

## 14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Nkamouna pits and drill sites were inspected and several locations verified in the field.

### 14.1 *PAH Samples*

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

- 1) Project economics are determined by well over 1,000 pits and drill holes, nearly all of which have several mineralized samples;
- 2) 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;
- 3) 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.
- 4) 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.

Nevertheless, PAH did collect and send for analysis several samples, simply to demonstrate that cobalt and nickel mineralization are present on the property. These were all small grab samples of less than 500 g each, collected at Nkamouna from pit spoil piles or the large trench (T-1). Samples are described in Table 14-1. Because they were from undesignated spoil piles adjacent to each pit mouth, rather than from in-place, the assignments as to depth and laterite unit in Table 14-1 are not rigorous. They were analyzed by ALS-Chemex Laboratories in Sparks, Nevada, USA where they were assayed by utilizing ICP (Inductively Coupled Plasma) and AA (Atomic Absorption) techniques. ALS-Chemex operates in accordance with ISO/IEC Guide 25.

Samples P-1357 and P-1379 are apparently from profiles developed over or adjacent to schist, as indicated by the high values in Al and Ti, and the low values in Co and Ni in the upper part of the profile. The deeper section of this profile, however, shows high mineralization values indicating the presence of underlying ultramafic rocks.

Table 14-1 indicates that the PAH samples confirm the widespread existence of anomalously high, and locally economic-grade, values in Co and Ni at Nkamouna.

**TABLE 14-1**  
**Geovic, Ltd.**  
**Nkamouna Project, Cameroon**  
**Analyses of PAH Samples Collected at Nkamouna**

Sample Data	Location & Depth	Description	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	Al %
P-1241	Pit 1241, unknown depth	siliceous, clayey saprolite, much gibbsite and wad/ (asbolane?)	>10000 (2.65%)	>10000 (1.17%)	>10000	4.77	16.25
P-1357	Pit 1357 < 5m	Ferricrete Breccia, schist frags, wad (black spots), much gibbsite	73	1200	362	38.9	7.01
P-1379	Pit 1379, <5 m	Ferricrete breccia, much gibbsite, some wad/(asbolane?)	642	1500	3270	40	7.07
P-1380	Pit-1380 5.0-6.0 m	porous Ferricrete with gibbsite, wad	6320	6330	>10000	35.4	10
T-1	Trench, approx 3m	hematitic Upper Ferricrete Breccia	1515	3560	7890	38.7	3.46

ppm – parts per million