CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited

Summary Independent Qualified Persons' Report as of 31 December 2025

DA215099

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11 April 2026

The Board of Directors
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and

The Sponsor
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Dear Sirs

Summary Independent Qualified Persons' Report as of 31 December 2025

At the request of CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited ("CNMC" or "the Group"), Optiro Pty Ltd (operating as Snowden Optiro) has prepared a Summary Independent Qualified Persons' Report ("**Summary IQPR**") for the Sokor Project, located in Malaysia. The Summary IQPR has been prepared by Snowden Optiro in accordance with the Singapore Stock Exchange's (SGX) "Additional Listing Requirements for Mineral, Oil and Gas Companies" and Practice Note 4C of the Listing Manual (Section B: Rules of Catalist) of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("**Catalist Rules**").

The Mineral Resources at the Sokor Project comprise the Rixen, Manson's Lode, New Discovery, New Found, Ketubong, Sg Amang deposits. Ore Reserves at the Sokor Project are listed for the Rixen, Manson's Lode, New Found/New Discovery and Ketubong deposits. The Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves have been classified and reported using the guidelines of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves prepared by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia, December 2012 (the "**JORC Code, 2012**").

Snowden Optiro has prepared this document in support of CNMC's Annual Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2025. Snowden Optiro is an independent advisory organisation which provides a range of services related to the minerals industry, including, in this case, independent Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation services, but also corporate advisory, mining engineering, mine design, scheduling, audit, due diligence and risk assessment assistance. The principal office of Snowden Optiro is at 216 St Georges Terrace, Perth, Western Australia, and Snowden Optiro's staff work on a variety of projects in a range of commodities worldwide.

The Summary IQPR has been provided to the Directors of CNMC and its Sponsor in relation to the reporting of the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for the Sokor Project. Snowden Optiro does not take responsibility for the Mineral Resources and exploration results for the CNMC Pulai Project and the exploration results for the Kelgold Project as of 31 December 2025, which are provided for incorporation into CNMC's Annual Report for the financial year 2025, as required under Rule 1204(23) and for the purposes of the announcement as required under 704(35) (the "**Announcement**") of the Catalist Rules respectively; as such, it should not be used or relied upon for any other purpose.

Neither the whole, nor any part of this Summary IQPR or any reference thereto may be included in, or with, or attached to any document or used for any purpose without Snowden Optiro's written consent as to the form and context in which it appears.

The Mineral Resource estimates were prepared by Dr Gregory Zhang and reviewed by Mr Ian Glacken. Mr Glacken, Executive Consultant of Snowden Optiro and Fellow and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and Dr Zhang, Senior Consultant of Snowden Optiro and Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, fulfil the requirements of Competent Persons as defined in the JORC Code (2012) and accept responsibility for the Qualified Persons' Report and the JORC Code (2012) categorisation of the Mineral Resource estimate as tabulated in the form and context in which it appears in this Summary IQPR.

The Ore Reserve estimate has been compiled by Mr Stephen O'Grady, Associate Consultant at Snowden Optiro and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr O'Grady fulfils the requirement of a Competent Person, as defined in the JORC Code 2012, and accepts responsibility for the Qualified Persons' Report and the JORC Code 2012 categorisations of the Ore Reserve estimate as tabulated in the form and context in which they appear in this Summary IQPR.

Snowden Optiro takes responsibility for the estimation and classification of Mineral Resources and Ore, Reserves and relied upon data, reports, depletion surfaces/solids and metallurgical processing information by CNMC. Snowden Optiro has nevertheless made such enquiries and exercised its judgement as it deems necessary and has found no reason to doubt the reliability of the data, reports and information which have been provided by CNMC.

Yours faithfully

Snowden Optiro

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1 Introduction

At the request of CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited (CNMC), Snowden Optiro has prepared a Summary Independent Qualified Persons' Report (IQPR) for the Sokor Project, in Malaysia. This document supports CNMC's 2025 Annual Report and associated Announcement. The Summary IQPR has been prepared in accordance with the Singapore Stock Exchange's (SGX) "Additional Listing Requirements for Mineral, Oil and Gas Companies". Its objectives are to report the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves within the Sokor Project and to outline changes since 31 December 2024.

2 Sokor Project update

The Sokor Project, located in Kelantan State, northern Peninsular Malaysia, is 81% owned by CNMC through its subsidiary, CMNM Mining Group Sdn Bhd (CMNM). CMNM holds the rights to mine and produce gold, silver, lead, and zinc from an approximately 10 km² area in Ulu Sokor, Kelantan.

Snowden Optiro most recently visited the Sokor Project in August 2024 to conduct a Competent Person's review for Mineral Resource reporting. The visit included a review of current mining operations, geological assessments, drilling practices, and provision of onsite training for the geological team. Additionally, the Mineral Resource input data was reviewed to ensure compliance with Competent Person's requirements.

CNMC provided Snowden Optiro with drillhole logging, assay, and survey data for exploration drilling at the Sokor Project, targeting the Manson's Lode, New Found/New Discovery and Rainbow deposits. Underground sampling data was provided for Rixen and Manson's Lode, along with updated topographical, depletion and production data for mining activities across the Sokor Project during the calendar year 2025.

Snowden Optiro (formerly Optiro) has assisted CNMC with drillhole data collation, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates since 2012; CNMC has been mining from the Sokor region since 2011. In 2025, open pit mining was conducted at Manson's Lode and New Found/New Discovery, while underground mining took place at Rixen and Manson's Lode. For the 2025 year-end reporting, the following Mineral Resources have been generated or updated (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 Mineral Resource models completed by Snowden Optiro for the 2025 update

Deposit	Commodity	Model date	Model name
Manson's Lode	Lead, zinc, silver and gold	31/03/2026 (2603)	ML_2603_ENG_RR
New Found/New Discovery	Gold	31/03/2026 (2603)	NFND_2603_ENG_RR
Rixen	Gold	30/03/2026 (2603)	RX_2603_ENG_RR

The following pertinent changes by deposit have been made:

Manson's Lode:

- Geological interpretation and estimation strategy was reviewed and updated.
- Resource classification was largely maintained compared to last update.
- Mineral Resources were depleted to December 2025 for open pit and underground mining.
- Cut-off grades remain the same.

New Found/New Discovery:

- Addition of 26 new diamond holes, for 4,142.85 m drilling, resulting in interpretational changes to shallower lenses whilst contributing to new resource growth towards the south and east.
- Geological interpretation and estimation strategy was reviewed and updated.
- Resource classification was largely maintained compared to the last update, with minor modifications to reflect the 2025 estimation run and new resource growth.
- Mineral Resources were depleted to December 2025 to account for open pit mining.

- Cut-off grades remained the same.

Sg Amang:

- There was no mining activity during 2025 and therefore no change was made during this update.

Rixen:

- Mineral Resources were depleted to December 2025 to account for underground mining.
- Cut-off grades remained the same.

Ketubong:

Ore mined in 2024 was processed in 2025; there was no depletion during 2025. There has been no change to the Mineral Resource model.

Rainbow:

- Based upon new drilling a mineralisation interpretation and block model were created for the first time. The Rainbow prospect (part of the Tiger deposit) has been treated as an advanced exploration target and has thus not been reported as a Mineral Resource.

As mentioned in previous update, Sg Liang and the Tiger deposit remain as advanced exploration targets, and no Mineral Resources have been reported for these deposits.

Snowden Optiro has updated the open pit Ore Reserve estimates at New Found/New Discovery, Manson's Lode and the underground Ore Reserve at Rixen. The gold and base metal Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates have been depleted for all mining to 31 December 2025.

3 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve tabulation

The Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimates for the Sokor Project have been reported and classified in accordance with the guidelines of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves prepared by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia, December 2012 ("the JORC Code, 2012").

3.1 Sokor Project

CNMC has identified five deposits in the southern part of the Sokor Project area: Manson's Lode, New Discovery/New Found and Ketubong. The remaining two deposits, Rixen and Sg Amang are located approximately 3 km north of Ketubong. The Sokor region also includes two advanced exploration prospects, Tiger (including Rainbow) and Sg Liang.

Base metal (lead and zinc) and silver mineralisation are present at Manson's Lode and Sg Amang, while the other deposits are considered to host only gold mineralisation.

3.1.1 Sokor Project Mineral Resources

The Mineral Resource estimate, as of 31 December 2025, for the Sokor Project is reported in Table 3.1, which reports the Mineral Resources attributed to the CIL processing circuit and the Mineral Resources attributed to the flotation processing, across all deposits. Mineral Resources have been depleted to 31 December 2025 from both underground and open pit mining.

Table 3.1 Sokor Project – Mineral Resource statement as of 31 December 2025 (inclusive of Ore Reserves)

Area	Category	Mineral	Gross attributable to licence			Gross attributable to CNMC (81%)			
			Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au/Ag g/t) (Pb/Zn %)	Metal (Au/Ag koz) (Pb/Zn t)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au/Ag g/t) (Pb/Zn %)	Metal (Au/Ag koz) (Pb/Zn t)	Metal change from previous update (%)
CIL processing	Gold	Measured	0.72	2.2	51	0.58	2.2	41	123
		Indicated	12.65	1.8	721	10.24	1.8	584	32
		Inferred	7.81	1.5	385	6.32	1.5	312	14
		Total	**21.2**	**1.7**	**1,157**	**17.2**	**1.7**	**937**	**27**
	Silver	Measured	0.09	28.7	81	0.07	28.7	65	-5
		Indicated	3.83	0.3	33	3.10	0.3	27	-58
		Inferred	0.65	0.2	4	0.52	0.2	3	-35
		Total	**4.56**	**0.8**	**118**	**3.70**	**0.8**	**96**	**-31**
Flotation processing	Gold	Measured	0.23	3.0	22	0.18	3.0	17	44
		Indicated	1.36	0.3	12	1.10	0.3	10	-14
		Inferred	0.64	0.2	4	0.52	0.2	3	-48
		Total	**2.23**	**0.5**	**38**	**1.81**	**0.5**	**30**	**2**
	Silver	Measured	0.23	71	520	0.18	71	421	-1
		Indicated	1.36	64	2,805	1.10	64	2,272	-14
		Inferred	0.64	80	1,663	0.52	80	1,347	-18
		Total	**2.23**	**70**	**4,987**	**1.81**	**70**	**4,040**	**-14%**
	Lead	Measured	0.23	2.1	4,721	0.18	2.1	3,824	10
		Indicated	1.36	2.7	36,350	1.10	2.7	29,444	-17
		Inferred	0.64	2.9	18,521	0.52	2.9	15,002	-17
		Total	**2.23**	**2.7**	**59,592**	**1.81**	**2.7**	**48,269**	**-16**
	Zinc	Measured	0.23	2.0	4,542	0.18	2.0	3,679	1
		Indicated	1.36	2.7	36,163	1.10	2.7	29,292	-27
		Inferred	0.64	3.4	21,611	0.52	3.4	17,505	-21
		Total	**2.23**	**2.8**	**62,316**	**1.81**	**2.8**	**50,476**	**-23**

Notes:

- *Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves and are reported as per the JORC Code (2012 Edition).*
- *The Sokor Project is currently owned 81% by CNMC, through its subsidiary, CMNM Mining Group Sdn Bhd.*
- *The various cut-off grades applied (detailed below) reflect current commodity prices, differential operating costs and processing options.*
- *At Rixen, shallow open pit resources are reported above a ≥0.17 g/t Au cut-off, shallow underground resource above the 0 mRL are reported above a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off. Deeper underground resources are reported below the 0 mRL and above a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off.*
- *Sg Amang resources are reported above a combined lead + zinc cut-off of ≥1.5%.*
- *New Found and New Discovery are reported together, where shallow open pit resources are reported above a ≥0.17 g/t Au cut-off. Remaining resources are reported above the 0 mRL and above a ≥0.50 g/t Au cut-off. Deeper resources where below the 0 mRL are reported above a ≥1.0 g/t Au cut-off.*
- *At Manson's Lode, resources are reported primarily using a base metal criterion of a combined lead + zinc cut-off of ≥1.5%. Remaining resources, where below this cut-off criteria, are reported above a cut-off of ≥0.5 g/t Au (this is in gold-only domains). Ag is considered a bi-credit in the CIL circuit. Silver CIL resources are reported for Manson's Lode only.*
- *At Ketubong, resources are reported above a straight gold cut-off of ≥1.0 g/t Au*
- *Totals may display rounding inconsistencies.*

3.1.2 Variances

Manson's Lode: (An increase of 24% gold and 1% silver ounces and a 12% decrease of lead and 12% decrease of zinc metal from flotation resources and an increase of 135% gold ounces and a decrease of 31% silver ounces in CIL resources)

- New drilling resulted in a revision to the geological interpretation. This resulted in changes in volume and previous grade assumptions.

- Depletion took place additionally through open pit and underground mining during 2025.
- Estimation strategies and parameters were updated to better honour the data.

New Found/New Discovery: (55% increase in total gold ounces)

- New drilling changed upper sections of the geological interpretation, whilst contributing new Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources.
- Depletion occurred through open pit mining during 2025.

Rixen: (0.21% decrease in gold ounces)

- Depletion took place through underground mining in 2025.

3.2 Ore Reserves

The Mineral Resource figures discussed above are inclusive of material which has subsequently been modified to produce the Ore Reserve.

The combined Ore Reserve estimate for Rixen, Manson's Lode, Ketubong, New Found and New Discovery deposits has been calculated and is shown in Table 3.2, accompanied by the additional Mineral Resources tabulation for Rixen, Manson's Lode, Ketubong, New Found and New Discovery deposits (reported exclusive of and additional to the Ore Reserve) and for Sg Amang (where an Ore Reserve has not been defined). At Manson's Lode, the Proved Reserve has increased by 38% from 2024 due to additional drilling; however, this has been counteracted by a decrease in the Probable Reserve of 42% (via production), leading to an overall reserves decrease.

The Gold Ore Reserve for December 2025 is higher than December 2024 due to additional conversion of Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources at New Discovery and New Found. A decrease in the Ore Reserve (Pb, Zn, Ag and Au) at Manson's Lode was due to mining depletion.

Table 3.2 Sokor Project – Ore Reserve statement as of 31 December 2025 and additional Mineral Resources (not in Ore Reserve)

Category	Mineral	Gross attributable to licence			Net attributable to CNMC			
		Tonnes (kt)	Grade (Au g/t, Ag g/t, Pb %, Zn %)	Metal (Au koz, Ag koz, Pb t, Zn t)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (Au g/t, Ag g/t, Pb %, Zn %)	Metal (Au koz, Ag koz, Pb t, Zn t)	Change from previous update (%)
Ore Reserves								
Proved	Gold	643	3.1	63	520	3.1	51	178
Probable		5,609	1.4	253	4,543	1.4	205	-6
Total		**6,251**	**1.6**	**316**	**5,064**	**1.6**	**256**	**9**
Proved	Silver	267	62.4	537	217	62.4	435	9
Probable		1,195	61.6	2,366	968	61.6	1,916	-11
Total		**1,463**	**61.7**	**2,902**	**1,185**	**61.7**	**2,351**	**-8**
Proved	Lead	267	1.9	5,152	217	1.9	4,173	17
Probable		1,195	2.6	31,509	968	2.6	25,523	-24
Total		**1,463**	**2.5**	**36,662**	**1,185**	**2.5**	**29,696**	**-10**
Proved	Zinc	267	1.9	4,964	217	1.9	4,021	29
Probable		1,195	2.6	31,327	968	2.6	25,375	-14
Total		**1,463**	**2.5**	**36,291**	**1,185**	**2.5**	**29,396**	**-20**
Additional Mineral Resources (not in Reserves)								
Measured	Gold	177	0.8	5	143	0.8	4	-60
Indicated		7,043	1.6	356	5,705	1.6	288	126
Inferred		7,731	1.5	365	6,262	1.5	296	39
Total		**14,951**	**1.5**	**726**	**12,110**	**1.5**	**588**	**68**
Measured	Silver	2	32.2	2	1	32.2	2	-74

Category	Mineral	Gross attributable to licence			Net attributable to CNMC			
		Tonnes (kt)	Grade (Au g/t, Ag g/t, Pb %, Zn %)	Metal (Au koz, Ag koz, Pb t, Zn t)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (Au g/t, Ag g/t, Pb %, Zn %)	Metal (Au koz, Ag koz, Pb t, Zn t)	Change from previous update (%)
Indicated		167	59.7	320	135	59.7	259	-30
Inferred		722	76.2	1,769	585	76.2	1,433	-13
Total		**891**	**73.0**	**2,091**	**721**	**73.0**	**1,694**	**-16**
Measured	Lead	2	1.4	24	1	1.4	20	-68
Indicated		167	1.9	3,252	135	1.9	2,635	-41
Inferred		722	2.8	20,124	585	2.8	16,300	-12
Total		**891**	**2.6**	**23,401**	**721**	**2.6**	**18,955**	**-18**
Measured	Zinc	2	1.0	17	1	1.0	14	-61
Indicated		167	1.9	3,244	135	1.9	2,628	-46
Inferred		722	3.2	22,903	585	3.2	18,551	-17
Total		**891**	**2.9**	**26,164**	**721**	**2.9**	**21,193**	**-22**

Notes:

- *Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves reported as per the JORC Code (2012 Edition).*
- *Totals may display rounding inconsistencies.*
- *Cut-off grade for Ore Reserve is 0.5 g/t Au (New Found and New Discovery) and 0.5 g/t Au (Mansons Lode) for ore going to the CIL plant (oxide, transitional and fresh rock), 1.0 g/t Au for fresh ore underground at Rixen and 1.0 g/t for Ketubong underground going to the CIL plant. Cut-off grade applied to Manson's Lode is 1.5% Pb+Zn for ore being sent to concentrator.*
- *Remaining resources determined using cut-off grades as per derivation of resources.*
- *Gold price used for cut-off calculation is US$4,300/oz for all deposits.*
- *Zinc price used is US$1.30/lb, lead price used is US$1.00/lb and silver price used is US$60/oz.*
- *No Inferred material has been included in the Ore Reserve.*
- *Dilution of 5% and ore loss of 5% have been applied with zero grade attributed to dilution for Open Pit Ore Reserves. Dilution of 20% and 40% ore loss has been applied with zero grade attributed to dilution for Underground Ore Reserves.*

3.3 Kelgold Project

The Kelgold Project comprises an 100%-owned right to explore for gold, iron ore and other minerals over an area of approximately 11 km^2. The concession is located in the state of Kelantan, Malaysia, approximately 30 km northwest of the Sokor mine.

Assessment of the Kelgold Project by CNMC is at an early stage. No material exploration work was completed during the year at the Kelgold Project. CNMC considers that its Kelgold acquisition has significant potential, based on the geological information available and offers a strategic synergy with the Group's existing Sokor Project due to its proximity. There is no change to the status of the Kelgold Project since the December 2023 reporting period.

3.4 CNMC Pulai

CNMC holds a 51% interest in CNMC Pulai Mining Sdn Bhd (formerly known as Pulai Mining Sdn Bhd) ("**CNMC Pulai**") which owns mining tenements with a combined licence area of 7.2 km^2. The project area is approximately 100 km south of the Sokor mine and 20 km to the southwest of the city of Gua Musang in the state of Kelantan, Malaysia.

No material exploration work was completed during the year at the CNMC Pulai Project.

Snowden Optiro has previously reported an Inferred Mineral Resource for the CNMC Pulai Project of 23.7 Mt with an average grade of 6.8% Na_2O and 2.8% K_2O, contained in feldspar. This estimate is not included in this report as CNMC has advised of the uncertainties over the renewal of its feldspar mining license and the commercial and economic viability of feldspar mining following a reassessment of the same, especially having regard to the prevailing rates of royalties payable to the authorities on the sale of such minerals, the estimated amount of labour costs and additional capital expenditure, and the geographical demand for such minerals. There is no change to the status of the CNMC Pulai project since the December 2023 reporting period.

3.5 Competent Persons

The Mineral Resource estimates were prepared by Dr Gregory Zhang and reviewed by Mr Ian Glacken. Mr Glacken, Executive Consultant at Snowden Optiro and Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and Dr Zhang, Senior Consultant at Snowden Optiro and Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, fulfil the requirements of Competent Persons as defined in the JORC Code (2012) and accept responsibility for the Qualified Persons' Report and the JORC Code categorisation of the Mineral Resource estimate as tabulated in the form and context in which it appears in this report. Snowden Optiro has relied on the data, reports and information provided by CNMC; Snowden Optiro has nevertheless made such enquiries and has exercised its judgement as it deems necessary and has found no reason to doubt the reliability of the data, reports and information which have been provided by CNMC.

Dr Gregory Zhang (BSc, MSc, Ph.D, MAusIMM, MAIG) is a geologist with over 15 years of professional experience, specialising in mineral resource estimation, exploration, and applied research across a wide range of commodities. He develops and delivers professional training courses in both English and Mandarin, customises geostatistical software, and automates workflows through scripting to enhance efficiency, repeatability, and auditability. Dr Zhang has worked on more than 80 mineral projects and delivered over 30 training courses for mining companies of varying scale, including some of the world's leading industry participants.

Mr Ian Glacken (BSc (Hons) Geology, MSc (Mining Geology), MSc (Geostatistics), Grad. Dip (Comp), FAusIMM (CP), FAIG, CEng, MIMMM, DIC) has over 40 years of post-graduate worldwide experience in the mining industry. Mr Glacken is a geologist with postgraduate qualifications in geostatistics, mining geology and computing. He has over 25 years' experience in consulting, including a decade as Group General Manager of a major consulting organisation. Mr Glacken has worked on mineral projects and given over 400 training courses to thousands of attendees on every continent apart from Antarctica. His skills are in resource evaluation and due diligence reviews, public reporting, training and mentoring, quantitative risk assessment, strategic advice, geostatistics, reconciliation, project management, statutory and Competent Persons' reporting and mining geology studies.

The Ore Reserve estimate has been compiled by Mr Stephen O'Grady, Associate Principal Consultant at Snowden Optiro and Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr O'Grady fulfils the definition and requirements of Competent Persons as defined in the JORC Code and accepts responsibility for the Qualified Persons' report and the JORC Code categorisation of the Ore Reserve estimate as tabulated in the form and context in which it appears in this Summary IQPR.

Mr O'Grady (BEng (Mining), MAusIMM) is a mining engineer with over 35 years' experience in both open pit and underground operations in Australia, Africa, and Asia. He has experience in various commodities, including gold, copper, nickel, tin and lead-zinc, and his skills are in operational management, due diligence, Ore Reserves, feasibility studies, mine planning, and financial analysis.

Snowden Optiro is an independent consulting and advisory organisation which provides a range of services related to the minerals industry including, in this case, independent geological Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation services, but also corporate advisory, mining engineering, mine design, scheduling, audit, due diligence and risk assessment assistance. The principal office of Snowden Optiro is at 216 St Georges Terrace, Perth, Western Australia, and Snowden Optiro's staff work on a variety of projects in a range of commodities worldwide.

This report has been prepared independently and to meet the requirements of the SGX minerals, oil and gas guidelines and in accordance with the JORC Code. The authors do not hold any interest in CNMC, its associated parties, or in any of the mineral properties which are the subject of this report. Fees for the preparation of this Summary IQPR are being charged at Snowden Optiro's standard rates, whilst expenses are reimbursed at cost. Payment of fees and expenses is in no way contingent upon the conclusions drawn in this Summary IQPR.

4 References and bibliography

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5 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
Ag	silver
ALS	ALS Group Laboratory, Perth, Australia
Au	gold
CIL	carbon-in-leach
CMNM	CMNM Mining Group Sdn Bhd
CNMC	CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited
CNMC Pulai	CNMC Pulai Mining Sdn Bhd
Cu	copper
g	grams
g/t	grams per tonne
IQPR	Independent Qualified Persons' Report
K_2O	potassium oxide
km	kilometres
km^2	square kilometres
koz	thousands of ounces
kt	thousands of tonnes
m	metres
Mt	million tonnes
Na_2O	sodium oxide
oz	troy ounces
Pb	lead
SGX	Singapore Stock Exchange
t	tonnes
Zn	zinc

Appendix A

Sokor Project – JORC Code (2012 Edition) Table 1 Reporting

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	All resource drilling by CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited (CNMC) is by diamond drill rigs. Drill cores were photographed and logged by geologists. Core identified as having potential for mineralisation was marked up for sampling. Half-core samples were selected for analysis and quarter-core samples were used for quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) checks. The average length of the drillhole samples selected for analysis was 1.15 m. Face samples were collected from the underground workings at Ketubong and Rixen. These rock chip samples were taken over intervals of 0.1 m to 3.5 m, with an average sample length of 1.12 m. Grade control data was included for the 2020 and 2021 resource updates for Rixen. The blastholes were drilled on 10 m benches and sample intervals were from 3.3 m to 10 m, with an average sample length of 3.9 m. Face samples were collected from the underground workings at Rixen in 2023 to 2025. These rock chip samples were taken over intervals of 0.15 m to 13.3 m, with an average sample length of 2.1 m. All sample preparation and analyses were undertaken at CNMC's Sokor on-site laboratory.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	Triple tube diamond core drilling – fully drilled with diamond bit without reverse circulation (RC) pre-collar. Core diameter varies from 122 mm, 96 mm to 76 mm with depth.
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.*	Core sample recovery is recorded in logging sheet and recovery results are assessed by geologists. Statistical analysis indicates there is no relationship between recovery and 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.*	All diamond drillholes were logged by geologists. Logging data recorded includes interval from and to, colour, major mineral composition, texture and structure, mineralisation and lithology types. All core was photographed. All samples that were identified as having potential mineralisation were assayed.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core samples were logged and intervals for analysis were marked up by CNMC geologists. Core samples were cut into half and collected by experienced CNMC personnel.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 subsampling 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.*	At Ketubong, the average length of the drillhole and face samples selected for analysis was 1.12 m (range 0.1 m to 3.7 m). At Rixen, the average length of the drillhole samples selected for analysis was 2.1 m (range 0.15 m to 13.3 m). At New Found, the average length of the drillhole samples selected for analysis was 1.08 m (range 0.01 m to 66.6 m). At Manson's Lode, the average length of the drillhole samples selected for gold analysis was 1.08 m (range 0.1 m to 10 m). At Sg Amang, the average length of the drillhole samples selected for analysis was 0.92 m (range 0.9 m to 2.66 m). Quarter-core samples were used for QAQC analysis. Face samples were collected from the underground workings at Ketubong. These rock chip samples were taken over intervals of 0.1 m to 3.5 m, with an average sample length of 1.12 m. Face samples were collected from the underground workings at Rixen. These rock chip samples were taken over intervals of 0.15 m to 13.3 m, with an average sample length of 2.1 m. Grade control data was included for the 2020 and 2021 resource update for Rixen. The blastholes were drilled on 10 m benches and sample intervals were from 3.3 m to 10 m, with an average sample length of 3.9 m.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	All 2025 samples were assayed at CNMC's Sokor on-site laboratory. CNMC's quality control procedures for 2025 included the submission of blind duplicate samples, blanks and standards with submission of duplicate samples (with check standards and blanks) to an independent laboratory (ALS Minerals laboratory in Perth, Australia). SGS Malaysia was previously used before 2025. Analysis of the QAQC data indicates acceptable levels of precision. Rates of insertion for standard samples during 2025 meet industry standards. Feedback has been provided to CNMC's geological team comprising a series of continuous improvement concepts that will continue to build on the data quality.
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.*	A twin hole was drilled at New Discovery during 2013, and another validation hole was drilled at Manson's Lode in late 2017. These confirmed the main mineralised intersection within the upper part of the orebody. Data validation included checking for out-of-range assay data and overlapping or missing intervals. Below detection values were set to half the detection limit.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drillhole collar locations (easting, northing and elevation) are surveyed by geologists after hole completion using CHCNAV X91 GNSS receivers of ±10 cm accuracy or GARMIN GPSMap 64s, accurate to within ±7 m. The grid system used is Malaysian National Grid (MNG).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		A detailed topographical surface has been defined over a 7 km^2 area that covers the six Sokor deposits. Contours are at 5 m intervals and points along the contour lines are generally at intervals of around 10 m. This data was used to generate a digital terrain model (DTM) for the resource estimate. Detailed aerial pit surveys of Rixen, Manson's Lode, New Discovery and New Found were conducted in early 2019 by CNMC using an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV or drone) and processed by Land Surveys, an Australian based company. The topographic surfaces were updated by CNMC at the end of 2025. A drone (UAV) was used to obtain an aerial image which was then calibrated using survey data obtained using a CHCNAV X91GNSS. A topographic surface of the Rixen pit was unable to be obtained at the end of 2022 and 2023 due to pit flooding. Manual depletion solids for the mined areas in 2022 were built and used to deplete the Resource. Drillhole collars were checked against the DTM and discrepancies were discussed with CNMC. The majority of these are related to drill pad construction and earthworks at Manson's Lode. Updated survey data was obtained for the area of earthworks, and this was blended with the DTM.
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.*	Drillhole spacing and drill section spacing averages 20–50 m depending on location, access and ground conditions. Data obtained is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity. Samples are not composited (combined) for sample analysis. Downhole compositing to 1.0 m intervals was applied for Mineral Resource estimation at Manson's Lode, 1.5 m for intervals at Rixen, whilst New Discovery, New Found and Sg Amang used a 1.0 m interval. The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation procedure and classification applied.
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.*	Drill sections are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the deposit. Vertical and inclined holes have been drilled, depending on the orientation of the lithology and mineralisation. The orientation of drilling is considered adequate for an unbiased assessment of the deposit with respect to interpreted structures and controls on mineralisation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All sample preparation and assaying were completed at the Sokor on-site laboratory. Security procedures are in place, including inspection of vehicles and personnel entering and leaving the mine site.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Snowden Optiro visited the Sokor project during December 2011, June 2015, January and April 2018, October 2019 and July 2022 and August 2024. A review of the sampling techniques did not reveal any material issues.

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.*	Ulu Sokor area is covered by numerous exploration, mining and general purpose tenements which support the ongoing gold ore mining operation. Mining Lease ML10/2016 is held by CMNM Mining Group Sdn Bhd, a subsidiary of CNMC Goldmine Holdings Ltd. The expiry date of this lease is 31 December 2034, and a new lease can be applied for.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Ulu Sokor area has a long history of gold prospecting and small scale alluvial and hard rock mining since the 1900s, by Duff Development Company Ltd, Eastern Mining and Metals Company, Asia Mining Sdn Bhd, and TRA Mining (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd. BDA (Behre Dolbear Australia Pty Ltd) has provided an independent assessment of technical aspects on this project.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Ulu Sokor is located in the Central Belt of Peninsular Malaysia. Gold mineralisation is located towards the middle of the Central Belt and is associated with the intersection of two major north-south trending structures with northeast to northwest trending secondary structures. Gold mineralisation at Ulu Sokor is both lithologically and structurally controlled. It is generally hosted in acid to intermediate tuffaceous rocks and in carbonate-rich rocks. High-grade gold mineralisation is typically associated with intense shearing and brecciation, veining and pervasive alteration. Three gold deposits have been defined within the southern area (New Discovery, New Found and Ketubong) and a fourth deposit (Rixen) is located within the northern area of the tenement. One lead-zinc-silver and gold deposit has been defined within the southern area (Manson's Lode). Gold at Manson's Lode is strongly associated with pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite. Base metal mineralisation (lead, zinc and silver) has also been defined at Sg Amang, about 1.2 km to the east of Rixen.
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *downhole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	Recent intersections are detailed in Appendix B.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	Not applicable – drilling was designed for resource definition.
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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').*	Not applicable – drilling was designed for resource definition.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Not applicable – drilling was designed for resource definition.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Not applicable – drilling was designed for resource definition.
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.*	Not applicable – drilling was designed for resource definition.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	Future resource definition drilling is planned to further extend known mineralised zones at New Found, Manson's Lode, Tiger (Rainbow) and Sg Amang, and to explore for additional mineralised zones within the Sokor project area.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	The site geologist completes data entry, which is then checked by the geological supervisor and is then further validated by the resource geologist. Data validation includes reviewing for out-of-range assay values, as well as identifying overlapping or missing intervals.
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.*	Optiro and Snowden Optiro conducted site visits in December 2011, June 2015, January and April 2018, October 2019, July 2022, and August 2024. During these visits, geological logging, sampling techniques, and procedures were reviewed. Additionally, training in QAQC practices was provided to the onsite geological team.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	Across all deposits, gold mineralisation is defined using a nominal 0.15 g/t Au cut-off. A higher cut-off of 0.3–0.5 g/t Au is applied for underground mineralisation to ensure high selectivity. Base metal mineralisation at Manson's Lode and Sg Amang is interpreted using a nominal 1.5% Pb+Zn cut-off grade. Prior to 2023, interpretation was completed along drill sections, typically spaced at 20 m and 50 m, with triangulation used to form three-dimensional solids of the mineralisation domains. The majority of the data comes from diamond drilling or face channel sampling (Rixen and Ketubong). Blast holes are used to guide interpretation in open-pit areas but are not utilised beyond this. Snowden Optiro is currently converting many traditionally sectional-interpretated domains to a dynamic modelling method using interval selection in Leapfrog Geo. Infill drilling has generally confirmed the mineralisation interpretations. In some cases, selected intervals can be reassigned to other domains as further resolution is acquired. An intrusive model has been developed for the porphyry at New Found/New Discovery, while a vein-style model is used for Manson's Lode. There is a notable association between porphyry occurrence and gold mineralisation. All available geological data has been used to interpret mineralisation and distinguish between eluvial/alluvial deposits, backfill, and bedrock mineralisation. Base of oxidation and top of fresh surfaces have been interpreted for each deposit area. The confidence level in the interpretation of mineralised horizons is reflected in the Mineral Resource classification.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	At Manson's Lode, mineralisation strikes northeast-southwest with a relatively flat orientation. It extends 750 m along strike, 300 m across strike, and from the surface to a depth of 160 m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		At New Discovery and New Found, mineralisation strikes north-south and dips approximately 25° east. It has a combined strike length of 540 m and extends up to 640 m across strike, reaching depths of up to 280 m. There is a strong spatial relationship between the porphyry intrusive and mineralised structures. The 2024 update includes the addition of steeps (associated with the flanks of the porphyry, striking east-west) and reverse flats, which strike southeast-northwest and dip 30° southwest. At Ketubong, mineralisation strikes north-south and dips approximately 50° east. It extends 550 m along strike and 350 m down dip, reaching a depth of approximately 270 m. The mineralisation remains open down dip. At Rixen, mineralisation strikes north-south and dips approximately 20° east. It extends 2,200 m along strike and up to 700 m across strike, reaching depths of approximately 400 m. The Sg Amang deposit was drilled in 2013, 2019, and 2022 to a depth of 250 m from the surface and generally remains open down dip and at depth. Mineralisation is interpreted as seven lodes with a combined strike length of 230 m and an across-strike extent of 300 m. The mineralisation dips northwest at approximately 50°.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Drillhole sample data was flagged using domain codes derived from 3D mineralisation domains and oxidation surfaces. Data within the interpreted mineralisation was downhole composited to a suitable interval length following statistical analysis. This interval varies by deposit, generally ranging between 1.5 m and 1.0 m. In 2025, Mineral Resources were updated for Rixen, Ketubong, New Found/New Discovery (now considered as a single block model), and Manson's Lode. The influence of extreme sample distribution outliers was reduced through top cutting. Top cut levels were determined using a combination of analytical tools, including grade histograms, log probability plots, and coefficients of variation. Top cuts were applied on a domain-by-domain basis. Directional variograms were modelled using a normal score transformation, with mineralisation continuity interpreted from variogram analyses. Three-dimensional verification of ellipsoid rotations and grade trends was conducted in Leapfrog Geo. Continuity modelling was assessed and applied to each analyte. Where a strong correlation was observed (typically for lead and silver), shared variogram models were used. Kriging neighbourhood analysis was undertaken to optimise search distances and sample numbers. Block size was determined based on drill spacing and the purpose of the model. A parent block estimate was conducted using ordinary kriging. In most cases, dynamic anisotropy was applied, while static search/variogram orientations were used in certain instances.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		At Manson's Lode, two sets of domains were generated: one for predominantly gold mineralisation and another for base metals (lead, zinc, silver). The base metal domains overprint the gold domains and are not always spatially coincident. Block grade estimation was carried out using ordinary kriging at the parent block scale. Three estimation passes were applied: The first pass used search distances based on the variogram ranges in the three principal directions. The second pass extended the search range to 1.5 times the initial search in all directions while maintaining the same sample pairs. The third pass used a search range three times the initial distance, with half the sample numbers required for estimation. Estimated block model grades were visually validated against input drillhole data, with additional comparisons made against declustered drillhole data and evaluated across easting, northing, and elevation slices. Comprehensive production records and reconciliation data have not been collected at the Sokor Project. Void models are based on designs, meaning direct reconciliation with resource models is not possible. No grade control models are produced onsite for ore control purposes. Snowden Optiro has relied on CNMC for the latest depletion solids for both open pit and underground. All resource models have been depleted where necessary, as of 31 December 2025.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	The tonnages have been estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	Various cut-off grades have been applied based on the expected extraction method, whether open pit or underground. These cut-offs are derived from cost-based cut-off grade calculations and current onsite ore/waste classification decisions. At Manson's Lode, a stacked reporting criterion is used, where base metal domains are reported above a specified cut-off. This material is sent to the flotation circuit. Any remaining in situ classified resources within gold-only domains, which are not selectively reported under the first criterion, are flagged when gold grades exceed 0.5 g/t Au.
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 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.*	Planned extraction at New Found, Manson's Lode, Sg Amang, Ketubong, and the northern and western areas of Rixen will be conducted via open-pit mining. Mining factors such as dilution and ore loss have not been applied to the Mineral Resource estimate. Extraction in the southern area of Rixen will be undertaken using underground mining methods. Open-pit mining has been completed at New Discovery, and CNMC is currently constructing new UG to extract the deep ore intersected from the 2023-2025 drilling campaigns in the NF and ML areas, as well as plan to mine the remnant ore from ND area given its proximity to the planned UG development.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		At Manson's Lode, gold and base metals often coexist, with both ore types mined and processed through the flotation plant. Gold blocks devoid of base metals are processed at the carbon-in-leach (CIL) plant.
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 assumptions have been built into the Mineral Resource models.
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.*	CNMC has identified the key potential environmental impacts arising from the project's operations and their associated mitigation measures are being implemented. The site has been in operation for the last ten years. No environmental issues have been communicated to Snowden Optiro that would prohibit the reporting of Mineral Resources.
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.*	Representative core sections, approximately 0.2 m in length, were selected and weighed in both water and air. Bulk density values for each deposit and material type were calculated using measurements from 768 sections of diamond drill core, including 107 measurements obtained in 2025, as well as from alluvial/eluvial and backfill material sampled from 29 test pits. A least squared regression formula was developed to determine density based on lead and zinc content for domains with high lead and zinc concentrations at Manson's Lode and Sg Amang. At Manson's Lode, gold domains that are not overprinted by lead-zinc mineralisation were assigned the following densities: • Fresh: 3.08 g/cm³ • Transitional: 2.63 g/cm³ • Oxide: 2.47 g/cm³. All oxide material at Manson's Lode was assigned a density of 2.47 g/cm³, while fresh and transitional base metal domains had densities applied based on the regression formula. Average bulk density values for eluvial/alluvial and backfill material were determined from measurements taken from 41 test pits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. 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.*	Mineral Resources have been classified on the basis of confidence in geological and grade continuity using the drilling density, geological model, modelled grade continuity and conditional bias measures (kriging efficiency). Measured Mineral Resources have been defined at Manson's Lode, generally in areas of 20 m x 20 m drill spacing. Indicated Mineral Resources have been defined generally in areas of 40 m x 40 m drill spacing and where infill drilling has confirmed the mineralisation interpretation. Inferred Mineral Resources have been defined generally in areas of 80 m x 80 m drill spacing and where the confidence in the block estimate (as measured by the kriging efficiency) and geological continuity is low.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	The estimation parameters and Mineral Resource models were peer reviewed by Snowden Optiro staff.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*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 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.*	The assigned classification of Measured, Indicated and Inferred reflects in the Competent Person's assessment of the accuracy and confidence levels in the Mineral Resource estimate. The confidence levels are believed to be appropriate for quarterly production volumes.

Section 4: Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	*Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	The Mineral Resource estimate used for the Rixen, Manson's Lode, New Found + New Discovery, Ketubong and Sg Amang deposits are classified as a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Statement and were completed by Dr Zhang of Snowden Optiro on behalf of CNMC. The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves and, as required by the SGX, are also reported exclusive of (additional to) the Ore Reserves as stated in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken, indicate why this is the case.*	A site visit was undertaken by Snowden Optiro (Mr Andrew Law) in May 2012 and June 2015 and a follow-up site visit was undertaken by Snowden Optiro (Mr Michael Leak) in January 2018 to examine the changes in mining and processing practices since 2015 and in October 2019. Mr Stephen O'Grady carried out a site visit in August 2024 to inspect and review underground development and mining practices.
Study status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* *The Code requires that a study to at least Prefeasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	Mineral Resources have been converted to Ore Reserves on the basis of the existing operational status of the deposits and historical records. As the mine is currently operating, no additional studies have been completed to support this Ore Reserve estimate. The mine has current, optimised mine plans in place, and material modifying factors have been derived on the basis of the current operational data.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	Cut-off grades have been calculated based on forecast mined gold grades, recovery and dilution parameters, mining and processing costs and forecast commodity pricing.
Mining factors or assumptions	*The method and assumptions used as reported in the Prefeasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g. pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* *The mining dilution factors used.* *The mining recovery factors used.* *Any minimum mining widths used.* *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	The methods and assumptions used in converting Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves are based on operating parameters from the mines. The mines have appropriate current designs developed from the recently re-done optimisation processes. The open pit mining methods selected for the CNMC mines have been selected to best address the operational requirements of the deposit characteristics and have been in effect since the commencement of mining operations in 2010. Snowden Optiro observed the underground mining practices at Ketubong during the 2019 site visit. These are appropriate for ore extraction at Ketubong and for planned ore extraction from the fresh material within the southern area of Rixen. Assumptions made regarding geotechnical constraints have been developed based on operating knowledge of the existing mines. The assumptions made for pit optimisation have been based on known operating conditions from the existing mines. Appropriate mining dilution and recovery factors representative of open cut and underground mining has been used. An underground 2.0 m minimum mining width have been applied. Inferred Mineral Resources have not been included in any Ore Reserve figures reported. As an operating mine, all infrastructure requirements are already in place for the chosen mining methods.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.*	Carbon-in-leach and flotation methods are currently being used at the Sokor Project. These methods have been selected based on the prevailing ore characteristics. This leaching method is well-tested and does not represent an untried processing strategy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical testwork undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied. *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	Metallurgical testwork has been carried out on samples from across the project area to confirm the appropriateness of the leaching processing methodologies. No metallurgical domaining has been applied within specific mine areas. Recovery factors have been applied on a mine-by-mine basis. No assumptions or allowances have been made for deleterious elements. There are no specifications applied to the mine production.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	CNMC has identified the key potential environmental impacts arising from the project's operations and their associated mitigation measures are being implemented.
Infrastructure	*The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	The Sokor Project is currently in operation and all required infrastructure is in place.
Costs	*The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products.* *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* *Derivation of transportation charges.* *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	Costs associated with the construction of the underground mining at Rixen are estimated by CNMC to be in the order of RM30 million to RM35 million. Operating cost data has been provided by CNMC. The operating fleet is a mix of owner and contracted equipment. No allowances have been made for deleterious elements. Metal pricing has been provided by CNMC based on current market forecasts and existing sales agreements. All costs have been provided in US dollars with no conversions used. Transport charges have been provided by CNMC. Treatment and refining charges have been based on site data provided by CNMC. A gold royalty of 10% of gross revenue is payable to the Kelantan State Government and an additional tribute payment of 4% of gross revenue is payable to the Kelantan State Economic Development Corporation. CNMC holds an 81% share in the production from the project.
Revenue factors	*The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	As an operating project, all revenue factors have been derived from operating data. Commodity pricing assumptions have been provided by CNMC based on gold price forecasts and existing sales arrangements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Market assessment	*The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	Bullion produced is currently sold on the spot market to local licensed buyers. There are currently no prevailing supply or demand constraints in the local gold industry. No constraints are anticipated over the production period for the project. The local gold market is not considered to present any competitor risk given the relatively low volume of bullion to be produced by the project. The forecast gold price used in preparation of this statement is considered to be an appropriate sales baseline for the production period applied.
Economic	*The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	No detailed economic analysis has been completed by Snowden Optiro as the project is already in operation and demonstrate economic viability. No assumptions or inputs have been applied in a NPV analysis.
Social	*The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	There are no existing impediments to the Sokor Project licence (ML10/2016) to operate for the project.
Other	*To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Prefeasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	No identifiable naturally occurring risks have been identified to impact the Ore Reserves. There are no material legal agreements or marketing arrangements in place for the project at this time. Government agreements include: Mining right ML10/2016.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	Mineral Resources were converted to Ore Reserves as per JORC 2012 guidelines (i.e. Measured to Proved, Indicated to Probable). No downgrading in category has occurred for this project. The result reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. No Measured Mineral Resources have been converted to Probable Ore Reserves.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	The Ore Reserve has been calculated by independent consultants Snowden Optiro and an internal peer review undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	Relative accuracy and confidence calculations have not been conducted for the Ore Reserve. Current and past production data has been used throughout the Ore Reserve estimations.

Appendix B

Sokor Project – Significant intersections from 2025 drilling

Significant drill intersections from 2025 campaign at Sokor

Note: Significant intersections are reported for downhole intersections of 0.15 gram metres (≥1 m with ≥0.15 g/t Au) and/or 1.5% metre Pb + Zn (≥1 m with ≥1.5% Pb+Zn).

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
ZKM0-11	4436.252	13761.52	132.274	293.05	90	0	27.63	28.63	1	0.17	8.3	0	0.1
ZKM0-11	4436.252	13761.52	132.274	293.05	90	0	166.08	167.13	1.05	4.5	38.8	0	0
ZKM0-11	4436.252	13761.52	132.274	293.05	90	0	240.84	243.07	2.23	1.04	0	0	0
ZKM0-11	4436.252	13761.52	132.274	293.05	90	0	246.91	247.95	1.04	0.35	0	0	0
ZKM0-11	4436.252	13761.52	132.274	293.05	90	0	251.91	252.91	1	0.57	0	0	0
ZKM0-11	4436.252	13761.52	132.274	293.05	90	0	253.86	254.86	1	0.86	0	0	0
ZKM0-11	4436.252	13761.52	132.274	293.05	90	0	256.75	263.09	6.34	0.8	0	0	0
ZKM1-17	4436.24	13725.46	125.77	415.9	90	0	41.63	42.63	1	0.16	0	0	0
ZKM1-17	4436.24	13725.46	125.77	415.9	90	0	113.7	114.7	1	0.24	13.5	0	0
ZKM1-17	4436.24	13725.46	125.77	415.9	90	0	128.72	129.75	1.03	0.21	0	0	0
ZKM1-17	4436.24	13725.46	125.77	415.9	90	0	194.92	196	1.08	0.15	0	0	0
ZKM1-17	4436.24	13725.46	125.77	415.9	90	0	206.98	208.05	1.07	0.17	0	0	0
ZKM1-17	4436.24	13725.46	125.77	415.9	90	0	212.05	213.12	1.07	0.16	0	0	0
ZKM1-17	4436.24	13725.46	125.77	415.9	90	0	225.4	227.8	2.4	0.87	0	0	0
ZKM1-17	4436.24	13725.46	125.77	415.9	90	0	229.7	232.05	2.35	1.58	0	0	0
ZKM1-17	4436.24	13725.46	125.77	415.9	90	0	232.8	234	1.2	0.34	0	0	0

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
ZKM1-17	4436.24	13725.46	125.77	415.9	90	0	236.39	238.6	2.21	11.03	0	0	0
ZKM1-17	4436.24	13725.46	125.77	415.9	90	0	245.6	249.6	4	0.46	0	0	0
ZKM1-17	4436.24	13725.46	125.77	415.9	90	0	253.97	258.05	4.08	0.35	0	0	0
ZKM101-10	4478.74	13729.79	125.1	300.1	90	0	279.68	280.68	1	1.95	0	0	0
ZKM101-10	4478.74	13729.79	125.1	300.1	90	0	281.62	282.68	1.06	151.73	9.7	0	0
ZKM101-10	4478.74	13729.79	125.1	300.1	90	0	284.92	285.95	1.03	0.17	0	0	0
ZKM101-11	4554.47	13603.29	108.84	151.25	90	0	130.05	131.05	1	0.43	0	0	0
ZKM101-11	4554.47	13603.29	108.84	151.25	90	0	141.05	142.05	1	0.15	0	0	0
ZKM101-11	4554.47	13603.29	108.84	151.25	90	0	145.55	146.81	1.26	0.16	0	0	0
ZKM102-12	4475.827	13767.48	150.58	329.05	90	0	220.14	221.14	1	0.16	0	0	0
ZKM102-12	4475.827	13767.48	150.58	329.05	90	0	253.85	254.85	1	0.23	0	0	0
ZKM102-12	4475.827	13767.48	150.58	329.05	90	0	286.22	287.22	1	9.57	13.8	0.02	0.03
ZKM102-12	4475.827	13767.48	150.58	329.05	90	0	290.14	291.2	1.06	2.69	0	0	0
ZKM102-12	4475.827	13767.48	150.58	329.05	90	0	293.45	294.45	1	0.53	0	0.37	0.95
ZKM102-12	4475.827	13767.48	150.58	329.05	90	0	299	301	2	0.99	0	0	0.02
ZKM102-12	4475.827	13767.48	150.58	329.05	90	0	301.8	302.8	1	0.31	0	0	0
ZKM102-13	4542.51	13671.73	118.455	348.46	90	0	244.45	247.45	3	0.2	0	0	0
ZKM102-13	4542.51	13671.73	118.455	348.46	90	0	261.09	262.09	1	0.15	0	0	0
ZKM103-10	4632.23	13554.93	99.04	355.45	90	0	240.25	243.48	3.23	0.22	0	0	0

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
ZKM103-10	4632.23	13554.93	99.04	355.45	90	0	260.44	262.64	2.2	0.49	0	0	0
ZKM103-11	4576.86	13649.22	120.06	364.9	90	0	102.37	103.42	1.05	5.42	10.9	0	0
ZKM103-11	4576.86	13649.22	120.06	364.9	90	0	138.71	142.71	4	10.97	14.2	0.02	0
ZKM103-11	4576.86	13649.22	120.06	364.9	90	0	143.47	144.57	1.1	0.22	0	0.01	0
ZKM103-11	4576.86	13649.22	120.06	364.9	90	0	249.55	251.55	2	3.42	0	0	0
ZKM103-11	4576.86	13649.22	120.06	364.9	90	0	252.55	262.6	10.05	0.45	0	0	0
ZKM103-11	4576.86	13649.22	120.06	364.9	90	0	263.6	265.6	2	0.96	0	0	0
ZKM103-11	4576.86	13649.22	120.06	364.9	90	0	266.65	267.7	1.05	0.15	0	0	0
ZKM103-11	4576.86	13649.22	120.06	364.9	90	0	271.9	272.9	1	1.13	0	0	0
ZKM103-11	4576.86	13649.22	120.06	364.9	90	0	302.7	303.7	1	0.23	0	0	0
ZKM103-11	4576.86	13649.22	120.06	364.9	90	0	318.5	319.5	1	0.74	0	0	0
ZKM103-12	4590.74	13643.65	122.945	170.05	90	0	164.98	166	1.02	0.16	0	0	0
ZKM103-9	4514.914	13765.08	147.794	330.2	90	0	236.9	237.9	1	0.17	0	0	0
ZKM103-9	4514.914	13765.08	147.794	330.2	90	0	285.5	286.5	1	0.28	0	0	0
ZKM103-9	4514.914	13765.08	147.794	330.2	90	0	289.17	290.17	1	0.99	0	0	0
ZKM103-9	4514.914	13765.08	147.794	330.2	90	0	291.64	292.64	1	0.18	0	0	0
ZKM103-9	4514.914	13765.08	147.794	330.2	90	0	318.71	319.71	1	0.18	0	0.01	0
ZKM103-9	4514.914	13765.08	147.794	330.2	90	0	323.87	324.9	1.03	0.23	0	0	0
ZKM104-7	4494.15	13843.26	179.305	361.9	90	0	231.85	232.85	1	0.22	0	0	0

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
ZKM104-7	4494.15	13843.26	179.305	361.9	90	0	237.9	239.05	1.15	0.18	0	0	0
ZKM104-7	4494.15	13843.26	179.305	361.9	90	0	240.4	241.6	1.2	1.02	0	0	0
ZKM104-7	4494.15	13843.26	179.305	361.9	90	0	314.17	315.25	1.08	1.33	0	0	0
ZKM104-7	4494.15	13843.26	179.305	361.9	90	0	329.82	330.82	1	0.26	0	0	0
ZKM104-7	4494.15	13843.26	179.305	361.9	90	0	335.88	337.94	2.06	0.88	0	0	0
ZKM104-7	4494.15	13843.26	179.305	361.9	90	0	338.97	340	1.03	0.19	0	0	0
ZKM104-8	4590.51	13675.73	128.21	296.6	90	0	283.9	284.9	1	0.23	0	0	0
ZKM104-8	4590.51	13675.73	128.21	296.6	90	0	285.9	288.9	3	0.82	0	0	0
ZKM104-8	4590.51	13675.73	128.21	296.6	90	0	291.9	292.9	1	0.31	0	0	0
ZKM105-10	4615.31	13664.78	135.285	299.2	90	0	16.85	18.02	1.17	0.19	0	0	0
ZKM105-9	4522.214	13838.37	180.574	365.7	90	0	330.5	331.5	1	0.23	0	0	0
ZKM105-9	4522.214	13838.37	180.574	365.7	90	0	341.62	343.75	2.13	0.93	0	0	0
ZKM105-9	4522.214	13838.37	180.574	365.7	90	0	344.55	346.65	2.1	28.34	0	0	0
ZKM105-9	4522.214	13838.37	180.574	365.7	90	0	364.7	365.7	1	0.21	0	0	0.01
ZKM106-10	4561.768	13832.31	185.725	355.35	90	0	22.4	23.4	1	0.15	14.3	0.06	0.12
ZKM106-10	4561.768	13832.31	185.725	355.35	90	0	238.24	240.24	2	0.44	123.7	6.5	7.38
ZKM106-10	4561.768	13832.31	185.725	355.35	90	0	242.89	243.92	1.03	0.18	0	0.36	0.5
ZKM106-10	4561.768	13832.31	185.725	355.35	90	0	245.36	246.36	1	0.16	0	0	0
ZKM106-10	4561.768	13832.31	185.725	355.35	90	0	257.74	258.8	1.06	0.24	0	0	0

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
ZKM106-10	4561.768	13832.31	185.725	355.35	90	0	270.46	271.68	1.22	0.15	0	0	0
ZKM106-10	4561.768	13832.31	185.725	355.35	90	0	275.4	276.4	1	0.21	0	0	0
ZKM106-10	4561.768	13832.31	185.725	355.35	90	0	327.45	329.54	2.09	0.36	0	0	0
ZKM106-10	4561.768	13832.31	185.725	355.35	90	0	334.65	335.65	1	0.2	0	0	0
ZKM106-11	4535.79	13881.86	198.97	425.8	90	0	27.15	28.15	1	0.23	0	0	0
ZKM106-11	4535.79	13881.86	198.97	425.8	90	0	241.15	242.15	1	1.15	0	0	0
ZKM106-11	4535.79	13881.86	198.97	425.8	90	0	244.6	247.6	3	2.6	9.4	0	0
ZKM106-11	4535.79	13881.86	198.97	425.8	90	0	250.25	251.25	1	0.39	0	0	0
ZKM106-11	4535.79	13881.86	198.97	425.8	90	0	258.05	259.05	1	3.37	0	0	0
ZKM106-11	4535.79	13881.86	198.97	425.8	90	0	283.63	285.02	1.39	1.21	22.5	0	0
ZKM106-11	4535.79	13881.86	198.97	425.8	90	0	294.6	295.6	1	0.32	0	0	0
ZKM106-11	4535.79	13881.86	198.97	425.8	90	0	362.3	363.46	1.16	0.67	0	0.01	0.01
ZKM106-11	4535.79	13881.86	198.97	425.8	90	0	370.3	377.34	7.04	2.52	0	0	0
ZKM106-11	4535.79	13881.86	198.97	425.8	90	0	382.68	383.68	1	0.58	43	0.95	3.8
ZKM106-11	4535.79	13881.86	198.97	425.8	90	0	384.54	387.6	3.06	0.6	14.14	0.54	3.77
ZKM106-11	4535.79	13881.86	198.97	425.8	90	0	392	393.28	1.28	0.23	0	0	0.02
ZKM106-12	4525.12	13904.62	199.5	394	90	0	44.98	45.98	1	0.24	0	0.02	0.03
ZKM106-12	4525.12	13904.62	199.5	394	90	0	287.2	288.2	1	0.18	0	0	0
ZKM106-12	4525.12	13904.62	199.5	394	90	0	338.4	339.73	1.33	0.22	0	0	0

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
ZKM106-12	4525.12	13904.62	199.5	394	90	0	347.07	349.28	2.21	0.4	0	0	0
ZKM106-12	4525.12	13904.62	199.5	394	90	0	354.81	355.9	1.09	0.35	9.5	0	0
ZKM106-12	4525.12	13904.62	199.5	394	90	0	358.32	359.62	1.3	0.76	11.5	0	0
ZKM106-12	4525.12	13904.62	199.5	394	90	0	368.27	369.5	1.23	0.43	0	0	0
ZKM106-13	4545.87	13865	195.655	406.9	90	0	25.9	27.2	1.3	0.26	0	0	0
ZKM106-13	4545.87	13865	195.655	406.9	90	0	345.63	347.7	2.07	0.48	22.65	0.26	0.12
ZKM106-13	4545.87	13865	195.655	406.9	90	0	355.42	356.42	1	0.25	14.5	0.25	0.15
ZKM106-13	4545.87	13865	195.655	406.9	90	0	372.92	374.99	2.07	0.55	62.82	0.84	0.54
ZKM108-11	4543.7	13948.18	197.355	431.6	90	0	36.89	38.05	1.16	0.23	0	0	0
ZKM108-11	4543.7	13948.18	197.355	431.6	90	0	133.15	134.15	1	3.19	0	0	0
ZKM108-11	4543.7	13948.18	197.355	431.6	90	0	179.65	181	1.35	0.93	0	0	0
ZKM108-11	4543.7	13948.18	197.355	431.6	90	0	297.43	298.6	1.17	0.22	0	0	0
ZKM108-11	4543.7	13948.18	197.355	431.6	90	0	304.64	305.91	1.27	0.6	0	0	0
ZKM108-11	4543.7	13948.18	197.355	431.6	90	0	310.44	311.44	1	0.18	0	0	0
ZKM108-11	4543.7	13948.18	197.355	431.6	90	0	316.38	317.73	1.35	0.15	0	0	0
ZKM108-11	4543.7	13948.18	197.355	431.6	90	0	325	326	1	0.18	0	0	0
ZKM108-11	4543.7	13948.18	197.355	431.6	90	0	355.88	356.88	1	6.2	0	0	0
ZKM108-11	4543.7	13948.18	197.355	431.6	90	0	395.59	396.93	1.34	0.62	0	0	0
ZKM108-11	4543.7	13948.18	197.355	431.6	90	0	397.63	400.97	3.34	0.84	0	0	0

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
ZKM108-11	4543.7	13948.18	197.355	431.6	90	0	401.72	402.75	1.03	0.16	0	0	0
ZKM108-11	4543.7	13948.18	197.355	431.6	90	0	405.8	406.8	1	0.38	0	0	0
ZKM108-11	4543.7	13948.18	197.355	431.6	90	0	407.2	409.2	2	0.78	0	0	0
ZKM108-11	4543.7	13948.18	197.355	431.6	90	0	412.3	413.3	1	0.33	0	0	0
ZKM108-11	4543.7	13948.18	197.355	431.6	90	0	414.3	415.3	1	0.2	0	0.01	0
ZKM108-12	4566.46	13911.48	196.675	407.15	90	0	43.05	44.05	1	0.15	0	0	0
ZKM108-12	4566.46	13911.48	196.675	407.15	90	0	295.52	296.52	1	0.36	0	0	0
ZKM108-12	4566.46	13911.48	196.675	407.15	90	0	302.86	304	1.14	0.73	0	0	0
ZKM108-12	4566.46	13911.48	196.675	407.15	90	0	305.49	306.62	1.13	0.23	0	0	0
ZKM108-12	4566.46	13911.48	196.675	407.15	90	0	308.27	309.48	1.21	0.17	0	0	0
ZKM108-12	4566.46	13911.48	196.675	407.15	90	0	312.55	314.55	2	0.8	0	0	0
ZKM108-12	4566.46	13911.48	196.675	407.15	90	0	316.11	322.35	6.24	1.45	0	0	0
ZKM108-12	4566.46	13911.48	196.675	407.15	90	0	323.78	326.25	2.47	0.68	0	0	0
ZKM108-12	4566.46	13911.48	196.675	407.15	90	0	327.2	330.58	3.38	1.4	0	0	0
ZKM108-12	4566.46	13911.48	196.675	407.15	90	0	349.5	350.67	1.17	0.19	0	0	0
ZKM108a-1	4549.48	13916.33	193.365	416.6	90	0	32.13	33.53	1.4	0.2	0	0.15	0.96
ZKM108a-1	4549.48	13916.33	193.365	416.6	90	0	56.05	57.05	1	0.28	11.6	0	0
ZKM108a-1	4549.48	13916.33	193.365	416.6	90	0	126.9	127.98	1.08	0	15.06	1.27	1.56
ZKM108a-1	4549.48	13916.33	193.365	416.6	90	0	128.91	129.91	1	0.24	0	0	0.01

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
ZKM108a-1	4549.48	13916.33	193.365	416.6	90	0	194.32	195.32	1	0.29	0	0	0
ZKM108a-1	4549.48	13916.33	193.365	416.6	90	0	197.05	198.1	1.05	1.47	0	0	0
ZKM108a-1	4549.48	13916.33	193.365	416.6	90	0	199.48	200.59	1.11	0.52	0	0	0
ZKM108a-1	4549.48	13916.33	193.365	416.6	90	0	201.33	202.33	1	0.75	0	0	0
ZKM108a-1	4549.48	13916.33	193.365	416.6	90	0	283.05	284.05	1	0.48	18.8	0.07	0.02
ZKM108a-1	4549.48	13916.33	193.365	416.6	90	0	309.25	311.25	2	0.67	0	0	0
ZKM108a-1	4549.48	13916.33	193.365	416.6	90	0	393.75	401.75	8	0.97	0	0.01	0
ZKM109-5	4577.67	13965.53	207.56	454.6	90	0	14.8	15.8	1	0.18	0	0	0
ZKM109-5	4577.67	13965.53	207.56	454.6	90	0	116.61	117.83	1.22	0.19	16	0	0
ZKM109-5	4577.67	13965.53	207.56	454.6	90	0	338.1	340.1	2	0.28	0	0	0
ZKM109-5	4577.67	13965.53	207.56	454.6	90	0	341.28	342.28	1	0.19	0	0	0
ZKM109-5	4577.67	13965.53	207.56	454.6	90	0	354.54	355.74	1.2	0.16	0	0	0
ZKM109-5	4577.67	13965.53	207.56	454.6	90	0	358.59	361.65	3.06	0.35	0	0	0
ZKM109-5	4577.67	13965.53	207.56	454.6	90	0	364.6	365.96	1.36	0.35	0	0	0
ZKM2-10	4404.598	13748.04	129.426	272.05	90	0	69.3	70.51	1.21	0.18	0	0	0
ZKM2-10	4404.598	13748.04	129.426	272.05	90	0	154.46	155.46	1	3.63	0	0	0
ZKM2-10	4404.598	13748.04	129.426	272.05	90	0	165.06	166.06	1	0.27	0	0	0
ZKM2-10	4404.598	13748.04	129.426	272.05	90	0	217.65	218.83	1.18	0.19	0	0	0
ZKM2-10	4404.598	13748.04	129.426	272.05	90	0	233.15	236.65	3.5	0.34	0	0	0

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
ZKM2-10	4404.598	13748.04	129.426	272.05	90	0	237.61	238.66	1.05	0.3	0	0	0
ZKM2-10	4404.598	13748.04	129.426	272.05	90	0	239.27	242.35	3.08	0.63	0	0	0
ZKM2-9	4423.31	13695.91	113.99	281.25	90	0	13.8	14.8	1	0.16	125.1	0.58	0.27
ZKM2-9	4423.31	13695.91	113.99	281.25	90	0	18.64	22.84	4.2	0.28	51.6	3.53	2.54
ZKM2-9	4423.31	13695.91	113.99	281.25	90	0	24.34	27.64	3.3	0.44	50.83	3.4	0.31
ZKM2-9	4423.31	13695.91	113.99	281.25	90	0	139.7	140.7	1	0.16	0	0	0
ZKM2-9	4423.31	13695.91	113.99	281.25	90	0	147.32	148.32	1	0.17	0	0	0
ZKM2-9	4423.31	13695.91	113.99	281.25	90	0	164.6	165.63	1.03	0.35	0	0	0
ZKM2-9	4423.31	13695.91	113.99	281.25	90	0	179.95	180.95	1	0.36	0	0	0
ZKM2-9	4423.31	13695.91	113.99	281.25	90	0	181.95	183	1.05	0.19	0	0	0
ZKM2-9	4423.31	13695.91	113.99	281.25	90	0	207.49	208.49	1	0.16	0	0	0
ZKM2-9	4423.31	13695.91	113.99	281.25	90	0	209.97	211.2	1.23	3.31	0	0	0
ZKM2-9	4423.31	13695.91	113.99	281.25	90	0	213.15	214.15	1	0.23	0	0	0
ZKM2-9	4423.31	13695.91	113.99	281.25	90	0	215.24	216.24	1	5.83	0	0	0
ZKM2-9	4423.31	13695.91	113.99	281.25	90	0	216.95	217.95	1	0.28	0	0	0
ZKM2-9	4423.31	13695.91	113.99	281.25	90	0	224.07	225.07	1	5.53	0	0	0
ZKM2-9	4423.31	13695.91	113.99	281.25	90	0	225.55	226.55	1	22.85	0	0	0
ZKM2-9	4423.31	13695.91	113.99	281.25	90	0	228.65	231.67	3.02	1.03	0	0	0
ZKM4-10	4410.631	13648.67	109.948	249.6	90	0	189.2	190.2	1	0.15	0	0	0

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
ZKM4-10	4410.631	13648.67	109.948	249.6	90	0	200.45	201.54	1.09	1.08	0	0	0
ZKM4-10	4410.631	13648.67	109.948	249.6	90	0	213.3	216.3	3	0.24	0	0	0
ZKM4-11	4375.589	13711.42	114.723	265.65	90	0	170.05	171.5	1.45	0.15	0	0	0
ZKM4-11	4375.589	13711.42	114.723	265.65	90	0	195.05	196.05	1	0.15	0	0	0
ZKM4-11	4375.589	13711.42	114.723	265.65	90	0	203.76	204.95	1.19	2.89	0	0	0
ZKM4-11	4375.589	13711.42	114.723	265.65	90	0	206.15	207.15	1	0.21	0	0	0
ZKM4-11	4375.589	13711.42	114.723	265.65	90	0	214.72	218.05	3.33	0.24	0	0	0
ZKM4-12	4400.37	13666.57	110.19	238.25	90	0	30.62	31.62	1	0	10	0.95	0.91
ZKM4-12	4400.37	13666.57	110.19	238.25	90	0	34.62	36.62	2	0	5.5	0.7	1.1
ZKM4-12	4400.37	13666.57	110.19	238.25	90	0	182.87	183.93	1.06	0.18	0	0	0
ZKM4-12	4400.37	13666.57	110.19	238.25	90	0	185.64	186.95	1.31	0.27	0	0	0
ZKM4-12	4400.37	13666.57	110.19	238.25	90	0	187.79	190.11	2.32	0.73	0	0	0
ZKM4-12	4400.37	13666.57	110.19	238.25	90	0	204.46	205.52	1.06	0.29	0	0	0
ZKM4-12	4400.37	13666.57	110.19	238.25	90	0	207.45	208.52	1.07	0.41	0	0	0
ZKM5-11	4517.369	13416.02	122.767	219.1	73	150	103.81	104.87	1.06	0.15	0	0	0
ZKM5-11	4517.369	13416.02	122.767	219.1	73	150	105.85	106.85	1	0.24	0	0	0
ZKM6-10	4357.77	13650.74	108.46	228	90	0	6.76	7.76	1	0.24	0	0	0
ZKM6-10	4357.77	13650.74	108.46	228	90	0	77.8	78.92	1.12	0.15	0	0	0
ZKM6-10	4357.77	13650.74	108.46	228	90	0	101	102	1	0.34	0	0	0

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
ZKM6-10	4357.77	13650.74	108.46	228	90	0	149.95	150.95	1	0.15	0	0	0
ZKM6-10	4357.77	13650.74	108.46	228	90	0	173.95	179.05	5.1	2.66	15.49	0	0
ZKM6-10	4357.77	13650.74	108.46	228	90	0	212.88	213.93	1.05	0.75	0	0	0
ZKM6-11	4468.74	13453.76	110.08	117.55	90	0	4	5	1	0.2	16.2	0.27	0.16
ZKM6-12	4507.56	13397.37	123.1	136.5	90	0	110.75	111.75	1	0.15	0	0	0
ZKM7-10	4487.887	13325.06	151.008	114.85	80	330	61.6	62.6	1	0.23	0	0	0
ZKM7-10	4487.887	13325.06	151.008	114.85	80	330	97.03	98.19	1.16	0.19	0	0	0
ZKM7a-3	4465.08	13407.14	111.74	104.05	89.99	0	12.7	13.8	1.1	0.15	0	0	0.02
ZKNF20-1	4262.547	13134.1	123.406	70.95	80	150	49.1	50.1	1	0.16	0	0	0.14
ZKNF20-1	4262.547	13134.1	123.406	70.95	80	150	51.82	52.82	1	0.16	0	0	0.09
ZKNF20-1	4262.547	13134.1	123.406	70.95	80	150	53.64	55.07	1.43	0.24	0	0.03	0.14
ZKNF20-3	4233.23	13186.89	116.185	152.05	90	0	135.95	136.95	1	1.14	0	0	0
ZKNF21-10	4263.648	13095.49	122.834	88.95	80	150	45.65	46.7	1.05	1.27	0	0	0
ZKNF21-11	4234.11	13142.48	116.64	131.05	89.99	0	40.45	41.45	1	1.98	0	0	0
ZKNF21-12	4222.38	13156.63	125.8	132	89.99	0	124.8	125.98	1.18	0.27	0	0	0
ZKNF21-6	4142.426	13302.17	89.242	340.95	75	150	29.5	31.5	2	5.32	0	0	0
ZKNF21-6	4142.426	13302.17	89.242	340.95	75	150	32.76	34	1.24	0.76	0	0	0
ZKNF21-6	4142.426	13302.17	89.242	340.95	75	150	35.96	37.03	1.07	0.66	0	0	0
ZKNF21-6	4142.426	13302.17	89.242	340.95	75	150	41.5	43.5	2	0.89	0	0	0

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
ZKNF21-6	4142.426	13302.17	89.242	340.95	75	150	45.4	47.5	2.1	0.49	0	0	0
ZKNF21-6	4142.426	13302.17	89.242	340.95	75	150	60.7	61.7	1	0.16	0	0	0
ZKNF21-6	4142.426	13302.17	89.242	340.95	75	150	62.7	65.7	3	0.43	0	0	0
ZKNF21-6	4142.426	13302.17	89.242	340.95	75	150	67.27	68.38	1.11	0.3	0	0	0
ZKNF21-6	4142.426	13302.17	89.242	340.95	75	150	191.77	192.77	1	0.59	0	0	0
ZKNF21-6	4142.426	13302.17	89.242	340.95	75	150	306.8	307.8	1	0.6	0	0	0
ZKNF21-7	4252.04	13111.9	128.49	163.95	80	150	43.74	45.07	1.33	0.19	0	0	0
ZKNF21-7	4252.04	13111.9	128.49	163.95	80	150	53.73	54.92	1.19	0.18	0	0	0
ZKNF21-7	4252.04	13111.9	128.49	163.95	80	150	117.21	118.46	1.25	0.87	0	0	0
ZKNF21-7	4252.04	13111.9	128.49	163.95	80	150	126.66	127.8	1.14	1.85	0	0	0
ZKNF21-7	4252.04	13111.9	128.49	163.95	80	150	138.7	139.7	1	0.17	0	0	0
ZKNF21-8	4251.67	13112.58	127.16	85.25	90	1	36.85	37.9	1.05	0.15	0	0	0.03
ZKNF21-9	4264.3	13095.49	123.39	89.05	89.99	0	53.68	54.79	1.11	0.3	0	0	0
ZKNF21-9	4264.3	13095.49	123.39	89.05	89.99	0	65.05	66.15	1.1	0.86	21.8	0	0
ZKNF22-1	4241.75	13090.17	133.71	116.5	90	0	11.77	13.43	1.66	0.15	0	0.06	0.05
ZKNF22-1	4241.75	13090.17	133.71	116.5	90	0	56.8	59.8	3	0.2	0	0	0
ZKNF23-4	4100.66	13295.37	88.418	351	73	150	10.9	12.1	1.2	0	12.7	0.18	2.31
ZKNF23-4	4100.66	13295.37	88.418	351	73	150	12.75	14.75	2	1.28	0	0	0
ZKNF23-4	4100.66	13295.37	88.418	351	73	150	19.93	25	5.07	0.76	0	0	0

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
ZKNF23-4	4100.66	13295.37	88.418	351	73	150	26.51	27.61	1.1	1.53	0	0	0
ZKNF23-4	4100.66	13295.37	88.418	351	73	150	30.36	32.38	2.02	0.33	0	0	0
ZKNF23-4	4100.66	13295.37	88.418	351	73	150	37.42	40.42	3	0.33	0	0	0
ZKNF23-4	4100.66	13295.37	88.418	351	73	150	50.85	54.5	3.65	0.31	0	0	0
ZKNF23-4	4100.66	13295.37	88.418	351	73	150	56.7	62.12	5.42	1.14	0	0	0
ZKNF23-4	4100.66	13295.37	88.418	351	73	150	93.33	94.37	1.04	0.18	0	0	0
ZKNF23-4	4100.66	13295.37	88.418	351	73	150	97.85	98.85	1	0.2	0	0	0
ZKNF23-4	4100.66	13295.37	88.418	351	73	150	100.85	101.85	1	0.16	0	0	0
ZKNF23-4	4100.66	13295.37	88.418	351	73	150	102.85	104.95	2.1	0.19	0	0	0
ZKNF23-4	4100.66	13295.37	88.418	351	73	150	107.7	108.9	1.2	0.21	0	0	0
ZKNF23-4	4100.66	13295.37	88.418	351	73	150	136.47	137.55	1.08	0.32	0	0	0
ZKNF23-4	4100.66	13295.37	88.418	351	73	150	180.55	181.95	1.4	0.33	0	0	0
ZKNF23-4	4100.66	13295.37	88.418	351	73	150	231.92	233.2	1.28	0.77	0	0	0
ZKNF23-4	4100.66	13295.37	88.418	351	73	150	249.1	250.1	1	0.36	0	0	0
ZKNF23-4	4100.66	13295.37	88.418	351	73	150	331.7	333.85	2.15	0.46	0	0.01	0.03
ZKNF23-4	4100.66	13295.37	88.418	351	73	150	340.42	341.42	1	0.18	0	0	0
ZKNF23-4	4100.66	13295.37	88.418	351	73	150	342.1	343.1	1	0.88	0	0	0
ZKNF23-5	4230.16	13073.58	135.93	83.45	90	0	3	4	1	0.54	0	0.11	0.08
ZKNF23-5	4230.16	13073.58	135.93	83.45	90	0	40.5	41.5	1	0.2	0	0	0

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
ZKNF23-5	4230.16	13073.58	135.93	83.45	90	0	46.56	47.56	1	0.29	0	0	0
ZKNF23-5	4230.16	13073.58	135.93	83.45	90	0	54.63	55.63	1	0.18	0	0	0
ZKNF24-4	4139.5	13161.98	116.425	101.05	90	0	51.68	53.05	1.37	0.26	12.6	0.1	0.04
ZKNF25-2	4047.414	13306.04	89.401	400.8	78	150	65.53	66.65	1.12	0.15	0	0	0
ZKNF25-2	4047.414	13306.04	89.401	400.8	78	150	70.7	71.7	1	0.5	0	0	0
ZKNF25-2	4047.414	13306.04	89.401	400.8	78	150	101.53	102.53	1	0.54	0	0	0
ZKNF25-2	4047.414	13306.04	89.401	400.8	78	150	156.85	157.94	1.09	1.21	0	0	0
ZKNF25-2	4047.414	13306.04	89.401	400.8	78	150	254.73	255.8	1.07	4.66	0	0	0.01
ZKNF25-2	4047.414	13306.04	89.401	400.8	78	150	257.16	258.16	1	1.03	0	0	0
ZKNF25-2	4047.414	13306.04	89.401	400.8	78	150	273.4	274.55	1.15	0.3	17	0	0
ZKNF26-1	4025.153	13302.31	83.452	350.4	74	150	24.4	25.68	1.28	0.16	0	0	0
ZKNF26-1	4025.153	13302.31	83.452	350.4	74	150	77.48	78.5	1.02	0.28	0	0	0
ZKNF26-1	4025.153	13302.31	83.452	350.4	74	150	103.17	104.17	1	0.24	0	0	0
ZKNF26-1	4025.153	13302.31	83.452	350.4	74	150	149.4	150.5	1.1	0.28	0	0	0
ZKNF26-1	4025.153	13302.31	83.452	350.4	74	150	151.47	152.5	1.03	3.69	0	0	0
ZKNF26-1	4025.153	13302.31	83.452	350.4	74	150	243.89	244.95	1.06	0.18	0	0	0
ZKNF26-1	4025.153	13302.31	83.452	350.4	74	150	279.19	280.19	1	0.5	0	0	0
ZKNF27-3	4098.1	13151.71	139.615	80.35	90	0	23.94	25.94	2	0.19	2.35	0	0
ZKNF3-8	3894.101	13121.66	209.719	259.7	80	20	43.28	44.28	1	0.64	0	0	0

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
ZKNF3-8	3894.101	13121.66	209.719	259.7	80	20	45.28	47.4	2.12	1.6	0	0	0
ZKNF3-8	3894.101	13121.66	209.719	259.7	80	20	66.74	67.74	1	2	0	0	0
ZKNF3-8	3894.101	13121.66	209.719	259.7	80	20	74.85	76.02	1.17	0.7	0	0	0
ZKNF3-8	3894.101	13121.66	209.719	259.7	80	20	79.35	80.37	1.02	0.2	0	0	0
ZKNF3-8	3894.101	13121.66	209.719	259.7	80	20	158.4	159.4	1	0.3	0	0	0
ZKNF3-8	3894.101	13121.66	209.719	259.7	80	20	160.32	161.36	1.04	0.19	0	0	0
ZKNF3-8	3894.101	13121.66	209.719	259.7	80	20	191.15	193.3	2.15	0.29	0	0	0
ZKNF3-8	3894.101	13121.66	209.719	259.7	80	20	194.3	195.35	1.05	0.19	0	0	0
ZKNF3-8	3894.101	13121.66	209.719	259.7	80	20	195.95	198.95	3	0.85	0	0	0
ZKNF3-8	3894.101	13121.66	209.719	259.7	80	20	199.77	202.85	3.08	2.41	0	0	0
ZKNF3-8	3894.101	13121.66	209.719	259.7	80	20	203.85	204.85	1	1.19	0	0	0
ZKNF3-8	3894.101	13121.66	209.719	259.7	80	20	210.3	211.3	1	0.47	0	0	0
ZKNF3-8	3894.101	13121.66	209.719	259.7	80	20	212.85	213.85	1	2.57	0	0	0
ZKNF3-8	3894.101	13121.66	209.719	259.7	80	20	216.55	218.83	2.28	0.29	0	0	0
ZKNF3-8	3894.101	13121.66	209.719	259.7	80	20	238.15	239.15	1	0.35	0	0	0
ZKNF3-8	3894.101	13121.66	209.719	259.7	80	20	246.75	247.75	1	1.24	0	0	0
ZKNF39-1	3826.59	13130.86	209.944	439.8	80	150	21.37	22.37	1	0.18	0	0	0
ZKNF39-1	3826.59	13130.86	209.944	439.8	80	150	44.26	45.26	1	0.22	0	0	0
ZKNF39-1	3826.59	13130.86	209.944	439.8	80	150	61.08	62.1	1.02	0.45	0	0	0

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
ZKNF39-1	3826.59	13130.86	209.944	439.8	80	150	173.03	174.03	1	0.35	0	0	0
ZKNF39-1	3826.59	13130.86	209.944	439.8	80	150	211	212	1	0.15	0	0	0
ZKRB0-1	4366.04	12769.28	198.05	101.75	90	0	15.43	16.84	1.41	0.26	0	0	0
ZKRB0-1	4366.04	12769.28	198.05	101.75	90	0	75.35	76.35	1	0.18	0	0	0
ZKRB0-1	4366.04	12769.28	198.05	101.75	90	0	77.2	78.32	1.12	0.95	0	0	0
ZKRB0-1	4366.04	12769.28	198.05	101.75	90	0	79.32	80.32	1	0.25	0	0	0
ZKRB102-1	4430.37	12816.39	156.94	254.05	90	0	9.9	10.9	1	0.38	0	0.18	0.02
ZKRB102-1	4430.37	12816.39	156.94	254.05	90	0	23.18	24.31	1.13	0.29	0	0.05	0.16
ZKRB102-1	4430.37	12816.39	156.94	254.05	90	0	29.75	30.75	1	0.15	0	0	0.02
ZKRB102-1	4430.37	12816.39	156.94	254.05	90	0	44.85	46.1	1.25	2.08	17.4	0.03	0.01
ZKRB102-1	4430.37	12816.39	156.94	254.05	90	0	112.05	113.05	1	1.31	55	0.36	0.09
ZKRB102-1	4430.37	12816.39	156.94	254.05	90	0	233.69	235.07	1.38	0.25	0	0	0
ZKRB102-1	4430.37	12816.39	156.94	254.05	90	0	245.4	247.4	2	0.42	0	0	0
ZKRB14-1	4665.33	12496.94	176.715	83.8	90	0	24.76	25.86	1.1	0.28	0	0	0
ZKRB14-2	4736.54	12496.86	174.785	83.05	89.99	0	44.35	45.61	1.26	0.23	0	0	0
ZKRB16-2	4732.38	12459.27	184.515	221.05	90	0	72.69	73.75	1.06	0.17	11.4	0.11	0.01
ZKRB16-2	4732.38	12459.27	184.515	221.05	90	0	172.05	173.23	1.18	0.33	0	0	0
ZKRB2-1	4616.96	12740.53	141.11	152.05	90	0	19.9	21.05	1.15	3	0	0	0
ZKRB4-2	4827.55	12695.78	140.12	170.05	90	0	23.86	24.91	1.05	0.34	0	0	0

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
ZKRB5-1	4545	12678.97	183.365	86.05	90	0	64.05	65.3	1.25	0.44	0	0.06	0.1

2025 drillholes completed at the Sokor Project

No.	BHID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	Samples	Deposit
1	ZKM0-11	4436.252	13761.52	132.274	90	0	293.05	137	ML
2	ZKM1-17	4436.24	13725.46	125.77	90	0	415.9	222	ML
3	ZKM101-10	4478.74	13729.79	125.1	90	0	300.1	133	ML
4	ZKM101-11	4554.47	13603.29	108.84	90	0	151.25	41	ML
5	ZKM102-12	4475.827	13767.48	150.58	90	0	329.05	113	ML
6	ZKM102-13	4542.51	13671.73	118.455	90	0	348.46	181	ML
7	ZKM103-10	4632.23	13554.93	99.04	90	0	355.45	180	ML
8	ZKM103-11	4576.86	13649.22	120.06	90	0	364.9	139	ML
9	ZKM103-12	4590.74	13643.65	122.945	90	0	170.05	44	ML
10	ZKM103-9	4514.914	13765.08	147.794	90	0	330.2	137	ML
11	ZKM104-7	4494.15	13843.26	179.305	90	0	361.9	142	ML
12	ZKM104-8	4590.51	13675.73	128.21	90	0	296.6	118	ML
13	ZKM105-10	4615.31	13664.78	135.285	90	0	299.2	121	ML
14	ZKM105-9	4522.214	13838.37	180.574	90	0	365.7	120	ML
15	ZKM106-10	4561.768	13832.31	185.725	90	0	355.35	155	ML
16	ZKM106-11	4535.79	13881.86	198.97	90	0	425.8	252	ML
17	ZKM106-12	4525.12	13904.62	199.5	90	0	394	161	ML
18	ZKM106-13	4545.87	13865	195.655	90	0	406.9	192	ML
19	ZKM108-11	4543.7	13948.18	197.355	90	0	431.6	210	ML
20	ZKM108-12	4566.46	13911.48	196.675	90	0	407.15	155	ML
21	ZKM108a-1	4549.48	13916.33	193.365	90	0	416.6	215	ML

No.	BHID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	Samples	Deposit
22	ZKM109-5	4577.67	13965.53	207.56	90	0	454.6	163	ML
23	ZKM12-9	4409.431	13253.31	142.449	75	150	48.45	21	ML
24	ZKM2-10	4404.598	13748.04	129.426	90	0	272.05	119	ML
25	ZKM2-9	4423.31	13695.91	113.99	90	0	281.25	161	ML
26	ZKM4-10	4410.631	13648.67	109.948	90	0	249.6	117	ML
27	ZKM4-11	4375.589	13711.42	114.723	90	0	265.65	155	ML
28	ZKM4-12	4400.37	13666.57	110.19	90	0	238.25	154	ML
29	ZKM5-11	4517.369	13416.02	122.767	73	150	219.1	79	ML
30	ZKM5-12	4516.2	13417.75	128.3	90	0	55.85	32	ML
31	ZKM6-10	4357.77	13650.74	108.46	90	0	228	115	ML
32	ZKM6-11	4468.74	13453.76	110.08	90	0	117.55	45	ML
33	ZKM6-12	4507.56	13397.37	123.1	90	0	136.5	41	ML
34	ZKM6-13	4493.63	13432.49	113.48	90	0	56.55	30	ML
35	ZKM7-10	4487.887	13325.06	151.008	80	330	114.85	47	ML
36	ZKM7a-3	4465.08	13407.14	111.74	89.99	0	104.05	34	ML
37	ZKNF19-3	4298.39	13116.19	124.01	90	0	65.05	35	NFND
38	ZKNF20-1	4262.547	13134.1	123.406	80	150	70.95	52	NFND
39	ZKNF20-2	4273.6	13095.73	123.062	78	90	92.75	47	NFND
40	ZKNF20-3	4233.23	13186.89	116.185	90	0	152.05	50	NFND
41	ZKNF21-10	4263.648	13095.49	122.834	80	150	88.95	35	NFND
42	ZKNF21-11	4234.11	13142.48	116.64	89.99	0	131.05	35	NFND
43	ZKNF21-12	4222.38	13156.63	125.8	89.99	0	132	26	NFND
44	ZKNF21-6	4142.426	13302.17	89.242	75	150	340.95	141	NFND
45	ZKNF21-7	4252.04	13111.9	128.49	80	150	163.95	101	NFND
46	ZKNF21-8	4251.67	13112.58	127.16	90	1	85.25	58	NFND
47	ZKNF21-9	4264.3	13095.49	123.39	89.99	0	89.05	61	NFND
48	ZKNF22-1	4241.75	13090.17	133.71	90	0	116.5	68	NFND
49	ZKNF23-4	4100.66	13295.37	88.418	73	150	351	173	NFND
50	ZKNF23-5	4230.16	13073.58	135.93	90	0	83.45	32	NFND

No.	BHID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	Samples	Deposit
51	ZKNF23-6	4163.79	13186.47	119.84	90	0	101.05	24	NFND
52	ZKNF23-7	4199.37	13119.68	131.81	90	0	90.15	39	NFND
53	ZKNF24-1	4210.14	13064.67	129.56	89.98	0	91.4	31	NFND
54	ZKNF24-2	4204.52	13075.44	128.265	89.98	0	90.55	24	NFND
55	ZKNF24-3	4198.51	13087.71	132.185	90	0	71.05	29	NFND
56	ZKNF24-4	4139.5	13161.98	116.425	90	0	101.05	23	NFND
57	ZKNF25-2	4047.414	13306.04	89.401	78	150	400.8	120	NFND
58	ZKNF25-3	4116.49	13181.55	119.225	90	0	103.6	25	NFND
59	ZKNF26-1	4025.153	13302.31	83.452	74	150	350.4	140	NFND
60	ZKNF27-3	4098.1	13151.71	139.615	90	0	80.35	40	NFND
61	ZKNF3-8	3894.101	13121.66	209.719	80	20	259.7	127	NFND
62	ZKNF39-1	3826.59	13130.86	209.944	80	150	439.8	140	NFND
63	ZKRB0-1	4366.04	12769.28	198.05	90	0	101.75	63	Rainbow
64	ZKRB0-2	4474.55	12777.02	149.665	90	0	84.05	28	Rainbow
65	ZKRB1-1	4667.46	12754.4	143.02	89.99	0	163.5	42	Rainbow
66	ZKRB102-1	4430.37	12816.39	156.94	90	0	254.05	91	Rainbow
67	ZKRB12-1	4635.91	12522.4	167.615	89.98	0	86.05	23	Rainbow
68	ZKRB14-1	4665.33	12496.94	176.715	90	0	83.8	34	Rainbow
69	ZKRB14-2	4736.54	12496.86	174.785	89.99	0	83.05	17	Rainbow
70	ZKRB16-1	4566.7	12458.03	154.215	90	0	80.6	24	Rainbow
71	ZKRB16-2	4732.38	12459.27	184.515	90	0	221.05	94	Rainbow
72	ZKRB2-1	4616.96	12740.53	141.11	90	0	152.05	35	Rainbow
73	ZKRB2-2	4525.23	12733.71	161.185	90	0	89.05	30	Rainbow
74	ZKRB3-1	4421.21	12718.88	194.205	90	0	105	38	Rainbow
75	ZKRB4-1	4433.58	12695.86	193.33	89.99	0	98.05	40	Rainbow
76	ZKRB4-2	4827.55	12695.78	140.12	90	0	170.05	54	Rainbow
77	ZKRB4-3	4748.19	12691.35	151.855	90	0	152.05	47	Rainbow
78	ZKRB5-1	4545	12678.97	183.365	90	0	86.05	48	Rainbow
79	ZKRB6-1	4637.05	12660.59	171.685	90	0	92.05	34	Rainbow

No.	BHID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	Samples	Deposit
80	ZKRB7-1	4432.83	12637.16	199.22	90	0	113.05	46	Rainbow
81	ZKRB9-1	4424.56	12597.01	201.61	90	0	143.05	57	Rainbow