



GROWING TOGETHER



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GROWING TOGETHER

ABOUT US



Imbibing self-imposed core values of INSIGHT, INSPIRATION & INTEGRITY, GDS Mining had been continuously striving to build an organisation of repute which can continue to excel in strategic business fields while maintaining coherence among Business, People and Environment.



Our perseverance and vision kept us in motion to achieve what perceived impossible 20 years ago. Living up to our organization's core values, we have consistently maneuvered the organization to establish a strong culture of operational & corporate excellence. Core assets of our organization are its PEOPLE, PROCESS and sector specific EXPERTISE. People are at the core of our business which have been given freedom to work and develop a culture of partnership and innovation within and outside the organisation to..... GROW TOGETHER.

FOCUS

KEY BUSINESSES

MINING

Gold, Copper, Silver, Rare Earth.

DEFENCE EQUIPMENTS

De-Mining, Advance tactical body wearables, Safety Gears for Mining & Related industry.

REAL ESTATE

One of the prominent real estate player in Commercial & Residential Sectors.



20+

20+ Million USD
Net Worth

70+

70+ Active
work force

07

07 Global
Partnerships

15+

15+ Years of
expertise

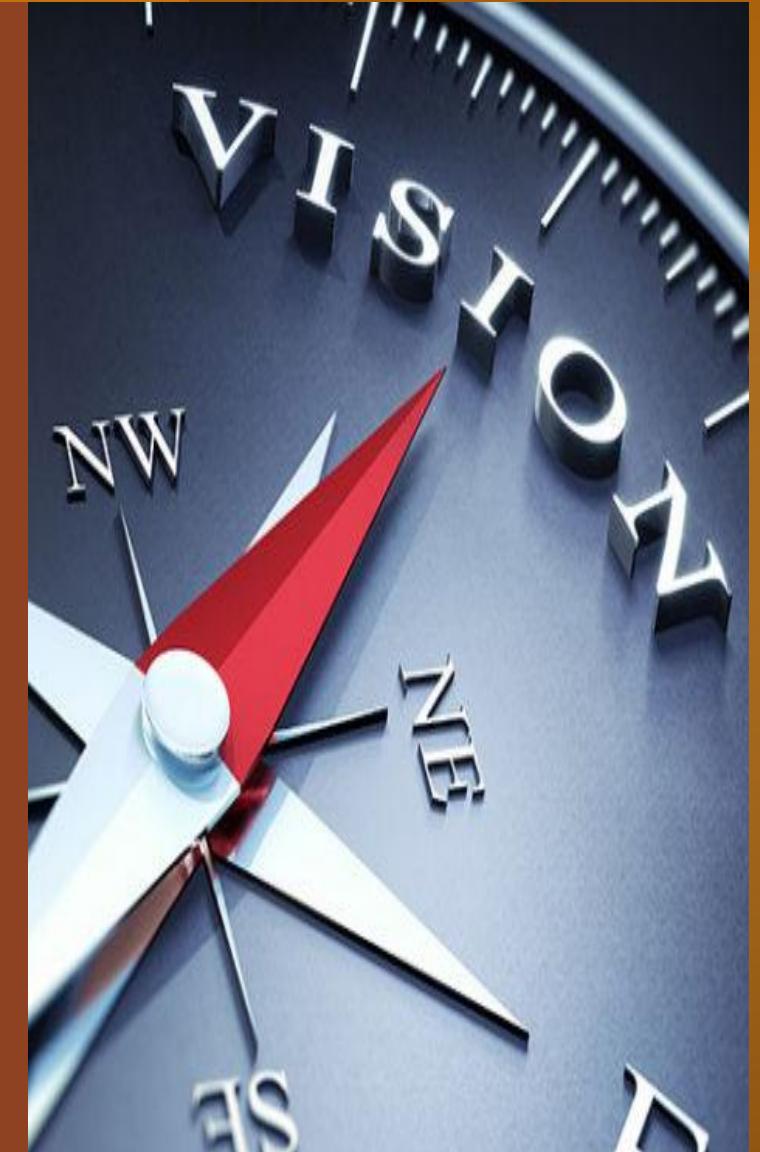
Key

MILESTONE

VISION

Striving to establish an organization driven by

INNOVATION, INTEGRITY & CORPORATE EXCELLENCE



who we are

Founded in 2006 as a trading company, we have grown to become a major distributor, trader and supplier for Defence & De-Mining Equipment in and around ASEAN.

We have entered in Mining of Gold, Copper, Silver & Rare Earth in 2018. GDS Mining has signed Investment and cooperation agreement with Ministry of National Defence for Mineral prospecting and exploration in Phuvong District, Attapeu Province, Lao PDR in an area of 50 square kilometres. We have completed phase 1 study to find out potential gold anomalies zones.

Core assets of GDS are its people, Infrastructure, and sector specific expertise to provide customized & world class services to its clients. People are at the heart of our business. Our unique team of professionals have been given freedom to work and develop a culture of partnership and innovation within and outside of the organization to **GROW TOGATHER**. We aim to attract employees who strive to become leaders in their field.

Founded upon strong pillars of Principals, Perseverance, Permanence and Partnership, our team always strive for quality services and innovative solutions while maintaining highest level of integrity & business ethics.

Our unique approach of combining people, processes, and technology to bring innovation and excellence made us recognized as a trusted brand and a reliable business partner.



Our Core Values

PRINCIPALS

Integrity, Honesty, Trustworthiness

PERSEVERANCE

Persistence & DETERMINISTIC approach

PERMANENCE

Decades of tenure, Stability & Commitment

PARTNERSHIP

Committed to maintain long-term partnerships



Core Capabilities



Our core capability is to quickly sense changing marketing trends and continuously continuously evolve and augment our experience, expertise and insights, modernizing core systems to accelerate and bring innovation to deliver exceptional results.



EXPERIENCE : Our excellent feedback and learning based systems strengthen experience-based learnings to evolve our processes and systems.



INSIGHTS : Statistical data and agile feedback mechanism led to meaningful insights for strategic decision making.



INNOVATION : Driving continuous improvements with ideas across cross-section of industries and innovation ecosystems.



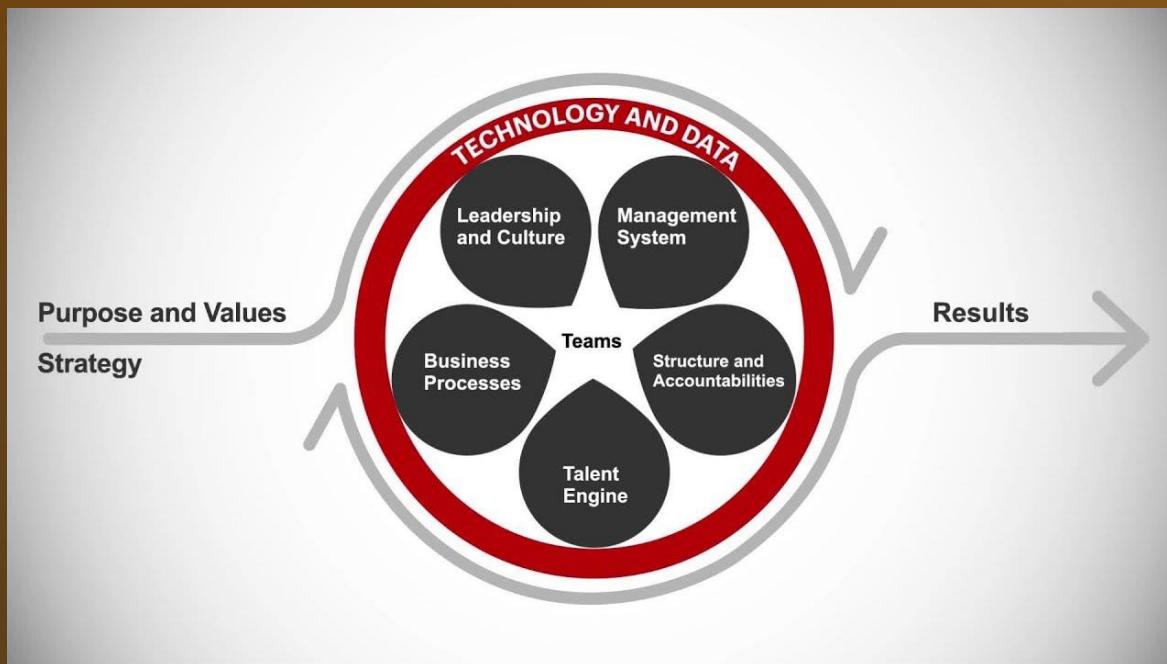
ACCELERATE : Modernize core systems to tackle high-frequency decision making at the speed of insights and achieve zero latency. Build infrastructure that enables listening, learning and leveraging entrenched knowledge to make better decisions with minimum interventions.

OPERATING MODEL

Our operating models continuously develop agile, effective response to the emerging challenges and opportunities, the transformation plans which are owned at the top and implemented by leaders downstream.

AUTOMATION

To ensure we magnify the scale and scope at which people can act, our framework focuses on bringing extreme automation to the landscapes in which they operate, including automation of operations based on our understanding of their requirements, data, infrastructure and business priorities.



AGILE

Our agile approach is enterprise-wide. Our aim is to adopt agile systems and processes to ensure frequent decision making backed by precision analyses.

DESIGN

For us, it is not about the next big thing, it's simply everything that's next. The next experience. The next innovation. The next possibility.

We work to go beyond band-aid fixes and design holistic solutions that can evolve to respond to emerging allied and adjacent problems.

CORE ASSETS

Partnership and cooperation amongst people to strive and maintain a cooperative and innovative business environment.



Gold Mining

Strive to pioneer in exploration of Gold, we strategize to secure, develop and operate gold & copper mine in Laos. We have achieved this through state-of-the-art technologies and processes. Over a period, we have developed expertise in exploration and production gold and other precious metals. We have completed alluvial gold mining in 05 mining fields with high rate of recovery.

GDS has been allotted a 50 square kilometre area for gold mine in Lao PDR. With an investment of over 06 million USD. As per current analysis and projection the total value of this project is over 100 million USD however detailed study is required to ascertain the total reserves of Gold other minerals.



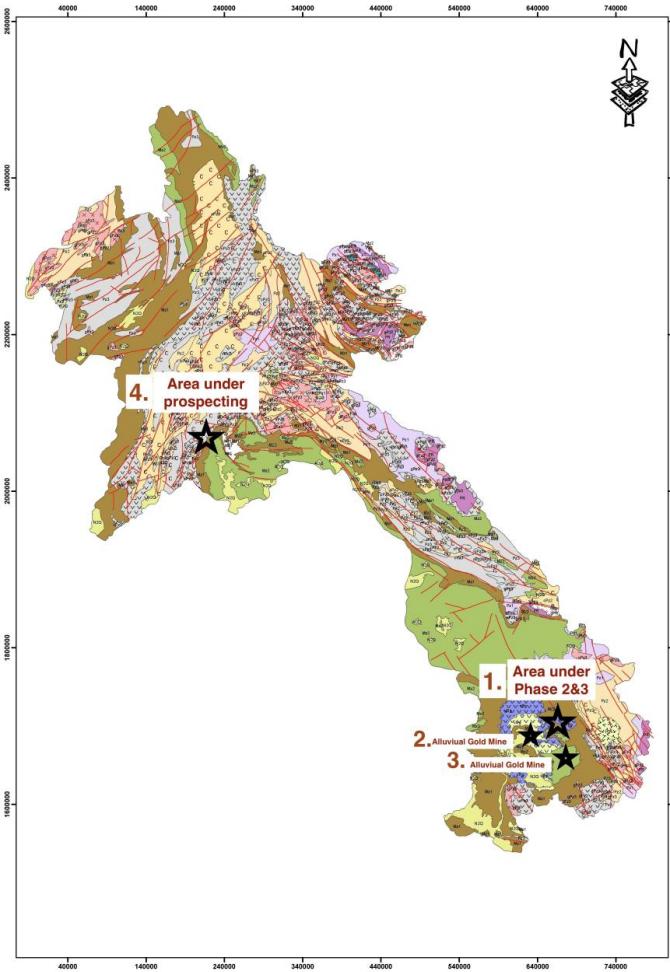
*Key
Business Sectors*

Current Projects

- 1.** One of GDS's largest mining area is located in Sothern province of Laos, Named as Attapeu.

- 2.** Additionally one more Alluvial gold mine is allocated in Ban Somboun, Phuvong District, Attapeu Lao PDR.

- 3.** Four alluvial gold mines are allocated in Xyden area, Phuvong District, Attapeu, Lao PDR



- 4.** GDS's 2nd largest gold & copper mine is under study and prospecting for further exploration and required documentation.



STANDARD GOLD MINING PROCESS

1. EVALUATION OF DATA

- Desktop Study
- Target Definition

2. INVESTMENT STUDIES

- Due Diligence
- Reserve statement
- Geological Exploration
- Legal Contract Agreement

3. DEPOSIT MODEL

- Geological Exploration
- Detailed Mapping
- Geological modelling
- Geophysical Study

5. MINE PLANNING

- Design Studies
- Geotechnical studies
- Process visualization
- Environment impact assessment

6. MINE DEVELOPMENT & PRODUCTION

- Project Management
- Extraction engineering
- Operations improvement
- Survey & Monitoring
- Geological & Geophysical

7. REFINING & PREPARATION

- Raw Material Investigation
- Bonification Engineering
- Procurement & Commissioning

8. MINE CLOSURE

- Rehabilitation & Reclamation
- Water & Gas Management
- Mine Map Archives
- Investigation of Hazards
- Safeguarding concepts
- Surveying & Monitoring

METHODOLOGY

Initial exploration comprises recognisance which included desktop study and remote sensing followed by ground survey, mapping & sampling of stream sediment, Soil and rock sampling. Pitting and trenching has been done at few points where significant exposures have been found.

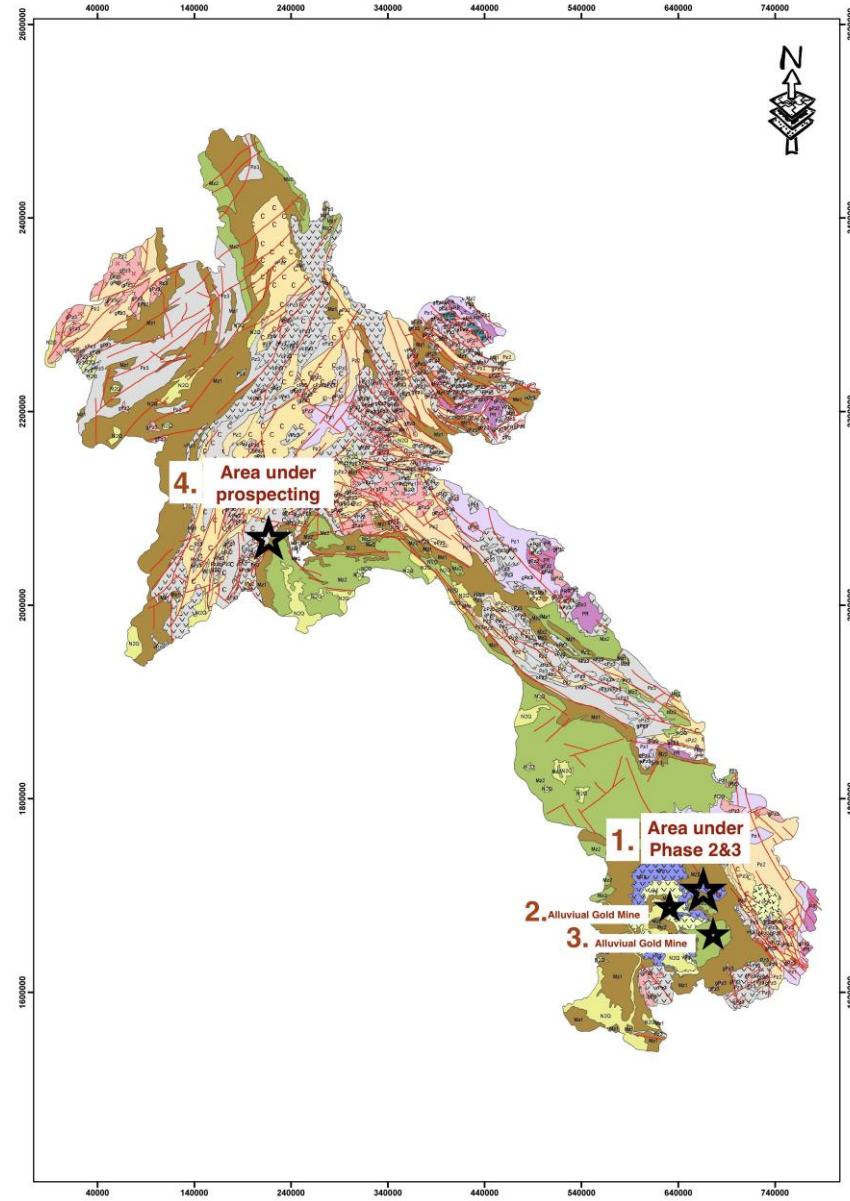
Initial survey provided specific input to find out the gold anomalous zones. Based on the initial study GDS will conduct geo physical survey (Geo-Magnetic & Geo-Electrical resistivity, IP , DEM).

Collected Sampling and test analysis conducted by one of the world's leading analysis laboratories for 34 minerals detected gold and other minerals in substantial quantities. Over 800 samples were tested and analysed to validate the data and to analyse the viability of the project.



LOCATION

- The GDS block for the gold prospecting is located in the vicinity of Ban Phu-Kuea, Ban Phu-Yang villages, District- Phouvung & Sanxay (only a little part from the northern side of the block), Attapeu. Attapeu is located at the southern side of the country LAO PDR sharing international border with Vietnam & Cambodia.
- The national highway NH-11 & state highway SH-18B passing near the northern boundary of the block. The NH-11 connects Sekong with Lao-Vietnam international border check point which is located at Ban Phu-Kuea and it runs for around 200 km. Most of the infrastructures (Police station, workshop facility, hotel, lodges) are available at Ban Phu-Kuea & LAK-52 (around 48 km NNW of the block). The nearest workable airport is located at City Pakse of Champasak province and around 290 km away in the NW direction of the block.



ACCESIBILITY

- The Lao PDR Government approved GDS Attapeu Gold prospecting block is having an area of 50 Sq. km. Within the grid, motorable or off-roads are available, which are not asphalted. The zone-1 is located within Ban Phu-Kuea village & the zone-2 is located within the Ban Phu-Yang village. The current & primary focus of GDS Mining is on zone-1. So, GDS mining itself has also proposed a suitable connectivity road from Xayden to target/zone-1in order to enhance/modify the connectivity. The other existing roads are connected with Xayden-Ban Phu-Yang, Zone1-Ban Phu-Yang & Ban Sombun-Ban Phu-Yang respectively. The co-ordinates of the all-corner points of the block are shown in the government approved license document.

Physiography

- The general surface level of the study area as well as the nearby area is inclined from east to west. The area is having highest elevation of 1000 meter from sea level towards east and lowest elevation of 300 meter from sea level towards west. Even though it is inclined, in between it forms undulated ridge & valley type features. Within the block the maximum elevation is 1000 meter and the minimum elevation is 500 meters. Most of the gold provenances are found within the elevation of 600–800 meter range. The north-eastern side of the block is having regional trend of NW-SE whereas south-western side is having regional trend of E-W. This indicates the presence of fault zone within the block.

Weather & Climate

In Attapeu, the wet season is oppressive and overcast, the dry season is muggy and partly cloudy. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 65°F to 96°F and is rarely below 60°F or above 102°F. The hot season lasts for 2.0 months, from March to May, with an average daily high temperature above 94°F. The hottest month of the year in Attapeu is April, with an average high of 96°F and low of 78°F. The cool season lasts for 2.0 months, from November 27 to January 29, with an average daily high temperature below 87°F. The coldest month of the year in Attapeu is January, with an average low of 66°F and high of 86°F.

The average percentage of the sky covered by clouds experiences extreme seasonal variation over the course of the year. The clearer part of the year in Attapeu begins around October and lasts for 5 months, ending around April. The clearest month of the year in Attapeu is February, during which on average the sky is clear, mostly clear, or partly cloudy 56% of the time. The cloudier part of the year begins around April and lasts for 7 months, ending around October. The cloudiest month of the year in Attapeu is August, during which on average the sky is overcast or mostly cloudy 95% of the time.

The wetter season lasts 6 months, from May to November, with a greater than 27% chance of a given day being a wet day. The month with the most wet days in Attapeu is September, with an average of 14.3 days with at least 0.04 inches of precipitation. The drier season lasts 6 months, from November mid to May. The month with the fewest wet days in Attapeu is February, with an average of 1.1 days with at least 0.04 inches of precipitation.

The rainy period of the year lasts for 9.5 months, from March to January, with a sliding 31-day rainfall of at least 0.5 inches. The month with the most rain in Attapeu is October, with an average rainfall of 6.4 inches. The rainless period of the year lasts for 2.5 months, from January to March. The month with the least rain in Attapeu is February, with an average rainfall of 0.3 inches.



Regional Geology

ERA	PERIOD	GEOLOGY		
CENOZOIC	Quaternary	Lucastrine and River sediments (Terrace and Fluvial deposits)		
	Tertiary			
	Cretaceous	Lucastrine and river sediments “Lagnao-kang Formation” and “Latsaluay Formation” (Sandstone, Siltstone, Mudstone, Limestone and Conglomerate)	Volcanic rocks “Bolavan Formation”, “Nong Fa Formation” and “Alkaline rocks” (Basaltic lava, Basaltic dike, Andesitic tuffs and Lamproites)	
MESOZOIC	Jurassic	Lucastrine, River and shallow marine sediments “Makkhuia Formation”, “Namhiang Formation”, “Lavi Gnai Tai Formation” and “Kanglo Namho Formation” (Sandstone, Siltstone, Mudstone, Limestone and Conglomerate)		
	Triassic	Volcanic rocks “Alok Formation”, “Katha-Tai Formation”, “Namchang Formation” and “Acidic dike rocks” (Rhyolitic to andesitic ignimbrite pyroclastics and dikes)		
		Shallow marine and River Sediments “Dakdouan formation” (sandstone, Siltstone, and Conglomerate)	Plutonic Rocks “Xe Xou East Granites”, “Antoam Granodiorites”, “Kengmo North Diorites” and “Dakpata East Diorites” (Granite, Granodiorites and Diorite)	
PALAEZOIC	Permian	Shallow marine and River sediments “Kadon formation” (Sandstone, Siltstone and Conglomerate)		Metamorphic and deformed rocks Metamorphic facies of “Xe Kaman Group” and “May Phao Sauu Phanh Group” (Slate, Schists, Quartzite, Mylonite) Annam Gneisses Gneiss
	Carboniferous	Plutonic rocks “Nam Ang Granodiorites”, “Dakkaual Granodiorites” and “Nam Tabong Diorites” (Two mica Granites and Granodiorites)		
	Devonian	Shallow marine and River sediments “San Xai Formation” (Sandstone, Siltstone, and Conglomerate)		
	Silurian-Ordovician-Cambrian	Marine and shallow marine sediments Origin of “Xe Kaman Group” and “May Phao Sauu Phanh Group” (Sandstone, Siltstone, Conglomerate, Chert and Limestone)	Plutonic rocks “Xe Xou North Granodiorites” (Granodiorites, Syenite and Tonalites)	
PRECAMBRIAN		Plutonic and Volcanic Rock “Annam Group” (Gabbro) (Green Rocks Basaltic rocks)		

Geological aspects of the Attapeu area were summarized in the schematic columnar section produced based on the information obtained by the project, such as stratigraphic sequence, different group and formations, volcanic activity, age determination.

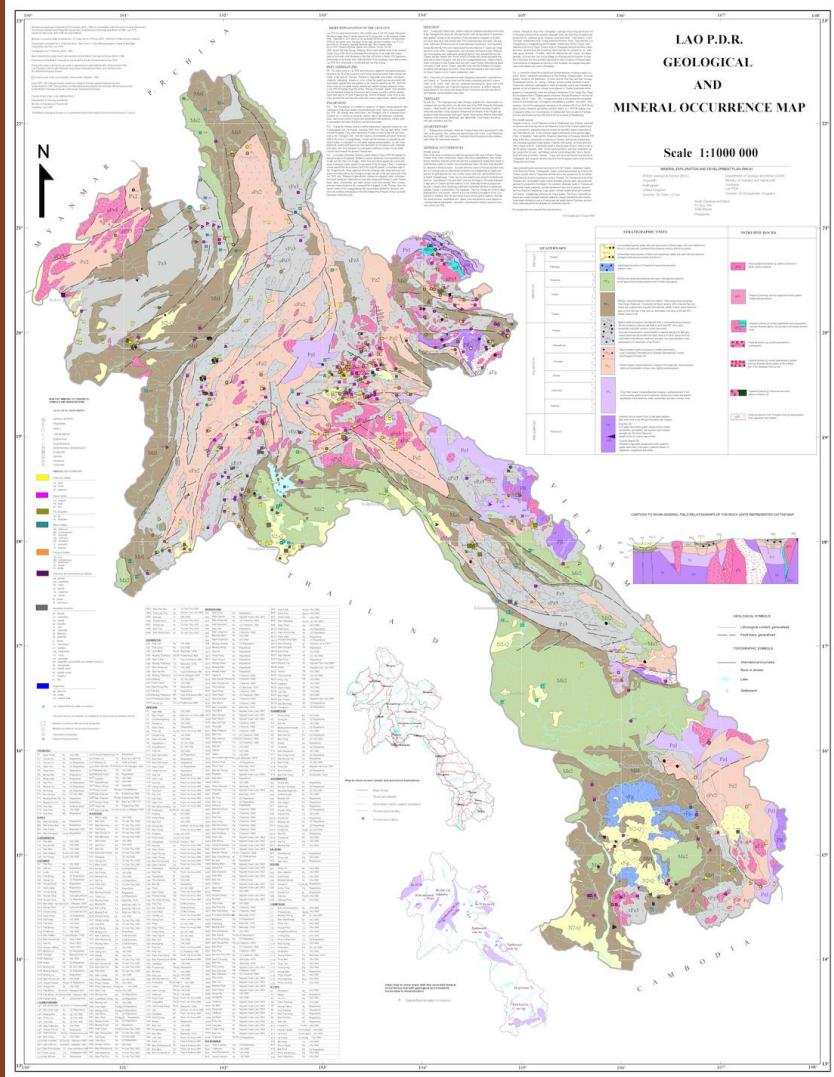
As shown above, formation of sedimentary rocks started in Cambrian and continued to Cretaceous. The environments of sedimentations were oceanic to neritic at the beginning in Cambrian and after Permian it changed to neritic to non-marine and then after Cretaceous non-marine. The igneous activities in the area started from formation of mafic rocks in Precambrian, and then followed by intrusion of granitic rock in Silurian to Permian. In Triassic, intrusion/effusion of intermediate to acidic rocks took place followed by intrusion and effusion of alkaline rocks in Cretaceous to Tertiary. Among these igneous activities, chemical nature of granitic magma related to the formation of granitic rocks change depending on the time of the activities as shown below.

- i) Silurian: I-type granite (island arc)
- ii) Devonian: I-type granite (island arc) to A-type granite (island arc to within plate)
- iii) Carboniferous: S-type-andesitic granite (island arc)
- iv) Permian: I-type-andesitic granite (island arc)

Regional Geology

The area encountered regional metamorphism in Silurian to Devonian. The mafic rocks of Precambrian and marine sediments of Cambrian to Silurian were metamorphosed to mainly pumpellyite-actinolite facies to green schist facies. After Devonian no clear evidence of formation of metamorphic minerals and metamorphic textures are observed. The metamorphic events in the area, therefore, are restricted in a period of after the formation of Silurian marine sediments and before formation of Devonian marine sediments. The three periods of tectonic movements in the area, Silurian to Devonian, Devonian to Carboniferous and Permian to Triassic, were identified and each of which, respectively correspond to Caledonian, Variscan and Indosinian periods of tectonic movements. The characteristic features of each of the tectonic movement in the Attapeu Area are summarized below.

- I. Silurian to Devonian (Caledonian): Occurrences of pumpellyite-actinolite facies to green schist facies metamorphic rocks.
- II. Devonian to Carboniferous (Variscan): Occurrences of pumpellyite-actinolite faciesmetamorphic rocks
- III. Permian to Triassic (Indosinian): Occurrences of fractures zones characterized by myloniteand cataclasite.



Block Geology

The GDS Attapeu Gold Prospecting block is located near to the Loa-Vietnam border of the Attapeu province, encompasses the southern part of Xanxai district & north of Phouvang district.

The oldest litho-unit of this area belongs to Ordovician-Silurian age and named as Xe Xou North Granodiorite, whose type locality is 20 km east of Ban May Phao Sauu Phanh village along rout 18B along with distributed around the upstream of Xe Xou River with having a trend of NW-SE and extends around 30 km. Within the block it is located at the NE corner which is south of Xanxai district, sharing litho-contacts with mafic & ultramafic rocks of unknown age at east side & biotite gneiss, meta-sandstone & two mica granites of unknown age at west side. It is believed that the contact zones of this granodiorite group form shear zones all around. Granodiorites in the east margin of the distribution is mixed up with sandstone and pelitic schist of Cambrian and Ordovician Xe Kaman Group IV. The Devonian granodiorite of the west margin is covered by Tertiary sedimentary rocks of Ban Kengmo North Formation. This group is mainly composed of massive granodiorites containing potassic feldspar with porphyritic hornblende-biotite. Due to shearing, mylonites are common near to the shear zones.

The Porphyritic and Mylonitic Granodiorite of Silurian age litho-units covers the block area at the southern side whose trend is NW-SE. It intrudes to Ordovician to Silurian May Phao Sauu Phanh Group with mylonitic activities. The main rock type is strong mylonitic medium grained biotite-hornblende granodiorite. Chlorite alteration is found noticeably in the mylonitic granodiorites which shows pale green colour. Elongated quartz grains and shear bands by deformation of the granodiorites are observed remarkably in strong mylonitic zone. Quartz schist progresses near the boundary between mylonitic granodiorites and Ordovician to Silurian May Phao Sauu Phanh Group in the western margin of mylonitic granodiorite bodies. Dissemination with copper minerals such as chalcopyrite, bornite, tonalite and azurite with strong malachite stains are observed in the mylonitic granodiorites. Their copper mineralization is intense in the NW and SE part of May Phao Sauu Phanh village. The GDS Gold target location ZONE-2 belongs to this litho-unit.

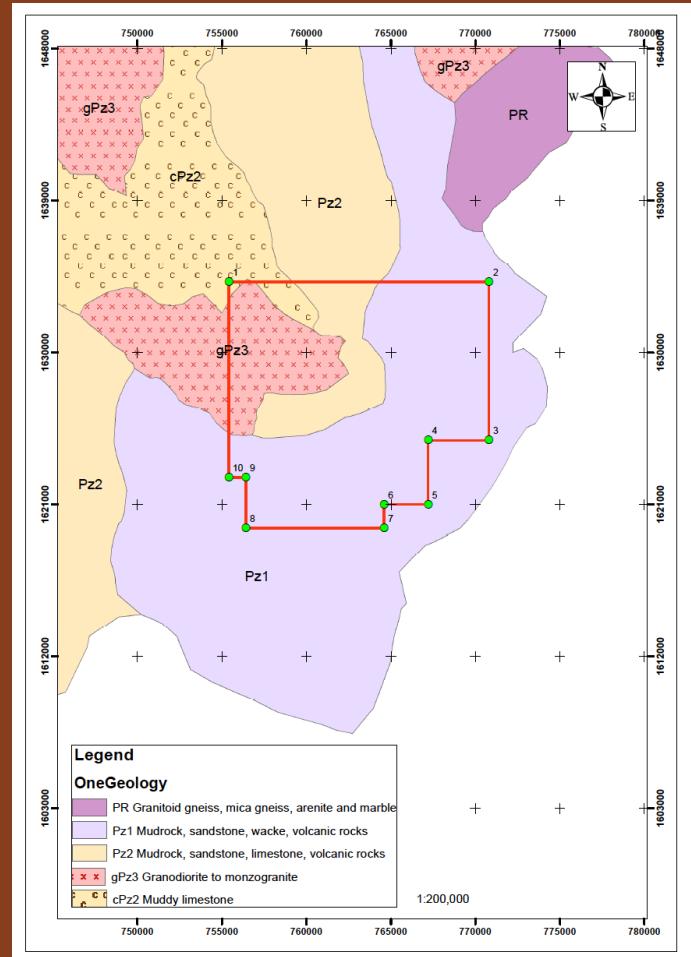
The two mica granites (Carboniferous) distributing over the Attapeu area to be distributed in near the Lao and Vietnam national border and along the Xe Xou River and midstream of the Xe Kaman River. The shape of the granite body shows a stock or a block like structure. The extension of the both body is NW-SE. The largest area of this granite body is located at near the border of Lao and Vietnam along the Xe Xou River. In the upstream of Xe Xou River and the tributary river of Xe Kaman River such as Dak Palouat River, the area of the body is 2km by 4km. The distribution of these granites is closely related with the distribution of Annam Gneisses and Ordovician to Silurian May Phao Sauu Phanh Group. Within the block, it is

exposed in the northern side with strike of NW-SE, showing intrusive like litho-unit within the biotite gneiss and meta-sandstone litho-unit of unknown age. The main rock types are leucocratic two mica granite. Foliations shown by arrangement of biotite is observed in the local rock types. The strike of the foliation extends to diversified direction which is not concordant to extension direction of the distribution (i.e., discordant). Their original structures suggest that their foliations indicate magmatic structures as a granitic pluton.

Except the above mentioned litho-units, other two litho-units of unknown age are also exposed within the block boundary. The first litho-unit, which consists of biotite gneiss, meta-sandstone & two mica granite. Within the block, it is exposed in the northern side with strike direction of NW-SE and highly structurally disturbed and controlled. It is having different fault lines and lineaments with different direction. The GDS Gold target location ZONE-1 belongs to this litho-unit above a fault line. The second litho-unit is mafic and ultra-mafic rocks which is located at the extreme NE corner within the block. It is very near to the Lao-Vietnam border. It is believed to be an intrusive body having trend of like other litho-units NW-SE, which may form due to volcanic activity.

Besides all, most of the area within the block is covered with recent sediments, which have gone physical or chemical weathering along the time period; then chemical or mechanical transportation and have been depositing at the valley or topographical basin area.

Block Geology



TECHNICAL DATA ANALYSIS

Reconnaissance is the primary and beginning stage of prospecting, which perform before prospecting stage. It includes the different desktop study, historical/previous exploration study of the area, Remote Sensing and GIS etc.

For the GDS Attapeu Gold block, drainage pattern map , contour elevation map , lineament map, within the geological map) and Remote Sensing hyperspectral machine learning data analysis have done in reconnaissance study.

The Methodology for the Remote Sensing Hyperspectral data includes-

- I. Conduct hyperspectral analysis of a thermal infrared satellite scene
- II. Provided a machine learning dataset of rock chip sample data from the Vang-Tat mining area, which includes Object Based Image Analysis (OBIA), Spectral Unmixing of the end members, Support Vector Machine (SVM) technique for weight classifier.

Reconnaissance

Continue.....

The sample data sets have taken from Vang-Tat mining area, the samples contain different pixels and bands which further separated by spectral unmixing process and then with the help of Support Vector Machine (SVM) weight classifier machine learning procedure, the other similar thermal infrared targets are generated. The red colour areas show high anomaly zones. Due to the presence of highly dense forest area in the study area, some of the anomalies not captured in the satellite imagery and couldn't analyse.

Later on, these data have used for ground survey target generation. Since the block area contains huge 50 sq. km and climate conditions are also matter; these reconnaissance data really helpful for target generation, reducing the sample quantity as well as time consuming factor too.

Geology *Reconnaissance*

Prospecting

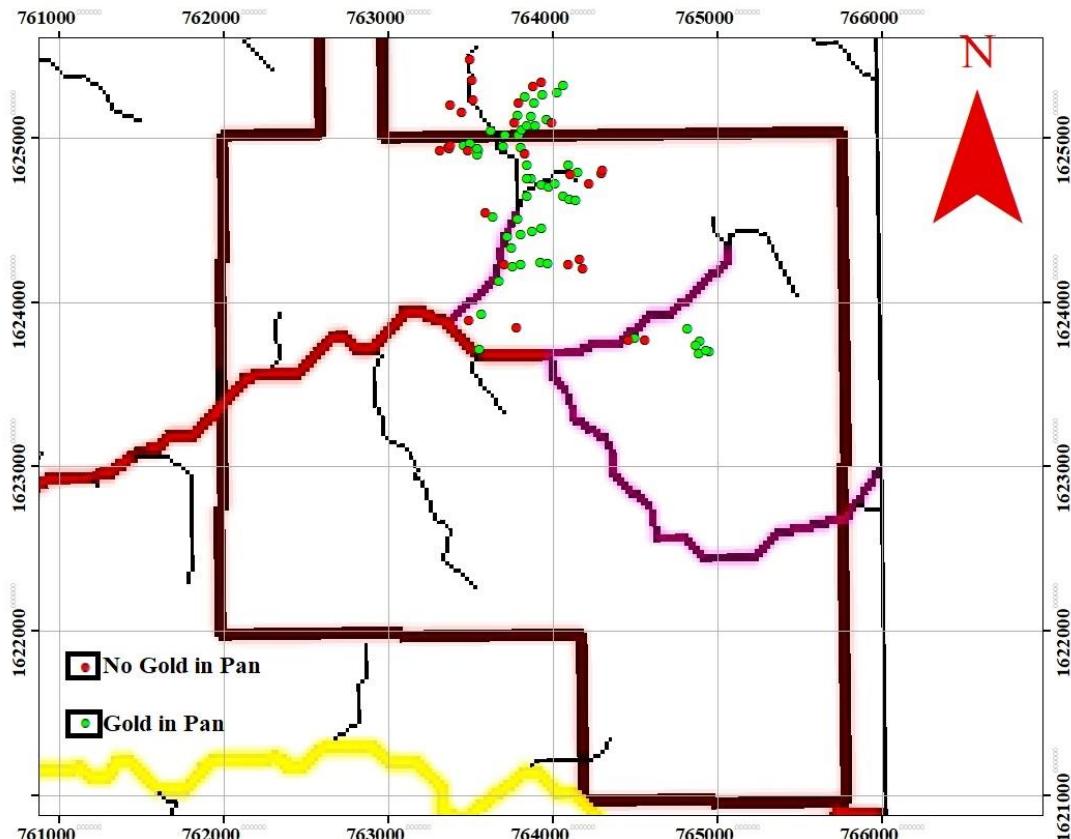
Followed by reconnaissance study, ground prospecting (P1 and P2) has done, which includes the Stream Sediment Sampling (SSS) and panning in P1 stage and detailed Soil Sampling (SS) with regular 50m spacing/grid system in P2 stage have performed.

The Stream Sediment Sampling and panning conducted in the duration of December-2022. The pattern was irregular high order to first order Stream Sediment collection and panning. A total number of 84 samples collected and panned in situ, 54 locations yield positive result for gold and the 29 samples negative. The details of the locations and results are presented in the Table-2, which shown in bellow. The sample location map is shown in Fig.6. The samples were coded as CST-XXX (X represents the numbers). The Sampling procedure was panning- observing- note down the observations and locations- put in plastic sample bag-numbering.

Prospecting

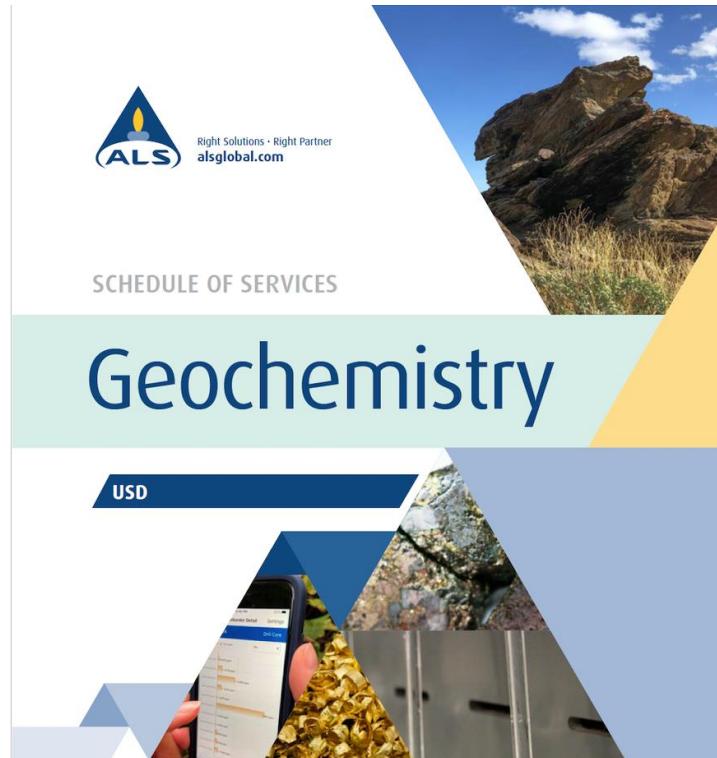
After, Stream Sediment Sampling (P1) stage, two target locations were generated for the P2 stage regular 50m. spacing soil sampling. A total number of 265 soil samples were taken from the two locations. For each sample, the samples were taken out from the B horizon of soil profile. Mechanically and texturally, most of them are silty clay, some of them contains rock fragments also. With the help of Soil Auger, the samples were taken out. The sampling procedure was—take out the sample from B horizon-mixed up well-observation- note down the observations and locations- put the samples in plastic sample bag then in white cotton sample bags- numbering the samples.

Prospecting



ZONE-2 is one out of the two soil sample locations. In ZONE-2, panning of the top soil and losses, shows the presence of gold in that very area. In case of ZONE-1, which was selected from the reconnaissance data, GDS mining got an old working area for gold prospecting in that location. The area contains lot many pits. Soil samples taken from the pit and dump area shows the presence of high amount of gold, which indicates the anomalous zone for gold.

GEO CHEMICAL ANALYSIS



SCHEDULE OF SERVICES

Geochemistry

USD

Right Solutions • Right Partner
alsglobal.com

ALS Laos
304 Saphanthon Neua Rd
PO Box 11289
Vientiane
Tel: +856 21 31 3438 Fax: +856 21 31 3946
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

Photo of a rocky outcrop.

BILLING INFORMATION		ANALYSED FOR	INVOICE NUMBER XXXX
QUANTITY	CODE	DESCRIPTION	
407	SHP-22	Change back Shipping Fees	
213	SHP-21	Net Sample Shipping Charge	
1	GAB-03	Quarantine & Clearance fee	
1	BAT-01	Administration Fee	
378	LEV-01	Waste Disposal Levy	
378	LSC-22	Sample Labeling w/o BarCode	
213	PUL-32	Fluorize 1000g to 85% < 75 um	
48	ME-ICP	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP AES	
165	Au-AAZ2	Au 50g FA Low Level AA Finish	
2	Au-AAZ1	Gold 50g FA AA finish	
48	Au-AAZ3	Au 10g FA AA finish	
165	Au-CN1	BLEG on 500g - bottle roll	
165	ME-MSI1	48 element four acid ICP-MS	
83.86	CRL-31	Weight Change (kg) - fine crushing - 70% <2mm	
48	CRL-31	Fine crushing - 20% <2mm	

Please remit Payments To :
ALS Laos
304 Saphanthon Neua Rd
PO Box 11289
Vientiane

Payment may be made by: Cheque or Bank Transfer
Beneficiary Name: Australian Laboratory Services (Lao) Ltd
Bank: BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE EXTERIEUR LAO
SWIFT: COBLLAAX
Address: No 1 Pangkham Rd, P.O Box 2925, Vientiane Lao PDR
Account: 01010100431214001





ALS Method	Sample size (g)	Detection limit (ppm)
Au-ICP21	30	0.001
Au-ICP22	50	0.001
Au-AA23	30	0.005
Au-AA24	50	0.005
Au-AA25	30	0.01
Au-AA26	50	0.01

Expert Opinion

- As per analysis and findings of prospecting Phase 01 which included Desktop study followed by Remote Sensing Study and Surface sampling & analysis of Rocks, Soil and stream sediments indicated very high potential & positive anomalies in reported contrast zones as indicated in the Fig. 01 & Fig. 02. Positive anomalies zone coincides with Remote Sensing, Reported Fault lines, and surface sample results.
- Similar anomalies are indicated in an operational Vang Tat Gold Mining within 100 km proximity, situated on the same fault line
- Based on the Expert opinion, Its highly potential area for Gold deposits, A detailed analysis of Geo Physical Study is going on to acquire more accurate data to ascertain the depth and estimated volumes of Gold and other minerals.

KEY MILESTONES UNTIL DECEMBER 2023

Signed MOU with Govt of Lao PDR

2021

Conducted Phase 01 of Geo-Chemical study

Completed Phase 01 prospecting of allotted area

2023

Conducting Geophysical study

Moving the grid to highest potential zones based on Phase 01 Prospecting

2023

Conducting Geophysical study

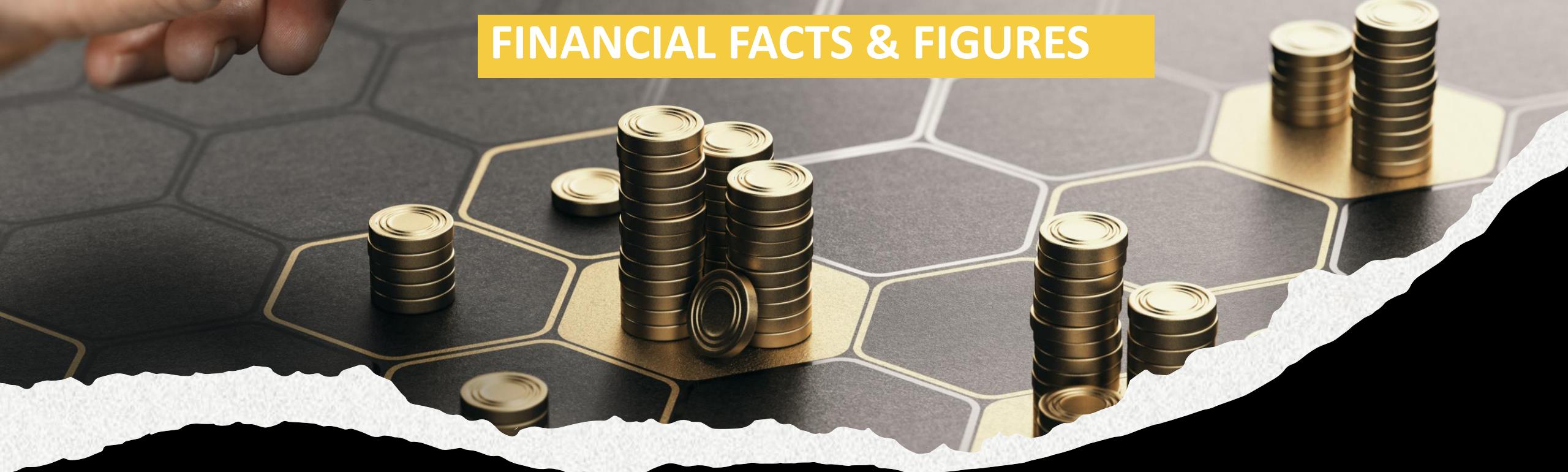
2022

Extended support of 100,000 US\$ to Lao Govt. During COVID-19

2022

Signed Country Contract with Govt of Lao PDR

FINANCIAL FACTS & FIGURES



Investment until Dec. 2023

GDS has raised & invested over US\$6M with private investment. Which has been utilized in securing Mining License, Donation to Lao Govt. and Prospecting of Phase 01.

Proposed Investment in 2024-25

To conduct the prospecting of Phase 2&3 and to start the gold production An additional investment Capex + Opex) of US\$8.0M is required.

Estimated Valuation of the Project

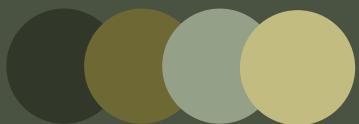
Estimated value of the project is over 100 million USD considering gold anomalies and deposits. However total value of the project will be much higher due occurrences of other minerals such as Copper, Silver and Rare earth elements.

GOLD GLOBAL MARKET

Overview



Gold is a chemical element with the symbol of Au from Latin word Aurum and atomic number is 79. It is slightly orange-yellow, dense, soft, malleable and ductile in nature. Chemically, gold is a transition metal. It is one of the least reactive chemical elements that's why it is found native state in earth as nuggets or grains in rocks, veins and alluvial deposits. It occurs in a solid solution series with the native element silver, naturally alloyed with other metals like copper and palladium and mineral inclusions such as within Pyrites.



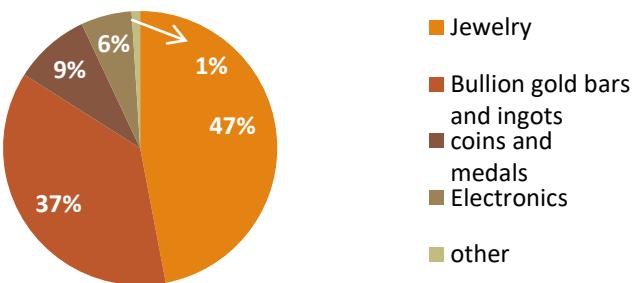


UTILITY OF GOLD

Gold is rare elements and it is precious metal that has been used for coin, jewellery, electronics and other arts like medicine industry etc.

GLOBAL GOLD CONSUMPTION BY USE

%

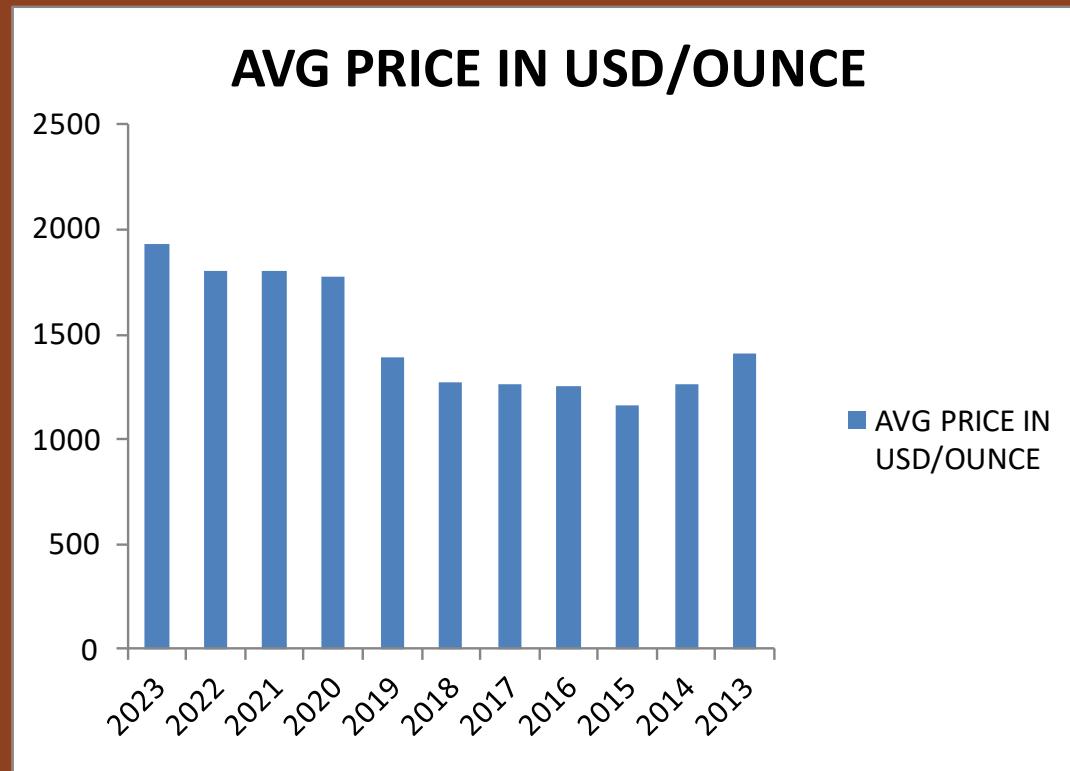


01

This pie chart shows the primary uses of gold during 2022. They were: Jewellery manufacturing 47%; Bullion (Gold bars and Ingots) 37%; Production of gold coins and medals 9%; Electronics industry 6% and other 1%. This data from the USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries, January 2023.

GLOBAL PRICE OF GOLD

Globally price of gold increases year by year due to its demand in every sector of utility mainly in Jewelry field which is 47% in 2022. Year by year the demand of gold increases, if demand will increase price will be also increase. We have date of global price of gold In USD of last 10 years.



YEAR	AVG PRICE IN USD/OUNCE	AVG. PRICE IN USD/GRAM
2023	1929.19	68.04
2022	1801.87	63.56
2021	1798.89	63.45
2020	1773.73	62.56
2019	1393.34	49.14
2018	1268.93	44.76
2017	1260.39	44.46
2016	1251.92	44.16
2015	1158.86	40.88
2014	1266.06	44.66
2013	1409.51	49.72



GOLD PRODUCER COUNTRY WORLDWIDE

- Top 5 gold producer country of world is as follow;
- China: - 330 Mt
- Australia: - 320 Mt
- Russia: - 320 Mt
- Canada: - 220 Mt
- United state of America: - 170Mt

GOLD RESERVE COUNTRYWISE

10 countries with the largest gold reserves in the world

*The numbers are in tons

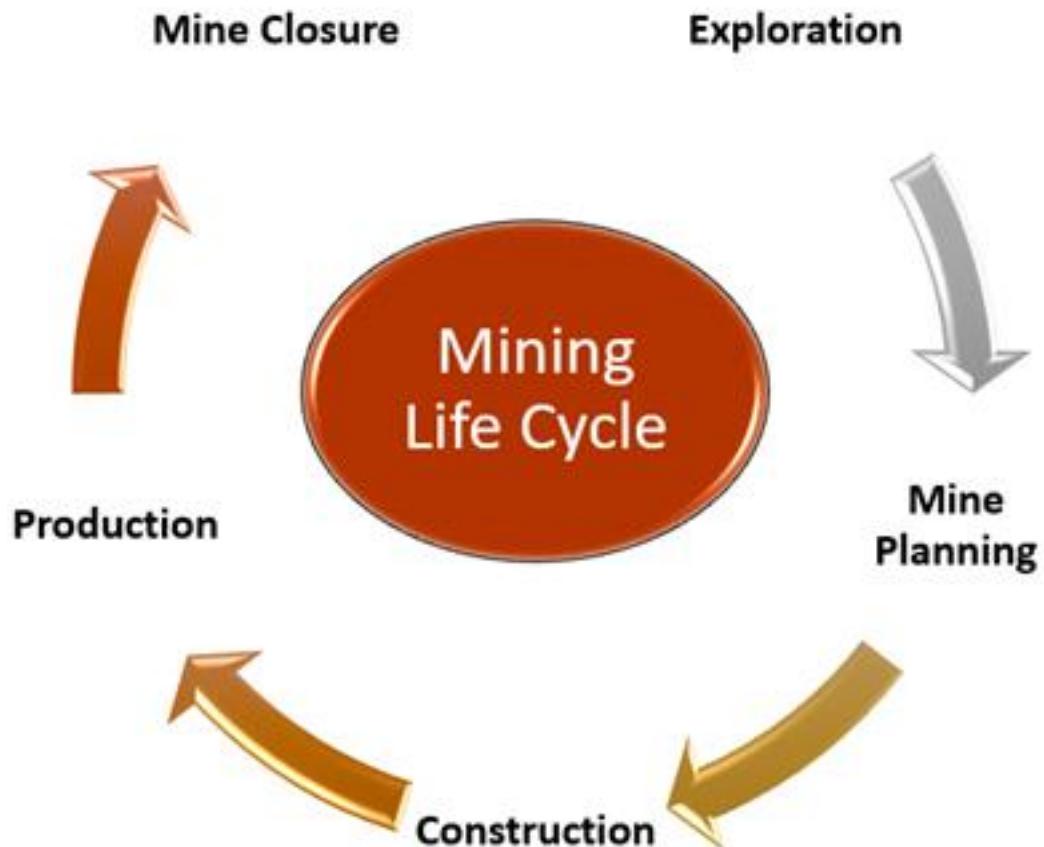


Source: World gold council

How Gold is Mined: The Lifecycle of a Gold Mine

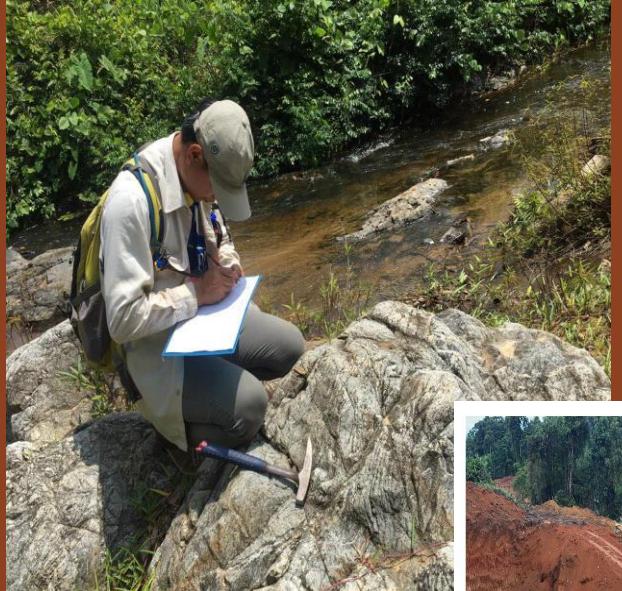
People in hard hats working underground is what often comes to mind when thinking about how gold is mined. Yet mining the ore is just one stage in a long and complex process. Long before any gold can be extracted, significant exploration and development needs to take place, both to determine, as accurately as possible, the size of the mineral deposit, as well as how to extract and process the ore efficiently, safely and responsibly. It can typically take between 10 and 20 years after a deposit is discovered before a gold mine is ready to produce material that can be refined into bullion.

Key Stages



Gold Mine Exploration

01 to 10 Years



Gold mine exploration is challenging and complex. It requires significant time, financial resources and expertise in many disciplines - e.g. geography, geology, chemistry and engineering. The likelihood of a discovery leading to a mine being developed is very low - less than 0.1% of prospected sites will lead to a productive mine. And only 10% of global gold deposits contain sufficient gold to justify further development. Once basic facts about the local geology and potentially viable deposit are established, the gold ore body can be modelled in detail and its feasibility assessed.

Gold Mine Development

01 to 05 Years



Gold mine development is the next stage of the gold mining process. It involves the planning and construction of the mine and associated infrastructure. Mining companies must obtain appropriate permits and licenses before they can begin construction. This will generally take several years, although this varies greatly depending on location.

Construction may not be confined to the mine itself. In addition to potential processing capacity, mining companies frequently construct local infrastructure and amenities to support both logistical and operational needs, as well as employee and community welfare. This development provides much long-term support for local communities, and one of the key initial ways gold supports wider socio-economic development.

Gold Mine Operation

10 to 30 Years



The gold mining operation stage represents the productive life of a gold mine, during which ore is extracted and processed into gold. Processing gold involves transforming rock and ore into a metallic alloy of substantial purity - known as doré - typically containing between 60-90% gold.

During its life, a number of factors - such as the price of gold or input costs - will affect which areas of an ore body are deemed profitable (economic) to mine. In times of higher prices, mining low-grade ore will become profitable as the higher price offsets the increased cost of extracting and milling greater volumes. When the price is lower or costs rise, it might only prove profitable to extract and process higher-grade ores. Mine plans are regularly re-assessed as market conditions change, new technical information comes to light, and process and technological enhancements are considered.

Increasingly, technological advancements are making the gold mining process smarter, cleaner and more efficient. Mines are now designed with these technologies in mind and electrification, digitisation and automation are becoming increasingly common elements reshaping gold mine operations and processes.

Closure & Decommissioning

After a mine has ceased operations, possibly because the ore body is exhausted or the remaining deposit becomes unprofitable (uneconomic) to mine, work then focuses on its decommissioning, dismantling and rehabilitation of the land in which it was situated.

Gold mine closure is a complex undertaking. A mining company will also be required to monitor the mine site long after the mine has been closed.



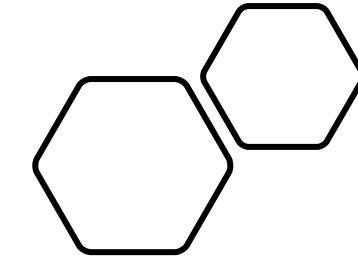
Reclamation & Post Closure

Gold Mining Companies assume responsibility for the management of a site long after a mine has closed and been dismantled - typically for a period of five to ten years or more. Over this time, the land will be rehabilitated - cleansed and revegetated - and the mining company will work to ensure the mine's land reclamation and return to long-term environmental stability are successful.

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ACTIVITIES



Meeting between Company representative and Ministry of Defense



Meeting with Provincial Government



FIELD SURVEY



GDS Provided
100,000 USD support
to Lao Government as
part of its
commitment of
financial assistance to
People of Lao PDR.

SUPPORT TO **LAO** GOVERNMENT



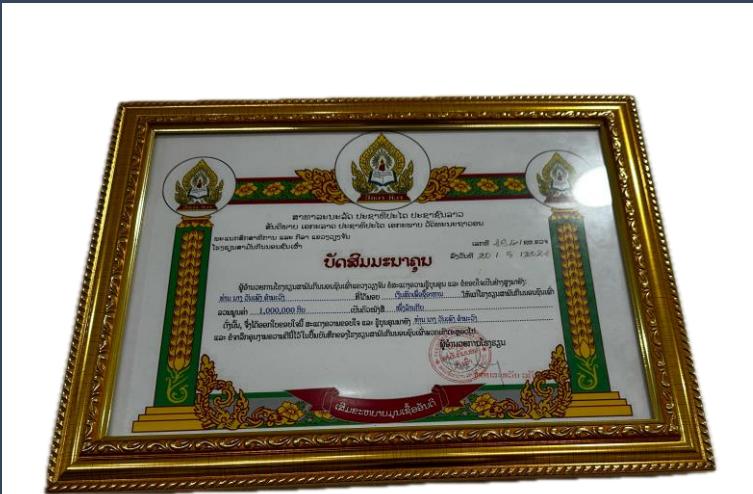
ມອບເງິນຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອລ້າ

ຈໍານວນ 100,000 ໂດລາສະຫະລັດ

ໃຫ້ແກ່ລັດຖະບານລາວ

Support of 100,000\$ to the Government of Lao PDR

SUPPORT TO LAO GOVERNMENT





GALLERY



His Excellency Mr. Alounxay Sounnalath
Minister to the Prime Minister's Office and Head of the
Prime Minister's Office



CSR Activity & Community Service



CSR Activity & Community Service

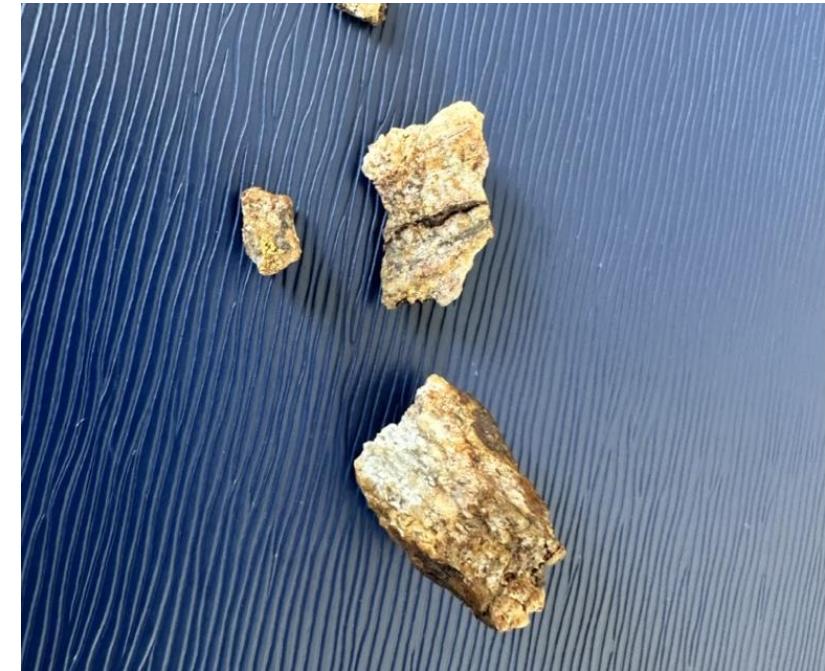


Food & Medicine donation by GDS Mining

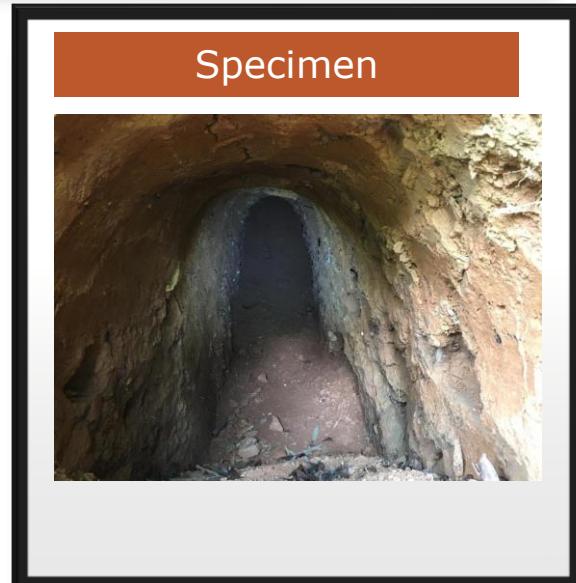


Meeting with Vice Governor & Other representative,
Attapeu Province, LAO PDR











Meeting with Representative of Sao Mangkone Company, Ministry of Defense, Lao PDR





Prospecting Team





TEMPORARY FIELD CAMPS





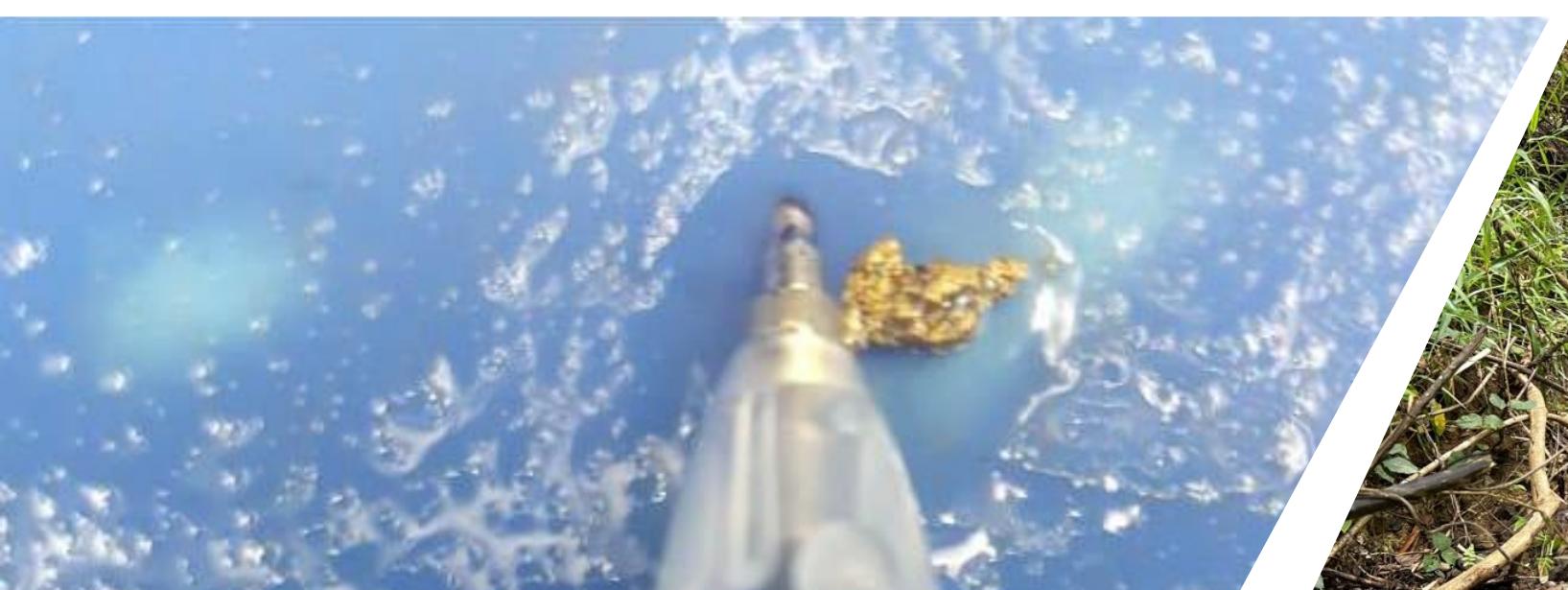
FIELD EXPLORATION EQUIPMENTS & ASSETS













GDS MINING



Contact us at.....



+856 20 5739 2727



info@gdsmining.com, gdsmining@gmail.com



Ban Phonexai, District Saysettha, Vientiane, LAO PDR

Thank You

