SILVERCORP METALS INC.

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

AND

UPDATED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

FOR THE

TULKUBASH AND KYZYLTASH

CHAARAT GOLD PROJECT

REPUBLIC OF KYRGYZSTAN

Report Date: 26th February 2026

Effective Date: 15th October 2025

Prepared by

Qualified Persons:

Lei Xue, P. Geo, B.Sc (Geology)

Guoliang Ma, P. Geo, M.Sci,

Alex Zhang M. Eng., M.Sci., P. Geo

Contributing Author:

Donovan Pienaar, PhD., M.Sc., MBA

IMPORTANT NOTICE

This report was prepared by Silvercorp Metals Inc. ("Silvercorp" or the "Company"), in accordance with the disclosure requirements of National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101), to disclose relevant information about the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash Chaarat Gold Project.

All the workflow and conclusions reported herein were prepared by the Company's Technical Services department consisting of Ms. Lei Xue, B.Sc., P.Geo. and Dr. Donovan Pienaar, Ph.D., M.Sc., MBA, under the supervision of Guoliang Ma (P.Geo), and Alex Zhang (P.Geo) who serve as the Company's qualified persons (QPs) as defined under NI43-101. The quality of information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein are based on: i) information available at the time of preparation, ii) data supplied by outside sources, and iii) the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report. This report is intended to be used by Silvercorp. Except for the purposes legislated under Canadian provincial and territorial securities law, any use of, or reliance on this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

All units of measure in this Report are metric unless otherwise stated. All amounts are in US dollars (US$) unless otherwise stated. A list of abbreviations is provided in the Table below, and a glossary of the mining and other related terms is in **Appendix 1**.

Name	Abbreviation
2-Dimensional	2D
3-Dimensional	3D
Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy	AusIMM
Average	Avg
Canadian Securities Administrators	CSA
Canadian Dollar	CAD
Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum	CIM
Canadian National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
Cartesian Coordinates, also “Easting”, “Northing”, and “Elevation” (or “Cota”).	X, Y, Z
Centimeter	cm
Coefficient of Variation.	CV
Degree Celsius	°C
Density	t/m3
Environmental Impact Assessment	EIA
Environmental Protection Act	EPA
Exploratory Data Analysis.	EDA
Gram	g
Grams per tonne	gpt; g/t
Gold grades, in grams per ton.	Au
Silver grades, in grams per ton or ppm	Ag
Arsenic grades, in grams per ton or ppm	As
Antimony grades, in grams per ton or ppm	Sb
Hectares	ha
Environmental Impact Assessment or Estudio Impacto Ambiental	EIA
Kilogram	kg
Kilometres per hour	kph
Kilometre	km
Meters Above Sea Level	m asl
Million	M
Million tonnes	Mt
Mining Concession or Manifestación de Descubrimiento	MD
Chaarat Gold Holdings Ltd	CGH
New York Stock Exchange	NYSE
National Route	RN
Ounce	Oz
Percent	%
Pound (s)	Lb
Parts Per Million	ppm
PatagoniaGEOSCIENCES	PGSc
Percent	%
Route	R
Qualified Person	QP
Quality Assurance/Quality Control	QA/QC
Selective Mining Unit.	SMU
Square Kilometers	km^2
Tonne	t; Tn
United States Dollars	US$

Contents

Figures

Tables

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared by Silvercorp Metals Inc., in accordance with the disclosure requirements of National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).

The main purpose of this report is to report on the updated Mineral Resource for the Chaarat gold project.

Per the agreements between the parties, Silvercorp will proceed to convert Chaarat ZAAV CJSC ("Chaarat ZAAV") into a joint venture company ("JVC") with Kyrgyzaltyn (a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Kyrgyz Republic), with Silvercorp holding a 70% interest and being the operator of the JVC and Kyrgyzaltyn holding a 30% free-carried interest.

This report and Mineral Resource Estimate has been prepared by Silvercorp's Technical Services department consisting of Ms. Lei Xue, B.Sc., P.Geo. and Dr. Donovan Pienaar, Ph.D., M.Sc., MBA, under the guidance of Guoliang Ma (P.Geo), Manager of Exploration and Resource at Silvercorp, and Alex Zhang (P.Geo), consultant to Silvercorp. The effective date of this report is 15th October 2025. This Mineral resource estimate update included remodeling of the Tulkubash and Kyzltash ore wireframes, geostatistical analysis and grade interpolation incorporating all the technical data prepared by the Silvercorp technical team.

Silvercorp is a Canadian mining company producing silver, gold, lead, and zinc with a long history of profitability and growth potential. The Company's strategy is to create shareholder value by 1) focusing on generating free cash flow from stable operations with a long life of mine; 2) organic growth through extensive drilling for discovery; 3) ongoing mergers and acquisition efforts to unlock value; and 4) long term commitment to responsible mining and ESG. For more information, please visit our website at www.silvercorpmetals.com.

Mineral resource estimates were prepared following with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (CIM, 2019) and reported in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM Definition Standards, 2014).

All units of measure in this Report are metric unless otherwise stated.

All amounts are in US dollars (US$) unless otherwise stated.

1.2. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION AND MINERAL TENURE

The Chaarat Project is located on the southeastern portion of the Sandalash mountain range, along the northwestern margin of the Sandalash River, in the Chatkal district, Jalal-Abad Oblast of western Kyrgyzstan, approximately 300 km southwest of the capital of Bishkek.

Figure 1.1: Chaarat Property location

The project has an area of 3,443 hectares composed of one mining license (#3117AE) of 700 hectares valid until 2032 and one exploration license (#3319AP) of 2,743 hectares valid until September 2026.

The project has been explored with a combination of surface core drilling, underground core drilling, chip and channel samples from road cuts, trench sampling across the strike of structural zones at surface, and continuous chip channel sampling along mineralised exposures of underground workings.

Prior work by other consultants have provided more detailed reviews of sampling, assaying, and laboratory QA/QC practices. The reader is referred to a number of previous Resource Estimate and technical reports prepared for the Chaarat project, with particular emphasis on the published reports by SRK Consulting (South Africa), 2009, Wardell Armstrong International (UK), 2012, "*Chaarat Project Resource Update*", *effective date of report: March 2012;* GeoSystems International Inc. *"Chaarat Gold Project, Republic of Kyrgyzstan, effective date report: 19 October 2014" and "Mineral Resource update Tulkubash zone, Chaarat Gold Project, Republic of Kyrgyzstan, effective date of report: 5 February, 2017*"; Tetra Tech (UK), 2018, *"Bankable Feasibility Study for the Tulkubash Gold Project, Kyrgyz Republic",* effective date of report: 25 April 2018; Logiproc (South Africa), 2019, *"Tulkubash Gold Project Bankable Feasibility Study Update Report",* effective date: August 2019; Logiproc (South Africa), 2021, "*Tulkubash Gold Project Bankable Feasibility Study Update Report",* effective date: May 2021. The classification of Mineral Resources in earlier reports was conducted in accordance with the JORC Code and its associated guidelines. Subsequent reports after those dates were also reviewed, with particular attention given to internal documents developed by Chaarat Gold Holdings Ltd. By Mr. Dimitar Lazarov Dimitrov MAIG, "Kyzyltash Gold Project Mineral Resource update, date: October 15th, 2024" and "Tulkubash Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate, date: April 2022".

Members of Silvercorp's technical services team conducted a site visit to the sample preparation and assay laboratory (SAEL laboratories) in Kara Balta, which is utilized for analytical purposes related to the project. Based on direct observations and the findings of prior consultants, the QPs consider the sample database to be meeting the best industry standards and correctly represented in this report, and to be of sufficient quality to support Mineral Resource estimation for the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash deposits.

1.3. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The Chaarat Property is situated in a vast Geological Belt located within the extensive Tien Shan Metallogenic Belt, a geological formation stretching over 2,500 kilometers that was created during the Hercynian mountain-building period. This belt is a classic example of a fold and thrust belt, formed by the collision of tectonic plates. The Tien Shan belt is comprised of three main tectono-stratigraphic units, which are separated by significant structural zones. These units are interpreted as accretionary prisms that developed at the edge of the ancient Eurasian continent.

The property itself lies within the Middle Tien Shan province, which is made up of tectonic fragments of rocks dating from the Ordovician to Carboniferous periods. The Middle Tien Shan extends in a roughly east-west direction, with a width ranging from 20 to 100 kilometers to the south of the Northern Tien Shan. A major geological feature, the Talas-Fergana transverse fault, divides this province into two distinct parts: the Naryn sector to the east and the Chatkal sector to the west.

The northern boundary of the Middle Tien Shan is defined by the Nikolayev’s fault (also referred to as Nikolayev's line), while its southern boundary is marked by the Atbashy-Inylchek fault in the Naryn sector and the Kara-Suu fault in the Chatkal sector.

Structurally, the eastern and western sectors of the Middle Tien Shan show notable differences. In the Naryn sector, the folded geological structures predominantly have an east-west orientation. In contrast, the folded structures in the Chatkal region exhibit a north-east strike that gradually changes to a south-east strike as they approach the Talas-Fergana fault.

The metallogeny of the Middle Tien Shan is rich and varied, hosting several major mineral deposits. This includes significant gold deposits such as Kumtor and Makmal. The region is also endowed with molybdenum, found at deposits like Molo and Chaartash, and tungsten at locations including Kensu and Kumbel. Furthermore, there are substantial iron deposits at Gava and Jetym, as well as uranium, molybdenum, and vanadium at Saryjaz. The area's mineral wealth is further exemplified by copper deposits at Kuru-Tegerek and Bozymchak, polymetallic deposits at Sumsar, and antimony at Terek and Kassan.

The geology of the Chaarat Gold Project, which includes the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash areas, is situated within the Tien Shan Metallogenic Belt, an extensive fold and thrust belt that traverses Central Asia. Both mineralization zones are classified as orogenic gold deposits, formed during the deformation of metamorphic belts, yet they exhibit distinct characteristics that reflect different formation conditions.

There are clear visual clues to detect the more mineralized shear zones, such as quartz-carbonate veining, shearing, and veining; these will be helpful for grade control in an operating mine; however, while these clues are easily observed in the field, they are more difficult to distinguish in the core boxes, due to core crumbling, particularly if mineralized.

In summary, the geology of the Chaarat project reveals a large-scale, structurally controlled orogenic gold system. Kyzyltash represents a deeper, high-grade, and moderately-refractory sulphide rich style of mineralization, while Tulkubash represents an oxidised, shallower, lower-grade, more extensive manifestation with easily extractable gold, thus showcasing the diversity of mineralization styles within the same regional geological system.

In the opinion of the QP, the knowledge of the deposit setting, lithology, structural and alteration controls, and mineralization style is sufficiently well understood to support the current Mineral Resource estimate at this stage of the property's development.

1.4. EXPLORATION

An in-depth exploration program at the Chaarat Gold Project has been undertaken to expand the existing NI 43-101 resource by testing the potential for new gold zones. This program has included a variety of methods such as geological mapping, geophysics, surface rock sampling, core drilling, preliminary metallurgical test work, and mineral resource estimation. The drilling efforts, for the most part, have been concentrated on previously untested areas and potential strike extensions of known gold-hosting structural trends. Additionally, the program has investigated outlying targets not currently part of the resource, where trenching has revealed gold anomalies supported by geophysical data.

The exploration activities have successfully defined the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash mineralization as trending southwest-northeast with a sub-vertical to -60° dip. Despite challenges posed by topography and avalanches that prevent drilling in certain areas, the remarkable strike continuity of the mineralized zones suggests they are connected. However, without drilling, no resource can be officially delineated in these gaps. The quality of the data gathered is considered high, meeting industry standards for resource estimation and mine planning. There is strong potential for resource expansion, particularly to the northeast and within the undrilled gaps along the strike, which will likely require underground access.

Silvercorp reviewed the exploration work conducted by the previous project owner (Chaarat Gold Holdings Limited (CGH)) and believe that the Project warrants further exploration to validate and expand on the existing mineralization, and to identify other mineralized zones on the property. Additional drilling targets will be defined in the future to increase the confidence of the known resource, as well as to add additional resources through brown fields exploration.

In the opinion of the QP, the exploration programs completed to date are appropriate for the deposit and prospect styles present within the Project. The strike extent of currently known veins is likely to be extended with additional drilling in areas of challenging topography and beneath post-mineral cover.

1.5. DATA VERIFICATION

The scope of the site inspection was to discuss and analyze general data acquisition and sampling procedures, quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures, geology, mineralization, structural characteristics, mineral processing and metallurgical testing, mineral resource estimation, drill pads, core storage, drill core recovery, as well as infrastructure and permits granted to the project owner.

SVM collected samples for independent check assays and verification from 13 drill holes, which covered the Tulkubash oxide deposit (3 drill holes, 4 samples), Kyzyltash main zone (4 drill holes, 5 samples), Kyzyltash contact zone (5 drill holes, 8 samples), and the Karator oxide exploration target (1 drill holes, 2 samples). The check assays did not show any systematic bias from the original assay results. Furthermore, all drilling phases were reported in news releases and internal reports by the previous project owner and published on the company's website. These reports are considered to be sufficient by the QP as evidence of the presence of economic grades of mineralization.

The site visit to the Chaarat Gold Project to complete the NI 43-101 requirements was conducted from 11 September to 17 September 2025, by Alex Zhang (P. Geo) and Dr. Donovan Pienaar. Based on the data verification performed, the QP is of the opinion that the collar coordinates, downhole surveys, lithologies, mineralization, and assay results comply with industry standards and are adequate for Mineral Resource estimation.

1.6. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Recent mineralogical and metallurgical studies by SGS Lakefield on the Kyzyltash ore confirmed that the mineralization is dominated by quartz and muscovite, with minor potassium-feldspars and ankerite/dolomite. Sulphide mineralization consists primarily of arsenopyrite and pyrite, which host most of the gold. The gold is predominantly fine-grained, with 60% to 80% being less than 10 µm, and is classified as sulphide-rich, unoxidized refractory material occurring within the arsenopyrite and pyrite. Consequently, for the gold to be accessible for cyanide extraction, the sulphide host matrix must first be decomposed, typically through a chemical or biological pre-oxidation of a sulphide flotation concentrate. Silver also occurs in solid solution within antimony sulphides such as stibnite and boulangerite. A detailed metallurgical study is currently underway to define the most suitable processing route for the refractory ore at Kyzyltash, which is planned to be developed through both open pit and underground mining.

Metallurgical test work was conducted on 78 metallurgical composites comprising 991 individual samples. It was found that total sulphur content influenced the metallurgical recoveries of gold in a meaningful way, with high sulphur samples (un-oxidised) yielding lower recoveries than oxidised samples, which yielded higher gold recoveries. In 2021, approximately 3,500 meters of metallurgical drilling were completed at Kyzyltash, including the twinning of historical holes. The most recent drilling and metallurgical data was used to further inform the 2024 wireframe update. A bulk sample for metallurgical testing at Kyzyltash was obtained from an underground exploration adit developed in 2006.

Silvercorp and the QP are in full agreement with conclusions drawn from previous test work. Silvercorp recognises that two stages of mining and processing are required for the Chaarat gold project, with the first phase entailing the development, mining, and processing of the Tulkubash oxide ore, which can be processed through heap leaching, and a second stage that would include the sulphide-rich ore of the Kyzyltash deposit. Processing of the Kyzyltash ores would likely require alternative processing methods involving flotation- BIOX on floatation concentrate-CIL, returning overall gold recoveries of 88.2% for the Contact Zone ore, and 82.2% for the Main Zone ore as indicated by previous test work on samples from Kyzyltash. Similar processing could be tested for the increasingly sulphide rich ore located at depth at Tulkubash in future metallurgical programs.

1.7. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Guoliang Ma, P.Geo., reviewed and validated the resource model prepared for this technical report. It is the opinion of the QP that the reported Mineral Resource is a reasonable representation of the available and up to date technical data and represents a solid base for further Feasibility Study and Ore Reserve estimates.

For this resource update, the Tulkubash deposit estimate is supported by 711 drillholes totalling 100,791 meters, while the Kyzyltash deposit estimate is based on 384 drillholes totalling 78,735 meters.

Not all historical and new holes were used in the update of the Mineral Resource Estimate since the database includes holes outside of the current geological models delivered by the geology team, which are the basis of this Mineral Resource Estimate.

The mineralization interpretation was done without reference to any historical models. The interpretation prioritized the continuity of mineralization trends and structural alignment, emphasizing zones of consistent grade rather than isolated high-grade intercepts.

Instead of assigning global average densities, IDW2 was used to estimate density for the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash to reflect spatially variability.

The Resource model was consolidated in a single block mode, in which all mineralized vein systems are organized under a unified file structure within the Micromine® software.

Table 1.1: Chaarat block model definition.

	Min Center	Block Size (m)	Max Center	Blocks	Min Size (m)
East	12678535.5	10	12683033.5	452	1
North	4655552.5	10	4661384.5	585	1
Elevation	1753.5	10	3040.5	131	1

To address the gradual changes in mineralization across the deposits, a combined approach was adopted. Rather than defining static search ellipsoids for each set of veins with similar strike and dips, trend files were generated to systematically capture these changes. These trend files essentially represent a dynamic anisotropy model composed of ellipsoids and were incorporated into the estimation process. Where the general trends did not adequately represent local conditions, supplementary search ellipsoids were also created and applied. This dual approach ensures that both the gradual regional variations and specific local anomalies are accurately accounted for in the resource estimation.

The ultimate grade interpolation was done via Inverse Distance Weight with inverse power of 2 selected (IDW2). The interpolation was completed separately for each wireframe within each domain, taking in to account the geometry of mineralized zones, and gradually increasing the search ellipse size and decreasing the minimal requirements.

A comprehensive graphical validation of the resource block model was undertaken across all estimation domains. This process involved a detailed visual review of cross-sections and plan views directly on the computer screen. Key aspects verified included the alignment of block grades with the underlying composite data, the integrity of the composite data itself, and the overall model's conformance with the topographic surface.

Swath plots were generated as part of the statistical validation of the block model. This analysis provides a robust means of assessing whether the grade interpolation process has preserved the overall grade distribution and trends present in the original composite data, helping to identify any conditional bias or over-smoothing in the model.

Resource classification was carried out using a multi-stage approach. Initially, classification was based on fundamental criteria such as drill hole spacing and sample density.

Subsequently, additional parameters were introduced to account for increased uncertainty at depth.

Based on industry practice, material is deemed economically viable for further processing if it's contained value exceeds the estimated processing cost. Accordingly, SVM has selected a gold cut-off grade of 0.21 g/t for reporting Mineral Resources at Tulkubash within the conceptual pit shell, and 1.0 g/t for reporting underground Mineral Resources at Kyzyltash.

Table 1.2 and **Table 1.3** have been rounded to reflect the Mineral Resource estimate is considered an approximation. The current undiluted Mineral Resources, which are not mineral reserves, do not demonstrate economic viability at this stage. No Mineral Reserves have been identified to date within the Tulkubash open pit area or the Kyzyltash underground zone.

Table 1.2: Tulkubash Pit Constrained Mineral Resource Estimate

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Contained Au (koz)	Contained Ag (koz)
Measured	7.35	1.61	1.38	380.5	327.0
Indicated	1.28	1.99	1.45	81.7	59.6
Total M+I	**8.63**	**1.67**	**1.39**	**462.2**	**386.6**
Inferred	0.01	1.29	0.58	0.5	0.2

Notes:

1. The effective date of the resource is 15th October 2025.
2. The qualified person (as defined in NI 43-101) for the purposes of the MRE is Lei Xue, P. Geo., Resource Geologist for the Company
3. Grade estimation completed via Inverse Distance Weight method, within block model with a parent block size of 10 m x 10m x 10 m and minimal sub-blocking of 1m.
4. Mineral Resources are constrained by Resource shell defined as per $1,800/oz gold price, applied variable recovery estimations and a cut-off grade 0.21 g/t Au. See Table 14.9 for conceptual parameter details.
5. The Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not demonstrate economic viability.
6. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Table 1.3: Kyzyltash Mineral Resource Estimate.

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Contained Au (Koz)	Contained Ag (Koz)
Measured	3.27	2.70	2.58	271.2	836.0
Indicated	47.04	2.76	2.43	3,670.7	13,548.8
Total M+I	**50.31**	**2.69**	**2.44**	**3,941.9**	**14,384.8**
Inferred	21.36	2.76	2.30	1,576.8	5,947.9

Notes:

1. The effective date of the reported Resource is 15th October 2025.
2. The qualified person (as defined in NI 43-101) for the purposes of the MRE is Lei Xue, P. Geo., Resource Geologist for the Company
3. Grade estimation completed via Inverse Distance Weight method, within block model with a parent block size of 10 m x 10 m x 10 m and minimal sub-blocking of 1m.
4. Applied cutoff grade of 1.0 g/t Au. See Table 14.10 for conceptual parameter details.
5. The Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not demonstrate economic viability.
6. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

1.8. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Qualified Persons responsible for this technical report reviewed all the available geological information such as geology, geochemical, geophysical, surface trenching and diamond drill core sampling from Tulkubash and Kyzyltash. The compilation and update of all available information was done in conformity with CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (2014 and 2019).

Chaarat ZAAV implements a well-developed system of procedures and protocols that have been modified and improved over more than twenty-five-years of ongoing operations during exploration and advancement of the project.

In the opinion of the responsible QP, the following interpretations and conclusions are appropriate to the project's status:

- Information from legal experts supports that the mining tenure held is valid and sufficient to support a declaration of Mineral Resources.
- There is no awareness of any significant environmental, social or permitting issues that would prevent continued exploitation of the project deposits.
- Knowledge of the deposit settings and lithologies, as well as the structural and alteration controls on mineralization and the mineralization style and setting, is sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation.
- The exploration programs completed to date are appropriate for the style of the deposits and prospects within the project. The strike extent of presently-known veins are likely to be extended with additional drilling in areas of subdued topography and under post-mineral cover. Numerous instances of quartz veins and silicified rock with anomalous gold values remain to be thoroughly evaluated.
- The quantity and quality of the lithological, geotechnical, collar and down-hole survey data collected during the exploration and delineation drilling programs are sufficient to support gold and silver Mineral Resource Estimate. The collected sample data adequately reflect the deposit dimensions, true widths of mineralization, and the style of mineralisation for the deposits. Sampling is representative of the metal grades in the deposit, reflecting areas of higher and lower grades.
- The QA/QC procedures adequately address precision, accuracy and cross-contamination issues. Drilling programs typically included blanks, duplicates and CRM samples. QA/QC submission rates meet industry-accepted standards. The QA/QC programs did not detect any material sample biases.
- Factors that may affect the Mineral Resource estimates include metal prices and assumptions related to shell constraining for Open Pit Mineral Resources including mining, dilution, processing and G&A costs, metal recoveries, and pit slope angle.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. TERMS OF REFERENCE

Silvercorp (SVM), through its Kyrgyz subsidiary, Chaarat ZAAV CJSC (Chaarat ZAAV), is developing the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash gold deposits (collectively known as the Chaarat Gold Project) located in the western part of the Kyrgyz Republic. Silvercorp Metals Inc., through its subsidiary Chaarat ZAAV, jointly owns the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash gold projects through a joint venture company (JVC) formed between Chaarat ZAAV, and Kyrgyzaltyn (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Kyrgyz Republic) in which Silvercorp holds a 70% interest and will be the operator of the JVC and Kyrgyzaltyn holds a 30% free-carried interest. This Mineral Resource Estimate has been prepared by Silvercorp's geological department, under the guidance of Guoliang Ma (P.Geo), Manager of Exploration and Resource of Silvercorp, and Alex Zhang (P.Geo), consultant to Silvercorp. The effective date of this report is 15th October 2025 under National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101). This Mineral resource update included remodelling and updating of the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash ore wireframes, geostatistical analysis, and all the technical data prepared by the technical team.

This report has been prepared in accordance with NI43-101. In addition, the Standards and Guidelines of the Canadian Institute of Mines and Metallurgy (CIMM) have been followed in the development of this mineral resource estimate.

The information in this Report was derived from published material, geological data, professional opinions, and unpublished material submitted by the professional staff of Silvercorp or its consultants, and the Qualified Persons (QP) observations and analysis. Much of the data are derived from prior reports on the Chaarat Gold Project, updated information provided by Chaarat ZAAV, and information researched by the QP.

This Report includes technical information which requires subsequent calculations or estimates to derive sub-totals, totals, and weighted averages. Such calculations or estimations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, the QP did not consider them material.

This Report is intended to be used by Silvercorp. The author reserves the right, but will not be obliged, to revise this Report and conclusions if additional information becomes known to them after the date of this Report. Using this report acknowledges acceptance of the foregoing conditions.

2.2. QUALIFIED PERSON, SITE VISIT AND AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

Members of Silvercorp' s technical team who conducted field and site visits to the Chaarat gold project, and co-authored this technical report include Alex Zhang (P.Geo), consultant for Silvercorp, and Dr. Donovan Pienaar, Geologist - Business Development for Silvercorp. Additional co-authors of this technical report and principle QP's responsible for data verification, validation, and compilation of the mineral resource estimate for the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash deposits include Guoliang Ma (P.Geo), Manager of Resources and Exploration for Silvercorp, and Lei Xue (P.Geo), Senior Resource geologist for Silvercorp.

The QPs and other professionals responsible for the compilation, summary, and review of data, and the preparation of this Technical Report have extensive experience in the mining industry and possess the appropriate professional qualifications:

- Lei Xue, P. Geo, B.Sc. (Geology), has over 15 years of experience as a geologist working in mineral exploration and mine geology including mainly gold, silver, and copper deposits in Latin America, North America, Africa, Asia, and Australia. Lei Xue is responsible for the preparation of Section 14 of the Technical Report.
- Alex Zhang, M. Eng., M.Sci., P. Geo, has over 35 of years of industry experience as a mineral exploration geologist assuming managerial positions with exploration and mining companies of base and precious metals. Mr. Zhang is responsible for all sections of the technical report except Section 14 which is prepared by Ms. Lei Xue, P.Geo.
- Guoliang Ma, P.Geo, M.Sci., has over 30 years of experience in the preparation of Resource and Reserve statements, due diligence reviews, and mining and exploration property valuations across a broad range of metalliferous mining projects. Mr. Ma takes the general responsible role in the technical report.
- Dr. Donovan Pienaar, Ph.D, M.Sc. (Geology), MBA, has over 16 years of experience as a geologist, having worked in senior leadership roles as a mine, corporate, and exploration geologist with a primary focus on gold. Dr. Pienaar also has extensive experience related to the technical and financial assessment of mineral projects across multiple jurisdictions in Africa, South America, central and southern Asia, and Oceana, with a particular focus on precious and base metal deposits of various kinds. Dr. Pienaar served as a contributing author to all sections except Section 14, as well as assisting with data verification related to check sampling and field verification of drill hole collars and geological data as outlined in Section 12.

The site visit to the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash projects, the corporate office in Bishkek, the core storage facility, as well as Stewart Analytical and Environmental Laboratories (SAEL) where sample analysis for the project is done, was conducted from 11 September to 17 September 2025, by members of Silvercorp's geology and technical services team, Alex Zhang (P.Geo), and Dr. Donovan Pienaar.

The purpose of the site visit was to discuss, analyze, and validate general data acquisition procedures, sampling procedures, quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures, geology, mineralization, structural characteristics, mineral processing and metallurgical testing, mineral resources estimating, drill pad and drill collar locations, core storage, an inspection of drill core recovery and mineralization, as well as infrastructure and permits collected by the previous project owner.

2.3. INFORMATION SOURCES

The material in this Report was derived from published material, data, professional opinions and unpublished material submitted by the professional staff of the previous project owners (Chaarat Gold Holdings) or its consultants. Much of this data came from material prepared and provided by Chaarat ZAAV. The sources of the information in this report are listed in **Section 27.0**.

The geology, mineralization, and exploration descriptions used in this Report are taken from reports prepared by various organizations and companies or their contracted consultants, and from various government and academic publications. The conclusions of this Report are based partly on published data available, and on unpublished reports supplied by the companies which have conducted exploration on the property, as well as information supplied by Chaarat ZAAV and the previous project owners. Silvercorp and the QP have no reason to doubt its validity and have used the information where it has been verified through their review and discussions.

Some figures and tables contained within this Report were reproduced or derived from historical reports written on the property by various individuals and supplied to Silvercorp for this Report.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report was prepared in accordance with NI 43-101. All the workflow and conclusions reported herein were prepared by Silvercorp's Technical Services department supervised by Gouliang Ma (P. Geo), Manager of Exploration and Resource of Silvercorp, and Alex Zhang (P. Geo) consultant to Silvercorp. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on the following:

- Information available at the time of preparation of this Technical Report.
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as outlined in this Technical Report.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Chaarat Gold Project is located in Western Kyrgyzstan, in the southeastern portion of the Sandalash mountain range, northwest of the Sandalash River, in the Chatkal district, Jalal-Abad Oblast of western Kyrgyzstan, approximately 300 km southwest of the capital Bishkek in the Republic of Kyrgyzstan.

Figure 4.1: Location of the Chaarat Gold project.

Source: Figure obtained from Chaarat ZAAV, September 2025.

The Sandalash River valley delineates the northeast-trending hinge zone of an anticline. Its northwestern limb consists of the Chaarat Formation, a sequence of Upper Proterozoic and

Cambrian-Ordovician siliciclastic rocks that dip at approximately 50° to the northwest. The Formation comprises greywacke, sandstone with interbedded siltstone and shale, alternating layers of siltstone and black shale containing limestone lenses and is capped by a tillite.

Mineralization at the Chaarat deposit is described as orogenic in nature characterized by an elemental suite of gold (Au), silver (Ag), antimony (Sb), and arsenic (As). The depth of mineralization is estimated to have been more than 1,000 meters at the time of its formation, based on stratigraphic reconstruction.

The deposition of minerals was primarily driven by chemical reactions between hydrothermal solutions and the wall rocks, contrasting with the physical processes such as cooling and boiling that are predominant in shallow epithermal systems. The relative importance of these solution-driven reactions is evidenced by pervasive sericitization, the presence of very fine-grained disseminated sulphides, ankeritization within the mineralized zones, and the comparative scarcity of quartz veining. There are four sets of mineralized structures observed, each striking SW-NE and dipping 45 to 90 degrees to the northwest. The westernmost of these structural sets is in the Tulkubash formation, dipping 45 to 50 degrees. The next set is at the contact between the Tulkubash and Chaarat Formations (Contact Zone Fault), which was intruded by Permian diorites, and dips approximately 50 to 60 degrees to the northwest. There are two sets of mineralized structures in the Chaarat Formation. The western most of the two (M2400 Structure) hosts the M2400 zone, and consists of structures of variable dips between 45 and 60 degrees to the northwest. The eastern structural set (M3000 Structure) contains the M3000, M3400, M3900, M4400, and M5000 zones, and dips steeply (75 to 90 degrees) to the northwest. **Error! Reference source not found.** shows a general view of the Tulkubash area including exploration roads.

Figure 4.2: View towards the SW of the Tulkubash area; Chaarat Gold Project. Photo from site visit 14/9/2025.

4.2. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND OWNERSHIP

The Chaarat Project is geographically positioned in western Kyrgyzstan Jalal-Abad Oblast, within the Chatkal district. The project area is specifically found in the southeastern portion of the Sandalash mountain range, situated to the northwest of the Sandalash River, about 300 km from the capital Bishkek.

The Project site is situated adjacent to the Sandalash River, at an elevation of 2,100 to 3,600 masl.

A combination of exploration programs has been implemented at the project, incorporating surface and underground core drilling. Further geological data has been gathered through chip and channel sampling from road cuts, trenching across mineralised structures exposed at surface, and systematic chip channel sampling along the ribs of underground workings.

4.3. MINERAL TENURE AND STATUS

The following information was provided and checked by the technical and legal department of Chaarat ZAAV, Ms. Aliia Amangalieva, Mr. Janybek Baslakunov and Mr. Evgenii Bocharnikov. October 23, 2025.

Chaarat Zaav CSJC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Silvercorp currently holds two licenses controlling the property:

“Mining license (#3117AE) of 700 ha, valid to 2032, and covering the defined Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves of the Kyzyltash and Tulkubash gold projects. “

“Exploration license (#3319AP) of 2,743 ha, valid until September 2026 which covers prospective areas to the northeast of the mining license, including Karator oxide gold prospect and Ishakuldy exploration target. The exploration license was recently extended until 07 September 2026 and is subject of further extension or conversion to a Mining license.“

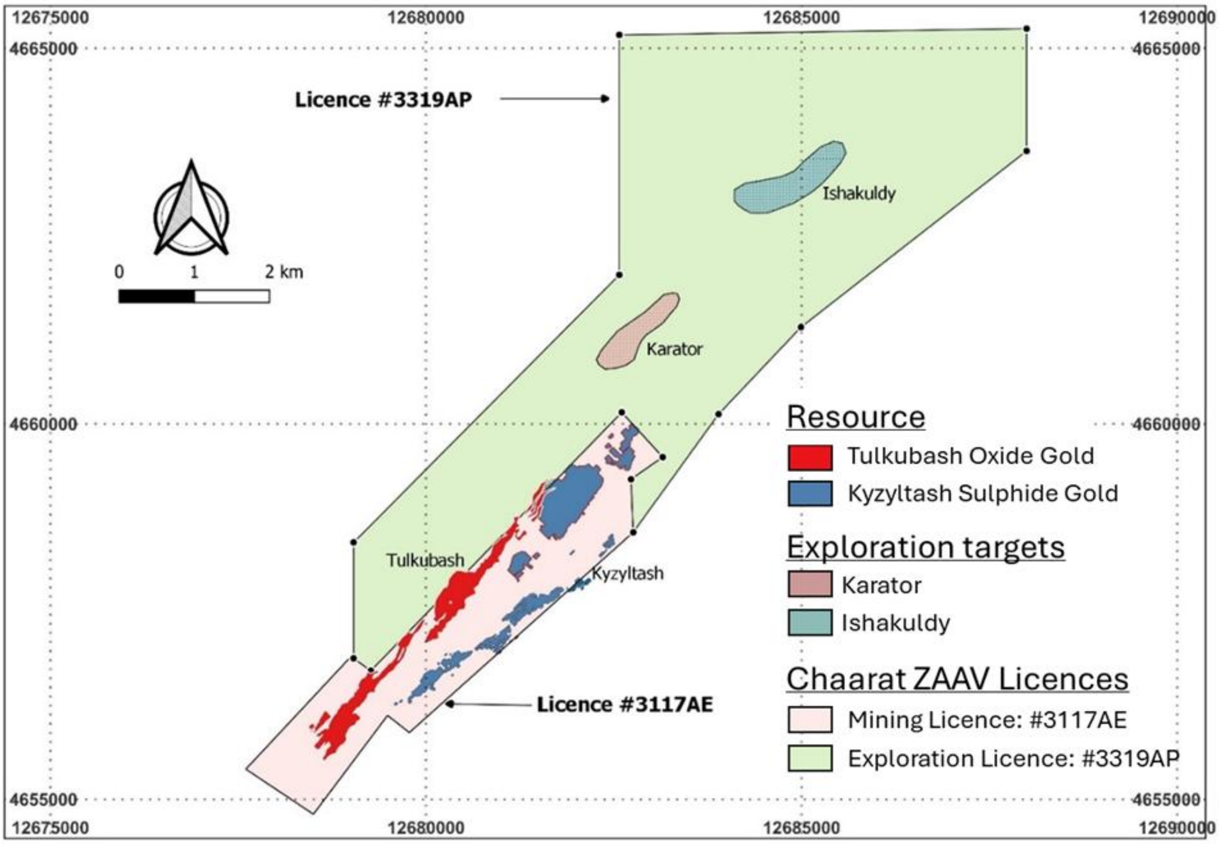


Figure 4.3: License map of Chaarat Gold Project.

Source: Figure derived and modified from Chaarat Gold Project by Mr. Dimitar Lazarov Dimitrov MAIG, "Kyzyltash Gold Project Mineral Resource Update, CHAARAT ZAAV, Date: October 15th, 2024"

Table 4.1: Chaarat Mining and Exploration License coordinates.

Mining License #3117AE / Gauss Krueger Pulkovo 1942 Zone 12			Exploration License #3319AP / Gauss Krueger Pulkovo 1942 Zone 12		
Point No	**X**	**Y**	**Point No**	**X**	**Y**
1	12677600	4655400	**1**	12682757	4658554
2	12679000	4656900	**2**	12682728	4659261
3	12679264	4656711	**3**	12683150	4659556
4	12682604	4660152	**4**	12682604	4660152
5	12683150	4659556	**5**	12679264	4656711
6	12682728	4659261	**6**	12679035	4656875
7	12682757	4658554	**7**	12679035	4658419
8	12679776	4655887	**8**	12682571	4661982
9	12679487	4656116	**9**	12682571	4665177
10	12678500	4654800	**10**	12687993	4665261
			11	12687993	4663632
			12	12684990	4661285
			13	12683894	4660128

Source: Table derived and modified from Chaarat Gold Project by Mr. Dimitar Lazarov Dimitrov MAIG, "Kyzyltash Gold Project Mineral Resource Update, CHAARAT ZAAV CJSC, Date: October 15th, 2024".

To maintain Mining License 3117AE, the following conditions must be met:

- Deposit development according to the Technical Project for the Chaarat Gold Project Development (Ken-Too 2015), which was approved by the State Committee for Industry, Energy and Subsoil Use of the Kyrgyz Republic (SCIES);

- Continuous work on development, detailed design and cost estimate documentation;

- Paying taxes on the right to subsoil use within the terms stipulated by Kyrgyz Republic legislation;

- Submitting a social package to SCIES, including an investment program for improving conditions for local community development, which consists of training, providing jobs for residents of the local communities, and infrastructure development;

- Opening a disturbed land rehabilitation account and accumulating funds defined by the Technical Project Report (Ken-Too 2015) for the Chaarat Gold Deposit Development.

- The main conditions to hold Exploration License 3319AP include:

- Paying taxes and other payments for subsoil use per Kyrgyz Republic legislation;

- Informing SCIES on a quarterly basis about License retention fee payments and provide copies of all payment documents;

- Providing geological reports to the State Geological Fund, as required under Kyrgyz Republic legislation;

- Opening a disturbed land rehabilitation account and accumulate the amount of funds as defined by the Technical Project Report (Ken-Too 2015) for the Chaarat Gold Deposit Development.

Source: *"Main conditions and mainting Mining License" derived from Chaarat Gold Project by Mr. Dimitar Lazarov Dimitrov MAIG, "Tulkubash Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate, date: April 2022" and "Kyzyltash Gold Project Mineral Resource Update, CHAARAT ZAAV CJSC, Date: October 15th, 2024"*

Since Chaarat ZAAV, a wholly owned subsidiary of Silvercorp is the legal owner of the property in Table 4.1, it has no obligations such as required exploration expenditures or payments to third parties to maintain title to the property, other than the agreed payments to the Kyrgyz government. Additionally, to keep the licences in good standing, the company must comply with the conditions of protection of the licenses, such as presentation of legal work, request for measurement of mining property, payment of the mining canon and compliance with the Plan and Amount of Investments. *"The company is not the owner of the lands. Chaarat ZAAV has temporary rights to use land plots."*

4.4. SURFACE LAND USE PERMITS

Silvercorp holds the required local and state government consents in the Chatkal Region to explore under License 3319AP.

Pursuant to Mining Licence Agreement No. 4 for Mining Licence 3117AE, as submitted to the SCIES, temporary land-use rights are granted. These rights pertain to the land parcels delineated by the coordinates in said agreement and to parcels within the Kanysh-Kiya Ayil Okmotu territory allocated for the construction of infrastructure facilities. The dimensions, designated use, and expiry for each land parcel are itemized in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Mining License agreement No. 4.

Land Plot (ha)	Purpose	Expiry	Mining Licence Agreement No.
899	726 ha for mining 117 hafor blanket of Tulkubash area 56 ha for technological roads	For temporary use till 2032	1
384586	Construction of mining process plant and other supporting infrastructures		2
68	Construction of access road along the southern slope of Kumbel pass		3
32	Construction of infrastructures		4
17.44	Winter camp	For temporary use till 2023	5
7.2	Access roads from the dry valley to the summer camp		6
2.25	Access roads to the Chaarat property area		9

Mandatory reporting requirements to SCIES include the submission of an Annual Report and a new Operations Program by January 31st each year (last document submitted on 27 January 2026). Additionally, the company must submit the statutory 5-GR Form report by March 1st annually, which was completed for license 3117AE and submitted on 27 January 2026. Semi-annual reporting was previously required but has since been rendered non-obligatory because of changes in Kyrgyz law. The last semi-annual report submitted was on 9 July 2018.

4.5. LAND TENURE HISTORY AND AGREEMENTS

In accordance with the technical project and under the laws of the Kyrgyz Republic governing subsoil use, land for activities such as road construction, industrial sites, power lines, and other infrastructure is allocated by state authorities or local administrations. This land is granted for the same duration as the subsoil use license

The fiscal obligations associated with the Mining License and surface rights include:

- **Revenue Tax (Gold Mining Operations):** A variable rate of 1% to 20% pegged to the international price of gold, with a 20% rate applicable for gold prices over USD 2,501 per ounce.
- **One-Time Payments:** An initial payment is due upon issuance of the license, its amount being contingent on the mineral type and resource volume. A subsequent "Commercial Discovery Payment" of USD 60,000 per tonne of gold is levied when officially reported and is payable to the Kyrgyz government.

- **Royalty on Production:** A 5% charge on the revenue from all gold sales.
- **Sales tax**: A 2% charge on the revenue from all gold sales.
- **Real Estate Tax (Land):** Calculated according to the dimensions of the land parcel.
- **Real Estate Tax (Property):** Calculated based on the size or value of the property.
- Tax on Personal Income: A flat rate of 10%.

Non-Tax Obligations:

Tax Obligations:

- **License Retention Fees:** The rates for these fees are variable, depending on the Mineral Resource, the size of the license area and the operational year of the license. A special formula per SCEIS guidelines is used for calculation.
- **Local Infrastructure Levy:** A 2% charge on revenue is allocated for local infrastructure projects.

4.6. ROYALTIES

All mineral properties that make up the Chaarat gold Project are not royalty free, and only in the case of entering into production will the royalties be established.

The only royalties on mineral production regarding the mineral properties are those payable to the government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

It is a combination of production rights, with a 5% charge on the income from all gold sales from the mining property, as well as a variable revenue tax rate ranging between 1 to 20% based on gold prices per ounce on the international market, and a 2% sales tax. This sensitive combination, according to comments from the technical and legal team from Chaarat ZAAV, would result in a total royalty/tax payment of 27% to the Kyrgyz government based on current gold prices which are above USD2,501 per ounce.

4.7. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

Under Kyrgyz law, Silvercorp is legally accountable for meeting all environmental requirements and adhering to approved design specifications. This includes measures for air and water resource protection, as well as land protection and rehabilitation. The company is required to obtain the necessary environmental permits (EIA/OVOS) and make quarterly payments for environmental pollution.

4.8. WORKS PERMITTING

To advance the project, Silvercorp must supplement its existing Mining Licence (3117AE) and surface rights by obtaining a series of additional permits and licenses for construction and operations. "*These are the main permits, but since legislation changes periodically, it may be necessary to check this list for the start of construction*". These requirements are categorized as follows:

Design and Construction Approvals

- **Technical Design Expertise:** Approval required for industrial safety, environmental safety (EIA/OVOS), and subsoil protection.
- **Design Legalization:** In-country validation (local adaptation) is required for designs from foreign firms.
- **State Construction Review:** A mandatory expert review of all final design documentation.
- **Facility Commissioning:** Formal government acceptance of completed construction.

Operational Permits

- Permit to perform mining works.
- License for underground water usage.
- Approved emergency plan.

Environmental Permits

- Permit for air pollution emissions.
- Permit for water pollutant discharge.
- Permit for waste disposal.
- License for activities involving toxic waste (utilization, storage, disposal).

Safety and Hazardous Materials Permits

- License/Permit for the import, sale, or purchase of explosive materials.
- Permit for storing explosive materials.
- Permit for conducting blasting works.
- Permit for transporting hazardous goods.

Compliance Certifications

- Certification of all machinery and equipment.

- Proper certifications for all relevant staff.

Silvercorp will initiate the process to obtain these authorizations before starting construction and is confident that they will be granted in compliance with Kyrgyz legislation.

4.9. CLOSURE CONSIDERATIONS

Closure must be covered by submission of a new or an update/amendment to an existing approved plan. The document must include details of the proposed environmental rehabilitation, reclamation or adjustment activities and discuss how post-closure environmental impacts will be avoided. *"In accordance with the requirements of the legislation, the plan for the reclamation and liquidation/conservation of mining property is part of the technical project."*

4.10. SURFACE RIGHTS

The Kyrgyz Republic set out rules and laws under which surface rights and easements can be granted for a mining operation and covers aspects including land occupation, rights-of-way, access routes, transport routes, rail lines, water usage and any other infrastructure needed for operations.

In the case of the Chaarat Gold Project, the surface rights of the two licenses, the mining license (No. 3117AE) covering 700.03 ha and the exploration license (No. 3319AP) covering 2,743 ha, are inactive areas with no residents or livestock, which means there are no relocation costs.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1. ACCESSIBILITY

Access to the Chaarat Gold Property in Kyrgyzstan is primarily available via two distinct routes from the capital city of Bishkek. An alternative route provides seasonal access.

The preferred route for future development, particularly for transporting hazardous materials and large equipment, is a 750-kilometer paved and gravel road that travels through the city of Ala-Buka. The journey on this southern route takes approximately 12 to 20 hours and generally requires an overnight stop in Ala-Buka. This route provides nearly year-round access to the property. In winter (October to April), travel is restricted to 20-foot container trucks equipped for winter conditions, with continuous support from grading or loading equipment.

A shorter alternative route to the Chaarat Property is available through the Chatkal Valley via Talas and the village of Kyzyl Adyr. This 520-kilometer journey takes approximately 12 to 14 hours. However, this route is not suitable for heavy vehicles over 12 tonnes and is impassable during the winter and spring months due to snow on the high mountain passes of Kara Bura and Kumbel. The seasonal access for this route is limited to June through October.

Regarding rail logistics, the closest town to the Shamaldy-Say train station is Ala-Buka, situated about 300 kilometers from the property. At the time of the original assessment, this station was not equipped to handle goods destined for the Tulkubash project. Another railway station in Maymak, 195 kilometers to the north, is considered impractical for delivering large equipment and hazardous materials. This is due to the challenging transportation route from Maymak, which crosses three high mountain passes and navigates the narrow Chichkan valley.

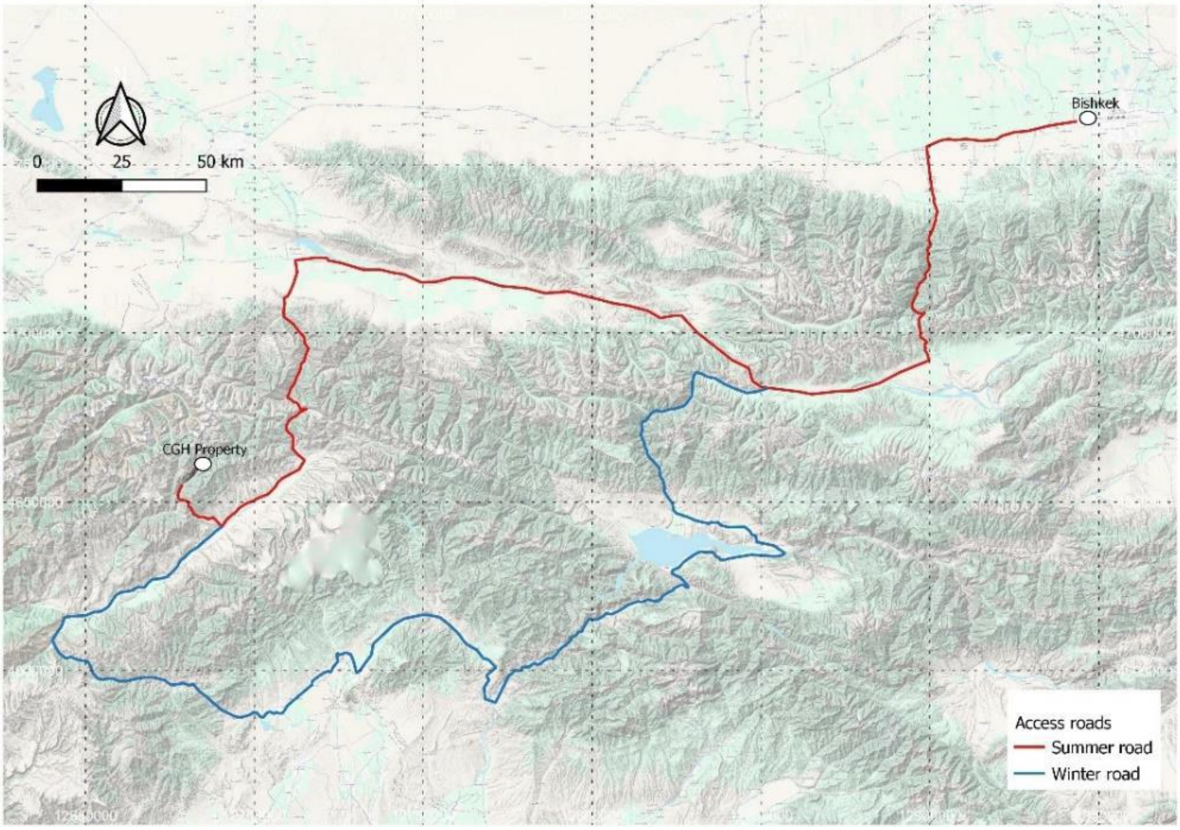


Figure 5.1: Location of the Chaarat Gold Project and access routes.

Source: Figure derived and modified from Chaarat Gold Project by Mr. Dimitar Lazarov Dimitrov MAIG, " Kyzyltash Gold Project Mineral Resource Update, CHAARAT ZAAV CJSC, Date: October 15th, 2024".

5.2. CLIMATE

The Project climatic profile is elevation-dependent, featuring a semi-arid to temperate humid climate in its lower zones. In contrast, the high alpine zones are subject to severe winter conditions, including frequent snowstorms and avalanches. The snow-free period in the lower elevations lasts from March to December, whereas in the higher elevations, it is restricted to June through October; the mountain summits remain perennially snow-covered. Average annual precipitation is 460 mm, occuring as snowfall between October and February and rainfall from March to May, followed by a dry period from June to September. There is significant seasonal temperature variability within the Jalal-Abad province, with averages ranging from a high of 26°C in summer to a low of -20°C in winter. The prevailing wind direction is north-westerly.

5.3. LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Chatkal Valley administrative region encompasses eight villages with a total population of 13,000. The area is characterized by economic isolation and a reliance on livestock breeding as the principal form of subsistence. The Sandalash Valley, which hosts the Chaarat Gold Property, is uninhabited and devoid of agricultural activity, although it is utilized seasonally by herders for livestock transit.

The Sandalash Valley currently lacks electrical power infrastructure. A 110kV power transmission line is located approximately 40km from the property, servicing the Kuru-Tegerek mining operation. A separate 10kV transmission line, which provides power to the villages in the Chatkal Valley, is situated 30km from the Chaarat Property.

After assessing three potential power supply options: a connection to the national grid, on-site diesel generation, and a local hydropower facility, the project has been designed to utilize diesel generators located at the property.

5.4. PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property is situated in a region of extreme relief, with elevations extending from the Sandalash Valley at 2,000 m to mountain ranges peaking at 4,200 masl. The Sandalash Valley is characterized by its narrow width, ranging from 100 to 300 m, and is bounded by steep slopes. The Sandalash River exhibits a linear, south-westerly trend and a moderate gradient within the Property area. It flows into the Chatkal River south of the Property. Both river systems are subject to significant spring flooding from snowmelt, which can render them temporarily impassable.

6. HISTORY

6.1. EXPLORATION HISTORY

Pre-1992 Soviet Era: Initial antimony discovery by Soviet geologists. Regional stream sediment programs identified gold, silver, and tungsten anomalies. Three exploration drifts (660 m total) were developed at Tulkubash and Kyzyltash.

1996-2000 Post-Soviet Era: The license was acquired by Apex Asia, which formed a joint venture with Newmont. Newmont completed geophysical surveys and 1,803 m of drilling before exiting the project.

2002-2004 Initial Success: The previous project owner acquired the license in 2002. A 2004 exploration program confirmed significant gold mineralization, including an intercept of 8.3 m @ 7.0 g/t Au.

2004-2005 Tulkubash Discovery: Soil sampling at Tulkubash identified extensive high-grade gold anomalies. An initial 2005 drill hole intersected 17.1 m @ 4.61 g/t Au.

2006-2013 Kyzyltash Focus: Systematic drilling campaigns targeted the Kyzyltash Main and Contact zones, culminating in a 2013 Mineral Resource estimate across nine mineralized bodies. Mineralization was confirmed over a 1 km vertical extent.

2010 Strategic Shift: Metallurgical test work indicated Tulkubash mineralization was free-milling and suitable for a heap leach operation. This finding prompted a strategic pivot, with exploration efforts after 2014 focused exclusively on the Tulkubash oxide deposit.

Exploration and development activities at Tulkubash were reduced from 2013 to 2016, including a halt in drilling in 2015. Drilling intensity increased sharply thereafter, totalling 17,420 meters in 2017, and 50,319 meters between 2018 and 2023. In 2023, 16 metallurgical holes were drilled at Kyzyltash totalling 3,508m.

The 2020 field season was significantly curtailed by COVID-19. The current Mineral Resource estimate for Tulkubash is based on data compiled up until 2023. The current MRE includes an additional 16 holes (2023 metallurgical holes) that were drilled after the completion of the prior Mineral Resource estimate report by GeoSystems International Inc. *"Chaarat Gold Project, Republic of Kyrgyzstan, effective date report: 19 October 2014".*

The geotechnical and hydrogeological understanding of the Main Pit concept area of Tulkubash was improved upon by the addition of 13 oriented drill holes (1,550 m total) in the year 2021, 12 of which provided numerical data for geotechnical and hydrogeological modelling.

Table 6.1: Historic drilling statistics for Au assay results (g/t) at Tulkubash.

Statistics "Au1ppm"(gold)"	year 2005	year 2006	year 2007	year 2008	year 2009	year 2010	year 2011	year 2012	year 2013	year 2014	year 2016	year 2017	year 2018	year 2019	year 2020	year 2021
Valid Data	104	730	1473	0	616	2821	10631	4448	1319	3597	0	11063	12660	12794	2430	1813
Total Data	105	734	1491	0	622	2838	10665	4458	1326	3645	0	11264	12766	12815	2433	1822
Missing Data	1	4	18	0	6	17	34	10	7	48	0	201	106	21	3	9
Invalid Data	1	4	18	0	6	17	34	10	7	48	0	201	106	21	3	9
Minimum	0.025	0.02	0.025	-	0.025	0.025	0.01	0.01	0.025	0.025	-	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.011
Maximum	17.41	8.15	12.71	-	10.85	33.933	35.3	45.002	9.6	10.306	-	9.38	14.348	14.4	7.62	18.096
Mean weighted by length	0.82	0.376	0.344	-	0.467	0.47	0.376	0.38	0.31	0.148	-	0.188	0.122	0.09	0.136	0.148
Variance	4.393	1.062	1.061	-	1.624	1.823	1.356	1.88	0.79	0.251	-	0.296	0.237	0.182	0.183	0.46
Standard Deviation	2.096	1.03	1.03	-	1.274	1.35	1.164	1.371	0.889	0.501	-	0.544	0.487	0.427	0.428	0.678
Coefficient Of Variation	2.555	2.743	2.994	-	2.73	2.87	3.095	3.608	2.871	3.392	-	2.889	4.001	4.733	3.135	4.58
First Quartile (Q1)	0.07	0.025	0.025	-	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	-	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025
Median (Q2)	0.2	0.032	0.025	-	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	-	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025
Third Quartile (Q3)	0.57	0.23	0.13	-	0.248	0.31	0.255	0.188	0.184	0.025	-	0.095	0.025	0.025	0.067	0.025
Upper Outlier Limit	1.18	0.53	0.27	-	0.58	0.737	0.6	0.43	0.422	0.025	-	0.2	0.025	0.025	0.129	0.025
Lower Outlier Limit	0.025	0.02	0.025	-	0.025	0.025	0.01	0.01	0.025	0.025	-	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025

Table 6.2: Historic drilling statistics for Au assay results (g/t) at Kyzyltash.

Statistics "Au1ppm"(gold)"	year 2000	year 2004	year 2005	year 2006	year 2007	year 2008	year 2009	year 2010	year 2011	year 2012	year 2013	year 2014-2020	year 2021
Valid Data	1191	714	4777	2886	5178	9766	1929	2759	6185	1512	5922	0	1866
Total Data	1197	719	4798	2911	5215	9990	2173	3141	8814	1567	6951	0	1872
Missing Data	6	5	21	25	37	224	244	382	2629	55	1029	0	6
Invalid Data	6	5	21	25	37	224	244	382	2629	55	1029	0	6
Minimum	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	-	0.03
Maximum	14.65	6.08	31.04	21.80	24.23	65.50	23.53	22.56	51.17	14.90	35.25	-	25.11
Mean weighted by length	0.25	0.41	0.51	0.40	0.42	0.50	1.07	0.76	0.63	0.40	0.54	-	0.65
Variance	1.02	0.94	1.98	1.30	1.65	2.32	4.62	3.26	3.50	1.31	2.47	-	3.45
Standard Deviation	1.01	0.97	1.41	1.14	1.28	1.52	2.15	1.81	1.87	1.14	1.57	-	1.86
Coefficient Of Variation	3.98	2.35	2.79	2.89	3.06	3.06	2.01	2.38	2.97	2.90	2.94	-	2.84
First Quartile (Q1)	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	-	0.03
Median (Q2)	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.29	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	-	0.03
Third Quartile (Q3)	0.09	0.22	0.27	0.20	0.27	0.30	1.03	0.59	0.34	0.03	0.17	-	0.36
Upper Outlier Limit	0.22	0.49	0.64	0.46	0.64	0.71	2.50	1.42	0.82	0.03	0.39	-	0.87
Lower Outlier Limit	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	-	0.03

Tables 6.1 and 6.2 do not include statistical analyses of the Karator and Ishakuldy holes.

6.2. HISTORICAL MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Several independent Mineral Resource estimates and audits have been conducted on the Chaarat Gold Project since exploration began, including:

-SRK consulting (Update of Mineral Resource Estimates, for Chaarat Gold Project, Kyrgyzstan, Feb. 2010).

-Wardell Armstrong (Tulkubash Resource Modelling, Apr.2011).

-Gustavson Associates (Chaarat Gold Project Resource Estimation, June 2014).

-JORC: GeoSystems International Inc. (Chaarat Gold Project, Republic of Kyrgyzstan, effective date report: 19 october 2014).

-JORC: Mineral Resource update, Tulkubash zone, Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Effective Date of Report: 5 February 2017.

-WAI (2017a). Chaarat Gold Holdings Ltd. Tulkubash Heap Leach Feasibility Study Hydrology Report for the Heap Leach Facility. May 2017.

-WAI (2017b). Chaarat Gold Holdings Ltd. Tulkubash Gold Project, Kyrgyzstan Report on Metallurgical Testing Conducted as Part of a Feasibility Study. 24th August 2017.

-WAI (2018). Environmental and Social Impact Assessment in Support of the Chaarat Gold Feasibility Study (Phase 1 – Tulkubash) in Kyrgyzstan. Chapter 3 – Project Description.

-Tetra Tech (Competent Person Report for Chaarat Gold Project, Kyzrgyz Republic, Dec.2018).

-Sound Mining (Competent Person's Report on Tulkubash Gold Project, for Chaarat Gold Holdings Limited, Jan 2019).

-LogiProc (Tulkubash Gold Project Bankable Feasibility Study Update Report, Aug.2019).

-Wardell Armstrong (Review of Modelling Estimation and Classification, based on Resource Model, provided by IGT up to June 2020).

-Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA), part of SLR Consulting (RPA Due Diligence of Tulkubash Resource Model, based on Resource Model provided by IGT).

-Institute of Geotechnologies (IGT) (The Tulkubash Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate, for Chaarat ZAAV SJSC, Dec. 2020).

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Chaarat Property is situated within the Tien Shan Metallogenic Belt, an extensive Hercynian-age fold-and-thrust belt that extends for over 2,500 km. This belt is composed of three primary tectono-stratigraphic units, interpreted as accretionary terranes that developed on the margin of the proto-Eurasian continent. The Chaarat Gold property lies specifically within the Middle Tien Shan province, which is comprised of tectonic fragments of Ordovician to Carboniferous age.

The Middle Tien Shan province forms a sub-latitudinal corridor, 20-100 km wide, bounded to the north by the Nikolayev's Fault. The major Talas-Fergana transverse fault divides the province into two distinct sectors: the Naryn (eastern) and the Chatkal (western), where the property is located. The southern boundary is defined by the Kara-Suu Fault in the Chatkal sector. These sectors exhibit different structural orientations; folds in the Chatkal region trend northeast, rotating to a southeast trend in proximity to the Talas-Fergana Fault.

The metallogeny of the Middle Tien Shan is diverse, hosting several major deposits. Mineralization styles are genetically linked to orogenic gold, porphyry, and skarn systems, which are closely associated with structurally controlled Late Carboniferous and Permian magmatism.

The Chaarat Gold project is situated within the Tien Shan gold belt, which extends across Central Asia from Uzbekistan in the west through to China in the east, and hosts a number of large deposits including Muruntau (175 million oz.), Daugyztau (18 million oz.), Zarmitian (11 million oz.) and Kumtor (18 million oz.).

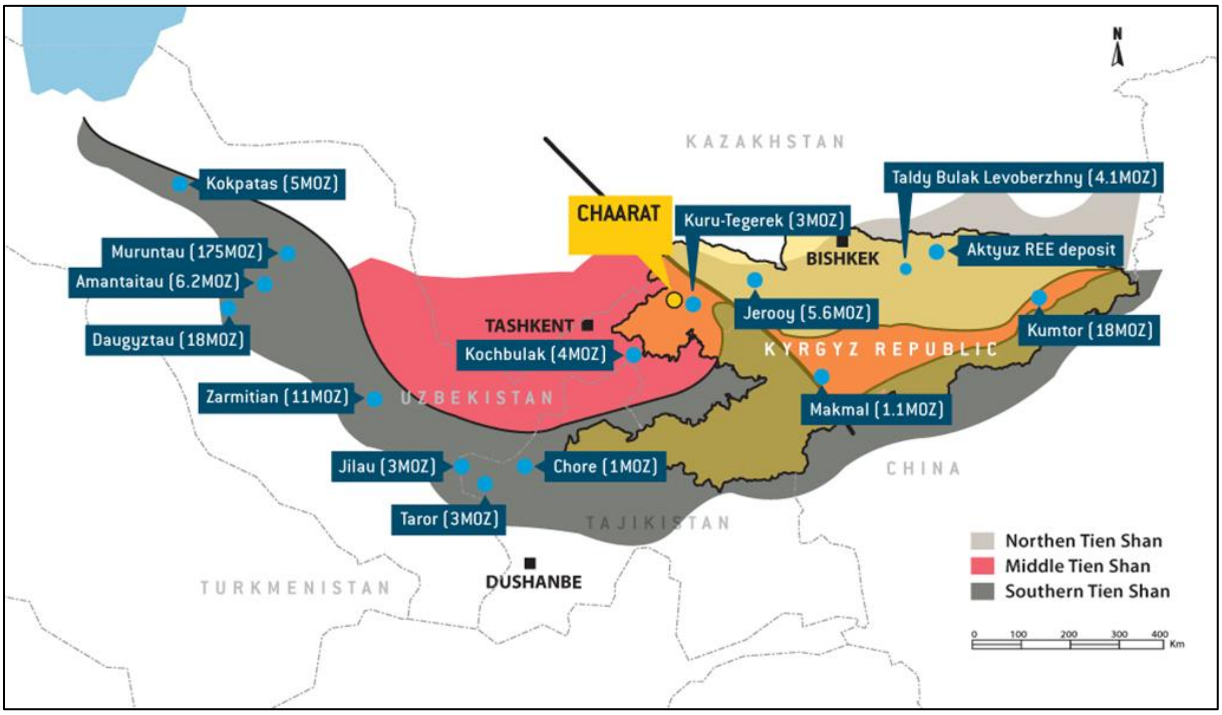


Figure 7.1: Chaarat Project Location in Tien Shan Belt.

Source: Figure derived and modified from Chaarat Gold Project: "Mineral Resource update, Tulkubash zone, Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Effective Date of Report: 5 February 2017".

The mineralization at the Chaarat gold project is fundamentally controlled by the Sandalash Fault Zone (SFZ), a major structural corridor located approximately 35 km southwest of the Talas-Fergana Fault. The terrain is intensely deformed by polyphase structural events, dominated by thrusts, folds, and oblique strike-slip faults.

The SFZ is defined by a series of subparallel brittle-ductile shear structures resulting from predominantly strike-slip displacement. Gold mineralization is hosted within dilatant extensional structures (e.g., jogs, pressure shadows) that formed during faulting events. The SFZ comprises three mineralized fault zones—the Tulkubash Structural Zone, the Contact Fault, and the Main Zone Fault—and one unmineralized structure, the Irisay Fault.

The structural framework of the Chaarat deposit is the result of multiple tectonic events, primarily from the Caledonian and Hercynian orogenies, with subsequent reactivation during the Alpine orogeny.

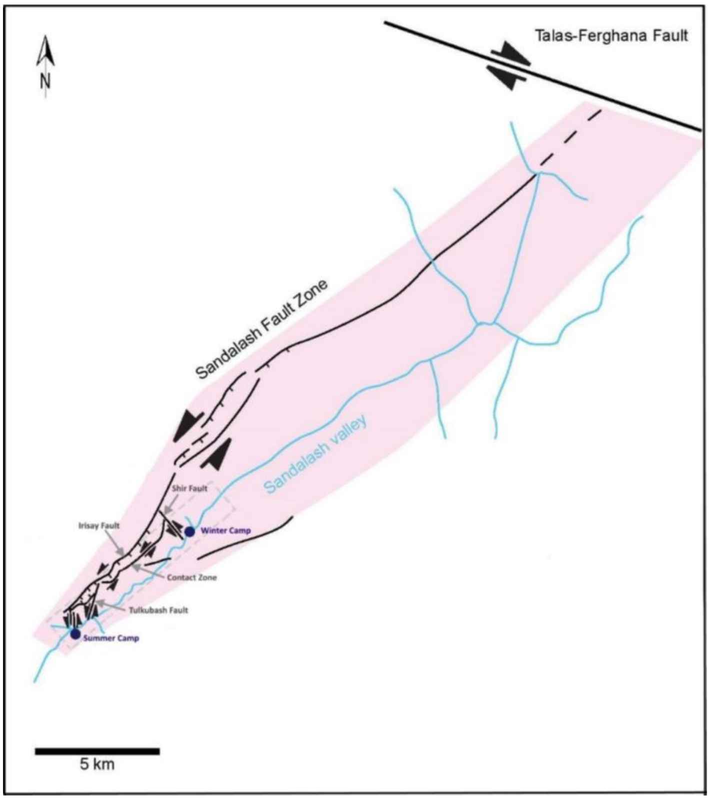


Figure 7.2: Chaarat ore field structural control, Sandalash Shear zone

Source: Figure derived from LogiProc. Bankable Feasibility Study Update Report, Tulkubash Gold Project, 2021.

The earliest significant deformation involved Caledonian-age (Late Ordovician) folding and the intrusion of granitoid plutons. Structures from this period include linear, northeast-striking folds and associated longitudinal reverse faults.

The Main Zone at the Chaarat project is interpreted as a primary example of a Caledonian structure, representing a large-scale fault with complex shear-thrust kinematics. The fault zone contains S-C ductile tectonites overprinted by later brittle cataclasites and mylonites. It is hypothesized that the initial gold-bearing quartz-sulphide vein-stockwork mineralization in the Main Zone may have formed during this Late Ordovician event. This mineralization could have been subsequently remobilized and reconcentrated within structural traps during the later Hercynian Orogeny.

The Hercynian orogeny was the primary mineralization period for the Chatkal region. This stage was characterized by complex shear tectonics and at least two phases of folding, which created a complex interference pattern of intersecting linear and brachimorphic folds, particularly evident at the Tulkubash deposit.

During the Late Paleozoic (Middle Carboniferous–Permian), mineralization and granitoid intrusions were emplaced along three dominant structural trends: WNW, ENE, and NNE. These trends are interpreted to reflect deep-seated crustal discontinuities or basement faults that acted as conduits for magma and hydrothermal fluids. The controlling shear zones exhibit pre-, syn-, and post-mineralization activity, indicating a long-lived and dynamic system.

The Chaarat Deposit is strategically located at the intersection of the mineralized NE and NNE-striking structural trends, a setting highly favorable for significant metal deposition.

7.2. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Sandalash River valley exposes a northeast-trending sequence of Cambro-Ordovician siliciclastic rocks of the Chaarat Formation. This unit is overlain by Devonian-age quartzites of the Tulkubash Formation. The sedimentary host rocks strike northeast and dip between 40° and 75° to the northwest. The entire sequence is intruded by Permo-Triassic granodiorite and diorite bodies, which are closely associated with gold mineralization and are themselves locally mineralized.

Chaarat Formation

The Chaarat Formation is composed of three members that display a sequential package of alternating, moderately- to well-bedded, dark-coloured siltstones, shales, quartzites, and greywackes, with minor limestone interbeds. (Cats et al. 2012).

The lower member is up to 170 meters thick and consists of grey siliceous siltstone interbedded with minor dark siltstone and shale.

The middle member has a thickness of approximately 300 meters. It is made up of interbedded fine- and medium-grained sandstones, greywackes, and siltstones, with a basal zone consisting of lenticular beds of polymictic gravelly conglomerates and sandstones.

The upper member is predominantly composed of shales and rhythmically interbedded siltstones and fine-grained sandstones that commonly show graded bedding. This member has a thickness ranging from 70 to 90 meters, while the thickness of individual beds varies between 1 and 2 meters.

Tulkubash Formation

The Tulkubash Formation reaches a thickness of up to 1,000 meters and is comprised of medium- to fine-grained quartzites and medium- to coarse-grained arkosic sandstones, with occasional thin interbeds of dark pyritic shales and siltstones. The quartzite beds range from 10 centimeters to 1 meter in thickness, with the thicker beds being more prevalent. Individual quartzite beds are typically massive and internally homogenous, occasionally displaying compositional layering of dark laminae alternating with lighter quartz-rich layers.

The base of the Tulkubash Formation is generally marked by a conglomerate unit. Within the Chaarat Property area, the upper and lower contacts of this formation are defined by faults.

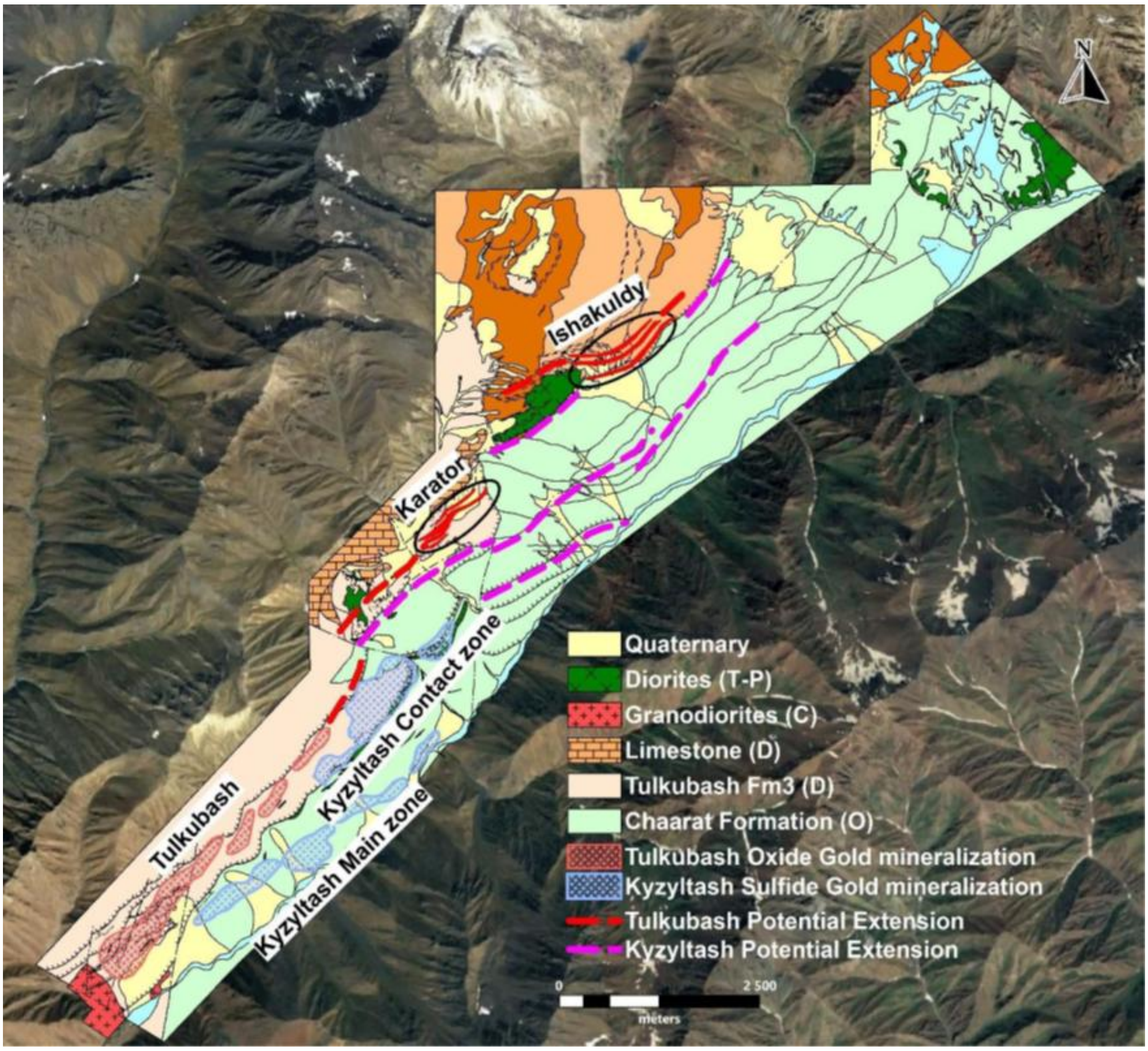


Figure 7.3: Chaarat ore field, Sandalash Shear zone, geology and mineralization.

Source: Figure derived and modified from Chaarat Gold Project by Mr. Dimitar Lazarov Dimitrov MAIG, " Kyzyltash Gold Project Mineral Resource Update, CHAARAT ZAAV CJSC, Date: October 15th, 2024".

7.3. STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

The Chaarat Property and associated mineralization is hosted by the Sandalash Fault Zone (SFZ), a tectonic feature composed of several subparallel brittle shear zones. The movement along the SFZ is primarily a sinistral (left-lateral) strike-slip, and this displacement has led to the formation of various extensional structures. These structures, created by pressure relief during faulting, are where gold mineralization occurs (Kramer, 2009; Jakubiak, 2017). The SFZ is further subdivided into three mineralized zones—the Tulkubash Structural Zone, the Contact Fault, and the Main Zone Fault—and one zone without mineralization, the Irisay Fault.

Drilling strategies have varied, with drill hole orientation being influenced by practical considerations like access, and by the evolving geological interpretations over time. For example, some of the earlier drilling at Tulkubash was oriented parallel to the geological strike. This was a deliberate choice to target silicified zones exposed at the surface, which are oriented perpendicular to the key mineral-controlling structures.

Despite these variations, the general approach to exploration, including drilling, trenching, and subsurface sampling, is to orient these activities at oblique and perpendicular angles to the main mineralized trends. Importantly, sampling has been conducted in both mineralized and the adjacent barren rock in most areas. This comprehensive sampling approach has prevented any biases or interpretational artifacts related to orientation from appearing in the project database or geological models.

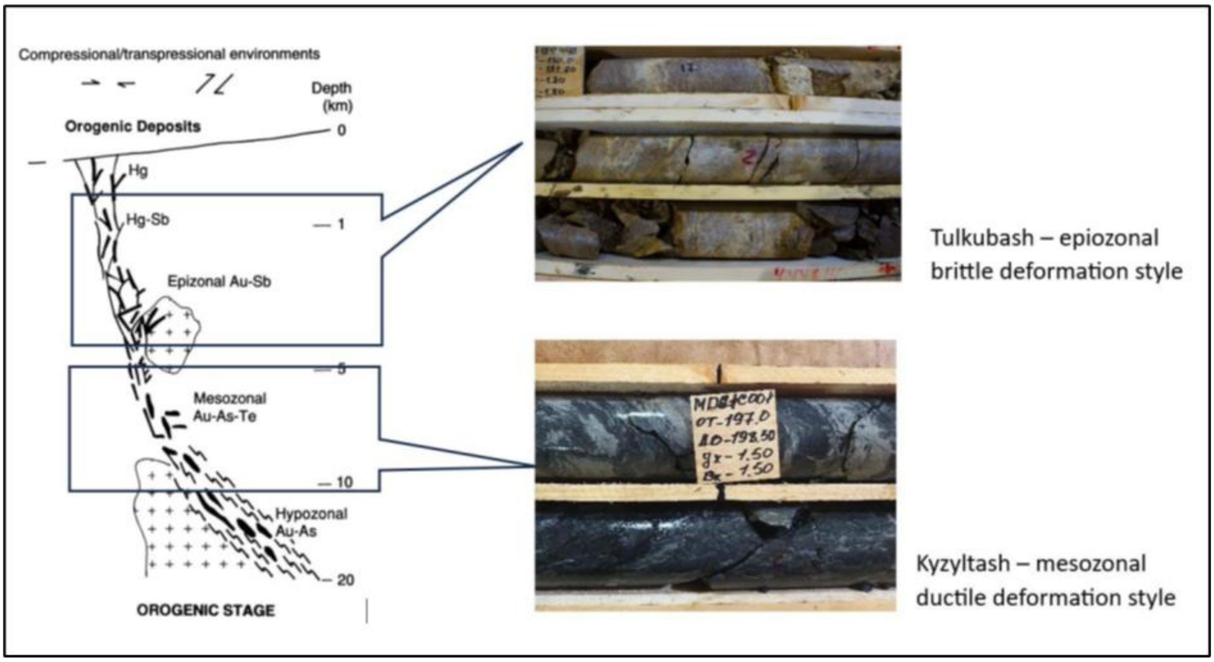


Figure 7.4: Scheme of the orogenic gold deposit as a function of depth in the crust (Groves et al., 1998), with modifications.

Source: Figure derived and modified from Chaarat Gold Project by Mr. Dimitar Lazarov Dimitrov MAIG, " Kyzyltash Gold Project Mineral Resource Update, CHAARAT ZAAV CJSC, Date: October 15th, 2024".

7.4. MINERALIZATION

The mineral endowment is concentrated in three main zones Kyzyltash (Contact, Main), and Tulkubash. These zones, while geologically distinct, all demonstrate significant continuity of mineralization. On-site inspection of the Tulkubash zone by SVM's geological team afforded a critical three-dimensional understanding of the ore body, including observation of channel sampling and drill collar locations. This facilitates a more accurate interpretation of the shear zone's geometry and the true widths of mineralization.

This report is specifically concerned with the Tulkubash zone, a mineralized shear that is characterized by its extensive strike continuity. All the mineralized zones share analogous geometries, with similar strikes and dips, and have been traced by outcrop mapping and diamond drilling for over a kilometre. Surface mapping and trenching have extended this known strike length for several kilometres.

The Tulkubash zone is generally lower grade, however, due to the degree of oxidation the mineralized material is free milling; it is also typically wider than other mineralized zones within the Chaarat property. The presence of high-grade, cross-cutting stibnite veins, oriented sub-parallel to the section lines, has been documented.

Distinctive visual markers, such as quartz-carbonate veining and shearing are indicative of the mineralized shear zone and will be valuable for grade control in a future mining operation. However, the friable nature of the mineralized core makes the identification of these same features in core boxes more problematic.

The prediction of gold grades is not straightforward. The presence and location of the shear zone, even with clear visual evidence, is not a reliable proxy for estimating gold concentration.

Additional geological features of interest have been noted within the Tulkubash zone. These include stibnite-bearing veins, occurring in zones between 1 and 3 meters in width that are sub-parallel to the section line and are generally associated with high gold grades.

This mineral resource estimate update report considers separation of oxide (Tulkubash) and sulphide (Kyzyltash) portions of mineralization.

7.4.1. Tulkubash area

The Tulkubash gold deposit is characterized by its oxidized, epithermal nature. Key features include colloform textures, widespread silicification, and a geochemical signature where gold is associated with antimony and arsenic. This evidence points to formation in a shallow geological setting, which can be classified as an epizonal orogenic gold deposit.

The Tulkubash deposit has undergone a high degree of oxidation, which allows for the processing through conventional heap leach methods.

An associated zone, known as the Karator deposit, is located about 2 kilometers northeast of the Tulkubash deposit. This zone exhibits the same geological and mineralization features as the Tulkubash deposit. It has been traced for over 800 meters along strike and has an approximate true width of 30 to 50 meters. The Karator zone is considered a potential northeastward continuation of the Tulkubash deposit.

7.4.2. Kyzyltash area

The Kyzyltash gold deposit represents a deeper, mesozonal orogenic gold system. Its mineralization is distinguished by pervasive sericite alteration, disseminated sulphides, and ankeritization within the mineralized zones. It contains relatively few quartz veins (typically less than 5% by volume). This style indicates that the gold was deposited from reduced hydrothermal fluids interacting with more reactive wall rocks compared to Tulkubash.

These types of deposits form under nearly constant temperature conditions and can extend to significant depths. For instance, drilling of the Kyzyltash Contact zone has confirmed mineralization over a vertical distance of 1.3 kilometers, and remains open at depth and along strike. The Kyzyltash deposit consists of two primary zones: the **Contact Zone** and the **Main Zone**. Nearly all the gold mineralization at Kyzyltash is refractory due to its association with other sulphide minerals such as arsenopyrite, meaning specialized processing methods are required to extract the gold. Detailed metallurgical studies are currently underway to determine the most effective processing method, which will inform a future Feasibility Study update.

The Tulkubash and Kyzyltash deposits of the Chaarat property are situated in the transitional zone between “Epizonal Au-Sb” and “Mesozonal Au-As-Te” environments of the Orogenic Gold class of deposits.

7.4.3. Mineralization Model

The Tulkubash zone is an intensely oxidized system, which differentiates it from the sulphide-dominant Kyzyltash zones. Oxidation is most prevalent at shallower depths and decreases with depth, featuring a mostly gradational oxide-sulphide contact that appears to be locally structurally controlled.

The oxidized gold-bearing lodes are hematitic, contain free-milling gold, and are amenable to heap leach processing. The underlying sulphide mineralization, in contrast, is not currently economic due to the refractory nature of the gold. This sulphide material is composed primarily of pyrite and arsenopyrite, with quartz being the dominant gangue mineral.

Widespread silicification is another key feature of Tulkubash that is absent in the Kyzyltash zone. The gold is a low-silver electrum, and overall silver grades are not economically significant.

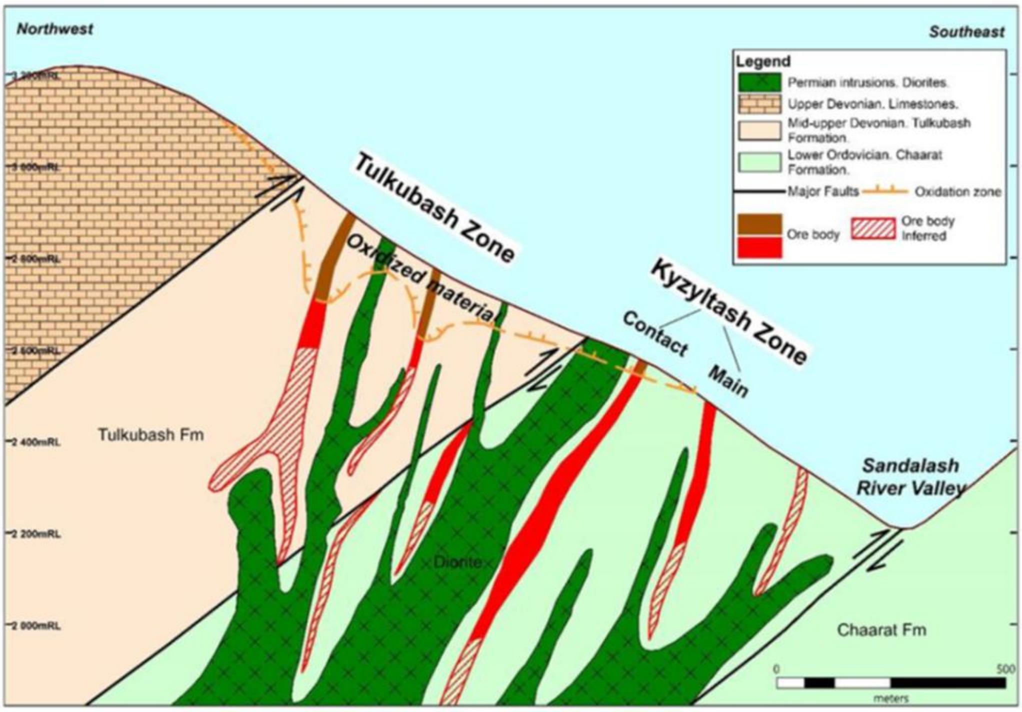


Figure 7.5: Chaarat project mineralization styles, Conceptual cross section.

Source: Figure derived and modified from Chaarat Gold Project by Mr. Dimitar Lazarov Dimitrov MAIG, " Kyzyltash Gold Project Mineral Resource Update, CHAARAT ZAAV CJSC, Date: October 15th, 2024".

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

At the Chaarat Gold Project, gold mineralization and the related hydrothermal alteration are fundamentally linked to the emplacement of igneous intrusive rocks along a network of large-scale, sinistral, oblique-slip faults. This geological environment has given rise to two separate styles of mineralization, known as the Tulkubash-type and the Kyzyltash-type. Despite their distinct characteristics, the close spatial relationship and shared structural controls of these two types indicate they originated from a single, common mineralization event.

The project is situated within the Tien Shan Metallogenic Belt, a Hercynian-age fold and thrust belt that stretches over 2,500 kilometers. This belt is comprised of three main tectono-stratigraphic units, separated by major structural zones, which are interpreted as accretionary prisms formed at the edge of the proto-Eurasian continent. The Chaarat project itself is located in the Middle Tien Shan province, which consists of Ordovician to Carboniferous rock fragments.

The terrain has been subjected to intense structural deformation both before and after the mineralizing event, characterized by southeast and northwest-verging thrusts and steep, north-northeast striking strike-slip faults. Genetically, the mineralization is classified as having both "Orogenic" and "Intrusion-Related" characteristics. The system strikes to the northeast and is closely associated with structurally controlled magmatism during the Permian period.

Contrasting Mineralization Styles

Two primary types of host rock and mineralization are present in the deposit:

- **Tulkubash-Type**: This is an oxidized form of gold mineralization. It is hosted within Devonian-aged silicified sandstones of the Tulkubash formation. The mineralization forms relatively steep, northeast-trending lenses that are controlled by a series of dilatational jogs (zones of extension).
- **Kyzyltash-Type**: The second type is a sulphide-rich zone containing refractory gold. This mineralization is found in an Ordovician flysch complex, which is dominated by fine-grained black shales. These host rocks have locally been metamorphosed to greenschist facies and exhibit features of complex structural deformation and contact metasomatism.

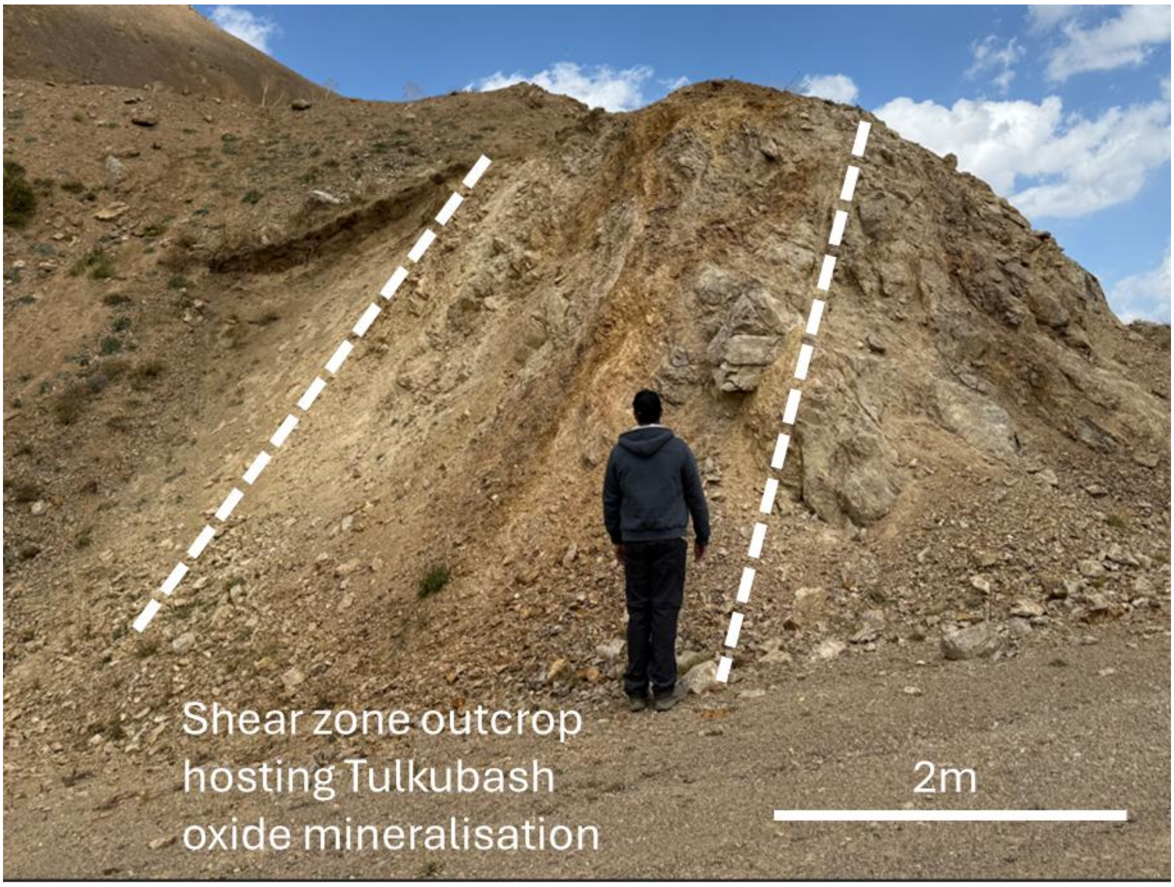


Figure 8.1: Zone of structurally hosted oxidation and alteration within the Tulkubash deposit.

Source: Photo taken at project site on 14/09/2025.

Figure 8.2: MD21M013 – Intensive sulfidation with quartz veining and brecciation of a mineralised intercept hosted in the Kyzyltash Main zone.

Source: Photo taken at Chaarat ZAAV core storage facility on 12/09/2025.

9. EXPLORATION

Extensive exploration and drilling have clearly defined the Tulkubash mineralization. Drilling has consistently confirmed the general geological model, which features mineralization trending southwest-northeast with a steep dip of -60 degrees to subvertical. This work has outlined zones with varying intercept lengths, thicknesses, and grades. Although certain areas along the strike ranging from 40 to 600 meters in length remain undrilled due to challenging topography and avalanche debris in gullies, the exceptional along-strike continuity of mineralization suggests these zones are likely connected. However, without drilling, no mineral resources can be estimated for these specific areas.

Following the successful 2004 campaign, drilling efforts continued through 2005 and 2006 to further delineate the Kyzyltash Main and Contact Zone mineralization. In 2006, Chaarat ZAAV also initiated the development of an exploration adit to access the C54 area (now known as the CP Zone) of the Contact Zone. This adit served the dual purpose of providing underground platforms for down-dip drilling and for collecting bulk samples for metallurgical analysis.

This phase of systematic project advancement, involving both surface and underground drilling, continued until 2013, by which time approximately 77,000 meters of diamond core had been drilled since 2000. At that point, the company shifted its focus to intensive exploration of the property's other key target, the Tulkubash oxide gold deposit.

The extensive data gathered supported numerous resource estimates between 2011 and 2014, culminating in a 2014 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) prepared by GeoSystem International. This MRE was followed by further technical assessments of potential development scenarios, including the NERIN Feasibility Study in 2016 and earlier work by ABGM for the 2011 SNC-Lavalin Pre-Feasibility Study.

Exploration activities at Kyzyltash resumed in 2021 and 2022, with a program that included approximately 3,500 meters of diamond core drilling, metallurgical testing, trenching, and geophysical surveys. The additional data from this recent work combined with the historical data from the projects has provided the basis for the current resource update, which aims to advance the geological and economic understanding of the deposit and improve the quality of available technical data.

The exploration has generally been conducted in a thorough and professional manner, within an operational environment which the QP considers to be in accordance with industry standards. Therefore, the quality of the data used for resource estimation is good.

9.1. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Apex Asia gained control of the license in 1996 and subsequently entered into a joint venture with Newmont Overseas Exploration Limited. Newmont conducted a geophysical survey over parts of the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash areas and drilled seven holes for a total of 1,803 meters. The joint venture was terminated by Newmont in 2000, after which Apex sold its interest in the property.

The last survey was done in 2022 by Geoscan, including drone based magnetic and gamma spectrometry survey on a 1:5000 scale.

9.2. GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYES

The previous project owners (Chaarat Gold Holdings Limited) had a very developed system of procedures and protocols from 2018 (Protocol_Chaarat_Drilling 2018.docx (updated in 2019)*; Protocol Forms.xlsx (Appendix 1.docx/2/3)),* other complementary internal reports like *2019 Drill Program - final report.docx* that have been implemented, modified and improved over the company's more than twenty-five year operational history of drilling and exploration in the Chaarat Gold Project.

Initial prospecting and rock sampling at the early stage were conducted using the best available satellite images and using hand-held non-differential GPS locations normally accurate to within ±5 m. Samples were collected using industry-standard procedures under the supervision of a geologist who records the data (either in a field notebook or directly on digital media). The type of material sampled (outcrop, sub crop, float) the nature of the sample (representative, composite, select) and geological characteristics (lithology, alteration, mineralization) are recorded in coded format and are accompanied by free-form text descriptions. The field geologist records all of this data and then verifies it with office personnel before being loaded into a digital data storage software program with restricted access. Samples are submitted to the laboratory according to procedures with inserted control samples comprising certified standards, blanks and duplicates.

the entire drill cores apart from the initial diluvium/alluvium zones are sampled and assayed. Bedrock exposures found in trenches, new road cuts, and profiles were also sampled using a hammer, considering lithological and alteration breaks. Channel samples were chipped with a hammer along the marked face and collected by the field assistant.

The mechanical trenching program focused on defining the continuity of new vein targets identified under cover by previous geochemical rock chip sampling programs. In addition, bedrock was exposed for mapping and geochemical sampling in prospective covered areas.

The trenches were excavated using a conventional backhoe, beginning at the vein outcrop walls and extending outwards to the contacts of the host rock walls to allow for sampling of the wall rocks up against the outcrops. Maximum trench depths were limited to 3.0 m due to the limitations of the backhoe used. As with rock chip channels, trenches were marked using hand-held non-differential GPS locations ordinarily accurate to within two meters.

A significant benefit of the trenching was the confirmation of the dips of the veins before finalizing drill hole designs.

The total length of the logged surface workings for both projects, including trenches, road cuts, and profiles for both projects are approximately 38 km.

9.2.1. Tulkubash area

From 2000 to 2021, approximately 16.7 km of trenching and 23 km of roads and profiles at Tulkubash were geologically logged and partially sampled. The data obtained was used for the interpretation of the ore body but was not included in the composite samples for the Resource estimation.

Two adits, totaling 251.9 meters, were constructed during the Soviet era for antimony exploration. Although both adits are currently closed, they were partially used in the early stages of Tulkubash exploration. No assay data from these adits was included in the current resource estimation.

9.2.2. Kyzyltash area

The majority of the surface workings at Kyzyltash, such as trenches and dozer cuts for road sampling and profiling along surface outcrops, were primarily completed during the initial "greenfield" exploration phase. After 2013, mineralization assessment was conducted exclusively through drilling.

In 2022, additional trenching was carried out to the northeast of Kyzyltash. The purpose of this was to create surface intersections of the mineralized zones and investigate a potential northeast extension of the zones.

Figure 9.1: Chaarat Gold Project, Satellite image, Google Earth 02/2026.

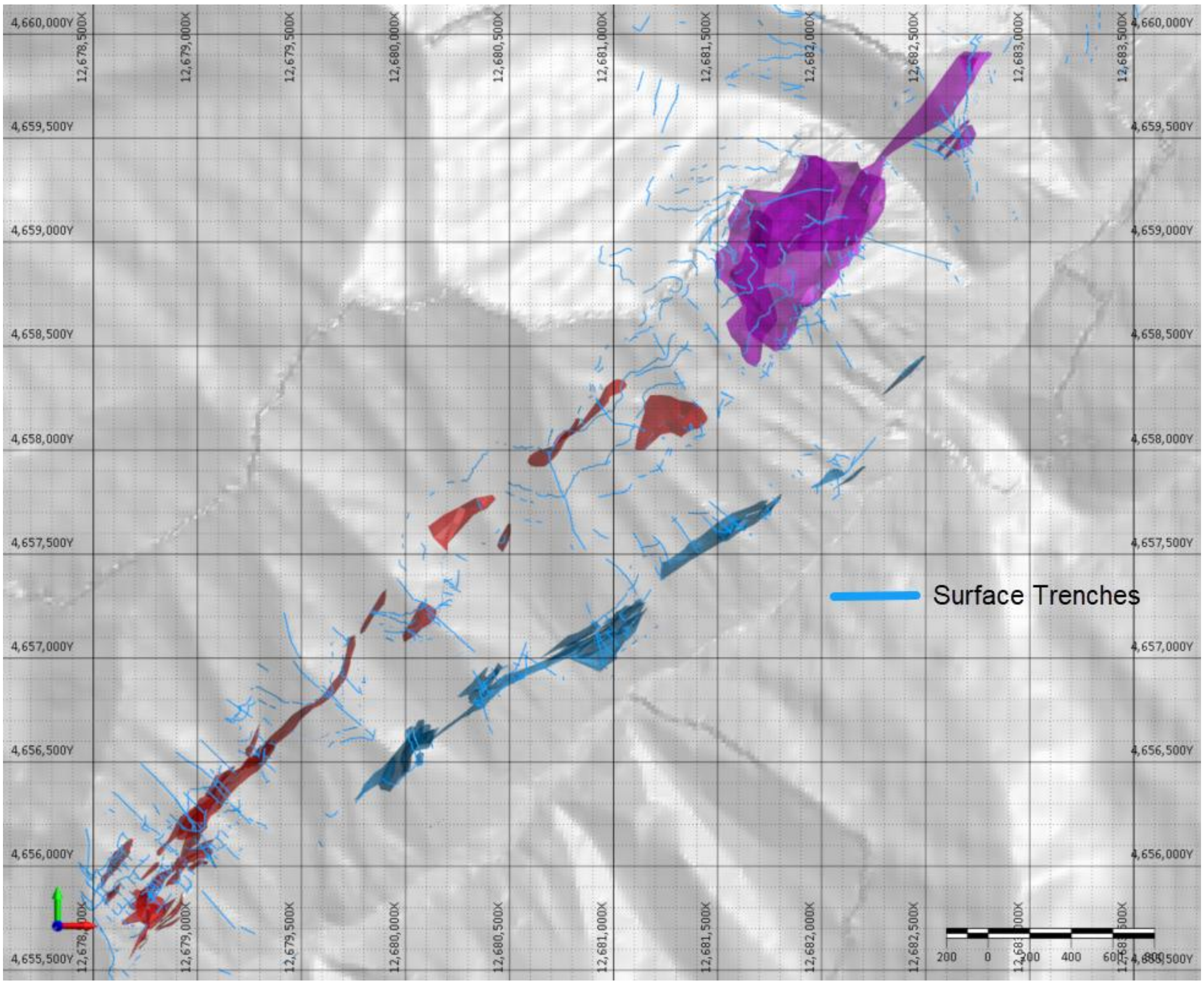


Figure 9.2: Surface trenching across the Chaarat Gold project area.

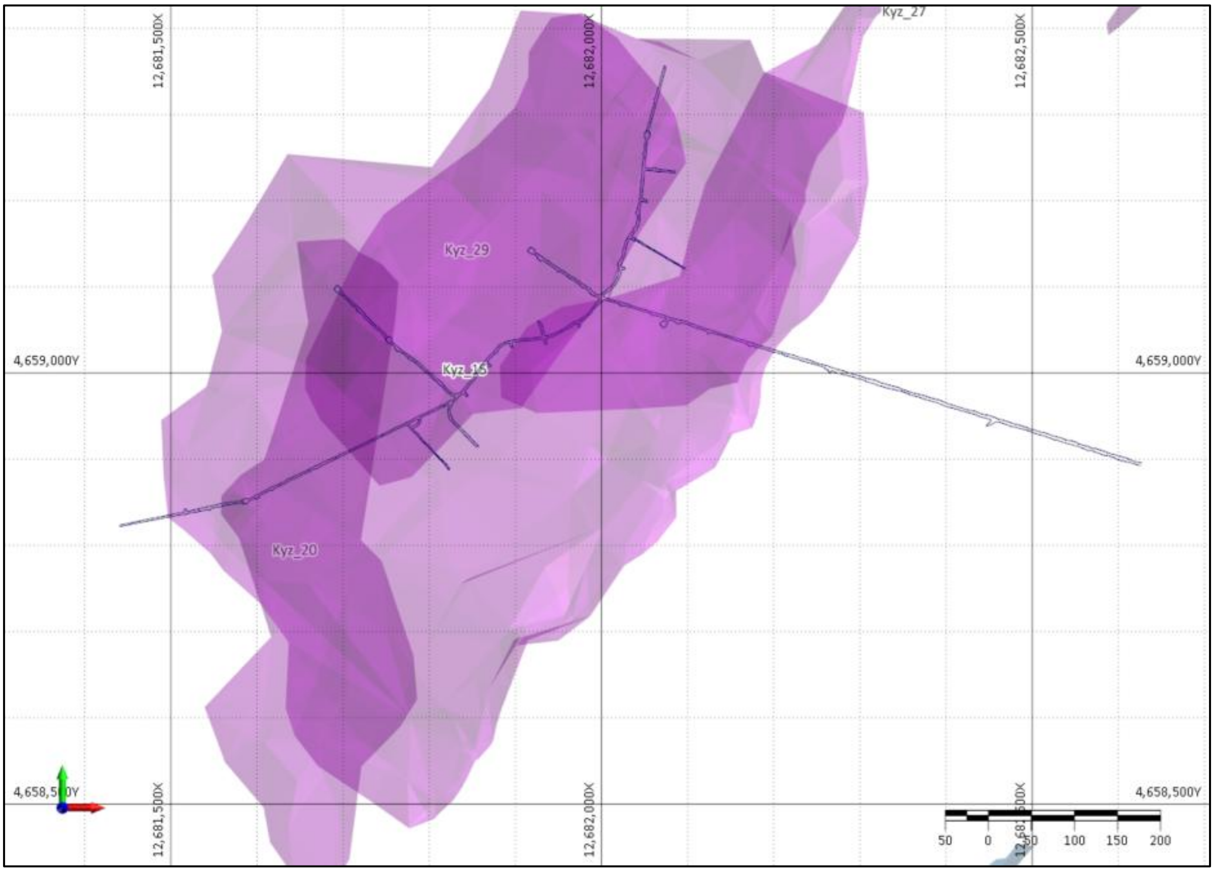


Figure 9.3: Kyzyltash Contact Zone adit 4, total length approximately 2.1km

9.3. EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

The Chaarat Gold Project is a promising advanced gold project with significant potential for mineral resource expansion. However, what makes this project even more exciting is the untapped potential it offers. Below are the high-potential areas within the Chaarat Gold Project.

Looking ahead, the Tulkubash zone offers exciting exploration possibilities, with the potential to match the scale of resources already known. Recent exploration and data collection have successfully outlined oxidized gold mineralization of the Tulkubash type. Interpretation of the deposit scale geology, combined with drilling and surface sampling efforts have identified probable extension zones of the Tulkubash deposit and style of mineralisation towards the

NE of the Tulkubash deposit. These likely extension zones are referred to as the Karator deposit and Ishakuldy target respectively.

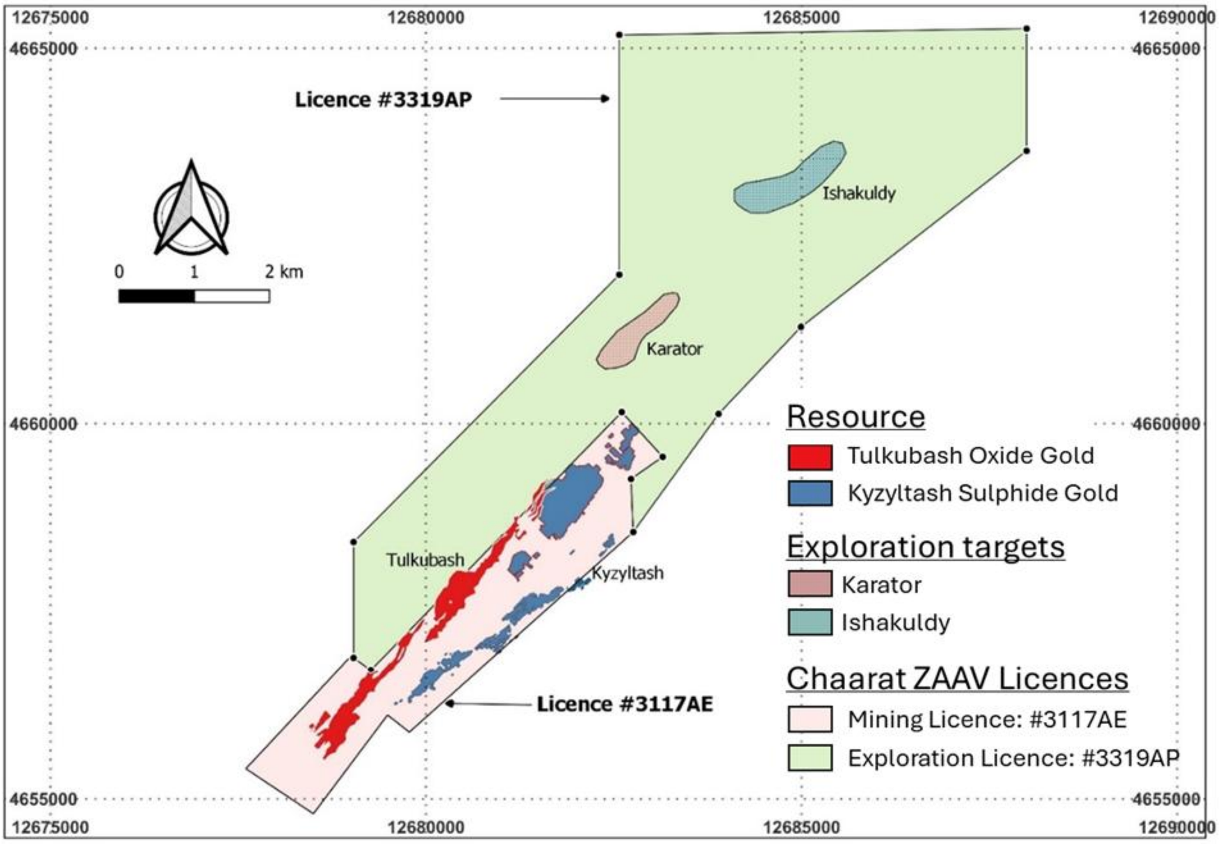


Figure 9.4: Location of the Karator and Ishakuldy exploration targets in relation to the main Tulkubash and Kyzyltash deposits.

Source: Figure derived from Chaarat Gold Project by Mr. Dimitar Lazarov Dimitrov MAIG, "Kyzyltash Gold Project Mineral Resource Update, CHAARAT ZAAV CJSC, Date: October 15th, 2024"

10. DRILLING

10.1. INTRODUCTION

Drilling the various mineralized zones that comprise the Chaarat Gold Project was conducted in drilling campaigns from 2000 to 2021. The current updated resource estimation utilizes 711 holes for a total of 100,790m for Tulkubash and 384 holes for a total of 78,735m for Kyzyltash.

10.2. DRILLING METHODS AND PROCEDURES

The current updated mineral resource estimate utilizes 1,074 diamond drill holes (DDH) and 21 air reverse circulation (RC) holes which were drilled between 2000 and 2021 by the previous project owner (Chaarat Gold Holdings) (**Table 10.1 and Figure 10.1**).

Diamond core drilling was primarily conducted using HQ-sized (inside diameter, 63.5mm) boreholes; however, in areas with poor ground conditions, the size was reduced to NQ (inside diameter, 47.6mm). In zones with low core recovery, particularly where Quaternary overburden was loose and unstable, a triple-tube drilling method was employed. Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was also utilized, creating a borehole diameter of 124 mm. Various contractors, supplemented by Chaarat ZAAV-owned equipment carried out the drilling campaigns for the entire Chaarat Project.

At Kyzyltash, 16 PQ sized holes (inside diameter, 85mm) were drilled for metallurgical testing. “The field activities carried out in 2021, were supervised by Dimitar Dimitrov as Senior VP Exploration at Chaarat Gold Holdings. Dimitar Dimitrov as Competent Person (CP) visited the field site operations several times during the season, last visit was between 25.08.2021 to 05.09.2021 aiming to guarantee that the implemented procedures, and the obtained data were meeting the best industry standards.”

The drilling was usually carried out by local companies with experience operating in Central Asia, which included companies such as “Stalker Drilling Company”, “BJ Drilling”.

Table 10.1: Drilling metres by year for Tulkubash and Kyzyltash.

Year	2000			2004			2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
Domain	# of holes	meter	Used for MRE	# of holes	meter	Used for MRE	# of holes	meter	Used for MRE	# of holes	meter	Used for MRE	# of holes	meter	Used for MRE	# of holes	meter	Used for MRE	# of holes	meter	Used for MRE	# of holes	meter	Used for MRE	# of holes	meter	Used for MRE
Tulkubash							1	151	Y	5	1130	Y	12	2375	Y				5	803	Y	37	4272	Y	128	15984	Y
Kyzyltash	7	1803	Y	5	857	Y	33	6677	Y	22	4577	Y	22	4577	Y	69	15745	Y	21	4804	Y	28	5597	Y	44	13344	Y
Sub Total	7	1803		5	857		34	6828		27	5707		34	6952		69	15745		26	5607		65	9869		172	29328	

Year	2012			2013			2014			2016			2017			2018			2019			2020			2021			Total # of Holes	Total Meters
Domain	# of holes	meter	Used for MRE	# of holes	meter	Used for MRE	# of holes	meter	Used for MRE	# of holes	meter	Used for MRE	# of holes	meter	Used for MRE	# of holes	meter	Used for MRE	# of holes	meter	Used for MRE	# of holes	meter	Used for MRE	# of holes	meter	Used for MRE		
Tulkubash	39	6842	Y	14	1781	Y	47	5760	Y	12	1186	Y	132	17307	Y	122	19935	Y	124	19257	Y	21	2434	Y	24	2760	Y	**723**	**101977**
Kyzyltash	25	2745	Y	74	11060	Y																			16	3508	Y	**366**	**75294**
Sub Total	64	9587		88	12841		47	5760		12	1186		132	17307		122	19935		124	19257		21	2434		40	6268		**1089**	**177271**

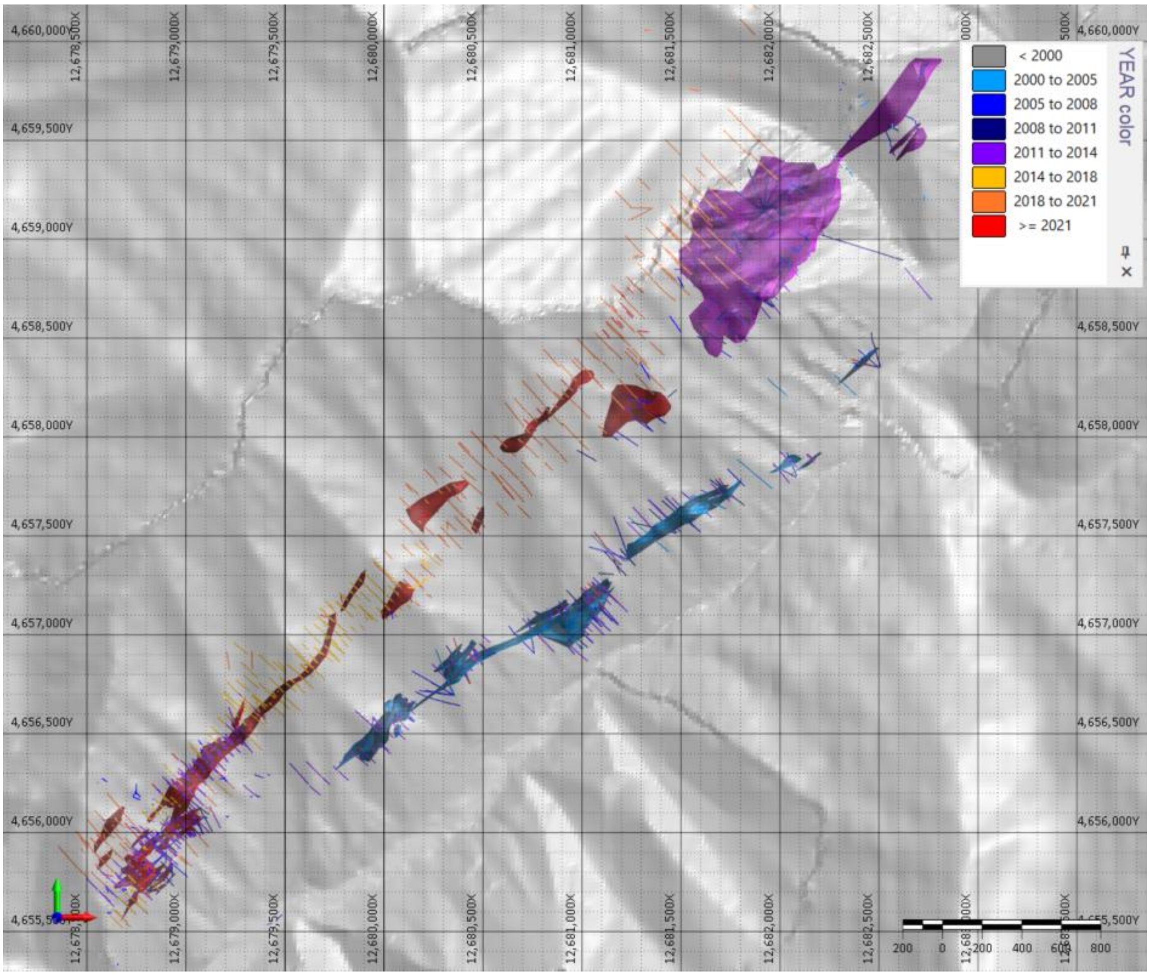


Figure 10.1: Plan map showing location of drill holes by year for Tulkubash and Kyzyltash deposits.

The holes are generally shallow, ranging from 10 m to 552 m in length, averaging 164m in length for Kyzyltash and Tulkubash. Nearly all holes were drilled at azimuths that were perpendicular to the strikes of mineralized structures and at inclinations of -90° to +53°, depending on the condition of the steep relief of the topography, mainly in the Tulkubash area.

10.3. COLLAR SURVEYS

Drill hole collar locations were established before drilling using differential GPS equipment. Drill hole azimuths were set by Chaarat ZAAV geologists using a Brunton compass with a positive (+5) degrees magnetic declination is used in the project area to place wooden foresight and back-sight stakes for drill rig alignment. After level set-up of the drills at the correct drill hole azimuths, drill hole inclinations were set using a Brunton compass clinometer.

The Project geodetic standard is the Pulkovo 1942 datum with a Gauss-Krüger projection, consistent with Kyrgyzstan governmental databases. Conversions are supported by commercial GIS packages. All Project location data is in meters.

Surface and underground drill collars were surveyed by total station, with reported accuracies within the centimeter range.

When the drill rig and casing were removed from the site, the hole was immediately marked by placing a white four-inch diameter PVC or iron pipe into each collar to preserve its location and marked with a permanent marker to record the hole number. The collar survey was done internally by members of the Chaarat ZAAV team, headed by professional surveyors, using Leica Total Station (centimeter accuracy). The downhole survey was done by the drillers after 25 - 50m intervals, using REFLEX EZ SHOT tool.

10.4. TOPOGRAPHY

The Chaarat Property is set within a landscape of extreme elevation changes. The property encompasses the Sandalash valley, which lies at an altitude of approximately 2100m above sea level. This valley, measuring 100 to 300m in width, is flanked by steep slopes that ascend to surrounding ridges with peaks as high as 3600m.

Satellite-derived regional topography shows significant variance (up to 50 m) from survey data. The Mineral Resource area was therefore resurveyed by total station along roads, ridges, valleys, and supplementary traverses. A new contoured surface was generated from these points. The resulting topographic surface aligns well with surveyed drill hole collars, trench, and road locations and to have an accuracy of approximately 5 meters in the vicinity of most drill holes. Towards the northern part of Tulkubash area, elevations with differences greater than 10m with respect to the topography used for the resource estimation update were identified. This was discussed with the Chaarat ZAAV geology team by email and will be pending a new topographic update.

In general, the topography is acceptable for the work carried out at this exploration stage. However, the entire topography must be adjusted to have better precision with contour lines at 2.5 m according to the type of deposit of the Tulkubash area.

10.5. DOWNHOLE SURVEYS

All diamond drill holes have been surveyed downhole. The preferred instrument is the Reflex EZ-shot™ electronic single-shot tool, while the RC drill hole survey data was collected with an Auslog DLS W450 tool. Historically, various other digital and non-digital instruments were also used. Downhole survey measurements for all surface and underground boreholes are typically taken at 15 m and subsequently at 50 m intervals.

The geodetic framework for the Kyzyltash project is the Pulkovo 1942 datum in a Zone 12 projection. All drill collars were surveyed by qualified personnel, most recently with Leica Geosystem™ instrumentation achieving centimeter scale accuracy. A magnetic declination of +5 degrees has been applied to the project geographic data.

The Reflex EZ-shot™ and Auslog DLS W450 tool is unaffected by a magnetic field because it measures the earth's angular velocity projection on its rotation axis. These measurements were made together with the progress of the perforation to detect any deviation error early. However, in many cases, data collection was carried out at the end of the drilling while the bar train was being dismantled. At this point, intervals with significant deviations in azimuth and dip were discussed with the Chaarat ZAAV geology team via email. These intervals were excluded from the well as they did not correspond with the previous and subsequent contiguous measurements of the drill hole, *"Kyzyltash_Tulkubash_Database__2005_2023_17102023_final(updated_DV)corrected length_survey.xlsx"*

10.6. SITE SAMPLING, PREPARATION METHODS, AND QUALITY CONTROL FOR DRILL CORE

From 2018 to 2021, the sampling programs employed the following general methodologies:

- All cores were routinely photographed before logging and data capture.
- Geotechnical data collected by qualified technicians included core recovery, RQD, and types of discontinuities at core sampling intervals. Drill core samples have a minimum of 0.45 m and average of 1.5 m in length.
- Logging was performed by trained and qualified personnel who recorded geological data such as lithology, alteration, mineralization, and structure. Drill core sampling was collected under Chaarat ZAAV geologists' supervision for determining and marking the interval to be sampled, whereby sample selection was based on geological parameters. The geologist determines the sample cut line in such a way that intends to result in both halves of the core to be equally representative of the mineralization.

Figure 10.2: Core logging and data capture.

Source: Figure derived and modified from Chaarat Gold Project by Mr. Dimitar Lazarov Dimitrov MAIG, "Kyzyltash Gold Project Mineral Resource Update, CHAARAT ZAAV CJSC, Date: October 15th, 2024".

- All data collected through the logging procedures have been captured digitally.
- The HQ drill core is marked up before being cut in the sample preparation laboratory and cut in half using a circular blade rock saw with a diamond blade cooled with water. In the case of intensely fractured zones, samples are taken with a trowel.
- The samples are placed in a plastic bag and identified by a label with codes of the core sample and sampling interval. The other half is transferred to wooden boxes for storage.

Figure 10.3: Core cutting and sample preparation in the core logging facility at the project site.

Source: Figure derived and modified from Chaarat Gold Project by Mr. Dimitar Lazarov Dimitrov MAIG, “Kyzyltash Gold Project Mineral Resource Update, CHAARAT ZAAV CJSC, Date: October 15th, 2024”.

- Standards, blanks, pulp and coarse duplicates, field duplicates and external controls were inserted after the core was cut at the logging facility. The QA/QC samples accounted for 15 - 30 % of analysed samples.
- Half core is packed in a labelled polyethylene bag, weighed, and transported to the “Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratory” (SAEL) located in Karla Balta.
- “Rock density measurements are carried out using field Archimedes’ principal approach with wax. Density sampling in the last drilling campaign was designed to take

1 sample (approx. 10 cm) for each 5 meters. Earlier the approach was 1 sample every 20 meters. Density sampling was not conducted in areas of intensely fractured core.”

- The remaining core is stored at the designated core shed.

10.7. SAMPLE SECURITY AND CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Project logistics staff manage the transport of all samples. Initially, samples are collected and delivered directly to the assay laboratory (*All the samples were pre-processed and assayed at the internationally certified Kara Balta, Kyrgyzstan laboratory facility which had different owners and management throughout the years (e.g. “Information Research Center LTD”, “The Central Scientific Research Laboratory”, Alex Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratories LTD). After 2019 the laboratory is headed by “Steward Assay and Environmental Laboratories LLC”).* Core boxes are collected separately and moved to the core storage facility in Bishkek (Malovodnoye core shed). Following analysis, the logistics team retrieves the samples from the lab and transports them to the same storage facility.

A continuous chain of custody is maintained by Chaarat ZAAV staff. Samples are under their direct control from the drill site to the laboratory, and from the laboratory to the final storage location, ensuring sample integrity.

10.8. GEOLOGICAL AND GEOTECHNICAL LOGGING

Diamond Core Logging Procedure

- **Personnel:** Logging is performed by Chaarat ZAAV geologists or supervised sub-contractors.
- **Handling:** Core is transported daily from the rig to the logging facility in covered wooden trays. It is inspected at the rig site prior to transport.
- **Logged Parameters:** A comprehensive suite of data is recorded, including lithology, alteration, oxidation, veining, mineralization, structures, hardness, fracture density, core recovery, and Rock-Quality Designation (RQD).
- Data Capture:
    - Logging is done electronically using AGR™ 4.0 software with standardized codes.
    - Nominal logging interval is 1.5 m, and shortened where geologically necessary.
    - All core is photographed while wet, and the images are stored in the project database.

- **Ancillary Tools:** A portable Niton™ XRF analyzer is occasionally used to aid geological interpretation, but its data is explicitly excluded from grade interpolation and wireframe modelling for the Mineral Resource Estimate.

RC Chip Sampling and Logging

- **Sample Collection:** Rock chips are collected in 1-meter intervals.
- **Splitting:** Samples are processed through a rifle splitter to create a ~8 kg sample and a duplicate.
- **Logging:** The duplicate sample is used for logging and photography, recording lithology, alteration type and intensity, degree of disturbance, mineralization, silicification, and oxidation.

Data Management & Recommendations from the past

- Both graphical and descriptive logs are maintained.
- Some data points (alteration, fracture density, etc.) are recorded electronically from assay sheets into the database.
- It was recommended by GSI to enhance the digital capture of all geological, geotechnical, and geo-metallurgical data.

Figure 10.4: Cores are numbered, ordered, and stored in a well maintained, dry and clean core shed.

Source: SVM site visit photographs, 12/09/2025.

Geotechnical logging was done after Bieniawski (1989) RMR system. For hardiness a S1_R6 - Descriptive approach of Soil / Rock strength estimation, based on IRSM classification. According to the protocol (GT_V1_Manual.pptx) designed prior to 2021, GT drilling aims to guide the workflow (without geochemical analysis). Other comments related to the previous protocol, the ordinary geological logging (infill, exploration holes) basically includes: lithology, hydrothermal alteration, oxidation stage, degree of fracturing, mineralization, structures, RQD, core recovery. The oxidation stage was descriptive in nature based on the intensity of the iron oxides and hydroxides in the matrix and structures following several categories: No Ox (0-5%), Weak Ox (5-20%), Moderate (20-40%), High (>40).

The geologists of Chaarat ZAAV have developed logging procedures that have been continuously improved and subjected to external audits that have confirmed that the processes implemented, and their results have a good level of certainty.

The units described within the Chaarat Gold Project are summarized below.

Название породы	Rock	Код нов	Code	Formation
песчаник чаарат.	Sandstone chaarat	1	SSCH	CHAARAT
алевропесчаник алевролит глинистые сланцы алевросланцы	Silt sandsone, siltstone, clay shale	2	CSS	CHAARAT
кремни	Silicon	3	SIL	CHAARAT
гравелит	Gravelite	4	GRLT	CHAARAT
песчаник тюлькубаш.	Sandstone Tulkubash	5	SSTB	TULKUBASH
конгломераты	Conglomerate	6	CON	
углеродистые сланцы	Carbonaceous slate(schist)	7	CSL	CHAARAT
карбонатные породы	Carbonate rock	8	CAR	
метасоматиты	Metasomatite	9	META	
роговики	Hornstone	10	HST	CHAARAT
диориты	Diorite	11	DRT	
граниты	Granite	12	GRT	
аплиты	Aplite	13	APT	
переслаивание песчаников и алевролитов	Alternation of sandstones and siltstones	14	SSSA	CHAARAT
переслаивание песчаников и алевропесчаников	Alternation of sandstones and silt sandstones	14	SSSA	CHAARAT
переслаивание песчаников , алевропесчаников, алевросланцев	Alternation of sandstones, silt sandstones and siltstones	14	SSSA	CHAARAT
переслаивание кремней и сланцев	Alternation of silicon and slate(schist)	15	SAS	CHAARAT
сиениты	Syenite	16	SNT	
кварцевые,кварц-карбонатные жилы	Quartz and quartz-carbonate veins	17	QCV	
травентин(четвертич.)		18	QTRY	
брекчия тектоническая	Tectonic breccia, TECTONITES	19	TBR	
песчаники джалбаканской свиты	sandstones Jalbakanskaya		SSJN	
песчаники караторской свиты	sandstones		SSKR	

Secondary alteration

Вторичные изменения	Secondary alteration	Код	Code
нет изменений	No alteration	0	NA
слабо измененные	Weak alteration	1	WA
средне измененные	Mid alteration	2	MA
высокая степень изменения	High alteration	3	HA

Type of Secondary alteration

Тип вторичных изменений	Type of Secondary alteration	Код	Code
нет изменений	No alteration	0	NA
окварцевание	Silicification	1	SN
аргиллитизация	Argillitization	2	AN
ороговикование	Hornfelsing	3	HN

Degree of disturbance

Степень нарушенности	Degree of disturbance	Код	Code
нет трещиноватости	No fracturing	0	NF
слабая трещиноватость	Weak fracturing	1	WF
средняя степень трещиноватости	Mid fracturing	2	MF
интенсивная трещиноватость	Intensive fracturing	3	INF
зона дробления	Shear zone	4	SH
зоны брекчирования	Brecciated zone	4	SH
милонитизация	Mylonitization	4	SH

Intensity of mineralization

степень минерализации	Intensity of mineralization	Код	Code
0-1%	0-1%	0	NIM
1-3%	1-3%	1	WIM
3-6%	3-6%	2	LIM
6-12%	6-12%	3	MIM
более 12%	>12%	4	SIM

Silicification

Silicification	Код	Code
No silicification	0	0
Weak silicification (5 - 20%)	1	1
Moderate silicification (20 - 40%)	2	2
High silicification (>40%)	3	3

Oxidation

Oxidation	Код	Code
No oxidation	0	0
Weak (5 - 20%)	1	1
Moderate (20 - 40%)	2	2
High (> 40%)	3	3

NS, ns	No sampling interval
DH	Drill hole
TR	Trench
DC	Dozer cut
Au1, ppm	First result of Au
Au2, ppm	Second result of Au
Au Fin, ppm	Final Avg. result of Au

Figure 10.5: Summary of geological codes implemented for drill core logging.

Source: Chaarat ZAAV 11/09/2025.

The QP considers the geological logging procedure (involving lithology, alteration, mineralization, and structure), and the current log sheet design to be suitable for the type of deposit.

10.9. CORE RECOVERY AND GEOTECHNICAL HOLES

The average core recovery for diamond drill holes in Tulkubash and Kyzyltash is more than 97%, and between 12% and 19% for RQD. The low RQD is associated with intensely fractured, faulted, and weathered material.

Table 10.2: Summary list of geotechnical holes drilled in the Tulkubash area.

HOLEID	COLLARX	COLLARY	COLLARZ	LENGTH	YEAR	AZI	DIP
GD21T001	12679161	4656307	2564	99.80	2021	130	-60
GD21T002	12678964	4656365	5645	100.00	2021	315	-60
GD21T003	12679265	4656538	2610	100.00	2021	0	-60
GD21T004	12679354	4656589	2606	100.10	2021	85	-60
GD21T005	12678882	4656190	2598	150.00	2021	315	-60
GD21T006	12678727	4656011	2615	200.00	2021	135	-60
GD21T007	12678725	4656012	2615	100.00	2021	315	-60
GD21T008	12678583	4655956	2665	100.00	2021	315	-60
GD21T009	12678892	4656041	2526	200.00	2021	135	-60
GD21T010	12678632	4655779	2571	100.00	2021	280	-55
GD21T011	12679724	4657088	2779	100.00	2021	285	-60
GD21T012	12679789	4657163	2794	100.00	2021	347	-60
GD21T013	12679648	4656840	2798	100.30	2021	280	-60

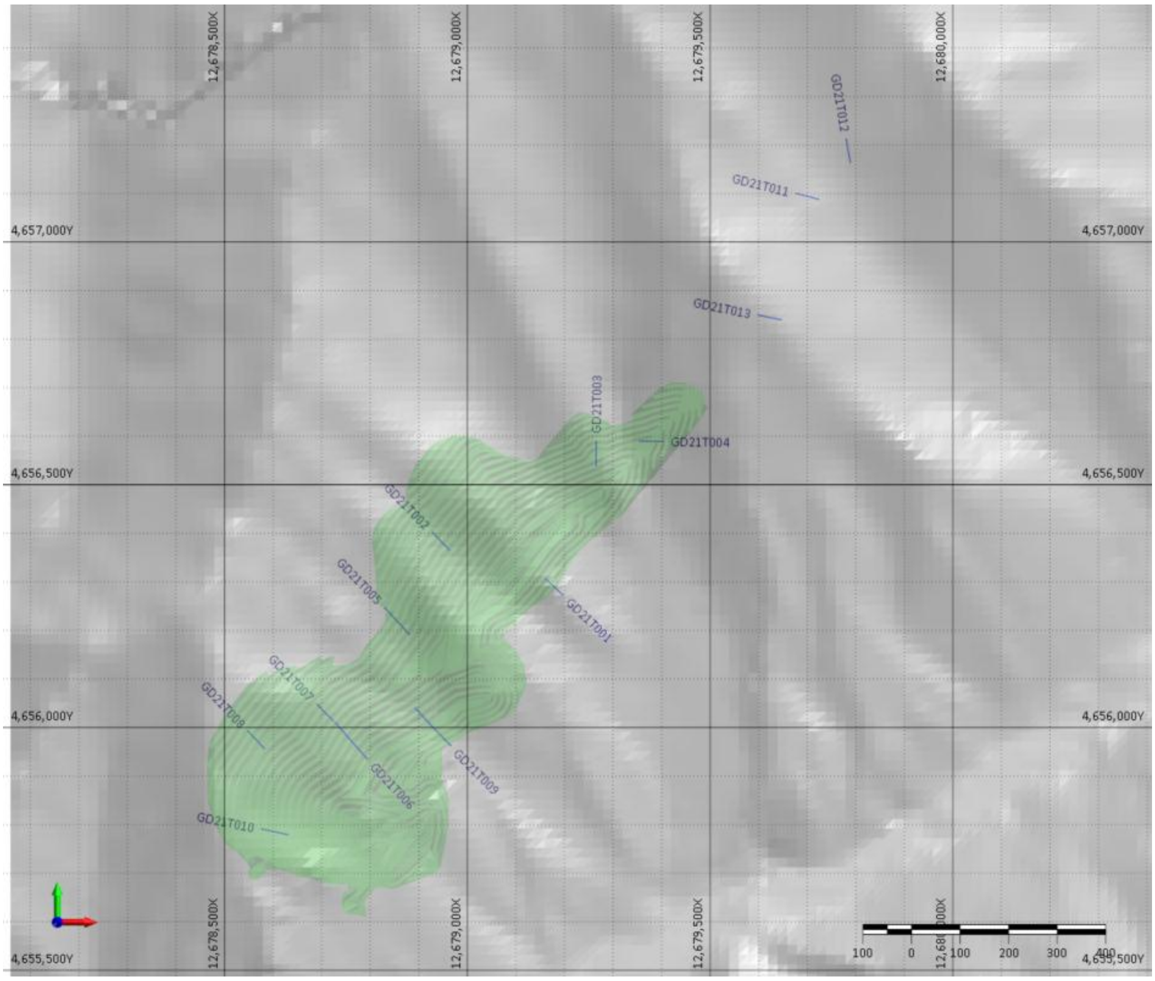


Figure 10.6: Plan view of geotechnical holes listed in Table 10.2 within the Tulkubash area.

The statistical analysis of the previous graphs is based on drill holes used for the resource estimation in this report.

Therefore, the core recoveries for Chaarat Gold Project are considered good, mainly in those intervals located near the mineralized structures.

The QP believes that core drilling should always employ an HQ3 triple tube configuration to provide maximum recovery, primarily of the mineralized structures to ensure the representative nature of the samples.

The QP believes that the RQD, as one of many geotechnical measures, will help monitoring and predicting future development of open pit and underground mine designs.

10.10. DRILLING RESULTS

In the Tulkubash area, 100,790 m of drilling was carried out in 711 drill holes, and in the Kyzyltash area, 78,735 m of drilling was carried out in 384 drill holes. A total of 179,525 m in 1095 drill holes from 2000 to 2021. All this data corresponds to the final declared holes from Chaarat Gold Holdings Limited for this report.

A 2004 geochemical survey identified significant gold anomalies, with values exceeding 1 g/t over a 4 km strike length and a peak of 73 g/t. These anomalies, ranging from 100 m to 800 m in length and 50 m to 150 m in width, were confirmed as the Tulkubash deposit through follow-up trenching and sampling, with positive results extending over a 10 km strike length.

Subsequent drilling on a 40 m by 40 m grid, targeted the mineralized structures at optimal angles. By 2006, drilling was focused on developing the Main and Contact zone mineralization of the Kyzyltash deposit, which included the creation of an exploration adit for drill access and metallurgical sampling. Concurrently, soil sampling continued to define a large, coherent geochemical anomaly at what is now the Tulkubash deposit. An initial drill hole in this area in 2005 intersected 17.1 m at 4.61 g/t gold.

Systematic drilling through 2013 defined underground Mineral Resources within nine mineralized zones along the Main and Contact zones. In 2010, metallurgical tests indicated the potential for a low-cost, open-pit, heap leach operation for Tulkubash, prompting an extensive drilling program in 2011. After a period of modest activity, exploration efforts were renewed in 2017 and 2018, focusing on Tulkubash as a potential starter mine.

After 2018, exploration continued mainly in Tulkubash to confirm the continuity of mineralization.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Several independent Mineral Resource estimates and audits have been conducted on the Chaarat Gold Project since exploration began and the most recently reports by Mr. Dimitar Lazarov Dimitrov MAIG, "Kyzyltash Gold Project Mineral Resource update, date: October 15th, 2024" and "Tulkubash Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate, date: April 2022", including technical comments about sample preparation, analyses and security. "*The field activities carried out in 2021, were supervised by Dimitar Dimitrov as Senior VP Exploration at Chaarat Gold Holdings. Dimitar Dimitrov as Competent Person (CP) visited the field site operations several times during the season, last visit was between 25.08.2021 to 05.09.2021 aiming to guarantee that the implemented procedures, and the obtained data were meeting the best industry standards.*"

The focus of this section's review will be to check and validate what has been done since 2018.

This section discusses the additional sampling carried out by Chaarat Gold Holdings Limited during the 2018–2021 drilling campaign. Based on discussions with Chaarat ZAAV personnel and Mr. Salamat Imanakunov, Laboratory Manager at SAEL, the QP considers that, during the site visit—including inspections at the Malovodnove core shed and at Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratories LLC (https://www.sael.kg/kg) in Kara-Balta on September 11–12, 2025—the treatment of drill samples was conducted in accordance with high Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) standards.

Table 11.1: Laboratories used by Chaarat ZAAV.

ID	laboratory name	Location	notes	Period
IRC	Information Research Center LTD	Karabalta, Kyrgyz Republic	Same laboratory under different names	2004-2008
CSRL	The Central Scientific Research Laboratory			
ALS	ALEX STEWART ASSAY AND ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES LTD			2008-2019
SAEL	Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratories LLC			from 2019
GA	Genalysis Laboratory Services PTY LTD	Australia	external control	2004-2014
SGS	SGS Vostok Limited	Chita, Russia	external control	2018-2021

11.1. LABORATORY SAMPLE PREPARATION, ASSAYING, AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

11.1.1. Sampling Methods

All samples were pre-processed and assayed at the internationally certified laboratory facility in Kara Balta, Kyrgyzstan. This facility has operated under different owners and management over the years, including "Information Research Center LTD," "The Central Scientific Research Laboratory," and "Alex Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratories LTD." Since 2019, the laboratory has been operated by "Steward Assay and Environmental Laboratories LLC."

The laboratories used for sample preparation and analysis during specific periods are as follows:

- **2007 to 2014:** Samples were prepared and assayed at the IRC Laboratory in Kara Balta, Kyrgyzstan.
- **2017 to 2019:** Samples were prepared and assayed at ALS Global (Kara Balta), with referee check samples sent to SGS Vostok Limited (Chita, Russia).
- **2020 (RC drilling) and 2021:** Sample campaigns were prepared and assayed by Steward Assay and Environmental Laboratories LLC (Kara Balta, Kyrgyzstan). SGS (Chita, Russia) was used as the external control laboratory for the 2021 campaign.

- Reanalysis Laboratory Services PTY LTD (Australia) and SGS Vostok Limited (Chita, Russia) have also been used for independent external control.

The sample preparation process involves crushing the entire sample to 90% passing 2mm. The crushed material is then pulverized to 85% passing 0.075 mm to create two pulps. One pulp is returned to the company as a duplicate, while the second is analyzed using the methods below:

- Fire assay with lead collection and an Atomic Absorption (AA) finish.
- Aqua Regia digestion with an Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) finish.
- Analysis of total sulphur, sulphide sulphur, and sulfate sulphur by chemical treatment and LECO for select samples (those with above 0.25 ppm Au).
- LeachWELL analysis for certain selected samples (those with above 0.25 ppm Au).
- The lower detection limit (LDL) is 0.05 ppm for gold (Au) and 1 ppm for silver (Ag).

11.1.2. Analytical and Test Laboratories

Certifications and documents from Alex Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratories LTD were delivered by Mr. Salamat Imanakunov, Laboratory Manager; -" 22 ASTK Lab 07.pdf", "A Proficiency Test in Association with the Production of Certified Reference Materials for ROCKLABS, December 2023". **Appendix 2**.

-"Accreditation Certificate 2021 KCA17025.pdf, August 2021 ", certifying that Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratories is accredited to perform testing according to international standards (ISO/IEC 17025:2017) and maintains a quality management system. The specific scope of their accreditation is detailed in **Appendix 2**.

- "Accreditation Certificate 2022 KCA 17020.pdf, June 2022", Stewart Assay is accredited as a type "A" control in accordance with international Standard IS0/IEC 17020:2012 (GOST ISO/IEC 17020-2013). **Appendix 2.**

- “RR April 2025 - Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratories LLC.pdf, April 2025”, Stewart Assay and Environmental LLC has participated in the April 2025, Geostats Survey of International Laboratories. **Appendix 2.**

- “Электронный сертификат об аккредитации UKAS ICO 17025.pdf, January 2024”, Testing Laboratory No. 7491 is accredited in accordance with International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017- General Requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories. **Appendix 2.**

11.1.3. Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

The following steps correspond to the normal procedure of Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratories LCC;

Sample Submission

-“Samples received with barcode labels attached to sample bag”

-“ Samples received without barcode labels attached”

-“ Pulps received without barcode labels attached. At least one out of every 50 samples is selected at random for routine pulp QC tests (LOG-QC). For routine pulps, the specification is 85% passing a 75 micron screen. Other specifications may be checked as per client requirements.”

-“ Workorder/administration fee applied per submittal”

Sample Preparation Package

-“ All sample preparation packages below include sample registration in the laboratory tracking system and weighing. Excessively wet samples may require additional drying .”

-Drill Core, Rock and Chip Samples;

- “It is very helpful to advise us of mineralized samples that may require special equipment cleaning cycles to eliminate contamination of other samples that might follow in a batch.”

- “Drill core, rock and chip samples up to 3kg, are the most common;

Dry, crush -2mm to >=90% or >=70%, riffle split 250g, pulverize to >=90% or >=70%, -75 micron (200 mesh).

- Dry, crush -2mm to >=90% or >=70% ,riffle split 1000 g, pulverize to >=90% or >=85%, -75 micron (200 mesh).

Drying

-In consultation with the client,

-Drying of samples in a drying oven at 105 °C, default drying procedure for most rock chip and drill samples.

Pulverizing

-Pulverize to -75 micron (200 mesh)>=90% or 85%, default procedure for samples that are finely crushed and split to 1kg sub samples.

Precious metals analysis

-Au(Au4), range 0.05 -100 ppm, Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption finish, 30g nominal sample weight, drilling campaign 2018, 2019, 2020,2021.

-Ag , range 1-100 ppm, AR/ES/G, 0.2 g Aqua Regia digestion with following, ICP-OES, #35 elements, does not analyze “S”, even though some of the base metals dissolve completely for most of the geological matrices, the data obtained during the aqua -regia digestion should be considered only as representing the leachable part of the specific element being analyzed, drilling campaign 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021.

The rest of the elements are analyzed by Aqua Regia, with the below listed detection limits.

36 Elements by Aqua Regia, ICP-AES

ANALYTE & RANGE (ppm)								CODE	PRICE PER SAMPLE ($)
Ag	1.0 - 100ppm	Cr*	0.5 - 5,000ppm	Na*	0.01 - 5%	Sr*	5ppm - 1%	AR/ES/G	12.10 or 5.05 plus 0.95/element
Al*	0.01 - 5%	Cu	1ppm - 1%	Ni	1ppm - 1%	Te*	5 - 1,000ppm		
As	1.5ppm - 1%	Fe	0.01 - 5%	P	10ppm - 1%	Ti	10 - 1,000ppm		
Ba*	10ppm - 1%	Hg	1 - 1,000ppm	Pb	3.5ppm - 1%	U	50 - 1,000ppm		
Be*	0.5 - 100ppm	K*	0.01 - 5%	S	0.1 - 5%	V	1ppm - 1%		
Bi	3.5ppm - 1%	La*	10ppm - 1%	Sb*	2.5ppm - 1%	W*	10 - 1,000 ppm		
Ca*	0.01 - 5%	Mg*	0.01 - 5%	Sc*	1ppm - 1%	Y*	1 - 1,000 ppm		
Cd	0.5 - 500ppm	Mn	5ppm - 1%	Se	1.5 - 1,000ppm	Zn	2ppm - 1%		
Co	1ppm - 1%	Mo	1ppm - 1%	Sn*	2.5 - 1,000ppm	Zr*	1 - 5,000 ppm		

* Partially leached

Figure 11.1: Detection limits for the suite of elements commonly analysed for via Aqua Regia.

Source: SAEL pricing list, https://sael.kg/cb/pricelist.pdf

- Total Sulphur by Leco analyzer, Analysis SE/S1, range LDL 0.01%, drilling campaign 2018, 2019.

- Stotal + Ssulphide + Ssulphate by LECO after chemical treatment, range 0.01%-50%, SE/S5, “Stotal”, “Ssulphide”, “Ssulphate”, drilling campaign 2020, 2021.

Stewart logs the samples into the LIMS (Laboratory Information Management System), re-labels the sample packets with barcoded labels, and assays for gold by 30 g charge Fire Assay, Aqua regia digestion, and AA finish. Stewart assay values are reported electronically to Chaarat ZAAV in digital format (both spreadsheet and PDF) by the laboratory and were automatically loaded into the database after validation.

Figure 11.2: Sample intake, sorting, and outside storage at Stewart Analytical and Environmental Laboratories.

Source: SVM site visit photographs, 14/09/2025.

Figure 11.3: Sample drying at Stewart Analytical and Environmental Laboratories.

Source: SVM site visit photographs, 14/09/2025.

Figure 11.4: Sample crushing, splitting, and milling stations at Stewart Analytical and Environmental Laboratories.

Source: SVM site visit photographs, 14/09/2025.

11.2. STORAGE, SECURITY OF DRILL HOLE DATA, AND SAMPLE DISPATCHING

All the samples from the Chaarat gold project drilling and sampling campaigns (coarse reject and pulp) have been centralized in a secured storage facility in a warehouse in the in core shed in Malovodnoye, near Bishkek. Cores are numbered, ordered, and stored in a dry, clean, well-maintained core shed.

To ensure accurate assay, one half of representative core is selected and sealed within individual labelled polyethylene bags. After the bags are top-rolled and stapled, they are weighed and then consolidated into rice sacks, typically holding five to six samples each. These rice sacks are then secured with wire, clearly labelled, and prepared for transfer to the laboratory via project logistics. The unsampled half of the core is securely stored in numbered and labelled wooden core boxes, intended for archival purposes and potential follow up analysis and review. Project logistics staff are responsible for ensuring secure transport of these core boxes to the designated Chaarat project core storage facility in Bishkek.

Sealed sample bags are placed in rice sacks in sequence for shipment to the lab. A record of all samples shipped is kept by the geologist in charge of sending the sample shipments. Chaarat ZAAV personnel transport samples from the project to the assay laboratory in Bishkek. The sealed bags and customized zip strips ensure the chain of custody between Chaarat ZAAV and the lab.

Sample security relied upon the fact that the samples were always attended to or locked at the sample dispatch facility. Chaarat ZAAV has always undertaken sample collection and transportation. Chain of custody procedures consisted of completing sample submittal forms accompanying the sample shipment sent to the laboratory to ensure the laboratory received all samples.

The QP believes that the sample storage procedures and the data security are consistent with general industry practices.

11.3. BULK DENSITY MEASUREMENTS (SPECIFIC GRAVITY)

Different files for the bulk density measurements from 2018 to 2021 were reviewed and validated.

Density is a measure of the mass per unit volume of a material. In the case of geological materials, Specific Gravity (SG) is the unitless ratio of the density of the sample to the density of water. At a water temperature of 4°C, the numerical value of density and SG for a given sample is equal. At any other temperature, the values are different; however, for temperatures of less than 40°C, the discrepancy is in the third or fourth decimal place and is thus well within anticipated errors of the methodology. For that reason, density in t/m3 and SG are typically used interchangeably and not reported separately. In the case of the Chaarat Gold Project, density and SG data have been collected and used as “density” results. The errors introduced are minimal and do not affect Mineral Resource estimation.

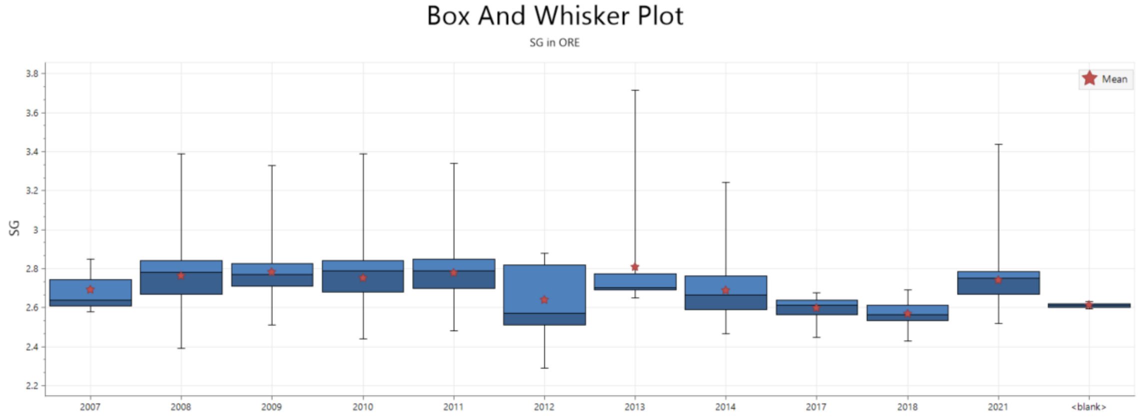
The published report by GeoSystems International Inc. “Chaarat Gold Project, Republic of Kyrgyzstan, effective date report: 19 October 2014” and “Mineral Resource update Tulkubash zone, Chaarat Gold Project, Republic of Kyrgyzstan, effective date of report: 5 February, 2017, “*Prior to this resource update, there was little information regarding in-situ dry density. The few samples that had been taken in the past allowed for applying global averages, 2.52 t/m^3 for the waste rock (outside the interpreted zones), and 2.84 t/m^3 for all material within the wireframes. More density measurements from drill holes for the entire Chaarat Gold Project were obtained during the second half of 2014, to a total of 1,052 dry density measurements available for this resource model update. Not all these density samples are available*.”

In summary, "dry density (WAX)" is a technique for measuring the density of a dry sample, where a wax coating is applied to the sample before submerging it in water to accurately determine its volume without water absorption or material loss. This method is particularly useful for samples that are difficult to measure directly due to their porosity, friability, or irregular shape.

For this report, 1,056 new dry density measurements from 2017, 2018, and 2019 have been added. The dry bulk density for these samples, and others, was obtained using the paraffin-coated immersion (Archimedes) method, which allows for the calculation of specific gravity (SG). The complete dataset now comprises 2,108 dry density measurements.

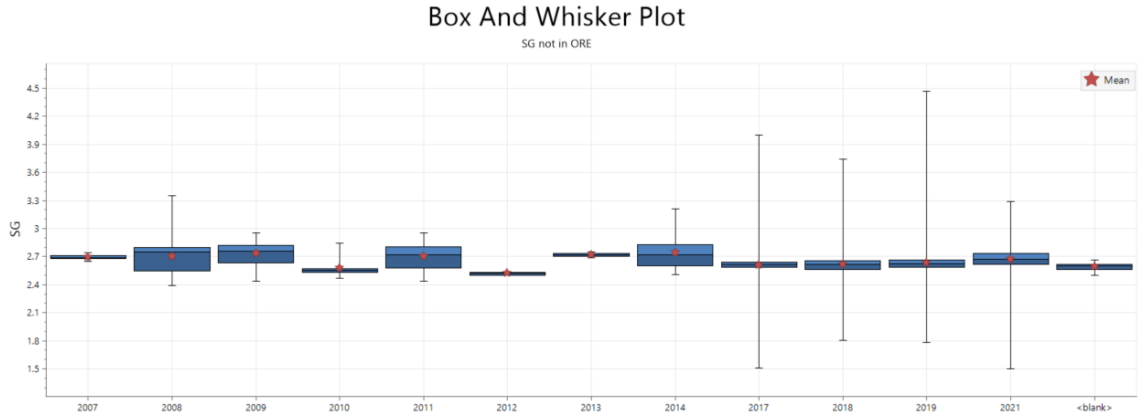
Figure 11.5: Specific gravity measurements of core samples from Kyzyltash in 2021.

Source: Figure derived from Chaarat Gold Holdings Ltd. By Mr. Dimitar Lazarov Dimitrov MAIG, "Kyzyltash Gold Project Mineral Resource update, date: October 15th, 2024".



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2017	2018	2021	<blank>
No of Points	3	124	48	75	115	17	11	273	18	7	68	4
Minimum	2.580	2.390	2.510	2.440	2.480	2.290	2.650	2.467	2.448	2.428	2.520	2.592
Maximum	2.850	3.390	3.330	3.390	3.340	2.880	3.715	3.243	2.678	2.691	3.437	2.630
Mean	2.690	2.762	2.780	2.752	2.777	2.640	2.809	2.686	2.598	2.568	2.739	2.611
Variance	0.0201	0.0321913	0.0222213	0.0241055	0.0233147	0.0358	0.0923673	0.0194174	0.00409759	0.00737746	0.0130468	0.000254093
Std Dev	0.141774	0.179419	0.149068	0.15526	0.152691	0.189209	0.30392	0.139346	0.0640125	0.0858922	0.114222	0.0159403
COV	0.0527043	0.0649615	0.0536216	0.0564252	0.0549869	0.07167	0.108212	0.0518701	0.024643	0.0334501	0.0417083	0.00610526
Quartile 1	2.610	2.670	2.710	2.680	2.700	2.510	2.691	2.591	2.564	2.532	2.669	2.602
Median	2.640	2.780	2.770	2.790	2.790	2.570	2.704	2.663	2.614	2.565	2.752	2.611
Quartile 3	2.745	2.842	2.825	2.840	2.850	2.820	2.772	2.764	2.638	2.613	2.785	2.620

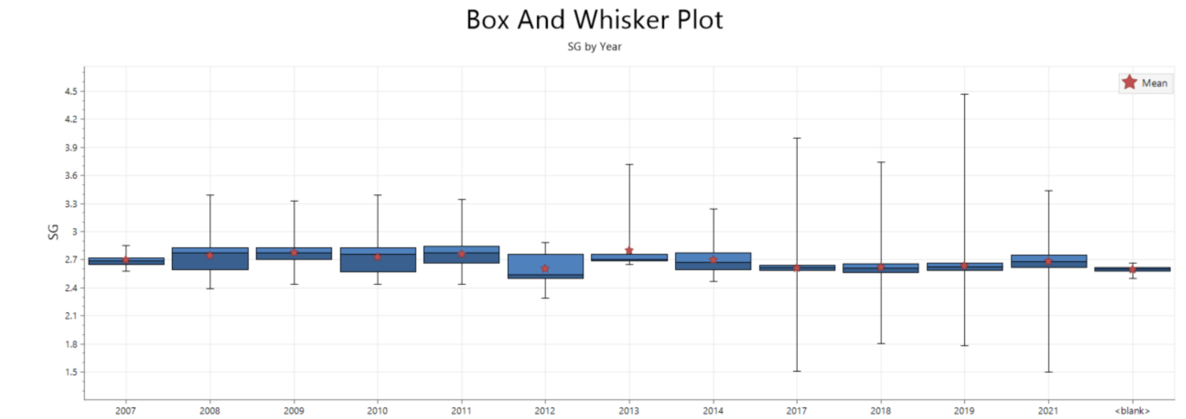
Number of records	764
Number of keys	13



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2017	2018	2019	2021	<blank>
No of Points	5	75	14	14	36	8	2	58	430	233	362	439	28
Minimum	2.650	2.390	2.440	2.470	2.440	2.500	2.687	2.507	1.511	1.801	1.779	1.501	2.497
Maximum	2.740	3.350	2.950	2.840	2.950	2.540	2.751	3.213	4.001	3.743	4.467	3.287	2.662
Mean	2.694	2.703	2.734	2.581	2.704	2.520	2.719	2.743	2.611	2.618	2.629	2.671	2.592
Variance	0.00113	0.0313986	0.0187478	0.0112379	0.0200311	0.000314286	0.00208771	0.024881	0.016349	0.0306557	0.0166514	0.0115464	0.00164601
Std Dev	0.0336155	0.177197	0.136923	0.106009	0.141531	0.0177281	0.0456914	0.157737	0.127863	0.175088	0.12904	0.107454	0.0405711
COV	0.0124779	0.0655442	0.0500893	0.0410774	0.0523329	0.00703496	0.0168046	0.057507	0.0489766	0.06688	0.049089	0.0402291	0.0156527
Quartile 1	2.680	2.550	2.635	2.530	2.578	2.500	2.703	2.605	2.587	2.561	2.588	2.613	2.564
Median	2.690	2.750	2.760	2.555	2.715	2.525	2.719	2.721	2.614	2.614	2.624	2.671	2.600
Quartile 3	2.710	2.800	2.822	2.570	2.802	2.532	2.735	2.824	2.643	2.656	2.665	2.733	2.615

Number of records	1704
Number of keys	13

Figure 11.6: Density t/m³



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2017	2018	2019	2021	<blank>
No of Points	8	199	62	89	151	25	13	331	448	240	363	507	32
Minimum	2.580	2.390	2.440	2.440	2.440	2.290	2.650	2.467	1.511	1.801	1.779	1.501	2.497
Maximum	2.850	3.390	3.330	3.390	3.340	2.880	3.715	3.243	4.001	3.743	4.467	3.437	2.662
Mean	2.693	2.740	2.770	2.725	2.760	2.602	2.795	2.696	2.610	2.616	2.629	2.680	2.594
Variance	0.00639286	0.0325394	0.0214998	0.0258457	0.0233518	0.0272223	0.0782783	0.0207646	0.0158531	0.0300146	0.0166062	0.0122531	0.00149879
Std Dev	0.0799553	0.180387	0.146628	0.160766	0.152813	0.164992	0.279783	0.144099	0.125909	0.173247	0.128865	0.110694	0.0387142
COV	0.0296956	0.065837	0.0529435	0.0590027	0.055375	0.0634194	0.100109	0.0534425	0.0482379	0.066214	0.0490215	0.0413018	0.0149227
Quartile 1	2.647	2.595	2.703	2.570	2.660	2.500	2.688	2.593	2.587	2.560	2.588	2.616	2.580
Median	2.685	2.770	2.770	2.760	2.770	2.540	2.704	2.674	2.614	2.611	2.624	2.680	2.602
Quartile 3	2.717	2.825	2.828	2.830	2.840	2.760	2.758	2.772	2.642	2.656	2.665	2.746	2.617

Number of records	2468
Number of keys	13

Figure 11.7: Density t/m3 by year.

11.4. QUALITY ASSURANCE-QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES

Different QA/QC program files from 2018 to 2021 were reviewed and validated.

Silvercorp continues employing the same practices and improvements that were detailed in previous reports, which align with industry-standard exploration sampling methodologies, procedures, and techniques. All geochemical rock and drill samples are collected under the supervision of the company's geologists. Geochemical assays are obtained and reported under a quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) program.

A robust Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program has taken place during the exploration and operational activities between 2005 and 2021. The program from 2018 to 2021 is supported by a well-organized dataset of over 10,000 QA/QC samples covering all areas across the property. The integrity of both drilling and surface sample data has been systematically monitored through a suite of QA/QC procedures, including the analysis of certified reference materials (CRMs), blanks, pulp duplicates, coarse duplicates, and field duplicates (introduced in 2021). Further validation is achieved via check-assaying at accredited, independent laboratories. Although the QA/QC scheme has been refined over time, control samples currently represent approximately between 15 to 30 % of all samples assayed for drilling campaigns from 2018 to 2021.

Protocols

Chaarat ZAAV presents a percentage of control sample insertion rates in surface samples, Protocol_Chaarat_Drilling 2018.docx and Protocol_Chaarat_Drilling 2019.docx "One in 20 reject samples will be retagged and sent back to the lab as a coarse duplicate check".

A summary of insertion rates from 2018 to 2021 for core drill samples is presented in Table 11.2.

Table 11.2: Distribution of control samples per year as a percentage of total samples.

Sample Type	2018	20019	2020	2021	Parameters
CRMs	7%	7%	7%	8%	Accuracy
Field Duplicates				5%	Precision
Coarse Duplicates	7%	8%	6%		
Pulp Duplicates	4%	8%	6%		
Blanks	5%	8%	7%	2%	Contamination

The number of samples for each assay batch at the lab is ±40-80 samples for Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption, and each has its respective control samples to ensure the validity of the precision, accuracy, and degree of contamination in each analysis requirement.

Chaarat ZAAV, through a process of continuous improvement, has been optimizing and adjusting the QC program. A constant and proactive evaluation of the results is carried out through graphs and statistics that determine the percentages of errors in the results of the sample value (monthly and yearly reports).

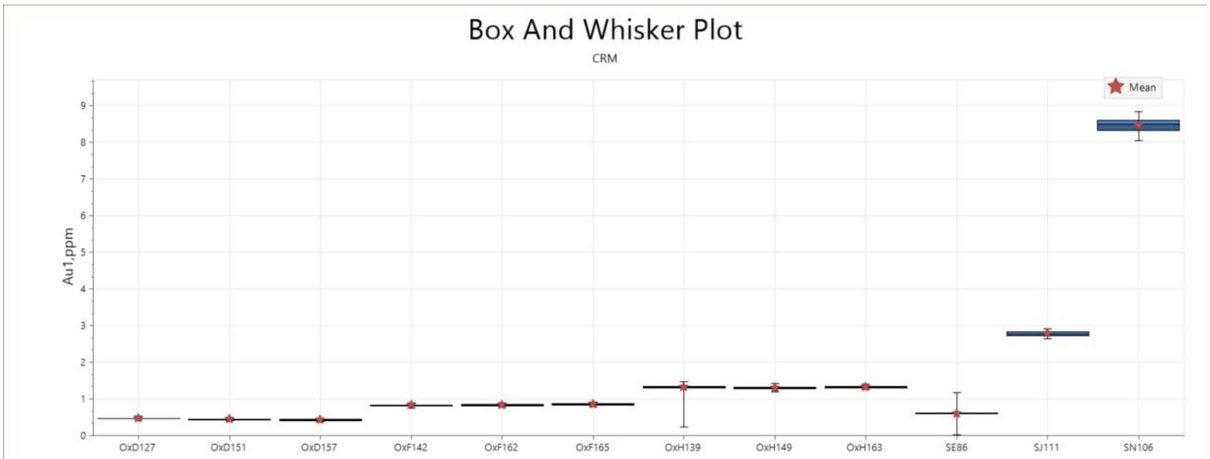
During the 2018 to 2021 drilling campaigns, twelve CRMs were used (Table 11.3) repeating the standard certificate at least 37 times (OxH163) and at most 584 times (OxD127), covering various Au grades. These materials were purchased from Rocklabs, a Division of Scott (www.rocklabs.com), Auckland, New Zealand.

Table 11.3 summarizes the expected gold values according to the different Rocklabs certificates and analysis results such as comparison average, Mean Bias, RSD, 95% Confidence interval for average, ± 3 Std. Dev, from the controls performed by Chaarat ZAAV between 2018 and 2021.

Rocklabs Note for all CRMs: Neither the Standard deviation nor the Confidence interval should be used as a basis to set control limits when plotting individual laboratory results".

Table 11.3 List of CRMs used

	CRM	OxD151	OxD127	SE86	OXF142	OxH139	OxH149	OxF162	SJ111	SN106	OxH163	OxD157	OxF165
Rocklabs Standards	Element (ppm)	Au	Au	Au	Au	Au	Au	Au	Au	Au	Au	Au	Au
	Expected Value	0.430	0.459	0.595	0.805	1.312	1.279	0.832	2.812	8.461	1.313	0.399	0.857
	+2 Std. Dev	0.448	0.483	0.625	0.743	1.360	1.349	0.886	2.948	8.771	1.365	0.423	0.891
	-2 Std. Dev	0.412	0.435	0.565	0.767	1.264	1.209	0.778	2.676	8.151	1.261	0.375	0.823
	+3 Std. Dev	0.457	0.495	0.640	0.862	1.384	1.384	0.913	3.012	8.926	1.391	0.435	0.908
	-3 Std. Dev	0.403	0.423	0.550	0.748	1.240	1.174	0.751	2.608	7.996	1.235	0.363	0.806



	OxD127	OxD151	OxD157	OxF142	OxF162	OxF165	OxH139	OxH149	OxH163	SE86	SJ111	SN106
No of Points	584	230	74	581	217	89	387	344	37	300	49	48
Minimum	0.424	0.398	0.386	0.735	0.763	0.786	0.241	1.200	1.251	0.025	2.650	8.054
Maximum	0.528	0.489	0.449	0.889	0.900	0.907	1.467	1.430	1.400	1.170	2.910	8.832
Mean	0.467	0.446	0.425	0.822	0.829	0.847	1.323	1.302	1.321	0.598	2.782	8.463
Variance	0.000189406	0.000195204	0.000188109	0.000522519	0.00049324	0.000718372	0.00405451	0.00133531	0.00160203	0.00480788	0.00435343	0.0400172
Std Dev	0.0137625	0.0139715	0.0137153	0.0228587	0.022209	0.0268025	0.063675	0.0365419	0.0400254	0.0693388	0.0659805	0.200043
COV	0.0294444	0.0313554	0.0322559	0.0278204	0.0268047	0.0316326	0.0481403	0.0280759	0.0303105	0.115915	0.0237188	0.0236382
Quartile 1	0.459	0.436	0.412	0.807	0.814	0.831	1.304	1.280	1.289	0.593	2.734	8.325
Median	0.468	0.445	0.427	0.821	0.828	0.845	1.328	1.300	1.319	0.602	2.770	8.490
Quartile 3	0.476	0.455	0.437	0.837	0.842	0.869	1.347	1.320	1.350	0.613	2.840	8.614

Figure 11.8: Box and whisker plot with base statistics for the CRM's results.

Standards and blanks are inserted randomly after every 20 samples of drill core batches submitted to the laboratory, while duplicates are made on the coarse reject and pulps, blanks, and field duplicates from 2021 (Kyzyltash met drill holes).

The company submits Blank Materials (with values below the detection limit) to monitor sample preparation contamination and laboratory sample sequencing. Blanks can be coarse or pulverized, ideally reflecting the analyzed sample type. Documenting provenance, mesh size and mass of blanks assists in evaluating assays, especially if blanks change throughout the project.

The performance of the blank samples remains consistently strong, as in previous campaigns. This is largely attributable to the use of limestone as blank material, the ease with which this material is recognized in the preparation laboratory, and the special care taken to clean equipment prior to processing the blanks. As noted above, it is recommended that Silvercorp introduce blank material that is less easily identifiable into the sample stream to more rigorously verify blank performance. *Roughly 133 blank material samples (unaltered, barren sediments from the area) were used within the 2021 drilling QAQC procedure. Only one sample showed low gold anomaly, increasing above the detection limit. It is considered that this is related to blank material natural anomaly instead of laboratory issues. The overall blank results confirm lack of any systematic sample contamination.* Source: Chaarat Gold Holdings Ltd. By Mr. Dimitar Lazarov Dimitrov MAIG, "Kyzyltash Gold Project Mineral Resource update, date: October 15th, 2024".

As a routine part of their QA/QC program, Chaarat ZAAV randomly selected Check-Samples from holes drilled in 2020 and 2021 for independent external control of the pulps generated by their primary commercial lab (SAEL) and sent them to an umpire lab for check assay purposes which were analyzed by Renalysis Laboratory Services PTY LTD (Australia) and SGS Vostok Limited (Chita, Russia)..

The QP reviewed and validated the results obtained in Chaarat Gold Project's 2018 to 2021 drilling campaigns and defined the following sample acceptance criteria following industry standards.

These are:

Accuracy

The Bias is the deviation or difference of the results obtained concerning the value accepted as a reference or true value. It allows to estimate the accuracy and represents the systematic error.

Mean Bias < 5%: Good

Mean Bias 5%-10%: Acceptable

Mean Bias >10%: Unacceptable

1. **Precision**

The precision evaluation in the analysis requirements must be verified daily, and all the results of the control samples for the precision evaluation must be within acceptable limits.

It is accepted that only 10% of the total samples must be above the Error Line (EL), the maximum conventional error line. Samples above the EL are considered Failed Samples (FS). If a failed sample is found in all the elements analyzed, the laboratory must be notified immediately to take corrective measures.

Global or Mean Relative Error (MER) must be below the following ranges to be considered acceptable duplicate values:

Field Duplicates ≤ 35%

Coarse Duplicates ≤ 25%

Pulp Duplicates ≤ 15%

Contamination

It is used as a maximum limit for contamination, a safe line of five times the minimum detection limit (MDL). It assumes a significant level of contamination if the value of the blanks exceeds the 5 time of MDL

11.5. Results of Chaarat Gold Project, QA/QC Assessment

All standard samples were included, even those considered Out of Control Samples (OCS) with values outside the range of ±3SD, which are not considered to calculate the bias in the results.

Some examples of check graphs are shown in **Figures 11.9 to 11.11**, Coarse, Pulp, Field Duplicate check (Precision), and CRMs (**Figure11.8,** Accuracy) from 2018 to 2021. The blanks, as mentioned before, check for cross contamination during sample prep and their results are consistently acceptable (**Figure 11.12**). This is attributable to the use of clearly unaltered and mineralised blank materials.

Check assays are performed by the secondary (umpire) laboratory on representative duplicate samples of previously analyzed pulps.

There has been a strong program of check assaying at the Chaarat Gold Project, with just over 2% (2020) and 3% (2021) of all samples originally assayed at SAEL being submitted for check assays to SGS. The results show very good assay accuracy between laboratories, with R square 0.99, and standard error less than 0.23 for gold relative to the original results.

Field duplicates were collected during the 2021 drilling campaign with no field duplicates collected for the 2018 to 2020 drilling campaigns. Only coarse and pulp duplicate control samples were inserted for the 2018 to 2020 programs.

The QP believes that the collection of field duplicates, for precision control, should be prioritized in these exploratory stages. If they are carefully collected and analyzed at the same laboratory by the same procedure, these splits will be able to estimate the variance contributed by the entire sample collection, preparation, and assaying process. The original and duplicate must be represented by 1/4 (HQ diameter) sawn core samples, and ½ of the remaining core must be left for backup in the wooden box.

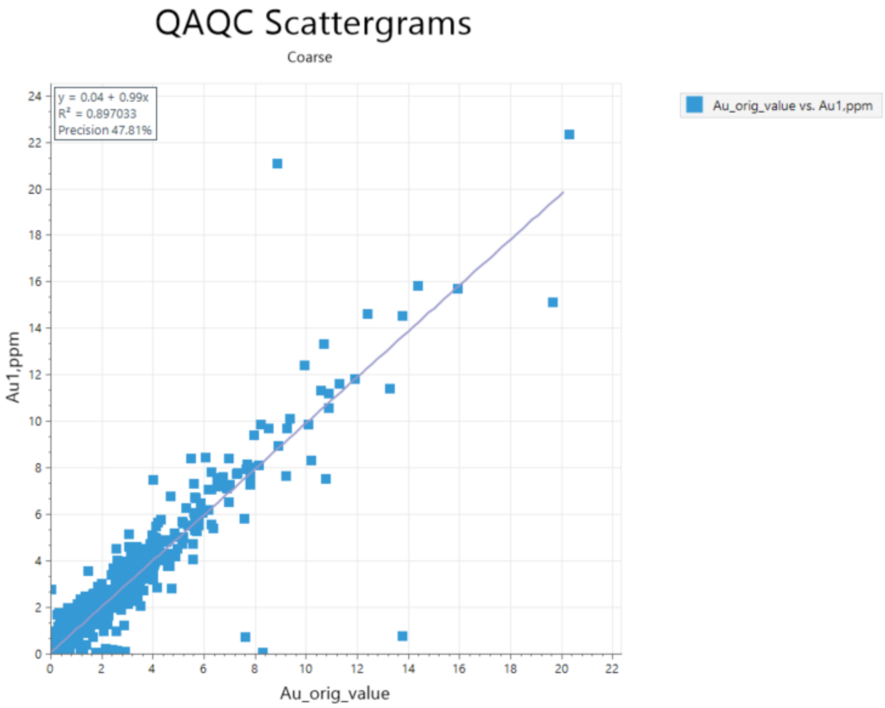


Chart:		b1	0.986422	Y Variance	2.41	X Var / Y Var	0.92
File Name	01Data\QAQC_2005-2023	Corr Coeff (R)	0.947118	Y Standard Deviation	1.55	Covariance	2.189568
Sample N	3125	R^2	0.897033	**X:**	**Au_orig_value**	Precision %	47.809879
Model:	**Linear**	Rank Corr Coef (%)	0.93	X Mean	1.04	Rank Corr Coef (%)	0.934528
Model	$y = b_0 + b_1x$	**Y:**	**Au1,ppm**	X Variance	2.22		
b0	0.043134	Y Mean	1.07	X Std Dev	1.49		

Figure 11.9: QAQC Program, Coarse Duplicate Results.

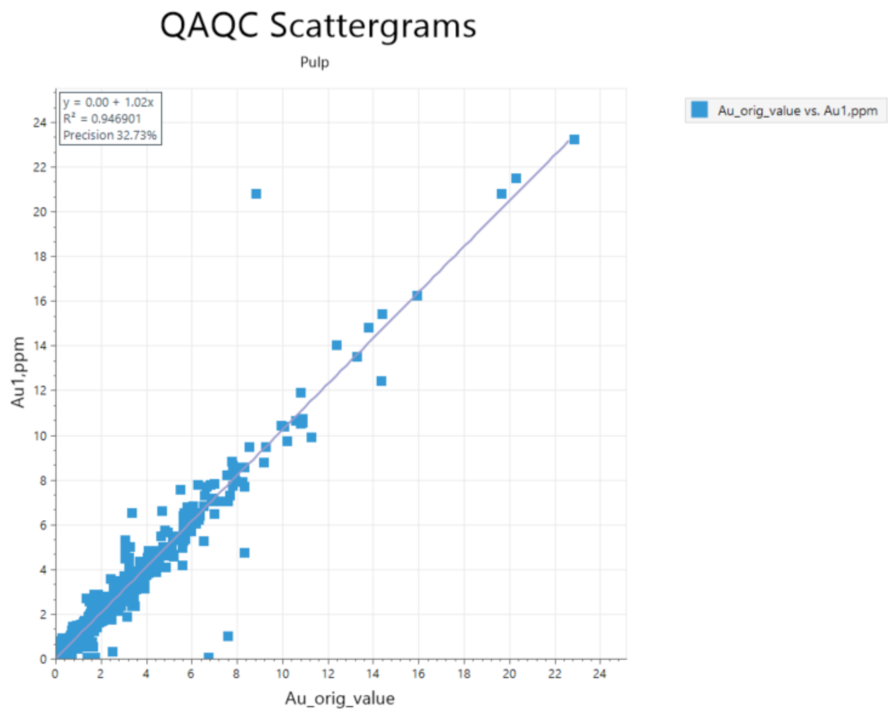


Chart:		b1	1.023589	Y Variance	2.77	X Var / Y Var	0.90
File Name	01Data\QAQC_2005-2023	Corr Coeff (R)	0.973089	Y Standard Deviation	1.67	Covariance	2.566132
Sample N	2997	R^2	0.946901	**X:**	**Au_orig_value**	Precision %	32.732417
Model:	**Linear**	Rank Corr Coef (%)	0.97	X Mean	1.18	Rank Corr Coef (%)	0.974490
Model	$y = b_0 + b_1x$	**Y:**	**Au1,ppm**	X Variance	2.51		
b0	0.001839	Y Mean	1.21	X Std Dev	1.58		

Figure 11.10: QAQC Program, Pulp Duplicate Results.

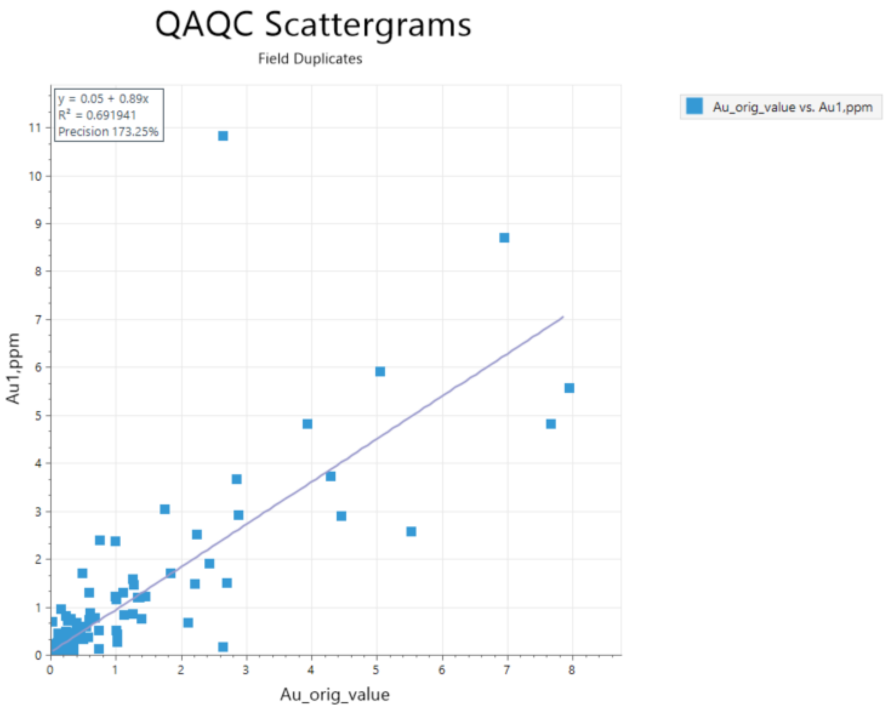
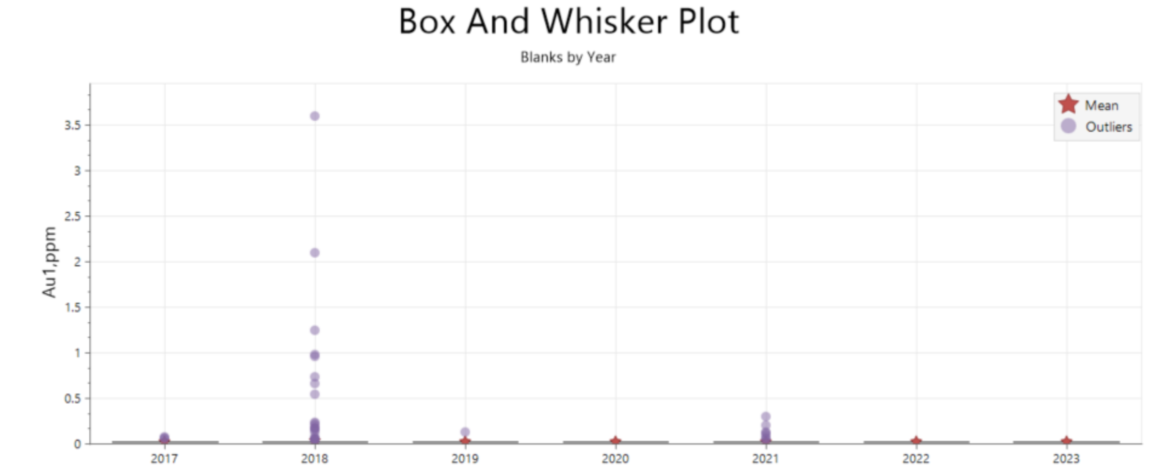


Chart:		b1	0.889844	Y Variance	1.17	X Var / Y Var	0.87
File Name	01Data\QAQC_2005-2023	Corr Coeff (R)	0.831830	Y Standard Deviation	1.08	Covariance	0.909275
Sample N	327	R^2	0.691941	**X:**	**Au_orig_value**	Precision %	173.252154
Model:	**Linear**	Rank Corr Coef (%)	0.84	X Mean	0.35	Rank Corr Coef (%)	0.843504
Model	$y = b_0 + b_1x$	**Y:**	**Au1,ppm**	X Variance	1.02		
b0	0.052044	Y Mean	0.37	X Std Dev	1.01		

Figure 11.11: QAQC Program, Field Duplicate Results.



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No of Points	688	1080	1196	182	649	165	68
Minimum	0.025	0.017	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025
Maximum	0.077	3.600	0.126	0.025	0.301	0.025	0.025
Mean	0.025	0.036	0.025	0.025	0.026	0.025	0.025
Variance	7.77741e-06	0.0199827	8.52926e-06	1.78818e-33	0.000203262	1.83814e-33	1.83397e-34
Std Dev	0.0027888	0.14136	0.00292049	4.22869e-17	0.014257	4.28735e-17	1.35424e-17
COV	0.110757	3.91219	0.116426	1.69148e-15	0.543707	1.71494e-15	5.41696e-16
Quartile 1	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025
Median	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025
Quartile 3	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025
Outliers Min	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025
Outliers Max	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025
Medcouple	1	1	0.5	0	1	0	0

Number of records	4028
Number of keys	7

Figure 11.12: QAQC Program, Blanks Results.

11.6. Conclusions

The main conclusions of the QA/QC from 2018 to 2021 drilling and assaying programs are summarized below:

- The accuracy of the primary laboratory is acceptable for Au.

  - ✓ Chaarat ZAAV prepared control charts to assess Au accuracy in all the drilling campaigns.
  - ✓ For all CRMs, Au biases fall into acceptable limits (≤ 5%), except the standard “OxD157<=7%, 2021”

- The precision of the primary laboratory is acceptable for Au.

  - ✓ Chaarat ZAAV prepared control charts to assess Au precision in all the drilling campaigns.
  - ✓ For Au, the Mean Relative Error (MER %) for all duplicate types falls into acceptable limits (<15%, <25%, and <35%).
- For the 2018-2021 campaigns, Chaarat ZAAV prepared graphs Au (ppm) in coarse and pulp blanks against the correlative sample numbers and assessed contamination using a threshold set at five times the minimum detection limit (MDL. Blank values exceeding 5 times of the MDL were interpreted as indicating a potentially significant level of contamination.
  - ✓ The QP reviewed all diagrams provided by Chaarat ZAAV and found no evidence of significant contamination during the sample preparation process of the 2018-2021 drilling campaigns.
- Check assays are performed by the secondary (umpire) laboratory SGS on a representative sample of previously analyzed pulps. Cross-laboratory validation with SAEL and SGS to evaluate the performance of the primary laboratory shows that the data obtained by SAEL and SGS are reliable. The comparison of the element Au is acceptable in all cases.

Based on the results obtained in the QA/QC program framework, the confidence level in the assays and representative nature of the data are acceptable and can be used to support a resource estimate. The results obtained have been confirmed and/or reproduced within reasonable limits by an alternative laboratory.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

The QP and members of Silvercorp's technical and geological team inspected the drill holes both in section and plan view in Micromine, and reviewed the geological interpretation in digital format, finding an acceptable correlation with the drill hole database. The scope of the site inspection included discussions and analysis on general data acquisition procedures, sampling procedures, quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC), geology, mineralization, structural characteristics, mineral processing and metallurgical testing, mineral resource estimation, inspection of drill pads and drill hole collar locations, core storage; as well as an inspection of drill core recovery and mineralization, infrastructure and permits collected by Chaarat ZAAV.

The QP and staff members of Silvercorps technical team also collected a number of samples for independent assays from several representative drill holes covering the Tulkubash oxide zone, Kyzyltash main zone, Kyzyltash contact zone, and the Karator oxide target. Additionally, the assay data returned from the various drilling campaigns are considered to be acceptable as all drilling phases were reported in new releases and internals reports by the previous project owner and published under JORC guidelines on the company's website. These reports are considered sufficient by the QP as evidence of the presence of economic grades of mineralization.

12.1. SITE VISIT

The site visit to the Chaarat Gold Properties to complete the NI 43-101 requirements was conducted from 11 September to 16 September 2025, by Alex Zhang (P.Geo), and members of Silvercorp's geology and technical team.

12.1.1. Certificates Review

The QP received original assay certificates in CSV and PDF formats for samples collected during the 2018 to 2021 field seasons. A random manual check of 10% of the database against the original gold assay certificates was conducted, revealing minimal error rate (<1%) based on the number of samples reviewed. In addition to assay data, drill collar coordinates, downhole deviations, density measurements, lithology, and alteration logs were also verified.

12.1.2. Adequacy of Data

The QP considers the check assay program adequate to provide reliable data. Samples associated with QA/QC failures are reviewed before being incorporated into the exploration databases. The results of the QA/QC program are discussed in **Section 11.4**.

In addition, data from bulk density measurements were reviewed and are discussed in **Section 11.3.**

It is the opinion of the QP that exploration, sampling, security, and analysis procedures are being conducted in a manner that meets industry standard practice.

12.1.3. Drill core and check sample verification

The QP inspected the drill holes in section and plan views to review the geological interpretation related to the drill hole database and found an acceptable correlation. A number of drill cores were identified for further review in the core shed to validate the lithological logs, and also to conduct check sampling on a number of pre-selected drill core intersections that represent the Tulkubash, Kyzyltash main, Kyzyltash contact, and Karator zones.

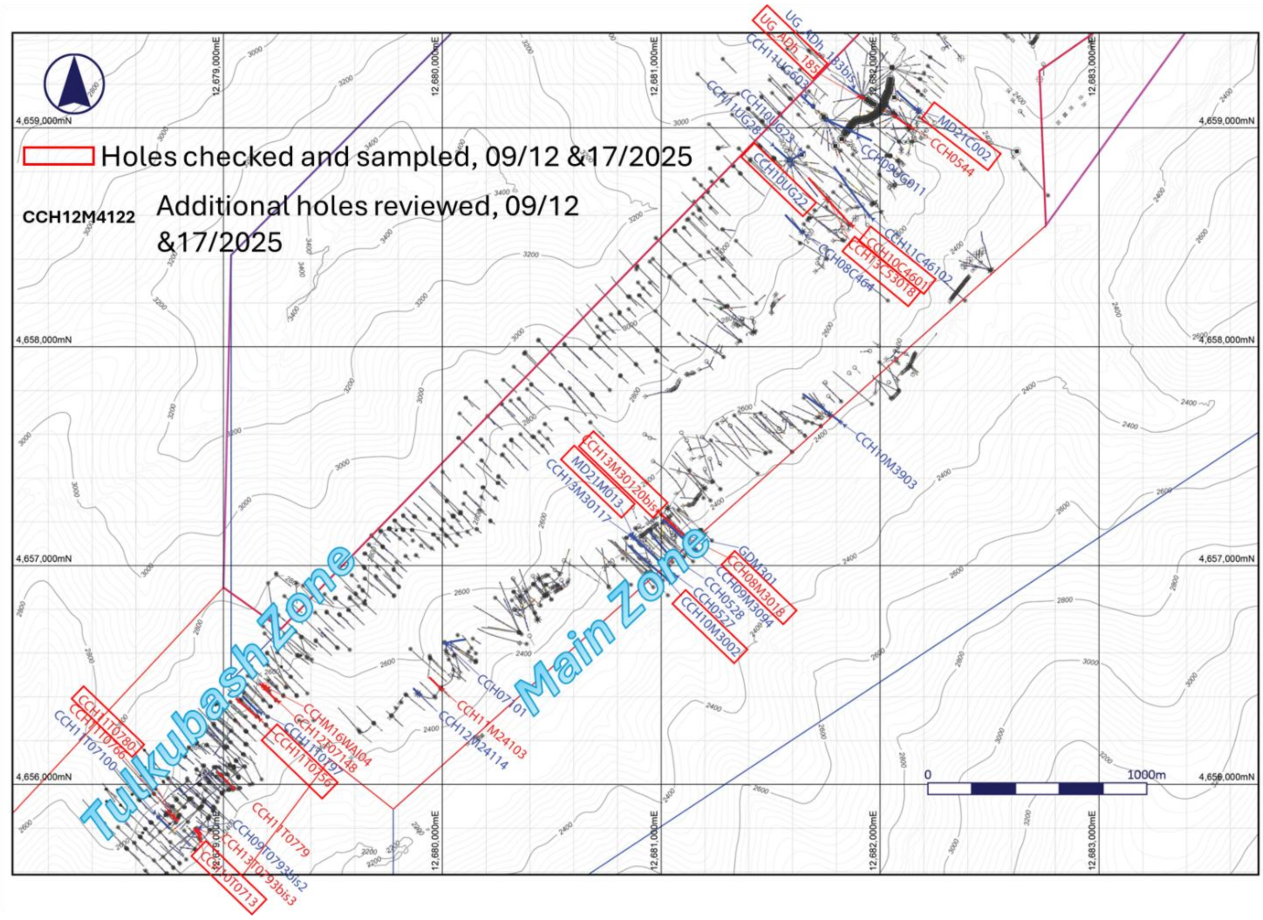


Figure 12.1: Location of drill cores selected for review and check sampling.

Various drill cores were reviewed to ensure the accuracy and validity of the geological data that was captured, such as lithology, mineralisation, alteration, and structure. Additionally, several check samples were collected from the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash deposits, as well as two samples from the Karator deposit (Table 12.1).

Figures 12.2 and 12.3 are an example of how an interval was selected for review and verification, as well as how the check samples were taken from the chosen intercepts. The core quality in general was poor and highly broken for most of the check samples collected, however, care was taken to sample a quarter of the remaining material as best as possible by dividing the material with a scoop and transferring it to a plastic bag that contained a sample tag. A minimum of 1.5m and a maximum of 2m was sampled. The sample intervals were also chosen in such a manner that the check samples overlapped with previous sample intervals. The sample bags were immediately sealed and stored in a secure location, after which they were transported to the SAEL laboratory for analysis.

Table 12.1: Summary of check samples taken from Tulkubash, Kyzyltash, and Karator deposits.

								Chaarat assay values					SVM check assay values				
Zone	**Zone**	**BH ID**	**Chaarat Samle ID**	**SVM Sample ID**	**From**	**To**	**Interval**	**Au_ppm**	**Ag_ppm**	**As_ppm**	**Sb_ppm**	**S_tot_%**	**Au_ppm**	**Ag_ppm**	**As_ppm**	**Sb_ppm**	**S_tot_%**
Tulkubash	Tulkubash	CCH11T0780	1410780026	D941351	34.50	36.00	1.50	11.30	1	1068	965	0.19	10.5	<1.0	1407	1097	0.25
	Tulkubash		1410780037	D941352	49.50	51.00	1.50	4.48	1	684	537	0.07	4.94	<1.0	479	375	0.08
	Tulkubash	CCH10T0713	1400713033	D941353	55.50	57.00	1.50	6.34	1	144	13550	1.7	6.40	1.7	4540	3615	0.88
	Tulkubash	CCH10T0756	1410756048	D941354	64.50	66.00	1.50	12.78	4	2247	339	2.6	8.60	2.1	1673	291	2.23
Kyzyltash main zone	Main Zone	CCH13M30120bis	14330120055bis	D941357	110.00	111.50	1.50	8.69	186	32970	7712	NA	7.43	92.6	>10000	5753	2.69
	Main Zone	CCH08M3018	14809733	D941358	111.00	112.50	1.50	8.17	6	>10000	5189	NA	9.23	3.5	>10000	1522	2.94
	Main Zone	MD21M013	10013056	D941361	84.20	86.20	2.00	10.50	12	35946	1975	2.27	8.18	12.6	>10000	3842	2.1
	Main Zone	CCH10M3002	1403002146	D941364	315.00	316.50	1.50	14.91	2	19427	356	NA	13.5	2.1	>10000	492	2.75
	Main Zone		1403002152	D941365	322.50	324.00	1.50	16.81	18	29769	8918	NA	10.3	10.1	>10000	2511	2.50
Kyzyltash contact zone	Contact Zone	UG_Udh_185	14808381	D941359	174.00	175.50	1.50	4.44	60	>10000	205	NA	5.49	36.3	>10000	144	3.1
	Contact Zone	MD21C002	10002167	D941362	276.00	278.00	2.00	15.70	22	29100	832	4.26	9.79	20.5	>10000	1156	4.26
	Contact Zone		10002219	D941363	360.00	362.00	2.00	22.86	2	3613	14	1.76	2.14	1.5	2548	32	1.74
	Contact Zone	CCH13C53018	14353018137	D941366	186.00	187.50	1.50	11.10	5	9662	68	NA	4.24	2.9	5934	53	2.33
	Contact Zone	CCH10UG022	150022053	D941367	70.50	72.00	1.50	4.75	17	3613	406	NA	3.83	16.9	2923	428	2.00
	Contact Zone		150022063	D941368	84.00	85.50	1.50	6.15	12	16586	76	NA	5.34	4.0	>10000	51	1.53
	Contact Zone	CCH10C4601	1404601097	D941369	132.50	134.00	1.50	3.10	40	10655	7506	NA	2.21	32.1	6304	3962	2.57
	Contact Zone		1404601201	D941370	331.00	332.50	1.50	2.38	112	7963	1540	NA	2.37	14.1	9303	1233	3.12
Karator	Karator	DH23K628	4628026	D941355	30.00	31.50	1.50	4.44	1	255	44	0.03	4.88	1.1	297	87	0.23
	Karator		4628092	D941356	109.50	111.00	1.50	5.02	1	998	5	0.28	5.98	<1.0	1191	14	0.28

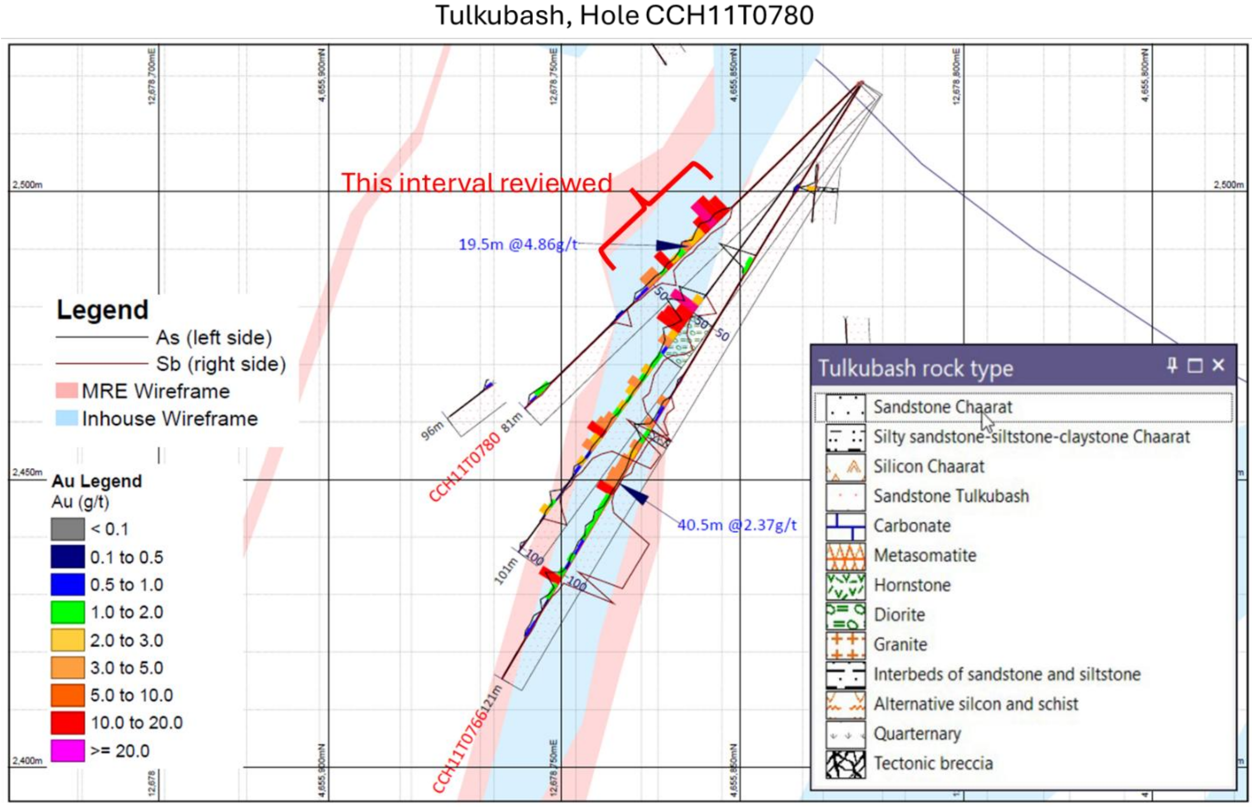


Figure 12.2: Representation of a mineralized interval selected for detailed review, verification, and check sampling from the Tulkubash deposit.

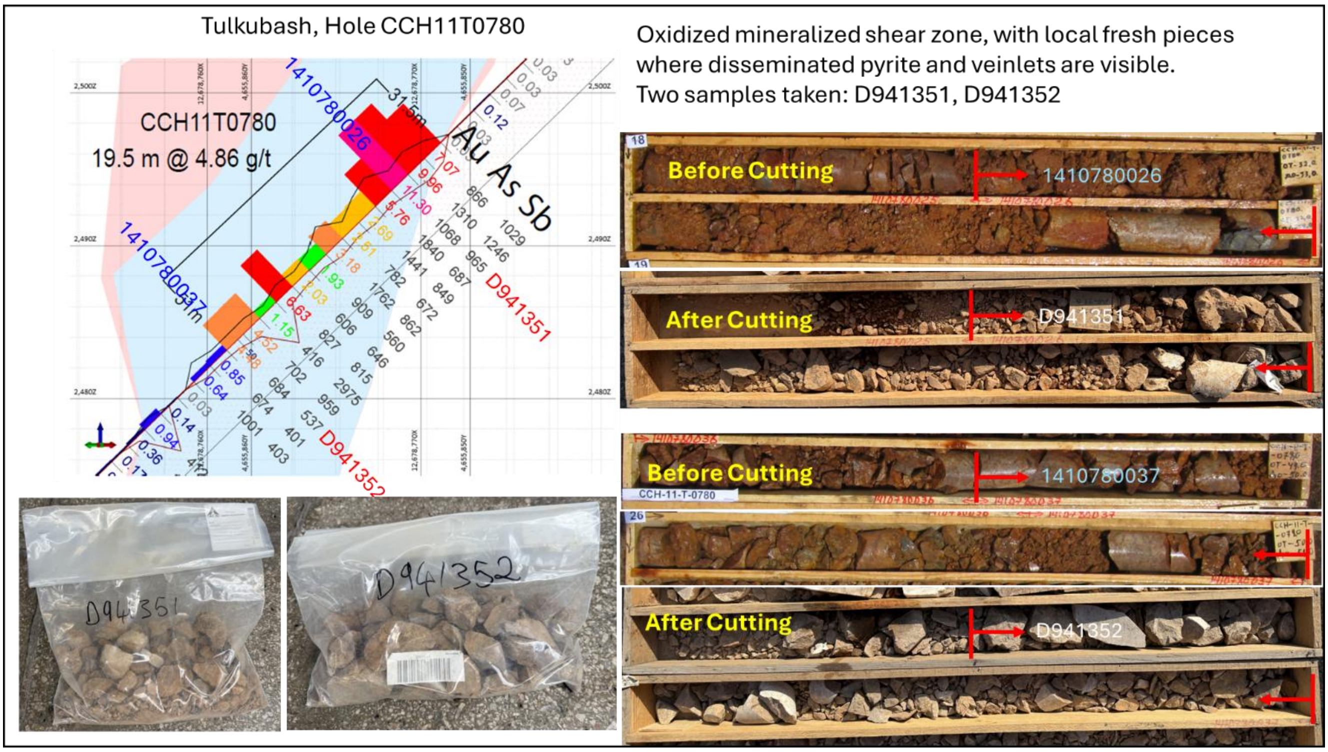


Figure 12.3: Close up of the interval selected for review, along with before and after images of the sample which were taken from the core boxes.

Source: SVM site visit photographs, 12/09/2025.

The methodology depicted in Figures 12.2 and 12.3 were replicated for each of the check samples shown in Table 12.1.

12.1.4. Drill pad review

During the site visit, the drilling pads located in Tulkubash and Kyzyltash were inspected, and several drill hole collars were located (Figure 12.4).

Figure 12.4: Photographs of drill hole collars identified and validated in the field

Source: SVM site visit photographs, 14/09/2025.

Two Garmin model handheld GPS units (GPDMAP 64sx and GPSmap 60CSx), each with a precision of ±5 m, were used to validate the collar locations, along with a Brunton-type compass for verification in PVC pipes at surface, where precision is lower. Drill hole identification was enabled using the PVC pipes or casings.

The locations of more than twelve drill collars inspected during the site visit were compared to the original reported drill hole collar data. A summary is provided in Table 12.2 (twelve drill holes). The results show acceptable differences between the original and field verified and checked data, except for the first two holes measured, as the GPS was not adjusted to

S42Pulkovq1(GK12zone). Overall, the agreement between the verification measurements and differential GPS data in eastings, northings and elevations is acceptable.

Many drill hole locations lack PVC markers or iron pipes (casings) because of road clearing after rock falls, winter weather conditions, and the use of heavy machinery make it impossible to maintain drill hole identification in the field.

Table 12.2: Summary of comparison between Chaarat (digital) and Silvercorp (field) co-ordinates for select drill holes.

Chaarat Gold Project							Silvercorp measurements					Variance				
Hole_ID	Deposit	Easting (S42Pullkovq1-GK12zone)	Northing (S42Pullkovq1-GK12zone)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Easting Diff. (m)	Northing Diff. (m)	Elevation Diff. (m)	Azimuth Diff. (°)	Dip Diff. (°)
MD21M001	Kyzyltash	12,682,505	4,658,351	2,256	283	-45	12,682,526	4,658,297	2,212	-	-	-21	54	44	-	-
MD21C002	Kyzyltash	12,682,173	4,659,079	2,581	310	-70	12,682,183	4,659,022	2,566	-	-	-10	57	15	-	-
DH21T593	Tulkubash	12,680,894	4,658,292	3,084	135	-60	12,680,891	4,658,299	3,084	-	-	3	-7	0	-	-
DH19T512	Tulkubash	12,680,962	4,658,402	3,076	135	-50	12,680,959	4,658,408	3,077	120	-60	3	-6	-1	15	10
DH18T447	Tulkubash	12,680,809	4,658,153	3,041	135	-75	12,680,808	4,658,158	3,044	120	-75	1	-5	-3	15	0
DH18T365	Tulkubash	12,680,278	4,657,849	2,914	135	-75	12,680,281	4,657,853	2,926	-	-	-3	-4	-12	-	-
DH21T589	Tulkubash	12,679,982	4,657,121	2,781	140	-47	12,679,978	4,657,127	2,791	-	-	4	-6	-10	-	-
GD21T006	Tulkubash	12,678,727	4,656,011	2,615	135	-60	12,678,728	4,656,015	2,617	130	-60	-1	-4	-2	5	0
GD21T007	Tulkubash	12,678,725	4,656,012	2,615	315	-60	12,678,728	4,656,015	2,617	315	-60	-3	-3	-2	0	0
RC20T001	Tulkubash	12,678,691	4,655,976	2,623	135	-73	12,678,692	4,655,977	2,624	-	-	-1	-1	-1	-	-
RC20T002	Tulkubash	12,678,664	4,655,948	2,628	135	-55	12,678,663	4,655,951	2,628	120	-60	1	-3	0	15	5
RC20T003	Tulkubash	12,678,664	4,655,949	2,628	135	-75	12,678,663	4,655,951	2,628	120	-60	1	-2	0	15	-15

Table 12.3: Digital data verification, drilling campaign 2018.

Collar	Depth	Survey	Assay	PDF files	Average Core Recovery, %	Max Core Recovery, %	Min Core Recovery, %	Average RQD Index, %	Max RQD Index, %	Min RQD Index, %
2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018					
DH18T362 & 165.3	165.3	165.3	OK	There are 111 samples, and 57 samples were reviewed in 8 different sections, from which the ICP data were not found in the PDFs of samples 4362002, 4362008, and 4362084.	96	98	94	12	40	0
DH18T365 & 178.6	178.6	178.6	OK	There are 119 samples, and 60 samples were reviewed in 7 different sections. Of these, the ICP data were not found in the PDFs for samples 4365116, 4365117, 4365118, and 4365119.	96	99	93	42	84	6
DH18T366 & 228.8	228.8	228.8	First 8 meters are not sampled.	There are 147 samples, and 77 samples were reviewed in 9 different intervals. From these, the ICP data were not found in the PDFs for samples 4366011, 4366012, 4366013, 4366024, 4366027, 4366028, 4366034, 4366044, 4366099, and 4366104.	94	99	91	18	51	3
DH18T393 & 345	345	345	Samples with codes 4393266 and 4393267 had reassay values, but according to the client, the values from the first analysis remain	Sample data for this hole were not found in the PDFs. The intervals were selected, but the review could not be performed due to the lack of information in the PDFs.	97	98	97	19	34	9
DH18T391 & 277.2	277.2	277.2	Sample with code 4391173 had a reassay value, but according to the client, the values from the first analysis remain	Sample data for this well were not found in the PDFs. The intervals were selected, but the review could not be performed due to the lack of information in the PDFs.	97	99	94	30	62	8
DH18T434 & 147.5	147.5	147.5	first 18 meters are not sampled.	There are 87 samples, and 50 samples were reviewed in 8 different sections, from which the FA data were not found in the PDFs for samples 4434034 and 4434036.	96	97	96	9	36	1
DH18T458 & 33	33	33	No sampling was performed for the 33m interval of this hole	This hole has no sampling.	16	16	16	0	0	0
DH18T453 & 149.1	149.1	149.1	OK	There are 100 samples, and 51 samples were reviewed in 9 different sections. No observations.	97	97	96	10	18	2
DH18T428bis & 300	300	300	there is no sampling from 71.5 to 78.5m	There are 197 samples, and 102 were reviewed across 13 different sections, for which the ICP data were not found in the PDFs of samples 4428224, 4428226, 4428227, 4428228, 4428229, 4428231, and 4428233.	95	98	60	17	46	1
DH18T457 & 114.5	114.5	100	first 15 meters are not sampled.	There are 67 samples, and 39 were reviewed in 5 different sections. No observations.	81	97	33	10	17	6
DH18T447 & 113	113	100	first 2 meters are not sampled.	There are 75 samples, and 42 were reviewed across 6 different sections. From these, the ICP data from the PDFs of samples 4447029, 4447031, 4447058, 4447059, 4447061, 4447078 were not found, nor were the ICP and FA data for samples 4447084, 4447086, 4447087, 4447088, 4447089, 4447091, 4447092, and 4447093.	95	96	93	10	22	2

Table 12.4: Digital data verification, drilling campaign 2019

Collar	Depth	Survey	Assay	PDF files	Average Core Recovery, %	Max Core Recovery, %	Min Core Recovery, %	Average RQD Index, %	Max RQD Index, %	Min RQD Index, %
2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019					
DH19T512 & 170	170	170	first 5 meters are not sampled.	There are 110 samples, and 58 were reviewed in 8 different sections. No observations.	95	96	89	24	47	14
DH19T539 & 300	300	300	OK	There are 200 samples, and 102 were reviewed in 9 different sections. No observations.	96	97	95	8	26	1
DH19T554 & 317	317	317	OK	There are 212 samples, and 110 were reviewed in 16 different sections. There are no observatio	96	97	95	23	41	6
DH19T476 & 177	177	177	Sample 4476058 has a silver value above the detection limit, exceeding 100 ppm. No assay was found to quantify it above this value, but a value of 200 ppm was entered in the Assay table.	There are 118 samples, and 60 were reviewed in 7 different sections. No observations.	92	96	79	11	65	1
DH19T511 & 175	175	175	first 1 meter are not sampled.	There are 116 samples, and 60 were reviewed in 6 different sections. No observations.	94	96	93	4	6	1
DH19T525 & 177.2	177.2	150	OK	There are 121 samples, and 62 were reviewed in 7 different sections, among which the ICP data from the PDFs for sample 4325012 were not found.	97	98	94	20	30	6
DH19T583 & 177	177	177	OK	There are 118 samples, and 59 were reviewed in 6 different sections. No observations.	95	96	94	8	18	0
DH19T483 & 30	30	18	OK	There are 20 samples, and 11 were reviewed in 1 section. No observations.	94	94	93	0	0	0
DH19T521 & 32	32	32	OK	There are 22 samples, and 12 were reviewed in one section. There are no observations.	95	96	95	2	2	2

Table 12.5: Digital data verification, drilling campaign 2020.

Collar	Depth	Survey	Assay	PDF files	Average Core Recovery, %	Max Core Recovery, %	Min Core Recovery, %	Average RQD Index, %	Max RQD Index, %	Min RQD Index, %
2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020					
RC20T001 & 125	125	123.99	Sample 8001023 in the assay table has a value of 4.130, but in the certificate it is 4.125 and in the PDF it is rounded. In this hole, sampling was performed every meter.	There are 125 samples, and 65 were reviewed in 4 different sections. There are no observations.	-	-	-	-	-	-
RC20T019 & 150.3	150.3	41.18	sampling was carried out every meter.	There are 150 samples and 86 were reviewed in 6 different sections. There are no observations.	-	-	-	-	-	-
RC20T005 & 80	80	77.59	sampling was carried out every meter.	There are 80 samples, and 46 were reviewed in 3 different sections. No observations.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 12.6: Digital data verification, drilling campaign 2021.

Collar	Depth	Survey	Assay	PDF files	Average Core Recovery, %	Max Core Recovery, %	Min Core Recovery, %	Average RQD Index, %	Max RQD Index, %	Min RQD Index, %
2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021					
MD21C002 & 364.6	364.6	364.6	The first 9.5 meters were not sampled, and sampling was performed every 2m.	There are 178 samples, and 95 were reviewed in 11 different intervals. In this hole, in the ICP PDF, samples 10002031, 10002148, 10002168, 10002169, 10002171, 10002172, 10002173, 10002176, 10002177, 10002178, 10002179, 10002181, 10002182, 10002183, 10002184, 10002186, 10002212, 10002213, and 10002214 have arsenic values greater than 10000, but in the Excel certificate, a specific certificate was found only for arsenic values exceeding 10000 ppm, which was not found in the PDFs.	97	98	95	23	37	5
MD21M001 & 201.1	201.1	201.1	12 meters were not sampled, and sampling was performed e	There are 99 samples and 53 were reviewed in 7 different sections. There are no observations.	97	98	97	14	37	1
DH21T593 & 175.2	175.2	125	OK	There are 117 samples, and 61 were reviewed in 9 different sections. No observations.	96	97	94	6	13	1
DH21T589 & 80.1	80.1	80	OK	There are 54 samples, and 30 were reviewed in 3 different sections. No observations.	97	98	94	10	24	1
GD21T006 & 200	200	200	sample codes are present as if sampling had been performed, but no geochemical data exist in the Assay table nor in the certificates. It is a geotechnical hole.	No sampling	92	95	85	15	24	9
DH21I596 & 285	285	285	OK	There are 193 samples, and 99 were reviewed in 15 different sections. There are no observations.	94	98	88	16	41	1

12.2. QP COMMENTS

Based on the data verification performed, the QP considers that the collar coordinates, downhole surveys, lithologies, mineralization and assay results comply with industry standards and are adequate for resource estimation.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1. INTRODUCTION

More than seven organizations worked on metallurgical test work and historical research between 2005 and 2021, including internal study-reports by the Chaarat Gold Project technical team.

The reports by Mr. Dimitar Lazarov Dimitrov MAIG, Mineral Resource update, Tulkubash zone, Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Effective Date of Report: 5 February 2017 and *"Kyzyltash Gold Project Mineral Resource Update, CHAARAT ZAAV CJSC, Date: October 15th, 2024"* deliver the final summary of metallurgical studies.

13.2. Tulkubash

A more efficient method for predicting gold recovery has been developed for the Tulkubash deposit, focusing on the oxidation state of the rock rather than its total sulphur content. The Tulkubash resource is an oxidized gold deposit that will be mined via open pit methods with heap leaching to be selected as the processing and recovery method.

Historical Test work

source: Tetra Tech report Tetra Tech (Competent Person Report for Chaarat Gold Project, Kyzrgyz Republic, Dec.2018);

As part of the Feasibility Study, two commercial laboratories completed additional metallurgical test work: WAI (2017), UK and MCL (2018), Reno, Nevada, USA.

WAI tested 23 variability composite samples collected from dedicated metallurgical drillholes within the Tulkubash zone of mineralization, but these were not restricted to the proposed Feasibility Study pit. WAI also tested two master composites; the first master composite consisted of sub-samples from all variability samples and the second master composite consisted of selected variability samples representing the heap leach ore within the Feasibility Study pit. WAI completed the test work between October 2016 and March 2017.

MCL completed a separate test work program in 2018, which included a variability test program consisting of 48 coarse ore bottle roll tests, followed by 8 column leach tests simulating heap leach conditions. MCL began the test work in December 2017 with the results available as of 26th March 2018, which are included in this report.

Tetra Tech analyzed all the metallurgical test work results with the objective of identifying optimal heap leach conditions. The WAI and MCL metallurgical studies indicate that the oxide ore is amenable to cyanide heap leaching and can be efficiently processed using a heap-leach based flowsheet.

Based on the metallurgical test work results, the LOM recovery for gold and silver is estimated to be 76.5% and 61.8%, respectively.

13.3. Kyzyltash

A comprehensive metallurgical study was conducted by SGS in 2021-2022 to determine the optimal processing flowsheet for the Kyzyltash deposit. The study utilized material from a dedicated 3,500-meter representative drilling program to collect approximately 395 meters of mineralized core, which consisted of 16 PQ-diameter holes drilled as twins to historical holes to ensure accurate intersection of the ore zones.

The Kyzyltash deposit, comprising the Contact and Main Zones, is planned for an underground-only extraction of the Contact Zone based on the RPEE analysis, while a hybrid open pit and underground mining approach for the other zones remains a possibility for future evaluation.

Samples from the Main Zone (grading 2.5 g/t Au) and the Contact Zone (grading 3.57 g/t Au) were sent to SGS Canada's mineralogy facility and were confirmed to be highly representative of the deposit. SGS then evaluated several processing flowsheets, including flotation combined with cyanidation, pressure oxidation (POX), the Albion™ process, or the BIOX® process.

The results demonstrated that the Flotation + BIOX® + Carbon-in-Leach (CIL) flowsheet achieved the highest overall gold recoveries. The superior performance of BIOX® was attributed to its high sulphide oxidation efficiency and its immunity to the "preg-robbing" issues that likely hindered the pressure oxidation tests.

Based on these findings, the selected processing flowsheet for the refractory Kyzyltash material is **Flotation -> BIOX® on Flotation Concentrate -> CIL**. This is projected to yield overall gold recoveries of 88.2% for the Contact Zone and 82.2% for the Main Zone.

Table 13.1: Gold recovery following various recovery methods of test samples from Kyzyltash main and contact zones (SGS, 2022).

Composite	Flowsheet	Test Numbers	Conc Grade		Reagent Consumption		% Recovery, Au		% Recovery, Ag		Overall % Recovery	
			Au, g/t	Ag, g/t	NaCN, kg/t ore	CaO, kg/t ore	Conc	Tails	Conc	Tails	Au	Ag
Main Zone	Rougher Flotation	F8	11.8	13	-	-	88.2	11.8	58.4	41.6	88.2	58.4
	Flotation + CIL	F8/CN5/CN7	-		1.94	1.50	25.8	12.5	81.0	31.3	24.2	60.3
	POX + CIL	F8/POX-CIL1	-		0.11	1.17	78.9	-	12.1	-	69.6	7.1
	Albion + CIL	F8/NAL 1/CN13	-		1.02	-	78.7	-	87.6	-	69.4	51.2
	BIOX + CIL	F8/BAT-5/CN22	-		1.56	6.8	93.2	-	57.2	-	82.2	33.4
Contact Zone	Rougher Flotation	F9	16.2	75	-	-	91.9	8.1	86.0	14.0	91.9	86.0
	Flotation + CIL	F9/CN6/CN8	-		1.65	1.55	31.3	38.3	76.5	37.7	31.9	71.1
	POX + CIL	F9/POX-CIL2	-		0.29	1.73	92.7	-	5.9	-	85.2	5.1
	Albion + CIL	F9/NAL 2/CN14	-		1.40	-	89.7	-	89.7	-	82.4	77.1
	BIOX + CIL	F9/BAT-11/CN25	-		2.02	9.48	96.0	-	76.9	-	88.2	66.1

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1. INTRODUCTION

This section describes the Mineral Resource Estimate for the ore bodies of Tulkubash and Kyzyltash identified within the Chaarat Gold Project.

14.2. KEY ASSUMPTIONS AND BASIS OF ESTIMATE

Alex Zhang (QP) conducted on-site data verification, the details of which are presented in Section 12. It was concluded that the collar coordinates, downhole surveys, lithological logging, mineralization intervals, and assay results conform to current industry standards and are suitable to support mineral resource estimation.

For the current resource update, the Tulkubash deposit estimate is supported by 711 drillholes totalling 100,791 meters, while the Kyzyltash deposit estimate is based on 384 drillholes totalling 78,735 meters (Table 14.1).

Not all historical and new holes were used in the update of the new Mineral Resource Estimate since the historical database -and the one to date- includes holes outside of the current geological models delivered by the geology team, which are the basis of this Mineral Resource Estimate.

Only validated drillholes intersecting or relevant to these models were selected and carried forward into the grade interpolation process.

The wireframing and grade interpolation processes were completed via Micromine software platform.

Table 14.1: Summary of drilling used in the current resource estimate by year

Deposit	Year	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Tulkubash	# of Holes			1	5	12		5	37	128	39	14	47	132	122	124	21	24	711
	Total Meter			151	1,130	2,375		803	4,272	15,984	6,842	1,781	5,760	17,307	19,935	19,257	2,434	2,760	100,791
Kyzyltash	# of Holes	7	5	33	22	40	69	21	28	44	25	74						16	384
	Total Meter	1,803	857	6,677	4,577	8,018	15,745	4,804	5,597	13,344	2,745	11,060						3,508	78,735

Figures 14.1 shows a map without restriction in a plan view where the distribution of drill holes is displayed for each zone and the 3D model. The location, azimuth, and dip of Chaarat Gold Project drill holes from 2000 to 2021 are listed in **Appendix 4**.

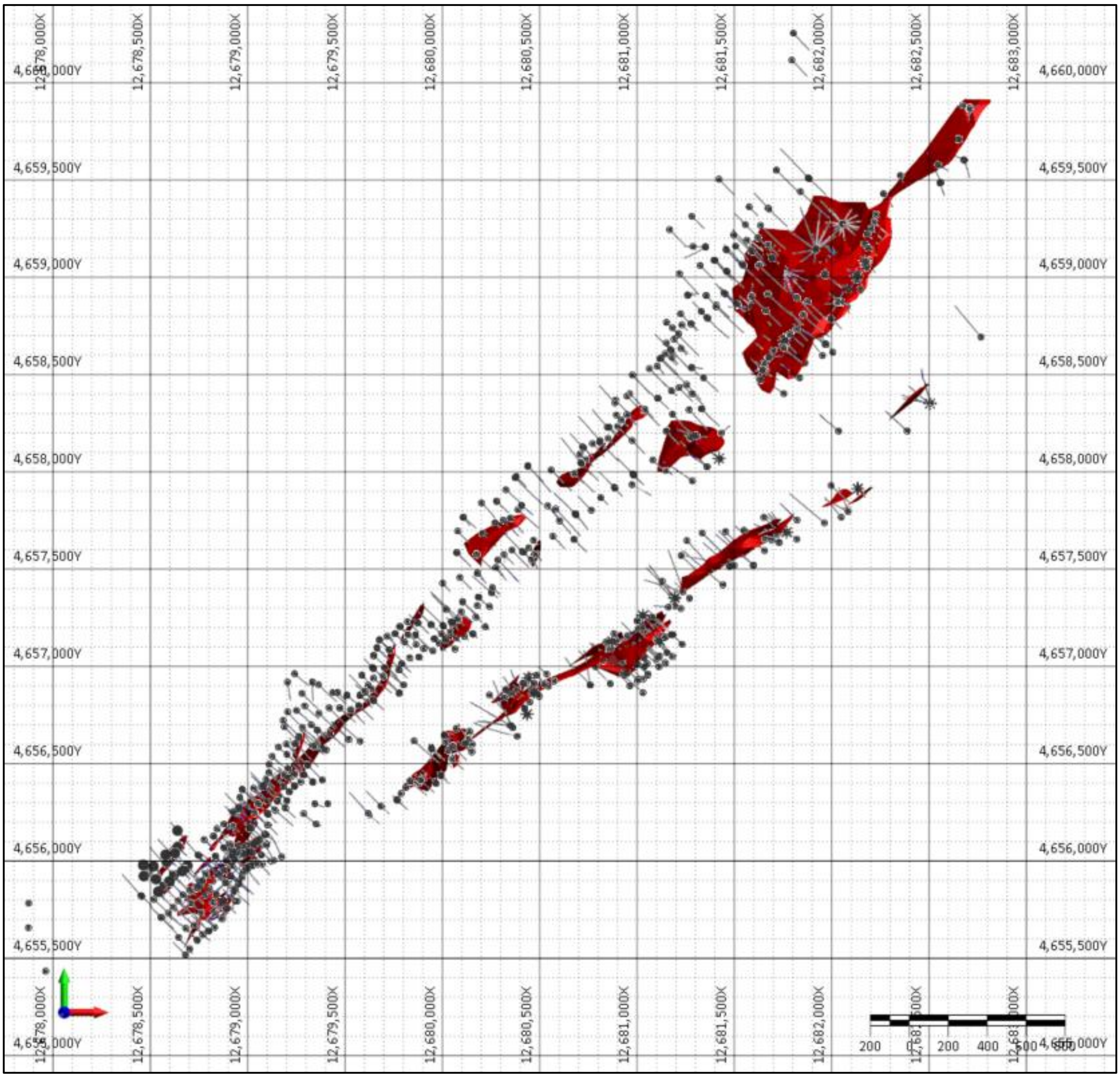


Figure 14.1: Planview of ore model 3D, and drill holes used in the current resource estimation.

14.3. WIREFRAME MODEL

The mineralization interpretation was done without reference to any historical models. All mineralized wireframes were constructed by integrating all available geological data, including drilling, surface mapping, and underground workings. It should be noted, however, that only validated drillhole data were utilized during subsequent resource estimation.

The interpretation prioritized the continuity of mineralization trends and structural alignment, emphasizing zones of consistent grade rather than isolated high-grade intercepts.

Each mineralization wireframe was constructed based on at least two independent data points, such as drillhole intersections or trench samples, to ensure geological reliability. Where justified by geological continuity, wireframes were extended along the interpreted mineralization trend down dip and along strike for a distance of 25 to 50 meters or up to half the distance to the nearest barren drillhole. All wireframes and their basic statistics are listed in Table 14.2 and Table 14.3.

It is important to note that not all mineralized drillhole intercepts were necessarily incorporated into the final wireframes. Only those contributing to a continuous, geologically reasonable trend were incorporated. Intercepts that were isolated or inconsistent with the defined trends were excluded from the modelled domains. Consequently, these excluded intercepts represent potential resource upside, as they may be connected or better understood with further drilling, potentially leading to an expansion of the mineralized wireframes and the overall resource estimate.

Beyond the primary division into the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash deposits, the Kyzyltash area was further subdivided into sub-domains, specifically the Main Zone (MZ) and the Contact Zone (CZ). This zoning/naming convention originated from historical exploration practices and largely used within the historical database and hence was applied in this report as well.

Table 14.2: List of all ore wireframes in Tulkubash

Wireframes	Deposit	Triangles	Points	Surface Area (m2)	Volume (m3)	Validated
Tul_01	Tulkubash	756	380	189053.3	1127857	Closed, valid
Tul_02	Tulkubash	108	56	16054.71	44206.25	Closed, valid
Tul_03	Tulkubash	222	113	58261	136848.1	Closed, valid
Tul_04	Tulkubash	68	36	17084.04	14866.18	Closed, valid
Tul_05	Tulkubash	30	17	5182.351	7322.504	Closed, valid
Tul_06	Tulkubash	1080	542	450880.3	1735433	Closed, valid
Tul_07	Tulkubash	160	82	72266.87	210895.1	Closed, valid
Tul_08	Tulkubash	42	23	17540.11	52270.58	Closed, valid
Tul_09	Tulkubash	496	248	229508.6	683609.8	Closed, valid
Tul_10	Tulkubash	122	63	58818.78	512785.5	Closed, valid
Tul_11	Tulkubash	64	34	25128.63	109216.4	Closed, valid
Tul_12	Tulkubash	148	76	34296.73	99807.64	Closed, valid
Tul_13	Tulkubash	90	47	36303.17	110871.5	Closed, valid
Tul_14	Tulkubash	66	35	20974.23	33337.8	Closed, valid
Tul_15	Tulkubash	72	38	67499.21	343846.9	Closed, valid
Tul_16	Tulkubash	42	23	29576.98	63976.69	Closed, valid
Tul_17	Tulkubash	174	89	20682.52	76634.67	Closed, valid
Tul_18	Tulkubash	212	108	74906.95	433739.6	Closed, valid
Tul_19	Tulkubash	66	35	3878.497	14648.71	Closed, valid
Tul_20	Tulkubash	40	22	8120.164	6074.527	Closed, valid
Tul_21	Tulkubash	194	99	48776.84	193685	Closed, valid
Tul_22	Tulkubash	114	59	71687.49	326295.4	Closed, valid
Tul_23	Tulkubash	176	90	35285.37	126015.3	Closed, valid
Tul_24	Tulkubash	170	87	197090.1	906293.7	Closed, valid
Tul_25	Tulkubash	134	69	116248.1	1619591	Closed, valid
Tul_26	Tulkubash	408	206	151686.4	374640	Closed, valid
Tul_27	Tulkubash	90	47	31054.37	53591.82	Closed, valid
Tul_28	Tulkubash	142	73	44306.3	235941.4	Closed, valid
Tul_29	Tulkubash	116	60	69868.76	283596.3	Closed, valid

Table 14.3: List of all ore wireframes in Kyzyltash

Wireframes	Deposit	Triangles	Points	Surface Area (m2)	Volume (m3)	Validated
Kyz_01	Kyzyltash	176	90	61986.85	195364.4	Closed, valid
Kyz_02	Kyzyltash	138	71	173173.8	815603.8	Closed, valid
Kyz_03	Kyzyltash	74	39	63696.06	129152.8	Closed, valid
Kyz_04	Kyzyltash	56	30	34313.06	129320.8	Closed, valid
Kyz_05	Kyzyltash	150	79	49354.71	165844.9	Closed, valid
Kyz_06	Kyzyltash	46	25	32590.59	112578.9	Closed, valid
Kyz_07	Kyzyltash	1052	527	832743.2	5990510	Closed, valid
Kyz_11	Kyzyltash	84	44	57659.03	190700.5	Closed, valid
Kyz_12	Kyzyltash	126	65	155981.3	478980.8	Closed, valid
Kyz_13	Kyzyltash	502	253	218007.5	1104176	Closed, valid
Kyz_14	Kyzyltash	360	182	129911.2	803534.4	Closed, valid
Kyz_15	Kyzyltash	1116	560	1649356	15964420	Closed, valid
Kyz_16	Kyzyltash	196	99	74943.75	297084.2	Closed, valid
Kyz_17	Kyzyltash	114	59	99831.47	314844.6	Closed, valid
Kyz_18	Kyzyltash	60	32	16038.06	110225.3	Closed, valid
Kyz_20	Kyzyltash	200	102	334857.6	972880.1	Closed, valid
Kyz_21	Kyzyltash	134	69	41952.78	75009.38	Closed, valid
Kyz_22	Kyzyltash	174	89	43921.62	127575.3	Closed, valid
Kyz_23	Kyzyltash	396	200	337664.2	6039314	Closed, valid
Kyz_27	Kyzyltash	774	389	436568.1	1430913	Closed, valid
Kyz_28	Kyzyltash	138	71	103105.2	416492	Closed, valid
Kyz_29	Kyzyltash	144	74	410885	1646950	Closed, valid
Kyz_30	Kyzyltash	86	45	29254.57	60900.66	Closed, valid
Kyz_31	Kyzyltash	142	73	41233.47	110038	Closed, valid

As illustrated in the figures below, Figure 14.2 presents all veins in plan view, offering a comprehensive overview of their spatial distribution. Figure 14.3 to Figure 14.5 further detail the vein geometries by displaying slices at various locations, providing insight into their orientation.

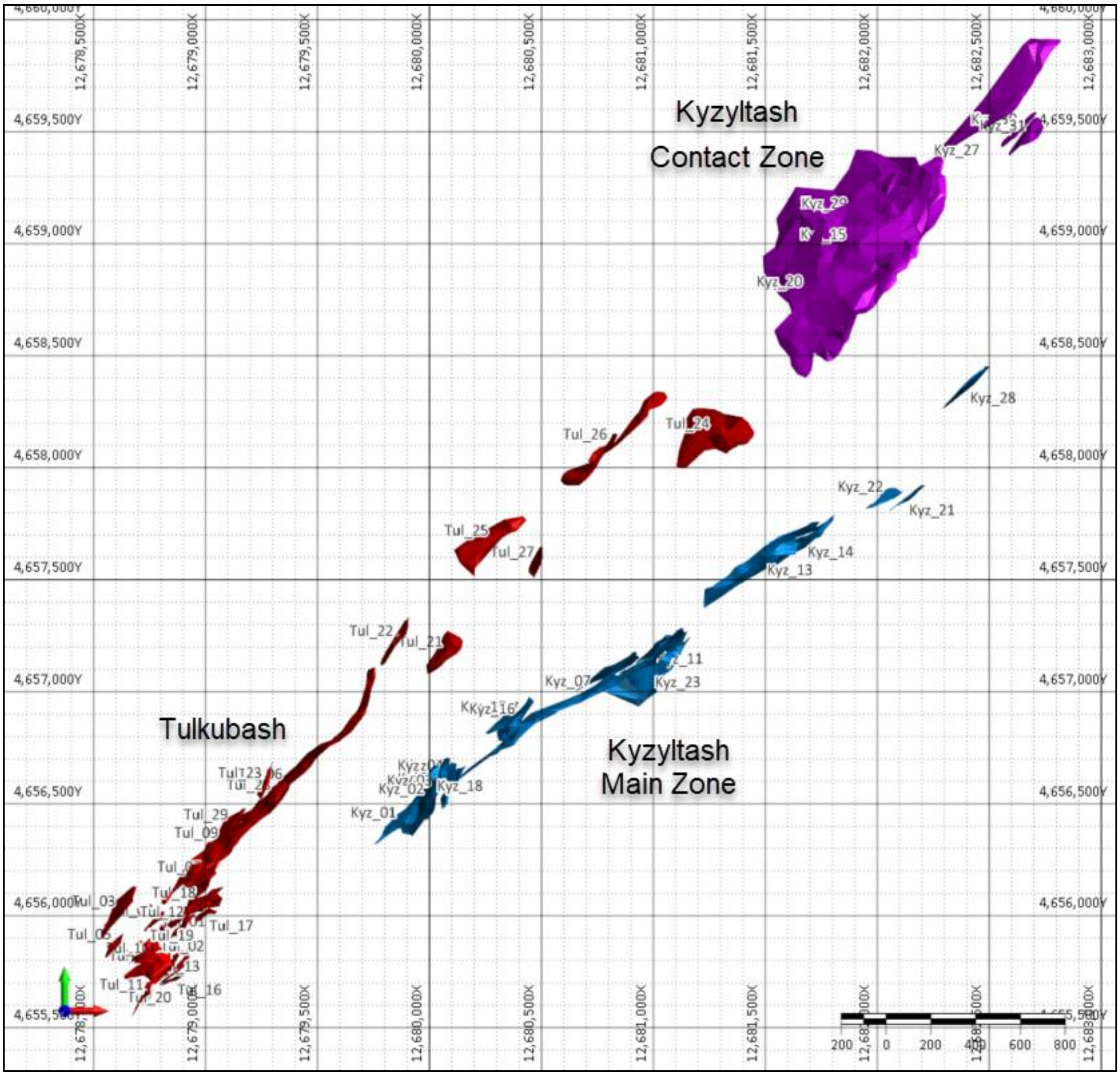


Figure 14.2: Spatial distribution of mineralized wireframes for Tulkubash and Kyzyltash deposits.

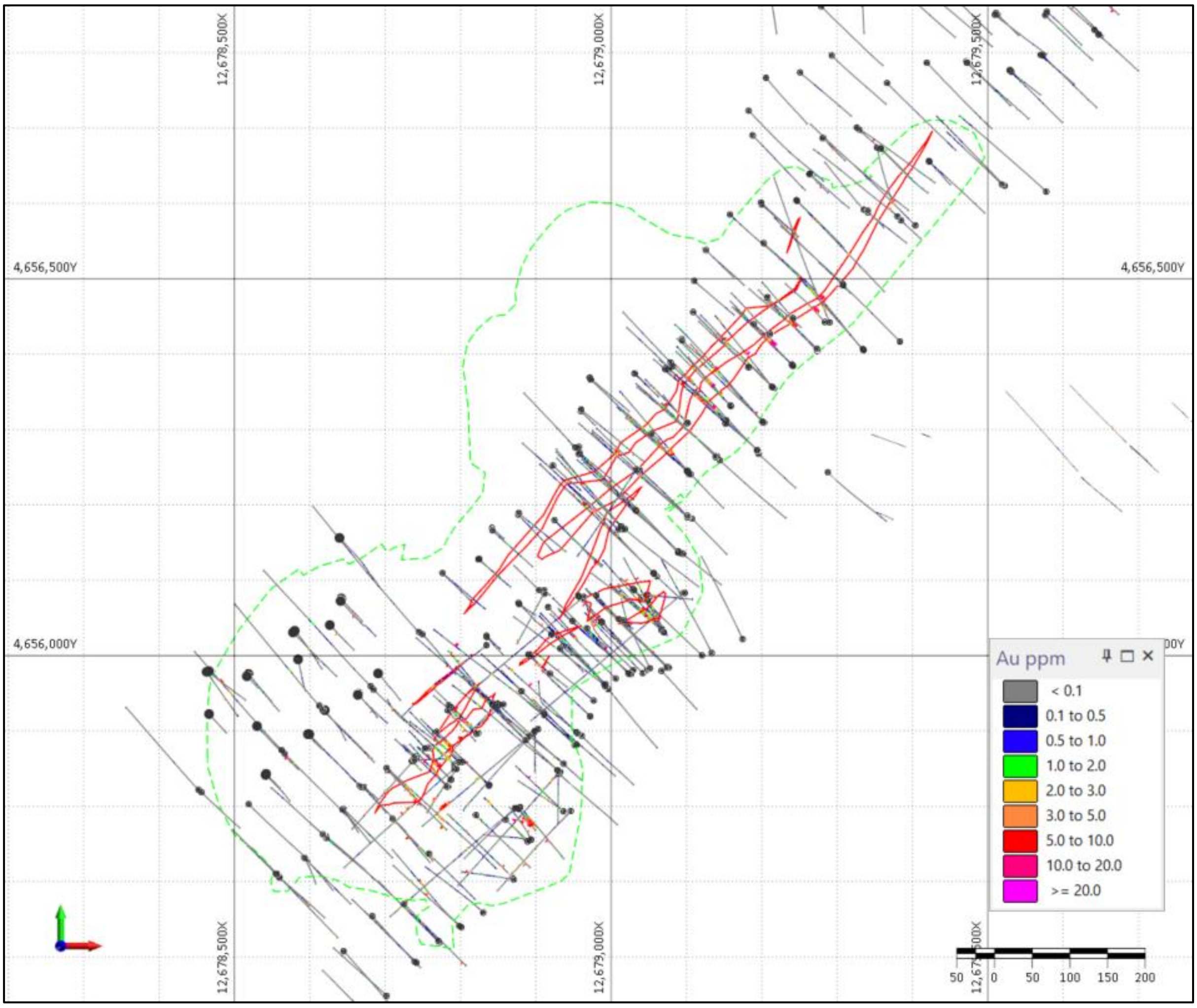


Figure 14.3: Planview of Tulkubash, drill holes used in the current resource estimation, pit silhouette, and ore model sliced at 2500ml.

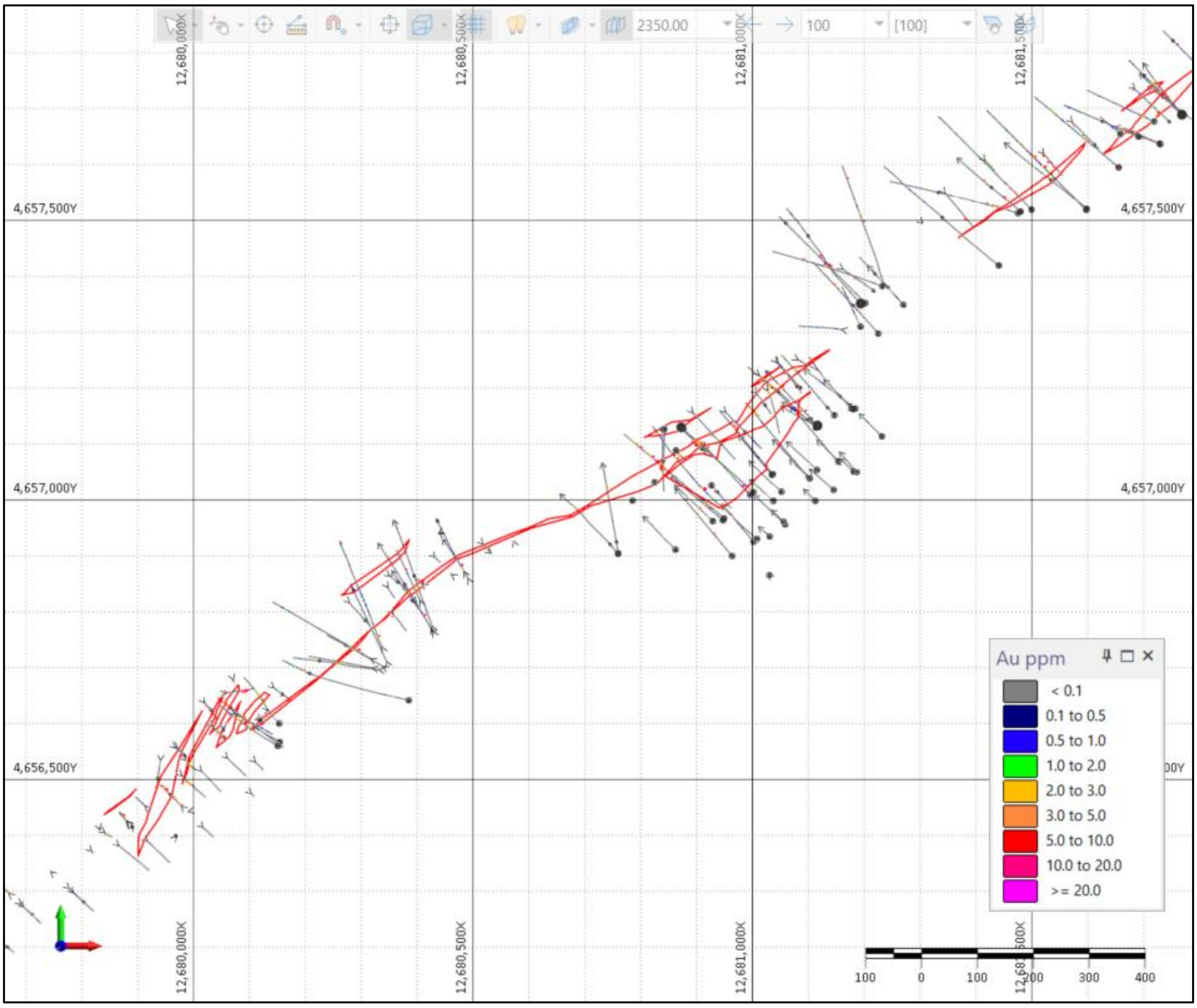


Figure 14.4: Planview of Kyzyltash Main Zone, drill holes used in the current resource estimation, ore sliced at 2350ml with +/-100m clipping window.

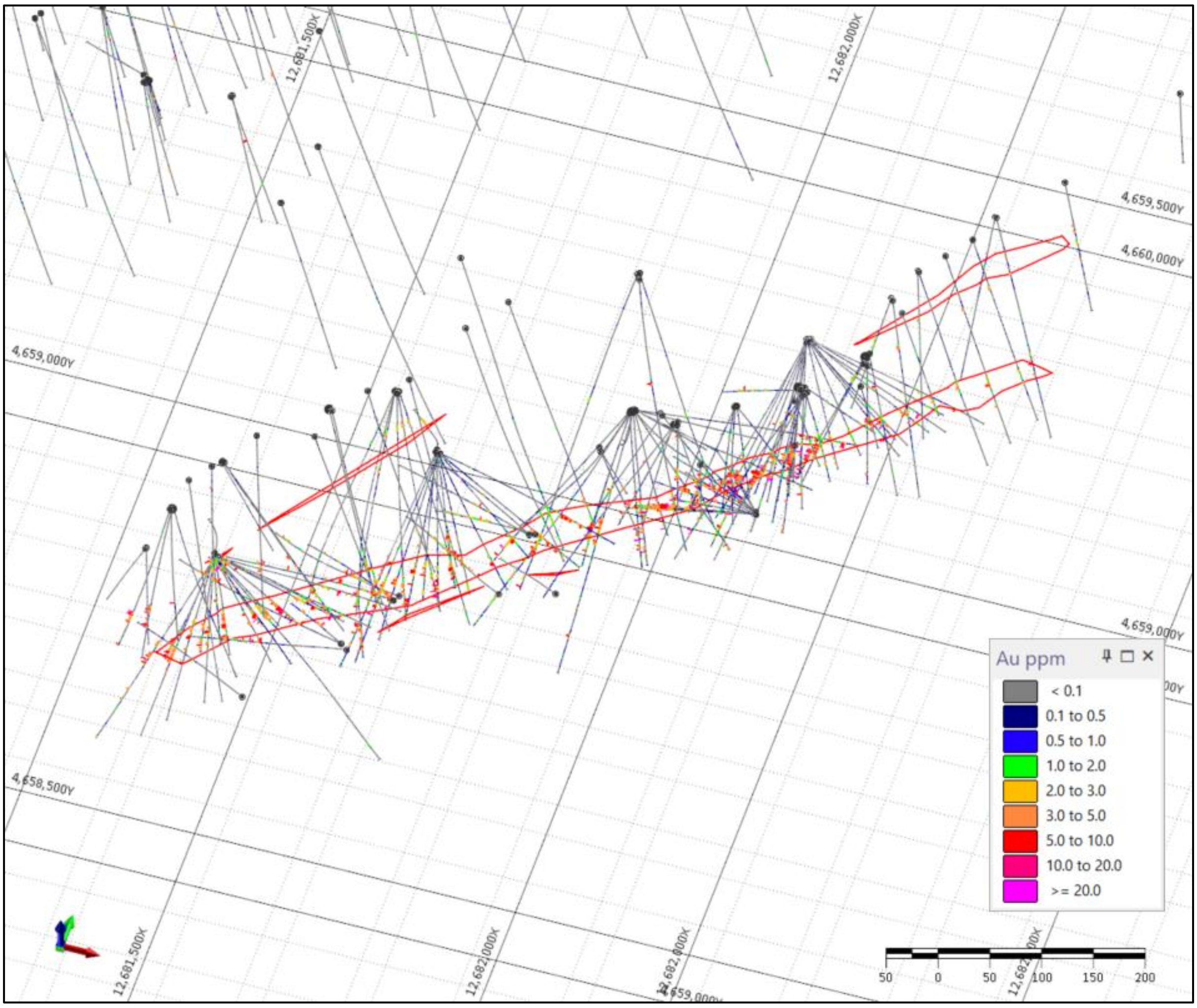


Figure 14.5: Kyzyltash Contact Zone, drill holes used in the current resource estimation, looking down dip through Kyz_15.

14.4. TOPOGRAPHIC DATA

The Chaarat Property is characterized by varied topographic relief, situated within a landscape of significant elevation changes. The property encompasses the Sandalash Valley, which lies at an altitude of approximately 2,100 m above sea level. This valley, ranging from 100 to 300 m in width, is flanked by steep slopes that rise sharply to surrounding ridges with peaks reaching up to 3,600 m.

The topographic surface applied in the current resource update remains unchanged from the previous estimates. It was provided by Chaarat ZAAV team members in DXF format and serves as the consistent topographical reference for modeling.

14.5. UNDERGROUND WORKINGS

The so-called Adit 4 was developed in the Contact Zone ore body aiming to provide representable technical data and further to be used as access for wider mining activities. The total length of Adit 4 is about 2.1 km, and the sampling channel length is about 1.6 km.

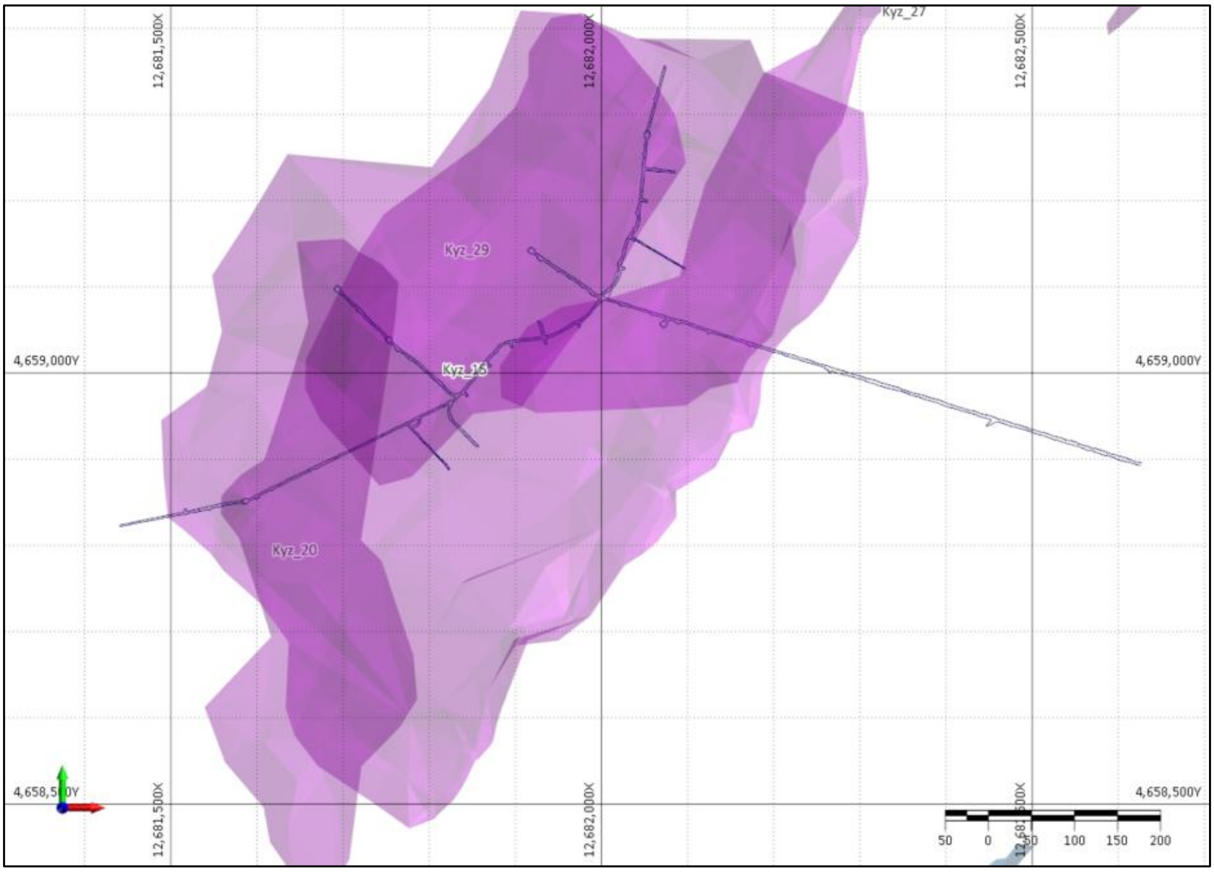


Figure 14.6: Contact Zone adit 4, total length of approximately 2.1 km

14.6. BULK DENSITY DATA

Instead of assigning global average densities, IDW2 was used to estimate density for the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash wireframes, based on the estimation parameters detailed below. For any blocks that did not receive a density estimate through this process, average values were assigned. These values were 2.68 t/m³ for Tulkubash and 2.76t/m³ for Kyzyltash.

The QP has reviewed different files for bulk density measurements from 2008 to 2019, the analysis details can be seen in Section 11.3.

Table 14.3 summarizes basic statistics for bulk density determinations for Tulkubash and Kyzyltash.

Table 14.4: Summary bulk density statistics.

	Number of Samples	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation (SD)	Variance
Tulkubash	324	2.68	2.68	0.146	0.021
Kyzyltash	436	2.76	2.77	0.158	0.025

The density estimate follows the same method as grade interpolation. The blocks not reached by the estimation were assigned the arithmetic mean values, according to Table 14.3.

Table 14.5: Density estimation parameters.

Domain	EST. Pass	Method	Min Sample count	Min Hole	Max per Quadrant	Major Distance
All Wireframes	1	IDW2	3	2	3	50
All Wireframes	2	IDW2	2	1	3	80
All Wireframes	3	IDW2	1	1	3	200

14.7. EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS (EDA)

14.7.1. Introduction

Exploratory data analysis (EDA) consisted of a basic statistical evaluation of the assays and composites for different elements and sample length. The review was conducted to identify geological variables controlling grade distribution within the deposits, and to establish a methodology for treating anomalous values within each estimation unit.

14.7.2. Grade histograms, Frequency Plots

Exploratory data analysis incorporated additional statistics and plots, including box plots, histograms, and probability and quantile-quantile plots for distributional comparisons. Histograms and probability plots were the primary tools used to understand grade distributions within the wireframes. The following figures display the histogram and fundamental statistics for the drill hole data within the mineralized wireframe.

Gold

Beyond histograms, probability plots serve as a key statistical tool. It is common practice to use these plots for the visual assessment of whether grade capping is necessary and for the selection of the corresponding threshold.

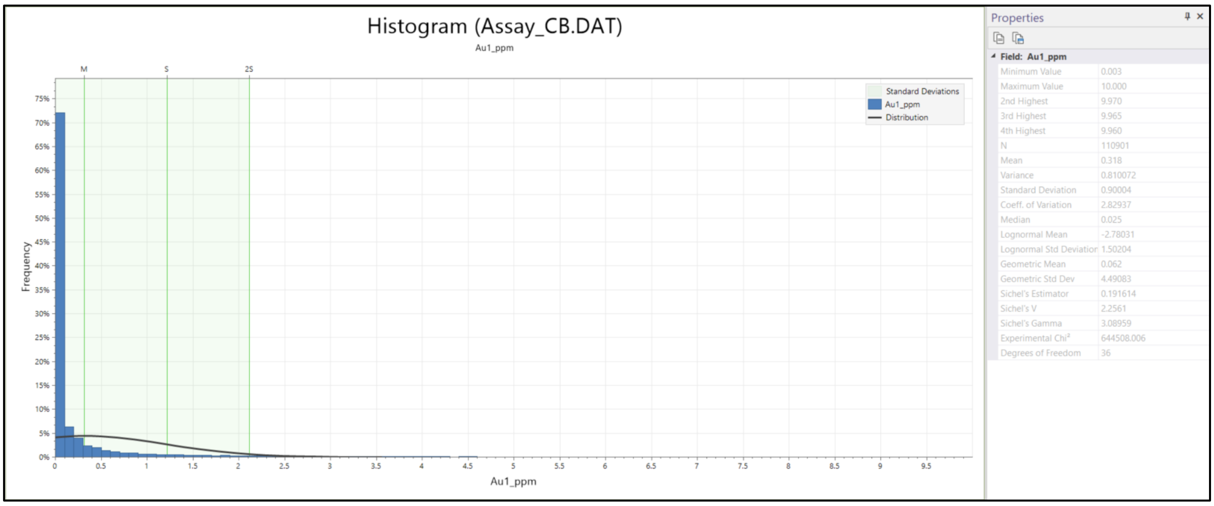


Figure 14.7: Histogram and frequency plot basic statistics (Au ppm).

Silver

For silver (Ag), an identical basic statistical analysis was conducted. **Figure 14.8** displays a plot which illustrates the summary statistics. Note that the overall silver grades within this zone are relatively low and not statistically significant.

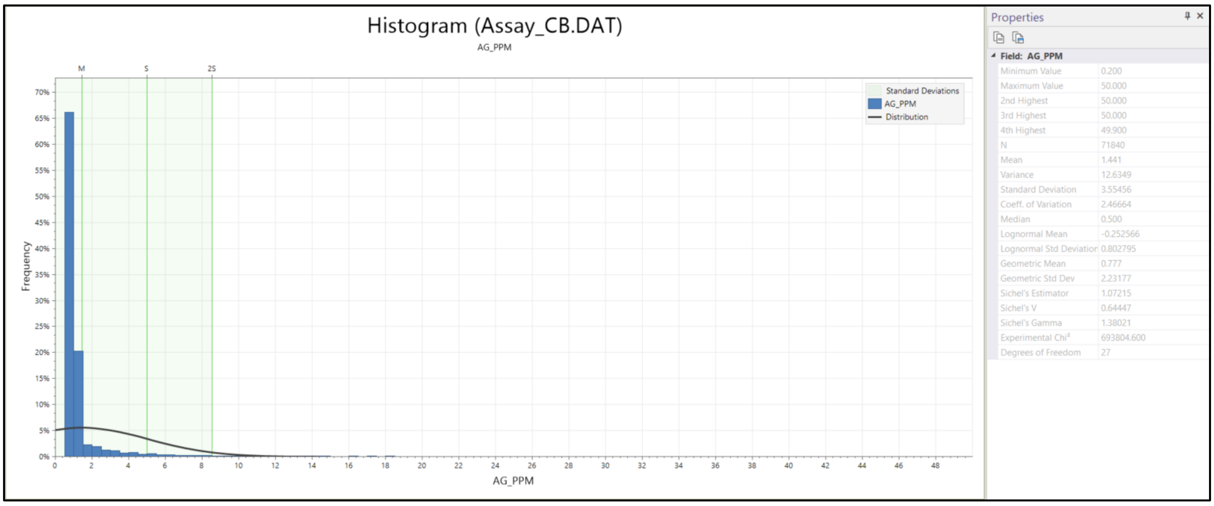


Figure 14.8: Histogram and frequency plot basic statistics (Ag ppm).

Arsenic

The Chaarat project mineralized zones are characterized by generally high arsenic (As) contents. **Figure 14.9** displays a plot which illustrates the summary statistics.

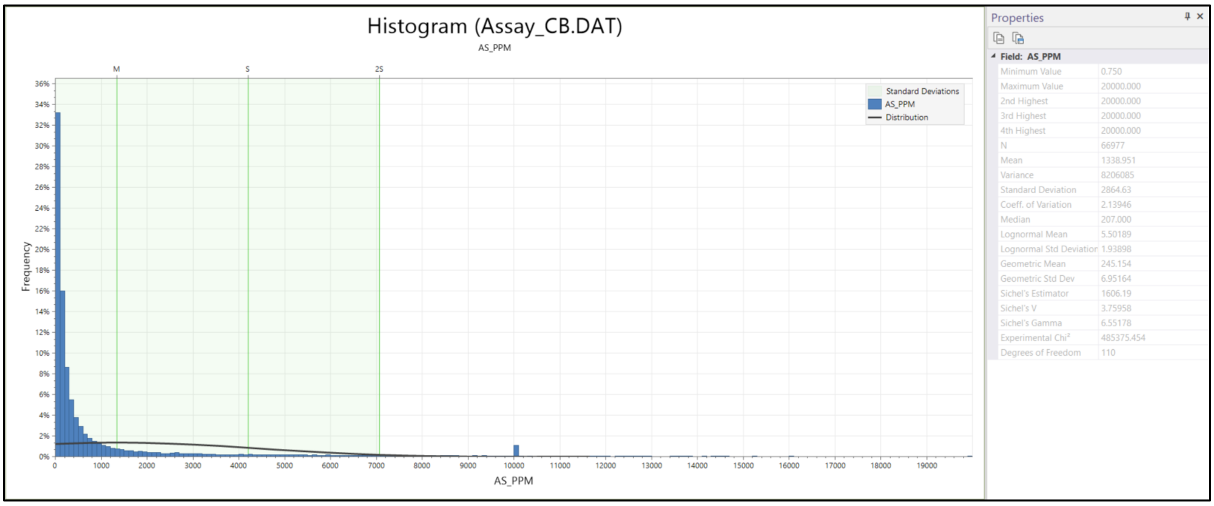


Figure 14.9: Histogram and frequency plot basic statistics (As ppm).

Antimony

The analysis also included antimony (Sb), for which basic statistics were examined. However, antimony values are generally insignificant throughout the deposit.

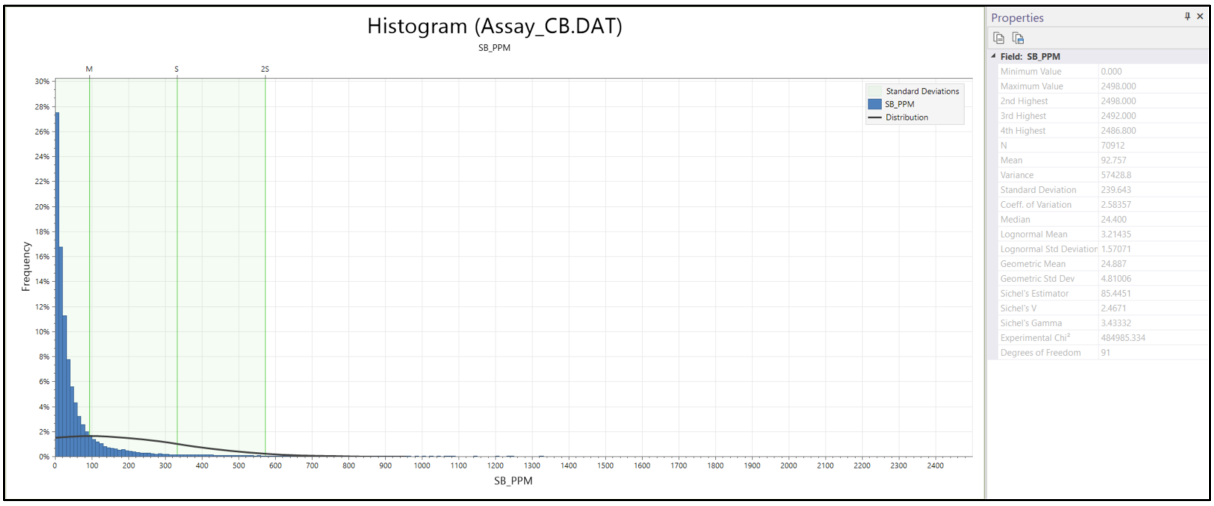


Figure 14.10: Histogram and frequency plot basic statistics (Sb ppm).

14.7.3. Assay Compositing

The assay database was prepared in Micromine software. First, each drill hole interval with Au grades was assigned an X/Y/Z coordinate for the mid-point using the 3D Coordinates process. The assay data was assigned with the ore wireframe names. Finally, these coded intervals were composited to 1.5m, which is the nominal sample length.

Sampling procedures at Tulkubash and Kyzyltash generally produce samples of 1.5 m in length, with the present case being an exception. The objective of sample compositing for statistical analysis and grade estimation is to reduce the variability of gold grades and to maintain, or achieve, uniform support. The use of 1.5 m composites allows for the capture of the greatest grade variability while ensuring an adequate number of samples for estimation, particularly in areas where sample density is limited.

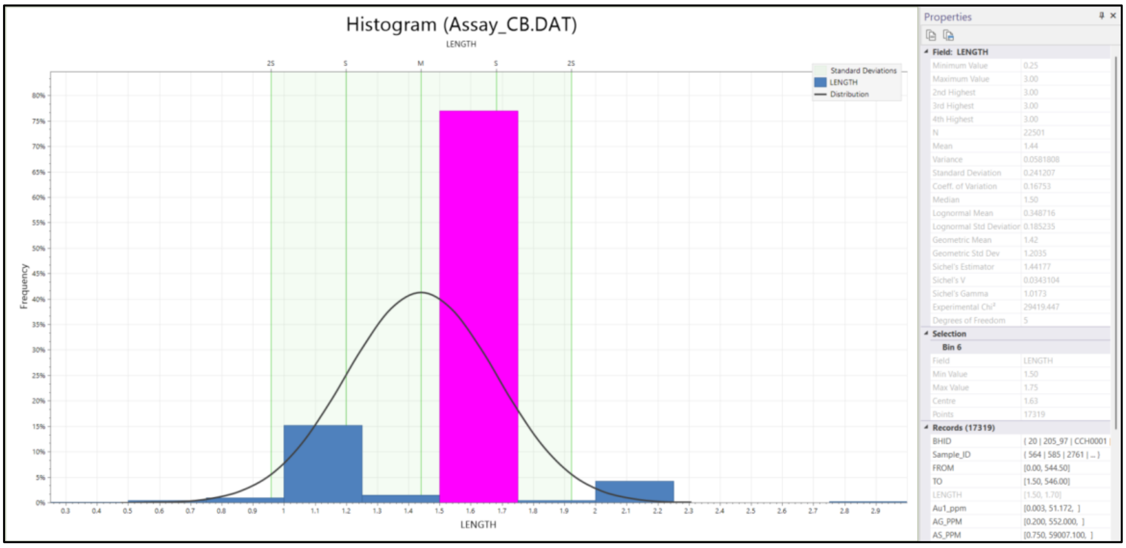


Figure 14.11: Histogram showing majority of samples of 1.5 m length.

All the above confirms that, in this Mineral Resources update, strict control must be maintained over the estimation parameters. These include the minimum and maximum number of composites, the use of different search ranges across estimation passes, and the spatial restriction of high-grade outlier values, while also respecting the anisotropy of the various ore body domains. Such controls ensure that the estimated global mean grade remains close to the global mean of the composites for each domain, thereby minimizing the risk of global bias.

14.7.4. High-Grade Outliers

The QP evaluated the Decile plots for the assay data to identify grade outliers. This work builds on the previous assessment completed by GeoSystems International Inc., which was also reviewed as part of this analysis. The QP confirmed that the methodology used to define a 3D spatial restriction for high-grade outlier values is appropriate and will be applied in this Mineral Resource estimate for gold, silver, arsenic, and antimony.

Grade capping was applied after assay compositing. Gold was capped at 40 ppm and silver at 200 ppm. This approach ensures that the influence of isolated high-grade samples is appropriately limited without unduly smoothing the local grade distribution.

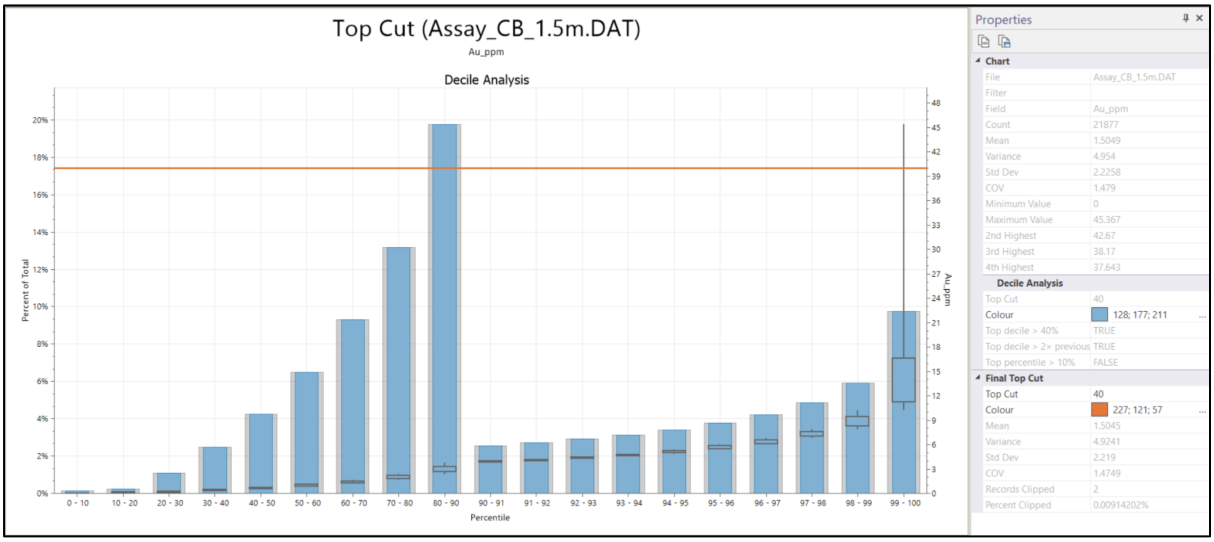


Figure 14.12: Decile analysis showing the top cut statistics for Au.

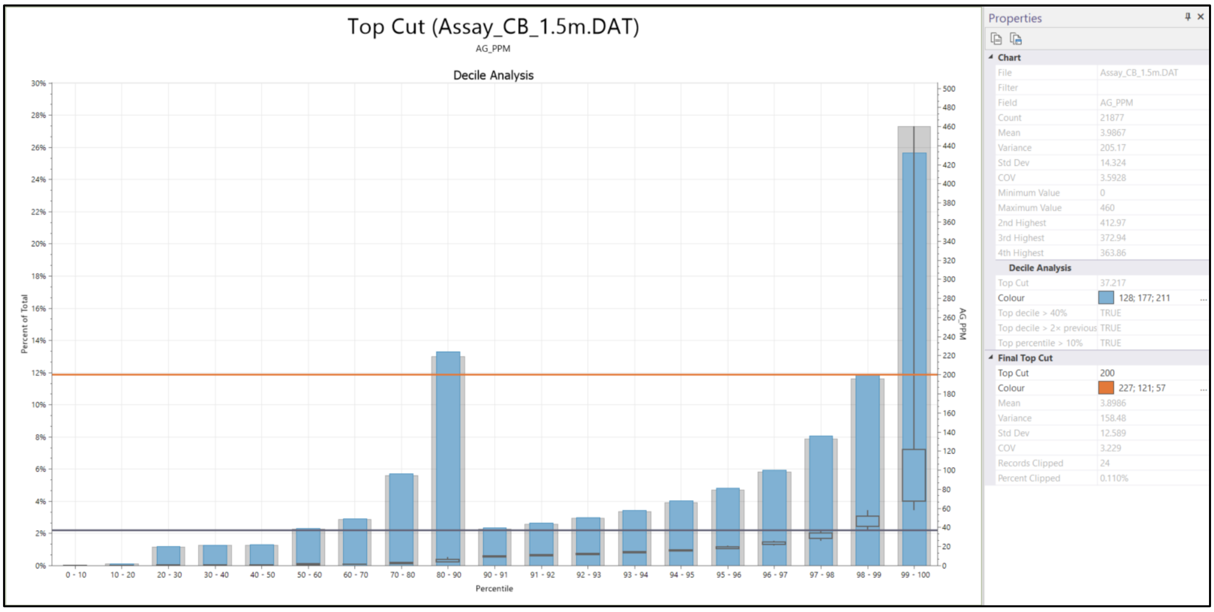


Figure 14.13: Decile analysis showing the top cut statistics for Ag.

14.8. BLOCK MODEL DEFINITION

The Chaarat Gold Project Mineral Resource model update was arranged into one block model where all mineralized vein systems are located within the Micromine® software.

Table 14.6: Chaarat block model definition.

	Min Center	Block Size (m)	Max Center	Blocks	Min Size (m)
East	12678535.5	10	12683033.5	452	1
North	4655552.5	10	4661384.5	585	1
Elevation	1753.5	10	3040.5	131	1

Keys defined within this Resource block model:

1. **Non-Rotated Block Model:** rotation will not be necessary due to the inclusion of 1.0m subcells for each of the x, y, and z axes in a uniform block size of 10m x 10 m x 10 m with subcell 1 m.
2. **Elevation:** is the crest elevation of the top bench in the model.
3. **Envelope (wireframe):** The objective of this process is to generate a consolidated block model that incorporates all mineralized vein systems within a single file. By utilizing subcells, this approach eliminates the need for model rotation and ensures that the block model remains manageable and suitable for analysis.
4. **Grade and density:** the estimate was made in blocks of subcells between 10.00 m and 1.00 m on the x, y, and z axes.
5. **Open Pit model Tulkubash:** the official Resource Model has a parent block of 10 m x 10 m x 10 m. NI 43-101 defines a mineral resource as that portion of the mineral inventory that has reasonable prospects for economic extraction.

14.9. GRADE ESTIMATION

To address the gradual changes in mineralization across the deposits, a combined approach was adopted. Rather than defining static search ellipsoids for each set of veins with similar strike and dips, generalized trend files were generated to systematically capture these changes. These trend files essentially represent a dynamic anisotropy model composed of ellipsoids and were incorporated into the estimation process.

Where the general trends did not adequately represent local conditions, supplementary search ellipsoids were also created and applied. This dual approach ensures that both the gradual regional variations and specific local anomalies are accurately accounted for in the resource estimation.

The parameters of the individual ellipsoids are listed in the table below.

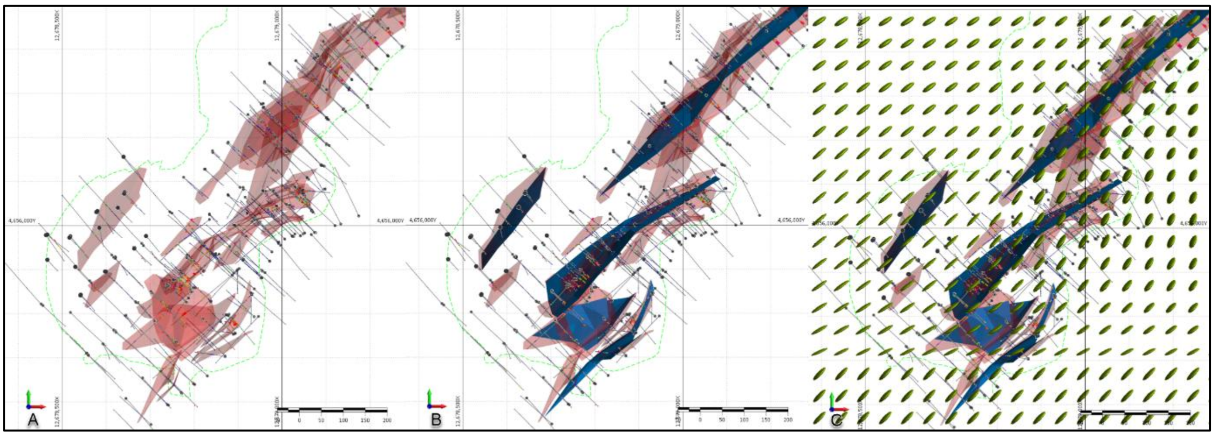


Figure 14.14: Tulkubash mineralization trend. A) Tulkubash Main pit area with 3D ore wireframes and drillholes, B) Trend surfaces created explicitly following main trends, C) Structural trend file created based on these trend surfaces with 50m grid cell size.

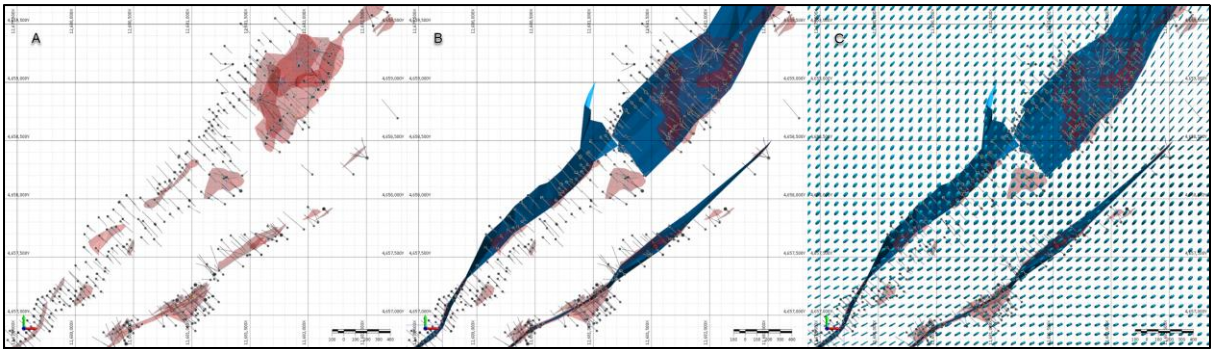


Figure 14.15: Kyzyltash mineralization trend. A) Kyzyltash main zone and contact zone with 3D ore wireframes and drillholes, B) Trend surfaces created explicitly following main trends, C) Structural trend file created based on these trend surfaces with 80m grid cell size.

Table 14.7: Additional Ellipsoids Parameters.

Ellipsoid Name	Azimuth	Plunge	Rotation	Vein
Kyz_N	41.7	0	-18.1	Kyz_15 Kyz_20 Kyz_27
Kyz_S1	25.2	0	-19.4	Kyz_02 Kyz_03 Kyz_04 Kyz_05 Kyz_06 Kyz_18
Kyz_S2	55.9	0	-13	Kyz_01 Kyz_07 Kyz_11 Kyz_12 Kyz_16 Kyz_17
Kyz_S3	50.7	-7.1	10.9	Kyz_13 Kyz_14 Kyz_21 Kyz_22

				Kyz_23 Kyz_28
Tul_10	50.9	7.6	-43.9	Tul_10 Tul_14
Tul_N	41.7	0	-18.1	Tul_21 Tul_22 Tul_24 Tul_25 Tul_26 Tul_27
Tul_23	17.5	-31.6	-10.1	Tul_23

The ultimate grade interpolation was done via Inverse Distance Weight (IDW) with inverse power of 2 selected. The interpolation was completed separately for each wireframe within each domain, taking in to account the ore geometry, and gradually increasing the search ellipse size and decreasing the minimal requirements as DH and samples as listed below.

Table 14.8: Parameters used for Grade Interpolations.

Domain	EST. Pass	Method	Min Sample count	Min Hole	Max per Quadrant	Major Distance
All Wireframes	1	IDW2	8	3	5	40
All Wireframes	2	IDW2	4	2	8	80
All Wireframes	3	IDW2	3	1	8	120

A nearest neighbour model was also constructed for gold (Au) using the same search parameters. This model was used as a validation tool and compared against the IDW estimates to assess potential biases.

14.10. GRADE VALIDATION

14.10.1. Visual Validation

A comprehensive graphical validation of the resource block model was undertaken across all estimation domains. This process involved a detailed visual review of cross-sections and plan views directly on the computer screen. Key aspects verified included the alignment of block grades with the underlying composite data, the integrity of the composite data itself, and the overall model's conformance with the topographic surface.

No evidence of mis-estimated blocks was identified. Each block grade can be explained as a function of the surrounding composites (Figures 14.16 to 14.19).

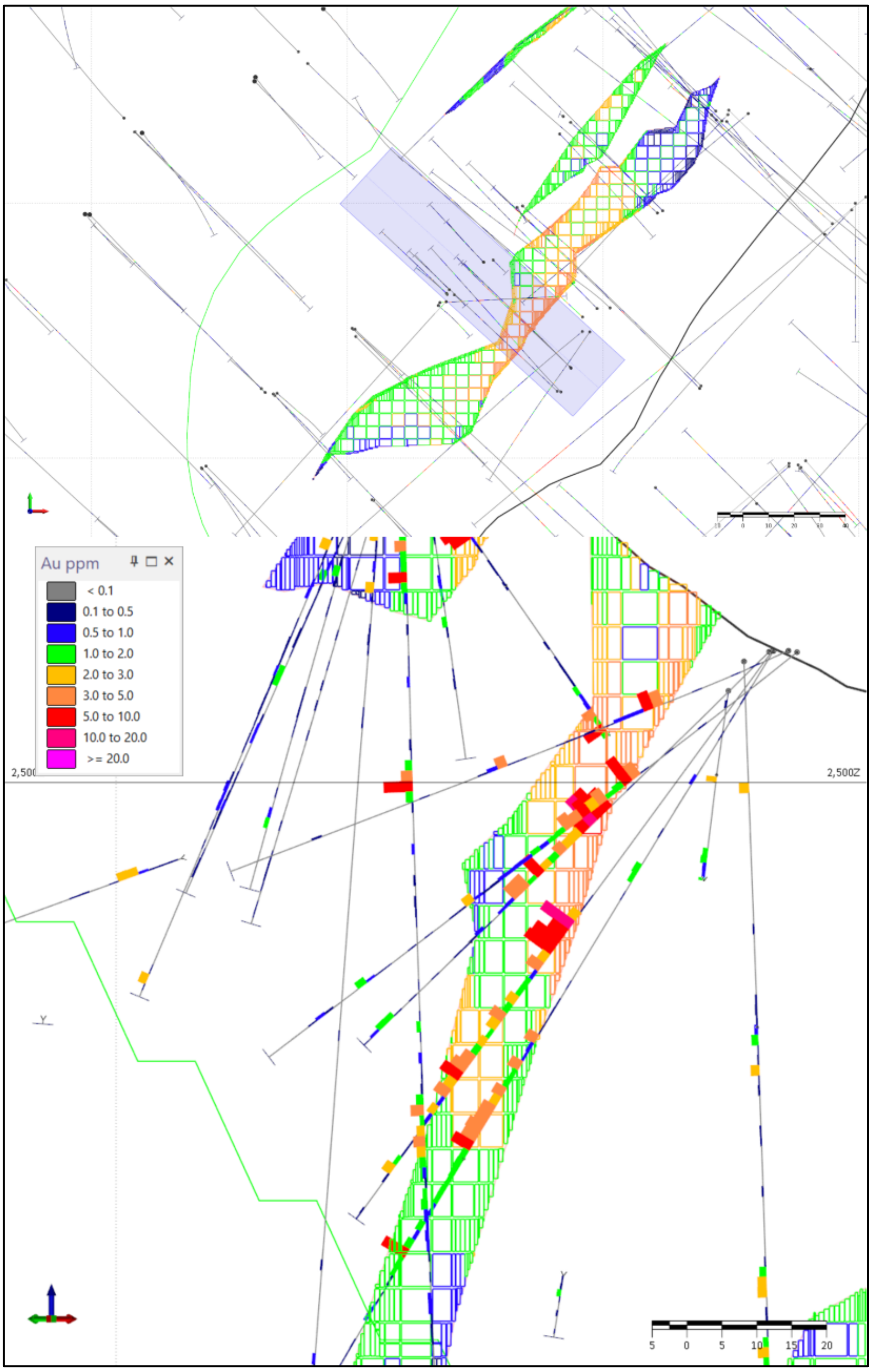


Figure 14.16: Tulkubash, Au, Main Pit Area (clipping ±20m) Level Plan 2500ml Elevation.

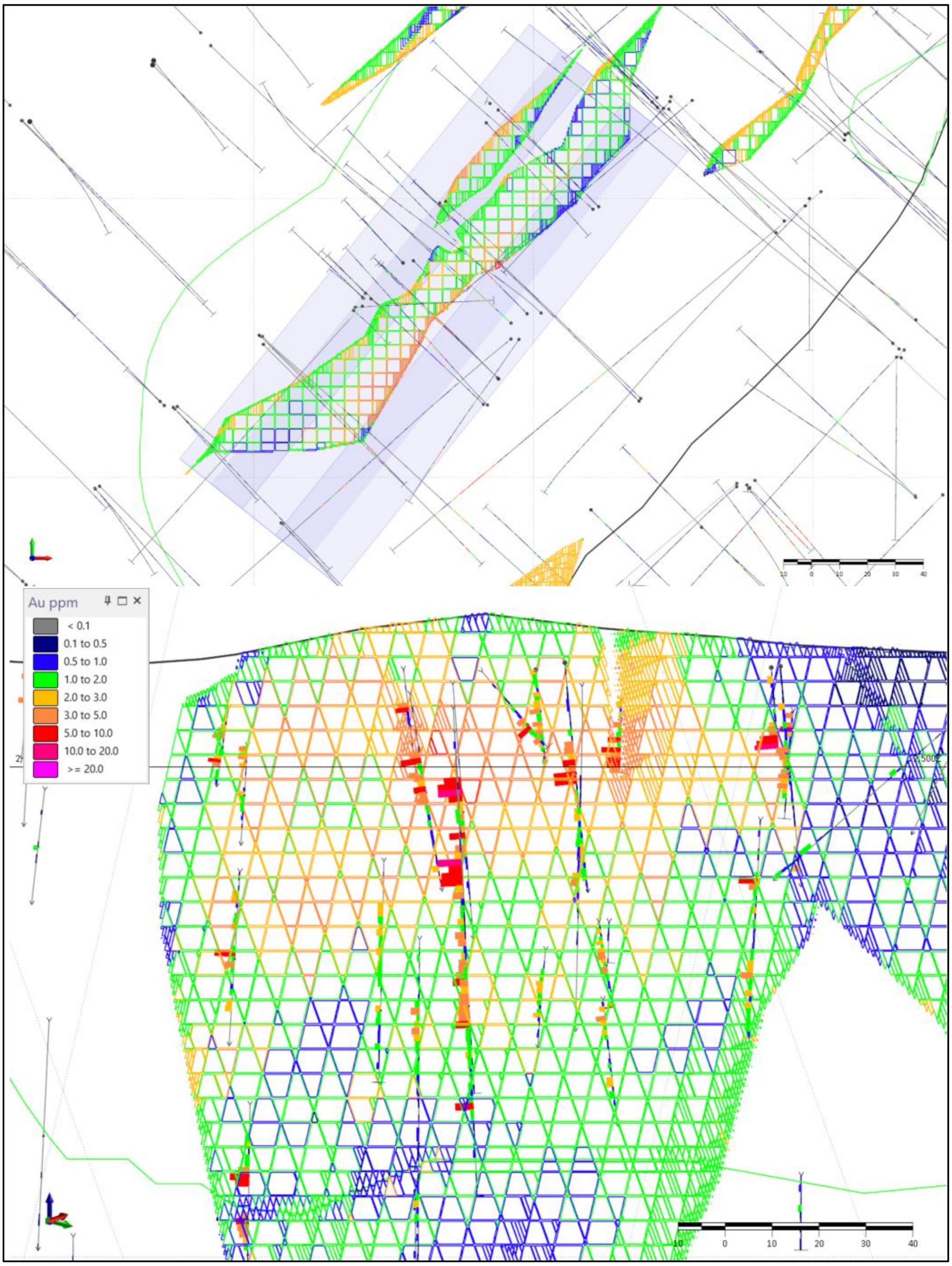


Figure 14.17: Tulkubash, Au, Main Pit Area (clipping ±15m) long section.

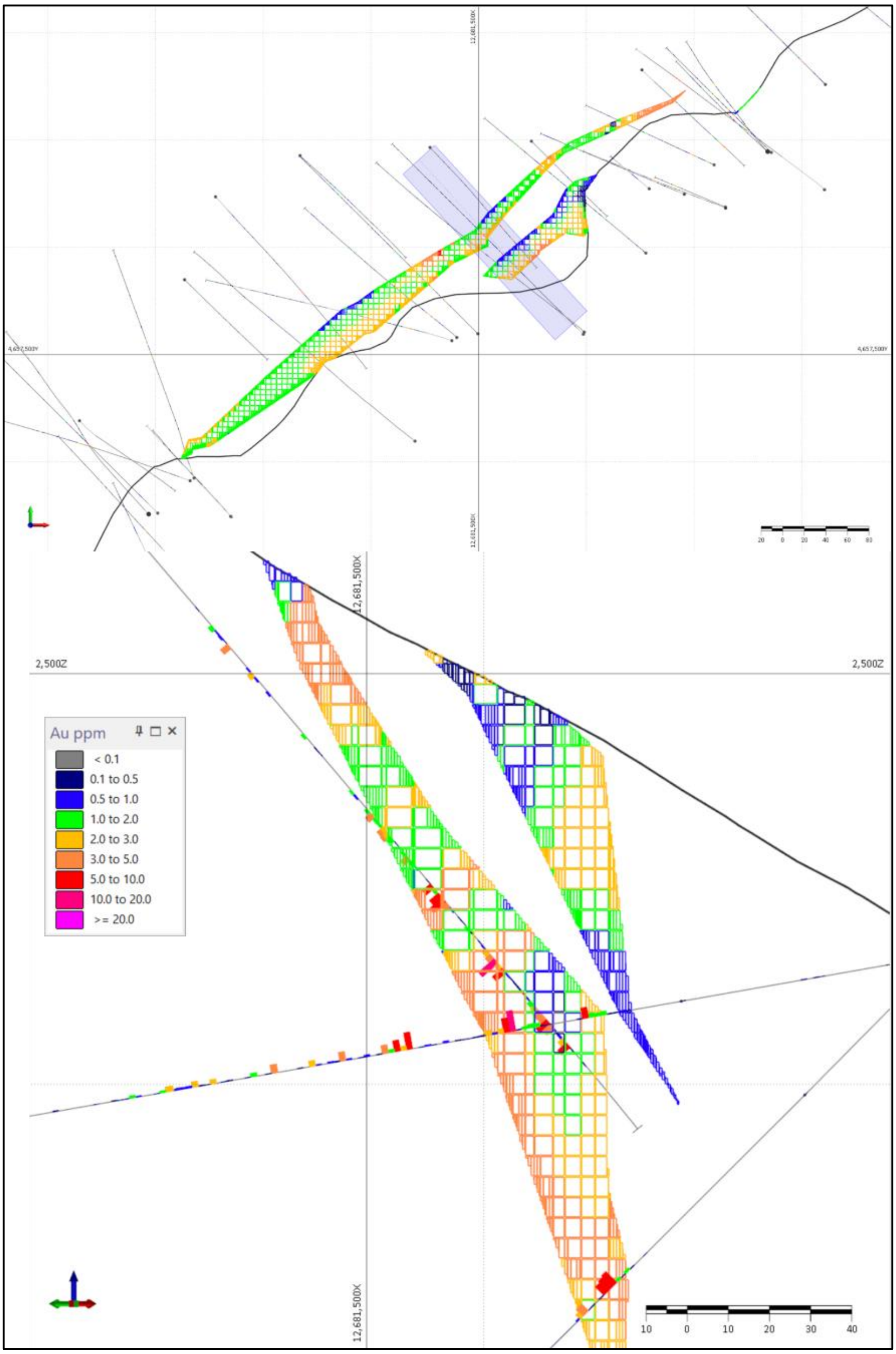


Figure 14.18: Kyzyltash, Au, Main Zone (clipping ±20m) level plan 2470ml.

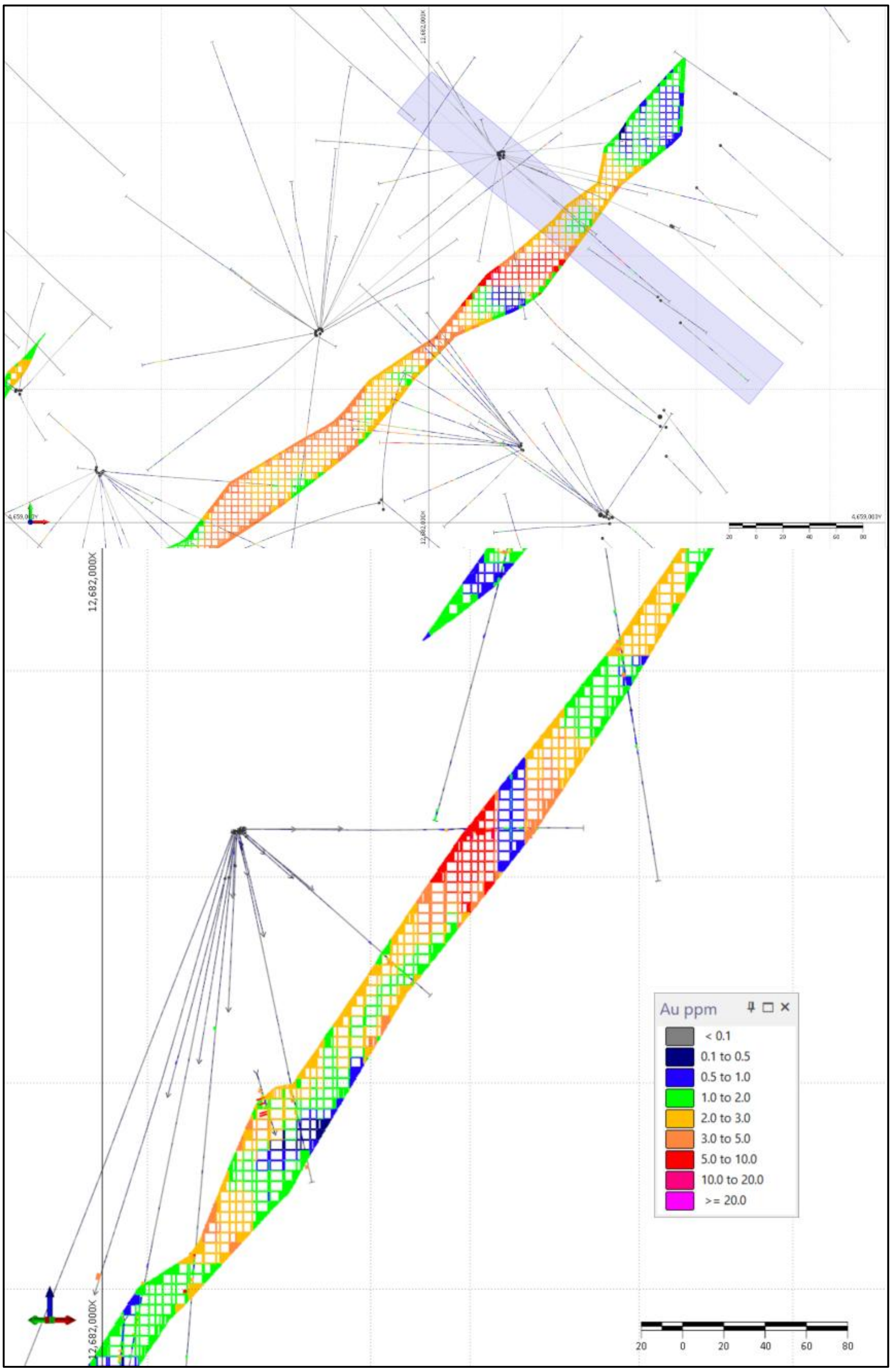


Figure 14.19: Kyzyltash, Au, contact zone (clipping ±20m) section NE-SW.

14.10.2. Statistical Validation

Swath plots were generated as part of the statistical validation of the block model. This analysis provides a robust means of assessing whether the grade interpolation process has preserved the overall grade distribution and trends present in the original composite data, helping to identify any conditional bias or over-smoothing in the model.

The swath plot of gold (Au) grade trends comparing the original 1.5m declustered composites with the estimated block grades demonstrate that the block model closely reproduces the grade distribution observed in the original 1.5 m composite grades (**Figure 14.20**).

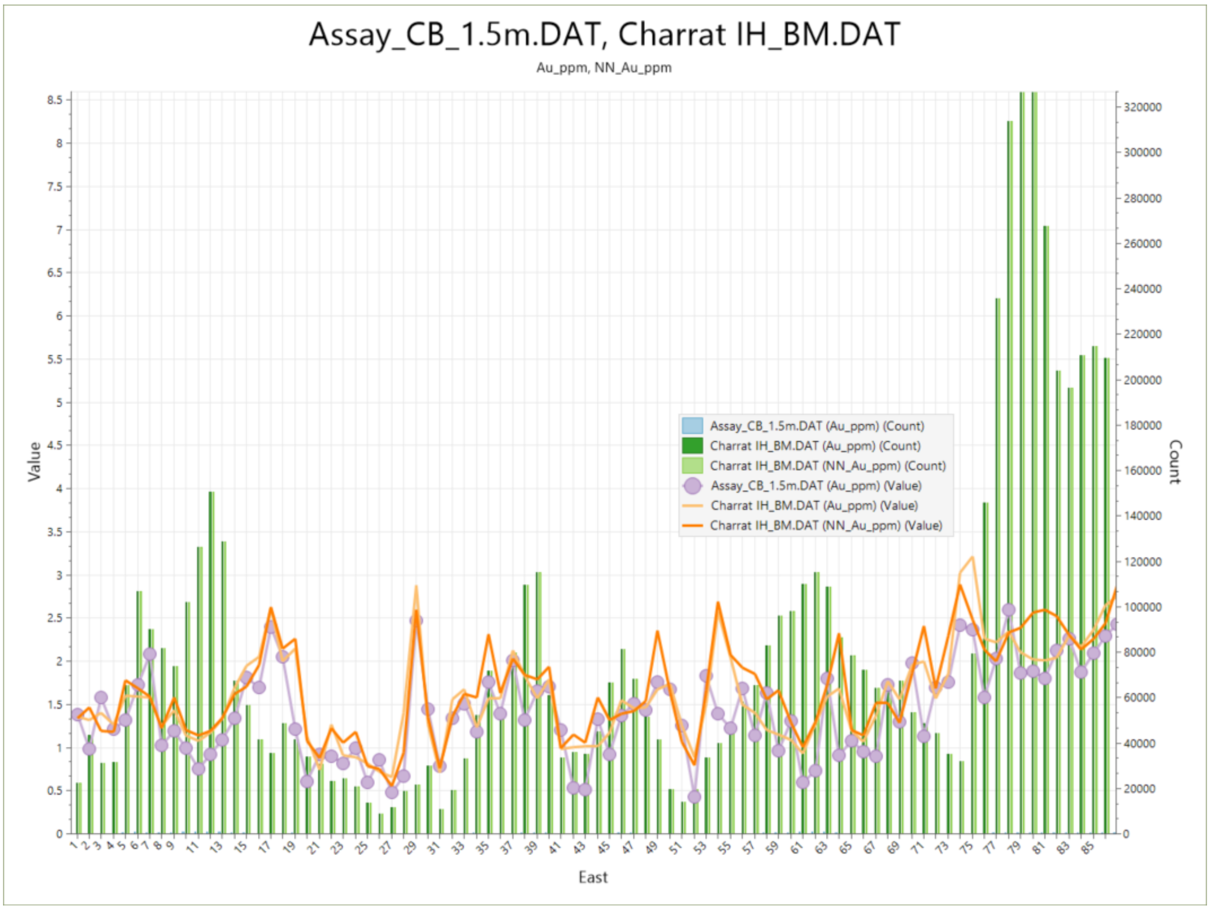


Figure 14.20: Swath plot, assay composites.

These and other statistical validation procedures confirm that the block model grade estimates behave as expected, exhibiting appropriate smoothing and no evident anomalous values. The model is globally unbiased and internally consistent with the composite data and correlogram models used in its construction.

14.11. RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

Under the CIM definitions (CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves, May 10, 2014), “A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.”

Likewise, “An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.”

Finally, “An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated based on limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity.”

Resource classification was carried out using a multi-stage approach. Initially, classification was based on fundamental criteria such as drill hole spacing and sample density. Subsequently, additional parameters were introduced to account for increased risk at depth.

The criteria used in the first stage of the resource classification process were:

1. Measured blocks have been estimated within a major radius distance of 40m, with a minimum of 8 composites and three drill holes used, and 20 composites maximum defined.
2. Indicated blocks have been estimated within a major radius distance of 80m, with a minimum 4 composites and two drill holes used, and 32 composites maximum defined.
3. Inferred blocks have been estimated within a major radius distance of 120m, with a minimum of 3 composites and one drill hole used, and 40 composites maximum defined.

14.12. MINERAL RESOURCES

14.12.1. Reasonable Prospects of Economic Extraction

The estimated Mineral Resources were constrained to a pit shell conducted by Chaarat ZAAV internally using conservative metal prices as the ones used in Chaarat ZAAV's 2020 MRE.

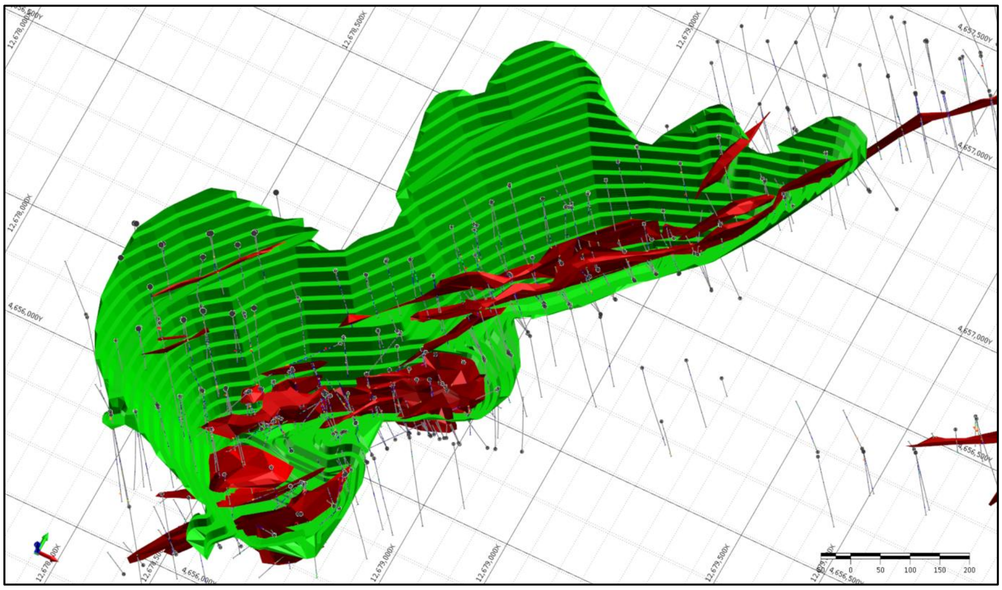


Figure 14.21: Tulkubash Pit shells.

Table 14.9: Assumptions for Tulkubash Mineral Resource Estimate.

Parameter Tulkubash	Value
Gold Price (US$/oz)	1800
Silver Price (US$/oz)	21.7
Au Recovery %	71
Ag Recovery %	60
Mining Cost (US$/t) Waste	1.89
Mining Cost (US$/t) Ore	2.73
Processing Cost (US$/t)	4.25
G&A Cost (US$/t)	1.27
Pit slope angles (degrees) Variable by location	45 - 55.5

Kyzyltash gold project is planned to be developed via bulk underground mining methods. It is expected that cut-and-fill (C&F) and / or sublevel open stopping (SLOS) mining methods will be engaged as most suitable for the Kyzyltash ore bodies.

The QP evaluated the classified blocks for reasonable prospects of economic extraction by applying preliminary economics parameters consistent with potential open-pit mining methods in the Tulkubash area and underground mining methods in Kyzyltash. This assessment does not constitute a formal economic analysis of the deposit but rather serves to establish reasonable assumptions for the declaration of mineral resources.

Table 14.10 Assumptions for Kyzyltash Mineral Resource Estimate

Parameter Kyzyltash	Value
Gold Price (US$/oz)	1800
Silver Price (US$/oz)	21.7
Au Recovery % (Contact Zone)	88.2
Au Recovery % (Main Zone)	82.2
Ag Recovery % (Contact Zone)	66.1
Ag Recovery % (Maint Zone)	33.4
Mining Cost (US$/t) Cut & Fill	60
Mining Cost (US$/t) Sublevel Stopping	30
Processing Cost (US$/t) CIL	12.5
G&A Cost (US$/t)	2.9

SVM evaluated the classified blocks for reasonable prospects of economic extraction by applying preliminary economics parameters consistent with potential mining methods. This assessment does not constitute a formal economic analysis of the deposit but rather serves to establish reasonable assumptions for the declaration of mineral resources.

14.12.2. Cut-Off Grade Calculation

Based on industry practice, material is deemed economically viable for further processing if its contained value exceeds the estimated processing cost. Accordingly, SVM has selected a gold cut-off grade of 0.21 g/t for reporting Mineral Resources at Tulkubash within the conceptual pit shell (Figure 14.21) and 1.0 g/t for reporting underground Mineral Resources at Kyzyltash. Detailed assumptions of parameters were listed in Table 14.9 and 14.10.

14.12.3. Factors That May Affect Mineral Resource Estimate

Areas of uncertainty that may materially impact the Mineral Resource estimates include:

- Long-term commodity price assumptions.
- Long-term exchange rate assumptions.
- Operating cost assumptions used.
- Metal recovery assumptions used.
- Changes to the tonnage and grade estimates as a result of new assay and bulk density information.
- Future tonnage and grade estimates may vary significantly as more drilling is completed.
- Changes to the metallurgical recovery assumptions as a result of new metallurgical testwork.
- Any changes to the slope angle of the pit wall due to geotechnical information would affect the pit shell used to constrain the mineral resources.

14.12.4. Mineral Resource Statement

The Mineral Resource estimates of the Tulkubash located in Western Kyrgyzstan, in the southeastern portion of the Sandalash mountain range, northwest of the Sandalash River, in the Chatkal district, Jalal-Abad Oblast of western Kyrgyzstan, approximately 300 km southwest of Bishkek, capital of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, were prepared following the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (CIM, 2019) and reported in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM Definition Standards, 2014).

Table 14.10 and Table 14.11 have been rounded to reflect the Mineral Resource estimate is considered an approximation. The current diluted Mineral Resources, which are not mineral reserves, do not demonstrate economic viability at this stage. No Mineral Reserves have been identified to date within the Tulkubash open pit area or the Kyzyltash underground zone.

Table 14.10: Tulkubash Mineral Resource Statement.

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Contained Au (koz)	Contained Ag (koz)
Measured	7.35	1.61	1.38	380.5	327.0
Indicated	1.28	1.99	1.45	81.7	59.6
Total M+I	**8.63**	**1.67**	**1.39**	**462.2**	**386.6**
Inferred	0.01	1.29	0.58	0.5	0.2

Notes:

1. **The effective date of the resource is 15th October 2025.**
2. **The qualified person (as defined in NI 43-101) for the purposes of the MRE is Lei Xue, P. Geo., Resource Geologist for the Company**
3. **Grade estimation completed via Inverse Distance Weight method, within block model with a parent block size of 10 m x 10m x 10 m and minimal sub-blocking of 1m.**
4. **Mineral Resources are constrained by Resource shell defined as per $1,800/oz gold price, applied variable recovery estimations and a cut-off grade 0.21 g/t Au.**
5. **The Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not demonstrate economic viability.**
6. **Numbers may not sum due to rounding.**

Table 14.11: Kyzyltash Mineral Resource Statement.

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Contained Au (Koz)	Contained Ag (Koz)
Measured	3.27	2.70	2.58	271.2	836.0
Indicated	47.04	2.76	2.43	3,670.7	13,548.8
Total M+I	**50.31**	**2.69**	**2.44**	**3,941.9**	**14,384.8**
Inferred	21.36	2.76	2.30	1,576.8	5,947.9

Notes:

1. **The effective date of the reported Resource is 15th October 2025.**
2. **The qualified person (as defined in NI 43-101) for the purposes of the MRE is Lei Xue, P. Geo., Resource Geologist for the Company**
3. **Grade estimation completed via Inverse Distance Weight method, within block model with a parent block size of 10 m x 10 m x 10 m and minimal sub-blocking of 1m.**
4. **Applied cutoff grade of 1.0 g/t Au.**
5. **The Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not demonstrate economic viability.**
6. **Numbers may not sum due to rounding.**

TECHNICAL REPORT SECTIONS

NOT REQUIRED

The following sections 15 to 22, which form part of the NI 43-101 reporting requirements for advanced projects or properties, are not relevant to this Technical Report.

15. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Reserves have been estimated.

16. MINING METHODS

17. RECOVERY METHODS

18. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

19. MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

20. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

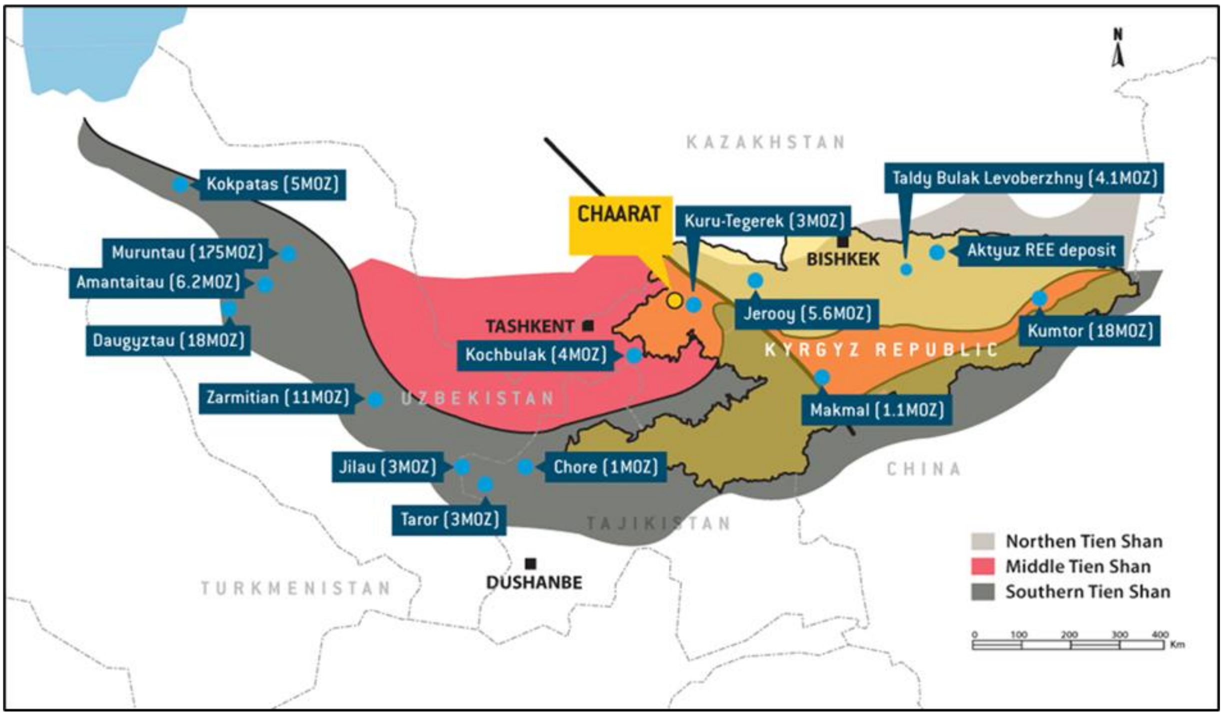
21. CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

22. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Chaarat Gold Project is located in Western Kyrgyzstan, in the southeastern portion of the Sandalash mountain range, northwest of the Sandalash River, in the Chatkal district, Jalal-Abad Oblast of western Kyrgyzstan, approximately 300 km southwest of Bishkek, capital of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan and hosts a number of large deposits including Muruntau (175 million oz.), Daugyztau (18 million oz.), Zarmitian (11 million oz.) and Kumtor (18 million oz.).

Figure 23.1 presents the location of the adjacent mines and some advanced projects with respect to the Chaarat Gold Project. https://www.chaarat.com/



Figures 23.1: Chaarat Project Location in Tien Shan Belt and Mine map

The foregoing is provided for informational purposes only based on publicly available information and the QPs have not verified the information related to such adjacent properties and such information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Chaarat Gold Project which is the subject of this Report.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

All relevant data and information regarding the Chaarat Gold Project have been included in other sections of this Technical Report.

The QP is unaware of any other data that would make a material difference to the quality of this Technical Report or make it more understandable, or without which the Report would be incomplete or misleading.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

25.1. RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Chaarat ZAAV has a well developed system of procedures and protocols that have been implemented, modified and improved over more than twenty-five-years of exploration in the Project.

The risks for Tulkubash and Kyzyltash deposits, as identified by the QP, include:

- As noted in previous reports, the metallurgical recovery estimates may be negatively impacted by several factors. A key risk is the potential for gold lock-up due to the generation of excessive fine material during processing. Furthermore, the heap leach facility is expected to operate under a broad thermal gradient, with ambient temperatures ranging from +38ºC to –35ºC. Heap leach kinetics are temperature-dependent and are known to decelerate significantly below 7ºC, which may constrain overall production during winter months.

- Operational Risks from Geohazards: Site operations may be affected by local geohazards, including rockfalls, avalanches of debris, rock, or snow, and significant water runoff resulting from seasonal snowmelt and storm events.

- Regulatory and Tax Uncertainty in the Kyrgyz Republic: A key risk arises from the evolving nature of the Kyrgyz Republic’s tax and regulatory framework, which is subject to frequent legislative changes and may lead to conflicting legal interpretations. This risk is substantially mitigated by a stability agreement between Silvercorp and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, which establishes a fixed tax regime for the duration of the project's operations.

These factors represent a high level of risk and thus could impact the project's economics. To assist in mitigating the risks, the following recommendation is proposed:

- Ongoing refinement of the production schedule -particularly during peak operational periods- should be accompanied by the early implementation of stringent and proactive grade control measures. This approach is essential to ensure the consistent quality of the Run-of-Mine (RoM) ore delivered for processing.

- Although existing geotechnical studies have defined the pit slopes, it is recommended to develop a dynamic 3D model of key geotechnical parameters -such as RQD and RMR- based on drill hole data. The application of methods like Multiple Indicator Kriging (MIK) or Gaussian Simulation would enhance the predictive capability of the model across different mining phases, particularly for the Tulkubash deposit. This approach would support performance forecasting in areas of variable rock mass quality, which directly influences slope stability and the generation of fine material.

- It is recommended to maintain strong and proactive government relations to facilitate timely approvals for project development and operational activities. Additionally, a strategic gold dore sales plan should be developed to optimize revenue within the framework of the government's purchase rights and applicable royalty agreements.

Aside from the comments and potential risks discussed above, the QP is not aware of any other factors -including environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, or political considerations- which could materially affect the exploration data or the exploration potential of the Project as presented in this report.

In the opinion of the responsible QP, the following interpretations and conclusions are appropriate to the project's status:

- Information from legal experts supports that the mining tenure held is valid and sufficient to support a declaration of Mineral Resources.
- There is no awareness of any significant environmental, social or permitting issues that would prevent continued exploitation of the Project deposits.
- Knowledge of the deposit settings and lithologies, as well as the structural and alteration controls on mineralization and the mineralization style and setting, is sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation.
- The exploration programs completed to date are appropriate for the style of the deposits and prospects within the Project. The strike extent of presently-known mineralized zones is likely to be extended with additional drilling in areas of subdued topography and under post-mineral cover. Numerous instances of quartz veins and silicified rock with anomalous metal values remain to be thoroughly evaluated in the Project.
- The quantity and quality of the lithological, geotechnical, collar and down-hole survey data collected during the exploration and delineation drilling programs are sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimates. The collected sample data adequately reflect deposit dimensions, true widths of mineralization, and the style of the deposits.

Sampling is representative of the metal grades in the deposit, reflecting areas of higher and lower grades.

- The QA/QC programs adequately address precision, accuracy and contamination issues. Drilling programs typically included blanks, duplicates and CRMs samples. QA/QC submission rates meet industry-accepted standards. The QA/QC programs did not detect any material sample biases.
- Factors that may affect the Mineral Resource estimates include metal prices, assumptions used in the pit shell constraining for Open Pit Mineral Resources, and pit slope angle.

25.2. CONCLUSIONS

Chaarat ZAAV has a well developed system of procedures and protocols that have been implemented and updated over the company's more than twenty-five history of exploration in the project

The future goal is to expand resources by advancing exploration and drilling on prospects with the highest potential and geological evidence, focusing on developing new targets in areas with limited or no previous drilling, particularly to the northeast of Tulkubash and the southwest of Kyzyltash.

In conclusion, the forward-looking drilling strategy for the Chaarat gold project should be on a dual approach: significantly increasing the inferred resource inventory and systematically converting inferred resources to the indicated classification. This disciplined methodology is designed to de-risk the project and expand its foundation for future development, ensuring the prudent maximization of asset value.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

26.1. BUDGET AND PLAN FOR FURTHER WORK

Silvercorp has planned extensive exploration programs at the Chaarat property to further delineate and define the resource potential of the property.

- Underground exploration tunnels at Contact Zone

Underground tunnels were planned for 2300m level and 2500m level for a total of roughly 7800m. These tunnels are designed to be driven through mineralization from the start then become exploration drifts. These exploration tunnels will provide platforms for drilling, with improved access points, more favorable drillhole orientations, and the ability to test targets that are difficult to reach from surface. This program is expected to support extension of the Contact Zone and facilitate the discovery of new mineralized targets, while enabling more cost-effective drilling and accelerating the upgrade of Inferred to Indicated resources in critical areas.

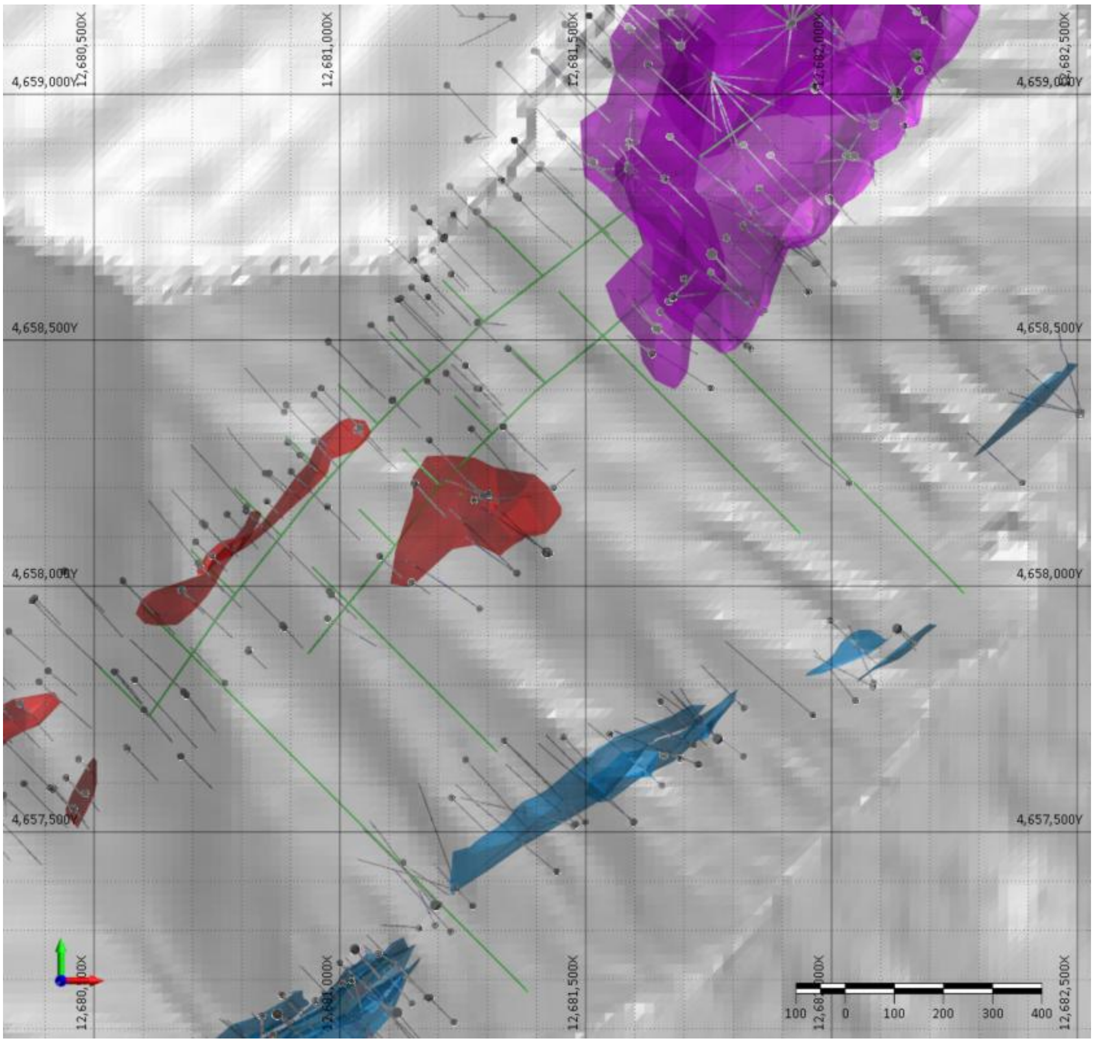


Figure 26.1 Plan view of planned underground Tunnel for Contact Zone Extension

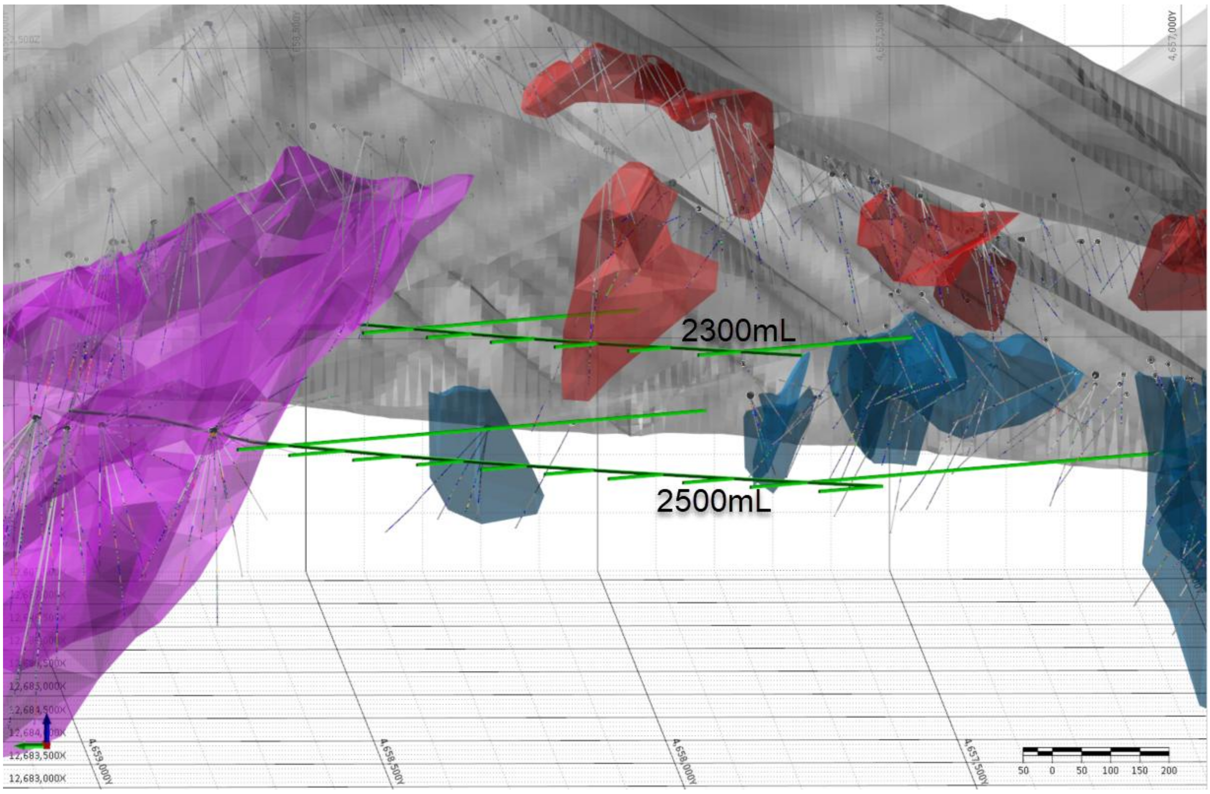


Figure 26.2 Rotated view of planned underground Tunnel for Contact Zone Extension

- Drill Campaigns

The 2026 drilling campaign plans to focus on the Kyzyltash sulfide zone, targeting both the Contact Zone (CZ) extension and the Main Zone (MZ). A total of approximately 46,000 meters is planned, potentially executed in two phases, with the objective of achieving a 50 m × 50 m drill spacing.

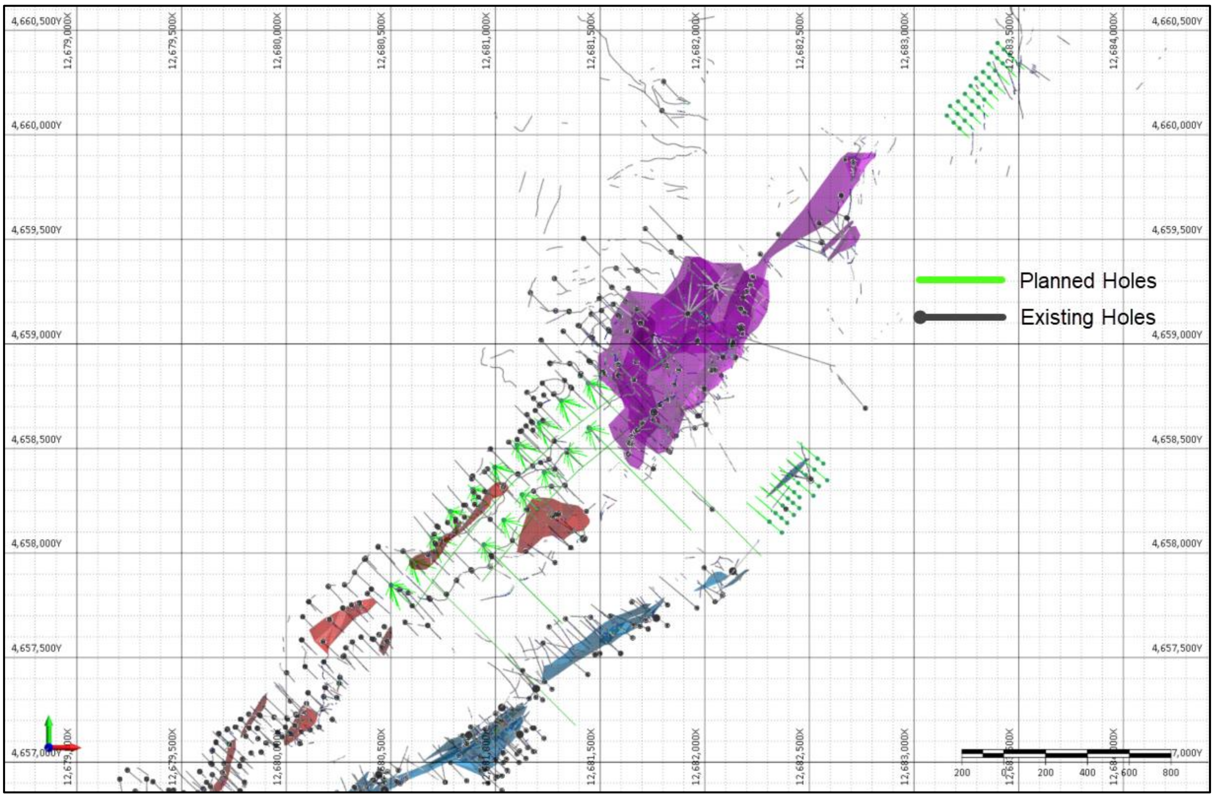


Figure 26.3 SVM planned drillholes.

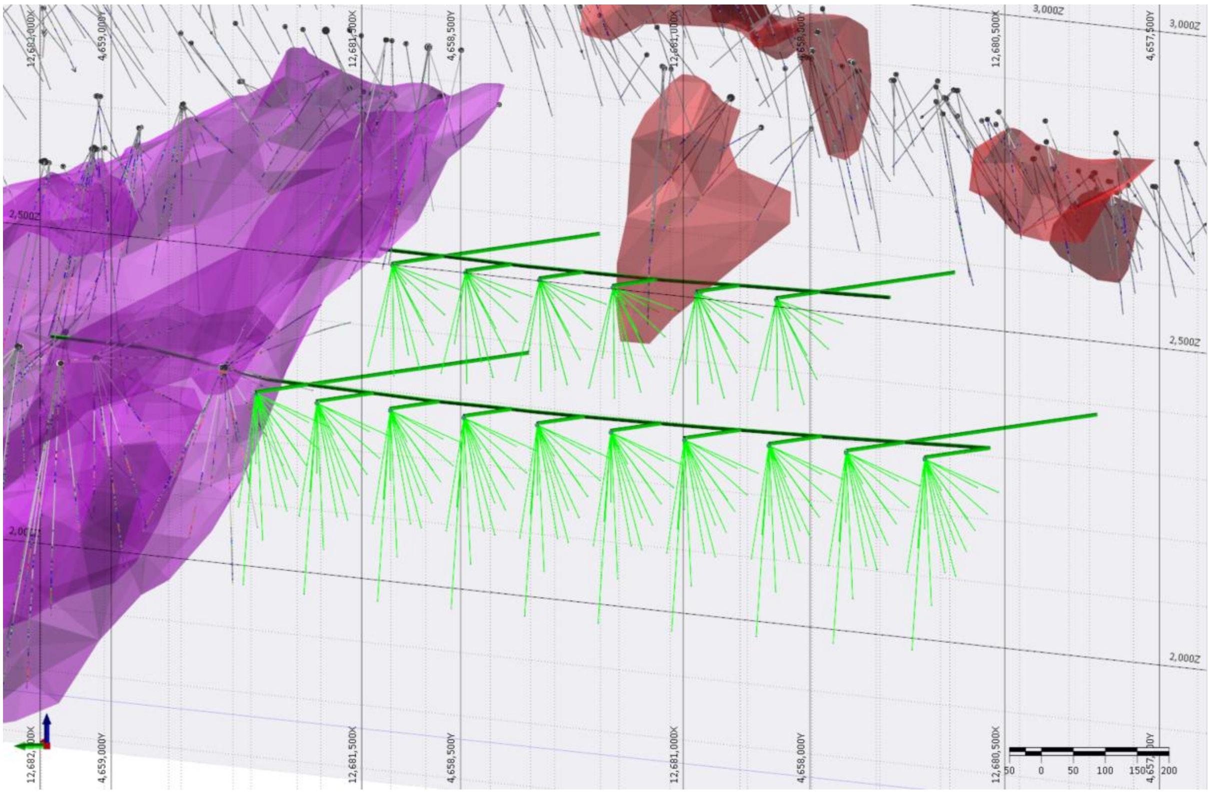


Figure 26.4 Planned drillholes from underground tunnels, Contact Zone extension.

Silvercorp plans to spend US$17,466,00 during Phase I in 2026, which will include access road and drill pad preparation, 20 000 m of diamond core drilling, assays, and 3000 m of development and exploration tunneling. Phase II is planned for 2027 with a preliminary budget of US$26,862,000 which will cover 26,000 m of diamond core drilling, road and site preparation, assays, metallurgical test work on samples collected from the main and contact zones, as well as a planned 4,800 m of development and exploration tunneling. Totals are inclusive of a 10% contingency (Table 26.1).

Table 26.1: Budget for the Exploration of the Chaarat Property

Item	Phase I 2026 (USD)	Phase II 2027 (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
Roads and drill site preperation	$60,000	$80,000	$140,000
Drilling (20,000 m + 26,000 m DDH)	$3,400,000	$4,420,000	$7,820,000
Assays	$400,000	$520,000	$920,000
Metallurgical testwork		$200,000	$200,000
Development tunneling	$12,000,000	$19,200,000	$31,200,000
Subtotal	$15,860,000	$24,420,000	$40,280,000
Contingency (10%)	$1,586,000	$2,442,000	$4,028,000
Total	**$17,446,000**	**$26,862,000**	**$44,308,000**

26.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the outcomes of the current Mineral Resource estimate and the development status of the Project, the following recommendations are proposed to advance the projects:

- Continue Exploration and Drilling

The main objectives for the next drilling campaigns are to increase the Inferred Resources and upgrade current Inferred Resources to Indicated status, while also advancing Indicated Resources to Measured status where feasible. Infill drilling is essential to improve geological confidence and support future reserve definition. Simultaneously, exploration drilling should be considered to test extensions of known mineralization. The future goal is to expand Inferred Resources by advancing exploration in prospects with the highest potential and geological evidence, including developing new targets with no drilling to date or with limited historical development. This dual approach ensures both resource growth and confidence upgrading are systematically pursued.

In conclusion, future drilling objectives for the Chaarat Gold Project are centred on significantly increasing Inferred gold resources and converting existing Inferred resources to the Indicated category, with a focus on the Kyzyltash deposit, thereby strengthening the project's resource base for future development opportunities.

- Advance Metallurgical Test work

Metallurgical programs should be further advanced to improve recovery optimization and better define processing parameters. Additional variability testing, particularly on different mineralization styles and domains, is recommended to support flowsheet design and reduce technical risks for both the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash deposits.

- Update Economic Assumptions

A reassessment of key economic inputs—including metal price assumptions, mining and processing costs, and recoveries—should be undertaken to ensure the Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) remain valid. Updated assumptions should be integrated into pit optimization and resource reporting to reflect current market conditions.

- Refine Geological Modeling

Lithological modeling is recommended to support more accurate domaining and grade estimation. This includes integrating new drilling data into updated interpretations, validating lithological controls on mineralization, and improving the understanding of structural settings to enhance future resource models.

27. REFERENCES

27.1. TECHNICAL REPORTS, PAPERS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Alden, Andrew. (2012). "Densities of Common Rocks and Minerals." Thought Co, Apr. 5, 2023, http://thoughtco.com/densities-of-common-rocks-and-minerals-1439119

CIM (2014). CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves. Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum. Prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions Adopted by CIM Council May 19, 2014. pp 1-10.

https://mrmr.cim.org/media/1128/cim-definition-standards_2014.pdf

CIM (2019). CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines. Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum. Prepared by the CIM Mineral Resource & Mineral Reserve Committee. Adopted by CIM Council November 29, 2019. pp 1-75.

https://mrmr.cim.org/media/1146/cim-mrmr-bp-guidelines_2019_may2022.pdf

Deustch, C.V., and Journel, A.G. (1997). GSLIB: A Geostatistical Software Library and User's Guide, Oxford University Press, New York, 340p., plus CD-ROM.

Dimitrov, Dimitar (2022). JORC: Tulkubash Gold Project Resource Estimate. Chaarat Zaav CJSC, April 2022.

Dimitrov, Dimitar (2024). JORC: Kyzyltash Gold Project Resource Estimate. Chaarat Zaav CJSC, October 15th, 2024

GSI. (2014). JORC: October 2014 Mineral Resource Update for the Chaarat Gold Project, internal report to Chaarat Gold Holdings Ltd., October 19, 2014.

GSI. (2017). JORC: February 2017, Mineral Resource Updates, Tulkubash, Chaarat Gold Project, dated February 5, 2017.

Gustavson Associates. (2014). Chaarat Gold Project Resource Estimation, JORC Report", internal report to Chaarat Gold Holdings Ltd., June 23, 2014.

Hirst, Joe. (2020). Tulkubash Recovery Model based on IGT Resource Model, 3rd August 2020, internal report.

IGT (2020). Institute of Geotechnologies (IGT) (The Tulkubash Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate, for Chaarat ZAAV SJSC, Dec. 2020).

Isaaks, E.H. (2001). SAGE 2001 Documentation, www.isaaks.com, 68pp, 2001.

Isaaks, E.H., and Srivastava, R.M. (1989). An Introduction to Applied Geostatistics, Oxford University Press, 561p, 1989.

LogiProc. (2021). Bankable Feasibility Study Update Report, Tulkubash Gold Proejct, *Document No.: LP1521-RPT-0001, May 2021,* internal report.

Patel, S. (2013). "Chaarat Geology and Exploration" Internal company report, Chaarat Gold Holdings Ltd.

Rossi, M.E. (2009). Accounting for dilution in ore resource estimation, in APCOM 2009. Vancouver, Canada, 2009, pp. 84-92.

Rossi, M.E. and Parker, H.M. (1993). Estimating Recoverable Reserves: Is It Hopeless?, presented at the Forum 'Geostatistics for the Next Century', Montreal, Quebec, Canada, June 3-5, 1993.

Rossi, M.E. and Deustch, C.V. (2014). Mineral Resource Estimation, Springer, 332p.

SGS. (2022). An Investigation into gold deportment study on two composite samples from the Kyzyltash deposit, Project 18596-01 – Mineralogy Report – Final Report, October 7, 2022.

Srivastava, R.M., and Parker, H.M., Robust Measures of Spatial Continuity, in M. Amstrong, Ed., Geostatistics, pp. 295-308, Reidel, Dordrecht, Holland, 1988.

Sillitoe, Richard & Hedenquist, Jeffrey. (2003). Linkages between volcanotectonic settings, ore-fluid compositions, and epithermal precious-metal deposits.

Tetra Tech. (2014a). Hydrogeologic Testing Report. Technical Memorandum. Doc No. 311409-MEM-R0005-00. Prepared for Marcel DeGuire Chaarat Gold Holdings Ltd. January 2014.

Volkov, A.V., 2007, "Model of multilevel structure of ore-columns and conditions of formation of large and superlarge Au-As-Sb disseminated deposits of invisible, refractory gold" Proc. 9th biennial meeting of the Soc. Geol. applied to Mineral deposits, Dublin, pp. 573- 576.

Wilkins, A., and Newall, P., March 2012, "Chaarat Project Resource Update", Final Report, Wardell Armstrong Ltd.

27.2. WEB-BASED SOURCES OF INFORMATION

https://www.chaarat.com/

https://hexagon.com/legal

https://mrmr.cim.org/media/1128/cim-definition-standards_2014.pdf

https://mrmr.cim.org/media/1129/cim-mrmr-bp-guidelines_2019.pdf

https://www.newmont.com

https://www.barrick.com

https://www.patagoniageosciences.com/

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Report Date: 26th February 2026. Effective Date: 15th October 2025

I, Lei Xue, P.Geo., do hereby certify:

1. I am currently employed as Resource Geologist with the issuer, Silvercorp Metals Inc., with a business address at Suite 1750 – 1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 3X1, email: leixue@silvercorp.ca

2. I am a graduate of Brandon University with a Bachelor of Science 4-Year Honor Degree.

3. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) with the Engineers & Geoscientists British Columbia (EGBC. Licence Number: 47459) with good standing.

4. I have than 15 years' field experience as a geologist working in mineral exploration and mine geology including mainly gold, silver, and copper deposits in Latin America, North America, Africa, Asia and Australia. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report includes five years of resource estimation.

5. As a result of my education, professional registration, and relevant experience, I am a "Qualified Person" for purposes of National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).

6. I am responsible for the preparation of Sections 14 of the Technical Report.

7. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

8. I am not independent of the Issuer because I am a full-time employee of the Issuer.

9. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

10. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 26th day of February, 2026.

Lei Xue, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Report Date: 26th February 2026

Effective Date: 15th October 2025

I, Yongming (Alex) Zhang, P.Geo., do hereby certify:

1. I am a consultant geologist with the issuer, Silvercorp Metals Inc., with a business address at Suite 1750 – 1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 3X1, email: alexzhang@silvercorp.ca;

2. I am a graduate of Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, Canada, with a degree of Master of Science in 2002.

3. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) in good standing with the Engineers & Geoscientists British Columbia (EGBC. Licence Number: 165192).

4. I have 35 years' industry experience as a mineral exploration geologist at positions of senior exploration geologist, senior resource geologist, exploration manager, corporate chief geologist and vice president of exploration with exploration and mining companies with base and precious metals projects in Latin America, North America, Africa and Asia.

5. As a result of my education, qualifications and relevant experiences, I am a "Qualified Person" for purposes of National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).

6. I visited Chaarat Project in the period September 11-17, 2025.

7. I am responsible for reviewing matters related to the geological data and the preparation of all sections except Section 14 of the Technical Report.

8. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9. I am not independent of the Issuer.

10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 26th day of February, 2026.

[Signature]

Yongming (Alex) Zhang, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Report Date: 26th February 2026

Effective Date: 15th October 2025

I, Guoliang (Leon) Ma, P.Geo., of Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a Manager Exploration and Resource with Silvercorp Metals Inc. with an office at Suite 1750-1066 W. Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 3X1, Canada.

2. This certificate applies to the technical report titled “NI 43-101 Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Tulkubash and Kyzyltash Chaarat Gold Project, Republic of Kyrgyzstan” with an effective date of 15 October 2025, (the “Technical Report”) prepared for Silvercorp Metals Inc. (“the Issuer”).

3. I am a graduate of Laval University in Quebec City, Canada (Masters of Science in 2001). I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists Ontario (License #1967). I have practiced my profession for a total of 30 years. I have experience in the preparation of Resource and Reserve statements, due diligence reviews, and mining and exploration property valuations across a broad range of metalliferous mining projects.

4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

5. I have not visited the Chaarat Gold Project.

6. I am responsible for reviewing all sections of the Technical Report and take a general responsible role as “QP” for the report.

7. I am a full-time employee and, therefore, not independent of the Issuer.

8. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

9. As of the effective date of the Technical Report and the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 26th day of February, 2026.

[Signature]

Guoliang Ma, P.Geo.

Email:leon@silvercorp.ca

APPENDIX 1

GLOSSARY OF MINING AND OTHER RELATED TERMS

A

Ag: Silver.

Anomaly: something that deviates from what is standard or expected.

Assay: a chemical test is performed on a sample of ores or minerals to determine the amount of valuable metals.

As: Arsenic

Au: Gold.

Anomaly: something that deviates from what is standard or expected.

B

Base metal: any non-precious metal (e.g., copper, lead, zinc, nickel, etc.).

Bulk sample: a large sample of mineralized rock, frequently hundreds of tonnes, selected in such a manner as to be representative of the potential orebody being sampled. The sample is usually used to determine metallurgical characteristics.

C

Cateo: exploration concession.

Channel sample: a sample composed of pieces of vein or mineralization that have been cut out of a small trench or channel, usually about 10 cm wide and 2 cm deep.

Chip sample: a method of sampling a rock exposure whereby a regular series of small chips of rock is broken off along a line across the face.

CIM Standards: the CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by CIM Council from time to time. The most recent update adopted by the CIM Council is effective as of 27th November 2010.

Contact: a geological term used to describe the line or plane along which two different rock formations meet.

Core: the long cylindrical piece of rock, about an inch in diameter, was brought to the surface by diamond drilling.

Core sample: one or several pieces of whole or split parts of core selected as a sample for analysis or assay.

Cut-off grade: the lowest grade of mineralized rock that qualifies as ore grade in a given deposit is also used as the lowest grade below which the mineralized rock currently cannot be profitably exploited. Cut-off grades vary between deposits depending upon the ore's amenability to gold extraction and production costs.

D

Deposit: an informal term for an accumulation of mineralization or other valuable Earth material of any origin.

Dilution: the inclusion of rock containing little or no economic mineralization that, by necessity, is extracted along with the mineralized material in the mining process, subsequently lowering the overall grade of the mined material.

Dip: the angle at which a vein, structure or rock bed is inclined from the horizontal as measured at right angles to the strike.

E

Epithermal: hydrothermal mineralization formed within one kilometre of the Earth's surface, in the temperature range of 50º to 200ºC.

Epithermal deposit: a mineral deposit consisting of veins and replacement bodies, usually in

volcanic or sedimentary rocks, containing precious metals or, more rarely, base metals.

Exploration: prospecting, sampling, mapping, diamond drilling and other work involved in searching for ore.

F

Fault: a break in the Earth's crust caused by tectonic forces which have moved the rock from one side to the other.

Fracture: a break in the rock, the opening of which allows mineral-bearing solutions to enter. A "cross-fracture" is a minor break extending at more or less right angles to the direction of the principal fractures.

Flotation: a milling process in which valuable mineral particles are induced to become attached to bubbles and float as others sink.

G

Grade: a term used to indicate the concentration of an economically desirable mineral or element in its host rock as a function of its relative mass. With gold, this term may be expressed as grams per tonne (gpt) or ounces per tonne (oz/t).

Gram: one gram is equal to 0.0321507 troy ounces.

H

Hanging wall: the rock on the upper side of a vein or mineralization.

High grade: rich mineralization or ore. As a verb, it refers to selective mining of the best ore in a deposit.

Host rock: wall (surrounding) rock that confines the mineral occurrence zone.

Hydrothermal: about or related to heated or superheated water deposition of minerals often associated with hot solutions produced by cooling magma.

I

Igneous rock: a rock formed by the solidification of magma.

Indicated Mineral Resource: an Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from the adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between observation points. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower confidence level than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Inferred Mineral Resource: an Inferred Mineral Resource is a part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated based on limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower confidence level than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that most Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

Intrusion / Intrusive: a body of igneous rock that invades older rock. The invading rock may be a plastic solid or magma that pushes its way into the older rock.

L

Leaching: the separation, selective removal or dissolving-out of soluble constituents from a rock or ore body by the natural actions of percolating solutions.

M

Magmatic: consisting of, relating to or of magma origin.

Magmatism: emplacement of magma within and/or on the surface of crustal rocks by igneous activity. Volcanism is the surface expression of magmatism.

Measured Mineral Resource: a Measured Mineral Resource is part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between observation points. A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than applying either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred. Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Mesothermal: hydrothermal mineralization formed within one kilometre of the Earth's surface, in the temperature range of 200º to 300ºC.

Mine: a mineral mining enterprise. The term is often used to refer to an underground mine.

Mineral: a naturally occurring homogeneous substance that has definite physical properties and chemical composition and, if formed under favourable conditions, a definite crystal form.

Mineral concession: that portion of public mineral lands which a party has staked or marked out following federal or state mining laws to acquire the right to explore for and exploit the minerals under the surface.

Mineral deposit: a body of mineralization that represents a concentration of valuable metals. The limits can be defined by geological contacts or assay cut-off grade criteria.

Mineralization: the processes by which minerals are introduced into a rock, resulting in a valuable or potentially valuable deposit.

Mineral Resource: a Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling. Mineral Resources are sub-divided to increase geological confidence into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource. The term mineral resource used in this report is a Canadian mining term defined by NI 43-101. Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects under the guidelines set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the CIM), Standards on Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Definitions and guidelines adopted by the CIM Council on December 11, 2005, updated as of 27th November 2010, and more recently updated as of 10th May 2014 (the CIM Standards).

N

Net Smelter Return: a payment made by a producer of metals based on the value of the gross metal production from the property, less deduction of certain limited costs including smelting, refining, transportation and insurance costs.

NI 43-101: National Instrument 43-101 is a national instrument for Canada's Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The Instrument is a codified set of rules and guidelines for reporting and displaying information related to mineral properties owned by, or explored by, companies that report these results on stock exchanges within Canada. This includes foreign-owned mining entities that trade on stock exchanges overseen by the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA), even if they only trade on Over Counter (OTC) derivatives or other instrumented securities. The NI 43-101 rules and guidelines were updated as of 30th June 2011.

O

Orebody: a natural accumulation of ore confined to a certain structural and geological element or a combination of such elements.

Outcrop: an exposure of rock or mineralization can be seen on the surface that is not covered by soil or water.

Oxidation: a chemical reaction caused by exposure to oxygen that results in a change in the chemical composition of a mineral.

Ounce: a measure of weight in gold and other precious metals, correctly troy ounces, which weighs 31.2 grams as distinct from an imperial ounce which weighs 28.4 grams.

Q

QA/QC procedures: those systematic procedures that are used to validate the control and testing of samples in a specified manner.

Qualified Person: conforms to that definition under NI 43-101 for an individual: (a) to be an engineer or geoscientist with a university degree, or equivalent accreditation, in an area of geoscience, or engineering, related to mineral exploration or mining; (b) has at least five years' experience in mineral exploration, mine development or operation or mineral project assessment, or any combination of these, that is relevant to his or her professional degree or area of practice; (c)to have experience relevant to the subject matter of the mineral project and the technical report; (d) is in good standing with a professional association; and (e) in the case of a professional association in a foreign jurisdiction, has a membership designation that (i) requires the attainment of a position of responsibility in their profession that requires the exercise of independent judgement; and (ii) requires (A.) a favourable confidential peer evaluation of the individual’s character, professional judgement, experience, and ethical fitness; or (B.) a recommendation for membership by at least two peers, and demonstrated prominence or expertise in the field of mineral exploration or mining.

R

Representative sample: sample(s) selected to effectively capture specific chemical or physical attributes such as grade, mineralogy, hardness for domains, metallurgical units, or designated portions of a mineral deposit.

S

Sampling: the process of studying the qualitative and quantitative composition and properties of natural formations comprising a deposit.

Sampling protocol: those procedures that describe how sampling is performed and to what level of diligence.

Sample selection and collection: the procedure that shows how and why certain samples were collected as being representative.

Satellite imagery: high resolution pictures taken from satellites to identify geological features including structures, faults, cross faults, and linear features.

Sb: Antimony

Sedimentary rock: rock formed by sedimentation of substances in water, less often from the air and due to glacial actions on the land surface and within sea and ocean basins. Sedimentation can be mechanical (under the influence of gravity or environment dynamics changes), chemical (from water solutions upon their reaching saturation concentrations and as a result of exchange reactions), or biogenic (under the influence of biological activity).

Stockwork: a complex system of structurally controlled or randomly oriented veinlets.

Sulphides: a group of minerals containing sulphur and other metallic elements such as copper and zinc. Gold and silver are often associated with sulphide enrichment mineralization.

T

Trenching: in geological exploration, a narrow, shallow ditch is cut across a mineral showing or deposits to obtain samples or to observe character.

Tonne: a metric ton of 1,000 kilograms (2,205 pounds).

V

Vein: tabular geological body formed as a result of mineral substance filling a fracture or due to metasomatic replacement of rock with mineral(s) along a fracture. Unlike dykes formed primarily by magmatic rock, a vein is composed of vein and ore minerals (quartz, carbonated, sulphides, etc.).

Veinlet: a small vein.

W

Wall rocks: rock units on either side of a body of mineralization forming the hanging wall and footwall rocks.

Waste: unmineralized, or sometimes mineralized, rock that is not minable at a profit.

Z

Zone: an area of distinct mineralization.

APPENDIX 2

НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ СИСТЕМА АККРЕДИТАЦИИ КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ
КЫРГЫЗСКИЙ ЦЕНТР АККРЕДИТАЦИИ
720011, г. Бишкек, ул. Фрунзе, 421, т. 434872

Учетный бланк № 0069

АТТЕСТАТ АККРЕДИТАЦИИ

№ KG 417/КЦА.ОК.082

Зарегистрирован
в реестре аккредитованных ООС
с 14 июня 2022 года

НАСТОЯЩИЙ АТТЕСТАТ УДОСТОВЕРЯЕТ, что **Участок инспекции**

Общества с ограниченной ответственностью «Стюарт Эссей энд Инвайронментал Лэборэторис»

Кыргызская Республика, 724411, г. Кара-Балта, ул. Калинина, 2.

АККРЕДИТОВАН В КАЧЕСТВЕ ОРГАНА КОНТРОЛЯ ТИПА «А» В СООТВЕТСТВИИ С МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМ СТАНДАРТОМ ISO/IEC 17020:2012 (ГОСТ ISO/IEC 17020-2013).

ДАННАЯ АККРЕДИТАЦИЯ ДЕМОНСТРИРУЕТ ТЕХНИЧЕСКУЮ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТЬ НА ПРОВЕДЕНИЕ **контроль**

СОГЛАСНО ОБЛАСТИ АККРЕДИТАЦИИ, ДЕЙСТВУЮЩУЮ СИСТЕМУ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТА КАЧЕСТВА ОРГАНА ИНСПЕКЦИИ
(совместное Коммюнике ISO-ILAC-IAF)

ОБЛАСТЬ АККРЕДИТАЦИИ ПРИВЕДЕНА В ПРИЛОЖЕНИИ, ЯВЛЯЮЩЕМСЯ НЕОТЪЕМЛЕМОЙ ЧАСТЬЮ НАСТОЯЩЕГО АТТЕСТАТА
Аккредитация остается в силе при условии непрекращающегося соответствия органа инспекции требованиям аккредитации

МП **Директор КЦА** ___ подпись **К.Ш. Жунушакунов**

SILVERCORP METALS INC.

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН АККРЕДИТТӨӨ СИСТЕМАСЫ
КЫРГЫЗ АККРЕДИТАЦИЯЛОО БОРБОРУ
720011, Бишкек шаары, Фрунзе көчөсү, 421, т. 434872 Эсептик бланктын № 0040

АККРЕДИТТӨӨ АТТЕСТАТЫ

№ KG 417/КЦА. ИЛ.102

Аккредиттелген ШБОнын
2021-жылдын 2-августунан тартып
реестринде катталган

УШУЛ АТТЕСТАТ **"Стюарт Эссей энд Инвайронментал Лэборэторис" Жоопкерчилиги чектелген коомунун**

ал курамга кирген мекеменин аталышы

лабораториянын аталышы

дар.:Кыргыз Республикасы 724411, негизги турагы - Кара-Балта ш.,Калинин көч.2, алыскы турагы - Кара-Балта ш. Кырбашева көч.2

ISO/IEC 17025:2017 (ГОСТ ISO/IEC 17025-2019) ЭЛ АРАЛЫК СТАНДАРТЫНА ШАЙКЕШ, ЛАБОРАТОРИЯНЫН АККРЕДИТТЕЛГЕН АЙМАГЫНА ЖАНА КОЛДОНУЛУП ЖАТКАН САПАТ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТИНИН СИСТЕМАСЫНА ЫЛАЙЫК
(ISO-ILAC-IAFтын биргелешкен Коммюникеси)

сыноо **ЖҮРГҮЗҮҮГӨ ТЕХНИКАЛЫК КОМПЕТЕНТТҮҮЛҮГҮН КӨРСӨТӨТ.**
Жүргүзүлүүчү иштин түрү

УШУЛ АТТЕСТАТТЫН АЖЫРАЛГЫС БӨЛҮГҮ БОЛГОН ТИРКЕМЕДЕ АККРЕДИТТӨӨНҮН АЙМАГЫ КЕЛТИРИЛГЕН.
Лаборатория аккредитация талаптарын тынымсыз аткарууну улантkан шартта гана, аккредитация күчүндө калат.

МО **КАБунун мүдүрү** **Ж.Ж. Чапаев**

The most recent issue of the schedule of accreditation, which bears the same accreditation number as this certificate, is available from www.ukas.com.

This accreditation is subject to continuing conformity with United Kingdom Accreditation Service requirements.

ROCKLABS a SCOTT company

P.O Box 18-142, Glen Innes 1743
Auckland, New Zealand.
P 64 9 634 7696
E s.sadaf@scottautomation.com
www.rocklabs.com

Report on Proficiency Test Round 41

December 2023

A Proficiency Test in Association with the Production of Certified Reference Materials for ROCKLABS

Report prepared for

Stewart Assay, Kyrgyz Republic

GEOSTATS PTY LTD

Mining Industry Consultants
Reference Material Manufacture and Sales
20 Hines Road, O'Connor
WESTERN AUSTRALIA 6163
Ph: (+618) 9314 2566
info@geostats.com.au www.geostats.com.au

Certificate of Participation

This is to certify that

Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratories LLC

has participated in the April 2025
Geostats Survey of International Laboratories

S. Romero
Operations Manager

P.J. Hayes
Managing Director

APPENDIX 3

Tulkubash, globally unrestricted-undiluted

COG	VOLUME	TONNES	SG	Au_ppm	Au_Ozs	Ag_ppm	Ag_Ozs	Sb_ppm	As_ppm	Class
0.00	4,677,618	12,579,874	2.69	1.44	583,521	1.32	532,508	1,263	825	Measured
0.21	4,544,759	12,218,835	2.69	1.48	582,009	1.34	528,320	1,299	843	Measured
0.25	4,513,542	12,133,970	2.69	1.49	581,380	1.35	526,810	1,308	846	Measured
0.50	4,219,513	11,334,905	2.69	1.57	571,293	1.40	508,559	1,388	871	Measured
0.75	3,648,283	9,785,705	2.68	1.72	539,765	1.46	459,254	1,546	914	Measured
1.00	2,935,122	7,861,741	2.68	1.92	485,679	1.55	390,819	1,750	977	Measured
1.20	2,401,816	6,429,400	2.68	2.10	435,030	1.60	331,123	1,892	1,030	Measured
1.50	1,701,225	4,553,308	2.68	2.42	353,990	1.69	247,734	2,123	1,129	Measured
2.00	883,497	2,366,325	2.68	3.06	232,426	1.67	127,032	2,145	1,323	Measured
2.50	493,707	1,322,168	2.68	3.72	158,104	1.62	68,779	2,124	1,516	Measured
3.00	286,865	768,866	2.68	4.43	109,564	1.68	41,460	2,435	1,736	Measured

COG	VOLUME	TONNES	SG	Au_ppm	Au_Ozs	Ag_ppm	Ag_Ozs	Sb_ppm	As_ppm	Class
0.00	1,227,475	3,303,220	2.69	1.52	161,035	1.25	132,492	893	764	Indicated
0.21	1,218,457	3,279,072	2.69	1.53	160,915	1.25	131,544	899	767	Indicated
0.25	1,214,662	3,268,971	2.69	1.53	160,840	1.25	131,140	901	768	Indicated
0.50	1,166,314	3,139,040	2.69	1.58	159,140	1.26	126,782	917	779	Indicated
0.75	1,013,474	2,725,069	2.69	1.72	150,598	1.31	115,158	996	812	Indicated
1.00	792,744	2,125,770	2.68	1.96	133,771	1.38	94,314	1,095	858	Indicated
1.20	638,141	1,709,825	2.68	2.17	119,117	1.35	74,169	1,105	898	Indicated
1.50	481,407	1,289,140	2.68	2.44	100,999	1.28	53,078	1,065	908	Indicated
2.00	266,651	714,269	2.68	3.01	69,153	1.15	26,494	862	900	Indicated
2.50	159,817	430,065	2.69	3.54	48,914	1.15	15,931	860	880	Indicated
3.00	93,792	252,883	2.70	4.10	33,323	1.22	9,947	789	928	Indicated

COG	VOLUME	TONNES	SG	Au_ppm	Au_Ozs	Ag_ppm	Ag_Ozs	Sb_ppm	As_ppm	Class
0.00	39,182	107,610	2.75	1.28	4,413	0.60	2,079	1,659	403	Inferred
0.21	39,182	107,610	2.75	1.28	4,413	0.60	2,079	1,659	403	Inferred
0.25	39,182	107,610	2.75	1.28	4,413	0.60	2,079	1,659	403	Inferred
0.50	38,256	105,212	2.75	1.30	4,382	0.60	2,037	1,692	402	Inferred
0.75	35,320	97,002	2.75	1.35	4,204	0.60	1,880	1,530	421	Inferred
1.00	28,427	77,896	2.74	1.46	3,660	0.59	1,488	1,160	415	Inferred
1.20	16,012	43,856	2.74	1.73	2,444	0.59	827	801	421	Inferred
1.50	8,383	23,031	2.75	2.12	1,566	0.58	430	566	492	Inferred
2.00	4,210	11,616	2.76	2.49	929	0.67	249	552	563	Inferred
2.50	1,330	3,699	2.78	2.99	355	1.03	123	513	957	Inferred
3.00	422	1,158	2.74	3.58	133	1.87	70	598	1,117	Inferred

Kyzyltash, globally unrestricted-undiluted

COG	VOLUME	TONNES	SG	Au_ppm	Au_Ozs	Ag_ppm	Ag_Ozs	Sb_ppm	As_ppm	Class
-	2,487,600	6,662,706	2.68	1.45	311,375	4.46	955,836	735	4,456	Measured
0.21	1,976,075	5,310,188	2.69	1.80	307,380	5.45	930,800	892	5,437	Measured
0.25	1,913,058	5,143,761	2.69	1.85	306,146	5.61	927,066	914	5,574	Measured
0.50	1,620,478	4,364,612	2.69	2.12	297,016	6.43	901,947	1,040	6,251	Measured
0.75	1,397,539	3,768,098	2.70	2.35	285,073	7.21	873,089	1,150	6,782	Measured
1.00	1,213,098	3,274,584	2.70	2.58	271,230	7.94	836,002	1,256	7,299	Measured
1.20	1,091,439	2,949,580	2.70	2.74	259,765	8.44	800,521	1,318	7,666	Measured
1.50	908,097	2,457,713	2.71	3.02	238,413	9.26	731,501	1,398	8,255	Measured
2.00	653,597	1,772,366	2.71	3.51	200,006	10.54	600,817	1,472	9,218	Measured
2.50	460,719	1,250,807	2.71	4.04	162,435	11.96	480,772	1,483	10,057	Measured
3.00	332,211	902,581	2.72	4.54	131,810	13.06	378,997	1,467	10,802	Measured

COG	VOLUME	TONNES	SG	Au_ppm	Au_Ozs	Ag_ppm	Ag_Ozs	Sb_ppm	As_ppm	Class
-	26,191,029	71,531,989	2.73	1.75	4,021,604	6.37	14,642,935	842	5,037	Indicated
0.21	23,502,758	64,402,521	2.74	1.93	3,998,695	7.01	14,505,851	922	5,552	Indicated
0.25	23,067,830	63,255,667	2.74	1.96	3,990,213	7.12	14,477,726	936	5,636	Indicated
0.50	20,857,547	57,388,642	2.75	2.12	3,920,209	7.75	14,294,172	1,008	6,067	Indicated
0.75	18,936,549	52,212,365	2.76	2.27	3,816,396	8.35	14,009,358	1,069	6,426	Indicated
1.00	17,038,098	47,039,086	2.76	2.43	3,670,652	8.96	13,548,771	1,130	6,768	Indicated
1.20	15,485,296	42,775,304	2.76	2.56	3,519,672	9.43	12,975,501	1,183	7,038	Indicated
1.50	12,974,494	35,847,758	2.76	2.79	3,218,655	10.14	11,688,586	1,263	7,487	Indicated
2.00	9,199,968	25,421,724	2.76	3.22	2,634,243	11.31	9,247,080	1,336	8,226	Indicated
2.50	6,052,104	16,728,700	2.76	3.74	2,009,451	12.40	6,669,256	1,461	8,921	Indicated
3.00	3,987,483	11,015,697	2.76	4.26	1,507,255	13.42	4,753,618	1,526	9,531	Indicated

COG	VOLUME	TONNES	SG	Au_ppm	Au_Ozs	Ag_ppm	Ag_Ozs	Sb_ppm	As_ppm	Class
0.00	10,306,643	28,324,586	2.75	1.86	1,694,754	7.03	6,399,622	978	5,310	Inferred
0.21	9,743,686	26,822,807	2.75	1.96	1,690,182	7.39	6,373,698	1,031	5,593	Inferred
0.25	9,627,535	26,512,695	2.75	1.98	1,687,879	7.47	6,366,159	1,042	5,650	Inferred
0.50	9,084,102	25,047,888	2.76	2.07	1,669,995	7.78	6,262,120	1,091	5,870	Inferred
0.75	8,561,640	23,629,040	2.76	2.16	1,641,518	8.12	6,168,623	1,133	6,080	Inferred
1.00	7,735,674	21,361,215	2.76	2.30	1,576,778	8.66	5,947,856	1,014	6,352	Inferred
1.20	6,979,080	19,276,144	2.76	2.43	1,503,021	9.19	5,697,946	979	6,576	Inferred
1.50	5,773,597	15,950,516	2.76	2.65	1,357,533	10.09	5,172,013	976	7,046	Inferred
2.00	3,945,105	10,909,161	2.77	3.06	1,074,401	10.76	3,774,124	998	7,552	Inferred
2.50	2,526,293	6,988,005	2.77	3.53	792,967	12.08	2,714,184	1,164	8,106	Inferred
3.00	1,404,961	3,894,230	2.77	4.16	520,386	11.57	1,448,315	1,174	8,653	Inferred

APPENDIX 4

DRILL HOLE INFORMATION

HOLE_ID	PROJECT	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION (m)	DEPTH (m)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	TYPEWORK	YEAR	LICENSE_NUMBER
CCH0001	KYZYLTASH	12680362	4656684	2464	273	335	-14	DH	2000	3117AE
CCH0003	KYZYLTASH	12681008	4656930	2294	277	310	-4	DH	2000	2626AP
CCH0004	KYZYLTASH	12681202	4657352	2444	240	315	-25	DH	2000	3117AE
CCH0005	KYZYLTASH	12681441	4657419	2404	301	308	-19	DH	2000	3117AE
CCH0008	KYZYLTASH	12682036	4658210	2486	231	310	-56	DH	2000	3117AE
CCH0010	KYZYLTASH	12681963	4657738	2382	254	310	-20	DH	2000	2626AP
CCH0011	KYZYLTASH	12682388	4658210	2273	228	310	-50	DH	2000	2626AP
CCH0412	KYZYLTASH	12681691	4657649	2431	221	293	-49	DH	2004	3117AE
CCH0413	KYZYLTASH	12681729	4657638	2411	108	293	-49	DH	2004	3117AE
CCH0414	KYZYLTASH	12680424	4656781	2492	201	335	-45	DH	2004	3117AE
CCH0415	KYZYLTASH	12682265	4659430	2462	129	145	-49	DH	2004	3117AE
CCH0416	KYZYLTASH	12681035	4657045	2342	198	320	-45	DH	2004	3117AE
CCH0517	KYZYLTASH	12680422	4656785	2494	122	335	-15	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0518	KYZYLTASH	12680478	4656865	2497	95	335	-20	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0519	KYZYLTASH	12680354	4656692	2464	211	335	-35	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0520	KYZYLTASH	12680151	4656560	2447	137	300	-20	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0521	KYZYLTASH	12680154	4656567	2446	58	300	-20	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0522	KYZYLTASH	12680353	4656695	2465	259	300	-20	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0523	KYZYLTASH	12680964	4656900	2292	283	320	-15	DH	2005	2626AP
CCH0524	KYZYLTASH	12680950	4656967	2335	242	310	-15	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0525	KYZYLTASH	12681002	4656925	2291	225	320	-25	DH	2005	2626AP
CCH0526	KYZYLTASH	12681002	4657014	2337	155	312	-10	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0527	KYZYLTASH	12681059	4656956	2278	252	314	-20	DH	2005	2626AP
CCH0528	KYZYLTASH	12681036	4657046	2342	154	320	-20	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0529	KYZYLTASH	12681100	4657040	2315	186	320	-20	DH	2005	2626AP
CCH0530	KYZYLTASH	12681146	4657018	2285	284	311	-32	DH	2005	2626AP
CCH0531	KYZYLTASH	12681154	4657067	2311	163	320	-25	DH	2005	2626AP
CCH0532	KYZYLTASH	12681187	4657050	2289	153	320	-40	DH	2005	2626AP
CCH0533	KYZYLTASH	12681822	4657752	2433	160	315	-40	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0534	KYZYLTASH	12681772	4657688	2434	180	315	-40	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0535	KYZYLTASH	12681719	4657677	2433	152	295	-30	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0536	KYZYLTASH	12681655	4657595	2424	202	310	-15	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0537	KYZYLTASH	12681597	4657519	2432	255	315	-10	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0538	KYZYLTASH	12681499	4657519	2439	250	315	-20	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0539	KYZYLTASH	12682230	4659322	2526	271	125	-71	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0540	KYZYLTASH	12682229	4659322	2526	314	305	-80	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0541	KYZYLTASH	12682173	4659167	2563	269	125	-81	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0542	KYZYLTASH	12682171	4659169	2563	244	305	-75	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0543	KYZYLTASH	12682138	4659004	2604	147	305	-85	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0544	KYZYLTASH	12682137	4659004	2604	290	305	-70	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0545	KYZYLTASH	12682047	4658875	2680	138	0	-90	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0546	KYZYLTASH	12682047	4658875	2680	271	305	-70	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0553	KYZYLTASH	12682178	4659071	2579	185	0	-90	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0555	KYZYLTASH	12682087	4658939	2643	125	125	-81	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0556	KYZYLTASH	12682086	4658938	2643	251	305	-73	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0666	KYZYLTASH	12679412	4656294	2452	52	110	-75	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0666bis	KYZYLTASH	12679345	4656294	2459	190	110	-75	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0667bis2	KYZYLTASH	12679352	4656190	2420	98	110	-75	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0669	KYZYLTASH	12680760	4656904	2365	221	350	-35	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0670	KYZYLTASH	12680759	4656904	2365	245	320	-35	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0671	KYZYLTASH	12681236	4657385	2451	241	343	-21	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0672	KYZYLTASH	12681232	4657382	2450	219	290	-20	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0673	KYZYLTASH	12681425	4658068	2763	173	305	-20	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0674	KYZYLTASH	12681426	4658068	2762	291	305	-36	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0675bis	KYZYLTASH	12681360	4658026	2721	225	320	-31	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0676	KYZYLTASH	12681360	4658026	2722	130	305	-9	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0677	KYZYLTASH	12681284	4657954	2728	138	305	-15	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0678	KYZYLTASH	12681284	4657954	2728	219	305	-35	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0679	KYZYLTASH	12681754	4658402	2714	160	305	-12	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0680	KYZYLTASH	12681827	4658489	2719	81	305	-12	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0681	KYZYLTASH	12681827	4658489	2719	322	305	-30	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0682	KYZYLTASH	12681859	4658557	2717	135	305	-16	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0683	KYZYLTASH	12681859	4658557	2717	324	305	-33	DH	2006	3117AE

HOLE_ID	PROJECT	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION (m)	DEPTH (m)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	TYPEWORK	YEAR	LICENSE_NUMBER
CCH0684	KYZYLTASH	12681966	4658655	2742	139	305	-7	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0685	KYZYLTASH	12681966	4658655	2740	211	305	-24	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0686	KYZYLTASH	12681966	4659010	2709	552	355	-80	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0688	KYZYLTASH	12680140	4656667	2473	212	130	-80	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH07100	KYZYLTASH	12680349	4656694	2463	164	278	-20	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07101	KYZYLTASH	12680010	4656645	2523	185	82	-56	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07105	KYZYLTASH	12680499	4656845	2478	190	335	-43	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07106	KYZYLTASH	12682502	4658349	2257	205	315	-45	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07117	KYZYLTASH	12681963	4659015	2710	502	260	-76	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07118	KYZYLTASH	12682555	4659485	2543	139	160	-60	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07119	KYZYLTASH	12682681	4659601	2583	185	160	-60	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07120	KYZYLTASH	12682561	4659486	2544	182	340	-20	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07121	KYZYLTASH	12682678	4659603	2584	112	300	-20	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07122	KYZYLTASH	12682134	4659008	2605	109	125	-65	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07123	KYZYLTASH	12682135	4659003	2604	270	305	-76	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07124	KYZYLTASH	12680154	4656561	2446	186	310	-40	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07125bis	KYZYLTASH	12680385	4656641	2429	258	284	-21	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07127	KYZYLTASH	12680010	4656648	2523	207	115	-48	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07128	KYZYLTASH	12680840	4657126	2441	217	181	-57	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07130	KYZYLTASH	12682709	4659867	2579	121	0	-90	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07131	KYZYLTASH	12682710	4659867	2577	82	145	-50	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07132	KYZYLTASH	12682710	4659865	2578	99	185	-34	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07133	KYZYLTASH	12682710	4659870	2577	130	80	-50	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07134	KYZYLTASH	12682134	4659009	2605	167	34	-59	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07135	KYZYLTASH	12682133	4659006	2605	301	335	-68	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07136	KYZYLTASH	12682133	4659004	2605	176	305	-45	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07137	KYZYLTASH	12682086	4658936	2644	198	305	-80	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07138	KYZYLTASH	12682087	4658938	2644	133	45	-66	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07139	KYZYLTASH	12682086	4658936	2644	312	336	-70	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07140	KYZYLTASH	12682044	4658873	2679	213	305	-75	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07141	KYZYLTASH	12682047	4658872	2679	113	125	-60	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07143	KYZYLTASH	12682044	4658871	2679	330	277	-67	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07151	KYZYLTASH	12682085	4657803	2340	183	340	-45	DH	2007	2626AP
CCH07152	KYZYLTASH	12681303	4658187	2827	187	125	-83	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07153	KYZYLTASH	12681301	4658186	2826	318	300	-80	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07154	KYZYLTASH	12681274	4658176	2826	180	85	-51	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07155	KYZYLTASH	12681146	4658008	2840	242	118	-80	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07157	KYZYLTASH	12681645	4658523	2820	212	38	-90	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07158	KYZYLTASH	12681677	4658588	2828	266	84	-63	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07159bis	KYZYLTASH	12681676	4658586	2828	178	43	-72	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07161	KYZYLTASH	12681668	4658579	2827	261	162	-90	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07164	KYZYLTASH	12682353	4659524	2520	69	160	-55	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH0798	KYZYLTASH	12680349	4656696	2463	205	300	-50	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH0799	KYZYLTASH	12680349	4656694	2464	234	278	-40	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH08C401	KYZYLTASH	12680974	4657934	2864	263	125	-66	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08C402	KYZYLTASH	12681291	4658184	2825	406	300	-74	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08C403	KYZYLTASH	12681434	4658199	2829	93	45	-53	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08C407BIS	KYZYLTASH	12681426	4658066	2761	122	305	-70	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08C461	KYZYLTASH	12681678	4658587	2827	282	45	-72	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08C464	KYZYLTASH	12681644	4658523	2820	358	315	-75	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08C465	KYZYLTASH	12681647	4658524	2820	194	135	-61	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08C531	KYZYLTASH	12682032	4658874	2687	111	215	-42	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08C532	KYZYLTASH	12682029	4658876	2687	189	35	-67	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08C535	KYZYLTASH	12682173	4659072	2579	307	305	-70	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08C536	KYZYLTASH	12682131	4659004	2606	289	335	-72	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08C537	KYZYLTASH	12682135	4658999	2604	233	270	-67	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M24-1	KYZYLTASH	12680018	4656609	2525	195	135	-75	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M243	KYZYLTASH	12680498	4656846	2478	294	335	-65	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M244	KYZYLTASH	12680435	4656752	2470	342	335	-45	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M245	KYZYLTASH	12680435	4656752	2469	296	335	-55	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M24-5	KYZYLTASH	12680325	4656881	2580	210	155	-70	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M3012BIS	KYZYLTASH	12681037	4656998	2311	287	315	-48	DH	2008	2626AP
CCH08M3013	KYZYLTASH	12681161	4657304	2450	109	280	-45	DH	2008	3117AE

HOLE_ID	PROJECT	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION (m)	DEPTH (m)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	TYPEWORK	YEAR	LICENSE_NUMBER
CCH08M3014	KYZYLTASH	12681193	4657310	2432	110	340	-45	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M3015	KYZYLTASH	12681225	4657298	2412	233	320	-45	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M3016	KYZYLTASH	12681270	4657349	2425	162	320	-45	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M3018	KYZYLTASH	12681114	4657129	2364	194	315	-35	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M302	KYZYLTASH	12680947	4656964	2333	291	310	-35	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M304	KYZYLTASH	12681103	4657039	2315	315	320	-32	DH	2008	2626AP
CCH08M309bis2	KYZYLTASH	12680951	4657158	2451	220	135	-55	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M3416	KYZYLTASH	12681270	4657349	2425	230	320	-60	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M392	KYZYLTASH	12681729	4657636	2410	301	295	-60	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M394	KYZYLTASH	12681598	4657521	2431	341	315	-45	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M395bis	KYZYLTASH	12681480	4657516	2438	298	315	-53	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M397	KYZYLTASH	12681475	4657513	2439	271	289	-32	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M398Bis	KYZYLTASH	12681658	4657655	2441	67	310	-45	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M399	KYZYLTASH	12681769	4657689	2435	241	315	-60	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M443	KYZYLTASH	12682084	4657796	2340	185	297	-46	DH	2008	2626AP
CCH08M501bis	KYZYLTASH	12682508	4658354	2257	254	342	-45	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M502	KYZYLTASH	12682504	4658351	2257	201	283	-45	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M601	KYZYLTASH	12682652	4659708	2616	73	170	-60	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M602	KYZYLTASH	12682652	4659711	2617	133	350	-84	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M603	KYZYLTASH	12682547	4659577	2606	137	123	-65	DH	2008	3117AE
CCH08M604	KYZYLTASH	12682546	4659577	2606	95	0	-90	DH	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_170	KYZYLTASH	12682069	4659059	2322	110	304	-20	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_171	KYZYLTASH	12682069	4659059	2322	131	323	-20	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_172	KYZYLTASH	12682068	4659057	2322	135	280	-21	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_173	KYZYLTASH	12682069	4659059	2322	199	322	-29	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_174	KYZYLTASH	12682068	4659058	2322	117	290	-29	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_175	KYZYLTASH	12682069	4659059	2322	124	323	-33	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_176	KYZYLTASH	12682068	4659057	2322	110	275	-17	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_177	KYZYLTASH	12682068	4659057	2322	151	281	-27	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_178	KYZYLTASH	12682069	4659059	2322	158	319	-27	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_179	KYZYLTASH	12681920	4659145	2322	151	58	-35	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_179bis	KYZYLTASH	12681920	4659145	2322	286	50	-35	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_180	KYZYLTASH	12681919	4659145	2321	190	24	-57	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_180bis	KYZYLTASH	12681919	4659145	2321	404	28	-57	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_181	KYZYLTASH	12681919	4659145	2321	273	4	-63	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_181bis	KYZYLTASH	12681919	4659145	2321	357	6	-56	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_182	KYZYLTASH	12681918	4659145	2321	418	341	-62	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_183	KYZYLTASH	12681916	4659144	2321	245	303	-76	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_183bis	KYZYLTASH	12681916	4659144	2321	334	305	-75	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_184	KYZYLTASH	12681916	4659144	2321	398	305	-70	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_185	KYZYLTASH	12681916	4659141	2321	226	125	-86	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_186	KYZYLTASH	12681919	4659142	2321	270	190	-52	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_187	KYZYLTASH	12681916	4659140	2321	304	228	-59	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_188	KYZYLTASH	12681915	4659142	2321	285	258	-63	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_190	KYZYLTASH	12681920	4659144	2321	250	70	-70	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_191	KYZYLTASH	12681919	4659145	2321	285	13	-76	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_ADh_192	KYZYLTASH	12681918	4659145	2321	403	348	-72	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_Adh_193	KYZYLTASH	12681757	4659039	2320	180	99	-37	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_Adh_195	KYZYLTASH	12681756	4659037	2320	146	133	-41	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
UG_Adh_196	KYZYLTASH	12681755	4659038	2320	181	130	-75	DH_undg	2008	3117AE
CCH09C4691	KYZYLTASH	12681835	4658483	2720	376	315	-45	DH	2009	3117AE
CCH09M2491	KYZYLTASH	12680011	4656648	2522	270	144	-80	DH	2009	3117AE
CCH09M2492	KYZYLTASH	12679945	4656578	2579	204	137	-64	DH	2009	3117AE
CCH09M2493	KYZYLTASH	12679945	4656576	2579	283	139	-77	DH	2009	3117AE
CCH09M3094	KYZYLTASH	12681154	4657069	2311	309	315	-49	DH	2009	2626AP
CCH09M3095	KYZYLTASH	12681184	4657163	2360	235	315	-45	DH	2009	3117AE
CCH09M3096	KYZYLTASH	12681181	4657163	2360	259	315	-58	DH	2009	3117AE
CCH09M6093bis	KYZYLTASH	12682673	4659882	2607	250	0	-90	DH	2009	3117AE
CCH09UG001	KYZYLTASH	12681756	4659037	2323	217	140	18	dh_undg	2009	3117AE
CCH09UG004BIS	KYZYLTASH	12681751	4659039	2320	240	275	-86	DH_undg	2009	3117AE
CCH09UG005	KYZYLTASH	12681754	4659035	2322	217	158	16	DH_undg	2009	3117AE
CCH09UG006	KYZYLTASH	12681754	4659035	2321	181	165	-2	DH_undg	2009	3117AE
CCH09UG007	KYZYLTASH	12681754	4659035	2321	164	176	-32	DH_undg	2009	3117AE

HOLE_ID	PROJECT	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION (m)	DEPTH (m)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	TYPEWORK	YEAR	LICENSE_NUMBER
CCH09UG008	KYZYLTASH	12681753	4659037	2320	198	192	-56	dh_undg	2009	3117AE
CCH09UG009	KYZYLTASH	12681752	4659037	2320	274	215	-70	dh_undg	2009	3117AE
CCH09UG010	KYZYLTASH	12681751	4659039	2320	333	243	-73	dh_undg	2009	3117AE
CCH09UG011	KYZYLTASH	12681756	4659037	2323	234	117	19	dh_undg	2009	3117AE
CCH09UG8001	KYZYLTASH	12682069	4659058	2325	54	301	47	dh_undg	2009	3117AE
CCH09UG808	KYZYLTASH	12682070	4659054	2326	142	224	53	dh_undg	2009	3117AE
CCH09UG808A	KYZYLTASH	12682069	4659055	2325	115	247	34	dh_undg	2009	3117AE
GDM301	KYZYLTASH	12681115	4657132	2364	250	312	-55	DHGD	2009	3117AE
CCH09UG012	KYZYLTASH	12681587	4658849	2326	223	143	21	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH09UG014	KYZYLTASH	12681588	4658849	2325	323	133	8	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH09UG015	KYZYLTASH	12681590	4658851	2325	185	109	10	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH10C4601	KYZYLTASH	12681864	4658560	2721	368	315	-41	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10C4602	KYZYLTASH	12681971	4658657	2741	235	310	-40	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10C4603	KYZYLTASH	12681635	4658472	2816	156	307	-66	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10M2401	KYZYLTASH	12679944	4656580	2581	211	135	-75	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10M2402	KYZYLTASH	12679944	4656579	2579	296	186	-71	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10M2405bis	KYZYLTASH	12680417	4656912	2554	180	135	-80	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10M2406	KYZYLTASH	12680484	4656955	2543	151	135	-63	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10M2407	KYZYLTASH	12680053	4656591	2505	223	0	-90	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10M2408	KYZYLTASH	12680120	4656607	2464	175	0	-90	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10M3001	KYZYLTASH	12680929	4656962	2333	314	315	-45	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10M3002	KYZYLTASH	12681031	4656935	2278	346	315	-47	DH	2010	2626AP
CCH10M3003	KYZYLTASH	12681102	4657039	2315	315	314	-55	DH	2010	2626AP
CCH10M3903	KYZYLTASH	12681821	4657654	2387	308	315	-43	DH	2010	2626AP
CCH10UG016	KYZYLTASH	12681585	4658854	2325	43	0	0	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH10UG017	KYZYLTASH	12681752	4659041	2322	55	0	0	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH10UG18	KYZYLTASH	12681588	4658849	2324	115	135	-23	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH10UG19	KYZYLTASH	12681590	4658851	2324	136	97	-17	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH10UG20	KYZYLTASH	12681587	4658848	2324	150	169	-15	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH10UG21	KYZYLTASH	12681586	4658848	2324	177	194	-58	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH10UG22	KYZYLTASH	12681588	4658849	2323	121	135	-76	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH10UG401	KYZYLTASH	12682056	4659274	2323	165	132	0	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH10UG402	KYZYLTASH	12682056	4659276	2323	195	102	0	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH10UG403	KYZYLTASH	12682056	4659275	2323	172	115	0	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH10UG404	KYZYLTASH	12682056	4659274	2322	120	130	-41	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH10UG405	KYZYLTASH	12682056	4659275	2322	141	107	-38	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH10UG23	KYZYLTASH	12681589	4658852	2323	152	63	-55	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH10UG24	KYZYLTASH	12681586	4658850	2324	256	235	-72	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH10UG25	KYZYLTASH	12681586	4658851	2323	186	315	-80	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH10UG26	KYZYLTASH	12681587	4658853	2324	214	26	-67	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH10UG406	KYZYLTASH	12682054	4659275	2322	174	120	-79	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH10UG407	KYZYLTASH	12682053	4659273	2322	149	173	-34	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH10UG408	KYZYLTASH	12682053	4659274	2322	179	193	-62	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH10UG409	KYZYLTASH	12682052	4659276	2322	303	333	-84	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH10UG410	KYZYLTASH	12682052	4659276	2322	412	321	-78	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH10UG601	KYZYLTASH	12681694	4659096	2321	300	158	-85	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH11C46102	KYZYLTASH	12681953	4658598	2713	355	325	-40	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11C46104	KYZYLTASH	12682005	4658615	2712	226	325	-40	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11M24101	KYZYLTASH	12680328	4656879	2583	342	135	-80	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11M24102	KYZYLTASH	12680242	4656853	2565	257	135	-65	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11M24103	KYZYLTASH	12679992	4656439	2506	250	315	-72	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11M24104	KYZYLTASH	12679891	4656416	2492	273	0	-90	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11M24105	KYZYLTASH	12679620	4656245	2456	170	315	-30	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11M24106	KYZYLTASH	12679624	4656237	2456	153	135	-60	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11M24107	KYZYLTASH	12679684	4656282	2461	125	315	-30	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11M30101	KYZYLTASH	12681030	4656865	2252	434	315	-45	DH	2011	2626AP
CCH11M30102	KYZYLTASH	12681056	4656961	2280	329	315	-45	DH	2011	2626AP
CCH11M30103	KYZYLTASH	12681113	4656998	2283	350	315	-49	DH	2011	2626AP
CCH11M30104	KYZYLTASH	12681181	4657051	2289	366	315	-51	DH	2011	2626AP
CCH11M30105	KYZYLTASH	12681232	4657114	2309	352	315	-47	DH	2011	2626AP

HOLE_ID	PROJECT	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION (m)	DEPTH (m)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	TYPEWORK	YEAR	LICENSE_NUMBER
CCH11M30106bis	KYZYLTASH	12680862	4656911	2326	312	315	-45	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11UG27	KYZYLTASH	12681586	4658850	2323	345	269	-71	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH11UG28	KYZYLTASH	12681586	4658851	2323	275	315	-71	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH11UG29	KYZYLTASH	12681586	4658853	2324	287	2	-67	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH11UG30	KYZYLTASH	12681588	4658849	2327	289	135	36	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH11UG31	KYZYLTASH	12681589	4658849	2326	252	113	26	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH11UG411	KYZYLTASH	12682053	4659276	2322	313	225	-74	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH11UG412	KYZYLTASH	12682053	4659276	2322	343	259	-75	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH11UG414	KYZYLTASH	12682056	4659278	2322	155	88	-34	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH11UG415	KYZYLTASH	12682055	4659278	2322	206	65	-59	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH11UG416	KYZYLTASH	12682054	4659278	2322	262	38	-68	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH11UG417	KYZYLTASH	12682053	4659275	2322	429	275	-74	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH11UG418bis	KYZYLTASH	12682052	4659277	2322	505	322	-73	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH11UG419	KYZYLTASH	12682052	4659277	2322	530	320	-70	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH11UG602	KYZYLTASH	12681691	4659098	2321	394	300	-84	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH11UG603	KYZYLTASH	12681691	4659099	2321	514	309	-77	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH11UG604	KYZYLTASH	12681692	4659100	2321	530	311	-71	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH11UG605	KYZYLTASH	12681695	4659099	2321	421	50	-78	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH11UG606	KYZYLTASH	12681694	4659099	2321	443	10	-79	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH11WC5301bis	KYZYLTASH	12682767	4658693	2278	235	315	-25	DH	2011	2626AP
CCH12C53002	KYZYLTASH	12681995	4658789	2726	53	135	-21	dh	2012	3117AE
CCH12C53003	KYZYLTASH	12682188	4659150	2570	110	135	-54	dh	2012	3117AE
CCH12C53004	KYZYLTASH	12682130	4658988	2607	67	135	-35	dh	2012	3117AE
CCH12C53005	KYZYLTASH	12682178	4659050	2573	65	135	-55	dh	2012	3117AE
CCH12M24108	KYZYLTASH	12679688	4656279	2460	115	135	-75	dh	2012	3117AE
CCH12M24109	KYZYLTASH	12679689	4656278	2460	80	135	-50	dh	2012	3117AE
CCH12M24110	KYZYLTASH	12679993	4656437	2505	115	135	-60	dh	2012	3117AE
CCH12M24111	KYZYLTASH	12679892	4656414	2491	140	135	-50	dh	2012	3117AE
CCH12M24112	KYZYLTASH	12679836	4656409	2488	150	135	-45	dh	2012	3117AE
CCH12M24113	KYZYLTASH	12679770	4656312	2474	151	135	-70	dh	2012	3117AE
CCH12M24114	KYZYLTASH	12679890	4656415	2491	126	315	-75	dh	2012	3117AE
CCH12M24115	KYZYLTASH	12679835	4656410	2488	129	135	-80	dh	2012	3117AE
CCH12M24116	KYZYLTASH	12679771	4656311	2474	112	135	-50	dh	2012	3117AE
CCH12M24117	KYZYLTASH	12679995	4656440	2506	62	135	-55	dh	2012	3117AE
CCH12M24118	KYZYLTASH	12680526	4656908	2498	47	120	-60	dh	2012	3117AE
CCH12M24119	KYZYLTASH	12680057	4656591	2505	122	135	-31	dh	2012	3117AE
CCH12M24121	KYZYLTASH	12680051	4656522	2520	110	135	-45	dh	2012	3117AE
CCH12M24122	KYZYLTASH	12680153	4656600	2447	105	315	-10	dh	2012	3117AE
CCH12M30107	KYZYLTASH	12681078	4657253	2455	102	121	-64	dh	2012	3117AE
CCH12M30108	KYZYLTASH	12681025	4657199	2455	130	135	-50	dh	2012	3117AE
CCH12M30109	KYZYLTASH	12680876	4657128	2445	113	135	-36	dh	2012	3117AE
CCH12M44001BIS	KYZYLTASH	12682137	4657915	2339	144	135	-70	dh	2012	2626AP
CCH12M44002	KYZYLTASH	12681997	4657930	2405	180	135	-45	dh	2012	3117AE
CCH12M44003	KYZYLTASH	12682138	4657915	2339	82	135	-55	dh	2012	2626AP
CCH12M44004	KYZYLTASH	12682049	4657768	2347	135	315	15	dh	2012	2626AP
CCH13C53006	KYZYLTASH	12681998	4658784	2726	86	133	-34	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13C53008	KYZYLTASH	12682147	4658935	2608	31	172	-45	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13C53009	KYZYLTASH	12682078	4658849	2657	52	160	-45	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13C53010	KYZYLTASH	12682147	4658937	2608	42	172	-70	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13C53011	KYZYLTASH	12682078	4658849	2657	40	160	-70	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13C53012	KYZYLTASH	12682183	4659222	2544	206	135	-50	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13C53013	KYZYLTASH	12682218	4659283	2534	192	135	-50	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13C53014	KYZYLTASH	12682200	4659251	2540	197	135	-50	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13C53015	KYZYLTASH	12682181	4659223	2544	257	0	-90	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13C53016	KYZYLTASH	12681635	4658474	2816	150	0	-90	dh	2013	3117AE

HOLE_ID	PROJECT	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION (m)	DEPTH (m)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	TYPEWORK	YEAR	LICENSE_NUMBER
CCH13C53017	KYZYLTASH	12681700	4658624	2832	280	0	-90	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13C53018	KYZYLTASH	12681760	4658674	2833	205	135	-60	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13C53019	KYZYLTASH	12682176	4659084	2582	150	150	-60	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13C53020bis	KYZYLTASH	12681821	4658897	2824	300	135	-45	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13C53021	KYZYLTASH	12681965	4659017	2709	249	135	-60	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13C53022	KYZYLTASH	12681820	4658733	2833	202	135	-60	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13C53023	KYZYLTASH	12681876	4658876	2802	237	135	-45	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13C53024	KYZYLTASH	12681754	4658638	2835	207	135	-50	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13C53025	KYZYLTASH	12681652	4658558	2825	278	135	-77	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13C53026	KYZYLTASH	12681854	4658808	2835	249	135	-45	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13C53027	KYZYLTASH	12681786	4658708	2833	195	135	-55	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24123	KYZYLTASH	12679832	4656412	2488	112	0	-90	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24124	KYZYLTASH	12679969	4656398	2499	171	0	-90	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24125	KYZYLTASH	12679766	4656315	2475	40	315	-43	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24126	KYZYLTASH	12679789	4656347	2479	20	315	-35	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24127	KYZYLTASH	12679855	4656618	2628	331	135	-45	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24128	KYZYLTASH	12679993	4656443	2506	145	0	-90	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24129	KYZYLTASH	12680029	4656569	2524	179	135	-60	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24130	KYZYLTASH	12680120	4656607	2464	140	160	-70	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24131	KYZYLTASH	12679942	4656587	2580	250	135	-50	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24132	KYZYLTASH	12680133	4656624	2461	76	0	-90	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24134	KYZYLTASH	12679963	4656403	2500	116	315	-35	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24135	KYZYLTASH	12680441	4656941	2549	109	0	-90	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24136	KYZYLTASH	12680472	4656914	2517	55	315	-37	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24137bis	KYZYLTASH	12680384	4656880	2563	80	135	-83	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24138	KYZYLTASH	12680545	4656898	2486	36	260	-45	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24139	KYZYLTASH	12679812	4656376	2484	67	135	-80	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24140	KYZYLTASH	12680070	4656680	2501	119	0	-90	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24141	KYZYLTASH	12680449	4656817	2496	91	315	-40	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24142	KYZYLTASH	12680573	4656924	2489	40	315	-89	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24143	KYZYLTASH	12680527	4656909	2495	48	135	-82	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24144	KYZYLTASH	12680414	4656915	2554	102	0	-90	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24145	KYZYLTASH	12680475	4656912	2517	70	135	-70	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24146	KYZYLTASH	12680469	4656862	2502	80	315	-81	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24147	KYZYLTASH	12680469	4656859	2502	45	135	-77	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24148bis	KYZYLTASH	12680418	4656917	2554	72	135	-70	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24149	KYZYLTASH	12680466	4656863	2502	73	315	-24	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24150	KYZYLTASH	12680528	4656912	2496	50	315	-25	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24151bis	KYZYLTASH	12680357	4656858	2569	135	135	-65	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24152	KYZYLTASH	12680318	4656840	2556	201	135	-60	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M24153	KYZYLTASH	12680536	4656961	2522	63	315	-27	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M30111	KYZYLTASH	12680842	4657127	2441	142	180	-57	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M30112	KYZYLTASH	12680863	4657089	2416	63	135	-68	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M30113	KYZYLTASH	12680927	4657026	2377	99	135	-60	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M30115	KYZYLTASH	12680996	4657009	2337	201	315	-35	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M30116	KYZYLTASH	12681117	4657130	2364	247	305	-57	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M30117	KYZYLTASH	12680871	4657130	2445	125	135	-60	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M30118	KYZYLTASH	12680825	4657032	2387	91	0	-90	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M30119	KYZYLTASH	12680785	4656999	2380	93	0	-90	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M30120bis	KYZYLTASH	12681000	4657233	2481	206	135	-66	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M30121	KYZYLTASH	12681052	4657015	2316	262	315	-40	dh	2013	2626AP
CCH13M30122bis	KYZYLTASH	12681115	4657054	2316	250	315	-40	dh	2013	2626AP
CCH13M30123	KYZYLTASH	12681177	4657163	2361	127	315	-20	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M30124	KYZYLTASH	12681006	4657192	2455	170	135	-75	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M30125	KYZYLTASH	12681029	4657262	2486	183	135	-60	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M30126	KYZYLTASH	12681147	4657151	2363	173	315	-35	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M30127	KYZYLTASH	12680881	4657169	2473	206	135	-55	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M34001	KYZYLTASH	12681652	4657765	2501	200	135	-50	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M34002	KYZYLTASH	12681549	4657699	2505	198	135	-60	dh	2013	3117AE

HOLE_ID	PROJECT	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION (m)	DEPTH (m)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	TYPEWORK	YEAR	LICENSE_NUMBER
CCH13M34003	KYZYLTASH	12681130	4657438	2514	200	135	-60	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M34004bis	KYZYLTASH	12681227	4657570	2573	163	135	-50	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M34005	KYZYLTASH	12681334	4657685	2581	211	135	-50	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M34006	KYZYLTASH	12681256	4657647	2582	302	135	-45	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13M34007	KYZYLTASH	12681455	4657693	2565	231	135	-50	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH0561	TULKUBASH	12678857	4655935	2517	151	230	-40	DH	2005	3117AE
CCH0662bis	TULKUBASH	12678903	4655902	2482	261	230	-40	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0663	TULKUBASH	12679096	4656083	2496	305	230	-30	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0664bis	TULKUBASH	12678964	4656078	2524	282	230	-45	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0665	TULKUBASH	12678835	4656014	2554	174	230	-30	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH0690	TULKUBASH	12678899	4655900	2483	109	180	-60	DH	2006	3117AE
CCH07103	TULKUBASH	12678849	4655937	2517	204	135	-45	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07104	TULKUBASH	12678897	4655897	2483	303	225	-65	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07126	TULKUBASH	12678849	4655935	2519	198	225	-65	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07146	TULKUBASH	12678933	4655846	2451	269	225	-40	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07147	TULKUBASH	12678930	4655843	2449	155	180	-65	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH07148	TULKUBASH	12678932	4655843	2451	163	135	-50	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH0792	TULKUBASH	12678873	4655798	2452	236	230	-20	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH0793bis	TULKUBASH	12678879	4655799	2451	206	140	-65	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH0794	TULKUBASH	12678954	4655899	2449	96	315	-20	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH0795	TULKUBASH	12679029	4655981	2448	123	315	-20	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH0796	TULKUBASH	12678792	4655850	2513	290	230	-45	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH0797	TULKUBASH	12678792	4655855	2516	133	313	-20	DH	2007	3117AE
CCH09T0791	TULKUBASH	12678739	4655861	2553	185	225	-50	DH	2009	3117AE
CCH09T0792	TULKUBASH	12678946	4655794	2427	219	224	-50	DH	2009	3117AE
CCH09T0793	TULKUBASH	12678912	4656082	2535	117	220	-50	DH	2009	3117AE
CCH09T0793bis2	TULKUBASH	12678877	4655796	2451	73	140	-65	DH	2009	3117AE
CCH09T0794	TULKUBASH	12679034	4656247	2583	209	218	-50	DH	2009	3117AE
CCH10T0701	TULKUBASH	12679052	4655983	2451	120	334	0	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0702	TULKUBASH	12679134	4656004	2448	140	334	0	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0703	TULKUBASH	12679022	4656042	2500	157	32	-90	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0704	TULKUBASH	12679098	4656083	2503	186	0	-90	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0705	TULKUBASH	12678876	4655797	2451	116	0	-90	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0706	TULKUBASH	12678860	4655782	2452	100	135	-65	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0708	TULKUBASH	12678871	4655703	2418	70	280	-10	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0709	TULKUBASH	12678937	4655793	2428	88	315	10	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0710	TULKUBASH	12678893	4655756	2425	61	280	-10	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T07111	TULKUBASH	12679006	4655970	2450	124	315	-10	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T07112	TULKUBASH	12678949	4656046	2505	185	0	-90	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0713	TULKUBASH	12678894	4655756	2425	108	335	-60	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0714bis	TULKUBASH	12678821	4655896	2518	82	312	-20	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0715	TULKUBASH	12678782	4655826	2519	86	315	-25	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0716	TULKUBASH	12678977	4655940	2452	101	310	-7	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0717	TULKUBASH	12678955	4655897	2452	136	315	-10	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0718	TULKUBASH	12678937	4655856	2452	145	315	-10	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0719	TULKUBASH	12678736	4655860	2552	120	135	-82	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0720	TULKUBASH	12678937	4655793	2428	105	315	-45	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0721	TULKUBASH	12678873	4655797	2451	183	230	-59	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0722	TULKUBASH	12678795	4655849	2517	258	215	-75	DH	2010	3117AE

HOLE_ID	PROJECT	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION (m)	DEPTH (m)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	TYPEWORK	YEAR	LICENSE_NUMBER
CCH10T0723	TULKUBASH	12678932	4656009	2497	70	135	-50	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0724	TULKUBASH	12678919	4655976	2493	65	135	-65	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0725	TULKUBASH	12678936	4656012	2497	95	135	-80	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH10T0726	TULKUBASH	12678892	4656002	2512	139	135	-80	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0727	TULKUBASH	12678736	4655861	2553	71	87	-45	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0728	TULKUBASH	12678844	4655936	2519	75	315	-20	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0729	TULKUBASH	12679175	4656022	2444	130	335	-20	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH10T0730	TULKUBASH	12678823	4655897	2518	120	315	-45	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH10T0731	TULKUBASH	12678911	4655921	2488	197	315	-20	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH10T0732	TULKUBASH	12679341	4656590	2604	203	0	-90	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10T0797bis	TULKUBASH	12679018	4656168	2587	185	135	-50	DH	2010	3117AE
CCH10UG701	TULKUBASH	12679070	4656031	2451	45	330	34	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH10UG702	TULKUBASH	12679047	4656080	2450	50	153	-45	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH10UG703	TULKUBASH	12679068	4656033	2449	140	322	-35	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH10UG704	TULKUBASH	12679067	4656034	2450	96	310	-22	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH10UG705	TULKUBASH	12679067	4656033	2449	145	312	-35	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH10UG706	TULKUBASH	12679048	4656081	2451	60	100	0	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH10UG707	TULKUBASH	12679048	4656081	2450	69	100	-45	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH10UG708	TULKUBASH	12679067	4656035	2449	120	335	-30	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH10UG709	TULKUBASH	12679049	4656074	2450	70	155	-40	dh_undg	2010	3117AE
CCH11T0701	TULKUBASH	12679025	4655976	2450	180	315	-45	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0702	TULKUBASH	12678992	4655959	2451	209	315	-45	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0703	TULKUBASH	12679121	4656000	2447	171	315	-45	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0704	TULKUBASH	12679026	4655975	2449	158	315	-37	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0705	TULKUBASH	12679074	4655984	2450	138	315	-21	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0706	TULKUBASH	12678931	4655846	2451	200	315	-25	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0707	TULKUBASH	12678847	4655932	2519	194	315	-45	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0708	TULKUBASH	12678803	4655859	2517	140	315	-51	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0709	TULKUBASH	12678954	4655882	2450	110	315	-41	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0710	TULKUBASH	12679288	4656243	2468	146	135	-50	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07100	TULKUBASH	12678702	4655851	2556	193	135	-70	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07101	TULKUBASH	12679101	4656309	2574	113	315	-45	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07102	TULKUBASH	12679033	4656192	2586	170	315	-45	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07103	TULKUBASH	12678672	4655825	2563	143	135	-57	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07104	TULKUBASH	12678645	4655797	2568	147	135	-52	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07105	TULKUBASH	12679101	4656309	2575	50	315	-15	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07106	TULKUBASH	12678703	4655848	2556	158	135	-49	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07107bis	TULKUBASH	12678673	4655825	2562	248	135	-86	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07108	TULKUBASH	12679101	4656309	2574	125	315	-56	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07109	TULKUBASH	12678559	4655707	2583	208	135	-66	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0711	TULKUBASH	12678890	4656001	2512	130	315	-88	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07110	TULKUBASH	12679032	4656193	2586	127	315	-15	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07111	TULKUBASH	12679152	4656311	2568	57	315	15	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07112	TULKUBASH	12678592	4655732	2580	227	135	-82	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07113	TULKUBASH	12679014	4656170	2587	164	315	-34	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07114	TULKUBASH	12679159	4656331	2563	171	315	-53	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07115	TULKUBASH	12678593	4655732	2580	186	135	-72	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07116	TULKUBASH	12679015	4656168	2587	50	0	-90	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07117	TULKUBASH	12679183	4656382	2562	178	315	-60	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07118	TULKUBASH	12678621	4655761	2574	197	135	-70	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07119	TULKUBASH	12679159	4656332	2564	91	315	-20	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0712	TULKUBASH	12678838	4655828	2483	140	315	-27	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07120	TULKUBASH	12679308	4656493	2584	120	315	-20	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07121	TULKUBASH	12679284	4656443	2542	87	315	-34	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07122	TULKUBASH	12679182	4656383	2562	135	315	-49	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07123	TULKUBASH	12679242	4656448	2549	84	315	-45	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T07124	TULKUBASH	12679211	4656427	2554	115	315	-49	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0713	TULKUBASH	12678972	4655919	2451	104	315	-30	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0714	TULKUBASH	12678892	4656000	2512	103	135	-71	DH	2011	3117AE

HOLE_ID	PROJECT	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION (m)	DEPTH (m)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	TYPEWORK	YEAR	LICENSE_NUMBER
CCH11T0715	TULKUBASH	12678921	4656028	2507	103	315	-74	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0716	TULKUBASH	12678830	4655659	2418	120	315	-35	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0717	TULKUBASH	12678916	4656064	2526	199	135	-75	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0718	TULKUBASH	12678972	4655919	2452	69	315	-10	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0719	TULKUBASH	12678887	4655888	2485	108	315	-27	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0720	TULKUBASH	12678892	4655999	2512	78	135	-52	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0721	TULKUBASH	12678992	4655961	2451	147	315	-30	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0722	TULKUBASH	12678921	4656028	2508	60	315	-86	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0723	TULKUBASH	12678912	4655923	2487	149	315	-40	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0724	TULKUBASH	12679024	4655975	2449	162	315	-30	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0725	TULKUBASH	12679031	4656086	2533	81	135	-61	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0726	TULKUBASH	12678784	4655934	2555	151	315	-89	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0727	TULKUBASH	12679030	4656087	2533	75	135	-89	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0728	TULKUBASH	12678980	4656080	2528	103	135	-81	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0729	TULKUBASH	12678911	4655923	2488	91	315	-9	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0730	TULKUBASH	12679030	4656087	2533	88	135	-79	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0731	TULKUBASH	12678981	4656080	2528	112	135	-69	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0732	TULKUBASH	12678787	4655932	2555	80	135	-60	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0733	TULKUBASH	12678784	4655826	2519	96	315	-39	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0734	TULKUBASH	12678992	4655962	2452	101	315	-3	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0735	TULKUBASH	12679010	4656167	2588	228	315	-45	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0736	TULKUBASH	12678842	4655935	2521	55	315	7	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0737	TULKUBASH	12679029	4656089	2533	135	315	-81	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0738	TULKUBASH	12678739	4655865	2553	91	315	-67	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0739	TULKUBASH	12678769	4655899	2554	61	135	-64	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0740	TULKUBASH	12678952	4655881	2453	51	315	10	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0741	TULKUBASH	12679076	4655984	2449	171	315	-30	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0742	TULKUBASH	12679023	4655976	2450	82	315	-11	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0743	TULKUBASH	12678739	4655864	2553	212	315	-85	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0744	TULKUBASH	12678968	4656036	2500	69	135	-60	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0745	TULKUBASH	12678991	4655962	2453	93	315	12	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0746	TULKUBASH	12678556	4655710	2584	101	315	-34	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0747	TULKUBASH	12678617	4655763	2574	111	315	-35	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0748	TULKUBASH	12678668	4655826	2563	107	315	-80	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0749	TULKUBASH	12679017	4656047	2501	45	135	-67	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0750	TULKUBASH	12679010	4656048	2501	41	315	-26	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0751	TULKUBASH	12678798	4655859	2517	124	315	-43	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0752	TULKUBASH	12678766	4655898	2554	91	135	-86	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0753	TULKUBASH	12678666	4655827	2563	105	315	-30	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0754	TULKUBASH	12679068	4656033	2449	173	315	-58	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0755	TULKUBASH	12679068	4656034	2449	124	315	-48	dh_undg	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0756	TULKUBASH	12679152	4656308	2565	181	315	-45	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0757	TULKUBASH	12678993	4655962	2451	141	315	-24	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0758	TULKUBASH	12678742	4655864	2553	170	135	-89	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0759	TULKUBASH	12678619	4655761	2574	78	315	-75	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0760bis	TULKUBASH	12678555	4655710	2584	57	315	-22	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0761	TULKUBASH	12679075	4655985	2449	151	315	-12	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0762	TULKUBASH	12678838	4655827	2484	117	315	-17	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0763	TULKUBASH	12678956	4656080	2527	121	135	-85	DH	2011	3117AE

HOLE_ID	PROJECT	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION (m)	DEPTH (m)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	TYPEWORK	YEAR	LICENSE_NUMBER
CCH11T0764	TULKUBASH	12678740	4655866	2553	71	315	-74	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0765	TULKUBASH	12678844	4655933	2518	114	315	-36	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0766	TULKUBASH	12678788	4655835	2519	121	315	-59	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0767	TULKUBASH	12678992	4655962	2451	111	315	-15	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0768	TULKUBASH	12678956	4656079	2528	90	135	-80	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0769	TULKUBASH	12679308	4656491	2583	180	315	-45	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0770	TULKUBASH	12678929	4655848	2452	182	315	-18	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0771	TULKUBASH	12678753	4655877	2554	77	315	-75	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0772	TULKUBASH	12678787	4655835	2519	101	315	-54	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0773	TULKUBASH	12678848	4655932	2518	72	135	-68	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0774	TULKUBASH	12678954	4655881	2451	98	315	-26	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0775	TULKUBASH	12678957	4656079	2527	71	135	-68	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0776	TULKUBASH	12678890	4655892	2485	107	312	-13	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0777	TULKUBASH	12678753	4655877	2554	76	315	-66	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0778	TULKUBASH	12678957	4656078	2528	60	135	-50	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0779	TULKUBASH	12679048	4655981	2451	112	315	-16	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0780	TULKUBASH	12678787	4655836	2519	81	315	-45	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0781	TULKUBASH	12679013	4656172	2588	128	315	-12	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0782	TULKUBASH	12678757	4655878	2554	51	135	-82	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0783	TULKUBASH	12678881	4655953	2517	40	0	-90	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0784	TULKUBASH	12679042	4655977	2449	137	315	-33	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0785	TULKUBASH	12679048	4655981	2451	115	315	-25	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0786	TULKUBASH	12678911	4655923	2487	89	315	-24	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0787	TULKUBASH	12678560	4655705	2583	183	135	-52	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0788	TULKUBASH	12678987	4656045	2503	60	135	-69	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0789	TULKUBASH	12678593	4655731	2580	160	135	-58	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0790	TULKUBASH	12678622	4655758	2574	140	135	-53	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0791	TULKUBASH	12678988	4656044	2503	57	135	-50	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0792	TULKUBASH	12679153	4656312	2566	112	315	-20	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0793	TULKUBASH	12679015	4656170	2587	204	315	-49	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0794	TULKUBASH	12678643	4655796	2569	157	135	-69	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0795bis	TULKUBASH	12678671	4655825	2563	178	135	-75	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0796	TULKUBASH	12678702	4655851	2556	198	135	-84	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0797	TULKUBASH	12679159	4656331	2563	143	315	-45	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0798	TULKUBASH	12678643	4655796	2568	205	135	-81	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH11T0799	TULKUBASH	12678559	4655707	2583	237	135	-77	DH	2011	3117AE
CCH12T07125	TULKUBASH	12679202	4656310	2531	227	315	-43	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07126	TULKUBASH	12679215	4656356	2529	147	315	-33	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07127	TULKUBASH	12679335	4656405	2515	168	315	-43	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07128	TULKUBASH	12679335	4656406	2515	138	315	-29	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07129	TULKUBASH	12679201	4656310	2531	161	315	-31	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07130	TULKUBASH	12679241	4656385	2526	149	315	-43	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07131	TULKUBASH	12679334	4656407	2515	124	315	-13	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07132Bis	TULKUBASH	12679139	4656263	2536	101	315	-1	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07133BIS	TULKUBASH	12679101	4656186	2535	168	315	3	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07134	TULKUBASH	12679194	4656273	2533	176	315	-25	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07135	TULKUBASH	12679242	4656384	2526	181	315	-50	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07136	TULKUBASH	12679103	4656242	2535	197	315	-49	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07137bis	TULKUBASH	12679102	4656185	2533	211	315	-28	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07138	TULKUBASH	12679057	4656108	2534	249	316	-31	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07139	TULKUBASH	12679140	4656265	2534	193	315	-43	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07140	TULKUBASH	12679194	4656272	2532	231	315	-43	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07141	TULKUBASH	12679241	4656384	2526	183	315	-55	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07142	TULKUBASH	12679103	4656242	2535	153	315	-43	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07143	TULKUBASH	12679140	4656264	2534	210	315	-50	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07144	TULKUBASH	12679091	4656136	2532	248	315	-43	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07145	TULKUBASH	12679203	4656309	2531	247	315	-50	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07146	TULKUBASH	12679103	4656184	2533	230	315	-43	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07147	TULKUBASH	12679140	4656264	2535	161	315	-25	DH	2012	3117AE

HOLE_ID	PROJECT	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION (m)	DEPTH (m)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	TYPEWORK	YEAR	LICENSE_NUMBER
CCH12T07148	TULKUBASH	12679240	4656387	2526	109	315	-17	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07149	TULKUBASH	12679057	4656109	2534	226	315	-24	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07150	TULKUBASH	12679102	4656245	2535	160	315	-30	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07151	TULKUBASH	12679217	4656355	2529	198	315	-45	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07152	TULKUBASH	12679089	4656137	2533	205	315	-30	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07153	TULKUBASH	12679273	4656407	2522	123	315	-13	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07154	TULKUBASH	12679101	4656184	2534	174	315	-15	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07155	TULKUBASH	12679101	4656245	2537	110	315	-7	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07156	TULKUBASH	12679056	4656110	2534	187	315	-12	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07157	TULKUBASH	12679213	4656357	2531	102	315	-8	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07158	TULKUBASH	12679089	4656137	2534	177	315	-15	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07159	TULKUBASH	12679274	4656406	2521	132	315	-43	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07160	TULKUBASH	12679274	4656404	2521	166	315	-49	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07161	TULKUBASH	12679089	4656138	2535	109	315	9	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07162	TULKUBASH	12679404	4656571	2601	200	315	-15	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH12T07163	TULKUBASH	12679290	4656442	2543	210	338	-10	DH	2012	3117AE
CCH13T07164	TULKUBASH	12679038	4656246	2583	52	135	-55	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13T07165	TULKUBASH	12679053	4656294	2579	49	135	-75	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13T07166	TULKUBASH	12679194	4656273	2533	212	315	-35	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13T07167	TULKUBASH	12679203	4656547	2618	211	135	-65	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13T07168	TULKUBASH	12679109	4656456	2634	105	135	-58	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13T07169	TULKUBASH	12679094	4656418	2634	115	135	-65	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13T07170	TULKUBASH	12679082	4656384	2633	86	135	-65	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13T07171	TULKUBASH	12679207	4656475	2573	121	135	-60	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13T07172	TULKUBASH	12679031	4656374	2637	89	135	-60	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13T07173	TULKUBASH	12678973	4656366	2644	120	135	-45	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13T07174	TULKUBASH	12679190	4656440	2569	104	135	-67	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13T07175	TULKUBASH	12678958	4656269	2543	180	135	-60	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13T07176	TULKUBASH	12678960	4656327	2647	254	135	-65	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH13T0793bis3	TULKUBASH	12678877	4655796	2451	84	140	-65	dh	2013	3117AE
CCH14T07177	TULKUBASH	12679380	4656583	2605	150	315	-20	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T07178	TULKUBASH	12680253	4657377	2751	152	315	-30	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T07179	TULKUBASH	12680065	4657089	2749	200	315	-20	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T07180	TULKUBASH	12679385	4656577	2603	70	135	-60	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T07181	TULKUBASH	12680257	4657377	2750	90	135	-65	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T07183	TULKUBASH	12678835	4656025	2554	70	135	-61	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T07185	TULKUBASH	12679341	4656588	2604	91	135	-45	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T07188	TULKUBASH	12679422	4656655	2668	140	135	-45	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T07190	TULKUBASH	12679335	4656592	2604	93	315	-30	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T07192	TULKUBASH	12679422	4656656	2668	162	135	-75	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T07199	TULKUBASH	12679358	4656672	2663	119	135	-45	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T07206	TULKUBASH	12679357	4656673	2663	168	135	-70	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T07222	TULKUBASH	12679341	4656588	2604	114	135	-75	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T07223	TULKUBASH	12679353	4656674	2663	160	170	-65	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24182	TULKUBASH	12679647	4656940	2811	175	135	-45	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24184bis	TULKUBASH	12679863	4657161	2795	174	135	-45	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24186	TULKUBASH	12679729	4657085	2779	175	135	-50	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24187	TULKUBASH	12679665	4657094	2811	225	135	-45	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24189	TULKUBASH	12679646	4656941	2811	156	135	-70	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24191	TULKUBASH	12679729	4657085	2779	185	135	-70	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24193	TULKUBASH	12679664	4657094	2810	234	135	-60	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24194	TULKUBASH	12679648	4657055	2810	200	135	-35	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24195	TULKUBASH	12679808	4657124	2768	79	135	-50	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24196	TULKUBASH	12679823	4657163	2794	65	135	-45	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24197	TULKUBASH	12679646	4656989	2808	69	135	-45	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24198	TULKUBASH	12679647	4657057	2810	103	135	-60	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24200	TULKUBASH	12679645	4656990	2808	100	135	-75	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24201	TULKUBASH	12679819	4657164	2793	80	0	-90	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24201bis	TULKUBASH	12679821	4657165	2793	100	0	-90	dh	2014	3117AE

HOLE_ID	PROJECT	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION (m)	DEPTH (m)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	TYPEWORK	YEAR	LICENSE_NUMBER
CCH14T24202	TULKUBASH	12679801	4656905	2692	101	315	-25	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24203	TULKUBASH	12679862	4657163	2795	201	135	-55	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24204	TULKUBASH	12679640	4656995	2809	72	315	-30	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24205	TULKUBASH	12679880	4657048	2719	121	0	-90	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24207	TULKUBASH	12679602	4656874	2827	131	315	-25	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24209	TULKUBASH	12679880	4657048	2719	51	135	-60	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24210	TULKUBASH	12679778	4656981	2723	82	135	-45	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24211	TULKUBASH	12679832	4657044	2720	127	135	-80	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24212	TULKUBASH	12679903	4657091	2750	74	135	-72	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24213	TULKUBASH	12679648	4656824	2795	110	135	-50	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24214	TULKUBASH	12679646	4657053	2810	90	0	-90	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24215	TULKUBASH	12679777	4656983	2723	106	135	-65	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24216	TULKUBASH	12679665	4657097	2811	124	0	-90	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24217	TULKUBASH	12679861	4657163	2795	80	0	-90	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24218	TULKUBASH	12679780	4656864	2704	115	315	-25	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24219	TULKUBASH	12679647	4656824	2795	130	135	-75	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24220	TULKUBASH	12679952	4657080	2750	26	135	-45	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH14T24221	TULKUBASH	12679727	4657086	2779	120	0	-90	dh	2014	3117AE
CCH17T07229bis	TULKUBASH	12678710	4655784	2526	153	135	-60	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07230	TULKUBASH	12678904	4656087	2534	50	315	-20	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07231	TULKUBASH	12678825	4656128	2599	80	135	-45	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07232	TULKUBASH	12679072	4656380	2633	130	0	-90	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07233	TULKUBASH	12678957	4656277	2644	94	0	-90	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07236	TULKUBASH	12678911	4656087	2534	20	135	-60	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07237	TULKUBASH	12678877	4656070	2542	45	135	-50	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07238	TULKUBASH	12679126	4656538	2626	102	135	-60	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07238bis	TULKUBASH	12679125	4656538	2625	150	135	-65	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07239	TULKUBASH	12678972	4656369	2645	140	135	-60	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07240	TULKUBASH	12679462	4656867	2822	148	135	-65	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07241	TULKUBASH	12679094	4656420	2634	144	0	-90	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07242	TULKUBASH	12679438	4656867	2820	127	135	-45	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07243	TULKUBASH	12679110	4656497	2631	140	135	-60	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07244	TULKUBASH	12679576	4656850	2823	150	135	-55	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07245	TULKUBASH	12679529	4656777	2779	64	135	-70	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07245bis	TULKUBASH	12679530	4656777	2781	160	135	-70	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07246	TULKUBASH	12679511	4656853	2826	43	135	-62	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07246bis	TULKUBASH	12679513	4656851	2826	85	135	-62	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07246bis 2	TULKUBASH	12679510	4656850	2826	216	135	-65	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07247	TULKUBASH	12679363	4656907	2809	180	135	-45	DH	2017	3319AP
CCH17T07248	TULKUBASH	12679079	4656389	2635	97	315	-20	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07249	TULKUBASH	12679570	4656797	2784	114	135	-60	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07250	TULKUBASH	12678957	4656267	2643	55	135	-45	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07252	TULKUBASH	12678842	4656166	2599	100	135	-45	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07253	TULKUBASH	12678953	4656276	2644	110	315	-25	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07255	TULKUBASH	12679473	4656787	2771	75	135	-45	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07255bis	TULKUBASH	12679472	4656787	2771	160	135	-45	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07260	TULKUBASH	12678877	4656189	2599	115	135	-45	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07261	TULKUBASH	12678824	4656128	2600	110	135	-70	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07262	TULKUBASH	12678878	4656068	2542	111	135	-75	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07263	TULKUBASH	12679578	4656855	2823	193	135	-70	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07264	TULKUBASH	12679519	4656625	2674	115	315	-30	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07265	TULKUBASH	12679758	4657168	2797	56	135	-45	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07265bis	TULKUBASH	12679759	4657170	2797	96	135	-45	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07266	TULKUBASH	12678960	4656324	2647	140	135	-80	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07267	TULKUBASH	12679032	4656375	2637	130	135	-80	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07268	TULKUBASH	12679577	4656616	2672	177	315	-30	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07269	TULKUBASH	12678776	4656110	2602	105	135	-45	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07270	TULKUBASH	12679695	4656951	2771	119	0	-90	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07271	TULKUBASH	12678842	4656170	2599	80	135	-75	DH	2017	3117AE

HOLE_ID	PROJECT	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION (m)	DEPTH (m)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	TYPEWORK	YEAR	LICENSE_NUMBER
CCH17T07272	TULKUBASH	12679716	4657155	2803	130	135	-60	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07273	TULKUBASH	12679702	4656994	2770	85	135	-75	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07274	TULKUBASH	12678710	4655783	2526	245	135	-75	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07275	TULKUBASH	12679419	4656787	2765	173	135	-45	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07276	TULKUBASH	12679247	4656603	2659	250	135	-50	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07277	TULKUBASH	12679077	4656382	2633	105	315	-45	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07278	TULKUBASH	12680021	4657134	2792	106	135	-50	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07279	TULKUBASH	12678801	4655640	2422	164	315	-30	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07280	TULKUBASH	12679874	4657224	2840	76	135	-70	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07281	TULKUBASH	12678876	4656187	2599	149	135	-65	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07282	TULKUBASH	12679677	4657135	2810	145	135	-45	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07283	TULKUBASH	12679821	4657230	2836	110	135	-45	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07284	TULKUBASH	12679471	4656789	2771	195	135	-65	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07285	TULKUBASH	12679531	4656774	2779	150	135	-50	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07286	TULKUBASH	12679606	4656868	2826	116	135	-55	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07287	TULKUBASH	12679698	4656949	2771	77	135	-50	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07288	TULKUBASH	12679638	4656884	2805	87	135	-55	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07289	TULKUBASH	12679869	4657228	2841	65	315	-30	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07290	TULKUBASH	12679522	4656623	2673	200	315	-50	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07291	TULKUBASH	12679281	4656687	2666	66	135	-50	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07291bis	TULKUBASH	12679282	4656687	2666	231	135	-50	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07292	TULKUBASH	12680015	4657139	2793	48	315	-30	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07293	TULKUBASH	12679158	4656585	2650	287	135	-65	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07294	TULKUBASH	12679199	4656601	2656	141	135	-65	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07295	TULKUBASH	12679263	4656639	2660	70	135	-60	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07295bis	TULKUBASH	12679264	4656640	2660	138	135	-60	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07296	TULKUBASH	12679307	4656491	2583	62	135	-75	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07297	TULKUBASH	12679384	4656417	2509	168	315	-25	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07299	TULKUBASH	12679961	4657141	2794	130	135	-70	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07300	TULKUBASH	12679719	4657159	2802	138	135	-75	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07301	TULKUBASH	12679943	4657215	2840	150	315	-45	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07302bis	TULKUBASH	12680007	4657207	2849	195	135	-65	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07303	TULKUBASH	12678798	4655641	2422	170	315	-45	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07304	TULKUBASH	12678770	4655622	2425	155	315	-30	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07305	TULKUBASH	12679619	4656904	2819	145	135	-65	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07306	TULKUBASH	12679677	4657138	2811	195	135	-70	DH	2017	3319AP
CCH17T07307	TULKUBASH	12678871	4655704	2417	178	315	-45	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07308	TULKUBASH	12679756	4657167	2797	155	155	-70	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07309	TULKUBASH	12679060	4656105	2534	128	135	-70	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07310	TULKUBASH	12678703	4655851	2556	315	135	-55	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07311	TULKUBASH	12680049	4657224	2853	51	135	-75	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07311bis	TULKUBASH	12680053	4657225	2853	135	135	-75	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07313	TULKUBASH	12678923	4656252	2650	133	135	-70	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07314	TULKUBASH	12678925	4656180	2596	156	135	-55	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07315	TULKUBASH	12678772	4655619	2425	180	315	-50	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07316	TULKUBASH	12678889	4655753	2425	95	315	-30	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07317	TULKUBASH	12679573	4656796	2786	143	135	-45	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07318	TULKUBASH	12679784	4657205	2821	100	135	-55	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07319	TULKUBASH	12678783	4655927	2554	192	135	-75	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07320	TULKUBASH	12678742	4655592	2425	137	315	-45	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07321	TULKUBASH	12679205	4656767	2749	127	135	-50	DH	2017	3319AP
CCH17T07322	TULKUBASH	12678835	4656026	2554	120	135	-80	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07323	TULKUBASH	12679942	4657215	2840	105	315	-30	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07324	TULKUBASH	12678776	4656110	2602	140	135	-65	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07325	TULKUBASH	12679875	4657222	2840	120	135	-50	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07326	TULKUBASH	12679958	4657142	2794	112	135	-50	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07327	TULKUBASH	12680003	4657211	2849	224	315	-45	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07328	TULKUBASH	12679183	4656723	2747	207	135	-50	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07329	TULKUBASH	12678702	4655548	2426	135	315	-45	DH	2017	3117AE

HOLE_ID	PROJECT	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION (m)	DEPTH (m)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	TYPEWORK	YEAR	LICENSE_NUMBER
CCH17T07330	TULKUBASH	12679587	4656955	2853	48	136	-65	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07330bis	TULKUBASH	12679586	4656955	2853	102	135	-65	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07331	TULKUBASH	12679791	4657014	2725	112	135	-55	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07332	TULKUBASH	12680081	4657243	2856	18	315	-25	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07333bis	TULKUBASH	12679241	4656962	2799	174	135	-60	DH	2017	3319AP
CCH17T07334	TULKUBASH	12680047	4657229	2853	62	135	-50	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07335	TULKUBASH	12678739	4655594	2426	128	315	-25	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07336	TULKUBASH	12678681	4655518	2427	130	315	-45	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07337	TULKUBASH	12679144	4656259	2534	196	135	-55	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07338	TULKUBASH	12679251	4656774	2720	123	135	-45	DH	2017	3319AP
CCH17T07339	TULKUBASH	12680179	4657313	2798	36	135	-50	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07340	TULKUBASH	12680070	4657145	2792	58	135	-60	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07341	TULKUBASH	12678925	4656180	2596	209	135	-65	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07342	TULKUBASH	12679188	4656690	2730	143	135	-45	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07343	TULKUBASH	12679293	4656796	2714	131	135	-45	DH	2017	3319AP
CCH17T07344	TULKUBASH	12679326	4656701	2669	127	135	-65	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07345	TULKUBASH	12679366	4656760	2723	215	135	-55	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07346	TULKUBASH	12679279	4656861	2747	140	135	-35	DH	2017	3319AP
CCH17T07347	TULKUBASH	12679246	4656604	2659	247	135	-70	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07348	TULKUBASH	12679200	4656599	2656	182	135	-70	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07349	TULKUBASH	12680084	4657244	2856	260	315	-40	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07350	TULKUBASH	12680114	4657155	2793	62	135	-65	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07351	TULKUBASH	12680049	4657224	2853	49	315	-40	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T07352	TULKUBASH	12679329	4656698	2669	172	120	-45	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T24234	TULKUBASH	12679801	4656900	2691	114	315	-35	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T24235	TULKUBASH	12679865	4657113	2759	106	0	-90	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T24251	TULKUBASH	12679636	4656888	2804	86	0	-90	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T24254	TULKUBASH	12679781	4657205	2821	139	135	-70	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T24256bis	TULKUBASH	12679778	4656862	2705	130	315	-25	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T24257	TULKUBASH	12679757	4657169	2797	119	135	-60	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T24258	TULKUBASH	12679642	4656830	2796	133	315	-30	DH	2017	3117AE
CCH17T24259	TULKUBASH	12679822	4657227	2836	173	135	-70	DH	2017	3117AE
CH18I001	TULKUBASH	12677963	4655434	2410	100	0	-90	DH	2018	3117AE
CH18I002	TULKUBASH	12677874	4655657	2465	100	0	-90	DH	2018	3117AE
CH18I003	TULKUBASH	12677875	4655783	2495	101	0	-90	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T353	TULKUBASH	12679096	4656135	2532	130	135	-60	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T354	TULKUBASH	12679107	4656182	2533	125	135	-60	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T355	TULKUBASH	12680020	4657293	2897	150	315	-45	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T356	TULKUBASH	12680084	4657239	2855	49	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T356bis	TULKUBASH	12680084	4657240	2855	214	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T357	TULKUBASH	12679106	4656241	2535	121	135	-60	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T358	TULKUBASH	12680157	4657167	2793	20	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T358bis	TULKUBASH	12680157	4657167	2793	29	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T359	TULKUBASH	12680104	4657332	2853	192	135	-50	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T360	TULKUBASH	12680187	4657356	2800	130	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T361	TULKUBASH	12680180	4657479	2803	47	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T362	TULKUBASH	12680179	4657480	2803	165	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T363	TULKUBASH	12680157	4657168	2793	123	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T364	TULKUBASH	12680350	4657762	2853	183	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T365	TULKUBASH	12680278	4657849	2914	179	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T366	TULKUBASH	12680176	4657576	2820	229	135	-80	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T367	TULKUBASH	12680469	4657648	2759	173	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T368	TULKUBASH	12680276	4657509	2754	186	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T369	TULKUBASH	12680350	4657761	2853	162	135	-50	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T370	TULKUBASH	12679196	4656268	2532	154	135	-65	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T371	TULKUBASH	12680679	4657992	2991	240	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T372	TULKUBASH	12680407	4657827	2856	30	135	-50	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T373	TULKUBASH	12680406	4657828	2856	275	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T374	TULKUBASH	12680172	4657254	2795	116	135	-70	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T375	TULKUBASH	12680185	4657357	2800	51	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE

HOLE_ID	PROJECT	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION (m)	DEPTH (m)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	TYPEWORK	YEAR	LICENSE_NUMBER
DH18T375bis	TULKUBASH	12680186	4657356	2800	152	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T376	TULKUBASH	12678961	4655894	2450	147	135	-50	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T377	TULKUBASH	12680177	4657576	2820	160	135	-50	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T378	TULKUBASH	12680272	4657737	2845	144	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T379	TULKUBASH	12680388	4657806	2854	230	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T380	TULKUBASH	12680207	4657683	2834	178	135	-60	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T381	TULKUBASH	12678758	4655737	2483	163	135	-60	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T382	TULKUBASH	12680813	4657868	2860	120	135	-65	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T383	TULKUBASH	12680416	4657587	2759	162	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T384	TULKUBASH	12680374	4657970	2942	301	135	-50	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T385	TULKUBASH	12680541	4657826	2859	285	135	-50	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T386	TULKUBASH	12680316	4657575	2757	166	135	-65	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T387	TULKUBASH	12680180	4657480	2803	144	135	-60	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T388	TULKUBASH	12678821	4655788	2476	220	135	-65	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T389	TULKUBASH	12680688	4657778	2858	165	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T390	TULKUBASH	12680104	4657332	2853	147	135	-50	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T391	TULKUBASH	12681216	4658433	3012	277	135	-70	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T392	TULKUBASH	12681040	4658322	2995	150	135	-65	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T393	TULKUBASH	12680439	4658029	2953	345	135	-70	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T394	TULKUBASH	12680207	4657682	2834	201	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T395	TULKUBASH	12680270	4657737	2846	176	135	-80	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T396	TULKUBASH	12680075	4657585	2863	158	135	-50	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T397	TULKUBASH	12681150	4658209	2907	222	135	-65	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T398	TULKUBASH	12680272	4657505	2753	146	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T399	TULKUBASH	12680687	4657780	2858	209	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T400	TULKUBASH	12680084	4657239	2855	83	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T401	TULKUBASH	12680543	4657826	2859	309	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T402	TULKUBASH	12680559	4658009	2969	231	135	-50	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T403	TULKUBASH	12680766	4657803	2864	123	315	-35	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T404	TULKUBASH	12678725	4655670	2484	202	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T405	TULKUBASH	12680887	4657915	2866	165	135	-70	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T406	TULKUBASH	12680568	4657669	2764	156	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T407	TULKUBASH	12680090	4657457	2843	156	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T408	TULKUBASH	12680715	4658042	2999	240	135	-60	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T409	TULKUBASH	12680256	4657405	2751	90	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T410	TULKUBASH	12678913	4655923	2487	213	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T411	TULKUBASH	12680315	4657574	2757	215	135	-80	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T412	TULKUBASH	12680682	4657785	2859	88	315	-25	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T413	TULKUBASH	12680073	4657585	2863	231	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T414	TULKUBASH	12680021	4657296	2896	216	135	-65	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T415	TULKUBASH	12680557	4658011	2969	315	135	-70	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T416	TULKUBASH	12680279	4657848	2914	135	135	-50	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T417	TULKUBASH	12680242	4657309	2750	123	135	-80	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T418	TULKUBASH	12680682	4657785	2860	185	315	-35	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T419	TULKUBASH	12680948	4658389	3076	220	135	-65	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T420	TULKUBASH	12678683	4655654	2488	170	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T421	TULKUBASH	12680809	4658152	3041	268	135	-60	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T422	TULKUBASH	12680582	4657809	2860	281	135	-50	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T423	TULKUBASH	12678750	4656028	2612	200	135	-70	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T424	TULKUBASH	12680410	4657590	2759	187	315	-25	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T425	TULKUBASH	12680079	4657696	2883	164	135	-60	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T426	TULKUBASH	12680982	4657982	2876	144	135	-60	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T427	TULKUBASH	12680002	4657428	2912	205	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T428	TULKUBASH	12680376	4657972	2942	77	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T428bis	TULKUBASH	12680380	4657976	2943	300	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T429	TULKUBASH	12680715	4658043	2999	263	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T430	TULKUBASH	12678685	4655955	2624	226	135	-60	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T431	TULKUBASH	12681081	4658061	2897	145	135	-65	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T432	TULKUBASH	12680327	4657908	2929	163	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE

HOLE_ID	PROJECT	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION (m)	DEPTH (m)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	TYPEWORK	YEAR	LICENSE_NUMBER
DH18T433	TULKUBASH	12680815	4657871	2860	58	135	-80	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T433bis	TULKUBASH	12680813	4657867	2860	150	135	-90	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T434	TULKUBASH	12680856	4658230	3063	148	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T435	TULKUBASH	12680883	4657921	2867	125	315	-30	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T436	TULKUBASH	12678617	4655928	2633	165	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T437	TULKUBASH	12680440	4658031	2953	285	135	-50	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T438	TULKUBASH	12680419	4657589	2759	163	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T439	TULKUBASH	12680677	4657992	2991	260	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T440	TULKUBASH	12680711	4658047	3000	185	315	-30	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T441	TULKUBASH	12678567	4655870	2643	195	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T442	TULKUBASH	12681331	4658324	2932	188	135	-70	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T443	TULKUBASH	12680983	4657984	2877	176	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T444	TULKUBASH	12680919	4658267	3074	94	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T445	TULKUBASH	12680566	4657671	2764	117	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T446	TULKUBASH	12680975	4658161	2995	160	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T447	TULKUBASH	12680809	4658153	3041	113	135	-75	DH	2018-2019	3117AE
DH18T448	TULKUBASH	12678519	4655803	2653	191	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T449	TULKUBASH	12681108	4658379	3002	33	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T450	TULKUBASH	12680220	4657204	2750	31	135	-65	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T450bis	TULKUBASH	12680219	4657206	2750	65	135	-65	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T451	TULKUBASH	12681214	4658711	3140	10	135	-65	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T452	TULKUBASH	12680978	4657990	2878	132	315	-30	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T453	TULKUBASH	12678456	4655819	2654	149	135	-60	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T454	TULKUBASH	12680257	4657408	2750	129	135	-75	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T455	TULKUBASH	12678645	4655608	2489	195	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T456	TULKUBASH	12680469	4657648	2759	45	135	-50	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T457	TULKUBASH	12680677	4657653	2768	115	135	-60	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T457bis	TULKUBASH	12680676	4657654	2768	183	135	-60	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T458	TULKUBASH	12680469	4657648	2759	33	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T459	TULKUBASH	12681267	4658319	2927	210	135	-50	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T460	TULKUBASH	12678681	4655959	2625	242	315	-30	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T461	TULKUBASH	12678996	4655956	2450	171	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T462	TULKUBASH	12680312	4657752	2850	180	135	-50	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T463	TULKUBASH	12679067	4655980	2449	132	135	-60	DH	2018	3117AE
DH18T464	TULKUBASH	12680443	4657610	2759	82	135	-55	DH	2018	3117AE
DH19T465	TULKUBASH	12678452	4655822	2655	170	315	-30	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T466	TULKUBASH	12678563	4655875	2644	200	315	-30	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T467	TULKUBASH	12678745	4656031	2613	254	315	-30	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T468	TULKUBASH	12678613	4655933	2634	204	315	-30	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T469	TULKUBASH	12680810	4658161	3043	189	315	-30	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T470	TULKUBASH	12680726	4658123	3027	130	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T471	TULKUBASH	12681277	4658761	3135	69	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T472	TULKUBASH	12680720	4658129	3028	102	315	-25	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T473	TULKUBASH	12678617	4655928	2633	180	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T474	TULKUBASH	12681177	4658623	3147	180	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T475	TULKUBASH	12681210	4658705	3139	217	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T476	TULKUBASH	12680358	4657598	2760	177	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T477	TULKUBASH	12680285	4657547	2755	220	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T478	TULKUBASH	12680901	4658233	3059	70	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T479	TULKUBASH	12680887	4658354	3089	131	315	-25	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T480	TULKUBASH	12680848	4658229	3064	133	315	-25	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T481	TULKUBASH	12680900	4658234	3059	206	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T482	TULKUBASH	12681277	4658761	3135	76	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T482bis	TULKUBASH	12681280	4658762	3135	74	145	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T483	TULKUBASH	12681515	4658862	3031	30	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T484	TULKUBASH	12680976	4658498	3107	255	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T485	TULKUBASH	12681118	4658582	3137	250	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T486	TULKUBASH	12681453	4658914	3058	12	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T487	TULKUBASH	12681284	4658401	2991	161	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE

HOLE_ID	PROJECT	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION (m)	DEPTH (m)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	TYPEWORK	YEAR	LICENSE_NUMBER
DH19T488	TULKUBASH	12681333	4658324	2932	220	135	-55	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T489	TULKUBASH	12680315	4657571	2757	55	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T490	TULKUBASH	12681224	4658812	3120	71	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T491	TULKUBASH	12681151	4658768	3113	160	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T492	TULKUBASH	12681405	4658849	3100	270	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T493	TULKUBASH	12680107	4657766	2894	83	135	-50	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T493bis	TULKUBASH	12680109	4657767	2894	125	135	-50	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T494	TULKUBASH	12681255	4658448	3020	197	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T495	TULKUBASH	12681182	4658296	2923	225	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T496	TULKUBASH	12681223	4658813	3120	230	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T497	TULKUBASH	12681152	4658209	2907	125	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T498	TULKUBASH	12680201	4657840	2905	155	135	-50	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T499	TULKUBASH	12679205	4656919	2800	150	170	-50	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T500	TULKUBASH	12679333	4656919	2795	90	180	-50	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T500bis	TULKUBASH	12679333	4656920	2795	148	180	-50	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T501	TULKUBASH	12681330	4658825	3130	44	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T502	TULKUBASH	12681355	4658906	3089	27	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T503	TULKUBASH	12681177	4658625	3146	224	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T504	TULKUBASH	12681355	4658906	3089	165	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T505	TULKUBASH	12681328	4658827	3130	70	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T506	TULKUBASH	12680890	4658369	3087	230	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T507	TULKUBASH	12680976	4658496	3107	232	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T508	TULKUBASH	12681280	4658535	3036	110	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T509	TULKUBASH	12681063	4658531	3122	241	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T510	TULKUBASH	12681124	4658585	3138	228	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T511	TULKUBASH	12680899	4658233	3058	175	135	-75	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T512	TULKUBASH	12680962	4658402	3076	170	135	-50	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T513	TULKUBASH	12681341	4658483	2981	202	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T514	TULKUBASH	12680891	4658367	3087	198	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T515	TULKUBASH	12681064	4658530	3122	239	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T516	TULKUBASH	12680726	4658125	3027	168	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T517	TULKUBASH	12681178	4658417	3006	50	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T518	TULKUBASH	12680854	4658226	3063	151	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T519	TULKUBASH	12681259	4658909	3078	44	70	-50	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T520	TULKUBASH	12681035	4658317	2995	161	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T521	TULKUBASH	12681516	4658861	3030	32	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T521bis	TULKUBASH	12681516	4658861	3030	65	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T522	TULKUBASH	12681453	4658914	3058	72	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T523	TULKUBASH	12681363	4658789	3109	252	135	-55	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T524	TULKUBASH	12681262	4658906	3079	173	70	-75	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T525	TULKUBASH	12681562	4659190	2943	177	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T526	TULKUBASH	12681259	4658906	3078	42	70	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T527	TULKUBASH	12681591	4659132	2952	150	135	-50	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T528	TULKUBASH	12681452	4658914	3057	155	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T529	TULKUBASH	12681512	4658858	3029	169	135	-75	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T530	TULKUBASH	12681106	4658378	3002	166	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T532	TULKUBASH	12681401	4659087	2973	13	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T533	TULKUBASH	12681359	4658793	3109	159	315	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T534	TULKUBASH	12681545	4659061	2961	207	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE

HOLE_ID	PROJECT	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION (m)	DEPTH (m)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	TYPEWORK	YEAR	LICENSE_NUMBER
DH19T535	TULKUBASH	12681457	4659143	2960	203	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T536	TULKUBASH	12681463	4659029	3010	170	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T537	TULKUBASH	12681510	4658866	3031	144	315	-35	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T538	TULKUBASH	12681593	4659132	2952	18	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T540	TULKUBASH	12681395	4659088	2973	215	135	-50	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T541	TULKUBASH	12681218	4659018	3004	231	135	-50	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T542	TULKUBASH	12681587	4658901	2983	132	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T543	TULKUBASH	12681586	4659137	2952	171	315	-35	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T544	TULKUBASH	12681288	4659158	2917	100	92	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T545	TULKUBASH	12681446	4658919	3058	80	315	-35	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T547	TULKUBASH	12681621	4659203	2904	140	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T548	TULKUBASH	12681674	4659167	2905	173	135	-65	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T549	TULKUBASH	12681324	4659061	2987	144	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T550	TULKUBASH	12681557	4659271	2889	114	135	-40	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T551	TULKUBASH	12681539	4659068	2961	163	315	-35	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T552	TULKUBASH	12681634	4659266	2877	250	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T553	TULKUBASH	12681626	4659061	2906	277	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T554	TULKUBASH	12681671	4658914	2920	317	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T555	TULKUBASH	12681554	4659273	2889	103	315	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T556	TULKUBASH	12681421	4659504	2730	182	135	-50	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T557	TULKUBASH	12681678	4659351	2801	185	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T558	TULKUBASH	12681576	4659362	2816	92	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T560	TULKUBASH	12681716	4659551	2676	250	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T561	TULKUBASH	12681674	4659355	2801	153	315	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T562	TULKUBASH	12681363	4658790	3109	202	135	-75	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T563	TULKUBASH	12681462	4659029	3010	171	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T564	TULKUBASH	12681451	4658914	3058	218	135	-75	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T565	TULKUBASH	12681496	4659217	2915	180	135	-50	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T566	TULKUBASH	12681884	4659507	2645	170	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T567	TULKUBASH	12681177	4658625	3147	54	315	-35	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T567bis	TULKUBASH	12681171	4658628	3147	137	315	-35	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T568	TULKUBASH	12681514	4658857	3031	130	135	-65	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T569	TULKUBASH	12681459	4659032	3010	93	315	-50	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T570	TULKUBASH	12681839	4659440	2699	274	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T571	TULKUBASH	12681879	4659511	2645	261	315	-40	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T572	TULKUBASH	12681660	4658828	2933	174	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T573	TULKUBASH	12681405	4658849	3100	35	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T573bis	TULKUBASH	12681408	4658857	3099	219	135	-65	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T574	TULKUBASH	12681543	4659061	2961	113	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T575	TULKUBASH	12681588	4658903	2983	142	135	-65	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T576	TULKUBASH	12681279	4658401	2991	101	315	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T577	TULKUBASH	12680852	4658172	3048	98	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T578	TULKUBASH	12681795	4660116	2869	159	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T579	TULKUBASH	12681396	4659088	2973	230	135	-60	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T580	TULKUBASH	12681167	4659245	2888	171	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T581	TULKUBASH	12681352	4659157	2923	168	270	-50	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T582	TULKUBASH	12681281	4659313	2822	138	135	-50	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T583	TULKUBASH	12681803	4660255	2819	177	135	-45	DH	2019	3117AE

HOLE_ID	PROJECT	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION (m)	DEPTH (m)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	TYPEWORK	YEAR	LICENSE_NUMBER
DH19T584	TULKUBASH	12681352	4659155	2924	178	240	-45	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T585	TULKUBASH	12681458	4659141	2960	153	135	-30	DH	2019	3117AE
DH19T586	TULKUBASH	12681507	4659160	2955	150	135	-50	DH	2019	3117AE
DH21T587	TULKUBASH	12680050	4657226	2853	135	140	-55	DH	2021	3117AE
DH21T588	TULKUBASH	12680084	4657241	2855	163	140	-55	DH	2021	3117AE
DH21T589	TULKUBASH	12679982	4657121	2781	80	140	-47	DH	2021	3117AE
DH21T590	TULKUBASH	12680458	4657549	2722	81	140	-50	DH	2021	3117AE
DH21T591	TULKUBASH	12680481	4657579	2725	80	140	-55	DH	2021	3117AE
DH21T592	TULKUBASH	12680602	4657748	2821	140	135	-55	DH	2021	3117AE
DH21T593	TULKUBASH	12680894	4658292	3084	175	135	-60	DH	2021	3117AE
DH21T594	TULKUBASH	12681103	4658543	3117	150	136	-70	DH	2021	3117AE
DH21T595	TULKUBASH	12680948	4658294	3063	110	135	-50	DH	2021	3117AE
DH21T597	TULKUBASH	12681105	4658543	3117	72	136	-50	DH	2021	3117AE
DH21T599	TULKUBASH	12680739	4658062	2997	91	135	-60	DH	2021	3117AE
DH21T600	TULKUBASH	12680706	4658090	3021	150	135	-65	DH	2021	3117AE
DH21T602	TULKUBASH	12680771	4658146	3034	150	135	-50	DH	2021	3117AE
DH21T606	TULKUBASH	12681281	4658537	3037	100	95	-55	DH	2021	3117AE
DH21T609	TULKUBASH	12681179	4658588	3132	81	135	-55	DH	2021	3117AE
DH21T610	TULKUBASH	12681182	4658740	3129	85	135	-50	DH	2021	3117AE
DH21T611	TULKUBASH	12681146	4658608	3146	150	135	-58	DH	2021	3117AE
DH21T612	TULKUBASH	12681226	4658634	3120	85	135	-60	DH	2021	3117AE
DH21T613	TULKUBASH	12680097	4657281	2857	130	135	-50	DH	2021	3117AE
DH21T614	TULKUBASH	12680042	4657176	2819	120	135	-65	DH	2021	3117AE
DH21T616	TULKUBASH	12681190	4658682	3139	160	135	-50	DH	2021	3117AE
DH21T617	TULKUBASH	12681151	4658663	3156	85	135	-60	DH	2021	3117AE
DH21T618	TULKUBASH	12681231	4658755	3140	60	136	-50	DH	2021	3117AE
DH21T619	TULKUBASH	12679996	4657168	2817	127	135	-58	DH	2021	3117AE
RC20T001	TULKUBASH	12678691	4655976	2623	125	135	-73	RC	2020	3117AE
RC20T002	TULKUBASH	12678664	4655948	2628	90	135	-55	RC	2020	3117AE
RC20T003	TULKUBASH	12678664	4655949	2628	120	135	-75	RC	2020	3117AE
RC20T004	TULKUBASH	12678620	4655928	2633	150	135	-75	RC	2020	3117AE
RC20T005	TULKUBASH	12678599	4655896	2638	80	135	-50	RC	2020	3117AE
RC20T006	TULKUBASH	12678598	4655896	2639	90	135	-75	RC	2020	3117AE
RC20T007	TULKUBASH	12678541	4655842	2648	80	135	-55	RC	2020	3117AE
RC20T008	TULKUBASH	12678542	4655843	2648	130	135	-80	RC	2020	3117AE
RC20T009	TULKUBASH	12678530	4655906	2680	162	135	-62	RC	2020	3117AE
RC20T010	TULKUBASH	12678627	4656040	2688	105	135	-65	RC	2020	3117AE
RC20T011	TULKUBASH	12678641	4656072	2687	90	135	-45	RC	2020	3117AE
RC20T012	TULKUBASH	12678642	4656076	2687	115	135	-75	RC	2020	3117AE
RC20T013	TULKUBASH	12678580	4656033	2702	140	135	-65	RC	2020	3117AE
RC20T014	TULKUBASH	12678578	4656031	2702	110	135	-45	RC	2020	3117AE
RC20T015	TULKUBASH	12678516	4655973	2708	110	135	-55	RC	2020	3117AE
RC20T016	TULKUBASH	12678519	4655976	2708	140	135	-75	RC	2020	3117AE
RC20T017	TULKUBASH	12678584	4655995	2684	80	170	-60	RC	2020	3117AE
RC20T018	TULKUBASH	12678466	4655922	2703	115	135	-75	RC	2020	3117AE
RC20T019	TULKUBASH	12678466	4655979	2730	150	135	-70	RC	2020	3117AE
RC20T020	TULKUBASH	12678463	4655978	2730	102	135	-45	RC	2020	3117AE
RC20T021	TULKUBASH	12678639	4656156	2690	150	135	-60	RC	2020	3117AE
MD21C001	KYZYLTASH	12682128	4659006	2606	305	310	-70	MET_HOLE	2021	3117AE
MD21C002	KYZYLTASH	12682173	4659079	2581	365	310	-70	MET_HOLE	2021	3117AE
MD21C003	KYZYLTASH	12681645	4658524	2819	345	320	-75	MET_HOLE	2021	3117AE
MD21C004	KYZYLTASH	12681421	4658069	2762	263	310	-35	MET_HOLE	2021	3117AE
MD21C005	KYZYLTASH	12681757	4658675	2834	206	135	-60	MET_HOLE	2021	3117AE
MD21M001	KYZYLTASH	12682505	4658351	2256	201	283	-45	MET_HOLE	2021	3117AE
MD21M007	KYZYLTASH	12682134	4657913	2340	151	136	-70	MET_HOLE	2021	3117AE
MD21M008	KYZYLTASH	12679888	4656417	2491	130	316	-75	MET_HOLE	2021	3117AE
MD21M009	KYZYLTASH	12681768	4657689	2437	242	315	-60	MET_HOLE	2021	3117AE
MD21M010	KYZYLTASH	12680442	4656940	2550	136	0	-90	MET_HOLE	2021	3117AE
MD21M011	KYZYLTASH	12680470	4656867	2502	81	315	-30	MET_HOLE	2021	3117AE
MD21M012	KYZYLTASH	12681194	4657351	2447	252	316	-35	MET_HOLE	2021	3117AE
MD21M013	KYZYLTASH	12680873	4657130	2445	129	135	-60	MET_HOLE	2021	3117AE
MD21M014	KYZYLTASH	12681031	4657261	2486	162	135	-60	MET_HOLE	2021	3117AE
MD21M015	KYZYLTASH	12680436	4656755	2470	342	335	-45	MET_HOLE	2021	3117AE
MD21M016	KYZYLTASH	12681116	4657133	2364	200	315	-40	MET_HOLE	2021	3117AE