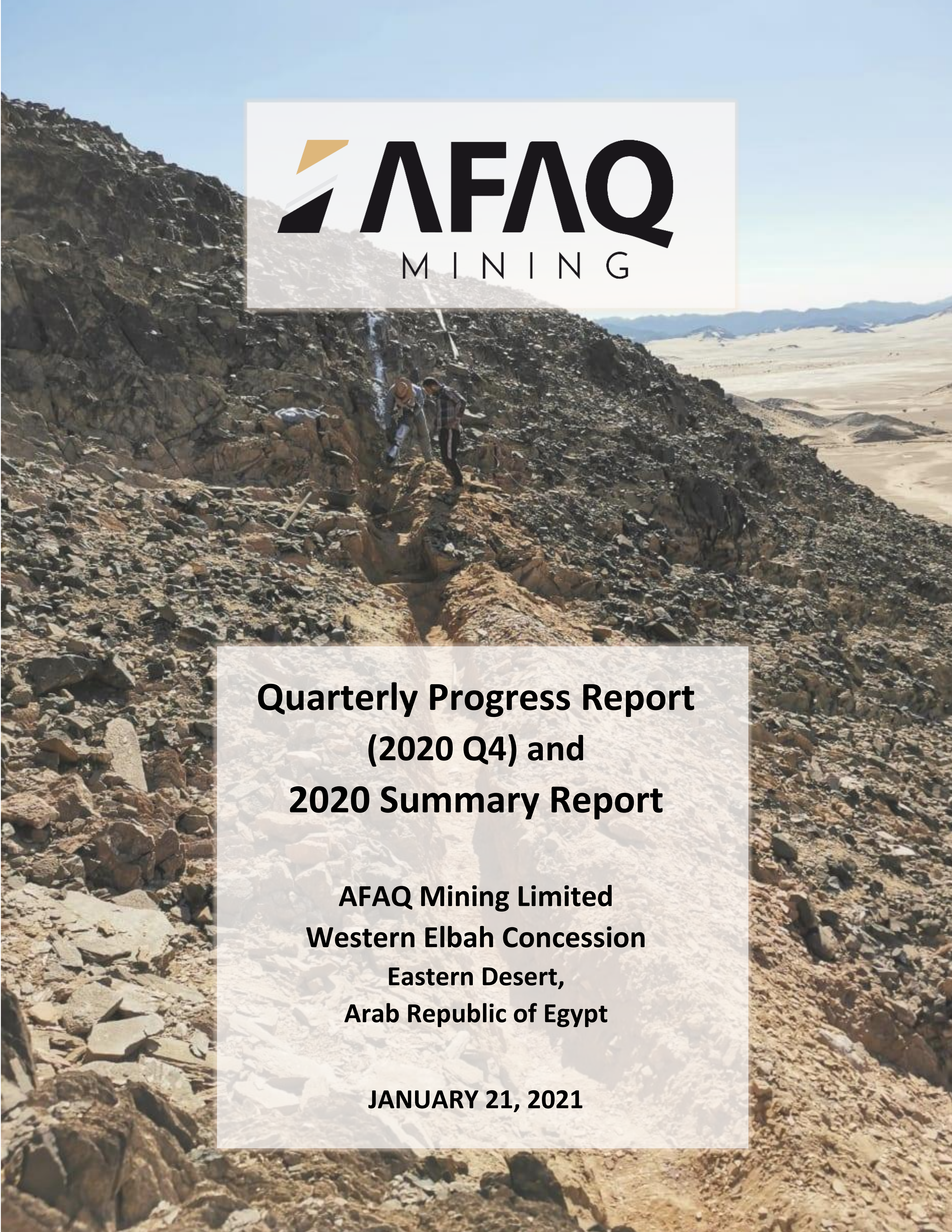

Quarterly Progress Report (2020 Q4) and 2020 Summary Report

AFAQ Mining Limited
Western Elbah Concession
Eastern Desert,
Arab Republic of Egypt

JANUARY 21, 2021

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The writers have been commissioned by AFAQ Mining Limited ("AFAQ" or "the Company") to prepare a quarterly review (Q4/2020) and year-end summary for 2020 for the AFAQ Western Elbah Concession Project, located in the Eastern Desert of Egypt approximately 50km west of the Red Sea coast and 90km southwest of the town of Shalateen. The project is at an exploration phase and aims at advancing and developing historic and new gold mineralised occurrences at several localities on the project. AFAQ has established a significant logistical presence and has mobilised a field-crew to systematically map, prospect, sample, and trench prospective terrain on the concession. Further, heavy equipment has been contracted and mobilised to construct better road access to the project as well as to build local haul roads in preparation for a planned drilling program to be conducted in 2021. The work program currently being conducted by AFAQ is the first comprehensive evaluation within the Concession Area incorporating an integrated approach to mineral exploration employing modern methods.

This technical report presents the results of a review of the ongoing project of the AFAQ Western Elbah Concession. The effective date of the report is January 21, 2021. For this work, AFAQ has to date retained the services of several specialised firms including:

- Michael Baker, Ph.D. for satellite image analysis and interpretation
- J.M.Franklin, Ph.D. for review of geochemical data and QA/QC review of analytical results
- Bassem Zoheir, Ph.D. to provide input on regional geologic framework and metallogeny
- Saudi Company for Mining and Petroleum Services (AGC) regarding reverse circulation drilling proposals
- ALS Laboratories for all sample processing and geochemical analyses to date
- Overburden Drilling Management Limited for analysis of alluvial gold samples and placer gold potential
- SJ Geophysics for proposals relating to ground geophysical surveys
- Arab Nubia Group regarding digital terrain modelling and detailed topographic base

AFAQ Mining Limited commenced an exploration work program at the AFAQ Western Elbah Concession Area at the beginning of January 2019. Through an exploration contract agreed with Shalateen Mineral Resources Company (SMRC) in December 2018, AFAQ acquired the right to conduct mineral exploration on the Concession Area. If economically viable mineralisation is discovered and confirmed AFAQ has the right to develop and exploit it. AFAQ has and continues to conduct a comprehensive work program adhering to recognised professional standards and best practices. The program is being executed under the direction of Mr. Mostafa El Bahr and Mr. Ahmed Bassiouny, Chairman and CEO of AFAQ respectively while the field program is managed by Dr. Ragab Elbanna with the field crew geological staff consisting of Dr. Hassan Mohy and Messrs. Mohamed Darweesh, Islam Helal, Mostafa Mohamad, Abdullah Abdel-Mohsen, and Mohamed Abdel Halim.

The initial stages of the work program conducted at the Western Elbah Concession by AFAQ has focussed on the Romeit and Hamida gold occurrences. The work program commenced at Romeit, primarily because it is the most readily accessible, best understood and presently the most prospective of the occurrences located within AFAQ's concession area. However, as the work program has progressed mapping and sampling coverage has been expanded to the much more extensive Hamida occurrence. Reconnaissance examination has been conducted elsewhere on the project.

During the combined seventeen work rotations conducted during 2019 and 2020 (commencing January 2019, ending December 2020) the work program comprised:

- Initial construction of the field camp
- Data management
- Completion of a satellite interpretation study
- Detailed mapping accompanied by sampling of the entire Romeit occurrence
- Detailed mapping and sampling of the Hamida occurrence commenced
- Limited reconnaissance bedrock sampling of the Masho Shinai occurrence was conducted.
- Sampling of alluvial sediments adjacent to bedrock exposure; a pilot study to determine the potential for gold mineralisation in the sediments.
- Evaluation of proposals for geophysical coverage
- Trenching at the Romeit occurrence resulting in 495m of trenches being opened, mapped, and sampled. The program was curtailed prior to all planned trenching being completed because of technical problems with the excavating equipment
- Preparation for reverse circulation drilling – upgraded road access from the coastal highway to the AFAQ field camp
- Topographic survey to produce a digital surface model (DSM) for use in siting drill holes
- Contract negotiation and execution with the RC drilling contractor
- Drill program planning – target delineation and drill hole selection
- Drill site investigation and preparation
- Detailed trenching, mapping, and sampling on drill cross-sections

During July and August 2019, the field program was in hiatus because of excessively high temperatures on-site. During April and May 2020, the field program was in hiatus because of force majeure and the impracticality of conducting fieldwork during the COVID-19 pandemic. In Q2/2020.

The aim of the initial mapping program has been to detail the local geology of the Romeit occurrence at large scale (1:500) focussing on vein distribution and geometry, degree of deformation, mineralisation, and alteration associated with veining and structural features. Widespread sampling has been conducted in conjunction with the mapping; the purpose of this is to provide an extensive dataset describing the distribution of surface mineralisation as a basis for future detailed sampling, trenching, drilling and as a vector for geophysical surveying. Using this methodology, the entire exposed outcrop area of the Romeit occurrence (including the "Romeit East" area) has now been mapped and the work has been expanded to the very extensive

Hamida occurrence where approximately 4.5km^2 of prospective terrane has been mapped. Reconnaissance mapping and sampling has also been conducted at the Masho Shinai occurrence.

The sampling program conducted in conjunction with the field mapping has entailed a separate sampling crew traversing mapped areas consistently collecting grab samples from quartz and quartz-carbonate veining, alteration zones and deformation zones.

Since commencement of the work program at the Elbah Concession considerable effort has been expended to produce detailed surface mapping and sampling. The full extents of the Romeit mineralised domain has been covered while at the Hamida occurrence coverage is progressing. A total of 9215 samples have been collected on the AFAQ Concession to date comprising 8165 analytical samples (assay and whole rock) and 1050 QAQC samples. Analytical results have been received for 5747 of the 9215 samples.

Analytical data compiled to date for the Romeit area indicate the presence of distinctly anomalous domains of gold mineralisation associated with quartz veining, sulphide mineralisation, chlorite-sericite-carbonate alteration, and strong ductile deformation. The domains are measured in thickness up to several metres and can be persistent along strike for hundreds of metres. They are particularly prevalent in the outcrops at the southern part of the Romeit occurrence, but additional analytical results may result in modified interpretation and expansion of this distribution; unobserved mineralisation may well occur beneath the alluvial sediments occurring to the south of the southern exposure of the Romeit occurrence as strongly anomalous gold mineralisation has been obtained from samples in isolated outcrops occurring several hundred metres to the south of the main outcrop area.

The mapping and sampling at Romeit initially centred on the "original" historic Romeit showing and immediate extension to it (comprising a few km^2) where historic workings are evident. The mapping program has now encompassed an area of some 30km^2, extending well beyond the original showing at Romeit with the recognition of the widespread occurrence of deformation zones, quartz and quartz-carbonate veining, and anomalous gold mineralisation – the mapping program has incorporated all of the main Romeit outcrop mass as well as areas separated from it by wadi fill sediments and particularly the "Romeit East" occurrence area.

The very extensive domain of deformation and alteration at the Hamida occurrence has initially been mapped at 1:1000 scale; mapping has so far covered about 4.5km^2 of the occurrence and will be expanded in conjunction with other work during 2021. The Hamida occurrence comprises a broad zone of variably deformed island-arc metavolcanics and related meta-volcaniclastics – ranging from mafic to felsic in composition. The deformed rock comprises branching and re-joining domains of chlorite schist that strike approximately north to north-northeast (although locally deflect significantly from this orientation). Widespread iron carbonate alteration is evident from the broad buff-coloured areas visible on the hills at Hamida. Quartz and quartz-carbonate veining is quite common – veins vary from <1cm to > 2m thickness and can occur individually or more commonly as sub-parallel sets and occasionally as extensive swarms. In places the host rock is pervasively silicified. Sulphide or its altered/oxidised product (predominantly pyrite observed) is ubiquitous although at low concentration.

The Romeit area has been the subject of some previous study and a portion of it (the "original" Romeit showing with historic workings, and other discrete domains of veining and alteration) is recognised as a gold occurrence with potential as an exploration target. The work program conducted by AFAQ has comprised satellite image studies, mapping, identification and measurement of deformed terrane, systematic description of alteration zones, identification and measurement of veining, collection of by far the largest analytical dataset for gold mineralisation to date. The purpose of this work has been to determine the extent and intensity of mineralisation and the potential for the presence of domains of economic interest. The result has been to define a larger area of gold-anomalous and prospective terrane than previously recognised – substantially larger than the area encompassing historic production.

The application of other exploration techniques such as, reverse circulation drilling, diamond drilling, and ground geophysics is currently being implemented, planned, and evaluated. Subsurface assessment of the mineralisation observed and characterised in detail at surface at Romeit is now a priority for the work program and reverse circulation drilling is initially planned to commence early in 2021 with the intent of obtaining a distribution of intersections through the extrapolated subsurface extension of the surface mineralisation, alteration, and deformation. Extensive surface continuity of deformation, alteration, veining, and anomalous gold mineralisation implies that continuity in the subsurface is a distinct possibility that can be tested with an appropriately planned drilling program.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Scope of Study

The following technical report (the Report) summarises the results to date of the ongoing exploration project on the West Elbah Concession in the Eastern desert of southern Egypt. This Report was prepared at the request of AFAQ Mining Limited - a private company registered in Egypt with a head office at:

AFAQ Mining Limited
4 Road, No. 203
Degla, Maadi
Cairo, Egypt

This Report titled "AFAQ Mining, Quarterly Progress Report (2020 Q4) and 2020 Summary Report, AFAQ Mining Limited, Western Elbah Concession" describes the ongoing work-program progress at the Western Elbah Concession and is considered effective as of January 21, 2021. This technical report is not intended for use under Canadian National Instrument 43-101 in its current form.

2.2 Sources of Information

This Report is based in part on, publicly available technical reports, published government reports, internal company technical reports and files, maps, company letters and memoranda, and personal communication with AFAQ personnel, as listed in Section 14.0 "References" of this Report. Sections from reports authored by other consultants may have been directly quoted or summarised in this Report and are so indicated where appropriate.

Other information used to complete the report includes, but is not limited to, the following reports and documents:

- Historic reports of geology and mining activities
- Results of satellite interpretation conducted by Dr. M. Baker
- Compiled ALS Global laboratory analytical reports
- Review of analytical results and QA/QC procedure by Dr. J.M. Franklin
- Memoranda and proposals regarding geophysical surveying, particularly those with SJ Geophysics
- Memoranda and laboratory reporting from Overburden Drilling Management Ltd.
- Topographic/Satellite surveying competed by Arab Nubia Group.
- Geological reports prepared by Dr. B. Zoheir
- 2020 Doctoral Thesis by Dr. Ragab El Banna

2.3 Site Visits

The writer Mr. Jones has been on-site at the AFAQ project a total of 5 times during 2018 and 2019 – in October 2018, and January, April, June, and October 2019. In addition, both writers visited the Romeit occurrence in 2015 for the purposes of evaluating the occurrence. The AFAQ project has been in operation throughout 2019 and 2020, and during that time the AFAQ field crew has completed 17 successive 20-day work rotations, apart from a hiatus during the hottest months of July and August of 2019 and a hiatus from late March to early June 2020, the result of inability to work because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

2.4 Terms of Reference and Glossary of Terms

All units of measurement in the Report are in the metric system unless otherwise specified. Coordinates are either provided either in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) WGS84 Zone 36 North or latitude and longitude (WGS84).

Table 1. Glossary of Terms

Code	**Term**
°	Degrees
Alt	Alteration
dykf	Felsic Dyke
Dykm	Mafic Dyke
g	Gram
g/t	Grams per ton (metric)
kg	Kilogram
km	Kilometre
m	Metre
ppm	Parts per million
qvn	Quartz Vein
shr	Shear
AFAQ	AFAQ Mining Company (J.S.C.)
ALS	ALS Laboratories
A.R.E.	Arab Republic of Egypt
EMRA	Egyptian Mineral Resources Authority
FB	Field Blank
FD	Field Duplicate
HMD	Hamida
ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
MSH	Masho Shinai
ODM	Overburden Drilling Management (Ottawa, Canada)
RG	Rock Grab Sample

RMT	Romeit
SD	Standard Sample
SMRC	Shalateen Mineral Resources Company
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
W.E.B.	West Elbah Concession/AFAQ Concession
WGS	World Geodetic System

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The writers have not verified the legal title to the property or any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the Concession Area or other agreement(s) concerning the operation of the project with third parties. The writers have placed reliance on the representations of the Company to have conducted the necessary due diligence. All documents and agreements pertaining to AFAQ's rights regarding the Western Elbah Concession are held at the AFAQ head office where they are available should it be necessary to examine them.

Any statements and opinions expressed in this document are given in good faith and in the belief that such statements and opinions are not false or misleading at the effective date of this Report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Description

AFAQ Mining Company (J.S.C) ("AFAQ") executed an exploration contract with Shalateen Mineral Resources Company ("SMRC") dated 05/12/2018 on a portion of the Gabal Elbah Concession Area (AFAQ concession) comprising approximately 680 km^2. The current extents of the AFAQ concession area are shown on Figure 3 below. A budget covering all aspects of a work program for a one-year period was submitted on 13/12/2018. Transfer of the AFAQ concession from SMRC to AFAQ was completed after budget approval. A second budget covering the second year of operations was submitted on 13/02/2020. Continued exploration in 2021 and beyond is covered in a budget submitted to SMRC and approved (included as Appendix D)

Figure 1. Location Map of Elbah Concession

4.2 Location

The AFAQ concession comprises an area of approximately 680 km^2 in the extreme southeast part of the A.R.E. within the Eastern Desert. The southern boundary of the concession coincides with the international border with Sudan at 22°N latitude. The Romeit gold occurrence, where much of the AFAQ effort has been focussed to date, is located at 22.32°N 35.79°E near the northern boundary of the AFAQ concession; it is about 90 linear kilometres from the village of Shalateen on the Red Sea coast.

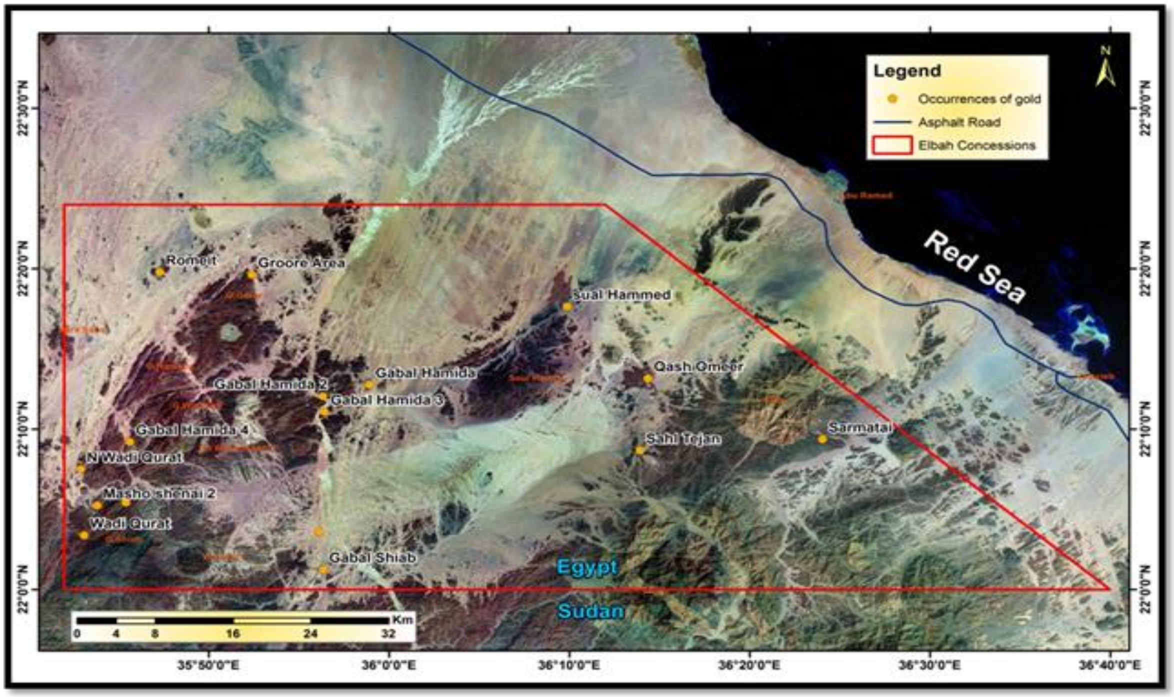

Figure 2. Extent of the SMRC Mining Elbah Concession Area – Red Boundary

4.3 Access and Infrastructure

Ready access to the western Elbah concession is gained by four-wheel drive vehicles along desert tracks leading from the paved coastal road that connects the project area with the larger population centres of Shalateen, Marsa Alam, Quseir and Hurghada to the north. AFAQ Mining is in the process of upgrading access to the project with construction of a new 35-kilometre desert road linking the coastal road to the project camp. Two small villages are located on the coast near the AFAQ concession – Abu Ramad and Halaib.

The closest infrastructure and source for material and supplies is the town of Shalateen approximately 90 km to the northeast of the project area. AFAQ maintains a field office in Shalateen manned by a base manager and support staff.

No infrastructure is present on the concession apart from that established by AFAQ at the field camp near the north boundary of the concession area and the rudimentary facilities established by artisanal mining operators active locally.

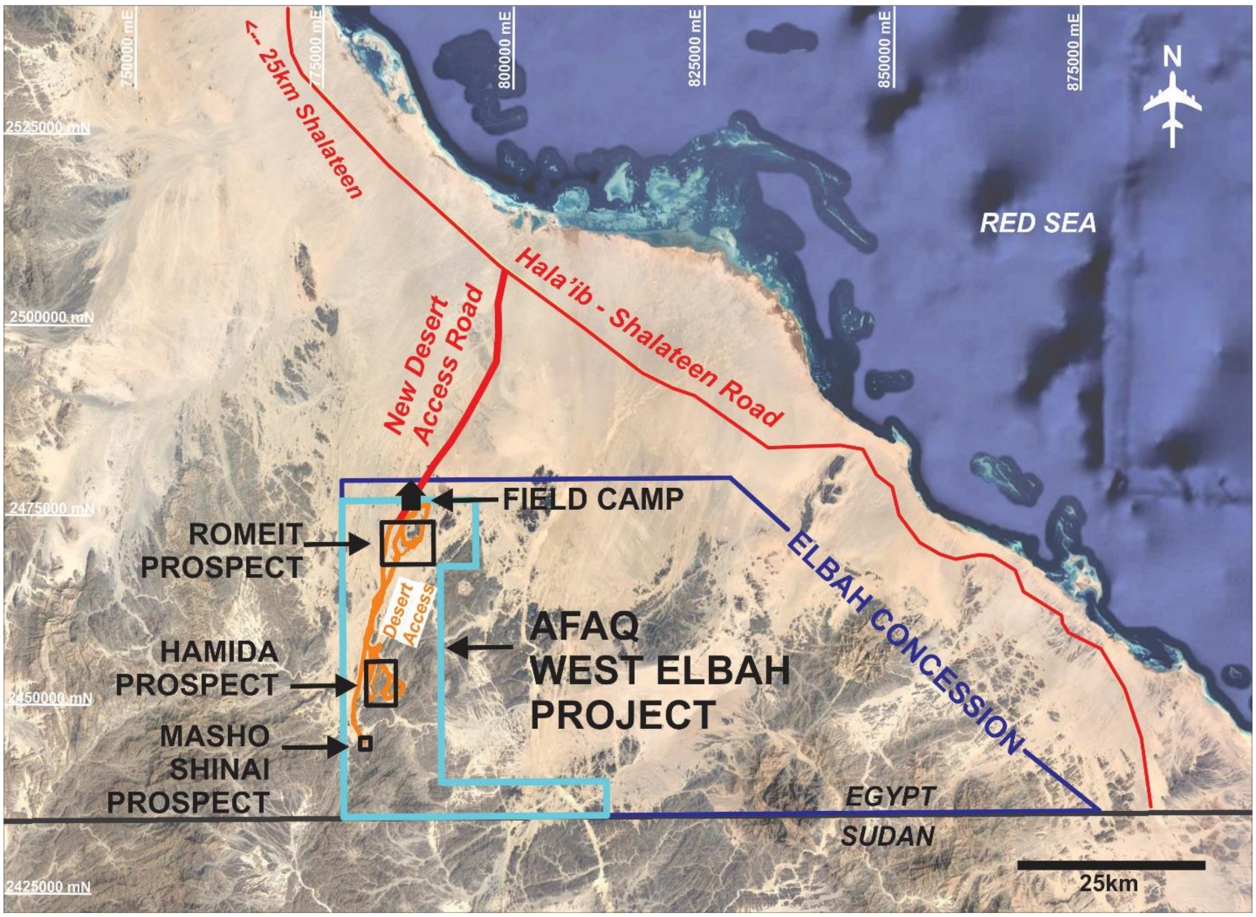

Figure 3. Extent of AFAQ's Western Elbah Concession Area (pale blue), and vehicular access route (red line)

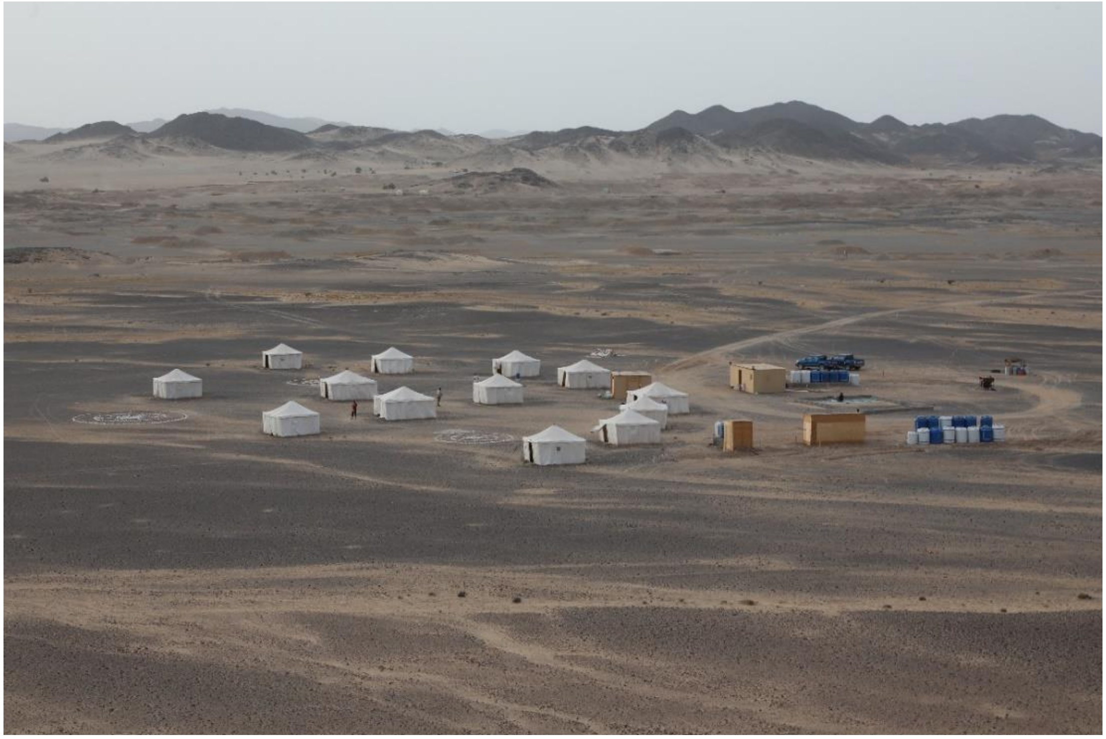

Figure 4. AFAQ Mining Camp Site – West Elbah Concession Area

4.4 Climate and Physiography

The climate in the Elbah Concession area is arid, and generally sunny and dry year-round. Climate data specific to the West Elbah Concession area are not available. Average temperature highs for the town of Shalateen on the Red Sea Coast (approximately 100km north from the centre of the West Elbah Concession) range from 25.6°C for January to 37.4°C for August. Average temperature lows range from 14.0°C in January to 25.5°C in August. The average total annual precipitation for Shalateen is 14mm per year.

The Elbah Concession is located within the Hala'ib Triangle, an area of approximately 20,000 km^2 in southern Egypt which is bounded by the Red Sea to the east and Sudan to the south.

The topography ranges from flat wadi sediments to the mountainous area of the Gebel Elba Natural Park in the southeast corner of the Hala'ib Triangle – where the highest peaks are Gabal Elba (1435m), Gabal Shellal (1409m), Gabal Shendib (1910m) and Gabal Shendodai (1526m).

5.0 HISTORY

5.1 Ancient Times

The presence of many and widespread stone huts and gold processing artefacts are observed on the western Elbah concession, particularly at the Romeit and Hamida occurrences. They have been identified as being early Arab in age - dating from the ninth century (Klemm and Klemm, 2013). Oweiss et al (2004) however distinguish between placer production identified as Arab (Islamic) and earlier quartz vein gold production (referred to as Pharaonic). Whatever period the artefacts belong to, they attest to the long history of gold exploration and development in the region. The extent and number of the structures dating from this period provide an indication of the effort expended to exploit the gold mineralisation available at and near surface.

5.2 Hume 1937

Hume reported that the area centred at 22°21’ N and 35°49’47” E near Gebel Ti-Keferiai was studied (north-west corner of the current Elbah Concession). The group of small isolated dark hills (494m above sea level) acted as a ‘good landmark’ to the old Romeit mines, which are situated approximately 5 kilometres to the southwest. Numerous veins of smoky quartz with calcite and siderite cut the highly decomposed dioritic country rock. Numerous ancient grinding mills were reportedly scattered around the area (EMRA, 2004; after Hume, 1937).

5.3 El Shimy 1985

In the Romeit area (centred at ~22°19’N and 35°37’E), swarms and pockets of milky quartz veins were noted with reddish-brown coloured alteration envelopes. El Shimy et al (1985) stated that the quartz diorite shear zone extended in an NNE-SSW direction and dipped to NW. The mineralised shear zone ranged in width from 3 to 15m and extended for more than 250m along the strike direction. Gold content up to 8g/t in quartz veins with calcite and siderite was recorded (EMRA 2004; after El Shimy et al., 1985).

5.4 EMRA 2003

A work program was conducted in 2003 by the Exploration Department of the Egyptian Geological Survey and Mining Authority (EGSMA - Expedition G2/2003). This program was an extensive examination of the geology around the Romeit area covering a reported 35km^2. The work program included geological mapping, trenching, pitting, grab and channel sampling, evaluation of gold mineralisation in wadi deposits, estimation of size and gold grade of historic dumps. This work provides a useful and well documented basis for further evaluation of the area for economic mineralisation.

5.4.1 Geological and geochemical exploration of the Romeit Area

Initial exploration consisted of smaller scale geological mapping (at 1:10,000 scale) and examination of the old workings. During the program, the team collected: 70 bedrock samples from quartz veins, 2 bedrock samples, 35 samples from altered quartz diorite bedrock, 14 trench samples from trench 1 (TR1), and 7 samples from trench 2 (TR2). The samples were analysed using an atomic absorption and in some cases a fire assay. The assay data are available in Oweiss et al, 2004 but no sample locations are provided.

Subsequently, more detailed mapping at 1:1000 scale was completed over an area of 0.49km^2. The mapping focused on the gold-bearing zones at Romeit to better delineate the dimensions and gold mineralisation potential of the zones.

Mapping was subdivided into five zones, R1 through R5 in the Romeit area. Seven (7) trenches, TR1 to TR7, were excavated in mineralised zones over a combined length of 228m.

A total of 250 samples were collected analysed by atomic absorption and in some cases by fire assay. As with the previous samples, results are available in Oweiss et al, 2004 and Shalateen, 2014 but no sample locations are provided.

5.4.2 Tailings

Tailings were investigated at three sites around the Romeit gold mine. The roughly delineated deposits are estimated at approximately 6400 tons. Nine (9) samples collected at one site ranged in grade from 0.36 to 22 g/t gold and averaged 7.46 g/t gold.

5.4.3 Wadi/Placer Deposits

Thirteen (13) pits were excavated in the wadi deposits and terraces in the Romeit area. Pits ranged in depth from 1.1 to 2m. Each pit was sampled as a channel along the wall of the pit and the samples were subjected to magnetic and density separations. One dendritic gold grain was observed in one sample (pit 12). Samples were also analysed by an atomic absorption method and ranged in grade from 0.1 to 91g/t. This indicated that gold was present in appreciable amounts despite not being detected by mineralogical investigations. The authors proposed further testing the deposits by cyanidation of larger (50kg or more) samples.

5.5 Zoheir 2012

A study published in Geoscience Frontiers in 2012 (Zoheir, 2012) reported on petrographic and isotopic studies on samples from the Romeit mine area and stated the following:

The new geological and geochemical data indicate that splays off the Hamisana Zone are potential gold exploration targets. Quartz veins along the high order (2nd or 3rd) structures of this crustal-scale shear zone are favorable targets. In the Romite deposit and in surrounding areas, a Au-As-Cu-Sb-Co-Zn geochemical signature characterizes mineralised zones, and particularly rock chips with >1000 ppm As and high contents of Cu, Zn, and Co target the better mineralised areas.

5.6 Other

After the EGSMA program, intermittent site visits where conducted by several companies – some as recently as 2016. This work consisted of reconnaissance scale mapping and ore particularly sampling presumably to evaluate the mineralisation for more extensive work. Except for work conducted by Nuinsco Resources Limited in 2015 and 2016, the results of this work are unavailable.

Artisanal workers are currently active in the area. Extensive mechanical disturbance of wadi fill sediments is evident. Locally excavations and trenching in outcrop has also taken place.

No previous work has been conducted on the site by AFAQ other than a site visit conducted in late October 2018 with the assistance of Shalateen Mineral Resources Company (SMRC). The intent of this work was to review the main gold showings in the area contemplated for inclusion in the AFAQ concession area.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALISATION

6.1 Regional Geology

In the broad sense Eastern Egypt (and extending east of the Red Sea Rift and south into Sudan, Ethiopia and Eritrea) is underlain by exposure of the north-western part of the Arabian-Nubian Shield (ANS) that lies at the northern part of the East African Orogen (EAO) (Hamimi et al, 2019 and Hamimi et al, 2014). The ANS is considered by some to be the largest tract of juvenile Neoproterozoic crust on Earth (Hamimi et al, 2014). It is dominated by juvenile Neoproterozoic continental crust formed by magmatic arc accretion and post-tectonic magmatism and includes a collage of tectonic terranes composed of oceanic volcanic arcs and sedimentary basins juxtaposed along regional-scale suture zones characterised by the presence of ophiolite (Hamimi et. al., 2019). Depending upon geological relationships and physiographic features the Eastern Desert has been subdivided into the North, Central and South Eastern Desert (NED, CED and SED respectively) – NED and CED are separated by the Qena-Safaga Shear Zone and the CED and SED by the Idfu-Marsa Alam Shear Zone (Stern and Hedge, 1985, Hamimi et al, 2019). As described in Hamimi et al (2019) the lithological assemblages comprising each province in the Eastern Desert are:

NED Dominated by voluminous granitoids, weakly deformed-unmetamorphosed volcanic rocks (Dokham Volcanics) and post-amalgamation volcano-sedimentary sequences (Hammamat volcano-sediments).

CED Comprises gneisses-migmatites-sheared granitoids and remobilised equivalents, volcano-sedimentary successions, and ophiolites.

SED Similar to those in the CED with greater proportion of gneiss and ophiolites in tectonically transported nappes.

Structural variation prevails across the provinces as well, with the NED dominated by fault/joint systems, the CED dominated by fold-related faults and the SED is dominated by fold-thrust belts and later regional-scale transpression (Hamimi et al, 2019). The SED terrane encompasses three major structural systems, namely the NW–WNW-trending Allaqi-Heiani suture, N–S Hamisana zone, and NW–SE Wadi Hodein–Wadi Kharit shear corridor (Zoheir et al, 2019).

The western Elbah concession is part of the Allaqi-Heiani-Onib-Sol Hamed suture, a curvilinear feature that was deformed by the Hamisana Zone (Zoheir, 2012, El-Bialy, 2020). The Hamisana shear zone (HSZ) is a broad, north-south oriented zone of deformation, approximately 50 km wide and at least 300 km long, making it one of the largest basement structures in NE Africa (Stern, et al, 1989). Secondary deformation zones associated with the Hamisana Zone, characterised by anastomosing domains of shearing, control gold mineralisation in the region and the numerous gold occurrences include Um Ashira, Haimur, Harairi, Um Garayat, Seiga, Filat, Ungat, Betam, Egat, Um el-Tuyor, Madari, Korbiai and Romeit.

The AFAQ project is located in the SED where a complex collage of oceanic volcanic arcs and sedimentary basins with suture zones marked by ophiolitic material occur incorporating gneisses, migmatites, sheared granitoids, volcano-sedimentary successions and the aforementioned ophiolites (Fowler and Hamimi, 2020). This collage was created by collisional processes as these terranes accreted to the Nubian craton during the latter part of the Neoproterozoic. An inferred suture zone crosses the Elbah study area from southwest to northeast, passing through the Hamida area. The Romeit area lies in the terrane to the northwest of the suture while Masho Shinai is inferred to be located to the southeast (Baker, 2019).

Island arc volcanics underlie the Elbah concession area comprising lavas and tuffs interbedded with derived volcaniclastics metamorphosed to greenschist facies. The arcs were intruded by early plutons ranging in composition from gabbro to granite and by a late set of smaller, mainly felsic, bodies. The inferred terrane boundary is expressed as a broad fault zone. This originated as a compressive structure and was subsequently modified by later shearing (Baker, 2019).

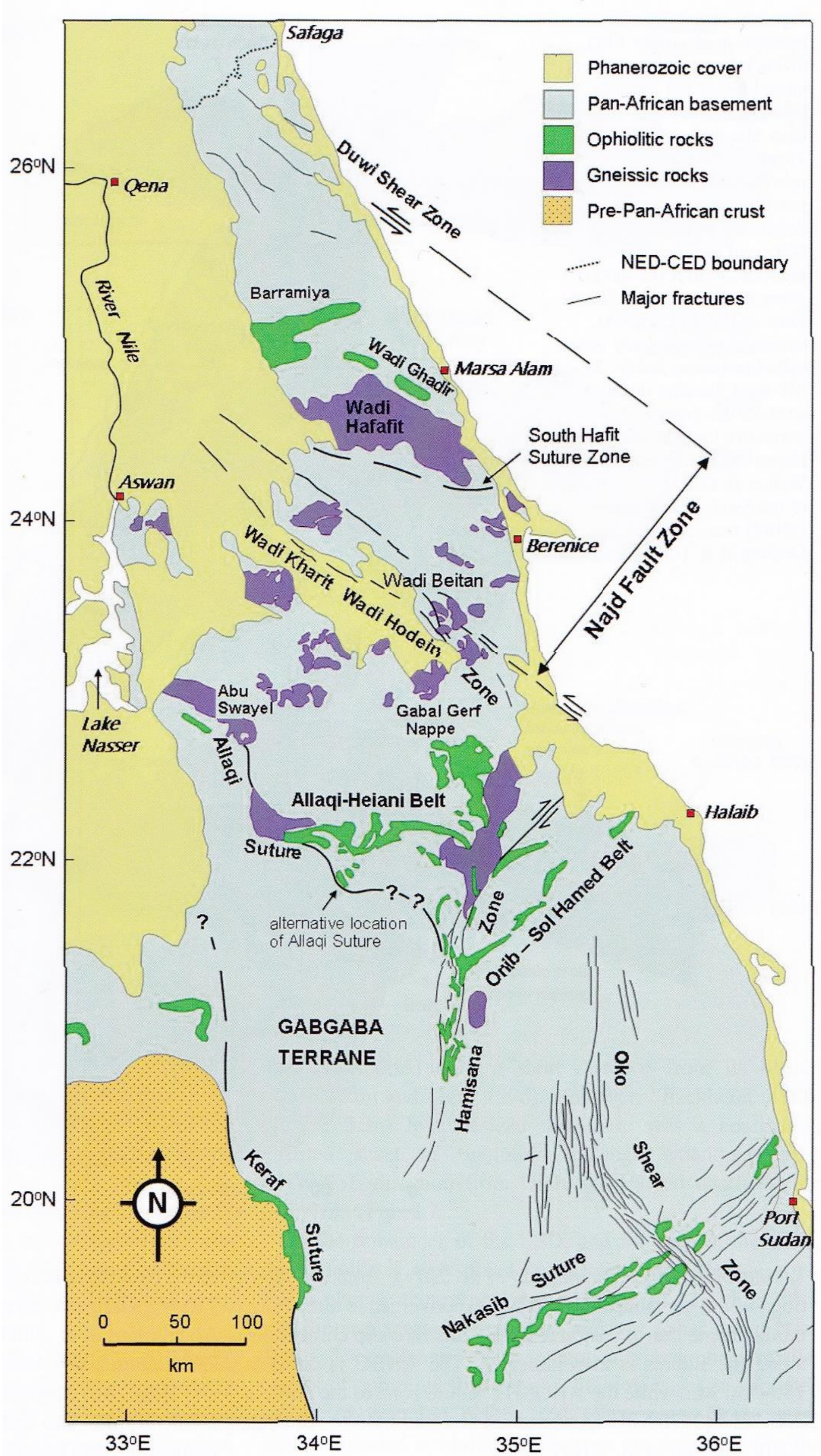

Figure 5. Geology and Structure of the Nubian Shield of Egypt and Northern Sudan (Fowler and Hamimi, 2020)

At Romeit faults parallel to the terrane boundary are considered to have undergone late left-lateral shearing and differential movement between pairs of faults has generated north-south trending extensional fracture zones. On the eastern side of the terrane boundary there is a broad northeast trending fault zone interpreted as transtensional in nature. The southern part of the study area, including the Masho Shinai concession, appears to be a complex nappe cut by steep reverse faults and containing a block of ophiolitic schists.

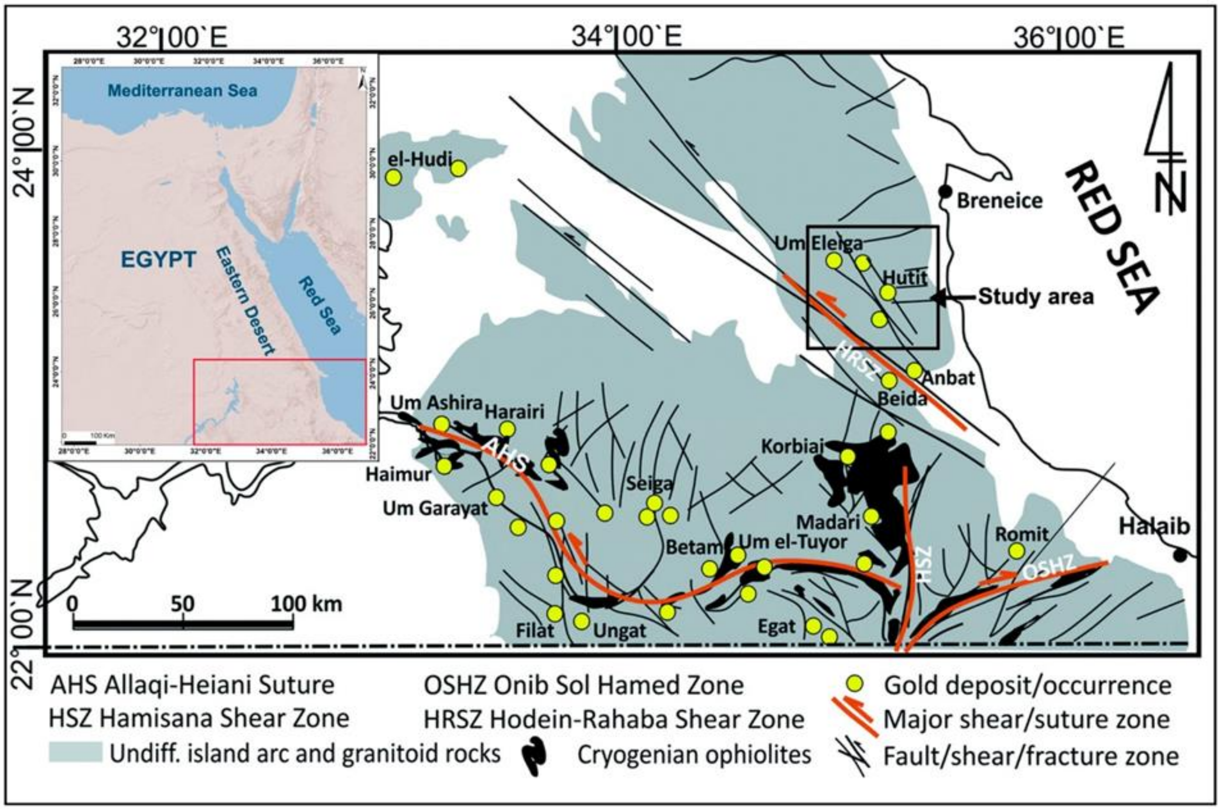

Figure 6. Geology of the South Eastern Desert of Egypt
(Zoheir et al, 2019)

The regional controls on gold prospectivity are associated with the emplacement of late, mainly felsic, intrusions in extensional and transtensional fault zones developed during late strike-slip movements along major faults. Ancient workings at Romeit exploited a vein in a north-south extensional fault zone and there is potential for further veins in that block. At Hamida gold may be present in riedel shear fractures along the terrane boundary and where the main boundary fault is kinked. The Masho Shinai concession lies in an inferred transtensional fault zone with the possibility of veins or stockworks. In the wider Elbah study area to the northeast of Hamida the satellite imagery shows a 10km long zone of clay alteration with muscovite within a broader northeast trending fault zone of inferred transtensional nature.

6.2 Property Geology

The AFAQ West Elbah Project is underlain by Neoproterozoic terrane comprised variably deformed dismembered ultramafic/mafic sequences (ophiolitic metabasalt-metagabbro) and by granitoid gneisses, and island arc metavolcanic-volcaniclastic-plutonic rocks intruded by syn-tectonic granitoids. This metamorphic terrane is intruded by widespread syn- orogenic granitoids and late- to post-orogenic gabbros and granites. Anorogenic syenite forms a small circular massif cutting the island arc metabasalt of Gebel Warabeit in the northern part of the area. Basaltic and aplitic dykes traverse all earlier rocks in several orientations, but commonly NNE-SSW. Feldspar and quartz pegmatitic dykes and veins are common in the western part of the mapped area, cutting metavolcanic and gabbro-diorite rocks in a NE-SW direction. Basaltic lava sheets of Tertiary age are exposed to the north of the Romeit mine area and are likely related to the Red Sea rift (Zoheir, 2020, El Banna, 2020).

The loci for the structurally hosted gold mineralisation at the Romeit occurrence are NNE-trending mylonite/shear zones and associated quartz veins that are concordant with shear cleavage in the host quartz diorite. These zones strike N10-35°E and dip steeply (60-80°) to the west (Zoheir, 2020). The gold mineralisation is hosted by boudinaged/pinch-and-swell milky quartz and quartz-carbonate veins ± inclusions of wallrock. The vein selvedges are variably (Fe) carbonatized and silicified.

The western Elbah concession area was investigated in a field study conducted by EMRA in 2004 and focussed around the Romeit occurrence. An edited version of the description of the study area, provided in the EMRA report, follows:

> *The investigated (Romeit) area is covered by intermediate metavolcanics which are intruded by quartz diorite with sharp intrusive contacts. Felsic and trachyte dykes are emplaced into both metavolcanics rocks and quartz diorite.*
>
> *Intermediate metavolcanics are well represented mainly as small outcrops in eastern, southern, western, and north-western parts of the studied area. They form ridges and hills of low to moderate relief at the northern and central parts of the area. They are fine grained, greenish-grey to pale-pink and are composed mainly of metamorphosed rhyolite, rhyodacite and andesite. The dominant foliation in the area strikes northwest. Quartz veins are common along foliation/schistosity planes. Intermediate metavolcanics are strongly affected by hydrothermal solutions producing alteration zones.*
>
> *Bands of variably coloured marble occur at the southwestern and the north-eastern parts of the studied area where it occurs as discontinuous ridges. The marble bands extend for more than 1km with width ranging from 10 to 30m striking NE-SW, NW-SE and N-S and dipping vertically. The marble bands are fine-grained and calcitic with iron oxides impurities. Quartz veinlets are common.*

Quartz diorite crops out mainly at the central and north-western parts of the area forming low to moderate relief in the north and high relief in the east. It has variable colours, medium to coarse-grained, massive, and deformed. It is foliated and sheared particularly along fault planes. The foliation strikes NE-SW and dips to NW direction by an angle ranging from 50° to 70°. Quartz diorite is characterized by absence of xenoliths and greatly varies in quartz content. This rock forms the country rock of the Romeit gold-bearing zones.

Romeit gold mine area is also intruded by several types of dykes.

The mineralisation at the Romeit occurrence displays complex structural history; it is controlled by shearing and folding. The shearing is defined in NNE-SSE, NE-SW, NNW-SSE and N-S trends followed by folding anticlines and synclines structures with axial planes take NNE-SSW and NE-SW directions. These fold axial trends may be superimposed on an earlier folding with NW-SE axial plane. Faults intersected the area in three sets arranged as follows: NW-SE, NE-SW and N-S and less pronounced E-W faults.

Romeit

The host rock to gold mineralisation at Romeit consists essentially entirely of a phaneritic, equigranular to weakly porphyritic dioritic intrusion (calc-alkaline quartz-diorite) that has been variably deformed along significant curvilinear corridors of ductile deformation oriented to the N and NNE but displaying considerable departure from these trends (the reader is referred to Zoheir, 2020, for a description of this geology). Gold mineralisation occurs within quartz and quartz carbonate veins and adjacent altered host-rock within the broader deformation zones. Barren, quartz veins commonly occur at Romeit displaying open space textures, striking NW and dipping at shallow angles to the SW. Other bedrock lithologies mapped in the immediate area are occurrences of mafic metavolcanic rock that do not appear to be mineralised and may be in fault contact with the diorite (in the extreme north of the Romeit occurrence metavolcanic rock is substantial) and minor mafic dykes. Dimensions of the diorite outcrop in the immediate vicinity of the Romeit occurrence are circa 2km x 3km but the extent of diorite is regionally more extensive, and deformation and mineralisation occur to some degree over greater than 5km x 5km area around the Romeit occurrence and including the Romeit East occurrence.

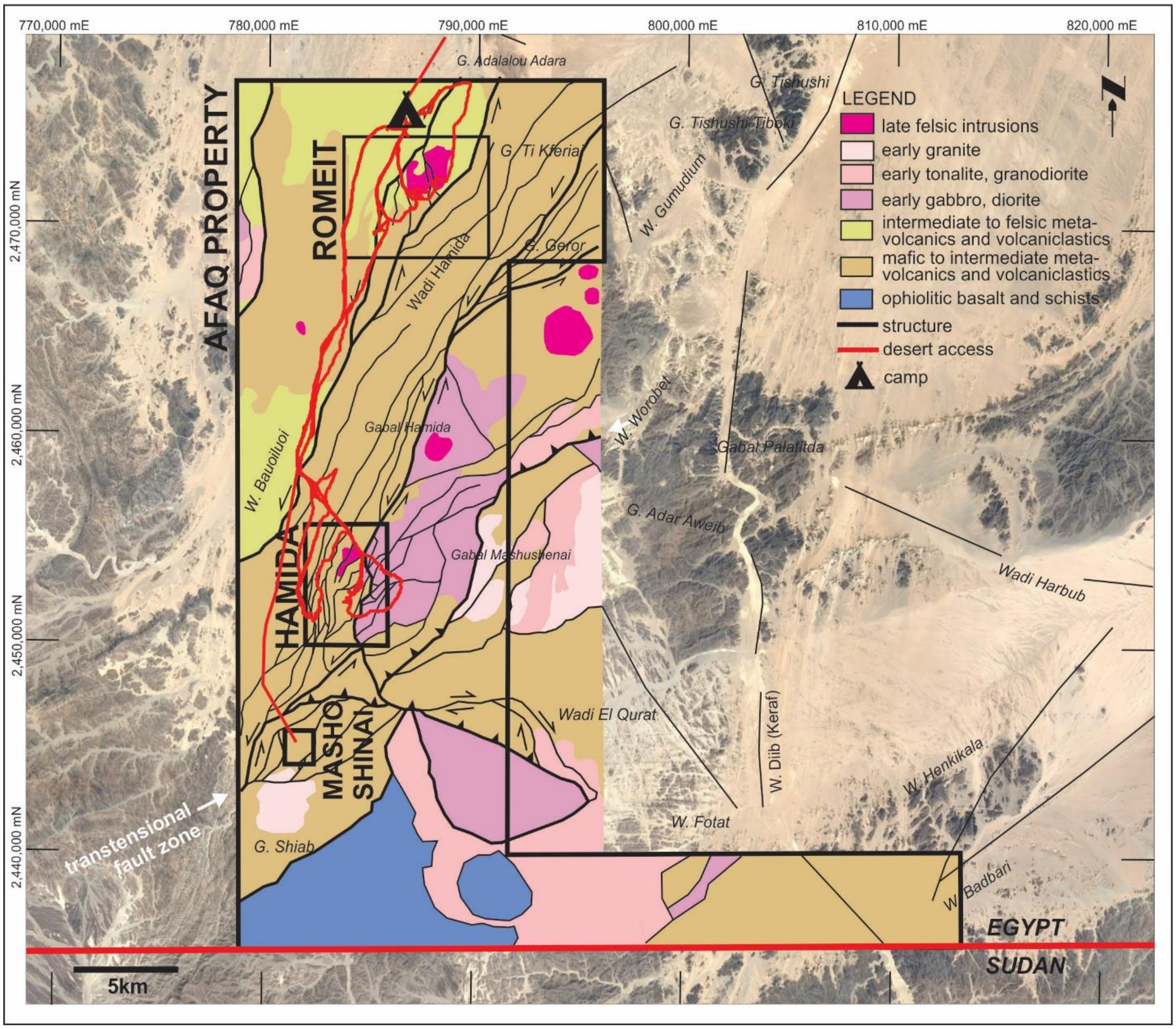

Figure 7. West Elbah Concession Property Geology
(modified after Baker, 2019)

The deformation observed at Romeit is interpreted to be a splay from the N-S trending, regionally significant, Hamisana Shear Zone or secondary and subordinate structures related to it. The Hamisana Shear Zone is composed of a mylonitic assemblage that separates distinct geologic terranes to the NW and SE in the AFAQ Concession Area.

A comprehensive description of the geology, deformation, and mineralisation of the Romeit area was completed by Dr. Basem Zoheir (Zoheir, 2020). It is included in its entirety as Appendix D to this report.

Hamida

The Hamida occurrence is an extensive domain of deformed and altered metavolcanic rock that was the site of historic gold exploitation. It is composed of mainly island-arc metavolcanics and related meta-volcaniclastics – ranging from mafic to felsic compositions. All of the volcanic stratigraphy has been intruded by diorite dykes – foliated and unfoliated. Small masses of late and post orogenic granite further intruded the metavolcanic rocks and the diorite. Commonly observed fine grained mafic dykes and aplite dykes transect all rock types – most commonly striking NNE.

The most prominent structural feature at the Hamida occurrence is an extensive shear zone, trending ENE (although locally deflecting significantly from this orientation) and composed of branching and re-joining domains of chlorite schist. Observation of the intense schistosity and sigmoidal indicators as well as isoclinal folds and evidence of recrystallisation indicate that ductile deformation prevailed within the zone. The shear zone is transected by NNE and NNW trending shears/faults characterised by mylonitisation and sinistral displacement along the NNE features while dextral motion occurred along NNW trending faults.

Widespread iron-carbonate alteration ± silicification (in places the host schist is pervasively silicified), kaolinisation and other carbonate (calcite) is evident from the broad buff-coloured areas visible on the hills at Hamida. The alteration occurs in domains that range from 2 to 20 m and can be up to several hundred metres along strike - they typically strike NE dip SE to NW.

Quartz veining is quite common, particularly hosted by metavolcanic rock but also in diorite and granite. They are composed of white-grey quartz as well as a malachite bearing set. They typically strike NE and vary from <1cm to > 2m width (as observed to date), are up to 50m along strike and can occur individually or more commonly as sub-parallel sets and occasionally as extensive swarms. In places (particularly in the southwest part of the currently mapped area) the veins are transected by narrow, iron-oxide bearing veins that locally form stockworks. Observation of waste dumps at archaeological sites (rod stone huts) demonstrates that the malachite bearing quartz veins are the source of much of the gold recovered historically.

Sulphide mineralisation or its altered/oxidised product (predominantly pyrite observed) is ubiquitous in quartz veins although at low concentration (again where observed). Goethite after euhedral/subhedral pyrite) is commonly observed in host rock.

The Hamida occurrence presents an exceptionally large altered and mineralised system – much larger in scope than the Romeit occurrence. The aim of exploration in the area will be to isolate those areas of the system that present the highest potential for mineralisation of economic significance.

Masho Shinai

The Masho Shinai occurrence is located in the south of the AFAQ project. Also, the site of historic work, the area is composed primarily of sheared intermediate to mafic metavolcanics cut by gabbro-diorite and tonalite-granodiorite intrusions.

6.3 Mineralisation and Deposit Type

At the western Elbah concession the observed style of mineralisation and alteration is consistent with emplacement as structurally hosted, mesothermal, vein-type, or orogenic, gold mineralisation. The observed features include:

- host rock comprising highly deformed island arc metavolcanics and granitoid intrusions.
- spatially associated as secondary or tertiary splay from the Hamisana shear zone.
- presence of quartz and quartz-carbonate veining spatially associated with, and controlled by, ductile deformation zones.
- alteration and mineralisation assemblages dominated by quartz-sericite-chlorite-carbonate-sulphide-gold (trace).

The reader is referred to Zoheir (2020) for a review of orogenic gold mineralisation in the Eastern Desert.

7.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION BY AFAQ

AFAQ Mining has been conducting an active exploration program since the beginning of 2019. The intent of the work program is to comprehensively evaluate AFAQ's West Elbah Concession Area using modern exploration techniques. Details of the work program will be detailed later in this report.

7.1 October 2018 Site Visit

Prior to finalizing the agreement with Shalateen, AFAQ conducted a site visit to evaluate the potential of the property. During the visit 110 samples were collected from quartz veins, alteration zones, tailings, and alluvial/wadi deposits around the Romeit and Hamida occurrences.

7.2 2019 Q1 Program – January to March 2019

During Q1 the work program at the West Elbah Concession Area commenced. The following was conducted during the quarter (refer to Jones, 2019a for a complete listing of all work conducted):

1) Satellite Image Interpretation - an interpretation of Aster imagery was carried out over the AFAQ Elbah concession in the Eastern Desert of Egypt to map lithology and structure, to identify any exposed alteration, and to understand controls on gold mineralisation. The area studied measures 619 km^2. The 1:30,000 scale study was based entirely on Aster imagery, without the use of field data. Higher resolution Digital Globe imagery was downloaded from Google Earth for the three areas of interest – Romeit, Hamida, Masho Shinai.

   Based on the known mineralisation elsewhere in the region, the following deposit models are applicable here:
   - quartz stockworks and veins in dilational shear structures cutting intrusives and adjacent mafic metavolcanics
   - zones of intense, possibly radial, fracturing in granite plutons, for example over concealed younger stocks
   - vein and contact deposits associated with late intrusions, particularly in trans-tensional zones

   Based on the results of this remote sensing study, the major regional structures controlling the movement of hydrothermal fluids are:
   - north-south extensional zones developed between pairs of north-northeast trending faults because of late left-lateral shearing, particularly where late intrusions were emplaced
   - northeast trending trans-tensional zones
   - the inferred north-northeast trending terrane boundary, particularly where rigid intrusive rocks are in contact with the main fault zone and the boundary is kinked

2) Mapping - the objective of the mapping program was to detail the local geology of the Romeit area at large scale (1:500), focusing on vein geometry and mineralisation, alteration associated with veining and structural features. Extensive sampling was conducted in conjunction with the mapping. The purpose of this work is to provide a basis for future detailed sampling, trenching and diamond drilling.

   North-south traverses employing the UTM grid was employed for field control – line spacing of 50m was employed as a basis for the traverses. In this way a total of 0.57 km^2 was covered over the Romeit occurrence. Standard international codes and nomenclature were used for the mapping.

   The field crew was tasked with systematically traversing the environs of the occurrence recording:
   a. Lithologies - mapping rock types with standardised nomenclature, relatively simple here as a limited number of lithologies underlie the subject area
   b. Structural domains/shear zones (including structural measurements). Mapping and measurement of shear zones and mylonite zones. Measurement of structural features – notably schistosity if present

c. Alteration – record presence of alteration mineralisation. Minerals such as hematite, ankerite, chlorite, sericite have been noted to date.
d. Detailed observations of veining. Mapping, measurement of orientation of all veining encountered (from cm to m scale veins).
e. Metallic mineralisation - record any occurrence of metallic minerals, within veins or host rocks.
f. Sampling – collect samples for analysis as appropriate.

3) Sampling - a sampling program was conducted in conjunction with the detailed field mapping. As traversing progressed samples were consistently collected from quartz veining, alteration zones and deformation zones. The intent of the sampling was to characterise the distribution of gold mineralisation. In January and February 2019, a total of 1000 samples were collected comprised of 879 grab samples, 42 standard samples, 40 field duplicate samples and 39 field blank samples. In total 458 samples were collected from alteration zones, 439 samples are from quartz veins, 17 samples are from deformation zones and 4 samples were collected from mafic dykes. In March, an additional 650 samples were collected comprised of 572 grab samples, 26 standard samples, 26 field duplicates and 26 field blank samples.

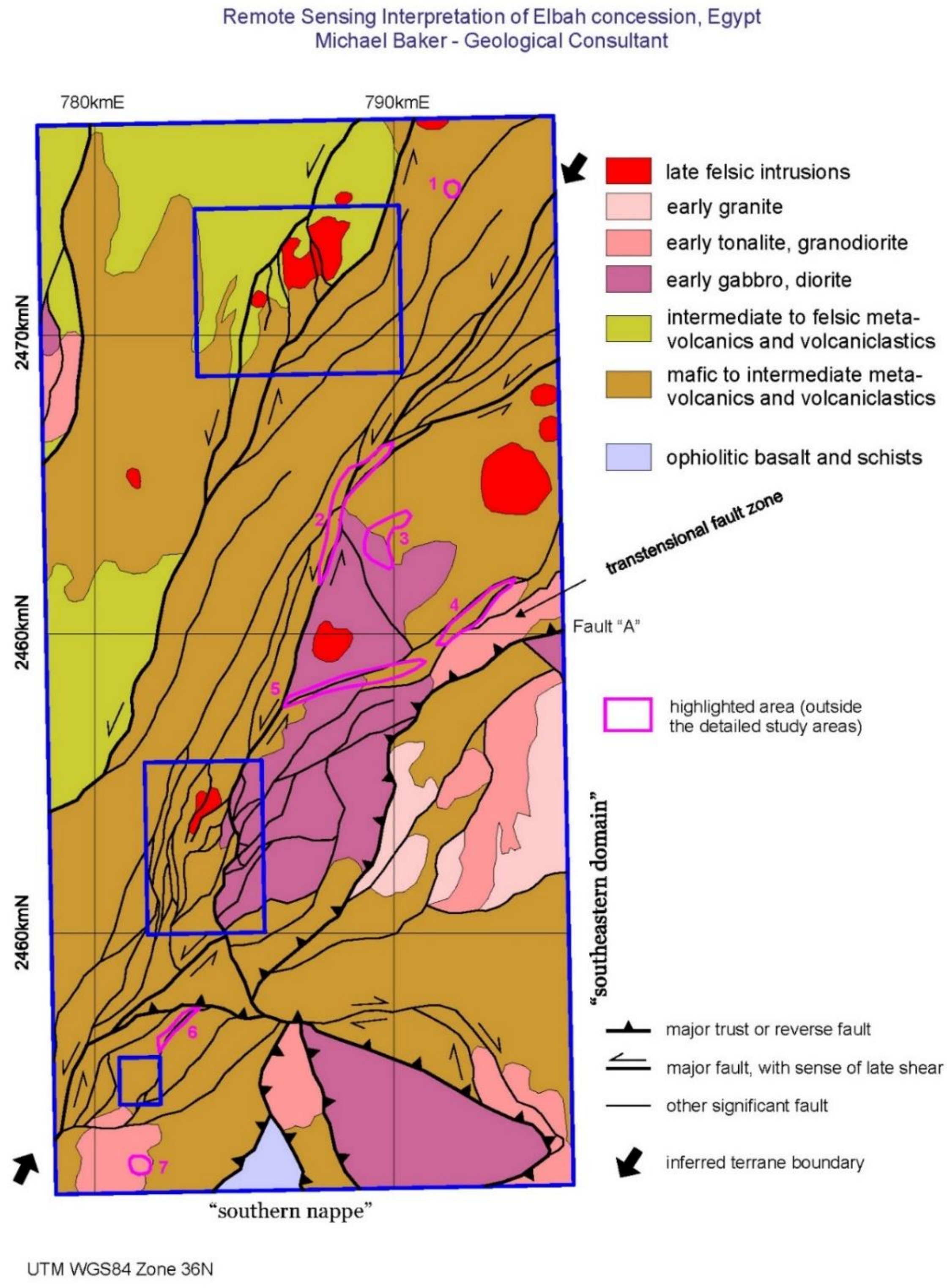

Figure 8. Satellite Interpretation Map Covering the Entire Extent of the AFAQ Elbah Concession Area (Baker, 2019)

7.3 2019 Q2 Program – April to June 2019

During Q2/2019, the work program on the West Elbah Concession Area continued. The following was conducted during the quarter (see Jones and Giroux, 2019b for a more complete summary of work conducted):

1) Continuation and completion of the 1:500 detailed mapping of the Romeit occurrence started in Q1. By the end of the Q2 work period the entire Romeit occurrence area had been mapped in detail and a comprehensive grab-sampling program conducted. A smaller-scale mapping of areas peripheral to Romeit commenced to quickly evaluate the potential for gold mineralisation at some distance from the main Romeit mineralisation prior to moving to other areas of the Western Elbah Concession.

2) Limited reconnaissance sampling at Masho Shinai occurrence focussing on the zones of interpreted alteration /mineralisation identified in the satellite image interpretation completed in Q1.

3) Ongoing compilation and interpretation of all new geological and geochemical data.

4) Determination of the geophysical survey requirements for the Romeit area. Requests for proposals forwarded to several geophysical contractors.

5) Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) analysis of all samples collected during Q2/2019. The results demonstrated that the sample standards and blanks inserted into the sample stream are returning predictable and reproduceable values in accordance with analytical expectations. This indicates that the analytical results for the grab samples provided by the ALS Romania laboratory are accurate and verifiable.

6) During Q2 a pilot study was initiated to evaluate the placer gold potential of alluvial sediments in the Romeit. Ten sites were selected in areas covered by alluvial sediment in an arc south and west of the Romeit occurrence gold mineralisation. Samples were collected during Q3

During Q2/2019, 2350 samples were collected from the Romeit Area including 2069 rock grab samples, 94 reference standard samples, 93 field duplicate samples, and 94 field blank samples. 50 other samples were collected for whole rock analysis.

Additionally, 75 samples were collected during reconnaissance sampling at Masho Shinai including 66 grab samples. 3 standard samples, 3 field duplicates, and 3 field blank samples.

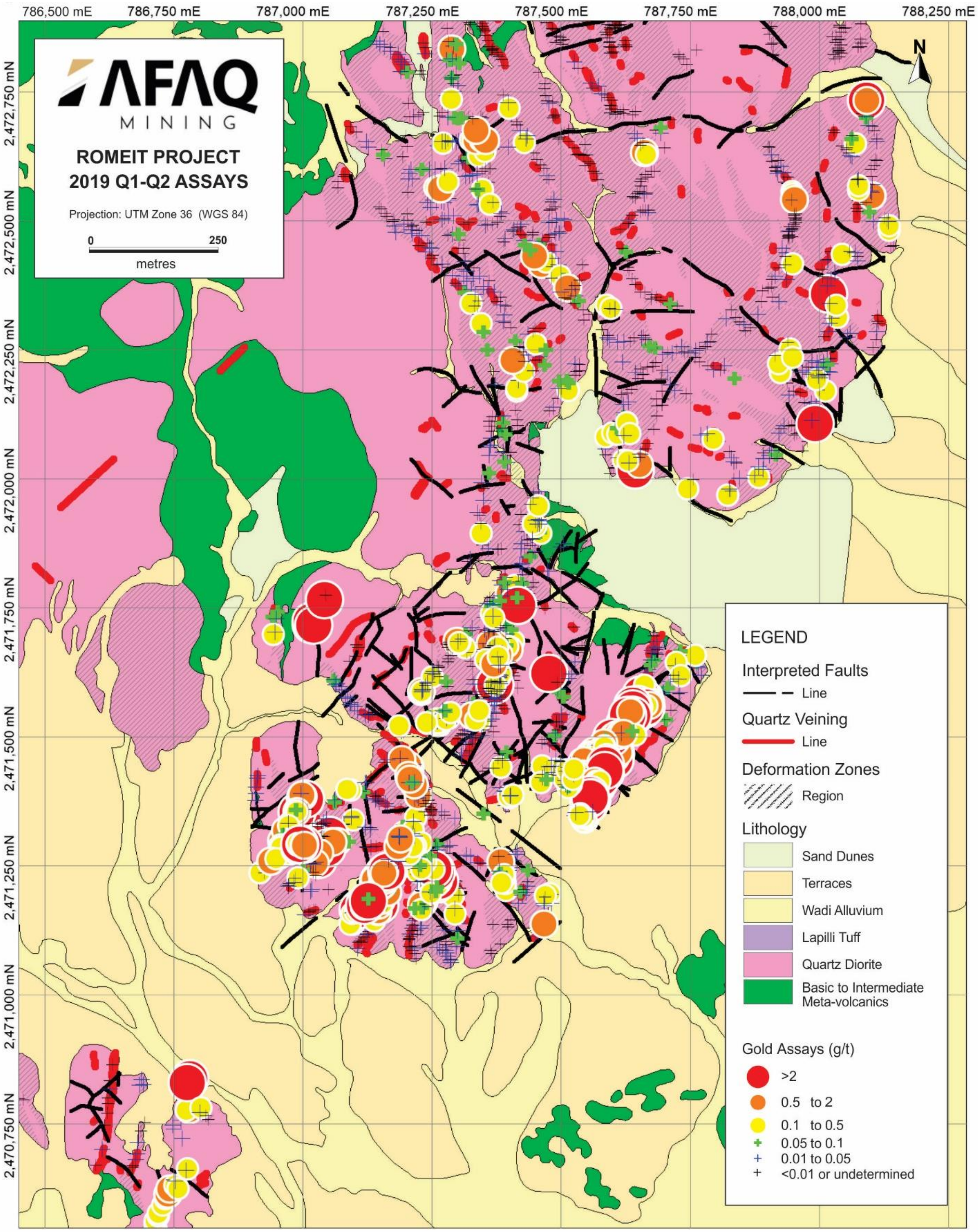

Figure 9. Domains of elevated values from (south) Romeit Au analyses (2019 Q2)

7.4 2019 Q3 Program – July to September 2019

The third quarter of field work conducted by AFAQ Mining on the western Elbah Concession Area commenced in July 2019 and was a continuation of the Q1/Q2 field work expanding across the Elbah Concession. By the end of the Q3/2019 work period the entire geologically mapped and sampled Romeit occurrence area had been digitised and all samples collected from the occurrence had been submitted for analysis. Also, during Q3 field mapping and sampling expanded to commence coverage at the extensive, deformed, Hamida occurrence with 400 samples collected for analyses.

During Q2/Q3 geophysical survey proposals were received from several contractors followed by discussion regarding surveying requirements and logistics. The contractors were then ranked on their suitability to conduct the proposed work-program and proposals provided to Shalateen/EMRA.

During Q2/2019 a pilot study was initiated to evaluate the placer gold potential of alluvial sediments in the Romeit. Discussions were held with Overburden Drilling Management (ODM) based in Ottawa, Canada regarding processing of alluvial samples for placer potential evaluation. ODM is a laboratory specialising in characterising gold and other mineralisation in sediment covered terrain. A sample processing flow sheet was proposed and agreed for the work and ten sites were selected in areas covered by alluvial sediment in an arc south and west of the Romeit occurrence gold mineralisation. The alluvial samples collected during Q3/2019 and delivered to ODM in Canada in Q4/2019.

In Q3/2019 (September) mapping commenced at the Hamida occurrence. Two map sheets comprising a total area of 1.75 km^2 were completed at a scale of 1:1000 during the work rotation and 400 samples were collected. Analyses have not yet been received for those samples. The mapping of the Hamida area continued into Q4/2019. When all sheets are completed and digitised the entire Hamida showing will have been covered by geological mapping including areas identified from the satellite image interpretation conducted by Dr. M. Baker.

During Q3/2019, analytical results were received for samples collected in Q2/2019. Results were received for 1035 rock samples (RG), 47 field blanks (FB), 46 field supplicates (FD), and 47 standards (SD) from the Romeit Prospect collected during Q2 and submitted in June 2019. Additionally, results were received for 66 rock samples, 3 field blanks, 3 field duplicates, and 3 standards collected during reconnaissance sampling of the Masho Shinai prospect in Q2/2019 (see appendices Jones & Giroux, 2019c).

7.5 2019 Q4 Program – October to December 2019

During Q4/2019, the work program on the West Elbah Concession Area continued following a two-month summer hiatus (July-August). The following was conducted during the quarter (see Jones and Giroux, 2020a for a more complete summary of work conducted):

The principal objective of the field program was to continue to expand mapping and sampling coverage across the prospective areas of the western Elbah concession. In addition, continued evaluation of the proposed geophysical survey was conducted, including meeting with a geophysical contractor to further detail the proposed program with the intention of refining the proposal. The sediment samples collected for alluvial prospecting in Q3/2019 were analysed and interpreted during Q4/2019.

The scope of field work was expanded during Q4/2019 to include the Hamida occurrence approximately 18km to the south of the Romeit occurrence. The Hamida occurrence is an extensive linear feature of deformation and alteration that occupies terrane near the centre of the western Elbah Concession. At Hamida, five sheets (see Figure 10) were mapped at a scale of 1:1000 for a total area of 4.375 km^2 (0.875 km^2 for each one). The digitisation of the sheets into vector layers is ongoing.

The Hamida occurrence comprises a broad zone of variably deformed rock hosted by likely intermediate metavolcanic rocks. The deformed rock comprises branching and re-joining domains of chlorite schist that strike approximately north to north-northeast (although locally deflect significantly from this orientation). Widespread iron carbonate alteration is evident from the broad, buff-coloured areas visible on the hills at Hamida. Quartz veining is quite common – veins vary from <1cm to > 2m width (as observed to date) and can occur individually or more commonly as sub-parallel sets and occasionally as extensive swarms. In places the host schist is pervasively silicified. Sulphide or its altered/oxidised product (predominantly pyrite observed) is ubiquitous although at low concentration (where observed).

The Hamida occurrence presents a large altered and mineralised system – larger in scale than the Romeit occurrence. Approximately 3.5km of mapping during Q4/2019 was completed along the strike of the deformed corridor and 2442 samples were collected for analysis. Extensive sampling is necessary to fully evaluate the extent and intensity of surface mineralisation. The extensive exposures of deformed and altered rock indicate that an exceptionally large volume of terrane was affected by mineralised fluids in the area. This is prospective for gold mineralisation, but detailed work will be necessary to identify those parts of the system that are most likely to provide results of potential economic interest. Ultimately, should geochemical analyses prove prospective, geophysical surveys will necessary over the most prospective parts of the occurrence.

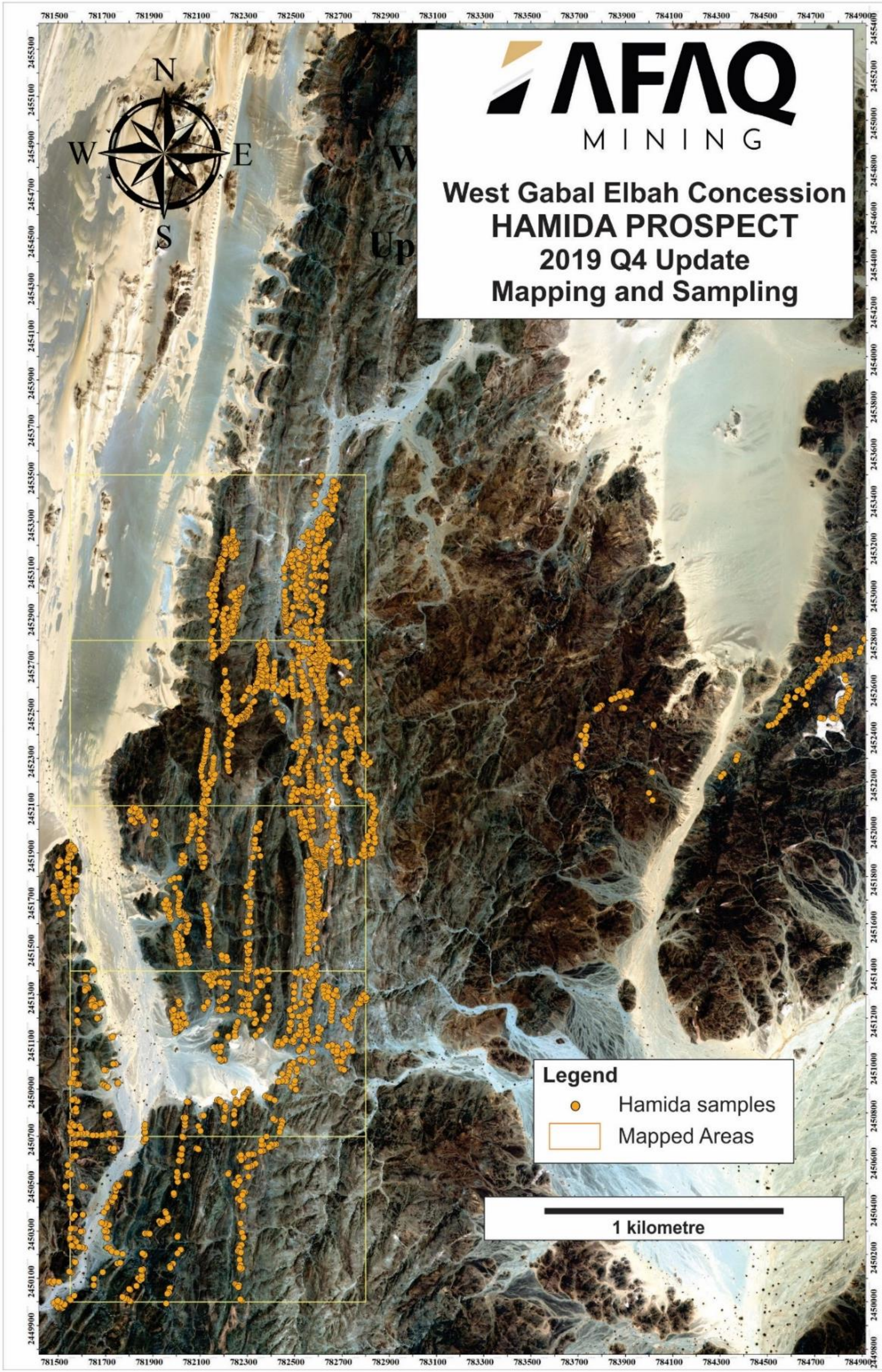

Figure 10. Hamida Sampling September to December 2019 (Q3-Q4)

During Q4/2019, additional mapping and sampling was conducted to the east of the previously completed Romeit mapping (and now designated the Romeit East Showing). Romeit East is an outcropping area approximately 1.5 to 2.0 km to the east of the main Romeit Area. At Romeit East, three sheets (Figure 11) with a total area of 2.1 km^2 were mapped.

The area is considered prospective because of the presence of quartz veining that has been excavated by a previous artisanal operation(s). Visible gold has been identified highlighting the potential. Mapping was conducted over approximately 2km of strike and 528 samples were collected for analysis.

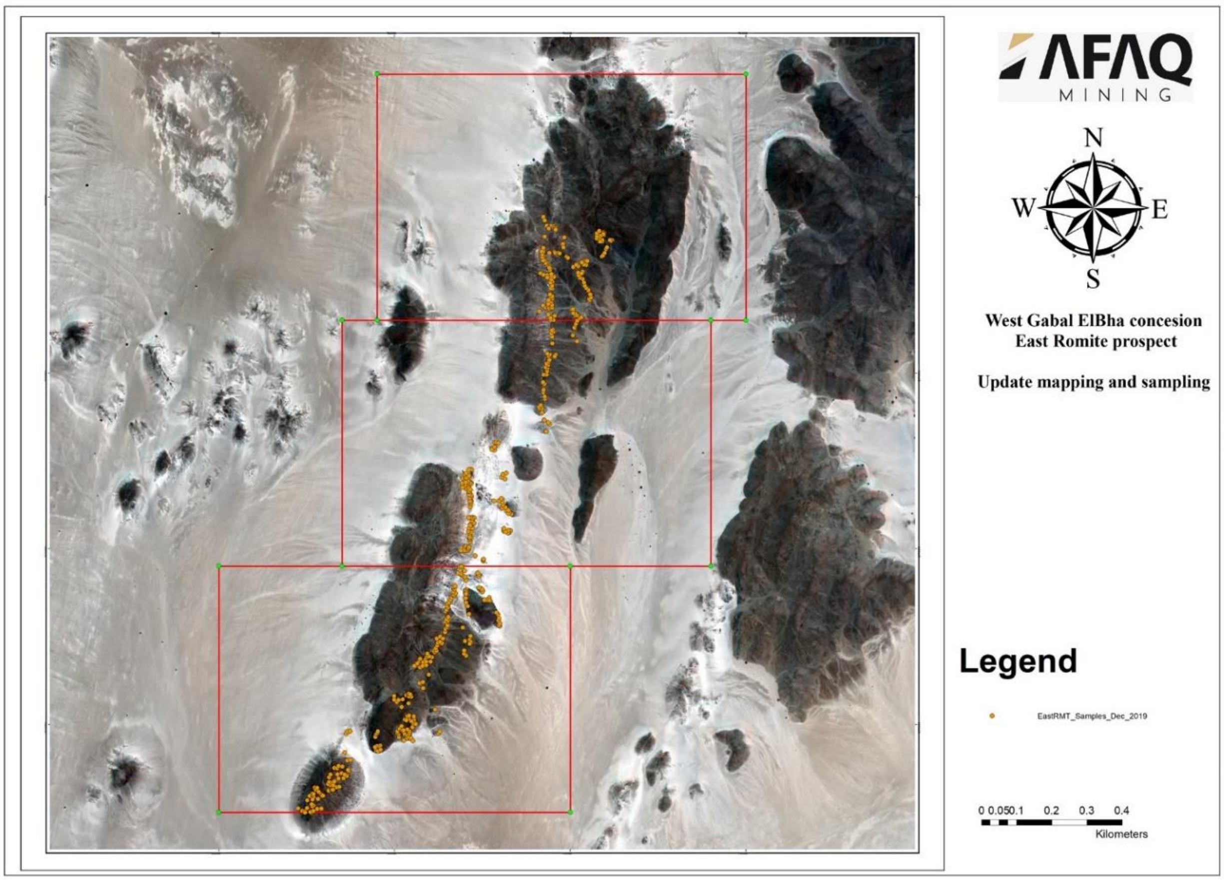

Figure 11. Romeit East Sampling December 2019 (Q4)

During Q3/2019, alluvial samples were collected from ten sites around the southern part of the Romeit occurrence – designated samples RA001 through RA010 inclusive. A description of the sampling procedure is included in the Q2/2019 report (Jones and Giroux 2019b). The results from the alluvial sample processing of the samples, conducted by Overburden Drilling Management Limited (ODM), were received in Q4/2019 and ODM's report was included in the appendices of Jones and Giroux, 2020a**.**

Overburden Drilling Management made the following observations and recommendations:

We examined the geology map and site photographs and noted that the photographs appear to show that sampled horizons included saprock (i.e. strongly weathered bedrock). ODM suspects that the Site RA-008 consists entirely of saprock. Note that the samples were described on our laboratory data as 'sand and gravel' rather than 'bedrock rubble'. This is further confirmed by: (a) the size distribution of the gold grains mirrors that for gold in bedrock; (b) the morphology of the gold grains is predominantly pristine indicating limited to no transport; (c) the 2.3 g/t grade of the sample is consistent with nearby grab sample analyses as seen on the geology map; and (d) the +2 mm clasts comprise almost entirely of angular, strongly weathered granodiorite. Note that due to the arid weathering conditions, the saprock probably has not been reduced in volume compared to that which occurs under saprolitic conditions in tropical environments, and as a result, the gold grains have probably not undergone natural concentration.

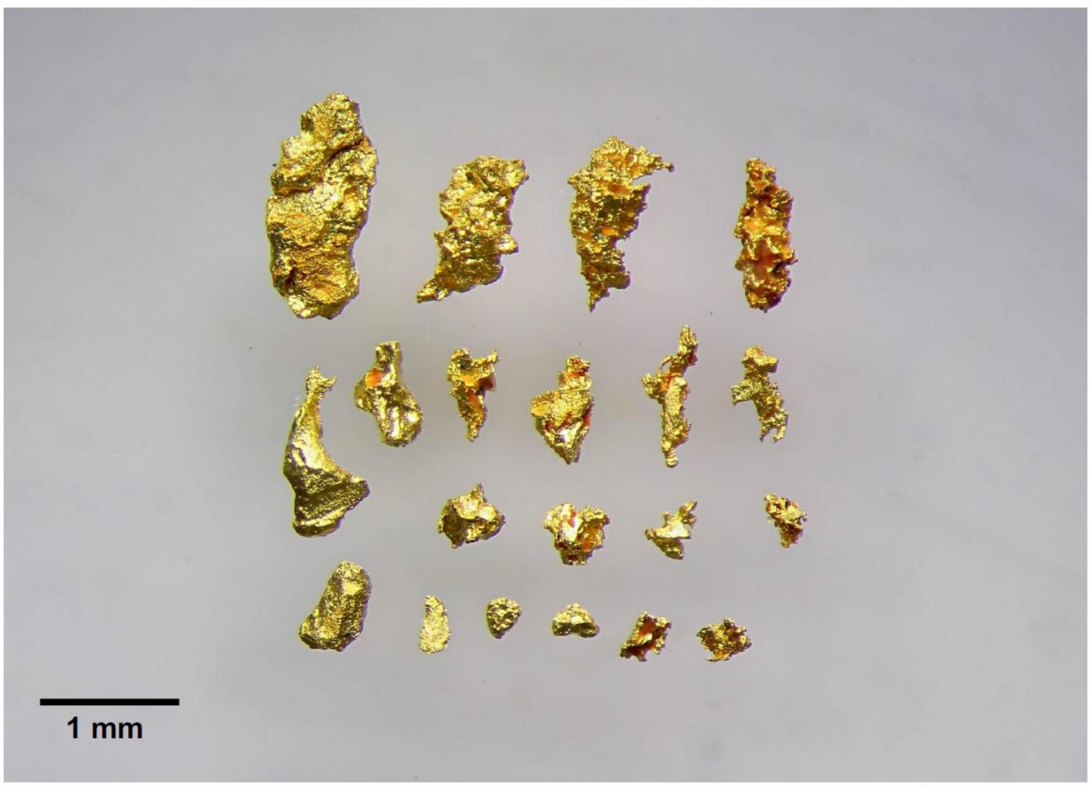

Figure 12. Gold Grain from Alluvial Sample RA-008 (source: ODM)

The photographs for Site RA-008 suggest that there could be as much as 3 m of friable, saprock bedrock. Furthermore, it is our understanding that Sample 008 was representative of the entire exposed section. Prior to initiating a "placer" mining operation of mineralised saprock, we recommend further investigating whether an adequate resource exists. Therefore, we recommend:

1. Determining the lateral extent and thickness of the saprock in the area.
2. Re-sample the exposure of Site 008 at 0.5 m intervals in order to confirm that the gold resides throughout in the entire section rather than a specific 'horizon'.
3. Sample the saprock at 10 x 10 m grid in the same manner described in No. 2.
4. Test all samples for gold grains.

An excavator would be the most cost-effective tool for this work. However, to test areas with thick, overlying aeolian and/or alluvial sediments a reverse circulation drill may need to be employed.

7.6 2020 Q1 Program – January to March 2020

During the first quarter (Q1) of 2020, the field program on the West Elbah Concession Area continued with further mapping of the Romeit East and Hamida occurrences and continued accumulation of samples for analytical purposed from prospective areas. The field component of the AFAQ work program was curtailed in March because of the outbreak of the Covid-19 virus and restrictions resulting from health and safety concerns for field personnel. The following was conducted during the quarter (see Jones and Giroux, 2020b for a more complete summary):

Field work conducted on the western Elbah Concession during Q1/2020 included the extension of mapping and sampling coverage at the Romeit East area where work was started in Q4/2019 At the Hamida occurrence mapping and sampling also continued to expand coverage of this extensive linear deformation and alteration zone that occupies terrane near the centre of the western Elbah Concession.

Hamida Occurrence

At Hamida, five sheets (see Figure 13) were mapped at a scale of 1:1000 for a total area of 4.375 km^2 (0.875 km^2 for each one). The digitisation of one of the sheets into vector layers was completed during Q1/2020. By year end 2020, 2775 samples had been collected for analysis from the Hamida Prospect. Analytical results have not yet been received for these samples.

The most prominent structural feature at the Hamida occurrence is an extensive shear zone, trending ENE and composed of branching and re-joining domains of chlorite schist. Mapping coverage extends for approximately 3.5km^2 along the strike of the deformed corridor.

Given the extent and complexity of deformation at Hamida during Q1/2020, particular attention was paid to obtaining structural data. Continued and extensive sampling of the area is necessary to fully evaluate the extent and intensity of surface mineralisation. The extensive exposures of deformed and altered rock present speaks to the exceptionally large volume of terrane affected by mineralising fluids. This is prospective for gold mineralisation, but detailed work will be necessary to identify those parts of the system that are most likely to provide results of potential economic interest. Ultimately, should geochemical analyses prove prospective, geophysical surveys will necessary over the most prospective parts of the occurrence.

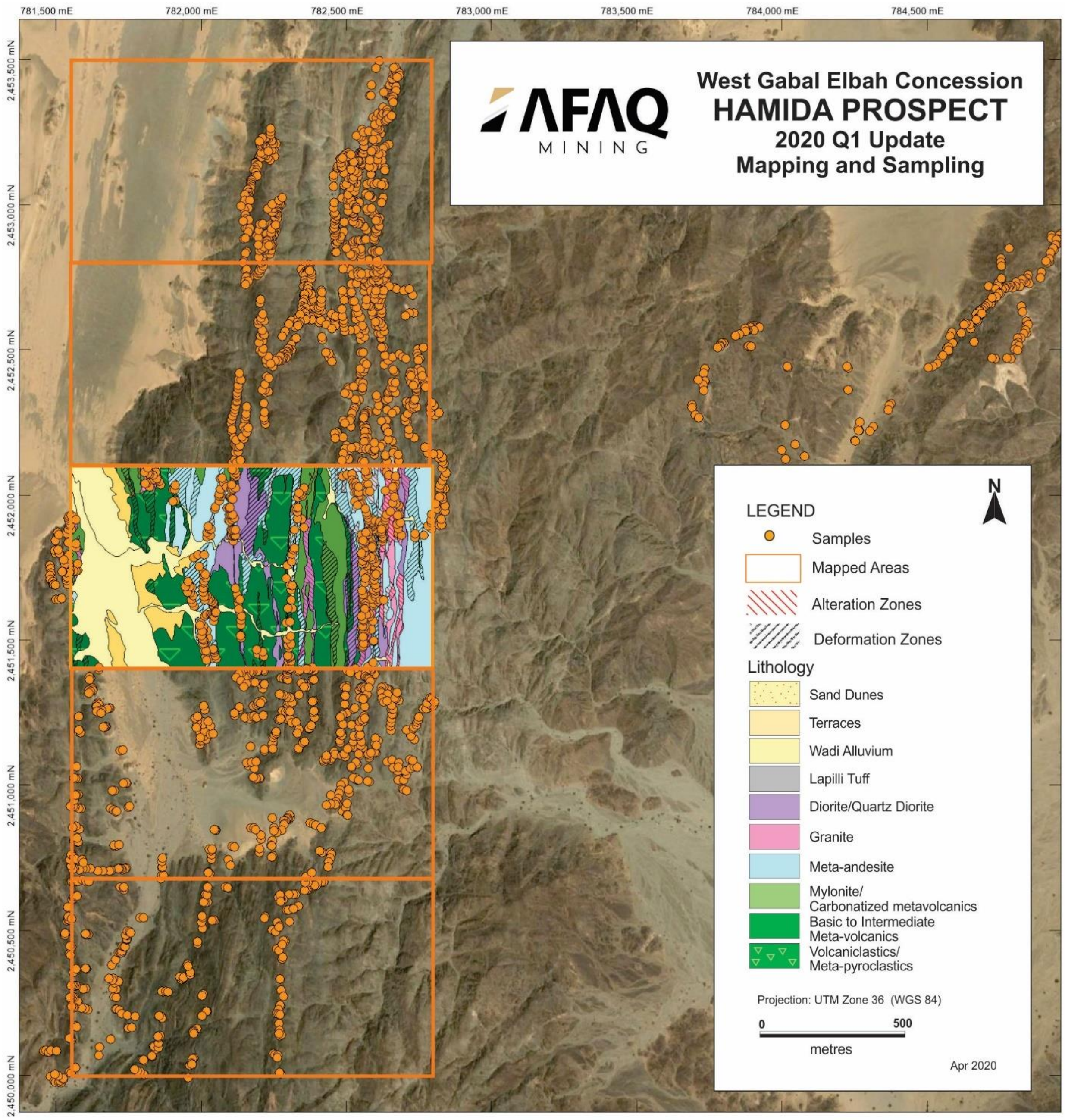

Figure 13. Hamida Prospect Q1 Update

Romeit East Occurrence

During Q1/2020 the mapping and sampling continued at the Romeit East occurrence with the completion of two map sheets (for a total of five sheets) – a total of 3.64km2 has now been covered by the mapping (see Figure 14). All Romeit East map sheets have been digitised. The area is considered prospective because of the presence of quartz veining that has been excavated by a previous artisanal operation(s) where visible gold has been identified, highlighting the potential. Mapping was conducted over approximately 2km of strike and 528 grab samples were collected for analysis. Completion of a digitised map is pending.

The Romeit East area is covered by felsic to intermediate metavolcanic and pyroclastic rocks. The metavolcanics are intruded by both diorite and granite.

Deformation in the area comprises a dextral strike-slip faults-oriented NE and NW. These faults displace pre-existing features such as faults, thrusts, folds, and lithological contacts and are likely subordinate to a regional network of wrench faults that transect the Eastern Desert.

Gold mineralisation at the Romeit East occurrence (as at the Romeit occurrence) is confined to strongly deformed quartz-diorite and localised within NNE trending shear or fault zones that demonstrate a reverse and sinistral sense of motion based on kinematic indicators. Again, as at the main Romeit Occurrence gold occurs in quartz and quartz-carbonate veins and associated alteration zones characterised by Fe-carbonate mineralisation and silicification and common oxidised pyrite. The veins demonstrate pinch and swell texture and vary in thickness from a few centimetres to approximately 3m. The veins trend NNE and dip steeply to the NW. Calcite bearing smoky quartz veins with chalcopyrite have been excavated by artisanal miners. These veins are NNE trending and hosted by highly fractured and carbonatised, silicified, sulphidised, and less abundantly chloritised and sericitised diorite; they are up to 50m wide and 1km along strike.

600 samples were collected for analysis during Q1/2020. Analytical results for these samples were received in Q4/2020 and are included in Appendix A.

7.7 2020 Q2 Program – April to June 2020

Once field crews were able to safely travel and work the field program recommenced in June 2020 on the West Elbah Concession after being curtailed during Q1/2020 because of the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic and restrictions resulting from health and safety concerns for field personnel.

At the Hamida occurrence, to date approximately 4.375 km^2 of large scale (1:1000) mapping and sampling coverage has been completed. In Q2/2020 the digitisation of two additional map sheets for Hamida was completed (Figure 15).

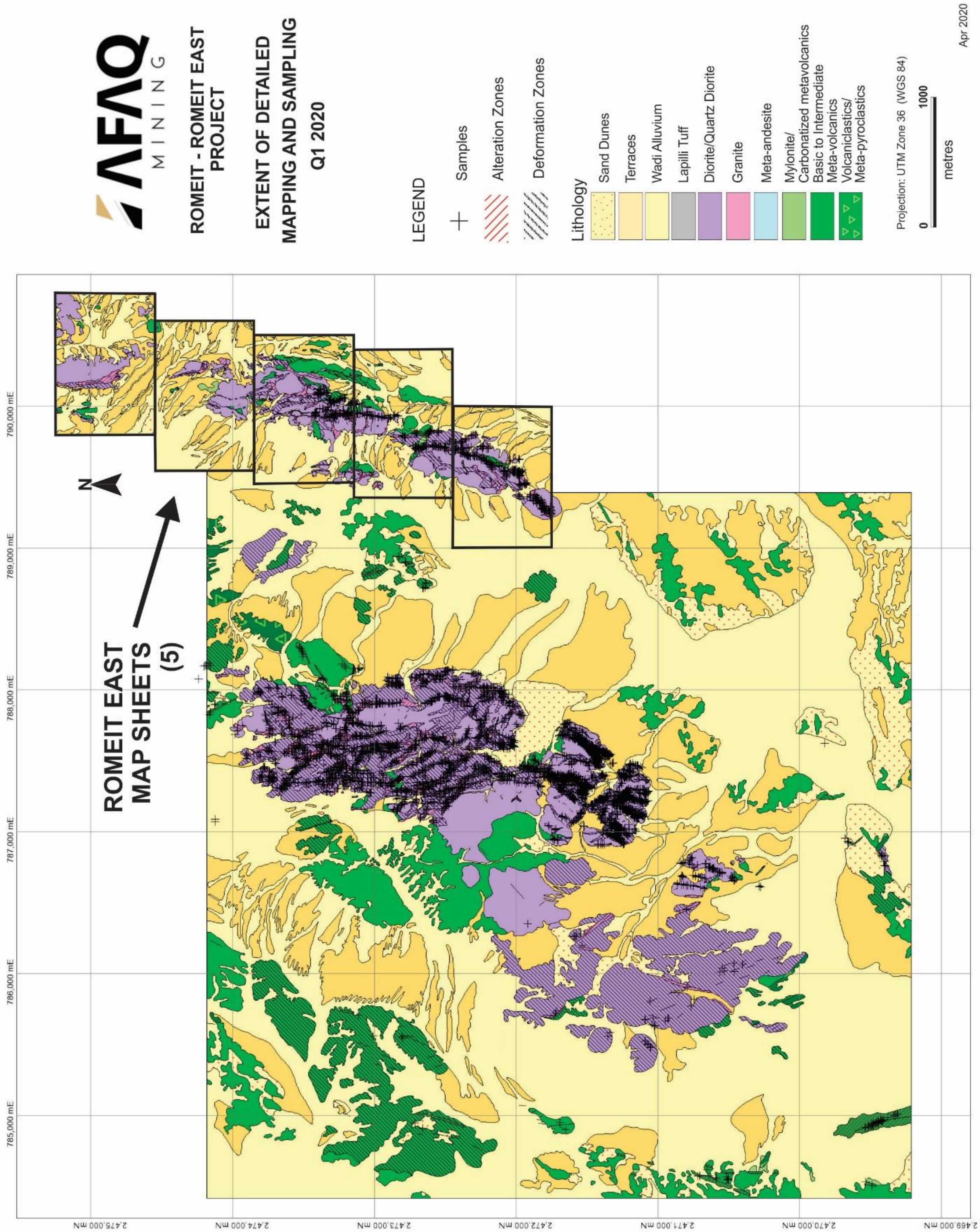

Figure 14. Extent of Detailed Mapping and Sampling at Romeit and Romeit East (Q1/2020)

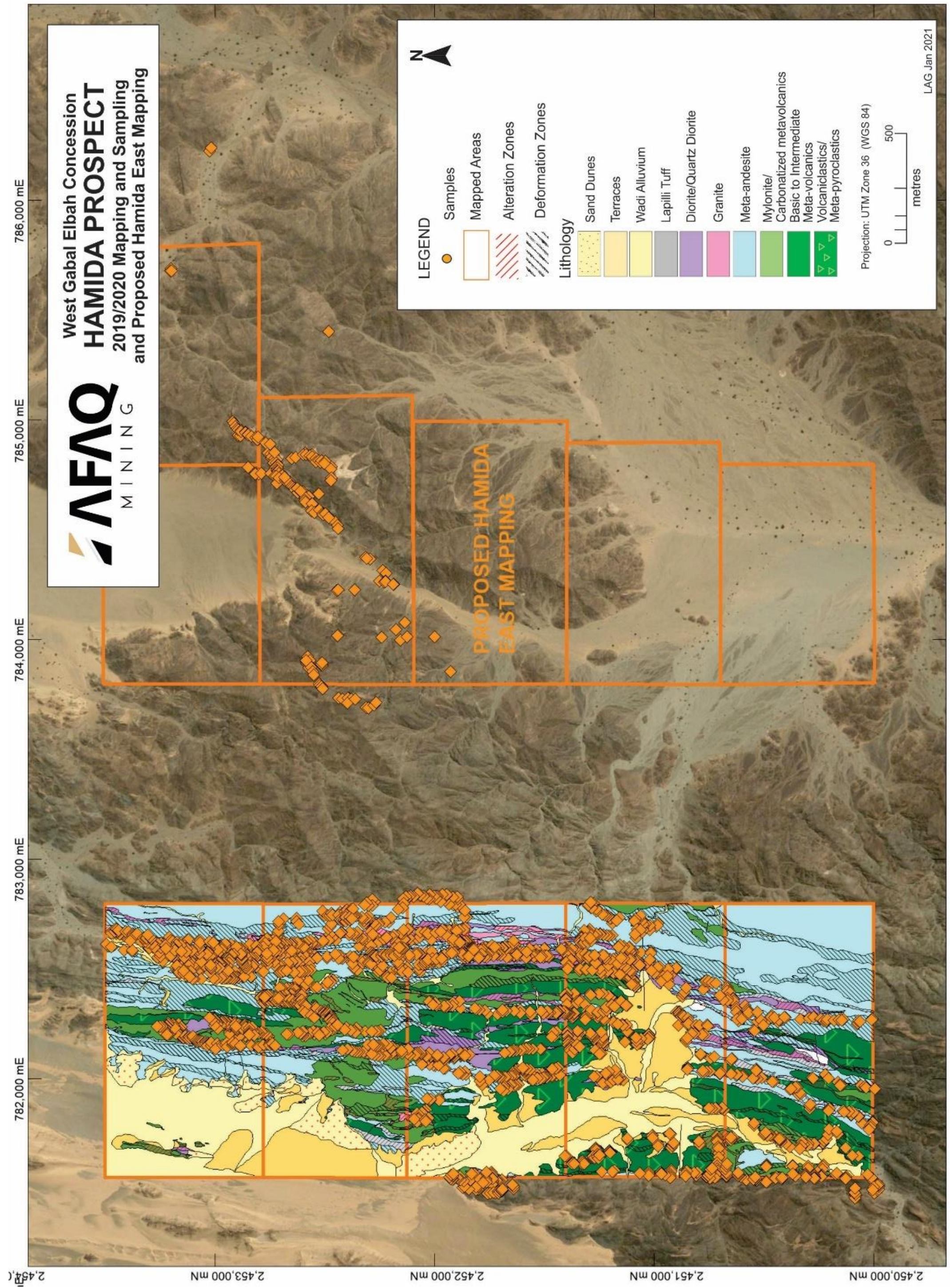

Figure 15. Updated Hamida Map Q2/2020 (Showing Proposed Additional Hamida East Mapping Coverage).

Sampling of the Hamida area continued in Q2/2020 with 400 grab samples being collected (sample numbers 33601 through 34000). Samples were collected mainly from alteration zones and quartz veins.

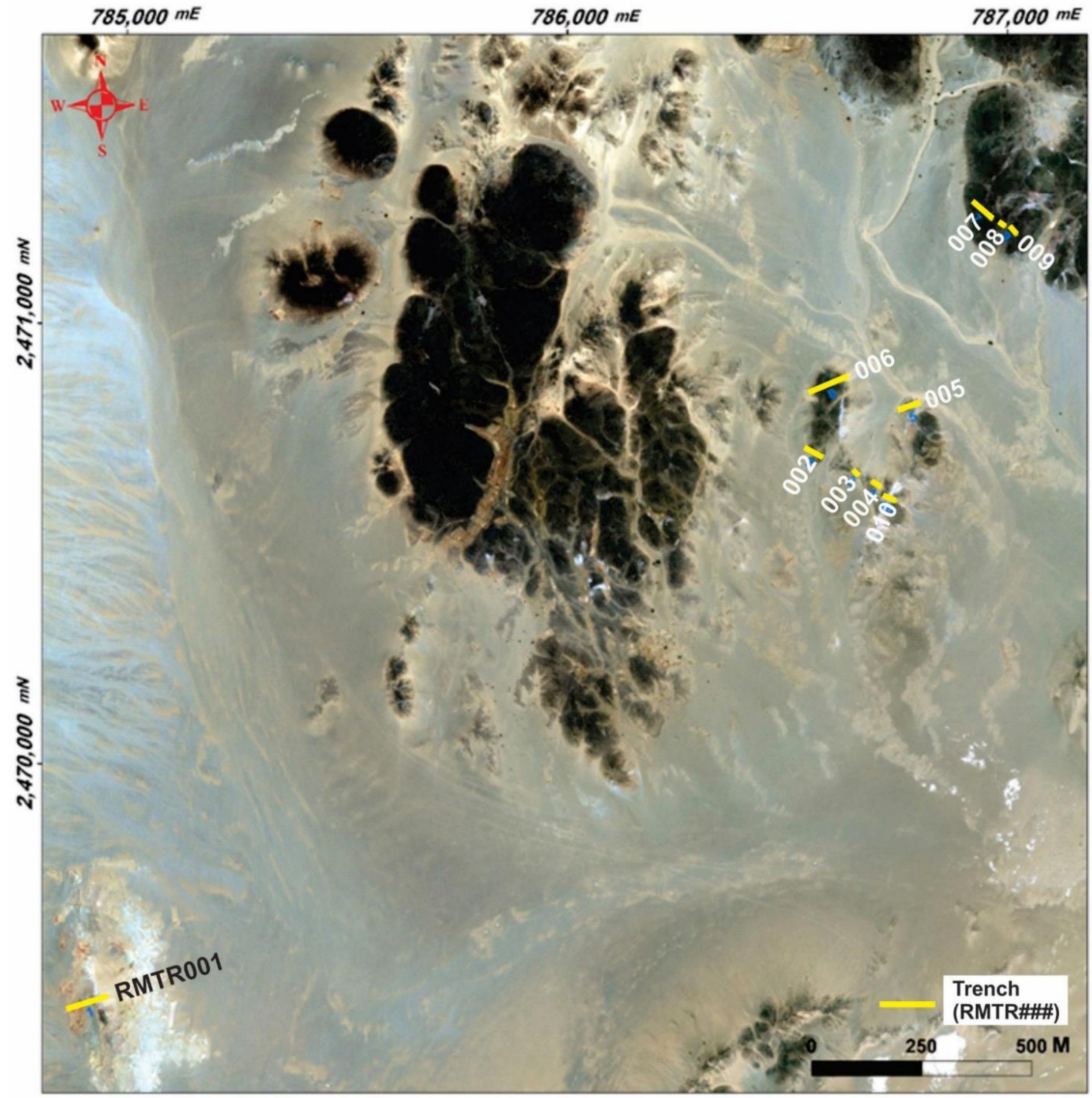

Figure 16. Romeit Trench Locations Q2 (2020)

In June and July 2020, a trenching and channel sampling program was started in the southern part of the Romeit occurrence.

The objective of the trenching was to obtain greater detailed knowledge of the geology, alteration, and mineralisation along known mineralised trends at Romeit. Channel sampling of the trenches was planned to provide an insight into the detailed distribution of gold (and other elements) at surface over well mineralised and altered domains and the adjacent and intervening deformed host rock.

Although Up to 7500m of trenching and sampling was planned, technical difficulties with equipment resulted in the excavation of only ten short trenches (Table 2) totalling approximately 495m during the quarter (Figure 16). The descriptions of the trenches including logs, surveying information, sketch sections, sample information, and photos were included in the quarterly progress report for Q2/2020 (Jones and Giroux, 2020c).

A total of 172 samples (plus 15 QAQC samples) were collected from the trenches for analyses. The results were obtained in the fourth quarter of 2020 and are included in this report within Appendix B.

Table 2. Starting Coordinates for 2020-Q2 Romeit Trenches

Trench ID	Sample Range	Start X	Start Y	Start Elevation (m)	Trench Trend (deg)	Length (m)	Date
RMTR001	28063-28107	784862	2469442	277	90	115	01-Jul-20
RMTR002	28144-28155	786541	2470715	274	115	42.9	02-Jul-20
RMTR003	28156-28166	786651	2470664	302	120	16.6	02-Jul-20
RMTR004	28167-28174	786690	2470639	297	110	27.4	02-Jul-20
RMTR005	28001-28044	786753	2470801	282	70	51.8	23-Jun-20
RMTR006	28045-28062	786555	2470837	274	70	108	24-Jun-20
RMTR007	28108-28125	786943	2471289	331	130	62.2	01-Jul-20
RMTR008	28126-28137	786981	2471227	312	130	14.9	01-Jul-20
RMTR009	28138-28143	787006	2471221	281	120	24	02-Jul-20
RMTR010	28175-28187	786718	2470608	293	110	32.1	02-Jul-20

7.8 2020 Q3 Program – July to September 2020

The principal focus of work conducted during the Q3/2020 was to prepare for an upcoming reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the Romeit occurrence. As such:

- Work to upgraded road access from the coastal highway to the AFAQ camp was initiated.
- A topographic survey was completed to produce an accurate digital surface model (DSM) for use in siting drill holes at the Romeit occurrence.
- Logistical upgrades to the camp in preparation for a drilling program.
- Planning for drill site preparation.
- Reverse circulation drilling contract negotiation and execution.
- Analytical laboratory contract renewal.

During the quarter, 750 samples previously collected from the Romeit East area were processed and forwarded to the analytical laboratory.

7.8.1 RC Drill Program Planning

Preparation for the planned reverse circulation drilling program was started in Q3/2020. A contract was negotiated and executed with Saudi Company for Mining and Petroleum Services (AGC) to complete a minimum of 5,000m of reverse circulation drilling on the project – specifically at the Romeit occurrence.

Initial drill sites were selected based upon initial program objectives, a pre-determined drill-hole spacing and topographic considerations. Drill cross-sections for Target 1 and Target 2 (Figure 17) will initially be spaced at 100m, and down-dip intersections are planned at approximately 50m intervals to approximately 150m down-dip.

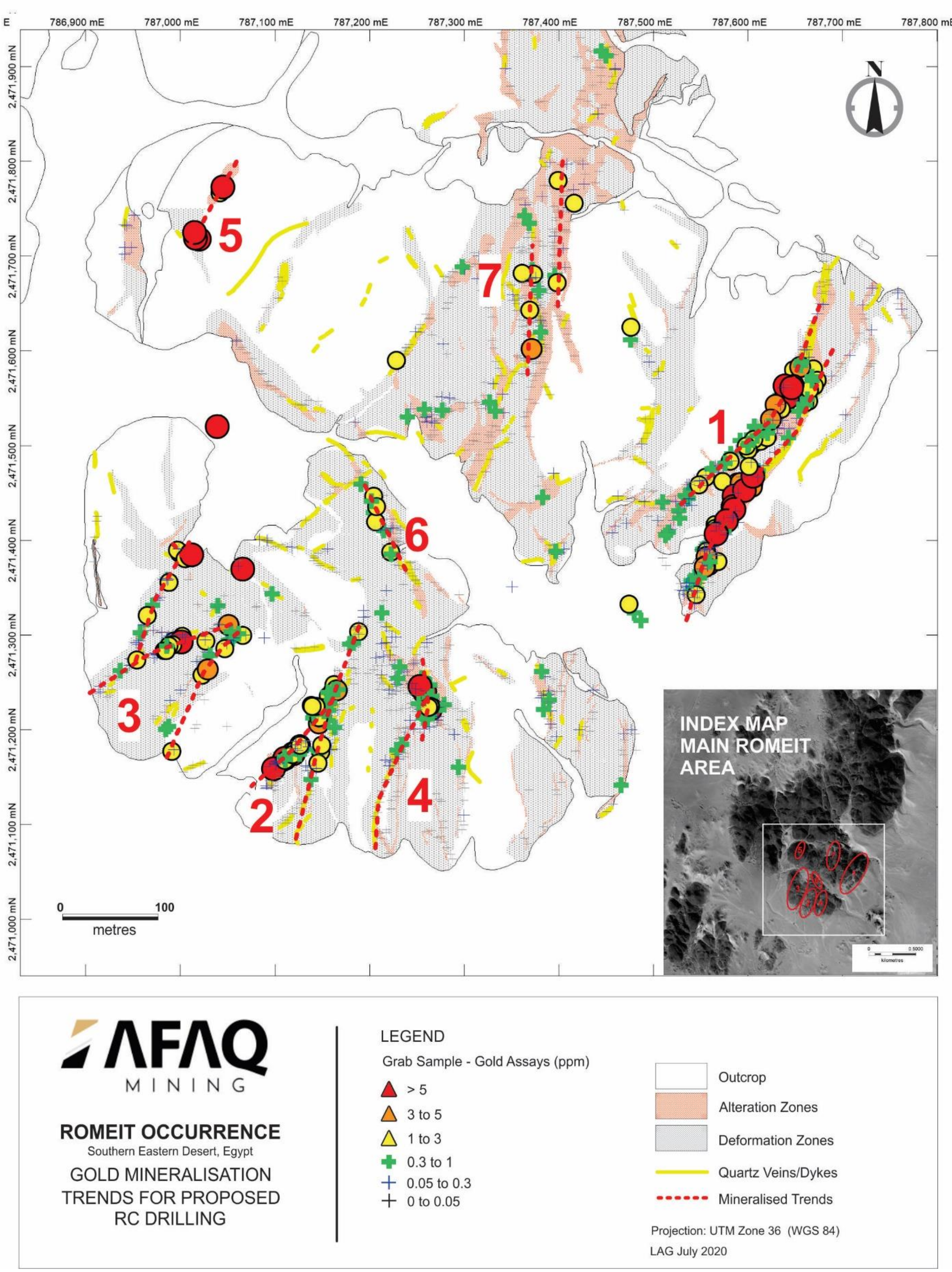

Figure 17. Romeit Gold Mineralisation Trends & Target Areas

In the Romeit area the extent of surface exposure displaying strong deformation, alteration and quartz veining with anomalous gold mineralisation defines an extended mineral occurrence – considerably greater in area at surface than previously reported. Collectively the area defines a large, prospective exploration target. Recent large-scale mapping and sampling have identified those areas with greatest potential at surface: for the purposes of the current work program these have been categorised into 7 targets (refer to Figure 17). These initial targets are clustered in the south of the area covered by the recent mapping at Romeit – further work may well expand the target selection to other areas (i.e., to the north) where veining and alteration have been observed at surface, but at lower intensity/density than in the south.

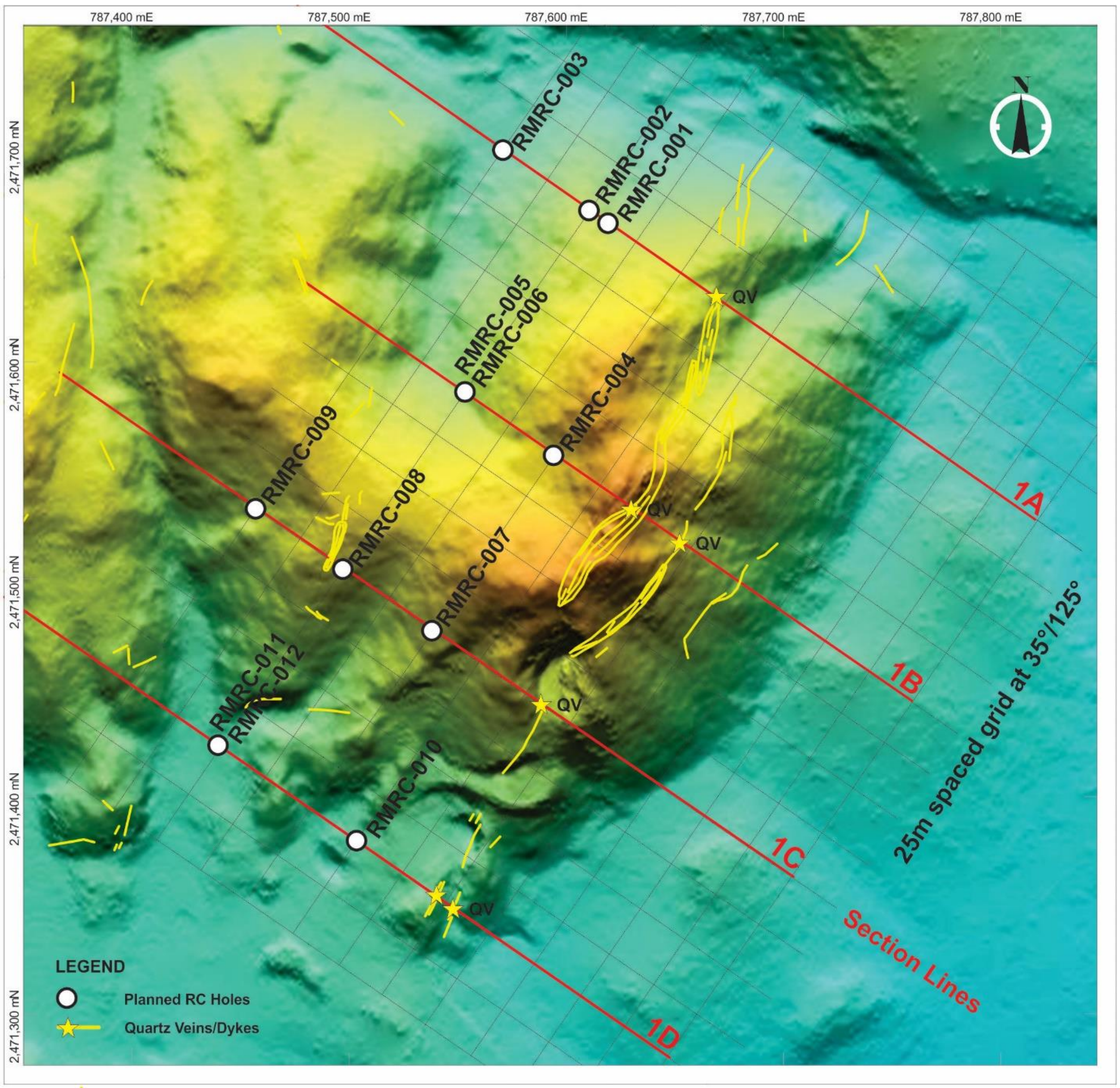

Figure 18. Romeit RC Drill Planning - Target Area 1

A program of systematic reverse circulation drilling will be implemented to evaluate the subsurface extension to mineralisation observed at surface. The intent will be to conduct a “first pass” of drilling at several of the identified targets, focussing initially on Targets 1 and 2 but extending to other targets as the program progresses. The total initial number of holes to be drilled will be dependent on the results obtained but will likely be in the range of 50-60 for a total of at least 5000m of drilling. Initial drill profile spacing at the most prospective targets, targets 1 and 2, will be at or near 100m with multiple drill holes collared on each profile to intersect the down-dip expression of the surface exposures (refer to Figures 18-22). The program will target to a vertical depth of approximately 100m initially. The distribution of veining at surface is likely similar in the sub-surface – sufficient drilling will be necessary to adequately evaluate such a distribution. As greater understanding of the characteristics of the mineralisation is developed the drill plan may be modified and extended and the drill hole/intersection density will likely need to be increased with additional drill holes in order to produce a resource estimate should continuity and grade prove acceptable to warrant such.

Table 3. Planned RC Holes – Target Area 1

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Length (m)
RMRC-001	787619	2471664	322	-50	125	75
RMRC-002	787610	2471670	322.5	-72	125	125
RMRC-003	787571	2471697	304.5	-65	125	150
RMRC-004	787594	2471557	341	-50	125	100
RMRC-005	787553	2471586	322.5	-50	125	150
RMRC-006	787553	2471586	322.5	-75	125	200
RMRC-007	787538	2471476	335.5	-57	125	100
RMRC-008	787497	2471505	335.5	-60	125	150
RMRC-009	787457	2471532	329.25	-60	125	175
RMRC-010	787503	2471379	305	-50	125	75
RMRC-011	787441	2471423	305	-50	125	125
RMRC-012	787441	2471423	305	-75	125	150
Total=						1575m

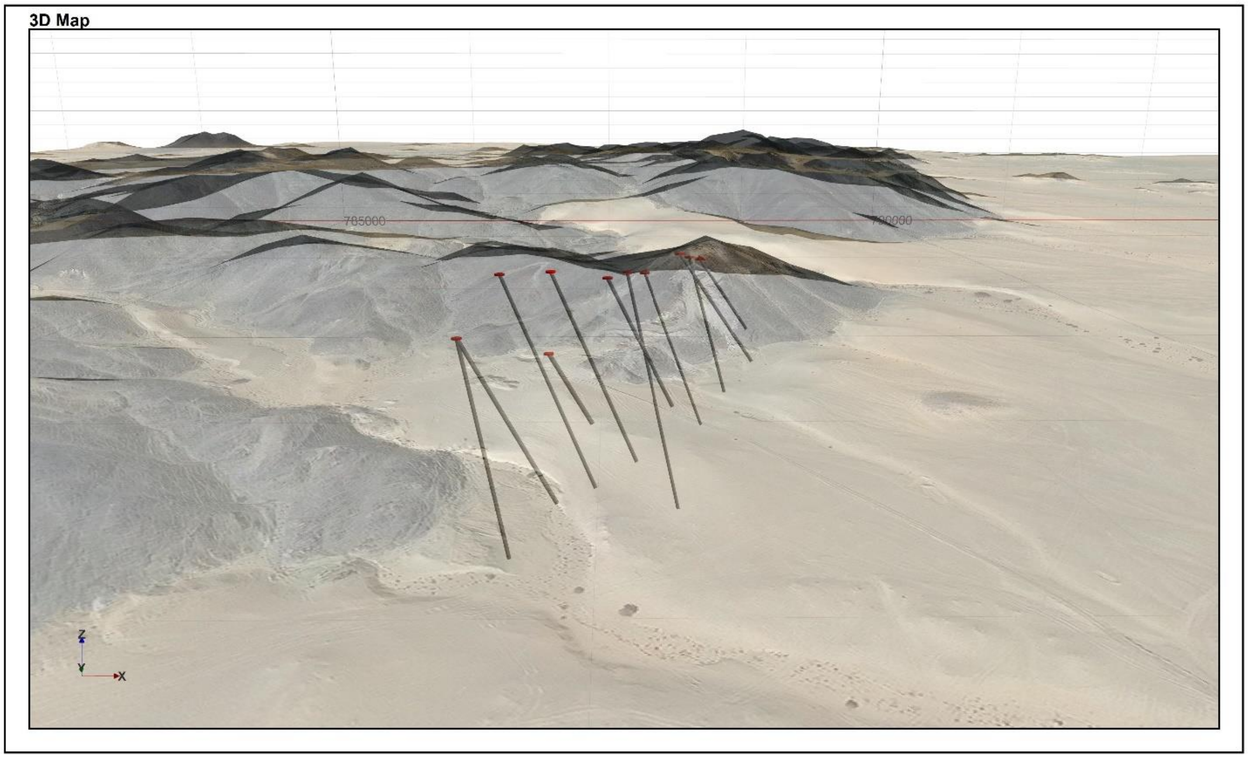

Figure 19. 3D View of Romeit RC Drill Planning - Target Area 1

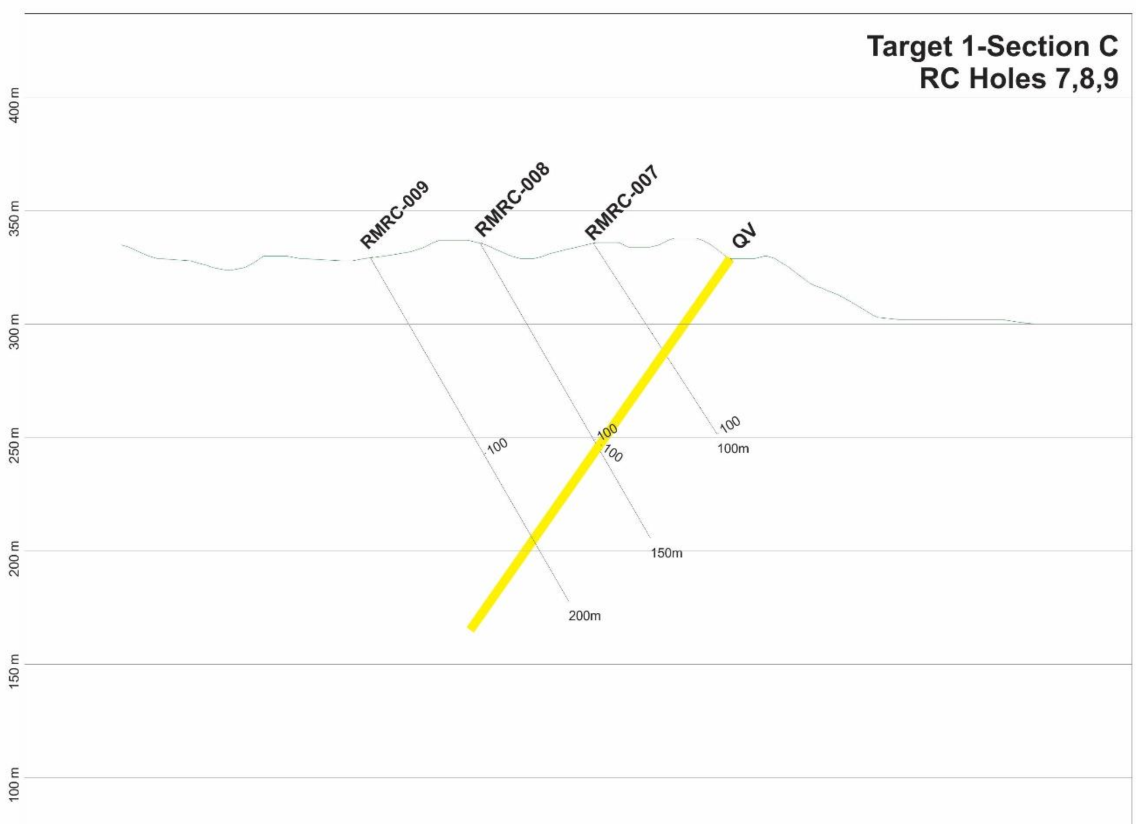

Figure 20. Example Cross Section – Target 1 Planning

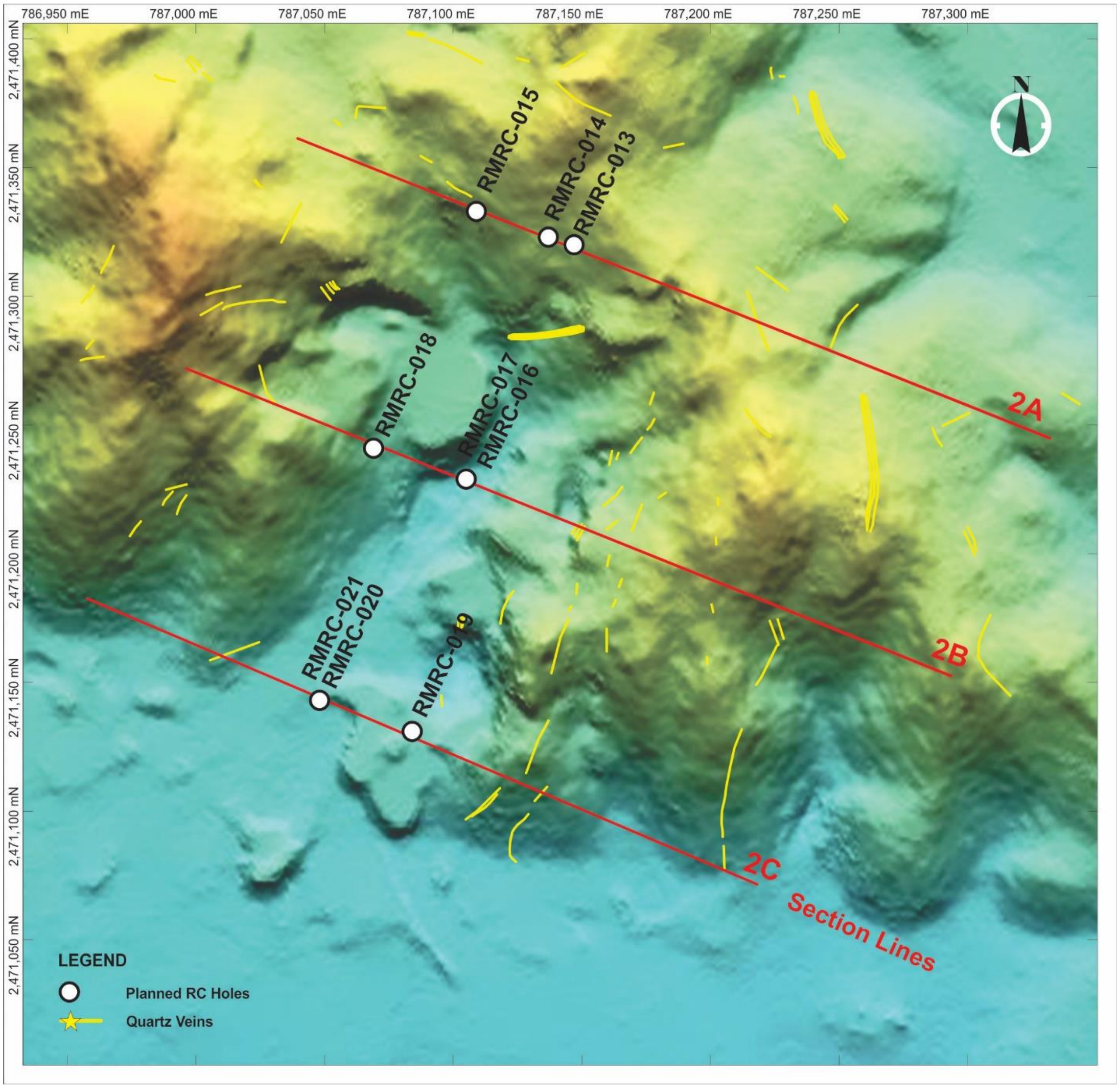

Figure 21. Romeit RC Drill Planning - Target Area 2

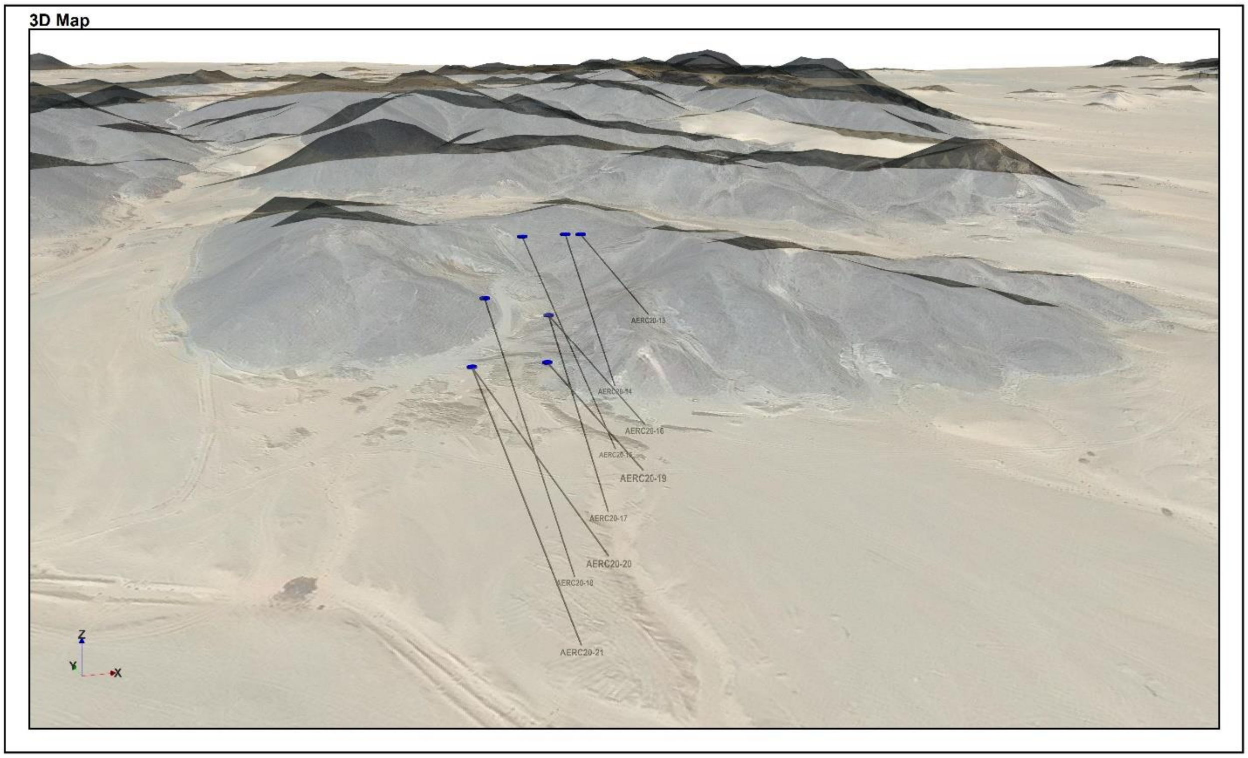

Figure 22. 3D View of Romeit RC Drill Planning - Target Area 2
(Looking approximately NNE)

Table 4. Planned RC Holes – Target Area 2

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Length (m)
RMRC-013	787147	2471320	325	50	110	73
RMRC-014	787137	2471323	325	73	110	115
RMRC-015	787109	2471333	323	68	110	170
RMRC-016	787105	2471229	296	50	110	90
RMRC-017	787105	2471229	296	75	110	135
RMRC-018	787069	2471241	306	75	110	195
RMRC-019	787084	2471131	300	50	110	75
RMRC-020	787048	2471143	297	57	110	125
RMRC-021	787048	2471143	297	72	110	170
					Total =	1148m

7.8.2 Sampling Update

During Q3/2020, ALS Global commenced operation at a preparation laboratory located in Marsa Alam. AFAQ entered into a contract with ALS to prepare and ship samples from Marsa Alam to the ALS Romania analytical laboratory.

During this quarter, samples previously collected during mapping and sampling from the Romeit East area were processed at Marsa Alam and forwarded to the analytical laboratory. Results were received at the end of Q4/2020.

7.8.3 Road Construction

On July 8, 2020 AFAQ signed a contract with United Mining Services for the preparation of drilling sites for the upcoming RC drilling program and for the design and preparation of an access road. The planned path for the 35-kilometre-long access road is from the Coastal Shalateen – Abu Ramad metalled road to the AFAQ camp. Work started on July 17th, 2020, with several interruptions to construction due to breakdowns and holidays; the road had not been completed as of the end of Q4/2020. Equipment used for the road construction includes: 1 bulldozer, 3 loaders, 9 trucks, 1 water tank, and 1 vibratory soil compactor. Figure 23 shows the path of the new road.

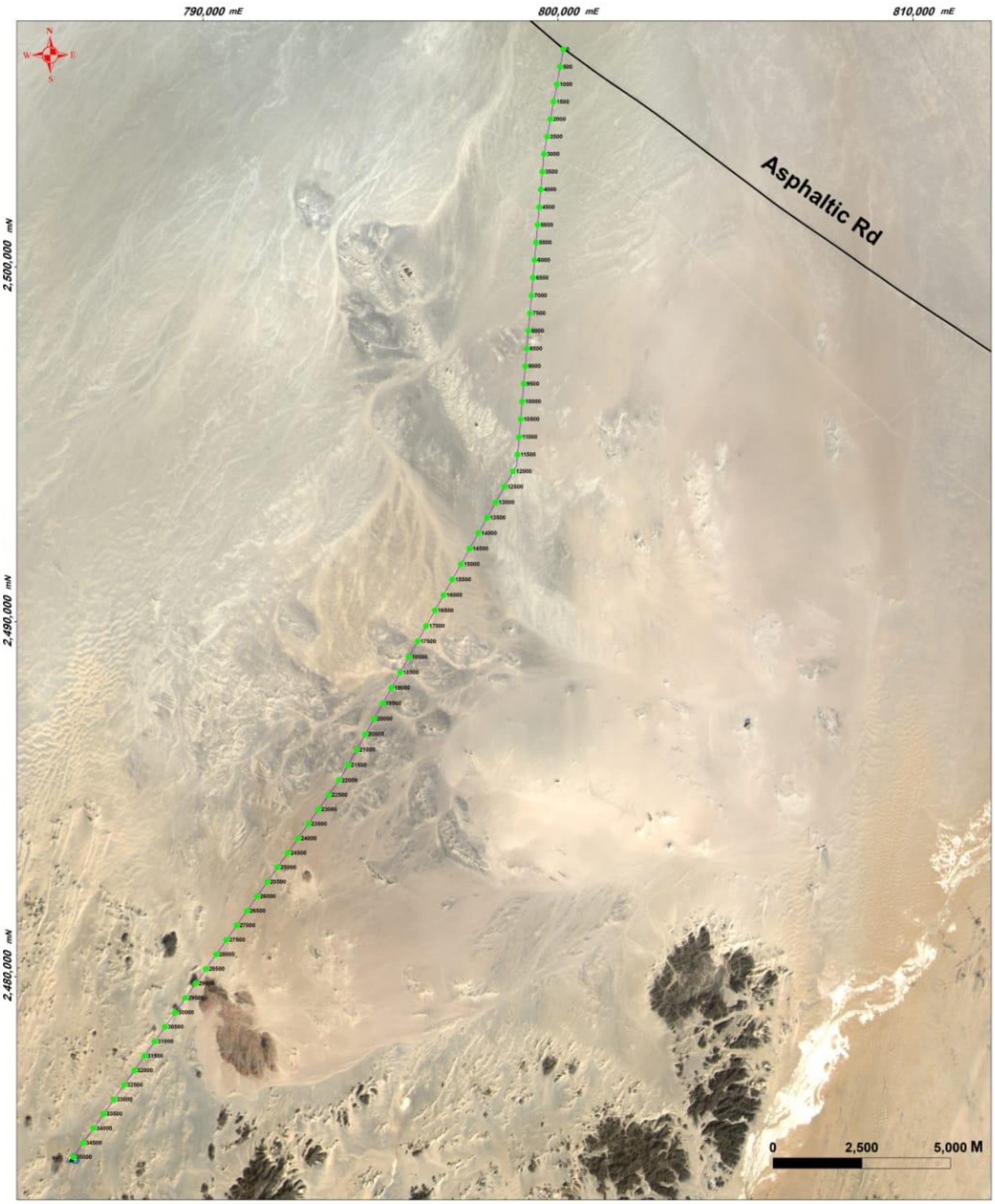

Figure 23. New Desert Access Road

Figure 24. Photos of New Desert Path Track

7.8.4 Topographic Study / Digital Surface Model

An accurate topographic base map is necessary to establish good, custom, topographic control as work on the Romeit area advances. As such, Arab Nubia Group was commissioned in July 2020 to complete a satellite topographic survey and produce a digital surface model (DSM) that encompasses 45km^2 and covers the extended Romeit area. The survey used panchromatic WorldView-1 archive imagery dated on 15-Jan-2020 to produce the DSM with contours accurate to within ±1m. The DSM will provide accurate control for drill site selection, drill-pad, and road construction.

The work included a field visit on July 24 & 25 2020 to establish survey control points. Arab Nubia Group produced a project report and provided a data package including the following:

- Georeferenced WV01_Panchromatic ortho-imagery in GeoTIFF
- DSM in GeoTIFF and DSM colour shaded preview
- Contour shapefiles: 1m, 5m & 10-meter intervals
- Sentinel-2 & AVNIR pansharpened imagery with WV01

7.8.5 Geological Report by Dr. B. Zoheir

In September 2020, a technical report was prepared for AFAQ by Dr. Basem Zoheir titled 'Controls and specifics of the Romite gold deposit, Southern Eastern Desert, Egypt'. The report summarized observations made by Dr. Zoheir during two site visits in October 2019 and September 2020. Dr. Zoheir's concluding remarks and recommendations are repeated here:

> *"Gold mineralisation at Romite has accompanied deformation under E-W oblique convergence and NNW-directed transpression/wrenching events with the Romite quartzdiorite intrusion acting as a rigid body surrounded by less competent rocks. Deformation in the intrusive body has been by development of spaced, brittle-ductile reverse shears whereas surrounding wallrocks have developed pervasive strong foliation, almost certainly accompanied by large volume reductions.*
>
> *The extent to which the present shape of the intrusive body reflects its premineralisation shape is unknown. Embayments, protuberances and flexures in intrusion-wallrock contacts may have had a significant influence on the establishment of fluid conduit structures early on in the mineralizing process. Fault displacements during mineralisation were probably in the range of metres to tens of metres.*
>
> *The highest-grade gold mineralisation at Romite is associated with through-going shear veins, of which the southeastern block represents the largest and best-exposed continuous lode system. These structures, however, host only a relatively small proportion of the total tonnage of ore that is likely to be economic in a large-scale open pit mining operation. The bulk of ore tonnes are contained in silicification, ferrugination and carbonation selvages developed around zones of discontinuous, stacked extensional quartz veins in diffuse shear*

zones. Most extensional veins are gently dipping but the vein stacks are expected to occur in a variety of orientations, associated with west-dipping antithetic reverse faults. Local reorientation of stress fields and partitioning of strain across has resulted in diverse orientations of mineralised structures. Gold mineralisation is, however, of high fineness and would be easily processed.

Stockwork and variably dipping vein systems such as Romite represent among the most difficult types of gold mineralisation in which to estimate ore reserves and to separate ore and waste in grade control. Attempts to use polygonal estimation techniques or weighted averaging interpolation into blocks constrained by interpreted grade cut-off outlines/wireframes for ore reserve estimation will almost certainly underestimate ore tonnage and overestimate ore grade.

8.0 EXPLORATION BY AFAQ in 2020 Q4 – October to December 2020

8.1 Introduction

During Q4/2020 the work program at the West Elbah concession continued to focus on preparation for the planned reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the Romeit occurrence. As such:

- Continued review, mapping, and field measurements at the Romeit drill targets – particularly pertaining to geometry of mineralised domains.
- Trenching and channel sampling commenced on drill profiles. 18 trenches completed at Target 1 and Target 2.
- Work continued on the construction of the upgraded road access from the coastal highway to the AFAQ camp.
- A contract with Reliance Heavy Industries (RHI) was signed to build drilling pads and drill roads.
- Camp facilities expanded in preparation for expanded crew upon commencement of drilling.

During the quarter 2554 samples were submitted for analysis to ALS Marsa Alam and 1362 analyses were received from ALS Romania.

8.2 Exploration Areas of Interest

Work during the fourth quarter of 2020 continued to be focussed on the main Romeit area of the West Elbah Concession as preparations advanced for the upcoming reverse circulation drilling program.

8.3 Romeit East Results Received in Q4/2020

In Q4/2020, five batches of analytical results were received for 1175 samples (1034 grab samples, 141 QAQC samples) from the Romeit East area. The grab samples were collected during Q4/2019 and Q1/2020 and are thematically plotted on Figure 23.

The sample analyses have an average gold grade of 0.083 ppm Au: ranging from <0.005 ppm Au (below detection) to 20.2 ppm Au. The sample grade distribution is inhomogeneous (see Figures 25-27) and segments of the mineralised domain return a greater density of elevated values. The tabulated results and laboratory analytical certificates are provided in Appendix A.

Referring to Figure 25, the sampling conducted by AFAQ has identified anomalous gold mineralisation discontinuously at surface along three kilometres of strike. Within the total strike length of anomalous results, two (possibly three if the northernmost cluster of samples is included) domains demonstrate greater concentration of higher gold tenor. As at the main Romeit Occurrence, gold occurs in strongly deformed quartz-diorite and localised within NNE trending shear or fault zones with quartz and quartz-carbonate veins and associated alteration zones characterised by Fe-carbonate mineralisation and silicification and common oxidised pyrite. The veins demonstrate pinch and swell texture and vary in thickness from a few centimetres to approximately 3m.

The analytical results are sufficiently encouraging that additional mapping, measurement of structural detail, sampling, and possibly trenching is warranted on the occurrence.

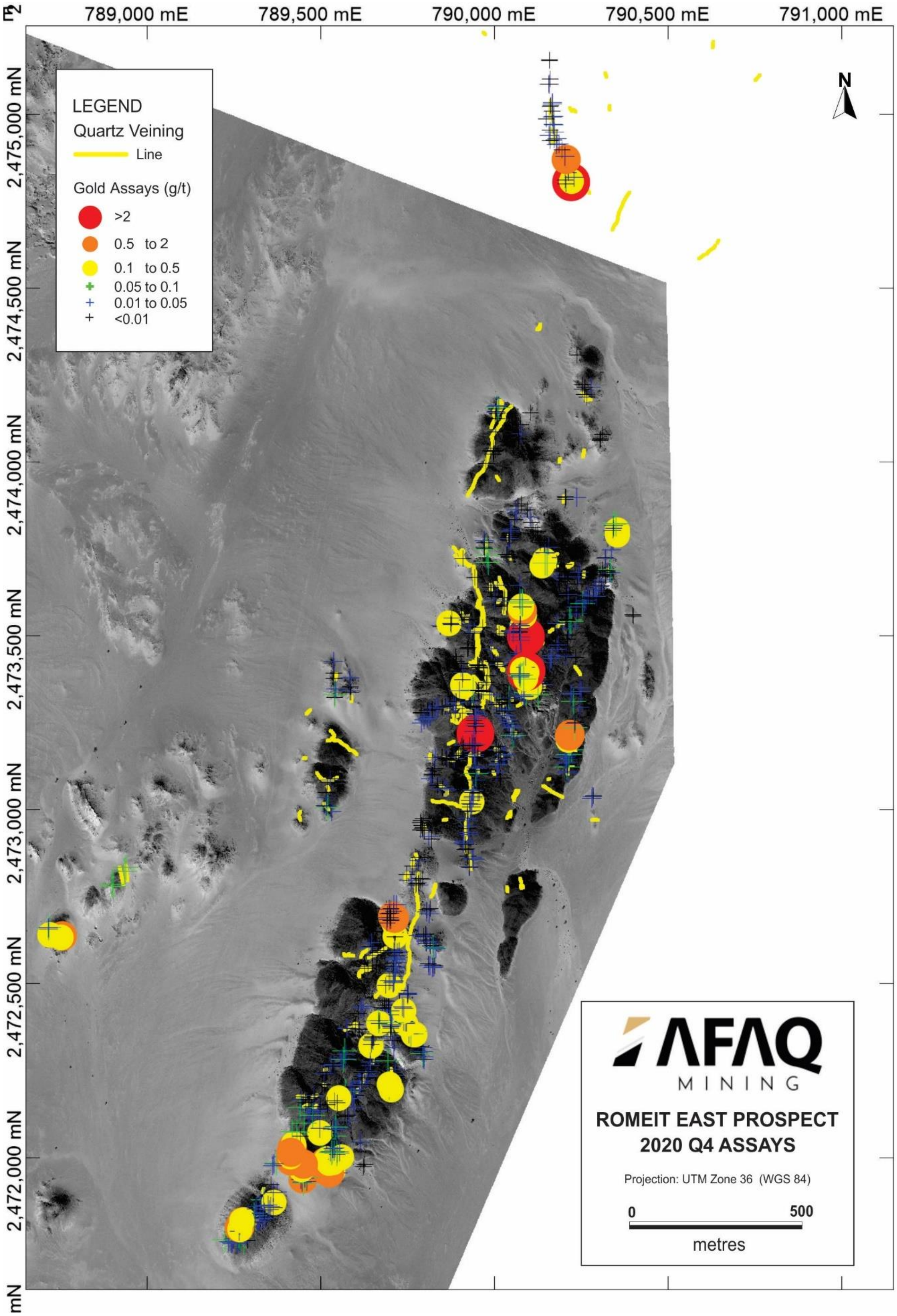

Figure 25. Romeit East Prospect - Assays

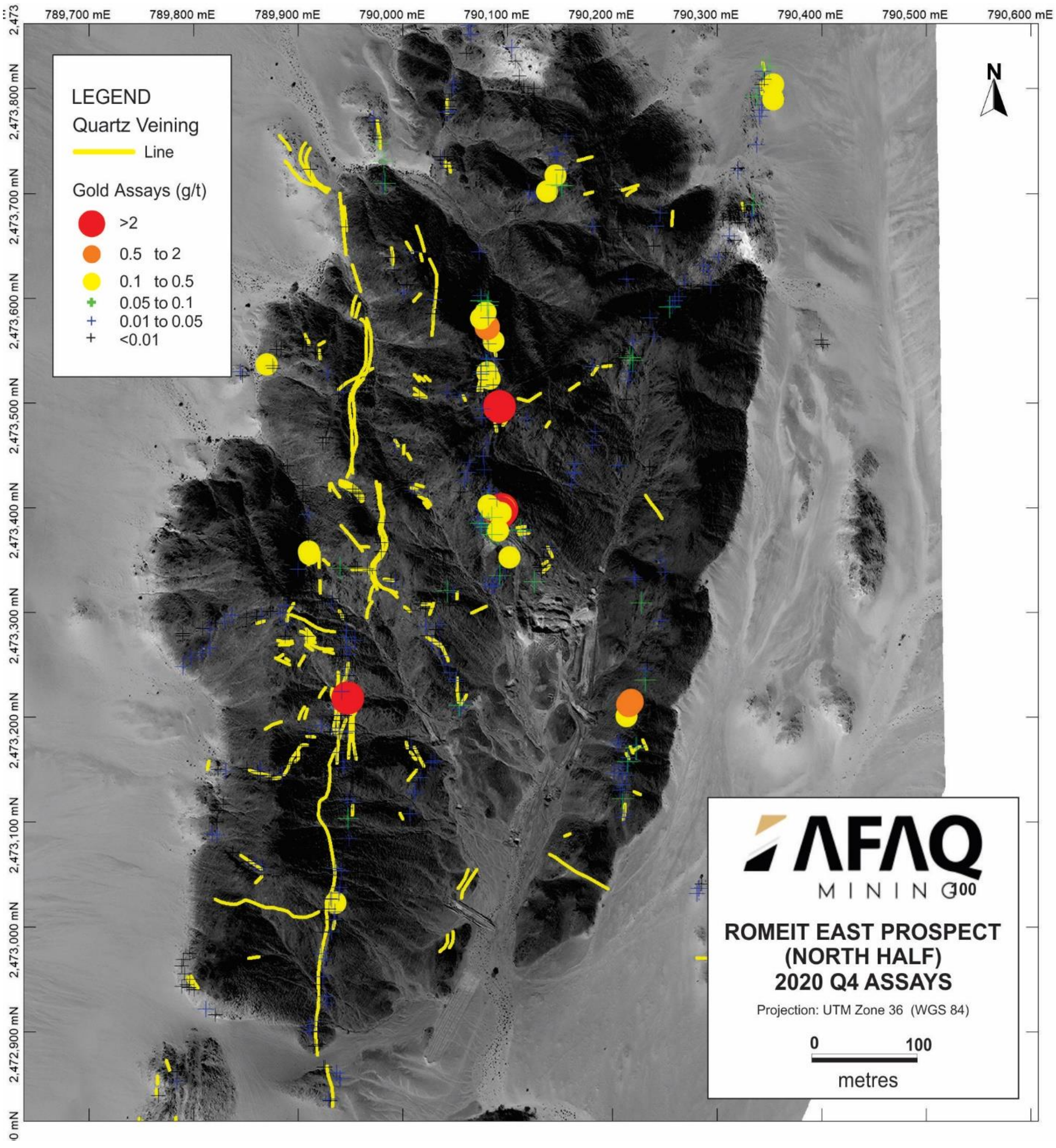

Figure 26. Romeit East Prospect – Assays – North Half

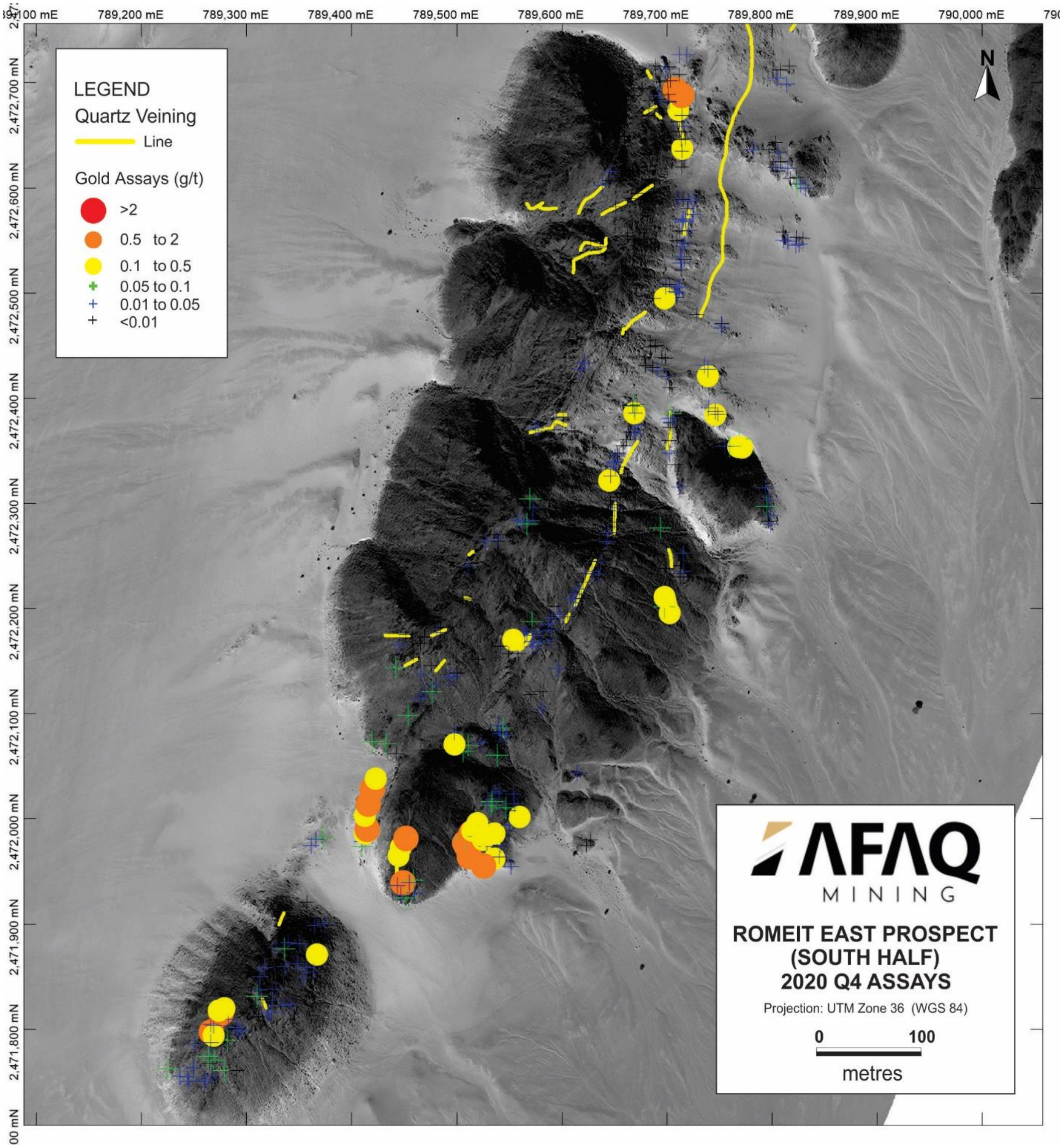

Figure 27. Romeit East Prospect – Assays – South Half

8.4 Trenching

Continued evaluation and planning for the anticipated RC drilling program occupied much of Q4/2020. Ongoing and increasingly detailed mapping and sampling was conducted on the drill profiles of Target 1 and Target 2 to characterise the deformed, altered, and gold mineralised domains that form the targets for the planned RC drill holes. The detailed surface data obtained from the trenching and sampling can be correlated with intersections with similar characteristics obtained in drill holes.

To date at targets 1 and 2, 18 trenches comprising 403.2m have been excavated using hand-held percussion hammers (jack hammers). The trenches are aligned along the cross-section drill profile and are excavated to sufficient depth (see Figure 30) to obtain clean bed-rock samples for analysis. Analytical samples, 275 in total, were collected continuously along portions of each trench, and an additional 18 QAQC samples were inserted into the sample sequence.

Information on the trenches including sections, and logging, survey, and sampling information is provided in Appendix B.

Table 5. Starting Coordinates for 2020-Q4 Romeit Trenches

Trench ID	RC Target Area	Sample Range	Start X	Start Y	Start Elevation (m)	Trench Trend (deg)	Length (m)	Date
RMTR011	1	28188-28213	787663	2471628	313	125	38.3	24-Nov-20
RMTR012	1	28214-28224	787700	2471601	316	125	11.55	24-Nov-20
RMTR013	1	28225-28235	787726	2471601	310	125	17.5	24-Nov-20
RMTR014	1	28236-28247	787745	2471588	287	125	18.5	24-Nov-20
RMTR015	1	28248-28285	787613	2471542	342	125	46.3	24-Nov-20
RMTR016	1	28286-28290	787673	2471495	309	125	6.8	24-Nov-20
RMTR017	1	28291- 28297	787486	2471512	307	125	11.5	25-Nov-20
RMTR018	1	28298-28316	787549	2471474	319	125	25.3	25-Nov-20
RMTR019	1	28317-28333	787599	2471471	320	125	24	26-Nov-20
RMTR020	1	28334-28345	787632	2471426	317	125	20	26-Nov-20
RMTR021	1	28346-28352	787455	2471415	298	125	11.2	02-Dec-20
RMTR022	1	28382-28398	787498	2471412	297	125	24.4	05-Dec-20
RMTR023	1	28353-28381	787536	2471362	301	125	39.4	04-Dec-20
RMTR024	2	28399-28405	787120	2471115	286	110	8.6	06-Dec-20
RMTR025	2	28406-28426	787127	2471147	298	110	35	09-Dec-20
RMTR026	2	28427-28466	787137	2471215	299	110	45.9	17-Dec-20
RMTR027	2	28467-28473	787209	2471295	324	110	7.95	18-Dec-20
RMTR028	2	28474-28480	787191	2471301	319	110	11	18-Dec-20

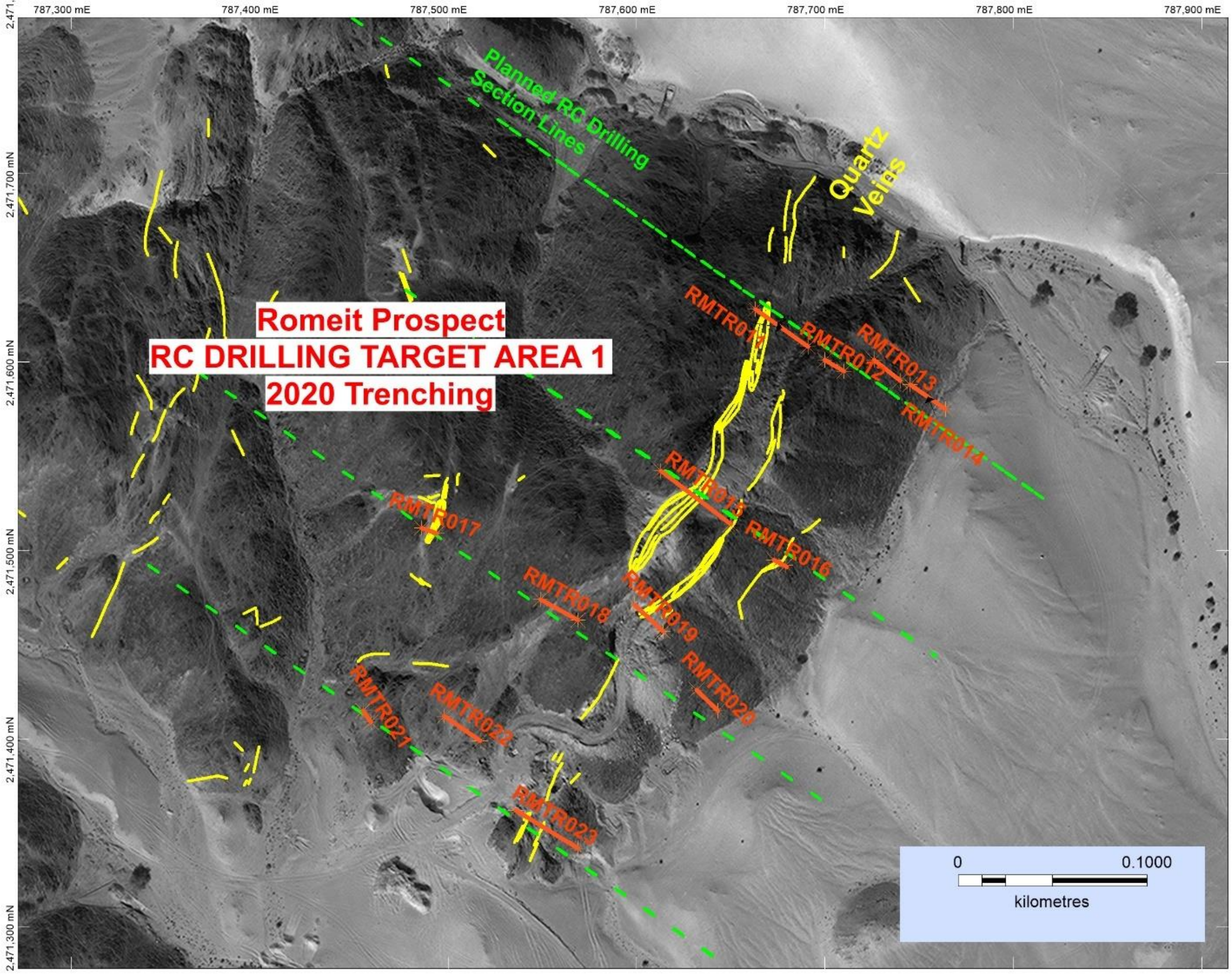

Figure 28. 2020 Trenching Locations (RMTR011→RMTR023) for RC Target Area 1

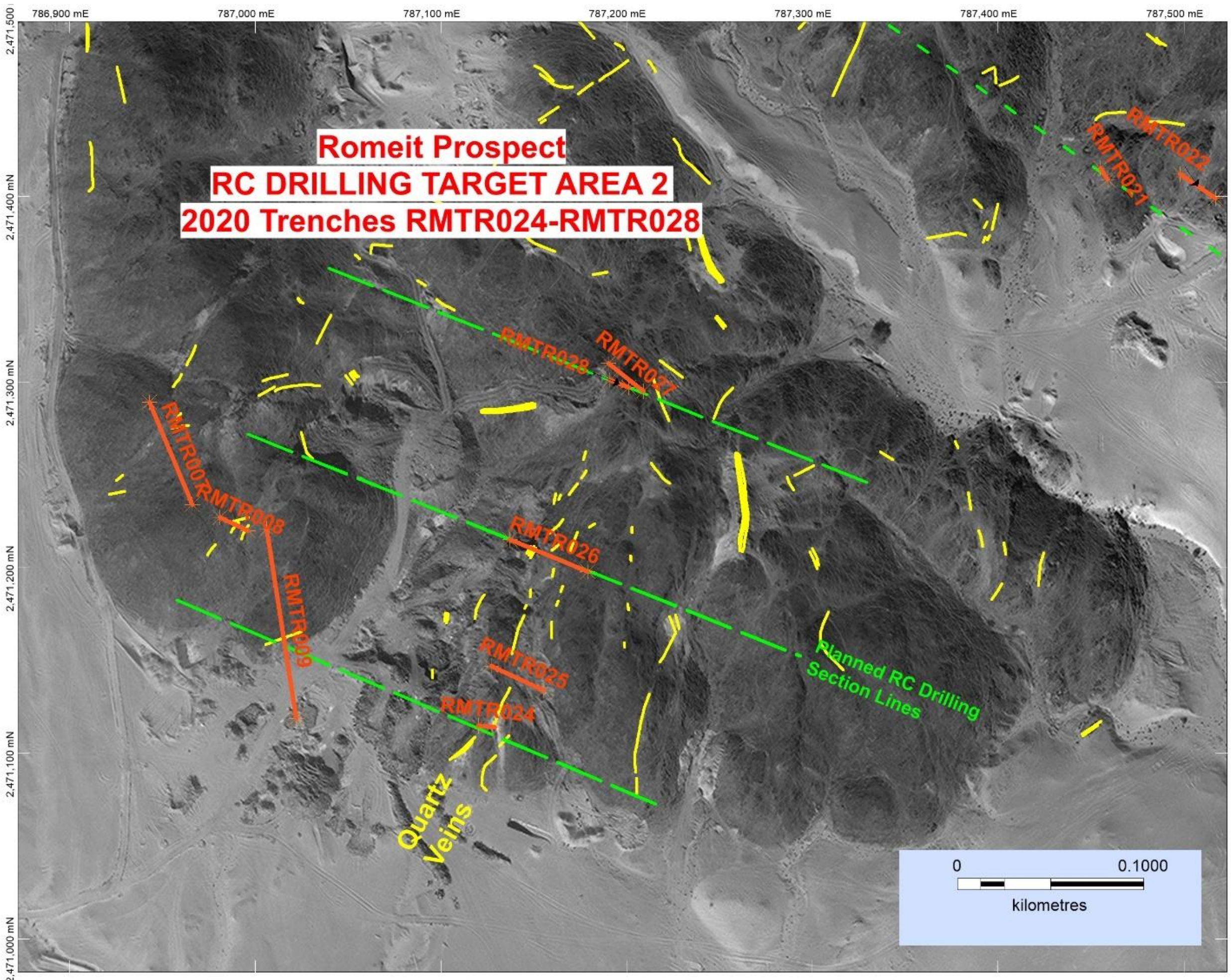

Figure 29. 2020 Trenching Locations (RMTR024→RMTR028) for RC Target Area 2 (see section 7.7 for information on three most westerly (Q2/2020) trenches – RMTR007→RMTR009)

Figure 30. Sampling of the Romeit Trenches (Q4/2020)

8.4 Preparation for RC Drilling Program

A program of systematic reverse circulation drilling will be implemented to evaluate the subsurface extension to mineralisation observed at surface. As previously noted, the first phase of the drill program will produce a "first pass" at a number of the identified targets, focussing initially on Targets 1 and 2 but extending to other targets as the program progresses. The intent of this program will be to obtain a distribution of intersections demonstrating that alteration and gold mineralisation in the subsurface reflects the observations and results obtained from the mapping program at surface. Should this occur an initial assessment of continuity, grade and dimension will take place that will likely lead to the need for additional "in-fill" drilling – to provide greater confidence in the initial observations and results. Figure 31 demonstrates a hypothetical situation whereby multiple phases of drilling (here Phase 1, 2, and 3 but less of more drilling may be appropriate) may be necessary to fully evaluate the mineralised domain and build sufficient data density to proceed with any resource estimation.

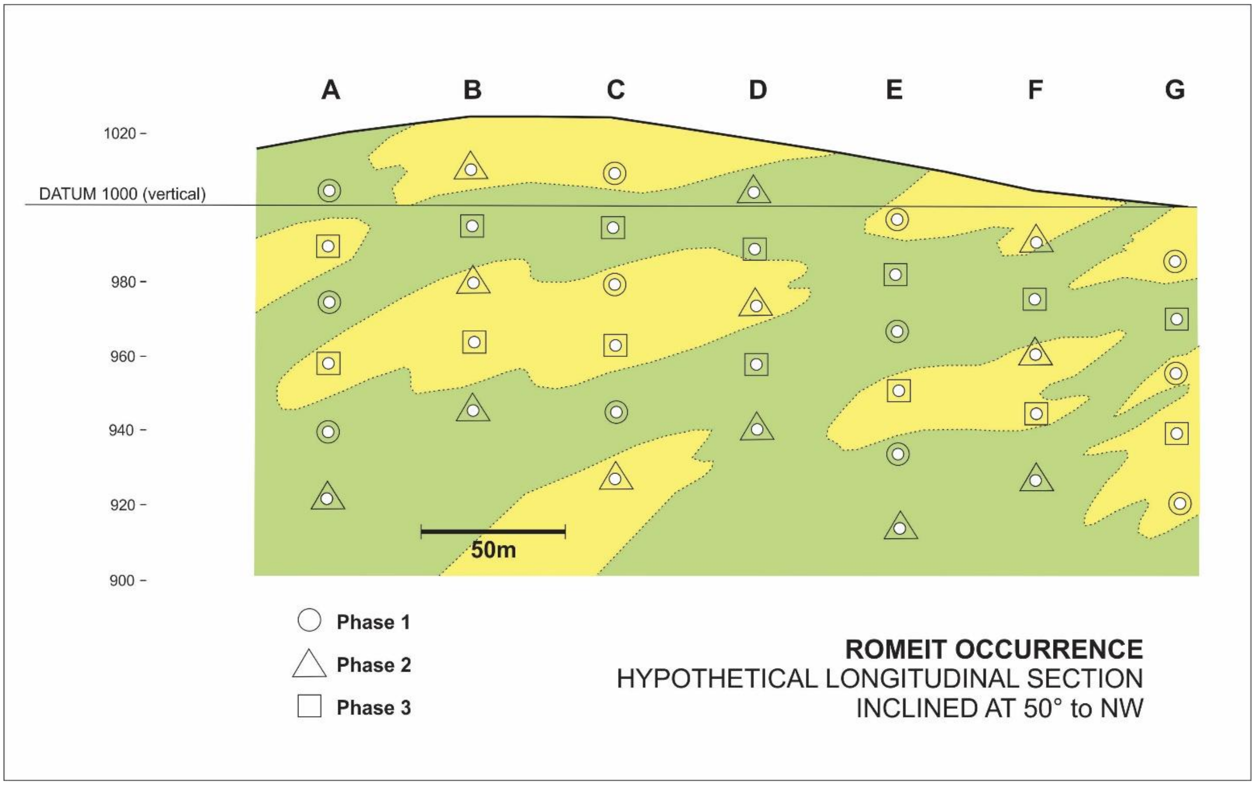

Figure 31. Hypothetical Longitudinal Section Showing Possible Progression of Drilling Intersections Through Three Phases of Increasing Drill Intersection Density (Drill Intersection Spacing for Illustrative Purposes)

The total initial number of holes to be drilled will be dependent on the initial coverage necessary to sufficiently evaluate the subsurface mineralisation and results s obtained but will likely be in the range of 50-60 drill-holes for a total of at least 5000m of drilling. Initial drill profile spacing at Target 1 and Target 2 (the most prospective based on results to date), will be at or near 100m with multiple drill-holes collared on each profile to intersect the down-dip expression of the surface exposures at multiple pierce points (refer to Figures 32 through 35). At other targets, the drill spacing may be varied because of factors such as local topography, target geometry, and target magnitude. The drill program will target to a vertical depth of approximately 100m initially. The distribution of veining at surface is likely similar in the sub-surface – sufficient drilling will be necessary to adequately evaluate such a distribution. As greater understanding of the characteristics of the mineralisation is developed the drill plan may be modified and extended and as noted above, the drill hole intersection density will likely need to be increased with additional drill holes to produce a resource estimate if continuity and grade prove acceptable. The sections and levels below (Figures X through X) depict hypothetical scenarios towards building confidence in, and developing, a resource (note: the scenario depicts a resource exploited via underground mining access/methods).

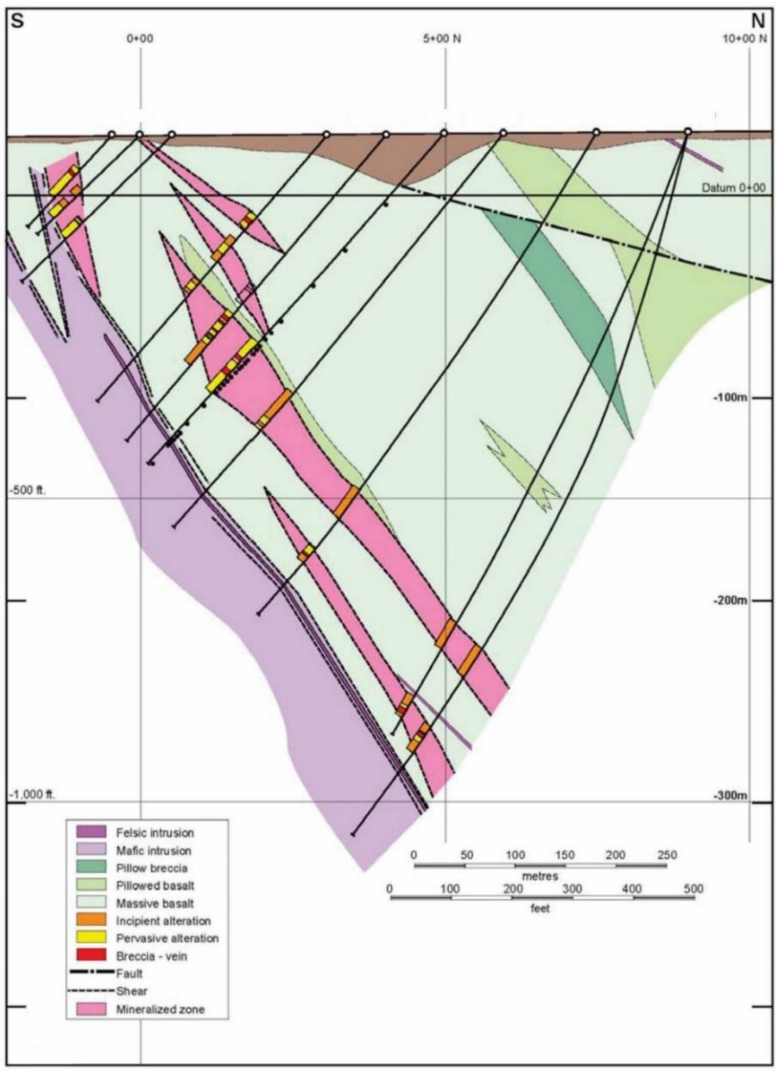

Figure 32. Example of a Hypothetical Diamond Drilling Cross Section (from a Canadian project with Geology comparable to Romeit). Note RC Drilling can be used to Produce a Drilling Cross Section.

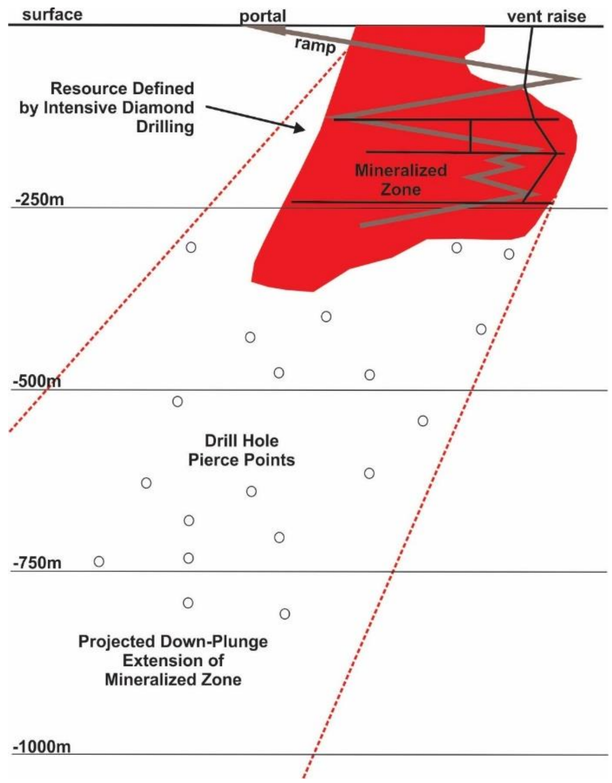

Figure 33. Example of a Hypothetical Longitudinal Section (from a Canadian project with Geology comparable to Romeit). Diagram Shows a Defined Near Surface Resource (in Red) and Additional Drill Hole Pierce Points Tracing Mineralisation to Depth Down Plunge (But Not Defining a Resource Yet)

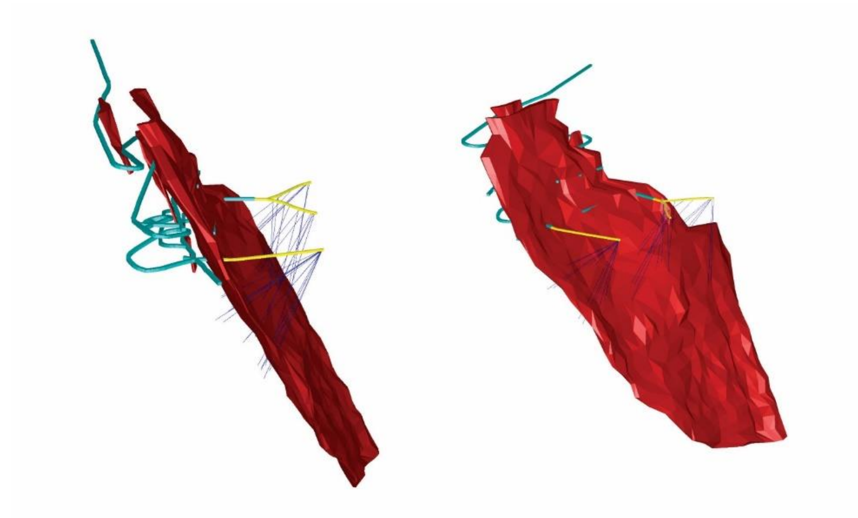

Figure 34. Example of a Hypothetical 3D Model of a Gold Deposit
(from a Canadian project with Geology comparable to Romeit). The Depicted Resource Wireframe Represents the Resource Defined in Red in Figure 33 Above).

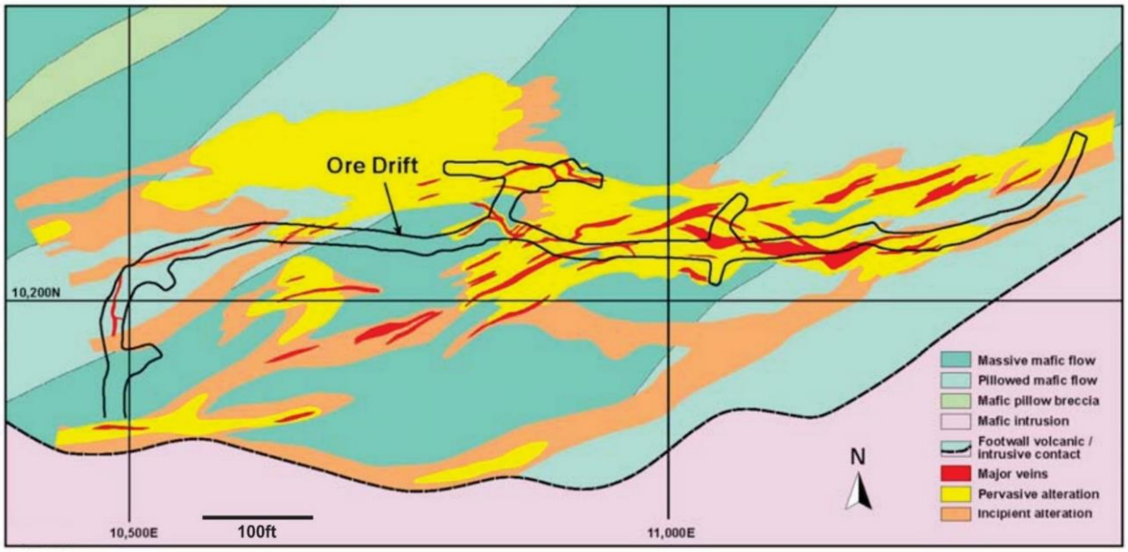

Figure 35. Example of a Hypothetical Level for a Gold Deposit (depth here ~100m)
(from a Canadian project with Geology comparable to Romeit).

8.4.1 Ongoing Road Construction

The upgraded desert road is intended to connect the coastal, metalled Shalateen – Abu Ramad road with the AFAQ camp - a distance of 35 km. The desert road will join the coastal road at about 70km south of the town of Shalateen. Progress has been delayed due to equipment availability issues. To date 10km of the road is completed with a further 12.4km partially complete. Work on the remaining 12.6km of road closest to the AFAQ camp remains to be started.

8.4.2 Pad and Access Road Construction

In December 2020, a contract for drill pad and drill road construction was executed with the contractor Reliance Heavy Industries (RHI). The intent is for RHI to mobilise equipment to site in early January 2021 to commence work on drill pads for Target 1 and Target 2. The schedule should see the drill pads and access for Target 1 completed by month-end January.

8.4.3 Planning for Targets 3, 4, 5, and 6

Additional work was conducted in defining targets and drilling elsewhere at Romeit during Q4 – see target locations at Romeit in Figure 17. The field crew examined target areas 3 through 6 in detail, obtaining additional structural measurements and determining practical sites and access for drilling equipment. This information is currently being incorporated into more detailed drill hole planning.

9.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Samples are collected from each sample site (duplicate samples are collected for SMRC at their request) – depending on location and purpose samples are either grab samples collected in conjunction with mapping and traversing or trench channel samples collected as a semi-continuous series of samples from within an excavated trench. Each sample collected is approximately one kilogram in the weight. The locations of all grab samples collected by the field crew are georeferenced with handheld GPS receivers and all pertinent geological characteristics is recorded for each sample. For trench channel samples the endpoints of each trench are georeferenced, and the interval of each sample recorded relative to the endpoints. Samples are bagged in the field without further processing except for sample duplicates which are broken in the field to homogenise samples for analytical purposes. For the great majority of samples all sample preparation (crushing and pulverising) is conducted at the analytical laboratory (now at the ALS Marsa Alam prep lab).

While awaiting shipment all samples are stored together in the AFAQ camp in purposed sample storage. Beginning in Q3/2020 the sample are shipped to the ALS preparation laboratory in Marsa Alam. Using sample prep code PREP-31Y where the samples are logged, sorted, crushed, and split for onward shipment to the ALS analytical laboratory in Romania. Shipments receive approval from EMRA for exportation to Romania.

All sample analytical procedures have been conducted by ALS Laboratories at their Rosia Montana, Romania facility using the Au-AA23 analytical method with any over-limits (i.e. >10g/t Au) being analysed using the Au-AA25 analytical method. The laboratory in Romania is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 ensuring that all methods of analysis utilised meet international standards. According to ALS literature their “quality program includes quality control steps through sample preparation and analysis, inter-laboratory test programs, and regular internal audits. It is an integral part of day-to-day activities, involves all levels of ALS staff and is monitored at top management levels.”

Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) samples are included in the sample stream and comprise field duplicates (FD), field blanks (FB) and standard samples (SD). Generally, each batch of 100-samples contains on average nine to twelve QA/QC samples inserted at random intervals (i.e., 88-91 Regular samples + 9-12 QA/QC samples).

Analytical standards (Certified Reference Material) were acquired from CDN Resource Laboratories in Vancouver. Canada. The ore material used in the standard is ground and screened through a 270-mesh sieve. The -270 material (<53 micron) is thoroughly blended. A minimum of 150 sub-samples are then sent to Canadian and international commercial laboratories for round-robin analysis. Seven standards have so far been used in the AFAQ sample stream:

- CDN-GS-P4G grading 0.468 ± 0.052 g/t Au
- CDN-GS-P4H grading 0.501 ± 0.30 g/t Au

- CDN-GS-4E grading 4.19 ± 0.19 g/t Au
- CDN-GS-P5G grading 0.562 ± 0.054 g/t Au
- CDN-GS-4L grading 4.01 ± 0.30 g/t Au (also grades 125.9 ± 7.3 g/t Ag)
- CDN -GS-4F grading 3.83 ± 0.24 g/t Au
- CDN-CGS-28 grading 0.727 ± 0.076 g/t Au (also grades 2.089 ± 0.096% Cu)

Field blanks used to date consist of sandstone collected from outcrops near Marsa Alam.

All samples are analysed for gold using ALS Laboratories Au-AA23 analytical method, any samples with analysis exceeding the upper limit of Au-AA23 (10g/t Au) are reanalysed by the Au-AA25 method.

When analytical results are received additional analyses may be contemplated on select samples to evaluate the presence of other elements of possible economic interest and to characterise lithologies based on whole rock geochemistry.

An additional 50 samples were collected in Q2/2019 specifically for whole rock analyses. The whole rock geochemistry was conducted by ALS Laboratories using a fused disc XRF method (code ME-XRF26). The method includes determinations of the following 14 oxides: Al_2O_3, BaO, CaO, Cr_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, K2O, MgO, MnO, Na_2O, P_2O_5, SO_3, SrO, TiO_2 plus loss on ignition (LOI).

The pulps of a subset of 15 samples from Q1/2019 were analysed using the ALS multi-element package ME-ICP61. The multi-element method utilised a four-acid digestion with ICP-AES finish and provides data on 33 elements including Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn.

Prior to Q3/2020 (i.e. prior to the commencement of operations at the ALS Marsa Alam preparation laboratory), the process of collecting, storing, and shipping samples adhered to the following chain-of-custody process:

1) Samples collecting in the field and bagged
2) Samples stored securely in the AFAQ camp
3) All samples weighed to 1kg for onward delivery for analysis; duplicate sampled stored in camp
4) Sample tags inserted under supervision of geologist
5) Blanks, standards, and field duplicates inserted into the sample stream
6) Rice sacks containing approximately 25 samples each are prepared for shipment
7) Sample sacks are transported to the AFAQ field office in Shalateen
8) Carrier contracted to AFAQ transports the sample sacks to AFAQ head office, Cairo
9) Shipping documents prepared
10) Samples forwarded to EMRA for examination and approval for shipping

11) Carrier contracted to AFAQ transports the sample sacks from EMRA to Cairo airport cargo shipping
12) Samples are sent by airfreight to Romania (usually by Egyptair or Turkish Airlines) to be collected by ALS Romania for delivery to laboratory

Starting in Q3/2020, ALS Global commenced operation at a preparation laboratory located in Marsa Alam. AFAQ entered into a contract with ALS for the preparation and shipment of samples from Marsa Alam to the ALS Romania analytical laboratory. This procedure has replaced steps 8 through 12 in the chain-of-custody process listed above with those listed below.

8) Sample sacks are transported to ALS Marsa Alam by AFAQ personnel
9) Sample preparation conducted at ALS
10) Samples shipped to Cairo by courier
11) Samples are collected by ALS Cairo administration officer and delivered to EMRA for inspection and shipping approval
12) ALS Cairo administration officer returns samples to the courier for onward shipment
13) Courier ships samples by airfreight to Romania where they are delivered to ALS Romania.

10.0 DATA VERIFICATION

No additional data verification was completed in Q4/2020.

11.0 SUMMARY AND INTERPRETATION

The AFAQ field program has continued to expand coverage at the West Elbah Concession whilst simultaneously producing more detailed data for the purposes of directing planned reverse circulation drilling. At the end of 2020, the Romeit occurrence has been extensively mapped at large scale in combination with an extensive rock sampling program. At Hamida mapping and sampling is underway on this very extensive target area with considerable work still to be conducted to produce coverage over the entire occurrence. Other prospective areas encompassed by the project remain to be examined these include domains of historic activity (e.g., Mashi Shinai) and domains identified from recent work, for instance from the satellite image interpretation study.

Observations to date at Romeit indicate the presence of distinctly anomalous domains of gold mineralisation associated with quartz and quartz carbonate veining, sulphide mineralisation, alteration consisting of Fe-carbonate and silicification ± chlorite and sericite, and strong ductile deformation. These domains are typically up to several metres thick but may be up to 50m in places, trend generally northerly with frequent deviation to the east and west, bifurcate and re-join in a complex pattern, demonstrate flexures, with significance for greater permeability and higher tenor, and can be persistent along strike for hundreds of metres. They are particularly prevalent at the southern part of the Romeit occurrence (see Figures in this report), but additional analytical data may result in modification of this interpretation; unobserved mineralisation may well occur beneath the alluvial, wadi fill, sediments occurring to the south of the southern part of the exposed Romeit occurrence evidenced by the presence of anomalous gold mineralisation in isolated outcrops located up to 300m south of the main Romeit outcrop area and on the same trend as mineralisation there. The "Romeit East" occurrence is another example of prospective gold mineralisation, located approximately 2km east of the Romeit occurrence, it demonstrates similar mode of occurrence of gold mineralisation.

At Hamida, five map sheets have been completed at a scale of 1:1000 for a total area of 4.375 km2. The Hamida occurrence is composed of mainly felsic to mafic island-arc metavolcanics and related meta-volcaniclastics. All the volcanic stratigraphy has been intruded by diorite dykes and late and post orogenic granite further intruded the metavolcanics and diorite. The most prominent structural feature at the Hamida occurrence is an extensive shear zone, trending ENE (although locally deflecting significantly from this orientation) and composed of branching and re-joining domains of chlorite schist. Observation of the intense schistosity and sigmoidal indicators as well as isoclinal folds and evidence of recrystallisation indicate that ductile deformation prevailed within the zone. The shear zone is transected by NNE and NNW trending shears/faults characterised by mylonitisation and sinistral displacement along the NNE features while dextral motion occurred along NNW trending faults. Quartz veining is quite common, particularly hosted by metavolcanic rock but also in diorite and granite. They are composed of white-grey quartz as well as a malachite bearing set. They typically strike NE and vary from <1cm to > 2m width, are up to 50m along strike and can occur individually or more commonly as sub-parallel sets and occasionally as extensive swarms. Observation of waste dumps at archaeological sites demonstrates that the malachite bearing quartz veins are the source of much of the gold recovered historically. The Hamida occurrence presents an exceptionally large altered and mineralised system – much larger in scope than the Romeit occurrence. The aim of the exploration program will be to isolate those areas of the system that present the highest potential for mineralisation of economic significance.

To date, a total of 9215 samples have been collected on AFAQ's West Elbah Concession, primarily from the Romeit and Hamida areas. Samples consist of 7718 rock grab samples (assay and whole rock), 447 trench samples, 352 standards, 349 blanks, and 349 field duplicate samples. Results have been received for 6109 of these samples, while the remaining 3106 (primarily from the Hamida Showing) are awaiting analysis or have yet to be delivered to the laboratory.

Field mapping and analytical results to date demonstrate that significant deformation, alteration, quartz and quartz carbonate veining and anomalous gold mineralisation is widely distributed in structurally hosted, curvilinear domains at the Romeit occurrence area. These domains are part of extensive network of structurally hosted gold mineralisation of recognized regional extent measured in hundreds of kilometres. The Romeit mineralised domains are measured in kilometres of combined strike length and have widths (combined veining and alteration) of up to 50m in places. Significant gold values are widespread. Combined these elements reveal the

Romeit occurrence to be a prime exploration target of dimensions and potential not fully recognised in the past. No subsurface exploration has yet been conducted at Romeit. The extent of continuity along strike at surface of the mineralisation at Romeit affords an expectation of sub-surface continuity.

The distribution of analytical results clearly demonstrates several areas that exhibit strong anomalous gold mineralisation, with significant continuity within an area of approximately 1km x 1km (Figure 17). This area is located within a much larger area of discontinuous, linear domains of gold mineralisation measuring 3.5km x 3km (see Figure 14). A predominantly north-south orientation to the mineralisation is evident from the distribution and orientation of the veining and of analytical results; the veining dips predominantly to the west within deformed and altered envelopes that are up to 50m thick.

The interpreted results from the mapping and sampling at the Romeit occurrence have identified six target areas of prospective grade and continuity for which subsurface exploration is an obvious next step. The planned first round of drilling will comprise 5000m of reverse circulation drilling in 50-60 widely spaced drill holes to test the continuity of the mineralisation observed at surface.

Should results from the first round of drilling warrant further evaluation additional drilling will be added to provide additional drilling intersections and greater confidence in continuity. How much drilling may eventually be needed to determine whether a resource exists will obviously depend upon the grade, geometry, and continuity of the mineralisation encountered. If the results of the drilling indicate likelihood of the presence of a resource the data will be modelled to determine such potential.

12.0 PROPOSAL FOR ONGOING WORK PROGRAM –2021

Work planned for Q1/2021 will commence with the completion of any preparations necessary for the reverse circulation (RC) drilling program anticipated to start during Q1/2021. As noted above preparatory work will include completing road access to the drill sites, preparation of drilling pads, design of drill holes, and of drill cross-sections.

12.1 Reverse Circulation Drilling

An initial program of reverse circulation drilling will start the evaluation of subsurface extension to the extensive domains of gold mineralisation mapped at surface. Approximately 5,000m of drilling in approximately 50-60 drill holes is planned and budgeted. This drilling will test to vertical depths of up to approximately 100m on several of the identified target domains in the Romeit area. See above in the body of this report for a description of the planning undertaken in Q3 and Q4/2020 for this initial program.

12.2 Drill Profile Trenching and Sampling

Coincidental to the planned reverse circulation drilling program, continued detailed mapping and sampling in shallow trenches along each drill profile will continue. To date the drill profiles for Target 1 and Target 2 have been established and trenching, mapping, and sampling has been completed. When additional profiles on other Romeit target areas are established in Q1/2021 trenching will be conducted on them.

12.3 Mapping

The continued expansion of mapping coverage of the West Elbah Concession Area is important to produce a comprehensive evaluation of the area. Detail may be added to existing mapping where appropriate. Additional detail to mapping structural information and kinematic indicators will be emphasised. Such mapping will be completed in areas to be drilled to obtain the most precise data available to be correlated with drilling results (refer to section 12.2 above).

To date, mapping has focussed on the Romeit, Romeit East, and Hamida areas. The mapping of the Masho Shinai occurrence as well as at least seven areas elsewhere in the Concession Area identified from the remote sensing study (Baker, 2019) completed in Q1/2019 will aid in evaluating the gold mineralisation potential in those areas.

12.4 Sampling

Rock sampling for analytical purposes will continue as an integral part of the mapping and geological characterisation of the West Elbah Concession Area.

Grab samples will continue to be collected as appropriate when field-crews traverse lithologies and mineralisation considered to be prospective for gold mineralisation. At present a total of 7718 grab samples (plus 338 duplicates, excluding trench samples) have been collected.

12.5 Channel Sampling

Additional channel sampling may be contemplated for the Hamida area (where topography is more challenging) as well as for the southern part of the Romeit occurrence. Channel sampling may provide an insight into the detailed distribution of gold (and other elements) at surface over well mineralised and altered domains and the adjacent and intervening deformed host rock.

12.6 Diamond Drilling

Diamond drilling will eventually likely be necessary to evaluate deeper subsurface extensions to the mineralisation occurring at surface as well as more precisely characterising mineralisation and geometry within the mineralised domains to be evaluated. Actual drill hole configuration will depend to some extent on the interpretation of results from previous work conducted – reverse circulation drilling, mapping, sampling, channel sampling, and other exploration. However, if deeper intersections of the mineralised domains are necessary diamond drilling will likely prove more effective.

12.7 Alluvial Sampling

The results from the alluvial sampling study demonstrate that gold mineralisation does occur in the sediment covered areas in the immediate vicinity of the Romeit occurrence. Three of the ten samples collected returned strongly anomalous gold grain content. The grains are dominantly silt sized (<63µm) but several grains between 0.5->1mm are documented. Based on grain morphology the gold is interpreted to be in place or to have been transported a short distance from source and grain size distribution suggests a bedrock source.

Because of the anomalous nature of the gold grain content from the selected samples additional sampling and analysis is recommended. The potential for easily exploitable gold is apparent based on the results of the AFAQ study and the nearby presence of artisanal operations. Additional sampling and refining the sampling method to provide greater insight into the distribution of the gold grains is a simple and effective way to further evaluate the occurrence.

12.8 Ground Geophysics

A geophysical survey is strongly recommended as part of a comprehensive exploration program. Given the evident structural complexity affecting the rocks hosting gold mineralisation at Elbah the application of appropriate geophysical techniques to evaluate the subsurface extension of the surface exposures of mineralised occurrences will provide invaluable information that could be used subsequently to direct drilling programs.

Specifically, at Romeit the contemplated survey will comprise combined IP/Resistivity coverage employing multiple-line data acquisition and 3D-interpretation to provide coverage to a depth of 200+m. Survey coverage necessary to evaluate the entire Romeit occurrence is approximately 4.5km2 – however the initial survey does not have to comprise complete coverage of Romeit to provide useful data to allow definition of drilling targets. The survey should: detect and discriminate targets related to potential mineralisation, alteration, lithology, and structures; discriminate between large, potentially greater tonnage targets and small, non-economic targets; complement near-surface information for integrated diamond drill targeting. A ground magnetic survey would be conducted in conjunction with the IP/Resistivity survey.

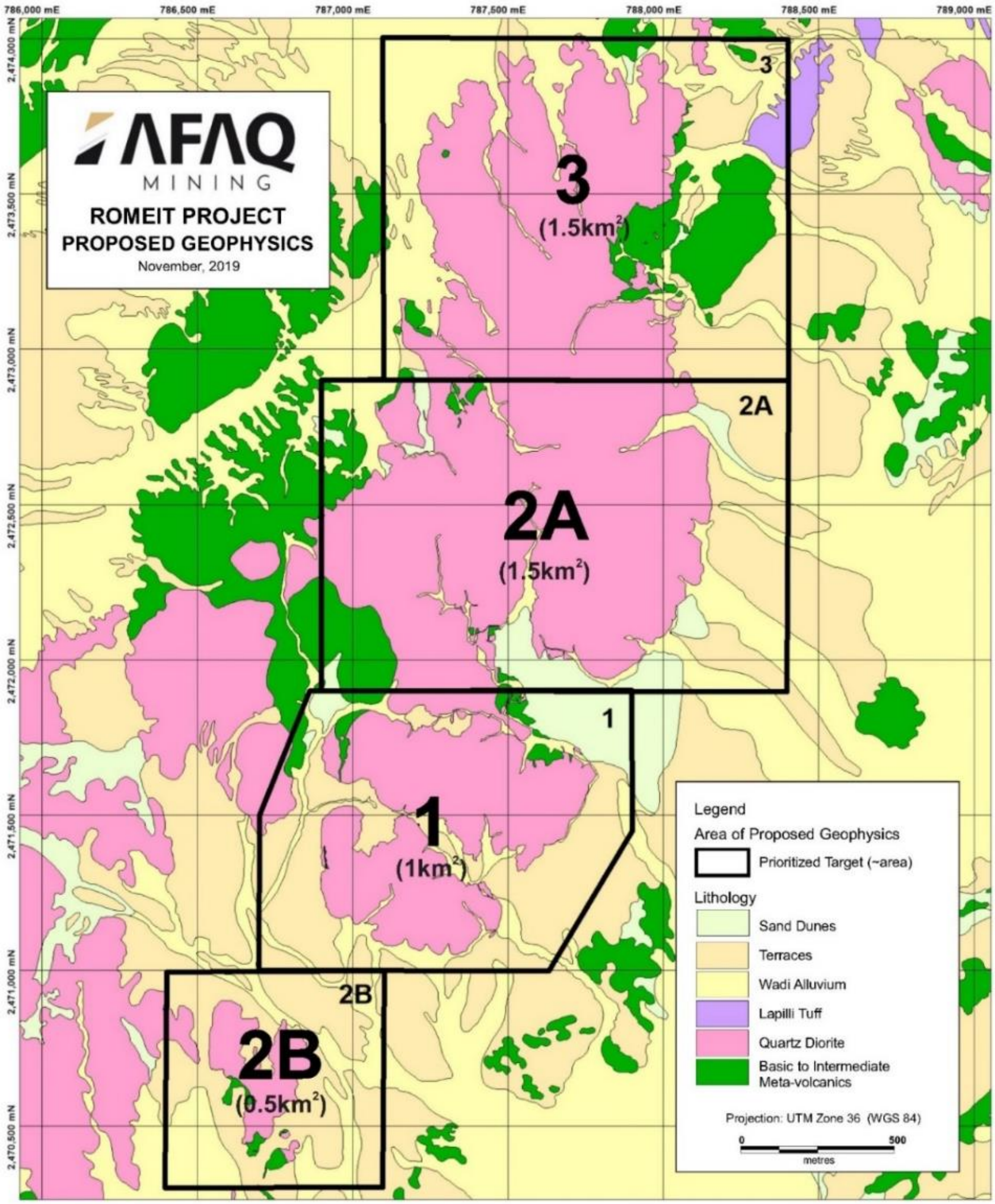

Figure 36. Proposed Geophysical Survey Coverage for Romeit Area

13.0 PERSONNEL

AFAQ Mining personnel responsible for the implementation, management, and supervision of the work program at the Elbah are listed below. Work program are conducted by a field crew consisting of four geologists under the supervision of the Project Manager. Work is conducted to a high standard and is regularly vetted via QA/QC procedures. Additional support staff assist with the work.

Table 6. AFAQ Mining Personnel and Consultants

Person	Position
Mostafa Elbahr	AFAQ Mining Chairman
Ahmed Bassouiny	AFAQ Mining CEO
Dr. Ragab El Banna	Project Manager
Mohamed Darweesh	Senior Geologist
Dr. Hasan Mohy	Geologist/GIS Geologist
Mostafa Khaled	Geologist
Islam Helal	Geologist
Abdullah Abdel-Mohsen	Geologist
Mohamed Abdel Halim	Geologist
Paul Jones	Geologist/Consultant
Laura Giroux	Geologist/Consultant
Dr. J.M. Franklin	Geochemist/Consultant
Dr. Basem Zoheir	Geologist/Consultant

In total, approximately 20 people work in the field camp when all support, service staff and drivers are included. The field crew generally works on a 20-day on-site (two days travel) and 10-day off-site rotation. In 2019 (Q1 through Q4), there were nine work rotations for the field crew with an average 18 field-work days per worker per rotation for an average total of 162 workdays (and 18 travel days) per field crew member. After completing two work rotations during the first quarter of 2020, the third, fourth, and fifth work rotations (March-June 2020) were deferred because of health concerns resulting from the global Covid-19 pandemic. Work resumed in the last month (June) of the second quarter of 2020. In the third quarter of 2020, two additional geologists were hired and overlapping rotations were started to ensure that part of the technical crew was always on site. A total of 8 work rotations were completed in 2020 (including up to January 10th, 2021) and 3 work rotations were deferred due to the pandemic.

Table 7. 2020 Field Crew Work Rotations

2020 Rotation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10		11	
Days	Jan 19-Feb 8	Feb 23-Mar 20	Mar-Apr	Apr-May	May- Jun	Jun 8 - Jul 5	Jul 13- Jul 27	Aug 9 – Aug 31	Aug 28 – Sep 19	Sep 16 -Oct 8	Oct 5 – Oct 27	Oct 25 – Nov 11	Nov 9 – Nov 26	Dec 9 – Dec 26	Dec 24 – Jan 10
Ragab El Banna	0	0	Rotation Deferred	Rotation Deferred	Rotation Deferred	18	0	--	11	--	4	0	0	0	0
Hassan Mohy	14	0				28	0	23	--	23	--	18	--	--	18
Mohamed Darwesh	21	19				10	15	--	23	--	23	--	18	18	--
Eslam Helal	21	19				28	0	23	--	23	--	18	--	--	18
Mostafa Khaled	21	19				10	15	--	23	--	23	--	18	18	--
Abdullah Abdel-Mohsen	--	--				--	--	15		23	--	18	--	--	18
Mohamed Abdel Halim	--	--				--	--	--	23	--	23	--	18	18	--

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15.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORS

Certificate for report titled "AFAQ Mining, Quarterly Progress Report, (Q4 2020), and 2020 Summary Report, AFAQ Mining Limited, Western Elbah Concession, Eastern Desert, Arab Republic of Egypt, January 21, 2021"

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21 January 2021

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21 January 2021