ANGLO ASIAN MINING JORC MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE REPORT FOR GARADAG

ANGLO ASIAN MINING JORC MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE REPORT FOR GARADAG

PROJECT COMPLETION DATE: August 2024

ANGLO ASIAN MINING

Quality Control

Principal Author	**ZOE SCANNELL**	Signature	
		Date	04/09/2024
Principal Report and Peer Reviewer	**MARIA DEL CARMEN MUNOZ LIZARVE**	Signature	María del Carmen Muñoz Lizarve
		Date	04/09/2024
Reviewers			

CONTENTS

FIGURES AND TABLES

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Azerbaijan International Mining Company ("AIMC"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Anglo Asian Mining Plc ("AAM"), has been assessing exploration data and carrying out preliminary exploration in preparation for developing the copper porphyry deposit Garadag in its Garadag Contract Area ("GCA"). The GCA is approximately 344 km^2 in size and hosts the Garadag deposit and the Ashagi Cayir, Seyidler, Moruglu and Gochdere mineral occurrences. The GCA is located in a northwestern juxtaposition to the Xarxar Contract Area (CA). The Garadag deposit is located approximately 17 km northeast of the Gedabek mine and is accessed by the road that links Gedabek and Shamkir.

All information included in this report was made available to Mining Plus at the time of writing, the resource estimate is based on legacy drill data, with some unresolved uncertainties in sampling, QA/QC, and lab procedures, though these are not deemed material at this project stage, should be investigated and resolved in the future.

1.1 Mineral Resource Update

The maiden JORC Mineral Resource ("MRE") for the Garadag deposit is globally, 284.9 Mt at 0.32% copper, reported at a cut-off grade of 0.13% copper. A total of 86.9 Mt at 0.35% copper is indicated with 198 Mt at 0.30% copper of inferred material. It is expected to be mined via an open pit. Mineral Resource reporting as at effective date of 12th July 2024.

The summary of the Mineral Resource by domain is shown in Table 1-1.

To the best of the Competent Person's knowledge, at the time of estimation there are no known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or other relevant issues that could materially impact on the eventual economic extraction of the Mineral Resource.

Table 1-1: Mineral Resource Estimate for the Garadag deposit by domain – July 2024.

Mineral Resource Estimate for the Garadag Deposit - July 2024													
Domain	Cut-Off	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Measured, Indicated & Inferred		
	Grade (Cu %)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Cu %)	Metal (kt)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Cu %)	Metal (kt)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Cu %)	Metal (kt)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Cu %)	Metal (kt)
0 (un-mineralised)	0.13%												
1 (leach)	0.13%												
3 (enriched)	0.13%				45.8	0.45	205.6	68.9	0.42	285.9	114.7	0.43	491.5
5 (primary)	0.13%				41.1	0.24	98.7	129.1	0.24	306.7	170.2	0.24	405.4
Total					86.9	0.35	304.3	198	0.30	592.6	284.9	0.32	896.9
The preceding statements of Mineral Resources conforms to the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) 2012 Edition. All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding to appropriate significant figures.													

1.2 Classification

Mineral Resources have been classified based on analysis of:

- Sample spacing,
- Estimation efficiency,
  - The search parameter pass in which the blocks have been estimated,
  - The minimum distance between samples,
  - The number of samples used in the estimate,
  - Kriging efficiency and slope of regression attributes.

Measured Mineral Resource: No measured material has been classified during this MRE.

Indicated Mineral Resource: Areas of the mineralised domains within 80 m of at least 2 drillholes, and a kriging efficiency of >0.4.

Inferred Mineral Resource: Areas of the mineralised domains within 180 m of a drillhole.

1.3 Risks and recommendations

The following risks and recommendations are considered material for this report.

1.3.1 Infill drilling and additional information from samples

Additional information from drilling will be achieved by:

1. Lab analysis of samples from 26 holes drilled, but not analysed by AzerGold CJSC ("AzerGold"),
2. Potential additional 'extension' drilling – to infill the south east corner where mineralisation may continue.

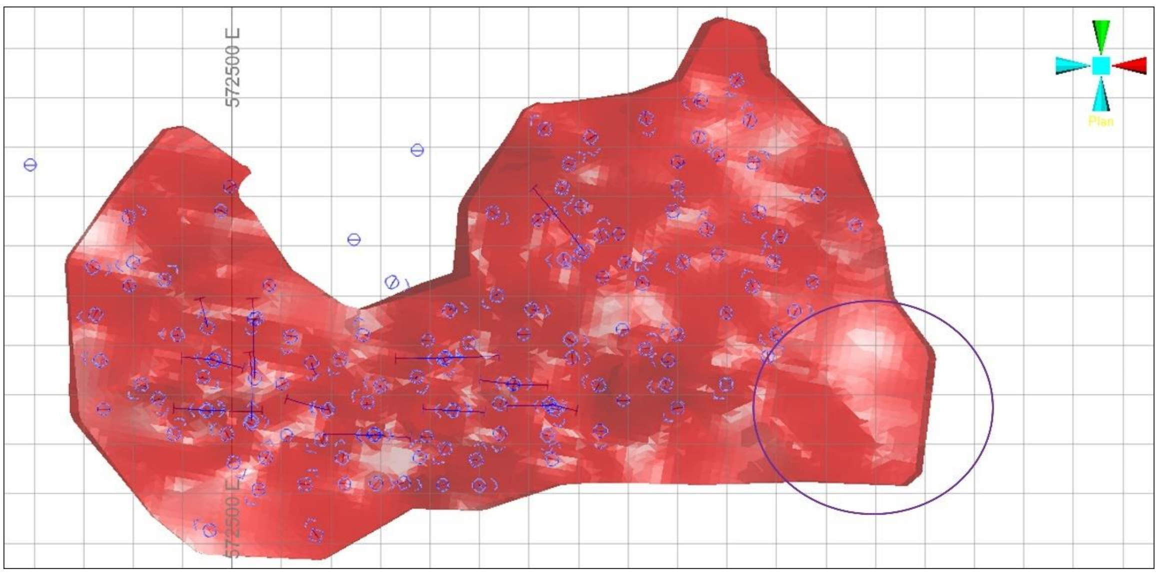


Figure 1-1: Plan view (north to the top) of mineralisation envelope and potential additional drilling area within the white circle.

3. Further studies from current information as well additional techniques from available drill core and samples, including TerraCore scanning; RGB and short-wave infrared (SWIR) hyperspectral imaging system of core to increase the level of information on the deposit mineralisation. In addition, there are plans to investigate the X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) alteration and hydrothermal alteration zoning, as well as further studies into intrusion types (phases), granite (I, S) / tonalites / monzonite (plagioclase:orthoclase) and diorites.
4. Additional studies are also to be focused on geochronology, such as dating for Ar-Ar, K-Ar, U-Pb (SHRIMP) for zircons, Re-Os to support deposit mineralisation chronology, alongside vein type definition.
5. Furthering geological understanding of the deposit will also take the form of assessing the structural interpretation of the deposit and brecciation studies.
6. Samples should be considered for microscopic mineralogy, liberation grade, and Qscan to determine copper-associated mineralogy that may impact metallurgical extraction processes.

1.3.2 QA/QC program

Mining Plus has noted that the QA/QC samples tested within acceptable limits and the quantity of samples are acceptable compared to the total assay samples. A total of 11.0 % of samples are QA/QC samples overall, (4.6% duplicates, 3.2% CRMs and 3.2% blank samples). Given the importance of the QA/QC samples in assessing the accuracy and precision, and therefore assay validity, Mining Plus would recommend AIMC increase the submission frequency of future QA/QC samples to 20% of submitted samples. This should also include CRMs that more closely match the expected grade range of the ore minerals (and expected contaminants), as well as pulp and coarse duplicates alongside coarse and pulverised blank material for all batches to all labs to ensure analytical method accuracy as well as high-quality sample preparation methodology.

A standard operating procedure should be prepared that records what happens when control limits are exceeded during QA/QC assessments. These should also include flags in the database whether sample batches have been re-assayed following such events.

Future laboratory cross-check samples should include all QA/QC sample types at similar frequencies used during standard sampling at the AIMC laboratory. This data should be used to check that the umpire laboratory is itself operating at high standards. In addition, if an external laboratory is used for certain campaigns – third party umpire assaying should be carried out at a separate laboratory in order to check sample validity -especially if the bulk of future campaign samples are heavily reliant on a single laboratory.

1.3.3 Additional analysis

Mining Plus would recommend that the sample pulps in upper portion of the deposit are re-analysed for sequential copper analysis (sulphuric acid soluble copper, cyanide soluble copper, and residual copper) in order to confirm the oxide-sulphide contact. There is currently no oxide domain flagged in the drill holes, due to its inclusion in the upper leach zone and this needs to be verified with the sequential copper analysis.

Sequential copper analysis should be conducted on core samples, or at the very least on coarse rejects, as oxidation is more pronounced in pulp. Experience with other similar deposits indicates that sample alteration can reach 30% or more, depending on the sample's age.

1.3.4 Resource classification upgrade

To improve the current resource classification and introduce measured into the deposit, the following points have been recommended by the Competent Person:

- Improve the definition of mineralisation zones (oxides, enriched, transitional, and sulphides) with the support of sequential copper analysis. This is essential for a porphyry-type deposit.
- The alteration zones must be properly modeled, as certain mineralogical characteristics, such as clays, can adversely affect metallurgical recovery.
- Include mineralogical, petrographic, and other studies to support the interpretation.
- Conduct an analysis of the optimal drilling spacing to determine the drilling grid for each category.
- Carry out an infill drilling campaign according to the obtained drilling grid.
- Validate the density samples and increase the samples representatively throughout the deposit.
- Conduct a resampling (between 5-10%) of the pulps from inherited drill holes in areas within the resource pit, as the CRMs used are too high for the deposit, and also because AIMROC has precision issues with samples sent to other laboratories. The location of these re-assayed samples to be discussed with AAM.
- Conducting an inventory of the available core samples, rejects, and pulps is essential for future audits, reviews of intervals of interest, reanalysis, or any other necessary tests.
- Improve the QA/QC program to include 20% controls, which should include coarse and fine blanks, duplicates (pulp, coarse, and twin), CRMs (high, medium, and low grade), and check samples.
- Investigate potential contaminant elements, and if they exist, include them in the resource estimation to support the economic evaluation of the project in more advanced stages. However, this should be investigated in the initial stages to understand the potential impact on resources. For example, the presence of black oxides like tenorite or neotocite is not recoverable, and elements such as iron, arsenic, and fluorine, among others, can be contaminants that affect the metallurgical process.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Scope of work

Azerbaijan International Mining Company ("AIMC"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Anglo Asian Mining plc ("Anglo Asian" or "AAM") contracted Mining Plus UK Ltd ("Mining Plus") to produce a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") on the Garadag copper porphyry deposit. Mining Plus's scope of work was to review and validate the estimate performed by AIMC geologists, and update and prepare the MRE report under the JORC 2012 code.

Data supplied by AIMC included the raw data, composite data, geological model, mineralisation wireframes and the complete block model with mineral resource estimate. The primary data used for the MRE is based on work by former exploration companies only. The data received by AIMC from AzerGold in relation to historical works are seen in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Data received by AIMC from AzerGold.

Data from AzerGold passed to AIMC					
Soviet Data		AIMROC		AzerGold	
Folder Name	Files	Folder Name	Files	Folder Name	Files
DH_DATA	Collar	DH_DATA	Collar	DH_DATA	
	Survey		Survey		ALS_original results
	Assay		Assay		DataBase
	Lithology		Lithology		Core photo
			Recovery		Inclination survey result
		Report	Environmental report (AZ)		Specific Gravity result
			Technical report about Exploration works in Garadag		Ore interval photos
		Geochemical	Anomaly maps		Videos
			Geochemical results		Other files
		Geology Maps	Garadag_Jayir_litho-map	Report	Environmental report (AZ_ENG)
			Section on Garadag_Jatir Litho-map	Geology Maps	Garadag litho-map
		Geophysics	Geophysical reports	Geophysics	Geophysical report of Garadag
			Geophysical results	Mining OP	Presentations
		Metallurgy	Report on metallurgy (Rus)		Schedules
		OreZone	Orezone model in DXF format		DXF files
			Fault models in- DXF format		
		Topography	Topo files in DXF		

An extract from the AAM press release announcing the acquisition of Garadag is shown in Appendix A.

3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

3.1 Overview

Anglo Asian Mining Plc's current operations span eight contract areas in the Lesser Caucasus region of Azerbaijan covering 2,544 km^2, namely, Gedabek, Garadag, Xarxar, Gosha, Demirli, Kyzlbulag, Vejnaly & Ordubad (Figure 3-1). All these contract areas are held by AAM and managed by AIMC.

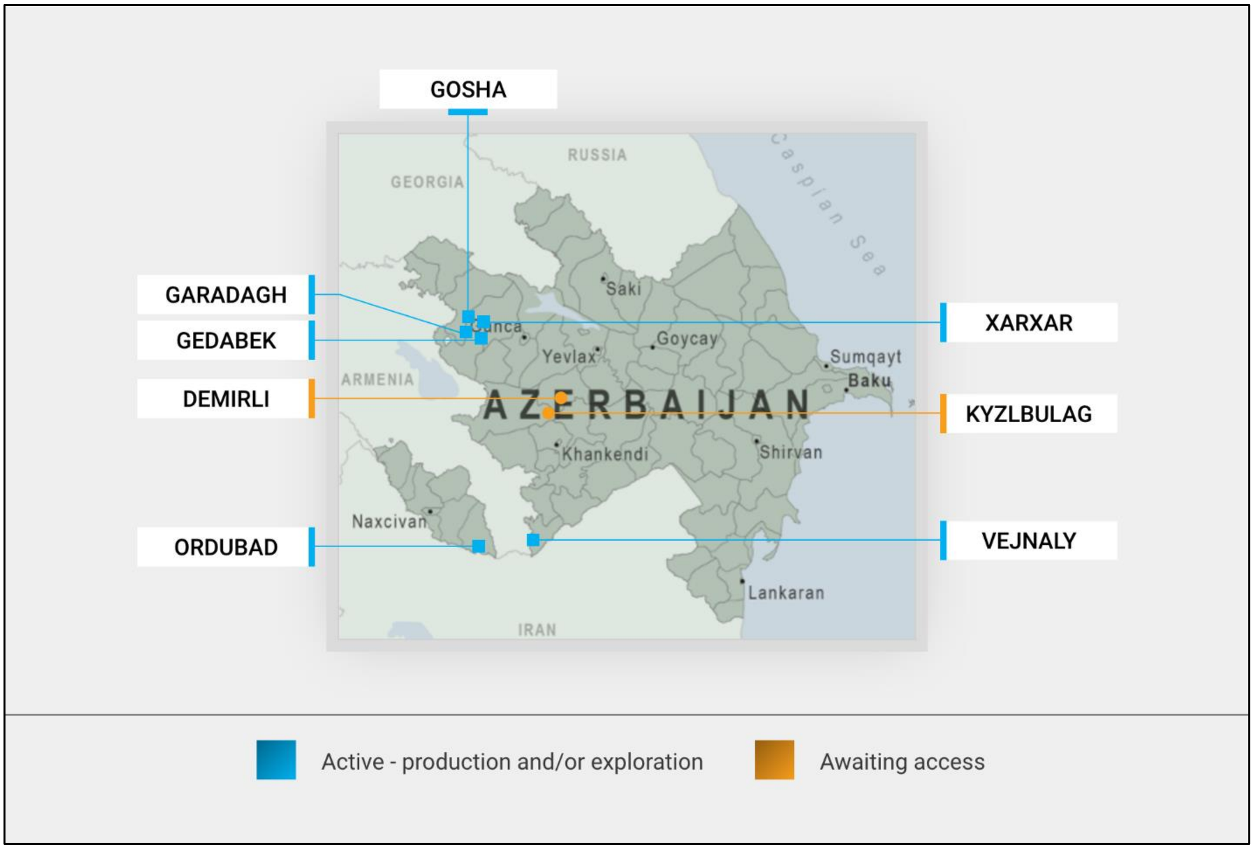


Figure 3-1: Overview of AAM project locations in Azerbaijan (source Anglo Asian Mining).

The Garadag Contract Area (GCA) is approximately 344 km^2 in size and hosts the Garadag deposit (also, previously reported as "Qaradag", "Garadagh" or "Garadakh"), and the Ashagi Cayir, Seyidler, Moruglu and Gochdere mineral occurrences, see Figure 3-2. The GCA is located in northwestern Azerbaijan effectively surrounding the border of the Xarxar CA to the north and west.

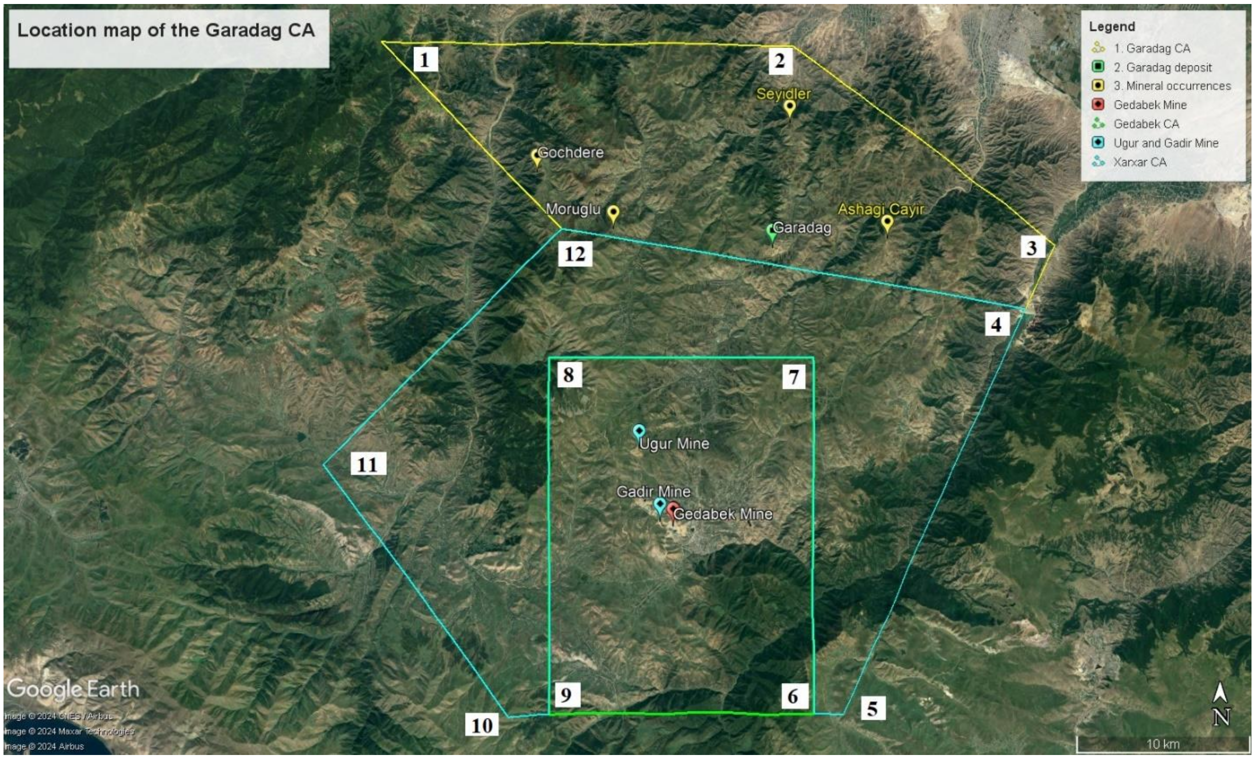


Figure 3-2: Location map of the Garadag contract area and deposits.

Table 3-1: Garadag, Xarxar and Gedabek contract area coordinates.

Point	WGS-84		UTM system of coordinates	
	Latitude (North)	Longitude (East)	North (X)	Easting (Y)
1	40º49’50’’	45º35’40’’	4’520,117	8’550,121
2	40º49’47’’	45º52’40’’	4,520,225	8,574,012
3	40º43’32’’	46º03’31’’	4,508,830	8,589,399
4	40º41’32’’	46º02’15’’	4,505,109	8,587,660
5	40º29’00’’	45º54’33’’	4,481,801	8,577,056
6	40º29’00’’	45º53’20’’	4,481,784	8,575,338
7	40º40’00’’	45º53’20’’	4,502,134	8,575,132
8	40º40’00’’	45º42’35’’	4,501,997	8,559,988
9	40º29’00’’	45º42’35’’	4,481,646	8,560,152
10	40º29’00’’	45º40’59’’	4,481,628	8,557,892
11	40º36’40’’	45º33’20’’	4,495,736	8,546,996
12	40º44’00’’	45º43’00’’	4,509,402	8,560,515

3.2 Tenement Status

The Garadag project is located within the GCA that is governed under a Production Sharing Agreement (PSA), as managed by the Azerbaijan Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (herein "MENR"). The project is held under agreement: on the exploration, development and production sharing for the prospective gold mining areas, Kedabek, 1997.

The PSA grants AAM a number of 'time periods' to exploit defined Contract Areas, as agreed upon during the initial signing. The period of time allowed for early-stage exploration of the Contract Areas to assess prospectivity can be extended if required. A 15-year 'development and production period' commences on the date that the Company holding the PSA issues a notice of discovery, with two possible extensions of five years each at the option of the company, (totalling 25 years). Full management control of mining within the Contract Areas rests with AIMC. The Gedabek Contract Area, incorporating the Gedabek open pit, Gedabek underground mine, Gadir underground, Ugur open pit (now mined out), Zafar underground mine (under development) currently operates under this title.

The PSA was signed by AAM on 20th August 1997 with the Azerbaijan government based on that used by the established oil and gas industry in the country. The PSA timing is initiated from exploration periods, notice of discoveries and production start-ups, not the PSA signature date. As such, AIMC will have 15 years for production from the date of that the Garadag Notice of Discovery and Commerciality is submitted.

Under the PSA, AAM is not subject to currency exchange restrictions and all imports and exports are free of tax or other restrictions. In addition, the AzerGold is to use its best endeavours to make available all necessary land, its own facilities and equipment and to assist with infrastructure.

The Garadag CA and project was issued to AIMC in 2022. This allows for an initial 4 year period for exploration, and following submission of a "Notice of Discovery", the project timeline starts with 15 years for development & production, followed by 5 + an additional 5 years if needed. Hence property validity is no concern and is not related to the PSA date.

The Garadag deposit is not located in any national park and at the time of reporting, and no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area exist. The PSA covering the GCA is in good standing.

4 GEOLOGY

4.1 Regional Geology

Anglo Asian Mining's Azerbaijan Contract Areas are located on the Tethyan belt, which is a major tectonic belt that extends from Pakistan through Iran, the Caucasus, Türkiye and Greece into the Balkans. This region is one of the world's most significant belts for copper and gold, as illustrated in Figure 4-1, which shows the distribution of the world's major porphyry copper and gold deposits.

It is an extremely fertile metallogenic belt, which includes a wide diversity of ore deposit types formed in very different geodynamic settings, which are the source of a wide range of commodities. The geodynamic evolution of the segment of the Tethys metallogenic belt including southeast Europe, Anatolia, and the Lesser Caucasus records the convergence, subduction, accretion, and/or collision of Arabia and Gondwana-derived microplates with Eurasia. From the Jurassic until about the end of the Cretaceous, the Timok-Srednogorie belts of southeast Europe, the Pontide belt in Türkiye, and the Lok-Kabaragh belt of the Lesser Caucasus belonged to a relatively continuous magmatic arc along the southern Eurasian margin (Figure 4-2).

The major operating mines within the Tethyan Tectonic Belt contain hydrothermal gold and porphyry copper deposits that are some of the largest sources of gold and copper in the world often with significant quantities of base metals and molybdenum. This includes Sar Chesmeh and Sungun in Iran; Amulsar, Kadjaran, Agarak, Zod (also now known as Soyudlu in Azerbaijan) and Tekhout in Armenia; Skouries and Olympias in Greece; Madneuli in Georgia; Rosia Montana, Certej and Rosia Poieni in Romania; Reko Diq in Pakistan; Cayeli, Cerrateppe, Efemcukuru and Kisladag in Türkiye.

Sungun, Kadjaran and Agarak are located within 10-50 km of AAM's Ordubad contract area, and Madneuli and Zod/ Soyudlu on the Armenia/Azerbaijan border are less than 100 km from AAM's Gosha and Gedabek contract areas.

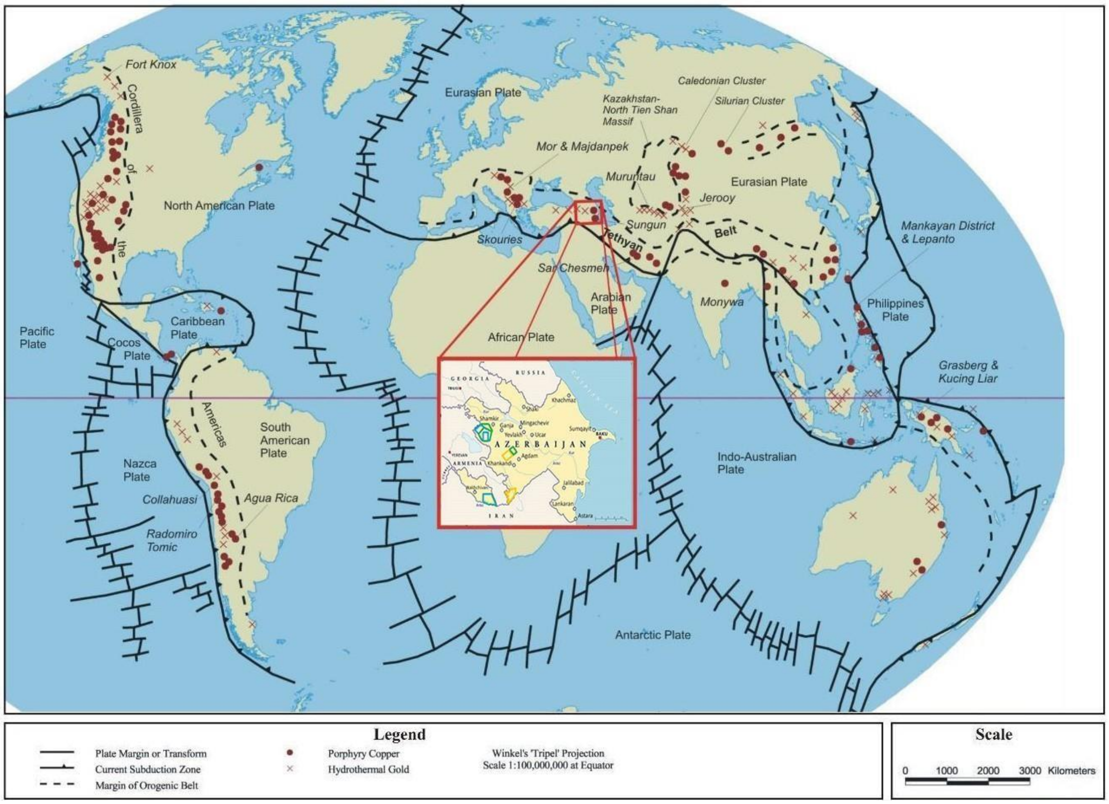


Figure 4-1: Distribution of the world's major copper and gold deposits (Source: Anglo Asian Mining).

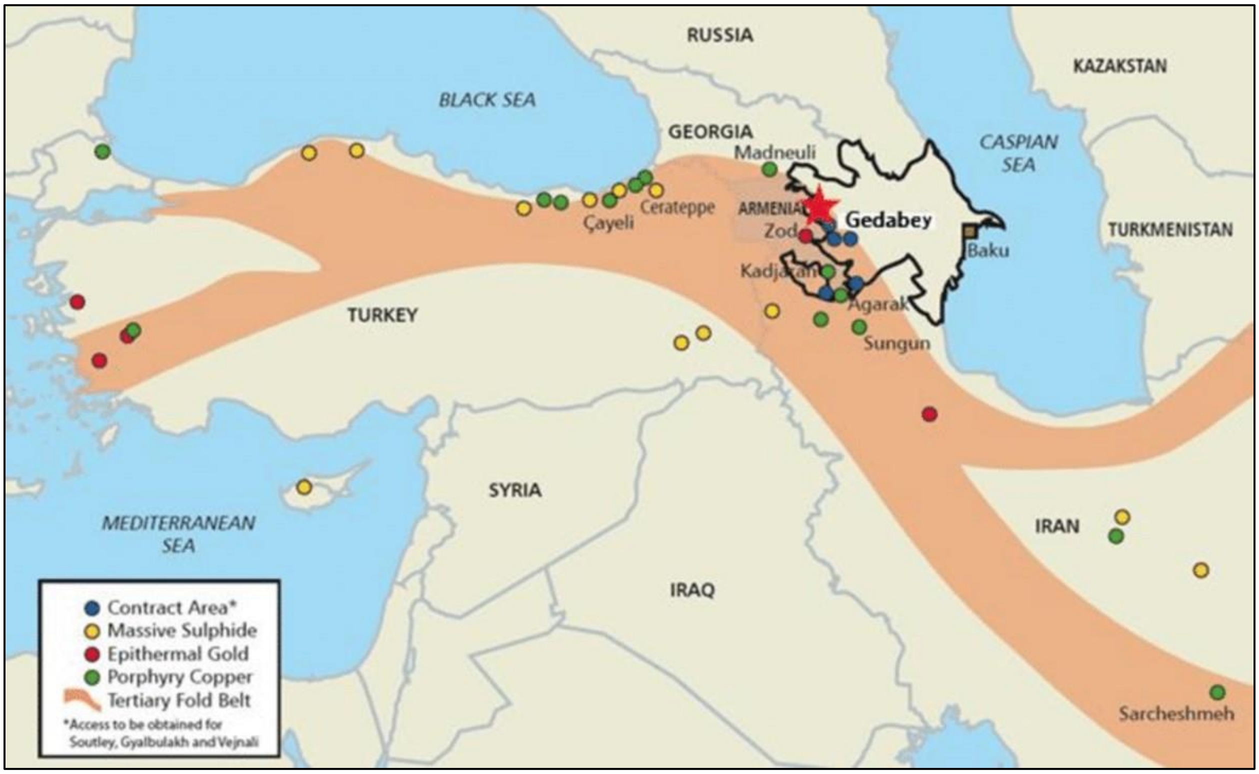


Figure 4-2: Mineral deposits in the Middle East portion of the Tethyan belt (Source: Anglo Asian Mining).

4.2 Deposit Geology

The GCA hosting the Garadag mineral deposit is located in the south-western part of Garadag mineralisation field, in the area between Chenlibel and Xarxar villages. The geological structure of the area consists of the Atabay-Slavyanka plagiogranite (granite) intrusive, small intrusive masses (stock, dyke, vein) and the Upper Bajocian volcanic sediments divided by a dense network of fractures of various orders. The geological structure is highly complicated by various fault dislocations.

The Garadag deposit, previously classified as a copper porphyry style mineral deposit is located within the large Gedabek-Garadag volcanic-plutonic system. This system is characterised by a complex internal structure. This is indicative of repeated tectonic movement and multi-cyclic magmatic activity, leading to various stages of mineralisation emplacement. A geological map of the Garadag area is displayed in Figure 4-3.

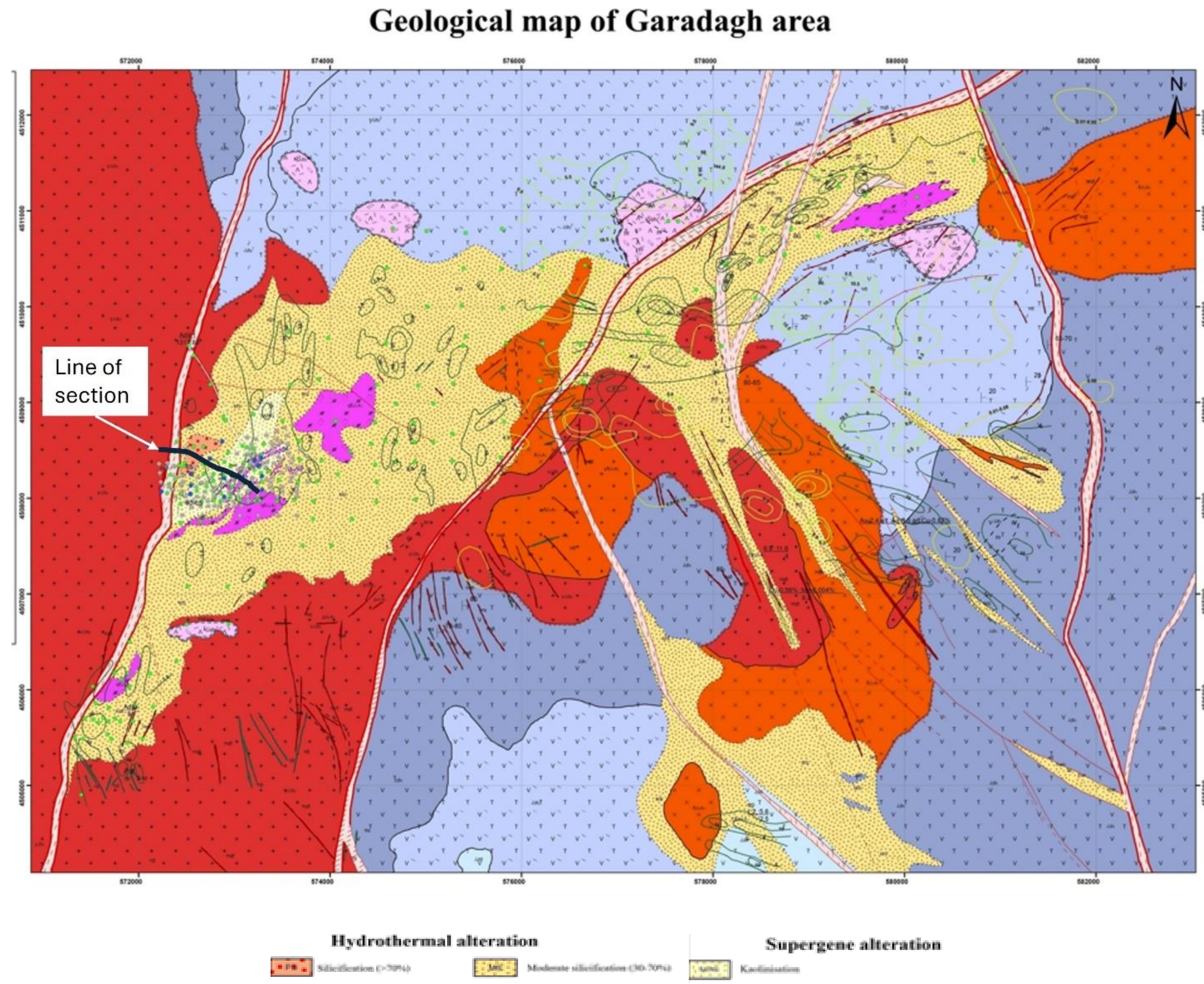


Figure 4-3: Surface geological map of the Garadag area with drillhole collars. Purple – extrusive rocks, pink – sub-volcanic rocks, red – intrusive rocks.

The geological understanding and interpretation of this sequence is ongoing and aided by the preparation of vertical cross section in directions (NW-SE), which are displayed in Figure 4-4.

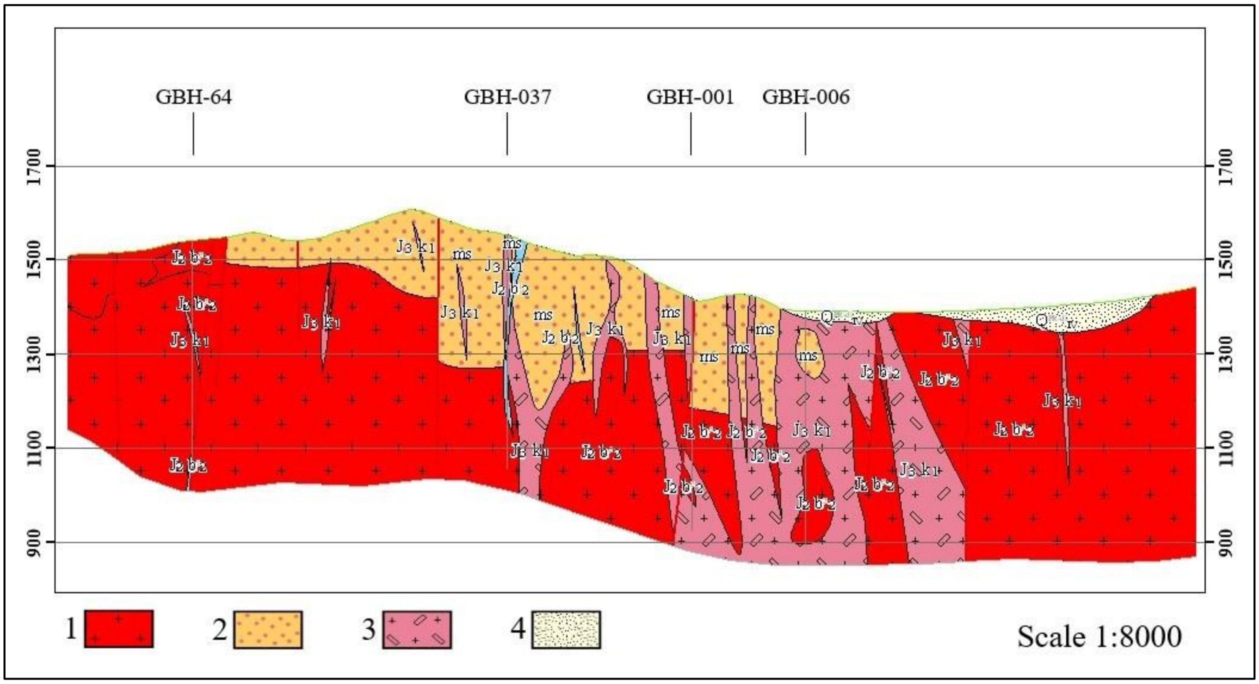


Figure 4-4: NW-SE vertical cross section illustrating drillhole and interpreted geology, looking north. 1- coarse grained tonalite, 2 – moderate silicification, 3 – quartz diorite porphyry, 4 – kaolinisation.

This interpretation demonstrates the intrusive bodies have a varied petrographic structure. Widespread granites and to a lesser extent, diorites, their subalkaline varieties mainly occur in Garadag deposit. The most common intrusive facies are granitoids, coarse-grained tonalite and quartz-diorites. The granitoids are represented by grey medium-grained plagioclase, quartz, potassic feldspar, biotite, hornblende and pyroxene, as well as by magnetite, apatite, zircon and epidote as auxiliary rocks. The main alteration types of the deposit are argillic and sericitic.

There are strongly developed metasomatic (hydrothermally altered rock) zones in the central part of deposit exhibiting many alteration facies: strongly kaolinized, kaolin-sericite and sericite. Internal to the granite (GRT) is an area of minor oxidation, secondary enrichment, transition to primary zones that hosts sulphide, copper sulphide and copper oxide mineralisation which constitute the main ore body. A diorite intrusion is the deepest apophysis below the granite. There is diorite (DY_DIO) composition dykes in the northeast and southwest directional strike.

4.2.1 Mineralisation

The mineralisation is copper dominant and comprises oxides in the upper portion, and sulphides at depth. The primary sulphide mineral is chalcopyrite. The enrichment zone minerals are chalcocite, covellite and bornite. The main oxide minerals are comprised of malachite, azurite and rarely neotocite, which are displayed in Figure 4-5. The oxide zone is not well developed at Garadag and the current understanding is that it forms a very minor part of the mineralisation stratigraphy.

The upper 30 metres of the deposit has been weathered from the surface downwards and hosts the minor amount of oxide alteration mineralisation.

The main copper mineralisation lenses are located in the central portion of the Garadag deposit, with approximate east-west orientations, and are later described in grade continuity modelling in Section 11. As shown in Figure 4-5, the modelling of the oxide is not well developed.

The current mineralisation wireframe, and subsequently the extents of the estimation model, are 1650 m in the longest orientation, (NE-SW) and 920 m in the second longest direction (trending NW-SE). The block model and current mineralisation wireframe reaches a maximum of 540 m in depth from the current topographic surface. The depth from the topographic surface to the top of the enriched mineralisation zone at depth is as little as 30 m in places.

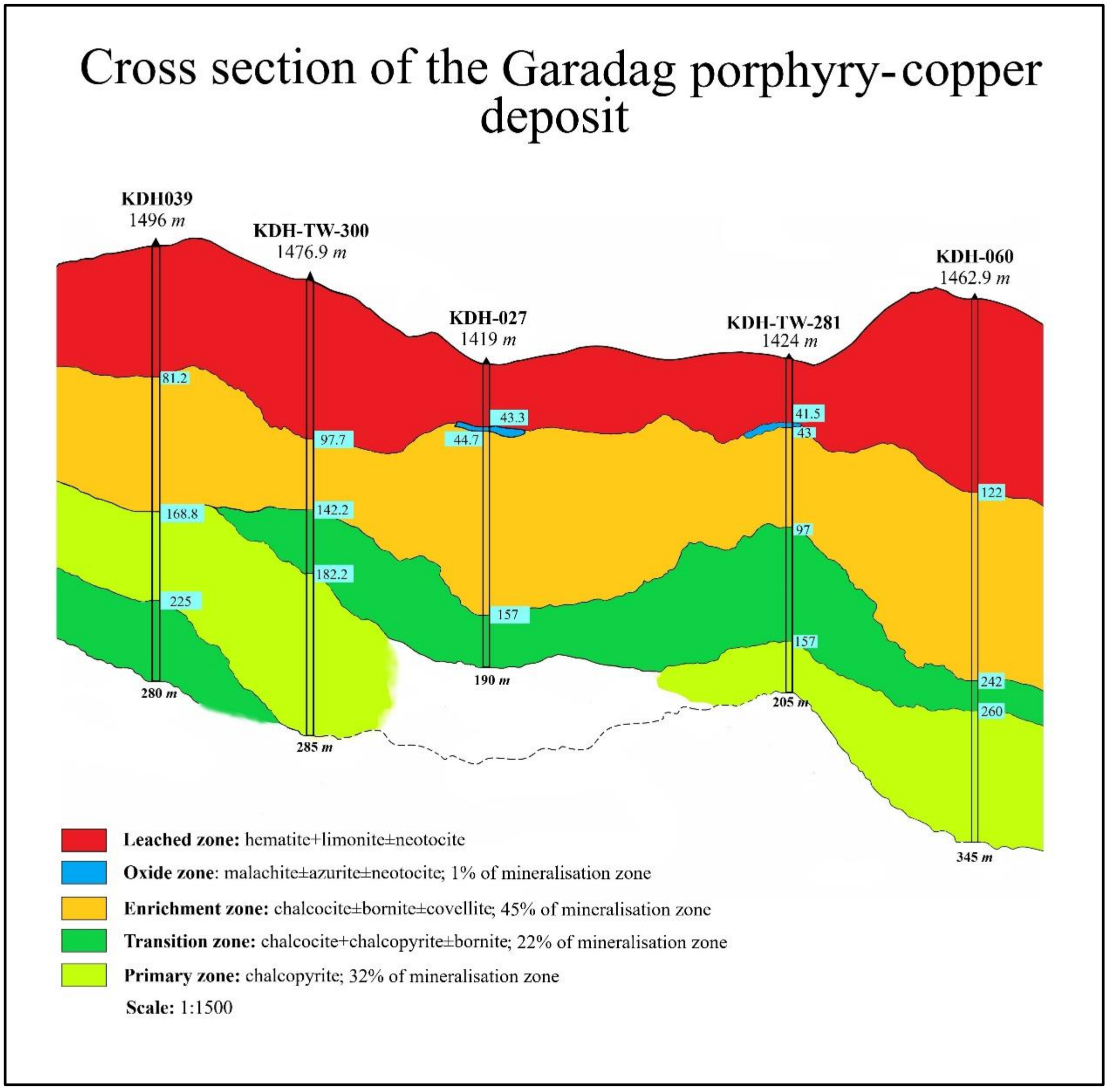


Figure 4-5: W-E vertical cross section illustrating drillhole and interpreted mineralization (Source: Anglo Asian Mining plc*). Looking north.*

4.2.2 Structure

The ore forming process was largely structurally controlled by a sub-meridional northeast and northwest striking fault systems. There is a large granite and granodiorite intrusive massive stock distinguished at a direct contact with strongly developed metasomatites. The area is widely developed with multi-strike diorite dykes. There are also several local and regional scale faults as illustrated in Figure 4-3.

5 EXPLORATION HISTORY

Garadag is a copper porphyry deposit that was discovered in 1977-1980 by Q.Q. Mehdiyev, N.N. Valiyev et al, following field exploration field works and mapping.

In 1981-1982, Q.Q. Mehdiyev carried out inspection and testing work on the central part of the Garadag "orefield", and for the first time, it was recommended to conduct exploration, and evaluation works for copper porphyry ore minerals.

The Garadag deposit exploration history can be categorised into distinct phases having been explored by Soviet geologists from 1977-1990, the Azerbaijan geological survey from 1990-2005, AIMROC from 2005-2014 and AzerGold from 2015-2022. AIMC started evaluation works in 2022. A summary of exploration work is tabulated in Table 5-1.

An exploration adit was excavated during the soviet era (exact date unknown) with a reported length of 2,055.4 m into Garadag, displayed in Figure 5-1.

Table 5-1: Summary of Drilling and Sampling campaigns to date on the Garadag contract area.

Year	Owner	Type	Number of drill holes	Length (m)	% of total drillholes	% of total meters drilled
1977-1990	Soviet era	Diamond core	128	34,829.20	48%	53%
2008-2009	AIMROC	Diamond core	15	7,206.40	5.6%	11%
2020-2021	AzerGold	Diamond core	124	23,458.05	46.4%	36%
Total Drilling			267	65,493.65	100%	100%
	Soviet era	Adit development	1	2,055.40	100%	100%
Total Gallery			1	2,055.40	100%	100%

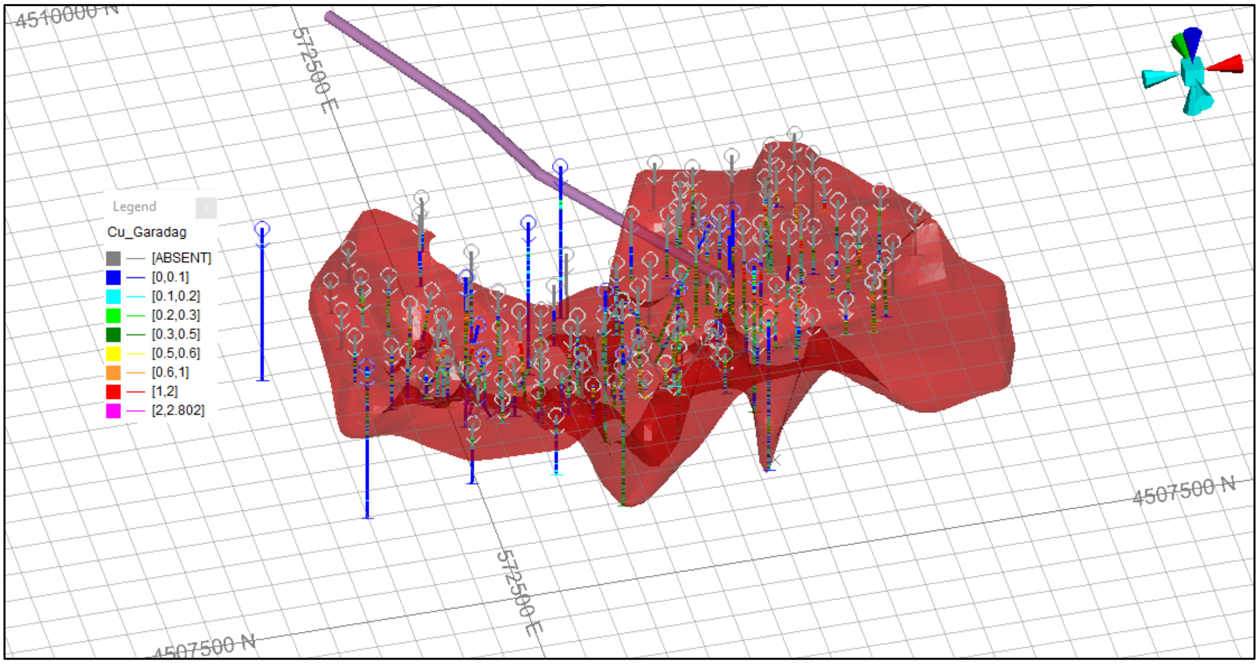


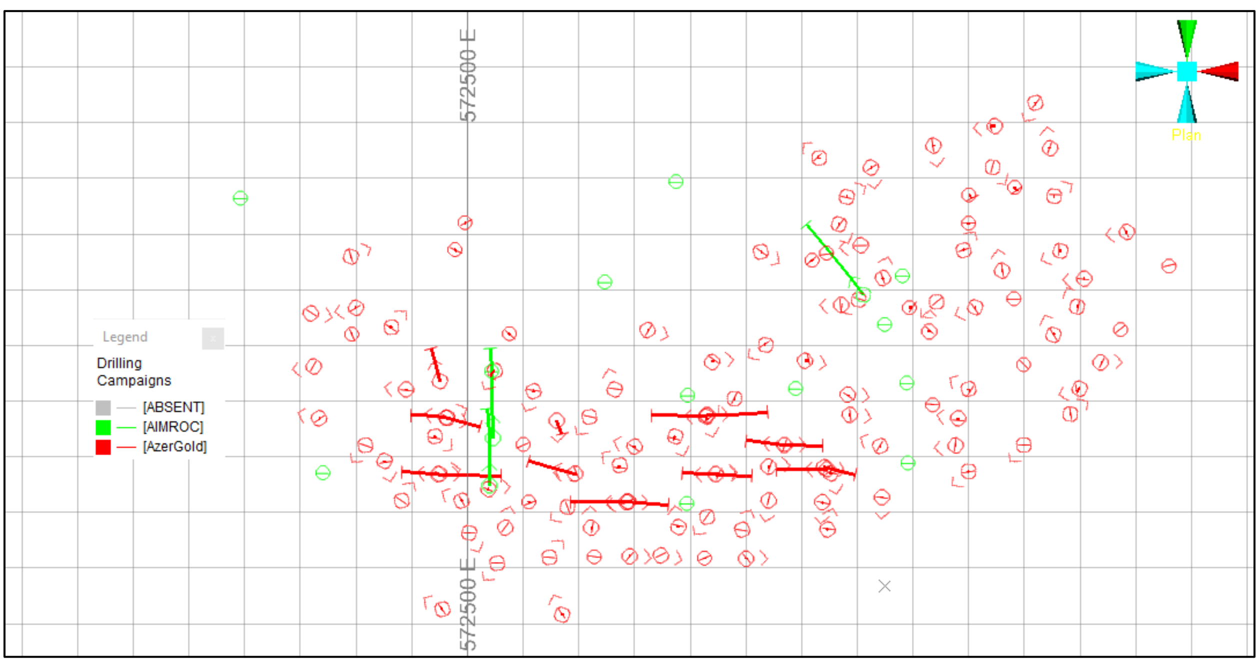
Figure 5-1: Soviet era adit (pink 3D shape) shown intersecting mineralisation. Looking north east.

6 DRILLING AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Drilling and sampling at Garadag have occurred over multiple drilling campaigns spanning nearly 50 years, a full summary of which can be found in Table 5-1. These campaigns can be grouped into 2 campaigns for the purposes of this MRE, data generated by each owner; AIMROC and AzerGold, Table 6-1 and Figure 6-1. Data related to Soviet exploration cannot be checked as drill core is not available and assay/analysis data cannot be verified and was not included in this document.

Table 6-1: Drilling campaign summary for the AIMROC and AzerGold drilling campaigns.

Year	Owner	Type	Number of drill holes	Length (m)	% of total drillholes	% of total meters drilled
2008-2009	AIMROC	Diamond core	15	7,206.40	10.8%	23.5%
2020-2021	AzerGold	Diamond core	124	23,458.05	89.2%	76.5%
Total Drilling			139	30,664.45	100%	100%



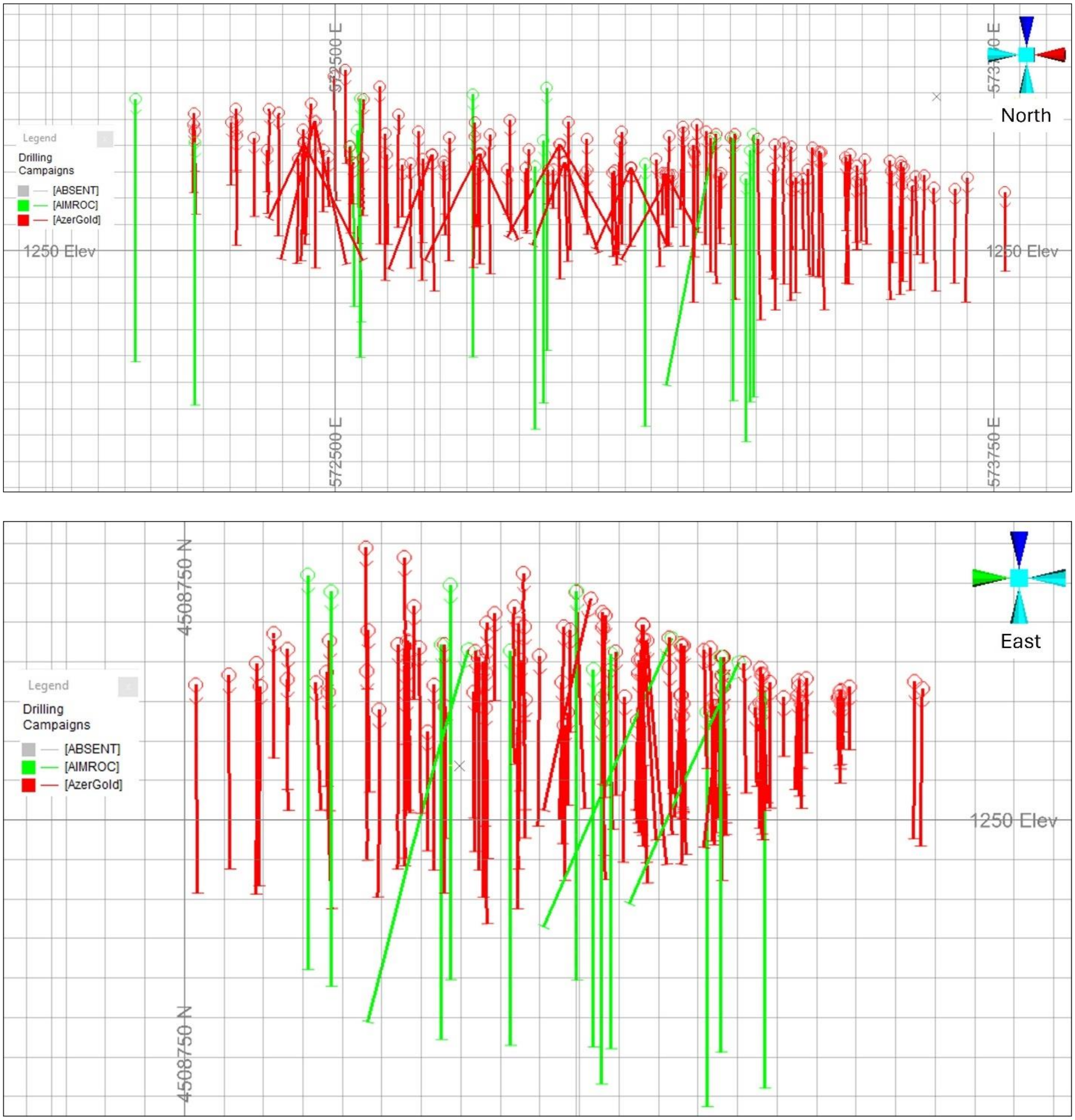


Figure 6-1: Drilling campaigns used in this MRE in plan, north and east views.

6.1 AIMROC dataset

The AIMROC dataset used in the MRE consists of 15 drillholes drilled during in 2008-2009. A total of 7,206.4 m was drilled. Drilling was undertaken by a Russian drilling company named Geotechreserv. AIMC geological staff have verified the collar coordinates to within acceptable limits (0.3 m). AIMC could not verify vertical downholes survey information which have been recorded as having a 90° dip with 0° azimuth. Drillholes GBH67, GBH68, GBH69 were drilled inclined, have reported azimuths and dips, but AIMC could not verify survey information about the measuring method and device.

The documentation related to core sampling can be found in the AIMROC report in Azerbaijan language, "2007-2009-cu illərdə QARADAĞ KONTRAKT SAHƏSİNDƏ APARILMIŞ GEOLOJİ-KƏŞFİYYAT İŞLƏRİNİN NƏTİCƏLƏRİ ÜZRƏ TEXNİKİ HESABAT", translated as "TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION WORKS CARRIED OUT IN THE GARADAGH CONTRACT AREA in 2007-2009".

Core sampling is generally considered the most reliable because of the consistency of the test volume and therefore used to estimate resources and reserves of deposits. Drill core sampling of drillholes was continuous with all drilling intervals prepared. Core is divided into two parts along the long axis by core saw. Core samples were consistently taken from the right side of the core.

The diameter of the core was 63 mm and the minimum core recovery is 72%. However, >99% of the samples (3,391 out of 3,411) have a recovery of >95%, indicating very good recoveries throughout the drilling campaign.

The initial inspection documentation and photographing of the core has been carried out at the drill site. The core is then delivered to the place of preparation and temporary storage twice a day. The core is geologically logged prior to sample selection and cutting for assay.

As soon as it is removed from the drilling side and delivered to the base in the field, the core is immediately cut. The length of the sample interval for core testing varied up to 2.3 m, with a minimum sample length of 0.03 m recorded, the modal length of the samples taken from AIMROC holes for assay is 1 m.

6.2 AzerGold dataset

The AzerGold dataset contains data related to 124 diamond drill holes ("DD") drilled between 2020 and 2021, compromising 23,458.05 m. The drill program was drilled on a rough 100 m by 50 m spacing on an outstep pattern from the AIMROC drillhole (see Figure 6-1); however, given the steep topographic changes, a fixed 100 m by 50 m drill grid was not always able to be adhered to.

110 DD holes drilled in 2020 and 2021 were designed as being vertical with the remainder being inclined holes that were surveyed downhole by utilising the DeviShot and Reflex EZ-TRAC

systems. Of all DD holes, 14 were drilled from surface and had a drill angle of -66° on average for the purpose of intersecting the mineralised zones perpendicular to the dominant anisotropic direction, and to permit the measurement of structural data on oriented drill cores.

The downhole surveying equipment was used to record survey measurements at variable intervals, mainly at 6 m intervals, starting from the collar.

Mining Plus notes that the drill contractor who drilled all the AzerGold diamond drillholes, was AT-Geotech, the same drill contractor that is used by AIMC.

Drilling was undertaken mainly utilising DS-1001, SOILTEK-1023, SOILTTEK-1023HD, GEO-900, GEO-1500 and GEO-500 diamond drill rigs by an Azeri drilling company AT-Geotech. The drill core diameters ranged from PQ (85 mm diameter for 0.21% of the total metreage), to HQ (63.5 mm for 95.99%) and NQ (47.6 mm for 3.80%).

Samples of one half of the core were taken, typically at 1.5 m intervals, whilst the other half was retained as reference core in the tray, prior to storage. This drill core is available to AIMC.

AIMC received the database, inherited from AzerGold, so there are no procedures detailing logging and sampling. The database was provided in excel format with tabs for collar, survey, lithology, alteration, mineralisation, oxide minerals, recovery, SG and hole size metadata.

AIMC verified all the AzerGold drill collar locations which were deemed to be within acceptable limits, per the table shown in Appendix B.

7 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

7.1 Sample Preparation

7.1.1 AIMROC sample preparation

Before sending the samples to be crushed, samples were dried for 4-12 hours in special ovens at a temperature of 110º. After drying, the sample was sent to the "BOYD" type crusher where it was crushed to 2.0 mm. Simultaneously samples were automatically divided according to the given parameters. 500 g of material was released from the Johnson type separator of which 250g was sent for analysis and 250 g was stored as a duplicate.

7.1.2 AzerGold sample preparation

AzerGold prepared the core by cutting along the long axis according to sample lengths determined by the geologists, followed by crushing and pulverising prior to being sent to ALS for analysis.

AzerGold’s drill core custody chain is summarised in Table 7-1. Core from 98 drillholes have been split and assayed/analysed by AzerGold, and 26 drillholes were drilled but not analysed. AIMC will conduct analysis of these drillholes as part of the follow up work to this maiden MRE.

Table 7-1 AzerGold drill core custody chain.

BHID	Number of holes	DRILLED	CUT	SAMPLED	ASSAY
KDH_001, KDH_002, KDH_003, KDH_004, KDH_005, KDH_006, KDH_007, KDH_009, KDH_010, KDH_011, KDH_012, KDH_013, KDH_014, KDH_015, KDH_016, KDH_020, KDH_021, KDH_022, KDH_023, KDH_024, KDH_025, KDH_026, KDH_027, KDH_030, KDH_033, KDH_034, KDH_035, KDH_036, KDH_038, KDH_039, KDH_041, KDH_043, KDH_044, KDH_045, KDH_046, KDH_048, KDH_049, KDH_050, KDH_051, KDH_052, KDH_053, KDH_054, KDH_055, KDH_057, KDH_059, KDH_060, KDH_060A, KDH_061, KDH_062, KDH_063, KDH_064, KDH_065, KDH_067, KDH_068, KDH_069, KDH_070, KDH_071, KDH_072, KDH_073, KDH_074, KDH_075, KDH_076, KDH_077, KDH_078, KDH_079, KDH_080, KDH_081, KDH_082, KDH_091, KDH_094, KDH_095, KDH_096, KDH_098, KDH_099, KDH_100, KDH_101, KDH_102, KDH_103, KDH_104, KDH_107, KDH_TW_160, KDH_TW_171, KDH_TW_182, KDH_TW_183, KDH_TW_210, KDH_TW_273, KDH_TW_275, KDH_TW_277, KDH_TW_279, KDH_TW_281, KDH_TW_282, KDH_TW_287, KDH_TW_290, KDH_TW_297, KDH_TW_299, KDH_TW_300, KDH_TW_303, KDH_TW_306	98	AzerGold	AzerGold	AzerGold	ALS
KDH_017, KDH_018, KDH_019, KDH_028, KDH_029, KDH_031, KDH_032, KDH_037, KDH_039A, KDH_040, KDH_042, KDH_042, KDH_066, KDH_088, KDH_105, KDH_106, KDH_108, KDH_109, KDH_110, KDH_111, KDH_112, KDH_113, KDH_114, KDH_115, KDH_116, KDH_117, KDH_118	26	AzerGold	AzerGold	None	None

7.2 Assay and analytical procedures

7.2.1 AIMROC assay and analytical procedures

The AIMROC's assay and analytical procedures are summarised in the following flowsheet as extracted from the technical report previously referenced. The analysis work was carried out at a laboratory in Reno, USA. The laboratory is listed in the database inherited from AzerGold by AIMC as 'Inspectorate', which is presumed to be the laboratory name at the time of analysis.

The initial crushing and sample splitting for each sample was carried out by AzerGold in the lab in Azerbaijan. Details as to analytical methods are unknown but are listed as fire assay and atomic absorption in the inherited data base. No further details are available regarding the preparation or analysis laboratory.

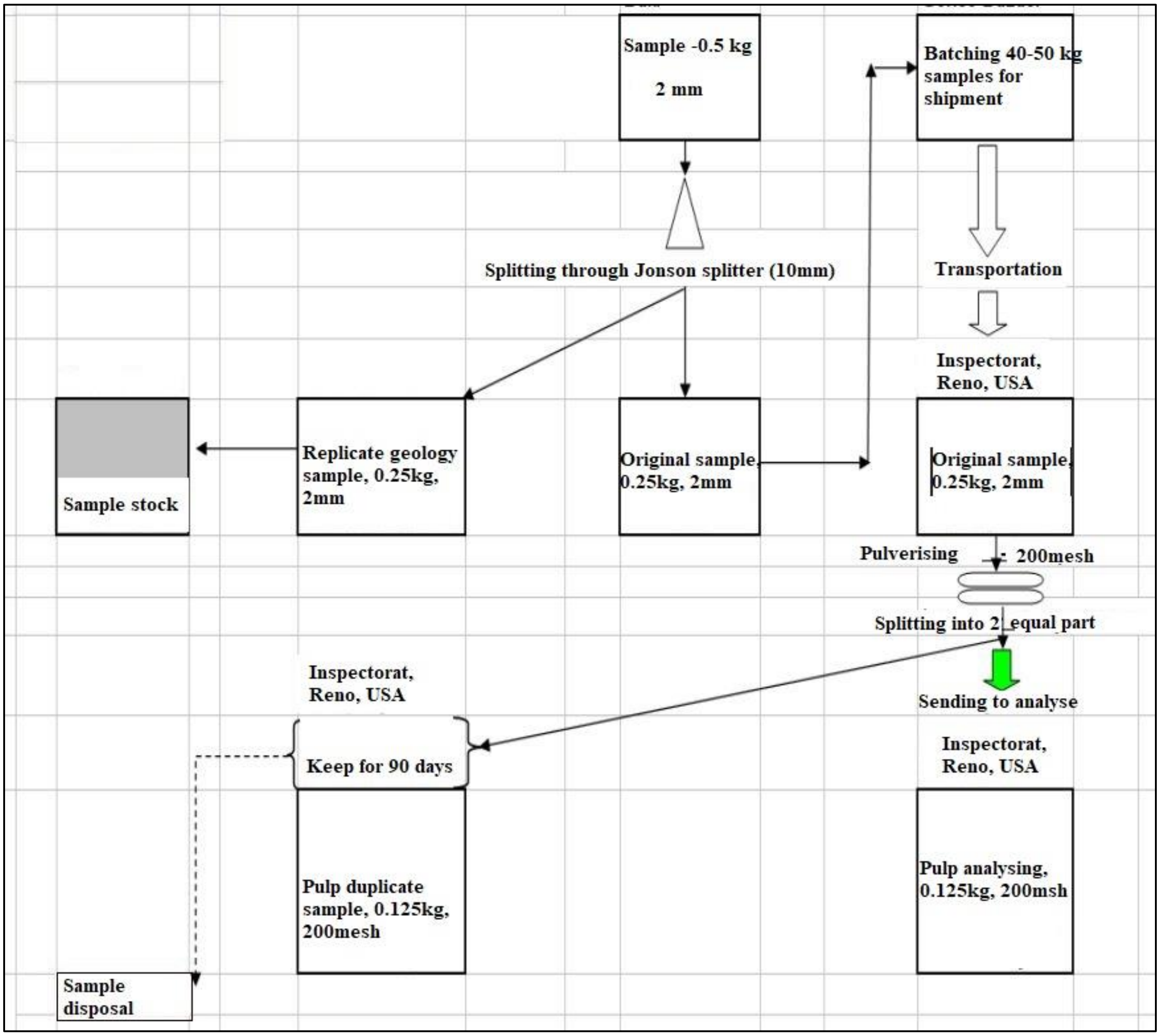


Figure 7-1: Reno laboratory sample preparation and analysis procedure.

7.2.2 AzerGold assay and analytical procedures

AzerGold sent samples from 98 drillholes to the laboratory of ALS Türkiye for analysis using the ME-ICP41 analytical method (see Table 7-1). ALS is an internationally recognised laboratory and original assay certificates were available for these samples for Mining Plus to review. Crushing and pulverising is presumed to have been carried out by AzerGold in the sample preparation area in Azerbaijan.

ALS have analysed a suite of 35 elements by ME-ICP41 ranging from 1 ppm to 1% copper. The method of digestion on the ALS website is aqua regia. ALS samples assayed over 1% copper were outside of the certified detection limits. These were analysed by analytical method OG-46 method (ICP finish) at ALS. A total of 219 samples (1.5% of the assay database), were >1% copper. No further details are available regarding the preparation or the analysis laboratory. Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) measures.

7.2.3 AIMROC QA/QC measures

One out of every 32 samples have been sent to another laboratory for the purpose of checking the accuracy and repeatability of chemical analyses. In total, 213 samples (3.1% of the AIMROC drilling campaign) were listed as duplicates for Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn, Au analysis.

7.2.4 AzerGold QA/QC measures

One out of every 5.7 samples (17.5%) of the AzerGold drilling campaign is a QA/QC sample. The QA/QC consisted of duplicates, blanks and CRM's for 98 holes analysed at ALS. Further discussion of these results can be found in Section 10.

7.3 Sample security

7.3.1 AIMROC sample security

The AIMROC sample security information can be found in their technical report, where sample preparation flow and the associated storage is referenced, including the storage of the half-cut core, and retention on 250 g pulverised samples as a twin to the 250 g sent for analysis. The half core and the 250 g of replicate reject samples was securely kept under covered sample stock area.

7.3.2 AzerGold sample security

AzerGold's sample security measures were provided to Mining Plus by AIMC geologists. The drill core is placed into plastic core boxes that are sized specifically for the drill core diameter. A plastic lid is fixed to the box to ensure no spillage. Core box number, drill hole number and "from" and "to" depth measurements (in metres) are written on both the box and the lid. The core is then transported to the core storage area where it is received and logged into a data sheet.

The half longitudinally cut core samples are bagged with labels both in the bag and on the bag, and data recorded on a sample sheet.

All core is photographed wet, followed by the sequence of geotechnical logging, geological logging, sample interval determination, bulk density testing, core cutting and sample preparation. For external umpire assaying, AzerGold utilised the international company ALS Türkiye in the city of Izmir.

Drill core is stored in a secure facility. The core yard is bounded by a security check point where in-coming and out-going individuals and vehicles are screened. After the drill hole has been logged and sampled, drill core is stacked on wooden pallets and moved to a core shed.

8 DATA VERIFICATION

Data verification was performed internally, and continuously, by AIMC geological staff and management, and by Mining Plus personnel during the 2024 mineral resource estimation site visit.

Verification of the data used in the 2024 mineral resource estimate of Garadag is discussed in detail in Section 9.

All original geological logs, survey data and laboratory results sheets are retained in a secure location in digital format. All data has been inherited by AIMC from AzerGold. Data that has been transposed from AzerGold has not been manually typed into the database.

8.1 Site visit

A site visit to the Garadag Contract Area was completed by Mining Plus from 31st January 2024 to 2nd February 2024 and included site visit to the Garadag deposit and surrounding mineral occurrences. In addition, a visit was made to the exploration and core facility where drill core was examined from the Garadag project. The core yard where all drill core is received, and sample processing takes place was also examined (see Section 8.2).

Figure 8-1: View of the Garadag area, looking south.

8.2 Sampling and analysis

Reviews of sampling and assaying techniques were conducted for all data internally and externally as part of the Mineral Resource estimation validation procedure. No concerns were raised as to the data and procedures conducted. All procedures were considered industry standard and adhered to.

- Intersections were verified by a number of company personnel within the management structure of AIMC's Exploration Department. Intersections are defined by the exploration geologists, and subsequently verified by the Exploration Manager (shown in Appendix C).
- Independent verification was carried out as part of the due diligence for Mineral Resource estimation using core photographs as a reference. Assay intersections were cross validated with drill core intersections using core photographs. A total of <5% of the drill data was verified by Mining Plus while on site.
- Data entry is supervised by the data manager, and verification and checking procedures are in place. The format of the data is appropriate for use in Mineral Resource Estimation.

All data is stored in electronic databases within the geology department and backed up to the secure company electronic server that has limited and restricted access. Four main files are created relating to “collar”, “survey”, “assay” and “geology”. Laboratory data is loaded electronically by the laboratory department and validated by the geology department. Any outlier assays are re-assayed.

9 INPUT DATA FOR MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION

9.1 Grid Co-ordinate System

The grid system used for the GCA is the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) World Geodetic System (WGS84), Zone 38T/N (Azerbaijan).

A topographic surface of the project area was provided as an AutoCAD dxf file.

9.2 Drillhole Data

The Garadag database consists of 113 drill holes totalling 25,620.25 m (AIMROC and AzerGold). A summary table of MRE only data is shown in Table 9-1.

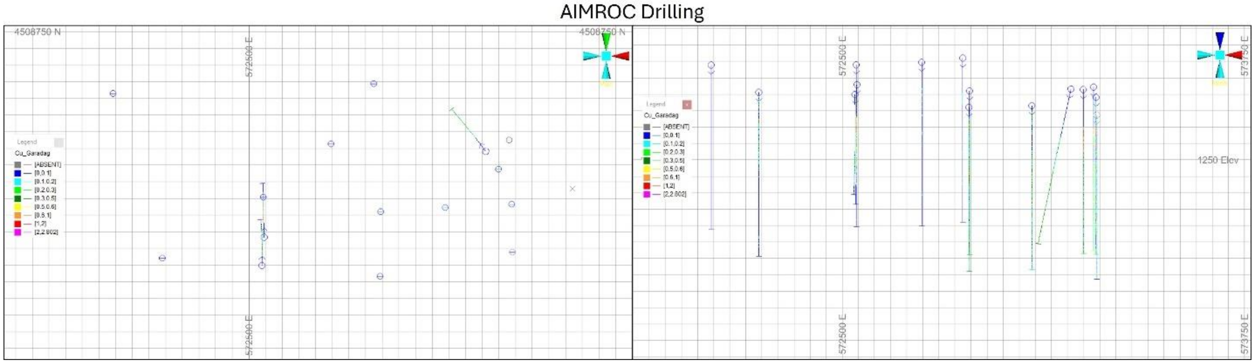
Table 9-1: Summary of metres by campaign used in the Garadag MRE. [1]

Drilling Campaign	Type	No. of drill holes	Length (m)	% of total drillholes	% of metres drilled
AIMROC	Diamond	15	7,206.40	13%	28%
AzerGold	Diamond	98	18,413.85	87%	72%
Total MRE Drilling		***113***	***25,620.25***	***100%***	***100%***

[1] *A total of 124 drillholes were completed by Azergold, however, 26 were not assayed.*

The drillhole data is sub-divided by campaign and is illustrated in Figure 6-1 and Figure 9-1.

AIMROC Drilling



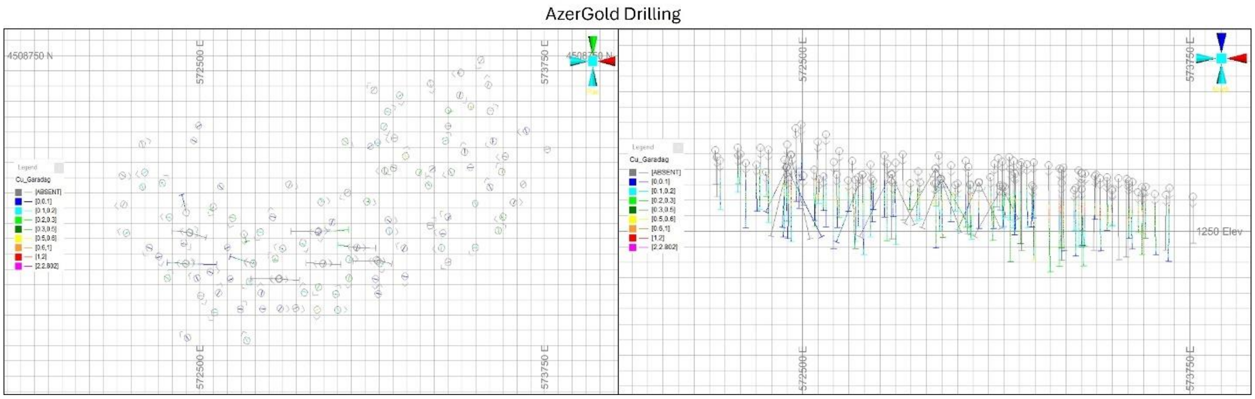


Figure 9-1: Drillhole location data as viewed looking in Plan (left) and looking north (right). Drillholes are coloured by Cu% grade.

9.2.1 Drillhole spacing and orientation

Drill hole density (and therefore sample spacing) is illustrated by the plan and oblique views as shown in Figure 9-1. As discussed in Section 6, the AzerGold vertical and inclined diamond drillholes were on a rough 100 m by 50 m drill grid.

The orientation of the drill grid is parallel to and at right angles to the main structure, thus northeast-southwest.

9.3 Drillhole database review

All drill holes consist of collar, survey, assay and lithology data which have been validated to a high standard by AIMC. A further review of the data was conducted prior to the 2024 mineral resource estimate this was undertaken by de-surveying the drill holes in Datamine and assessing the errors file created, as well as visually validating the drill holes in 3D.

All collar data is in appropriate reference grid and fit for purpose.

All holes AIMROC and AzerGold drillholes are assayed in their entirety. No lost, missing or destroyed samples could be identified in the database.

Sample analysis between the AzerGold and AIMC datasets are compared in the log probability plots (Figure 9-2).

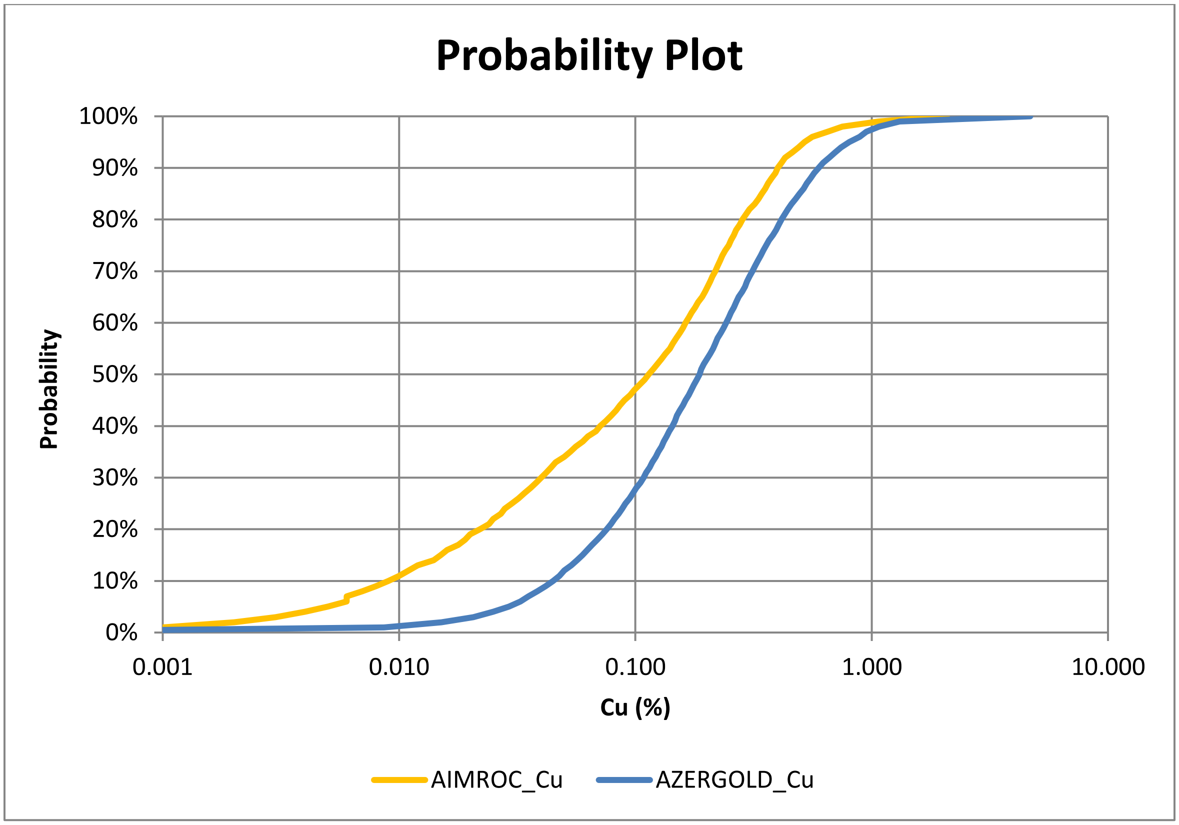


Figure 9-2: Log-probability plot of Cu grades, comparing AIMROC and AzerGold data sets.

There is some disparity between the AIMROC and AzerGold data (for Cu), shown in Figure 9-2. This is largely due to them being drilled in different parts of the mineralised zone with potentially incomparable mineralisation tenors. Furthermore, 3 of the 14 holes drilled by AIMROC are outside of the mineralised wireframe.

There is a reasonable correlation between the sample data from the two drilling campaigns (given the reasons for disparity previously mentioned). Mining Plus does not have any concerns and deems the datasets acceptable for use in this MRE. Additionally, AIMROC's drilling represents only a minority proportion (28% overall on drilling metres) and shows lower grades compared to AzerGold's recent drilling, which has an acceptable QA/QC program.

All drillholes were logged to varying degrees of completeness and logging styles and resolution varied by campaign based on the company and drilling method used. The lithological codes used in this MRE was standardised by Mining Plus to cover all campaigns with a universal format.

9.4 Topography

The project area was recently (August 2022) surveyed by a high-resolution LIDAR drone. One topographic base station was installed and accurately surveyed using high precision GPS that was subsequently tied into the mine grid using ground-based total station surveying. In 2022, new surveying equipment was purchased and used in precision surveying of drillhole collars and workings. This apparatus comprises of GPS Stonex 980A, GPS Stonex 900+ and accessories.

The level of topographic precision (approximately 0.1 m) is adequate for the purposes of Mining Plus's Mineral Resource modelling, having been previously validated by both aerial and ground-based survey techniques.

The surface topography file provided in AutoCAD dxf format.

9.5 Data Validation

Mining Plus conducted its own independent validation of the database as part of the Mineral 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. No errors were found in the drillhole data that was imported into Datamine Studio RM software.

All drilling and sampling and assaying databases are considered suitable for the Mineral Resource estimate. No adjustments were made to the assay data prior to import into Datamine Studio RM.

10 QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL ASSESSMENT

QA/QC procedures included the use of lab duplicates (4.6%), blanks (3.2%) and certified reference material (CRM) (3.2%) obtained from Ore Research and Exploration Pty. Ltd. Assay Standards (OREAS, an Australian based CRM supplier). This QA/QC system allowed for appropriate monitoring of precision and accuracy of assaying for the Garadag deposit. Overall, there is an 11% inclusion rate of QA/QC, compared to the entire drilling database which is a suitable amount for assessment of the assaying quality.

The drilling as discussed is split into two campaigns; 2008-2009: AIMROC (15 hole) and 2020-2021: AzerGold (124 holes). A combination of ALS (for AzerGold) and the lab based in Reno (for AIMROC) were used. The QA/QC assessment will therefore be split by campaign and sub-divided by lab where data has been provided to Mining Plus.

Including all of the QA/QC methods employed, the percentage of QA/QC samples assayed totalled 11.0% of the total number of samples assayed across the AIMROC and AzerGold drilling campaigns.

The QA/QC data reviewed had a cut-off date of 30th January 2024 that includes samples submitted from the drillhole sequence.

A summary of overall QA/QC of the assays in the Garadag drilling database can be seen in Table 10-1.

Table 10-1: Summary of QA/QC for Garadag drilling.

Campaign	Laboratory	QA/QC Sample Type	No. QA/QC Samples	% of Total
All (in assay database)	All	Blanks (AzerGold campaigns only)	482	3.2%
		CRMs (AzerGold campaigns only)	482	3.2%
		Duplicates (listed as pulp duplicates, PD, FD and REP)	695	4.6%
		Total QA/ QC	1,659	11.0%

Campaign	QA/QC Sample Type	Renolab (No. QAQC samples)	ALS No. QAQC samples)	Renolab %	ALS %
All (in assay database)	Blanks	0	482	0%	3.2%
	CRMs	0	482	0%	3.2%
	Duplicates	213	482	1.4%	3.2%
	Total QA/ QC	***213***	***1,446***	***1.4%***	***9.6%***

10.1 Assay Certificates

Assay certificates for the samples AzerGold sent to ALS Türkiye were provided to Mining Plus by AIMC. 11% of the samples in the AzerGold drilling database were checked by Mining Plus comparing the original ALS pdf's of assays, in random batches covering 'early' 'middle' and 'later' batches. There were no original assay certificates provided by AIMC covering the AIMROC drilling campaign

ALS's internal QA/QC (as provided in original pdf assay certificates), was also spot checked for accuracy of their internal CRM's as well as ALS internal pulp duplicate checking. There is a high level of accuracy of the batches checked for internal ALS QA/QC and therefore a high degree of confidence in the AzerGold assays from this lab.

10.2 AIMROC Campaign

A total of 6,886 samples were analysed at Reno, USA. One out of every thirty-two samples have been sent to listed as duplicates for the purpose of checking the reliability of chemical analyses. It is unclear if these are sent to a separate lab to the majority of the analysis at the lab listed as 'Inspectorate' in Reno, or internal daughter duplicate samples taken off the parent samples as submitted. In total, 213 samples (3.1% of the campaign) were repeated in the control (Table 10-2).

Table 10-2: QA / QC summary for Reno (Inspectorate) laboratory.

Campaign	Laboratory	QA/QC Sample Type	No. QA/QC Samples	% of Total Campaign
AIMROC	RENO	Blank	0	0%
		CRMs	0	0%
		Duplicate	213	3.1%
		Total QA/ QC	***213***	***3.1%***

10.2.1 Pulp Duplicates

A total of 213 duplicates have been analysed during the AIMROC drilling programme, representing 3.1% of the campaign and 1.41% of the whole dataset used in the MRE. The procedures for preparing duplicates is not available.

The primary objective of assaying duplicates is to test for analytical repeatability, but also for homogeneity of the samples. A scatter plot of all duplicate samples analysed in the Reno lab during the AIMROC drilling campaign is shown in Figure 10-1.

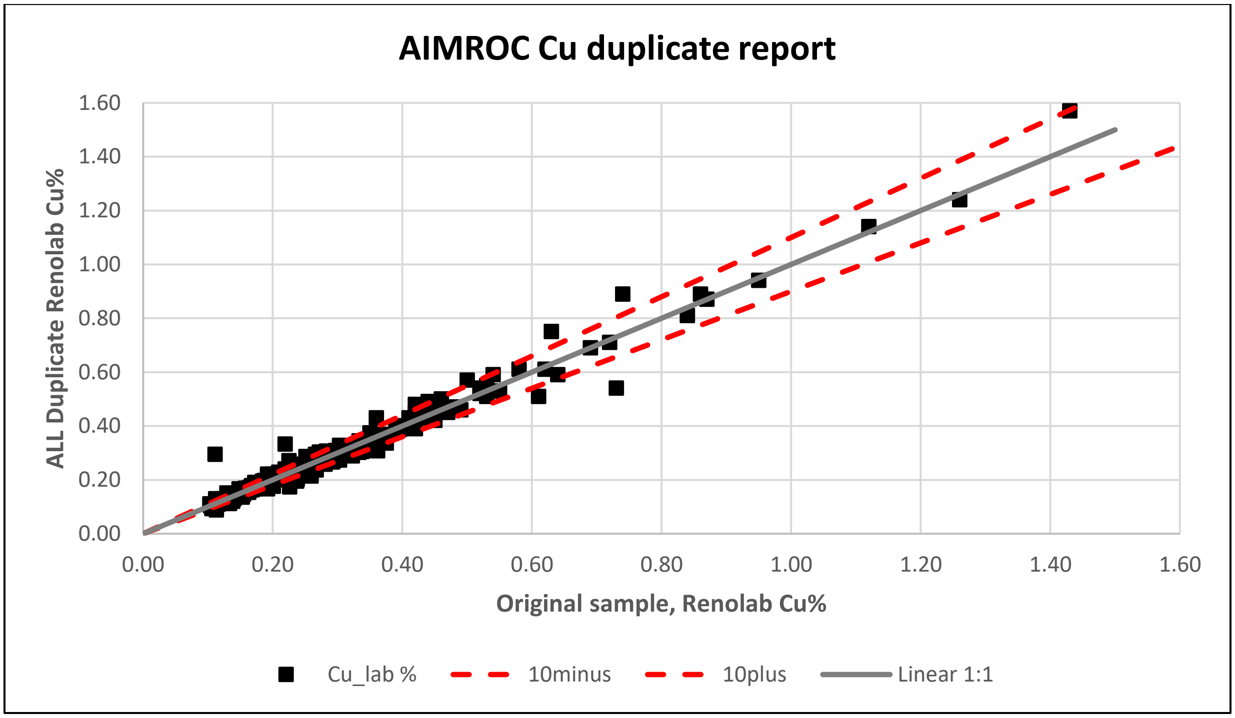
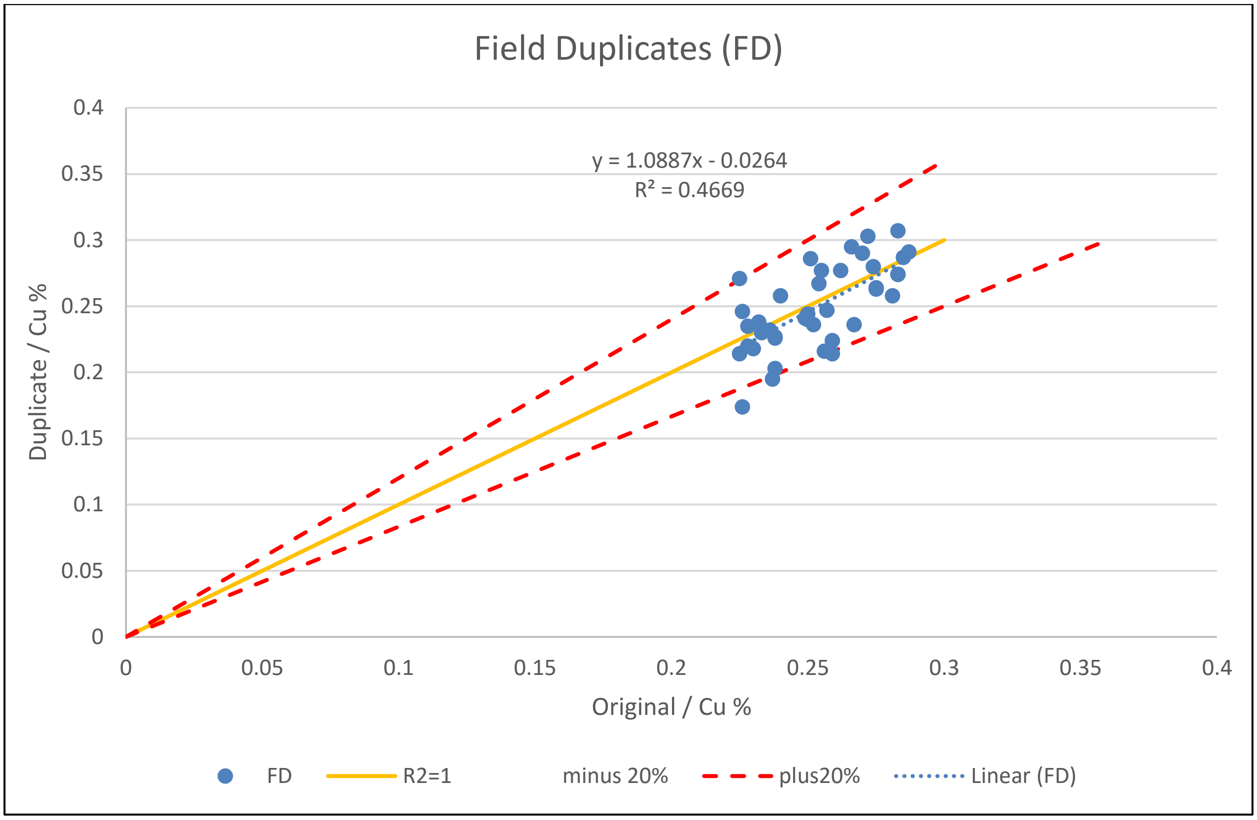
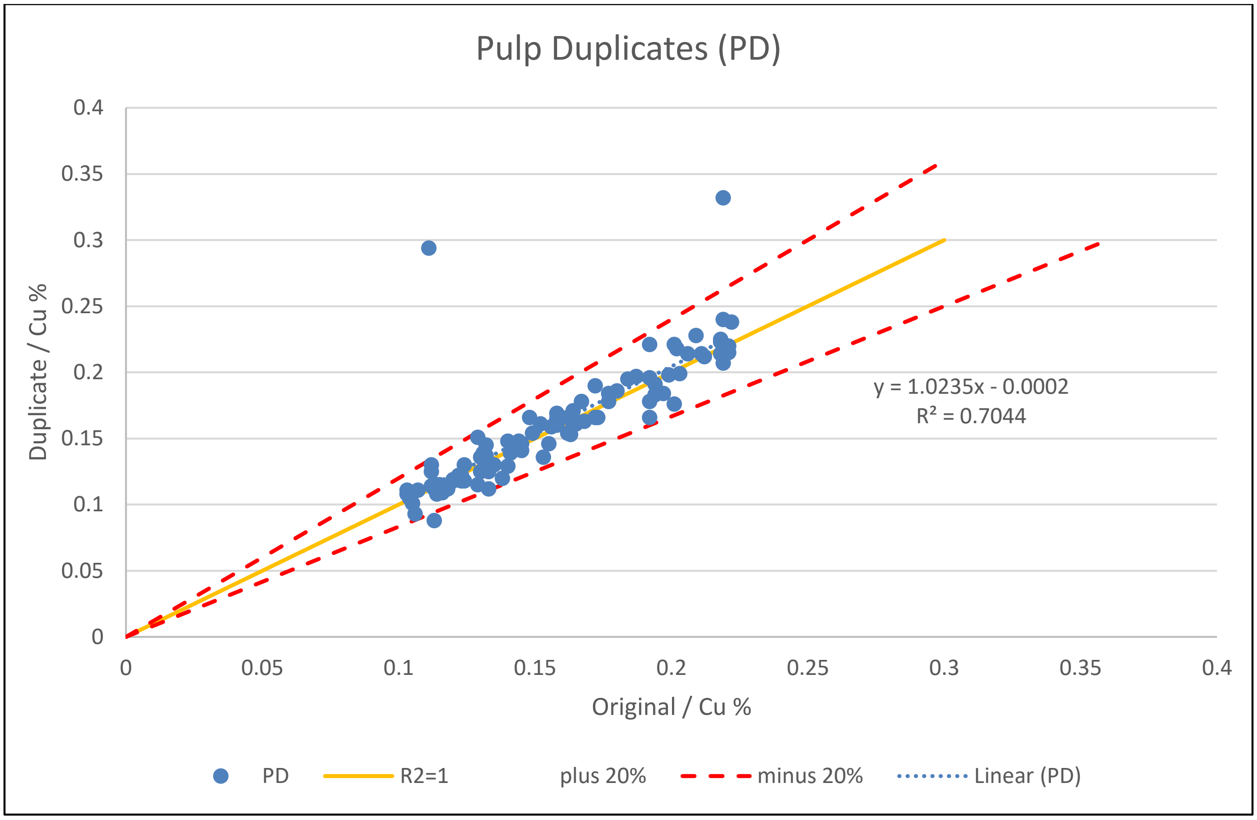


Figure 10-1: Cu pulp duplicates for Renolab lab.

The duplicate sample data was provided to AIMC in a QA/QC spreadsheet, listed as FD, PD and REP. No details exist of the procedures for preparing each of these, it is assumed FD is 'field duplicate' – likely either a quarter core twin sample or a duplicate from coarse remainder material, PD is 'pulp duplicate' from pulverised parent material, and REP is a repeat sample where the same aliquot is re-analysed to test the analytical method accuracy. The expectation is that, given the preparation and what each duplicate method is testing, their repeatability would decrease in the order of repeat, pulp duplicate and field duplicate.

Figure 10-2 shows the breakdown of the QA/QC samples analysed during the AIMROC drilling programme.


Field Duplicates (FD)
y = 1.0887x - 0.0264
R² = 0.4669
Duplicate / Cu %
Original / Cu %
0
0.05
0.1
0.15
0.2
0.25
0.3
0.35
0.4
FD
R2=1
minus 20%
plus20%
Linear (FD)


Pulp Duplicates (PD)
Duplicate / Cu %
Original / Cu %
0.4
0.35
0.3
0.25
0.2
0.15
0.1
0.05
0
0
0.05
0.1
0.15
0.2
0.25
0.3
0.35
0.4
y = 1.0235x - 0.0002
R² = 0.7044
PD
R2=1
plus 20%
minus 20%
Linear (PD)

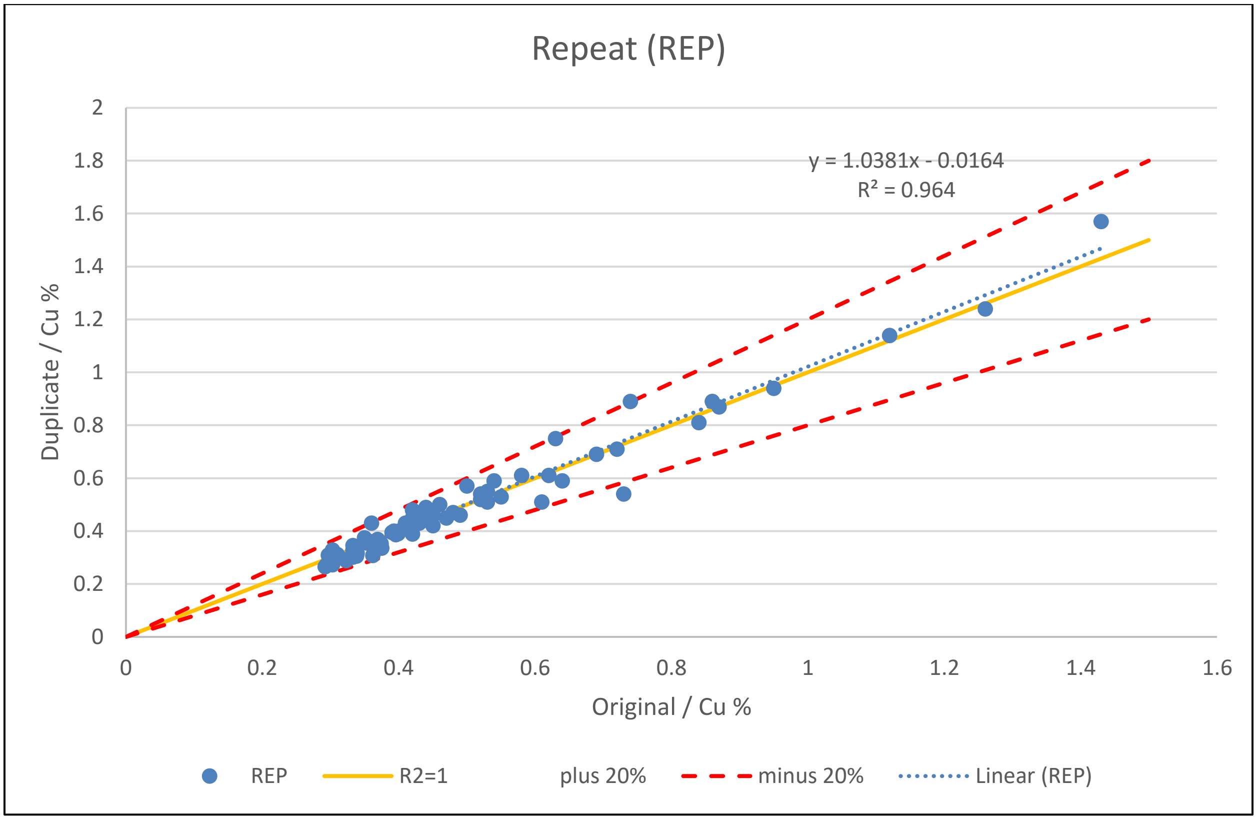


Figure 10-2: Duplicate graphs for AIMROC samples.

As expected, the strongest correlation between original and duplicate samples for copper is highest for the repeat (REP) samples. Pulp duplicates show fairly strong correlation, especially with the removal of two obvious outliers. Field duplicates show the poorest correlation between original and duplicate samples as expected. The samples selected as FD (presumed field duplicates) are also of a limited Cu grade range, but overall indicate a satisfactory level of quality of the lab procedures.

Aside from the 2 outliers in the PD graph, the overall results look reasonable and therefore considered good for use in the MRE.

10.3 AzerGold (2020-2021)

A total of 124 holes were drilled by AzerGold in 2020 and 2021 (98 of which were used in the MRE). A summary of the QA/QC provided for these holes can be found below. A total of 8,199 samples from the AzerGold drilling campaign were used in the assay database for the MRE. A total of 1,446 QA/QC samples were included in analysis, giving a total of 17.7% QA/QC coverage for the campaign (Table 10-3).

Table 10-3: QA / QC for AzerGold holes. Note, dates listed are for when QA / QC data was received.

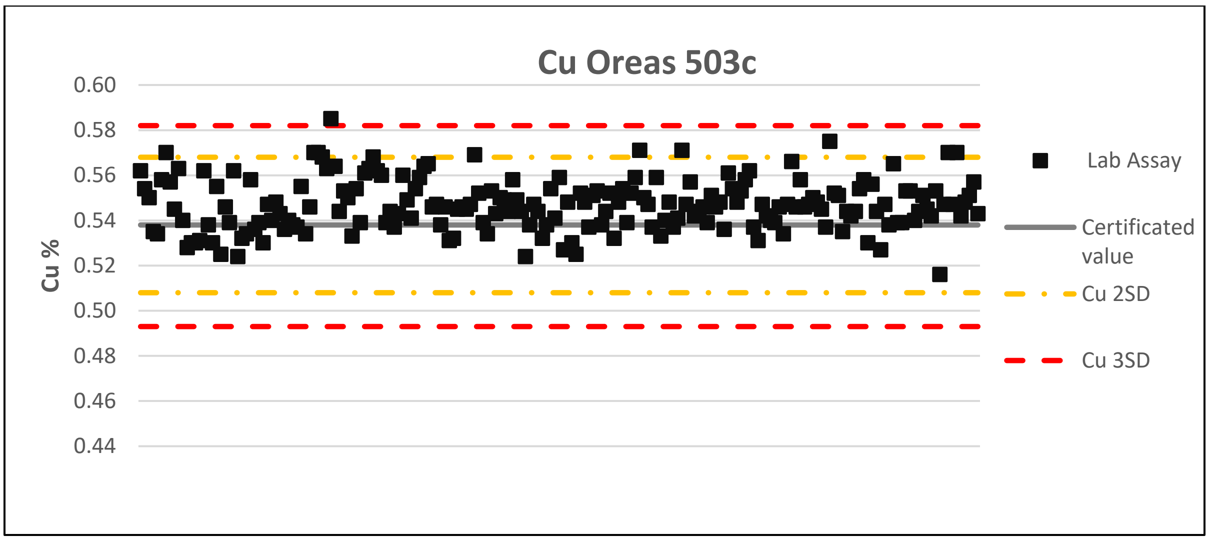
Campaign	Laboratory	Hole ID's	Dates	QA/QC Sample Type	No. QA/QC Samples	% of Total Campaign
AzerGold	ALS	KDH_001-KDH_016, KDH_020-KDH_027, KDH_030, KDH_033-KDH_036, KDH_038-KDH_039, KDH_041, KDH_043-KDH_046, KDH_048-KDH_055, KDH_057, KDH_059-KDH_060, KDH_060A, KDH_061-KDH_065, KDH_067-KDH_082, KDH_091, KDH_094-KDH_096, KDH_098-KDH_104, KDH_107, KDH_TW_160, KDH_TW_171, KDH_TW_182-KDH_TW_183, KDH_TW_210, KDH_TW_273, KDH_TW_275, KDH_TW_277, KDH_TW_279, KDH_TW_281-KDH_TW_282, KDH_TW_287, KDH_TW_290, KDH_TW_297, KDH_TW_299-KDH_TW_300, KDH_TW_303, KDH_TW_306	2020: Nov, 2021: May	Pulp Duplicates	482	5.9%
				Blanks	482	5.9%
				CRMs	482	5.9%
				Total QA/QC	***1,446***	***17.6%***

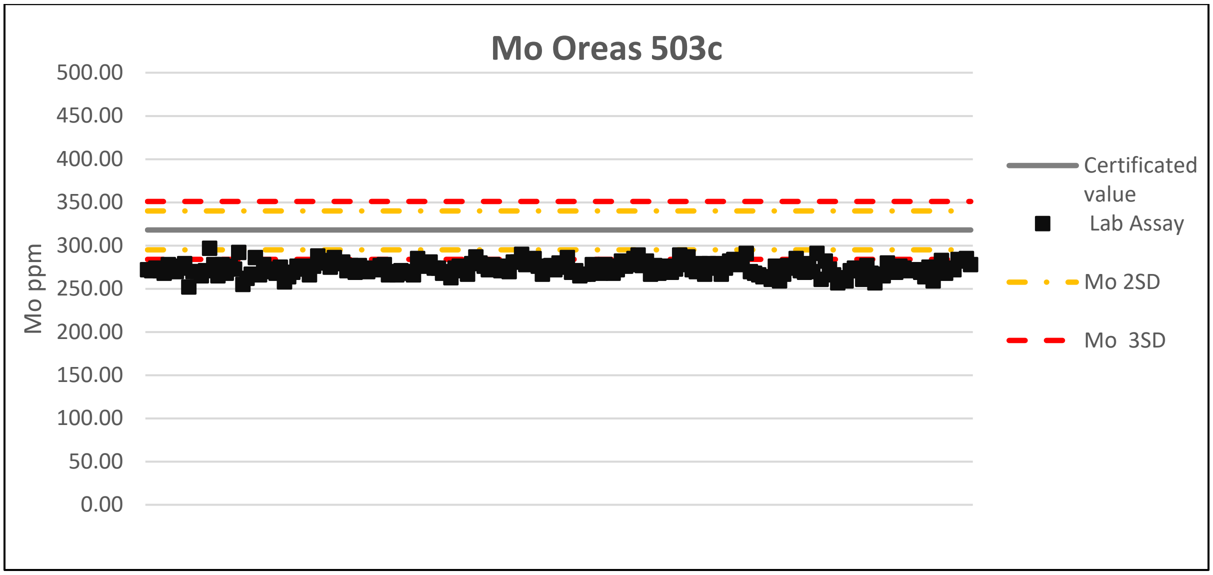
10.3.1 Certified Reference Materials (CRMs)

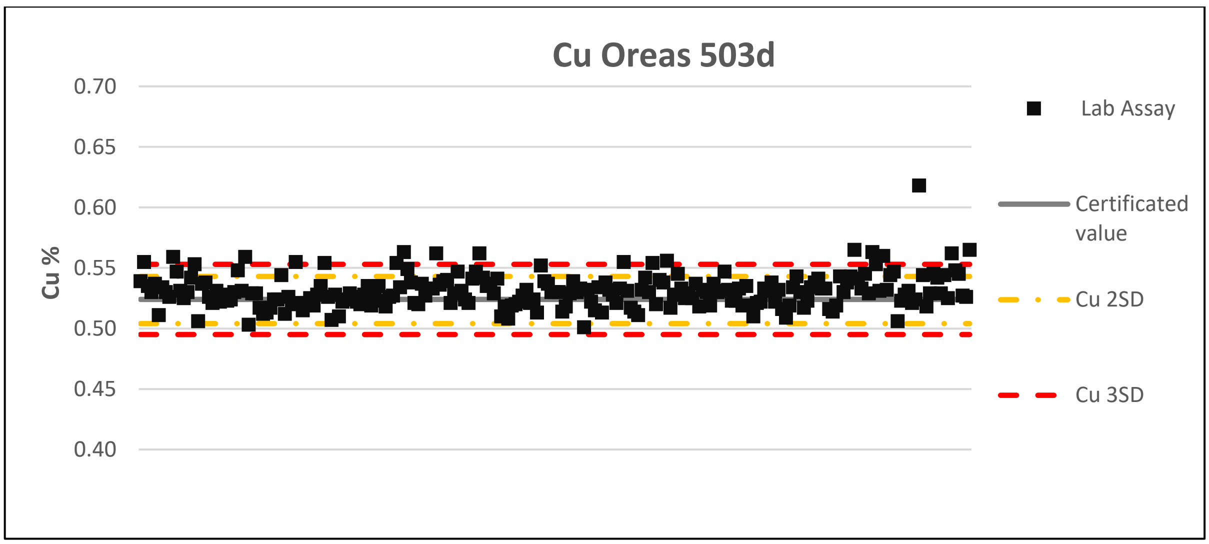
For the ALS laboratory there were 482 samples over 3 CRMs used: Oreas 503c at 0.538% copper and 318 ppm molybdenum, Oreas 503d at 0.524% copper and 348 ppm molybdenum, also, Oreas 925 at 0.615% copper for samples analysed. The copper ranges are at the upper end of the majority of the data in the assay database, as well as being a limited range to test variety of copper percentages at ALS, so analysis should be treated with caution in respect to the quality of the dataset for AzerGold holes as a whole.

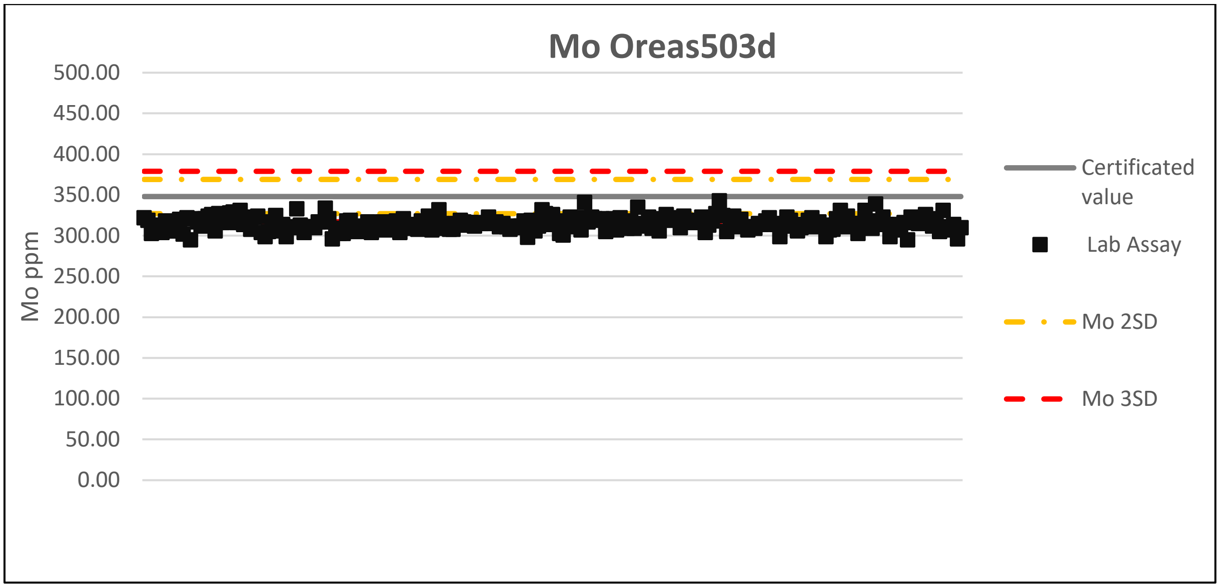
Results from the CRMs used to analyse the samples that went to ALS from the AzerGold phase of drilling are shown in Figure 10-3. A total of 5% of Oreas 503c, 15% of Oreas 503d and 15% of Oreas 925 copper assays were outside of their 2SD tolerance lines. This includes those which are also +/- 3SD – which is generally very limited across all 3 CRMs used. The results of molybdenum indicate that the laboratory's chemical analysis shows a negative bias or underestimation of values compared to the CRMs, close to -3SD. Although this difference is not considered material due to the contribution of Molybdenum, it presents an opportunity for future improvement to better evaluate Molybdenum and its actual contribution to the deposit.

CRM's show results are, for the majority, between the Certified Value and the 3SD high tolerance lines, suggested an overall acceptable accuracy for Cu the analytical method tested.




Mo Oreas 503c
500.00
450.00
400.00
350.00
300.00
250.00
200.00
150.00
100.00
50.00
0.00
Mo ppm
Certificated value
Lab Assay
Mo 2SD
Mo 3SD


Cu Oreas 503d
0.70
0.65
0.60
0.55
0.50
0.45
0.40
Cu %
Lab Assay
Certificated value
Cu 2SD
Cu 3SD



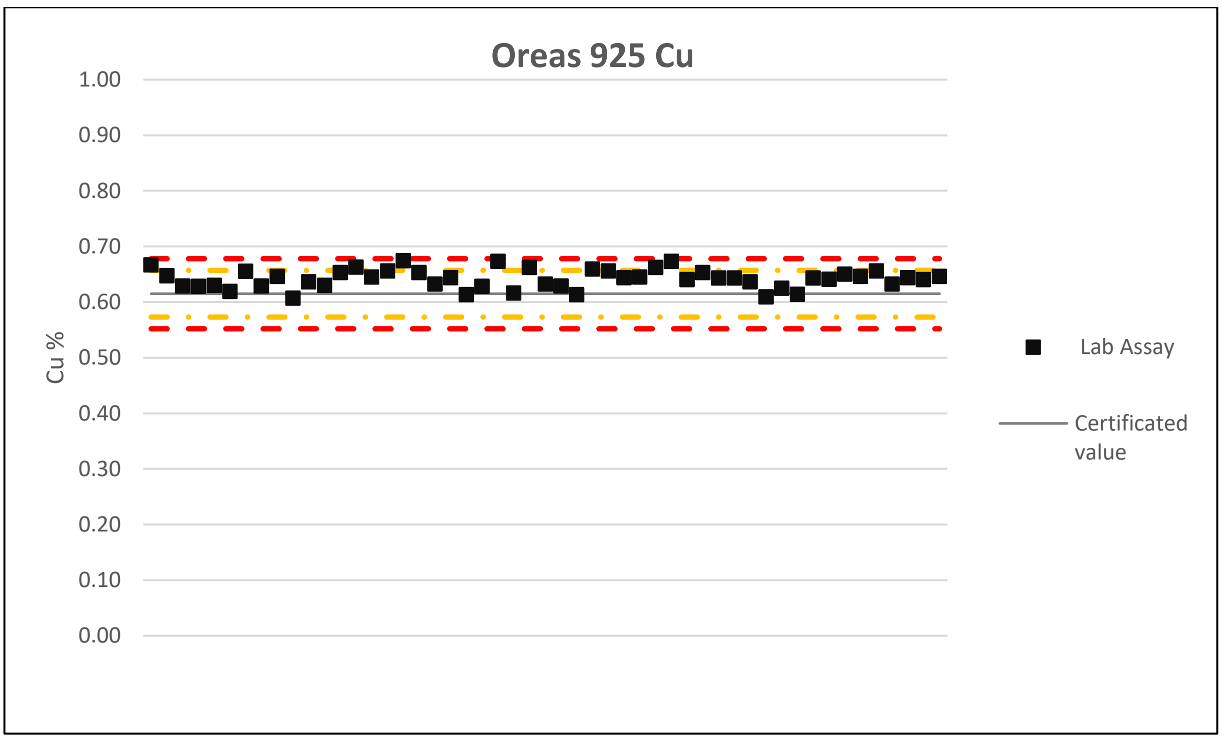


Figure 10-3: CRMs for AzerGold holes analysed at ALS laboratory.

10.3.2 Blanks

Data from 482 blanks, submitted to ALS laboratory during the AzerGold drilling phase is shown in Figure 10-4. Limestone is detailed in the QC database as the source of the blank material, there is no other detailed descriptors such as certification, origin or particle size of the blank material. The samples ID's of the blanks are consistent with KDH holes submitted to ALS. It is therefore presumed that coarse blank material was submitted alongside the core samples and therefore accurately assesses any contamination during preparation for assay.

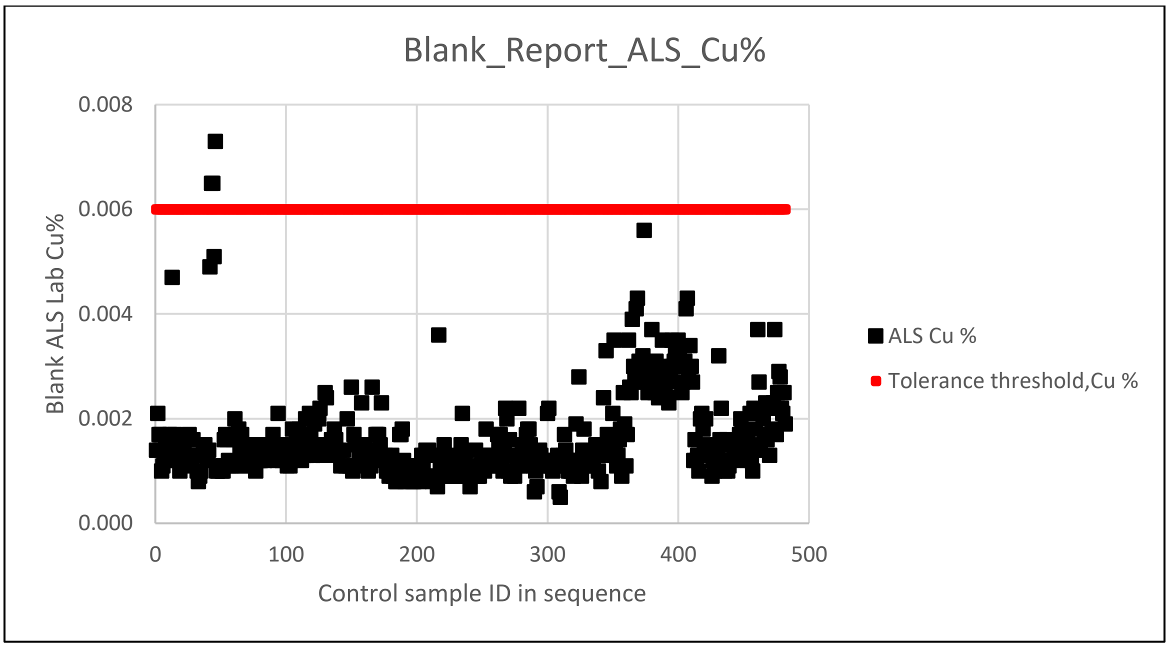


Figure 10-4: Blank material submitted to ALS laboratory during AzerGold drilling phase.

Figure 10-4 indicates that there is no contamination during the preparation and analysis of AzerGold samples at ALS as copper percentage is far below the 0.06% tolerance setting. Furthermore, Figure 10-4 shows a 0.006% copper tolerance line to suggest how minimal the copper values are.

There is a slight trend in the blank data shown in Figure 10-4 whereby the copper percentage becomes more scattered after the first few batches of samples (from sample ID 350). Only two blank samples have grades between 0.006-0.008% copper. The sample ID's are in numerical order, suggesting a different batch of blank material was submitted for the latter batches. Whilst not an issue due to the very low levels of copper in these blank samples, it is worth noting internal variability in the material provided.

10.3.3 Duplicates

Pulp duplicate data is available for 482 samples which were analysed at ALS, there is no information available on whether the sample was divided by ALS or if this was done by AIMC. These cover drill holes as detailed in Table 10-32. There is a reasonable overall correlation between original and pulp duplicate data for the AzerGold holes analysed at the ALS lab. However, the number of outliers outside of the deviation lines may be of concern, as 14% of the AzerGold data has a +/-20% disparity between original and pulp duplicate samples. Lab procedures should be assessed with regards to splitting samples for analysis.

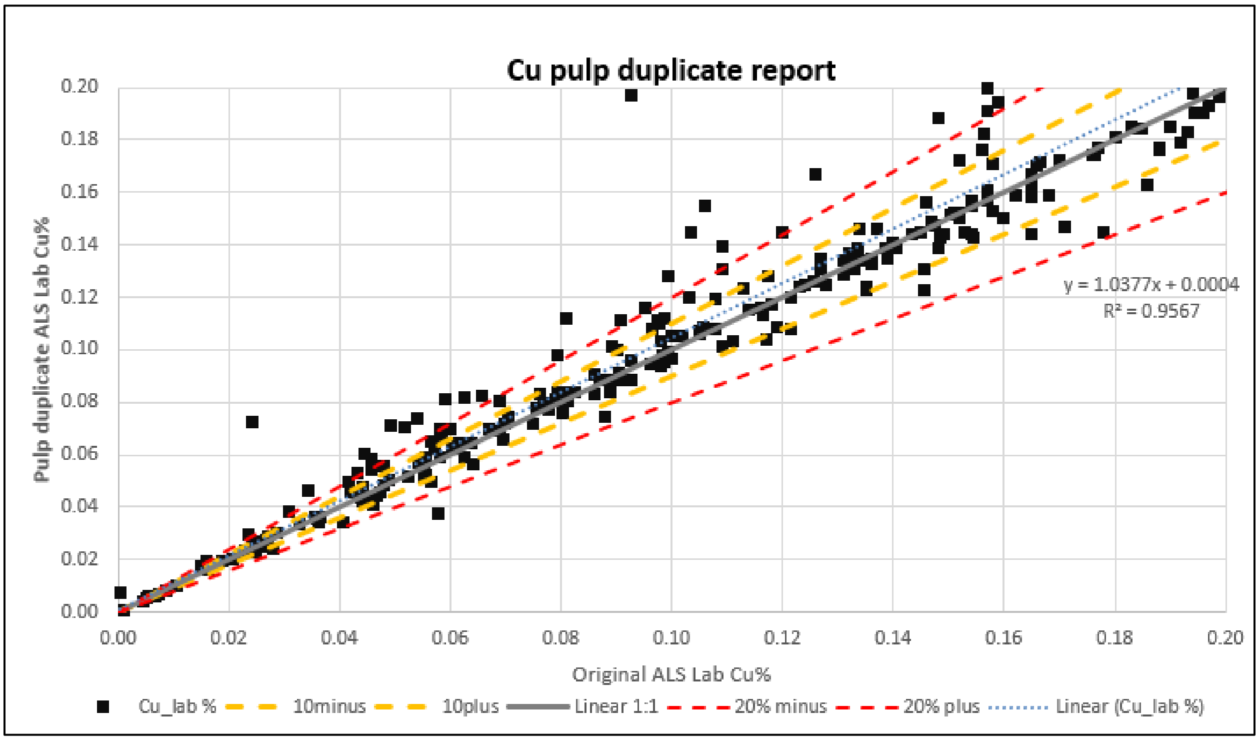


Figure 10-5: Pulp duplicate data from ALS lab for AzerGold holes.

The percentage relative difference between the original and pulp duplicate for the AzerGold samples can be seen in Figure 10-6 and Figure 10-7. Figure 10-7 has outliers, > -100% difference removed to see the definition in relative differences. The graphs show that there is a certain amount of scatter indicating there are some considerable differences between original and duplicate data.

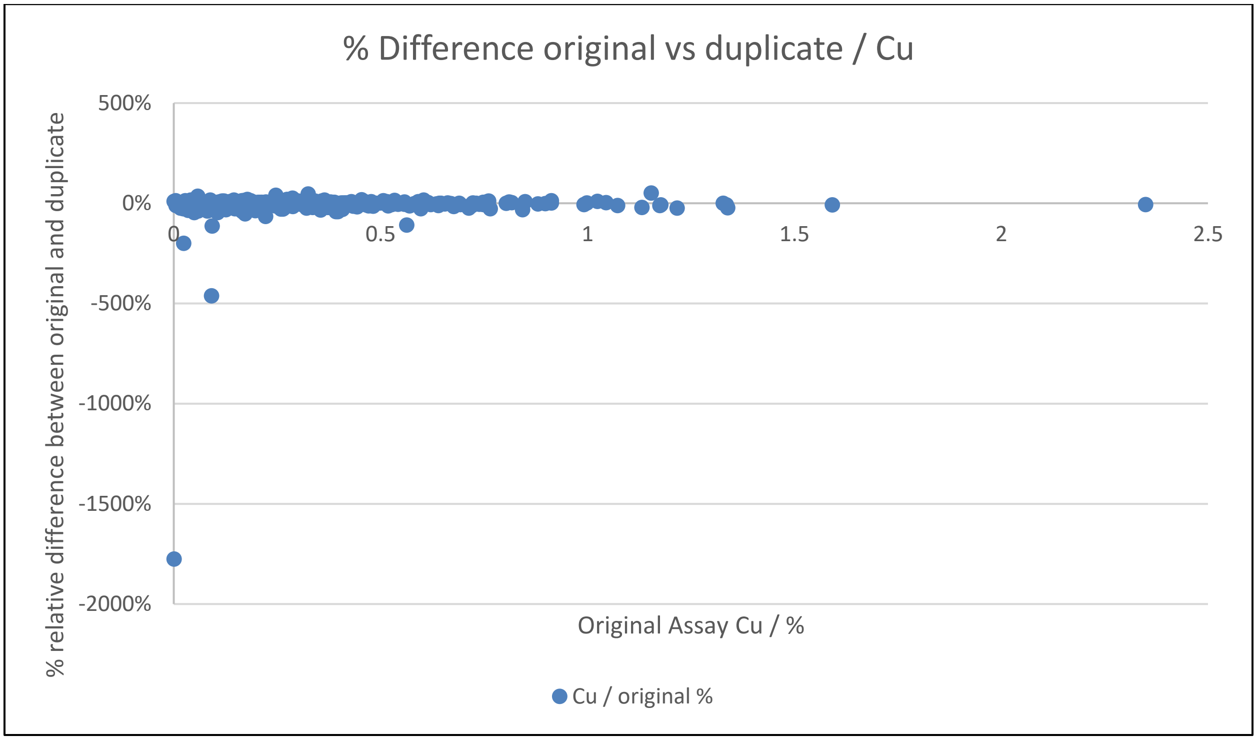


Figure 10-6: % relative difference between original and duplicate Cu samples compared to original Cu sample grade.

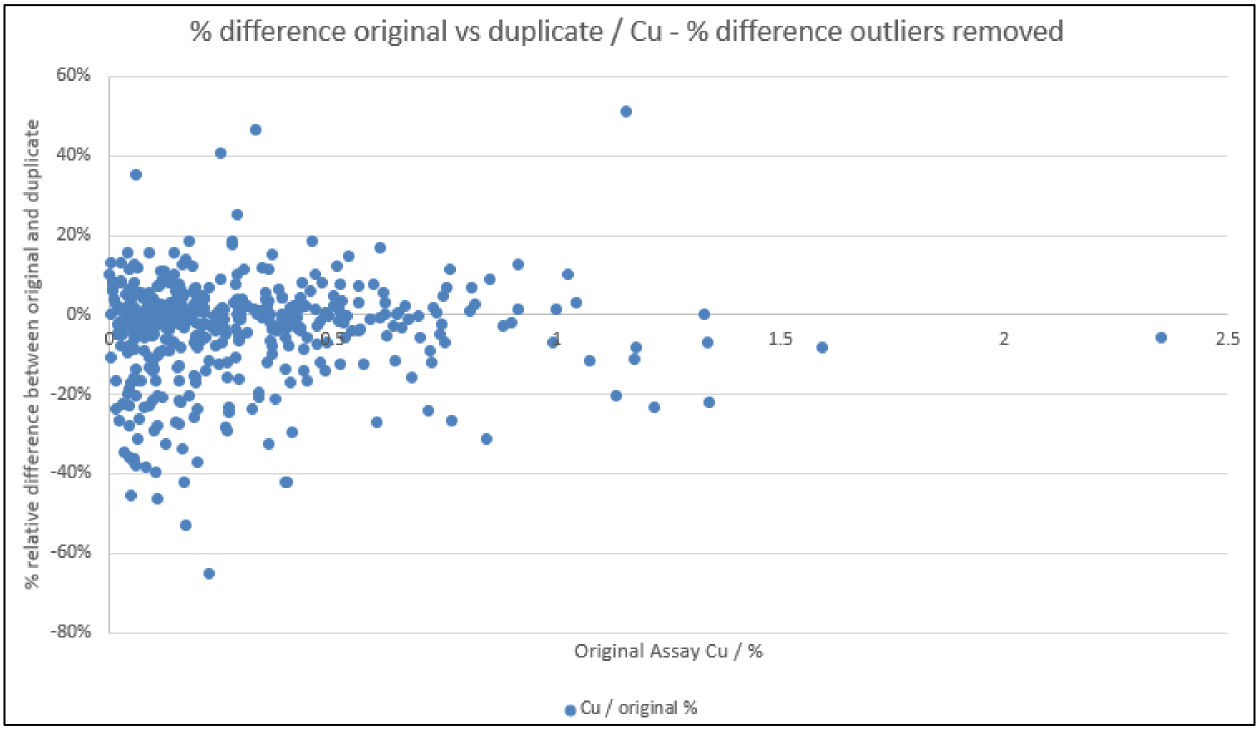


Figure 10-7: % relative difference between original and duplicate samples for Cu - edited to remove outlier >-100% relative difference.

A total of 29% of the samples have a greater than +/- 10% relative difference, comparing duplicate to original samples. There is a bias towards duplicate samples indicate that the lab duplicate samples are more often higher grade than the original samples. A negative relative % difference in graphs indicates a higher duplicate sample. The 'spikier' line graph in Figure 10-8 indicates where the duplicate sample deviates from the original sample Cu grade.

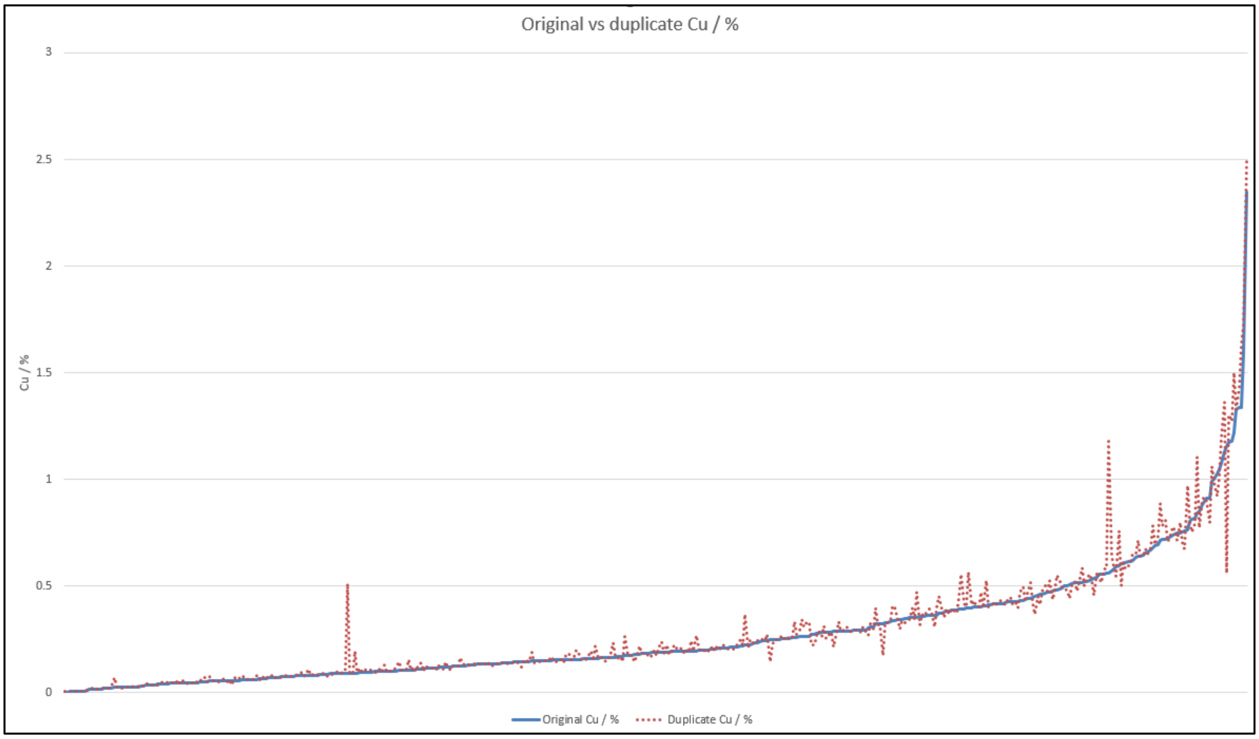


Figure 10-8: Line graph in order of original sample, lowest to highest grade vs duplicate Cu grade.

The data labelled "duplicate" is also found in the final assay database as analysed by ALS 'Au-AA25/ME-ICP41' analytical method.

10.4 Mining Plus QA/QC conclusions

Overall, there is a reasonable spread of QA/QC and inclusion rates are acceptable for the majority of the samples included in the Garadag MRE. Table 10-4 summarises the conclusions on QA/QC inclusion at Garadag.

Mining Plus also notes that AIMC are planning to re-assay 100 m of AzerGold core at the AIMC lab to further validate assays and the quality of the AIMC laboratory.

Table 10-4: Summary of QA/QC inclusions overall for the Garadag deposit MRE.

	Positives	Negatives	Recommendations
Overall	A selection of industry standard QA/QC practices were included in the drilling database provided for the Garadag MRE. This includes duplicates, blanks and CRMs. Inclusion rates for the AzerGold drilling campaign are reasonably high at 17.6% (relative to the campaign or 10% of the total MRE database).	The inclusion rates for QA/QC are low overall for the AIMROC dataset (3.1% of the campaign) and there is limited information available about the distinction between FD, PD and REP as well as no blanks or CRM data available for these batches. The CRMs used for the assessment of analytical method accuracy for the AzerGold samples are of a limited assay range (Cu) and not as appropriate for the Cu grade ranges seen in the assay database.	Future inclusion rates for QA/QC (additional drilling or re-sampling campaigns) should be carried out to industry best practice. This could include as a minimum (and not limited to) - Coarse duplicates -2% - Pulp duplicates -2% - CRMs – 4% - Coarse blanks – 2% - Pulp blanks – 2% For a total of 12% QA/QC. In addition, +5% minimum of assay data should aim to be checked by an external lab.
Duplicates	Pulp duplicate data from AzerGold has a reasonable inclusion rate of 5.9% (relative to the campaign). AIMROC included duplicate data for field, pulp duplicates and repeat samples. AIMROC has reasonable precision with 10% of field duplicates outside of +/-20% deviation, but only 3.1% of pulp duplicates and 5.3% of repeat samples.	No coarse duplicates have been included for either drilling campaign. Pulp duplicates from the AzerGold QA/QC show disparity between original and pulp duplicate samples – 14% of the samples show a +/-20% difference. AIMROC has reasonable precision	Lab splitting procedures need to be reviewed due to disparities between original and duplicate samples. Future drilling campaigns and re-sampling programmes need to include pulp and coarse duplicates suggested inclusion rate minimums above.
CRMs	CRMs have been included as part of the AzerGold sampling campaign.	No CRMs included in AIMROC sampling campaign.	Include CRMs of relevant assay ranges in future drilling and re-sampling campaigns with the minimum inclusion rates as shown above.
	CRMs used show a reasonable level of accuracy	CRMs used are of limited Cu range (0.52-0.62% Cu) and not appropriate for the assay	

	Positives	Negatives	Recommendations
		asset set when only 15% of the assay data is within this range.	
Blanks	Blanks included in the AzerGold sampling campaign show reasonable inclusion rates (5.9% of the campaign) and indicate no contamination in sampling. Only 0.4% of the samples were above the 0.006% Cu tolerance line.	No blank samples submitted as part of the AIMROC sampling campaign.	Include blank samples – ideally pulp and coarse blanks in future drilling and re-sampling campaigns, inclusion rates minimums shown above.
Check Assays			No umpire check assay data has been provided at the time of Mining Plus's data review. It is recommended to use additional third party laboratories on 10% of the samples, even if those samples themselves come from an accredited laboratory.

11 GEOLOGICAL MODEL

11.1 Lithology model

The geological understanding at Garadag was interpreted from vertical cross section diagrams hand draw by AIMC geologists, see example in Figure 11-1.

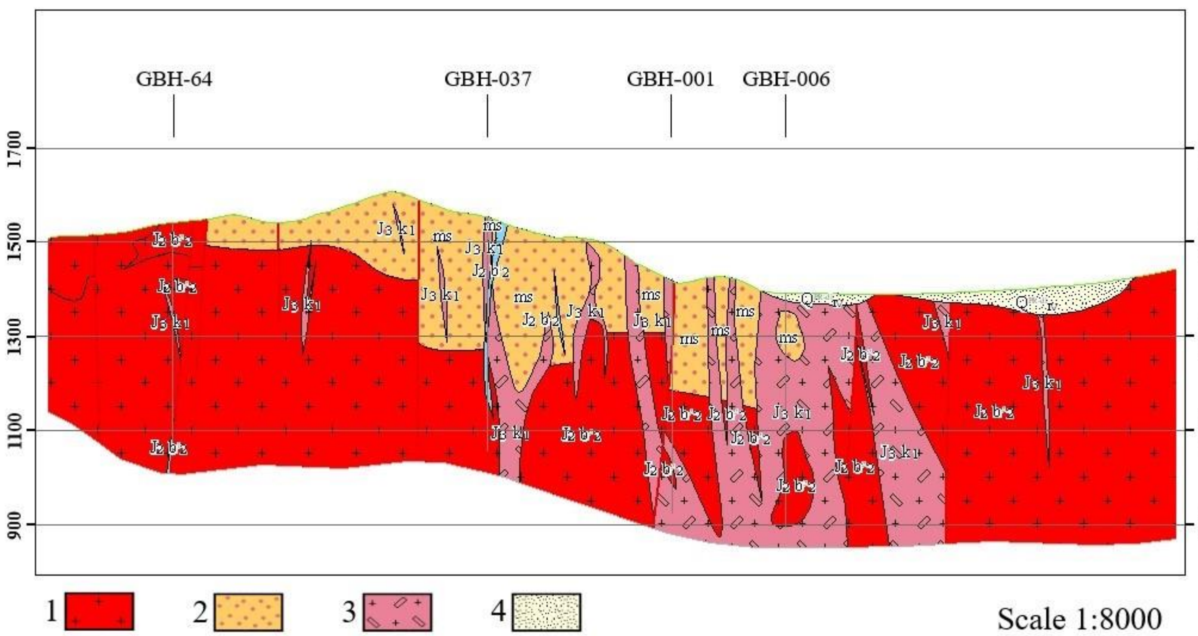


Figure 11-1: 1 = tonalite, 2 = silicification, 3 = diorite, 4 = kaolinisation. Looking north east.

Lithology wireframes, which form the basis of the 3D geological model of the deposit, have been constructed from geological logging of all drill core available. This includes all AzerGold holes (including the 26 not yet assayed) and information from Soviet era holes, although not of high enough confidence for the Mineral Resource, the information they provide can aid the geological understanding of the deposit. Geological logging and wireframe intersections do not always match exactly, particularly for narrow intrusions like the diorite where interpretation to make geologically relevant is key.

As previously discussed, the dominant lithologies in the deposit are granite, diorite, tonalite as well as minor metasomatite and overburden (which includes soils).

Given the duplicated lithology codes in the drill data, Mining Plus grouped the lithology codes for use in geological modelling in Leapfrog Geo Software. See Table 11-1 for Mining Plus code groupings.

Table 11-1: Mining Plus lithology grouping codes.

AIMC lithology code	MP lithology code
OVB	OVB (overburden)
SOIL	
DY_DIO	DIORITE
DIO	
GRT_DIO	
GRT	GRANITE
GRT_BC	
TNT	TONALITE
MTS	METASOMATITE

The diorite intrusions have been modelled using the Leapfrog Geo interval selection tool to create an intrusion model. The Leapfrog shapes have been transferred into Datamine for the purposes of block modelling (Figure 11-2 and Figure 11-3).

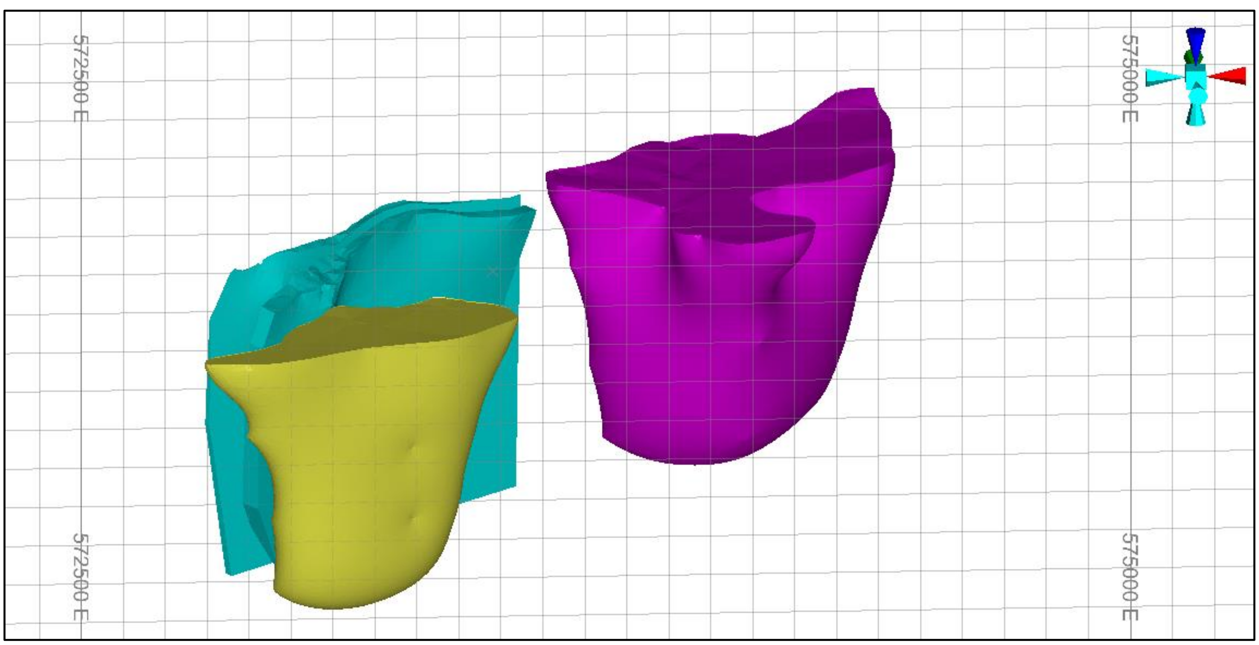


Figure 11-2: View of the three main diorite bodies shown in Datamine (looking north).

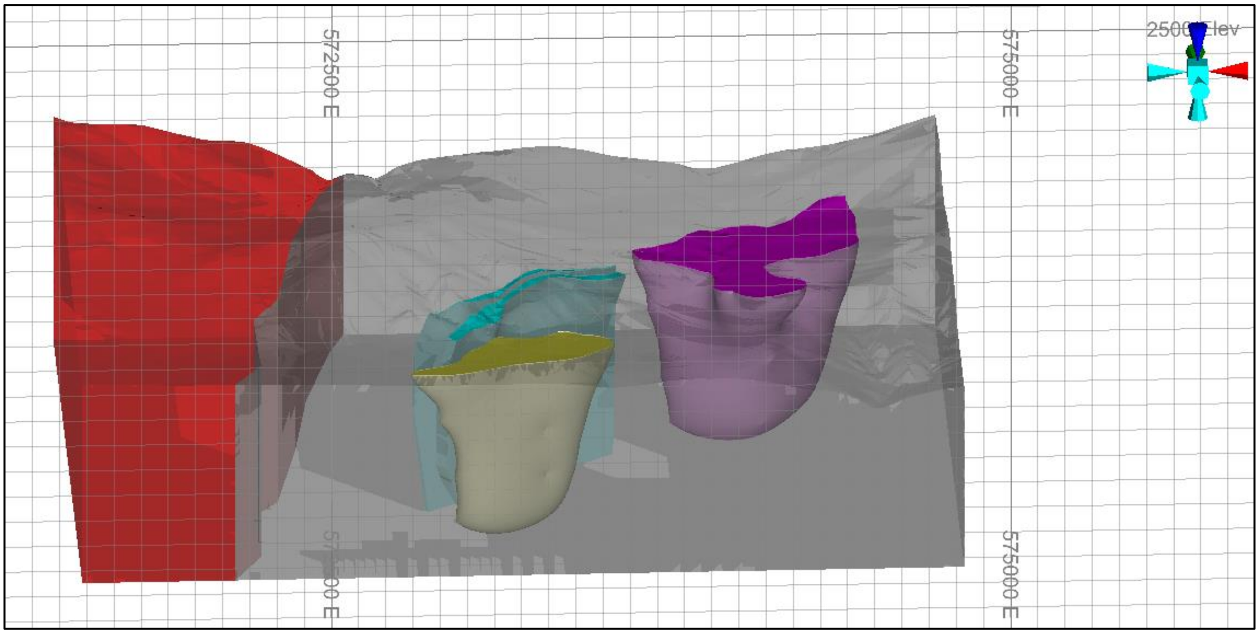


Figure 11-3: View of the lithological model in Datamine. Looking north. Red = tonalite, grey = granite, turquoise, yellow and purple = diorite bodies.

The deposit lithology model in context of the drillholes used in the MRE is shown in Figure 11-4.

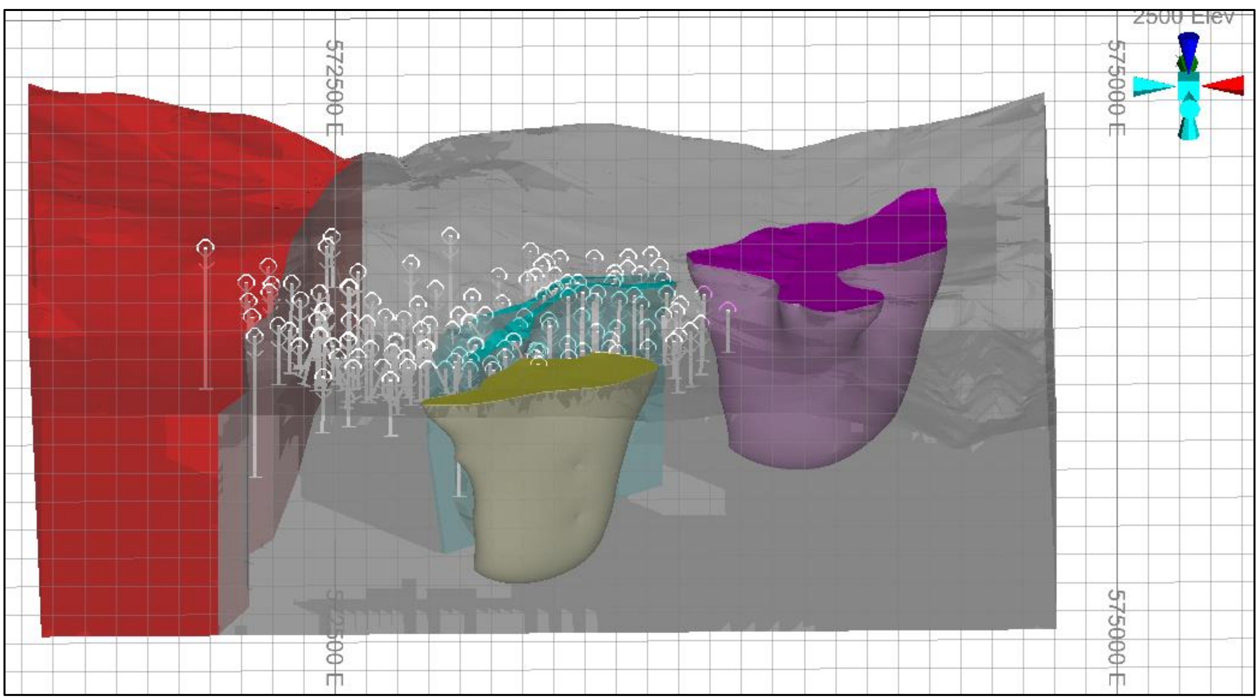


Figure 11-4: Deposit 3D lithological model in the context of drill holes used in the MRE.

Overburden has been modelled from the lithology logging and has been set at ~11 m below topography in areas away from drilling.

Granite is the remaining volume in the model outside of the overburden and diorite intrusions, to generate the lithological model.

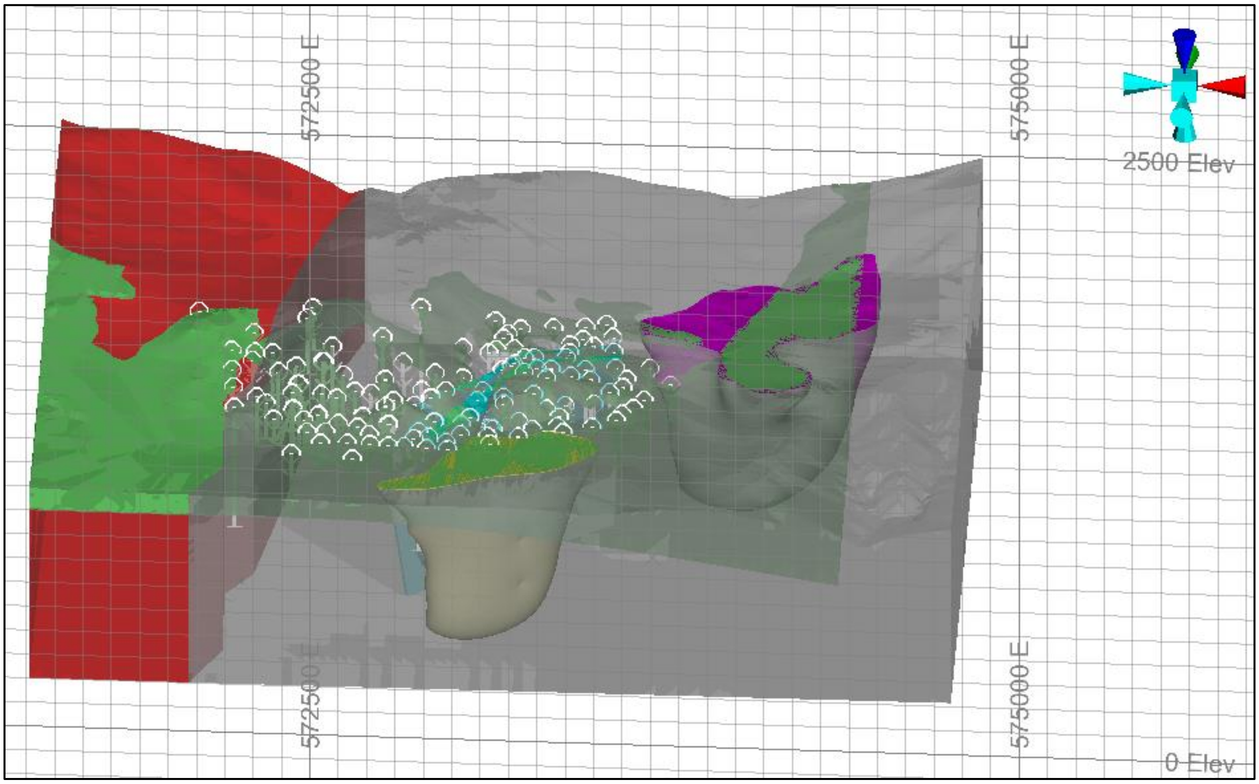


Figure 11-5: Garadag lithological model including overburden (green). Looking north.

11.2 Oxidation model

Given the importance of determining the spatial variations in oxide and sulphide mineralisation and that AIMC are lacking acid soluble copper analysis (relying on total copper analysis only), the oxide model for Garadag is therefore reliant on logging information only from drill core, along with the total copper assays.

The oxidation zones have been grouped in

Table *11-2*, and in combination with the mineralisation and copper oxide minerals from drill hole logs, used the interval selection tool in Leapfrog Geo to recode any obvious errors between the datasets.

Table 11-2: Mining Plus oxide group codes.

AIMC oxidation code	MP oxide code
Leached Cap	Leached
Oxide Zone	
Enrichment	Enrichment
Transition	
Primary	Primary

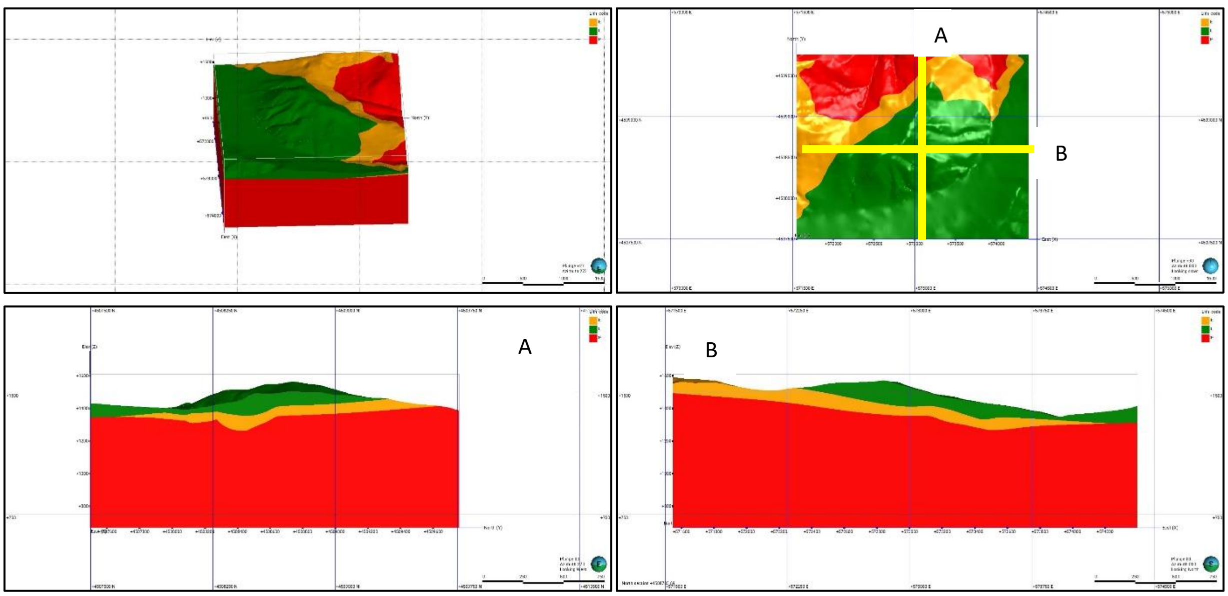


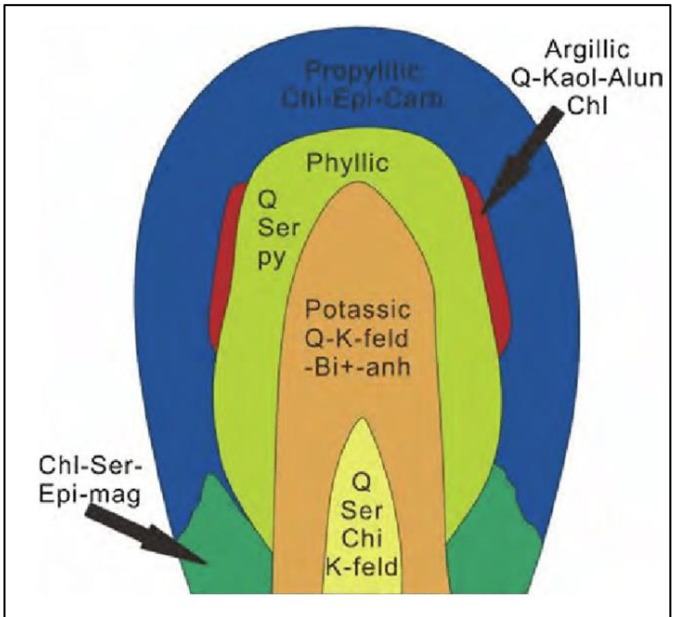
Figure 11-6: Garadag oxidation model. Oblique, plan, west and north views (red primary, yellow enrichment and green leached).

The oxidation model will then form the basis of the mineralisation and the estimation model to be discussed later.

11.3 Alteration model

As discussed, the dominant lithologies within the deposit are granite, diorite, tonalite and minor metasomatite and soils within the overburden. The alteration model within the Garadag deposit has also been created from drill hole logging information. No validation with geochemical analysis has occurred.

The alteration model for Garadag is very similar to 'typical' copper porphyry alteration models (Figure 11-7).



Classic alteration model of porphyry copper deposit (Pour and Hashim, 2012).

Figure 11-7: Classic porphyry Cu alteration model after Pour and Hashim, 2012.

This includes a centralised potassic 'core', phyllic above and propylitic and argillic surrounding that (Figure 11-8).

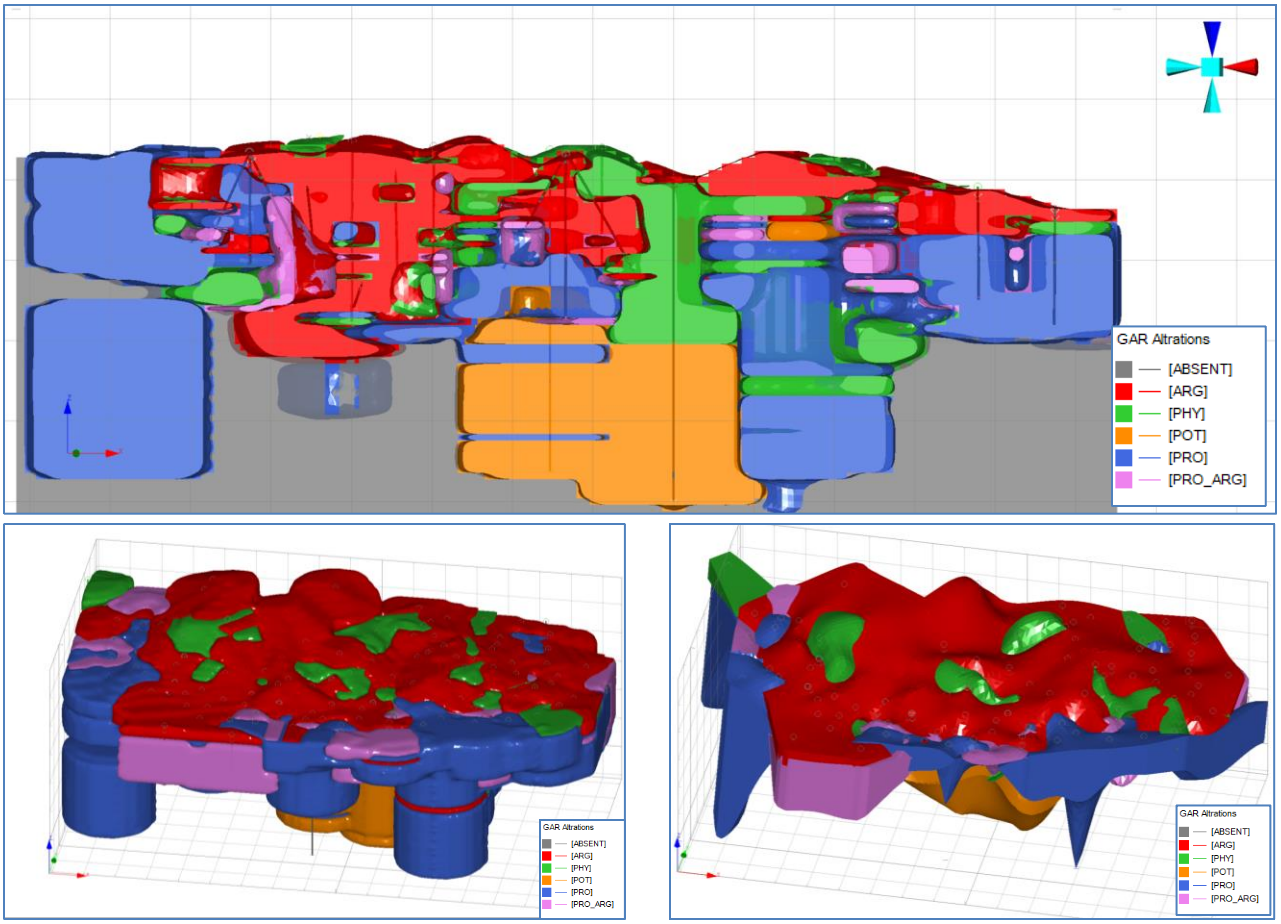


Figure 11-8: Alteration model, created by AIMC geologists in May 2024. Top image shows section looking north. Bottom left is the initial 3D alteration model interpretation with bottom right image showing a slightly 'smoothed' version.

The alteration model shown in Figure 11-8 is an initial interpretation based on the logging information available. The variability and unusual shapes, such as those areas strictly surrounding isolated deeper drill holes and 'pointy' areas, will be revised in ongoing geological development of the deposit. As the grade and estimation is not perceived to be controlled or heavily influenced by the alteration, the model is acceptable for the understanding of the Garadag deposit at this stage, and the comparison with typecast copper porphyries.

11.4 Mineralised domains

Through understanding of the interaction between the Garadag deposit lithology, alteration, oxidation models and grade, primarily copper, it is apparent that the oxidation model can be used as the basis for the mineralisation domains that will dictate the grade estimation domains and associated parameters. A final iteration of the mineralisation domains is shown in Figure 11-9.

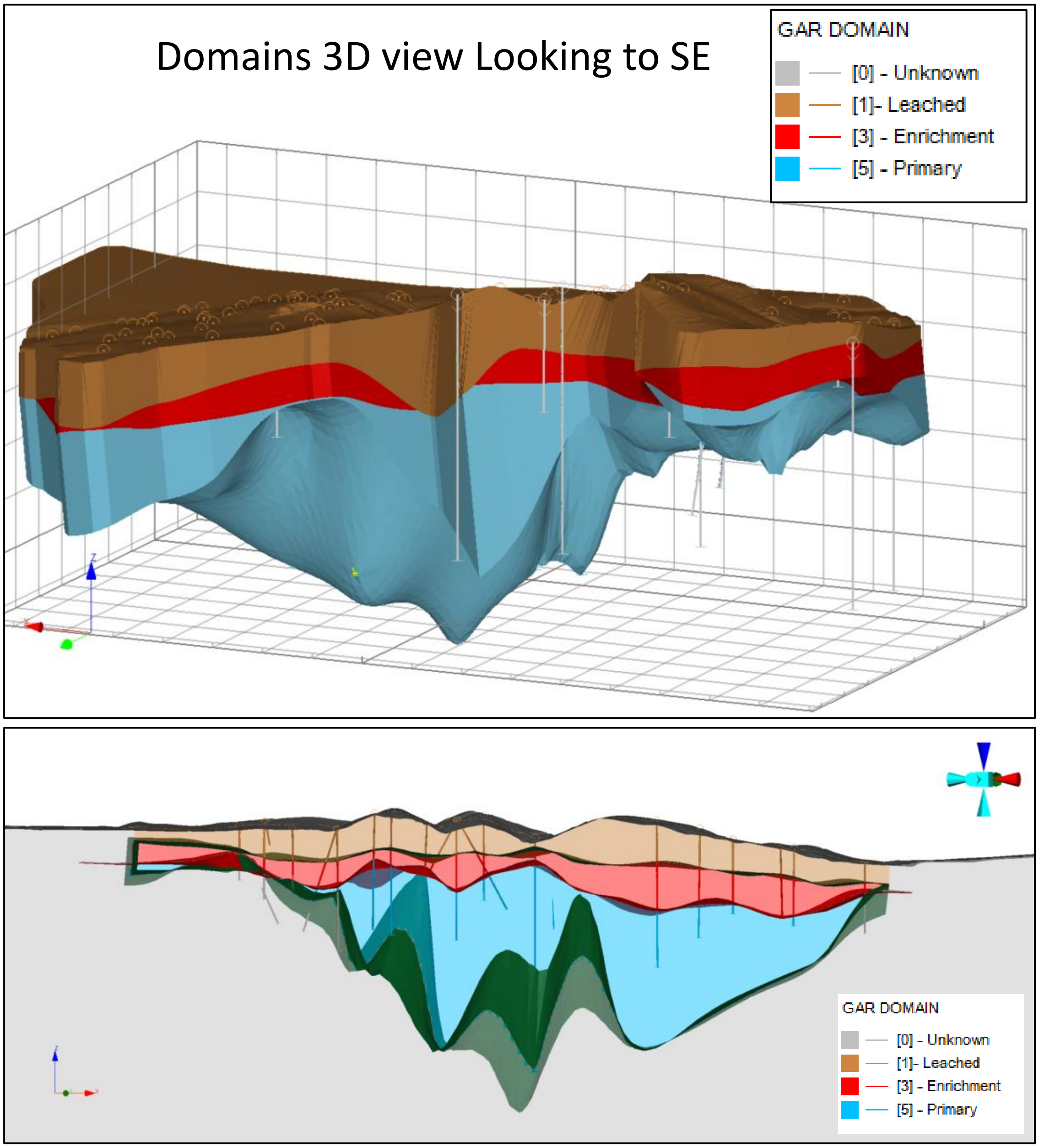


Figure 11-9: Mineralisation domains used in the MRE. Grid lines are 50 m apart.

12 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

12.1 Element analyses

Copper and molybdenum have been identified as the main ore elements of interest within the Garadag deposit, although molybdenum is found at very low levels, the majority of the focus will be primarily on copper analyses.

12.1.1 Rock types

Analysis has been carried out on the different as logged rock types to compare where the majority of the drilling information is from. Figure 12-1 shows that the vast majority of the drill core is from granite with summary figures shown in Table 12-1.

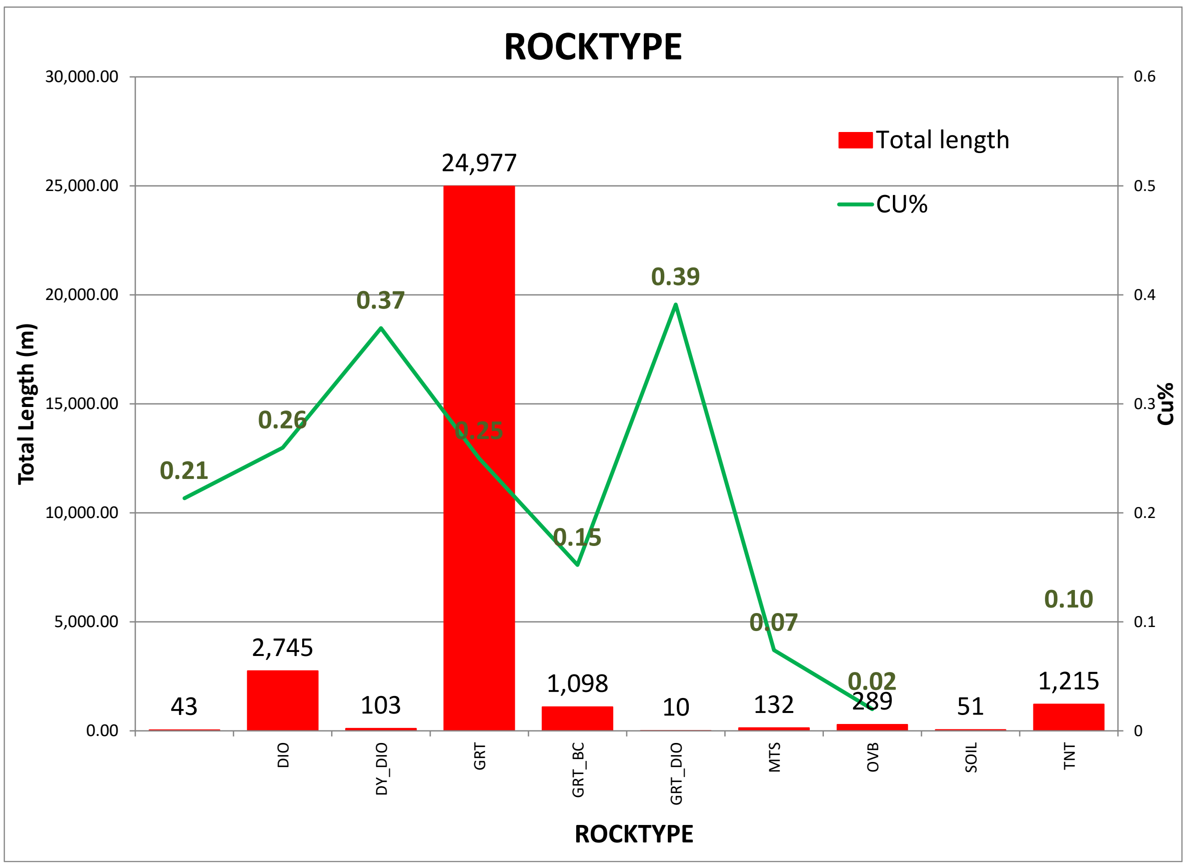


Figure 12-1: Total rock type lengths used in the MRE. Cu % is the average grade for that rock type.

Table 12-1: Comparison of lengths for rock types used in the MRE.

Rock Type	Total Length / m	% length of MRE database	Cu% (average)	Mo% (average)
	43.4	0.14	0.21	
DIO	2745.43	**8.95**	0.26	0.0033
DY_DIO	103.1	0.34	0.37	0.0043
GRT	24976.77	**81.45**	0.25	0.0046
GRT_BC	1098.2	3.58	0.15	0.0013
GRT_DIO	10.1	0.03	0.39	
MTS	132.3	0.43	0.07	0.0033
OVB	289.45	0.94	0.02	0.0110
SOIL	51.1	0.17		
TNT	1214.6	3.96	0.10	0.0032

As Table 12-1 shows, over 90% of samples used in the MRE are from granite and diorite.

12.1.2 Mineralisation Domains

As discussed in Section 11.4, through knowledge of the deposit and comparison between geological logging and assays, mineralisation domains were determined. These have been numbered for ease of use 0 = 'unknown' i.e. outside of current mineralisation wireframes due to lack of grade and proximity away from the main ore deposit, 1 = leach, 3 = enrichment and 5 = primary.

Domain 2 was identified as 'oxide', however given the lack of soluble copper analyses, there was a lack of confidence in assigning samples to this domain – they have been enveloped into a generic 'leach' zone in domain 1. Similarly, domain 4 is reserved for 'transitional' samples, none of which have been included in this domain with the information available so far.

A comparison of sample lengths used in the MRE from this domains (3D image shown in Figure 11-9) is shown in Figure 12-2 and Table 12-2.

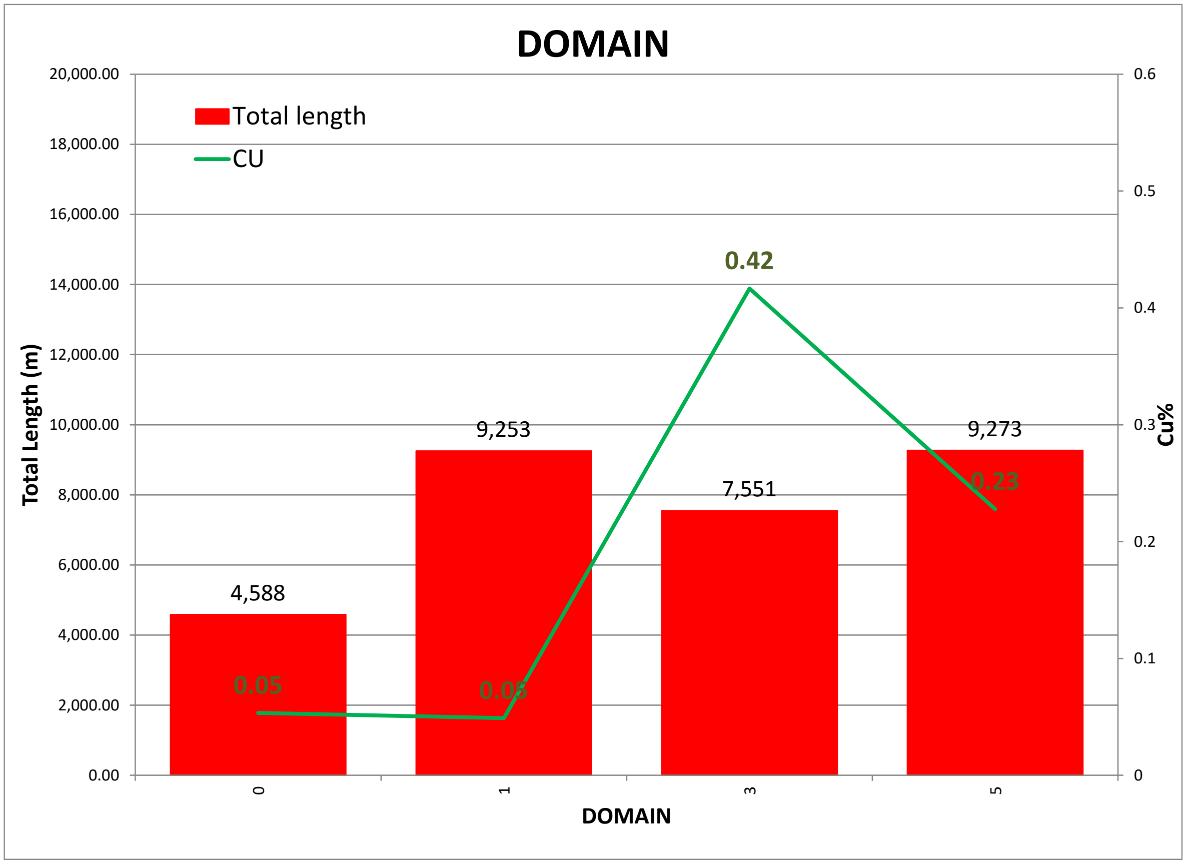


Figure 12-2: Comparison of drill core lengths used in the MRE per domain. Cu % in green is the average grade per mineralisation domain.

Table 12-2: Comparison of lengths for domains used in the MRE.

Domain	Total Length / m	% length of MRE database	Cu / % (average)	Mo / % (average)
0 - Unknown	4587.9	14.96	0.05	0.0035
1 - Leached	9252.98	30.17	0.05	0.0045
3 - Enrichment	7550.92	24.62	0.42	0.0045
5 - Primary	9272.65	30.24	0.23	0.0042

It is also evident from the higher copper average in the enrichment zone that supports this domain as the dominant mineralisation horizon. This is not bias due to the number of samples within this domain as Table 12-2 shows there is a relatively even spread across domains 1, 3 and 5.

Histograms of copper distribution within each domain is shown in Figure 12-3.

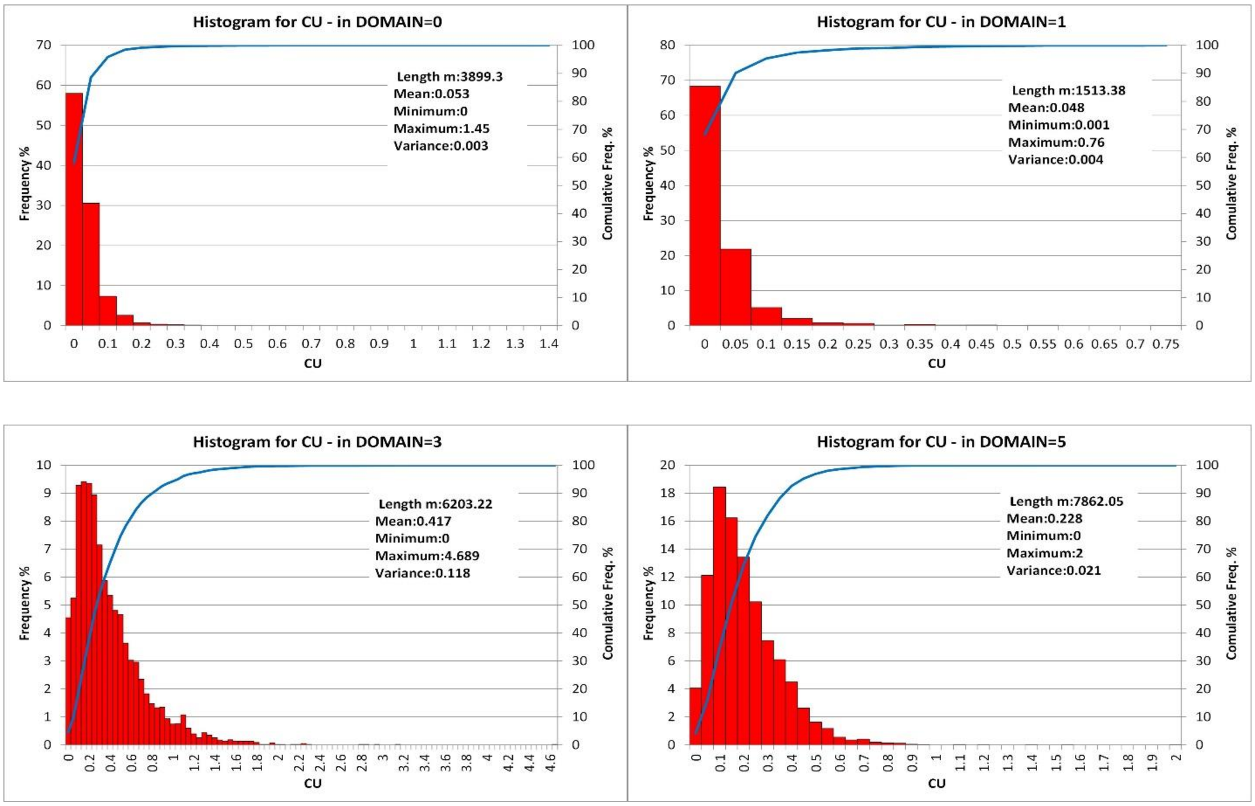


Figure 12-3: Histograms of Cu distribution within mineralisation domains.

The distribution of copper within each domain as shown in Figure 12-3 shows a near-typical log normal distribution of copper grade within each domain, supporting them as estimation domains and reducing the need for additional sub-domaining, prior to grade estimation.

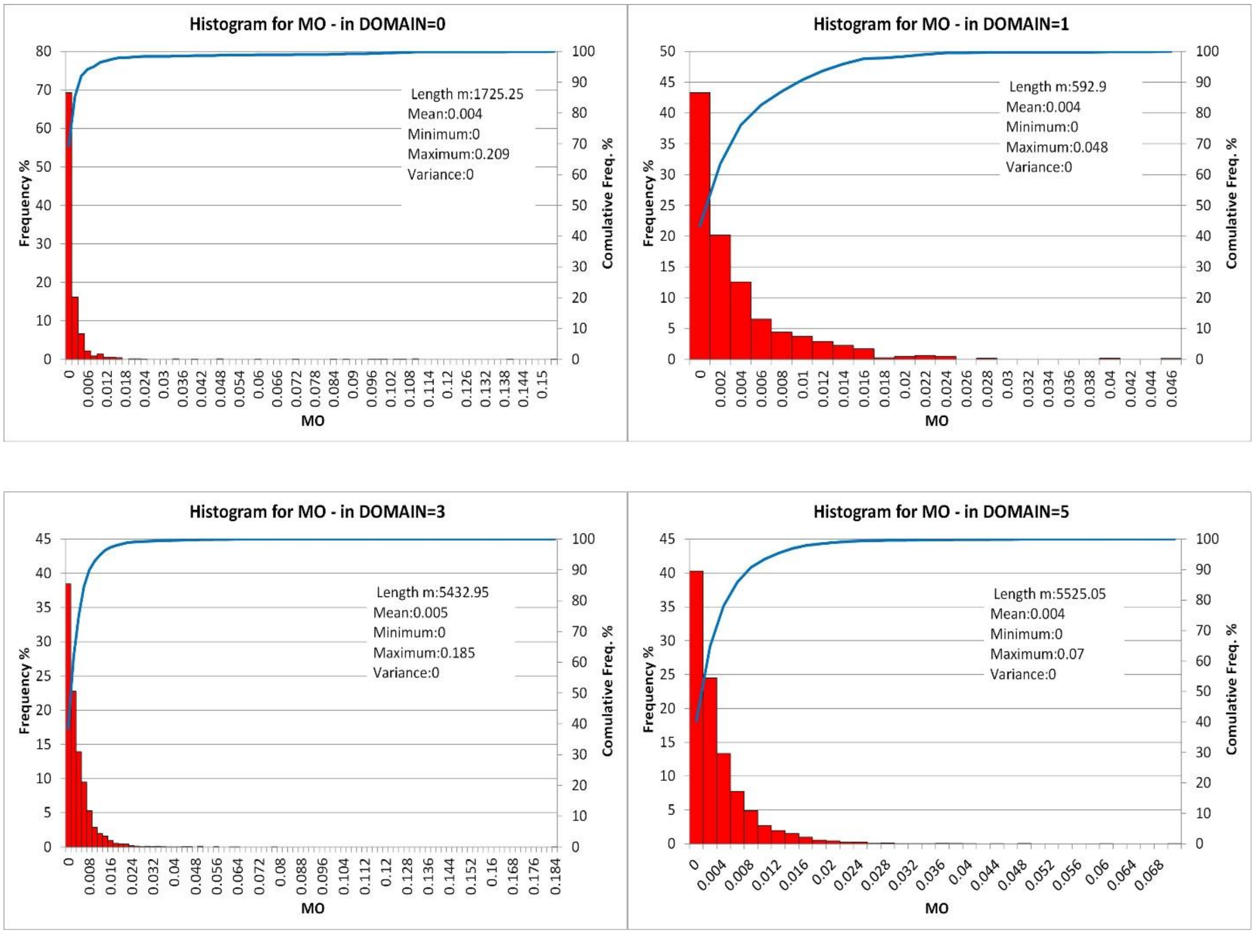


Figure 12-4: Histograms of Mo distribution within mineralisation domains.

A similar distribution is seen for molybdenum in Figure 12-4, confirming that sub-domaining for Mo is not required.

12.2 Drillhole sample length

A total of 19,478 m of drill core was sampled for use in the MRE. The breakdown of samples and metres and statistics around sample length split by AIMROC and AzerGold campaigns is shown in Table 12-3. The proportion of samples with lengths less than 0.30 m represents a minimal fraction of the total metres sampled.

Table 12-3: Statistics for sample length for assay samples in the Garadag MRE. Note – all numbers are in metres except for count no. samples which is a count and % of metres per campaign and total.

	AIMROC / m	AzerGold / m	Overall / m
Minimum	0.03	1.00	0.03
Maximum	2.3	3.00	3
Average	1.05	1.50	1.29
Mode	1.0	1.5	1.5
Sum	7,201	12,277	19,478
% campaign of total	37%	63%	100%
Count no. samples	*6,886*	*8,199*	*15,085*

Note that the very small interval lengths, 0.03 m detailed in Table 12-3, represent only 0.05% of the dataset and are subsequently considered immaterial.

The histograms in Figure 12-5 and Figure 12-6 show the spread of sample intervals between the AIMROC and AzerGold drilling campaigns and the total samples in the database. Given the higher percentage of metres drilled by AzerGold and their consistent use of 1.5 m sample length, 1.5 m is the dominant modal sample length overall.

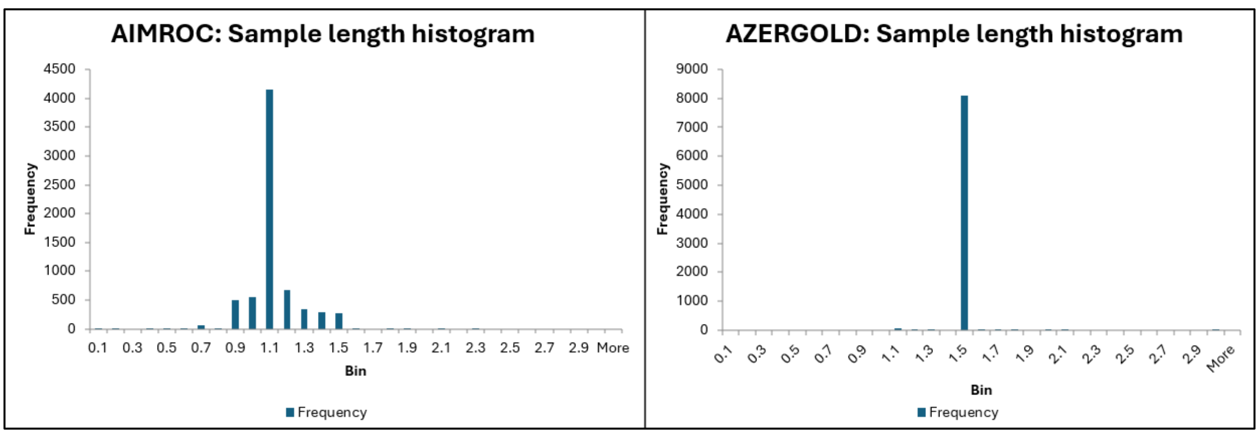


Figure 12-5:Histogram of sample length per drilling campaign.

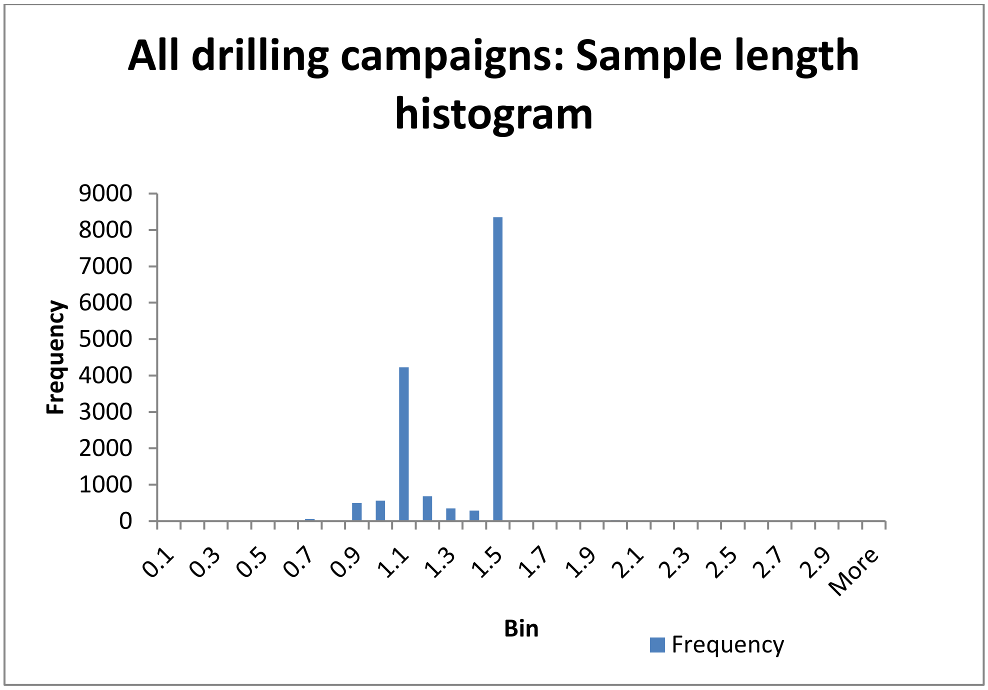


Figure 12-6: Histogram of sample lengths for both drilling campaigns combined.

12.3 Top cutting

Top cuts were reviewed as part of the data analysis for the MRE, in order to remove any undue influence from high grade, outlier samples. Outliers were assessed per estimation domain (mineralisation domains 0, 1, 3 and 5) and capping of grades above these grades was applied to the drill hole file, prior to compositing and estimation (Figure 12-7).

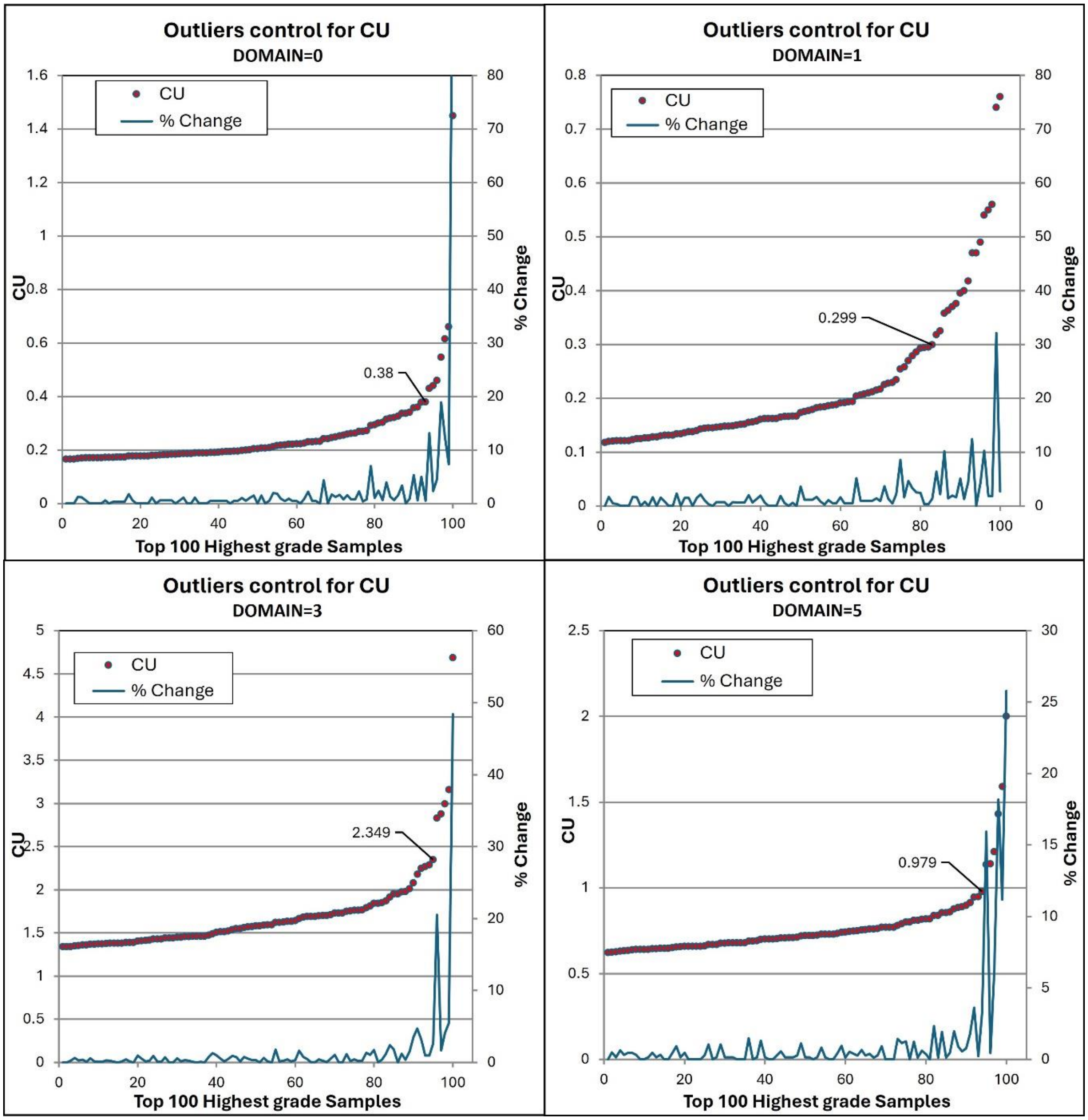


Figure 12-7: Top 100 highest samples per mineralisation domain to determine inflection points for grade top capping - Cu.

Figure 12-7 shows the top 100 highest grade copper samples per mineralisation domain, in order to determine inflection points, above which grades will be capped. The same has been carried out for molybdenum, shown in Figure 12-8.

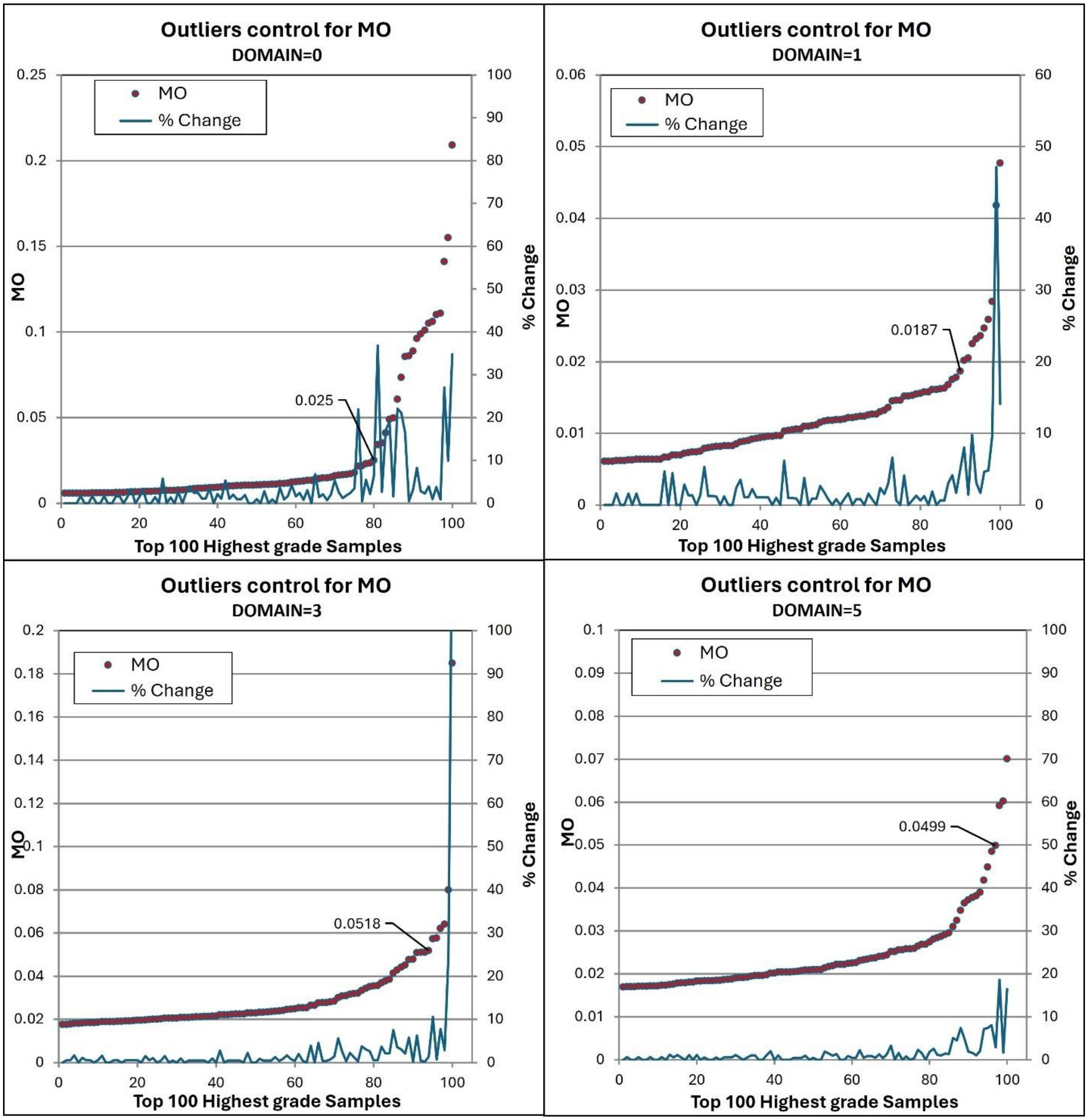


Figure 12-8: Top 100 highest samples per mineralisation domain to determine inflection points for grade top capping - Mo.

A summary table for copper top cap values per domain is shown in Table 12-4.

Table 12-4: Top cap values for Cu and Mo across domains.

	Top Cap Values	
Domain	Cu / %	Mo / %
0	0.380	0.0250
1	0.299	0.0187
3	2.349	0.0518
5	0.979	0.0499

These top caps have been applied to each of the domains. The following graphs (Figure 12-9 and Figure 12-10) show the comparison and subsequent metal loss when these top cap grades are applied, as top caps as well as top cuts.

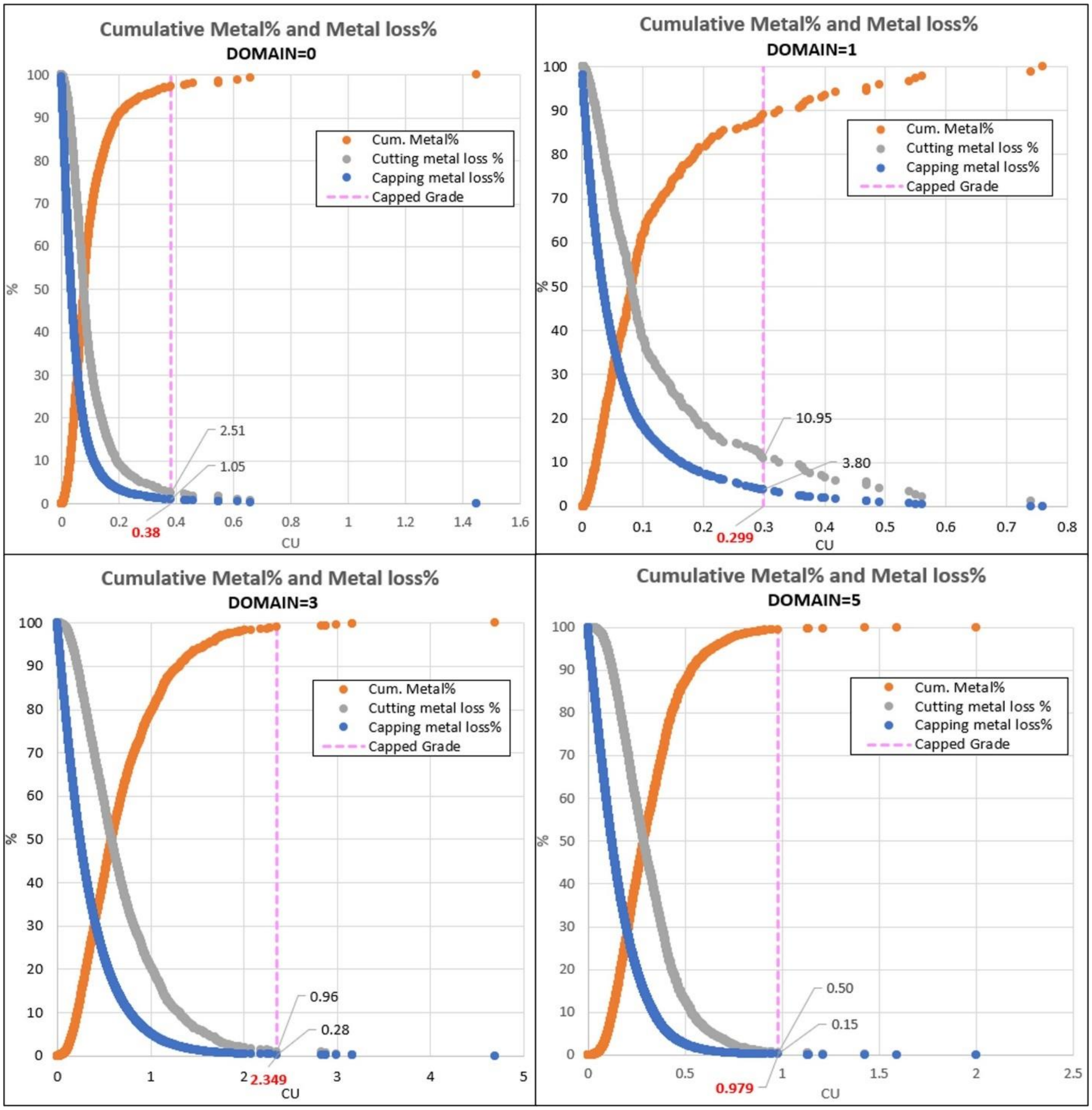


Figure 12-9: Cumulative metal and metal loss % for each domain – Cu.

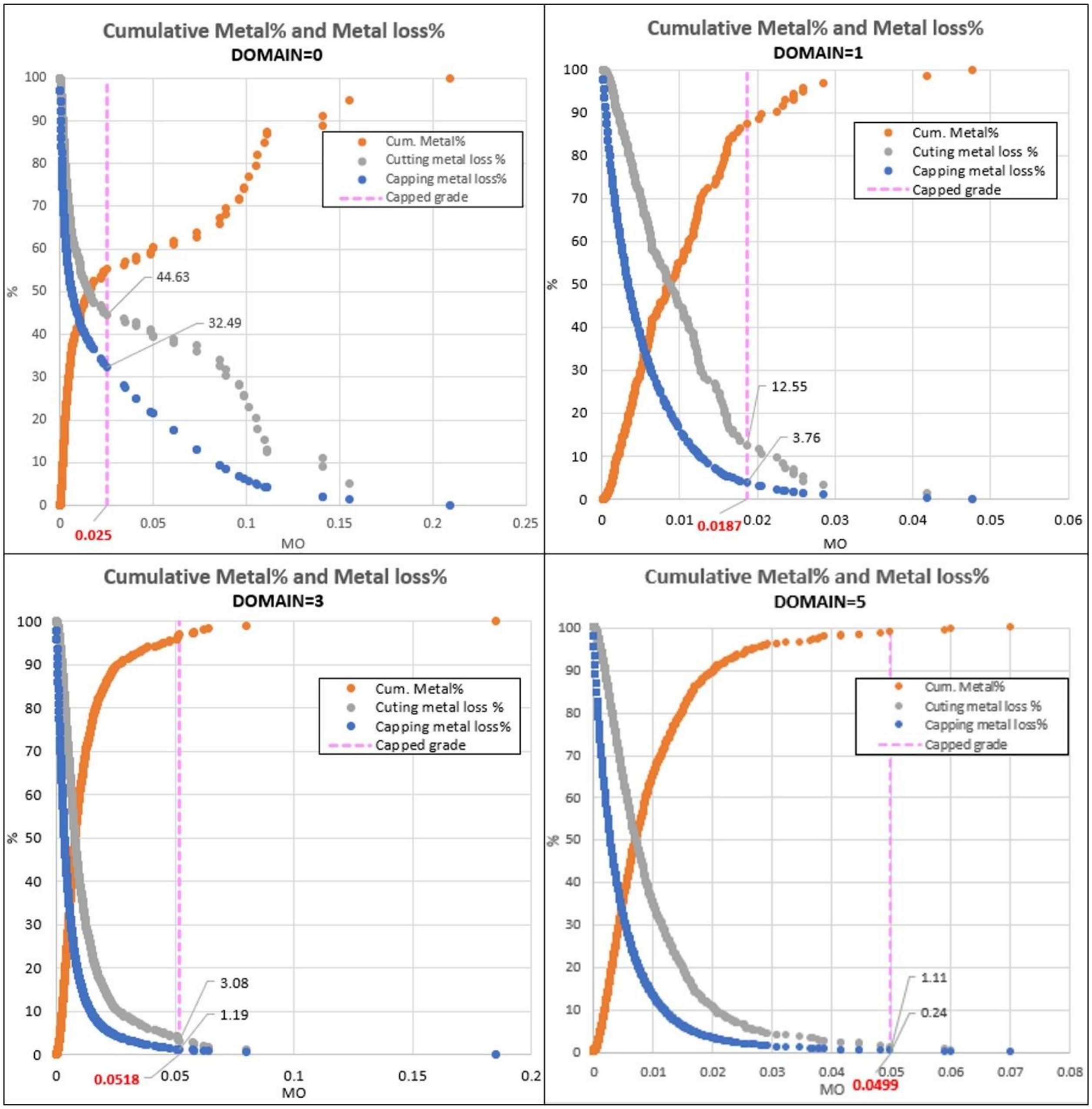


Figure 12-10: Cumulative metal and metal loss % for each domain – Mo.

A summary of the metal loss statistics for copper and molybdenum once top-caps and top-cuts are applied are shown in Table 12-5 and Table 12-6. Top-capping refers to taking the maximum value from the inflection points on the graphs and capping all assays higher than that to this maximum value. Top-cutting refers to a theoretical metal loss if all 'outlier', higher grade assays were cut altogether from the dataset.

Table 12-5: Metal loss percentages when capped grades are applied – Cu.

		Metal Loss / %	
Domain	**Capped Grade Cu / %**	**Top-capping**	**Top-cutting**
0	0.380	1.05	2.51
1	0.299	3.80	10.95
3	2.349	0.28	0.96
5	0.979	0.15	0.50

Table 12-6: Metal loss percentages when capped grades are applied – Mo.

		Metal Loss / %	
Domain	**Capped Grade Mo / %**	**Top-capping**	**Top-cutting**
0	0.0250	32.49	44.63
1	0.0187	3.76	12.55
3	0.0518	1.19	3.08
5	0.0499	0.24	1.11

Table 12-5 indicates that the percentage of metal loss when top-capping is applied is very minimal – domain 1 is the only domain with any appreciable loss for copper but this will be a less significant domain in terms of tonnage and overall contained metal, compared with the primary grade bearing mineralisation domains 3 and 5.

Table 12-6 shows higher overall percentage metal losses for molybdenum, however given the relative insignificance of the metal in the deposit as a whole, this is not seen as relevant at this stage of the project.

Top-capping of the grades was therefore carried out for copper and molybdenum for all domains, prior to sample compositing of the drill hole file.

12.4 Sample Compositing

It was deemed most appropriate to top cap the data prior to compositing. Compositing was done in Datamine, using the domain field to constrain the composites – i.e. to not allow composite lengths to cross domain boundaries.

A study was carried out as to the optimum composite length. This centred on looking at the effect of composite length on copper mean, copper variance and any length loss. The graphs below summarise these effects.

Figure 12-11 shows the mean copper grade differences between each domain for a selection of drill hole composite lengths. The y axis scale on each graph shows a very narrow range, indicating although there are differences between the average copper grade for different composite lengths within each domain, the differences are minimal and inconsequential.

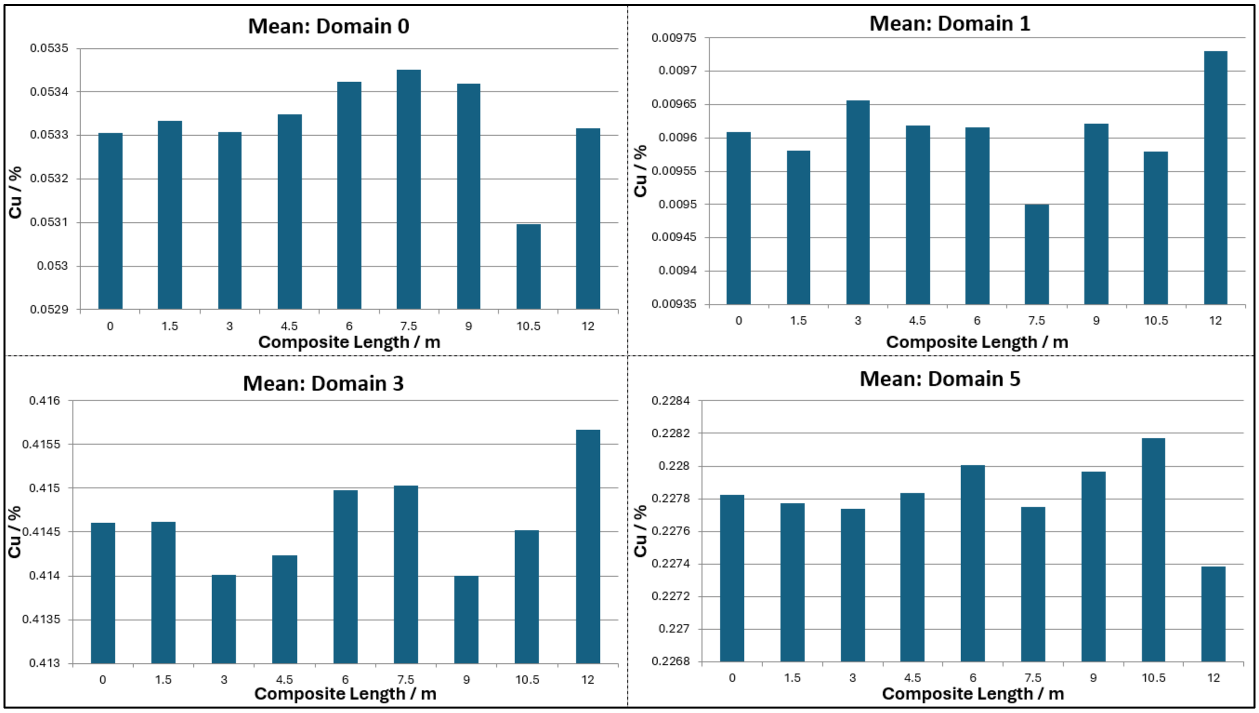


Figure 12-11: Comparison of mean Cu grades per domain for various drill hole composite lengths.

Similarly, the variance in Cu between composite lengths within each domain, shows a decreasing variance as composite length increases, as expected (Figure 12-12. The scale on the y axis is once again indicated a very tight range within which the variance is changing, and therefore, changing in variance of copper between composite lengths is considered not sensitive and not a key driver on selecting preferred composite length for the drill hole file.

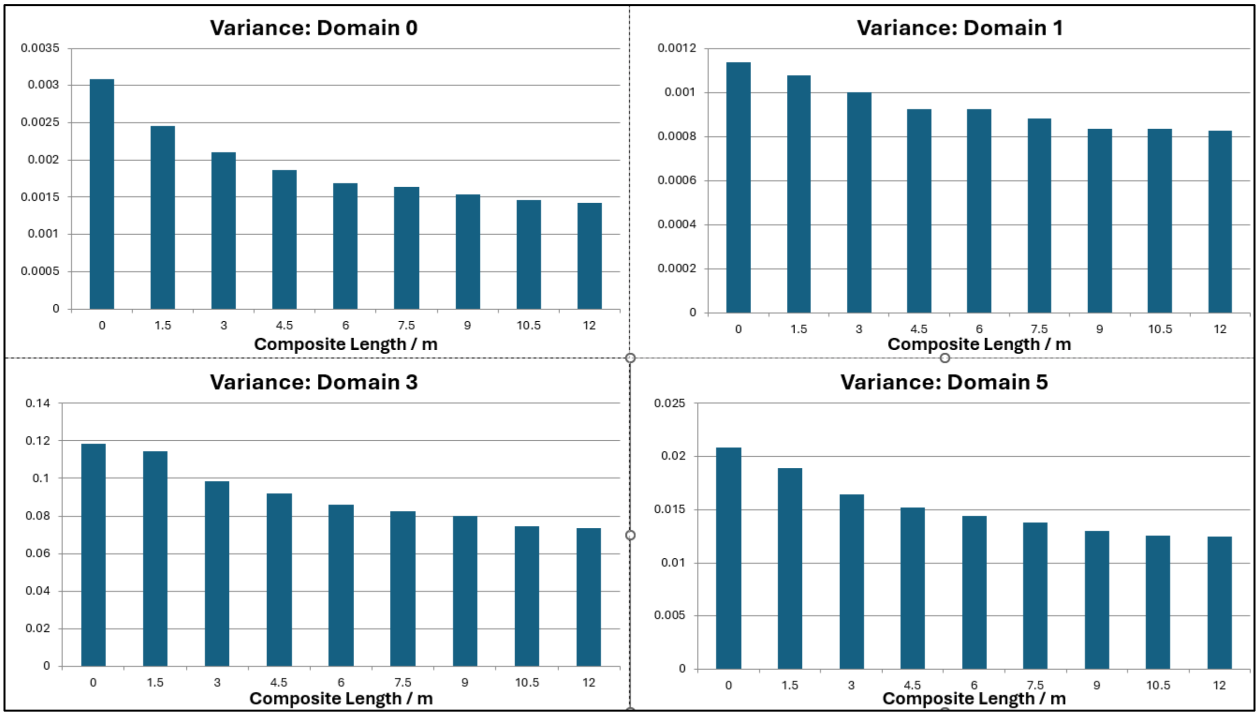


Figure 12-12: Comparison of variance per domain (for Cu) for various drill hole composite lengths.

The loss in length within each domain for the composite lengths selected is shown in Figure 12-13. The zero or extremely minimal loss in length for composite lengths indicate this also would not be a key parameter to select composite length on.

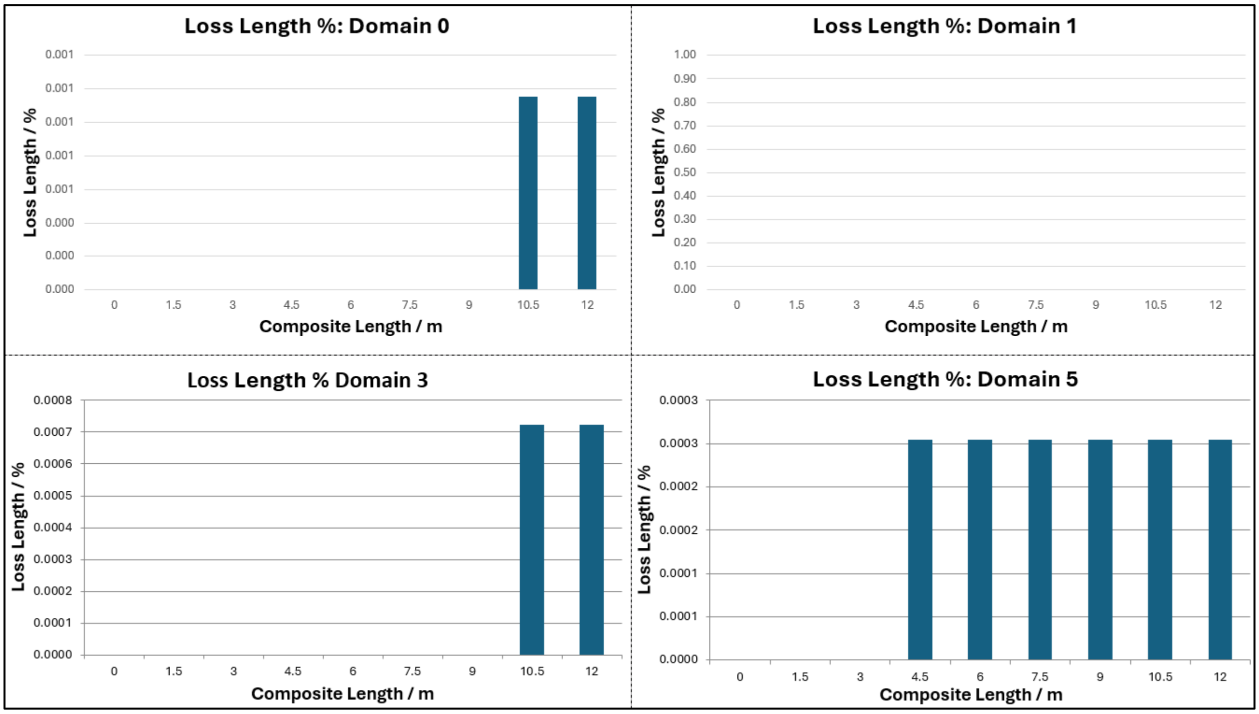


Figure 12-13: Comparison of loss length per domain for various drill hole composite lengths.

Given the parameters discussed, the drill hole file composite selection has not shown to be sensitive with regards to copper mean, variance or losing lengths of sample. Therefore, a preference of 3 m composites was selected.

13 VARIOGRAPHY

Variography was carried out in Snowden Supervisor V8.14. The final drill hole file was composited to 3 m post copper and molybdenum grade capping. The capped copper grades (CU_CAP) from the file was split into the estimation domains, 0,1,3, and 5 as previous discussed. Variography parameters were assessed per domain for major structure orientation and search ranges, in order to input into the grade estimation model. A summary of the variograms used for inputs into the Datamine estimation parameters is shown in Figure 13-1 to Figure 13-4.

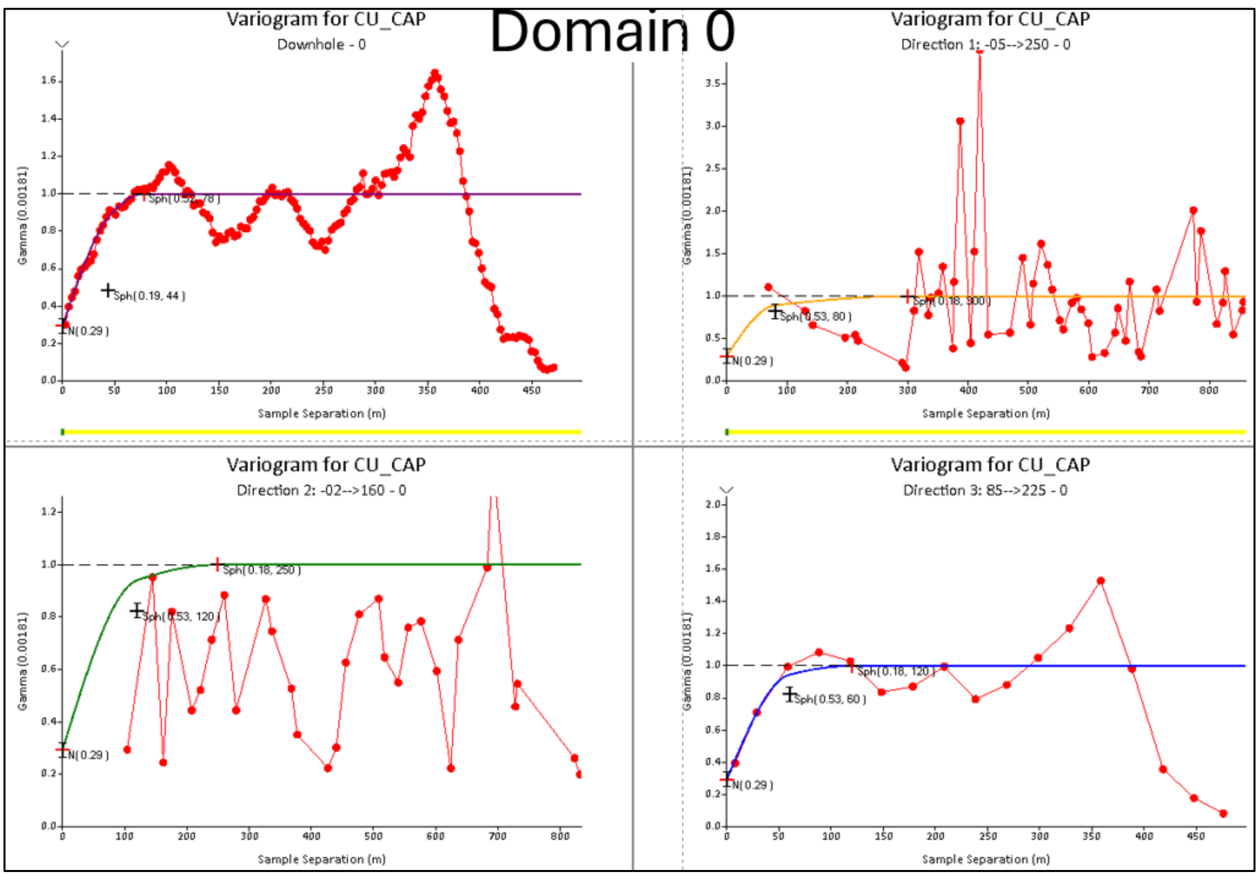


Figure 13-1: Downhole and directional variograms for CU_CAP from Domain 0.

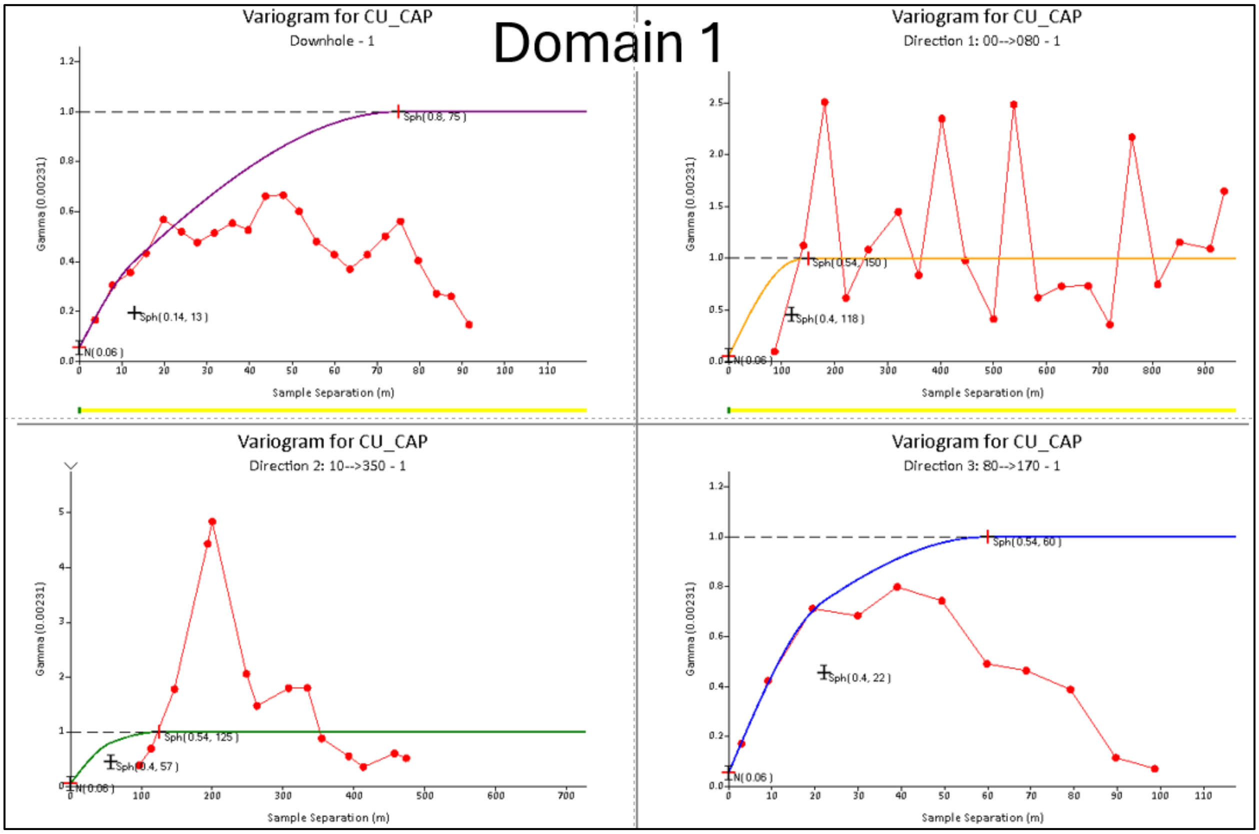


Figure 13-2: Downhole and directional variograms for CU_CAP from Domain 1.

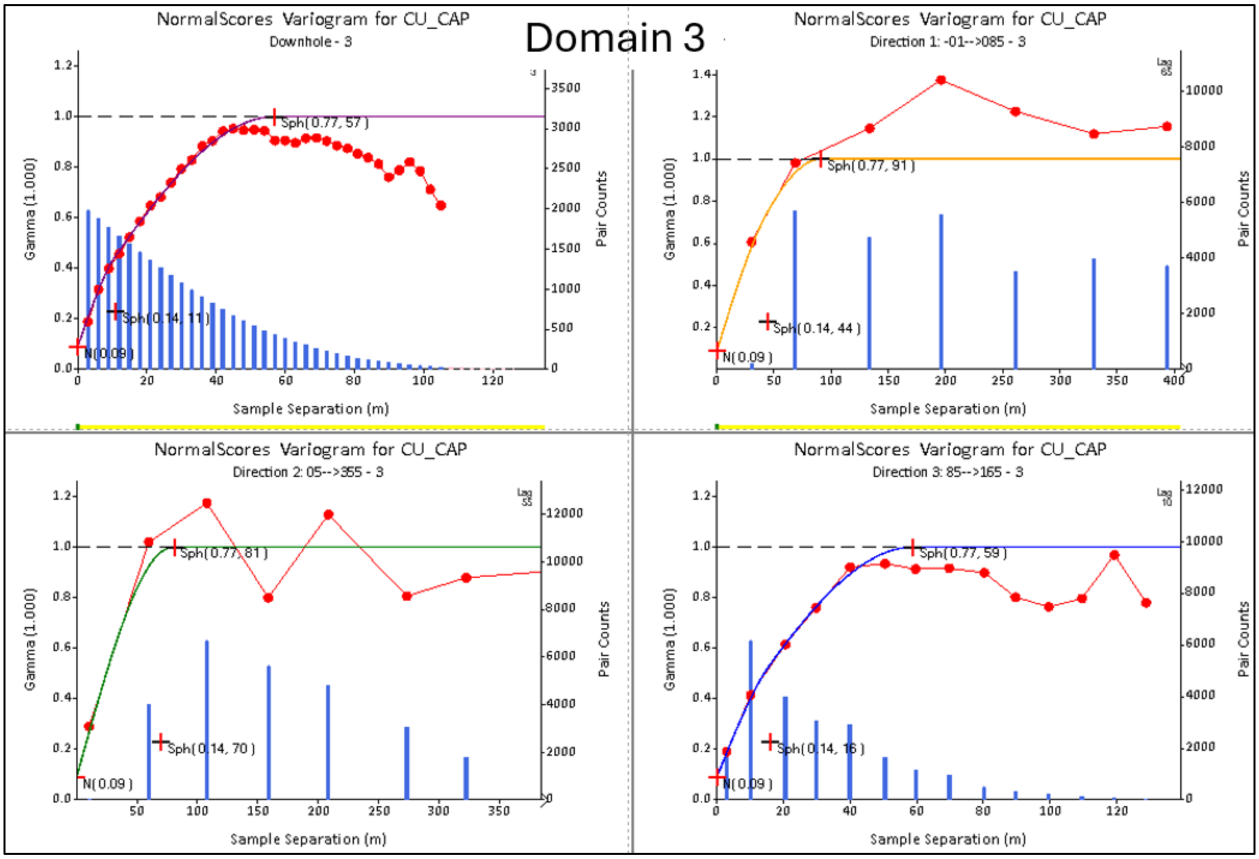


Figure 13-3: Downhole and directional variograms for CU_CAP from Domain 3.

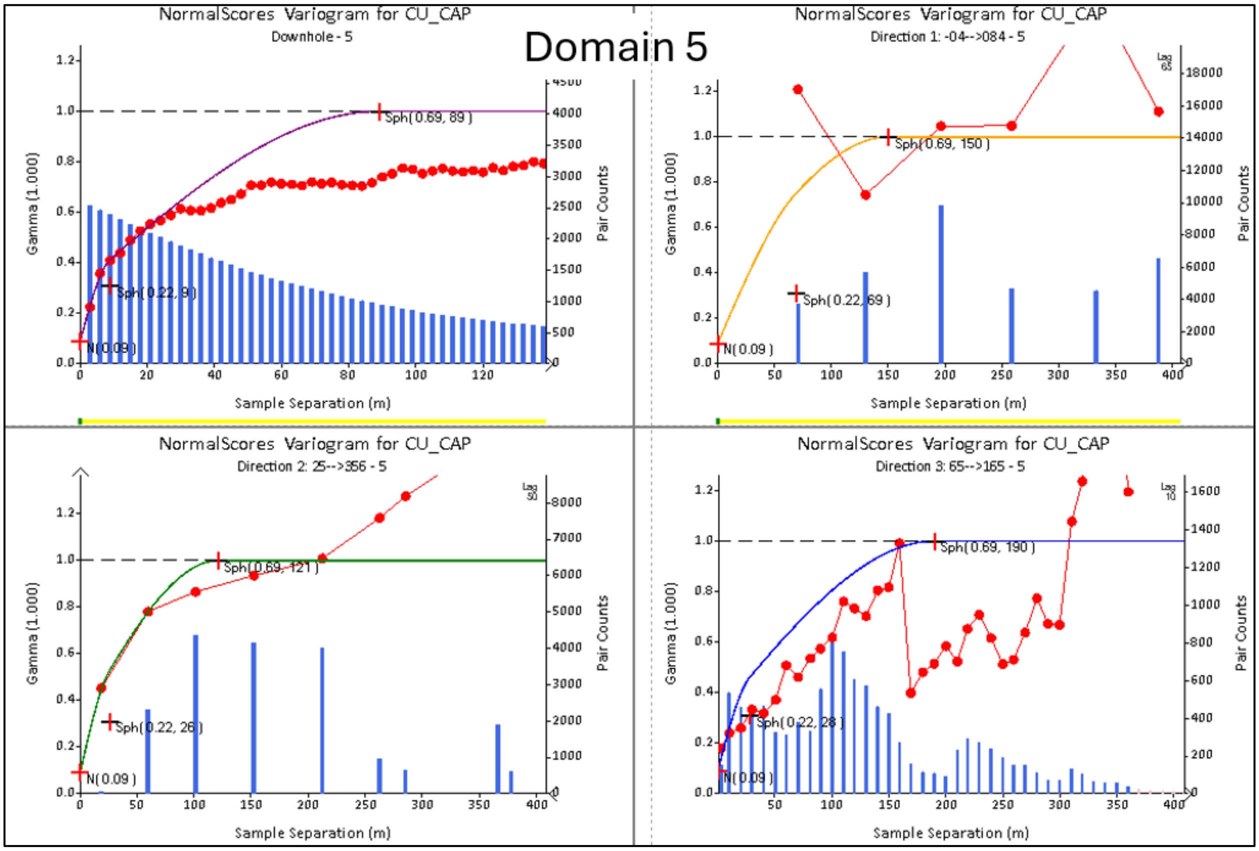


Figure 13-4: Downhole and directional variograms for CU_CAP from Domain 5.

Images of the final search ellipses per domain are shown in Figure 13-5.

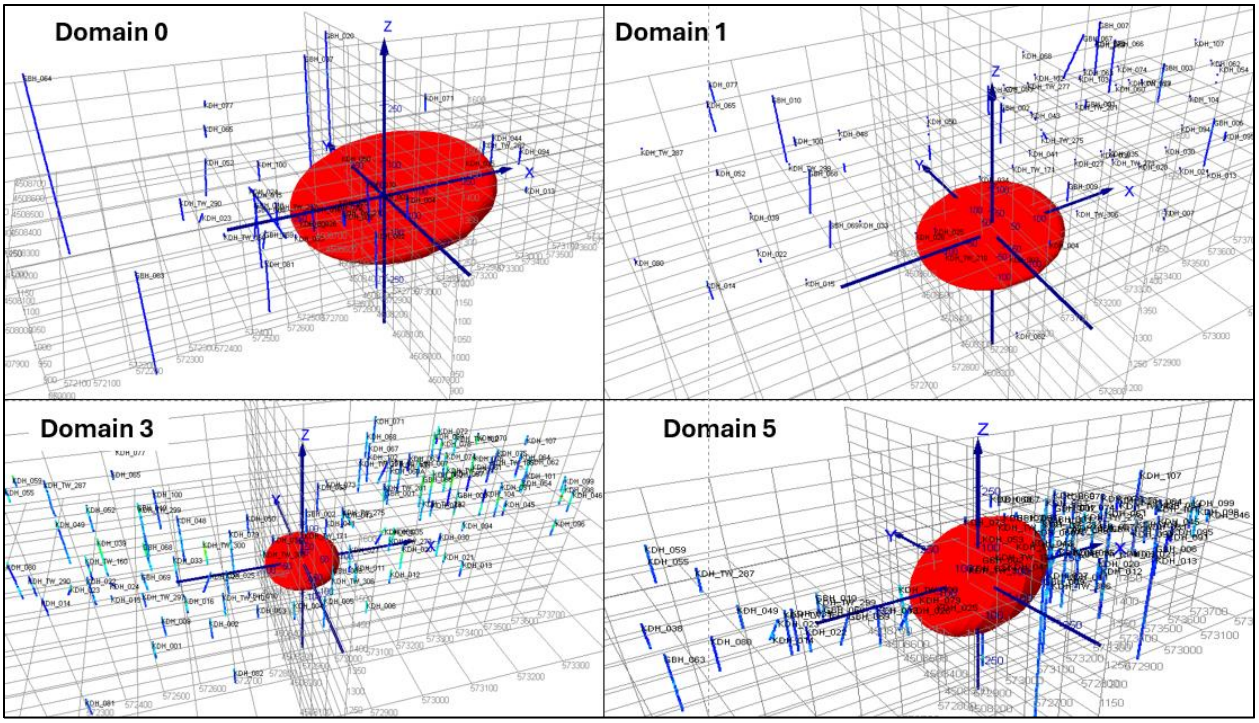


Figure 13-5: Search ellipses for each estimation domain.

14 KRIGING NEIGHBOURHOOD ANALYSIS

14.1 Block Size

Domain 3 was selected as the key domain from which to base Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) on, given it is the primary host of the majority of the mineralisation at Garadag.

Once variography has been carried out and verified, the KNA workflow in Supervisor was followed to determine the block size. A range of block sizes were tested (Figure 14-1). The slope of regression and kriging efficiency are both all above 0.9 and 90% respectively, indicating limited variability and sensitivity between block sizes. A parent block size for estimation was therefore chosen as a preference for 20 x 20 x 10 m.

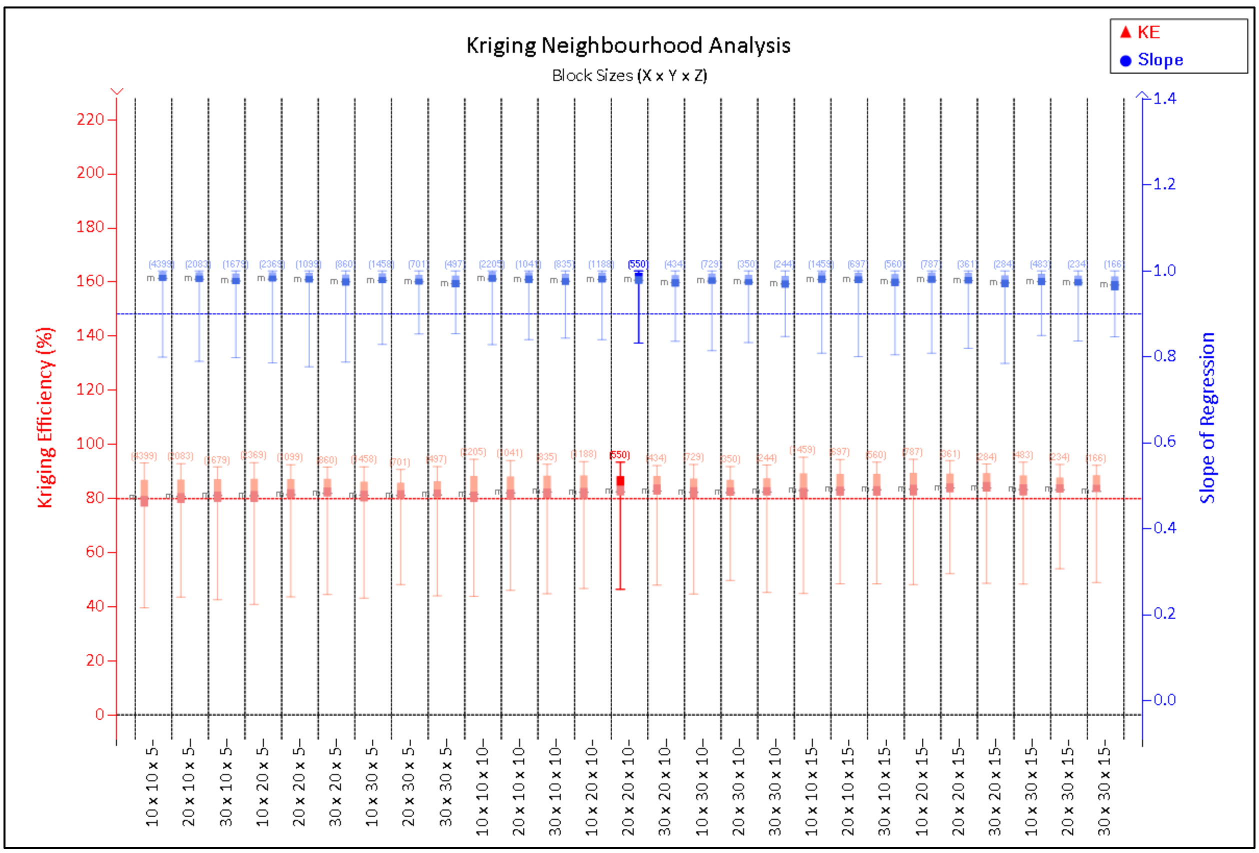


Figure 14-1: Block sizes based on KNA in domain 3.

14.2 Number of informing Samples

The parent block size of 20 x 20 10 m was selected and the number of informing samples tested from 2 to 30 in increments of 2 samples as shown in Figure 14-2.

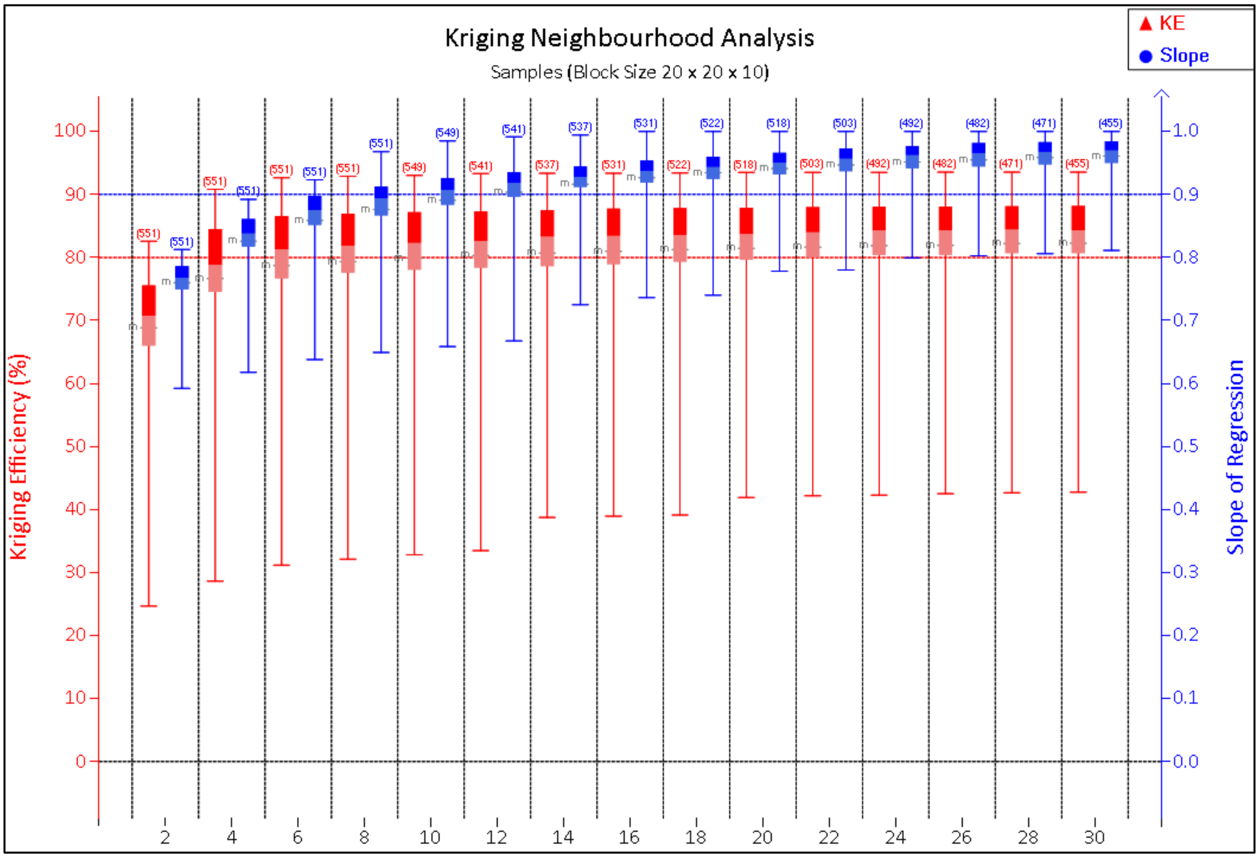


Figure 14-2: Number of informing samples based on a parent block size of 20 x 20 x 10 m.

The slope of regression and kriging efficiency above 4 samples do not vary significantly. A minimum sample of 6 and a maximum of 18 was therefore chosen for further analysis and estimation.

14.3 Search Ellipses

The number of informing samples was input and the variations of the ranges (search ellipse dimensions) were tested (Figure 14-3).

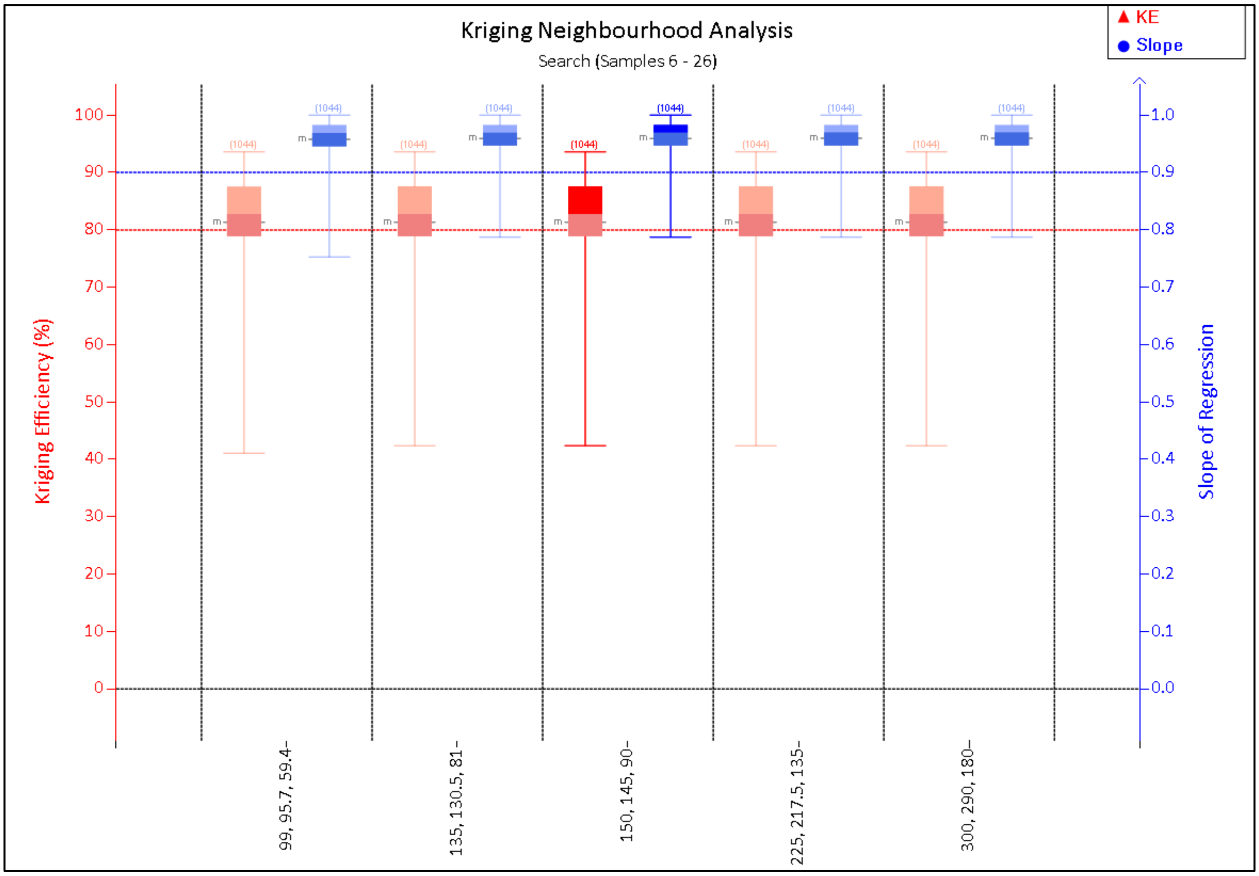


Figure 14-3: Variations on the search ellipse dimensions tested.

The slope of regression and kriging efficiency for all increments of the ranges tested in Figure 14-3 do not show significant variability. Therefore, the range, 150, 145, 90 was selected for discretisation parameter selection.

14.4 Discretisation

A selection of discretisation points was tested (Figure 14-4). Due to similarities between each of those tested, discretisation of 3 x 3 x 3 was selected for the estimation.

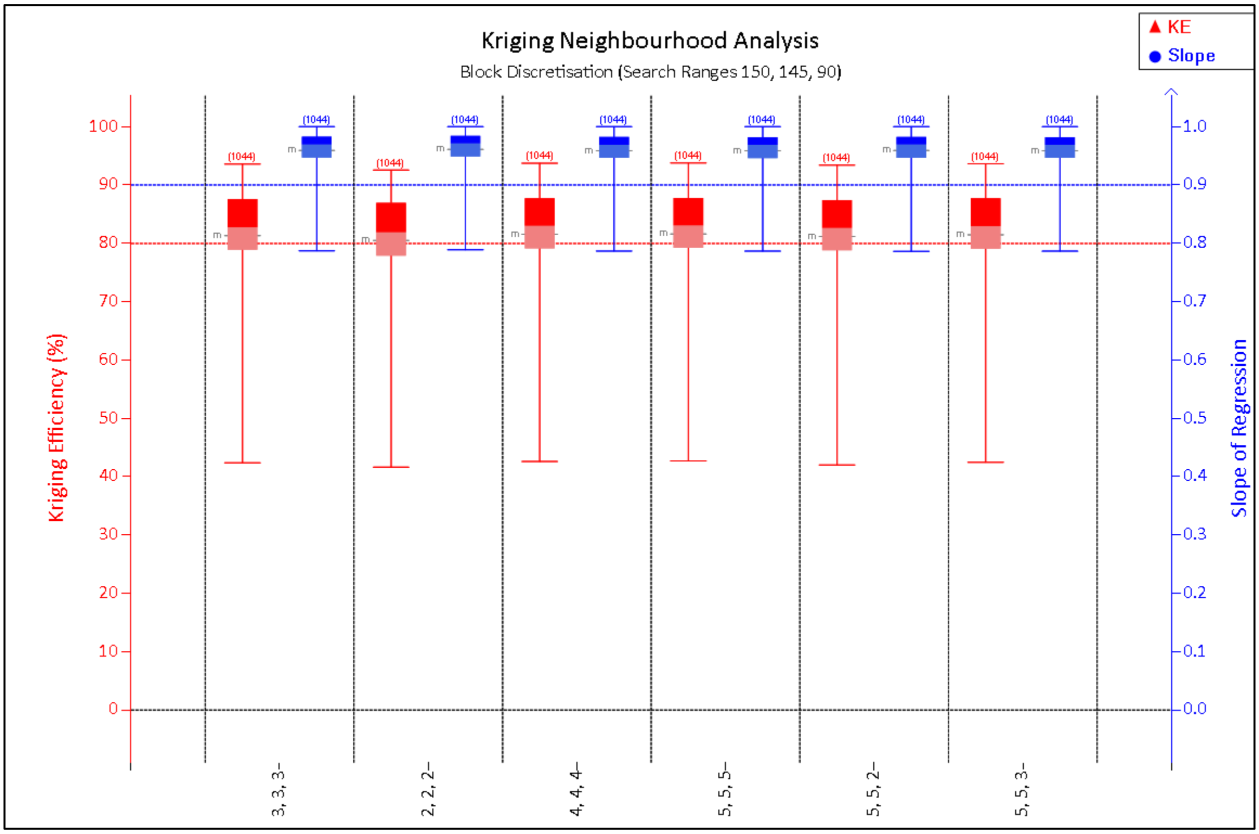


Figure 14-4: Discretisation parameter selection.

15 BLOCK MODELLING AND ESTIMATION

15.1 Block Model Construction

The final block model is grade_model_class_v3_gar_20240430. A full list of input files – detailing those provided by the client and any created by other parties is listed in Appendix B.

The protype block model parameters are shown in Table 15-1. The parent cell size is 20 x 20 x 10 m, with sub-blocking down to 5 X 5 X 2 m.

Table 15-1: Block model prototype definition.

	Scheme	Parent
Block Model Origin	X	570840
	Y	4506660
	Z	750
Block Model Maximum	X	576720
	Y	4511120
	Z	1720
Parent Block Size	X	20
	Y	20
	Z	10
Sub block size	X	5
	Y	5
	Z	2

Block model attributes in the final block model file are listed below in Table 15-2.

Table 15-2: Block model attributes.

Variable	Type	Default Value	Description
DOMAIN	Integer	-	Estimation domain code – 0 = outside of mineralisation 3D wireframes, 1 = leach zone, 3=enrichment, 5 = primary
TOPO	Integer	100	Superfluous field
MINEZONE	Integer	-	Superfluous field – mineralised zone = 3
CU_IP	Integer	-	Estimated Grade - Inverse Distance Squared - Cu %
CU_NN	Integer	-	Estimated Grade - Nearest Neighbour - Cu %
CU_CAPIP	Integer	-	Estimated Grade (on capped Cu grade) - Inverse Distance Squared - Cu %
CU_CAPNN	Integer	-	Estimated Grade (on capped Cu grade) - Nearest Neighbour - Cu %
MO_IP	Integer	-	Estimated Grade - Inverse Distance Squared - Mo %
MO_NN	Integer	-	Estimated Grade - Nearest Neighbour - Mo %
MO_CAPIP	Integer	-	Estimated Grade (on capped Mo grade) - Inverse Distance Squared - Mo %
MO_CAPNN	Integer	-	Estimated Grade (on capped Mo grade) - Nearest Neighbour - Mo %
CU_CAPOK	Integer	-	Cu capped estimated grade – Ordinary Kriging - Cu %
CU_OK	Integer	-	Cu sample grade – Cu %
FVAL	Integer	-	F value used in calculations
LGM	Integer	-	Superfluous field
NSAM	Integer	-	Number of samples
SVOL	Integer	-	Search pass number
MIND	Integer	-	Distance to nearest sample
VAR	Integer	-	Kriging variance – Cu OK %
CLASS	Integer	-	1 = Measured, 2 = Indicated, 3 = Inferred, 0 = Unclassified
BV	Integer	-	Block variance
KE	Integer	-	Kriging Efficiency
SLOPE	Integer	-	Slope of regression - OK – Cu %
MO	Integer	-	Mo Uncapped Grade - %
CU	Integer	-	Cu Uncapped Grade - %
MO_CAP	Integer	-	Mo Capped Grade - %
CU_CAP	Integer	-	Cu Capped Grade - %
DENSITY	Integer	-	Density assignment

15.2 Grade estimation

Mining Plus estimated the copper grades using ordinary kriging into the parent cells using Datamine Studio RM software for domains 3 and 5. Inverse distance (squared) estimation and Nearest Neighbour estimation were performed as checks on the data and method as well as

Inverse Distance being the main estimation method for domains 0 and 1. This is due to a lack of confidence in the grade distribution, mineralisation style and tenor of mineralisation within these domains.

The boundaries between the mineralised and unmineralised zones i.e. between assigned estimation domains were treated as hard estimation boundaries during estimation. Parent cell estimation was used rather than sub cell estimation, dictated by results from the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis.

Estimation parameters are listed in Table 15-3.

Most blocks within the mineralised domains have been estimated by the first two search passes, relating to half the variogram range and the full variogram range. A total of 23% of the blocks are estimated in the first pass, 67% in the second pass and 10% in the third pass. A section through the centre of the deposit (east-west orientation) shows the search volume passes (Figure 15-1).

Table 15-3: Estimation parameters.

	First Pass					Second Pass					Third Pass					Max no. samples per hole
Domain	Search			# Samples		Second Pass			# Samples		Third Pass			# Samples		
	Major	Semi-Major	Minor	Min	Max	Major	Semi-Major	Minor	Min	Max	Major	Semi-Major	Minor	Min	Max	MAXKEY
0	20	20	10	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
1	20	20	10	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
3	46	41	30	6	18	92	82	60	3	18	138	123	90	1	20	3
5	75	60	95	6	18	150	120	190	3	18	225	180	150	1	20	3

Figure 15-1: Section looking north (east to the left of the image) of the search pass number through the centre of the deposit.

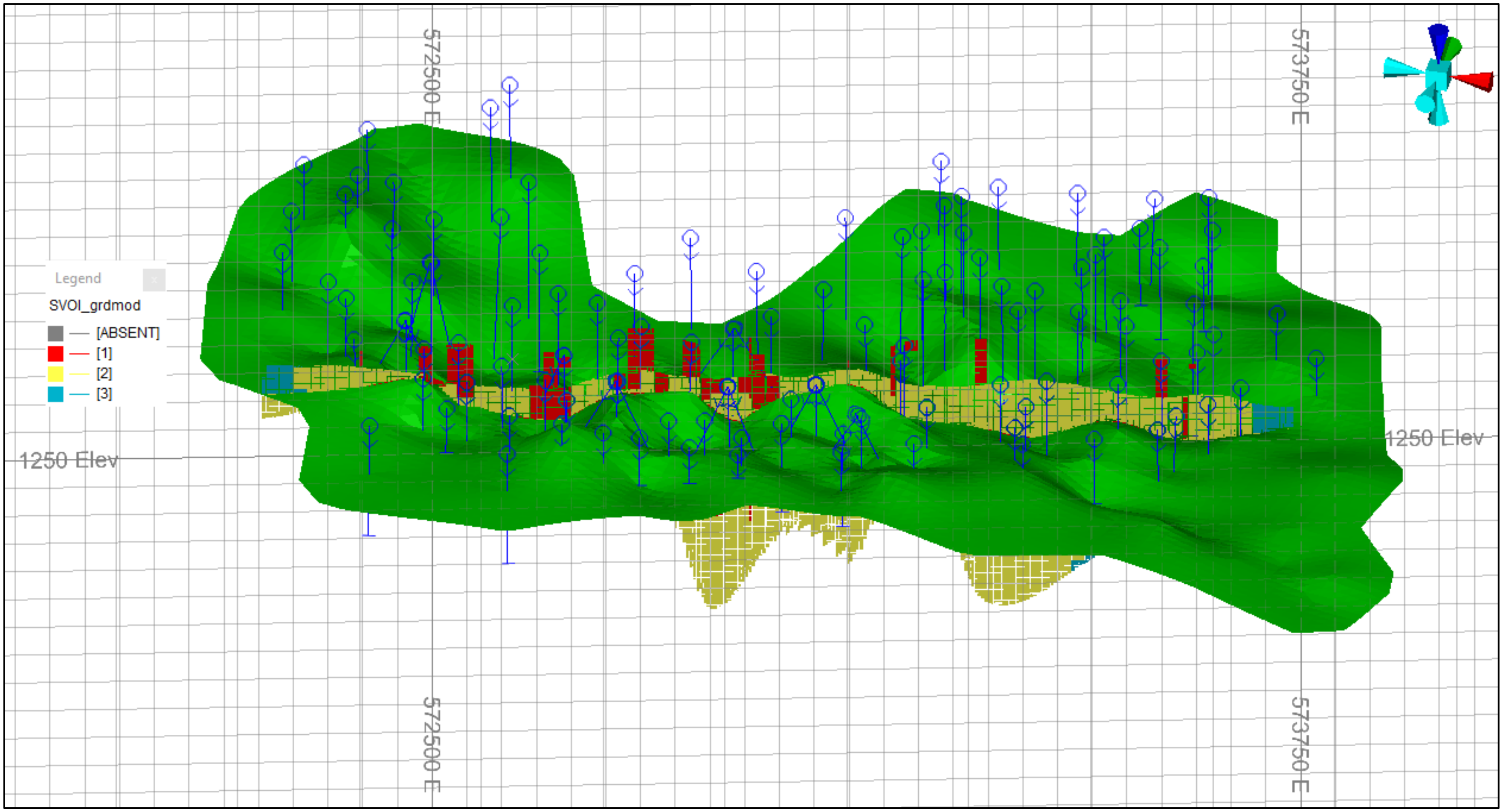


Figure 15-2: Section shown in Figure 15.1 in context of the mineralisation wireframe and all the MRE drill holes. North at the top of the image.

15.3 Depletion

A small exploratory adit, termed a 'Soviet gallery' was excavated in the Garadag deposit. From the AzerGold database, the length of the gallery is 1,468.45 m, and 2.5 x 2.5m in diameter. A 15 m radius (3D shape) has been put around the string provided by AIMC in order to account for the excavation itself and any associated dilution and unknown material quality in the immediate vicinity. This will be depleted from final resource contained metal, but it is expected to have very little impact on overall tonnages.

15.4 Model Validation

Validation checks are undertaken at all stages of the modelling and estimation process. Final grade estimates and models have been validated using:

- A visual comparison of block grade estimates and the input drillhole data,
- A global comparison of the average composite and estimated block grades,
- Comparison of estimation techniques,
- Moving window averages (swaths) comparing the mean block grades to the composites.

15.4.1 Visual Validation

A visual comparison between composited sample grades and block grades has been conducted on sections, examples shown in Figure 15-3 and Figure 15-4. The block model 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.

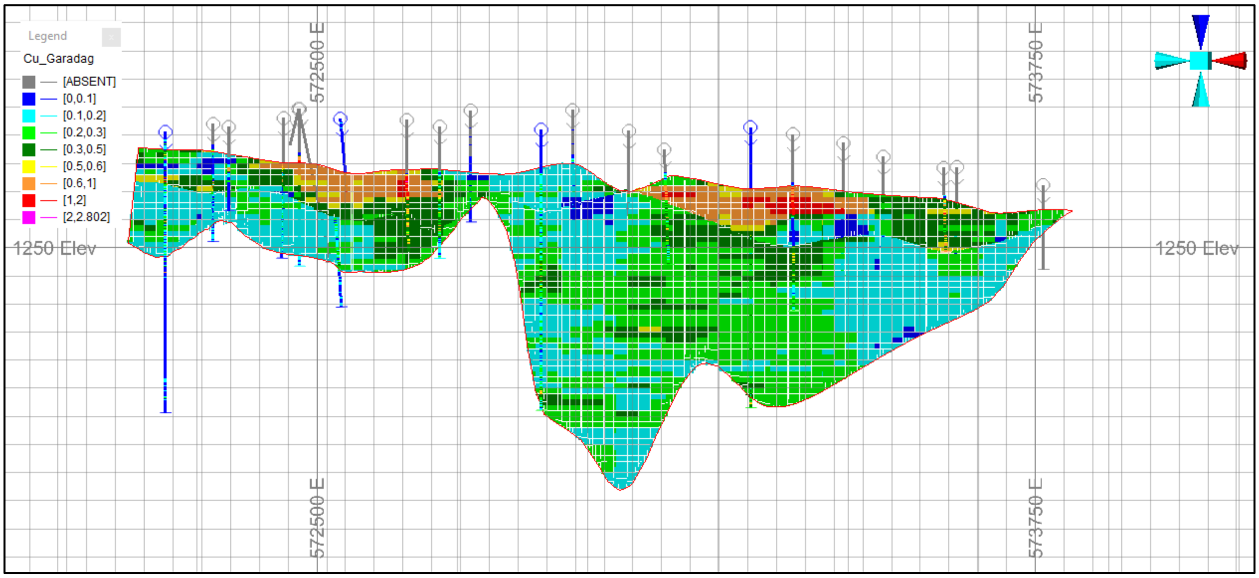


Figure 15-3: Comparison between composite drill hole grades and block model grades. Section looking north (east to the left of the image).

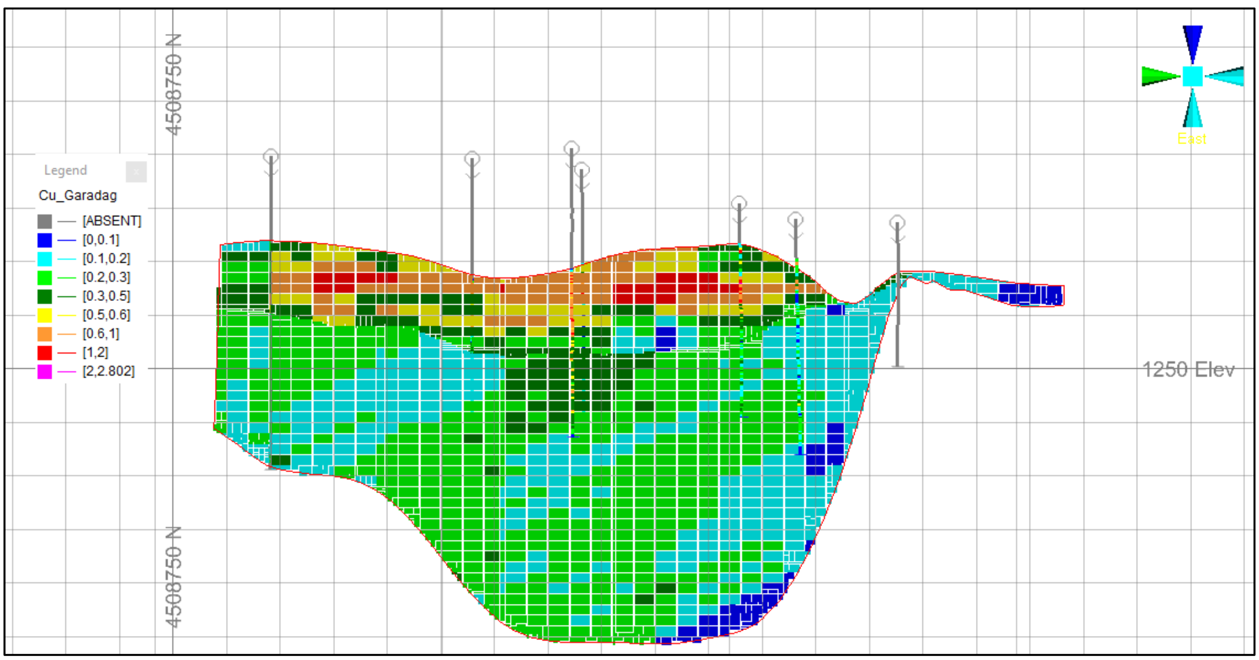


Figure 15-4: Cross-section of the block model showing the comparison between composite drill hole Cu grade and block model grades. Section looking east (north to the left of the image).

There doesn't appear to be any unnecessary 'extrapolation' or spreading out of grades and the block model has filled the 3D wireframes sensibly according to the variogram input parameters. The 'gap' to the south of the image in Figure 15-4 contains no drilling, but additional information to expect mineralisation to extend out here, hence the wireframe construction, but no searches of the model have been carried out this fair. Additional drilling will likely fill this area in the future.

15.4.2 Global comparison

Final grade estimates in the block model were validated against the input drillhole composites. Table 15-4 shows a comparison of the validation statistics of estimated domains.

Table 15-4: Validation statistics of estimated domains - Cu.

Domain	Estimated Tonnes	Cu_OK grade / %	Cu_ID2 grade / %	Cu_NN grade / %	No. of Composites	Composite Grade (capped) / Cu %	Tonnes per composite	% Diff Cu_OK and composite (capped) Cu grade	% Diff Cu_ID2 and composite (capped) Cu grade
0	42,080,827,776	-	0.051	0.052	1302	0.053	32,320,144	-	-3.1%
1	195,889,538	-	0.009	0.009	2536	0.009	77,244	-	-4.0%
3	132,964,084	0.408	0.409	0.405	2090	0.412	63,619	-1.0%	-0.9%
5	395,574,912	0.221	0.222	0.217	2629	0.227	150,466	-3.1%	-2.2%

The copper percentage correlate closely for all domains, indicating that the global grade estimates are a reasonable representation of the original sample data (capped composites) from which they have been estimated.

The same analysis comparing sample vs model grades for molybdenum can be seen in Table 15-5.

Table 15-5: Validation statistics of estimated domains – Mo.

Domain	Estimated Tonnes	Mo_ID2 grade / %	Mo_NN grade / %	No. of Composites	Composite Grade (capped) / Mo%	Tonnes per composite	% Diff Mo_ID2 and composite (capped) Mo grade	% Diff Mo_NN and composite (capped) Mo grade
0	42,080,827,776	0.00096	0.00097	1302	0.001	32,320,144	-9.1%	-8.0%
1	195,889,538	0.000	0.000	2536	0.000	77,244	8.7%	13.6%
3	132,964,084	0.004	0.004	2090	0.004	63,619	1.8%	1.7%
5	395,574,912	0.003	0.003	2629	0.003	150,466	5.7%	-7.7%

The sample grades and model grades for molybdenum shown in Table 15-5 indicate a reasonable level of correlation between the two, albeit some relative differences but given the very low grade of molybdenum these are not seen as material.

15.4.3 Swath Plots

Swath plots compare the composite data in corridors, selected as 50 m in both the X, Y and Z directions (Figure 15-5, Figure 15-6 and Figure 15-7). Comparison has been made within each domain between composited capped Cu_CAP in the composited drill hole file and copper grade estimated by ordinary kriging (OK), inverse distance squared (IP) and nearest neighbour (NN). Note that domain 0 and 1 do not contain kriged data due to a lack of mineralisation and confidence in grade continuity.

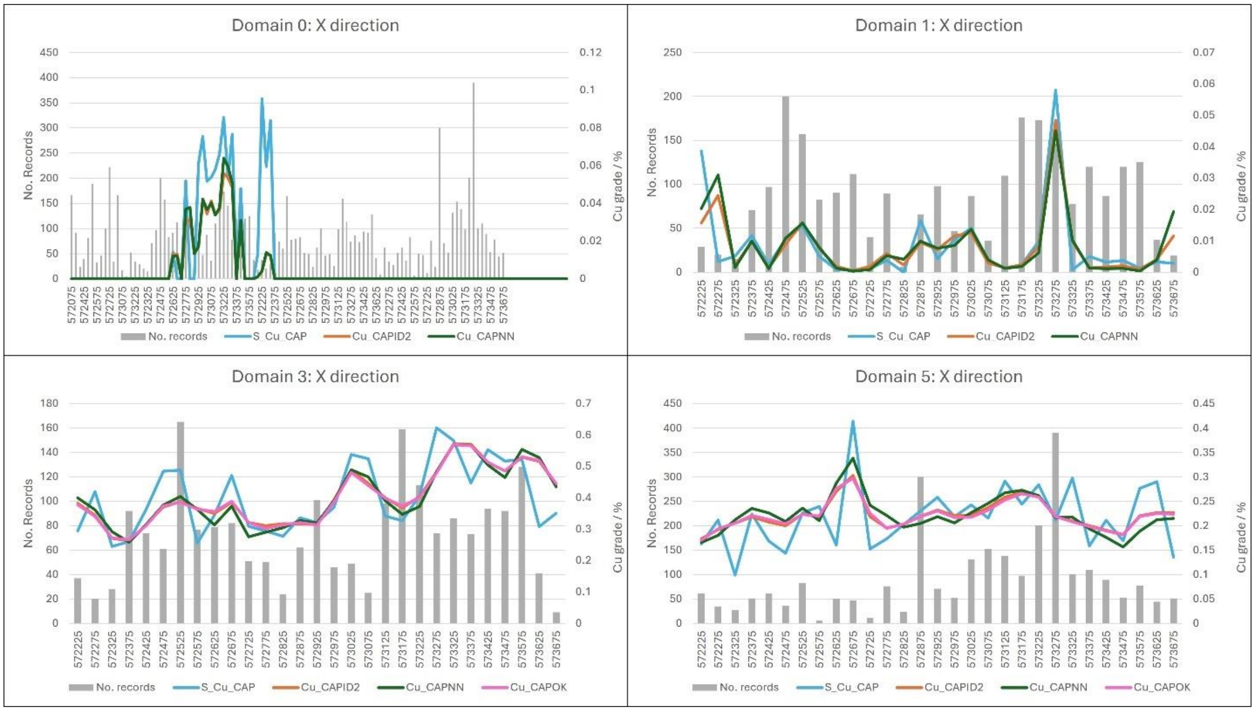


Figure 15-5: Swath plots in the 'x' direction i.e. east to west.

The correlation between composite copper and the estimated grade is generally very good in the 'X' direction, especially in areas of where there are a higher number of samples.

Figure 15-6 shows the generally good correlation between drill hole composite grades and estimated grades in the y direction also. Domain 0 is the most variable but as this is unclassified and contains very little mineralisation it is not of concern.

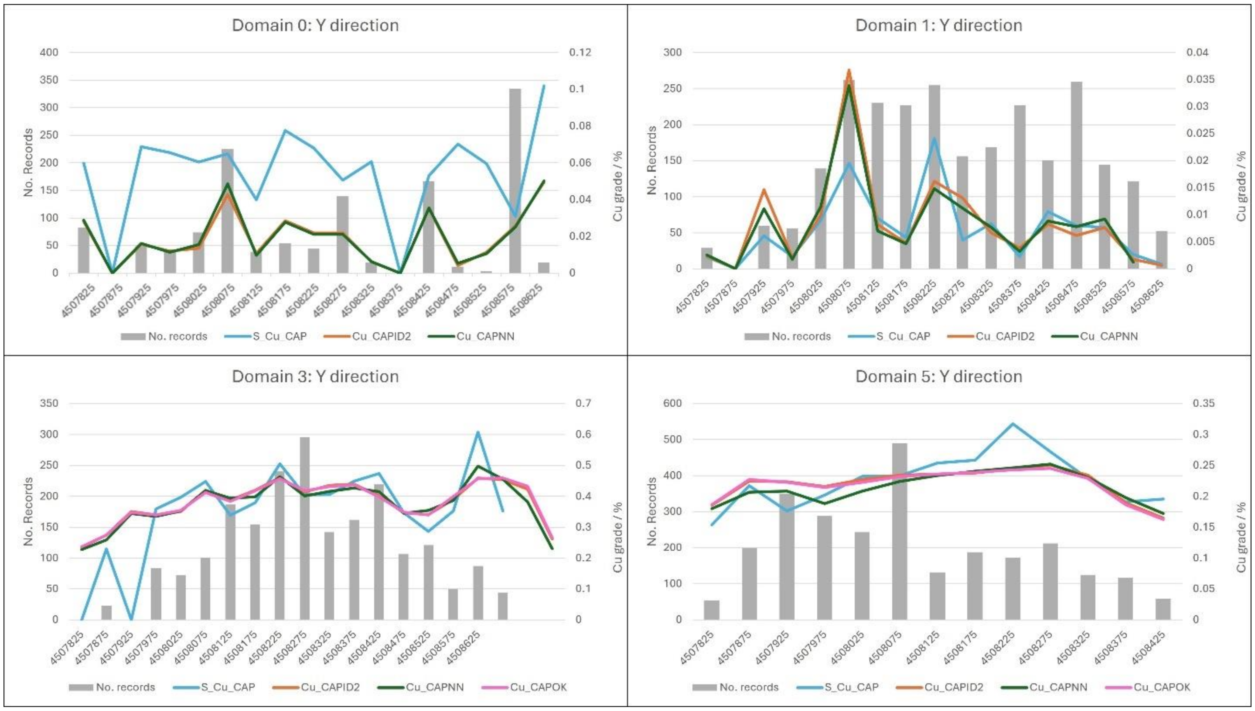


Figure 15-6: Swath plots in the 'y' direction i.e. south to north.

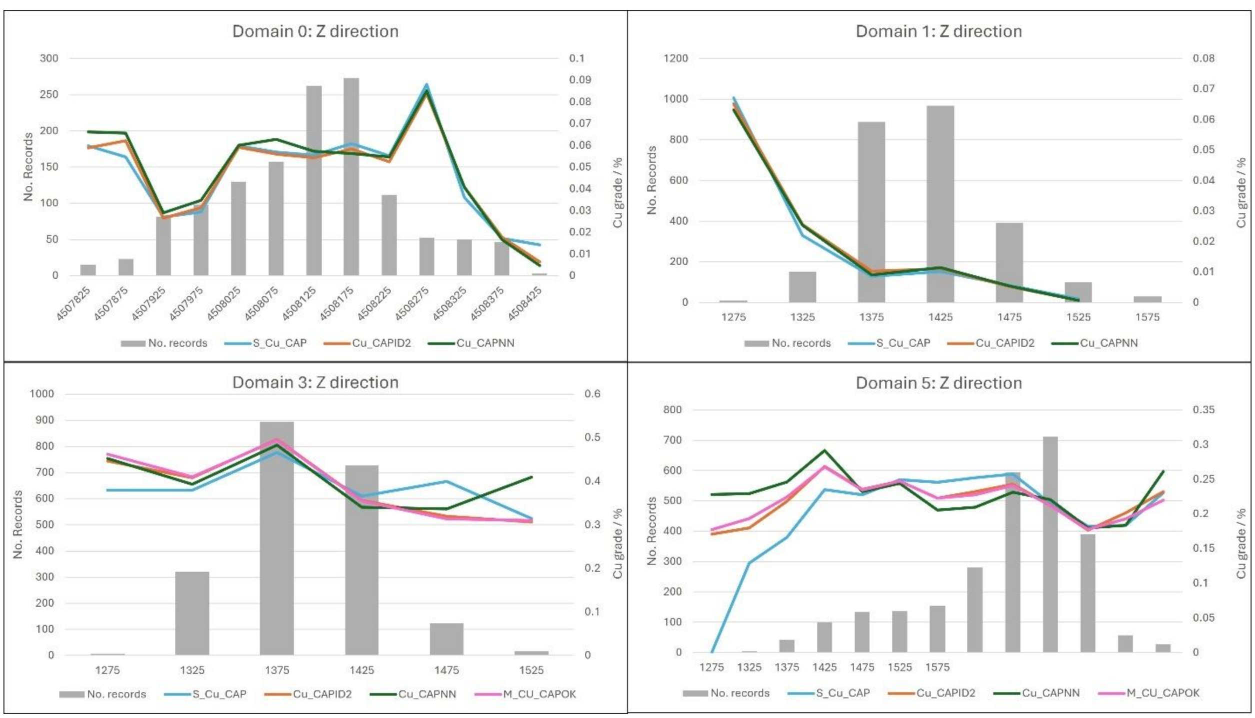


Figure 15-7: Swath plots in the 'z' direction i.e. surface to depth.

The swath plot in the z direction shown in Figure 15-7 show a high degree of correlation between copper composited grades the drill hole file and estimated grades, especially as the number of samples is higher.

These re-emphasise the observations made from the statistical and visual validations, namely that the kriged and inverse distance estimates are very similar and correlate well with the top-cut composite data and to the nearest neighbour estimates. Where deviations between estimated grades and composited grades are highest is generally when there are less samples.

The following plots show the model validation for molybdenum within the deposit. There is an acceptable level of correlation between inverse distance (Mo_CAPIP), nearest neighbour (NN) and sample composited grade (S_MO_CAP), and variability where sample numbers are lower.

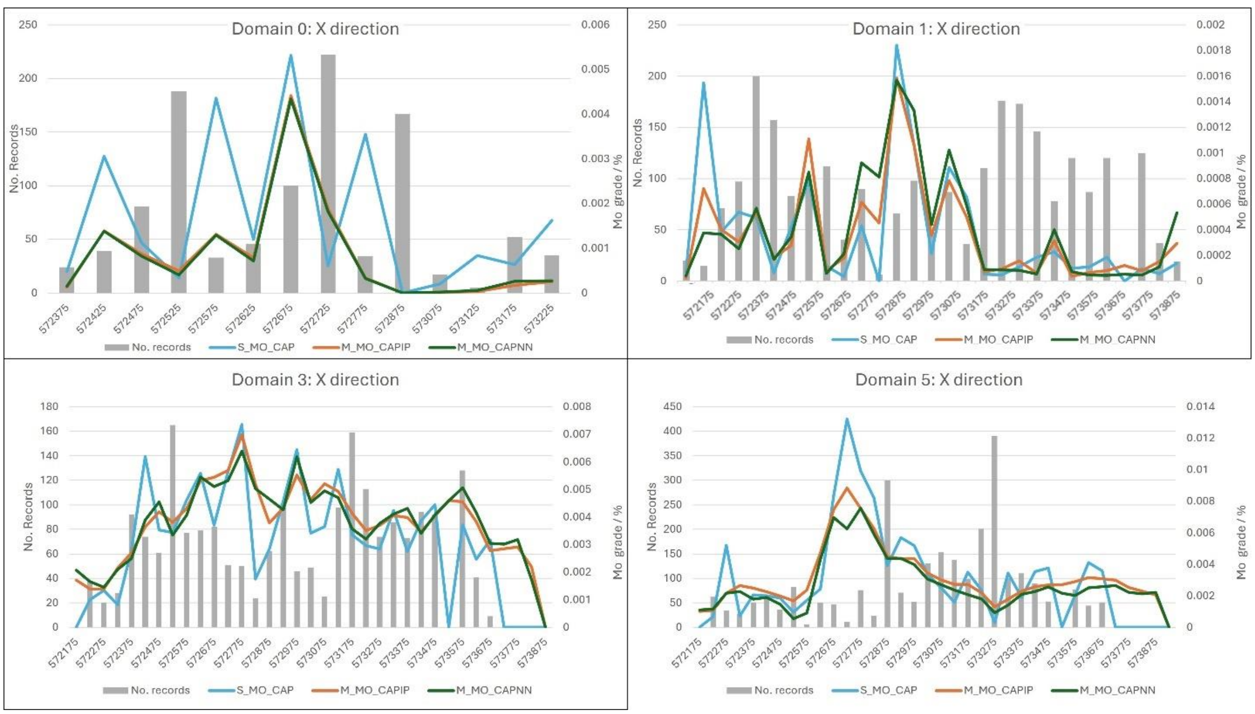


Figure 15-8: Swath plots in the ‘x’ direction i.e. east to west.

Figure 15-9: Swath plots in the 'y' direction i.e. south to north.

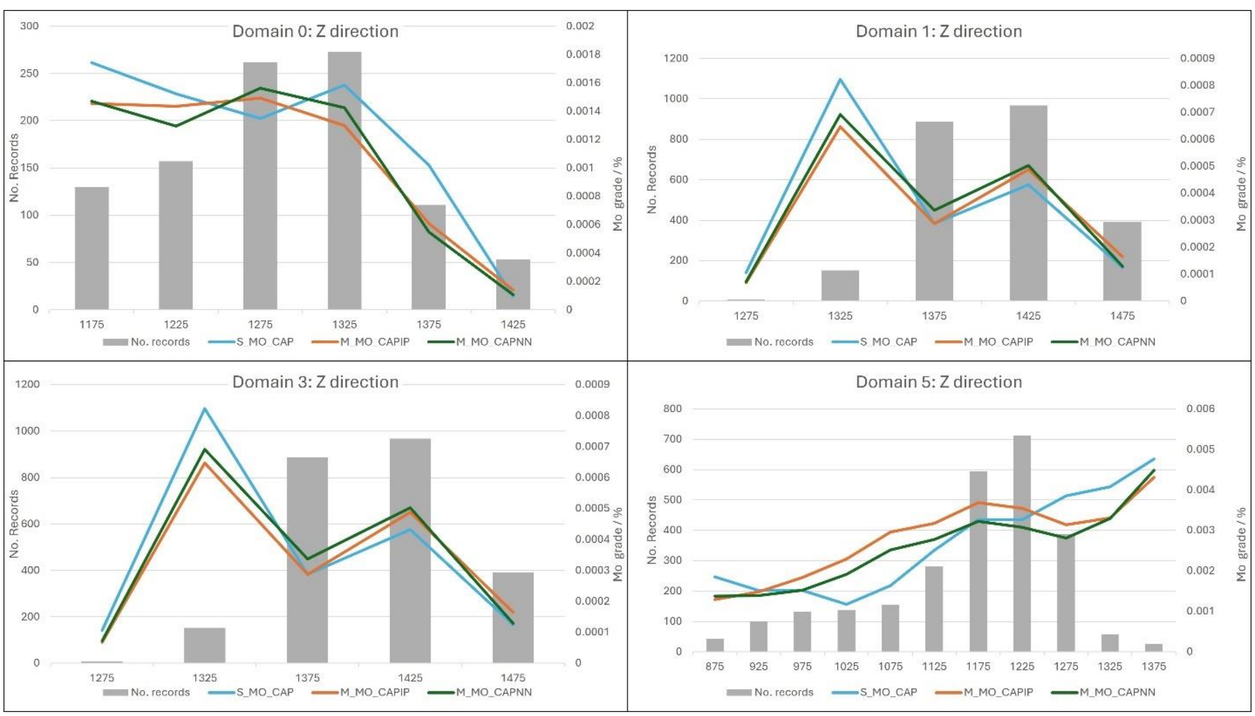


Figure 15-10: Swath plots in the 'z' direction i.e. surface to depth.

16 SPECIFIC GRAVITY

16.1 Sampling Methodology

A total of 654 samples were analysed by AzerGold across 51 drill holes from the AzerGold drilling campaign for density assessment of the Garadag deposit. The location of the samples in 3D compared to all the drilling in the drilling database is shown in Figure 16-1.

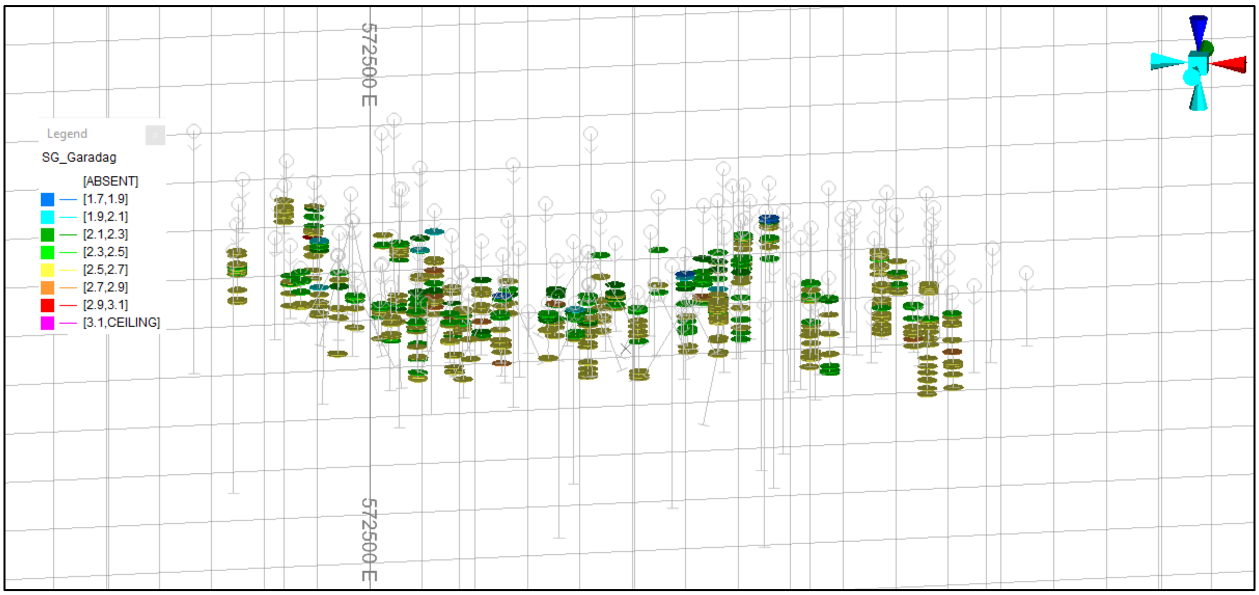


Figure 16-1: Coloured discs indicate the location of a sample that has been measured for density. Looking north.

Figure 16-1 indicates that there is an appropriate spacing in 3D of density measurement samples to support the assessment of density assignation in the Garadag MRE.

The water displacement method has been used where samples were measured in air, sealed with wax to prevent water ingress into the sample, then weighed in water. The relative displacement has then been calculated and the specific gravity (SG) of the sample recorded, as a ratio of the weight in air / weight in water.

The average length of the samples weighed in the density test work is 0.11 m, with a maximum of 0.25 m samples being taken.

16.2 SG vs grade

SG samples have been compared to copper and molybdenum grades in order to assess any bias. A simple scatter plot of SG vs Cu grade, shown in Figure 16-2, indicates there is no correlation between SG and Cu grade within the Garadag deposit.

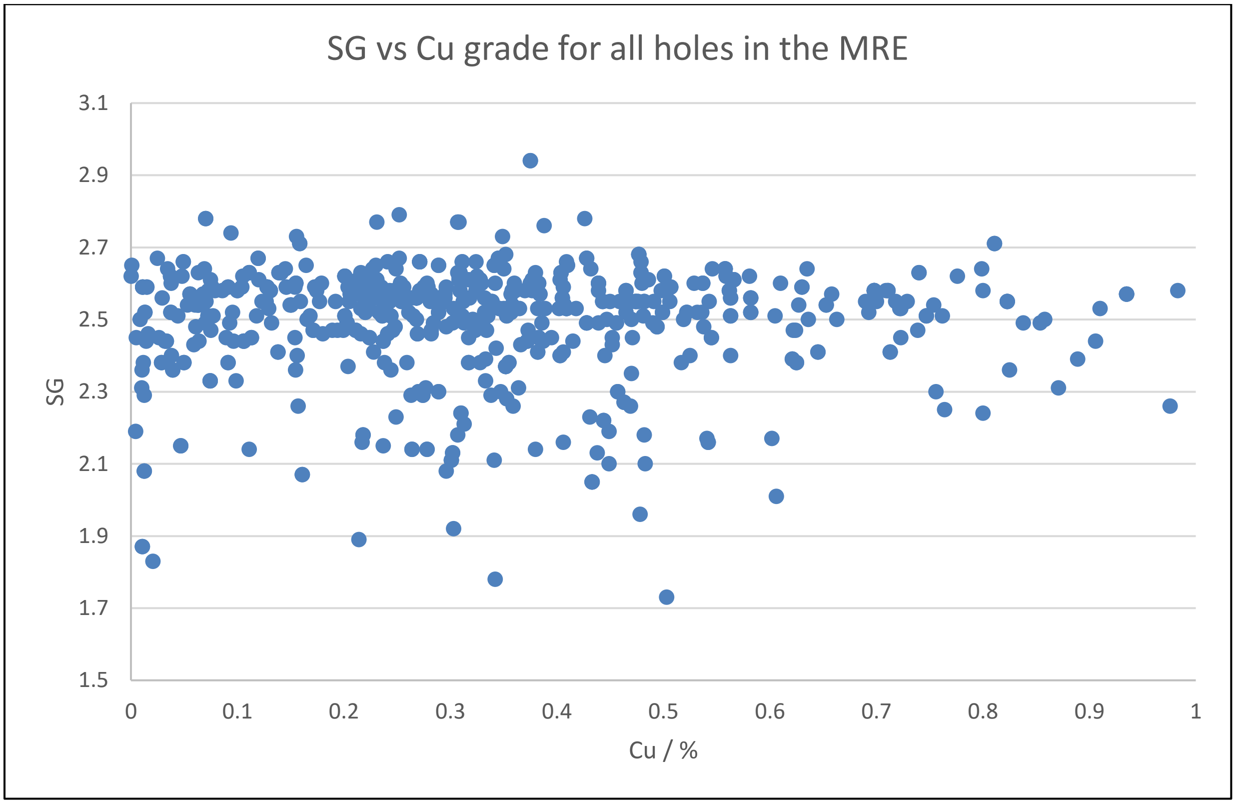


Figure 16-2:SG vs grade for all holes in the Garadag MRE – Cu.

A similar lack of correlation between SG and molybdenum grade can be seen in Figure 16-3.

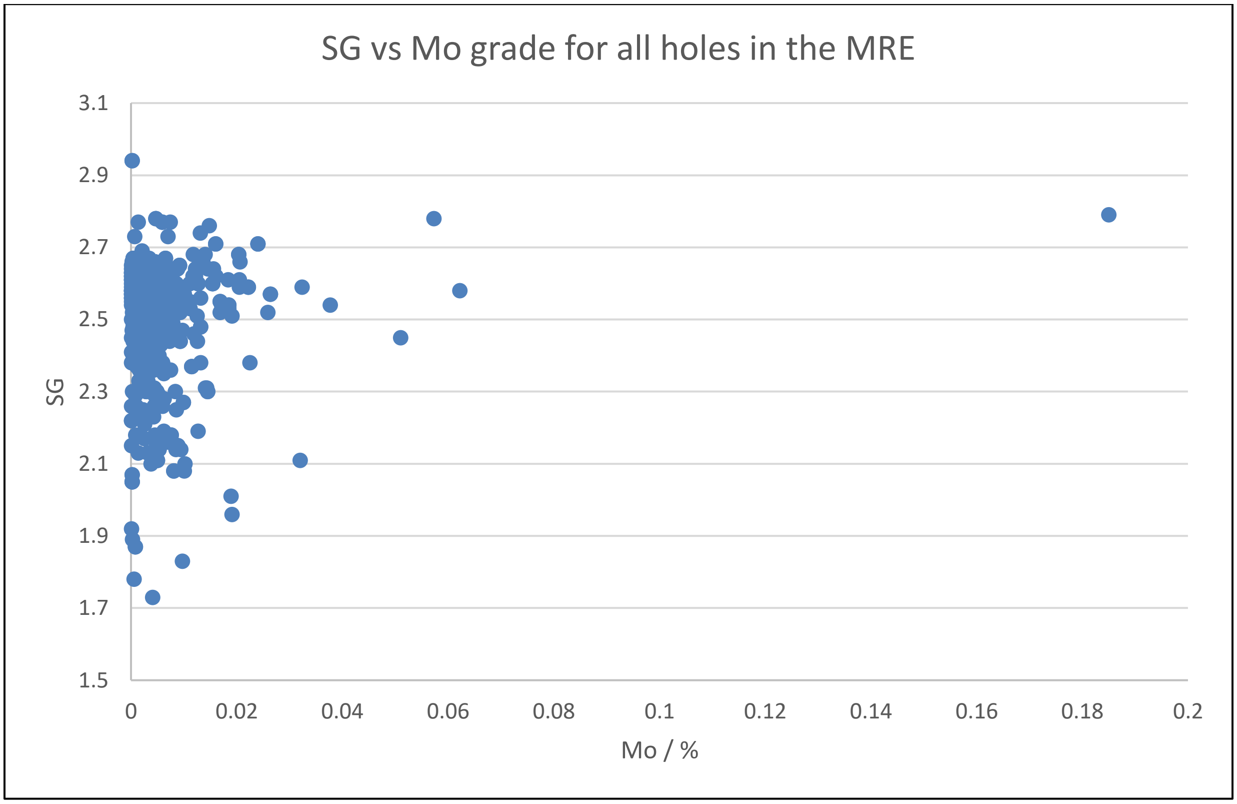


Figure 16-3: SG vs grade for all holes in the Garadag MRE – Mo.

16.3 SG vs rock type

AIMC inherited the database containing the SG measurements from AzerGold so exact procedures and logging of the samples that underwent density test work is unclear. A simple analysis of the number of samples vs the rock types they were taken from, shows an attempt to sample the majority of the major rock types within the deposit, justifiably with a heavy bias towards granite being the main mineralised lithological unit (Table 16-1).

Table 16-1: Summary of the number of samples per rock type that density measurements were taken from by AzerGold.

Rock type	Number of samples	Number of samples / % of total SG samples	Average SG
DIO	75	11.47	2.46
GRT	**511**	**78.13**	**2.50**

GRT_BC	32	4.89	2.56
MTS	1	0.15	2.63
TNT	35	5.35	2.56

The comparison of rock type vs the average SG as measured is also shown in Figure 16-4.

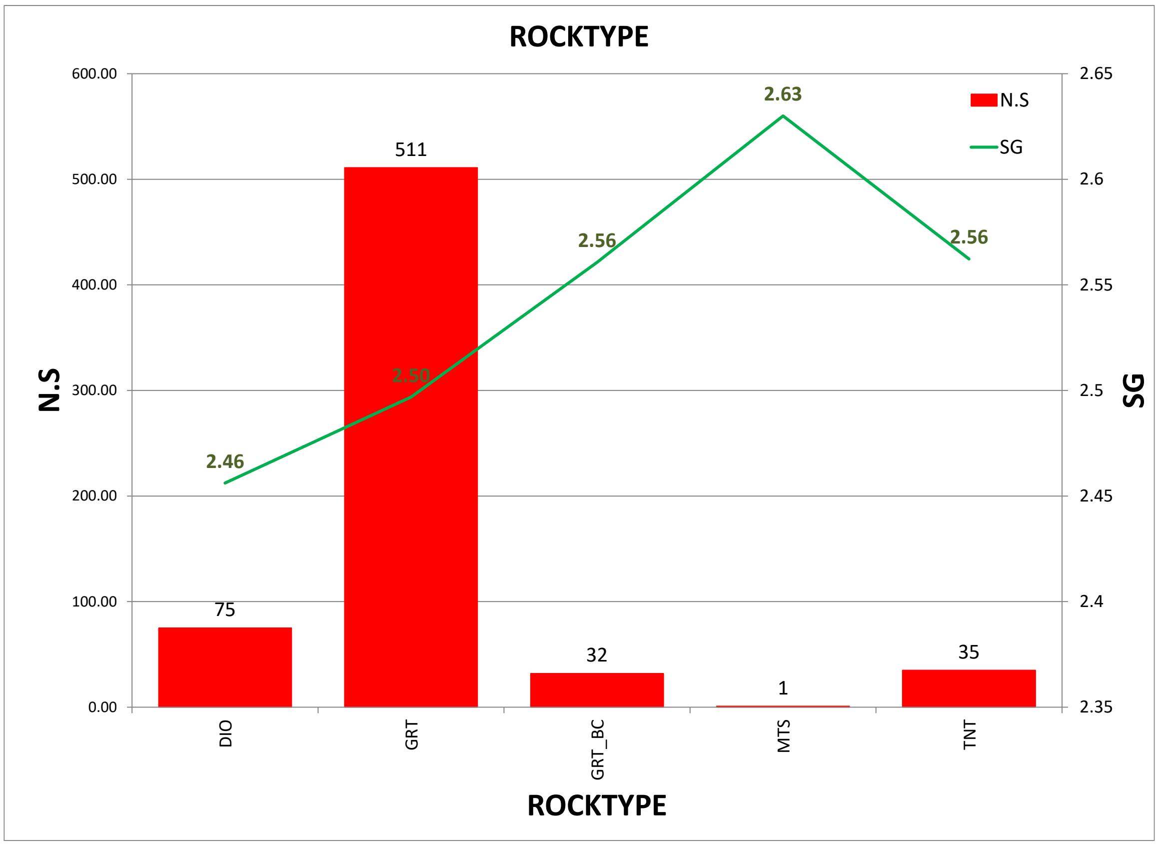


Figure 16-4: Comparison of the average SG (green line) per rock types. N.S = number of samples.

The average SG's per rock type are supported by comparison with global average SG, granite broadly being typically between 2.4-2.8.

The average SG's per rock type includes all samples logged as the rock type recorded – across different alteration / weathering domains also, hence there may be some internal variability.

16.4 SG vs alteration

Samples taken for density test work not only covered the major rock types within the deposit, but also the major alteration styles. The focus of sample selection for density test work was likely based on Cu grade, given the spread across the grade ranges shown in Figure 16-2. However, most of the major alteration styles have samples selected for SG measurements to assess the deposit density (Table 16-2).

Table 16-2: Summary of the number of samples per alteration type that density measurements were taken from by AzerGold.

Alteration type	Number of Samples	Number of samples /% of total SG samples	SG
Not recorded	6	0.92	2.21
ARG	225	34.40	2.44
PHY	78	11.93	2.57
POT	10	1.53	2.58
PRO	230	35.17	2.55
PRO_ARG	105	16.06	2.47

The average SG per alteration style is also shown in Figure 16-5.

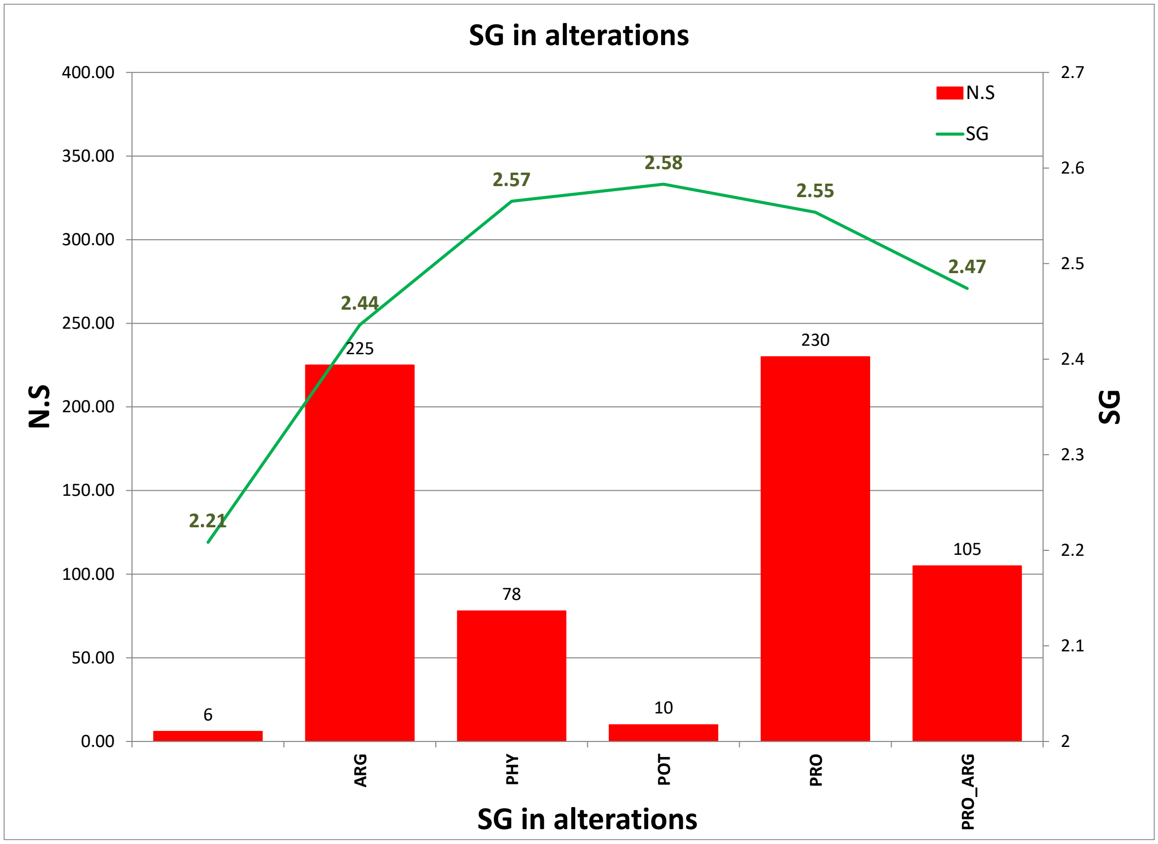


Figure 16-5: Comparison of the average SG (green line) per alteration type. N.S = number of samples.

16.5 SG vs domain

As the mineralisation domains, namely leach, enrichment and sulphide have been selected as the estimation domain, it is preferably to assess the SG per estimation domain. A combination of weathering processes, along with mineralisation deposition are likely to be the major controlling factors on the deposit density, which is best epitomised by the mineralisation domains. A summary of the number of density samples per domain is shown in Table 16-3.

Table 16-3: Summary of the number of samples per domain that density measurements were taken from by AzerGold.

Domain	Number of Samples	Number of samples / % of drilling database	SG
0	38	5.81	2.56
1	34	5.20	2.35
3	389	59.48	2.48
5	193	29.51	2.56

The average SG per domain is also shown in Figure 16-6.

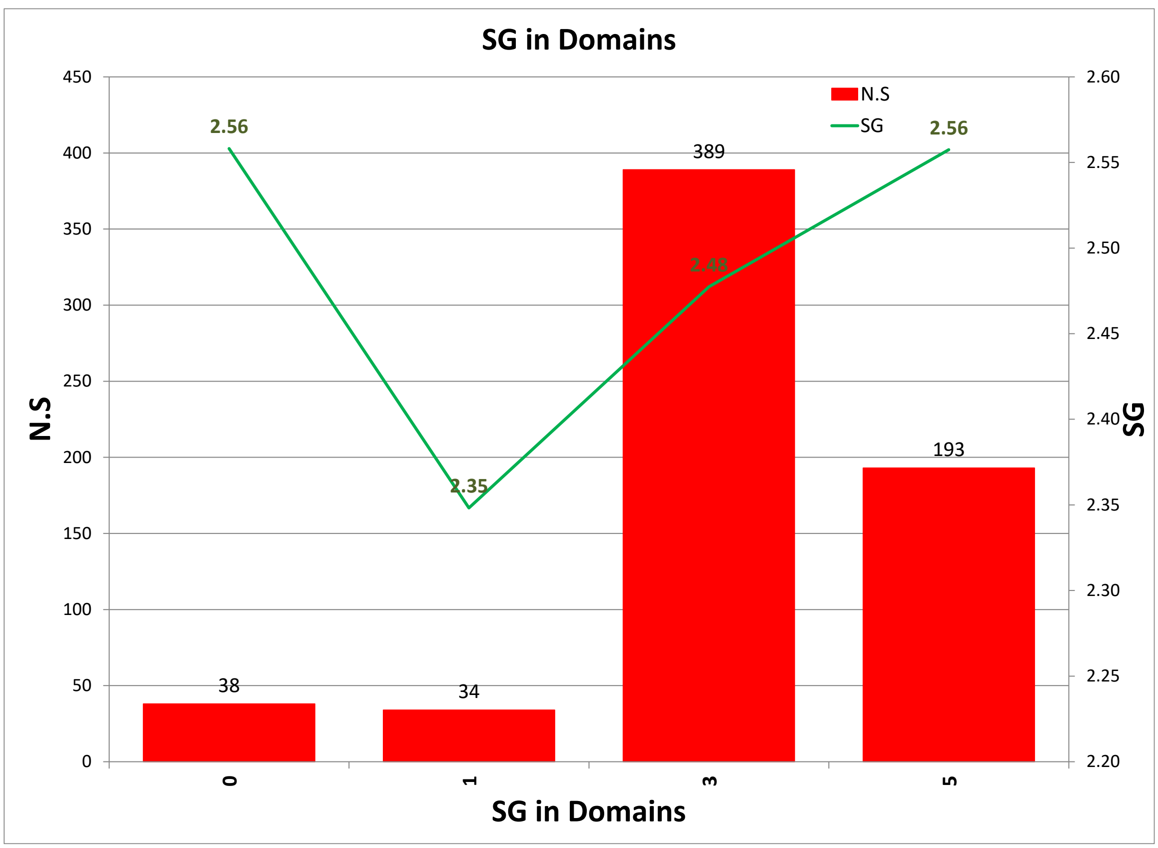


Figure 16-6: Comparison of the average SG (green line) per domain. N.S = number of samples.

A further breakdown of the statistics for SG within the flagged domains can be seen in Figure 16-7.

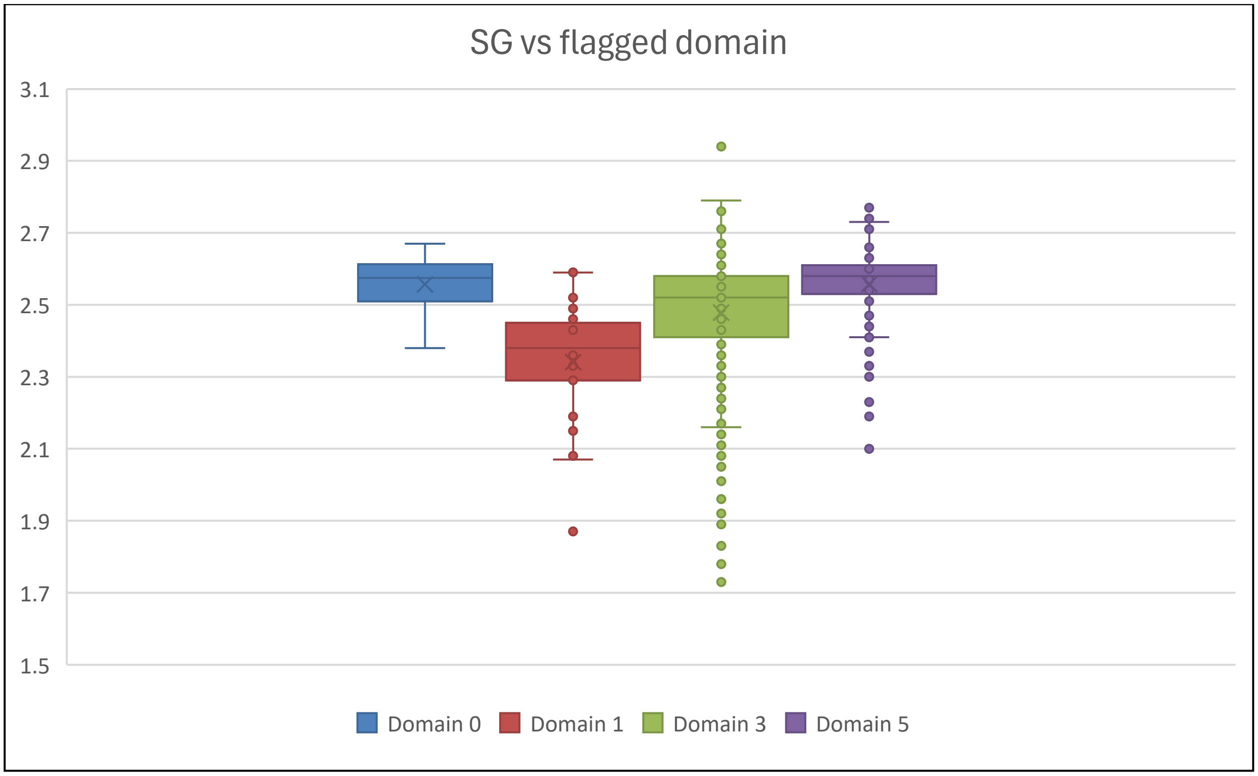


Figure 16-7: Box and whisker plots of SG per domain. Horizontal line within each box indicates the domain median, the 'X', the average.

17 MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

17.1 Mineral Resource Classification

Classification of the block model at Garadag has been completed in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code as prepared by the Joint Ore Reserve Committee of the AusIMM, AIG and MCA and updated in December 2012 (JORC, 2012).
The resource categories are outlined as follows:

- Measured - Tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a high level of confidence,
- Indicated - Tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence,
- Inferred - Tonnage, grade, and mineral content can be estimated with a reduced level of confidence.

The resource classification at Garadag has been applied based on the following criteria.

- Measured Mineral Resource: No measured material has been classified during this MRE.
- Indicated Mineral Resource: Areas of the mineralised domains within 80 m of at least 2 drillholes, and a kriging efficiency of >0.4.
- Inferred Mineral Resource: Areas of the mineralised domains within 180 m of a drillhole.
- Unclassified - Areas that are considered to have insufficient drill hole/sample density to show continuity of mineralisation in order to quantify the tonnages and grades being estimated. These can be targets for future drilling.

All the mineral resource category assignments are made manually using wireframes based on the confidence in the Cu resource estimation. This is initially driven by the drill spacing distance and then cross-referenced with the kriging efficiency of the model. This allows creation of contiguous zones and removes any 'spotty dog' effect.

17.2 Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction

Previous reporting of mineral resources has been carried out at Garadag, including an RNS as detailed below. This was put into the public domain in March 2023.

AMC pit shells replicated by AIMC, Extract from RNS for information:

"AzerGold CJSC contracted with various international consultancies to work on the resource estimation, in-pit resources and metallurgical testwork. All AzerGold CJSC samples were assayed and analysed by the international group, ALS. AMC Consultants PTY Ltd ("AMC") provided resource estimation services and Bureau Veritas Minerals PTY Ltd ("BV") were commissioned to carry out metallurgical testwork.

AMC prepared a Garadag pit optimisation and design study in February 2020 and developed two open pit scenarios, one mining over ***43 million tonnes of ore (containing 163,000 tonnes of copper)*** *over a 9 year period and the other mining over* ***90 million tonnes of ore (containing 307,000 tonnes of copper)*** *over an 18 year period. These results partially confirmed the presence of over 300,000 tonnes of in-situ copper within an open pit shell.*

Anglo Asian carried out mineral resource estimation based on geostatistical techniques and three-dimensional modelling on data received from AzerGold CJSC, constrained by the larger of the AMC pit shells (referenced in the paragraph above). This showed an "Indicated" plus "Inferred" mineral resource of over ***66.3 million tonnes of ore at 0.49 per cent. copper, containing some 324,688 tonnes of copper****, which further confirmed the copper potential of the Garadag Deposit."* As Garadag does not have any previous Mineral Resource estimates declared under JORC by AIMC, the question of Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) needs to be considered if a maiden Mineral Resource is to be declared.

The location of the resource being within the Gedabek Contract Area, close to an existing mining and ore processing complex, provides supporting factors for its eventual economic extraction. It is proposed that open pit method for extracting Cu ore will be used at Garadag. A more detailed mining study is required.

17.3 Cut-off grade

Mining Plus calculated an economic cut-off grade (COG) using costs provided by AIMC. A summary of the costs can be found in Table 17-1.

Table 17-1: RPEEE input costs for Garadag.

Item	Description	Unit	Value
Mining cost	Drill and Blast	$USD/t	0.62
	Mining	$USD/t	1.50
	Manpower	$USD/t	0.31
Processing, haulage, GC and G & A costs	Combined	$USD/t	8.5
Mining parameters	OP recovery	%	95
	OP dilution	%	5
Geotechnical parameters	Wall angle	Deg	40
Processing recovery	Cu recovery	%	75
Cu price	Cu price	$USD/t	9,000

Based on the information provided in Table 17-1, Mining Plus calculated an economic COG for Cu as 0.13%.

17.3.1 RPEEE pit optimisation

The resource model was analysed using Datamine NPV scheduler software to assess its economic potential. This work was done by Mining Plus during the current MRE and includes an assessment of the open-pit potential of the resource at a copper price of $10,000/t. This work was done by Mining Plus during the current MRE and includes an assessment of the open-pit potential of the resource at a copper price of $10,000/t. <u>The $10,000 pit shell and associated reporting is merely as an alternative scenario, potentially for use in future upside.</u>

The $10,000/t scenario produced a larger pit shell that increased the overall reporting tonnage out of the shell by 11% (indicated and inferred global resource within the RPEEE pit shell) and a 7% increase in overall contained metal. This was reported above an economic cut-off of 0.12% Cu. For the purposes of this report, JORC compliant tonnages are reported within the RPEEE shell of $9,000 USD/t Cu.

18 MINERAL RESOURCE REPORTING

18.1 Mineral Resource

The Mineral Resource at Garadag is reported using an economic cut-off grade of 0.13%, based on a $9,000 Cu price. MRE figures are shown in Table 18-1. The MRE has a reporting date of July 2024.

The COG was established by MP taking into consideration operational costs and metal prices used in their other similar projects they have in the vicinity such as Xarxar. Garadag is currently expected to be mined via an open pit and the resource has been reported out of the RPEEE pit shell, created by MP with economic inputs as provided by AIMC.

Table 18-1: Mineral resource for the Garadag deposit by domain, July 2024.

Mineral Resource Estimate for the Garadag Deposit - July 2024													
Domain	Cut-Off	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Measured, Indicated & Inferred		
	Grade (Cu %)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Cu %)	Metal (kt)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Cu %)	Metal (kt)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Cu %)	Metal (kt)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Cu %)	Metal (kt)
0 (un-mineralised)	0.13%												
1 (leach)	0.13%												
3 (enriched)	0.13%				45.8	0.45	205.6	68.9	0.42	285.9	114.7	0.43	491.5
5 (primary)	0.13%				41.1	0.24	98.7	129.1	0.24	306.7	170.2	0.24	405.4
Total					86.9	0.35	304.3	198	0.30	592.6	284.9	0.32	896.9
The preceding statements of Mineral Resources conforms to the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) 2012 Edition. All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding to appropriate significant figures.													

As discussed, the resource tonnages reported in Table 18-1 are reported out of a $9,000 pit shell as shown in Figure 18-1.

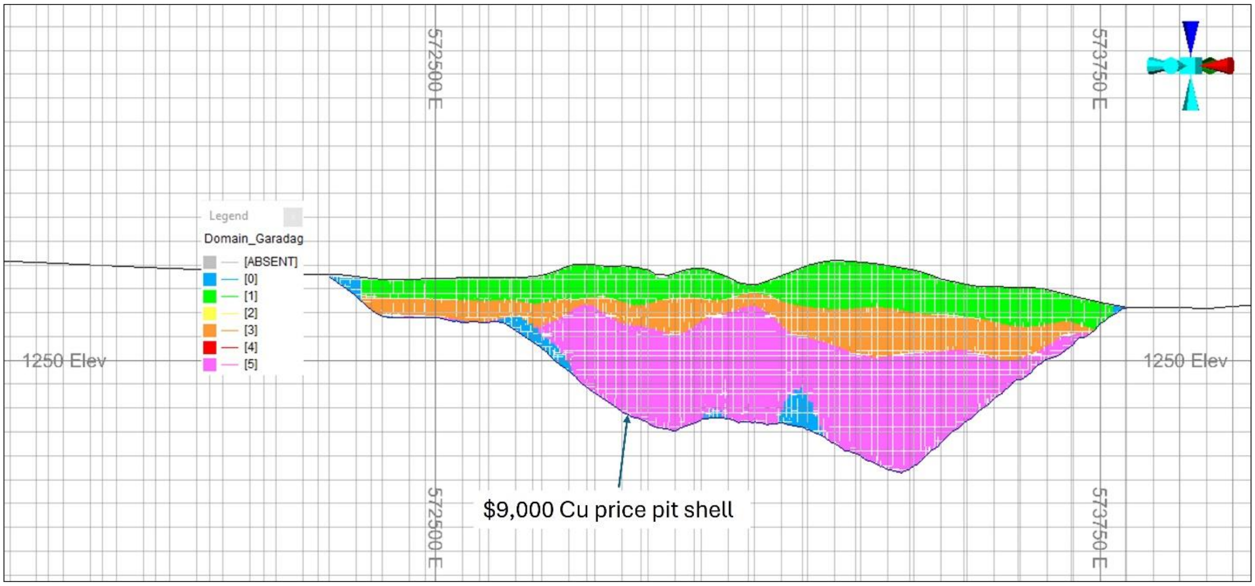


Figure 18-1: Oblique view of the Garadag block model by domain, constrained to the $9,000 Cu price pit shell for reporting out of the RPEEE pit. Green arrow indicates north.

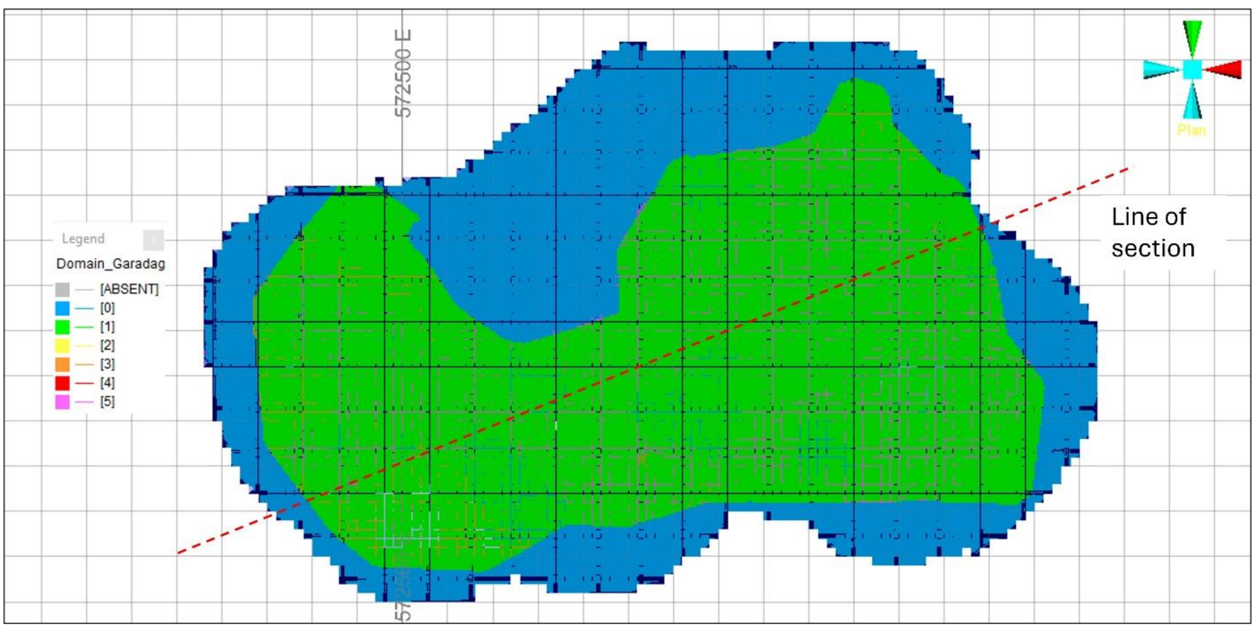


Figure 18-2: Plan view showing the line of section for Figure 18-1.

To the best of the Competent Person's knowledge, at the time of estimation there are no known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or other relevant issues that could materially impact on the eventual economic extraction of the Mineral Resource.

18.2 Grade-Tonnage Reporting

Mining Plus reviewed the grade-tonnage reporting at varying cut-off grades in order to assess the sensitivity of tonnage and contained copper during cut-off grade fluctuations.

Figure 18-3 and Table 18-2 show the impact of changing cut-off grade at the Garadag deposit. The grade tonnage curve has a steep tonnage line up to 0.3% Cu, suggesting that that the Garadag deposit tonnage is sensitive to CoG below 0.3% Cu, but less so at higher grades.

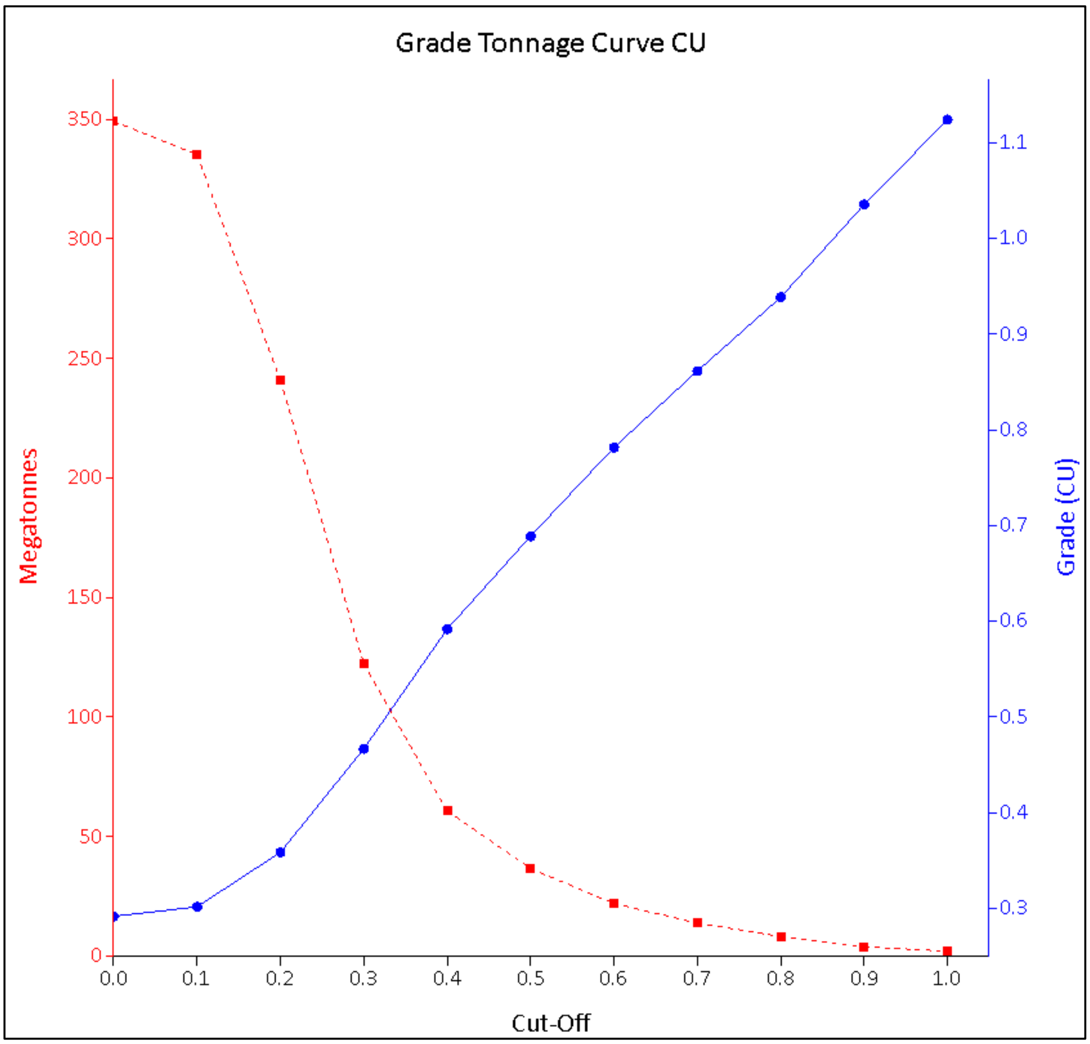


Figure 18-3: Garadag estimated grade-tonnage curve for material inside RPEEE pit.

Table 18-2: Grade-tonnage table for material inside the RPEEE shell. Numbers may be rounded to reflect the calculation method and as such totals may vary.

Cut-off grade / Cu %	Tonnage (Mt)	Cu %	Contained metal / kt	% of total
0.00	349.2	0.29	1,019.7	100%
0.10	335.3	0.30	1,012.5	96%
0.20	240.8	0.36	864.6	69%
0.30	122.3	0.47	571.1	35%
0.40	60.7	0.59	359.6	17%
0.50	36.6	0.69	252.3	10%
0.60	22.0	0.78	172.0	6%
0.70	13.8	0.86	119.1	4%
0.80	8.2	0.94	76.9	2%
0.90	4.0	1.04	41.0	1%
1.00	2.0	1.12	22.5	1%

19 COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT MINERAL RESOURCES

The information in this release that relates to the Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources has been compiled by MARIA DEL CARMEN MUÑOZ LIZARVE (Ms Maria). Ms María is a full-time employee of Mining Plus Ltd and has acted as an independent consultant on the Garadag deposit Mineral Resource estimation. Ms María is a registered member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG), (MAIG number Reg # 7570) and the Peruvian College of Engineers (Licence No. CIP 115281) and has sufficient experience with the commodities, style of mineralisation and deposit type under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (The JORC Code). Ms María consents to the inclusion in this report of the contained technical information relating the Mineral Resource Estimation in the form and context in which it appears.

I, Maria Muñoz, (MAIG, P. Geo.) do hereby confirm that I am the Competent Person for the Garadag Mineral Resource Estimate, and:

1. I have read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition).
2. I am a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012 Edition, having more than five years' experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the Report and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.
3. I am a registered member (Reg # 7570) of the of Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG), a professional geoscientists organization.
4. I have reviewed the Report to which this Consent Statement applies.
5. I am a graduate of National University of San Agustín, Arequipa, Perú, with a B.S. degree in Geological Engineering and I am a chartered professional (Geology) Peruvian College of Engineers (Licence No. CIP 115281). I am independent of AAM / AIMC., the concessions and any vending corporations or other interests.
6. I consent to the filing of the Mineral Resource Estimate with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes,

including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Mineral Resource Estimate.

Dated 12th July 2024.

20 RISK AND RECOMMENDATION

The following risks recommendations are considered for the report.

20.1 Additional drilling information

Additional information from drilling will be achieved by:

1. Lab analysis of samples from 26 holes drilled, but not analysed by AzerGold,
2. Potential additional 'extension' drilling – to infill the southeast corner where mineralisation may continue.

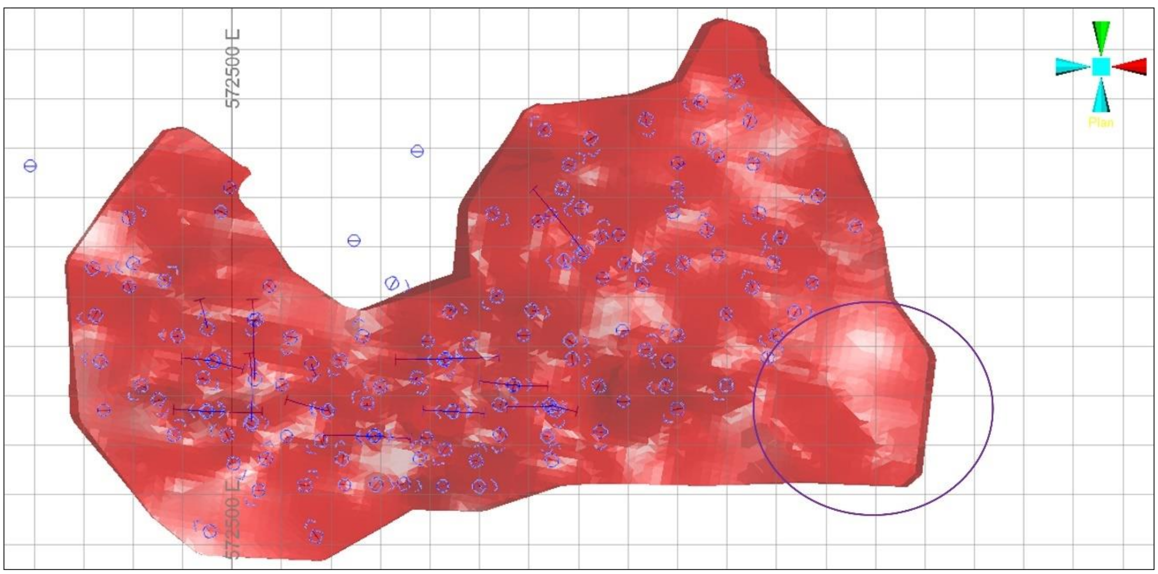


Figure 20-1: Plan view (north to the top) of mineralisation envelope and potential additional drilling area within the circle.

3. Further studies from current information as well additional techniques from available drill core and samples, including Terracore scanning; RGB and short-wave infrared (SWIR) hyperspectral imaging system of core to increase the level of information on the deposit mineralisation. In addition, there are plans to investigate XRD alteration and hydrothermal alteration zoning, as well as further studies into intrusion types (phases), granite (I, S) / tonalites / monzonite (plagioclase:orthoclase) and diorites.
4. Additional studies are also to be focused on geochronology, such as dating for Ar-Ar, K-Ar, U-Pb (SHRIMP) for zircons, Re-Os to support deposit mineralisation chronology, alongside vein type definition.
5. Furthering geological understanding of the deposit will also take the form of assessing the

structural interpretation of the deposit and brecciation studies.

6. Consider samples for microscopic mineralogy, liberation grade, and Qscan to determine copper-associated mineralogy that may impact metallurgical extraction processes.

20.2 Additional Analysis

Mining Plus would recommend that the sample pulps in upper portion of the deposit are re-analysed for sequential Cu analysis (Sulfuric acid soluble copper, cyanide soluble copper, and residual copper) in order to confirm the oxide-sulphide contact. There is currently no oxide domain flagged in the drill holes, due to its inclusion in the upper leach zone and this needs to be verified with the sequential Cu analysis.

Sequential copper analysis should be conducted on core samples, or at the very least on coarse rejects, as oxidation is more pronounced in pulp. Experience with other similar deposits indicates that sample alteration can reach 30% or more, depending on the sample's age.

20.3 Resource Classification Upgrade

The current Mineral Resource Estimate contains no measured material. In order to improve or upgrade the resource classifications, the following recommendations have been compiled:

- Improve the definition of mineralization zones (oxides, enriched, transitional, and sulfides) with the support of sequential copper analysis. This is essential for a porphyry-type deposit.
- The alteration zones must be properly modeled, as certain mineralogical characteristics, such as clays, can adversely affect metallurgy recovery.
- Include mineralogical, petrographic, and other studies to support the interpretation.
- Conduct an analysis of the optimal drilling spacing to determine the drilling grid for each category.
- Carry out an infill drilling campaign according to the obtained drilling grid.
- Validate the density samples and increase the samples representatively throughout the deposit.
- Conduct a resampling (between 5-10%) of the pulps from inherited drill holes in areas within the resource pit, due to the CRMs used being too high for the deposit, and also because AIMROC has precision issues with samples sent to other laboratories.
- Conducting an inventory of the available core samples, rejects, and pulps is essential for future audits, reviews of intervals of interest, reanalysis, or any other necessary tests.

- Improve the QA/QC program to include 20% controls, which should include coarse and fine blanks, duplicates (pulp, coarse, and twin), CRMs (high, medium, and low grade), and check samples.
- Investigate potential contaminant elements, and if they exist, include them in the resource estimation to support the economic evaluation of the project in more advanced stages. However, this should be investigated in the initial stages to understand the potential impact on resources. For example, the presence of black oxides like tenorite or neotocite is not recoverable, and elements such as iron, arsenic, and fluorine, among others, can be contaminants that affect the metallurgical process.

21 REFERENCES

Pour, A.B. and Hashim, M. (2012) *The Application of ASTER Remote Sensing Data to Porphyry Copper and Epithermal Gold Deposits*. Ore Geology Reviews, 44, 1-9

22 APPENDIX A GARADAG DISCOVERY ANNOUNCEMENT

Anglo Asian Mining plc
/ Ticker: AAZ

/ Index: AIM / Sector:
Mining

27 March 2023

Anglo Asian Mining plc

300,000 plus tonnes of copper defined at Garadag

Anglo Asian Mining plc ("Anglo Asian" or the "Company"), the AIM listed gold, copper and silver producer primarily focused in Azerbaijan, is pleased to announce that an initial assessment of data relating to the Garadag porphyry copper deposit (the "Garadag Deposit") confirms the potential to produce over 300,000 tonnes of copper.

Anglo Asian acquired historic geological data from AzerGold CJSC (the "Data") relating to the Garadag Deposit, which is hosted within the Garadag contract area and located north of the Company's Gedabek and Xarxar contract areas.

This initial assessment by the Company has not been prepared according to the JORC Standard. The Company intends to prepare a mineral resource estimate using the JORC procedures on completion of the evaluation programme, targeting mid-2024 for the preparation of the mineral resource estimate according to the JORC code.

Stephen Westhead, Vice President, commented: *Garadag hosts very significant quantities of copper. It has the potential to meaningfully increase our production profile and alone provides us with considerable copper mineralisation. It is an important addition to the Company's growing portfolio of copper* assets.”*While only a preliminary assessment, we are incredibly excited by Garadag's development potential, and believe it can produce between 20,000 to 25,000 tonnes of copper per annum. We are currently conducting further validation processes to provide additional confidence, including producing a JORC-compliant mineral resource estimate.*

23 APPENDIX B AIMC RESURVEYING OF AZERGOLD DRILL COLLARS

AZERGOLD ORIGINAL DRILLHOLE COLLAR COORDINATES				AIMC RESURVEYING OF AZERGOLD COLLARS AT SITE				VARIANCE			
	Coordinates				Coordinates			Actual (m)			Diff %
DH I.D.	X	Y	Z	DH I.D.	X	Y	Z	Diff_X	Diff_Y	Diff_Z	Diff_Z_%
KDH_001	572553.234	4507908.584	1418.247	KDH-001	572552.959	4507908.398	1417.863	0.275	0.186	0.384	0.03
KDH_002	572647.041	4507919.218	1414.028	KDH-002	572646.964	4507919.111	1413.629	0.077	0.107	0.399	0.03
KDH_003	572727.562	4507920.185	1412.443	KDH-003	572727.349	4507920.127	1411.984	0.213	0.058	0.459	0.03
KDH_004	572791.159	4507921.208	1406.150	KDH-004	572790.978	4507921.089	1405.761	0.181	0.119	0.389	0.03
KDH_005	572847.075	4507922.736	1404.923	KDH-005	572846.833	4507922.472	1404.682	0.242	0.264	0.241	0.02
KDH_006	572925.456	4507917.776	1403.772	KDH-006	572925.27	4507917.674	1403.339	0.186	0.102	0.433	0.03
KDH_009	572567.856	4507972.595	1426.342	KDH-009	572567.619	4507972.456	1425.964	0.237	0.139	0.378	0.03
KDH_010	572721.978	4507972.549	1419.576	KDH-010	572721.818	4507972.446	1419.265	0.160	0.103	0.311	0.02
KDH_011	572930.129	4507991.811	1404.830	KDH-011	572929.945	4507991.745	1404.377	0.184	0.066	0.453	0.03
KDH_013	573146.549	4507969.270	1397.314	KDH-013	573146.293	4507969.1	1396.916	0.256	0.170	0.398	0.03
KDH_014	572381.866	4508021.061	1441.910	KDH-014	572381.679	4508021.006	1441.484	0.187	0.055	0.426	0.03
KDH_015	572489.328	4508021.121	1442.382	KDH-015	572489.142	4508021.014	1441.951	0.186	0.107	0.431	0.03

KDH_016	572610.037	4508018.572	1433.140	KDH-016	572609.738	4508018.58	1432.89	0.299	-0.008	0.249	0.02
KDH_017	572788.670	4508019.547	1434.443	KDH-017	572788.407	4508019.344	1433.948	0.262	0.203	0.495	0.03
KDH_018	572785.467	4508018.599	1434.473	KDH-018	572785.214	4508018.394	1433.987	0.252	0.205	0.486	0.03
KDH_019	572787.191	4508019.116	1434.487	KDH-019	572787.041	4508018.923	1433.994	0.150	0.193	0.493	0.03
KDH_020	573040.786	4508021.425	1398.644	KDH-020	573040.661	4508021.262	1398.27	0.125	0.163	0.374	0.03
KDH_022	572449.057	4508069.375	1456.241	KDH-022	572448.869	4508069.328	1455.927	0.188	0.047	0.314	0.02
KDH_023	572448.537	4508068.351	1456.151	KDH-023	572448.306	4508068.212	1455.936	0.231	0.139	0.215	0.01
KDH_024	572447.603	4508068.056	1456.130	KDH-024	572447.46	4508067.842	1455.726	0.143	0.214	0.403	0.03
KDH_025	572693.317	4508069.803	1432.960	KDH-025	572693.06	4508069.737	1432.674	0.257	0.066	0.286	0.02
KDH_026	572692.582	4508069.141	1432.841	KDH-026	572692.36	4508069.028	1432.493	0.222	0.113	0.348	0.02
KDH_027	572945.988	4508068.993	1419.172	KDH-027	572945.821	4508068.986	1418.814	0.167	0.007	0.357	0.03
KDH_030	573152.300	4508070.158	1393.910	KDH-030	573152.166	4508070.018	1393.419	0.134	0.140	0.491	0.04
KDH_031	573145.583	4508077.728	1393.815	KDH-031	573145.369	4508077.694	1393.506	0.214	0.034	0.309	0.02
KDH_032	573140.115	4508081.241	1393.941	KDH-032	573139.942	4508081.079	1393.827	0.172	0.162	0.114	0.01
KDH_033	572600.236	4508122.102	1473.122	KDH-033	572599.92	4508121.928	1472.736	0.316	0.174	0.385	0.03
KDH_034	572800.041	4508118.350	1471.001	KDH-034	572799.874	4508118.279	1470.791	0.167	0.071	0.210	0.01
KDH_035	573069.095	4508122.029	1408.162	KDH-035	573068.893	4508121.936	1407.912	0.202	0.093	0.250	0.02

KDH_036	573068.460	4508121.215	1408.018	KDH-036	573068.22	4508121.115	1407.856	0.240	0.100	0.162	0.01
KDH_037	573069.236	4508121.322	1407.991	KDH-037	573069.056	4508121.124	1407.733	0.180	0.198	0.258	0.02
KDH_038	572233.423	4508169.122	1478.434	KDH-038	572233.192	4508169.029	1477.993	0.231	0.093	0.441	0.03
KDH_039	572463.579	4508169.840	1496.601	KDH-039	572463.384	4508169.719	1496.478	0.195	0.121	0.123	0.01
KDH_039A	572461.545	4508170.240	1496.839	KDH-039A	572461.31	4508170.116	1496.543	0.235	0.124	0.296	0.02
KDH_040	572461.787	4508170.077	1496.837	KDH-040	572461.584	4508169.934	1496.618	0.203	0.143	0.218	0.01
KDH_041	572928.632	4508171.936	1452.610	KDH-041	572928.409	4508171.826	1452.322	0.223	0.110	0.288	0.02
KDH_042	572929.396	4508172.883	1452.591	KDH-042	572929.169	4508172.76	1452.323	0.226	0.123	0.268	0.02
KDH_044	573186.429	4508175.318	1435.566	KDH-044	573186.109	4508175.248	1435.417	0.320	0.070	0.149	0.01
KDH_045	573381.018	4508169.022	1389.460	KDH-045	573380.708	4508168.942	1388.973	0.310	0.080	0.487	0.04
KDH_046	573582.302	4508176.620	1375.812	KDH-046	573582.017	4508176.517	1375.465	0.285	0.103	0.347	0.03
KDH_048	572618.486	4508217.629	1508.781	KDH-048	572618.228	4508217.528	1508.566	0.258	0.101	0.215	0.01
KDH_049	572389.775	4508220.896	1512.768	KDH-049	572389.635	4508220.782	1512.578	0.140	0.114	0.190	0.01
KDH_050	572764.250	4508220.792	1494.025	KDH-050	572764.142	4508220.679	1493.787	0.108	0.113	0.237	0.02
KDH_051	573399.516	4508221.680	1404.413	KDH-051	573399.333	4508221.577	1403.938	0.183	0.103	0.474	0.03
KDH_052	572450.487	4508235.884	1529.789	KDH-052	572450.325	4508235.649	1529.273	0.162	0.235	0.516	0.03
KDH_053	572939.184	4508270.025	1494.638	KDH-053	572938.863	4508270.088	1494.164	0.321	-0.063	0.474	0.03

KDH_054	573498.351	4508265.341	1386.262	KDH-054	573498.161	4508265.141	1385.85	0.190	0.200	0.412	0.03
KDH_055	572292.189	4508319.944	1494.651	KDH-055	572291.96	4508319.694	1494.395	0.229	0.250	0.255	0.02
KDH_059	572299.814	4508367.496	1499.407	KDH-059	572299.618	4508367.291	1498.965	0.196	0.205	0.442	0.03
KDH_060	573293.487	4508367.466	1462.974	KDH-060	573293.336	4508367.31	1462.587	0.151	0.156	0.387	0.03
KDH_060A	573171.010	4508372.752	1451.340	KDH-060A	573170.776	4508372.709	1450.916	0.234	0.043	0.424	0.03
KDH_061	573411.585	4508368.426	1435.878	KDH-061	573411.399	4508368.226	1435.67	0.186	0.200	0.207	0.01
KDH_062	573594.425	4508369.354	1391.771	KDH-062	573594.255	4508369.178	1391.343	0.170	0.176	0.428	0.03
KDH_063	573245.955	4508420.972	1471.976	KDH-063	573245.578	4508420.587	1471.602	0.377	0.385	0.374	0.03
KDH_064	573607.399	4508419.810	1393.409	KDH-064	573607.249	4508419.707	1392.948	0.150	0.103	0.460	0.03
KDH_065	572477.535	4508471.759	1582.239	KDH-065	572477.285	4508471.677	1581.864	0.250	0.082	0.375	0.02
KDH_067	573166.826	4508517.684	1489.763	KDH-067	573166.611	4508517.553	1489.627	0.215	0.131	0.136	0.01
KDH_068	573181.076	4508566.586	1476.996	KDH-068	573180.822	4508566.332	1476.685	0.254	0.254	0.311	0.02
KDH_070	573553.234	4508567.965	1411.925	KDH-070	573552.991	4508567.846	1411.668	0.243	0.119	0.257	0.02
KDH_071	573224.223	4508619.473	1466.066	KDH-071	573224.061	4508619.323	1466.036	0.162	0.150	0.030	0.00
KDH_072	573442.814	4508620.022	1427.975	KDH-072	573442.553	4508619.862	1427.675	0.261	0.160	0.300	0.02
KDH_073	573026.459	4508468.060	1476.829	KDH-073	573026.29	4508467.958	1476.477	0.169	0.102	0.351	0.02
KDH_074	573390.713	4508470.828	1446.189	KDH-074	573390.46	4508470.689	1445.748	0.253	0.139	0.441	0.03
KDH_075	573564.614	4508469.781	1409.183	KDH-075	573564.369	4508469.765	1408.858	0.245	0.016	0.325	0.02

KDH_076	573459.739	4508434.205	1420.719	KDH-076	573459.452	4508434.051	1420.44	0.287	0.154	0.278	0.02
KDH_077	572495.323	4508520.426	1594.305	KDH-077	572495.09	4508520.254	1593.966	0.233	0.172	0.339	0.02
KDH_078	573399.802	4508519.307	1438.544	KDH-078	573399.523	4508519.275	1438.323	0.279	0.032	0.221	0.02
KDH_079	572718.800	4508171.535	1465.243	KDH-079	572718.521	4508171.43	1464.91	0.279	0.105	0.332	0.02
KDH_080	572316.641	4508120.557	1470.115	KDH-080	572316.516	4508120.603	1469.874	0.125	-0.046	0.241	0.02
KDH_082	572669.857	4507816.172	1416.299	KDH-082	572669.688	4507815.946	1415.925	0.169	0.226	0.374	0.03
KDH_088	573399.898	4508073.916	1386.501	KDH-088	573399.679	4508073.764	1386.264	0.219	0.152	0.237	0.02
KDH_091	573244.046	4508027.219	1392.143	KDH-091	573243.923	4508026.973	1391.867	0.123	0.246	0.275	0.02
KDH_094	573240.984	4508119.108	1397.730	KDH-094	573240.647	4508118.951	1397.438	0.337	0.157	0.291	0.02
KDH_095	573376.427	4508120.191	1382.078	KDH-095	573376.222	4508120.125	1381.74	0.205	0.066	0.338	0.02
KDH_096	573498.768	4508121.116	1381.332	KDH-096	573498.604	4508120.93	1380.877	0.164	0.186	0.455	0.03
KDH_098	573599.162	4508222.255	1373.824	KDH-098	573599.036	4508222.157	1373.543	0.126	0.098	0.281	0.02
KDH_099	573636.522	4508269.160	1370.052	KDH-099	573636.339	4508269.092	1369.704	0.183	0.068	0.348	0.03
KDH_100	572575.349	4508321.112	1562.247	KDH-100	572575.212	4508321.074	1561.982	0.137	0.038	0.264	0.02
KDH_101	573552.003	4508318.823	1402.445	KDH-101	573551.794	4508318.802	1401.961	0.209	0.021	0.484	0.03
KDH_102	573144.680	4508465.491	1474.941	KDH-102	573144.474	4508465.351	1474.677	0.206	0.140	0.264	0.02
KDH_103	573202.397	4508381.937	1463.384	KDH-103	573202.209	4508381.854	1462.912	0.188	0.083	0.471	0.03

KDH_105	573672.568	4508328.216	1367.563	KDH-105	573672.313	4508328.078	1367.263	0.255	0.138	0.300	0.02
KDH_106	573759.579	4508442.263	1361.427	KDH-106	573759.36	4508442.145	1361.211	0.219	0.118	0.216	0.02
KDH_107	573683.984	4508503.827	1389.454	KDH-107	573683.804	4508503.741	1388.984	0.179	0.086	0.470	0.03
KDH_108	573546.100	4508653.989	1419.076	KDH-108	573545.742	4508653.865	1418.644	0.358	0.124	0.431	0.03
KDH_109	573336.506	4508658.780	1448.403	KDH109	573336.263	4508658.608	1447.98	0.242	0.172	0.422	0.03
KDH_110	572823.134	4508327.476	1498.112	KDH-110	572822.977	4508327.378	1497.85	0.157	0.098	0.262	0.02
KDH_111	573035.344	4508300.784	1457.725	KDH-111	573035.035	4508300.654	1457.405	0.308	0.130	0.320	0.02
KDH_112	572503.001	4507963.269	1428.991	KDH-112	572502.775	4507963.041	1428.692	0.226	0.228	0.299	0.02
KDH_113	573131.535	4508636.747	1486.064	KDH-113	573131.302	4508636.571	1485.808	0.233	0.176	0.256	0.02
KDH_115	573519.550	4508735.716	1421.078	KDH-115	573519.323	4508735.665	1420.719	0.226	0.051	0.359	0.03
KDH_116	572218.669	4508357.395	1511.329	KDH-116	572218.341	4508357.271	1510.965	0.328	0.124	0.364	0.02
KDH_117	572223.928	4508262.092	1490.471	KDH-117	572223.752	4508262.023	1490.023	0.176	0.069	0.447	0.03
KDH_118	572290.800	4508459.499	1520.026	KDH-118	572290.573	4508459.473	1519.853	0.226	0.026	0.172	0.01
KDH_TW_160	572441.769	4508136.669	1480.527	KDHTW-160	572441.623	4508136.669	1480.272	0.146	0.000	0.255	0.02
KDH_TW_171	572873.107	4508136.437	1443.046	KDHTW-171	572872.906	4508136.258	1442.753	0.201	0.179	0.293	0.02
KDH_TW_182	573482.490	4508583.596	1423.745	KDHTW-182	573482.24	4508583.575	1423.532	0.250	0.021	0.213	0.01
KDH_TW_183	573481.123	4508383.762	1411.772	KDHTW-183	573480.871	4508383.608	1411.451	0.252	0.154	0.321	0.02
KDH_TW_210	572679.702	4508009.720	1424.562	KDHTW-210	572679.455	4508009.648	1424.295	0.247	0.072	0.267	0.02

KDH_TW_273	573040.396	4508082.300	1402.664	KDHTW-273	573040.22	4508082.045	1402.398	0.176	0.255	0.266	0.02
KDH_TW_275	572979.183	4508204.500	1462.636	KDHTW-275	572978.957	4508204.5	1462.325	0.226	0.000	0.311	0.02
KDH_TW_277	573118.677	4508452.775	1467.983	KDHTW-277	573118.348	4508452.536	1467.774	0.329	0.239	0.209	0.01
KDH_TW_279	573342.145	4508377.973	1455.717	KDHTW-279	573341.901	4508377.901	1455.382	0.244	0.072	0.334	0.02
KDH_TW_281	573105.837	4508272.397	1424.418	KDHTW-281	573105.664	4508272.201	1423.998	0.173	0.196	0.420	0.03
KDH_TW_282	573182.670	4508211.620	1439.222	KDHTW-282	573182.481	4508211.605	1438.936	0.189	0.015	0.286	0.02
KDH_TW_287	572363.533	4508332.414	1519.625	KDHTW-287	572363.261	4508332.261	1519.367	0.272	0.153	0.257	0.02
KDH_TW_290	572351.169	4508092.506	1464.708	KDHTW-290	572350.877	4508092.368	1464.439	0.292	0.138	0.269	0.02
KDH_TW_297	572537.777	4508041.750	1448.446	KDHTW-297	572537.616	4508041.641	1447.989	0.161	0.109	0.457	0.03
KDH_TW_299	572549.121	4508254.328	1538.447	KDHTW-299	572549.01	4508254.174	1537.987	0.111	0.154	0.459	0.03
KDH_TW_300	572660.185	4508164.887	1476.932	KDHTW-300	572659.917	4508164.841	1476.675	0.268	0.046	0.257	0.02
KDH_TW_303	572773.431	4508084.671	1467.717	KDHTW-303	572773.372	4508084.536	1467.435	0.059	0.135	0.282	0.02
KDH_TW_306	572878.884	4507973.644	1407.892	KDHTW-306	572878.768	4507973.52	1407.655	0.116	0.124	0.236	0.02

24 APPENDIX C DRILLHOLE INTERSECTIONS SUMMARY

Hole I.D.	Intersection			Weighted Average Grades			
	Depth From	Depth To	Downhole Length	Au	Ag	Cu	Mo
	m	m	m	g/t	g/t	%	g/t
GBH_001	22.00	46.55	24.55	0.01	0.49	0.32	6.00
	130.40	131.50	1.10	0.02	1.40	0.35	27.00
	153.50	178.00	24.50	0.01	0.73	0.28	15.00
	181.30	218.70	37.40	0.02	0.71	0.34	15.00
	221.00	229.70	8.70	0.01	0.40	0.25	20.00
	232.80	254.10	21.30	0.02	0.77	0.38	15.00
	251.10	303.10	52.00	0.02	0.88	0.39	12.00
	305.10	308.10	3.00	0.01	0.67	0.24	27.00
	326.10	341.10	15.00	0.01	0.72	0.26	5.00
	353.10	355.10	2.00	0.01	0.45	0.39	3.00
	365.00	376.10	11.10	0.01	0.56	0.21	7.00
	383.10	396.10	13.00	0.02	0.66	0.29	6.00
	416.10	419.10	3.00	0.01	0.67	0.31	23.00
	431.10	465.03	33.93	0.02	0.52	0.29	2.00
	493.10	495.10	2.00	0.02	0.20	0.28	51.00
	with notable intersection						
	24.00	24.90	0.90	0.02	0.50	0.52	7.00
	32.20	33.10	0.90	0.02	0.70	0.40	6.00

	168.60	169.60	1.00	0.03	1.30	0.57	167.00
	192.80	193.60	0.80	0.02	1.70	0.45	26.00
	209.20	210.23	1.03	0.04	0.70	0.79	24.00
	246.30	247.10	0.80	0.03	0.80	0.45	34.00
	289.10	290.10	1.00	0.01	1.40	0.68	14.00
	298.10	299.10	1.00	0.04	1.00	0.70	5.00
	336.10	337.10	1.00	0.01	0.40	0.47	52.00
	353.10	354.10	1.00	0.01	0.70	0.53	45.00
	384.10	385.10	1.00	0.02	0.40	0.46	53.00
	387.10	388.10	1.00	0.03	1.10	0.64	43.00
	418.10	419.10	1.00	0.01	0.90	0.48	62.00
	432.10	433.10	1.00	0.03	1.00	0.65	37.00
	458.83	459.86	1.03	0.03	0.30	0.41	17.00
	80.00	81.00	1.00	0.01	0.40	0.27	
	97.00	121.00	24.00	0.01	0.33	0.20	
	129.00	131.00	2.00	0.01	0.85	0.24	
	140.00	144.00	4.00	0.01	0.98	0.21	
	157.00	177.70	20.70	0.01	0.86	0.25	
	183.40	186.00	2.60	0.01	0.77	0.23	
	201.90	224.40	22.50	0.01	0.90	0.26	
	228.60	304.00	75.40	0.01	0.81	0.33	

GBH_002	365.00	370.00	5.00	0.01	0.72	0.27	
	424.00	432.00	8.00	0.01	0.53	0.25	
	440.00	443.00	3.00	0.01	0.37	0.25	
	457.00	482.00	25.00	0.01	0.71	0.38	
	with notable intersection						
	117.00	118.00	1.00	0.01	0.50	0.34	
	171.30	172.10	0.80	0.01	0.90	0.36	
	213.50	214.80	1.30	0.01	1.00	0.44	
	245.10	246.10	1.00	0.01	1.00	0.46	
	251.00	252.10	1.10	0.01	1.00	0.54	
	254.70	255.40	0.70	0.01	1.30	0.66	
	269.60	270.70	1.10	0.04	1.70	0.67	
	441.00	442.00	1.00	0.01	0.40	0.30	
	464.00	465.00	1.00	0.01	0.70	0.42	
	470.00	471.00	1.00	0.03	1.00	0.60	
	20.90	29.90	9.00	0.01	0.48	0.36	
	46.40	53.05	6.65	0.01	0.78	0.47	
	83.35	90.60	7.25	0.01	0.35	0.53	
	94.30	116.20	21.90	0.01	0.90	0.84	
	123.50	165.10	41.60	0.01	0.91	0.43	
	166.70	185.65	18.95	0.01	0.97	0.24	

GBH_003	193.10	197.10	4.00	0.01	1.08	0.32	
	202.40	231.40	29.00	0.01	0.78	0.29	
	254.76	258.95	4.19	0.01	0.80	0.28	
	298.00	342.15	44.15	0.01	0.67	0.27	
	367.20	391.00	23.80	0.03	0.87	0.41	
	398.10	417.00	18.90	0.02	0.80	0.31	
	with notable intersection						
	26.50	27.30	0.80	0.01	0.60	0.47	
	27.30	28.10	0.80	0.02	0.90	0.55	
	47.20	48.30	1.10	0.01	0.70	0.76	
	48.30	49.40	1.10	0.01	0.60	0.54	
	84.10	85.60	1.50	0.01	0.10	0.79	
	95.80	96.90	1.10	0.01	1.00	0.93	
	110.10	110.90	0.80	0.01	1.00	1.10	
	110.90	111.70	0.80	0.01	1.30	1.28	
	111.70	112.70	1.00	0.01	1.00	1.31	
	112.70	113.60	0.90	0.02	1.20	1.44	
	148.90	149.90	1.00	0.01	0.80	0.72	
	149.90	150.90	1.00	0.01	0.70	1.15	
	195.10	196.10	1.00	0.01	1.40	0.46	
	217.60	218.60	1.00	0.02	1.30	0.52	

	218.60	219.60	1.00	0.03	1.10	0.69	
	309.50	310.45	0.95	0.02	1.20	0.42	
	386.70	387.95	1.25	0.05	1.30	0.55	
	403.80	404.70	0.90	0.02	0.70	0.46	
GBH_006	24.00	29.90	5.90	0.01	0.38	0.39	
	343.70	377.10	33.40	0.01	0.73	0.23	
	485.10	488.10	3.00	0.01	0.60	0.22	
	497.10	498.10	1.00	0.01	0.60	0.22	
	with notable intersection						
	25.90	27.20	1.30	0.01	0.30	0.42	
	29.10	29.90	0.80	0.01	0.50	0.56	
	368.00	369.10	1.10	0.01	1.30	0.39	
GBH_007	121.53	176.46	54.93	0.01	0.83	0.51	
	232.90	365.20	132.30	0.01	0.70	0.36	
	367.40	408.70	41.30	0.01	0.63	0.37	
	426.50	441.40	14.90	0.01	0.47	0.27	
	448.10	500.00	51.90	0.01	0.51	0.28	
	with notable intersection						
	135.10	136.13	1.03	0.03	0.90	1.32	
	136.13	137.16	1.03	0.02	1.20	1.30	
	234.70	235.90	1.20	0.02	0.90	0.48	
	277.90	278.90	1.00	0.03	1.20	0.53	

	314.70	315.90	1.20	0.04	1.20	0.64	
	341.00	342.40	1.40	0.01	0.90	0.48	
	348.50	349.75	1.25	0.02	0.90	0.61	
	386.70	387.70	1.00	0.01	1.00	0.66	
	393.95	395.20	1.25	0.02	0.90	0.56	
	439.30	440.10	0.80	0.01	0.40	0.39	
	453.00	453.80	0.80	0.02	1.40	0.50	
	476.93	477.96	1.03	0.02	0.50	0.40	
	499.15	500.00	0.85	0.02	0.90	0.52	
	35.20	77.90	42.70	0.01	0.61	0.44	21.00
	106.90	113.80	6.90	0.02	0.58	0.21	38.00
	147.00	170.10	23.10	0.01	0.82	0.30	20.00
	176.10	234.00	57.90	0.01	0.70	0.36	34.00
	282.10	311.10	29.00	0.01	0.63	0.27	124.00
	323.00	327.00	4.00	0.01	0.68	0.31	82.00
	333.03	354.10	21.07	0.01	0.60	0.28	47.00
	358.10	405.10	47.00	0.01	0.54	0.27	62.00
	413.10	425.10	12.00	0.01	0.62	0.31	47.00
	431.00	500.10	69.10	0.01	0.58	0.25	47.00
GBH_009	*with notable intersection*						
	53.90	54.90	1.00	0.01	0.80	0.78	8.00

	73.20	74.10	0.90	0.01	5.00	0.56	50.00
	75.00	76.00	1.00	0.01	0.80	0.67	11.00
	154.50	155.45	0.95	0.02	1.30	0.51	73.00
	183.30	184.10	0.80	0.02	1.70	0.80	53.00
	184.10	184.95	0.85	0.01	2.20	0.73	70.00
	230.00	231.00	1.00	0.01	0.70	0.40	50.00
	302.10	303.10	1.00	0.03	1.20	0.45	23.00
	337.10	338.10	1.00	0.01	1.10	0.47	41.00
	400.10	401.10	1.00	0.01	0.90	0.48	80.00
	401.90	403.00	1.10	0.03	1.00	0.50	53.00
	416.10	417.10	1.00	0.02	0.90	0.40	42.00
	463.10	464.10	1.00	0.02	1.10	0.39	27.00
	493.10	494.10	1.00	0.01	0.80	0.31	54.00
GBH_010	109.00	185.60	76.60	0.01	0.56	0.54	
	187.60	213.00	25.40	0.01	0.35	0.26	
	215.60	225.95	10.35	0.01	0.31	0.31	
	233.00	260.00	27.00	0.01	0.64	0.47	
	268.00	284.00	16.00	0.01	0.53	0.29	
	with notable intersection						
	118.00	119.00	1.00	0.02	1.00	1.05	
	121.00	122.00	1.00	0.03	2.10	1.95	

	122.00	123.00	1.00	0.01	1.40	1.46	
	176.50	177.50	1.00	0.01	0.40	0.59	
	209.00	210.00	1.00	0.01	0.40	0.38	
	220.05	221.50	1.45	0.01	0.20	0.42	
	237.00	238.00	1.00	0.06	2.00	2.08	
	282.20	283.10	0.90	0.01	0.80	0.41	
GBH_020	111.10	124.40	13.30	0.01	0.43	0.25	
	137.70	141.10	3.40	0.01	0.35	0.29	
	166.50	167.50	1.00	0.01	0.80	0.25	
	with notable intersection						
	117.70	118.65	0.95	0.01	0.40	0.30	
	140.30	141.10	0.80	0.01	0.50	0.32	
GBH_037	108.25	110.23	1.98	0.01	0.20	0.44	
	159.93	160.96	1.03	0.05	6.00	1.45	
	255.30	256.30	1.00	0.01	0.30	0.46	
	with notable intersection						
	108.25	109.20	0.95	0.01	0.30	0.43	
	21.00	23.00	2.00	0.01	0.08	0.23	
	33.00	51.50	18.50	0.01	0.46	0.42	
	79.00	96.00	17.00	0.01	0.62	0.65	
	150.00	164.00	14.00	0.01	1.14	0.42	
	168.00	174.55	6.55	0.01	2.38	0.30	

GBH_063	181.00	186.00	5.00	0.01	1.68	0.39	
	250.00	251.00	1.00	0.03	1.50	0.66	
	with notable intersection						
	48.50	49.50	1.00	0.01	0.90	1.07	
	49.50	50.50	1.00	0.01	0.40	1.19	
	80.00	81.00	1.00	0.01	0.20	1.44	
	84.00	85.00	1.00	0.02	1.20	1.32	
	88.00	89.00	1.00	0.01	0.80	1.33	
	160.00	161.00	1.00	0.05	4.90	2.00	
	184.00	185.00	1.00	0.01	2.60	0.76	
GBH_066	113.55	226.70	113.15	0.01	0.97	0.68	
	231.50	254.10	22.60		0.84	0.29	
	256.80	315.70	58.90		0.80	0.28	
	323.50	402.03	78.53	0.01	0.66	0.29	
	406.16	421.10	14.94	0.01	0.53	0.33	
	453.40	500.10	46.70	0.01	0.62	0.31	
	with notable intersection						
	123.46	124.50	1.04	0.03	1.60	1.73	
	124.50	125.55	1.05	0.02	1.10	1.31	
	127.63	128.66	1.03	0.02	1.20	1.14	
	130.73	131.76	1.03	0.02	1.70	1.73	
	165.20	166.20	1.00		0.90	1.11	

	166.20	167.20	1.00		1.60	1.27	
	304.85	306.00	1.15		1.20	0.49	
	307.20	308.10	0.90		1.80	0.60	
	338.80	339.70	0.90	0.03	1.40	0.50	
	414.40	415.60	1.20	0.02	0.60	0.48	
	467.00	468.03	1.03	0.02	0.80	0.49	
	490.10	491.10	1.00	0.03	1.50	0.68	
	110.45	119.90	9.45	0.01	0.59	0.33	
	129.40	134.13	4.73	0.01	0.43	0.23	
	168.90	195.60	26.70	0.01	0.78	0.34	
	264.70	343.50	78.80	0.01	0.78	0.34	
	356.90	499.20	142.30	0.02	0.69	0.36	
GBH_067	*with notable intersection*						
	112.45	113.30	0.85	0.01	0.80	0.48	
	175.00	176.50	1.50	0.01	0.80	0.51	
	187.50	188.50	1.00	0.02	1.90	1.29	
	188.50	189.90	1.40	0.01	1.20	1.11	
	298.93	299.96	1.03	0.01	0.80	0.45	
	347.40	348.30	0.90	0.03	1.00	0.57	
	393.35	394.80	1.45	0.04	1.00	0.56	
	423.40	424.90	1.50	0.02	1.10	0.56	

	438.40	439.90	1.50	0.02	1.00	0.66	
GBH_068	104.70	222.45	117.75	0.02	0.78	0.73	
	225.95	264.00	38.05	0.01	0.42	0.33	
	with notable intersection						
	110.10	111.10	1.00	0.02	0.90	1.58	
	111.10	112.00	0.90	0.02	0.80	1.16	
	136.10	137.40	1.30	0.03	1.10	1.68	
	137.40	138.40	1.00	0.03	1.00	1.24	
	142.70	144.00	1.30	0.02	1.10	1.98	
	153.40	154.20	0.80	0.01	0.80	1.36	
	227.10	228.25	1.15	0.02	0.80	0.57	
	232.75	233.70	0.95	0.02	0.80	0.52	
GBH_069	68.30	101.40	33.10	0.01	0.48	0.34	
	105.60	141.50	35.90	0.01	0.63	0.42	
	173.80	176.50	2.70	0.01	0.67	0.25	
	217.60	233.20	15.60	0.01	0.59	0.25	
	247.30	265.40	18.10	0.01	0.54	0.26	
	with notable intersection						
	78.85	79.80	0.95	0.01	0.30	0.41	
	95.70	96.70	1.00	0.01	1.00	0.43	
	118.80	120.30	1.50	0.02	1.10	1.07	
	136.70	137.70	1.00	0.01	0.80	0.46	

	247.30	248.20	0.90	0.01	0.90	0.31	
	251.30	252.70	1.40	0.02	0.80	0.40	
KDH_001	41.50	71.50	30.00	0.01	0.33	0.48	22.00
	with notable intersection						
	56.50	58.00	1.50	0.01	0.50	0.57	17.00
	61.00	62.50	1.50	0.02	0.40	0.72	11.00
	64.00	65.50	1.50	0.01	0.60	0.70	14.00
KDH_002	22.00	52.00	30.00	0.01	0.22	0.37	32.00
	with notable intersection						
	34.00	35.50	1.50	0.01	0.30	0.51	2.00
	37.00	38.50	1.50	0.01	0.20	0.41	5.00
KDH_003	13.00	22.00	9.00	0.01	0.10	0.25	26.00
	25.00	29.50	4.50	0.01	0.10	0.22	54.00
	with notable intersection						
	19.00	20.50	1.50	0.01	0.10	0.32	23.00
	28.00	29.50	1.50	0.01	0.10	0.23	90.00
KDH_004	11.50	49.00	37.50	0.01	0.16	0.48	19.00
	with notable intersection						
	23.50	25.00	1.50	0.01	0.20	0.53	20.00
	38.50	40.00	1.50	0.01	0.10	0.54	27.00
KDH_005	16.00	43.00	27.00	0.01	0.33	0.35	1.00
	56.50	86.00	29.50	0.01	0.20	0.31	40.00
	with notable intersection						

	17.50	19.00	1.50	0.01	0.20	0.53	1.00
	22.00	23.50	1.50	0.02	0.40	0.61	1.00
	58.00	59.50	1.50	0.01	0.30	0.37	13.00
KDH_006	38.50	65.00	26.50	0.01	0.36	0.64	13.00
	with notable intersection						
	38.50	40.00	1.50	0.03	0.60	0.69	29.00
	40.00	41.50	1.50	0.01	0.50	0.63	16.00
	55.00	56.50	1.50	0.03	0.50	0.67	22.00
KDH_009	58.00	77.50	19.50	0.01	0.22	0.31	12.00
	82.00	86.50	4.50	0.01	0.27	0.23	6.00
	91.00	94.00	3.00	0.01	0.25	0.23	3.00
	98.50	103.00	4.50	0.01	0.30	0.28	3.00
	with notable intersection						
	61.00	62.50	1.50	0.01	0.10	0.41	13.00
	82.00	83.50	1.50	0.01	0.30	0.26	6.00
	100.00	101.50	1.50	0.01	0.40	0.35	11.00
KDH_010	31.00	34.00	3.00	0.01	0.15	0.20	28.00
	with notable intersection						
	31.00	32.50	1.50	0.01	0.10	0.20	11.00
KDH_011	16.00	67.00	51.00	0.01	0.24	0.50	6.00
	with notable intersection						
	23.50	25.00	1.50	0.01	0.10	0.52	1.00
	50.50	52.00	1.50	0.01	0.10	0.67	33.00

	59.50	61.00	1.50	0.01	0.60	0.63	18.00
KDH_012	17.70	47.50	29.80	0.02	0.54	0.55	10.00
	56.50	64.00	7.50	0.02	0.66	0.27	21.00
	71.50	76.00	4.50	0.02	0.43	0.22	17.00
	with notable intersection						
	17.70	19.00	1.30	0.05	3.60	1.69	32.00
	59.50	61.00	1.50	0.01	0.90	0.36	66.00
	74.50	76.00	1.50	0.03	0.40	0.24	21.00
KDH_013	26.50	52.00	25.50	0.01	0.34	0.40	26.00
	85.00	91.00	6.00	0.01	0.85	0.25	6.00
	with notable intersection						
	43.00	44.50	1.50	0.01	0.60	0.92	43.00
	89.50	91.00	1.50	0.02	1.30	0.34	40.00
KDH_014	30.00	34.50	4.50	0.01	0.20	0.35	12.00
	61.50	66.00	4.50	0.02	0.67	0.28	30.00
	with notable intersection						
	31.50	33.00	1.50	0.01	0.30	0.56	15.00
	63.00	64.50	1.50	0.02	0.60	0.34	51.00
KDH_016	70.00	104.50	34.50	0.01	0.33	0.58	4.00
	with notable intersection						
	85.00	86.50	1.50	0.03	0.90	1.17	6.00
	6.00	66.00	60.00	0.01	0.91	0.76	1.00
	78.00	106.50	28.50	0.01	1.01	0.32	15.00

KDH_020	139.50	144.00	4.50	0.01	1.10	0.40	6.00
	with notable intersection						
	21.00	22.50	1.50	0.02	1.80	1.20	36.00
	22.50	24.00	1.50	0.01	0.80	1.76	82.00
	141.00	142.50	1.50	0.02	1.50	0.54	14.00
KDH_021	43.00	64.00	21.00	0.01	0.43	0.77	7.00
	with notable intersection						
	47.50	49.00	1.50	0.01	0.40	1.34	18.00
	49.00	50.50	1.50	0.01	0.50	1.39	15.00
KDH_022	52.00	70.00	18.00	0.01	0.47	0.36	13.00
	91.00	94.00	3.00	0.01	0.60	0.51	42.00
	98.50	109.00	10.50	0.01	0.30	0.39	51.00
	157.00	175.00	18.00	0.02	0.40	0.28	43.00
	with notable intersection						
	59.50	61.00	1.50	0.01	0.50	0.53	17.00
	92.50	94.00	1.50	0.01	0.60	0.60	28.00
	106.00	107.50	1.50	0.01	0.40	0.62	70.00
	169.00	170.50	1.50	0.03	0.50	0.46	10.00
KDH_023	71.50	83.50	12.00	0.01	0.58	0.71	26.00
	103.00	109.00	6.00	0.04	1.03	0.48	25.00
	119.50	134.50	15.00	0.02	0.75	0.38	11.00
	with notable intersection						
	80.50	82.00	1.50	0.01	0.40	1.10	11.00

	104.50	106.00	1.50	0.02	0.80	0.40	29.00
	127.00	128.50	1.50	0.02	1.10	0.61	67.00
KDH_024	79.00	82.00	3.00	0.01	0.35	0.35	7.00
	235.00	236.50	1.50	0.01	0.70	0.36	4.00
	with notable intersection						
	80.50	82.00	1.50	0.01	0.40	0.41	9.00
KDH_025	68.50	110.50	42.00	0.01	0.24	0.33	21.00
	116.50	124.00	7.50	0.01	0.42	0.35	1.00
	236.50	239.50	3.00	0.03	0.75	0.44	1010.00
	with notable intersection						
	82.00	83.50	1.50	0.01	0.40	0.75	42.00
	122.50	124.00	1.50	0.01	0.50	0.40	3.00
	238.00	239.50	1.50	0.03	1.00	0.62	856.00
KDH_026	76.00	95.50	19.50	0.01	0.15	0.29	47.00
	103.00	113.50	10.50	0.01	0.21	0.23	8.00
	161.50	169.00	7.50	0.01	0.26	0.34	18.00
	with notable intersection						
	80.50	82.00	1.50	0.01	0.20	0.48	23.00
	103.00	104.50	1.50	0.01	0.20	0.30	38.00
	166.00	167.50	1.50	0.01	0.30	0.54	66.00
KDH_027	43.00	97.00	54.00	0.01	0.58	0.51	2.00
	157.00	190.00	33.00	0.03	1.07	0.48	30.00
	with notable intersection						

	62.50	64.00	1.50	0.01	0.60	0.92	171.00
	94.00	95.50	1.50	0.01	1.00	0.64	5.00
	184.00	185.50	1.50	0.06	2.40	0.98	114.00
KDH_030	44.50	88.00	43.50	0.08	1.30	0.49	5.00
	with notable intersection						
	59.50	61.00	1.50	0.02	0.80	1.06	5.00
KDH_033	92.50	139.00	46.50	0.01	0.36	0.48	20.00
	160.00	172.00	12.00	0.02	0.31	0.23	15.00
	266.50	271.00	4.50	0.06	1.13	0.70	45.00
	with notable intersection						
	122.50	124.00	1.50	0.01	0.40	0.72	58.00
	166.00	167.50	1.50	0.02	0.40	0.33	42.00
	269.50	271.00	1.50	0.09	1.40	0.89	23.00
KDH_034	103.00	115.00	12.00	0.01	0.34	0.27	152.00
	175.00	181.00	6.00	0.01	0.40	0.24	210.00
	191.50	196.00	4.50	0.02	0.47	0.28	46.00
	229.00	248.50	19.50	0.02	0.52	0.29	15.00
	with notable intersection						
	110.50	112.00	1.50	0.01	0.70	0.49	194.00
	191.50	193.00	1.50	0.01	0.40	0.29	159.00
KDH_035	46.00	89.50	43.50	0.02	0.89	0.70	28.00
	with notable intersection						
	55.00	56.50	1.50	0.03	1.00	1.02	60.00

	61.00	62.50	1.50	0.03	0.80	0.98	25.00
KDH_036	47.50	68.50	21.00	0.03	0.86	0.77	1.00
	113.50	169.00	55.50	0.02	0.98	0.34	9.00
	with notable intersection						
	56.50	58.00	1.50	0.09	3.10	3.00	116.00
	61.00	62.50	1.50	0.01	1.00	1.04	97.00
	142.00	143.50	1.50	0.02	3.20	0.48	45.00
KDH_038	80.50	103.00	22.50	0.01	0.35	0.42	26.00
	154.00	155.50	1.50	0.01	1.50	0.74	51.00
	with notable intersection						
	91.00	92.50	1.50	0.02	0.80	1.23	97.00
KDH_039	82.00	172.00	90.00	0.02	0.82	0.78	11.00
	185.50	191.50	6.00	0.03	0.43	0.23	25.00
	with notable intersection						
	91.00	92.50	1.50	0.02	0.60	1.32	41.00
	110.50	112.00	1.50	0.05	1.50	1.54	45.00
	140.50	142.00	1.50	0.05	1.40	1.56	34.00
KDH_041	88.00	92.50	4.50	0.01	0.37	0.31	53.00
	113.50	125.50	12.00	0.01	0.24	0.32	18.00
	139.00	152.50	13.50	0.01	0.58	0.39	76.00
	158.50	253.00	94.50	0.02	0.90	0.40	1.00
	with notable intersection						
	88.00	89.50	1.50	0.01	0.50	0.47	62.00

	143.50	145.00	1.50	0.01	0.80	0.64	22.00
	178.00	179.50	1.50	0.04	1.70	0.70	100.00
KDH_043	85.00	152.50	67.50	0.02	0.78	0.46	24.00
	158.50	194.50	36.00	0.02	0.88	0.29	57.00
	206.50	220.00	13.50	0.01	0.92	0.28	2.00
	with notable intersection						
	113.50	115.00	1.50	0.02	1.00	0.77	308.00
	187.00	188.50	1.50	0.01	1.80	0.50	75.00
	214.00	215.50	1.50	0.02	2.30	0.43	18.00
KDH_044	77.50	97.00	19.50	0.01	0.42	0.36	1.00
	with notable intersection						
	88.00	89.50	1.50	0.01	1.20	0.72	1.00
KDH_045	37.00	68.50	31.50	0.02	0.52	0.42	11.00
	80.50	92.50	12.00	0.02	0.81	0.24	5.00
	184.00	197.50	13.50	0.01	0.71	0.27	6.00
	with notable intersection						
	62.50	64.00	1.50	0.02	0.50	0.67	39.00
	184.00	185.50	1.50	0.02	1.10	0.41	16.00
KDH_046	32.50	101.50	69.00	0.02	0.64	0.49	24.00
	110.50	130.70	20.20	0.02	0.86	0.35	51.00
	with notable intersection						
	44.50	46.00	1.50	0.01	1.70	1.06	29.00
	115.00	116.50	1.50	0.03	1.30	0.54	19.00

KDH_048	99.50	120.50	21.00	0.01	0.22	0.29	76.00
	126.50	137.00	10.50	0.01	0.29	0.36	54.00
	144.50	194.00	49.50	0.01	0.40	0.38	61.00
	with notable intersection						
	114.50	116.00	1.50	0.01	0.30	0.37	81.00
	129.50	131.00	1.50	0.01	0.30	0.72	100.00
	180.50	182.00	1.50	0.01	0.30	0.51	37.00
KDH_049	76.00	97.00	21.00	0.03	0.71	0.60	71.00
	125.50	187.00	61.50	0.01	0.48	0.31	2.00
	197.50	232.00	34.50	0.02	0.33	0.22	5.00
	with notable intersection						
	89.50	91.00	1.50	0.02	0.80	1.03	69.00
	156.00	158.00	2.00	0.01	0.70	0.67	13.00
	221.50	223.00	1.50	0.03	0.70	0.43	6.00
KDH_050	124.00	128.50	4.50	0.01	0.23	0.23	12.00
	137.50	142.00	4.50	0.01	0.27	0.27	60.00
	148.00	152.50	4.50	0.01	0.20	0.31	45.00
	with notable intersection						
	125.50	127.00	1.50	0.01	0.30	0.26	58.00
	137.50	139.00	1.50	0.02	0.30	0.36	56.00
	151.00	152.50	1.50	0.01	0.20	0.38	94.00
	41.50	47.50	6.00	0.03	0.38	0.92	18.00

KDH_051	52.00	64.00	12.00	0.02	0.41	0.40	47.00
	68.50	170.50	102.00	0.02	0.74	0.50	33.00
	181.00	197.50	16.50	0.01	1.00	0.29	6.00
	with notable intersection						
	43.00	44.50	1.50	0.01	0.40	1.21	20.00
	44.50	46.00	1.50	0.01	0.20	1.58	23.00
	53.50	55.00	1.50	0.01	0.50	0.58	54.00
	74.50	76.00	1.50	0.01	1.20	2.01	24.00
	91.00	92.50	1.50	0.04	1.20	1.14	25.00
	187.00	188.50	1.50	0.01	1.60	0.40	8.00
KDH_052	94.50	133.50	39.00	0.01	0.37	0.54	90.00
	138.00	165.00	27.00	0.02	0.32	0.34	12.00
	with notable intersection						
	120.00	121.50	1.50	0.04	0.50	1.16	53.00
	159.00	160.50	1.50	0.01	0.40	0.57	64.00
KDH_053	205.00	223.00	18.00	0.01	0.52	0.21	39.00
	with notable intersection						
	205.00	206.50	1.50	0.01	0.60	0.25	70.00
KDH_054	49.00	79.00	30.00	0.01	0.64	0.60	7.00
	97.00	113.50	16.50	0.02	0.93	0.35	35.00
	with notable intersection						
	53.50	55.00	1.50	0.01	0.90	1.39	10.00
	55.00	56.50	1.50	0.02	0.70	1.12	15.00

	107.50	109.00	1.50	0.04	1.90	0.72	20.00
KDH_055	28.50	70.50	42.00	0.01	0.35	0.35	62.00
	76.50	82.50	6.00	0.01	0.43	0.25	10.00
	with notable intersection						
	52.50	54.00	1.50	0.02	0.70	1.04	13.00
KDH_057	92.50	148.00	55.50	0.02	0.97	1.10	1.00
	199.00	268.00	69.00	0.02	1.22	0.41	15.00
	290.50	308.50	18.00	0.02	0.61	0.27	13.00
	with notable intersection						
	128.50	130.00	1.50	0.02	2.00	1.87	61.00
	137.50	139.00	1.50	0.02	1.20	1.43	57.00
	142.00	143.50	1.50	0.02	1.70	1.47	98.00
KDH_059	31.00	38.50	7.50	0.01	0.34	0.83	7.00
	46.00	97.00	51.00	0.02	0.48	0.28	50.00
	with notable intersection						
	34.00	35.50	1.50	0.01	0.10	2.83	5.00
	92.50	94.00	1.50	0.07	2.00	1.14	76.00
KDH_060	121.50	246.00	124.50	0.01	0.81	0.66	1.00
	253.50	345.00	91.50	0.01	0.58	0.30	35.00
	with notable intersection						
	142.50	144.00	1.50	0.02	1.70	2.27	78.00
	156.00	157.50	1.50	0.02	1.30	1.55	58.00
	172.50	174.00	1.50	0.01	1.50	1.41	65.00

	289.50	291.00	1.50	0.02	0.90	0.61	16.00
KDH_060A	88.50	145.50	57.00	0.01	0.68	0.43	37.00
	159.00	300.00	141.00	0.06	0.69	0.33	21.00
	with notable intersection						
	136.50	138.00	1.50	0.01	1.60	1.06	31.00
	138.00	139.50	1.50	0.01	1.90	1.26	54.00
	219.00	220.50	1.50	0.01	1.00	0.64	80.00
	268.50	270.00	1.50	0.02	1.10	0.53	77.00
KDH_061	89.50	125.50	36.00	0.02	0.90	0.92	1.00
	176.50	184.00	7.50	0.01	1.70	0.62	31.00
	with notable intersection						
	101.50	103.00	1.50	0.03	1.40	1.45	35.00
	116.50	118.00	1.50	0.02	1.20	1.40	36.00
	119.50	121.00	1.50	0.01	0.80	1.49	65.00
KDH_062	53.50	62.50	9.00	0.01	0.62	0.49	21.00
	64.00	150.00	86.00	0.03	1.08	0.55	1.00
	with notable intersection						
	80.50	82.00	1.50	0.04	1.30	1.12	48.00
	83.50	85.00	1.50	0.04	1.10	0.89	41.00
	136.00	137.50	1.50	0.02	2.20	0.95	54.00
	151.50	175.50	24.00	0.02	0.74	0.29	89.00
	178.50	286.50	108.00	0.02	0.91	0.37	27.00

KDH_063	294.00	315.00	21.00	0.02	0.81	0.39	3.00
	with notable intersection						
	156.00	157.50	1.50	0.02	1.60	0.53	158.00
	201.00	202.50	1.50	0.02	1.40	0.74	70.00
	307.50	309.00	1.50	0.01	1.10	0.56	53.00
KDH_064	67.00	94.00	27.00	0.01	0.37	0.31	1.00
	136.00	148.00	12.00	0.03	0.74	0.42	101.00
	157.00	167.20	10.20	0.01	0.70	0.27	106.00
	with notable intersection						
	76.00	77.50	1.50	0.01	0.20	0.44	1.00
	140.50	142.00	1.50	0.03	1.00	0.83	115.00
	166.00	167.20	1.20	0.02	0.70	0.33	49.00
KDH_065	194.50	202.00	7.50	0.01	0.16	0.22	18.00
	209.50	211.00	1.50	0.01	0.40	0.23	41.00
	with notable intersection						
	200.50	202.00	1.50	0.01	0.10	0.32	37.00
KDH_067	126.00	169.50	43.50	0.01	0.39	0.29	75.00
	180.00	186.00	6.00	0.01	0.53	0.31	112.00
	with notable intersection						
	168.00	169.50	1.50	0.01	0.30	0.33	50.00
	181.50	183.00	1.50	0.02	0.80	0.46	157.00
KDH_068	100.00	163.00	63.00	0.01	0.46	0.39	71.00
	with notable intersection						

	125.50	127.00	1.50	0.01	1.20	0.99	147.00
	127.00	128.50	1.50	0.01	0.70	0.66	151.00
	146.50	148.00	1.50	0.01	0.50	0.44	333.00
KDH_069	87.00	174.00	87.00	0.02	0.43	0.67	60.00
	214.50	229.50	15.00	0.02	0.53	0.28	43.00
	237.00	247.50	10.50	0.01	0.49	0.24	69.00
	253.50	268.50	15.00	0.01	0.44	0.24	90.00
	292.50	300.00	7.50	0.01	0.42	0.26	49.00
	with notable intersection						
	103.50	105.00	1.50	0.01	0.40	2.18	37.00
	126.00	127.50	1.50	0.03	1.20	1.39	35.00
KDH_070	86.50	120.00	33.50	0.02	0.72	0.95	86.00
	with notable intersection						
	95.50	97.00	1.50	0.03	1.00	1.64	70.00
	107.50	109.00	1.50	0.02	0.90	1.02	147.00
	116.50	118.00	1.50	0.03	1.10	1.16	198.00
KDH_071	70.00	85.00	15.00	0.01	0.50	0.41	18.00
	88.00	94.00	6.00	0.01	0.75	0.24	176.00
	107.50	121.00	13.50	0.02	0.50	0.38	74.00
	125.50	148.00	22.50	0.01	0.22	0.30	49.00
	with notable intersection						
	83.50	85.00	1.50	0.02	1.00	0.62	24.00

	115.00	116.50	1.50	0.03	0.60	0.47	124.00
	137.50	139.00	1.50	0.01	0.20	0.32	68.00
KDH_072	86.50	125.50	39.00	0.02	0.53	0.60	0.0068
	with notable intersection						
	91.00	92.50	1.50	0.06	0.70	0.76	74.00
	103.00	104.50	1.50	0.01	0.90	0.93	52.00
	109.00	110.50	1.50	0.05	1.10	1.51	66.00
KDH_073	179.50	182.50	3.00	0.01	0.20	0.24	37.00
	208.00	215.00	7.00	0.02	0.44	0.27	76.00
	with notable intersection						
	179.50	181.00	1.50	0.01	0.20	0.27	41.00
KDH_074	113.50	164.50	51.00	0.02	0.57	0.69	44.00
	172.00	188.50	16.50	0.02	0.52	0.57	17.00
	194.50	202.00	7.50	0.02	0.58	0.66	21.00
	with notable intersection						
	124.00	125.50	1.50	0.03	1.00	1.38	35.00
	175.00	176.50	1.50	0.02	0.80	0.38	33.00
	197.50	199.00	1.50	0.02	0.60	0.35	30.00
KDH_075	88.00	107.50	19.50	0.02	0.44	0.58	37.00
	184.00	188.50	4.50	0.02	0.62	0.71	29.00
	with notable intersection						
	91.00	92.50	1.50	0.01	0.20	0.49	28.00
	86.50	137.50	51.00	0.02	0.36	0.82	35.00

KDH_076	196.00	215.50	19.50	0.02	0.74	0.30	99.00
	with notable intersection						
	97.00	98.50	1.50	0.02	0.40	1.23	27.00
	116.50	118.00	1.50	0.01	0.50	1.76	61.00
	196.00	197.50	1.50	0.03	1.80	0.62	139.00
KDH_077	159.00	160.50	1.50	0.01	0.20	0.40	57.00
	165.00	166.50	1.50	0.01	0.10	0.23	7.00
KDH_078	91.50	139.50	48.00	0.01	0.31	0.52	28.00
	150.00	160.50	10.50	0.01	0.20	0.24	16.00
	235.50	240.00	4.50	0.01	0.27	0.33	20.00
	with notable intersection						
	102.00	103.50	1.50	0.03	1.00	1.67	120.00
	156.00	157.50	1.50	0.01	0.50	0.49	30.00
	238.50	240.00	1.50	0.01	0.30	0.39	24.00
KDH_079	89.50	199.00	109.50	0.01	0.35	0.37	67.00
	with notable intersection						
	115.00	116.50	1.50	0.01	0.40	0.68	15.00
	176.50	178.00	1.50	0.01	0.70	0.61	149.00
KDH_080	45.00	55.50	10.50	0.02	0.27	0.49	28.00
	96.00	123.00	27.00	0.01	0.11	0.45	3.00
	with notable intersection						
	46.50	48.00	1.50	0.02	0.10	1.52	14.00
	112.50	114.00	1.50	0.01	0.10	1.14	6.00

KDH_081	52.00	61.00	9.00	0.01	0.15	0.32	6.00
	64.00	68.50	4.50	0.01	0.10	0.21	6.00
	73.00	76.00	3.00	0.02	0.35	0.42	8.00
	with notable intersection						
	56.50	58.00	1.50	0.01	0.20	0.52	5.00
	73.00	74.50	1.50	0.01	0.20	0.50	12.00
KDH_082	35.50	49.00	13.50	0.01	0.27	0.35	19.00
	with notable intersection						
	41.50	43.00	1.50	0.01	0.30	0.48	10.00
KDH_091	44.50	46.00	1.50	0.01	0.30	0.22	5.00
KDH_094	28.00	53.50	25.50	0.04	0.58	0.25	24.00
	58.00	73.00	15.00	0.02	0.73	0.54	16.00
	with notable intersection						
	49.00	50.50	1.50	0.15	0.30	0.31	9.00
	59.50	61.00	1.50	0.04	1.30	1.38	15.00
KDH_095	109.00	110.50	1.50	0.01	0.70	0.20	56.00
KDH_096	71.50	115.00	43.50	0.03	1.13	0.50	55.00
	with notable intersection						
	89.50	91.00	1.50	0.04	2.10	1.06	16.00
	94.00	95.50	1.50	0.05	2.20	1.10	128.00
KDH_098	46.00	200.00	154.00	0.02	1.01	0.54	22.00
	with notable intersection						
	49.00	50.50	1.50	0.03	0.90	1.14	21.00

	73.00	74.50	1.50	0.04	2.10	3.16	9.00
	184.00	185.50	1.50	0.05	1.40	0.71	41.00
KDH_099	44.50	121.00	76.50	0.02	0.82	0.43	23.00
	127.00	176.50	49.50	0.02	0.70	0.33	37.00
	with notable intersection						
	53.50	55.00	1.50	0.01	0.80	1.19	16.00
	148.00	149.50	1.50	0.04	1.20	0.68	27.00
KDH_100	166.00	170.50	4.50	0.01	0.20	0.38	183.00
	175.00	181.00	6.00	0.01	0.15	0.24	57.00
	220.00	235.00	15.00	0.01	0.11	0.25	36.00
	with notable intersection						
	167.50	169.00	1.50	0.02	0.30	0.61	189.00
	227.50	229.00	1.50	0.01	0.20	0.33	30.00
KDH_101	76.00	103.00	27.00	0.02	0.51	0.32	6.00
	107.50	145.00	37.50	0.04	0.88	0.57	42.00
	146.50	170.50	24.00	0.03	0.48	0.21	18.00
	with notable intersection						
	89.50	91.00	1.50	0.01	0.30	0.36	7.00
	116.50	118.00	1.50	0.05	1.10	1.14	86.00
	160.00	161.50	1.50	0.03	0.70	0.32	33.00
KDH_102	116.50	151.00	34.50	0.01	0.37	0.23	87.00
	196.00	200.50	4.50	0.02	0.63	0.32	86.00
	with notable intersection						

	196.00	197.50	1.50	0.03	0.70	0.45	62.00
KDH_103	91.00	155.50	64.50	0.07	0.67	0.37	46.00
	179.50	254.00	74.50	0.02	0.82	0.38	56.00
	with notable intersection						
	134.50	136.00	1.50	0.01	1.20	1.77	57.00
	208.00	209.50	1.50	0.01	1.40	0.59	49.00
KDH_104	68.50	113.50	45.00	0.02	1.00	0.65	25.00
	190.00	210.00	20.00	0.02	1.02	0.60	19.00
	with notable intersection						
	80.50	82.00	1.50	0.03	1.30	2.88	40.00
	209.00	210.00	1.00	0.01	0.90	0.31	93.00
KDH_107	58.00	83.50	25.50	0.01	0.42	0.37	31.00
	119.50	128.50	9.00	0.02	0.52	0.23	50.00
	with notable intersection						
	79.00	80.50	1.50	0.01	0.70	0.50	35.00
KDH_TW_160	79.00	97.00	18.00	0.01	0.49	0.60	62.00
	104.50	122.50	18.00	0.01	0.53	0.54	33.00
	154.00	178.00	24.00	0.02	0.33	0.22	34.00
	with notable intersection						
	88.00	89.50	1.50	0.02	0.60	0.87	42.00
	109.00	110.50	1.50	0.01	0.70	0.98	60.00
	155.50	157.00	1.50	0.02	0.50	0.35	20.00
	62.50	119.50	57.00	0.01	0.40	0.38	125.00

KDH_TW_171	*with notable intersection*						
	94.00	95.50	1.50	0.01	0.40	0.81	75.00
KDH_TW_182	94.00	162.00	68.00	0.02	0.63	0.64	93.00
	with notable intersection						
	109.00	110.50	1.50	0.03	1.10	1.10	110.00
	124.00	125.50	1.50	0.02	0.90	0.85	208.00
	130.00	131.50	1.50	0.03	0.60	0.93	88.00
KDH_TW_183	71.50	82.00	10.50	0.01	0.81	0.29	4.00
	92.50	100.00	7.50	0.01	0.60	0.23	9.00
	with notable intersection						
	80.50	82.00	1.50	0.01	0.30	0.40	19.00
KDH_TW_210	65.50	118.00	52.50	0.01	0.26	0.34	35.00
	with notable intersection						
	65.50	67.00	1.50	0.01	0.20	0.41	14.00
	104.50	106.00	1.50	0.01	0.50	0.58	31.00
	116.50	118.00	1.50	0.01	0.40	1.06	89.00
KDH_TW_273	32.50	50.50	18.00	0.02	0.77	0.71	52.00
	55.00	124.00	69.00	0.01	0.62	0.32	32.00
	161.50	173.50	12.00	0.02	0.54	0.27	19.00
	with notable intersection						
	40.00	41.50	1.50	0.02	1.20	1.12	17.00
	41.50	43.00	1.50	0.02	1.10	1.32	15.00
	97.00	98.50	1.50	0.01	1.10	0.53	38.00

KDH_TW_275	94.00	127.00	33.00	0.01	0.66	0.32	60.00
	with notable intersection						
	109.00	110.50	1.50	0.01	1.10	0.49	79.00
KDH_TW_277	136.00	197.50	61.50	0.01	0.28	0.35	83.00
	with notable intersection						
	181.00	182.50	1.50	0.01	0.20	0.45	11.00
	182.50	184.00	1.50	0.02	0.30	0.69	112.00
	184.00	185.50	1.50	0.03	0.50	0.71	146.00
KDH_TW_279	115.00	266.50	151.50	0.02	0.93	0.61	68.00
	with notable intersection						
	134.50	136.00	1.50	0.02	1.20	1.18	30.00
	158.50	160.00	1.50	0.03	1.60	1.52	125.00
	227.50	229.00	1.50	0.02	1.40	0.66	77.00
KDH_TW_281	55.00	205.00	150.00	0.02	0.96	0.41	36.00
	with notable intersection						
	74.50	76.00	1.50	0.02	1.30	1.14	86.00
	80.50	82.00	1.50	0.04	1.80	1.84	138.00
	137.50	139.00	1.50	0.03	2.60	0.84	7.00
KDH_TW_282	77.50	131.50	54.00	0.01	0.45	0.49	13.00
	with notable intersection						
	77.50	79.00	1.50	0.01	1.10	0.93	6.00
	122.50	124.00	1.50	0.02	0.60	0.70	13.00
	130.00	131.50	1.50	0.02	0.90	0.82	18.00

KDH_TW_287	71.50	128.50	57.00	0.02	0.50	0.32	17.00
	with notable intersection						
	73.00	74.50	1.50	0.02	0.90	1.06	75.00
	157.00	167.50	10.50	0.02	0.53	0.29	10.00
KDH_TW_290	73.00	82.00	9.00	0.01	0.12	0.61	23.00
	with notable intersection						
	76.00	77.50	1.50	0.01	0.10	0.76	44.00
KDH_TW_297	77.50	85.00	7.50	0.01	0.18	0.32	10.00
	88.00	94.00	6.00	0.02	0.23	0.28	12.00
	101.50	109.00	7.50	0.01	0.22	0.26	8.00
	with notable intersection						
	91.00	92.50	1.50	0.01	0.30	0.38	29.00
KDH_TW_299	112.00	184.00	72.00	0.02	0.50	0.52	133.00
	187.00	241.00	54.00	0.02	0.49	0.40	116.00
	254.50	275.00	20.50	0.02	0.46	0.32	125.00
	with notable intersection						
	121.00	122.50	1.50	0.05	1.50	1.46	116.00
	122.50	124.00	1.50	0.05	1.40	1.71	129.00
	227.50	229.00	1.50	0.05	1.00	1.31	19.00
KDH_TW_300	97.00	241.00	144.00	0.03	0.80	0.73	86.00
	245.50	274.00	28.50	0.01	0.68	0.37	52.00
	with notable intersection						
	109.00	110.50	1.50	0.04	1.40	2.29	66.00

	115.00	116.50	1.50	0.02	0.90	1.63	62.00
	133.00	134.50	1.50	0.08	1.80	1.69	85.00
KDH_TW_303	86.50	97.00	10.50	0.02	0.66	0.76	19.00
	104.50	134.50	30.00	0.01	0.56	0.26	138.00
	157.00	179.50	22.50	0.02	0.65	0.36	87.00
	196.00	200.50	4.50	0.01	0.60	0.33	92.00
	229.00	250.00	21.00	0.01	0.54	0.26	74.00
	with notable intersection						
	88.00	89.50	1.50	0.01	0.60	1.28	511.00
	92.50	94.00	1.50	0.02	1.20	1.59	54.00
	173.50	175.00	1.50	0.03	0.50	0.52	141.00
	197.50	199.00	1.50	0.02	0.70	0.38	124.00
	232.00	233.50	1.50	0.01	0.70	0.40	117.00
KDH_TW_306	22.50	69.00	46.50	0.01	0.37	0.48	36.00
	with notable intersection						
	33.00	34.50	1.50	0.03	0.30	0.54	16.00
	54.00	55.50	1.50	0.01	0.40	0.61	49.00
	63.00	64.50	1.50	0.01	0.60	0.84	56.00

25 APPENDIX D ABBREVIATIONS UNIT AND GLOSSARY

Abbreviations - Project Specific	
AMR	Asian Mineral Resources
Abbreviations - General	
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
ABN	Australian Business Number
CAN	Australian Company Number
AIG	Australian Institute of Geoscientists
ARBN	Australian Registered Body Number
ASIC	Australian Securities and Investments Commission
ASX	Australian Securities Exchange
AUD	Australian Dollars
AusIMM	The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
CIMSAL	Standards and Guidelines for Valuation of Mineral Properties Special Committee of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum on Valuation of Mineral Properties
CMMI	Council of Mining and Metallurgical Institutions
CRIRSCO	Committee for Mineral Reserves International Reporting Standards
ICMM	International Council on Mining and Metals
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IMVAL	International Mineral Valuation Standards Committee
IVSC	International Valuation Standards Committee
JORC	Joint Ore Reserves Committee
JORC Code	The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves
NPV	Net Present Value
NRO's	National Reporting Organisations
NZX	New Zealand Stock Exchange
MICA	Mineral Industry Consultants Association
MCA	Minerals Council of Australia
MSO	Mineable Shape Optimiser
MP	Mining Plus Pty Ltd
PDS	Product Disclosure Statement
RPO	Recognised Professional Organisation
SAMCODES	South African Mineral Codes
SAMVAL	The South African Code for the Reporting of Mineral Asset Valuation
SME	Society for Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration (USA)
USD	United States Dollars
VALMIN Code	The Australasian Code for the Public Reporting of Technical Assessments and Valuations of Mineral Assets

Units	
m	Metres
km	Kilometres
oz	Ounce
t	Metric Tonnes
g	Grams
Glossary	
Annual Report	A document published by public corporations on a yearly basis to provide shareholders, the public and the government with financial data, a summary of ownership and the accounting practices used to prepare the report.
Assumption	A Competent Person in general makes value judgements when making assumptions regarding information not fully supported by test work.
Australasian	Refers to Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and their off-shore territories.
Code of Ethics	Refers to the Code of Ethics of the relevant Professional Organisation or Recognised Professional organisations.
Competent Person	A minerals industry professional who is a member or fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, or of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, or of a Recognised Professional Organisation (RPO). A competent person must have a minimum of five years relevant experience in the style of mineralisation or type of deposit under consideration and in the activity which that person is undertaking.
Corporations Act	Refers to the Australian Corporations Act 2001.
Cut-off Grade	The lowest grade, or quality, of mineralised material that qualifies as economically mineable and available in a given deposit.
Experts	Refers to persons defined in the Corporations Act whose profession or reputation gives authority to a statement made by him or her in relation to a matter.
Exploration Target	A statement or estimate of the exploration potential of a mineral deposit in a defined geological setting where the statement or estimate, quoted as a range of tonnes and a range of grade (or quality), relates to mineralisation for which there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource.
Exploration Results	Include data and information generated by mineral exploration programmes that might be of use to investors but which do not form part of a declaration of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves.
Feasibility Study	A comprehensive technical and economic study of the selected development option for a mineral project that includes appropriately detailed assessments of applicable Modifying Factors together with any other relevant operational factors and detailed financial analysis that are necessary to demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction is reasonably justified (economically mineable). The results of the study may reasonably serve as the basis for a final decision by a proponent or financial institution to proceed with, or finance, the development of the project. The confidence level of the study will be higher than that of a Pre-Feasibility Study.
Financial Reporting Standards	Refers to Australian statements of generally accepted accounting practice in the relevant jurisdiction in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act.
Grade	Any physical or chemical measurement of the characteristics of the material of interest in samples or product. Note that the term quality has special meaning for diamonds and other gemstones. The units of measurement should be stated when figures are reported.
Indicated Mineral Resource	Is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade (or quality), densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated. Estimations are made with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes, and is sufficient to assume geological and grade (or quality) continuity between points of observation where data and samples are gathered. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Ore Reserve.
Inferred Mineral Resource	Is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade (or quality) are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade continuity. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate

	techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to an Ore Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.
Information Memoranda	Documents used in financing of projects detailing the project and financing arrangements.
Investment Value	The benefit of an asset to the owner or prospective owner for individual investment or operational objectives.
Life-of-Mine Plan	A design and costing study of an existing or proposed mining operation where all Modifying Factors have been considered in sufficient detail to demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction is reasonably justified. Such a study should be inclusive of all development and mining activities proposed through to the effective closure of the existing or proposed mining operation.
Measured Mineral Resource	Is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade (or quality), densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated. Estimations are made with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes, and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade continuity between points of observation where data and samples are gathered. A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proved Ore Reserve or under certain circumstances to a Probable Ore Reserve.
Metallurgy	Physical and/or chemical separation of constituents of interest from a larger mass of material. Employs methods to prepare a final marketable product from material as mined. Examples include screening, flotation, magnetic separation, leaching, washing, roasting, etc.
Mineable	Those parts of the mineralised body, both economic and uneconomic, that are extracted or to be extracted during the normal course of mining.
Mine Design	A framework of mining components and processes taking into account mining methods, access to the mineralisation, personnel, material handling, ventilation, water, power and other technical requirements spanning commissioning, operation and closure so that mine planning can be undertaken.
Mine Planning	Production planning, scheduling and economic studies within the Mine Design taking into account geological structures and mineralisation, associated infrastructure and constraints, and other relevant aspects that span commissioning, operation and closure.
Mineral	Any naturally occurring material found in or on the earth's crust that is either useful to or has a value placed on it by humankind, or both. This excludes hydrocarbons, which are classified as Petroleum.
Mineralisation	Any single mineral or combination of minerals occurring in a mass, or deposit, of economic interest. The term is intended to cover all forms in which mineralisation might occur, whether by class of deposit, mode of occurrence, genesis or composition.
Mineral Project	Any exploration, development or production activity, including a royalty or similar interest in these activities, in respect of minerals.
Mineral Resource	Is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the earth's crust in such form, grade (or quality), and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade (or quality), continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling. Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories.
Mineral Securities	Securities issued by a body corporate or an unincorporated body whose business includes exploration, development or extraction and processing of minerals.
Mining	All activities related to extraction of metals, minerals and gemstones from the earth whether surface or underground, and by any method (e.g. quarries, open cast, open cut, solution mining, dredging, etc.)
Mining Industry	The business of exploring for, extracting, processing and marketing of minerals.
Modifying Factors	Considerations used to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. These include, but are not restricted to, mining, processing, metallurgical, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors.
Ore Reserve	Refers to the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate that include application of Modifying Factors.
Preliminary Feasibility Study (Pre-Feasibility Study)	A comprehensive study of a range of options for the technical and economic viability of a mineral project that has advanced to a stage where a preferred mining method, in the case of underground mining, or the pit configuration, in the case of an open pit, is established and an effective method of mineral processing is determined. It includes a financial analysis based on reasonable assumptions on the Modifying Factors and the evaluation of any other relevant factors that are sufficient for a Competent Person, acting reasonably, to

	determine if all or part of the Mineral Resources may be converted to an Ore Reserve at the time of reporting. A Pre-Feasibility Study is at a lower confidence level than a Feasibility Study.
Probable Ore Reserve	Is the economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances, a Measured Mineral Resource. The confidence in the Modifying Factors applying to a Probable Ore Reserve is lower than that applying to a Proved Ore Reserve.
Processing	A term generally regarded as broader than metallurgy and may apply to non-metallic materials where the term metallurgy would be inappropriate.
Production Target	A projection or forecast of the amount of minerals to be extracted from particular tenure for a period that extends past the current year and the forthcoming year
Professional Organisation	A self-regulating body, such as one of engineers or geoscientists or of both, that: (a) admits members primarily on the basis of their academic qualifications and professional experience; (b) requires compliance with professional standards of expertise and behaviour according to a Code of Ethics established by the organisation; and (c) has enforceable disciplinary powers, including that of suspension or expulsion of a member, should its Code of Ethics be breached.
Proved Ore Reserve	Is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource. A Proved Ore Reserve implies a high degree of confidence in the Modifying Factors.
Public Presentation	The process of presenting a topic or project to a public audience. It may include, but not be limited to, a demonstration, lecture or speech meant to inform, persuade or build good will.
Public Reports	Reports prepared for the purpose of informing investors or potential investors and their advisers on Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. They include, but are not limited to, annual and quarterly company reports, press releases, information memoranda, technical papers, website postings and public presentations.
Quarterly Report	A document published by public corporations on a quarterly basis to provide shareholders, the public and the government with financial data, a summary of ownership and the accounting practices used to prepare the report.
Recovery	The percentage of material of interest that is extracted during mining and/or processing. Recovery is a measure of mining or processing efficiency.
Royalty or Royalty Interest	The amount of benefit accruing to the royalty owner from the royalty share of production.
Scoping Study	A technical and economic study of the potential viability of Mineral Resources. It includes appropriate assessments of realistically assumed modifying factors together with any other relevant operational factors that are necessary to demonstrate at the time of reporting that progress to a Pre-Feasibility Study can be reasonably justified.
Significant Project	An exploration or mineral development project that has or could have a significant influence on the market value or operations of the listed company, and/or has specific prominence in Public Reports and announcements.
Status	In relation to Tenure, means an assessment of the security of title to the Tenure.
Tenure	Any form of title, right, licence, permit or lease granted by the responsible government in accordance with its mining legislation that confers on the holder certain rights to explore for and/or extract agreed minerals that may be (or is known to be) contained. Tenure can include third-party ownership of the Minerals (for example, a royalty stream). Tenure and Title have the same connotation as Tenement.
Tonnage	An expression of the amount of material of interest irrespective of the units of measurement (which should be stated when figures are reported).
Valuation	The process of determining the monetary value of a mineral asset at a set valuation date
Vendor Consideration Opinion	A Public Report involving a Valuation and expressing an opinion on the fairness of the consideration paid or benefit given to a vendor, promoter or provider of seed capital.

26 JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT GARADAG MRE

26.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

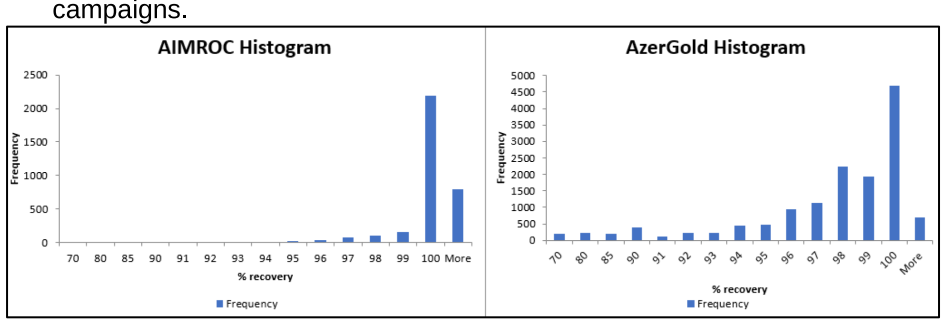
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

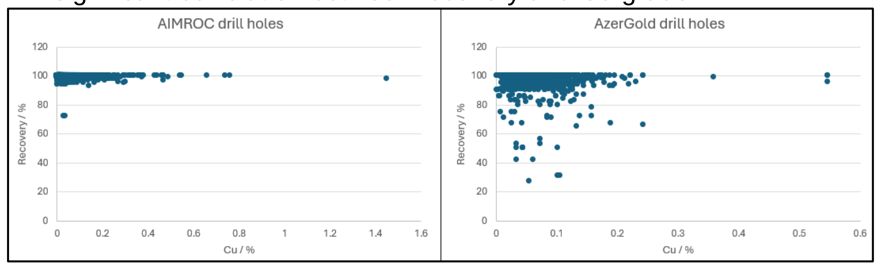
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). 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*	• Drilling in the Garadag contract area (Garadag), began during the 'Soviet era' between 1977-1990, followed by AIMROC between 2008-2009 and AzerGold from, 2020-2021. AIMC started evaluation works in 2022, but no additional drilling. Table below summarises drill metres per campaign.

Year	Owner	Type	Number of drill holes	Length (m)
1977-1990	Soviet era	Diamond core	128	34,829.20
2008-2009	AIMROC	Diamond core	15	7,206.40
2020-2021	AzerGold	Diamond core	124	23,458.05
Total Drilling			267	65,493.65
	Soviet era	Adit development	1	2,055.40
Total Gallery			1	2,055.40

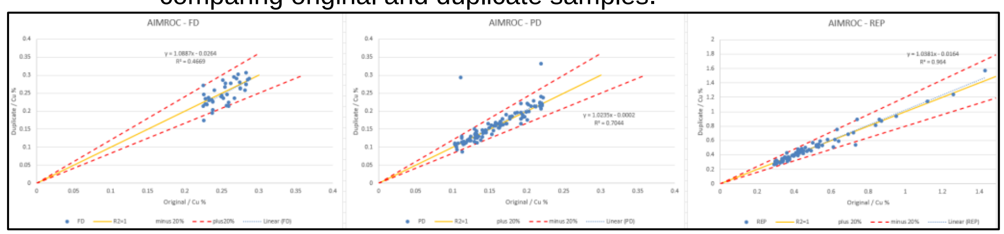
- No samples from Soviet era drilling are used in the MRE due to the core not being available to verify including limited information on procedures, QA/QC controls, among others.
- All samples used for the MRE (from AIMROC and AzerGold drilling campaigns) are from conventional diamond drilling.
- AIMROC and AzerGold drilling campaigns – core is divided into 2 halves along the long axis by a core saw. All samples are half core. Consistently the right side of the core was taken during sampling.
- AIMROC –
  - Drilling was undertaken by a Russian drilling company – Geotechreserv –

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	AIMC staff validated collars. Procedures as to core sampling are detailed in a technical report, in Azerbaijani, with minimal sections translated into English by the client, AIMC. It describes initial inspection and photographing at the drill site, prior to delivery to a preparation area for logging and cutting. The length of the core sampled averaged 1 m, with a maximum of 2.3 m intervals. Sample lengths <0.1 m length have been recorded, however these make up 0.03% of the AIMROC dataset. ○ Samples were dried prior to be crushed down to 2 mm, where they were auto split from a Boyd crusher to provide 250 g for pulverizing and analysis. Pulverising and analysis was carried out at the Reno lab, USA. Details as to analytical methods are unknown but are listed as fire assay and atomic absorption spectrometry in the inherited database. ○ The proportion of meters drilled by AIMROC represents 24% of the meters used in the resource estimation, with part of the drill holes being in non-mineralized zones. • AzerGold – ○ Drilling was undertaken by the same drilling company the current company who owns the project, AIMC, use, so methods and procedures can be cross-checked. ○ Sample intervals were taken on average at 1.5 m intervals. ○ All samples were analysed at ALS Türkiye by ME-ICP41. Crushing and pulverizing sample preparing for analysis is presumed to have been carried out by AzerGold in an on-site facility in Azerbaijan and pulverized material transported to ALS. • Industry standard practices for core sampling are presumed to have been carried out for AIMROC and AzerGold. Half core are considered representative and consistently sampled.

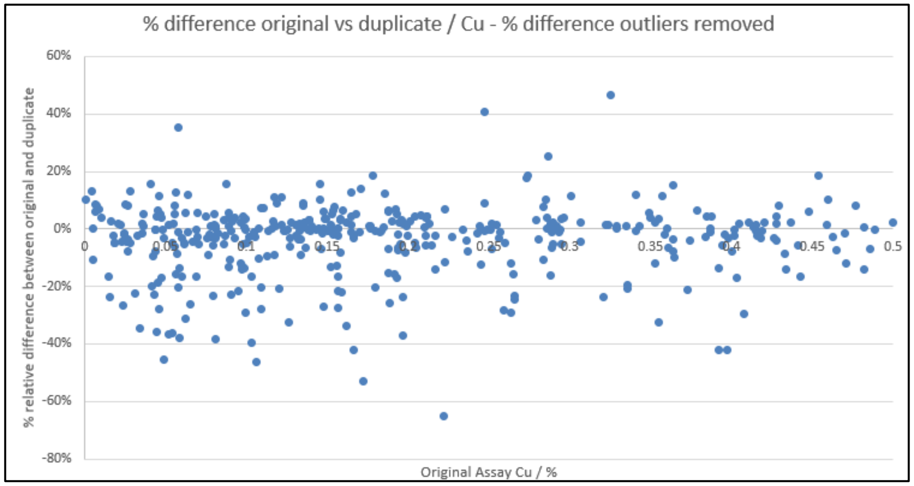
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• All samples used in the MRE are from diamond drilling. • AIMROC drilling campaign- (15 holes) were drilled to HQ core size (63.5 mm). • Holes from the AzerGold drilling campaign were drilled at various hole diameters from PQ (85 mm diameter for 0.21% of total metreage), HQ (63.5 mm for 95.99%) and NQ (47.6 mm for 3.80% of total metreage). Most of the drill holes are vertical, and 3 of them are oriented to the N and NW, with angles varying between -58° to -90°. • 14 of the 124 holes drilled by AzerGold are reported to have been drilled at an angle of -66° to intersect mineralisation and for the measurement of structural data on oriented core. The remaining holes are vertical.
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 – ○ Initial inspection and photographing of the core was done at the drilling site, prior to being delivered to the core preparation area and temporary storage twice a day. 3,391 samples out of 3,411 (99% of the campaign) had recorded recovery of >95%. • AzerGold – ○ A total of 12,089 intervals out of 14,097 (86% of the campaign) for AzerGold holes recorded recoveries of >95%. • Interval length and recovery were calculated from expected drilled length vs as measured, as well as RQD being recorded in the drilling database. Recovery and RQD are recorded for 138 drill holes across AIMROC and AzerGold drilling campaigns. 

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No further details are available from either the AIMROC or AzerGold drilling campaigns. • Recovery vs Cu grade per campaign (graphs below) show there is no significant correlation between recovery and Cu grade. 
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.*	• Core has been geologically logged qualitatively for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, oxide minerals and quantitatively for recovery and RQD. There are no procedures provided for logging from either the AIMROC or AzerGold drilling campaigns, however given the detail in the database provided by AIMC, there appears to be, overall, a significant level of information recorded from the core logging. • Core logging is reported by AIMC to have been geologically logged prior to cutting taking place. • Logging appears to be mainly qualitative in nature. • The total length of drill core from 15 AIMROC holes is 7,206.4 m. All intervals were logged, intervals logged for lithology match the end of hole depths in the collars tab. • The total length of drill core from the 124 AzerGold holes is 23,458.05 m. All intervals were logged, intervals logged for lithology match the end of hole depths in the collars tab. • Only 98 holes from the AzerGold campaign were assayed and included in the maiden MRE at the time of writing. Geological information was recorded from the remaining 26 holes for interpretation purposes. • Logging is considered sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation which

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in turn will support mining and metallurgical studies.
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 material being sampled.*	• AIMC (Azerbaijan International Mining Company), a wholly owned subsidiary of Anglo Asian Mining (AAM) report that all core was half core sampled for both the AIMROC and AzerGold campaigns. • The nature of the mineralisation is deemed massive, typical of a Cu porphyry and therefore half core sampling with minimal nugget effect is seen as a suitable sampling technique to obtain assays from the drill core. • There are no written procedures inherited from AzerGold as to whether sub-sampling of the core i.e. taking half core from the whole core was routinely taken from a consistent side, however AIMC comment that core was routinely sampled from the right hand side. • Full core split longitudinally for all samples using a rock diamond saw or similar is presumed for all samples for the AIMROC and AzerGold campaigns. • There are no details or confirmation by AIMC that core was routinely quarter cored as part of QA/QC processes. AIMROC list 'FD' as part of their QA/QC – the presumption being this stands for 'field duplicate' but there are no details as to whether this is a quarter core / twin sample or a sample from coarse remainder material. As pulp duplicate and repeat are listed separately, it is presumed that 'FD' represents some form of coarse sample duplication. • An average sample length of 1 m was taken during the AIMROC campaign of 63.5 mm diameter core which is deemed appropriate for the mineralisation style – massive and enough mass for representative samples. • An average sample length of 1.5 m was taken during the AzerGold campaign, of varying core diameter but dominantly 63.5 mm which is deemed appropriate for the mineralisation style – massive and enough mass for representative samples.
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*	• AIMROC ○ AIMC detail that samples were sent to a laboratory in Reno, USA, detailed in the assay database as 'Inspectorate'. The analytical methods listed in the database are fire assay and atomic absorption for Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, Pb and Mo; No further details are available regarding the preparation or analysis laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	○ The method of analysis applied to the base elements is unclear. However, based on observations, these grades are lower compared to those of AzerGold, which are located in other parts of the deposit and sometimes outside the mineralized zone. Additionally, the proportion of these samples is smaller, representing only 28% of the total, and they will be investigated further in later stages. ○ AIMROC campaign QA/QC – a total of 213 samples (3.1% of the AIMROC campaign or 1.41% of the total assay database) were selected for duplication – the only form of QA/QC AIMROC samples underwent. They are listed as REP, PD and FD. There are no details as to how these differ, the presumption is 'REP' = repeat, 'PD' = pulp duplicate and 'FD' = field duplicate i.e. a form of coarse duplication. ○ The graphs below for the duplicates from the AIMROC campaign show fairly good correlation, only 6% of results lie outside the +/- 20% deviation lines. As expected, precision decreases with the presumed methodology i.e. field duplicates often show more scatter than pulp duplicates, that show more scatter than repeat samples when comparing original and duplicate samples.  • AzerGold – ○ AzerGold samples from 98 drill holes were sent to ALS in Türkiye for analysis using ME-ICP41 analytical method for a suite of 35 elements, including Cu, Zn, Pb and Mo. This is detailed on the ALS laboratory website as digestion by aqua regia. This method is only applicable for Cu grades 1 ppm to <1%. 219 samples have assay values of >1% in the database Samples >1% Cu have been analysed by OG-46 – which is an aqua regia digestion followed by an ICP finish, up to 50% Cu.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ All analytical methods are deemed industry standard for the elements and concentrations required, Aqua regia digestion may yield partial results due to incomplete digestion of the protolith, depending on the rock's mineral type. Further studies will follow. ○ AzerGold campaign QA/QC – a total of 1,446 samples (17.6% of the AzerGold campaign or 10%of the total database) were sent to ALS Türkiye, including 482 CRMs, 482 pulp duplicates and 482 blanks. ○ The grade ranges for the 3 CRMs sent are 0.52, 0.54 and 0.62% Cu. Although they test a limited range, and are at the upper range of the majority of the data in the assay database (i.e. 85% of the data is <0.5% Cu), the accuracy of the CRMs used supports the accuracy of the analytical method for Cu. CRM Oreas 503d is listed as certified also for Mo. The performance of this element is repeatable but on or below the -3SD line, indicating less accuracy for Mo at the c.300-400 ppm range. This is not considered material due to the very low grade and insignificant nature of Mo within the Garadag deposit. ○ Blank material (limestone) submitted as part of the QA/QC checks indicates no contamination within the samples as 99.6% of the results are below the 0.006% Cu tolerance line. Blank material is listed in the QA/QC database from AIMC as ‘limestone’ with no additional information as to whether these are coarse or pulverized blank samples. ○ Duplicate analysis from AzerGold assay batches show some discrepancies between original and duplicate assays for Cu - suggesting laboratory splitting procedures need to be addressed. 14% of Cu results are outside of the +/- 20% deviation line. There is considerable scatter comparing original and duplicate Cu assays at lower grade ranges where the majority of the data in the database sits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 • Overall, the QA/QC from the AIMROC and AzerGold drilling campaigns supports a suitable level of accuracy for the assays in the database 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.*	• Significant intersections i.e. >1% Cu for the AzerGold underwent a different analytical method due to their overlimit on ICP-41 initially used. 13 samples >1% Cu were also selected as duplicates from the AzerGold drilling campaign, on average only had a 1.4% deviation between the original and the duplicate sample – no bias in sample splitting towards higher grade samples. • Intersections (across the database for both drilling campaigns) were verified by a number of company personnel within the management structure of AIMC's Exploration Department. Intersections are defined by the exploration geologists, and subsequently verified by the Exploration Manager. • No holes have been recorded as 'twinned holes'. • Data entry is supervised by the data manager with appropriate verification and checking procedures. Reviews of sampling and assaying techniques were conducted for all data internally and externally as part of the Mineral Resource

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		estimation validation procedure. No concerns were raised as to the data and procedures conducted. All procedures were considered industry standard and adhered to. • Independent verification was carried out as part of the due diligence for Mineral Resource estimation using core photographs as a reference. Assay intersections were cross validated with drill core intersections using core photographs. A total of <5% of the drill data was verified by Mining Plus while on site. • No photographs were available of AIMROC core at the time of writing the MRE. • All data is stored in electronic databases within the geology department and backed up to the secure company electronic server that has limited and restricted access. Four main files are created relating to “collar”, “survey”, “assay” and “geology”. Laboratory data is loaded electronically by the laboratory department and validated by the geology department. Any outlier assays are re-assayed • Laboratory data is loaded electronically by the laboratory department and validated by the geology team. • 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. As such the data is considered suitable for use in a Mineral Resource estimate. • No assay data has been adjusted.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-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.*	• AIMROC collar locations have been verified by AIMC geological staff to within acceptable limits (0.3 m). AIMC could not verify vertical downhole survey information and it has been recorded as having a 90° dip with 0° azimuth. Drillholes GBH67, GBH68, GBH69 were drilled inclined, have reported azimuths and dips, but AIMC could not verify survey information regarding the measuring method and device. • AzerGold holes were surveyed by utilizing the DeviShot and Reflex EZ-TRAC systems. The downhole surveying equipment was used to record survey measurements at variable intervals, mainly at 6 m intervals, starting from the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		collar. • Mining Plus notes industry standard surveying equipment and practices, particularly for the AzerGold holes have been implemented and have a reasonably high level of confidence in downhole survey locations, considering that most of them are vertical and no strongly deviated drill holes have been observed, which could indicate a problem with the Survey measurement. • The grid system used for the Garadag Contract area is the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) World Geodetic System (WGS84), Zone 38T/N (Azerbaijan). • In August 2022, the mine was surveyed by a high-resolution LIDAR drone. One topographic base station was installed and accurately surveyed using high precision GPS that was subsequently tied into the mine grid using ground-based total station surveying. In 2022, new surveying equipment was purchased and used in precision surveying of drillhole collars and workings. This apparatus comprises of GPS Stonex 980A, GPS Stonex 900+ and accessories. • The level of topographic precision (approximately 0.1 m) is adequate for the purposes of Mining Plus's Mineral Resource modelling, having been previously validated by both aerial and ground-based survey techniques. • The surface topography file provided in AutoCAD dwg and dxf format. The dwg format was high resolution and transformed into a usable wireframe using Leapfrog and Datamine by MP personnel, for the purposes of visualization and collar position validation.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• AzerGold vertical and inclined diamond drill holes were drilled on an approximate 100 m x 50 m grid – accounting for steep topography and spacing around AIMROC holes. • AIMROC holes are not a regular grid but follow up drilling by AzerGold complements the overall coverage of the drilling throughout the deposit. • Data spacing and distribution is sufficient to get an overall understanding of the mineralisation continuity and grade distribution within the deposit. • The majority (88% or 122 out of 139) holes are drilled vertically. • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish a reasonable degree of geological continuity and assessment of mineralisation tenor, necessary to

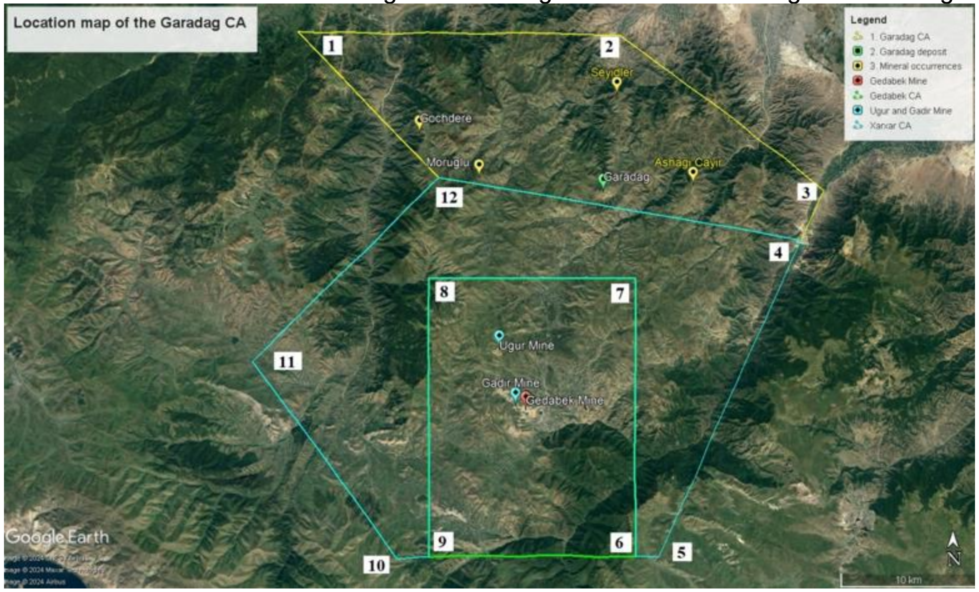
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		have valid input into estimation parameters. • Sample compositing has been applied to the drill hole file for the purposes of resource estimation. 3 m was chosen as the composite length.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The mineralisation is predominantly flat lying and horizontal in the enrichment zone and sub-vertical in the primary zone (which is also reflected in the variography trends)– the drilling orientation is therefore suitable for assessing the grade accurately. • The orientation of drilling is not thought to have bias the intersection of mineralisation. • There is some disparity between the AIMROC and AzerGold data for Cu, primarily due to drilling in different parts of the mineralized zone with potentially incomparable mineralization tenors. Additionally, 3 of the 14 AIMROC holes are outside the mineralized wireframe. Despite these differences, there is a reasonable correlation between the sample data from both campaigns. Mining Plus considers the datasets acceptable for use in this MRE, as AIMROC's drilling represents only a minor proportion (28%) and shows lower grades compared to AzerGold's recent drilling, which has an acceptable QA/QC program.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• AIMROC - Including the storage of the half cut core, and retention on 250 g pulverised samples as a twin to the 250 g sent for analysis. The half core and the 0.25 kg of replicate reject samples was securely kept under covered sample stock area. • AzerGold - Drill core is stored in a secure facility. The core yard is bounded by a security check point where in-coming and out-going individuals and vehicles are screened. After the drill hole has been logged and sampled, drill core is stacked on wooden pallets and moved to a core shed. • Drill core was available to view during the Mining Plus site visit in January 2024. The storage facility also contained bags of reject material – although at the time of writing a full inventory of sample rejects, including information on sample ID's and whether coarse or pulp remainder material is available has not been provided.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Mining Plus carried out a site visit to the mining operations at Gedabek, Garadag project area and core storage facility between 31st January 2024 and 2nd February 2024. The visit included viewing the core storage facility where drill core was examined from the Garadag project. Reviews of sampling and assaying techniques were conducted for all data internally and externally as part of the Mineral Resource estimation validation procedure. No concerns were raised as to the data and procedures conducted. All procedures were considered industry standard and adhered to. • Drill data was verified by Mining Plus whilst on site (<5%).

26.2 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 Garadag project is located within a contract area (“CA”) that is governed under a Production Sharing Agreement (PSA), as managed by the Azerbaijan Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (herein “MENR”). The project is held under agreement: on the exploration, development and production sharing for the prospective gold mining areas. Kedabek, 1997. • A 15-year ‘development and production period’ commences on the date that the Company holding the PSA issues a notice of discovery, with two possible extensions of five years each at the option of the company, (totaling 25 years). Full management control of mining within the Contract Areas rests with AIMC. The Gedabek Contract Area, incorporating the Gedabek open pit, Gedabek underground mine, Gadir underground, Ugur open pit (now mined out), Zafar underground mine (under development) currently operates under this title. • The PSA was signed by AAM on 20th August 1997 with the Azerbaijan government based on that used by the established oil and gas industry in the country. The PSA timing is initiated from exploration periods, notice of discoveries and production start-ups, not the PSA signature date. As such,

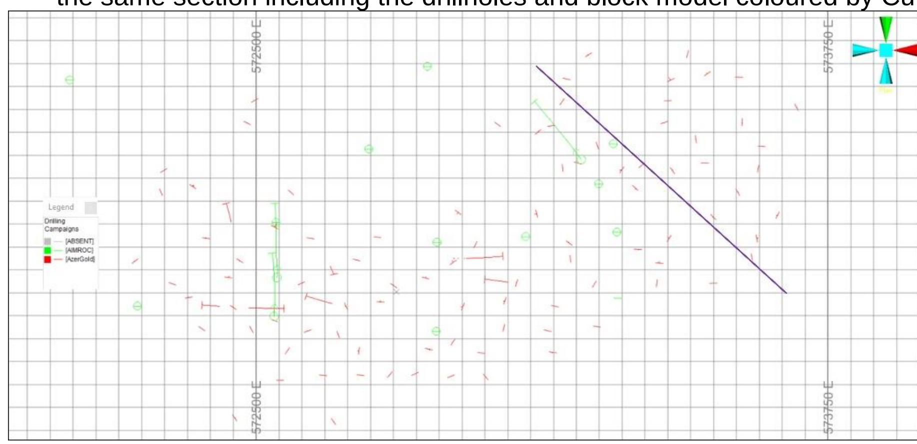
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		AIMC will have 15 years for production from the date of that the Garadag Notice of Discovery and Commerciality is submitted. Under the PSA, AAM is not subject to currency exchange restrictions and all imports and exports are free of tax or other restrictions. In addition, the MENR is to use its best endeavours to make available all necessary land, its own facilities and equipment and to assist with infrastructure. • The Garadag deposit is not located in any national park and at the time of reporting, and no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area exist. The PSA covering the Garadag Contract Area is in good standing. 

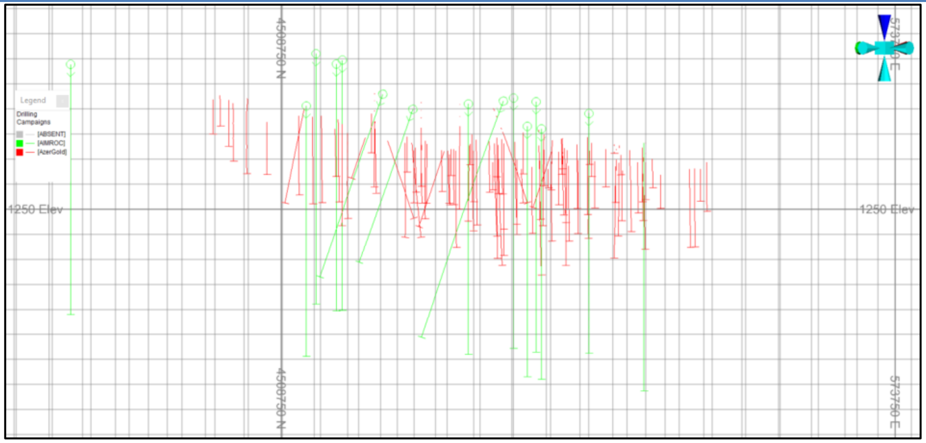
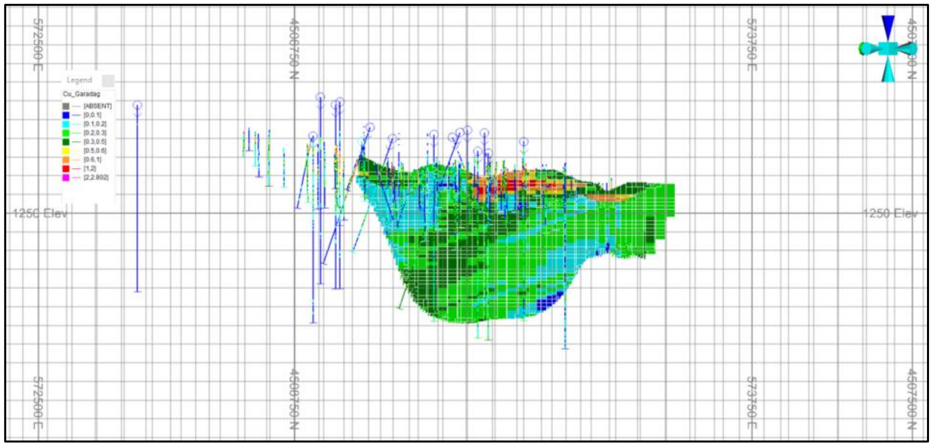
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(table below)
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Garadag is a Cu porphyry deposit that was discovered in 1977-1980 by Q.Q. Mehdiyev, N.N. Valiyev et al, following field exploration field works and mapping. • In 1981-1982, Q.Q. Mehdiyev carried out inspection and testing work on central part of the Garadag "orefield", and for the first time, it was recommended to conduct exploration and evaluation works for Cu-porphyry ore minerals. • The Garadag deposit exploration history can be categorised into distinct phases having being explored by Soviet geologists from 1977-1990, the Azerbaijan geological survey from 1990-2005, AIMROC from 2005-2014 and AzerGold from 2015-2022. AIMC started evaluation works in 2022.

Point	WGS-84		UTM system of coordinates	
	Latitude (North)	Longitude (East)	North (X)	Easting (Y)
1	40º49'50"	45º35'40"	4520117	8550121
2	40º49'47"	45º52'40"	4520225	8574012
3	40º43'32"	46º03'31"	4508830	8589399
4	40º41'32"	46º02'15"	4505109	8587660
5	40º29'00"	45º54'33"	4481801	8577056
6	40º29'00"	45º53'20"	4481784	8575338
7	40º40'00"	45º53'20"	4502134	8575132
8	40º40'00"	45º42'35"	4501997	8559988
9	40º29'00"	45º42'35"	4481646	8560152
10	40º29'00"	45º40'59"	4481628	8557892
11	40º36'40"	45º33'20"	4495736	8546996
12	40º44'00"	45º43'00"	4509402	8560515

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Owner</th><th>Type</th><th>Number of drill holes</th><th>Length (m)</th><th>% of total drillholes</th><th>% of total meters drilled</th></tr><tr><td>1977-1990</td><td>Soviet era</td><td>Diamond core</td><td>128</td><td>34,829.20</td><td>48%</td><td>53%</td></tr><tr><td>2008-2009</td><td>AIMROC</td><td>Diamond core</td><td>15</td><td>7,206.40</td><td>5.60%</td><td>11%</td></tr><tr><td>2020-2021</td><td>AzerGold</td><td>Diamond core</td><td>124</td><td>23,458.05</td><td>46.40%</td><td>36%</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Total Drilling</td><td>267</td><td>65,493.65</td><td>100%</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Soviet era</td><td>Adit development</td><td>1</td><td>2,055.40</td><td>100%</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Total Gallery</td><td>1</td><td>2,055.40</td><td>100%</td><td>100%</td></tr></table>
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Anglo Asian Mining's Azerbaijan Contract Areas are located on the Tethyan belt, which is a major tectonic belt that extends from Pakistan through Iran, the Caucasus, Türkiye and Greece into the Balkans. This is one of the world's most significant Cu and Au bearing belts which presents the distribution of the world's major porphyry Cu and Au deposits. • The Garadag deposit is classified as a Cu porphyry style mineral deposit and is located within the large Gedabek-Garadag volcanic-plutonic system. This system is characterised by a complex internal structure indicative of repeated tectonic movement and multi-cyclic magmatic activity, leading to various stages of mineralisation emplacement. • The geological structure of the area consists of the Atabay-Slavyanka plagiogranite (granite) intrusive, small intrusive masses (stock, dyke, vein) and the Upper Bajocian volcanic sediments divided by a dense network of fractures of various orders. The geological structure is highly complicated by various fault dislocations. • The mineralisation is Cu dominant and comprises oxides in the upper portion, and sulphides at depth. The primary sulphide mineral is chalcopyrite. The enrichment zone minerals are chalcocite, covellite and bornite. The main oxide minerals are comprised of malachite, azurite and rarely neotocite.
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*	• The database contains assay and geological information up to 05th July 2024, to be considered for the Garadag MRE. • The project is not at a prospective stage but rather at a resource declaration stage, where the potential for Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>Extraction has been evaluated. Consequently, the exploration results are reflected in the declaration of existing resources. Therefore, the detailed inclusion of the 113 drill holes used in the resource estimation is unnecessary and does not detract from the comprehensibility of the report.
A summary table of metres used in the MRE is shown below.
<table><tr><th>Drilling Campaign</th><th>Type</th><th>No. of drill holes</th><th>Length (m)</th><th>% of total drillholes</th><th>% of metres drilled</th></tr><tr><td>AIMROC</td><td>Diamond</td><td>15</td><td>7206.40</td><td>13%</td><td>28%</td></tr><tr><td>AzerGold</td><td>Diamond</td><td>98</td><td>18413.85</td><td>87%</td><td>72%</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total MRE Drilling</td><td>113</td><td>25620.25</td><td>100%</td><td>100%</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>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.</td><td>No metal equivalent calculations have been applied.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	• The angle of drilling and interception of mineralisation is currently believed to be less critical to the broad scale mineralisation domains, primarily the enrichment and sulphide / hypogene zones. Further studies may be required to confirm this.
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.*	• The following images show the plan view of the drill holes used in the Garadag MRE, followed by a cross -section (looking east) of the holes by campaign and the same section including the drillholes and block model coloured by Cu grade.  (purple line indicates section line in following x-sections)

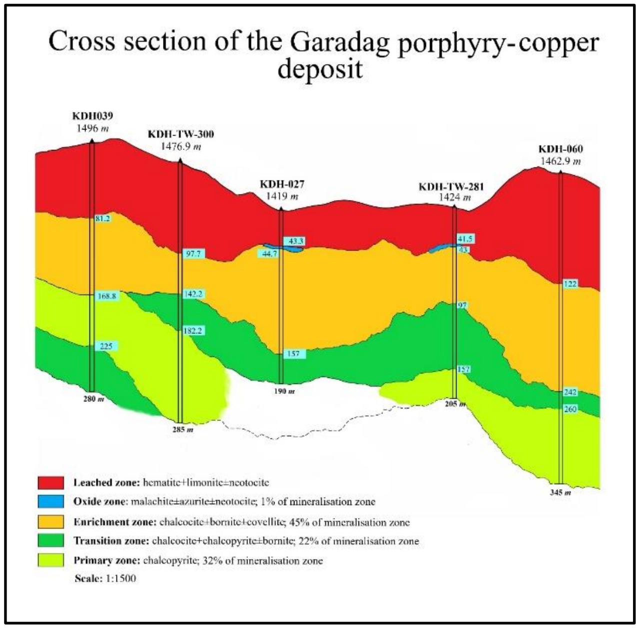
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable,*	• Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• An exploratory adit was excavated during the 'Soviet era' works, measuring approximately 2.5 x 2.5m and 1468.45 m in length. No sampling or information is available from this. • No additional data has been made available to MP for the project.
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, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Planned future works include assaying the remaining 26 AzerGold holes already drilled. • Further studies are planned by AIMC to increase the knowledge of the deposit such as hyperspectral scanning of the core, geochronology and age dating work, XRD looking at alteration and vein systems, as well as structural and brecciation studies.

26.3 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.*	• Data entry is supervised by the data manager of AIMC, and verification and checking procedures are in place. The format of the data is appropriate for use in Mineral Resource Estimation. All data is stored in electronic databases within the geology department and backed up to the secure company electronic server that has limited and restricted access. Four main files are created relating to "collar", "survey", "assay" and "geology". Laboratory data is loaded electronically by the laboratory department and validated by the geology department. • Data validation procedures - Intersections were verified by a number of company personnel within the management structure of AIMC's Exploration Department. Intersections are defined by the exploration geologists, and subsequently verified by the Exploration Manager (of AIMC).
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 to the Garadag Contract Area was completed by Mining Plus from 31st January 2024 to 2nd February 2024 and included site visits to Garadag deposit and surrounding mineral occurrences. In addition, a visit was made to the exploration and core facility where drill core was examined from the Garadag project. The core yard where all drill core is received, and sample processing takes place was examined. Mining Plus did not conduct any verification sampling because we have confidence in the quality of the data provided by the client, which is supported by a current review that did not detect any significant discrepancies.
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*	• There is a reasonably high confidence and correlation between deposit scale surface mapping, geological logging and the creation of 3D geological wireframes. This also correlates well to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	deposit scale and local mapping of lithology. • The geological logging of core, especially the occurrence of ore minerals – primarily Cu dominant ones, have been used to construct mineral horizons – along with assay grades. A cross-section showing the depth relationship between the main mineralisation horizons is shown below.  • Mineralisation domains as above have informed estimation domains, based on the knowledge from geological logs and Cu assays. The accuracy of the mineralisation model is expected to improve with additional assaying and sequential Cu analysis to delimit the mineralized zones.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>AIMC has a reasonable degree of confidence in the geological interpretation of the deposit, with extensive knowledge of regional geology.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>The current mineralisation wireframe, and subsequently the extents of the estimation model, are 1650 m in the longest orientation, (NE-SW) and 920 m in the second longest direction (trending NW-SE). The block model and current mineralisation wireframe reaches and maximum of 540 m in depth.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimation and modelling techniques</td><td>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.</td><td>The Cu mineralisation domains (3 and 5, enrichment and primary respectively), have been estimated by ordinary kriging. This is a valid technique for this deposit type and the level of understanding about the mineralisation style and distribution within the deposit.
Cu mineralisation is lesser or un-mineralised zones in domains 0 and 1, so these have been estimated by inverse power distance (with a power of 2).
Due to the lower tenor of mineralisation and Mo grades, ordinary kriging has not been carried out for any domains and inverse power distance is the preferred estimation technique for Mo only.
All assays for Cu and Mo were assessed per domain to identify if top-capping was required. The top 100 assays per domain were graphed from smallest to highest, as well as the relative % change in grade. Inflection points where graphs steepened were noted and chosen as the grades at which to cap the higher-grade samples. The top cap values are below and reasonable for the overall grades in the deposit.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th colspan="2">Top Cap Values</th></tr>
<tr><td>Domain</td><td>Cu / %</td><td>Mo / %</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>0.380</td><td>0.0250</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 reconciliation data if available.*	(table continued below)

1	0.299	0.0187
3	2.349	0.0518
5	0.979	0.0499

- The % metal loss per domain due to top capping is very minimal, especially for Cu, and not seen to be of significance.

		Metal Loss / %	
Domain	**Capped Grade Cu / %**	**Top-capping**	**Top-cutting**
0	0.380	1.05	2.51
1	0.299	3.80	10.95
3	2.349	0.28	0.96
5	0.979	0.15	0.50

		Metal Loss / %	
Domain	**Capped Grade Mo / %**	**Top-capping**	**Top-cutting**
0	0.0250	32.49	44.63
1	0.0187	3.76	12.55
3	0.0518	1.19	3.08
5	0.0499	0.24	1.11

- The estimation domains chosen as 0=unmineralized, 1=leach, 3=enrichment and 5= primary, are not only relevant from mineralisation style and deposition geologically but are also statistically relevant in terms of grade and robust for estimation.
- This is a maiden resource for the Garadag deposit, no previous resource statements have been published to JORC standard, however, an RNS from March 2023 states a preliminary estimation (by AIMC) of indicated and inferred material of over 66.3 Mt of ore at 0.49% Cu, containing 324,688 tonnes of Cu

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		metal. This is continuing from a pit optimization and design study by AMC in 2020, using a resource of 90 Mt, containing >300,000 t Cu over 18 years production. • Drillholes not sampled have been removed from the drill hole file prior to estimation. • Absent values i.e. areas of unmineralized core, were not sampled. These have been assigned a value of 0 in the estimation, largely found in the unmineralized zone in domain 0. • There is limited metallurgical data to determine the recovery of by-products. Mo has been reported alongside Cu with the potential for future co-production. • No further studies on the impact of deleterious elements within the deposit, multi-element and further analysis on sulphur potential, along with sequential Cu analysis will be a recommendation for future work. • The block size selected through Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis of the enrichment domains 3, showed very little sensitivity between a range of block sizes between 10 and 30 X and Y orientation and 5-20 m in the Z direction. Therefore, given the approximate drill spacing of 80 m and sample spacing downhole of 1.5 m, an appropriate block size of 20 x 20 x 10m was chosen. • The variogram analysis in Snowden Supervisor indicated c.150 m was the range for domain 3 and 5 in the primary orientation of mineralisation. Therefore, it was deemed appropriate for search passes to equal half the variogram range i.e. c. 75 m search radius. This is considered an appropriate balance given the drill hole spacing and to avoid unnecessary smearing of low or high grade data. • The geological interpretation of the deposit has been used in the search orientation to validate results from variogram analysis. In the enriched zone, it is understood there is a relatively flat lying, sub-horizontal control on mineralisation, typical of this type of deposit. Therefore, the search radius orientation for domain 3 accounts for this. However, the variogram analysis for domain 5,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		supports knowledge of primarily sulphide deposition having a sub-vertical control – which is reflected in the search parameters for this domain. • Knowledge of the limited mineralisation in domain 1 (the leach zone) has also been used to determine a relatively flat lying search ellipse with limited range due to a lack of confidence in the grade distribution here. • Validation of the block model has been undertaken in the form of visual validation of drill hole grades vs block model grade for sections throughout the deposit. These indicate good correlation between the composited drill hole grade, raw drill hole grades as well as modelled grades, for Cu and Mo. Swath plots in the X, Y and Z direction also show a reasonable level of validation between model estimation methods (ordinary kriging, inverse distance and nearest neighbour), as well as drill hole composited grades. • Global validation statistics further show a reasonable level of correlation between estimates and raw drill holes.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• No moisture content has been reported. All tonnages are reported as dry.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Economic cut-off grades were determined during the creation of a shell, satisfying the requirements of the Reasonable Prospects for Economic Extraction (RPEEE) based on costs and pricing of Cu as provided by the client. • The economic cut-off was determined as 0.13% Cu for an 9,000 $/t pit shell.
Mining factors or 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*	• The economic parameters to determine an RPEEE shell were provided by AIMC which include all mining by open pit, recovery of 95%, dilution of 5%. • Processing costs are estimated for the purposes of RPEEE as $8.50 flat rate for all ore, as well as 40° overall wall angles and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	75% Cu recovery through processing. There are no mining factors or recoveries studies, so these values have been assumed based on similar deposits.
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.*	• No metallurgical test work has been reported but current knowledge of the deposit type and mineralisation has led to preliminary Cu recovery necessary to satisfy the RPEEE. • Further metallurgical test work is planned, but will not be incorporated into 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 Garadag 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 Garadag:
		  • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	• The bulk density has been determined using methods used for specific gravity (SG) estimation of drill core. • Density test work was undertaken using the weight in water, weight in air relative method, using wax to ensure minimal discrepancies due to rock porosity. • Analysis of the density test work, and knowledge of the geological factors that are most likely to influence density, including weathering profiles and mineralisation, determined that assigning the density based on mineralisation domains, i.e.0 (unmineralized) 1 (leach), 3 (enriched) and 5 (hypogene / primary was the most appropriate. Therefore, the mean value from each domain was assigned in the estimation. Values are shown in the table below. • Further work needs to be done on overburden and domain 0 (which have been included together for simplicity and lack of additional information), as the SG is relatively high for an unmineralized zone. This is not deemed as material for the estimation at this stage of the project given the lack of grade and minimal tonnages.

Domain	Number of Samples	Number of samples / % of SG samples	SG
0	38	5.81	2.56
1	34	5.20	2.35
3	389	59.48	2.48

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		5 | 193 | 29.51 | 2.56

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.*
		• The classification has taken into account the drill hole spacing and mineralisation continuity as well as confidence in the geological understanding and the database of the orebody.
		• The criteria has been determined as follows:
		  ○ Measured – there is no measured in the deposit at this stage due to drill spacing and lack of continuity when analysing the kriging efficiency and slope of the model,
		  ○ Indicated – drill spacing of 80 m, includes at least 2 drill holes and have a kriging efficiency of >0.4.
		  ○ Inferred – drill spacing of 180 m. This will exclude some material at the periphery and at depth within the mineralisation wireframe.
		• The competent person feels like most accurately reflects the confidence in this style of mineralization at this stage.

Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• MP have reviewed all the data made available by the client, as well as carrying out a site visit between 31st January and 3rd February 2024.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ conf	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource 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 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*	• The estimation is deemed by the Competent Person to have been carried out under industry best practice and an approach suitable for the deposit style. • The relative accuracy of the estimation has been assessed through statistical analysis of the model through comparison between ordinary kriging, nearest neighbour and inverse distance methods, as well as comparison with the raw and composited drill hole files. Good comparison between these indicates a reasonable estimation. • The confidence in the estimation is also reflected in the resource classification, which considers the quality of the data, the understanding of the deposit, the spacing of drill holes, and the quality of the estimation. Similarly, the resources are reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	within Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction with a cut-off grade of 0.13% Cu.