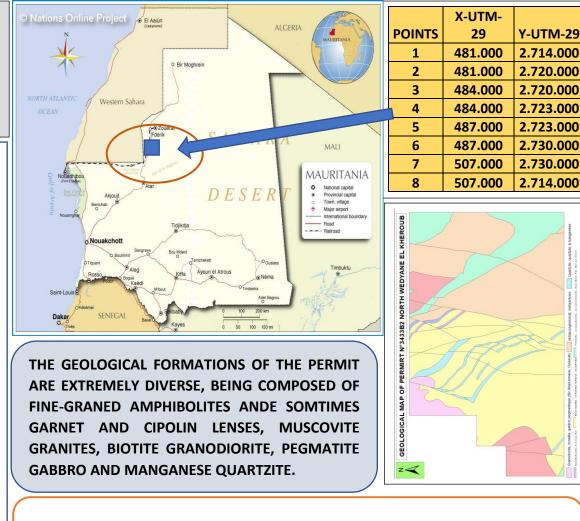


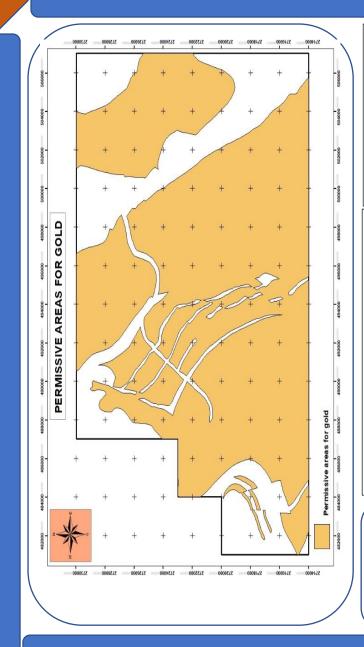
The Islamic Republic of Mauritania is located in the northwest of the African continent, between latitudes 15° and 27° north and longitudes 5° and 17° west. It has a western front on the Atlantic Ocean with a length of 754 km and a river of more than 700 km, which forms the natural border with its southern neighbor, the Republic of Senegal. The country's area is about 1,030,700 km<sup>2</sup>.

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: 3433

**Substance:** Gold and related metals **Area:** 366 km<sup>2</sup> **Time zone:** 29



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 SAOUDIEN 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.

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.

THE PERMISSIVE AREAS FOR GOLD ALMOST COMPLETELY COVERS THE SURFACE OF PERMIT, WHICH CONFIRMS THAT THIS PERMIT HAS MINING POTENTIAL WHICH MUST BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION AND DESERVES TO BE EXPLORED HURTHER.

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

- **4** CARTOGRAPHY 1/200.000
- 🖊 AEROMAGNETIC GEOPHYSICAL MAP
- 🔸 GEOCHIMICAL DATA
- **4** SATELLITE IMAGES
- BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA

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 Rgueïbat 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.

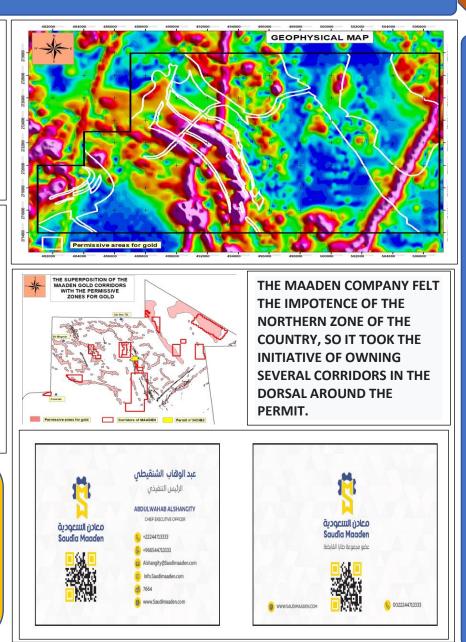
## **Company address :**

Jemal Abdel Nasser Street, U20

**Bulding 5th floor, in front of the SNIM** 

**Building** 

**Nouakchott - Mauritania** 



For more information you can visit the online mining cadastre website : https://portals.landfolio.com/Mauritania/en/