NI43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

SOUTH DARLOT GOLD PROJECT

UPDATED FOR 2022-2023 EXPLORATION

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Report Date: 18TH May 2023

Effective Date: 18th May 2023

Qualified Person

Andrew Bewsher, MAIG, BSc Geology

Prepared for:

Central Iron Ore Limited
Level 2, 49-51 York Street
Sydney NSW, 2000

bm geological services

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

LIST OF SELECTED ABBREVIATIONS

A	ampere
AA	atomic absorption
A/m2	amperes per square meter
ANFO	ammonium nitrate fuel oil
Ag	silver
AIM	Alternate Investment Market
Au	gold
AuEq	gold equivalent grade
°C	degrees Centigrade
CCD	counter-current decantation
CIL	carbon-in-leach
CoG	cut-off grade
cm	centimetre
cm2	square centimetre
cm3	cubic centimetre
cfm	cubic feet per minute
ConfC	confidence code
CRec	core recovery
CSS	closed-side setting
CTW	calculated true width
°	degree (degrees)
dia.	diameter
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FA	fire assay
g	Gram
g/L	gram per litre
g-mol	gram-mole
g/t	grams per ton
ha	hectares
HDPE	Height Density Polyethylene
HTW	horizontal true width
ICP	induced couple plasma
ID2	inverse-distance squared
ID3	inverse-distance cubed
ILS	Intermediate Leach Solution
JORC	Joint Ore Reserve Committee
kA	kiloamperes
kg	kilograms
km	kilometre
km2	square kilometre
kWh/t	kilowatt-hour per ton
L	litre
L/sec	litres per second
L/sec/m	litres per second per meter
LLDDP	Linear Low Density Polyethylene Plastic
LOI	Loss On Ignition
LoM	Life-of-Mine
m	meter
m2	square meter
m3	cubic meter
masl	meters above sea level
mg/L	milligrams/litre
mm	millimetre
mm2	square millimetre
mm3	cubic millimetre
MME	Mine & Mill Engineering
Moz	million troy ounces
Mt	million tonnes
MTW	measured true width
MW	million watts
m.y.	million years
NGO	non-governmental organization
NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43-101
oz	Troy Ounce
%	percent
PLC	Programmable Logic Controller
PLS	Pregnant Leach Solution
PMF	probable maximum flood
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RC	Reverse circulation drilling
RoM	Run-of-Mine
RQD	Rock Quality Description
SEC	U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission
sec	second
SG	specific gravity
SPT	standard penetration testing

1 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

This report has been prepared by BM Geological Services Pty Ltd ("BMGS") of Perth, Western Australia for the Sydney, Australia based Central Iron Ore Limited ("CIO") which through a fully owned subsidiary South Darlot Mines Pty Ltd ("SDM") own 70% of the South Darlot Gold Project in joint venture with a fully owned subsidiary of Red 5 Limited ("Red 5") Darlot Mining Company Pty Ltd (Darlot) including tenements M37/552, M37/631, M37/709 and M37/1045 and an interest in a portion of two additional tenements, M37/421 and M37/632, on trust for SDM.

CIO also own 100% of the British King mining lease M37/30 and L37/0162 and L 37/0191. This equates to a total exploration area of 2,132 Ha of highly prospective greenstone rocks located in the north eastern Goldfields of Western Australia

CIO have engaged BMGS since 2012 to manage the exploration activity and Mineral Resource estimation on the South Darlot tenements. This report serves to update the status of exploration after CIO completed a RC drilling program at Endeavour and Mermaid in late 2022, and a small diamond core programme at Endeavour in January 2023. This document provides a history of the work that has been completed prior to CIO involvement and that by CIO since acquiring the project in 2011, the focus required to progress some of the more advanced prospects towards production and the vast exploration potential of the suite of tenements of the South Darlot gold project.

1.2 Property Description and Ownership

The British King Mine, currently under care and maintenance, is 49% owned by Central Iron Ore Ltd, with BK Gold Mines Pty Ltd retaining a 51% ownership of the tenement.

Under the terms of Tenement Acquisition Agreement dated 30 October 2014 regarding the sale of British King by CIO to BK Gold Mines Pty Ltd, the British King Mine has now reverted to 100% beneficial ownership by CIO. CIO is registered on title for 49% and has received signed transfer forms from BK Gold Mines Pty Ltd to Central Iron Ore Ltd for the transfer of a further 51% interest as agreed.

The registration of unencumbered title of that 51% interest is being delayed by Silverstream SE22, who provided funding to BK Gold Mines Pty Ltd to fund their acquisition under the Tenement Acquisition Agreement. Silverstream SE22 has refused to remove the caveats which prevents registration of the transfers. CIO has commenced legal proceedings to have the caveats removed.

Tenement	Project	Area	Status	Holder 1	Holder 2	Grant Date	Commencement Date	Expiry Date
M 37/30	British King	9.5785 ha	Granted, Live	51% Bk Gold Mines Pty Ltd	49% Central Iron Ore Ltd	28/06/1984	4/07/1984	3/07/2026
L37/162	British King	6.8 ha	Granted, Live	51% Bk Gold Mines Pty Ltd	49% Central Iron Ore Ltd	25/10/2006	25/10/2006	24/10/2027
L37/191	British King	2.5 ha	Granted, Live	51% Bk Gold Mines Pty Ltd	49% Central Iron Ore Ltd	21/07/2008	21/07/2008	20/07/2029

The Red 5 JV South Darlot Gold Project comprise of six mining tenements with most being contiguous. The package is clumped in a rectangular manner broadly 7km x 3km. These licenses all form part of the Joint Venture, originally with Barrick Australia, then Goldfields South Africa and now Red 5 Limited.

Tenement	Project	Area	Status	Holder 1	Holder 2	Grant Date	Commencement Date	Expiry Date
M 37/421	Red 5 JV	383.65 ha	Granted, Live	Darlot Mining Company Pty Ltd	-	15/11/1993	24/11/1993	23/11/2035
M 37/552	Red 5 JV	184.45 ha	Granted, Live	Darlot Mining Company Pty Ltd	South Darlot Mines Pty Ltd	5/12/2008	5/12/2008	4/12/2029
M 37/631	Red 5 JV	776.75 ha	Granted, Live	Darlot Mining Company Pty Ltd	South Darlot Mines Pty Ltd	18/05/2007	23/05/2007	22/05/2028
M 37/632	Red 5 JV	594.95 ha	Granted, Live	Darlot Mining Company Pty Ltd	-	18/05/2007	23/05/2007	22/05/2028
M 37/709	Red 5 JV	92.44 ha	Granted, Live	Darlot Mining Company Pty Ltd	South Darlot Mines Pty Ltd	16/01/2008	23/01/2008	22/01/2029
M 37/1045	Red 5 JV	91.039 ha	Granted, Live	Darlot Mining Company Pty Ltd	South Darlot Mines Pty Ltd	26/02/2009	26/02/2009	25/02/2030

1.3 Geology and Mineralisation

The South Darlot Gold Project is located within the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Archaean-aged Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia. The project is situated in the southern part of the Yandal greenstone belt which comprises a 220 km long, up to 40 km wide north-northwest trending Archaean volcano-sedimentary greenstone succession, bounded by Archaean granitoid-gneiss terranes. Metamorphic grade reaches amphibolite facies at the margins of the belt, whereas rocks in the rest of the belt typically preserve greenschist facies (Kenworthy & Hagemann, 2007).

The rocks at the South Darlot Gold Project have been estimated at 2702 ±5 Ma years old at the Darlot Domain, which is flanked to the east by the Daylight Well Granodiorite (2666 ±6 Ma), and the Weebo Granodiorite to the southwest (2658 ±6 Ma), and the felsic volcanic Spring Well Complex (2690 ±6 Ma) to the northwest.

The South Darlot Gold Project is composed of felsic-intermediate-mafic intrusive and extrusive rocks intercalated with sedimentary sequences. The volcanic pile has been intruded by varyingly magnetic to non-magnetic conformal dolerites and gabbros of Archaean age, and then a suite of cross cutting

Proterozoic dolerite dykes. At the southern end of the project area in and around the Endeavour and Mermaid Prospects the stratigraphy is largely NE-SW trending, sub-parallel with the Endeavour Fault.

Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration halos controlled by major structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The South Darlot Gold Project mineralisation is predominantly located on a set of well-defined structures, and thus have been grouped accordingly. These structures are the British King, the Emperor, the Monarch, the Barracuda Structure and prospects not associated with the preceding structures.

The mineralising structures are inferred from a combination of the presence of historical workings as well as geophysical structural interpretation. The Emperor and Monarch Structures both strike WNW, while the Barracuda Structure east of these strikes NNW. There also appears to be the presence of less distinct NE trending structures, the combination of these possibly forming a conjugate set.

Gold mineralisation is largely focused along the structures, particularly where structures intersect and within dilation zones, and also along stratigraphic boundaries, such as at British King.

1.4 2022 and 2023 Exploration Activity

CIO completed a reverse circulation (RC) drilling programme at both Endeavour and Mermaid in November-December 2022 and followed up with a two hole diamond core program in January 2023. A 15 hole RC drilling programme for 632 metres at the Mermaid prospect was completed around the historical Mermaid shaft with hole depths ranging from 23 to 80 metres. The drilling established a degree of continuity of quartz vein-hosted, high-grade mineralisation at shallow depths which previous drilling had failed to identify.

The results of the drilling program at Mermaid has established a degree of continuity of the high-grade mineralisation at shallow depths which previous drilling failed to identify and in doing so, has delivered significant upside to the South Darlot project. All 15 planned holes pierced the projected vein horizon with 12 intercepting the Mermaid Vein and up to 9 holes containing potentially economic mineralisation. Significant intercepts included 6 meters at 5.35g/t Au from 23 metres in 22MERC002 and 5 meters at 4.07g/t Au from 25 metres in 22MERC006.

A 18-hole RC drilling programme for 1,060 metres was drilled at the Endeavour prospect in December 2022. The programme was designed to test for mineralised extensions down dip and to the immediate west of the Endeavour deposit, with a further two holes drilled within the known resource to obtain samples for metallurgical test work. The results of the drilling program at Endeavour have been largely positive, however, the drilling has definitively closed-off mineralisation to the west. The drilling established further down plunge extensions of the Endeavour quartz vein with 22ENRC015 intersecting 1 meter at 12 g/t Au from 74 metres down hole and 5 meters at 11.93 g/t Au in 22ENRC014 from 66 metres down hole.

A two hole PQ Diamond drilling programme of 134.6 metres was completed at the Endeavour prospect in January 2023. The program was designed to collect a representative ore sample of the deposit for

comminution test work. A total of 60 kilograms of material is required to complete the comminution test work, which necessitated two PQ diamond core holes be drilled targeting known mineralisation in hole 22ENRC017.

This campaign of drilling has provided further evidence that mineralisation is bound within the laminar, sulphide bearing quartz vein. Bonanza grades are bound to the transitional zone, where there is evidence of sulphide oxidation but with the minor occurrence of sulphides. Sufficient sample was collected for comminution test work.

1.5 Mineral Resource Estimates

1.5.1 British King

The Mineral Resource estimate for the British King deposit is provided in the table below and is limited to a pit shell generated by CIO based on a long-term potential gold price of AUD 3,000/oz. This pit shell was used by CIO to define the likely limits of potential open pit mining. The Mineral Resource estimate straddles the boundary of M37/30 and M37/631 and is reported depleted for historical mining on both leases. Both cut and uncut grades are reported; the top cut applied being 35 g/t Au. The British King Mineral Resource is classified as Inferred and further work is required to improve the confidence category of this model including a campaign of RC and diamond core drilling, multi element geochemistry, further metallurgical and density test work.

Lease	Category	Tonnes	Au Cut	Cut Ounces	Au Uncut	Uncut Ounces
M37/30	Inferred	105,000	6.35	21,470	6.34	22,400
M37/631	Inferred	71,000	5.64	12,830	5.83	13,270
Total	**Inferred**	**176,000**	**6.06**	**34,300**	**6.30**	**35,670**

1.5.2 Endeavour

The Mineral Resource estimate for the Endeavour deposit is provided in the table below and is limited to a pit shell generated by CIO based on a long-term potential gold price of AUD 3,000/oz. This pit shell was used by CIO to define the likely limits of potential open pit mining. Both cut and uncut grades are reported; the top cut applied being 160 g/t Au. The Endeavour Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred and further work is required to improve the confidence category of this model including a campaign of RC drilling, metallurgical and density test work.

Category	Tonnes	Au Cut	Cut Ounces	Au Uncut	Uncut Ounces
Indicated	5,200	59.0	9,880	62.9	10,530
Inferred	10,690	10.3	3,550	11.8	4,040
Total	**15,890**	**26.3**	**13,430**	**28.5**	**14,570**

1.6 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

1.6.1 Flora and Vegetation Survey

A reconnaissance flora and vegetation survey of the Endeavour area was completed in November 2020. The total survey area covered approximately 34ha. Actual disturbance footprints are not yet defined, however, the report concluded that the clearing required within the boundary of the survey area is anticipated to be less than the total survey area.

The study was completed by undertaking a desktop study including a literature review and search of relevant databases, and a field verification of the desktop study, to define vegetation units present in the area, and search for species of significance to ultimately determine potential sensitivity to impact.

Results indicated that:

- The desktop study showed that within a 2km radius of the Endeavour Prospect survey area, no threatened species or suitable habitat for threatened species occurred.
- The desktop study showed that within a 2km radius possibly contained weed species *Carrichtera annua* (Ward's Weed) and *Cenchrus ciliaris* (Buffel-grass) (Figure 80).
- Overall, the condition of the vegetation was determine to be "Good" with areas which were affected by historic exploration in "Completely Degraded" condition.
- No areas of vegetation were assessed to be in "Pristine" condition.
- The entire survey area was heavily grazed by cattle.
- One weed species was recorded in the southeast of the survey area, *Centaurea melitensis* (Maltese Cockspur) (Figure 80).
- No Threated Flora and no Priority Flora were recorded in the survey area.
- No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) or Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) were recorded in the survey area.

Any proposed disturbance/clearing of vegetation will result in a loss of species. However, given the size of the area and the extent of the vegetation association elsewhere, the report concluded the impact on the vegetation and its component flora would not affect the conservation values of either, or create fragmentation or patches of remnant vegetation.

1.6.2 Fauna Survey

A basic vertebrate fauna survey risk assessment to support a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit Application and Mining Proposal for the Endeavour Prospect was undertaken in November 2020 concurrently with the Flora Survey.

The basic vertebrate fauna survey and risk assessment involved a desktop review and site investigation. The total assessed area was approximately 34ha but it is likely that only a portion of the area will be disturbed.

The site visit was undertaken to assess fauna habitat types and condition in the project area. This fauna habitat assessment methodology required the assessor (Dr. Scott Thompson) to stop at multiple locations within the project area and to assess a suite of data about the fauna habitat and its condition. This information included a description of the habitat structure, condition, landform, soils, vegetation and time since last fire.

Terrestrial Ecosystems also garnered that a substantial quantity of vertebrate fauna survey information exists for a regional area with habitats similar to that in the Project Area (eg. Coffey Environments 2008, Terrestrial Ecosystems 2010, 2011b, 2020a).

The site inspection indicated that the project area is largely devoid of any vertebrate species, due to the sparseness of vegetation, ground cover and leaf litter.

Clearing of vegetation and developing a mine will not impact on conservation significant or common species. The project does not need to be referred under the *EPBC Act 1999.*

Development of the area will potentially affect vertebrate fauna in numerous ways, including death/injury of fauna during vegetation clearing, impacts with vehicles and the loss of habitat. Although there are anticipated short terms impacts on a very small number of vertebrate fauna, they are not likely to result in significant impacts on fauna habitat and fauna assemblages in the long term.

From the report, it is recommended that:

- An induction program that includes a component on managing fauna is mandatory for staff working in the project area
- The impact of dust on adjacent vegetation and therefore fauna habitat is managed and monitored against appropriate KPIs.
- There is implementation of a weed management plan to reduce the loss of native fauna habitat
- There is implementation of speed limits to minimize road kills.

1.7 Conclusions and Recommendations

CIO have two Mineral Resources at the British King and Endeavour prospects and with the suggested suite of mining studies completed can progress them into a Mining Reserve. The tenement holding at South Darlot covers an area of 2,132 Ha of highly prospective greenstone rocks located in the north

eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The application of modern exploration techniques to this package provides great opportunity for further exploration success.

CIO have developed an exploration and mining studies budget totalling $1.9M. The majority of the budget over the two year period is for the completion of drilling at Endeavour and British King prospects; and finalising the mining studies to advance the prospects to being "mining ready". Remaining expenditure will be spent on the South Darlot tenements to advance existing exploration targets.

ITEM	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	TOTAL
Exploration and Mining Studies			
Mermaid RC Drilling	$200,000		**$200,000**
Endeavour Mining Studies	$250,000	$50,000	**$300,000**
Mermaid Mining Studies	$300,000		**$300,000**
British King RC and Diamond Drilling		$450,000	**$450,000**
British King Mining Studies		$250,000	**$250,000**
Exploration Expenditure (Other South Darlot leases)	$200,000	$200,000	**$400,000**
TOTAL	**$950,000**	**$950,000**	**$1,900,000**

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Issuer

BM Geological Services Pty Ltd ("BMGS") was retained by Central Iron Ore Limited ("Central Iron Ore") to prepare an Independent Technical Report ("Report") on the South Darlot Gold Project (the Project), located approximately 55 km east of Leinster within the southern part of the Yandal greenstone belt in the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The purpose of this report is to provide technical information supporting the exploration data of the South Darlot Gold Project. This Report conforms to the requirements for the National Instrument 43-101 (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects) (the "Instrument").

2.2 Sources of Information

The report is based in part on CIO internal technical reports, maps, published governments reports, company letters and memoranda, and public information as listed in Section 27 "References" of this report. Sections from reports authored by other consultants may have been directly quoted or summarised in this report, and are so indicated, where appropriate.

The author believes the basic assumptions contained in the information above are factual and accurate, and the interpretations are fair and reasonable. The author has relied on this data and has no reason to believe any material facts have been withheld.

2.3 Scope of Personal Inspections

The Report has been prepared principally by Mr. Andrew Bewsher, BSc, MAIG and is a Senior Geologist and Director of BMGS. Andrew Bewsher has visited the Project on one occasion on the 12th of July 2021.

2.4 Units of Measure

Unless otherwise stated:

- All units of measurement in this technical report are metric unless otherwise stated (Table 1)
- Tonnages are reported as metric tonnes ("t")
- Precious metal values are reported in grams per tonnes ("g/t") or ("ppm")
- Ounces are measured in Troy Ounces ("oz")
- Monetary units are in AUD dollars, unless otherwise stated

Table 1 Units of measure

Units of Measure
Linear Measure
1 inch = 2.54 cm
1 foot = 0.3048 m
1 yard = 0.9144 m
1 mile = 1.6 km
Area Measure
1 acre = 0.4047 ha
1 square mile = 640 acres = 259 ha
Weight
1 short ton (st) = 2,000 lbs = 0.9071 tonne (t)
1 lb = 0.454 kg = 14.5833 troy oz
Assay Values
1 oz per short ton = 34.2857 g/t
1 troy oz = 31.1035 g
1 part per billion = 0.0000292 oz/ton
1 part per million = 0.0292 oz/ton = 1g/t

2.5 Datum and Co-ordinate System

The South Darlot Project Area data within the report uses the Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) and the projected Coordinate Reference System of Map Grid of Australia, Zone 51 (MGA94_51).

2.6 Calendar

Central Iron Ore uses a fiscal year for financial reporting that begins on July 1 and ends on June 30. This is consistent with the requirements for the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX).

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

BM Geological Services (BMGS) has acted to compile this Report based on a review of reports and information supplied to it by Central Iron Ore. Many of the reports were commissioned by BMGS on behalf of Central Iron Ore. BMGS, nor its employees, have beneficial interest in Central Iron Ore other than the provision of technical consulting services. BMGS has assumed that all the information and technical documents reviewed and listed in Section 27 of this Report are accurate and complete in all material aspects. BMGS has no reason not to rely upon such information and technical documents.

Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications are as set forth in the body of this report. The information and conclusions contained herein are based on the information available to BMGS at the time of preparation of this Report.

BMGS are not qualified to comment on issues related to legal agreements, royalties and permitting matters. The author has reviewed the mining titles, their status and the technical data supplied by the management of Central Iron Ore. This information has been put forth in the document.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Project Location and Area

The South Darlot Gold Project is located approximately 320km north of Kalgoorlie, 105km north of Leonora and 55km east of Leinster, Western Australia, within the Shire of Leonora. The project is located on the Sir Samuel (SG 51-13) GSWA 1:250,000 map sheet and Darlot (3142) 1:100,000 map sheet.

The Project includes the 100% CIO owned British King mine on mining lease M37/30, L37/0162 and L37/0191 as well as the contiguous Red 5 JV mining leases, located approximately 5km south of the Red 5 Darlot Mine. Refer to Figures 1 and 2 below.

4.1 Tenure Agreements and Encumbrances

The British King Mine, currently under care and maintenance, is 49% owned by Central Iron Ore Ltd, with BK Gold Mines Pty Ltd retaining a 51% ownership of the tenement.

Under the terms of Tenement Acquisition Agreement dated 30 October 2014 regarding the sale of British King by CIO to BK Gold Mines Pty Ltd, the British King Mine has now reverted to 100% beneficial ownership by CIO. CIO is registered on title for 49% and has received signed transfer forms from BK Gold Mines Pty Ltd to Central Iron Ore Ltd for the transfer of a further 51% interest as agreed.

The registration of unencumbered title of that 51% interest is being delayed by Silverstream SE22, who provided funding to BK Gold Mines Pty Ltd to fund their acquisition under the Tenement Acquisition Agreement. Silverstream SE22 has refused to remove the caveats which prevents registration of the transfers. CIO has commenced legal proceedings to have the caveats removed.

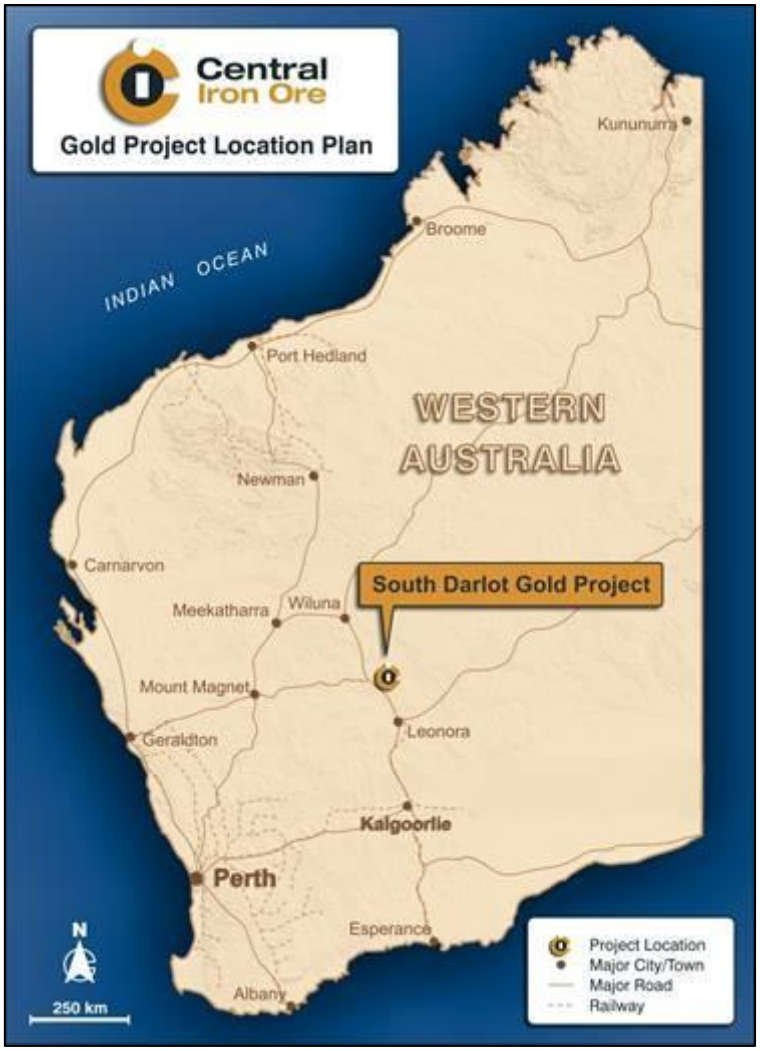


Figure 1 Project location area of South Darlot Gold Project north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

Six mining tenements comprise the Red 5 JV South Darlot Gold Project, with most being contiguous. The package is clumped in a rectangular manner broadly 7km x 3km. These licenses all form part of the Joint Venture, originally with Barrick Australia, then Goldfields South Africa and now Red 5 Limited. The tenement details are shown in Table 2 below.

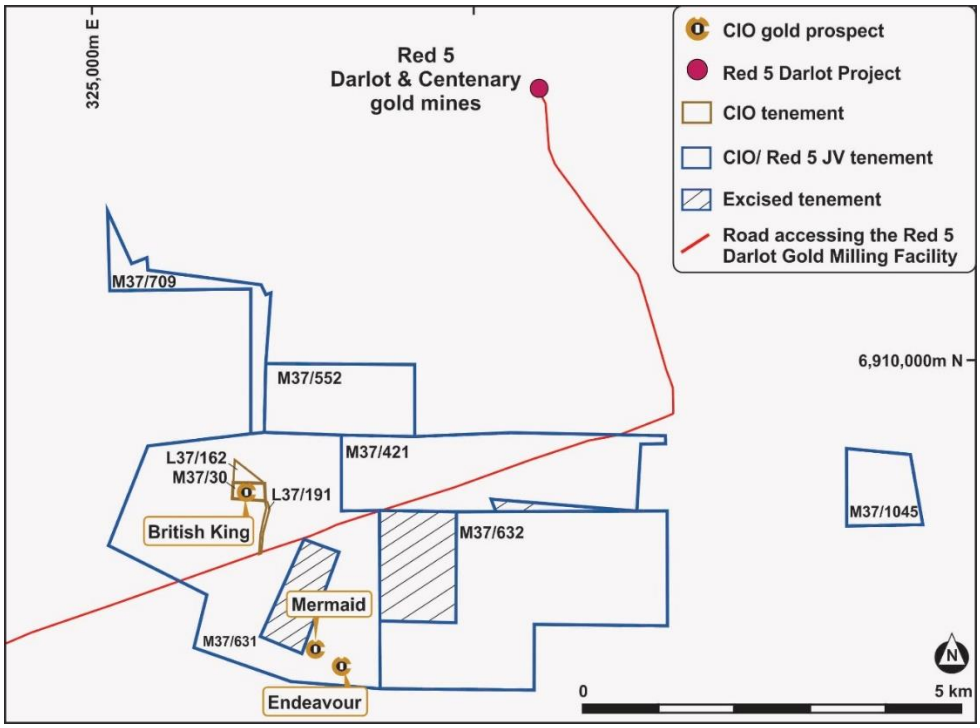


Figure 2 South Darlot Gold Project Exploration and Mining Tenement location map.

Table 2 South Darlot Gold Project Exploration and Mining Tenement details.

Tenement	Project	Area	Status	Holder 1	Holder 2	Grant Date	Commencement Date	Expiry Date
M 37/30	British King	9.5785 ha	Granted, Live	51% Bk Gold Mines Pty Ltd	49% Central Iron Ore Ltd	28/06/1984	4/07/1984	3/07/2026
L37/162	British King	6.8 ha	Granted, Live	51% Bk Gold Mines Pty Ltd	49% Central Iron Ore Ltd	25/10/2006	25/10/2006	24/10/2027
L37/191	British King	2.5 ha	Granted, Live	51% Bk Gold Mines Pty Ltd	49% Central Iron Ore Ltd	21/07/2008	21/07/2008	20/07/2029
M 37/421	Red 5 JV	383.65 ha	Granted, Live	Darlot Mining Company Pty Ltd	-	15/11/1993	24/11/1993	23/11/2035
M 37/552	Red 5 JV	184.45 ha	Granted, Live	Darlot Mining Company Pty Ltd	South Darlot Mines Pty Ltd	5/12/2008	5/12/2008	4/12/2029
M 37/631	Red 5 JV	776.75 ha	Granted, Live	Darlot Mining Company Pty Ltd	South Darlot Mines Pty Ltd	18/05/2007	23/05/2007	22/05/2028
M 37/632	Red 5 JV	594.95 ha	Granted, Live	Darlot Mining Company Pty Ltd	-	18/05/2007	23/05/2007	22/05/2028
M 37/709	Red 5 JV	92.44 ha	Granted, Live	Darlot Mining Company Pty Ltd	South Darlot Mines Pty Ltd	16/01/2008	23/01/2008	22/01/2029
M 37/1045	Red 5 JV	91.039 ha	Granted, Live	Darlot Mining Company Pty Ltd	South Darlot Mines Pty Ltd	26/02/2009	26/02/2009	25/02/2030

4.2 Legislation

4.2.1 Agreements and Royalties

In the event that Red 5 are diluted to the minimum interest of 10% or less, then they default to a 2% NSR.

Gold royalties are due to the State of WA at a rate of 2.5% of the "royalty value" of the gold metal produced after the first 2,500 ounces of gold metal produced during the financial year ("royalty value" is the product of the total gold metal produced during the month and the average gold spot price).

Silver royalties are due to the State of WA at a rate of 2.5% of the realized value.

4.2.2 Rates, Rents and Expenditure

The tenements are split between several Combined Reporting Groups (Table 3). The exploration tenements held are part of Combined Reporting Group C144/2018 and have an annual expenditure commitment of $90,000 as they are within their 10th year extension.

British King on Combined Reporting number C1/2009, being a small mining lease has an annual expenditure of just $10,000.

Combined Reporting Group C280/2011 consists of four mining licenses of which all are part of the Red 5 JV. The aggregate annual expenditure of this group is AUD$116,200.

The annual expenditure for Combined Reporting Group C95/2001 is shared with Red 5 Limited and dominated by licenses held be this entity. The combined annual expenditure of tenements M37/421 and M37/632 is AUD $97,900.

Table 3 A tabulation of the Combined Reporting Groups and expenditure required for the various tenements of the South Darlot Gold Project.

Tenement	Combined Reporting Number	Project	Area	End Date	Rental (AUD)	Expenditure (AUD)
M 37/30	C1/2009	British King	9.5785 ha	03/07/2026	$220	$10,000
L 37/162	-	British King	6.8 ha	24/10/2027	$137.90	-
L 37/191	-	British King	2.5 ha	20/07/2029	$66.00	-
M 37/421	C95/2001	Red 5 JV	383.65 ha	23/11/2035	$7,680	$38,400
M 37/552	C280/2011	Red 5 JV	184.45 ha	04/12/2029	$3,700	$18,500
M 37/631	C280/2011	Red 5 JV	776.75 ha	22/05/2028	$15,540	$77,700
M 37/632	C95/2001	Red 5 JV	594.95 ha	22/05/2028	$11,900	$59,500
M 37/709	C280/2011	Red 5 JV	92.44 ha	22/01/2029	$1,860	$10,000
M 37/1045	C280/2011	Red 5 JV	91.039 ha	25/02/2030	$1,840	$10,000

5 ACCESSIBILITY, PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASRUCTURE

5.1 Access to Property

The South Darlot Gold Project is located directly approximately 105 km north of Leonora and 55 km east of Leinster.

Access from Leinster is approximately 45 km southeast on the sealed Goldfield's Highway, or approximately 92 km north from Leonora along the Highway, and then turning east and travelling approximately 39 km northeast on the unsealed Darlot-Weebo Road (Figure 3).

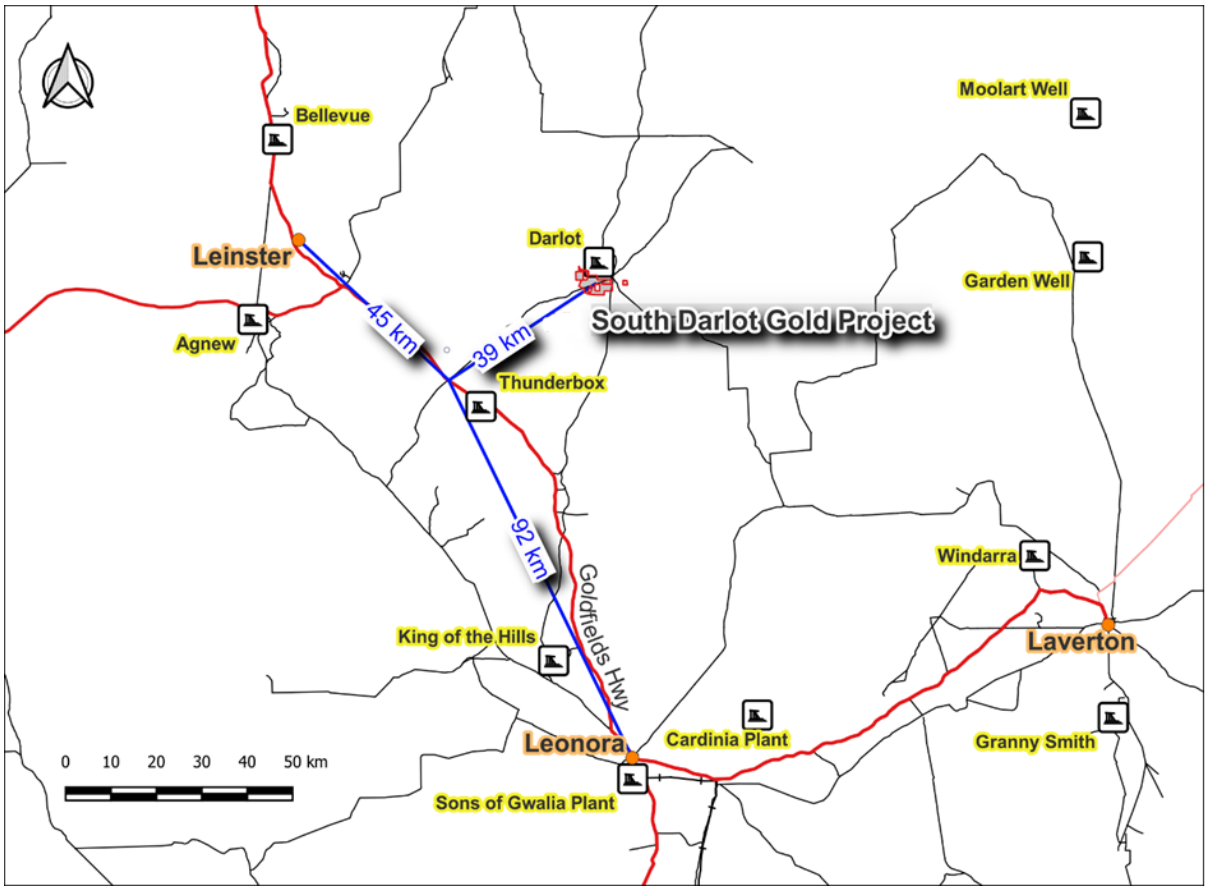


Figure 3 Access to South Darlot Gold Project is approximately 84km east by road of Leinster and 131km north of Leonora along predominantly sealed roads, with nearby processing facilities also shown.

The Project covers a portion of Weebo Station (LPL N049440) to the west and Melrose Station (LPL N049788) to the east.

5.2 Topography and Elevation

The South Darlot Gold Project is located on the 1:250,000 Sir Samuel topographic map sheet (G5113) (Figure 4), and the 1:100,000 Darlot unpublished topographic map sheet (3142). There are various

fences, wells, bores, abandoned mines and cleared lines in the area. The topography of the region is broad, level to gently inclined plains.

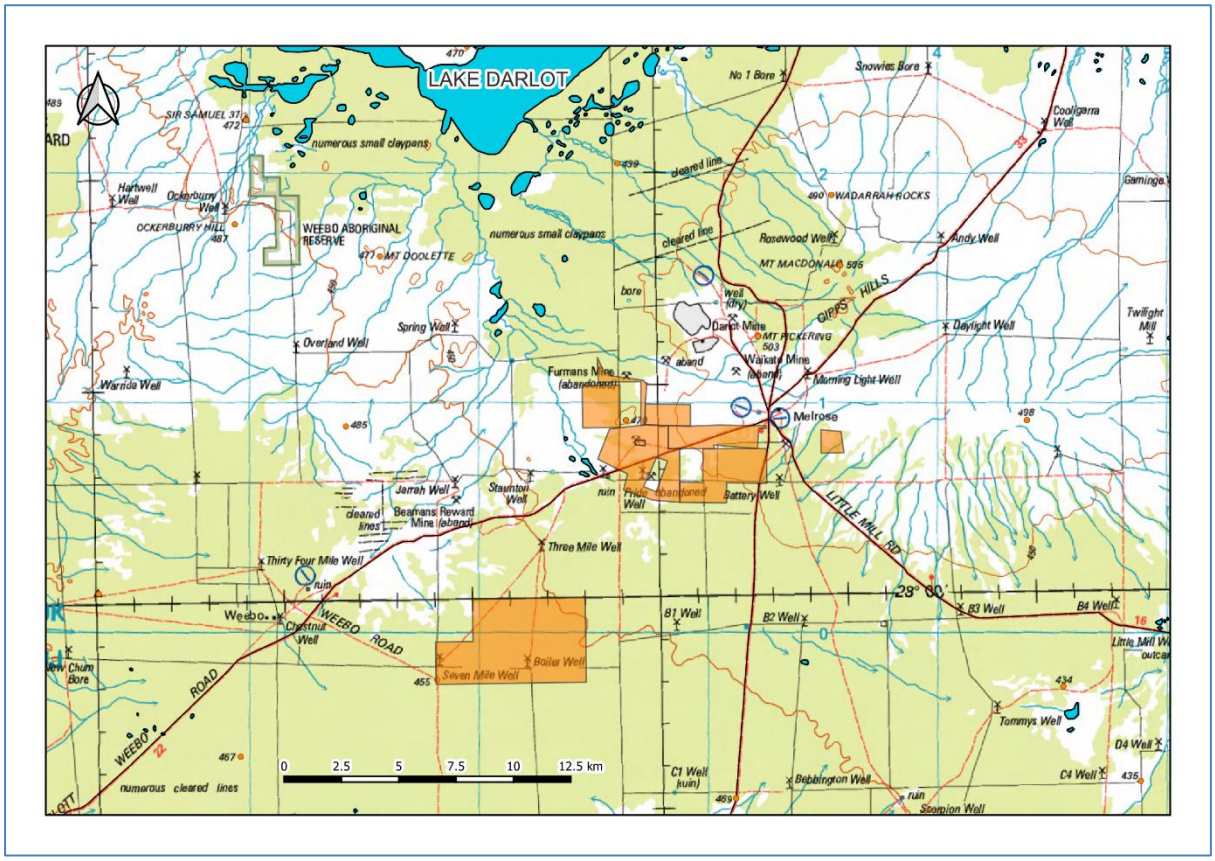


Figure 4 The tenements and Sir Samuel 1:250,000 topographic map sheet features such as fences, wells, bores, abandoned mines, cleared lines and numerous small claypans.

Surveyed heights are typically around 450m across the tenure. Mt Pickering (503mRL) in the Gipps Hills, which is located approximately 2.5km east of the Darlot Mine, is located approximately 5km to the northeast of the project.

Drainage appears to run from Mt Pickering in a roughly east to west direction across numerous small claypans to the north of the project area, and this feeds into the salt lake system of Lake Darlot to the north west. The clay pans and samphire flats mark the southern fringe of the Lake Darlot system.

5.3 Vegetation

A reconnaissance flora and vegetation survey was conducted by Native Vegetation Solutions at the South Darlot Gold Project within tenement M37/631 in November 2020 with a report produced (Reid, 2020).

The Project lies in the Murchison bioregion and Eastern Murchison subregion, a region dominated by Mulga low woodlands often rich in ephemerals; hummock grasslands, saltbush and *Tecticornia* shrublands (Figure 5).

Figure 5 Open Mulga shrubland within the survey area (Reid, 2020)

Other major vegetation communities typical of the broader region include spinifex hummock grasslands, wanderrie tussock grasslands (usually with an *Acacia mulgaaneura*, overstorey), *Acacia aneura* tall shrublands/woodlands, chenopod low/mid shrublands and Eucalyptus/Casuarina woodlands (Pringle, Gilligan and Vreeswyk, 1994).

Evidence of historic exploration and heavy cattle grazing is evident (Reid, 2020).

Further details of the flora and vegetation survey are recorded in Section 20 of this report.

5.4 Climate

The tenement package and the region around it lie within an arid hot desert climatic zone with a bimodal rainfall distribution (Beard, 1976), (Kottek et al, 2006).

The climate is characterised by cool to mild winters and very hot and dry summers. Absolute maximum temperatures of 40°C may be regularly experienced. Rainfall is unreliable and generally averages between 175-200 mm per annum (Beard, 1976).

The nearest official meteorological station to the survey area is located at Leinster Aero (station 012314), 55km west of the survey area (Reid, 2020), where local climatic conditions commenced since 1994. Mean annual minimum temperature at Leinster Aero is 14.8°C. The coldest temperatures are attained in July (mean minimum temperature 6.1°C), the hottest is January (mean maximum temperature 37.3°C) and diurnal temperature variations are relatively consistent throughout the year (Figure 6).

The rainfall that occurs during the autumn and early winter months of May to July tends to be more reliable, though generally of a lesser total amount that the less dependable, but more intense summer cyclonic rainfall from December to March (Reid, 2020) (Figure 7).

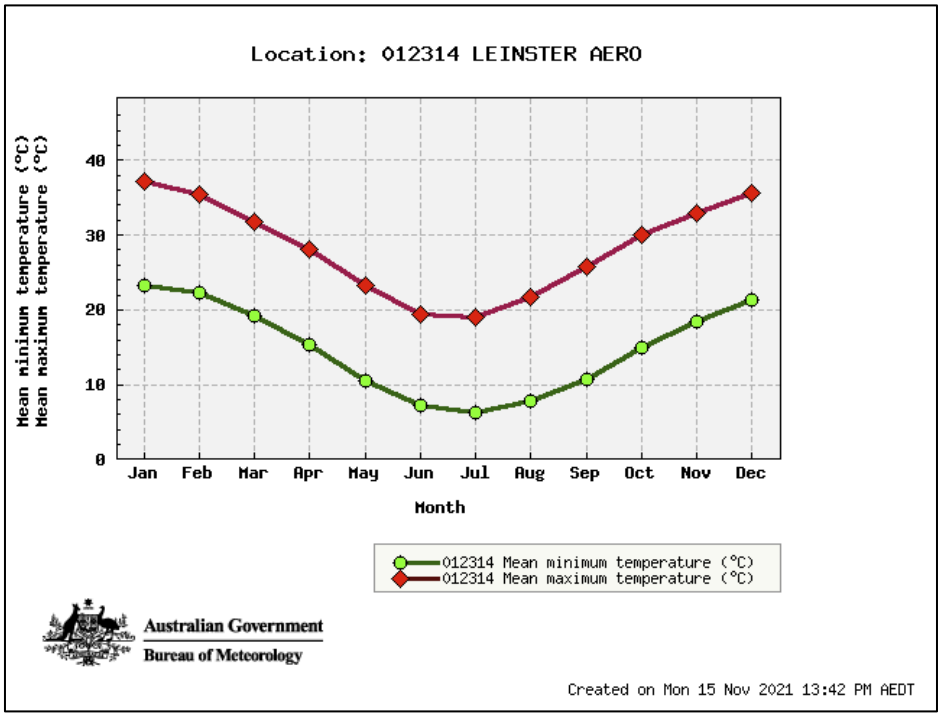


Figure 6 Mean monthly temperature ranges for Leinster Aero weather station (from Bureau of Meteorology www.bom.gov.au).

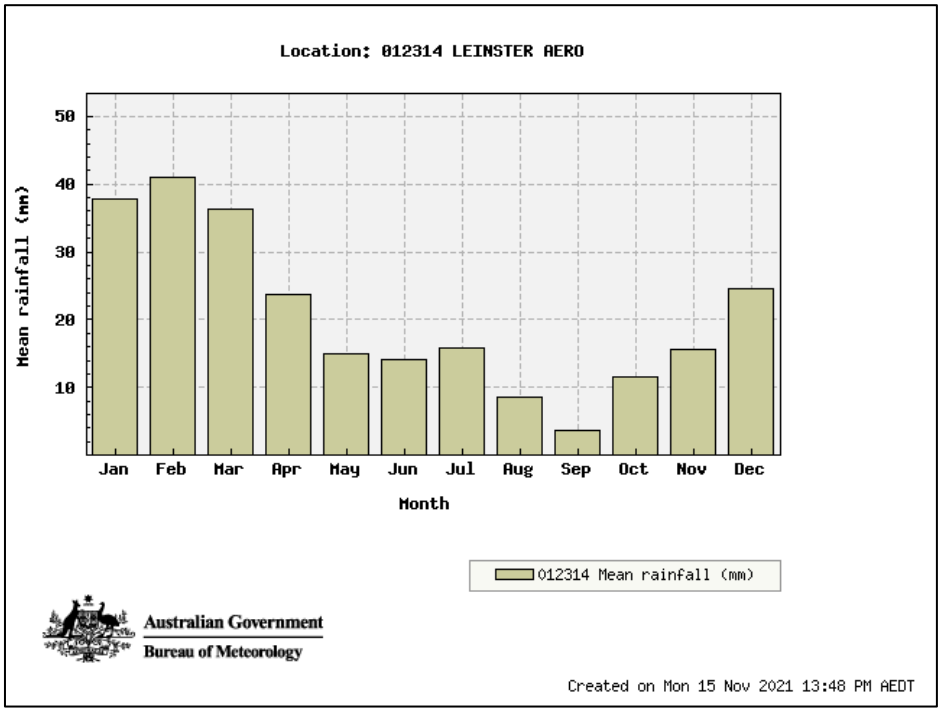


Figure 7 Mean monthly rainful rainfall for Leinster Aero weather station (from Bureau of Meteorology www.bom.gov.au).

5.5 Aboriginal Heritage Places and Native Title

The tenement package is situated on the western fringe of what is commonly referred to as the Western Desert cultural bloc, which includes the Great Sandy Desert, the little Sandy Desert, the Gibson Desert and the Great Victoria Desert (Goode and O'Reilly, 2012).

A search on Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) website shows the location of 5 gazetted Aboriginal Heritage Places over the South Darlot Project Area M37/631 tenement, and one on M37/421 (Figure 8 and Table 4). None of them are protected areas as listed on the Department website.

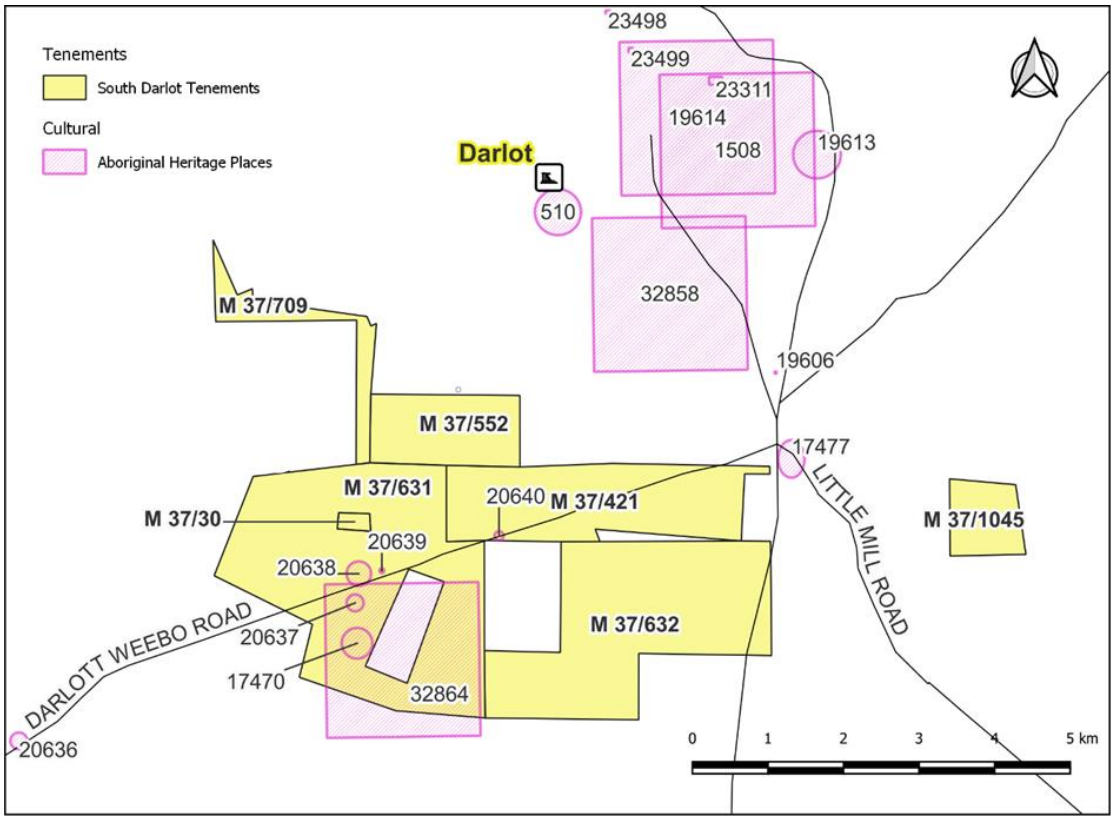


Figure 8 Location of Aboriginal Heritage Places over the South Darlot Project Area.

Table 4 List of Aboriginal Heritage Places over the South Darlot Project Area.

Ten ID	Place ID	Name	Type	Date Updated	File Restricted	Location Restricted	Protected Area
M37/631	17470	Wutha Kapi Soak	Water Source	29/07/2000	No	No	No
M37/631	20637	Weebo By-Pass Road 6	Natural Feature, Other: Trees and quartz hillocks	11/11/2003	No	No	No
M37/631	20638	Weebo By-Pass Road 7	Natural Feature, Other: Trees and quartz hill	11/11/2003	No	No	No
M37/631	20639	Weebo By-Pass Road 8	Natural Feature, Other: Willow Tree	26/11/2003	No	No	No
M37/421	20640	Weebo By-Pass Road 9	Natural Feature, Other: Clump of trees	11/11/2003	No	No	No
M37/631	32864	Darlot Camp No2	Artefacts / Scatter, Ceremonial, Skeletal Material / Burial, Camp, Hunting Place, Meeting Place, Named Place, Plant Resource, Water Source	15/6/2016	Yes	Yes	No

In September 2012 Consultant Anthropologist Brad Goode, and Consultant Archaeologist Thomas O'Reilly of Brad Goode & Associates undertook a Work Area Clearance Aboriginal Heritage Survey on a portion of M37/631 and E37/882 to the south (Figure 9). The purpose of the survey was to determine if any sites or places of significance would be affected by drilling specifically at the Mermaid and Endeavour prospects.

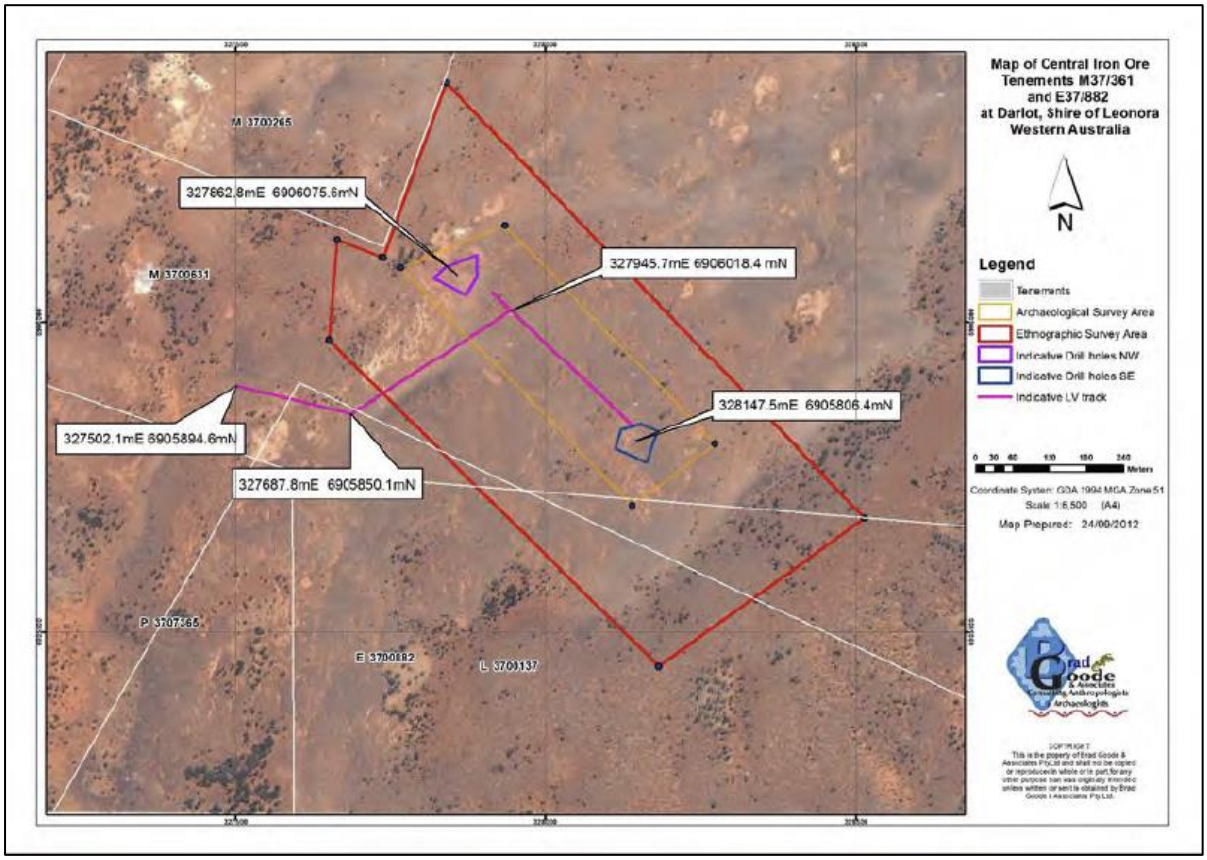


Figure 9 Archaeological and Ethnographic survey 2012 deemed cleared area for drilling at Mermaid (northwest) and Endeavour (southeast) Prospects (Goode and O'Reilly, 2012).

A desktop study of the listed heritage sites at the time listed those as in Table 4 above, however the Darlot Camp No 2 site (32864) has only been listed as a registered site after the heritage survey was undertaken and covers much of M37/631.

Nevertheless, the report from 2012 concluded that the survey area was considered to be clear of any ethnographic sites or places of heritage significance identified during the Aboriginal Heritage Survey.

Several camps of historical significance, Aboriginal water sources and several places associated with dreaming tracks were identified to be located to the north and to the northeast of the survey area. The ranges to the north of the Darlot mine and Weebo Station to the west were identified as places that are intersected by important mythological narratives where many sacred sites exist.

As a result, the clearance given from the consultations was given for the exploration of the defined ethnographic survey only. If the footprint outside of this was to expand then a further full and detailed Aboriginal heritage survey would need to be conducted. The survey should consider these places and dreaming tracks in their regional context.

The area is not currently subject to Native Title. An application to claim was made (NNTT file no. WC2018/005) in the Federal Court in 2018, however the claim was not accepted for registration in that same year.

5.6 Cadastre

There are reserve and crown lands located within the vicinity of the South Darlot Gold Project area (Figure 10), which may encumber exploration and mining activity. Responsible agencies have to grant permissions relating to the various encumbrances through the relevant departments namely, Landgate, Department of Water and Environmental Regulation and the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (Table 5).

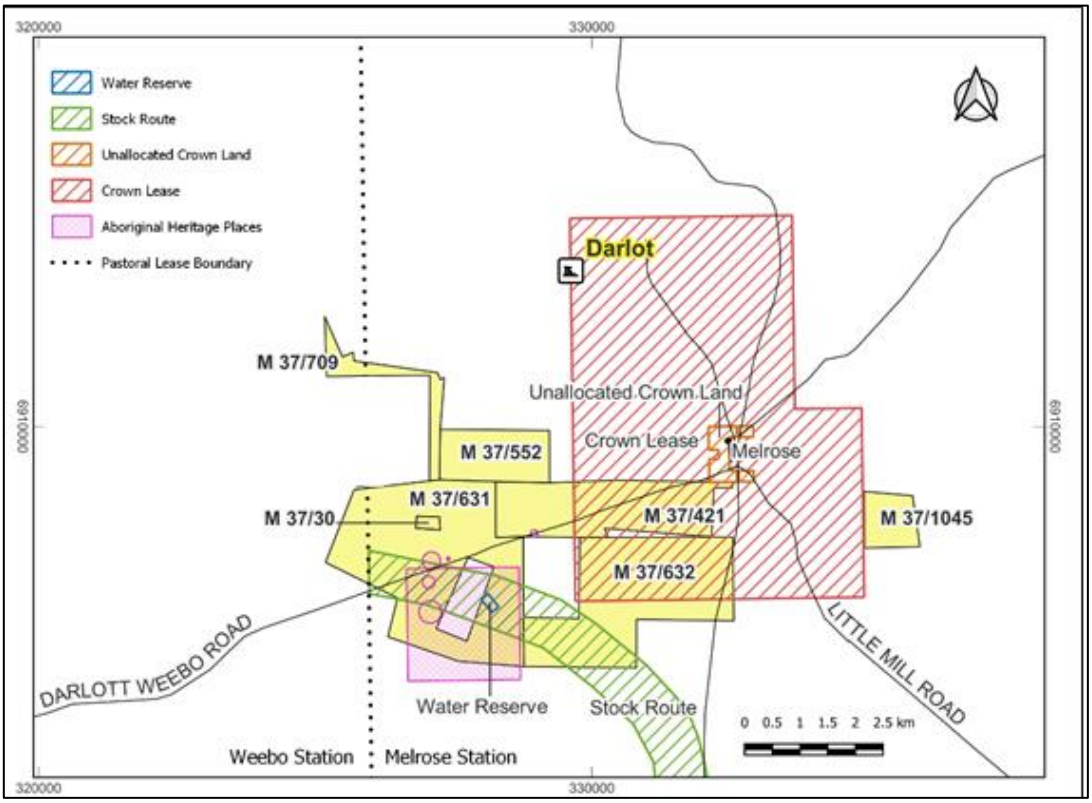


Figure 10 Cadastre effecting the South Darlot Gold Project tenements (Southern tenement E 37/1054 not shown is unencumbered).

Table 5 Cadastre over the South Darlot Gold Project area.

Leases affected	Land ID	Purpose Name	Land Type	Responsible agency	Encroached Area (Ha)	Encroached (%)
M37/421	R 20476	"C" Class Reserve Common	Reserve	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	242.9863	63.35
	RL N434164	Reserve Lease C	Crown Lease	Landgate	242.9863	63.35
	UCL	Unallocated Crown Land	Cadastral	Landgate	0.0582	0.02
M37/631	R 17140	"C" Class Reserve Water	Reserve	Dept of Water and Environmental Regulation	4.8369	0.62
	R 17398	"C" Class Reserve Stock Route	Reserve	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	181.1732	23.33
M37/632	R 17398	"C" Class Reserve Stock Route	Reserve	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	130.2572	21.9
	R 20476	"C" Class Reserve Common	Reserve	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	313.3785	52.69
	RL N434164	Reserve Lease C	Lease	Landgate	313.3785	52.69

5.7 Infrastructure

5.7.1 Roads

Good road infrastructure is in place in and around the South Darlot Gold Project, with the site itself accessed via 38km of gravel, on the gazetted Darlot-Weebo road, maintained by the Shire of Leonora. The road meets the Goldfields Highway just north of the Thunderbox Mine. Leinster is approximately 45km northwest along the Goldfields Highway from there.

Additionally, there is the unsealed gravel Darlot Road heading directly south of the project from Darlot, which after approximately 45km meets the Goldfields Highway close to the historic Teutonic Bore Mine. Leonora is located approximately 65km south along the Goldfields Highway from this point.

5.7.2 Communications

Telstra mobile and mobile broadband coverage maps indicate a good likelihood of 3G coverage for the project, whereas 4G coverage would be achieved closer to the townsites of Leinster and Leonora.

5.7.3 Gold Processing Facilities

Numerous gold processing plants are situated in the vicinity of the South Darlot Gold Project, including Darlot (Red 5 Limited), Thunderbox (Northern Star Resources), Agnew (Goldfields Limited), Bellevue (Bellevue Gold Ltd) and King of the Hills (Red 5 Limited) (Figure 11).

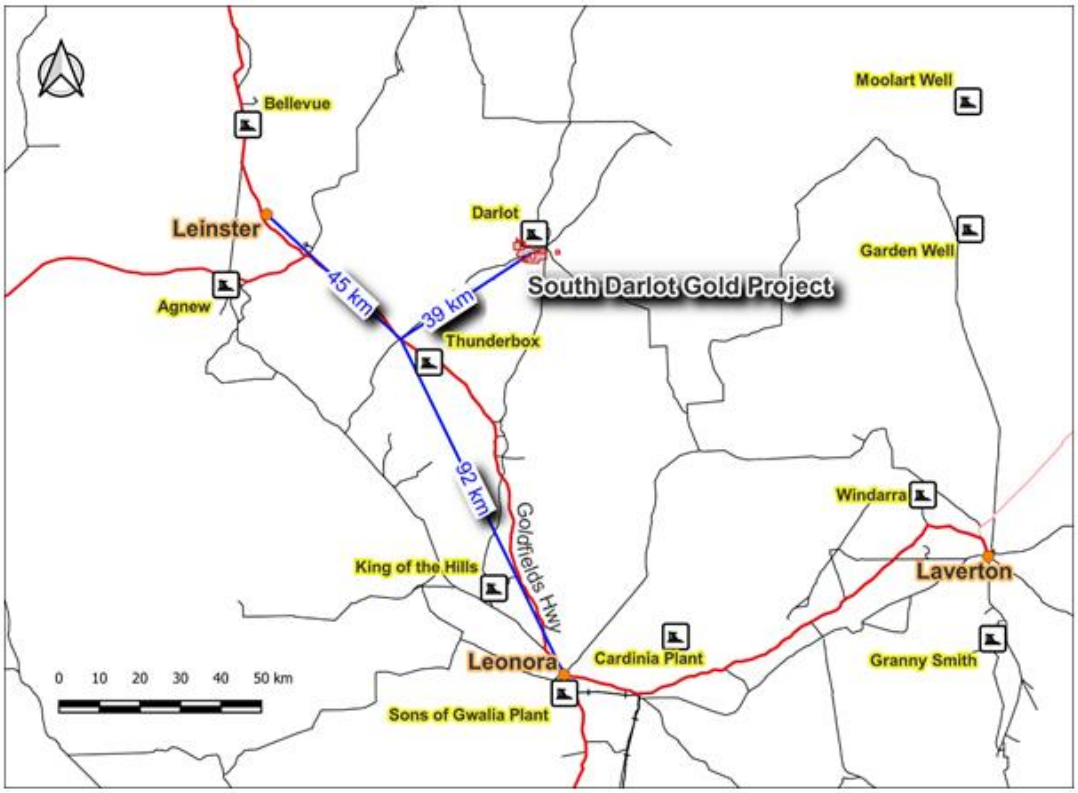


Figure 11 The South Darlot Gold Project is located nearby to already existing processing plant infrastructure.

Bellevue is not currently processing, but the first gold pour of the project is scheduled for mid 2023, subject to approvals, permitting, mine development and mill construction.

Nearest neighbours Red 5 Limited, of which they are a JV partner for the South Darlot Gold, conducted a review and realigned its objectives regarding their processing hub strategy in August 2021, with a scheduled closure of the Darlot mill in favour of a 'Truck-to-KOTH' hub strategy. The new King of the Hills (KOTH) processing facility is scheduled for first gold pour in mid-2022. The Darlot processing facility will be under care and maintenance at some time after full production.

5.7.4 Sources of Power

The Goldfields Gas Pipeline (GGP) enables gas to be transported from the Carnarvon Basin, via either the Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline or the Varanus Island gas processing facilities, to the Pilbara, Mid-west and Goldfields mining regions. Several Goldfields mining centres access gas for power including Jundee, Wiluna, Saracen and Plutonic Gold Mines. The South Darlot Gold Project is located directly 47km to the east of the pipeline.

Five Kilometers to the north of the South Darlot Gold Project, the Red 5 Darlot Gold Mine and Processing Plant operates on a dedicated Wesfarmers subsidiary EVOL LNG liquefied natural gas

supply from 2 x 200kL LNG storage vessels, trucked from the supply point 911km away in Kwinana, 40km south of Perth, Western Australia.

The King of the Hills ("KOTH") Processing Facility is strategically placed just 12km east of the Goldfield Gas Pipeline, approximately 80km to the south, and is powered by a hybrid reciprocating gas and solar power station with a battery energy storage system operated by Zenith Energy Ltd. Power to the site is planned to commence in March quarter of 2022 with an initial term of 10 years.

Seventy Kilometres to the west, EDL, a leading global producer of sustainable distributed energy, has commissioned Australia's biggest renewable microgrid, the Agnew Renewable Hyrbrid Project in November 2021. Consisting of a 56MW solar, wind and battery project, it is backed up by a 21MW gas/diesel power plant, but under favourable conditions, the renewable energy portion provides up to 85% of the power provided to the Agnew minesite.

5.7.5 Water Infrastructure

A dewatering pipeline approximately 6.8km in length and 200mm diameter to transport groundwater from the British King underground mine to Darlot operation was constructed in October 2019. 'Clarke, 2019. Addendum to Mining Proposal 13683 Water Pipeline (L37/207, M37/30, M37/252, M37/631) and Temporary Ore Stockpile (M37/252). The Darlot Gold Mine Production Borefield is located just (~500m) southwest of the project area.

5.7.6 Existing Mine Infrastructure

Infrastructure exists at the British King Mine which is currently placed on care and maintenance, which includes an evaporation pond, lay down, chemical store, accommodation, office, workshop, magazine, crusher and generator (Figures 12A and B).

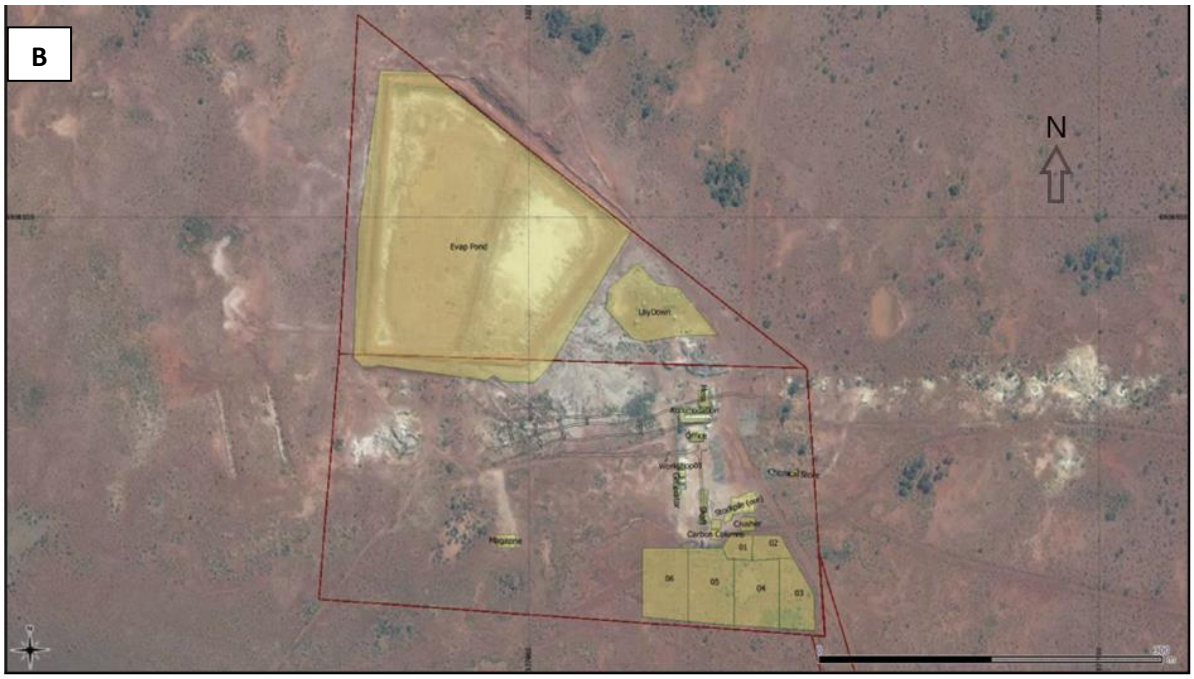


Figure 12 A and B. Existing infrastructure at British King Gold Mine, currently under care and maintenance

6 HISTORY

Darlot was one of the richest alluvial goldfields in Western Australia. Lake Darlot was discovered in 1892 by Mr L A Wells, a member of the 'Elder Exploring Expedition of 1891' and named it after Leonard Hawthorn Darlot, a Murchison Pastoralists son. It did not receive recognition until 1894 when gold was found by three prospectors, Jim Cable, Pickering and Jennet. Darlot was also known as Lake Darlot, Woodarra and Ballangarry.

The earliest known Darlot Mining tenement was registered on December 3, 1894. Jim Cable from Victoria discovered nuggets here in 1894, collecting 2000 ounces. A rush set in and soon 1500 men were at the location. Once the alluvial gold was exhausted, shafts began to go in.

Early leases included the Amazon, Ballangarry, British King, Filbandit, King of the Hills, Lass O'Gowrie, Monte Carlo 1 and 2, Pride of Darlot, St. George, Zangbar (Figure 13).

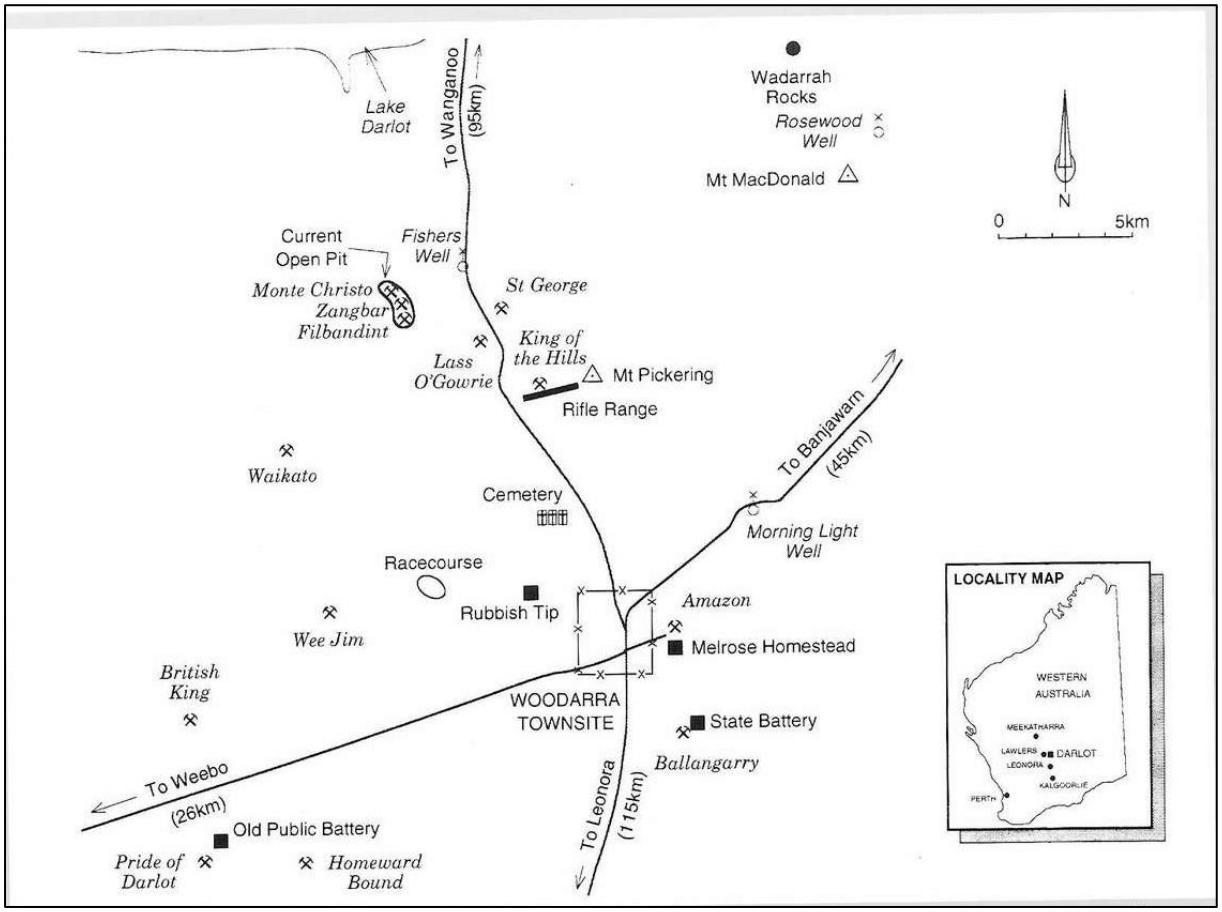


Figure 13 Map from the centennial history of the Darlot mining area in the 1890s.

A battery was opened on 19 February 1898 by Jim Finch, the son of John Finch, who was heavily involved with the Lawlers Goldfield. The State Government took over the battery in 1901 and relocated it to the Ballangary Mine. Over the next eight years, it produced the most gold of any battery for Western Australia to that time.

The town of Woodarra grew to service the mines, although it was commonly called Darlot. Many leases closed during the First World War years, and the area remained semi-moribund thereafter. The store at Darlot closed in 1952, the last remaining business in the town.

Intermittent battery crushing occurred during the 1960's, 70's, and 80's. In the early 1980's the area was explored by Hawk Investments and Gemex.

Regionally, modern open pit and underground mining began with Sundowner Minerals NL 1988 at Monte Christo. It was then taken over by Forsayth Group, then Plutonic Resources.

Homestake Mining Company purchased Plutonic in April 1998 and began mining the underground Centenary deposit in 1998. Homestake was acquired by Barrick Gold at the end of 2001. Goldfields

Limited acquired the Darlot-Centenary mine in October 2013 as part of a purchase that included Barrick's Lawlers and Granny Smith mines. Goldfields then sold the mine to Red5 in 2017.

More locally, historical mining records for the A1 Prospect show that 250t of rock was treated for 170 ounces of Au (1894 and 1904). The shafts at A1 were few in number and only a few tonnes of waste rock remains at surface, generally oxide and transitional in nature, suggesting that the mined tonnages quoted have been reasonable.

Historical mining at Mermaid reveals information on the Au grade alone (23.03 g/t Au in 1909). There is very little mined host rock at surface and this is oxide/transitional in nature. Historic drilling targeting the down dip portion of this shaft has observed a void 17m below surface. The Mermaid shaft has a high water table which would have impeded mining.

Endeavour lies below 2m of alluvial cover and was discovered recently in 1999 by Homestake Australia. There has been no excavation of its gold endowment. Figure 14 and Table 6 show the historical production history of the local area.

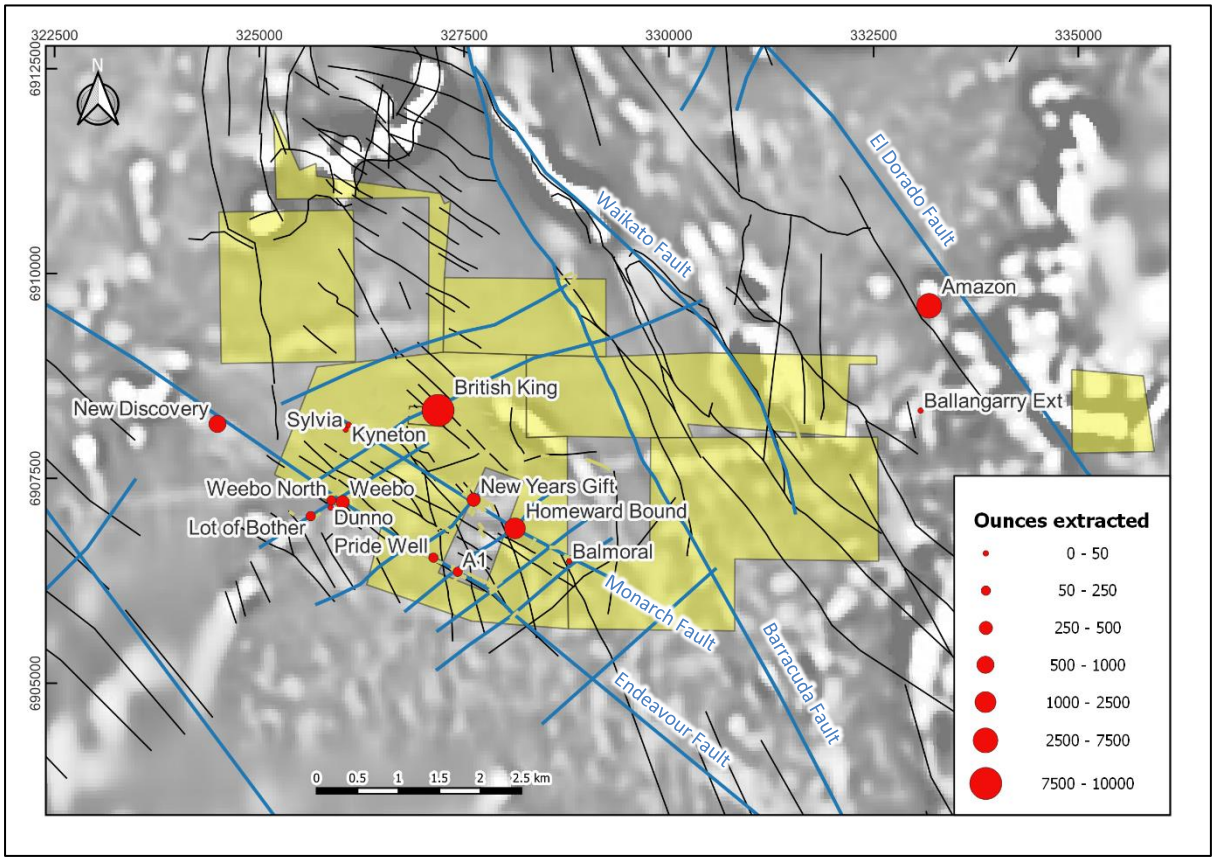


Figure 14 Historical production around the South Darlot Gold Project, since it's discovery in the late 1890's (for those prospects which have historical records).

Table 6 Historical production at the South Darlot Gold Project, as publicly reported.

Prospect Name	Ore Treated (t)	Gold Yield (g)	Gold Yield (oz)	Average Grade (g/t)	Production Period	Source
A1	248.93	5,114	164.41	20.54	1894	A21491
A1	2.03	199	6.39	97.30	1904	A21491
Amazon	3,912	195,501	6,285.45	49.97	1898-1913	Minedex
Ballangarry Ext	13	130	4.18	10	1898	Minedex
Balmoral	22.35	595	19.14	26.63	1902-1903	A21491
Beamans Reward	30	85	2.73	2.83	1983	Minedex
British King	15,686.58	284,277	9,139.73	18.12	1898-1913	A21491
British King	55	546	17.55	9.93	1948-1951	Minedex
British King	1,328	-	-	-	1999-2000	A61037
British King	5,000	26,000	836	5.2	2016-2017	Vox Royalty.com
Dunno	-	120	3.89	-	1981	Minedex
Homeward Bound	85.30	5,712	183.64	66.96	1898-1899	A21491
Homeward Bound	23.37	569	18.31	24.37	1901	A21491
Homeward Bound	5,132	69,072	2,220.70	13.46	1901-1935	Minedex
Kyneton	20.32	520	16.72	25.59	1898	A21491
Lot of Bother	255	2,382	76.58	9.34	1933	Minedex
Mermaid	-	-	-	23.03	1909	A21491
New Discovery	1,288	16,629	534.61	12.91	1919-1924	Minedex
New Years Gift	-	7,812	251.17	-	1916	A21491
Pride of Darlot (Pride Well)	222.77	7,041	226.37	31.61	1898-1899	A21491
Pride of Darlot (Pride Well)	24.39	344	11.06	14.14	1905	A21491
Rose	62.49	1,305	41.95	20.88	1903-04	A21491
Sylvia	23.37	265	8.50	11.32	1901	A21491
Wee Jim	122.4	2154	69.25	17.6	-	Homestake report
Weebo	1,035	10,085	324.24	9.74	1933-1973	Minedex
Weebo North	523	6,969	224.06	13.33	1940-1942	Minedex

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALISATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The South Darlot Gold Project is located within the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Archaean-aged Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia (Figure 15). The project is situated in the southern part of the Yandal greenstone belt (Mt Clifford to Weebo portion of the Norseman Wiluna belt) (Figure 16).

The Yandal greenstone belt comprises a 220 km long, up to 40 km wide north-northwest trending Archaean volcano-sedimentary greenstone succession, bounded by Archaean granitoid-gneiss terranes. Metamorphic grade reaches amphibolite facies at the margins of the belt, whereas rocks in the rest of the belt typically preserve greenschist facies (Kenworthy & Hagemann, 2007).

The rocks at the South Darlot Gold Project have been estimated at 2702 ±5 Ma years old at the Darlot Domain, which is flanked to the east by the Daylight Well Granodiorite (2666 ±6 Ma), and the Weebo Granodiorite to the southwest (2658 ±6 Ma), and the felsic volcanic Spring Well Complex (2690 ±6 Ma) to the northwest (Figure 17).

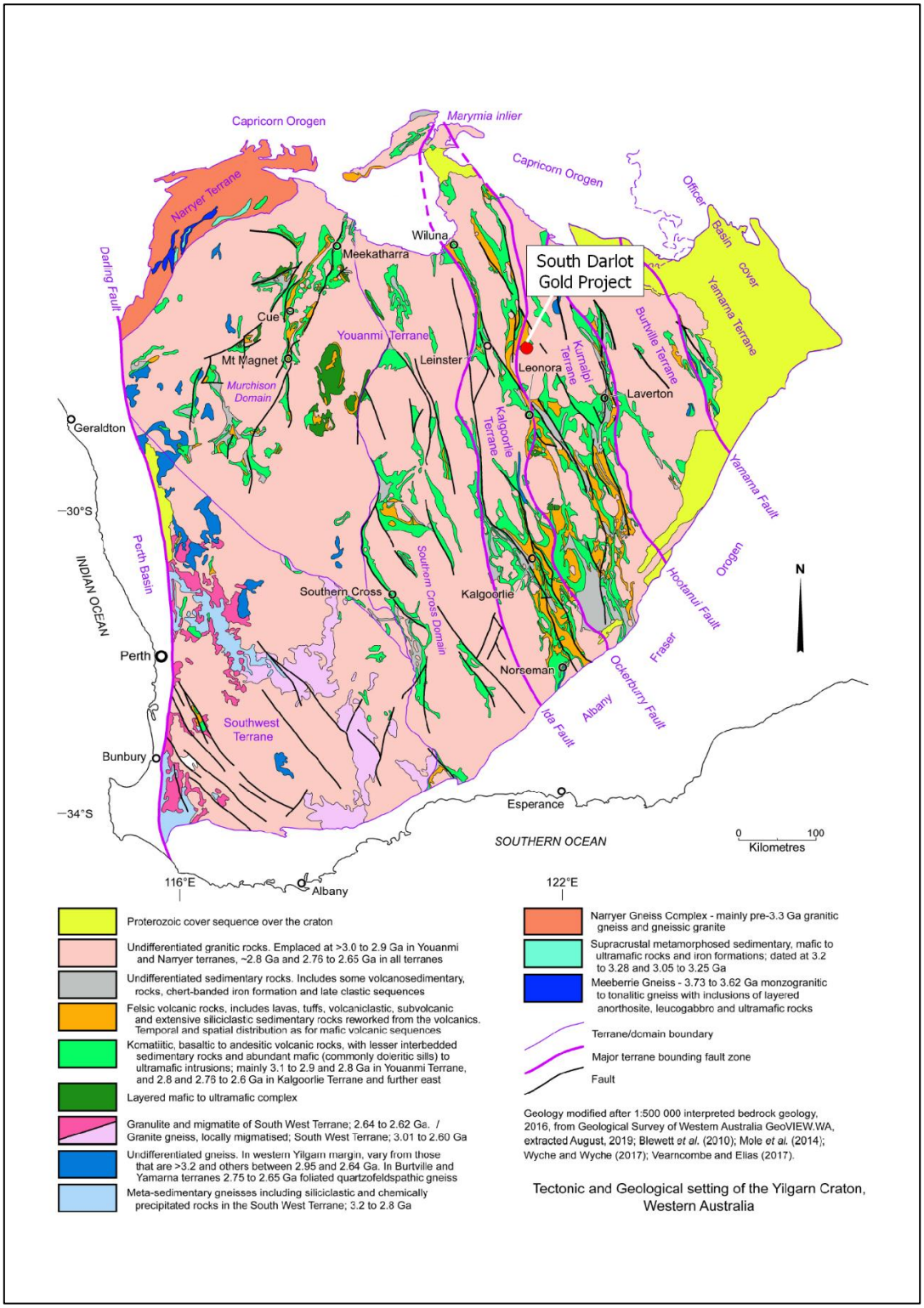


Figure 15 Location of the South Darlot Gold Project within the Yilgarn Craton.

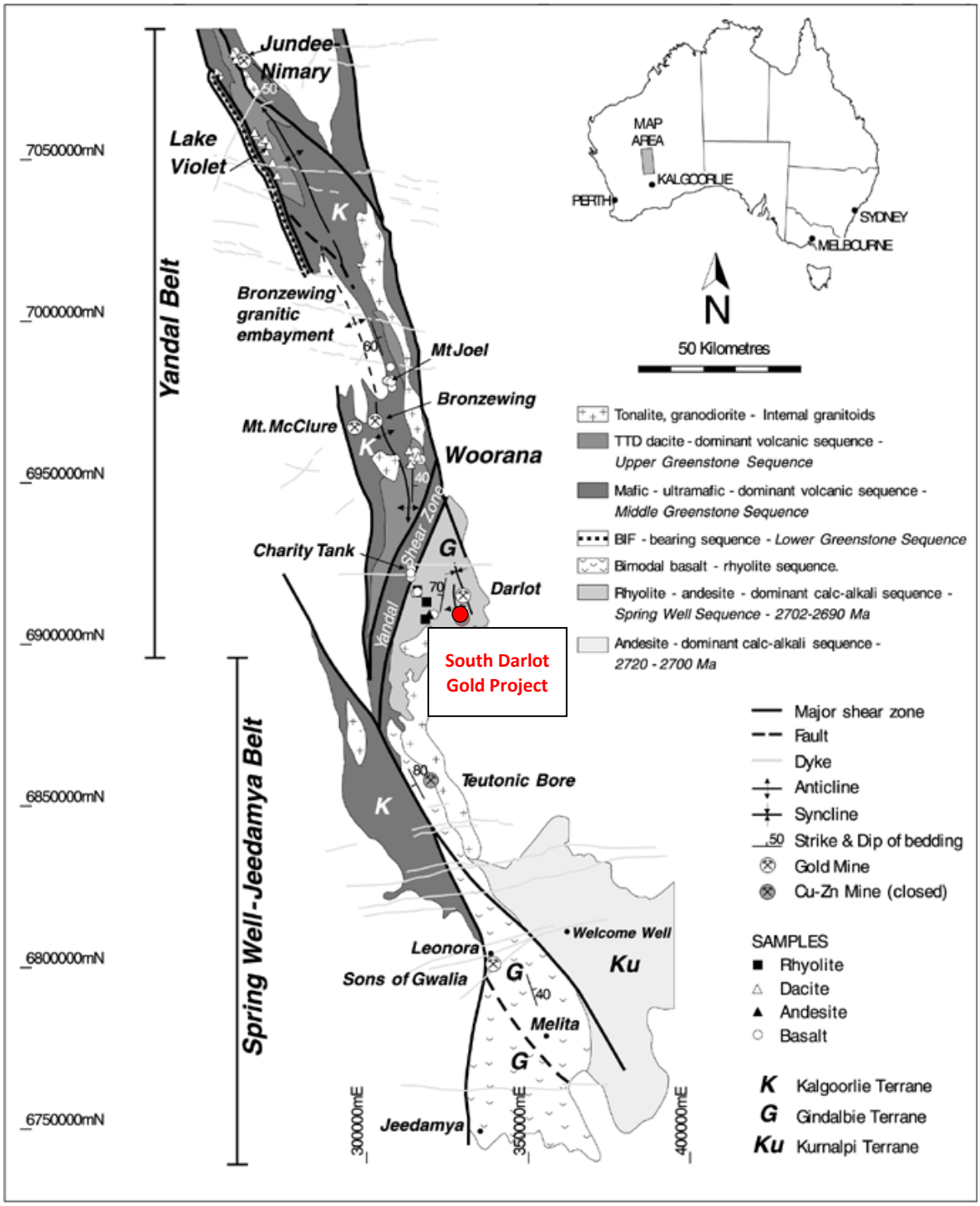


Figure 16 Location of the South Darlot Gold Project within Yandals Greenstone Belt.
Note the assigned antiformal stratigraphy at the project and its location within the rhyolite-andesite dominant calc-alkali Spring Well Sequence (P. R. Messenger,2010).

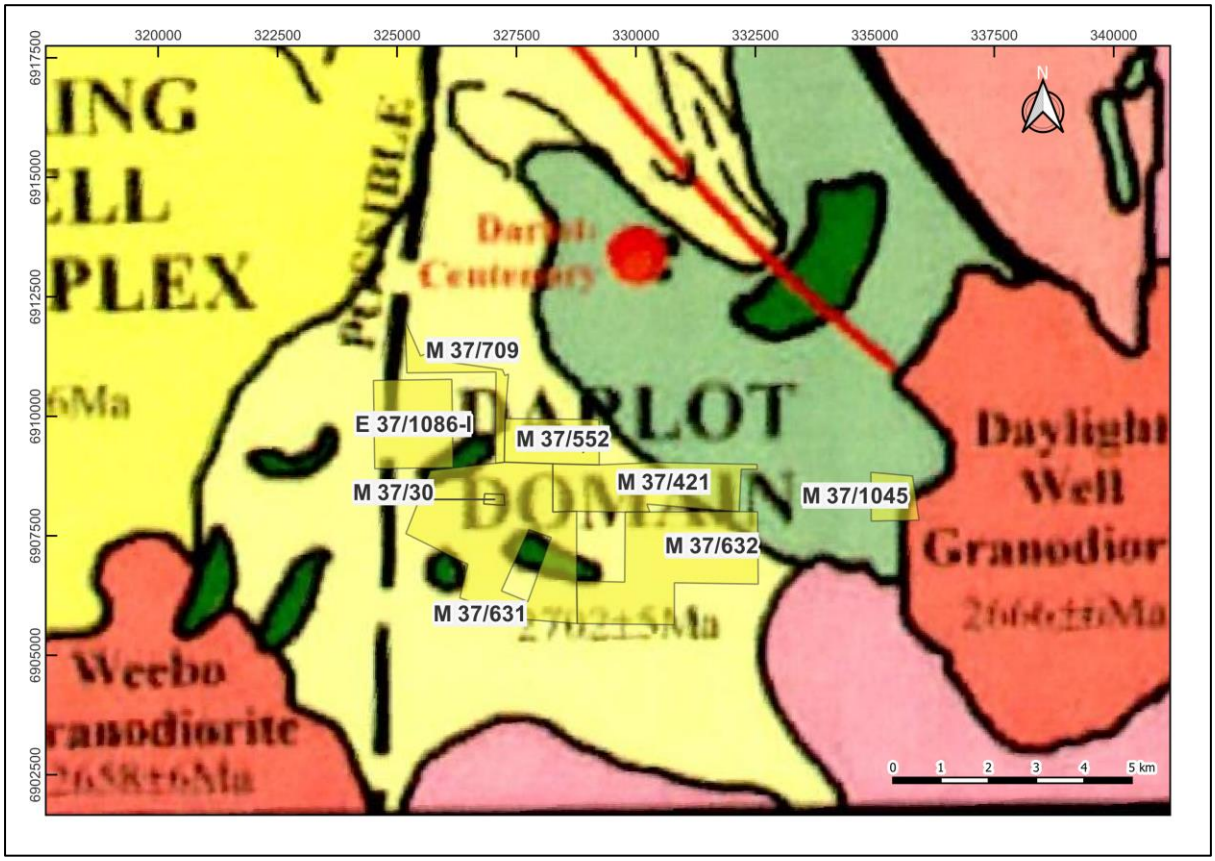


Figure 17 The rocks at the South Darlot Gold Project of predominantly felsic-intermediate-mafic rocks of the Darlot Domain are flanked by the younger Daylight Well and Weebo Granodiorite, as well as the felsic volcanic Spring Well Complex to the west, separated by the Yandal Shear.

7.2 Local Geology

The South Darlot Gold Project is composed of felsic-intermediate-mafic intrusive and extrusive rocks intercalated with sedimentary sequences (Figure 18). Where there has been the majority of drilling in recent years by CIO at Emperor, Mermaid and Holyhead in the south of the project area (near southern intersection of M37/631 and M37/632), the geology comprises Archaean intermediate volcanic rocks interbedded with thin mafic volcanics. To the north at British King (M37/30) and through M37/552 and M37/421, felsic volcanic and sedimentary units become more prevalent.

The volcanic pile was intruded by varyingly magnetic to non-magnetic conformal dolerites and gabbros of Archaean age, and then a suite of cross cutting Proterozoic dolerite dykes clearly seen in the magnetic imagery.

At the southern end of the project area in and around the Endeavour and Mermaid Prospects the stratigraphy is largely NE-SW trending, sub-parallel with the Endeavour Fault.

The geology of the area has been mapped in detail in more recent years on at least 3 occasions, and the mapping exists in publicly available reports for the area. Available is:

- Darlot Regional Geology Map, Homestake 1999
- Darlot District Geology, circa 2000
- Darlot Interpretive Geology from WAMEX report a071071, Barrick 2005.

The local geology shown in Figure 18 below is based on a digitised modified version of the mapping from Barrick, 2005.

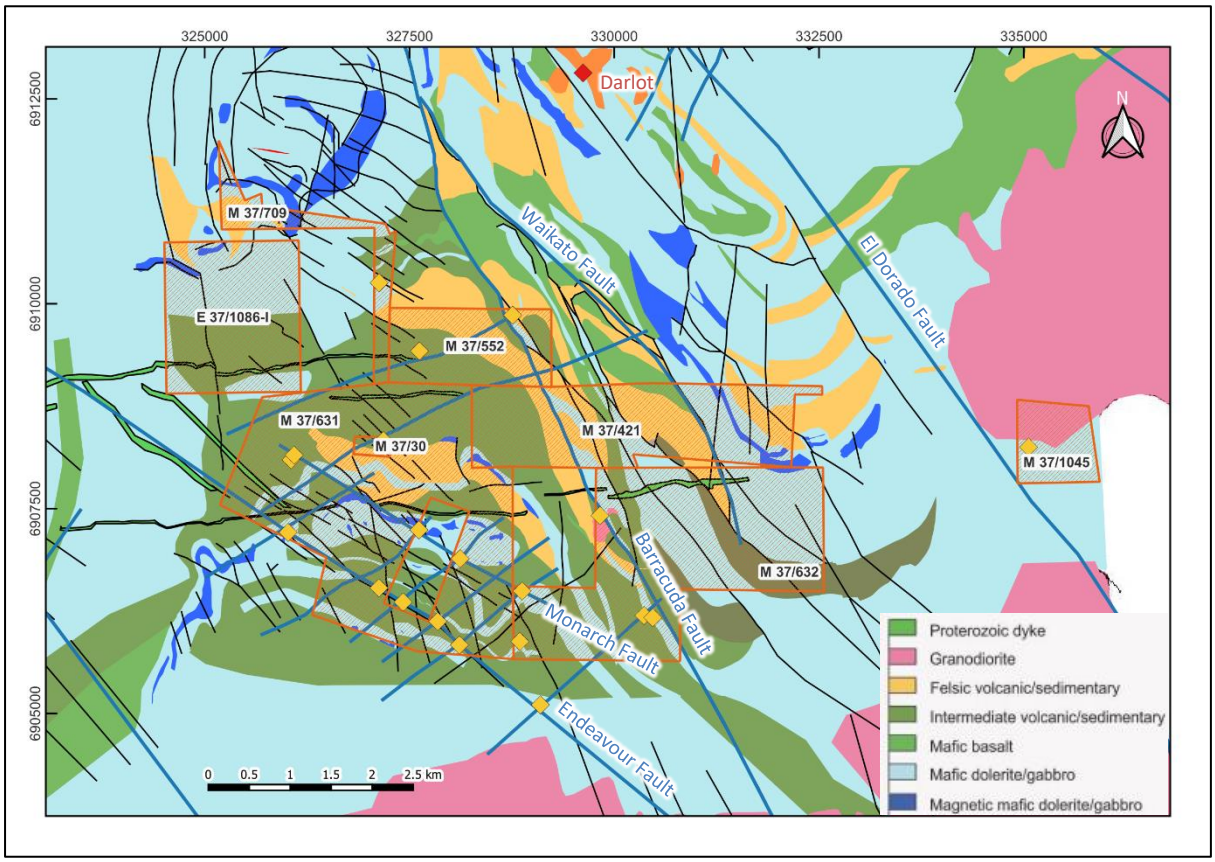


Figure 18 The local geology of the South Darlot Gold Project (SDGP tenements in orange), based on Barrick 2005 mapping, showing local faulting and location of gold prospects within the area.

Geophysical inversion modelling of gravity and magnetic data sets has highlighted the likelihood of tight folding of stratigraphy in the lower portion of tenement M37/631. The fold axis of these strike WNW. Overprinting these folds is a district-scale, gentle antiformal fold with a north-striking fold axis.

During recent drilling at the Endeavour and Mermaid Prospects, apart from quartz veins, three distinct rock types were observed in diamond core and have had petrographical analysis undertaken on them by Minerex Services in 2020. The dominant lithology was described as a weakly altered amphibolitised andesite. Also observed were a carbonate-chlorite metasomatised former porphyritic basalt (located

in the immediate hanging wall of the Mermaid lode) and a weakly veined, amphibolitised, fine-grained dolerite (located at least twice in the footwall of the Endeavour lode).

7.3 Mineralisation

Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration halos controlled by major structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The South Darlot Gold Project mineralisation is predominantly located on a set of well defined structures, and thus have been grouped accordingly. These structures are:

- British King
- Emperor Structure
- Monarch Structure
- Barracuda Structure
- Prospects not associated with the above structures

An overview location of these prospects is shown in Figure 19 below. The spatial location of mineralised intercepts coloured by gold content is shown in Figure 20 and 21 below.

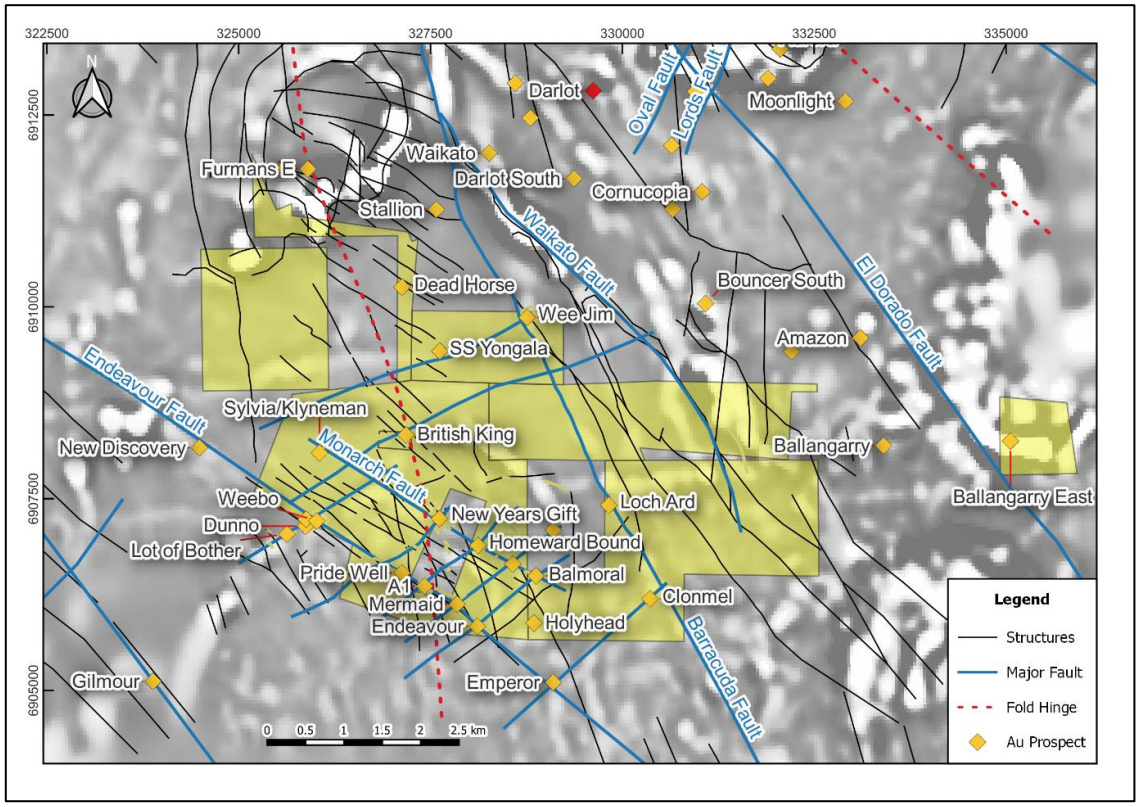


Figure 19 Location of Prospects and historical mines at the South Darlot Gold Project and surrounding area.

The mineralising structures are inferred from a combination of the presence of historical workings as well as geophysical structural interpretation. The Emperor and Monarch Structures both strike WNW,

while the Barracuda Structure east of these strikes NNW. There also appears to be the presence of less distinct NE trending structures, the combination of these possibly forming a conjugate set.

Gold mineralisation is largely focused along the structures, particularly where structures intersect and within dilation zones, and also along stratigraphic boundaries, such as at British King.

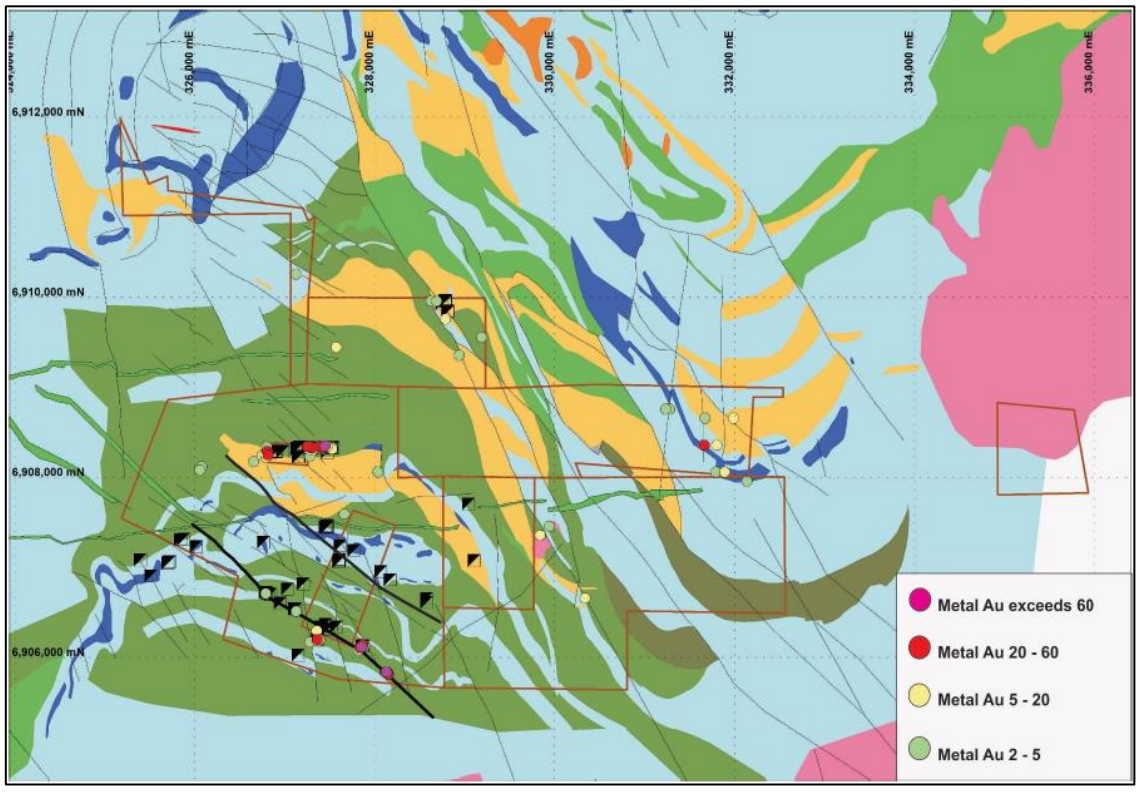


Figure 20 Location of intercepts where Metal Au exceeds 2 g/t Au. Values were not calculated as true width intercepts.

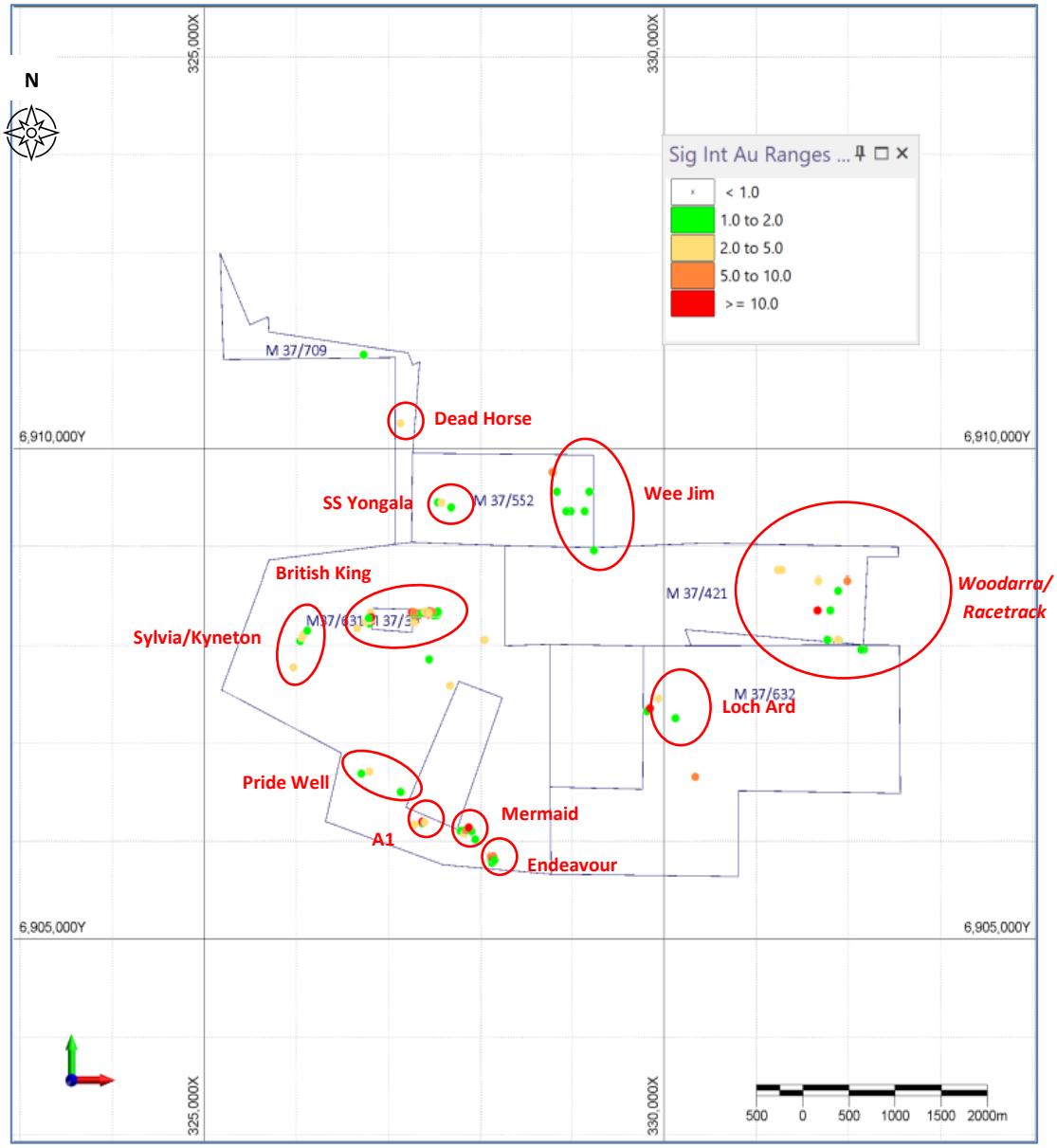


Figure 21 Significant drill intercepts across the South Darlot tenements, where intersection is > 1g/t (unweighted and no true width calculation).

7.3.1 British King

Gold mineralisation at the British King occurs at or close to the contact between felsic volcanic/ sedimentary rock and intermediate volcanic rock. It is situated 600m north of the Gilmore dolerite in a region with apparent low strain. It's possible the mineralisation may be associated with a broad scale antiformal feature in the area.

The British King gold deposit was modelled with a 1 g/t cut off as a single dominant lode (Central Zone) and 15 lesser lodes. The Central Zone has a strike continuity of 825m and dips 50 degrees to the south.

The plunge is believed to be shallow to the east. Historical production is tabulated below (Table 7) although total production figures are unknown.

Plan, cross sectional and long section views of the mineralisation are included in Figures 22-25 below.

Table 7 Historical production records for the British King mine (incomplete).

Ore Treated (t)	Gold Yield (oz)	Average Grade (g/t)	Production Period	Source
15,686.58	9,139.73	18.12	1898-1913	A21491
55	17.55	9.927	1948-1951	Minedex
1,328	-	-	1999-2000	A61037
5,000	836	5.2	2016-2017	Bkgm.com.au

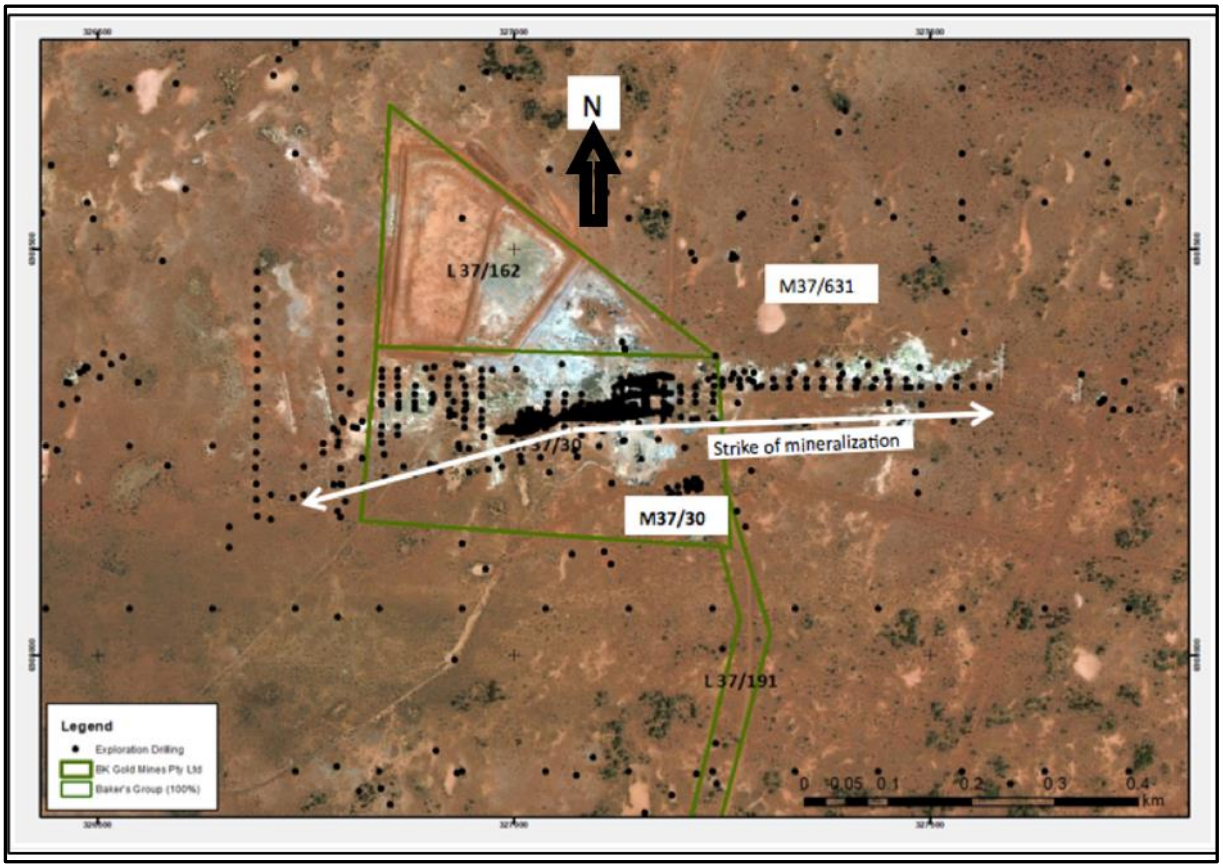


Figure 22 Footprint of mineralisation at British King Mine in plan view.

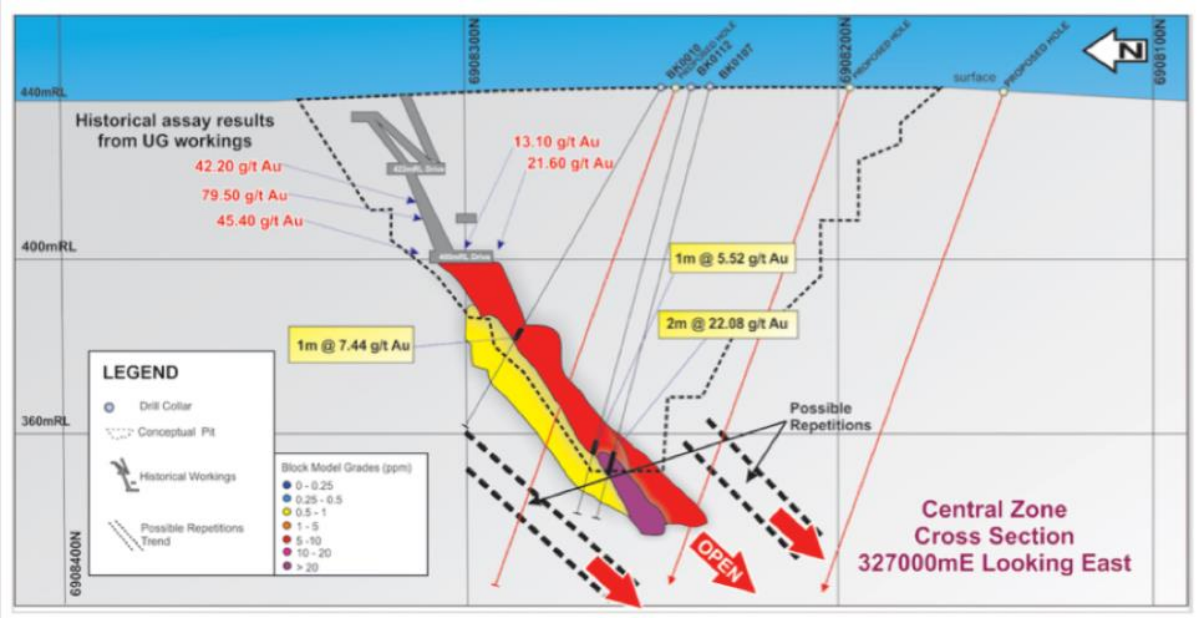


Figure 23 Central Zone Cross Section at 327000mE, looking east.

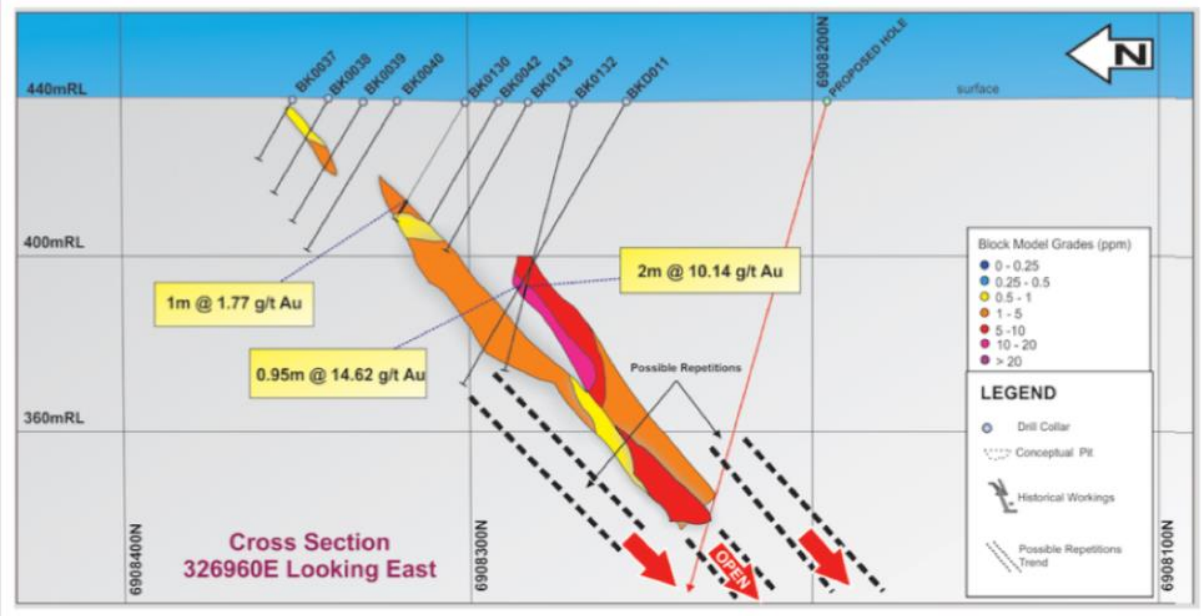


Figure 24 Central Zone Cross Section at 326960mE, looking east.

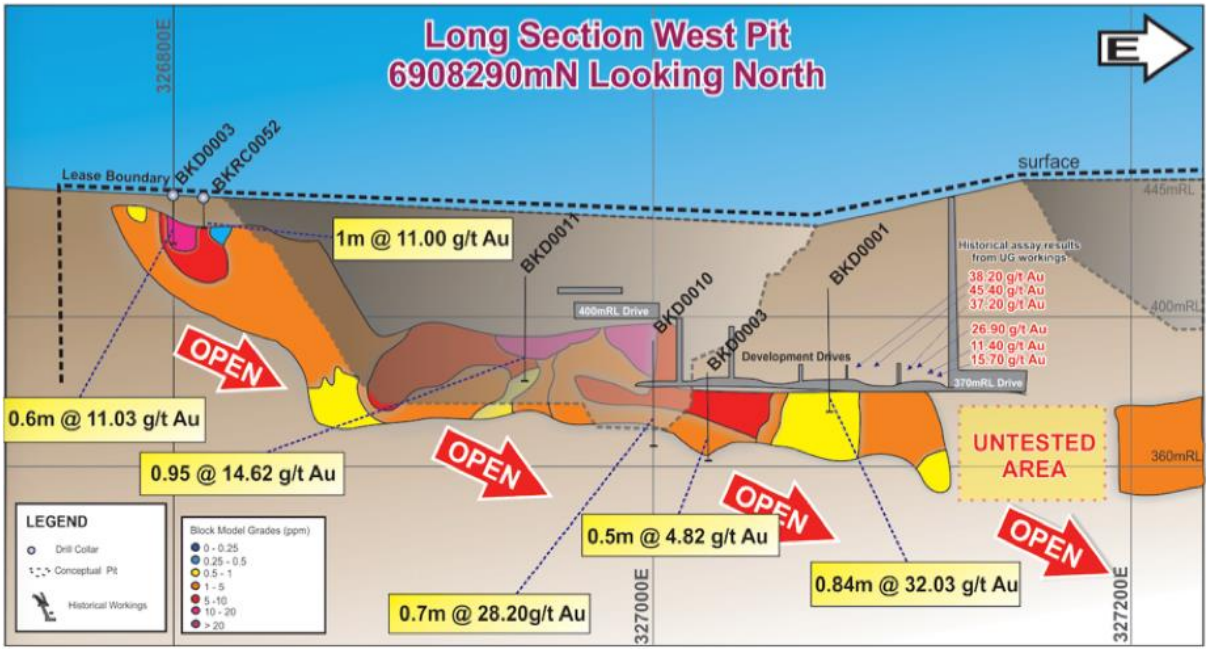


Figure 25 Long section at 6908290mN at the British King looking north.

7.3.2 Emperor Structure

The Emperor structure has been mapped by high resolution aeromagnetic techniques and ground gravity geophysics in conjunction with drill core, surface geology and historic shafts. It has a current interpreted strike length of 3.5 km and is described as a gold-endowed shear zone. It is north-west striking and is the dominant structural feature south of the 400m thick Gilmore dolerite (Figure 26).

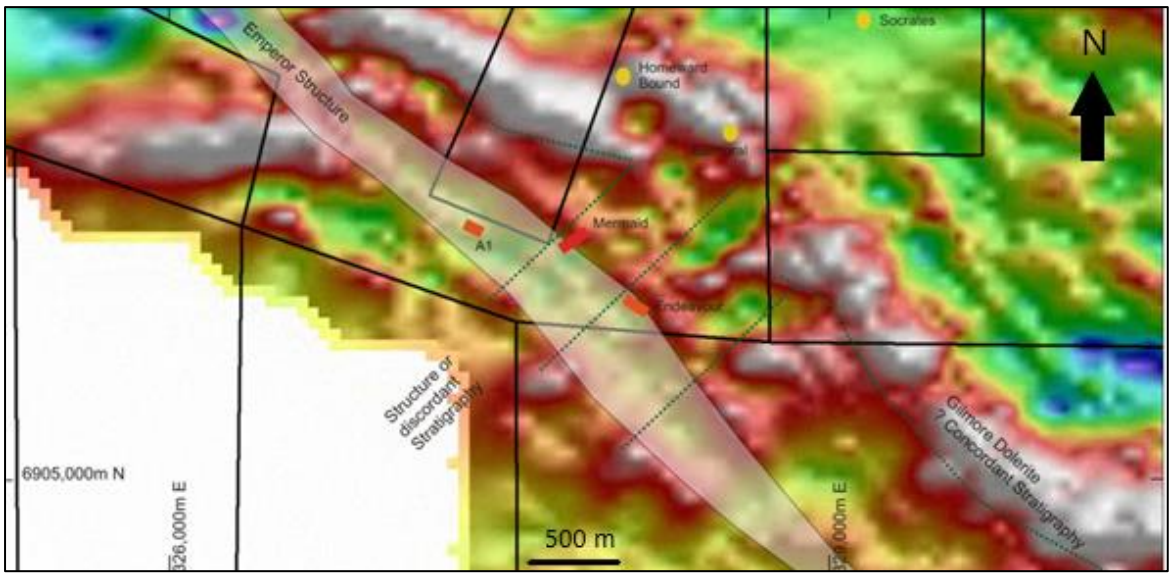


Figure 26 The spatial distribution of the A1, Mermaid and Endeavour prospects along the Emperor Structure relative to the Gilmore dolerite (concordant to regional stratigraphy), on 2D interpretation of the ground gravity geophysics.

The Emperor structure was termed in 2012 to define what appeared to be mineralisation related to a shear system defined by gold in drill holes, location of historical shafts and discontinuity observed in aeromagnetic imagery. The prospects related to this domain are Endeavour, Mermaid, A1 and Pride Well (Smalley, 2013).

The regional gravity geophysics suggests that the Endeavour, Mermaid and A1 prospects lie within a north-east trending structural damage zone that is oblique to the east-west trending regional stratigraphy (Figure 27) (Smalley, 2013). It is interpreted to dip steeply to the south and have a dominantly strike-slip component.

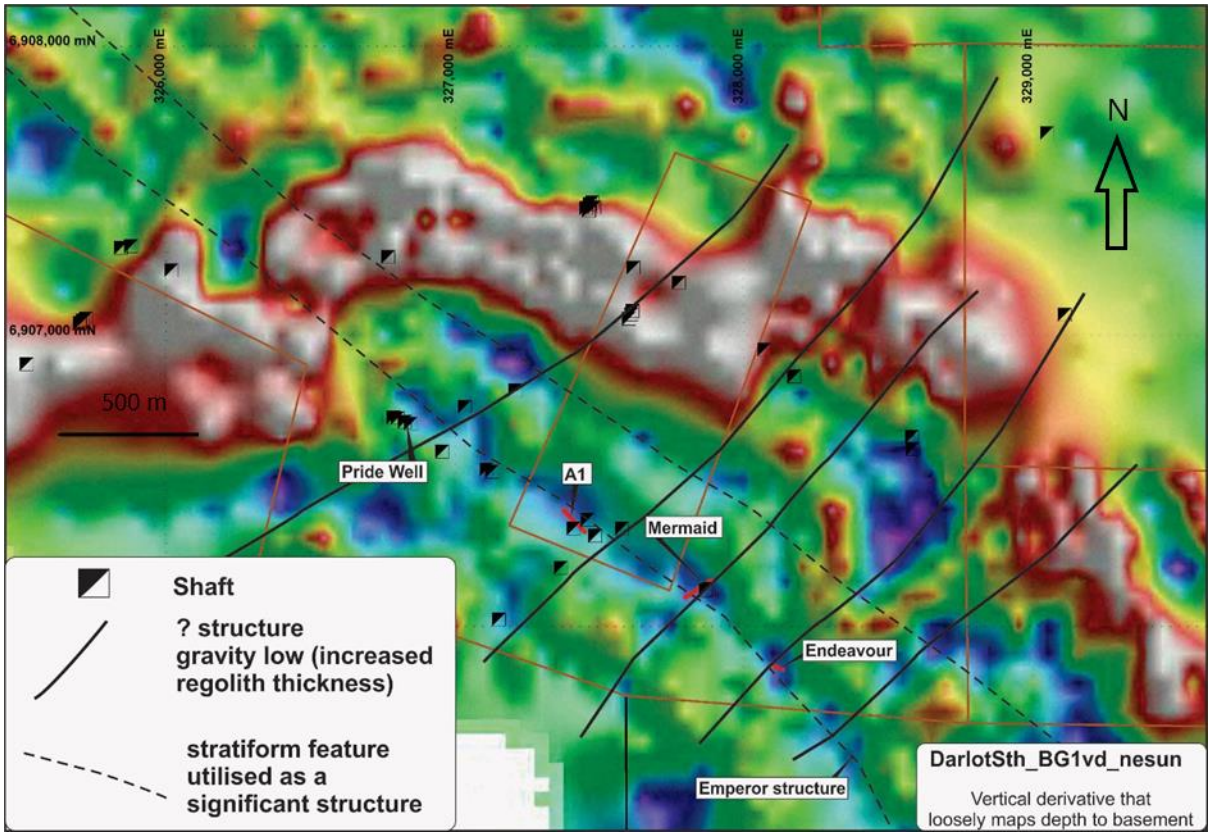


Figure 27 Linear gravity lows interpreted as zones of increased depth to basement (Smalley, 2020).

The Endeavour mineralised lodes lie parallel to the Emperor structure, while Mermaid is nearby and orthogonal to it. In addition, the Mermaid mineralised lodes lie subparallel and immediately adjacent to the stratigraphic contact of an andesite and a thin basalt unit. The strike continuity of this contact is uncertain. The mineralisation at Endeavour may be associated with dilation within this structure. Further afield, the multiple lodes of the A1 mineralisation may be associated with the widening of the structure (Smalley, 2013).

Quartz veining occurs sporadically along the length of the Emperor Structure and distinct foliation development is noted within diamond core within regions where quartz veining is absent.

Subordinate structures and quartz veins appear to lie sub-parallel to this structure, perhaps in an anastomosing nature or folded into this orientation.

By contrast, the Mermaid structure is a quartz vein filled, mostly brittle feature that strikes north-east. Internal shearing has been observed within the vein. It is possible that this structure was reactivated at least once and the vein represents episodic quartz ± gold mineralising events (Smalley, 2013).

It is possible to explain these geometries of mineralised veins using structural models based on tension vein array development during waxing and waning strain environments. Possible scenarios for precipitating high grade domains include structural dilation within the Emperor structure caused by strike-slip movement (Figure 28). An alternative involves gold mineralisation due to Eh-pH fluid chemistry changes as a result of fluid-fluid mixing. This is a model that postulates that gold-bearing hydrothermal fluid rising from a deep source conduit (Emperor structure), interacts with basinal fluids that migrate along quasi-permeable features such as lithological contacts. This model would predict that the high-grade gold mineralisation exists at or close to the intersection of stratigraphic changes and the Emperor structure (Smalley, 2013).

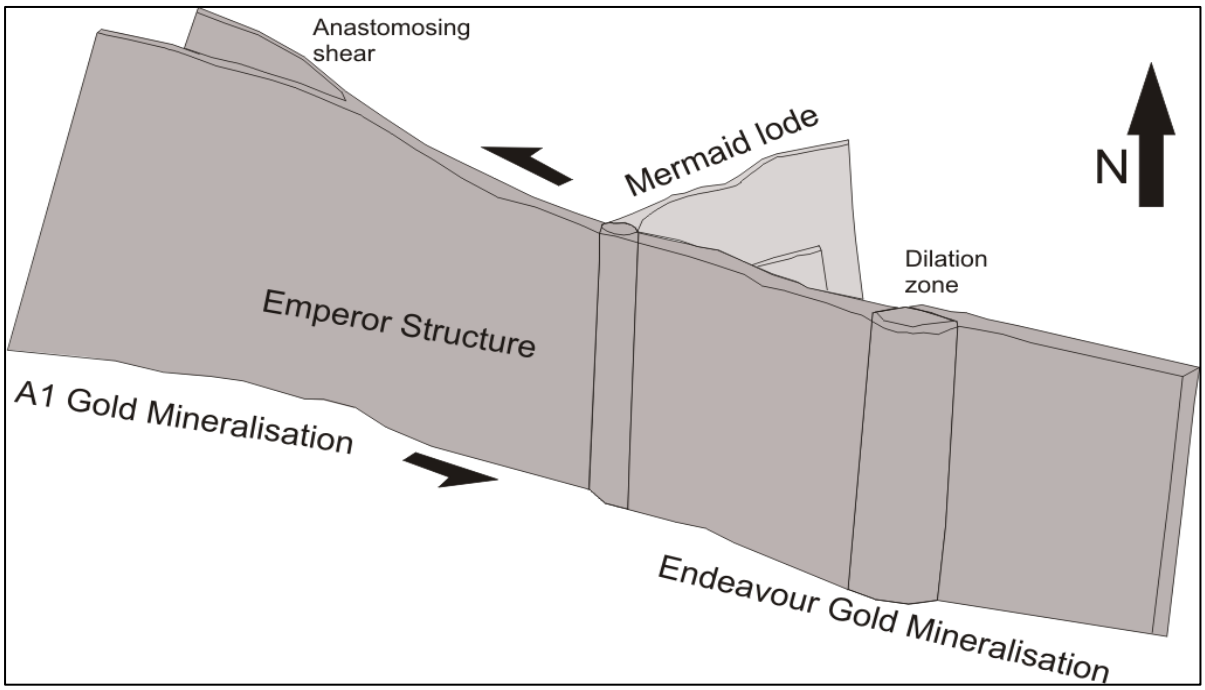


Figure 28 The simplified geological model constructed following the results of the 2012 drilling campaign. The Emperor structure was inferred to dip steeply to the SSW and had a dominant strike-slip component. Vein extension direction was sub-parallel to the strike of the structure. Dilation within the structure may be one cause of localised high grade gold mineralisation (Smalley,2013).

7.3.2.1 Endeavour

Endeavour was initially discovered by elevated gold results in soil sampling in 1999 by Homestake Australia. There has been no excavation of its gold endowment. Drilling by RAB and then RC in 2000 intersected several high grade results at the location (Table 8).

Table 8 Significant intersections > 1g/t at Endeavour prior to follow up 2012, 2020 and 2021 drilling programs (unadjusted thicknesses).

Hole ID	Hole Type	mRL	mE	mRL	Dip	Azi	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Au ppm	Year Drilled
WDR1220	RAB	6,905,807.48	328,138.09	446	-60	056	34	35	1	1.79	2000
WDR1220	RAB						36	44	8	23.59	2000
WDRC0101	RC	6,905,812.48	328,138.09	446	-60	056	35	39	4	66.86	2000
WDRC0101	RC						46	47	1	1.01	2000
WDRC0113	RC	6,905,796.62	328,082.63	446	-60	090	70	71	1	1.34	2000
WDRC0114	RC	6,905,774.32	328,115.8	446	-60	090	48	49	1	1.53	2000

It was noted in later drilling programs by CIO (2012, 2020, 2021), that fresh rock was encountered about 35m vertical from surface, however this varied by 10m. The base of oxidation was about 20m from surface. There was typically 2-3m of alluvial cover to drill through before entering regolith of Archaean rock (Smalley, 2013).

The regolith profile thickness increases to the southeast onto the neighbouring tenement, up to 40m thick intersected in aircore drilling by Kingwest Resources in 2018.

The shear hosting the mineralisation at Endeavour is evident by a deepening of the weathering regime as well as increased limonite/goethite content. Quartz veins + sulphide (pyrite) is sometimes observed in deeper intercepts. The host rock is basalt. Approximately 50m in the footwall (NE side) of the mineralised shear is a 2 to 6m wide albite + silica alteration zone sometimes associated with quartz + pyrite. It is evident in almost all holes that intercept this position.

Two different rock types are noted in the drilling. There is a basalt and an andesite with porphyritic textures of subhedral plagioclase, confirmed by the petrology by Minerex in 2020. This andesite is repeated, with a green-tinge discolouration noted near the albite alteration feature.

The mineralisation of Endeavour is a discrete dilation of very high grade gold mineralisation. Its known strike length is only approximately 30m, with a width of a few metres. Currently it remains open both up-dip and down-dip.

Figure 29 shows a long section of the mineralisation with full width composites, and it is possible there are two separate grade populations within the single lode at Endeavour. The long section highlights

the lower grade zone in the upper, strongly weathered, portion of the ore body and the high grade zone below it.

There is a likelihood that repeat dilations may remain undiscovered as there are no drill holes for the 350 m expanse from Endeavour to Mermaid.

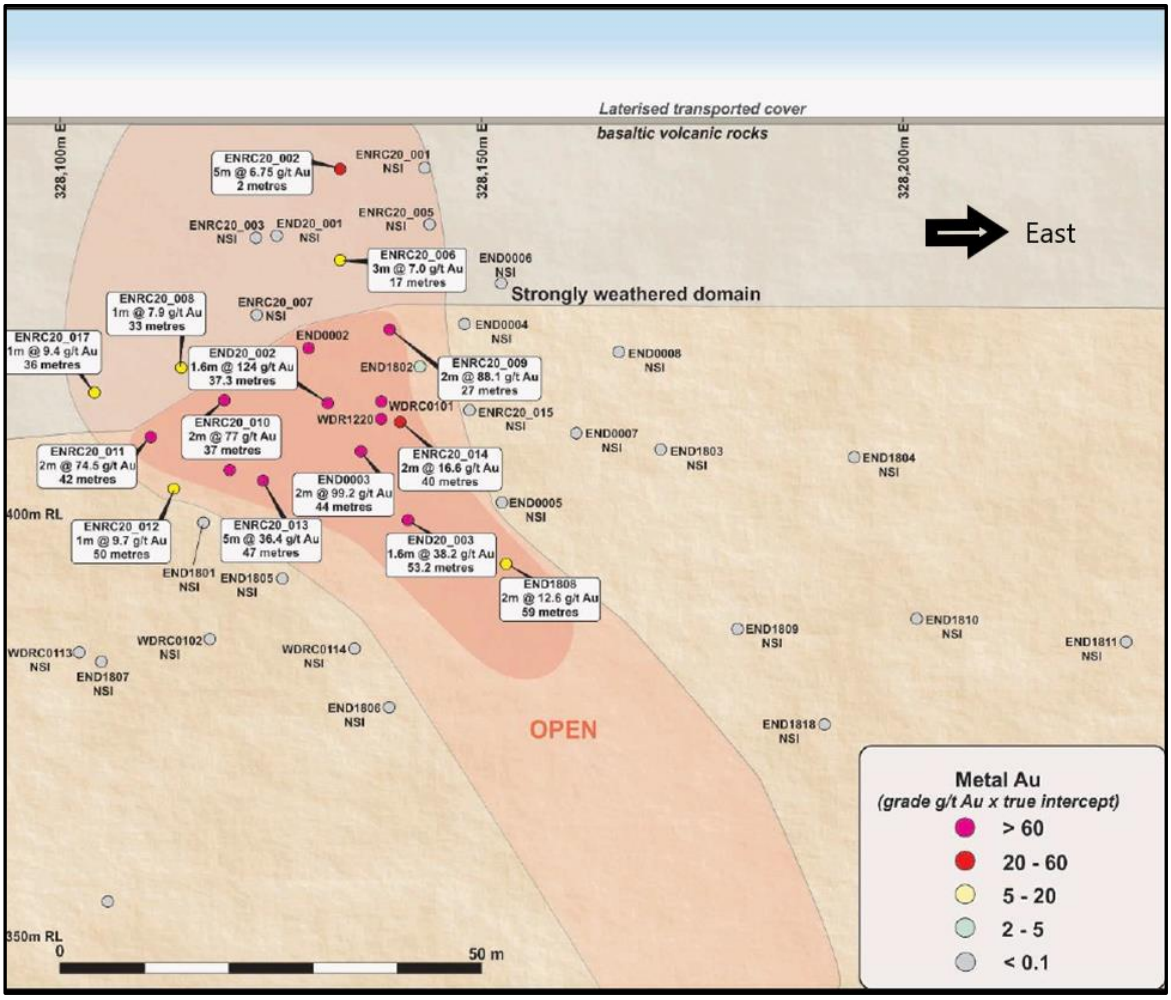


Figure 29 Long section of Endeavour showing both diamond core and RC significant intersections from 2020 program.

7.3.2.2 Mermaid

There has been historical mining at Mermaid (Figure 30) but there are no official records except reference to a mean grade of 23 g/t Au from historical annual report a21491 (Table 9).

Table 9 The historical production at Mermaid, sourced from a021491.

Name	Ore Treated (t)	Gold Yield (oz)	Average Grade (g/t)	Production Period	Source
Mermaid	?	?	23.03	1909	a21491

Some reports have grouped the Mermaid Prospect as part of the Pride Well Prospect. The two prospects exist on the same mineralized trend along the Emperor Structure, but drill intersections of the Mermaid Prospect represent significantly higher grade.

Drilling of the prospect has determined that the old workings extend at least 15.5m below surface but probably little further. It is likely it was affected by either poor endowment and/or the presence of the water table. It is possible the water table may have dropped in more recent years due to extraction at nearby bore fields.

Figure 30 The mining shaft at Mermaid looking to the southwest. Note the second shaft beyond the notebook illustrating the sense of strike to the workings (striking 56°). This matches the 3D modelling of this mineralisation based on drill intercepts.

Drilling by RAB and then RC in 2000 intersected several high grade results at the location (Table 10).

Table 10 Significant intersections > 1 g/t at Mermaid prior to follow up 2012 drilling program (unadjusted thicknesses).

Hole ID	Hole Type	mN	mE	mRL	Dip	Azi	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Au ppm
PDERB0002	RC	6906120.65	327879.48	460	-60	047	11	14	3	13.04
PDERB0002	RC						18	19	1	9.6
WDR1207	RAB	6906007.48	327938.1	446	-60	000	21	22	1	1.24
WDRC0099	RC	6906077.49	327858.1	446	-60	000	79	84	5	344.40
WDRC0099	RC						91	92	1	2.01
WDRC0109	RC	6906069.22	327820.45	446	-60	034	85	86	1	1.1
WDRC0109	RC						88	89	1	1.01
WDRC0111	RC	6906099.67	327828.88	446	-60	034	31	35	4	7.92
WDRC0111	RC						36	37	1	1.19
WDRC0111	RC						39	40	1	1.67
WDRC0122	RC	6906087.49	327898.1	445.5	-60	000	29	30	1	1.33
WDRC0124	RC	6906057.49	327818.1	446	-60	004	42	43	1	3.02
WDRC0124	RC						44	46	2	1.88
WDRC0125	RC	6906077.49	327778.1	446	-60	000	55	56	1	1.65
WDRC0142	RC	6906087.49	327883.1	446	-60	000	84	85	1	3.21
WDRC0143	RC	6906077.49	327838.09	446	-60	000	50	52	2	1.10
WDRC0143	RC						53	54	1	3.34
WDRC0143	RC						57	59	2	1.68
WDRC0143	RC						61	63	2	1.21

A single rock chip of drill spoil sample (32780mE, 6906135mN) was collected on 26/03/2012 and yielded 30.30 g/t Au.

The CIO 2012 diamond drill hole MER0004 targeting the Mermaid lode was designed to twin the extreme gold grades of 5m @ 344.4g/t from 79m in historic hole WDRC0099. It appears to have intercepted the lode only 2 metres from the target. The intercepted grade of the MER0004 lode was 2.45m @ 1.39 g/t Au from 86.55m in comparison. It is suggested that there was no down-hole contamination within WDRC0099 and that the Mermaid deposit is characterised by extremely erratic gold distribution and probably a large component of coarse 'nuggetty' gold (Smalley, 2013).

The Mermaid mineralisation is hosted largely within a single, bucky, sulphide poor, laminated (crack seal) quartz vein. The lode has been modelled by Surpac using a combination of assay results and quartz vein observations. It strikes 056° and dips 73° to the south-east. Its modelled extent is 108m along strike and 102 metres down dip (Figure 31). The average width is 3.4m.

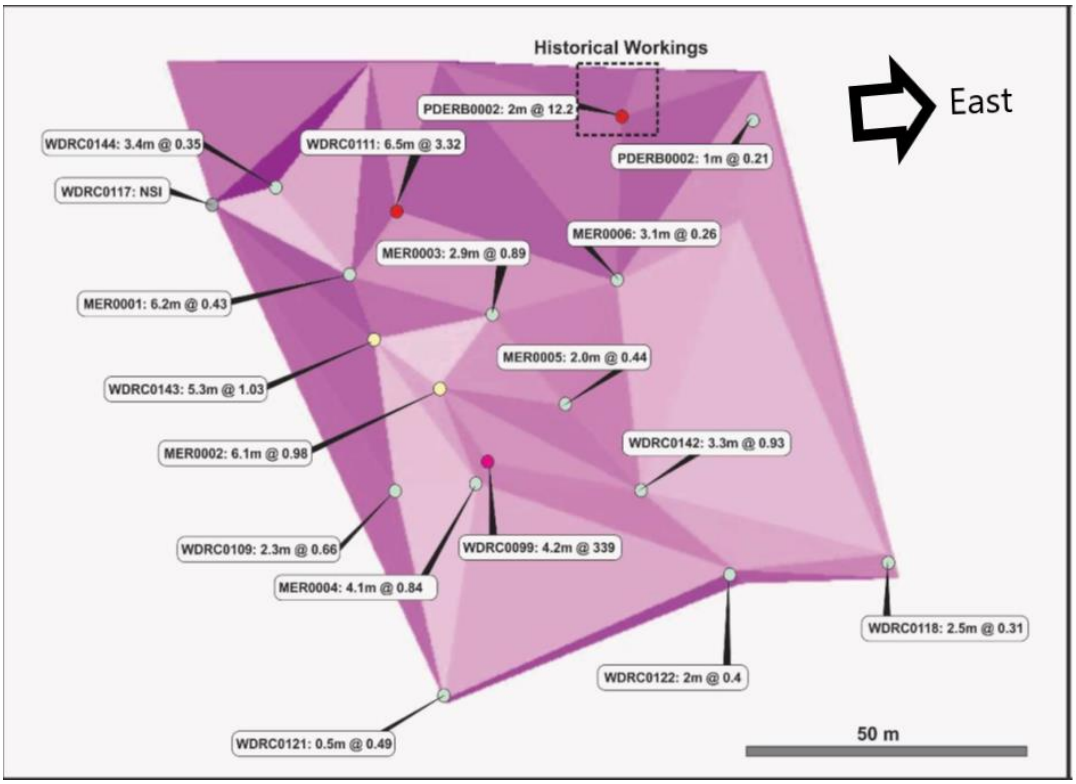


Figure 31 A long section of the Mermaid deposit with gold grades in g/t (facing northwest).

7.3.2.3 A1 and Pride Well

The historic workings of A1 and Pride Well comprise of a line of mullock heaps, a few shallow and collapsed (Figure 32), northwest of the Mermaid Prospect. Gold mineralisation at the A1 prospect occurs in intermediate porphyritic volcanic/dacitic intrusive rock.

The mineralisation is situated south of the Gilmore dolerite in a similar stratigraphic position as the Mermaid and Endeavour Prospects. The residual Archaean regolith was partially covered by thin sheet wash colluvium to 1-2 metres.

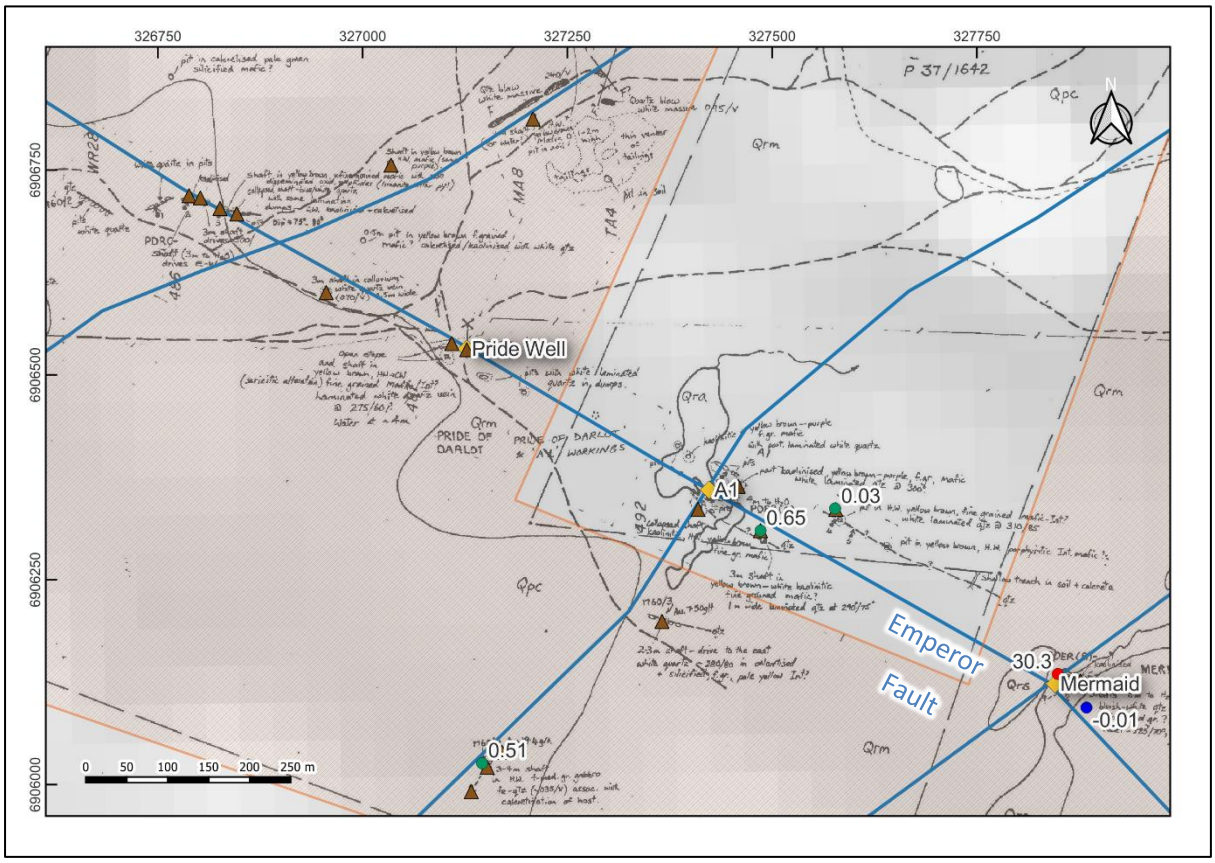


Figure 32 Location of A1 prospect along Endeavour Fault, along strike from Mermaid and Pride Well deposits. Image shows historic mapping showing features such as historic workings (brown triangles) and trend of quartz veining, contiguous with the strike of Endeavour Fault and the orthogonal NE-SW trending fault sets. Shown also elevated rock chip samples at nearby locations.

Table 11The records of historical production at the A1 and Pride Well Prospects.

Name	Ore Treated (t)	Gold Yield (oz)	Average Grade (g/t)	Production Period	Source
A1	248.93	164.41	20.54	1894	a21491
A1	2.03	6.39	97.30	1904	a21491
Pride of Darlot	222.77	226.37	31.61	1898-1899	a21491
Pride of Darlot	24.39	11.06	14.14	1905	a21491

Wireframing of the A1 mineralisation does not conclusively indicate lode orientations. Drilling was directed to intercept multiple and widely spaced lodes that would be generally NW-SE and

consistent with the trend of exposed veins and the line of mullocks. The highest grade drill intercepts (date unknown) are included in Table 12 below.

Table 12 Significant intersections > 1g/t at A1 and Pride Well Prospects (unadjusted thicknesses).

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole Type	mN	mE	mRL	Dip	Azi	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Au ppm
Pride Well	BKR0022	RAB	6906686.49	326700.52	460	-60	024	9	10	1	1.88
A1	BRC0093	RC	6906188.8	327363.01	446	-60	000	22	23	1	19.22
Pride Well	PDRC0002	RC	6906704.99	326784.37	460	-60	033	17	18	1	4.15
A1	WDRC0033	RC	6906167.49	327363.09	446	-60	000	33	34	1	1.22
A1	WDRC0033	RC						37	39	2	4.07
A1	WDRC0034	RC	6906187.49	327388.09	446	-60	000	16	17	1	4.03
Pride Well	WDRC0045	RC	6906497.49	327129.09	460	-60	000	11	12	1	1.53
Pride Well	WDRC0045	RC						26	27	1	2.97
A1	WDRC0085	RC	6906149.59	327277.99	446	-60	000	40	41	1	3.56
A1	WDRC0085	RC						42	43	1	1.08

7.3.2.4 Weebo and Weebo North

Further long strike on the Endeavour Fault where the interpretation of this fault intersection becomes vague, lie a cluster of historic prospects – Weebo, Weebo North, Dunno and Lot of Bother. These prospects occur along a 620m stretch of dolerite – gabbroic stratigraphy (the Gilmore Dolerite); variably magnetized and fault displaced. The basement geology strikes ~060°. The line of old workings also strikes 060° and locates them in the middle of the mafic intrusive unit. At the Weebo/ Weebo North Prospects, a line of stopes opening to the surface strike 080° over a length of 12m. Dunno and Lot of Bother off slightly to the southwest of the M37/631 tenement boundary are along strike of this additionally (Figure 33 and 34). The historical production of these 4 workings is included in Table 13.

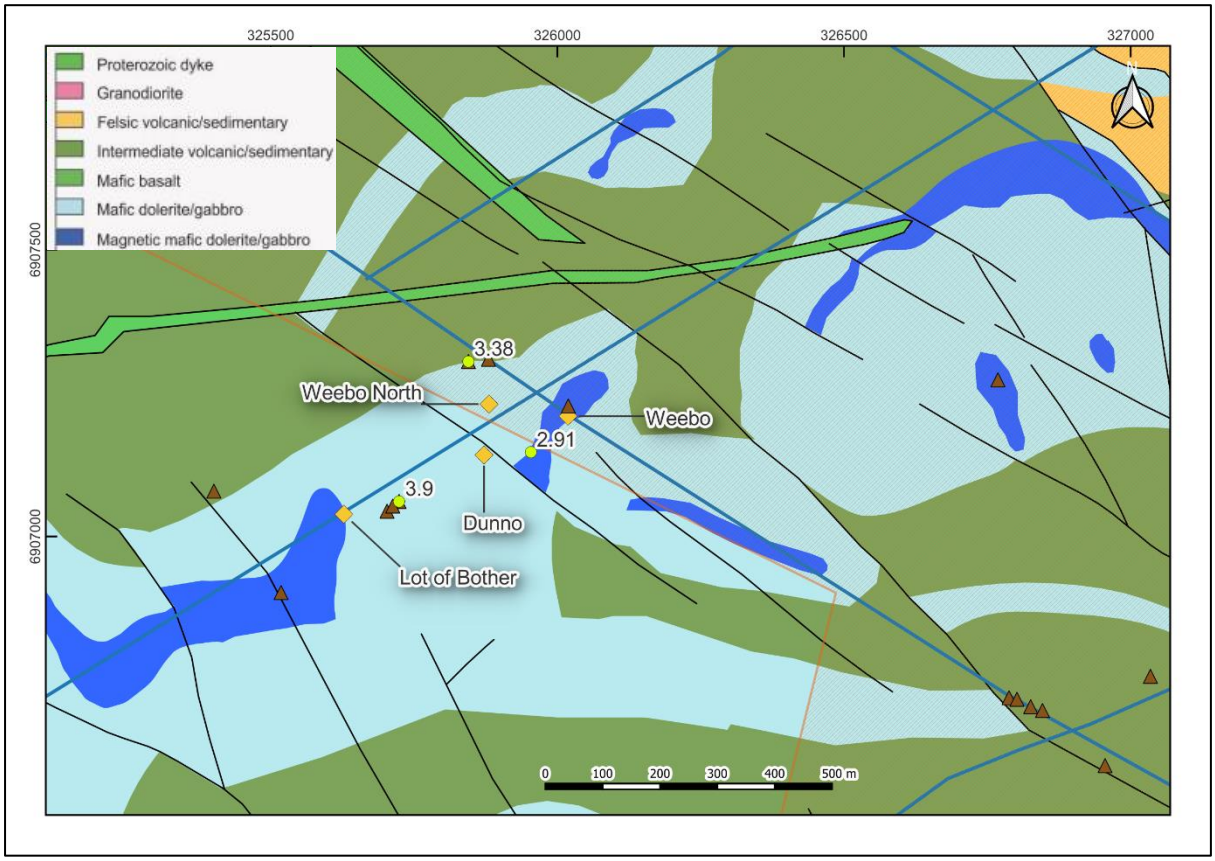


Figure 33 Geology and location of Weebo, Weebo North Prospects on M37/631. The figure also shows elevated rock chip results of 2.91, 3.38 and 3.9 g/t across the area.

Table 13 The records of historical production at the Weebo, Weebo North, Dunno and Lot of Bother Prospects.

Name	Ore Treated (t)	Gold Yield (oz)	Average Grade (g/t)	Production Period	Source
Dunno	-	120	3.89	-	1981
Lot of Bother	255	2,382	76.58	9.34	1933
Weebo	1,035	324.24	9.74	1933-1973	Minedex
Weebo North	523	6,969	224.06	13.33	1940-1942

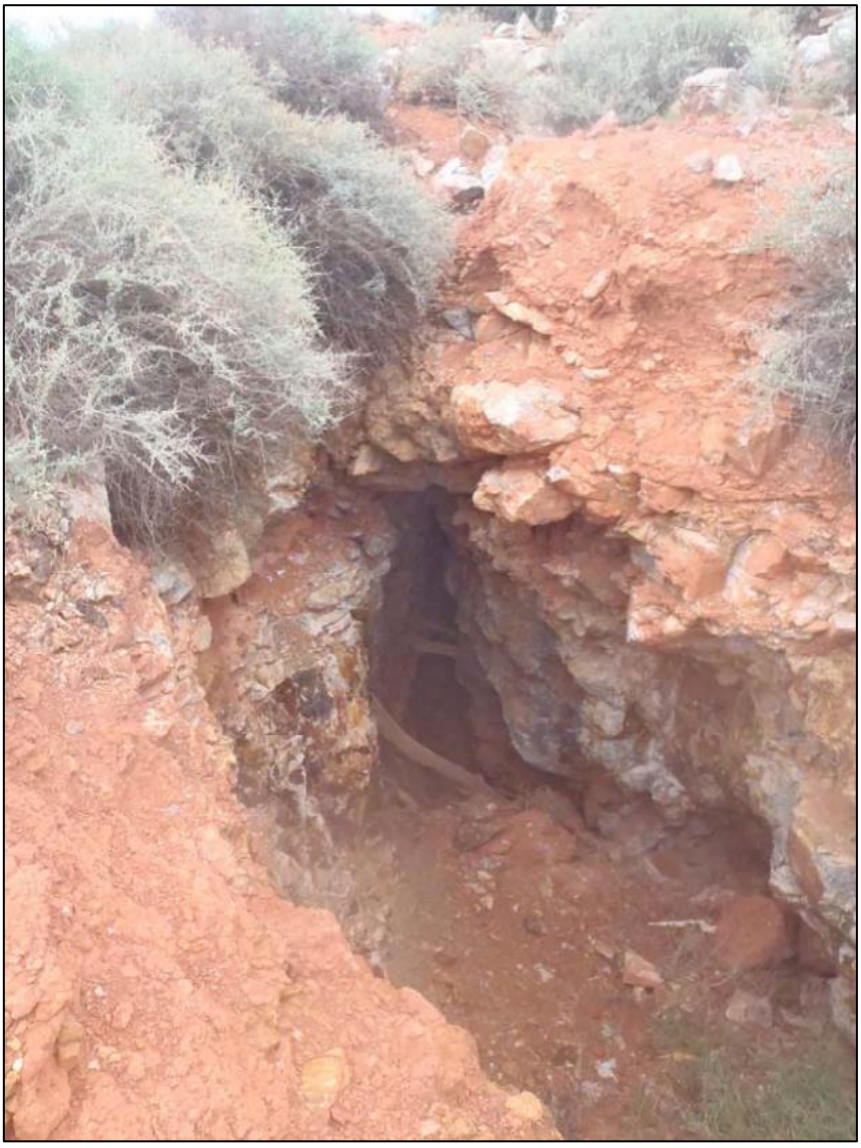


Figure 34 This photo was taken of the Weebo historical workings. The stope plunges to the east.

The drill hole database contains few records, all focused around the shafts and stopes observed near Weebo North. Most drill holes were shallow vertical holes. All were RAB holes and none encountered significant intercepts.

7.3.3 Monarch Structure

The Monarch Structure has been interpreted to lie roughly parallel to the Endeavour Structure, roughly 900-1000m to the north, along conjugate structures (eg. Balmoral lies 1000m northeast of Endeavour, and New Years Gift lies approximately 900m northeast of Weebo). Figure 35 shows the prospects of Balmoral, Balmoral West, Homeward Bound and New Years Gift overlying the mapping of historical workings of the area, aligned along this northwest trending structure.

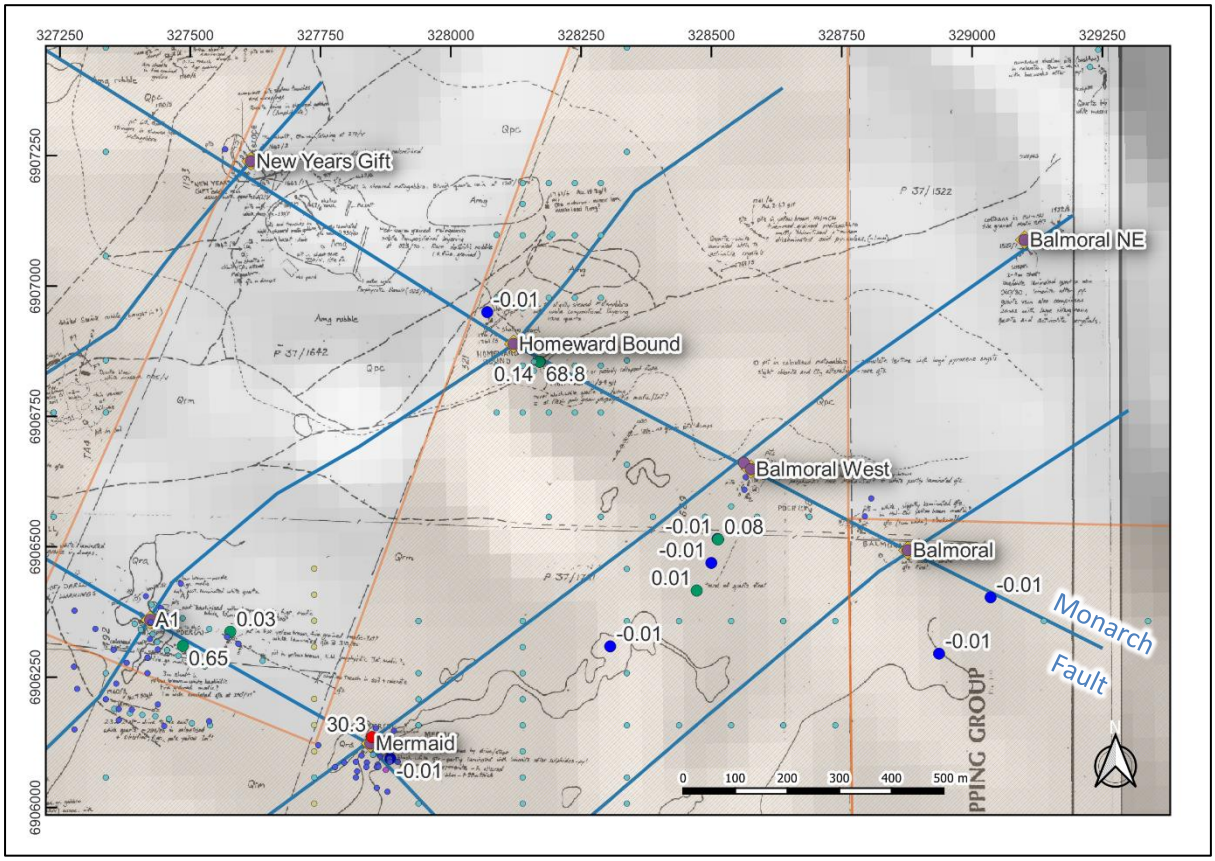


Figure 35 The prospects located along the Monarch Structure (Balmoral, Balmoral West, Homeward Bound and New Years Gift).

7.3.3.1 Balmoral and Balmoral West

The Balmoral prospect was hosted by an intermediate porphyritic intrusive and is located along the so called Monarch Structure. Also 300m to the south-east was a thin, tightly folded dolerite unit. Visible quartz veining strikes about 100° and has been described as slightly laminated quartz and 1cm wide stockwork quartz. The Archaean regolith was partially covered by thin sheet wash colluvium to 1-2 metres (Figure 36).

Table 14 The records of historical production at the Balmoral Prospect.

Name	Ore Treated (t)	Gold Yield (oz)	Average Grade (g/t)	Production Period	Source
Balmoral	22.35	19.14	26.63	1902-1903	a21491

Figure 36 The historical stope of the Balmoral prospect. Visible in the hangingwall of the stope is the 10cm wide quartz vein that may have been the targeted structure.

PDERC0003 close by to Balmoral historic workings and just north of southwest corner of M37/632, not on CIO tenure, intercepted 2m @ 1.18 g/t from 18 metres.

7.3.3.2 Homeward Bound

Northwest along strike from Balmoral and Balmoral West on the Monarch Fault lies the Homeward Bound Prospect (Figure 37). Homeward Bound mineralisation is hosted in dolerite and located close to or on the contact with an intermediate, feldspar porphyritic unit. Some of the rock that lay on the bund to a shaft was of this intermediate composition, while the surrounding region was largely dolerite sub-crop. A north-west, partially magnetized structure exists immediately to the west of the prospect. The Archaean regolith was partially covered by thin sheet wash colluvium to 1-2 metres.

Mineralisation at the Homeward Bound prospect has been something of a poorly reproducible oddity. Tabulated below are historical production records that show that about 2,422 ounces of gold at a high grade were mined up to 1935 (Table 15). This is in stark contrast to the drilling in the region which generally failed to detect significant gold mineralisation. The best intercept was 1 metre @ 0.94 g/t from 5 metres in BKR0049. Most of the drill holes were extremely shallow and

vertically drilled. Geology logs for holes targeting stopes and/or shafts failed to define the downhole void locations.

Table 15 The records of historical production at the Homeward Bound prospect.

Name	Ore Treated (t)	Gold Yield (oz)	Average Grade (g/t)	Production Period	Source
Homeward Bound	85.30	183.64	66.96	1898-1899	A21491
Homeward Bound	23.37	18.31	24.37	1901	A21491
Homeward Bound	5,132	2,220.70	13.459	1901-1935	Minedex

Figure 37 The mining shaft at the Homeward Bound prospect now reused as a water point by pastoralists.

A rock chip taken of the bund of the shaft from 19/05/2012, returned 68.8g/t Au. Recorded as oxidised sulphide rich quartz vein (328171mE, 6906855mN) on M37/631.

7.3.3.3 New Years Gift

Gold mineralisation at the New Years Gift prospect has been identified by the occurrence of historic workings. Part of the prospect lies within M37/265, a license excised from the South Darlot Gold Project area, and in this region drill hole data was mostly unavailable. The old workings lie within a mapped region of magnetic dolerite (corresponding with a uniform gravity high), or at the contact between the interpreted dolerite and the intermediate volcanic unit to the north, however more detailed mapping would help pin down the position of the contact. Outcrop is relatively well exposed at New Years Gift and adjacent to Homeward Bound. North-west structures traverse close to the old workings. The Archaean regolith was partially covered by thin sheet wash colluvium to 1-2 metres.

Historical mapping has recorded several shaft/excavations in this area. Table 16 shows a total of 251 ounces extracted in the 1916 production period.

Table 16 The records of historical production at the New Years Gift Prospect.

Name	Ore Treated (t)	Gold Yield (oz)	Average Grade (g/t)	Production Period	Source
New Years Gift	-	251.17	-	1916	a21491

7.3.4 Barracuda Structure

7.3.4.1 Wee Jim

Gold Mineralisation at the Wee Jim prospect occurs within the damage zone of the Barracuda structure. The mapped geology is a complex architecture with dolerite, felsic-volcanic/sedimentary and fine-grained mafic unit. The Barracuda Structure strikes northwest, but this is not necessarily replicated in the direction of regional RAB drilling, or shaft locations. The shafts are located in a felsic volcanic/sedimentary unit. The Archaean regolith was partially covered by thin sheet wash colluvium to a depth of 1-2 metres.

Historical mapping records identified 6 shafts in the vicinity of Wee Jim. A prospect called Wee Jim is located near Leonora in the GSWA database, but the location does not correspond with this site. A Homestake Gold annual report describes the historical production to be 122.4 t @ 17.6 g/t Au for 2.154 kg of gold (Table 17).

Table 17 Historical production records from Wee Jim Prospect

Name	Ore Treated (t)	Gold Yield (oz)	Average Grade (g/t)	Production Period	Source
Wee Jim	122.4	69.25	17.6	?	Homestake Gold

The majority of historical drill holes at Wee Jim are vertical, with a few holes drilled steeply to the southeast. The depth of drilling varied from 20m to 130m. The vertical orientation of the drill holes makes it difficult to interpret the nature and orientation of mineralisation. The maximum grade is 1 m @ 5.45 g/t from 8 metres in WDR0717. Tabulation of historically significant drill intersections are included in Table 18 below, as well as significant rock chip sample results in Table 19.

Table 18 Historical significant intersections > 1g/t at Wee Jim Prospect.

Hole ID	Hole Type	mN	mE	mRL	Dip	Azi	Depth_From	Depth_To	Interval	Au ppm
BRR0751	RAB	6908957.49	329238.1	460	-90	000	16	20	4	1
BRR0876	RAB	6909557.5	329188.1	460	-90	000	54	56	2	1.85
WDR0717	RAB	6909757.5	328788.1	460	-90	000	8	9	1	5.57
WDR0724	RAB	6909357.49	328938.1	460	-90	000	35	37	2	1.22
WDR0725	RAB	6909357.49	328988.1	460	-90	000	61	62	1	1.01
WDR0728	RAB	6909357.49	329138.1	460	-90	000	22	23	1	1.03
WDRC0073	RC	6908158.141	331537.992	450	-90	000	13	14	1	1.27
WDRC0073	RC						79	80	1	1.32
WDRC0076	RC	6908058.141	331837.992	450	-90	000	34	35	1	1.02
WDRC0079	RC	6908357.49	329038.1	460	-90	316	52	53	1	1.08
WDRC0080	RC	6908357.49	328838.1	460	-90	316	39	40	1	2.4
WDRC0080	RC						95	96	1	2.64
WDRC0080	RC						98	99	1	1.21

Table 19 Rock chip results with results >1 g/t Au, collected in 2012.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Description	Sample Type	Au ppm	Date
SDRCP0047	328781	6909966	Semi-translucent, weak FeO and white	Gold in quartz	13.65	20/05/2012
SDRCP0050	328823	6909854	Milky quartz, weak to moderate FeO	Gold in quartz	9.39	20/05/2012
SDRCP0051	328814	6909842	Milky quartz, weak to moderate FeO	Gold in quartz	1.30	20/05/2012

7.3.4.2 Loch Ard

At Loch Ard, there is 4m of laterised transported cover, followed by a thick upper saprolite, minor lower saprolite before transitioning quickly to an Archaean basement of basalt and intermediate volcanics (Figure 38). A lack of fresh rock combined with the poor quality of chipping in trays supplied has made it difficult to record geological observations at Loch Ard drilling in 2018. A summary of the historical drill intercepts > 1 g/t are included in Table 20 below.

Table 20 Historical significant intersections > 1g/t at Loch Ard Prospect.

Hole ID	Hole Type	mN	mE	mRL	Dip	Azi	Depth_From	Depth_To	Interval	Au ppm
WDR0328	RAB	6907257.49	330138.11	460	-60	270	29	30	1	1.0
WDR0770	RAB	6907357.49	329838.1	460	-90	000	41	45	4	2.92
WDR1049	RAB	6907457.49	329938.1	460	-90	000	15	16	1	4.25
WDRC0090	RC	6907357.49	329848.1	460	-90	000	9	10	1	12.65

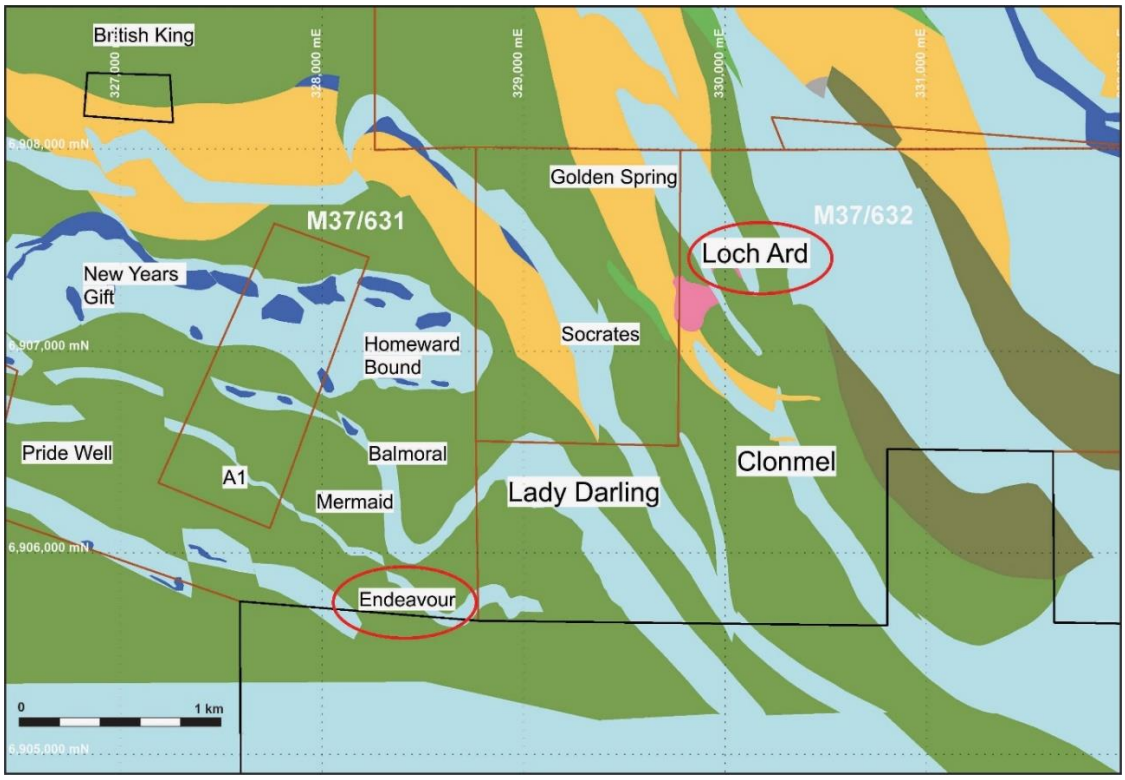


Figure 38 The relative locations of the Endeavour prospect and the Loch Ard prospect (Smalley, 2019b).

7.3.4.3 Clonmel

Gold mineralisation at the Clonmel prospect is located 900m SSE of the Lord Ard prospect. It is immediately adjacent or within the Barracuda structure. The geology of the region has been

interpreted as a complex arrangement of dolerite as well as felsic volcanic/sedimentary and mafic volcanic. The stratigraphy strikes NNW to NW.

Only a single, vertical drill hole comprises this prospect (Table 21), with no supporting rock chip samples due to the lack of historical workings and depth of cover at this location.

Table 21 Significant intersections > 1 g/t at Clonmel Prospect.

Hole ID	Hole Type	mN	mE	mRL	Dip	Azi	Depth_From	Depth_To	Interval	Au ppm
WDR0779	RAB	6909357.49	328978.1	460	-90	000	29	30	1	7.06

7.3.5 Other Prospects

The other prospects comprise locations where historical mining was active but there has been limited drilling or conversely there has been sparse but generally systematic drilling but not enough to define the mineralisation. The control of the mineralisation is unknown and believed to not be (strongly) correlated with the previously defined British King, Emperor, Monarch or Barracuda Structures.

7.3.5.1 Dead Horse

The Dead Horse prospect lies on M37/709. Only a single, vertical drill hole comprises this prospect (Table 22), and little is known of the lithology or affinity of the mineralisation at this location. Other elevated drill intersections exist sparsely nearby, but are mostly located off the tenement, more closely associated with the Stallion Prospect located off tenement, to the north.

Table 22 Significant intersections > 1 g/t at Dead Horse

Hole ID	Hole Type	mN	mE	mRL	Dip	Azi	Depth_From	Depth_To	Interval	Au ppm
WBR0313	RAB	6909357.49	329018.1	460	-60	270	21	24	3	2.02

7.3.5.2 SS Yongala

Located in the western portion of M37/552, and 1200m west of Wee Jim, gold mineralisation at SS Yongala is located in intermediate volcanic/subvolcanic rock and appears to be sub-parallel to lithological contacts to the northern felsic volcanic unit. It is also sub-parallel to weakly defined structures (determined by airborne magnetic imagery) that traverse this geological unit. The distribution and orientation of the drill holes would indicate that the mineralisation is quartz vein hosted, striking 100° and subvertical. The Barrick sourced soils data shows extreme gold in soil anomalies along strike of the SS Yongala mineralisation trend. Drilling has not suitably tested these anomalies. The Archaean regolith was partially covered by thin sheet wash colluvium to a depth of 1-2 metres.

The maximum gold grade was 2m @2.63 g/t from 18m in BRB0041 at the end of the hole (Table 23). If it is assumed that the drilling effectively tested the structure, then the mineralisation is relatively continuous but has a low gold content intersected thus far.

Table 23 Significant intersections > 1 g/t at SS Yongala

Hole ID	Hole Type	mN	mE	mRL	Dip	Azi	Depth_From	Depth_To	Interval	Au ppm
BRB0041	RAB	6909435.5	327571.09	460	-60	010	18	20	2	2.63
DRC0039	RC	6909431.5	327526.09	460	-60	020	36	38	2	1.09
DRC0043	RC	6909412.5	327679.1	460	-60	190	30	32	2	1.72

Recent reconnaissance mapping has not occurred on this project. Old records have not indicated the existence of historical shafts or excavations or exploration via costeans.

7.3.5.3 Sylvia, Kyneton and Rose

Gold mineralisation at the Sylvia, Kyneton and Rose Prospects is located 500m west of the British King mineralisation. The prospect is hosted in intermediate volcanic/subvolcanic rock. Structures interpreted from airborne magnetic were weakly defined and appear to strike about 300°. The stratigraphy appears to strike 225° and is sub-parallel to the strike of the mapped historical excavation (Figure 39).

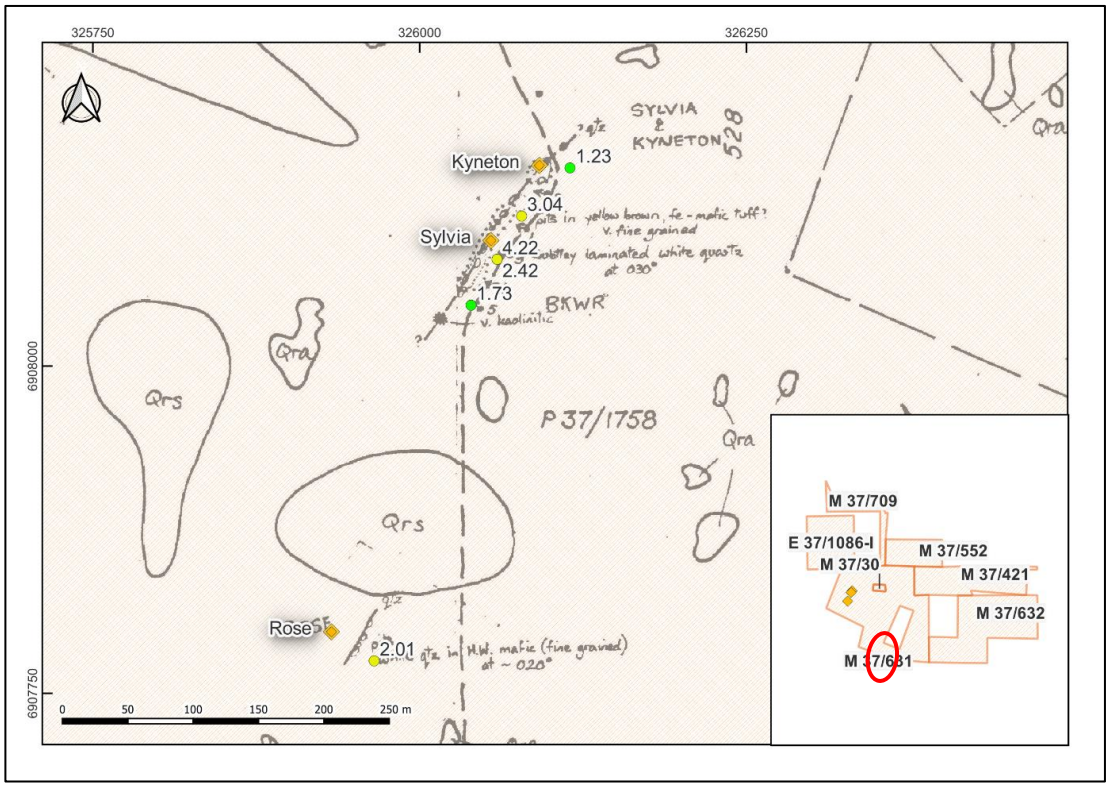


Figure 39 Location of Sylvia, Kyneton and Rose, which strikes roughly 030°. Significant drill intersection align with historical workings along this trend. British King located 600m to the east (M37/30).

The GSWA database has located historical mining at this location and gave it the name Sylva, production records for that and Kyneton and Rose are included in Table 24 below.

Table 24 Historical production at Kyneton and Sylvia Prospects.

Prospect Name	Ore Treated (t)	Gold Yield (g)	Gold Yield (oz)	Average Grade (g/t)	Production Period	Source
Kyneton	20.32	520	16.72	25.59	1898	a21491
Rose	62.49	1,305	41.95	20.88	1903-04	a21491
Sylvia	23.37	265	8.50	11.32	1901	a21491

Historical drill holes strike 300° and dip to the northwest, located a few metres east of a shallow pit that strikes roughly 030°, with yellow-brown Fe-mafic tuff. Subtly laminated white quartz was observed striking 030°. Significant intersections from the drilling is included in Table 25.

Table 25 Significant intersections > 1 g/t at Sylvia and Kyneton Prospects.

Hole ID	Hole Type	mN	mE	mRL	Dip	Azi	Depth_From	Depth_To	Interval	Au ppm
BKR0012	RAB	6908146	326121.34	460	-60	311	16	17	1	1.23
BKR0017	RAB	6907770.49	325968.34	460	-60	324	10	11	1	2.01
BKWR0002	RC	6908114.6	326078.09	460	-90	000	20	21	1	3.04
BKWR0003	RC	6908081.59	326059.31	460	-90	000	14	15	1	4.22
BKWR0003	RC						19	20	1	2.42
BKWR0005	RC	6908046.51	326039.39	460	-90	000	15	16	1	1.73

7.3.5.4 Holyhead

A recent (2020) drone magnetic survey completed by UltraMag yielded the identification of an anomalous structural zone for testing (Figure 40) east of Endeavour, in immediate proximity of a possible interpreted D1 thrust and under colluvial cover.

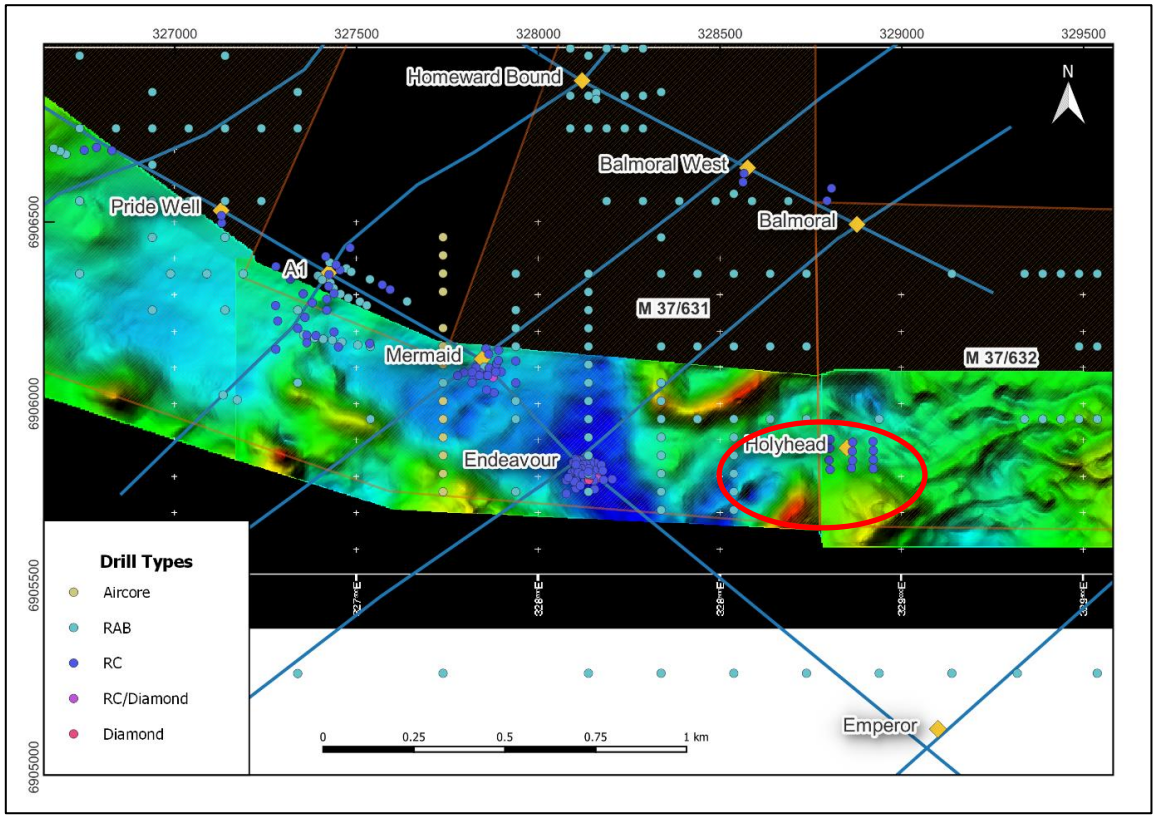


Figure 40 Collar locations for the 2021 RC Drill Program at Holyhead Prospect overlying the Drone magnetic image Endeavour_RTP_Nwsun_Linear.

7.3.5.5 Woodarra/RaceTrack

The Woodarra target was originally identified as a possible structural analogue to the Darlot Syncline which hosts the Centenary deposit. A syncline of similar size and attitude is interpreted predominantly from gravity images and shallow drilling information. The target is interpreted to exist within a magnetic dolerite host where it is influenced by major structures. It is interpreted that mineralisation may exist at depth where the magnetic dolerite unit is influenced by approximately N-S trending structures (Figure 41).

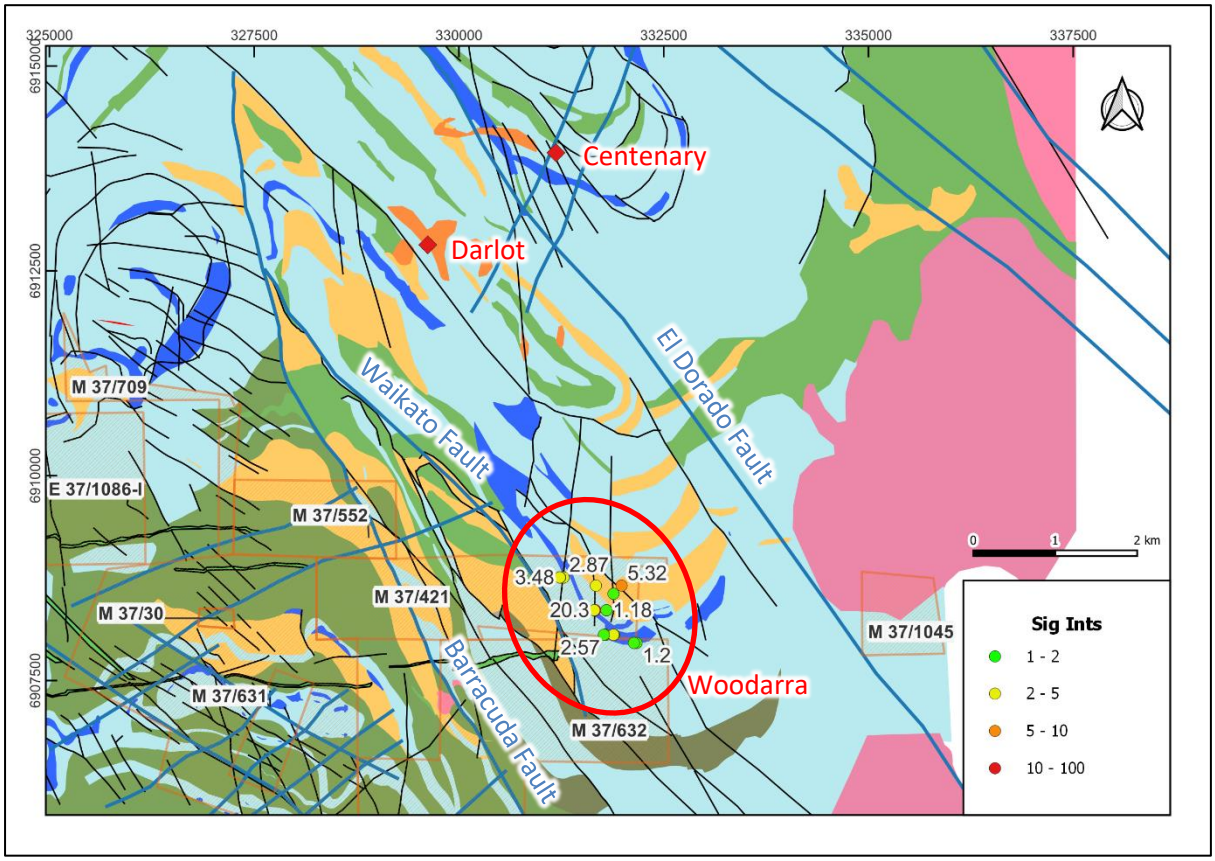


Figure 41 Position of Woodarra adjacent to the Waikato Fault. It lies within a synformal structure, similar to that of the Centenary deposit approximately 4km to the north.

The prospect lies beneath a broad 800m x 800m and strong (+80ppb) soil Au anomaly and is disrupted by several significant faults including a major NE-SW structure which is seen to dislocate the gravity signature, and also control the orientation of the soil Au anomaly. Several other N-S structures can be seen in both magnetic and gravity images which are interpreted to be equivalent to the Lords/Oval structures present at Centenary mine and are important in controlling mineralisation.

Shallow drilling (mostly less than 50m) has historically been performed over the target area and returned patchy anomalism. Work by Barrick included aeromagnetic interpretation and an IP survey.

During the 2011-2012 reporting period, three phases of drilling were conducted at the Woodarra prospect. The first phase of drilling was designed to test IP targets generated in the previous reporting period. Two subsequent phases of RCD drilling were conducted during 2012 targeting geophysical and geochemical anomalies. The drilling results are included in Table 26 below.

Table 26 Historical significant intersections at Woodarra/Racetrack on the M37/421 tenement (more have been intersected at the prospect but are located to the north of the tenement) (unadjusted thicknesses).

Hole ID	Hole Type	mN	mE	mRL	Dip	Azi	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Au ppm
WDR0155	RAB	6907958.14	332137.993	450	-90	000	44	47	3	1.58
WDR0376	RAB	6908058.14	331787.992	450	-60	270	33	36	3	1.28
WDR0394	RAB	6908358.142	331687.992	450	-60	270	44	45	1	20.3
WDR0394	RAB						71	72	1	2.36
WDR0437	RAB	6908658.142	331697.992	450	-60	270	49	50	1	3.83
WDR0440	RAB	6908058.141	331797.992	450	-60	270	36	37	1	1.02
WDR0507	RAB	6908758.143	331237.991	450	-90	000	45	46	1	3.48
WDR0662	RAB	6908558.142	331887.993	450	-90	000	28	29	1	1.39
WDR0681	RAB	6908058.141	331887.993	450	-90	000	66	69	3	3.33
WDR0881	RAB	6908658.151	331987.993	450	-90	000	14	15	1	5.32
WDRC0048	RC	6908058.141	331817.992	450	-60	270	45	46	1	2.57
WDRC0049	RC	6907958.14	332207.993	450	-60	270	78	79	1	1.2
WDRC0063	RC	6908058.141	331937.993	450	-60	270	82	83	1	1.61
WDRC0069	RC	6908758.143	331277.991	450	-90	000	42	43	1	2.38
WDRC0069	RC						45	46	1	1.34
WDRC0069	RC						87	88	1	2.87
WDRC0070	RC	6908758.143	331232.991	450	-90	000	29	30	1	2.05
WDRC0082	RC	6908358.141	331802.992	450	-90	000	134	135	1	1.18
WDRC0082	RC						150	152	2	4.23
WDRC0082	RC						155	156	1	1
WD11DD001	DD	6908680	331490	456	-90	0	160.13	161.23	1.1	2.67
WD11DD002	DD	6908565	330820	456	-60	270	151	152	1	2.21
WD11DD003	DD	6908600	331370	456	-60	270	62	63	1	1.72
WD11DD003	DD						98	98.51	0.51	1.36
WD12RC001	RC	6908835	332050	460	-60	315	56	57	1	1.86
WD12RCD002	DD	6908870	332450	460	-65	0	343	343.5	0.5	1.07

The 2011 drilling identified a package of shallow dipping conformable felsic volcanics and dolerite. The magnetic dolerite unit was intersected shallower and less steeply dipping than was predicted in a 3D magnetic inversion. No significant alteration was intersected in any of the drillholes. WD11DD001 returned the best assay of 1.1m @ 2.67g/t Au from a brecciated quartz vein and minor alteration.

Figure 42 shows a schematic E-W geological cross section through 6908600mN based on the results of the Phase I drilling.

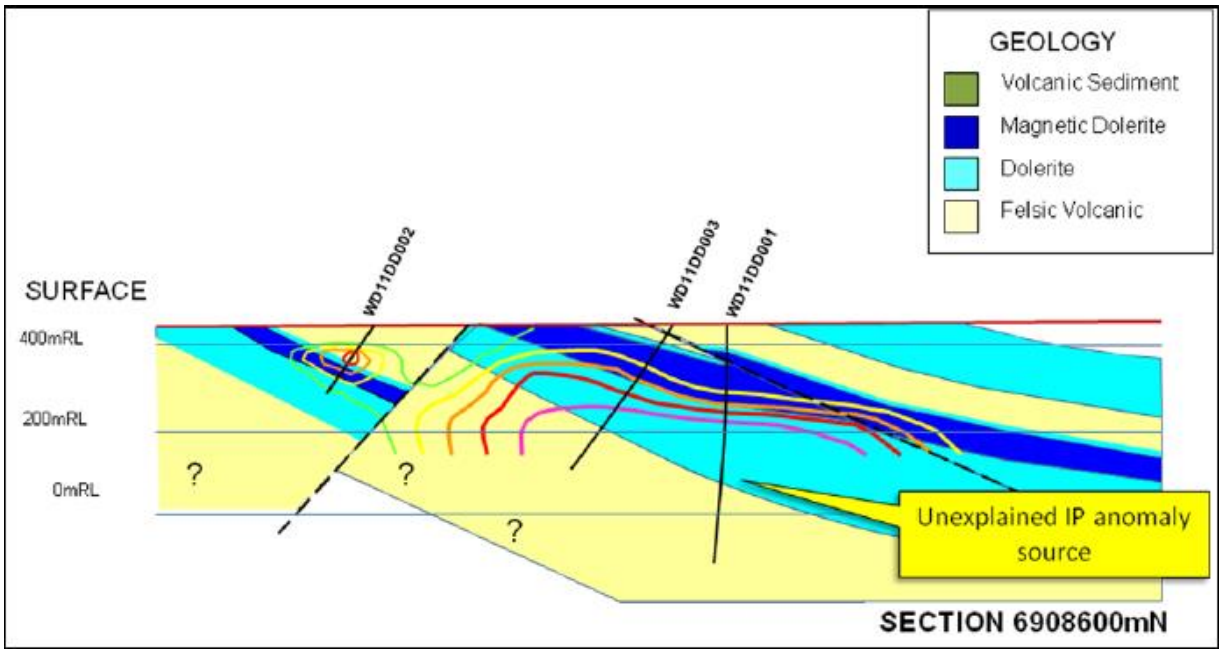


Figure 42 Schematic E-W cross section 6908600mN Woodarra target with geology and chargeability contours.

The Phase II drill program was aimed at testing an alternative exploration model based on a porphyry/intrusion related system. Drilling was centred on a >600m circular magnetic and gravity anomaly which lies on a significant NE/SW trending structure interpreted from gravity and magnetic imagery (Figure 43). It was thought that the anomalies could be associated with a mineralised porphyry/intrusive within felsic volcanics. From 3D geophysical modelling, the target was interpreted to lie at a depth of >350m below surface. Minor intermediate porphyries have been recorded in drilling at the Amazon and East End prospects approximately 900m East and two small nearby magnetic 'bullseyes' are interpreted to be intrusives.

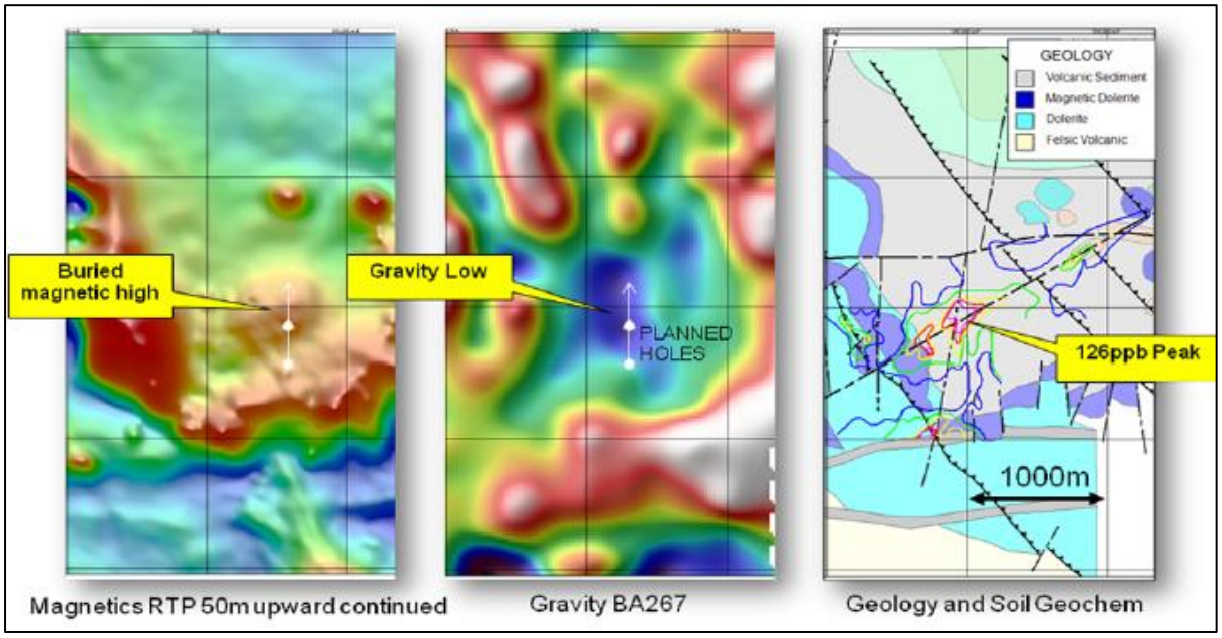


Figure 43 Geophysical and geochemical anomaly targeted in Phase II drilling.

Two drill holes WD12RCD001 & WD12RCD002 were drilled on a N-S section 150m apart. Both holes encountered multiple zones of strong silica-sericite-sulfide alteration in widths up to 20m in the target area associated with a significant NW/SE regional fault (Woodarra Fault). Wide zones of low gold anomalism were returned with the best intersection of WD12RCD002 21.91m @ 0.27g/t Au from 324m inc. 0.5m @ 1.07g/t Au.

The geology in the two holes could not be accurately correlated although it is believed to be a package of shallow North dipping dolerites and volcaniclastic interflow sediments. This orientation is consistent with an interpreted shallow North plunging Woodarra Syncline geological model. No intrusive rock was intersected however the nature and extent of the alteration is suggestive of a magmatic influence.

Alteration visually appears to increase with depth down dip, WD12RCD001 being more pyrrhotite rich whilst WD12RCD002 (up dip) containing proportionally more pyrite and calcite veining.

Magnetic dolerite was intersected at the target depth and is believed to explain the magnetic anomaly.

Phase III was drilled specifically targeting the source of the historical Au soil geochemical anomaly of approx 1.6km, >10ppb Au soil anomaly (126ppb Au peak). The anomaly appeared to be associated with the major NE/SW structure (Woodarra Fault) which was seen to dislocate the gravity and magnetic responses in geophysical imagery.

The Au soil anomaly was considered only partially tested by previous drilling due to the large anomaly size and sporadic nature of drilling which is mostly less than 50m and unreliably penetrated the fresh

rock. Widespread gold anomalism up to 2m @ 4.3g/t in WDR0561 has been recorded in historical drilling however it is believed that this does not explain the strength and continuity of the soil anomaly.

The program comprised of 5 RC/DD holes on two fences to test for fresh rock mineralisation directly below the strong gold geochemical anomaly which is coincident with structural targets. Strong silica-sericite-pyrite alteration was intersected in 4 of the 5 holes of the program believed to be associated with a significant fault zone (Woodarra Fault). Only low level Au anomalism was returned.

The zones of alteration intersected in Drilling phases II & III were found to form a steep South dipping plane with its surface projection coinciding exactly with the soil geochemical anomaly. This plane is interpreted to be a significant fault structure (Woodarra Fault) that was previously observed in the gravity and magnetic data as an obvious break but until now had not been intersected in any previous drilling.

The three phases of drilling resulted in six holes intersecting the Woodara Fault zone which strikes approximately 230 degrees with a southerly dip. A flexure in the dip is observed at the intersection with an interpreted sub vertical N-S trending cross fault. This flexure and intersection point is also coincident with the peak of the soil geochemistry anomaly (Figure 44).

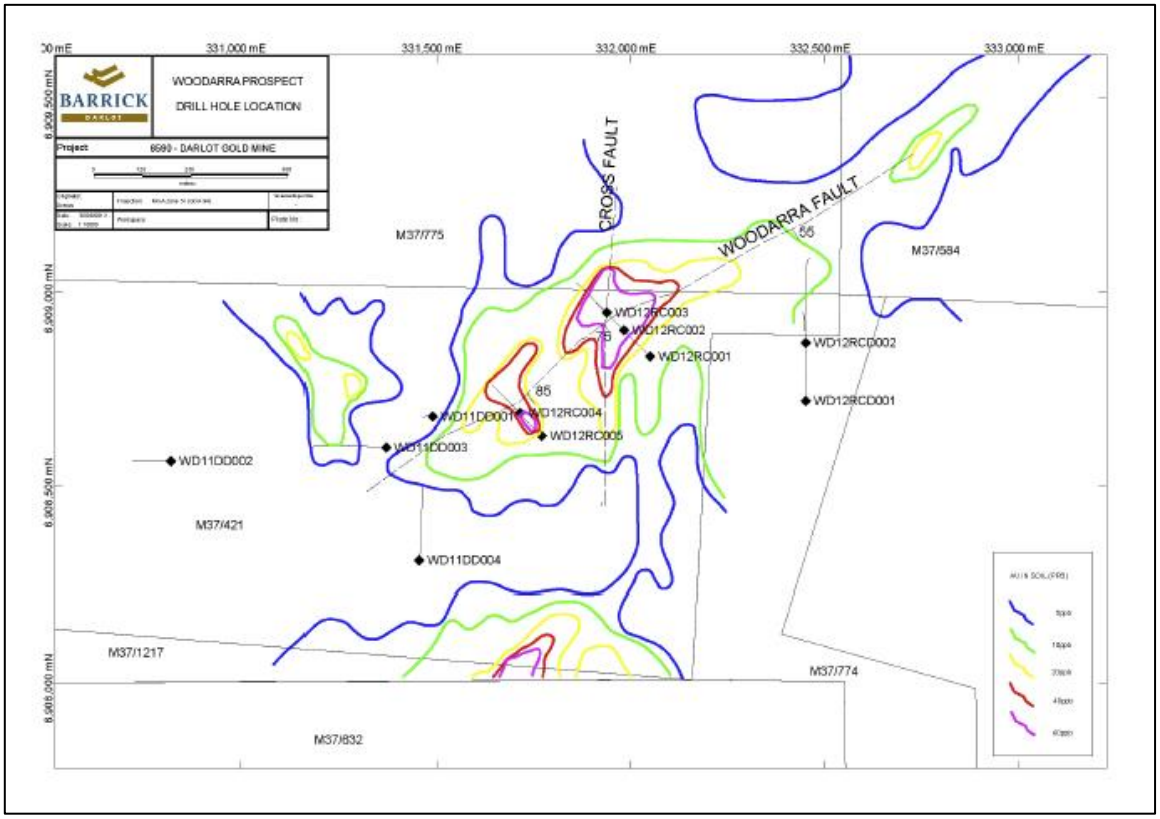


Figure 44 Woodarra drilling location with Woodarra Fault surface projection and soil geochemistry.

7.3.5.6 Ballangarry East

Gold mineralisation at the Ballangarry East prospect is situated within M37/1045 on the far eastern edge of the project. A thick dolerite unit occurs locally and it is most likely that the mineralisation is hosted in this dolerite. It's possible that the mineralisation lies adjacent to the southern strike extent of the El Dorado fault (south east of historic Amazon workings, and much of the Darlot anomalism).

Only the historic workings and weakly anomalous vertical drill holes comprise this prospect. BRB0130 intersected 2m @ 0.78 g/t Au from 28m which also coincided with the end of hole. The historic workings (ID 29370) have not been visited by CIO; however, air photo investigation suggests that the workings are confined to a small area or single shaft. Plutonic Operations referred to the workings as the Mystery Workings and described their history as being worked in the early 1900's and mined for coarse gold. The vein was interpreted to dip at 45° to the east.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The mineralisation at South Darlot Gold Project is typical of Archaean late-orogenic, structurally controlled gold mineralisation in the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia (Figure 45). Orogenic gold deposits, worldwide, irrespective of age, have a number of common features. They are normally formed in convergent-margin settings, under compressive or transpressional stress regimes, from deep (metamorphic) low-salinity H_2O-CO_2 ± CH_4 ± N_2 ore fluid which move into zones of structural permeability within volcano-sedimentary successions (Groves et al., 2019).

The best-endowed of the gold deposits in orogenic terranes are linked to a major crustal structure. Gold ores are not directly hosted by these faults, but this deformation zone controls fluid migration from deep sources. The lower order faults have a direct role on gold precipitation focusing fluids within jogs, changes in strike or bifurcation of first order features as well as stratigraphic anticlines and zones of competency contrasts. In compressional regimes, reverse faults have the greatest mis-orientation, highest levels of fluid overpressure and thus they are most susceptible to both high fluid flux and deposition of auriferous veins (Goldfarb et al., 2005).

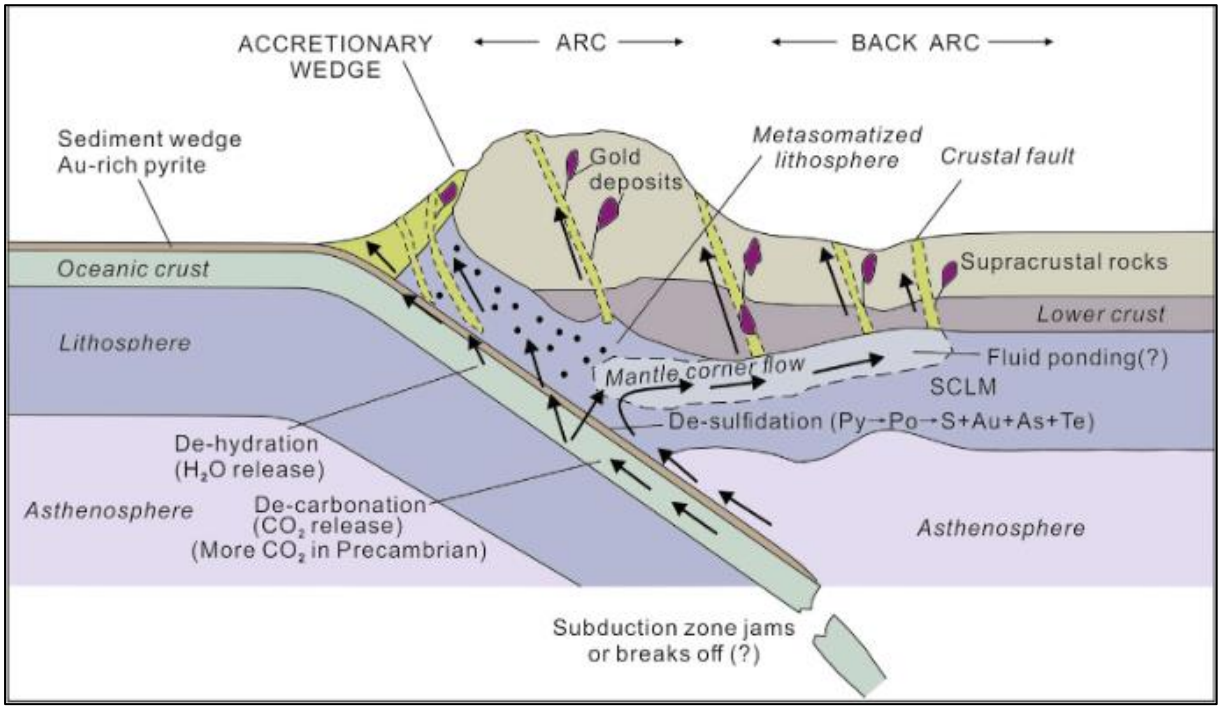


Figure 45 Schematic representation of subduction-based model for ore-fluid source for orogenic gold deposits globally. Adapted from Groves et al. (2019).

9 EXPLORATION

Central Iron Ore is the holder of an extensive geological and geophysical dataset. It includes 1,629 rotary-air-blast drill holes, 25 aircore drill holes, 328 RC drill holes and 13 diamond drill holes of which 2 had an RC pre-collar (Appendix 1).

The dataset also includes soil samples. In total 1,148 samples were collected. These were analysed for Au. There is no report to complement these assays, however they are considered to be complete digest (aqua regia or fire assay). The lines were orientated east-west with line spacing of 200 metres and sample spacing of 50m within each line.

With respect to geophysics, there have been a variety of aeromagnetic and radiometric surveys flown of which the tightest line spacing was 25 metres, commissioned by Homestake Gold of Australia in 1999. In addition, there is an extensive ground gravity dataset with line spacing at 100m and points separated by 50m within each line.

9.1 Historical Exploration

Recent exploration is summarised in Table 27 below.

Table 27 History of Exploration at the South Darlot Gold Project.

Company	Period	Areas	Comments
Sundowner Minerals N.L.	1985-1993	Darlot, South Darlot, British King	The company entered into the region via a farm-in and joint venture agreement with Gem Mining and Exploration Ltd and Hawk Investments. It actively explored utilizing RAB, RC and occasionally diamond drilling methods together with geophysics and geological mapping.
Plutonic Resources Limited	1993-1997	Darlot, South Darlot	The company owned and operated the Darlot Gold Mine and used this as the base for regional exploration. It actively explored the region utilizing RAB, AC, RC and diamond drilling. Plutonic Resources Limited discovered the Centenary gold deposit located close to the Darlot Gold Mine.
Homestake Gold of Australia	1998-2001	Darlot, South Darlot	Following the purchase of Plutonic Resources Limited, the company owned and operated the Darlot Gold Mine and commissioned the Centenary Gold Mine. It used these mines as the base for regional exploration. It actively explored the region utilizing RAB, AC, RC and diamond drilling. The company undertook a systematic exploration approach undertaking literature reviews, data compilation into centralized databases and extensive drilling with prompt follow up of good intercepts. Homestake Gold of Australia undertook a soils programm at Mermaid Prospect, followed up by a systematic RAB drill program. WDR1220 intersected 6m @ 22.7 g/t Au from 36m. The hole was twinned the following year with RC drilling by drilling WDRC0101 with 3m @ 93.7 g/t Au from 36m.
Barrick Australia	Late 2001-2011	Darlot, South Darlot	Barrick Australia acquired the Homestake Mining Company at the end of 2001. Barrick owned and operated the Darlot Gold Mine and used this as the base for regional exploration. It has been less active as a regional explorer than its predecessors. Its methodology appeared to be to evaluate the prospects potential relative to a threshold gold value (i.e. 100,000 oz) and ensuring that key tenements were maintained in good standing.
Barrick (Goldfields and then Red 5) and CIO JV	Feb 2011	South Darlot Gold Project	Barrick/CIO joint venture was entered in on the 23rd February 2011. Terms of the joint venture enabled Central Iron Ore to become the operator of the project.

9.2 Central Iron Ore Exploration

Following the joint venture of Barrick,followed by GoldFields and then Red 5 with Central Iron Ore Limited in 2011 (Table 28), a diamond and RC program targeted the broader region of Mermaid and mineralisation of WDRC0101. The resulting strong intersections lead to the naming of the prospect as Endeavour and the recognition of the northwest trending structure, termed the Emperor Fault.

Table 28 Exploration conducted by Central Iron Ore Exploration since acquiring the project in 2011.

Company	Period	Areas	Comments
	2011	All	Tabulation of the production history of the workings in the area. Core Geophysics supplied 2D magnetic and gravity images. The magnetic dataset was largely formed from a detailed aeromagnetic/radiometric/DEM survey (1999 for Homestake ref 60252). 25m line spacing – 20 m height. 046 bearing.

			Acquisition of gravity data.
	2012	Mermaid, Endeavour	Historical data compilation from Barrick JV and WAMEX (publicly available reports) search. Geophysical compilation and processing during this period. Core Geophysics supplied some 2D gravity and magnetic imagery. In March they processed 3D and 2.5D inversions of gravity and magnetic datasets. Core Geophysics also undertook a couple of profiles on the gravity dataset to assist with the determination of the dip of the dolerite stratigraphy. An RC and diamond program was designed for Mermaid and Endeavour to follow up on previously drilled very high grade intercepts from 2001 drilling. This proposed drilling prompted an ethnographic/archaeological survey. Completed in August of September of 2012 it was reported on in "Report of an Aboriginal Heritage Survey of Central Iron Ore Darlot 24092012". This survey was a requirement of Barrick before any drilling could take place. Diamond and RC drilling then occurred "BMGS_CIO Technical Report following drilling on Endeavour and Mermaid prospect, 2012". Soil samples over M31/631 and M31/632 were collected and analysed by Niton XRF by BMGS although yielded no significant results.
	2018	Endeavour, Loch Ard	RC drilling in Endeavour and Loch Ard "BMGS_CIO RC drill program at Endeavour and Loch Ard 2018"
	2020	Endeavour, British King	RC and Diamond drilling "BMGS_CIO Phase 1 Exploration and Mineral Resource Endeavour South Darlot - May 2020_JFS". Associated petrology (Minerex_Petrology_2020_D_P1) and Mineral Resource estimate. 2 x drone photo/DTM at Endeavour and British King, collected by ABIM Solutions.
	2021	Endeavour, Holyhead	Drone magnetic survey in April and then in June 2021. Original survey failed as discussed by Paul Mutton from Touchstone Geophysics and was described as not achieving design specifications with respect to both the data collected and processing. "TS2105_SouthDarlotDroneSurveyComments_Campaign1". // Central Iron Ore\07 Mapinfo\Geophysics\Aeromagnetics\2021 drone survey phase 1 Airborne magnetic drone surveys were undertaken in five blocks in the first campaign of surveying and then flown again in four blocks on a subsequent phase. //Central Iron Ore\07 Mapinfo\Geophysics\Aeromagnetics\2021 drone survey phase 2. Results were deemed insignificant. As part of the second survey Deep Penetrating Ground Radar (DPGR) was trialed encompassing both Mermaid and Endeavour mineralisation. The DGPR survey was not able to define the gold lode mineralisation at Endeavour. It may have defined the mined void at Mermaid.

			RC drilling at Endeavour and Holyhead "BMGS_CIO_South Darlot RC Drilling_July 2021_incomplete". A Geotechnical study and subsequent report provided by Ben Barsanti (Operational Geotechs)
	2022		Soil geochemistry survey on M37/631 and 632 straddling the Emperor Structure hosting Mermaid and Endeavour

9.3 2022 Soil Sampling

The main area of focus for this soil sampling campaign was between the Endeavour and Mermaid prospects where there is known sub-surface gold mineralisation observed in a suite of RC and diamond core drill holes. A total of 1,695 samples were collected across an area of 1 Km2. Samples were sent to LabWest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd in Malaga, WA where they were screened to the <2-micron fraction and analysed for Au + 50 element suite by ICP-MS/OES.

The Endeavour and Mermaid are single lode systems that have relatively short strike lengths. A tight sample density (20mN x 30mE) was employed targeting other potential systems with a similar size footprint of the Endeavour and Mermaid prospects.

Recent multi-element and petrographic analysis of the mineralisation at the Endeavour Prospect revealed there is a strong base metal association with the Au enriched vein. Cu, Pb and low levels of Ag were observed in the core and thin section work. The occurrence of these base metals in association with elevated Au grades have been used as a guide when ranking anomalous targets within the sampled area on M37/631 and 632.

Five areas were identified as walk up targets for drill testing (Figure 46). Ranked highest to lowest are Delta, Alpha, Beta, Charlie and Echo. Prospects Delta, Alpha and Beta have elevated Au coincident with high Cu, Pb and other typical Au pathfinder elements (Bi, Co, Cr, As, Ag, Sb, Te). The Charlie and Echo anomalies' are in areas which show elevated Au with associated base metals; however, they are on the far west and far east of the sampled areas and are not closed off. Further soil sampling is planned on the eastern and western margins to better understand the geochemical anomalism in these areas.

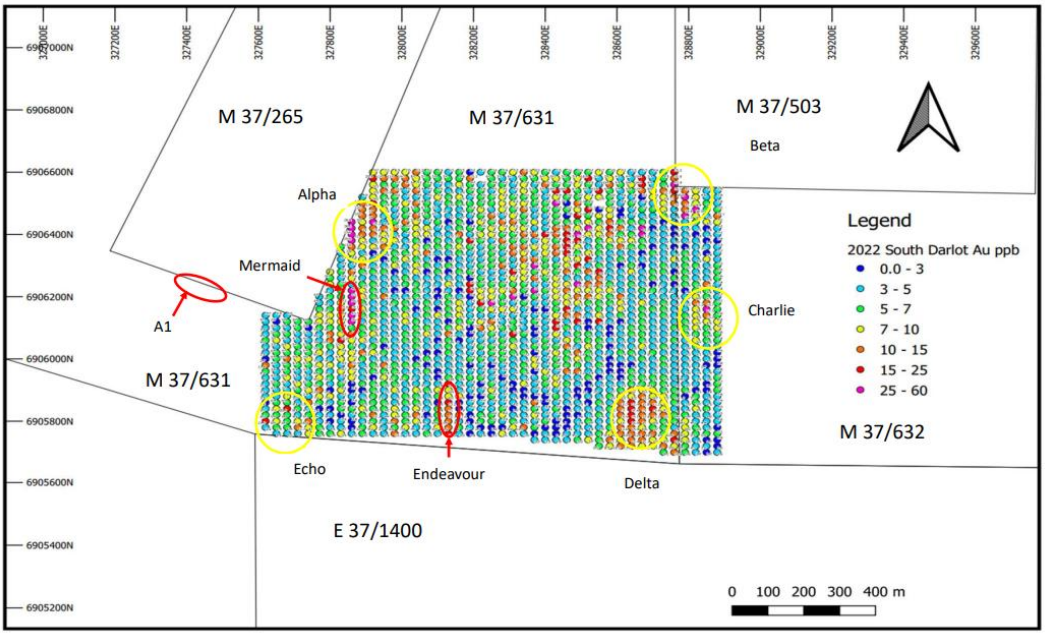


Figure 46 2022 soil geochemistry results showing 5 Au-Cu-Pb anomalies.

10 DRILLING

10.1 Drilling and Survey Control

10.1.1 Endeavour Drilling

Endeavour has been drilled in six campaigns by Central Iron Ore, and details are outlined in Table 29 and Figure 47 below.

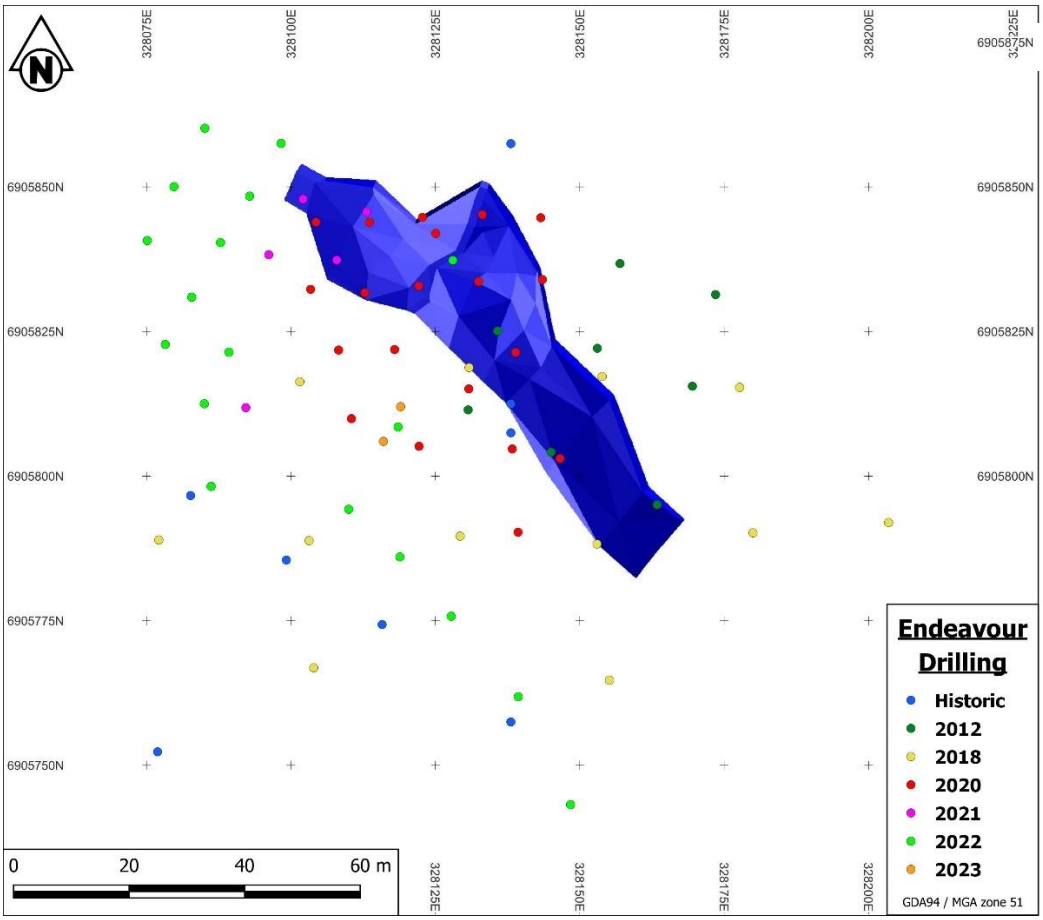


Figure 47 Four phases of drilling have been undertaken by Central Iron Ore (2012, 2018, 2020 and 2021) at Endeavour Prospect.

Table 29 Details of Central Iron Ore Endeavour drilling programs over four phases.

Year	No. of RC Holes	RC metres	No. of Diamond Holes	Diamond metres	Comments
2012	8	513.8	1	51.6	Only END0005 was diamond tailed. Geometry and orientation identified. Geotech data collected
2018	12	1369	-	-	
2020	17	706	3	141.8	Many significant intercepts
2021	5	192	-	-	1 significant intercept
2022	18	1060			4 significant intercepts
2023	-	-	2	141.3	2 significant intercepts

The drill programs at the Endeavour Prospect encounter the following intersections (Table 30).

Table 30 Significant intersections > 1 g/t from all CIO Endeavour drilling.

Hole ID	Hole Type	mN	mE	mRL	Dip	Azi	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Au ppm
END0001	RC	6905811.44	328130.69	446.17	-59.2	334	46	49	3	61.82
END0001	RC						52	53	1	1.78
END0001	RC						57	58	1	2.72
END0001	RC						59	60	1	2.85
END0002	RC	6905825.1	328135.77	446.18	-60	336	28	32	4	23.24
END0003	RC	6905804.14	328145.06	446.24	-60	336	1	2	1	1.83
END0003	RC						43	47	4	50.26
END1802	RC	6905818.766	328130.854	446.27	-61	044.8	32	34	2	2.77
END1806	RC	6905766.844	328103.948	446.249	-60.6	039.1	40	41	1	1.46
END1807	RC	6905788.942	328077.127	446.232	-60	0045	75	76	1	1.34
END1808	RC	6905789.611	328129.32	446.225	-61	050.8	59	62	3	8.93
END20_002	DD	6905815.071	328130.805	446.215	-60	000	37.3	40	2.7	74.37
END20_003	DD	6905790.288	328139.337	446.132	-60	000	53.2	54.8	1.6	38.2
ENRC20_002	RC	6905845.207	328133.144	446.221	-60	000	2	3	1	5.47
ENRC20_002	RC	6905845.207	328133.144	446.221	-60	000	5	7	2	14.07
ENRC20_002	RC	6905845.207	328133.144	446.221	-60	000	9	10	1	1.19
ENRC20_006	RC	6905833.619	328132.499	446.211	-60	000	17	20	3	7.04
ENRC20_008	RC	6905831.694	328112.815	446.234	-60	000	33	34	1	7.91
ENRC20_009	RC	6905821.391	328138.913	446.16	-60	001.2	26	29	3	59.38
ENRC20_010	RC	6905821.875	328117.971	446.248	-60	000	37	39	2	77.0
ENRC20_011	RC	6905821.785	328108.269	446.25	-60	000	42	45	3	50.05
ENRC20_012	RC	6905809.921	328110.497	446.225	-60	000	49	51	2	5.84
ENRC20_013	RC	6905805.153	328122.192	446.147	-60	000	47	53	6	30.73
ENRC20_014	RC	6905804.695	328138.339	446.196	-60	000	40	42	2	16.64
ENRC20_017	RC	6905832.293	328103.416	446.288	-60	000	36	37	1	9.42
21ENRC03	RC	6905811.827	328092.203	445.821	-60	032	52	54	2	9.39
22ENRC014	RC	328138.339	6905804.695	446.196	-60	30	66	71	6	11.93
22ENRC015	RC	328146.597	6905803.017	446.195	-60	30	74	75	1	12.00

22ENRC017	RC	328103.416	6905832.293	446.288	-60	30	41	47	6	49.30
22ENRC018	RC	328119	6905808	446	-60	30	13	16	3	4.20
23ENDD001	DD	328119	6905812	446	-62	70	47	49	2	42.23
23ENDD002	DD	328116	6905806	446	-59	64.6	49.3	51.1	1.8	75.20

The drilling has established that the distribution of gold mineralisation was very erratic. Future mineral resource estimation at Endeavour may require modelling of high grade domains separate to the lower grades to better establish spatial continuity of different gold grade populations. To assist with this it would be useful to generate an understanding of the geological control of the higher grade zones.

The Emperor structure is visible within the diamond drill hole END0005. It was located higher in the drill hole than expected and was hosted within the transitional zone, and thus obscured visual characterisation. It was noted that foliation was variably developed around the interval of the Emperor structure, however gold mineralisation was absent (Figure 48). It is likely that the foliation was directly related to this structure (Smalley, 2013).

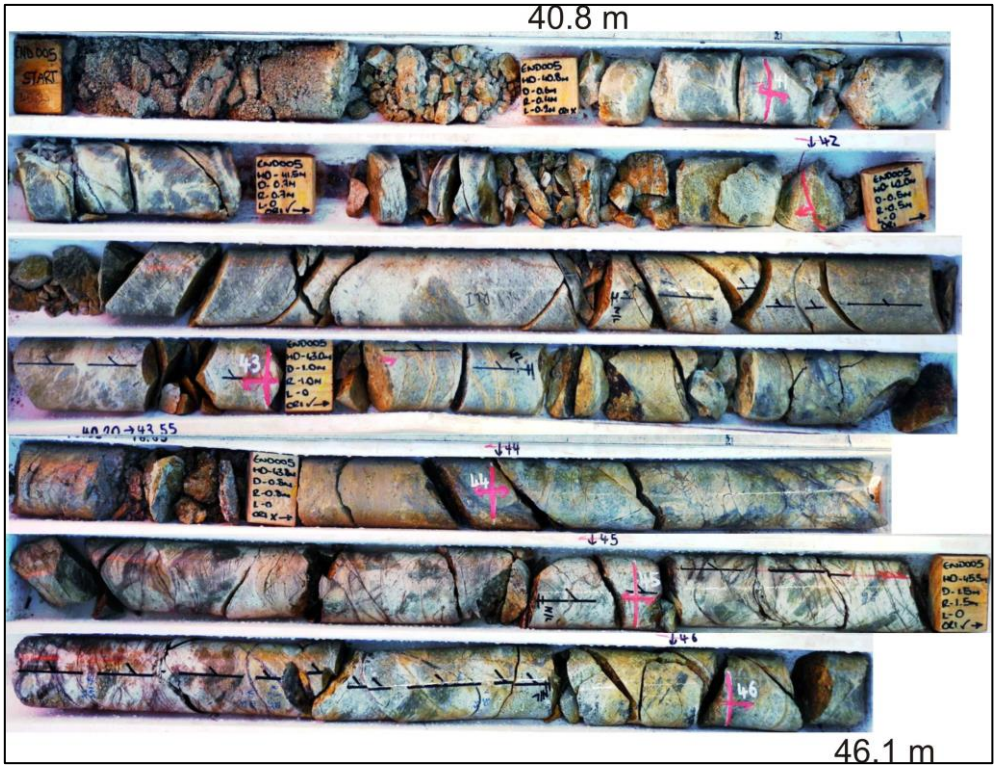


Figure 48 Core photos of the Emperor structure in a weathered horizon within END0005 at Endeavour prospect. The competent cored portion commences at 40.8m. Observing foliations and other features required inspection by handlens as oxidisation had discoloured the original rock. Quartz veining was absent (Smalley, 2013).

It was identified that the mineralisation has a central, quartz-rich domain that is capable of high grades. This central lode is characterised by gold grades exceeding 2 g/t Au. Enveloping this is stringer mineralisation over 1-3 metres with grades of between 0.5-2.0 g/t Au.

The gold mineralisation is associated with a laminated quartz vein which appears to have elevated gold grades in a supergene enriched domain. Minor sulphides such as pyrite is observed at these depths (25 to 50m). When the laminated vein is observed at depths around 55-60 vertical metres, sulphides such as pyrite and galena are readily observed with iron oxides in this transitional horizon. The laminated vein is hosted in a felsic volcaniclastic suite of rocks.

Petrographic thin sections were taken from 2 locations within diamond drillholes from Endeavour, and analysis undertaken by Minerex Petrographic Services in 2020. END20_002 (38.7-38.8m) showed gold found in porous, oxidised material (Figure 49a), with blebs of electrum found in pyrite within the sample. END20_003 (53.4-53.7m) showed galena and chalcocite. The galena had a fine rim of possible tetrahedrite enclosed within a mass of covellite and chalcocite. The covellite and chalcocite had pseudomorphed chalcopyrite. Gold was also found as inclusions within pyrite (Figure 49b).

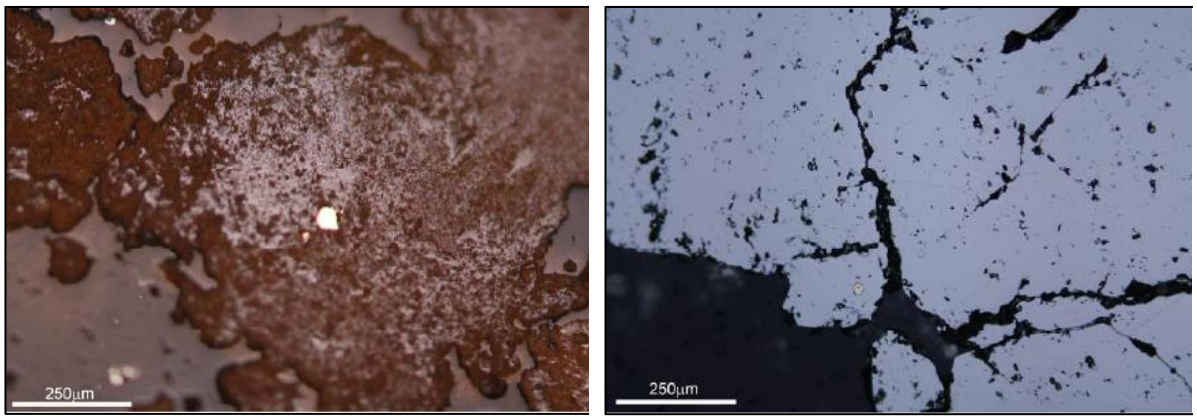


Figure 49 (a)Gold was found in the porous oxidised material in END20_002 (38.7-38.8m) (left); (b) Gold was found as inclusions within pyrite in END20_003 (53.4-53.7m) (right).

Two possible controls on high grade zones have been proposed. These were dilations within the Emperor structure, or the intersection lineation of the structure to stratigraphic contacts (thin dolerites to andesite contacts). The latter could probably relate to pathways enabling fluid (basinal) - fluid (hydrothermal) mixing. An alternative involves potential rheology contrasts of greatly differing stratigraphy and intersections of these with the Emperor structure (Smalley, 2013).

The drilling at Endeavour failed to encounter quartz associated with gold mineralisation at the target depth. This was due to orientation of the lode differing from that which was expected. The lode has been modelled in Surpac 3D software using a combination of assay results and quartz vein observations. The confirmed mineralised portion of the Endeavour lode has a strike extent of ~55 m. It dips -75° towards 207° and has a dip extent of ~95 m. A plunge has not been determined. The vein remains open down dip and along strike to the northwest and southeast.

10.1.2 Mermaid Drilling

Historic drilling campaigns had defined the Mermaid lode's geometry and orientation but poor reporting of their QAQC practices have had the effect of downgrading the confidence of any mineral resource potential.

Drilled at the same time as the 2012 Endeavour drill program, a total of 6 RC/DD holes were completed, for 464.25m RC and 42.35m as an HQ diamond tail in MER0004. MER0004 was targeting twinning historic true width intersection in WDRC0099 of 4.2m @ 339 g/t Au. Results from this program did nothing to improve the confidence of any continuity to the mineralisation at Mermaid. Significant intersections from this program are shown in Table 31 below.

Table 31 Significant intersections > 1 g/t from 2012 Mermaid drilling.

Hole ID	Hole Type	mN	mE	mRL	Dip	Azi	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Au ppm
MER0001	RC	6906086.14	327839.16	445.45	-60	338	57	58	1	1.19
MER0002	RC	6906082.13	327860.01	445.5	-60.3	337	68	69	1	3.78
MER0003	RC	6906097.87	327864.84	445.47	-60	332	51	52	1	1.58
MER0003	RC						56	57	1	1.62
MER0004	RC/DD	6906072.03	327875.44	445.64	-60	335	86.55	87.5	0.95	2.30
MER0004	RC/DD						88.5	89	0.5	1.91
22MERC002	RC	327835	6906097	445.17	-60	324	23	29	6	5.35
22MERC003	RC	327840	6906089	445.23	-60	324	39	42	3	1.25
22MERC005	RC	327859	6906087	445.27	-60	324	54	56	2	6.82
22MERC006	RC	327850	6906109	445.18	-60	324	25	30	5	4.07
22MERC007	RC	327854	6906123	445.26	-60	324	10	13	3	8.58
22MERC009	RC	327877	6906090	445.30	-60	324	67	69	2	35.03
22MERC010	RC	327868	6906122	445.26	-60	324	26	28	2	2.88
22MERC012	RC	327870	6906135	445.24	-60	324	10	12	2	11.43
22MERC013	RC	327881	6906119	445.32	-60	324	39	40	1	1.91

The technical purpose of the drilling at the Mermaid prospect was to improve the understanding of the gold mineralisation, conduct metallurgical test work on gold bearing intervals and to drill an HQ diamond drill hole to collect geotechnical data in fresh rock.

The drilling also confirmed geometry and orientation of the main gold mineralised lode at the Mermaid Prospect. This has on-going implications through exploration and pre-feasibility assessments as it will be difficult to accurately assess the gold resource inventory in such a system. The orientation of the main lode was determined to be -77° towards 146° check this doesn't seem right (Smalley, 2013).

The quartz vein intersected in MER0004 was mostly opaque throughout with the more translucent portions associated with shear textures (Figure 50). The vein was predominantly composed of quartz with minor carbonate. Tourmaline is the dominant mineral infilling fractures, with these fractures occurring throughout most of the interval. Shear and breccia textures occur within the lode and are associated with the elevated gold grades. The internal variation within the lode could imply multiple vein generations in a crack-seal environment. Sulphides were mostly absent.

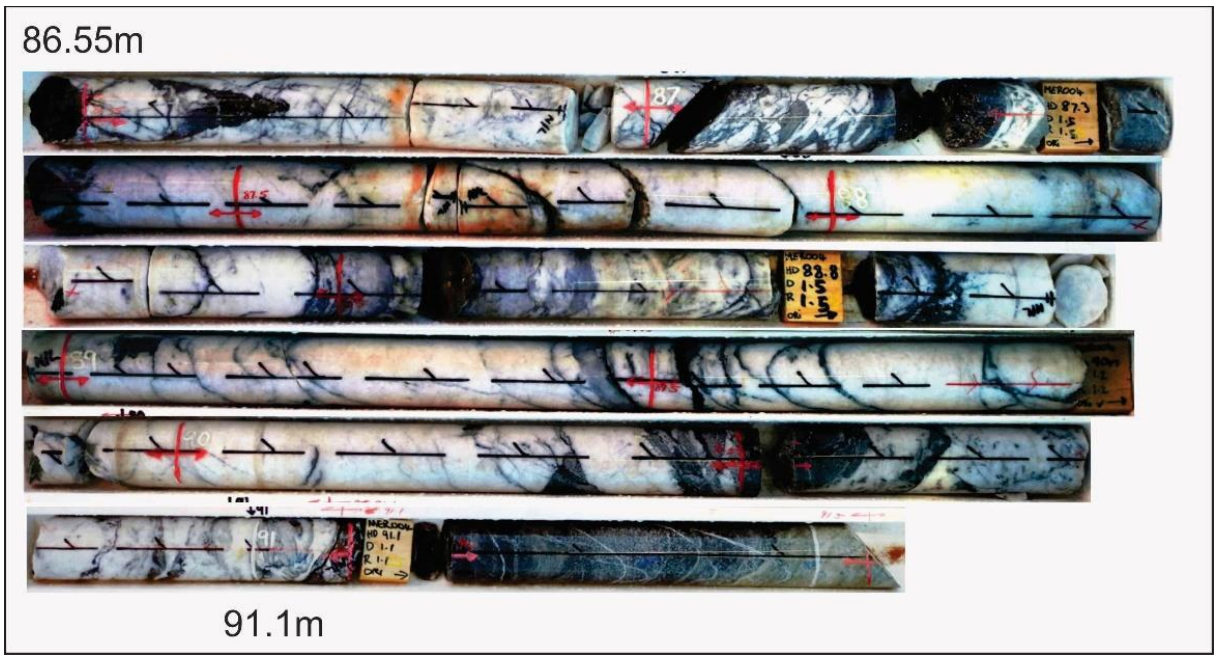


Figure 50 Core photo of the Mermaid lode in MER0004. From 86.55m to 91.1m the mean gold grade was 0.84 g/t Au. The quartz vein starts at 86.55m. Internal brecciation is visible at 87m. Tourmaline minerals within fractures is clearly visible throughout. Unfortunately there was not a high degree of confidence in the Reference line established. Iron sulphides were not observed in any significant quantities within the quartz. The quartz itself varies from being milky to semi-translucent.

In November 2022 a 15 hole program was drilled at Mermaid completing 612 metres. The program was planned and supervised by BM Geological Services and designed around the historical Mermaid shaft with hole depths ranging from 23 to 80 metres. The drilling established a degree of continuity of

quartz vein-hosted, high-grade mineralisation at shallow depths which previous drilling failed to identify. The long section through the prospect is shown below in Figure 51 and demonstrates continuity of mineralisation in the supergene and transitional horizons at Mermaid. Significant intersections from this program are shown in Table 31 above.

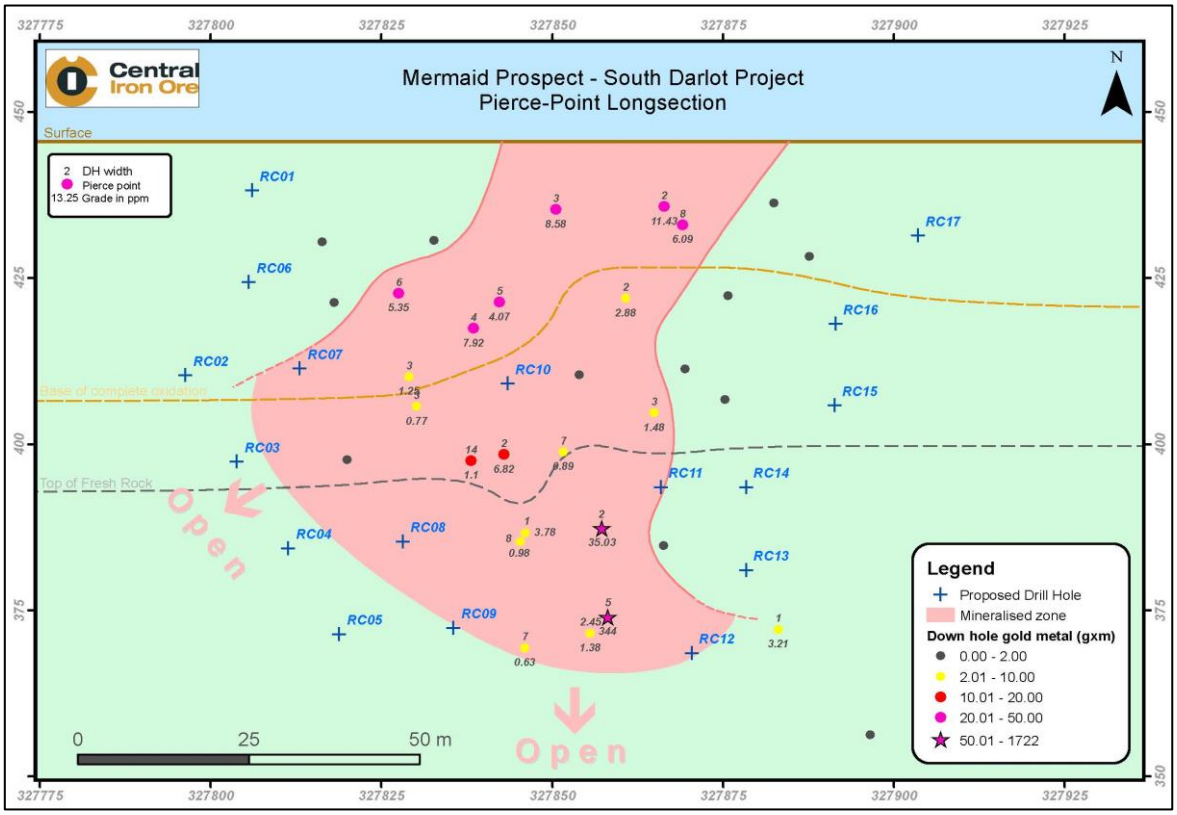


Figure 51 Long section of Mermaid showing continuity of mineralisation in the shallower part of the deposit.

10.1.3 Loch Ard Drilling

A 674m, 8 hole RC drill program was drilled in 2018 at the Loch Ard (M37/632) prospect. The purpose of the program was to explore historical drill intercepts measured in drill holes WDR0770 and WDRC0090 (Smalley, 2019). The mineralisation is located within the strike of the Barracuda Fault (Figure 52 and 53), south of the Wee Jim mineralisation, close by to the western edge of M37/632.

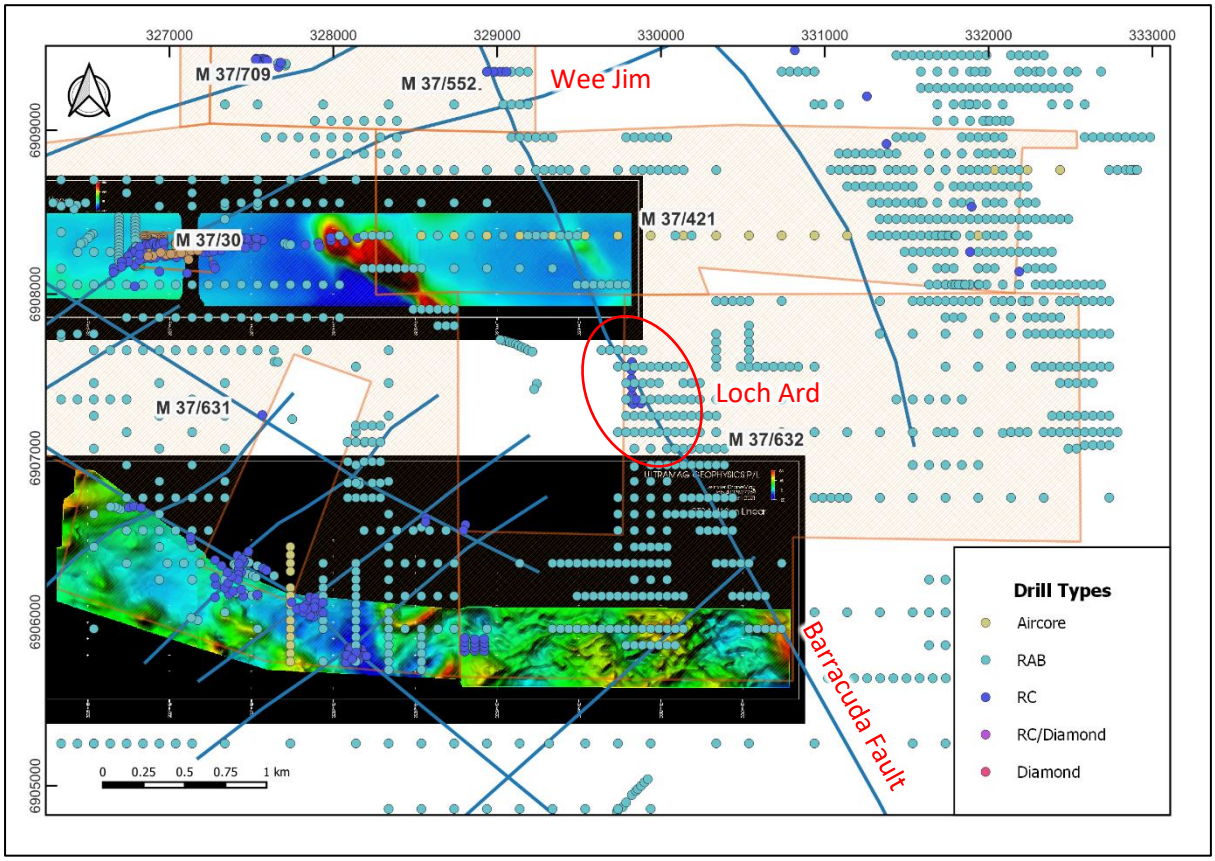


Figure 52 Loch Ard Prospect located along Barracuda Fault on western boundary of M37/632.

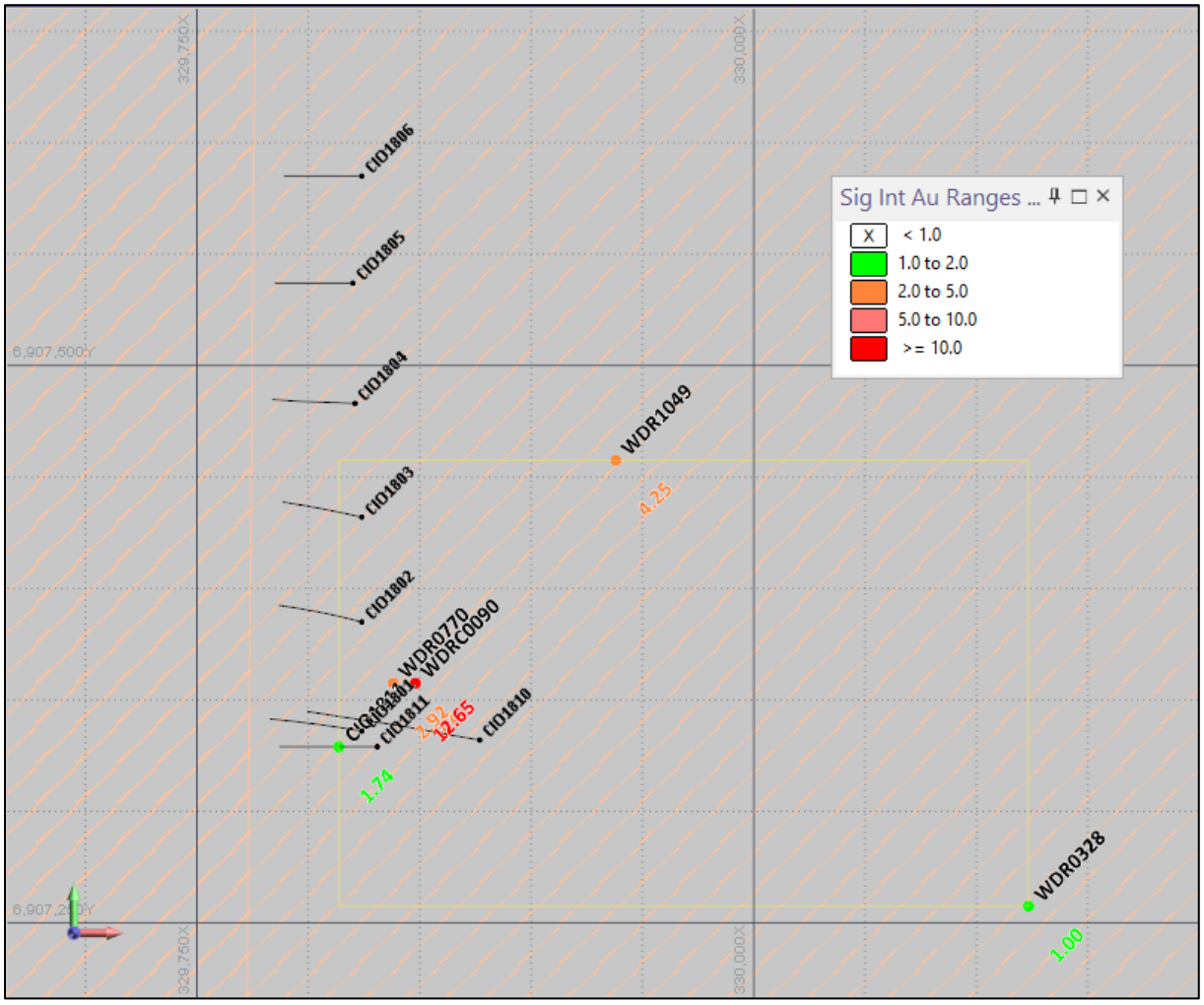


Figure 53 Location of Loch Ard 2018 RC drilling targeting significant intersections in historic drillholes.

At the Loch Ard prospect, the mineralisation is showing to be sub-horizontal. This is represented by CIO1811 (2m @ 1.21 g/t Au from 34 metres) (Table 32) relative to nearby historical drill holes WDR0770 (4m @ 2.92 g/t Au from 41m*)* and WDRC0090 (1m @ 2.62 g/t Au from 42m). Several of the other holes intersected sub-economic grades between 0.5 and 1 g/t.

Table 32 Significant intercepts (>0.5g/t) at Endeavour for the 2018 RC Drill Program (Smalley, 2019).

Prospect	Hole ID	mN	mE	mRL	Dip	Azi	Hole Type	Depth from	Depth to	Interval	Au
Loch Ard	CIO1811	6907329	329831	460	-60	270	RC	34	36	2	1.21

10.1.4 Holyhead Drilling

Drilling targeting the newly coined Holyhead Prospect was drilled in late July 2021, with a program of 12 RC holes for 732m. The holes were drilled in a grid pattern spaced 4 lines 60m east x 3 lines 25m north (Figure 54). Best intersection was 4m @ 0.45 g/t Au from 24m in 21SDRC11. It is thought that the drilling has intersected to the north of the accepted location of the Emperor Fault.

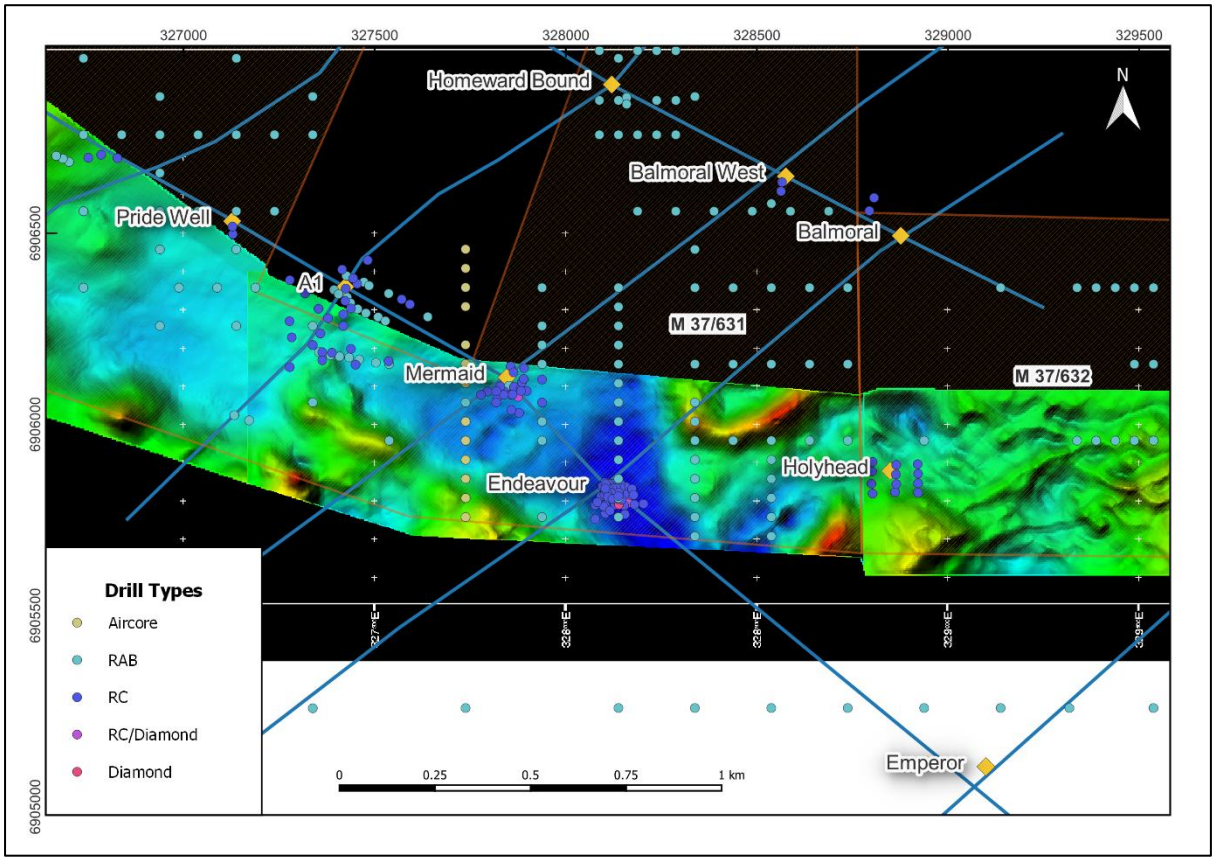


Figure 54 Collar locations for the 2021 RC Drill Program at Holyhead Prospect overlying the Drone magnetic image Endeavour_RTP_Nwsun_Linear.

10.1.5 Survey Grid

A base station was established on site by ABIM Solutions Kalgoorlie and is located between the Endeavour site and the Mermaid Shaft (Figure 55). The base station at site was surveyed from the Mains Road (Landgate) station SIR SAMUEL 47. All coordinates are in GDA/MGA94 Zone 51. Coordinates for the base station and the reference point are shown in Table 33 below.

Table 33 Base station surveyed by ABIM Solutions at Endeavour.

Station ID	mN	mE	mRL
STN-END2020	6906092.645	327918.085	445.355
STN-END2020_CHECK	6906091.788	327923.986	445.495
SIR SAMUEL 47	6909227.127	326378.463	467.7

Figure 55 The temporary base station END2020 (in background) surveyed in from the Sir Samuel 47 base station.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

11.1 Drillhole Logging and Sampling Sequence

11.1.1 Endeavour and Mermaid 2012 Drilling

The preparation undertaken by the geologist included pre-assigning sample identification numbers to all reverse circulation derived samples prior to drilling. The geologist was permitted to extend drill holes from the design, but samples numbers would be out of sequence. Reference standards, reference fine blanks and coarse blanks were inserted, concentrated around expected mineralised intervals to an aggregate ratio of 1 per 20 samples. Field duplicates were inserted 1 per 50 samples, usually at sample numbers with suffix -51 and -01 (Smalley, 2013).

RC Drilling

The Multi-purpose Diamond/RC drill rig (Core Drilling: EDM2000 truck-mounted multi-purpose drill rig with an auxiliary compressor), came equipped with its own cone splitter. Samples were collected in large RC bags with the split collected in 10 x 14 inch calico bags. The field duplicates were split at the same time as the original.

Diamond

After diamond core was orientated, metre marked and logged on site, it was transported to Kalgoorlie where the geological and geotechnical logs were reviewed and a sample submission finalised. The samples were cut and sampled at the BMGS Kalgoorlie core facility in Boulder. These samples were crushed, pulverised and fire assayed with an AAS finish as per code AU-AA25. The ALS laboratory reported the sample weights but failed to report the percent of pulverised sample passing through 200µm mesh (Smalley, 2013).

11.1.2 Endeavour and Loch Ard 2018 Drilling

RC drilling was conducted by Strike Drilling using a Schramm T450, made in 2017. The capacity of the rig is 300 metres drilling with 3.5 inch drill pipe. It includes a 400 psi/1240cfm onboard compressor. The bit diameter is 124 mm. A company-sourced gyro tool collected the down hole surveys.

11.1.3 Endeavour 2020 Drilling

RC

The 2020 RC drill program at Endeavour prospect was drilled by Precision Exploration Drilling (PXD) using a truck mounted T685 Schramm with compressor rated at 1350cfm/500psi (Figure 56). RC samples were collected on 1m intervals with an approximate $1/8^{th}$ split sample collected through a cone splitter to obtain a 3kg calico sample for sample submission. The remainder of the sample was collected in a bucket and dropped on the ground. This sample was collected in green plastic bags when

drilled through the mineralised zone and has been stored in Kalgoorlie for future metallurgical test work.

Diamond

CIO contracted Kalgoorlie based Terra Drilling to drill a total of 3 PQ diamond core holes for 141.8m, using a track mounted Hanjin 7000 SD (Figure 56). Holes were summary logged in the field and completed in detail at the BMGS Core Facility in Boulder. Holes were logged for lithology, alteration, veining, structure and RQD. All three holes were cut (1/4 core) to geological intervals and submitted to the lab for analysis.

Figure 56 RC and diamond rigs drilling in tandem on Endeavour prospect in 2020.

11.1.4 Endeavour 2021 Drilling

BM Geological Services was commissioned by Central Iron Ore limited to supervise the drilling of RC drill holes at the South Darlot Gold Project. Goldfields Drilling was engaged for 4 days and drilled a total of 17 holes for 924 metres. The rig employed was a Schramm T660.

At Endeavour 5 holes were drilled testing relatively shallow targets at the western edge of known mineralisation. A single drill hole intercepted significant mineralisation within the transitional domain (2 metres @ 9.39 g/t Au: 21ENRC03).

A separate campaign within license M37/632 targeted the confluence of an interpreted thrust fault and the Emperor Structure; with the prospect labelled Holyhead. RC drilling was in 3 fences and encountered numerous quartz veins, but only one composite had elevated gold (4m @ 0.45 g/t Au from 24 metres: 21SDRC11). Quartz veining observed within this composite interval and observed by downhole ATV methods measured an orientation of -58° towards 249° (339° strike).

11.1.5 Endeavour and Mermaid 2022 Drilling

A 18-hole RC drilling programme for 1,060 metres was drilled at the Endeavour prospect from 24th of November to the 2nd of December 2022 on mining licence M 37/631. The programme was designed to test for mineralised extensions down dip and to the immediate west of the Endeavour deposit, with a further two holes drilled within the known resource to obtain samples for metallurgical test work.

The results of the drilling program at Endeavour were largely positive, however, the drilling has definitively closed-off mineralisation to the west. The drilling established further down plunge extensions of the Endeavour quartz vein with 22ENRC015 intersecting 1 meter at 12 g/t Au from 74 metres down hole and 5 meters at 11.93 g/t Au in 22ENRC014 from 66 metres down hole. The other two holes (22ENRC017 and 018) were primarily drilled to collect RC chips (oxide and transitional) for metallurgical test work in preparation for mining.

In November 2022, Goldfields Drilling Services completed a 15 hole, 612m shallow RC drilling program at Mermaid prospect, 400 metres NE along strike of Endeavour. The program was planned and supervised by BM Geological Services and designed around the historical Mermaid shaft with hole depths ranging from 23 to 80 metres. The drilling established a degree of continuity of quartz vein-hosted, high-grade mineralisation at shallow depths which previous drilling failed to identify.

The results of the program have underscored the potential of Mermaid for exploitation as a satellite pit during the mining of Endeavour. Furthermore, an opportunity to significantly increase the currently defined mineralisation could be realized with a modest amount of additional drilling.

11.1.6 Endeavour 2023 Drilling

CIO completed a two hole PQ Diamond drilling programme of 134.6 metres at the Endeavour prospect on mining licence M37/631 in /January 2023. The programme was designed to collect a representative ore sample of the deposit for comminution test work. A total of 60 kilograms of material is required to complete the comminution test work, which necessitated two PQ diamond core holes be drilled targeting known mineralisation in hole 22ENRC017.

The results of the drilling program were positive, and the drilling has provided further evidence that mineralisation is bound within the laminar, sulphide bearing quartz vein. Bonanza grades are bound

to the transitional zone, where there is evidence of sulphide oxidation but with the minor occurrence of sulphides. Sufficient sample was collected for comminution test work.

11.2 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

11.2.1 Endeavour and Mermaid 2012 Drilling

All samples were transported and assayed by ALS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. The samples were crushed, pulverised and fire assayed with an AAS finish as per code AU-AA25. The laboratory reported the sample weights but failed to report the percent of pulverised sample passing through 200µm mesh (Smalley, 2013).

11.2.2 Endeavour and Loch Ard 2018 Drilling

Samples were returned through a hose into a cyclone which was split by a cone splitter and then emptied its contents into an RC retention bag. The 1 metre resplits were collected as the sample material for assay. Only 20 samples were wet or moist (< 1%).

The samples were delivered daily to ALS Kalgoorlie. Samples were crushed and pulverised with 90% passing -75µm. They were then analysed by Fire Assay (50 gram charge).

7 samples of END1802 (samples representing main lode intersected) had pulps re-assayed for Au in an attempt to replicate results. BLEG analysis was also conducted on the coarse reject material.

After the reporting of the gold results the retention bags of select intervals were delivered to ALS laboratories for analysis of Au + 48 elements of ME-MS81. What is evident from these assay results is the following:

- Silver concentrations exceed that of gold
- As, Cu, Pb, Sb, S and Zn are very low
- Elevated Te is observed with Au

11.2.3 Endeavour 2020 Drilling

RC and diamond samples were sent to ALS in Kalgoorlie and analysed for Au using a 50g Fire Assay method. 23 RC intervals and mineralised diamond intervals demonstrating economic Au grades were selected and sent to ALS Perth. These were analysed using a mixed acid digest with ICP finish for additional elements Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Sb, Te and Zn. Four x 1m RC samples which assayed greater than 100g/t Au were sent for Screen Fire Assay, with results detailed below.

Screen Fire Assay

Screen Fire Assays were undertaken on four samples with extreme gold grades returned from RC. The size fraction used at ALS for this technique to differentiate between coarse and fine is 75 µm. The sample mass is 500 grams.

The coarse gold fraction by oz Au varies from 37-66%. It is independent of whether the samples were from the upper or lower portion by RL. On average the result is ~48%.

The screen fire result was on average 92.2% of the original Fire Assay (gravity). The variation range was 79.6% - 101.7% (Table 35).

Table 34 An overview of the result of the screen fire assay results.

Hole ID	Depth	Sample ID	Original Fire Assay Au	Au-SCR22AA Au Total (+)(-) Combined (ppm)	Au-SCR22AA Au (+) Fraction (ppm)	Au-SCR22AA Au (-) Fraction (ppm)	Au-SCR22AA WT. + Frac Entire (g)	Au-SCR22AA WT. – Frac Entire (g)
ENRC20_009	27-28m	EN0592	144.5	147	692	96.9	42.2	457.8
ENRC20_013	48-49m	EN0251	172	137	1160	89.3	22.2	477.8
ENRC20_010	37-38m	EN0424	128.5	121	1220	61	26	474
ENRC20_011	43-44m	EN0554	106.5	99.5	906	36.6	36.2	463.8

Table 35 Analysis of the screen fire assay results.

Hole ID	Depth	Weighted average grade (ppm)	%wt +ve fraction	%Au +ve fraction	Screen fire percentage of original Fire Assay
ENRC20_009	27-28m	147	8.40%	39.73%	101.73%
ENRC20_013	48-49m	137	4.40%	37.59%	79.65%
ENRC20_010	37-38m	121	5.20%	52.43%	94.16%
ENRC20_011	43-44m	100	7.20%	65.92%	93.43%
	Average	126	6.30%	48.92%	92.24%

Multi Element Geochemistry

Selected samples were analysed by a 4 acid digest method for their base metal geochemistry. In addition to this the diamond core mineralised zones were analysed by a 44 element suite (ICP-OES only). The methodology was ME MS-61 (ALS).

On average the ratio of Gold to Silver is 10:9. Importantly silver has not been dispersed from the ore zone by weathering. Occurrences of Pb is variable but certainly elevated. Copper is typically moderately low with only 2 of 12 intervals exceeding 1000 ppm. The weighted mean for copper is 290 ppm. ENDD20_003 represent the freshest material intersected. However even this interval had a weighted average of 0.6% S implying that overall, the sulphide percentage is relatively low and largely absent in the oxidised domain. Arsenic, tellurides and zinc are all relatively low (Table 36).

Table 36 ME element results for the RC and diamond significant intercepts.

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Interval (m)	True Width (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Te ppm	Zn ppm
ENRC20_002	2	5	4	6.8	2.3	5	33.9	3.1	19	0.1	0.6	0.8	20
ENRC20_006	17	3	2.4	7	15.8	4	87.7	3	98	0	2.1	4.3	55
ENRC20_008	33	1	0.8	7.9	6.3	16	140.5	4.4	361	0.3	1.2	0.8	89
ENRC20_009	27	2	1.6	88.1	24.7	7	170.3	2.5	255	0	1.7	12.2	139
ENRC20_010	37	2	1.6	77	47	14	266.5	4.1	586	0.1	1.3	9.1	109
ENRC20_011	42	2	1.6	74.5	45.1	28	403.5	6.9	718	0.1	1.3	16.7	118
ENRC20_012	50	1	0.8	9.7	4.6	25	41.6	4.8	39	0	1.2	2.3	93
ENRC20_013	47	5	4	36.4	19.2	10	166.9	3	930	0	1	3.3	212
ENRC20_014	40	2	1.6	16.6	33.3	17	1210.5	2.6	12417	0.1	2.8	2.1	675
ENRC20_017	36	1	0.8	9.4	5.29	25	110	4.1	202	0.2	1.9	1.9	84
END20_002	37.3	1.6	1.28	124.4	146.7	12	352	1.3	1295	0.1	-5	10	121
END20_003	53.2	1.6	1.28	38.2	38	59	1044	2.7	5370	0.6	-5	10	563

11.2.4 Endeavour 2021 Drilling

Each of the drill rods for RC drilling were 6 metres long. Samples were returned through a hose into a cyclone, whereby samples were split with a cone spitter which then emptied its contents into a 600mm x 900mm retention bag and calico. Generally, spear-generated composites were submitted in the lead up to mineralisation. A combination of 4 metre composites and single sample splits were submitted. The trigger for collecting further 1m resplits is if gold concentration in composite samples exceeded 0.1 g/t Au.

The samples were delivered by the geological crew daily to ALS Kalgoorlie. Samples were crushed and pulverised with 85% passing -75µm. They were then analysed by Fire Assay (50 gram charge). Selected samples were then analysed by ICP-MS/OES following a 4 acid digest.

11.2.5 Endeavour and Mermaid 2022 Drilling

11.2.5.1 Endeavour Site Preparation

The drill sites were pegged on the 7th of November using a Garmin 65 GPS and cleared with backhoe where necessary (by British King caretaker L. Baker). Most sites needed little or no clearing due to

the flat, sparsely vegetated terrain. Small sumps were dug at sites where planned holes were deeper than 40m although most holes produced little or no water during drilling.

11.2.5.2 Endeavour Drilling

Goldfields Drilling Services mobilized a truck-mounted Schramm T660 to site on the 21st of November and commenced drilling 4.75" RC holes at Endeavour on the 24th of November and finished on the 2nd of December. The drillers took a break from the 27th-30th of November. A total of 18 holes (Table 37) were completed for 1060m in 4.5 days of drilling at an average of 236m/day (single shift).

The drilling contractor worked self-sufficiently by providing their own camp, fuel and food and completed the program productively without incident.

Sample quality was good. The cone splitter was cleaned after each rod and kept level. Samples were kept dry, and recovery was normal. The 1m sample splits were taken in pre-numbered calico bags with the rejects collected in buckets and tipped on the ground in rows of 10m or 20m. The drilling contractor did not complete downhole surveys.

11.2.5.3 Endeavor Sampling

1m cone split samples were collected for assay through, and approximately 5m either side of the expected ore zones (the Endeavour quartz vein, where visible) and 4m composited scoop samples were taken from the residual piles over the remainder of the hole.

All un-assayed 1m split samples have been collected in green plastic bags and temporarily archived on site. All 1m splits with corresponding composite sample grades of >0.25g/t shall be retrieved and assayed. Once this completed, the remaining archived samples which don't correspond to anomalous composites can be discarded.

Table 37 Drill hole summary table.

Hole_ID	X	Y	Z	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
22ENRC001	328089.268	6905821.422	446.096	-60	30	60
22ENRC002	328085.007	6905812.498	445.966	-60	30	68
22ENRC003	328098.3	6905857.527	446.242	-60	30	20
22ENRC004	328092.848	6905848.403	446.358	-60	30	40
22ENRC005	328087.832	6905840.367	446.297	-60	30	50
22ENRC006	328082.834	6905830.93	446.168	-60	30	54
22ENRC007	328078.257	6905822.746	446.177	-60	30	64
22ENRC008	328085.106	6905860.146	446.259	-60	30	32
22ENRC009	328079.75	6905850.035	446.238	-60	30	46
22ENRC010	328075.146	6905840.734	446.273	-60	30	72
22ENRC011	328086.193	6905798.214	445.967	-60	30	78

22ENRC012	328110.014	6905794.257	445.969	-60	30	66
22ENRC013	328118.879	6905786.032	445.967	-60	30	75
22ENRC014	328127.751	6905775.746	445.948	-60	30	75
22ENRC015	328139.359	6905761.836	445.993	-60	30	86
22ENRC016	328148.415	6905743.167	445.894	-60	30	96
22ENRC017	328118.568	6905808.49	445.997	-60	30	54
22ENRC018	328128	6905837	445.954	-60	30	24

11.2.5.4 Endeavour Laboratory Submissions

Two batches of samples totalling of 507 composite and 1m split samples was submitted to ALS Kalgoorlie on the 1/12/2022 and 3/12/2022 for 50g Fire Assaying (Au-AA26). Final assays were received in January 2022. Raw assay certificates and CSVs are in the digital appendices.

11.2.5.5 Mermaid Site Preparation

The drill sites were pegged on the 7th of November using a Garmin 65 GPS and cleared with backhoe where necessary (by British King caretaker L. Baker). Most sites needed little or no clearing due to the flat, sparsely vegetated terrain. Small sumps were dug at sites where planned holes were deeper than 40m although most holes produced little or no water during drilling.

11.2.5.6 Mermaid Drilling

Goldfields Drilling Services mobilized a truck-mounted Schramm T660 to site on the 21st of November and commenced drilling 4.75" RC holes on the 22nd. A total of 15 holes (Table 38) were completed for 612 metres in 3 days of drilling at an average of 204m/day (single shift).

The drilling contractor worked self-sufficiently by providing their own camp, fuel and food and completed the program productively without incident.

Sample quality was good. The cone splitter was cleaned after each rod and kept level. Samples were kept dry, and recovery was normal. The 1m sample splits were taken in pre-numbered calico bags with the rejects collected in buckets and tipped on the ground in rows of 10m or 20m. The drilling contractor did not complete downhole surveys.

11.2.5.7 Mermaid Sampling

1m cone split samples were collected for assay through, and approximately 5m either side of the expected ore zones (the Mermaid quartz vein, where visible) and 4m composited scoop samples were taken from the residual piles over the remainder of the hole.

All un-assayed 1m split samples have been collected in green plastic bags and temporarily archived on site. All 1m splits with corresponding composite sample grades of >0.25g/t shall be retrieved and assayed. Once this completed, the remaining archived samples which don't correspond to anomalous composites can be discarded.

Table 38 Drill hole summary for Mermaid Drilling

Hole_ID	X	Y	Z	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
22MERC001	327822	6906100	445.13	-60	324	25
22MERC002	327834.9	6906097	445.17	-60	324	35
22MERC003	327840.1	6906089	445.23	-60	324	48
22MERC004	327838.2	6906111	445.17	-60	324	25
22MERC005	327859.2	6906087	445.27	-60	324	70
22MERC006	327850.3	6906109	445.18	-60	324	35
22MERC007	327853.9	6906123	445.26	-60	324	23
22MERC008	327865	6906107	445.33	-60	324	45
22MERC009	327877.4	6906090	445.30	-60	324	80
22MERC010	327868.4	6906122	445.26	-60	324	33
22MERC011	327878.9	6906106	445.34	-60	324	63
22MERC012	327869.5	6906135	445.24	-60	324	23
22MERC013	327881.2	6906119	445.32	-60	324	48
22MERC014	327883.5	6906133	445.27	-60	324	36
22MERC015	327885.6	6906147	445.32	-60	324	23

11.2.5.8 Mermaid Laboratory Submissions

A single batch of 366 composite and 1m split samples was submitted to ALS Kalgoorlie on the 27/11/2022 for 50g Fire Assaying (Au-AA26). Final assays were received in January 2022. Raw assay certificates and CSVs are in the digital appendices.

11.3 QA-QC

11.3.1 British King

There was little QA/QC data collected during the historic drilling campaigns that targeted the British King deposit. However, there was a phase of re-assaying of gold-bearing samples to gain an appreciation of the analytical method to best cope with the erratic distribution of the gold.

Shown below are three tables that compare the analysed results of gold. All samples were analysed by PM203 (Aqua regia) but the high grade samples (~1 g/t or more) had their splits analysed by a Bottle Roll (500g) technique. The summary statistics have been compiled in Table 39 below. The Bottle Roll technique appears to grossly increase the gold values compared with Aqua regia. As a consequence, the Bottle Roll results were favoured in the database.

Table 39 Comparison of Aqua regia (PM203) and Bottle Roll assays.

Interval (m)	# Samples	PM203 (ppm)	Bottle Roll (ppm)	% change
0 - 0.1	11	0.028	0.278	+893
0.11 - 0.5	19	0.306	0.801	+162
0.51 - 1	14	0.676	1.485	+120
1.01 - 2	4	1.283	1.398	+9
2.01 - 5	5	3.158	3.396	+8
5.01 - 10	4	7.31	13.525	+85
+10	4	20.975	22.225	+6
Combined	**61**	**2.453**	**3.355**	**+37**

It appears that the consulting geologist at the time was concerned with this result as he requested the laboratory to run a check for numerous samples (low grade to high grade in range). Tables 40 and 41 relate to this check. The result tells a mixed story with Aqua regia yielding similar results (on average), although the Screen Fire Assay suggests that the distribution of gold is very erratic within these samples.

Table 40 A comparison of gold for four analytical techniques.

	Screen Fire Assay					Aqua Regia (ave 3)	Fire Assay (ave 3)	Bottle Roll (500g)
Sample Id	+75 µm (%)	+75 µm (ppm)	-75 µm (%)	-75 µm (ppm)	Calculated Head	PM203 (ppm)	(ppm)	72 hour (ppm)
PH552178	0.2	67.5	99.8	34.4	34.4	43.2	35.2	32.4
PH552199	0.4	21.6	99.6	12.8	12.8	13	21.7	20.7
PH552200	0.1	1.64	99.9	1.46	1.46	2.59	1.43	1.57
PH552201	0.1	31.9	99.9	6.82	6.85	6.14	7.48	8.13

Table 41 The detailed results for the Bottle Roll analytical technique.

	Au 1 hr	Au 2 hr	Au 4 hr	Au 8 hr	Au 16 hr	Au 24 hr	Au 32 hr	Au 48 hr	Au 72 hr
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
PH552178	2.84	4.75	8.02	13.6	16.7	22	24.1	26.1	32.4
PH552199	4.37	6.39	9.68	14.1	15.6	16.6	17.1	17.8	20.7
PH552200	0.68	0.74	0.99	1.31	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.46	1.57
PH552201	1.71	2.5	3.5	4.62	5.72	6.02	6.78	7.26	8.13

11.3.2 Endeavour and Mermaid 2012 Drilling

The QAQC steps used were field duplicates, coarse blanks, reference fine blanks, reference standards and the weighing of calico bags. Unfortunately, the laboratory did not supply statistics on the pulped portions passing a fine sieve. In addition, the data for the weights for each RC bag has been lost.

11.3.3 Endeavour and Loch Ard 2018 Drilling

The QAQC procedures enacted suggested the drilling was effective, however some sample bias appears to have been introduced from the rig-mounted splitter.

The QAQC protocol involved the inserting of Certified Reference Material for Au with a fine blank inserted immediately afterwards at the rate of one CRM and one fine blank every forty samples.

Most of the standards and coarse blanks pertaining to the 1m re-splits passed. There was one sample of G915-4 that reported well below the mean, but as there was no gold determined from samples of that firing a re-assay is less valued. The coarse and fine blanks did not report significant mineralisation.

11.3.4 Endeavour 2020 Drilling

In total, 299 samples from the RC program were analysed for gold by Fire Assay. Certified Reference standards comprised 12 of these analyses. 11 were G913-6 and one was G399-5. These reported within 2 standard deviations of the mean and generally trended around the mean value. An additional 10 standards were fine blanks (GLF 912-2). They all reported below 0.05ppm Au and were considered satisfactory.

In total 47 samples from the diamond program were analysed for gold by Fire Assay. Certified reference standards comprised 2 of these analyses. They were G913-7 and G915-4. Standard G913-7 failed by strongly under-reporting the gold grade. The job was re-assayed with standards G915-4 and G399- inserted. Both of these passed in the re-assay. An additional 2 standards were fine blanks (GLG 912-2). They both reported below detection.

Finally, coarse blanks were inserted after the high-grade quartz veins. One of these was strongly elevated and another presented weaky elevated gold concentrations indicating smearing of gold during the initial crushing phase. A review of the RC drill results, and diamond suggest this problem was localised and does not affect how the Mineral Resource would be modelled. The QAQC undertaken as part of the May 2020 program indicates the fire assay data collected meets industry standards.

The laboratory ran a pulverisation QC analyses every 50 samples. All samples had greater than 85% pass 75 um. The field duplicates have been analysed using Q-Q plots for their weight and gold grade. A comparison of the weights of duplicate samples show a reasonable correlation. This implies a good split set up and cleaning operations. The comparison of the gold grades was less meaningful as there was only one sample of ore grade. This sample did not replicate well with 6.67 g/t in the original and 15.2g/t in the field duplicate.

11.3.5 Endeavour 2021 Drilling

The QAQC protocol involved the insertion of Certified Reference Material for Au with a coarse blank inserted immediately afterwards. The rate of insertion was one CRM every thirty samples. Two of the standards lay outside 3 standard deviations from the certified mean. One was in the proximity of mineralisation, prompting the interval to be reassayed. The subsequent CRM's measured adequately. In general, the trend of the CRM results was they slightly under-estimated the gold concentration.

Table 42 Field duplicate comparisons. The duplicates were generated by spearing from the retention bag.

Hole_ID	From	To	Orig Recvd Wt.	Dup Weight	Orig Au	Dup Au ppm
21ENRC01	15	16	2.34	1.75	0.47	0.24
21ENRC02	26	27	2.4	1.62	0.13	0.07
21ENRC03	52	53	3.24	2	16.7	21.8
21ENRC04	19	20	3.44	2.28	0.31	0.28
21ENRC05	31	32	2.15	1.83	0.02	0.01

11.3.6 Endeavour and Mermaid 2022 Drilling

Quality Assurance samples including standards and coarse and fine blanks were inserted within all main mineralised zones to test laboratory preparation and analysis hygiene and equipment calibration. Suffixes were used differentiate the QA sample from an ordinary sample. *A = STD, *B = Fine Blank, *C = Coarse Blank. Three different Geostats standards were used – 2.19ppm (G913-6), 9.16ppm (G915-4) and a fine blank (GLG318-2). A Geostats -4mm dolerite was used as the course blank.

The blanks generally performed as expected although some minor low-level contamination was evident in some samples. The low-grade standard performed very well, with all results well within 1Stdv of the expected value. The high-grade standard performed less well, with most samples registering a low-level negative bias within 2Stdv. The results of the QAQC program are considered adequate.

11.3.7 Standards

11.3.7.1 Endeavour and Mermaid 2012 Drilling

Reference Standards were sourced from Geostats, Perth, WA. These were inserted into the sampling as a check against calibration problems stemming from the analysis processes in the laboratory. They were inserted to concentrate around intervals of likely gold occurrence (Table 43). To qualify as a 'pass' all values had to lie within 3 standard deviations of the Reference mean, based on supplied deviation data. In addition, no more than one sample per batch (78 client samples) may lie between 2-3 standard deviations from the stated Reference mean. There was one sample (SD00311) that failed. It returned 0.01 g/t Au (Ref :21.57 g/t Au). There is no evidence of sample swap and analysis out of order, etc, so it has been assumed that a Reference fine blank was inserted by error (Smalley, 2013).

Table 43 The details for the Reference standards with failed results highlighted (yellow 2-3 standard deviations; red >3 standard deviations) (Smalley, 2013).

Hole id	Sample id	Reference id	Reference Au	Reference Std Dev	Weight	Au	Job Number	Comments
END0001	SD00021	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.08	21.1	KA12228281	
END0001	SD00066	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.08	21.9	KA12228281	
END0002	SD00117	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.08	23.4	KA12228281	
END0003	SD00166	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.08	21.6	KA12228281	
END0003	SD00211	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.08	21.5	KA12228281	
END0004	SD00261	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.08	21.3	KA12228282	
END0005	SD00311	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.08	0.01	KA12228282	Assumed to be fine blank inserted incorrectly
END0005	SD01122	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.1	22.3	KA12246291	
END0006	SD00355	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.08	22.6	KA12228282	
END0006	SD00398	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.08	21.8	KA12228282	
END0007	SD00447	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.08	21.9	KA12228282	
END0008	SD00498	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.08	23	KA12228282	
END0008	SD00543	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.08	21.4	KA12228282	
MER0001	SD00592	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.08	21.3	KA12228282	
MER0002	SD00643	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.08	22.2	KA12228282	
MER0002	SD00686	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.08	21.1	KA12228282	
MER0003	SD00731	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.08	24.3	KA12228282	
MER0003	SD00776	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.08	21.6	KA12228282	
MER0004	SD00825	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.08	21.7	KA12228282	
MER0004	SD01050	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.1	21.8	KA12246291	
MER0004	SD01065	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.1	20.5	KA12246291	
MER0005	SD00868	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.08	21.4	KA12228282	
MER0005	SD00911	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.08	21	KA12228282	
MER0006	SD00956	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.08	21.9	KA12228282	
MER0006	SD01001	G306-4	21.57	0.78	0.08	21.4	KA12228282	
END0001	SD00043	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.08	3.67	KA12228281	
END0002	SD00093	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.08	3.91	KA12228281	
END0002	SD00138	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.08	3.68	KA12228281	
END0003	SD00187	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.08	3.98	KA12228281	
END0004	SD00238	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.08	3.97	KA12228281	
END0004	SD00283	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.08	3.96	KA12228282	
END0005	SD00332	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.08	3.95	KA12228282	
END0005	SD01090	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.1	3.72	KA12246291	
END0005	SD01141	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.1	4.06	KA12246291	
END0006	SD00377	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.08	3.98	KA12228282	
END0007	SD00426	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.08	3.86	KA12228282	
END0007	SD00471	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.08	3.78	KA12228282	
END0008	SD00521	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.08	3.88	KA12228282	
MER0001	SD00571	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.08	3.78	KA12228282	
MER0001	SD00616	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.08	3.74	KA12228282	
MER0002	SD00665	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.08	3.6	KA12228282	
MER0003	SD00710	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.08	3.9	KA12228282	
MER0003	SD00753	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.08	3.88	KA12228282	
MER0004	SD00804	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.08	4.04	KA12228282	
MER0004	SD00846	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.08	3.8	KA12228282	
MER0004	SD01021	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.1	3.68	KA12246291	
MER0004	SD01040	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.1	3.81	KA12246291	
MER0004	SD01078	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.1	3.53	KA12246291	
MER0005	SD00889	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.08	3.86	KA12228282	
MER0005	SD00934	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.08	3.66	KA12228282	
MER0006	SD00978	G907-4	3.84	0.15	0.08	3.63	KA12228282	

11.3.7.2 Endeavour and Loch Ard 2018 Drilling

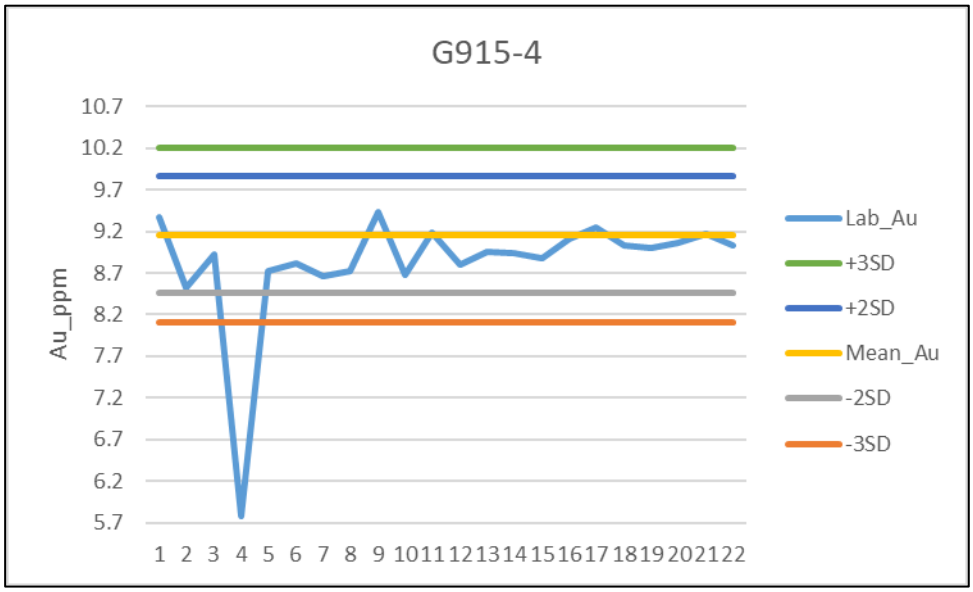


Figure 57 The graphical results for G915-4 CRM for both the 4m composites and 1 metre splits.

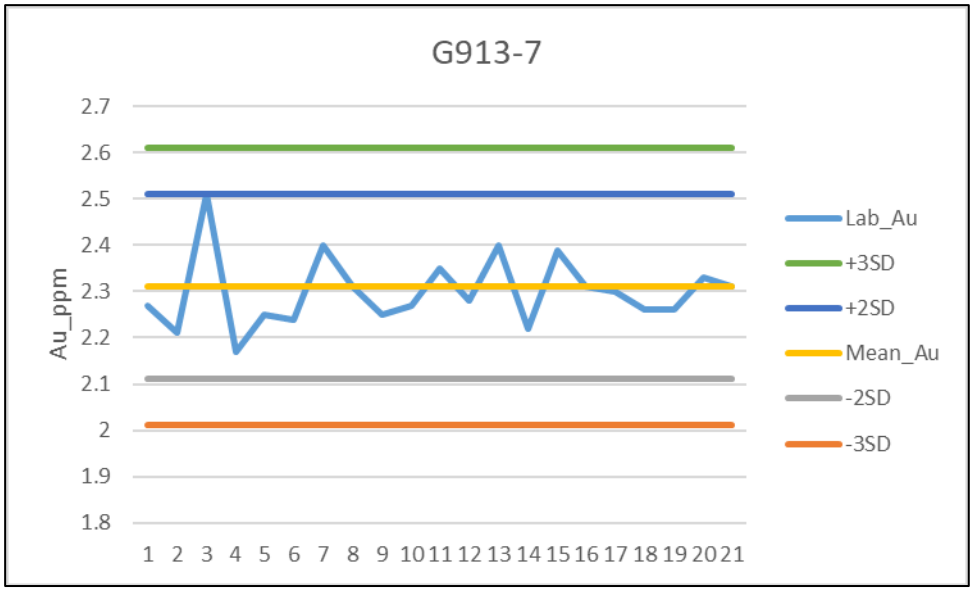


Figure 58 The graphical results for G913-7 CRM for both the 4m composites and 1 metre splits.

11.3.7.3 Endeavour 2020 Drilling

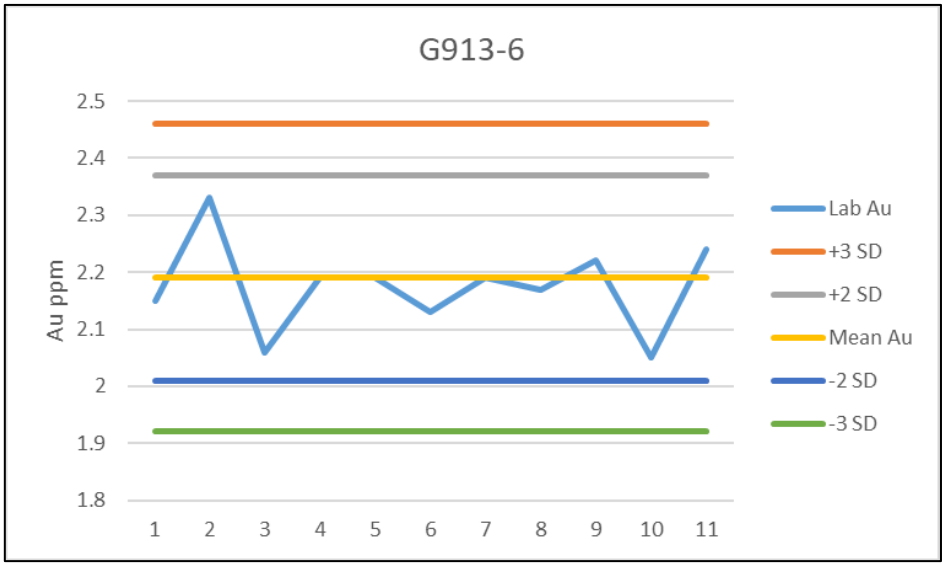


Figure 59 A graphical representation of the Certified Standard G913-6 used for the RC drill campaign.

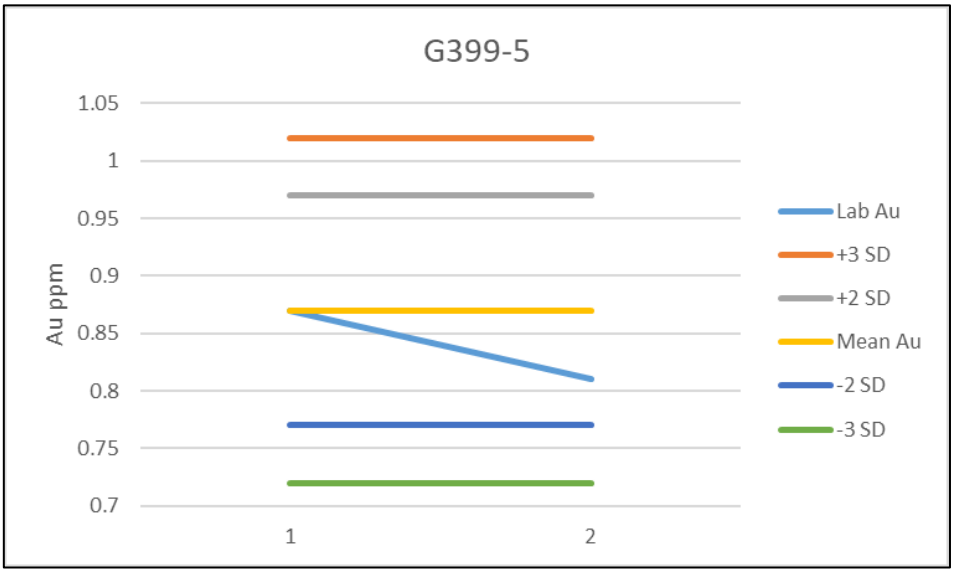


Figure 60 A graphical representation of the Certified Standard G399-5 used for the RC and diamond drill campaign.

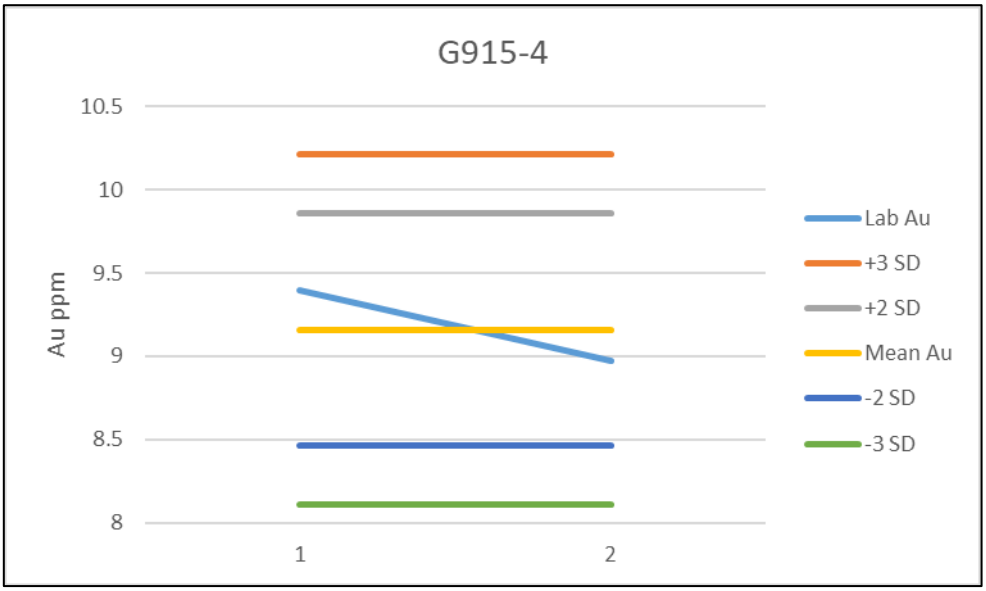


Figure 61 A graphical representation of the Certified Standard G915-4 used for the diamond drill campaign.

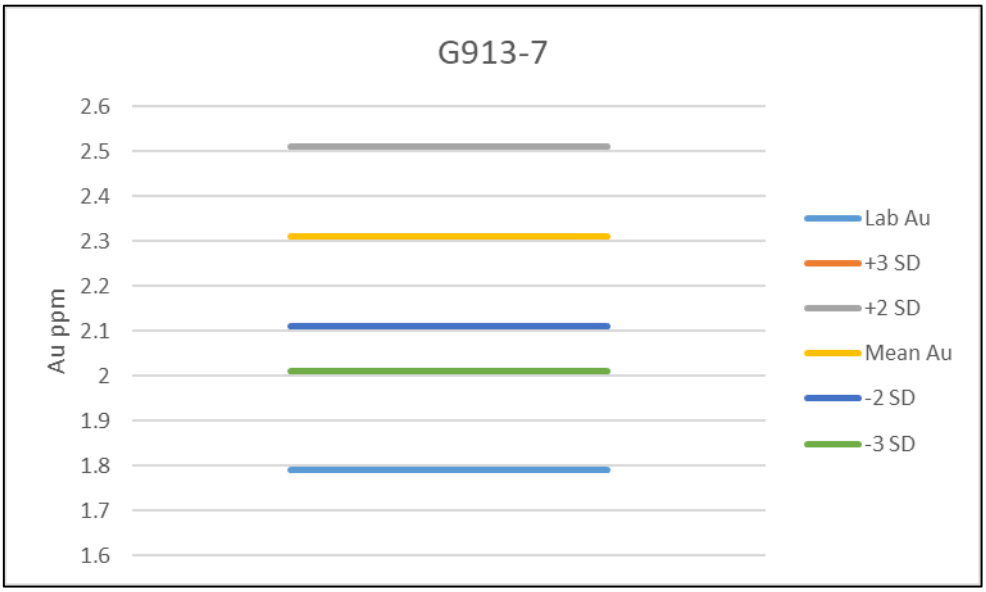


Figure 62 A graphical representation of the Certified Standard G913-7 used for the diamond drill campaign.

11.3.7.4 Endeavour 2021 Drilling

The QAQC protocol involved the insertion of Certified Reference Material for Au with a coarse blank inserted immediately afterwards. The rate of insertion was one CRM every thirty samples. Two of the standards lay outside 3 standard deviations from the certified mean. One was in the proximity of mineralisation, prompting the interval to be reassayed. The subsequent CRM's measured adequately. In general the trend of the CRM results was they slightly under-estimated the gold concentration.

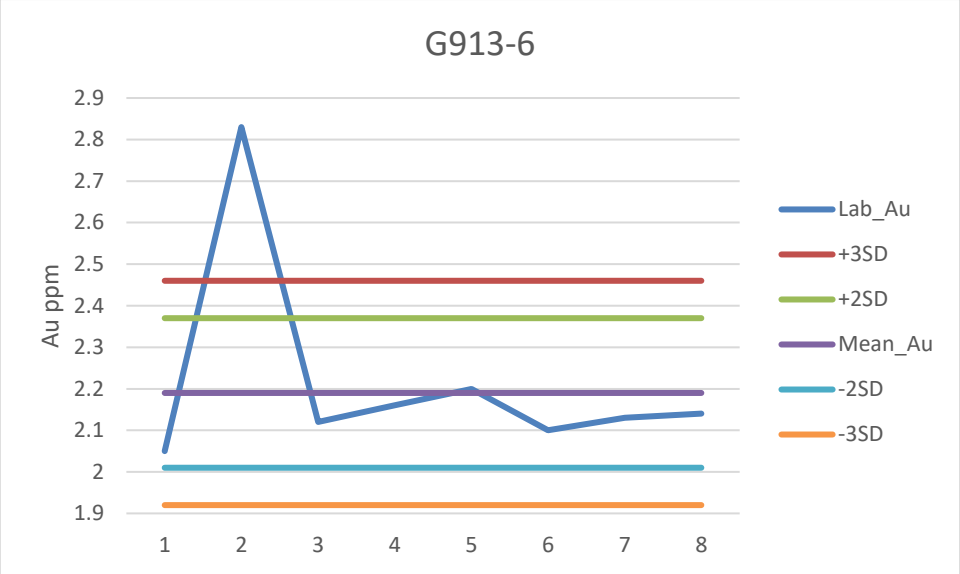


Figure 63 A graph of certified reference G913-6.

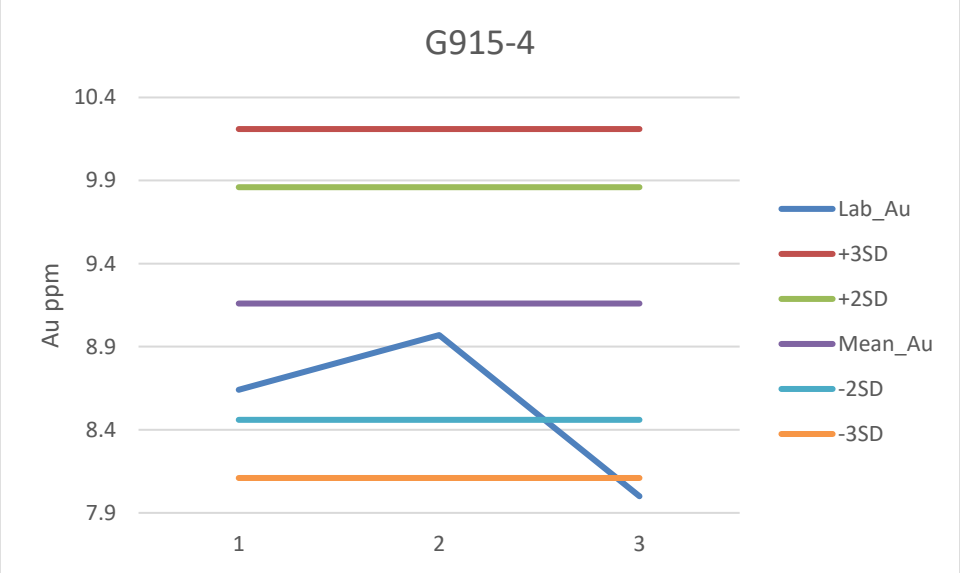


Figure 64 A graph of the certified reference G915-4.

11.3.7.5 Endeavour and Mermaid 2022 Drilling

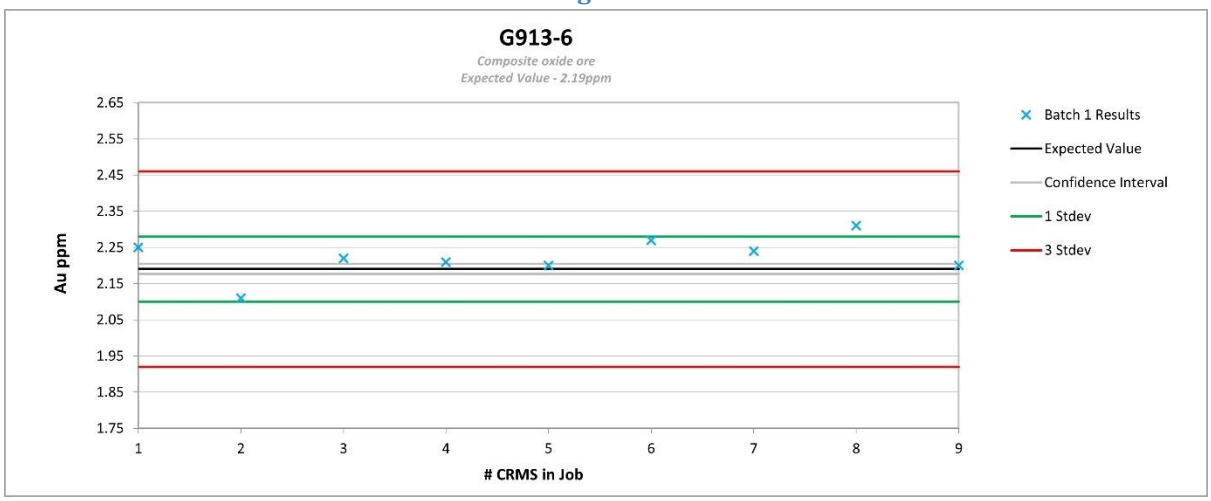


Figure 65 Performance plot of G913-6.

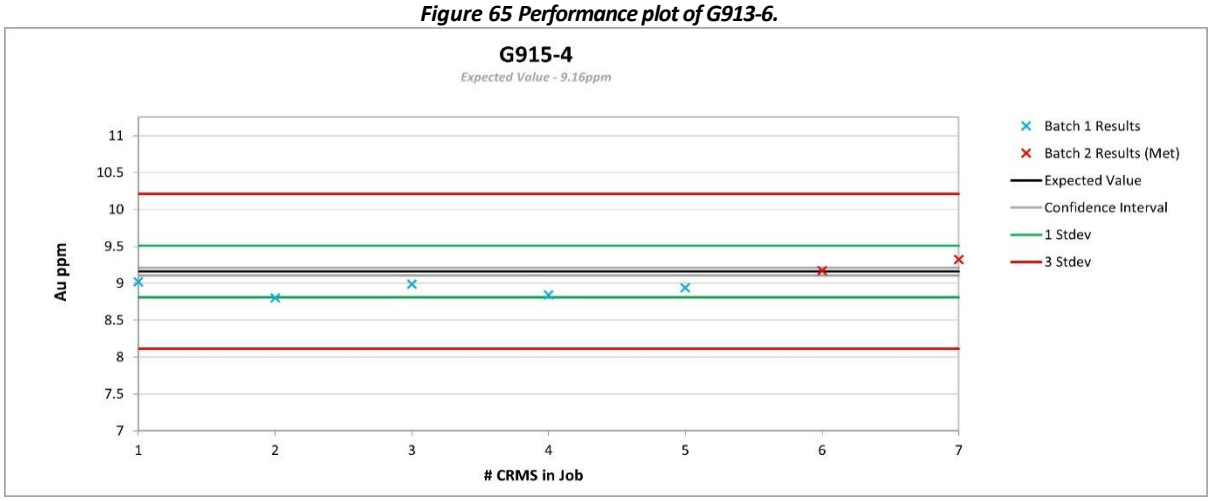


Figure 66 Performance plot of G915-4

11.3.8 Blanks

11.3.8.1 Endeavour and Mermaid 2012 Drilling

The coarse blanks were sourced from a supply created by BMGS. They were inserted into the sampling as a check against contaminated stemming from the preparation processes in the laboratory. They were inserted after intervals that were likely to contain a high gold grade (Table 44). Sample SD00195 was placed after extreme gold occurrence and registered 0.03 g/t Au, suggesting that contamination was of very low levels. None of the other gold concentrations for inserted coarse blanks exceeded 0.01 g/t Au (Smalley, 2013).

Table 44 The details for the coarse blanks relative to preceding gold concentrations (Smalley, 2013)

Hole id	Sample id	Reference	Weight	Au	Job Number	Previous Au 1	Previous Au 2	Previous Au 3	Previous Au 4
END0001	SD00040	Coarse Blank	2.08	<0.01	KA12228281	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
END0002	SD00095	Coarse Blank	2.56	<0.01	KA12228281	<0.01	0.06	0.1	0.5
END0003	SD00195	Coarse Blank	2.52	0.03	KA12228281	40.4	158	1.07	0.02
END0004	SD00256	Coarse Blank	2.46	<0.01	KA12228282	<0.01	0.01	0.01	<0.01
END0005	SD01094	Coarse Blank	2.58	<0.01	KA12246291	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.03
END0006	SD00354	Coarse Blank	2.2	<0.01	KA12228282	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
END0007	SD00454	Coarse Blank	2.3	<0.01	KA12228282	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
END0008	SD00516	Coarse Blank	2.22	<0.01	KA12228282	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
MER0001	SD00603	Coarse Blank	2.32	<0.01	KA12228282	0.86	0.66	0.94	0.51
MER0002	SD00696	Coarse Blank	2.56	<0.01	KA12228282	0.71	0.95	0.04	0.03
MER0003	SD00756	Coarse Blank	2.26	<0.01	KA12228282	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
MER0004	SD01058	Coarse Blank	2.14	0.01	KA12246291	0.38	0.32	0.44	0.1
MER0004	SD01059	Coarse Blank	1.84	<0.01	KA12246291	0.01	0.38	0.32	0.44
MER0004	SD01060	Coarse Blank	2.28	0.01	KA12246291	<0.01	0.01	0.32	0.44
MER0004	SD01061	Coarse Blank	2.04	<0.01	KA12246291	0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.44
MER0004	SD01062	Coarse Blank	2.16	<0.01	KA12246291	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	0.01
MER0005	SD00914	Coarse Blank	1.8	<0.01	KA12228282	<0.01	0.01	0.01	<0.01
MER0006	SD00976	Coarse Blank	2.9	<0.01	KA12228282	0.01	0.01	0.02	<0.01

Reference fine blanks were sourced from Ore Research (22b). They were inserted into the sampling as a check against contaminated stemming from the analysis processes in the laboratory. They were inserted to follow Reference standards (Table 45). The fine blank results suggest that there were no significant concerns with Au contamination (Smalley, 2013).

Table 45 The details for the 22b fine blanks relative to the preceding gold concentration (Smalley, 2013).

Hole id	Sample id	Reference	Weight	Au	Job Number	Previous Au
END0001	SD00044	22b - fine blank	0.08	<0.01	KA12228281	3.67
END0002	SD00094	22b - fine blank	0.08	0.01	KA12228281	3.91
END0003	SD00188	22b - fine blank	0.08	<0.01	KA12228281	3.98
END0004	SD00262	22b - fine blank	0.08	0.01	KA12228282	21.3
END0006	SD00356	22b - fine blank	0.08	<0.01	KA12228282	22.6
END0007	SD00448	22b - fine blank	0.08	<0.01	KA12228282	21.9
END0008	SD00522	22b - fine blank	0.08	<0.01	KA12228282	3.88
MER0001	SD00593	22b - fine blank	0.08	0.03	KA12228282	21.3
MER0002	SD00687	22b - fine blank	0.08	0.01	KA12228282	<0.01
MER0003	SD00754	22b - fine blank	0.08	0.02	KA12228282	3.88
MER0004	SD01051	22b - fine blank	0.1	0.01	KA12246291	21.8
MER0005	SD00912	22b - fine blank	0.08	<0.01	KA12228282	21
MER0006	SD00979	22b - fine blank	0.08	0.01	KA12228282	3.63

11.3.8.2 Endeavour and Loch Ard 2018 Drilling

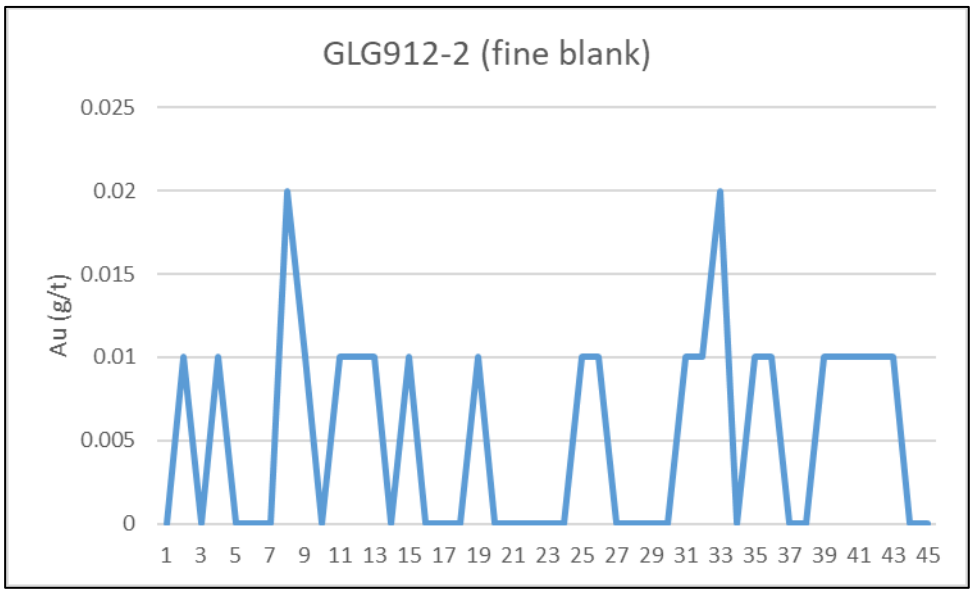


Figure 67 The graphical results for GLG912-2 (fine blank) CRM for both the 4m composites and 1 metre splits.

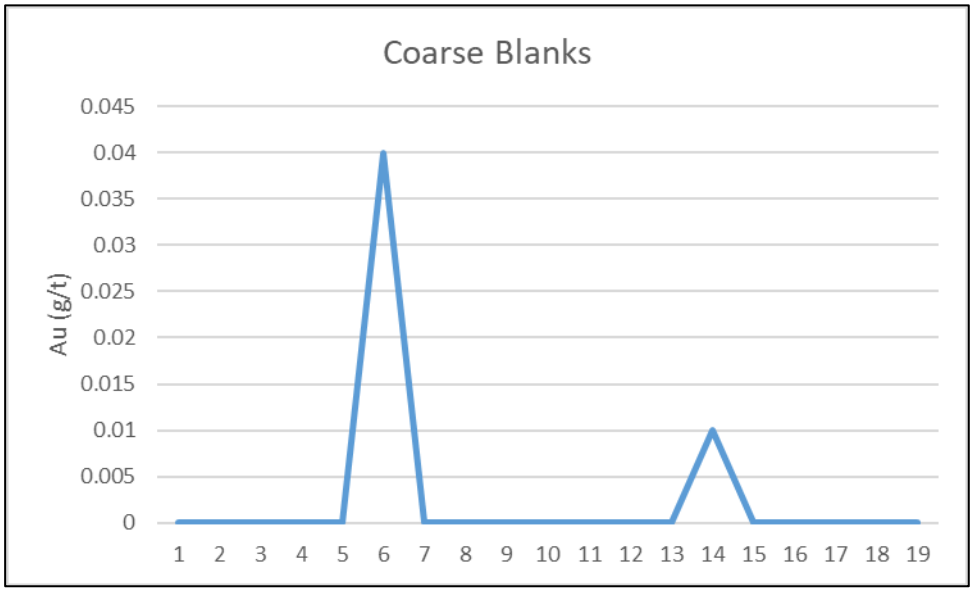


Figure 68 The graphical results for coarse blanks for both the 4m composites and 1 metre resplits.

11.3.8.3 Endeavour 2020 Drilling

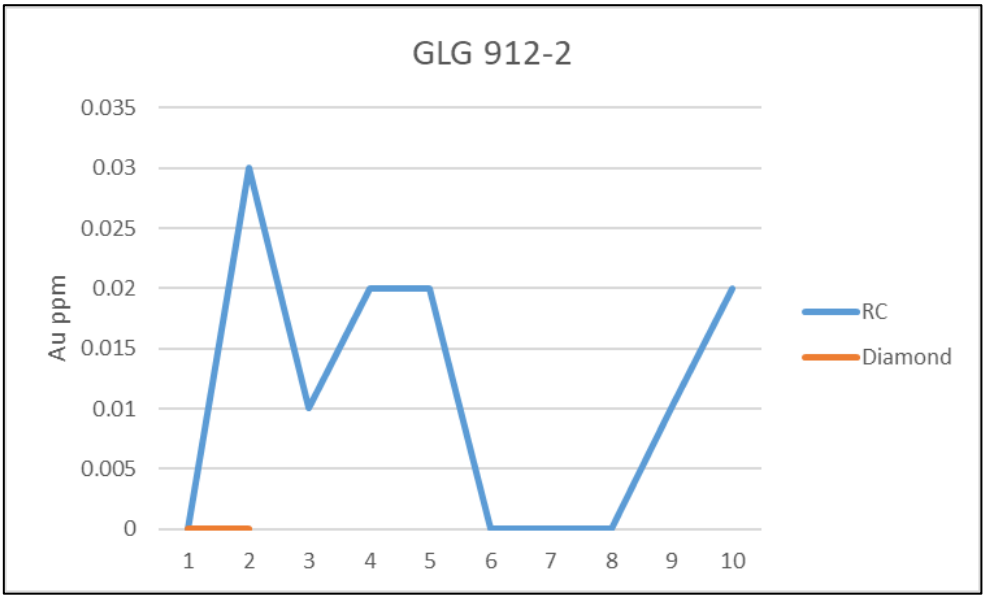


Figure 69 A graphical representation of the Certified Fine Blank Standard GLG 912-2 used for both campaigns.

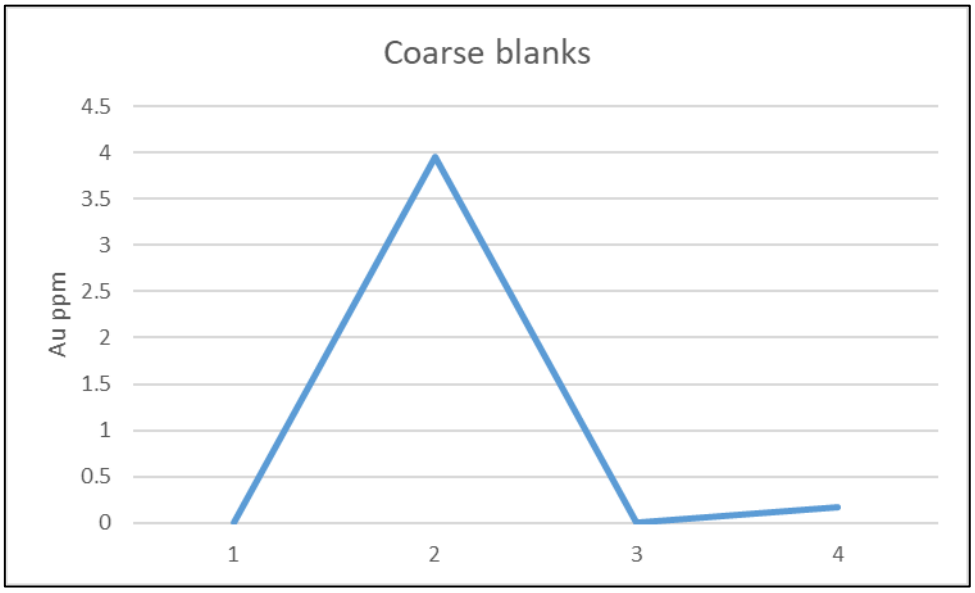


Figure 70 A graphical representation of the coarse blank (Bunnings builders sand) used for the diamond program.

11.3.8.4 Endeavour 2021 Drilling

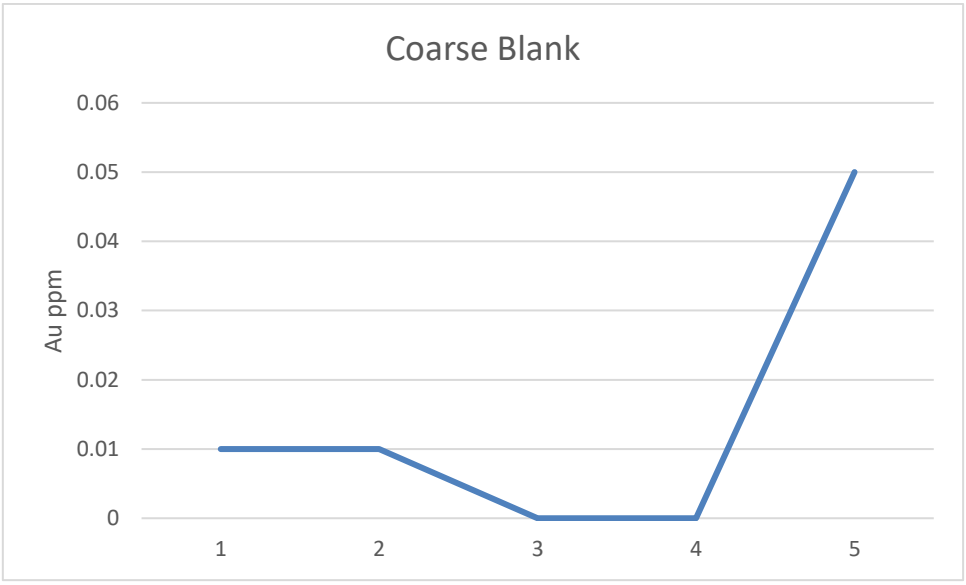


Figure 71 A graph of the coarse blanks.

11.3.8.5 Endeavour and Mermaid 2022 Drilling

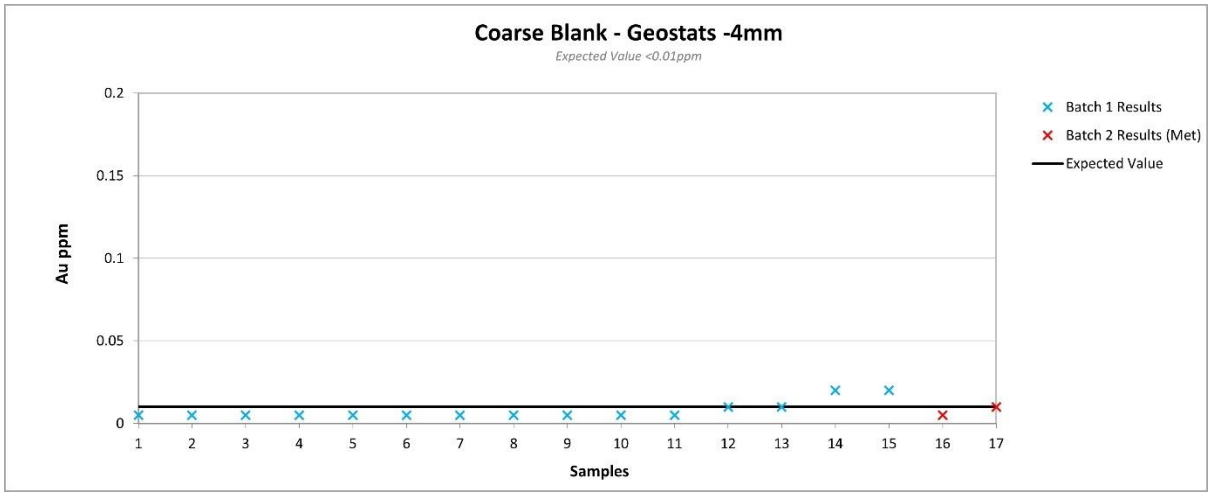


Figure 72 Performance plot of -4mm coarse blank

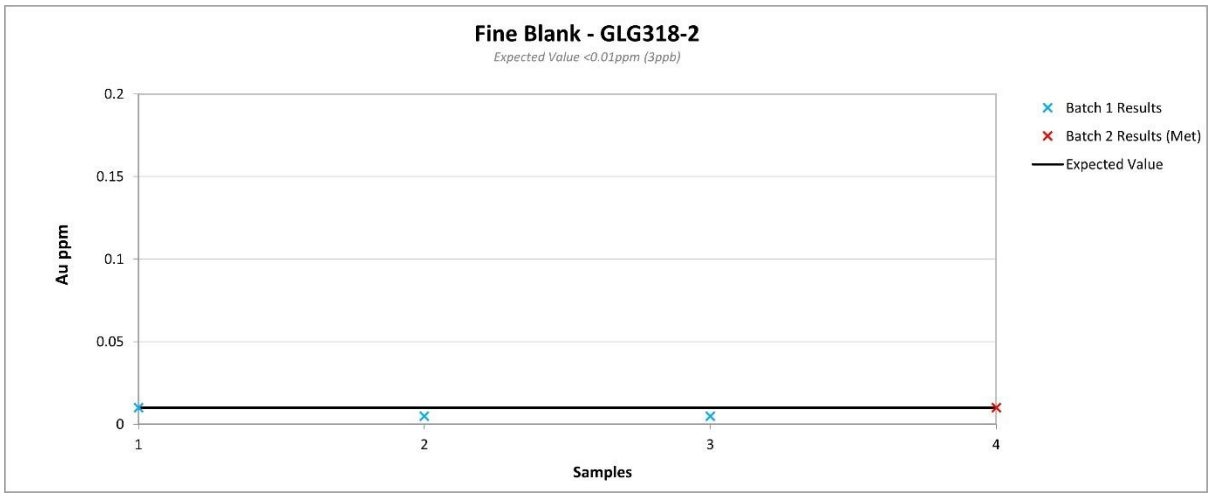


Figure 73 Performance plot of GLG318-2

11.3.9 Field Duplicates

11.3.9.1 Endeavour and Mermaid 2012 Drilling

The mass for each calico bag was weighed by ALS laboratories. Checks applied to this data include the bag weight and Au concentrations comparison for the field duplicates. This exercise illustrated that there were some issues splitting the bags into equal volume portions. Gold concentrations were also poorly reproducible. Curiously, the disparity between the gold concentrations was not coincident with bag weight disparities. This probably emphasises the erratic nature of the gold distribution and reinforces that a 3kg sample collected in this manner does not provide a good reflection of the average block grade where the sample was sourced. It should be noted that the field geologist noted the bag weight disparity in the first hole drilled and worked with the driller to amend this problem (Smalley, 2013).

Table 46 The details for the field duplicates illustrating the disparity in bag weights (with ratios) and Au values and that there is no correlation between the two (Smalley, 2013).

Hole id	Sample id	Calico Weight Ratio	Au Ratio	Au
END0005	SD00301	2.85	1.00	0.01
MER0004	SD00801	0.49	1.00	0.01
MER0001	SD00601	1.53	0.70	0.94
MER0002	SD00651	0.63	1.00	0.01
MER0002	SD00701	0.92	1.72	0.60
MER0003	SD00751	1.25	0.50	0.02
MER0005	SD00851	1.20	1.00	0.01
MER0005	SD00901	1.38	2.00	0.01
MER0006	SD00951	2.37	1.00	0.01
MER0006	SD01000	3.41	1.22	0.09
END0001	SD00051	0.65	5.21	0.28
END0002	SD00101	0.45	0.33	0.03
END0003	SD00151	1.59	0.27	0.15
END0003	SD00201	0.59	25.67	0.06
END0004	SD00251	4.65	2.00	0.01
END0006	SD00351	2.40	1.00	0.01
END0006	SD00401	1.10	1.00	0.01
END0007	SD00451	0.59	1.00	0.01
END0008	SD00501	0.47	1.00	0.01
END0008	SD00550	0.48	1.00	0.01

11.3.9.2 Endeavour and Loch Ard 2018 Drilling

Field duplicates were inserted in amongst expected mineralised domains. All together 124 field duplicates were collected which is approximately 1 in 16 samples (Smalley, 2019).

A comparison of sample weights between the original and field duplicate showed that the original tended to have a smaller mass than the duplicate. This indicated that the cone splitter was not level, introducing some bias. A review of the gold values between these paired samples showed that original samples measured higher than the duplicates (Smalley, 2019).

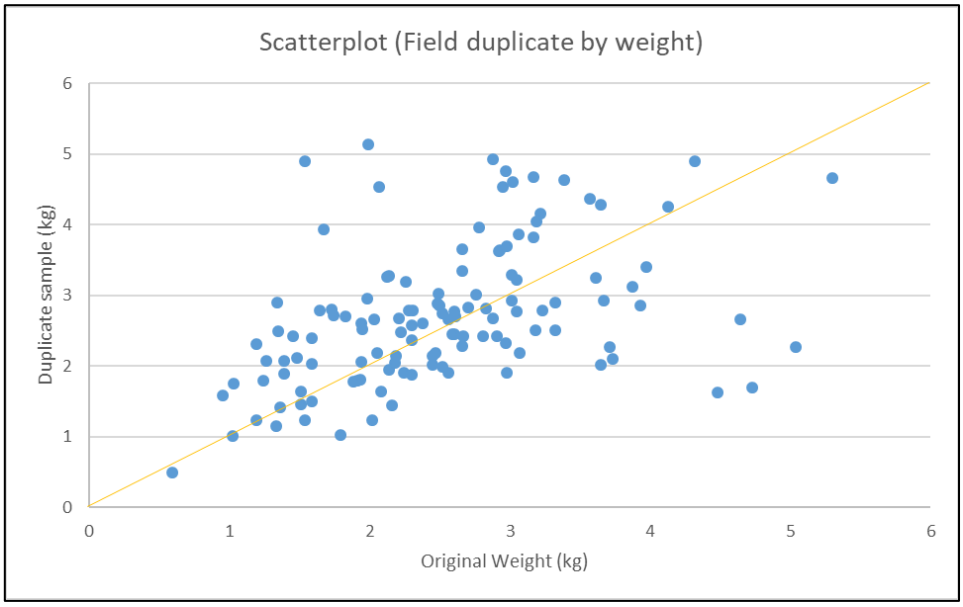


Figure 74 Field duplicate scatterplot (weight kg) (Smalley, 2019).

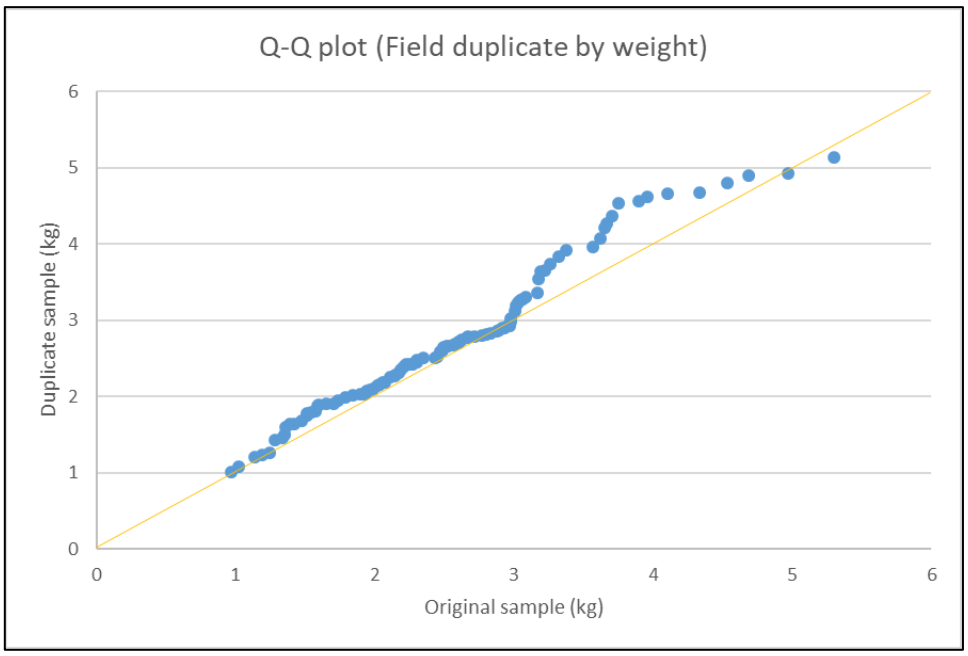


Figure 75 Field duplicate Q-Q plot (weight kg) (Smalley, 2019).

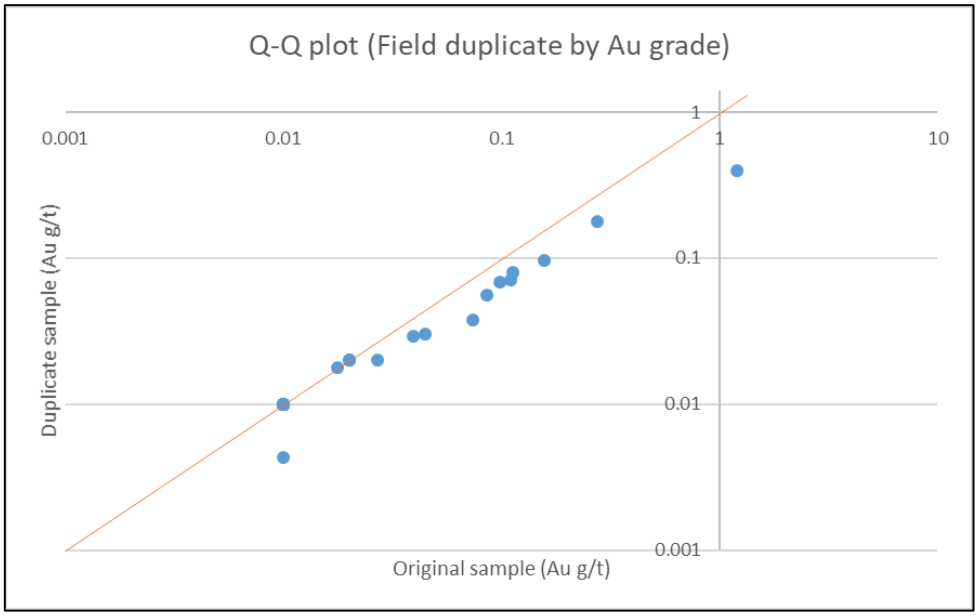


Figure 76 Field duplicate scatterplot (gold grade g/t) (Smalley, 2019).

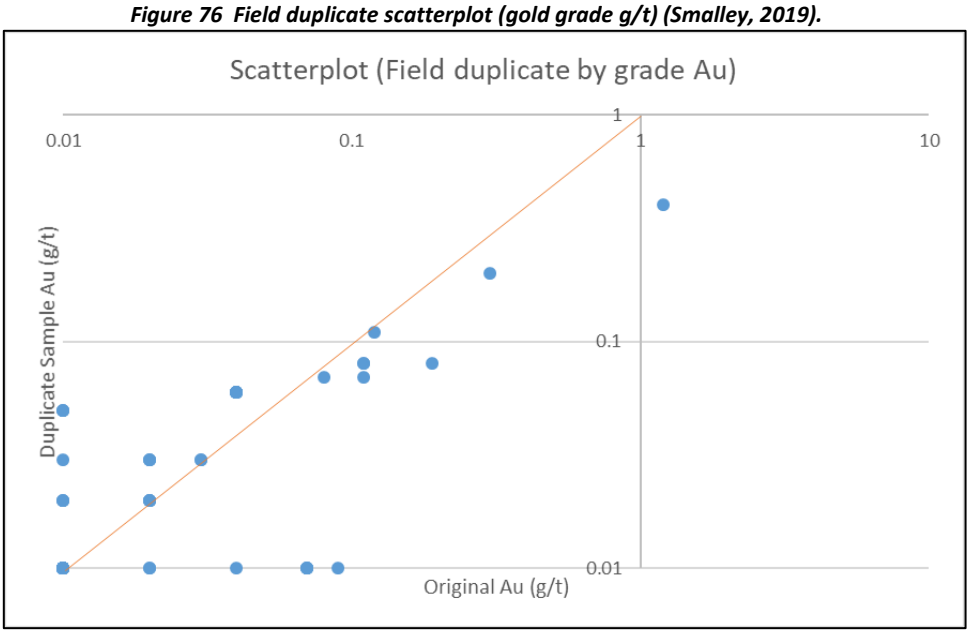


Figure 77 Field duplicate Q-Q plot (gold grade g/t) (Smalley, 2019).

11.3.9.3 Endeavour 2020 Drilling

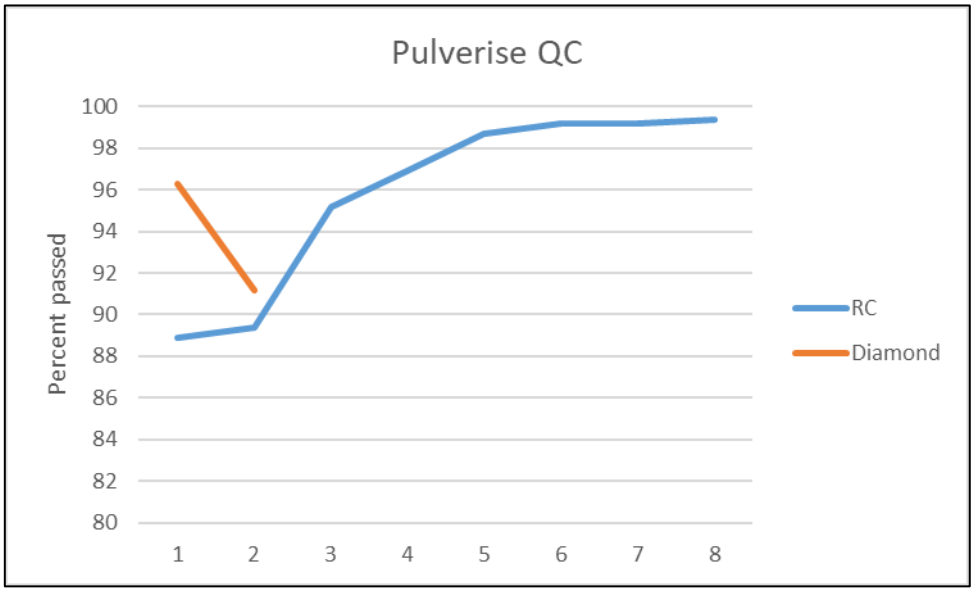


Figure 78 A graphical representation of the pulverise QC performed by the laboratory.

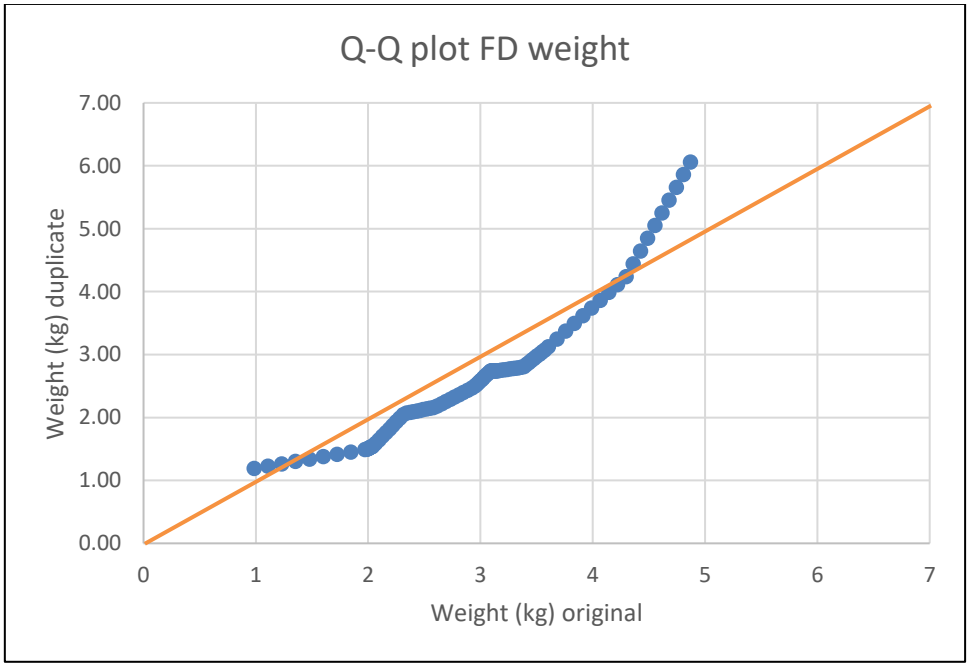


Figure 79 A graphical representation of the Q-Q plot by weight for the field duplicates; this graph shows that there was reasonably similarities between the original and duplicate weight. This implies good setup and cleaning of the splitter.

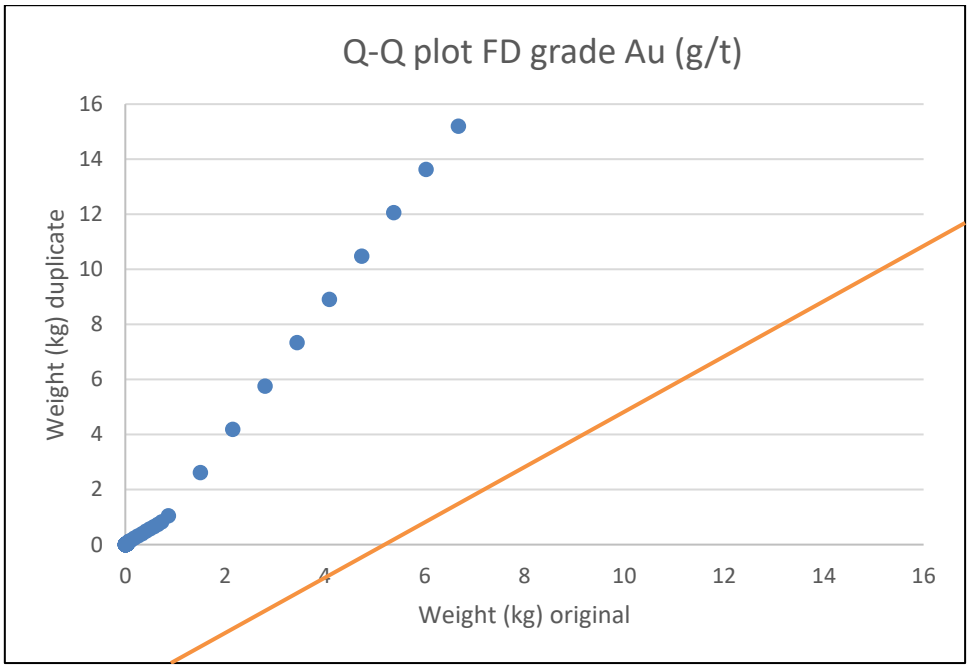


Figure 80 A graphical representation of the Q-Q plot by grade (Au g/t) for the field duplicates; the relatively few number of field duplicates within an ore domain has resulted in a skewed outcome; this single sample with an ore-grade result did not duplicate well.

Table 47 Assay values for original assay and the field duplicate

Hole ID	Assay Original	Field Duplicate
SL15-001	1.3	1.0
SL15-002	0.5	0.6
SL15-003	1.7	1.7
SL15-004	0.9	15.4
SL15-005	0.2	4.7
SL15-006	0.0	0.0
SL15-007	0.5	0.8
SL15-008	17.8	19.1
SL15-009	0.4	0.3
SL15-010	0.8	0.8
SL15-011	11.1	20.3
SL15-012	1.7	1.5
SL15-013	2.1	1.3

11.3.10 Check Assaying

11.3.10.1 Endeavour and Loch Ard 2018 Drilling

Seven samples of END1802 (samples representing main lode intersected) had pulps re-assayed for Au in attempt to replicate results. BLEG analysis was also conducted on the coarse rejects material. The results showed strong replication of the original assay (Table 48). The interval replicated corresponded to heavily weathered material, so the BLEG results only reflect the leachable nature of the oxide domain.

Table 48 The replication of gold assays for mineralised domain in END1802. This intercept is part of the main mineralised system for Endeavour. In grey are field duplicate samples.

HOLE_ID	FROM_M	TO_M	SampleID	Moisture	Standard	Weight	Au	Au_rep	Au_BLEG	Reject_Weight	Au_Tails
END1802	31	32	180114	D		3.41	-0.01	0.02	0.01	500.2	-0.01
END1802	32	33	180115	D		2.64	4.34	4.67	4.88	500.1	0.2
END1802	33	34	180116	D		2.91	1.2	1.12	0.97	502.1	0.01
END1802	33	34	180117	D	FD	2.42	0.4	0.45	0.49	500.5	0.02
END1802	34	35	180118	W		0.37	0.42	0.3	0.35	100.8	0.01
END1802	35	36	180119	W		0.59	0.12	0.09	0.17	173.3	-0.01
END1802	35	36	180122	W	FD	0.49	0.11	0.16	0.15	120.6	-0.01

11.3.11 Fraction Size Analysis

11.3.11.1 Endeavour and Loch Ard 2018 Drilling

The laboratory conducted 52 particle sizing analysis of the pulped material with an average of 91% passing -75µm. All exceeded the 80% threshold.

11.4 Drill Hole Surveys

11.4.1 Endeavour and Mermaid 2012 Drilling

The collars of the drill holes were picked up by Southern Cross Surveys. The surveyor also attempted to derived the dip and the azimuth of the drill hole at the collar. In addition Southern Cross Surveys picked up the shafts and bund of the Mermaid shaft as well as creating a new Base Reference of future DGPS surveying (Smalley, 2013).

During the modelling process it was observed that at least four drill holes had inaccurate collar positions and the collars were amended accordingly. Recent pickups of the Mermaid shaft by a land surveyor assisted with this determination (Smalley, 2013).

Table 49 The new collar details (MGA) for the drill holes which had collars shifted to match modelling.

Drill hole	Northing	Easting	RL	Comment
PDERB001	6906152	327856.1	445.5	moved 16m north to align with survey pickup of Mermaid shaft
PDERB002	6906136	327863.6	445.5	moved 16m north to align with survey pickup of Mermaid shaft
PDERB003	6906147	327891.1	445.5	moved 16m north to align with survey pickup of Mermaid shaft
WDRC0099	6906080	327858.1	445.5	moved 3m north to match twinned diamond MER0004

The down hole surveys for the 2012 program were conducted by an easting multi-shot camera. Typically the azimuths failed for the RC component of the drilling. There was also some erroneous measurements within the diamond drill string (Smalley, 2013). The down hole reference was established using Ace tools in conjunction with spearing (Smalley, 2013).

11.5 Specific Gravity Analysis

11.5.1 Endeavour 2020 drilling

ALS performed 8 specific gravity determinations on diamond core representing intervals of oxide, transitional and fresh water. It used the method OA – GRA08. This is a weight whilst suspended in water and a weight whilst suspended in air methodology. Variations of this utilises paraffin wax to coat samples if they are likely to adsorb water or are porous in another manner. The specific details of the calculations are as follows:

$$\textbf{OA- GRA08} \quad \text{Specific Gravity} = \frac{\text{Weight of sample (g)}}{\text{Weight in air (g) - Weight in water (g)}}$$

$$\textbf{OA- GRA08} \quad \text{Specific Gravity} = \frac{\Delta}{B - C - [(B - A) / Dwax]}$$

A = weight of sample in air **B** = weight of waxed sample in air
C = weight of waxed sample suspended in water **D** = density of wax

The gold mineralisation is largely confined to massive quartz veining, with only a small percentage of gold occurring in the sheared host rock. The determinations measured represent this sheared host rock and not the quartz vein. Massive quartz veining tends to have fairly uniform specific gravity if the sulphide content and/or porosity is relatively low.

The average values of oxide (1.76 kg/dm^3), transitional (2.06 kg/dm^3) and fresh (2.71 kg/dm^3) appear reasonable. The oxide and fresh values match common values used in the Eastern Goldfields for greenstone terrain. The transitional is less than typical though this is largely influenced by SG7 (1.69 kg/dm^3). The variation in the transitional specific gravity underscores the observation of strong and patchy weathering along the contact to the mineralised vein.

Table 50 The results of the specific gravity determinations by ALS (grouped by weathering domain).

Material	Sample ID	Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	SG	Batch No.	Lab
oxide	SG4	ENDD20-01	4.55	4.66	1.06	1.76	PH20101661	ALS
	SG6	ENDD20-02	9.18	9.31	0.85	1.65	PH20101661	ALS
	SG1	ENDD20-03	3.72	3.87	1.43	1.87	PH20101661	ALS
					average	**1.76**		
transitional	SG5	ENDD20-01	28	28.14	1.26	2.25	PH20101661	ALS
	SG7	ENDD20-02	30.87	31.24	1.73	1.69	PH20101661	ALS
	SG2	ENDD20-03	50.37	50.47	1.53	2.24	PH20101661	ALS
fresh					**average**	**2.06**		
	SG8	ENDD20-02	47.1	47.22	2.25	2.68	PH20101661	ALS
	SG3	ENDD20-03	64.2	64.32	2.1	2.75	PH20101661	ALS
					average	**2.715**		

11.1 Authors Opinion on Sample Preparation, Security and Analytical Procedures

The drill data collected at the South Darlot project meets industry standard.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Site Visit

Andrew Bewsher visited the site on the 12/7/2021 to verify aspects of the South Darlot data set.

The data verification procedures applied by the Qualified Person have included:

- Review of historical drill hole data
- Review of drilling, sampling, analytical and QAQC protocols utilised in historical drilling
- Site visit to review the project
- Inspection of any existing drill hole collar locations by GPS in the field
- Reviewed available sample quality and drilling recovery data
- Independent implementation of a check assay program
- Independently assessed the QAQC sample data

12.1.1 Database Validation

12.1.1.1 British King Data

Before the commencement of this project, none of the owners of M37/30 or the adjacent tenement, were in possession of a complete and digitised drilling dataset for the British King depsoit. The drilling data was provided to BMGS in three stages. One dataset (drill holes outside of M37/30) originated from Barrick Gold Limited as part of the joint venture agreement for the South Darlot Project.

A second drilling data set was collared within M37/30, and originated from a British King Assessment report relating to the deposit evaluation commissioned by Target Resources in 1995. This encompassed drill holes BK101-BK107, BK109-BK112, BK114-BK132. This data was digitised by hand with only the most relevant data extracted.

On the 21 December 2011, Central Iron Ore acquired drill data from Barrick Gold Limited that was collared inside M37/30 and that preceded the 1995 report mentioned above. This included drill holes BK1-BK89, BKD1-BKD11.

Checks completed on the data included:

- Collar elevations
- Drill hole maximum depths
- Downhole surveys
- Overlapping assay and geological intervals

12.1.1.2 Endeavour Data

All historical and recent drilling data has been validated and managed by BMGS in the South Darlot database (sd_db) which is a simple Microsoft Access database. The current master database is based on the BMGS cloud service “Box” server.

The drill hole database is not a relational database, and the tables which hold the drilling information do not have any primary or foreign key relationships set to check for data discrepancies such as:

- Check sampling and logging overlaps, gaps, end of hole discrepancies between data tables
- Check for unique sampling identification and identification of any duplicate samples
- Downhole survey checks
- Lookup fields and data coding management

The database however does have management of preferred assays and precedence numbering.

12.1.2 Sample Quality and Recovery

Inspection of the drilling and sampling procedures at The South Darlot Gold Project during the 2012, 2018, 2020 and 2021 RC programs resulted in the following observations regarding sampling quality and recovery;

- The sample delivered was generally adequate, although recoveries tended to be variable particularly in areas with high water flow;
- Consistently dry samples were achieved to depths of 40m with the water table commonly encountered at about 45m downhole. The water table can be problematic in some holes by causing wet samples and poor recoveries;
- Consistently larger samples were obtained for the first and last sample of the 6 metre rod;
- RC sample recoveries varied between each drilled metre in the order of ± 15%; and
- Average recovery of 80% (based on a 112.5mm hole diameter and 2.4t/m^3 average bulk density).

Bulk sample weights were measured for approximately 10% of all the mineralised samples that were drilled in May 2015. From this dataset, the average RC recovery was 80%, with less than 10% of the weighed samples having recoveries less than 50%.

12.1.3 Concluding Comments

The Qualified Person has assessed the veracity of the drilling data for the South Darlot Gold Project. All logging, sampling and QAQC procedures implemented by BMGS for Central Iron Ore for the various campaigns of drilling were undertaken to an acceptable industry standard. The record keeping and data management is considered adequate for a project at this stage of development.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 British King

The British King deposit was most recently mined between 2015 and 2017 by British King Gold Mines (BKGM) and a total of approximately 5,440 dry metric tonnes at 5.3 g/t Au was processed at the Darlot mill. The ore was blended with Darlot ore, and an accurate recovery was not determined for the British King ore. The contract for processing was paid on 80% of the contained gold based on the head grade which was determined by assaying the mill feed at half hour intervals during the processing run.

An intermittent bottle roll cyanidation test was undertaken by BKGM as part of their due diligence prior to mining. The sample sent to SGS in Perth consisted of 20 separate samples collectively weighing 73 Kg. Each sample was crushed, pulverised and fire assayed. The average grade of the 20 samples was 11.38 g/t Au (Figure 77).

SGS

CLIENT NAME:	SN & Associates
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION :	Samples 1 - 10
JOB NUMBER :	0326 MP
TEST DESCRIPTION :	Composite Au Head Calculation
DATE :	20-Mar-14

Sample Description	Au g/t
BKSP 1- 1	9.02
BKSP 1 - 2	14.4
BKSP 2 - 1	14.9
BKSP 2 - 2	8.37
BKSP 3 - 1	4.43
BKSP 3 - 2	8.43
BKSP 4 - 1	5.60
BKSP 4 - 2	6.25
BKSP 5 - 1	3.81
BKSP 5 - 2	1.68
BKSP 6 - 1	44.2
BKSP 6 - 2	36.8
BKSP 7 - 1	10.4
BKSP 7 - 2	5.85
BKSP 8 - 1	13.0
BKSP 8 - 2	10.0
BKSP 9 - 1	8.03
BKSP 9 - 2	9.47
BKSP 10 - 1	10.1
BKSP 10 - 2	2.87
Average	**11.38**

Figure 81 SGS fire assays for 20 samples provided for metallurgical test work.

A 5 Kg sample was split from the 73 Kg composited sample and leached in an Intermittent Bottle Roll Cyanidation test. Close to 78% of the gold was extracted after 312 hours. The extracted grade of this sample was determined to be 6.75 g/t Au and the residue grade determined to be 2.09 g/t Au. The calculated head grade was determined to be 8.84 g/t Au which suggests a recovery of 76% (Figure 78).

SGS

GK 533

CLIENT NAME:	Steve O'Dea/SN & Assoc.
TEST DESCRIPTION:	Intermittent Bottle Roll Cyanidation
JOB NUMBER:	0326MP
TEST NUMBER:	GK 533
DATE:	1/04/2014

TEST OBJECTIVE

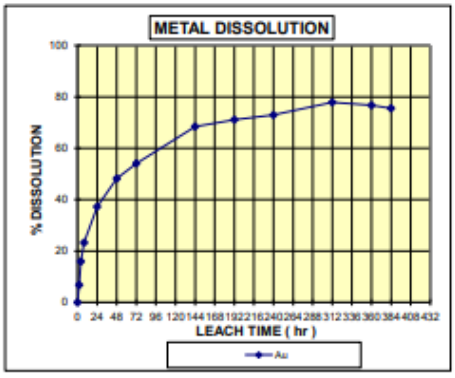
Investigate leaching behaviour of gold from coarse crushed ore

TEST PARAMETERS

pH		>10.5
% NaCN (w/v)	- Initial	0.1
	- Maintained	0.1
% Solids (w/w)		40
Grind Size		10 mm
Water		Perth Tap

TEST DATA

TIME	CONTENTS AND ADDITIONS				SOLUTIONS						Au
	Solid	Water	NaCN	Lime *	NaCN	pH		D.O.	Au		Ext.
hr	g	g	g	g	%	Found	Left	ppm	ppm	g/t	%
0	5000	7500	7.50	1.28	0.100	7.64	10.59	7.5	0.00	0.00	0.0
2			0.23		0.097	10.51	10.51	6.9	0.40	0.60	6.8
4			0.68	0.22	0.091	10.36	10.5	6.7	0.94	1.41	16.0
8			0.30	0.53	0.096	10.25	10.56	6.1	1.38	2.06	23.3
24			0.60	0.42	0.092	10.31	10.55	7.1	2.22	3.29	37.2
48			0.15	0.17	0.098	10.42	10.51	7.1	2.88	4.26	48.2
72			0.23	0.35	0.097	10.33	10.54	6.7	3.24	4.78	54.1
144			0.23	0.37	0.097	10.31	10.52	6.9	4.11	6.05	68.5
192			0.15	0.70	0.098	10.08	10.53	6.3	4.27	6.28	71.1
240			0.15	0.41	0.098	10.23	10.55	6.4	4.38	6.44	72.9
312			0.08	0.27	0.099	10.33	10.52	6.6	4.68	6.88	77.9
360			0.08	0.19	0.099	10.36	10.52	6.1	4.61	6.78	76.7
384					0.099	10.37		6.3	4.55	6.68	75.5
		* % Available Lime =		62.3		Water S.G. =		1.00			



GOLD BALANCE

Extracted Grade	Au g/t	6.75
Residue Grade	Au g/t	2.09
Calculated Head Grade	Au g/t	8.84
Calculated Head Grade*	Au g/t	11.4
		2.41
Residue Analysis	Au g/t	2.31
		1.55

REAGENTS

NaCN Consumption	kg/ t	0.67
Lime Addition	kg/ t	0.98

COMMENTS

Crushed size -10 mm
Oxygen - natural

Head, calculated using indiv.sample head assay, Au 11.4
with mass correction 11.5
Average Au, g/t* 11.4

Figure 82 Results of the Intermittent Bottle Roll Cyanidation test undertaken at SGS Perth.

13.2 Endeavour

A suite of four composited RC samples were sent to ALS in Perth for 1 Kg bottle roll tests (Table 51). Two of the samples submitted to ALS were oxide and two were transitional/supergene in nature. The oxide samples averaged a recovery of 95.5% and the transitional/supergene material averaged 98% recovery under laboratory conditions.

Table 51 Results of the 1 Kg 24 Hour Bottle Roll tests undertaken at ALS Perth.

Profile	Sample ID	Extracted Grade	Tails Grade	Calculated Head Grade	Recovery
Oxide	ENRC20-006M	1.02	0.07	1.09	94%
Oxide	ENRC20-011M	1.96	0.06	2.02	97%
Trans/super	ENRC20-012M	82.2	1.82	84.02	98%
Trans/super	ENRC20-014M	2.85	0.07	2.92	98%

14 RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 British King

14.1.1 Introduction

Reverse circulation holes (RC) and diamond holes (DD) were utilised in the creation of the geological interpretation and estimation of the British King mineralisation. The Mineral Resource estimate for the British King deposit is provided in the table below and is limited to a pit shell generated by CIO based on a long-term potential gold price of AUD 3,000/oz. This pit shell was used by CIO to define the likely limits of potential open pit mining. The Mineral Resource estimate straddles the boundary of M37/30 and M37/631 and is reported depleted for historical mining on both leases (Table 52). Both cut and uncut grades are reported; the top cut applied being 35 g/t Au. Figure 79 is a schematic diagram showing the Mineral Resource within the optimised pit shell by grade.

The British King Mineral Resource is classified as Inferred and further work is required to improve the confidence category of this model including a campaign of RC and diamond core drilling, multi element geochemistry, further metallurgical and density test work Table 53 shows the cost inputs of the optimisation run.

Table 52 British King Mineral Resource by resource category on M37/30 and M37/361

Lease	Category	Tonnes	Au Cut	Cut Ounces	Au Uncut	Uncut Ounces
M37/30	Inferred	105,000	6.35	21,470	6.34	22,400
M37/361	Inferred	71,000	5.64	12,830	5.83	13,270
Total	**Inferred**	**176,000**	**6.06**	**34,300**	**6.30**	**35,670**

Table 53 Resource pit optimisation parameters and assumptions.

Input Parameters	Unit	British King
Mining cost	AUD$/t	3.45
Dilution	%	Oxide: 60; Transitional: 85
Ore loss	%	5
Processing cost	AUD$/t	65
Overall slope	°	40
Selling price	AUD$/troy oz	3,000
Cut off grade	g/t Au	1.0

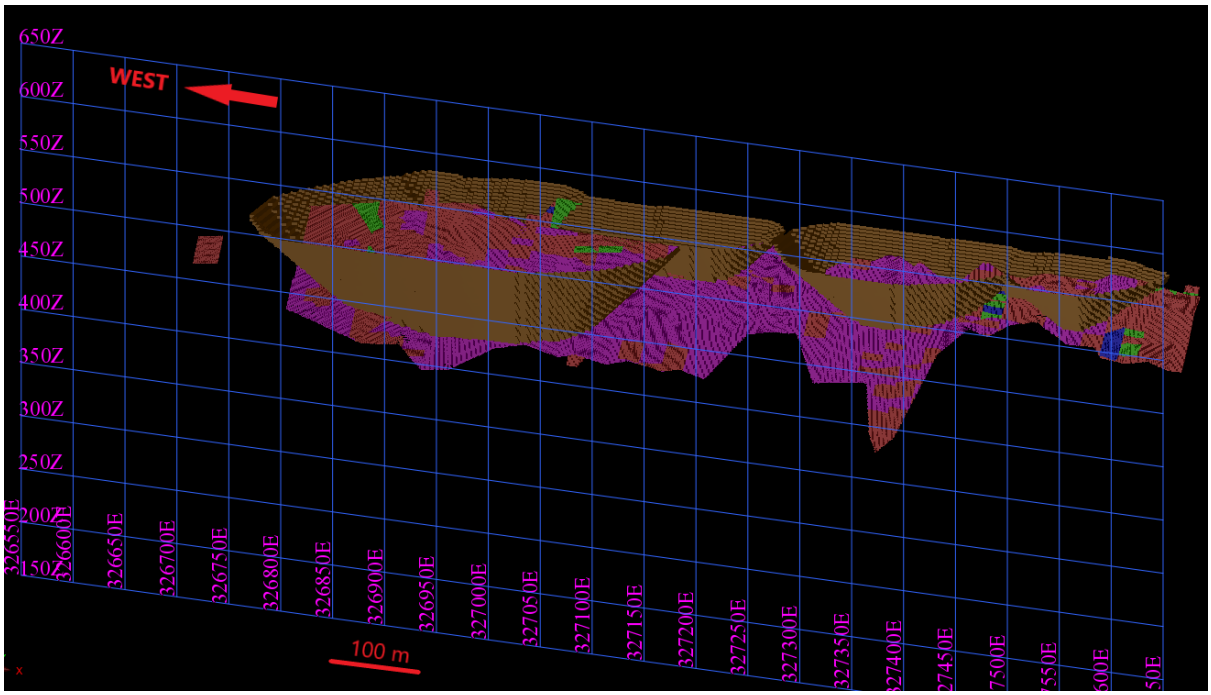


Figure 83 Mineral Resource within the optimised pit shell by grade (blue = 0.0 to 0.8 g/t Au, green = 0.8 to 1.3 g/t Au, red = 1.3 to 5.0 g/t Au, magenta = 5 g/t Au+).

14.1.2 Database Validation

The Surpac database 'sd_db_2020_05_15.ddb' was provided by CIO in July 2020 consisting of the historic dataset that include RD, DD, AC and face sampling. The resource used a total of 139 holes, a summary is shown in Table 54 below.

Table 54 Drillholes used in the Resource.

Hole Type	No. Holes	Meters
DD	10	993
RC	129	7346
Total	**139**	**8339**

A visual validation was completed to ensure the drillhole data was in a logical format. The following checks were completed:

- Collar positions (northing, easting, and elevations) were checked graphically.
- Downhole survey measurements were checked to ensure they were representative and realistic.

It should be noted that all the holes used in the resource use planned downhole orientations, decreasing the confidence in the resource and increasing the risk as holes can deviate significantly at the depths drilled. The drillholes do however correlate well and therefore are have been judged suitable to be used the creation of a resource.

14.1.3 Quality Assurance Quality Control (QAQC)

QAQC methodology and results are discussed in Section 11.3.

14.1.4 Interpretation

The mineralisation wireframe was created using reverse circulation (RC), diamond Drilling (DD) and face sampling. The face sampling grades were not used in the estimation due to the lack of reliability in the sampling process. Mineralisation strikes to the east and dip at 60° to the south. The wireframe consists of a main lode (lode 5) and 15 ancillary lodes of varying sizes.

Figure 80 below displays plan, cross section, and long section views of the mineralisation solid.

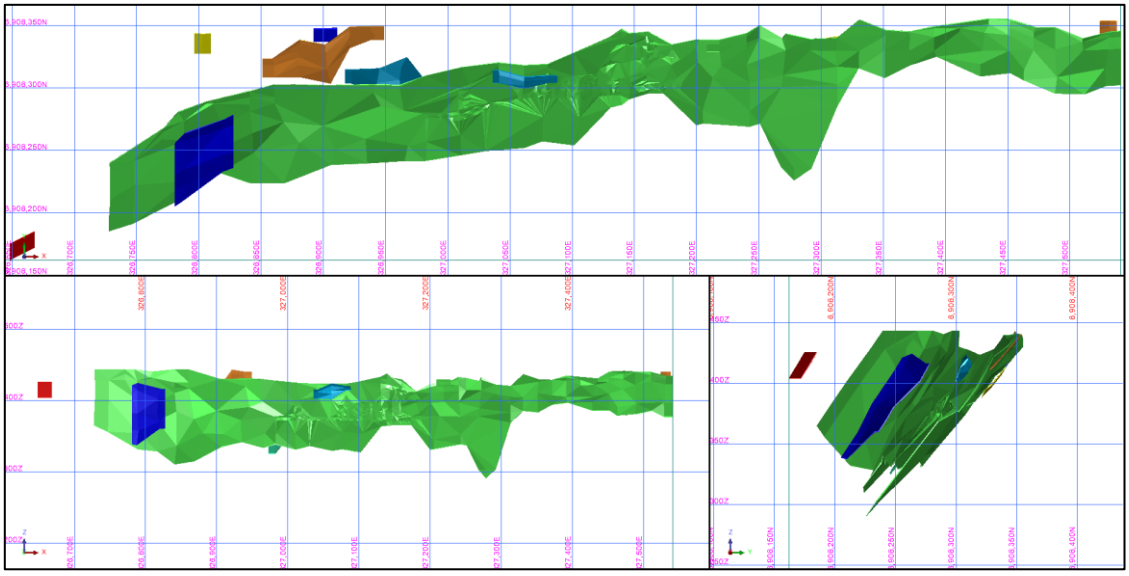


Figure 84 Plan, section and long section views of the British King orebody.

14.1.5 Compositing, Statistics and Top cuts.

Sample lengths in the database were plotted on a histogram (Figure 81) which shows that over 99% of samples were of 1m length or less, suggesting that 1m is the most appropriate composite length. A composite file was created for the entire database. The file was then run through the domain solids and any composites falling within the solid was coded with the number for that domain.

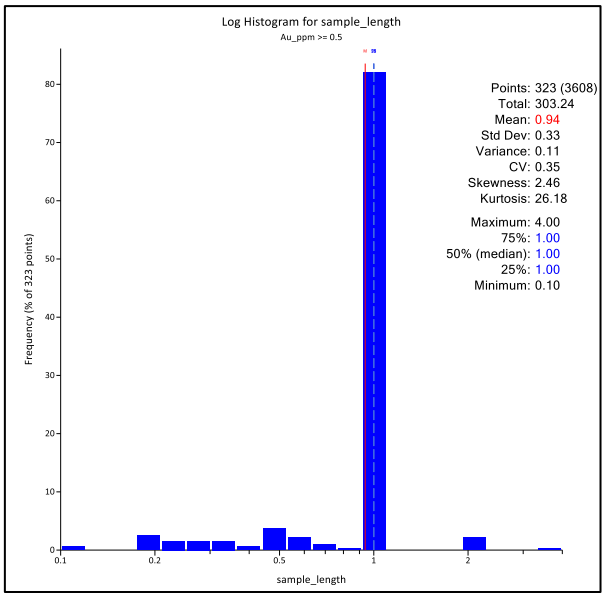


Figure 85 Histogram for sample lengths.

Statistics were reviewed for all domains and assessed for multiple populations and bias from outlier grade populations. Figure 82 shows the log histogram for all the domains in the dataset.

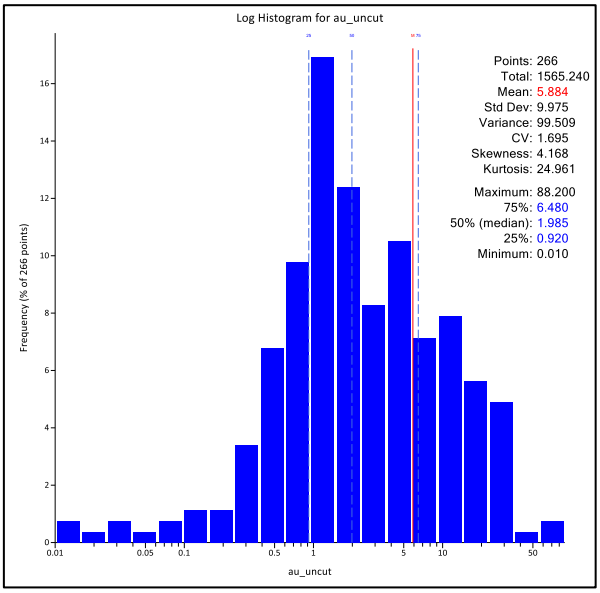


Figure 86 histograms for Au domains.

Due to the presence of high grade outliers, a top-cut is required to prevent over estimation. A cut of 35 g/t was selected from analysing the dataset distribution and equates to the 98th percentile of data.

The top-cut was selected based on log probability plots and mean and variance plots (Figure 83), as this appears to be the grade at which the population starts to deteriorate.

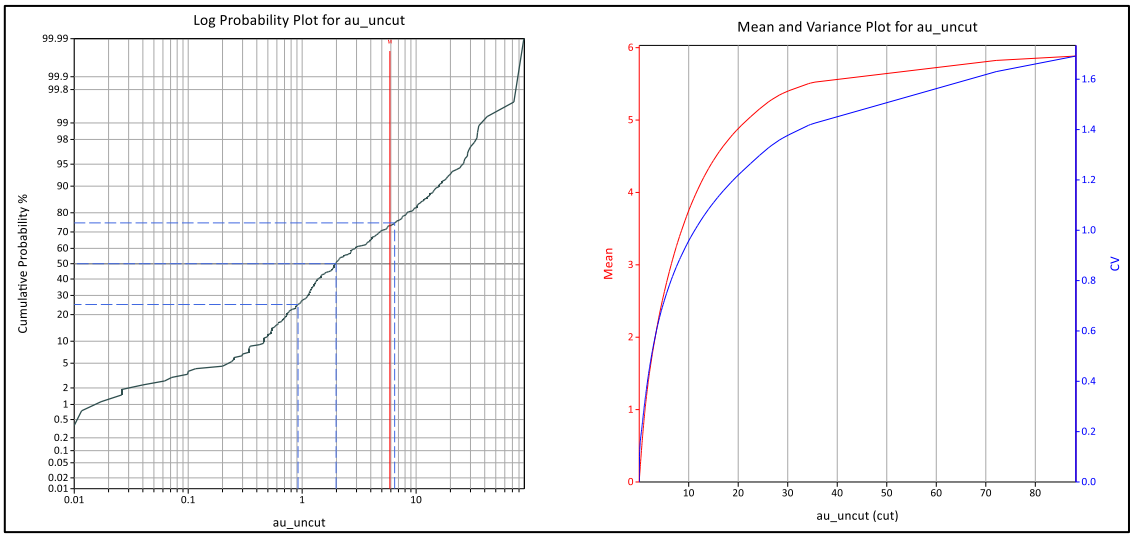


Figure 87 Log probability plot (left) and mean and variance plot (right) used for assessing possible top cuts.

14.1.6 Variography

Variography was attempted on all lodes in Snowden's Supervisor. However, due to the small number of samples in most domains, robust variography was not possible. Only domains 5 produced somewhat coherent variography, so the variogram for domain 5 was applied to all the other domains during estimation, as they have similar orientations. Normal scores transformed experimental variograms were generated to ensure data reflected a normal histogram as closely as possible for Variogram analysis. Once models were fitted and finalised, they were back transformed and exported into Surpac variogram files. The modelled variograms for domain 5 is shown in Figure 88 below.

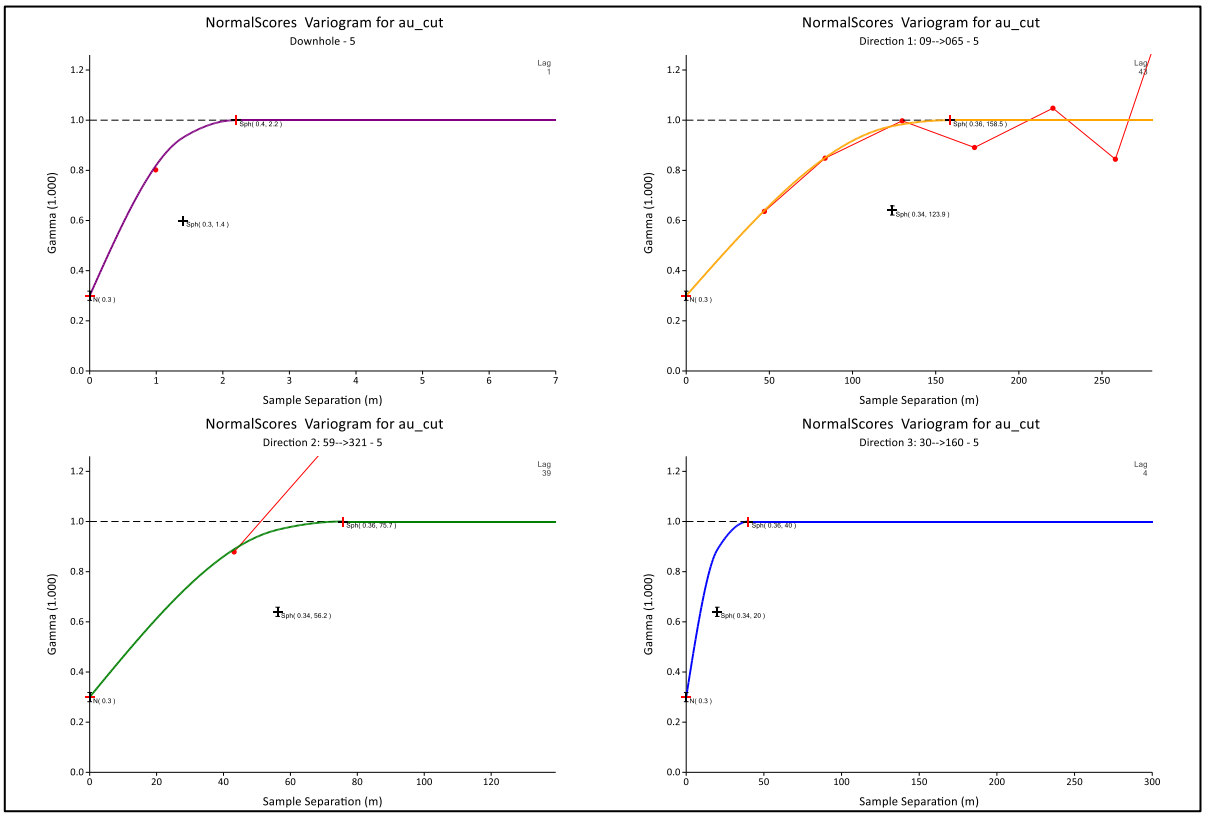


Figure 88 Modelled variograms for domain 5.

14.1.7 Model Construction

The model was constructed in Surpac 6.4.1 using extents that covered all the mineralised domains. Table 55 shows the parameters used for the model.

Table 55 Block model extents for British King.

	british_king_bm_2007.mdl		
Type	**Y**	**X**	**Z**
Minimum Coordinates	6908100	326600	250
Coordinate extents	6908400	327600	500
User Block Size	10	20	5
Min. Block Size	0.625	1.25	0.625
Rotation	0	0	0

The block model attributes are as defined in Table 56 below.

Table 56 Block model attributes.

Attribute Name	Type	Decimals	Background	Description
au_cut	Float	2	0	Ordinary Kriged gold grade using top-cut composites
au_uncut	Float	2	0	Ordinary Kriged gold grade using uncut composites
category	Character	-	-	Inf – Inferred
density	Float	2	0	Density values applied based on previous reports
domain	Integer	-	0	Domain Number
pass_no	Integer	-	0	Estimation pass number
weathering	Integer	-	0	0-air; 1-Transported; 2-Oxide; 3-Transitional; 4-Fresh

14.1.8 Topography, Weathering and Density

A topography file of the area (topo_british_king_2020_05_11.dtm) was created by ABIM Solutions from an aerial survey conducted on the 2nd and 3rd of May 2020.

A density of 1.8 g/cm ^{3} and 2.5 g/cm^{3} was applied to the oxide and transitional zones as these are standard Eastern Goldfields density values. Two weathering profiles were modelled: oxide and transitional. This density is typical of quartz veins; however, it is recommended that density be investigated further as any change can have severe impacts on tonnes and ounces.

14.1.9 Depletion

The model was depleted for previous mining using survey data of drive and possible stoping locations as well as face sampling data from the database. A cookie cutter shape was created that incorporated all the data mentioned and was used to flag the block model (Figure 89).

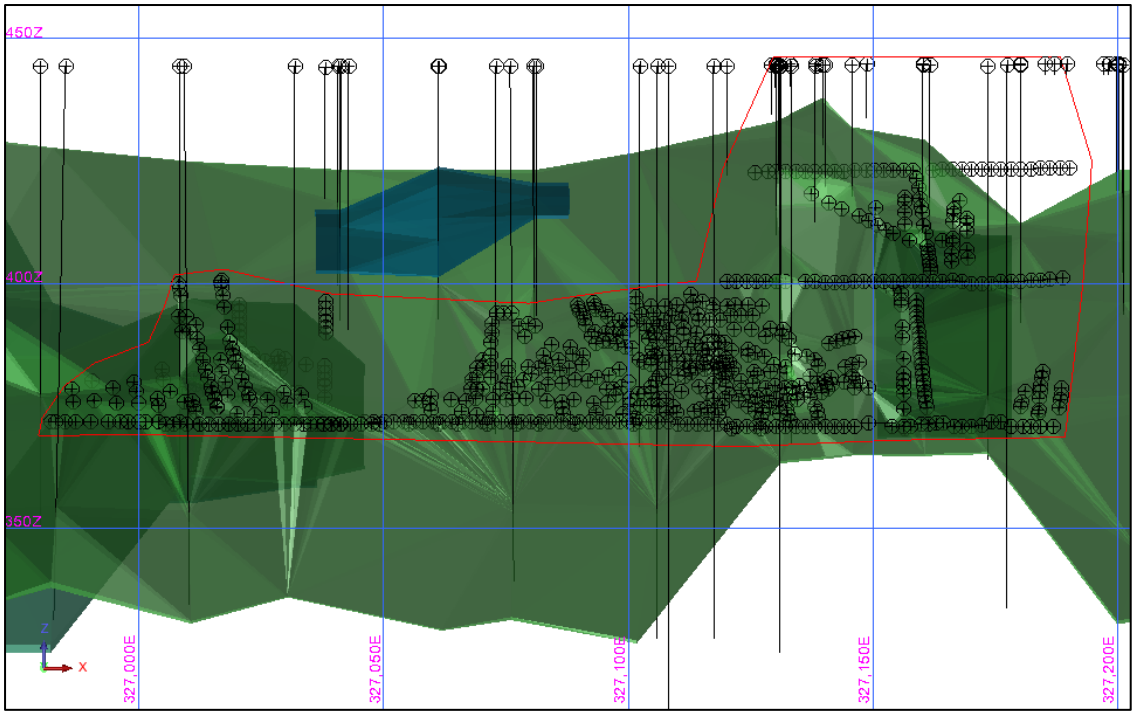


Figure 89 Depletion cookie cutter shape (red) with mineralisation wireframe, drilling and face sampling.

14.1.10 Estimation

The mineralised domains were flagged to the "domain" attribute to be referenced during estimation. Grade estimations were completed on both cut and uncut composites using Ordinary Kriging.

Three successive search passes were utilised for estimation, with fewer required samples and extended searches in subsequent passes to ensure all mineralised blocks were estimated. The search parameters used for each mineralised domain are detailed below in Table 57.

Table 57 Estimation parameters.

	Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3
min samples	4	4	2
max samples	24	24	2
search radius	40	80	160
Ellipse			
Major Azi	80		
Plunge	0		
Dip	-60		

14.1.11 Validation

The estimated blocks were compared visually with the composited grades and drill hole assay grades on a sectional basis. Further validation was completed in Supervisor software in the form of swath plots on 20m increments along strike, 10m across strike and 5m for elevations. The comparisons show reasonable correlation between input and estimation grades, however due to the sparse drilling data in some areas there is some deviation where sample from further distances are used in the estimation. The trend plots for the dataset are shown in (Figure 90).

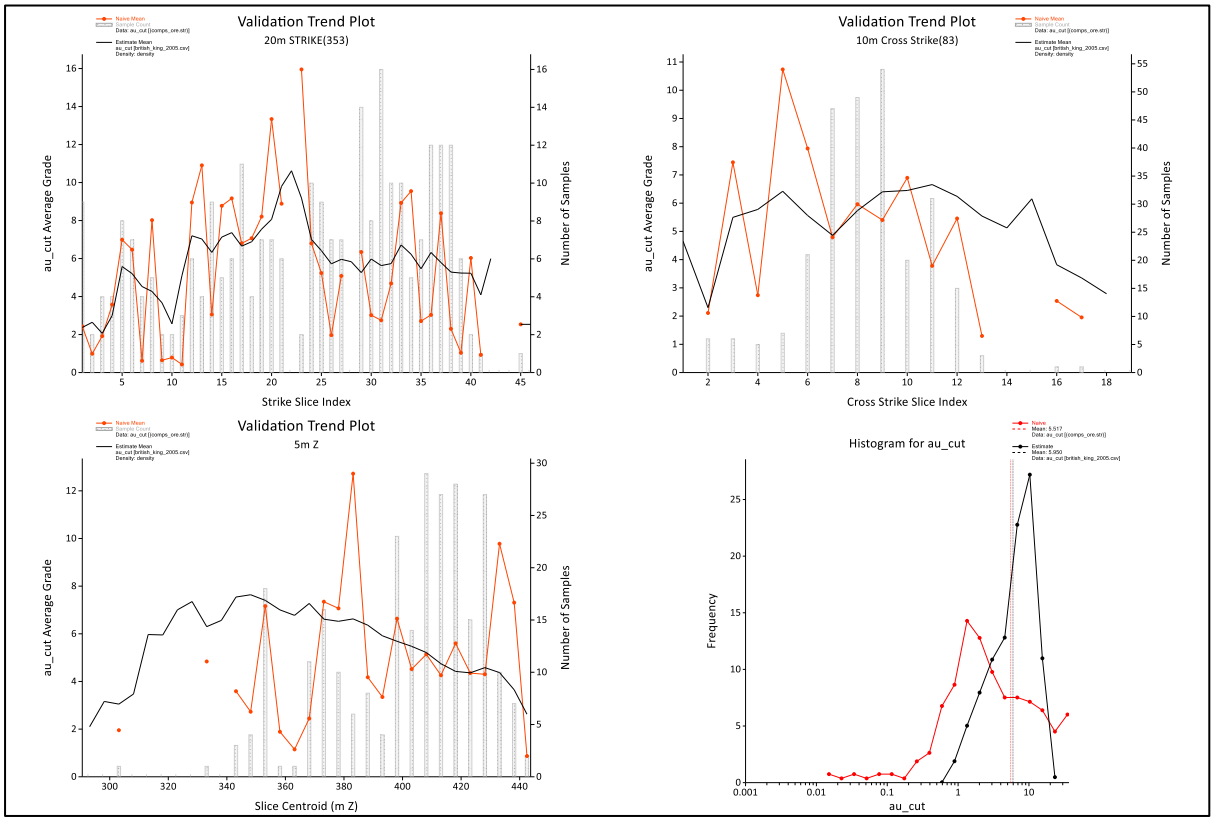


Figure 90 Block model vs composites, swath plot comparison for British King.

14.1.12 Classification

The Mineral Resource estimate for the British King deposit is provided in Table 59 and 59. The Mineral Resource estimate for the British King deposit is limited to a pit shell generated by CIO based on a long-term potential gold price of AUD 3,000/oz. This pit shell was used by CIO to define the likely limits of potential open pit mining. The Mineral Resource estimate straddles the boundary of M37/30 and M37/631 and is reported depleted for historical mining on both leases (Table 58). Both cut and uncut grades are reported; the top cut applied being 35 g/t Au. The Mineral Resource is also reported by weathering profile for both M37/30 and M37/631.

The British King Mineral Resource is classified as Inferred and further work is required to improve the confidence category of this model including a campaign of RC and diamond core drilling, multi element geochemistry, further metallurgical and density test work.

Table 58 British King Resource Estimate by confidence category.

Lease	Category	Tonnes	Au Cut	Cut Ounces	Au Uncut	Uncut Ounces
M37/30	Inferred	105,000	6.35	21,470	6.34	22,400
M37/631	Inferred	71,000	5.64	12,830	5.83	13,270
Total	**Inferred**	**176,000**	**6.06**	**34,300**	**6.30**	**35,670**

Table 59 British King Mineral Resource by weathering profile on M37/30 and M37/361

Lease	Category	Tonnes	Au Cut	Cut Ounces	Au Uncut	Uncut Ounces
M37/30	Oxide	73,000	7.13	16,750	7.35	17,280
	Transitional	32,000	4.59	4,710	5.00	5,130
M37/631	Oxide	31,000	6.23	6,220	6.23	6,220
	Transitional	40,000	5.19	6,620	5.53	7,040
Total	Oxide	104,000	6.87	22,970	7.03	23,500
Total	Transitional	72,000	4.89	11,330	5.26	12,170
Grand Total	**Oxide+Transitional**	**176,000**	**6.06**	**34,300**	**6.30**	**35,670**

14.2 Endeavour

14.2.1 Introduction

Reverse circulation holes (RC) and diamond holes (DD) were utilised in the creation of the geological interpretation and estimation including a drilling program of 33 RC holes completed in December 2022. The resource was estimated using Inverse Distance (ID) on both cut and uncut composite gold values. A summary of the estimate tonnes and grade is presented in Table 60, above a cut-off of 1 g/t gold. A summary of the estimated tonnes and grade within the optimised pit shell at a $AUD 3,500 gold price is presented in Table 61, above a cut-off of 1 g/t Au using a top cut of 160 g/t Au and reported by weathering type. Table 62 shows the cost inputs of the optimisation run. Figure 86 is a schematic diagram showing the Mineral Resource within the optimised pit by resource category.

Table 60 Endeavour Mineral Resource Estimate by confidence category.

Category	Tonnes	Au Cut	Cut Ounces	Au Uncut	Uncut Ounces
Indicated	5,200	59.0	9,880	62.9	10,530
Inferred	10,690	10.3	3,550	11.8	4,040
Total	**15,890**	**26.3**	**13,430**	**28.5**	**14,570**

Table 61 Endeavour Mineral Resource Estimate by ore type.

Category	Tonnes	Au Cut	Cut Ounces	Au Uncut	Uncut Ounces
Oxide	3,700	5.9	700	6.2	740
Transitional	12,190	32.5	12,730	35.3	13,830
Total	**15,890**	**26.3**	**13,430**	**28.5**	**14,570**

Table 62 Resource pit optimisation parameters and assumptions.

Input Parameters	Unit	Endeavour
Mining cost	AUD$/t	6.05
Dilution	%	Oxide: 60; Transitional: 85
Ore loss	%	5
Processing cost	AUD$/t	65
Overall slope	°	30
Selling price	AUD$/troy oz	3,500
Cut off grade	g/t Au	1.0

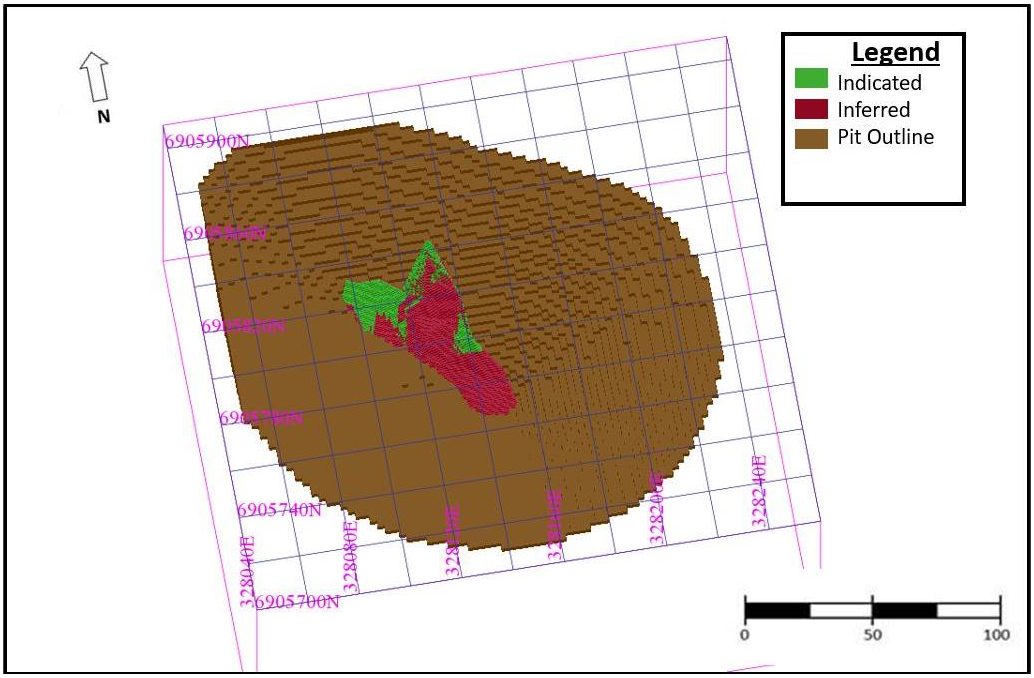


Figure 91 Endeavour Mineral Resource within the optimised pit shell by classification (red=Indicated, green = Inferred)

14.2.2 Database Validation

The Surpac database 'end_mer_db_2023_02_03.ddb' was updated by BMGS in February 2023 consisting of the recently completed RC and DD program and historical drilling. The database contains a total of 65 RC holes and 4 DD. The previous drilling took place in the years 2000, 2012, 2018, 2020 and 2022.

A brief visual validation was completed to ensure the drillhole data was in a logical format. The following checks were completed:

- Collar positions (northing, easting, and elevations) were checked graphically.
- Downhole survey measurements were checked to ensure they were representative and realistic.

Two diamond holes (23ENDD001 and 23ENDD002) were not used in the resource as their collar pickups were done using handheld GPS units with low accuracy and the resulting position of the mineralisation does not match the surrounding holes. The grades in both holes were comparable with the surrounding holes so it was decided that this omission would have little effect on the resource.

14.2.3 Quality Assurance Quality Control (QAQC)

QAQC methodology and results are discussed in Section 11.3.

14.2.4 Interpretation

Mineralisation at Endeavour is associated with a single steeply dipping high grade quartz vein. The vein dips at -65° to the South West and strikes towards 130°. The interpretation was primarily based on geological logging and mineralisation.

RC drilling shows a mineralisation packet ranging from 2m to 8m however the four diamond holes, that intersect the orebody, have shown mineralisation sitting within a consistent 2 metre wide massive white quartz lode with little mineralisation sitting outside of the quartz vein. For these reasons the high grade vein was wireframed separately from the lower confidence surrounding mineralisation that completely encapsulates the higher grade domain. Both these zones extend from the completely weathered horizon into the partially weathered horizon (Figure 92). The lower grade halo mineralisation was labelled as domain 1 with the vein mineralisation being separated into domain 2 (oxidised high grade) and domain 3 (transitional and fresh extremely high grade). The domains are displayed in cross section in Figure 93 below.

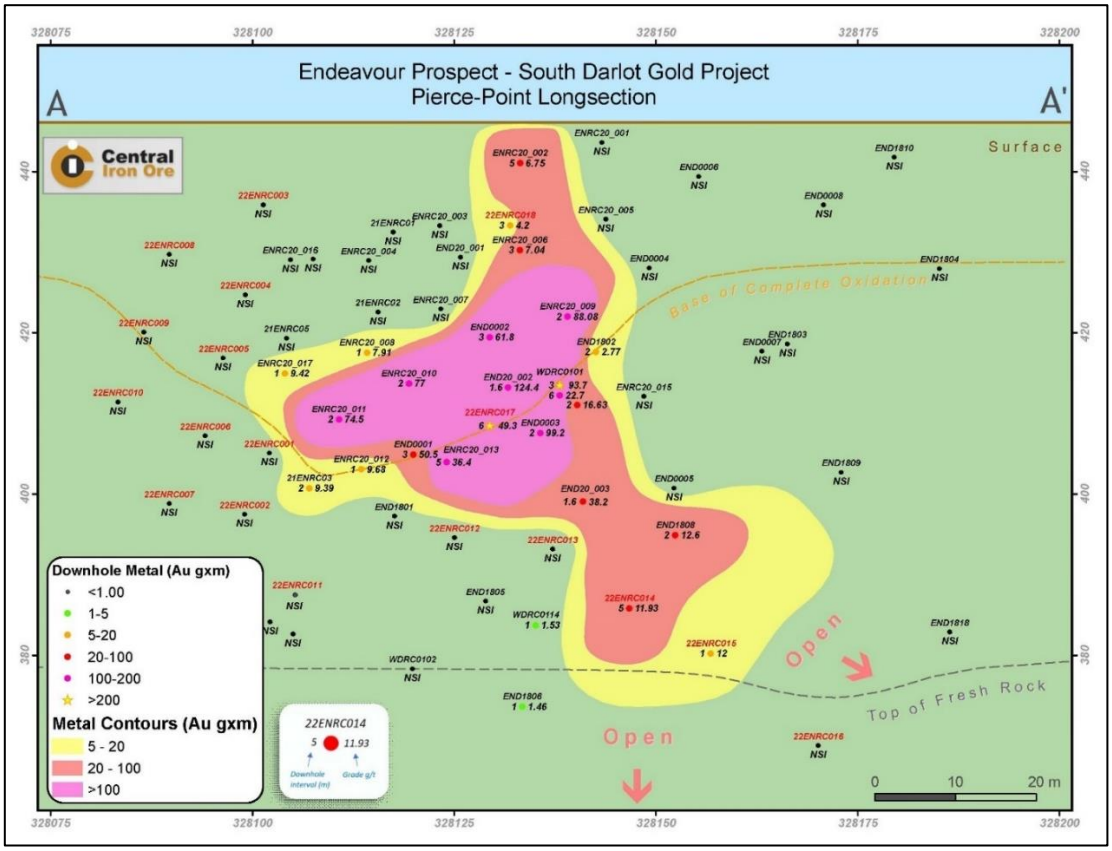


Figure 92 Long section of Endeavour ore body with full width gold grades.

The previous resource estimation split the lode across complete oxidation boundary, a lower grade zone in the upper, strongly weathered, portion of the ore body and the high grade zone below it. The lower grade upper section labelled as domain 1 and the high grade lower section labelled as domain 2.

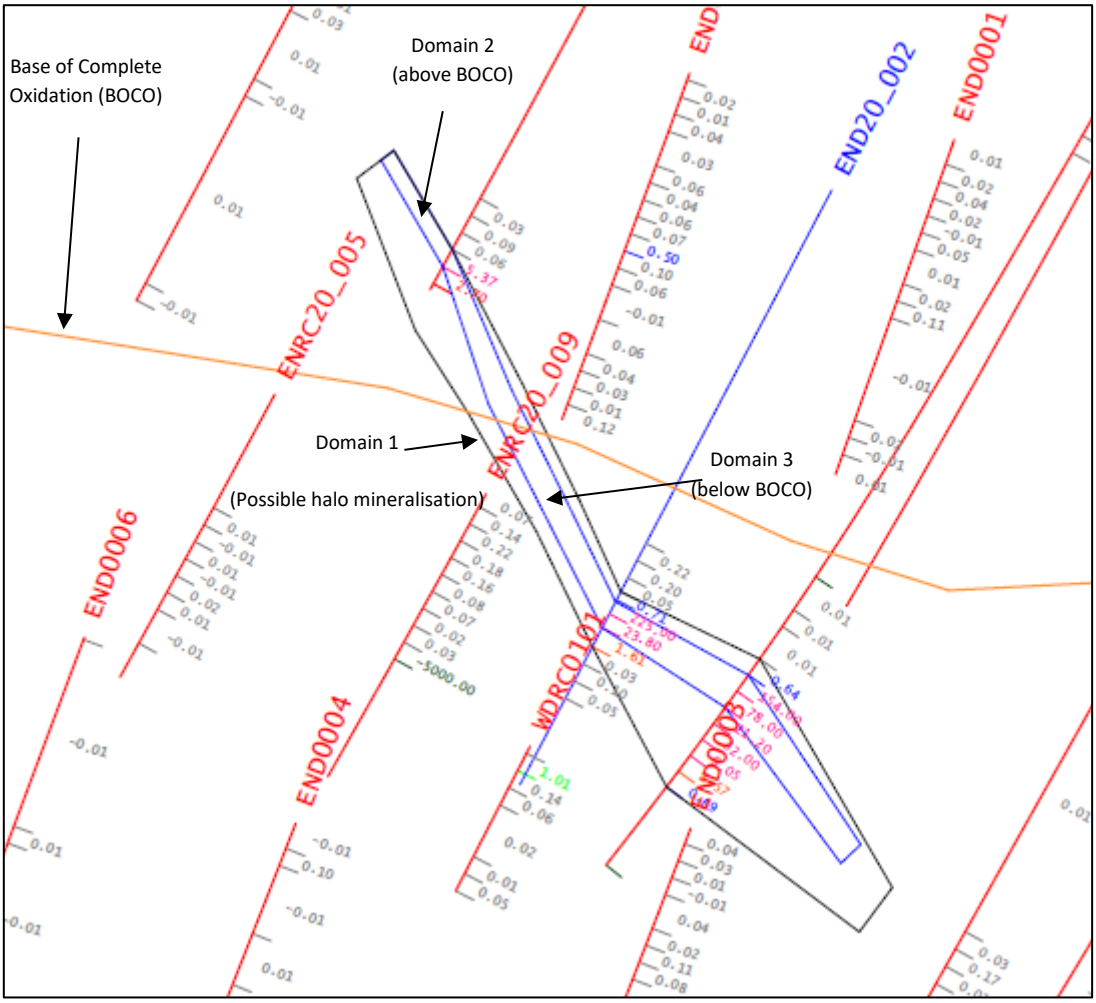


Figure 93 Cross section showing wireframe domains.

The wireframe interpretation was created by combining individual sections into a three-dimensional (3DM) solid representing mineralised domain. The solid was checked for errors and inconsistent triangulations to ensure mineralisation is best represented by the shapes created. Figure 94 below displays plan, cross section, and long section orientations of the mineralisation solid.

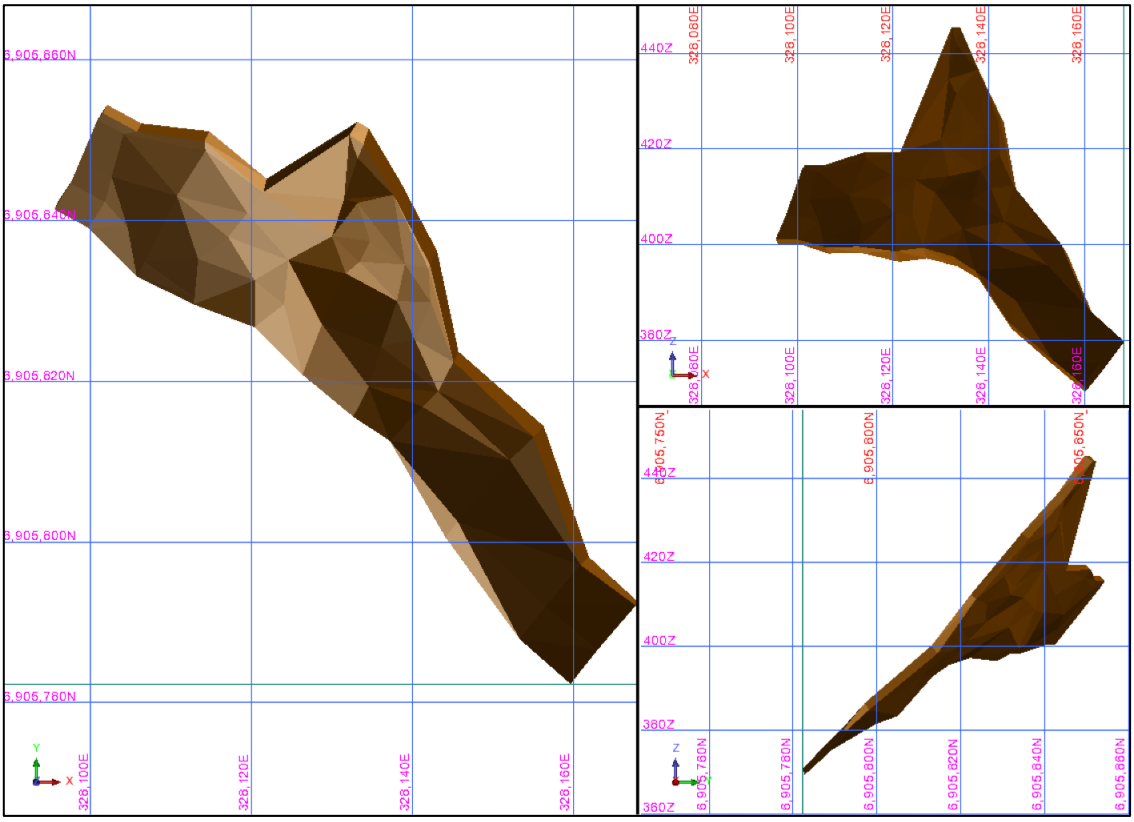


Figure 94 Plan, section and long section views of the Endeavour orebody.

14.2.5 Compositing, Statistics and Top cuts.

Sample lengths in the database were plotted on a histogram (Figure 95 95) which shows that over 99% of samples were of 1m length, suggesting that is the most appropriate composite length. A composite file was created for the entire database. The file was then run through the domain solids and any composites falling within the solid was coded with the number for that domain.

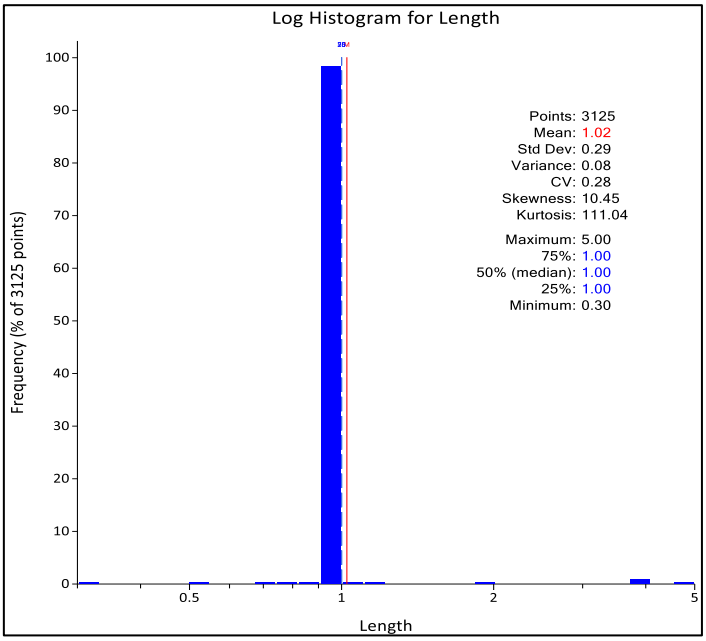


Figure 95 Histogram for sample lengths.

Statistics were reviewed for all domains and assessed for multiple populations and bias from outlier grade populations. Figure 96 shows the log histograms for each domain in the dataset. The histograms appear messy with no indication of coherent grade populations however this is to be expected with such low sample number in each domain.

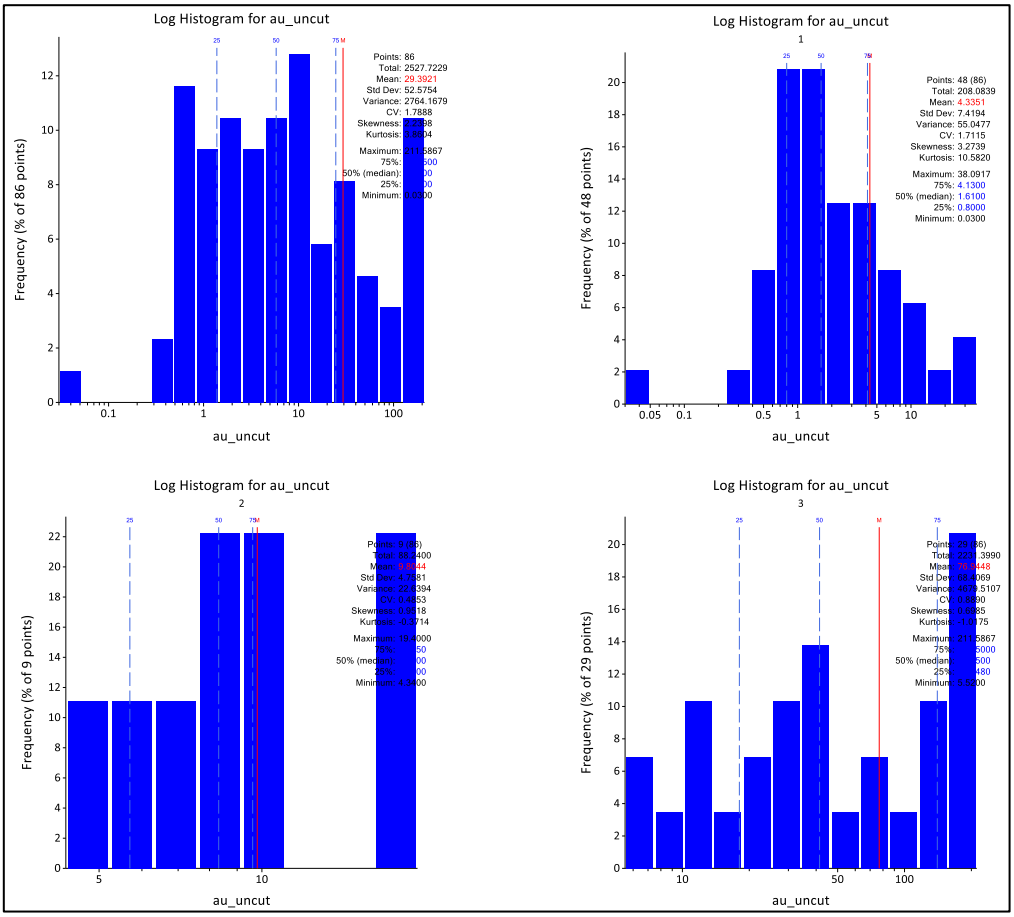


Figure 96 histograms for Au domains.

Table 63 Basic statistics for each domain.

Domains	All	1	2	3
Samples	86	48	9	29
Minimum	0.03	0.03	4.34	5.52
Maximum	211.59	38.09	19.40	211.59
Mean	29.39	4.34	9.80	76.94
Standard deviation	52.58	7.42	4.76	68.41
CV	1.79	1.71	0.49	0.89
Variance	2764.17	55.05	22.64	4679.51
95%	157.88	17.94	18.19	204.00

97.50%	199.20	29.84	18.79	206.09
99%	205.06	35.17	19.16	209.39

Due to the extremely high grades within the deposit, each domain was assessed for the necessity of a top cut. Figure 97, Figure 98 and Figure 99 show a histogram, log probability plot, mean and variance plot and a cumulative metal plot for each domain respectively. Using these plots and the coefficient of variance (CV) as a guide a top cut of 9.5 g/t was selected for domain 1 and 160 g/t for domain 2 & 3. The cut selected for domain 2 is a relatively however it is a very high grade domain and much of the higher grades could not be considered outliers and should therefore be preserved for consideration in the estimation process.

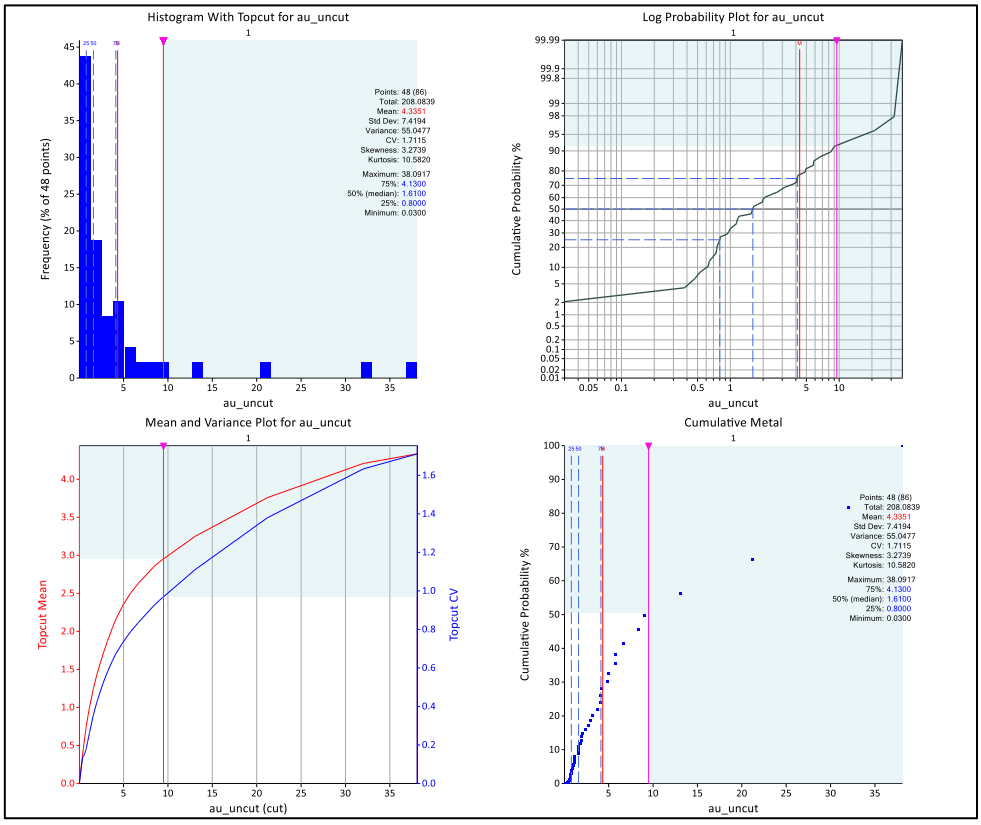


Figure 97 Plots used for assessing top cut selection for domain 1.

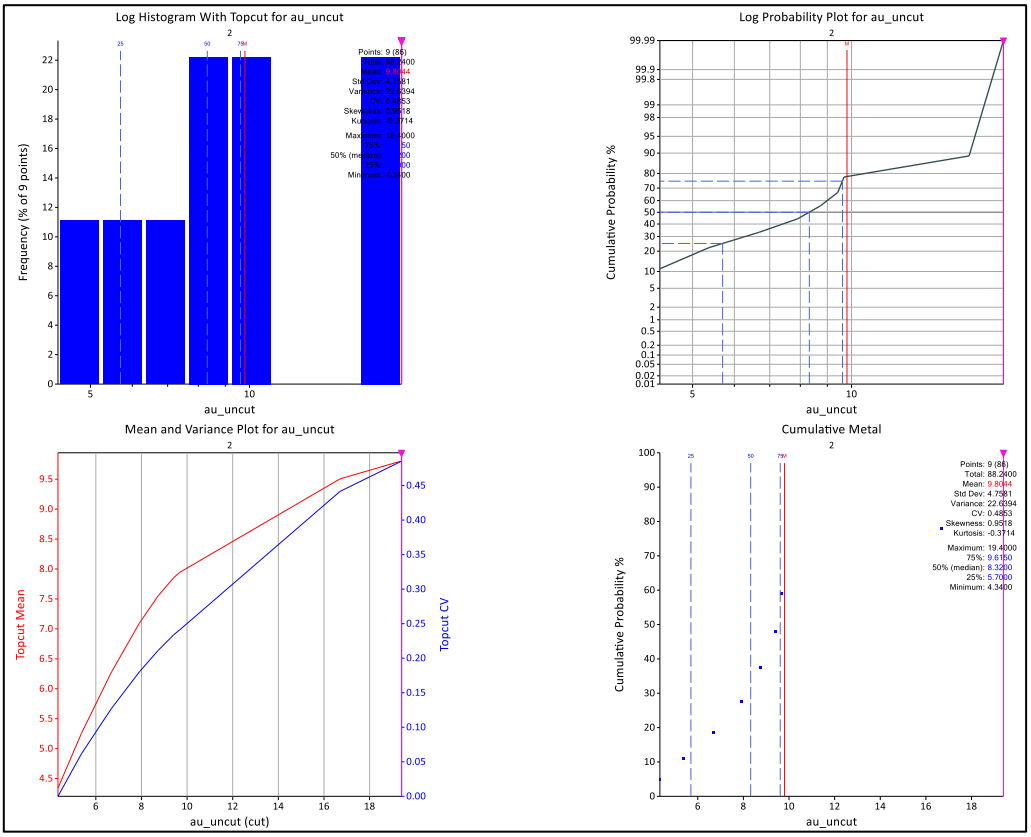


Figure 98 Plots used for assessing top cut selection for domain 2.

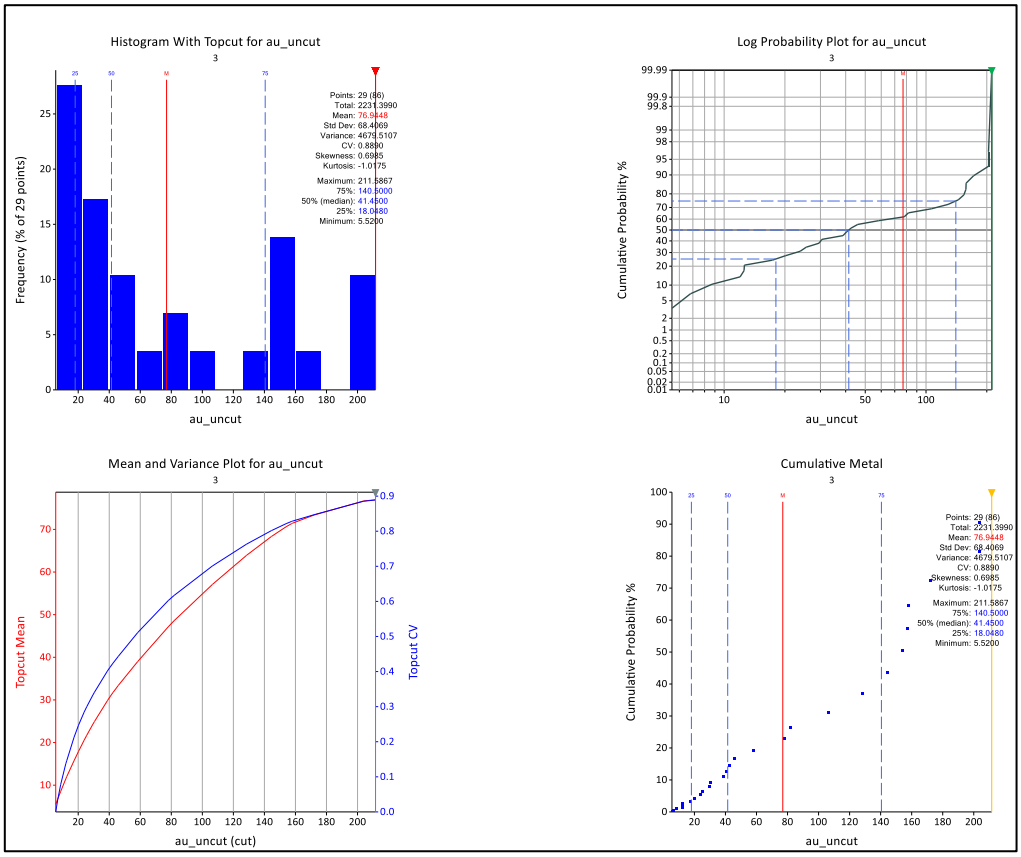


Figure 99 Plots used for assessing top cut selection for domain 3.

Variography was attempted in Snowden's Supervisor however, due to the low sample numbers in the dataset, robust variography was not possible.

14.2.6 Model Construction

The model was constructed in Surpac 6.4.1 using extents that covered all the mineralised domains. Table 64 shows the parameters used for the model.

Table 64 Block model extents for Endeavour.

	end_bm_2302		
Type	**Y**	**X**	**Z**
Minimum Coordinates	6905705	328050	350
Coordinate extents	6905900	328255	450
User Block Size	5	5	5
Min. Block Size	0.625	0.625	0.625
Rotation	0	0	0

The block model attributes are as defined in Table 65 below.

Table 65 Block model attributes.

Attribute Name	Type	Decimals	Background	Description
au_id_cut	Float	3	-99	Inverse distance calculated gold grade using top-cut composites
au_id_uncut	Float	3	-99	Inverse distance calculated gold grade using uncut composites
category	Character	-	-	Ind – Indicated; Inf – Inferred
density	Float	2	0	Density values applied based on previous reports
domain	Integer	-	0	Domain Number
pass_no	Integer	-	0	Estimation pass number
weathering	Integer	-	0	0-air; 1-Oxide; 2-Transitional; 3-Fresh

14.2.7 Topography, Weathering and Density

A topography file of the area (topo_endeavour_2020_05_11.dtm) was created by ABIM Solutions from an aerial survey conducted on the 2nd and 3rd of May 2020. Weathering surfaces representing the base of complete oxidisation (boco.dtm) and the top of fresh rock (tofr.dtm) were used to flag oxide, transitional and fresh weathering states to the “weathering” attribute in the model.

An assumed density of 2.65 was applied to everything below surface. This density is typical of quartz veins, however it is recommended that density be investigated further as any change can have severe impacts on tonnes and ounces.

14.2.8 Estimation

The mineralised domains were flagged to the “domain” attribute to be referenced during estimation. Grade estimations were completed on both cut and uncut composites using Inverse Distance, with a power of 3, for each domain.

Three successive search passes were utilised for estimation, with fewer required samples and extended searches in subsequent passes to ensure all mineralised blocks were estimated. The search parameters used for each mineralised domain are detailed below in Table 66.

Table 66 Estimation parameters.

	Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3
min samples	4	4	4
max samples	16	16	16
search radius	20	40	80
Ellipse			
Major Azi	131		
Plunge	-37		
Dip	-10		

14.2.9 Validation

The estimated blocks were compared visually with the composited grades and drill hole assay grades on a sectional basis. Further validation was completed in Supervisor software in the form of swath plots on 5m increments along strike, 5m across strike and 5m elevations for each domain. The comparisons show good correlation between input and estimation grades. The trend plots for the dataset are shown in for domain 1 are shown in Figure 100, domain 2 in Figure 101 and domain 3 in Figure 102.

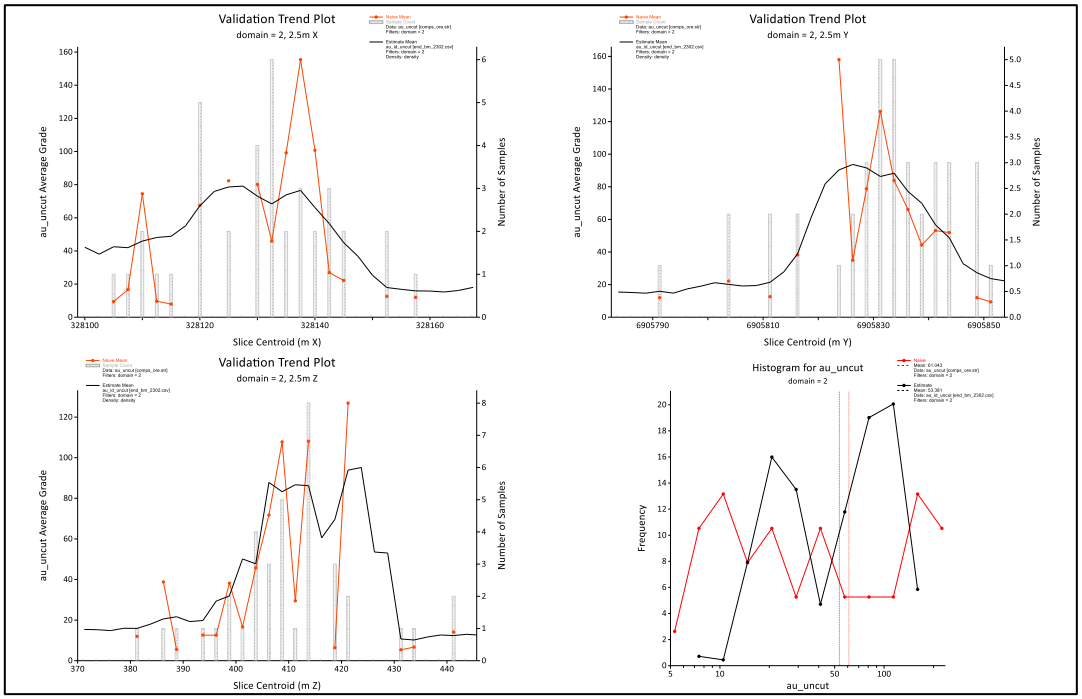


Figure 100 Block model vs composites, swath plot comparison for domain 1.

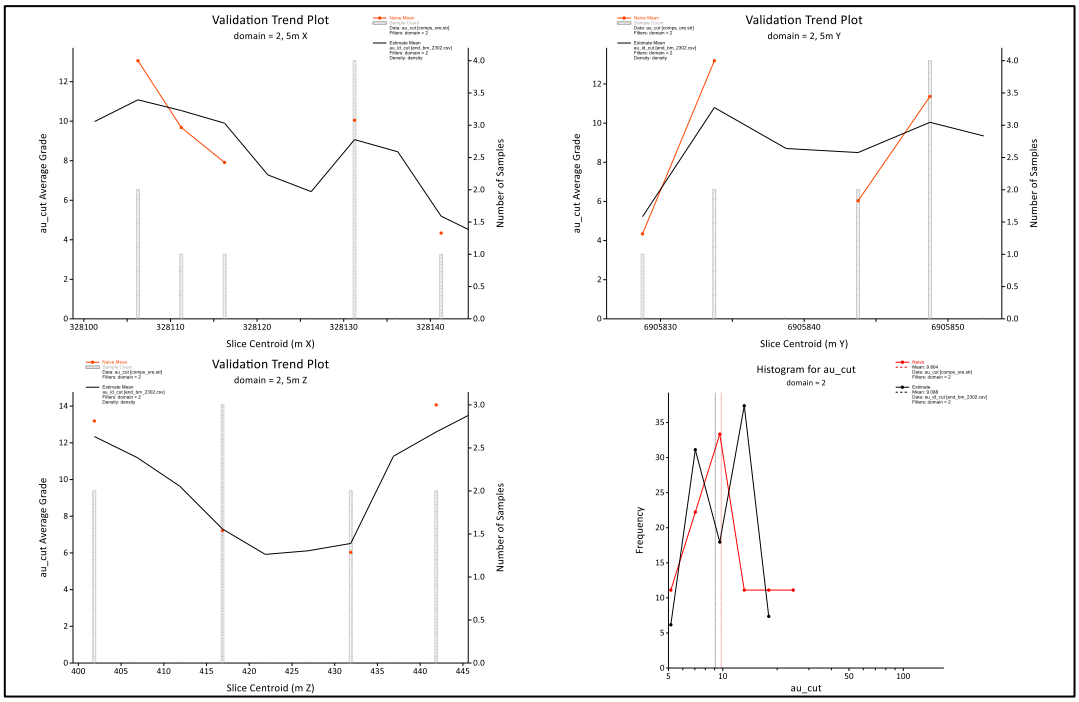


Figure 101 Block model vs composites, swath plot comparison for domain 2.

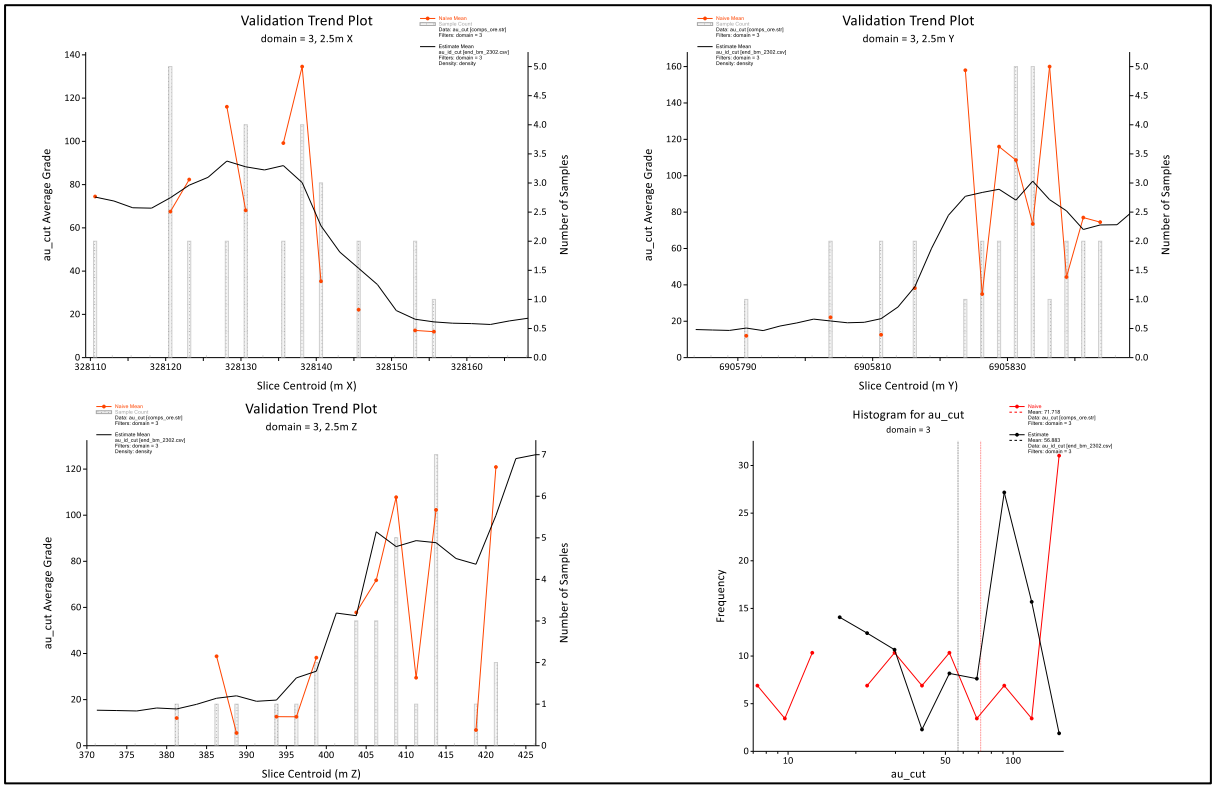


Figure 102 Block model vs composites, swath plot comparison for domain 3.

14.2.9.1 Reporting

A breakdown of the resource by domain and elevation, above a cut-off of 1 g/t, can be seen in Table 67 and Table 68. Figure 103 shows a grade tonnage curve for the resource.

Table 67 Resource by domain.

Domain	Tonnes	Au Cut	Cut Ounces	Au Uncut	Uncut Ounces
1	9,585	3.34	1,029	4.85	1,496
2	1,942	9.09	567	9.09	567
3	6,914	56.88	12,645	59.95	13,326
Total	**18,441**	**24.02**	**14,241**	**25.96**	**15,390**

Table 68 Resource by Elevation.

Elevation		Domain 1			Domain 2		
From	**To**	**Tonnes**	**Au Cut**	**Cut Ounces**	**Tonnes**	**Au Cut**	**Cut Ounces**
450	**445**	1	13	-	-	-	-
445	**440**	98	12.61	40	52	1.20	2
440	**435**	176	12.14	69	178	1.63	9
435	**430**	202	6.56	43	316	4.05	41
430	**425**	292	10.69	100	499	5.29	85
425	**420**	378	66.47	808	529	3.00	51
420	**415**	751	56.16	1,356	667	2.48	53
415	**410**	1,358	73.95	3,228	913	3.70	109
410	**405**	1,473	76.80	3,637	1,424	4.03	184
405	**400**	1,291	47.02	1,952	1,984	3.10	198
400	**395**	706	30.72	697	1,042	2.58	86
395	**390**	703	19.54	442	428	3.07	42
390	**385**	575	21.16	391	779	4.32	108
385	**380**	446	17.04	244	638	2.61	54
380	**375**	287	15.80	146	122	1.45	6
375	**370**	118	15.29	58	14	1.68	1
Total		**9,585**	**8,856**	**46.40**	**13,212**	**9,585**	**3.34**

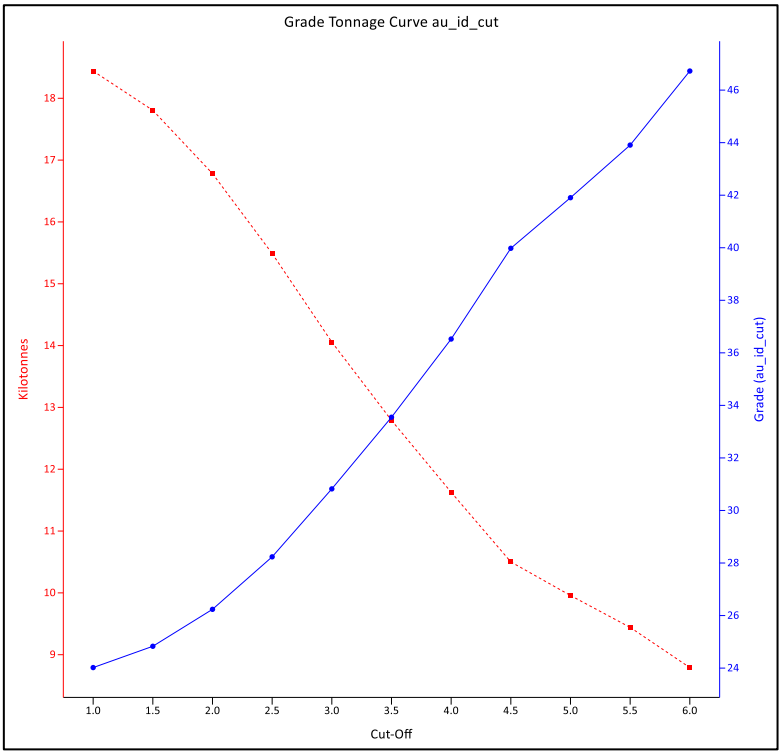


Figure 103 Grade tonnage curve for the Endeavour Resource.

Table 69 Resource at cut-offs from 1 g/t to 6 g/t.

Cut-off	Tonnes	Au Cut	Ounces
1	18,441	24.02	14,241
1.5	17,805	24.83	14,215
2	16,782	26.24	14,156
2.5	15,489	28.24	14,061
3	14,057	30.82	13,930
3.5	12,791	33.55	13,797
4	11,628	36.53	13,655
4.5	10,501	39.98	13,498
5	9,958	41.91	13,416
5.5	9,442	43.91	13,329
6	8,792	46.73	13,208

14.2.10 Classification

The 2021 resource would be classified as indicated and inferred based on the amount of drilling and continuity of the ore body.

The entirety of domain 1 was classified as inferred due to the lower confidence that this zone exists. Areas within domain 2 that have composites at roughly 15m by 15m spacing have the potential to be classified as indicated with the wider spaced deeper area classed as inferred.

The Mineral Resource estimate for the Endeavour deposit is provided in the Table 70 below and is limited to a pit shell generated by CIO based on a long-term potential gold price of AUD 3,500/oz. This pit shell was used by CIO to define the likely limits of potential open pit mining. Both cut and uncut grades are reported; the top cut applied being 160 g/t Au. The Endeavour Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred and further work is required to improve the confidence category of this model including a campaign of RC drilling, metallurgical and density test work (Figure 104).

Table 70 Potential reported resource classifications

Category	Tonnes	Au Cut	Cut Ounces	Au Uncut	Uncut Ounces
Indicated	5,200	59.0	9,880	62.9	10,530
Inferred	10,690	10.3	3,550	11.8	4,040
Total	**15,890**	**26.3**	**13,430**	**28.5**	**14,570**

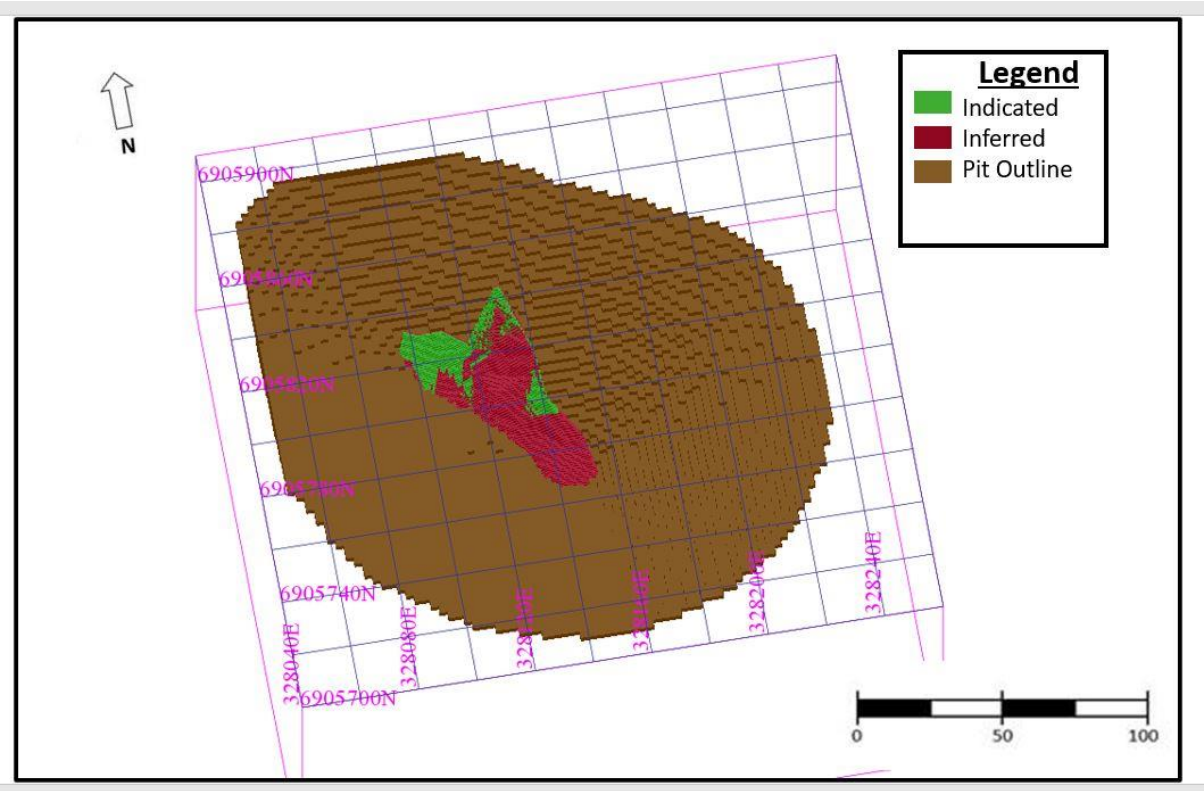


Figure 104 Domain 2 coloured by resource classification (red = inferred and green = indicated) with drill hole composites in blue.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

The British King and Endeavour deposits do not have Mineral Reserve Estimates.

16 MINING METHODS

Preliminary studies suggest an open pit mining method would be the most appropriate means to extract the resources at British King and Endeavour deposits. Processing of the British King and Endeavour ore will require a toll treatment plant that accommodates third party supply.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

No work has been undertaken by CIO on processing of the British King and Endeavour mineralisation.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

The South Darlot Gold Project has access to modern infrastructure, communications and sealed roads.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

19.1 Market Studies

Gold markets are mature, global markets with reputable smelters and refiners located throughout the world. Gold is widely publicly traded, and prices posted instantaneously. Gold prices have increased every year since 2002 and reached record levels in August 2020 when the monthly average price was $US 2,048.20 per ounce.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

20.1 Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation Survey

BM Geological Services commissioned Native Vegetation Solutions (NVS) on behalf of CIO to complete a Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation Survey of the Endeavour Prospect Project Area in November 2020. The total survey area covers approximately 34ha. Actual disturbance footprints are not yet defined, however, the report concluded that the clearing required within the boundary of the survey area is anticipated to be less than the total survey area.

The study was completed by undertaking a desktop study including a literature review and search of relevant databases, and a field verification of the desktop study, to define vegetation units present in the area, and search for species of significance to ultimately determine potential sensitivity to impact.

The scope of work for the reconnaissance flora and vegetation survey was to:

- Conduct desktop study and literature review, search relevant databases
- Describe the vegetation associations of the survey area
- Prepare an inventory of species occurring in the survey area
- Identify any vegetation communities or flora species of conservation significance
- Map broad-scale vegetation group, including vegetation condition
- Provide recommendations, including management of perceived impacts to flora and vegetation within the survey area.

Results indicated that:

- The desktop study showed that within a 2km radius of the Endeavour Prospect survey area, no threatened species or suitable habitat for threatened species occurred.
- The desktop study showed that within a 2km radius possibly contained weed species *Carrichtera annua* (Ward's Weed) and *Cenchrus ciliaris* (Buffel-grass) (Figure 105).
- Overall, the condition of the vegetation was determine to be "Good" with areas which were affected by historic exploration in "Completely Degraded" condition.
- No areas of vegetation were assessed to be in "Pristine" condition.
- The entire survey area was heavily grazed by cattle.

- One weed species was recorded in the southeast of the survey area, *Centaurea melitensis* (Maltese Cockspur) (Figure 80).
- No Threated Flora and no Priority Flora were recorded in the survey area.
- No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) or Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) were recorded in the survey area.

Any proposed disturbance/clearing of vegetation will result in a loss of species. However, given the size of the area and the extent of the vegetation association elsewhere, the report concluded the impact on the vegetation and its component flora would not affect the conservation values of either, or create fragmentation or patches of remnant vegetation.

Figure 105 Examples of Ward's Weed (top left), Buffel-grass (top right), and Centaurea melitensis leaves (bottom left) and flowers (bottom right).

The following recommendations arose from the reconnaissance flora survey:

- Existing disturbances align with proposed disturbances as much as practicably
- Weed control measures should be implemented during and following earthworks
- Dust control measures should be implemented during earthworks.

20.2 Basic Vertebrate Fauna Survey

BM Geological Services on behalf of Central Iron Ore Limited commissioned Terrestrial Ecosystems to undertake a Basic Vertebrate Fauna survey risk assessment to support a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit Application and Mining Proposal for the Endeavour Prospect. The study was undertaken concurrently with the Flora Survey.

The purpose of the fauna risk assessment is to provide information on the potential impacts on the vertebrate fauna assemblage in the project area to enable the proposed development to be adequately assessed.

The basic vertebrate fauna survey and risk assessment involved a desktop review and site investigation. The total assessed area was approximately 34ha but it is likely that only a portion of the area will be disturbed.

The site visit was undertaken on 9th November 2020 to assess fauna habitat types and condition in the project area. This fauna habitat assessment methodology required the assessor (Dr. Scott Thompson) to stop at multiple locations within the project area and to assess a suite of data about the fauna habitat and its condition. This information included a description of the habitat structure, condition, landform, soils, vegetation and time since last fire.

Terrestrial Ecosystems also garnered that a substantial quantity of vertebrate fauna survey information exists for a regional area with habitats similar to that in the Project Area (eg. Coffey Environments 2008, Terrestrial Ecosystems 2010, 2011b, 2020a).

The site inspection indicated that the project area is largely devoid of any vertebrate species, due to the sparseness of vegetation, ground cover and leaf litter.

Clearing of vegetation and developing a mine will not impact on conservation significant or common species. The project does not need to be referred under the *EPBC Act 1999.*

Development of the area will potentially affect vertebrate fauna in numerous ways, including death/injury of fauna during vegetation clearing, impacts with vehicles and the loss of habitat. Although there are anticipated short terms impacts on a very small number of vertebrate fauna, they are not likely to result in significant impacts on fauna habitat and fauna assemblages in the long term.

From the report, it is recommended that:

- An induction program that includes a component on managing fauna is mandatory for staff working in the project area
- The impact of dust on adjacent vegetation and therefore fauna habitat is managed and monitored against appropriate KPIs.
- There is implementation of a weed management plan to reduce the loss of native fauna habitat
- There is implementation of speed limits to minimize road kills.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COST

There has been no assessment of costs for bringing either the British King or Endeavour deposits into production.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

There has been no economic analysis for bringing either the British King or Endeavour deposits into production.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

23.1 Darlot Gold Mine

The Darlot Gold Mine currently owned by Red 5 limited is located approximately 400km north of Kalgoorlie, within the norther part of the Eastern Goldfields region of WA. Mining commenced in November of 1988 and has produced a total output of 17.8 million tonnes of ore @ 4.8 g/t for 2.8M oz of contained gold. Ore from Darlot is processed at the 1.0Mtpa CIP and CIL gold processing plant.

Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration halos controlled by major structures or secondary splays. The Darlot deposit has been differentiated into two separate entities, the Darlot lodes and Centenary ore body, with the Centenary ore body located approximately 1.2km east of the Darlot open pit and down dip from the Darlot lode extension. Gold mineralisation in the Darlot lodes occurs within and around quartz laminar and sheeted quartz veins along the Darlot thrust, in addition to sub-horizontal extensional quartz veins in felsic volcanics and intrusive rocks above the thrust. The Centenary ore body has been defined from 150m to 700m below surface, occurring within sub-horizontal westerly dipping stacked quartz veins.

As of 30th June 2021, Darlot contains a total Mineral Resource of 13Mt @ 3.36 for 1.4M oz of contained gold (Underground and Open Pit) and a Mining Reserve of 1.8Mt @ 2.8 g/t for 168,000 oz of contained gold (Red 5 Limited 2021 Annual Report).

23.2 Thunderbox Gold Mine

The Thunderbox Gold Mine, currently held by Northern Star Resources Limited, is located approximately 330km north of Kalgoorlie, within the northern part of the Eastern Goldfields region of WA. The Thunderbox deposit was discovered in 1999 where production has been on and off since 2002.

Thunderbox is a mesothermal lode gold deposit located at the southern end of the Yandal greenstone belt in an area where several major shear zones converge and join with the Perseverance Fault. Mineralisation is hosted by strongly deformed silicified and carbonate altered albite-quartz porphyry in the hangingwall of the shear zone. The shear juxtaposes foliated basalts and intrusive porphyries in the hangingwall against sedimentary rocks in the footwall. The zone of shearing is over 200m wide. The main gold related hydrothermal alteration assemblage compromises quartz-ankerite-arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite-galena and gold. Throughout the Thunderbox deposit, elevated grades occur within southerly plunging ore shoots that are more evident in the lateral extents of the orebody.

As of 31st March 2021, the Thunderbox deposit is estimated to contain a Mineral Resource of 53.8Mt @ 1.8 g/t for 3.14M oz of contained gold (Underground and Open Pit) and a Mining Reserve of 3.41M t @ 1.6 g/t for 1.75M oz of contained gold (Northern Star Resources Limited Annual Report 2021).

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No further work has been completed at The South Darlot Gold Project which is relevant to this report.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The South Darlot Gold Project have a suite of prospects which are varying in the state of advance towards production. The British King and Endeavour prospects require moderate amounts of drilling and test work including metallurgy, waste rock characterisation, geotechnical analyses and a hydrological assessment. Once this work is completed mining studies can be undertaken including pit optimisation studies to assess the economic viability of mining these two highly prospective prospects.

The South Darlot Project offers great potential for the discovery of small scale targets in the range of 2,500 to 15,000 ounce deposits. Exploration should initially focus on strike extensions of the British King mineralsiation and along the Emperor structure. Work should include a structural analysis on a camp scale including 3D modelling using Leap Frog, close space soil sampling undertaking multi element geochemistry. There are walk up drill targets along the Emperor Fault adjacent to historical workings.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

26.1 Data Integrity of Endeavour Resource

The following needs to be undertaken to improve the quality of the Endeavour data.

- The 2018-era drill hole collars have GPS coordinates, and should have collar coordinates recorded by a DGPS.
- The 2018-era drill holes have no control on azimuth. A program of gyro surveying should be conducted. If the holes are still pristine, then this should be undertaken open hole. However, it is more likely that a rig will need to be relocated to site and gyro surveys be conducted in hole.
- There is not a good sense of the depth to the base of oxide, or top of fresh interfaces.
- Independent assay checks should be implemented. These include assaying pulps at different laboratories for a comparison exercise; assaying with different techniques (Fire Assay vs BLEG).

26.2 Data Analysis of British King Mine

In recent years mining has occurred at British King. As this is now complete it is important to analyse the outcome of this. This evaluation needs to incorporate the following:

- Interview of the person(s) undertaking the mining with a view of documenting:
    - what was mined
    - the engineering aspects of the underground mining
    - grade control used to maximise gold head grades
    - tabulation of the recovered ounces
    - block modelling of the British King Mineral Resource
    - reconciliation of the recovered ounces against a Mineral Resource Block Model
    - recommendations including a near-mine targeting exercise; means of improving any future mining activities.

26.3 Structural Geological Analysis of the District

The tenement package of the South Darlot Gold Project is relatively large, currently extending across 180 km^2. When exploring such a package it is imperative to appreciate the stratigraphic and structural framework early, enabling for more efficient exploration in the years that follow (Mapleson and Smalley, 2019).

Historically geophysicists were engaged to study the geophysical datasets and develop a 2D district-scale interpretation. In 2011 Core Geophysics was commissioned in this manner. As the geological community has become more familiar with the processes and controls on gold-ore formation, more often it is structural geological consultants who have been engaged to develop 3D/4D interpretations. It takes a lengthy period of time for such a geologist to get a proper handle on the geology. Therefore it is highly recommended to engage a geologist with a strong working knowledge of the area (Mapleson and Smalley, 2019).

During its period of ownership Goldfields Australia undertook a similar process interpreting the district geology with the exercise championed by Sarah Jones. Sarah has recently left Goldfields Australia as an employee starting her own consultancy. It is recommended that this consultancy is engaged to inform Central Iron Ore Limited what was learned at the neighbouring leases and undertake an assessment of the South Darlot Gold Project (Mapleson and Smalley, 2019).

The deliverables of this exercise would be as follows:

- 3D seismic generation to map out all potential geological structures that could have been primary controls in localising economic mineralization.
- Leapfrog generated 3D model of the stratigraphy and structure of the South Darlot Gold Project.
- Target generation and ranked camp-scale analysis. Key structure will be both identified and appraised.
- Documentation of key structural controls as identified on neighbouring ground.

As the project progresses it is encouraged that the same structural geologist is engaged as new exposures and information becomes available. Key moments would be following diamond drill programs and during trenching activities (Mapleson and Smalley, 2019).

26.4 Exploration Targeting of Emperor Structure

There are numerous walk-up drill targets along the Emperor structure that hosts the Endeavour mineralisation. There are also significant expanses along this feature that remain untested. The nature of this mineralisation is that numerous small pods of high-grade mineralisation are likely to be unrecognised. Hindering the discoveries is the 3-4 metres of transported cover observed over much of the area as well as a lack of systematic drilling along the strike of the structure since Endeavour was discovered in 2001 (Smalley, 2019).

Historically direct Au analysis of soils collected has been relied upon as an alternative to drilling when exploring for gold. It may be that a partial leach method (MME by SGS or ionic leach by ALS laboratories) is more effective given the transported overburden that present (Smalley, 2019).

The Exploration Target along the Emperor structure has a strike length of more than 1400m. It extends from the north-western edge of the A1 prospect wireframe, to the gravity anomaly immediately south east of the Endeavour prospect. The down dip extension of the A1 mineralisation has been modelled to have a continuous down dip extent exceeding 100 vertical metres. Therefore, the vertical extent of the Exploration Target will be 150m which equates to approximately 200m down dip (Figure 106).

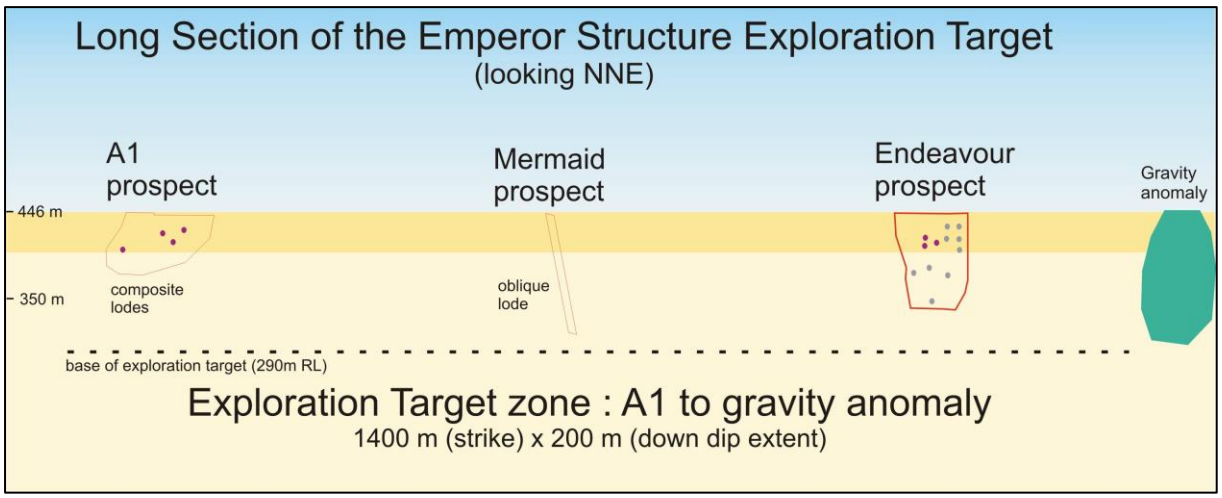


Figure 106 Long section of the Emperor Structure Exploration Target (looking NNE).

The Exploration Target for the oblique Mermaid lode has a strike length of 760m. It extends from the western edge of the wireframed gold-bearing lode, to the highly anomalous gold in soils result (ACFA50: 95ppb) that lies along strike of the lode 660m to the north-east. The down dip extension of the Mermaid lode has been modelled to have a continuous down dip exceeding 100 vertical metres.

The data utilised to generate the exploration target has been a combination of drill hole data, high resolution aeromagnetic geophysics, ground gravity geophysics, geological mapping/interpretation and soils sampling.

Most of the ground encompassing the Exploration Target zone lies within mineral exploration tenements in joint venture between Central Iron Ore (CIO) and Red 5.

Brownfield exploration at Endeavour promises significant potential to find more discrete, high grade mineralised pods. The Mermaid prospect is reasonably well defined from current drilling. While it may not be an immediate target, its strike orientation is at about 45 degrees to Endeavour indicating it could be a linking feature between two moderate size structures. The section on Brownfields

exploration focuses on defining the southern structure, previously referred to as the Emperor Structure (Mapleson and Smalley, 2019).

Currently there is uncertainty as to the orientation and location of this Emperor Structure. Taking a straight line from Endeavour to the mineralisation of A1, this linear feature is parallel to the dominant fabric presented in the aeromagnetics (Figure 107). There is a reasonable case that mineralisation may continue to lie along this trend. By-in-large it has not been tested by drilling. However, an alternative theory is for the structure to be sub-parallel to the strike of Endeavour (east-west) and extend westwards to an unrecorded shaft about 1 km away. There are breaks in the magnetic intensity that correlate with this trend (Mapleson and Smalley, 2019).

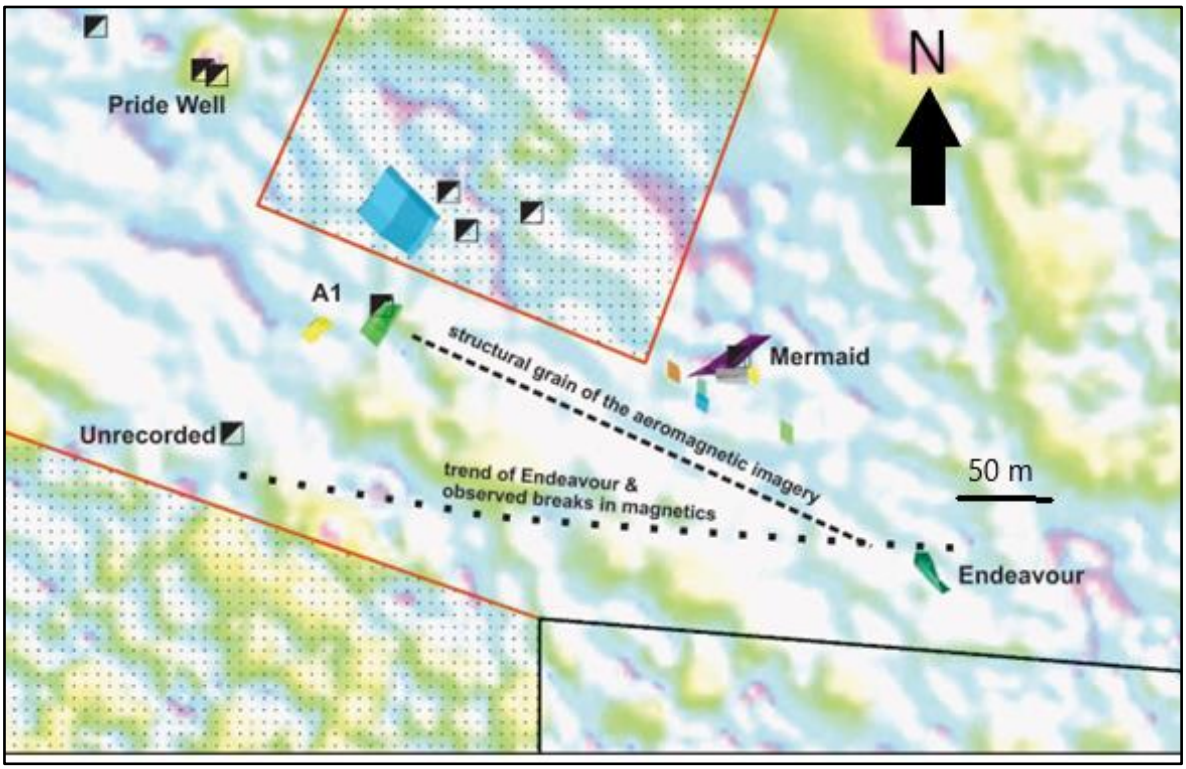


Figure 107 The relative location of mineralisation wireframed in 3D, shafts, lease boundaries and aeromagnetic signatures (Mapleson and Smalley, 2019).

26.4.1 District Surface Geochemistry

The dataset provided to Central Iron Ore from Barrick Australia included a surface soils dataset on a 200m x 50m grid. This dataset has been analysed for its effectiveness in targeting. While it does identify broad areas of anomalism, they are not sufficiently defined to greatly assist with targeting. In addition the dataset is limited to the tenements of the origin Barrick Australia JV.

Soils sampling of a sufficient density may properly define the mineralisation trend, and also identify locations within it that present strong anomalies that can be prioritised as drill targets. An effective soils sampling method should be established by testing it on the Endeavour mineralisation (i.e. MMI for soils). An orientation program comprising 52 sites is illustrated below (Figure 108). It extends

southwards into E37/882 to attain a sense of the background gold concentrations. A successful result would be if the Endeavour mineralisation generated anomalism. The grid is 25m within each line (north-south), and line spacing at 50 metres. An extension of this program has been designed to cover the Endeavour, Mermaid and A1 prospects. It comprises 552 sites (Figure 109).

While it is impossible to declare at this point the area recommended for surface geochemical sampling, it will be prudent to set aside approximately $150,000 for a district program. This approximates to an additional 4 domains of this same scale as the Endeavour-A1-Mermaid program.

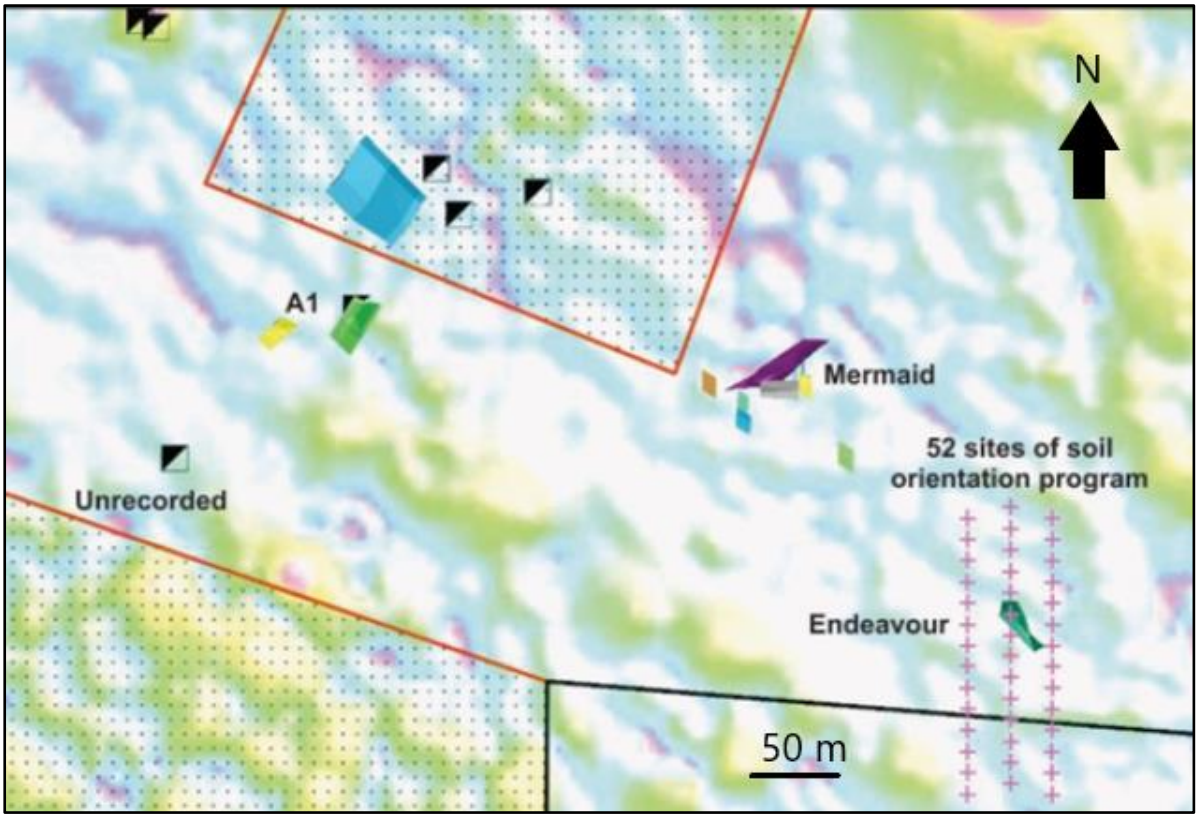


Figure 108 Location of the soil orientation program at Endeavour.

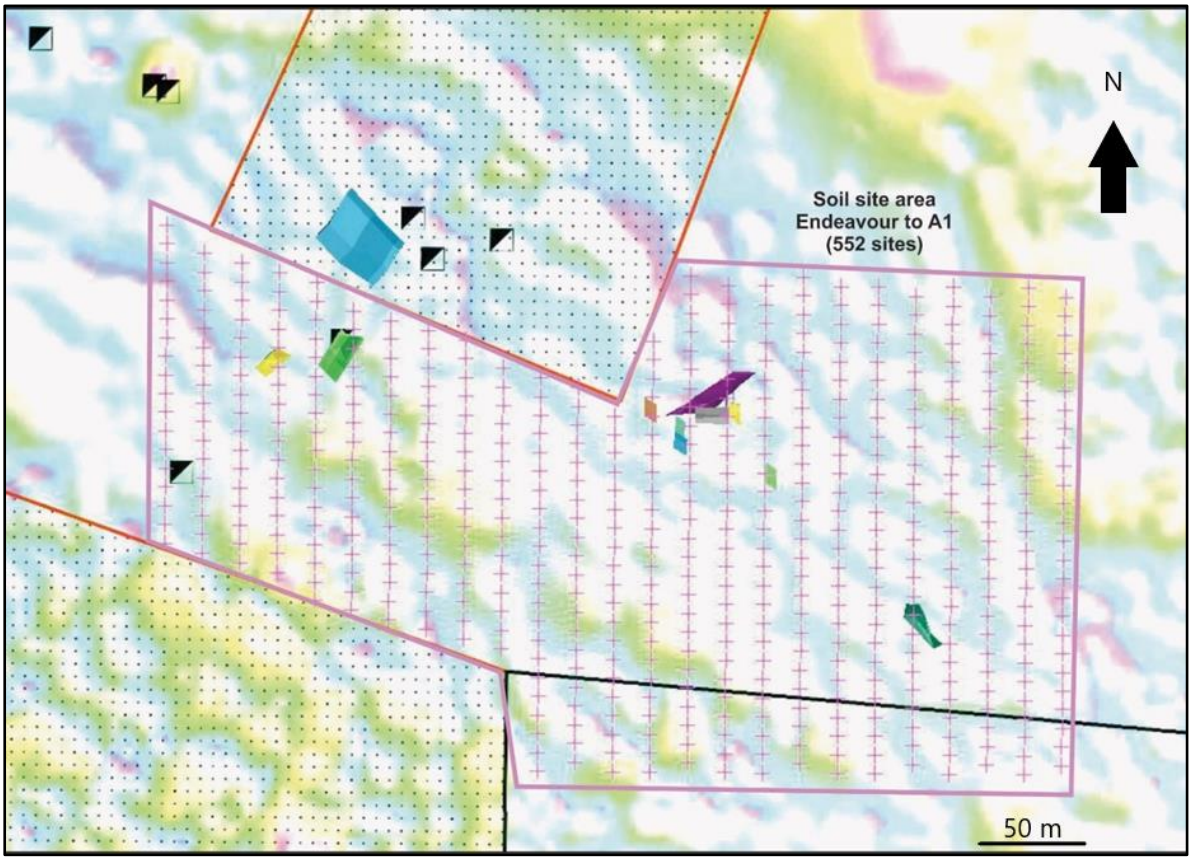


Figure 109 The location diagram of the soils program testing the region from Endeavour to A1.

26.5 RC Drilling

26.5.1 British King

An RC drill hole program testing regions within the modelled shape should be performed to ensure the validity of the gold assay grades in these regions. There is an opportunity to extend the mineralised resource down dip.

Lithological observations and logging codes need to be collected to discriminate between oxide, transitional and fresh rock.

Limited QAQC has been collected on the deposit to date. It is recommended that any future work at British King uses systematic QAQC to ensure data is of good quality. It is recommended that the following be implemented:

- Insert internal standards and blanks to monitor assay grades
- Undertake field duplicates for RC samples, concentrating on the intervals where mineralisation forecast.

26.5.2 Mermaid

The RC drilling completed in November 2022 provided a new level of confidence with the continuity of the Mermaid mineralisation in the oxide and transitional horizon of the deposit. Further drilling is required to test if further extensions to this mineralisation exists. A follow up program consisting of 780 metres of RC drilling and two PQ diamond core holes has been designed to test for any along strike extensions of the mineralisation (Figure 110).

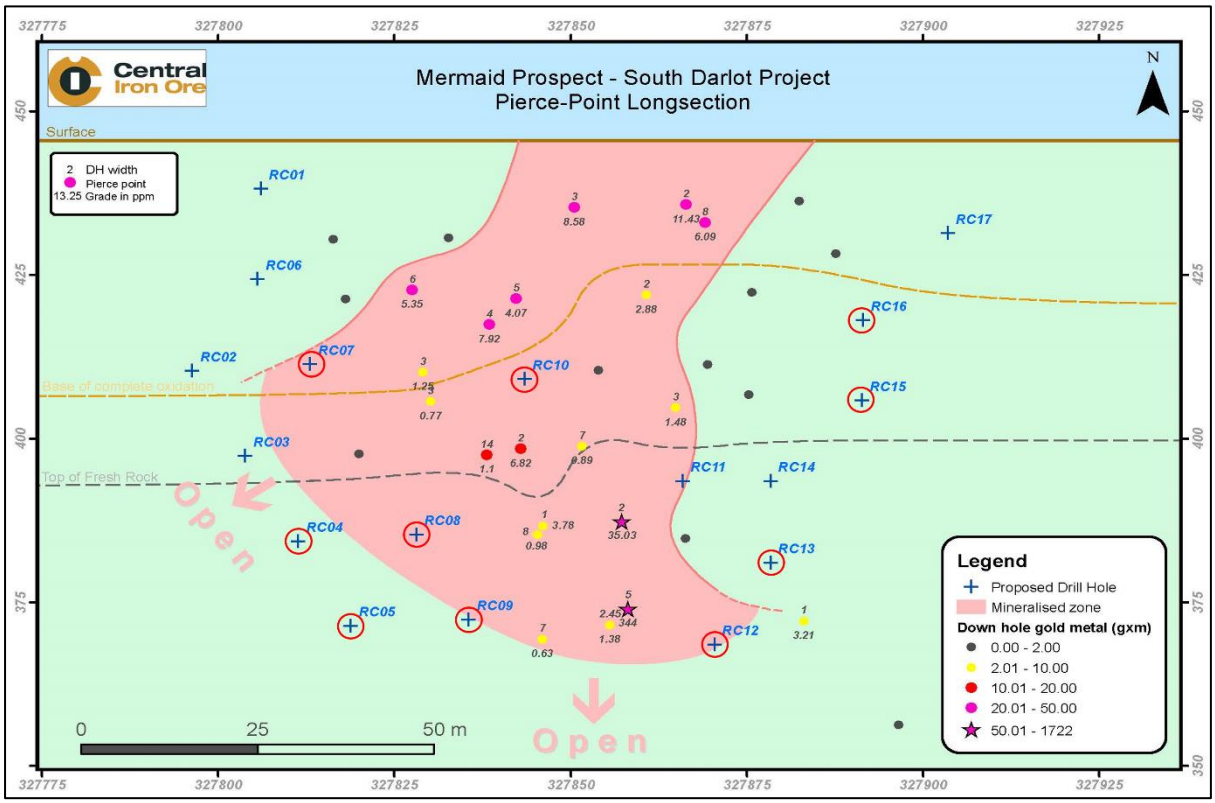


Figure 110 Long section of the Mermaid prospect illustrating the proposed drill holes (looking North).

26.6 Diamond Drilling

26.6.1 British King

Specific gravity needs to be carefully considered with respect to geology and mineralisation. A systematic SG sampling program will need to be implemented to ensure valid data is captured. Diamond core should be used to determine these values.

Diamond drilling should also be completed to undertake recovery test work and to twin RC holes with diamond drilling to confirm mineralisation intervals.

26.7 Metallurgical Test Work

26.7.1 Endeavour, Mermaid and British King

CIO should begin a series of metallurgical test work programmes to understand the processing options for the Endeavour mineralisation. All mineralised RC intercepts have been collected in RC bags by BMGS and are stored in Kalgoorlie. The two diamond core holes have ¾ core available for test work. The following tests should be undertaken:

26.7.1.1 Viscosity test work

This should be undertaken on the RC chips in the upper levels of the deposit and include RC holes ENRC20-002 and ENRC20-008.

26.7.1.2 Bottle Rolls

A series of 1,000 g samples throughout the orebody profile including highly weathered (ENRC20-002 and ENRC20-008), shallow supergene (ENRC20-010, ENRC20-011), deeper supergene (ENRC20-013, ENRC20-014 and END20-002) and transitional/fresh mineralisation (END20-003). Different fractions sizes/grind sizes including P80 75µm and 106µm should be tested for each ore profile.

26.7.1.3 Solids SG test work

Solids SG test work should be undertaken on all samples.

26.7.1.4 Gravity/Cyanidation

Gravity/Cyanidation test work should be undertaken on all samples as stated above so a complete a set of tests for each horizon in the ore profile.

26.8 Expenditure

CIO have two Mineral Resources at the British King and Endeavour prospects and with the suggested suite of mining studies completed can progress them into a Mining Reserve. The tenement holding at South Darlot covers an area of 2,132 Ha of highly prospective greenstone rocks located in the north eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The application of modern exploration techniques to this package provides great opportunity for further exploration success.

CIO have developed an exploration and mining studies budget totalling $1.9M. The majority of the budget over the two year period is for the completion of drilling at Endeavour and British King prospects; and finalising the mining studies to advance the prospects to being “mining ready”. Remaining expenditure will be spent on the South Darlot tenements to advance existing exploration targets.

Table 71 Budget to complete exploration and mining works at South Darlot.

ITEM	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	TOTAL
Exploration and Mining Studies			
Mermaid RC Drilling	$200,000		**$200,000**
Endeavour Mining Studies	$150,000	$50,000	**$200,000**
Mermaid Mining Studies	$300,000		**$300,000**
British King RC and Diamond Drilling		$450,000	**$450,000**
British King Mining Studies		$250,000	**$250,000**
Exploration Expenditure (Other South Darlot leases)	$300,000	$200,000	**$500,000**
TOTAL	**$950,000**	**$950,000**	**$1,900,000**

27 REFERENCES

Beard J.S. & Webb M.J.; 1974. The vegetation survey of Western Australia: its aims, objects and methods. Great Sandy Desert. Part 1 of explanatory notes of sheet 2. Vegetation survey of Western Australia, 1:1,000,000 Vegetation Series, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Perth.

Clarke, 2019. Addendum to Mining Proposal 13683 Water Pipeline (L37/207, M37/30, M37/252, M37/631) and Temporary Ore Stockpile (M37/252).

Goode, B and O'Reilly, T; 2012. Report of Work Area Clearance Aboriginal Heritage Survey of Drill Lines Within Tenements M37/631 and E37/882 in South Darlot, Shire of Leonora, Western Australia, unpublished report for Central Iron Ore Limited.

Harewood. G.P., 1987. A21491 Progress Report for the British King Prospect. Mount Margaret mineral field. Sundowner Minerals N.L. Technical report.

Kenworthy S., Hagemann, S.G.; 2007. Fault and vein relationships in a reverse fault system at the Centenary orebody (Darlot gold deposit), Western Australia : Implications for gold mineralisation. Journal of Structural Geology. 712-735.

Kottek, M., J. Grieser, C. Beck, B. Rudolf, and F. Rubel, 2006. World Map of the Köppen-Geiger climate classification updated. Meteorol. Z., 15, 259-263. doi:10.1127/0941-2948/2006/0130.

Mapleson, D; 2012. BMGS Internal Memorandum, Emperor Structure/Mermaid Exploration Target – December 2012.

Mapleson, D and Smalley, J; 2019. BMGS report on the Budgeted Exploration Potential, South Darlot Gold Project.

Mapleson, D; 2020(a). BMGS Memo004: Endeavour – Phase 1 Exploration Update. Internal memorandum to CIO from BM Geological Services.

Mapleson, D; 2020(b). BMGS Memo007: CIO Work Programmes – Post Phase 1 Results. Internal memorandum to CIO from BM Geological Services.

Messenger, P; 2010. Geochemistry of the Yandal belt metavolcanic rocks, Eastern Goldfields Province, Western Australia, Australian Journal of Earth Sciences, Pages 1015-1028.

Paton, C; 2020. BMGS Memo006: Endeavour Resource Estimate – May 2020. Internal memorandum to CIO from BM Geological Services.

Paton, C; 2021. BMGS Memo036: Endeavour Resource Estimate – October 2021. Internal memorandum to CIO from BM Geological Services.

Paton, C; 2023. BMGS Technical Report Endeavour Resource Estimate February 2023. Internal report to CIO from BM Geological Services.

Pringle, HJ, Gilligan, SA, van Vreeswyk (A M E); 1994. An inventory and condition survey of rangelands in the north-eastern Goldfields, Western Australia.

Reid, E; 2020. Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation Survey of the South Darlot Project, Endeavour Prospect, Nov 2020.

Smalley, J; 2013. Technical report of the 2012 drilling program targeting the Endeavour and Mermaid prospects.

Smalley, J; 2019(a). South Darlot Gold Project Information Memorandum

Smalley, J; 2019(b). A report on the July 2018 Drilling Program, Endeavour and Loch Ard Prospects, South Darlot Gold Project.

Smalley, J; 2020. Work Program for May 2020 Following RC and Diamond at Endeavour M37/631 powerpoint presentation.

Smalley, J; 2021. A report on the July 2021 RC Drilling South Darlot Gold Project (RC_2021_p1) October 2021.

Terrestrial Ecosystems; 2020. Basic Vertebrate Fauna Survey and Risk Assessment, South Darlot Project – Endeavour Prospect, Dec 2020, Unpublished report for Central Iron Ore Limited.

Verbeeten, A; (2020). Preliminary mineral identification of ENDD20 core. Internal memorandum to BM Geological Services from Minerex.

28 DATE AND REFERENCE PAGE

I, Andrew Bewsher, as author of "NI43-101 Technical Report South Darlot Gold Project Western Australia", prepared for Central Iron Ore Limited and dated 18th May 2023, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent Consulting Geologist and Director of BM Geological Services Pty Ltd, 123a Colin Street West Perth, WA 6005, Australia.

2. I graduated with a BSc degree in geology from Auckland University New Zealand in 1996.

3. I am a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG No. 2945).

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 26 years since my graduation from university.

5. I have worked in the mining and exploration industry in various commodities including gold, nickel and on iron ore deposits. I have been involved in mines and projects throughout Australia and Asia for a range of junior to large multinational mining companies. This experience has included mineral exploration, mining geology, resource estimation and management roles.

6. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43- 101 (NI43-101) 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 fulfil the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

7. I have visited the South Darlot Gold Project deposit on one occasion, the 12th of July 2021.

8. I am responsible for authoring the entire technical report.

9. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 (the "Form") and the Report has been prepared in compliance with the NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

10. I am independent of Central Iron Ore Limited applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of the NI 43-101.

11. I do not have nor do I expect to receive a direct or indirect interest in Central Iron Ore Limited and I do not beneficially own, directly or indirectly, any securities of Central Iron Ore Mining Limited; or any associate or affiliate of the company. I am independent of Central Iron Ore Limited.

12. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, as of the date of this report, the report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to ensure the report is not misleading.

Dated at West Perth, Western Australia, on May 10th 2023.

Appendix 1 South Darlot Drill Holes

Hole ID	tenement	mN	mE	mRL	dip	azi	depth
WDR0837	M 37/631	6907858	326738.1	460	-90	0	27
WDR0838	M 37/631	6907858	325738.1	460	-90	0	35
WDR0839	M 37/631	6907858	325638.1	460	-90	0	14
WDR0840	M 37/631	6907858	325538.1	460	-90	0	38
WDR0841	M 37/631	6907858	325438.1	460	-90	0	43
WDR0842	M 37/631	6907858	325338.1	460	-90	0	57
WDR0843	M 37/631	6908058	326238.1	460	-90	0	16
WDR0844	M 37/631	6908058	326338.1	460	-90	0	34
WDR0845	M 37/631	6908058	326438.1	460	-90	0	19
WDR0846	M 37/631	6908058	326538.1	460	-90	0	35
WDR0847	M 37/631	6908058	326638.1	460	-90	0	30
WDR0848	M 37/631	6908258	326438.1	460	-90	0	48
WDR0849	M 37/631	6908258	326538.1	460	-90	0	27
WDR0850	M 37/631	6908258	326638.1	460	-90	0	43
WDR0851	M 37/631	6908058	326738.1	460	-90	0	30
WDR0852	M 37/631	6908058	326838.1	460	-90	0	29
WDR0853	M 37/631	6908058	326938.1	460	-90	0	32
WDR0854	M 37/631	6908058	327038.1	460	-90	0	27
WDR0855	M 37/631	6908058	327138.1	460	-90	0	32
WDR0856	M 37/631	6908058	327238.1	460	-90	0	41
WDR0857	M 37/631	6908058	327338.1	460	-90	0	26
WDR0858	M 37/631	6908058	327438.1	460	-90	0	22
WDR0859	M 37/631	6908058	327538.1	460	-90	0	53
WDR0860	M 37/631	6908058	327638.1	460	-90	0	56
WDR0861	M 37/631	6908058	327738.1	460	-90	0	61
WDR0862	M 37/631	6908058	327838.1	460	-90	0	48
WDR0863	M 37/631	6908058	327938.1	460	-90	0	18
WDR0864	M 37/631	6908058	328038.1	460	-90	0	29
WDR1006	M 37/631	6908857	327888.1	460	-90	0	10
WDR1007	M 37/631	6908857	327988.1	460	-90	0	44
WDR1008	M 37/631	6908857	328088.1	460	-90	0	44
WDR1009	M 37/631	6908857	328188.1	460	-90	0	62
WDR1089	M 37/631	6908357	328038.1	460	-90	0	19
WDR1090	M 37/631	6908357	328188.1	460	-90	0	27
WDR1091	M 37/631	6908357	328238.1	460	-90	0	17
WDR1093	M 37/631	6908158	328188.1	460	-90	0	20
WDR1094	M 37/631	6908158	328238.1	460	-90	0	24
WDR1099	M 37/631	6907908	328488.1	460	-90	0	19
WDR1100	M 37/631	6907908	328538.1	460	-90	0	36

WDR1101	M 37/631	6907908	328588.1	460	-90	0	47
WDR1102	M 37/631	6907908	328638.1	460	-90	0	28
WDR1103	M 37/631	6907908	328688.1	460	-90	0	42
WDR1104	M 37/631	6907908	328738.1	460	-90	0	39
WDR1106	M 37/631	6907808	328638.1	460	-90	0	27
WDR1107	M 37/631	6907808	328688.1	460	-90	0	39
WDR1108	M 37/631	6907808	328738.1	460	-90	0	33
WDR1204	M 37/631	6906257	327938.1	446	-60	0	8
WDR1205	M 37/631	6906207	327938.1	446	-60	0	25
WDR1206	M 37/631	6906157	327938.1	446	-60	0	35
WDR1207	M 37/631	6906007	327938.1	446	-60	0	28
WDR1208	M 37/631	6905957	327938.1	446	-60	0	36
WDR1209	M 37/631	6906357	328138.1	446	-60	0	5
WDR1210	M 37/631	6906307	328138.1	446	-60	0	23
WDR1211	M 37/631	6906257	328138.1	446	-60	0	17
WDR1212	M 37/631	6906207	328138.1	446	-60	0	20
WDR1213	M 37/631	6906157	328138.1	446	-60	0	12
WDR1214	M 37/631	6906107	328138.1	446	-60	0	12
WDR1215	M 37/631	6906057	328138.1	446	-60	0	13
WDR1216	M 37/631	6906007	328138.1	446	-60	0	11
WDR1217	M 37/631	6905957	328138.1	446	-60	0	16
WDR1218	M 37/631	6905907	328138.1	446	-60	0	36
WDR1219	M 37/631	6905857	328138.1	446	-60	0	33
WDR1220	M 37/631	6905807	328138.1	446	-60	0	44
WDR1221	M 37/631	6905757	328138.1	446	-60	0	45
WDR1222	M 37/631	6906007	328338.1	446	-60	0	5
WDR1223	M 37/631	6905957	328338.1	446	-60	0	12
WDR1224	M 37/631	6905907	328338.1	446	-60	0	14
WDR1225	M 37/631	6905857	328338.1	446	-60	0	13
WDR1226	M 37/631	6905807	328338.1	446	-60	0	15
WDR1227	M 37/631	6905757	328338.1	446	-60	0	29
WDR1228	M 37/631	6905707	328338.1	446	-60	0	31
WDR1229	M 37/631	6905907	328538.1	446	-60	0	30
WDR1230	M 37/631	6905857	328538.1	446	-60	0	22
WDR1231	M 37/631	6905807	328538.1	446	-60	0	36
WDR1232	M 37/631	6905757	328538.1	446	-60	0	35
WDR1233	M 37/631	6905707	328538.1	446	-60	0	20
WDRC0033	M 37/631	6906167	327363.1	446	-60	0	60
WDRC0034	M 37/631	6906187	327388.1	446	-60	0	60
WDRC0035	M 37/631	6906207	327338.1	446	-60	0	60
WDRC0045	M 37/631	6906497	327129.1	460	-60	0	77
WDRC0046	M 37/631	6906517	327128.1	460	-60	0	40

WDRC0084	M 37/631	6906227	327283.1	446	-60	0	75
WDRC0085	M 37/631	6906150	327278	446	-60	0	69
WDRC0086	M 37/631	6906270	327277.1	446	-60	0	153
WDRC0097	M 37/631	6906237	327358.1	446	-60	0	228
WDRC0098	M 37/631	6906197	327438.1	446	-60	0	222
WDRC0099	M 37/631	6906077	327858.1	446	-60	0	132
WDRC0100	M 37/631	6906057	327938.1	446	-60	0	126
WDRC0101	M 37/631	6905812	328138.1	446	-60	0	54
WDRC0102	M 37/631	6905785	328099.2	446	-60	34	138
WDRC0103	M 37/631	6905752	328076.9	446	-60	34	222
WDRC0104	M 37/631	6906119	327745.8	446	-60	34	150
WDRC0105	M 37/631	6906030	327878.5	446	-60	34	174
WDRC0106	M 37/631	6908177	327268.1	460	-90	0	270
WDRC0107	M 37/631	6908258	326788.1	460	-90	0	72
WDRC0108	M 37/631	6908177	326788.1	460	-60	0	168
WDRC0109	M 37/631	6906069	327820.5	446	-60	34	174
WDRC0110	M 37/631	6908208	326818.1	460	-60	0	150
WDRC0111	M 37/631	6906100	327828.9	446	-60	34	108
WDRC0112	M 37/631	6906078	327861.2	446	-60	34	108
WDRC0113	M 37/631	6905797	328082.6	446	-60	34	138
WDRC0114	M 37/631	6905774	328115.8	446	-60	34	240
WDRC0115	M 37/631	6908127	327108.1	460	-90	0	312
WDRC0116	M 37/631	6908137	326938.1	460	-90	0	258
WDRC0117	M 37/631	6906086	327795.6	446	-60	34	102
WDRC0118	M 37/631	6906119	327889.9	446	-60	34	126
WDRC0119	M 37/631	6908048	326788.1	460	-60	0	264
WDRC0120	M 37/631	6908158	327278.1	460	-60	0	210
WDRC0121	M 37/631	6906037	327858.1	446	-60	0	216
WDRC0122	M 37/631	6906087	327898.1	445.5	-60	0	144
WDRC0123	M 37/631	6906117	327938.1	446	-60	0	90
WDRC0124	M 37/631	6906057	327818.1	446	-60	4	138
WDRC0125	M 37/631	6906077	327778.1	446	-60	0	84
WDRC0133	M 37/631	6908293	327428.1	450	-60	360	70
WDRC0134	M 37/631	6908287	327388.1	450	-60	360	76
WDRC0135	M 37/631	6908287	327313.1	450	-60	360	75
WDRC0136	M 37/631	6908267	327313.1	450	-60	360	94
WDRC0137	M 37/631	6908262	327268.1	450	-60	360	86
WDRC0138	M 37/631	6908287	326818.1	450	-60	360	70
WDRC0139	M 37/631	6908243	326818.1	450	-60	360	110
WDRC0140	M 37/631	6908232	326748.1	450	-60	360	70
WDRC0141	M 37/631	6908198	326748.1	450	-60	360	90
WDRC0142	M 37/631	6906087	327883.1	446	-61	360	100

WDRC0143	M 37/631	6906077	327838.1	446	-60	360	100
WDRC0144	M 37/631	6906087	327818.1	446	-60	360	88
WDRC0145	M 37/631	6906287	327418.1	446	-60	360	110
WDRC0146	M 37/631	6906257	327418.1	446	-60	360	90
WDRC0147	M 37/631	6906277	327378.1	446	-60	360	100
WDRC0148	M 37/631	6906302	327353.1	446	-60	360	100
WDRC0149	M 37/631	6906343	327318.1	446	-60	360	88
WDRC0150	M 37/631	6906377	327278.1	446	-60	360	80
WDRC0151	M 37/631	6908287	327528.1	450	-60	360	70
WDRC0152	M 37/631	6908282	327463.1	450	-60	360	76
WDRC0153	M 37/631	6908198	326708.1	450	-60	360	64
WDRC0154	M 37/631	6908167	326708.1	450	-60	360	82
WDRC0155	M 37/631	6908158	326658.1	450	-60	360	62
WDRC0156	M 37/631	6908132	326658.1	450	-60	360	82
21SDRC01	M 37/632	6905821	328922	450	-60	0	66
21SDRC02	M 37/632	6905846	328922	450	-60	0	60
21SDRC03	M 37/632	6905871	328922	450	-60	0	60
21SDRC04	M 37/632	6905896	328921	450	-60	0	60
21SDRC05	M 37/632	6905823	328862	450	-60	0	60
21SDRC06	M 37/632	6905844	328865	450	-60	0	60
21SDRC07	M 37/632	6905869	328864	450	-60	0	60
21SDRC08	M 37/632	6905894	328865	450	-60	0	60
21SDRC09	M 37/632	6905819	328803	450	-60	0	66
21SDRC10	M 37/632	6905845	328800	450	-60	0	60
21SDRC11	M 37/632	6905877	328802	450	-60	0	60
21SDRC12	M 37/632	6905902	328803	450	-60	0	60
CIO1801	M 37/632	6907336	329824	460	-60.11	280	82
CIO1802	M 37/632	6907385	329824	460	-60.21	285	70
CIO1803	M 37/632	6907432	329824	460	-61.14	283	70
CIO1804	M 37/632	6907483	329821	460	-58.84	273	70
CIO1805	M 37/632	6907537	329820	460	-60	270	70
CIO1806	M 37/632	6907585	329824	460	-60	270	70
CIO1810	M 37/632	6907332	329877	460	-60.62	279	154
CIO1811	M 37/632	6907329	329831	460	-60	270	88
WDR0148	M 37/632	6907958	330338.1	460	-90	316	51
WDR0149	M 37/632	6907958	330538	450	-90	0	22
WDR0150	M 37/632	6907958	330738	450	-90	0	37
WDR0151	M 37/632	6907958	331338	450	-90	0	33
WDR0152	M 37/632	6907958	331538	450	-90	0	46
WDR0153	M 37/632	6907958	331738	450	-90	0	36
WDR0154	M 37/632	6907958	331938	450	-90	0	58
WDR0155	M 37/632	6907958	332138	450	-90	0	61

WDR0156	M 37/632	6907758	332138	450	-90	0	24
WDR0157	M 37/632	6907758	331938	450	-90	0	28
WDR0158	M 37/632	6907758	331738	450	-90	0	8
WDR0159	M 37/632	6907758	331538	450	-90	0	21
WDR0160	M 37/632	6907758	331338	450	-90	0	30
WDR0161	M 37/632	6907557	332138.1	460	-90	316	42
WDR0162	M 37/632	6907557	331938.1	460	-90	316	32
WDR0163	M 37/632	6907557	331738.1	460	-90	316	33
WDR0164	M 37/632	6907557	330938.1	460	-90	316	18
WDR0165	M 37/632	6907557	330738.1	460	-90	316	20
WDR0166	M 37/632	6907557	330538.1	460	-90	316	4
WDR0167	M 37/632	6907157	330738.1	460	-90	316	18
WDR0168	M 37/632	6907157	330938.1	460	-90	316	8
WDR0169	M 37/632	6907157	331138.1	460	-90	316	5
WDR0170	M 37/632	6907157	331738.1	460	-90	316	43
WDR0171	M 37/632	6907157	331938.1	460	-90	316	35
WDR0172	M 37/632	6907157	332138.1	460	-90	316	15
WDR0173	M 37/632	6907157	332338.1	460	-90	316	17
WDR0174	M 37/632	6906757	332338.1	460	-90	316	68
WDR0175	M 37/632	6906757	332138.1	460	-90	316	35
WDR0176	M 37/632	6906757	331938.1	460	-90	316	62
WDR0177	M 37/632	6906757	331738.1	460	-90	316	61
WDR0178	M 37/632	6906757	331538.1	460	-90	316	56
WDR0179	M 37/632	6906757	331338.1	460	-90	316	26
WDR0180	M 37/632	6906757	331138.1	460	-90	316	8
WDR0181	M 37/632	6906757	330938.1	460	-90	316	25
WDR0182	M 37/632	6906357	330738.1	460	-90	316	60
WDR0183	M 37/632	6906357	330338.1	460	-90	316	57
WDR0184	M 37/632	6906357	329938.1	460	-90	316	53
WDR0185	M 37/632	6906357	329538.1	460	-90	316	15
WDR0186	M 37/632	6906357	329138.1	460	-90	316	5
WDR0187	M 37/632	6905957	328938.1	446	-90	316	22
WDR0188	M 37/632	6905957	329338.1	460	-90	316	10
WDR0189	M 37/632	6905957	329738.1	460	-90	316	31
WDR0190	M 37/632	6905957	330138.1	460	-90	316	46
WDR0191	M 37/632	6905957	330538.1	460	-90	316	38
WDR0192	M 37/632	6906757	330138.1	460	-90	316	20
WDR0193	M 37/632	6906757	329938.1	460	-90	316	57
WDR0196	M 37/632	6907157	329938.1	460	-90	316	60
WDR0197	M 37/632	6907157	330138.1	460	-90	316	46
WDR0198	M 37/632	6907557	330138.1	460	-90	316	42
WDR0199	M 37/632	6907557	329938.1	460	-90	316	4

WDR0213	M 37/632	6907958	331838	450	-90	0	48
WDR0214	M 37/632	6907958	332038	450	-90	0	52
WDR0215	M 37/632	6907958	332338	450	-90	0	50
WDR0216	M 37/632	6907958	332438	450	-90	0	54
WDR0217	M 37/632	6907858	332338	450	-90	0	58
WDR0218	M 37/632	6907858	332238	450	-90	0	39
WDR0219	M 37/632	6907958	332218	450	-90	0	44
WDR0220	M 37/632	6907858	332138	450	-90	0	35
WDR0221	M 37/632	6907858	332038	450	-90	0	38
WDR0222	M 37/632	6907557	330838.1	460	-90	316	21
WDR0223	M 37/632	6907557	330638.1	460	-90	316	5
WDR0224	M 37/632	6907357	330738.1	460	-90	316	5
WDR0225	M 37/632	6907357	330538.1	460	-90	316	9
WDR0226	M 37/632	6907357	330338.1	460	-90	316	5
WDR0227	M 37/632	6907357	330138.1	460	-90	316	22
WDR0228	M 37/632	6907157	330038.1	460	-90	316	61
WDR0229	M 37/632	6907157	330238.1	460	-90	316	71
WDR0230	M 37/632	6906957	330138.1	460	-90	316	63
WDR0231	M 37/632	6906957	330038.1	460	-90	316	43
WDR0232	M 37/632	6906957	329938.1	460	-90	316	44
WDR0233	M 37/632	6906757	329838.1	460	-90	316	64
WDR0234	M 37/632	6906757	330038.1	460	-90	316	47
WDR0235	M 37/632	6906557	330038.1	460	-90	316	69
WDR0236	M 37/632	6906557	329938.1	460	-90	316	73
WDR0237	M 37/632	6906557	329838.1	460	-90	316	62
WDR0238	M 37/632	6906357	330038.1	460	-90	316	23
WDR0239	M 37/632	6906357	329838.1	460	-90	316	69
WDR0240	M 37/632	6906157	329738.1	460	-90	316	42
WDR0241	M 37/632	6906157	329938.1	460	-90	316	74
WDR0242	M 37/632	6906157	330138.1	460	-90	316	54
WDR0326	M 37/632	6907257	330338.1	460	-60	270	53
WDR0327	M 37/632	6907157	330338.1	460	-60	270	89
WDR0328	M 37/632	6907257	330138.1	460	-60	270	74
WDR0329	M 37/632	6907257	330238.1	460	-60	270	65
WDR0330	M 37/632	6907057	329938.1	460	-60	270	62
WDR0331	M 37/632	6907057	330038.1	460	-60	270	29
WDR0332	M 37/632	6907057	330138.1	460	-60	270	79
WDR0333	M 37/632	6907057	330238.1	460	-60	270	41
WDR0334	M 37/632	6906857	329838.1	460	-60	270	69
WDR0335	M 37/632	6906857	329938.1	460	-60	270	47
WDR0336	M 37/632	6906857	330038.1	460	-60	270	56
WDR0337	M 37/632	6906657	330038.1	460	-60	270	22

WDR0339	M 37/632	6906657	329838.1	460	-60	270	39
WDR0340	M 37/632	6906657	329938.1	460	-60	270	62
WDR0342	M 37/632	6906457	329738.1	460	-60	270	67
WDR0343	M 37/632	6906457	329838.1	460	-60	270	76
WDR0344	M 37/632	6906457	329938.1	460	-60	270	83
WDR0345	M 37/632	6906457	330038.1	460	-60	270	44
WDR0346	M 37/632	6906257	329838.1	460	-60	270	65
WDR0347	M 37/632	6906257	329938.1	460	-60	270	37
WDR0348	M 37/632	6906257	330038.1	460	-60	270	67
WDR0372	M 37/632	6907958	332088	450	-60	270	58
WDR0373	M 37/632	6907958	332138	450	-60	270	57
WDR0441	M 37/632	6907958	331788	450	-60	270	45
WDR0442	M 37/632	6907858	331738	450	-60	270	19
WDR0443	M 37/632	6907858	331788	450	-60	270	18
WDR0444	M 37/632	6907858	331838	450	-60	270	30
WDR0450	M 37/632	6907153	332088	450	-60	270	42
WDR0451	M 37/632	6907158	332138	450	-60	270	35
WDR0452	M 37/632	6907158	332188	450	-60	270	44
WDR0453	M 37/632	6907158	332238	450	-60	270	50
WDR0509	M 37/632	6907958	331588	450	-90	0	47
WDR0510	M 37/632	6907958	331638	450	-90	0	35
WDR0511	M 37/632	6907958	331688	450	-90	0	26
WDR0512	M 37/632	6907958	331888	450	-90	0	53
WDR0513	M 37/632	6907157	332388.1	460	-90	316	30
WDR0514	M 37/632	6907157	332438.1	460	-90	316	39
WDR0515	M 37/632	6907157	332488.1	460	-90	316	36
WDR0516	M 37/632	6907157	332538.1	460	-90	316	69
WDR0540	M 37/632	6907157	329988.1	460	-90	316	56
WDR0541	M 37/632	6907157	330088.1	460	-90	316	50
WDR0542	M 37/632	6907157	330188.1	460	-90	316	46
WDR0543	M 37/632	6906957	329988.1	460	-90	316	34
WDR0544	M 37/632	6906957	330088.1	460	-90	316	60
WDR0547	M 37/632	6907557	330488.1	460	-90	316	20
WDR0548	M 37/632	6907557	330588.1	460	-90	316	18
WDR0549	M 37/632	6907557	330688.1	460	-90	316	31
WDR0550	M 37/632	6907557	330788.1	460	-90	316	4
WDR0551	M 37/632	6906757	330988.1	460	-90	316	15
WDR0552	M 37/632	6906757	331038.1	460	-90	316	14
WDR0553	M 37/632	6906757	331088.1	460	-90	316	6
WDR0592	M 37/632	6906457	329888.1	460	-90	316	58
WDR0593	M 37/632	6906457	329988.1	460	-90	316	44
WDR0594	M 37/632	6906357	329738.1	460	-90	316	44

WDR0595	M 37/632	6906357	329788.1	460	-90	316	62
WDR0596	M 37/632	6906357	329888.1	460	-90	316	60
WDR0597	M 37/632	6906357	329988.1	460	-90	316	69
WDR0598	M 37/632	6906357	330388.1	460	-90	316	42
WDR0599	M 37/632	6906357	330438.1	460	-90	316	46
WDR0600	M 37/632	6906357	330488.1	460	-90	316	41
WDR0601	M 37/632	6906357	330538.1	460	-90	316	54
WDR0602	M 37/632	6905957	330588.1	460	-90	316	38
WDR0603	M 37/632	6905957	330638.1	460	-90	316	48
WDR0604	M 37/632	6905957	330688.1	460	-90	316	47
WDR0605	M 37/632	6905957	330738.1	460	-90	316	53
WDR0685	M 37/632	6907858	332288	450	-90	0	47
WDR0686	M 37/632	6907858	332388	450	-90	0	47
WDR0687	M 37/632	6907858	332438	450	-90	0	60
WDR0695	M 37/632	6907557	329788.1	460	-90	316	27
WDR0696	M 37/632	6907557	329838.1	460	-90	316	9
WDR0697	M 37/632	6907557	329888.1	460	-90	316	1
WDR0698	M 37/632	6907557	329988.1	460	-90	316	2
WDR0699	M 37/632	6907357	330038.1	460	-90	316	44
WDR0700	M 37/632	6907357	330088.1	460	-90	316	41
WDR0701	M 37/632	6907357	330188.1	460	-90	316	45
WDR0702	M 37/632	6907357	330238.1	460	-90	316	40
WDR0703	M 37/632	6907257	330038.1	460	-90	316	73
WDR0704	M 37/632	6907257	330088.1	460	-90	316	60
WDR0705	M 37/632	6907257	330188.1	460	-90	316	30
WDR0706	M 37/632	6907057	330088.1	460	-90	316	62
WDR0707	M 37/632	6907057	330188.1	460	-90	316	40
WDR0708	M 37/632	6907057	330288.1	460	-90	316	45
WDR0709	M 37/632	6907257	330288.1	460	-90	316	42
WDR0710	M 37/632	6907958	330388.1	460	-90	316	55
WDR0711	M 37/632	6907958	330438.1	460	-90	316	70
WDR0712	M 37/632	6907958	330488	450	-90	0	39
WDR0713	M 37/632	6907157	331688.1	460	-90	316	47
WDR0714	M 37/632	6907157	331788.1	460	-90	316	37
WDR0765	M 37/632	6906957	330188.1	460	-90	0	68
WDR0766	M 37/632	6906957	330238.1	460	-90	0	76
WDR0767	M 37/632	6907357	329988.1	460	-90	0	57
WDR0768	M 37/632	6907357	329938.1	460	-90	0	46
WDR0769	M 37/632	6907357	329888.1	460	-90	0	60
WDR0770	M 37/632	6907357	329838.1	460	-90	0	70
WDR0771	M 37/632	6907457	329888.1	460	-90	0	17
WDR0772	M 37/632	6907457	329838.1	460	-90	0	22

WDR0773	M 37/632	6907457	329788.1	460	-90	0	26
WDR0774	M 37/632	6906657	330238.1	460	-90	0	44
WDR0775	M 37/632	6906657	330188.1	460	-90	0	35
WDR0776	M 37/632	6906657	330138.1	460	-90	0	42
WDR0777	M 37/632	6906657	330088.1	460	-90	0	50
WDR0778	M 37/632	6906657	330288.1	460	-90	0	40
WDR0779	M 37/632	6906657	330338.1	460	-90	0	60
WDR0780	M 37/632	6906657	330388.1	460	-90	0	66
WDR0781	M 37/632	6906657	330438.1	460	-90	0	53
WDR0782	M 37/632	6906957	330288.1	460	-90	0	65
WDR0783	M 37/632	6906957	330338.1	460	-90	0	64
WDR0784	M 37/632	6906957	330388.1	460	-90	0	72
WDR0785	M 37/632	6907057	330338.1	460	-90	0	94
WDR0786	M 37/632	6907057	330388.1	460	-90	0	101
WDR0787	M 37/632	6906157	330438.1	460	-90	0	47
WDR0788	M 37/632	6906157	330488.1	460	-90	0	44
WDR0789	M 37/632	6906157	330538.1	460	-90	0	48
WDR0790	M 37/632	6906157	330588.1	460	-90	0	59
WDR0791	M 37/632	6906157	330638.1	460	-90	0	76
WDR0792	M 37/632	6905957	329388.1	460	-90	0	8
WDR0793	M 37/632	6905957	329438.1	460	-90	0	23
WDR0794	M 37/632	6905957	329488.1	460	-90	0	22
WDR0795	M 37/632	6905957	329538.1	460	-90	0	24
WDR0796	M 37/632	6905957	329588.1	460	-90	0	36
WDR0797	M 37/632	6905957	329638.1	460	-90	0	43
WDR0798	M 37/632	6905957	329688.1	460	-90	0	37
WDR0799	M 37/632	6905957	329788.1	460	-90	0	44
WDR0800	M 37/632	6905957	329838.1	460	-90	0	41
WDR0801	M 37/632	6905957	329888.1	460	-90	0	46
WDR0802	M 37/632	6905957	329938.1	460	-90	0	65
WDR0803	M 37/632	6905957	329988.1	460	-90	0	66
WDR0804	M 37/632	6905957	330038.1	460	-90	0	86
WDR0805	M 37/632	6905957	330088.1	460	-90	0	85
WDR0806	M 37/632	6906357	329688.1	460	-90	0	18
WDR0807	M 37/632	6906357	329638.1	460	-90	0	23
WDR0808	M 37/632	6906357	329588.1	460	-90	0	13
WDR0809	M 37/632	6906357	329488.1	460	-90	0	34
WDR0810	M 37/632	6906357	329438.1	460	-90	0	32
WDR0811	M 37/632	6906357	329388.1	460	-90	0	34
WDR0812	M 37/632	6906357	329338.1	460	-90	0	15
WDR0915	M 37/632	6907758	332388	450	-90	0	45
WDR0916	M 37/632	6907758	332338	450	-90	0	42

WDR0917	M 37/632	6907758	332288	450	-90	0	20
WDR0918	M 37/632	6907758	332238	450	-90	0	23
WDR0920	M 37/632	6907557	332288.1	460	-90	0	40
WDR0921	M 37/632	6907557	332338.1	460	-90	0	39
WDR0922	M 37/632	6907557	332388.1	460	-90	0	58
WDR0923	M 37/632	6907557	332438.1	460	-90	0	67
WDR0924	M 37/632	6907557	332488.1	460	-90	0	67
WDR0925	M 37/632	6907557	332538.1	460	-90	0	45
WDR0928	M 37/632	6907257	332538.1	460	-90	0	54
WDR0929	M 37/632	6907257	332488.1	460	-90	0	59
WDR0930	M 37/632	6907257	332438.1	460	-90	0	68
WDR0931	M 37/632	6907257	332388.1	460	-90	0	41
WDR0932	M 37/632	6907057	332488.1	460	-90	0	68
WDR0933	M 37/632	6907057	332538.1	460	-90	0	73
WDR0970	M 37/632	6907958	332538	450	-90	0	56
WDR0971	M 37/632	6907958	332488	450	-90	0	51
WDR0976	M 37/632	6907758	332438	450	-90	0	59
WDR0977	M 37/632	6907758	332488	450	-90	0	75
WDR0978	M 37/632	6907758	332538	450	-90	0	75
WDR0989	M 37/632	6907457	332538.1	460	-90	0	65
WDR0990	M 37/632	6907457	332488.1	460	-90	0	77
WDR0991	M 37/632	6907457	332438.1	460	-90	0	65
WDR0994	M 37/632	6907357	331838.1	460	-90	0	32
WDR0995	M 37/632	6907357	331738.1	460	-90	0	27
WDR0996	M 37/632	6907357	331638.1	460	-90	0	26
WDR0997	M 37/632	6907357	331538.1	460	-90	0	45
WDR0998	M 37/632	6907357	331438.1	460	-90	0	4
WDR0999	M 37/632	6907157	331338.1	460	-90	0	83
WDR1000	M 37/632	6907157	331538.1	460	-90	0	26
WDR1001	M 37/632	6906957	331538.1	460	-90	0	66
WDR1002	M 37/632	6906957	331638.1	460	-90	0	45
WDR1003	M 37/632	6906957	331738.1	460	-90	0	57
WDR1004	M 37/632	6906957	331838.1	460	-90	0	46
WDR1005	M 37/632	6906957	331938.1	460	-90	0	35
WDR1022	M 37/632	6906157	329688.1	460	-90	0	24
WDR1023	M 37/632	6906157	329788.1	460	-90	0	51
WDR1024	M 37/632	6906157	329838.1	460	-90	0	39
WDR1025	M 37/632	6906157	329888.1	460	-90	0	53
WDR1026	M 37/632	6906157	329988.1	460	-90	0	76
WDR1027	M 37/632	6906157	330038.1	460	-90	0	65
WDR1028	M 37/632	6906157	330088.1	460	-90	0	56
WDR1029	M 37/632	6906557	330238.1	460	-90	0	61

WDR1030	M 37/632	6906557	330288.1	460	-90	0	41
WDR1031	M 37/632	6906557	330338.1	460	-90	0	46
WDR1032	M 37/632	6906557	330388.1	460	-90	0	67
WDR1033	M 37/632	6906557	330438.1	460	-90	0	80
WDR1034	M 37/632	6906757	330438.1	460	-90	0	60
WDR1035	M 37/632	6906757	330388.1	460	-90	0	46
WDR1036	M 37/632	6906757	330338.1	460	-90	0	46
WDR1037	M 37/632	6906757	330288.1	460	-90	0	44
WDR1038	M 37/632	6906757	330238.1	460	-90	0	52
WDR1039	M 37/632	6906757	330188.1	460	-90	0	42
WDR1040	M 37/632	6907157	329888.1	460	-90	0	62
WDR1041	M 37/632	6907157	329838.1	460	-90	0	40
WDR1042	M 37/632	6907157	329788.1	460	-90	0	27
WDR1043	M 37/632	6907257	329788.1	460	-90	0	93
WDR1044	M 37/632	6907257	329838.1	460	-90	0	67
WDR1045	M 37/632	6907257	329888.1	460	-90	0	55
WDR1046	M 37/632	6907257	329938.1	460	-90	0	61
WDR1047	M 37/632	6907257	329988.1	460	-90	0	67
WDR1048	M 37/632	6907357	329788.1	460	-90	0	112
WDR1049	M 37/632	6907457	329938.1	460	-90	0	33
WDR1050	M 37/632	6907457	329988.1	460	-90	0	51
WDR1051	M 37/632	6906157	329638.1	460	-90	0	23
WDR1052	M 37/632	6906157	329588.1	460	-90	0	27
WDR1053	M 37/632	6906157	329538.1	460	-90	0	94
WDR1054	M 37/632	6906157	329488.1	460	-90	0	66
WDR1055	M 37/632	6905857	329788.1	460	-90	0	41
WDR1056	M 37/632	6905857	329838.1	460	-90	0	32
WDR1057	M 37/632	6905857	329888.1	460	-90	0	41
WDR1058	M 37/632	6905857	329938.1	460	-90	0	41
WDR1059	M 37/632	6905857	329988.1	460	-90	0	63
WDR1060	M 37/632	6905857	330038.1	460	-90	0	86
WDR1061	M 37/632	6907557	330088.1	460	-90	0	23
WDR1062	M 37/632	6907557	330038.1	460	-90	0	21
WDR1063	M 37/632	6907657	329888.1	460	-90	0	5
WDR1064	M 37/632	6907657	329838.1	460	-90	0	4
WDR1065	M 37/632	6907657	329788.1	460	-90	0	25
WDR1069	M 37/632	6907457	330238.1	460	-90	0	51
WDR1070	M 37/632	6907457	330188.1	460	-90	0	62
WDR1071	M 37/632	6907457	330138.1	460	-90	0	44
WDR1075	M 37/632	6907057	329838.1	460	-90	0	41
WDR1076	M 37/632	6906947	329838.1	460	-90	0	48
WDR1077	M 37/632	6905857	330088.1	460	-90	0	76

WDR1131	M 37/632	6907707	330338.1	460	-60	0	24
WDR1132	M 37/632	6907657	330338.1	460	-60	0	11
WDR1133	M 37/632	6907607	330338.1	460	-60	0	6
WDR1134	M 37/632	6907557	330338.1	460	-60	0	7
WDR1135	M 37/632	6907757	330338.1	460	-60	0	42
WDR1136	M 37/632	6907808	330538	450	-60	0	11
WDR1137	M 37/632	6907758	330538	450	-60	0	20
WDR1138	M 37/632	6907708	330538	450	-60	0	3
WDR1139	M 37/632	6907658	330538	450	-60	0	2
WDR1140	M 37/632	6907607	330538.1	460	-60	0	17
WDRC0049	M 37/632	6907958	332208	450	-60	270	90
WDRC0052	M 37/632	6907958	332248	450	-60	270	113
WDRC0090	M 37/632	6907357	329848.1	460	-90	0	130
BRB0075	M 37/709	6910343	327277.7	460	-60	90	30
BRB0078	M 37/709	6910374	327286.9	460	-60	65	24
BRB0079	M 37/709	6910363	327263.6	460	-60	240	22
BRB0080	M 37/709	6910386	327279.7	460	-60	90	30
BRR0089	M 37/709	6911108	326138.1	460	-90	0	7
BRR0090	M 37/709	6911108	326238.1	460	-90	0	2
BRR0863	M 37/709	6910958	327038.1	460	-90	0	54
BRR0864	M 37/709	6910958	327138.1	460	-90	0	47
WBR0102	M 37/709	6910658	327138.1	460	-60	270	48
WBR0103	M 37/709	6910658	327238.1	460	-60	270	52
WBR0109	M 37/709	6909658	327138.1	460	-60	270	63
WBR0296	M 37/709	6911058	326338.1	460	-60	270	1
WBR0297	M 37/709	6911058	326438.1	460	-60	270	27
WBR0298	M 37/709	6911058	326538.1	460	-60	270	49
WBR0299	M 37/709	6911058	326638.1	460	-60	270	57
WBR0310	M 37/709	6910458	327138.1	460	-60	270	49
WBR0311	M 37/709	6910458	327238.1	460	-60	270	39
WBR0313	M 37/709	6910258	327138.1	460	-60	270	25
WBR0314	M 37/709	6910258	327238.1	460	-60	270	45
WBR0315	M 37/709	6910958	326438.1	460	-60	270	73
WBR0316	M 37/709	6910958	326538.1	460	-60	270	44
WBR0317	M 37/709	6910958	326638.1	460	-60	270	18
WBR0318	M 37/709	6910958	326738.1	460	-60	270	47
WBR0319	M 37/709	6910958	326838.1	460	-60	270	4
WBR0320	M 37/709	6910958	326938.1	460	-60	270	15
WBR0321	M 37/709	6910558	327138.1	460	-60	270	70
WBR0322	M 37/709	6910558	327238.1	460	-60	270	49
WBR0323	M 37/709	6910358	327138.1	460	-60	270	24
WBR0324	M 37/709	6910358	327238.1	460	-60	270	38

WBR0326	M 37/709	6910158	327138.1	460	-60	270	50
WBR0327	M 37/709	6910158	327238.1	460	-60	270	71
WBR0328	M 37/709	6910058	327138.1	460	-60	270	46
WBR0329	M 37/709	6910058	327238.1	460	-60	270	59
WBR0334	M 37/709	6910258	327128.1	460	-60	270	41
WBR0335	M 37/709	6910158	327188.1	460	-60	270	69
WBR0336	M 37/709	6911036	326656.1	460	-60	143	11
WBR0342	M 37/709	6910258	327108.1	460	-60	270	47
WBR0343	M 37/709	6910258	327148.1	460	-60	270	44
WBR0344	M 37/709	6910268	327148.1	460	-60	270	50
WBR0345	M 37/709	6910268	327128.1	460	-60	270	40
WBR0346	M 37/709	6910268	327108.1	460	-60	270	40
WBR0347	M 37/709	6910248	327148.1	460	-60	270	42
WBR0348	M 37/709	6910248	327128.1	460	-60	270	50
WBR0349	M 37/709	6910248	327108.1	460	-60	270	50
WBR0376	M 37/709	6910659	327088.1	460	-60	270	86
WBR0380	M 37/709	6910559	327088.1	460	-60	270	61
WBR102	M 37/709	6910658	327138	450	-60	270	48
WBR103	M 37/709	6910658	327238	450	-60	270	52
WBR109	M 37/709	6909658	327138	450	-60	270	63
WBR296	M 37/709	6911058	326338	450	-60	270	2
WBR297	M 37/709	6911058	326438	450	-60	270	27
WBR298	M 37/709	6911058	326538	450	-60	270	49
WBR299	M 37/709	6911058	326638	450	-60	270	57
WBR310	M 37/709	6910458	327138	450	-60	270	49
WBR311	M 37/709	6910458	327238	450	-60	270	39
WBR313	M 37/709	6910258	327138	450	-60	270	25
WBR314	M 37/709	6910258	327238	450	-60	270	45
WBR315	M 37/709	6910958	326438	450	-60	270	73
WBR316	M 37/709	6910958	326538	450	-60	270	44
WBR317	M 37/709	6910958	326638	450	-60	270	18
WBR318	M 37/709	6910958	326738	450	-60	270	47
WBR319	M 37/709	6910958	326838	450	-60	270	4
WBR320	M 37/709	6910958	326938	450	-60	270	15
WBR321	M 37/709	6910558	327138	450	-60	270	70
WBR322	M 37/709	6910558	327238	450	-60	270	49
WBR323	M 37/709	6910358	327138	450	-60	270	24
WBR324	M 37/709	6910358	327238	450	-60	270	38
WBR326	M 37/709	6910158	327138	450	-60	270	50
WBR327	M 37/709	6910158	327238	450	-60	270	71
WBR328	M 37/709	6910058	327138	450	-60	270	46
WBR329	M 37/709	6910058	327238	450	-60	270	59

WKR0110	M 37/709	6910457	327298.1	460	-60	270	53
WKR0111	M 37/709	6910657	327188.1	460	-60	270	64
WKR0112	M 37/709	6910657	327288.1	460	-60	270	45
WKR0113	M 37/709	6910559	327188.1	460	-60	270	62
WKR0114	M 37/709	6910559	327288.1	460	-60	270	51
WKR0200	M 37/709	6910858	327088.1	460	-90	0	22
WKR0201	M 37/709	6910858	327138.1	460	-90	0	7
WKR0202	M 37/709	6910858	327188.1	460	-90	0	12
WKR0203	M 37/709	6910858	327238.1	460	-90	0	26
WKR0204	M 37/709	6910958	326338.1	460	-90	0	52
WKR0205	M 37/709	6910958	326238.1	460	-90	0	19
WKR0206	M 37/709	6910958	326138.1	460	-90	0	30
WKR0207	M 37/709	6910958	326038.1	460	-90	0	31
WKR0208	M 37/709	6910958	325938.1	460	-90	0	41
WKR0209	M 37/709	6910958	325838.1	460	-90	0	38
WKR0319	M 37/709	6910208	327238.1	460	-90	0	48
WKR0320	M 37/709	6910308	327288.1	460	-90	0	46
WKR0321	M 37/709	6910308	327238.1	460	-90	0	56
WKR0322	M 37/709	6910418	327278.1	460	-90	0	37
WKR0328	M 37/709	6910758	327088.1	460	-90	0	43
WKR0329	M 37/709	6910758	327138.1	460	-90	0	47
WKRC0102	M 37/709	6910711	327269.2	460	-60	136	200
WKRC0103	M 37/709	6910797	327185.9	460	-60	136	200
WKRC0104	M 37/709	6910883	327102.6	460	-60	136	200
BRB0127	M 37/1045	6908178	335114.1	460	-60	310	30
BRB0128	M 37/1045	6908216	335123.1	460	-60	225	13
BRB0129	M 37/1045	6908229	335116.1	460	-60	270	30
BRB0130	M 37/1045	6908253	335056.1	460	-60	95	30
BRB0131	M 37/1045	6908253	335056.1	460	-60	270	30
BRB0200	M 37/1045	6908207	335093.1	460	-60	60	30
BRB0201	M 37/1045	6908222	335112.1	460	-90	0	30
WDR0460	M 37/1045	6908177	335108.1	460	-60	270	35
WDR0461	M 37/1045	6908177	335128.1	460	-60	270	36
WDR0462	M 37/1045	6908177	335148.1	460	-60	270	35
WDR0463	M 37/1045	6908227	335088.1	460	-60	270	29
WDR0464	M 37/1045	6908227	335108.1	460	-60	270	28
WDR0465	M 37/1045	6908227	335128.1	460	-60	270	38
WDR0466	M 37/1045	6908227	335148.1	460	-60	270	41
WDR1185	M 37/1045	6908157	335038.1	460	-60	180	26
WDR1186	M 37/1045	6908207	335038.1	460	-60	180	32
WDR1187	M 37/1045	6908257	335038.1	460	-60	180	38
WDR1188	M 37/1045	6908307	335038.1	460	-60	180	33

WDR1189	M 37/1045	6908357	335038.1	460	-60	180	41
BK0001	M 37/30	6908342	327240	450	-60	0	17
BK0002	M 37/30	6908332	327240	450	-60	0	30
BK0003	M 37/30	6908322	327240	450	-59	0	40
BK0004	M 37/30	6908312	327240	450	-59	0	49
BK0005	M 37/30	6908331	327218.5	450	-60	0	30
BK0006	M 37/30	6908321	327218.5	450	-60	0	40
BK0007	M 37/30	6908311	327218.5	450	-60	0	49
BK0007R	M 37/30	6908311	327218.1	450	-60	0	49
BK0008	M 37/30	6908331	327200	450	-60	0	30
BK0008R	M 37/30	6908331	327199.6	450	-60	0	30
BK0009	M 37/30	6908321	327200	450	-60	0	49
BK0010	M 37/30	6908312	327200	450	-60	0	49
BK0011	M 37/30	6908331	327180.1	450	-60	0	40
BK0012	M 37/30	6908321	327180.1	450	-60	0	49
BK0013	M 37/30	6908311	327180	450	-60	0	52
BK0014	M 37/30	6908311	327130.1	450	-60	0	40
BK0015	M 37/30	6908301	327131.1	450	-60	0	54
BK0016	M 37/30	6908291	327131.1	450	-60	0	60
BK0017	M 37/30	6908301	327080.6	450	-60	0	40
BK0018	M 37/30	6908291	327081.1	450	-60	0	49
BK0019	M 37/30	6908281	327080.6	450	-60	0	60
BK0020	M 37/30	6908271	327081.1	450	-60	0	59
BK0021	M 37/30	6908301	327061.2	450	-60	0	40
BK0022	M 37/30	6908291	327061.1	450	-60	0	49
BK0023	M 37/30	6908281	327061.1	450	-60	0	60
BK0024	M 37/30	6908301	327040.7	450	-60	0	52
BK0025	M 37/30	6908291	327041.2	450	-60	0	60
BK0026	M 37/30	6908341	327180.1	450	-60	0	25
BK0027	M 37/30	6908341	327160.1	450	-60	0	25
BK0028	M 37/30	6908331	327160.1	450	-60	0	31
BK0029	M 37/30	6908321	327161.6	450	-60	0	42
BK0030	M 37/30	6908311	327160.1	450	-60	0	49
BK0031	M 37/30	6908321	327080.7	450	-60	0	25
BK0032	M 37/30	6908311	327080.7	450	-60	0	30
BK0033	M 37/30	6908322	327061.2	450	-60	0	25
BK0034	M 37/30	6908311	327061.2	450	-60	0	30
BK0035	M 37/30	6908321	327041.2	450	-60	0	25
BK0036	M 37/30	6908311	327040.7	450	-60	0	30
BK0037	M 37/30	6908351	326961.4	450	-60	0	20
BK0038	M 37/30	6908341	326961.3	450	-60	0	30
BK0039	M 37/30	6908331	326961.3	450	-60	0	40

BK0040	M 37/30	6908321	326961.3	450	-59	0	49
BK0041	M 37/30	6908301	326961.3	450	-59	0	30
BK0042	M 37/30	6908291	326961.3	450	-60	0	40
BK0043	M 37/30	6908282	326961.3	450	-60	0	49
BK0044	M 37/30	6908341	326937.9	450	-60	0	30
BK0045	M 37/30	6908331	326941.4	450	-60	0	40
BK0046	M 37/30	6908321	326941.3	450	-60	0	49
BK0047	M 37/30	6908311	326940.8	450	-60	0	20
BK0048	M 37/30	6908301	326940.3	450	-60	0	30
BK0049	M 37/30	6908291	326940.8	450	-60	0	31
BK0050	M 37/30	6908281	326940.3	450	-60	0	39
BK0051	M 37/30	6908341	326921.4	450	-60	0	20
BK0052	M 37/30	6908331	326920.9	450	-60	0	30
BK0053	M 37/30	6908321	326920.4	450	-60	0	40
BK0054	M 37/30	6908341	326900.9	450	-60	0	20
BK0055	M 37/30	6908331	326881.4	450	-60	0	40
BK0056	M 37/30	6908351	326861	450	-60	0	40
BK0057	M 37/30	6908341	326861	450	-60	0	40
BK0058	M 37/30	6908331	326860.9	450	-60	0	40
BK0059	M 37/30	6908351	326841	450	-60	0	40
BK0060	M 37/30	6908341	326841	450	-60	0	40
BK0061	M 37/30	6908331	326841	450	-60	0	40
BK0062	M 37/30	6908321	326841	450	-60	0	43
BK0063	M 37/30	6908311	326840.4	450	-60	0	48
BK0064	M 37/30	6908281	326840.9	450	-60	0	40
BK0065	M 37/30	6908271	326840.4	450	-60	0	37
BK0066	M 37/30	6908261	326840.9	450	-60	0	50
BK0067	M 37/30	6908321	326861.4	450	-60	0	40
BK0068	M 37/30	6908311	326861.4	450	-60	0	49
BK0069	M 37/30	6908281	326860.9	450	-60	0	39
BK0070	M 37/30	6908271	326860.9	450	-60	0	45
BK0071	M 37/30	6908321	326880.9	450	-60	0	40
BK0072	M 37/30	6908311	326880.9	450	-60	0	50
BK0073	M 37/30	6908321	326901.9	450	-60	0	40
BK0074	M 37/30	6908311	326901.4	450	-60	0	51
BK0075	M 37/30	6908291	327239.9	450	-60	0	61
BK0076	M 37/30	6908291	327220	450	-60	0	56
BK0077	M 37/30	6908290	327200	450	-60	0	59
BK0078	M 37/30	6908291	327180	450	-60	0	61
BK0079	M 37/30	6908330	327120.1	450	-60	0	25
BK0080	M 37/30	6908320	327120.1	450	-60	0	26
BK0081	M 37/30	6908340	327129.1	450	-60	0	12

BK0082	M 37/30	6908329	327130.1	450	-60	0	19
BK0083	M 37/30	6908320	327130.6	450	-60	0	28
BK0084	M 37/30	6908341	327139.6	450	-60	0	12
BK0085	M 37/30	6908331	327139.6	450	-60	0	19
BK0086	M 37/30	6908322	327140.1	450	-60	0	29
BK0087	M 37/30	6908341	327148.6	450	-60	0	13
BK0088	M 37/30	6908331	327145.6	450	-60	0	22
BK0089	M 37/30	6908321	327145.6	450	-60	0	31
BK101	M 37/30	6908248	326844.1	450	-75	357	135
BK102	M 37/30	6908219	326844.8	450	-75	358	123
BK103	M 37/30	6908219	326884	450	-70	0	108
BK104	M 37/30	6908223	326914.2	450	-75	357	117
BK105	M 37/30	6908259	326934	450	-90	0	117
BK106	M 37/30	6908229	326968.9	450	-75	358	119
BK107	M 37/30	6908233	326985	450	-75	356	117
BK109	M 37/30	6908237	327012.6	450	-75	2	114
BK110	M 37/30	6908263	327130.9	450	-90	0	120
BK111	M 37/30	6908244	327075.8	450	-70	1	112
BK112	M 37/30	6908276	327105.9	450	-90	0	117
BK113	M 37/30	6908225	327042.8	450	-75	0	56
BK114	M 37/30	6908283	327177.3	450	-90	0	111
BK115	M 37/30	6908255	327205.3	450	-75	359	125
BK116	M 37/30	6908257	327244.8	450	-75	355	120
BK117	M 37/30	6908290	327213.9	450	-75	357	90
BK118	M 37/30	6908286	327243.7	450	-75	356	90
BK119	M 37/30	6908309	326841.2	450	-75	0	60
BK120	M 37/30	6908308	326841.2	450	-90	0	81
BK121	M 37/30	6908307	326861.3	450	-75	355	60
BK122	M 37/30	6908304	326861.4	450	-90	0	90
BK123	M 37/30	6908306	326881	450	-75	357	70
BK124	M 37/30	6908303	326881	450	-90	0	75
BK125	M 37/30	6908318	326902.7	450	-75	356	60
BK126	M 37/30	6908315	326902.8	450	-90	0	85
BK127	M 37/30	6908294	326922.6	450	-75	0	60
BK128	M 37/30	6908301	326922.5	450	-90	0	85
BK129	M 37/30	6908309	326943	450	-75	358	60
BK130	M 37/30	6908304	326943	450	-90	0	81
BK131	M 37/30	6908317	326962.8	450	-90	0	60
BK132	M 37/30	6908269	326964.2	450	-75	3	80
BKD0001	M 37/30	6908258	327102.2	450	-60	0	90
BKD0002	M 37/30	6908264	327133.2	450	-60	0	89
BKD0003	M 37/30	6908246	327030.3	450	-60	0	104.5

BKD0004	M 37/30	6908241	326979.9	450	-60	0	108.5
BKD0005	M 37/30	6908233	326898.5	450	-60	0	111
BKD0006	M 37/30	6908232	326868	450	-60	0	114
BKD0007	M 37/30	6908266	327173.4	450	-60	0	93
BKD0008	M 37/30	6908211	327117.4	450	-60	0	135
BKD0009	M 37/30	6908251	327071.3	450	-60	0	87
BKD0010	M 37/30	6908245	327008.3	450	-60	0	102
BKD0011	M 37/30	6908254	326946.1	450	-60	0	94
22ENRC001	M37/631	6905821	328089	446	-60	30	60
22ENRC002	M37/631	6905812	328085	446	-60	30	68
22ENRC003	M37/631	6905858	328098	446	-60	30	20
22ENRC004	M37/631	6905848	328093	446	-60	30	40
22ENRC005	M37/631	6905840	328088	446	-60	30	50
22ENRC006	M37/631	6905831	328083	446	-60	30	54
22ENRC007	M37/631	6905823	328078	446	-60	30	64
22ENRC008	M37/631	6905860	328085	446	-60	30	32
22ENRC009	M37/631	6905850	328080	446	-60	30	46
22ENRC010	M37/631	6905841	328075	446	-60	30	72
22ENRC011	M37/631	6905798	328086	446	-60	30	78
22ENRC012	M37/631	6905794	328110	446	-60	30	66
22ENRC013	M37/631	6905786	328119	446	-60	30	75
22ENRC014	M37/631	6905776	328128	446	-60	30	75
22ENRC015	M37/631	6905762	328139	446	-60	30	86
22ENRC016	M37/631	6905743	328148	446	-60	30	96
22ENRC017	M37/631	6905808	328119	446	-60	30	54
22ENRC018	M37/631	6905837	328128	446	-60	30	24
22MERC001	M37/631	6906100	327822	445	-60	324	25
22MERC002	M37/631	6906097	327835	445	-60	324	35
22MERC003	M37/631	6906089	327840	445	-60	324	48
22MERC004	M37/631	6906111	327838	445	-60	324	25
22MERC005	M37/631	6906087	327859	445	-60	324	70
22MERC006	M37/631	6906109	327850	445	-60	324	35
22MERC007	M37/631	6906123	327854	445	-60	324	23
22MERC008	M37/631	6906107	327865	445	-60	324	45
22MERC009	M37/631	6906090	327877	445	-60	324	80
22MERC010	M37/631	6906122	327868	445	-60	324	33
22MERC011	M37/631	6906106	327879	445	-60	324	63
22MERC012	M37/631	6906135	327870	445	-60	324	23
22MERC013	M37/631	6906119	327881	445	-60	324	48
22MERC014	M37/631	6906133	327883	445	-60	324	36
22MERC015	M37/631	6906147	327886	445	-60	324	23
23ENDD001	M37/631	6905812	328119	446	-62	030	70.7

23ENDD002	M37/631	6905806	328116	446	-59	030	70.6