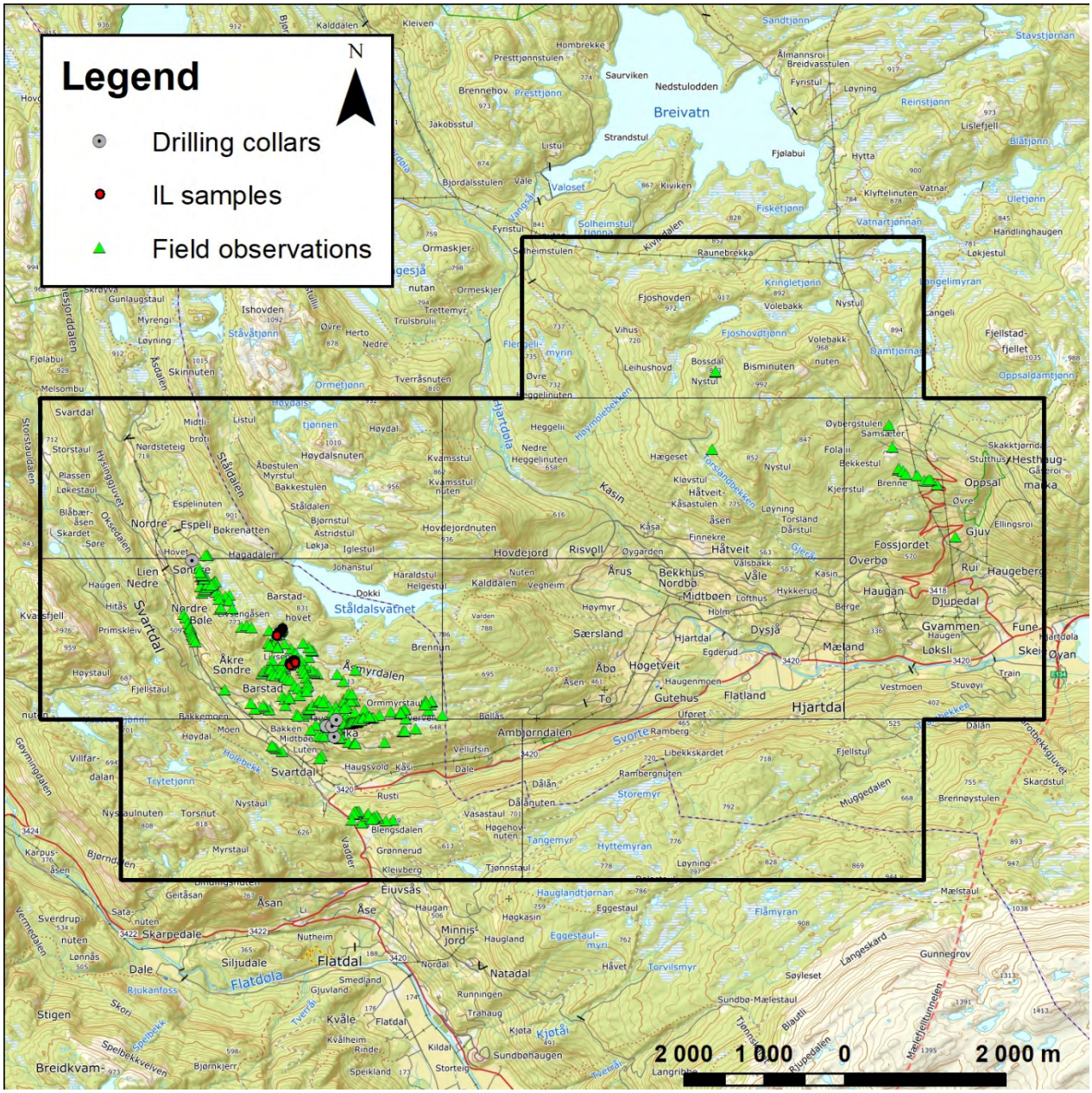
Monday, 31st January 2024

Data Summary:

Permit holder: Eurasian Minerals Sweden AB (Now EMX Scandinavia AB)

Project Name: Bleka 1-8

Project Overview:



Performed Work:

Field Observations

A total of 383 field observation sites were visited, with 76 rock chip samples collected and sent off for analysis.

Soil sampling – IL

Soil campaigns were also completed, comprising of 32 IL samples including 1 duplicate that were collected and analysed as Ionic leach samples (IL).

Drilling

A total of 7 drillholes with a length of 1474m were drilled. 138 samples were taken and sent for ME-MS61 assay and PGM-ICP23

Method Overview

Rock chip Sampling Protocol:

The rock chip samples were analysed at ALS (Galway, Ireland) with an Aqua Regia analysis with ICP-MS finish (method ME-MS41) for a multi-element suite. Additional PGM-ICP23 analysis was done for precious metal content.

Method Description

1. Before sampling, ensure that everybody has taken safety precautions and required PPE is worn.
2. With a hammer (and chisel), fresh chips of rock are extracted from the bedrock or boulder.
3. The sample should be representative for the main rock type observed, including economic mineral and alteration content.
4. In case of dump sampling, good care should be taken to avoid inclusion of any foreign objects like wood, iron pieces, nails, and plastics.
5. At least 200g of material needs to be collected and separate rock chips should not be larger than 10cm across in any dimension.
6. The rock chips must be stored in a calico bag, together with a sample tag with a unique sample ID. This sample ID should match the ID that is written down in the field observation.
7. Location coordinates must be saved on a GPS to be extracted afterwards.
8. After every 10th sample a standard (CRM) should be inserted.
9. All samples must be safely stored in a plastic box for transportation out of the field or to the lab.

IL Sampling Protocol:

1. After the survey is planned in GIS. Points need to be exported in GPX and KMZ format to upload on GPS units and field iPads.
2. The material to sample needs to be collected at a constant depth relative to the organic-soil interface. The sample should be taken from the B horizon, see diagram below to help define the sub section of the B horizon. If no B horizon sample 15cm down from the base organics, but avoid the leached (grey to white) A-horizon.
3. Once the hole is dug, the sides of the hole need to be scraped with a plastic shovel to avoid any potential contamination from the steel shovels.

4. 100-200g of material need to be collected with a plastic scoop and stored in an air tide zip lock bag. A second bag is used for additional protection against spilling. Between bag 1 and two a sample tag with a unique sample ID is inserted.
5. While hole is dug the sample-log has to be filled out in the ipad, see below for classifications for each subsection.
6. Hole needs to be back filled.
7. Every 20th sample has to be a field duplicate collected within 1-2m of the first sample site following the same procedures.
8. At the end of each day all collected samples have to be sorted and accounted for to avoid the loss of samples.
9. All samples have to be safely stored in a plastic box for transportation out of the field or to the lab
10. Data from the ipads has to be exported and imported into MXDeposit
11. Dispatch form must be created using MX-deposit. Samples must be dropped off by EMX staff at an ALS facility (Mala or Pitea) for ME-MS23 analysis.

Things to note:

- No suncream or bug spray
- Not on/near roads (15m)
- Remove jewelry from/around hands

Defining the B Horizon

Bf Ferruginous illuviated, which is bright orange in colour
Bt Clay rich Bm Brown unmodified
Bc Transition from B to C horizon, is more grey in colour

Diamond Drilling Protocol:

1.0 Diamond drill hole surveys

All Diamond Drill-hole collars are to be surveyed to sub metre accuracy with down-hole surveys carried out on all holes. The down-hole survey intervals are to be decided by the Project Geologist (generally every 3m down hole). If the direction of the hole is not within an acceptable tolerance, then another down hole survey should be done at the end of the next drill run until the desired reading is achieved. All Diamond Drill holes are to be oriented down hole.

1.1 Geological and Geotechnical Logging

Logging should be conducted as soon as possible after drilling, use a standardised format as instructed by the exploration management. All logging of drill core is to be done as graphical logs and then entered a digital format as soon as possible. Sampling should be entered in a digital format immediately to eliminate mistakes.

Observation and documentation of geological data should contain the following:

- Geological constraints to mineralisation
- Support for interpretation of continuity to mineralisation

- Geological insight to the nature of ore and waste
- Geological domain boundaries

The logging system should include the following:

1) Geological data including lithologies/boundaries,

2) Geotechnical data: RQD's, compressive strength, structures, fabric, defects, vein frequency and core orientation should be manually recorded in a standard geotechnical template.

3) Photographs of the core.

4) Magnetic susceptibility measurements should be recorded every lithology identified, preferrable with several recordings for the same lithology.

1.2 Measurements of magnetic susceptibility

Measurements of magnetic susceptibility should be several times per lithological interval, in as representative rock as possible. Make sure that core boxes or core tables do not interfere with the measurement.

1.3 Geotechnical Core Logging

Collection of geotechnical data from drill core is often difficult because of the size of "exposure" (drill core diameter) and the artificial fracturing of the core resulting from the drilling process and/or subsequent handling.

Geotechnical logging of Diamond Drill core should be completed prior to cutting the core.

The detailed geotechnical core log is designed to provide, where possible, a complete geotechnical understanding of the rock mass. The collected data should include:

1) Discontinuity types and orientation
2) Rock fabric defects/descriptions
3) Discontinuity surface roughness and infill
4) RQD's
5) Structures
6) Core orientation

RQD: Rock Quality Designation, expressed as a percentage from 0% to 100%. The RQD is calculated for a logged interval using the following formula:

1.4 Sampling Procedures

1. A blank sample should be introduced for diamond samples at the frequency of 1 every 10 submitted samples as part of the normal sample submission process. Blanks should be submitted behind expected high grades to test contamination at the labs during sample preparation and should be disguised to appear as normal sample.

2. At least four certified reference materials (standards) should be submitted with each sample submission. Certified standards that have high medium and low levels of mineralization should be submitted for the elements being analysed and closely match the deposit. This is in addition to the blank samples which can be viewed as an extremely low-grade standard.

3. Internal lab QA/QC should be provided on a routine basis and analysed separately from our own QA/QC data.

4. The exploration Manager should have an accept/reject criterion for the QA/QC samples and protocols for samples that do not pass the criteria.

5. All coarse rejects and pulps should be kept by the company as they are received from their respective laboratories. It should all be stored to prevent deterioration of both containers of rejects and pulps and also to protect the sulphide ores for at least of twelve months, just in case any further QA/QC is required.