ANGLO ASIAN MINING PLC

July 2020

AIM: AAZ

RNS Announcement-Linked Report

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Dr. Stephen Westhead

Nominated Advisor and Broker

SP Angel Corporate Finance LLP

H1 2020 Ordubad Exploration Activity and Results

Highlights

Objectives of the Exploration Programme during H1 2020

Greenfield exploration activity continued over the Ordubad Contract Area ("CA") during H1 2020. The main exploration objective of H1 2020 was to reconcile interpretation of the WorldView-3® data (obtained in Q4 2019) against geological field observations. This was carried out by outcrop mapping and trenching over Aylis, Uchurdag and Unus.

Overview of Exploration Activity in H1 2020

Baseline interpretation of the WorldView-3® satellite imagery was completed during Q4 2019. As a result of the broadly non-specific mineralogical data (mineral groups or alteration patterns generally identified, as opposed to individual mineralogy), field-based geological reconnaissance and observations were critical to establish confidence in the modelled findings. As the capture area is so large, this task will continue throughout 2020.

As part of the ongoing 'FAMOS' international research project, the Company is awaiting results from suites of samples collected by the NHM team, predominantly hosting chlorite and/or epidote mineralisation. It is hoped that with detailed analysis, porphyry vectoring can be carried out, which will indicate whether a porphyry system may exist within the Ordubad CA.

As a follow-up to the identification of quartz veining around the Aylis and Uchurdag targets, which may be interpreted as vein systems surrounding a central copper zone, a trenching programme was commenced during H1. A total of 86 trenches were dug prior to unfavourable weather conditions setting in – the study will continue into H2 2020.

Main Results of the Exploration Programme in H1 2020

Sending of all samples to the AIMC lab has been delayed due to the COVID-19 situation and restrictions of travel to and from Nakhchivan. Results will be reported in due course. Results are pending and reporting ongoing for the samples collected by the Natural History Museum (NHM) of London. Rock samples have been sent to the NHM and the results are scheduled for delivery in Q3. These will be studied to assess porphyry alteration.

ANGLO ASIAN MINING PLC

AZERBAIJAN INTERNATIONAL MINING COMPANY

Contract Areas and Projects

Gedabek Contract Area:

Gedabek Open Pit

Gadir Underground Mine

Ugur Open Pit

Söyüdlü Exploration

Korogly Exploration

Avshancli Exploration

Gedabek Regional Exploration

Gosha Contract Area:

Gosha Underground Mine

Asrikchay Exploration

Ordubad Contract Area:

Shakardara Exploration

Destabashi Exploration

Aylis Exploration

Ordubad Regional Exploration

Outlook for Exploration in Q3 2020

Further validation of WorldView-3® imagery against field observations will be ongoing where access permits. In addition, trenching and further drilling of a minimum of 3,000 metres is planned. The deeper drilling will be targeting lithology assessment of the porphyry potential and the shallow drilling is planned to test extensions of the vein systems.

Anglo Asian Director of Geology and Mining, Dr. Stephen Westhead, commented: *"The results from the WorldView-3® data interpretation have provided information on regional geological trends, alteration styles and structures that would not otherwise have been assessed so rapidly in the field. The layering of this geological information helped focus the work locations for follow-up field work by the geology team while utilising the geochemical results that identified new gold vein targets. Geological modelling and mineral targeting is ongoing to identify drilling locations to test the presence of mineralising systems and lithocaps, with the aim to prioritise locations for resource drilling. The copper and gold upside potential are significant, and the team look forward to prioritising targets for resource evaluation to create shareholder value from the Ordubad Contract Area."*

Lead Competent Person and Technical Specialists Declaration

Lead Competent Person

Stephen Westhead has a minimum of 5 years relevant experience to the type and style of mineral deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person ("CP") as defined in the JORC Code [1]. Stephen Westhead consents to the inclusion in the Report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

"I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Report, which is not reflected in the Report, the omission of which would make the report misleading. At the time this Report was written and signed off, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Report not misleading"

Technical Specialists

The following Technical Specialists were involved in the preparation of the Exploration Report and have the appropriate experience in their field of expertise to the activity that they are undertaking and consent to the inclusion in the Report of the matters based on their technical information in the form and context in which it appears.

Anar Valiyev	Exploration Manager	Exploration Programme Management	
Stephen Westhead	Director of Geology and Mining	Management	

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Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations			
AAM	Anglo Asian Mining PLC.; the AIM-listed company with a portfolio of gold, copper and silver production and exploration assets in Azerbaijan		
AAZ	ticker for Anglo Asian Mining PLC., as listed on the AIM trading index	MENR	Azerbaijan Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
AIMC	Azerbaijan International Mining Company Limited; a subsidiary of AAM	NHM	Natural History Museum, London
CA	Contract Area	ppm	parts per million
CPR	Competent Person's Report	PSA	Production Sharing Agreement
DD	diamond drilling	Ag	chemical symbol for silver
FAMOS	From Arc Magmas to Ores; an international academic research project	Au	chemical symbol for gold
g/t	grams per tonne	Cu	chemical symbol for copper
IPO	Initial Public Offering	Zn	chemical symbol for zinc

Contents

Introduction

Azerbaijan International Mining Company Ltd. ("AIMC" or the "Company"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Anglo Asian Mining PLC. ("AAM", London Stock Exchange ticker "AAZ") is pleased to report exploration activity and results from 1st January to 30th June 2020 ("H1 2020") for the Ordubad CA. The H1 work programme was reduced as compared to plan due to COVID-19 restrictions, that resulted in the inability to mobilise drilling equipment and certain key staff not being available to travel to Nakhchivan.

Broad greenfield exploration activity continued during H1 2020, focusing on ground-truthing anomalies identified during preliminary analysis of the geochemical results from the 2018/2019 campaign. This included outcrop mapping and trenching carried out in Aylis, Uchurdag and Unus targets. In total, 822 samples collected over Ordubad during H1.

AIMC is awaiting analytical results from the Natural History Museum of London ("NHM"). Collaboration work with the world-class ore deposits team at the NHM started in 2018. Last year a member of the team from the NHM travelled to the Ordubad CA in order to work with AIMC geologists to assess preliminary interpretations from the WorldView-3® satellite dataset (collected in Q3 2019; [3]). Validation of the datasets is continuing and a report will be issued, once finalised by the NHM. These geologically robust data will then be assessed in relation to the known deposits and new mineral occurrences of Ordubad, with the aim of defining targets to be drilled during H2 2020 (when access is permitted for drill contractors). NHM reporting and the drilling programme has been delayed due to the COVID-19 situation.

Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status

Exploration activities carried out in H1 2020 by AIMC occurred over three of the held CAs; these are the Gedabek, Gosha and Ordubad CAs (Figure 1). All three of these CAs are each governed under a Production Sharing Agreement ("PSA"), as managed by AIMC under the auspices of the Azerbaijan Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources ("MENR").

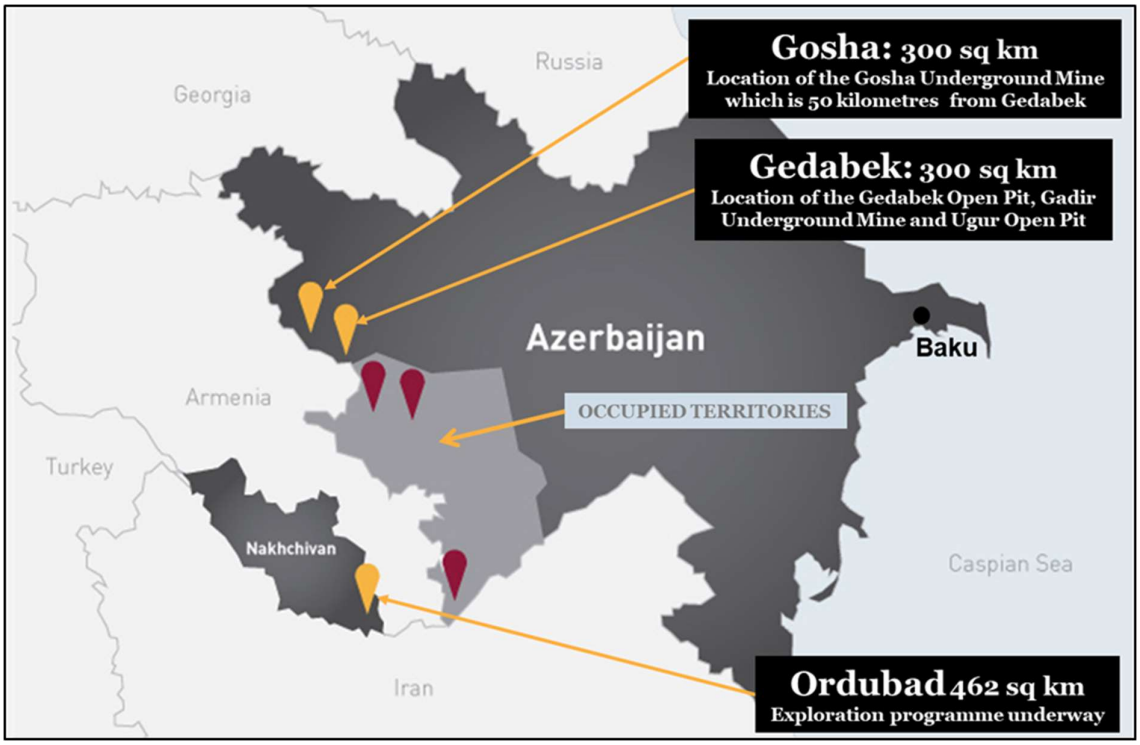
The PSA grants AAM a number of 'time periods' to exploit defined CAs, as agreed upon during the initial signing. The period allowed for early-stage exploration of the CAs to assess prospectivity can be extended if required.

A 'development and production period', which commences on the date that the Company holding the PSA issues a notice of discovery of a resource within a CA, runs for fifteen years, with two further extensions of five years each, at the option of the Company. Full management control of mining and exploration activities rests with AIMC. The Ordubad CA currently operates under this title.

Under the PSA, AAM is not subject to currency exchange restrictions and all imports and exports are free of tax or other restrictions. In addition, MENR is required to use its best endeavours to make available all necessary land, its own facilities and equipment, and to assist with infrastructure.

At the time of reporting, the Ordubad CA does not lie within any official national park boundary; however, a small area of ecological interest around the Misdag deposit is subject to confirmation. Currently, there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. The PSA covering the Ordubad CA is in good standing.

Figure 1 – Locations of the CAs held by AAM and managed by AIMC.



Exploration Summary

A summary of the exploration activities carried out over the Ordubad CA in H1 2020 is shown below in Table 1. Minimum reporting grades for exploration results are provided in Appendix A, trenching data are summarised in Appendix B and the JORC Table 1 is presented in Appendix C.

Table 1 – Ordubad CA Exploration statistics H1 2020.

Ordubad Contract area		
Exploration Activity	**Units**	**H1 2020 total**
Surface		
Surface Geological Mapping	Area (km^2)	0
Surface DD drilling	No. Holes	0
	Total m	0
	Total samples	0
Surface Trench sampling (Aylis, Uchurdag and Unus)	No. samples	822
	Total m	743.5
	Total samples	822

Ordubad Contract Area

The Ordubad CA, with the mineral deposits and occurrences mentioned within this report, is located within the Nakhchivan exclave (Figure 2). It should be noted that whilst the perimeter drawn between 'ORD-3' and 'ORD-4' traverses the Iranian border (yellow), the true CA extents clip to this boundary. Also note that the Misdag deposit lies outside the CA; however, it is located on the Azerbaijan side of the international border and is adjacent to the Ordubad CA boundary. According to the PSA, exploration activities are permitted to occur outside this perimeter, provided geological continuity can be demonstrated. Thus, the boundary is notionally clipped to the Armenian border between 'ORD-2' and 'ORD-3'.

Ordubad Contract Area Background

The Ordubad CA lies within the south-eastern corner of the Nakhchivan region of Azerbaijan and covers an area of 462 km^2. The CA contains numerous mineral deposit targets including Shakardara, Piyazbashi, Misdag, Agyurt, Shalala and Diakchay, which are all located within a 5 km radius of each other (see Figure 2). In H1 2020, exploration activity focused predominantly around Aylis-Uchurdag and involved outcrop mapping and trenching.

The Ordubad region is known for its mineral potential as demonstrated by small-scale mine development during the Soviet era. Significantly, the region is adjacent to operating large-scale porphyry Cu mines in nearby countries (e.g. the Sungun Cu mine, Iran). Ordubad is a part of the Miskhana-Zangezur tectonic subzone, which hosts several known Cu, Au and molybdenum deposits.

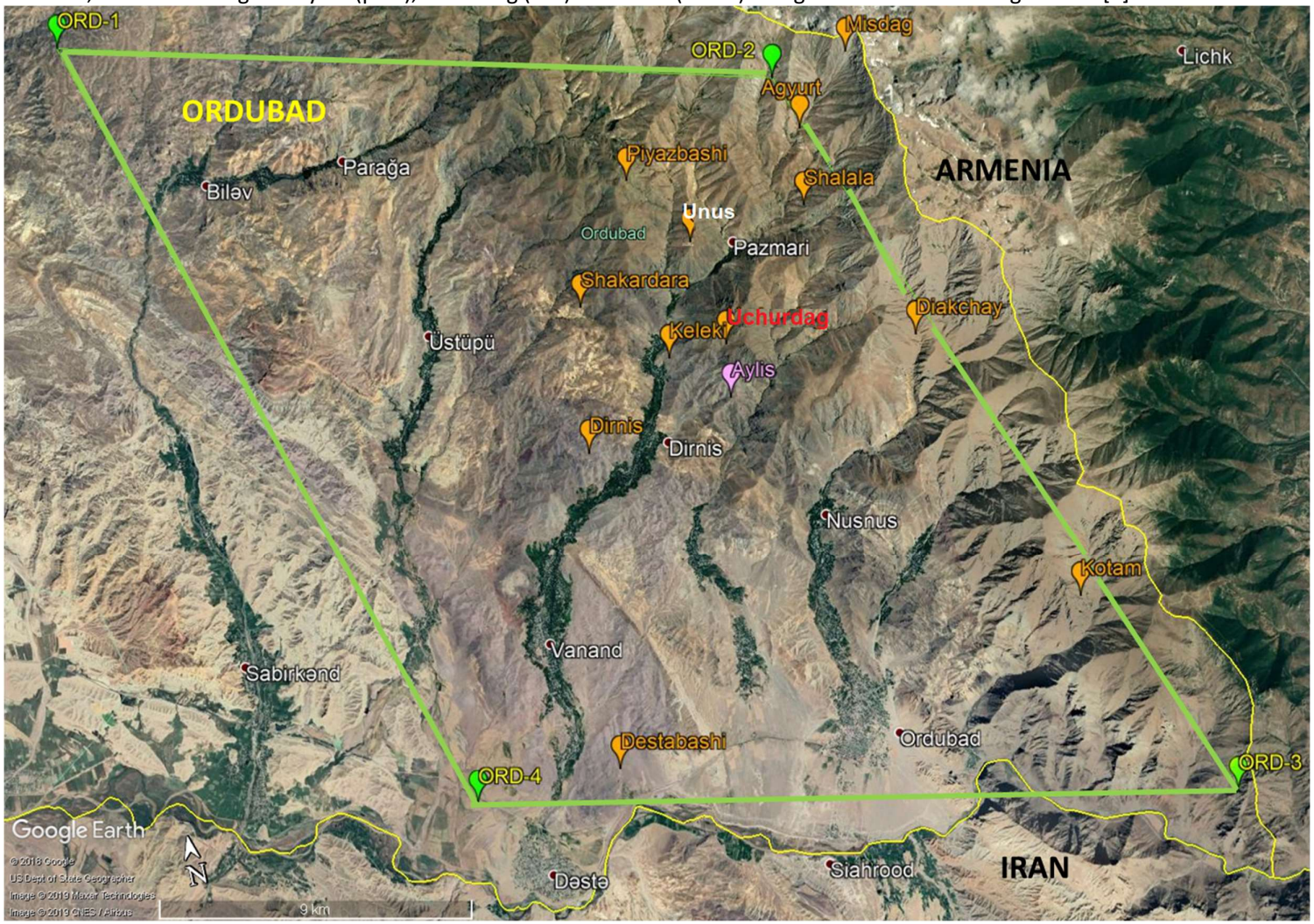
Ordubad was subjected to Soviet-era exploration and geological studies. There are currently fifteen known mineral deposits and occurrences within the Ordubad CA, six of which have been classified according to the Soviet resource system. These six Au- and Cu-bearing deposits were studied as a follow-up to the Soviet work, as reported by mining consultant group Behre Dolbear. Their Competent Person's Report ("CPR") was included as Part IV in the 2005 Initial Public Offering ("IPO") document of Anglo Asian Mining [4].

According to the CPR:

"The Soviets completed extensive technology reports on several properties. In general, the Soviets only completed technology reports on properties they considered should be developed into mining operations.

The Ordubad Contract Area is 462 km^2 in the Nakhchivan region and contains numerous deposits, six of which have been studied by Behre Dolbear: Shakardara, Piyazbashi, Misdag, Agyurt, Shalala and Diakhchay. These deposits lie within a 5 km radius. The Ordubad Contract Area also contains other significant properties with Soviet era defined resources in Yashiling (actually Yashillig)*, Goyhundur, Keleki and Kotam. Porphyry copper deposits of the Ordubad ore region were located within the western part of the Megri-Ordubad granitoid massif, where the Paragachay, Diakhchay, Misdag, Gey-gel, Geydag, Goyhundur, Shalala and other deposits were found. In conclusion, Behre Dolbear believes that thorough exploration will reveal significantly more potentially economic mineralisation than is presently known, especially in the Ordubad and Gedabek Contract Areas.* [sic]*"*

Figure 2 – A map highlighting the Ordubad CA extents (green) and the main ore finds in the region. Exploration activity during H1 2020 was completed close to Dirnis, at the new targets "Aylis" (pink), Uchurdag (red) and Unus (white). Image obtained from Google Earth [2]



An extract from the CPR of the Soviet resources table for Ordubad is shown below (Table 2). Previous attempts to replicate some of the Soviet results correlated poorly. However, it is believed that the check sampling methodology and the locations for duplication were incorrect. The tonnages of Piyazbashi and Agyurt were broadly confirmed in previous work by the Company.

The Company believes the figures in Table 2 are not fully defined and is carrying out further work to review the source reports (many of which are currently not available because of the temporary cessation of Government activity due to COVID-19) and then validate with follow-up field work. Nevertheless, the Soviet data indicate the presence of potentially extensive mineralisation, which justifies further exploration work.

However, exploration targeting cannot solely rely on historical Soviet data. For example, two of the Company's three operating mines in the Gedabek CA, namely Gadir and Ugur, were not part of the Soviet deposit inventory. Moreover, modern exploration techniques and processing facilities and contemporary industry economics create a different environment today for exploration and exploitation, thus creating new exploration opportunities as compared with the Soviet era.

Table 2 – Ordubad Resources (Soviet-classified), extracted from the Behre Dolbear CPR [4].

Name	Category	Ore	Cu	Au	Ag	Cu	Au	Ag
		Mt	%	g/t	g/t	kt	koz	koz
Shakardara	P2	156	0.40	1.10	3.60	624	5,518	18,058
Misdag	P1	350	0.43	-	-	1,505	-	-
Shalala	C2 + P1	20.6	0.50	-	-	103	-	-
Agyurt	C2 + P1	1.13	1.28	6.39	23.40	15	232	850
Piyazbashi	C2 + P1	0.89	-	6.60	-	-	189	-
Diakchay	C2 + P1	14.4	0.44	-	-	63	-	-
Total						**2,310**	**5,939**	**18,908**

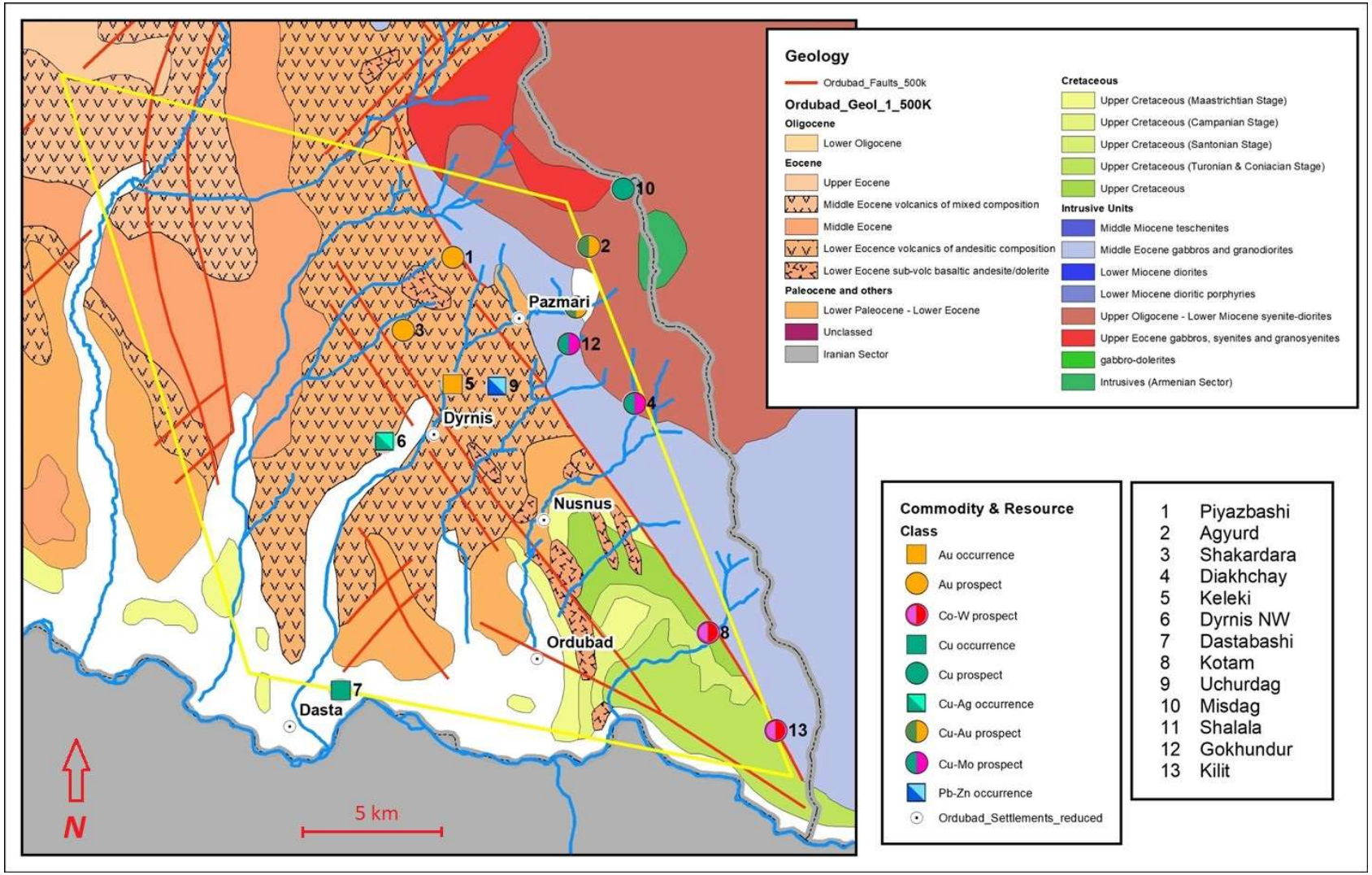
Geological Overview

The Ordubad CA comprises of dominantly Eocene volcanic sequences (Figure 3) – these units include pyroclastic flows, lava facies and epiclastics. The extent of the alteration footprint is clearly controlled by the lithological units, in addition to the major NW-SE trending fault systems. Minor intrusions post-date volcanic emplacement.

Three different alteration systems are prevalent over Ordubad; these are locally termed 'White Rock', 'Green Rock' and 'Sodic-Calcic' alteration. 'White Rock' comprises of argillic alteration and is associated with the volcanic sequences. 'Green Rock' is composed of dominantly propylitic alteration and may represent either epithermal-style mineralisation or deeper porphyry mineral systems – further study needs to be completed to determine this. 'Sodic-Calcic' alteration is associated with the Megri-Ordubad massif complex and is believed to represent a deeper portion of a porphyry mineral system.

Major structural systems trend NW-SE and include the extensive Ordubad and Keleki Faults. These faults are believed to have controlled mineralisation emplacement over the region; the intersections between these faults and NE-striking dislocations create favourable geological-structural conditions for the location of a variety of types of mineralisation.

Figure 3 – A geological overview of the Ordubad CA provided by the NHM. Key deposits are highlighted (note some slight differences in location spellings).



Exploration Activities H1 2020

Ordubad Regional

Region Overview

Continuation of mapping activities over new anomalies identified from the 2018 geochemical study was the focus of exploration during H1 (Figure 4). The sampling was predominantly completed over the Dirnis village area and 2 km E of Keleki village, herein termed Aylis and also in Unus area. Additional small-scale reconciliation was completed in two zones, located between the Keleki (Au) and Uchurdag (lead-zinc) occurrences (zones as yet unnamed; herein termed "Keleki-Uchurdag").

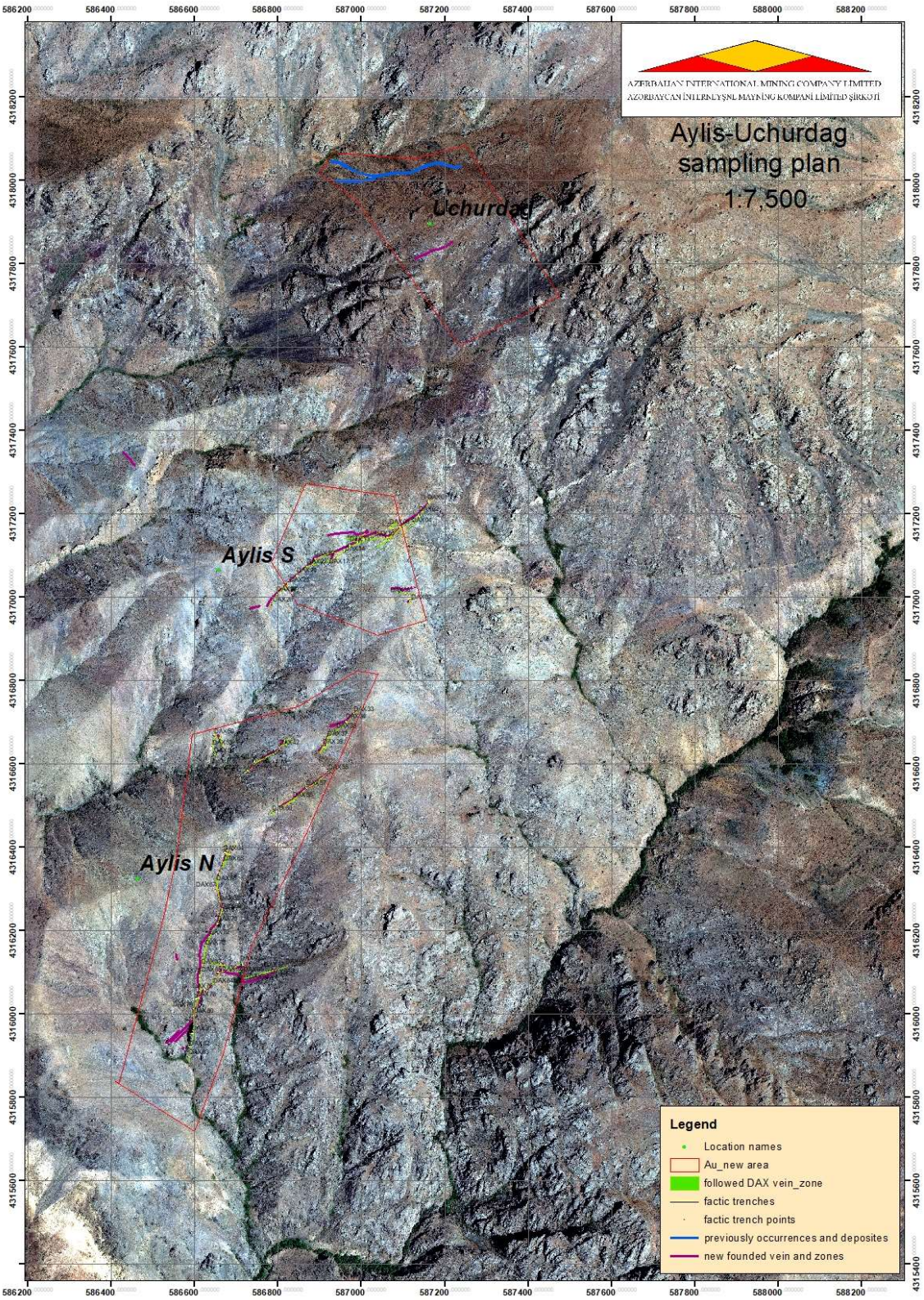
The area covered by geological mapping is dominated by volcaniclastics, pyroclastic flows and associated andesitic volcanics of Lower Eocene age. These rocks lie unconformably over Upper Cretaceous flysch sediments and carbonates – it is this material that is believed to form the basement for the majority of the CA.

A series of large-scale, steeply dipping faults run through the CA, in a NW-SE direction. The areas sampled during Q4 2019 and H1 2020 are bounded to the north by the Ordubad Fault and to the south by the Keleki Fault. These faults are believed to be key factors in the development of the stratigraphic succession seen today over Ordubad; however, no fault structures or splays were identified during field mapping around the Aylis and Keleki-Uchurdag anomalies.

Exploration Summary

The total area covered by sampling was 2.6 km^2 – due to the proximity to the villages, additional access measures to the valley below Aylis were not required. It should be noted that relief over the Aylis-Uchurdag anomaly is extreme and is rough terrain. Geological study over all targets has previously provided positive results, with the identification and mapping of numerous vein sets (Figure 4). Examples of the geochemical signatures over the Aylis and Keleki-Uchurdag anomalies can be seen in [3].

Figure 4 – A map highlighting geological fieldwork locations during H1; new veins sets identified during Q1 are also highlighted. New zones mapped identified with yellow labelling. Image obtained from Google Earth 2].

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Location names
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Aylis-Uchurdag-Unus Trenching

Overview

This is the second trenching study to be completed over the recently discovered Aylis (Aylis N and Aylis S), Uchurdag and Unus targets. Aylis-Uchurdag was first identified through the Shakardara geochemical programme, completed in 2018. The Aylis anomaly extends down along the eastern margin of the study area, producing significant elemental anomalies in Au, Cu and Zn (Figure 5). The Unus target was identified based on interpretation of WorldView-3® imagery.

During H1, sampling was completed and several vein sets identified (Figure 5). In order to progress work over the region whilst weather conditions were favourable, planning and execution of a trenching programme was rapidly undertaken. Trenching will continue in Q3 2020

Exploration Summary

A total of 86 trenches were dug over Aylis-Uchurdag-Unus during H1, amounting to 743.5 linear metres. Trench details are provided in Appendix B. Within these trenches, 822 samples were obtained; these were taken at one metre intervals, unless geological constraints warranted adjustments in sample length. Trenching occurred over the vein sets in 'Aylis N', 'Aylis S', 'Uchurdag' and in-between (Figure 6). Sampling was also carried out in the Unus area, which was defined based on WorldView-3® imagery and field reconnaissance results.

Analysis of the samples collected in H1 is yet to be carried out, because of sample shipment restrictions due to the COVID-19 situation. A report from the NHM detailing the preliminary findings of the second site visit is under preparation, but planned laboratory work has been delayed due the COVID-19 situation.

During H2 2020 it is planned to complete the dataset to include whole rock analyses (as collected by NHM). The zircon age data and WorldView-3® imagery and field reconnaissance results will be combined to produce an Ordubad desk study, detailing results, interpretations and current standing of the project. For reference, the area coverage of WorldView-3 satellite image and interpretation and the 2018 geochemical study area is shows in Figure 7. Expanded coverage to capture the full contract area by WorldView-3 is under consideration.

Figure 5 – A map showing vein sets of Aylis-Uchurdag-Unus region.

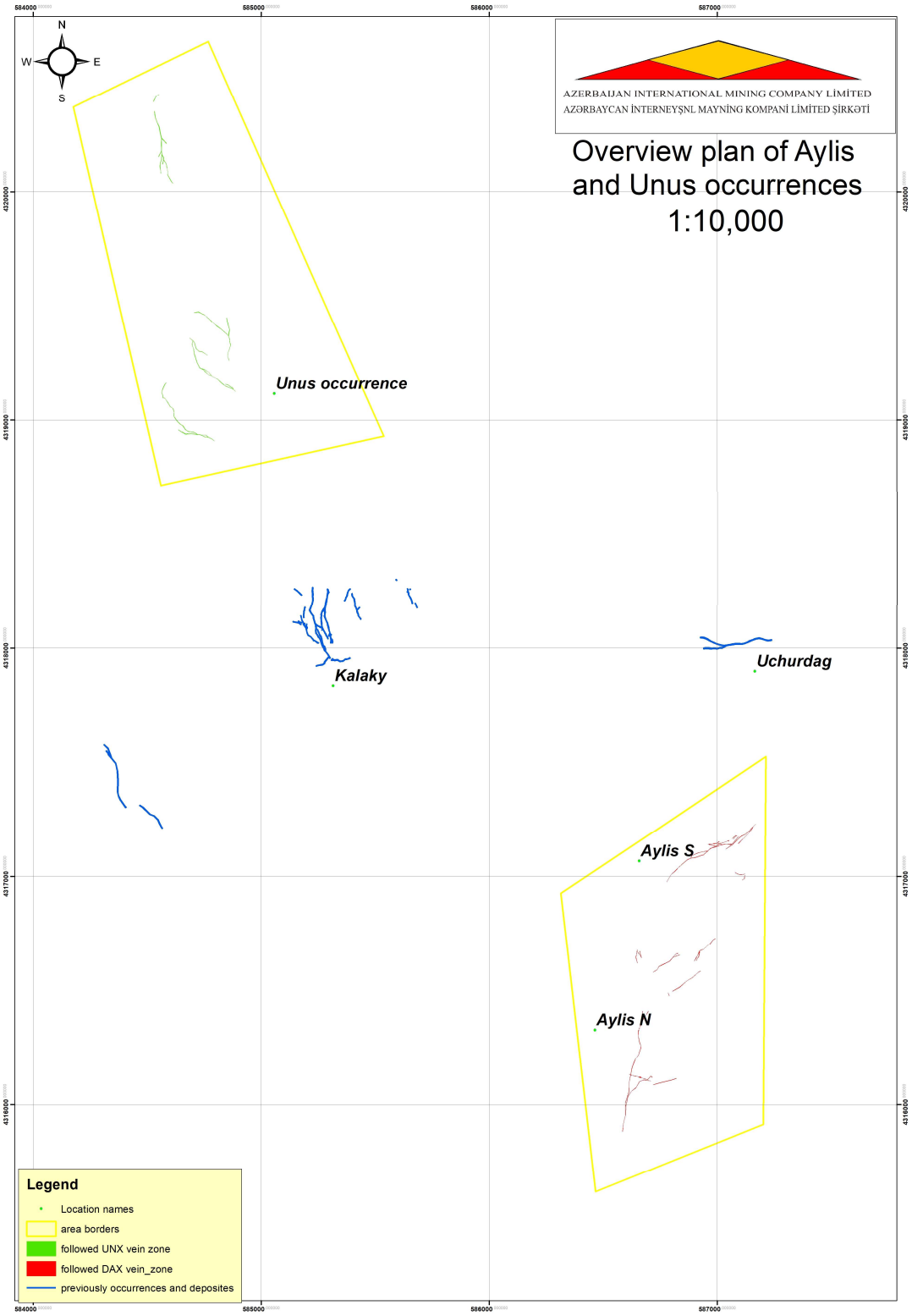


Figure 6 – A schematic showing contoured Au anomalies over the mapped region. Black dots represent geochemical sample collection locations.

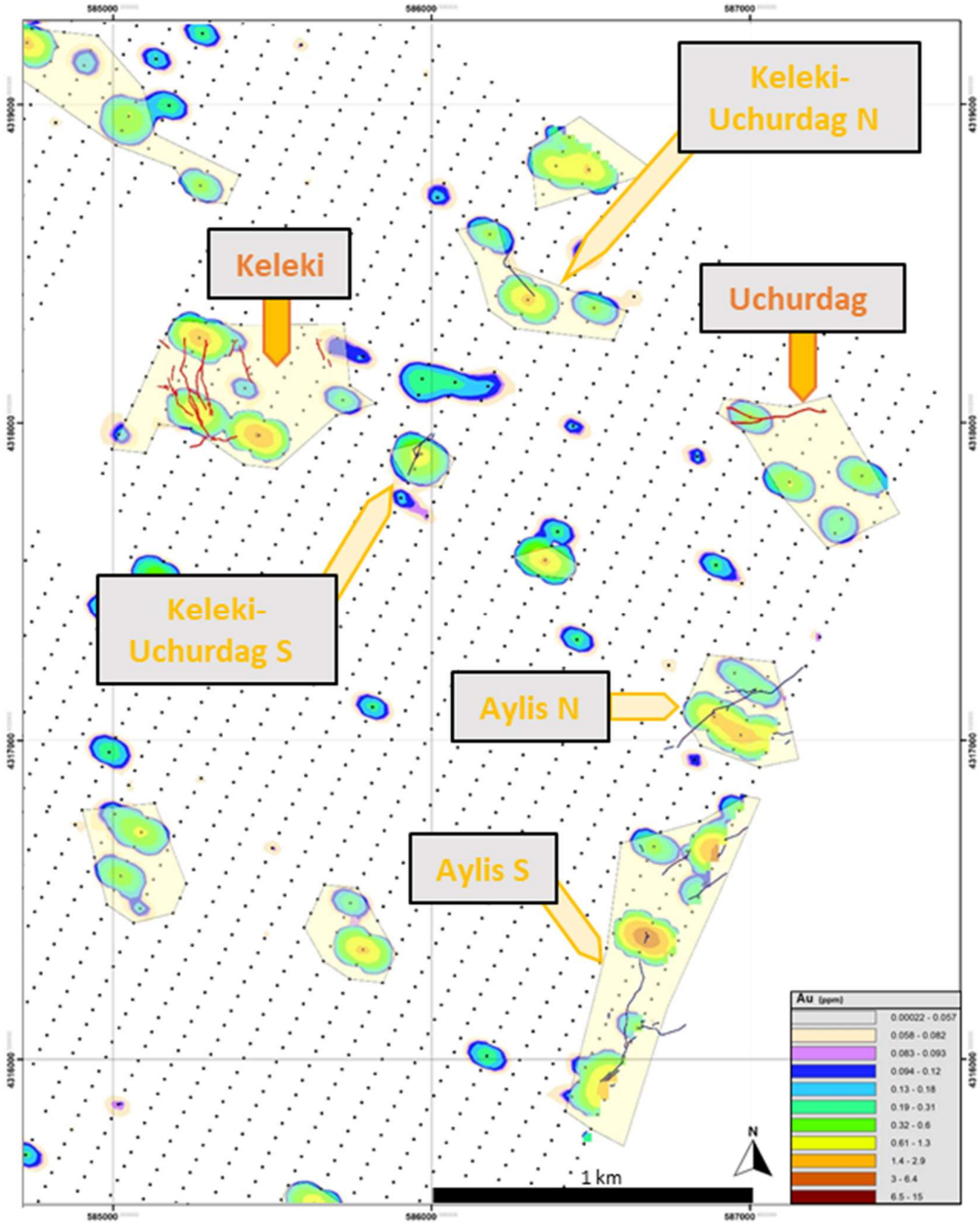
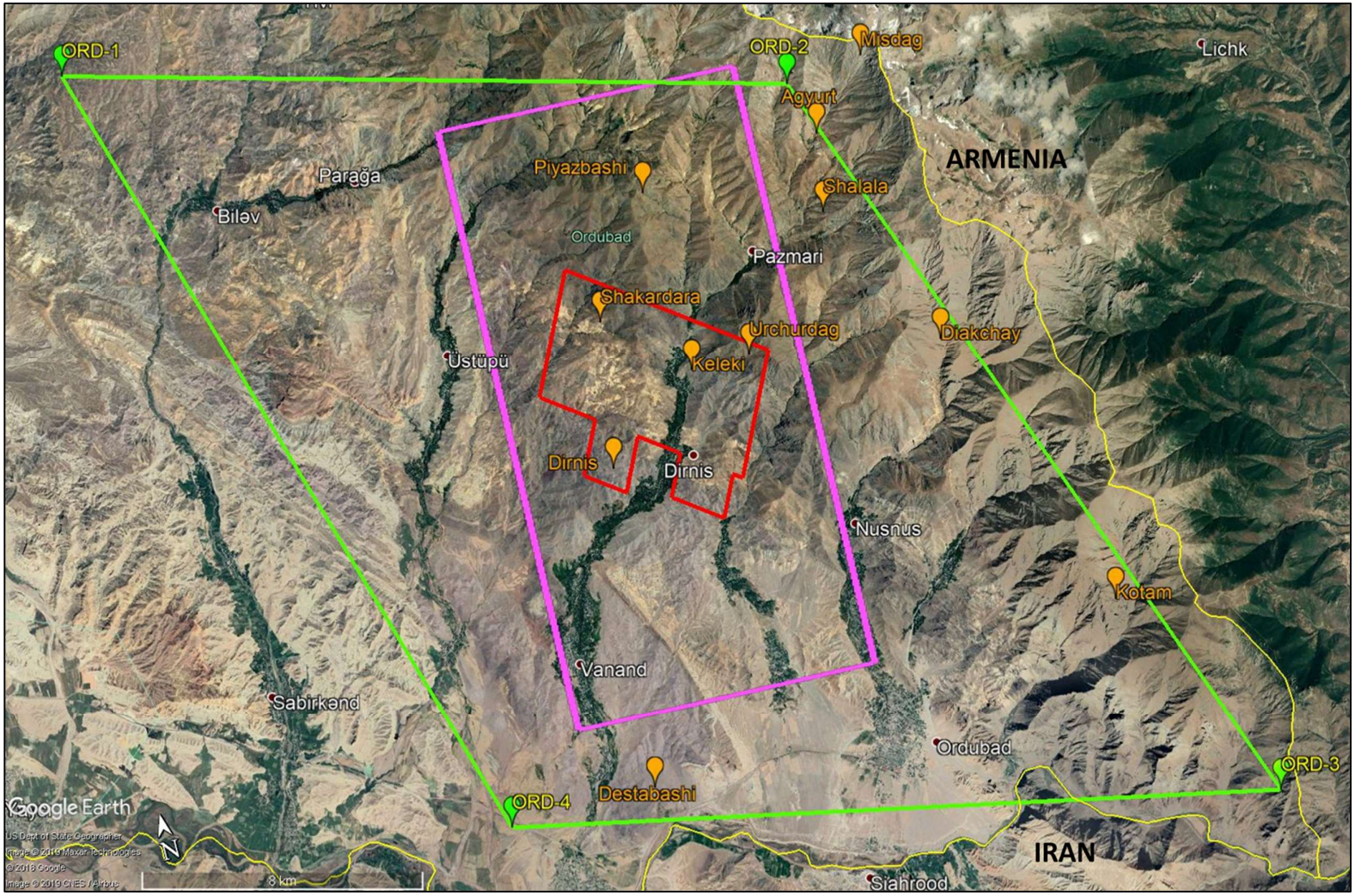


Figure 7 – A map showing the region covered by WorldView-3 (pink box; planned 150 km^2). The 2018 geochemical study area (red box; 26.7 km^2) and Ordubad CA extents (green boundary; 462 km^2) have been included for reference. Image obtained from Google Earth [2].



Planned Exploration Activities H2 2020

Given the mineral potential of the Ordubad CA, a programme of work has been developed to further understand the overall geological framework of the mineralisation genesis and to begin to follow up on the previously reported geology. Outstanding and continuing work through 2020 include the following:

- Core drilling to test lithology for porphyry indicators and test rock beneath lithocap horizons. Additional drilling to target extension of know vein systems for pre-resource continuity checking. Planned metres are between 3,000 to 5,000 metres. Work will begin as soon as Covid-19 restrictions are lifted, allowing access by drilling contractors.
- Surface geological mapping, sampling and trenching:
    - Further work is planned to focus around Aylis-Dirnis-Keleki-Uchurdag-Unus.
- NHM follow-up fieldwork to include mapping, geochemical data interpretation, drill core interpretation and additional sampling. Again, this work is currently on hold due to Covid-19 travel restrictions. The preparation of a new geological map for the Ordubad CA is planned for 2020 based on the WorldView-3® remote sensing satellite imagery, the AIMC geochemical results and field mapping sheets.
- Obtaining, translating and reviewing of primary historical geology, exploration and technology reports (ongoing).
- A ground-based induced polarisation (IP) geophysics survey is also budgeted and will be planned depending on drill results.

References

[1] JORC, 2012. Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code) [online]. Available from: http://www.jorc.org (The Joint Ore Reserves Committee of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia).

[2] Google Earth, "Ordubad Contract Area," DigitalGlobe 2020. http://www.earth.google.com [January 2020].

[3] Azerbaijan International Mining Company, "Q3 2019 Ordubad Exploration Activity and Results". [Online]. Available from: https://www.angloasianmining.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Q3-2019-Exploration-Activities-Ordubad-FILE_5.pdf

[4] "Competent Person's report: Anglo Asian Mining PLC., Anglo-Suisse Capital Limited, Numis Securities Limited – Gold and Copper Projects, Azerbaijan", prepared by Behre Dolbear International Ltd., 26 July 2005, p. 176. Available from: http://www.angloasianmining.com/media/pdf/2005_AdmissionDocument.pdf.

[5] Anglo Asian Mining PLC, See Gedabek Contract Area H1 2019, Q3 2019 and Q4 2019 Exploration Activity and Results Reports. [Online]. Available from: https://www.angloasianmining.com/operations/exploration-and-development/

Appendix A: Minimum Reporting Limits for Exploration Results

For gold assays, significant intersections were reported if samples graded ≥ 0.2 g/t Au.

For silver assays, significant intersections were reported if samples graded ≥ 15 g/t Ag.

For copper assays, significant intersections were reported if samples graded ≥ 0.2% Cu.

For zinc assays, significant intersections were reported if samples graded ≥ 0.4% Zn.

Should all assays for a sample or interval fall below all these values, the intersection is reported as 'NSI' ("no significant intersections").

Appendix B: TR Details

Trench Details*				Length	Trench Details*				Length
Trench I.D.	X	Y	Z	m	Trench I.D.	X	Y	Z	m
DAX49	586659	4316661	1713	5.8	DAX80	586596	4315998	1670	6.5
DAX50	586645	4316669	1731	4.8	DAX81	586592	4315955	1600	9.7
DAX51	586644	4316655	1737	4.5	DAX82	586586	4315920	1616	5
DAX52	586659	4316653	1747	4.4	DAX83	586584	4315898	1609	4.4
DAX53	586641	4316641	1742	4.8	DAX84	586644	4316070	1695	6.4
DAX54	586646	4316622	1728	4.5	DAX85	586659	4316096	1690	5.5
DAX55	586920	4316582	1862	4.7	DAX86	586669	4316102	1682	4.6
DAX56	586888	4316556	1858	6.6	DAX87	586661	4316115	1685	8.8
DAX57	586866	4316544	1855	6.9	DAX88	586672	4316113	1647	4.8
DAX58	586835	4316515	1855	5.4	DAX89	586678	4316105	1649	4.6
DAX59	586806	4316500	1850	4.8	DAX90	586697	4316114	1655	4.4
DAX60	586785	4316483	1841	4.4	DAX91	586708	4316101	1652	4.4
DAX61	586693	4316402	1814	4.5	DAX92	586714	4316117	1667	4.8
DAX62	586671	4316403	1818	4.1	DAX93	586708	4316123	1674	2.2
DAX63	586674	4316393	1813	4.7	DAX94	586729	4316092	1665	4.5
DAX64	586669	4316388	1811	17.4	DAX95	586746	4316096	1675	4.4
DAX65	586668	4316363	1795	4.5	DAX96	586780	4316105	1693	4.5
DAX67	586651	4316300	1786	4.4	DAX97	586798	4316108	1699	4.3
DAX66	586651	4316316	1773	4.4	DAX98	586816	4316115	1709	4.3
DAX68	586659	4316269	1765	4.3					
DAX69	586663	4316250	1755	4.5					
DAX71	586640	4316200	1748	4.3					
DAX70	586653	4316219	1737	4.8					
DAX72	586634	4316186	1734	4.3					
DAX73	586625	4316162	1720	5.5					
DAX74	586614	4316108	1714	4.5					
DAX75	586611	4316095	1712	4.4					
DAX77	586625	4316055	1732	4.4					
DAX76	586611	4316056	1713	5.4					
DAX79	586596	4316012	1698	10.9					
DAX78	586601	4316038	1682	4.8					

Trench I.D.	X	Y	Z	m	Trench I.D.	X	Y	Z	m
UNX01	584540	4320421	2245	4.4	UNX44	584849	4319144	1744	4.3
UNX02	584530	4320404	2232	4.6	UNX45	584849	4319153	1746	4.5
UNX03	584530	4320340	2202	4.7	UNX46	584870	4319136	1729	6.8

UNX04	584534	4320323	2193	4.5	UNX47	584880	4319129	1721	4.3
UNX05	584540	4320303	2186	4.8	UNX48	584782	4318915	1684	4.4
UNX06	584543	4320296	2195	7.9	UNX49	584767	4318922	1690	4.7
UNX07	584549	4320280	2179	10.5	UNX50	584752	4318924	1692	12.6
UNX08	584554	4320257	2164	5.0	UNX51	584734	4318931	1715	7.2
UNX09	584556	4320226	2149	18.0	UNX52	584722	4318934	1727	5.7
UNX10	584559	4320202	2226	8.9	UNX53	584702	4318944	1693	5.5
UNX11	584571	4320219	2160	7.0	UNX54	584694	4318937	1727	4.6
UNX12	584560	4320189	2146	5.0	UNX55	584685	4318947	1733	4.4
UNX13	584560	4320178	2131	5.2	UNX56	584687	4318937	1744	5.9
UNX14	584561	4320165	2122	4.8	UNX57	584675	4318936	1758	8.1
UNX15	584548	4320155	2108	5.2	UNX58	584653	4318943	1763	6.6
UNX16	584561	4320141	2047	4.3	UNX59	584671	4318953	1707	4.3
UNX17	584568	4320136	2097	4.7	UNX60	584656	4318971	1735	4.3
UNX18	584564	4320127	2095	9.0	UNX61	584629	4318994	1750	4.7
UNX19	584544	4320117	2087	6.0	UNX62	584617	4319011	1764	7.0
UNX20	584554	4320108	2081	4.3	UNX63	584612	4319045	1774	4.7
UNX21	584557	4320092	2078	4.4	UNX64	584594	4319075	1770	4.4
UNX22	584586	4320100	2083	2.2	UNX65	584574	4319095	1751	4.5
UNX23	584588	4320081	2072	4.3	UNX66	584567	4319096	1772	4.5
UNX24	584604	4320046	2049	4.3	UNX67	584567	4319105	1770	4.8
UNX25	584716	4319307	1764	5.5	UNX68	584565	4319121	1775	4.5
UNX26	584726	4319298	1772	4.7	UNX69	584570	4319133	1774	4.4
UNX27	584741	4319296	1780	5.4	UNX70	584576	4319148	1764	4.3
UNX28	584756	4319286	1777	4.3	UNX71	584713	4319470	1863	4.6
UNX29	584702	4319306	1784	4.6	UNX72	584728	4319469	1849	11.2
UNX30	584705	4319287	1775	4.5	UNX73	584740	4319462	1830	8.6
UNX31	584717	4319249	1764	4.6	UNX74	584751	4319459	1827	6.5
UNX32	584729	4319226	1761	4.4	UNX75	584783	4319432	1813	4.5
UNX33	584745	4319218	1752	7.2	UNX76	584797	4319416	1821	4.7
UNX34	584767	4319197	1749	6.7	UNX77	584822	4319398	1819	4.3
UNX35	584770	4319205	1764	4.4	UNX78	584832	4319390	1766	4.5
UNX36	584780	4319192	1766	4.6	UNX79	584848	4319375	1773	4.8
UNX37	584807	4319178	1766	4.4	UNX80	584855	4319377	1795	4.7
UNX38	584825	4319161	1757	4.8	UNX81	584859	4319395	1805	5.4
UNX39	584834	4319153	1751	9.9	UNX82	584852	4319415	1813	5.8
UNX40	584699	4319315	1783	4.4	UNX83	584846	4319445	1822	4.7
UNX41	584695	4319333	1785	4.3	UNX84	584854	4319368	1772	4.5
UNX42	584699	4319347	1791	4.3	UNX85	584860	4319354	1774	4.5
UNX43	584706	4319336	1787	4.4	UNX86	584860	4319337	1777	6.5

Appendix C: 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	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.*	**Ordubad Contract Area ("CA") -** **Ordubad Regional:** • NHM Outcrop ("OC") samples shipped to the museum in London for analysis. **Aylis** • Surface sampling was conducted over Aylis during H1. Data collected has been added to the Ordubad data base. • Trench ("TR") sampling was conducted; 822 samples were collected from 743.5 m of trench. In total, 86 trenches were dug. The programme is continuing into Q3 2020 ○ TR sampling was carried out via chipping material exposed in dug channels with a rock hammer. A mass of 2-3 kg was targeted for each sample – unlike other trenches from other CAs explored by AIMC, the material was dominantly rock, so large masses of sample was not required. ○ TR length was dependent upon the ease of digging. Typical sample interval length was 1.0 m unless geology warranted constraints. ○ During collection, sample analysis was carried out by the geologist(s) present. Geology (lithology, alteration and mineralisation) were recorded into field notebooks and transferred to the Ordubad Exploration database once access to a computer was available. This was verified by the Exploration Manager prior to submission to the onsite laboratory. ○ Upon collection of a sample, its location was obtained via GPS and subsequently uploaded into Google Earth® for verification.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Verification was both visual and through use of a handheld XRF machine (model THERMO Niton XL3t GOLD+). Sample and geological information was recorded into the AIMC geological database. Results from XRF analysis were also uploaded to the database. ○ Once completed, geological mapping was transferred from hardcopy sheets into digital format through entry into ArcGIS®.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• All TR samples were weighed to ensure representative sampling of the rock. • Samples collected by NHM were not subject to restrictions as they were sourced for academic study. • The XRF equipment is calibrated by AIMC on a monthly basis using THERMO-supplied CRMs (this equates to calibration every 150-200 samples). The equipment supplier also conducts annual calibration on the machine.
	• *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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• A mass of 2-3 kg was targeted for each TR sample to minimise the risk of sample bias that may be introduced at the laboratory. Pulverisation at the AIMC laboratory produced 50 g charges, ready for primary Atomic Absorption ("AAS") analysis and check Fire Assay ("FA"). • TR samples were sent to the AIMC laboratory for Au, Ag, Cu and Zn assaying (all XRF).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• No drilling of any form was completed over the Ordubad CA during H1 2020.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• TR sample recoveries were not able to be assessed, however, sample weights were recorded prior to laboratory processing.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Not applicable as methods relying on sample recovery not utilised during H1 2020.
	• *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.*	• As above.
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.*	• All TR material was logged by the AIMC exploration geology team. • As the Aylis project is in early-exploration, the level of detail is not appropriate to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• N/A
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All TR sample material collected was logged for lithology, alteration and mineralisation.
Sub-Sampling Techniques and	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• No diamond core was drilled over Ordubad during H1 2020

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample Preparation	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry*	• Primary material for the TR programme will be processed onsite for crushing, grinding and splitting the samples. All samples are dry.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Industry-standard sample preparation is conducted under controlled conditions within the preparation laboratory. Sample preparation methods are considered appropriate for the sample types submitted.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• All samples were weighed prior to laboratory submission to ensure representivity of samples. • The Azeri company contracted to complete sample preparation for the TR study will be monitored by AIMC geologists to ensure that they adhere to industry standards. The equipment to be employed onsite was manufactured by RockLabs® and purchased in 2019.
	• *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.*	• No TR field duplicates were taken due to the reconnaissance nature of the sampling.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material and style of mineralisation and analytical techniques, based on data obtained from the Gedabek CA. Study is being conducted to determine if these sample sizes are appropriate, specific to Ordubad.
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.*	• Although collected in the Ordubad CA, TR material will be analysed via XRF onsite and then submitted to the Gedabek CA for analysis at the AIMC site laboratory. ○ Sample preparation is completed at Ordubad. Samples are pulverised to -75 µm to produce 50 g charges for primary AAS at Gedabek – this is considered appropriate for the material presented. ○ Prior to submission to Gedabek, XRF analysis of the pulp material occurs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Laboratory procedures, QAQC assaying and analysis methods employed are industry standard. They are enforced and supervised by a dedicated laboratory team. AAS techniques are being utilised - as such, both partial and total analytical techniques were conducted. ○ The Gedabek laboratory has QAQC protocols in place and uses an external control laboratory. Calibration of the analytical equipment at Ordubad and in the laboratory is considered to represent best practice.
	• *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.*	• Calibration of the THERMO Niton XL3t GOLD+ is carried out annually by the manufacturer, when the machine is submitted for servicing. ○ The XRF is calibrated by AIMC on a monthly basis using THERMO-supplied CRMs (this equates to calibration every 150-200 samples). ○ Read-times for the machine total 88 seconds (minimum). • Calibration of the analytical equipment in the laboratory is considered to represent best practice.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Internal laboratory QAQC checks are regularly conducted and reviewed by staff. AIMC geologists also conduct reviews on the laboratory QAQC data. ○ Laboratory control comprises of pulp duplicates and coarse duplicates.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• No intersections announced in this report.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twin holes were drilled during H1 2020.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Data entry is supervised by a data manager. Verification and checking procedures are in place. The format of the data is appropriate for direct import into Datamine® software. All data are stored in electronic databases within the geology department and backed up to the secure company electronic server – access is restricted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• AIMC laboratory data are loaded electronically by the laboratory department and validated by the geology department. Any outliers or anomalous assays are resubmitted. • ALS laboratory data are loaded electronically by the Ordubad exploration geology team and validated by the geology department at Gedabek. Any outliers or anomalous assays are restricted and interrogated.
	• *Discuss any adjustments to assay data.*	• No adjustments were made to the assay data except for where results fell below detection limit. ○ When entering these data into the database, these values were set to half the detection limit of the equipment being utilised. For the XRF, this was 0.025 ppm for Au (rounded to 2 d.p. in this report), 5 ppm for Ag and Cu/Zn were both 0.001% (or 10 ppm). As stated in the main body of the report, Cu grades were manually converted from ppm to % for presentation.
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.*	• All sample locations were collected by the field exploration geologist through the use of a handheld GPS. These were verified when uploaded to ArcGIS® software.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used for the Ordubad CA is Universal Transverse Mercator WGS 84 Zone 38N (Azerbaijan).
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The most recent satellite imagery was from and obtained via Google Earth®. WorldView-3® remote sensing satellite imagery was obtained over the central region of the Ordubad CA in August 2019 and a digital terrain model is currently being tested for internal use. • A detailed topographic survey of the entire CA has not been carried out at this stage.
Data Spacing and	• *Data spacing for reporting Exploration Results*	• TR sampling was not subject to grid sampling due to its requirement to target mapped veins.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Distribution	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classification applied.*	• Orientation-based sampling as applicable to geochemical sampling cannot be established.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	• As only surface sampling was completed over the Ordubad CA during H1 2020, no orientation-based bias of sampling was possible.
	• *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.*	• Orientation-based sampling as applicable to TR sampling cannot be established.
Sample Security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody of samples is managed by AIMC. • As the Ordubad CA is in the Nakhchivan exclave of Azerbaijan and Q1 samples need to be shipped to the Gedabek CA (the location of the "onsite" laboratory), additional measures are employed to ensure sample security. • Regarding TR samples: ○ Each TR sample is collected in its own calico sample bag, assigned a sample I.D. and logged on a sample sheet. These are collected and retained by the AIMC exploration geologist(s) and stored in the Ordubad AIMC camp until ready for sample preparation site (carried out onsite by a contractor). Once sub-sampling is complete, pulverised material is collected in individual geochemical paper bags and assigned the same sample I.D. as the primary sample with an appropriate suffix. Once analysed onsite via XRF, they are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		submitted, an "act" created (listing samples for submission and analysis) and freighted to the Gedabek laboratory for AAS analysis. • Once samples are received at Gedabek, the act is signed by the core facility supervisor prior to sample preparation. The samples are cross-checked, and the responsible person countersigns the order, acknowledging full delivery of the samples. • After assaying, all reject duplicate samples are placed into boxes referencing the sample identities and stored in the core facility. • Hence, a chain of custody procedure is followed TR sample collection to assaying and storage of reference material.
Audits or Reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• For this early-stage exploration over the Ordubad CA, no external audits of reviews of sampling techniques and data has been completed. ○ It should be noted that across all the CAs held by AAM, sampling techniques and data collection processes are identical and baseline for the AIMC Geology department. ○ Audits and reviews of the sampling techniques and data were completed, most recently by Datamine® in 2018, for the Gedabek and Gadir operating projects within the Gedabek CA. ○ The techniques were deemed to be in-line with industry standards and so, by extrapolation, the techniques employed over the Ordubad CA may also be considered such until an external review is conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• *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 region covered during trench sampling in H1 2020 are located within the Ordubad CA.
		• The CA is governed under a Production Sharing Agreement ("PSA"), as administered by the Azerbaijan Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources ("MENR").
		  ○ The PSA grants the Company a number of 'time periods' to exploit defined CAs, as agreed upon during the initial signing. The period of time allowed for early-stage exploration of the CAs to assess prospectivity can be extended if required.
		  ○ A 'development and production period' commences on the date that the Company issues a notice of discovery, which runs for 15 years with two extensions of five years each, at the option of the Company. Full management control of mining in the CAs rests with AIMC.
		  ○ The Ordubad CA currently operates under this title.
		  ○ Under the PSA, AAM is not subject to currency exchange restrictions and all imports and exports are free of tax or other restriction. In addition, MENR is to use its best endeavours to make available all necessary land, its own facilities and equipment and to assist with infrastructure.
		• At the time of reporting, the Ordubad CA does not lie within any official national park boundary however a small area of ecological interest around the Misdag deposit is subject to confirmation. At the time of reporting, no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area exist. The PSA covering the Ordubad CA is in good standing.

	• *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.*	• At the time of reporting, no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area

Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration was carried out by Soviet geologists over the Ordubad CA.
		• Exploration work carried out over this included:
		  ○ Extensive geological mapping
		  ○ Numerous trench workings

		○ Exploration drilling ○ Exploratory underground adits • It should be noted that whilst a considerable amount of information exists, AIMC are in the process of reconciling observations as the reliability of the Soviet era data is questionable. • Details and results of the work carried out during this time will not be presented here as it is commercially sensitive.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Various mineral occurrences have been identified within the Ordubad CA: ○ Au occurrences and prospects include Piyazbashi, Shakardara and Keleki ○ Dirnis hosts Cu-Ag mineralisation ○ Cu-Au prospects include Shalala, Diakchay and Agyurt. ○ Misdag and Destabashi are Cu-bearing finds ○ Kotam hosts cobalt and tungsten • Ore mineral finds around the Ordubad CA are dominantly hosted in Lower Eocene volcanics or Middle Eocene/Upper Oligocene intrusive bodies. These plutonic units belong to the Megri-Ordubad Massif and includes gabbros, diorites, monzonites and syenites. • Structurally, these occurrences also lie either within or adjacent to the NW/SE-trending 'Central Zone', bounded by the steeply dipping northern Ordubad Fault and southern Keleki Fault ○ The Shakadara find lies adjacent to the Keleki Fault ○ Piyazbashi, Keleki and Kotam sit inside the 'Central Zone' ○ Dirnis, Shalala, Diakchay, Agyurt, Misdag and Destabashi around located outside of this 'Central Zone' • The fault system is believed to play a significant role in alteration and mineralisation distribution over the region ○ Dirnis, Destabashi and Shakardara lie within or adjacent to 'White Rock Alteration' zones • A desk-study level report for the Ordubad CA, completed in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), is planned to be released in 2020 (provided source reports

		and data can be acquired) and all confirmed ore finds, and geological settings, will be detailed there.
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.*	• All the drill information from the Dirnis and Keleki programmes were provided in [5], upon completion of the programme. • Drill hole collar coordinates, dips, azimuths, down-hole sample lengths and EOH depths are recorded in the Ordubad drilling database (when drilling is carried out).
	• *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.*	• No information has been excluded. No further assay results are outstanding from the H1 DD programmes • Results are outstanding from the TR study and will be reported in the Q3 2020 exploration report where available.
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• All intercepts have been reported as down-hole intercepts and reported to two decimal places (g/t and %) or zero decimal places (ppm). • Downhole weighted averaging has been applied for all drill holes where consecutive assay grades are returned above reportable limits (Appendix A) and are presented in the main body of the report. • The reportable minimum grade limits are provided in Appendix A – should a sample intersection return a result below all these values, the sample/interval has been assigned an 'NSI' value ("no significant intersections"). • No cutting of high grades was carried out. • No cut-off grades were applied as all projects are in early-stage exploration.
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate*	• Not applicable.

	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.*	• No metal equivalent values were used in the calculation and reporting of exploration results.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Mineralisation intercepts are reported as down-hole lengths as measured along the drill hole trace (when core drilling is carried out).
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• The geometry of the mineralisation at depth with respect to the drill hole angle has not been confirmed yet through drilling (when core drilling is carried out).
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralisation widths are reported as down-hole lengths at this point in time. The true width of the ore find is currently unknown as the project is in early-stage exploration (when core drilling is carried out).
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts 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.*	• Relevant diagrams are provided in the main body of the report.
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.*	• AIMC are awaiting results for the 384 TR samples collected from Aylis. An outline of the trenching details has been provided in the main body of the report and results will be provided during the next update, where available.
Other Substantive Exploration	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results;*	• Further lithological, alteration and structural mapping was carried out over Ordubad, covering the Aylis region where the 2018 geochemical study was completed.

Data	*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.*	• Further regional exploration work is planned to be completed in Q3 2020, throughout the Ordubad CA (see below). • A desk-study level report for the Ordubad CA is planned to be released in H2 2020, once the total data set has been obtained and analysed.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	Given the mineral potential of the Ordubad CA, a programme of work was developed to further understand the overall geological framework of the mineralisation genesis and to begin to follow up on the previously reported geology. Outstanding and continuing work into 2020 include the following: • Core drilling to test lithology for porphyry indicators and test rock beneath lithocap horizons. Additional drilling to target extension of know vein systems for pre-resource continuity checking. Planned metres are between 3,000 to 5,000 metres. • Surface geological mapping, sampling and trenching: ○ Further work is planned to focus around Aylis-Dirnis-Keleki-Uchurdag-Unus. • NHM follow-up fieldwork to include mapping, geochemical data interpretation, drill core interpretation and additional sampling. The preparation of a new geological map for the Ordubad CA is planned for 2020 based on the WorldView-3® remote sensing satellite imagery, the AIMC geochemical results and field mapping sheets. • Obtaining, translating and reviewing of primary historical geology, exploration and technology reports (ongoing). • A ground-based induced polarisation (IP) geophysics survey is also budgeted and will be planned depending on drill results. •