5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, PHYSIOGRAPHY & INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

Ouahigouya, with a population of 125,000, is the third largest city in Burkina Faso and the nearest major centre to the project site. National Route 2 (N2) is a paved highway connecting Ouahigouya to the capital Ouagadougou which is 185 km away and serviced by international air flights. Burkina Faso is landlocked and relies on ports of Tema in Ghana, Abidjan in Ivory Coast and Lome in Togo for access to shipping.

The project site lies 20 km east of Ouahigouya on a series of unpaved roads. Within the project area, access is via local tracks and paths which are suitable for two wheel drive vehicles in the dry season and four-wheel drive vehicles in the wet season.

5.2 CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.2.1 Climate

Burkina Faso has a primarily tropical climate with two very distinct seasons. In the rainy season, the country receives between 600 and 900 millimetres (23.6 and 35.4 inches) of rainfall; in the dry season, there is a hot, dry wind from the Sahara, called the harmattan.

The rainy season lasts approximately four months, May/June to September, and is shorter in the north of the country. Three climatic zones can be defined: the Sahel, the Sudan-Sahel, and the Sudan-Guinea. The Sahel in the north typically receives less than 600 mm (23.6 in) of rainfall per year and has high temperatures up to 47°C.

A relatively dry tropical savannah, the Sahel extends beyond the borders of Burkina Faso, from the Horn of Africa to the Atlantic Ocean, and borders the Sahara to its north and the fertile region of the Sudan to the South. Situated between 11°3' and 13°5' north latitude, the Sudan-Sahel region is a transitional zone with regards to rainfall and temperature. Further to the south, the Sudan-Guinea zone receives more than 900 mm (35.4 in) of rain each year and has cooler average temperatures.

5.2.2 Local Resources

The city of Ouahigouya is the main regional centre, with basic supplies and infrastructure for exploration and mining. Small villages are present in all the permit areas. The principal activity near the villages is agrarian; herding livestock (goats, sheep and cattle) and growing millet. The larger city of Ouagadougou has most of the services necessary for mining and exploration, including certified analytical laboratories.

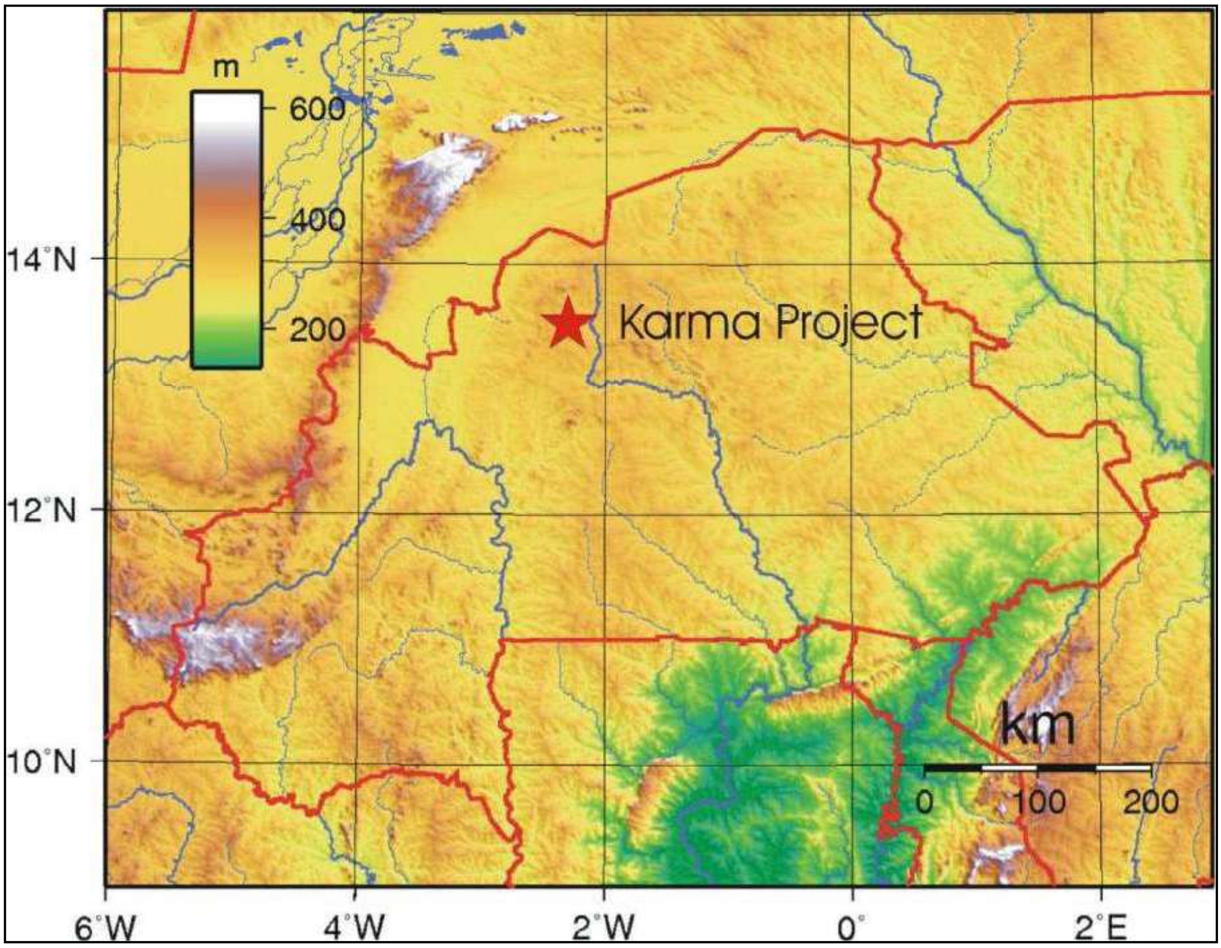
Burkina Faso's natural resources include copper-zinc massive sulphide deposits, manganese, limestone, marble, phosphates, pumice, salt and Au.

5.2.3 Physiography

The topography is dominated by very subdued terrain. Low rolling plateaus are cut by weakly incised drainage channels. Major features are long ridges capped by hard iron-rich laterite ("cuirasse"). Vegetation is scrub woodland and savannah grassland.

Water is in relatively short supply except during the rainy season, but for drilling purposes can be obtained from seasonal reservoirs or from wells.

Figure 5.1 Physiographic Map of Burkina Faso



Source: *True Gold Mining Inc.*

5.3 INFRASTRUCTURE

As reported in the Company's press release dated May 26, 2014, since the beginning of 2014, the Company has: completed construction of the fresh water reservoir/barrage, ordered the mobile mine equipment, nearly completed detailed engineering work, and begun early construction activities, including site access road upgrades and plant site earthworks. Electricity will be sourced from diesel generators and water will be supplied by the construction of a dam across a tributary of the Nakambe (White Volta) River, which flows 4 km south of the plant site. There is sufficient area on the Property for tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas heap leach pad areas and potential processing plant sites.

6.0 HISTORY

A large portion of the history of the Karma Project is taken directly from the January 2014 Feasibility Study Technical Report on the Karma Gold Project, which in turn was based on True Gold's MD&A for the period ended September 30, 2013 and filed on SEDAR.

6.1 KAO AND NORTH KAO DEPOSITS

Parts of the Kao permit were held by Channel, Kinbauri and Ashanti Exploration (Burkina) in the 1990's, who completed soil and rock geochemical surveys, before allowing the permits to lapse. Since the acquisition of the property in 2004, True Gold has undertaken geological mapping, soil and rock geochemical sampling, trenching, surface and airborne geophysics, surveying of historical boreholes and trenches and RAB, RC and diamond drilling. The Kao deposit was discovered in 2006 during a RAB drill program on a soil geochemical anomaly.

An initial NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate was reported on in the June 2009 Technical Report and subsequently updated in the April 2011, February 2012 and October 2012 Technical Reports. These resource estimates are presented in Section 6.8.

Diamond core and RC drilling was carried out in late-2013 at the North Kao deposit and this has been detailed in Section 10 of this report.

6.2 GOULAGOU DEPOSITS

The former Goulagou, Rounga and Youba permits in their entirety, plus portions of the remaining three permits were explored by Channel Resources Ltd., ("Channel") from 1994 to 2000, as part of a much larger 2,300 km^2 exploration permit under option from a local individual. The entire permit area was covered by regional soil geochemistry, SPOT satellite imagery, and airborne geophysical surveys. A number of artisanal sites; 14 on the former Goulagou permit, were subject to soil and rock geochemistry, limited trenching, and RC (Reverse Circulation) drilling. Encouraging results were obtained on several of these artisanal sites, and the Goulagou I and Goulagou II areas became the main focus of interest due to RAB drilling of soil geochemical anomalies. Placer Dome Inc. optioned the property from Channel in the late 1990's, and subsequently RC drilled the Goulagou I and Goulagou II gold deposits.

In 2000, the large Channel permit was allowed to lapse, and in 2002, the same local land owner reacquired the smaller, former Goulagou and Rounga permits to cover the main known artisanal sites.

These permits were optioned by St. Jude Resources Ltd., ("St. Jude") in 2002 and 2003, who drilled Goulagou I and Goulagou II. St. Jude was in turn acquired by Golden Star in 2005. Golden Star undertook several limited soil geochemistry and RAB drilling programs on a number of artisanal zones until the Option to Purchase agreement was signed with True Gold (Riverstone) in 2007. The purchase of these permits from Golden Star was completed in February of 2012.

Since 2007, True Gold has completed geological mapping and sampling, surface and airborne geophysics, surveying of historical boreholes and trenches, plus RAB, RC and diamond drilling concentrated in and around Goulagou I and Goulagou II.

In 2007, SRK Consulting UK Ltd., ("SRK") prepared a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate for the combined GGI and GGII Deposits for Golden Star (Arthur, 2007). In 2009, Wardrop Engineering Inc. ("Wardrop") updated this Resource Estimate. In 2011 the resources were again updated by Peatfield and Zbeetnoff and by P&E in February 2012 and October 2012. Results of these resource estimates are presented in Table 6.1.

6.3 RAMBO MAIN DEPOSIT

The Rambo and Nami deposits are located on the former Rambo permits. The former Rambo permit was acquired in 2003, partly on the basis of earlier work by Incanore Gold Mines Ltd., ("Incanore") including an RC drilling program conducted in 1997. This early drilling was oriented to test a north-south target; however the only gold intercepts were directly under the Rambo artisanal pit. In the late 1990's, the Incanore permit was allowed to lapse. The current permit was acquired in 2003 by two individuals and in turn by True Gold (Riverstone) in late 2003.

True Gold completed mapping, soil and rock geochemical sampling, and surface and airborne geophysics, and defined an east-west trending target. Subsequent RC drilling delineated the Rambo gold zone beneath the artisanal workings. True Gold has completed several subsequent RAB, RC and diamond drilling programs to define the current resource, as well as a recent rock sampling program and surveying of historical boreholes and trenches.

An initial NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate was completed by Gilles Arseneau for Wardrop and set out in a report titled, "Technical Report on the Karma Property", dated June 30, 2009 (the "June 2009 Technical Report") and subsequently updated in the April 2011, February 2012, October 2012 and December 2013 Technical Reports. These resource estimates are presented in Table 6.1 and Table 6.2.

6.4 NAMI DEPOSIT

In 2009, artisanal miners became very active on the former Rambo permit at a site referred to as "Namissiguima" or "Nami" for short, that lies approximately 4 km north-east of the Rambo zone. At the height of activity there were over 8,000 artisanal miners working at Nami. True Gold (Riverstone) began RC and diamond drilling the deposit in 2010 and has also undertaken recent rock sampling, as well as surveying of historical boreholes and trenches in the area.

P&E estimated resources for the Nami Deposit, which are reported on in the February 2012, October 2012 and December 2013 Technical Reports, and are presented in Table 6.2.

6.5 YOUBA PERMIT AREA

Bureau d'Etudes des Géosciences des Energies et de l'Environnement of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso ("BEGE") carried out geological mapping over two different targets areas (Rounga South and Saima) totalling 6.25 km^2 area within the Youba permit area during 2013 and produced litho-structural maps for both areas.

A Gradient Array IP/Resistivity electrical geophysical survey was carried out at Saima by SAGAX, with results indicating an excellent correlation between gold workings and a strong conductive anomaly extending north-easterly and following the main litho-structural trend.

6.6 ROUNGA PERMIT AREA

BEGE also completed geological mapping over three different target areas (Watinoma, Sobona, Pogro) totalling an 11.43 km^2 zone within the Rounga permit area in June 2013 and produced litho-structural maps for each of the three areas.

Ground magnetics, Pole-Dipole IP/Resistivity surveys were also undertaken over the Watinoma prospect within the Rounga permit by SAGAX in June 2013. Results indicate that the most prominent structure outlined by the magnetics is a mafic dike trending NE-SW, locally cut by E-W structures (faults) and best zones of gold mineralization previously intersected are closely spatially associated to this dyke and to a NE trending chargeable anomaly.

6.7 NORTH OF KARMA PROJECT

True Gold completed 449 vertical Rotary Airblast ("RAB") holes with an average depth of 30 m, for a total of 11,039 m over a 180 km^2 area north of the Karma Project. Locations were selected based on historical workings and anomalous geochemical sampling.

Follow up RC and diamond drilling was carried out at the Watinoma target 2013 to test an area of near surface gold mineralization. Diamond drilling intersected mineralization in six of nine holes.

TABLE 6.1
RESOURCE ESTIMATES 2007-2009

Deposit	Category	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Contained Au (oz)	Prepared By
2009 Rambo Deposit Resources at a 2.0 g/t Au Cut-Off					
Rambo	Inferred	245,000	5.82	46,000	Wardrop
2009 Kao Deposit Resources at a 0.3 g/t Au Cut-Off (oxide), 0.5 g/t Au (fresh rock)					
Kao	Indicated	14,700,000	0.79	373,500	Wardrop
	Inferred	3,600,000	0.54	62,500	Wardrop
2007 GGI & GGII Deposit Resources at a 0.71 g/t Au Cut-Off (oxide), 1.03 g/t Au (fresh rock)					
GGI & GGII	Indicated oxide	2,648,000	1.61	139,000	SRK
	Indicated trans/fresh	2,439,000	1.80	141,000	SRK
	Inferred oxide	1,226,000	0.98	38,500	SRK
	Inferred trans/fresh	4,423,000	1.61	229,000	SRK
2009 GGI & GGII Deposit Resources at a 0.3 g/t Au Cut-Off (oxide), 0.5 g/t Au (fresh rock)					
GGII	Indicated	6,600,000	1.80	382,000	Wardrop
	Inferred	1,400,000	1.07	48,000	Wardrop
GGI	Inferred	6,900,000	0.62	137,500	Wardrop

6.8 PREVIOUS RESOURCE ESTIMATES

From 2007 to late 2013 there were several NI 43-101 compliant Resource Estimates completed for various deposits on the Karma Project. The Resource Estimates for 2007 and 2009 are presented in Table 6.1. Table 6.2 presents the Resource Estimates from the April 2011, February 2012 and October 2012 Technical Reports.

TABLE 6.2
2011-2012 RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Deposit	Category	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Contained Au (oz)	Prepared By
2011 Rambo Deposit Resources at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off (oxide), 1.0 g/t Au (sulphide)					
Rambo	Indicated oxide	287,000	3.06	28,200	Peatfield & Zbeetnoff
	Indicated sulphide	424,000	3.02	41,200	
	Inferred oxide	145,000	1.06	4,920	
	Inferred sulphide	325,000	1.54	16,100	
2011 Kao Deposit Resources at a 0.25 g/t Au cut-off (oxide), 0.40 g/t Au (sulphide)					
Kao	Indicated oxide	9,060,000	0.75	219,400	Peatfield & Zbeetnoff
	Indicated sulphide	2,910,000	0.82	76,600	
	Inferred oxide	5,600,000	0.51	92,200	
	Inferred sulphide	10,100,000	0.80	262,000	
2011 GGII Deposit Resources at a 0.25 g/t Au cut-off (oxide), 0.4 g/t Au (sulphide)					
GGII	Indicated oxide	5,700,000	1.18	219,000	Peatfield & Zbeetnoff
	Indicated sulphide	4,390,000	1.41	200,000	
	Inferred oxide	2,580,000	0.69	57,300	
	Inferred sulphide	5,490,000	1.16	204,000	
2011 GGI Deposit Resources at a 0.25 g/t Au cut-off (oxide), 0.4 g/t Au (sulphide)					
GGI	Inferred oxide	7,900,000	0.59	150,000	Peatfield & Zbeetnoff
	Inferred sulphide	11,900,000	0.75	287,000	
February 2012 GGI Au Resources at 0.30 g/t cut-off (oxide), 0.35 g/t, (Transition), 0.40 g/t (sulphide)					
GGI	Indicated Oxide	4,345,079	0.682	95,274	P&E
	Indicated Transition	1,567,103	0.715	36,024	
	Indicated sulphide	6,494,450	0.833	173,931	
	Subtotal	12,406,632	0.765	305,229	
February 2012 GGI Au Resources at 0.30 g/t cut-off (oxide), 0.35 g/t (Transition), 0.40 g/t (sulphide)					
GGI	Inferred Oxide	1,822,145	0.711	41,653	P&E
	Inferred Transition	268,478	0.735	6,344	
	Inferred Sulphide	4,069,110	0.947	123,891	
	Subtotal	6,159,733	0.868	171,888	
February 2012 GGII Au Resources at 0.30 g/t cut-off (oxide), 0.35 g/t (Transition), 0.40 g/t (sulphide)					
GGII	Indicated Oxide	6,175,041	1.184	235,062	P&E
	Indicated Transition	1,759,506	1.499	84,797	
	Indicated Sulphide	7,715,536	1.459	361,919	
	Subtotal	15,650,083	1.355	681,778	
February 2012 GGII Au Resources at 0.30 g/t cut-off (oxide), 0.35 g/t (Transition), 0.40 g/t (sulphide)					
GGII	Inferred Oxide	486,873	0.558	8,735	P&E
	Inferred Transition	151,398	0.682	3,320	

TABLE 6.2
2011-2012 RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Deposit	Category	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Contained Au (oz)	Prepared By
	Inferred Sulphide	1,306,676	1.308	54,950	
	Subtotal	1,944,947	1.072	67,004	
February 2012 Kao Au Resources at 30 g/t cut-off (oxide), 0.35 g/t (Transition), 0.40 g/t (sulphide)					
Kao	Indicated Oxide	6,675,423	0.891	191,226	P&E
	Indicated Transition	1,739,849	1.016	56,832	
	Indicated Sulphide	7,839,096	1.030	259,593	
	Subtotal	16,254,368	0.971	507,651	
February 2012 Kao Au Resources at 0.30 g/t cut-off (oxide), 0.35 g/t (Transition), 0.40 g/t (sulphide)					
Kao	Inferred Oxide	2,503,639	0.801	64,475	P&E
	Inferred Transition	384,970	0.850	10,520	
	Inferred Sulphide	7,375,503	0.984	233,333	
	Subtotal	10,264,112	0.934	308,329	
February 2012 Nami Au Resources at 0.30 g/t cut-off (oxide), 0.35 g/t (Transition), 0.40 g/t (sulphide)					
Nami	Indicated Oxide	563,848	1.064	19,288	P&E
	Indicated Transition	715,888	0.908	20,899	
	Indicated Sulphide	995,465	1.043	33,381	
	Subtotal	2,275,201	1.006	73,568	
February 2012 Nami Au Resources at 0.30 g/t cut-off (oxide), 0.35 g/t (Transition), 0.40 g/t (sulphide)					
Nami	Inferred Oxide	103,256	0.965	3,204	P&E
	Transition	132,865	0.865	3,695	
	Sulphide	144,275	0.900	4,175	
	Subtotal	380,396	0.905	11,073	
February 2012 Rambo Au Resources at 0.30 g/t cut-off (oxide), 0.35 g/t (Transition), 0.40 g/t (sulphide)					
Rambo	Indicated Oxide	188,275	2.306	13,959	P&E
	Indicated Transition	244,970	2.997	23,604	
	Indicated Sulphide	321,964	2.732	28,280	
	Subtotal	755,209	2.712	65,843	
February 2012 Rambo Au Resources at 0.30 g/t cut-off (oxide), 0.35 g/t (Transition), 0.40 g/t (sulphide)					
Rambo	Inferred Oxide	95,421	1.520	4,663	P&E
	Transition	37,215	0.597	714	
	Sulphide	47,087	1.608	2,434	
	Subtotal	179,723	1.352	7,812	
October 2012 GGI Au Resources at 0.20 g/t cut-off (oxide), 0.22 g/t, (Transition), 0.50 g/t (sulphide)					
GGI	Indicated Oxide	6,651,000	0.620	132,500	P&E
	Indicated Transition	2,757,000	0.710	62,600	
	Indicated sulphide	5,739,000	1.070	197,100	
	Subtotal	15,147,000	0.810	392,200	
GGI	Inferred Oxide	1,518,000	0.790	38,400	P&E
	Inferred Transition	561,000	0.810	14,500	
	Inferred Sulphide	2,762,000	1.040	92,400	
	Subtotal	4,841,000	0.930	145,300	

TABLE 6.2
2011-2012 RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Deposit	Category	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Contained Au (oz)	Prepared By
October 2012 GGII Au Resources at 0.20 g/t cut-off (oxide), 0.22 g/t, (Transition), 0.50 g/t (sulphide)					
GGII	Indicated Oxide	6,403,000	1.160	237,900	P&E
	Indicated Transition	1,835,000	1.440	85,000	
	Indicated sulphide	4,744,000	1.670	255,500	
	Subtotal	12,982,000	1.390	578,400	
GGII	Inferred Oxide	709,000	0.740	17,000	P&E
	Inferred Transition	339,000	1.050	11,400	
	Inferred Sulphide	1,432,000	1.350	62,200	
	Subtotal	2,480,000	1.140	90,600	
October 2012 Kao Au Resources at 0.20 g/t cut-off (oxide), 0.22 g/t, (Transition), 0.50 g/t (sulphide)					
Kao	Indicated Oxide	9,552,000	0.870	268,300	P&E
	Indicated Transition	2,953,000	0.970	92,200	
	Indicated sulphide	4,744,000	1.670	255,500	
	Subtotal	24,248,000	1.050	820,400	
Kao	Inferred Oxide	2,355,000	0.600	45,100	P&E
	Inferred Transition	345,000	0.730	8,100	
	Inferred Sulphide	4,654,000	1.220	182,700	
	Subtotal	7,354,000	1.000	235,900	
October 2012 Nami Au Resources at 0.20 g/t cut-off (oxide), 0.22 g/t, (Transition), 0.22 g/t (sulphide)					
Nami	Indicated Oxide	656,000	0.960	20,200	P&E
	Indicated Transition	1,063,000	0.720	24,700	
	Indicated sulphide	1,561,000	0.820	40,900	
	Subtotal	3,280,000	0.810	85,800	
Nami	Inferred Oxide	127,000	0.850	3,500	P&E
	Inferred Transition	167,000	0.790	4,200	
	Inferred Sulphide	198,000	0.740	4,700	
	Subtotal	492,000	0.790	12,400	
October 2012 Rambo Au Resources at 0.20 g/t cut-off (oxide), 0.22 g/t, (Transition), 0.22 g/t (sulphide)					
Rambo	Indicated Oxide	200,000	2.190	14,100	P&E
	Indicated Transition	261,000	2.830	23,800	
	Indicated sulphide	357,000	2.460	28,300	
	Subtotal	818,000	2.510	66,200	
Rambo	Inferred Oxide	115,000	1.330	4,900	P&E
	Inferred Transition	51,000	0.530	900	
	Inferred Sulphide	43,000	1.520	2,100	
	Subtotal	209,000	1.170	7,900	

Table 6.3 October 2012 Total Au Resources					
Classifications	**Zone and Cut-off Au (g/t)**	**Zone**	**Tonnes**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (oz)**
Indicated	0.2	Oxide	23,462,000	0.890	672,900
	0.22	Transition	8,869,000	1.010	288,200
	0.22 & 0.50	Sulphide	24,145,000	1.260	981,700
Total			**56,476,000**	**1.070**	**1,942,800**
Inferred	0.2	Oxide	4,825,000	0.700	108,900
	0.22	Transition	1,463,000	0.830	39,200
	0.22 & 0.50	Sulphide	9,090,000	1.180	344,100
Total			**15,378,000**	**1.000**	**492,200**

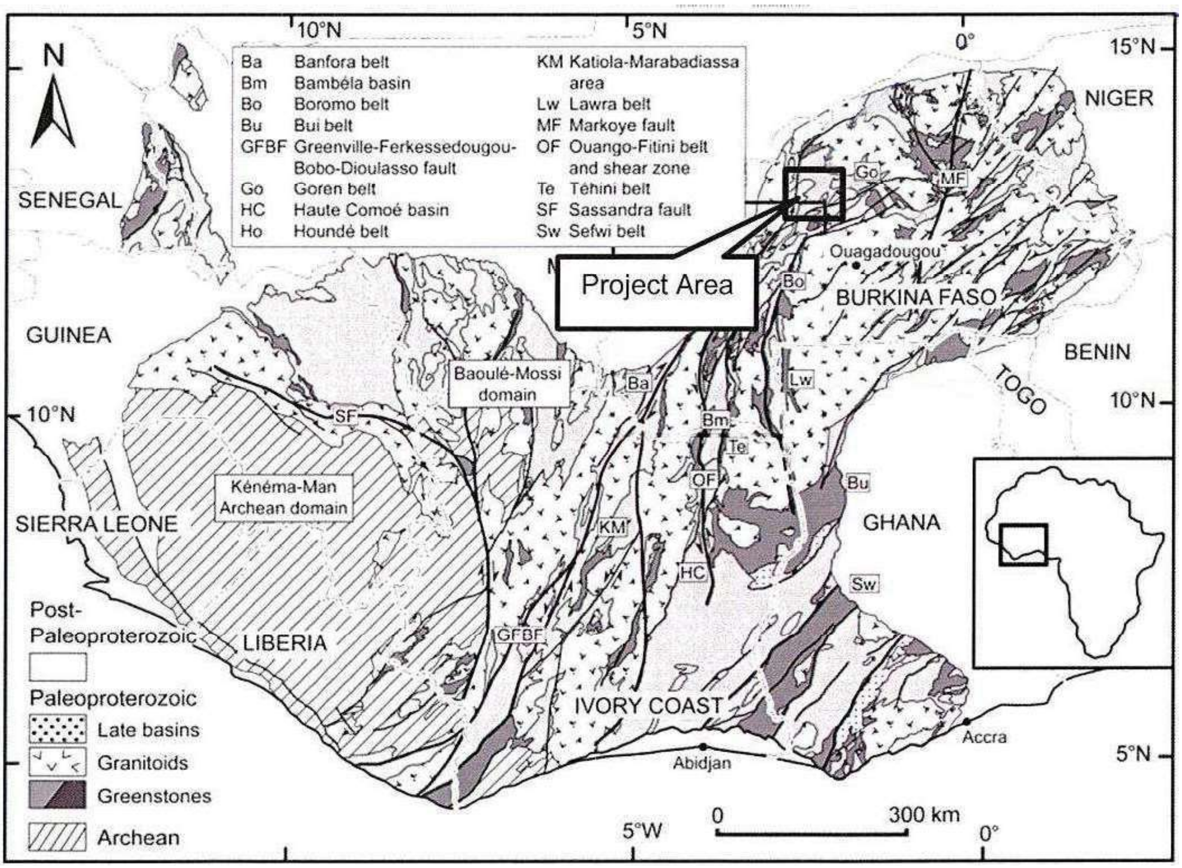
7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geology of West and Central Africa, described by Wright et al. (1985), consists of Precambrian shields of Archean (2.7 Ga) to Paleoproterozoic (2.2 to 2.0 Ga) age, Pan-African mobile zones of Neoproterozoic to lower Paleozoic age (600 to 450 Ma), and intracratonic sedimentary basins ranging from Proterozoic to Quaternary age.

The Precambrian geology of West Africa has resulted from the accretion of a series of successively younger orogenic belts to older cratonic areas. The Man Craton, the oldest cratonic nucleus, in Guinea and Sierra Leone, stabilized in the Archean at approximately 2.7 Ga and is a remnant of a much larger Craton that included the present day Guyana Craton of South America. The West African shield stabilized with the accretion of Paleoproterozic Birimian greenstone belts to the Man Craton at the end of the Eburnean orogenic event at about 2.1 Ga.

Figure 7.1 Precambrian Geology of West Africa, the West African Craton



Note: Modified from Milési et al., (2004). The West African Craton is composed of an Archean nucleus in the southwest bounded by series of Paleoproterozoic greenstone belts and granitoids.
Source: *True Gold Mining Inc.*

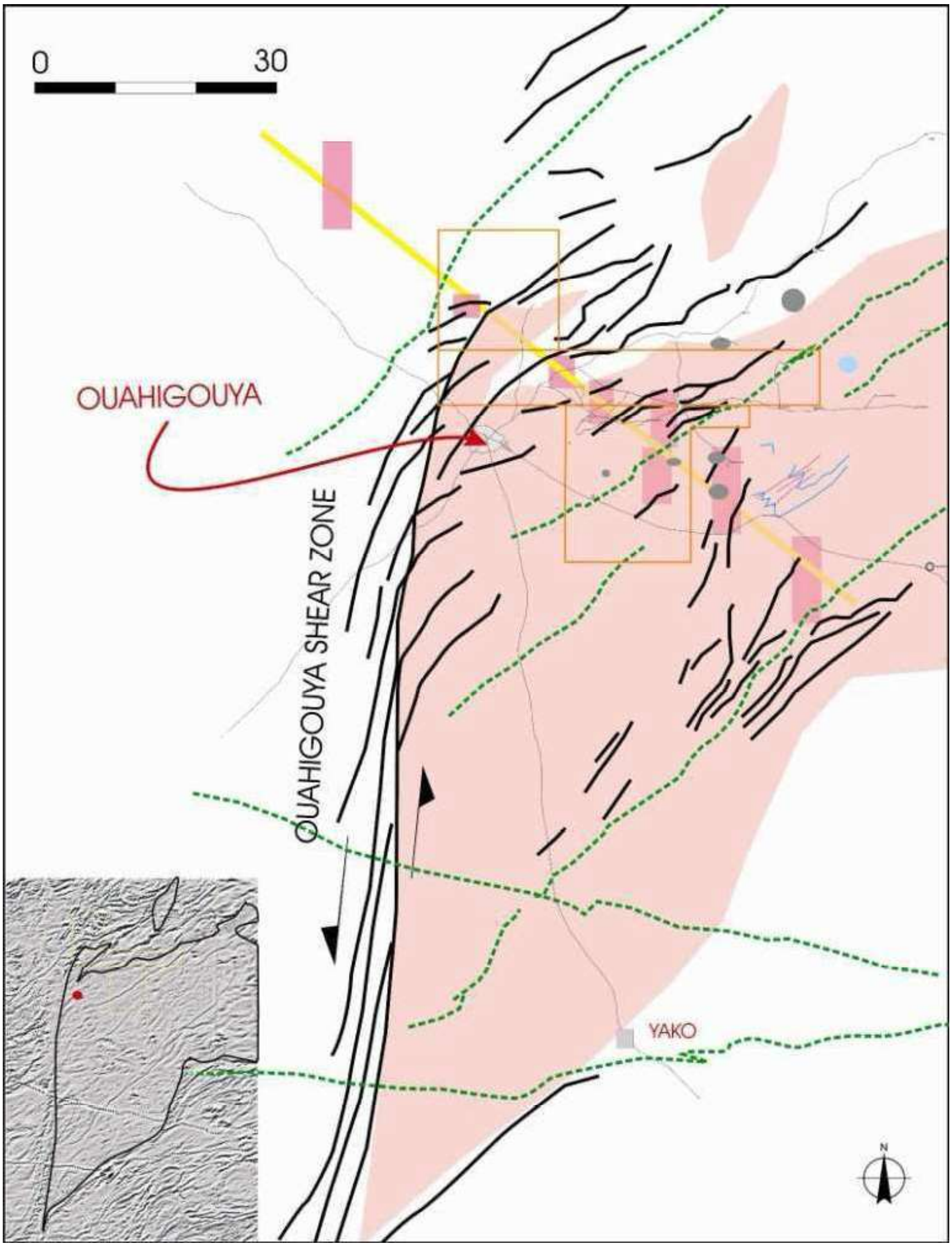
The Karma group permits are situated in the Paleoproterozoic Baolé-Mossi domain. In general terms, the Baolé-Mossi domain contains Birimian supracrustal rocks, which were probably developed upon a juvenile Paleoproterozoic crust (ca. 2.40-2.20 Ga) in an environment distal from Archean crust (Thivierge 2008). The Birimian terranes encompass a vast area of approximately 350,000 km^2 covering parts of Niger, Burkina Faso, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Guinea, Liberia and Sénégal. The Birimian greenstone belts are preserved as linear terranes that are a few tens of kilometers wide and hundreds of kilometers long. The Birimian rocks are generally metamorphosed to greenschist facies with areas of amphibolite facies associated with intrusive stocks, granitic plutons or migmatitic zones that separate the belts.

The majority of gold mineralization in Burkina Faso is hosted by the Birimian supracrustal rocks. In Burkina Faso, these belts consist of predominately northeast trending volcano-sedimentary sequences associated with flanking granitoid intrusive rocks and magmatic gneisses. The Birimian belts typically consist of basal, tholeiitic, mafic metavolcanic rocks, overlain by calc-alkaline metavolcanic and inter-layered detrital sediments and limestone (Baratoux et al. 2011).

During the D1 structural event of the 2.2 to 2.0 Ga Eburnean orogeny, the volcanic and meta-sedimentary rocks were subjected to crustal shortening associated with greenschist facies regional metamorphism, and locally amphibolite facies metamorphism resulting from contact metamorphism. An overlying sequence of coarse clastic sedimentary rocks known as the Tarkwaian Group is considered to have been deposited during the late D1 event (Baratoux et al. 2011).

Many of the significant gold deposits in the Birimian greenstone belts of Burkino Faso are related to major NNE trending shear zones that result from transcurrent deformation during Eburnean D2 structural events (Baratoux et al. 2011). Two major sinistral shear zones oriented NNE, namely the Tiébélé-Dori-Markoye shear zone to the E and the Houndé-Ouahigouya shear zone to the W extend through Burkina Faso. The Markoye fault system and splays is in the eastern part of the country and controls mineralization at a number of major deposits, noteably IAMGOLD Corporation’s Essakane Deposit and Orezone Gold Corporation’s Bombore Deposit. The western fault system and its splays are associated with True Gold’s Kama Property as well as producing and past-producing gold mines such SEMAFO’s Mana Deposit, Newmont’s recently acquired Poura Deposit, and Amara Mining’s Sega and Kalsaka Deposits.

Figure 7.2 Regional Geological Setting of Karma Project Area Showing the Location of the Major Granitoid Intrusion and Ouahigouya Shear Zone Relative to the Karma Permits



Note: *Lithologies and structural features extracted from compiled geology and geophysics. The batholith (pink) underlying the KPA extends from south of Yako to NE of Séguenéga. The Ouahigouya Shear Zone (OSZ) bounds the western margin of the batholith. Branching shears extend across the batholith to the east and the overall displacement of OSZ is interpreted to be sinistral. Branching shears may exhibit sinistral-reverse to reverse displacement.*

Source: *Hein (2008, unpublished report for True Gold)*

7.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

True Gold's Karma Project is located in the regionally east-west trending Goren greenstone belt. This belt is considered a segment of the larger Boromo-Goren greenstone belt (Hein 2010) and is one of the larger greenstone belts in central north Burkina Faso.

Substantial areas of the Karma Project are covered by lateritic units, dominantly gravels and cuirasse, which forms a highly indurated upper facies of the lateritic regolith. A number of lateritization events have resulted in weathering to depths of up to 120 m. The limited bedrock exposure has hampered the development of detailed geologic models for the region.

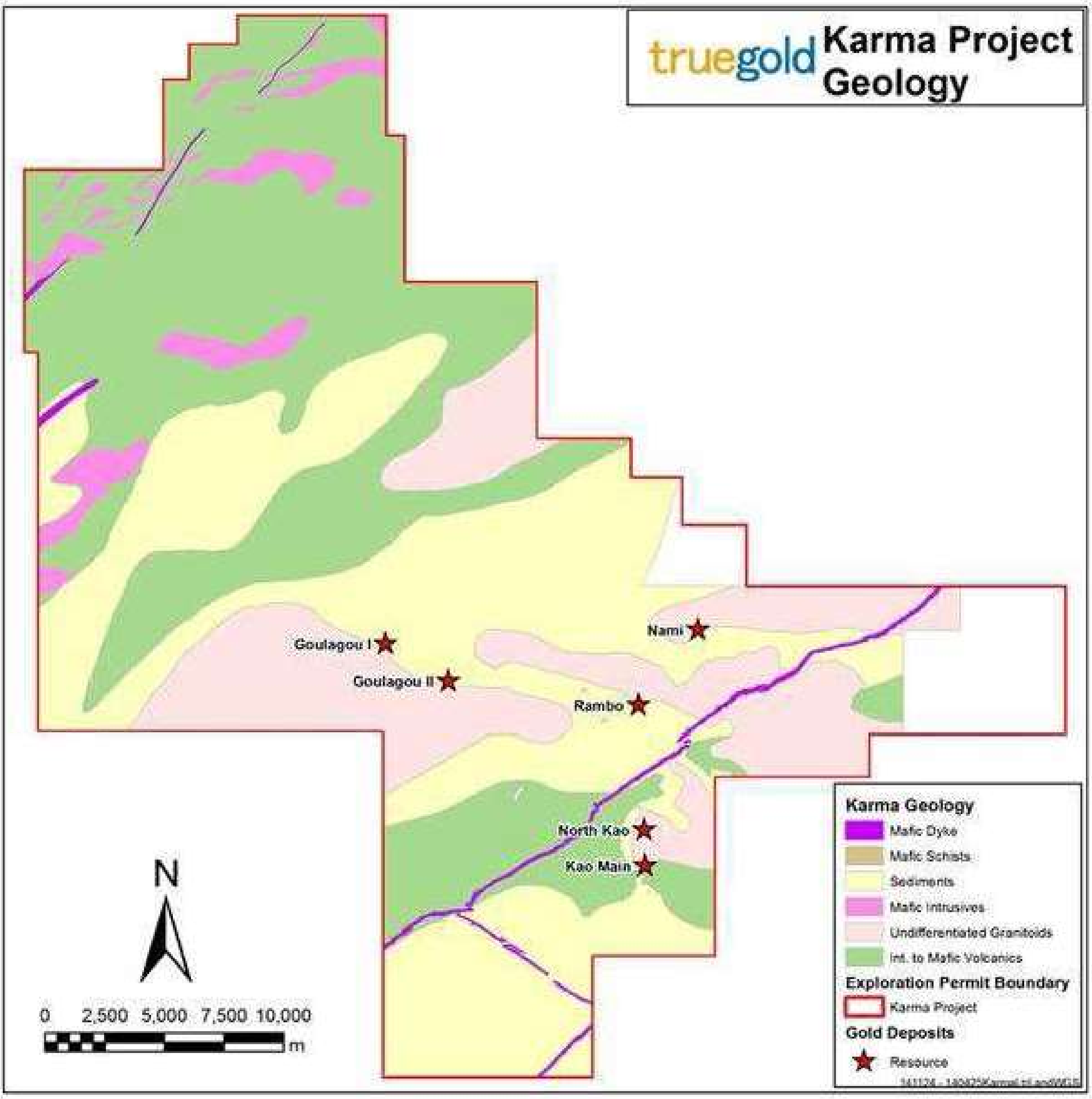
Hein (2008) reported on a geological investigation of the Karma Project area for Riverstone Resources Inc. In this report, Hein (2008) described the geology of the Karma Project as consisting of a folded sequence of greywacke, siltstone, shale and volcaniclastic rocks that are draped over an interpreted granodiorite-tonalite batholith at depth (Figure 7.2). The western margin of the batholith is defined by a broad north south linearment that is interpreted as a first-order, crustal scale, sinistral, shear zone named by Hein (2008) as the Ouahigouya Shear Zone (OSZ). The OSZ extends to the south into the Houndé Greenstone Belt and branches into a series of north-east trending sub-shears that cross the Karma Property.

The supracrustal sequences have been affected by at least three deformation events. The deformation D1 forms a weak NW trending foliation and massive "buck" quartz veins that are weakly prospective for gold mineralization. D2 corresponds to the main phase of the Eburnean orogeny at 2,130 to 1,980 Ma and resulted in the progressive development of NE trending shear zones, NE trending southerly plunging folds and a pervasive NE foliation. N to NNE trending dextral shear faults formed during D2 and are associated with stockwork quartz veins and significant gold mineralization. A late D3 deformation results in WNW trending dextral reverse shears and crenulation of earlier fabrics.

Hein (2008) considered that regional gold metallogenesis is tightly constrained to the Eburnean Orogeny between 2,130 and 1,980 Ma. The initial phase of the Eburnean between 2,130 and 2,105 Ma resulted in formation of a NE trending fold-thrust belt and was followed by development of regional shear zones with sinistral to sinistral reverse strike slip displacement and the major phase of gold deposition at 2,105-1,980 Ma.

The Birimian rocks of the Baolé-Mossi domain are unconformably overlain to the North near the Malian border by early clastic sequences of the Taoudéni basin, of Neoproterozoic to Ordovician age, and by coarse sandstones of the Terminal Continental series, of mid-Eocene to Pliocene age. A network of magnetic doleritic dykes oriented NE-SW and WNW-ESE to NW-SE cut the Paleoproterozoic rocks and the cover sequences of the Taoudéni basin. Locally dykes of the latter orientation cut dykes of the former with an apparent dextral sense of displacement. The age of the dykes is poorly constrained between the Mesoproterozoic and the Mesozoic (Thivierge 2008).

Figure 7.3 Geology of the Karma Project Area



Source: *True Gold (2014).*

7.3 DEPOSIT GEOLOGY

True Gold has defined six mineral deposits on the Karma Property. As estimated in this technical report, from largest to smallest on the basis of ounces of gold, these include the Kao, North Kao, Goulagou II (GGII), Goulagou I (GGI), Nami and Rambo Deposits. The following descriptions are summarized from Ewert et al. (2012) and True Gold documentation.

Kao Deposit - The Kao Deposit consists of a structurally-controlled, alteration and veining system, hosted within a relatively uniform, single-phase, granodiorite intrusive. True Gold reports that there are two principal sets of structures: (i) a dominant shallow east-dipping structure that extends the full length of the deposit in a north-south direction and is transected by

(ii) a steeper, northeast-dipping, set of structures that cross-cut the north-south structure. The bulk of the highest grades and thickest intercepts occur along the northeast-dipping structures, and in particular, at their intersections with the north-south structures. The structures are planar to tabular in form and can measure 35 metres in width. Additionally, the structures are moderately to intensely foliated, sericite-carbonate-silica altered and are host to multiple generations of quartz-carbonate-sericite-pyrite-arsenopyrite veining. Arsenopyrite and the presence of quartz veining generally correlate with higher gold grades.

Local laterite cover is typically less than three or four metres thick. Immediately north of the Deposit is an area of deep surficial sediments, which precludes the use of surface geochemistry. The Kao deposit is open along strike to the south, and down the shallow dip to the east.

North Kao Deposit - The North Kao deposit is predominantly intrusive-hosted and consists of a stacked sequence of structurally-controlled tabular bodies, defined by pervasive quartz-sericite-pyrite (QSP) alteration, breccia and locally distributed stockwork, shear and extension QSP veins. Gold is closely associated with each of these features, with the breccia and QSP veins carrying the highest grades. Sediment-hosted mineralization is more vein-dominated and localized at intrusive contacts, either with the main granodiorite intrusion, or related felsic dykes.

Mineralized zones are up to 86 metres thick and exhibit lateral continuity over 1.6 km along strike and more than 1.0 km down-dip. In comparison to the Kao deposit, the zones at North Kao tend to be slightly narrower and higher grade.

The weathering profile is extensive at the North Kao deposit, gradually deepening from approximately 60 to 120 metres from south to north.

Goulagou I and Goulagou II Deposits - The GGI Deposit has multiple, anastomosing and continuous lenses of mineralized rock over a currently defined strike length of 2,100 m. It consists of up to 10 separate sheets, ranging from 5 to 40 m thick, dipping near vertically. The deposit is open along strike and down dip below 200 m, the level of present drilling. The GGII Deposit is similar in nature, with a strike length of 2,400 m. There are 3 to 5 steeply dipping sheets, with widths ranging from 5 to 30 m. The deposit is open along strike and down dip. Higher grade shoots that plunge steeply are targets for deeper drilling. The central portion of the deposit is thickened in a "Z" fold configuration. It is currently not clear whether this feature is an actual fold, or an *en echelon* step-over in the shear system, but it forms the largest concentration of higher grades and thickness in the deposit.

The GGI and GGII deposits lie within steeply oriented shear zones of mixed clastic sedimentary rocks, generally argillic siltstone and argillite with local intercalations of graphitic and chloritic schist and small irregular intrusive units, generally diorite to granodiorite. Alteration minerals include silica, hematite, sericite, carbonate and pyrite-arsenopyrite.

Rambo Deposit - The Rambo Main Deposit is currently defined as a suite of relatively small mineralized lenses dominated by a steeply plunging mineralized shoot. The deposit has a length of approximately 450 m along the East-West strike and dips steeply south, with a down-dip length of 230 m, and a thickness of the mineralized zone ranging from about 2.5 to 25 m. The shoot is open to the east and down dip, and within it the mineralization exhibits good continuity. The mineralization is truncated by a late NNE-SSW trending fault. The fault, itself, contains local high grade intercepts, probably from pre-existing mineralization entrained within the fault breccia. Westward extensions beyond this fault have proven elusive but the full lateral extent of the Rambo Main deposit has yet to be delineated. Smaller Hanging wall and Footwall zones are present and account for approximately half the volume of the total modeled mineralization.

The Rambo Main deposit lies in a steeply oriented shear zone, near the contact of mixed volcano-sedimentary rocks and granitoid intrusive rocks. The mineralized body locally transgresses this contact. Alteration minerals include silica, hematite, sericite, carbonate and pyrite-arsenopyrite. The Rambo deposit contains distinct silicified breccia zones, in which the grade increases. Quartz veining and silicification are common within the zone of Au mineralization, and the zone is well defined, with relatively sharp boundaries. The upper 75 to 100 m of the deposit has been oxidized.

Nami Deposit – The Nami deposit is composed of three mineralized lenses with shallow dips of 20 to 25° toward the west-south-west. The strike length of the Nami deposit is about 550 m, with a down-plunge extension of 300 m. Mineralized zones exhibit good continuity of grade and range from about 2.5 to 30 m in thickness. The deposit is open to the west, north and south.

The Nami deposit is located entirely within a granodiorite intrusive, and is composed of three shallow-dipping (20° to 25°), stacked zones of mineralization. These zones are folded around a northeast-trending axis and strike north-south to east-west. The NE axis is also the locus of high grade gold structures, which appear to have been emplaced late in the deposit paragenesis. Mineralized zones at Nami are commonly silicified and brecciated, with variable hematite and carbonate alteration. The zone has not been fully delineated, and appears to have been truncated to the northwest by the younger northeast-trending structures. It remains open to the west, south and southwest. The upper 50 m has been oxidized.

In February 2011, SRK conducted a site visit to the Karma property with the specific mandate to review the oriented drill core at the Nami Deposit. SRK concluded that Au mineralization at the Nami deposit is associated with a shallow southwest-dipping D1b zone of brecciation and silicification. Further, gold mineralization is spatially located within the cross-cutting, southwest-striking D2 brittle-ductile shear zones and associated breccias. Three dimensional wireframe geometries were constructed to aid with drill targeting. Recent drilling shows that the Nami deposit continues to the north and is still considered open to the south.

7.4 MINERALIZATION

Gold mineralization on the Karma property is controlled by shear-related veining and alteration, developed in two dominant geological environments: sediment-hosted and intrusive-hosted. Compilation, analysis, and evaluation of the exploration database have resulted in True Gold's identification of the Kao, Golden Arch, and Rounga mineralization trends on the Karma property.

7.4.1 Kao Gold Trend

The Kao Gold Trend is defined by a NNE-trending structural corridor containing over 1.4 M ozs of Indicated and 2.1 M ozs of Inferred resource ounces (Kao, North Kao, Nami), along with numerous known relatively early stage gold exploration targets. This structural corridor is defined by a localized, property-scale deflection of an older, well-developed, NE-trending foliation that is axial planar to a district scale, overturned fold belt. The NE-trending district scale fold belt controls the underlying architecture of the entire Karma project. This fold orientation is particularly persistent in the northwestern Rounga Domain, and has been re-worked in both the Kao Trend and Golden Arch areas.

The Kao Gold Trend includes predominantly intrusive-hosted deposits, and mineralized areas closely associated with nearby intrusions. Intrusive-hosted mineralization is localized in relatively broad tabular zones marked by moderately developed breccias with intense quartz-sericite-pyrite (QSP) alteration (+/-arsenopyrite) and stockwork veining, within granodiorite. These zones typically occur in shallow-dipping packages of stacked parallel lenses, up to 80 metres in width and hundreds of metres in lateral extent. Sediment-hosted zones tend to be more localized within relatively narrow high strain zones containing central quartz veins with metre-scale widths.

While the overall trend is NE to NNE, individual deposits and showings tend to contain some combination of N-S and NW orientations. At Kao and North Kao, the principal controls follow N-S trending structures, which become upgraded along younger, cross-cutting WNW-trending deformation zones. At Nami, this relationship appears to be reversed, wherein the NW structural host appears to be deflected into a more northerly trending deformation zone. Sediment-hosted gold-bearing quartz veins at Anomalies B & C follow NW trending structural zones within the broader NNE trending deformation corridor. The obliquity of the mineralized trends to the broader NNE-trending deformation envelope is interpreted to reflect the exploitation of preferred orientations of dilation during deformation by a regional scale hydrothermal system.

7.4.2 Golden Arch

The Golden Arch is a WNW-trending arcuate structural corridor containing 1.2 M ozs of Indicated and 0.3 M ozs of Inferred resource ounces (GGI, GGII, Rambo), along with numerous targets at varying stages of development. The structural corridor is defined by a 2-3 km wide zone of intensely sheared metasediments (siltsone and shale), with sub-parallel dykes and anastomosing, lenticular zones of gold-bearing quartz veins. Mineralization consists of quartz-sericite-pyrite+/-arsenopyrite alteration on quartz veins closely associated subsidiary graphitic structures in fresh rock, but the oxidized portions of the deposits tend to be relatively carbon-poor.

The arcuate shape results from the corridor being wrapped around the northern periphery of a regional scale granitic batholith. The deformation history of this domain is complex, with polyphase deformation fabrics and folding being the typical characteristic of the host rocks. The known gold zones are typically developed at, or near the margins of large scale intrusions, but may also be localized within dioritic dykes over 100 metres wide that follow the principal deformation trend.

7.4.3 Rounga Domain

The Rounga Domain is a broad region straddling at least 3 regional NE-trending shear zones interpreted to be horsetail splays off the country-scale Ouahigouya Shear Zone (OHZ). Gold mineralization in this domain is distinct in its proliferation of high grade gold occurrences, comparable to those in the southern extensions of the OHZ in the Houndé Belt. The domain is underlain by a complex metavolcanic stratigraphy comprising a mixture of volcanic tuffs, flows, reworked agglomerates and polyphase dioritic dykes that have been variably sheared and folded depending on their proximity to one of the horsetail splay shear zones. Gold mineralization is found within NE-trending high strain zones, and is commonly localized in areas where these structures are perturbated at intersections with more easterly-trending structures and/or by dioritic dykes. The gold is typically localized in discrete structures within the high strain zones, but exhibits different character depending whether it is metavolcanic- or intrusive-hosted. Metavolcanic-hosted mineralization tends be localized in multiple sub-parallel structures hosting narrow quartz-sulphide (py+/-aspy?) veins with significantly wider sericite-pyrite alteration haloes. Intrusive-hosted mineralization tends to be developed over much wider intervals consisting of intensely altered breccia and stockwork veining.

There are no known Mineral Resources to date in this belt; however, one of the principal targets of the current program, Yabonsgo, has delineated sufficient dimensions and understanding of controls on mineralization to warrant future infill drilling, resource modelling and estimation.

7.4.4 Gold mineralization

Gold is strongly associated with silica-sericite-carbonate alteration and veining. Sulphide minerals associated with mineralization consist predominantly of pyrite and arsenopyrite. A petrographic report by KCA (2011b) also identified minor amounts of chalcopyrite and covellite along with traces of bornite, chalcocite and sphalerite; however, these are rarely seen in hand specimen. Gold grains are generally less than 35 microns in size, with a low (about 1.5 weight percent) silver content, but may be as large as 300 microns and contain up to 20% silver (e.g. Rambo). Visible gold is known from all deposits but is not common. Gangue minerals of interest include clay, feldspar, quartz, dolomite, and hematite and goethite in the oxide and transition material. There is some carbon, at least a portion of which is organic.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The West African Lower Proterozoic greenstone belts have produced a number of world-class gold deposits, such as the Obuasi mines of Anglo-Ashanti Corp. (Ghana) that have been in continuous production since 1897.

As summarized by Thivierge (2008), much of the gold mineralization in the Ouahigouya district is either hosted by metasedimentary rocks associated with granodioritic to dioritic plutonic rocks or by the plutonic rocks themselves. The gold mineralization is associated with the presence of disseminated Fe-sulphide phases (mainly pyrite and/or arsenopyrite), quartz veining and hematitic alteration to epidotitic alteration. The evolution of the Goulagou, Rambo and Kao deposits appears to commonly involve the participation of syn-orogenic granodioritic plutonic masses. The Kao and Nami deposits occur within a plutonic body, the Rambo deposit occupies a plutonic contact zone, and the Goulagou I and II deposits occur peripheral to known or suspected plutonic masses. Smaller plutonic masses and dykes (diorite, quartz diorite and/or granodiorite) are present in the meta-sedimentary rocks and within the margins of the plutonic masses, and may represent structurally-controlled dyke networks associated with the carapace of the plutonic bodies. The development of progressive and retrogressive metamorphic minerals may be in part related to orogenic plutonism.

Hein (2008) considered that regional gold metallogenesis on the Karma property is tightly constrained to the Eburnean Orogeny between 2,130 and 1,980 Ma and that the major phase of gold deposition occurs during the latter part of the Eburnean event between 2,105-1,980 Ma.

The Karma property deposits have characteristics of mesothermal, shear-hosted gold deposits associated with orogenic activity. Elements of stratigraphic control may result from mineralization/alteration being channelled along specific structural/lithological controls, such as competency contrasts between sedimentary and intrusive rocks, that have promoted porosity and fluid flow. The Karma deposits may be best described as structurally controlled, orogenic, hydrothermal deposits.

Robert et al.’s (2007) classification of orogenic gold deposits is restricted to deposits composed of quartz-carbonate veins and associated wall rock replacement, associated with compressional or transpressional geological structures such as reverse faults and folds. Orogenic deposits consist of variably complex arrays of quartz-carbonate veins that display significant vertical continuity, commonly in excess of 1 km, without any significant vertical zoning. The ores are enriched in Ag-As+/-W, with Au:Ag ratios >5. Other commonly enriched elements include B, Te, Bi, and Mo. The dominant sulphide mineral is pyrite at greenschist grade and pyrrhotite at amphibolite grade. Arsenopyrite is the dominant sulphide in many clastic-sediment-hosted ores at greenschist grade and loellingite ($FeAs_2$) is also present at amphibolite grade. Mineralized zones are surrounded by carbonate-sericite-pyrite alteration halos that are variably developed depending on host rock composition. At the regional scale a majority of deposits are spatially associated with regional shear zones and occur in greenschist-grade rocks, consistent with the overall brittle-ductile nature of their host structures.

Three main types of orogenic deposits are distinguished based on their host-rock environment and include greenstone, turbidite, and BIF-hosted deposits. Greenstone-hosted orogenic deposits are the most important of the clan and the best represented type among the >10 M oz deposits. The quartz-carbonate veins in these deposits typically combine laminated veins in moderately to steeply dipping reverse shear zones with arrays of shallow-dipping extensional veins in adjacent competent and lower strain rocks. The reverse character of the shear-zone hosted veins and shallow-dips of extensional veins attest to their formation during crustal shortening (Sibson et al., 1988; Robert and Poulsen 2001).

In greenstone belts the significant vein deposits are typically distributed along specific regional compressional to transpressional structures. By virtue of their association with regional structures, these camps are also located at the boundaries between contrasted lithologic or age domains within the belt. Along these structures, the deposits commonly cluster in specific camps, localized at bends or major splay intersections, and where deposits typically occur in associated higher-order structures (Robert et al., 2005). The larger camps and deposits are commonly spatially associated with conglomeratic sequences as exemplified by the Timiskaming polymict conglomerates in the Abitibi greenstone belt and the Tarkwaian quartz pebble conglomerates in the Birimian shield.

9.0 EXPLORATION

True Gold's exploration in the first half of 2014 included: 316 km of Induced Polarization (IP) surveying, 2,300 soil samples and geological mapping. The geological mapping focused on the northern Rounga domain of the Karma Project and was designed to provide a geological framework for the Watinoma-Soulou-Zom areas and assist in selecting drill targets. IP surveys included work at Nami (20 line-km), Anomalies B and C (40 line-km), Idriss (20 line km), Watinoma (55 line-km), Soulou (120 line-km), and Sobona (60.5 line-km). Soil sampling primarily focussed on the Soulou area.

This exploration program builds on the thematic framework developed by compilation, analysis and evaluation of True Gold's database of drilling, rock and soil sampling. The framework has divided the targets into the Kao, Golden Arch, and Rounga geological domains. As previously described, each of the domains exhibits a unique set of characteristics with key controls on mineralization. Each domain contains current or historical resources and additional targets.

9.1 KAO GOLD TREND TARGETS

Following on the success of the North Kao discovery, True Gold's 2014 program tested proximal extensions of the Nami deposit, as well as more distal gold occurrences within the Kao Gold Trend. At Nami, a recently completed 20 line-km IP survey has defined numerous chargeability and resistivity anomalies coincident with the existing intrusive-hosted resource and outlying geochemistry from soil, rock and RAB sampling. These anomalies were tested with 1,800 metres of RC drilling in 9 holes. These results indicated a central extension of the main zone trending northward from the Nami deposit. Additional core drilling targeted this structure in a follow up campaign in the fall of 2014.

At Anomaly B & C, a recently completed 40 line-km IP survey combined with current and historic RAB and RC drilling, plus soil and rock sampling has defined nine strong targets at Anomaly B, approximately 1 km NE of North Kao. Nine holes (1,800 metres of RC) tested extensions of known gold-bearing N-S and NW trending features defined by mapping and geophysics. This target area is also coincident with the eastern extension of the Golden Arch.

9.2 GOLDEN ARCH TARGETS

The strong continuity of the Golden Arch structure, mineralization style, and known gold occurrences within the trend identify it as a key target area within the project area. An 82 line-km IP survey completed in 2013 (see NI 43-101 dated Dec 17, 2013) along the trend has provided valuable insight into the internal architecture of the deformation corridor and highlighted key areas, including extensions to GGII, Rambo and other areas internal to the deformation corridor.

9.3 ROUNGA DOMAIN TARGETS

Due to the past focus on the Karma development area to the south, less attention has been paid to this area with higher grade occurrences. Investigations to date have been limited to rock and soil sampling, along with RAB drilling and local RC and core drill testing. True Gold has engaged an external mapping expert to assist with expanding the geological and structural setting of the known mineralized areas. Together with several broad swaths of soil and IP surveys, this information will be used to further refine our drill targets in key areas.

9.3.1 February 2014 Mapping and Prospecting

True Gold completed geological mapping and prospecting at the Property from February 3, 2014 to February 23, 2014. This work was completed over 11 grids, totalling an area of 228 km^2 and 143 composite grab samples and 295 channel samples from 28 channels were taken. Samples were submitted for analysis to ALS Chemex Laboratory in Ouagadougou for gold analysis.

Quality control samples included in the sample batches, consisted of blanks, standards, and field duplicate samples. Quality control samples were inserted at regular intervals within the sampling stream.

A summary of the sampling performed by area is given in Table 9.1.

TABLE 9.1
SUMMARY OF SAMPLING AT THE PROPERTY CARRIED OUT BY TRUE GOLD

Area	Prospect Name	No. Channels	Channel Length (m)	No. Samples		No. Controls
				Channel	Grab	
Kao	500 m south Kao deposit	3	55	35	2	4
North Kao	Konvoudiyiri	0	0	0	4	0
	Kao Anomaly B	0	0	0	2	1
	Kao Anomaly C	0	0	0	7	0
	Kao East Grid	1	18	9	0	2
	Kononga Grid	0	0	0	2	0
South Kao	Kao Mossi	0	0	0	1	0
	Rambi Mossi	0	0	0	2	0
West Nami	Rambo-Goulagou Trend	3	55	29	13	3
Bogoya	Bogoya Bingo/Rikou/Kanebe	2	135	70	12	8
	Goro-Yabonsgo-Naou	4	73	54	5	5
Youba	Rambouli Grid	4	39	20	9	2
Rounga	Watigue-Watinoma Grid	8	171	72	46	12
	Sobona	0	0	0	2	1
	Dinguiri	3	11	6	16	2
	Zom	0	0	0	18	2
Total		**28**	**557**	**295**	**141**	**42**

Significant results were returned for all prospect areas except in the area 500 m south of the Kao deposit, the Kao East Grid, Kao Mossi and Rambi Mossi. Fifty (50) grab samples out of the total of 143 collected, returned gold values greater than 100 ppb Au, with 24 samples grading higher than 500 ppb Au and four samples grading greater than 5000 ppb Au.

Highlights from the channel sampling included 14 samples with gold values greater than 100 ppb Au, and four samples grading higher than 500 ppb Au.

The most encouraging results were received for the Watinoma-Watigue, Sobona-Zom and Dinguiri targets of the Rounga permit, with 33 samples returning anomalous gold values, including a high result of 46.6 g/t Au. Sampling at the Rambouli target of the Youba permit also achieved encouraging results, with 14 samples returning anomalous gold values, including a high of 4.18 g/t Au. Positive results were also received at Kao Anomaly C, with six samples returning anomalous results up to 3.31 g/t Au.

10.0 DRILLING

Drilling at the Karma Project up to 2012 has been summarized in Section 6.

10.1 2013 DRILLING

Drilling by True Gold in late 2013 has included further drilling at North Kao, after earlier drilling outlined a 1,300 m by 600 m area of gold mineralization immediately north of the Kao deposit. In addition to drilling at North Kao, the Company carried out exploration drilling at the new Yabonsgo and Rounga prospects.

True Gold completed a total of 101 diamond drill holes and reverse circulation (RC) holes at the North Kao deposit and the Yabonsgo and Rounga prospects.

The breakdown of the late-2013 drilling by permit and target is presented in **Error! Reference ource not found.**.

Table 10.1 Late 2013 Drill Holes by Permit/Target				
Target	**# RAB Holes**	**#RC Holes**	**#DD Holes**	**Total Metres**
Rambo West		6	46	6,345
Bongui/Nami E		8		1,051
North Kao		116	37	22,770
Watinoma		9	13	3,390
Tougou Reg.	50			2,063
Goulagou Condemnation		6		603
Rambo Eng.		4	19	3,690
Nami Eng.		2	7	743
Kao Eng.		8	14	2,048
Goulagou Eng.		6	22	2,458
Yabonsgo			5	869
Rounga			4	608
Total	**50**	**165**	**167**	**46,638**

Falcon Drilling Ltd., performed all core drilling at the Property and exploration-drilling companies, Hall Core Drilling, Boart Longyear and Major Drilling Burkina Faso S.A. completed the RC drilling.

Predetermined collar locations were surveyed utilizing a handheld GPS. Surface elevations were determined by using a satellite digital elevation model (DEM). Certain DEM elevations are not included in the drill hole data as they are outside the area that has DEM data available. Drill holes that fall within the areas that do not have DEM coverage, were assigned collar elevations estimated from either hand held GPS or proximity to known survey elevations.

Down hole survey readings, measuring azimuth and inclination, were taken at regular intervals (5 m and 25 m) depending on survey type, using a gyroscopic or magnetic (reflex) down hole survey instrument.

Core recovery was typically between 80% and 100% for all deposits.

10.1.1 Late 2013 drilling North Kao Deposit

Drilling updates for the North Kao deposit included in this report consist of 37 HQ-sized diamond drill holes (KAO-DD-13-198A to KAO-DD-13-233), as well as 55 RC drill holes (KAO-13-RC-451 to KAO-13-RC-499) totalling 13,824 m.

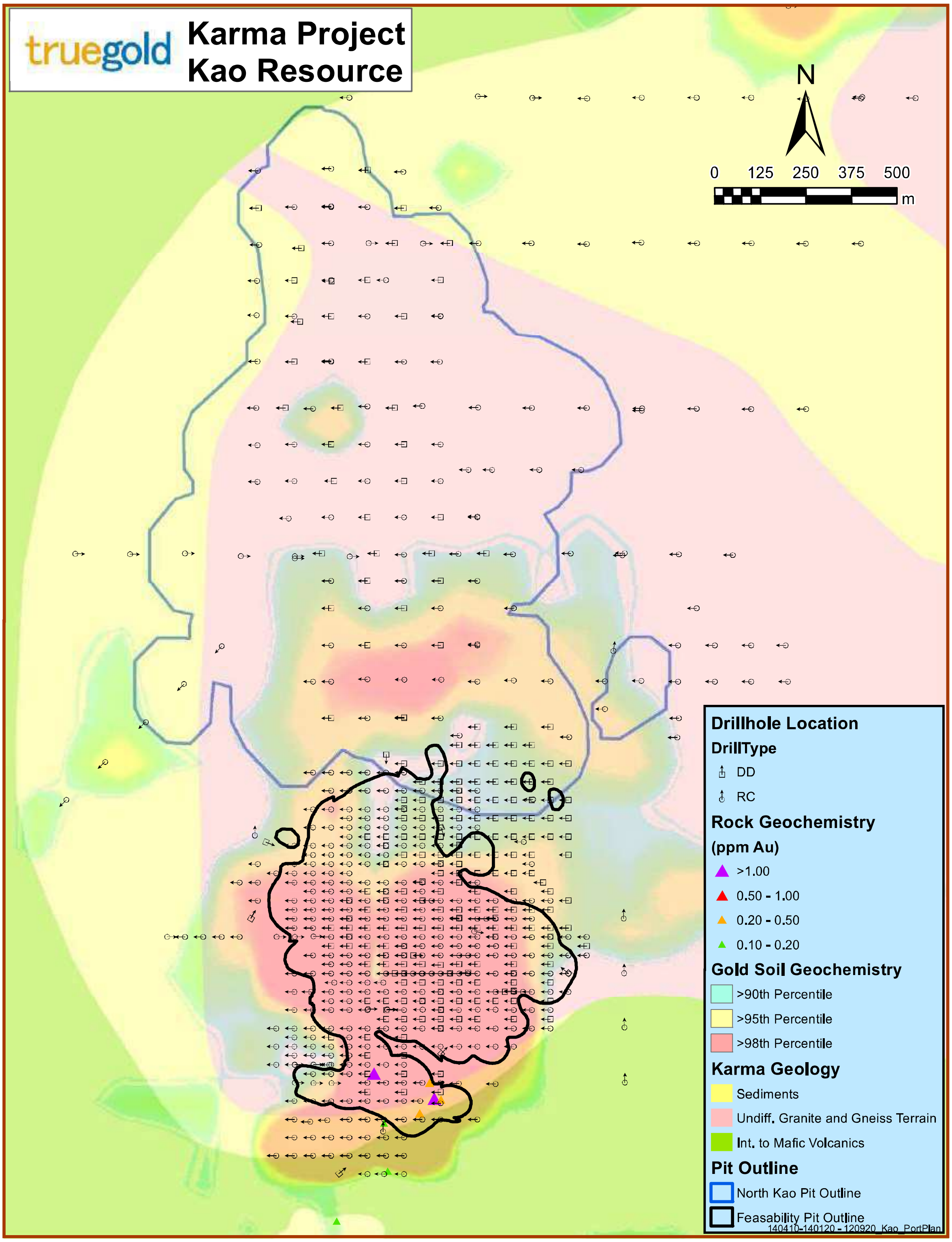
It should be noted that diamond drill holes (KAO-DD-13-198A to KAO-13-DD-226) and 106 RC holes (KAO-RC-13-456 to KAO-RC-13-487) were mentioned in the January 2014 Feasibility Study Technical Report, however assay results were not reported for these holes at that time and have therefore been detailed in the current report.

All 92 holes at Kao were drilled at an azimuth of 090, 225 or 270 degrees, with dips of -60 or -90 degrees, and to an average depth of 150 m. True widths are estimated to be 70 to 90% of the intersected widths (True Gold news release, dated November 4, 2013).

Drilling to date has expanded the known gold mineralization at North Kao to an area of 1,600 m by 600 m and encountered shallow, east-dipping, intrusive-hosted gold mineralization consistent with the Kao deposit (True Gold news release, January 21, 2014).

Figure 10.1 displays the drilling at North Kao in plan view and Table 10.2 lists some of the highlights from the Company's drilling at the North Kao deposit.

Figure 10.1 Late 2013 Drilling at North Kao



Source: *True Gold Mining Inc., 2014*

Table 10.2 Significant Mineralized Intercepts for late 2013 North Kao Drilling				
Hole #	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
KAO-13-RC-451	NSV			
KAO-13-RC-452	72.00	84.00	12.00	0.36
KAO-13-RC-453	56.00	60.00	4.00	0.32
KAO-13-RC-453B	150.00	156.00	6.00	0.31
and	162.00	168.00	6.00	0.41
and	168.00	174.00	6.00	0.65
KAO-13-RC-454	128.00	130.00	2.00	1.25
and	136.00	142.00	6.00	0.42
KAO-13-RC-455	66.00	142.00	76.00	0.46
incl.	120.00	142.00	22.00	0.82
incl.	136.00	142.00	6.00	1.30
KAO-13-RC-456	64.00	68.00	4.00	0.43
and	94.00	98.00	4.00	0.47
KAO-13-RC-457	30.00	32.00	2.00	0.67
and	116.00	118.00	2.00	0.45
and	124.00	128.00	4.00	0.46
KAO-13-RC-458	70.00	74.00	4.00	0.64
and	144.00	146.00	2.00	0.58
KAO-13-RC-459	14.00	20.00	6.00	0.25
and	46.00	52.00	6.00	0.28
and	98.00	100.00	2.00	1.30
and	142.00	148.00	6.00	0.60
KAO-13-RC-460A	40.00	64.00	24.00	1.46
and	40.00	42.00	2.00	8.48
and	52.00	58.00	6.00	1.96
and	58.00	64.00	6.00	0.37
KAO-13-RC-460B	36.00	66.00	30.00	0.33
KAO-13-RC-461	52.00	56.00	4.00	0.33
and	102.00	104.00	2.00	1.00
and	124.00	166.00	42.00	0.92
incl.	138.00	140.00	2.00	2.11
and incl.	162.00	166.00	4.00	2.68
KAO-13-RC-462	16.00	18.00	2.00	0.56
and	102.00	110.00	8.00	0.47
and	140.00	146.00	6.00	0.39
KAO-13-RC-463	22.00	26.00	4.00	0.59
and	74.00	84.00	10.00	1.53
and	94.00	98.00	4.00	1.34
and	104.00	106.00	2.00	0.75
and	114.00	120.00	6.00	3.06
and	124.00	126.00	2.00	0.55
KAO-13-RC-464	12.00	14.00	2.00	0.67
and	114.00	122.00	8.00	1.03

Table 10.2 Significant Mineralized Intercepts for late 2013 North Kao Drilling				
Hole #	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
and	146.00	150.00	4.00	0.88
KAO-13-RC-465	148.00	164.00	16.00	0.51
and	170.00	176.00	6.00	1.17
KAO-13-RC-466	98.00	102.00	4.00	0.39
and	106.00	116.00	10.00	0.62
and	120.00	124.00	4.00	2.96
and	150.00	152.00	2.00	0.86
KAO-13-RC-467	18.00	20.00	2.00	1.08
and	48.00	60.00	12.00	0.39
KAO-13-RC-468	30.00	40.00	10.00	1.20
and	52.00	54.00	2.00	0.54
and	62.00	68.00	6.00	0.85
and	112.00	130.00	18.00	2.32
incl.	122.00	124.00	2.00	13.60
KAO-13-RC-469	36.00	38.00	2.00	0.78
and	80.00	84.00	4.00	0.32
and	90.00	94.00	4.00	0.51
and	100.00	104.00	4.00	2.18
and	108.00	110.00	2.00	1.40
and	124.00	138.00	14.00	0.66
KAO-13-RC-470	102.00	132.00	30.00	2.24
incl.	116.00	122.00	6.00	7.60
incl.	118.00	120.00	2.00	18.35
KAO-13-RC-471A	NSV			
KAO-13-RC-471B	94.00	96.00	2.00	0.58
and	120.00	126.00	6.00	1.04
and	134.00	150.00	16.00	0.76
and	154.00	160.00	6.00	1.23
KAO-13-RC-472	74.00	80.00	6.00	0.59
and	96.00	102.00	6.00	1.32
and	140.00	142.00	2.00	0.89
KAO-13-RC-473	102.00	106.00	4.00	0.83
and	124.00	168.00	44.00	1.23
and	124.00	132.00	8.00	2.03
and	132.00	168.00	36.00	1.05
KAO-13-RC-474A	48.00	54.00	6.00	0.73
and	88.00	90.00	2.00	2.63
KAO-13-RC-474B	8.00	12.00	4.00	2.91
and	44.00	46.00	2.00	0.91
and	52.00	54.00	2.00	1.26
and	86.00	94.00	8.00	1.72
and	94.00	104.00	10.00	0.32
and	134.00	136.00	2.00	1.96

Table 10.2 Significant Mineralized Intercepts for late 2013 North Kao Drilling				
Hole #	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
KAO-13-RC-475	26.00	28.00	2.00	0.70
and	34.00	36.00	2.00	0.56
and	74.00	76.00	2.00	0.53
and	144.00	148.00	4.00	1.06
KAO-13-RC-476A	26.00	28.00	2.00	1.42
and	78.00	80.00	2.00	1.39
and	88.00	90.00	2.00	1.26
KAO-13-RC-476B	22.00	28.00	6.00	0.80
and	62.00	64.00	2.00	1.22
and	68.00	70.00	2.00	0.86
and	76.00	80.00	4.00	1.45
and	114.00	120.00	6.00	0.84
and	148.00	150.00	2.00	0.81
KAO-13-RC-477	42.00	44.00	2.00	1.20
and	58.00	60.00	2.00	0.71
and	72.00	76.00	4.00	0.34
KAO-13-RC-478	18.00	26.00	8.00	0.94
and	30.00	44.00	14.00	2.57
and	136.00	140.00	4.00	1.43
KAO-13-RC-479	8.00	12.00	4.00	0.31
and	114.00	116.00	2.00	0.58
and	166.00	168.00	2.00	1.12
KAO-13-RC-480	12.00	94.00	82.00	0.96
incl.	36.00	54.00	18.00	1.67
and incl.	42.00	50.00	8.00	2.54
and	64.00	72.00	8.00	1.82
and	72.00	80.00	8.00	1.03
and	88.00	94.00	6.00	1.59
and	122.00	136.00	14.00	1.43
incl.	124.00	130.00	6.00	2.15
KAO-13-RC-481	38.00	42.00	4.00	3.15
and	42.00	56.00	14.00	0.33
and	64.00	70.00	6.00	0.68
and	80.00	86.00	6.00	0.57
KAO-13-RC-482	38.00	42.00	4.00	0.85
and	60.00	86.00	26.00	2.39
incl.	60.00	72.00	12.00	4.14
and	86.00	106.00	20.00	0.27
KAO-13-RC-483A	14.00	18.00	4.00	0.51
and	24.00	28.00	4.00	1.44
and	44.00	50.00	6.00	0.75
and	68.00	78.00	10.00	0.70
KAO-13-RC-483B	14.00	18.00	4.00	0.99

TABLE 10.2 SIGNIFICANT MINERALIZED INTERCEPTS FOR LATE 2013 NORTH KAO DRILLING				
Hole #	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
and	42.00	44.00	2.00	1.64
KAO-13-RC-484	64.00	70.00	6.00	1.26
and	96.00	102.00	6.00	0.32
and	112.00	123.00	11.00	1.28
KAO-13-RC-485	20.00	22.00	2.00	0.67
and	26.00	28.00	2.00	1.07
and	118.00	120.00	2.00	0.58
and	138.00	146.00	8.00	1.97
KAO-13-RC-486	NSV			
KAO-13-RC-487	4.00	10.00	6.00	0.33
and	14.00	18.00	4.00	1.35
and	24.00	32.00	8.00	0.74
and	44.00	56.00	12.00	0.48
and	64.00	66.00	2.00	1.69
KAO-13-RC-488	NSV			
KAO-13-RC-489	46.00	48.00	2.00	0.63
and	56.00	62.00	6.00	0.32
and	70.00	76.00	6.00	0.61
and	88.00	92.00	4.00	0.44
and	104.00	134.00	30.00	3.02
incl.	118.00	126.00	8.00	8.52
KAO-13-RC-490	NSV			
KAO-13-RC-491	NSV			
KAO-13-RC-492	16.00	18.00	2.00	0.66
and	90.00	92.00	2.00	1.21
and	108.00	110.00	2.00	20.60
and	126.00	128.00	2.00	2.13
and	140.00	142.00	2.00	1.40
and	148.00	160.00	12.00	2.81
incl.	152.00	156.00	4.00	6.01
KAO-13-RC-493	NSV			
KAO-13-RC-494	NSV			
KAO-13-RC-495	NSV			
KAO-13-RC-496	56.00	58.00	2.00	0.69
and	128.00	144.00	16.00	0.32
KAO-13-RC-497	124.00	128.00	4.00	1.05
KAO-13-RC-498	44.00	46.00	2.00	0.94
and	134.00	136.00	2.00	2.22
KAO-13-RC-499	18.00	24.00	6.00	0.50
and	48.00	74.00	26.00	0.46
and	100.00	102.00	2.00	1.24
and	110.00	112.00	2.00	0.76
and	142.00	152.00	10.00	1.56

Table 10.2 Significant Mineralized Intercepts for late 2013 North Kao Drilling				
Hole #	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
KAO-DD-13-198A	63.50	65.50	2.00	0.35
KAO-DD-13-198B	53.50	56.50	3.00	0.36
and	103.00	104.00	1.00	1.12
and	121.66	138.00	16.34	0.67
incl.	121.66	125.50	3.84	1.79
and	125.50	129.50	4.00	0.33
and	132.50	135.64	3.14	0.55
and	141.04	142.00	0.96	0.87
KAO-DD-13-199	29.50	31.00	1.50	0.88
and	38.50	40.00	1.50	0.91
and	139.20	155.70	16.50	1.21
incl.	146.70	152.70	6.00	2.10
KAO-DD-13-200	68.00	69.50	1.50	1.75
and	130.50	132.00	1.50	0.93
KAO-DD-13-201	1.50	3.00	1.50	2.52
and	29.50	31.50	2.00	2.67
and	52.54	53.54	1.00	0.50
and	66.35	68.35	2.00	0.78
and	72.35	73.12	0.77	1.30
and	128.50	152.50	24.00	0.85
incl.	139.00	143.50	4.50	2.09
KAO-DD-13-202	148.00	157.00	9.00	2.67
KAO-DD-13-203	100.00	110.35	10.35	1.25
and	118.50	119.94	1.44	0.59
and	136.50	145.50	9.00	0.99
KAO-DD-13-204	43.00	44.50	1.50	0.57
and	90.50	167.00	76.50	1.35
incl.	113.00	116.00	3.00	2.58
and incl.	127.90	128.90	1.00	5.28
and incl.	133.00	167.00	34.00	2.12
incl.	134.85	143.50	8.65	4.30
and incl.	148.00	157.00	9.00	2.35
and	170.30	171.35	1.05	0.74
KAO-DD-13-205	94.80	95.70	0.90	0.90
and	100.00	101.50	1.50	2.14
and	107.00	108.50	1.50	0.57
and	113.70	114.50	0.80	0.71
and	129.50	130.35	0.85	0.53
KAO-DD-13-206	26.00	27.50	1.50	0.60
and	36.50	38.00	1.50	0.71
and	42.50	47.00	4.50	0.58
and	51.50	52.50	1.00	0.95
and	113.56	118.10	4.54	1.87

Table 10.2 Significant Mineralized Intercepts for late 2013 North Kao Drilling				
Hole #	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
KAO-DD-13-207	1.50	3.00	1.50	0.78
and	65.00	80.00	15.00	0.54
and	84.00	85.50	1.50	0.92
and	96.00	103.50	7.50	0.71
and	103.00	109.50	6.50	0.33
and	127.60	130.14	2.54	3.27
and	139.00	140.50	1.50	1.65
and	146.00	147.50	1.50	1.02
KAO-DD-13-208	61.20	68.50	7.30	0.43
and	115.00	125.50	10.50	0.45
and	144.50	156.50	12.00	1.19
KAO-DD-13-209	67.00	72.43	5.43	0.81
and	82.50	88.50	6.00	1.21
and	94.50	96.06	1.56	0.52
and	108.00	112.50	4.50	0.55
and	136.30	139.50	3.20	1.02
KAO-DD-13-210	91.91	106.00	14.09	0.54
and	126.93	132.35	5.42	1.01
and	147.06	158.50	11.44	1.30
and	158.50	162.32	3.82	0.48
KAO-DD-13-211	26.50	28.00	1.50	0.89
and	53.50	56.50	3.00	1.37
and	60.85	62.00	1.15	0.52
and	67.28	70.28	3.00	0.63
and	99.57	163.10	63.53	1.31
incl.	99.57	108.50	8.93	2.06
and incl.	125.00	163.10	38.10	1.56
incl.	147.50	163.10	15.60	2.09
KAO-DD-13-212	38.50	52.20	13.70	1.02
incl.	44.50	49.00	4.50	2.30
and	70.00	76.00	6.00	0.66
and	112.70	115.50	2.80	0.44
and	144.00	150.00	6.00	0.88
and	150.00	156.00	6.00	0.28
and	156.00	162.00	6.00	1.97
and	174.50	184.50	10.00	1.84
incl.	176.00	179.00	3.00	3.54
KAO-DD-13-213	56.50	58.00	1.50	0.80
and	88.00	108.28	20.28	0.52
and	115.40	118.14	2.74	0.69
and	121.00	138.50	17.50	1.12
and	144.50	155.00	10.50	2.08
incl.	149.00	153.50	4.50	4.05

Table 10.2 Significant Mineralized Intercepts for late 2013 North Kao Drilling				
Hole #	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
incl.	150.50	152.00	1.50	9.77
KAO-DD-13-214	28.00	31.00	3.00	0.38
and	97.25	99.50	2.25	0.59
and	111.00	133.40	22.40	1.36
incl.	111.00	120.00	9.00	1.66
and incl.	126.00	133.40	7.40	1.77
and	133.40	143.06	9.66	0.36
and	154.76	168.00	13.24	1.71
incl.	154.76	160.76	6.00	1.88
and incl.	160.76	165.26	4.50	0.35
and incl.	165.26	168.00	2.74	3.55
KAO-DD-13-215	35.58	43.00	7.42	1.81
incl.	35.58	40.00	4.42	2.67
and	49.00	50.50	1.50	1.36
and	53.50	55.45	1.95	0.65
and	58.24	59.88	1.64	1.00
and	88.00	89.70	1.70	0.73
and	101.20	103.20	2.00	0.81
and	130.65	138.70	8.05	0.54
KAO-DD-13-216	27.00	28.50	1.50	0.85
and	34.50	40.50	6.00	0.35
and	58.65	60.00	1.35	2.16
and	74.15	79.80	5.65	0.92
and	82.90	84.04	1.14	1.00
and	89.00	90.20	1.20	1.84
and	96.10	99.10	3.00	0.96
and	153.00	156.00	3.00	1.23
and	163.60	166.60	3.00	0.41
KAO-DD-13-217	62.61	79.00	16.39	1.64
and	88.45	91.00	2.55	3.52
and	91.00	97.00	6.00	0.97
and	97.00	101.34	4.34	0.46
and	113.00	115.70	2.70	1.19
and incl.	124.50	126.00	1.50	1.37
KAO-DD-13-218	7.00	23.50	16.50	0.47
and	23.50	38.50	15.00	0.25
and	44.50	48.75	4.25	2.17
and	48.75	53.00	4.25	0.33
and	75.50	76.52	1.02	2.52
and	84.00	84.51	0.51	1.30
and	97.03	99.00	1.97	0.42
and	108.50	113.80	5.30	1.22
and	113.80	119.50	5.70	0.42

Table 10.2 Significant Mineralized Intercepts for late 2013 North Kao Drilling				
Hole #	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
and	124.00	129.02	5.02	0.47
and	137.48	142.90	5.42	0.48
and	148.00	149.50	1.50	1.65
KAO-DD-13-219	115.00	118.00	3.00	0.54
and	139.50	144.00	4.50	0.26
and	144.00	147.00	3.00	1.75
and	147.00	151.00	4.00	0.35
KAO-DD-13-220	133.00	134.55	1.55	0.51
and	140.70	141.50	0.80	2.83
KAO-DD-13-221	3.00	10.00	7.00	0.38
and	46.00	50.00	4.00	0.47
and	54.50	57.50	3.00	0.61
and	77.50	79.00	1.50	0.89
and	85.00	118.95	33.95	1.62
incl.	85.00	86.50	1.50	1.25
and incl.	94.20	99.50	5.30	1.55
and incl.	110.50	118.95	8.45	4.13
KAO-DD-13-222	14.50	17.00	2.50	0.74
and	37.60	43.00	5.40	0.90
and	68.50	72.30	3.80	0.62
and	90.00	93.00	3.00	0.66
and	100.50	102.00	1.50	1.10
and	108.52	116.50	7.98	1.13
and	125.47	127.00	1.53	0.71
and	143.10	198.00	54.90	1.55
incl.	143.10	150.50	7.40	2.28
and incl.	163.50	183.84	20.34	2.18
KAO-DD-13-223	10.00	14.50	4.50	0.31
and	25.00	71.50	46.50	1.40
incl.	25.00	30.65	5.65	3.40
incl.	26.50	28.00	1.50	11.05
and	35.70	38.50	2.80	2.21
and	62.60	71.50	8.90	3.38
and	147.50	150.30	2.80	0.81
KAO-DD-13-224	108.05	108.65	0.60	1.62
and	112.16	118.00	5.84	0.60
and	122.50	130.65	8.15	2.43
and	152.00	153.50	1.50	1.94
and	156.50	158.00	1.50	0.68
KAO-DD-13-225	35.98	38.50	2.52	2.01
and	71.50	74.24	2.74	0.71
KAO-DD-13-226	22.00	23.50	1.50	0.67
and	57.47	60.44	2.97	1.76

Table 10.2 Significant Mineralized Intercepts for late 2013 North Kao Drilling				
Hole #	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
and	70.13	71.56	1.43	0.93
KAO-DD-13-227	14.00	24.50	10.50	0.37
KAO-DD-13-228	5.00	8.47	3.47	2.43
and	24.50	30.50	6.00	0.91
and	36.50	84.90	48.40	1.04
incl.	57.50	62.00	4.50	2.94
and incl.	68.00	72.50	4.50	2.26
and incl.	78.50	83.00	4.50	1.66
and	147.50	150.50	3.00	1.07
KAO-DD-13-229	NSV			
KAO-DD-13-230	16.00	25.00	9.00	1.11
KAO-DD-13-231	NSV			
KAO-DD-13-232	NSV			
KAO-DD-13-233	8.00	98.00	90.00	1.50
incl.	39.50	72.00	32.50	3.08
and incl.	49.00	59.00	10.00	3.88
and incl.	64.00	71.00	7.00	4.94
and incl.	93.50	98.00	4.50	1.73
and	114.50	116.00	1.50	0.99
and	131.00	146.00	15.00	1.56

Notes:

(1) Drill holes commencing with KAO-DD denote diamond drill holes and drill holes commencing with KAO-13-RC denote reverse circulation (RC) drill holes.

(2) True widths are estimated to be 70% to 90% of the intersected widths.

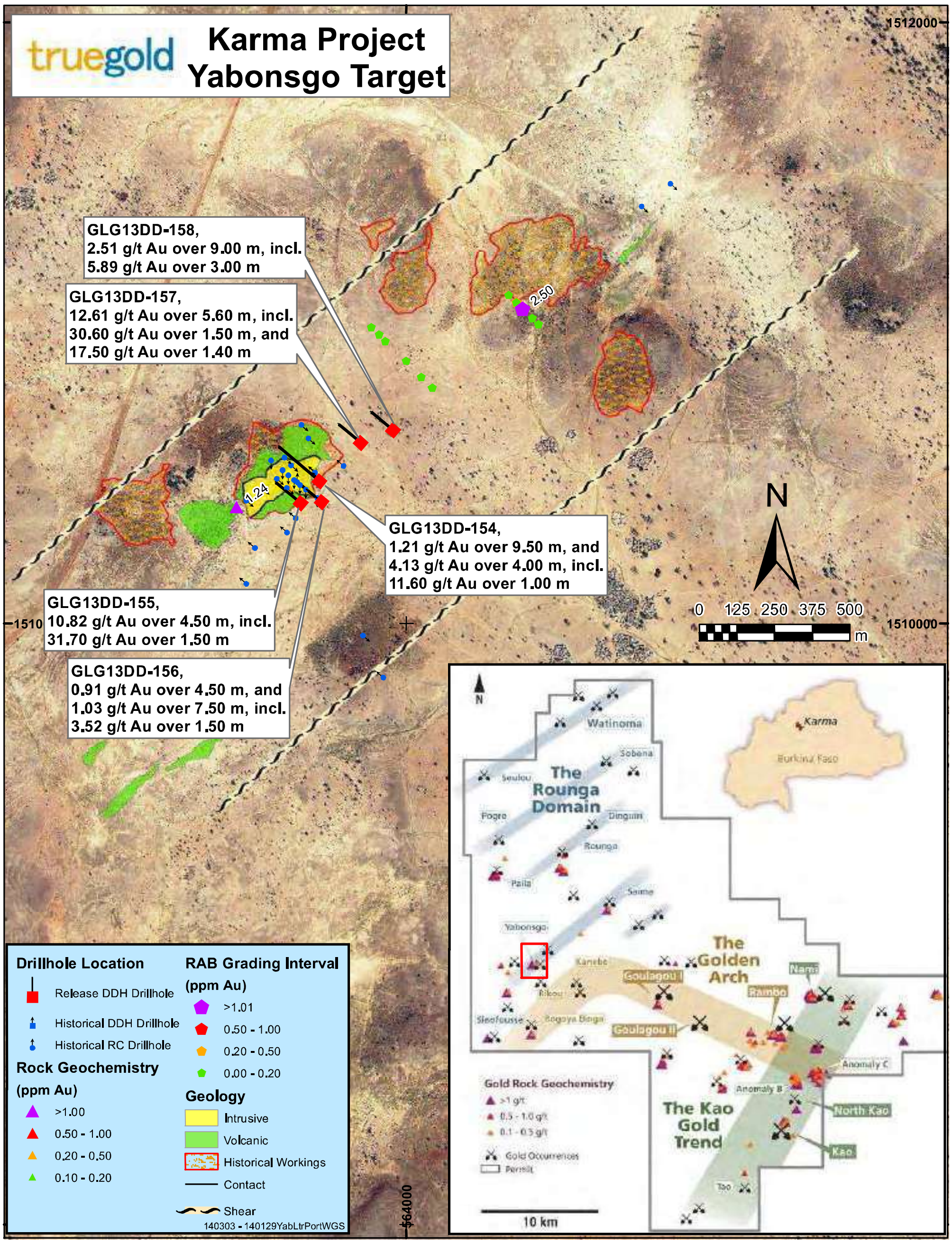
10.1.2 Late 2013 drilling Yabonsgo Prospect

In late 2013, True Gold undertook a short five-hole, 869.4 m diamond drill program at the new Yabonsgo prospect (GLG-DD-13-154 to GLG-DD-13-158). All five holes intersected significant gold mineralization. Three of the five holes were drilled in areas of historic workings and holes GLG-DD-13-157 and GLG-DD-13-158 stepped out 200 m and 300 m along strike. Both step-out holes intersected high-grade gold mineralization (True Gold News Release dated March 4, 2014).

All holes were HQ-sized and were drilled at an azimuth of 310 degrees, dip of -45 or -60 degrees, with a maximum depth of 250.1 m.

Figure 10.2 shows the drilling undertaken at the Yabonsgo prospect and Table 10.3 lists some of the highlights from True Gold's exploration drilling at Yabonsgo.

Figure 10.2 Late 2013 Drilling at Yabonsgo



Source: *True Gold Mining Inc., 2014*

TABLE 10.3
SIGNIFICANT MINERALIZED INTERCEPTS FOR LATE 2013 DRILLING FOR YABONSGO PROSPECT

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
GLG-DD-13-154	24.00	27.00	3.00	0.50
and	34.00	35.00	1.00	0.66
and	83.00	86.00	3.00	0.58
and	112.00	121.50	9.50	1.21
incl.	116.00	117.50	1.50	4.20
and incl.	120.16	121.50	1.34	2.71
and	135.75	144.50	8.75	0.88
incl.	141.50	144.50	3.00	2.12
and	158.00	159.00	1.00	0.67
and	163.50	172.92	9.42	0.26
and	175.97	184.40	8.43	0.53
and	187.50	189.00	1.50	4.88
and	223.00	224.56	1.56	0.60
and	233.50	237.50	4.00	4.13
incl.	233.50	234.50	1.00	11.60
GLG-DD-13-155	100.00	104.50	4.50	10.82
incl.	100.00	101.50	1.50	31.70
and	115.00	118.00	3.00	0.49
and	122.50	127.50	5.00	2.76
incl.	124.00	126.30	2.30	5.32
and	135.68	138.68	3.00	0.30
and	147.86	148.78	0.92	2.06
GLG-DD-13-156	85.50	87.00	1.50	0.82
and	91.50	96.00	4.50	0.91
and	114.00	117.00	3.00	0.48
and	120.00	127.50	7.50	1.03
incl.	126.00	127.50	1.50	3.52
GLG-DD-13-157	27.50	32.08	4.58	0.46
and	53.00	58.60	5.60	12.61
incl.	53.00	54.50	1.50	30.60
and incl.	57.20	58.60	1.40	17.50
GLG-DD-13-158	53.00	54.50	1.50	1.08
and	65.00	66.50	1.50	2.51
and	83.00	92.00	9.00	2.51
incl.	83.00	86.00	3.00	5.89
incl.	84.50	86.00	1.50	10.50

Notes:
(1) Drill holes commencing with GLD-DD denote diamond drill holes.
(2) True widths are estimated to be 70% to 100% of the intersected widths.

10.1.3 Late 2013 Drilling at Rounga Prospect

A short four-hole, 608.3 m drill program was also undertaken at the Rounga prospect (RNG-DD-13-010 to RNG-DD-13-013). All four holes intersected significant oxide gold mineralization Holes were HQ-sized and were drilled at an azimuth of 270 degrees, dip of –50 or -60- degrees, with a maximum depth of 154 m.

Figure 10.3 illustrates the exploration drilling completed at the Rounga prospect and Table 10.4 lists some of the highlights from True Gold's exploration drilling at Rounga.

Figure 10.3 Late 2013 Drilling at Rounga

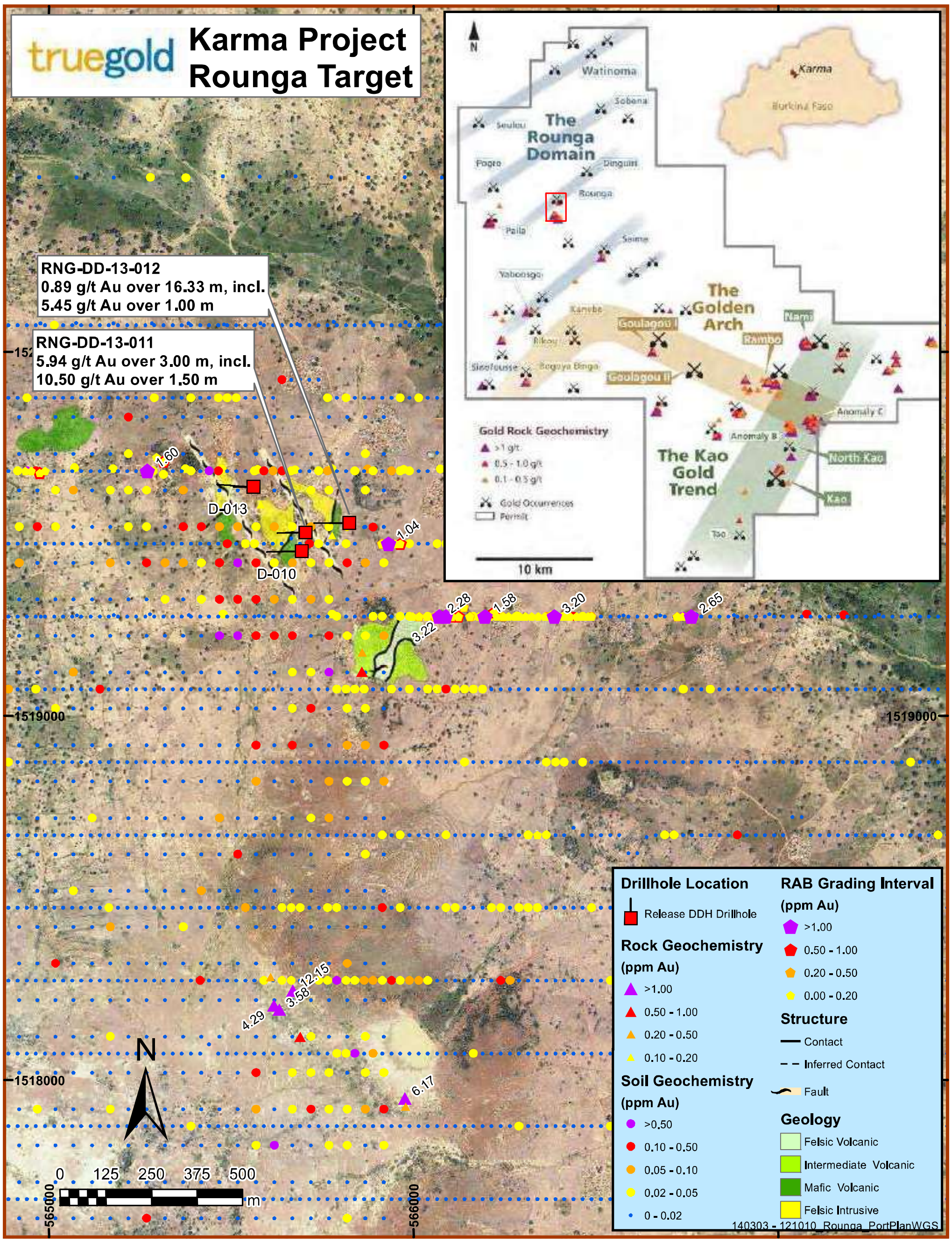


Table 10.4 Significant Mineralized Intercepts for Late 2013 Drilling at Rounga Prospect				
Hole #	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
RNG-DD-13-010	40.50	43.82	3.32	0.96
RNG-DD-13-011	52.50	55.50	3.00	5.94
incl.	52.50	54.00	1.50	10.50
and	66.00	67.50	1.50	0.55
and	83.36	85.24	1.88	1.56
and	108.00	109.50	1.50	0.56
and	112.50	114.00	1.50	3.53
and	117.00	126.00	9.00	0.65
RNG-DD-13-012	58.50	61.50	3.00	3.20
and	119.00	123.50	4.50	0.62
and	130.50	146.83	16.33	0.89
incl.	145.00	146.00	1.00	5.45
and	152.50	153.65	1.15	0.76
RNG-DD-13-013	36.00	37.50	1.50	2.65
and	114.50	116.00	1.50	0.71
and	149.50	152.68	3.18	0.47

Notes:
(1) Drill holes commencing with RNG-DD denote diamond drill holes.
(2) True widths are estimated to be 70% to 100% of the intersected widths.

10.2 2014 DRILLING

A summary of the 2014 drilling by domain and target is provided in Table 10.5. Significant results in the three mineralization domains are presented in Table 10.6 through 10.9. These results have been provided by True Gold and have not been independently validated.

Table 10.5 Summary of 2014 Drilling by Domain and Target						
Domain	**Target**	**Number of holes**		**Number of metres**		
		DD	**RC**	**DD**	**RC**	**Total**
Kao Trend	Anomaly B		6		919	919
	Nami	13	20	1,990	2,812	4,802
Golden Arch	Rambo West	14		2,388		2,388
Rounga	Soulou	14		2,129		2,129
	Watigue	5		762		762
	Watinoma	10		1,490		1,490
	Yabonsgo	12		1,843		1,843
	Zom	3		379		379
	Totals	**71**	**26**	**10,981**	**3,731**	**14,712**

10.2.1 2014 Drilling on the Kao Trend

Results from the 2014 drilling on the Kao Trend are provided in Table 10.6.

TABLE 10.6
KAO TREND 2014 DRILL HIGHLIGHTS*

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Au (g/t)	L x W**
Anomaly B	KAO14RC-500	144.00	154.00	10.00	0.47	4.7
	KAO14RC-501	30.00	40.00	10.00	0.30	3.0
	KAO14RC-501	44.00	50.00	6.00	4.03	24.2
	including	48.00	50.00	2.00	11.50	23.0
	KAO14RC-503	2.00	4.00	2.00	1.26	2.5
	KAO14RC-503	136.00	138.00	2.00	1.27	2.5
Nami Extension	RMB14DD-128	10.00	11.50	1.50	3.01	4.5
	RMB14DD-130	26.50	28.00	1.50	3.86	5.8
	RMB14DD-130	88.50	114.00	25.50	1.43	36.4
	including	89.50	92.50	3.00	6.98	20.9
	and including	103.08	107.10	4.02	2.12	8.5
	RMB14DD-131	148.50	162.50	14.00	0.33	4.6
	RMB14DD-131	167.50	178.50	11.00	0.54	5.9
	RMB14DD-132	153.50	167.00	13.50	0.68	9.2
	RMB14DD-139	118.40	121.40	3.00	1.06	3.2
	RMB14RC-107	40.00	52.00	12.00	0.99	11.9
	RMB14RC-115	64.00	70.00	6.00	41.86	251.2
	RMB14RC-121	104.00	106.00	2.00	2.18	4.4
	RMB14RC-122	76.00	78.00	2.00	1.24	2.5

**Composites were generated using the following criteria: (i) weighted average grade of entire interval is maintained above 0.2 g/t in both directions, up and down the hole, and (ii) maximum continuous internal waste is 3.0 m, or less.*

***Criteria for inclusion in this highlights table: (i) Interval >10m and grade >0.2 g/t, or (ii) grade*thickness (LxW)>9g/t*m, or (iii) grade >1.0 g/t*

10.2.2 2014 Drilling on the Golden Arch trend

Results from the 2014 drilling on the Golden Arch Trend are provided in Table 10.7.

TABLE 10.7 GOLDEN ARCH 2014 DRILL HIGHLIGHTS*						
Prospect	**Hole ID**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Intercept (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**L x W**
Rambo West	RMB14DD-115	73.50	77.20	3.70	0.94	3.49
	Including	76.00	77.20	1.20	1.86	2.23
	RMB14DD-116	144.50	146.00	1.50	1.30	2.00
	RMB14DD-117	34.50	48.00	13.50	0.44	6.00
	Including	37.50	39.00	1.50	2.53	3.80
	RMB14DD-117	54.50	55.50	1.00	1.32	1.30
	RMB14DD-117	127.50	138.00	10.50	3.66	38.46
	Including	127.50	135.50	8.00	4.72	37.74
	RMB14DD-118	91.50	97.50	6.00	0.69	4.14
	Including	93.00	94.50	1.50	1.52	2.28
	RMB14DD-120	78.15	91.00	12.85	0.42	5.37
	Including	78.15	79.50	1.35	1.08	1.46
	And Including	84.00	85.50	1.50	1.22	1.83
	RMB14DD-123	146.50	148.00	1.50	1.21	1.80
	RMB14DD-126	1.50	15.00	13.50	0.53	7.14
	RMB14DD-126	11.50	13.50	2.00	1.49	2.98

**Composites were generated using the following criteria: (i) weighted average grade of entire interval is maintained above 0.2 g/t in both directions, up and down the hole, and (ii) maximum continuous internal waste is 3.0 m, or less.*

***Criteria for inclusion in this highlights table: (i) Interval >10m and grade >0.2 g/t, or (ii) grade*thickness (LxW)>9g/t*m, or (iii) grade >1.0 g/t*

10.2.3 2014 Drilling on the Rounga Domain

Results from the 2014 drilling on the Rounga Domain are provided in Table 10.8.

TABLE 10.8 ROUNGA DOMAIN 2014 DRILL HIGHLIGHTS*						
Prospect	**Hole ID**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Intercept (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**L x W**
Watinoma-Watigue	RNG14DD-014	1.50	10.50	9.00	1.14	10.3
	RNG14DD-014	16.50	21.30	4.80	2.27	10.9
	RNG14DD-014	42.15	77.00	34.85	0.71	24.6
	including	42.15	46.91	4.76	2.76	13.1
	RNG14DD-015	37.50	43.50	6.00	1.44	8.6
	RNG14DD-016	142.13	145.00	2.87	1.85	5.3
	RNG14DD-017	0.00	4.50	4.50	4.39	19.7
	RNG14DD-018	79.40	82.40	3.00	1.81	5.4
	RNG14DD-024	21.44	22.50	1.06	1.30	1.4
Soulou	RNG14DD-032	27.50	34.60	7.10	6.59	46.8
	RNG14DD-033	131.50	140.50	9.00	1.68	15.1
	RNG14DD-040	94.50	105.50	11.00	0.83	9.1
	including	102.50	105.50	3.00	2.51	7.5

Table 10.8 Rounga Domain 2014 Drill Highlights*						
Prospect	**Hole ID**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Intercept (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**L x W**
Zom	RNG14DD-043	34.50	37.50	3.00	1.41	4.2
	RNG14DD-043	84.50	99.50	15.00	0.39	5.8

**Composites were generated using the following criteria: (i) weighted average grade of entire interval is maintained above 0.2 g/t in both directions, up and down the hole, and (ii) maximum continuous internal waste is 3.0 m, or less.*

***Criteria for inclusion in this highlights table: (i) Interval >10m and grade >0.2 g/t, or (ii) grade*thickness (LxW)>9g/t*m, or (iii) grade >1.0 g/t*

10.2.4 2014 Drilling on the Yabonsgo target

Results from the 2014 drilling on the Yabonsgo Domain are provided in Table 10.9.

Table 10.9 Yabonsgo 2014 Drill Highlights*						
Prospect	**Hole ID**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Intercept (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**L x W**
Yabonsgo	GLG14DD-159	118.00	128.50	10.50	5.78	60.6
	including	121.00	125.50	4.50	13.28	59.8
	GLG14DD-162	30.52	31.62	1.10	4.27	4.7
	GLG14DD-162	123.00	133.00	10.00	1.73	17.3
	including	124.50	129.00	4.50	3.23	14.5
	GLG14DD-162	138.00	148.50	10.50	0.37	3.8
	GLG14DD-163	13.75	24.00	10.25	0.93	9.5
	including	13.75	15.74	1.99	3.73	7.4
	GLG14DD-163	117.95	128.16	10.21	0.56	5.7
	GLG14DD-163	136.20	148.68	12.48	0.73	9.1
	including	138.00	139.50	1.50	2.14	3.2
	and including	144.00	145.50	1.50	1.41	2.1
	GLG14DD-164	121.20	149.00	27.80	0.59	16.5
	including	135.50	140.00	4.50	2.09	9.4
	GLG14DD-165	6.00	7.50	1.50	3.28	4.9
	GLG14DD-167	114.20	115.70	1.50	3.02	4.5
	GLG14DD-168	16.50	18.00	1.50	1.04	1.6
	GLG14DD-170	66.00	67.40	1.40	7.44	10.4

**Composites were generated using the following criteria: (i) weighted average grade of entire interval is maintained above 0.2 g/t in both directions, up and down the hole, and (ii) maximum continuous internal waste is 3.0 m, or less.*

***Criteria for inclusion in this highlights table: (i) Interval >10m and grade >0.2 g/t, or (ii) grade*thickness (LxW)>9g/t*m, or (iii) grade >1.0 g/t.*

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The following procedures have largely been taken from P&E's October 2012 technical report on the Karma Project.

Sampling on the Karma Project involves either RC chips or diamond drill core. The following sections detail the Company's drilling procedures, which were implemented in 2009 and continued throughout the latest round of drilling in 2014.

For the RC drilling, the drilling was and continues to be dominantly dry, although some holes do reach the water table. Samples are collected at the drill stem, using a four-tiered riffle splitter, directly into numbered sample bags for shipment to the laboratory. A small representative sample of coarser chips is collected, washed, logged and archived in a plastic chip tray with a receptacle for each two-metre interval. "Rig duplicate" samples are collected at regular intervals. All samples are analysed. Rig reject samples are collected for each one-metre interval and archived for further sampling or other test work.

In the case of diamond drilling, core recovered is HQ size (63.5 millimetres nominal diameter) in the upper saprolitic material, reducing to NQ size (47.6 millimetres nominal diameter) in the harder rock at depth. Core is placed in metal boxes and transported to the logging facility. Once there, it is photographed, logged for rock quality ("RQD") and various structural parameters, and for lithologies and evidence of mineralization, and marked for sampling. It is then cut with a diamond saw. At regular intervals (generally every 80 regular samples) a "core duplicate" is collected by taking a ¼ split of the second half of the core. Holes are surveyed on completion using an electronic down-hole surveying device. All drill core is routinely sampled and assayed.

All in-field sample handling and treatment is by local individuals employed by True Gold. Following splitting (or sawing), bagging and numbering, samples are delivered to the ALS Minerals, ("ALS") laboratory in Ouagadougou by Company personnel.

A comprehensive Quality Assurance/Quality Control, ("QA/QC" or "QC") program was established for the Karma Project. Appropriate standards (purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories, Rocklabs Ltd. and Ore Research Exploration Pty Ltd.) and coarse blanks are inserted into the assay stream at regular intervals. Rig, reject and assay duplicate samples are submitted at regular intervals. The results of the controls are monitored by True Gold on a regular basis, before assays are entered into the master assay databases.

Samples for the Project were and continue to be prepared by ALS in Ouagadougou and assayed for Au at their facility there, however significant numbers of pulps were assayed in Johannesburg, South Africa or in North Vancouver, Canada. ALS is an international firm, and most ALS Geochemistry laboratories are registered or are pending registration to ISO 9001:2008. A number of analytical facilities have received ISO 17025 accreditations for specific laboratory procedures.

Assaying for Au is by fire assay/atomic absorption ("FA/AA"), and for all samples grading in excess of 5 gram Au per tonne, by fire assay with gravimetric finish ("FA/grav.") Gravimetric assay values are used in preference to FA/AA numbers for reporting purposes. In P&E's opinion, the procedures adopted by the Company for sample handling and preparation, security and analyses are appropriate for the Karma Project.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 SITE VISIT AND INDEPENDENT SAMPLING

Mr. Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., a qualified person according to the definition as set out in NI 43-101 standards for mineral resource disclosure, visited the Karma Project most recently on October 16, 2013, and previously from November 1 to 3, 2011, August 15 to 17, 2012, and December 13 to 14, 2012 for the purpose of doing the site visit and completing an independent verification sampling program. In August 2012, twenty-seven diamond drill core samples were collected from nine diamond drill holes by taking a quarter split of the half core remaining in the box. An effort was made to sample a range of grades. In October, 2013, nine diamond drill core samples were collected from three diamond drill holes from the North Kao deposit, and nine diamond drill core samples were collected from three holes from the Rambo deposit by taking a quarter split of the half core remaining in the box. Mr. Yassa also reviewed the Project data collection process in general, and was satisfied that the Company adhered to industry best practices.

At no time were any employees of True Gold advised as to the identification of the samples to be chosen during the visit.

The samples were selected by Mr. Yassa, packed in plastic barrels and delivered by Mr. Yassa to a commercial courier service in Ouagadougou (S.D.V. Logistique Int'l).

A change in Burkina Faso law forces all companies to obtain permission to export any rock by means of a visual inspection by a representative of Mines and Mineral Resources in order to limit illegal export of valuable ore.

The shipment of samples by the courier was delayed until inspection and then shipped directly to the P&E office in Brampton, ON, Canada, and from there the samples were delivered directly to AGAT labs in Mississauga, ON.

AGAT has developed and implemented at each of its locations a Quality Management System (QMS) designed to ensure the production of consistently reliable data. The system covers all laboratory activities and takes into consideration the requirements of ISO standards.

AGAT maintains ISO registrations and accreditations. ISO registration and accreditation provide independent verification that a QMS is in operation at the location in question. Most AGAT laboratories are registered or are pending registration to ISO 9001:2000.

Samples were analysed for gold using lead-collection fire assay with an AA finish. A comparison of the results is presented in Figure 12.1 and Figure 12.2.

Figure 12.1 North Kao and Rambo Deposits Site Visit Sample Results for Gold

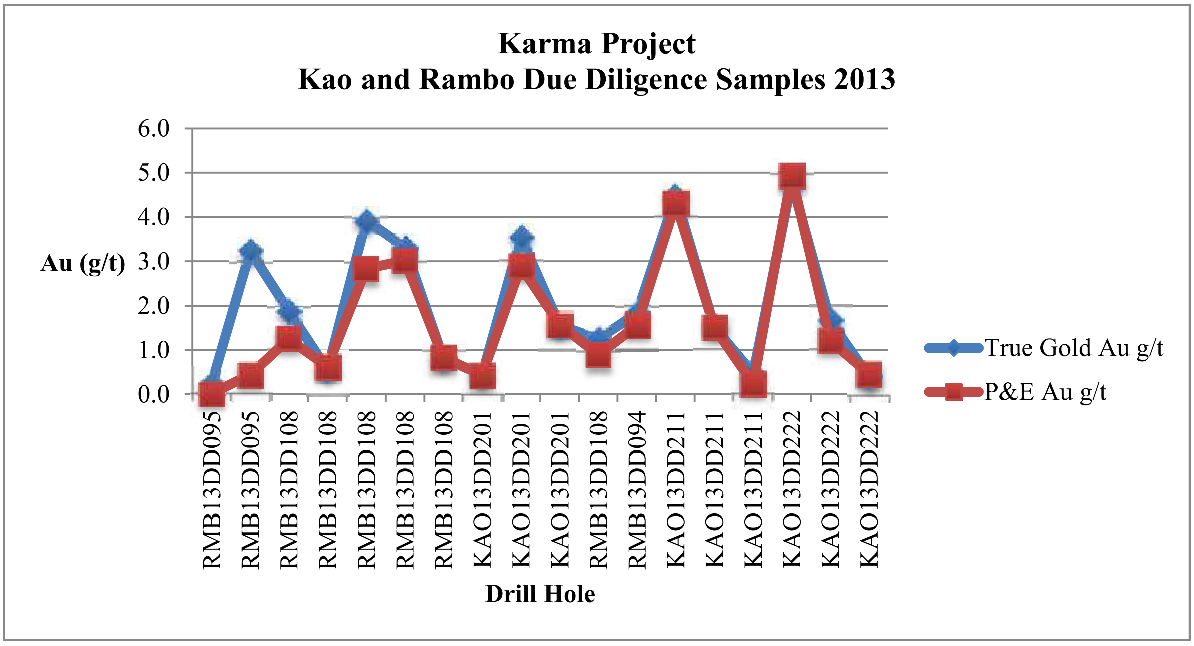
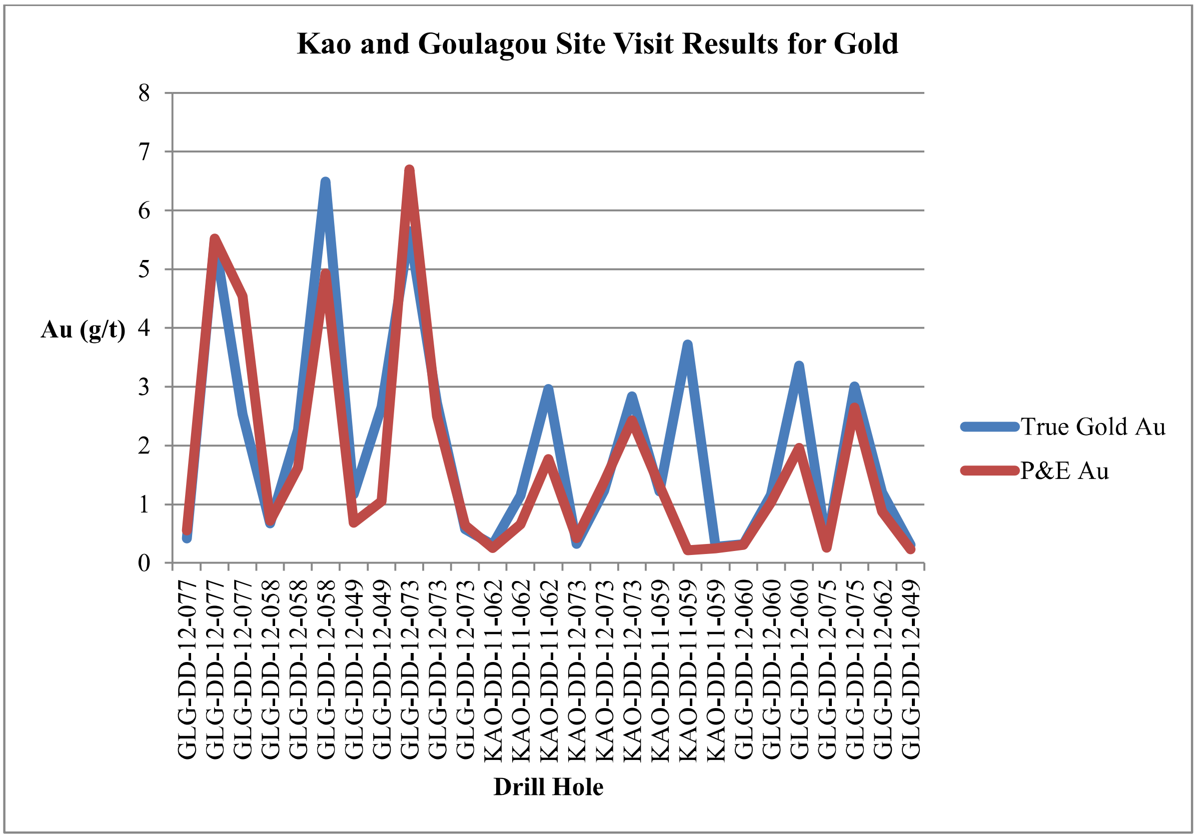


Figure 12.2 Karma Project Deposits Site Visit Sample Results for Gold



12.2 TRUE GOLD QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW

This section details the results for the QC program for the autumn 2013 drilling completed on North Kao. Results of the quality assurance/quality control program of all previous drilling on North Kao were detailed in the report titled "Technical Report, Updated Resource Estimate and Feasibility Study on the Karma Gold Project, Burkina Faso, West Africa," authored by P&E Mining Consultants Inc., and dated January 27, 2014.

Quality control monitoring during 2013 continued from the program that was implemented in 2009 and carried out through 2012. The QC program involved routine insertion of standard and blank samples, as well as assaying of regularly selected core (or RC rig) and preparation duplicates. Every eleventh sample position represented a control sample of some type, in a regular rotation. Details of this rotation have varied over time, but in essence this is the protocol followed.

No effort was made to "randomize" the insertion of controls, on the dual argument that this is likely to lead to confusion in the sampling procedure, and that the chosen insertion technique is in fact random relative to the sampled population. P&E agrees with this philosophy.

Standard samples were purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories, Rocklabs Ltd., and Ore Research and Exploration Pty Ltd. and inserted by True Gold personnel in the field. Several standards of varying expected grades were employed in the course of the program. In general, standards included those with several grades, including one near or slightly above a possible cut-off grade, one at the expected resource grade, and two at higher grades to check the performance of the laboratory on outliers.

Standards assays by FA/AA were plotted on charts as the assay reports were received, and any values that fell outside the accepted values were flagged for further examination. In the case of assays in excess of 5,000 ppb (or previously 1,000 ppb), the FA/gravimetric results are plotted on a second chart. These are then compared to the FA/AA results.

12.2.1 Performance of Certified Reference Materials

P&E reviewed the autumn 2013 results of the diamond drilling and RC drilling for the North Kao deposit. The reference materials generally performed very well, and there was no difference between the performances of the RC versus diamond drill holes. Some standards performed better than others. In the case of the relatively few standard assays falling outside the accepted limits, they were examined on a case-by-case basis. Nothing was deemed to have any impact on the resource estimates. Results of the standards are presented on the graphs in Figure 12.3 through Figure 12.7.

Figure 12.3 Performance of Standard CM 25 for Gold

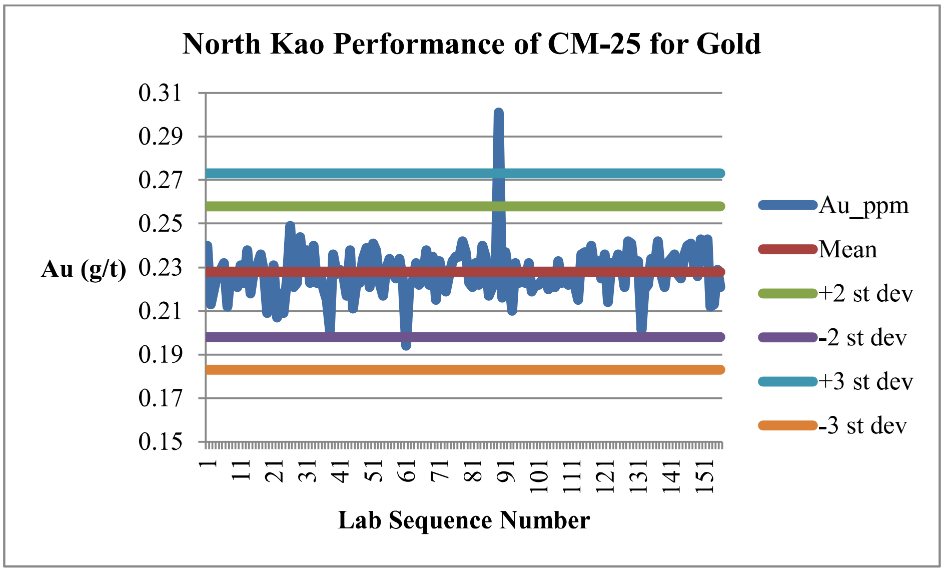


Figure 12.4 Performance of Standard GS-1L for Gold

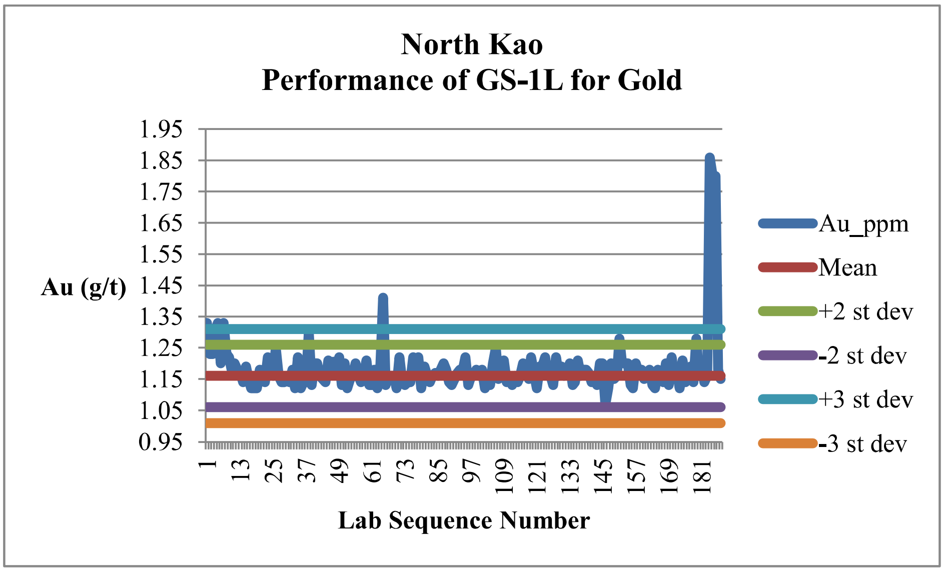


Figure 12.5 Performance of Standard GS-3K for Gold

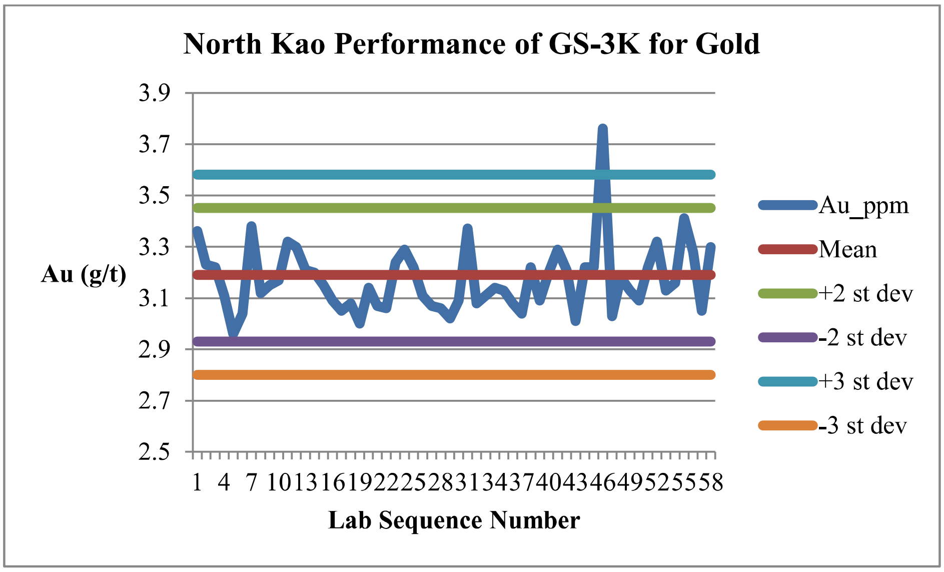


Figure 12.6 Performance of Standard GS-3K for Gold

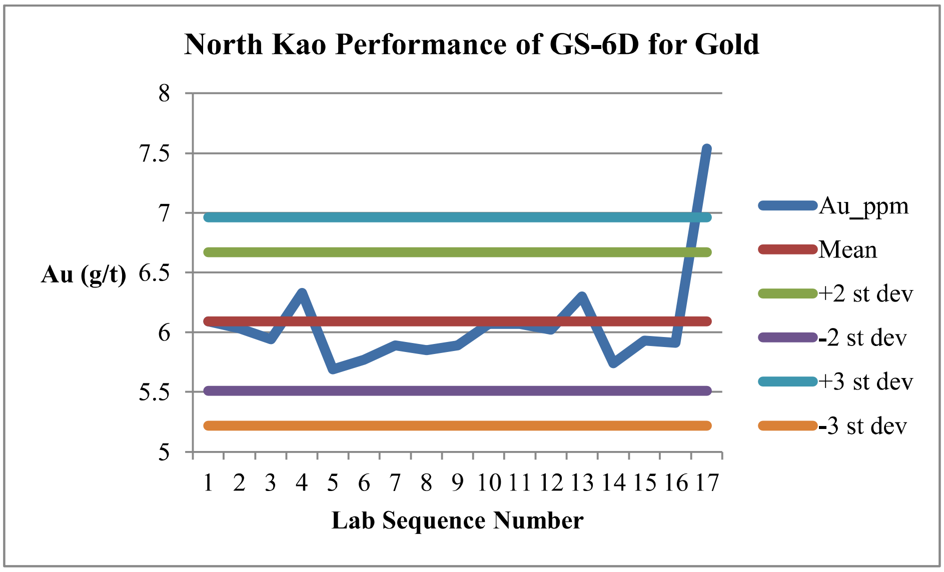
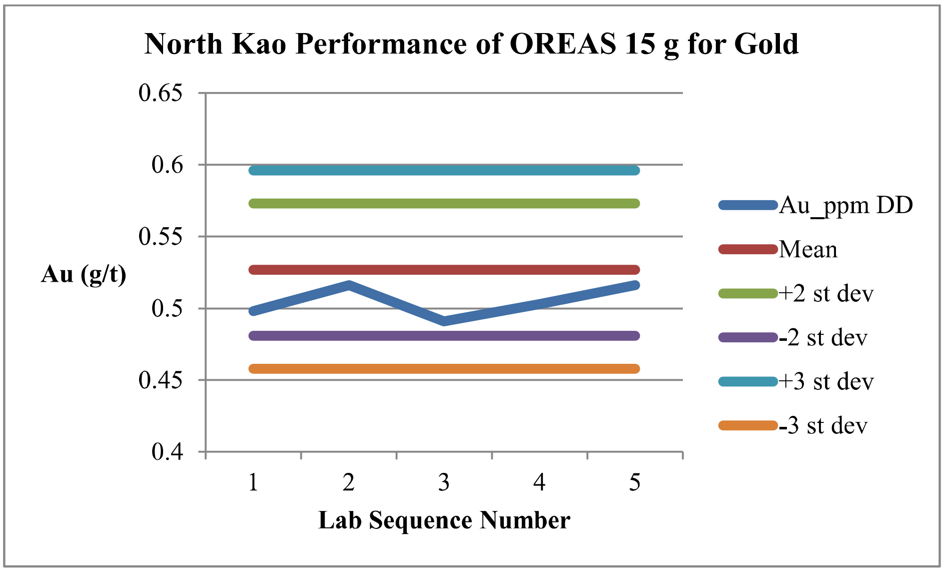


Figure 12.7 Performance of Standard OREAS 15 g for Gold



12.2.2 Performance of ½ Core, Coarse Reject and Lab Pulp Duplicates

Duplicate assays were plotted on X-Y correlation plots by the Company as reports were received. There were three kinds of duplicates; rig duplicates and preparation duplicates are inserted by the Company; and assay duplicates are performed by the laboratory on a random basis. Since mid-2013, core drilling rig duplicates were taken as 1⁄2 core original, and 1⁄4 core duplicate.

In general, the results of this work are good, with the precision increasing as one would expect throughout the process. At the oxide cut-off grade of 0.20 g/t Au, the precision on the lab pulp duplicates is excellent. There is no evidence of bias, and the correlation coefficients are generally high – in the case of assay duplicates often reaching in excess of 99%. Rig duplicates demonstrate less precision, which is expected, and completely normal due to the inherent geologic variability and relatively large grain size (i.e. inhomogeneity). Graphs of the various duplicate types are presented in Figure 12.8 through Figure 12.12.

Figure 12.8 RC Field Duplicate Pairs

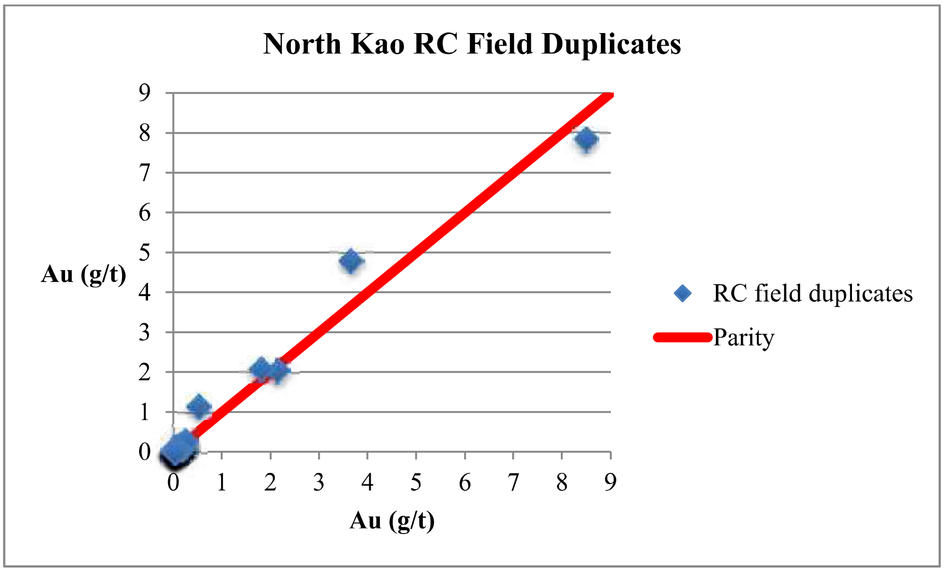


Figure 12.9 Diamond Drill Hole ½ core versus ¼ core Duplicate Pairs

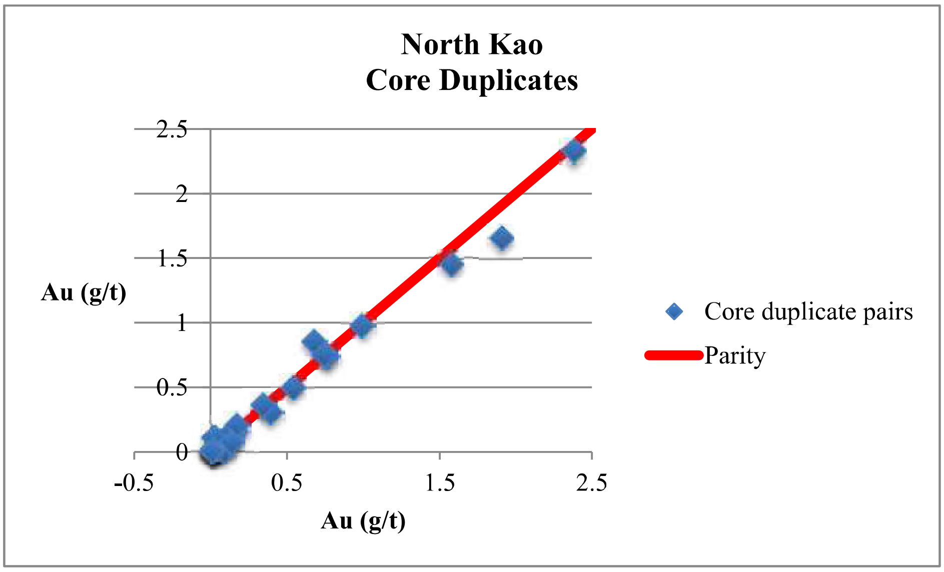


Figure 12.10 Coarse Reject Duplicate Pairs: RC

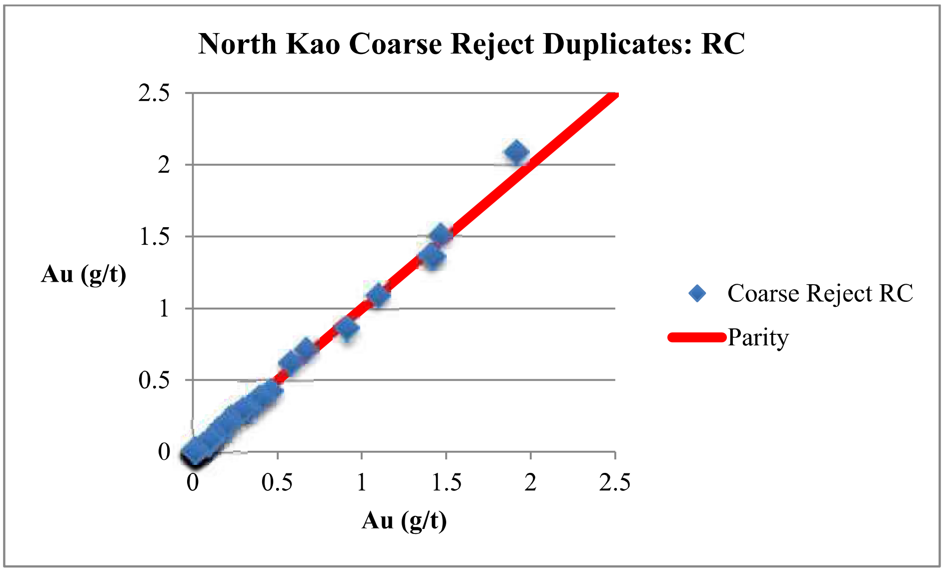


Figure 12.11 Coarse Reject Duplicate Pairs: Diamond Drill Core

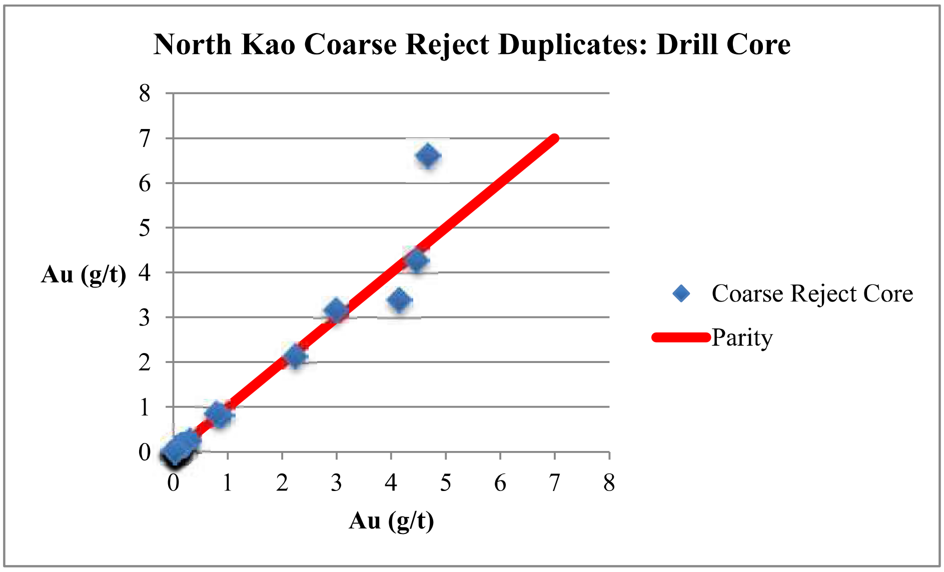
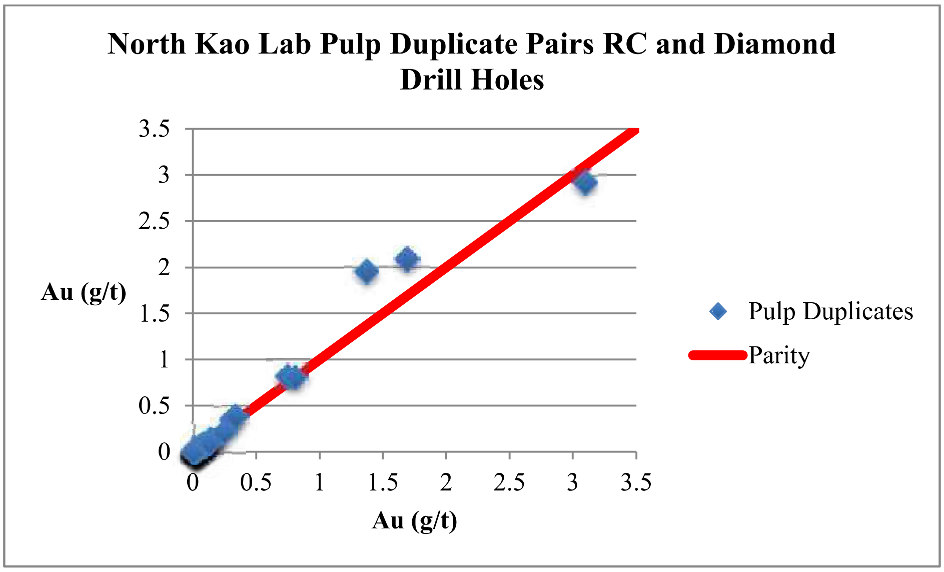


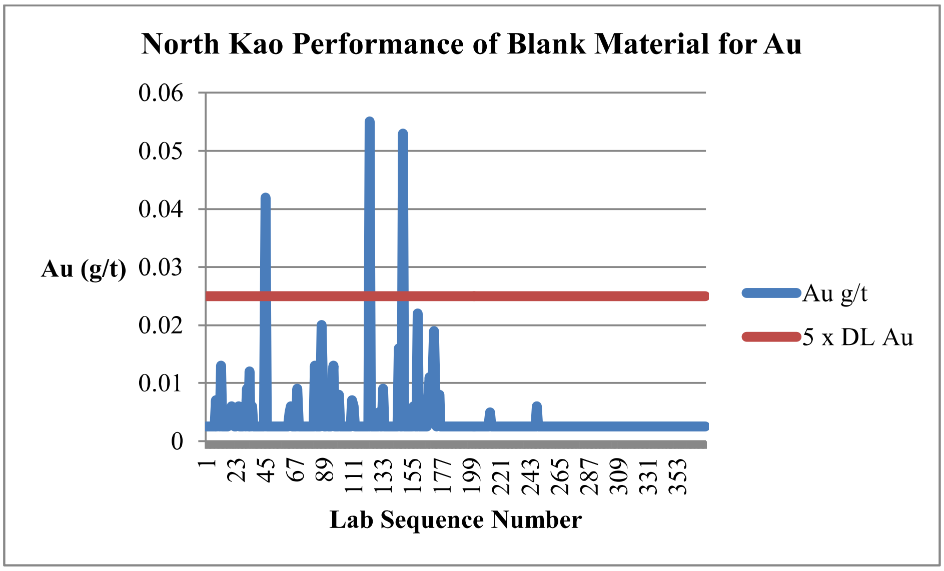
Figure 12.12 Pulp Duplicate Pairs RC and Diamond Drill Core



12.2.3 Performance of Blank Material

Coarse "blank" material is inserted into the sample stream on a regular basis. Results were examined for the two types of drilling. Apart from the occasional "high" value, (the highest of which was 55 ppb Au), results were at or below detection limit. None of the values exceeding the detection limit has any impact on the resource database. Performance of the blank material is presented in Figure 12.13.

Figure 12.13 Performance of Blank Material



P&E declared the data acquired and analyzed by True Gold for the North Kao deposit to be satisfactory for use in a resource estimate.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 INTRODUCTION

Metallurgical testwork in support of the PEA was conducted at Kappes, Cassiday and Associates ("KCA") between 2010 and 2012, in order to provide an initial assessment of gold processing options to be used on the Karma deposit. This testwork ("the PEA Testwork") concluded that heap leaching would be the preferred method for treating the mine production.

Further feasibility level metallurgical testwork ("the Feasibility Study Testwork") was conducted at McClelland Laboratories in 2012 and 2013, which focused on determining recoveries and reagent consumptions for all ore types that would be mined from the deposits.

13.2 REVIEW OF HISTORICAL TESTWORK

PEA Testwork

- Three successive test programs were carried out as part of the PEA Testwork conducted by KCA. Samples from all three material types (oxide, transition & sulphide) in the five deposits (GGI, GGII, Kao, and Rambo & Nami) were tested. These programs are described below.

Program 1 (2010)

- Mineralogical analysis of oxide, transition and sulphide samples from GGII and Rambo;
- Initial metallurgical testing of oxide, transition and sulphide samples from GGII and Rambo deposits.

Program 2 (2011)

- Initial metallurgical testing of oxide, transition and sulphide samples from GGI and Kao deposits;
- Follow-up metallurgical testing of oxide, transition and sulphide samples from GGII.

Program 3 (2012)

- Initial metallurgical testing of Nami deposit;
- Follow-up metallurgical testing of sulphide samples from GGI, GGII and Kao deposits;
- Column leach testing of oxide composite samples from GGI, GGII and Kao deposits.

The samples that were analysed were taken from reverse circulation drill cuttings and core intervals from each of the three mineralized material types in each deposit. These were then subjected to the following specific testwork:

- Head analysis;
- Mineralogical analysis;
- Whole material cyanidation;
- Combined gravity concentration and cyanidation;
- Carbon-in-leach ("CIL");
- Ore hardness;
- Column leach and agglomeration;
- Flotation followed by CIL with and without pressure oxidation pre-treatment on refractory sulphides.

A summary of the PEA testwork results is shown in Table 13.1.

TABLE 13.1
SUMMARY OF PEA TESTWORK RESULTS

Head Analysis		Kao	GGI	GGII
Au	g/t	1.581	0.935	1.872
Ag	g/t	0.51	0.51	0.51
Total carbon	%	0.05	0.18	0.18
S^2	%	0.01	0.02	0.02
Hg	ppm	<0.05	0.07	<0.05
Total Cu	ppm	37	82	102
cyanide soluble copper	ppm	1.88	2.14	9.97
As	ppm	728	1145	776
Fe	%	6.25	5.87	5.73
Sb	ppm	5	11	36
Comminution Testwork (BBWi)				
Oxide	kWh/t	-	-	8.2
Transition	kWh/t	10.4	-	10.0
Sulphide	kWh/t	-	15.3	13.6
Cyanide Shake Test				
Est. Au extraction	%	96	96	82
Est. Ag extraction	%	45	47	51
Bottle Roll at 80%-75 µm				
Au dissolution	%	99	96	93
Ag dissolution	%	41	50	46
Column Testwork				
Crush size	mm	25	25	25
Calculated head grade -Au	g/t	1.47	1.189	1.708
Au extraction	%	95	93	90
Ag extraction	%	51	31	63
Days of leach		62	62	62
Cyanide consumption	kg/t	0.45	0.40	0.76
Cement addition	kg/t	22.96	7.79	9.31

Results of the PEA testwork are listed below:

- Mineralogy testwork indicated that the mineralized zones can be categorized into non-refractory and refractory where:

- Oxide material is leachable via conventional leaching processes for all deposits;
- Transition material is leachable via conventional leaching for all deposits;
- Sulphide material is leachable via conventional leaching in Rambo and Nami deposits;
- Sulphide material is not recoverable via conventional leaching processes in GGI, GGII, and Kao deposits.

- Bond Ball Work Index testwork indicated that the oxide material was soft while the transition and sulphide material was slightly harder.
- Bottle roll testwork performed on Kao, GGI and GGII showed gold dissolution of 99%, 96% and 93% respectively.
- Column leach testwork on the Kao, GGI and GGII showed gold dissolution of 95%, 93% and 90% respectively. This was over a leach period of 62 days and a crush size of P_{100}-25mm. Cyanide consumption for the Kao, GGI and GGII was 0.45, 0.40 and 0.76 kg/t NaCN, respectively.
- Preliminary agglomeration testwork results show that the GGI & GGII ore composites pass at a cement addition of 4 kg/t and the Kao composite passed at a cement addition of 8 kg/t. The Kao composite showed a higher degree of degradation than the other composites.
- Compacted permeability test work was completed on the composite samples to examine the permeability of the bulk material under compaction loading, equivalent to heap heights of 20 m and 40 m. The results indicated that additional cement was required by the Kao and GGII for heights exceeding 10 m.

13.3 FEASIBILITY STUDY TESTWORK

The conclusion from the PEA was that heap leaching was the optimal processing method. Based on the positive results contained in the PEA, a Feasibility Study was initiated, with heap leach processing as the selected gold recovery method. In support of this, the Feasibility Study Testwork program was initiated and carried out.

13.3.1 Introduction

The majority of the testwork conducted prior to the Feasibility Study was performed on three of the twelve Karma ore types, namely GGI, GGII and Kao oxides. Heap leach testwork on the remaining ore types were undertaken as part of the Feasibility Study Testwork program.

The effect of lithology and geochemistry, including cyanide solubility analysis, carbon speciation, sulphur speciation, ICP Scan and clay swelling tests were investigated during the Feasibility Study Testwork program so that these aspects could be related to the ore metallurgy and its influence on the process.

Geo-mechanical testwork, including tests related to abrasion index, unconfined compressive strength, crushing index and bulk solids flow, were also investigated as part of the Feasibility Study Testwork program.

The Feasibility Study Testwork focused on the metallurgical variability of the material in the deposits and included the following testwork:

- Head analysis
- Mineralogical analysis
- Comminution testwork
- Bulk solids testwork
- Column leach and agglomeration
- Metallurgical Variability Testwork

A large number of samples were selected from the different ore types in the deposits, to provide a representative basis to assess the metallurgical variability. This sample base was selected by Gary Simmons, True Gold's Metallurgical Consultant, in conjunction with True Gold Geologists by reviewing the orientation of typical sections through the deposits.

New samples were acquired from historical assay pulps for every assay interval and on every hole on the typical sections.

This examination of the sections led to the following conclusions:

- Graphite occurs in structurally distinct lenses or pods;
- Graphite occurs predominantly in the lower transition and sulfide mineral domains;
- There is a high correlation between the presence of organic carbon and the potential for a sample to preg rob;
- The nature of the graphite is nuggety and thus more data points than present in the current data set would be needed to model the presence of graphite;
- The transition zone is mostly oxidized to just above the oxide/transition boundary.
- In some of the pits, minor amounts of preg-robbing ore may be encountered. It is assumed that this material will be stockpiled and processed at the end of the mine operational life, to minimize its impact on the heap leach process.

13.3.2 Preg-Robbing

Of the 276 oxide samples analyzed, only 14 samples exhibited any sign of preg-robbing. Of these, twelve exhibited only very mild preg-robbing characteristics (i.e. Preg-rob factor 5-10%) while two exhibited only mild preg-robbing characteristics (10-20%).

13.3.3 The Effect of Sulfide Sulfur

Previous test work programs have established that the GGI, GGII and Kao sulfide samples were not amenable to gold recovery by cyanide. It is likely that gold, when associated with sulfides in these deposits, is refractory in nature.

All samples were analyzed for total sulfur content and for sulfur present as sulfides and sulfates.

Correlation of Fire Assay Head Grade to Au (CN Sol)

There is a clear correlation between the head grade obtained by fire assay ("FA") methods and the assays for gold using cyanide shake tests (Au CN Sol). The relationship was shown to be similar for all deposits with a low spread of data and low number of outliers. This is a good indication of low variability within each or body.

13.3.4 Sample Composition

For oxide material, a study of sample variability indicated that the predominant parameter that affected gold solubility by cyanide was the gold grade. No other distinguishing trends or characteristics could be distinguished based on chemical composition or location within each deposit. Oxide samples were therefore composited by grade.

In order to ensure that the samples were representative of the deposit, the metallurgical variability sample statistics were used. The following parameters/assays were selected to be a mineralogical or lithological 'finger print' for each sample:

- Au (FA)
- Au (CN Sol)
- Org C
- Preg Rob factor
- Sulfide Content
- Al
- As
- Ca
- Fe
- K
- Na

If the series of values fell within two standard deviations of the mean, the parameter was deemed to belong within the deposit set. Values outside of the two standard deviation range were identified and noted. Based on these criteria, the only sample that may not be representative of the deposit from which it was extracted is the Rambo Oxide 2 sample. All other samples show a high degree of correlation between matching parameters. Most of these were close to the deposit mean value.

For transition and sulfide minerals, samples were acquired based on a drill plan that maximized the sample availability. However these samples were also checked to ensure that the samples were representative of the deposits that they were extracted from. Table 13.2 and Table 13.3 summarize the mineralogical 'finger prints' for each of the deposits as well as the analysis of each composite used for column testing.

13.3.5 Sample Preparation

Drill core intervals were shipped from the Karma project to the McClelland lab in Reno, Nevada for testing. Selected samples were combined to create interval composites. Samples for bulk density determinations were handpicked from of the interval composites. Sample preparation flowsheets for each testwork composite were developed. An example is shown in Figure 13.1.

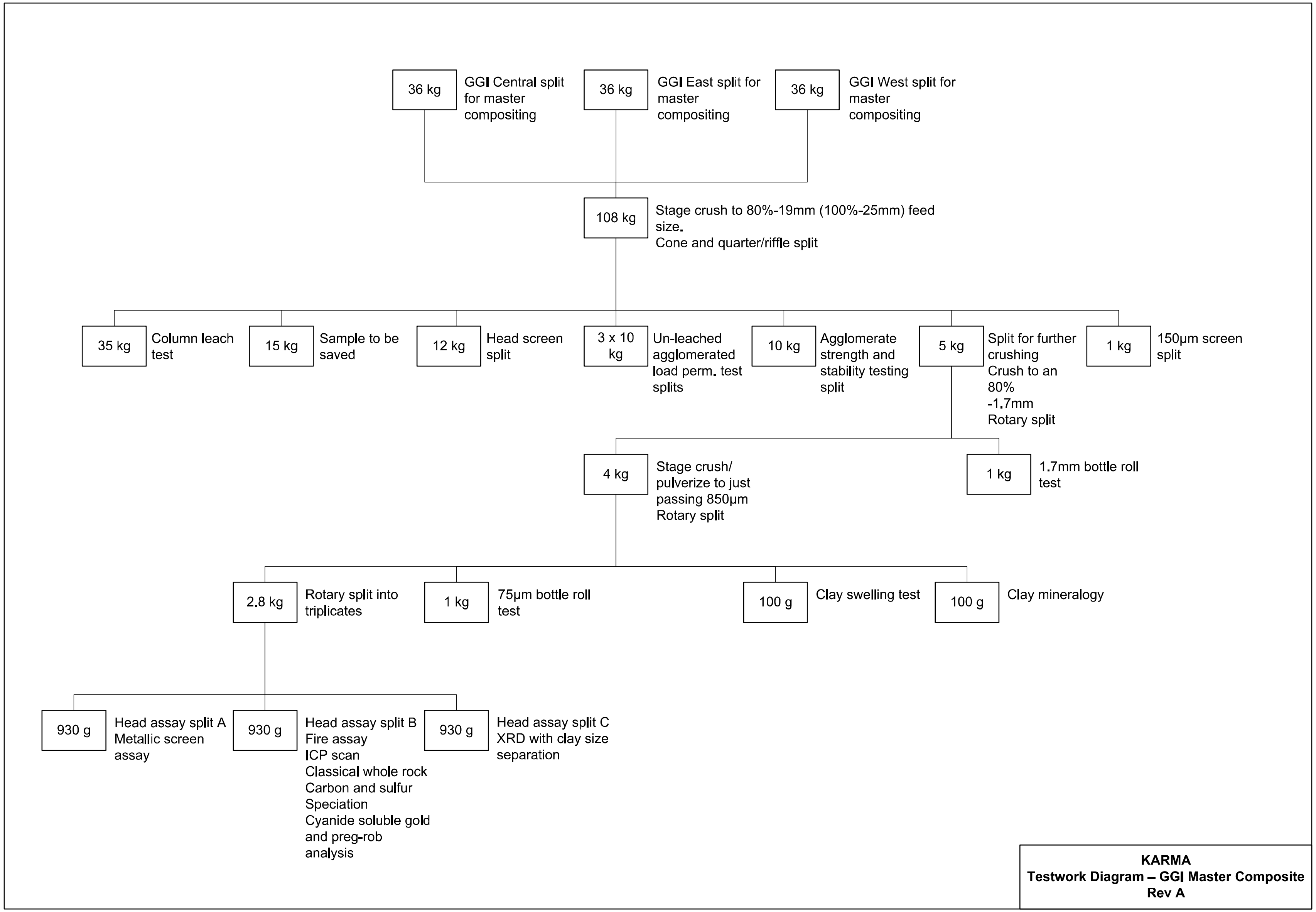
Table 13.2
Oxide Mineralogical Fingerprint

	Au (FA)	Au (CN Sol)	Org C	Preg Rob	Sulfide	Al	As	Ca	Fe	K	Na
	g/t	g/t	%	%	%	%	mg/kg	%	%	%	%
GGI Metallurgical Variability (Mean)	0.50	0.43	0.12	-3.58	0.03	8.41	993	0.14	5.32	1.59	0.11
GGI Metallurgical Variability (Upper Bound)	1.39	1.19	0.38	3.02	0.07	17.75	2,508	0.43	12.05	3.67	0.30
GGI Metallurgical Variability (Lower Bound)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-10.17	0.01	6.57	0	0.00	2.48	0.61	0.00
GG I LG	0.39	0.33	0.07	-2.30	0.01	9.88	1,230	0.05	9.07	1.51	0.07
GG I MG	0.67	0.58	0.17	-2.60	0.01	9.72	1,180	0.11	6.75	1.64	0.11
GG I HG	1.11	1.01	0.14	-0.90	0.01	8.96	1,370	0.07	5.78	1.89	0.09
GGII Metallurgical Variability (Mean)	1.62	1.14	0.11	-1.64	0.02	8.30	460	0.07	4.54	1.04	0.47
GGII Metallurgical Variability (Upper Bound)	4.86	3.79	0.32	5.42	0.05	18.99	1,683	0.21	13.39	2.63	1.36
GGII Metallurgical Variability (Lower Bound)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-8.70	0.00	3.53	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GG II LG	0.33	0.27	0.10	0.00	0.01	8.59	648	0.20	5.88	1.85	0.24
GG II MG	0.85	0.74	0.07	-1.20	0.01	7.90	1,300	0.50	4.75	1.79	0.27
GG II HG	1.42	1.26	0.05	1.50	0.01	8.40	498	0.21	4.86	1.36	0.50
Kao Metallurgical Variability (Mean)	0.85	0.74	0.03	-1.24	0.02	9.92	712	0.03	3.87	2.09	0.04
Kao Metallurgical Variability (Upper Bound)	2.75	2.42	0.09	5.94	0.05	21.18	1,669	0.09	8.59	4.69	0.16
Kao I Metallurgical Variability (Lower Bound)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-8.41	0.00	7.23	224	0.00	2.17	1.06	0.00
Kao LG	0.33	0.27	0.04	-1.20	0.01	10.60	986	0.03	8.15	1.65	0.03
Kao MG	0.78	0.68	0.03	0.60	0.01	11.05	794	0.03	4.58	2.48	0.04
Kao HG	1.59	1.45	0.01	0.00	0.01	10.70	771	0.03	3.80	2.74	0.05
Rambo Oxide Metallurgical Variability (Mean)	1.04	0.79	0.03	-0.30	0.01	7.92	662	0.18	5.00	1.51	0.22
Rambo Oxide Metallurgical Variability (Upper Bound)	3.47	2.59	0.10	9.59	0.02	17.32	2,228	0.58	11.55	3.51	0.71
Rambo Oxide Metallurgical Variability (Lower Bound)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-10.19	0.00	4.97	0	0.00	1.91	0.55	0.00
Rambo Oxide 1	0.70	0.91	0.05	-2.00	0.01	7.95	882	0.15	5.07	1.48	0.15
Rambo Oxide 2	1.29	1.73	0.18	-0.90	0.03	7.04	2,590	1.38	4.85	1.44	0.60
Nami Metallurgical Variability (Mean)	0.41	0.28	0.03	-2.84	0.02	8.85	359	0.07	3.31	1.94	0.41
Nami Metallurgical Variability (Upper Bound)	1.12	0.83	0.07	3.52	0.06	19.31	1,007	0.22	10.07	4.53	1.43
Nami I Metallurgical Variability (Lower Bound)	0.00	0.00	0.01	-9.20	0.00	5.63	0	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.00
Nami Oxide 1	0.73	0.66	0.01	0.60	0.02	6.03	1,280	0.15	2.29	1.76	0.37
Nami Oxide 2	1.30	0.82	0.03	-7.90	0.03	6.65	867	0.09	2.84	1.85	0.28
Nami Oxide 3	0.81	0.62	0.01	-0.30	0.01	8.72	568	0.11	2.17	2.20	0.58

Table 13.3
Transition and Sulphide Mineralogical Fingerprint

Description	Au (FA)	Au (CN Sol)	Org C	Preg Rob	Sulfide	Al	As	Ca	Fe	K	Na
	g/t	g/t	%	%	%	%	mg/kg	%	%	%	%
GG I Transition Metallurgical Variability (Mean)	0.84	0.53	0.26	11.65	0.13	7.35	1,233	0.75	4.80	1.78	0.46
GG I Transition Metallurgical Variability (Upper Bound)	2.61	1.70	0.88	69.75	0.70	15.78	3,693	2.48	10.73	4.36	1.45
GG I Transition Metallurgical Variability (Lower Bound)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-46.46	0.00	5.18	0	0.00	2.51	0.18	0.00
GG I Transition	0.85	0.50	0.18	2.00	0.04	7.59	1,260	0.58	5.08	1.76	0.42
GG II Transition Metallurgical Variability (Mean)	2.58	1.94	0.25	22.47	0.02	7.74	1,560	0.69	5.23	1.49	0.46
GG II Transition Metallurgical Variability (Upper Bound)	8.11	6.61	0.79	87.23	0.08	16.47	5,315	2.26	12.10	3.48	1.39
GG II Transition Metallurgical Variability (Lower Bound)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-42.29	0.00	5.75	0	0.00	1.93	0.49	0.00
GG II Transition	2.22	1.57	0.27	9.00	0.04	7.79	1,595	0.75	5.34	1.57	0.48
Kao Transition Metallurgical Variability (Mean)	0.48	0.54	0.03	-1.68	0.07	8.10	1,155	0.58	2.99	2.24	1.81
Kao Transition Metallurgical Variability (Upper Bound)	1.40	1.66	0.05	2.46	0.28	17.29	3,090	1.75	6.50	4.90	4.73
Kao Transition Metallurgical Variability (Lower Bound)	0.00	0.00	0.03	-5.83	0.00	5.94	0	0.00	1.97	1.38	0.00
Kao Transition	0.81	0.73	0.04	0.00	0.05	8.22	1,215	0.58	2.95	2.40	2.15
Rambo Transition Metallurgical Variability (Mean)	2.87	1.03	0.19	12.09	0.03	7.26	1,146	0.83	4.59	1.50	0.41
Rambo Transition Metallurgical Variability (Upper Bound)	14.66	4.08	0.66	58.59	0.15	15.43	4,264	2.62	10.41	3.55	1.28
Rambo Transition Metallurgical Variability (Lower Bound)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-34.42	0.00	5.43	0	0.00	2.13	0.42	0.00
Rambo Transition 1	2.61	1.89	0.17	-2.30	0.03	7.00	2,540	1.40	4.81	1.44	0.61
Rambo Transition 2	0.36	0.25	0.02	0.60	0.03	7.33	222	0.52	1.90	2.03	2.42
Nami Transition Metallurgical Variability (Mean)	0.55	0.36	0.03	-3.28	0.03	7.74	531	0.54	2.07	1.83	2.71
Nami Transition Metallurgical Variability (Upper Bound)	1.55	1.06	0.05	3.51	0.07	16.02	1,803	1.55	4.65	3.95	6.28
Nami Transition Metallurgical Variability (Lower Bound)	0.00	0.00	0.03	-10.07	0.00	6.65	0	0.00	1.06	1.25	1.01
Nami Transition	0.61	0.42	0.03	-2.00	0.05	7.56	1,605	0.60	2.18	2.04	2.48
Rambo Sulfide Metallurgical Variability (Mean)	4.72	1.43	0.49	10.64	0.37	6.89	3,270	1.60	3.68	1.46	2.22
Rambo Sulfide Metallurgical Variability (Upper Bound)	19.58	5.91	1.43	70.24	1.17	14.53	10,704	3.95	9.98	3.48	5.60
Rambo Sulfide Metallurgical Variability (Lower Bound)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-48.96	0.00	5.38	0	0.08	0.00	0.34	0.00
Rambo Sulfide	0.55	1.66	0.67	0.00	0.52	6.80	5,810	2.00	3.79	1.71	1.97
Nami Sulfide Metallurgical Variability (Mean)	0.74	0.44	0.03	-2.62	0.12	6.78	1,308	1.58	1.72	1.68	2.99
Nami Sulfide Metallurgical Variability (Upper Bound)	3.08	1.96	0.07	4.52	0.33	14.02	4,316	3.74	3.73	3.62	6.36
Nami Sulfide Metallurgical Variability (Lower Bound)	0.00	0.00	0.01	-9.76	0.00	5.84	0	0.41	1.16	1.15	2.25
Nami Sulfide	0.59	0.38	0.04	3.80	0.27	6.24	2,300	2.37	1.95	1.83	2.84

Figure 13.1 Typical Sample Preparation Flowsheet



13.3.6 Comminution Testwork Results

Comminution testwork was conducted by SGS Lakefield in Johannesburg. The results are discussed in detail in this section.

Unconfined Compressive Strength

Unconfined Compressive Strength ("UCS") tests were conducted on the eight composite samples. The UCS results represent very low failure loads. The UCS failure loads correspond to the very low numbers obtained from the Bond Crushability Work Index ("CWi") tests. The Rambo, Nami and Kao samples revealed extremely low failure loads (<1 MPa on average). A summary of the results is shown in Table 13.4.

TABLE 13.4
AVERAGE UCS TESTWORK VALUES

Units	Rambo Oxide		Nami Oxide		Kao Oxide		GGI Oxide		GGII Oxide	
	Comp 1	Comp 2	Comp 1	Comp 2	Comp 1	Comp 2	Comp 1	Comp 2	Comp 1	Comp 2
MPa	0.40	0.24	-	-	1.01	0.28	2.43	3.63	2.37	3.10

Bond Crushability Work Index

The results of the CWi tests performed on the eight composited ore samples are provided in Table 13.5. All CWi results are low, suggestive of a very soft ore. The results are shown in Table 13.5.

TABLE 13.5
CWI TESTWORK RESULTS

Units	Rambo Oxide		Nami Oxide		Kao Oxide		GGI Oxide		GGII Oxide	
	Comp 1	Comp 2	Comp 1	Comp 2	Comp 1	Comp 2	Comp 1	Comp 2	Comp 1	Comp 2
kWh/t	2.1 ± 0.7	-	1.6 ± 0.6	-	3.0 ± 0.7	2.2 ± 0.7	5.6 ± 1.1	5.9 ± 1.3	4.6 ± 1.4	6.4 ± 1.4

Bond Abrasion Work Index (Ai)

A total of twelve Abrasion Work Index ("Ai") tests were performed on composited samples. From the Ai results, it can be concluded that the samples are all very soft and not abrasive. The results are shown in Table 13.6.

TABLE 13.6
AI TESTWORK RESULTS

Units	Rambo Oxide		Nami Oxide		Kao Oxide		GGI Oxide		GGII Oxide	
	Comp 1	Comp 2	Comp 1	Comp 2	Comp 1	Comp 2	Comp 1	Comp 2	Comp 1	Comp 2
g	0.00465	0.0057	0.0049	-	0.0004	0.0057	0.03865	0.0041	0.0161	0.00225

13.3.7 Vendor Testwork

Vendor testwork was carried out on four samples (T1, T2, T3 and T4) to determine the physical properties of the gold ore being crushed and the efficiency of double roll crushers and impact crushers in reducing the particle size of the ore. The efficiency of the methods to reduce the particle size of the gold ore was evaluated by assessing the following:

- The reduction ratio of the ore;
- The minimum speed of the rollers at which ideal reduction ratios can be achieved;
- The gap required to crush the specific ore.

The results indicate that the size distribution for the double roll crusher compares closely with impact crusher results from T2 and T4. Size distribution for T1 was finer than for all other tests including the double roll crusher while size distribution for T3 was coarser compared to all other tests.

From the results, the impact crusher application produced better results in terms of reduction, generation of -1 mm material and the throughput capacity for the gold ore tested. The vendor believes that by using one stage impact crushing, a -50mm product could be achieved with a single crushing stage, whereas more than one crushing stage would be required for the double roll crusher.

Based on the test results, it was considered possible to process the Karma oxide ore with either double roll crusher technology, impact crushing technology or feeder breaker technology.

Wear rates need to be considered when impact crushers are evaluated. Based on the test results it was clear that the wear will not be a determining factor when using impact crushing technology.

13.3.8 Bulk Solids Flow Testwork Results

A 40 kg oxide sample of each GGI, GGII, Kao & Rambo was crushed to -4 mm and subjected to the following bulk solids flow testwork:

- Instantaneous and time related tests;
- Density/compressibility tests;
- Chute angle tests.

This testwork was conducted on each oxide sample at a moisture content of 5%, 8%, and 11%, measured by weight.

<u>Mass Flow Results</u>

The flow pattern was identified by: 1) a ‘first in, first out’ flow pattern; 2) minimized levels of segregation; and 3) all material was in motion while discharging.

<u>Funnel Flow Results</u>

The flow pattern was identified by 1) a ‘first in, last out’ flow pattern; 2) maximum levels of segregation; and 3) material above the opening was in motion while the surrounding material was stationery while discharging.

Chute Angle Results

The chute angles were measured, after impact pressure (ranging from 2.1 kPa to 5.5 kPa), for: 1) direct sliding; and 2) sliding starting in a different direction than that of the impact direction.

13.3.9 Recovery Testwork Results

Recovery testwork was conducted at the McClelland lab in Reno, Nevada. The head analysis, SG determination, bottle roll tests, agglomerate strength and stability tests, column leach tests and load permeability testwork was performed on oxide, transition and sulphide composites.

Head Analysis

Head analysis testwork included the following:

- Au (FA) and Au (CN sol);
- ICP multi-element scan;
- Metallic screen;
- Classical whole rock analysis.

The head analysis results were as follows:

- Silver levels were below 5 ppm in all cases and thus will not negatively impact leach kinetics;
- Mercury levels were low and thus no precautionary measures need be implemented in the gold room;
- Antimony levels were low, less than 50 ppm throughout. Antimony reduces gold dissolution, thus making the gold refractory. Therefore gold dissolution will not be affected by antimony;
- Arsenic levels were low less than 0.58% As in all cases. Arsenic reduces gold dissolution, thus making the gold refractory. Therefore gold dissolution will not be affected by arsenic.

Specific Gravity Analysis

Table 13.7 is a summary of the Specific Gravity ("SG") analysis for the various ore types.

TABLE 13.7
SUMMARY OF SPECIFIC GRAVITY ANALYSIS

	Specific Gravity				
Zone	**GGI**	**GGII**	**Kao**	**Rambo**	**Nami**
Oxide	1.94	1.96	1.64	1.78	1.75
Transition	2.3	2.25	2.12	2.37	2.21
Sulphide	2.68	2.62	2.66	2.58	2.69

The SG for each ore type was determined by taking an average across the entire mineralised zone.

Mineralogy Including Clay Swelling Tests

X-ray diffraction ("XRD") analysis on the GGI, GGII and Kao oxide composites, and the Nami sulphide composite, was performed to investigate the presence of clay minerals. From the results, the following can be concluded:

- The Nami sulphide composite contained sulphides that were overprinted by hematic oxidation;
- All oxide samples were oxidized with hematite and apparent clay minerals;
- Quartz content ranged from 16% to 34% for all composites;
- The Nami sulphide composite was the only composite that contained carbonates (dolomite and calcite).

The absence of carbonates and plagioclase, along with the presence of hematite in the oxide samples, indicated that the clay minerals (kaolinite and smectite) were formed by the oxidation of sulphides. The sulphide oxidation generated an acidic solution that dissolved the carbonates and altered the plagioclase and mica in the original host rock.

Clay swelling tests were performed on all composites and no swelling was observed.

Bottle Roll Tests

Bottle roll tests were conducted on all composites at a P_{80} of 75 µm and 1.7 mm. It is clear that there is a correlation between the bottle roll tests and the column leach tests with regards to recovery. Once this correlation is understood, relatively quick bottle roll tests can be used to predict column recoveries without having to leach for an excessive period. In general the column recoveries fall between the bottle roll recoveries at 75 µm and 1.7 mm.

Agglomerate Strength and Stability Tests

Agglomerate strength and stability tests were performed, to determine the initial cement additions required by the load permeability testwork. These values are as follows:

- Oxides: 7.0– 12.5 kg/t
- Transition: 4.0 – 11.0 kg/t
- Sulphide: No cement addition required

Column Leach Tests

A portion of the column leach tests are still in progress at McClelland, The column leach testwork will give an indication of the expected commercial recovery and cyanide consumption.

McClelland indicated that the column leach recoveries closely resemble the actual commercial recoveries that can be expected. These column recoveries were used for the Feasibility Study design with a small discount factor applied.

Recoveries for the completed columns were calculated using a triplicate tails fire assay as well as a screened tails fire assay. The recoveries calculated on each of these tails assays were averaged to calculate the design recovery.

Where possible, cyanide consumptions were obtained from the columns after rinsing and washing of the columns were completed. Where columns were still leaching, the current cyanide consumptions were used. This seems to be a conservative approach as the cyanide consumption will reduce when the columns are rinsed and washed. The only cyanide consumptions not taken into account for design was on the coarse (P_{80} = 19mm for Rambo & P_{80} = 6.3 for Nami) sulphide composites as the results on the fine (P_{80} = 1.7 mm for Rambo and Nami) composite column leach tests is believed to be more representative. As the Rambo sulphide composite is currently still in the early phase of leaching, the Nami Sulphide cyanide consumption was applied to the Rambo sulphide composite for design.

As some of the columns were not done leaching, recoveries were obtained as follows:

- Oxide Composites
  - GGI, GGII, Kao, Rambo & Nami – Columns were complete and the actual average recoveries were used for design
  - GGI, GGII, Kao, Rambo & Nami - Calculated head grade was used to determine recoveries
- Transition Composites
  - GGII & Nami – Columns are still leaching
  - GGII - Capped recovery at max 67.7% due to column not done leaching and current recovery value is at 67.7%
  - Nami - The transition recovery should not be lower than the sulphide recovery, it should be noted that the Nami transition ore will have to be crushed finer in practice (in line with the Nami Sulphide ore). As a conservative estimate the testwork recovery at the coarse grind was used.
- Sulphide Composites
  - Rambo & Nami – Columns still leaching
  - Rambo Sulphide - Used the Nami Sulphide Column Leach vs BRT recovery relationships to interpolate the Rambo Sulphide CLT recovery
  - Nami – Capped recovery at max 85.7% due to column not done leaching and current recovery value is at 85.7% based on the head analysis

The recovery and cyanide consumptions used to complete the design are shown in Table 13.8, Table 13.9 and Table 13.10, for oxide, transition and sulphide composites, respectively.

TABLE 13.8
OXIDE COLUMN LEACH TESTWORK RECOVERY & CYANIDE CONSUMPTION

Description	Units	Oxide Composite				
		GGI	GGII	Kao	Rambo	Nami
Column Leach Au Recovery – Tail Assay	%	94.3	91.1	95.5	95.5	91.5
Column Leach Au Recovery – Tail Screened Assay	%	92.0	89.7	95.5	93.7	93.1
Column Leach Au Recovery - Design	%	93.2	90.4	95.5	94.6	92.3
Cyanide Consumption (Testwork)	kg/t	0.70	0.65	0.44	0.72	0.5
Cyanide Consumption (Design)	kg/t	0.35	0.33	0.22	0.36	0.25

Table 13.9 Transition Column Leach Testwork Recovery & Cyanide Consumption						
Description	**Units**	**Transition Composite**				
		GGI	**GGII**	**Kao**	**Rambo**	**Nami**
Column Leach Au Recovery – Tail Assay	%	70.5	67.7	88.5	83.1	79.6
Column Leach Au Recovery – Tail Screened Assay	%	68.1	67.7	86.3	80.3	79.6
Column Leach Au Recovery - Design	%	69.3	67.7	87.4	81.7	79.6
Cyanide Consumption (Testwork)	kg/t	1.88	1.72	1.04	1.14	1.04
Cyanide Consumption (Model)	kg/t	0.94	0.86	0.52	0.57	0.52

Table 13.10 Sulphide Column Leach Testwork Recovery & Cyanide Consumption			
Description	**Units**	**Sulphide Composite**	
		Rambo	**Nami**
Column Leach Au Recovery – Tail Assay	%	77.9	85.7
Column Leach Au Recovery – Tail Screened Assay	%	77.9	85.7
Column Leach Au Recovery - Design	%	77.9	85.7
Cyanide Consumption (Testwork)	kg/t	5.76	5.76
Cyanide Consumption (Model)	kg/t	2.88	2.88

Load Permeability Tests

The load permeability testwork is still in progress and as a result, the agglomerate strength and stability tests were used as a basis for determining cement additions to each composite. A factor of 1.5 was applied to all the composite agglomerate strength and stability test cement dosages to derive a conservative and suitable cement dosage. The results are shown in Table 13.11, Table 13.12 and Table 13.13 for oxide, transition and sulphide composites respectively.

Table 13.11 Oxide Composites Cement Dosage						
Description	**Units**	**Oxides**				
		GGI	**GGII**	**Kao**	**Rambo**	**Nami**
Cement Addition (Agglomerate S&S test)	kg/t	9.0	9.7	15.7	10.0	12.2
Cement Addition (Design)	kg/t	13.5	14.5	23.5	15.0	18.3

Table 13.12 Transition Composites Cement Dosage						
Description	**Units**	**Transition**				
		GGI	**GGII**	**Kao**	**Rambo**	**Nami**
Cement Addition (Agglomerate S&S test)	kg/t	4.0	7.0	7.4	4.8	9.0
Cement Addition (Design)	kg/t	6.0	10.5	11.1	7.1	13.5

TABLE 13.13
SULPHIDE COMPOSITES CEMENT DOSAGE

Description	Units	Sulphides	
		Rambo	Nami
Cement Addition (Agglomerate S&S test)	kg/t	-	-
Cement Addition (Design)	kg/t	4.0	4.0

For the sulphide material, no cement was required during the agglomerate strength and stability tests, but as a precaution a dosage of 4kg/t was allowed for both Rambo and Nami.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 INTRODUCTION

This section reports on the Mineral Resources Estimate of the Karma Gold Project. The resources of Goulagou I, Goulagou II, Kao, Rambo and Nami deposits remain the same as in the previous report named "Technical Report, Updated Resource Estimate and Feasibility Study on the Karma Gold Project, Burkina Faso, West Africa", filed on January 27, 2014 and the resources of the North Kao deposit that represents the northern extension of the Kao deposit remain the same as the report named "Technical Report and Updated Resource Estimate on the Karma Gold Project, Burkina Faso, West Africa" dated April 28, 2014.

This resource estimate is in compliance with NI 43-101 and CIM Standards and was undertaken by Yungang Wu, P.Geo., Antoine Yassa, P.Geo. and Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., of P&E Mining Consultants Inc. of Brampton, Ontario. The effective date of this resource estimate is August 26, 2014.

14.2 DATABASES

All drilling data were provided by True Gold in the form of Excel or text file databases. Table 14.1 summarizes the drill hole data and vertical cross-sections utilized for the resource estimates.

TABLE 14.1
DRILL HOLE DATABASE AND VERTICAL SECTION SUMMARY

Deposit	Total Drillholes	Drillholes within Wireframes	Constrained Assays	No. of Cross Sections	Cross Section Orientation (looking)	Cross Section Spacing (m)	Ranges of Section Names
Kao	587*	526	11,253	31	0°	50	1,497,200N 1,498,700N
Goulagou I	421	298	6,936	44	90°	50	572,100E 574,250 E
Goulagou II	457	255	6,739	47	90°	50	574,550E 576,850 E
Rambo	85	66	767	18	90°	25	583,440E 583,865 E
Nami	84	74	1,234	9	0°	50	1,507,500N 1,507,900N
North Kao	190*	120	2,609	20	0°	100	1,498,400N 1,500,100N

**38 drill holes were used for both Kao and North Kao resource estimates*

All remaining drill data outside the wireframes were not in the areas that were modeled for these resource estimates. All data are expressed in metric units and grid coordinates are in the ADINDAN (ADI-E) reference system. Surface drill hole plans are shown in Appendix I.