

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Mada deposit was visited briefly in early September 2004. The sampling pits had been backfilled or were flooded, and some roads were impassible; so the surface examination of Mada was cursory. However, Dr. Fred Barnard spent considerable time on the same visit reviewing pits, trenches, and drill samples at the adjacent Nkamouna deposit, and is therefore familiar with the geology and mineralization at Mada as well.

14.1 PAH Samples

PAH considers that a rigorous check-sampling program was neither feasible nor necessary for several reasons:

- 1) Sampling faces were not readily accessible, as explained above.
- 2) The resource is defined by nearly 300 pits, most of which have several mineralized samples;
- 3) There are relatively few samples which are more than ten times the average grade of the deposit, whereas in precious-metals projects, high-grade spikes may be in excess of 100 times the average grade and may significantly influence the average grade;
- 4) There is a relatively consistent relationship between manganese and cobalt values, which is explainable by the mode of formation of the deposit, including the presence of the mineral asbolane.
- 5) After reviewing the project in the field and from reports by Geovic and various contract/consulting companies and laboratories, PAH does not feel that there is a significant chance that the reported mineralization has been grossly affected by spurious sampling or assaying.

PAH did collect and send for analysis several samples from the adjacent Nkamouna deposit, which confirmed that significant cobalt and nickel mineralization are present on the Nkamouna property.