

NI 43-101 Technical Report  
**Dormaa Gold Property**  
Sunyani-Ghana, West Africa

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# **1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

## **1.1 Introduction**

The Dormaa Property is an early stage exploration project with indications of potential for economic gold mineralization. Torkornoo and Associates Limited (“TAL”) was granted a reconnaissance licence (“RL”) to conduct exploration work on two nonadjacent land packages (referred as the “Akroma Project”) in the Brong Ahafo region of Ghana. Exploration work was conducted on the Akroma project between 2009 and 2012. In 2012, an application for prospecting licence was filed for the two land packages under the names Dormaa property (“Dormaa”) and Wamfie property (“Wamfie”). The Dormaa property was granted prospecting licence on May 10, 2016 while the Wamfie prospecting application is pending.

TAL completed a 100% transfer of ownership of its Akroma Project to Pelangio Ahafo (G) Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Pelangio Exploration Inc. (“Pelangio”) in the second quarter of 2011. Pelangio subsequently entered an option and joint venture agreement with Roscan Minerals Corporation (“Roscan”) to advance exploration work on the Dormaa property.

This technical report presents a summary of the geology and gold potential of the Dormaa property and has been prepared following the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101.

## **1.2 Property Description and Ownership**

The Dormaa property comprises a single PL covering an area of approximately 86.44 square kilometres. Pelangio currently owns 100 percent working interest in the property (subject to a 10 % free carried interest by the Ghanaian government). As a result of the recent joint venture and option agreement between Pelangio and Roscan, the latter has the option to earn a 50% interest in the Dormaa Property after spending two (2) million dollars of exploration expenditure within three years.

## **1.3 Accessibility, Local Resources, Infrastructure, Climate, and Physiography**

The Dormaa property can be accessed by vehicle from Accra on primary, all-weather paved road for approximately 453 kilometres to Dormaa Ahenkro through Kumasi and Sunyani, regional capital of Ashanti and Brong Ahafo Regions, respectively. A paved road connecting Berekum to Dormaa Ahenkro for a distance of approximately 46 km and a series of dirt roads can be used to access the working areas of the property.

The climate of Ghana in general and Dormaa in particular, is tropical in nature. A dry season starts from November to February and two rainy seasons cover the months of March to July and September to November. Annual rainfall ranges from 700 to 1,500 millimetres and daytime temperatures range from 20 to 35 degrees Celsius.

The topography in the project area consists of irregular low hills separated by relatively wide valleys ranging between 190 and 280 metres above sea level. Most of the upper and middle layer trees have been removed leaving only secondary forests and shrubs. Parts of the valley floors and gentle slopes have been converted to subsistence farm lands.

## **1.4 History**

Small scale artisanal mining has occurred within and adjacent to the Dormaa property. Historically, there is no reported exploration work on the property to explicitly evaluate the gold potential of the property. Modern gold exploration on the Dormaa concession was primarily conducted by TAL and Pelangio between 2009-2010 and 2011-2012, respectively

The work completed by TAL included 65 drainage panned concentrates and 42 silt samples collected from stream beds. Pelangio subsequently completed a geochemical survey comprising 29.2 km of line cutting and 3,986 soil samples (including 272 QAQC samples).

## **1.5 Site Visit**

In accordance with National Instrument 43-101 guidelines, Mr. Mireku's first visit to the Dormaa project was in 2012, while completing a consulting program at Pelangio's Manfo Project.

Following the completion of field activities in 2012, Mr. Mireku conducted a visit in 2013 to review the Dormaa exploration database, field procedures, and also collect relevant information for the purpose of evaluating the exploration potential of the Dormaa property. The author was granted full access to relevant data and conducted interviews with Pelangio personnel to obtain information on the past exploration work.

Considering that no material work has transpired since Mr Mireku's visit in 2013, the site visit is considered current under the definition of the National Instrument 43-101.

## **1.6 Geology and Mineralization**

The Dormaa area is underlain by Birimian metavolcanic and metasediment units of the Sunyani Basin. The Sunyani Basin was previously considered to be predominantly metasediments. However recent studies have shown that metavolcanic units are present in places.

The property is located within the prolific southwestern greenstone belt of Ghana, in proximity to the Sefwi-Bibiani Belt which is host to Newmont's Ahafo and Kinross' Chirano gold deposits. The area represents one of the most significant Proterozoic greenstone gold belts in the world. The geology of southwestern Ghana is

dominated by Birimian Supergroup sedimentary and volcanic rocks, Tarkwaian Group sedimentary rocks, and various granitoid intrusions.

Mineralization at the Dormaa area is characteristic of orogenic gold deposits which typically display a strong relationship with regional scale structures, such as Asanko Gold's Esaase and Nkran deposits and similar gold-bearing areas of the West African Craton. Gold mineralization is typically associated with hydrothermally altered host rocks which display networks of quartz and disseminated sulphides within strongly deformed altered zones.

## **1.7 Exploration and Drilling**

Exploration work on the Dormaa property was conducted in two stages; from 2009 to 2010 by TAL and 2011 to 2012 by Pelangio.

Field work conducted by TAL included detailed geochemical drainage sampling consisting of 65 pan concentrates and 42 silt samples. Field panned concentrates were analyzed for gold using 1.5 kilogram BLEG analysis. Gold values for 56 of the 65 pan concentrate samples ranged from 1000 ppb Au to 23,000 ppb Au. Anomalous gold values ranging from 37 ppb Au to 71 ppb Au were returned for 28 of the 42 silt samples.

Subsequent exploration by Pelangio consisted of line cutting, soil sampling, prospecting, and termite mound sampling. Soil sampling covered the entire property and identified nine anomalies greater than one kilometer in length. A detailed soil survey in this area defined two significant gold geochemical anomalies with lengths of 3.2 km and 2.5 km.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

This technical report summarizes the exploration history and geological information of the Dormaa property. The property is located in the Brong Ahafo region of Ghana, approximately 80 km from Sunyani.

Pelangio owns 100% of the mineral rights to the Dormaa property subject a 10% free carried interest that can be exercised by the Ghanaian Government. Recommendations contained herein are for a three-phase exploration campaign which includes air core and reverse circulation drilling.

### **2.1 Terms of Reference**

The Board of Directors of Roscan Minerals Corporation requested the author to review the Dormaa Property and prepare a technical summary for the property. This report has been prepared under the guidelines of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). Roscan is a publicly registered company with an office at 365 Bay Street, Suite 400, Toronto, Ontario M5H 2V1.

All currencies are in Canadian dollar denominations and measurements are in metric units (unless otherwise noted). All report plan and geology maps are plotted in WGS 84 Zone 30N or WGS 84 geographic coordinate system. The author has reviewed the geologic data provided by Pelangio.

## **2.2 Purpose of Report**

The purpose of this report is to submit an independent evaluation of the exploration potential of the Dormaa property and to summarize the underlying data from which that assessment is made. Recommendations are made herein to undertake further exploration in order to determine the potential for discovery of orogenic gold mineralization similar to those currently being exploited at Asanko Gold's Nkran and Esaase open pits. The report conforms to the guidelines of Canadian National Instrument NI 43-101.

## **2.3 Sources of Information**

Information utilized in preparing this report include exploration, geological and other reports available in the public domain and Pelangio archives. References have been provided for all citations that relate to work done or research published by other authors. Complete references are provided in Section 20. This report relies on the information provided by Pelangio in addition to publications by the Ghana government and other organizations. Recommendations made herein are based on these documents.

## **2.4 Field Examination**

The author of this report visited the Dormaa property between June 19 and 21, 2013. During the visit, the author conducted a site examination, review of geology, and sampling practices.

## **2.5 Definitions**

km	kilometre(s)
kg	kilogram(s)
kg	kilogram(s)
cm	centimetre(s)
mm	millimetre(s)
m	meter(s)
in	inch(s)
RL	reconnaissance licence
PL	prospecting licence
Ma	million years before present
WGS	World Geodetic System
Au	gold
ppb	parts per billion

gpt	grams per tonne
oz Au/t	ounces of gold per short ton
FA / AAS	fire assay / Atomic Absorption Spectrometry
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
\$	Canadian Dollar
US\$	United States Dollar
BLEG	Bulk Leach Extractable Gold

Data generated at Dormaa utilize SI (metric) units in this Technical Report. The terms “property” and “concession” are used interchangeably

- Assay and/or geochemical data is presented as parts per billion (ppb)
- Outcrop: a surface exposure of bedrock
- Subcrop: a poor exposure of bedrock, which is not fully in place
- Float: rock found on surface from an undetermined bedrock source

### **3 RELIANCE ON EXPERTS**

The author has relied on corporate (Pelangio and TAL) and publicly available information on the Dormaa project. The author has reviewed the private and public data and believes that they are reliable in their collection, disclosure and analysis of results and therefore can be relied upon. In cases of uncertainty, the author has qualified that information with accompanying clarification and explanation.

The author, not an expert in legal matters, is required by NI 43-101 to include a description of the property title, terms of legal agreements and related information in Section 4 of this report. Thus, the author has relied on property agreement information provided by Pelangio regarding ownership and related information. The results of this review are discussed in Section 4. An independent verification of land title and tenure was not performed by the author

## **4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS & LOCATIONS**

### **4.1 Property Area and Location**

The Dormaa property consist of a single concession covering an area of approximately 86.44 square km. The property is located within the jurisdiction of Dormaa Municipal Assembly with Dormaa Ahenkro as the municipal centre. Dormaa-Ahenkro is situated approximately 11 km from the Ghana border with Cote d'Ivoire and 80 km west of the city of Sunyani. Sunyani is approximately 373 km northwest of Accra, the capital city of Ghana (Figure 4.1).

The property is centred approximately at latitude 𐀀 15' North and longitude 2° 47.14' West (WGS84 Zone 30N 523656E/801402N) on Ghana Geological Survey Field Sheet 0703C2.

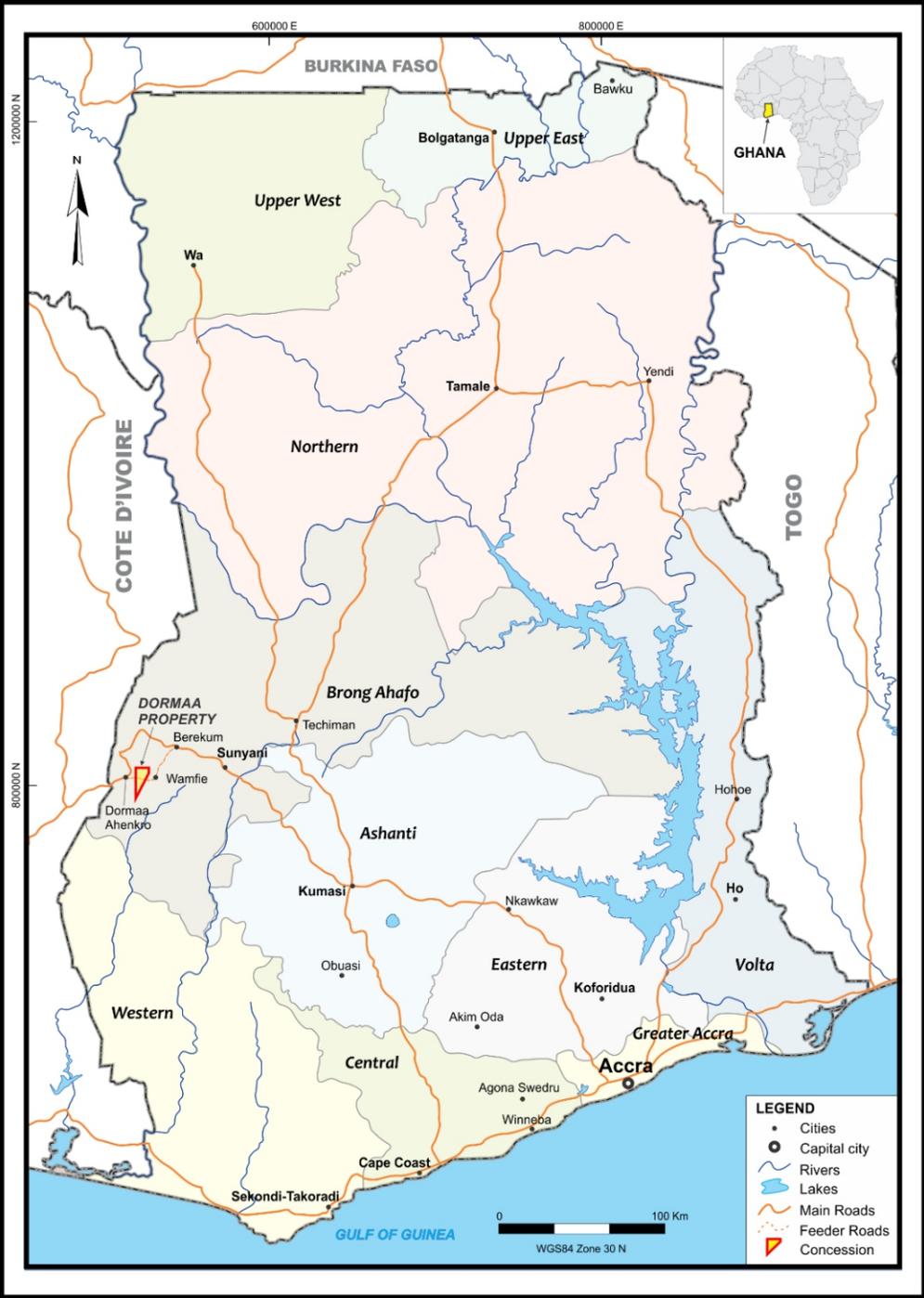


Figure 4-1: Location Map of Ghana Showing Dormaa Project

## 4.2 Mineral Tenure

The Dormaa prospecting license was issued to Pelangio through its indirectly held, wholly-owned subsidiary Pelangio Ahafo (G) Limited (“Pelangio Ghana”), which owns a 100% interest in the Dormaa Project.

On October 14, 2009, a Reconnaissance License LVB 24798/09, Minerals Commission file number RL. 7/68 and Land Registry number 49/2009 covering an area of about 159.5 km<sup>2</sup> in two separate blocks (Dormaa and Wamfie) was granted to TAL for a period of one (1) year. The rights to exploit minerals are held 90% by TAL with the remaining 10% interest vested in the Government of Ghana. After a long delay of processing an application, an initial one (1) year extension was granted which expires in June 21, 2012. For the purpose of this report, only Dormaa property information is presented as illustrated on Figure 4.2

An application was filed with the Minerals Commission in June 2012 for the conversion of the Reconnaissance Licence for Dormaa and Wamfie into two Prospecting Licences. On May 11, 2016, the Dormaa concession was granted to a Prospecting License (PL 7/68) for an initial two (2) years which is expected to expire in May 10, 2018. Further on, TAL assigned its 90% rights in the Dormaa project to Pelangio on October 27, 2016.

## 4.3 Underlying Agreements

The original licence for the Dormaa property was granted to TAL as a Reconnaissance License (RL 7/68) on 14 October 2009. The Dormaa property is one of two nonadjacent land packages that was licenced to TAL under the name, the “Akroma Property”. Dormaa is an early stage exploration property with initial prospecting, geochemical and geophysical data indicating significant exploration potential.

In the second quarter of 2011, Pelangio Exploration Inc. (“Pelangio”), through its indirectly held, wholly-owned subsidiary Pelangio Ahafo (G) Limited, entered an option agreement with TAL (the “Optioner”) to acquire a 100% interest in the Akroma property (subject to the Ghanaian Government 10% free carried interest).

Pursuant to the option agreement on the Akroma property, Pelangio paid US\$50,000 and issued 200,000 common shares to the Optionor over a three-year period. Pelangio also granted the Optionor a 2% NSR upon making the payment and share issuances described above, of which a 1% NSR may be repurchased at any time for a cash payment of US\$2 million.

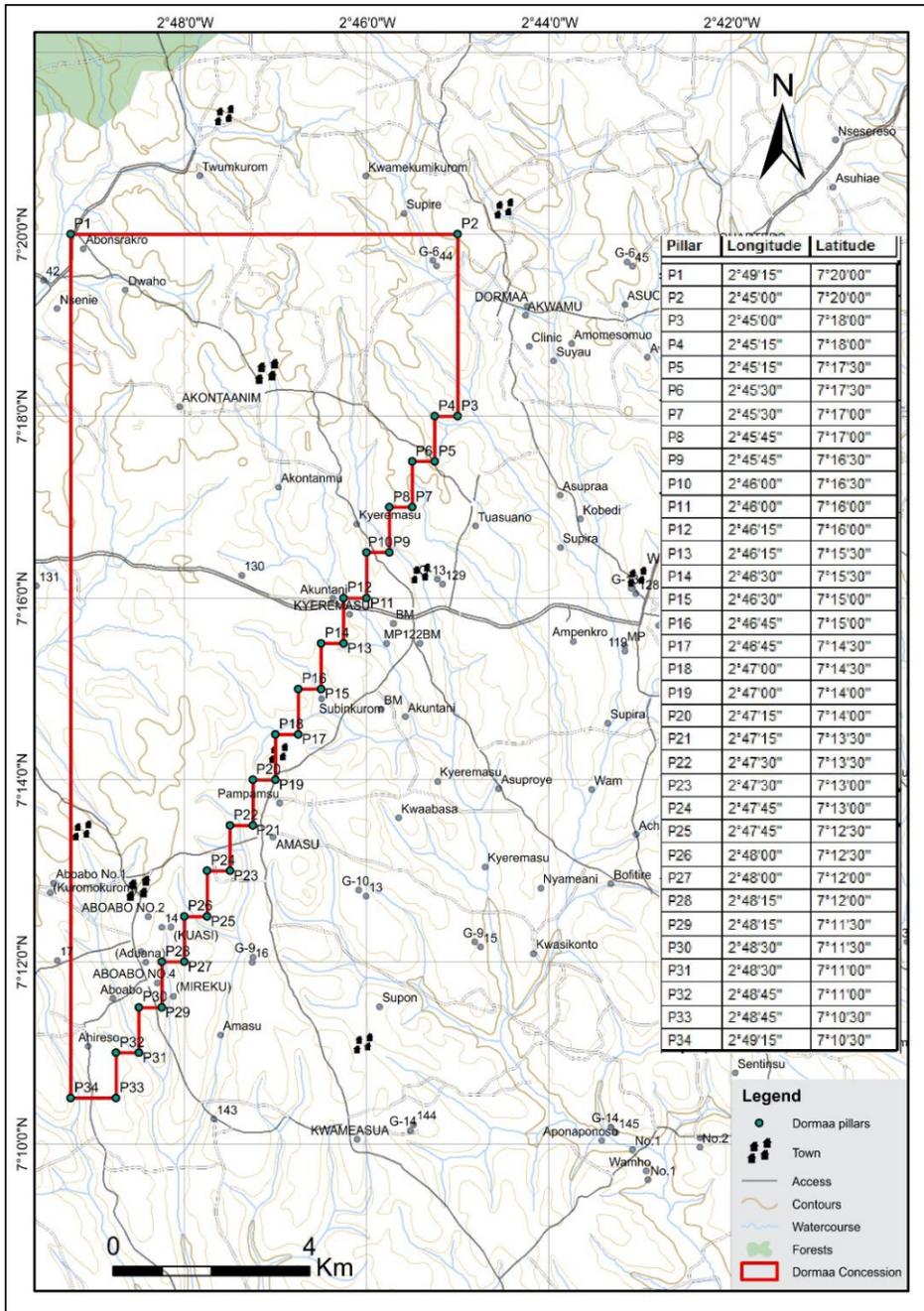


Figure 4-2: Property Map of Dormaa

On November 7, 2016, Pelangio signed an option and joint venture agreement with Roscan Minerals Corporation (“Roscan”), which was amended on February 14, 2017 to jointly advance the Dormaa property. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreements, Roscan shall have the option to earn a 50% interest in the Property within a three-year period (the “Option Period”) by making total cash payments of \$160,000 to Pelangio and funding exploration expenditures to the amount of two (2) million dollars.

During the three-year option period, Roscan will pay the applicable ground rent and mineral rights fees, which are payable to the Government of Ghana pursuant to the Prospecting License. Pelangio has no requirement to fund the Dormaa Project during the option period.

Upon the exercise of the option, a joint venture between Roscan and Pelangio would be formed, whereby each party would have an initial 50% participating interest, and thereafter contribute funding on a pro-rata basis (initially, 50% Roscan, 50% Pelangio) or have its participating interest diluted in accordance with a standard dilution formula.

Once formed, the joint venture would hold 100% of the mineral rights to the Dormaa property area pursuant to the Prospecting License, subject only to a 2% net smelter return royalty on all ounces of gold recovered from the Dormaa Project to be retained by the original property vendor (but, subject to the royalty payor's right to buy-back 1% of the royalty at any time for two (2) million US dollars), and a 10% free carried interest in the rights and obligations of the mineral operations of the Dormaa Project reserved to the Government of Ghana.

The Option Agreement sets out a detailed process for the further exploration and operation of the Dormaa Project, which will be overseen by a management committee consisting of representatives of both parties.

During the option period and the joint venture, Pelangio Ghana will be the operator of the Dormaa Project.

#### **4.4 Permits and Authorization**

The Minerals Commission of Ghana ("Mincom") requires that in addition to a Prospecting License (PL), other permits for exploration activities includes an Operating Permit issued by the Inspectorate Division of the Minerals Commission and an Environmental Permit issued by the office of the Ghana Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) branch responsible for mineral exploration.

EPA permit for Dormaa is in process and will be issued upon providing work commencement notification to the EPA. An Operating Permit is renewed every year and is valid from January 1 to December 31 of that year. The Dormaa permit is in process and will be issued upon providing work commencement notification to the Inspectorate Division of the Minerals Commission.

In addition to the EPA and Operating Permits, it is important to establish strong socio-cultural relationships with communities within and around exploration and mining projects. Access rights must be negotiated with the local inhabitants and it is mandatory to compensate local farmers for crop disturbances caused by surface exploration. This process is crucial to securing the social license required to operate within the communities.

## **4.5 Environmental Considerations**

All employees and contractors are responsible for upholding the highest standards of environmental management. Employees and contractors are provided with all necessary personal protective equipment to ensure the safety of all workers.

Exploration companies working in Ghana are required to operate under the guidance of best practices which minimizes adverse impact on the environment. Flagging tapes and signboards are erected around dangerous working areas to prevent people straying into them. Roads to working areas are carefully planned to avoid degrading the natural environment. Excessive felling of trees and food crops are avoided by diverting roads. Trenching or preparing of access roads near streams is avoided to save water bodies. Good bridges and rafts are built on rivers and streams where necessary to avoid polluting them.

Adequate crop compensation is paid to affected farmers where necessary. The agreed prices of the crops are pre-negotiated with the farmers. The negotiation usually involves other stakeholders such as non-government organizations, traditional authorities (chiefs), regulatory authorities, and local government authorities.

Trenching and preparing of access roads to drill sites are usually manual, creating more jobs for the local people which results in a significant reduction of surface disturbance. Pits, sumps, and trenches are considered as temporary exposures and are fenced (barricaded) during operation. Sumps are reclaimed immediately after drilling. Pits and trenches are backfilled as soon as practicable after exposed surfaces have been logged and sampled. Such backfilled pits, sumps, or trenches are re-inspected six months after initial backfilling to determine if further back filling is required, due to settlement.

Obligations governing the socio-environmental factors such as honouring corporate social responsibility (CSR) commitments (includes but not limited to providing water boreholes, assistance to school projects, etc.), the establishment of a good working relationship with chiefs, elders, and people of the traditional area, and protection of the environment which may be affected by exploration operations, are observed and acted upon in accordance with Ghanaian legislation and experience gained from work in other countries.

## **4.6 Mineral Rights in Ghana**

### **4.6.1 Reconnaissance License**

A Reconnaissance Licence confers on the holder the right to search for a specific mineral (or commodity) within the licence area by geochemical and photo-geological surveys or other remote sensing techniques. Except as otherwise provided in the licence, it does not permit drilling, excavation, or other sub-surface techniques.

The licence is normally granted for one year and may be renewed by the Minister from time to time for periods up to one year at a time upon application by the holder. The application for renewal must be made at least three months before the expiration of the licence. The size of the area over which a Reconnaissance Licence may be granted is limited to 5,000 contiguous blocks or 1,050 square kilometres.

#### **4.6.2 Prospecting Licence**

A Prospecting Licence gives the holder the exclusive right to search for specific minerals (or commodities) by conducting geological, geophysical, and geochemical investigations to determine the extent and economic value of any deposit within the licence area. Drilling, excavation, or other sub-surface techniques are permitted under the Prospecting Licence. The initial grant of the licence is limited to three years and a maximum area of 750 contiguous blocks or 157.5 square kilometres.

A Prospecting Licence is granted for a period not exceeding three years and may be renewed for a maximum of two terms or for further periods of up to three years each. The holder of a Prospecting Licence shall, prior to or at the expiration of the initial term, surrender no less than half the number of blocks of the prospecting area so long as a minimum of 125 blocks or 26.3 square kilometres remain subject to the licence and the blocks form not more than three discrete areas each consisting of a single block, or a number of blocks each having a side in common with at least one other block in that area.

#### **4.6.3 Mining Licence**

The grant of a Mining Lease gives the holder the right to mine, win, or extract specified minerals (or commodities) within the lease area. The lease may be granted to the holder of a Prospecting Licence or any person who establishes to the satisfaction of the Minister that a mineral to which the lease relates exists in commercial quantities within the proposed lease area and can be mined at a profit. The lease is issued initially for a 30-year period subject to renewal for a further 30-year term. The size of the area in respect of which a lease may be granted is limited to 300 contiguous blocks or 63 square km for a single grant.

A person other than the holder of a Reconnaissance or Prospecting Licence may apply for a mining lease in respect of a mineral specified in the application over land that is not the subject of a mineral right for the same mineral applied for.

#### **4.6.4 Restricted Licence or Lease for Industrial Minerals**

Mineral rights governing the exploration and exploitation of industrial minerals and building materials are granted through the issuance of a Restricted Licence or Lease. A Restricted Licence may be granted as in the case of other minerals for

the different stages of mineral operations (that is, reconnaissance, prospecting, and production) in the form of a Restricted Reconnaissance Licence, a Restricted Prospecting Licence, or a Restricted Mining Lease.

The Restricted Reconnaissance Licence is normally granted for up to one year and may be renewed by the Minister from time to time for periods up to one year. The Restricted Prospecting Licence is normally granted for a period not exceeding three years and may be renewed for a maximum of two terms or for further periods of up to three years. The Restricted Mining Lease is normally granted for a period not exceeding 15 years and may be renewed for the same number of years.

Mineral rights for building and industrial minerals are reserved for Ghanaian citizens except where an exemption is made by the Minister, on the advice of the Minerals Commission, as being in the public interest. A local authority, owner, or lawful occupier of any land is permitted to prospect for and mine, on any land owned or occupied by him, any building or industrial mineral for use in building, road making, or agricultural purposes.

A person who is not a Ghanaian may apply for a mineral right in respect of industrial mineral provided the proposed investment in the mineral operations is ten (10) million US dollars or above.

#### **4.6.5 Small Scale Mining**

The small-scale Mining Licence governs winning, mining, and production of minerals such as gold, diamonds, salt, kaolin, silica, sand, brown clay, aggregates, and crushed rocks by an effective and efficient method and observe good mining practices, health and safety rules, and pay due regard to the protection of the environment during mining operations.

A licence is granted to a person, a group of persons, a cooperative society, or a company for a period of no more than five years from the date of issue in the first instance and may be renewed on expiry for a further period that the Minister may determine.

The size of the area in respect of which a licence may be granted for small scale mining shall not exceed 25 acres (10 hectares). Only Ghanaians of at least 18 years can be granted a small-scale Mining Licence.

#### **4.6.6 Mining Royalties**

Pursuant to the 2006 Mining Act 703, amended in 2015, the holder of a mining lease is required to pay, quarterly, a royalty of 5%.

#### **4.6.7 Reporting Requirements**

In order to maintain a Licence, the owner is required to submit the following reports:

- Quarterly Return Form
- Environmental Report
- Terminal Report

#### **4.6.8 Licence Fees**

Under the Minerals Act 2006, Act 703, there are a number of fees applicable. Annual Mineral Right Fees are payable depending on the type of licence you hold, the size and how long you have held the licence.

Annual Mineral Right fees: For a Reconnaissance Licence, each cadastral unit costs US\$16 for the first year, and US\$20 from the second year. A Prospecting Licence attracts an annual rate of US\$32 for each of the first three years, US\$50 from year 4-6, and US\$70 from year 7-9.

Approval charges for a transfer, assignment, mortgage or joint venture of a Reconnaissance Licence is pegged at US\$20,000 and US\$40,000 for a Prospecting Licence. Option agreement is US\$10,000 for both RL and PL.

In addition to the fees shown above, all mineral rights holders pay a “ground rent” to traditional landowners annually through the Ghanaian government. The ground rent fees for a Prospecting License is about US\$8.

To the extent known by the author, or Roscan, there are no other significant factors and risks besides noted in this technical report that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

## **5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES & PHYSIOGRAPHY**

### **5.1 Accessibility**

The property area can be accessed by the sealed highway from Sunyani to Dormaa Ahenkro (Figure 4.1). The property has paved road access to Accra which takes about six to eight hours on a single trip. The project is about an hour drive from Sunyani and a three-hour drive from Kumasi airport; Kumasi airport provides daily services to the International Airport in Accra and the Sunyani airport provides at least two flights to Accra every week.

Takoradi port, which is approximately 225 km from Accra, is Ghana’s second sea port after Tema and capable of handling large cargo ships. The port provides storage, bonded warehouses and customs and excise facilities for the majority of

the mining equipment shipped to Newmont Ahafo, Kinross Chirano and other mines. These mines are located within 100 km radius of the Dormaa property. Good network of dirt roads and foot trails connects the settlements and provides access for exploration crew to the entire property.

## **5.2 Local Resources and Infrastructure**

The Dormaa Property is situated in Dormaa Ahenkro which is a municipal centre. The infrastructure at Dormaa-Ahenkro include electricity, banks, local hospitals, security services, schools, network of cell phone towers connected to the Ghana telephone system via radio, and an internet café with satellite dish. The project is approximately 11 km from the Cote d'Ivoire border. The property itself is sparsely, but ubiquitously inhabited by small agrarian villages and settlements, mainly engaged in poultry, maize, cashew, cocoa or other farming.

## **5.3 Climate**

The climate in the Dormaa area is typical of tropical environments, with daily temperatures varying mostly between 25 to 35 degrees Celcius. There are two rainy seasons, one from April to June and then a minor rainy season in October and November. During December to February, the Harmattan winds blow from the north and frequently brings dust from the Sahara Desert. The south west of Ghana receives the highest rainfall in the region. In the property area, the humidity is high all year round and rainfall averages 1,500 mm annually.

## **5.4 Physiography**

The city of Dormaa-Ahenkro is the closest administrative centre, with a population of over 112,000 according to a 2010 census. A pool of skilled workforce is accessible from larger cities such as Accra, Kumasi, Sunyani and major mining communities such as Obuasi, Bibiani, and Ahafo.

The area is generally flat and has an elevation of about 250m ASL. The property is situated in the western corner of a onetime highly forested zone of Ghana. Much of the forest has been modified from its original state by settlement and by the extensive removal of commercial hardwoods from the district in the past decades. The vegetation is dominated by fairly extensive grassland with moderate density of secondary forest.

Trees are scarce in these areas. The property is well drained by streams taking their source within the property area and flow to the west, east and south directions.

Access and climatic conditions allows for field activities to take place 8 of 12 months each year. This operating season favours the proposed plan to embark on Phase 1 filed program which requires only 5 months.

## 6 HISTORY

The Dormaa property, which occurs within the Sunyani Basin has not experienced a long history of exploration and artisanal gold mining. Minor gold occurrences, mainly in alluvial deposits, were noted in early traverses by previous geologists of the Gold Coast Geological Survey (Griffis et.al, 2000); particularly around Aboabo to the south.

Historic mapping indicates that the property area is underlain by Birimian sequence of isoclinally-folded metasediments (phyllites and wackes), volcanoclastics, and occasional volcanic unit. Structural corridors exhibiting multiple reactivation and alteration reveal intense silicification with elongated "chert"-like lenses which are associated with positive relief. The crustal-scale corridors seem to have influenced the migration of auriferous fluids through zones of crustal weakness that were exploited by felsic intrusions (Griffis et.al, 2000).

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, Santa Fe Pacific Gold of the USA explored an area of approximately 12,000 km<sup>2</sup>, which was previously evaluated by the BRGM group of France over the Sunyani Basin and the Bui Belt. By 1997, Santa Fe abandoned exploration in Ghana and Birim Goldfields optioned some of their concessions and carried out extensive regional exploration. Birim identified numerous areas of interest within their large reconnaissance licence area. Two of the discoveries are within 50 km of the Dormaa concession. Wide spaced (400m to 800m grid) airborne magnetic, radiometric data exist over the project.

Mineralization is typically structurally controlled and is associated with intense silica and carbonate alteration and associated sulphide (pyrite and minor arsenopyrite).

### 6.1 TAL

#### 6.1.1 Field Activities

Between 2009 and 2010 TAL conducted reconnaissance geochemical survey involving stream sediments sampling. A total of 65 drainage panned concentrates and 42 silt samples were collected at the Dormaa property.

The field work involved tracking of designated sample points using the GPS. The points were selected on the basis of being located upstream from confluences, in order to allow determination of the source of any auriferous material located. After locating the points, preferably at the stream bed or bank, the samples were collected by digging through mud-flows to the sandy/pebble layer below (Figure 6.1).



Figure 6-1: Stream Sediment Sampling at Dormaa

The average size of each sample site was 0.3 m x 0.3 m x 0.4 m deep. About 22 litres of sample material was panned to get rid of the pebbles and cobbles and the remaining material was sampled. The sample size was reduced to about 2 kg of concentrate. For each point located in the field, both a pan-concentrate sample and visible gold count were taken and counted respectively. Random duplicate samples were taken to assess the repeatability of the results.

The sample collected was washed repeatedly with water in the head pan to reduce the sample size to about 2 kg. This was transferred onto an improvised gold pan (a circular rubber disc with a diameter of 30 cm made from a vehicle inner-tube). This sample was reduced to about 60 g through further washing. Any visible gold grains were counted and described with the aid of a hand lens. The concentrate (termed "black sand") was then added to the patch in a labelled plastic bag and sent to the lab.

The 2 kg of sample concentrate was placed into a clean polythene sample bag and labelled. The samples were dispatched to Transworld Laboratories at Tarkwa for Au analysis. The samples were dried and sieved, no crushing. The silt samples were however, sent to SGS laboratory at Tarkwa also for Au analysis. The samples were dried and sieved, without crushing. In both cases, Au was assayed using 1.5 kg BLEG analysis with AAS finish in ppb. The digesting periods in both cases were 12 hours.

A layout of the stream sample locations as marked by handheld GPS are shown in Figure 6.2

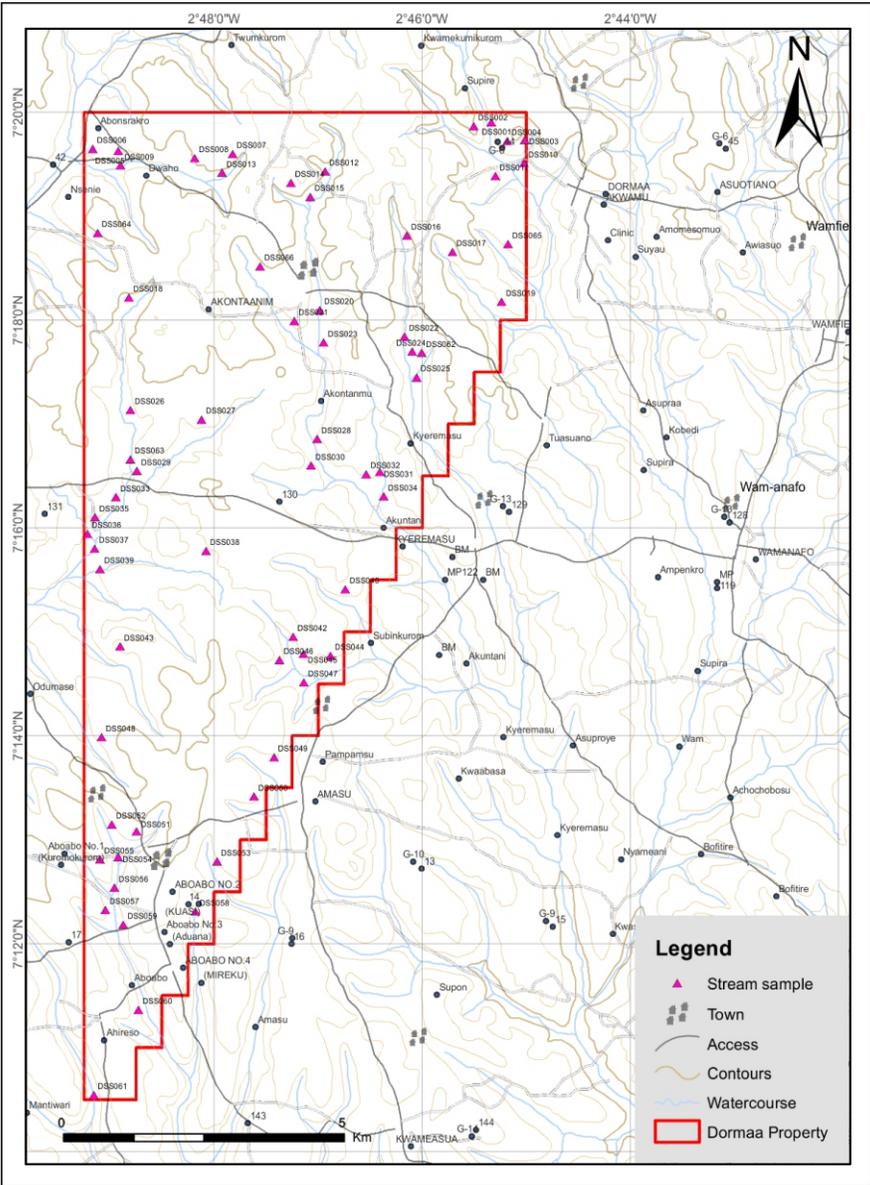


Figure 6-2: Dormaa Stream Sediment Sample Locations

### **6.1.2 Results**

Geochemical analytical data were entered into a computer data spreadsheet. A MapInfo software was used to process the assay results from 65 pan concentrate and 42 silt samples. Approximately 86% of pan concentrate samples returned gold values ranging from 1,000 ppb to 23,000 ppb (Figure 6.3) and 67% of silt fraction samples returned gold values ranging from 37 ppb to 710 ppb (Figure 6.4). The high gold values occurred at the head of the streams draining the property area which makes it very significant.

The results of the stream sediment program suggest proximal mineralization that could be potentially economic and as a consequence warrants further work on this project.

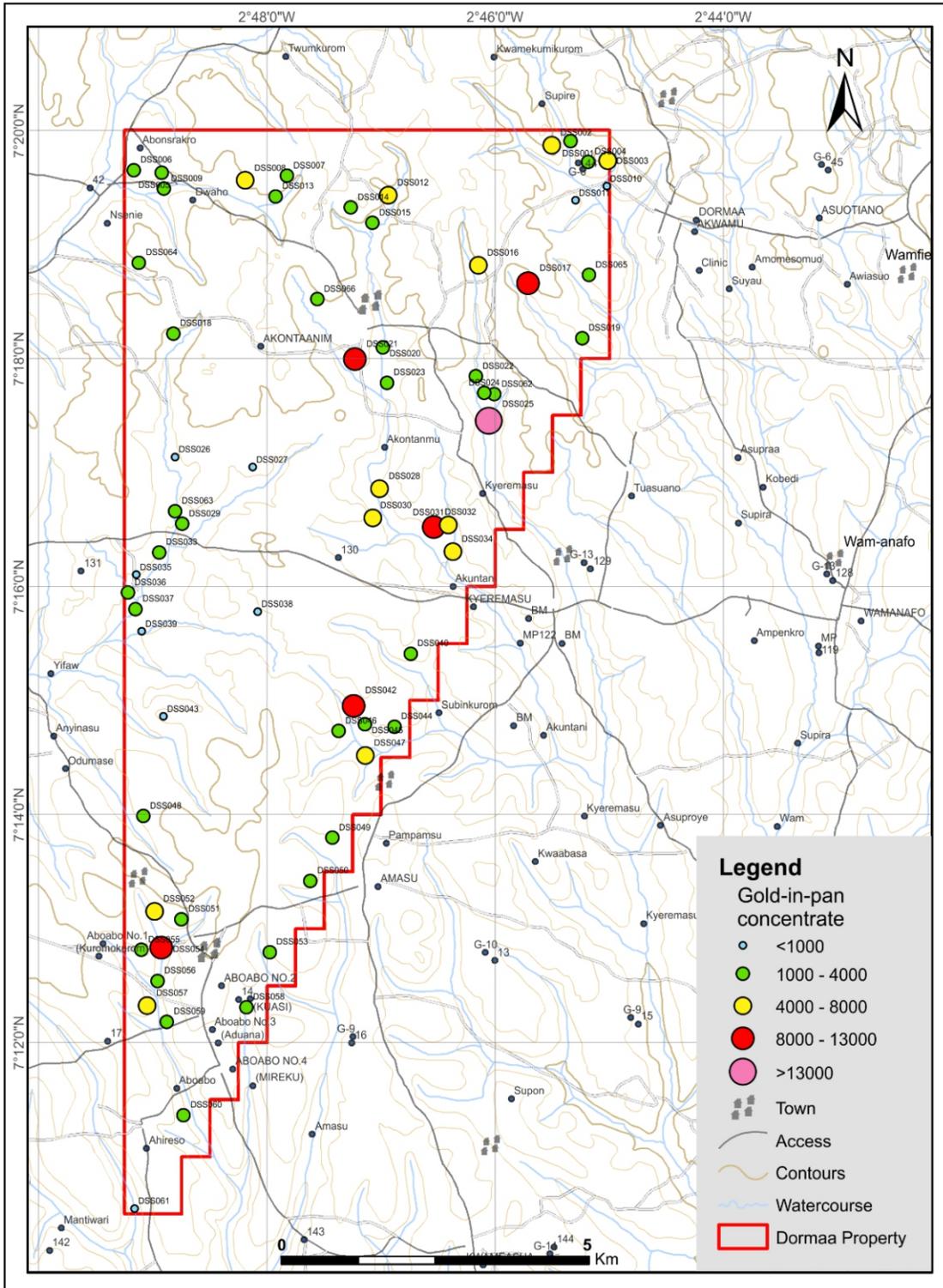


Figure 6-3: Dormaa Gold-in-Pan Concentrate Samples

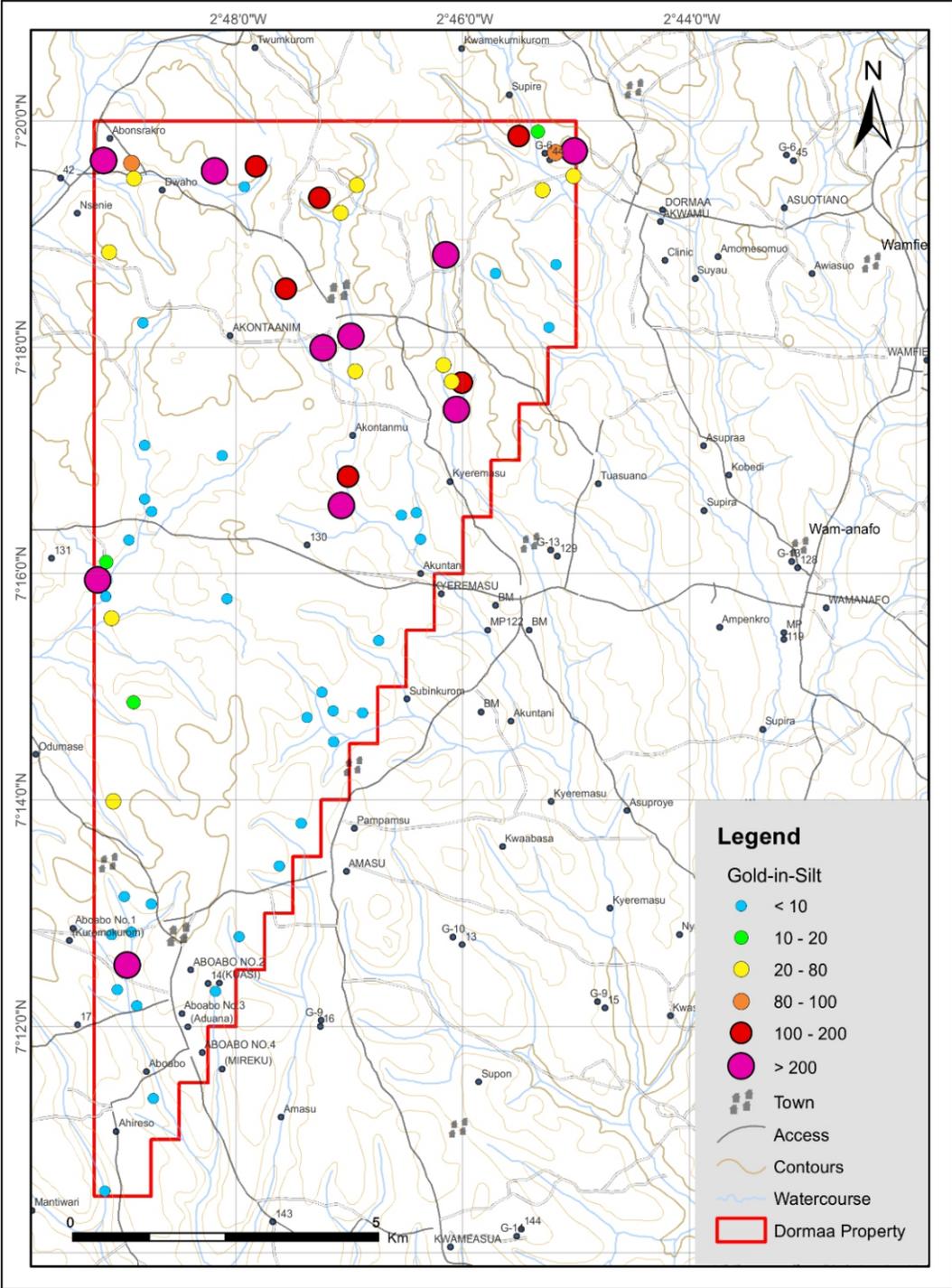


Figure 6-4: Dormaa Gold-in-Silt Samples

## 6.2 Pelangio

### 6.2.1 Field Work

Between 2011 and 2012 Pelangio completed reconnaissance work including 29 km of line cutting and geochemical survey on an 800 m by 100 m grid followed by a 400 m by 50 m and 100 m by 25 m grid sampling in the northern part of the Dormaa property.

A summary of the samples collected by Pelangio is presented on Table 6.1.

Table 6-1: Summary of Soil Samples Collected by Pelangio at Dormaa

Project	Sample Type	Analytical Method	QAQC	Originals	Total Samples	LAB
Dormaa	Soil	Au-AA15	11	115	126	ALS Global
Dormaa	Soil	Au-AA24	16	210	226	ALS Global
Dormaa	Soil	BLEG-61N	245	3389	3634	SGS Tarkwa
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>272</b>	<b>3714</b>	<b>3986</b>	

The soil program was executed by six technicians and a lead geologist. Sample stations/sites were located using handheld Etrex GPS and the UTM co-ordinates of the planned sample sites were pegged and flagged with their local co-ordinates. A cleaned pinkaline was used to dig a hole, approximately 15 cm in diameter to a depth that exposed the B-horizon for sampling. The B-horizon was usually intersected at depths between 20 cm – 60 cm depending on the nature of the soil profile.

Each soil sample taken usually weighed between 2.5 kg to 3.0 kg. The samples were carefully described using standard attributes which include colour, depth, moisture, etc., recorded on log sheets. Samples collected from each site was stored in pre-numbered plastic bags. GPS coordinates were recorded at every sampling location and were checked to ensure accurate data capture of each location the layout of the soil grid is as shown in Figure 6-3. All field data were entered into a spreadsheet by the lead geologist at the end of each working day. Limited prospecting was carried out in-between the soil grid to sample ant hills and collect rock ships.

Duplicate samples were collected at every twentieth soil sample to assess the reproducibility of the assay results reported by SGS in Tarkwa. The samples were collected from the same vertical depth as the original sample. In addition, after every fortieth sample, blank sample consisting of sea sand was inserted.

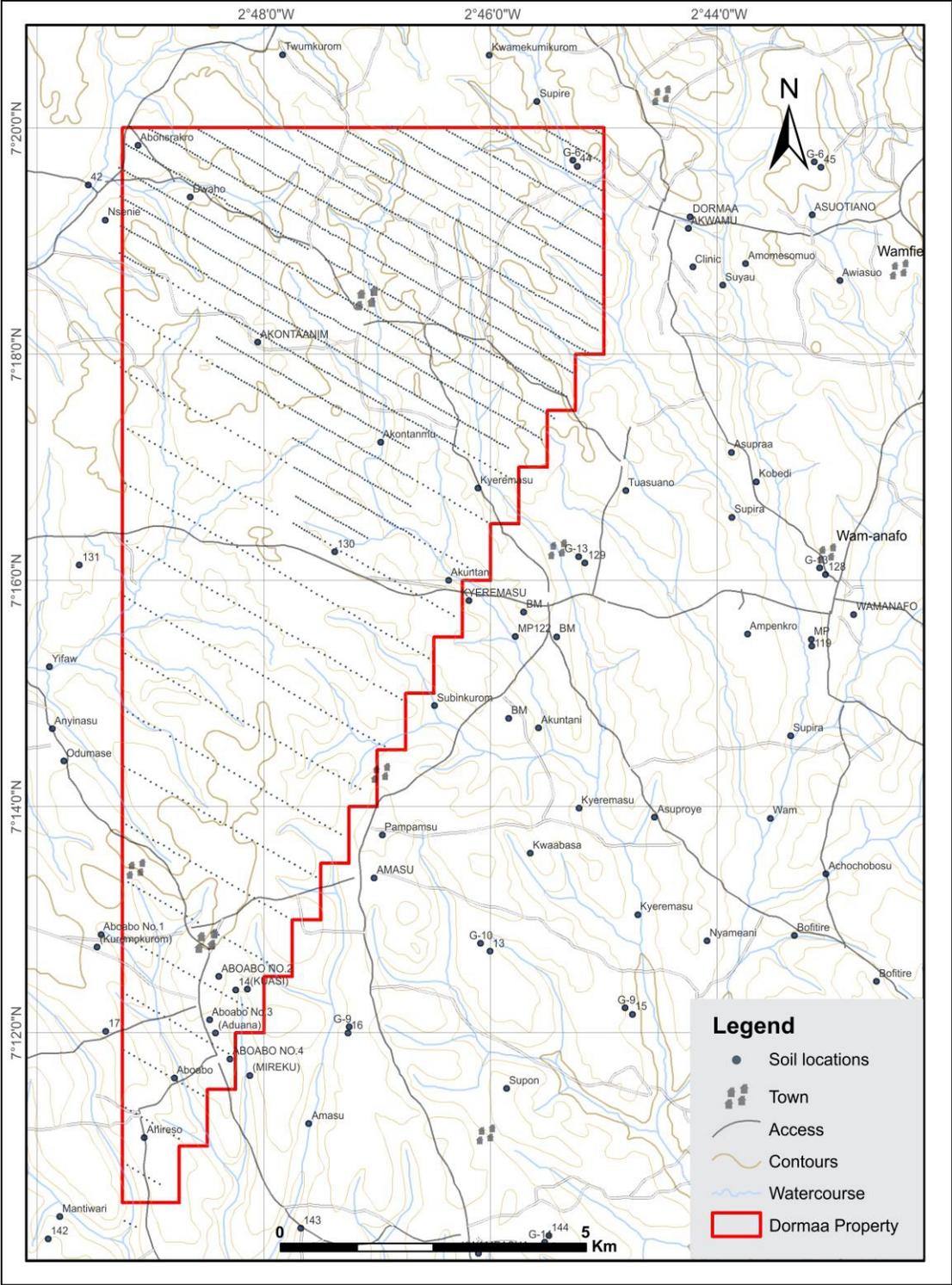


Figure 6-5: Dormaa Soil Sampling Plan Map

## 6.2.2 Results

The highest gold value from the LeachWELL analysis (Au-AA15) was 310 ppb and the remaining samples reported gold values ranging from 5 ppb to 310 ppb. These results were meant for an orientation survey to compare BLEG and LeachWELL results in order to determine which method may be suitable for the geochemical survey at Dormaa. The highest gold value of 310 ppb was associated with pisolitic gravel containing quartz fragments. The second highest value of 220 ppb was associated with clayey material.

A comparison of regular samples and field duplicates indicates a consistent reproducibility of assay protocols and occasional incidence of the presence of nugget effect. The blanks reported gold values that consistently indicated the presence of minimum cross-contamination.

Figure 6-6 shows soil sampling covering the entire property and identified 10 to 13 significant gold-in-soil anomalies (95<sup>th</sup> percentile gold contours, 70 ppb threshold), which range in size from 300 m by 50 m to 1200 m by 100 m.

The area covered by an 800 m by 100 m soil grid revealed eight significant anomalies (95<sup>th</sup> percentile gold contours, greater than 70 ppb gold), which range in size from 800 m by 100 m up to 4000 m by 500 m. Three of these anomalies, including the largest, are contourable at the 98<sup>th</sup> percentile, at approximately 175 ppb.

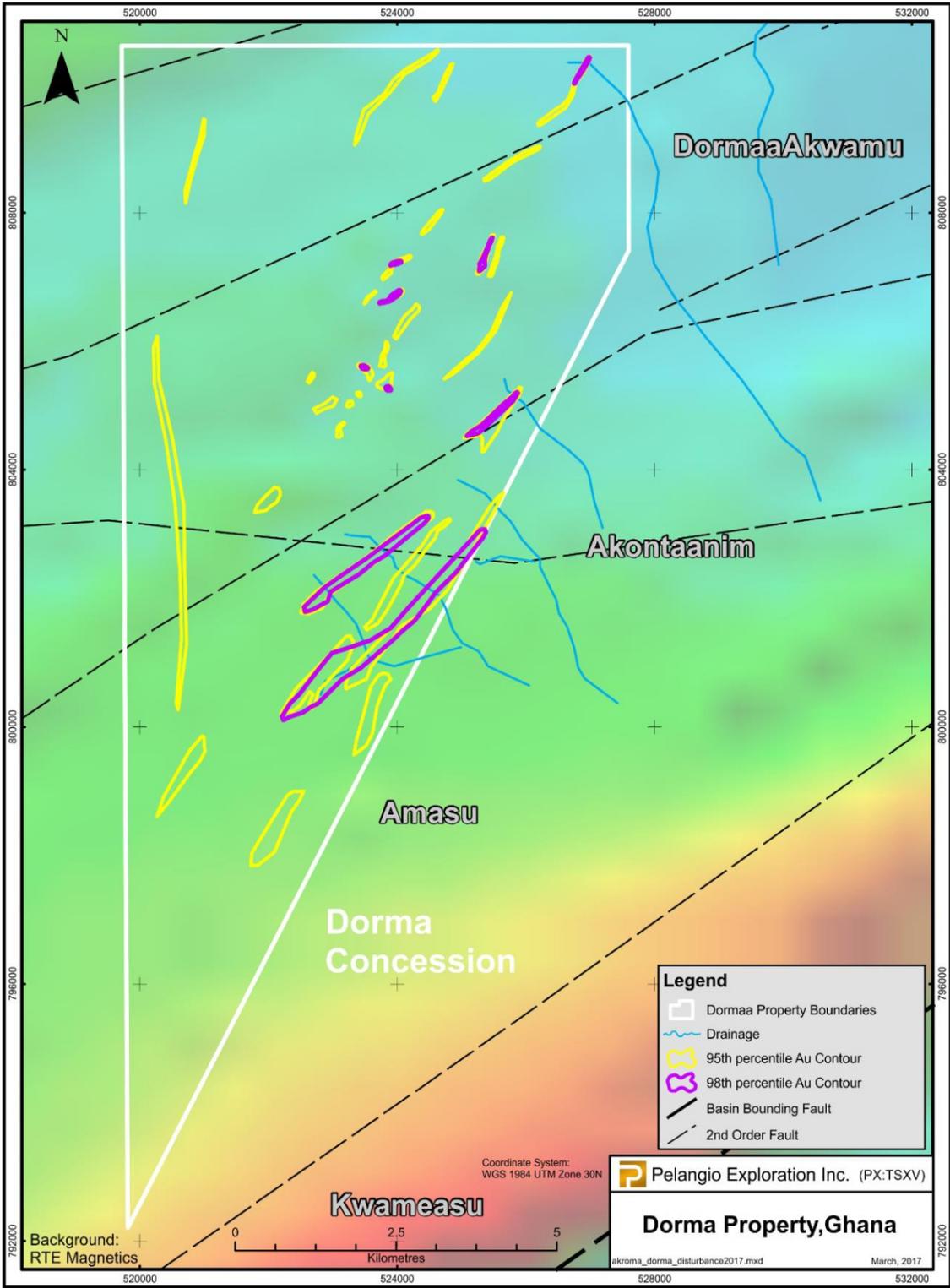


Figure 6-6: Dormaa Gold-in-Soil Anomaly Map

## 7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING & MINERALIZATION

### 7.1 Regional Geology

The geology of Southwest Ghana is dominated by the Birimian Supergroup metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks and various granitoid intrusions (Figure 7.1). Granitoid intrusions are subdivided into two types: Belt Type (Dixcove) granitoid and Basin Type (Cape Coast) granitoid. Belt type granitoids (ca. 2180 Ma, Allibone et al. 2004) possess a metaluminous character, are often tonalite to granodiorite and are confined to Birimian metavolcanic belts (Hirdes and Leube 1989). Basin granitoid (~2116- 2088 Ma. Allibone et al. 2004b) have a peraluminous character and higher K and Rb relative to belt granitoids, are mainly granodiorite, and associated with the central portions of Birimian metasedimentary basins (Hirdes and Leube 1989).

Within the Birimian Supergroup, northeast striking mafic metavolcanic belts are separated from intervening metasedimentary (dominantly turbiditic) basins by major faults. These faults probably controlled early syn-Birimian sedimentary basin down-faulting (Hirdes and Leube 1989). The two largest and best known of the Birimian metavolcanic belts are the Ashanti Belt and Sefwi-Bibiani Belt.

Dating of granitoid rocks (Belt Type granitoids) that cut the Birimian metavolcanic rocks constrains the age of these rocks as greater than ca. 2186 Ma. Detrital zircons in the Birimian metasedimentary rocks yield U-Pb ages between 2187 and 2130 Ma, indicating deposition of both units occurred after 2130 Ma. Granitoid rocks (Basin type) that intrude the Birimian metasediments and Tarkwaian Group have U-Pb zircon ages of ~2116 to 2088 Ma, which indicates deposition of both sedimentary packages occurred prior to 2116 Ma. Allibone et al, (2002) suggest that the compression, polyphase deformation and metamorphism of all Birimian rocks happened contemporaneously with the intrusion of basin type granitoid rocks and probably reactivated the Belt bounding faults as thrust faults. U-Pb geochronology on ore-related titanite in the Ashanti deposit indicates that gold mineralisation occurred at ca. 2100-2090 Ma (Oberthür et al. 1998), at the later stages of this event. Allibone et al. (2002) suggests that the last phase of deformation was predominantly sinistral strike slip faulting resulting in ore-hosting shear zones.

Following emplacement of the bedrock geology in Proterozoic time, the Birimian shield of West Africa underwent erosion, mostly at tropical latitudes resulting in a lack of glaciation and extensive in-situ leaching. This resulted in extensive saprolite and laterite development and generally gentle topography. Hence, the bedrock geology of Ghana is obscured (from top) by a) ubiquitous tropical vegetation, b) metres thick laterite soil, with or without a duracrust/ferricrete layer, c) a mixed saprolite soil zone, d) saprolite, and e) oxidized bedrock. In places where shear zones or veins are present in the saprolite/laterite layers, they are

often eroded/collapsed in place creating a much shallower “pseudo-dip” (Griffis, 2002).

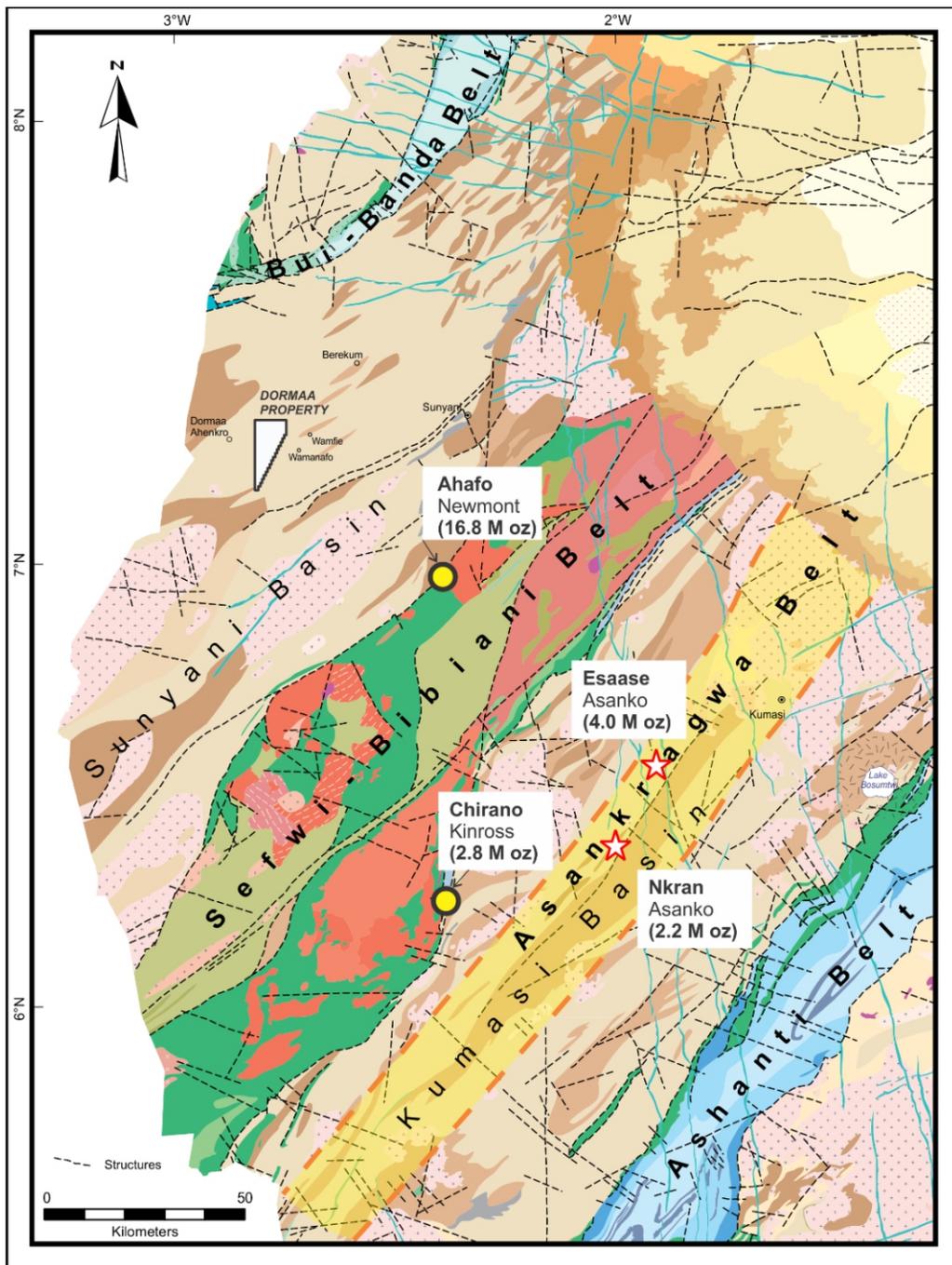


Figure 7-1: Geology Map of Southwestern Ghana

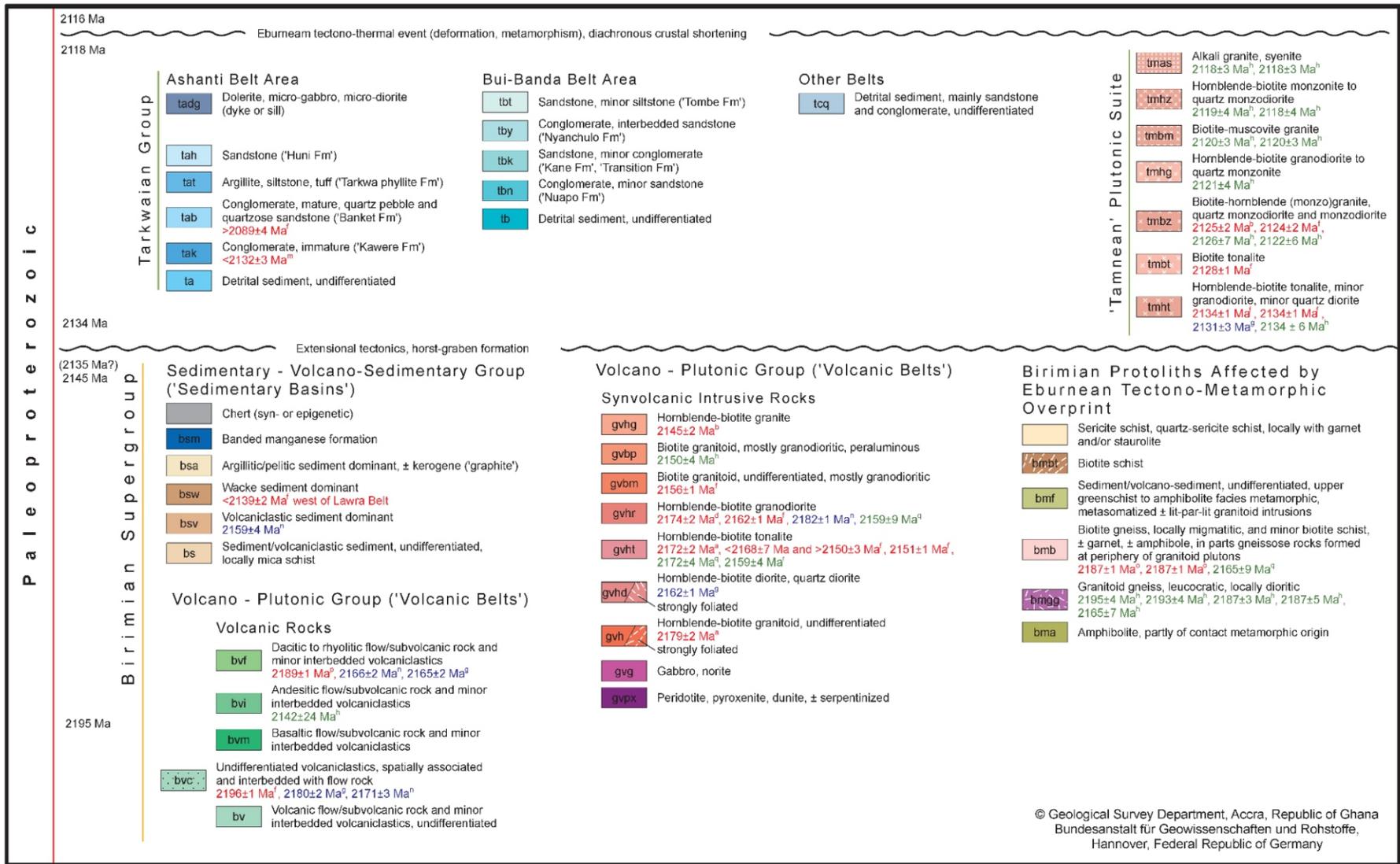


Figure 7-2: Legend – Birimian and Tarkwaian Stratigraphy of SW Ghana

## 7.2 Property Geology

The Dormaa concession lies within the Sunyani Basin which in turn lies between the Sefwi-Bibiani and Bui-Banda Greenstone Belts (“Belt”). The stratigraphy of the Sunyani Basin comprises weakly metamorphosed argillites, wackes, volcanoclastics and volcanics.

The Sefwi-Bibiani Belt is characterized by metavolcaniclastic units interbedded with metasediments and minor mafic flow units. The Chirano (Kinross) and Ahafo (Newmont) gold mines are located along the eastern and western margins of the Sefwi-Bibiani Belt, respectively (Figure 7.1).

The Bui-Banda Belt, is characterized by a synclinal Tarkwaian metasediments and have similar geological attributes and potential gold mineralization to the Tarkwaian sediments in the Ashanti Belt. Volta Resources Inc., which was formed through a 50/50 merger between Birim Goldfields Inc. and Goldcrest Resources Ltd, was active in the Bui area until October 2013, when they were acquired by B2Gold. Birim’s work identified significant exploration targets that required follow up, however, there has not been much work since B2Gold took over Volta’s exploration assets.

According to Peters (2003), small amounts of alluvial gold were noted in numerous heavy mineral concentrates from many parts of the area by geologists working for the Ghana Geological Survey Department (GSD) in the 1960s, particularly from the Patuda River, above the Suhien confluence, and in the Suhien River. The best test pits dug by the GSD yielded 10-12 gold specks per 12-inch prospecting pan.

The Aboabo, Montiwari and Ahiraso streams, tributaries of the Amasu River, were test pitted. Three pits dug in the Aboabo streams yielded between 10 to 20 gold specks per 12-inch prospecting pan. Similarly, three pits dug in the Ahiraso stream at intervals of one mile one yielded over 10 to 20 specks per 12-inch pan. A pit in the upper portion of the Montiwari stream produced 10 - 19 specks per 12-inch pan. Four pits in the Amasu, near the Aboabo and Montiwari confluences, yielded 5 - 10 specks per 12-inch pan. In the Yifaw River and its tributaries 6 - 8 specks per 12-inch pan were recovered from pits (Peters, 2003).

## 8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Dormaa project area is prospectively characteristic of orogenic gold deposits, which typically display a strong relationship with regional scale shear structures, of similar deposits such as Asanko Gold’s Nkran and Esaase deposits (Figure 7.1). These hydrothermal deposits are associated with major shear zones. Gold mineralisation is typically associated with networks of quartz veins and/or disseminated sulphides within strongly deformed alteration zones.

Limited mapping conducted during the surface geochemical survey identified narrow quartz veinlets hosted by Birimian phyllites and wackies. Silica and pyrite

occur as apparent alteration minerals in the host rocks. Soil sampling carried out by Pelangio, identified soil anomalies that trend in the NNE direction and may be part of a significant N-S structural corridor or fracture system with regional implications for gold exploration.

## 9 EXPLORATION

Roscan has not yet conducted exploration activities on the Dormaa property. Work done to-date was completed by TAL (Torkornoo, 2010) and Pelangio (Torkornoo, 2012).

## 10 DRILLING

Roscan has not yet conducted any drilling activities on the Dormaa property, nor is Roscan or the author aware of any previous drilling. The author did not notice any evidence of drilling during his site visit.

## 11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

All samples collected and submitted by Pelangio for the Dormaa property were prepared at the SGS Minerals (“**SGS**”) and ALS Global (“**ALS**”) facilities in Tarkwa and Kumasi, respectively. Both SGS and ALS are commercial laboratories independent of Pelangio and are located in Ghana. Pan concentrate and silt samples collected by TAL were processed and analyzed at Intertek Testing Services (“ITS”), Tarkwa (formerly Transworld Laboratories Ltd), and SGS Tarkwa, respectively. The author and Roscan are independent of SGS and ALS.

The SGS Tarkwa laboratory is not accredited under recognized accreditation; it is part of the SGS Group of laboratories that operates under a global quality management system accredited to ISO 9001:2008 and participates in international proficiency testing programs such as those managed by Geostats Pty Ltd. Dormaa samples analyzed at SGS were prepared as follows:

- Pre-preparation processing, sorting, logging, boxing etc.
- Weighing of samples and reporting of weights
- Drying samples at 105°C
- Crushing samples to 75% passing 2 mm screen
- Pulverizing samples to 85% passing 75 microns

For the BLEG61N method, a sample weight of 2000 g was subjected to active cyanide leach by solvent extraction for 24 hours and finished with AAS.

The ALS Kumasi laboratory is also not accredited under recognized accreditation; it is part of the ALS Group of laboratories that operates under a global quality management system accredited to ISO 9001:2008 and also participates in international proficiency testing programs such as those managed by Geostats Pty Ltd. Dormaa samples analysed at ALS were prepared as follows:

- Logging of samples into the ALS tracking system and assignment of a bar code label;
- Drying of excessively wet sample in drying ovens;
- Fine crushing of rock samples to better than 70 percent of the sample passing 2 mm sieve;
- Sample splitting using riffle splitter
- Pulverization of sub-sample to better than 85 percent of the sample passing 75 microns.

Two analytical methods were used to assay Dormaa samples at ALS; Au-AA15 also known as LeachWELL, and Au-AA24. The Au-AA15 method is used to determine gold content in a sample with nominal weight of up to 2 kg. Gold is analyzed by accelerated cyanide leach using LeachWELL Assay Tabs™ with AAS finish. The Au-AA24 method analysed gold using 50 g fire assay with AAS finish.

## **11.1 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Programs**

Quality control measures are typically set in place to ensure the reliability and trustworthiness of exploration data. These measures include written field procedures and independent verifications of aspects such as drilling, surveying, sampling and assaying, data management and database integrity. Appropriate documentation of quality control measures and regular analysis of quality control data are important as a safeguard for project data and form the basis for the quality assurance program implemented during exploration.

Analytical control measures typically involve internal and external laboratory control measures implemented to monitor the precision and accuracy of the sampling, preparation and assaying. They are also important to prevent sample mix-up and to monitor the voluntary or inadvertent contamination of samples.

Assaying protocols typically involve regularly duplicating and replicating assays and inserting quality control samples to monitor the reliability of assaying results throughout the sampling and assaying process. Check assaying is normally performed as an additional test of the reliability of assaying results; it generally involves re-assaying a set number of sample rejects and pulps at a secondary umpire laboratory.

The quality assurance and quality control programs for Pelangio's exploration programs are described in the previous technical report detailing the exploration results of the Manfo project (SRK, 2011).

For the soil sampling program Pelangio inserted blank and duplicate quality control samples with all samples submitted for assaying to monitor the reliability of the assaying results delivered by the ALS and SGS laboratory. Recommendations for incorporating certified reference materials as part of future soil sampling program will be made to Pelangio.

Field duplicate samples are inserted after every 20<sup>th</sup> sample and a blank sample after every 40<sup>th</sup> sample.

The author reviewed assay results for blank and duplicate samples. The results indicated that there was minimal occurrence of cross contamination at the laboratory. A review of original and duplicate sample pairs indicated occasional incidence of nugget effect suggesting the presence of coarse gold at Dormaa.

The author is of the opinion that the sample preparation and analytical procedures are adequate and comply with industry best practices.

## **12 DATA VERIFICATION**

Data included in this report was obtained from TAL and Pelangio. The author verified field data by plotting the coordinates of sample locations to check their validity. All surface samples plotted within the Dormaa property boundary. The verification of assay data included checking database entries compiled by TAL and Pelangio against original assay certificates.

Approximately 97 percent of all Pelangio soil samples were checked and an error rate of 0.03 percent, corresponding to a single sample data entry error, was observed. The verification of all assay data for stream sediment samples collected by TAL yielded a zero error rate. The author concludes that the soil sample data is adequate to support exploration decisions for future work.

## **13 ADJACENT PROPERTIES**

During the period from 2014 to early 2016, there has been evidence of substantial alluvial mining by artisanal workers (“galamsey”) in drainages below the Dormaa concession. Alluvial workings can be seen on Google Earth images. Traces of activities on streams in the Dormaa area are illustrated on Figure 13-1.

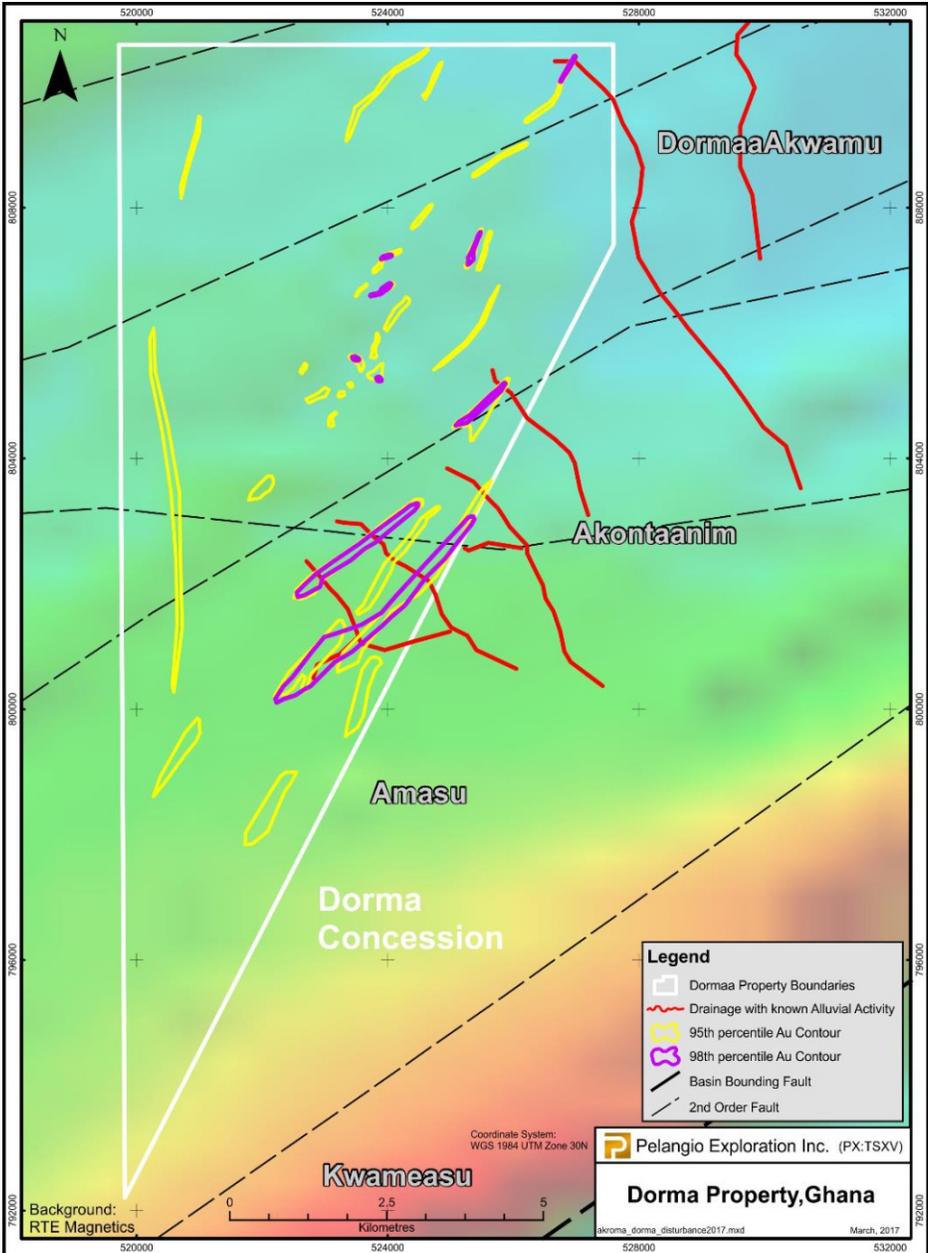


Figure 13-1: Traces of Artisanal Mining Activities at the Dormaa property

## **14 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING**

Neither Roscan, Pelangio, nor TAL has completed field work that can be applied to mineral processing or metallurgical testing study.

## **15 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES**

Neither Roscan, Pelangio, nor TAL has completed exploration work to date that can be used as the basis for a resource or reserve estimation.

## **16 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION**

(Not applicable)

## **17 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

The Dormaa project shows sufficient geochemical anomalies in gold to follow up on results to date.

## **18 RECOMMENDATIONS**

A two phase, two year, follow-up program costing approximately \$1,000,000 is suggested for the Dormaa concession. Each phase represents one year. Air Core and RC drilling each total 11,500 m over the entire program. The programs will span approximately 10 months. An assumption has been made that one Grasshopper rig will be used. Using multiple rigs will speed the program further.

The program will consist of geochemical in-fill in the south-eastern portion of the Dormaa concession, covering about 115 line-kilometres, followed up by 3500 m of Air Core and Reverse Circulation drilling on the best geochemical targets in Year 1. Dependent on positive results from Phase 1, a Phase 2 program will consist of follow up drilling (a total of 8000 m.), and Air Core RC and RAB drilling on second-priority geochemical targets.

### **Phase 1 (Year 1)**

An exploration program consisting of in-fill soil sampling (200 m by 50 m) using Aqua Regia Leach or Bulk Leach Extractable Gold followed by Air Core and Reverse Circulation drilling is proposed for Block A, as outlined in blue in Figure 18-1. The sampling program will cover a 9 km by 2 km. area. Termite mound sampling and prospecting will be completed at the same time.

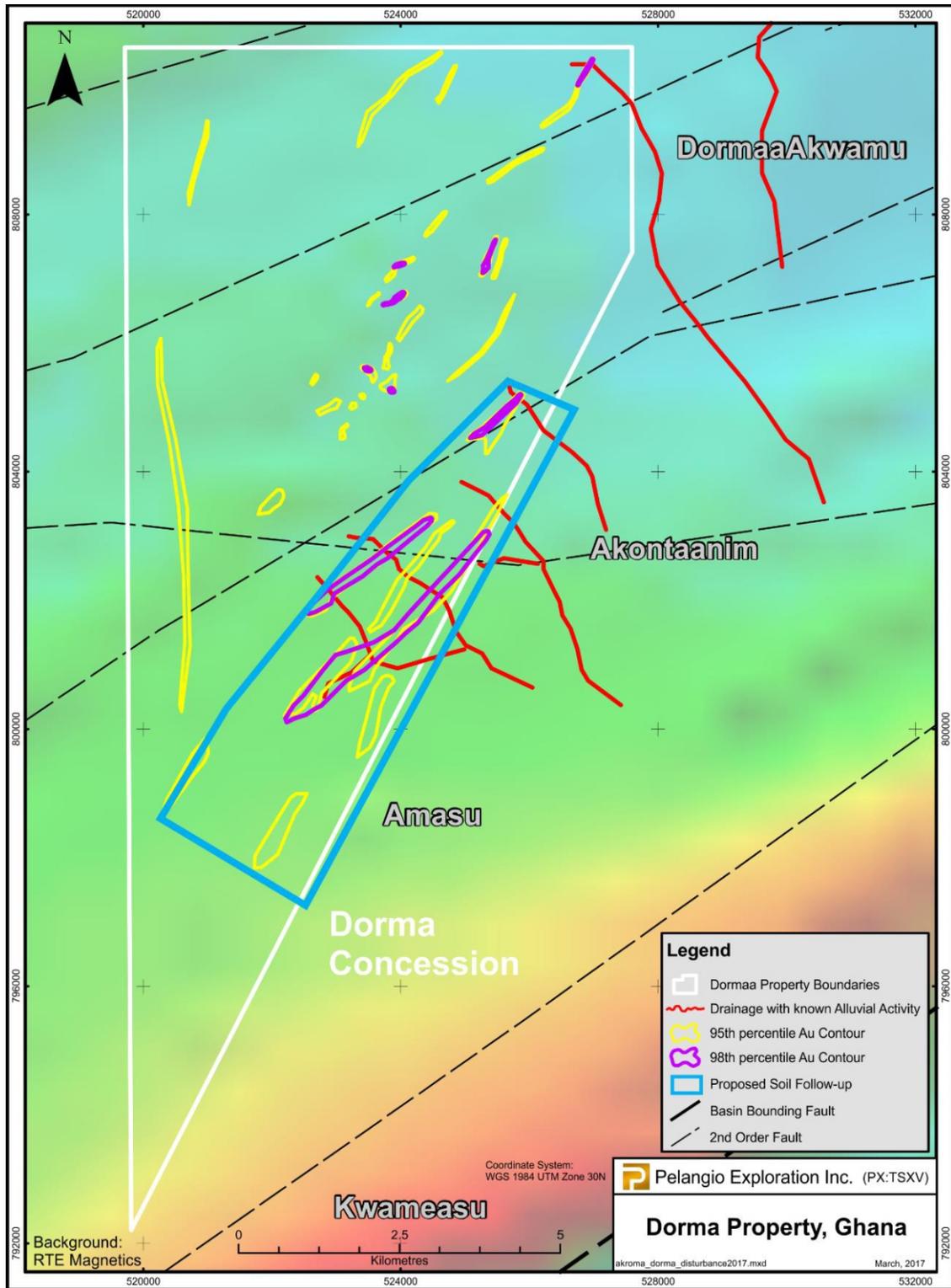


Figure 18-1: Phase 1 Follow-up Work Areas

The geochemical program will be completed in 2 months using two Ghanaian sampling crews, and a third for running lines. Locations will be established with GPS. Sample positions will be marked with metal tags. A one-month hiatus is assumed between sampling and commencing drilling, to allow the stream of samples to come back from the laboratory and results to be plotted and interpreted. Total number of soil samples will be 1724 including 5% blanks, an additional 215 termite mound samples and 112 prospecting samples (including 10% blanks and standards) will be collected

Air Core drilling will be performed on the best ranked soil anomalies as head-to-toe 40 m holes at a dip of 45 degrees, making fences of 100-500 m. RC holes will follow up Air Core with depths to 150 m. The Air Core – RC program will drill test 10-15 of the best targets, and establish whether significant mineralization is present. Stage 1 will require 5 months to complete (see Figure 18.1)

### **Phase 2 (Year 2)**

The second phase program is contingent on positive results of Phase 1 and expected to involve approximately 5000 m of Air Core and 3000 m of RC drilling. Air Core drilling will investigate remaining geochemical targets from Phase 1. Expected time to complete stage 2 is 4-5 months. Budget details are provided in Table 19-1 Dormaa Exploration budget.

## 19 BUDGET

A summary of activities and related expenditures proposed for the three-stage follow up work at the Dormaa Project is presented in Table 19.1.

Table 19-1: Dormaa Exploration Budget

PERIOD	ACTIVITY	\$ US	MONTHS	YEARr	\$ CDN
<b>Phase 1</b>					
Soils, prospect	2100 samples	\$60,800	2	1	\$80,000
Air Core(m)	2500 (65 holes)	\$114,000	1	1	\$150,000
RC	1000 (6-8 holes)	\$91,200	1	1	\$120,000
Phase 1 Subtotal		\$205,200	4	1	\$270,000
Contingency		\$22,800			\$30,000
<b>Phase 1 Total</b>		<b>\$228,000</b>			<b>\$300,000</b>
<b>Phase 2</b>					
Air Core(m)	5000 (130 holes)	\$228,000	2	2	\$300,000
RC	3000 (20 holes)	\$266,000	2.5	2	\$350,000
Phase 2 Subtotal		\$494,000	4.5	2	\$650,000
Contingency		\$49,400			\$50,000
<b>Phase 2 Total</b>		<b>\$543,400</b>			<b>\$700,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>\$771,400</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>

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## 21 DATE

The effective date of this report is March 28, 2017.

## 22 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

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I, L. K. Mireku P. Geo. of Surrey, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist and resident at 122, 16177 83 Avenue, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada.
2. I graduated with a B.Sc. in Geological Engineering from Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi -Ghana, in 1996.
3. I graduated with a M.Sc. in Geology from Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia in 2001
4. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Registration Number 38262.
5. Since graduating from university in 1996, I have gained relevant experience by active involvement in field programs exploring and/or mining for gold, diamond, and VMS deposits in Africa and North America. In Ghana, I have worked on two gold deposits that have similar style of mineralization to the Dormaa property area.
6. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined by NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I am responsible for the preparation of each item in the report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report Dormaa Gold Property". I visited the Property from June 19-21, 2013 and I am familiar with the geology, topography, physical features, access, location and infrastructure.

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading
9. I am independent of the issuer, Roscan Minerals Corporation, applying all tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I do not hold any securities and/or options on securities of Roscan Minerals Corporation.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and any other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 28<sup>th</sup> March 2017.

*“signed & sealed”*

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L.K. Mireku (Geologist)