METALS TECH LIMITED

ASX Release
30 March 2022

SIGNIFICANT EXPLORATION TARGET DEFINED AT THE STUREC GOLD PROJECT

Highlights

- Significant JORC (2012) Exploration Target defined at the Company's 100% owned Sturec Gold Mine, central Slovakia, of between 37.9Mt and 58.2Mt at an average grade of between 1.79g/t AuEq and 2.75g/t AuEq for total ounces of between 2.18M oz AuEq and 5.15M oz AuEq

Prospect Name	Grade (g/t AuEq) (Low)	Grade (g/t AuEq) (High)	Tonnage (t) (Low)	Tonnage (t) (High)	Contained Gold (AuEq) (Low)	Contained Gold (AuEq) (High)
Volle Henne	3	4.5	7,200,000	9,600,000	694,456	1,388,912
HG Extension	3	4.5	1,440,000	1,920,000	138,891	277,782
Wolf and Vratislav	1.5	2.5	10,150,000	14,500,000	489,495	1,165,464
North Wolf	1.5	2.5	7,250,000	10,875,000	349,639	874,098
Katerina	1.5	2.5	2,250,000	4,500,000	108,509	361,696
Depth Extension	1.3	2	5,774,250	9,623,750	241,340	618,821
South Ridge	1.3	2	3,840,000	7,200,000	160,497	462,971
TOTAL					2,182,827	5,149,745

**The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and therefore is an approximation. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code.*

- Exploration Target* is entirely separate from the existing JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate at the Sturec Gold Mine which is **38.5Mt @ 1.23 g/t Au and 8.8 g/t Ag, containing 1.522Moz of gold and 10.93Moz of silver** using a 0.26g/t Au cut-off and within an optimised open pit shell
  - An additional **148kt @ 3.55 g/t Au and 12.6 g/t Ag containing 17koz of gold and 60koz of silver** using a 2.00g/t Au cut-off sits outside the optimised open pit shell on an underground mining basis
  - JORC (2012) Mineral Resource includes a higher-grade subset of **6.25Mt @ 3.27 g/t Au and 19.4 g/t Ag containing 658Koz of gold and 3.89Moz of silver** using a cut-off grade of 2 g/t Au which has been a key focus for the Company's ongoing scoping study assessment
- Significant potential exists to increase the size of the Mineral Resource with further drilling planned to test the Exploration Target* area where mineralisation remains open at depth and/or along strike
- Scoping Study is in the advanced stages with completion expected during early Q2 of 2022

** This announcement is authorised by the executive board on behalf of the Company **

Commenting on the significant Exploration Target* at the Sturec Gold Mine, Director Mr Gino D'Anna stated:

"We've always had the belief that Sturec possesses incredible prospectivity outside of the existing mineral resource area. The independent identification of a significant Exploration Target at prospects which have been either previously explored or mined are a key part of the Company's strategy to work up a world class gold asset at Sturec. We look forward to expanding our drill campaign to include these potential growth areas."

MetalsTech Limited (ASX: MTC) (**MTC** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce the results from its regional exploration assessment and review of historical exploration and mining data at the Company's 100%-owned Sturec Gold Mine, located in central Slovakia (**Sturec**).

The comprehensive program has defined seven (7) new zones of potentially significant gold mineralisation, within close proximity to one another. While the targets are conceptual in nature, each of the prospects have been historically drilled and/or explored, demonstrating significant exploration upside. The targets have a cumulative size range of between 37.9Mt and 58.2Mt at an average grade of between 1.79g/t AuEq and 2.75g/t AuEq for a total of between **2.18M oz AuEq and 5.15M oz AuEq** (**Exploration Target***).

Prospect Name	Grade (g/t AuEq) (Low)	Grade (g/t AuEq) (High)	Tonnage (t) (Low)	Tonnage (t) (High)	Contained Gold (AuEq) (Low)	Contained Gold (AuEq) (High)
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TOTAL					2,182,827	5,149,745

Table 1: Exploration Target Summary Table, Sturec Gold Mine, Slovakia*

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The Exploration Target* is entirely separate from the existing Sturec Mineral Resource, which is **38.5Mt @ 1.23 g/t Au and 8.8 g/t Ag (1.30g/t AuEq), containing 1.522Moz of gold and 10.93Moz of silver (1.611Moz of gold equivalent)** using a 0.26g/t Au cut-off within an optimised open pit shell. A total of 93% of the Mineral Resource is in the Measured + Indicated categories. In addition, there is a further 148kt @ 3.55 g/t Au and 12.6 g/t Ag (3.64g/t AuEq[1]), containing 17koz of gold and 60koz of silver (18koz of gold equivalent) outside the optimised open pit shell on an underground mining basis. The JORC (2012) Mineral Resource includes a higher-grade subset of 6.25Mt @ 3.27 g/t Au and 19.4 g/t Ag containing 658Koz of gold and 3.89Moz of silver using a cut-off grade of 2 g/t Au which has been a key focus for the Company's ongoing scoping study assessment.

The Exploration Target* is based on the current geological understanding of the geometry of the mineralised zones at these prospects. This understanding has been developed through exploration drilling completed to date, regional mapping and sampling, and historic mining activity at Sturec, Wolf, Vratislav and Katerina, combined with an understanding of the host geology and structures.

This Exploration Target* has utilised data from both historic drilling, completed predominantly at Sturec, Wolf, Vratislav and Katerina, and from drilling completed by MetalsTech since 2020. The

geological data used to support the Exploration Target* estimate consists of 245 drill holes for a total of 57,089m.

The Exploration Target*, being conceptual in nature, takes no account of geological complexity, possible mining methods, or metallurgical recovery factors. The Exploration Target* was estimated in order to provide an assessment of the potential scale of exploration within the Sturec Gold Mine tenement.

Sturec Gold Mine

The Sturec Gold Mine is located in central Slovakia between the town of Kremnica and the village of Lučky, 17km west of central Slovakia's largest city, Banská Bystrica, and 150km northeast of the capital, Bratislava (Figure 1). It is covered by the Kremnica Mining Territory for 9.47 km^2. Well paved roads and a network of old mining and forestry tracks service the project and there is an operating rail line to the town of Kremnica. High voltage power lines pass through the margins of the mining lease, and connection to the national grid is possible. A network of historic water storage impounds from the historic mining of the area would ensure adequate water supply.

Gold mining commenced at Sturec in the 8th century and historic production reportedly totals ~46,000kg (~1.5Moz) of gold and ~208,000kg (~6.7Moz) of silver. Production was mostly from underground mine workings but also some small open pits. *Refer to ASX Announcement dated 20 November 2019 and titled "MetalsTech Signs Option to Acquire the Sturec Gold Mine".*

The Slovak Geological Survey carried out extensive exploration in the Sturec area from 1981 to 1987, including extensive adit and cross-cut development within the Sturec zone. The State-owned company, Rudne Bane, subsequently operated an open-pit mine at Sturec from 1987 to 1992 and produced 50,028t of ore averaging 1.54g/t Au. Further core and RC drilling was undertaken by Argosy Mining Corporation and Tournigan Gold Corporation (120 holes totalling 25,000m), before Ortac Resources acquiring the project in 2009.

Figure 1: Location of the Sturec Gold Mine, Slovakia

Mineralisation and Exploration Potential

The Sturec deposit, illustrated in Figure 2, occurs in the southern part of the central First Vein System. It is continuously mineralised for 1,600m along a north-south strike, is typically 100 to 150m wide, generally dips steeply to the east and extends to a known depth of at least 300m.

The deposit is composed of massive to sheeted quartz veins and is classified as a low-sulphidation epithermal Ag-Au deposit and is open to extension both at depth and along strike to the north and the south.

In the northern part of the deposit, a northeast-striking quartz vein system that joins with the main north-south striking vein system (Schramen Vein). This vein system projects southwest away from the Schramen Vein where it outcrops approximately 100m to the west. It then bends to the south and strikes parallel to the Schramen Vein. This vein system dips 40° to 55° east, re-joining with the Schramen Vein at depth.

Zones of stockwork gold mineralisation occur between the two principal veins and appear to plunge to the south. This plunging zone contains some of the highest-grade mineralisation within the deposit and is still open towards the south.

Numerous targets have been identified in addition to the existing Mineral Resource, which has the potential to increase provide resource expansion opportunities. These include the Vratislav and Wolf targets, which are located 1km and 2km, respectively, north along the continuation of the Kremnica vein structure and a large area of strongly clay and silica altered rhyolite, referred to as South Ridge, located south of the deposit, which is considered to be prospective for several styles of epithermal gold mineralisation.

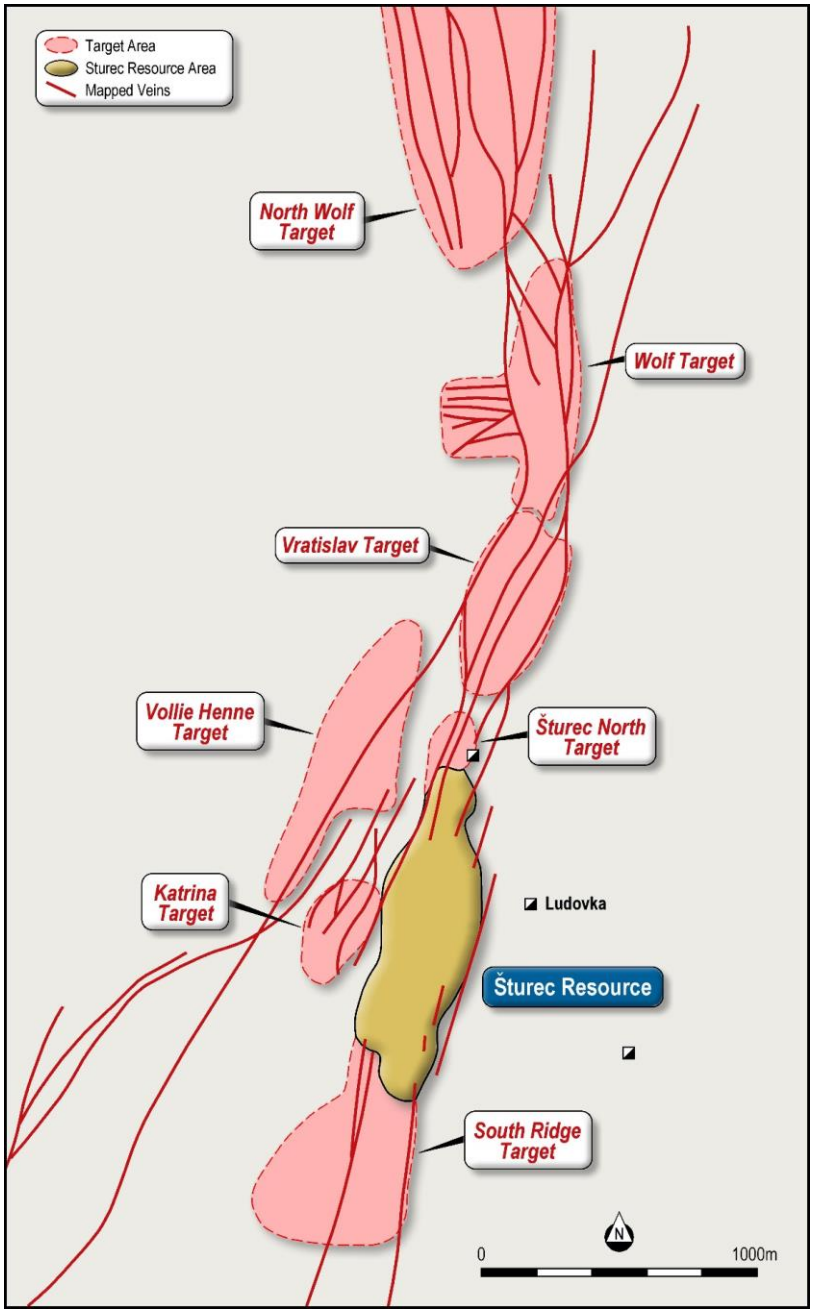

Figure 2: Outline of the Šturec Mineral Resource area, as well as mapped veins and priority exploration target areas

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Regional Prospects – Exploration Target Discussion

The figure below illustrates the regional prospects of Wolf, Vratislav and Katerina which sit north and along strike of the Sturec Mineral Resource zone.

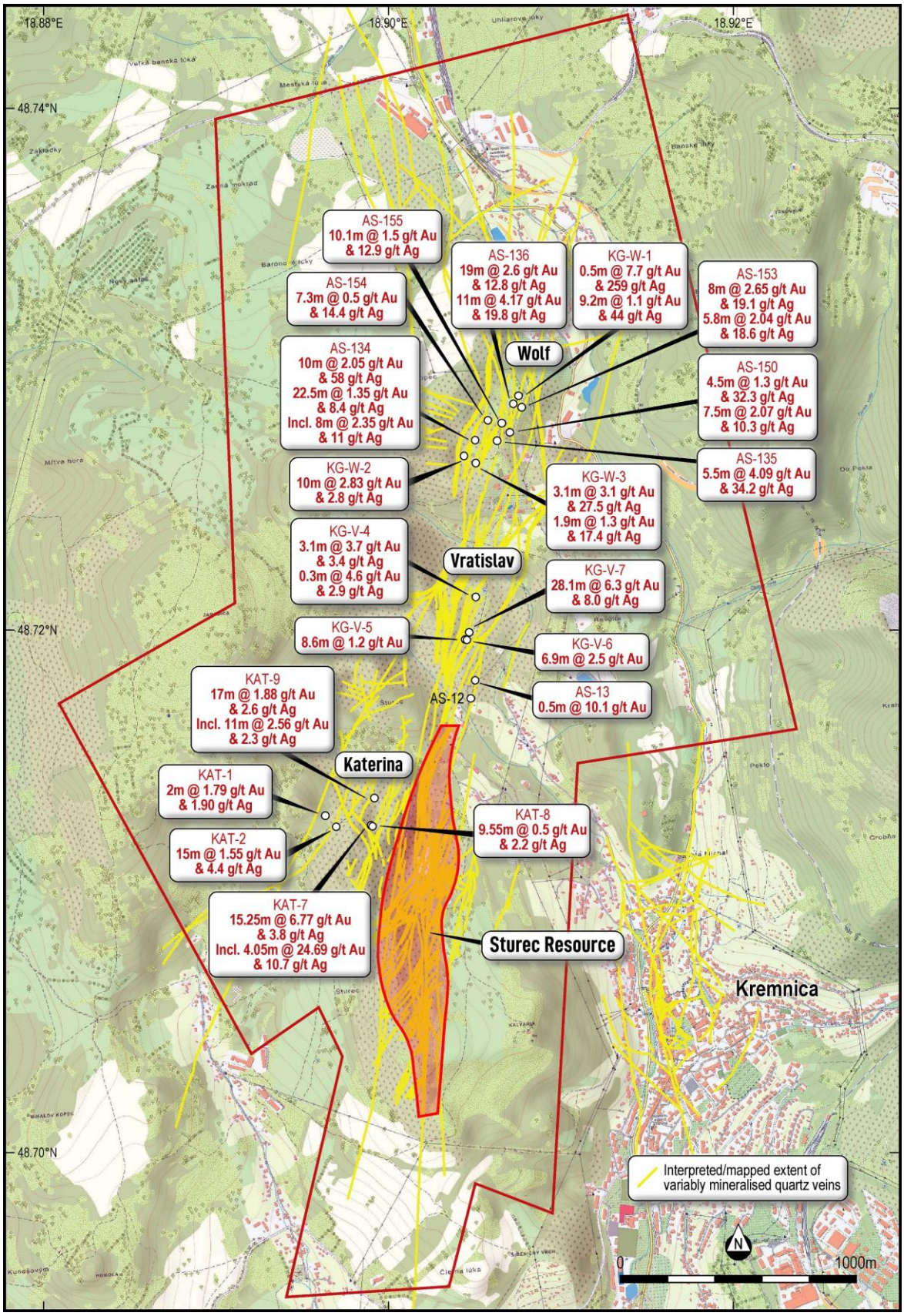

Figure 3: Map of the drill holes that define the three main prospects outside the Updated 2021 Sturec Mineral Resource Estimate area. Interpreted/mapped extent of quartz veins are shown as yellow lines

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Volle Henne

Surface sampling at Volle Henne returned very anomalous gold grades as illustrated in Figure 4. Limited exploration has been conducted at the Volle Henne target, therefore a relatively wide potential range of tonnage and grade is applied when calculating the Exploration Target* at this zone. As illustrated in the plan view, adit sampling at this zone indicates an important degree of mineralisation distributed over an area of approximately 200m by 200m, to a depth of about 100 to 200 metres. If a conceptual zone of significant mineralisation is constrained on average to a unit of thickness of 15 to 20 metres, a depth of 250 metres (using the Sturec Resource zone as a geological analogue) and a strike length of 800 metres, at a density of 2.4, then potential tonnage range for an Exploration Target* calculates to 7,200,000 to 9,600,000t. Grades are estimated to lie between 3.0 to 4.5 g/t AuEq, based on adit sampling.

Surface and adit sampling at the Volle Henne target is highly encouraging and suggest a possible parallel zone to the mineralisation observed at the primary Sturec Mine resource. A fence of drillholes along the trend is considered reasonable to test the Exploration Target* potential at Volle Henne.

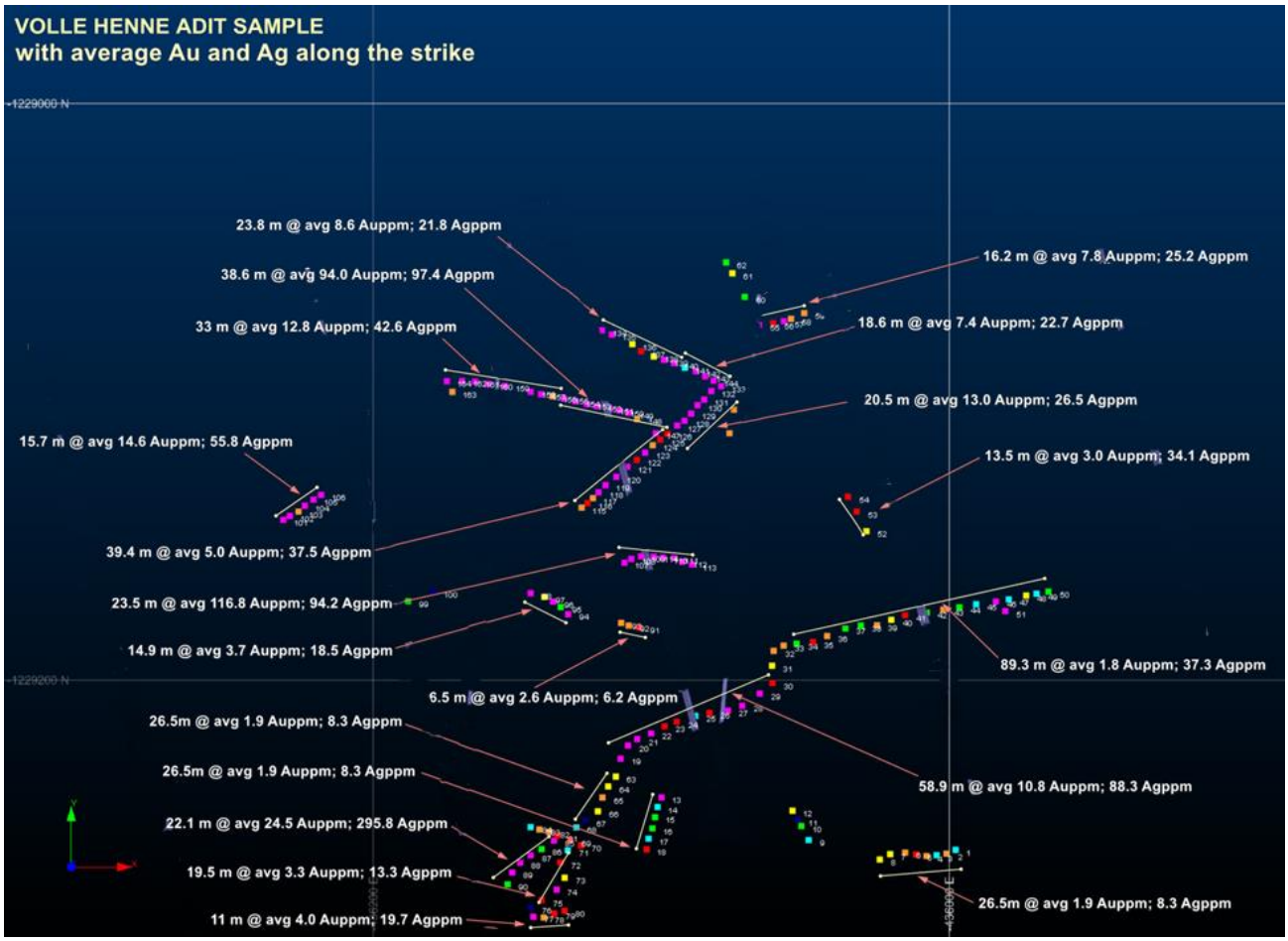

Figure 4: Volle Henne adit sampling, plan view

Vratislav and Wolf Prospects

Vratislav Prospect

The Vratislav Prospect is located approximately 150 metres to the north and along strike of the Updated 2021 Sturec Mineral Resource Estimate area (Figure 3). This area has been drilled by previous exploration companies including Argosy Mining Corporation in 1996-1997 (2 Diamond core holes) and Tournigan Gold Corporation in 2004 (4 Diamond core holes).

Three major north-south veins have been identified at the Vratislav Prospect, which are all splays off the Schramen Vein (major structure in the Sturec Mineral Resource). The Schramen Vein is the eastern-most structure and the Schindler Vein the western-most splay, dipping back to the east at 40° to 50° and intersecting the Schramen Vein at depth. A second major vein, the

Teich Vein, splays off the Schindler Vein in the Vratislav area. The Teich Vein is steeply dipping similar to the Schramen Vein in the Sturec Mineral Resource. The veins are surrounded by low-grade stockwork mineralization. From analysis of the historic drill results, it has been determined that a high-grade zone appears to be associated with the intersection between the Schindler and Teich veins. Further exploration drilling needs to be completed to understand the geometry of this high-grade mineralisation zone and whether or not it extents along strike/plunge.

This prospect was historically mined underground. Exploration drill results indicate that significant intervals of mineralisation that could be potentially economic remain and so further exploration drilling and underground mapping needs to be completed to understand the extent of the remaining mineralisation.

Wolf Prospect

The Wolf Prospect is located directly north of the Vratislav Prospect and along strike of the main mineralised veins. It is also 1.1 kilometres to the north and along strike of the Updated 2021 Sturec Mineral Resource Estimate area (Figure 3).

This area was drilled by previous exploration companies including Argosy Mining Corporation in 1996-1997 (7 diamond core drill holes) and Tournigan Gold Corporation in 2004 (3 diamond core drill holes). At Wolf, mineralisation has been intersected over 300m along strike and extends to about 100m depth. The mineralogy in this area is similar to Sturec, although considerably more silver-rich. The Wolf Prospect also contains a much larger amount of rhyolite dykes, which often intrude along the major, N-S trending structures and are variably overprinted by gold-silver mineralisation, especially where they run along the major structures that laterally contain the quartz vein mineralisation. As is the case at the Vratislav Zone, of particular interest in this area is the same intersection between the Schindler and Teich veins that produced the best drill result at the Vratislav Zone, which is interpreted to be below the current level of drilling.

A second sequence of veins at Wolf strike east-west, bisecting the rhyolite dyke on the footwall of the Kirchberger Vein and projecting into andesite wallrock. Pits that exploited the veins in historic times become shallower to the west. Thin, sparse stockwork veins have also been observed within rhyolite.

This prospect was historically mined underground. Exploration drill results indicate that significant intervals of mineralisation that could be potentially economic remain and so further exploration drilling and underground mapping needs to be completed to understand the extent of the remaining mineralisation.

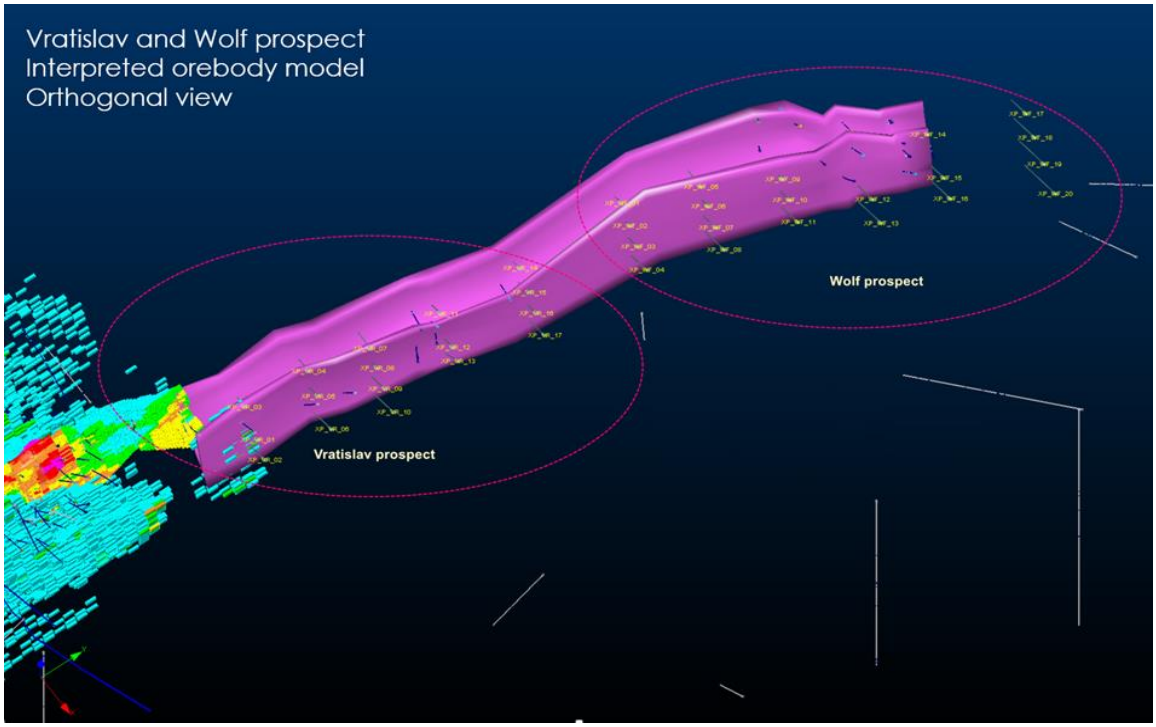

Figure 5: Vratislav and Wolf Prospect, Interpreted orebody model, orthogonal view

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Preliminary models completed for the Vratislav and Wolf targets, north of the Sturec Resource, seek to establish a continuous extension of the mineralised domain at the Sturec Resource. A theoretical mineralised domain model completed based on historical drilling at the targets predicts a potential upper value of combined 14.5M tonnes between the Vratislav and Wolf targets. This roughly works out to a strike length of 1,600 metres, depth of 250 metres and thickness of 15 metres, assuming a density of 2.4. An independent assessment has examined this domain and as well as other reports and considers the theoretical mineralised domain of 14.5Mt to be the upper end of the potential range of an Exploration Target*, and, in the context of the available data, applies a multiplier of 0.7 of this predicted tonnage to establish a lower end of an Exploration Target* range at these two targets, giving a range of 10.15 to 14.5Mt. Grade has been calculated as between 1.5-2.5g/t AuEq. This is considered to be a reasonable assumption based on grades from existing drillholes at these zones and is presented as a reasonably broad range based on the current subsurface resolution as defined by existing drilling.

North Wolf

Limited exploration has been conducted at the North Wolf Target, therefore a wider range of tonnage and grade is applied to arrive at an Exploration Target* at this zone. The strike length the North Wolf Target measures roughly 50-75% that of Wolf/Vratislav based on mapping. The same grade ranges will be applied to this zone, based on the grades observed at the main resource and the predicted grade range at Wolf/Vratislav. In the absence of significant drilling data, potential width and depth are assumed to be similar to that of Wolf/Vratislav. As all other parameters aside from strike length are assumed to be roughly similar to Wolf/Vratislav, a multiplier 0.5 to 0.75 against 14,500,000t (the maximum of the tonnage range of Wolf/Vratislav) in this zone to reflect the variation in strike length. Therefore, the potential tonnage of an Exploration Target* at this zone is assumed to be between 7,250,000 and 10,875,000t.

Sturec Depth Extension

The current resource estimate at the Sturec Gold Mine was optimised by open pit and underground mining method, with a cut-off grade of 0.26 g/t Au. Mineralised material that lies outside of the optimised open pit shell has an applied cut-off grade of 2.0 g/t Au and was reported as having "reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction". The block model is limited to a maximum elevation of about 400m ASL. From surface, this is between approximately 250-350 metres depth, depending on surface topography.

The 2021 Mineral Resource Estimate states "mineralisation depth exceeds 1.2km in the northern part of the system". Vein systems of this nature tend to continue to considerable depth, therefore additional mineralisation deeper than the established block model at the Sturec Gold Mine is considered to be a realistic possibility.

The current 2021 Mineral Resource Estimate establishes the current resource at the Sturec Resource to be 38.495Mt @ 1.30 g/t AuEq for a total of 1,611,000oz AuEq.

Based on a geological cross section through the Sturec Resource and the width of the vein system as it approaches the lower boundary of the existing block model, it appears clear that there is potential continuity to depth. Extension of the mineralised domain to an additional depth of 200-300 metres could expand its size by 20-30%.

Although the vein system does extend to depth, the current block model shows that grade does appear to decrease down-dip, therefore the grades will be constrained to roughly the average grade of the current total average grade of the Sturec resource. Further deep drilling will be required to confirm whether grades at depth are comparable to the overlying Sturec Resource.

Therefore, the Exploration Target* for a potential "Sturec Depth Extension" would range from 5,774,250 to 9,623,750t. Grade may range from 1.3 – 2.0 g/t AuEq, based on average grade of 1.3 g/t AuEq at the overlying Sturec Resource.

Katerina Prospect

The Katerina Prospect is located approximately 150 metres to the west but parallel to the Updated 2021 Sturec Mineral Resource Estimate area (Figure 3). This prospect was drilled by Argosy Mining Corporation in 1996-1997 (5 diamond core drill holes).

The Katarina Prospect has been observed to contain discrete, narrow (up to a few metres wide), quartz (carbonate) veins. The veins strike in a north-northeast direction and appear to be near vertical or dipping steeply to the west. Geological mapping suggests that the vein system splays and weakens to the north and converging into larger structures in the south. Some diffuse stockwork mineralisation has been also been observed.

This prospect was historically mined underground. Exploration drill results indicate that significant intervals of mineralisation that could be potentially economic remain and so further exploration drilling and underground mapping needs to be completed to understand the extent of the remaining mineralisation.

The strike length of the Exploration Target* at the Katerina Target is approximately 250-300 metres, based on local surface mapping, with potential width given a range of 15-25 metres. A depth of 250 metres is assumed based on the proximity to the Sturec Resource and the absence of any deep drilling to indicate otherwise. Based on these parameters and a density of 2.4, the potential Exploration Target* tonnage calculates to 2,250,000 to 4,500,000t. A conservative grade range of 1.5-2.5 g/t AuEq is applied to this zone, based on local sampling.

South Ridge Target

As stated in the 2021 Mineral Resource Estimate Report (refer to ASX announcement dated 21 June 2021), the exploration potential along strike/plunge to the south of the currently defined mineralisation zone is very promising.

Estimation of tonnage and grade for this Exploration Target* was based dominantly on drill intercepts and mineralized domain modeling at the Sturec Resource. There is a likelihood of average grades ranging from 1.3-2.0 g/t AuEq within this zone, similar to grades encountered at the Sturec Resource. Limited exploration has been conducted at the South Ridge Target, therefore a relatively wide range of tonnage and grade is applied here to arrive at an Exploration Target*. The length of this zone is estimated to be between 400-500 metres, with an average width of 20-30 metres, and a depth of 200 metres to reflect the dimensions of the mineralised zone in cross section -1230250N of the Sturec Resource block model. Using those parameters and a density of 2.4, the Exploration Target* tonnage range calculates to 3,840,000t to 7,200,000t. The prospectivity of this zone is also evidenced by the cross section through the southern part of the Sturec Mineral Resource area. Mineralisation is projected to be open towards the south along strike of the vein system.

Sturec High Grade Extension

An independent assessment of the exploration potential of the Sturec High Grade Extension estimates the potential Exploration Target* at this zone to measure approximately 200 metres in length, with an approximate width of 15-20 metres and depth of up to 200 metres, based on a projection of the dimensions of the northernmost cross section through the Sturec Resource block model, which supports the average grade to lie between 3.0-4.5g/t AuEq. Based on these parameters, using a density of 2.4, the potential tonnage range of an Exploration Target* calculates to 1,440,000 to 1,920,000t.

**The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and therefore is an approximation. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code.*

Future Exploration Work

The Company is currently awaiting a significant number of assay results from the recently completed diamond drilling from within drill chamber # 2, part of the Phase II underground diamond drilling program.

In addition, the Company has designed a diamond drilling program from surface which is designed to test each of the Exploration Target* areas noted above. Permits for the planned surface diamond drilling program are expected to be lodged shortly.

Underground diamond drilling is continuing from within drill chamber # 3, part of the Phase III diamond drilling campaign. The Company's Scoping Study also remains on track for completion in early Q2 of 2022 and is in the advanced stages.

ENDS

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Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This document contains forward-looking statements concerning MetalsTech. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes.

Forward looking statements in this document are based on the company's beliefs, opinions and estimates of MetalsTech as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

Competent Person Statement

Mineral Resource Estimate

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Quinton Hills Ph.D., M.Sc., B.Sc. Dr Hills is the technical advisor of MetalsTech Limited and is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (No. 991225). Dr Hills has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Hills consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Mineral Resources for the Sturec Gold Deposit is based on information compiled by Mr Chris Grove, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (No. 310106). Mr Grove is a full-time employee of Measured Group Pty Ltd and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Grove consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Exploration Target Estimate

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of Stewart A. Jackson (PhD, P Geo). Dr. Jackson is the principal of SAJ Associates and a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario. Dr. Jackson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr. Jackson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information

The information in this report that references previously reported exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

** This announcement is authorised by the executive board on behalf of the Company **

Background: Sturec Gold Mine

The Sturec Gold Mine is located in central Slovakia between the town of Kremnica and the village of Lučky, 17km west of central Slovakia's largest city, Banská Bystrica, and 150km northeast of the capital, Bratislava.

Sturec is a low sulphidation epithermal system and contains a total Mineral Resource of 38.5Mt @ 1.23 g/t Au and 8.8 g/t Ag (1.30g/t AuEq[1]), containing 1.522Moz of gold and 10.93Moz of silver (1.611Moz of gold equivalent) using a 0.26g/t Au cut-off within an optimised open pit shell; as well as 148kt @ 3.55 g/t Au and 12.6 g/t Ag (3.64g/t AuEq[1]), containing 17koz of gold and 60koz of silver (18koz of gold equivalent) outside the optimised open pit shell on an underground mining basis; reported in accordance with JORC (2012).

Mineral Resource Estimate – Sturec Gold Project

Updated Sturec Mineral Resource Estimate

Resource Estimate above 0.26 g/t Au cut-off and within an optimised open pit shell

Resource Category	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t) [1]	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	AuEq (koz)
Measured	15,340	1.43	12.04	1.53	704	5,940	752
Indicated	18,438	1.20	6.74	1.25	709	3,995	742
Measured + Indicated	33,778	1.30	9.15	1.38	1413	9,935	1494
Inferred	4,717	0.72	6.56	0.77	109	995	117
TOTAL	**38,495**	**1.23**	**8.83**	**1.30**	**1,522**	**10,930**	**1,611**

Resource Estimate above 2 g/t Au cut-off: outside optimised open pit shell

Resource Category	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)[1]	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	AuEq (koz)
Measured	30	2.90	21.18	3.08	3	21	3
Indicated	114	3.75	10.5	3.81	14	38	14
Measured + Indicated	144	3.57	12.74	3.66	17	59	17
Inferred	4	2.73	8.0	2.80	0	1	1
TOTAL	**148**	**3.55**	**12.62**	**3.64**	**17**	**60**	**18**

[1] AuEq g/t = ((Au g/t grade*Met. Rec.*Au price/g) + (Ag g/t grade*Met. Rec.*Ag price/g)) / (Met. Rec.*Au price/g)
Long term Forecast Gold and Silver Price (source: Bank of America): $1,785 USD/oz and $27 USD/oz respectively.
Gold And silver recovery from the 2014 Thiosulphate Metallurgical test work: 90.5% and 48.9% respectively.
It is the Company's opinion that both gold and silver have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold from the Sturec ore using Thiosulphate Leaching/Electrowinning as per the recoveries indicated.

** This announcement is authorised by the executive board on behalf of the Company **

Appendix A: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Details
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The Exploration Target estimate was calculated using geological data supplied by MetalsTech Limited including sampling from adits, diamond drilling (from surface and underground), reverse circulation ("RC") surface drilling and trenches. • The geological database used to support the estimate contains 245 drill holes for a total of 57,089m. • All available data was used for geological interpretation and for grade estimation. MTC drilling • Routine samples over prospective mineralised intervals from diamond drill core as determined by an experienced geologist are 1m half drill core; or quarter core for duplicates (routine ½ core sample sawn into two ¼ core samples). • Entire sample sent to ALS laboratory in Romania for preparation and fire assay analysis, while the four-acid digest with ICPAES will be completed at the ALS laboratory in Ireland. • 90% of sample to be crushed to <2mm. Sample is then dried and riffle split to produce a 1kg split. 1kg split then pulverised to 85% passing <75µm to produce a 50g charge for fire assay for gold analysis and a 0.25g sample for four acid digestion (near-total) with an ICPAES (inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy) finish for 33 elements including Ag, Cu, Co, Pb, Zn, etc. • If coarse-grained gold is encountered then Au will also be analysed by screen fire assay. The remaining sample from the 90% of the original routine sample that was crushed to <2mm and dried is then riffle split again to produce another 1kg split. This 1kg split is then dry screened to a nominal 106 micron. Duplicate 50g fire assays with AAS finish are then performed on the undersize, and fire assay with gravimetric finish is done on the entire oversize fraction. Then the total gold content is calculate and reported, using the individual assays and weight of the fractions. Historic Drilling • Diamond drill core was used to obtain samples which were sawn in half longitudinally then one half of the core was submitted for assaying and the remainder was stored on site. The half core was crushed and pulverised prior to assay. • RC holes were drilled with a using a 130mm (5.1 inch) diameter face-sampling bit with 1m samples collected through a cyclone. 1m samples were then riffle split to provide 2-3 kg samples for analysis. • Core and RC samples were pulverised down to 90% passing -150 mesh (106µm). Then 100-120g of the pulp was weighed and bagged with the sample ticket inside. • Geochemical samples were mainly fire assayed (either 30g or 50g charge) and gold grades were read using AAS or gravity. Some check assays for gold were completed using Aqua Regia

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Details
		digestion and grades were read using AAS. For silver geochemical samples were completed using Aqua Regia digestion and grades were read using AAS or a four-acid digest followed by ICP-AES analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Samples came from a combination of diamond drilling, RC drilling and bench channel sample surveys within existing mining voids. • None of the diamond core was oriented. • The most recent diamond drill holes (2020-2021) were drilled with mainly NQ (47.6 mm core diameter) but some BQ (36.5mm core diameter) sized tails were drilled were drilling difficulties were encountered. • The next most recent diamond drill holes (2011-2012) were drilled with a combination of PQ (85mm core diameter), HQ (63.5 mm core diameter) and NQ (47.6 mm core diameter) size in order to be able to obtain larger sample volumes from the mineralised zones and to reach the targeted depths. All these drill holes started at PQ and were then only reduced if ground conditions prevented further drilling, then the hole was cased off and drilled further with smaller diameter drilling gear. • Previously (1996-2008) diamond drill holes were drilled with a combination of HQ (63.5 mm core diameter) and NQ (47.6 mm core diameter) size. These drill holes started at HQ and were then only reduced if ground conditions prevented further drilling and then the hole needed to be cased off.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Core recovery is measured as the length of core recovered versus the depth of the drill hole. In detail, the length of each 'run' of core recovered (between 0-3m) is measured and its length compared to the length the drillers measured from the drill rod advance. • The core recovery for all drill holes so far is excellent, greater than 90%. • RC sample recovery of holes used for the resource estimate was estimated at approximately 75%. • Historic drilling records indicate that core recovery at the Sturec Project was consistently good, where historic mining voids have not been encountered. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been interpreted in assay results received so far as recovery is excellent.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The drill core has been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level to support appropriate Exploration Target estimatation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Core is logged both qualitatively and quantitatively. MTC drilling • All logging data is digitally captured via excel spreadsheets, which are then validated when they are imported into a resource modelling software package. • Core photography is completed for all drill holes.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Details
		• The entire length of drill core is logged. Historic drilling • A sampling of drill logs by the author indicated that the logs contained adequate locational, sampling and assay data. • Core photography is available for most of the historic drill holes (especially the significantly mineralised zones) that support the current resource estimate.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	MTC Drilling • Routine samples over prospective mineralised intervals from diamond drill core as determined by an experienced geologist are sawn into 1m half drill core; or quarter core for duplicates. • Same side of drill core sampled to ensure no selective sampling bias. • The other half of the core was retained for geological reference and potential further sampling, such as metallurgical test work. • Entire sample sent to ALS laboratory in Romania for preparation and fire assay analysis, while the four-acid digest with ICPAES is completed at the ALS laboratory in Ireland. • 90% of sample crushed to <2mm. Sample then dried and riffle split. 1kg split then pulverised to 85% passing <75μm to produce a 50g charge for fire assay for gold analysis and a 0.25g sample for four acid digestion (near-total) with an ICPAES (inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy) finish for 33 elements including Ag, Cu, Co, Pb, Zn, etc. • The remainder of the material is retained as a coarse split for metallurgical test work. • Remaining pulps are retained for analyses such as second laboratory check assays. • Duplicate samples (routine 1m ½ core sample sawn in half to produce two ¼ core samples) taken every 30 samples or at least one per hole if less than 30 samples taken. • A Certified Reference Material (CRM or 'Standard') is inserted into the routine sample sequence approximately every 30 samples or at least one per hole if less than 30 samples taken. • A blank (material with no concentrations of economic elements under consideration) is inserted into the routine sample sequence approximately every 30 samples or at least one per hole if less than 30 samples taken. • Sample prep techniques utilised are industry standard for Carpathian epithermal-style gold mineralisation and are considered appropiate. • Samples sizes are considered appropriate for the grain-size of the material being Historic drilling • Drill core was sawn in half longitudinally, then dried, crushed and pulverised. • RC samples were riffle split and are assumed to have been dry because the water table is well below the level the RC holes reached. • QA/QC procedures for the most recent drilling by Ortac in 2011 followed industry norms. Commercial Standards of suitable grade ranges, blanks and duplicates were inserted as blind samples into all batches of pulps sent to the laboratory. Standards were submitted at an

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Details
		approximate rate of 1 in 25 with blanks, and duplicates, inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 30. SRK concluded in their 2013 Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) that the QA/QC protocols were in line with international standards, and the reported data quality and quantity appears to be sufficiently robust to support an Exploration Target Estimate under the guidelines of the JORC Code (2004). The Competent Person has reviewed the QA/QC protocols and data, and agrees with the assessment of SRK (2013) that the reported data is of a sufficient quantity and quality to support an Exploration Target Estimate under the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). • The reliability of sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation has been confirmed by re-sampling and re-assaying of existing drill core and pulps and the use of alternative laboratory assay checks. • Sample sizes were appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	MTC Drilling • Analysis completed by using 50g charge for fire assay for gold analysis and a 0.25g sample for four acid digestion (near-total) with an ICPAES (inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy) finish for 33 elements including Ag, Cu, Co, Pb, Zn, etc. • If coarse-grained gold is encountered then Au will also be analysed by screen fire assay. The remaining sample from the 90% of the original routine sample that was crushed to <2mm and dried is then riffle split again to produce another 1kg split. This 1kg split is then dry screened to a nominal 106 micron. Duplicate 50g fire assays with AAS finish are then performed on the undersize, and fire assay with gravimetric finish is done on the entire oversize fraction. Then the total gold content is calculate and reported, using the individual assays and weight of the fractions. • Analysis techniques utilised are industry standard for Carpathian epithermal-style gold mineralisation and are considered appropiate. • Laboratory Routine QC protocol for Au-AA26: 1 lab Blank, 2 lab CRM, 3 client duplicates,1 PREP Duplicate per batch (up to 77 samples). Laboratory Routine QC protocol for ME-ICP61: 1 lab Blank, 2 lab CRM, 2 client duplicates,1 PREP Duplicate per batch (up to 77 samples). • Internal laboratory checks, as well as internal and external check assays such as repeats and check assays enable assessment of precision. Contamination between samples is checked for by the use of blank samples (laboratory and company inserted). Assessment of accuracy will be carried out by the analysis of the assay results of the CRMs. • QAQC results are reviewed on a batch-by-batch basis. Any deviations from acceptable precision or indications of bias are acted upon prior to announcing any results with repeat and check assays. Historic drilling • Ortac geochemical samples were fire assayed (50g charge) with an Atomic Absorption (AAS) finish, which is still industry standard. Any samples with grades of over 10g/t Au were then fire assayed again and finished by gravity. The silver samples were assayed using conventional ICP-AES analysis and any grades of silver above 100g/t were re-assayed by aqua regia digestion

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Details
		with an AAS finish. Laboratory standards, blanks and duplicates were also routinely inserted into the sample analysis sequence to monitor accuracy and possible contamination. • Tournigan 2005-2008 geochemical samples were fire assayed (50g charge) with an Atomic Absorption finish. Laboratory standards and blanks were routinely inserted into the analysis sequence for the laboratory to monitor accuracy and any traces of contamination respectively. A small percentage of samples were also re-assayed as laboratory duplicates using an aqua regia (4 parts hydrochloric and 1 nitric acid) digestion with an Atomic Absorption finish. Results of the laboratory duplicates were within an acceptable range when compared against the routine fire assay (50g charge) with an Atomic Absorption finish assay result. • Argosy 1996-1997 geochemical samples sent to SGS and Chemex were fire assayed (30g charge) with an atomic adsorption finish to obtain gold assay results. The silver assay results from SGS were derived from an aqua regia digestion with an atomic adsorption finish. Assays for 34 elements including silver, determined by the ICP analytical method, were also completed for multiple mineralised intervals at the Chemex laboratory. • There are few records of sample preparation and analysis methods for the early work done by Rudne Bane and the Slovak Geological Survey. However, re-analysis of the Rudne Bane channel sampling pulps and Slovak Geological Survey drilling by Argosy between 1996-1997 confirms their validity. • Fire Assay is totally destructive and is considered the most accurate precious metal assay method. • QA/QC procedures for the most recent drilling by Ortac in 2011 followed industry norms. Commercial Standards of suitable grade ranges, blanks and duplicates were inserted as blind samples into all batches of pulps sent to the laboratory. Standards were submitted at an approximate rate of 1 in 25 with blanks, and duplicates, inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 30. SRK concluded in their 2013 PFS that the QA/QC protocols were in line with international standards, and the reported data quality and quantity appears to be sufficiently robust to support an Exploration Target Estimate under the guidelines of the JORC Code (2004). The Competent Person has reviewed the QA/QC protocols and data, and agrees with the assessment of SRK (2013) that the reported data is of a sufficient quantity and quality to support an Exploration Target Estimate under the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). • QA/QC procedures for the Tournigan 2005-2008 drilling data included standards being inserted at an approximate rate of 1 in 50, and blanks and duplicates being inserted at an approximate rate of 1 in 30. While this insertion rate of standards is considered low by today's industry standards it is not considered unacceptable. The Competent Person believes that the reported data is of sufficient quantity and quality to support an Exploration Target Estimate under the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). • The Tournigan 2005-2008 drilling data was also subjected to a second laboratory check assay study. A total of 96 pulp samples from the 2005 Tournigan RC holes were re-assayed for gold and silver by the OMAC laboratory in Ireland. They had been originally analysed by Chemex in Canada. The duplicate check assay samples represent 3.04% of the total number of samples (3,156) collected from the RC drilling and included in the database. An additional 79 pulp samples from Tournigan's diamond drill holes completed from 2006-08 were re-assayed as blind duplicates by ALS Chemex in Romania. The check assay samples represent 2.82% of the total number of samples (2,806) collected from the core drilling. Comparison of the original and check

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Details
		assay results showed a very slight negative bias for the gold assays. The correlation coefficient between the two sets of results was 1, which adds to the confidence that the Tournigan drilling assay results are suitable to be used for resource estimation purposes. • As little to no QA/QC data was available on the Argosy 1996-1997 drilling data a second laboratory check assay study was completed to help validate the historic assay data. A total of 366 coarse split samples from Argosy diamond drill holes were re-assayed in 2005 for gold and silver by the OMAC laboratory in Ireland. 268 (or 73%) of these had been originally analysed by Chemex in Canada, the remainder had been analysed by the Slovakian Geological Survey. The check assay samples represent 3.8% of the total number of samples (9,647) collected from the Argosy 1996-97 drilling campaign. No details were available about blanks and standards determinations in the original Argosy analyses. A comparison of the assay results suggested the original assays were slightly conservative and therefore, the Argosy assay results were considered to be sufficiently reliable for resource estimation purposes. • No QA/QC data was available on the early work done by Rudne Bane and the Slovak Geological Survey. However, re-analysis of the Rudne Bane channel sampling pulps and Slovak Geological Survey drilling by Argosy confirms their validity and therefore these assay results were also considered to be sufficiently reliable for resource estimation purposes.
Verification of sampling	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	MTC Drilling • On receipt of assay results from the laboratory, the results are verified by the Exploration Manager and by responsible geologists who compare the results with the geological logging and remaining drill core (or core photography if site access is not possible). • No twins have been completed yet. • All primary data (logging, sample intervals and assay results) is digitally captured via excel spreadsheets, which are then validated when they are imported into the resource modelling software package. • Data is stored in secure company owned Dropbox that has a 180 day file recovery and version history function. • There has been no adjustment to assay data. Historic Drilling • The Competent Person for Explorations Results, Dr Quinton Hills carried out a site visit to the Sturec Gold Project in Slovakia in December 2019 as part of MetalsTech Limited's due diligence investigation into the project before the acquisition. During the site visit, Dr Hills verified the existence and location of a subset of the historic drill hole collars in the field and inspected the historical drill core. As part of this historical drill core inspection he verified that several significant intersections had been sampled and that the remaining material was visibly mineralised (identification of quartz veining and alteration associated with sulphides). • As core photography exits a significant amount of the significant intersections have also been verified as sampled and visibly mineralisation (identification of quartz veining and alteration associated with sulphides). • Tournigan carried out two twin drilling programmes at Kremnica. In 2005, five RC holes were drilled to twin Argosy diamond drill holes completed in 1996-97. The results showed that on

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Details
		average the RC holes have higher gold and silver grades with a positive bias of 16% in the Au grade and 14% in the Ag grade than the corresponding cored holes. In 2008, Tournigan twinned six of its earlier 2005 RC holes with six diamond drill holes. This comparison again showed that on average the RC holes returned higher gold grades than the corresponding cored holes, with a slight positive bias of 6% in the Au grade. The silver grades were lower in the RC holes, with a negative bias of 12%. • Laboratory assay reports are filed with the hard copy drill logs. • No adjustments to assay data have occurred.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Locations of diamond drill hole collars, channel samples and mine workings were recorded using S-JTSK/Krovak Datum. • Locations of histoic diamond drill hole collars, channel samples and mine workings were partially confirmed by an independent consultant, Dr Hills on the site visit in December 2019. • The estimate in this report used the Slovakian WGS94 grid. • High-resolution topography over the project was acquired using LiDAR. • This provides sufficient accuracy for the current Exploration Target estimate.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Historic drill holes are typically oriented east-west and were generally drilled inclined to the west. The drill spacing is variable over many areas of the deposit. Drill spacing over the central part of the deposit ranges from 25 m to 50 m north-south. Surface trenches follow open-pit contours, and underground adit sampling followed underground workings, typically running north-east to south-west and north to south. • MTC drill holes fan out at various angles to the strike of the exploration target and the adjoining mineral resource spacing as only one site within the Andrej Adit was suitable for drilling at this time. • Data spacing was sufficient for estimation of Au and Ag grades by ordinary kriging and by indicator kriging for classification as Measured, Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resources according to the JORC Code. • No compositing of sample intervals was undertaken in the field. Some samples from the historic drilling were composited to 1m lengths within the mineralisation envelopes for resource modelling. All MTC drilling was 1m sample lengths.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• MTC drill holes fan out at various angles to the strike of the exploration target and the adjoining mineral resource spacing as only one site within the Andrej Adit was suitable for drilling at this time. As this drilling fans out a many variable angles it is interpreted that the sampling of the structure is unbiased by the orientation of this drilling. • The historic drill holes were generally drilled at high angles to the strike and dip of the mineralised domains which, given the style of mineralisation, was appropriate for minimising sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	MTC Drilling • Samples were securely stored in company facilities prior to being completely sealed and couriered to the ALS laboratory in Romania.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Details
		Histoiric Drilling • There are few records of sample preparation and analysis methods for the early work done by Rudne Bane and the Slovak Geological Survey. However, re-analysis of the Rudne Bane channel pulps by Argosy confirms their validity. • During the Argosy 1996 drilling programs, all sample intervals were securely shipped for sample preparation and analyses to either SGS France (internationally certified laboratory) or the Slovak Geological Survey (uncertified national laboratory). • During Argosy's 1997 programme, Chemex set up a certified sample preparation facility and trained staff on the Kremnica site. Then all samples were securely freighted to Chemex in Canada for assay. Mr Ken Bright (Chief Geochemist) of Chemex's Vancouver office inspected the sample preparation facility and confirmed that the facility and defined sample preparation procedures were acceptable. • During its 2005 programme, Tournigan utilised the onsite sample preparation facility to process all the reverse circulation drill samples. These were shipped for analysis to Chemex in Canada. • Subsequently (2006-2008), Tournigan has also used the Chemex laboratory in Romania for chemical analysis and the OMAC Laboratory in Loughrea, Ireland, a subsidiary of Alec Stewart Laboratories for check analyses. • During the Tournigan 2005-2008 programmes, samples were sent for analysis (Chemex in Canada or Romania and OMAC in Ireland) by courier. Samples were put into plastic bags and placed into a cardboard box. The plastic bag was then sealed with a signed security tag. The list of samples with the required analyses was then placed in the box and a copy retained in the sample book. • All remaining pulps from the Rudne Bane underground sampling programme, all remaining core splits and sample pulps from the Argosy programmes and all coarse rejects and pulps from Tournigan's 2005-2008 programmes are stored in secure buildings on the Kremnica mine site. Many drill core pulps have been removed during a series of re-sampling programmes. Several mineralised intervals in the core have been completely removed and sampled for metallurgical testing or re-sampling purposes.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• This Exploration Target estimate is based on a significant body of technical data that has been critically examined and validated multiple times by various independent mining consultant groups. The sampling techniques and the data that has been used to calculate the Exploration Target estimates at Sturec have been analysed/reviewed: 1) 1997 Mineral Resource estimate calculated by Western Services Engineering Inc; 2) 2004 Mineral Resource estimate by Smith and Kirkham; 3) 2006 Mineral Resource estimate by Beacon Hill; 4) was completed in 2009 as part of the Saint Barbara NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate; 5) 2012 as a part of the Sturec Deposit Resource Estimate by Snowden Mining Consultants; 6) 2013 as part of a PFS by SRK; 7) and then again most recently in the 2020 Sturec Deposit Resource Estimate by Measured Group Pty Ltd. No significant issues with the data or sampling techniques were identified during any of these studies.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Details</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td>
<td>

Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.
The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.

</td>
<td>

Sturec Gold Project consists of the Kremnica Mining Territory (9.47 km^2) owned by Slovakian limited liability company Ortac SK, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ortac UK (a private limited company registered in England and Wales).
Kremnica Mining Territory’ and Mining Licence details:

‘Kremnica Mining Territory’
<table>
<tr><td>Name:</td><td>Mining Territory Kremnica Au-Ag</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining area No:</td><td>MHD-D.P.- 12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date of Issuance:</td><td>21 January 1961</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metals</td><td>· Gold and Silver</td></tr>
<tr><td>Duration:</td><td>Indefinite</td></tr>
<tr><td>Holder of the:</td><td>Ortac, s.r.o</td></tr>
<tr><td>Amendments:</td><td>● No. 1037-1639/2009</td></tr>
</table>
ORTAC,s.r.o. Mining Licence details
<table>
<tr><td>Name:</td><td>Ortac,s.r.o.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining License No:</td><td>1830-3359/2008</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date of Issuance:</td><td>13 November 2008</td></tr>
<tr><td>Subject:</td><td>· Opening, preparation and exploitation of reserved mineral resource
· Installation, conservation and decommissioning of mining work
· Processing and refinement of mineral resources
· Installation and operation of unloading areas and dumps
· Opening the mining works to the public for museum purposes and related safety maintenance works</td></tr>
<tr><td>Duration:</td><td>Indefinite</td></tr>
<tr><td>Responsible Person:</td><td>Ing. Peter Čorej</td></tr>
<tr><td>Amendments:</td><td>● No. 773-1398/2015 dated 11 May 2015 extending the subject of the Mining License
● No. 979-1401/2019 dated 11 June 2019 updating the information on statutory body</td></tr>
</table>

The Kremnica Mining Licence is located in central Slovakia between the town of Kremnica and the village of Lučky, 17km west of central Slovakia's largest city, Banska Bystrica, and 150km northeast of the capital, Bratislava.
Metals Tech owns 100% of the Sturec Gold Project by completing the acquisition of Ortac UK on 14 February 2020.
As a part of the acquisition, MetalsTech Limited has granted Arc Minerals Limited a royalty equal to A$2 per ounce of resource that is delineated at the project above an open cut JORC (2012) Indicated and Measured Resources that exceeds 1.5million ounces at a grade greater than 2.5g/t AuEq after 2 years from the date of execution of the Terms Sheet but before the date that is 5 years after the date of execution of the Terms Sheet capped at 7 million ounces.

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</tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Details
		• In 2013, Arc Minerals (named Ortac Resources Limited at this time) submitted a small-scale underground mining application, which was awarded by the Central Mining Bureau in 2014. Trial underground mining commenced in June 2014 and a 40t bulk sample was extracted from Sturec for metallurgical test work. • In 2016, the Regional Court in Banská Bystrica ruled against the Central Mining Bureau concerning the underground mining permit issued to Arc Minerals Limited in 2014 and revoked the decision to issue the mining permit. • In May 2017, the Central Mining Bureau issued Ortac SK with an amended underground mining permit that allowed for small-scale mining activities to recommence. • In July 2017, Ortac SK (Arc Minerals Limited) re-commenced the trial underground mining activities at Sturec, fulfilling the condition required by Slovak regulations to preserve its right to exploit the ore deposit in the Kremnica Mining Licence Area for a minimum period of at least three years. 500t of ore was extracted and used for metallurgical test work relating to alternative processing technologies to the conventional cyanide leaching. • Since 2017 (before selling the project to MetalsTech), Arc Minerals Limited has continued working with the local community and stakeholders to facilitate the development of the project. • In October 2019, the Central Mining Bureau issued Ortac SK with an underground mining permit that allowed for small-scale mining activities to recommence: Decision No. 827-2373 / 2019. This decision was appealed soon after being received. • In February 2020, the appeals against Decision No. 827-2373 / 2019 were rejected by the State Mining Administration and the underground mining authorisation was upheld. • In April 2020, MetalsTech Limited re-commenced the underground mining activities at Sturec, in order to fulfill the condition required by Slovak regulations to preserve its right to exploit the ore deposit in the Kremnica Mining Licence Area for a minimum period of at least three years. • Although Ortac SK is officially registered as the holder of the Kremnica Mining Territory, the validity of the allocation of the Kremnica Mining Territory has been repeatedly disputed. Arguments challenging the validity of the allocation of the Kremnica Mining Territory have been raised by third parties in licensing proceedings in respect of particular mining activities within the Kremnica Mining Territory. So far, the merits of such arguments have not been assessed by the court, as the respective court decisions were issued on procedural grounds in the past. Despite the existence of reasonable legal arguments defending the validity of the allocation of the Kremnica Mining Territory, it cannot be ruled out that the challenges to its validity will eventually prevail before the court. Even if the validity of the allocation of the Kremnica Mining Territory is successfully defended in principle, there is a risk that Ortac SK's entitlement to the Kremnica Mining Territory could be held to be limited to underground operations only. • There are no environmental protected areas in the vicinity of the project resource area, except a protected lime tree situated close to the Leopold Shaft, adjacent to the monument commemorating the visit by Emperor Joseph II to Kremnica. Permission can be obtained to fell the tree if necessary, from the Provincial Environmental Office in Banska Bystrica. • It appears that a significant part of the Kremnica Mining Licence is covered by a heritage conservation area. This is not surprising given the extensive mining history throughout this area. The previous owners Arc Minerals Ltd used this fact to their advantage by establishing the Andrej Kremnica Mining Museum, whose two main attractions are the Ludavika Shaft Building and the Andrej Adit, which was established in 1982 by the State to access the main quartz vein mineralisation. As a result, various requirements under the applicable regulations in the area of heritage protection must be complied with. Further investigation needs to be completed to understand the effect this Heritage Protection will have on any proposed mining activities. • There is one registered environmental burden located in the Kremnica Mining Territory with registration number SK/EZ/ZH/2129. This environmental burden relates to the processing facilities including the historic waste dumps that

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		are situated immediately next to the Arc Minerals operation office/Andrej Kremnica Mining Museum. It is categorized "only" as a potential (probable) environmental burden as no significant contamination/acid rock drainage (ARD) effects have been reported concerning these historic mining remnants. • There is risk concerning the further development of the Sturec Gold Project due to the historic social and environmental opposition to the development of a mining operation in this area. The opposition is believed to be the result of two main factors: previous development plans utilised cyanide ore processing; and previous development plans involved digging a large open pit in relatively proximity to the township of Kremnica. o To minimise the first risk, MetalsTech is investigating alternative gold processing methods, especially Thiosulphate Leaching, which has previously been used quite successfully on Sturec ore samples during metallurgical test work in 2014. Also, in 2014 the CSIRO successfully collaborated with Barrick Gold Corp. to implement Thiosulphate ore processing technology on the Goldstrike Mine in Nevada, USA, which now produces approximately 350,000 ounces of gold per annum for Barrick and Newmont Goldcorp Corp; proving that this technology can be utilised economically and at significant scale. o To minimise the second risk, MetalsTech intends to put in place a comprehensive project stakeholder engagement programme to attempt to understand and mitigate their concerns about the development of a mining operation on the Sturec Gold Project. Also, the full suite of benefits to the country and local communities that will arise from the Sturec Gold Project (such as job creation, training, capital investment, revenue generation, procurement of goods and services locally, and community development initiatives) need to be properly communicated to project stakeholders, so that that they can use this to motivate/ justify the project in project-approval processes.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Many exploration companies have previously explored the Sturec Gold Project and the surrounding areas. The details of the exploration history are outlined below: o The Slovak Geological Survey carried out extensive exploration in the Sturec area from 1981 to 1987, including extensive adit and cross-cut development within the Sturec zone. o Rudne Bane operated the open-pit mine at Sturec from 1987 to 1992 and produced 50,028t of ore averaging 1.54g/t Au. During this time, Rudne Bane conducted underground sampling of the larger mineralised portions of the Sturec deposit (40 channels for 3,149 individual samples) and 12 underground fan drill holes (for 425.3m) into the northern-most known limits of the deposit. A total of 266 sample intervals were assayed for gold and silver. o Kremnica Banská Spolocnost (KBS), an investment company composed of former mine managers, obtained the title to the Kremnica Mining Lease (MHD-D.P. 12) from the Slovak government on 1 April 1995. In 1995, Argosy Mining Corporation (Argosy) of Vancouver formed a 100% owned Slovak Subsidiary, Argosy Slovakia s.r.o., which entered into a joint venture with KBS on 6 October 1995. Argosy Slovakia purchased KBS's share of the joint venture on 24 April 1997 to control 100% of the mining licence through its subsidiary, Kremnica Gold a.s. Argosy completed a core drilling programme in 1996 and a combined core and reverse-circulation (RC) drilling programme in 1997. This core/RC program totalled 79 holes for 12,306m; 9,382.4m of which was into the Sturec Deposit area. o In July 2003, Tournigan Gold Corporation (Tournigan) acquired the rights to the Sturec Project by purchasing Kremnica Gold a.s. from Argosy. Tournigan then completed 104 diamond core and RC drill holes for ~14,000m over the period 2004 to 2008. The majority of these holes were into the Sturec Deposit, but adjacent areas were also explored. In the summer and autumn of 2005, Tournigan executed a 36-hole program of RC drilling as infill of Argosy's and Tournigan's earlier core drilling programs into the Sturec Deposit. Tournigan also drilled

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Details
		five additional holes as twins of Argosy's previous core holes. This drilling resulted in the deposit being drilled off on approximate 50-metre centres (earlier drilling had been on approximately 100 x 50 metre centres). The RC program results confirmed the geology and ore outlines that were previously established by core drilling (e.g., rock types and alteration, location of zones of oxidation, location of ore-bearing veins and stockworks, hanging walls, footwalls, thicknesses, strikes, dips, and grades). The holes and assay results were displayed on cross-sections and recorded on logs. Samples were collected at 1-meter intervals under the immediate supervision of a geologist, sealed in plastic bags, and submitted for analysis and check analyses according to the required formal protocols. The holes were logged on site by the drill geologists and again in the laboratory where qualitative samples were taken and inventoried as geological reference samples. The bulk rejects from these RC samples are stored at the operational offices at the Andrej Mining Museum. Tournigan also completed nine bench channel surveys incorporating a total of 317 sample intervals. In 2004, Tournigan also conducted an 11-hole diamond drilling programme north of Sturec at the Wolf prospect. ○ Ortac Resources (now Arc Mineral Limited) acquired the project in 2009. Since 2009 till MetalsTech acquired the project from them in February 2020, Ortac has drilled 13 core holes for 2,771.7m within the Sturec Deposit area. They also completed 4 drill core holes at the Vratislav Prospect, immediately to the north of the Sturec Mineral Resource area and 3 drill core holes at the Wolf Prospect, immediately north of the Vratislav Prospect.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Sturec Gold Project is located in the Central Slovakia Volcanic Area in the Kremnica Mountains of the Western Carpathians. The Central Slovakia Volcanic Field hosts several Ag–Au epithermal vein-type deposits including Banská Štiavnica, Kremnica, Hodruša-Hámre, and Nová Bana, which were important sources of precious and base metals in the past. The area is characterised by Tertiary pyroxene-amphibole andesite flows and tuffs of the Zlata Studna Formation. The andesites are underlain by Mesozoic limestone. Deep-seated structures and faults within the pre-Tertiary basement interpreted to be extensional Horst and Graben in style, focussed sub-volcanic intrusions of gabbrodiorite, diorite, diorite porphyry, and minor quartz-diorite porphyry at depth and associated mesothermal mineralising events, which were then overprinted by the epithermal precious metal mineralisation. In the Kremnica area, the structure is controlled by a 6-7km long, N-S trending horst, known as the Kremnica Horst Structure, which is interpreted to be the result of the sub-volcanic intrusions of gabbrodiorite, diorite, diorite porphyry, and minor quartz-diorite porphyry at depth causing this zone to be uplifted relative to the two graben structures to either side. • The Sturec Gold Project mineralisation is classified as a low-sulphidation epithermal Ag-Au deposit type and is interpreted to have formed from low-salinity fluids composed of a mixture of meteoric and magmatic waters at temperatures mostly between ~270 to 190 °C. The mineralisation is hosted by quartz–dolomite veins also containing adularia, sericite, illite and chalcedony that cut through Neogene propyllitised (low pressure/low to medium temperature hydrothermal alteration) andesites of the Kremnica stratovolcano. The hydrothermal alteration from the veins outwards consists of silicification and potassic-metasomatism (adularia), propylitization and argillisation. Vein styles include large banded to massive quartz veins, smaller quartz veins and sheeted veins, quartz stockwork veining and silicified hydrothermal breccias.

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Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		MTC Drilling
		• Drill collar details:

Drill hole name	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Datum	Azi (°TN)	Dip (°)	EOH Depth (m)
UGA-01	-435,852	-1,230,204	656	S-JTSK/ Krovak	017	-53	346.05
UGA-02	-435,852	-1,230,204	656	S-JTSK/ Krovak	022	-46	293.46
UGA-03	-435,852	-1,230,204	656	S-JTSK/ Krovak	007	-45	287.25
UGA-04	-435,852	-1,230,204	656	S-JTSK/ Krovak	297	-80	140.90
UGA-05	-435,852	-1,230,204	656	S-JTSK/ Krovak	200	-60	140.46
UGA-06	-435,852	-1,230,204	656	S-JTSK/ Krovak	344	-60	116.50
UGA-07	-435,852	-1,230,204	656	S-JTSK/ Krovak	350	-70	130.1
UGA-08	-435,852	-1,230,204	656	S-JTSK/ Krovak	265	-85	151.1
UGA-09	-435,852	-1,230,204	656	S-JTSK/ Krovak	195	-80	190.2
UGA-10	-435,852	-1,230,204	656	S-JTSK/ Krovak	195	-50	164.5
UGA-11	-435,852	-1,230,204	656	S-JTSK/ Krovak	340	-85	250.80
UGA-12	-435,852	-1,230,204	656	S-JTSK/ Krovak	350	-50	106.00
UGA-13	-435,852	-1,230,204	656	S-JTSK/ Krovak	190	-30	288.04
UGA-14	-435,852	-1,230,204	656	S-JTSK/ Krovak	195	-35	165.50
UGA-15	-435,852	-1,230,204	656	S-JTSK/ Krovak	000/360	-40	134.40
UGA-16	-435,852	-1,230,204	656	S-JTSK/ Krovak	000/360	-60	183.30

• Summary table of significant drill hole intersections so far:

Hole	Width (m) (Down hole depth)		Au g/t	Ag g/t	From (m) (Down hole depth)	To (m) (Down hole depth)	Cut-off (%)
UGA-18	**38.00**	**@**	**17.72**	**17.6**	**44.00**	**82.00**	0.26g/t Au cut-off, no top cut and max. 7m continuous internal dilution

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Details						
				including				
			18.00	@	36.96	30.6	64.00	82.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off, no top cut and max. 5m continuous internal dilution
				including				
			6.00	@	109.82	81.7	76.00	82.00	1g/t Au cut-off, no top cut and max. 3m continuous internal dilution
				including				
			1.00	@	646.00	459.0	81.00	82.00	
		UGA-17	45.00	@	2.65	10.4	52.00	97.00	0.26g/t Au cut-off, no top cut and max. 2m continuous internal dilution
				including				
			35.00	@	3.31	12.3	60.00	95.00	1g/t Au cut-off, no top cut and max. 5m continuous internal dilution
				including				
			19.00	@	5.08	12.9	67.00	86.00	2g/t Au cut-off, no top cut and max. 3m continuous internal dilution
							(Down hole depth)	(Down hole depth)	
		UGA-16	126.00	@	5.31	7.3	1.00	127.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and max. 7m continuous internal dilution
				including				
			70.00	@	9.23	7.8	40.00	110.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and max. 7m continuous internal dilution
				including				
			1.00	@	584.00	333.0	41.00	42.00	
				and				
			2.00	@	13.94	14.9	106.00	108.00	1g/t Au cut-off and no internal dilution
		UGA-15	124.00	@	1.47	11.6	3.00	127.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and max. 6m continuous internal dilution
				including				

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Details						
			14.00	@	2.70	27.5	17.00	31.00	1g/t Au cut-off and 4m internal dilution
			and						
			3.00	@	3.75	9.5	52.00	55.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and no internal dilution
			and						
			7.00	@	7.97	25.3	64.00	71.00	1g/t Au cut-off and 1m internal dilution
			and						
			9.00	@	3.77	16.4	93.00	102.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and 2m internal dilution
		UGA-14	108.00	@	2.22	7.6	26.00	134.00	0.2g/t Au cut-off and max. 7m continuous internal dilution
			63.00	@	3.53	9.6	71.00	134.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and 9m internal dilution
			42.00	@	4.98	11.9	92.00	133.00	1g/t Au cut-off and max. 5m continuous internal dilution
			including						
			10.00	@	16.98	26.4	95.00	105.00	2g/t Au cut-off and 2m internal dilution
		UGA-13	2.00	@	1.74	3.5	78.00	80.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and no internal dilution
			4.00	@	0.61	3.3	99.00	103.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and no internal dilution
			3.00	@	0.82	8.5	132.00	135.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and no internal dilution
			19.00	@	4.25	3.7	152.00	171.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and max. 5m continuous internal dilution
			including						

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Details							
			5.00	@	14.90	6.1	157.00	162.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and 2m internal dilution
			10.00	@	0.85	3.0	204.00	214.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and 3m internal dilution
		UGA-11	111.00	@	0.96	5.4	15.00	126.00	0.2g/t Au cut-off and max. 7m continuous internal dilution
			including						
			19.00	@	4.23	17.2	107.00	126.00	1g/t Au cut-off and 5m internal dilution
			including						
			6.00	@	8.39	21.0	117.00	123.00	3g/t Au cut-off and 3m internal dilution
		UGA-08	137.00	@	0.60	1.2	0.00	137.00	0.2g/t Au cut-off and max. 3m continuous internal dilution
			including						
			15.00	@	1.21	13.0	0.00	15.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and max. 4m continuous internal dilution
			and						
			5.00	@	1.22	15.3	32.0	37.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and 1m internal dilution
			and						
			5.00	@	4.48	5.2	87.00	92.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and 3m internal dilution
			and						
			5.00	@	1.06	4.5	126.00	131.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and no internal dilution
			and						
			2.00	@	1.22	2.7	135.00	137.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and no internal dilution
		UGA-12	81.00	@	1.90	10.3	17.00	98.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and max. 5m continuous internal dilution
			including						

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			35.00	@	3.73	11.6	63.00	97.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and max. 6m continuous internal dilution
			including						
			5.00	@	20.46	21.0	92.00	97.00	1g/t Au cut-off and no internal dilution
		UGA-10	2.00	@	2.44	20.5	22.00	24.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and no internal dilution
			6.00	@	0.89	4.2	56.00	62.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and 2m internal dilution
			including						
			3.00	@	1.28	4.0	56.00	59.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and 1m internal dilution
			60.00	@	1.03	5.2	83.00	143.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and max. 3m continuous internal dilution
			including						
			6.00	@	1.73	9.0	83.00	89.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and no internal dilution
			and						
			3.00	@	1.85	4.5	108.00	111.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and no internal dilution
			and						
			13.00	@	2.06	6.3	123.00	136.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and max. 1m continuous internal dilution
			including						
			2.00	@	5.87	2.3	134.00	136.00	1g/t Au cut-off and no internal dilution
		UGA-09	5.00	@	0.64	5.6	16.00	21.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and 3m internal dilution
			4.00	@	0.55	4.9	32.00	36.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and 2m internal dilution

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Details						
			2.00	@	2.38	3.0	46.00	48.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and no internal dilution
			2.00	@	0.84	14.4	61.00	63.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and no internal dilution
			21.00	@	0.96	3.6	86.00	107.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and max. 2m continuous internal dilution
			including						
			7.00	@	2.24	6.0	100.00	107.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and 2m internal dilution
			including						
			4.00	@	3.31	9.0	103.00	107.00	1g/t Au cut-off and 1m internal dilution
		UGA-07	112.00	@	0.87	7.7	16.00	128.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and max. 5m continuous internal dilution
			including						
			24.00	@	2.28	11.5	17.00	41.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and max. 7m continuous internal dilution
			including						
			4.00	@	10.86	36.2	34.00	38.00	1g/t Au cut-off and 2m internal dilution
			5.00	@	1.11	5.2	92.00	97.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and 1m internal dilution
			3.00	@	1.57	5.0	112.00	115.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and no internal dilution
		UGA-06	70.00	@	3.43	14.7	33.00	103.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and max. 6m continuous internal dilution
			including						
			5.00	@	5.52	19.9	36.00	41.00	1g/t Au cut-off and no internal dilution
			and						

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Details							
			8.00	@	8.55	22.5	56.00	64.00	2g/t Au cut-off and 1m internal dilution
			and						
			5.00	@	4.81	36.4	75.00	80.00	2g/t Au cut-off and 3m internal dilution
			and						
			4.00	@	22.81	37.4	98.00	102.00	2g/t Au cut-off and no internal dilution
		UGA-05	32.00	@	4.62	17.5	70.00	102.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and max. 3m continuous internal dilution
			including						
			9.00	@	14.53	48.2	90.00	99.00	2g/t Au cut-off and 3m internal dilution
		UGA-04	90.00	@	3.88	13.9	0.00	90.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and max. 6m continuous internal dilution
			including						
			9.00	@	11.66	62.3	14.00	23.00	2g/t Au cut-off and 1m internal dilution
			and						
			6.00	@	33.76	36.2	43.00	49.00	1g/t Au cut-off and no internal dilution
		UGA-03	73.00	@	2.14	8.8	211.00	284.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and max. 3m continuous internal dilution, including a 1.39m historic mining void
			including						
			31.61	@	3.76	11.0	248.00	279.61	0.5g/t Au cut-off and max. 2m continuous internal dilution
			including						
			24.00	@	4.74	13.4	252.00	276.00	1g/t Au cut-off and max. 3m continuous internal dilution
			including						
			15.00	@	6.70	15.3	252.00	267.00	2g/t Au cut-off and max. 3m continuous internal dilution

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Details						
			including					
			7.00	@	11.65	24.7	260.00	267.00	5g/t Au cut-off and max. 1m continuous internal dilution
		UGA-02	7.90	@	0.58	9.2	0.10	7.80	0.3g/t Au cut-off and max. 3m continuous internal dilution
			and						
			9.00	@	0.94	6.5	17.00	26.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and max. 2m continuous internal dilution
			including						
			4.00	@	1.52	10.2	17.00	21.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and max. 1m continuous internal dilution
			5.00	@	0.91	13.7	46.00	51.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and max. 2m continuous internal dilution
			8.00	@	0.92	5.0	92.00	97.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and max. 2m internal dilution
			26.00	@	1.20	5.8	111.00	137.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and max. 2m internal dilution
			including						
			7.00	@	1.60	4.3	111.00	118.00	1g/t Au cut-off and max. 2m continuous internal dilution
			and						
			6.00	@	1.50	10.8	124.00	130.00	1g/t Au cut-off and max. 1m continuous internal dilution
			3.00	@	0.82	4.1	152.00	155.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and no internal dilution
			15.00	@	1.16	3.5	168.00	183.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and max. 1m continuous internal dilution
			including						
			5.00	@	1.92	4.6	171.00	176.00	1g/t Au cut-off nd max. 2m continuous internal dilution

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Details						
		UGA-01	2.00	@	2.43	76.7	1.00	3.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and no internal dilution
			27.00	@	0.64	13.9	1.00	28.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and max. 4m continuous internal dilution
			including						
			4.00	@	1.19	20.8	17.00	21.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and max. 1m continuous internal dilution
			10.00	@	0.54	3.4	48.00	58.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and max. 2m continuous internal dilution
			10.00	@	0.76	6.4	135.00	145.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and max. 2m continuous internal dilution
			including						
			3.00	@	1.15	9.1	135.00	138.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and no internal dilution
			and						
			3.00	@	1.04	6.4	142.00	145.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and no internal dilution
			including						
			12.00	@	0.76	5.3	183.00	195.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and max. 2m continuous internal dilution
			including						
			2.00	@	2.00	6.2	192.00	194.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and no internal dilution
			16.00	@	0.76	4.1	206.00	222.00	0.3g/t Au cut-off and max. 3m continuous internal dilution
			including						
			6.00	@	1.32	6.3	216.00	222.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and max. 1m continuous internal dilution
			10.00	@	1.47	9.7	234.00	244.00	0.5g/t Au cut-off and max. 2m continuous internal dilution

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Details
		• A summary of historic drill hole information used in the Exploration Target estimate is appended to this announcement. See Appendix B.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Gold equivalent has been calculated to using gold and silver grades as well as metallurgical recovery percentages from the 2014 Thiosulphate Metallurgical test work study. • AuEq g/t = ((Au g/t grade*Met. Rec.*Au price/g) + (Ag g/t grade*Met. Rec.*Ag price/g)) / (Met. Rec.*Au price/g) • Long term Forecast Gold and Silver Price used was: $1,785 USD/oz and $27 USD/oz respectively (source: Bank of America). • Gold And silver recovery from the 2014 Thiosulphate Metallurgical test work: 90.5% and 48.9% respectively. • It is the company's opinion that both gold and silver have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold from the Sturec ore using Thiosulphate Leaching/Electrowinning as per the recoveries indicated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept length	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No new exploration results reported. • Historic holes were generally drilled at high angles to the strike and dip of the mineralised domains which, given the style of mineralisation, was appropriate. • MTC drilling fanned out from a single collar location within the Andrej Adit as it was the only suitable drilling location at the time. This resulted in holes intersected the mineralisation zone at variable angles.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts*	• All relevant diagrams are reported in the body of this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Details
	should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The Sturec Gold Project Exploration Target was produced by Dr Stewart Jackson based on information provided by MetalsTech Limited. The Exploration Target report contains summary information for all MTC and historic drilling/ underground mining void sampling campaigns within the project area and provides a representative range of grades intersected in the relevant drill holes.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Groundwater and geotechnical investigations were completed in 2013. The groundwater monitoring results and geotechnical data were found to be adequate to interpret reasonable open pit slope angles for the various host rock types for the purposes of an open pit optimisation that was used as justification for a 'reasonable prospects of economic extraction' interpretation. • Concerning the groundwater, it has been interpreted that the most likely current situation is that the water table around the open pit area was drawn down due the dewatering through the 'Heritage Adits'; with the Main Heritage Adit being situated some 300m below and transporting the groundwater 15km away to where it eventually reaches the surface. It was interpreted that the dewatering had occurred to the level with or below the maximum depth of the proposed pit (~300m). However, the possibility that the dewatering was not as efficient as interpreted has also considered and it has been recommended that up to 6 permanent monitoring wells be installed on the western and eastern sides of the pit to the full depth of the proposed pit. The primary purpose of these wells is to determine if there is any spatial and temporal variation in groundwater levels around the pit. • Geotechnical investigations found that the stability of the open pit was significantly controlled by the degree of argillic alteration of the predominantly andesite rock mass found at Sturec (host rock of the quartz veining). The modelling suggested that the pit slope needed to be as low as 43° in the highly argillic altered/clay rock type but that a 50° pit slope was adequate in the other rock types. As the highly argillic altered/clay rock type only represents a very minor part of the area were the pit slopes intersect the resource model, a 48° pit slope has been used to the open pit optimisation study. • The groundwater and geotechnical investigation results have been used to model a recommended open pit design that achieved an adequate Factor of Safety (FoS) of greater than 2.0.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• There is good potential for the delineation of further gold mineralisation within the Sturec Gold Project area through future exploration. • Prospects such as Wolf, Vratislav, Vollie Henne and South Ridge are interpreted to be extension areas to the Mineral Resource area at Sturec. Significant gold-silver bearing quartz vein mineralisation has been identified and variably explored/mined at each of these prospects. • Further exploration drilling to continue to confirm that the high-grade mineralisation continues down plunge to the south is classified as a high priority target.

Appendix B: Drill Hole Data for Sturec Exploration Target Estimate

HOLE ID	EAST	NORTH	ELEVATION	AZIMUTH	DIP
AS-1	-435800.3	-1230205.1	720.1	270	-60
AS-10	-435686.8	-1229409.7	649.7	275	-46
AS-101	-435814.62	-1230308.19	724.46	280	-46
AS-103	-435857.54	-1230436.27	745.07	272	-46
AS-106	-435896.76	-1230518.59	760.92	281	-46
AS-107	-435862.9	-1230503.17	754.79	273	-44
AS-11	-435626.8	-1229317.9	650.05	274	-46
AS-110	-435897.26	-1230602.41	761.45	280	-45
AS-112	-435953.34	-1230695.96	767.86	93	-44
AS-115	-435902.11	-1230790.04	756.19	283	-48
AS-118	-436118.62	-1230109.71	753.11	87	-48
AS-12	-435603.8	-1229182.6	656.1	273	-66
AS-122	-436035.45	-1230062.74	758.72	90	-45
AS-122A	-436035.45	-1230062.74	758.72	90	-45
AS-123	-435965.62	-1230052.22	746.48	320	-45
AS-124	-435891.27	-1229909.68	682	260	-45
AS-125	-436016.02	-1230128.2	800.48	90	-45
AS-126	-436018.4	-1230127.78	800.54	90	-90
AS-127	-436010.03	-1230195.3	790.4	90	-45
AS-128	-436012.03	-1230195.17	790.5	90	-85
AS-129	-436007.64	-1230286.59	784.36	90	-45
AS-13	-435580.3	-1229108.1	656.25	273	-65
AS-130	-436009.78	-1230286.44	784.34	90	-85
AS-134	-435502.44	-1228088.1	792.86	277	-60
AS-135	-435408.48	-1228096.77	781.87	277	-45
AS-136	-435328.04	-1227948.28	769.73	277	-60
AS-137	-435409.14	-1227935.61	784.69	277	-60
AS-141	-436009.32	-1230388.33	785.5	83	-45
AS-141A	-436014.5	-1230387.9	785.8	0	-90
AS-142	-435329.33	-1227948.04	770.23	277	-45
AS-143	-435405.97	-1227935.61	783.84	277	-70
AS-144	-435551.61	-1228097.62	798.79	277	-60
AS-145	-436018.43	-1230126.88	800.74	300	-55
AS-146	-436038.05	-1230062.6	758.9	0	-90
AS-147	-436041.71	-1230064.91	758.83	155	-45
AS-148	-436020.9	-1230387.1	785.7	270	-60
AS-149	-436009.2	-1230288.4	784.5	270	-60
AS-150	-435352.3	-1228065.69	759.15	270	-60
AS-151	-436012.2	-1230191.7	790.6	263	-60
AS-152	-435356.7	-1227941.4	775.7	270	-60
AS-153	-435293.8	-1227960.4	764.8	270	-60
AS-154	-435439.3	-1228011.6	782.5	277	-45

AS-155	-435382.2	-1228022.8	778.7	270	-45
AS-2	-435783.4	-1230099.1	711.4	279	-49
AS-2.1.A	-435783.3	-1230097.9	711.4	282	-53
AS-3.1.A	-435786.91	-1230006.12	701.4	282	-53
AS-3.1.B	-435785.73	-1230006.1	701.4	278	-76
AS-3.2	-435727.48	-1230008.7	693.5	270	-48
AS-4	-435803.7	-1229853.5	675.4	273	-50
AS-4.1.1	-435870.55	-1229895.62	682.44	274	-90
AS-4.1.A	-435813.25	-1229894.4	682.84	273	-50
AS-4.1.B	-435814.85	-1229894.4	682.84	282	-79
AS-4.1.C	-435812.3	-1229893.5	682.84	93	-49
AS-4.2	-435662.16	-1229902.24	678.63	277	-45
AS-4.5.1.A	-435864.07	-1229852.31	671.33	282	-49
AS-4.5.1.B	-435862.65	-1229852.31	671.33	273	-90
AS-4.5.2	-435675.19	-1229847.43	677.31	277	-45
AS-4.D	-435802.2	-1229853.5	675.4	273	-90
AS-5	-435712.29	-1229796.19	680.4	273	-60
AS-5.1.1.A	-435830	-1229798.7	653.1	273	-90
AS-5.1.1.B	-435849.9	-1229799.1	653	273	-50
AS-5.1.A	-435764.5	-1229800.6	681.82	281	-54
AS-5.1.B	-435763.6	-1229800.7	681.87	91	-50
AS-5.2	-435609.7	-1229796.8	668.4	277	-45
AS-5.3	-435649.36	-1229795.8	672.25	277	-55
AS-6	-435696.01	-1229700.87	674.3	283	-55
AS-6.1.A	-435742.4	-1229676.4	671.1	281	-49
AS-6.2	-435673.81	-1229694.09	668.1	277	-55
AS-7	-435695.29	-1229900.85	683.2	271	-50
AS-8	-435744.7	-1229602.1	670.9	273	-50
AS-8.1.B	-435784.2	-1229598.7	671.6	279	-50
AS-8.2	-435686.34	-1229609.96	666.73	277	-50
AS-9.1.A	-435779.7	-1229499.7	658.8	282	-50
AS-9.1.B	-435778.5	-1229499.7	658.8	275	-84
F-1	-435854.91	-1229820.63	623	78.7	0
F-2	-435777	-1229913	623	261.2	0
F-3	-435865.41	-1229922.25	623	117.4	0
KAT-1	-436264.39	-1229633.19	777.92	87	-46
KAT-2	-436221.78	-1229682.41	779.5	119	-45
KAT-7	-436070.1	-1229690.83	763.22	116	-50
KAT-8	-436070.86	-1229689.79	763.4	116	-45
KAT-9	-436048.3	-1229575.45	743.97	83	-45
KG-BL-1	-436036.66	-1235784.71	507.75	240	-70
KG-BL-2	-436143.14	-1235773.54	538.03	120	-45
KG-BL-3	-435945	-1235947.37	472.9	300	-45
KG-BS-1	-436464.91	-1234647.12	569.3	270	-45
KG-CV-1	-436785.58	-1233891.78	714.44	0	-90

KG-CV-2	-436825.27	-1234003.89	741.16	320	-60
KG-CV-3	-436749.72	-1234030.4	742.11	325	-60
KG-CV-4	-436862.27	-1233885.03	718.53	120	-55
KG-CV-5	-436850.94	-1233789.55	709.6	145	-50
KG-CV-6	-436528.87	-1234023.71	720.34	325	-45
KG-CV-7	-436517.64	-1233930.79	725.47	325	-60
KG-KP-1	-437119.43	-1234904.09	574.14	320	-45
KG-KP-2	-437132.22	-1234708.41	568.38	335	-45
KG-KP-2A	-437101.41	-1234681.8	573.81	285	-65
KG-KP-3	-437183.74	-1234626.01	579.74	100	-45
KG-KP-5	-437041.1	-1234612.87	598.81	100	-45
KG-KP-5A	-437041.28	-1234612.5	598.75	280	-45
KG-LNV-1	-436217.26	-1230441.7	706.2	280	-75
KG-LNV-3	-436291.77	-1230309.83	701.7	330	-45
KG-LNV-4	-436345.1	-1230215.05	700.5	330	-45
KG-LNV-5	-436367.83	-1230168.85	702.1	330	-45
KG-LS-655	-435823.59	-1229828.63	656	330	-45
KG-LS-662	-435822.97	-1229839.75	662.5	228.27	0
KG-LS-670	-435832.28	-1229852.38	672	246.21	0
KG-LS-680	-435829.13	-1229884.5	678	280.97	0
KG-LS-685	-435830.63	-1229907.38	683	204.78	0
KG-LVS-1	-436254.52	-1229674.58	783.2	257.41	0
KG-LVS-2	-436423.5	-1229576.41	795.7	315	-45
KG-LVZ-1	-436660.31	-1229950.97	715.2	315	-45
KGST-10R	-435839.63	-1229864	674.1	120	-45
KGST-11R	-435741.15	-1229751.68	680.97	0	-90
KGST-12R	-435756.39	-1229897.22	692.54	270	-60
KGST-13R	-435777.16	-1229950.41	699.12	270	-60
KGST-14R	-435784	-1230053	707.1	270	-60
KGST-15R	-435705.11	-1229750.57	677.64	270	-60
KGST-16R	-435821.91	-1229857.52	674.68	270	-60
KGST-17A	-435837.76	-1230049.51	717.92	0	-90
KGST-17A-1	-435866.375	-1230049.25	675.9	270	-57
KGST-17R	-435841.66	-1230048.9	717.56	310	-60
KGST-18R	-435841.2	-1230046.4	717.1	270	-60
KGST-19R	-435857	-1230103	725	270	-60
KGST-1R	-435829.96	-1229648.36	648.7	310	-60
KGST-20A	-435851.52	-1230104.5	723.15	310	-60
KGST-20R	-435852.5	-1230102.29	724.75	270	-59
KGST-21R	-435741.3	-1229956.8	691.83	0	-90
KGST-22A	-435837.88	-1229793.6	652.55	0	-90
KGST-22R	-435838.96	-1229793.79	652.58	0	-90
KGST-23R	-435832.37	-1229792.61	652.63	0	-90
KGST-24A	-435820.05	-1229742.21	637.2	0	-90
KGST-24R	-435818.38	-1229743.09	637.19	270	-60

KGST-25R	-435818.2	-1229988.6	706.6	310	-56
KGST-26R	-435966.89	-1230051.84	748.07	0	-90
KGST-27R	-435966.31	-1230052.37	747.96	270	-60
KGST-28R	-435959.02	-1230056.12	747.01	340	-59
KGST-29R	-435946.2	-1230062.26	746.1	270	-67
KGST-2R	-435823.2	-1229744.27	637.58	0	-90
KGST-30R	-435946.04	-1230063.41	746.18	12	-60
KGST-31R	-435944.61	-1230061.63	746.18	95	-60
KGST-32R	-435907.79	-1230084.03	746.12	0	-90
KGST-33R	-435919.3	-1230080.99	745.87	150	-58
KGST-34R	-435870.3	-1229897.7	681.1	205	-60
KGST-35R	-435878.7	-1229902.5	681	225	-57
KGST-36R	-435833	-1229901.6	681.4	0	-90
KGST-37R	-435830.48	-1229798.92	653.1	0	-90
KGST-38R	-435871.64	-1229896.23	682	270	-80
KGST-39A	-435813.76	-1229894.19	682.32	270	-80
KGST-39R	-435814.81	-1229893.85	682.6	270	-65
KGST-3R	-435821.82	-1229701.2	637.1	0	-90
KGST-40R	-435863.15	-1229852.07	671.5	0	-90
KGST-41R	-435802.05	-1229853.02	675.8	270	-65
KGST-42	-435739.61	-1229768.52	681.48	270	-65
KGST-42-1	-435739.61	-1229768.52	681.48	270	-85
KGST-43	-435789.42	-1229824.38	678.12	270	-45
KGST-44	-435780.38	-1229947.8	698.75	270	-50
KGST-44-1	-435779.94	-1229947.87	698.8	270	-80
KGST-45	-435778.44	-1229947.92	698.85	270	-50
KGST-46	-435784.15	-1229975.42	703.15	270	-80
KGST-47	-435782.8	-1229975.53	703.05	270	-67
KGST-4R	-435831.93	-1229796.59	652.38	270	-67
KGST-5R	-435796.64	-1229655.46	652.56	270	-60
KGST-6R	-435732.75	-1229645.14	670.09	270	-60
KGST-7R	-435753.21	-1229801.86	685.18	270	-60
KGST-8A	-435833.05	-1229861	674.68	270	-60
KGST-8R	-435829.53	-1229859.4	674.53	270	-60
KGST-9R	-435784.5	-1229858	684.2	301	-44
KG-V-13	-435562.44	-1228924.41	691.02	300	-45
KG-V-14	-435555.69	-1228975.58	683.03	302	-45
KG-V-14A	-435555.06	-1228974.55	683.07	300	-45
KG-V-4	-435551.14	-1228754.81	712.26	287	-45
KG-V-5	-435608.5	-1228929.5	694.66	289	-45
KG-V-6	-435607.63	-1228930.14	694.67	289	-80
KG-V-7	-435592.21	-1228901.24	694.17	287	-60
KG-V-8G	-435741.9	-1229765.6	681.3	0	-90
KG-V-A	-435884.78	-1230151.87	738.7	270	-75
KG-VKS-7	-435982.38	-1234919.6	543.06	220	-55

KG-VKS-9	-435802.3	-1234600.64	465.41	320	-55
KG-VKS-9A	-435798.06	-1234604.88	464.61	90	-45
KG-VKS-9B	-435798.41	-1234604.53	464.71	90	-20
KG-W-1	-435300.18	-1227911.27	770.11	296	-45
KG-W-2	-435555.95	-1228150.49	796.38	301	-45
KG-W-3	-435505.1	-1228184.2	789.72	302	-60
KP-07-01	-435883	-1229750	650	270	-65
KV-1	-434953.75	-1227509.21	733.7	183	-86
KV-14	-434942.22	-1226732.67	826.5	90	-90
KV-15	-434781	-1228426.04	683.09	90	-90
KV-18	-435898.16	-1230517.83	759.48	180	-90
KV-19	-435715.38	-1226492.39	772.02	90	-90
KV-2	-434625.3	-1227108.93	808.05	0	-90
KV-3	-434345.79	-1227624.43	844.03	272	-60
KV-4	-434679.52	-1228008.96	783.31	90	-90
KV-5	-435672.21	-1226921.73	795.44	90	-90
KV-6	-436697.12	-1229408.87	856.41	180	-90
KVS-1	-434953.01	-1227516	733.67	263	-61
KVS-10-A	-437101.41	-1230919.76	698.6	90	-60
KVS-10-B	-437101.9	-1230919.8	698.6	270	-60
KVS-11-A	-436318.12	-1229770.49	763.89	90	-60
KVS-12	-435234.45	-1226838.5	791.73	270	-60
KVS-16	-435556.16	-1229928.96	663.69	270	-75
KVS-17	-435753.12	-1230343.55	716.18	270	-75
KVS-2	-434620.71	-1227111.91	808.72	337	-85
KVS-20	-434886.95	-1226975.67	796.92	264	-62
KVS-21	-434799.24	-1227255.83	764.93	279	-59
KVS-22	-434902.67	-1227708.68	729.39	279	-59
KVS-23	-435276.16	-1226622.37	791.22	281	-62
KVS-24	-435024.25	-1229056.79	706.52	270	-75
KVS-25	-434592.4	-1228885.32	658.9	293	-65
KVS-26	-435242.73	-1226381.65	796.36	286	-64
KVS-27	-435642.25	-1227181.03	794.01	276	-62
KVS-28	-435477.66	-1229938.95	653.02	180	-90
KVS-3	-434345.79	-1227624.43	844.49	90	-90
KVS-4	-434675.13	-1228003.99	783.98	270	-60
KVS-7-A	-437488.05	-1231636.24	654.54	310	-80
KVS-7-B	-437488.86	-1231635.48	654.56	310	-60
KVS-8-A	-437236.12	-1231431.79	676.57	310	-80
KVS-9-A	-437168.14	-1230382.22	690.3	270	-66
KVS-9-B	-437168.96	-1230386.56	689.95	90	-60
M	-435844.41	-1230118.88	708	225	0
O	-435751.5	-1229937.38	656	259.7	0
P-1	-435800	-1229935.38	656	288.4	0
P-10	-435861.19	-1230181.13	708	221.2	0

P-11	-435862.59	-1230230	708	229.4	0
P-11S	-435894	-1230254.38	708	123.7	0
P-12	-435864.59	-1230280.25	708	236.3	0
P-2	-435803	-1229984	656	276.4	0
P-3	-435820.09	-1230018.75	656	225	0
P-4	-435844.19	-1230071.25	656	240.9	0
P-5	-435852.09	-1230120.38	657.5	211.7	0
P-6	-435852.19	-1230179	657.7	212	0
P-7	-435855.91	-1230233	658.1	228.8	0
P-8	-435856.5	-1230281	658.1	229.4	0
P-9	-435855.09	-1230124.38	707.8	227.4	0
PP-1	-435881.31	-1229858.75	656	135	0
PP2N	-435868.81	-1229928.13	656	116.1	0
PP2S	-435869.69	-1229929.75	656	117.8	0
PP3CN	-435869.69	-1229972.25	656	119.2	0
PP3CS	-435870.69	-1229974.13	656	105.6	0
PP3N	-435832.59	-1229995.38	656	260.5	0
PP3S	-435834.09	-1229998.25	656	288.8	0
PP4A	-435845	-1230073.5	656	241.9	0
PP4CN	-435884.81	-1230025.25	656	118.2	0
PP4N	-435842.81	-1230048.25	656	286.3	0
PP4NS	-435885.31	-1230027.25	656	86.8	0
PP4S	-435843.81	-1230049.75	656	299.5	0
PP5N	-435862.91	-1230098	656	273.5	0
PP5S	-435847.69	-1230100.88	656	282.1	0
S	-435780.91	-1229947.63	656	228.8	0
SP10	-435925.41	-1230185.13	708	315	0
SP10V	-435928.69	-1230171.38	708	90	0
SP9	-435948.81	-1230123	708	0	0
SP9A	-435878.41	-1230136.88	708	307.7	0
SP9A2	-435874.31	-1230120.5	708	214.7	0
SP9A3	-435887.09	-1230077.63	708	76	0
STPORT	-435874.09	-1229807.75	656	182.2	0
STV-1	-435837.35	-1229995.3	656.08	301	-30
STV-11	-435843.92	-1230048.78	656.2	297	-35
STV-12	-435845.84	-1230100.08	657.93	270	-35
STV-13	-435944.1	-1230096.65	657.41	301	-29
STV-2	-435838.25	-1229994.8	658.1	300	-12
STV-2A	-435826.98	-1229977.12	656.6	300	-30
STV-2B	-435826.55	-1229977.39	658	298	-28
STV-3	-435798.4	-1229903.1	654.45	261	-25
STV-3A	-435846.14	-1230021.31	657.3	261	-12
STV-3B	-435845.28	-1230021.18	658.4	297	-12
STV-4	-435846.9	-1230048.27	656.9	270	-12
STV-5	-435848.8	-1230099.9	656.91	301	-30

STV-6	-435861.47	-1230074.9	656.62	285	-60
TGS-1	-435708.61	-1229922.88	685.21	105	-45
TGS-14	-436016.66	-1230393.35	785.75	105	-45
TGS-4	-435888.13	-1230130.58	742.96	105	-65
TGS-5	-436014.05	-1230122.17	801.25	120	-45
TGS-6	-435814.03	-1229896.73	681.94	285	-45
TGS-8	-435883.76	-1230153	738.72	105	-60
TGS-9	-436008.46	-1230192.31	790.25	121	0
V-18	-435384.27	-1228557.71	686.52	105	-3
VKB-2	-435848.41	-1229590.38	623.66	99	-45
VKB-2A	-435848.67	-1229590.29	622.5	96	-43
VKB-2B	-435848.51	-1229590.22	624.88	120	-3
VKB-3	-435863.09	-1229688.16	624.14	120	0
VKB-3R	-435862.78	-1229688.24	624.59	110	0
VKB-4	-435830.42	-1229492.25	623.88	110	-40
VKB-4A	-435830.18	-1229491.98	622.72	110	-41
VKB-4B	-435830.36	-1229492.11	625.46	92	-2
VKB-5	-435768.4	-1229406.72	625.47	90	-38
VKB-5B	-435768.25	-1229406.74	626.84	127	-25
VKB-7	-435868.28	-1229743.34	624.29	272	-12
VKB-1	-435879.37	-1229534.61	623.3	270	-53
VKB-5A	-435768.83	-1229406.72	624.3	272	-70