24 September 2026

COPPER MINERALISATION EXTENDED AT ILKSAN

Sarytogan Graphite Limited (ASX: SGA, "the Company" or "Sarytogan") is pleased to report the results from the third of three diamond drill holes completed at the Ilksan prospect within the Baynazar copper exploration project in central Kazakhstan.

Highlights

- Results from the third of three diamond drill holes DDH-IL26003 has been received:
    - **452m @ 0.063% Cu**, from surface to end of hole.
- This extends the copper porphyry mineralisation previously reported from diamond drill holes DDH-IL26001A (refer ASX 15/09/26) and DDH-IL26002 (refer ASX 12/08/26):
    - **318m @ 0.14%Cu,** 0.027ppm Au, from surface to end of hole in DDH-IL26001A;
        - including **18.9m @ 0.29% Cu,** 0.093ppm Au from 5.0m;
        - and **8.6m @ 0.25% Cu,** 0.081ppm Au, from 41.2m.
        - and **15.2m @ 0.40% Cu,** 0.082ppm Au, 1.8ppm Ag from 163.4m.
    - **229m @ 0.14%Cu,** 0.027ppm Au, from surface to end of hole in DDH-IL26002;
        - including **11.6m @ 0.26% Cu,** 407ppm Mo from 33.8m;
        - and **16.2m @ 0.36% Cu,** 0.12ppm Au, 1.4ppm Ag from 159.7m.

Sarytogan Managing Director, Sean Gregory commented:

"The 2026 diamond drilling program has been a great success with Ilksan being confirmed to be of the copper porphyry style of mineralisation with thick intercepts over the entire length of the holes drilled. The vectors for further drilling at Ilksan are to the south where drilled mineralisation is the strongest and to the west where the bedrock copper and gold anomalism is now a high priority target. The other prospects at Baynazar, such as Aminbuy, Autas and Bala-Tolaguy, are all lined up ready to progress through the exploration pipeline with shallow KGK drilling to establish bedrock anomalies the next step there, just as we did at Ilksan."

Bainazar Copper Exploration Project

The Bainazar Copper Exploration Project was pegged by the Company in 2024 in line with our battery metals focus and to put the skills of our established exploration team, with their detailed knowledge of Kazakh permitting, to work. After an extensive review of historical Soviet exploration records, Baynazar was selected as the most prospective site for greenfields copper exploration. Coincidentally, it is only 25km south-west of the Sarytogan Graphite Deposit.

Kazakhstan is known to be an established mining jurisdiction, highly prospective for copper porphyry mines, with 4 of the 5 lowest-cost copper mines in the world being located there due to the low power, diesel and skilled labour costs (refer miningvisuals.com, October 2024 infographic).

Previous Exploration Results

Two shallow diamond drillholes were drilled at Ilksan in Soviet times totalling 320m (Figure 1, Source: Karandyshew, et al. The Results of Geological Mapping, scale 1:50,000 and Exploration for Rare Metals on Bainazar Ring Structure 1969-1974). Diamond drill hole C-16 encountered 22m of weathered diorites mineralised with malachite from surface. Further down the hole in fresh diorite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, and quartz-chalcopyrite veinlets were observed. The entire 200m drill hole was mineralised with copper grades reported as ranging from **0.02% to 0.2% Cu** and generally increasing with depth (refer ASX Announcement 9 October 2024). Recoveries were poor, as was typical of the time, averaging 43% over the length of the hole. As such, the grades are less reliable and may be less accurate than modern drilling and assaying methods. The current drill program verifies the presence of copper mineralisation at this location and is considered more accurate and reliable.

Exploration by the Company until now has included a high-resolution air-mag survey (refer ASX Announcement 7 February 2025), collection of over 6,000 soil samples across prospects at Ilksan, Aminbay, and Sanabi (refer ASX Announcements 9 October 2024, 4 February 2025, and 12 March 2025 respectively). Trenching by the Company at Ilksan identified a copper intercept of **270m @ 0.13% Cu** including **92m @ 0.20% Cu** and including **30m @ 0.31% Cu** in Tr-IK25-01 (refer ASX Announcements 12 June 2025 and 17 September 2025, Figure 1).

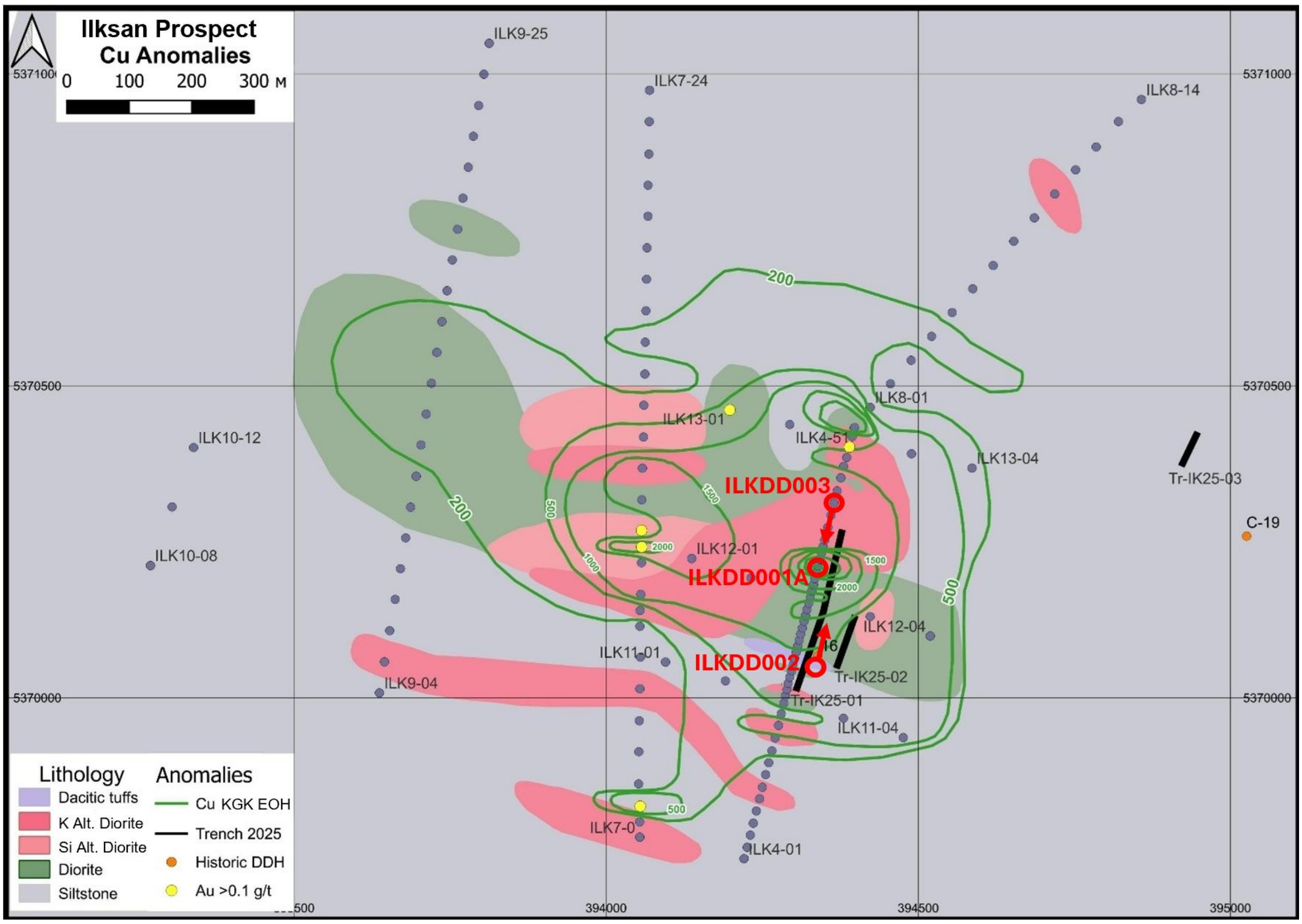


Figure 1 – Lithology map with copper and gold anomalism of the Ilksan Prospect at Baynazar. Completed diamond drill holes are annotated in red.

130 KGK drill holes for 1,775m KGK were drilled at the Ilksan prospect at Baynazar late in the 2025 field season. Holes were drilled through shallow quaternary cover and weathered rock to refusal, averaging 12m depth, with the deepest hole 40m. A strong bedrock anomaly with a diameter of 600m was established with greater than **500ppm Cu** and up to **0.5% Cu (4,685ppm Cu)** at 6m depth (Refer ASX Announcement 20 January 2026, Figure 1).

This spatial zonation of multi-element anomalies is consistent with a porphyry system model, where copper is concentrated in the central parts, while lead and zinc form outer geochemical halos.

The first diamond drill hole reported from this current program, DDH-IL26002, was reported on 12th August 2026. DDH-IL26002 was collared 10m south of historical drill hole C-16. (Figure 1, Figure 3). The assays returned **229m @ 0.14%Cu,** 0.027ppm Au, from surface to end of hole without any grade cuts. Higher grade zones (at a 0.2% Cu cutoff) occur as **11.6m @ 0.26% Cu,** 407ppm Mo from 33.8m and **16.2m @ 0.36% Cu,** 0.12ppm Au, 1.4ppm Ag from 159.7m (refer ASX Announcement 12 August 2026).
The second diamond drill hole reported from this current program, DDH-IL26001A, was reported on 15th September 2026. DDH-IL26001A was collared at the site of the highest bedrock anomaly from the shallow KGK drilling. (Figure 1, Figure 3). The assays returned **318m @ 0.14%Cu,** 0.027ppm Au, from surface to end of hole without any grade cuts. Higher grade zones (at a 0.2% Cu cutoff) occur as **18.9m @ 0.29% Cu,** 0.093ppm Au from 5.0m, **8.6m @ 0.25% Cu,** 0.081ppm Au, from 41.2m and **15.2m @ 0.40% Cu,** 0.082ppm Au, 1.8ppm Ag from 163.4m. (refer ASX Announcement 15 September 2026).

Results of DDH-IL26003

DDH-IL26003 was collared 150m north of hole -001A to create a cross section with holes -002 and -001A. DDH-IL26003 was angled 70 degrees to the south and completed to a depth of 452.5m.

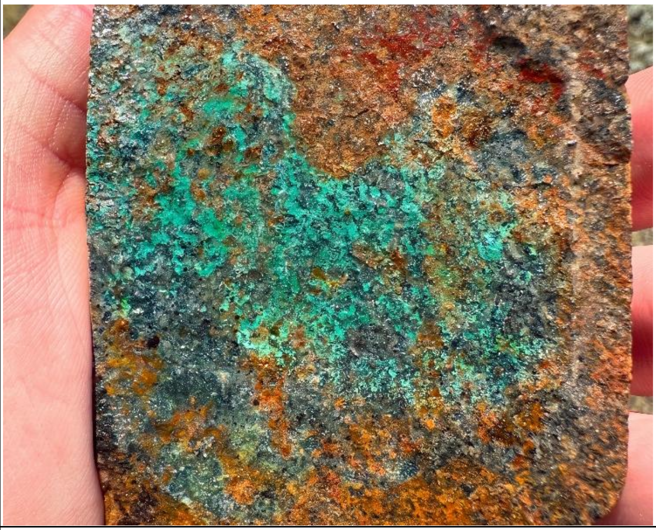
The assays returned a length-weighted average of **452.5m @ 0.063% Cu** from surface to end of hole, without grade cuts. The highest individual copper assay was **2.0m @ 0.24% Cu from 330.3m** (Figure 2e), with a further locally elevated result of **2.0m @ 0.21% Cu from 425.7m** (Figure 2f).

The hole intersected 16.1m of overburden, followed by medium-grained diorite, with coarse-grained diorite predominating below 43.7m (Figure 2c). The diorite is cut by aplite dykes and narrow diorite porphyry dykes, locally displaying chilled margins and containing coarse-grained diorite xenoliths. Secondary copper mineralisation includes malachite recorded between 25.2m and 29.6m (Figure 2a), while jarosite and hematite are also present in the upper part of the hole.

Copper mineralisation is predominantly represented by chalcopyrite, accompanied by pyrite. Logging indicates that there is about half of the sulphides present in hole DDH-IL26003 compared to holes -001A and 002, and the ratio between the copper bearing sulphides and non-copper bearing sulphides (e.g. Figure 2d) is lower, hence the lower copper grade.

Sulphides occur as disseminations, along fractures and within quartz-bearing veinlets, which locally have sericite alteration halos. Quartz veining locally forms weak stockworks. Bornite is recorded locally within the 82.9–109.1m interval, while minor molybdenite is logged in selected intervals throughout the hole.

(a) IL26003 – 26.3m
Malachite

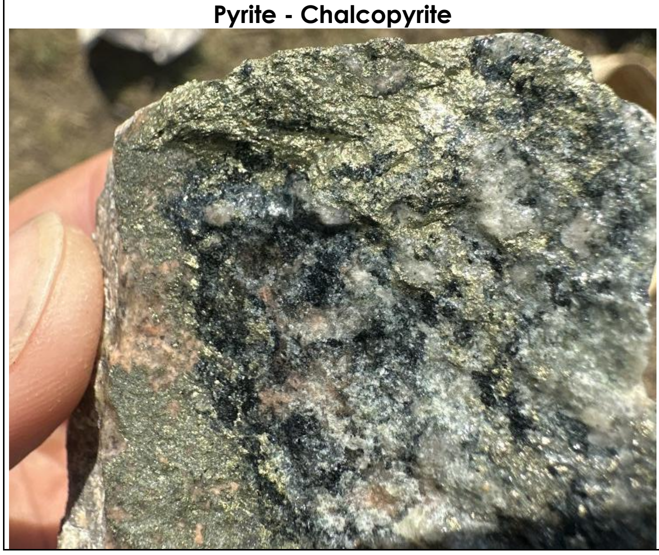


(b) IL26003 – 41.2m
Pyrite-Chalcopyrite Vein

(c) IL26003 – 90.4m
Pyrite - Chalcopyrite

(d) IL26003– 147.8m
Stibnite

(e) IL26003 – 330.9m
Pyrite - Chalcopyrite



(f) IL26003 – 425.5m
Pyrite - Chalcopyrite

Figure 2 - Typical mineralisation and veining at Ilksan in hole DDH-IL26003

Chlorite alteration, locally accompanied by epidote, is widespread, with primary biotite variably replaced by chlorite. Local weak potassic alteration is characterised by K-feldspar, biotite and magnetite. These earlier alteration assemblages are commonly overprinted by sericite-chlorite alteration, with illite and smectite developed locally in more strongly altered and faulted intervals. Hematite alteration is locally pervasive and contributes to the pinkish to reddish colour of parts of the diorite. Overall, the dominant alteration pattern is interpreted as propylitic above 180m and potassic below this depth.

Several fault zones occur through the hole, including at 46.1–48.1m, 64.1–65.1m, 252.0–254.2m and 313.9–316.1m. These zones locally contain quartz-carbonate infill, gouge and clay-altered margins, with chalcopyrite occurring along fractures and within associated veinlets. The fault zone at 313.9–316.1m is characterised by quartz-sericite alteration and increased disseminated pyrite, with illite-smectite alteration along its margins.

In the deeper part of the hole, coarse-grained diorite continues with variable K-feldspar, magnetite, hematite and sericite-chlorite alteration. Quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite veinlets remain present, with an increase in thin-veinlet frequency logged between 412.4m and 425.5m. Quartz-molybdenite veins are recorded between 427.1m and 446.0m. In the final interval to 452.5m, local sericite-chlorite alteration overprints biotite, K-feldspar and magnetite, and chalcopyrite remains present along fractures.

Next Steps

The diamond drill program at Ilksan has identified significant copper porphyry mineralisation that is stronger to the south in holes DDH-IL26001A and -002 than -003 in the north (Figure 3). This provides a vector for further drilling to the south of the current program at Ilksan.

Furthermore, the bedrock copper anomalism of **0.1-0.2% Cu** and up to **0.2 ppm Au** 300m west of the current drilling is a high-priority target for deeper diamond drilling (e.g. ILK7-08 to -12 and ILK12-01 to -02, Figure 1, Refer ASX Announcement 20 January 2026).

The exploration pipeline at Baynazar also includes other prospects at Aminbay, Autas, and Bala-Tolaguy (Figure 5) that are to be taken through a similar exploration pipeline to Ilksan including shallow KGK drilling to advance the soil anomalies to bedrock anomalies.

The Sarytogan Graphite Project is progressing with the Upstream Definitive Feasibility Study nearing completion and Downstream battery testwork continuing.

This announcement is authorised by:

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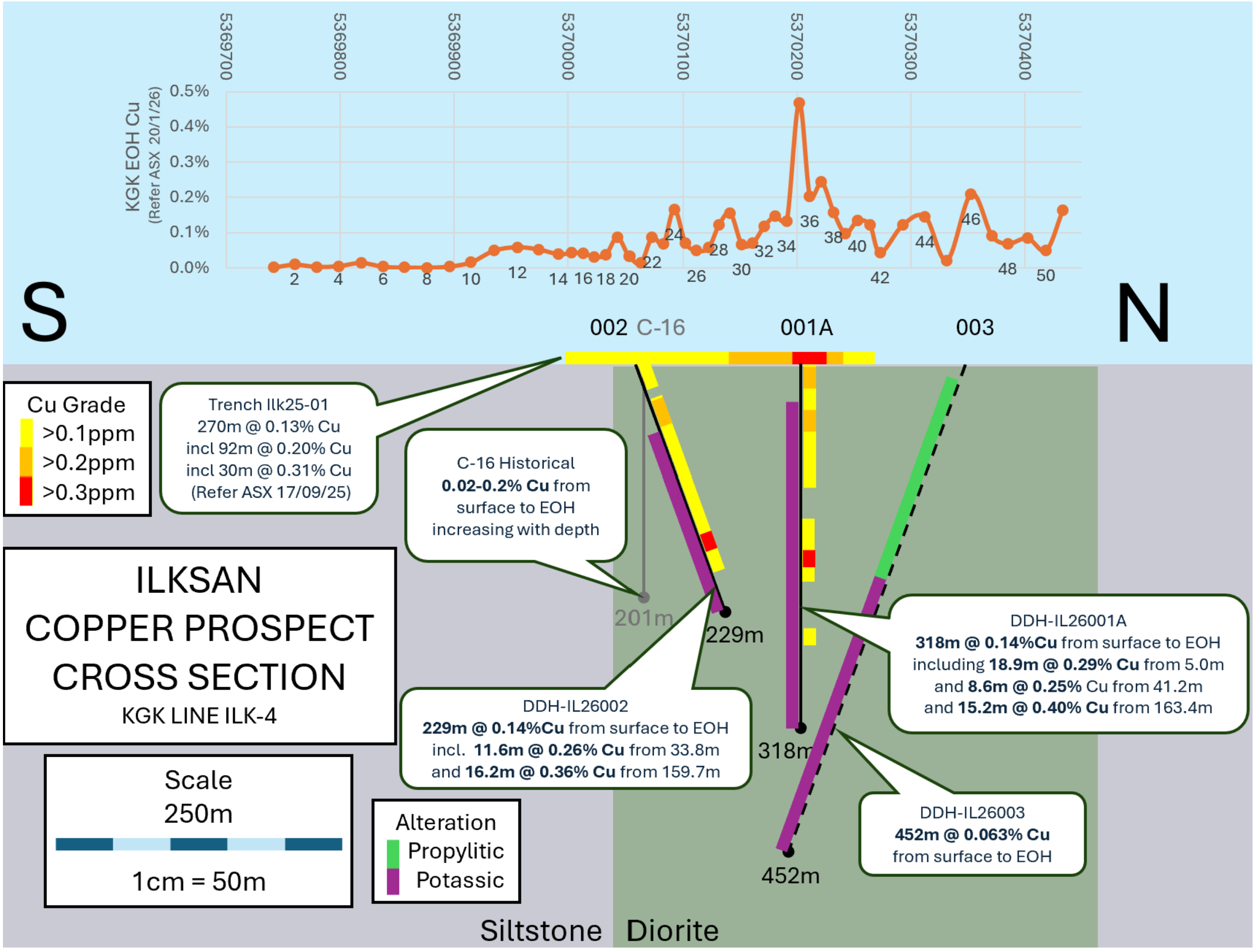

Figure 3 - Geological Cross Section at Ilksan

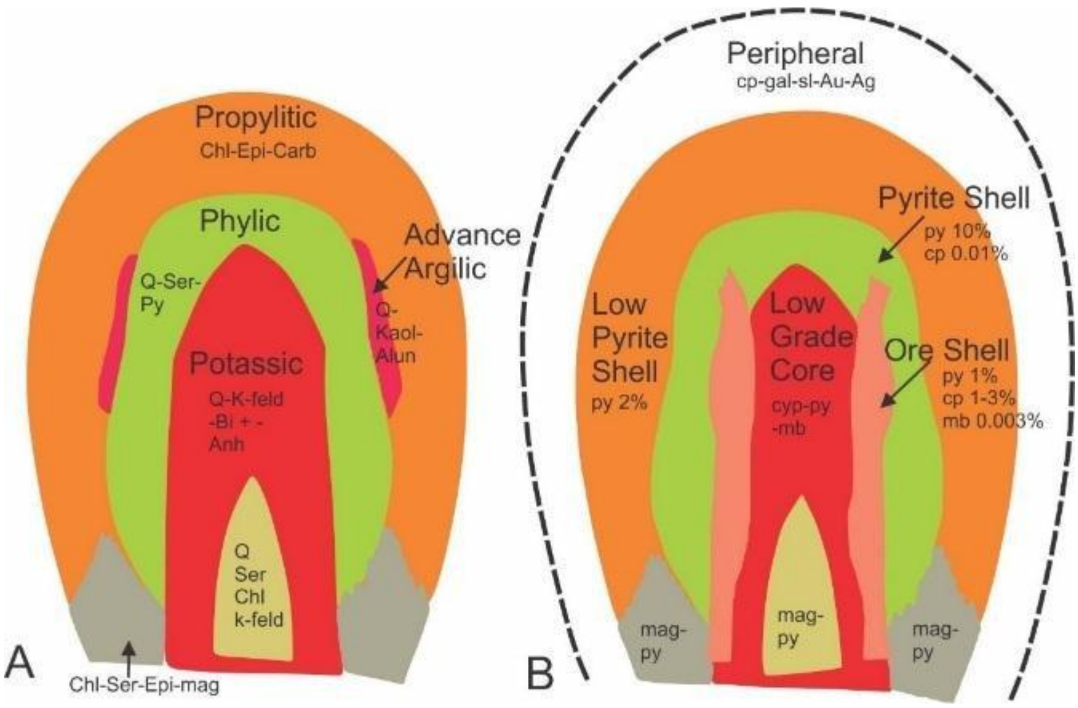

Figure 4 – Ore deposit model adapted from Lowell and Gilbert 1970.

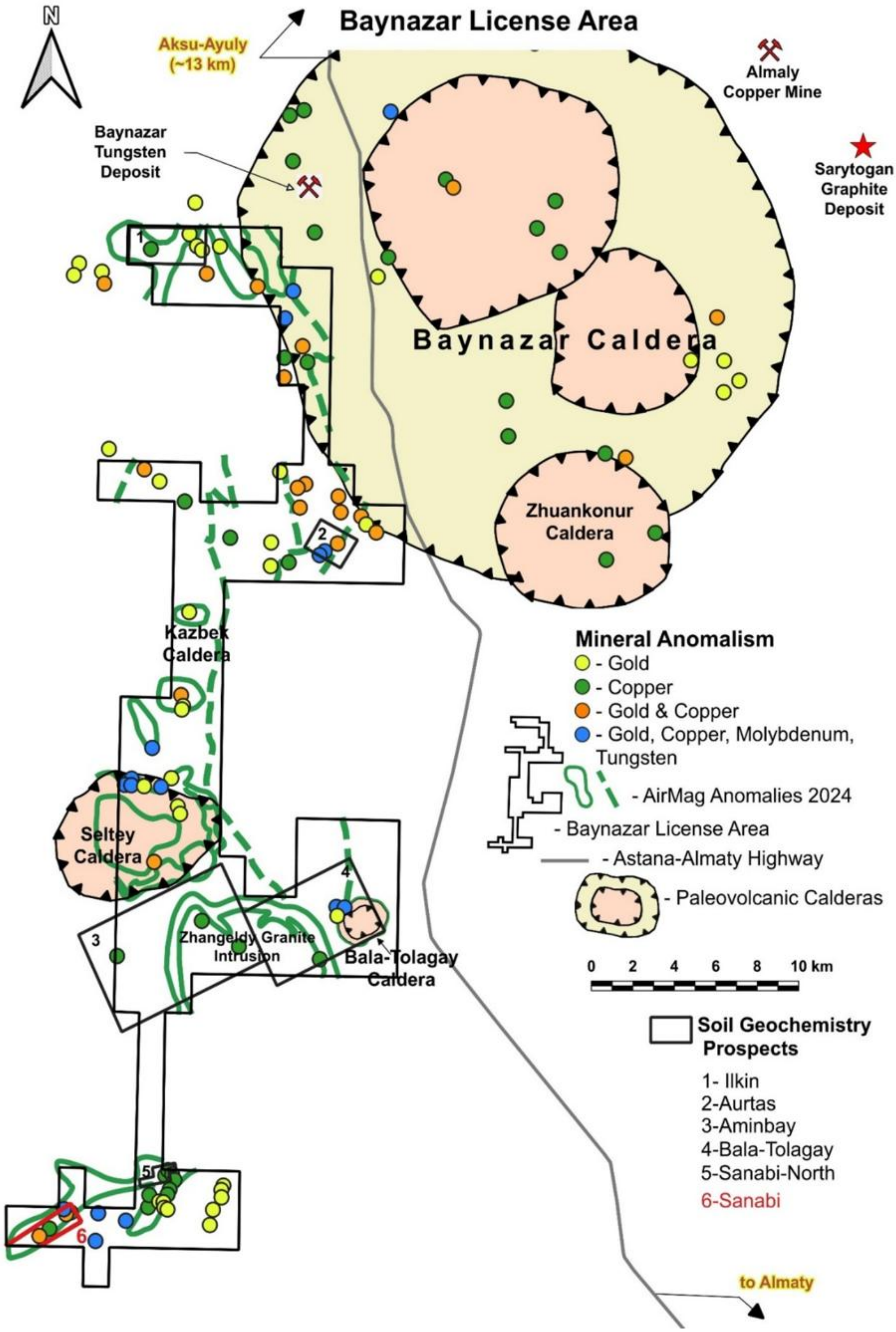

Figure 5 - Baynazar Exploration Project and Prospects

About Sarytogan

The Sarytogan Graphite Deposit is in the Karaganda region of Central Kazakhstan. It is 190km by highway from the industrial city of Karaganda, the 4th largest city in Kazakhstan (Figure 6).

The project is designated as a Strategic Project under the European Union's Critical Raw Materials Act, validating Sarytogan's natural graphite deposit as world class and highlights our vital role in supplying sustainable critical raw materials to Europe for battery and other strategic uses.

Figure 6 - Sarytogan Graphite Deposit location.

The Sarytogan Graphite Deposit was first explored in the 1980s with sampling by trenching and diamond drilling. Sarytogan's 100% owned subsidiary Ushtogan LLP resumed exploration in 2018. The Mineral Resource Estimates (MREs) for the project stand at **225Mt @ 29.2% TGC** (Table 1).

Table 1 - Sarytogan Graphite Deposit MREs. Refer to ASX Announcement 27 March 2023 for the NGZ MRE and 16 February 2026 for the CGZ MRE. Totals may vary due to rounding.

Zone	Cut Off Grade (%TGC)	Classification (JORC Code)	In-Situ Tonnage (Mt)	Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC %)	Contained Graphite (Mt)
Central (2026 MRE)	17	Measured	5.4	28.3	1.5
	17	Indicated	21.4	28.8	6.2
	17	Inferred	29.7	28.9	8.6
	17	Sub Total	56.6	28.8	16.3

North (2023 MRE)	15	Indicated	87	29.1	25
	15	Inferred	81	29.6	24
	15	Sub Total	168	29.3	49
Grand Total	15-17	Measured	5.4	29.0	1.5
	15-17	Indicated	108	29.4	31
	15-17	Inferred	111	29.4	33
	15-17	**Total**	**225**	**29.2**	**66**

Sarytogan has produced flotation concentrates at higher than **90% TGC** (refer ASX Announcement 2 June 2025) and further upgraded the concentrate up to **99.9992% C** "five nines purity" by thermal purification, without any chemical pre-treatment (refer ASX Announcement 5 March 2024). Sarytogan envisages three product types:

- Microcrystalline graphite at up to 90% C for traditional uses,
- Ultra-High Purity Fines (UHPF) for advanced industrial use including batteries, and
- Spherical Purified Graphite (USPG and CSPG) for use in lithium-ion batteries.

A Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) was completed in August 2024 that outlined a staged development plan to match market penetration, minimise initial capital expenditure and deliver attractive financial returns.

An Ore Reserve of **8.6 Mt @ 30.0% TGC** (Table 2) was estimated using the Guidelines of the 2012 Edition JORC Code (refer ASX announcement 12 August 2024).

Table 2 - Sarytogan Probable Ore Reserve estimate. Refer ASX Announcement 12 August 2024.

Ore Mass (dkt)	TGC (%)	Concentrate Mass (dkt)	Concentrate Grade (%)	TGC in Conc. Mass (dkt)
8,587	30.0	2,654	81.4	2,160

Sarytogan is also progressing copper porphyry exploration at its Baynazar and Kopa projects across the highly prospective Central Asian Orogenic Belt.

Compliance Statements

The information in this report that relates to previously reported Exploration Results are cross referenced to the relevant announcements in the text. The information in this report that relates to Sarytogan Mineral Resources was first reported in ASX announcements dated 27 March 2023 and 16 February 2026. The information in this report that relates to Sarytogan Ore Reserves was first reported in ASX announcement dated 12 August 2024. These reports are available at www.asx.com.au.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

The Company confirms that all the material assumptions underpinning the production target, or the forecast financial information derived from the production target, in the initial public report (12 August 2024) continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Waldemar Mueller, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Mueller is a full-time employee of the Company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Mueller consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 – Drill Hole Details

Table 3 - Drill Hole Spatial Details

Hole ID (DDH-)	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi (deg)	Dip (deg)	Depth (m)
IL26001A	394336	5370198	793	Vert.	Vert.	318.2
IL26002	394337	5370058	794	010	-70	229.3
IL26003	394376	5370353	791	190	-70	452.5

Table 4 - Individual sample assays for hole DDH-IL26001A

Sample ID	Interval (m)		Sample	Cu	Au	Ag	Mo
	From	To	Length (m)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
DDH-IL26003-001	0.0	2.0	2.0	80	0.010	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-002	2.0	4.0	1.0	82	0.009	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-003	4.0	6.0	2.0	81	0.008	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-004	6.0	8.0	2.0	98	<0.005	<1.0	6
DDH-IL26003-006	8.0	10.0	1.9	116	0.018	<1.0	6
DDH-IL26003-007	10.0	12.0	0.2	164	0.009	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-008	12.0	14.0	2.0	184	0.010	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-009	14.0	14.5	2.0	247	0.018	<1.0	10
DDH-IL26003-010	14.5	16.5	2.0	834	0.022	<1.0	13
DDH-IL26003-011	16.5	18.5	2.0	1766	<0.005	<1.0	9
DDH-IL26003-012	18.5	20.5	1.7	1331	0.020	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-013	20.5	21.6	1.3	621	0.021	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-014	21.6	23.6	2.0	1092	0.013	<1.0	6
DDH-IL26003-016	23.6	25.6	1.8	514	0.010	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-017	25.6	26.2	2.0	529	0.012	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-018	26.2	28.2	2.0	765	0.023	1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-019	28.2	30.2	1.5	790	0.013	<1.0	7
DDH-IL26003-020	30.2	32.2	1.8	624	0.013	<1.0	10
DDH-IL26003-021	32.2	34.2	2.0	620	0.012	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-022	34.2	36.2	2.0	799	0.014	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-023	36.2	38.2	2.0	875	0.012	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-024	38.2	40.2	2.0	248	0.005	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-026	40.2	42.2	2.0	721	0.008	<1.0	14
DDH-IL26003-027	42.2	43.8	2.0	488	0.017	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-028	43.8	45.2	2.0	682	0.018	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-029	45.2	47.2	2.0	813	0.094	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-030	47.2	49.2	2.0	873	0.015	<1.0	8
DDH-IL26003-031	49.2	51.2	0.6	541	0.011	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-032	51.2	53.0	1.4	1148	0.014	<1.0	6
DDH-IL26003-033	53.0	55.0	2.0	858	0.013	1.4	3
DDH-IL26003-034	55.0	57.0	1.6	1206	0.009	<1.0	18
DDH-IL26003-036	57.0	59.0	2.0	429	0.007	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-037	59.0	61.0	2.0	603	0.014	<1.0	7
DDH-IL26003-038	61.0	63.0	2.0	389	0.007	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-039	63.0	65.0	2.0	552	0.012	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-040	65.0	67.0	2.0	805	0.018	<1.0	2

Sample ID	Interval (m) From	To	Sample Length (m)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
DDH-IL26003-041	67.0	69.0	1.1	1356	0.013	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-042	69.0	71.0	2.0	1228	0.017	<1.0	5
DDH-IL26003-043	71.0	73.0	2.0	1970	0.038	<1.0	37
DDH-IL26003-044	73.0	75.0	2.0	745	0.010	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-046	75.0	77.0	2.0	977	0.013	<1.0	21
DDH-IL26003-047	77.0	79.0	2.0	1046	0.007	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-048	79.0	81.0	2.0	666	0.015	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-049	81.0	83.0	2.0	671	<0.005	<1.0	5
DDH-IL26003-050	83.0	85.0	1.6	845	<0.005	<1.0	12
DDH-IL26003-051	85.0	86.8	1.9	1010	<0.005	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-052	86.8	88.8	2.0	327	0.008	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-053	88.8	90.8	2.0	248	0.011	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-054	90.8	92.8	2.0	449	0.007	<1.0	14
DDH-IL26003-056	92.8	94.8	2.0	203	0.007	<1.0	26
DDH-IL26003-057	94.8	96.8	2.0	155	0.011	<1.0	5
DDH-IL26003-058	96.8	98.8	2.0	145	<0.005	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-059	98.8	100.8	2.0	1153	0.018	<1.0	6
DDH-IL26003-060	100.8	102.8	2.0	1495	0.015	<1.0	5
DDH-IL26003-061	102.8	104.8	2.0	718	<0.005	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-062	104.8	106.8	2.0	194	<0.005	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-063	106.8	108.8	2.0	461	<0.005	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-064	108.8	110.4	1.7	687	0.014	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-066	110.4	111.2	2.0	604	0.009	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-067	111.2	113.2	2.0	726	0.012	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-068	113.2	115.2	2.0	847	0.018	<1.0	22
DDH-IL26003-069	115.2	116.9	2.0	530	0.008	<1.0	16
DDH-IL26003-070	116.9	118.9	2.0	489	0.010	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-071	118.9	120.9	2.0	504	0.010	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-072	120.9	121.6	2.0	704	0.016	<1.0	17
DDH-IL26003-073	121.6	123.5	2.0	956	0.020	<1.0	15
DDH-IL26003-074	123.5	125.5	2.0	763	0.009	<1.0	7
DDH-IL26003-076	125.5	127.5	2.0	619	0.009	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-077	127.5	129.5	2.0	502	0.011	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-078	129.5	131.5	2.0	658	0.013	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-079	131.5	133.5	2.0	249	0.005	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-080	133.5	135.5	2.0	171	0.006	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-081	135.5	137.5	2.0	784	0.017	<1.0	4
DDH-IL26003-082	137.5	139.5	2.0	906	0.023	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-083	139.5	141.4	0.5	200	0.014	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-084	141.4	143.4	2.0	527	0.019	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-086	143.4	145.4	2.0	746	0.020	<1.0	13
DDH-IL26003-087	145.4	147.0	2.0	593	0.022	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-088	147.0	148.5	1.7	1018	0.031	<1.0	6
DDH-IL26003-089	148.5	150.5	2.0	839	0.011	<1.0	4
DDH-IL26003-090	150.5	152.5	2.0	1456	0.024	<1.0	13
DDH-IL26003-091	152.5	154.2	2.0	1197	0.018	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-092	154.2	156.2	0.5	910	0.030	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-093	156.2	158.2	2.2	885	0.026	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-094	158.2	160.2	2.0	514	0.008	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-096	160.2	162.2	1.7	529	0.013	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-097	162.2	164.2	2.0	356	<0.005	<1.0	7
DDH-IL26003-098	164.2	166.2	1.7	399	0.008	<1.0	13
DDH-IL26003-099	166.2	168.2	1.2	501	0.009	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-100	168.2	170.2	2.0	413	0.010	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-101	170.2	172.2	2.0	380	<0.005	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-102	172.2	174.2	2.0	239	<0.005	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-103	174.2	175.6	2.0	402	<0.005	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-104	175.6	177.6	2.0	765	<0.005	<1.0	4
DDH-IL26003-106	177.6	179.1	2.0	594	0.006	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-107	179.1	181.1	2.0	869	0.008	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-108	181.1	183.1	2.0	647	<0.005	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-109	183.1	185.5	2.0	388	0.005	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-110	185.5	187.2	2.0	728	0.007	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-111	187.2	189.2	2.0	804	0.012	<1.0	2

Sample ID	Interval (m) From	To	Sample Length (m)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
DDH-IL26003-112	189.2	191.2	2.0	488	0.009	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-113	191.2	193.2	0.8	429	0.009	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-114	193.2	195.2	2.0	322	<0.005	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-116	195.2	197.2	2.0	439	0.009	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-117	197.2	199.2	2.0	725	0.011	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-118	199.2	201.2	2.0	520	0.008	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-119	201.2	203.2	2.0	316	0.007	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-120	203.2	205.2	2.0	411	0.009	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-121	205.2	207.2	2.0	275	0.005	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-122	207.2	209.2	2.0	252	<0.005	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-123	209.2	211.2	2.0	412	<0.005	<1.0	11
DDH-IL26003-124	211.2	213.2	2.0	421	<0.005	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-126	213.2	215.2	2.0	484	0.012	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-127	215.2	217.2	2.0	245	<0.005	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-128	217.2	219.2	2.0	178	0.008	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-129	219.2	219.8	2.0	82	<0.005	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-130	219.8	221.8	2.0	330	<0.005	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-131	221.8	223.8	2.0	552	0.007	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-132	223.8	225.8	2.0	455	0.008	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-133	225.8	227.8	2.0	1053	0.021	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-134	227.8	229.8	2.0	1965	0.038	1.2	9
DDH-IL26003-136	229.8	231.8	1.7	332	0.013	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-137	231.8	233.0	2.0	545	0.011	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-138	233.0	235.0	0.8	990	0.017	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-139	235.0	236.1	2.0	973	0.031	<1.0	15
DDH-IL26003-140	236.1	238.1	2.0	876	0.017	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-141	238.1	240.1	2.0	703	0.011	<1.0	4
DDH-IL26003-142	240.1	242.1	2.0	1067	0.018	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-143	242.1	244.1	2.0	635	0.014	<1.0	6
DDH-IL26003-144	244.1	246.1	2.0	694	0.016	<1.0	6
DDH-IL26003-146	246.1	248.1	2.0	625	0.030	<1.0	4
DDH-IL26003-147	248.1	250.1	2.0	993	0.027	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-148	250.1	252.1	2.0	738	0.024	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-149	252.1	252.9	2.0	543	0.021	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-150	252.9	254.1	2.0	1358	0.020	1.9	6
DDH-IL26003-151	254.1	256.1	2.0	370	0.014	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-152	256.1	258.1	2.0	329	0.011	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-153	258.1	260.1	2.0	426	0.018	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-154	260.1	262.1	2.0	413	0.014	<1.0	4
DDH-IL26003-156	262.1	264.1	2.0	385	<0.005	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-157	264.1	266.1	2.0	510	0.009	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-158	266.1	268.1	2.2	725	0.014	<1.0	8
DDH-IL26003-159	268.1	270.3	2.0	239	0.013	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-160	270.3	272.3	2.0	202	0.006	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-161	272.3	273.4	2.0	268	0.007	<1.0	9
DDH-IL26003-162	273.4	275.4	2.0	389	<0.005	<1.0	62
DDH-IL26003-163	275.4	277.4	1.0	233	<0.005	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-164	277.4	279.4	2.0	528	<0.005	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-166	279.4	281.4	2.0	142	<0.005	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-167	281.4	283.4	2.0	330	<0.005	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-168	283.4	285.4	1.5	308	<0.005	<1.0	4
DDH-IL26003-169	285.4	287.4	2.0	160	<0.005	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-170	287.4	289.4	2.0	329	<0.005	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-171	289.4	291.4	2.0	1115	<0.005	<1.0	4
DDH-IL26003-172	291.4	293.4	0.7	402	<0.005	<1.0	7
DDH-IL26003-173	293.4	295.4	2.0	568	<0.005	<1.0	40
DDH-IL26003-174	295.4	297.4	1.4	423	<0.005	<1.0	37
DDH-IL26003-176	297.4	299.4	2.0	161	<0.005	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-177	299.4	301.4	2.0	93	<0.005	<1.0	1
DDH-IL26003-178	301.4	303.4	2.0	107	<0.005	<1.0	21
DDH-IL26003-179	303.4	305.4	2.0	196	<0.005	<1.0	6
DDH-IL26003-180	305.4	307.4	2.0	469	0.006	<1.0	5
DDH-IL26003-181	307.4	309.4	2.0	1994	0.008	1.5	26
DDH-IL26003-182	309.4	311.4	2.0	404	<0.005	<1.0	8

Sample ID	Interval (m)		Sample Length (m)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
	From	To					
DDH-IL26003-183	311.4	313.8	2.0	920	0.011	<1.0	10
DDH-IL26003-184	313.8	315.8	2.0	720	0.065	<1.0	11
DDH-IL26003-186	315.8	317.8	0.7	1215	0.052	<1.0	4
DDH-IL26003-187	317.8	319.8	2.0	465	0.027	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-188	319.8	320.8	2.0	564	0.007	<1.0	9
DDH-IL26003-189	320.8	322.8	0.8	301	<0.005	<1.0	4
DDH-IL26003-190	322.8	324.8	2.0	511	<0.005	<1.0	10
DDH-IL26003-191	324.8	326.3	1.5	585	<0.005	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-192	326.3	328.3	2.0	326	<0.005	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-193	328.3	330.3	2.0	391	<0.005	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-194	330.3	332.3	2.0	2359	0.014	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-196	332.3	334.3	2.0	404	<0.005	<1.0	4
DDH-IL26003-197	334.3	336.3	2.0	213	<0.005	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-198	336.3	338.3	2.0	530	<0.005	<1.0	4
DDH-IL26003-199	338.3	340.3	2.0	373	<0.005	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-200	340.3	342.6	2.3	509	<0.005	<1.0	14
DDH-IL26003-201	342.6	344.3	1.7	351	0.005	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-202	344.3	346.2	1.9	513	0.005	<1.0	5
DDH-IL26003-203	346.2	348.3	2.1	925	0.007	<1.0	7
DDH-IL26003-204	348.3	350.3	2.0	418	0.008	<1.0	10
DDH-IL26003-206	350.3	350.9	0.6	212	<0.005	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-207	350.9	352.9	2.0	306	<0.005	<1.0	6
DDH-IL26003-208	352.9	355.0	2.1	349	<0.005	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-209	355.0	357.0	2.0	271	<0.005	<1.0	8
DDH-IL26003-210	357.0	359.0	2.0	251	<0.005	<1.0	9
DDH-IL26003-211	359.0	360.8	1.8	376	0.007	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-212	360.8	363.0	2.2	1125	0.014	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-213	363.0	364.2	1.2	829	0.013	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-214	364.2	367.0	2.8	346	0.006	<1.0	13
DDH-IL26003-216	367.0	369.0	2.0	439	<0.005	<1.0	34
DDH-IL26003-217	369.0	371.7	2.7	645	0.007	<1.0	24
DDH-IL26003-218	371.7	373.0	1.3	575	0.012	<1.0	15
DDH-IL26003-219	373.0	375.5	2.5	717	0.017	<1.0	6
DDH-IL26003-220	375.5	377.0	1.5	413	0.007	<1.0	28
DDH-IL26003-221	377.0	379.3	2.3	820	0.011	<1.0	4
DDH-IL26003-222	379.3	381.0	1.7	592	0.015	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-223	381.0	383.0	2.0	508	0.009	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-224	383.0	385.0	2.0	576	0.010	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-226	385.0	386.6	1.6	325	0.005	<1.0	20
DDH-IL26003-227	386.6	388.2	1.6	575	0.008	<1.0	2
DDH-IL26003-228	388.2	390.2	2.0	445	0.006	<1.0	34
DDH-IL26003-229	390.2	392.2	2.0	225	<0.005	<1.0	17
DDH-IL26003-230	392.2	394.2	2.0	242	<0.005	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-231	394.2	396.2	2.0	308	0.007	<1.0	48
DDH-IL26003-232	396.2	397.2	1.0	476	0.006	<1.0	71
DDH-IL26003-233	397.2	398.5	1.3	437	0.024	<1.0	50
DDH-IL26003-234	398.5	400.5	2.0	588	0.082	<1.0	16
DDH-IL26003-236	400.5	402.5	2.0	422	0.015	<1.0	11
DDH-IL26003-237	402.5	403.6	1.1	465	0.016	<1.0	88
DDH-IL26003-238	403.6	405.2	1.6	562	0.010	<1.0	17
DDH-IL26003-239	405.2	407.2	2.0	387	0.008	<1.0	9
DDH-IL26003-240	407.2	409.4	2.2	344	0.005	<1.0	20
DDH-IL26003-241	409.4	410.9	1.5	394	0.013	<1.0	10
DDH-IL26003-242	410.9	412.9	2.0	977	0.025	<1.0	32
DDH-IL26003-243	412.9	414.9	2.0	718	0.008	<1.0	17
DDH-IL26003-244	414.9	416.7	1.8	442	0.007	<1.0	4
DDH-IL26003-246	416.7	418.7	2.0	1771	0.021	<1.0	22
DDH-IL26003-247	418.7	420.3	1.6	1159	0.011	<1.0	32
DDH-IL26003-248	420.3	422.3	2.0	516	0.017	<1.0	17
DDH-IL26003-249	422.3	423.7	1.4	545	0.024	<1.0	3
DDH-IL26003-250	423.7	425.7	2.0	748	0.010	<1.0	25
DDH-IL26003-251	425.7	427.7	2.0	2070	0.018	<1.0	24
DDH-IL26003-252	427.7	429.7	2.0	682	0.024	<1.0	25
DDH-IL26003-253	429.7	431.7	2.0	433	0.006	<1.0	37

Sample ID	Interval (m)		Sample Length (m)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
	From	To					
DDH-IL26003-254	431.7	433.7	2.0	1969	0.041	<1.0	29
DDH-IL26003-256	433.7	435.7	2.0	934	0.011	<1.0	33
DDH-IL26003-257	435.7	437.7	2.0	1131	0.015	<1.0	25
DDH-IL26003-258	437.7	439.7	2.0	932	0.010	1.0	31
DDH-IL26003-259	439.7	441.7	2.0	1790	0.034	<1.0	24
DDH-IL26003-260	441.7	443.7	2.0	1083	0.027	<1.0	39
DDH-IL26003-261	443.7	445.7	2.0	468	<0.005	<1.0	10
DDH-IL26003-262	445.7	447.1	1.4	522	<0.005	<1.0	7
DDH-IL26003-263	447.1	449.1	2.0	808	0.006	1.1	48
DDH-IL26003-264	449.1	451.1	2.0	813	0.009	<1.0	14
DDH-IL26003-266	451.1	452.5	1.4	1181	0.012	<1.0	16

Appendix 2 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Half HQ core was sampled. Sample lengths is primarily 2 m or less depending on the geological logging.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Core drilling was completed by an XY-44T drill rig mounted on wheel-based mobile trailed platforms and equipped with a smooth-bore drill with a detachable core receiver of the Boart Longyear system equipped with double core tubes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Pre-drilling through weathered and broken ground is completed with PQ (108mm) to a depth of 2-6 m. Drilling then continues using a removable core receiver and HQ diamond crowns (diameter 96 mm). Water was used as a washing liquid, and polymer solutions were used at absorption sites. Core is unoriented. At the completion of drill holes, downhole survey was undertaken using a GIS-43 gyro inclinometer.
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.*	To maximise core recovery, double tube HQ core drilling was used, with the drilling utilising drillers experienced in drilling difficult ground conditions. Drill penetration rates and water pressure were closely monitored to maximise recovery. During the diamond drilling the length of each drill run and the length of sample recovered was recorded by the driller (driller's recovery). The recovered sample length was cross checked by the geologists logging the drill core and recorded as the final recovery. Core recoveries were good, typically 100% and averaging 99% over the length of the hole. At present, no relationships between sample recovery and grade bias due to loss/gain of fines or washing away of clay material has been identified. It is assumed that the grade of lost material is similar to the grade of the recovered core.
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 logging is completed on paper and later transferred to a digital media. The core documentation includes information on the length of the drill runs, drilling diameter, core recovery and sampling intervals. Special attention was paid to the zones of graphitised rocks, lithology, alteration and mineralisation, and the orientation of quartz veins and veinlets were studied in detail. All drill core has been digitally photographed using a specially designed stand that provides a fixed angle with the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		camera positioned at the same distance from the stand. The core is photographed in 2 stages before sawing and then after sawing. The most interesting samples are photographed at close distances.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, ro.tary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Half core was sampled for assay. Sample length is primarily 2 m or less depending on the geology. Most core was cut using an electric diamond saw but some more friable intervals were split manually. All core for sampling was pre-marked with the cut line, and only one side of the core was sent for assay to maintain consistency. The core sampling was generally at a 2 m interval, refined to match logged lithology and geological boundaries. A minimum sample length of 0.5 m was used. The quality of sampling is checked by comparing geological documentation and samples. The samples were dried, crushed, split and pulverised to 80% passing 75um at Sarytogan's own sample preparation facility in Karaganda, Kazakhstan. Quality checks on sizing completed on every 20th sample. The pulverisers are cleaned with quartz sand.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Analytical studies are carried out in the chemical-analytical laboratory of LLC Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratories, located in Karabalta, Kyrgyzstan (Certificate No. RU 181163 of 10/21/2001 and Certificate No. RU 227186 of 08/25/2008). The assays are high-quality and low-detection four-acid digest with an ICP-MS finish. Gold was measured with a 30g fire-assay. Quality control (QC) samples were submitted with each assay batch (standards, blanks and duplicate samples). The laboratory inserted their own certified reference samples as part of their internal quality assurance/quality control (QAQC). All assay results returned were of acceptable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		quality based on assessment of the QAQC assays.
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.*	Laboratory assay results were individually reviewed by sample batch and the QC results checked before uploading. All geological and assay data were uploaded into Excel. This data was then validated for integrity visually and by running systematic checks for any errors in sample intervals, out of range values and other important variations.
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.*	Sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS with typical accuracy of +/-5m. The grid system used at the project is the WGS84 UTM Zone 43 coordinate system, Baltic elevation system.
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.*	Drill holes were designed along the previous positive trench sampling results and the ILK4 KGK fence where the best copper anomalism was found. The drill collars are approximately 150m apart and the holes converge to 50-100m apart at depth due to the dip and azimuth of the holes.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The cross section is aligned perpendicular to the geological structure and elongated shape of the intusions.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Control over the security of samples is carried out throughout the entire process. Each sample is assigned a unique number and tracked form the field to the Company's sample preparation facility and the laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The exploration #2788-EL has been issued to Baynamys LLP on 15/08/2024 for six years. The exploration concession covers 282 km2. The exploration #2525-EL has been issued to Baynamys LLP on 8/06/2025 for six years. The exploration concession covers 7km2.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Before 1991 the exploration works were carried out by different State exploration enterprises. Aeromagnetic and soil geochemistry survey in scale 1:50,000, sparce trenching and diamond drilling on separate occurrences of gold, copper, rare metals.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Palaeozoic Central Asian Orogenic Belt (CAOB) runs through Kazakhstan, Northern China and Mongolia. The Baynazar ELA is situated within a Devonian volcanic belt that spans from central to south Kazakhstan as part of the broader CAOB. The Baynazar area is characterised by cluster of volcanic calderas, with the largest spanning 30 by 40 kilometres. This area is renowned for its diverse mineralization types. The Baynazar ELA encompasses the Baynazar Caldera's western contact zone and two southern satellite calderas, all exhibiting a favourable zonality for copper-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		porphyry mineralization. On the opposite margin of the Baynazar Caldera, lies the recently developed Almaly copper-porphyry mine.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to Appendix 1 "Hole Details"
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	As the entire hole is mineralised, the average grade (weighted by sample length) for the entire hole is reported. 93% of the assays are greater than 500pm Cu. Higher grade intervals are reported above 0.2% Cu cutoff with up to 2m internal dilution.
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.*	The geometry of the mineralisation is not fully understood, it may include subhorizontal bodies across the roof of the intrusion, or sub-vertical along the margins of the intrusion. The intrusion is elongated WNW-ESE.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').	
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.*	Refer to map and section in body of text.
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.*	The individual assays are all listed in Appendix 1.
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.*	Refer to the text for geological observations.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further drilling is required to understand extent of mineralisation and to test other prospects within the Baynazar tenements.