CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited

Summary Independent Qualified Persons' Report as of 31 December 2022

DA207212

This report has been prepared by Datamine Australia Pty Ltd ('Snowden Optiro') for use by CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited, pursuant to an agreement between Snowden Optiro and CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited only and not for any other purpose.

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12 April 2023

The Board of Directors
CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited
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and

The Sponsor
PrimePartners Corporate Finance Pte. Ltd.
16 Collyer Quay,
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Dear Sirs,

Summary Independent Qualified Persons' Report as of 31 December 2022

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"**) on the Sokor, Kelgold and CNMC Pulai Projects 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 (Rixen, Manson's Lode, New Discovery, New Found, Ketubong and Sg Amang deposits) and at the Pulai Feldspar Project, and the Ore Reserves at the Sokor Project (Rixen, Manson's Lode, New Found and Ketubong deposits) 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 2022. 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 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 140, St Georges Terrace, 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 reporting of the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates for the Sokor Project, the Mineral Resource and exploration results for the CNMC Pulai Project and the exploration results for the Kelgold Project as of 31 December 2022 for incorporation into CNMC's Annual Report for the Year 2022, 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.

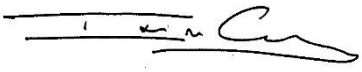
The Mineral Resource estimates were prepared by Ms Justine Tracey and reviewed by Mr Ian Glacken. Mr Glacken, Executive Consultant of Snowden Optiro and Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and Ms Tracey, Managing Consultant of Snowden Optiro and Chartered Professional of the 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.

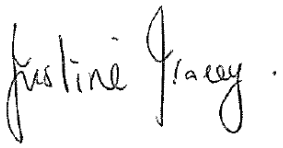
The Ore Reserve estimate has been compiled by Mr Stephen O'Grady, Associate Consultant at Snowden Optiro and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr O'Grady fulfils the requirement of a Competent Person, as defined in the JORC Code 2012, and accepts responsibility for the 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 has relied on the data, reports and information provided 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) on the Sokor, Kelgold and CNMC Pulai Projects, located in Malaysia. Snowden Optiro has prepared this document in support of CNMC's Annual Report for the year 2022 and the Announcement. 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". The objectives of this Summary IQPR are to report on the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves defined within the projects and comment on the changes to the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves since 31 December 2022.

2 SOKOR PROJECT UPDATE

The Sokor Project, located in Kelantan State in northern Peninsular Malaysia, is currently owned 81% 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 area of approximately 10 km^2 in the Ulu Sokor area in Kelantan.

Snowden Optiro most recently visited the Sokor Project in July 2022 to carry out an operational review of the grade control (production) estimation at the Sokor Project and to undertake an audit of the on-site laboratory. During the visit the Mineral Resource input data was reviewed to satisfy the Qualified Person compliance.

CNMC provided Snowden Optiro with the drillhole logging, assay and survey data for the exploration drilling undertaken at Manson's Lode deposit, New Found deposit, Rixen deposit, Sg Amang deposit and underground sampling data from Ketubong and updated topographical data and production data for mining undertaken at New Found, Manson's Lode, New Found and Rixen during 2022.

Snowden Optiro has been assisting CNMC with collation of the drillhole data, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates since 2012. Ore has been mined by CNMC at Manson's Lode and New Discovery since 2011, at Rixen from 2012, at New Found from 2016, and at Ketubong since 2017. During 2022, open pit mining was undertaken at Rixen, Manson and New Found, and underground mining was undertaken at Ketubong. Open pit mining at Rixen was suspended in July 2022 and underground mining by shaft and ramp (decline) commenced in 2022, with ore yet to be exposed.

Snowden Optiro has updated the Mineral Resource models at Manson's Lode, Rixen, New Found and Sg Amang using the additional data from 2022 drilling. The underground Mineral Resource at Ketubong has been updated using additional face sampling data collected during 2022. Updated topographical surfaces were supplied to deplete Manson's Lode, New Found and Sg Amang. No topographical survey was obtained from the Rixen pit as the pit was flooded, so manual depletion shapes were created and used to deplete the Rixen model for 2022. Additional drilling is required at the Tiger deposit before initial Mineral Resources can be estimated.

Snowden Optiro has updated the open pit Ore Reserve estimates at New Found, Manson's Lode and the underground Ore Reserve at Ketubong and has estimated the underground Ore Reserve at Rixen. The gold Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates have been depleted for all mining to 31 December 2022. Trial production of the base metal mineralisation to produce a lead and zinc concentrate from the flotation plant commenced in June 2022. Open pit mining at Rixen was halted temporarily during first quarter of 2022 and CNMC has prepared a design for underground mining within the southern area of Rixen. Open pit mining at New Discovery was completed in June 2020 and CNMC is investigating alternative mining methods to extract the remnant ore. Ore Reserves have not been reported for New Discovery.

3 MINERAL RESOURCE AND ORE RESERVE TABULATION

The Mineral Resource estimates for the Sokor Project and the CNMC Pulai Project and the Ore Reserve estimate for the Sokor Project have been prepared 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 defined five deposits in the southern part of the Sokor Project area (Manson's Lode, New Discovery, New Found, Ketubong and Tiger) and a sixth deposit (Rixen), approximately 3 km to the north of Ketubong. Base metal and silver mineralisation are also present at Manson's Lode and at Sg Amang, to the east of Rixen.

Gold analyses at all deposits were by 30 g fire assay, with atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish, having a detection limit of 0.01 g/t gold. Samples from 16 of the 2013 drillholes were assayed using a 50 g fire assay charge. Prior to 2012, sample analysis was undertaken at the ALS Group Laboratory in Perth, Australia (ALS); samples from the 2012 to 2015 drilling programmes were analysed by SGS (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. Laboratory (SGS). The samples from the 2015 to 2022 (gold) drilling programmes, the open pit grade control samples and the underground face samples were analysed at the CNMC on-site laboratory.

Samples from Manson's Lode and Sg Amang were routinely analysed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. Prior to 2012, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn were analysed by ALS by four-acid digest and ICP Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICPAES). The samples from the 2012 to 2022 drilling programmes were analysed by SGS (and umpire samples analysed by ALS) by four-acid digest, followed by AAS.

For quality control and quality assurance, standard samples (of certified reference material) and blanks were included for analysis at the on-site, SGS and ALS laboratories, and duplicate samples were sent to SGS and to ALS (both NATA-accredited laboratories).

Mining at Rixen during 2022 extracted 223 kt of ore for the production of 767 ounces of gold via heap leach extraction, prior to mining at Rixen being suspended in July 2022. Mining at New Found and Ketubong during 2022 extracted 114 kt of ore for the production of 12,958 ounces of gold via carbon-in-leach (CIL) extraction. During June 2022 the flotation plant commenced trial production with the production of 57 kt of concentrate with 555 tonnes of contained lead and 757 tonnes of contained zinc. At Rixen underground mining by shaft and ramp (decline) commenced in 2022, with ore yet to be exposed. Open pit mining at New Discovery was completed in June 2020 and CNMC is investigating alternative mining methods to extract the remnant ore. Ore Reserves have not been reported for New Discovery.

The Mineral Resource estimate, as of 31 December 2022, for the Sokor Project is reported in Table 1 below. This has been depleted for mining at Rixen, New Found, Manson's Lode and Ketubong to 31 December 2022. As of 31 December 2022, the total Measured, Indicated and Inferred gold Mineral Resource for the Sokor Project is 14,180 kt at 1.7 g/t gold for 770,000 ounces of contained gold.

The total Measured, Indicated and Inferred gold Mineral Resource for the Sokor Project, previously reported in December 2021, was 14,990 kt at 1.7 g/t gold for 800,000 ounces of contained gold. After depletion for mining at Manson's Lode, Rixen, New Found and Ketubong, resource extension through additional drilling at Manson's Lode, Rixen, New Found and face sampling at Ketubong, and the change in cut-off grade and reporting of Manson's Lode to lead-zinc, the December 2022 Mineral Resource represents an overall decrease of approximately 4% in terms of contained gold.

In 2022 the Manson's Lode Mineral Resource was reported as lead-zinc mineralisation which also contains silver and gold. Additional lead, zinc and silver resources were defined at Sg Amang in 2022 and these have been included in the global Mineral Resource reported in Table 1. As of 31 December 2021, this was 4,840 kt with an average grade of 37 g/t silver, 2.8% lead and 3.0% zinc. With depletion and the additional drilling at Manson's Lode, and the change in reporting and cut-off grade at Manson's Lode and Sg Amang, the total Mineral Resource for the silver, lead and zinc mineralisation, as of 31 December 2022, is 4,950 kt with an average grade of 31 g/t silver, 2.7% lead and 2.9% zinc. This represents a decrease of 13% in contained silver, a decrease of 2% in contained lead, and a decrease of 1% in contained zinc. The Mineral Resource figures discussed above are inclusive of material which has subsequently been modified to produce Ore Reserves.

Table 1 Sokor Project – Mineral Resource statement as of 31 December 2022 (inclusive of Ore Reserves)

Category	Mineral	Gross attributable to licence			Net attributable to CNMC			
		Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t, Ag g/t, Pb%, Zn%)	Contained metal (Au koz, Ag koz, Pb t, Zn t)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t, Ag g/t, Pb%, Zn%)	Contained metal Au koz, Ag koz, Pb t, Zn t)	Change from previous update (%)
Measured	Gold	0.19	1.5	10	0.15	1.5	10	-68%
Indicated	Gold	8.18	1.6	430	6.63	1.6	350	5%
Inferred	Gold	5.81	1.8	340	4.70	1.8	270	-9%
Total	**Gold**	**14.18**	**1.7**	**770**	**11.49**	**1.7**	**630**	**-4%**
Measured	Silver	0.31	70	700	0.25	70	560	4%
Indicated	Silver	0.67	57	1,240	0.54	57	1,000	-1%
Inferred	Silver	3.97	24	3,070	3.22	24	2,490	-19%
Total	**Silver**	**4.95**	**31**	**5,000**	**4.01**	**31**	**4,050**	**-13%**
Measured	Lead	0.31	1.9	5,880	0.25	1.9	4,760	-0.5%
Indicated	Lead	0.67	2.9	19,340	0.54	2.9	15,670	-3%
Inferred	Lead	3.97	2.7	106,890	3.22	2.7	86,580	-2%
Total	**Lead**	**4.95**	**2.7**	**132,110**	**4.01**	**2.7**	**107,010**	**-2%**
Measured	Zinc	0.31	1.8	5,670	0.25	1.8	4,590	-1%
Indicated	Zinc	0.67	2.3	15,520	0.54	2.3	12,570	-3%
Inferred	Zinc	3.97	3.0	120,660	3.22	3.0	97,730	-1%
Total	**Zinc**	**4.95**	**2.9**	**141,850**	**4.01**	**2.9**	**114,900**	**-1%**

- *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.*
- *Totals may display rounding inconsistencies.*
- *The cut-off grade for Mineral Resources is 0.5 g/t gold for the transitional and fresh rock at New Discovery and New Found, 1.0 g/t gold within the vicinity of the planned underground workings at Ketubong and Rixen, 0.17 g/t gold for the oxide material at New Discovery and New Found, and 0.17 g/t gold for material at Rixen planned to be extracted by open pit mining.*
- *The cut-off grade for Mineral Resources at Manson's Lode is 1.5% Pb+Zn, and gold and silver Mineral Resources have been reported, external to the lead-zinc mineralisation and above a cut-off of 0.5 g/t gold. Lead, zinc and silver Mineral Resources have been reported for Sg Amang above a cut-off of 1.5% Pb+Zn.*
- *The various cut-off grades applied reflect current commodity prices, differential operating costs and processing options.*

The combined Ore Reserve estimate for Rixen, Manson's Lode, Ketubong and New Found deposits has been calculated and is shown in Table 2, accompanied by the additional Mineral Resources tabulation for Rixen, Manson's Lode, Ketubong and New Found deposits (reported exclusive of and additional to Ore Reserves) and for New Discovery and Sg Amang (where Ore Reserves have not been defined).

The Ore Reserves reported for December 2022 are lower than December 2021 largely due to mining depletion at Ketubong underground, Manson, Rixen and New Found open pits during the year.

Table 2 **Combined Sokor Project gold Ore Reserves (Manson's Lode, New Found, Ketubong and Rixen) and Mineral Resources (at Manson's Lode, New Found, Ketubong and Rixen) that are additional to Ore Reserves at (Manson's Lode, New Found, Ketubong and Rixen) as of 31 December 2022**

Category	Mineral	Gross attributable to licence			Net attributable to CNMC			
		Tonnes (kt)	Grade (Au g/t, Ag g/t, Pb%, Zn%)	Contained metal (Au koz, Ag koz, Pb t, Zn t)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (Au g/t, Ag g/t, Pb%, Zn%)	Contained metal Au koz, Ag koz, Pb t, Zn t)	Change from previous update (%)
Ore Reserves								
Proved	Gold	77	2.6	6	62	2.6	5	-65
Probable	Gold	2,428	1.7	132	1,966	1.7	107	0
Total	**Gold**	**2,504**	**1.7**	**138**	**2,029**	**1.7**	**112**	**-8**
Proved	Silver	166	75.2	401	134	75.2	325	100
Probable	Silver	191	26.7	164	154	26.7	133	100
Total	**Silver**	**356**	**49.3**	**565**	**289**	**49.3**	**457**	**100**
Proved	Lead	166	2.6	4,337	134	2.6	3,513	100
Probable	Lead	191	1.9	3,680	154	1.9	2,981	100
Total	**Lead**	**356**	**2.3**	**8,017**	**289**	**2.3**	**6,494**	**100**
Proved	Zinc	166	2.2	3,715	134	2.2	3,009	100
Probable	Zinc	191	3.3	6,355	154	3.3	5,148	100
Total	**Zinc**	**356**	**2.8**	**10,070**	**289**	**2.8**	**8,157**	**100**
Additional Mineral Resources								
Measured	Gold	153	1.8	9	124	1.8	7	-7
Indicated	Gold	2,951	1.4	132	2,390	1.4	107	-61
Inferred	Gold	5,308	1.9	321	4,299	1.9	260	-21
Total	**Gold**	**8,413**	**1.7**	**462**	**6,814**	**1.7**	**374**	**-39**
Measured	Silver	212	89.4	609	171	89.4	493	100
Indicated	Silver	627	59.4	1,197	508	59.4	970	100
Inferred	Silver	3,508	19.4	2,186	2,841	19.4	1,771	100
Total	**Silver**	**4,346**	**28.6**	**3,992**	**3,520**	**28.6**	**3,233**	**100**
Measured	Lead	212	2.6	5,000	171	2.6	4,000	100
Indicated	Lead	627	2.5	15,000	508	2.5	12,000	100
Inferred	Lead	3,508	3.0	103,000	2,841	3.0	84,000	100
Total	**Lead**	**4,346**	**2.9**	**124,000**	**3,520**	**2.9**	**101,000**	**100**
Measured	Zinc	212	2.5	5,000	171	2.5	4,000	100
Indicated	Zinc	627	3.1	19,000	508	3.1	16,000	100
Inferred	Zinc	3,508	2.8	99,000	2,841	2.8	80,000	100
Total	**Zinc**	**4,346**	**2.8**	**124,000**	**3,520**	**2.8**	**100,000**	**100**

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 0.9 g/t gold for ore going to the CIL plant (oxide, transitional and fresh rock from Manson's Lode and New Found), 1.5 g/t gold for fresh ore underground at Rixen and 1.0 g/t for Ketubong underground) going to the CIL plant. Cut-off grade applied for at Rixen is 0.20 g/t for material sent to the Heap Leach pad. Cut-off grade applied to Manson's Lode is 1.5% Pb+Zn for ore being sent to concentrator.*
- *Cut-off grade for Mineral Resource is 0.17 g/t gold for oxide and transition material at Rixen, 0.17 g/t gold for oxide and 0.5 g/t gold for transitional and fresh material at New Discovery and outside the optimised pit at New Found, 0.5 g/t gold for CIL material and 1.5% Pb+Zn outside the optimised pit at Manson's Lode and 0.5 g/t gold for Inferred transitional and fresh material inside the optimised pit at New Found, and 1.0 g/t gold for underground fresh at Ketubong and Rixen South.*
- *Gold price used for cut-off calculation is US$1,800/oz for all deposits.*

- *Zinc price used is US$1.40/lb, lead price used is US$1.00 and silver price used is US$22/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.*

3.2 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.

3.3 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. 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 their 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.

3.4 Competent Persons

The Mineral Resource estimates were prepared by Ms Justine Tracey and reviewed by Mr Ian Glacken. Mr Glacken, Executive Consultant of Snowden Optiro and Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and Ms Tracey, Managing 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 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.

Ms Justine Tracey [BSc (Hons) Geology, MSc (Geostatistics), MAusIMM (CP)] is a geologist with over 25 years of mine production and exploration experience. She has extensive experience in project development and Mineral Resource estimation, which includes open pit and underground deposits at grade control, exploration and project feasibility levels for both gold, silver and copper. Prior to commencing consulting as a Principal Geologist with Snowden Optiro in 2020, Ms Tracey worked as Mine Geology Manager for a gold mine in Northern Territory, Australia. Ms Tracey has acted as a Qualified Person for gold, silver, copper, and lithium.

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 worldwide experience in the mining industry. He is a geologist with postgraduate qualifications in geostatistics, mining geology and computing. Mr Glacken has over 25 years' experience in consulting, including a decade as Group General Manager of a major consulting organisation. He has worked on mineral projects and given over 300 training courses to thousands of attendees on every continent apart from Antarctica. Mr Glacken's 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 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 140 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
Au	gold
CIL	carbon-in-leach
CNMC	CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited
CNMC Pulai	CNMC Pulai Mining Sdn Bhd
Cu	copper
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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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 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. These rock chip samples were taken over intervals of 0.1 m to 2.0 m, with an average sample length of 0.9 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 to 10 m with an average sample length of 3.9 m. No grade control data was included for the 2022 resource update. • 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all 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.	• 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. • At Ketubong the average length of the drillhole samples selected for analysis was 1.11 m (range 0.1 m to 3.7 m). At Rixen the average length of the drillhole samples selected for analysis was 1.51 m (range 0.77 m to 2.23 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 analysis was 1.16 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 quality assurance and quality control analysis. • Face samples were collected from the underground workings at Ketubong. These rock chip samples were taken over intervals of 0.1 m to 2.0 m, with an average sample length of 0.9 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 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 2022 samples were assayed at CNMC's Sokor on-site laboratory. • CNMC's quality control procedures for 2022 included the submission of blind duplicate samples and standards with samples and submission of duplicate samples to independent laboratories SGS (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd laboratory, Malaysia and an umpire laboratory (ALS Minerals laboratory in Perth, Australia). • Blank samples were included with the 2022 samples. Of the 82 blank standards analysed, four were above the threshold of 0.2g/t gold. • Eleven separate certified standards (G314-10, G315-2, G916-1, G912-2, G307-1, G905-7, G314-3, G913-10, GBM914-13, GBM915-13 GBM311-11) from Geostats Pty Ltd were submitted to CNMC's on-site laboratory. In total, 309 standard samples were submitted with the diamond drillhole samples used to update the Mineral Resources. Of the 309 samples, only five samples were outside the acceptable limits for gold and base metals. four of the five samples of GBM311-11 returned silver and copper values that are below acceptable limits. CNMC is intending to check these. • Analysis of the QAQC data indicates acceptable levels of precision. A positive bias has been noted in one standard (G314-10) and a negative bias has been noted in four standards (G15-2, G307-1, G314-3, GBM311-11- Ag and Cu). CNMC is following this up with the Laboratory. Rates of insertion for standard samples during 2022 exceed industry standard rates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• 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). • A detailed topographical surface has been defined over a 7 km2 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' Lode, New Discovery and New Found were conducted in early 2019 by CNMC using an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) and processed by Land Surveys, an Australian based company. • The topographic surfaces were updated by CNMC at the end of 2022 and start of 2023. 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 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 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.	• A total of 809 diamond drillholes for 93,232 m have been drilled at the Sokor Project for Mineral Resource definition. • 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 for sample analysis. Downhole compositing to 1.5 m intervals was applied for Mineral Resource estimation at Manson's Lode and Rixen, to 1.2 m intervals was applied for Mineral Resource estimation at New Discovery and New Found and to 1.0 m intervals at Sg Amang.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 oriented 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. 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 ML 10/2016 is held by CMNM Mining Group Sdn Bhd; a subsidiary of CNMC Goldmine Holdings Ltd. The expiry date of this lease is 31/12/2034 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 and zinc) 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 drill hole collar – dip and azimuth of the hole – downhole length and interception depth – hole length.	• See Appendix B.
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 drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Not applicable – drilling was designed for resource definition.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• 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 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.	• Data entry by site geologist, checked by geological supervisor and additional checking and validation by resource geologist. • Data validation included checking for out-of-range assay data and 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.	• Site visits were undertaken during December 2011, June 2015, January and April 2018, October 2019 and July 2022 by Optiro and Snowden Optiro. • During the site visits geological logging, sampling techniques and procedures were reviewed.
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 level of confidence in the interpretations of the mineralised horizons is reflected by the Mineral Resource classification. • In general, infill drilling has confirmed the mineralisation interpretations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• Geological interpretation has been defined by diamond drilling. Gold mineralisation interpretation at Manson's Lode, Rixen, New Discovery and New Found was based on a nominal 0.15 g/t Au cut-off grade. The interpretation was completed along drill sections, typically at spacings of 20 m and 50 m and the interpretations were triangulated to form 3D solids of the mineralisation domains. • At Ketubong (where underground mining has commenced), the interpretation was based on a nominal 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade. The interpreted mineralisation included results from drillholes and underground face samples. • Base metal mineralisation was interpreted at Manson's Lode and Sg Amang based on a nominal 2% Pb+Zn cut-off grade. • All available geological data has been used to interpret the mineralisation and to differentiate between mineralisation within eluvial/alluvial, backfill and bedrock. • A base of oxidation surface and a top of fresh surface have been interpreted for each deposit area.
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, the mineralisation strikes northeast-southwest and has a relatively flat orientation. It is 750 m along strike and 300 m across strike and extends from surface to a depth of 160 m. • At New Discovery and New Found the mineralisation strikes north-south and dips approximately 25° to the east. It has a combined strike length of 540 m and is up to 640 m across strike. Mineralisation extends from surface to a depth of up to 280 m. • At Ketubong, the mineralisation strikes north-south and dips approximately 50° to the east. It is 550 m along strike by 350 m down dip. Mineralisation extends from surface to a depth of approximately 270 m. Mineralisation is open down dip. • At Rixen, the mineralisation strikes north-south and dips approximately 20° to the east. It is 2,150 m along strike and is up to 700 m across strike. Mineralisation extends from surface to a depth of approximately 400 m. • The Sg Amang deposit was drilled in 2013, 2019 and in 2022 to a depth of 250 m from surface and generally remains open down dip and at depth. The mineralisation has been interpreted as seven lodes that have a combined strike length of 230 m and an across strike extent of 300 m. The mineralisation dips to the northwest at around 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.	• Drillhole sample data was flagged using domain codes generated from 3D mineralisation domains and oxidation surfaces. • Data within the interpreted mineralisation at Manson's Lode and Rixen was composited to 1.5 m downhole intervals, at New Discovery and New Found data were composited to 1.2 m downhole intervals at New Discovery and New Found, and to 1.0 m intervals at Sg Amang.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Mineral Resources were updated for Rixen, Ketubong, New Found, Sg Amang and Manson's Lode. • The influence of extreme sample distribution outliers was reduced by top cutting. The top cut levels were determined using a combination of top cut analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability plots and coefficients of variation). • Directional variograms were modelled using a normal score transformation. Mineralisation continuity was interpreted from variogram analyses. • Mineralisation continuity was interpreted from variogram analyses to have an along strike range of 40–105 m, and a down-dip range of 25–170 m. • Kriging neighbourhood analysis was undertaken to optimise the block size, search distances and sample numbers. • Grade estimation was into parent blocks of 10 m(E) x 10 m(N) on 2 m benches at Manson's Lode, New Discovery and New Found, 10 m(E) x 20 m(N) on 2 m benches at Rixen and 10 m(E) x 10m (N) on 1 m benches at. Sg Amang. • A seam model was developed at Ketubong with parent blocks of 10 m(E) x 10 m(N) and a variable bench height. Grade estimation used accumulation (gold grade x length). • Block grade estimation was carried out using ordinary kriging at the parent block scale. Three estimation passes were used for all domains; the first search was based upon the variogram ranges for each domain in the three principal directions; the second search was typically two times the first search in all directions, and the third search was four or five times the initial search, with reduced sample numbers required for estimation. • The estimated block model grades were visually validated against the input drillhole data and comparisons were carried out against the de-clustered drillhole data and by easting, northing and elevation slices. • Comprehensive production records and reconciliation data have not been collected at the Sokor Project. • The total Measured, Indicated and Inferred gold Mineral Resource for the Sokor Project, previously reported in December 2021, was 14,990 kt at 1.7 g/t gold for 800,000 ounces of contained gold.. After depletion for mining at Manson's Lode, Rixen, New Found and Ketubong, resource extension through additional drilling at Manson's Lode, Rixen, New Found and face sampling at Ketubong, and the change in cut-off grade and reporting of Manson's Lode to lead-zinc, the December 2022 Mineral Resource represents an overall decrease of approximately 4% in terms of contained gold.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Additional lead, zinc and silver resources have been defined at Manson's Lode and Sg Amang. With depletion and the additional drilling at Manson's Lode, and the change in reporting and cut-off grade at Manson' Lode and Sg Amang, the total Mineral Resource for the silver, lead and zinc mineralisation, as of 31 December 2022, is 4,950 kt with an average grade of 31 g/t silver, 2.7% lead and 2.9% zinc. This represents a decrease of 13% in contained silver, a decrease of 2% in contained lead, and a decrease of 1% in contained zinc.
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.	• Mineral Resources planned for extraction by underground methods at Ketubong and Rixen have been reported above a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off grade, above a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade at Manson's Lode (in addition to the lead-zinc Mineral Resources) and for the transitional and fresh material at New Found and New Discovery, and above a 0.17 g/t Au cut-off grade for open pit mining at Rixen and for oxide material at New Found and New Discovery, to reflect current commodity prices, differential operating costs and processing options. • Base metal Mineral Resources at Manson's Lode and at Sg Amang have been reported above a 1.5% Pb+Zn cut-off grade.
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 and the northern and western area of Rixen is by open pit mining. Mining factors such as dilution and ore loss have not been applied for the Mineral Resource estimate. • Extraction at Ketubong and planned extraction within the southern area of Rixen is by underground mining. • Open pit mining has been completed at New Discovery and CNMC is evaluating alternative mining methods to extract the remnant ore.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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 sections of core of around 0.2 m were selected and weighted in water and air. • Bulk density values for each deposit and material type were calculated using measurements from 585 sections of diamond drill core (including 114 measurements obtained during 2022) and of alluvial/eluvial and backfill material from 41 test pits. • A least squares regression formula was developed and was used to determine the density from the lead and zinc contents for domains with high lead and zinc contents at Manson's Lode and Sg Amang. • Average bulk density values for the eluvial/alluvial and backfill material were determined from measurements of material from 41 test pits.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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 , Ketubong and Sg Amang deposits are classified as a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Statement and were completed by Ms Justine Tracey 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.
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) 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 Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design). • The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc. • The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (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 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. • No minimum mining widths 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. • The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied. • Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements. • The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole. • For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	• Carbon-in-leach is 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. • Metallurgical test work 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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.
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.	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.	• 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 net present value (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 (ML 10/2016) 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 ML 10/2016.
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.
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.	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	

Appendix B

Sokor Project – significant intersections from 2022 drilling

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 %
Manson's Lode													
ZKM117-3	4959	13652	146	189.5	80	140	10.16	13.41	3.25	0.23	0.00	0.49	0.05
							120.06	122.2	2.14	0.96	18.61	0.07	0.09
							135.05	136.22	1.17	3.59	125.07	0.40	0.01
							160.56	163.54	2.98	0.38	15.11	0.09	0.03
							167.06	173.95	6.89	0.53	45.91	0.33	0.12
							154.16	155.8	1.64	2.37	42.31	0.13	0.05
							175.31	176.97	1.66	0.39	27.93	0.13	0.18
							187.88	188.61	0.73	0.47	19.33	0.02	0.02
ZKM117-4	4921	13696	172	252.2	70	140	37.04	38.17	1.13	0.41	47.72	2.30	2.93
							42.94	45.23	2.29	0.71	59.72	0.40	0.35
							48.96	50	1.04	0.00	20.03	0.42	4.10
							206.03	207.22	1.19	0.76	0.00	0.03	0.04
							221.42	222.5	1.08	0.43	0.00	0.31	0.78
							225.45	229.08	3.63	1.87	189.38	13.59	8.51
							241.69	248.65	6.96	1.75	22.09	0.04	0.03
ZKM118-7	4971	13699	150	150.9	80	140	44.16	51.26	7.1	0.24	34.43	1.22	1.58
							95.8	97.76	1.96	0.22	35.14	2.38	2.34
New Found													
ZKNF1-6	3870	13306	101	61.0	65	200	1.75	2.83	1.08	0.16	-	-	-
							4.44	6.7	2.26	0.81	-	-	-
							14.8	15.86	1.06	0.20	-	-	-
							16.83	17.91	1.08	0.23	-	-	-
							23.99	25.15	1.16	0.50	-	-	-
ZKNF1-7	3892	13345	120	101.0	65	200	1.99	3.11	1.12	0.20	-	-	-
							42.82	43.84	1.02	0.24	-	-	-
							53.01	54.06	1.05	0.41	-	-	-
							75.44	81.96	6.52	1.09	-	-	-
							8.5	10.54	2.04	0.18	-	-	-
ZKNF3-5	3938	13245	122	150.2	56	20	60.73	61.73	1	0.30	-	-	-
							93.63	94.76	1.13	1.27	-	-	-
							106.49	107.56	1.07	0.26	-	-	-
							120.58	124.02	3.44	2.76	-	-	-
							126.23	128.83	2.6	0.43	-	-	-
							128.83	129.83	1	0.16	-	-	-
							131.78	132.79	1.01	0.95	-	-	-
							139.08	141.23	2.15	2.79	-	-	-
ZKNF3-6	3946	13273	107	110.9	72	20	0	13.84	13.84	3.00	-	-	-
							16.43	17.52	1.09	0.48	-	-	-
							26.5	29.13	2.63	0.52	-	-	-
							36	37.9	1.9	0.62	-	-	-
							30.84	32.88	2.04	0.28	-	-	-
							86.4	88.56	2.16	0.30	-	-	-
							90.23	91.7	1.47	0.92	-	-	-
							99.32	103.18	3.86	0.54	-	-	-
ZKNF3-7	3946	13272	107	101.0	86	20	4.17	12.33	8.16	1.99	13.61	0.00	0.00
							16.62	17.63	1.01	16.31	-	-	-
							68.53	70.65	2.12	0.23	-	-	-

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 %
							99.1	100.95	1.85	3.07	-	-	-
ZKNF4-8	3983	13249	118	96.2	70	20	4	7.4	3.4	0.58	8.70	0.00	0.00
							64.75	66.44	1.69	0.34	-	-	-
							92.2	95.18	2.98	0.61	-	-	-
ZKNF4-9	3984	13252	118	74.9	58	20	3.59	4.65	1.06	0.27	15.06	-	-
							29.64	56.49	26.85	1.67	1.95	-	-
							61.02	62.98	1.96	0.18	-	-	-
							63.6	64.58	0.98	0.57	-	-	-
							70.62	71.62	1	0.20	-	-	-
ZKNF5+-1	4053	13267	120	60.2	52	20	0	2.28	2.28	1.57	17.98	-	-
							17.62	30.13	12.51	1.10	4.13	-	-
ZKNF5+-2	4043	13244	122	85.7	58	20	16.7	18.38	1.68	0.85	25.40	-	-
							44.17	45.23	1.06	0.34	-	-	-
							47.6	59.42	11.82	6.91	6.86	-	-
							61.6	63.58	1.98	0.20	-	-	-
							65.44	68.23	2.79	0.55	-	-	-
							69.23	70.23	1	0.21	-	-	-
							73.21	74.24	1.03	0.23	-	-	-
							75.24	76.24	1	0.16	-	-	-
							77.08	78.88	1.8	0.28	-	-	-
ZKNF5+-3	4043	13244	122	102.2	74	20	0.78	5.56	4.78	0.42	7.42	0.32	0.31
							19.63	20.93	1.3	0.18	-	-	-
							79.94	82.45	2.51	0.34	-	-	-
ZKNF5+-4	4051	13263	121	80.9	58	20	19.84	21.43	1.59	3.59	59.17	-	-
							27.79	29	1.21	1.27	-	-	-
							32.83	37.24	4.41	0.31	9.52	-	-
							41.4	55.6	14.2	17.88	29.61	-	-
ZKNF5-5	4034	13270	118	106.8	60	20	9.64	10.19	0.55	0.77	775.85	45.15	42.34
							10.19	12.12	1.93	3.82	58.93	-	-
							15.92	24.17	8.25	0.85	16.58	-	-
							26.15	28.07	1.92	0.31	17.85	-	-
							37.58	46.16	8.58	10.98	23.65	-	-
							101.83	102.83	1	0.45	-	-	-
ZKNF5-6	4027	13252	121	99.2	62	20	0	6.74	6.74	2.58	75.15	-	-
							29.38	30.66	1.28	3.73	87.94	-	-
							37.15	42.31	5.16	1.61	0.00	-	-
							44.26	53.73	9.47	1.68	1.44	-	-
							56.68	57.68	1	0.16	-	-	-
							58.68	59.68	1	0.33	-	-	-
							70.23	73.06	2.83	1.50	-	-	-
ZKNF5-7	4026	13252	121	150.3	80	20	2.84	5.55	2.71	1.16	54.43	-	-
							5.77	8.18	2.41	0.51	19.73	-	-
							44.29	47.28	2.99	7.90	-	-	-
							71.83	73.06	1.23	0.41	-	-	-
							74.13	77.31	3.18	0.27	-	-	-
							81.29	85	3.71	0.21	-	-	-
							99.33	100.33	1	0.18	-	-	-
							106.28	110.55	4.27	0.46	-	-	-
ZKNF5-8	4012	13218	148	200.5	72	20	98.63	99.68	1.05	0.23	-	-	-

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 %
							104.8	110.58	5.78	4.68	-	-	-
							172.61	173.7	1.09	0.16	-	-	-
ZKNF6+-1	4097	13268	121	81.0	60	20	28.72	31.8	3.08	2.07	16.80	-	-
							33.8	35.77	1.97	0.18	-	-	-
							58.29	63.46	5.17	1.32	93.75	-	-
ZKNF6+-2	4089	13250	122	100.7	60	20	5.2	7.33	2.13	2.81	270.06	0.79	0.72
							51.62	65.5	13.88	11.79	8.71	-	-
							69.23	81.85	12.62	0.23	-	-	-
ZKNF6+-3	4083	13237	123	132.2	60	20	3.49	5.1	1.61	0.27	20.77	1.51	0.39
							84.86	85.92	1.06	0.24	-	-	-
							95.65	96.67	1.02	0.35	-	-	-
ZKNF6-6	4067	13250	122	90.2	60	20	42.07	49.58	7.51	1.00	-	-	-
							51.2	62.71	11.51	1.22	-	-	-
							70.56	72.16	1.6	0.23	-	-	-
							73.16	76.2	3.04	0.32	-	-	-
							80.7	82.08	1.38	0.90	-	-	-
ZKNF6-7	4061	13234	122	130.8	60	20	83.7	92.05	8.35	1.56	-	-	-
ZKNF6-8	4085	13302	120	70.9	85	200	46.63	48.43	1.8	17.02	-	-	-
ZKNF6-9	4067	13250	122	100.8	68	20	49.98	50.98	1	1.73	-	-	-
							52.62	58.87	6.25	21.16	28.09	-	-
							62.69	63.7	1.01	0.36	-	-	-
							64.8	69.58	4.78	0.57	-	-	-
							70.9	72.9	2	0.21	-	-	-
							73.9	74.9	1	0.51	-	-	-
							75.9	84.52	8.62	0.23	-	-	-
							85.67	86.64	0.97	0.20	-	-	-
ZKNF7+-1	4127	13250	143	121.0	60	20	10.83	12.83	2	1.34	-	-	-
							26.23	27.23	1	1.20	-	-	-
							29.23	30.23	1	0.34	-	-	-
							42.23	46.82	4.59	2.15	23.90	-	-
							54.4	55.15	0.75	3.25	-	-	-
							62.97	65.1	2.13	0.99	-	-	-
							71.23	82.94	11.71	1.34	-	-	-
ZKNF7+-2	4135	13271	143	70.6	60	20	15.01	16.02	1.01	0.20	-	-	-
ZKNF7+-3	4118	13231	143	150.3	60	20	118.23	120.15	1.92	0.19	-	-	-
							130.7	132.51	1.81	0.25	-	-	-
ZKNF7+-4	4138	13274	143	121.0	90	0	33.76	38.38	4.62	1.26	84.25	1.83	0.90
ZKNF7-1	4137	13275	143	101.0	78	276	27.73	33.23	5.5	0.33	0.01	0.01	0.01
							35.23	36.8	1.57	0.41	8.88	0.71	0.25
							70.97	72.36	1.39	0.23	-	-	-
							80.4	85.63	5.23	13.83	8.67	-	-
ZKNF8-2	4127	13251	143	121.0	68	55	38.36	41.95	3.59	0.51	25.27	0.88	0.71
ZKNF8-3	4161	13311	145	100.8	60	168	21.03	25.45	4.42	12.26	2.70	-	-
							26.46	27.69	1.23	0.19	-	-	-
							43.92	45.8	1.88	0.98	-	-	-
ZKNF8-4	4172	13329	147	120.3	60	187	34.9	36.39	1.49	0.25	0.00	0.10	0.35
							37.3	39.01	1.71	1.43	16.90	-	-
							83.23	88.72	5.49	0.73	32.50	-	-
							89.72	90.72	1	0.25	-	-	-

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 %
							106.26	108.14	1.88	3.10	60.41	-	-
ZKNF8-5	4160	13356	154	183.5	62	175	119.38	122.6	3.22	7.07	14.14	-	-
							128.37	128.76	0.39	0.20	-	-	-
							129.23	131.23	2	0.23	-	-	-
							132.09	133.14	1.05	0.24	-	-	-
							138.13	139.13	1	0.31	-	-	-
							140.23	141.23	1	0.18	-	-	-
							143.3	145.5	2.2	0.40	-	-	-
							148.58	149.8	1.22	0.32	-	-	-
							155.53	156.69	1.16	0.17	-	-	-
ZKNF9-1	4205	13301	137	120.2	75	175	14.43	22.08	7.65	1.42	15.90	-	-
							39.73	41.12	1.39	0.39	-	-	-
							81.23	84.23	3	0.27	-	-	-
							86.89	87.11	0.22	3.56	128.29	-	-
							88.61	93.88	5.27	3.82	8.45	-	-
							100.89	103.98	3.09	1.30	-	-	-
ZKNF9-2	4206	13265	139	99.3	90	0	21.03	26.82	5.79	1.08	6.24	-	-
							28.45	33	4.55	1.78	304.21	10.78	3.77
ZKNF9-3	4195	13361	147	162.1	59	175	105.66	107.13	1.47	0.92	7.89	-	-
							136.11	138.12	2.01	0.28	-	-	-
							139.17	141.17	2	0.36	-	-	-
							142.2	143.23	1.03	0.22	-	-	-
							145.19	146.34	1.15	0.20	-	-	-
							147.98	151.64	3.66	1.37	5.74	-	-
							154.53	155.85	1.32	0.28	-	-	-
ZKNF9-4	4204	13322	136	134.9	75	175	41.82	43.1	1.28	0.22	-	-	-
							93.9	99.93	6.03	0.47	-	-	-
							103.97	113.2	9.23	0.76	-	-	-
							115.37	119.11	3.74	0.36	4.99	-	-
							121.15	132.94	11.79	1.82	-	-	-
Rixen													
ZKR121-7	3870	16718	83	106.9	90	0	5.92	12.9	6.98	0.36	0.00	-	-
							29.18	31.6	2.42	0.29	0.00	-	-
							35.57	37.76	2.19	1.42	55.46	-	-
							48.97	52.81	3.84	0.81	0.00	-	-
							59.27	60.33	1.06	2.48	12.52	-	-
							63.69	64.69	1	0.44	28.22	-	-
ZKR125-4	3844	16672	86	112.3	80	270	30.36	31.53	1.17	0.25	38.05	-	-
							36.63	62.93	26.3	0.97	9.43	-	-
							69.56	75.61	6.05	0.29	-	-	-
							104.03	107.38	3.35	0.88	-	-	-
ZKR129-9	3897	16624	79	122.9	90	0	0	9.46	9.46	0.18	-	-	-
							12.04	13.97	1.93	0.29	-	-	-
							62.88	64.49	1.61	0.38	-	-	-
							66.03	67.32	1.29	0.32	-	-	-
ZKR133-4	3849	16574	92	130.3	80	270	38.94	40.11	1.17	0.19	-	-	-
							46.98	48.21	1.23	3.03	-	-	-
							55.23	56.3	1.07	0.52	-	-	-

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 %
							70.33	73.38	3.05	0.62	23.69	-	-
							75.38	78.18	2.8	1.40	21.00	-	-
							89.73	91.03	1.3	0.47	-	-	-
							97.73	99.53	1.8	0.29	-	-	-
							109.6	110.6	1	0.77	-	-	-
ZKR133-5	3935	16573	79	130.1	78	270	2	7.1	5.1	3.15	-	-	-
							37.31	47.92	10.61	1.54	56.77	-	-
							52.89	61.54	8.65	2.04	89.19	-	-
							78.1	79.41	1.31	0.63	-	-	-
							124.83	125.83	1	0.21	-	-	-
							128.03	129.1	1.07	0.24	-	-	-
Sg Amang													
ZKSA20+1-1	4966	17595	70	213.7	90	0	79.05	80.18	1.13	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.03
ZKSA20-1	4966	17615	70	219.2	90	0	151.5	152.62	1.12	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.03
ZKSA22-4	4968	17573	70	264.5	90	0	59.78	63.55	3.77	0.33	232.04	6.60	20.55
							71.62	74.87	3.25	0.37	136.21	4.67	10.26
							78.08	80.61	2.53	0.17	169.73	4.03	3.67
							166.58	167.95	1.37	3.65	424.66	22.60	22.55
							167.95	176.33	8.38	3.78	30.19	0.58	1.80
							193.07	194.14	1.07	0.70	0.00	0.72	1.18
							197.91	207.46	9.55	2.72	353.87	13.75	21.51
ZKSA22-5	5007	17573	79	223.4	90	0	114.31	115.64	1.33	0.16	0.00	0.01	0.01
ZKSA22-7	4923	17576	72	240.6	81	90	78.28	79.51	1.23	0.00	322.07	7.01	6.36
							207.59	209.49	1.9	0.97	2927.44	96.20	17.02
							218.16	220.19	2.03	3.78	41.63	0.36	11.41
ZKSA22-8	4923	17575	72	230.6	85	90	69.65	70.85	1.2	0.40	0.00	0.31	0.04
							112.69	114.17	1.48	0.55	72.08	0.45	1.69
ZKSAS0-1	5048	17830	77	121.9	90	0	1.57	8.06	6.49	0.19	23.48	6.80	0.27
ZKSAS0-2	5036	17792	77	153.3	90	0	13.45	19.96	6.51	0.52	126.71	0.84	0.30
							25.46	26.51	1.05	1.62	180.48	0.14	0.08
							36.27	41.8	5.53	1.89	77.01	1.30	0.69
							44.11	47.42	3.31	1.01	26.49	0.56	0.32
							34.27	35.14	0.87	1.05	76.08	0.91	0.50
ZKSAS1-1	5022	17816	76	135.3	90	0	47.53	48.88	1.35	0.26	1337.03	23.48	45.77
							52.31	57.5	5.19	0.05	533.85	7.88	42.84
ZKSAS2-1	5060	17805	78	136.9	90	0	32.98	35.09	2.11	0.47	17.28	0.18	0.98
							121.6	123.5	1.9	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.02
ZKSAX10-3	5079	17948	85	74.7	90	0	27.72	29.72	2	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.13
							36.33	38.33	2	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.08
ZKSAX2-5	5004	17920	76	111.3	90	0	83.03	85.19	2.16	0.81	146.69	3.06	17.97
ZKSAX4-1	5028	17913	76	53.6	90	0	32.42	33.45	1.03	0.28	0.00	0.03	0.02
							45.68	46.88	1.2	0.53	433.44	9.72	29.96
ZKSAX8-1	5073	17926	77	75.3	90	0	32.23	39.16	6.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
							41.21	42.24	1.03	0.23	0.00	0.07	1.83
							45.33	45.88	0.55	0.25	102.63	0.70	34.52

Note: significant intersections are reported for down-hole intersections of ≥1 m with ≥0.15 g/t Au and/or ≥2% Pb+Zn.