JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>*Sampling techniques*</td>
<td>• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*
• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*
• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*
• *In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*</td>
<td>All relevant MRE sampling has been from conventional diamond drilling (DD) and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling methods by the three project owners, AIMROC (2005-2014), AzerGold (2015-2022) and AIMC (2022 to present).
AIMROC
• The mean sample length is 1 m from 112 samples.
• No details of AIMROC sampling have been recorded.
AzerGold
• AzerGold DD core was partially sampled by AzerGold and AIMC. Details in summary table below.
<table>
<tr><th>BHID</th><th>DRILLED</th><th>CUT</th><th>SAMPLED</th><th>ASSAY</th></tr>
<tr><td>KHDH_001</td><td>AZERGOLD</td><td>AIMC</td><td>AIMC</td><td>AIMC</td></tr>
<tr><td>KHDH_002</td><td>AZERGOLD</td><td>AZERGOLD</td><td>AZERGOLD</td><td>ALS</td></tr>
<tr><td>KHDH_003</td><td>AZERGOLD</td><td>AIMC</td><td>AIMC</td><td>AIMC</td></tr>
<tr><td>KHDH_004</td><td>AZERGOLD</td><td>AIMC</td><td>AIMC</td><td>AIMC</td></tr>
<tr><td>KHDH_005</td><td>AZERGOLD</td><td>AZERGOLD</td><td>AZERGOLD</td><td>ALS</td></tr>
<tr><td>KHDH_006</td><td>AZERGOLD</td><td>AZERGOLD</td><td>AZERGOLD</td><td>ALS</td></tr>
<tr><td>KHDH_007</td><td>AZERGOLD</td><td>AIMC</td><td>AIMC</td><td>AIMC</td></tr>
<tr><td>KHDH_008</td><td>AZERGOLD</td><td>AIMC</td><td>AIMC</td><td>AIMC</td></tr>
<tr><td>KHDH_009</td><td>AZERGOLD</td><td>AIMC</td><td>AIMC</td><td>AIMC</td></tr>
<tr><td>KHDH_010</td><td>AZERGOLD</td><td>AIMC</td><td>AIMC</td><td>AIMC</td></tr>
<tr><td>KHDH_011</td><td>AZERGOLD</td><td>AIMC</td><td>AIMC</td><td>AIMC</td></tr>
<tr><td>KHDH_012</td><td>AZERGOLD</td><td>AIMC</td><td>AIMC</td><td>AIMC</td></tr>
<tr><td>KHDH_013</td><td>AZERGOLD</td><td>AIMC</td><td>AIMC</td><td>AIMC</td></tr>
</table>
• The mean length is 1 m of 3,891 samples.
• No details of AzerGold sampling have been recorded.
AIMC</td>
</tr>
</table>

		• The mean sample length is 1 m from 16,763 samples. • The diamond core samples have been cut longitudinally in half and prepared for assaying. • The samples were pulverised to produce a 50 g sample for Atomic Aqua Regia digestion and Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) analysis for Au assaying and check fire assay in the on-site lab. A portableTHERMO Niton XL3t XRF was used to analyze the pulps for Cu, Zn and Ag on site, and 5.8% of the samples were submitted to ALS- Loughrea, Ireland for check assaying by ICP-MS. • The half-cores are considered representative because they have been consistently sampled.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	**AIMROC** • The 1 AIMROC drillhole was drilled using diamond coring method. No additional drilling information is known. **AzerGold** • 13 drillholes drilled using diamond coring method. • All 13 drillholes were collared in HQ from surface to end of hole. • While no additional drilling information is known it should be stated that AzerGold and AIMC have used the same in country drilling contractor (AT Geotech). **AIMC** • 40 drillholes drilled using diamond coring method totaling 15,424.1 m. • 3 drillholes were collared in PQ from surface based on ground conditions (22XD001, 22XD010 and 23DD030), the remaining 37 drillholes were collared from HQ. 2 drillholes (23XD018 and 23XDD034) were completed in NQ core. 97% of core was drilled in HQ, 2% of core drilled in PQ and 1% drilled in NQ. • 12 drillholes drilled using RC method totaling 1,370 m.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	**AIMROC** • No core recovery information is available for the AIMROC drill campaign. **AzerGold** • Core recovery was calculated on a per drill-run basis (maximum 3 m). • Core recovery averaged 98.5% from 2,046 samples, ranging from 37.5% to 100%. • 945 (46%) of the intervals had a recovery of 100%. • Statistical analysis performed by Mining Plus shows no correlation between poor sample recovery and grade, and as such no sample

		bias is believed to be present. **AIMC** • Core recovery was calculated on a per drill-run basis (maximum 3 m). • Core recovery averaged 96.2% from 6,721 samples, ranging from 8% to 100%. Only 1,003 intervals (15%) did not have a recovery of 100%, the majority of which occurred in the upper few meters of some holes where thin overburden and soil were encountered, or the rock is weathered. • Statistical analysis performed by Mining Plus shows no correlation between poor sample recovery and grade, and as such no sample bias is believed to be present.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All AIMROC, AzerGold and AIMC drilling has been geologically logged by AIMC geology staff. • Drill core was logged in detail for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, geological structure, and oxidation state by AIMC geologists, utilising standardised logging codes and data sheets as supervised by the senior geologist. • Logging was considered sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining and metallurgical studies. • Rock Quality Designation (RQD) logs were produced for all AIMC core drilling for exploration and geotechnical purposes. Fracture intensity and fragmentation proportion analysis was also gathered for geotechnical information. • Logging was both quantitative and qualitative in nature. All core was photographed (wet and dry) in the core boxes to show the core box number, core run markers and a scale.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the materialbeing sampled.*	**AIMROC** • No sampling techniques or preparation information is available for the AIMROC drill campaign. **AzerGold** • No sampling techniques or preparation information is available for the 3 drillholes sampled by AzerGold listed in the *Sampling techniques (Section 1).* The additional 10 holes drilled by AzerGold and sampled by AIMC follow the AIMC techniques below. **AIMC** • Full core was split longitudinally using a rock diamond saw to create half-core samples that were taken at typically 1.0 m intervals or to rock contacts (lithological boundaries) if present in the core run for both mineralisation and wall rock. The drill core was rotated prior to cutting to maximise structure to core axis of the cut core. • Half core was taken for sampling for assaying, and one half remains in the core box as reference material. Where field duplicates have been sampled the remaining half-core has been split, leaving quarter-core as a reference. • Core samples were prepared according to industry best practice, with initial geological control of the half core, followed by crushing and grinding at the laboratory sample preparation facility that is routinely managed for contamination and cleanliness control. Sampling practice is considered as appropriate for Mineral Resource Estimation. • Sample preparation at the Azerbaijan International Mining Company (AIMC) on-site laboratory is subject to the following procedure: ○ After receiving samples at the laboratory from the geology department, all samples are cross referenced

		with the sample order list. o All samples are dried in an oven for 24 hours at 105° to 110° C temperature. o First stage sample crushing to -25 mm size. o Second stage sample crushing to -10 mm size. o Third stage sample crushing to -2 mm size. o After crushing the samples are riffle split and a 200 to 250-gram sample is taken. o A 75-micron sized prepared 50 g pulp is produced that is subsequently sent for assay preparation. • Quality control procedures were used for all sub-sampling preparation. This included geological control over the core cutting, and sampling to ensure representativeness of the geological interval. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the rocks and style of mineralisation being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**AIMROC** • No assay technique or QA/QC information is available for the AIMROC drill campaign. **AzerGold** • AzerGold sent 3 drillhole samples to ALS Türkiye for assay analysis using ME-ICP41 assay method. The method is suitable for Xarxar given the early stage of the project, where geochemical exploration for Cu generally uses multi-element methods that produce large suites of trace elements. • The QA/QC information relating to the AzerGold drilling campaign sampled by AIMC is included with the AIMC QA/QA information described below. • Pulp duplicates for AzerGold holes sampled at ALS indicated a bias towards the original sample i.e. the duplicates assay in the database is under-calling Cu compared to the original sample. **AIMC** • The main assay technique used by AIMC were atomic absorption and X-ray fluorescence. • Cu assaying is conducted at an on-site laboratory that also supports sampling at the operational mines (Gedabek and Gadir). • The QA / QC inclusion percentages overall are considered below standard industry practice at 5.7% of total samples in the assay database. • Notable exclusions from QA / QC types are coarse duplicates so

		laboratory splitting method validity cannot be determined for crushing processes. - Analytical precision and accuracy is poor for the lowest grade CRMs i.e. those <0.02% Cu at the AIMC lab. Three CRMs analysed at ALS lab for the AzerGold holes sampled there showed reasonable overall accuracy. Overall precision and accuracy for CRM;s >0.02% Cu is considered good. - Pulp duplicates for all samples analysed at the AIMC lab show a high level of scatter between original and duplicate samples. - Only 0.20% of the data was covered by check assays of the AIMC samples with ALS. These show a reasonably strong correlation. - Overall, the QA / QC included in assessing the quality of the data is considered adequate and valid for use in the MRE.

Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- Intersections were verified by several company personnel within the management structure of the Exploration Department. Intersections were defined by the exploration geologists, and subsequently verified by the Exploration Manager. - Twin hole drilling was not carried out at this stage by AIMC. - Data entry is supervised by a data manager, and verification and checking procedures are in place. The format of the data is appropriate for use in resource estimation. All data is stored in electronic MS Access databases within the geology department and backed up to the secure company electronic server that has limited and restricted access. Ten files are created relating to "collar", "survey", "assay", "lithology", "mineralisation", "oxide_minerals", "hole_size", "alteration", "vein_type", "recovery_rqd" and "SG". Laboratory data is loaded electronically by the laboratory department and validated by the geology department. Any outlier assays are re-assayed. - Independent validation of the database was part of the resource model generation process, where all data was checked for errors, missing data, misspelling, interval validation, negative values, and management of zero versus absent data. - All drilling and sampling and assaying databases are considered suitable for use in the Mineral Resource estimate. - No adjustments were made to the assay data.

Location of data points	- *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar anddown-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* - *Specification of the grid system used.* - *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	- The Xarxar Contract Area was surveyed in August 2022 by high resolution LiDAR drone survey. - Five topographic base stations were installed and accurately surveyed using high precision GPS, that was subsequently tied into the local mine grid using ground based total station surveying (LEICA TS02) equipment. All drill holes collars were then surveyed using total station survey equipment. This equipment comprised 2x Trimble R10, Model 60 and associated equipment. - The AIMC core holes have been surveyed using Reflex EZ- TRAC, DeviCore, DeviGyro, DeviShot and LEICA equipment at various downhole intervals. Early vertical holes were 6 m intervals. - The grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) 84 WGS zone 38T (Azerbaijan). - The topographic DTM is adequate for the purposes of the MRE (having been validated by both aerial and ground-based survey techniques).
Data spacing and distribution	- *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* - *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish thedegree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) andclassifications applied.* - *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	- The single AIMROC DD drillhole is located in the centre of the deposit and is drilled vertically. - AzerGold DD holes are drilled vertically on a 200 m by 100 m drill grid surrounding the AIMCROC DD. The key drivers were to confirm AIMROC mineralisation and test extensions. - AIMC drilled an RC campaign on a 50m x 50m grid centred in the AzerGold drilling to confirm grade continuity, - The AIMC DD drill programme was spaced on a 80m x 80m grid and dipped between -70° and -90° depending on the local target. The aim of the DD drilling was to test mineralisation at depth. - Drill spacing is deemed suitable for the establishment of geological and grade continuity and is reflected in the Mineral Resource confidence categories. - All drillhole data used in the MRE is composited to 1 m to reflect the average sample length interval.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, consideringthe deposit type.* - *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation*	- AIMROC and AzerGold drill programmes have not being orientated in relation to the geological structures.

	of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• AIMC DD drilling was orientated to intersect the main mineralised structure in a representative manner. • AIMC DD core was orientated and structural data collected. • There is not believed to be any sampling bias introduced by the orientation of drilling data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The drilling site is supervised by a geologist, the drill core is placed into wooden core boxes that are sized specifically for the drill core diameter. A wooden lid is fixed to the box to ensure no spillage. Core box number, drill hole number and from/to meters are written on both the box and the lid. The core is then transported to the core storage area and logging facility, where it is received and logged into a paper data sheet. Core logging, cutting, and sampling takes place at the secure core management area. • The core samples are bagged with labels both in the bag and on the bag, and data recorded on a sample sheet. RC holes is photographed in plastic bags. The samples are transferred to the laboratory where they are registered as received, for laboratory sample preparation works and assaying. Hence, a chain of custody procedure has been followed from core collection to assaying and storage of pulp/remnant sample material. • All samples received at the core facility are logged and registered on a certificate sheet. The certificate sheet is signed by the drilling team supervisor and core facility supervisor (responsible person). All core is photographed and undergoes geotechnical logging, geological logging, sample interval determination, bulk density testing, core cutting, and sample preparation for analysis. • All samples are weighed daily and a laboratory order prepared which is signed by the core facility supervisor prior to release to the laboratory. On receipt at the laboratory, the responsible person countersigns the order. • After assaying all rejects (duplicate) samples are sent back from the laboratory to the core facility (recorded on a signed certificate). All reject of the samples is placed into boxes referencing the sample identities and stored in the core facility. • For external assaying, Anglo Asian Mining utilised ALS-OMAC in Ireland. Samples selected for external assay are recorded on a data sheet and sealed in appropriate boxes for shipping by air freight.

		Communications between the geological department of the Company and ALS monitor the shipment, customs clearance, and receipt of samples. Results are sent electronically by ALS and loaded into the Company database.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	• A senior consultant from Mining Plus visited the deposit on 25th September 2023.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The project is located within a current contract area that is managed under a production sharing agreement or "PSA". The project is held under agreement: on the exploration, development and production sharing for the prospective gold mining areas: Kedabek, Gosha, Xarxar, Garadag, Ordubad Group (Piazbashi, Agyurt, Shakardara, Kiliyaki), Soutely, Kyzlbulag and Vejnaly Deposits, Republic of Azerbaijan, Baku, 2022. • The PSA grants the Company a number of periods to exploit defined license areas, known as Contract Areas, agreed on the initial signing with the Azerbaijan Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources ('MENR'). The exploration period allowed for the early exploration of the Contract Areas to assess prospectivity can be extended. • A development and production period' commences on the date that the Company issues a notice of discovery, which runs for 17 years with two extensions of five years each at the option of the Company. Full management control of mining in the Contract Areas rests with Anglo Asian Mining • Under the PSA, Anglo Asian is not subject to currency exchange restrictions and all imports and exports are free of tax or other restrictions. In addition, MENR is to use its best endeavours to make available all necessary land, its own facilities and equipment and to assist with infrastructure. • The deposit is not located in any national park. • At the time of reporting no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area exist and the contract (licence) area agreement is in good standing.

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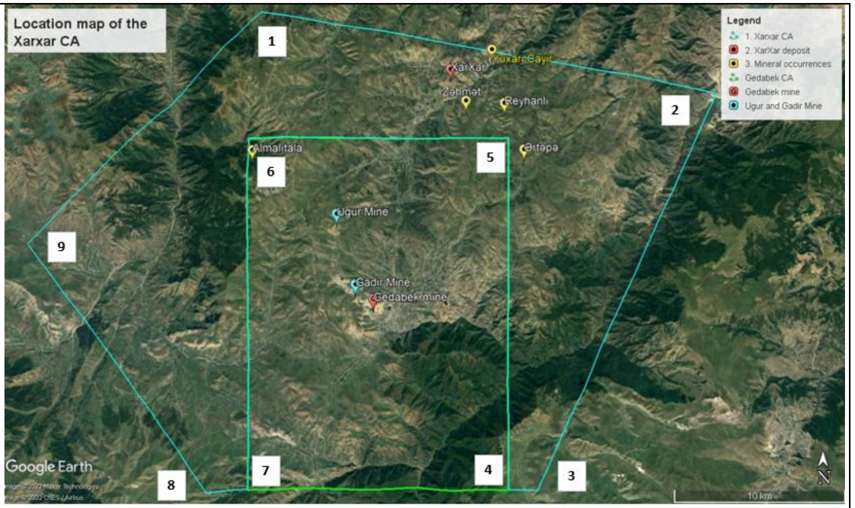
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>Xarxar is a copper porphyry deposit that was discovered in 1968-1969 by H.I.Aliyev and X.I.Aliyev.
An exploration adit was developed 500 m into Xarxar during the Soviet Era.
Exploration drilling at the property is tabulated below.
<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>Type of drill hole</th><th>Type</th><th>Company</th><th>Number of drill holes</th></tr>
<tr><td>1972-1986</td><td>Core</td><td>Diamond</td><td>Soviet time</td><td>23</td></tr>
<tr><td>2009</td><td>Core</td><td>Diamond</td><td>AIMROC</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>2020-2021</td><td>Core</td><td>Diamond</td><td>AzerGold</td><td>13</td></tr>
</table>
Exploration work by AIMC started in 2022 and have subsequently drilled 52 no. of holes for 16,794 m.
No other parties have conducted exploration in the area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>The Gedabek ore district is extensive and includes numerous mineral occurrences and prospects (as well as operating mines), the majority of which fall within the designated Gedabek contract area. The region (with the Gedabek open pit located on the flanks of Yogundag Mountain) lies within the Shamkir uplift of the Lok-Karabakh volcanic arc (in the Lesser Caucasus Mega-Anticlinorium). This province has been deformed by several major magmatic and tectonic events, resulting in</td></tr>
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		compartmentalised stratigraphic blocks. • The Xarxar mineral deposit is located within the large Gedabek-Garadag volcanic-plutonic system. This system is characterized by a complex internal structure indicative of repeated tectonic movement and multi-cyclic magmatic activity, leading to various stages of mineralisation emplacement. Boyuk Qalacha-Chenlibel ore belt is a porphyry-epithermal zone, with known deposits in the area (e.g. Maarif and Garadag) believed to represent the upper portion of the system. • Geological structure of the area consists of the Atabay-Slavyanka plagiogranite (granite) intrusive intruded into Upper Bajocian strata. Ore containing metasomatite (kaolin, sericite, kaolin-sericite-quartz) are widely developed in the Xarxar deposit. The mineralisation is dominantly hosted in the granite intrusion. The central part of deposit has many variations of alteration facies: strongly kaolinized, kaolin-sericite and sericite. • The mineralisation is copper-dominant and comprises mainly oxides and secondary sulphides, with minerals such as malachite, azurite, pyrite, chalcocite and bornite, together with some primary chalcopyrite as common minerals in the deposit, and minor barite and magnetite minerals. Internal to the granite is an area of secondary enrichment and oxidation zones that hosts sulphide, copper-sulphide and copper-oxide mineralization which constitute the main ore body. Additionally, faulting running through the orebody has been shown to strike-slip ore mass.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• A summary of all the drilling conducted at Xarxar by the cut-off date for the MRE report are tabulated above. • All drillholes are surveyed for collar position, azimuth and dip by the AIMC Survey Department, relative to the grid system. • The database contains assay and geological sample information up to 11th August 2023.All the drillholes tabulated above are considered material for the Xarxar MRE.

Year	Owner	Type	Number of drill holes	Length (m)	% of total drillholes	% of total meters drilled
2009	AIMROC	Diamond core	1	480.2	1%	2%
2020-2021	AzerGold	Diamond core	13	4,432.60	15%	20%
2022-2023	AIMC	Diamond core	40	15,424.10	45%	71%
2023		Reverse circulation	12	1,370.00	13%	6%
TOTAL MRE DRILLING			66	21,706.90	100%	100%

Data aggregation methods	- *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* - *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* - *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	- No metal equivalent calculations have been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* - *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* - *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	- In the case of the Xarxar deposit it is less critical as the mineralisation dominantly forms a broad scale secondary sulphide zone that has varying types of mineral structures of varying orientations. - All intercepts are reported as down-hole lengths.
Diagrams	- *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	- Diagrams are shown in APPENDIX 1.
Balanced reporting	- *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	
Other substantive exploration data	- *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	- A considerable amount of aerial and ground geophysical data has been collected, including WorldView3 satellite data, ZTEM and magnetic airborne data, and ground electrical and magnetic data. - Data relating specifically to geotechnical was collected during the most recent phase of drilling. - No hydrogeological drill holes have been drilled. - An exploration drive 470 m long with dimensions of 3.5 m by 3.5 m has been driven into the centre of the deposit to improve understanding of the geology and to provide bulk samples for metallurgical testwork.
Further work	- *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* - *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions,*	- Planned future work includes a multifaceted drilling programme for further geotechnical and hydrogeological data collection, as well as a more detailed mining study at a Pre-Feasibility level.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

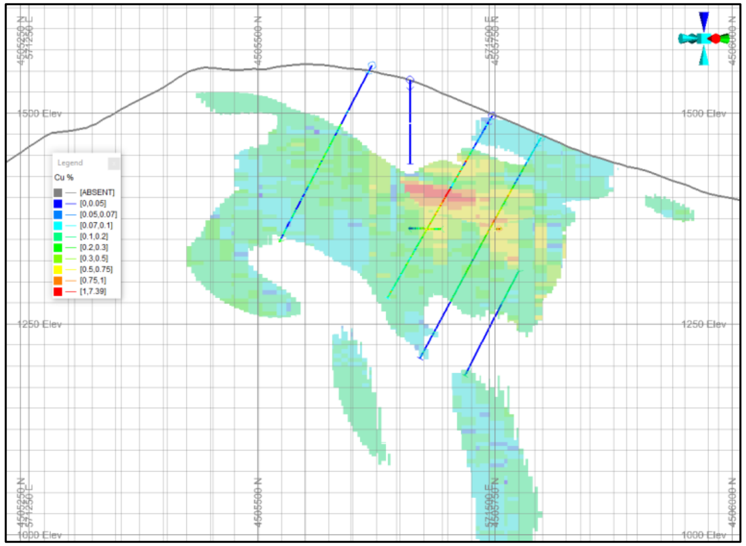
(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The Gedabek database (including data from the Xarxar deposit) is stored in "MX Deposit" software. A dedicated database manager has been assigned by AIMC who checks the data entry against the laboratory reports and survey data. • Geological data is entered by a geologist, while laboratory assay data is entered by the data entry staff. Mining Plus notes that an effort must be made to standardise geological logging terminology. • A variety of data checks are in place to check against human error of data entry, including database and modelling software. • All original geological logs, survey data and laboratory result sheets are retained in a secure location. • Mining Plus reviewed the provided database as part of the resource model generation process, where all data was checked for errors, missing data, misspelling, interval validation, negative values, and management of zero versus absent data. • All AIMC data is validated in Leapfrog Geo and Datamine Software and checked prior to use in resource estimation. • All drilling and sampling and assaying databases are considered suitable for the Mineral Resource Estimate
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• A site visit was made in September 2023 by Mining Plus CP, Sean Lapham. Mining Plus has received all requested information by the client AIMC.

Geological interpretation	- *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* - *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* - *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* - *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* - *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	- Surface mapping and drillhole logging have produced a lithological model that reflects the major lithological units (granite host and diorite dykes) within the resource model. - A low grade (0.07-0.22 Cu%) outer halo and higher-grade inner core (>0.22%Cu) have been modelled using Leapfrog Geo software and are the key mineralised units that inform the Mineral Resource estimate. - Oxidation units have been modelled in Leapfrog Geo to produce oxide and sulphide surfaces, later used in the resource model. The lithological, oxidation and mineralogy logging data was often conflicting and Mining Plus would recommend that in the future the attributes are logged in a cohesive manner.
Dimensions	- *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	- Maximum along strike (070°) extent of the deposit is 1,000 m. Across strike c.430 m at surface where the lateral oxide domains are more prevalent. The sulphide dimensions exhibit a strike length of 500 m (70°) with an across strike length of 130 m.
Estimation andmodelling techniques	- *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* - *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* - *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* - *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* - *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* - *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* - *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* - *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* - *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* - *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliationdata if available.*	- A low grade (0.07-0.22 Cu%) outer halo and higher-grade inner core (>0.22%Cu) mineral domains have been modelled in Leapfrog Geo. The domains have been sub-domained by oxidation to create 4 separate estimation domains with numerical codes (11 - Low grade sulphide, 12 - high grade sulphide, 21 - low grade oxide and 22 - high grade oxide). - The domain coded drillholes were then imported into Snowden Supervisor software (version 8.15) where exploratory data analysis (EDA), contact analysis, declustering, top-cutting, variography, kriging neighborhood analysis (KNA) and cross-validation were conducted. - Composting has been undertaken within parent domain boundaries at 1 m with a variable length of 1.5 m. - Only in domain 22 was top cutting deemed necessary at a value of 3.11 Cu%. - The modelled variograms and KNA results were used to define estimation parameters for use in the resource estimates conducted in Datamine Studio RM. - The estimation used half the variogram range as the primary search criteria, the variogram ranges as the secondary search criteria and double the variogram ranges as the third search criteria. - The MRE has been undertaken using Ordinary Kriging (OK) of Cu% into

four separate mineral domains using Datamine Studio RM software, Inverse distance squared (ID) and nearest neighbour (NN) were used as cross checks of the estimation results.

- Estimation has been performed into parent cells only.
- The Mineral Resource estimate has been validated using visual validation tools, mean grade comparisons between the block model and composite grade means and swath plots comparing the composite grades and block model grades by Northing, Easting and RL.



The block model in the image above reflects the sample grades closely, and the grade continuity between drill holes highlights the internal structure of the mineralised zones with a high degree of confidence.

- Swath plots for all domains can be viewed in APPENDIX 2. Overall, the swath plots provide confidence that the kriged estimates are a reasonably good representation of the sample data that was used for the estimation.
- Drill spacing varies by depth. In the upper 120 m of the deposit the drill spacing is largely 50 m by 50 m, between 120 m to 400 m deep the drill spacing is 100 m by 200 m and beyond 400 m there are too few drillholes to determine regular spacing.
- The parent block size is 15 m (X) by 15 m (Y) by 5 m (Z). The parent block size is sub-celled to 5 m (X) by 5 m (Y) by 2.5 m (Z) to allow better definition along geological contacts. Future mine scoping studies will

		allow suitable SMU size to be incorporated into the block size assessment. • No mining activity has occurred at Xarxar therefor no production data is available as check estimates. • No byproducts or deleterious elements have been estimated in this MRE. Future inclusion of acid soluble Cu grade is recommended for better Cu oxide/sulphide determination.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• All tonnages are estimated and reported on a dry basis and no determination of moisture has been made.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Cut-off grade has been attributed based on supplied AIMC costs and general regional information for economic recovery of copper by both flotation and especially heap leach and solvent extraction-electro-winning with a value of 0.2% Cu. • Mining Plus used supplied data by AIMC to determine a CoG of 1.5% Cu. In discussion with AIMC however a more conservative value of 0.2% Cu was deemed prudent and used as a basis for this estimate.
Mining factorsor assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The depth of the deposit makes both open-pit and underground mining methods feasible. • AIMC is planning to conduct a mining scoping study following based on this maiden JORC resource in 2024. • For the purpose of this MRE an open pit mining method has been selected to guide assumptions.

Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Currently the metallurgical factors are based upon the similarities between the mineralisation at Xarxar and that of nearby Garadag being a Cu porphyry deposit with comparable host rocks and mineralogy. • Metallurgical test work on samples from Xarxar is planned, but these results have not been received by the cut-off date for this MRE.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The assumption at this early stage of the project is that Xarxar ore will exhibit similar properties to others being mined and developed by AIMC and therefore any possible environmental impacts will be similar. • The following points have been made and are assumed to pertain to potential future mining of Xarxar: • Environmental studies and potential impacts are being assessed by an independent consultant, including the tailings management facility (“TMF”). • Other mining waste products are fully managed under the AIMC HSEC team, including disposal of mining and exploration equipment waste such as lubricants and oils. • There is ongoing adherence to international environmental regulations, and continuing monitoring of their baseline environmental systems. • No environmental factors or assumptions were used during this estimation.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density has been measured on 860 core samples from 34 drillholes using the hydrostatic method (weight-in-air and weight-in-water). These measurements were made on all defined lithological codes that include waste and mineralized rocks. • Density values were assessed on lithological and oxidation domains and assigned to the block model.

Classification	- *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* - *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* - *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	- On the basis of the variography and resource estimation method applied, all blocks that were estimated using a search ellipse that is half the variogram range (primary search pass) or within the secondary search ellipse (the variogram range) with a minimum of 4 composite samples within 100 m of the samples were classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource. The remainder of the blocks were estimated in the third search ellipse (double the variogram range) with a minimum of 1 composite sample, were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. - No Measured Mineral Resource has been assigned. - The classification takes into account relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, the reliability of input data and the confidence in continuity of geology and metal values. - The resource model was analysed using Datamine NPV scheduler software to assess its economic potential and includes an assessment of the open-pit potential of the resource Cu / tonne price of $9,000 (USD). - The distribution of Mineral Resource Classification applied at Xarxar reflects the competent person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	- *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	- As a Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate no previous estimates are available for review. - Mining Plus have an internal peer review process which has been carried out by geologists with relevant experience. - A senior consultant from Mining Plus visited Xarxar on 25th September of 2023.
Discussion ofrelative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approachor procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate,a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* - *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should berelevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* - *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate*	- The model used in the maiden JORC mineral resource estimate was developed from first principles by Mining Plus using the existing AIMC geological knowledge. - On the basis of the data received the Mineral Resource Estimate is considered to be reasonably accurate at a local (block size) level. This assessment of reasonable accuracy is based on low coefficient of variation, low kriging variance, high kriging efficiencies and high slope of regressions. A SMU investigation still needs to be undertaken to assess whether the sample support matches SMU support. As more detailed mining studies are undertaken at the pre- feasibility these will become more evident.

	should be compared with production data, where available	

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for theconversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reportedadditional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• No Ore Reserves have been estimated.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person andthe outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	•
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resourcesto be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves.* *Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	•
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	•
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pitslopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.*	•

	• *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	•
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	•
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	•

Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	•
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	•
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	•
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	•
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	•

Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	•
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	•
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	•
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	•

Section 5 Estimation and Reporting of Diamonds and Other Gemstones

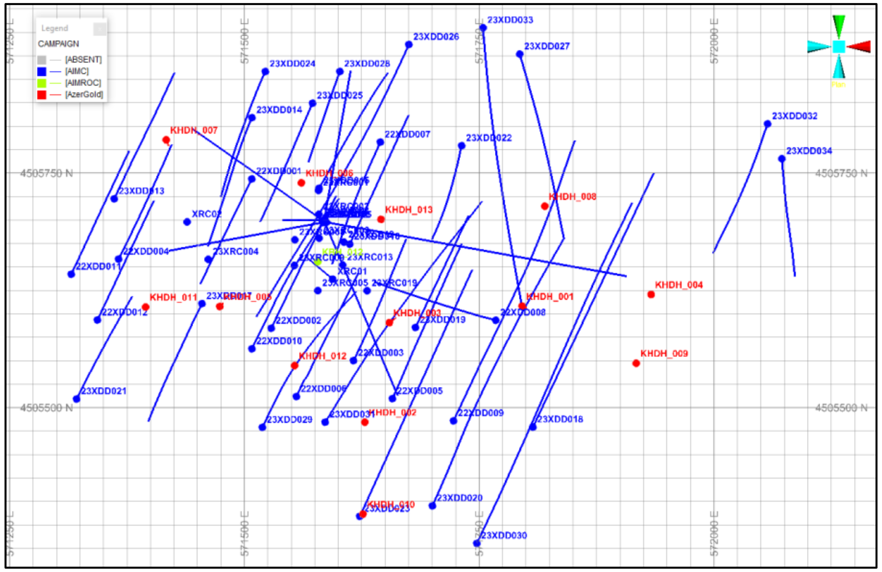
(Criteria listed in other relevant sections also apply to this section. Additional guidelines are available in the 'Guidelines for the Reporting of Diamond Exploration Results' issued by the Diamond Exploration Best Practices Committee established by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Indicator minerals	• *Reports of indicator minerals, such as chemically/physically distinctive garnet, ilmenite, chrome spinel and chrome diopside, should be prepared by a suitably qualified laboratory.*	• Insert your commentary here…
Source of diamonds	• *Details of the form, shape, size and colour of the diamonds and the nature of the source of diamonds (primary or secondary) including the rock type and geological environment.*	•
Sample collection	• *Type of sample, whether outcrop, boulders, drill core, reverse circulation drill cuttings, gravel, stream sediment or soil, and purpose (eg large diameter drilling to establish stones per unit of volume or bulk samples to establish stone size distribution).* • *Sample size, distribution and representivity.*	•
Sample treatment	• *Type of facility, treatment rate, and accreditation.* • *Sample size reduction. Bottom screen size, top screen size and re-crush.* • *Processes (dense media separation, grease, X-ray, hand-sorting, etc).* • *Process efficiency, tailings auditing and granulometry.* • *Laboratory used, type of process for micro diamonds and accreditation.*	•
Carat	• *One fifth (0.2) of a gram (often defined as a metric carat or MC).*	•
Sample grade	• *Sample grade in this section of Table 1 is used in the context of carats per units of mass, area or volume.* • *The sample grade above the specified lower cut-off sieve size should be reported as carats per dry metric tonne and/or carats per 100 dry metric tonnes. For alluvial deposits, sample grades quoted in carats per square metre or carats per cubic metre are acceptable if accompanied by a volume to weight basis for calculation.* • *In addition to general requirements to assess volume and density there is a need to relate stone frequency (stones per cubic metre or tonne) to stone size (carats per stone) to derive sample grade (carats per tonne).*	•

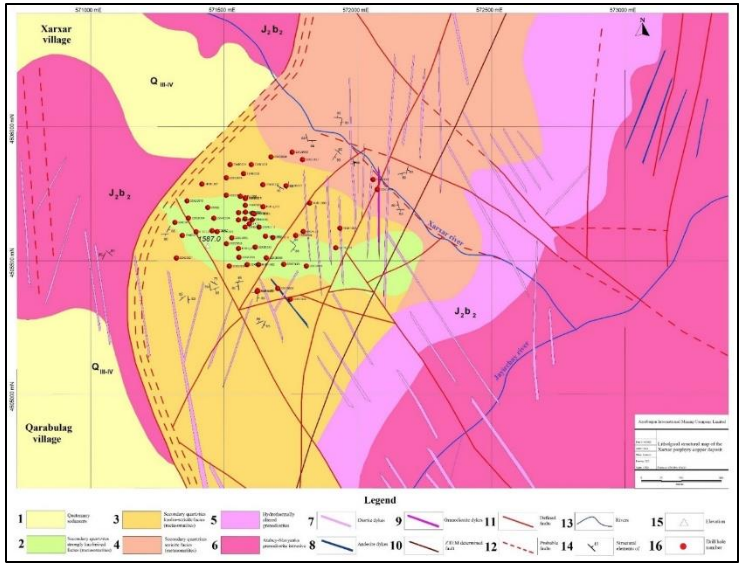
Reporting of Exploration Results	• *Complete set of sieve data using a standard progression of sieve sizes per facies. Bulk sampling results, global sample grade per facies. Spatial structure analysis and grade distribution. Stone size and number distribution. Sample head feed and tailings particle granulometry.* • *Sample density determination.* • *Per cent concentrate and undersize per sample.* • *Sample grade with change in bottom cut-off screen size.* • *Adjustments made to size distribution for sample plant performance and performance on a commercial scale.* • *If appropriate or employed, geostatistical techniques applied to model stone size, distribution or frequency from size distribution of exploration diamond samples.* • *The weight of diamonds may only be omitted from the report when the diamonds are considered too small to be of commercial significance. This lower cut-off size should be stated.*	•
Grade estimation for reporting Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves	• *Description of the sample type and the spatial arrangement of drilling or sampling designed for grade estimation.* • *The sample crush size and its relationship to that achievable in a commercial treatment plant.* • *Total number of diamonds greater than the specified and reported lower cut-off sieve size.* • *Total weight of diamonds greater than the specified and reported lower cut-off sieve size.* • *The sample grade above the specified lower cut-off sieve size.*	•
Value estimation	• *Valuations should not be reported for samples of diamonds processed using total liberation method, which is commonly used for processing exploration samples.* • *To the extent that such information is not deemed commercially sensitive, Public Reports should include:* ○ *diamonds quantities by appropriate screen size per facies or depth.* ○ *details of parcel valued.* ○ *number of stones, carats, lower size cut-off per facies or depth.* • *The average $/carat and $/tonne value at the selected bottom cut-offshould be reported in US Dollars. The value per carat is of critical importance in demonstrating project value.* • *The basis for the price (eg dealer buying price, dealer selling price, etc).* • *An assessment of diamond breakage.*	•

Security and integrity	• *Accredited process audit.* • *Whether samples were sealed after excavation.* • *Valuer location, escort, delivery, cleaning losses, reconciliation with recorded sample carats and number of stones.* • *Core samples washed prior to treatment for micro diamonds.* • *Audit samples treated at alternative facility.* • *Results of tailings checks.* • *Recovery of tracer monitors used in sampling and treatment.* • *Geophysical (logged) density and particle density.* • *Cross validation of sample weights, wet and dry, with hole volume and density, moisture factor.*	•
Classification	• *In addition to general requirements to assess volume and density there is a need to relate stone frequency (stones per cubic metre or tonne) to stone size (carats per stone) to derive grade (carats per tonne). The elements of uncertainty in these estimates should be considered, and classification developed accordingly.*	•

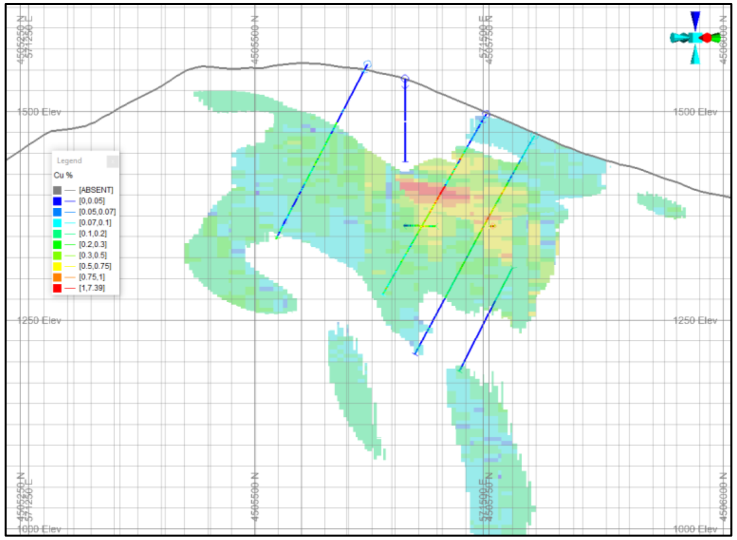
Appendix 1



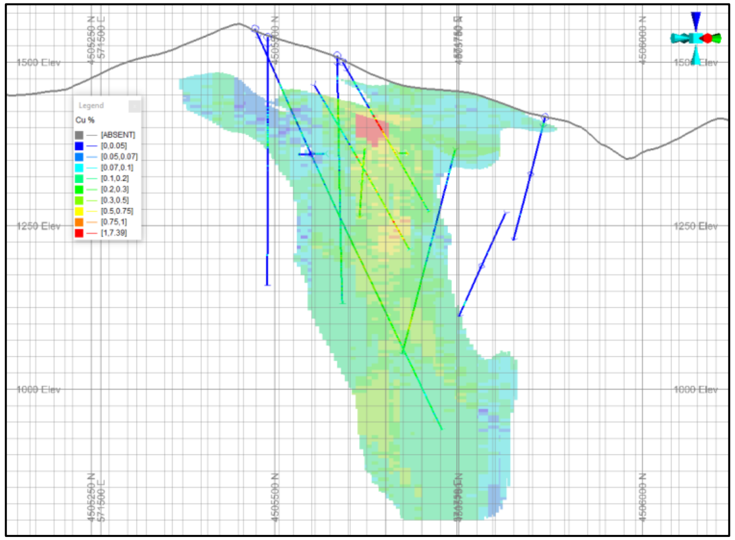
Drill collars coloured by drill campaign.



Xarxar geological map with drill collars.

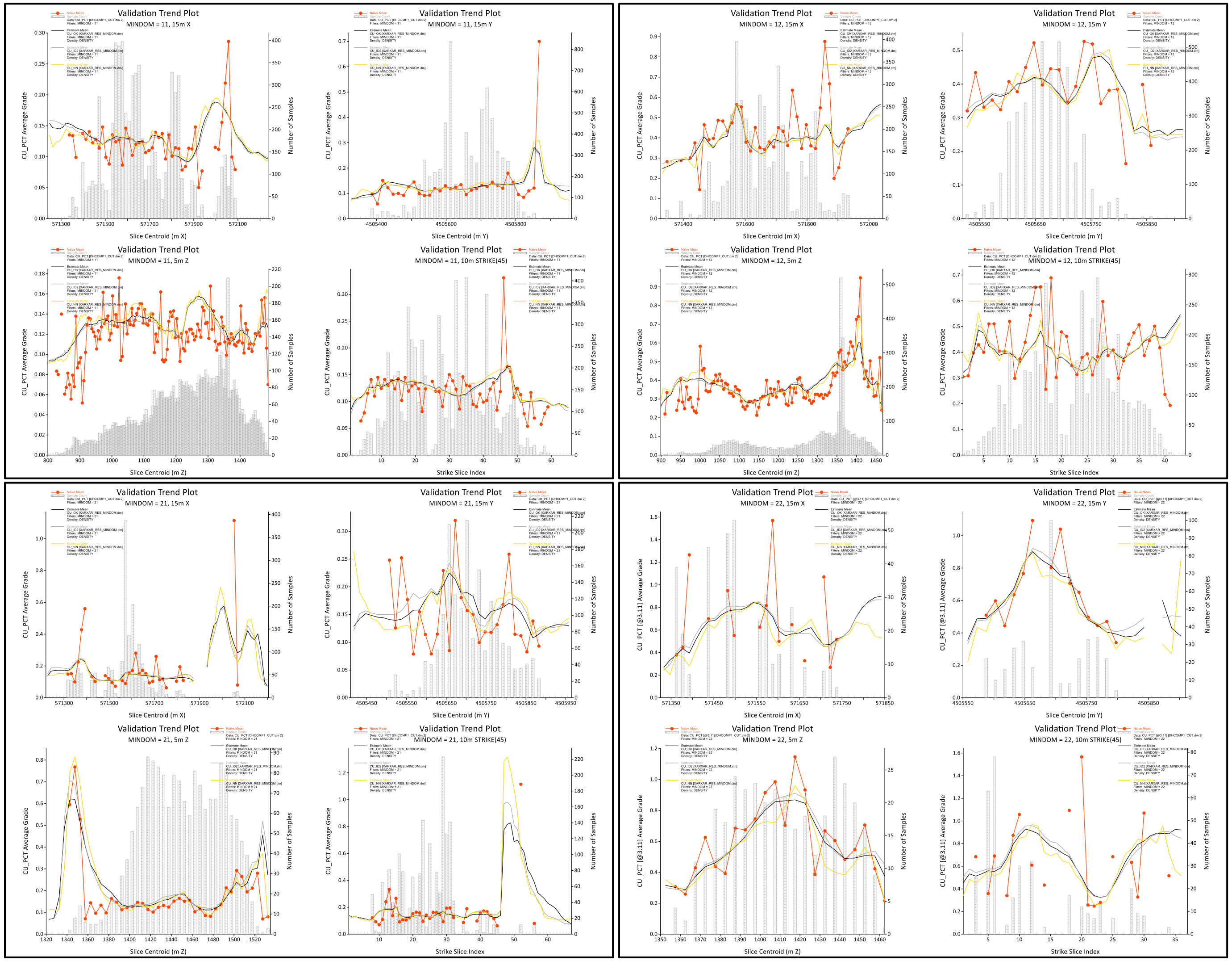


Oblique cross section at 220 deg showing Cu% distribution.



Oblique cross section at 310 deg showing Cu% distribution.

APPENDIX 2



Swath plots for Cu estimates and composite data in Domain 11 (top left), 12 (top right), 21 (bottom left) and 22 (bottom right). (graph line colours, red line=composite mean, black line = OK estimated grade, grey line=ID2 estimated grade and yellow line=NN estimated grade)