Farmonaut®

SATELLITE EXPLORATION ASSESSMENT



Coordinates withheld

Licence boundary · 7.0 km across

✦ PREMIUM+ REPORT

SATELLITE-BASED

Gold Detection *Analysis*

Concession **Demo Licence**

PREPARED FOR	REPORT DATE	REFERENCE GOLD PRICE
SAMPLE CLIENT	October 31, 2026	USD 3,910.53 / troy ounce October 31, 2026 spot

CONFIDENTIAL — PREPARED FOR SAMPLE CLIENT

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Coordinates withheld

Layer · True-colour satellite image

01 CHAPTER Executive *Summary*

IN THIS CHAPTER

1.1 Key Metrics Dashboard

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True-colour satellite image · licence boundary in white, detected zones in gold

THE BOTTOM LINE — WHAT DECIDES PROFIT

Satellite analysis has identified anomalies consistent with potential gold mineralization in 37 well-defined zones on this property, 86 m–141 m below surface and within reach of an open pit. What could turn those zones into a profitable mine comes down to one measurable factor: how much of each zone is ore. This report starts from a cautious estimate: it counts only about 2% of the zone rock as ore (305,698 oz / 9,508 kg). Even at that level, a pit pays if the gold is concentrated in the richest rock — about USD 180 million in net present value. If it runs evenly through the zones instead, it already roughly breaks even at this estimate (about USD 1.3 million in net present value), and at 5–10× the project is worth roughly USD 140–167 million in net present value (up to USD 465 million if the gold is concentrated). A 37-hole scout program — about USD 1.1M–1.8M — measures exactly this, so it answers the question before larger spending is committed; the highest-priority zones can be scouted first.

SHARE OF EACH ZONE THAT IS ORE	ESTIMATED GOLD IN THE ZONES	IF THE GOLD RUNS THROUGH THE ZONE	IF THE GOLD IS CONCENTRATED IN THE RICHEST ROCK
≈2% — this report's estimate	**305,698 oz / 9,508 kg**	**+USD 1.3M**	**+USD 180.4M**
≈4% (2× the estimate)	611,396 oz / 19,017 kg	**+USD 8.9M**	**+USD 323.1M**
≈9% (5× the estimate)	1,528,490 oz / 47,541 kg	**+USD 166.9M**	**+USD 465.4M**
≈18% (10× the estimate)	3,056,981 oz / 95,083 kg	**+USD 139.5M**	**+USD 354.3M**

How to read the last two columns

- **Both columns hold the same amount of gold.** They differ only in how that gold sits in the rock. Think of raisins in a cake: spread through every slice, or bunched into a few slices you can cut out.
- **If the gold runs through the zone:** the gold is spread thinly through the whole zone, so a mine would have to dig and process a lot of rock to collect it. This is the more expensive case.
- **If the gold is concentrated in the richest rock:** the same gold sits in a few richer pockets or veins, so a mine can dig mainly those parts and move far less rock. This is the cheaper case.
- **"No pit pays yet":** at that level the gold would not cover the cost of digging it out at today's price — not a loss, simply not yet worth mining. Drilling shows which column is closer to the truth.

Net present value at 8% from the conceptual pit (§8), re-optimized for each row; the model places gold only inside the detected zones and the grade is held at this report's estimate. Before processing-plant, permitting and closure capital. A scoping guide on satellite-derived data — not a mineral resource or reserve.

This report presents a comprehensive satellite-based gold detection analysis of the Demo Licence concession, located near [coordinates withheld] in North Africa. Using multi-sensor remote sensing — including Sentinel-2 multispectral imagery, ASTER short-wave infrared mineral mapping, Sentinel-1 and PALSAR-2 synthetic aperture radar, MODIS thermal anomalies, EMAG-2 magnetic field response, and a high-resolution Digital Elevation Model — the v27 detection pipeline has identified 37 discrete anomaly zones over a footprint of 157.63 ha (389.52 acres).

Aggregate in-situ contained gold is estimated at 9,508.3 kg (305,698 troy oz) (of which High 9,186.5 kg, Medium 321.8 kg, Low 0.0 kg), within 2,259,830 t (2,491,034 short tons) of potentially mineralized rock at a tonnage-weighted head grade of 4.2075 g/t (0.1227 oz/st) Au.

At the October 31, 2026 reference gold price of USD 3,910.53 per troy ounce, the gross in-situ value of contained gold is approximately USD 1,195.4 million (High USD 1,155.0M, Medium USD 40.5M, Low USD 0.0M). Applying an industry-standard blended recovery factor of 81% (90% mining recovery × 90% metallurgical), the recoverable gold is approximately 7,701.7 kg (247,615 troy oz) with an indicative recoverable sales value of USD 968.3 million (High USD 935.5M, Medium USD 32.8M, Low USD 0.0M) — the value of the gold if sold, before any mining, processing or closure costs. The top of the ore lies 86 m (282 ft) below surface, so an open pit must first remove that cover before any gold is reached.

1.1 Key Metrics Dashboard

EST. CONTAINED GOLD 9,508.3 kg (305,698 oz)	GROSS IN-SITU VALUE USD 1,195.4M @ US $3,911/oz spot	WEIGHTED HEAD GRADE 4.208 g/t (0.1227 oz/st)
ORE TONNAGE 2,259,830 t (2,491,034 short tons)	ANOMALY FOOTPRINT 157.633 ha (389.52 acres / 1,576,331 m²)	DEPTH RANGE (TOP→BASE OF ORE) 86–141 m b.s. (282–462 ft)

Surveyed AOI / licence boundary area: 2,082.34 ha (5,145.6 acres). The detected anomaly footprint above is 7.6% of the surveyed area.

Confidence-Tier Breakdown — how the headline portfolio totals split across high-, medium- and low-confidence anomalies. All three tiers enter the Phase-1 validation sequence in §11.1; the tier label governs the order of validation and drilling, not whether validation occurs (see §9.1 for the classification rule):

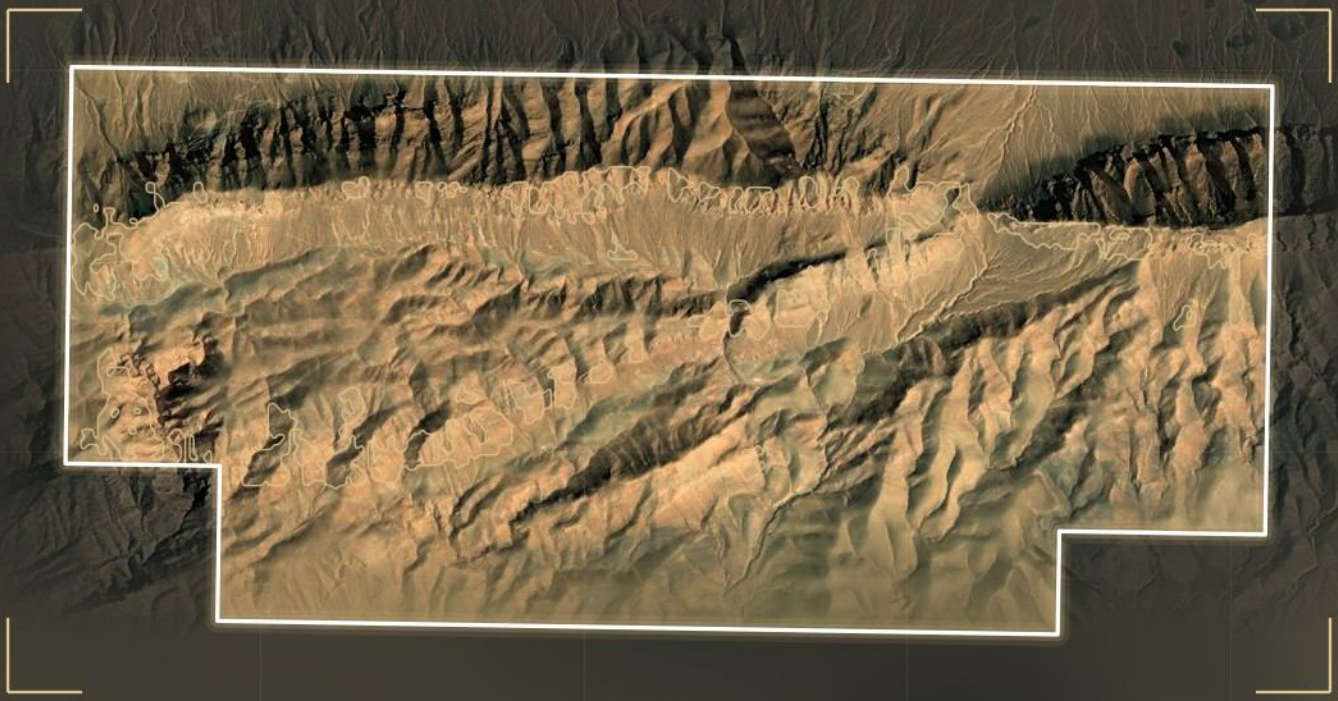
METRIC	HIGH (32 ZONES)	MEDIUM (5 ZONES)	LOW (0 ZONES)
Contained Gold	9,186.5 kg	321.8 kg	0.0 kg
Ore Tonnage	2,183,681 t	76,149 t	0 t
Gross In-Situ Value	USD 1,155.0M	USD 40.5M	USD 0.0M

The portfolio is dominated by Zone 30 (priority 4), which alone hosts approximately 45.0k troy ounces (1,398.2 kg) at 4.217 g/t Au, representing 14.7% of total contained gold. Of the 37 detected anomalies, 32 are classified high-confidence, 5 medium-confidence, and 0 low-confidence — derived deterministically from pixel-level signal strength and the count of independent multi-sensor risk filters that disagreed with the headline signal (the classification rule is published in full in §9.1). All zones show a Gossan Zone mineralization signature with average structural confidence of 151.6 (against a high-confidence threshold of 100), and an average Gold Potential Index

(GPI) of 0.501. The surface-proximal signatures support a staged, low-cost validation campaign (mapping, sampling, structural recon, scout drilling and metallurgical work — §11.1) on every detected zone, starting with the scout holes that test whether the gold is concentrated enough to mine (see the profit question above).

1.2 Key Findings at a Glance

- Profit outlook: decided by how much of each zone is ore. At this report's estimate a pit pays if the gold is concentrated (about USD 180 million NPV); with the gold spread evenly, it already roughly breaks even at this estimate. See the table at the top of this section.
- Sales value of the gold: USD 1,195.4M in-situ, USD 968.3M recoverable at 81% blended recovery — before mining, processing and closure costs.
- Of which by confidence tier: High USD 1,155.0M, Medium USD 40.5M, Low USD 0.0M (gross in-situ). All tiers enter the Phase-1 validation sequence (§11.1); high-confidence zones lead the drill program, and medium- and low-confidence zones sequence behind them as Phase-1 data is acquired. The classification rule is published in §9.1.
- Spot gold at USD 3,910.53/oz on October 31, 2026.
- Depth: top of ore 86 m below surface, deepest base 141 m — an open pit must strip this cover before reaching ore.
- All 37 zones sit above the 0.30 g/t Au processing cut-off grade (it covers processing costs, not the cost of removing overlying rock); weighted-average head grade 4.208 g/t.
- Concentrated value: top two zones account for 27.0% of contained gold — efficient drilling capital deployment.
- Average terrain accessibility: Moderate; minimum stream distance 0 m.



Coordinates withheld

Layer · Dry-season composite

CHAPTER

02 Methodology & Data *Sources*

IN THIS CHAPTER

2.1 Multi-Sensor Remote Sensing Stack

2.2 Composite Score & Polygon Segmentation

2.3 Volumetric & Tonnage Equation

2.4 Reading the Imagery — Embedded Legend Convention

2.5 GPI Hero Map — The Composite Output

2.6 Detection Cascade — From Pixels to Priorities

2.7 Unit Conventions Used in This Report (metric (SI) primary — based on centroid in North Africa)

Dry-season composite · licence boundary in white, detected zones in gold

2.1 Multi-Sensor Remote Sensing Stack

The v27 gold-prospectivity engine fuses 21+ orbital and geophysical data layers to produce a composite Gold Potential Index (GPI) raster at 10 m horizontal ground sample distance (pixel size), from which discrete anomaly polygons are extracted via oriented-minimum bounding-box segmentation. The data layers and their geological role are summarized below.

SENSOR / DATA LAYER	GEOLOGICAL ROLE
Sentinel-2 (10 m) ESA · COPERNICUS	Visible/NIR reflectance — vegetation indices, hydrothermal alteration RGB, iron-oxide ratio.
ASTER SWIR (30 m) NASA · METI	AlOH–sericite, argillic, carbonate–chlorite ratios for proximal alteration mineralogy.
Sentinel-1 SAR ESA · COPERNICUS	Dual-orbit lineament density, surface roughness, structural fabric and fault networks.
PALSAR-2 L-band JAXA · ALOS-2	HH/HV backscatter and temporal stability — vein-controlled relief and bedrock exposure.
MODIS / ASTER GED NASA · METI	Diurnal land-surface temperature anomalies — silicification & sulfide oxidation flags.
EMAG-2 Magnetics NOAA · NCEI	World Digital Magnetic Anomaly grid — basement structure and intrusive footprints.
Copernicus DEM (30 m) ESA · COPERNICUS	Slope, aspect, hillshade, flow accumulation, knickpoint and meander proxies.
Sentinel-2 Time Series ESA · COPERNICUS	Bare-evidence persistence, geobotanical stress, laterite-cover penalty.

Figures in parentheses (e.g. 10 m, 30 m) denote each sensor's horizontal ground sample distance — the on-ground footprint of one pixel — not a depth. Subsurface depths are reported separately in §6.

2.2 Composite Score & Polygon Segmentation

Per pixel, the v27 composite is a weighted geometric mean of 12 normalized sub-scores spanning alteration mineralogy (ASTER), structural density (SAR/EMAG-2), surface evidence (bare-soil persistence, geobotanical stress), thermal signatures, and geomorphological host criteria. Polygons are extracted by thresholded connected-component analysis with an oriented minimum-area bounding box (the dominant_strike attribute). Each polygon is assigned a coherence score combining elongation ratio (0.6 weight) and smoothness (0.4 weight) consistent with vein-controlled targets.

2.3 Volumetric & Tonnage Equation

```
Tonnage = Polygon Area (m²) × Thickness (m) × Prism Factor × Mineralisation Occupancy × Density (t/m³)
Contained Gold (kg) = Tonnage (t) × Grade (g/t) ÷ 1000
Diluted Tonnage = Undiluted ÷ (1 − Dilution%) | Dilution = 18%, Recovery = 80%
Prism Factor = 0.36 | Mineralisation Occupancy = 3.74–4.90% of footprint (per zone: ore_fill_factor_pct)
Reference Density = 2.4 t/m³ | Cut-off = 0.30 g/t Au
```

2.4 Reading the Imagery — Embedded Legend Convention

Throughout §2 and §3 the report uses multispectral overlay images derived from the v27 pipeline. To make these images self-readable for non-specialists, every satellite panel carries its own compact legend embedded directly beneath the image: a color-range bar with its LOW and HIGH meaning for continuous layers, a reading line for RGB composites, and a color swatch for the target-filter panels. The convention is consistent: warm colors (yellow → orange → red) generally signal anomaly / favorability, while cool colors (blue → purple) signal background or suppressed ground. For the 3D figures (§4.4 Mineral Grade, §6 Vein Network plan map, §6.3 Drill Vectors, §7.4 Economic Heat Map) a key is printed beneath each figure and supplemented by a per-figure "How to read this view" sub-table that documents axes, marker encodings, the satellite-draped terrain, and why four directional views are shown — so every figure is fully self-contained.

2.5 GPI Hero Map — The Composite Output

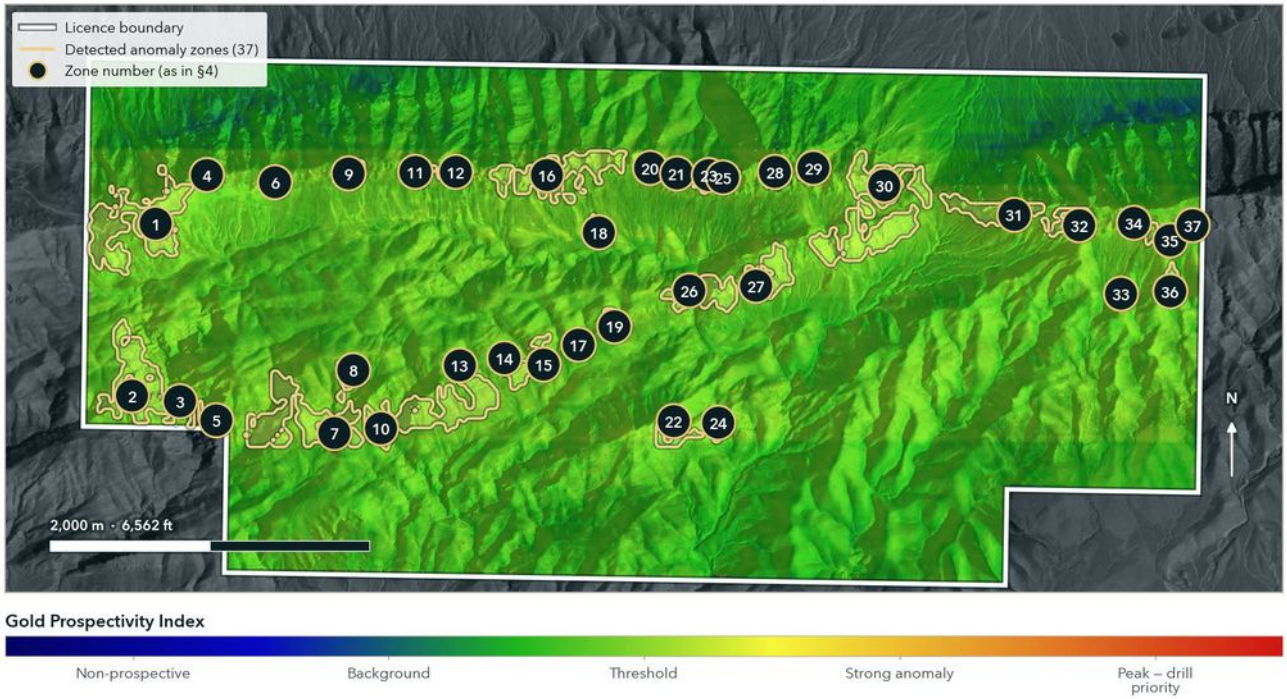


FIGURE 1 Gold Prospectivity Index hero map. Warm colors mark high-prospectivity pixels; cool colors suppress non-prospective ground.

Interpretation. The GPI surface is dominated by green-to-yellow values (0.40–0.65), with localized warm hotspots over the highest-priority zones. The low-score blue regions correspond to thicker overburden and laterite cover. The smooth, contiguous appearance of the warm areas — rather than fragmented salt-and-pepper noise — is itself an indicator of robust signal: real Gossan systems produce spatially coherent anomalies that survive multi-sensor fusion.

2.6 Detection Cascade — From Pixels to Priorities

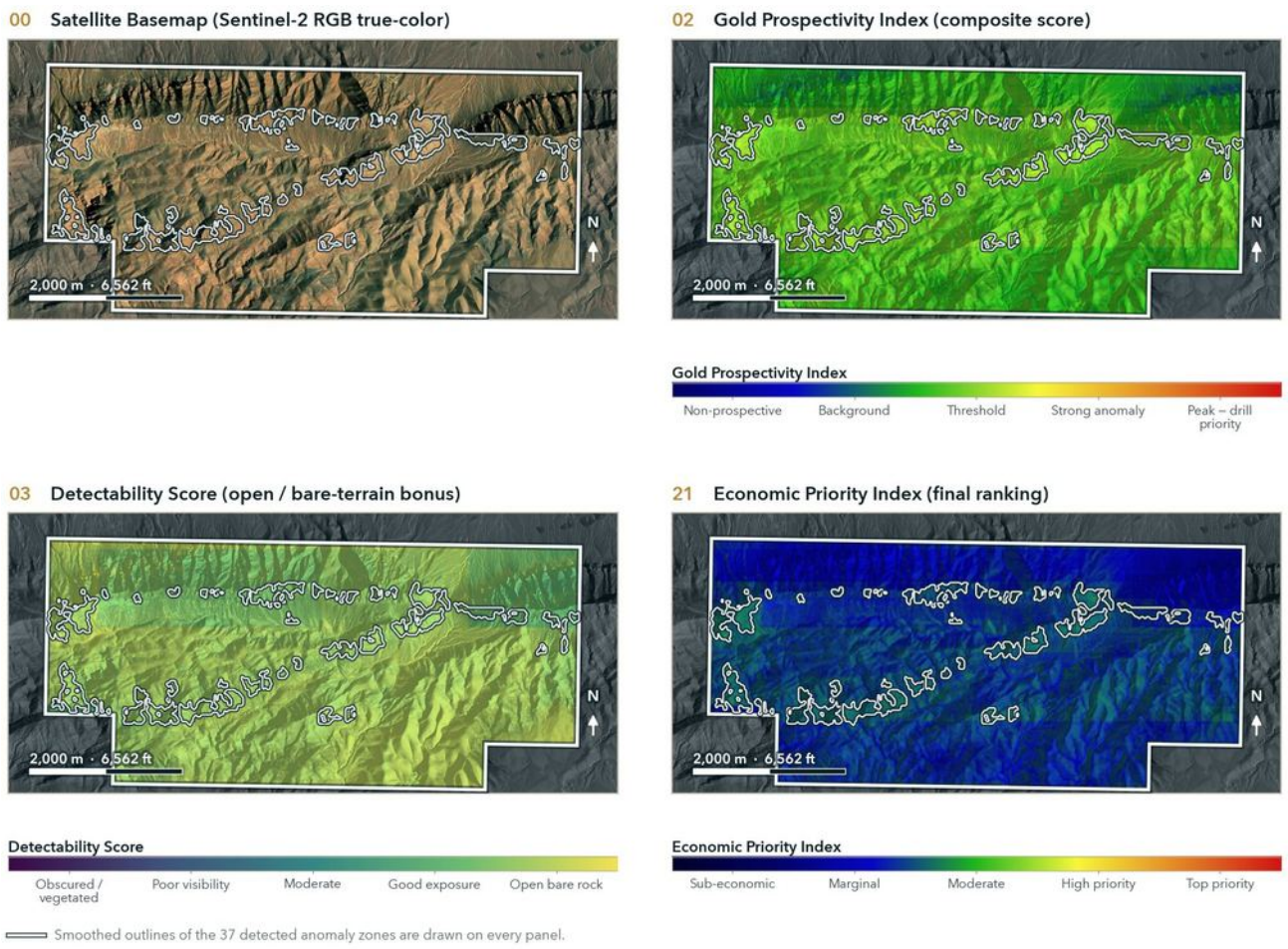


FIGURE 2 Four-stage detection cascade: raw Sentinel-2 → composite GPI score → detectability bonus → final economic-priority surface.

Each downstream layer narrows the candidate-target set. The cascade is auditable end-to-end: every polygon in this report is traceable through this exact sequence, from the raw reflectance pixel up to its rank on the economic priority surface.

2.7 Unit Conventions Used in This Report (metric (SI) primary — based on centroid in North Africa)

Throughout this report, every quantity is presented in both metric (SI) and USA customary units. The unit listed first in each pair is the project's primary system, automatically selected from the centroid coordinates (North Africa).

METRIC / SI	USA CUSTOMARY EQUIVALENT
1 metric tonne (t)	= 1.10231 short tons (st) = 2,204.62 lb
1 troy ounce (oz t)	= 31.1035 grams = 0.0311 kg
1 kilogram of gold	= 32.1507 troy ounces
1 metre	= 3.28084 feet
1 hectare	= 2.47105 acres = 10,000 m^2 = 107,639 ft^2
Grade: 1 g/t Au	= 0.0291667 oz/short ton (oz/st)



Coordinates withheld

Layer · Terrain hillshade

CHAPTER

03 Concession Overview & Geological *Setting*

IN THIS CHAPTER

3.1 Concession-Wide Geological Indicators (averages across all zones)

3.3 Terrain & Hydrological Setting

3.4 Geophysical & Radar Signature

3.5 Hydrothermal Alteration & Mineralogy

3.6 Thermal & Surface-Evidence Layers

3.7 Target-Selection Cascade

3.5 Signal Strength Profile & Drill-Order Ranking

Terrain hillshade · licence boundary in white, detected zones in gold

The Demo Licence concession is located in North Africa at approximately [coordinates withheld], at a mean elevation of approximately 1,571 m (5,155 ft) AMSL. The terrain is characterized by mean slopes of 22.67° — below the 25° level above which open-pit walls and access roads need closer geotechnical study, though steep enough that haul roads will need careful routing.

3.1 Concession-Wide Geological Indicators (averages across all zones)

INDICATOR	CONCESSION-WIDE VALUE
AOI / Licence Boundary Area	2,082.34 ha (5,145.6 acres)
AOI Centroid (local grid)	E withheld m / N withheld m (WGS 84 / UTM zone 30N)
Detected Anomaly Footprint	157.63 ha (389.5 acres)
Mean Elevation (AMSL)	1,571 m (5,155 ft)
Mean Slope	22.67°
Dominant Strike Direction	87°
Surface Context	bedrock_outcrop
Mean SAR Lineament Count	506
Mean ASTER Alteration Composite	0.0178
Mean Thermal Combined Score	0.8309
Mean Geophysics Combined Score	0.5270
Min / Max Distance to Stream	0 m / 324 m
Min Distance to Buildings	2,000 m (6,562 ft)
Mineralization Style	Gossan Zone
Cut-off Grade Used (COG)	0.30 g/t Au
Reference Rock Density	2.4 t/m³



FIGURE 3 Where the gold is — every zone on the satellite image of the licence, shaded by its contained gold and labelled with its zone number, beside the zones ranked by contained gold (share of the total and diluted grade under each bar).

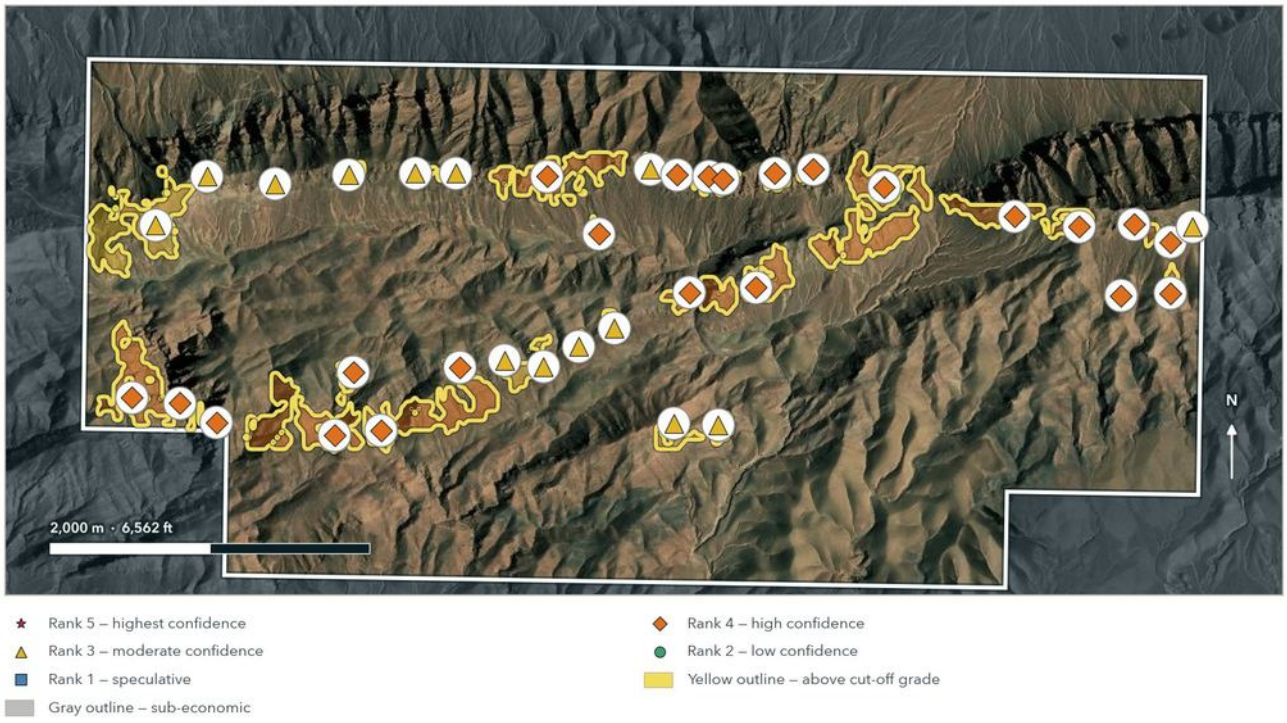


FIGURE 4 Target-01 priority overlay — the satellite-derived priority surface (warm = highest economic priority) from which the anomaly polygons above were extracted. Use alongside the gold-by-zone map for spatial context.

Reading the numbers: the number printed on each anomaly is its priority rank — 1 marks the highest-confidence, most prospective target, with ascending numbers (2, 3, 4, 5 …) denoting progressively lower priority. The marker colour follows the same scale (crimson 1 → orange 2 → gold 3 → sea-green 4 → steel-blue 5), and a thick yellow ring flags anomalies above the economic cut-off grade. The ranking fuses grade, contained metal, signal strength and confidence into a single drill-ordering score; full per-zone values are in §4.1.

3.3 Terrain & Hydrological Setting

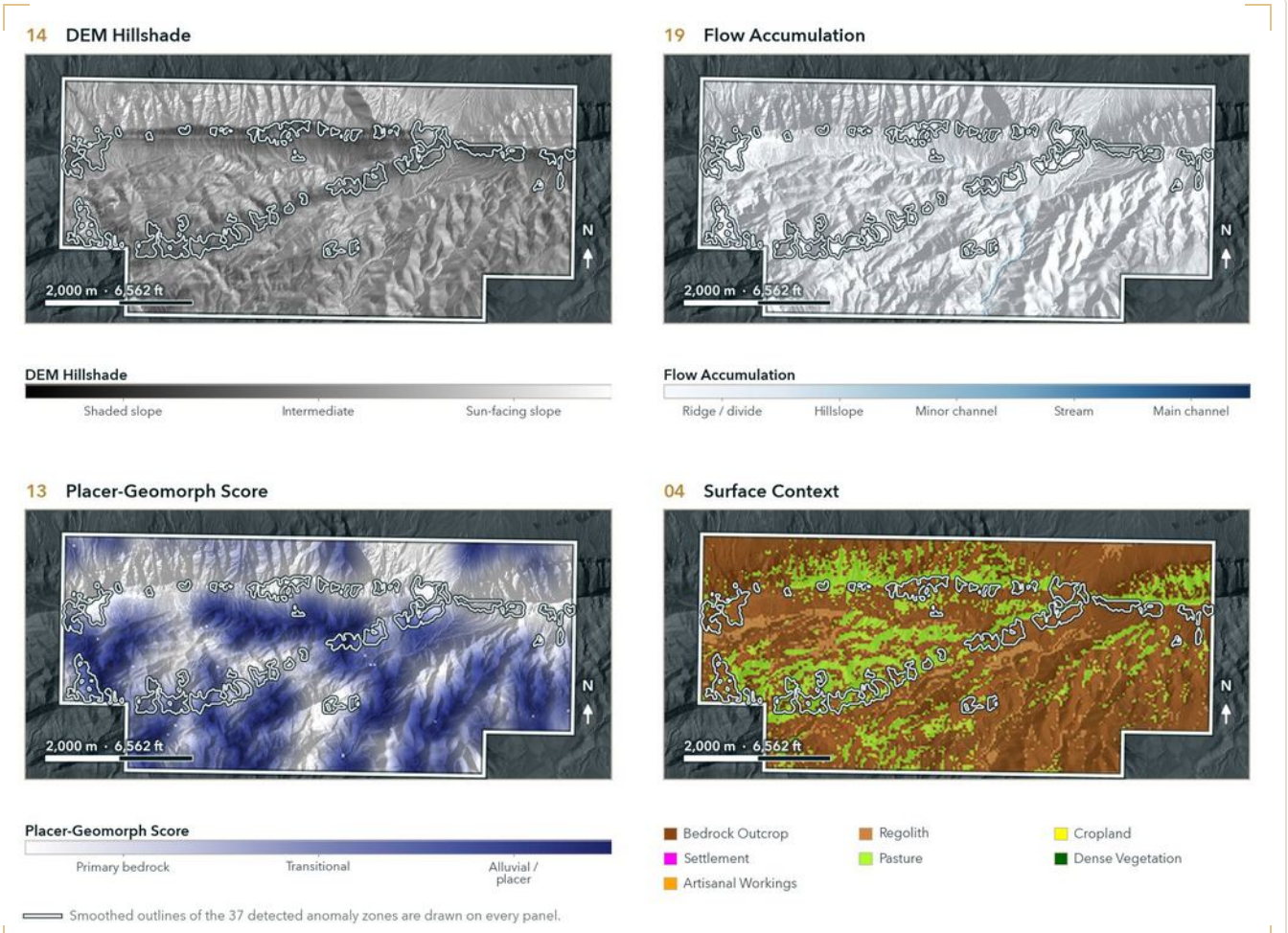


FIGURE 5 Geomorphology and hydrology stack. Hillshade reveals subtle ridge-and-valley structure; flow accumulation traces the drainage network; placer-geomorph score and surface context provide hydrological + cover context.

The terrain has steep slopes (mean 22.67°) and limited vegetation. Drainage lines pass within 50 m of 13 of 37 zones. Some zones carry an elevated placer-geomorph score, so alluvial reworking may contribute alongside any bedrock source; drilling and stream-sediment sampling should test both.

3.4 Geophysical & Radar Signature

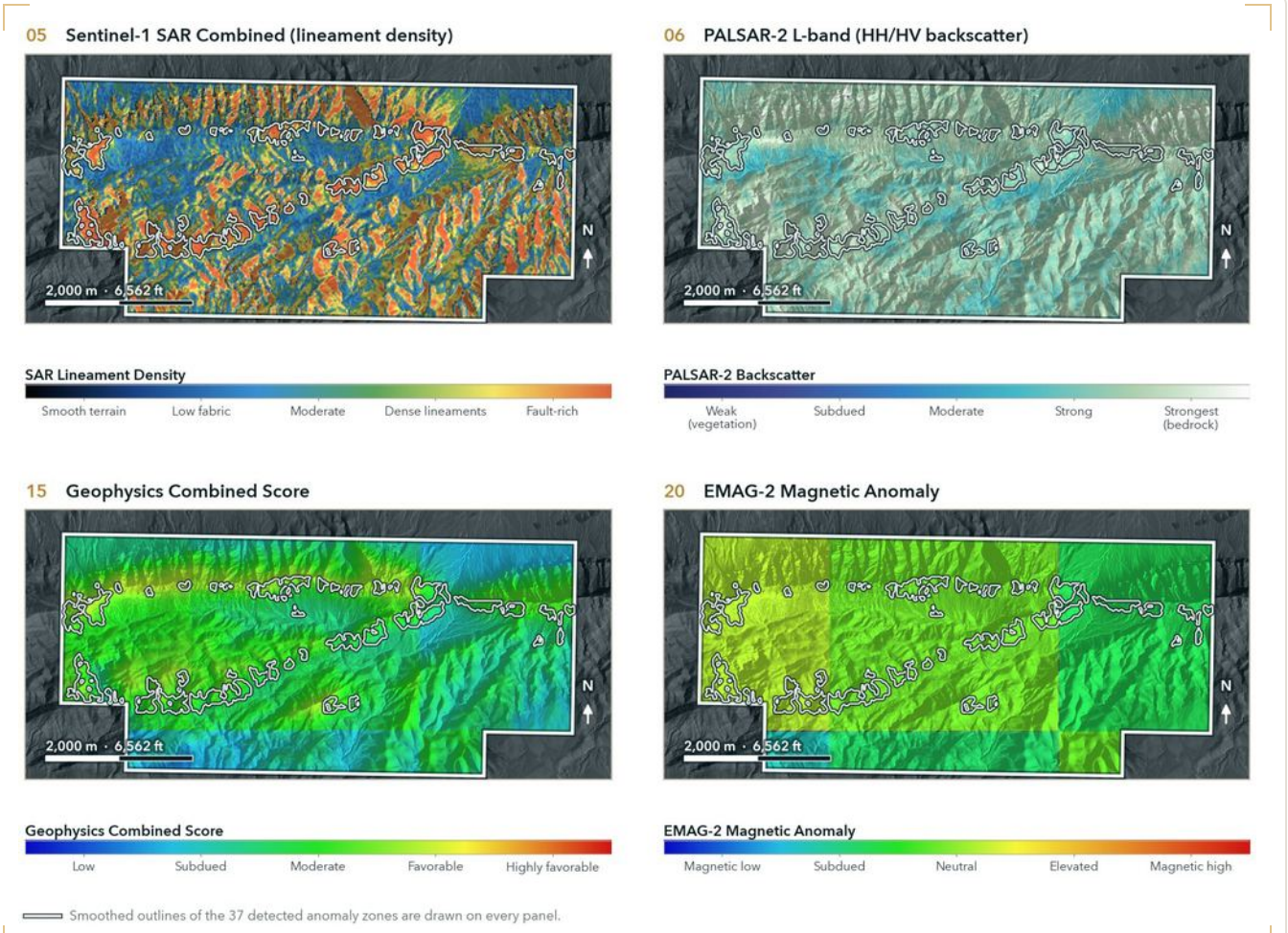


FIGURE 6 Multi-band radar and magnetic stack. Yellow-green pixels mark structural lineaments and bedrock outcrops.

Concession-wide SAR lineament density averages 506 lineaments per zone — supportive of structural-control models for vein emplacement. The EMAG-2 grid pattern is consistent with subsurface intrusive cupolas — the thermal driver for shallow epithermal gold systems.

3.5 Hydrothermal Alteration & Mineralogy

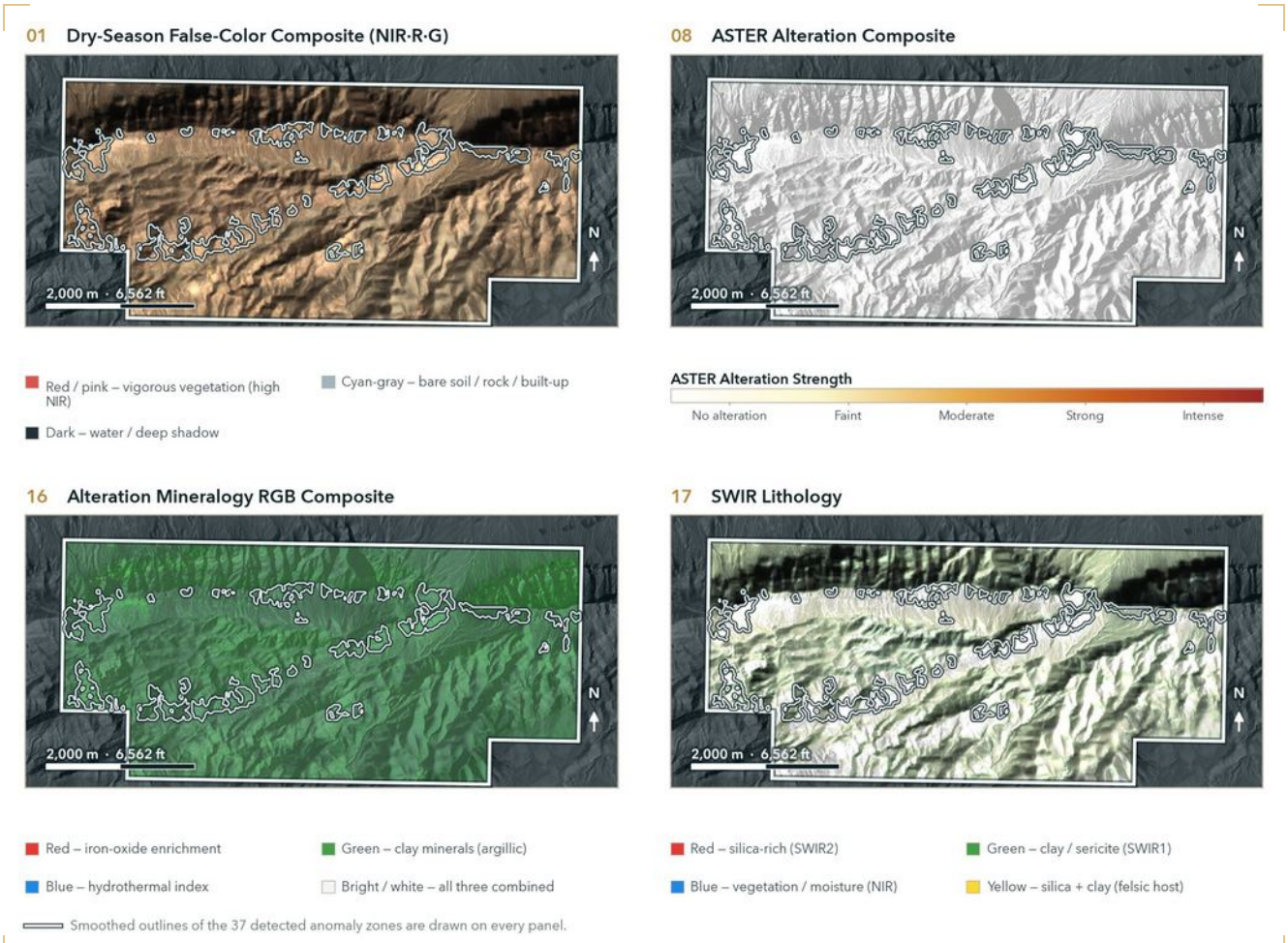


FIGURE 7 Multispectral alteration stack. Iron-oxide enrichment + AlOH-sericite halos + felsic-intermediate host = diagnostic alteration triplet for low-sulfidation epithermal Au mineralization.

The combination of (i) iron-oxide enrichment at surface (Gossan), (ii) AlOH-sericite halos (phyllic alteration), and (iii) a felsic-to-intermediate host rock represents the diagnostic alteration triplet for low-sulfidation epithermal Au mineralization. All anomaly polygons fall inside this favorable alteration footprint, providing strong lithological and mineralogical corroboration of the geophysical signal.

3.6 Thermal & Surface-Evidence Layers

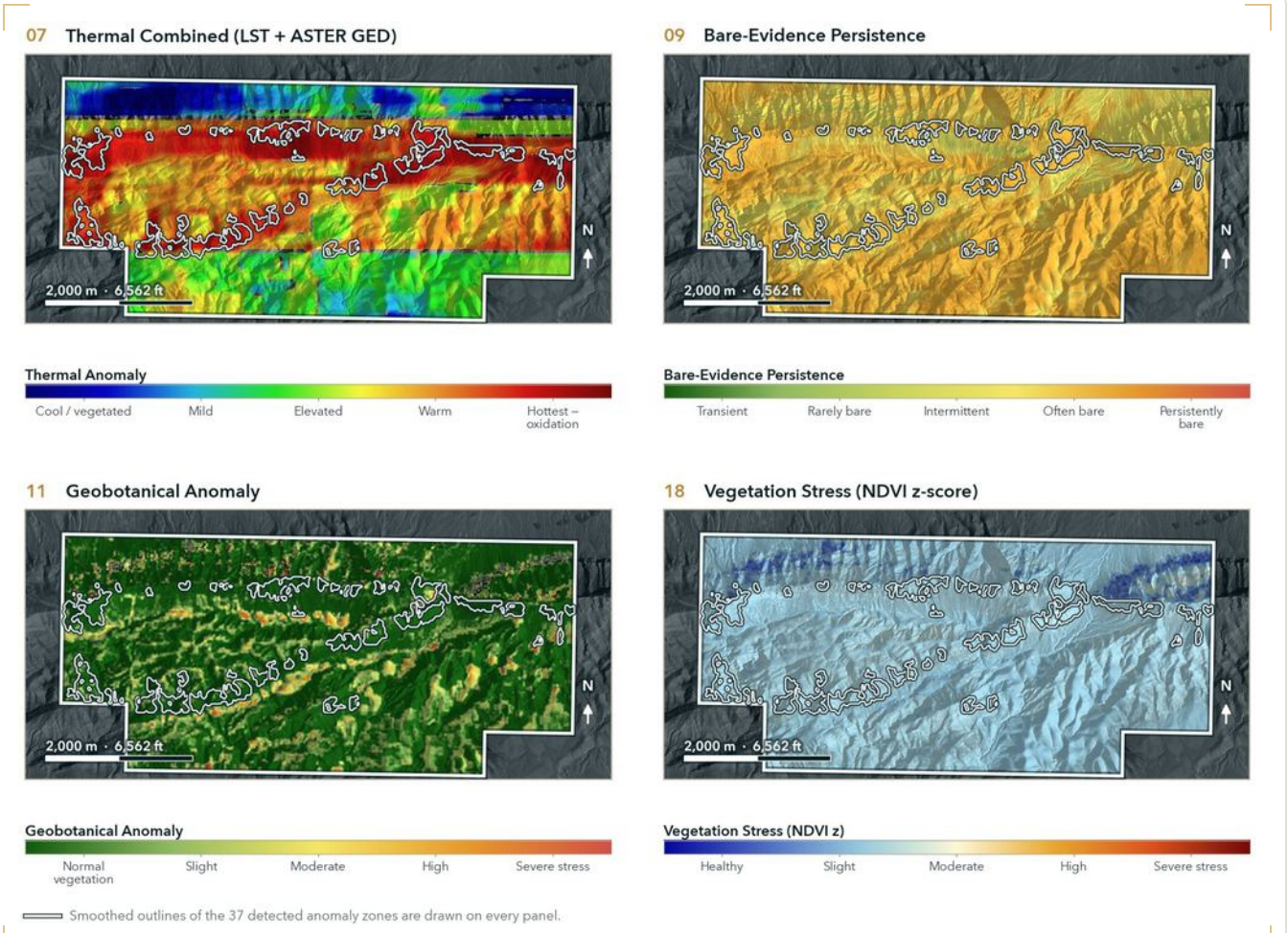


FIGURE 8 Thermal and surface-evidence layers — sulfide-oxidation hotspots, bare-rock persistence, geobotanical stress.

Concession-wide thermal score averages 0.831 and bare-evidence score 0.699. Both are above the v27 calibration baseline (0.30 / 0.30) for non-prospective terrain — strong supporting evidence that the anomalies are real, persistent surface expressions rather than transient noise.

3.7 Target-Selection Cascade



FIGURE 9 Four target-filter stages: priority anomalies → artisanal/placer filter → cover penalty → geological-economic final.

The cascade demonstrates the conservatism of the v27 pipeline: of the original Target-01 footprint, less than 30% survives all four filtering stages to reach Target-04. This conservative funnel materially reduces the false-positive rate at the cost of some recall — the right trade-off for an investor-grade satellite scan.

Reading the cascade markers — each anomaly in the four panels above carries a geometric icon on a white disc plus a colour. The panels share these conventions:

PANEL	MARKER	MEANING
1 — Priority	**star / diamond / triangle / circle / square**	Priority-rank icon at each centroid: star = rank 5 (highest confidence), diamond = rank 4, triangle = rank 3, circle = rank 2, square = rank 1 — drawn in the rank colour (crimson → orange → gold → sea-green → steel-blue). A thick yellow polygon outline = above the economic cut-off grade; thin grey = sub-economic.
2 — Artisanal / Placer	**triangle / circle / star**	Triangle = artisanal-mining signal, coloured by confidence (dark red ≥5 criteria / burnt orange 4 / dark yellow 3); circle = placer target (geomorphic trap from drainage analysis); star = both signals overlap.
3 — Cover / Detectability	**cross**	Cross = cover-obscured anomaly (signal beneath canopy/laterite); no marker = exposed-bedrock track. Fill = detectability (green high / amber moderate / red low); outline = penalty source (dark-green vegetation / brown laterite / magenta both / white none).
4 — Geological / Economic	**diamond / triangle / square**	Diamond = quartz-vein corridor; triangle = gossan (iron-oxide cap); square = argillic shear (clay alteration). Outline = deposit tier: gold = Tier 1, pale-yellow = Tier 2, grey = Tier 3.

Note: the cascade is a conservative funnel — each stage removes anomalies that fail that filter, so far fewer targets survive to Panel 4 than appear in Panel 1. The legend strip beneath each panel shows every icon, fill and outline colour in place.

3.5 Signal Strength Profile & Drill-Order Ranking

Each detected anomaly carries eight independent signal families — Hydrothermal Alteration, Thermal Anomaly, Radar / Subsurface Roughness, Magnetic Signature, Structural / Lineament, Vegetation Biogeochemistry, and Surface Exposure & Drainage. The headline Signal Strength used elsewhere in the report is a composite of these. This section opens up the composite so the reader can see *which* signals are agreeing on each target. Two outputs follow: an AOI-wide profile across all anomalies, then a drill-order table that ranks the anomalies by multi-signal agreement.

3.5.1 AOI-wide Signal Family Strength

SIGNAL FAMILY	WHAT IT MEASURES	AOI STRENGTH	STRONG ZONES	MOD. ZONES
Hydrothermal Alteration	Clay, iron-oxide and sericite signatures from ASTER+S2	Marginal	0 / 37	0 / 37
Thermal Anomaly	Day-night thermal contrast from ASTER GED + MODIS LST	Strong	37 / 37	0 / 37
Radar / Subsurface Roughness	L-band PALSAR + C-band Sentinel-1 surface roughness and orbital change	Strong	36 / 37	1 / 37
Magnetic Signature	EMAG2 magnetic-anomaly response	Strong	37 / 37	0 / 37
Structural / Lineament	DEM-derived lineament density, roughness, and lithology proxy	Strong	36 / 37	1 / 37

SIGNAL FAMILY	WHAT IT MEASURES	AOI STRENGTH	STRONG ZONES	MOD. ZONES
Vegetation Biogeochemistry	NDVI suppression and dry-season vegetation stress over mineralisation	Marginal	3 / 37	0 / 37
Surface Exposure & Drainage	Persistent bare-ground evidence and placer-favourable drainage geomorphology	Moderate	17 / 37	19 / 37

EVIDENCE BY SIGNAL FAMILY

4 of 7 signal families are Strong in most zones; 2 add little support

For each evidence layer, the share of the 37 detected zones in which it reads Strong / Moderate / Weak / Marginal (numbers = zones)

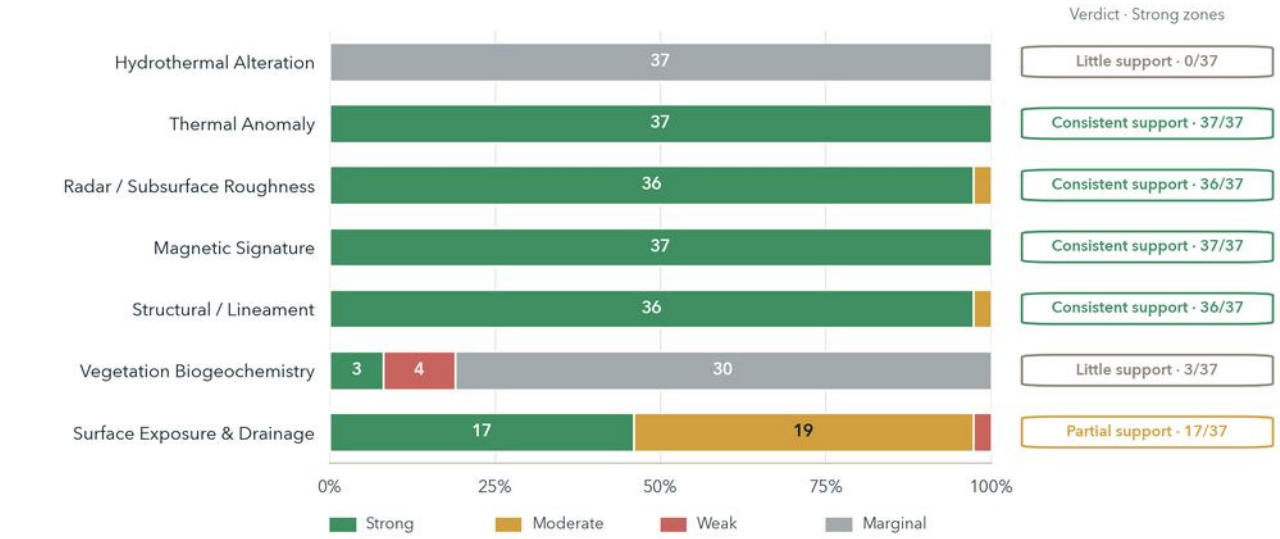


FIGURE 10 AOI-wide signal-strength profile — each bar shows what share of detected anomalies fall in Strong / Moderate / Weak / Marginal for that signal family. Numbers inside the bar segments are the anomaly counts; the chip on the right gives a plain-language verdict and the number of Strong zones.

Reading the table and bar together: families with many Strong zones (green dominant) are the high-confidence evidence layers for this AOI; families that are mostly Weak or Marginal (red / grey) are the ones where additional ground-based validation will add the most information. An anomaly that is Strong in a family that is otherwise Weak across the AOI is especially worth investigating — the surrounding terrain does not reproduce that signal, so the polygon is locally anomalous.

3.5.2 Multi-Signal Drill-Order Ranking

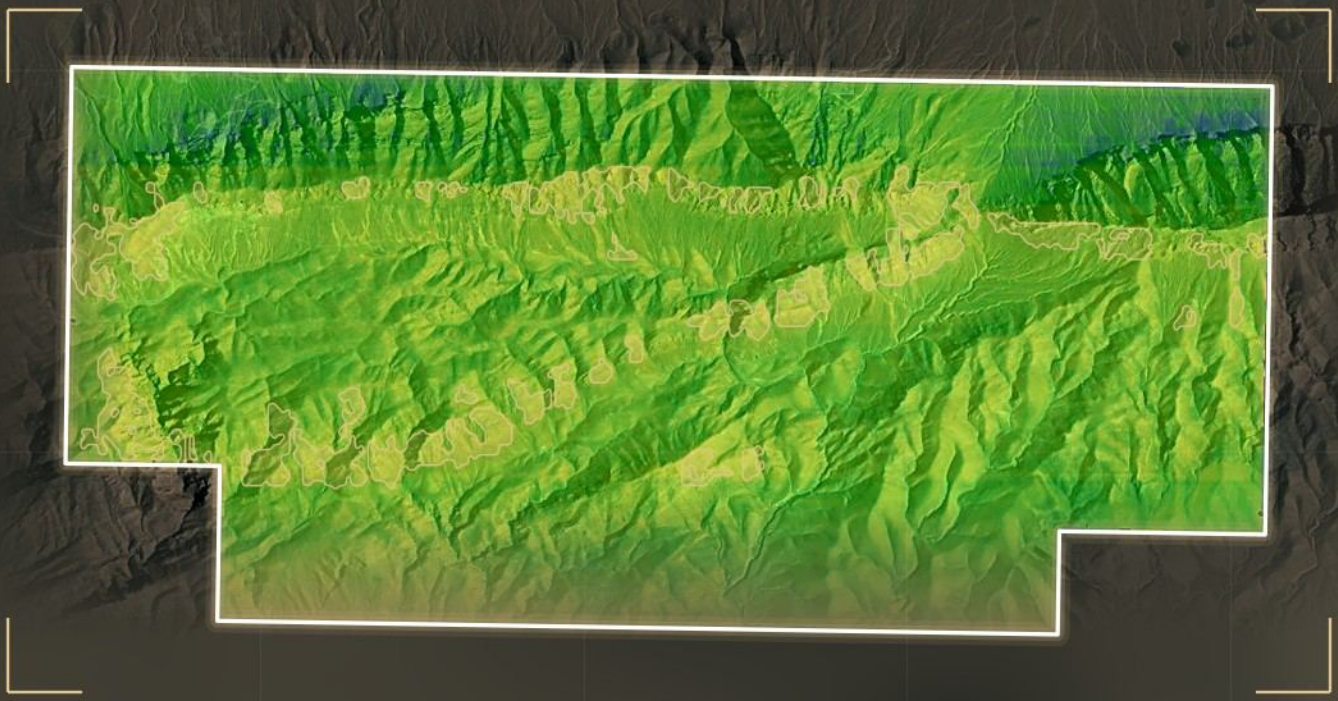
Anomalies are ranked by Drill Priority Tier (Tier 1 = Drill First, Tier 4 = Watch / Validate). The Tier label combines (a) the number of signal families registering Strong, (b) the number of families registering Moderate, (c) the headline post-consensus signal class, and (d) the count of detection-risk flags raised against the polygon. Tiers govern drill *order* — they do not gate validation; every anomaly enters the Phase-1 validation sequence in §11.1.

RANK	ZONE	PRIORITY TIER	STRONG FAMS.	MOD. FAMS.	RISK FLAGS	SIGNAL	CONFIDENCE	GRADE P50, PIXEL (G/T)	GROSS USD (M)
1	**Zone 26**	Tier 1 — Drill First	5	0	1	Strong	High	4.424	$12.22M

RANK	ZONE	PRIORITY TIER	STRONG FAMS.	MOD. FAMS.	RISK FLAGS	SIGNAL	CONFIDENCE	GRADE P50, PIXEL (G/T)	GROSS USD (M)
2	Zone 22	Tier 1 — Drill First	4	1	1	Strong	High	4.345	$23.87M
3	Zone 24	Tier 1 — Drill First	4	1	1	Strong	High	4.386	$13.30M
4	Zone 27	Tier 1 — Drill First	5	0	1	Strong	High	4.525	$60.33M
5	Zone 14	Tier 1 — Drill First	5	0	1	Strong	High	4.326	$26.27M
6	Zone 1	Tier 1 — Drill First	5	0	1	Strong	High	4.434	$139.18M
7	Zone 30	Tier 1 — Drill First	5	0	1	Strong	High	4.465	$175.80M
8	Zone 10	Tier 1 — Drill First	5	0	1	Strong	High	4.357	$146.78M
9	Zone 15	Tier 1 — Drill First	5	0	1	Strong	High	4.297	$17.31M
10	Zone 18	Tier 1 — Drill First	5	1	1	Strong	High	4.937	$9.65M
11	Zone 2	Tier 1 — Drill First	5	0	1	Strong	High	4.338	$26.46M
12	Zone 23	Tier 1 — Drill First	4	1	1	Strong	High	4.353	$7.80M
13	Zone 7	Tier 1 — Drill First	5	0	1	Strong	High	4.326	$142.05M
14	Zone 20	Tier 1 — Drill First	4	1	1	Strong	High	4.331	$12.14M
15	Zone 21	Tier 1 — Drill First	4	1	1	Strong	High	4.328	$7.66M
16	Zone 9	Tier 1 — Drill First	4	1	1	Strong	High	4.282	$9.34M
17	Zone 8	Tier 1 — Drill First	4	1	1	Strong	High	4.342	$18.80M
18	Zone 6	Tier 1 — Drill First	4	1	1	Strong	High	4.343	$5.91M
19	Zone 16	Tier 1 — Drill First	4	1	1	Strong	High	4.353	$103.68M
20	Zone 12	Tier 1 — Drill First	5	0	1	Strong	High	4.359	$6.35M
21	Zone 11	Tier 1 — Drill First	5	0	1	Strong	High	4.318	$6.27M
22	Zone 25	Tier 1 — Drill First	4	1	1	Strong	High	4.348	$12.26M
23	Zone 34	Tier 1 — Drill First	4	1	1	Strong	High	4.340	$17.28M
24	Zone 31	Tier 1 — Drill First	4	1	1	Strong	High	4.356	$54.91M
25	Zone 29	Tier 1 — Drill First	4	1	1	Strong	High	4.317	$8.94M
26	Zone 13	Tier 1 — Drill First	5	0	1	Strong	High	4.273	$7.78M
27	Zone 17	Tier 1 — Drill First	4	1	1	Strong	High	4.132	$9.28M
28	Zone 32	Tier 1 — Drill First	4	1	1	Strong	High	4.341	$34.14M
29	Zone 28	Tier 1 — Drill First	4	1	1	Strong	High	4.272	$16.20M
30	Zone 4	Tier 1 — Drill First	4	1	1	Strong	High	4.320	$4.83M
31	Zone 33	Tier 1 — Drill First	5	1	1	Strong	High	4.821	$10.18M
32	Zone 19	Tier 1 — Drill First	5	0	1	Strong	High	4.090	$8.02M
33	Zone 3	Tier 2 — High Interest	5	0	2	Strong	Medium	4.210	$1.99M

RANK	ZONE	PRIORITY TIER	STRONG FAMS.	MOD. FAMS.	RISK FLAGS	SIGNAL	CONFIDENCE	GRADE P50, PIXEL (G/T)	GROSS USD (M)
34	**Zone 37**	Tier 2 — High Interest	4	0	2	Strong	Medium	4.268	$10.44M
35	**Zone 35**	Tier 2 — High Interest	4	1	2	Strong	Medium	4.356	$7.56M
36	**Zone 5**	Tier 2 — High Interest	5	0	2	Strong	Medium	4.298	$7.24M
37	**Zone 36**	Tier 2 — High Interest	5	1	2	Strong	Medium	4.556	$13.22M

The per-anomaly evidence behind this ranking — which families fire Strong, which fire Weak, and the auto-generated drill narrative — is carried in the Signal Strength Card at the end of each §4.2 deep-dive.



Coordinates withheld

Layer · Gold Prospectivity Index

04 CHAPTER Zone-by-Zone *Analysis*

IN THIS CHAPTER

4.1 Master Comparison Table (all zones, side-by-side)

4.2 Detailed Zone Profiles

4.3 Comparative Distributions

4.4 Three-Dimensional Mineral Grade Distribution

Gold Prospectivity Index · licence boundary in white, detected zones in gold

Each anomaly zone is summarized below with full geological, geometric, geophysical, and economic parameters in metric (SI) units (with USA customary cross-reference where applicable). Zones are presented in priority order. Detailed interpretive commentary follows each zone block.

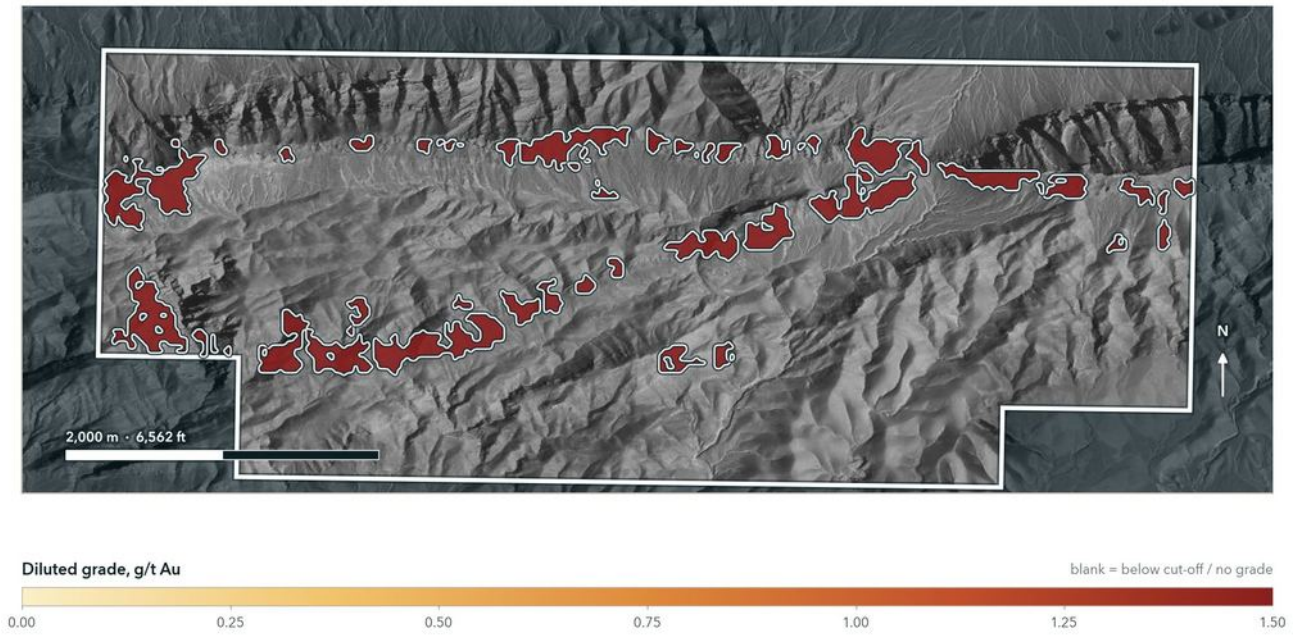


FIGURE 11 Per-Pixel Gold Grade (g/t Au, diluted) — pixel-level intensity from the v2 dispersion model. Polygon-averaged grades in §4.2 collapse this heterogeneity to a single number per zone; this figure exposes the underlying spatial variance the polygon table cannot show.



FIGURE 12 Per-Pixel Signal Strength Class — categorical map of the v2 discriminator output (Strong / Moderate / Weak / Marginal). The §4.1 Signal column reduces this to one label per polygon and the §9.1 confidence cross-tab aggregates it; this figure shows the underlying pixel-level distribution end-to-end.

4.1 Master Comparison Table (all zones, side-by-side)

Reporting basis: grade and contained gold are stated on the diluted, cut-off-screened basis — the same basis used by the executive summary, §7.1 and the valuation, so the columns below sum to the portfolio totals quoted there. Any bracketed "pixel p10–p90" figure is the dispersion of per-pixel grades within that polygon; it is a spread statistic, not an alternative estimate, and its median deliberately does not equal the diluted point estimate for a skewed grade histogram.

ZONE	PRIORITY	TIER	GRADE (G/T) [PX P10–P90]	AU (KG) [PX P10–P90]	TONNAGE (T)	STRIKE (M)	STRIP	VALUE (M)	SIGNAL	CONFIDENCE
Zone 1	P3	Tier 2 (Mid-Tier)	4.252 [px 4.315–4.665]	1,107.0 [px 1,123.4–1,214.4]	260,329	751	2.80	$139.2M	Strong	High
Zone 2	P4	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.598 [px 4.199–4.602]	210.5 [px 192.2–210.6]	45,771	625	9.40	$26.5M	Strong	High
Zone 3	P4	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.302 [px 3.767–4.391]	15.8 [px 13.8–16.1]	3,671	209	10.30	$2.0M	Strong	Medium
Zone 4	P3	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.076 [px 4.144–4.337]	38.4 [px 39.0–40.8]	9,419	120	2.83	$4.8M	Strong	High
Zone 5	P4	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	3.999 [px 3.998–4.389]	57.6 [px 57.6–63.2]	14,400	179	2.83	$7.2M	Strong	Medium
Zone 6	P3	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.170 [px 4.309–4.379]	47.0 [px 48.6–49.4]	11,279	120	2.74	$5.9M	Strong	High

ZONE	PRIORITY	TIER	GRADE (G/T) [PX P10–P90]	AU (KG) [PX P10–P90]	TONNAGE (T)	STRIKE (M)	STRIP	VALUE (M)	SIGNAL	CONFIDENCE
Zone 7	P4	Tier 2 (Mid-Tier)	4.104 [px 4.114–4.531]	1,129.9 [px 1,132.6–1,247.4]	275,316	762	2.69	$142.1M	Strong	High
Zone 8	P4	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.119 [px 4.249–4.483]	149.5 [px 154.2–162.7]	36,291	299	2.60	$18.8M	Strong	High
Zone 9	P3	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.097 [px 4.156–4.343]	74.3 [px 75.4–78.8]	18,138	152	2.91	$9.3M	Strong	High
Zone 10	P4	Tier 2 (Mid-Tier)	4.261 [px 4.163–4.464]	1,167.5 [px 1,140.6–1,223.0]	273,981	1,018	2.66	$146.8M	Strong	High
Zone 11	P3	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.152 [px 4.258–4.387]	49.9 [px 51.2–52.7]	12,013	120	2.91	$6.3M	Strong	High
Zone 12	P3	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.120 [px 4.280–4.390]	50.5 [px 52.5–53.8]	12,258	178	2.94	$6.3M	Strong	High
Zone 13	P4	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.094 [px 4.217–4.398]	61.9 [px 63.8–66.5]	15,120	152	2.54	$7.8M	Strong	High
Zone 14	P3	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.194 [px 4.246–4.467]	208.9 [px 211.5–222.5]	49,816	269	2.74	$26.3M	Strong	High
Zone 15	P3	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.069 [px 4.207–4.371]	137.7 [px 142.4–147.9]	33,842	276	2.66	$17.3M	Strong	High
Zone 16	P4	Tier 2 (Mid-Tier)	4.179 [px 4.181–4.432]	824.6 [px 825.0–874.5]	197,314	863	2.94	$103.7M	Strong	High
Zone 17	P3	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	3.995 [px 3.955–4.193]	73.8 [px 73.1–77.5]	18,474	149	2.60	$9.3M	Strong	High
Zone 18	P4	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.535 [px 4.476–5.034]	76.7 [px 75.7–85.2]	16,916	178	2.66	$9.6M	Strong	High
Zone 19	P3	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	3.918 [px 3.851–4.368]	63.8 [px 62.7–71.1]	16,288	149	2.46	$8.0M	Strong	High
Zone 20	P3	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.124 [px 4.239–4.377]	96.5 [px 99.2–102.5]	23,406	209	2.74	$12.1M	Strong	High
Zone 21	P4	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.196 [px 4.275–4.353]	60.9 [px 62.1–63.2]	14,519	127	2.77	$7.7M	Strong	High
Zone 22	P3	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.118 [px 4.315–4.398]	189.9 [px 199.0–202.8]	46,108	305	2.46	$23.9M	Strong	High
Zone 23	P4	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.186 [px 4.314–4.370]	62.0 [px 63.9–64.7]	14,816	149	2.80	$7.8M	Strong	High
Zone 24	P3	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.134 [px 4.345–4.415]	105.8 [px 111.2–113.0]	25,595	209	2.66	$13.3M	Strong	High
Zone 25	P4	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.185 [px 4.298–4.508]	97.5 [px 100.2–105.1]	23,303	178	2.94	$12.3M	Strong	High
Zone 26	P4	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.616 [px 4.309–4.533]	97.2 [px 90.8–95.5]	21,064	482	9.10	$12.2M	Strong	High
Zone 27	P4	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.244 [px 4.421–4.590]	479.8 [px 499.9–518.9]	113,053	434	2.54	$60.3M	Strong	High

ZONE	PRIORITY	TIER	GRADE (G/T) [PX P10–P90]	AU (KG) [PX P10–P90]	TONNAGE (T)	STRIKE (M)	STRIP	VALUE (M)	SIGNAL	CONFIDENCE
Zone 28	P4	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.140 [px 4.239–4.393]	128.8 [px 131.9–136.7]	31,112	203	3.03	$16.2M	Strong	High
Zone 29	P4	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.208 [px 4.263–4.382]	71.1 [px 72.0–74.1]	16,902	152	2.86	$8.9M	Strong	High
Zone 30	P4	Tier 2 (Mid-Tier)	4.217 [px 4.317–4.685]	1,398.2 [px 1,431.4–1,553.4]	331,541	942	2.71	$175.8M	Strong	High
Zone 31	P4	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.275 [px 4.301–4.407]	436.8 [px 439.4–450.2]	102,156	660	2.69	$54.9M	Strong	High
Zone 32	P4	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.109 [px 4.283–4.431]	271.6 [px 283.1–292.9]	66,099	330	2.86	$34.1M	Strong	High
Zone 33	P4	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.535 [px 4.628–5.033]	81.0 [px 82.6–89.8]	17,852	149	2.74	$10.2M	Strong	High
Zone 34	P4	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.091 [px 4.197–4.397]	137.4 [px 141.0–147.7]	33,589	312	2.83	$17.3M	Strong	High
Zone 35	P4	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.219 [px 4.321–4.440]	60.1 [px 61.6–63.3]	14,254	209	2.63	$7.6M	Strong	Medium
Zone 36	P4	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.470 [px 4.310–4.734]	105.2 [px 101.4–111.4]	23,527	239	2.80	$13.2M	Strong	Medium
Zone 37	P3	Tier 3 (Small Scale)	4.092 [px 4.172–4.343]	83.1 [px 84.7–88.1]	20,296	149	2.63	$10.4M	Strong	Medium

4.1.3 Signals at a Glance (per-anomaly heat-strip)

Each row below is one anomaly. The colour strip shows the strength of seven independent signal families at that target: A = Hydrothermal Alteration, T = Thermal, R = Radar / Subsurface Roughness, M = Magnetic, S = Structural / Lineament, V = Vegetation Biogeochemistry, D = Surface Exposure & Drainage. Green = Strong; gold = Moderate; red = Weak; grey = Marginal. A target with multiple green chips is supported by multiple independent evidence layers; a target with a single green chip surrounded by grey is single-signal and warrants extra ground-validation before drilling.

Strong · Moderate · Weak · Marginal — Chip letter = signal family · small figure = percentile rank of that signal across this AOI

ZONE	A ALTERATION	T THERMAL	R RADAR	M MAGNETIC	S STRUCTURAL	V VEGETATION	D DRAINAGE	EVIDENCE BALANCE	DRILL PRIORITY
Zone 1	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 36th pct	M 89th pct	S 53rd pct	V 75th pct	D 64th pct	5 strong · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 2	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 81st pct	M 89th pct	S 22nd pct	V 78th pct	D 94th pct	5 strong · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 3	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 78th pct	M 89th pct	S 4th pct	V 58th pct	D 81st pct	5 strong · 2 marginal	Tier 2 High Interest
Zone 4	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 14th pct	M 89th pct	S 82nd pct	V 3rd pct	D 42nd pct	4 strong · 1 moderate · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First

ZONE	A ALTERATION	T THERMAL	R RADAR	M MAGNETIC	S STRUCTURAL	V VEGETATION	D DRAINAGE	EVIDENCE BALANCE	DRILL PRIORITY
Zone 5	A 50th pct	T 3rd pct	R 100th pct	M 89th pct	S 11th pct	V 89th pct	D 92nd pct	5 strong · 1 weak · 1 marginal	Tier 2 High Interest
Zone 6	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 3rd pct	M 89th pct	S 82nd pct	V 3rd pct	D 36th pct	4 strong · 1 moderate · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 7	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 97th pct	M 89th pct	S 42nd pct	V 72nd pct	D 86th pct	5 strong · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 8	A 50th pct	T 11th pct	R 50th pct	M 89th pct	S 47th pct	V 92nd pct	D 47th pct	4 strong · 1 moderate · 1 weak · 1 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 9	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 8th pct	M 89th pct	S 82nd pct	V 19th pct	D 11th pct	4 strong · 1 moderate · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 10	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 64th pct	M 49th pct	S 39th pct	V 53rd pct	D 83rd pct	5 strong · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 11	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 69th pct	M 49th pct	S 82nd pct	V 25th pct	D 75th pct	5 strong · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 12	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 58th pct	M 49th pct	S 82nd pct	V 39th pct	D 61st pct	5 strong · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 13	A 50th pct	T 6th pct	R 28th pct	M 49th pct	S 61st pct	V 86th pct	D 56th pct	5 strong · 1 weak · 1 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 14	A 50th pct	T 25th pct	R 72nd pct	M 49th pct	S 33rd pct	V 67th pct	D 67th pct	5 strong · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 15	A 50th pct	T 22nd pct	R 75th pct	M 49th pct	S 25th pct	V 50th pct	D 69th pct	5 strong · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 16	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 39th pct	M 49th pct	S 82nd pct	V 28th pct	D 28th pct	4 strong · 1 moderate · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 17	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 44th pct	M 49th pct	S 8th pct	V 36th pct	D 19th pct	4 strong · 1 moderate · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 18	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 0th pct	M 49th pct	S 4th pct	V 97th pct	D 97th pct	5 strong · 1 moderate · 1 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 19	A 50th pct	T 17th pct	R 25th pct	M 49th pct	S 28th pct	V 61st pct	D 58th pct	5 strong · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 20	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 92nd pct	M 49th pct	S 50th pct	V 22nd pct	D 53rd pct	4 strong · 1 moderate · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 21	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 83rd pct	M 49th pct	S 82nd pct	V 11th pct	D 31st pct	4 strong · 1 moderate · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First

ZONE	A ALTERATION	T THERMAL	R RADAR	M MAGNETIC	S STRUCTURAL	V VEGETATION	D DRAINAGE	EVIDENCE BALANCE	DRILL PRIORITY
Zone 22	A 50th pct	T 0th pct	R 11th pct	M 49th pct	S 36th pct	V 44th pct	D 22nd pct	4 strong · 1 moderate · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 23	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 86th pct	M 49th pct	S 82nd pct	V 31st pct	D 44th pct	4 strong · 1 moderate · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 24	A 50th pct	T 8th pct	R 47th pct	M 49th pct	S 0th pct	V 8th pct	D 78th pct	4 strong · 1 moderate · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 25	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 61st pct	M 49th pct	S 82nd pct	V 64th pct	D 25th pct	4 strong · 1 moderate · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 26	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 42nd pct	M 49th pct	S 17th pct	V 33rd pct	D 100th pct	5 strong · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 27	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 22nd pct	M 49th pct	S 14th pct	V 69th pct	D 89th pct	5 strong · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 28	A 50th pct	T 19th pct	R 53rd pct	M 49th pct	S 82nd pct	V 56th pct	D 6th pct	4 strong · 1 moderate · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 29	A 50th pct	T 14th pct	R 56th pct	M 49th pct	S 82nd pct	V 81st pct	D 17th pct	4 strong · 1 moderate · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 30	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 31st pct	M 19th pct	S 44th pct	V 83rd pct	D 72nd pct	5 strong · 1 weak · 1 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 31	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 89th pct	M 8th pct	S 56th pct	V 14th pct	D 33rd pct	4 strong · 1 moderate · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 32	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 67th pct	M 8th pct	S 82nd pct	V 47th pct	D 8th pct	4 strong · 1 moderate · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 33	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 17th pct	M 8th pct	S 19th pct	V 97th pct	D 39th pct	5 strong · 1 moderate · 1 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 34	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 94th pct	M 8th pct	S 82nd pct	V 17th pct	D 3rd pct	4 strong · 1 moderate · 2 marginal	Tier 1 Drill First
Zone 35	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 33rd pct	M 8th pct	S 58th pct	V 42nd pct	D 14th pct	4 strong · 1 moderate · 2 marginal	Tier 2 High Interest
Zone 36	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 19th pct	M 8th pct	S 31st pct	V 97th pct	D 50th pct	5 strong · 1 moderate · 1 marginal	Tier 2 High Interest
Zone 37	A 50th pct	T 64th pct	R 6th pct	M 8th pct	S 82nd pct	V 3rd pct	D 0th pct	4 strong · 1 weak · 2 marginal	Tier 2 High Interest

4.2 Detailed Zone Profiles

Detailed profiles below cover the 10 highest-priority zones (ranked by contained gold). The remaining 27 zones are summarized in compact form in Appendix B; the full vertex-level coordinate reference for every zone is in Appendix A.

4.2.1 Zone 30 — Priority 4 (Gossan Zone)

Centroid [coordinates withheld]	44,954 oz Au	4.217 g/t	USD 175.80M in-situ

RESOURCE INPUTS	Strike 942 m × Width 556 m × Thickness 35 m | density 2.4 t/m³
TONNAGE	331,541 t (365,462 short tons), diluted at 18.0%
CONTAINED GOLD	1,398.24 kg (44,954 troy oz) at diluted grade 4.2174 g/t (0.1230 oz/st) Au
OVERBURDEN	Waste to first ore 95 m (312 ft); strip ratio 2.71
VERTICAL GEOMETRY	Top of ore 95 m (312 ft) below surface; base 130 m (427 ft). Mineralized thickness 35 m (115 ft).
DRILL PLAN	Azimuth 140.0° (perpendicular to strike), Incline -67°, Recommended hole length 166 m (544 ft)
CONFIDENCE STACK	GPI 0.5054 | Structural confidence 149.6 | Continuity 83.3 | Detectability 0.8351
GEOPHYSICS & ALTERATION	ASTER alteration 0.0175 | Geophysics combined 0.4727 | PALSAR combined 0.7728 | Thermal combined 0.8787
LOGISTICS	Strip ratio 2.714 | Mean slope 22.04° | Stream distance 0 m | Moderate
ECONOMIC FLAG	Above-COG: yes (cut-off 0.30 g/t) | Tier: Tier 2 (Mid-Tier)
GRADE RANGE (PIXEL P10 – P90)	4.32 – 4.69 g/t Au (median 4.46; mean 4.22)
PIXEL SIGNAL STRENGTH	Strong (score 1.169) (100% Strong / 0% Moderate / 0% Weak / 0% Marginal)
CONFIDENCE	High
CAVEATS	ASTER SWIR shows minimal alteration support



Strong (green) / Moderate (gold) / Weak (red) / Marginal (grey) — pixel-level signal-strength composition within this zone.

Signal Strength Card — what each evidence layer is saying

SIGNAL FAMILY	STRENGTH	AOI RANK	WHAT THIS MEANS FOR DRILLING
Hydrothermal Alteration	Marginal	50th pctile	No coherent alteration signature — drill-targeting must lean on other signals. (mid rank in this AOI)
Thermal Anomaly	Strong	63th pctile	Pronounced day-night thermal contrast — sulfide / oxide bedrock or hydrothermal warmth. (upper-mid rank in this AOI)
Radar / Subsurface Roughness	Strong	30th pctile	L-band PALSAR + C-band Sentinel-1 show high backscatter and structural roughness. (lower-mid rank in this AOI)
Magnetic Signature	Strong	19th pctile	Coincident EMAG-2 magnetic anomaly — supports a ferromagnetic-bearing host. (bottom rank in this AOI)
Structural / Lineament	Strong	44th pctile	Dense DEM-derived lineaments and high roughness — strong structural framing. (mid rank in this AOI)
Vegetation Biogeochemistry	Weak	top 17%	Vegetation response near background — host may be too deep to express biogeochemically. (top 17% in this AOI)
Surface Exposure & Drainage	Strong	72th pctile	Persistent bare-ground exposure and placer-favourable drainage — easy ground access for sampling. (upper-mid rank in this AOI)

Interpretation. Zone 30 contributes 14.71% of total contained gold across the concession. Its diluted head grade of 4.217 g/t is 0.2% above the tonnage-weighted concession average. The structural confidence of 149.6 is well above the high-confidence threshold of 100. With the top of ore at 95 m and a strip ratio of 2.71, the zone is amenable to selective open-pit extraction. A first-pass drilling response of 17 core holes drilled at azimuth 140° and -67° incline to a length of 166 m is recommended.

DRILL GUIDANCE. Drill priority DRILL FIRST (Tier 1) — thermal, radar, magnetic, structural, drainage / exposure signals agree on this target. Watch for: minimal ASTER SWIR support. Lead the Phase-1 drill program here.

4.2.2 Zone 10 — Priority 4 (Gossan Zone)

Centroid [coordinates withheld]	37,535 oz Au	4.261 g/t	USD 146.78M in-situ

RESOURCE INPUTS	Strike 1,018 m × Width 321 m × Thickness 35 m | density 2.4 t/m³
TONNAGE	273,981 t (302,012 short tons), diluted at 18.0%
CONTAINED GOLD	1,167.48 kg (37,535 troy oz) at diluted grade 4.2612 g/t (0.1243 oz/st) Au
OVERBURDEN	Waste to first ore 93 m (305 ft); strip ratio 2.66

VERTICAL GEOMETRY	Top of ore 93 m (305 ft) below surface; base 128 m (420 ft). Mineralized thickness 35 m (115 ft).
DRILL PLAN	Azimuth 100.0° (perpendicular to strike), Incline -70°, Recommended hole length 163 m (536 ft)
CONFIDENCE STACK	GPI 0.5052 | Structural confidence 191.2 | Continuity 100.0 | Detectability 0.8418
GEOPHYSICS & ALTERATION	ASTER alteration 0.0202 | Geophysics combined 0.4887 | PALSAR combined 0.8145 | Thermal combined 0.8232
LOGISTICS	Strip ratio 2.657 | Mean slope 19.74° | Stream distance 0 m | Moderate
ECONOMIC FLAG	Above-COG: yes (cut-off 0.30 g/t) | Tier: Tier 2 (Mid-Tier)
GRADE RANGE (PIXEL P10 – P90)	4.16 – 4.46 g/t Au (median 4.36; mean 4.26)
PIXEL SIGNAL STRENGTH	Strong (score 1.169) (100% Strong / 0% Moderate / 0% Weak / 0% Marginal)
CONFIDENCE	High
CAVEATS	ASTER SWIR shows minimal alteration support



Strong (green) / Moderate (gold) / Weak (red) / Marginal (grey) — pixel-level signal-strength composition within this zone.

Signal Strength Card — what each evidence layer is saying

SIGNAL FAMILY	STRENGTH	AOI RANK	WHAT THIS MEANS FOR DRILLING
Hydrothermal Alteration	Marginal	50th pctile	No coherent alteration signature — drill-targeting must lean on other signals. (mid rank in this AOI)
Thermal Anomaly	Strong	63th pctile	Pronounced day-night thermal contrast — sulfide / oxide bedrock or hydrothermal warmth. (upper-mid rank in this AOI)
Radar / Subsurface Roughness	Strong	63th pctile	L-band PALSAR + C-band Sentinel-1 show high backscatter and structural roughness. (upper-mid rank in this AOI)
Magnetic Signature	Strong	48th pctile	Coincident EMAG-2 magnetic anomaly — supports a ferromagnetic-bearing host. (mid rank in this AOI)
Structural / Lineament	Strong	38th pctile	Dense DEM-derived lineaments and high roughness — strong structural framing. (lower-mid rank in this AOI)
Vegetation Biogeochemistry	Marginal	52th pctile	No vegetation-stress signal — area too bare, too wet, or signal absent. (mid rank in this AOI)

SIGNAL FAMILY	STRENGTH	AOI RANK	WHAT THIS MEANS FOR DRILLING
Surface Exposure & Drainage	Strong	top 17%	Persistent bare-ground exposure and placer-favourable drainage — easy ground access for sampling. (top 17% in this AOI)

Interpretation. Zone 10 contributes 12.28% of total contained gold across the concession. Its diluted head grade of 4.261 g/t is 1.3% above the tonnage-weighted concession average. The structural confidence of 191.2 is well above the high-confidence threshold of 100. With the top of ore at 93 m and a strip ratio of 2.66, the zone is amenable to selective open-pit extraction. A first-pass drilling response of 18 core holes drilled at azimuth 100° and -70° incline to a length of 163 m is recommended.

DRILL GUIDANCE. Drill priority DRILL FIRST (Tier 1) — thermal, radar, magnetic, structural, drainage / exposure signals agree on this target. Watch for: minimal ASTER SWIR support. Lead the Phase-1 drill program here.

4.2.3 Zone 7 — Priority 4 (Gossan Zone)

Centroid [coordinates withheld]	36,326 oz Au	4.104 g/t	USD 142.05M in-situ

RESOURCE INPUTS	Strike 762 m × Width 508 m × Thickness 35 m | density 2.4 t/m³
TONNAGE	275,316 t (303,484 short tons), diluted at 18.0%
CONTAINED GOLD	1,129.85 kg (36,326 troy oz) at diluted grade 4.1038 g/t (0.1197 oz/st) Au
OVERBURDEN	Waste to first ore 94 m (308 ft); strip ratio 2.69
VERTICAL GEOMETRY	Top of ore 94 m (308 ft) below surface; base 129 m (423 ft). Mineralized thickness 35 m (115 ft).
DRILL PLAN	Azimuth 188.1° (perpendicular to strike), Incline -70°, Recommended hole length 165 m (540 ft)
CONFIDENCE STACK	GPI 0.5062 | Structural confidence 184.8 | Continuity 99.9 | Detectability 0.8310
GEOPHYSICS & ALTERATION	ASTER alteration 0.0184 | Geophysics combined 0.5370 | PALSAR combined 0.8326 | Thermal combined 0.8207
LOGISTICS	Strip ratio 2.686 | Mean slope 19.25° | Stream distance 0 m | Moderate
ECONOMIC FLAG	Above-COG: yes (cut-off 0.30 g/t) | Tier: Tier 2 (Mid-Tier)
GRADE RANGE (PIXEL P10 – P90)	4.11 – 4.53 g/t Au (median 4.33; mean 4.10)
PIXEL SIGNAL STRENGTH	Strong (score 1.158) (100% Strong / 0% Moderate / 0% Weak / 0% Marginal)

CONFIDENCE	High
CAVEATS	ASTER SWIR shows minimal alteration support



Strong (green) / Moderate (gold) / Weak (red) / Marginal (grey) — pixel-level signal-strength composition within this zone.

Signal Strength Card — what each evidence layer is saying

SIGNAL FAMILY	STRENGTH	AOI RANK	WHAT THIS MEANS FOR DRILLING
Hydrothermal Alteration	Marginal	50th pctile	No coherent alteration signature — drill-targeting must lean on other signals. (mid rank in this AOI)
Thermal Anomaly	Strong	63th pctile	Pronounced day-night thermal contrast — sulfide / oxide bedrock or hydrothermal warmth. (upper-mid rank in this AOI)
Radar / Subsurface Roughness	Strong	top 3%	L-band PALSAR + C-band Sentinel-1 show high backscatter and structural roughness. (top 3% in this AOI)
Magnetic Signature	Strong	top 12%	Coincident EMAG-2 magnetic anomaly — supports a ferromagnetic-bearing host. (top 11% in this AOI)
Structural / Lineament	Strong	41th pctile	Dense DEM-derived lineaments and high roughness — strong structural framing. (mid rank in this AOI)
Vegetation Biogeochemistry	Marginal	72th pctile	No vegetation-stress signal — area too bare, too wet, or signal absent. (upper-mid rank in this AOI)
Surface Exposure & Drainage	Strong	top 14%	Persistent bare-ground exposure and placer-favourable drainage — easy ground access for sampling. (top 14% in this AOI)

Interpretation. Zone 7 contributes 11.88% of total contained gold across the concession. Its diluted head grade of 4.104 g/t is 2.5% below the tonnage-weighted concession average. The structural confidence of 184.8 is well above the high-confidence threshold of 100. With the top of ore at 94 m and a strip ratio of 2.69, the zone is amenable to selective open-pit extraction. A first-pass drilling response of 13 core holes drilled at azimuth 188° and -70° incline to a length of 165 m is recommended.

DRILL GUIDANCE. Drill priority DRILL FIRST (Tier 1) — thermal, radar, magnetic, structural, drainage / exposure signals agree on this target. Watch for: minimal ASTER SWIR support. Lead the Phase-1 drill program here.

4.2.4 Zone 1 — Priority 3 (Gossan Zone)

Centroid [coordinates withheld]	35,591 oz Au	4.252 g/t	USD 139.18M in-situ

RESOURCE INPUTS	Strike 751 m × Width 595 m × Thickness 35 m | density 2.4 t/m³
TONNAGE	260,329 t (286,963 short tons), diluted at 18.0%
CONTAINED GOLD	1,107.00 kg (35,591 troy oz) at diluted grade 4.2523 g/t (0.1240 oz/st) Au
OVERBURDEN	Waste to first ore 98 m (322 ft); strip ratio 2.80
VERTICAL GEOMETRY	Top of ore 98 m (322 ft) below surface; base 133 m (436 ft). Mineralized thickness 35 m (115 ft).
DRILL PLAN	Azimuth 110.0° (perpendicular to strike), Incline -69°, Recommended hole length 170 m (557 ft)
CONFIDENCE STACK	GPI 0.5070 | Structural confidence 127.1 | Continuity 69.9 | Detectability 0.8538
GEOPHYSICS & ALTERATION	ASTER alteration 0.0085 | Geophysics combined 0.5995 | PALSAR combined 0.7798 | Thermal combined 0.8986
LOGISTICS	Strip ratio 2.800 | Mean slope 20.30° | Stream distance 0 m | Moderate
ECONOMIC FLAG	Above-COG: yes (cut-off 0.30 g/t) | Tier: Tier 2 (Mid-Tier)
GRADE RANGE (PIXEL P10 – P90)	4.32 – 4.66 g/t Au (median 4.43; mean 4.25)
PIXEL SIGNAL STRENGTH	Strong (score 1.169) (100% Strong / 0% Moderate / 0% Weak / 0% Marginal)
CONFIDENCE	High
CAVEATS	ASTER SWIR shows minimal alteration support



Strong (green) / Moderate (gold) / Weak (red) / Marginal (grey) — pixel-level signal-strength composition within this zone.

Signal Strength Card — what each evidence layer is saying

SIGNAL FAMILY	STRENGTH	AOI RANK	WHAT THIS MEANS FOR DRILLING
Hydrothermal Alteration	Marginal	50th pctile	No coherent alteration signature — drill-targeting must lean on other signals. (mid rank in this AOI)

SIGNAL FAMILY	STRENGTH	AOI RANK	WHAT THIS MEANS FOR DRILLING
Thermal Anomaly	Strong	63th pctile	Pronounced day-night thermal contrast — sulfide / oxide bedrock or hydrothermal warmth. (upper-mid rank in this AOI)
Radar / Subsurface Roughness	Strong	36th pctile	L-band PALSAR + C-band Sentinel-1 show high backscatter and structural roughness. (lower-mid rank in this AOI)
Magnetic Signature	Strong	top 12%	Coincident EMAG-2 magnetic anomaly — supports a ferromagnetic-bearing host. (top 11% in this AOI)
Structural / Lineament	Strong	52th pctile	Dense DEM-derived lineaments and high roughness — strong structural framing. (mid rank in this AOI)
Vegetation Biogeochemistry	Marginal	75th pctile	No vegetation-stress signal — area too bare, too wet, or signal absent. (upper-mid rank in this AOI)
Surface Exposure & Drainage	Strong	63th pctile	Persistent bare-ground exposure and placer-favourable drainage — easy ground access for sampling. (upper-mid rank in this AOI)

Interpretation. Zone 1 contributes 11.64% of total contained gold across the concession. Its diluted head grade of 4.252 g/t is 1.1% above the tonnage-weighted concession average. The structural confidence of 127.1 is well above the high-confidence threshold of 100. With the top of ore at 98 m and a strip ratio of 2.80, the zone is amenable to selective open-pit extraction. A first-pass drilling response of 13 core holes drilled at azimuth 110° and -69° incline to a length of 170 m is recommended.

DRILL GUIDANCE. Drill priority DRILL FIRST (Tier 1) — thermal, radar, magnetic, structural, drainage / exposure signals agree on this target. Watch for: minimal ASTER SWIR support. Lead the Phase-1 drill program here.

4.2.5 Zone 16 — Priority 4 (Gossan Zone)

Centroid [coordinates withheld]	26,512 oz Au	4.179 g/t	USD 103.68M in-situ

RESOURCE INPUTS	Strike 863 m × Width 329 m × Thickness 35 m | density 2.4 t/m³
TONNAGE	197,314 t (217,501 short tons), diluted at 18.0%
CONTAINED GOLD	824.61 kg (26,512 troy oz) at diluted grade 4.1792 g/t (0.1219 oz/st) Au
OVERBURDEN	Waste to first ore 103 m (338 ft); strip ratio 2.94
VERTICAL GEOMETRY	Top of ore 103 m (338 ft) below surface; base 138 m (453 ft). Mineralized thickness 35 m (115 ft).
DRILL PLAN	Azimuth 166.2° (perpendicular to strike), Incline -65°, Recommended hole length 176 m (578 ft)

CONFIDENCE STACK	GPI 0.5077 | Structural confidence 146.3 | Continuity 86.3 | Detectability 0.7880
GEOPHYSICS & ALTERATION	ASTER alteration 0.0118 | Geophysics combined 0.5740 | PALSAR combined 0.7843 | Thermal combined 0.9060
LOGISTICS	Strip ratio 2.943 | Mean slope 24.53° | Stream distance 134 m | Moderate
ECONOMIC FLAG	Above-COG: yes (cut-off 0.30 g/t) | Tier: Tier 2 (Mid-Tier)
GRADE RANGE (PIXEL P10 – P90)	4.18 – 4.43 g/t Au (median 4.35; mean 4.18)
PIXEL SIGNAL STRENGTH	Strong (score 1.155) (100% Strong / 0% Moderate / 0% Weak / 0% Marginal)
CONFIDENCE	High
CAVEATS	ASTER SWIR shows minimal alteration support



Strong (green) / Moderate (gold) / Weak (red) / Marginal (grey) — pixel-level signal-strength composition within this zone.

Signal Strength Card — what each evidence layer is saying

SIGNAL FAMILY	STRENGTH	AOI RANK	WHAT THIS MEANS FOR DRILLING
Hydrothermal Alteration	Marginal	50th pctile	No coherent alteration signature — drill-targeting must lean on other signals. (mid rank in this AOI)
Thermal Anomaly	Strong	63th pctile	Pronounced day-night thermal contrast — sulfide / oxide bedrock or hydrothermal warmth. (upper-mid rank in this AOI)
Radar / Subsurface Roughness	Strong	38th pctile	L-band PALSAR + C-band Sentinel-1 show high backscatter and structural roughness. (lower-mid rank in this AOI)
Magnetic Signature	Strong	48th pctile	Coincident EMAG-2 magnetic anomaly — supports a ferromagnetic-bearing host. (mid rank in this AOI)
Structural / Lineament	Strong	top 19%	Dense DEM-derived lineaments and high roughness — strong structural framing. (top 18% in this AOI)
Vegetation Biogeochemistry	Marginal	27th pctile	No vegetation-stress signal — area too bare, too wet, or signal absent. (lower-mid rank in this AOI)
Surface Exposure & Drainage	Moderate	27th pctile	Mixed surface exposure / drainage signal — partial outcrop access. (lower-mid rank in this AOI)

Interpretation. Zone 16 contributes 8.67% of total contained gold across the concession. Its diluted head grade of 4.179 g/t is 0.7% below the tonnage-weighted concession average. The structural confidence of 146.3 is well above the high-confidence threshold of 100. With the top of ore at 103 m and a strip ratio of 2.94, the zone is amenable to selective open-pit extraction. A first-pass drilling response of 15 core holes drilled at azimuth 166° and -65° incline to a length of 176 m is recommended.

DRILL GUIDANCE. Drill priority DRILL FIRST (Tier 1) — thermal, radar, magnetic, structural signals agree on this target. Watch for: minimal ASTER SWIR support. Lead the Phase-1 drill program here.

4.2.6 Zone 27 — Priority 4 (Gossan Zone)

Centroid [coordinates withheld]	15,427 oz Au	4.244 g/t	USD 60.33M in-situ

RESOURCE INPUTS	Strike 434 m × Width 264 m × Thickness 35 m | density 2.4 t/m³
TONNAGE	113,053 t (124,620 short tons), diluted at 18.0%
CONTAINED GOLD	479.83 kg (15,427 troy oz) at diluted grade 4.2443 g/t (0.1238 oz/st) Au
OVERBURDEN	Waste to first ore 89 m (292 ft); strip ratio 2.54
VERTICAL GEOMETRY	Top of ore 89 m (292 ft) below surface; base 124 m (407 ft). Mineralized thickness 35 m (115 ft).
DRILL PLAN	Azimuth 120.0° (perpendicular to strike), Incline -69°, Recommended hole length 158 m (519 ft)
CONFIDENCE STACK	GPI 0.5061 | Structural confidence 187.1 | Continuity 100.0 | Detectability 0.8377
GEOPHYSICS & ALTERATION	ASTER alteration 0.0226 | Geophysics combined 0.4469 | PALSAR combined 0.7628 | Thermal combined 0.9342
LOGISTICS	Strip ratio 2.543 | Mean slope 20.26° | Stream distance 30 m | Moderate
ECONOMIC FLAG	Above-COG: yes (cut-off 0.30 g/t) | Tier: Tier 3 (Small Scale)
GRADE RANGE (PIXEL P10 – P90)	4.42 – 4.59 g/t Au (median 4.53; mean 4.24)
PIXEL SIGNAL STRENGTH	Strong (score 1.179) (100% Strong / 0% Moderate / 0% Weak / 0% Marginal)
CONFIDENCE	High
CAVEATS	ASTER SWIR shows minimal alteration support



Strong (green) / Moderate (gold) / Weak (red) / Marginal (grey) — pixel-level signal-strength composition within this zone.

Signal Strength Card — what each evidence layer is saying

SIGNAL FAMILY	STRENGTH	AOI RANK	WHAT THIS MEANS FOR DRILLING
Hydrothermal Alteration	Marginal	50th pctile	No coherent alteration signature — drill-targeting must lean on other signals. (mid rank in this AOI)
Thermal Anomaly	Strong	63th pctile	Pronounced day-night thermal contrast — sulfide / oxide bedrock or hydrothermal warmth. (upper-mid rank in this AOI)
Radar / Subsurface Roughness	Strong	22th pctile	L-band PALSAR + C-band Sentinel-1 show high backscatter and structural roughness. (lower-mid rank in this AOI)
Magnetic Signature	Strong	48th pctile	Coincident EMAG-2 magnetic anomaly — supports a ferromagnetic-bearing host. (mid rank in this AOI)
Structural / Lineament	Strong	13th pctile	Dense DEM-derived lineaments and high roughness — strong structural framing. (bottom rank in this AOI)
Vegetation Biogeochemistry	Marginal	69th pctile	No vegetation-stress signal — area too bare, too wet, or signal absent. (upper-mid rank in this AOI)
Surface Exposure & Drainage	Strong	top 12%	Persistent bare-ground exposure and placer-favourable drainage — easy ground access for sampling. (top 11% in this AOI)

Interpretation. Zone 27 contributes 5.05% of total contained gold across the concession. Its diluted head grade of 4.244 g/t is 0.9% above the tonnage-weighted concession average. The structural confidence of 187.1 is well above the high-confidence threshold of 100. With the top of ore at 89 m and a strip ratio of 2.54, the zone is amenable to selective open-pit extraction. A first-pass drilling response of 7 core holes drilled at azimuth 120° and -69° incline to a length of 158 m is recommended.

DRILL GUIDANCE. Drill priority DRILL FIRST (Tier 1) — thermal, radar, magnetic, structural, drainage / exposure signals agree on this target. Watch for: minimal ASTER SWIR support. Lead the Phase-1 drill program here.

4.2.7 Zone 31 — Priority 4 (Gossan Zone)

Centroid [coordinates withheld]	14,042 oz Au	4.275 g/t	USD 54.91M in-situ

RESOURCE INPUTS	Strike 660 m × Width 209 m × Thickness 35 m | density 2.4 t/m³

TONNAGE	102,156 t (112,607 short tons), diluted at 18.0%
CONTAINED GOLD	436.75 kg (14,042 troy oz) at diluted grade 4.2754 g/t (0.1247 oz/st) Au
OVERBURDEN	Waste to first ore 94 m (308 ft); strip ratio 2.69
VERTICAL GEOMETRY	Top of ore 94 m (308 ft) below surface; base 129 m (423 ft). Mineralized thickness 35 m (115 ft).
DRILL PLAN	Azimuth 214.6° (perpendicular to strike), Incline -66°, Recommended hole length 165 m (540 ft)
CONFIDENCE STACK	GPI 0.5003 | Structural confidence 143.1 | Continuity 87.3 | Detectability 0.7776
GEOPHYSICS & ALTERATION	ASTER alteration 0.0194 | Geophysics combined 0.4685 | PALSAR combined 0.8263 | Thermal combined 0.8824
LOGISTICS	Strip ratio 2.686 | Mean slope 23.67° | Stream distance 153 m | Moderate
ECONOMIC FLAG	Above-COG: yes (cut-off 0.30 g/t) | Tier: Tier 3 (Small Scale)
GRADE RANGE (PIXEL P10 – P90)	4.30 – 4.41 g/t Au (median 4.36; mean 4.28)
PIXEL SIGNAL STRENGTH	Strong (score 1.147) (100% Strong / 0% Moderate / 0% Weak / 0% Marginal)
CONFIDENCE	High
CAVEATS	ASTER SWIR shows minimal alteration support



Strong (green) / Moderate (gold) / Weak (red) / Marginal (grey) — pixel-level signal-strength composition within this zone.

Signal Strength Card — what each evidence layer is saying

SIGNAL FAMILY	STRENGTH	AOI RANK	WHAT THIS MEANS FOR DRILLING
Hydrothermal Alteration	Marginal	50th pctile	No coherent alteration signature — drill-targeting must lean on other signals. (mid rank in this AOI)
Thermal Anomaly	Strong	63th pctile	Pronounced day-night thermal contrast — sulfide / oxide bedrock or hydrothermal warmth. (upper-mid rank in this AOI)
Radar / Subsurface Roughness	Strong	top 12%	L-band PALSAR + C-band Sentinel-1 show high backscatter and structural roughness. (top 11% in this AOI)

SIGNAL FAMILY	STRENGTH	AOI RANK	WHAT THIS MEANS FOR DRILLING
Magnetic Signature	Strong	8th pctile	Coincident EMAG-2 magnetic anomaly — supports a ferromagnetic-bearing host. (bottom rank in this AOI)
Structural / Lineament	Strong	55th pctile	Dense DEM-derived lineaments and high roughness — strong structural framing. (mid rank in this AOI)
Vegetation Biogeochemistry	Marginal	13th pctile	No vegetation-stress signal — area too bare, too wet, or signal absent. (bottom rank in this AOI)
Surface Exposure & Drainage	Moderate	33th pctile	Mixed surface exposure / drainage signal — partial outcrop access. (lower-mid rank in this AOI)

Interpretation. Zone 31 contributes 4.59% of total contained gold across the concession. Its diluted head grade of 4.275 g/t is 1.6% above the tonnage-weighted concession average. The structural confidence of 143.1 is well above the high-confidence threshold of 100. With the top of ore at 94 m and a strip ratio of 2.69, the zone is amenable to selective open-pit extraction. A first-pass drilling response of 12 core holes drilled at azimuth 215° and -66° incline to a length of 165 m is recommended.

DRILL GUIDANCE. Drill priority DRILL FIRST (Tier 1) — thermal, radar, magnetic, structural signals agree on this target. Watch for: minimal ASTER SWIR support. Lead the Phase-1 drill program here.

4.2.8 Zone 32 — Priority 4 (Gossan Zone)

Centroid [coordinates withheld]	8,731 oz Au	4.109 g/t	USD 34.14M in-situ

RESOURCE INPUTS	Strike 330 m × Width 179 m × Thickness 35 m | density 2.4 t/m³
TONNAGE	66,099 t (72,862 short tons), diluted at 18.0%
CONTAINED GOLD	271.58 kg (8,731 troy oz) at diluted grade 4.1086 g/t (0.1198 oz/st) Au
OVERBURDEN	Waste to first ore 100 m (328 ft); strip ratio 2.86
VERTICAL GEOMETRY	Top of ore 100 m (328 ft) below surface; base 135 m (443 ft). Mineralized thickness 35 m (115 ft).
DRILL PLAN	Azimuth 232.4° (perpendicular to strike), Incline -62°, Recommended hole length 172 m (565 ft)
CONFIDENCE STACK	GPI 0.4986 | Structural confidence 163.6 | Continuity 91.0 | Detectability 0.7616
GEOPHYSICS & ALTERATION	ASTER alteration 0.0161 | Geophysics combined 0.4958 | PALSAR combined 0.8149 | Thermal combined 0.8511
LOGISTICS	Strip ratio 2.857 | Mean slope 27.14° | Stream distance 108 m | Low (Helicopter/Road Req)

ECONOMIC FLAG	Above-COG: yes (cut-off 0.30 g/t) | Tier: Tier 3 (Small Scale)
GRADE RANGE (PIXEL P10 – P90)	4.28 – 4.43 g/t Au (median 4.34; mean 4.11)
PIXEL SIGNAL STRENGTH	Strong (score 1.140) (100% Strong / 0% Moderate / 0% Weak / 0% Marginal)
CONFIDENCE	High
CAVEATS	ASTER SWIR shows minimal alteration support



Strong (green) / Moderate (gold) / Weak (red) / Marginal (grey) — pixel-level signal-strength composition within this zone.

Signal Strength Card — what each evidence layer is saying

SIGNAL FAMILY	STRENGTH	AOI RANK	WHAT THIS MEANS FOR DRILLING
Hydrothermal Alteration	Marginal	50th pctile	No coherent alteration signature — drill-targeting must lean on other signals. (mid rank in this AOI)
Thermal Anomaly	Strong	63th pctile	Pronounced day-night thermal contrast — sulfide / oxide bedrock or hydrothermal warmth. (upper-mid rank in this AOI)
Radar / Subsurface Roughness	Strong	66th pctile	L-band PALSAR + C-band Sentinel-1 show high backscatter and structural roughness. (upper-mid rank in this AOI)
Magnetic Signature	Strong	8th pctile	Coincident EMAG-2 magnetic anomaly — supports a ferromagnetic-bearing host. (bottom rank in this AOI)
Structural / Lineament	Strong	top 19%	Dense DEM-derived lineaments and high roughness — strong structural framing. (top 18% in this AOI)
Vegetation Biogeochemistry	Marginal	47th pctile	No vegetation-stress signal — area too bare, too wet, or signal absent. (mid rank in this AOI)
Surface Exposure & Drainage	Moderate	8th pctile	Mixed surface exposure / drainage signal — partial outcrop access. (bottom rank in this AOI)

Interpretation. Zone 32 contributes 2.86% of total contained gold across the concession. Its diluted head grade of 4.109 g/t is 2.4% below the tonnage-weighted concession average. The structural confidence of 163.6 is well above the high-confidence threshold of 100. With the top of ore at 100 m and a strip ratio of 2.86, the zone is amenable to selective open-pit extraction. A first-pass drilling response of 6 core holes drilled at azimuth 232° and -62° incline to a length of 172 m is recommended.

DRILL GUIDANCE. Drill priority DRILL FIRST (Tier 1) — thermal, radar, magnetic, structural signals agree on this target. Watch for: minimal ASTER SWIR support. Lead the Phase-1 drill program here.

4.2.9 Zone 2 — Priority 4 (Gossan Zone)

Centroid [coordinates withheld]	6,767 oz Au	4.598 g/t	USD 26.46M in-situ

RESOURCE INPUTS	Strike 625 m × Width 541 m × Thickness 10 m | density 1.9 t/m³
TONNAGE	45,771 t (50,454 short tons), diluted at 10.0%
CONTAINED GOLD	210.47 kg (6,767 troy oz) at diluted grade 4.5982 g/t (0.1341 oz/st) Au
OVERBURDEN	Waste to first ore 94 m (308 ft); strip ratio 9.40
VERTICAL GEOMETRY	Top of ore 94 m (308 ft) below surface; base 104 m (341 ft). Mineralized thickness 10 m (33 ft).
DRILL PLAN	Azimuth 260.0° (perpendicular to strike), Incline -69°, Recommended hole length 133 m (436 ft)
CONFIDENCE STACK	GPI 0.5034 | Structural confidence 167.1 | Continuity 89.3 | Detectability 0.8225
GEOPHYSICS & ALTERATION	ASTER alteration 0.0187 | Geophysics combined 0.5039 | PALSAR combined 0.8218 | Thermal combined 0.8042
LOGISTICS	Strip ratio 9.400 | Mean slope 20.06° | Stream distance 0 m | Moderate
ECONOMIC FLAG	Above-COG: yes (cut-off 0.30 g/t) | Tier: Tier 3 (Small Scale)
GRADE RANGE (PIXEL P10 – P90)	4.20 – 4.60 g/t Au (median 4.34; mean 4.60)
PIXEL SIGNAL STRENGTH	Strong (score 1.165) (100% Strong / 0% Moderate / 0% Weak / 0% Marginal)
CONFIDENCE	High
DEPOSIT TYPE	Placer (classifier confidence 57%)
CAVEATS	ASTER SWIR shows minimal alteration support



Strong (green) / Moderate (gold) / Weak (red) / Marginal (grey) — pixel-level signal-strength composition within this zone.

Signal Strength Card — what each evidence layer is saying

SIGNAL FAMILY	STRENGTH	AOI RANK	WHAT THIS MEANS FOR DRILLING
Hydrothermal Alteration	Marginal	50th pctile	No coherent alteration signature — drill-targeting must lean on other signals. (mid rank in this AOI)
Thermal Anomaly	Strong	63th pctile	Pronounced day-night thermal contrast — sulfide / oxide bedrock or hydrothermal warmth. (upper-mid rank in this AOI)
Radar / Subsurface Roughness	Strong	top 20%	L-band PALSAR + C-band Sentinel-1 show high backscatter and structural roughness. (top 19% in this AOI)
Magnetic Signature	Strong	top 12%	Coincident EMAG-2 magnetic anomaly — supports a ferromagnetic-bearing host. (top 11% in this AOI)
Structural / Lineament	Strong	22th pctile	Dense DEM-derived lineaments and high roughness — strong structural framing. (lower-mid rank in this AOI)
Vegetation Biogeochemistry	Marginal	77th pctile	No vegetation-stress signal — area too bare, too wet, or signal absent. (upper-mid rank in this AOI)
Surface Exposure & Drainage	Strong	top 6%	Persistent bare-ground exposure and placer-favourable drainage — easy ground access for sampling. (top 6% in this AOI)

Interpretation. Zone 2 contributes 2.21% of total contained gold across the concession. Its diluted head grade of 4.598 g/t is 9.3% above the tonnage-weighted concession average. The structural confidence of 167.1 is well above the high-confidence threshold of 100. With the top of ore at 94 m and a strip ratio of 9.40, the zone is amenable to selective open-pit extraction. A first-pass drilling response of 11 core holes drilled at azimuth 260° and -69° incline to a length of 133 m is recommended.

DRILL GUIDANCE. Drill priority DRILL FIRST (Tier 1) — thermal, radar, magnetic, structural, drainage / exposure signals agree on this target. Watch for: minimal ASTER SWIR support. Lead the Phase-1 drill program here.

4.2.10 Zone 14 — Priority 3 (Gossan Zone)

Centroid [coordinates withheld]	6,717 oz Au	4.194 g/t	USD 26.27M in-situ

RESOURCE INPUTS	Strike 269 m × Width 254 m × Thickness 35 m | density 2.4 t/m³
TONNAGE	49,816 t (54,912 short tons), diluted at 18.0%
CONTAINED GOLD	208.92 kg (6,717 troy oz) at diluted grade 4.1938 g/t (0.1223 oz/st) Au
OVERBURDEN	Waste to first ore 96 m (315 ft); strip ratio 2.74

VERTICAL GEOMETRY	Top of ore 96 m (315 ft) below surface; base 131 m (430 ft). Mineralized thickness 35 m (115 ft).
DRILL PLAN	Azimuth 180.0° (perpendicular to strike), Incline -70°, Recommended hole length 167 m (549 ft)
CONFIDENCE STACK	GPI 0.5027 | Structural confidence 149.0 | Continuity 79.8 | Detectability 0.8368
GEOPHYSICS & ALTERATION	ASTER alteration 0.0176 | Geophysics combined 0.4769 | PALSAR combined 0.8154 | Thermal combined 0.7922
LOGISTICS	Strip ratio 2.743 | Mean slope 18.12° | Stream distance 0 m | Moderate
ECONOMIC FLAG	Above-COG: yes (cut-off 0.30 g/t) | Tier: Tier 3 (Small Scale)
GRADE RANGE (PIXEL P10 – P90)	4.25 – 4.47 g/t Au (median 4.33; mean 4.19)
PIXEL SIGNAL STRENGTH	Strong (score 1.171) (100% Strong / 0% Moderate / 0% Weak / 0% Marginal)
CONFIDENCE	High
CAVEATS	ASTER SWIR shows minimal alteration support



Strong (green) / Moderate (gold) / Weak (red) / Marginal (grey) — pixel-level signal-strength composition within this zone.

Signal Strength Card — what each evidence layer is saying

SIGNAL FAMILY	STRENGTH	AOI RANK	WHAT THIS MEANS FOR DRILLING
Hydrothermal Alteration	Marginal	50th pctile	No coherent alteration signature — drill-targeting must lean on other signals. (mid rank in this AOI)
Thermal Anomaly	Strong	25th pctile	Pronounced day-night thermal contrast — sulfide / oxide bedrock or hydrothermal warmth. (lower-mid rank in this AOI)
Radar / Subsurface Roughness	Strong	72th pctile	L-band PALSAR + C-band Sentinel-1 show high backscatter and structural roughness. (upper-mid rank in this AOI)
Magnetic Signature	Strong	48th pctile	Coincident EMAG-2 magnetic anomaly — supports a ferromagnetic-bearing host. (mid rank in this AOI)
Structural / Lineament	Strong	33th pctile	Dense DEM-derived lineaments and high roughness — strong structural framing. (lower-mid rank in this AOI)
Vegetation Biogeochemistry	Marginal	66th pctile	No vegetation-stress signal — area too bare, too wet, or signal absent. (upper-mid rank in this AOI)

SIGNAL FAMILY	STRENGTH	AOI RANK	WHAT THIS MEANS FOR DRILLING
Surface Exposure & Drainage	Strong	66th pctile	Persistent bare-ground exposure and placer-favourable drainage — easy ground access for sampling. (upper-mid rank in this AOI)

Interpretation. Zone 14 contributes 2.20% of total contained gold across the concession. Its diluted head grade of 4.194 g/t is 0.3% below the tonnage-weighted concession average. The structural confidence of 149.0 is well above the high-confidence threshold of 100. With the top of ore at 96 m and a strip ratio of 2.74, the zone is amenable to selective open-pit extraction. A first-pass drilling response of 4 core holes drilled at azimuth 180° and -70° incline to a length of 167 m is recommended.

DRILL GUIDANCE. Drill priority DRILL FIRST (Tier 1) — thermal, radar, magnetic, structural, drainage / exposure signals agree on this target. Watch for: minimal ASTER SWIR support. Lead the Phase-1 drill program here.

4.3 Comparative Distributions

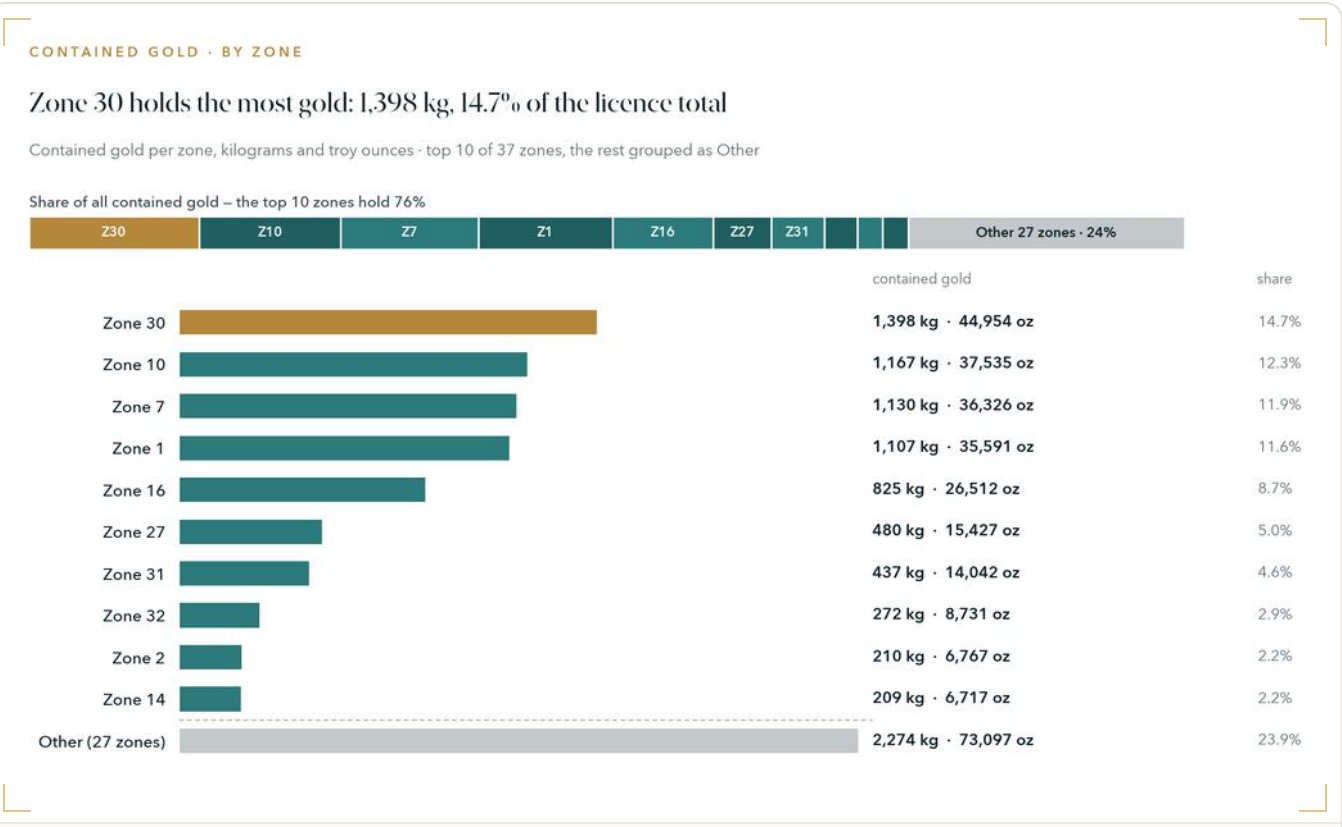


FIGURE 13 Contained gold per zone (kg + troy oz), ranked; the strip above shows each zone's share of the licence total. Top 10 of 37 zones shown individually; the remaining 27 are aggregated as "Other" (see §4.1 for the full inventory).

HEAD GRADE · BY ZONE

Grades are tight: every zone sits between 3.92 and 4.62 g/t, around a 4.21 g/t average

Diluted head grade per zone, drawn from the licence average: right = richer than average, left = leaner · top 10 of 37 zones; Other = tonnage-weighted average

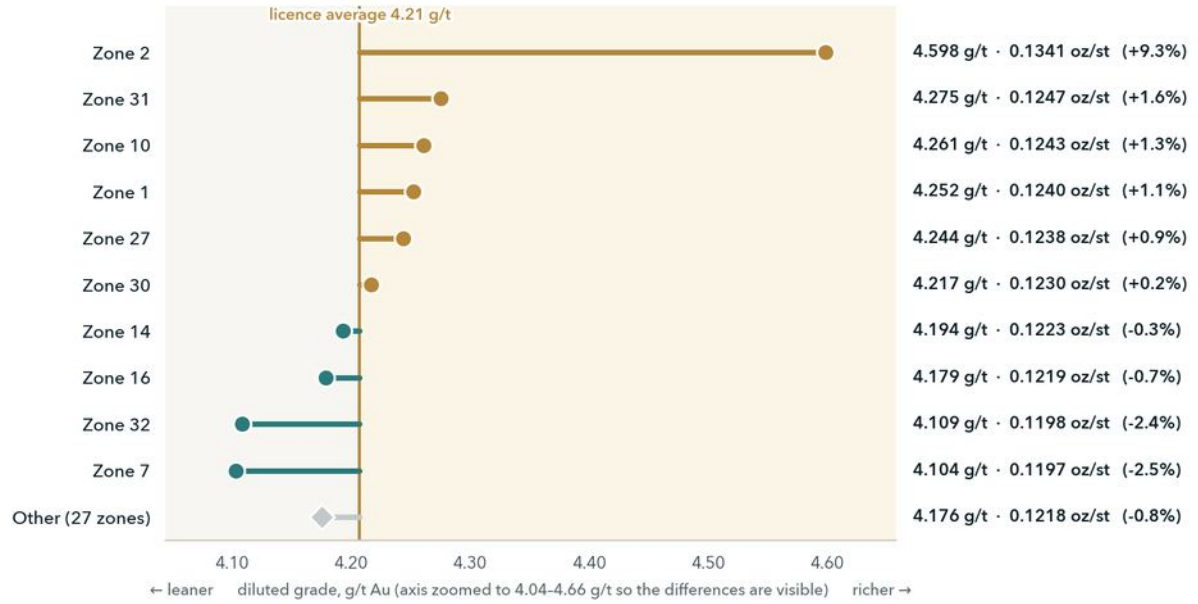


FIGURE 14 Diluted head grade per zone (g/t and oz/short ton), drawn from the tonnage-weighted licence average (right = richer); the axis is zoomed to the grade range. Top 10 of 37 zones shown individually; the remaining 27 are aggregated as "Other" (see §4.1 for the full inventory).

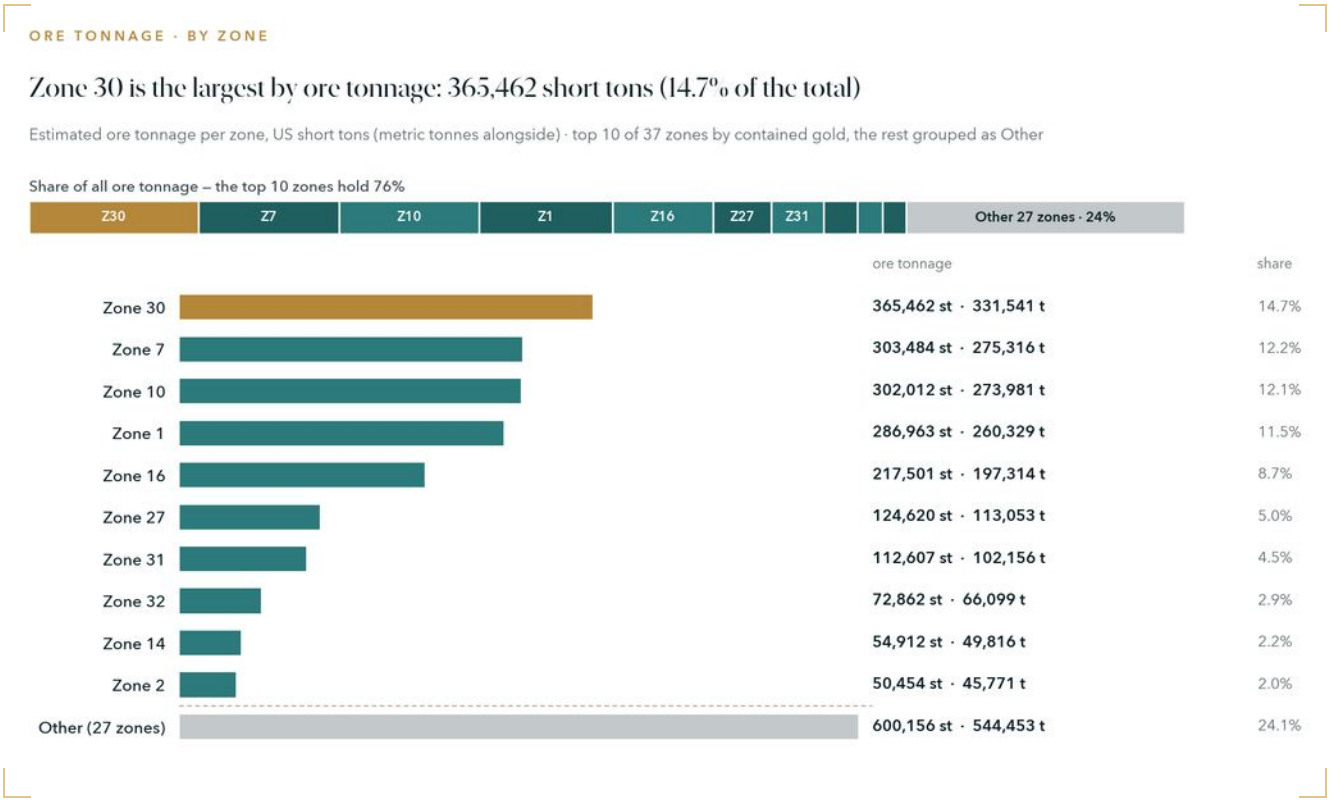


FIGURE 15 Ore tonnage by zone (US short tons; metric tonnes shown for cross-reference), ranked; the strip above shows each zone's share of the total. Top 10 of 37 zones shown individually; the remaining 27 are aggregated as "Other" (see §4.1 for the full inventory).

Distribution interpretation. The contained-gold profile is led by Zone 30 (14.7% of portfolio). The grade range is 3.918–4.616 g/t, suggesting consistent fluid chemistry across the concession — a positive indicator for predictable recovery metallurgy.

4.4 Three-Dimensional Mineral Grade Distribution

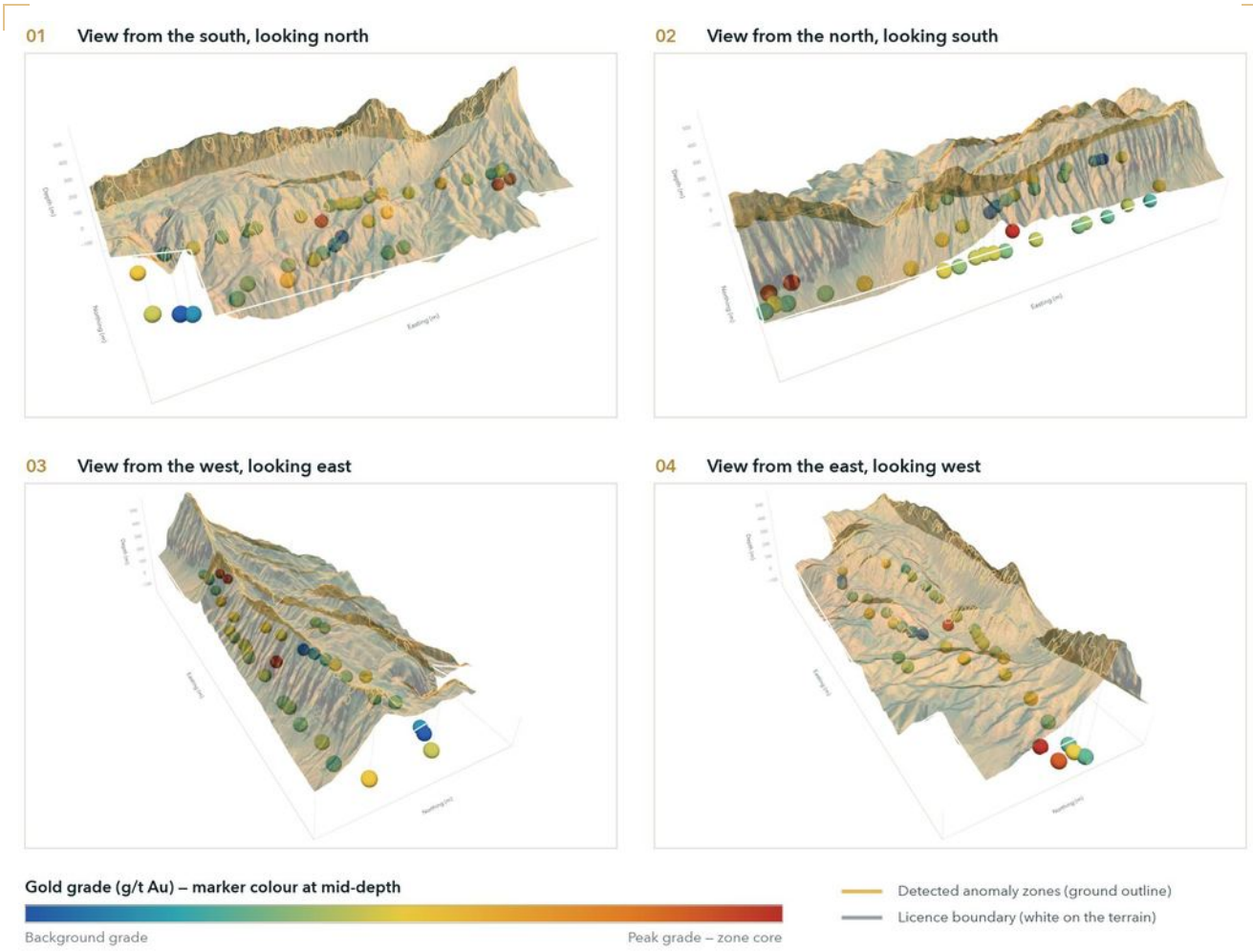


FIGURE 16 3D Mineral Grade — subsurface gold grade at each anomaly's mid-depth beneath the satellite-draped terrain, seen from four sides.

4.4.1 How to read this view

VISUAL ELEMENT	WHAT IT ENCODES
X / Y axes	Projected meters east / north of the AOI centroid (origin at concession centroid). Plan-view position of each anomaly.
Z axis (vertical)	Depth below surface in meters, plotted downward. Each marker sits at the mid-depth of its anomaly, (depth_min + depth_max) / 2.
Marker color	Gold grade in g/t. Blue → cyan → yellow → orange → red ramp matches the colour bar beneath the figure; red spheres are the peak-grade zones. A dotted line drops from the ground to each sphere to mark its position in plan.

VISUAL ELEMENT	WHAT IT ENCODES
Marker size	Uniform sphere size. Grade is encoded by color only — size carries no information in this view.
Terrain surface	DEM surface draped with the true-colour satellite image, cut to the licence boundary and rendered at 0.50 opacity so subsurface markers stay visible through it. The white line on the ground is the licence boundary; the gold lines are the smoothed outlines of the detected anomaly zones.
Four panels (N / S / E / W)	The same 3D scene seen from each side at the same height and angle — "view from the south, looking north", "view from the west, looking east", and so on (each panel is labelled). Every camera is swung slightly off-axis so the licence runs diagonally through the frame. The four views let the reader triangulate the 3D position of a cluster without rotating an interactive figure.

Across the 37 anomalies the grade ramp spans 3.918–4.616 g/t, with the tonnage-weighted average at 4.208 g/t. The 7 markers in the red/orange tier (top quintile, ≥ 4.275 g/t) mark the highest-priority targets on the concession; the deepest red markers sit between 86 m and 141 m below surface. When red markers cluster tightly in plan view across all four directional panels, the anomaly pattern is consistent with a vein-corridor system — favorable for selective mining and grade-control during production. A diffuse pattern across the panels would instead point to disseminated mineralization, requiring bulk-tonnage extraction.



Coordinates withheld

Layer · Geological-economic targets

CHAPTER

05 Exploration Target Estimate & Tonnage *Reconciliation*

IN THIS CHAPTER

5.1 Tonnage Reconciliation Table

Geological-economic targets · licence boundary in white, detected zones in gold

Target tonnages are derived from the anomaly polygon footprint area × modelled ore thickness × a prism geometry factor of 0.36 × a mineralisation occupancy factor of 3.74-4.90% (the fraction of the footprint carried as ore body, reported per zone in the delivered GeoJSON as ore_fill_factor_pct) × rock density. Both undiluted (in-situ rock) and diluted (mining-realistic) tonnages are reported. Dilution is applied as undiluted ÷ (1 − 18%), so waste rock is 18% of the diluted run-of-mine tonne by mass. All tonnages are presented in USA short tons with metric cross-reference.

5.1 Tonnage Reconciliation Table

ZONE	UNDILUTED (ST)	DILUTED (ST)	DILUTED (T)	IMPLIED VOLUME (YD³)
Zone 1	235,310	286,963	260,329	141,874
Zone 2	45,409	50,454	45,771	31,509
Zone 3	3,642	4,047	3,671	2,527
Zone 4	8,514	10,383	9,419	5,133
Zone 5	13,016	15,874	14,400	7,848
Zone 6	10,195	12,433	11,279	6,147
Zone 7	248,857	303,484	275,316	150,042
Zone 8	32,803	40,003	36,291	19,778
Zone 9	16,395	19,994	18,138	9,885
Zone 10	247,650	302,012	273,981	149,314
Zone 11	10,859	13,242	12,013	6,547
Zone 12	11,080	13,512	12,258	6,680
Zone 13	13,667	16,667	15,120	8,240
Zone 14	45,028	54,912	49,816	27,149
Zone 15	30,590	37,305	33,842	18,443
Zone 16	178,351	217,501	197,314	107,532
Zone 17	16,698	20,364	18,474	10,068
Zone 18	15,290	18,647	16,916	9,219
Zone 19	14,722	17,954	16,288	8,876
Zone 20	21,157	25,801	23,406	12,756
Zone 21	13,124	16,005	14,519	7,913
Zone 22	41,677	50,825	46,108	25,128

ZONE	UNDILUTED (ST)	DILUTED (ST)	DILUTED (T)	IMPLIED VOLUME (YD³)
Zone 23	13,392	16,332	14,816	8,074
Zone 24	23,135	28,214	25,595	13,949
Zone 25	21,064	25,688	23,303	12,700
Zone 26	20,897	23,219	21,064	14,500
Zone 27	102,188	124,620	113,053	61,612
Zone 28	28,122	34,295	31,112	16,955
Zone 29	15,278	18,631	16,902	9,211
Zone 30	299,678	365,462	331,541	180,683
Zone 31	92,338	112,607	102,156	55,673
Zone 32	59,746	72,862	66,099	36,023
Zone 33	16,136	19,678	17,852	9,729
Zone 34	30,361	37,026	33,589	18,305
Zone 35	12,884	15,712	14,254	7,768
Zone 36	21,266	25,934	23,527	12,822
Zone 37	18,346	22,373	20,296	11,061
TOTAL	**2,048,865**	**2,491,034**	**2,259,830**	**1,241,672**



FIGURE 17 Where the value sits — gross in-situ value by zone at USD 3,911/oz (tile area = share of the total), and how it becomes recoverable sales value at the blended recovery.



Coordinates withheld

Layer · Terrain regime

CHAPTER

06 Depth Architecture & Drilling *Plan*

IN THIS CHAPTER

6.1 Recommended Drilling Geometry

6.2 Strip Ratio & Open-Pit Economics

6.3 3D Drill-Plan Visualization

6.4 Synthetic Drill Program Preview

Terrain regime · licence boundary in white, detected zones in gold

Throughout this report, minimum depth (top of ore) is the vertical distance below the ground surface to the top of the modelled mineralized body, and maximum depth (base of ore) is the vertical distance below surface to its base; the interval between them is the modelled ore thickness. All depths are vertical, measured downward from the local ground surface — they are not related to the horizontal pixel / ground-sample sizes of the satellite inputs listed in §2.1.

DEPTH TO ORE · BY ZONE

The ore is buried: it starts 86 to 106 m down, under 96 m of cover on average, and is 33 m thick on average

Cross-section of each zone from the ground surface down: cover rock (sand) above the modelled ore body (gold), shallowest first · top 10 of 37 zones by contained gold

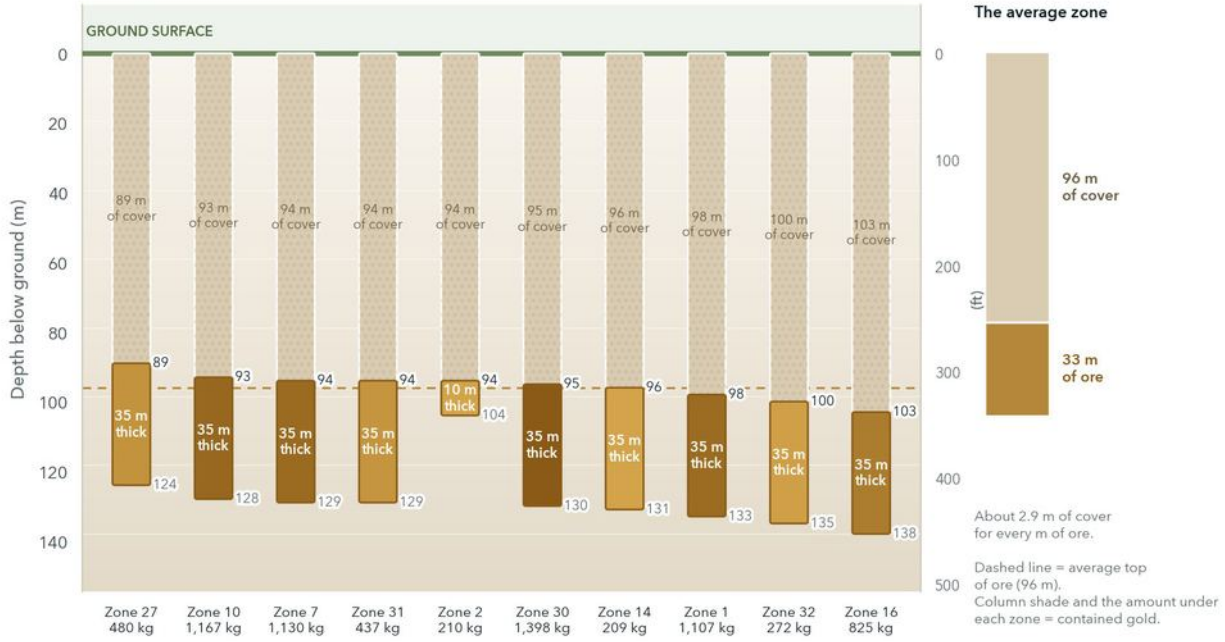


FIGURE 18 Depth to ore by zone, drawn as a cross-section from the ground surface down: cover rock (sand) above the modelled mineralized zone (gold), shallowest first; depths in metres and feet (both axes). Top 10 of 37 zones shown (depth is per-zone and cannot be aggregated; full per-zone depths in §4.1 / §4.2).

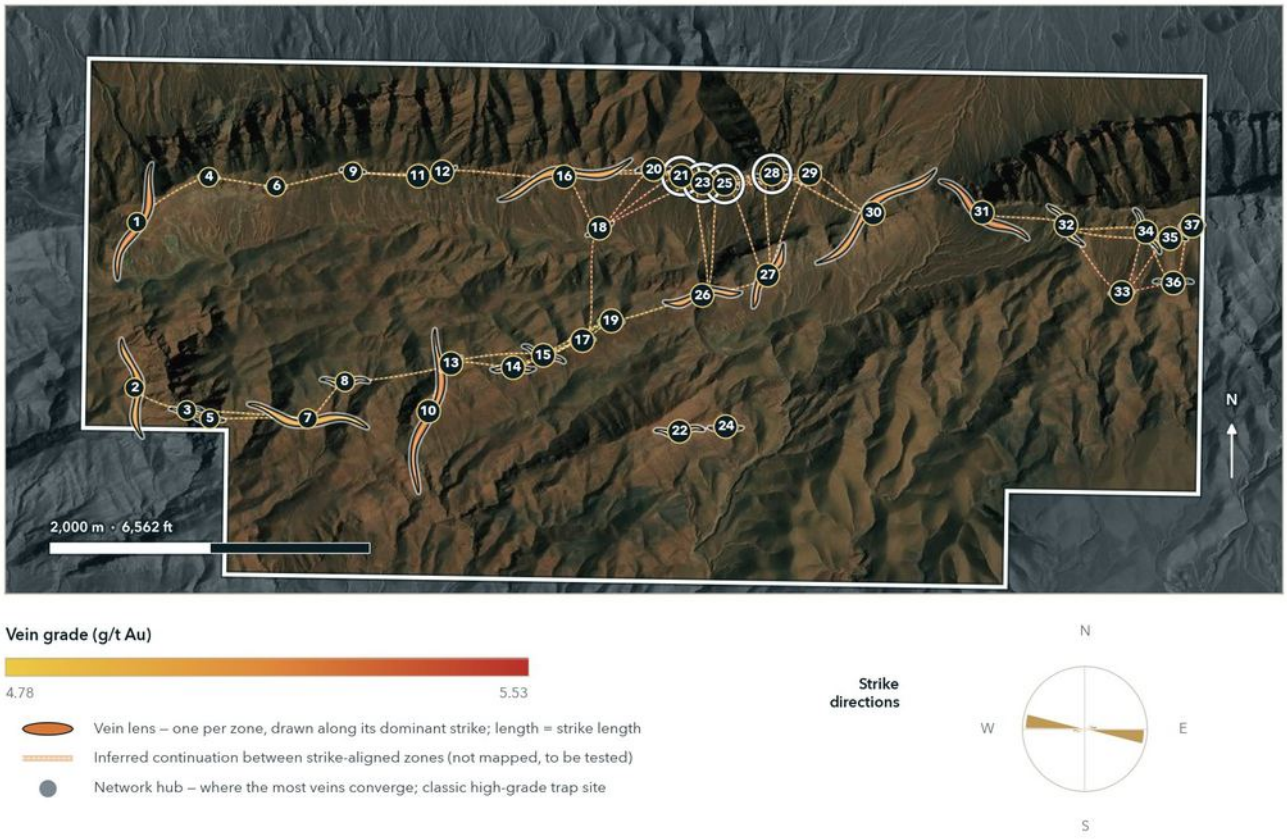


FIGURE 19 Inferred vein system — plan map. Each zone is drawn as a vein lens along its dominant strike, joined by the inferred continuations that link strike-aligned zones; colour = grade. The rose shows the spread of strike directions. North is at the top of the figure.

How to read this view

VISUAL ELEMENT	WHAT IT ENCODES
Vein lenses	One tapered lens per zone, centred on the zone, oriented along its dominant strike and as long as its strike length. Lens width is scaled to the zone's width_avg_m for readability (not drawn to map scale).
Inferred continuations	Hermite-spline curves connecting anomaly nodes whose strike vectors are co-linear and within 800 m of each other — where the vein is inferred to continue between zones. Drawn fainter with a dashed centre line because these links are not mapped and must be tested by drilling.
Color (yellow → red)	Grade in g/t: each lens takes its zone's grade, each continuation blends linearly between the two zones it joins. Red marks the highest-grade vein; the colour bar beneath the map gives the grade range.
Strike rose	Inset rose diagram: how many zones strike in each 15° direction (plotted both ways, as strike is a line). One dominant petal means a single structural trend; several petals mean intersecting vein sets.

VISUAL ELEMENT	WHAT IT ENCODES
Rings at network hubs	Numbered badges mark each zone centroid (zone numbers as in §4). A white ring marks the hubs where the most continuations converge — vein intersections are historically the highest-grade trap sites.
Single plan view	The system is drawn once, from directly above, on the same map frame as the satellite figures (latitude / longitude ticks, scale bar, north arrow). The vein pattern and how the zones link up — not depth — is the takeaway, so no multi-direction views are shown.
Isolated / disconnected nodes	Any anomaly with no neighbor inside 800 m at compatible strike is force-linked to its nearest neighbor within 1500 m ("orphan rescue"). Nodes that remain isolated likely belong to a separate, structurally unrelated vein system and should be appraised independently.

The network rendering shows how the 37 discrete anomalies link up structurally. Red vein lenses mark the highest-grade veins (peak grade 4.616 g/t); approximately 35% of nodes carry above-weighted-average grade and tend to sit on the main trunk. The spread of dominant strike directions across the network is ≈ 160°, consistent with two or more sub-parallel corridors — staged drilling along each strike trend is warranted. Inferred continuations converge on the hub zones where multiple strike vectors meet — the classic structural traps that justify priority follow-up drilling.

Top of ore lies 86 m below surface and the deepest base at 141 m. These depths are reachable by open pit (practical limits run to ~200 m for grade-rich oxide systems), but every tonne of cover above the ore has to be mined first — §8.1 shows what that does to the economics.

6.1 Recommended Drilling Geometry

ZONE	AZIMUTH	INCLINE	HOLE LENGTH	# HOLES	METHOD
Zone 1	110.0°	-69°	170 m	13	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 2	260.0°	-69°	133 m	11	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 3	180.0°	-65°	144 m	3	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 4	180.0°	-66°	171 m	2	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 5	180.0°	-65°	171 m	3	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 6	180.0°	-67°	167 m	2	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 7	188.1°	-70°	165 m	13	Diamond core (HQ)

ZONE	AZIMUTH	INCLINE	HOLE LENGTH	# HOLES	METHOD
Zone 8	180.0°	-70°	161 m	5	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 9	187.2°	-65°	175 m	2	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 10	100.0°	-70°	163 m	18	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 11	180.0°	-64°	175 m	2	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 12	162.7°	-63°	176 m	3	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 13	150.3°	-70°	158 m	2	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 14	180.0°	-70°	167 m	4	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 15	200.0°	-70°	163 m	5	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 16	166.2°	-65°	176 m	15	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 17	180.0°	-70°	161 m	2	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 18	156.1°	-69°	163 m	3	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 19	180.0°	-70°	154 m	2	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 20	180.0°	-65°	167 m	3	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 21	188.7°	-65°	169 m	2	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 22	176.3°	-70°	154 m	5	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 23	180.0°	-64°	170 m	2	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 24	180.0°	-70°	163 m	3	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 25	192.3°	-63°	176 m	3	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 26	170.4°	-70°	129 m	8	Diamond core (HQ)

ZONE	AZIMUTH	INCLINE	HOLE LENGTH	# HOLES	METHOD
Zone 27	120.0°	-69°	158 m	7	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 28	168.7°	-60°	180 m	3	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 29	147.2°	-60°	172 m	2	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 30	140.0°	-67°	166 m	17	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 31	214.6°	-66°	165 m	12	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 32	232.4°	-62°	172 m	6	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 33	180.0°	-68°	167 m	2	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 34	240.0°	-62°	171 m	5	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 35	180.0°	-62°	162 m	3	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 36	180.0°	-65°	170 m	4	Diamond core (HQ)
Zone 37	180.0°	-60°	162 m	2	Diamond core (HQ)

6.1.1 Phase-1 Drill Program — Parametric Cost & Timeline

ZONE	SCOUT: 1 HOLE	SCOUT COST	FULL: HOLES	FULL PROGRAM	FULL COST
Zone 1	195 m	$29k–$49k	13	2,538 m	$381k–$635k
Zone 2	153 m	$23k–$38k	11	1,679 m	$252k–$420k
Zone 3	166 m	$25k–$41k	3	498 m	$75k–$124k
Zone 4	197 m	$30k–$49k	2	393 m	$59k–$98k
Zone 5	197 m	$30k–$49k	3	590 m	$89k–$148k
Zone 6	192 m	$29k–$48k	2	385 m	$58k–$96k
Zone 7	189 m	$28k–$47k	13	2,462 m	$369k–$615k
Zone 8	185 m	$28k–$46k	5	925 m	$139k–$231k
Zone 9	201 m	$30k–$50k	2	402 m	$60k–$101k

ZONE	SCOUT: 1 HOLE	SCOUT COST	FULL: HOLES	FULL PROGRAM	FULL COST
Zone 10	188 m	$28k–$47k	18	3,382 m	$507k–$846k
Zone 11	201 m	$30k–$50k	2	402 m	$60k–$101k
Zone 12	203 m	$30k–$51k	3	608 m	$91k–$152k
Zone 13	182 m	$27k–$46k	2	364 m	$55k–$91k
Zone 14	192 m	$29k–$48k	4	769 m	$115k–$192k
Zone 15	188 m	$28k–$47k	5	940 m	$141k–$235k
Zone 16	203 m	$30k–$51k	15	3,039 m	$456k–$760k
Zone 17	185 m	$28k–$46k	2	370 m	$55k–$92k
Zone 18	188 m	$28k–$47k	3	564 m	$85k–$141k
Zone 19	178 m	$27k–$44k	2	355 m	$53k–$89k
Zone 20	192 m	$29k–$48k	3	577 m	$87k–$144k
Zone 21	194 m	$29k–$48k	2	388 m	$58k–$97k
Zone 22	178 m	$27k–$44k	5	888 m	$133k–$222k
Zone 23	195 m	$29k–$49k	2	391 m	$59k–$98k
Zone 24	188 m	$28k–$47k	3	564 m	$85k–$141k
Zone 25	203 m	$30k–$51k	3	608 m	$91k–$152k
Zone 26	148 m	$22k–$37k	8	1,186 m	$178k–$297k
Zone 27	182 m	$27k–$46k	7	1,274 m	$191k–$319k
Zone 28	207 m	$31k–$52k	3	621 m	$93k–$155k
Zone 29	198 m	$30k–$50k	2	396 m	$59k–$99k
Zone 30	191 m	$29k–$48k	17	3,244 m	$487k–$811k
Zone 31	189 m	$28k–$47k	12	2,273 m	$341k–$568k
Zone 32	198 m	$30k–$50k	6	1,189 m	$178k–$297k
Zone 33	192 m	$29k–$48k	2	385 m	$58k–$96k
Zone 34	197 m	$30k–$49k	5	984 m	$148k–$246k
Zone 35	186 m	$28k–$47k	3	559 m	$84k–$140k
Zone 36	195 m	$29k–$49k	4	781 m	$117k–$195k
Zone 37	186 m	$28k–$47k	2	373 m	$56k–$93k

ZONE	SCOUT: 1 HOLE	SCOUT COST	FULL: HOLES	FULL PROGRAM	FULL COST
TOTAL	7,003 m	$1,050k–$1,751k	199	37,347 m	$5,602k–$9,337k

Parametric assumptions: hole lengths are the §6.1 recommended length plus a 15% contingency; hole counts follow §6.1; USD 150–250 per metre all-in diamond-core cost band (drilling, logging, assay, supervision); ~30 m/day single-rig advance excluding mobilization (scout ≈ 233 rig-days, full program ≈ 1,245). The scout program is the go / no-go step in §11.1: it tests whether the gold is concentrated and where it starts before the full program is committed. These are planning-grade figures — a drilling contractor quote supersedes them.

6.2 Strip Ratio & Open-Pit Economics

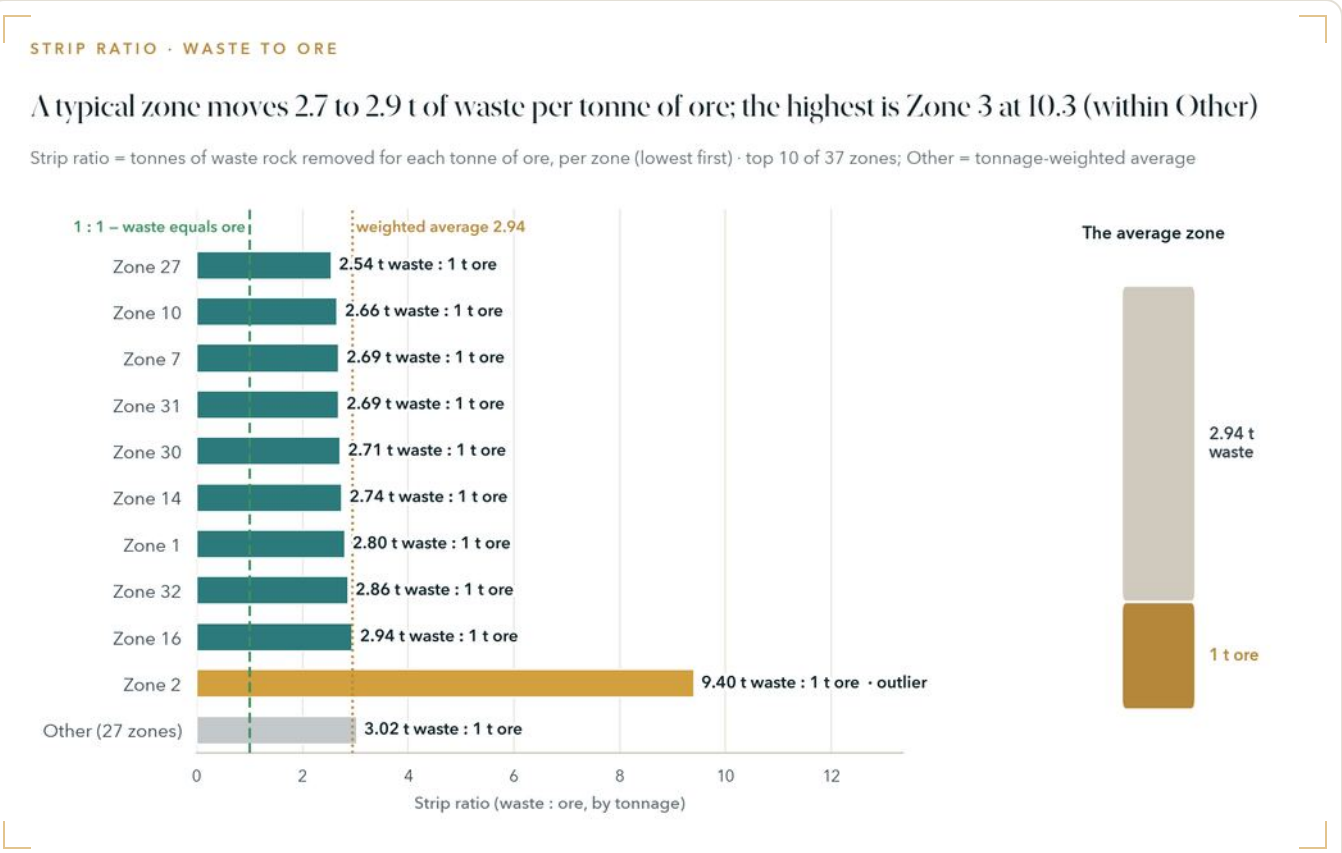


FIGURE 20 Strip ratio by zone, lowest first. Below 1.0 indicates each ton of ore is recovered with less than one ton of waste; the column on the right shows the average zone's waste and ore. Top 10 of 37 zones shown individually; the remaining 27 are aggregated as "Other" (see §4.1 for the full inventory).

The per-zone strip ratios above (tonnage-weighted ≈ 2.94) count only the rock immediately around each zone. The conceptual pit in §8.1, which also removes the cover above the ore at the assumed wall angle, moves about 60 tonnes of waste per tonne of ore if the gold is evenly spread, or about 27.5 if it is concentrated in the richest rock (Selective scenario). At this grade and the assumed costs, a pit breaks even at roughly 88 tonnes of waste per tonne of ore before capital costs — so the strip ratio, not the grade, decides whether this deposit can pay.

6.3 3D Drill-Plan Visualization

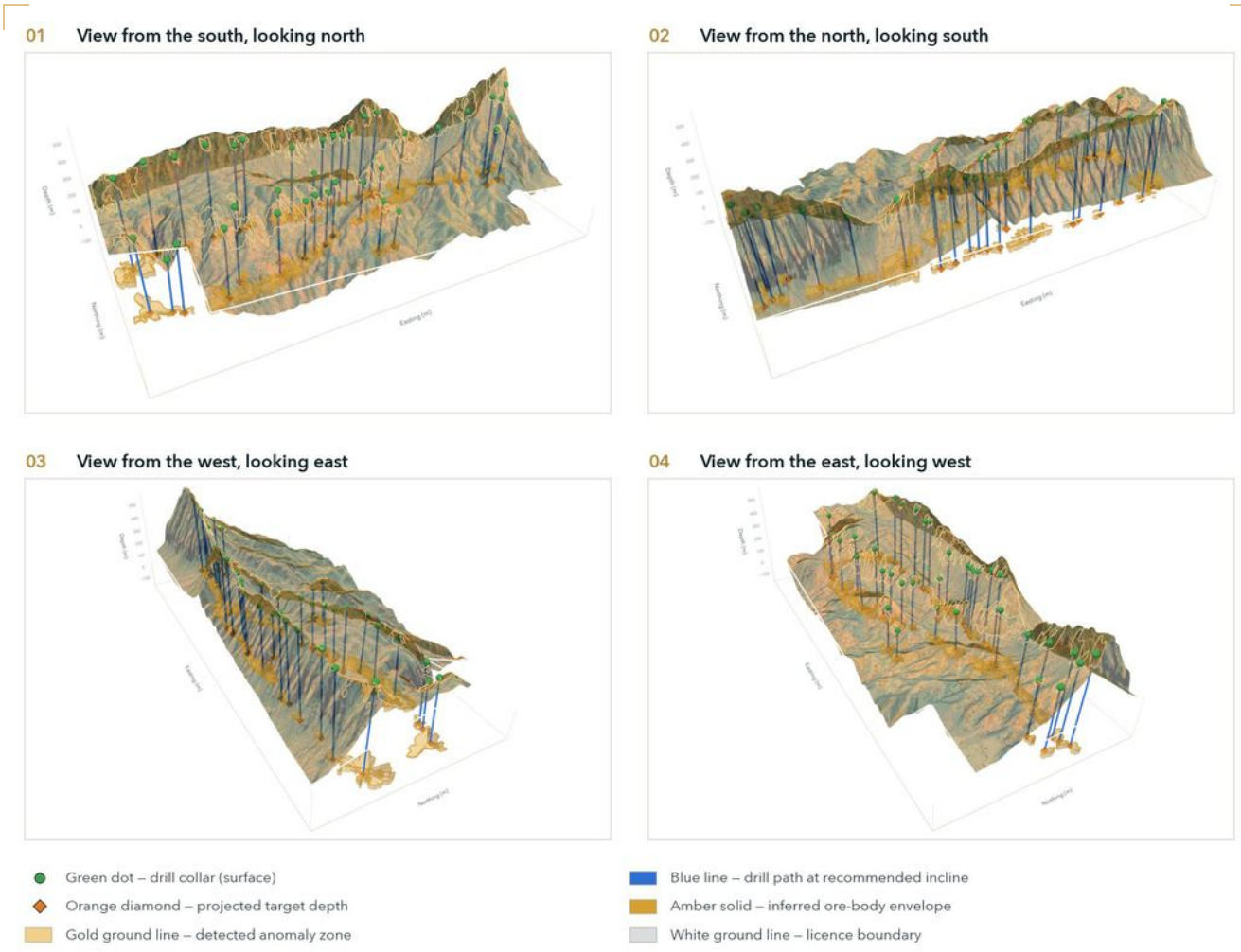


FIGURE 21 3D Drill Target Vectors — green collars, blue drill paths, orange targets, amber ore-body envelopes.

6.3.1 How to read this view

VISUAL ELEMENT	WHAT IT ENCODES
Green dot (surface)	Proposed drill collar — surface entry point of the hole, positioned at the anomaly centroid.
Blue line	Drill path geometry. Length equals rec_drill_depth_m; the line dips at drill_incline degrees along the drill_azimuth bearing taken from §6.1.
Orange diamond (bottom)	Projected piercement point at target depth — the base of expected mineralization that each hole is designed to confirm.
Amber solids	Inferred ore-body envelope of each zone — its smoothed outline extruded from the top to the base of ore. Translucent so the drill paths inside remain visible.

VISUAL ELEMENT	WHAT IT ENCODES
Multiple lines per AOI	One line per anomaly. In plan view they fan out following each zone's recommended azimuth (perpendicular to the local vein strike) so adjacent holes do not run parallel to the modelled target.
Z axis (vertical)	Depth below surface in meters (negative downward). Read straight off the axis to verify each hole reaches under the inferred base of ore.
Terrain opacity 0.60	The satellite-draped terrain is slightly less transparent than in the grade view because drill paths are larger features that remain visible against a more solid surface.
Four panels (N / S / E / W)	Depth and dip are hard to judge from a single oblique camera. The N + S pair lets the reader check that holes intersect the modelled target at the intended depth; the E + W pair confirms the azimuth fans correctly into the vein corridor instead of running parallel to it.

The full Phase-1 program is 199 diamond-core holes for a combined 32,475 m (106,546 ft) of drilling. The deepest single hole is 180 m (591 ft) — comfortably above the practical open-pit depth limit (~200 m / ~650 ft for grade-rich oxide systems) cited in §6. Reading the N and S panels together, every blue line crosses the inferred mineralized interval before reaching its orange piercement point, showing the planned geometry intersects the modelled target rather than under-cutting it. Reading the E and W panels confirms the azimuth fan opens across the vein corridor instead of stacking parallel holes that would under-test the strike length.

6.4 Synthetic Drill Program Preview

SYNTHETIC DATA — Exploration-Target grade only. Every number and figure in this section is generated from this report's satellite detection model. NO drilling, trenching, sampling or assaying exists behind any value. Confidence classes are EXPL_TARGET_A/B/C — deliberately NOT a mineral-resource classification. This is not a Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve under JORC / NI 43-101 / SAMREC and must not be used for disclosure or investment decisions. The software workflow guide for the underlying data pack is in the Mine-Planning appendix.

The mine-planning data pack converts the recommended drilling geometry of §6.1 into an importable synthetic drillhole database: 200 holes, 35,720 m of combined drilling, on strike-aligned fence grids across each zone. The synthetic assays sample the same per-pixel grade surface shown in the §4 choropleth, so a kriging run on these holes approximately reproduces the delivered block model — the point of the exercise is to rehearse the full software workflow and quantify what a real Phase-1 campaign should test.

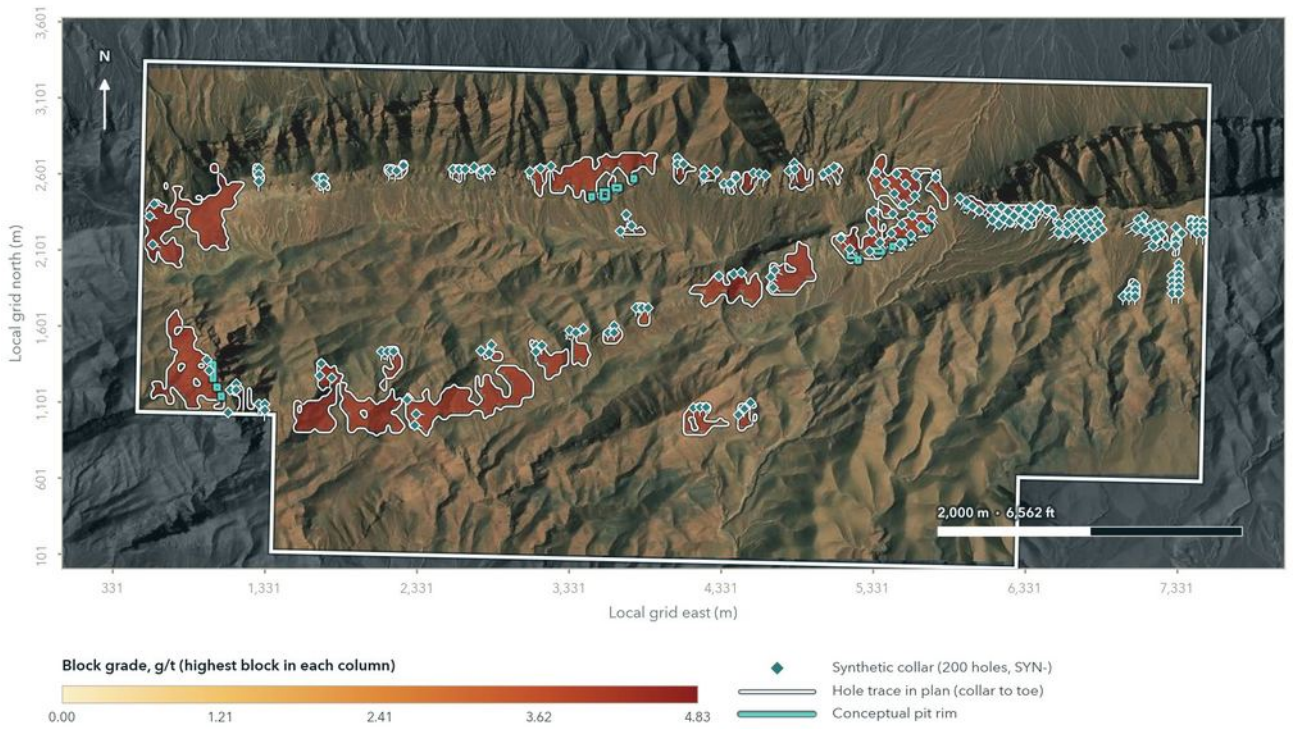


FIGURE 22 Synthetic drillhole plan over the per-pixel grade surface; diamonds are SYN- collars, navy lines the plan-projected hole traces. SYNTHETIC — satellite-derived conceptual model; no drill data exists.

Reading the plan: each fence of collars crosses its zone perpendicular to the mapped strike, which is the geometry a real first-pass program would use — holes that cut across the mineralized trend constrain its width and dip, while the along-strike spacing between fences tests continuity. Collars sitting on warmer (redder) pixels are the ones a budget-constrained campaign would drill first.

Synthetic hole schedule (deepest first):

HOLE ID	ZONE	EASTING (M)	NORTHING (M)	DEPTH	AZIMUTH	DIP
SYN-30-001	Zone 30	withheld	withheld	295.5 m	140°	68°
SYN-31-001	Zone 31	withheld	withheld	266.7 m	215°	66°
SYN-30-002	Zone 30	withheld	withheld	259.9 m	140°	68°
SYN-31-002	Zone 31	withheld	withheld	256.1 m	215°	66°
SYN-32-001	Zone 32	withheld	withheld	252.7 m	232°	63°
SYN-31-004	Zone 31	withheld	withheld	244.0 m	215°	66°
SYN-30-003	Zone 30	withheld	withheld	242.7 m	140°	68°
SYN-16-003	Zone 16	withheld	withheld	241.4 m	166°	66°

HOLE ID	ZONE	EASTING (M)	NORTHING (M)	DEPTH	AZIMUTH	DIP
SYN-32-002	Zone 32	withheld	withheld	239.9 m	232°	63°
SYN-31-003	Zone 31	withheld	withheld	239.1 m	215°	66°
SYN-16-001	Zone 16	withheld	withheld	238.5 m	166°	66°
SYN-34-006	Zone 34	withheld	withheld	234.8 m	240°	62°
SYN-16-002	Zone 16	withheld	withheld	231.9 m	166°	66°
SYN-31-005	Zone 31	withheld	withheld	228.9 m	215°	66°
SYN-7-003	Zone 7	withheld	withheld	226.0 m	188°	70°
SYN-35-001	Zone 35	withheld	withheld	223.8 m	180°	62°
SYN-32-003	Zone 32	withheld	withheld	222.5 m	232°	63°
SYN-34-010	Zone 34	withheld	withheld	217.3 m	240°	62°
SYN-14-001	Zone 14	withheld	withheld	215.7 m	180°	70°
SYN-32-007	Zone 32	withheld	withheld	212.0 m	232°	63°
+ 180 further holes				**30,931 m**		

Hole depths are sized to pass completely through each zone's modelled mineralized interval and into fresh basement beneath it, so every hole tests the full envelope rather than stopping in mineralization. Azimuth and dip follow the pipeline's recommended geometry — angled across the strike direction so the hole crosses the zone at a high angle (dip is measured positive-down, the drillhole-database convention).

Significant intercepts (SYNTHETIC):

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	LENGTH	AVG GRADE	ZONE
SYN-36-005	98.0 m	168.0 m	70.0 m	3.378 g/t (0.099 oz/st)	Zone 36
SYN-33-001	90.0 m	158.0 m	68.0 m	3.451 g/t (0.101 oz/st)	Zone 33
SYN-30-007	122.0 m	184.8 m	62.8 m	3.693 g/t (0.108 oz/st)	Zone 30
SYN-18-003	78.0 m	146.0 m	68.0 m	3.404 g/t (0.099 oz/st)	Zone 18
SYN-33-004	64.0 m	132.0 m	68.0 m	3.386 g/t (0.099 oz/st)	Zone 33
SYN-18-001	96.0 m	163.4 m	67.4 m	3.388 g/t (0.099 oz/st)	Zone 18
SYN-36-006	92.0 m	160.0 m	68.0 m	3.350 g/t (0.098 oz/st)	Zone 36
SYN-36-004	98.0 m	168.0 m	70.0 m	3.250 g/t (0.095 oz/st)	Zone 36
SYN-33-006	88.0 m	154.0 m	66.0 m	3.423 g/t (0.100 oz/st)	Zone 33
SYN-33-003	90.0 m	156.0 m	66.0 m	3.402 g/t (0.099 oz/st)	Zone 33

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	LENGTH	AVG GRADE	ZONE
SYN-32-021	52.0 m	122.0 m	70.0 m	3.193 g/t (0.093 oz/st)	Zone 32
SYN-36-002	106.0 m	170.7 m	64.7 m	3.450 g/t (0.101 oz/st)	Zone 36
SYN-30-006	140.0 m	203.0 m	63.0 m	3.540 g/t (0.103 oz/st)	Zone 30
SYN-34-010	152.0 m	217.3 m	65.3 m	3.409 g/t (0.099 oz/st)	Zone 34
SYN-30-022	28.0 m	96.0 m	68.0 m	3.269 g/t (0.095 oz/st)	Zone 30

Compositing rule: contiguous runs at or above the zone cut-off grade, allowing up to 2 m of internal dilution, minimum 2 m length. SYNTHETIC — satellite-derived conceptual model; no drill data exists.

Reading the intercepts: 199 of the 200 synthetic holes return at least one interval worth reporting — this is an intercept table in the format a real exploration press release would use. The standout is 70.0 m at 3.378 g/t (0.099 oz/st) from 98.0 m downhole in SYN-36-005 (Zone 36). Intercept metres concentrate in Zone 32, which is where a real Phase-1 campaign has the best chance of quickly confirming — or killing — the satellite model. Remember these composites are a rehearsal: they show what the satellite model predicts drilling would find, not what drilling has found.

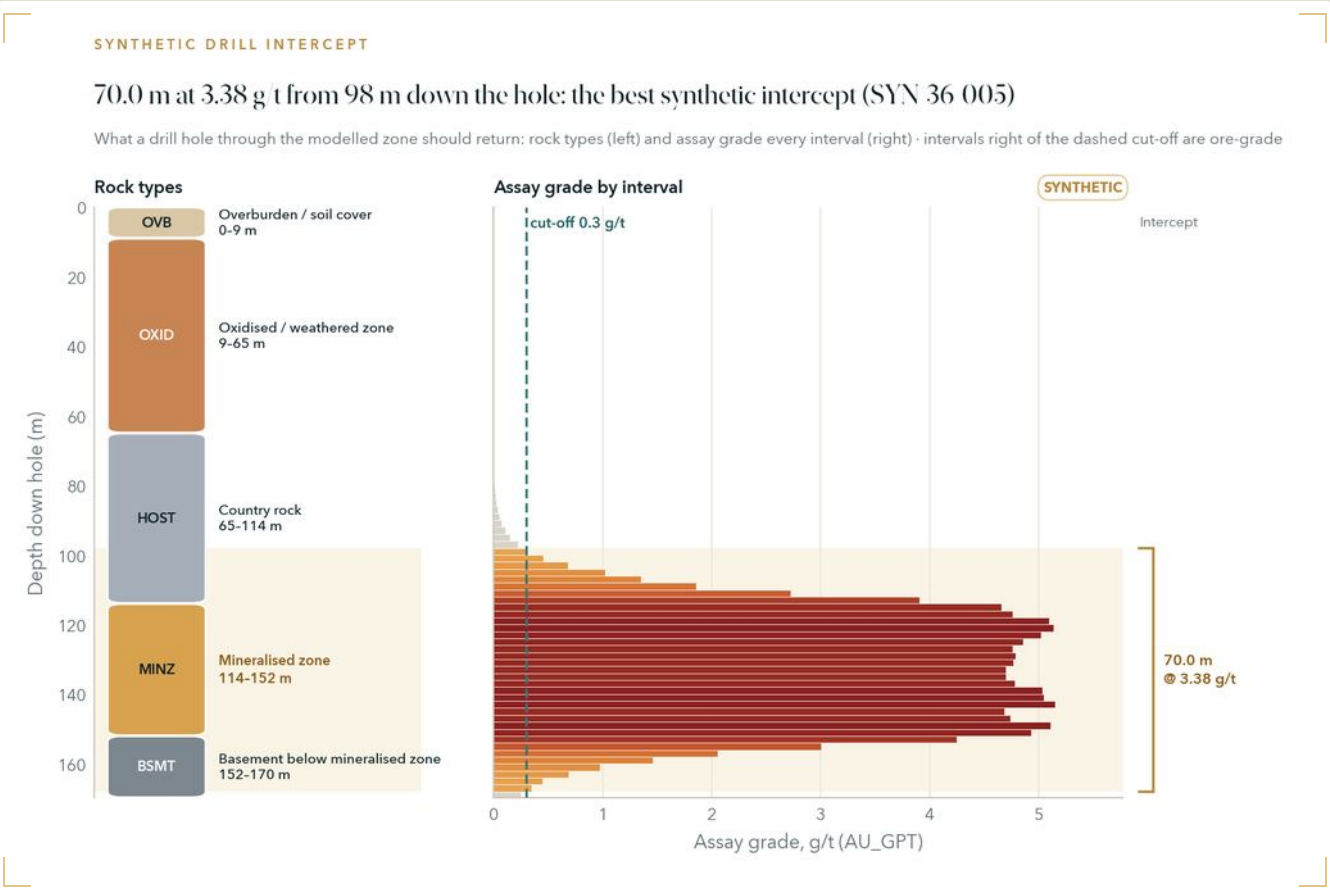
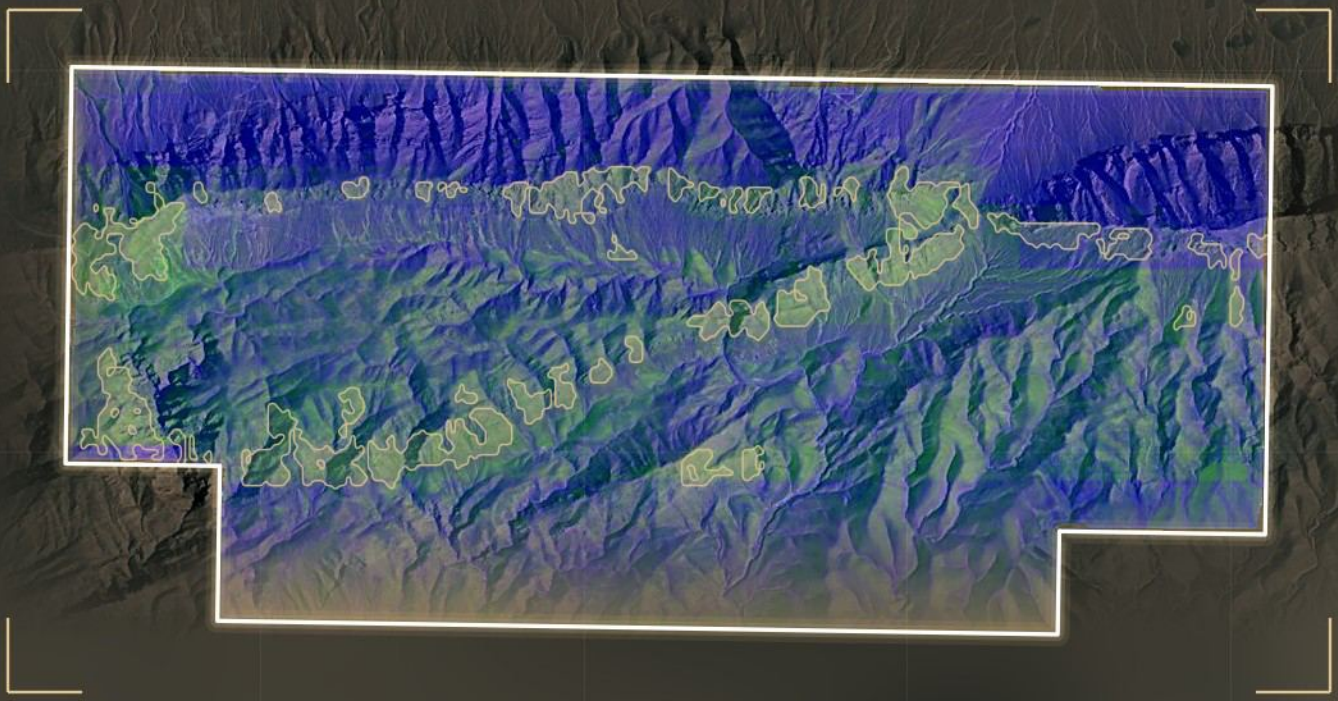


FIGURE 23 Downhole strip log — synthetic assay grade and lithology for SYN-36-005, the highest grade×length hole in the synthetic program. SYNTHETIC — satellite-derived conceptual model; no drill data exists.

Reading the strip log: the left column is the modelled lithology sequence (cover, then oxidised material, then host rock, with the mineralized unit highlighted), and the right panel is the synthetic assay grade of each interval against depth. The grade steps up exactly where the hole crosses the modelled mineralized unit and decays into a halo on either side — the pattern a real hole through this geometry should reproduce. The dashed line marks the cut-off grade: intervals right of it are 'ore-grade' in this model.



Coordinates withheld

Layer · Economic priority

CHAPTER

07 Total Gold Potential & *Economics*

IN THIS CHAPTER

7.1 Aggregate Resource Summary

7.2 Economic Sensitivity to Gold Price

7.3 Sensitivity Table (USD millions)

7.4 3D Economic Heat Map

Economic priority · licence boundary in white, detected zones in gold

7.1 Aggregate Resource Summary

AGGREGATE METRIC	VALUE
Total Contained Gold (troy oz)	305,698
of which High-confidence	295,353
of which Medium-confidence	10,345
of which Low-confidence	0
Total Contained Gold (kg)	9,508.28
Total Ore Tonnage (t)	2,259,830
Total Ore Tonnage (US short tons)	2,491,034
Total Anomaly Footprint (ha)	157.633
Total Anomaly Footprint (acres)	389.520
Tonnage-Weighted Avg Grade (g/t)	4.2075
Tonnage-Weighted Avg Grade (oz/st)	0.1227
Grade Range (g/t)	3.918 – 4.616
Depth Range (m below surface)	86 – 141
Depth Range (ft below surface)	282 – 462
Reference Gold Price (USD / troy oz)	$3,910.53
Gross In-Situ Value (USD)	$1,195,440,651
of which High-confidence	$1,154,988,107
of which Medium-confidence	$40,452,544
of which Low-confidence	$0
Recoverable Gold @ blended (troy oz)	247,615
Recoverable Sales Value (USD, before costs)	$968,306,927
of which High-confidence	$935,540,367
of which Medium-confidence	$32,766,561
of which Low-confidence	$0
Average GPI Score	0.5012

AGGREGATE METRIC	VALUE
Average Structural Confidence	151.6

7.2 Economic Sensitivity to Gold Price

GOLD-PRICE SENSITIVITY

Every USD 100/oz move in the gold price shifts recoverable value by about USD 25M

Gross in-situ and recoverable value across USD 2,750-5,100/oz (spot ± 30%) · recoverable = 81% blended recovery



FIGURE 24 Sensitivity across USD 2,750–5,100/oz (spot ± 30%). Vertical line marks October 31, 2026 spot at USD 3,911/oz.

7.3 Sensitivity Table (USD millions)

GOLD PRICE (USD/OZ)	GROSS IN-SITU (USD M)	RECOVERABLE (USD M)
$2,750.00	$840.7M	$680.9M
$3,150.00	$962.9M	$780.0M
$3,500.00	$1,069.9M	$866.7M
$3,910.53 ← spot	**$1,195.4M**	**$968.3M**
$4,300.00	$1,314.5M	$1,064.7M
$4,700.00	$1,436.8M	$1,163.8M
$5,100.00	$1,559.1M	$1,262.8M

7.4 3D Economic Heat Map

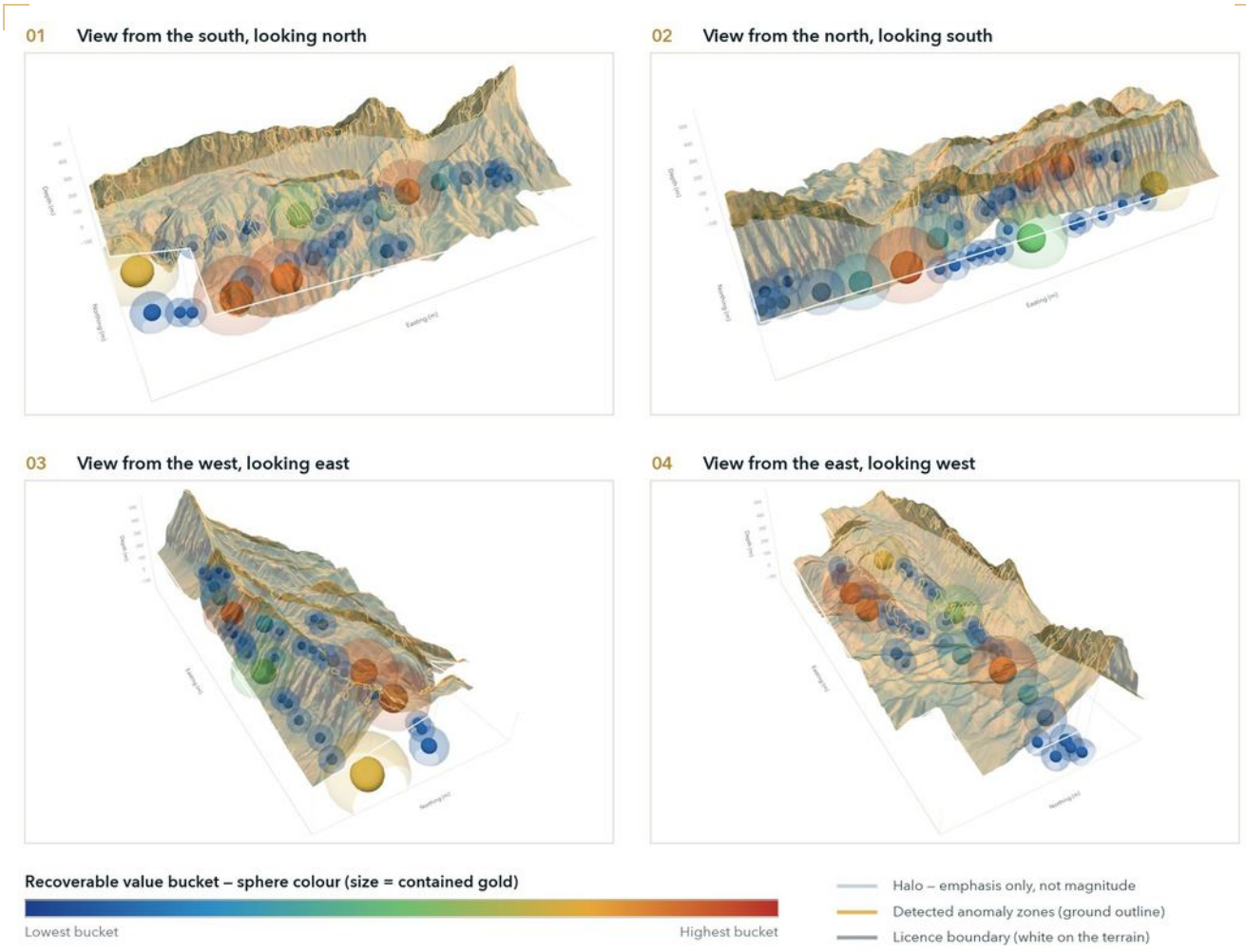


FIGURE 25 3D Economic Heat Map — sphere size scaled to contained gold, sphere colour to the zone's value bucket.

7.4.1 How to read this view

VISUAL ELEMENT	WHAT IT ENCODES
Sphere position	Anomaly centroid in projected meters east / north of the AOI; Z = mid-depth of the anomaly.
Sphere size	Proportional to √(contained_gold_kg), clamped between size-10 and size-30 plot units so a single dominant zone does not blow out the scene. Size encodes physical gold mass.
Sphere color	Zone USD value in five buckets set at 20 / 40 / 60 / 80% of the largest zone's value, on a blue → cyan → green → amber → red scale (lowest to highest bucket). This is a 5-bucket discretization, not a continuous scale — two zones in the same bucket can carry different absolute dollar totals.

VISUAL ELEMENT	WHAT IT ENCODES
Outer halo	Fixed-multiplier translucent sphere at ×2.5 the core radius and 18% opacity, in the same colour as the core. Decorative emphasis only — the halo is NOT magnitude-encoded; ignore it when comparing zones.
Z axis	Depth below surface (meters, negative downward). Spheres at similar Z across zones imply a single mineralized horizon — a positive indicator that bench planning can apply uniformly.
Four panels (N / S / E / W)	Each side is viewed at the same height and angle (panels labelled), so the reader can confirm the value-concentration pattern is real and not an artifact of foreground/background overlap from one camera angle. If the largest sphere remains visually dominant across all four panels, the concentration is structural rather than perspective-driven.
Size vs. color — important caveat	Sphere size scales with gold mass (kg); color scales with USD value (mass × grade × recovery × spot price). A high-grade, low-tonnage zone can therefore show a small sphere with a hot color, while a bulk-tonnage, lower-grade zone can show a large sphere with a cooler color.

The heat map quantifies the value-concentration thesis: the single largest sphere alone accounts for ≈ 15% of total in-situ value, and the top two spheres together carry ≈ 27%. From a Phase-1 capital-allocation perspective, confirming those two spheres with the drill program in §6.1 tests the majority of the contained gold, so a small first drill program can test most of the value. Note that the largest sphere is not necessarily the hottest in color, because sphere size tracks gold mass while color tracks dollar value; cross-check both encodings when ranking targets, and refer to §4.1 for the underlying per-zone grade × tonnage breakdown.



Coordinates withheld

Layer · Drainage (flow accumulation)

CHAPTER

08 Conceptual Mining *Study* SYNTHETIC

IN THIS CHAPTER

8.1 Conceptual Pit Shell & Economics

8.2 Grade–Tonnage & Cut-off Sensitivity

8.3 Conceptual Life-of-Mine Schedule

8.4 Block Model & Confidence Classes

8.5 Geology Cross-Sections (SYNTHETIC)

Drainage (flow accumulation) · licence boundary in white, detected zones in gold

SYNTHETIC DATA — Exploration-Target grade only. Every number and figure in this section is generated from this report's satellite detection model. NO drilling, trenching, sampling or assaying exists behind any value. Confidence classes are EXPL_TARGET_A/B/C — deliberately NOT a mineral-resource classification. This is not a Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve under JORC / NI 43-101 / SAMREC and must not be used for disclosure or investment decisions. The software workflow guide for the underlying data pack is in the Mine-Planning appendix.

This chapter takes the satellite detection results through the same sequence a mine-planning team runs in Datamine Studio, Maptek Vulcan or GEOVIA Surpac — block model → pit optimization → grade-tonnage → schedule — so the reader can see what the detected zones could look like as a mining project, and what assumptions that picture depends on. It answers three questions: could the zones support an open pit at all; how much material sits above which grade; and what a first-pass production profile would look like.

Two grade bases appear side-by-side throughout. ENVELOPE figures treat every block inside a mineralized envelope as ore at its mapped pixel grade — this is what your own pit-optimizer run on the delivered block model will reproduce, and it is an upper bound. EXPECTED figures scale the envelope down by each zone's calibrated ore fraction so the totals agree exactly with the resource estimates elsewhere in this report — they are the numbers to quote. In this AOI the mineralized envelopes hold 128.6 Mt of material at or above cut-off, of which the detection model expects only 2.3 Mt (≈1.8%) to be recoverable ore — satellite anomalies outline where mineralization sits, not how completely it fills the outlined volume. (AU_GPT = envelope in-situ pixel grade (kriging the synthetic holes reproduces it); AU_GPT_EXP = expectation-adjusted grade calibrated per anomaly so contained metal matches the detection report. Economics / pit / schedule use the EXP basis.)

8.1 Conceptual Pit Shell & Economics

A floating-cone optimizer was run on the block model: starting from every profitable block, it tests whether the value of the block pays for removing the cone of rock above it at the assumed wall angle. The union of all paying cones is the conceptual pit shell shown below — the same question Lerchs–Grossmann or Whittle answers in commercial software, solved with a simpler (and slightly more conservative) method.

CONCEPTUAL PIT · 3D

The conceptual pit is small: it opens 2.0 ha and reaches 12 kt of the 2.26 Mt of expected ore

Teal = pit cut into the see-through, satellite-draped ground · amber = orebody solids · red = high-grade shells · labels = the five zones with the most gold

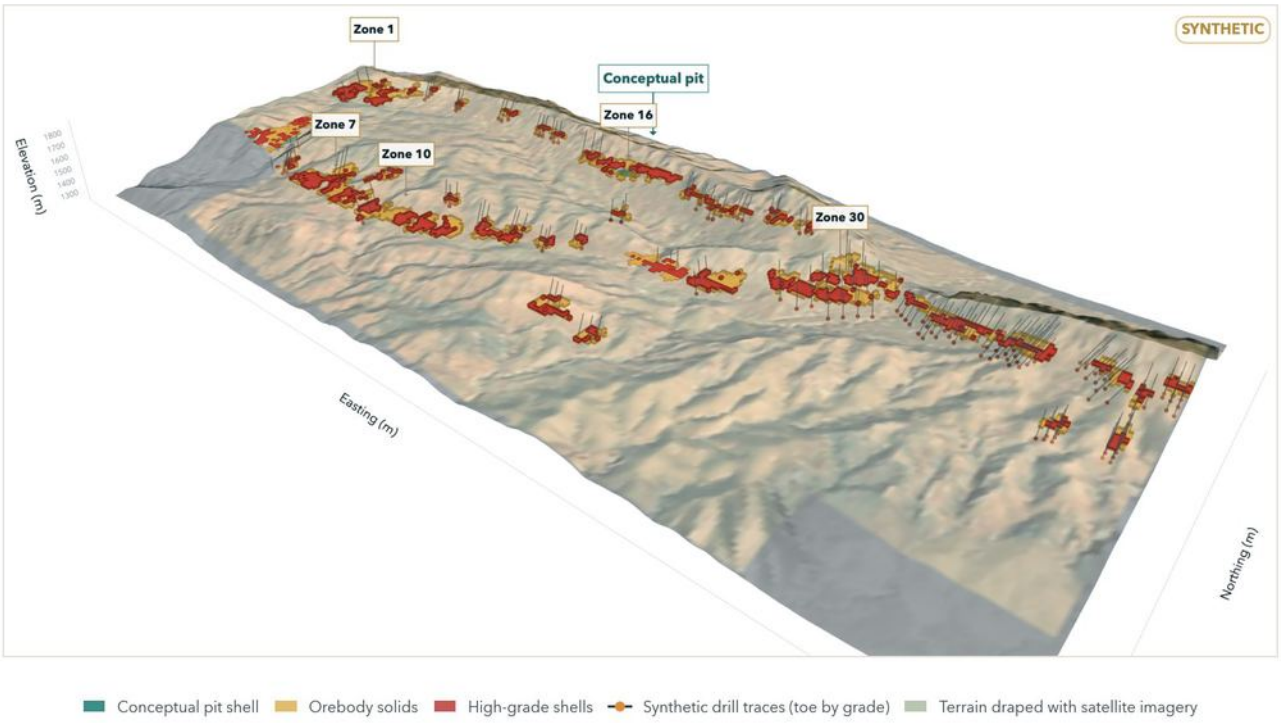


FIGURE 26 Conceptual floating-cone pit shell, orebody solids, high-grade shells and synthetic drill traces over terrain. SYNTHETIC — satellite-derived conceptual model; no drill data exists.

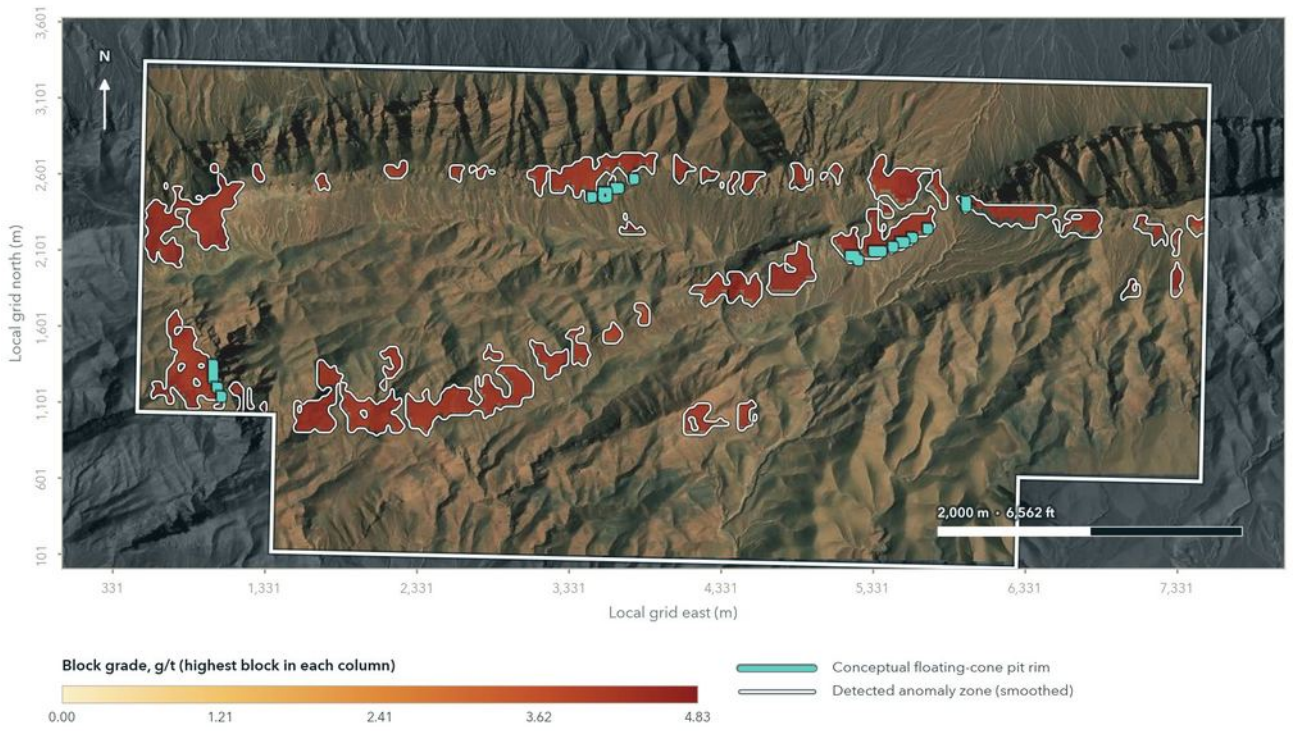


FIGURE 27 Pit rim (plan view) over the per-pixel grade surface. SYNTHETIC — satellite-derived conceptual model; no drill data exists.

Reading the views: the teal surface is the ground after conceptual mining — depressions are the pits, one per economic zone cluster. Amber volumes are the mineralized envelopes, red volumes the high-grade cores, and the colored needles the synthetic drillholes. In plan view, the distance between a pit rim and its zone outline is set by the assumed wall angle: deeper ore pushes the rim further out, which is why small deep zones are harder to justify than shallow ones of the same grade.

Conceptual pit statistics:

METRIC	EXPECTED — ORE EVENLY SPREAD (REPORT-CONSISTENT)	SELECTIVE — ORE CONCENTRATED (SCENARIO)	ENVELOPE (RAW BLOCK-MODEL — NOT A RESOURCE)
Ore mined	12,073 t (13,308 short tons)	811,441 t (894,460 short tons)	741,589 t (817,461 short tons)
Waste mined	729,516 t (804,153 short tons)	22,281,688 t (24,561,328 short tons)	0 t (0 short tons)
Strip ratio (waste:ore)	60.43	27.46	—
Contained Au	1,605 troy oz	110,481 troy oz	84,590 troy oz
Gross recovered revenue	USD 5.06M	USD 345.61M	USD 266.41M
Undiscounted cashflow	USD 1.38M	USD 216.79M	USD 243.76M

METRIC	EXPECTED — ORE EVENLY SPREAD (REPORT-CONSISTENT)	SELECTIVE — ORE CONCENTRATED (SCENARIO)	ENVELOPE (RAW BLOCK-MODEL — NOT A RESOURCE)
NPV @ 8%	USD 1.28M	USD 180.41M	USD 208.98M
Mine life @ assumed mill rate	1 year (250,000 t/a mill)	4 years	3 years
Benches mined	10	35	10

Reading the Selective column: it keeps the report's expected ore tonnes and contained metal but places them in each zone's highest-grade blocks — ore that is concentrated enough to mine selectively — and lets the optimizer size its own, much smaller pit around it. That pit takes ≈36% of the selectively-placed ore at a strip ratio of 27.5; the rest sits too deep to pay for its stripping. Read together: if the gold runs evenly through the zones at the estimated share, the Expected shell returns USD 1.28M; if it is concentrated, the selective pit returns USD 180.41M. Neither includes plant or pre-production capital.

What decides profit — how much of each zone is ore:

SHARE OF EACH ZONE THAT IS ORE	CONTAINED AU	GOLD RUNS THROUGH THE ZONE (NPV)	GOLD CONCENTRATED (NPV)
≈2% (report estimate)	305,698 troy oz (9,508 kg)	USD 1.28M	USD 180.41M
≈4% (2×)	611,396 troy oz (19,017 kg)	USD 8.93M	USD 323.13M
≈9% (5×)	1,528,490 troy oz (47,541 kg)	USD 166.89M	USD 465.42M
≈18% (10×)	3,056,981 troy oz (95,083 kg)	USD 139.53M	USD 354.26M
≈35% (20×)	6,113,961 troy oz (190,166 kg)	USD -347.29M	USD 29.74M

How to read the last two columns: both hold the same amount of gold and differ only in how it sits in the rock. "Gold runs through the zone" means it is spread thinly through the whole zone, so a mine must dig and process a lot of rock to collect it (the more expensive case). "Gold concentrated" means the same gold sits in a few richer pockets or veins that can be mined on their own, moving far less rock (the cheaper case). "No pit pays yet" means the gold would not cover the cost of digging it out at today's price — not a loss, simply not yet worth mining.

Reading the table: the model places gold only inside the detected zones, and this report's tonnage counts about 2% of the zone rock as ore. Each row assumes more of each zone is ore at the same grade and re-optimizes both pits. A pit already roughly breaks even at the report's estimate; beyond that the project value climbs steeply, because the cost of reaching the ore is largely fixed while every extra tonne of ore adds revenue. Scout drilling measures this share directly.

Reading the statistics: The shell captures ≈1% of the AOI's expected ore; the remainder sits too deep or too lean to pay for its stripping at the assumed costs. A strip ratio of 60.4 means roughly 60.4 tonnes of waste must be moved for every tonne of (envelope) ore — a first-order driver of mining cost. Quote the EXPECTED column: it is calibrated to the resource estimates in §7. The envelope NPV and mine life are upper-bound outputs of the assumed price, costs, wall angle and mill rate in the assumptions register (Mine-Planning appendix) — change any of them and these figures move proportionally; none of them is a valuation.

Bench tonnage (top benches first):

BENCH RL (M)	ORE (T)	EXPECTED ORE (T)	WASTE (T)	HEAD GRADE (G/T)	STRIP
1,520	109,191	1,746	0	3.290	0.00
1,510	109,191	1,746	0	3.313	0.00
1,500	36,397	582	0	3.297	0.00
1,490	18,198	291	0	3.240	0.00
1,460	104,641	1,825	0	3.843	0.00
1,450	18,198	291	0	3.609	0.00
1,440	18,198	291	0	3.609	0.00
1,420	163,786	2,650	0	3.662	0.00
1,410	145,588	2,356	0	3.655	0.00
1,400	18,198	294	0	3.605	0.00

Reading the bench table: each row is one 10 m mining level, identified by the elevation of its crest (Bench RL); mining proceeds top row first. Early benches are typically waste-heavy (pre-stripping) while the ore-rich benches sit at the elevation of the mineralized envelopes — the per-bench strip column shows exactly where the pit starts paying for itself.

8.2 Grade–Tonnage & Cut-off Sensitivity

The grade–tonnage curve is mine planning's supply curve: for each possible cut-off grade (the grade below which material is treated as waste), it shows how much ore remains and how rich it is. Raising the cut-off always shrinks tonnes and raises average grade — where on that trade-off to operate is an economic choice, not a geological one.

GRADE-TONNAGE CURVE

Tonnage holds at 2.26 Mt until a cut off of about 3.5 g/t: most of the modelled ore sits well above trivial grades

For each cut-off grade (material below it counts as waste): tonnes of expected ore left (teal, left axis) and their average grade (gold, right axis)

SYNTHETIC

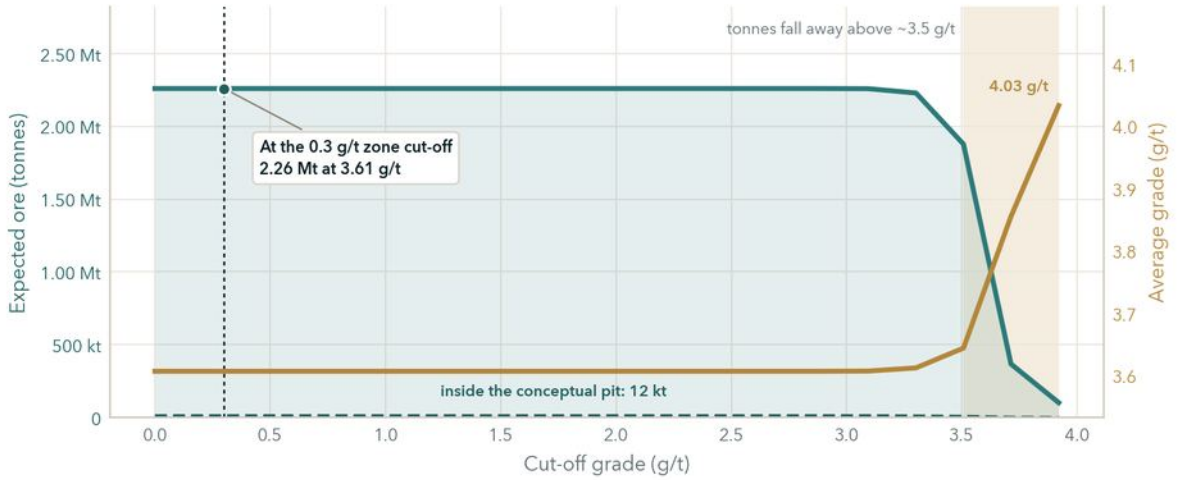


FIGURE 28 Grade–tonnage and cut-off sensitivity on the expected-ore basis; the dashed curve restricts to blocks inside the conceptual pit. SYNTHETIC — satellite-derived conceptual model; no drill data exists.

COG (G/T)	ENVELOPE (T)	EXPECTED ORE (T)	AVG GRADE (G/T)	CONTAINED AU (TROY OZ)	EXPECTED ORE IN PIT (T)
0.00	128,635,294	2,259,830	3.607	305,698	12,073
0.82	128,635,294	2,259,830	3.607	305,698	12,073
1.65	128,635,294	2,259,830	3.607	305,698	12,073
2.48	128,635,294	2,259,830	3.607	305,698	12,073
3.30	126,851,841	2,229,001	3.612	301,968	10,326

Reading the curve: tonnage barely moves at low cut-offs — it only starts falling above roughly 3.5 g/t, which says most of the modelled mineralization sits comfortably above trivial grades rather than being smeared at the margin. Pushing the cut-off to 3.9 g/t keeps 4% of the expected tonnes while lifting the average grade from 3.61 to 4.03 g/t — the selectivity trade a smaller, higher-margin operation would make. The zone cut-offs used for the ORE_FLAG in the block model come from the detection pipeline, but this table lets you test any other choice.

8.3 Conceptual Life-of-Mine Schedule

The schedule mines the pit top-down, feeding the assumed mill at a constant rate: it is the simplest possible production plan, meant to show the shape of the cashflow rather than optimize it. Commercial schedulers re-sequence benches to pull grade forward and defer waste — expect them to improve, not worsen, this profile.

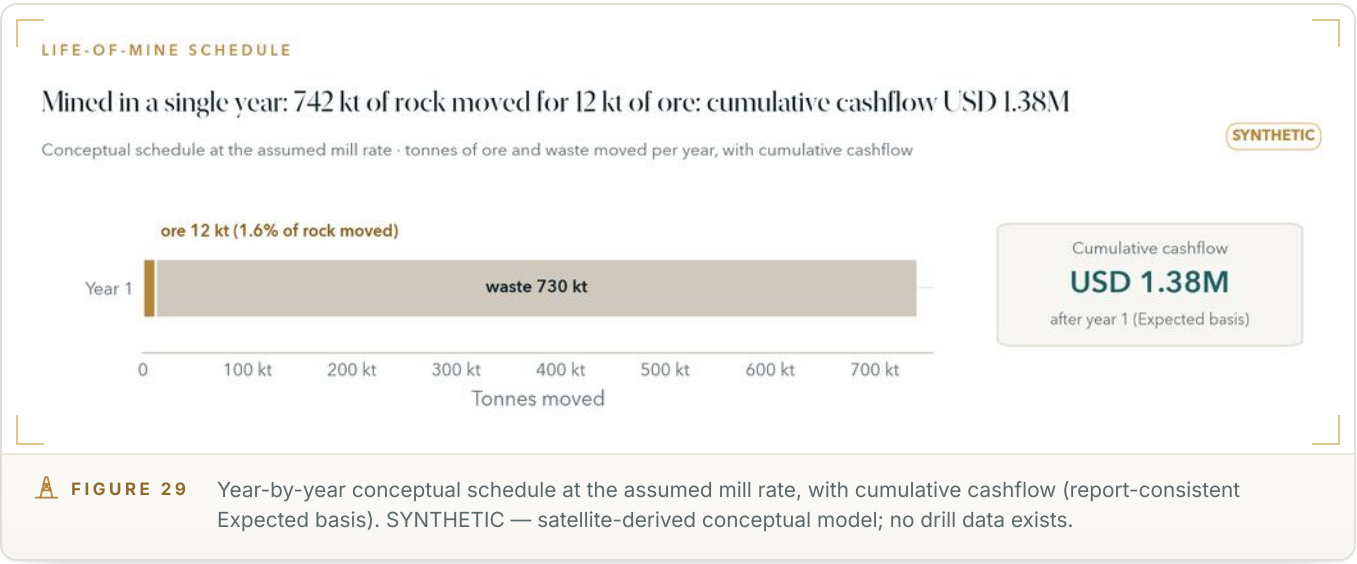


FIGURE 29 Year-by-year conceptual schedule at the assumed mill rate, with cumulative cashflow (report-consistent Expected basis). SYNTHETIC — satellite-derived conceptual model; no drill data exists.

YEAR	ORE (T)	WASTE (T)	HEAD G/T	REVENUE	OP COST	CASHFLOW	CUM. CASHFLOW
1	12,073	729,516	3.548	USD 5.06M	USD 3.68M	USD 1.38M	USD 1.38M

Reading the schedule: the grade profile is essentially flat across the life. The 1-year life is purely an artefact of the assumed 250,000 t/a mill — double the plant and the life roughly halves with the same total cash. Because this simple plan mines strictly top-down, waste-heavy early benches depress the first years; a commercial scheduler would phase the pit to smooth that. All cashflows are on the Expected (report-consistent) basis and inherit every assumption in the register — treat the shape as meaningful, the absolute values as illustrative.

8.4 Block Model & Confidence Classes

The block model divides the ground into regular cells, each carrying a grade, density, rock code and an economics column — the standard data structure every mine-planning package operates on. Because no drilling exists, each block also carries a satellite-confidence class: EXPL_TARGET_A (strongest remote-sensing signal, lowest false-positive risk) through EXPL_TARGET_C (weakest / riskiest).

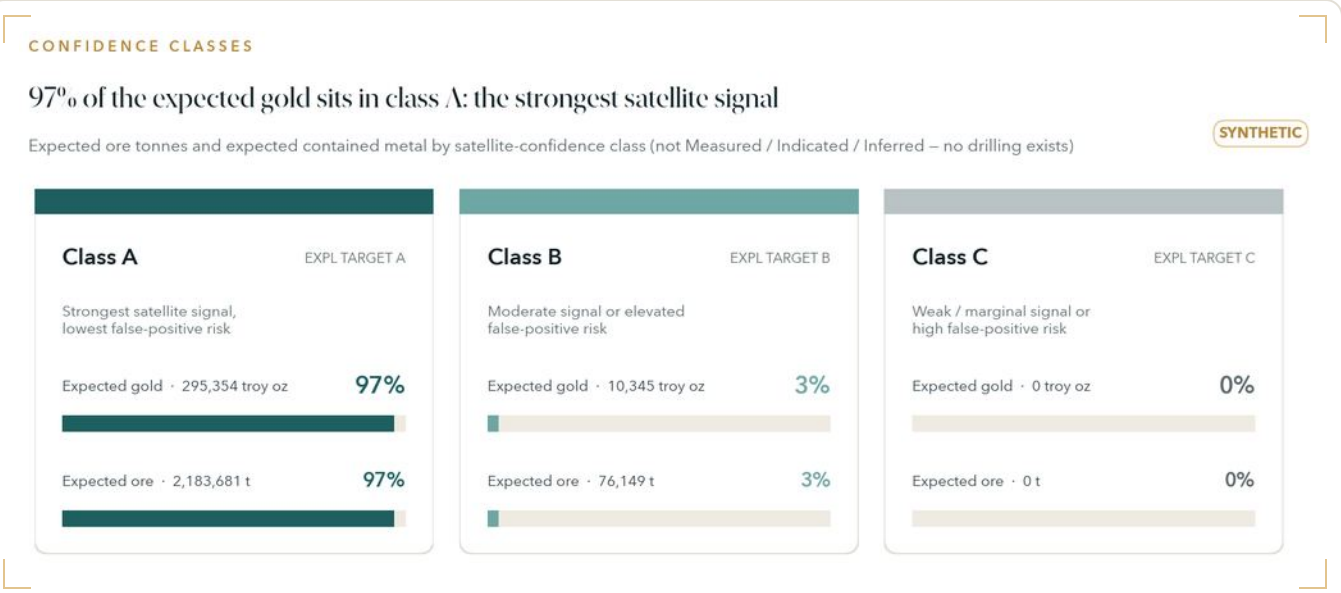


FIGURE 30 Expected ore tonnes and expected contained metal by satellite-confidence class. SYNTHETIC — satellite-derived conceptual model; no drill data exists.

Inventory by confidence class:

CLASS	CODE	MEANING	BLOCKS	EXPECTED ORE (T)	EXPECTED AU (TROY OZ)	% OF METAL
EXPL_TARGET_A	4	Satellite-derived Exploration Target, strongest remote-sensing signal, low false-positive risk	6,918	2,183,681	295,354	97%
EXPL_TARGET_B	5	Satellite-derived Exploration Target, moderate signal or elevated false-positive risk	209	76,149	10,345	3%
EXPL_TARGET_C	6	Satellite-derived Exploration Target, weak/marginal signal or high false-positive risk	0	0	0	0%

Reading the class split: 97% of the expected metal sits in class A and 100% in classes A and B combined. That concentration in the stronger classes is favourable — the metal case does not depend on the weakest signals. Class-A blocks are where real drilling starts: if Phase-1 holes confirm class-A grades, those blocks become the seed of a maiden, properly classified estimate — until then, nothing in this table is a resource.

Inventory by rock type:

ROCK CODE	BLOCKS	ENVELOPE (T)	EXPECTED ORE (T)	AVG GRADE (G/T)
BSMT	457,346	9,536,364,780	0	—
GRAV	281	4,048,406	70,507	4.366
HOST	7,190	144,477,082	0	—

ROCK CODE	BLOCKS	ENVELOPE (T)	EXPECTED ORE (T)	AVG GRADE (G/T)
MINZ	6,846	124,586,887	2,189,324	4.386
OVB	8,707	118,840,705	0	—
OXID	9,854	164,383,957	0	—

Reading the rock table: the codes follow the modelled deposit type — cover units (OVB, OXID) overlie the mineralized unit, with host rock and basement (BSMT) around and beneath it. Only the mineralized codes carry grade; the rest of the inventory is the waste a pit must move, which is where the strip ratio in the pit section comes from.

The confidence codes are 4, 5 and 6 (EXPL_TARGET_A/B/C) by design — outside the 1/2/3 numbering that mining software conventionally reserves for drilled mineral-resource classes — so this block model can never be mistaken for, or auto-reported as, a classified Mineral Resource.

8.5 Geology Cross-Sections (SYNTHETIC)

Cross-sections are the working drawing of exploration: a vertical slice through each zone, cut perpendicular to its strike, showing how the mineralized envelope sits beneath the surface and how the synthetic holes intersect it. Three things to check on each section: whether the drill traces actually cross the amber envelope (they should — that is the designed geometry); how much barren cover sits above the envelope (the pre-strip a pit must pay for); and, where a pit exists, whether the teal pit floor reaches the envelope base or leaves ore beneath it.

How to read these sections

VISUAL ELEMENT	WHAT IT ENCODES
Surface (DEM)	Ground profile along the section line from the mission DEM.
Ore envelope	Amber band — the mineralized envelope between z_top and z_bottom of the zone (conceptual).
High-grade shell	Red band — pixel grades above ~2× cut-off over the inner 60% of the zone (conceptual).
Pit floor	Teal step-line — the conceptual floating-cone pit floor, where an economic pit exists.
Drill traces	Dark lines — synthetic holes within 40 m of the section plane; teal triangle = collar, circle at the toe colored by hole grade (cream → dark red).

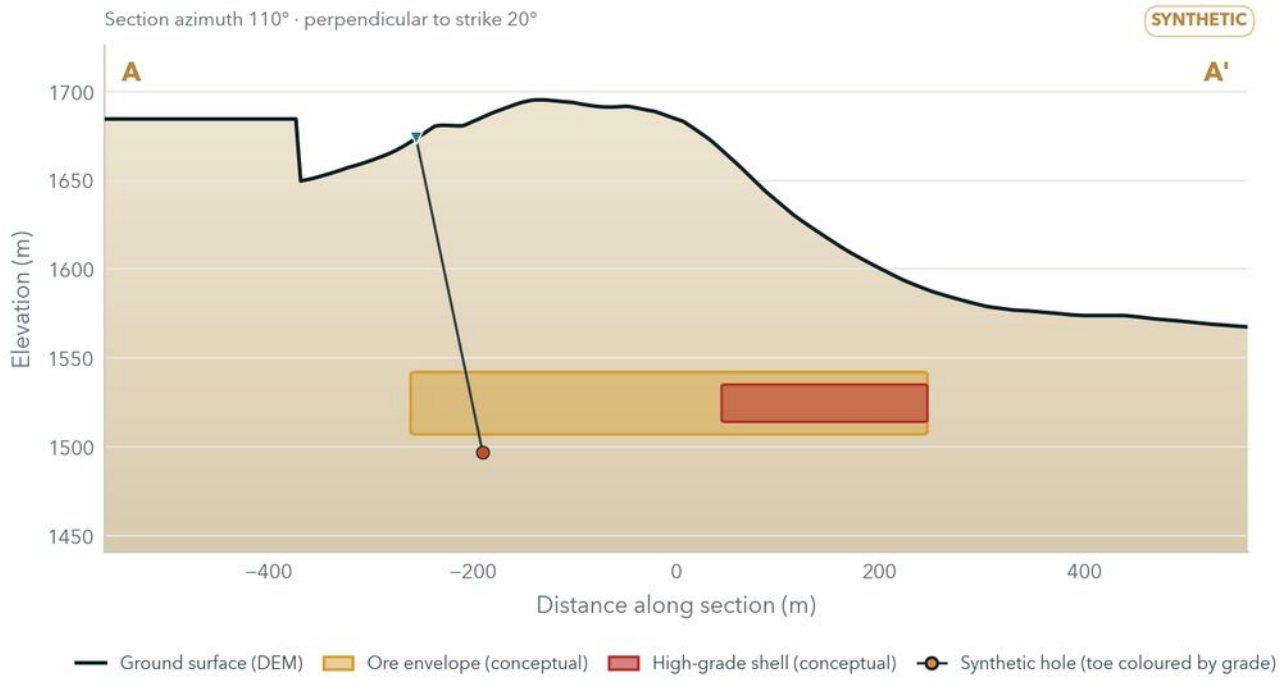


FIGURE 31 Cross-section through Zone 1, perpendicular to strike. SYNTHETIC — satellite-derived conceptual model; no drill data exists.

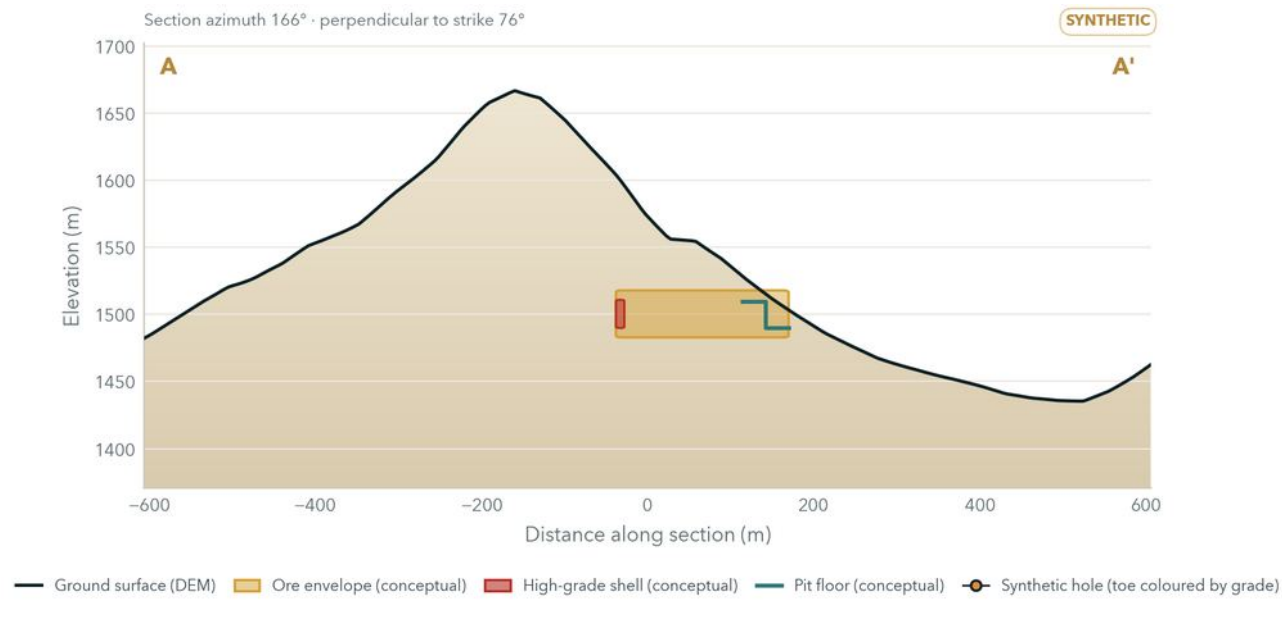


FIGURE 32 Cross-section through Zone 16, perpendicular to strike. SYNTHETIC — satellite-derived conceptual model; no drill data exists.

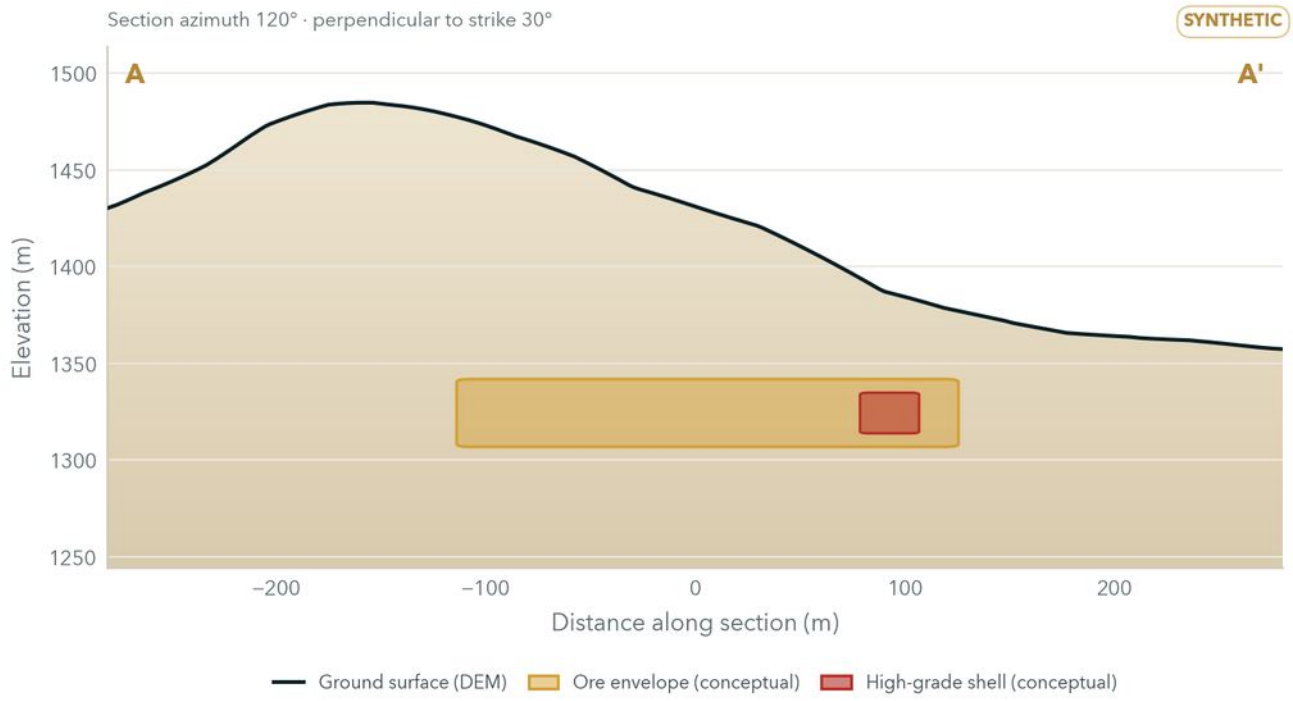


FIGURE 33 Cross-section through Zone 27, perpendicular to strike. SYNTHETIC — satellite-derived conceptual model; no drill data exists.

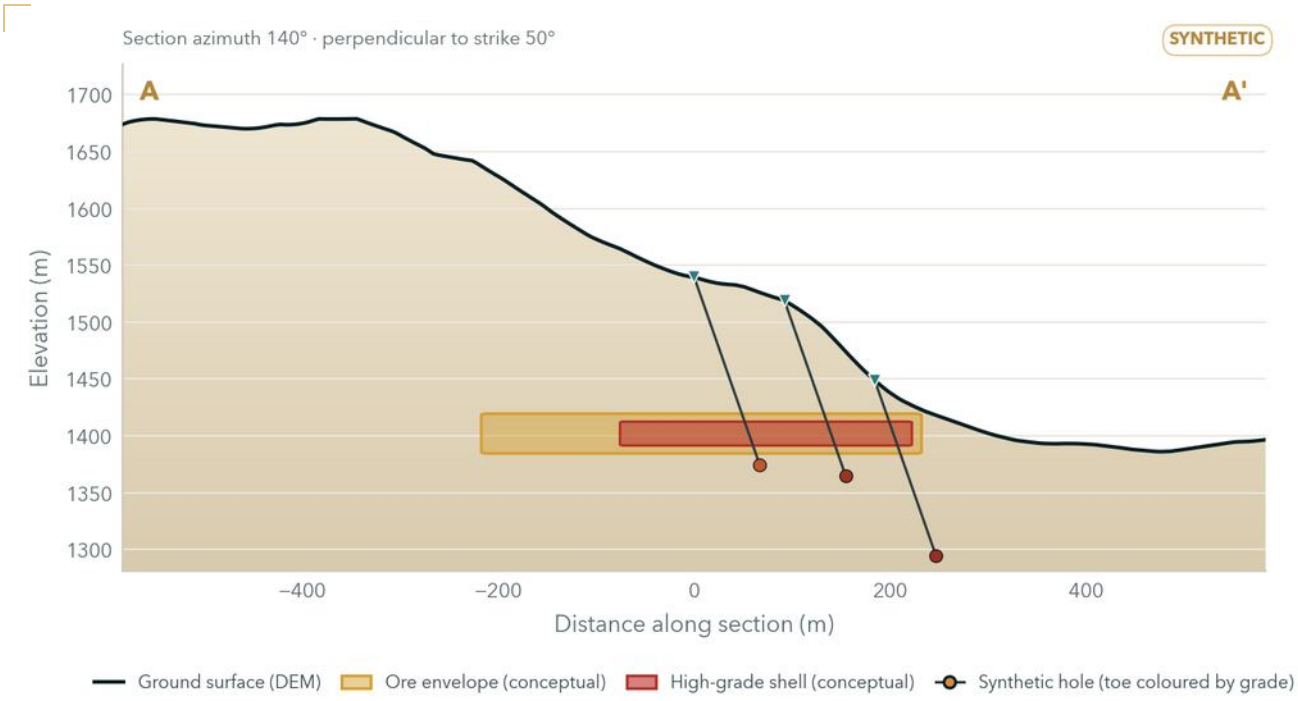


FIGURE 34 Cross-section through Zone 30, perpendicular to strike. SYNTHETIC — satellite-derived conceptual model; no drill data exists.

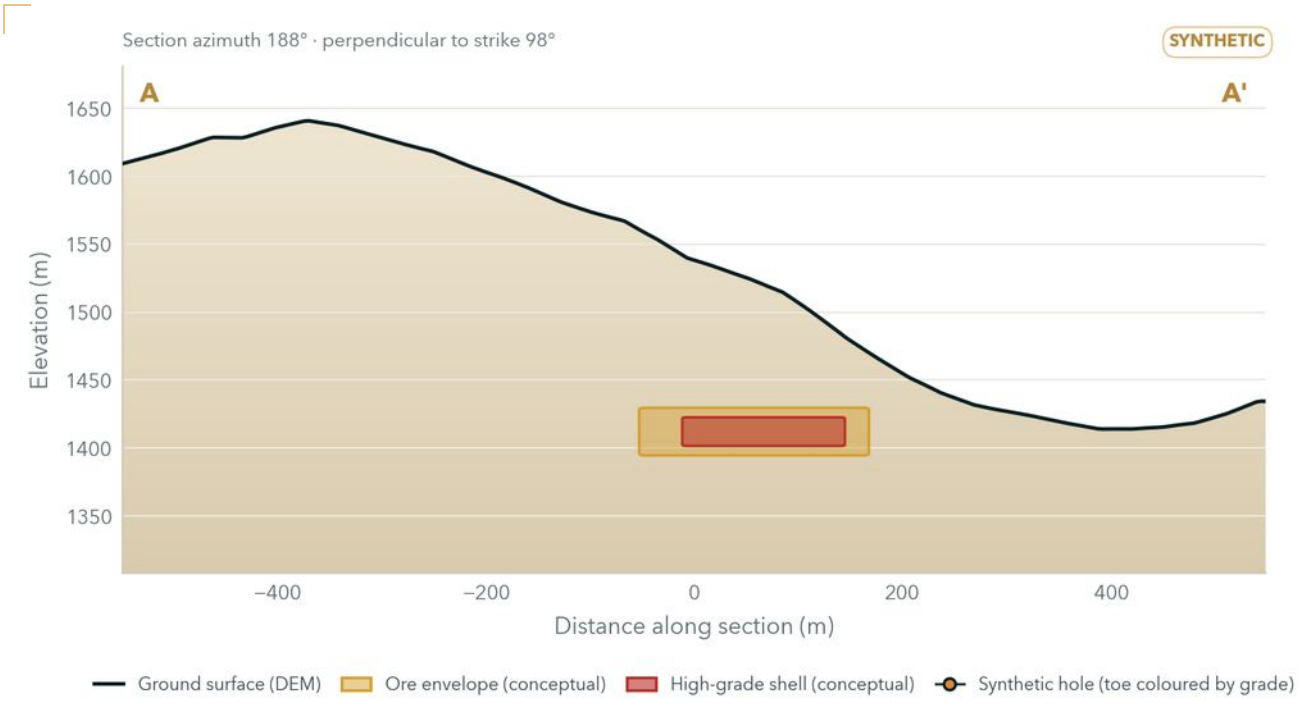


FIGURE 35 Cross-section through Zone 7, perpendicular to strike. SYNTHETIC — satellite-derived conceptual model; no drill data exists.

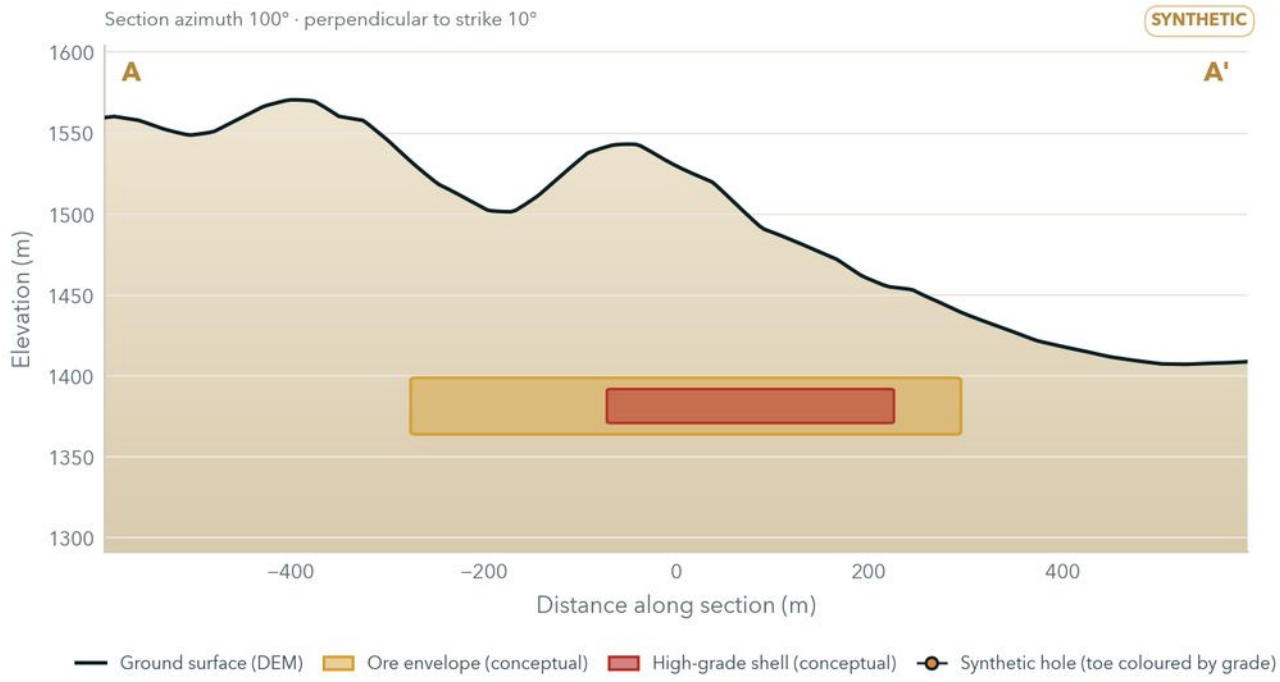
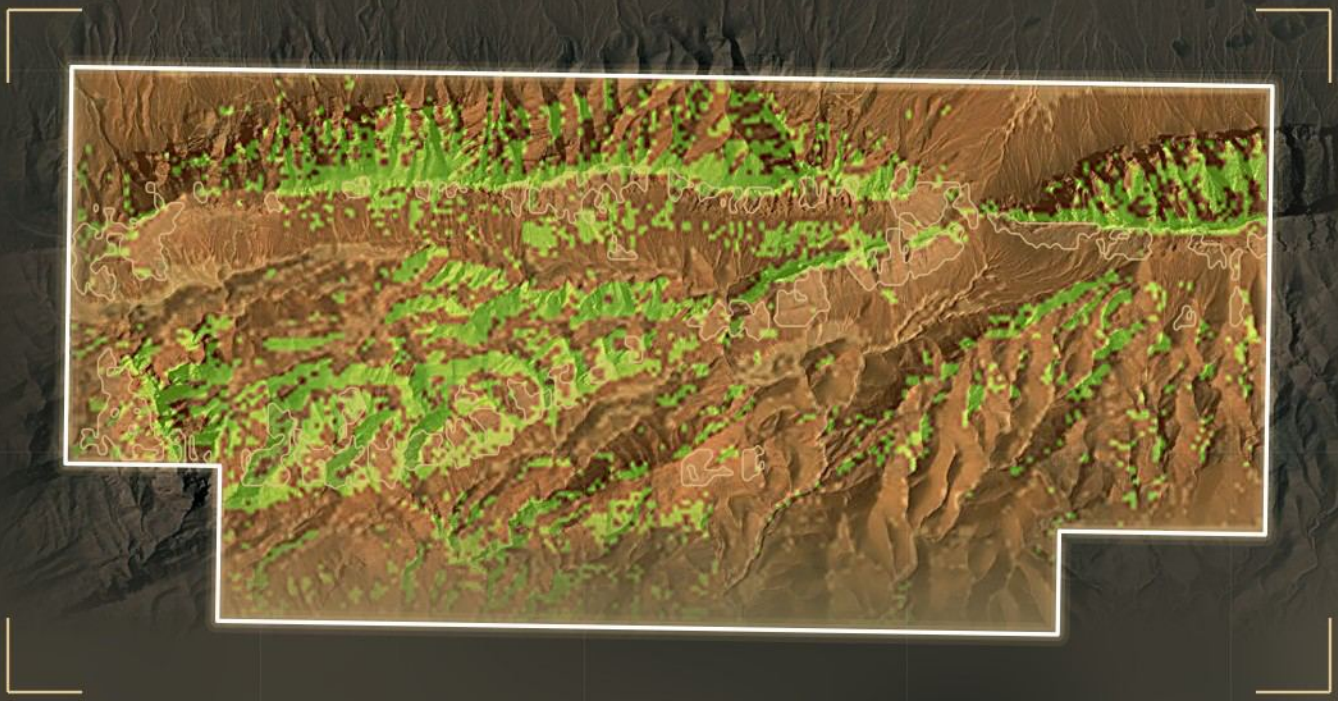


FIGURE 36 Cross-section through Zone 10, perpendicular to strike. SYNTHETIC — satellite-derived conceptual model; no drill data exists.



Coordinates withheld

Layer · Surface context

CHAPTER

09 Confidence Assessment & Risk *Factors*

IN THIS CHAPTER

9.1 Confidence Tier Distribution

9.2 Detection-Risk Flags Summary

9.3 Signal Drift — Pre- vs Post-Consensus

9.4 Other Risks (Geological, Commercial, Permitting)

Surface context · licence boundary in white, detected zones in gold

This chapter consolidates the per-polygon confidence assessment that the v2 pipeline emits. The High / Medium / Low confidence label used throughout the report is derived from each polygon's post-consensus signal-strength class together with the number of false-positive risk flags raised against it. Sections 9.1–9.3 expose this assessment directly; §9.4 carries the remaining non-detection risks (geology, recovery, commodity, permitting).

The composite signal-strength class used in this chapter's cross-tab is the headline rollup of eight independent signal families per anomaly. The per-family evidence — alteration, thermal, radar, magnetic, structural, vegetation biogeochemistry and surface exposure — is itemised AOI-wide in §3.5.1, ranked into a drill order in §3.5.2, and decomposed anomaly by anomaly in the Signal Strength Card at the end of each §4.2 deep-dive. A reader querying any cell of the §9.1 cross-tab can trace it back to the per-family chips behind it through those sections.

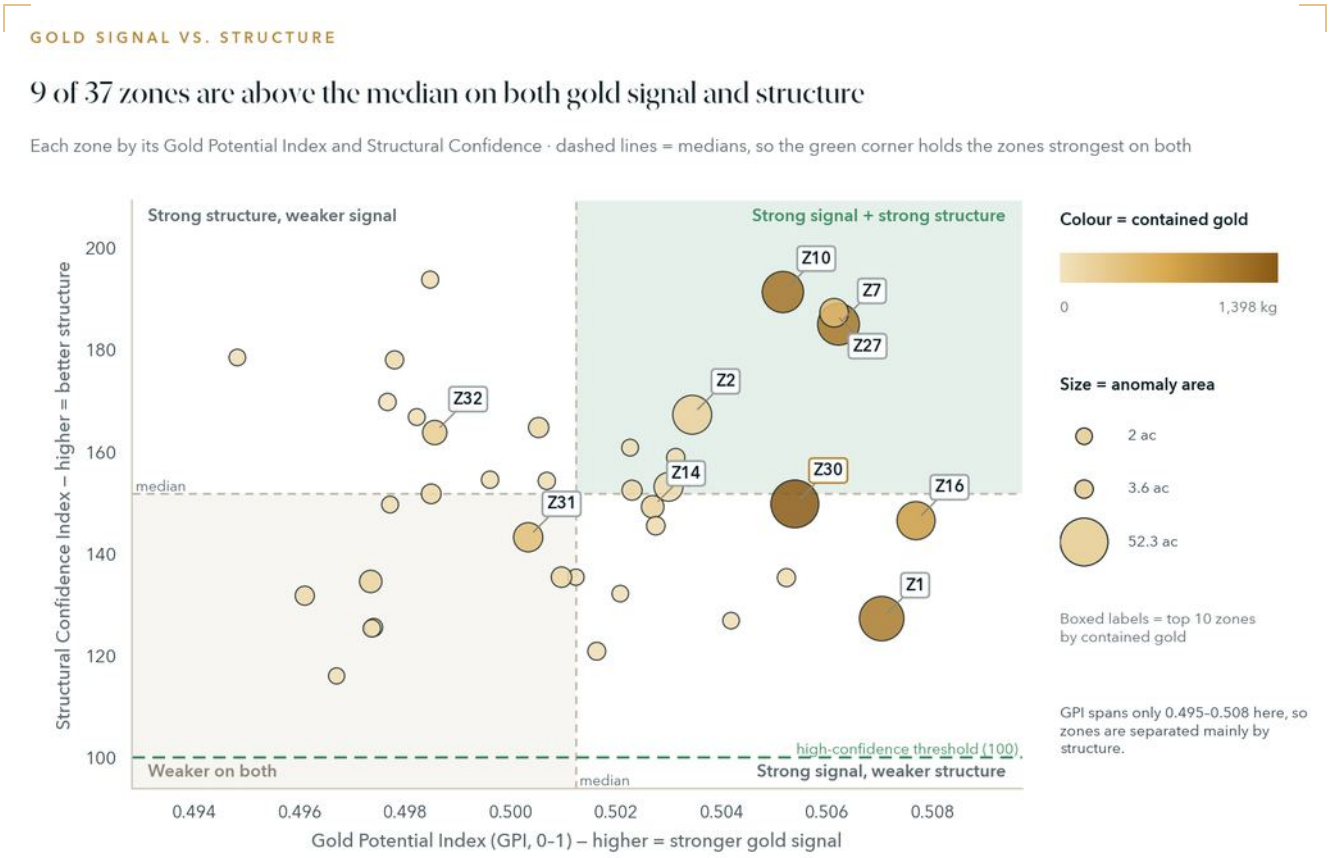


FIGURE 37 GPI vs. Structural Confidence. Bubble size = anomaly area in acres; colour = contained gold; dashed lines split the zones at the median of each axis. All 37 zones plotted; only the top 10 are labeled (see §4.1 for the full inventory).

CONTINUITY VS. STRIKE LENGTH

14 of 37 zones are both longer and more continuous than the median

Each zone by strike length and Continuity Index · dashed lines = medians; long, continuous zones (green corner) are the easiest to drill and model

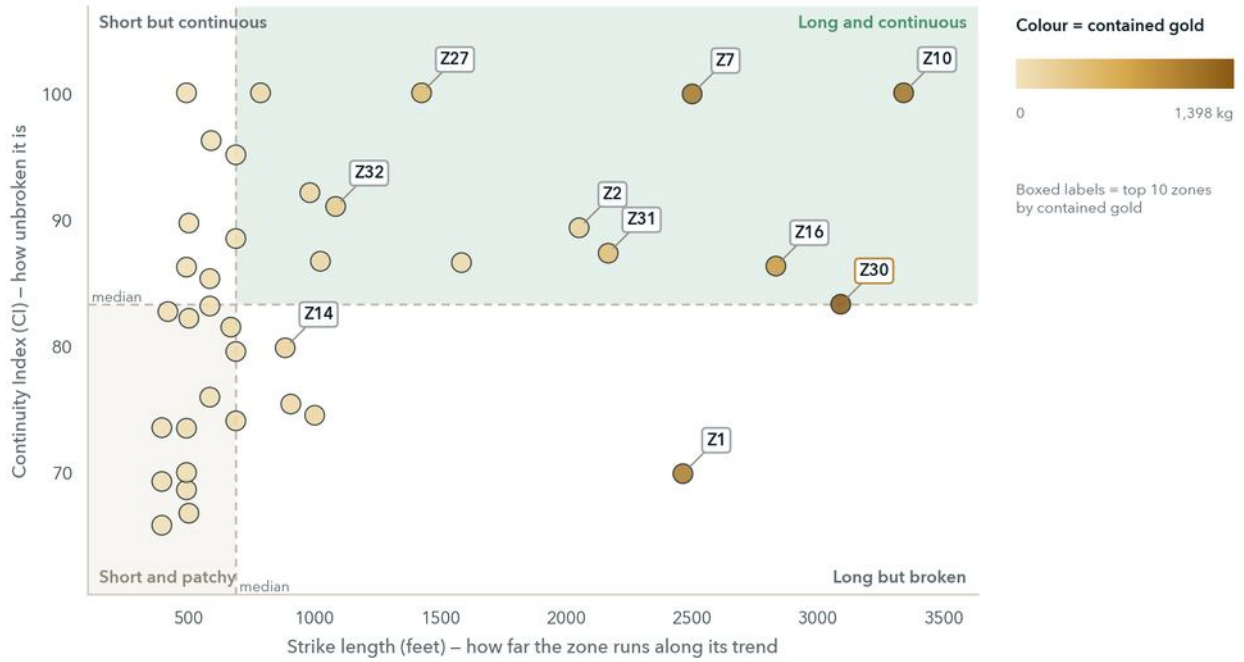


FIGURE 38 Continuity Index versus Strike Length. Colour = contained gold; dashed lines split the zones at the median of each axis. All 37 zones plotted; only the top 10 are labeled (see §4.1 for the full inventory).

9.1 Confidence Tier Distribution

Every detected anomaly carries an explicit confidence label, derived deterministically from its multi-sensor signal-strength class and the severity-weighted sum of independent risk filters that disagreed with the headline signal (each filter carries the weight shown in §9.2). The classification rule is fully transparent and reproducible — it is published below in full so any stakeholder can recompute a polygon's tier directly from the `signal_strength_class` and `fp_risk_flags` fields in the anomalies GeoJSON.

Classification Rule

TIER	RULE	READING AND ACTION
High	Strong signal class AND weighted flag severity ≤ 2.0.	Multi-sensor signature is internally coherent and structurally supported. These zones lead the Phase-1 drill program.
Medium	Strong class with severity ≤ 4.0, OR Moderate class with severity ≤ 2.0.	Signature is real but at least one corroborating layer disagrees. Phase-1 validation resolves the disagreement before drill commitment.

TIER	RULE	READING AND ACTION
Low	Weak or Marginal class, OR severity above the caps for its class.	Surface evidence is partial. Phase-1 ground-truthing precedes any drill commitment and right-sizes the next-phase capital allocation.

All three tiers enter the Phase-1 validation sequence (§11.1). The tier label governs the order in which zones are validated and drilled, and the depth of capital commitment per phase — it does not determine whether validation occurs. Tiers govern order, not gating. The cross-tab below counts polygons by confidence tier and signal-strength class.

CONFIDENCE \ SIGNAL	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK	MARGINAL	UNKNOWN	ROW TOTAL
High	32	0	0	0	0	32
Medium	5	0	0	0	0	5
Low	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLUMN TOTAL	**37**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**37**

Headline gold split by confidence tier: High 9,186.5 kg, Medium 321.8 kg, Low 0.0 kg. Gross in-situ value split: High USD 1,155.0M, Medium USD 40.5M, Low USD 0.0M. Recoverable value split: High USD 935.5M, Medium USD 32.8M, Low USD 0.0M. See §7.1 for the tier-resolved resource summary in full.

9.2 Detection-Risk Flags Summary

Each anomaly is cross-checked against six independent risk filters — alteration concordance, structural framing, AOI-edge clipping, SWIR lithology agreement, magnetic-anomaly response, and terrain coherence. Polygons where one or more filters disagreed with the headline signal are listed below for full transparency. These are scoping items for Phase-1 validation, not findings that disqualify the anomaly — each row carries the concrete validation step that resolves the disagreement.

FLAG	SEVERITY	ZONES	% AU	DESCRIPTION	MITIGATION
Near AOI edge	1.0	**5**	3.4%	Centroid within 200 m of the AOI boundary; possible clipping artefact.	Extend AOI by 500 m and re-run to recover the full polygon footprint.
Low SWIR agreement	1.5	**37**	100.0%	ASTER SWIR shows minimal alteration support.	Ground hyperspectral or portable XRF traverse to confirm mineralogy.

0 of 37 polygons raised zero flags; the polygon-level flag list is reproduced in the Caveats footnote of each §4.2 zone profile.

9.3 Signal Drift — Pre- vs Post-Consensus

A methodological safeguard built into the v2 pipeline catches anomalies whose polygon-mean signal class would otherwise overstate the in-pixel evidence: a Strong label additionally requires at least 20% of the polygon's pixels to individually class as Strong, and every label requires at least 30% of pixels in the Strong-or-Moderate band — one bucket of demotion per failed gate. The table below lists every polygon where this safeguard re-labelled the zone — reported in full so the post-consensus class in §4.1 can always be reconciled with the underlying pixel distribution.

No drift detected — every polygon's pre-consensus and post-consensus signal-strength class match. The pixel-consensus override did not demote any polygon in this run.

9.4 Other Risks (Geological, Commercial, Permitting)

RISK CATEGORY	RATING	MITIGATION / NOTE
Geological — Vein continuity at depth	MEDIUM	CI averages 83.5. Mitigation: Phase-1 core drilling on top-priority zones.
Geological — Grade variability	LOW	Grade range 3.918–4.616 g/t — narrow band. Bulk metallurgical test recommended.
Technical — Recovery factor	LOW–MEDIUM	Standard 81% blended is conservative for oxide gold; heap-leach response 75–90%, CIL 88–94%.
Commercial — Gold price	LOW–MEDIUM	Sensitivity model shows positive economics down to USD 3,000/oz.
Permitting & Environment	LOW	Stream distance ≥ 0 m, building distance ≥ 2,000 m.



Coordinates withheld

Layer · Hydrothermal alteration (ASTER RGB)

CHAPTER

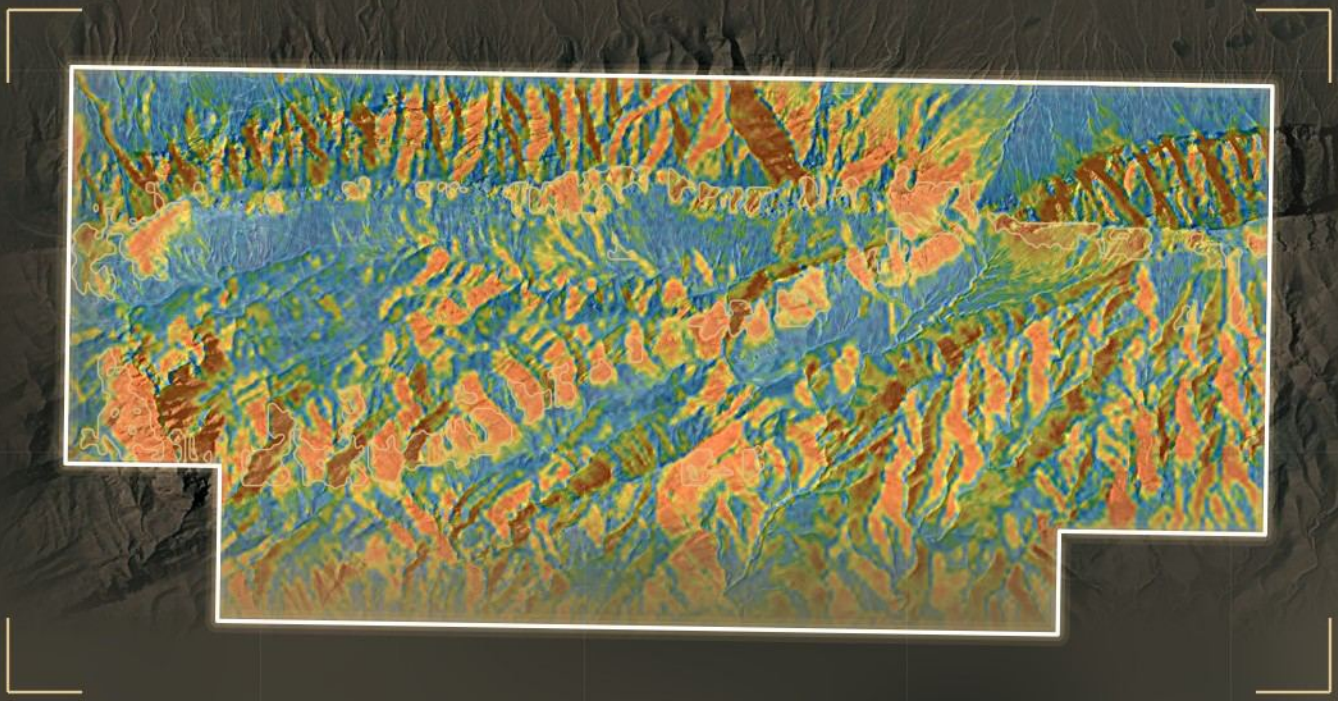
10 Recovery Sensitivity & Scenario *Analysis*

Hydrothermal alteration (ASTER RGB) · licence boundary in white, detected zones in gold

Three recovery scenarios bracket the realistic range of outcomes. The base case uses the blended factor configured for this run.

SCENARIO	MINING	MET	BLENDED	RECOVERABLE (KG)	RECOVERABLE (OZ)	SALES VALUE (USD M)
Conservative	85%	85%	72.25%	6,869.7 kg	220,867 oz	$863.7M
Base	90%	90%	81.00%	7,701.7 kg	247,615 oz	$968.3M
Optimistic	93%	94%	87.42%	8,312.1 kg	267,241 oz	$1,045.1M

Portfolio scenarios above assume all 37 detected anomalies progress to recovery. Restricting the same three scenarios to the 32 high-confidence anomalies only yields USD 834.5M (Conservative), USD 935.5M (Base), USD 1,009.7M (Optimistic). The medium- and low-confidence subsets contribute the remainder; these are sequenced behind the high-confidence subset in the Phase-1 work plan (§11.1), not held back from it. See §9.1 for the classification rule.



Coordinates withheld

Layer · Radar roughness (Sentinel-1 + PALSAR)

CHAPTER

11 Conclusions & *Recommendations*

IN THIS CHAPTER

11.1 Phased Exploration & Development Plan

Radar roughness (Sentinel-1 + PALSAR) · licence boundary in white, detected zones in gold

Aggregate finding. Satellite analysis of the Demo Licence concession indicates a potential **305,698 troy ounces of in-situ gold** (9,508.3 kg) at a tonnage-weighted head grade of **4.208 g/t Au**, distributed across 37 anomaly zones over an aggregate footprint of **389.52 acres**. At spot price **USD 3,910.53/oz**, this estimate corresponds to an in-situ value of **USD 1,195.4M** with base-case recoverable sales value **USD 968.3M** — before mining, processing and closure costs.

What decides profit. Satellite analysis has identified anomalies consistent with potential gold mineralization in 37 well-defined zones on this property, 86 m–141 m below surface and within reach of an open pit. What could turn those zones into a profitable mine comes down to one measurable factor: how much of each zone is ore. This report starts from a cautious estimate: it counts only about 2% of the zone rock as ore (305,698 oz / 9,508 kg). Even at that level, a pit pays if the gold is concentrated in the richest rock — about USD 180 million in net present value. If it runs evenly through the zones instead, it already roughly breaks even at this estimate (about USD 1.3 million in net present value), and at 5–10× the project is worth roughly USD 140–167 million in net present value (up to USD 465 million if the gold is concentrated). A 37-hole scout program — about USD 1.1M–1.8M — measures exactly this, so it answers the question before larger spending is committed; the highest-priority zones can be scouted first.

SHARE OF EACH ZONE THAT IS ORE	ESTIMATED GOLD IN THE ZONES	IF THE GOLD RUNS THROUGH THE ZONE	IF THE GOLD IS CONCENTRATED IN THE RICHEST ROCK
≈2% — this report's estimate	**305,698 oz / 9,508 kg**	**+USD 1.3M**	**+USD 180.4M**
≈4% (2× the estimate)	611,396 oz / 19,017 kg	+USD 8.9M	+USD 323.1M
≈9% (5× the estimate)	1,528,490 oz / 47,541 kg	+USD 166.9M	+USD 465.4M
≈18% (10× the estimate)	3,056,981 oz / 95,083 kg	+USD 139.5M	+USD 354.3M
≈35% (20× the estimate)	6,113,961 oz / 190,166 kg	−USD 347.3M	+USD 29.7M

How to read the last two columns

- **Both columns hold the same amount of gold.** They differ only in how that gold sits in the rock. Think of raisins in a cake: spread through every slice, or bunched into a few slices you can cut out.
- **If the gold runs through the zone:** the gold is spread thinly through the whole zone, so a mine would have to dig and process a lot of rock to collect it. This is the more expensive case.
- **If the gold is concentrated in the richest rock:** the same gold sits in a few richer pockets or veins, so a mine can dig mainly those parts and move far less rock. This is the cheaper case.
- **"No pit pays yet":** at that level the gold would not cover the cost of digging it out at today's price — not a loss, simply not yet worth mining. Drilling shows which column is closer to the truth.

Net present value at 8% from the conceptual pit (§8), re-optimized for each row; the model places gold only inside the detected zones and the grade is held at this report's estimate. Before processing-plant, permitting and closure capital. A scoping guide on satellite-derived data — not a mineral resource or reserve.

Confidence-tier split. Of the 37 anomalies, 32 are high-confidence, 5 medium-confidence, and 0 low-confidence. The gross in-situ value bifurcates as High USD 1,155.0M, Medium USD 40.5M, Low USD 0.0M; the recoverable value as High USD 935.5M, Medium USD 32.8M, Low USD 0.0M; and the contained gold as High

9,186.5 kg, Medium 321.8 kg, Low 0.0 kg. The high-confidence subset underwrites the leading edge of the Phase-1 drill program; the medium- and low-confidence subsets extend the inventory through Phase-1 sequencing per §11.1. Every zone, regardless of tier, enters the Phase-1 validation sequence — tiers govern order, not gating. The classification rule is published in §9.1.

11.1 Phased Exploration & Development Plan

Phase 1 — Scout and Confirmatory Drilling on Priority Zones (Months 0-6)

- Go / no-go first: drill one HQ scout hole per zone (37 holes, ≈7,003 m, about USD 1,050k–1,751k, §6.1.1) to test the grade, how concentrated the gold is and how deep it starts. Continue to the confirmatory holes below only if the scout results improve on the satellite estimate.
- Drill 17 HQ diamond core holes on Zone 30 (44,954 oz target) at azimuth 140°, -67°, 166 m length each.
- Drill 18 HQ diamond core holes on Zone 10 (37,535 oz target) at azimuth 100°, -70°, 163 m length each.
- 200 lb composite sample for bottle-roll cyanide test work and column-leach metallurgy.
- Detailed geological mapping on a 1:1,000 grid; structural measurements at all bedrock outcrops.

Phase 2 — Expansion & Resource Definition (Months 7-12)

- Drill confirmation holes (13 on Zone 7, 13 on Zone 1, 15 on Zone 16) to validate the remaining satellite anomalies.
- Ground-magnetic and IP survey across the 390-acre concession.
- NI 43-101 / SK-1300 compliant resource estimate using kriged block model.

Phase 3 — Pre-feasibility & Permitting (Months 13-24)

- Infill drilling on top-priority zones at 25 m × 25 m grid for measured-and-indicated category.
- Geotechnical drilling, hydrogeological drilling, environmental baseline studies.
- Plan-of-operations permitting engagement with relevant regulator.
- Pre-Feasibility Study with capital estimate to ±25% accuracy.

APPENDIX

A Polygon Coordinate *Reference*

12.1 Full Anomaly Register — Exploration Basis (All Anomalies)

All polygon vertex coordinates are in WGS-84 decimal degrees. In this demo edition the coordinates and map links are withheld and the register is shortened to its first rows. Row shading reflects relative gold grade. A second column gives each vertex projected to WGS 84 / UTM zone 30N (EPSG:32630) (Easting / Northing, metres) — the local survey grid.

#	ZONE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	E / N (WGS 84 / UTM ZONE 30N)	GRADE (G/T)	MIN D	MAX D	MAP LINK
1	**Zone 1**	withheld	withheld	withheld	4.2523	98 m	133 m	—
2	**Zone 1**	withheld	withheld	withheld	4.2523	98 m	133 m	—
3	**Zone 1**	withheld	withheld	withheld	4.2523	98 m	133 m	—
4	**Zone 1**	withheld	withheld	withheld	4.2523	98 m	133 m	—
5	**Zone 1**	withheld	withheld	withheld	4.2523	98 m	133 m	—
6	**Zone 1**	withheld	withheld	withheld	4.2523	98 m	133 m	—
7	**Zone 1**	withheld	withheld	withheld	4.2523	98 m	133 m	—
8	**Zone 1**	withheld	withheld	withheld	4.2523	98 m	133 m	—
9	**Zone 1**	withheld	withheld	withheld	4.2523	98 m	133 m	—
10	**Zone 1**	withheld	withheld	withheld	4.2523	98 m	133 m	—
11	**Zone 1**	withheld	withheld	withheld	4.2523	98 m	133 m	—
12	**Zone 1**	withheld	withheld	withheld	4.2523	98 m	133 m	—

... 1,323 further rows — coordinates withheld in this demo edition

12.1 Full Anomaly Register — Exploration Basis (All Anomalies)

This register covers all 37 detected anomalies, including the 0 excluded from the economic estimate, and is written on an EXPLORATION basis: every anomaly is presented as though it were going to be drilled. For reportable zones the tonnage, contained-metal and value figures are the same ones used throughout this report. For excluded zones they are the indicative counterfactual from §4.1.1 — what the anomaly would carry under this report's own volumetric model if the land-use constraint were resolved. Excluded rows stay marked in red throughout so the two bases are never confused.

A.1.1 Location & Surface Geometry (coordinates withheld in this demo edition)

ZONE	STATUS	CENTROID (WGS84)	AREA (HA)	STRIKE (M)	WIDTH (M)	ELEV (M)	SLOPE
Zone 1	Reportable	withheld	18.07	751	595	1,640	20.3°
Zone 2	Reportable	withheld	13.36	625	541	1,556	20.1°

ZONE	STATUS	CENTROID (WGS84)	AREA (HA)	STRIKE (M)	WIDTH (M)	ELEV (M)	SLOPE
Zone 3	Reportable	withheld	1.06	209	102	1,456	24.2°
Zone 4	Reportable	withheld	0.68	120	76	1,693	23.9°
Zone 5	Reportable	withheld	0.84	179	127	1,512	24.3°
Zone 6	Reportable	withheld	0.76	120	102	1,693	22.3°
Zone 7	Reportable	withheld	15.64	762	508	1,524	19.3°
Zone 8	Reportable	withheld	2.20	299	152	1,594	17.8°
Zone 9	Reportable	withheld	1.29	152	120	1,711	24.8°
Zone 10	Reportable	withheld	15.26	1,018	321	1,492	19.7°
Zone 11	Reportable	withheld	0.84	120	102	1,687	25.6°
Zone 12	Reportable	withheld	0.84	178	90	1,685	26.2°
Zone 13	Reportable	withheld	0.91	152	120	1,581	19.5°
Zone 14	Reportable	withheld	3.19	269	254	1,485	18.1°
Zone 15	Reportable	withheld	2.28	276	178	1,481	17.8°
Zone 16	Reportable	withheld	12.76	863	329	1,621	24.5°
Zone 17	Reportable	withheld	1.29	149	127	1,466	17.4°
Zone 18	Reportable	withheld	1.06	178	149	1,448	20.4°
Zone 19	Reportable	withheld	1.14	149	102	1,484	17.4°
Zone 20	Reportable	withheld	1.52	209	152	1,582	24.2°
Zone 21	Reportable	withheld	0.91	127	120	1,598	24.5°
Zone 22	Reportable	withheld	3.11	305	209	1,464	17.2°
Zone 23	Reportable	withheld	0.91	149	127	1,597	25.1°
Zone 24	Reportable	withheld	1.75	209	127	1,366	16.4°
Zone 25	Reportable	withheld	1.44	178	149	1,626	26.5°
Zone 26	Reportable	withheld	6.45	482	239	1,428	18.3°
Zone 27	Reportable	withheld	6.38	434	264	1,431	20.3°
Zone 28	Reportable	withheld	1.97	203	179	1,678	29.3°
Zone 29	Reportable	withheld	1.06	152	149	1,686	29.8°
Zone 30	Reportable	withheld	21.18	942	556	1,514	22.0°
Zone 31	Reportable	withheld	6.68	660	209	1,552	23.7°
Zone 32	Reportable	withheld	4.02	330	179	1,636	27.1°
Zone 33	Reportable	withheld	0.99	149	127	1,526	21.9°
Zone 34	Reportable	withheld	2.13	312	148	1,696	27.9°
Zone 35	Reportable	withheld	0.91	209	76	1,653	27.6°
Zone 36	Reportable	withheld	1.37	239	76	1,556	24.3°
Zone 37	Reportable	withheld	1.37	149	127	1,734	29.5°

A.1.2 Overburden, Depth Architecture & Grade Distribution

ZONE	OVERBURDEN (M)	BASE OF ORE (M)	ORE THICK (M)	STRIP	P10	P50	P90	DILUTED MEAN
Zone 1	98	133	35	2.80	4.315	4.434	4.665	**4.252**
Zone 2	94	104	10	9.40	4.199	4.338	4.602	**4.598**
Zone 3	103	113	10	10.30	3.767	4.210	4.391	**4.302**
Zone 4	99	134	35	2.83	4.144	4.320	4.337	**4.076**
Zone 5	99	134	35	2.83	3.998	4.298	4.389	**3.999**
Zone 6	96	131	35	2.74	4.309	4.343	4.379	**4.170**
Zone 7	94	129	35	2.69	4.114	4.326	4.531	**4.104**
Zone 8	91	126	35	2.60	4.249	4.342	4.483	**4.119**
Zone 9	102	137	35	2.91	4.156	4.282	4.343	**4.097**
Zone 10	93	128	35	2.66	4.163	4.357	4.464	**4.261**
Zone 11	102	137	35	2.91	4.258	4.318	4.387	**4.152**
Zone 12	103	138	35	2.94	4.280	4.359	4.390	**4.120**
Zone 13	89	124	35	2.54	4.217	4.273	4.398	**4.094**
Zone 14	96	131	35	2.74	4.246	4.326	4.467	**4.194**
Zone 15	93	128	35	2.66	4.207	4.297	4.371	**4.069**
Zone 16	103	138	35	2.94	4.181	4.353	4.432	**4.179**
Zone 17	91	126	35	2.60	3.955	4.132	4.193	**3.995**
Zone 18	93	128	35	2.66	4.476	4.937	5.034	**4.535**
Zone 19	86	121	35	2.46	3.851	4.090	4.368	**3.918**
Zone 20	96	131	35	2.74	4.239	4.331	4.377	**4.124**
Zone 21	97	132	35	2.77	4.275	4.328	4.353	**4.196**
Zone 22	86	121	35	2.46	4.315	4.345	4.398	**4.118**
Zone 23	98	133	35	2.80	4.314	4.353	4.370	**4.186**
Zone 24	93	128	35	2.66	4.345	4.386	4.415	**4.134**
Zone 25	103	138	35	2.94	4.298	4.348	4.508	**4.185**
Zone 26	91	101	10	9.10	4.309	4.424	4.533	**4.616**
Zone 27	89	124	35	2.54	4.421	4.525	4.590	**4.244**
Zone 28	106	141	35	3.03	4.239	4.272	4.393	**4.140**
Zone 29	100	135	35	2.86	4.263	4.317	4.382	**4.208**
Zone 30	95	130	35	2.71	4.317	4.465	4.685	**4.217**
Zone 31	94	129	35	2.69	4.301	4.356	4.407	**4.275**
Zone 32	100	135	35	2.86	4.283	4.341	4.431	**4.109**
Zone 33	96	131	35	2.74	4.628	4.821	5.033	**4.535**
Zone 34	99	134	35	2.83	4.197	4.340	4.397	**4.091**

ZONE	OVERBURDEN (M)	BASE OF ORE (M)	ORE THICK (M)	STRIP	P10	P50	P90	DILUTED MEAN
Zone 35	92	127	35	2.63	4.321	4.356	4.440	**4.219**
Zone 36	98	133	35	2.80	4.310	4.556	4.734	**4.470**
Zone 37	92	127	35	2.63	4.172	4.268	4.343	**4.092**

Overburden is the depth from surface to the first modelled ore, i.e. the waste thickness a drill hole or pit must pass through. p10/p50/p90 are the per-pixel grade distribution within the anomaly footprint, not a resource confidence range.

A.1.3 Exploration-Basis Tonnage, Contained Metal, Value & Drill Plan

ZONE	TONNAGE (T)	CONTAINED METAL	IN-SITU VALUE	AZIMUTH	INCLINE	HOLE LEN (M)	# HOLES
Zone 1	**260,329**	1,107.00 kg (35,591 troy oz)	$139.18M	110°	-69°	170	13
Zone 2	**45,771**	210.47 kg (6,767 troy oz)	$26.46M	260°	-69°	133	11
Zone 3	**3,671**	15.79 kg (508 troy oz)	$1.99M	180°	-65°	144	3
Zone 4	**9,419**	38.40 kg (1,234 troy oz)	$4.83M	180°	-66°	171	2
Zone 5	**14,400**	57.59 kg (1,851 troy oz)	$7.24M	180°	-65°	171	3
Zone 6	**11,279**	47.04 kg (1,512 troy oz)	$5.91M	180°	-67°	167	2
Zone 7	**275,316**	1,129.85 kg (36,326 troy oz)	$142.05M	188°	-70°	165	13
Zone 8	**36,291**	149.50 kg (4,806 troy oz)	$18.80M	180°	-70°	161	5
Zone 9	**18,138**	74.32 kg (2,389 troy oz)	$9.34M	187°	-65°	175	2
Zone 10	**273,981**	1,167.48 kg (37,535 troy oz)	$146.78M	100°	-70°	163	18
Zone 11	**12,013**	49.88 kg (1,604 troy oz)	$6.27M	180°	-64°	175	2
Zone 12	**12,258**	50.50 kg (1,624 troy oz)	$6.35M	163°	-63°	176	3
Zone 13	**15,120**	61.90 kg (1,990 troy oz)	$7.78M	150°	-70°	158	2
Zone 14	**49,816**	208.92 kg (6,717 troy oz)	$26.27M	180°	-70°	167	4
Zone 15	**33,842**	137.71 kg (4,427 troy oz)	$17.31M	200°	-70°	163	5
Zone 16	**197,314**	824.61 kg (26,512 troy oz)	$103.68M	166°	-65°	176	15
Zone 17	**18,474**	73.81 kg (2,373 troy oz)	$9.28M	180°	-70°	161	2
Zone 18	**16,916**	76.72 kg (2,467 troy oz)	$9.65M	156°	-69°	163	3
Zone 19	**16,288**	63.81 kg (2,052 troy oz)	$8.02M	180°	-70°	154	2
Zone 20	**23,406**	96.52 kg (3,103 troy oz)	$12.14M	180°	-65°	167	3
Zone 21	**14,519**	60.93 kg (1,959 troy oz)	$7.66M	189°	-65°	169	2
Zone 22	**46,108**	189.87 kg (6,104 troy oz)	$23.87M	176°	-70°	154	5
Zone 23	**14,816**	62.02 kg (1,994 troy oz)	$7.80M	180°	-64°	170	2
Zone 24	**25,595**	105.82 kg (3,402 troy oz)	$13.30M	180°	-70°	163	3
Zone 25	**23,303**	97.53 kg (3,136 troy oz)	$12.26M	192°	-63°	176	3
Zone 26	**21,064**	97.22 kg (3,126 troy oz)	$12.22M	170°	-70°	129	8

ZONE	TONNAGE (T)	CONTAINED METAL	IN-SITU VALUE	AZIMUTH	INCLINE	HOLE LEN (M)	# HOLES
Zone 27	**113,053**	479.83 kg (15,427 troy oz)	$60.33M	120°	-69°	158	7
Zone 28	**31,112**	128.81 kg (4,141 troy oz)	$16.20M	169°	-60°	180	3
Zone 29	**16,902**	71.12 kg (2,286 troy oz)	$8.94M	147°	-60°	172	2
Zone 30	**331,541**	1,398.24 kg (44,954 troy oz)	$175.80M	140°	-67°	166	17
Zone 31	**102,156**	436.75 kg (14,042 troy oz)	$54.91M	215°	-66°	165	12
Zone 32	**66,099**	271.58 kg (8,731 troy oz)	$34.14M	232°	-62°	172	6
Zone 33	**17,852**	80.97 kg (2,603 troy oz)	$10.18M	180°	-68°	167	2
Zone 34	**33,589**	137.43 kg (4,418 troy oz)	$17.28M	240°	-62°	171	5
Zone 35	**14,254**	60.14 kg (1,934 troy oz)	$7.56M	180°	-62°	162	3
Zone 36	**23,527**	105.17 kg (3,381 troy oz)	$13.22M	180°	-65°	170	4
Zone 37	**20,296**	83.06 kg (2,670 troy oz)	$10.44M	180°	-60°	162	2

A.1.4 Signal Strength, Confidence & Geological Character

ZONE	SIGNAL	CONFIDENCE	GPI	STRUCT CONF	DEPOSIT TYPE	STYLE	DETECTION-RISK FLAGS
Zone 1	Strong	High	0.507	127	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 2	Strong	High	0.503	167	placer	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 3	Strong	Medium	0.498	170	placer	Gossan Zone	near aoi edge, low swir lithology agreement
Zone 4	Strong	High	0.497	116	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 5	Strong	Medium	0.495	178	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	near aoi edge, low swir lithology agreement
Zone 6	Strong	High	0.501	135	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 7	Strong	High	0.506	185	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 8	Strong	High	0.501	165	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 9	Strong	High	0.502	121	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 10	Strong	High	0.505	191	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 11	Strong	High	0.504	127	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 12	Strong	High	0.502	132	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 13	Strong	High	0.498	167	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 14	Strong	High	0.503	149	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 15	Strong	High	0.501	135	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 16	Strong	High	0.508	146	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 17	Strong	High	0.497	125	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 18	Strong	High	0.500	154	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 19	Strong	High	0.497	125	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement

ZONE	SIGNAL	CONFIDENCE	GPI	STRUCT CONF	DEPOSIT TYPE	STYLE	DETECTION-RISK FLAGS
Zone 20	Strong	High	0.503	145	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 21	Strong	High	0.503	155	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 22	Strong	High	0.497	134	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 23	Strong	High	0.502	161	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 24	Strong	High	0.496	132	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 25	Strong	High	0.503	159	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 26	Strong	High	0.503	153	placer	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 27	Strong	High	0.506	187	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 28	Strong	High	0.498	152	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 29	Strong	High	0.501	154	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 30	Strong	High	0.505	150	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 31	Strong	High	0.500	143	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 32	Strong	High	0.499	164	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 33	Strong	High	0.498	194	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 34	Strong	High	0.502	152	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	low swir lithology agreement
Zone 35	Strong	Medium	0.498	149	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	near aoi edge, low swir lithology agreement
Zone 36	Strong	Medium	0.498	178	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	near aoi edge, low swir lithology agreement
Zone 37	Strong	Medium	0.505	135	indeterminate	Gossan Zone	near aoi edge, low swir lithology agreement

APPENDIX

B Additional Zone Profiles *(Compact)*

This appendix lists the 27 zones not detailed in §4.2. Each zone is summarized in a single row with the same key parameters used in the §4.1 master comparison table; the full vertex-level coordinate reference for every zone is available in Appendix A.

ZONE	PRI	STYLE	GRADE (G/T)	AU (KG)	TONNAGE (T)	STRIKE (M)	TOP DEPTH (M)	STRIP	VALUE (M)
Zone 22	P3	Gossan Zone	4.118	189.87	46,108	305	86	2.46	$23.87M
Zone 8	P4	Gossan Zone	4.119	149.50	36,291	299	91	2.60	$18.80M
Zone 15	P3	Gossan Zone	4.069	137.71	33,842	276	93	2.66	$17.31M
Zone 34	P4	Gossan Zone	4.091	137.43	33,589	312	99	2.83	$17.28M
Zone 28	P4	Gossan Zone	4.140	128.81	31,112	203	106	3.03	$16.20M
Zone 24	P3	Gossan Zone	4.134	105.82	25,595	209	93	2.66	$13.30M
Zone 36	P4	Gossan Zone	4.470	105.17	23,527	239	98	2.80	$13.22M
Zone 25	P4	Gossan Zone	4.185	97.53	23,303	178	103	2.94	$12.26M
Zone 26	P4	Gossan Zone	4.616	97.22	21,064	482	91	9.10	$12.22M
Zone 20	P3	Gossan Zone	4.124	96.52	23,406	209	96	2.74	$12.14M
Zone 37	P3	Gossan Zone	4.092	83.06	20,296	149	92	2.63	$10.44M
Zone 33	P4	Gossan Zone	4.535	80.97	17,852	149	96	2.74	$10.18M
Zone 18	P4	Gossan Zone	4.535	76.72	16,916	178	93	2.66	$9.65M
Zone 9	P3	Gossan Zone	4.097	74.32	18,138	152	102	2.91	$9.34M
Zone 17	P3	Gossan Zone	3.995	73.81	18,474	149	91	2.60	$9.28M
Zone 29	P4	Gossan Zone	4.208	71.12	16,902	152	100	2.86	$8.94M
Zone 19	P3	Gossan Zone	3.918	63.81	16,288	149	86	2.46	$8.02M
Zone 23	P4	Gossan Zone	4.186	62.02	14,816	149	98	2.80	$7.80M
Zone 13	P4	Gossan Zone	4.094	61.90	15,120	152	89	2.54	$7.78M
Zone 21	P4	Gossan Zone	4.196	60.93	14,519	127	97	2.77	$7.66M
Zone 35	P4	Gossan Zone	4.219	60.14	14,254	209	92	2.63	$7.56M
Zone 5	P4	Gossan Zone	3.999	57.59	14,400	179	99	2.83	$7.24M
Zone 12	P3	Gossan Zone	4.120	50.50	12,258	178	103	2.94	$6.35M
Zone 11	P3	Gossan Zone	4.152	49.88	12,013	120	102	2.91	$6.27M
Zone 6	P3	Gossan Zone	4.170	47.04	11,279	120	96	2.74	$5.91M

ZONE	PRI	STYLE	GRADE (G/T)	AU (KG)	TONNAGE (T)	STRIKE (M)	TOP DEPTH (M)	STRIP	VALUE (M)
Zone 4	P3	Gossan Zone	4.076	38.40	9,419	120	99	2.83	$4.83M
Zone 3	P4	Gossan Zone	4.302	15.79	3,671	209	103	10.30	$1.99M

Centroid coordinates and per-zone polygon vertices for the zones in this appendix are available in Appendix A.

C

APPENDIX

Glossary & Methodology *Notes*

14.1 Limitations & Disclaimer

TERM	DEFINITION
AISC	All-In Sustaining Cost — total cost per troy ounce produced.
Au	Chemical symbol for gold.
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level.
Azimuth	Compass bearing, measured clockwise from true north (0°–360°).
CIL	Carbon-In-Leach — gold extraction by cyanide leaching with simultaneous carbon adsorption.
CI / Continuity Index	Spatial continuity score derived from polygon coherence and SAR/optical persistence.
COG	Cut-Off Grade — the minimum gold grade at which a unit of ore is economic.
Dilution	Inclusion of unwanted waste rock with ore, reducing effective grade.
Excluded_Urban	Deposit-tier flag set when an anomaly centroid falls within 50 m of a mapped building footprint (Google Open Buildings v3). Such zones keep their measured grade but are reported with zero contained gold, tonnage and value, and are omitted from all portfolio totals, because the ground is physically occupied. This is a land-occupancy test only — it is not an ESG, permitting or social screen (see §4.1.1).
Excluded_Protected	Reserved deposit-tier flag for anomalies overlapping a designated protected or conservation area. NOT POPULATED by this pipeline version: no protected-area, forest-reserve, wetland or heritage dataset is consulted, so the absence of this flag must not be read as evidence that no such designation applies.
Gossan	Iron-rich, oxidized capping over a primary sulfide vein system.
GPI	Composite score (0–1) combining multiple remote-sensing inputs.
g/t	Grams of gold per metric tonne of ore. 1 g/t = 0.0292 troy oz/short ton.
HQ Core	Diamond drill core size of 63.5 mm diameter.
Heap Leach	Surface gold extraction by percolating cyanide solution through stacked, crushed ore.
oz / oz t	Troy ounce: 31.1035 grams.
Strike Length	Horizontal extent of a vein measured along its length.
Strip Ratio	Tons of waste rock removed per ton of ore produced.

14.1 Limitations & Disclaimer

This report is an investor-review document based exclusively on satellite remote sensing and publicly available geospatial datasets. It does not constitute a SK-1300 or NI 43-101 compliant technical report. Tonnage and grade estimates carry inherent uncertainty until validated by physical drilling and assay. The recommendations are advisory; capital decisions should be made in consultation with qualified geological, mining, and financial professionals.

APPENDIX

D Output Directory & File *Manifest*

This deliverable is a self-contained project folder. The table below describes every file and sub-folder so the data can be re-opened, audited, or loaded into GIS / the Farmonaut Mining Pro 3D viewer (see the following appendix).

results/ — analysis outputs

FILE / FOLDER	CONTENTS
aoi.geojson	The original input AOI boundary you submitted (WGS84).
anomalies.geojson	Detected anomaly polygons with all attributes (grade, tonnage, contained metal, priority rank, confidence, deposit tier, signal-strength class, fp_risk_flags, drill geometry). This is the file you upload to Mining Pro as the Data Source.
anomalies_data_dictionary.json	Definition of every field in anomalies.geojson.
terrain_classification.json	Detected terrain regime (OPEN/TRANSITIONAL/FOREST), confidence, and the effective detection thresholds applied (incl. the AOI-adaptive minimum cluster size).
gpi_raster.tif	Per-pixel GPI (Gold Prospectivity Index) prospectivity raster, 30 m.
grade_pixel.tif	Per-pixel diluted grade raster (g/t Au), 30 m.
strength_pixel.tif	Per-pixel continuous signal-strength raster, 30 m.
strength_class_pixel.tif	Per-pixel signal-strength class (1 Strong / 2 Moderate / 3 Weak / 4 Marginal), 30 m.
export_log.json	Status/size/scale log for the GeoTIFF exports.

results/geotiffs/ — mapping & 3D terrain products

FILE / FOLDER	CONTENTS
***_dem.tif**	SRTM elevation (m AMSL), 30 m — Elevation input for Mining Pro.
***_rgb_hillshade_vis.tif**	Display-ready RGB + hillshade, 30 m — Texture input for Mining Pro.
***_rgb_plain.tif**	Cloud-free Sentinel-2 true-colour composite, 10 m.
***_rgb_3d_float.tif**	RGB × hillshade modulation (float), 10 m.
***_hillshade_raw.tif**	Raw hillshade 0–255 — multiply layer for GIS.

imagery/ — multispectral evidence overlays (PNG)

FILE / FOLDER	CONTENTS
00_satellite_basemap.png	Sentinel-2 basemap with the AOI outline.
01–22 *_overlay.png + *_colormap.png	The 22 analysis layers (dry composite, GPI, detectability, surface context, SAR, PALSAR, thermal, ASTER alteration, bare ground, artisanal criteria, geobotanical, laterite penalty, placer geomorph, hillshade, geophysics, alteration RGB, SWIR lithology, veg stress, flow accumulation, EMAG2 magnetic, economic priority, terrain regime), each with its colour key.
target_01–04_*_overlay.png + *_colormap.png	The four target-selection cascade panels with embedded legends (see the cascade marker table in §3).

3d_images/ — Mining-Pro 3D renders (PNG)

FILE / FOLDER	CONTENTS
mineral_grade_{north,south,east,west}.png	Grade-density 3D scene, four compass views.
economic_heat_map_{n,s,e,w}.png	Economic value 3D heat-map, four views.
drill_target_vectors_{n,s,e,w}.png	Collar→target drill vectors, four views.
vein_network_north.png	Vein-network tubes (planform).
_qc_report.json	Framing/QC metrics for the 13 renders.

report_v2/ — this document

FILE / FOLDER	CONTENTS
***_v2.docx**	This investor report.
charts/ (if retained)	Intermediate charts, collages and colour keys.

APPENDIX

E Visualizing the 3D Data in Farmonaut Mining *Pro*

Step 1 — Open the viewer & load the three files

Step 2 — Choose a visualization mode

Step 3 — Filter to the targets that matter

Step 4 — Adjust terrain & navigate

The 3D figures in this report are drawn from the same data that Farmonaut Mining Pro, a browser-based 3D mineral-exploration viewer, loads. You can open that data interactively — rotate, filter, and inspect every target in 3D — at mining.farmonaut.com.

Step 1 — Open the viewer & load the three files

Go to mining.farmonaut.com. In the upload panel there are three file inputs; set them from this deliverable's results/ folder:

MINING PRO INPUT	LOAD THIS FILE	WHAT IT PROVIDES
Data Source (.json/.geojson)	results/anomalies.geojson	The detected targets and all their attributes.
Elevation File (.tif)	results/geotiffs/<name>_dem.tif	The terrain surface the targets are draped on.
Texture File (.tif)	results/geotiffs/<name>_rgb_hillshade_vis.tif	The satellite/hillshade skin painted on the terrain.

Step 2 — Choose a visualization mode

Switch between the four tabs at the top of the 3D view:

- Mineral Grade (Density) — colours each target by grade so the richest zones stand out.
- Vein Network (Tubes) — connects strike-aligned targets into 3D vein tubes to reveal structural continuity.
- Economic HeatMap — sizes/colours targets by in-situ value (USD).
- Drill Target Vectors — draws the recommended collar→target drill line (azimuth, dip, depth) for each zone.

Step 3 — Filter to the targets that matter

Use the Filters panel to focus the scene: Min Confidence, Min Grade (g/t), Min Value ($M), and the Deposit Tier checkboxes (Tier 1 > $500M, Tier 2 $50–500M, Tier 3 < $50M). Reset Filters restores the full set. The Ranked Deposit Targets table (★1–5) and the Grade-vs-Tonnage scatter update live; click any target to fly the camera to it.

Step 4 — Adjust terrain & navigate

The 3D Terrain panel controls Vertical Exaggeration (emphasise relief), Opacity (see sub-surface targets through the ground), Z-Offset, and Brightness/Contrast. Navigate with the mouse: left-drag to rotate, scroll to zoom, right-drag to pan. The compass views in this report (N/S/E/W) correspond to rotating the scene to each side.

APPENDIX

F 3D Model Deliverables & Software Import *Guide*

Deliverable files
Leapfrog Geo
GEOVIA Surpac
+ 1 more sections
Format compatibility
Maptek Vulcan
Datamine Studio

Alongside the figures in this report, the analysis is delivered as true 3D model files that import directly into standard mine-geology software. Unlike the screenshots, these are measurable, interrogable geometries placed in real-world coordinates (WGS84 / UTM zone 30N), so they register against your existing project data. This appendix lists the files and gives step-by-step import instructions for the four most common packages.

Coordinate system: WGS84 / UTM zone 30N (EPSG:32630). Z-convention: true elevation in metres above datum; subsurface objects below ground RL. When a package asks for the project / import CRS, set it to this EPSG so the models land in the correct place. All linear units are metres.

Deliverable files

FILE	FORMAT	CONTENTS
model.dxf	DXF (ASCII R12)	terrain, anomalies, drill vectors, veins, grade blocks
terrain.obj	OBJ/MTL	colored mesh (terrain / veins)
veins.obj	OBJ/MTL	colored mesh (terrain / veins)
model.mtl	OBJ/MTL	colored mesh (terrain / veins)
anomaly_points.csv	CSV	anomaly grade points
drillholes_collar.csv	CSV	drillhole collars
drillholes_survey.csv	CSV	drillhole survey
grade_blocks.csv	CSV	CONCEPTUAL grade block model — constant-down-column extrusion of the 2-D grade surface between each anomaly's z_top/z_bottom. NOT an estimated resource block model.
model.omf	OMF v1 (omf 1.0.1)	attributed: Terrain, Vein_Network, Anomalies, Drill_Vectors, Grade_Blocks_Conceptual

FILE	FORMAT	CONTENTS
PROJECTION.json	JSON	CRS sidecar

Format compatibility

FORMAT	L LEAPFROG SEEQUENT	V VULCAN MAPTEK	S SURPAC GEOVIA	D DATAMINE DATAMINE	CARRIES
OMF (model.omf)	Native	Import	via OMF	via OMF	Attribute-rich single file — geometry + grade/value/confidence.
DXF (model.dxf)	Native	Native	Native	Native	Universal CAD geometry — terrain, anomalies, drill vectors, veins, blocks.
OBJ (terrain/veins)	Import	Import	Import	via mesh	Colored triangulated meshes.
CSV (points/holes/blocks)	Native	Native	Native	Native	Points, drillhole collar+survey, conceptual grade blocks.

Leapfrog Geo

• Set the project coordinate system to EPSG:32630 (Project ▸ Settings, or when prompted on first import).

• Best path: File ▸ Import ▸ OMF and select model.omf — this loads the terrain surface, vein meshes, anomaly points and drill vectors in one step, with grade / value / confidence attributes attached.

• Alternatively import meshes individually: Meshes ▸ Import Mesh for terrain.obj and veins.obj; Points ▸ Import Points for anomaly_points.csv; drag drillholes_collar.csv + drillholes_survey.csv into the Drillholes folder to build a hole database.

• Colour the vein mesh by its grade_gpt attribute and the points by grade_gpt / value_usd from the legend.

Maptek Vulcan

• Create or open a project on EPSG:32630 (metres).

• Use the OMF importer (File ▸ Import ▸ OMF, or the maptek-omf tool) to bring in model.omf, or import model.dxf / the OBJ meshes as triangulations (00t).

• Load drillholes_collar.csv and drillholes_survey.csv through the drillhole database import (ISIS / Drillhole ▸ Import): collar = HoleID, Easting, Northing, RL, MaxDepth; survey = HoleID, Depth, Azimuth, Dip.

• Load anomaly_points.csv and grade_blocks.csv as point/marker data; map grade_gpt to colour.

GEOVIA Surpac

• Set the working coordinate system to EPSG:32630.

• Import model.dxf directly (File ▸ Import ▸ DXF) — terrain, drill vectors and block centroids arrive on named layers (TERRAIN, DRILL_VECTORS, GRADE_BLOCKS_CONCEPTUAL, etc.).

• Build a drillhole database from drillholes_collar.csv (collar table) and drillholes_survey.csv (survey table) using the standard field names above.

• Load anomaly_points.csv / grade_blocks.csv as string or point files (X=Easting, Y=Northing, Z=elev); the grade_gpt column drives display and validation.

Datamine Studio

• Set the project projection to EPSG:32630.

• Import model.dxf as wireframes (Import ▸ Wireframe/DXF) for terrain, veins and drill vectors.

• Load collar + survey CSVs into the drillhole tables, and anomaly_points.csv / grade_blocks.csv as sample/point tables (X, Y, Z + grade_gpt) for sectioning and validation.

Note on the conceptual grade blocks

grade_blocks.csv / Grade_Blocks_Conceptual is a constant-down-column extrusion of the 2-D grade_pixel surface between each anomaly's z_top/z_bottom elevation. The pipeline produces no vertical grade distribution, so this is a visualization aid, NOT an estimated resource block model.

APPENDIX

G

Mine-Planning Data Pack & Software Workflow *Guide* SYNTHETIC

Grade columns — envelope vs expected
Assumptions register
GEOVIA Surpac
+ 4 more sections
Pack contents
Suggested software workflow
Maptek Vulcan

IMPORTANT — SYNTHETIC, SATELLITE-DERIVED DATA. Every file in this data pack is generated from the satellite detection outputs in this report. NO drilling, trenching, sampling or assaying exists behind any value. The pack is an Exploration-Target-grade planning and software-workflow artifact: it is NOT a Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve under JORC / NI 43-101 / SAMREC and must not be used for disclosure or investment decisions. Confidence codes are EXPL_TARGET_A/B/C (codes 4/5/6) — deliberately NOT the Measured / Indicated / Inferred convention. Drillhole IDs are prefixed SYN- and every table carries a DATA_SOURCE=SATELLITE_SYNTHETIC column so this provenance survives import into any software package.

Purpose: the pack lets your team exercise the complete mine-planning workflow in Datamine Studio, Maptek Vulcan, GEOVIA Surpac or Leapfrog Geo on this project's anomalies — drillhole database import, geological modelling, block-model construction, grade estimation (compare your kriged estimate against the delivered grades), pit optimization, grade-tonnage analysis and conceptual scheduling — before a single real hole is drilled. It also quantifies what a first drill campaign should test.

Coordinate system: WGS84 / UTM zone 30N (EPSG:32630). All linear units metres; elevations are true metres above datum.

Grade columns — envelope vs expected

AU_GPT = envelope in-situ pixel grade (kriging the synthetic holes reproduces it); AU_GPT_EXP = expectation-adjusted grade calibrated per anomaly so contained metal matches the detection report. Economics / pit / schedule use the EXP basis.

Pack contents

FILE	CONTENTS
block_model/synthetic_block_model.csv	SYNTHETIC regularized block model, 490224 blocks
block_model/block_model_definition.json	block-model prototype numbers
block_model/conf_code_lookup.csv	EXPL_TARGET_A/B/C confidence-code legend
drillholes/synthetic_collar.csv	SYNTHETIC drillhole collar table (200 rows)

FILE	CONTENTS
drillholes/synthetic_survey.csv	SYNTHETIC drillhole survey table (400 rows)
drillholes/synthetic_assay.csv	SYNTHETIC drillhole assay table (17863 rows)
drillholes/synthetic_litho.csv	SYNTHETIC drillhole litho table (966 rows)
drillholes/synthetic_density.csv	SYNTHETIC drillhole density table (966 rows)
drillholes/significant_intercepts.csv	SYNTHETIC significant intercepts (199 runs >= cut-off, <=2 m internal dilution, >=2 m length)
pit/bench_tonnage.csv	SYNTHETIC per-bench ore/waste in conceptual pit
pit/synthetic_lom_schedule.csv	SYNTHETIC conceptual year-by-year schedule
pit/pit_limits.csv	SYNTHETIC per-bench pit outline vertices
pit/pit_stats.json	SYNTHETIC pit totals, strip ratio, NPV
pit/selective_lom_schedule.csv	SYNTHETIC selective-mining scenario schedule
pit/selective_scenario.json	SYNTHETIC selective-mining scenario totals
pit/fill_sensitivity.json	SYNTHETIC zone-fullness profit sensitivity
block_model/grade_tonnage.csv	grade-tonnage + cut-off sensitivity (envelope, expected, in-pit expected)
block_model/block_summary.json	block inventory by EXPL_TARGET class and rock code (envelope + expected)
solids/orebody_solids.dxf	closed orebody solids, HG shells, pit shell, SYN drill traces (layers *_CONCEPTUAL)
pit/pit_shell.dxf	conceptual floating-cone pit surface
solids/orebody_solids.obj	closed orebody solids + HG shells
pit/pit_shell.obj	conceptual pit surface
solids/mine_planning.omf	attributed: Pit_Shell_Conceptual, Orebody_Solids_Conceptual, HG_Shells_Conceptual, Synthetic_Drill_Traces
surpac/topo.str + topo.dtm	terrain surface trisolation
surpac/pit_shell.str + pit_shell.dtm	conceptual pit surface trisolation
surpac/anomaly_outlines.str	anomaly boundaries + pit crest strings
charts/grade_tonnage.png	report figure
charts/pit_plan.png	report figure
charts/schedule_chart.png	report figure
charts/pit_3d.png	report body figure (SYNTHETIC)
charts/drillhole_plan.png	report body figure (SYNTHETIC)
charts/strip_log_SYN-36-005.png	report body figure (SYNTHETIC)
charts/cross_section_29.png	report body figure (SYNTHETIC)
charts/cross_section_6.png	report body figure (SYNTHETIC)
charts/cross_section_9.png	report body figure (SYNTHETIC)
charts/cross_section_0.png	report body figure (SYNTHETIC)
charts/cross_section_15.png	report body figure (SYNTHETIC)

FILE	CONTENTS
charts/cross_section_26.png	report body figure (SYNTHETIC)
charts/conf_class_breakdown.png	report body figure (SYNTHETIC)
PROJECTION.json	CRS sidecar
ASSUMPTIONS.json	every constant used, with provenance
README_SYNTHETIC_DATA.txt	plain-language caution
DATA_DICTIONARY.csv	column-by-column description

Assumptions register

Every constant used by the pack, with its provenance. Values tagged assumed_default are generic scoping benchmarks, not a cost study — override them via the exporter's CLI or a params JSON and re-run to test sensitivity.

PARAMETER	VALUE	PROVENANCE / NOTE
price_usd_per_unit	3910.53	cli — USD/troy oz
slope_deg	45.0	assumed_default
mill_tpa	250000.0	assumed_default
bench_height_m	10.0	cli
mining_cost_usd_t	4.5	assumed_default — generic open-pit scoping benchmark, NOT a cost study
mining_cost_incr_per_bench_usd_t	0.05	assumed_default — generic open-pit scoping benchmark, NOT a cost study
proc_cost_usd_t	22.0	assumed_default — generic open-pit scoping benchmark, NOT a cost study
ga_cost_usd_t	4.0	assumed_default — generic open-pit scoping benchmark, NOT a cost study
refining_cost_usd_unit	5.0	assumed_default — generic open-pit scoping benchmark, NOT a cost study
discount_rate_pct	8.0	assumed_default — generic open-pit scoping benchmark, NOT a cost study
recovery_pct	per-anomaly recovery_factor_pct (default 88.0)	from_geojson
cut_off_grade	per-anomaly cog_threshold_gpt (default 0.5)	from_geojson
pit_algorithm	floating cone	design — over/under-mines vs Lerchs-Grossmann / pseudoflow — conceptual only
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 0]	metal=0.02268, tonnage=0.01954	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t

PARAMETER	VALUE	PROVENANCE / NOTE
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 1]	metal=0.02081, tonnage=0.01775	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 2]	metal=0.02119, tonnage=0.0182	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 3]	metal=0.0222, tonnage=0.01917	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 4]	metal=0.02769, tonnage=0.02398	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 5]	metal=0.01818, tonnage=0.01549	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 6]	metal=0.02024, tonnage=0.01751	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 7]	metal=0.0227, tonnage=0.01955	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 8]	metal=0.01716, tonnage=0.01466	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 9]	metal=0.02186, tonnage=0.01827	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 10]	metal=0.02345, tonnage=0.02	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 11]	metal=0.02363, tonnage=0.02041	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 12]	metal=0.02671, tonnage=0.02308	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 13]	metal=0.01876, tonnage=0.01591	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 14]	metal=0.01793, tonnage=0.0155	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 15]	metal=0.01882, tonnage=0.01599	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t

PARAMETER	VALUE	PROVENANCE / NOTE
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 16]	metal=0.02356, tonnage=0.0199	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 17]	metal=0.01913, tonnage=0.0166	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 18]	metal=0.01743, tonnage=0.01492	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 19]	metal=0.01872, tonnage=0.01608	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 20]	metal=0.02626, tonnage=0.02216	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 21]	metal=0.01555, tonnage=0.01348	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 22]	metal=0.0199, tonnage=0.01696	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 23]	metal=0.02348, tonnage=0.02038	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 24]	metal=0.02627, tonnage=0.02247	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 25]	metal=0.01927, tonnage=0.01661	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 26]	metal=0.02642, tonnage=0.02301	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 27]	metal=0.02577, tonnage=0.02192	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 28]	metal=0.0197, tonnage=0.01658	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 29]	metal=0.01856, tonnage=0.01618	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 30]	metal=0.01913, tonnage=0.01599	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t

PARAMETER	VALUE	PROVENANCE / NOTE
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 31]	metal=0.01871, tonnage=0.01621	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 32]	metal=0.01888, tonnage=0.01635	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 33]	metal=0.01901, tonnage=0.01648	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 34]	metal=0.02561, tonnage=0.02176	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 35]	metal=0.02135, tonnage=0.01796	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
EXP_ORE_FRAC[anomaly 36]	metal=0.02416, tonnage=0.02065	calibrated — metal: block contained metal == tonnage_t x grade_gpt_diluted; tonnage: expected ore tonnes == tonnage_t
drillhole_layout	strike-aligned fence grid, spacing max(40 m, sqrt(area/max_holes))	design
assay_dispersion	lognormal, sigma from grade_gpt_p10/p90, AR(1) rho=0.5, deposit-type nugget multipliers	design
tonnage_basis	reported	default — which per-anomaly ore tonnage EXP_ORE_FRAC is calibrated against, i.e. the basis the calling report quotes. reported = the pipeline's gated tonnage_t; in_situ_diluted = max(tonnage_t, tonnage_diluted_t), the in-situ pre-cut-off basis the cassiterite (tin) report quotes.
pit_basis	expected	default — expected (default) = headline pit stats reconcile with the resource estimate via EXP_ORE_FRAC; envelope = raw block-model / LG comparison (every in-zone block ore at diluted pixel grade — overstates value). Both bases exported as companion columns.
pit_geometry_basis	expected	default — block values the floating cone used to select the shell. Headline economics remain on the "expected" basis; both bases are exported as companion columns.

PARAMETER	VALUE	PROVENANCE / NOTE
selective_scenario	highest-grade blocks first	computed — expected ore tonnes per zone placed in that zone's highest-grade in-zone blocks; grades scaled so contained metal = report

GRADE-TONNAGE CURVE

Tonnage holds at 2.26 Mt until a cut off of about 3.5 g/t: most of the modelled ore sits well above trivial grades

For each cut-off grade (material below it counts as waste): tonnes of expected ore left (teal, left axis) and their average grade (gold, right axis)

SYNTHETIC



FIGURE 39 Grade–tonnage and cut-off sensitivity (SYNTHETIC, expected-ore basis, g/t Au).

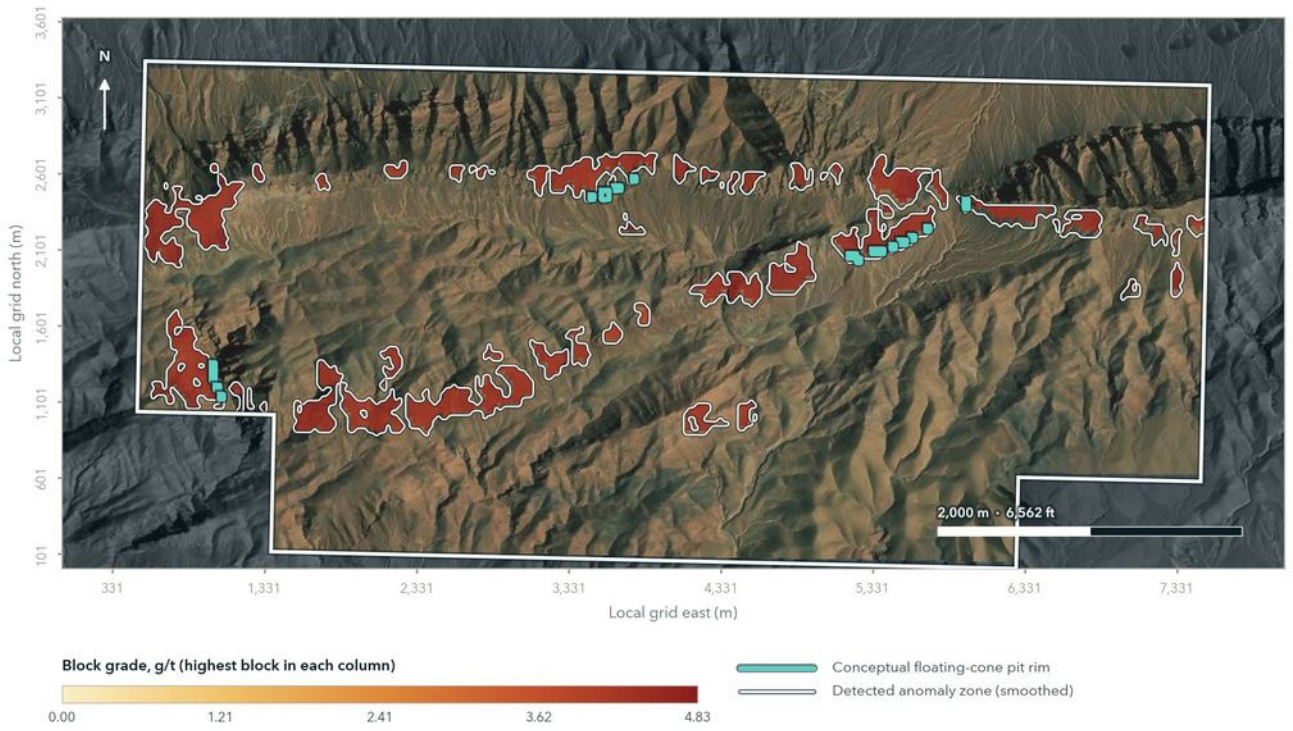


FIGURE 40 Conceptual floating-cone pit rim over the per-pixel grade surface (SYNTHETIC).



FIGURE 41 Conceptual life-of-mine schedule at the assumed mill rate (SYNTHETIC).

Suggested software workflow

- Set the project / import CRS to EPSG:32630 (metres).

• Build the drillhole database from drillholes/: collar = synthetic_collar.csv (HoleID, Easting, Northing, RL, MaxDepth), survey = synthetic_survey.csv (HoleID, Depth, Azimuth, Dip — dip positive-down), then attach synthetic_assay.csv, synthetic_litho.csv and synthetic_density.csv as interval tables.

• Composite the assay table (2 m intervals are delivered; composite to bench height for estimation) and run your own variography + kriging / IDW into a block model built from block_model/block_model_definition.json.

• Compare your kriged estimate against the delivered block_model/synthetic_block_model.csv grades — they should broadly agree, because the synthetic assays sample the same per-pixel grade surface the block model uses.

• Import solids/orebody_solids.dxf (or the OMF) as closed wireframes to use as estimation domains and for volume checks.

• Run your pit optimizer (LG / Whittle / Pseudoflow) on the block model using the delivered cost / price / recovery columns; compare its shell against pit/pit_shell.dxf and pit/pit_limits.csv from the pack's floating cone.

• Load pit/bench_tonnage.csv and pit/synthetic_lom_schedule.csv as a starting point for scheduling; grade-tonnage curves are in block_model/grade_tonnage.csv.

GEOVIA Surpac

surpac/topo.str/.dtm and surpac/pit_shell.str/.dtm are native Surpac string/DTM files — open them directly; surpac/anomaly_outlines.str carries anomaly boundaries and the pit crest as numbered strings.

Maptek Vulcan

Import the OMF via the Vulcan OMF importer, or the DXF as triangulations (00t). Create the block model prototype from block_model_definition.json, then load the CSV by centroid.

Datamine Studio

Import the DXF as wireframes and the CSVs as drillhole / block / sample tables. The XINC/YINC/ZINC columns match Datamine's block-size convention.

Leapfrog Geo

File ▸ Import ▸ OMF for solids/mine_planning.omf (pit shell, orebody solids, drill traces in one step); drag the collar + survey + interval CSVs into the Drillholes folder.

Provenance note

ALL data in this pack is SYNTHETIC / satellite-derived (Exploration-Target grade). No drilling or sampling exists. Confidence codes are EXPL_TARGET_A/B/C (4/5/6), deliberately NOT Measured/Indicated/Inferred. See README_SYNTHETIC_DATA.txt.

— END OF REPORT —

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