# TECHNICAL REVIEW OF THE BAOMAHUN GOLD EXPLORATION PROJECT, SIERRA LEONE

## Prepared Under National Instrument 43-101 and Accompanying Documents 43-101F1 and 43-101CP

**Report Prepared for:**

## CLUFF GOLD PLC

**Report Prepared by**

SRK Consulting
Engineers and Scientists

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## CLUFF GOLD PLC

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# Summary

This report presents a review of the Baomahun Gold Exploration Project (Baomahun or the Project) in Sierra Leone. Baomahun is a mid-stage exploration project for which resource estimates have been prepared and a scoping study completed but for which no feasibility studies or reserves have yet been reported. The Scoping Study was completed in August 2007 by Resource Services Group (RSG) and Senet Engineering (SENET) while the most up to date mineral resource estimate prepared for the Project was produced in June 2008 by Dr Simon Ingram of Auverdi Capital DMMC (Auverdi). SRK has carried out several site visits to the Project to see this first hand, the most recent of which was carried out by SRK's Dr John Arthur in November 2007.

The Project comprises a mining lease and an exploration licence. The Baomahun Mining Lease (MD 31/94) covers an area of 23.09 square miles (59.85 $km^2$) and the adjoining Victoria Exploration Licence (EXPL 03/04) covers an area of 29.92 square miles (77.45 $km^2$). While SRK has not undertaken a full due diligence of the status of these, SRK has confirmed that the currently defined mineralised orebodies and most up to date mineral resource estimates lie entirely within their boundaries.

The project is located near the village of Baomahun approximately 180 km east of the capital Freetown and in the Delenga Section of the Valunia Chiefdom, Bo district in the Southern Region of Sierra Leone.

The geology of the Project area comprises predominantly meta-sedimentary suite rocks characteristic of the southern tip of the Sula Mountains/Kangari Hills Belt. All the lithologies generally strike in a northwest to north-northwest direction and dip steeply to the northeast, although there are some variations in strike both within individual prospect areas and also between prospects. Field evidence points to a combination of ductile and brittle deformation and the location of the mineralisation appears to be related to competency differences between the various lithologies present.

The deposit itself comprises a series of steeply dipping zones of sulphide mineralisation in the form of pods and lenses which trend approximately north-northwest along the slopes of the southern limits of the Kangari Hills and extend over a total strike length of approximately 1.5km. The main sulphide minerals encountered are pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, and pyrite. Chalcopyrite, although common in the Central and West Zones, is rare in the East Zone.

Cluff's exploration commenced in 2004 and has comprised geochemical soil sampling, airborne geophysics, trenching and drilling. Cluff's drilling commenced in January 2005 using Envirodrill, a British drilling company. Boart Longyear became the main drilling contractor in August 2005 and is currently operating two rigs on site.

The table below summarises the mineral resource estimate produced by Auverdi in June 2008 and is reported at a 1 g/t Au block cut off grade. This estimate was originally reported by Auverdi using the guidelines and terminology set out in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves published by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia, December 2004 (the JORC Code). For the purpose of this report, however, SRK has re-reported these using the CIM guidelines. In the context of the estimates reported for Baomahun and, given the

methodology used by Auverdi to assign the resource to the different categories in this code, SRK considers the definitions of the resource categories to be the same in all material respects. The reporting categories were assigned on a block by block basis using the initial search radius of 25 x 25 x 15 m and expanding the search to fill outlying blocks as warranted.

**Table 1. Cluff Mineral Resource Estimate based on Auverdi resource model dated June 2008**

| Category | Domain | Tonnes | Grade (g/t) | Gold (oz) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Measured | East | 1,657,000 | 3.2 | 170,000 |
| | Central | 812,000 | 3.1 | 80,000 |
| | West 1 | 144,000 | 1.8 | 8,000 |
| | West 2 | 753,000 | 2.3 | 56,000 |
| | **Total** | **3,366,000** | **2.9** | **314,000** |
| | | | | |
| Indicated | East | 2,000,000 | 3.9 | 252,000 |
| | Fold | 440,000 | 3.2 | 45,000 |
| | Central | 1,080,000 | 3.4 | 117,000 |
| | West 1 | 477,000 | 2.2 | 33,000 |
| | West 2 | 1,570,000 | 2.1 | 106,000 |
| | **Total** | **5,567,000** | **3.1** | **553,000** |
| | | | | |
| Inferred | East | 2,232,000 | 3.8 | 274,000 |
| | Fold | 429,000 | 3.1 | 43,000 |
| | Central | 785,000 | 2.6 | 67,000 |
| | West 1 | 793,000 | 2.1 | 52,000 |
| | West 2 | 844,000 | 1.8 | 50,000 |
| | **Total** | **5,083,000** | **3.0** | **486,000** |

While SRK is confident that the above tonnage and grade estimates have been derived in an appropriate manner, SRK does have some concerns with the specific methodology used to classify and report the mineral resource, in particular the classification of a proportion of the resource as a Measured Mineral Resource. Notwithstanding these concerns, however, SRK is confident that the quantum of combined material classed as Measured and Indicated is conservative rather than optimistic given the short radius used to constrain this.

SRK's other concern is the inclusion of blocks which occur at a significant depth, particularly in the West Zone, in the resource statement. Approximately 40% of the above reported resource occurs more than 100 m below the maximum depth reached by the optimised pits derived for the RSG/Senet Scoping Study and, even though this study was completed using a gold price of US$600/oz, which is

significantly lower than the current price, much of this material is unlikely to be economically extractable using open pit mining. SRK recommends therefore that Cluff focuses its ongoing technical studies on determining what portion of this material may be amenable to underground mining and also runs some open pit sensitivities using higher gold prices and then reviews its resource estimate to reflect the results of this.

There is, however, clearly potential for the reported resource to be increased following further exploration and drilling. The flat and low lying areas to the west of the currently defined orebodies, although underlain by granites, have not been explored and there is also some potential for sub-parallel mineralisation in the footwall of the West Zone.

The Scoping Study envisaged the Project as a potential surface mining operation, with a conventional CIL/CIP ore beneficiation plant which would produce gold bullion. Specifically, it was envisaged that the Project would be a conventional open pit, selective mining operation utilising contract labour and equipment. The pit optimisation work was undertaken on the Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource outlined at that time and utilised RSG's in-house cost database, together with other relevant economic parameters, most notably a gold price of US$600/oz.

The work completed included an assessment of the likely processing facilities required and associated infrastructure requirements plus the need for services inclusive of power and water. The level of detail that was put into the plant design work in particular was more than would generally be required for a Scoping Study, and is more reflective of the detail that would typically be in a Pre-Feasibility level of study. The process flowsheet that was designed as part of the Scoping Study report represents a relatively conventional SAG circuit, followed by a conventional CIL plant (incorporating a pre-leach stage) and elution circuit. The flowsheet also included cyanide detoxification and a tailings thickener for process water recycle.

The base case option investigated by the Scoping Study envisaged a throughput of 1 Mtpa though sensitivity assessments were also undertaken to investigate the potential for improved returns at higher throughputs. While the study demonstrated that there is potentially economic recoverable gold mineralisation at the Project with the potential to generate a positive undiscounted cashflow, the key recommendation was that the project would benefit from an increased throughput and that the focus of ongoing exploration, at least in the short term, should be to add to the resource that has the potential to be mined using open pit methods rather than increase the confidence in the material drilled at depth. SRK agrees with this recommendation.

Cluff has set out a programme of work for the Project which culminates in the completion of a feasibility study by the end of 2010 and the expenditure on this, and associated exploration work, of up to US$15 million contingent upon the results obtained and the assumption that this expenditure continues to be justified. Some US$7 million will have been spent largely on the drilling and metallurgical testwork during 2008 and dependent upon the results of this, the remainder of this budget will then be spent during 2009/10.

SRK has reviewed the budget and is confident that this is sufficient for the work planned and also that the work planned is justified. As part of this work, SRK has also recommended that the work completed includes:

- Further topographic survey work in the southeast of the Baomahun Mining Lease and more detailed work on the area immediately overlying the current Mineral Resource model.
- Additional density testwork, particularly on oxidised material and also the completion of some independent checks on the assay procedures used at SGS to improve the confidence in the quality of the data collected by this laboratory.
- Additional mining assessments to determine how the deeper material included in the current mineral resource statement may be economically exploited.
- Targeted infill drilling at all of the deposits drilled to date to help with the geological interpretation and fill in some gaps notably near surface.

In summary, SRK considers Baomahun to be a mid stage exploration project on which further exploration and feasibility studies are justified to determine the potential for further resources and to assess the economic viability of these.

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# TECHNICAL REVIEW OF THE BAOMAHUN GOLD EXPLORATION PROJECT, SIERRA LEONE

**Prepared under National Instrument 43-101 and accompanying documents 43-101F1 and 43-101CP**

## 1 INTRODUCTION

This technical report has been prepared for Cluff Gold PLC (Cluff) by SRK Consulting (UK) Ltd (SRK) in connection with the listing of Cluff on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Cluff has been listed on the Alternative Investment Market (AIM) in London since 2004 and is principally a gold exploration and producing company with properties in Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso and Mali. This report comprises the results of a review of the Baomahun Gold Exploration Project (Baomahun or the Project) in Sierra Leone.

The information reviewed in preparing this report has been provided directly by Cluff and its associates and consultants. SRK has however also carried out several site visits to the Project to see this first hand, notably in October 2005, September 2006 and, most recently, between 14 and 17 November 2007.

SRK's most recent visit included an inspection of all material localities and exposures within the licence area, first hand observation of the drilling, core collection and core logging procedures and an inspection of both the core storage facilities and the on-site sample preparation facility operated by Alex Stewart Laboratories (Alex Stewart). SRK also selected core sections for inspection and verification against core logs and sample assay sheets and obtained the results of check and standard assay results for review.

The above site visit was carried out by SRK's Dr John Arthur, accompanied by Mr Jeff Nicholls of Exploration SL acting on behalf of Cluff. Dr Arthur has also subsequently reviewed the most up to date mineral resource estimate prepared for the project which was produced in June 2008 by Dr Simon Ingram of Auverdi Capital DMMC (Auverdi).

Additional review work was carried out by SRK's Mr John Willis, who reviewed the metallurgical testwork, mineral processing and infrastructure aspects of a scoping study (the Scoping Study) prepared by Resource Services Group (RSG) and Senet Engineering (SENET) for the Project, and Mr Chris Bray who reviewed the mining aspects of this study.

The work undertaken by SRK has been managed and reviewed by Dr Mike Armitage, the managing director of SRK. Both Dr Arthur and Dr Armitage are Qualified Persons (QP) as defined by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) and outlined in National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators (NI 43-101). Appropriate certificates for both of these authors accompany this report.

The Scoping Study was completed in August 2007 and assessed the potential for the defined mineral resource to support a 1 million tonne per annum (Mtpa) open pit, Carbon in Leach/Carbon in Pulp (CIL/CIP) gold project and derived capital and operating costs to a reported accuracy of ± 30%.

# 2 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

SRK has confirmed that the mineral resources reported herein are within the licence and lease boundaries given below. SRK has not, however, conducted any due diligence on their present ownership.

While SRK has not produced an independent resource estimate or scoping study as part of its work, it has reviewed reports detailing such prepared by Auverdi, RSG and SENET respectively and has undertaken sufficient verification work to give its independent opinion on these.

# 3 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Project comprises the Baomahun Mining Lease (MD31/94) which covers an area of 23.09 square miles (59.85 $km^2$) and the adjoining Victoria Exploration Licence (EXPL 03/04) which covers an area of 29.92 square miles (77.45 $km^2$). Figure 3-1 shows the boundaries of these in UTM grid coordinates (UTM Sector 29N) both of which have been surveyed using differential GPS by Cluff. The location of the boundaries has not been physically verified by SRK.

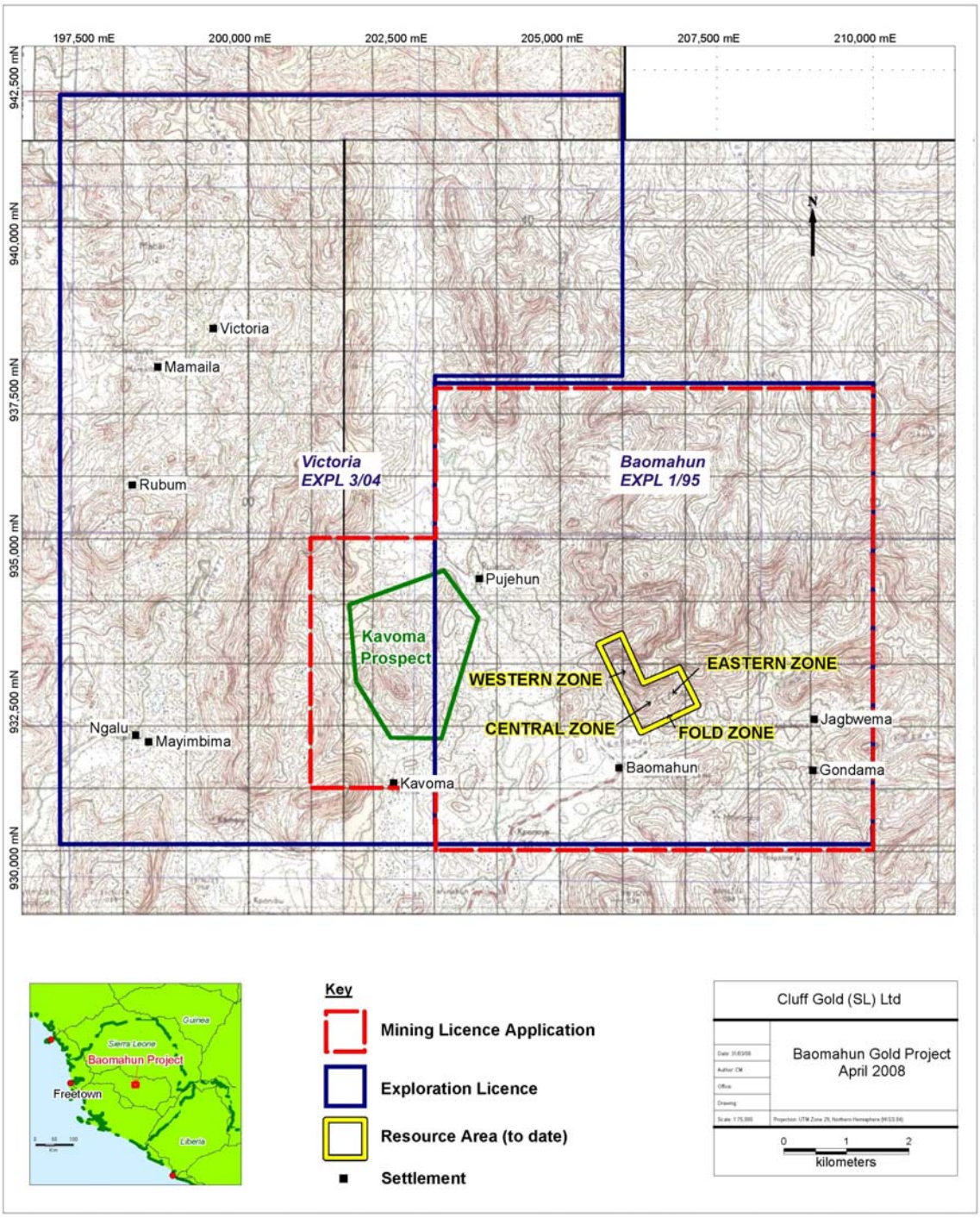



**Figure 3-1 Map showing the outline of the Baomahun and Victoria Licence areas and the area covered by the current Mineral Resource Model (Resource Area).**

While SRK has not undertaken a full due diligence of the status of the mining lease or exploration licence, SRK has confirmed that the currently defined mineralised orebodies and the most up to date mineral resource estimates lie entirely within the boundaries of these. There is no expenditure requirement attached to either, though as commented upon later in

this report Cluff is currently undertaking an exploration programme to further explore these which in combination with the completing of a pre-feasibility study and, if justified, full feasibility study envisages the expenditure of some US$15 million (M) during 2008 and 2009 combined. The geophysical anomalies defined from airborne geophysics surveys currently extend beyond the exploration licence boundary in the north. Historical mine workings occur within the mining lease in the south east of this around the area defined by Cluff as the East Zone.

The Mining Lease was granted to Baomahun Gold Limited, a 100% subsidiary of Cluff, on July 11th 2008 and extends for a period of 25 years. The Exploration Licence, EXPL 03/04, has been extended for a further year from July 2008 after adjusting the area to remove that covered by Mining Lease. The Mining Lease is subject to a 4% government royalty on revenue.

# 4 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

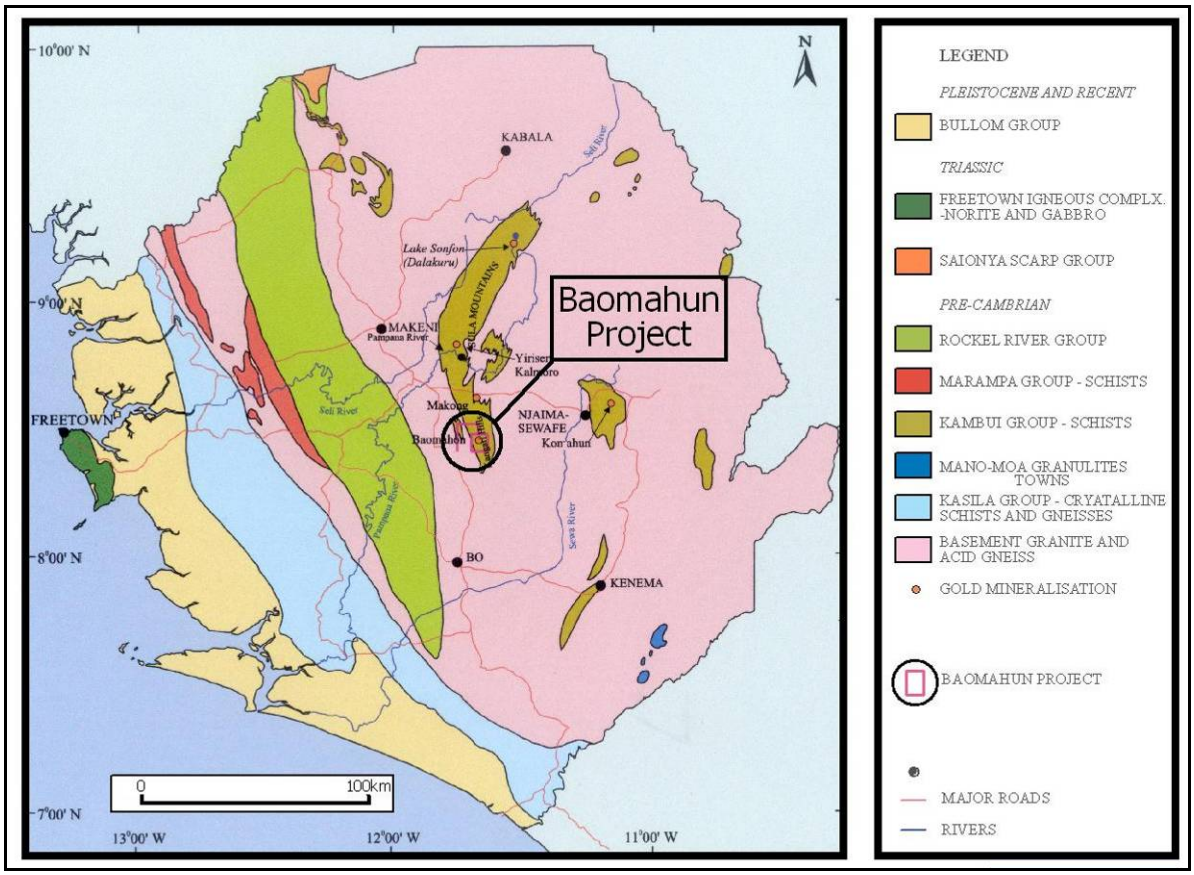



**Figure 4-1 General Location of the Baomahun project in relation to the regional geology of Sierra Leone**

As shown in Figure 4.1, Baomahun is located near the village of Baomahun approximately 180 km east of the capital Freetown and in the Delenga Section of the Valunia Chiefdom, Bo district in the Southern Region of Sierra Leone. The nearest large town is the provincial

capital Bo which is approximately 60 km (37 miles) to the south of the Project. Bo itself is 250 km (150 miles) from Freetown along a two-lane paved road. Access to the Project from Bo is made via the two-lane gravel road linking Bo to Matotoka. Approximately half way along this road lies Mongeri, from which Baomahun is accessed via 17 km of single-lane gravel road.

The current exploration camp lies at an elevation of approximately 200 masl and the highest peak in the licence reaches an elevation of approximately 550 masl. The topography comprises steep sided valleys with slopes in excess of 45° immediately north and east of the currently defined orebodies which makes access for, and siting of, drill rigs a challenge. Figure 4.2 shows a view from the exploration camp at Baomahun looking north-east towards the Central and East zones showing the typical topography and vegetation and a recently cut trench.

The climate within the project area is tropical with a wet season between May and October and a dry season between November and April. The annual rainfall is approximately 2,500 mm (100 inches). The distinct seasonal climate of the area has implications for water supply during the extended dry season although the wet season is reported to be extending year on year. The vegetation consists of secondary growth forest in the south and west of the licence leading down to farmland (principally rice and maize) in the low lying valleys. A forest reserve boundary partly overlies the Baomahun licence in the north-west but this area is currently considered unprospective in terms of gold mineralisation and is unlikely to be affected by any mining operation proposed.

**Figure 4-2 Baomahun looking north-east towards the Central and East zones showing the typical topography and vegetation and a recently cut trench**

In late 2007 Cluff commissioned local consultants CEMMATS to carry out an initial baseline environmental study and impact assessment. No detailed hydrological studies have yet been undertaken, but daily rainfall measurements have been taken since November 2006.

Further work is required to be done to confirm the additional infrastructure required to support a potential mining operation but this will likely include roads and a stand alone power facility. While there are several potential sources for water supply, further work is required to confirm the most optimum source. Likewise, the potential for the area to host suitable tailings impoundment and waste rock facilities has not been investigated in any detail, although there are a number of steep sided valleys which may provide suitable sites for a tailings dam. Prior to finalizing the siting of any mining infrastructure and waste storage facilities, it will be necessary to carry out a programme of condemnation drilling. This is of particular relevance given the recent intersection of high grade mineralisation in the hanging wall of the West Zone in an area which was previously considered to be of low prospectivity.

The population in the area is sparse and the mine will therefore be dependent upon sourcing of staff elsewhere and the construction of an on site accommodation facility.

In Sierra Leone, the Paramount Chief is the custodian of the land within his chiefdom. When land is leased out the Paramount Chief negotiates the terms of the lease in consultation with the owning families. While there is no requirement to pay any rent during the exploration phase, once a mining lease has been granted an annual surface rent becomes payable, the terms of which are agreed between the Company and the Paramount Chief. Cluff has not yet commenced this process but this is monitored, and if necessary arbitrated, by the government and SRK has no reason to believe that this will prove unduly difficult.

# 5 HISTORY

The Geological Survey of Sierra Leone (GSSL) first reported the occurrence of lode gold in association with silicified ironstone and schistose quartzites in the hills of Baomahun in 1929. This gold was then targeted by a German company, Maroc Mining (Maroc) in the 1930s, who developed a number of exploration adits on what is now known as the West Zone and identified a small pod of higher grade sulphide mineralisation. No production records have been found for this period and it is believed by Cluff that Maroc was rather focussed on alluvial mining.

Further geological investigations in the 1950s and early 1960s variously reported that the gold mineralisation occurred in association with arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite and was preferentially located at lithological contacts between magnetite-garnet cummingtonite schists and banded iron formations (BIF).

In 1962, GSSL undertook detailed geochemical exploration of the area and reported the mineralisation to be generally controlled by geological structures. Three target areas were identified by this work, namely the East Zone, the Central Zone, and the West Zone, and some initial drilling was completed.

In 1980, Eurocan Ventures (Eurocan) embarked on a programme of geochemical and geophysical exploration coupled with diamond drilling. Most of the Eurocan work was carried out on the Central and West Zones. The results did not provide sufficient encouragement for continuing exploration and the company ceased work in 1982.

Winston took over the licence area in the mid 1980s and established a small heap leach operation close to what is now termed the East Zone. There are no production records available for this operation, but discussions with personnel involved in the operation suggests that very little gold was recovered. By the early 1990s, an adit had been developed into the East Zone and a programme of underground drilling completed. The drilling consisted of a horizontal and vertical fan of holes to establish the nature of a vein of higher grade mineralisation. This work, however, was brought to a halt at short notice at the onset of the recent civil war.

Winston retained its licence during the war which ended in 2002 and, in 2004, Cluff signed an agreement with Winston requiring an expenditure of US$5 M for a 60% earn-in; a target which was reached in early 2007. In August 2008 Cluff purchased the remaining 40% and the surrounding licences from Winston and as a result now holds 100% of the Project.

# 6 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

## 6.1 Regional Geology

The regional geology is dominated by the Archaean Kambui Supergroup. Four distinct Archaean greenstone belts outcrop in Sierra Leone. The largest of these is the Sula Mountain/Kangari Hills Belt which hosts Baomahun and outcrops in the centre of the country and extends roughly north-northwest in the Baomahun area before swinging to the north-east at its northern end. The Archaean granite-greenstone terrain extends to the east and joins with Proterozoic strata to form the West African craton. Deposition of the Sula Group supercrustals, in which the mineralisation at Baomahun is hosted, occurred between the Leonean and the Liberian deformation events (2.95Ga-2.75Ga).

## 6.2 Local Geology

The geology of the licence area comprises predominantly meta-sedimentary suite rocks characteristic of the southern tip of the Sula Mountains/Kangari Hills Belt. The principal rock types encountered during drilling include quartz-mica schist, quartzite, garnet-mica schist, garnet-quartz-mica schist, garnet-cummingtonite schist and BIF. All the rocks are

intruded to various degrees by quartz veins with widths varying from less than a centimetre to over 1 m.

All the lithologies generally strike in a northwest to north-northwest direction and dip steeply to the northeast, although there are some variations in strike both within individual prospect areas and also between prospects. This is particularly evident in areas made up of quartz mica schist, where strikes can vary up to about 10º within a few metres, suggesting these have been subjected to extreme deformation. Field evidence points to a combination of ductile and brittle deformation and the location of the mineralisation appears to be related to competency differences between the various lithologies present.

## 6.3 Deposit Geology

The host rocks of the West and Central Zones dip steeply in a north-easterly direction while the East Zone host rocks dip generally to the north. A fold hinge has been interpreted to be present between the East and Central Zones, although the exact nature of the geological structure is not apparent from the current interpretation and drill spacing. The area is interpreted as being transected by a number of faults and shear zones. Two interpreted folds lie in the south of the area linking the East and Central Zones in the area known as the Fold Zone. Fold hinges are postulated to occur to the north of the East Zone and the south of the Central Zone. Detailed structural mapping and interpretation of the core orientation data has, however, not yet been performed and the structural model is open to re-interpretation.

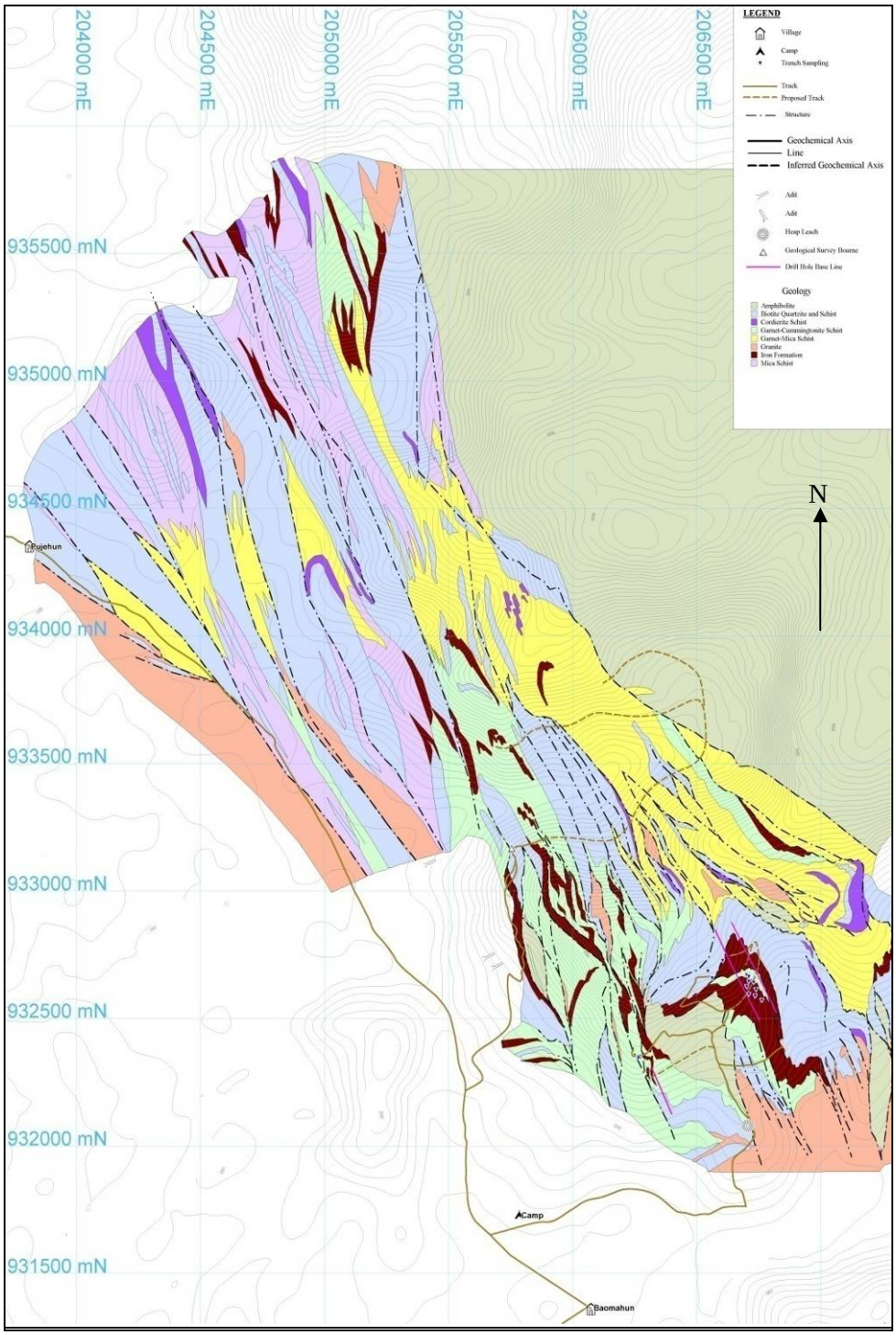



**Figure 6-1 Geological map of the Baomahun licence showing the interpreted structure of the BIF sequences**

# 7 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Baomahun deposit comprises a series of steeply dipping zones of sulphide mineralisation in the form of pods and lenses which trend approximately north-northwest along the slopes of the southern limits of the Kangari Hills. The zones which outcrop on the slopes pinch and swell within short distances (50 to 100 m) and are associated with sulphide

minerals such as pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite in the non-oxidised zone. The top of the zones of mineralisation are covered by a relatively thin, generally less than 20 m, layer of oxidised material.

The mineralisation identified to date occurs preferentially in the immediate footwall and hangingwall zones of BIF formations which are separated by a series of garnet-mica and quartz-mica schist's and which vary from a few metres to 40 m in thickness. Garnet-cummingtonite schists and amphibolites also occur, but these appear to be barren of gold.

There is some suggestion that the thin BIF units may have been sheared and the intercalations with the schists may have resulted from the mixing of BIF and adjoining units during the shearing process.

# 8 MINERALISATION

The mineralisation delineated to date at Baomahun occurs over a total strike length of approximately 1.5km but is focussed within smaller steep dipping sub-parallel zones which vary up to 20m in thickness. The East Zone strikes north-west over a strike length of approximately 200m and has been modeled to a depth of up to 300m from surface. The zone is made up of a number of sub-parallel mineralized structures dipping at between 75° to the north-east but becoming vertical in places. The horizontal thickness of the orebodies varies from approximately 5 to 20m and they are modelled at a relatively constant thickness. The Central Zone is contiguous with the East Zone but is characterized by a change in strike direction to a westerly orientation. The strike length of this domain is approximately 400m and has been modeled to a depth of up to 250m from surface. The orebody dips at 70° to the north with a horizontal thickness of 5-10m. Between the Central Zone and the West Zone lies an area of ground of approximately 150m with no recorded mineralisation. This is currently interpreted as an area of N-S faulting and marks a distinct change in orientation of the orebody. The West Zone is characterized by a series of narrow sub-parallel discontinuous units covering a strike length of some 1000m which have been modeled to depths of up to 400m below surface. The dip as modelled is steeply subvertical to the east at between 70-80°. The horizontal thickness varies from 3-15m.

The main sulphide minerals encountered in the three zones under investigation are pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, and pyrite. Chalcopyrite, although common in the Central and West Zones, is rare in the East Zone.

Pyrrhotite generally occurs as veinlets, which can be several centimetres in thickness and occasionally also as fine disseminations in areas of chloritic alteration. Arsenopyrite occurs mostly in the form of disseminated and distinct crystals that tend to cut the foliation. There are instances, especially within the West and Central Zones, where arsenopyrite has undergone deformation and now occurs as thin veins within the schistosity or aligned along shear zones.

Pyrite generally occurs as disseminated crystals mostly along fracture planes. Marcasite, which appears to be more common than pyrite in the West Zone and Central Zone, occurs sometimes as fine disseminations within the rock in association with other sulphides or as massive aggregates but, as is the case with pyrrhotite, also as thin veinlets along schistosity planes or as smears on fracture planes.

Some of the mineralisation is also hosted by quartz veins in which case it is generally associated with pyrite. The quartz occurs most often as discrete veins within the hangingwall and footwall sequences and often in the immediate footwall of several of the BIF sequences.

The first generation of sulphides either preceded or was contemporaneous with the main phase of deformation and as a result was deformed into veins, veinlets and stringers parallel to foliation. The pyrrhotite probably belongs to this earlier generation of sulphides.

The BIF appear to play a central role in localising mineralisation. They do not normally host mineralisation, except when they are sheared or occur as intercalation with the other rock types, but they do appear to have acted as barriers resulting in the concentration of mineralisation adjacent to the contacts between these and other rocks. Local artisanal miners use BIF as marker horizons to locate mineralised zones.

# 9 EXPLORATION

Cluff's exploration at Baomahun has largely been driven by the results and interpretation of an airborne geophysical survey, carried out by Fugro Airborne Services (Pty) Ltd., and the existence of known areas of mineralisation based on the presence of artisanal workings and outcrops. All of the geochemical exploration and trenching has been carried out by Cluff in-house. Magnetic anomalies identified by the geophysical survey were used as the main targets for follow up soil geochemistry, while those that coincided with favourable surface geology, notably contacts between BIF and schists, or known mineralisation were given first priority.

The first phase of geochemical soil sampling was undertaken in 2004 and was aimed at investigating the area covered by the known deposits in the area then held as an Exploration Licence by Cluff. The sampling programme covered all the delineated deposits and an extra kilometre along strike to the north. Sampling was undertaken on a 200 x 25 m grid with 1-2 kg samples taken at a depth of approximately 30 cm (12"), targeted below the upper soil horizons. Samples were sieved to remove coarse fragments over 6 mm and a GPS reading taken where tree cover allowed and subsequently pulverised to 95% P80 micron before being submitted to OMAC Laboratories Limited (OMAC) for analysis using a 50 g aqua regia digest with Atomic Absorption (AA) finish.

The second phase of the programme also used the airborne geophysical data as a guide but extended the existing coverage into the northern area of what is now the Victoria Exploration Licence. The samples were taken and pulverised using the same parameters and

at the same grid spacing as the first phase of soil sampling, but then submitted to and assayed by SGS Guinea (SGS) using a 50 g fire assay with AA finish.

The third phase of soil sampling commenced in October 2007 and was based around the Kavoma prospect, approximately 2 km west of the current resource area. Results from the first two phases of soil sampling identified a number of follow up areas which have subsequently been trenched.

A total of 1,878 soil samples had been collected within the two licence areas as at the end of August 2008.

Trenching commenced in late 2005 and has been used to further investigate anomalous areas identified by the soil geochemical survey and to outline the surface expression of mineralisation found in drillholes.

The steep slopes of the hills and the active erosion taking place results in the transport of soils down slope. Trenching was planned to investigate in-situ bedrock mineralisation where possible. The trenches are typically excavated to a width of 1m to a depth of up to 3m so as to expose in-situ oxidised or fresh rock for the purpose of mapping and sampling.

To speed up exploration, some trenches were programmed from 2006 to be shallow and narrower with widths of 0.8 m and a minimum depth of 1 m. These “mini” trenches formed a quick and fairly reliable way of investigating areas of broad geochemical anomalies.

Normal trenches, also called maxi-trenches, have been sampled at 1 m intervals with duplicate samples taken at 20 m intervals for quality control. Each sample consisted of approximately 1.5 to 2 kg of moderately to fully oxidised material taken from a continuous channel at the bottom of the northern wall of a trench, starting from the western end. The mini-trenches have been sampled at 4 m intervals, with duplicates taken at 40 m intervals.

Sampling is done under the supervision of a geologist who records all the structural and lithological details of the trench. Each sample is placed in a plastic bag marked with a sample number. Aluminium tags, with the same sample numbers engraved on them, are introduced into the sample bags. The samples are then sealed and transported to the field camp where they were packed in metal boxes for despatch to the laboratory for sample preparation and analysis.

A total of 100 trenches with a combined length of some 8,000 m had been completed as of August 2008, just over half of which were mini-trenches.

# 10 DRILLING

Cluff commenced diamond core drilling in January 2005 using Envirodrill, a British drilling company. Boart Longyear became the main drilling contractor in August 2005 and is currently operating two rigs on site. Drilling to date has been targeted at sulphide mineralisation within the non-weathered easterly dipping rocks within the Baomahun hills.

Down hole surveys are taken at 50 m interval using a Reflex camera (Boart Longyear) or Eastman camera (Envirodrill). Drill hole collar surveys at the East, Central and West Zones were done by RTK GPS measurement, except for DDH1-10 in the East Zone which was surveyed by a local contract licence surveyor. Drill recoveries within the competent rocks are generally above 90%, but within the thin oxidised cover this generally reduces to less than 80%. Diamond core drilling is the only type of drilling that has been carried out at Baomahun since 2005.

Drilling is started with an HQ diameter core barrel (63.5 mm) which is reduced to NQ (47.6 mm) when ground conditions require. The core is orientated typically every 12 m to obtain actual structural data from the drill core. Depending on the competency of the core from the previous run, and the interval from the last core orientation, an orientation survey is carried out when the core has been recovered from the rods. A heavy pointed metal bar with a marker (colour pencil) at the end, is lowered through the drill rods untill the marker hits the top of the core (yet to be drilled). After the recovery of the core from the next run the (pencil) mark on top of the core is used as a reference point upon which a reference line representing the upper part of the core is drawn on the core. Where orientation lines are available, all structural measurements are taken with respect to the line. The readings obtained consequently represent the actual structural measurements of the rock at the measured point in the ground. The measurement and recording of the structural information is incorporated into the core logging protocol.

The intersection angle between the drilling and the mineralisation varies and is often quite acute as a function of the steep dipping nature of the mineralisation and consequently the intersected lengths are often significantly in excess of the true width of the mineralised zones. This potential bias has however been fully taken account of in the resource estimation procedure as described later in this report.

# 11 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

## 11.1 Introduction

Three types of routine sampling are carried out: Soil Geochemical Sampling, Trench Sampling and Core Sampling. Other less routine sampling processes undertaken include quality control sampling, and metallurgical sampling. As at August 2008, some 62,095 samples had been collected as summarised below:

- Core Samples 46,977
- Channel Samples (Trench) 6,469
- Soil Geochemical Samples 1,878
- Other QC Samples 6,228
- Metallurgical Samples 543

For the current Mineral Resource estimate produced by Auverdi and reported here, only the diamond core samples were used for grade interpolation. The orebody modelling was largely based on the core logging but minor changes were made to the near surface location of ore boundaries based on channel and trench sampling where available, these samples were not, however, used for grade interpolation.

A total of 315 samples in the current core sample database are labelled as "NS" (not sampled) and a further 20 are labelled as "IS" (insufficient sample).

## 11.2 Core Sampling

Over 90% of the samples generated from the drilling programme are fresh (none oxidised) rock. The splitting of drill core prior to sampling is done after geological and geotechnical logging of the core. Core splitting is carried out using a rock saw with half retained for quality control and additional sampling if necessary.

After splitting the core into the required fractions, a geologist supervises the process of determining the exact portion of the core which should be taken as one sample. Sample intervals are marked on the core based on core recovery, lithology, mineralisation and core size. Samples are normally taken over a minimum length of 0.5 m and a maximum length of 1metre. At the end of a drill hole, the last sample, if less than 1.5 m, is taken as a single sample. The selected sample is placed in a plastic bag pre- labelled with the sample number. Aluminum tags with the corresponding sample numbers engraved on them are introduced into the sample bags to avoid sample mix-ups. The samples are then sealed and packed in metal boxes for dispatch to the sample preparation facility. Approximately 2.5 to 3 kg samples made up of split core is submitted for preparation prior to analysis.

## 11.3 Trench Sampling

Each trench sample consists of approximately 2.0 to 2.5 kg of moderately to fully oxidised material taken from a uniform channel at the bottom of the northern wall parallel to the base of the trench and topographic surface, from grid west to east. Samples are taken under the supervision of a geologist using hammers and chisels. Each sample is placed in a plastic bag marked with a sample number. Aluminium tags, with the same sample numbers engraved on them, are introduced into the sample bags. The samples are then sealed and transported to the field camp where they are packed together with reference material and blanks for dispatch to the preparation facility.

## 11.4 Soil Geochemistry

Samples are taken along established grid lines pegged with labelled local coordinates. The UTM coordinates of each sample are recorded together with the local coordinates on the peg. Samples are taken at 25 m intervals on lines running from west to east, spaced 200 m apart creating a 25 by 200 m grid. At each sample point, the top humus layer is removed

with a pickaxe and shovel. The top 30 cm of soil regolith is cleared from the sample point. Sample details (such as soil type, colour, moisture content, rock fragment type) are recorded. A sample is then taken below the 30 cm depth taking care to avoid contamination from top layers. The soil sample is then sieved using a 4 mm screen size to remove the coarse fraction. Some 1 to 2 kg of the sieved soil is then put into a plastic sample bag pre-numbered serially. All relevant information of the area around the sample point (such as active mining site, old farm and forest) is also noted. The sample bag is sealed to avoid contamination and then transported to the camp were the samples are checked and dispatched to the on site preparation laboratory together with any reference material.

# 12 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The laboratory is instructed to sort and reconcile the samples received. The samples are first dried in a diesel fired drying oven at 105°C until completely dry and then crushed using a DMD 160 x 160-jaw crusher to 90% passing -4 mm. Some 1.5 kg of the resultant sample is riffle split and pulverized in a Labtech Essa pulverizing mill to 80% passing -106 µm. An analytical pulp of approximately 120 g is sub-sampled and the residue packaged and returned to Cluff for storage at the sample storage shed. All the preparation equipment is flushed with sterile material after each sample has been treated and then blown clean with compressed air. The process of the introduction of reference material is supervised by a Cluff geologist.

SRK examined the sample preparation facilities and found these to be in good order, with a high standard of cleanliness and frequent use of compressed air for cleaning surfaces and equipment. In addition, a large supply of ‘blank’ granitic material is available for flushing the grinding and pulverizing equipment. Up until the end of 2007 only one aluminium sample tag was used which remained with the coarse reject material and for all other sub-samples either sent to the laboratory or retained as rejects the sample number was written on the outside of the plastic bags with thick marker pen. In SRK’s experience, marking of sample bags in this way is prone to erasure of details with subsequent loss of data SRK therefore recommended to Cluff that pre-printed sample tags be used with multiple tags which can be placed in each of the separate bags produced by the sampling and preparation procedure. This recommendation has now been acted upon and the appropriate changes implemented.

SRK is confident that the security procedures implemented by Cluff are sufficient and appropriate.

# 13 DATA VERIFICATION

## 13.1 Introduction

In addition to the routine reference material (standards), field blanks and duplicate samples which are included in each batch of samples sent to the laboratories, periodic check samples of pulps and crush rejects are selected from the rejects stored at the core shed at the exploration camp and dispatched to a second laboratory for inter-laboratory checks. Currently, the regular laboratory for day to day sample assay is the SGS facility at Siguiri (SGS) in Guinea, while OMAC is used for inter-laboratory checks. The following sections briefly summarise the results of the data verification work carried out by Cluff since it commenced its exploration. The SGS laboratory is not accredited itself but does follow the same internal SGS Quality Assurance/Quality Control Protocol which has been accredited at SGS laboratories elsewhere.

## 13.2 Duplicate Assays

Duplicates are prepared from the original coarse rejects retained by Cluff and are sent to OMAC as a check against SGS. There is a good level of precision between the two laboratories with a slight underestimation by SGS relative to OMAC.

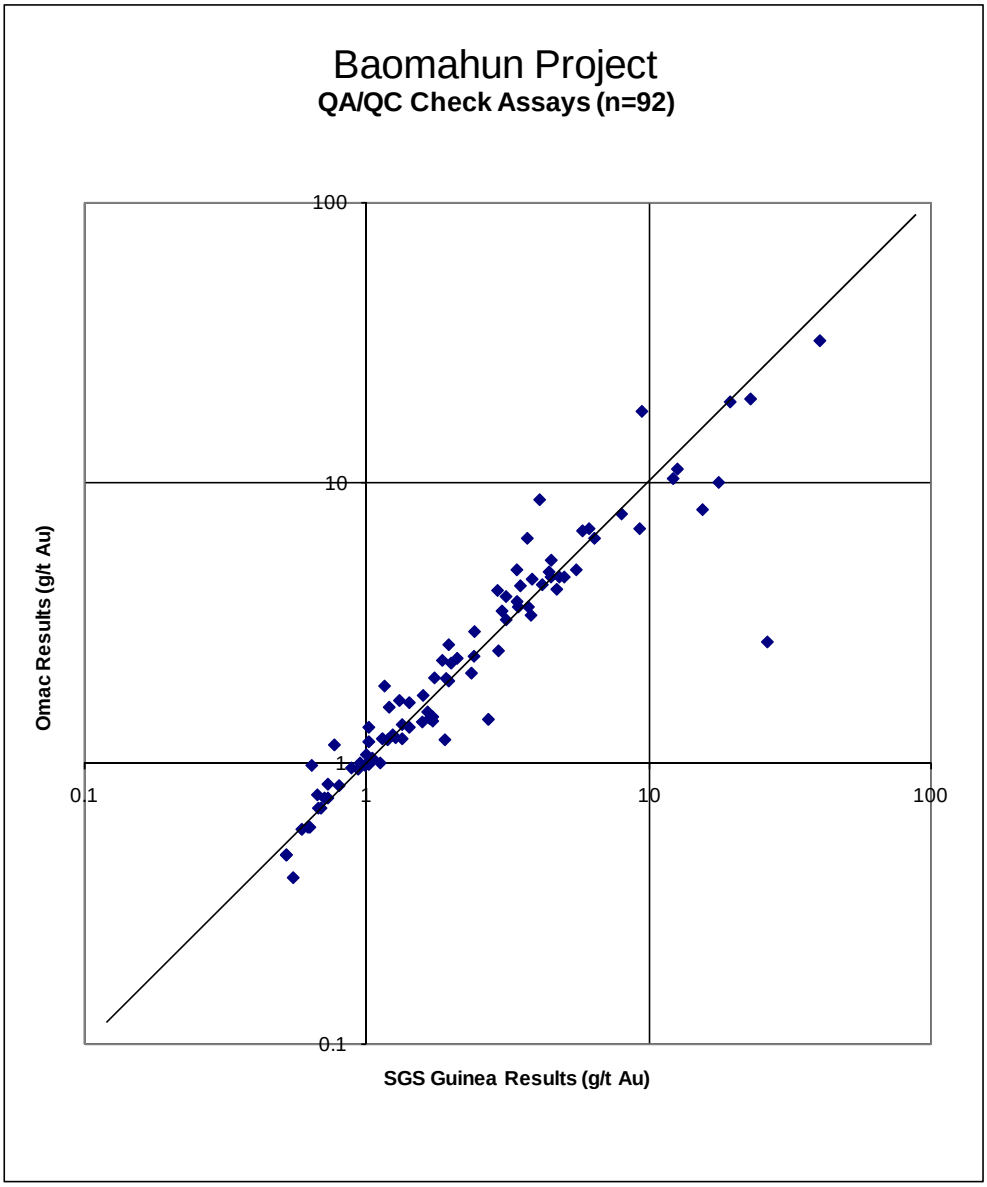



**Figure 13-1 Results of duplicate assay checks carried out at OMAC compared to original assay results from SGS**

## 13.3 Screen Fire Assay

The screen fire assay results do not show any significant bias when compared with the original assay values.

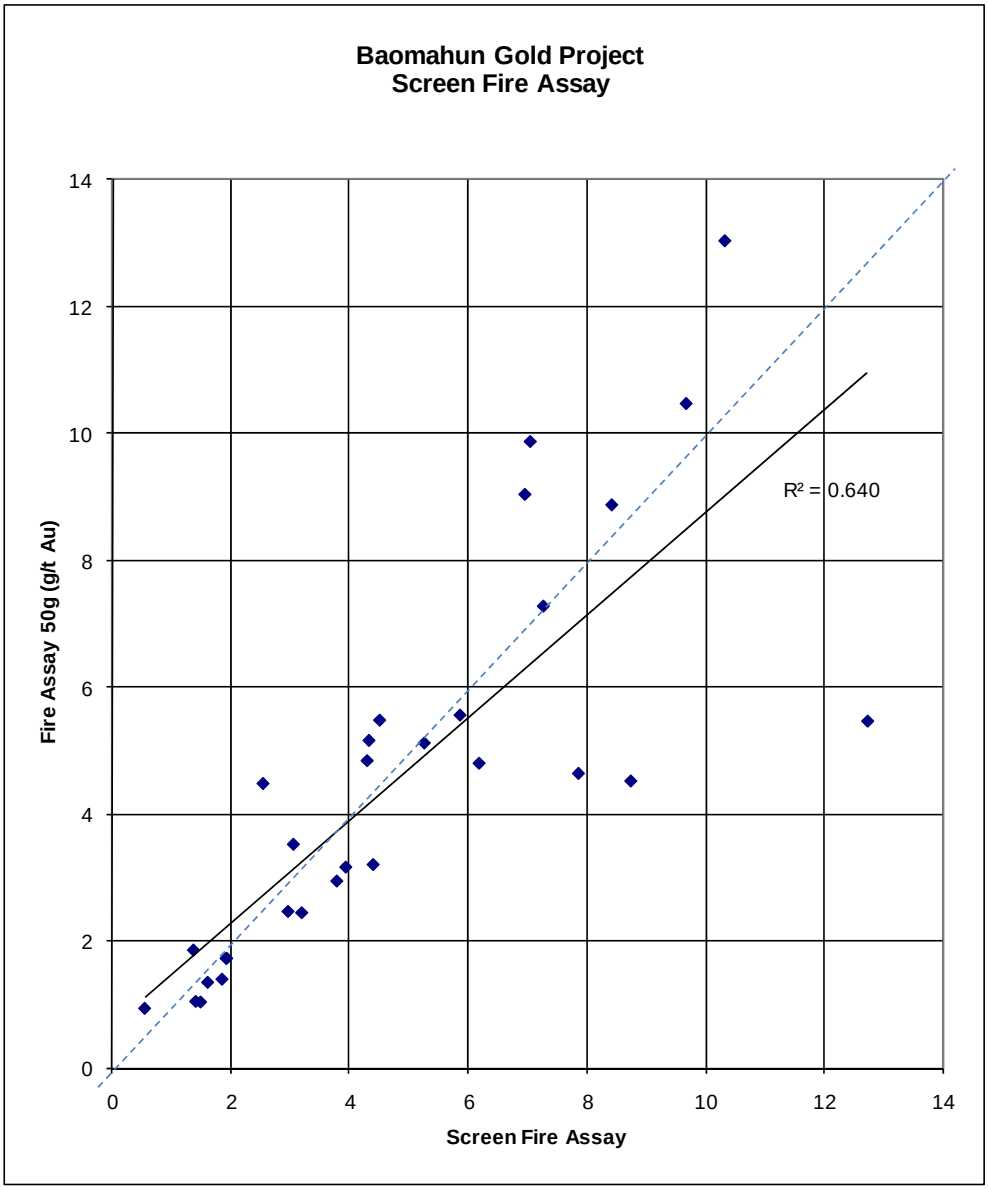



**Figure 13-2 Screen fire assay results**

## 13.4 Blanks

The blank assay results show a recent trend for occasional values to be recorded with values of greater than 0.1 g/t Au, indicating possible contamination either at the sample preparation stage or in the assay laboratory. The actual number of values with appreciable gold grade is not considered significant, but the cause is currently being investigated by Cluff in conjunction with SGS.

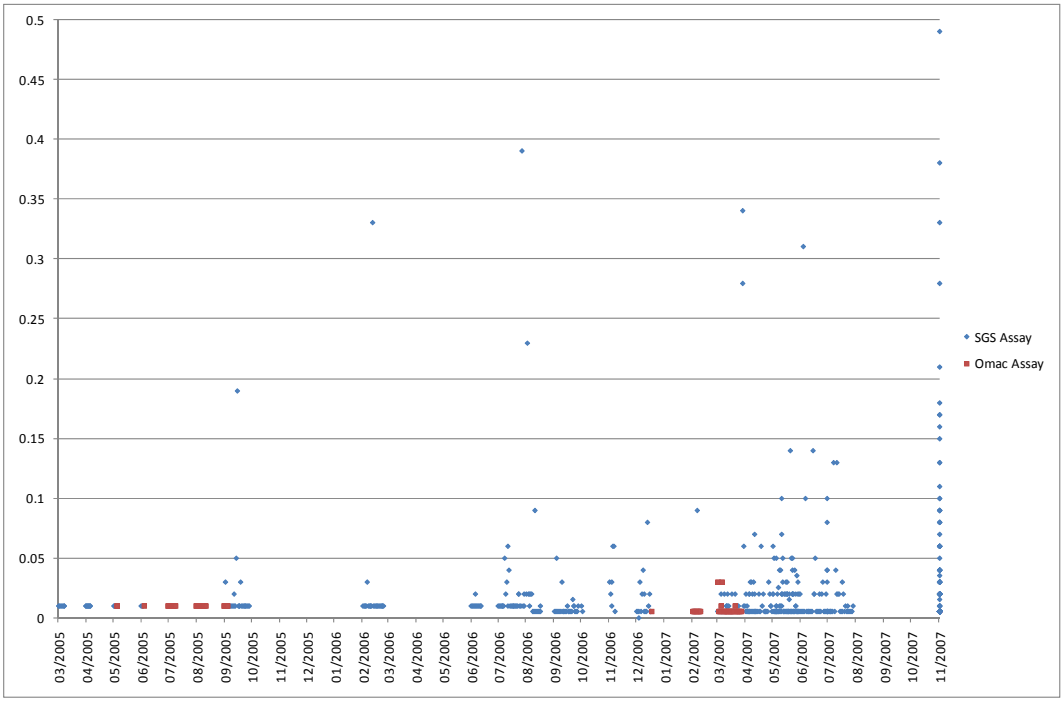



**Figure 13-3 Results from assay of blank material from March 2005 until September 2007**

## 13.5 Standards

Table 13-1 lists the standards supplied by Rocklabs of New Zealand and the dates of certification.

**Table 13-1 standards supplied by Rocklabs of New Zealand and the dates of certification**

| Serial Number | Date of Certification | Au (ppm) |
|---|---|---|
| OxC58 | 26/01/2007 | 0.201 |
| OxE56 | 26/01/2007 | 0.611 |
| SE29 | 06/09/2006 | 0.597 |
| SF12 | 23/08/2002 | 0.819 |
| SF12 | 23/08/2002 | 0.819 |
| SG14 | 26/09/2003 | 0.989 |
| SG14 | 26/09/2003 | 0.989 |
| SH24 | 18/07/2005 | 1.326 |
| SH25 | 22/06/2007 | 1.323 |
| SI15 | 26/09/2003 | 1.805 |
| SI15 | 26/09/2003 | 1.805 |
| SI25 | 13/03/2006 | 1.801 |
| SJ32 | 06/09/2006 | 2.645 |
| SK33 | 06/09/2006 | 4.04 |
| SL20 | 29/07/2004 | 5.911 |
| SL20 | 29/07/2004 | 5.911 |
| SN16 | 26/09/2003 | 8.375 |
| SN16 | 26/09/2003 | 8.375 |
| SN26 | 13/03/2006 | 8.543 |

There is a suggestion that SGS may consistently underestimate the real grade of the Rocklabs certified standard samples. This is most apparent in the standards with grades of greater than 1.5 g/t Au as shown graphically in Figure 13-4.

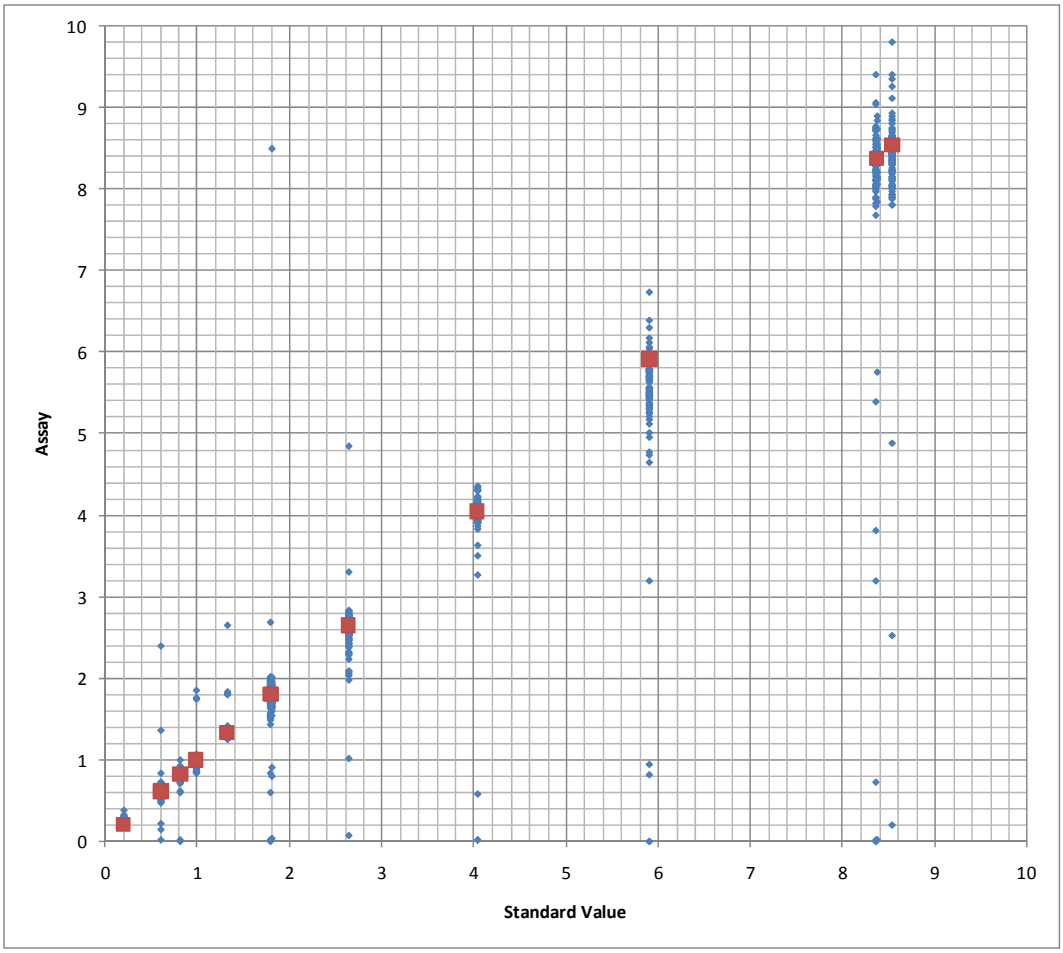



**Figure 13-4 Results of assay of standard material supplied by Rocklabs, New Zealand, at the SGS Siguiri laboratory**

## 13.6 SRK Verification Process

To date SRK's verification process has comprised the following work:-

- Check logging of example drillholes selected by SRK.
- A visit to the Project site to review the exploration procedures being used and to discuss the project with the geologists involved.

As an independent check on the database integrity and to verify the assay results used for the current Mineral Resource estimate, SRK also requested the assay certificates for five holes considered by SRK to be representative of the different domains modelled. The specific information provided by Cluff consisted of excel spreadsheets and PDF copies of the original certificates provided by SGS to Cluff.

The certificates contain a list of unique sample ID's with up to three assay values for gold recording Au, Au (repeat 1) and Au (repeat 2). The certificate header contains information on the batch number, lower and upper detection limits used and the assay protocol used, in this case FAA505 (fire assay with AAS finish). The certificates reviewed derive from DDH090; 098; 115; 148 and 159. Using the Sample ID field value, SRK confirmed that the grades in the SGS certificates match those contained in the drillhole database provided by Cluff and subsequently used for the Mineral Resource estimate.

It is clear from the data that where a repeat assay has been estimated, the value used for the Mineral Resource estimate is based on the average value of the Au and Au(1) or Au(2) values contained in the certificates. Appendix A contains cross section plots through the five chosen holes and a copy of the relevant laboratory certificate relating to the pertinent holes.

In addition, SRK has estimated the precision of the repeat assay information contained within the SGS certificates and, in all five cases, the precision of the repeat assay when compared with the original assay values is well within accepted limits. For Repeat Au(1) the average precision of the five selected holes is 5.0 and for Repeat Au(2) the average is 3.0.

### 13.7 Summary Comments

Cluff is carrying out appropriate quality control procedures on its drilling, trenching and soil sample data. The overall results of the various checks do not indicate any significant bias other than a possible tendency for SGS to underestimate the grade of the standard samples and to produce slightly lower grades than OMAC. SRK has recommended that Cluff investigates this further.

Another slight cause for concern is the recent overestimation of a number of blank samples at SGS. This problem has been identified by Cluff and is currently being investigated. The assay sample batches affected are from recent drilling and the data has not been used for the current mineral resource estimate.

## 14 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Not Applicable

## 15 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Metallurgical testwork was conducted on 13 composite samples as part of the RSG Scoping Study. This work was undertaken at SGS Lakefield in Johannesburg. The work comprised gold recovery testwork on six of the samples, together with a composite sample made from these six samples, and comminution testwork on the remaining seven samples.

The samples were collected from the different mineralised zones so as to be as representative as possible and to cover a range of gold grades. The head grade of the six samples used for gold recovery testwork varied from 1.1 g/t to 8.0 g/t Au; the gold head grade of the composite sample was 2.7 g/t Au, and the sulphur head grade of this sample was approximately 2%.

The gold recovery testwork investigated the effect of grind size, leach time, cyanide addition, CIP and CIL conditions respectively and oxygen addition. Gravity concentration ahead of cyanidation was also investigated.

The optimum operating conditions as determined from the testwork incorporated a grind to $P_{80}$ 75 µm, a leach time of 24 hours, pre-conditioning with lime and air addition, and a CIL circuit rather than a CIP circuit. Under these optimum conditions, a gold recovery of 95% was achieved at a cyanide consumption of approximately 2.5 kg/t. Batch gravity concentration tests resulted in an average gold recovery of 13.5% at a mass recovery of 0.45%.

The comminution testwork indicated that the Baomuhan ore is of "moderate" hardness, with a Bond Ball Mill Work Index of 17.5 kWh/t, a Bond Rod Mill Work index of 12.4 kWh/t, an Abrasion Index of 0.50 and a JK A*b value of 46.6.

In SRK's opinion, the results indicate the Baomuhan ore to be relatively "free milling", although the cyanide consumption is quite high for material of this head grade. SRK recommends that any further testwork should seek to establish the cause/s for the high cyanide consumption, and to attempt to develop process solution/s that will result in a lower overall cyanide consumption.

The recovery from the gravity tests is reasonable but this was achieved at a relatively high mass yield and it seems likely that the gold recovery at a mass yield more typical of a gravity circuit would be quite low.

Overall, however, SRK is confident that the level of metallurgical testwork undertaken was appropriate for the level of study completed.

# 16 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

## 16.1 Introduction

The most up to date mineral resource estimate for the Baomahun deposit was produced by Auverdi in June 2008, the Qualified Person being Dr Simon Ingram. The comments below summarise the methodology used to derive and classify this and give SRK's comments on the resulting estimates as reported. No mineral reserve estimates have yet been produced for Baomahun.

## 16.2 Geological modelling

Auverdi has produced wireframe models for each of the individual mineralised structures identified during the exploration to date. The wireframes were modelled using a 1 g/t Au grade cut off, which appears to form a clear visual and natural break, although in some cases lower grade material was incorporated into the models in order to maintain continuity between sections. Notably, grade values pinch and swell both along strike and down dip and where grade was low or absent but a geological continuity could be confirmed the structures were carried through to adjacent sections.

Since the June 2007 model, significant drilling has been conducted in the West and East domains and the orebody is now broadly defined as three domains. The additional drilling has led to changes to the geological models as described below.

### *16.2.1 West Domain*

Infill drilling has led to icreased confidence in the depth extension of the orebody and the continuity of the mineralised structure in the down dip direction. However, infill drilling has not generally increased the along strike continuity of the domain. The dip of the orebody is now defined as dipping steeply to the east whereas in the previous model (June 2007) the West domain was modelled as largely vertical or dipping steeply to the west. The majority of the increase in resource tonnage is coming from the remodelling of this domain.

### *16.2.2 Fold or Central domain*

This domain has not had significant drilling and the wireframes have been remodelled with a generally shallower depth extent due to the lack of deeper drilling.

### *16.2.3 East Domain*

New drilling in this area is increasing confidence in the overall structure of the orebody and the nature of the fold hinge. However, the new drilling does not appear to be reproducing the high grades seen from the historical drilling and underground sampling in this area.

## 16.3 Data Statistics

The current resource model has been estimated using 3m composites derived from the combined drillhole and underground channel sample database. The previous June 2007 estimate was based on 2m composites. Also the broad definition of east, Fold, Central and West1 and 2 as the domains has been simplified in the wireframe modelling to two domains:

- East and Fold domain
- West and Central domain

Within these domains the individual orebody structures are maintained. The total number of individual wireframes is 110 containing a total of 1,935 3m composites. This is compared to the June 2007 model which contained 96 individual wireframes and only 1,259 2m composites.

## 16.4 Topographic Data

A local surveyor was contracted in 2005 to carry out a detailed survey of the Baomahun concession and to establish a local "mine" grid.

The topographic data now available comprises regional contour information combined with differential GPS and RTKT information produced by Cluff over the area of drilling and soil geochemistry.

Since completion of the July 2007 estimate, Cluff has continued to update its survey data. The current regional contour information in the extreme southeast of the Baomahun licence area is not considered reliable, there is a heavy reliance on the GPS information, and this area has been targeted for further work.

## 16.5 Density modeling

Table 16-1 summarises the data available and the resulting densities used for the previous July 2007 Mineral Resource estimate against those used for the current estimate. Data for massive quartz material is assumed from the standard density for quartz of 2.7. The principal host material for the mineralisation is the schist which immediately adjoins the BIF units and these have the most recorded density samples. The total number of density samples used has increased from 678 for the June 2007 Resource estimate to 5,340 in the current model. The increased database has led to some minor changes in the values used for the Resource model however, these are not considered to be significant and the increased number of samples is adding confidence to the estimate.

**Table 16-1 Density data used for the July 2007 Mineral Resource Estimate**

| Rock Type | Rock Code | June 2008 | *June 2007* |
|---|---|---|---|
| BIF | 1 | 3.30 | *3.37* |
| BIF intercolated | 2 | 3.29 | *3.18* |
| Schist (cummingtonite) | 3 | 2.94 | *2.91* |
| Garnet mica schist | 4 | 2.82 | *3.30* |
| MQ | 5 | 2.69 | *2.7* |
| MQ Intercolated | 6 | 2.7 | *2.7* |
| Quartz Vein | 7 | 2.69 | *2.66* |
| Garnet Cummingtonite schist | 31 | 2.84 | *2.84* |
| Qtz Mica / garnet mica schist | 32 | 3.23 | *3.23* |

The density determinations were made using the water displacement method using a water filled pipe with an overflow and weighing the displaced water in a standard receptacle of known weight.

While there is very little information available regarding the density of oxidised material, the oxidised zone appears to be no more than 20 m thick and forms a small percentage of the current resource estimate. SRK has, however, recommended that Cluff considers the likelihood that the oxidised zone may be thicker in the low lying areas and that an appropriate plan for measuring the density of these more weathered zones should be put in place.

## 16.6 Data Cutting

A top cut of 40 g/t has been applied to the East domain and a cut of 30g/t has been applied to all other domains. Cutting was based on decile analysis carried out by Auverdi on the composite data.

Auverdi has incorporated a number of samples with missing assay results within the current Mineral Resource wireframes. These missing samples have been considered as being absent rather than unmineralised and Auverdi has not replaced them with a background value. Effectively, therefore, Auverdi has assumed that the grade of the missing sample is the average of the samples on either side of the missing interval. Auverdi carried out an exercise to determine the effect of replacing the missing samples with a background detection limit value of 0.01, which reduced the grade of individual domains by up to 36%. While SRK agrees that the application of an average grade to the missing intersections is appropriate where there is evidence to suggest mineralisation continues through the missing interval, the impact of this assumption is significant and that the true grade of these missing intersections should be established.

## 16.7 Geostatistical Analysis

3m composites after high grade cutting, were used for all geostatistical tests and grade interpolation. Semi-variograms were calculated within each of three domains representing East, Fold and Central+West. A lag distance of 20m was used roughly equating to the half distance between drill sections and the variograms were produced in the principle strike and dip directions of the domains being estimated. Generally the modelled range of the variograms was between 25 to 40m in the plane of the orebody, which roughly corresponds to the sample spacing in the along strike and down dip directions. The East and West+Central domains variograms produced acceptable plots with modelled nugget variance of between 16-18%. However, the Fold zone produced very poor quality plots which could not be reasonably modelled and SRK would consider that the Fold domain should be classified as Inferred at this stage.

## 16.8 Block Grade interpolation and Classification

The block model used for the Mineral Resource estimate has been established along the local mine grid and with the parameters shown in Table 16-2.

**Table 16-2 Baomahun June 2008, Block Model Parameters**

| Axis | Origin | Block Size | No. of Blocks |
|---|---|---|---|
| X | 4050 | 10 | 130 |
| Y | 6900 | 10 | 130 |
| Z | -75 | 10 | 63 |

The 10 x 10 x 10 m block size is relatively small, given the wide spaced nature of the drilling at this current stage in the project, but has enabled the individual wireframes to be better modelled.

The search ellipses used to constrain the interpolation of the composited grades into the block model were orientated parallel to the orientation of the wireframes in each case and a three stage approach was taken comprising an initial search of 25 x 25 x 12 m, increased to 50 x 50 x 12m and then 125 x 125 x 60m.

Interpolation of grade was performed using both an inverse distance ($IDW^2$) and Ordinary kriging (OK) algorithm. Estimation only used composites which lie within the orebody models. The reason for using two separate algorithms is given by Auverdi as the final classification is dependent on the method and the number of samples available. If a block is estimated using 4 holes the IDW value is used, if a block is estimated from five or more holes the OK value is used. If a block is informed by 3 holes or less then the average value for the domain is used for the block value.

SRK consider this approach to be less than ideal. Auverdi state that for a block to be measured it has to be estimated by the shortest search radius and use composites from at least 2 holes. However, this implies from the preceding paragraph that a block could be classified as Measured despite the grade being a simple average of the overall data within that domain. Also this approach leads to areas of Measured appearing as “bullseyes” at depth and surrounded by inferred material.

SRK considers a more appropriate approach would be to use OK for interpolation of all blocks and to use a Quantitative kriging neighbourhood analysis to help in estimating the classification categories within the deposit. In addition, the continuity of zones of Measured and Indicated resources should be considered in order to prevent the “spotted” nature of the current resource estimate. Given the quality of the semivariograms and the fact that recent drilling does not appear to be confirming the grade from previous drilling in the East domain, SRK considers the use of the term Indicated may be more appropriate than Measured at this stage. SRK is comfortable that the overall tonnage and mean grade of the material reported as Measured by Auverdi is sufficiently well known to be used as the basis of reporting Mineral Reserves on completion of appropriate technical studies, but considers

that the spatial variability in grade is such that further information would be required to model this in sufficient detail for these to be classed as Measured.

## 16.9 Mineral Resource Statement

Table 16-3 summarises the Mineral Resource estimate produced by Auverdi and is reported at a 1 g/t Au block cut off grade.

**Table 16-3 Cluff Mineral Resource Estimate**

| Category | Domain | Tonnes | Grade (g/t) | Gold (oz) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Measured | East | 1,657,000 | 3.2 | 170,000 |
| | Central | 812,000 | 3.1 | 80,000 |
| | West 1 | 144,000 | 1.8 | 8,000 |
| | West 2 | 753,000 | 2.3 | 56,000 |
| | **Total** | **3,366,000** | **2.9** | **314,000** |
| | | | | |
| Indicated | East | 2,000,000 | 3.9 | 252,000 |
| | Fold | 440,000 | 3.2 | 45,000 |
| | Central | 1,080,000 | 3.4 | 117,000 |
| | West 1 | 477,000 | 2.2 | 33,000 |
| | West 2 | 1,570,000 | 2.1 | 106,000 |
| | **Total** | **5,567,000** | **3.1** | **553,000** |
| | | | | |
| Inferred | East | 2,232,000 | 3.8 | 274,000 |
| | Fold | 429,000 | 3.1 | 43,000 |
| | Central | 785,000 | 2.6 | 67,000 |
| | West 1 | 793,000 | 2.1 | 52,000 |
| | West 2 | 844,000 | 1.8 | 50,000 |
| | **Total** | **5,083,000** | **3.0** | **486,000** |

The above estimate was originally reported by Auverdi using the guidelines and terminology set out in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves published by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia, December 2004 (the JORC Code). For the purpose of this report, however, SRK has re-reported these using the CIM guidelines. In the context of the estimates reported for Baomahun

and, given the methodology used by Auverdi to assign the resource to the different categories in this code, SRK considers the definitions of the resource categories to be the same in all material respects.

## 16.10 SRK Comments

SRK considers that both the modelling and the grade interpolation have been carried out in an unbiased manner and that the resulting grade and tonnage estimates should be reliable within the context of the classification applied. While there are some uncertainties with regards to the quality of some of the data, the densities of the oxidised material and the treatment of the missing values, this has, in SRK's opinion, been generally appropriately reflected by the reporting of a significant portion of the resource as Inferred. In addition, SRK is not aware of any metallurgical, infrastructural, environmental, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic or marketing issues that would impact on the resource estimates as presented.

Notwithstanding the above, SRK does however have some concerns with the specific methodology used to classify and report the mineral resource. Notably, the currently reported Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource includes some blocks which have had their grade interpolated using an arithmetical length weighted average of the samples within the wireframe, rather than any interpolation technique. SRK would consider these blocks would be better classed as Inferred. In addition, the block by block approach has resulted in a scattered mosaic of Measured, Indicated and Inferred blocks rather than the creation of continuous areas of uniform classification which SRK considers would have been more appropriate. Finally, as already commented SRK considers that the blocks reported as Measured would be more appropriately reported as Indicated at this stage.

SRK's other concern is the inclusion of blocks which occur at a significant depth, particularly in the West and East Zone, in the resource statement. Approximately one third of the above reported resource occurs more than 100 m below the maximum depth reached by the optimised pits derived from previous mining studies and, even though these were completed using a gold price of US$600/oz, which is significantly lower than the current price, much of this material is unlikely to be economically extractable using open pit mining. SRK recommends therefore that Cluff focuses its ongoing technical studies on determining what portion of this material may be amenable to underground mining and also runs some open pit sensitivities using higher gold prices and then reviews its resource estimate to reflect the results of this.

The latest drilling results in the East domain in the area of the underground sampling, are not reproducing the high grades seen in earlier historical drilling results and this should be investigated further.

Finally, there is clearly potential for the reported resource to be increased following further exploration and drilling. The flat and low lying areas to the west of the currently defined

orebodies, although underlain by granites, have not been explored and there is also some potential for sub-parallel mineralisation in the footwall of the West Zone.

# 17 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The most notable additional technical report produced for the Project is the RSG Scoping Study, the aim of which was to "utilise the identified resources of the Project in order to establish the economics of a mining and processing operation plus all associated infrastructure for the recovery of gold".

The study envisaged the Project as a potential surface mining operation, with a conventional CIL/CIP ore beneficiation plant which would produce gold bullion. Specifically, it was envisaged that the Project would be a conventional open pit, selective mining operation utilising contract labour and equipment. The pit optimisation work was undertaken on the Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource outlined above and utilised RSG's in-house cost database, together with other relevant economic parameters, most notably a gold price of US$600/oz.

The work completed included an assessment of the likely processing facilities required and associated infrastructure requirements plus the need for services inclusive of power and water. The level of detail that was put into the plant design work in particular was more than would generally be required for a Scoping Study, and is more reflective of the detail that would typically be in a Pre-Feasibility level of study. The process flowsheet that was designed as part of the Scoping Study report represents a relatively conventional SAG circuit, followed by a conventional CIL plant (incorporating a pre-leach stage) and elution circuit. The flowsheet also included cyanide detoxification and a tailings thickener for process water recycle.

The base case option investigated by the Scoping Study envisaged a throughput of 1Mtpa though sensitivity assessments were also undertaken to investigate the potential for improved returns at higher throughputs. The capital costs estimated for the base case option were some US$ 100M and the operating costs combined to a total of US$ 347/ounce exclusive of royalties and refining costs. While these estimates are reported to be at a ± 30% level of accuracy and should be regarded as preliminary, SRK considers these to have been generated in an appropriate manner, to reflect the information available and to be reliable, possibly conservative, in the context of a study of this nature.

While the study demonstrated that there is potentially economic recoverable gold mineralisation at the Project with the potential to generate a positive undiscounted cashflow, the key recommendation was that the project would benefit from an increased throughput and that the focus of ongoing exploration, at least in the short term, should be to add to the resource that has the potential to be mined using open pit methods rather than increase the confidence in the material drilled at depth. SRK agrees with this recommendation, which is reflected in Cluff's exploration programme summarised below, and is confident that further work of this nature is justified by the Project potential.

# 18 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The primary aim of this report was to comment upon the updated resource estimates prepared for the Project by Auverdi and the scoping study completed by RSG.

Auverdi has reported a Measured plus Indicated Mineral Resource estimate of some 8.9 Mt with a mean grade of 3.0 g/t Au and an Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of some 5.1 Mt with a mean grade of 3.0 g/t Au as defined by CIM guidelines.

While SRK has some concerns with the methodology used to classify and report this, SRK considers the above estimate to convey the tonnage and grade determined to be present to date in an appropriate manner and to have been derived using appropriate methodologies and protocols.

The Mineral Resource derived by Auverdi falls within three domains all of which remain open and which require further drilling both to improve the confidence in the estimates and also to prove their strike and depth extents. In addition, the Project as a whole has potential for the delineation of further deposits which, following drilling, will likely add to the mineral resources presented here.

The RSG Scoping Study is preliminary nature but has demonstrated that there is a potential for the establishment of a mining and processing operation following further exploration and feasibility study style work.

Certainly, SRK is of the opinion that this is a Project which warrants further exploration and evaluation.

# 19 RECOMMENDATIONS

Cluff has developed a budget for 2008 and 2009 of some US$15M which allows for all in country operating costs inclusive of staffing and taxes as well as the drilling, sampling and assaying itself. Some US$7 M of this will have been spent during 2008 largely on drilling and metallurgical testwork and US$8 M for further drilling and feasibility study work will be spent in 2009/10. A breakdown of the expenditure for 2008 is given below while that for 2009 and 2010 will only be developed on completion of the pre-feasibility study once the key areas where further work is required have been established and this study justified. The “Administration” costs include camp and vehicle costs, the cost of running the office in country, finance costs and corporate overheads.

**Table 19-1 2008 Exploration Budget**

| Category | Budget (US$*1,000) |
|---|---|
| Administration | 1,470 |
| Core Drilling | 4,700 |
| Trenching | 150 |
| Geochemical Exploration | 70 |
| Metallurgical Testwork | 510 |
| Environmental Data Collection | 90 |
| **Total** | **6, 990** |

The drilling programme is in the process of being undertaken. SRK understands that this has comprised further drilling at the five deposits commented upon in detail here, plus further exploration elsewhere in the licence areas, and has been focussed on exploring for mineralisation that has the potential to be exploited using open pit mining techniques. Most of the proposed expenditure is independent upon the results obtained by this drilling.

SRK has reviewed the budget and is confident that this is sufficient for the work planned and also that the work planned is justified. As part of this work, SRK has also recommended that the work programme includes:

- Further topographic survey work in the southeast of the Baomahun Mining Lease.
- Additional density testwork, particularly on oxidised material and also the completion of some independent checks on the assay procedures used at SGS to improve the confidence in the quality of the data collected by this laboratory.
- Additional mining assessments to determine how the deeper material included in the current mineral resource statement may be economically exploited.
- Targeted infill drilling at all of the deposits drilled to date to help with the geological interpretation and fill in some gaps notably near surface.

# 20 REFERENCES

**Baomahun resource estimate_June 2007_Audit trail.doc** – Auverdi Capital DMCC, internal report produced for Cluff Gold Limited.

**pr_PBAO01_Environmental Scoping_100807.pdf** – RSG/SENET scoping study report produced on behalf of Cluff Gold August 2007

**pr_PBAO01_FinSumm_Aug07.pdf** – RSG/SENET scoping study report produced on behalf of Cluff Gold August 2007

**pr_PBAO01_Mining_1008.pdf** – RSG/SENET scoping study report produced on behalf of Cluff Gold August 2007

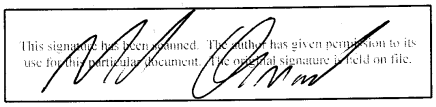
**pr_PBAO01_Summ_Aug07.pdf** – RSG/SENET scoping study report produced on behalf of Cluff Gold August 2007

# 21 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

**Effective Date October 16th 2008.**

**Signed on October 16th 2008.**

**For and on behalf of SRK Consulting (UK) Ltd**




**Dr Mike Armitage**
**Managing Director**

# 22 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNICAL REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES AND PRODUCTION PROPERTIES

This section is not applicable to this report.

# 23 ILLUSTRATIONS

These have been included within the main body of the report as considered appropriate.

# APPENDIX A
# SGS ASSAY VERIFICATION

# U3445 – Baomahun Audit
# Database Integrity Check
# HOLE ID **DDH090** – SGS Batch ID 279 (ref G1038014)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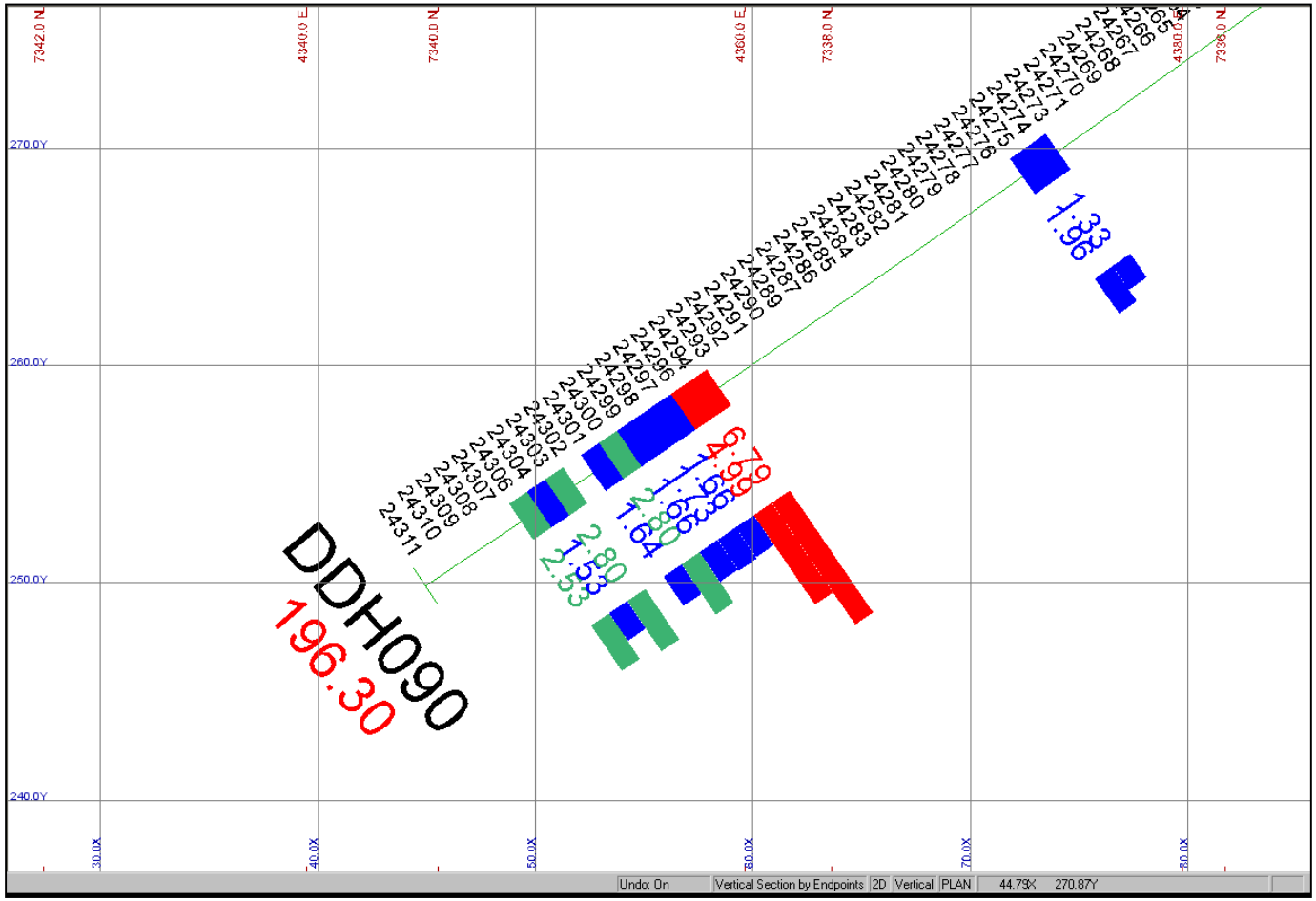
Lab Ref G1038014
Client Ref **BATCH 279**
Project *
Reported 29/05/08
Status Final
Page Page 3 of 4

**ANALYTICAL REPORT**

| | FAA505 PPM 0.01 1000 Au | FAA505 PPM 0.01 1000 Au(R) | FAA505 PPM 0.01 1000 Au(R2) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24263 | 0.01 | | |
| 24264 | 0.04 | | |
| 24265 | 0.01 | | |
| 24266 | 0.01 | | |
| 24267 | 0.01 | | |
| 24268 | 0.01 | | |
| 24269 | 0.01 | | |
| 24270 | 0.04 | | |
| 24271 | 0.05 | | |
| 24272 | 4.02 | | |
| 24273 | 0.61 | 0.56 | |
| 24274 | 1.34 | | 1.32 |
| 24275 | 1.99 | 1.92 | |
| 24276 | 0.50 | | 0.42 |
| 24277 | 0.08 | | |
| 24278 | 0.07 | | |
| 24279 | 0.02 | | |
| 24280 | 0.04 | 0.02 | |
| 24281 | 0.01 | | |
| 24282 | 0.07 | | |
| 24283 | 0.06 | | |
| 24284 | 0.03 | | |
| 24285 | 0.03 | | |
| 24286 | 0.02 | | 0.02 |
| 24287 | 0.01 | | |
| 24288 | 1.80 | | |
| 24289 | 0.08 | | |
| 24290 | 0.05 | | |
| 24291 | 0.05 | | |
| 24292 | 0.86 | | 1.04 |
| 24293 | 0.60 | 0.60 | |
| 24294 | 7.00 | | 6.58 |
| 24295 | 0.02 | | |
| 24296 | 4.99 | 6.72 | |
| 24297 | 1.76 | | 1.56 |
| 24298 | 1.72 | 1.74 | |
| 24299 | 1.66 | | |
| 24300 | 2.86 | | 2.74 |
| 24301 | 1.66 | 1.61 | |

- not analysed / -- element not determined / I.S. Insufficient sample / L.N.R. listed not received



# U3445 – Baomahun Audit
# Database Integrity Check
# HOLE ID **DDH098** – SGS Batch ID 263 (ref G1036897)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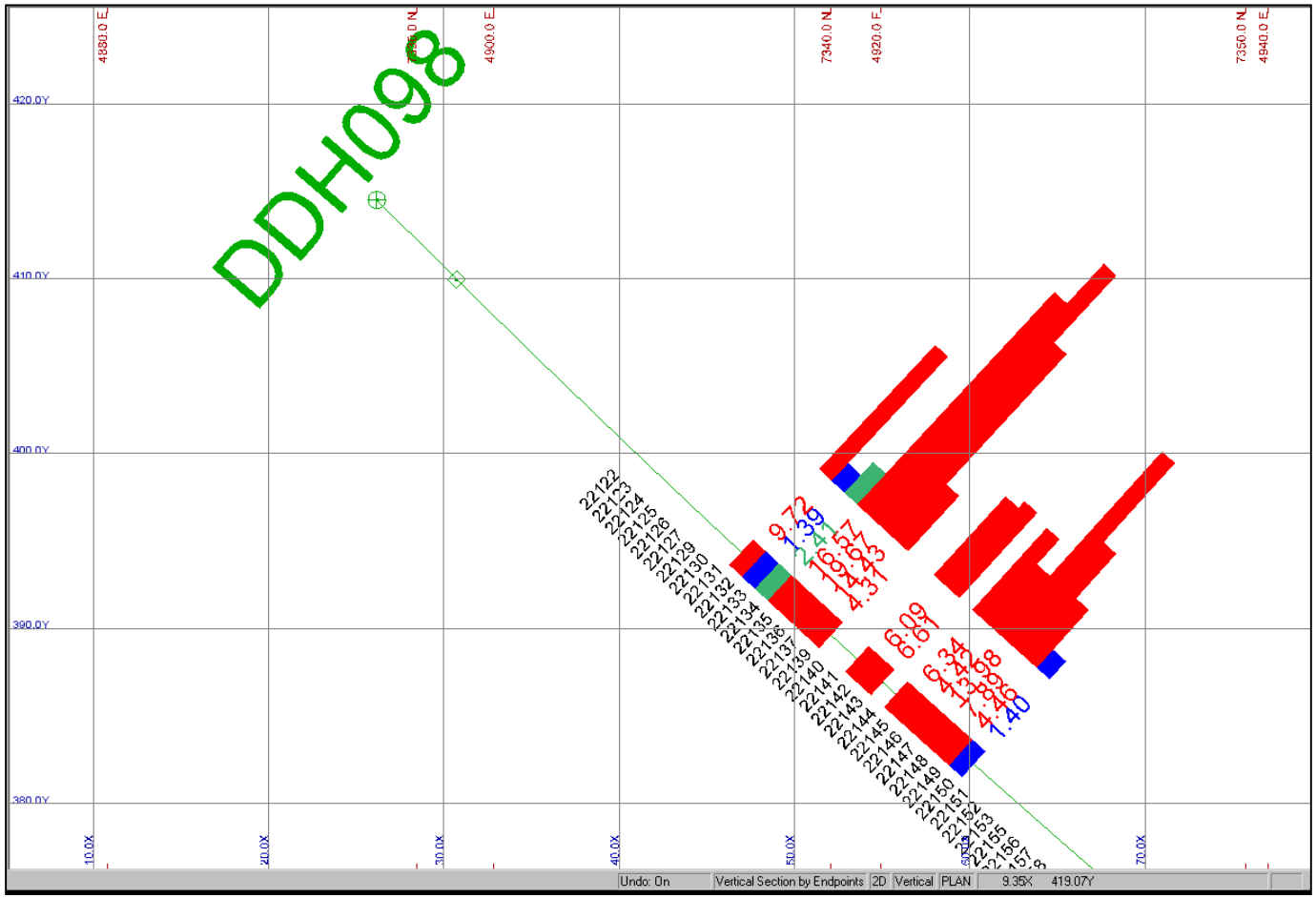
| | |
|---|---|
| *Lab Ref* | G1036897 |
| *Client Ref* | **BATCH 263** |
| *Project* | * |
| *Reported* | 29/05/08 |
| *Status* | Final |
| *Page* | Page 2 of 5 |

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

| Scheme | FAA505 | FAA505 | FAA505 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Units | PPM | PPM | PPM |
| Detection Limit | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Upper Limit | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| | Au | Au(R) | Au(R2) |
| 22122 | <0.01 | | <0.01 |
| 22123 | 0.02 | | |
| 22124 | <0.01 | | |
| 22125 | <0.01 | | |
| 22126 | <0.01 | | |
| 22127 | <0.01 | | |
| 22128 | <0.01 | | |
| 22129 | 0.23 | | |
| 22130 | <0.01 | | |
| 22131 | 0.48 | | |
| 22132 | 10.3 | 8.90 | 9.96 |
| 22133 | 1.39 | | |
| 22134 | 2.41 | | |
| 22135 | 18.1 | 14.6 | 17.0 |
| 22136 | 19.2 | 20.2 | 19.6 |
| 22137 | 16.1 | 13.0 | 14.2 |
| 22138 | 1.87 | | |
| 22139 | 4.31 | | |
| 22140 | 0.08 | | |
| 22141 | 0.12 | | |
| 22142 | 4.94 | 7.24 | |
| 22143 | 4.07 | | 9.14 |
| 22144 | 0.82 | | |
| 22145 | 6.34 | | |
| 22146 | 4.42 | | |
| 22147 | 15.4 | 9.14 | 17.4 |
| 22148 | 9.18 | 6.60 | |
| 22149 | 4.46 | | |
| 22150 | 1.40 | | |
| 22151 | 0.02 | | |
| 22152 | <0.01 | | |
| 22153 | <0.01 | | |
| 22154 | 0.65 | | |
| 22155 | <0.01 | | |
| 22156 | 0.58 | | |
| 22157 | 0.07 | | |
| 22158 | 0.50 | | |
| 22159 | 0.08 | | |
| 22160 | 0.35 | | |

- *not analysed* / -- *element not determined* / *I.S. Insufficient sample* / *L.N.R. Listed not received*



# U3445 – Baomahun Audit
# Database Integrity Check
# HOLE ID **DDH115** – SGS Batch ID 305 (ref G1040063)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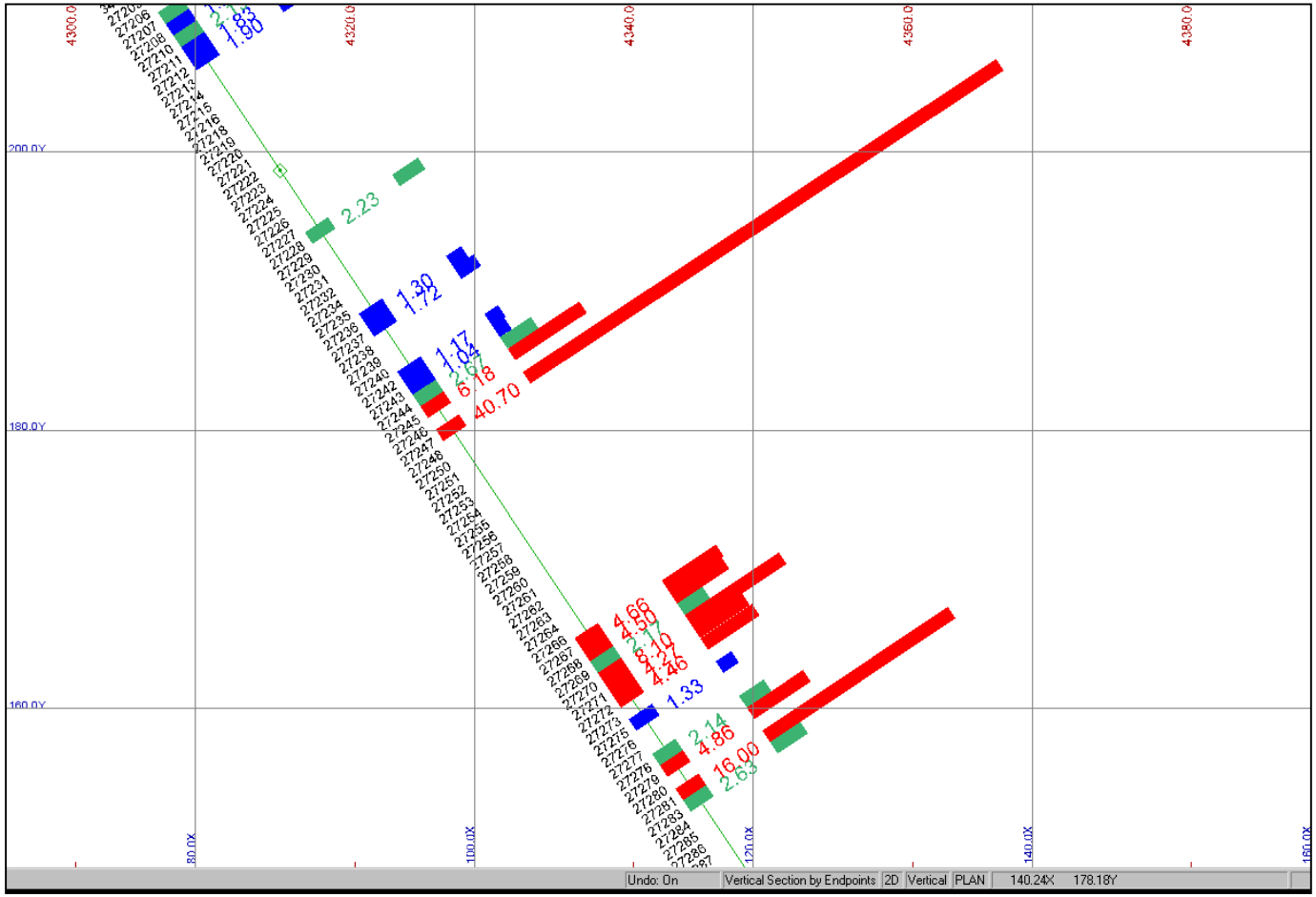
Lab Ref G1040063
Client Ref **BATCH 305**
Project *
Reported 29/05/08
Status Final
Page Page 3 of 5

**ANALYTICAL REPORT**

| | FAA505 PPM 0.01 1000 Au | FAA505 PPM 0.01 1000 Au(R) | FAA505 PPM 0.01 1000 Au(R2) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27244 | 2.67 | | |
| 27245 | 6.18 | | 6.18 |
| 27246 | 0.75 | | |
| 27247 | 38.8 | 42.6 | |
| 27248 | 0.95 | | |
| 27249 | 2.68 | | |
| 27250 | 0.53 | | |
| 27251 | 0.26 | | |
| 27252 | 0.48 | | |
| 27253 | 0.31 | | |
| 27254 | 0.05 | | |
| 27255 | 0.02 | | |
| 27256 | <0.01 | | <0.01 |
| 27257 | <0.01 | | |
| 27258 | <0.01 | | |
| 27259 | <0.01 | | |
| 27260 | <0.01 | | |
| 27261 | 0.02 | | |
| 27262 | <0.01 | | |
| 27263 | <0.01 | | |
| 27264 | 0.02 | <0.01 | |
| 27265 | 0.58 | | |
| 27266 | 0.03 | | |
| 27267 | 4.84 | | 4.48 |
| 27268 | 4.50 | | |
| 27269 | 2.17 | | |
| 27270 | 8.70 | 7.50 | |
| 27271 | 4.27 | | |
| 27272 | 4.46 | | |
| 27273 | 0.43 | | |
| 27274 | 0.05 | | |
| 27275 | 1.33 | | |
| 27276 | 0.94 | | |
| 27277 | 0.14 | | |
| 27278 | 2.14 | | |
| 27279 | 4.74 | | 4.98 |
| 27280 | 0.90 | | |
| 27281 | 17.0 | 15.0 | |
| 27282 | 8.16 | | |

- not analysed / -- element not determined / I.S. Insufficient sample / L.N.R. listed not received



# U3445 – Baomahun Audit
# Database Integrity Check
# HOLE ID **DDH148** – SGS Batch ID 331 (ref G1041564)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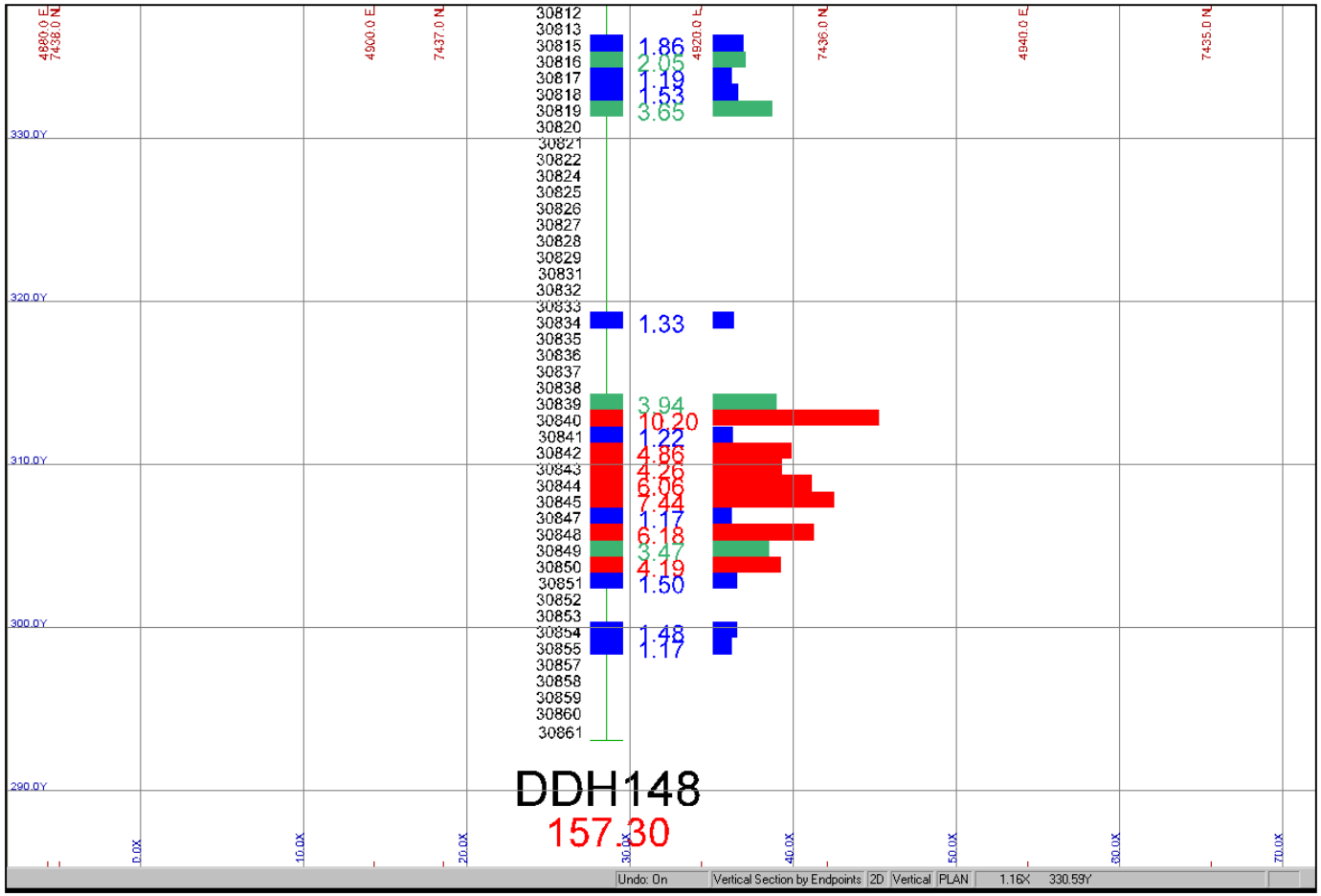
Lab Ref G1041564
Client Ref BATCH331
Project *
Reported 29/05/08
Status Final
Page Page 5 of 6

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

| | FAA505 PPM 0.01 1000 Au | FAA505 PPM 0.01 1000 Au(R) | FAA505 PPM 0.01 1000 Au(R2) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30806 | 0.09 | | |
| 30807 | 2.11 | | 3.08 |
| 30808 | 0.24 | 0.18 | |
| 30809 | 1.23 | | |
| 30810 | 0.21 | | |
| 30811 | 0.48 | | |
| 30812 | 0.20 | | 0.12 |
| 30813 | 0.17 | | |
| 30814 | 1.89 | | |
| 30815 | 1.86 | | |
| 30816 | 1.94 | 2.16 | |
| 30817 | 1.19 | | |
| 30818 | 1.53 | | |
| 30819 | 3.45 | | 3.84 |
| 30820 | 0.07 | | |
| 30821 | <0.01 | <0.01 | |
| 30822 | <0.01 | | |
| 30823 | <0.01 | | |
| 30824 | 0.06 | | |
| 30825 | 0.03 | | |
| 30826 | 0.05 | | |
| 30827 | 0.03 | | |
| 30828 | <0.01 | | |
| 30829 | <0.01 | | |
| 30830 | 0.63 | | |
| 30831 | <0.01 | | |
| 30832 | 0.02 | | |
| 30833 | 0.02 | | |
| 30834 | 1.26 | | 1.39 |
| 30835 | 0.09 | | |
| 30836 | 0.45 | | |
| 30837 | 0.09 | | |
| 30838 | 0.30 | | |
| 30839 | 3.64 | 4.24 | |
| 30840 | 10.6 | 9.80 | |
| 30841 | 1.39 | | 1.04 |
| 30842 | 4.84 | 4.88 | |
| 30843 | 4.26 | | 4.26 |
| 30844 | 6.70 | 5.23 | 6.25 |
| 30845 | 8.40 | | 6.48 |
| 30846 | 2.75 | | |
| 30847 | 1.17 | | |
| 30848 | 6.18 | | |
| 30849 | 3.78 | 3.16 | |
| 30850 | 4.34 | | 4.04 |
| 30851 | 1.50 | | |
| 30852 | 0.04 | | |



# U3445 – Baomahun Audit
# Database Integrity Check
# HOLE ID **DDH159** – SGS Batch ID 342 (ref G1042549)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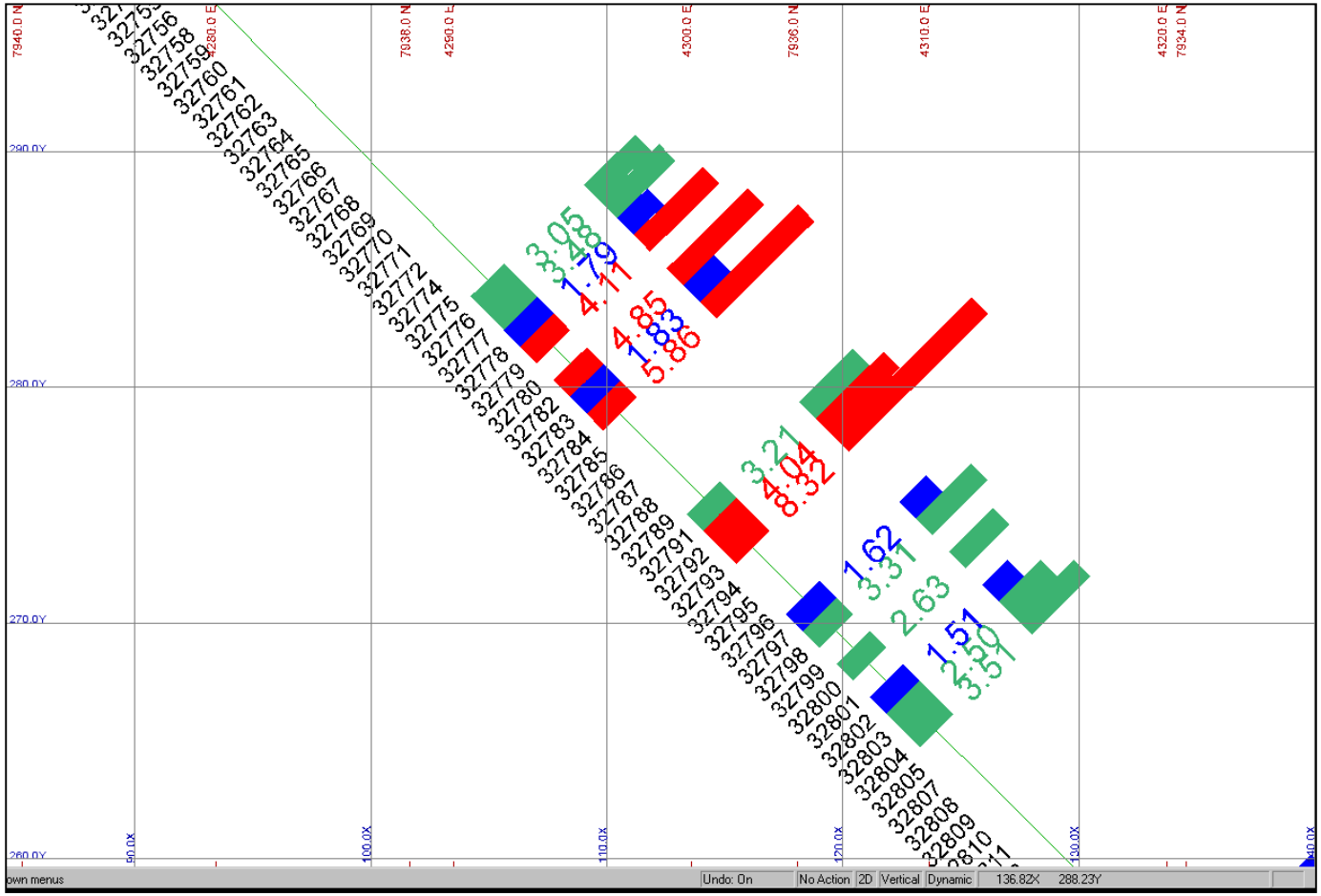
*Lab Ref* G1042549
*Client Ref* **BATCH342**
*Project* *
*Reported* 29/05/08
*Status* Final
*Page* Page 2 of 7

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

| Scheme | FAA505 | FAA505 | FAA505 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Units | PPM | PPM | PPM |
| Detection Limit | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Upper Limit | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| | Au | Au(R) | Au(R2) |
| 32746 | 0.03 | - | - |
| 32747 | <0.01 | - | - |
| 32748 | 0.05 | - | - |
| 32749 | 0.05 | - | - |
| 32750 | 0.04 | - | 0.05 |
| 32751 | 0.06 | - | - |
| 32752 | 0.02 | - | - |
| 32753 | 0.02 | - | - |
| 32754 | <0.01 | - | - |
| 32755 | 0.03 | - | - |
| 32756 | 0.03 | - | - |
| 32757 | 3.98 | - | - |
| 32758 | 0.03 | - | - |
| 32759 | <0.01 | 0.01 | - |
| 32760 | 0.01 | - | - |
| 32761 | <0.01 | - | - |
| 32762 | 0.02 | - | - |
| 32763 | <0.01 | - | - |
| 32764 | <0.01 | - | - |
| 32765 | <0.01 | - | - |
| 32766 | <0.01 | - | - |
| 32767 | 0.02 | - | 0.01 |
| 32768 | 0.02 | - | - |
| 32769 | 0.03 | - | - |
| 32770 | <0.01 | - | - |
| 32771 | <0.01 | - | - |
| 32772 | 0.02 | - | - |
| 32773 | 1.82 | - | - |
| 32774 | 0.03 | - | - |
| 32775 | 0.02 | - | - |
| 32776 | 3.01 | 3.09 | - |
| 32777 | 3.45 | - | 3.50 |
| 32778 | 1.79 | - | - |
| 32779 | 4.22 | 3.99 | - |
| 32780 | 0.86 | - | - |
| 32781 | 0.02 | - | - |
| 32782 | 4.88 | - | 4.82 |
| 32783 | 1.96 | 1.69 | - |
| 32784 | 5.68 | - | 6.03 |

- not analysed / -- element not determined / I.S. Insufficient sample / L.N.R. listed not received



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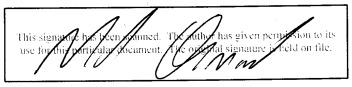
**Approval Signature:**



**CERTIFICATE**
**To Accompany the Report Entitled**
**"Technical Review of the Baomahun Gold Exploration Project, Sierra Leone, dated 16th October 2008"**

I, **Mike Armitage,** do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at Maesaeson House, Peterston-Super-Ely, Vale of Glamorgan, Wales, CF5 6NE.

2. I am a graduate with a Bachelor of Science gained from Cardiff University in 1983 and I have practised my profession continuously since that time. I was also awarded a Doctorate in Geology by Bristol University in 1995.

3. I am a member of the Institution of Materials Mining and Metallurgy and the Geological Society in the UK and I am a Chartered Engineer and a Chartered Geologist.

4. I am a Principal Resource Geologist with, and Managing Director of, SRK Consulting (UK) Ltd (SRK, a firm of consulting engineers and scientists.

5. I have a significant amount of experience in estimating resources for gold deposits. In particular, my doctorate was based on a gold deposit with similar characteristics to Baomahun in Zimbabwe and I have spent over 15 years at SRK undertaking and reviewing a substantial number of resource estimates on similar gold orebodies to Baomahun at various locations around the world.

6. I am a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101 and I am responsible for reviewing the techncial content in this report.

7. I have not visited the Baomahun Gold Exploration Project.

8. I have no personal knowledge as of the date of this certificate of any material fact or change, which is not reflected in this report.

9. I am independent of the issuer in that neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, is at present under an arrangement or understanding, nor expects to become, an insider, associate, affiliated entity or employee of Cluff Gold PLC or any associated or affiliated entities.

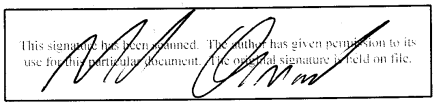
10. I am independent of the issuer in that neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, own either directly or indirectly, nor expect to receive, any interest in the properties or securities of Cluff Gold PLC, or any associated or affiliated companies.

11. I am independent of the issuer in that neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, have earned the majority of our income during the preceding three years from Cluff Gold PLC, or associated or affiliated companies.

12. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the technical report in compliance with these and in conformity with generally accepted International mining industry practices.

13. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

**Dr Mike Armitage, MIMM, FGS, C Eng, C Geol**
**Principal Resource Geologist**




**6th February 2009**

**CERTIFICATE**
**To Accompany the Report Entitled**
**"Technical Review of the Baomahun Gold Exploration Project, Sierra Leone, dated 16th October 2008"**

I, **John Arthur,** do hereby certify that:

1. I reside 19 Cardiff Road, Dinas Powys, UK, CF64 4DH.

2. I am a graduate with a Bachelor of Science (Geology HONS) gained from Newcastle University in 1987. I have practised my profession continuously since that time.

3. I am a member of the Institution of Materials Mining and Metallurgy in the UK (membership no. 50132) and I am a Chartered Engineer (536927). I am also a Fellow of the Geological Society of London (FGS) and a Chartered Geologist (membership no. 1005744)

4. I am a Principal Resource Geologist with SRK (UK) Ltd, a firm of consulting engineers and scientists.

5. I have a significant amount of experience in estimating resources for gold deposits. In particular, I have spent 12 years at SRK Consulting undertaking a substantial number of Resource estimates on similar gold orebodies to Baomahun at various locations around the world.

6. I am a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101 and I am responsible for auditing the Mineral Resource estimates presented in this report.

7. I most recently visited the Baomahun Gold Exploration Project between 14th and 17th November 2007.

8. I have no personal knowledge as of the date of this certificate of any material fact or change, which is not reflected in this report.

9. I am independent of the issuer in that neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, is at present under an arrangement or understanding, nor expects to become, an insider, associate, affiliated entity or employee of Cluff Gold PLC or any associated or affiliated entities.

10. I am independent of the issuer in that neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, own either directly or indirectly, nor expect to receive, any interest in the properties or securities of Cluff Gold PLC, or any associated or affiliated companies.

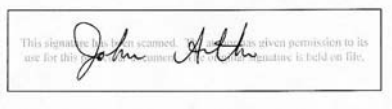
11. I am independent of the issuer in that neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, have earned the majority of our income during the preceding three years from Cluff Gold PLC, or associated or affiliated companies.

12. I have had no prior involvement in the property which is the subject of this technical report.

13. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the technical report in compliance with these and in conformity with generally accepted International mining industry practices.

14. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

**Dr John Arthur, MIMM, C Eng**
**Principal Resource Geologist**



**6th February 2009**