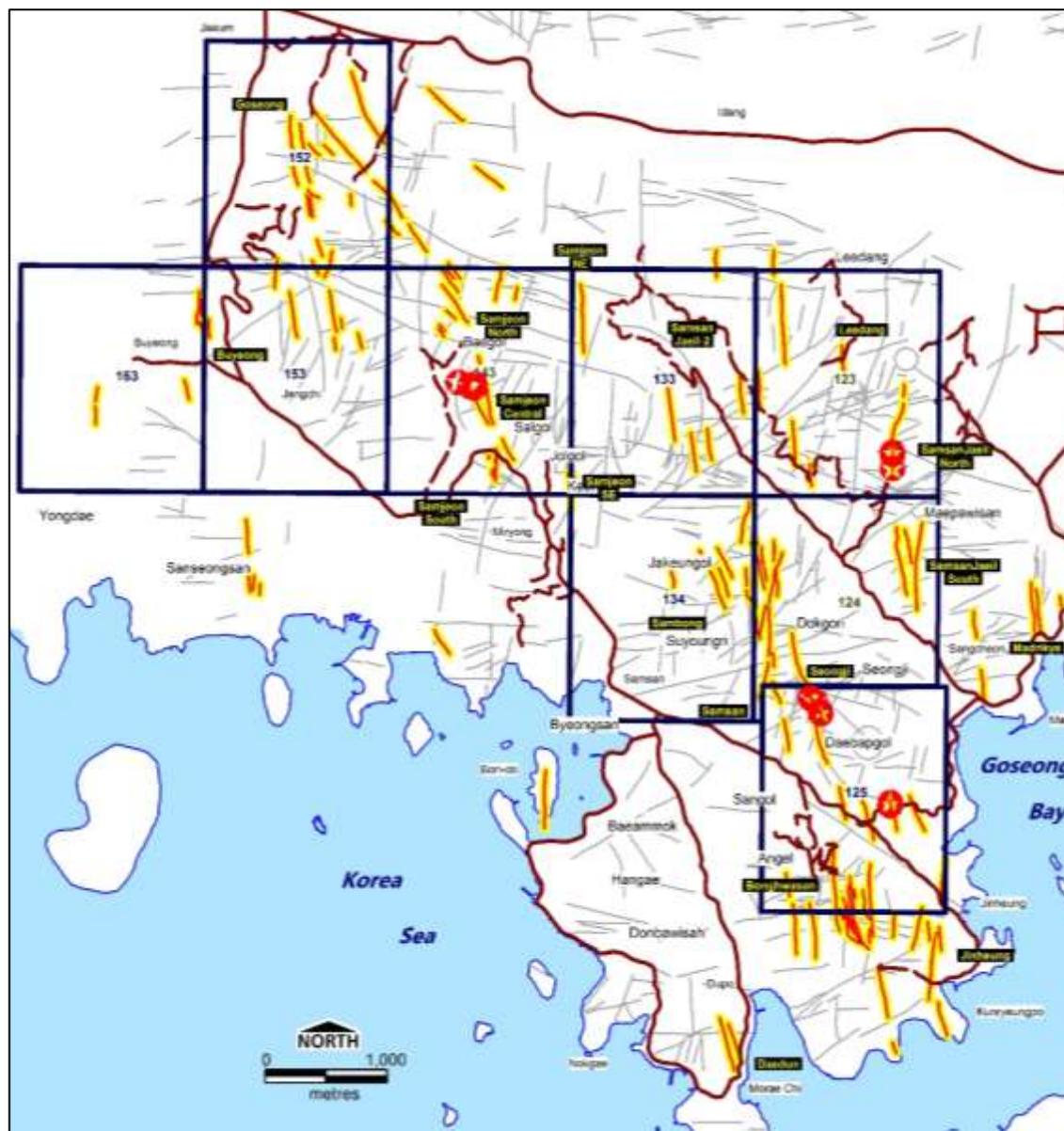


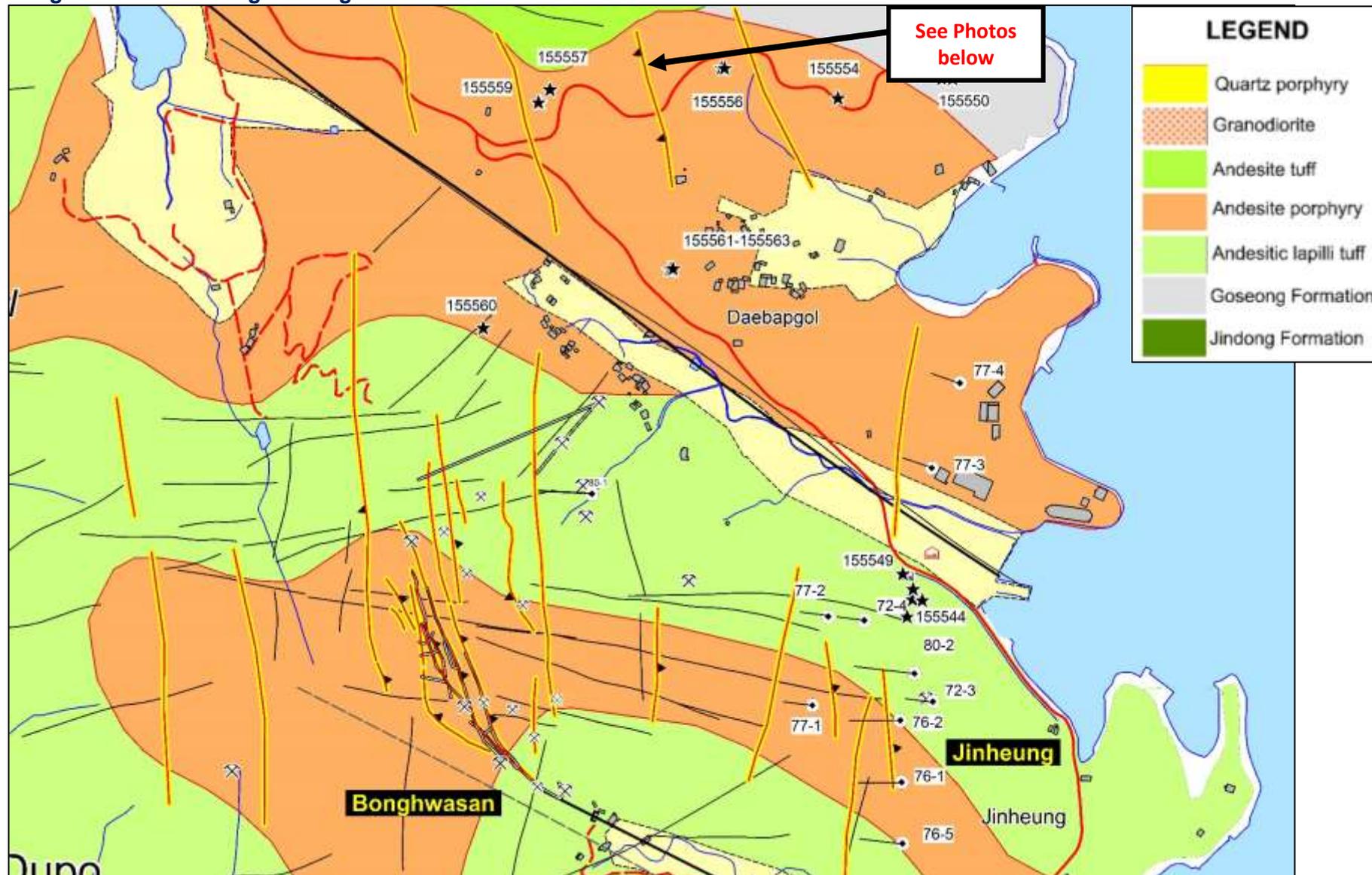
A field visit was made to Goseong project in June 2021 by KME personnel, accompanied by a Korean Registered Geologist.

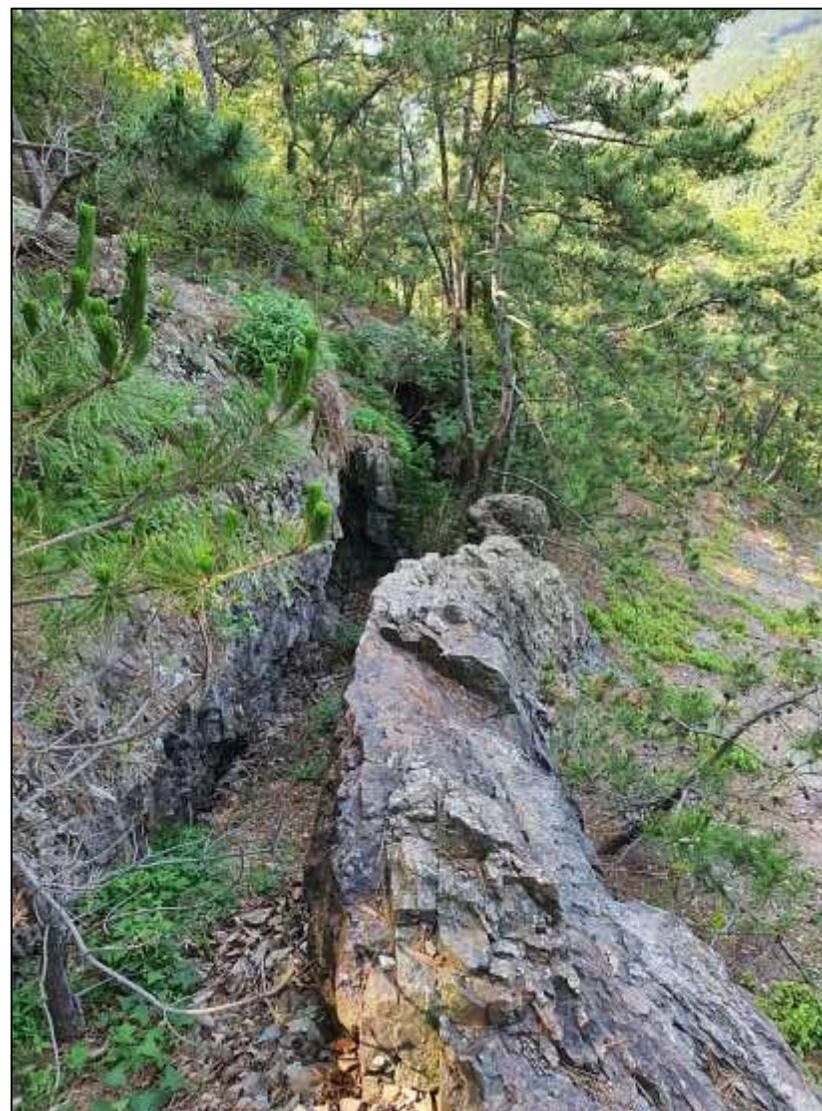
The purpose of the visit was to locate mineralized vein outcrops and adits for verification and submission of the Application Report by the Registered Geologist, required as part of the Mining Right grant process.

The locations of the mapped quartz veins are displayed on the map at right, along with the Mining Right boundaries. The veins and adit sites visited are shown as red stars on the map and discussed further in the following sections.

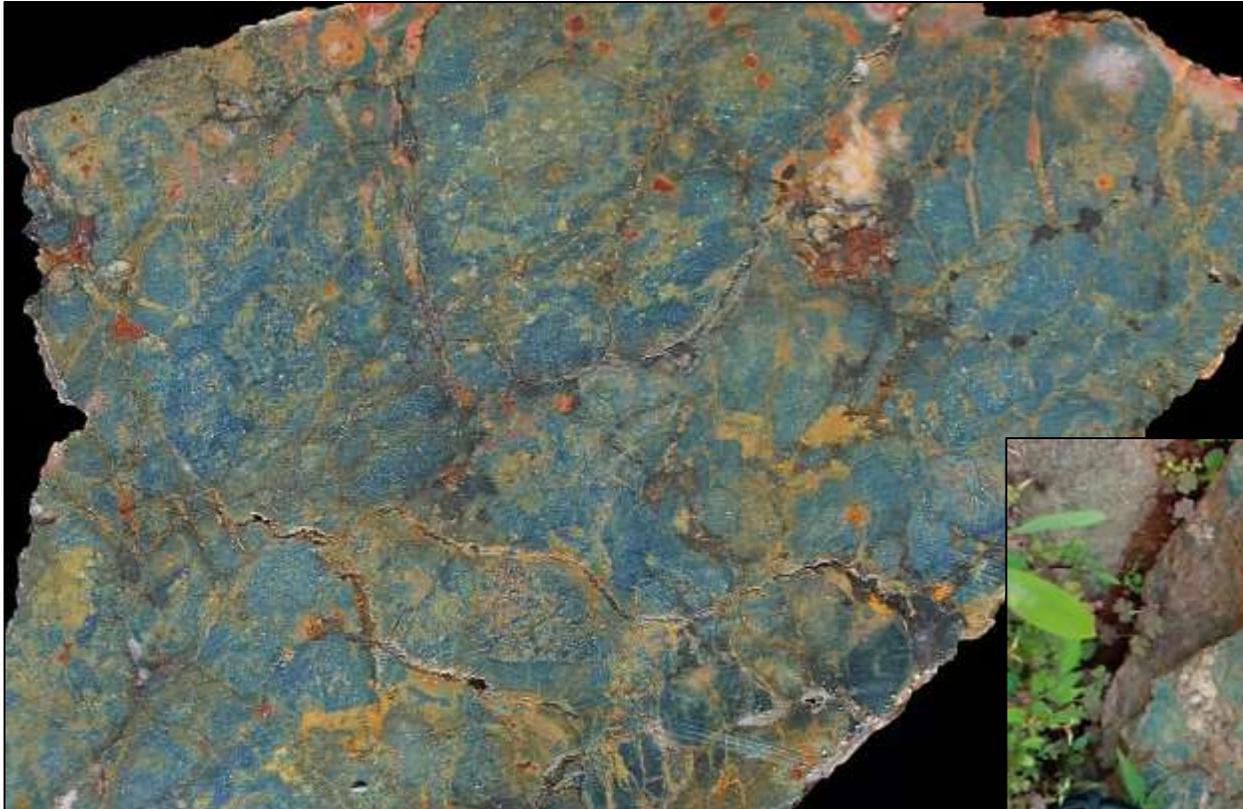


Bonghwasan - Jinheung workings





View looking south along the strike of a steep west-dipping 80cm wide vein outcrop, located immediately north of the small village at Daebappgol. Some prospecting using trenching along the vein structure has taken place, but no production. This vein is 300-400m along strike north of the Bongwhasan and Jinheung workings, where at least 20 similar veins form a sheeted system over a 1200m long x 2000m wide area.



Cut slab of brecciated andesitic mudstone-siltstone, with amethystine quartz-specular hematite veinlets and goethite-siderite staining (ex sulphide), Jinheung mine. Sample 155547; 1.75g/t Au, 32g/t Ag, 0.10% Cu, 376ppm As, 113ppm Bi, 0.32% Pb, 0.29% Zn, 12.60% Fe.

Boulder scree with a 12cm wide quartz vein surrounded by sheeted stockwork at the Jinheung mine dump. The vein is hosted within green andesitic mudstone-siltstone and comprises a brecciated margin infilled with specular hematite-jarosite-sulphide then coarse prismatic cockade textured quartz orthogonal to the vein with an open cavity core.



Samsanjaeil North workings

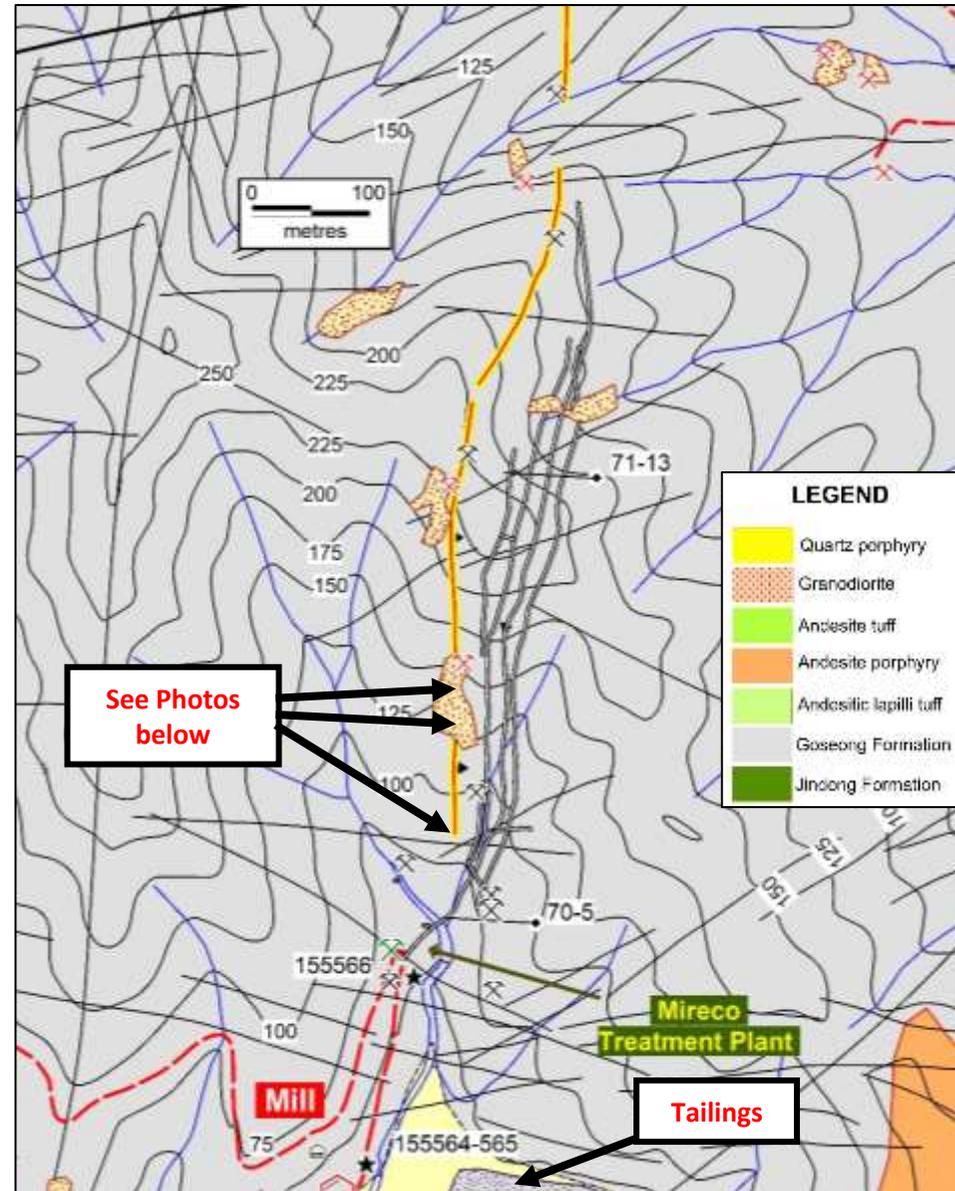
The KMPC (1975) indicate the Samsanjaeil North mine contained “bonanza” ores with grades of 5-10% Cu, surrounded by disseminated sulphides. The vein was reportedly hosted in porphyritic andesite at depth, although this is not evident on the surface geological map.

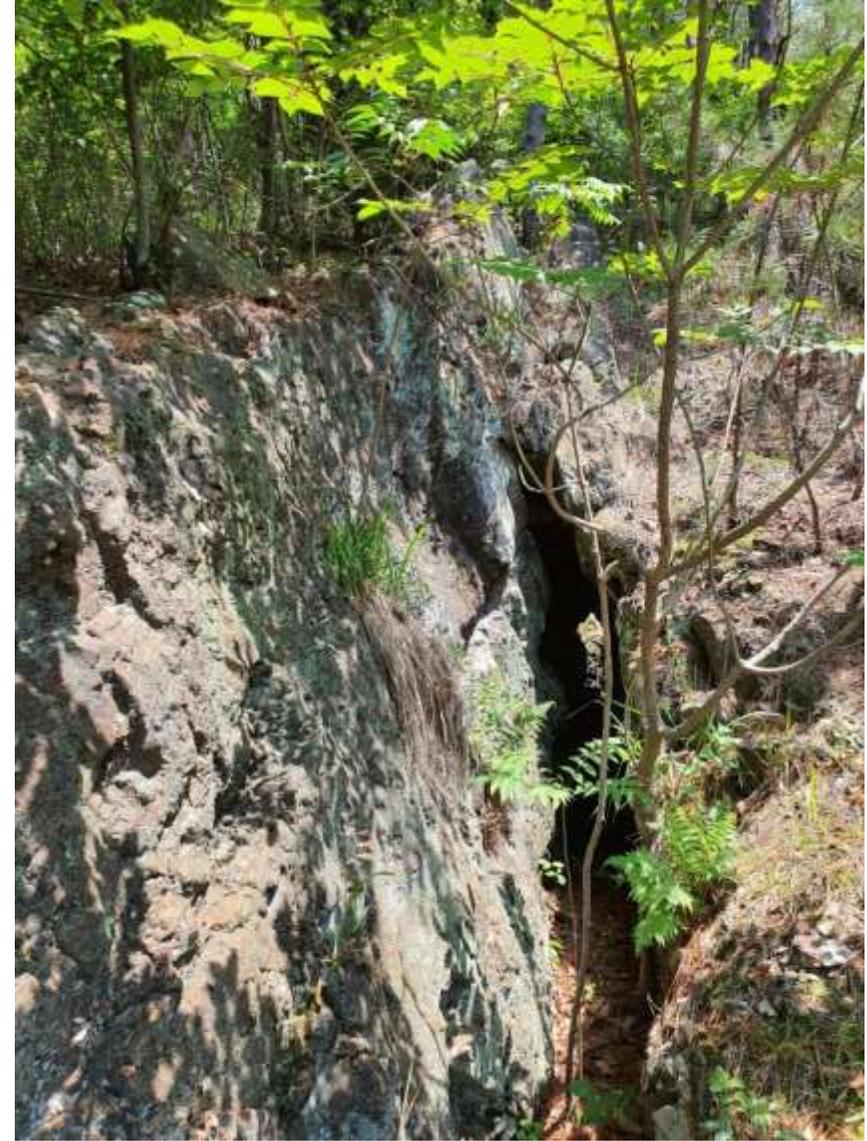
The North Vein was typically 0.3 -3.0 metres wide and was traced over a strike length of 400-600m.

The North Vein was worked down to a depth of 350m, with most of the post-war production at Samsanjaeil coming from this vein.

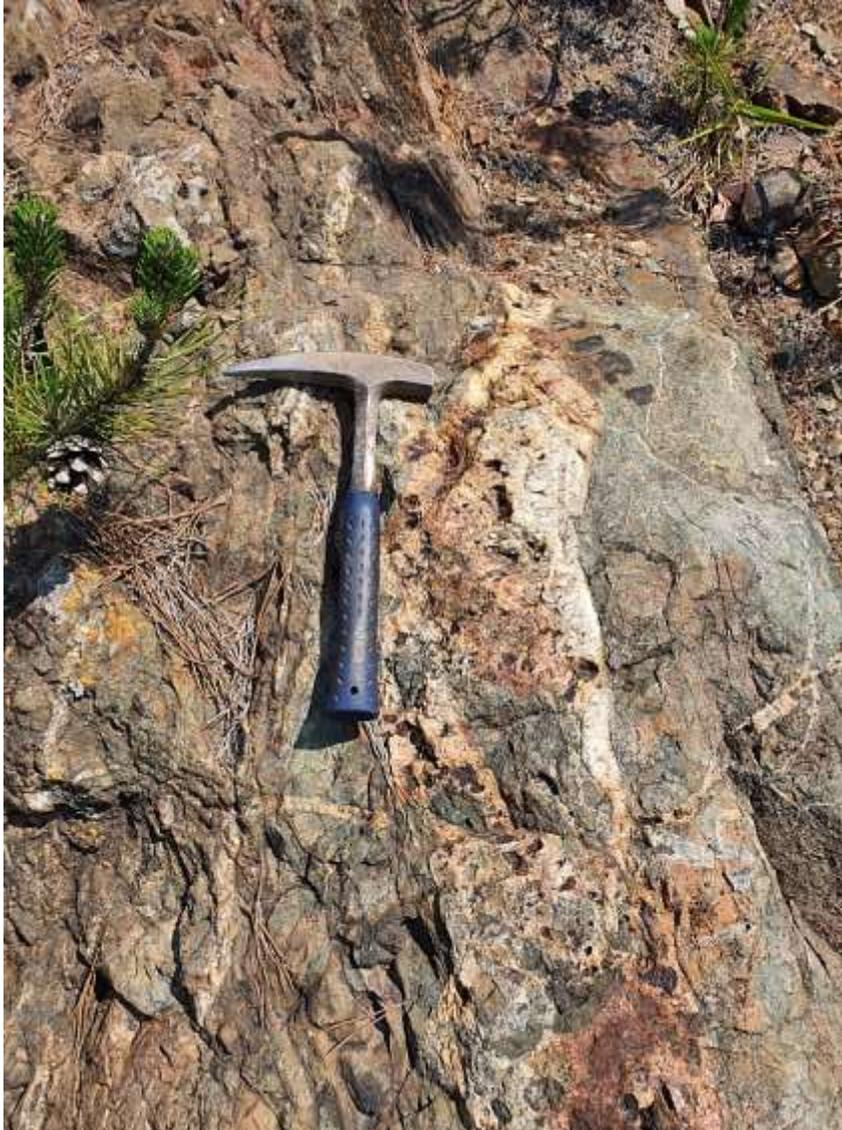
Lee (1992) reported the Samsanjaeil mine contains “mine reserves” of 110,660t @ 2.54% Cu and 77g/t Ag. These resources are historical and so do not comply with the JORC (2012) Code reporting requirements.

Field inspection indicates the underground mine workings at Samsanjaeil North are still accessible but will require a little dewatering to gain access for future exploration purposes.





View looking North along strike of the steep-east-dipping vein exposed in open stopes at the Samsanjaeil North workings. The mined stopes are exposed at surface as narrow slots worked along the Samsanjaeil North vein.



View looking north along strike of the vein outcrop at Samsanjaeil North. The vein is a steep east-dipping structure up to 3m in width displaying an interconnected sheeted stockwork breccia, featuring white coarse cockade-textured quartz core, with vughs and oxidised slugs of sulphides.



View looking east towards the old derelict foundations of the 130tpd capacity mill, situated between the Samsanjaeil North and South mines.

Panoramic view looking east towards the wall of a rehabilitated tailings dam, situated between the Samsanjaeil North and Samsanjaeil South mines.

The dam has been infilled by waste rock, capped by top soil and revegetated by MIRECO in 2006.

There is some potential for the tailings to be re-claimed and re-processed again in the future.



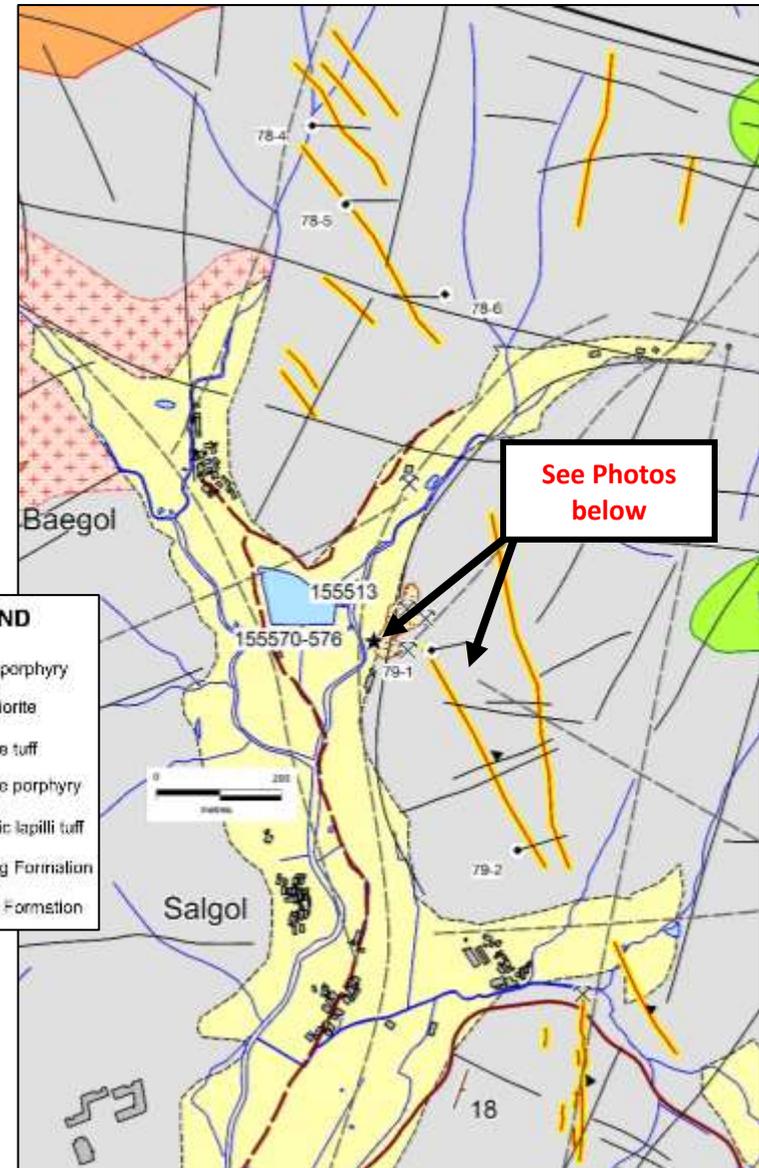
Samjeon Central workings

The **Samjeon** mine comprised two (2) subparallel veins (500m long), that strike NNW and dip at 65-85° to the east (referred to here as the **Samjeon Central** mine). The main vein structures are surrounded by splay veins, small stringer veinlets and numerous thin 2cm wide veins to form a NNW-striking, steep east-dipping, sheeted stockwork array. Samjeon Central presents as a sheeted stockwork bulk-tonnage open-pittable Exploration Target.

Rock chip sampling by KME of the **Samjeon Central** mine obtained consistently good results, with recorded grades of 0.50-3.42g/t Au, 9-437g/t Ag and 0.29-1.91% Cu. Associated anomalous geochemistry includes As, Bi, Co, Mo and Fe. Epithermal-style, multi-phase banded quartz veining is evident in rock slabbing. Small vugs, lined with clear euhedral quartz and later calcite, are developed locally. Sulphide mineralization accompanying quartz comprises chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite, pyrite and sphalerite.



View looking east towards the Samjeon Central mine area. A red soil colouration is clearly evident, reflecting the underlying hematite clay alteration. The revegetated old mine dumps are indicated by the red arrow. The Lower Level Adit portal (partially obscured by vegetation) is indicated by the yellow arrow and is partially flooded. The water in the foreground is an ideal source of water for any proposed future drilling programs at Samjeon.





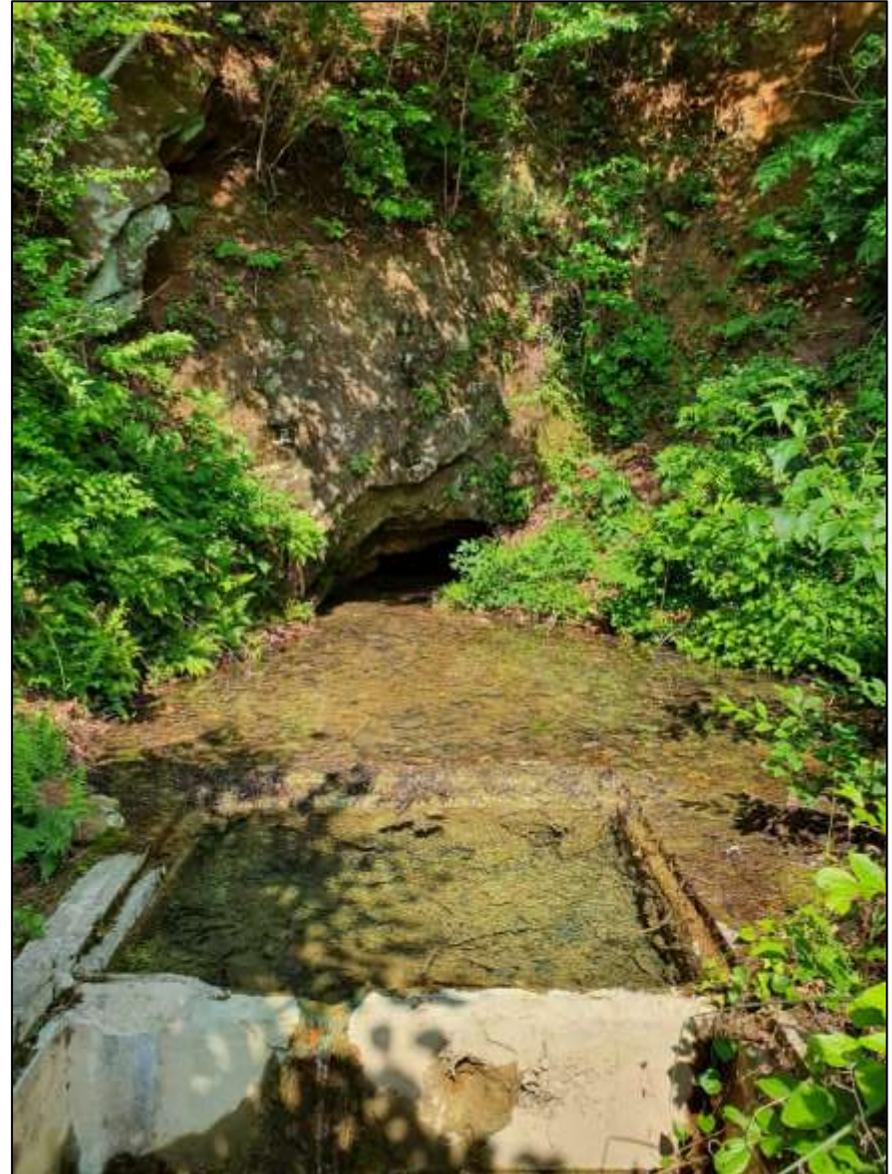
View looking at the sheeted vein system exposed in outcrop above shaft.



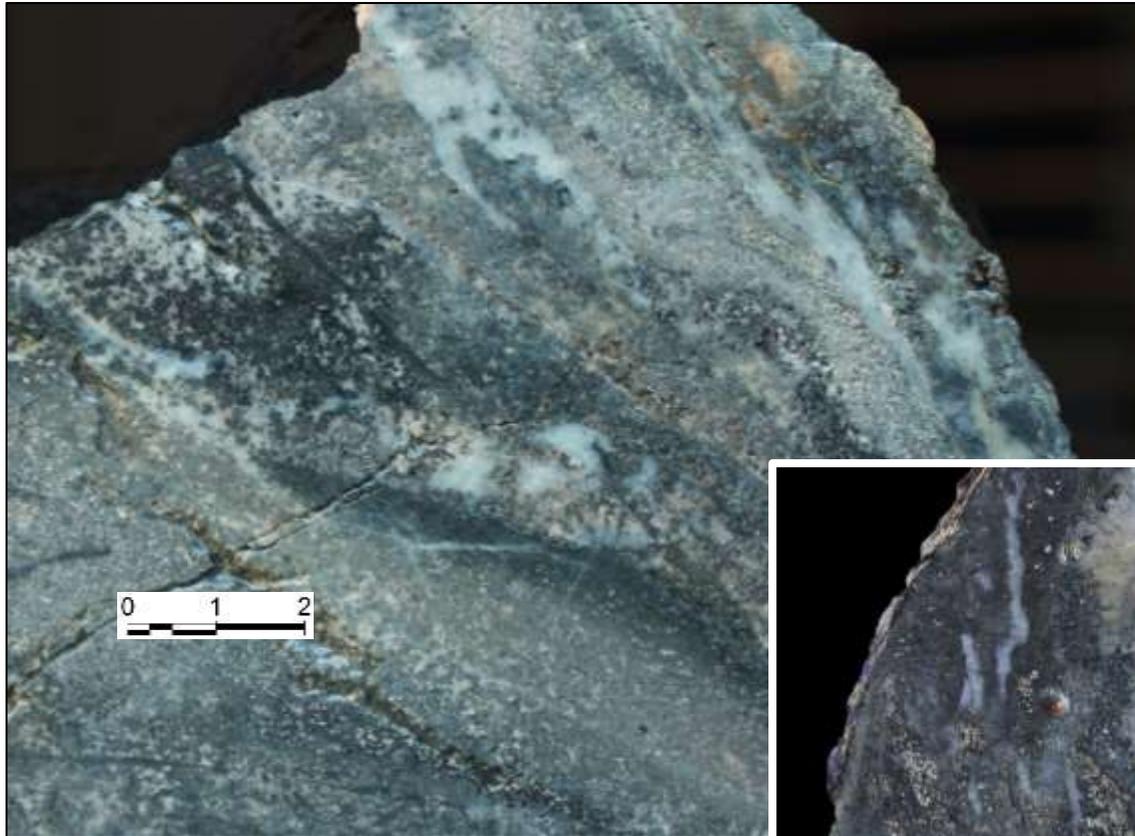
Upper Level Adit with outcrop of white coarsely crystalline vein.



Looking down into a 30m deep ventilation shaft.



Water seeping from flooded Lower Level Adit at Samjeon Central.



Vuggy, banded jigsaw-textured quartz within silica-alunite-pyrite alteration at Samjeon Central. The jigsaw-textured quartz is interpreted as recrystallization of original amorphous silica and the alteration is suggestive of “acid-leach cap” style. Sample 155574; 1.33g/t AuEq, 22g/t Ag, 0.15% Cu, 108ppm Bi, 0.99% As, 18ppm Mo, 24ppm Sb, and 242ppm V.



Banded gel-like chalcedony and clear “jigsaw” type textured cryptocrystalline quartz vein, with both fine and coarse-grained sulphides (Samjeon Central mine dump). Sample 155576; 2.66g/t Au, 37g/t Ag, 0.28% Cu, >1.00% As, 104ppm Bi, 33ppm Mo, 25ppm Sb, 15.95% Fe, >10.00% S.

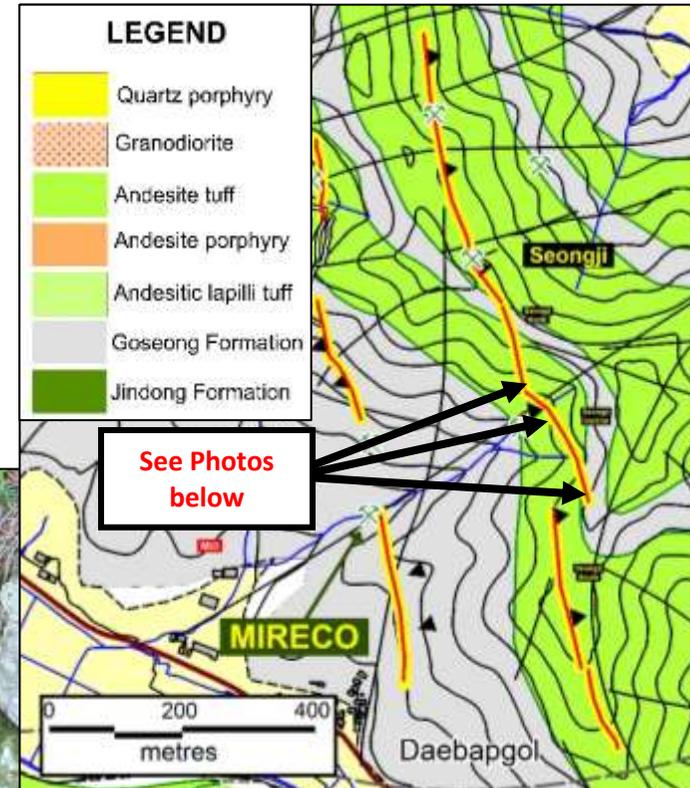
Seongji workings

The Seongji vein strikes NNW and can be traced over a strike length of about 900m. The vein structure dips steeply to the east and varies in width from 0.5 to 2.0m. The vein appears to be segmented into 3 sections, comprising Seongji North, Seongji Central and Seongji South.

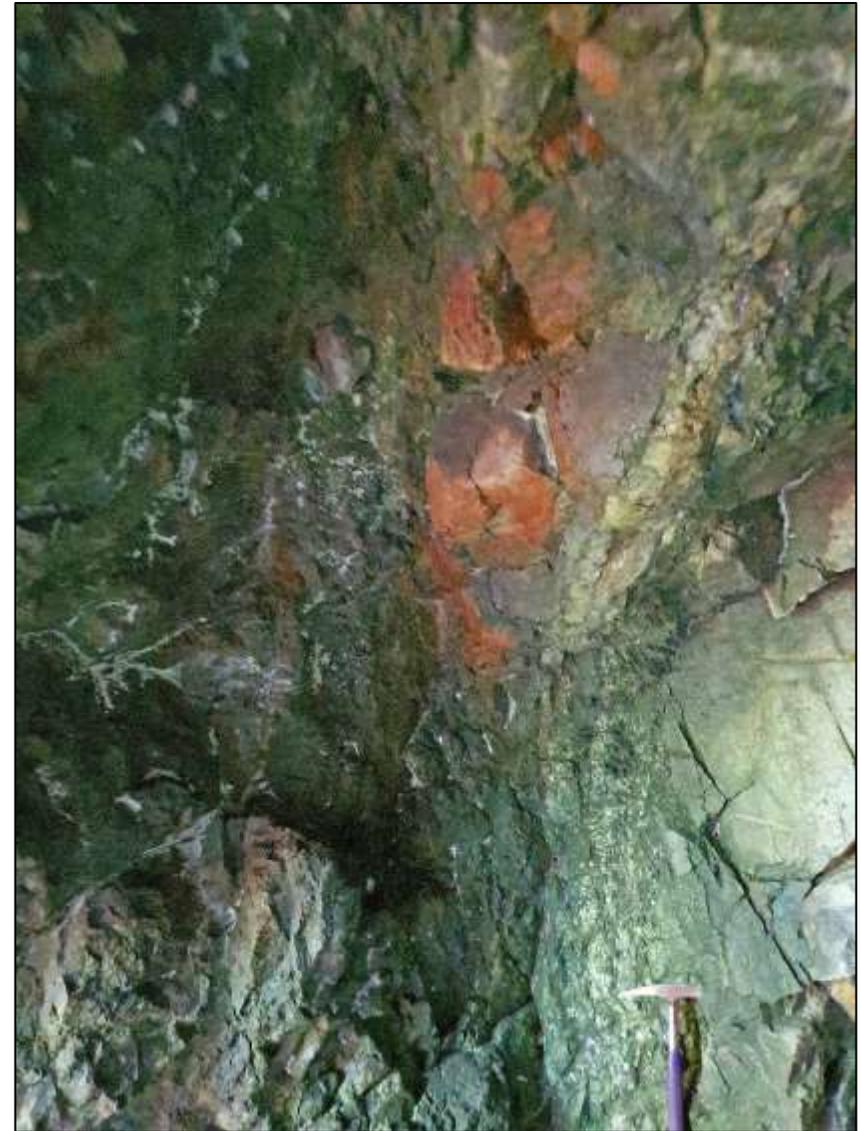
The adits are of a prospecting nature and there does not appear to have been any production on the Seongji Vein.

Rock chip sampling by KME obtained best assays of 1.35g/t Au, 496g/t Ag and 6.02% Cu.

The adits for the Seongji North and Seongji Central sections are both accessible for exploration purposes, including underground mapping and detailed sampling.



Outcrop of sheeted quartz veinlets and breccia Seongji Central. Looking down into an open ventilation shaft above Seongji Central Adit.



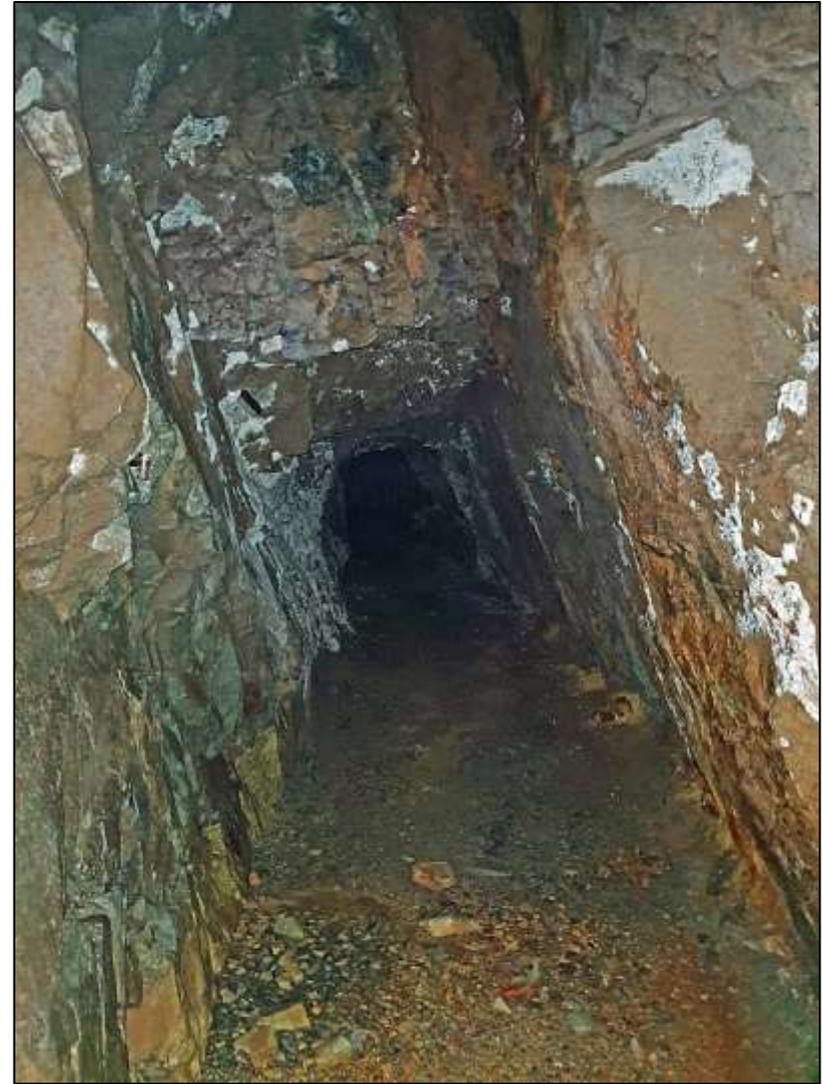
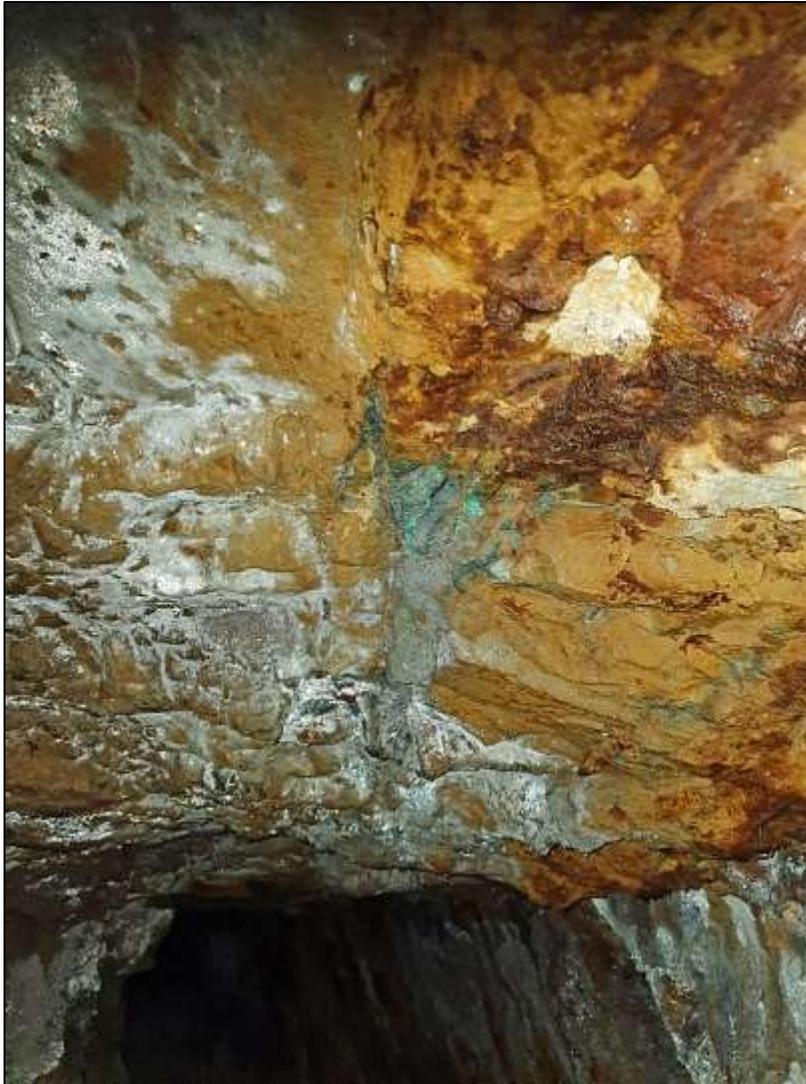
The accessible Adit portal of the central section of the Seongji Vein (at left) and inside looking up at the 1.8m wide Seongji Vein (at right). Note the purple-red hematite alteration and orange-brown limonite-goethite staining, along fresh grey-green sulphides and surface coatings of white sulphosalt deposits.



View looking south inside the central section of the Seongji adit. The adit walls display intense purple hematite alteration and orange-brown limonite-goethite staining, along with more fresher grey-green sulphides and surface coatings of white sulphosalt deposits.



View looking north at the accessible Adit portal to the northern section of the Seongji Vein. The steep 2.0m wide east-dipping vein structure is exposed in the roof and walls of the adit. **Inset** is MIRECO signage warning the public of hazardous mine workings.



View inside the northern section of the Seongji Adit, along strike at the 1.8m wide, steep-east dipping lode exposed in the adit roof. The adit was a historical (1988 ?) prospecting drive (no production stoping) designed to expose the vein structure. The adit remains accessible and safe for detailed channel sampling. The photograph at left shows a very sulphide-rich lode with white sulphosalt, turquoise copper carbonate and brown jarosite-goethite-limonite staining.