FIELD ASSESSMENT REPORT

on

E53/1953
Kingston Keith Property,
Western Australia

for

Sunmirror AG

29 September 2022

by

Geonomik
Pty Ltd

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and Access

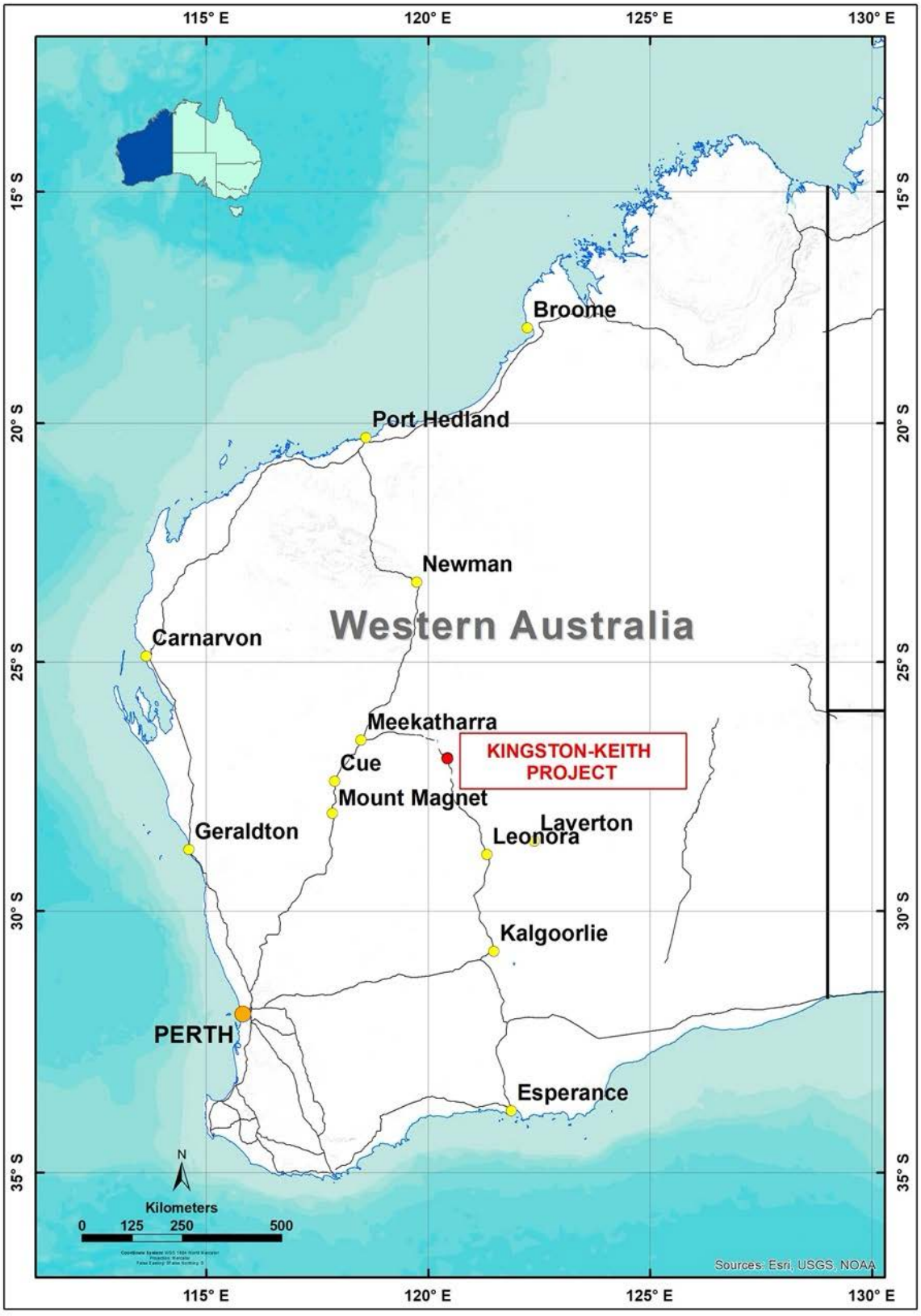

Figure 1:Location Map of Kington Keith Project

1.2 Location and Infrastructure

The Kingston-Keith Project is located in the Goldfields region of Western Australia, 450km north of Kalgoorlie (Figure 1). The nearest towns to the property are Wiluna, 60km to the northwest, and Leinster, 80 km to the south. The property is centred at Latitude 27°3' S and Longitude: 120°30' E. It lies within the Wiluna and Sir Samuel 1:250,000 Map sheets, and the Wiluna, Yeelirrie and Mount Keith 1:100,000 map sheets.

The main land uses are cattle grazing and mining. The Project covers portions of the Albion Downs and Lake Way Pastoral Stations in the Wiluna Shire and lies within the East Murchison Mineral Field. The Mt Keith nickel mine lies 3km south of the southern boundary of the Project.

Topography is generally undulating to flat with drainage towards Lake Way 6km to the north, away from north-northwest trending ridges rising to Mount Way (553m AMSL) in the north and to Mt Keith (620m AMSL) in the south. Vegetation comprises Mulga low woodlands and saltbush shrublands. Wiluna experiences a desert climate with average maximum temperate of 29.2°C, average minimum temperature of 14.3°C and average annual rainfall of 257.4mm.

The Project area occurs immediately east of the Goldfields Highway, a major sealed road which tracks north from Kalgoorlie to Meekatharra. Easy access is obtained from the highway to the Project via several mining and bore field access roads. Access within the project area is through relatively flat terrain and open vegetation using station tracks, exploration tracks and the old Wiluna-Leinster road.

The region has a major well-established highway network connecting nearby towns and the major regional centres and Kalgoorlie and to the state's capital city of Perth and ports at Geraldton, Perth and Esperance (Figure 1). The many mineral deposits of the Yilgarn Craton support a major mining industry serviced from the city of Kalgoorlie, numerous provincial towns and Perth, via fly-in-fly-out operations.

Infrastructure in the local district surrounding the project is very good and includes a national highway, gas pipeline, mining towns, and airfields.

Perhaps the most significant infrastructure in the local area is that a number of gold mineral processing plants are situated relatively close to the project tenements at the Wiluna, Jundee, Agnew, Bronzewing (closed) and Darlot gold mines. In addition, a nickel mineral processing plant is located at Mount Keith nickel mine immediately south of the project area.

The towns of Wiluna and Leinster are in sufficient proximity to the Kingston-Keith property to provide an operational base for the project at all stages of development from exploration to mining.

Leinster was established in 1976 by Agnew Mining, initially as a dormitory town for miners working in the nearby Perseverance and Rockys Reward nickel mines and Agnew gold mine. There is a modern airport in Leinster that services the town and nearby mines. The airport has regular commercial flights to and from Perth and other towns in the Goldfields region. The town consists of 283 houses, a caravan park, some 800 single persons quarters and motel services supporting a population of 700 residents and 700 'fly-in-fly-out' personnel. Shopping facilities at Leinster include a comprehensive supermarket, tavern, mess hall, beautician, post office, service station, newsagency, coffee shop, hairdressing salon, nursery, Olympic-size swimming pool, health and fitness centre, air-conditioned squash courts, basketball, netball and tennis courts, grassed oval, air-conditioned indoor sporting stadium, 18-hole golf course and racecourse. The Leinster Primary School has 130 children up to year 8 with older children having the Distance Education Centre Programme available, there is also a pre-primary centre, day-care centre and a significant mining equipment, technology and servicing sector to support mining and mineral processing operations. Medical facilities include a resident doctor, nursing post, and a St John's Ambulance centre (Shire of Leonora, 2021).

Wiluna is about half the size of Leinster and offers reasonable facilities.

Figure 2: Tenement Location Map

2. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Kingston-Keith Project is located within the Kurnalpi terrane of the Yilgarn Craton (Figure 3). It is more specifically located in the Agnew-Wiluna Greenstone Belt a particularly fertile sequence of rocks where mineralising processes, which occurred billions of years ago, have created many substantial deposits of gold and nickel sulphide. Rock types are mainly volcanics (felsics, mafics, ultramafics), gabbro, granite and sedimentary rocks. These rocks are Archean-aged (around 2.7 Ga) and have been metamorphosed and deformed by deep crustal processes. It is these deep crustal deformation processes have caused the formation of the many gold deposits in the greenstone belts of the Yilgarn Craton. They are classified as orogenic deposits due to formation during orogenic geological process - involving tectonic collisions of crustal plates with consequent volcanism, intrusion, sedimentation and metamorphism in distinctive cycles. Faults, shears and other structures are very important in localising deposition of gold deposits from hydrothermal fluids moving through the crust during orogenesis.

Serpentinised ultramafic rocks within the greenstone sequence form part of the 200km long Mt. Keith intrusion which was emplaced along faults associated with the Keith-Kilkenny Tectonic Zone.

The intrusion nickel-sulphide bearing, hosts the Honeymoon Well and Mt. Keith nickel-sulphide deposits which lie immediately west of the Project area.

The Agnew-Wiluna Greenstone Belt is host to excellent gold deposits; including the Wiluna and the Agnew gold deposits, which have produced 8.0 million ounces of gold (Moz) and 3.8 Moz respectively. Other deposits in the area include the Matilda gold mine (0.89 Moz), Williamson Mining Centre (0.4 Moz), Kathleen Valley (0.3 Moz) and Bellevue (0.7 Moz).

Geologically the Project lies in the Wiluna mine sequence, also known as the Agnew-Bellevue-Kathleen-Mt Keith-Kingston-Matilda-Wiluna gold corridor. This is a particularly fertile corridor of rocks within the overall greenstone belt, where mineralising processes have created numerous gold deposits.

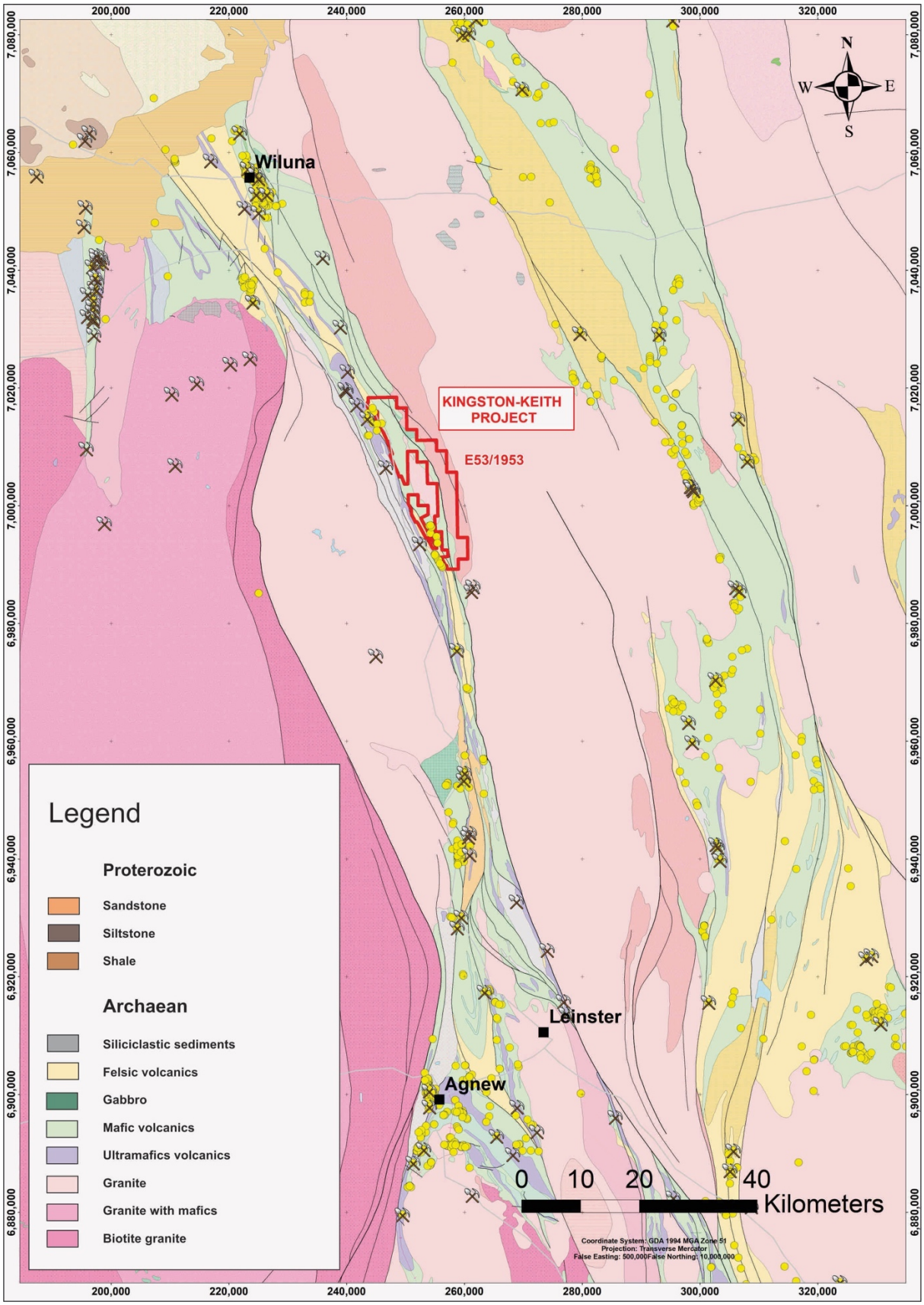

Figure 3: Tenement Location Map

Showing mines and mineral deposits (mine symbol) and gold occurrences (yellow circles)

3. FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

For the duration of the site visit, selected areas were visited and investigated at Kingston Keith.

The following criteria were used to assess the tenement

- Presence of remnants of historical mining
- Concentration of surface quartz veining and gossans
- Shallow old workings
- Historical drilling, surface sampling
- Presence of different outcroppings of host rocks
- Selective target areas based on airborne geophysical anomalies.

Prior to the site visit, the priority areas to assess were identified with the help of Southern Geosciences Geophysicist Consultant Ms Karen Gigallon preliminary interpretation as shown in the encircled red areas on Figure 4

The Southern region has thick alluvial regolith cover and will require to infill closely spaced detailed airborne magnetic survey in parts North of Mt Keith N (North) and south of Mt Keith Corridor identified structural targets as shown on Figure 4.

The route taken during the site visit is shown on Figure 5. The Southern tip of the tenement was not accessible at the time due to the severe rain and thunderstorms and parts of the area were flooded, although the area is very much similar to the Mt Keith Corridor relatively flat alluvial and prominent regolith cover.

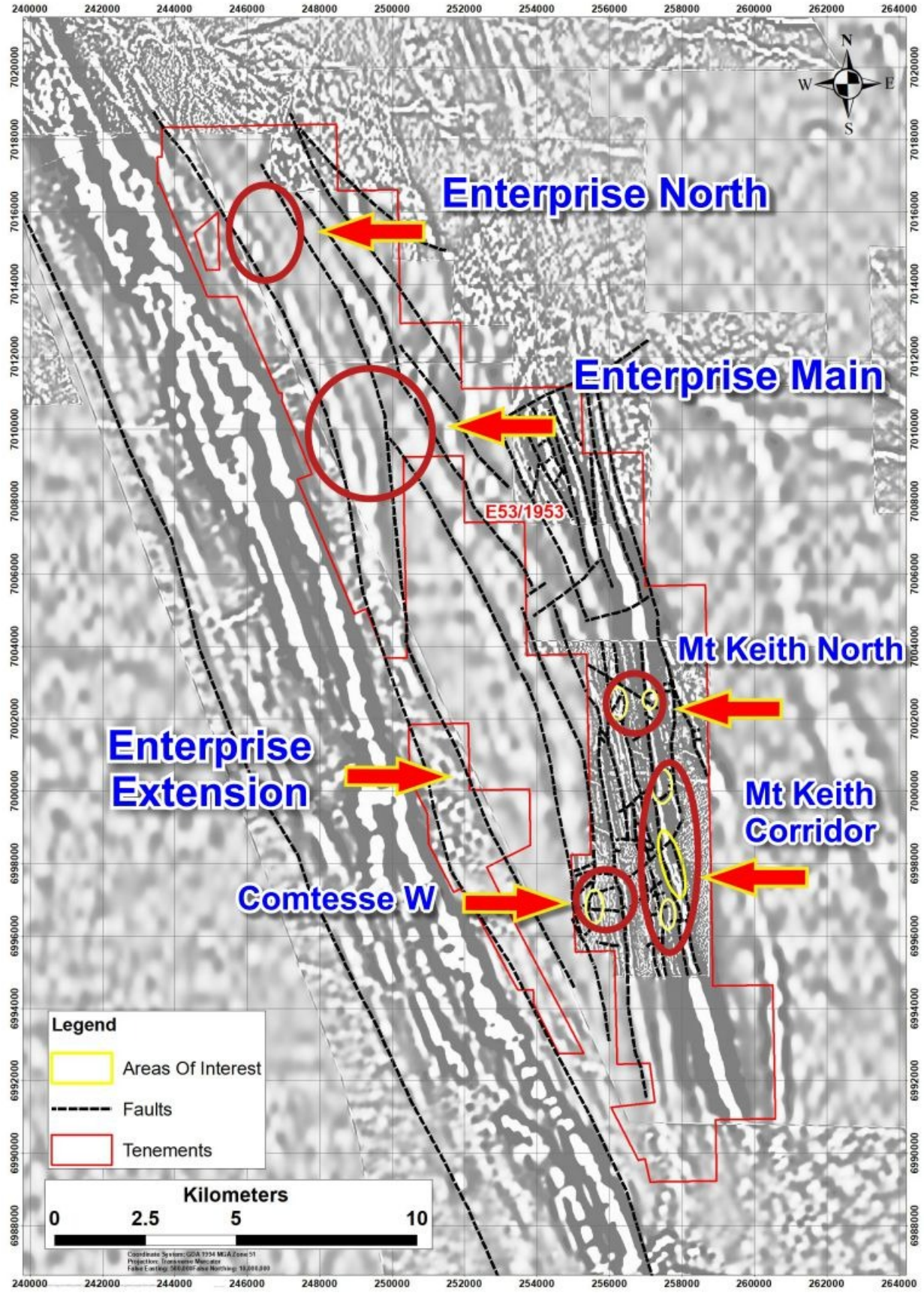

Figure 4: Planned Areas to visit as highlighted in red circles as per Southern Geoscience initial Aeromag 1VD Interpretation

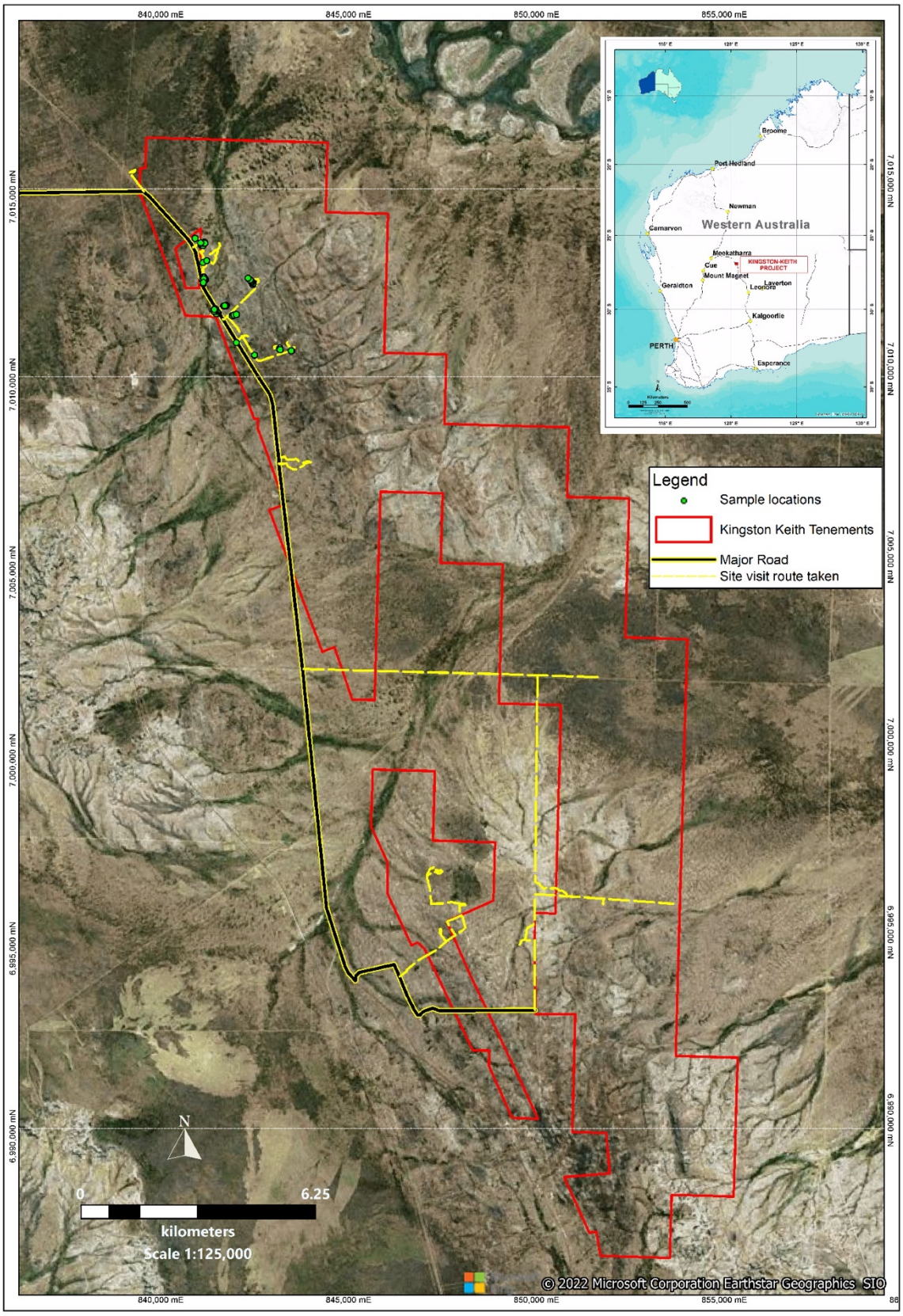

Figure 5: Route taken during the site visit in yellow linking to the major Goldfields highway.

3.1 Enterprise Area Geology

The greenstone sequence has undergone variably intense ductile/brittle deformation associated with regional splay structures. This splay structure traverses the entire length of the tenement, and this deformation is observed in many of the lithologies which has been affected by syn or diagenetic hydrothermal alteration.
The shear zone is thought to represent a dilatational shear activated by regional dextral shearing within the tectonic zone. Particularly high grade, steeply plunging shoots have developed within the shear, the geometry of which is yet to be ascertained.
The primary lithologies and associated syn- or diagenetic hydrothermal halos have been metamorphosed, the hydrothermal assemblage is made of quartz carbonates (Ankerite/Sedrite), strong silica replacement, hematization and minor sericite representing a proximal alteration style.
In many places the veins and shear zones are devoid of sulphides. In float and in most surface exposures the sulfides have been largely removed by weathering, leaving only limonite-stained vugs or limonite pseudomorphs.
Gold is structurally controlled, occupying northerly-trending, steeply west dipping shear zones. Gold is present in both quartz veining and in sheared wall rocks, with multiple ore shoots. In addition to the high-grade ore shoots, gold mineralization occurs within:
(I) shear zones associated with silicification and ferruginisation
(ii) quartz splays branching off the main shear zones into the shear's wall rocks.
Investigation and mapping at Enterprise main workings documented swarms of closely spaced (metre scale), thin (centimetre scale), steeply dipping quartz veins associated with mineralized orebody, the vein swarms are locally interconnected and form a stockwork array in some shallow workings, these stockwork vein swarms have not been previously described from a structural point of view.

Multiple steep dipping splays along strike that possibly controls the location (Clusters) of mineralised zones. Pervasive quartz vein development appears to be concentrated along this splay structure, it is believed that along the main Kingston regional corridor, potential clusters of parallel shear planes are distributed along N/S direction.

3.2 Enterprise Area Mineralisation

Mineralisation in the Enterprise workings is confined to quartz Reef/ veins and highly altered and sheared wall rocks. Four sets of auriferous veining have been identified from underground mapping and sampling of the mine workings (figures 6 to 9).

1- North trending steeply west dipping quartz reef, the quartz appears milky and massive (0.5 – 0.7 m).
2-Parallel quartz veins are interpreted as tension fractures (splays) running from the footwall of the main quarts reef.

3-Sub-parallel quartz veining plunging 30-40 degree to the north.

4- Minor Brecciated/ lensoidal and stock-work quartz observed within parts of shear zone. The thickness of the mined ore zones along the shear zones between 1 to 5 meters at the main underground workings and can be traced in excess of 120m along strike to the south.

Different style of highly ferruginous/ quarts carbonate veining associated with BIF/ and sheared metamorphosed mafics located 900 meters south of Enterprise and along strike, mineralized magmatic fluids exsolved from adjacent eastern granitic contact, are able to concentrate metals into dilatant sites.

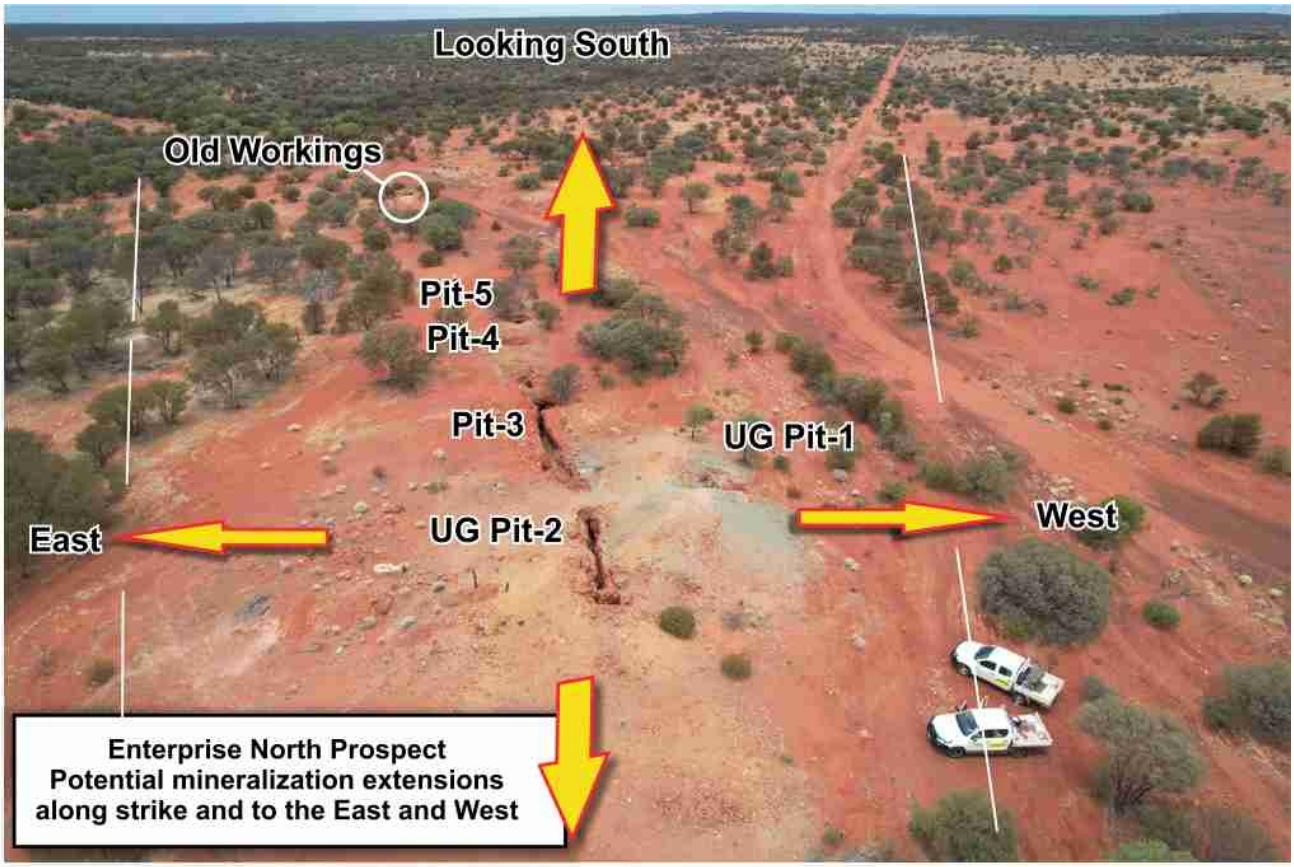

Figure 6: Drone photo view of Enterprise North looking South

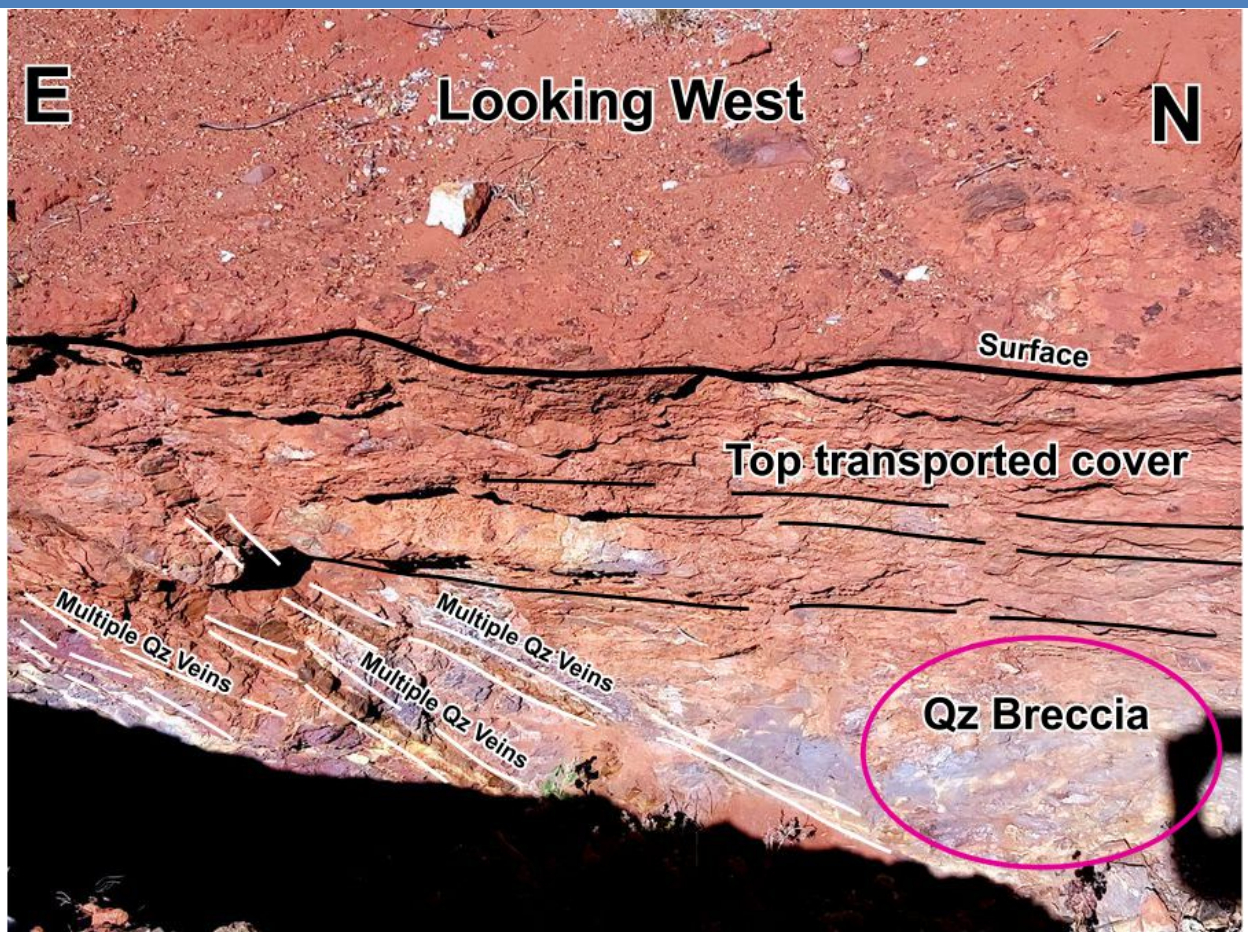

Figure 7: Photograph of Exposure of Mineralisation in Workings at Enterprise

Southern Geoscience Consultants were engaged to undertake reprocessing exercise on available aeromagnetic and radiometric geophysical data covering the southern half of the Project area. This updated geology interpretation for the project suggests significantly more lithologic and structural complexity within the project area, which are highly favourable attributes for large scale mineralizing systems. Further follow-up field activity is planned to confirm the interpreted results and rank the multiple targets generated.

Small historic workings and multiple surface outcrops of quartz veining/ stockwork were identified along 4 kilometres of the Kingston corridor forming both linear trends and cluster-like distributions in map view, associated with regional-scale shear zone systems.

Parallel shear planes are clustered within the main regional shear corridor along a broad northerly direction.

Limited testing of strike extensive controlling gold-bearing structures was observed with historical drilling being shallow and ineffective – 97% less than 100m depth, the majority of gold mineralisation remains open in all directions with depth, down plunge and along strike potential.

The Enterprise prospect yet have receive little systematic exploration down-dip and along strike, It is planned to construct new geological, structural and alteration models to improve the understanding of the mineralisation controls at Kingston's regional corridor to help in identifying potential high grade mineralisation domains and enable better targeting for future drilling. This proposed drilling would aim to identify areas where lode density and gold grades are adequate to support a potential resource.

The Enterprise prospect is currently the highest priority target at Kingston project as its geology, structure and scale are similar to adjacent neighbouring quality deposits. The footprint extending and open along strike for at least 1,000m.

The figures 6-9 are located around GPS Location 121.

840971E 7012494N 529 RL343.62

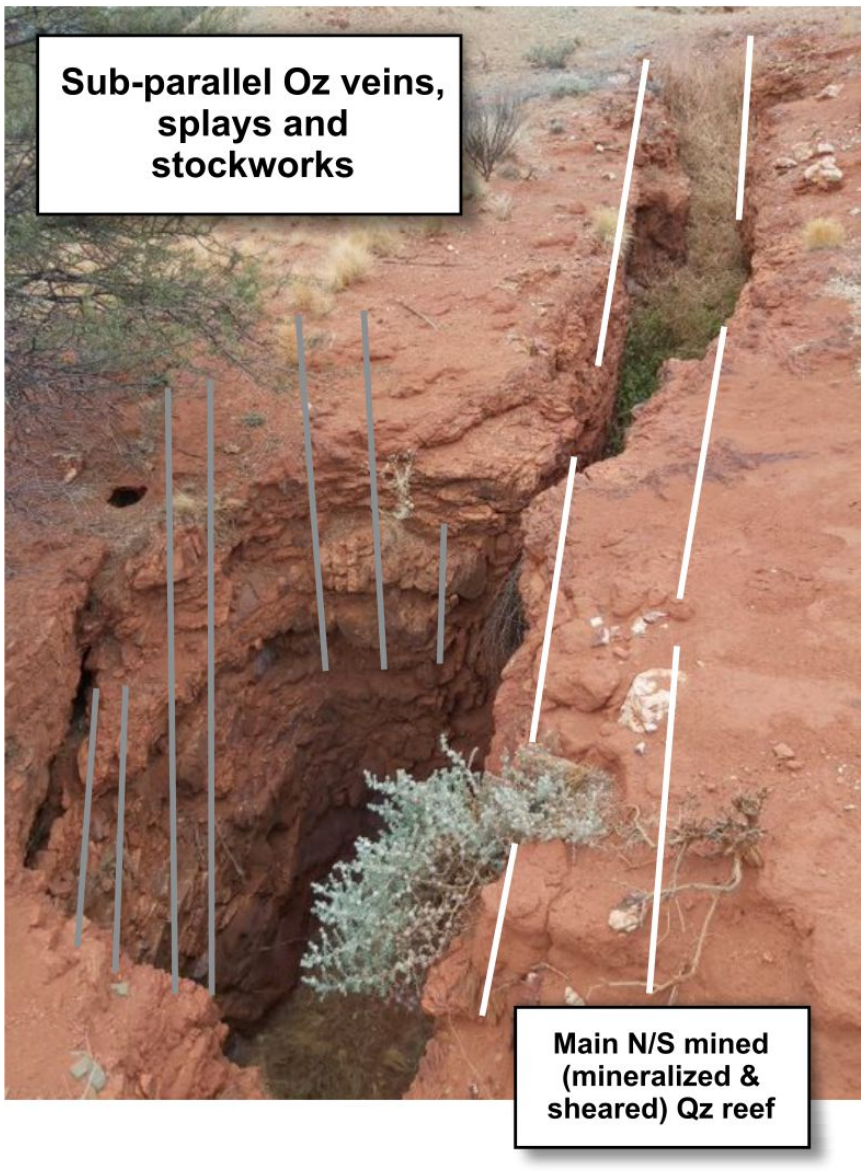

Figure 8: Photograph of exposure of mineralisation in old workings at Enterprise looking North

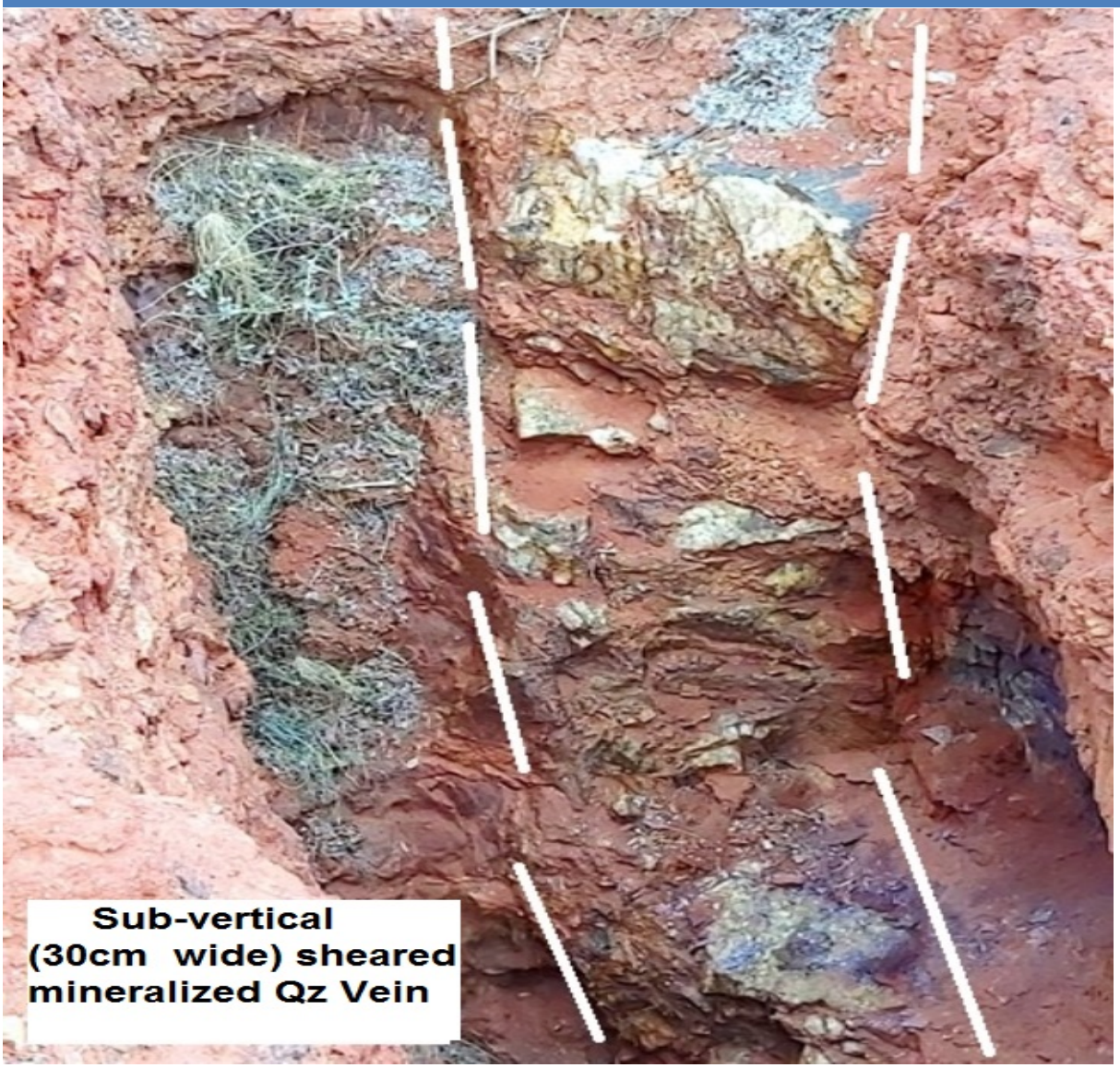

Figure 9: Sub-vertical sheared mineralization

3.3 Enterprise Soils and Rock Chip Sampling

A significant number of rock chip samples were collected during the site visit. These were submitted to a Perth mineral analytical laboratory for gold and multielement analysis. The following figure shows the selected locations where the rock chip samples were collected which represents the overall alteration, silicification, and brecciation of the northwest region of the tenement known as Enterprise and Enterprise North.

The following photographs provide a summary illustration of the nature of the surface exposure of mineralisation. These samples collected from Figures 10-16 represent the associated rocks chips related to mineralisation in Enterprise. All of the sample locations are shown on Table 2 and maps on figures 20 to 25 in Appendix 1.

Figure 10: GPS S176 Sample Location. Massive quartz reef, partly sheared brecciated , vuggy ex carbonate/sulphides alteration

Figure 11: GPS 185 Sample location. Strongly sheared altered mafic rock associated with BIF

Figure 12: GPS 221 Sample Location. Strongly sheared altered metamorphose mafic/Quartz veining, hematised and excarbonate/sulphides alteration

Figure 13: GPS Sample location 231.Sheared mafic/felsic rock sample with strongly brecciated Quartz veining

Figure 14: Rock chip sample of sheared metamorphosed mafic/BIF contact with Quartz breccia and weathered ex sulphide carbonate

Figure 15: Massive BIF sample associated with Quartz breccia and ex carbonate /sulphide

Figure 16: Weathered strongly silicified mafic rock associated with Brecciated Quartz

3.4 Mouth Keith North, Mount Keith Corridor, Comtesse W and Enterprise Extension

This southern part of the tenement is mainly flat, thick alluvial and regolith cover, lacking in outcrops and any significant historical workings; apart from an area just outside the tenement boundary west of Comtesse West Prospect whereby by old workings were seen during the site visit. Quartz floats and eroded BIF remnants, chert, siltstone are scattered as surficial cover.

This area needs further investigation at depth based on the structural interpreted geophysical targets highlighted by Southern Geoscience Consultants, as it lies on the boundary of a known granite and greenstones belt contact as shown on the regional map on Figure 3 and will need further testing through drilling below cover.

The Enterprise Extension previously drilled area was also accessible but now covered with much denser vegetation and had limited signs of previous exploration drilling on the ground.

Selected locality photos depicting the flat nature of the southern area of the tenement are shown on Figure 17 to 19.

Figure 17: GPS 127 Photo Location 127; 851455.743E 7002011.713N 534m RL

Figure 18: GPS 128 Photo Location 128 840971E 7012494N 529mRL

Figure 19: GPS145 Photo Location 848153E 6993137N 558m RL

4. GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

4.1 Sample Collection

The field samples collected were taken to the Nagrom laboratory in Armadale near Perth in Western Australia. Total number of samples include 22 soils samples and 35 rock chip samples. Each sample sent to the laboratory was photographed for documentation These photographs are provided in Appendix 2 .

4.2 Analytical Results

Nagrom laboratories were instructed to test for Gold and base metals minerals for the samples submitted. Significant assay results are shown on Table 1.

Appendix 3 provides the raw data reported by Nagrom laboratory for all the samples submitted for analysis.

The highest grade returned was 35.060 ppm Au (Sample No. GPS 193). This assay was repeated for checking and returned 44.219 ppm Au.

There are rocks chips which are potentially inside the strike of the ore zone hence showing presence of gold at surface.

These samples are noted in green colour on the table and is a good indication of strike continuity of the orezone.

Table 1: Significant Assay Results from Geochemical Sampling

KM-2202-060648	Au	Au(2)	As	Co	Cr	Cu	Ni	Pb	S	Zn	WT Total
Method	FA50	FA50	ICP004	ICP004	ICP004	ICP004	ICP004	ICP004	ICP004	ICP004	WT01
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	kg
LLD	0.001	0.001	10	50	50	50	50	10	100	100	0.001
GPS96	**2.537**	**2.291**	**<10**	**50**	**150**	**250**	**100**	**<10**	**200**	**<100**	**4.019**
GPS193	**35.060**	**44.219**	**100**	**<50**	**50**	**<50**	**50**	**<10**	**300**	**<100**	**0.977**
GPS201	**4.515**	**3.488**	**30**	**50**	**<50**	**150**	**100**	**<10**	**400**	**100**	**1.807**
GPS202	0.140		30	50	<50	<50	50	<10	<100	<100	1.006
GPS202 DUPLICATE	0.133		20	<50	50	<50	50	<10	100	<100	
GPS206	0.035		20	<50	50	50	<50	<10	300	<100	1.330
GPS231	**0.495**	**1.234**	**10**	**50**	**<50**	**150**	**50**	**<10**	**200**	**<100**	**1.422**
GPS232	0.189		60	<50	50	150	50	<10	<100	<100	1.242
GPS233	0.150		20	50	300	100	50	<10	<100	<100	1.557

Notes: All analytical results are in parts per million (ppm). Grid locations are in GDA 94 coordinates Zone 51.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- The updated geology interpretation for the project suggests significantly more lithologic and structural complexity within the project area, which are highly favourable attributes for larger scale mineralising systems in the tenement. Further follow-up field activity is highly recommended to confirm the interpreted results and rank the multiple targets generated.

- Small historic workings and multiple surface outcrops of quartz veining/ stockwork were identified along 4 km of Kingston corridor Forming both linear trends and cluster-like distributions in map view, associated with regional-scale shear zone systems.

- Parallel shear planes are seen as clustered within the main regional shear corridor along a broad North-South direction,

- Limited testing of strike extensive controlling gold-bearing structures, historic drilling is shallow and ineffective – 97% less than 100m depth, the majority of gold mineralisation remains open in all directions with depth, down plunge and along strike potential.

- Enterprise prospect yet have received little systematic exploration down-dip and along strike, It is highly recommended to construct a new Geological, Structural and Alteration models to improve the understanding of the mineralisation controls at Kingston's regional corridor to helped in identifying potential high grade mineralisation domains and enable better targeting for future drilling to identify areas where lode density and gold grades are adequate to support a potential resource.

- Enterprise prospect is currently the highest priority target at Kingston project as its geology, structure and scale are similar to adjacent neighbouring known deposits.

- Enterprise footprint extending and open along strike length of minimum one kilometre.

- Additional detailed aeromag Survey acquisition is recommended as th emagnetics data Northwest along strike of Enterprise North and Enterprise Main is currently of low resolution.
- The Northern portion of the tenement will require 50m line spacing Aeromagnetic Survey to narrow down structural drilling targets below thick alluvium cover.

- The Southern portion of the lease being flat and covered by thick alluvium and regolith will be requiring closely spaced geophysical surveys and possible ground geophysical survey techniques in selected areas to identify better structural targets.

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APPENDIX 1 – SAMPLES MAP LOCATIONS AND TABLE

Locations of where the samples were collected are shown on Figures 20 -25.

Table 2: GPS coordinate location and sample type of samples taken from the field trip
MGA94 Zone 51

Description	Name on GPS	Sample Locations	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Comments
Rock Chips	96	GPS96	840969.96	7012472.435	507.639	
Rock Chips	110	GPS110	841575.339	7011899.704	522.792	
Rock Chips	113	GPS113	841840.172	7010912.036	524.963	
Soils	116	GPS116	841508.213	7011884.446	520.674	
Soils	117	GPS117	841529.548	7011882.977	521.975	
Soils	118	GPS118	841555.66	7011881.71	523.213	
Rock Chips	119	GPS119	841533.236	7011890.644	522.434	
Rock Chips	120	GPS120	840961.759	7012510.828	523.98	
Soils	156	GPS156	841358.235	7011681.817	521.059	
Soils	157	GPS157	841333.51	7011679.273	521.369	
Soils	158	GPS158	841313.542	7011679.818	520.536	
Soils	159	GPS159	841325.445	7011737.192	520.955	
Soils	160	GPS160	841292.084	7011738.767	521.723	
Soils	161	GPS161	841250.29	7011737.354	521.497	
Soils	162	GPS162	841250.589	7011741.007	538.814	
Rock Chips	163	GPS163	841283.926	7011804.233	520.802	
Soils	164	GPS164	841260.124	7011788.127	522.649	
Rock Chips	171	GPS171 a b c d	842322.989	7010576.614	529.821	GPS171 a b c d
Rock Chips	176	GPS176	842999.146	7010764.273	534.834	
Rock Chips	177	GPS177	840955.763	7013035.826	513.953	
Rock Chips	184	GPS184	843010.891	7010724.893	539.678	
Rock Chips	185	GPS185	843307.691	7010690.682	538.081	
Rock Chips	189	GPS189	841735.652	7011628.251	521.76	
Rock Chips	190	GPS190	841776.535	7011643.668	521.937	
Rock Chips	191	GPS191	841844.217	7011657.466	521.287	
Rock Chips	193	GPS193	840896.535	7013523.104	524.235	
Rock Chips	194	GPS194	840907.449	7013511.267	524.134	
Rock Chips	195	GPS195	840911.176	7013498.406	522.823	
Rock Chips	196	GPS196	840950.734	7013486.899	521.535	
Rock Chips	198	GPS198	840968.571	7013550.437	521.544	
Rock Chips	199	GPS199	840995.881	7013582.094	519.752	
Rock Chips	200	GPS200	841008.971	7013558.881	519.23	
Rock Chips	201	GPS201	840893.186	7013560.81	520.99	
Rock Chips	202	GPS202	840894.198	7013561.448	520.19	
Rock Chips	206	GPS206	840742.558	7013681.856	537.221	
Soils	211	GPS211	840997.778	7012559.336	516.908	

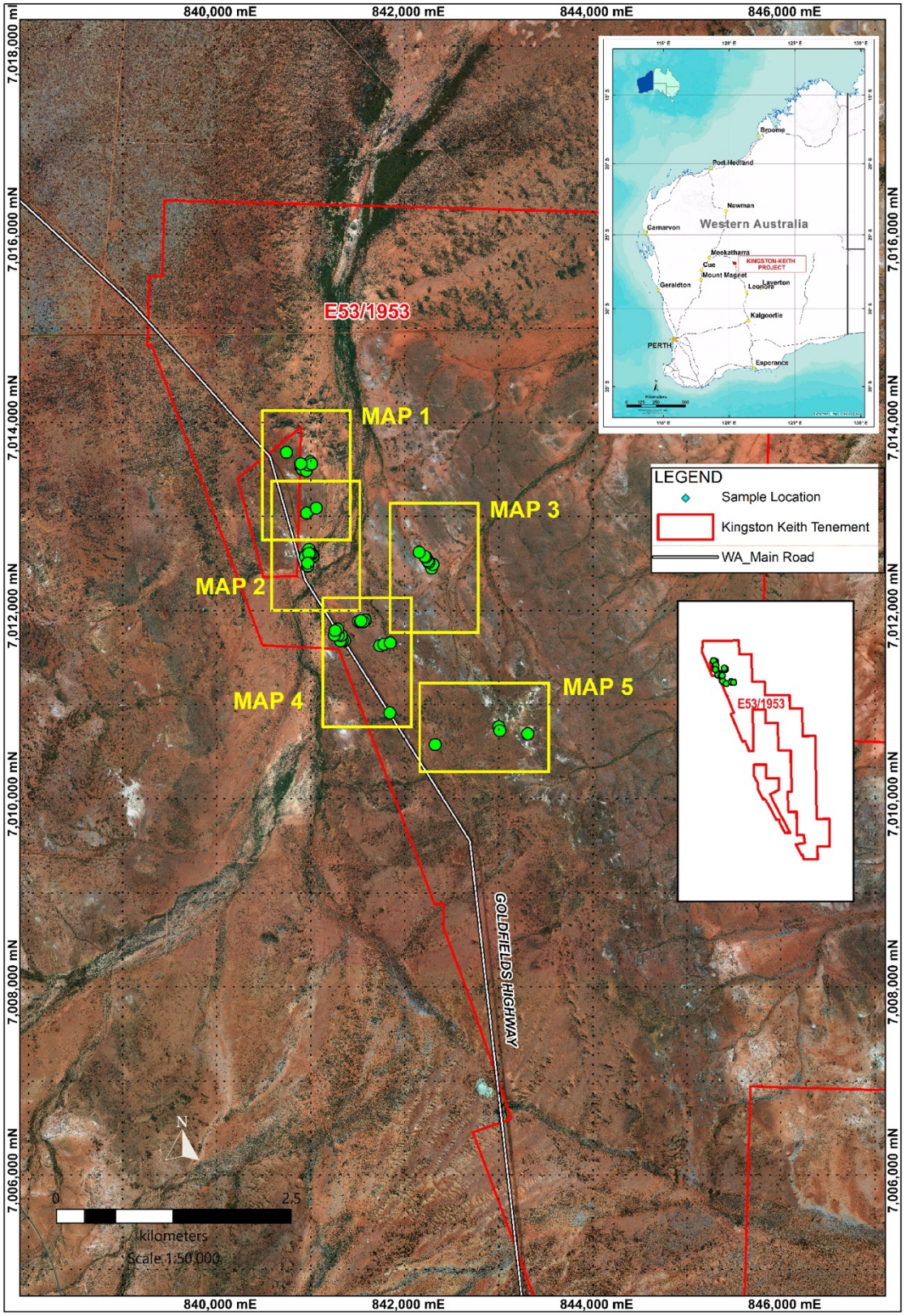


Figure 20: The areas inside the tenement selected for sampling as marked with green dots sample locations. Detailed scale is on the Maps 1 to 5

Figure 21: Map 1 to Figure 25: Map 5 depict the close up versions of Figure 20.

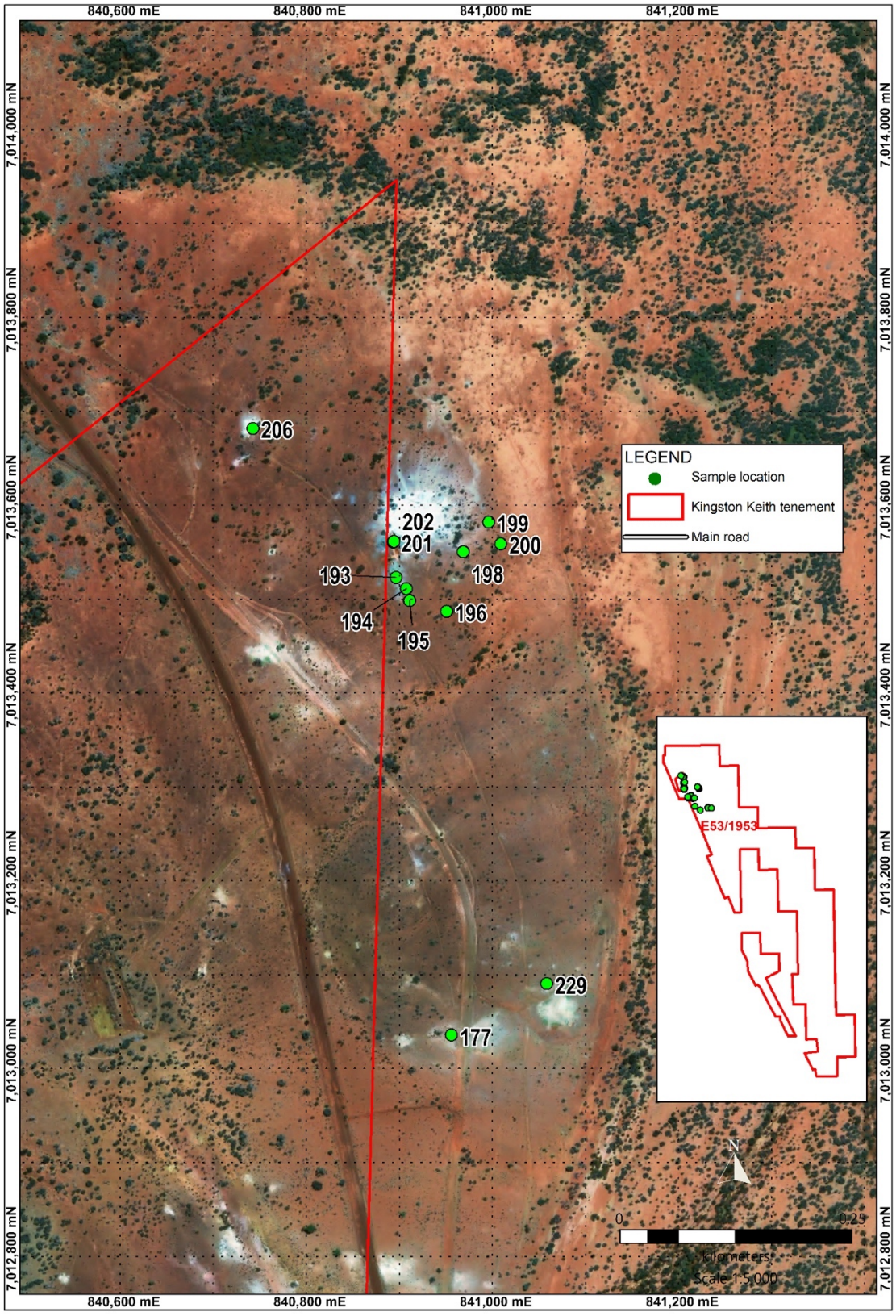


Figure 21: Map 1

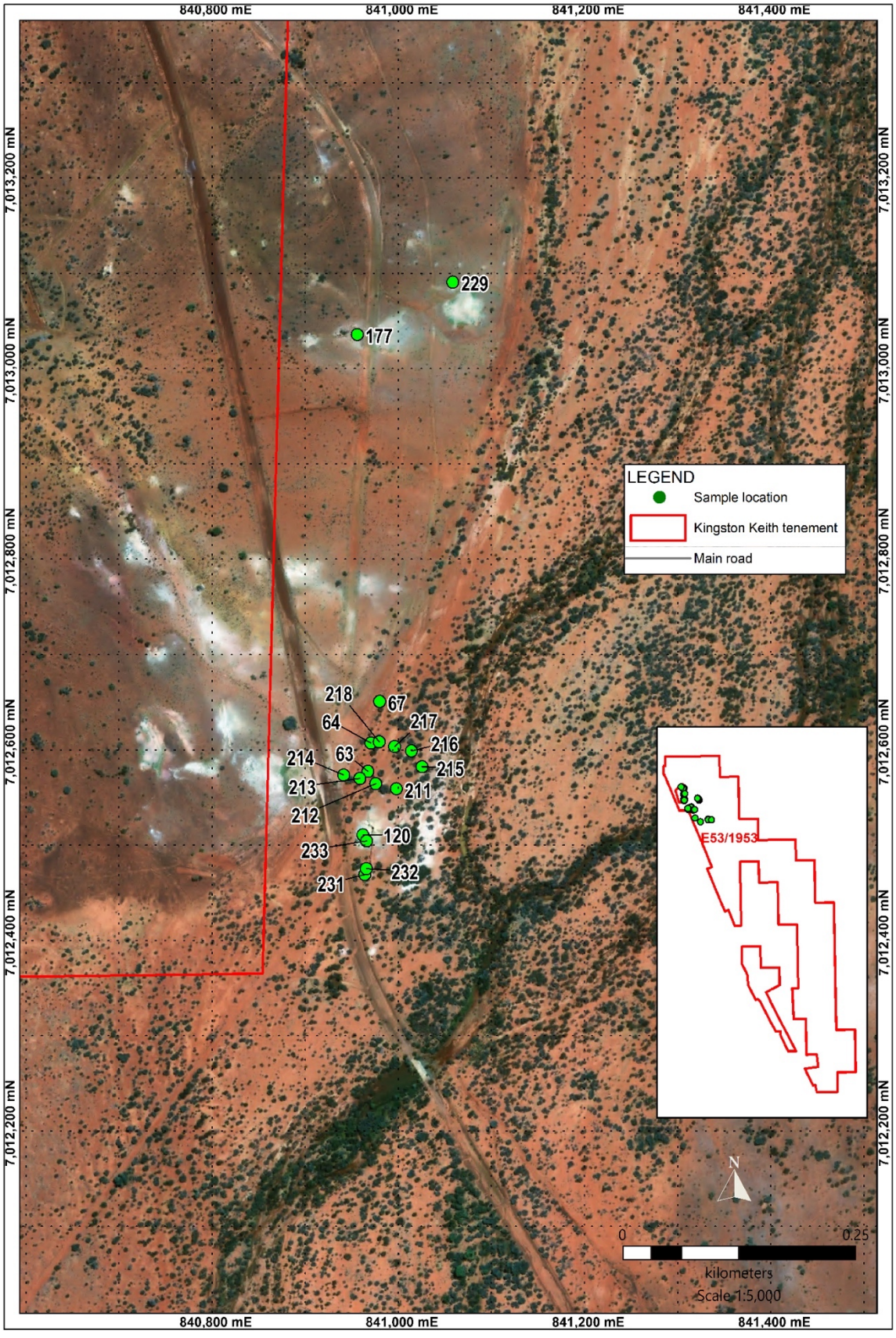


Figure 22: Map 2

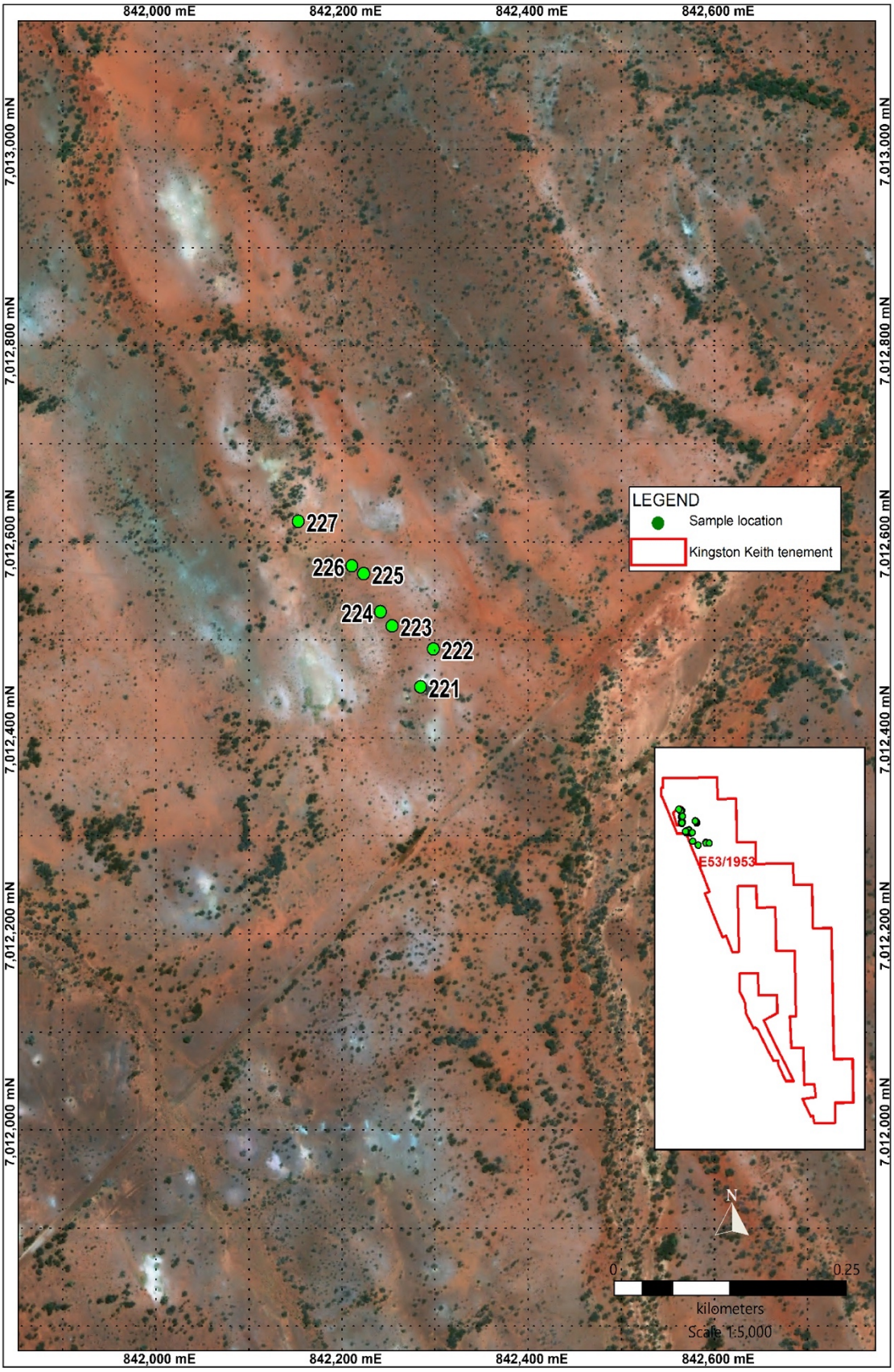


Figure 23: Map 3

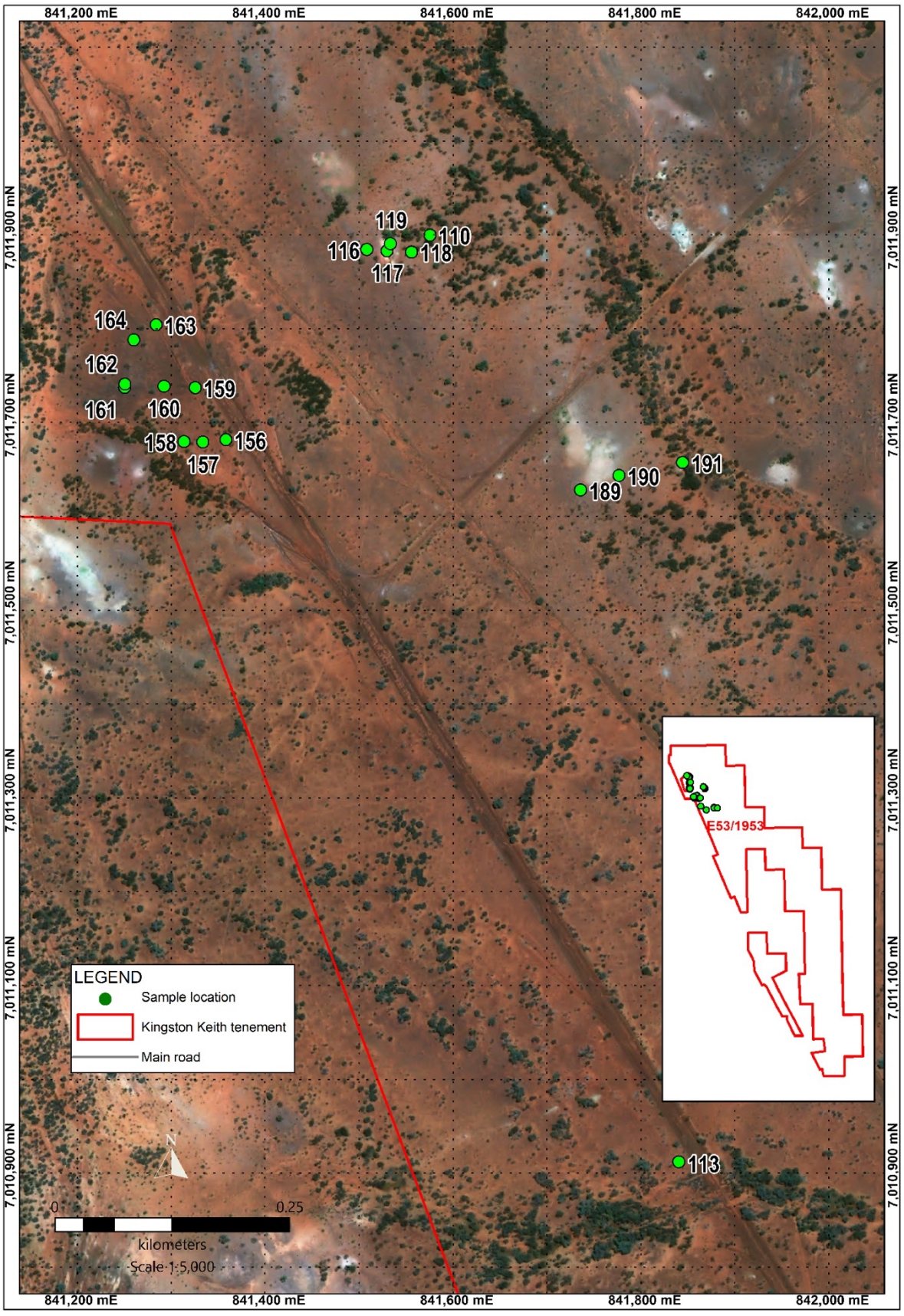


Figure 24: Map 4

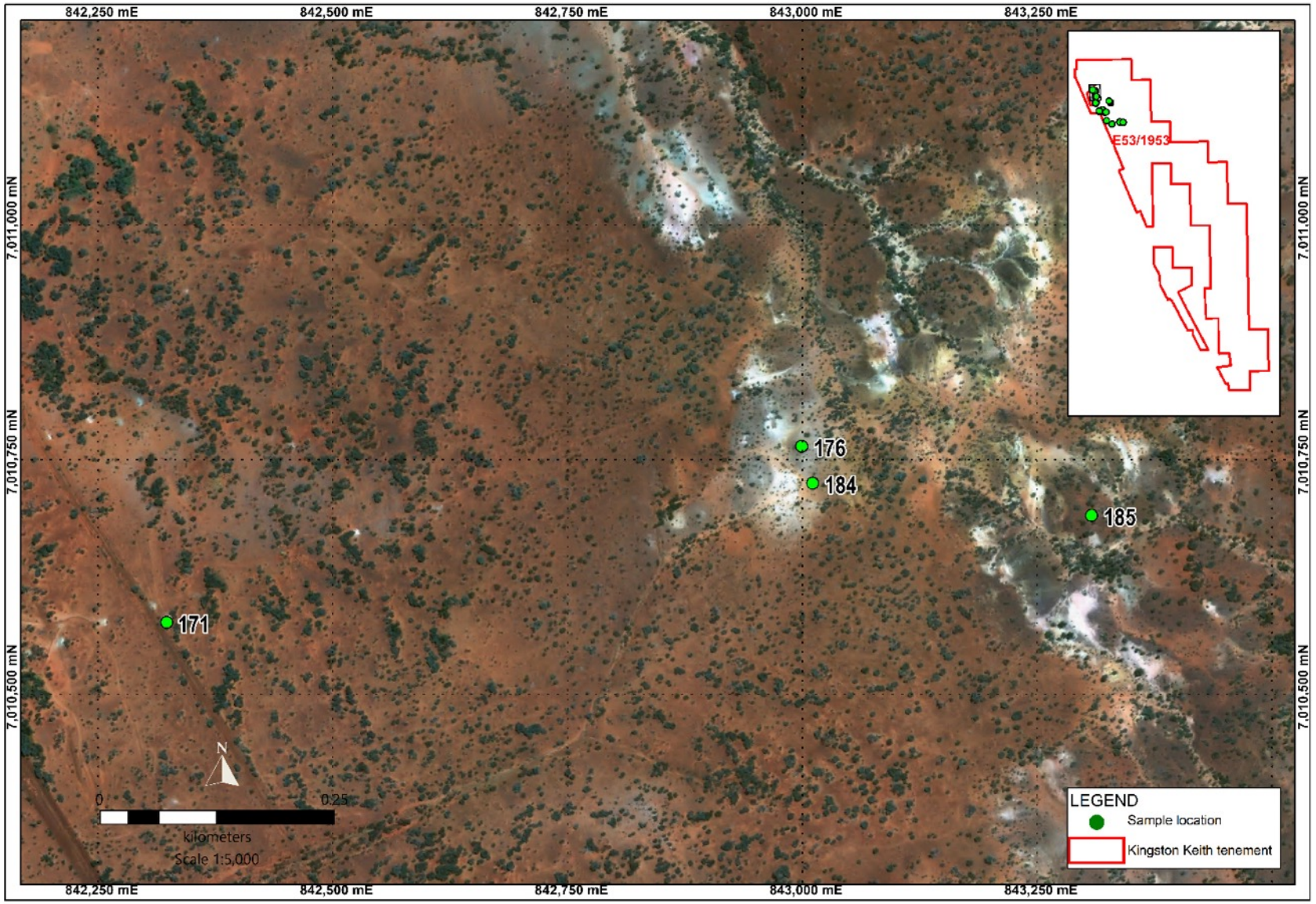


Figure 25: Map 5

APPENDIX 2 PHOTOS OF SAMPLES COLLECTED WITH GPS LOCATIONS

These sample locations are seen on Maps 1 to 5.in Appendix 1


coles
GPS 63
GPS 63


GPS 64
RC


GPS 65
RC
MY00148


GPS66
RC
MY00149


RC 067
MYQ0150


GPS 96

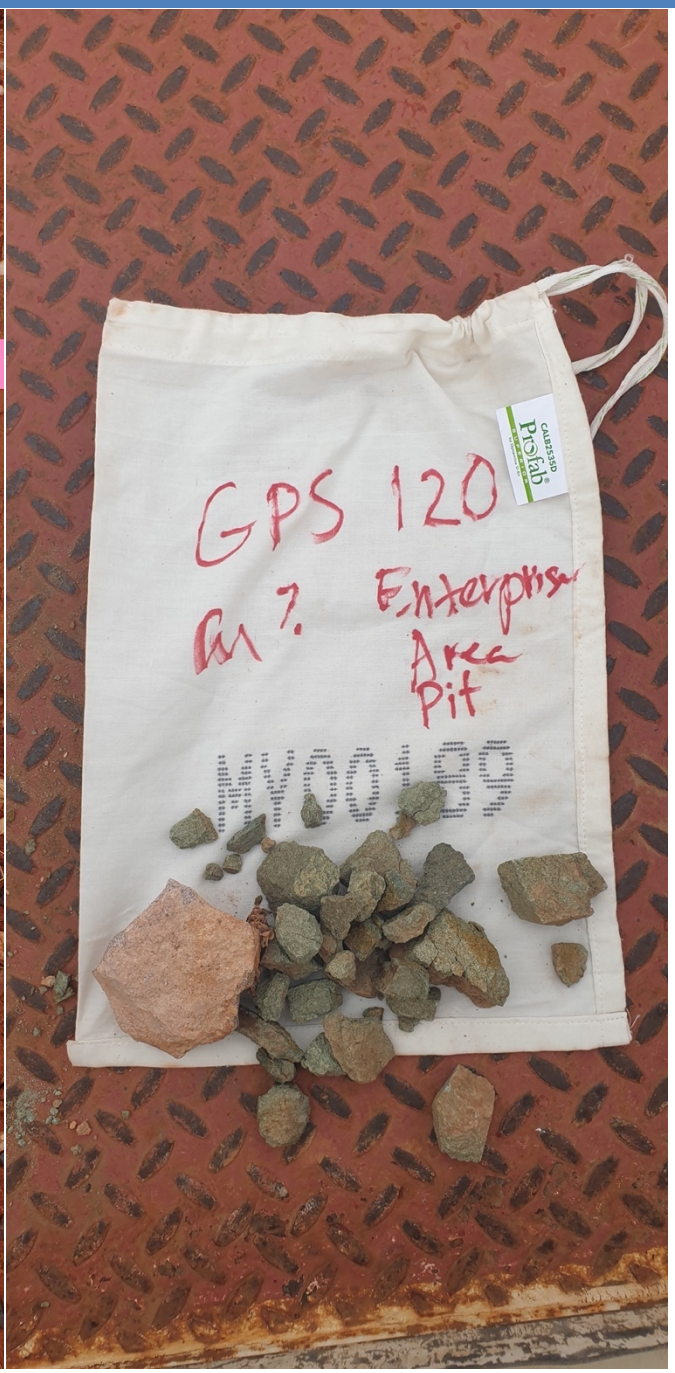

GPS110
AM-RC
MY00187


GPS113
AM-RC
MY00188

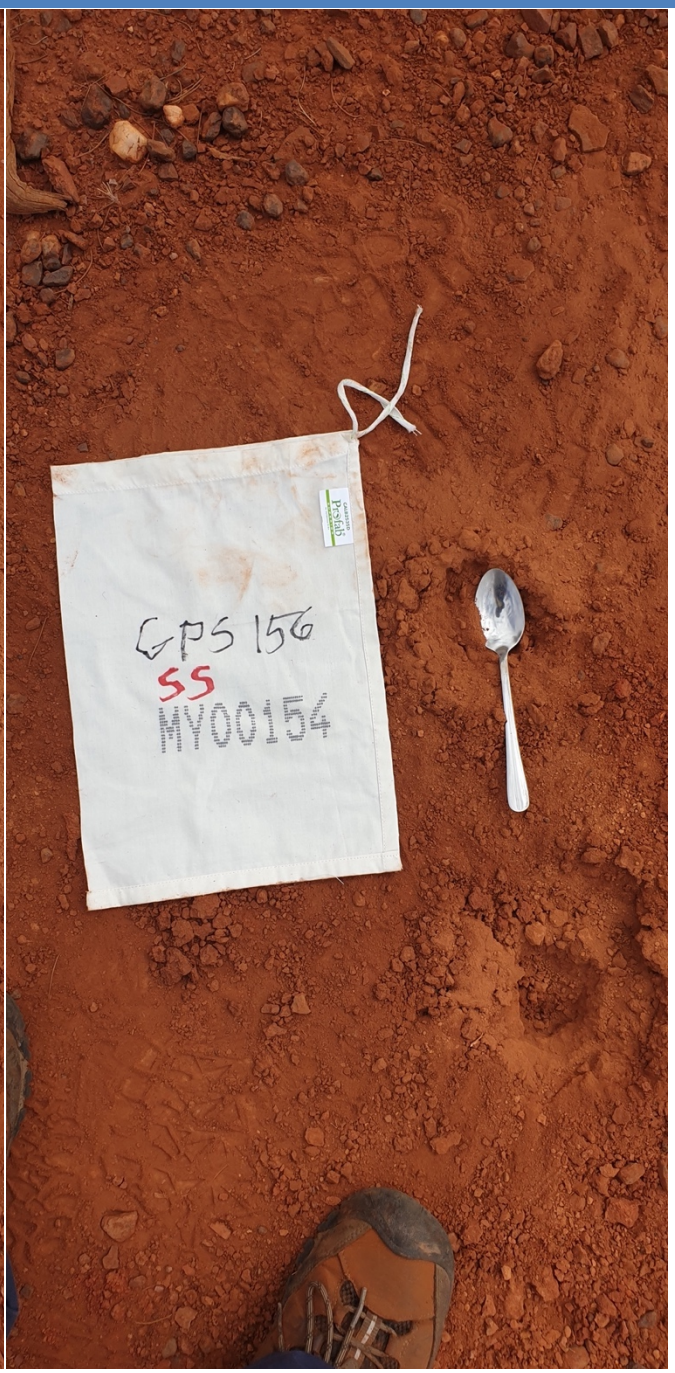

GPS 117
SS-AM
MY00152


GPS 118
SS-AM
MY00153


GPS 119
RC-AM


GPS 120
Enterprise
Area
Pit


GPS 157
SS
MY00155

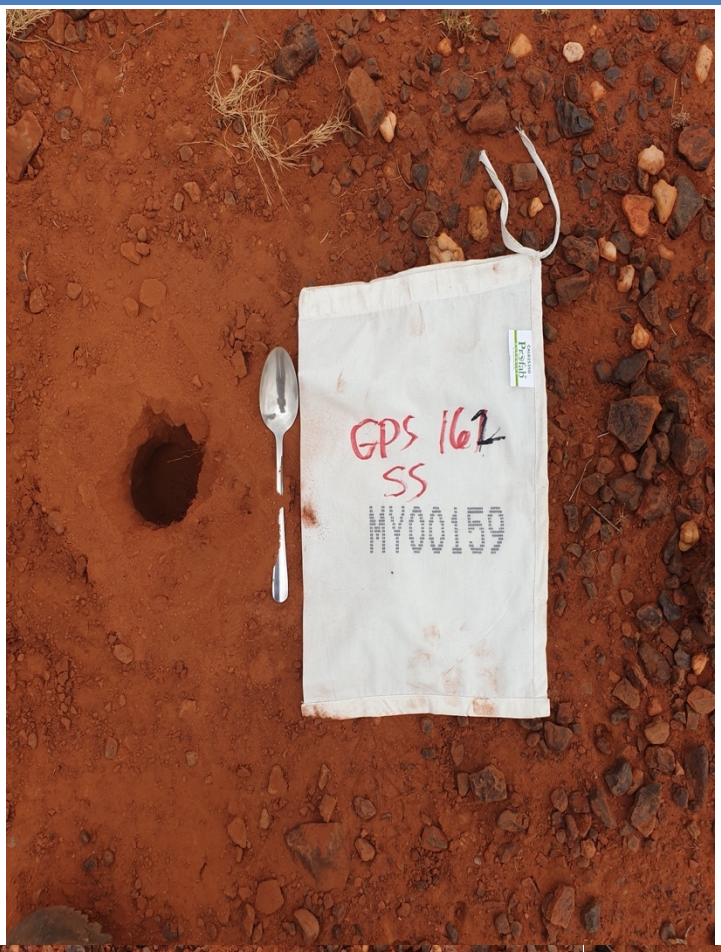

GPS 156
SS
MY00154


GPS158
SS
MY00156


GPS159
SS
MY00157


GPS 160
SS
WV00158


GPS 161
SS
WV00159

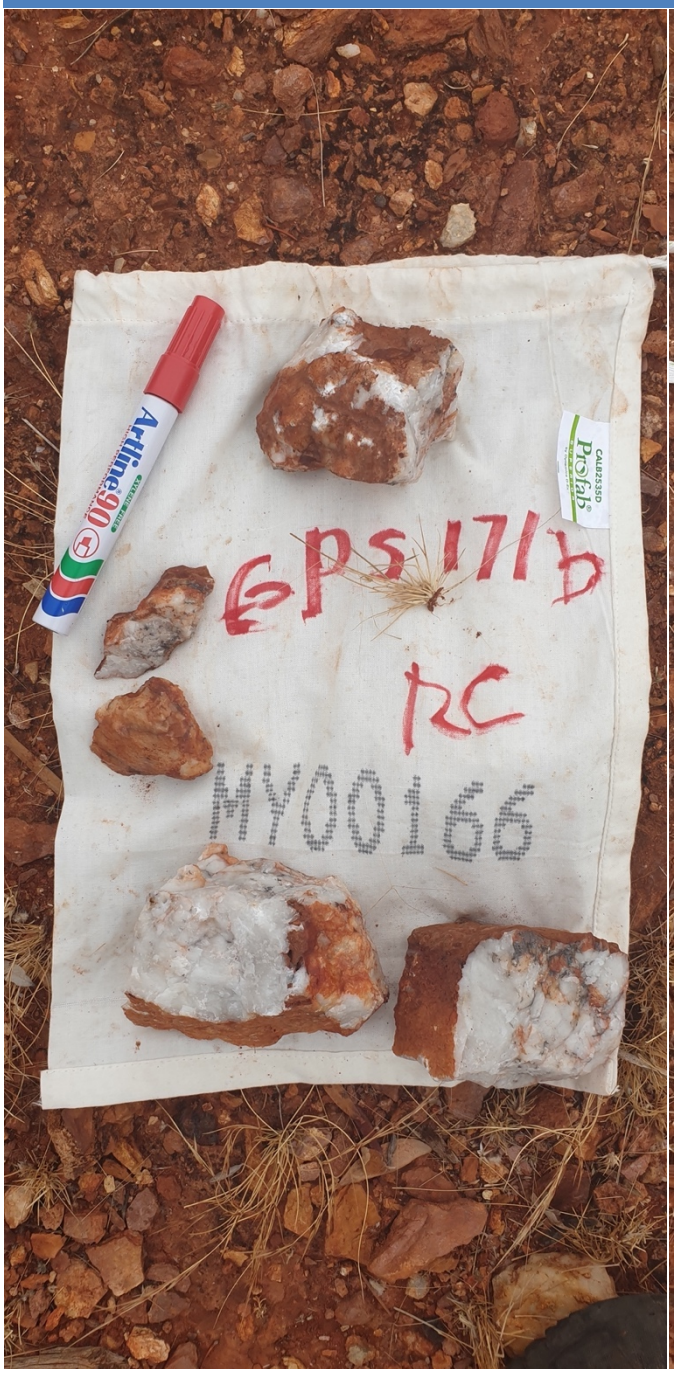

GPS 162
SS
MY00159


GPS 163
SS
MY00160


GPS 165
SS
MY00162


GPS 116
SS-AW
MY00151


Artline90
GPS 117
SS


Artline90
GPS171b
RC
MY00166


Artline90
GPS171c
RC
MY00164


GPS 171d
RC
MY00167
Wall rock
chip samp'
Artline 90


RC176
MY00165


GPS 177
RC

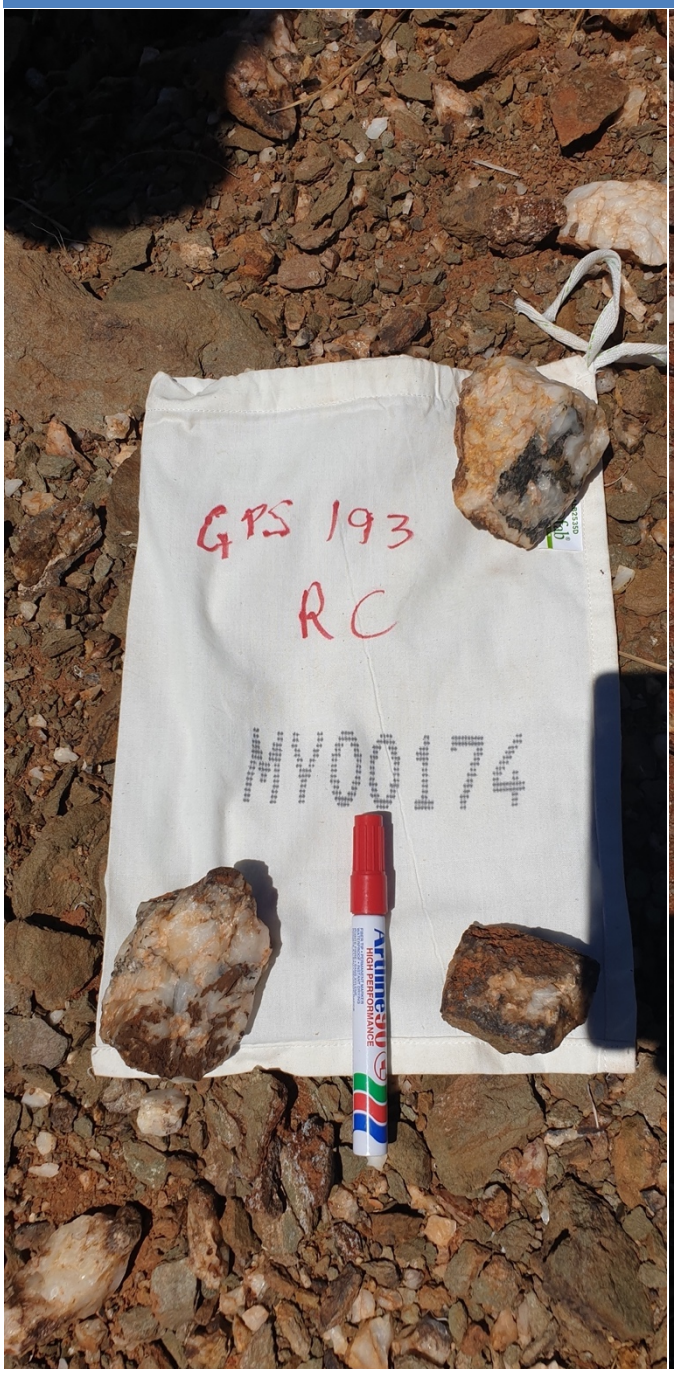

GPS 184
RC
MY00169
SOUTH END

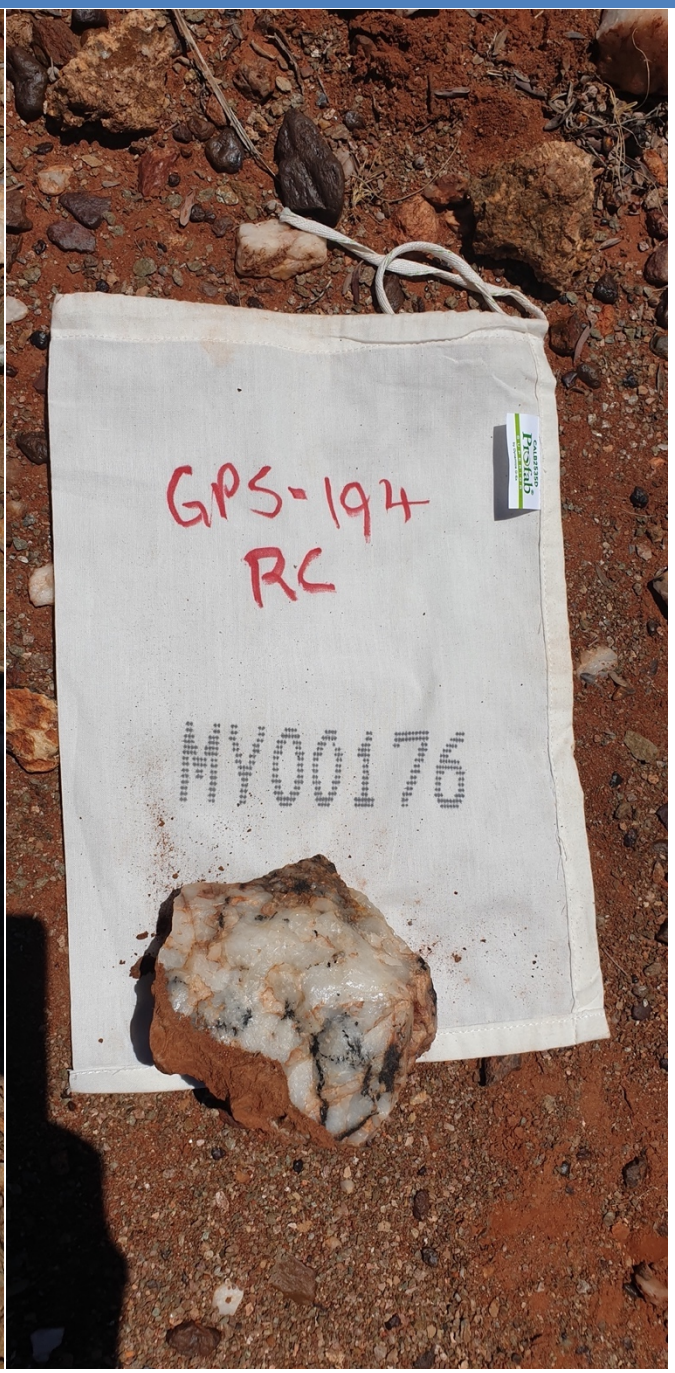

GPS 185
RC
SOUTH
BIF

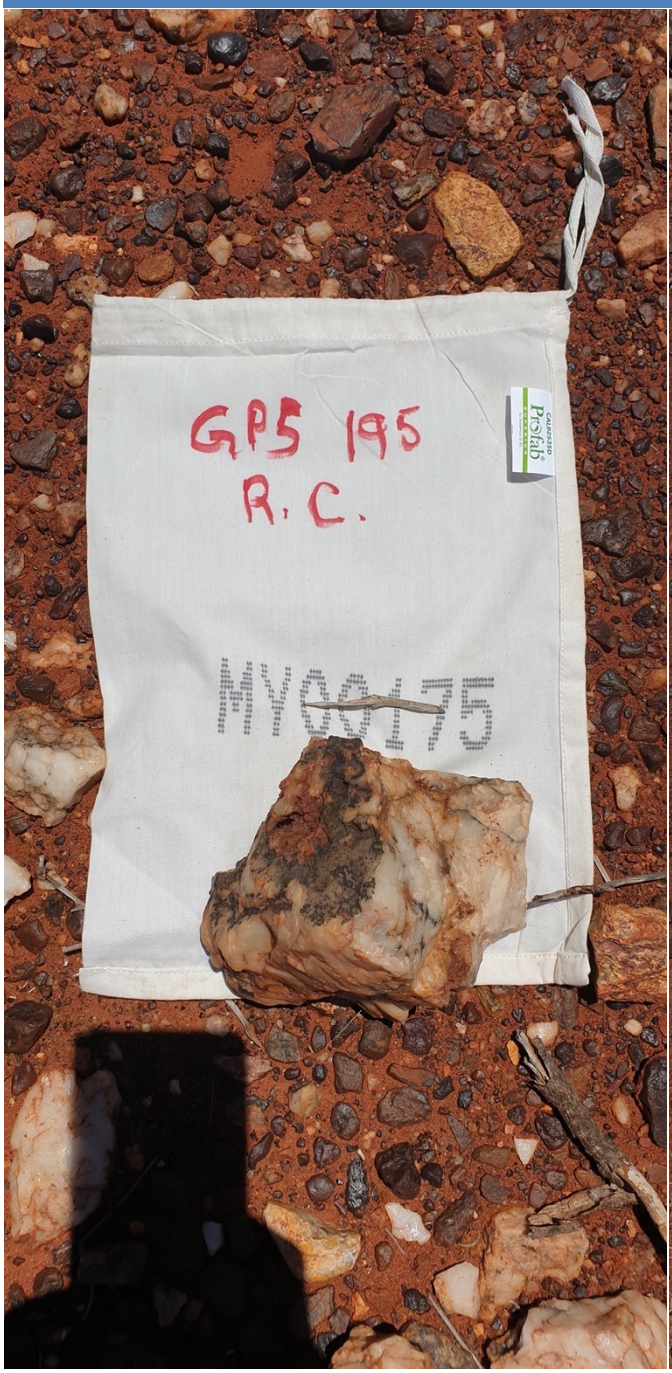

GPS 189
RC


GPS 190
MY00172
RC

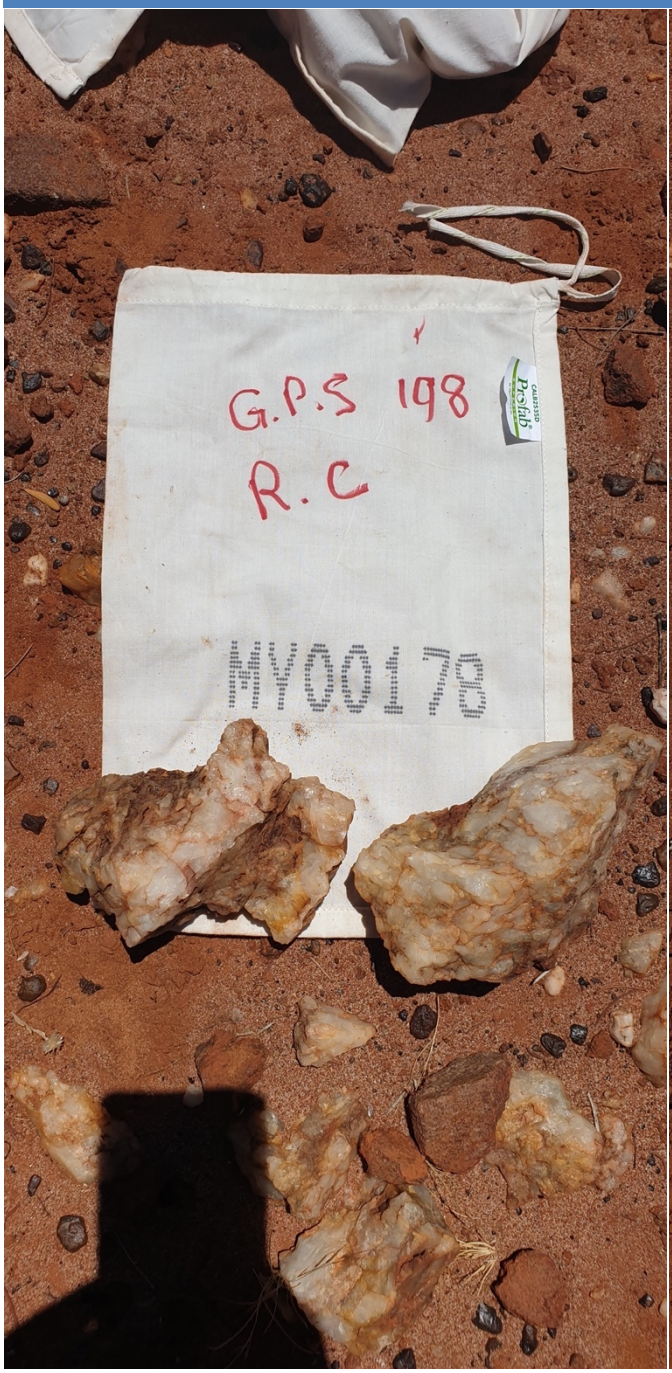

GPS 191
RC
MY00173

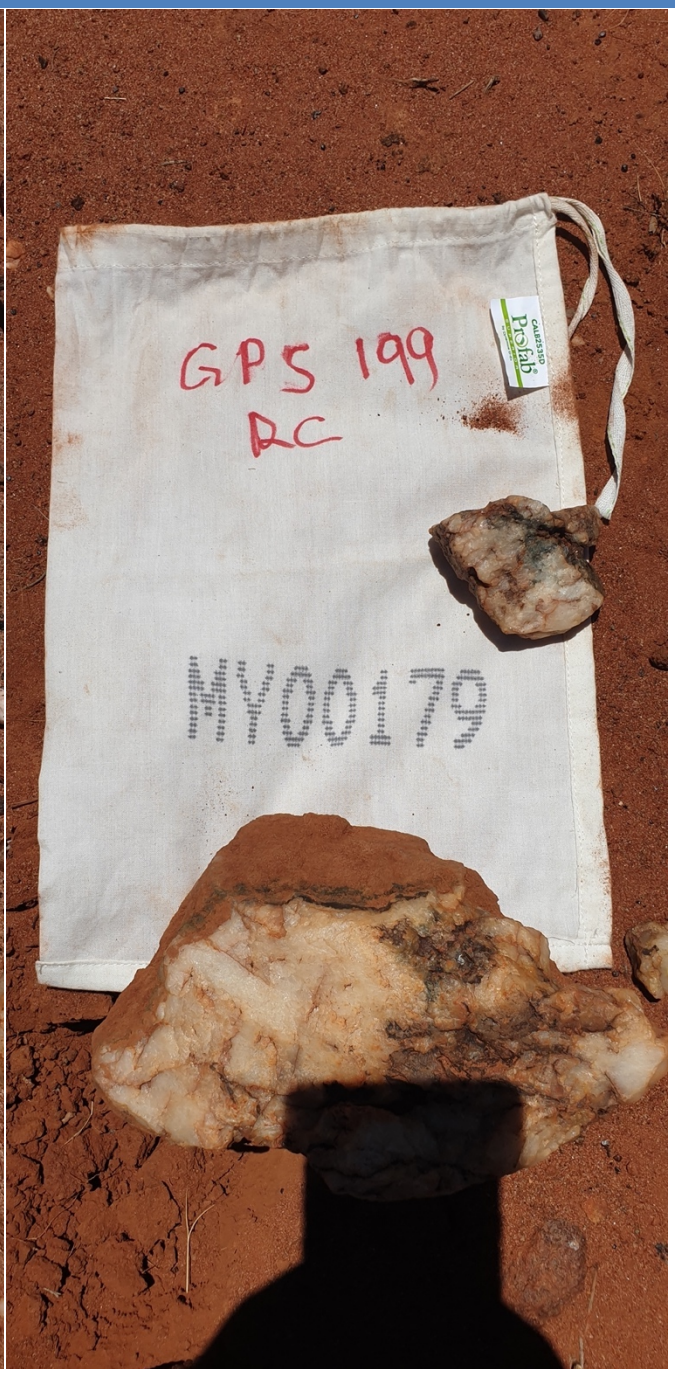

GPS 193
RC
MY00174

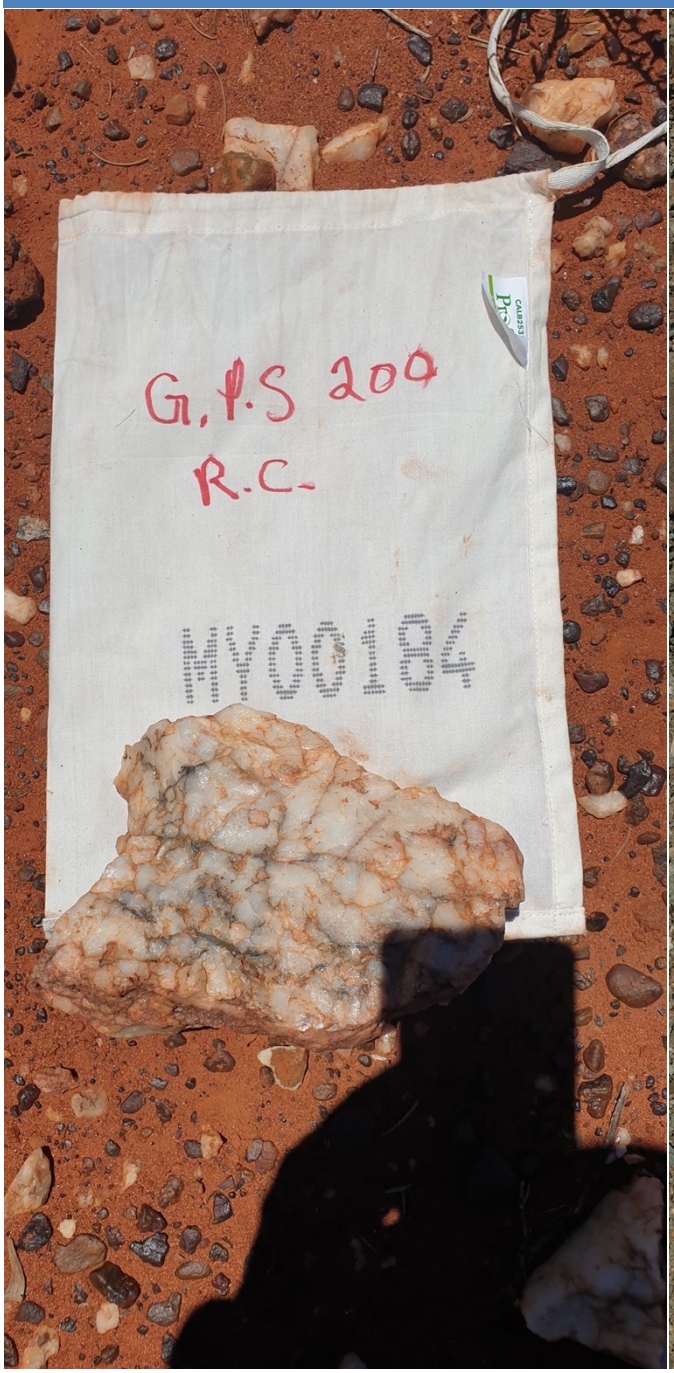

GPS-194
RC
MY00176


GPS 195
R.C.
MY00175

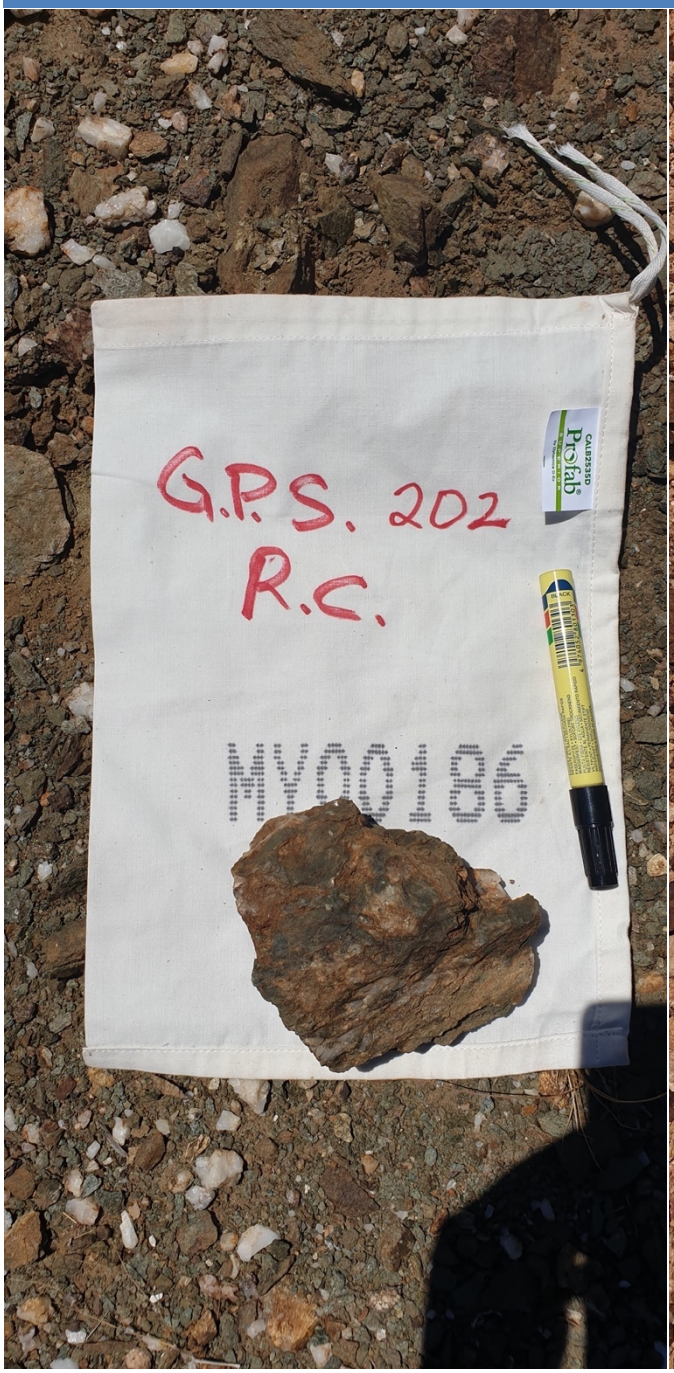

GPS-196
R.C.
MY00177


G.P.S 198
R.C
MY00178


GPS 199
RC
MY00179


G.P.S 200
R.C.
MY00184


G.P.S 201
R.C
MY00185


G.P.S. 202
R.C.
MY00186


G.P.S 206
R.C.
MY00193


GPS 211
SS
MY00199


GPS 211
SS
MY00199


GPS 212
SS
MY00200


GPS 213
SS
MY00201


GPS 214
SS
MY00202


GPS 215
MY00203
SS


coles
GPS 216
GPS 216
MY00204
SS


GPS 217
MY00205
SS


GPS 218
MY00206
SS


GPS 221
MY00194
RC


GPS 222
MY00195
RC


GPS 223
MY00196
RC
Area E


GPS 224
RC
Area E


GPS 225
RC
Area E


GPS 226
MY00220
RC
Arsenic


GPS227
MY00221
RC
Arsenic


GPS229
MY00222
RC
AREA NORTH


GPS231
MY00207
RC
DUMPS MAIN


GPS232
MYQ0198
RC
DUMPS MAIN


GPS233
MYQ0208

APPENDIX 3 – ANALYTICAL RESULTS

NAGROM
the mineral processor

Geonomik Pty Ltd

Analytical Report

REFERENCE	KM-2202-060648
REPORT DATE	February 22 2022
SAMPLES	62
DATE RECEIVED	November 23 2021
AUTHORISATION	Adam Pound - Laboratory Manager

CLIENT	Geonomik Pty Ltd
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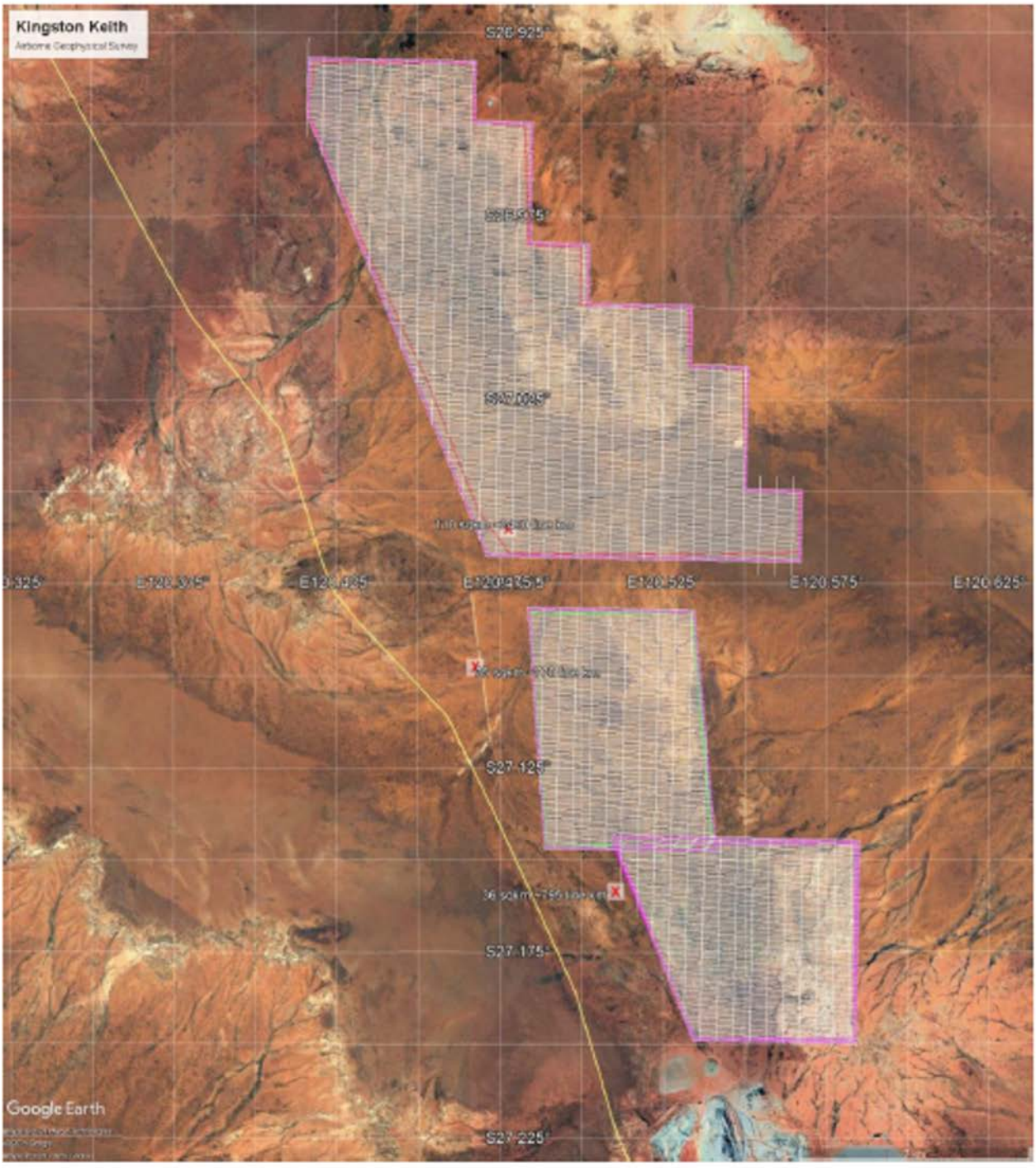
NAGROM
the mineral processor

KM-2202-060648	Au	Au(2)	As	Co	Cr	Cu	Ni	Pb	S	Zn	WT Total
Method	FA50	FA50	ICP004	ICP004	ICP004	ICP004	ICP004	ICP004	ICP004	ICP004	WT01
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	kg
LLD	0.001	0.001	10	50	50	50	50	10	100	100	0.001
GPS84	0.001		30	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	500	<100	2.030
GPS87	0.001		20	<50	50	100	100	<10	400	200	3.304
GPS96	2.537	2.291	<10	50	150	250	100	<10	200	<100	4.019
GPS110	0.001		70	<50	100	<50	100	<10	300	<100	1.352
GPS113	0.001		20	<50	350	150	100	<10	200	100	1.702
GPS119	0.004		10	<50	100	<50	<50	20	500	<100	2.161
GPS119 DUP	0.009		<10	<50	100	<50	<50	20	400	<100	
GPS120	0.005		10	50	250	100	150	<10	200	100	0.572
GPS171b	0.044		<10	<50	50	<50	<50	20	<100	<100	1.515
GPS171c	0.021		50	<50	850	100	150	30	400	<100	0.808
GPS171d	0.002		20	50	400	100	100	30	400	100	1.545
GPS176	0.001		<10	<50	50	<50	<50	<10	<100	<100	1.487
GPS177	<0.001		20	50	50	100	50	<10	300	<100	1.874
GPS184	0.002		<10	<50	50	<50	<50	<10	<100	<100	1.496
GPS185	<0.001		10	150	100	200	200	<10	2600	200	1.156
GPS189	0.001		20	<50	50	<50	<50	<10	200	<100	1.121
GPS190	0.002		30	<50	100	50	50	<10	400	<100	2.042
GPS191	0.001		100	<50	50	<50	50	<10	400	100	2.924
GPS193	35.080	44.219	100	<50	50	<50	50	<10	300	<100	0.977
GPS194	0.010		40	<50	<50	<50	100	10	<100	<100	1.282
GPS195	0.143		40	<50	50	<50	<50	<10	100	<100	1.743
GPS196	0.006		20	<50	50	<50	<50	<10	<100	<100	0.885
GPS198	0.007		30	<50	50	<50	50	<10	<100	<100	1.993
GPS199	<0.001		20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	200	<100	3.178
GPS200	0.010		30	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	100	<100	2.235
GPS201	4.515	3.488	30	50	<50	150	100	<10	400	100	1.807
GPS202	0.140		30	50	<50	<50	50	<10	<100	<100	1.006
GPS202 DUP	0.133		20	<50	50	<50	50	<10	100	<100	
GPS206	0.035		20	<50	50	50	<50	<10	300	<100	1.330
GPS221	0.010		30	50	50	<50	50	<10	<100	<100	1.835
GPS222	0.001		30	100	50	<50	50	<10	500	100	2.348
GPS223	<0.001		<10	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	200	<100	2.019
GPS224	<0.001		20	100	50	350	200	<10	400	200	3.132
GPS225	0.004		30	<50	100	<50	50	<10	<100	<100	1.672
GPS226	0.002		10	200	50	300	300	<10	500	500	4.542
GPS227	0.004		10	<50	<50	50	100	40	500	100	2.180
GPS229	<0.001		10	<50	50	300	100	20	400	100	2.028
GPS231	0.495	1.234	10	50	<50	150	50	<10	200	<100	1.422
GPS232	0.189		60	<50	50	150	50	<10	<100	<100	1.242
GPS233	0.150		20	50	300	100	50	<10	<100	<100	1.557
GPS85	0.002		30	<50	100	550	100	<10	300	200	2.348
GPS86	0.009		<10	100	250	100	150	<10	<100	<100	4.580
GPS83	0.016		20	<50	600	100	150	20	600	100	2.600
GPS116	0.002		10	50	250	50	100	20	500	100	0.354
GPS117	0.004		50	100	250	100	100	20	100	<100	0.647
GPS118	0.002		70	50	300	100	150	20	500	<100	0.370
GPS211	0.005		50	<50	200	50	100	20	200	<100	1.087
GPS212	0.001		40	<50	200	<50	100	20	200	<100	0.792
GPS212 DUP	0.001		40	<50	200	<50	50	30	<100	<100	
GPS213	0.002		70	<50	200	50	100	20	300	100	0.957
GPS214	0.003		20	<50	250	100	100	20	300	100	0.628
GPS215	0.001		20	<50	150	50	<50	30	<100	<100	0.740
GPS216	0.001		30	50	200	<50	<50	20	<100	100	1.089
GPS217	0.001		30	<50	200	<50	100	20	200	<100	0.893
GPS218	0.008		<10	50	400	100	50	30	200	100	1.602
GPS156	<0.001		20	50	200	100	100	30	200	100	1.275
GPS157	0.010		20	50	200	100	100	20	200	100	1.665
GPS158	0.007		20	100	200	100	100	10	400	100	0.852
GPS159	0.003		10	<50	200	100	100	20	300	100	1.016
GPS160	0.002		20	100	200	100	250	20	300	100	0.770
GPS162	0.001		70	150	250	250	250	20	500	200	0.861
GPS163	0.001		120	100	200	100	150	20	100	200	0.772
GPS164	0.002		100	50	200	100	100	20	300	200	0.667
GPS165	0.002		60	100	250	150	150	40	1400	600	1.320
GPS171	0.002		60	<50	500	100	50	20	200	<100	0.735
GPS191 REP	0.002		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GPS221 REP	0.009		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GPS160 REP	0.002		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GPS164 REP	0.002		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OXC168 STD	0.207		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
PBS88 STD	4.247		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OXC168 STD	0.205		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
PBS88 STD	4.282		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OXC168 STD	0.204		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
PBS88 STD	4.252		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

APPENDIX 4 – PROPOSED AEROMAG SURVEY FROM SOUTHERN GEOSCIENCE CONSULTANTS



Survey area (Google Earth)