

20 March 2019

EXCELLENT OXIDE GOLD RECOVERIES AT KHARMAGTAI COMPLEMENT EXISTING COPPER-GOLD RESOURCES

Xanadu Mines Ltd (**ASX: XAM, TSX: XAM**) (“Xanadu” or “the Company”) is pleased to report that preliminary testwork on diamond core from shallow oxide gold mineralisation at the Kharmagtai copper-gold project in Mongolia has returned excellent results (Figure 1). Gold mineralisation at Golden Eagle is hosted in the oxide cap above a deeper and significantly larger copper-gold porphyry (Xanadu’s ASX announcement – 16 January 2017). A new Exploration Target and metallurgical tests confirm the presence of significant, leachable oxide gold at Golden Eagle, one of eight zones known to contain significant shallow oxide gold mineralisation.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Excellent gold recoveries up to 92.56% achieved in gravity and leach tests for Golden Eagle;
- The Exploration Target confirms the presence of a substantial oxide gold system measuring ~500m in strike and up to 375m in width at surface, which is mineralised to at least 200m depth and remains open;
- Seven other zones also contain significant shallow oxide gold mineralisation and provide project optionality and support for the company’s ongoing exploration strategy at Kharmagtai;
- Oxide gold may provide additional and or alternative options for the development of the project;
- Further development of metallurgical performance will be targeted with additional testwork.

Xanadu’s Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer, Dr Andrew Stewart, said “These early stage gravity and bottle roll results on composite samples from Golden Eagle are outstanding. The above average results, achieved at a moderate grind size, indicate high gold recoveries. Standard crushing, grinding and leaching is all that will be required to extract gold from the oxide cap mineralisation at Golden Eagle.

While further drilling is required across the resource as the project advances, previous intersections of significant widths of shallow oxide mineralisation in bedrock drilling highlight the potential and show that we have literally just scratched the surface in terms of the broader resource potential. Further, it represents the opportunity for a low cost, high-value gold leach operation which could be run early in the development life of Kharmagtai, injecting significant cash into the project to offset the cost of developing a large-scale copper-gold mine.

These positive metallurgical test results provide more confidence, with drilling underway to expand the resource by targeting shallow gold mineralisation above the current copper and gold resources”.

METALLURGICAL TEST RESULTS RETURNED FOR GOLDEN EAGLE

Results of metallurgical testing on three composite samples taken from Golden Eagle at Kharmagtai have now been finalised. The aim of this test program was to assess the suitability of Golden Eagle mineralisation for gravity concentration and/or cyanidation processes. Three composite samples were selected for the work, based on grade ranges across a variety of rock types within a conceptual ~20Mt open pit. Each composite consisted of 10 individual two-metre sample intervals of drill core and coarse reject material from previous assays representing mineralisation of the following grades (2.35g/t Au, 1.32g/t Au and 0.5g/t Au).

Composites were submitted to MAK, Technological Research Centre in Ulaanbaatar for comminution, gravity concentration and bottle roll cyanidation tests at different grinds. Table 1 shows the head grades measured for each composite.

Table 1: Composite Head Grades

Composite ID	Grade, g/t			
	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Zn ppm
GE-01	2.35	1.79	1732	148.3
GE-02	1.32	1.15	1842	176.6
GE-03	0.50	1.54	968	183.1

Gold Recovery Testwork

Each composite was submitted for bottle roll cyanidation before and after gravity concentration – as shown in the flowsheet below:

Bottle roll cyanidation of each composite sample was conducted over 48 hours at three different grinds, namely 80% -150 µm, 80% -100 µm and 80% -70 µm. A 1kg charge and a 2:1 liquid:solid ratio was used for all tests. pH was maintained at 10-11 and cyanide was added throughout the test to maintain 1.0 gpl concentration.

Table 2: Cyanidation Results – No Gravity

Composite ID	P ₈₀ , µm	Reconstituted Grade (g/t Au)	Residue grade	Au Recovery
			(g/t Au)	(%)
GE-01	150	2.42	0.96	79.34
	100	2.47	1.01	81.78
	70	2.74	1.13	82.48
GE-02	150	1.66	0.63	75.90
	100	1.29	0.56	86.82
	70	1.44	0.64	88.89
GE-03	150	0.81	0.33	81.48
	100	0.55	0.22	80.00
	70	0.66	0.28	84.85

A gravity concentration test was conducted on each composite using a Knelson MD3 laboratory-scale concentrator to produce an intermediate gravity concentrate which was subsequently cleaned on a laboratory scale Wilfley table. Gravity tests used a 10kg subsample from each composite that had been ground to 80% -150 µm in a laboratory ball mill. The flowsheet for this work can be found in Figure 4. Integrated gravity results from the three composites can be found in Table 3.

Table 3. Gravity Test Results – Whole Ore

Test Product	GE-01			GE-02			GE-03		
	Mass	Au grade	Au recovery	Mass	Au grade	Au recovery	Mass	Au grade	Au recovery
	%	g/t	%	%	g/t	%	%	g/t	%
Table Concentrate	0.43	119.20	22.86	0.19	35.35	5.36	0.36	21.70	14.68
Table Midds	-	-	-	0.46	3.90	1.47	-	-	-
Table Tailing	0.99	7.98	3.53	1.36	4.41	4.88	0.98	3.72	6.92
Knelson Tailing	98.58	1.67	73.62	97.99	1.11	88.29	98.66	0.42	78.41
Total (Feed)	100.00	2.24	100.00	100.00	1.23	100.00	100.00	0.53	100.00
Knelson Concentrate	1.42	41.63	26.38	2.01	7.16	11.71	1.34	8.51	21.59

Three comparative bottle roll tests were then conducted on each composite, using 1kg charges of Knelson tailing material taken from the gravity concentration testing using similar conditions to the cyanidation testing of primary mineralization samples. Results for this comparative work are summarised in Tables 4 and 5. Table 5 displays the integrated gravity separation and leach results.

Table 1: Cyanidation – Gravity Tailing

Composite ID	P ₈₀ , µm	Reconstituted Grade (g/t Au)	Residue grade (g/t Au)	Au Recovery (%)
GE-01	150	1.93	0.89	92.23
	100	1.90	0.88	92.63
	70	1.88	0.89	94.68
GE-02	150	1.07	0.46	85.98
	100	1.06	0.48	90.57
	70	1.21	0.56	92.56
GE-03	150	0.50	0.20	80.00
	100	0.48	0.19	79.17
	70	0.49	0.20	81.63

Xanadu notes that the recovery data given in Table 4 relates only to the recovery of gold remaining in the gravity test tailings. If the gravity test results are combined with the gravity tailing cyanidation results, then the performance of an integrated gravity + cyanidation flowsheet is implied. The integrated results are given in Table 5.

Table 5: Integrated Gravity Concentration and Cyanidation Results

Composite ID	Au Recovery by gravity (%)	Gravity Tails P ₈₀ , µm	Gravity Tailings Recovery		Total recovery, %
			Au %		
GE-01	22.86	150	92.23		90.76
		100	92.63		91.05
		70	94.68		92.56
GE-02	5.36	150	85.98		81.27
		100	90.57		85.32
		70	92.56		87.08
GE-03	14.68	150	80.00		77.41
		100	79.17		76.75
		70	81.63		78.69

These preliminary metallurgical testwork results provide a very good indication of the viability of a simple and efficient gold recovery process at Golden Eagle using SAG or ball milling to a grind of approximately 80% -100µm whilst using gravity concentration to recover the larger gold grains and then using cyanidation (Carbon in Pulp) to extract the finer gold. The testwork suggests gold recoveries in the range of 76% to 92%.

Comminution Testing

Bond abrasion tests and Bond ball mill work index tests were completed on all three composites to determine the crushing and grinding properties of mineralisation at Golden Eagle.

Bond abrasion testing was conducted on -19.0 + 12.5 mm sized composite samples. Table 6 summarizes the test results, along with an interpretation of abrasivity.

Table 6: Bond abrasion results for Golden Eagle

Parameter	Composite ID		
	GE-01	GE-02	GE-03
Product average P80, mm	12.00	14.00	15.26
Bond Abrasion index, g	0.133	0.068	0.051
Ore type	Slightly abrasive	Not abrasive	Not abrasive

All samples were found to have low abrasion indices, with only GE-01 being slightly abrasive.

Bond ball mill work index testing was conducted on -3.35 mm sized composite samples using the sieve with opening size 106µm. Table 7 displays the results of these tests, along with an interpretation of hardness.

Table 7: Bond Mill Work Index results for Golden Eagle

Parameter	Composite		
	GE-01	GE-02	GE-03
Feed F80, mic	1897.05	1825.50	1877.82
Product P80, mic	71.82	83.15	82.32
Total cycle	14	10	8
Grinding, g/rev	0.96	1.33	1.33
Bond Work index, kWh/t	18.22	15.41	15.20
Hardness classification	Hard	Hard	Hard

With BWi results in the 15-20 kWh/t range, all samples were found to be hard.

SHALLOW GOLD POTENTIAL AT KHARMAGTAI – EXPLORATION TARGETS DEVELOPED

A review of the shallow gold potential of the Kharmagtai lease has been conducted with the aim of assessing the potential for a low-cost, high-value gold project to deliver cash into the early stages of a larger scale copper-gold development.

Eight gold targets across the lease have been reviewed in detail and exploration targets developed for each of these prospects. This work informs a decision point for drilling and further metallurgical work. These targets include sparsely drilled oxide gold above the existing resources at Copper Hill and Stockwork Hill, oxide gold potential above Golden Eagle, disseminated free gold and electrum within Golden Eagle and numerous carbonate base metal epithermal gold veins previously drilled while targeting porphyry mineralisation (Table 8). The location of each target is summarised in Figure 5.

The Exploration Target is conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource under the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, the JORC Code” (JORC 2004). The Exploration Target is not being reported as part of any Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve.

Table 8: Kharmagtai oxide gold exploration targets

Target Name	Gold Style ¹	Length ²	Width ³	Depth ⁴	Density ⁵	Tonnage Range ⁶	Grade Range ⁷	Metallurgical Recoveries ⁸	Potential Oz Range including metallurgical factor ⁹
Golden Eagle (0.3 to 0.6g/t Au)	Oxide gold cap and disseminated free gold and electrum	400 to 500m	300 to 375m	200m	2.76	66Mt to 103Mt	0.3 to 0.6g/t Au	77 to 92% (average 85%)	1MOz to 1.32MOz
Golden Eagle (0.6 to 1g/t Au)	Oxide gold cap and disseminated free gold and electrum	200 to 350m	75 to 100m	150m	2.76	6.2Mt to 14.5Mt	0.6 to 1g/t Au	78 to 92% (average 85%)	170KOz to 240KOz
Copper Hill Oxide Gold	Oxide gold cap above Copper Hill	150 to 200m	50 to 100m	30m	2.75	0.62Mt to 1.65Mt	1 to 2g/t Au	No metallurgy assumes 85%	34KOz to 45KOz
Stockwork Hill Oxide Gold	Oxide gold cap above Stockwork Hill	200 to 400m	85 to 100m	30m	2.75	1.4Mt to 3.3Mt	1 to 2g/t Au	No metallurgy assumes 85%	77KOz to 90KOz
Zaraa Vein One and Two	C.B.M Oxide Epithermal Gold	2 X 200 to 400m veins	2 to 3m	45	2.75	99.5Kt to 195Kt	Vein one 2.5 to 18g/t Au Vein Two 1 to 3g/t Au	No metallurgy assumes 85%	15KOz to 32.75KOz
Wolf Vein One and Two	C.B.M Oxide Epithermal Gold	2 x 400 to 500m	1.5 to 2m	45	2.75	148Kt to 248Kt	2 to 4.5g/t Au	No metallurgy assumes 85%	16KOz to 22KOz
Badger Vein	C.B.M Oxide Epithermal Gold	280 to 500m	1.5 to 2m	45	2.75	52Kt to 124Kt	2.8 to 5.7g/t Au	No metallurgy assumes 85%	9.5KOz to 10KOz
Seventeen One and Two	C.B.M Oxide Epithermal Gold	2 X 400 to 500m	1.5 to 2m	45	2.75	128Kt to 248Kt	1 to 1.5g/t	No metallurgy assumes 85%	5.2KOz to 6.8KOz
Target Two	C.B.M Oxide Epithermal Gold	400 to 500m	2 to 3m	45	2.75	100Kt to 185Kt	1 to 3g/t Au	No metallurgy assumes 85%	5KOz to 8.2KOz

1* - Each style of gold mineralisation will manifest (size, shape, gangue minerals) differently and perform differently within metallurgical plant

2* - Length of the exploration target is defined as a conservative maximum and minimum length estimation based off the distances over which drill intercepts are observed and geological or geophysical characteristics associated with the mineralisation are observed

3* - Width of the exploration targets is taken from drill intercepts and expressed as a range

4* - Depth information is gained from drill intercepts. The oxide/weathering zone is often taken from geochemical data from drilling, i.e. sulphur often helps define the base of oxidation as it is readily weathered and does not commonly exist in the weathering profile. The base of oxidation is interpreted to be the depth that sulphur appears within the drill hole

5* - Density data is taken from drilling or assumed to be the average rock density in the Kharmagtai dataset (2.75)

6* - Tonnage range is estimated as a calculation of the maximum and minimum length, width and depth.

7* - Grade range is taken directly from drill results

8* - Metallurgical factor is either taken from existing metallurgical results or assumed to be 85%.

9* - Potential Oz range is estimated from a calculation of tonnage ranges and grade ranges. Larger tonnage with lesser grade range and smaller tonnage with higher grade range.

ABOUT GOLDEN EAGLE

Golden Eagle was discovered in early 2017 when drilling the first geochemical target generated from the top of basement drilling program returned a significant intercept of high-grade gold (Xanadu's ASX announcement – 16 January 2017). KHDDH395 returned **220m grading 0.64g/t Au and 0.15% Cu from 42m**, which included a shallow zone of supergene gold enrichment of **26m grading 2.27g/t Au from a depth of 42m**. A total of 4,965.1m of diamond drilling and 1,837.5m of shallow PCD drilling has been completed at Golden Eagle, mostly targeting large scale Au-Cu porphyry mineralisation.

Gold and copper mineralisation at Golden Eagle is hosted by a series of monzodiorite dykes intruding a hornblende, plagioclase phytic monzodiorite stock. Mineralisation occurs as free gold and electrum grains, within and on the margins of pyrite and chalcopyrite grains disseminated throughout the rock mass. Higher grade mineralisation appears to occur associated with uni-directional solidification textures "UST" which typically form in the carapace of a crystallising porphyry intrusion at the palaeosurface within the basement, where supergene enrichment has occurred (Figures 6, 7 and 8).

OXIDE POTENTIAL OF COPPER HILL AND STOCKWORK HILL

Drilling at Copper Hill and Stockwork Hill has been focused on sulphide mineralisation and not shallow oxide gold potential. During the recent resource upgrade and the preliminary economic assessment currently underway this material was highlighted as being sparsely drilled, despite the presence of free gold in the soil above both deposits. This gap in drill data is driven by the need to drill diamond drill holes at a dip of 60 to 70 degrees, meaning holes need to be stepped back from the top of the orebody to best intersect mineralisation further down. Figures 9 and 11 show the oxide cap potential and drill spacings at Copper Hill and Stockwork Hill respectively, demonstrating the lack of drilling and Figure 10 shows core trays from Copper Hill demonstrating the type of material found with high grade free gold.

EPITHERMAL GOLD AT KHARMAGTAI

Epithermal gold veins have been encountered regularly at Kharmagtai while drilling for porphyry mineralisation. These veins take the form of carbonate base metal veins or breccias where free gold is disseminated throughout a gangue of dolomite, calcite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite (Figure 12). In the oxide zone these gangue minerals are weathered leaving iron oxides and free gold. Veins range from 30cm to 5m wide, run between 1g/t Au to 200g/t Au and can extend for kilometres as they are hosted within large scale contiguous faults crossing the Kharmagtai lease. These faults represent the same plumbing system used by the porphyry systems and during the cooling phase of porphyry mineralisation epithermal gold has been deposited. Figure 13 shows the epithermal gold exploration targets defined to date with the data used to classify their dimensions and grades.

The epithermal potential of Kharmagtai has never been assessed systematically as the focus for exploration has been for large scale porphyry mineralisation. When the surface geochemical data (rockchip data) is assessed there are many opportunities for additional epithermal systems that are yet to be prioritised for drilling (Figure 14).

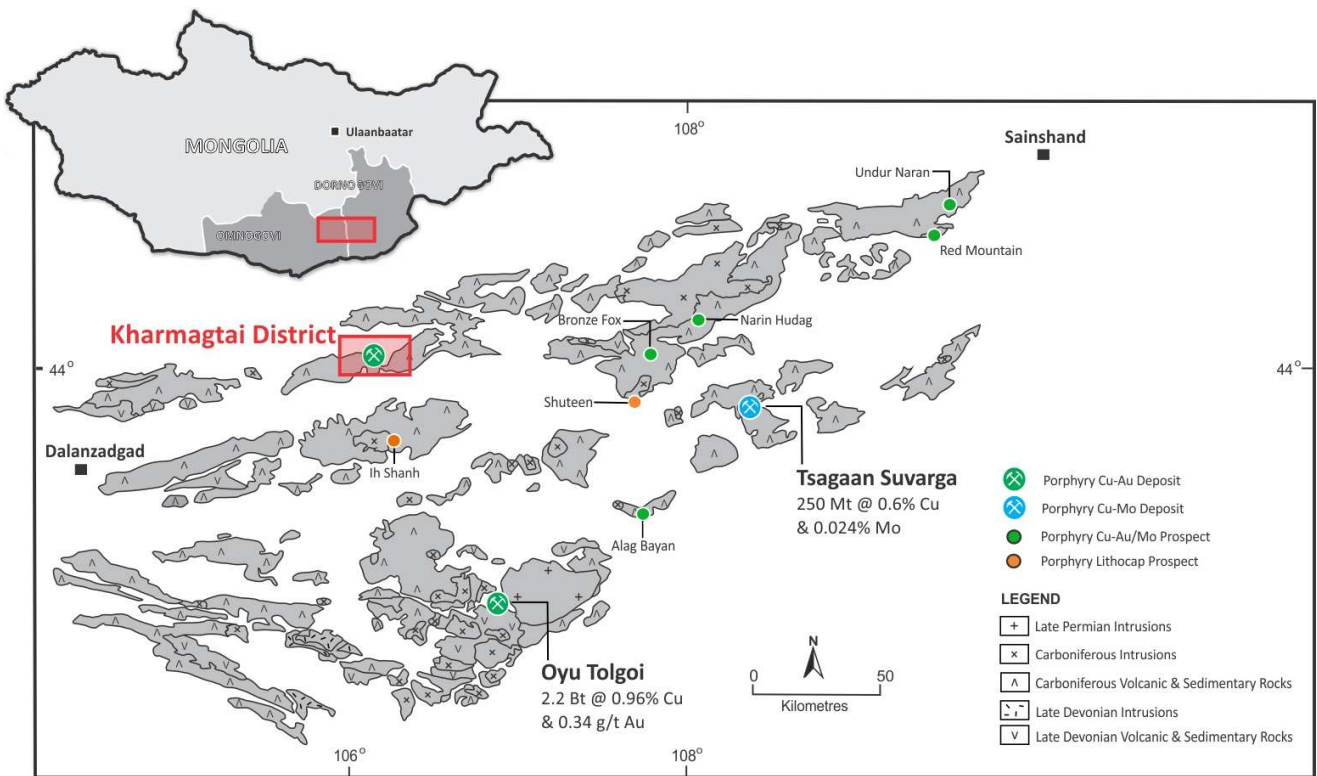


FIGURE 1: Location of the Kharmagtai Project in the South Gobi porphyry copper belt.

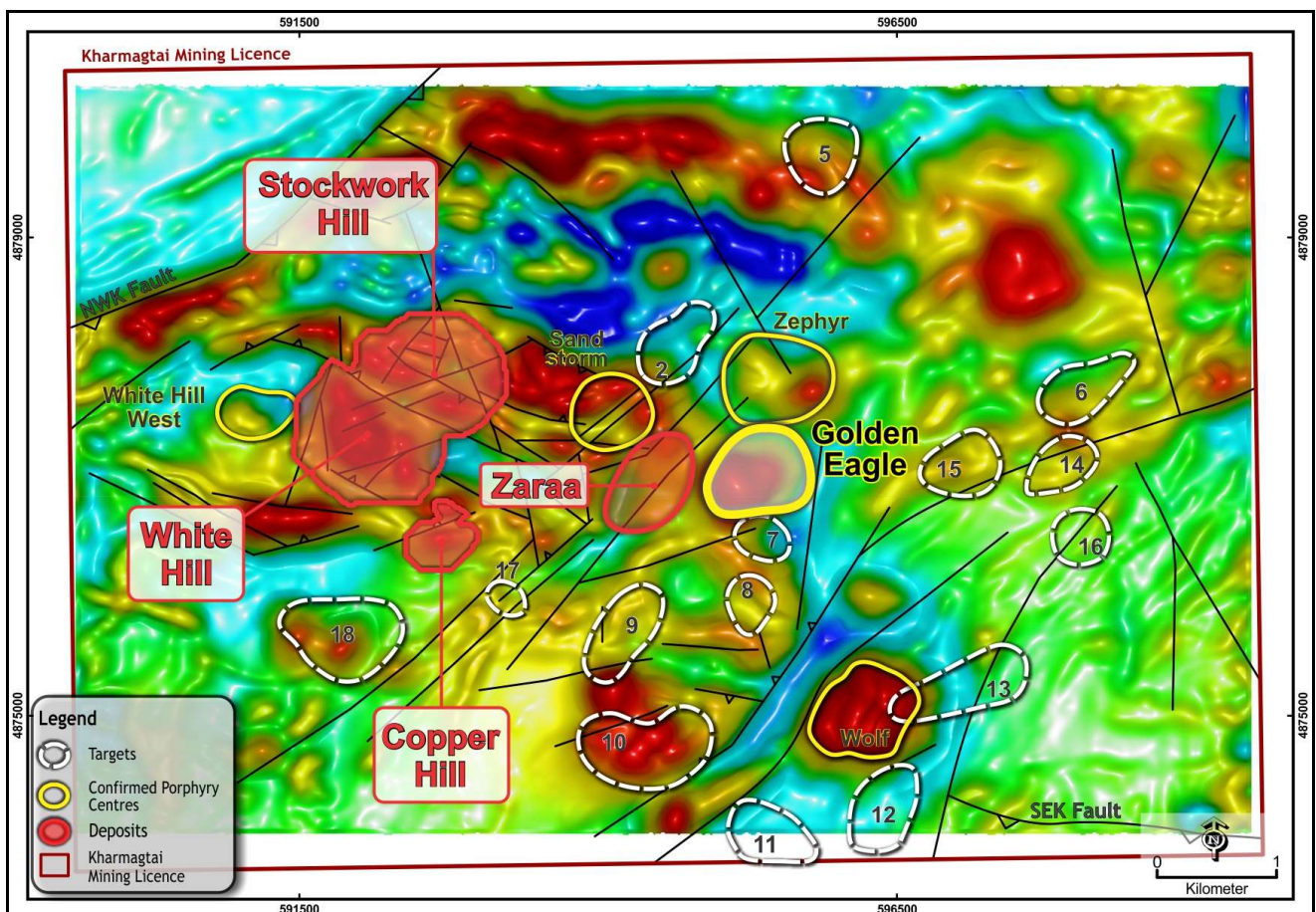


FIGURE 2: The Kharmagtai Mining Licence showing ground magnetic data and location of the Kharmagtai Deposit (Stockwork Hill, White Hill, Copper Hill), porphyry centres, targets and location of Golden Eagle

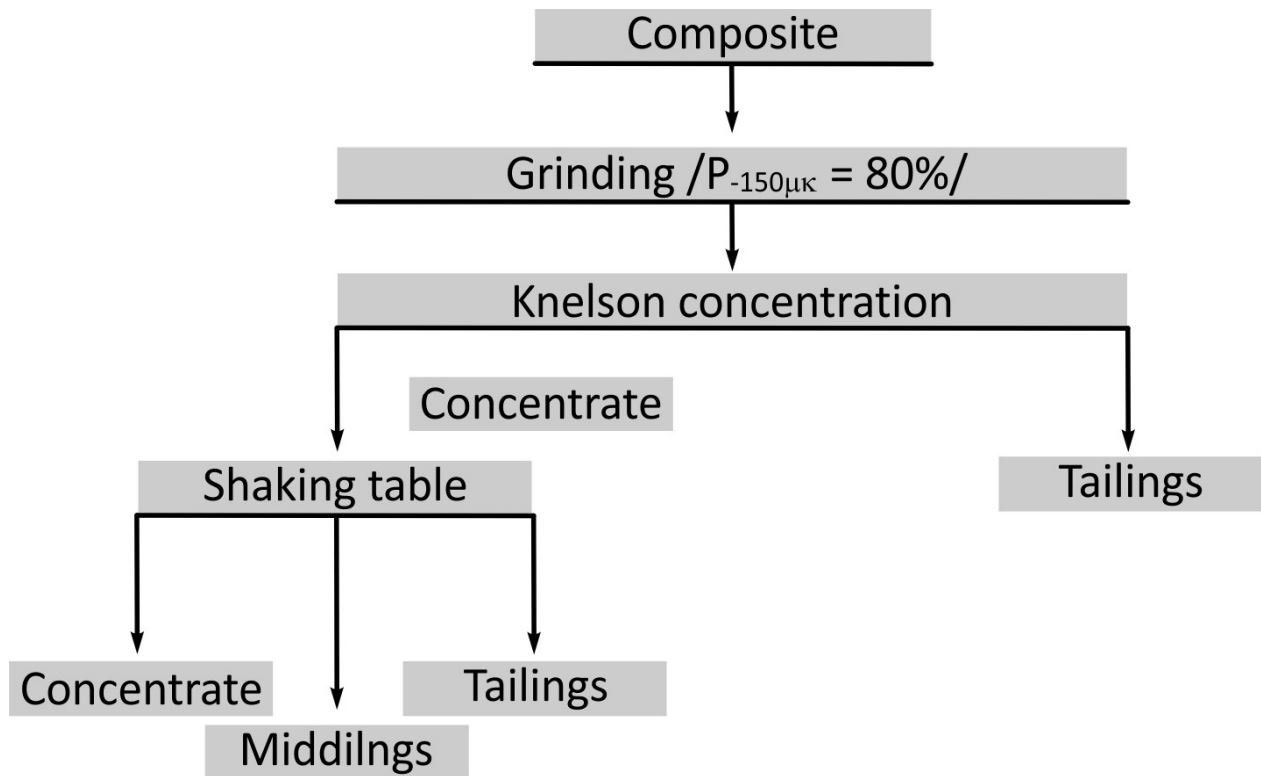


FIGURE 3: Sample process flowsheet for Golden Eagle metallurgical testing.

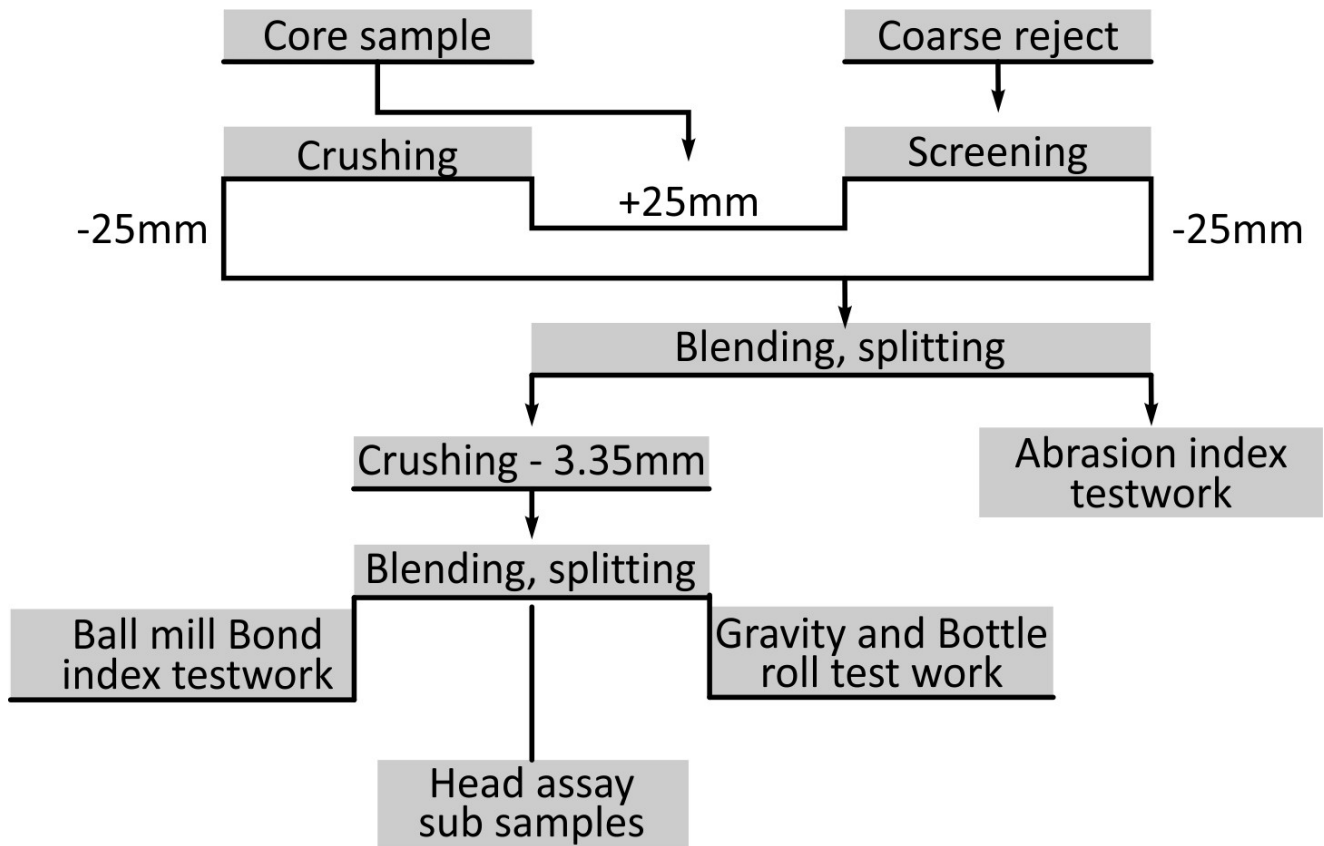


FIGURE 4: Gravity separation flowsheet for Golden Eagle metallurgical testing.

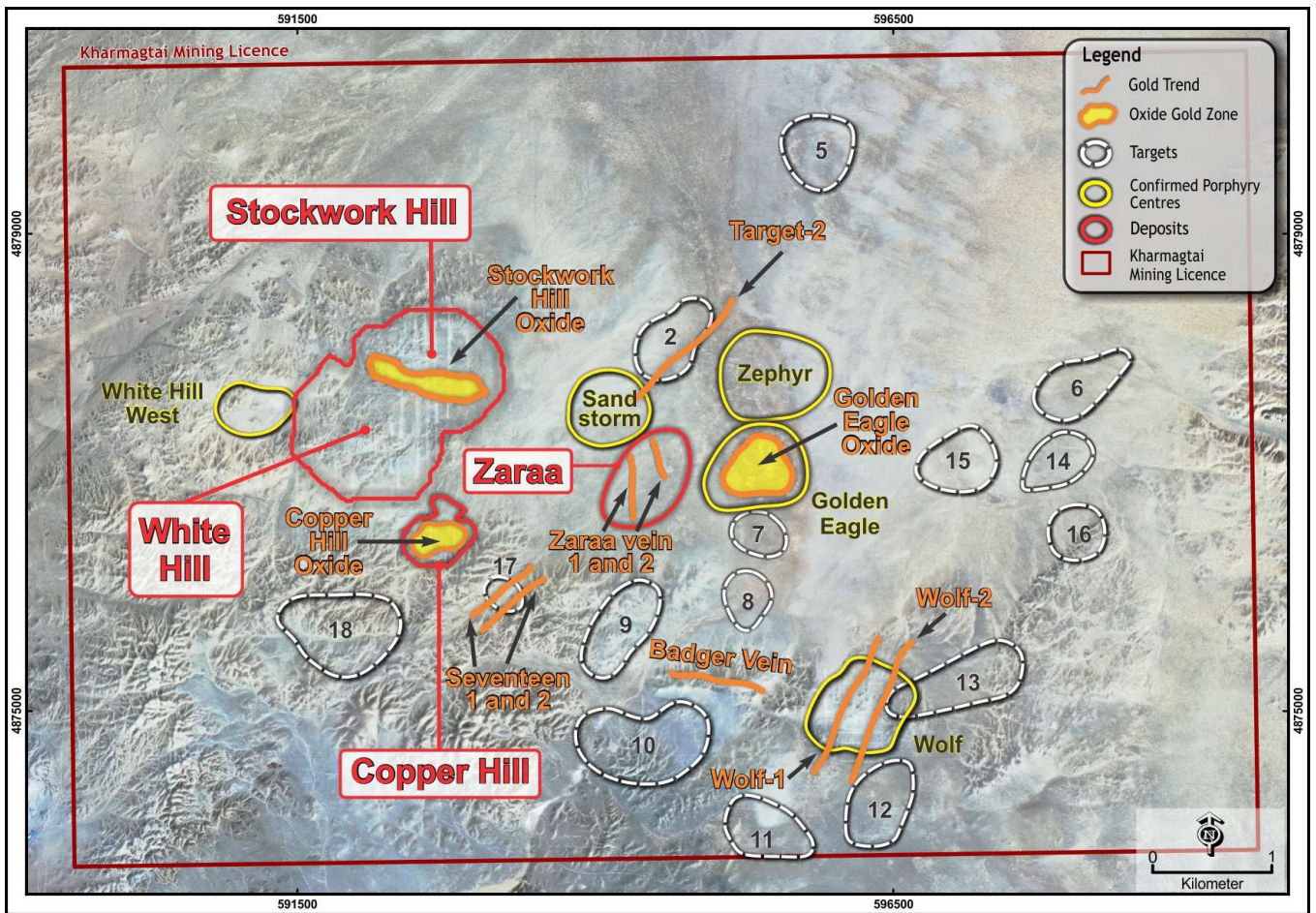


FIGURE 5: Location of shallow gold exploration targets and Kharmagtai.

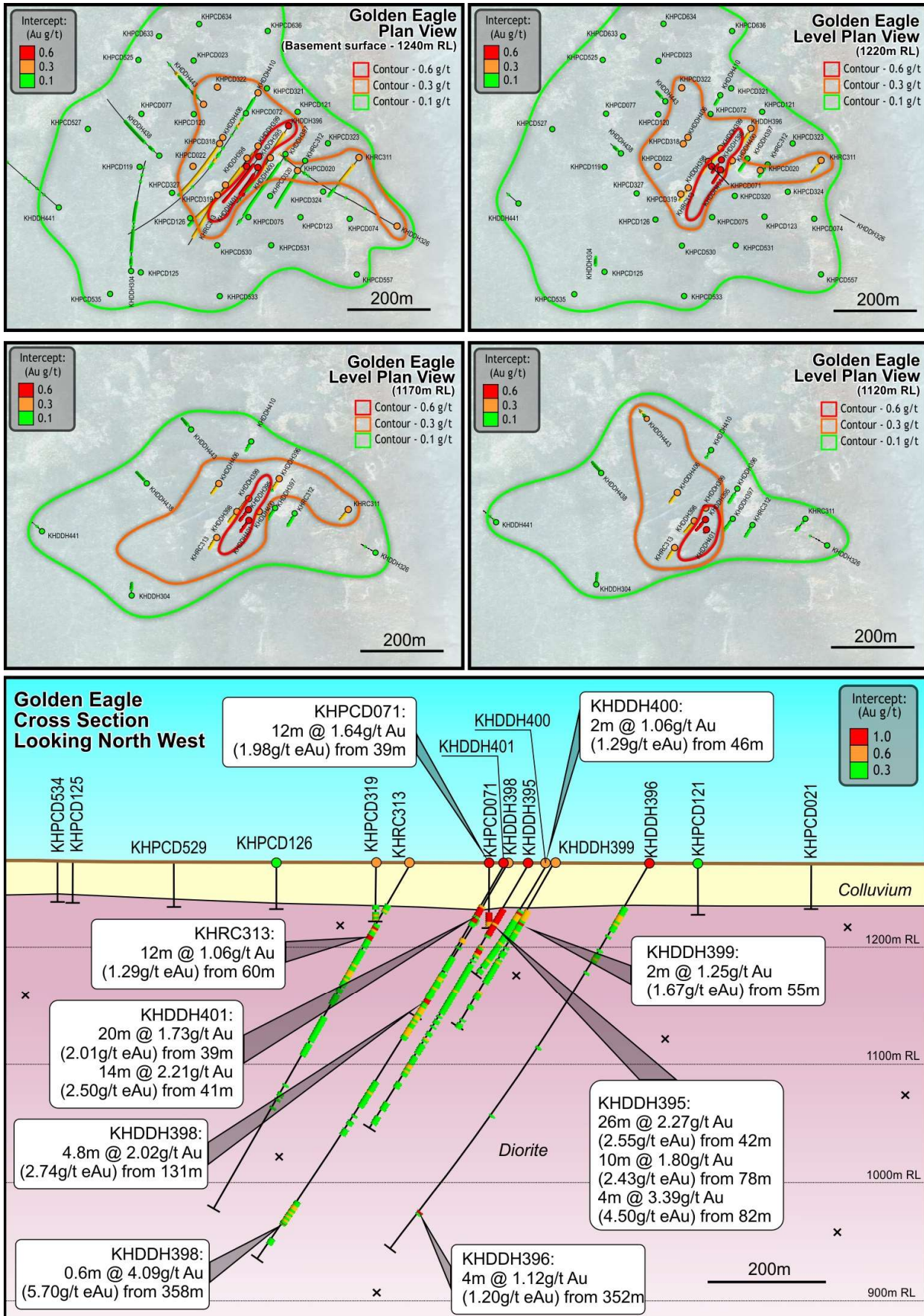


FIGURE 6: Level plans and cross section through Golden Eagle.

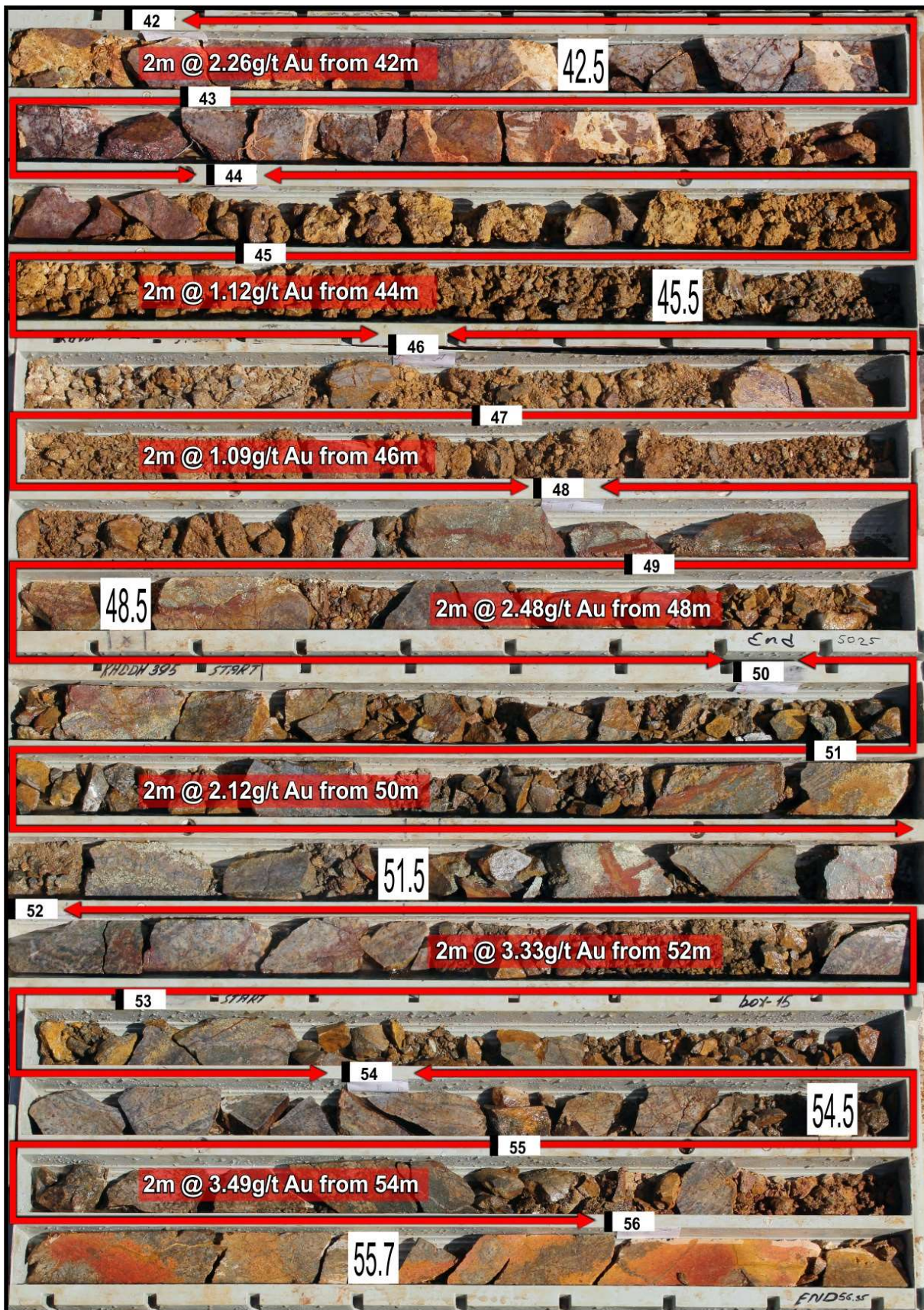


FIGURE 7: Core photos of KHDDH395, shallow zone of supergene gold enrichment of 26m grading 2.27g/t Au from a depth of 42m downhole.

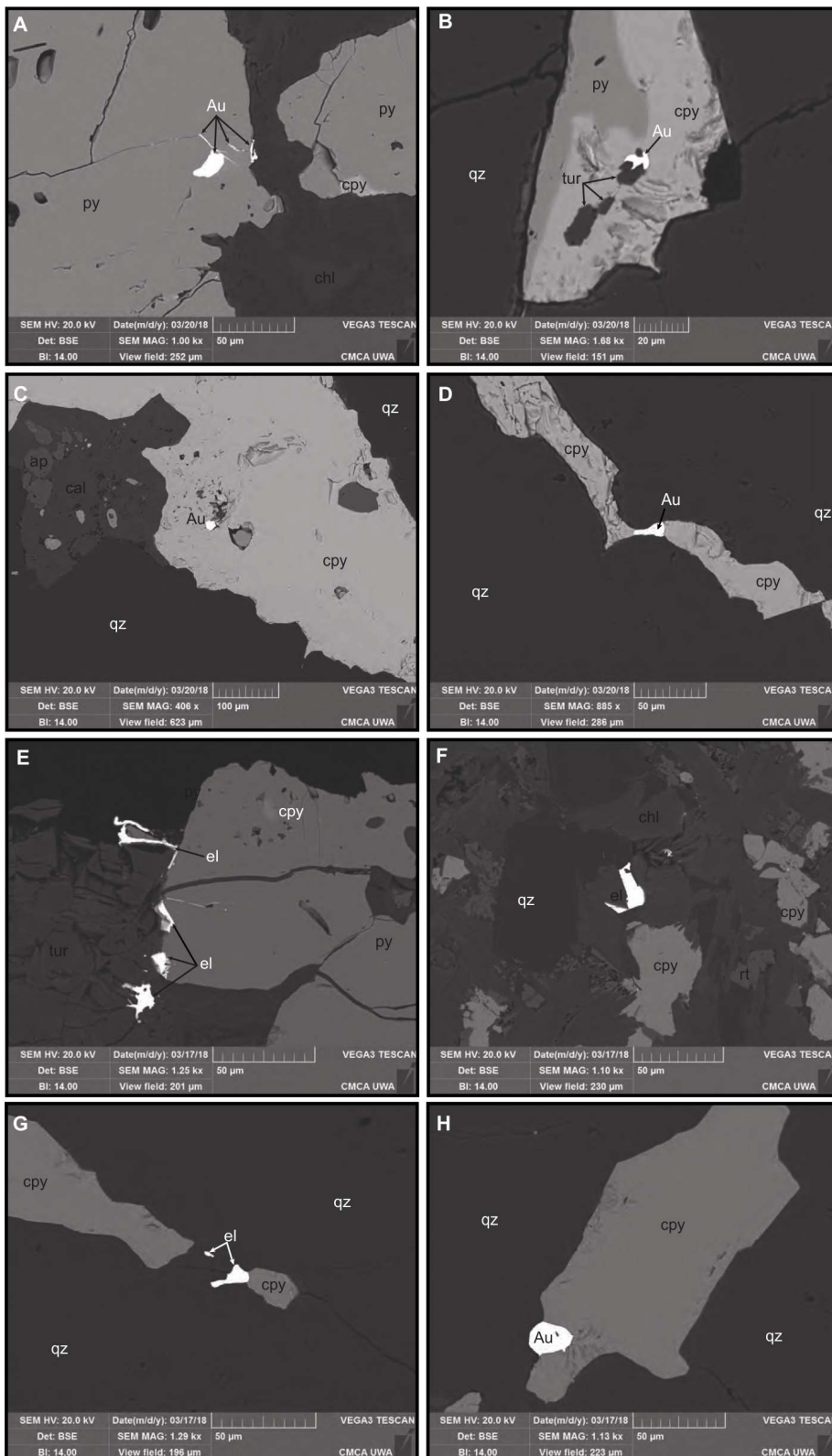


FIGURE 8: Scanning electron microprobe (SEM) images of gold deportment from Golden Eagle. KHDDH395 from 84.8m - A. Gold grains on the margins of pyrite and chlorite. B. Grains of gold and tourmaline within chalcopyrite and quartz. C. Gold grains within chalcopyrite and quartz. D. Cusped gold grain within chalcopyrite and quartz. KHDDH398 from 133.8m – E. Electrum intergrowths with tourmaline and chalcopyrite. F. Electrum intergrowths within chlorite. G. Electrum grains on the margins of chalcopyrite and quartz grains. H. Gold grain on the margin of chalcopyrite and quartz grains.

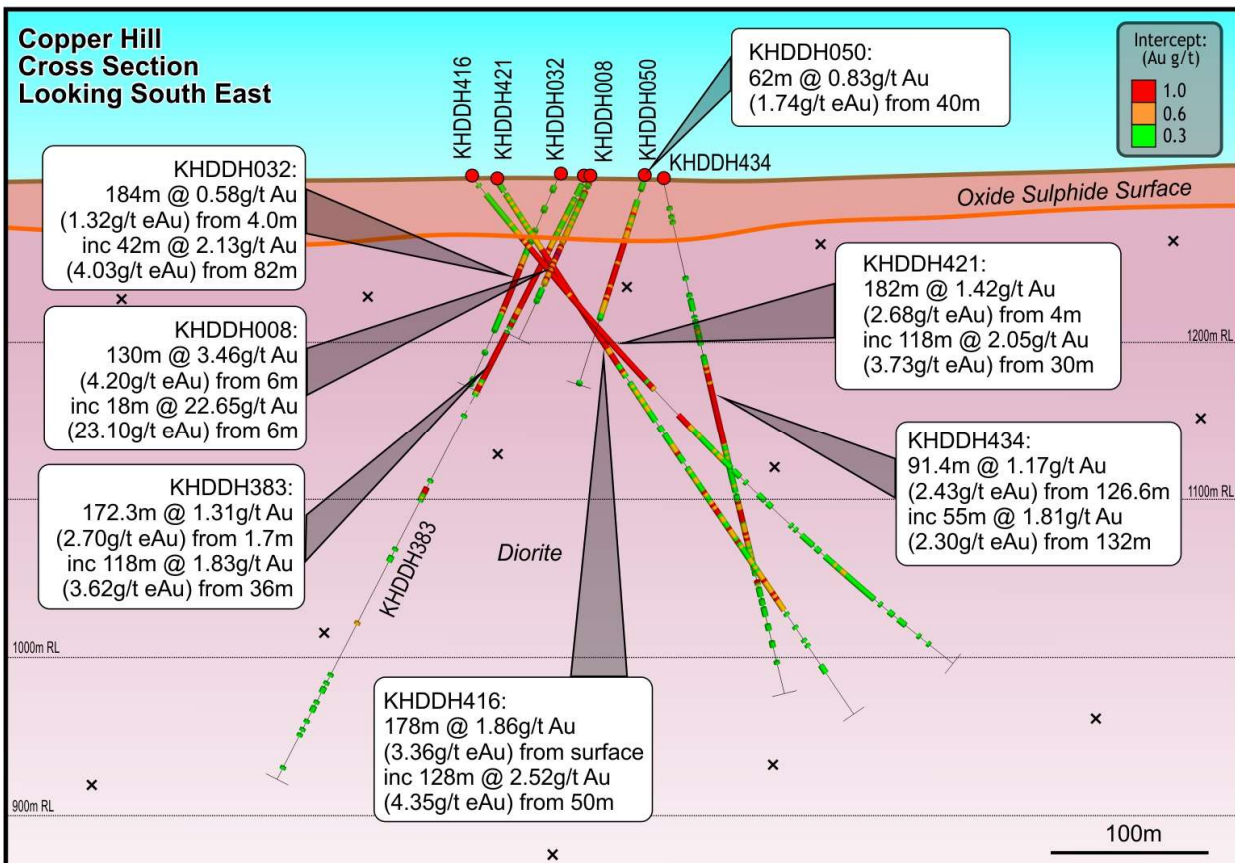
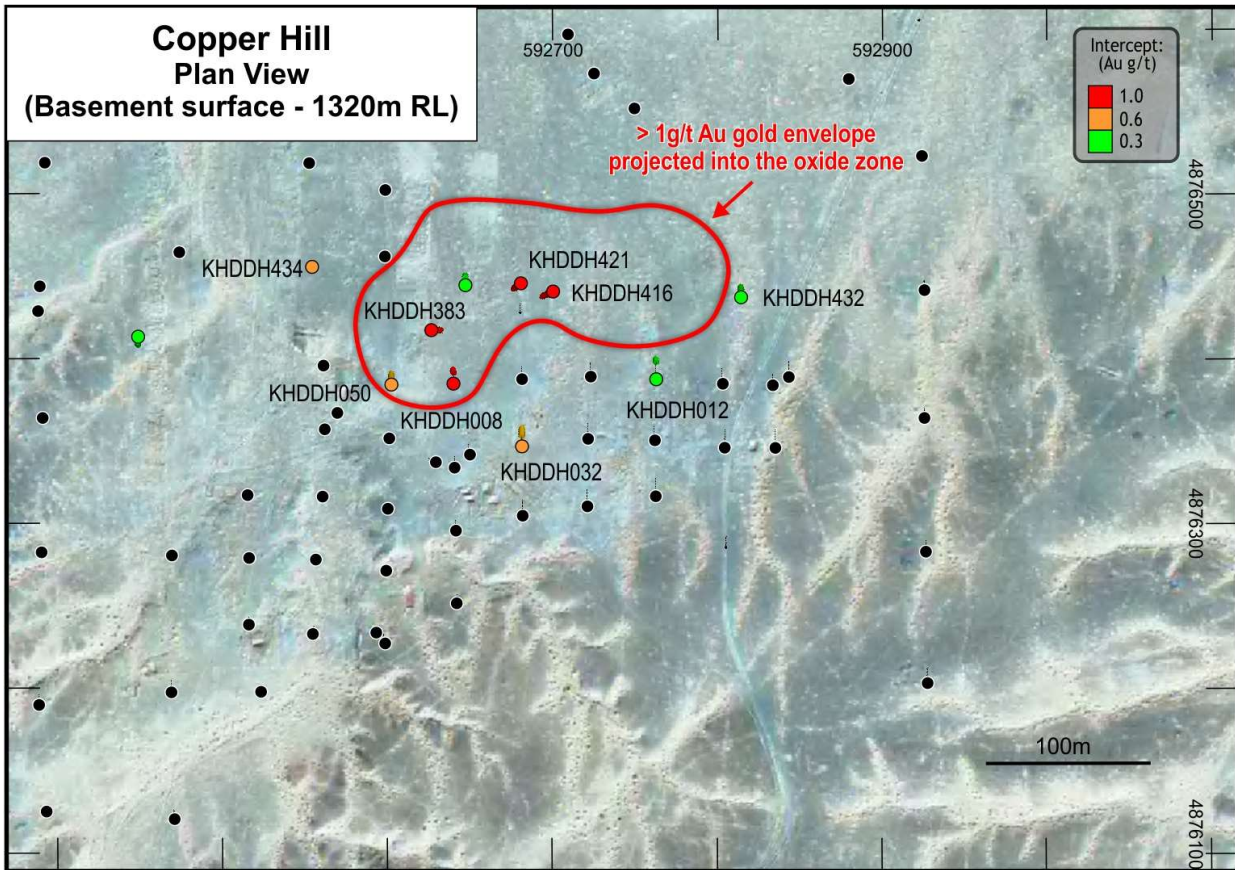


FIGURE 9: Plan and cross-section through the Copper Hill Deposit showing lack of drilling within the oxide zone and potential.



FIGURE 10: Drill core from Copper Hill demonstrating high-grade oxide material.

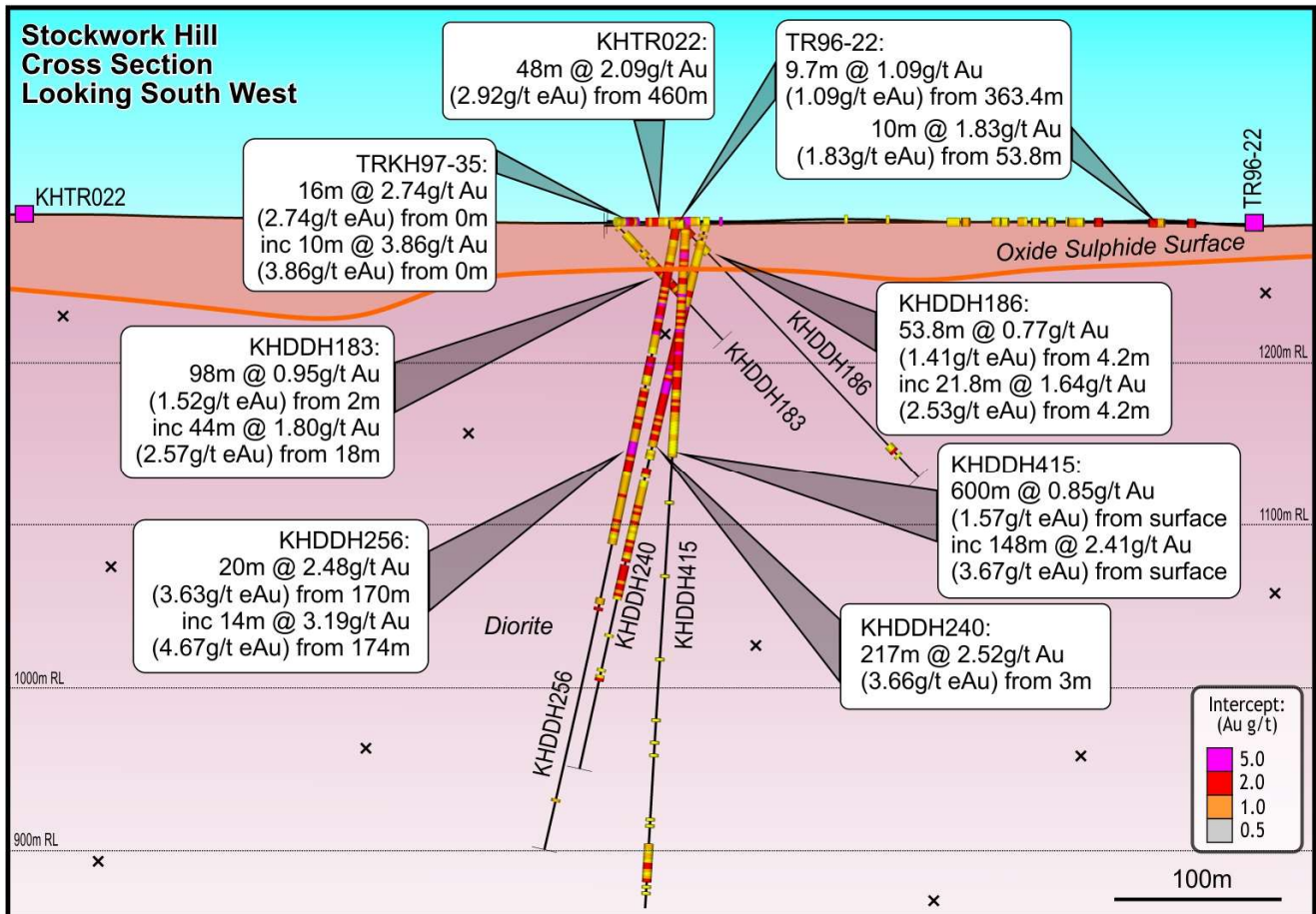
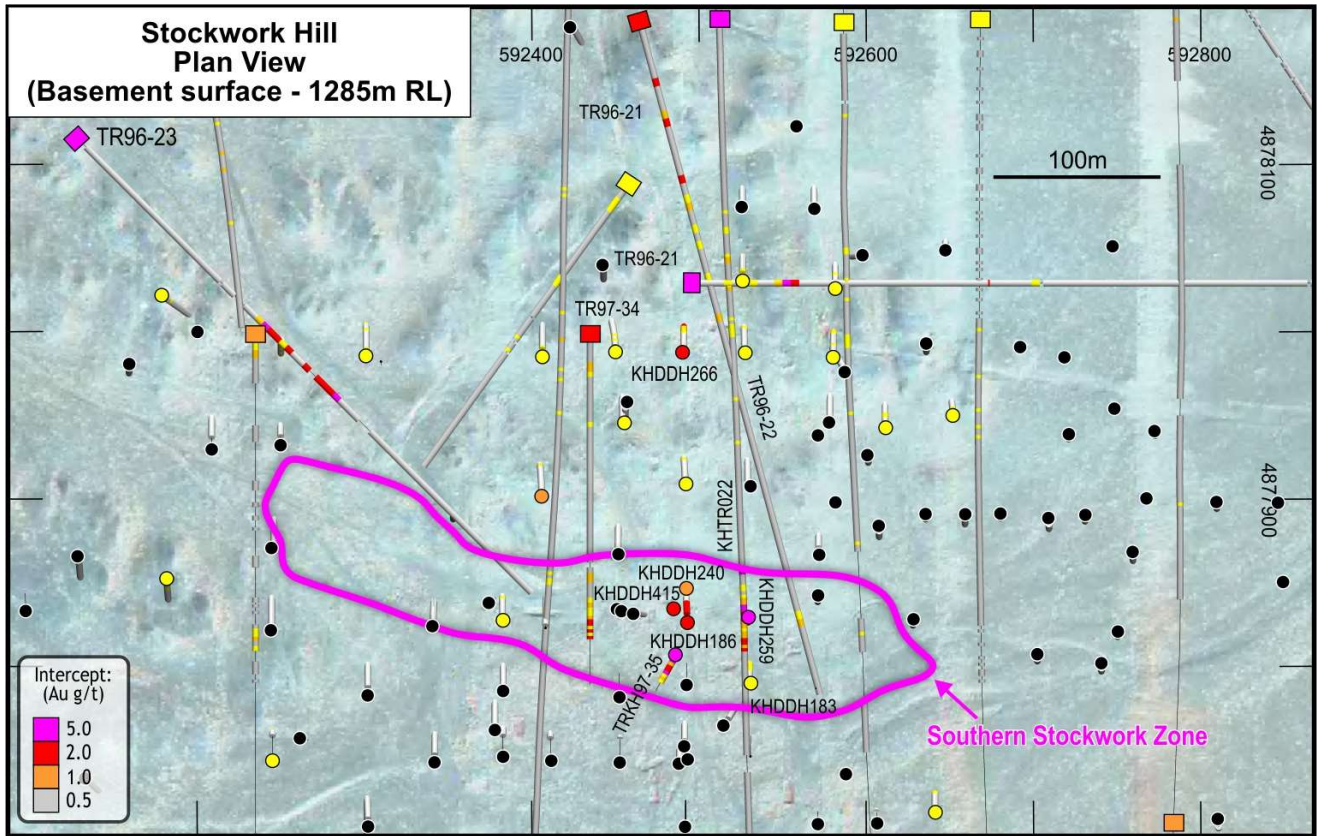


FIGURE 11: Oxide gold potential of Stockwork Hill.

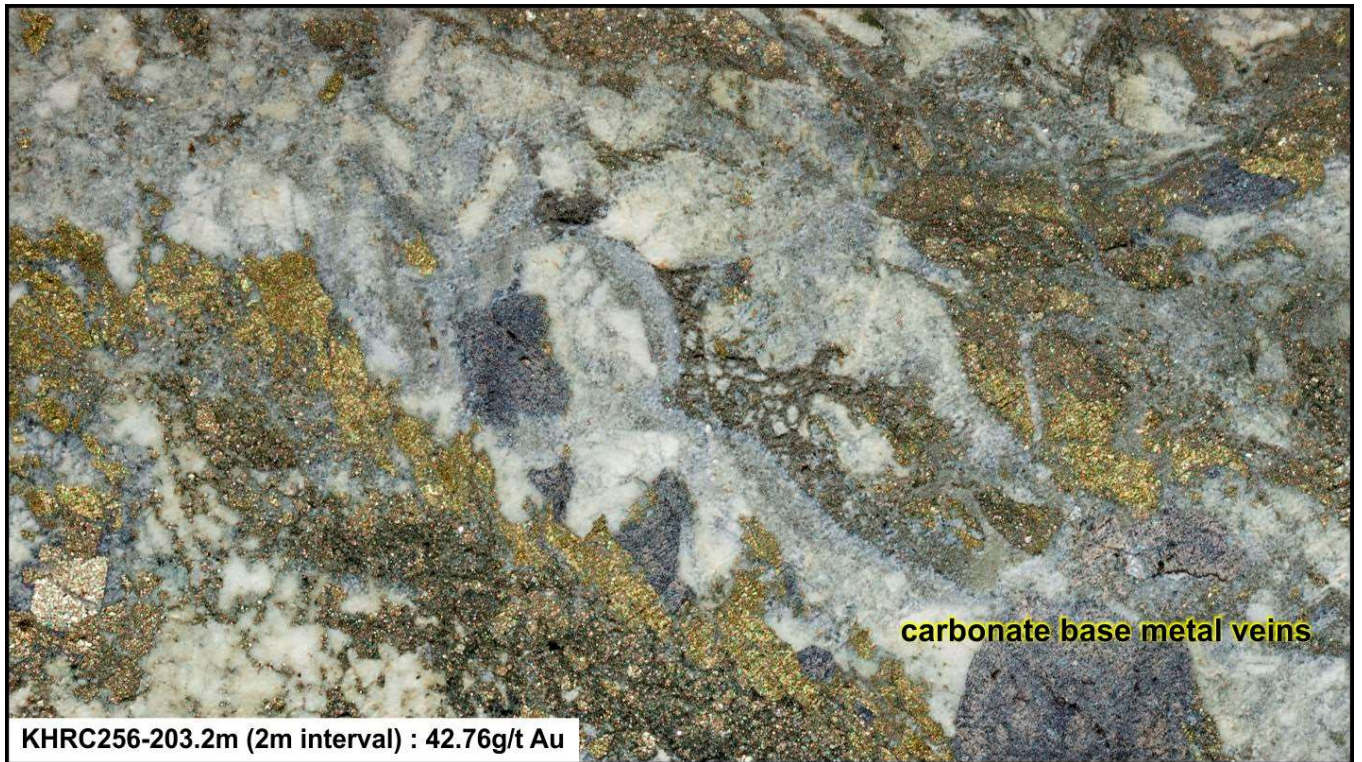


FIGURE 12: Epithermal Gold Carbonate Base metal veins.

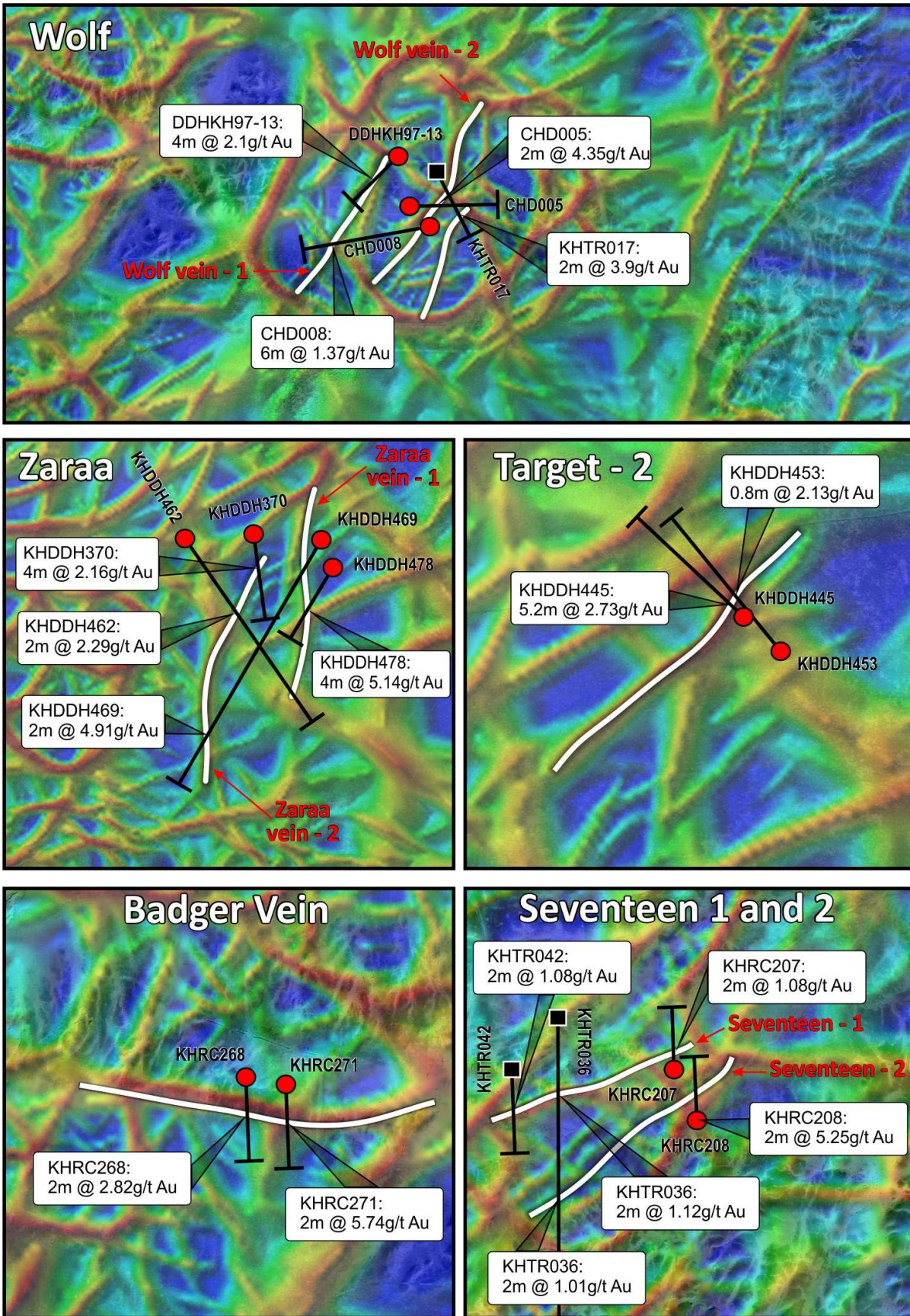


FIGURE 13: Epithermal Gold Exploration Targets from Kharmagtai.

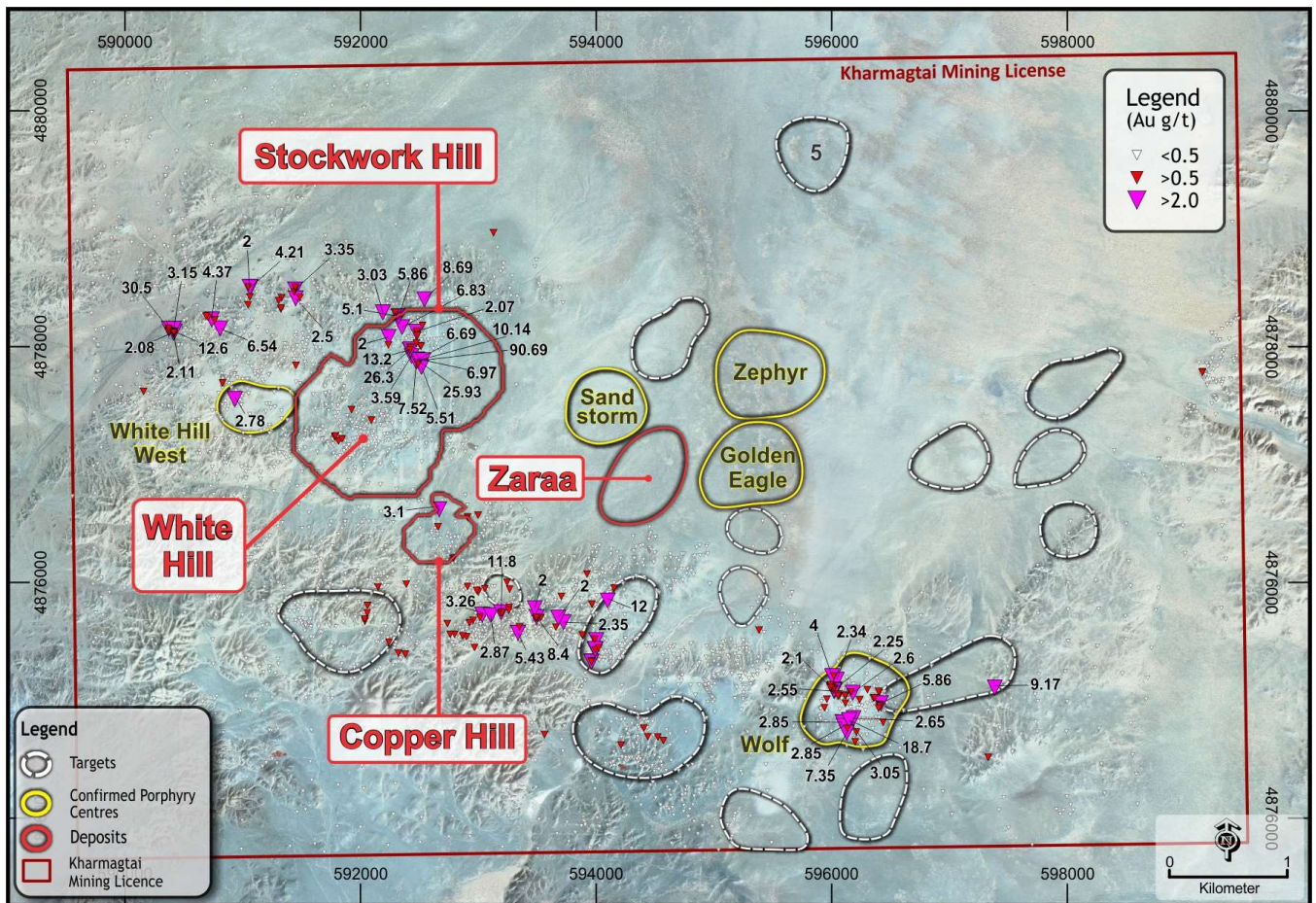


FIGURE 14: The shallow gold potential of Kharmagtai has never been systematically assessed. Surface rock chip data (samples above 1g/t Au) highlights the potential for a significant number of oxide gold targets across the tenement.

COMPETENT-QUALIFIED PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to metallurgical testwork is based on a summary of results compiled by **Andrew Holloway** who is responsible for metallurgical and process engineering aspects of the project. Mr. Holloway, who is a principal of AGP Mining Consultants Inc. (Toronto, Canada) and is a Professional Engineer in Ontario, Canada, has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as the “Competent Person” as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves” and the National Instrument 43-101. Mr Holloway consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Dr Andrew Stewart who is responsible for the exploration data, comments on exploration target sizes, QA/QC and geological interpretation and information. Dr Stewart, who is an employee of Xanadu and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists, has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as the “Competent Person” as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves” and the National Instrument 43-101. Dr Stewart consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

COPPER EQUIVALENT CALCULATIONS

The copper equivalent (CuEq) calculation represents the total metal value for each metal, multiplied by the conversion factor, summed and expressed in equivalent copper percentage. Grades have not been adjusted for metallurgical or refining recoveries and the copper equivalent grades are of an exploration nature only and intended for summarising grade. The copper equivalent calculation is intended as an indicative value only. The following copper equivalent conversion factors and long-term price assumptions have been adopted: Copper Equivalent Formula (CuEq) = Cu% + (Au (ppm) x 0.6378). Based on a copper price of \$2.60/lb and a gold price of \$1,300/oz.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS REGARDING EXPLORATION TARGETS

The Exploration Target is conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource under the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, the JORC Code" (JORC 2004). The Exploration Target is not being reported as part of any Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve.

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APPENDIX 1: KHARMAGTAI TABLE 1 (JORC 2012)

1.1 JORC TABLE 1 – SECTION 4 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF ORE RESERVES

Set out below is Section 1 and Section 2 of Table 1 under the JORC Code, 2012 Edition for the Kharmagtai project. Data provided by Xanadu. This Table 1 updates the JORC Table 1 disclosure dated 31 July 2018.

1.2 JORC TABLE 1 - SECTION 1 - SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The resource estimate is based on diamond drill core samples, RC chip samples and channel samples from surface trenches. Representative ½ core samples were split from PQ, HQ & NQ diameter diamond drill core on site using rock saws, on a routine 2m sample interval that also honours lithological/intrusive contacts. The orientation of the cut line is controlled using the core orientation line ensuring uniformity of core splitting wherever the core has been successfully oriented. Sample intervals are defined and subsequently checked by geologists, and sample tags are attached (stapled) to the plastic core trays for every sample interval. RC chip samples are ¼ splits from one meter intervals using a 75%:25% riffle splitter to obtain a 3kg sample RC samples are uniform 2m samples formed from the combination of two ¼ split 1m samples.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mineral Resource estimation has been based upon diamond drilling of PQ, HQ and NQ diameters with both standard and triple tube core recovery configurations, RC drilling and surface trenching with channel sampling. All drill core drilled by Xanadu has been oriented using the “Reflex Ace” tool.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drill core recoveries were assessed using the standard industry (best) practice which involves: removing the core from core trays; reassembling multiple core runs in a v-rail; measuring core lengths with a tape measure, assessing recovery against core

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>block depth measurements and recording any measured core loss for each core run.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond core recoveries average 97% through mineralization. • Overall, core quality is good, with minimal core loss. Where there is localized faulting and or fracturing core recoveries decrease, however, this is a very small percentage of the mineralized intersections. • RC recoveries are measured using whole weight of each 1m intercept measured before splitting • Analysis of recovery results vs grade shows no significant trends that might indicate sampling bias introduced by variable recovery in fault/fracture zones.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill core is geologically logged by well-trained geologists using a modified “Anaconda-style” logging system methodology. The Anaconda method of logging and mapping is specifically designed for porphyry Cu-Au mineral systems and is entirely appropriate to support Mineral Resource Estimation, mining and metallurgical studies. • Logging of lithology, alteration and mineralogy is intrinsically qualitative in nature. However, the logging is subsequently supported by 4 Acid ICP-MS (48 element) geochemistry and SWIR spectral mineralogy (facilitating semi-quantitative/calculated mineralogical, lithological and alteration classification) which is integrated with the logging to improve cross section interpretation and 3D geological model development. • Drill core is also systematically logged for both geotechnical features and geological structures. Where drill core has been successfully oriented, the orientation of structures and geotechnical features are also routinely measured. • Both wet and dry core photos are taken after core has been logged and marked-up but before drill core has been cut.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill core samples are ½ core splits from either PQ, HQ or NQ diameter cores. A routine 2m sample interval is used, but this is varied locally to honour lithological/intrusive contacts. The minimum allowed sample length is 30cm. • Core is appropriately split (onsite) using

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>diamond core saws with the cut line routinely located relative to the core orientation line (where present) to provide consistency of sample split selection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The diamond saws are regularly flushed with water to minimize potential contamination. • A field duplicate ¼ core sample is collected every 30th sample to ensure the “representivity of the in situ material collected”. The performance of these field duplicates are routinely analysed as part of Xanadu’s sample QC process. • Routine sample preparation and analyses of DDH samples were carried out by ALS Mongolia LLC (ALS Mongolia), who operates an independent sample preparation and analytical laboratory in Ulaanbaatar. • All samples were prepared to meet standard quality control procedures as follows: Crushed to 75% passing 2mm, split to 1kg, pulverised to 85% passing 200 mesh (75 microns) and split to 150g sample pulp. • ALS Mongolia Geochemistry labs quality management system is certified to ISO 9001:2008. • The sample support (sub-sample mass and comminution) is appropriate for the grainsize and Cu-Au distribution of the porphyry Cu-Au mineralization and associated host rocks.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples were routinely assayed by ALS Mongolia for gold • Au is determined using a 25g fire assay fusion, cupelled to obtain a bead, and digested with Aqua Regia, followed by an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish, with a lower detection (LDL) of 0.01 ppm. • All samples were also submitted to ALS Mongolia for the 48 element package ME-ICP61 using a four acid digest (considered to be an effective total digest for the elements relevant to the MRE). Where copper is over-range (>1% Cu), it is analysed by a second analytical technique (Cu-OG62), which has a higher upper detection limit (UDL) of 5% copper. • Quality assurance has been managed by insertion of appropriate Standards (1:30 samples – suitable Ore Research Pty Ltd certified standards), Blanks (1:30 samples), Duplicates (1:30 samples – ¼ core duplicate)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>by XAM.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay results outside the optimal range for methods were re-analysed by appropriate methods. Ore Research Pty Ltd certified copper and gold standards have been implemented as a part of QC procedures, as well as coarse and pulp blanks, and certified matrix matched copper-gold standards. QC monitoring is an active and ongoing processes on batch by batch basis by which unacceptable results are re-assayed as soon as practicable. Prior to 2014: Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn, As and Mo were routinely determined using a three-acid-digestion of a 0.3g sub-sample followed by an AAS finish (AAS21R) at SGS Mongolia. Samples were digested with nitric, hydrochloric and perchloric acids to dryness before leaching with hydrochloric acid to dissolve soluble salts and made to 15ml volume with distilled water. The LDL for copper using this technique was 2ppm. Where copper was over-range (>1% Cu), it was analysed by a second analytical technique (AAS22S), which has a higher upper detection limit (UDL) of 5% copper. Gold analysis method was essentially unchanged.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All assay data QAQC is checked prior to loading into XAM's Geobank data base. The data is managed by XAM geologists. The data base and geological interpretation is managed by XAM. Check assays are submitted to an umpire lab (SGS Mongolia) for duplicate analysis. No twinned drill holes exist. There have been no adjustments to any of the assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drill holes have been surveyed with a differential global positioning system (DGPS) to within 10cm accuracy. The grid system used for the project is UTM WGS-84 Zone 48N Historically, Eastman Kodak and Flexit electronic multi-shot downhole survey tools have been used at Kharmagtai to collect down hole azimuth and inclination information for the majority of the diamond drill holes. Single shots were typically taken every 30m to 50m during

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>the drilling process, and a multi-shot survey with readings every 3-5m are conducted at the completion of the drill hole. As these tools rely on the earth's magnetic field to measure azimuth, there is some localised interference/inaccuracy introduced by the presence of magnetite in some parts of the Kharmagtai mineral system. The extent of this interference cannot be quantified on a reading-by-reading basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More recently (since September 2017), a north-seeking gyro has been employed by the drilling crews on site (rented and operated by the drilling contractor), providing accurate downhole orientation measurements unaffected by magnetic effects. Xanadu have a permanent calibration station setup for the gyro tool, which is routinely calibrated every 2 weeks (calibration records are maintained and were sighted) • The project DTM is based on 1 m contours from satellite imagery with an accuracy of ± 0.1 m.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holes spacings range from <50m spacings within the core of mineralization to +500m spacings for exploration drilling. Hole spacings can be determined using the sections and drill plans provided. • Holes range from vertical to an inclination of -60 degrees depending on the attitude of the target and the drilling method. • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish anomalism and targeting for porphyry Cu-Au, tourmaline breccia and epithermal target types. • Holes have been drilled to a maximum of 1,300m vertical depth. • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity, and to support the Mineral Resource classification.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling is conducted in a predominantly regular grid to allow unbiased interpretation and targeting. • Scissor drilling, as well as some vertical and oblique drilling, has been used in key mineralised zones to achieve unbiased sampling of interpreted structures and mineralised zones, and in particular to assist in constraining the geometry of the mineralised

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>material.</i>	hydrothermal tourmaline-sulphide breccia domains.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are delivered from the drill rig to the core shed twice daily and are never left unattended at the rig. Samples are dispatched from site in locked boxes transported on XAM company vehicles to ALS lab in Ulaanbaatar. Sample shipment receipt is signed off at the Laboratory with additional email confirmation of receipt. Samples are then stored at the lab and returned to a locked storage site.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal audits of sampling techniques and data management are undertaken on a regular basis, to ensure industry best practice is employed at all times. External reviews and audits have been conducted by the following groups: 2012: AMC Consultants Pty Ltd. was engaged to conduct an Independent Technical Report which reviewed drilling and sampling procedures. It was concluded that sampling and data record was to an appropriate standard. 2013: Mining Associates Ltd. was engaged to conduct an Independent Technical Report to review drilling, sampling techniques and QAQC. Methods were found to conform to international best practice. 2018: CSA Global reviewed the entire drilling, logging, sampling, sample shipping and laboratory processes during the competent persons site visit for the 2018 MRe, and found the systems and adherence to protocols to be to an appropriate standard.

1.3 JORC TABLE 1 - SECTION 2 - REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project comprises 1 Mining Licence (MV-17387A). The Kharmagtai mining license MV-17387A is 100% owned by Oyut Ulaan LLC. Xanadu has an 85% interest in Mongol Metals LLC, which has 90% interest in Oyut Ulaan LLC. The remaining 10% in Oyut Ulaan LLC is owned by Quincunx (BVI) Ltd (“Quincunx”). The Mongolian Minerals Law (2006) and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																				
	<i>time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	Mongolian Land Law (2002) govern exploration, mining and land use rights for the project.																																				
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed exploration was conducted by Quincunx Ltd, Ivanhoe Mines Ltd and Turquoise Hill Resources Ltd including extensive surface mapping, trenching, diamond drilling, surface geochemistry and geophysics. 																																				
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation is characterised as porphyry copper-gold type. Porphyry copper-gold deposits are formed from magmatic hydrothermal fluids typically associated with felsic intrusive stocks that have deposited metals as sulphides both within the intrusive and the intruded host rocks. Quartz stockwork veining is typically associated with sulphides occurring both within the quartz veinlets and disseminated throughout the wall rock. Porphyry deposits are typically large tonnage deposits ranging from low to high grade and are generally mined by large scale open pit or underground bulk mining methods. The prospects at Kharmagtai are atypical in that they are associated with intermediate intrusions of diorite to quartz diorite composition; however the deposits are significant in terms of gold:copper ratio, and similar to other gold-rich porphyry deposits. 																																				
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond holes, RC holes and trenches are the principal source of geological and grade data for the Project. <table border="1" data-bbox="890 1563 1460 1787"> <thead> <tr> <th>Timing</th> <th>RC Holes</th> <th>Metre</th> <th>DDH Holes</th> <th>Metre</th> <th>RC & DDH</th> <th>Metre</th> <th>Trench</th> <th>Metre</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Drilling <2015</td> <td>155</td> <td>24553</td> <td>252</td> <td>88511</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>106</td> <td>39774</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drilling >2015</td> <td>68</td> <td>13107</td> <td>116</td> <td>57876</td> <td>22</td> <td>5323</td> <td>17</td> <td>5618</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>223</td> <td>37660</td> <td>368</td> <td>146387</td> <td>22</td> <td>5323</td> <td>123</td> <td>45392</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See figures in main report. 	Timing	RC Holes	Metre	DDH Holes	Metre	RC & DDH	Metre	Trench	Metre	Drilling <2015	155	24553	252	88511	0	0	106	39774	Drilling >2015	68	13107	116	57876	22	5323	17	5618	Total	223	37660	368	146387	22	5323	123	45392
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weighted averages have not been used in this work Some compositing has been used in this resource but with statistically relevant techniques that do not include internal dilution The following metal equivalent calculations were used: $\text{CuEq} = \text{Cu}\% + (\text{Au g/t} \times 0.51139)$ Formula is based on a \$3.1/lb copper price and a \$1,320/oz gold price. A relative gold to copper recovery factor of 82.35% was used (85% copper recovery and 70% gold recovery), gold to copper conversion factor of 0.62097 was applied. All prices are in USD.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralised structures are variable in orientation, and therefore drill orientations have been adjusted from place to place in order to allow intersection angles as close as possible to true widths. Exploration results have been reported as an interval with 'from' and 'to' stated in tables of significant economic intercepts. Tables clearly indicate that true widths will generally be narrower than those reported.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See figures in main report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources have been reported at a range of cut-off grades, above a minimum suitable for open pit mining, and above a minimum suitable for underground mining.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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;</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive work in this area has been done and is reported separately. See the company website for significant announcements and milestones. Work that has been done includes; relogging of core, structural studies, alteration studies, geotechnical studies and preliminary metallurgical test works. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	project has been subject to various geophysical studies including aeromagnetic, radiometric surveys and electromagnetic surveys over discrete targets.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation is open at depth and along strike. Current estimates are restricted to those expected to be reasonable for open pit mining. Limited drilling below this depth (- 300m rl) shows widths and grades potentially suitable for underground extraction. Exploration is on-going.

1.4 JORC TABLE 1 – SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.</i> <i>Data validation procedures used.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The database is managed using Micromine Geobank software. Data is logged directly into an Excel spread sheet logging system with drop down field lists. Validation checks are written into the importing program ensures all data is of high quality. Digital assay data is obtained from the Laboratory, QA/QC checked and imported. Geobank exported to CSV TEXT and imported directly to the Micromine software used for the MRE. The combined database was provided for the MRE. Validation of the data import include checks for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duplicate drill hole or trench names, One or more drill hole collar or trench coordinates missing in the collar file, FROM or TO missing or absent in the assay file, FROM > TO in the assay file, Sample intervals overlap in the assay file, First sample is not equal to 0 m in the assay file, First depth is not equal to 0 m in the survey file, Several downhole survey records exist for the same depth, Azimuth is not between 0 and 360° in the survey file, Dip is not between 0 and 90° in the survey file, Azimuth or dip is missing in survey file,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total depth of the holes is less than the depth of the last sample, Total length of trenches is less than the total length of all samples. Negative sample grades. No logical errors were identified in the analytical data.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</i> <i>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warren Potma, an employee of CSA Global, visited the Kharmagtai project, located in Mongolia, over 4 days from 18th to 22nd September 2018. The site visit was required for the purposes of inspection, ground truthing, review of activities, and collection of information and data.
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</i> <i>Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.</i> <i>The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological data has been collected in a consistent manner that has allowed the development of geological models to support the Mineral Resource estimate. Copper and gold mineralisation is controlled by porphyry phases, oxidation zone, level of veining, breccia, country rocks and barren dykes. Full geological models of all major geological formations were developed for each deposit, and the block models were domained accordingly. Domaining of the deposit mineralisation was based on the current understanding of the deposits' geology. All major geological formations were wireframed by Xanadu geologists using Leapfrog software, including porphyry phases, country rocks, barren dyke, base of oxidation surface and breccia bodies. All geological formations were domained by the level of development of stockwork - <0.5% veining, 0.5-1.5% veining and >1.5% veining. All provided wireframe models were imported into Micromine software and validated by CSA Global. Geological interpretation and wireframing were based on sampling results of drill holes and trenches, which were logged at 2 m intervals (average). No alternative interpretations were adopted. Lithological logging was mainly used to interpret and to wireframe the geological formations. Geological logging of veining was used to wireframe the stockwork and breccia

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																								
		domains.																								
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Altan Tolgoi: The strike length of the mineralised zone is about 1,200 m. Width is up to 800 m, no plunging, traced down dip to 1,030 m. Mineralisation is outcropped at the surface. Tsagaan Sudal: The strike length of the mineralised zone is about 1,200 m. Width is up to 730 m, no plunging, traced down dip to 1,080 m. Mineralisation is outcropped at the surface. Zesen Uul: The strike length of the mineralised zone is about 630 m. Width is up to 150 m with apparent plunging to SW at about 40 degrees. traced down dip to 420 m dipping 70 degrees to SE. Mineralisation is outcropped at the surface. 																								
Estimation and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. Any assumptions about correlation between variables. Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MRE is based on surface drilling and trenching results using Ordinary Kriging (OK) to inform 20 m x 20 m x 20 m blocks. The block model was constrained by wireframes modelled for the geological formations of the deposits and coded and domained by the level of oxidation and level of veining. The OK interpolation was carried out separately for each geological domain of each deposit. Hard boundaries were used between the interpreted geological domains. The drill hole and trench data were composited to a target length of 2 m based on the length analysis of raw intercepts. Top-cuts were estimated separately for gold and copper grades for each modelled domain and applied to sampled intervals before length compositing. Interpolation parameters were as follows: <table border="1" data-bbox="901 1635 1436 1736"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Interpolation method</th> <th colspan="4">Ordinary Kriging</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Less or equal to 1/3 of semi-variogram ranges</th> <th>Less or equal to 2/3 of semi-variogram ranges</th> <th>Less or equal to semi-variogram ranges</th> <th>Greater than semi-variogram ranges</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Search radii</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minimum no. of samples</td> <td>16</td> <td>16</td> <td>16</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maximum no. of samples</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous JORC-compliant Mineral Resources were estimated by Mining Associates, and the estimate was available for review. No current mining is occurring at the Kharmagtai project. No by-products are assumed at this stage. Estimated molybdenum and silver grades appear to be sub-economic to extract at this stage of the project evaluation. 	Interpolation method	Ordinary Kriging				Less or equal to 1/3 of semi-variogram ranges	Less or equal to 2/3 of semi-variogram ranges	Less or equal to semi-variogram ranges	Greater than semi-variogram ranges	Search radii	3	3	3	1	Minimum no. of samples	16	16	16	16	Maximum no. of samples	2	2	2	1
Interpolation method	Ordinary Kriging																									
	Less or equal to 1/3 of semi-variogram ranges	Less or equal to 2/3 of semi-variogram ranges	Less or equal to semi-variogram ranges	Greater than semi-variogram ranges																						
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Maximum no. of samples	2	2	2	1																						

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</i> • <i>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sulphur grades were interpolated into the models to establish their potential affect to metallurgical processing. • The optimal parent cell size was selected in the course of block modelling. The linear parent cell dimensions along X- and Y-axes were 20 m x 20 m. The vertical parent cell dimension was 20 m. Block grades were interpolated using parent cell estimation. Nominal drill spacing was about 40 m x 40 m at the central parts of the deposits. • It was assumed that a 20 m x 20 m x 20 m parent cell approximately reflects SMU for large scale open pit mining. • No assumptions about correlation between variables were made. • Geological interpretation was based on the results of detailed geological logging, which resulted in the development of wireframe models for all major geological formations for each deposit, which control copper and gold mineralisation (country rocks, porphyry phases, barren dyke. Logging of the level of veining and level of oxidation was used to develop wireframe models for the stockwork development (<0.5% veining, 0.5-1.5% veining and >1.5% veining) and also for breccia pipe and surface for the base of oxidation surface. The wireframe models for stockwork, breccia and oxidation were used to sub-domain the main geological formations of each deposit. All wireframe models were developed by Xanadu geologists using Leapfrog software. • Top-cutting was applied separately for each geological domain and sub-domain based on the results of the classical statistical analysis. • Grade estimation was validated using visual inspection of interpolated block grades vs. sample data, alternative interpolation methods and swath plots.
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moisture was not considered in the density assignment and all tonnage estimates are based on dry tonnes.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cut-off grade of 0.3% CuEq was used to report the Mineral Resources for open pit mining within the limits of ultimate undiscounted pit shell, and a cut-off of 0.5% CuEq was used to report the Mineral

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Resources for underground mining below the ultimate undiscounted pit shell.
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mining factors have been applied to the in-situ grade estimates for mining dilution or loss as a result of the grade control or mining process. The deposit is amenable to large scale bulk mining. The Mineral Resource is reported above and outside of an optimised ultimate pit shell (Lerch Grossman algorithm), mineralisation below the pit shell is reported at a higher cut-off to reflect the increased costs associated with block cave underground mining.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No metallurgical factors have been applied to the in-situ grade estimates. Metallurgical recoveries were used when copper equivalent grades were calculated in the model. The applied recoveries were 85% for copper and 70% for gold. Relative gold to copper recovery was 82%.
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An environmental baseline study was completed in 2003 by Eco Trade Co. Ltd. of Mongolia in cooperation with Sustainability Pty Ltd of Australia. The baseline study report was produced to meet the requirements for screening under the Mongolian Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Procedures administered by the Mongolian Ministry for Nature and Environment (MNE).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																										
	<i>explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</i>																																											
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</i> • <i>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</i> • <i>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 4428 measurements for bulk density are recorded in the database, all of which were determined by the water immersion method. • The average density of all samples is approximately 2.75 t/m³. In detail there are some differences in density between different rock types. Therefore, since the model includes all major geological domains, density values were applied separately for each domain: <table border="1" data-bbox="1018 792 1369 1249"> <thead> <tr> <th>Deposit</th> <th>Domain</th> <th>Density, t/m³</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="5">TS</td> <td>OXIDE ZONE</td> <td>2.65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CRD</td> <td>2.76</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CRS</td> <td>2.74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P2</td> <td>2.78</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P5</td> <td>2.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="6">AT</td> <td>Breccia</td> <td>2.78</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OXIDE ZONE</td> <td>2.65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CR</td> <td>2.73</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P1</td> <td>2.78</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P2</td> <td>2.78</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P3</td> <td>2.77</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="5">ZU</td> <td>TAND</td> <td>2.76</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OXIDE ZONE</td> <td>2.65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CR</td> <td>2.71</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P1</td> <td>2.81</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P2</td> <td>2.76</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>P3</td> <td>2.76</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> • Average bulk density values were applied for each geological domain, though there could be variations in density values due to presence of sulphides or level of alteration. 	Deposit	Domain	Density, t/m ³	TS	OXIDE ZONE	2.65	CRD	2.76	CRS	2.74	P2	2.78	P5	2.80	AT	Breccia	2.78	OXIDE ZONE	2.65	CR	2.73	P1	2.78	P2	2.78	P3	2.77	ZU	TAND	2.76	OXIDE ZONE	2.65	CR	2.71	P1	2.81	P2	2.76			P3	2.76
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Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</i> • <i>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</i> • <i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mineral Resource has been classified based on the guidelines specified in the JORC Code. The classification level is based upon an assessment of geological understanding of the deposit, geological and mineralization continuity, drill hole spacing, QC results, search and interpolation parameters and an analysis of available density information. <p>The following approach was adopted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Measured Resources: Not reported. ○ Indicated Resources: It was decided that Indicated Mineral Resources be assigned to blocks which were explored with the drill density not exceeding approximately 65 m x 65 m with at least two mineralization intersections on exploration lines. Geological structures are relatively well 																																										

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>understood and interpreted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inferred Resources: Inferred Mineral Resources are model blocks lying outside the Indicated wireframes, which still display reasonable strike continuity and down dip extension, based on the current drill hole and trench intersections. • Data quality, grade continuity, structural continuity and drill spacing were assessed by CSA Global to form an opinion regarding resource confidence. • The classification reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mineral Resource block model was peer reviewed internally by a Principal Resource Geologist employed by CSA Global and the conclusion was made that the procedures used to estimate and classify the Mineral Resource are appropriate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i> • <i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</i> • <i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry standard modelling techniques were used, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Classical statistical analysis, – Interpretation and wireframing of main geological formations, – Top-cutting and interval compositing, – Domaining of the model using level of logging veining, breccia and zone of oxidation, – Geostatistical analysis, – Block modelling and grade interpolation techniques, – Model classification, validation and reporting, <p>The relative accuracy of the estimate is reflected in the classification of the deposit.</p> • The estimate is related to the global estimate of the deposit suitable for subsequent PFS or further exploration at the deposit. • No historical production data is available for comparison with the MRE. • The Mineral Resource accuracy is communicated through the classification assigned to various parts of the deposit.

1.5 JORC TABLE 1 – SECTION 4 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF ORE RESERVES

Ore Reserves are not reported so this is not applicable to this report.