Kumo Resources Inc.
Flintfjellet 2021 Exploration

Contents

Licences

The Flitfjellet licence block is comprised of 16 licences which were obtained by Kumo Resources over a two year period. The licence block makes up a package totalling ~156.8 km^2.

Table 1 - Flintfjellet exploration permits

Exploration Permit	Area (km^2)
Flintfjellet 1	10.08
Flintfjellet 2	10.08
Flintfjellet 3	10.08
Flintfjellet 4	10.08
Flintfjellet 5	10.08
Flintfjellet 6	10.08
Flintfjellet 7	10.08
Flintfjellet 8	10.08
Flintfjellet 9	10.08
Flintfjellet 10	10.08
Flintfjellet 11	10.08
Flintfjellet 12	9.15
Flintfjellet 13	7.55
Flintfjellet 14	10.08
Flintfjellet 15	10.08
Flintfjellet 16	10.08

Access

The Flintfjellet licence block is located within the Kvænangen municipality, Troms county, Norway, along the county border with Finnmark. The field area is accessible via a combination of 4x4 vehicle track to the southern end of licence Flitfjellet 11 and then on foot, or via short helicopter ride from Alta (Figure 1).

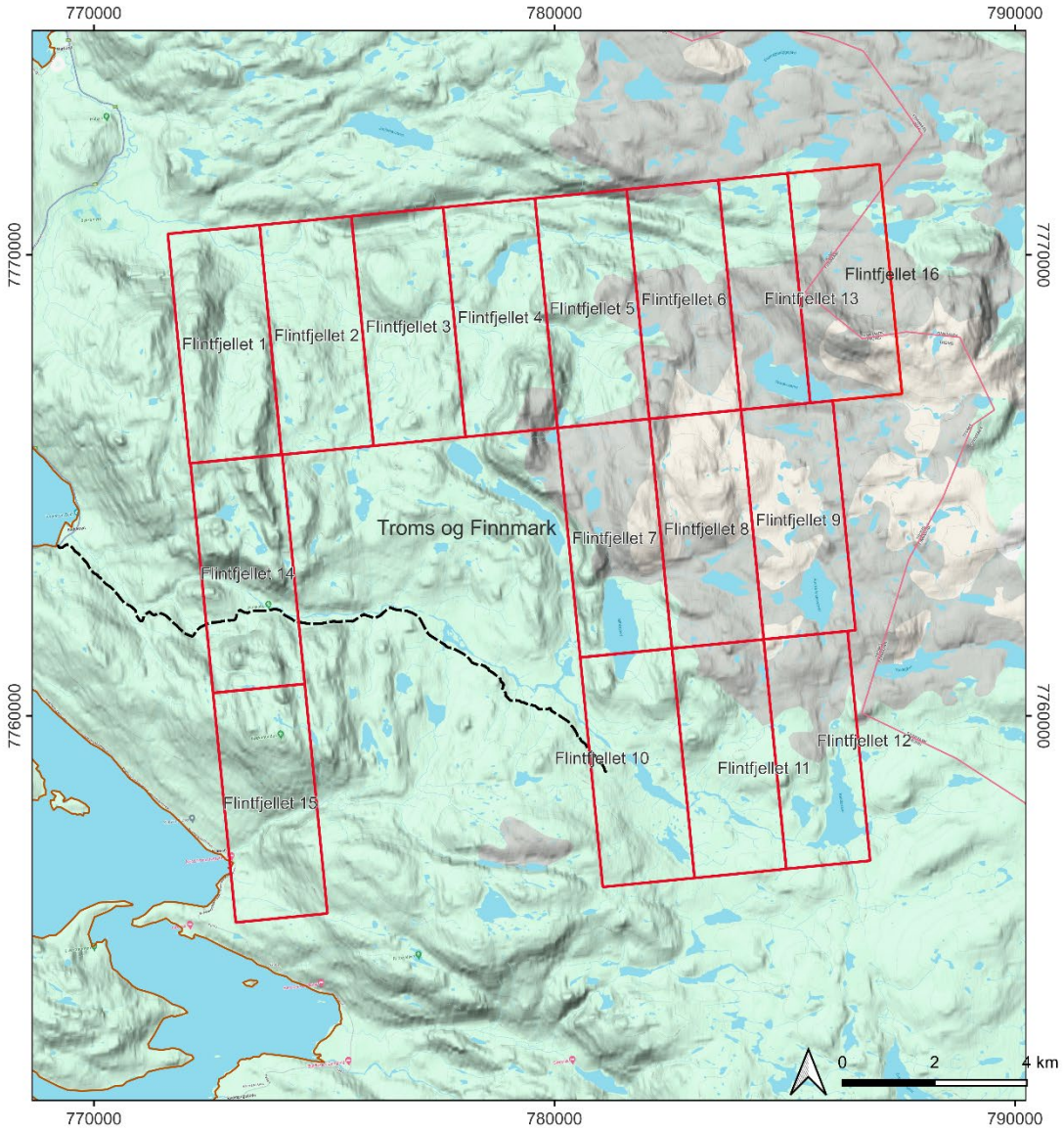

Figure 1 - Flintfjellet licence block and access track approaching from the west.

Geology

The Flintfjellet licence block is located in the Alta Kaevanfaer Tectonic Window (AKTW). This is one of several terrains in northern Norway and represents a NW continuation of the Precambrian Fennoscandian Shield beneath the Scandinavian Caledonides and is a continuation of the Kautokeino Greenstone Belt. The belt is predominantly composed of mafic lavas and mafic tuffs, intrusive gabbro-dolerite sills, and minor metasedimentary rocks. The AKTW has largely not been subjected to intensive deformation processes, unlike other tectonic windows. This greenstone belt is known to be host to several significant deposits including Nussir Sed-hosted Cu deposit and the Bidjovagge-type Cu-Au deposit.

Sediment hosted copper within the Storviknes Dolomite units is the primary target for Kumo Resources. The Storviknes Dolomite has a 10km of mapped strike length, roughly N-S, within the exploration licences and dips to the west.

Work Conducted

Reconnaissance mapping and sampling was carried out across the exploration permits from 12th of June to 10th of August. Five geologists spent the period camping with helicopter support for supplies. Unfortunately, the work programme was cut short due to adverse weather conditions, however a sizeable portion of work was still managed.

Four areas of interest, which were identified in the initial reconnaissance program in 2020, were revisited, sampled and mapped extensively (Figure 2). They were identified as: Main Outcrop (A), Antler Rock (B), South Lake (C) and the "L" valley (D). Geologists walked transects across the geology

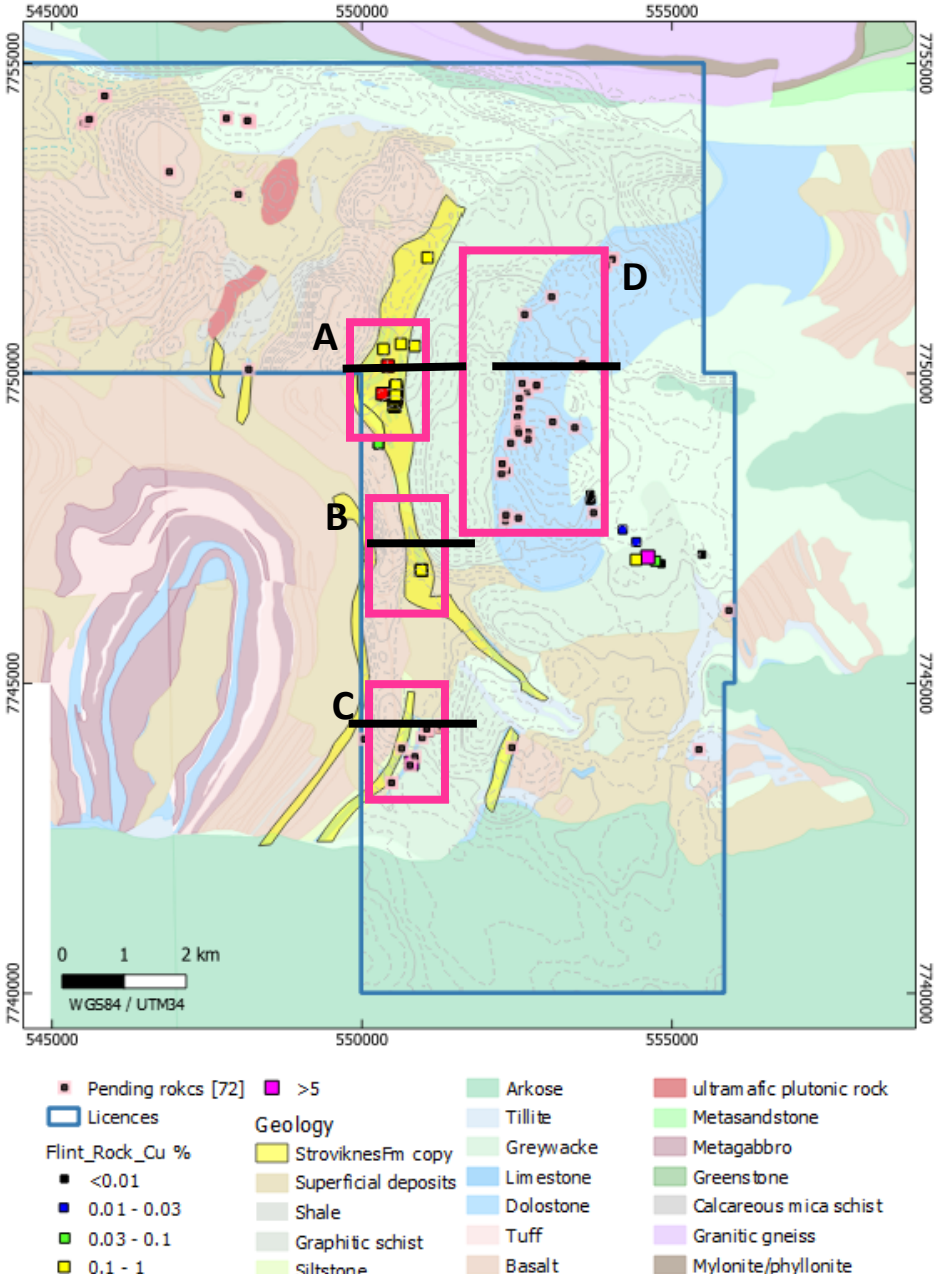

Figure 2 - Samples with areas of interest and cross section locations. A) Main Outcrop, B) Antler Rock, C) South Lake, D) the "L" valley. Cross section lines are shown in black.

of interest and channel sampling across mineralised units was carried out. In 2021, 61 rock grab/chip and float samples were taken from across the property, largely focused on the Moustache Ridge and Western Limb (also referred to as the Main Outcrop). A series of channels were cut across the Main outcrop and a total of 27 samples were taken covering 26.8 m.

Examples of the mineralised Storvikens Dolomite can be found in the appendix.

Results

Mineralisation was followed for nearly 350m within the dolomite target unit. Bornite and chalcocite are the main ore-bearing minerals and are strongly associated with black 'whisps' throughout the dolomite. Malachite can be seen locally coating the dolomite. The dolomite has a variable thickness and reaches up to 4m. Cross bedding has been used as a way up structure and it was identified that Cu mineralisation is most concentrated towards the base of the unit as disseminations and minor clusters and becomes more sporadic approximately 2m above the base of the unit.

Best grab sample grades from 2021 include Cu up to 15.6 % from float. Best channel samples were 0.67% Cu over 1m and up to 0.5% Cu over 4m.

Geological mapping of the areas of interest produced a series of cross sections to better understand the local structures (Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5, & Figure 6).

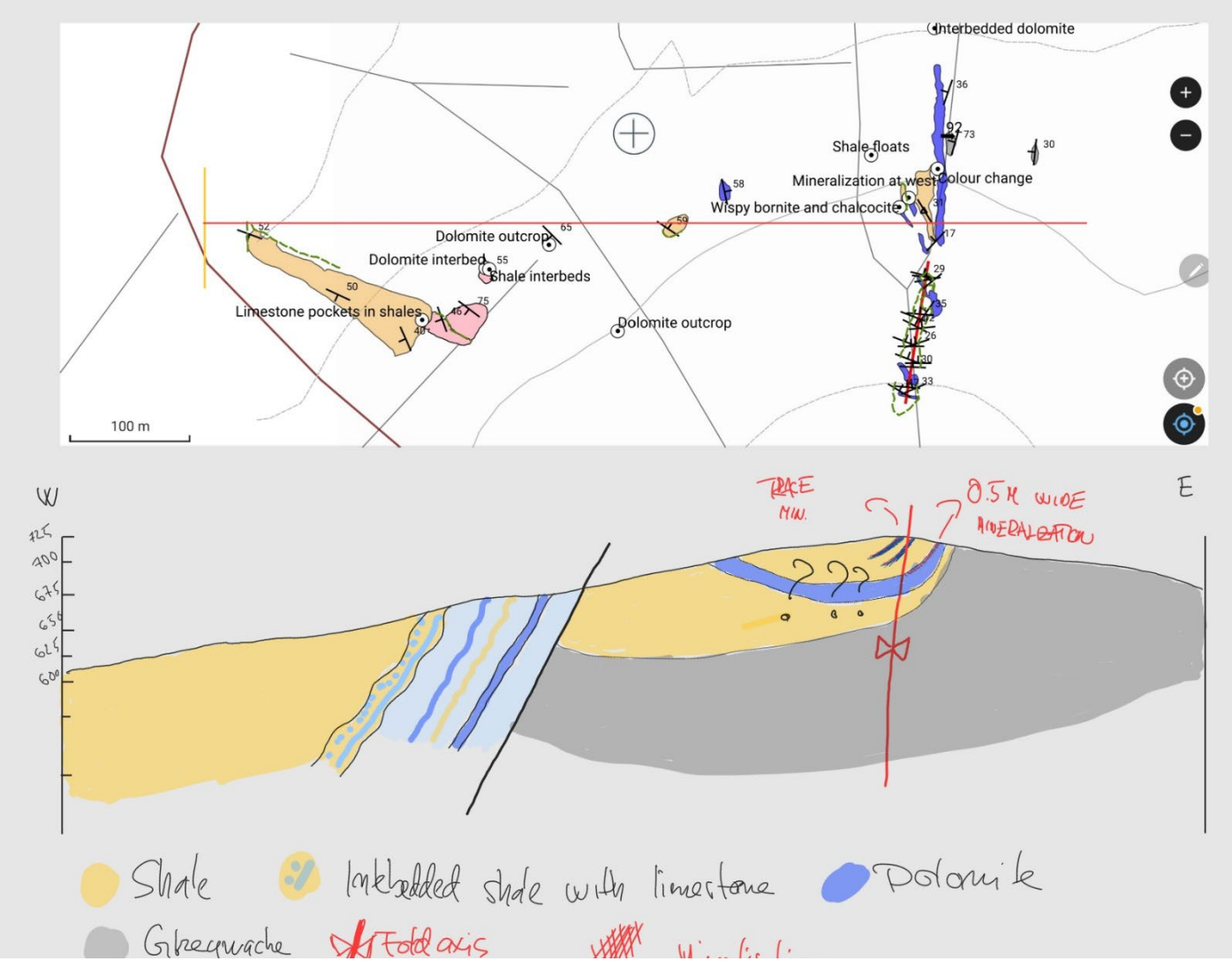

Figure 3 - Cross section A (See Figure 1)

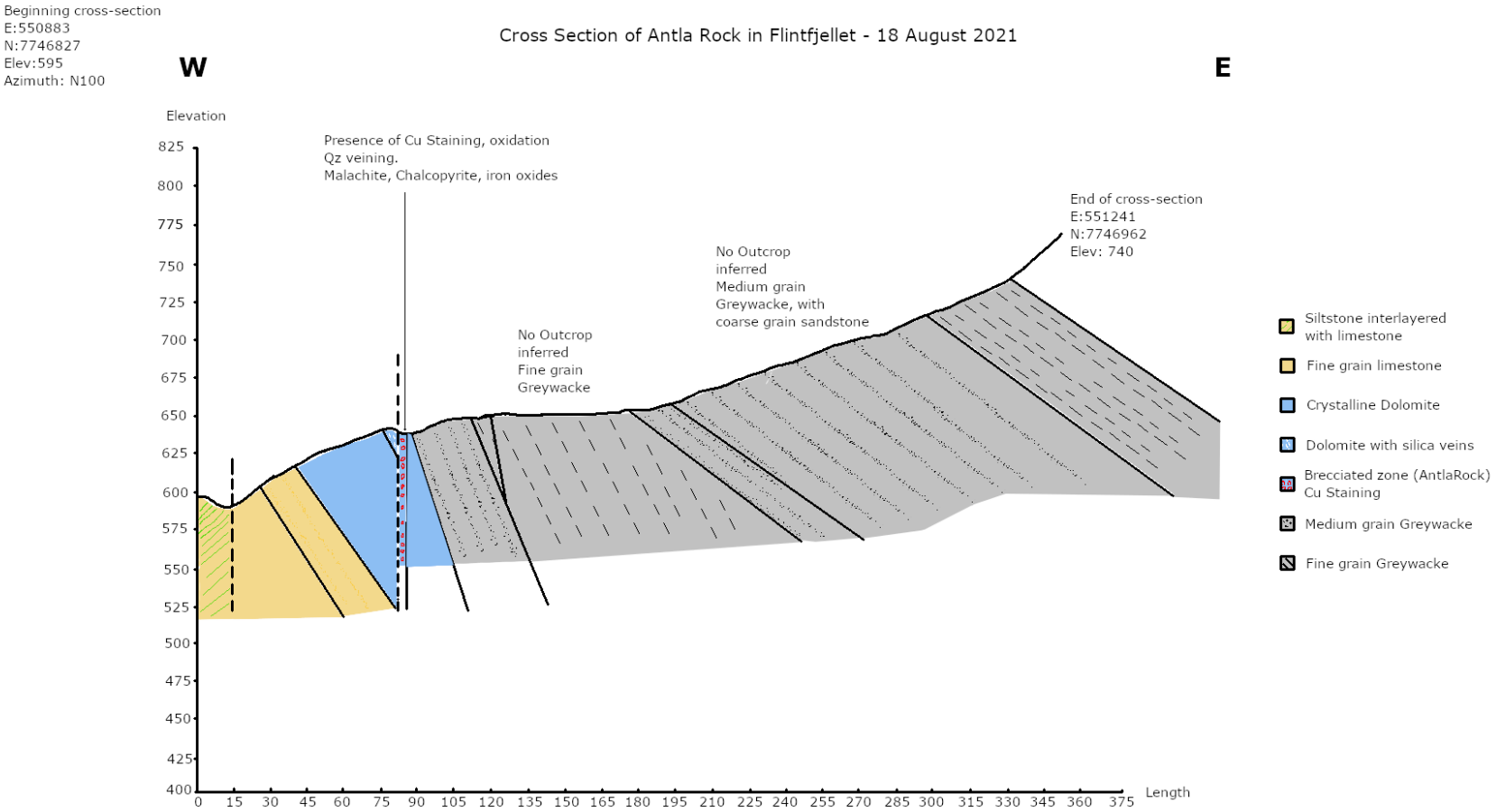

Figure 4 - Cross section B (See Figure 1)

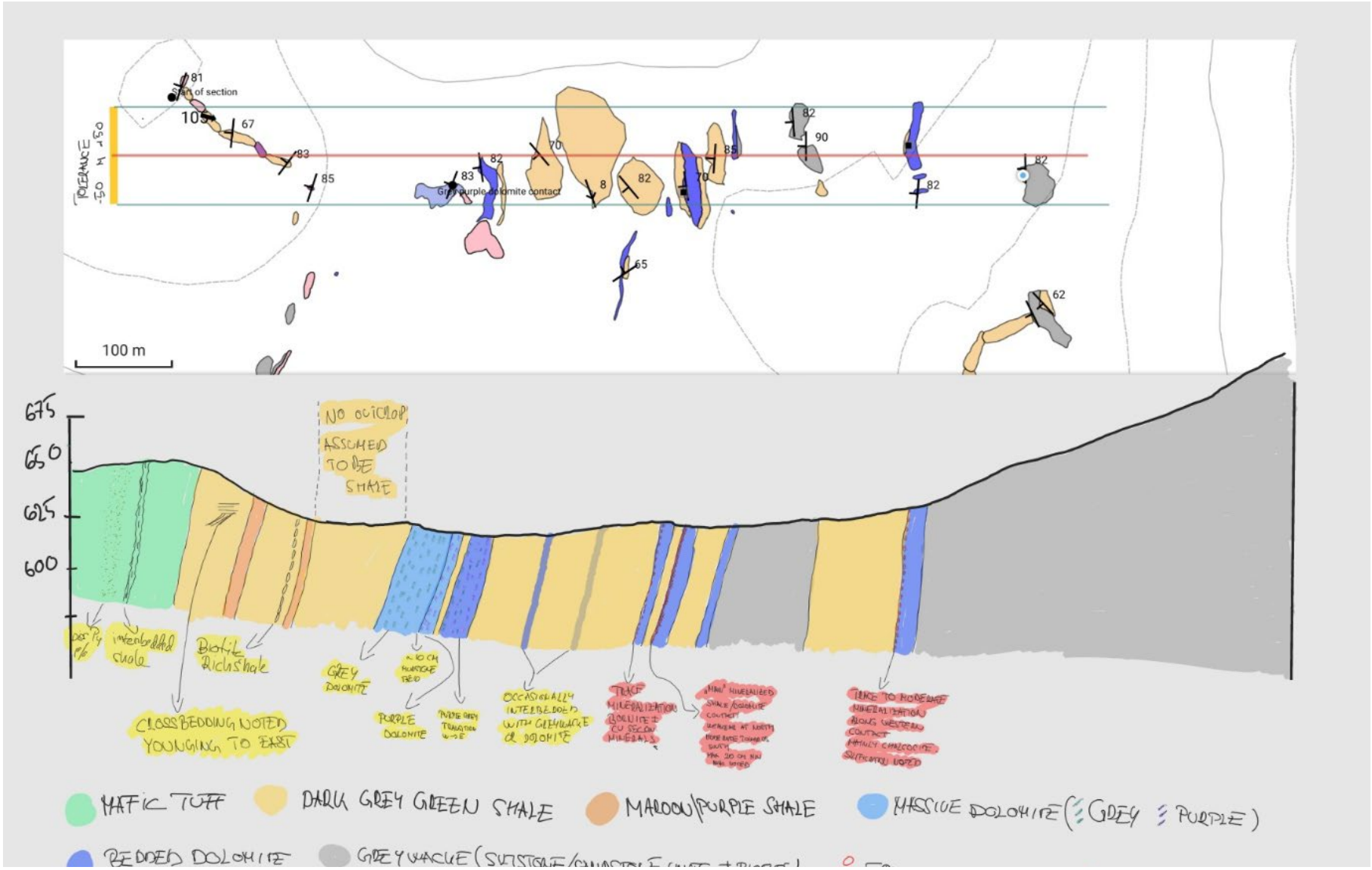

Figure 5 - Cross section C (See figure 1)

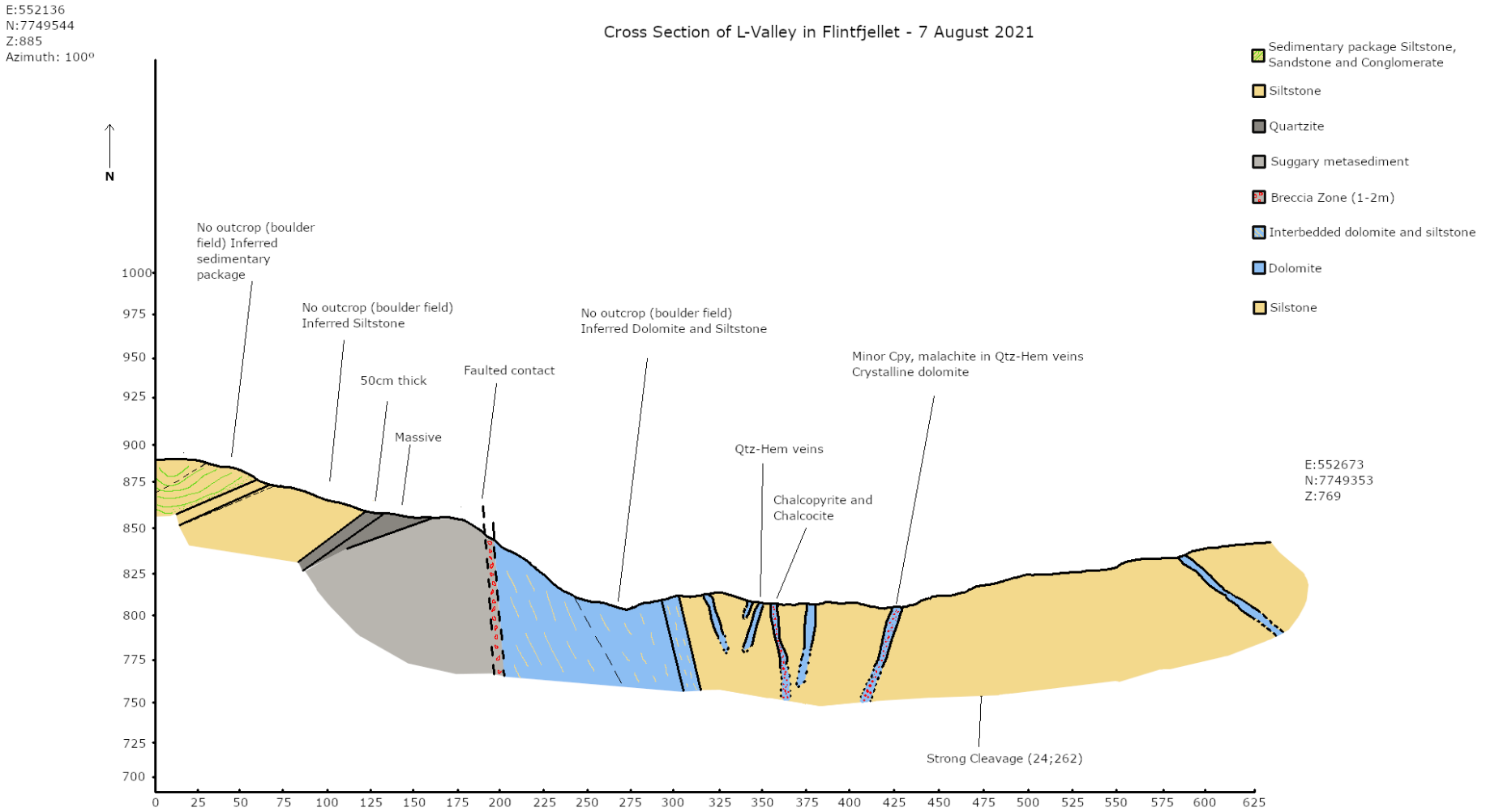

Figure 6 - Cross section D (see figure 1)

Summary

Mineralisation in outcrop was encountered over 350m of strike with a thickness of up to ….
Although grab samples were taken with impressive copper grade, the mineralisation from channel cuts did not prove sufficient to warrant further follow-up work.

Appendix

Figure 8 - Main outcrop rock samples. White/cream coloured dolomite with disseminated chalcoite along fine layers. Malachite staining on planes. Rare bornite visible.

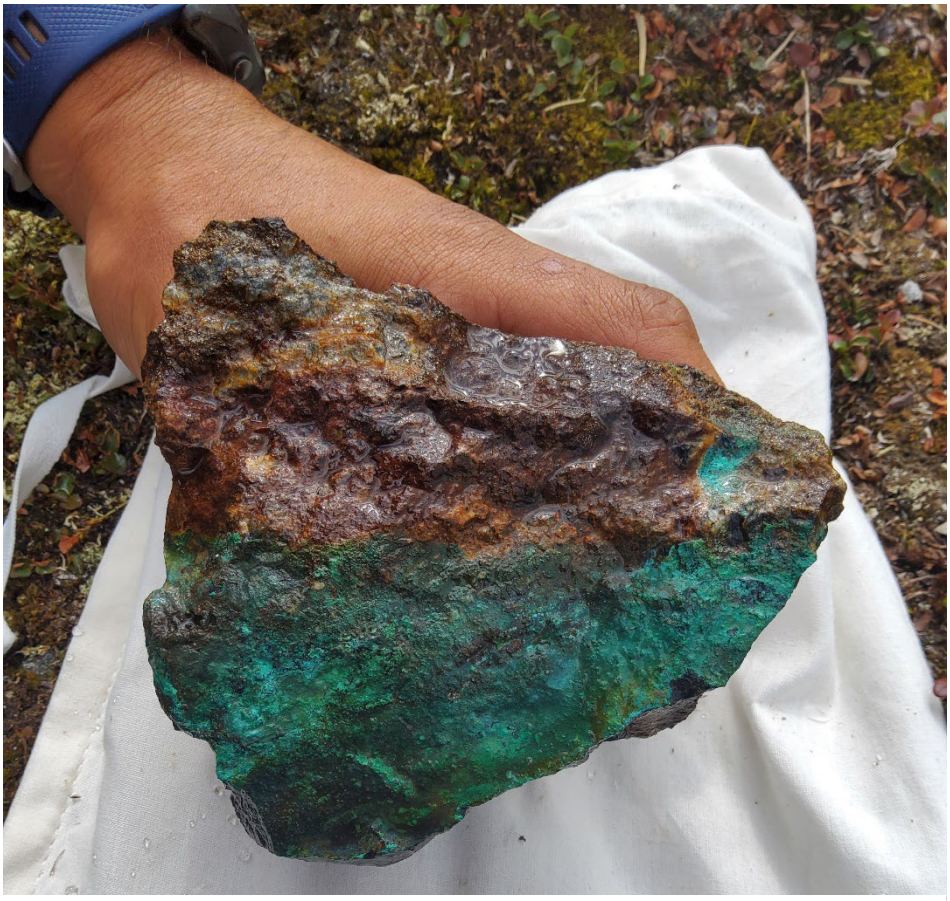

Figure 7 - Antler Rock outcrop sample showing secondary copper mineralisation.

Figure 9 – "L" valley sample showing stron mineralisation between the shale and dolomite units. Previous samples up to 13.35% Cu. Sample showing 20cm of anastomosing semi massive mineralisation