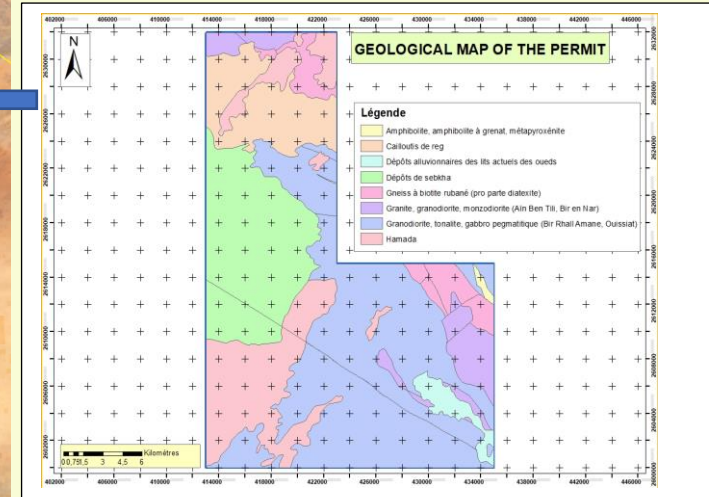
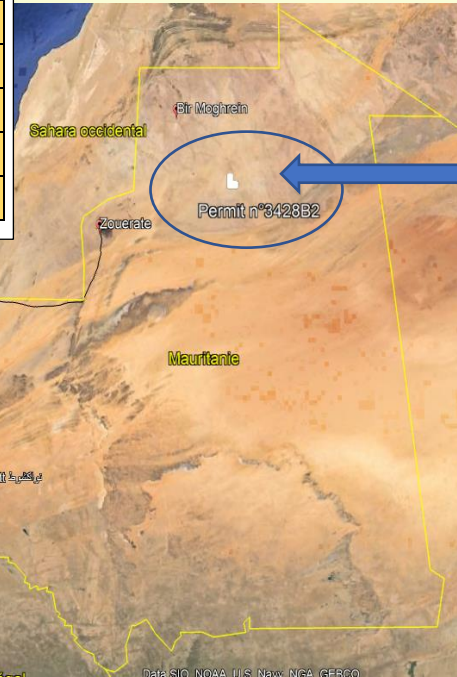




POINTS	X-UTM-29	Y-UTM-29
1	423.000	2.632.000
2	423.000	2.615.000
3	435.000	2.615.000
4	435.000	2.600.000
5	413.000	2.600.000
6	413.000	2.632.000

LOCATION OF RESEARCH PERMIT N°3428B2

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE PERMIT

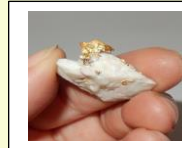
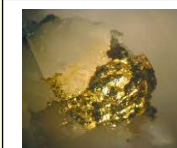


The Islamic Republic of Mauritania is located in the northwest of the African continent, between latitudes 15° and 27° north and longitudes 5° and 17° west. It has a western front on the Atlantic Ocean with a length of 754 km and a river of more than 700 km, which forms the natural border with its southern neighbor, the Republic of Senegal. The country's area is about 1,030,700 km².






It has a unique geo-strategic location, as it constitutes a meeting point and a crossing bridge between North and Sub-Saharan Africa, and a station on the sea lines between the Middle East and West Africa. It is also a natural gateway for Africa towards Aruba, which is only one hour away by flight, in addition to It is located off the coast of the American continent on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, which is a 5-hour flight away.

Company name: MAADEN SAOUDIEN
Permit code: 3428
Substance: Gold and related metals
Area: 500 km² **Time zone:** 29

THE GEOLOGY OF THE PERMIT IS CHARACTERIZED BY AN ABUNDANCE OF HAMAD FORMATIONS (CARBONATES) WITH GRANITIC AND AMPHIBOLITIC INTRUSIONS



DATA AVAILABLE ON THE PERIMETER OF THE PERMIT AT THE LEVEL AT THE DIRECTORABLE RESPONSIBLE FOR MINES ARE :

-  **CARTOGRAPHY 1/200.000**
-  **AEROMAGNETIC GEOPHYSICAL MAP**
-  **GEOCHEMICAL DATA**
-  **SATELLITE IMAGES**
-  **BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA**

Company address : Jemal Abdel Nasser Street, U20 Bulding 5th floor, in front of the SNIM Building - Nouakchott - Mauritania

عبد الوهاب الشقيطي
 الرئيس التنفيذي
 ABDULWAHAB ALSHANGITY
 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

معدن السعودية
 Saudi Maaden

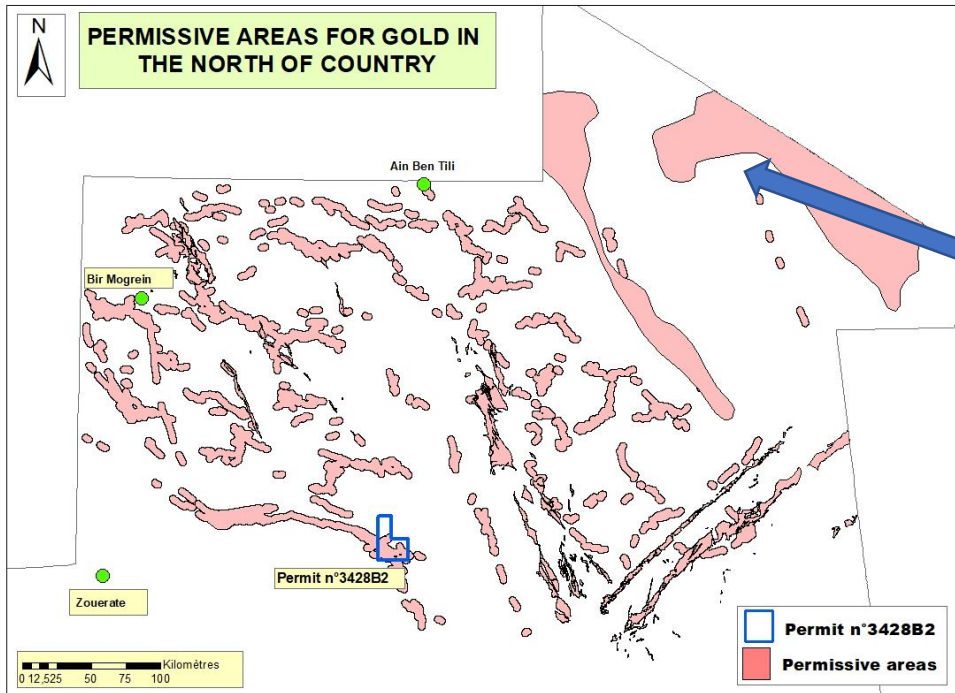
+22244713333
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 Alshangity@SaudiMaaden.com
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 7664
 www.SaudiMaaden.com



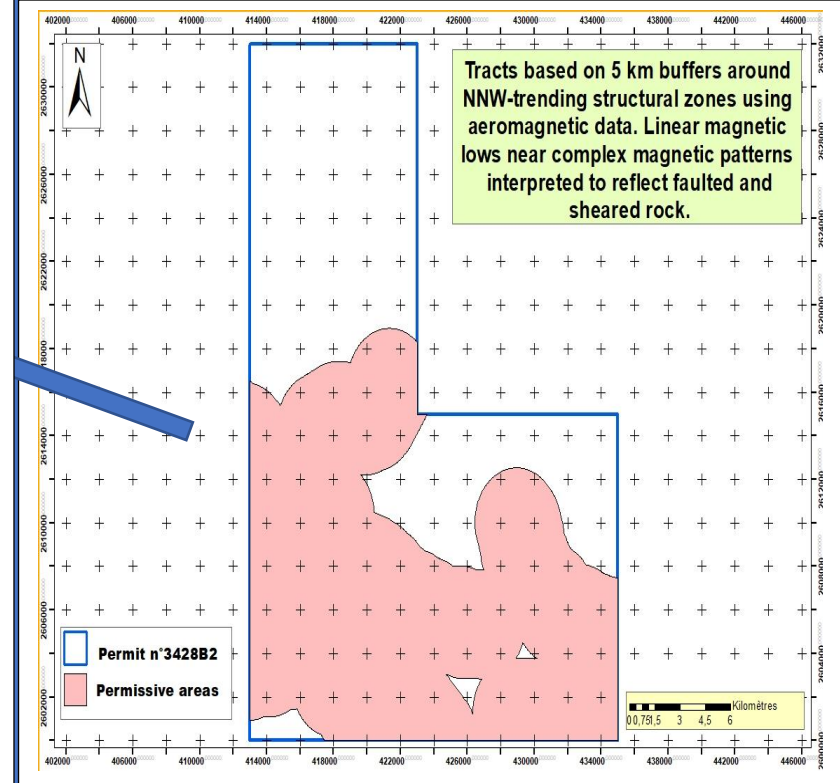
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 Saudi Maaden
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 0022244713333





THE PRESENCE OF GOLD MINING IN THE PERMIT GIVES IT PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE, BECAUSE THE PRESENCE OF GOLD IN LARGE QUANTITIES ON THE SURFACE.



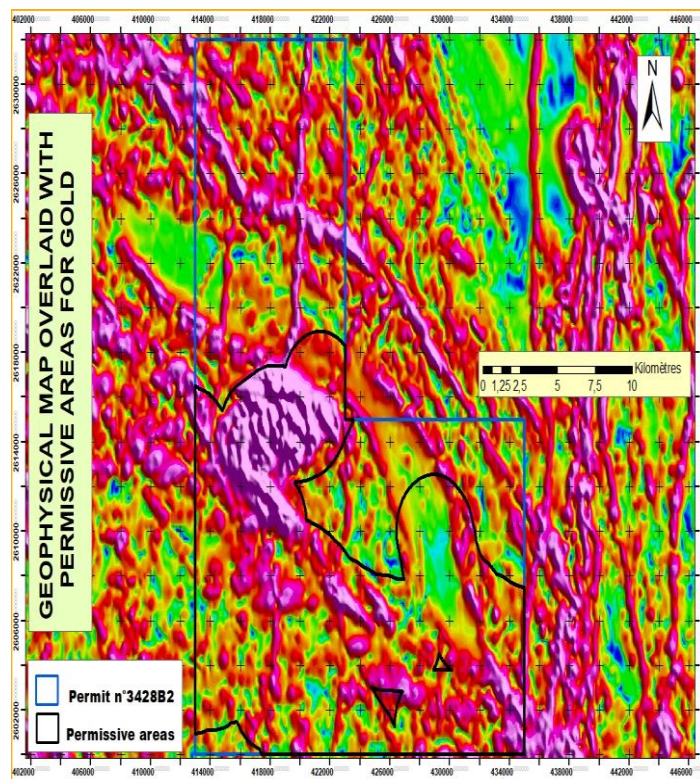
Mauritania has good gold reserves, as there are 8 major gold mines in the country, and search and exploration operations continue for new mines. Currently, there is a joint copper and gold mine. In this mine, copper and gold are extracted in the form of rocks and then separated. The largest of these mines is the Tasiast mine for extracting gold. It is an open-air mine located in the northwest of Mauritania, 300 kilometers north of the capital, Nouakchott. Tasiast, whose majority shares are owned by the Canadian company Kinross, began its commercial operations in 2008 and began expanding the gold mine to become the second largest gold mine in the world.

In view of the mineral capabilities that Mauritania abounds and the atmosphere of stability that prevails in it, which stimulates investment in this country, a Saudi group company decided to establish a company under Mauritanian law called MAADEN SAUDIEN concerned with the promotion and exploration of a group of minerals, including gold, iron and black soil. Indeed, the company has registered four (4) licenses. Three (3) in northern Mauritania to search for gold and one (1) to search for iron.

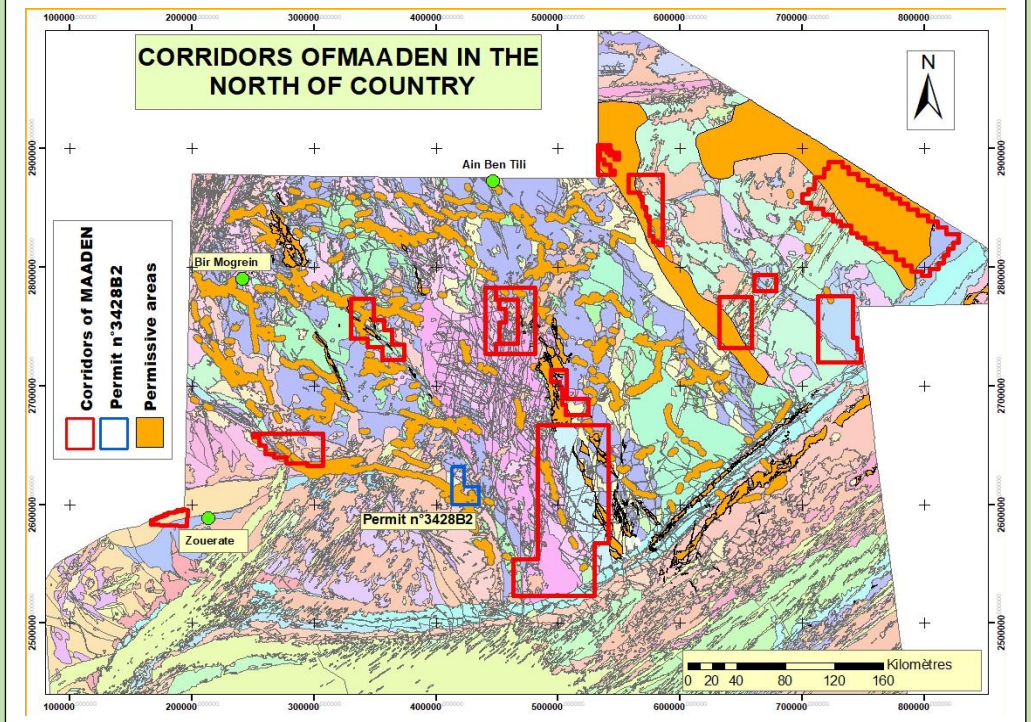
Taking into account the mineral resources of comparable geological domains, either Archean - such as the Kaapvaal and Zimbabwe cratons - or Paleoproterozoic, such as the Birimian of West Africa, it is legitimate to postulate that the Rgueibat ridge constitutes, from the point from a geological point of view, a mining potential of prime importance.

A few figures are worth a thousand words:

- 60% of the total global tonnage exploited in gold comes from Archean cratons,
- 98% of gold and 75% of iron in Africa (past production and resources) come from cratons dating back to 1600 Ma.



THE MAADEN COMPANY FELT THE IMPOTENCE OF THE NORTHERN ZONE OF THE COUNTRY, SO IT TOOK THE INITIATIVE OF OWNING SEVERAL COULOIS IN THE DORSAL AROUND THE PERMIT.



The Hamadas, tabular continental sedimentary formations of Cenozoic age cover, with their dismantling products, a significant surface area of the Paleoproterozoic – Archean basement and the cover of the Taoudeni Basin

In terms of mining exploration, they present a double interest:

- as paleo-placer, with gold, diamond, heavy minerals (cassiterite, thorite, etc.), released during meteoric alteration of the base in a humid climate and possibly concentrated in channels in detrital formations. It should be sought as a priority in the “hamadas” geographically associated with kimberlite and gold fields. The fairly general “rippable” or “shovelable” characteristics and the favorable topography (less than 15 m above the reg) are favorable factors.