

## MM Consulting AS

### PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

The Directors  
Fox Marble Holdings Plc  
160 Camden High St  
London  
NW1 ONE

and

SPARK Advisory Partners Limited  
5 St. John's Lane  
London  
EC1M 4BH

30 April 2023

Dear Sirs

### **Fox Marble Holdings Plc – Admission to trading on AIM**

In connection with the readmission of the issued and to be issued ordinary shares in Fox Marble Holdings Plc (to be renamed Eco Buildings Plc) (the “**Company**”) to AIM, the market operated by the London Stock Exchange plc, we confirm that MM Consulting AS of Kysten 3, Trondheim, Norway (“**[MM Consulting]**”) are acting for the Company as the Competent Person. We hereby:

- 1 consent to the issue of the admission document dated 30 April 2023 (the “**Admission Document**”) with the inclusion in it of our Competent Person’s Report relating to the assets of the Company and its subsidiaries dated 28 April 2023, extracts from and all references to our Competent Person’s Report, and to the use of our name, in the form and context in which it is included, as shown in the enclosed proof of the Admission Document which we have signed for identification;

- 2 confirm that to the best of our knowledge (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is that case) the information contained in our Competent Person's Report set out at Part III of the Admission Document is in accordance with the facts and contains no omission likely to affect its import; and
- 3 consent to the inclusion in the Admission Document of a statement in substantially the following form:

*“The Competent Person accepts responsibility for the information contained in the Competent Person's Report and has reviewed and approved the technical information contained in this Admission Document.*

*To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Competent Person (who has taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in the Competent Person's Report is in accordance with the facts, and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.”*

Our consent, referred to in paragraph 1 above, is required by Schedule 2(a) of the AIM Rules for Companies and paragraph 23 of Annex I of the Prospectus Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority and is given for the purpose of complying with that provision and for no other purpose.

1. MM Consulting has a number of professionally qualified personnel (including Magne Martinsen) who are members in good standing of a recognised self-regulatory organisation of engineers and/or geoscientists;
2. MM Consulting has at least five years' relevant experience in the estimation, assessment and evaluation of the type of mineral and mining deposits under consideration;
3. MM Consulting is independent of the Company, its directors, senior management and advisers;
4. MM Consulting will not be remunerated by way of a fee that is linked to the Admission or the value of the Company;

5. MM Consulting is not a sole practitioner;
6. MM Consulting has the relevant and appropriate qualifications, experience and technical knowledge to professionally and independently appraise the assets, being all assets, licences, permits, joint ventures or other arrangements owned by the Company or its subsidiaries proposed to be exploited or utilised by them ("**Assets**") and liabilities, being all liabilities, royalty payments, contractual agreements and minimum funding requirements relating to the Company's work programme and Assets, ("**Liabilities**") in each of the jurisdictions on which we have reported;
7. we consider that the scope of the CPR is appropriate, given the Company's Assets and Liabilities and includes and discloses all information required to be included therein and was prepared to a standard expected in accordance with the 'Guidance Note for Mining, Oil and Gas Companies' issued by the AIM team of the London Stock Exchange in June 2009 ("**AIM Guidance Note**") and has been subject to our own internal review;
8. MM Consulting has reviewed the Admission Document;
9. the CPR has been prepared on all material Assets and Liabilities and has been reproduced in full and without adjustment in the Admission Document;
10. the information contained in the Admission Document which relates to information contained in the CPR is accurate, balanced and complete and is not inconsistent with the CPR;
11. where information contained in the Admission Document has been extracted from the CPR ("**Extract**") it has been extracted directly and presented in a manner which is not misleading and it provides a balanced view of the CPR; and
12. the location in the CPR of any Extract is set out next to such Extract in the Admission Document.

We confirm that there has been no material change of circumstances or available information since the CPR was compiled and we are not aware of any significant

matters arising from our evaluation that are not covered by the CPR which might be of a material nature with respect to the proposed Admission.

We also confirm that where any information contained in the CPR has been sourced from a third party, such information has been accurately reproduced and, so far as we are aware and are able to ascertain from the information published by that third party, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.

### **Review by competent person**

MM Consulting has reviewed the information contained elsewhere within the Admission Document which relates to information contained in the CPR (specifically in Part I) and can confirm that the information presented is accurate, balanced, complete and not inconsistent with the CPR.

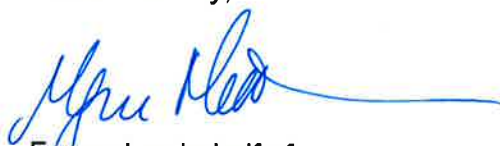
### **Extraction of information**

MM Consulting has reviewed Part I of the Admission Document and confirms that information that has been extracted from the CPR has been extracted directly from the CPR and presented in a manner which is not misleading and provides a balanced view of the CPR. MM Consulting also confirms that the location of such information in the CPR has been set out next to such extraction.

### **Appropriate summarisation**

MM Consulting has reviewed Part I of the Admission Document and can confirm that the contents provide a balanced view of the information contained in the CPR and in the context of the rest of the Admission Document is not misleading due to omission of information that is otherwise included in other sections of the Admission Document.

Yours faithfully,



For and on behalf of  
MM Consulting

## COMPETENT PERSON'S REPORT FOR FOX MARBLE HOLDINGS PLC

# Kosovo and North Macedonia Marble

**April 2023**

PREPARED FOR:  
**FOX MARBLE HOLDINGS PLC**  
160 Camden High St  
London  
NW10NE

SPARK Advisory Partners  
Limited  
5 St John's Lane  
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EC1M 4BH



## Executive Summary

MM Consulting have been commissioned by Fox Marble Holdings PLC (Fox) to prepare a competent person's report (CPR) on the marble resources at two marble licence areas in Kosovo and one in North Macedonia (NMK) where Fox has open quarries. This is the primary focus of this report but Fox has also asked us to consider its new licence applications. These comprise one licence area in Kosovo where Fox has applied to the regulator for an extraction/quarrying licence and a total of six areas (five in Kosovo, one in NMK) where Fox either holds or has applied for exploration licences. These represent all the material mining assets of the Company.

In NMK MM Consulting have examined the licence areas of the 130ha of the Maribel Concession of which Fox's Prilep Alpha quarry licence area and its Prilep Omega future planned development form part. In Kosovo MM Consulting have considered Syrigana in the north of the Drenica region and the area between the villages of Zatriq and Astrozub on the borders of the Rahovec and Malisheva districts. In the Syrigana area Fox has one existing quarry and an exploration licence for a 50ha site adjacent to it. In the Rahovec/Malisheva area Fox has its Cervenilla quarry, two current exploration licences and, pending in the regulatory system, one exploitation and two further exploration licences.

In preparing the Kosovo aspects of this report MM Consulting have referenced the earlier Admission Document dating back to 2011 prepared for Fox Marble Ltd where relevant and similar documents produced to support Fox's quarrying activity in Kosovo and NMK subsequently..

In response to the changing global dimensional stone market, Fox has continued to survey and explore new areas within Kosovo and NMK for quarrying opportunities. Much of this work has been outside the areas covered by earlier studies. Some has been simply surface examination, mapping and historical records but, as Fox has identified the most promising sites, it has commissioned more detailed examinations. The newer survey work combines with the earlier survey work and actual quarrying experience to present an more comprehensive picture of the dimensional stone resource available to the company.

In 2014 Fox opened Prilep Alpha in NMK. MM Consulting have referenced the Italian work carried out by Studio Pandolfi in Carrara for NMK. Separate detailed examination was conducted focused directly on the available resource and likely stone block yield.

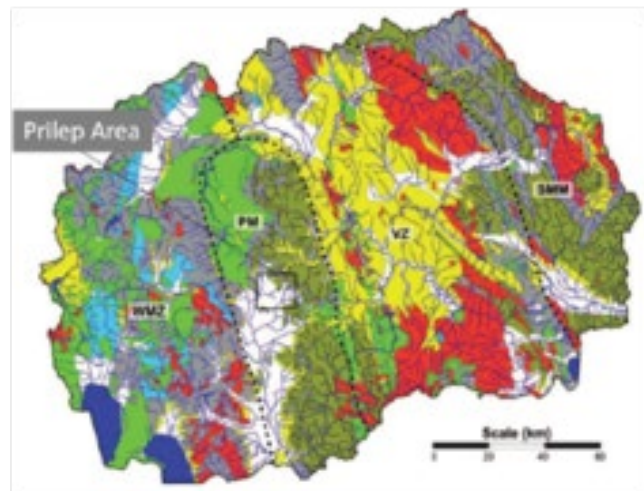
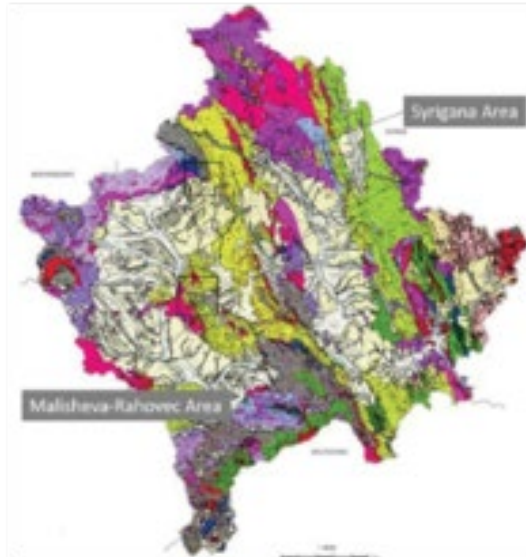
In addition to the quarries noted above, Fox Marble opened a quarried known as M3. This quarry site is now subject to international arbitration, as a result of a dispute with the licence owner. The M3 quarry is not considered in this report as Fox do not currently have access to the quarry site. MM Consulting have referenced the survey for M3 to inform the assessments of two of Fox's largest pending exploration licence applications which are adjacent to M3 with similar geology.

Fox has been quarrying commercially in Kosovo since 2012 and since 2014 in NMK. Furthermore, it has been processing its dimensional stone both in Italy and, since 2017, at its own marble factory in Kosovo. It has been selling unprocessed stone blocks and cut to size stone into the global market since very early in its commercial operations. This experience has added greatly to the available understanding of the resource, the stone itself and the market.



All four figure licence numbers appearing in this report are Kosovo Independent Commission for Mines and Minerals (ICMM, the Kosovo mining and quarrying regulator) licence numbers or, where a licence is pending, application numbers. Identification numbers separated by a forward slash are licence numbers issued by the NMK Ministry of the Economy.

## A. Geological Setting



### Kosovo

During Jurassic and Cretaceous times remnants of oceanic crust were obducted upon continental crust, resulting in remnants of oceanic crust forming linear ophiolitic sequences aligned along a regional NNW-SSE structural trend. Such rocks are characteristically composed of chert, serpentinite, mafic volcanics and carbonates (limestones, marbles and dolomites).

The dominant lithologies underlying the Rahovec/Malisheva area comprise: (i) Lower Cretaceous Carbonate Breccias; (ii) Cenomanian Limestones, which are represented by typically 'reddish', high quality limestones, reaching a thickness of up to 150 m. Deposited between 90 and 65 million years ago, in general the stone is characterised by well-developed bedding, typically 1 - 1.5 m thick; (iii) Turonian Limestones, which are massive, thickly bedded, grey to white limestones, often frequently dolomitised; and (iv) the homogenous rudist limestones which can be used for construction and paving of roads.

At Syrigana a number of Upper Palaeozoic (550 to 250 million years ago) metamorphic carbonate lithologies occur, predominantly limestones and re-crystallised limestones which have been traced over a strike length of approximately 1.5 km and a width of 500 m. The material already exploited at Syrigana is, petrographically, intramicrite limestone but with extensive re-crystallisation is visible. The material exhibits complex colourations from white through to grey with gold and red.

### North Macedonia

Marble in the Prilep area of North Macedonia occurs in a series of beds forming the upper part of the Precambrian complex of the Pelagon massif or horst. Directly above them in the geological sequence are Riphaean Cambrian metamorphics. Estimates of the thickness of the marble vary. Most geologic maps show it to 800m but depths of up to 3000m have been proposed. Dolomitic marbles, the whitest, form the lowest layer of the Pelagon marble. It is from these that the most expensive Sivec marble is extracted. Overlying these are dolomitic-calcitic and calcitic marbles, in shades of white, grey/white

and grey which vary with the distance from contact with the igneous masses beside them. The upper levels are the result of thermal and metasomatic impact of the igneous granite and gneiss on the marbles.

At Prilep Alpha and Omega the marble is transitional between the greyer calcitic marbles known as Pletvar marble, through the dolomitic-calcitic to fully dolomitic. All are fine grained and lend themselves to uses as varied as exterior construction and fine statuary.

## **B. Exploration History**

### **Kosovo**

The Rahovec/Malisheva area was explored in 1965 and 1966 by the Institute for Geological and Geophysical Research in Belgrade using extensive surface mapping and drilling. In the Cervenilla area limited quarrying was conducted until the 1990's, when it ceased due to the outbreak of war in the region.



A number of different limestone units have been identified: (a) very dark red, almost black limestone; (b) brick red limestone; (c) grey limestone; (d) limestone breccias and (e) transitional colour limestones. Fox exploits the grey as Grigio Argento, the brick red as Rosso Cait and the transitional at Flora. The very dark red, which Fox call Aquila, was identified in the original Cervenilla exploration area but does not occur within the current Fox Cervenilla exploitation licence area. The estimated total combined thickness of the three units is within the exploitation licence area is greater than 50 m.

2km to the WNW of Cervenilla is Fox's exploitation licence application area 2914 known as Akavan, (also known in some documents as Varrezat). The grey dolomite in the Akavan area has been drilled extensively, but not in the particular 5 ha tract for which Fox has an exploitation licence pending. The results show a mainly white and grey dolomite, with local varieties of yellow and red.

There is no record of any exploration activity in the Syrigana area prior to Fox and there are some indications that the earlier mapping may not be as accurate as in other areas as a direct result.

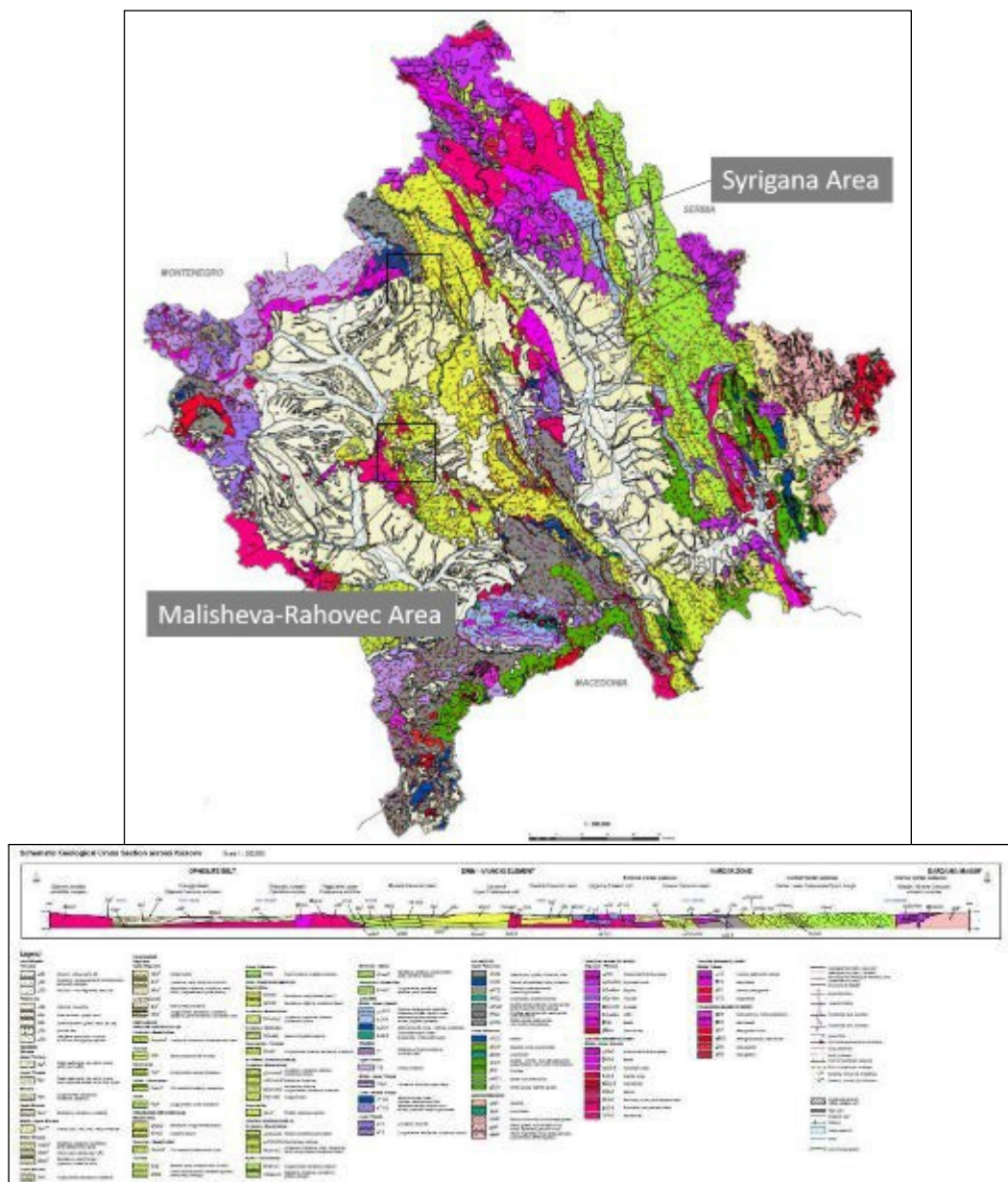


Figure 1 Geological Map of Kosovo, ICMC 2006 Showing Main Fox Areas of Activity

## North Macedonia

Quarrying in the area north of Prilep has been conducted for at least two millennia. Walter Prochaska (The Dolomitic Marble of the Sivec Mountains, *Archeometry*, 2012) examined fine classical era sculptures at the petrographic level and established that they were from the area 1km to the west of Prilep Alpha. He also showed that the Pletvar quarry, some 3.5km to the west of Prilep Alpha, was yielding architectural marble at the same period.

Exploitation of the Pelagon marble reserves in the modern era began immediately after WWII when Yugoslav authorities conducted extensive geological surveys. The result was the establishment of the state marble monopoly, Mermeren Kombinat on a 2km<sup>2</sup> site to the west of Prilep Alpha. Limited shallow Yugoslav-era exploitation of marble took place on part of the Alpha site although records appear to have been lost.

Prior to Fox commencing work at the Alpha site test cores were drilled and a surface examination was conducted. These test cores are no longer available but are reported to have shown that the marble on the site was paler in colour than in many areas surrounding the Mermeren Kombinat operation. Recent drilling (Fig. 35) from the area around the Alpha site certainly shows paler coloured marble. The earlier results enabled Fox to prioritise this site over another nearby which they were also considering. Quarrying at Prilep Alpha has proved the survey work to have been correct and Prilep Alpha now yields what Fox markets as Alexandrian White marble. The quarry has also yielded Pletvar-type calcitic marble, in its NW sector, which Fox markets as Alexandrian Blue.

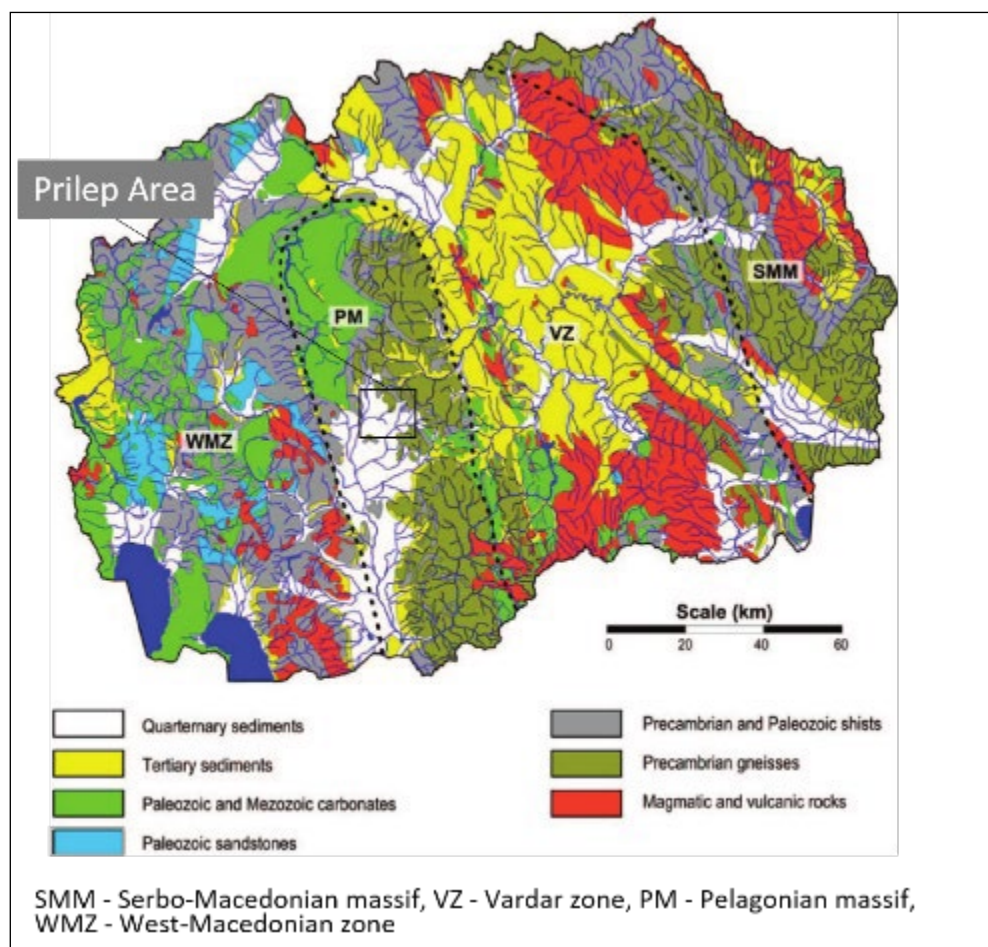


Figure 2 Geological Map of North Macedonia , SFR Yugoslavia, 1970 Showing Fox Area of Activity

## C. Data

Data provided was in the form of previous surveys which have been used where still relevant, scanned reports, maps, quarry imagery and the technical assessments of the various dimensional stone types quarried, processed and sold by Fox. The technical assessments were, for the most part, conducted by Marmo Test in Carrara in Italy, under full laboratory conditions.

We consider that the data available for each area is sufficient for preparing a Mineral Resource estimate and CPR, especially considering Fox has been quarrying actively since 2012-13 in Kosovo and 2014 in North Macedonia and has open quarries is sufficient for this CPR.

## D. Definitions

### Definition of Marble

The geological definition of marble is calcareous stone (limestone) that has been transformed over time by heat and pressure, known as metamorphosis, to produce a stone with a crystalline structure. The classic is Carrara marble – crystalline, dense, uniform and capable both of taking a high polish and being carved in great detail. However, within the dimension stone industry, the definition of marble has traditionally been much wider and may be applied to any stone capable of taking a polish. Many such stones are actually high quality limestones, especially dolomitic limestones, but the use of the term also sometimes embraces silicates such as onyxes and quartzites.

The capability of marble to take a shine or polish is found in the etymology of the word ‘marble’ and its many variants. All derive ultimately from the Greek μάρμαρον (mármaron), from μάρμαρος (mármaros) meaning ‘crystalline rock, shining stone’ or possibly from the verb μαρμαίρω (marmaíró) meaning "to flash, sparkle, gleam" (see for example HG Liddell, R Scott, A Greek–English Lexicon, Perseus Digital Library and RSP Beekes, Etymological Dictionary of Greek, Brill, 2009).

In recent decades the definition of marble has been tested in the courts in the US. In August 2004 the US Court of Appeals, Federal Circuit, in the case of the International Marble Corp v the US (Case No 03-155) ruled that US Customs had no authority to narrow the definition of “marble” from the commonly used commercial meaning of a stone capable of taking a polish to the geological definition requiring crystallisation.

In the UK the marble has not been defined in court but there is an obligation under the Construction Products Regulation EU 305/20121 on the stone industry to declare the petrographic name of a stone in accordance with British Standard BS EN 12440.

The effect of this is that whilst the industry may market a range of natural stones as ‘marble’, the petrographic name may differ and must more precisely describe the material.

### Definition of Dimension or Dimensional Stone

According to ASTM, C18, C119-08 Standard Terminology Relating to Dimension Stone (2008, p.8), dimension or dimensional stone is natural stone or rock that has been selected and finished (trimmed, cut, drilled, ground, or other) to specific sizes or shapes. This distinguishes it from crushed stone.

### Fox Stone

Fox quarries hard limestone, some of it re-crystalised, in Kosovo and geologic marble in NMK.



## E. Evaluation of Rock Types

### Kosovo

In the Cervenilla area of Rahovec/Malisheva there are three varieties of brick red, grey and transitional-coloured (between red and grey) limestone within the limits of the Cervenilla (1356) licence area. The red limestone, Rosso Cait, is about 30 m thick and, in certain thin layers, contains white bivalve fossils. The grey, Grigio Argento, is the more abundant resource at the site.



**Figure 3 Rosso Cait from Cervenilla Quarry**

Polished slabs available at the Fox factory in Lipjan, Kosovo, show a fine grained limestone with numerous brick red fragments. Typical examples also show a pattern of white-grey irregular veins



**Figure 4 Grigio Argento from the Cervenilla Quarry**

there is a tendency to open cracks but this minor issue is routinely managed by resination during processing. The grey limestone, Grigio Argento, shows a typically homogenous texture. Also easy to polish, it too has a tendency to fine cracks and is routinely resined during processing to resolve the issue. The limestones from Cervenilla have proven commercially successful as polished interior stone and for external use such as paving.

At Akavan the material is dolomite and occurs as several shades of grey. Two polished samples show (i) dark grey brown, fine grained dolomite with centimetre scale, irregular lighter grey fragments, and (ii) light beige fine grained rock. Both of the samples are easy to polish and can take the high lustre that allows the industry to call them marble.

In the exploration licence areas 2827 and 2884 the stone types found at Fox's former M3 quarry appear to continue. These are Thuronian massive sandy limestones with rudists. Rock colouration is silver grey (sold by Fox as Illirico Selene) and pale cream (sold by Fox as Bianco Illirico) and some transitional material. Fox experience with both is that they will take a fine finish up to and including

a high lustre and, where the cream occurs without the rudists (which is comparatively rare), it can take very fine and detailed shaping. The silver grey in particular has proven highly marketable as Illirico Selene.

The main carbonate rock types occurring at Syrigana (1358) are complex multi-coloured re-crystallised intramicrite limestones. Fox markets the material according to colour variation. The predominant marking is red, pink and white on grey background and is sold as Breccia Paradisea. A rarer variant, with extensive gold colouration in addition to the other colours, is sold by Fox as Etrusco Dorato. All material requires resination in processing to stabilise cracks and fill pinholes but once treated in this way the material takes a ready polish and has proven successful in the global stone market both as an internal ornamental stone and for exterior use. The British war memorial in Pristina features Breccia Paradisea on its plinth.



Figure 5 Etrusco Dorato from the Syrigana Quarry

### North Macedonia

The Prilep Alpha quarry and the Maribel Concession Area (exploration) are located on the 40km long Pelagon marble crescent and form parts of a much larger concession area licenced to Fox's local partner, Maribel DOOEL. Licencing is the responsibility of Maribel and Fox rights are governed by signed agreements. The marble resources are typical of the marble extracted at various points along the crescent. The stone at the site ranges from pale grey to white fully dolomitic metamorphosed holocrystalline fine-grained marble through to blue grey calcitic Pletevar marble. Most of the material extracted at Prilep Alpha is marketed as Alexandrian Cinero and is dolomitic with grey marking. The material is compact and uniform.



Figure 6 Alexandrian White from the Prilep Alpha Quarry

## F. Evaluation of Quarry Sites

### Rahovec/Malisheva Area

The quarry site at Cervenilla is easily accessible via a good, paved road and is situated in a valley surrounded by high hills on three sides. Eight years of quarrying has enhanced the understanding of the material which originally came from the boreholes drilled in 1965 and detailed wider surface mapping. It shows that the red limestone runs to 30m in depth but that it is largely confined to the NW side of the site. Elsewhere the grey dominates and, underlying the red, is the most abundant material within the licence area. There are three benches in the Fox quarry, the lower of which is standardising to grey rather than the red. Given the suitability of this stone for municipal projects in the local market, developing this bench appears commercially advantageous.



**Figure 7 Cervenilla Quarry**

The Akavan site is easily accessible via an existing road and is situated on a hillside composed of grey dolomite, with the rock being readily accessible for easy production. Waste rock generated from initial mining along the base of the slope could be used to construct roadways to gain access to higher parts of the deposit. The rock has the potential for the production of large uniform blocks.

The exploration sites 2110 and 2109 are assessed to contain similar grey material to the Cervenilla quarry whilst the sites 2827

and 2884 are assessed to contain highly commercial silver grey and pale cream material such as that found at Fox's suspended operation at the nearby M3 quarry. 2110 and 2109 are easily accessed using existing tracks (one of which was actually built by Fox during an earlier post-IPO survey phase). 2884 and 2827 are accessible by existing tracks sufficient for exploration access but these will need to be widened and strengthened before stone extraction will be possible.

### Syrigana



**Figure 8 Syrigana Quarry**

and obtained.

The quarry is situated on a steep hillside with exposed rock. Fox had to rebuild the earlier dirt access track and it requires regular grading to allow heavy vehicle access. The Syrigana quarry is open across four benches and an extensive block yard lies to its immediate east. The density and uniformity of the limestone intramicrite at the site has improved with depth, as would be expected, and the quarry shows great potential for deepening as well as horizontal expansion both within the existing licence and beyond it as lateral licence extensions are applied for



The exploration licence that Fox currently holds is for a 50 ha site 200m (at its closest) from the much smaller (5ha) Syrigana quarry licence area. Detailed exploration has yet to commence across the licenced site.

Access to the exploration area is via the Fox-built road to Syrigana.

### Prilep



The Alpha quarry is situated adjacent to a metalled road from Prilep, rebuilt in 2019, that also serves the other quarries in the Sivec area. A short well maintained gravel access road across the Stara river valley connects the quarry to this road. A 1km extension will be needed before exploitation of the Omega site can commence but the land is gently sloping and presents no significant obstacles. Constructing a gravel road across Fox's local partner's 130 ha concession (exploration) licence area is straightforward.

Figure 9 Prilep Alpha Quarry

## G. Evaluation of Resources

In Kosovo the earlier Competent Persons Report considered exploration licence areas considerably larger than the pre-June 2020 operational working quarry licence area of 5 ha. The earlier estimates, which still accord with available mapping, have been adjusted to the operational working areas of licences and consideration has been given to the of volumes of material already extracted at Cervenilla and Syrigana to reach an assessment of the remaining resource at each site. In the case of Prilep Alpha the resource estimates were presented not in terms of overall volume but in terms of annual stone block production potential. For this CPR the volume has been calculated based on the surface area of the licence and the known extent and depth of the material from geological mapping. North Macedonia does not enforce operational working areas as small as 5 ha for extraction licences and, indeed, in June 2020 Kosovo also revised the maximum up to 20 ha enabling higher resource volumes to be calculated for three of Fox's current exploration licence application areas.

### Kosovo

#### Rahovec/Malisheva

Cervenilla and Akavan have sufficient sampling and other geological data to be classified as Indicated Resources in 2011. Quarrying has only served to confirm that.

##### a. Cervenilla (Licenced [1356] Quarry Open)

At Cervenilla the CPR carried out in 2011 considered 137 ha with suitable material available to a depth of greater than 50m. They calculated the available resource at just under 33m m<sup>3</sup>. Within this area, Fox obtained quarry licence for a particularly promising 5 ha tract in line with the local regulations on maximum operational working quarry licence size that were in force at the time. This equates to available Indicated Resource of 1.2m m<sup>3</sup>. Since 2012 Fox has extracted 15,380 tonnes of stone block from Cervenilla. That represents an overall tonnage of material removed of 51,666 on the basis of a

30:70 ratio of commercial block to waste. Applying a conversion factor of 2.7 tonne per cubic metre, the volume of material extracted to date is 19,136m<sup>3</sup>. The total extracted amounts to approximately 1.6% of the total resource available at the site if quarrying were to cease at 50m or, put another way, just over 98% of available resource remains at the site for future exploitation and offers the opportunity to keep the quarry productive at least until the end of the current licence period.

The grey and brick red limestones at Cervenilla polish well and exhibit attractive textures and patterning. The grey, Grigio Argento, has sold especially well as both an interior ornamental stone and, recently, for municipal paving in the local market. The red, Rosso Cait, has sold well for both internal and external use and even for swimming pool lining. Between the red and the grey the transitional stone, Flora, is variable in colour and pattern but has proved popular for small internal projects.

#### b. Akavan (Exploitation Licence [2914] Pending)

For the Akavan area, where there has been no quarrying to date and the licence is still pending, the study in the Accession Documents considered 79 ha with an estimated total resource of 16.8m<sup>3</sup>. The exploitation licence, when granted, will be for 5 ha. That equates to 1.5m<sup>3</sup> of Indicated Resource calculated for the 79 ha.

The Akavan licence area is dominated by a dark to light grey, fine grained dolomite. This is a common rock type and is a good commercial material. However, due to its widespread availability from many different sources, prices achieved from its sale are generally at the lower end of the market which makes it ideal for the rapidly growing local and regional market for paving stone. The prospect of high-volume sales make it an attractive proposition for reactivation of the exploitation licence.

#### c. Current Exploration Licences

##### 2109

The material identified in the exploration licence area 2109 is sufficiently documented to be considered Indicated Resource. 2109 is immediately adjacent to two earlier Fox exploration areas, M1 and M2. Both of those involved surface excavations and both contained pale cream limestone very similar to material extracted commercially at M3 and known as Illirico. A further adjacent aggregates quarry shows clearly that 2109 should contain a mix of highly commercial Illirico Bianco and grey limestone paler than that at Cervenilla. However, the licence area is just 2.5ha and whilst it is possible to calculate the resource volume to 50m at 0.6m<sup>3</sup>, the viability of a commercial quarry on such a small site would depend on negotiating agreements with neighbouring licence and land use permit holders.

##### 2110

This 5 ha site is large enough to be viable for quarry development. Surface examination and mapping suggests that the site contains a grey limestone similar to that at 2109 and paler than at Cervenilla. This is also indicated by nearby aggregates quarries but the resource is not sufficiently well documented and nor are neighbouring quarries and exploration areas close enough for the material to be considered to be measured. It is, therefore, an Inferred Resource. Surface evidence of fracturing needs closer examination to establish the likely impact on block size and quality. The Inferred Resource estimates for 2110 are 1.2m<sup>3</sup> to a depth of 50m

#### d. Exploration Licences Pending

2884 and 2827 are respectively 49 and 60 ha. Both have the potential to accommodate 20 ha exploitation licence applications positioned to make the most of the hilly topography as well as the underlying geology. Drilling has yet to be conducted but from mapping and surface outcrops the geology at these sites can be seen to be broadly similar to that at Fox's suspended M3 quarry which is on the west side of the same hill. Resource estimates have been based on 50m for reasons of standardisation although considerably greater depths of material are likely to be available and, for example, CPR at M3 was calculated on a projected resource depth of 70m. On the assumption that both new quarries would be 20ha, the inferred resource estimate is calculated for each at 9.7m<sup>3</sup>.

As with the existing Cervenilla quarry, all the exploration properties at Rahovec are easily accessible and should be easy to quarry with diamond wire technology, enabling large benches (and blocks) to be developed. A new road would have to be constructed to connect 2884 and 2827 to the main road from Malisheva to Rahovec.

## **Syrigana**

### **a. Syrigana (Licenced [1358] Quarry Open)**

The Syrigana site is considered to be an Indicated Resource. The CPR carried out in 2011 examined 120 ha and for that area, assuming quarrying to 50m, calculated an Indicated Resource of 37m<sup>3</sup>. The Syrigana quarry licence is 5 ha. This equates to approximately 1.5m<sup>3</sup>. To date 12,214 tonnes of commercial stone block has been extracted. This represents 40,413 tonnes of material extracted at the site on the basis of the same 30:70 block to waste ratio applied to Cervenilla. Using the weight to volume conversion factor of 2.7m<sup>3</sup> per tonne that is 14,968 m<sup>3</sup> of material. This is approximately just 1% of the available resource at the site meaning that Fox should have opportunity to extract ornamental stone in commercial quantities from the site for at least the duration of the current licence period.

### **b. 2895 (Exploration Licence Pending)**

The level of information available for the adjacent exploration licence area, 2895, is currently limited as noted previously. Geological mapping, based on surveys conducted in the 1960s without the benefit of drilling, shows evidence of an unusual level of inaccuracy. For example, the limestone mass being exploited at the Syrigana quarry is misidentified on the mapping as marble and re-crystallised limestone instead of the limestone intramicrite we know it to be from petrographic examination of Fox's Syrigana output. There is also some uncertainty about its E-W lateral extent. Surface outcrops within 2895 suggest similar but whiter limestone intramicrite to the Syrigana quarry site over at least some of the area but the mapping shows it as mostly Upper Palaeozoic green schist, phyllite, metamudstone and chert, none of which is likely to be commercial dimension stone. However, were the surface rocks to be indicative of large volumes of white limestone intramicrite the site would appear to have considerable economic potential. Failing that, commercial potential may be limited to the 15 ha in the north where the mapping shows limestone with rudists. Until further survey work is undertaken site uncertainty makes it impossible to calculate realistic resource volumes.

## **North Macedonia**

### **a. Prilep Alpha (Licenced Quarry Open)**

The Prilep Alpha area is 14 ha. The resource, from drilling, geological mapping and the experience of quarrying at the site since 2014 makes the resource Indicated. It is part of a marble mass assessed to be significantly deeper than it would ever be viable to extract by open pit quarrying. In the absence

of overall resource volume calculations in the previous survey conducted by Studio Pandolfi from Carrara, Italy, the volume calculation here has been based on the licence area and a maximum extraction depth of 50m but it may well be viable to go deeper due to the lack of site constraints. A 50m depth beneath limited overburden and flat to gently sloping topography gives an Indicated Resource volume of 7m m<sup>3</sup>. Fox classifies the stone at the site by colour and is always seeking to develop benches that will produce a whiter material. Drilling suggests that developing the quarry to the south and deepening it significantly should produce whiter material.

To date 30,412 tonnes of commercial marble block has been extracted. This equates to 101,373 tonnes of material according to the 30:70 ratio of block to waste. Applying the conversion factor of 2.7m<sup>3</sup> per tonne that is 37,546m<sup>3</sup> of resource removed to date. That is around 0.5% of the resource volume available at the site and this negates any constraints on extraction during the term of the quarry operating agreement.

#### b. Wider Maribel Concession Area (Exploration Area)

Fox's local partner holds a current concession licence of 130 ha of which both Prilep Alpha is a part. Fox's operating agreements extend to this area. The licence is, in effect, an exploration licence until parts of it are converted to exploitation licences. This means that, of the 130 ha, 116 ha remains active exploration licence. However, site limitations in the form of established cultivation and a high tension power line crossing the site may reduce this by as much as 15 ha. Resource volume calculations for the wider concession area take this into account.

Much of the exploration area south of Alpha has not been surveyed in detail and the marble lies beneath Quaternary alluvial deposits of varying thickness.

Mapping (Figs. 19 and 20) indicates that marble is present under the entire area to a depth of at least 800m.

#### c. Prilep Omega (Current Development Plan)

Prilep Omega is an 8 ha tract within the Maribel Concession exploration licence area. It lies to the north of the Quaternary alluvial deposits and, as such, has very little overburden making it an obvious site for development. It has not yet been drilled but geological mapping indicates it is similar to Prilep Alpha which is 800m to the west. It is Inferred Resource. Mapping suggests it may yield a higher proportion of the whitest dolomitic marble than has been found so far at Alpha. Based on the area and the absence of geologic resource depth restrictions (other than the practicality of extraction) down to 50m the Inferred Resource calculation is 3.5m m<sup>3</sup>.

## H. Summary of Fox Marble Resources

Fig 10 summarises the Resource Classification for the 10 areas.

| Kosovo             |                                  |                   |                                  |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| Indicated Resource |                                  | Inferred Resource |                                  |
| Licence Area       | Volume (Million m <sup>3</sup> ) | Licence Area      | Volume (Million m <sup>3</sup> ) |
| Cervenilla (1356)  | 1.2                              | 2110              | 1.2                              |
| Syrigana (1358)    | 1.5                              | 2827              | 13.6                             |
| Akavan (2914)      | 1.5                              | 2884              | 13.6                             |
| 2109               | 0.6                              | 2895              | To be established                |

| North Macedonia    |                                  |                     |                                  |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| Indicated Resource |                                  | Indicated Resource  |                                  |
| Licence Area       | Volume (Million m <sup>3</sup> ) | Licence Area        | Volume (Million m <sup>3</sup> ) |
| Prilep Alpha       | 7                                | Maribel Concession* | 50                               |

**Figure 10 Resource Classification Summary**

\* 130 ha concession. Resource volume estimate excludes Prilep Alpha (14ha), farm land (7ha) and power lines (8ha) but include Omega Figures 11-13 summarise some of the main findings of the report for each of the ten licence areas. The first shows the three open quarries plus the exploration licences currently held. The second shows the current exploration licences and the third shows the pending licences, both exploitation and exploration.

| Open Quarries                             | Cervenilla 1356       | Syrigana 1358                          | Prilep Alpha        |
|---|-----------------------|--|---------------------|
| Legal Holder                              | Rex Marble Shpk*      | Rex Marble Shpk*                       | Maribel DOOEL**     |
| % Interest                                | 100                   | 100                                    | Operating Agreement |
| Licence Period (years)                    | 25+25                 | 25+25                                  | 20 renewable        |
| Type of Licence                           | Exploitation          | Exploitation                           | Exploitation        |
| Licence Area (ha)                         | 5                     | 5                                      | 14                  |
| Resource Volume (million m <sup>3</sup> ) | 1.2                   | 1.5                                    | 7                   |
| Rock Type                                 | Limestone             | Re-Crystallised Limestone Intramicrite | Marble              |
| Colour                                    | Red/Grey/Transitional | Multi-coloured                         | White/Blue Grey     |
| Thickness Range of Resource               | <150 m                | >200 m                                 | >200 m              |
| Thickness of Soil – Overburden            | <1 m                  | <1 m                                   | <1 m                |
| Potential Dimensions of Blocks            | 2.5x1.5x1 m           | 2.5x1.5x1 m                            | 2.5x1.5x1           |
| Test Cores                                | 9                     | No                                     | Yes                 |
| Mapping Carried Out                       | Yes                   | Yes                                    | Yes                 |
| Geophysical Survey                        | No                    | No                                     | No                  |

**Figure 11 Open Quarries Resource Summary**

\* Wholly owned subsidiary of FMH via Fox Marble Ltd (FOX)

\*\* Local Partner

| Current Exploration Licences              | 2109                    | 2110                    | Maribel Concession*** |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Legal Holder                              | Fox Marble Kosova Shpk* | Fox Marble Kosova Shpk* | Maribel DOOEL**       |
| % Interest                                | 100                     | 100                     | Operating Agreement   |
| Licence Period (years)                    | 3+2+2+2                 | 3+2+2+2                 | 20 renewable          |
| Type of Licence                           | Exploration             | Exploration             | Exploration           |
| Licence Area (ha)                         | 2.5                     | 5                       | 115                   |
| Resource Volume (million m <sup>3</sup> ) | 0.8                     | 1.3                     | 50                    |
| Rock Type                                 | Limestone               | Limestone               | Marble                |
| Colour                                    | Grey                    | Grey                    | White/Blue Grey       |
| Thickness Range of Resource               | <150 m                  | <150m                   | >200 m                |
| Thickness of Soil – Overburden            | <1 m                    | <1 m                    | <5 m                  |

|                                |             |             |           |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Potential Dimensions of Blocks | 2.5x1.5x1 m | 2.5x1.5x1 m | 2.5x1.5x1 |
| Test Cores                     | No          | No          | Yes       |
| Mapping Carried Out            | Yes         | Yes         | Yes       |
| Geophysical Survey             | No          | No          | No        |

**Figure 12 Current Exploration Licence Resource Summary**

\* Wholly owned subsidiary of FMH via Fox Marble Ltd (FOX)

\*\* Local Partner

\*\*\* 130 ha total concession. Figures here exclude Prilep Alpha (14ha), farmland (7ha) and power lines (8ha) but include Omega

| Licences Pending                                   | 2914 Akavan      | 2895 Syrigana           | 2827 Rahovec/<br>Malisheva | 2884 Rahovec/<br>Malisheva |
|--|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Legal Holder                                       | Rex Marble Shpk* | Fox Marble Kosova Shpk* | Fox Marble Kosova Shpk*    | Fox Marble Kosova Shpk*    |
| % Interest   | 100              | 100                     | 100                        | 100                        |
| Licence Period (years)                             | 25+25            | 3+2+2+2                 | 3+2+2+2                    | 3+2+2+2                    |
| Type of Licence                                    | Exploitation     | Exploration             | Exploration                | Exploration                |
| Licence Area (ha)                                  | 79               | 50                      | 60                         | 48.8                       |
| Max Extraction Licence Area (ha)                   | 5                | 20                      | 20                         | 20                         |
| Max Site Resource Volume to 50 m (m <sup>3</sup> ) | 1.2              | To be established       | 13.6                       | 13.6                       |
| Rock Type  | Dolomite         | To be established       | Limestone                  | Limestone                  |
| Colour   | Grey             | White (some)            | Silver Grey/Pale Beige     | Silver Grey/Pale Beige     |
| Thickness Range of Resource                        | <150m            | -                       | >50 m                      | >50 m                      |
| Thickness of Soil – Overburden                     | <1m              | <1m                     | <1 m                       | <1 m                       |
| Potential Dimensions of Blocks                     | 2.5x1.5x1 m      | -                       | 2.5x1.5x1 m                | 2.5x1.5x1 m                |
| Test Cores   | 10               | No                      | No                         | No                         |
| Mapping Carried Out                                | Yes              | Possibly inaccurate     | Yes                        | Yes                        |
| Geophysical Survey                                 | No               | No                      | No                         | No                         |

**Figure 13 Licences Pending Resource Summary**

\* Wholly owned subsidiary of FMH via Fox Marble Ltd (FOX)

\*\* Local Partner



## I. TABLE OF ASSETS

| Asset                  | Holder                  | Interest (%)        | Status          | Licence Expiry Date | Licence Areas |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Cervenilla 1356        | Rex Marble Shpk*        | 100%                | Production      | 30.10.2036          | 0.05 km2      |
| Syrigana 1358          | Rex Marble Shpk*        | 100%                | Production      | 30.10.2036          | 0.05 km2      |
| Prilep Alpha           | Maribel DOOEL**         | Operating Agreement | Production      | 20.03.2034          | 0.14 km2      |
| 2109                   | Fox Marble Kosova Shpk* | 100%                | Exploration     | 14.07.2024          | 0.025 km2     |
| 2110                   | Fox Marble Kosova Shpk* | 100%                | Exploration     | 14.07.2024          | 0.05 km2      |
| Maribel Concession     | Maribel DOOEL**         | Operating Agreement | Exploration     | 15.08.2034          | 1.14 km2      |
| 2914 Akavan            | Rex Marble Shpk*        | 100%                | Licence Pending | Not Applicable      | 0.05 km2      |
| 2895 Syrigana          | Fox Marble Kosova Shpk* | 100%                | Licence Pending | Not Applicable      | 0.2 km2       |
| 2827 Rahovec/Malisheva | Fox Marble Kosova Shpk* | 100%                | Licence Pending | Not Applicable      | 0.2 km2       |
| 2884 Rahovec/Malisheva | Fox Marble Kosova Shpk* | 100%                | Licence Pending | Not Applicable      | 0.2 km2       |
|                        |                         |                     |                 |                     |               |

## J. SUMMARY OF RESERVES

| Asset                           | Status    | Volume (million m3) | Operator                |
|---------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Cervenilla 1356                 | Indicated | 1.2                 | Rex Marble Shpk*        |
| Syrigana 1358                   | Indicated | 1.5                 | Rex Marble Shpk*        |
| Prilep Alpha                    | Indicated | 7                   | Maribel DOOEL**         |
| 2109                            | Indicated | 0.6                 | Fox Marble Kosova Shpk* |
| <b>Total Volume - Indicated</b> |           | <b>10.3</b>         |                         |
| Maribel Concession              | Inferred  | 50                  | Maribel DOOEL**         |
| 2110                            | Inferred  | 1.2                 | Fox Marble Kosova Shpk* |
| <b>Total Volume - Inferred</b>  |           | <b>51.2</b>         |                         |
|                                 |           | <b>61.5</b>         |                         |

## K. Summary Conclusions

Of the ten licence areas evaluated in this report five, Cervenilla, Syrigana, Akavan, 2109 and Prilep Alpha are classified as having Indicated Resources. The other five licence areas have been classified as being Inferred Resources and require further work to upgrade these resources to Indicated or Measured. Further diamond drilling is recommended to better define the extent of the different rock types and their properties in relation to colour and fracturing for each of the sites. Notwithstanding that, of the unexploited resources available or likely to become available to Fox when licences are approved, the most promising appear to be 2884, 2827 and Akavan in Kosovo and Prilep Omega in NMK.

Fox's existing quarries at Cervenilla and Syrigana in Kosovo and Prilep Alpha in NMK all contain enough resource to ensure that they can be operated commercially for at least the duration of the current exploitation licences or operating agreement.

All of the licence areas are easily accessible, with early production possible at those not already open although 2884, 2827 and the Prilep Omega tract of the Maribel Concession will require new access roads to be constructed.

Fox's experience in processing and selling stone from Kosovo and NMK and other reports were completed is clear evidence of the commercial viability of the ornamental stone from both countries.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

MM Consulting have been commissioned by Fox Marble Holdings Plc (FMH) to prepare an independent Competent Person's Report (CPR) on several dimension stone properties in Kosovo and North Macedonia (NMK). FMH and its subsidiaries, Fox Marble Kosova Shpk (FMK) and Rex Marble Shpk (Rex) have operated in Kosovo since the company was originally admitted to the AIM in 2011. They own or control three open quarries, two in Kosovo and one in NMK, have licences to two exploration sites in Kosovo and one in NMK and have applied for licences to exploit one site in Kosovo and explore a further three tracts. FMH, through FMK, owns and operates its own stone processing factory at Lipjan in Kosovo. This has the capacity to process large commercial stone blocks and produce stone slabs or cut to size end products in a variety of finishes.

This study concentrates on Fox's geological assets at Cervenilla, Syrigana (Kosovo) and Prilep Alpha (NMK) but also presents some details both on exploration licence areas and on areas for which Fox has applied for licences.

### 1.1 Scope

The first phase is an examination of the resource. MM Consulting have visited the licence areas and the context around them, examined the geology where open quarries exist and further reviewed all available documentation supplied by the company, including that prepared for the initial admission to AIM, where it is of direct relevance to resource assessments. MM Consulting have also consulted FMH's production records and visited their Lipjan factory where we have been able to assess the stone extracted from all three quarries at all stages in the processing cycle. Quarry and factory visits have allowed me to be confident of the size range of blocks that can be extracted from FMH's assets. FMH advises that it is embarking on a programme of geological survey in its licenced exploration areas but that it is not yet in a position to do so where the licences are still pending.

The second phase of this study was the preparation of the CPR. MM Consulting have reviewed the geological information supplied by FMK and have calculated available resource based on the current licences surface areas. Until June 2020, actual quarry licences in Kosovo could not be obtained for sites exceeding 5 ha. Since June 2020, secondary legislation concerning land use has been revised and the maximum quarry licence area is now 20 ha. In NMK there is no such constraint on stone extraction and resource volumes have been calculated for the 14 ha Prilep Alpha site.

### 1.2 Reliance on Information

This report relies upon information from my site visits and documents provided by FMH.

MM Consulting have not audited the records provided by FMH and am entirely reliant on the company for property ownership or control details. MM Consulting have not verified any aspect of this independently.

The factual information contained within this report was supplied by Chris Gilbert, Director of FMH and his staff. We have relied on written assurance that this material is as complete and free from errors or omissions as possible. We have further relied on written assurance that the material supplied to me is up to date and genuine and accept no liability for any losses arising from reliance upon the information presented in this report.

All work carried out in preparing this report has used, and is based upon, my professional knowledge and understanding of the current relevant accepted worldwide standards and codes, technology and legislation. Changes in the above may cause the opinion, advice, recommendations or conclusions set out in this report to become inappropriate or incorrect.

MM Consulting shall be entitled to rely upon and assume, without independent verification, the accuracy and completeness of all such information (and translations thereof), and shall have no obligation to verify the accuracy and completeness of such information.

The content of this report represents the professional opinion of experienced consultants. We are not in a position to furnish specialist legal advice and the advice of lawyers may be required.

### **1.3 Declarations**

This CPR is in accordance with normal professional consulting practice. The fee charged is not contingent on the outcome of the listing and MM Consulting shall receive no other benefit.

MM Consulting have no material interest in FML or its exploitation or exploration sites.

This report includes technical information on the basis of which subsequent statistical calculations have been made. Such calculations have involved a degree of rounding which inevitably introduces some statistical error. MM Consulting consider this to be normal practice.

### **1.4 Qualifications of Consultant**

Magne Martinsen, holds a Doctorate of Engineering in Economic Geology and has 30 years of experience in exploration and quarrying worldwide. He was educated as Civil Engineer in Economic Geology at The University of Trondheim in 1980. He studied for two years at Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines de Paris, and finished his Doctorate of Engineering at The University of Trondheim in 1987. Since 1989 he has been working in several large dimensional stone quarries. His work included evaluation and buyout of quarries, acquiring licenses, planning, production and sales of blocks world-wide. He worked for Golder Associates (UK) Ltd for 7 years and is currently employed by MM Consulting AS.

MM Consulting's independence is ensured by the fact that it holds no equity in any project. This permits them to provide its clients with conflict-free and objective recommendations on crucial judgment issues. MM Consulting is independent of Fox's directors, senior management and advisers.

This CPR has been prepared based on a technical review. Magne Martinsen is a specialist in the fields of ornamental stone geology and quarrying, and resource estimation and classification.

## **2.0 REGIONAL OVERVIEW, SITE LOCATIONS AND RESOURCE ASSETS**

### **2.1 Country Overviews**

#### **2.1.1 Kosovo**

Independent only since 2008, Kosovo is a small state (10,908 km<sup>2</sup>) in the SW Balkans bordering Serbia, Montenegro, NMK and Albania. The population is around 2m with approximately 750,000 of those living in and around the capital, Pristina. Kosovo is a parliamentary democracy and aspires to accession to full recognition by the UN, membership of the EU and of NATO. Status concerns following secession from Serbia have, so far, constrained these ambitions but the state is recognised as sovereign by approximately 110 other states including the UK and the US.

The population is predominantly ethnic Albanian although there is a large residual ethnic Serbian population around Pristina and in the north.

In recent years Kosovo has seen significant investment in infrastructure with modern motorways connecting Pristina to the coast in Albania and, once the interconnection is complete in the far north



of NMK, to Greece, Serbia and central Europe. EU investment in the rail infrastructure will upgrade the national network as well as links to NMK and thence to the rest of Europe. Pristina has good air connections to Europe and Turkey.

Most bulk exports from Kosovo including dimension stone move by road. The port of Durres in Albania is the country's primary import/export entrepôt but Thessaloniki in Greece is also important.

### **2.1.2 North Macedonia**

NMK gained independence in 1991 and is a slightly larger state than its neighbour to the north, Kosovo, at 25,713 km<sup>2</sup> but a very similar sized population. Also landlocked, it too is a parliamentary democracy. Bordering Kosovo, Albania, Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece, after it resolved a long standing name dispute with Greece, it joined NATO in March 2020. It is a candidate country for accession to the EU, a process that is currently stalled by legacy issues with neighbouring Bulgaria.

The country has complex ethnicity but its dominant ethnic groups are those that identify as Slavic Macedonians and Albanians.

NMK has excellent recently upgraded motorway links to Greece and Serbia. It also has rail links to both although these are in need of upgrade. Its two main airports, Skopje (the capital) and Ohrid give the country good international air connectivity.

Bulk exports from NMK move by road and rail. Thessaloniki in Greece is the country's main maritime gateway.

## **2.2 Mining Law**

### **2.2.1 Kosovo**

Mining, which in Kosovo includes quarrying, is regulated by the Independent Commission on Mines and Minerals (ICMM). This is independent of government ministries but is a state organ answerable directly to the Parliament of Kosovo. The ICMM maintains detailed website, [www.kosovo-mining.org](http://www.kosovo-mining.org). Where mining is conducted on state owned land, the state land management agency, the Kosovo Forestry Agency, is also involved and all land rental for mining operations due to the state is collected by that agency. The Forestry Agency is also responsible for ensuring that land is rehabilitated upon the cessation of quarrying and all licence/permit holders take out insurance or place a deposit on escrow against the future cost of rehabilitation. This is part of the licencing process. FMH advise that, although a MoU exists to coordinate the activities of the ICMM and the KFA, the system harmonisation is not perfect largely because each agency operates under different enabling registration that does not directly reference the other.

Underpinning mineral-related activity are 3 primary laws:

- a. Law 03/L 163 (2010) On Mines and Minerals
- b. Law 04/L-158 (2013) On Amending 03/L 163
- c. Law 05/L 062 (2016) On Safety At Work In Mining Activity

Numerous Forestry-related laws also affect quarrying activity:

- d. Law 2003/3 On Forests in Kosovo
- e. Law 03/L 153 On Amending 2003/3
- f. Law 02/L 26 On Agricultural Land

f. Administrative Instruction 01/2020 of 11 June 2020 on Changing the Destination of Agricultural Land.

Of the forestry regulations, f. is particularly important as it is the secondary legislation that allows quarries to be opened on sites up to 20 ha instead of the previous 5 ha.

The licencing process in Kosovo involves applying to the ICMM for exploration licences. This is usually a straightforward process. If a site is found to contain an exploitable resource a more comprehensive process is begun in which the state conducts due diligence on the applicant and a contract made with the Forestry Agency at the end of which quarrying can commence.

### **2.2.2 North Macedonia**

In NMK, as in Kosovo, mining and quarrying are strictly regulated, in this case by the Ministry of the Economy. Primary legislation includes:

a. Official Gazette Law 136/2012 On Mineral Resources

b. Official Gazette laws 25/2013, 93/2013, 44/2014, 160/2014, 129/2015, 53/2016 and 120/2016 On Amending 136/2012

The 2012 mining law was passed to encourage investment in the mining sector with subsequent amendments tightening regulation to ensure that licence and concession areas are being worked effectively and to protect the environment.

FMH advise that they rely on their local partner in Macedonia, through their operations agreement, to ensure that they remain fully compliant with local legislation at all times.

## **2.3 Site Description, Mineral Rights and Location**

### **2.3.1 Property Ownership**

#### **2.3.1.1 Kosovo**

This Mineral Resource estimate and CPR concerns two sites in Kosovo, Syrigana and the Malisheva/Rahovec area with a primary focus on the Syrigana and Cervenilla quarry licence areas.

The quarry licences for both these sites are held by FMH's wholly owned subsidiary (via Fox marble Limited – FML), Rex. In both cases the land is owned by the state and is, therefore, managed by the Kosovo Forestry Agency with which Fox has current land use contracts.

Fox has completed the application process to renew its exploitation licence and land use agreements at Akavan (2914) and is awaiting approval by the ICMM and the Forestry Agency.

Fox's exploration licences and licence applications are also all on state land. Fox would normally expect only to interact with the ICMM and its processes during the exploration phase.

Full details of all licences and applications are presented at Figs 11, 12 and 13 above.

#### **2.3.1.2 North Macedonia**

This Mineral Resource estimate and CPR concerns one site in NMK with primary focus on the existing Prilep Alpha quarry.

Prilep Alpha is part of the larger Maribel DOOEL concession grant 24/2931/1 of 31 March 2008 for which Fox derives its rights under its 2013 operating agreement with Maribel. The concession grant is for 130 ha. Within the concession grant area Fox/Maribel has, so far, only sought exploitation

approval for the 14 ha Alpha site. The 7 ha Omega site also lies within the concession and would require Maribel to apply to the NMK Ministry of the Economy for an exploitation licence should Fox chose to develop the site.

The concession area has some limiting factors. Approximately 7 ha closest to the Stara river is farmland and unlikely to be approved for excavation. There is also a main high tension power line running north-south across the concession, effectively dividing it in two. That is likely to mean at least a further 8 ha could not be exploited without considerable investment to re-route the power lines. The licence/concession areas are shown in Fig. 40.

## **2.4 Accessibility, Transport Infrastructure and Climate**

### **2.4.1 Kosovo**

Over the last decade successive Kosovo governments have invested heavily in improving the road and rail infrastructure. International standard motorways connect the capital to the motorway network in Albania and, as soon as the link is built in NMK, to the NMK motorway network and, through that, to the rest of Europe. Dual carriageways connecting Pristina to Mitrovica in the north and Peja in the west are approaching completion. An additional 630km of main roads and several thousand km of metalled minor roads complete the road network. The rail network is subject to EU funded refurbishment. The international link south to Macedonia is open for freight and passenger traffic whilst the links to the north and north east into Serbia are in intermittent operation.

Kosovo has one international airport just to the west of Pristina. Adem Jashari International Airport provides growing connectivity to Europe and Turkey.

Climatically Kosovo has a continental climate with warm summers and cold winters. Global warming is starting to affect past certainties but an annual daytime temperature range of -10°C to +30°C is still broadly indicative. Most precipitation falls in winter when both quarries are usually closed for several months due to ice and snow.

### **2.4.2 North Macedonia**

North Macedonia has a well-developed road and rail network with good international standard motorways running north to south and connecting the west of the country to Skopje. The rail network is aging and in need of investment, but it is functional and connects NMK both to Greece and central Europe. A motorway interconnect to Kosovo is planned.

NMK has two international airports, one at Ohrid and the main one just to the east of Skopje. Alexander the Great International Airport provides a more comprehensive set of links to Europe and the Middle East than is available from Pristina and, as a consequence, is heavily used also by Kosovo residents.

Climatically NMK is slightly warmer than Kosovo except in the mountain areas. Summer temperatures of +40°C are not uncommon in central Macedonia. The area around Prilep more usually reaches the mid 30s in summer. Snow around Prilep is relatively rare on the lower lying areas and the quarries in the area can sometimes work right through winter unlike in Kosovo.

## 3.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

### 3.1 Kosovo

The clearest summary description of geology in Kosovo comes from the ICMM website, <https://kosovo-mining.org/mineral-resources/geology/?lang=en>. This is reproduced here. Fig 1 above shows the geology in map form.

The oldest rocks form the Neo-Proterozoic basement, which is composed of crystalline schists and granites, representing the products of regional high-grade metamorphism. These rocks mostly occur in the north-eastern part of Kosovo.

Over the continental basement was an extensive sequence of shallow water marine sediments (clastic and chemical) of Late Permian to Early Triassic age that were invaded by acid magmas as the continental crust thinned, resulting in the anatexis of pre-existing rocks. Continued stretching and thinning led to physical separation of the continental crust, resulting in the extrusion of basalt, hosting highly irregularly shaped pods of high-grade chromite. This separation was extensive enough to lead to the formation of the Paratethys Ocean that ran across the Balkans, including Kosovo.

The Paratethys was a branch of the main Tethys Ocean that ran across southern Europe, the Mediterranean and North Africa. A reversal of tectonic plate movement led to the eventual closure of the Mesozoic-age Tethys Ocean, including a segment called the Vardar Ocean (Paratethys) that ran across Kosovo. By late Jurassic times, the presence of a remnant Vardar Ocean as a shallow sea, led to the chemical deposition of thick and extensive carbonate platforms.

By Cretaceous times, the eventual retreat of this sea and the stability provided as a passive continental margin, led to the deposition of clastic sediments that range from marine to terrestrial in origin. Collision between the landmasses that had flanked the Vardar Ocean forced the westward obduction of remnants of oceanic crust upon continental crust. The result is the remnants of oceanic crust found throughout the Balkans, forming linear ophiolitic sequences aligned along the regional NNW-SSE regional structural trend. These obduction events are polyphase and would appear to represent crustal accretion, resulting in the development of several linear belts of ophiolites, ranging in age of obduction from Jurassic to Cretaceous. The rocks that were overthrust during the emplacement of ophiolites are called the 'sole'; rocks and form units called *mélange*. Such ophiolitic *mélanges* are characteristically composed of chert, serpentinite, mafic volcanics and carbonates, all of which may be in the form of fragments within chaotically sorted olistostrome units.

In Late Cretaceous times, extensive continental collision during the Alpine Orogeny led to the formation of the Alps and associated mountain ranges throughout central and southern Europe. The rapid erosion of these contorted rocks of both marine and continental origin resulted in the deposition of the flysch cover sequence, composed of marly limestones and clastics. As the Alpine Orogeny waned, so the young mountain ranges were eroded to produce the continental molasse cover, sequence that formed predominantly in intermountain basins throughout the Alpine Zone. Some of the continental clastic sediments preserved in Kosovo probably represent molasse deposits.

Basin depressions in Kosovo represented extremely favourable places for vegetation growth that finally became overwhelmed by sedimentation and led to the formation of the substantial stratiform lignite deposits. The Pleistocene glaciations that affected Europe removed much of the soil cover from Kosovo's ring of surrounding mountains, leading to the formation of substantial talus deposits along the steep mountain flanks.

Structurally, Kosovo is geologically divided into two roughly equal-sized halves (the Vardar Zone to the east and the Drenica (Drina – Ivanjica)/Korabi – Pelagonian Zone to the west) by the NNW-SSE trending suture between the Dardania massif (Serbo-Macedonian) in Kosovo and the Dinaric Geological Belt of Albania. The Mesozoic transform fault zone, the so-called Shkoder-Peje lineament, divides the Drina and the Korabi into two separate zones. The Vardar Zone is economically important as it hosts the Trepeca lead-zinc-silver deposits. These deposits vary from carbonate-hosted skarns and karst fillings to vein deposits.

The Mesozoic limestone platforms have been fractured by several generations of faults oriented in different directions. The limestones are reactive rocks capable of absorbing minerals-rich heated brines, and the metals came out of solution in these favourable horizons. The Vardar Zone may have originated either in the Early Palaeozoic, as part of the Paleo-Tethys that separated Gondwanaland to the south from Eurasia in the north, or in the Triassic, similar to the present-day Red Sea oceanic basin.

Final closure of the Vardar Ocean is unclear and may have occurred in either the Cretaceous or Early Tertiary. The formation of the ophiolites via ocean closure and thrusting is important in that the ultrabasic units host chrome, and these serpentinised rocks break down under tropical to sub-tropical weathering over time to produce accumulations of bauxite and lateritic nickel. The bauxite deposits in west central Kosovo are hosted in karst limestone and represent the remnants of these weathered ultrabasics.

### 3.2 North Macedonia

Fig 2 shows a simplified NMK geology in map form.

NMK can be divided into four distinct zones (ZMZ - Western Macedonian Zone, PM - Pelagonian Massif, VZ - Vardar Zone, SMM - Serbo-Macedonian Massif) with three major fault lines and two volcanic areas.

Precambrian (>800m years old) formations include the highly metamorphosed crystalline rocks of Pelagon anticlinal horst or massif (this is the area in which Prilep Alpha is located) some parts of blocks Vardar Zone. They are widely distributed in the Serbian-Macedonian Massif. The lower part of the segment includes gneiss, biotite, muscovite, magmatized and augen gneiss, metagabbro, eclogite, amphibolite, amphibolite shale and micaceous marble. In the upper segment are different types of mica schist, granite, kyanite and staurolite. The upper Precambrian of the Pelagon anticlinal horst include mixed series of gneiss, mica schist, barite, cipole, marble and metarhyolite together with calcite and dolomite up to three kilometres thick. Other parts of the Precambrian complex have widely distributed granitoids which in some cases have merged with surrounding gneiss. There are pegmatite and aplite bodies and veins. Granitoids have been dated as one billion to 800 million years old.

The Precambrian complex in the Serbo-Macedonian Massif is made up of gneiss, mica schist and gabbro amphibolite with small masses of marble and metarhyolite. Gneiss is connected to the lower part of the massif and includes minerals such as muscovite, biotite and augen. Mica schist tends to occur in thin bands while gabbro amphibolites represent the metamorphosed magma intrusions and basic rocks with meta-tuff sometimes interspersed with gneiss and mica schist in bands and lenses. In the Pelagon, rocks have Barrovian-type regional metamorphism up to green schist grade on the sequence of metamorphic facies. In the Serbo-Macedonian Massif, rocks also reach green schist facies and exhibit Barrovian-type metamorphism.

Palaeozoic (539-251 million years old) rocks are widespread in NMK, particularly in the west, and include phyllite, volcanic formations and evidence of Riphean through Cambrian, Ordovician,

Devonian and Silurian formations based on fossil cephalopods, corals, brachiopods, trilobites and goniatites. Riphean-Cambrian rocks are particularly common in the Serbo-Macedonian Massif, representing sedimentary-volcanic sequences of albite, epidote and chlorite shales, albite-quartz-sericite shales, amphibole metagabbro, and metadiabase, such as the Vlasina Complex in Serbia. Metarhyolites also dominate in the Riphean-Cambrian segment of the Vardar Zone, including phyllite, spilite and keratophyre, epidote-chlorite, spilite-mica schist and low-grade metamorphic shales.

Ordovician rocks are represented by metasediments such as phyllite, sandy phyllite, quartzite sandstone and some shales. The Silurian also has phyllite-like rocks but has a greater proportion of volcanic and quartz porphyry rocks. The Devonian in western NMK is also defined by phyllites, together with graphite shale, conglomerate, quartzite and carbonaceous shales, along with marble containing crinoid fossils. Palaeozoic formations in different zones indicate that the lower units are most complex in eastern NMK, while the Ordovician and Devonian formations tend to be less numerous in the Vardar Zone and are generally more present in the west. The Kraistides, a volcanic complex spanning into neighbouring Bulgaria dominates some parts of the country, with green schist, metadiabase and spilite in its lower levels, and phyllite schists in its upper levels.

Palaeozoic magma formations include granitoid intrusions in both the west and the east, such as the Pelister Massif, in the west, which is well known to geologists because it breaks through Caledonian orogeny age Palaeozoic formations, forming 456 million years ago. It includes biotite, alkali granites and adamellite. The Krushevo granodiorite is associated with the Hercynian orogeny 289 million years ago representing biotite granite that was impacted by intense metamorphism. The granite here tends to be cataclastic while biotite has largely been transformed into secondary minerals. The Kraistides area in the east has some additional intrusions, including laminated granites and rose-coloured granites, together with aplite and quartz porphyry.

Regional metamorphism of Palaeozoic rocks in western North Macedonia is characterized by low temperatures and high pressures, particularly Palaeozoic rocks during the Alpine orogeny period went through a single period of intense cataclastic metamorphism.

Mesozoic (251-66 million years ago) is well represented in the geology of NMK. Triassic rocks are mostly found in western NMK, although less in the Vardar Zone, covering only a small area in the Delchevo border zone near Bulgaria. They are mainly volcanic rocks in the lower units overlain by carbonaceous dolomite. Jurassic rocks are particularly common in the Vardar Zone, particularly in the west. In this area, rocks are extremely varied due to ophiolite formations and massifs. The ophiolites are found in serpentinised ultra-mafic masses or sometimes as more complete ophiolite complexes. Apart from ultrabasic rocks, there is also diabase, gabbro, peridotite and basalt. In the Vardar Zone, a series of faults and diapirs are laminated and highly serpentinised. The Radusha Massif is the most significant ophiolite massif, covering an area of 60 km<sup>2</sup> northwest of Skopje. Chromium ore was extracted from the massif for decades and it also hosts dunite, harzburgite, veins and lenses of gabbro and rodingite. Gabbro-diorites of the ophiolite suite include the Demir Kapija-Gevgelija, Klepa and Skopska Crna Gora massifs in the central part of the Vardar Zone. The Demir Kapija-Gevgelija Massif extends over an area of 400 km<sup>2</sup>.

Basal conglomerate in the Demir Kapija area are overlain by massive limestones from the Tithonian. Ophiolite-gabbro cumulates are identified as oceanic-type gabbros and basalts are believed to have formed from up to 20% pre-existing crustal rock. Among the acidic magmatic intrusive bodies in the area are granites and granodiorites. In the west, in the vicinity of Korab Mountain, is a limestone formation with layers of chert and a flysch formation dominating the sub-soil, made up of claystone, limestone and siltstone. Toward the south is an additional ophiolite complex with similar rocks to the Vardar Zone.



Cretaceous rocks include examples from the Turonian and Senonian eras. Albian rocks are only found around the southeastern city of Shtip. Flysch is the most common remnant of the Senonian, particularly in the western Vardar Zone (up to 3 km of alternating conglomerates, sandstones, arkose, marl, limestone and rudist fossils shifting more toward siltstone in the east). Along the Radika River and Drim River in western North Macedonia, flysch, a carbonaceous sandbar limestone and olistolith limestone blocks outcrop. Cretaceous intrusive bodies include small granite bodies along the Pelagon fault zone, dating to 118 million years ago.

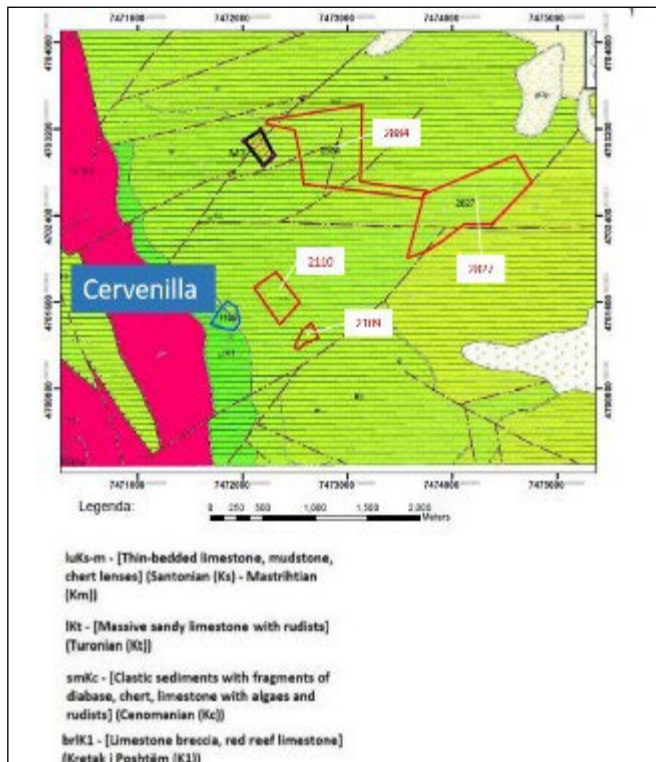
The Cenozoic (66m years ago to the present day) is represented by Eocene continental and marine deposits, along with volcanic formations from the Neogene and the last 2.5 million years of the Quaternary. Eocene rocks are mainly found in the Vardar Zone, especially close to Delchevo along the Bulgarian border and Debar. Red or violet conglomerate and sandstone make up the lower layers along with molasse formations. They are overlain by alternating sequences of sand and clay flysch with limestone layers rich in Eocene fossils. The Oligocene along the Bulgarian border has quartz latite and dacite rocks. Continental molasse deposited during the Miocene and Pliocene with sand, clay, tuff, volcanic ash, although there are some layers of diatomaceous earth and limestone in the Pelagon area. Marl, 1.5 kilometers thick fills the Skopje valley. Pliocene sands are covered by limestone and travertine which resulted from lake beds and hydrothermal waters. The Zletovo-Kratovo volcanic formation is also from the same period. Small basalt eruptions at the edge of the Vardar Zone in the early Quaternary produced some of the youngest rocks in the country.

### **3.3 Resource Opportunities in Licence Areas**

#### **3.3.1 Kosovo**

##### **3.3.1.1 *Rahovec/Malisheva***

Initial survey reports considered a wide geological area within this area. This report considers specific licence areas and takes into account the extensive quarrying and exploration that has taken place since then.

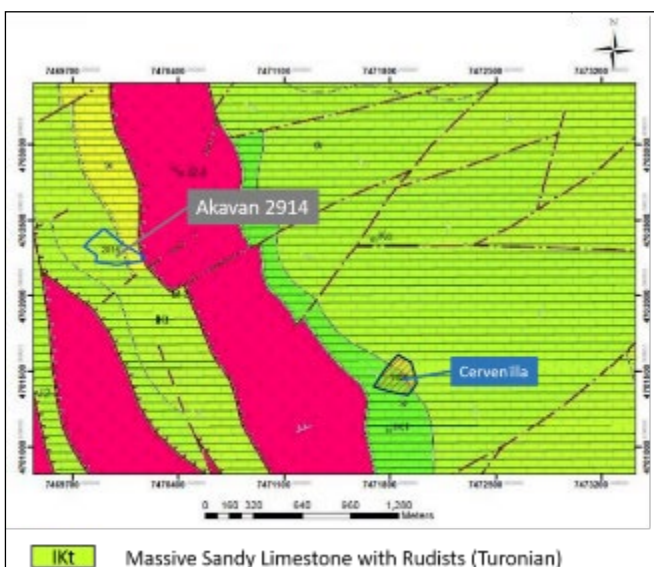


**Figure 14 Geology of the Rahovec Malisheva Area showing Fox Licences and Applications, Digital Geological Map of Kosova (prepared by H Beqiri 2022)**

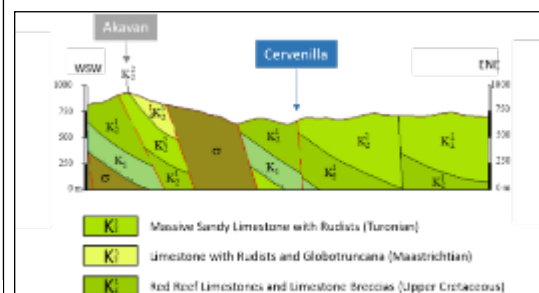
At Cervenilla quarry the geology is all Upper Cretaceous. Red Cenomanian (100-94 million years ago) reef (coralline) limestones lie to the west of the quarry while grey Turonian (94-90 million years ago) limestones with dolomitisation lie to the east. Fox quarries the former as Rosso Cait and the latter as Grigio Argento.

Exploration licence areas 2110 and 2109 also contain grey Turonian limestone whilst licence applications 2884 and 2827 are from the last deposits on the floor of the Sea of Tethys and last era of the Upper Cretaceous, the Senonian (88-65 million years ago). These are layered silver grey and pale cream deposits with rudists. Fox has previously extracted the same material at its suspended M3 quarry marketing the silver grey as Illirico Selene and the cream as Illirico Bianco.

Exploitation licence application 2914 (Akavan) lies just off the map in Fig 14 to the top left and is shown on Fig 15. The site is two thirds Turonian (94-90 million years ago) dolomitic limestone with rudists whilst the remaining third is later Maastrichtian (72 to 66 million years ago) limestone with rudists and globotruncana. The dip and strike of all the Rahovec-Malisheva deposits is towards the NE at a typical angle of approximately 45° (Fig 16).



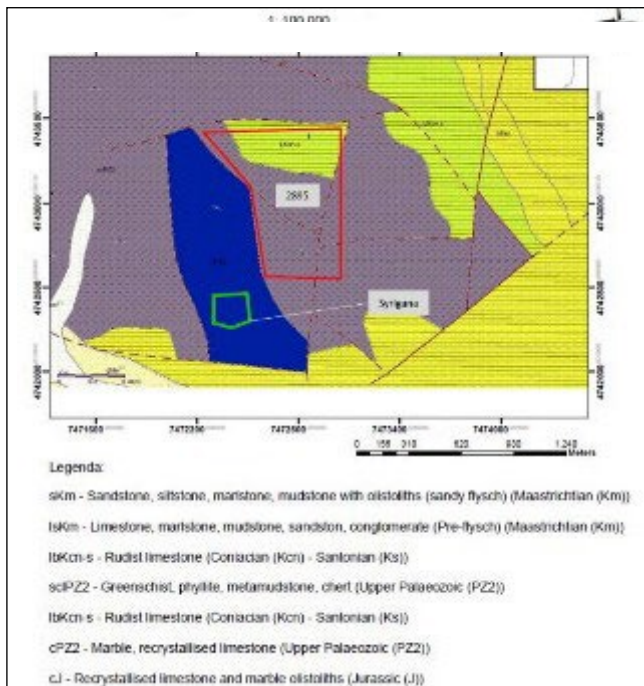
**Figure 15 Geology of NW of Rahovec Malisheva Area showing Akavan Licence Application, Digital Geologic Map of Kosova (prepared by H Beqiri, 2022)**



**Figure 16 Section Showing Approximate Licence Areas (after I Malushi 2011)**

### 3.3.1.2 Syrigana

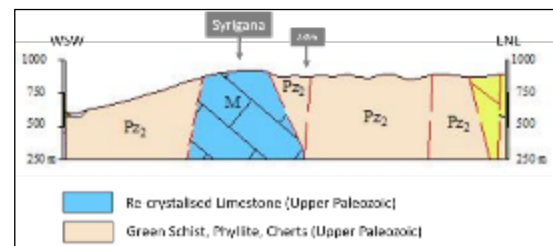
Initial surveys considered a much wider area than that represented by either the Syrigana quarry licence area (1358) or the exploration licence application 2895. This analysis can, as a result, be substantially more focused. The area was not explored in detail prior to Fox’s own survey work and that and subsequent quarrying has called the accuracy of the standard geological mapping for the area into question. The site of the quarry is identified as Upper Paleozoic marble and re-crystallised



**Figure 18 Geology of the Syrigana Area Showing Fox Licence and Application, Digital Geological Map of Kosova prepared by H Beqiri 2022)**

limestone. Petrographic analysis conducted for Fox by Marmo Test, Carrara and by Dr Emanuele Sirgiovanni has shown it to be Limestone Intramicrite with re-crystallisation rather than marble.

The E-W extent of the mass on which the quarry is located is also questionable as surface outcrops suggest that similar stone to that found in the quarry but whiter in colour may extend into the 2895 licence area. The current mapping does not suggest that.



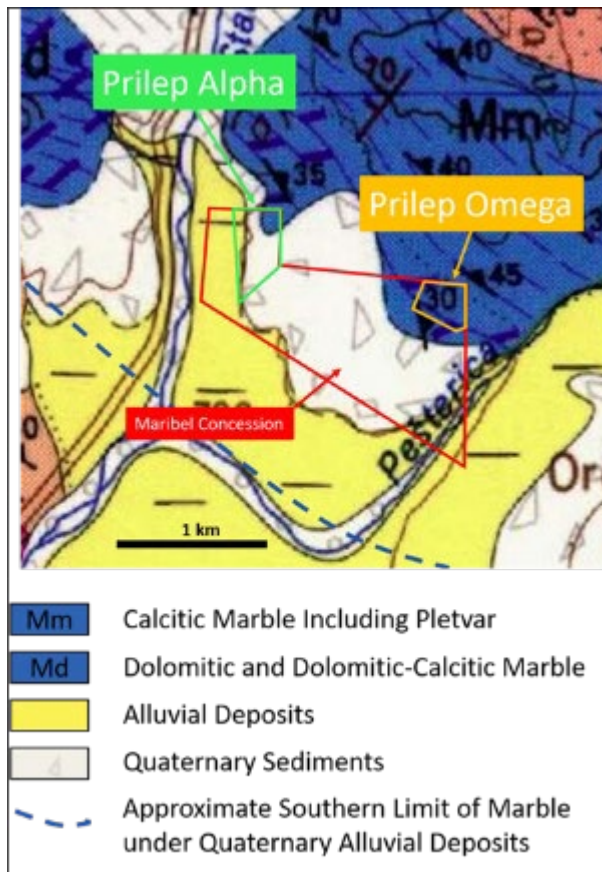
**Figure 17 Section through Syrigana Area (after I Malushi 2011)**

In general terms the formation at Syrigana quarry is Upper Paleozoic (539-252 million years ago). 2895, in terms of the mapping appears to be largely on Upper Paleozoic green shales or schists, phyllite and cherts. None of these are likely to be commercial. However the mapping shows an Upper Cretaceous (88-65 million years ago) limestone with rudists in approximately 15% of the licence area to the north and this may be commercial. Thorough survey work to determine the true nature and extent of the resource potential at the site once the exploration licence is issued.

### 3.3.2 North Macedonia

#### 3.3.2.1 Prilep

The 130 ha Maribel Concession is characterised by Precambrian (>800 million years ago) dolomitic, dolomitic-calcitic and calcitic marbles overlain in the extreme south by the Quaternary (<2.5 million years ago) alluvial deposits. The calcitic marbles lie to the north of the concession area and overlay the dolomitic marbles which are deeper and lie to the south. The calcitic marble is typically blue grey Cipollino or Pletvar type and the dolomitic much whiter with pale grey bands. A transitional variant with more grey banding is common across the site.



**Figure 20** Geology of Prilep Area Showing Maribel Licence Areas

## 4.0 Exploration History

### 4.1 Kosovo

The Rahovec-Malisheva area was explored during the Yugoslav era between 1965 and 1966 by the Institute for Geological and Geophysical research.

The Cervenilla quarry site was worked briefly in the 1990s prior to the independence war. The shallow quarry on the site, prior to the opening of the Fox quarry, showed the presence of massive red reef and grey limestones. Subsequent quarrying has demonstrated that the earlier survey work and the visual evidence from the earlier shallow quarry was correct. Cervenilla yields classic red reef limestone and massive grey limestone with rudists which mostly occur in thin beds.

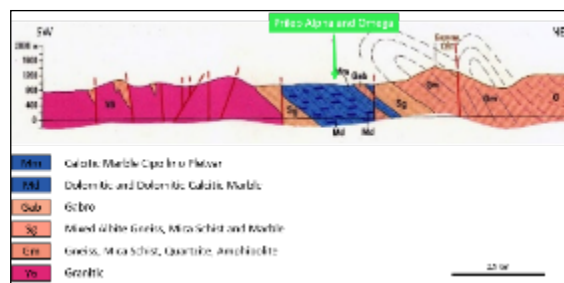
The area around the Akavan site has been drilled extensively but Fox has not undertaken drilling within the licence application area 2914. The evidence suggests that it contains massive grey dolomite (dolomitic limestone) in the age range 90 to 66 million years old.

Fox has relied on geological mapping and a knowledge of the stone both from quarrying at Cervenilla and the currently suspended quarry at M3 to apply for its other exploration licences.

Syrigana, as noted previously, was not thoroughly explored prior to Fox working in the area. The result is that the mapping is not as precise as in the Rahovec Malisheva area and work needs to be done to confirm the precise extent and volume of commercial stone beyond the main re-crystallised limestone intramicrite quarry already open.

Geological sections (Fig 18) show marble depths down to 800m but depths of 2km and even 3km have been postulated.

Within the Maribel Concession Fox has concentrated its quarrying so far in the area of Prilep Alpha, a 14 ha site. In the far NE of that site the marble was not overlain with alluvium but to the south it is although the deposits are less than 1m deep. Fox plans to explore the Omega site in the NE of the Concession area next. This site has almost no overburden and geologic mapping indicates it could be whiter than at Prilep Alpha.

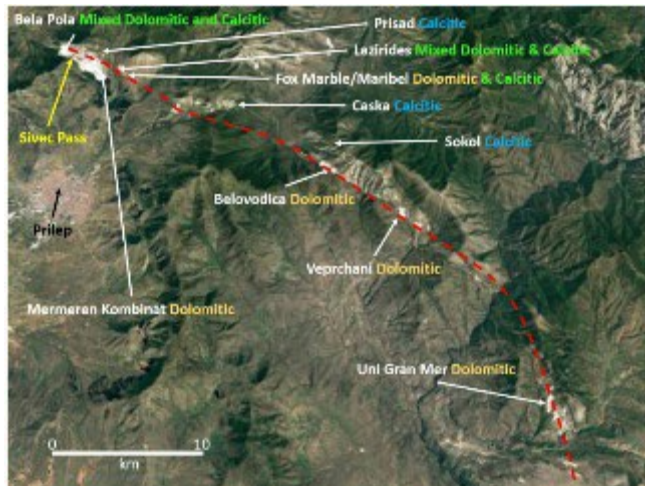


**Figure 19** Section through Pelagon Marble Massif



## 4.2 North Macedonia

Quarrying in the area north of Prilep has been conducted for at least two millennia. Walter Prochaska (The Dolomitic Marble of the Sivec Mountains, *Archeometry*, 2012) examined fine classical era sculptures from various sites around the Balkans at the petrographic level and established that they were from the area 1km to the west of Prilep Alpha, the site of the current Mermeren Kombinat Sivec quarry. He also showed that quarries at Pletvar, some 3.5km to the west of Prilep Alpha, was yielding blue green architectural marble at the same period. He concluded that export of the material was common.



**Figure 21 The Pelagon Marble Crescent Showing Quarry Sites and Marble Type Present**

Exploitation of marble from the area continued on a small scale through to the modern era although all archaeological evidence of it appears to have been obliterated by modern quarrying

Exploitation of the Pelagon marble reserves in the modern era began immediately after WWII when Yugoslav authorities conducted extensive geological surveys, including the drilling of test cores (now lost for the Maribel

licence areas) right the way along the 40km+ of the crescent shaped marble mass.

The result was the establishment of the state marble monopoly, Mermeren Kombinat, on a 2km<sup>2</sup> site to the west of Prilep Alpha. Limited shallow Yugoslav-era exploitation of marble took place on part of the Alpha site although records appear to have been lost.

During the Yugoslav era most marble quarrying took place on the Mermeren Kombinat site. However, after independence the state opened up the entire area shown in Fig 21 and at least 10 commercial quarries have been established as a result.

## 5.0 DATA VERIFICATION

### 5.1 Data Supplied

I received the following from FMH:

- a. The original CPR prepared by Magne Martensen of Golder Associates in 2011 with all attachments and source materials
- b. Fox technical laboratory testing results, including petrographic examinations for materials quarried
- c. Kosovo Survey Report, 2016, prepared by Dr Emanuele Sirigiovanni for the Stone Alliance project
- d. Survey conducted by Prof Orlando Pandolfi in 2013 comparing two sites near Prilep

- e. Geological mapping prepared by Prof Ibrahim Malushi for Fox in 2011
- f. Geological mapping abstracted from the Digital Geological Map of Kosova (ICMM) and prepared with licence areas shown by Hysni Beqiri Msc
- g. CPR prepared by Hysni Beqiri for the M1, M2 and M3 sites in Kosovo and Prilep Omega in NMK
- h. Quarry production details.
- i. Samples of Fox materials.
- j. Licences issued in Kosovo and NMK in favour of Fox and Maribel DOOEL (the Fox partner in NMK)
- k. The assistance of FMH (and subsidiary) staff and consultants in London and Kosovo.

## 5.2 Data Verification

Data provided was in electronic copy or abstracted from online tools (Kosovo geological mapping). Fox samples of polished limestone and marble were supplied from FMH offices in London.

I have conducted walk-overs of all the sites and confirm that my observation is consistent with the data provided to me.

## 6.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

I was commissioned by FMH to estimate the amount, characteristics, quality and potential block size of material as yet unquarried within the three licence areas (two in Kosovo and one in NMK) where the company has open quarries. My secondary tasking was to review the estimates of resource for Fox's exploration licence application (in Kosovo) and provide an initial indicative estimate of the resource likely to become available to the company at the three sites for which it holds exploration licences (two in Kosovo, one in NMK). My tertiary tasking was to do the same for the three exploration licence applications that Fox has made in Kosovo.

### 6.1 Evaluation of the Stone

This section covers the geological and technical characteristics of the stone which Fox processes or which occurs within its licence areas. The technical characteristics are expressed in terms of UNI EN and ASTM standards. UNI EN tests are the Italian edition of European standards reflecting where the tests were conducted – Carrara, Italy. ASTM are the American Society for Testing and Materials or US standards.

#### 6.1.1 Kosovo

##### 6.1.1.1 *Rahovec/Malisheva Area*

##### 6.1.1.1.1 *Cervenilla Quarry*

Quarrying at Cervenilla commenced in 2012. The site is 5 ha and sits astride the paraconformity between Turonian (Upper Cretaceous) massive sandy limestone and Lower Cretaceous red reef limestone. The red reef limestone is quarried as Rosso Cait and the grey as Grigio Argento. Between

the two there is some mixing and an irregularly coloured transitional material is sold by Fox in small volumes as Flora.

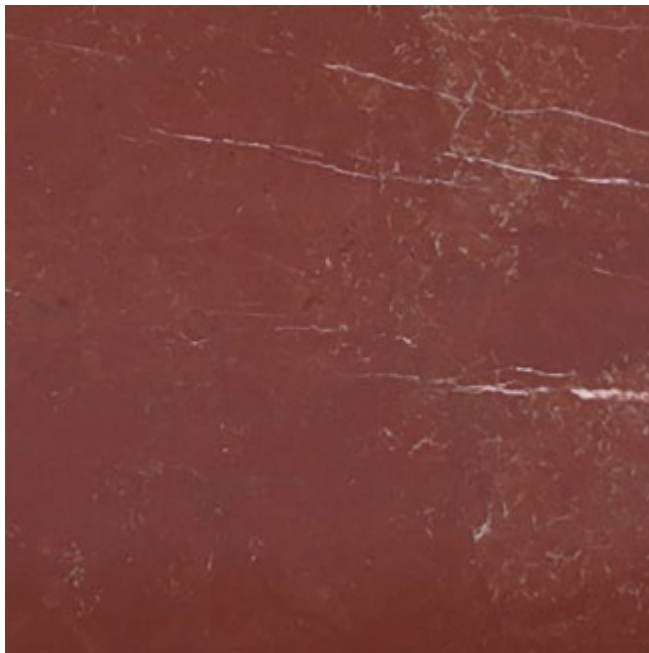


Figure 23 Polished Rosso Cait

| STANDARD                     | REPORT  | VALUE     | DATE   |
|------------------------------|---|-----------|--|
| UNI EN 12553                 | Water absorption  | AJ20602   | Average: 0.12 %  |
| UNI EN 1936                  | Apparent density<br>Open porosity                           | D052005   | Apparent density: 2700 Kg/m <sup>3</sup><br>Open porosity: 0.4 %           |
| UNI EN 12372                 | Tensile strength  | ITX0935   | Average: 11.7 Mpa<br>Standard deviation: 1.7 Mpa<br>Min. ex. Val.: 8.5 Mpa |
| UNI EN 12372<br>UNI EN 12371 | Tensile strength<br>after 14 cycles of<br>freeze resistance | G14F20503 | Average: 11.2 Mpa<br>Standard deviation: 1.5 Mpa<br>Min. ex. Val.: 8.4 Mpa |
| UNI EN 12372<br>UNI EN 12371 | Tensile strength<br>after 56 cycles of<br>freeze resistance | G56F20605 | Average: 11.2 Mpa<br>Standard deviation: 2.0 Mpa<br>Min. ex. Val.: 7.7 Mpa |
| UNI EN 14791                 | Slip resistance   | SHP20605  | Wet: 0.41<br>Dry: 0.51<br>Wet: 20  |
| UNI EN 14791                 | Slip resistance   | SPP20607  | Wet: 0.35<br>Dry: 0.45<br>Wet: 8   |
| UNI EN 14173                 | Abrasion resistance   | RC20627   | Average: 21 mm   |
| ASTM C97                     | Absorption and<br>bulk specific                             | F3003C97  | Absorption: 0.09 %<br>BSI: 2704 Kg/m <sup>3</sup>                          |
| ASTM C99                     | Modulus of rupture  | F7003C99  | Dry: 10.4 Mpa<br>Wet: 10.7 Mpa   |
| ASTM C670                    | Compressive<br>strength                                     | F2003C170 | Dry: 72 Mpa<br>Wet: 68 Mpa   |
| ASTM C153                    | Abrasion resistance   | F3003C153 | Average: 18.6  |

| ASTM C98 Standard Specification for Limestone Dimension Stone - High Density |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| ASTM C97   | Absorption            |
| ASTM C97   | Bulk specific gravity |
| ASTM C99   | Modulus of rupture    |
| ASTM C670  | Compressive strength  |
| ASTM C153  | Abrasion resistance   |

| ABRASION class of use - ASTM value |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| All uses: high abrasion resistance | ASTM C153 values > 20-25 Reference: Stone in modern building - Flooring |

| ABRASION class of use - UNI EN value  |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| Class of use (UNI EN 12553): less to 25 seems to be suitable for heavily trafficked areas. This is approximately equal to 200 million pedestrian passages during the service life of the floor.   | EN 14187 value > 21 mm |
| Class of use INTENSIVE:<br>- Public halls in stations, airports, shopping centres;<br>- Halls in residential blocks with more than 40 housing units;<br>- Common rooms of an office building with more than 10 employees;<br>- Flooring in supermarkets, etc. | EN 14187 value > 24 mm |

Figure 22 Technical Tests Results for Rosso Cait, Marmo Test, Carrara

Rosso Cait (Figs. 22 and 23) is a red reef fine grained limestone with irregular, usually white, veins. Bioclasts are not uncommon but tend to occur in identifiable bands and careful processing can usually include or exclude them according to customer demand. The material is usually resined during processing in order to stabilise small natural cracks and pin holes.



Figure 25 Polished Argento Grigio

| STANDARD                     | REPORT  | VALUE     | DATE   |
|------------------------------|---|-----------|--|
| UNI EN 12553                 | Water absorption  | AJ32204   | Average: 0.08 %  |
| UNI EN 1936                  | Apparent density<br>Open porosity                           | D052004   | Apparent density: 2700 Kg/m <sup>3</sup><br>Open porosity: 0.2 %           |
| UNI EN 12372                 | Tensile strength  | ITX0114   | Average: 9.4 Mpa<br>Standard deviation: 1.8 Mpa<br>Min. ex. Val.: 6.4 Mpa  |
| UNI EN 12372<br>UNI EN 12371 | Tensile strength<br>after 15 cycles of<br>freeze resistance | G15F0114  | Average: 10.8 Mpa<br>Standard deviation: 2 Mpa<br>Min. ex. Val.: 7.2 Mpa   |
| UNI EN 12372<br>UNI EN 12371 | Tensile strength<br>after 48 cycles of<br>freeze resistance | G48F0114  | Average: 10.1 Mpa<br>Standard deviation: 2.3 Mpa<br>Min. ex. Val.: 6.8 Mpa |
| UNI EN 14791                 | Slip resistance   | SF0114    | Wet: 0.56<br>Dry: 0.66<br>Wet: 28  |
| UNI EN 14173                 | Abrasion resistance   | RF0114    | Average: 18.5 mm   |
| ASTM C97                     | Absorption and<br>bulk specific                             | F3003C97  | Absorption: 0.08 %<br>BSI: 2700 Kg/m <sup>3</sup>                          |
| ASTM C99                     | Modulus of rupture  | F7003C99  | Dry: 9.4 Mpa<br>Wet: 9.9 Mpa   |
| ASTM C670                    | Compressive<br>strength                                     | F2003C170 | Dry: 108 Mpa<br>Wet: 98 Mpa  |
| ASTM C153                    | Abrasion resistance   | F3003C153 | Average: 18.2  |

| ASTM C98 Standard Specification for Limestone Dimension Stone - High Density |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| ASTM C97   | Absorption            |
| ASTM C97   | Bulk specific gravity |
| ASTM C99   | Modulus of rupture    |
| ASTM C670  | Compressive strength  |
| ASTM C153  | Abrasion resistance   |

| ABRASION class of use - UNI EN value  |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| Class of use (UNI EN 12553): less to 25 seems to be suitable for heavily trafficked areas. This is approximately equal to 200 million pedestrian passages during the service life of the floor.   | EN 14187 value > 21 mm |
| Class of use INTENSIVE:<br>- Public halls in stations, airports, shopping centres;<br>- Halls in residential blocks with more than 40 housing units;<br>- Common rooms of an office building with more than 10 employees;<br>- Flooring in supermarkets, etc. | EN 14187 value > 24 mm |

| ABRASION class of use - ASTM value |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| All uses: high abrasion resistance | ASTM C153 values > 20-25 Reference: Stone in modern building - Flooring |

Figure 24 Technical Tests Results for Grigio Argento, Marmo Test, Carrara

Grigio Argento (Figs. 24 and 25), a grey Turonian dolomitic limestone with irregular white and occasionally yellow veins, is the most abundant material in the Cervenilla Quarry which is towards the east side of the licence area. Like Rosso Cait it exhibits layers of bioclasts and is usually resined in processing to stabilise small cracks and fill pinholes. It can take a wide range of finishes including very high lustre polish. It is suitable for both internal decoration and external paving and walling.



Figure 26 Polished Flora

| STANDARD     | PROPERTY   | UNIT      | VALUE  | DATE              |
|--------------|--|-----------|--|-------------------|
| EN ISO 12771 | Water absorption                                       | APEN14    | Average 0.02%  | December 22, 2014 |
| EN ISO 1456  | Water absorption Open porosity                         | DPEN14    | Average Density: 2.700 Kg/m <sup>3</sup><br>Open porosity: 0.2%            | December 22, 2014 |
| EN ISO 12372 | Flexural strength                                      | FFEN14    | Average: 9.4 Mpa<br>Standard deviation: 1.0 Mpa<br>Min. av. Val.: 6.0 Mpa  | January 14, 2015  |
| EN ISO 12373 | Flexural strength after 13 cycles of stress resistance | OFPPEN14  | Average: 11.8 Mpa<br>Standard deviation: 2 Mpa<br>Min. av. Val.: 7.2 Mpa   | January 19, 2015  |
| EN ISO 12373 | Flexural strength after 40 cycles of stress resistance | OHPPEN14  | Average: 16.4 Mpa<br>Standard deviation: 1.1 Mpa<br>Min. av. Val.: 8.3 Mpa | February 19, 2015 |
| EN ISO 14221 | Slip resistance  | SPEN14    | Wetted Tray: 56<br>Standard Tray: 25                                       | January 14, 2015  |
| EN ISO 14197 | Abrasion resistance                                    | APEN14    | Average: 18.3 Mpa  | February 17, 2015 |
| ASTM C97     | Flex. phen. and Bulk specific                          | FD14-C97  | Absorption: 0.017%<br>D.G. 3.708 Kg/m <sup>3</sup>                         | December 22, 2014 |
| ASTM C98     | Modulus of rupture                                     | FD14-C98  | Tr: 6.9 Mpa<br>Wet: 8.9 Mpa  | January 11, 2015  |
| ASTM C130    | Compressive strength                                   | FD14-C130 | Tr: 108 Mpa<br>Wet: 85 Mpa   | January 26, 2015  |
| ASTM C150    | Abrasion resistance                                    | FD14-C150 | Average 18: 23.2   | December 20, 2014 |

| ASTM C-99 Standard Specifications for Abrasion Resistance Tester - High Abrasion |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| ASTM C97   | Abrasion: 18.3 Mpa            |
| ASTM C98   | Modulus of rupture: 6.9 Mpa   |
| ASTM C130  | Compressive strength: 108 Mpa |
| ASTM C150  | Abrasion resistance: 23.2     |

| ABRASION class of use - EN 12518  |   |
|---|---|
| Class of use <b>EXTENSIVE</b> :<br>- Public halls in schools, airports, shopping centres;<br>- Public or commercial floors with some class 10 traffic;<br>- Common rooms of an office building with no more than 10 employees;<br>- Flooring in restaurants, etc... | EN 14177 value: 17 mm<br>Reference: EN 12518<br>Flooring, paving and walls - requirements for safety in use |
| Class of use <b>INTENSIVE</b> :<br>- Public halls in schools, airports, shopping centres;<br>- Public or commercial floors with some class 10 traffic;<br>- Common rooms of an office building with no more than 10 employees;<br>- Flooring in restaurants, etc... | EN 14177 value: 24 mm<br>Reference: EN 12518<br>Standard testing methods                                    |

| ABRASION class of use - ASTM index |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| All uses: high abrasion resistance | ASTM C150 value: 10-25<br>Reference: Stone in outdoor building - Poling |

Figure 27 Technical Tests Results for Flora, Marmo Test, Carrara

Flora (Figs 26 and 27) exhibits very similar technical characteristics to Rosso Cait and Grigio Argento but its appearance ranges from transitional patterns of interwoven grey and red through what can seem like staining to intermediate fully blended colour. Bioclasts are common. It will take all the finishes that Grigio Argento can take but the chief limiting commercial characteristic of the material is its aesthetic variability. This means it can usually only be sold for small projects.

From both mapping and site visits, both of Fox's two existing exploration licences contain material similar to Grigio Argento.

### 6.1.1.1.2 Akavan (formerly Varrezat)

The dolomite at Akavan is a slightly different shade of grey and tends almost to a sandy colour in places (Fig. 28). Thin white veins are present in most of the material and there is some evidence of brecciated deposits. Likely to need some resinisation as a matter of course, this material will, like all the other limestones Fox has examined or worked in the area, accept a high lustre finish and be suitable for both internal and external applications. It is a globally common type of limestone. The material has not yet been technically assessed under laboratory conditions.

### 6.1.1.1.3 Exploration Licences

Fox's current exploration licence areas 2109 and 2110 contain material similar to the grey (Grigio Argento) from Cervenilla quarry (Figs 24 and 25)





Figure 28 Polished Illirico Selene and Bianco

### 6.1.1.2 Syrigana

Quarrying at Syrigana (Suhogerli) commenced in 2012 on the deposit indicated as most promising in initial surveys. The geological mapping for the area identifies the mass as marble and re-crystallised limestone. Subsequent petrographic examination identifies the material as from the mass as re-crystallised Limestone Intramicrite.



Figure 30 Fig 29 Polished Etrusco Dorato

The licence areas 2827 and 2884 are similar in geological terms to Fox's suspended M3 quarry. As the licences are still only in the application stage, Fox has not yet been able to remove material from either area to polish. Fig. 29 is, therefore, indicative only and shows Illirico Selene (silver grey) and Illirico Bianco (cream) from M3.

Both materials are Turonian massive sandy limestone with rudists and are highly commercial. The silver grey is a most unusual shade of grey in the current international market. Once Fox has these licences approved they should be a priority for detailed survey.

| STANDARD  | PROPERTY                     | REPORT    | VALUE   | DATE              |
|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|---|-------------------|
| ASTM C97  | Absorption and Bulk specific | FND04C97  | Absorption: 0.10%<br>Bulk: 2785 Kg/m <sup>3</sup> | December 22, 2014 |
| ASTM C99  | Modulus of rupture           | FND04C99  | Dry: 5.8 Mpa<br>Wet: 3.6 Mpa                      | January 14, 2015  |
| ASTM C138 | Compressive strength         | FND04C138 | Dry: 80 Mpa<br>Wet: 68 Mpa                        | December 29, 2014 |
| ASTM C155 | Abrasion resistance          | FND04C155 | Average Ra: 17.1                                  | December 12, 2014 |

| ASTM C98 Standard Specification for Dimensional Stone - High Density |                       |                          |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| ASTM C97   | Absorption            | ≤ 2.00%                  |
| ASTM C99   | Bulk specific gravity | ≥ 2700 kg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| ASTM C138  | Compressive strength  | ≥ 65 Mpa                 |
| ASTM C155  | Abrasion resistance   | ≥ 10                     |

| Abrasion class of use - ASTM value  |                 |       |  |
|---|-----------------|-------|--|
| Moderately high abrasion resistance, suitable for most uses, including high-traffic prestige commercial flooring. | ASTM C155 value | 15-20 | Reference Stone in modern building - Porcelain |

Figure 29 Etrusco Dorato Technical Specifications, Marmo Test, Carrara

The material is multi-coloured on a consistent grey background. Where the colouration tends towards reds and pinks Fox markets it as Breccia Paradisea (it is not, in the strict geological sense a breccia but the word describes the patterns present in the rock) and where it shows yellow or golds, it is known

as Etrusco Dorato. The latter is the less common colouration. Both materials have the same technical characteristics.

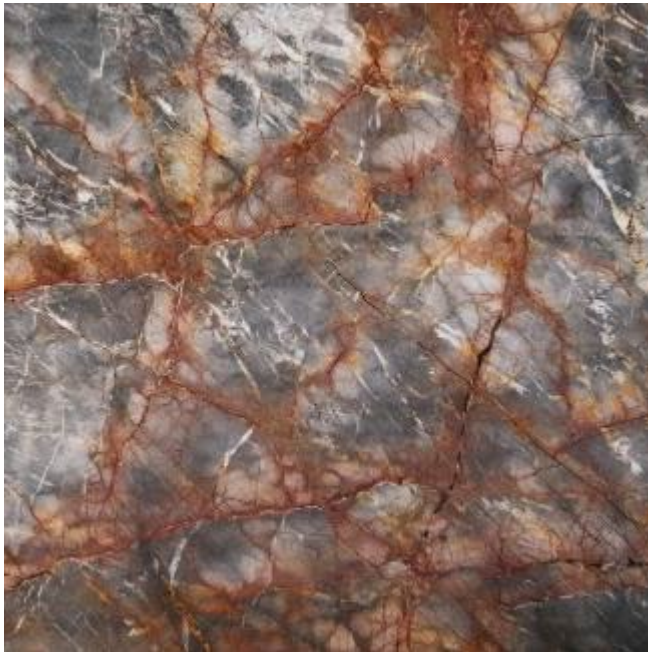


Figure 32 Polished Breccia Paradisea

| STANDARD  | REPORT                       | VALUE  | DATE              |
|-----------|------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| ASTM C97  | Absorption and Bulk specific | FND04097<br>Absorption: 0.10%<br>BSC: 2705 kg/m <sup>3</sup> | December 22, 2014 |
| ASTM C99  | Modulus of rupture           | FND04099<br>Dry: 8.6 Mpa<br>Wet: 8.0 Mpa                     | January 14, 2015  |
| ASTM C170 | Compressive strength         | FND040170<br>Dry: 93 Mpa<br>Wet: 85 Mpa                      | December 29, 2014 |
| ASTM C153 | Abrasion resistance          | FND040153<br>Average Hr: 17.1                                | December 12, 2014 |

| ASTM C568 Standard Specification for Lustrous Dimension Stone - High Density |                       |                          |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| ASTM C97   | Absorption            | ≤ 1.00%                  |
| ASTM C97   | Bulk specific gravity | ≥ 2560 kg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| ASTM C99   | Modulus of rupture    | ≥ 6.5 Mpa                |
| ASTM C170  | Compressive strength  | ≥ 55 Mpa                 |
| ASTM C153  | Abrasion resistance   | ≥ 10                     |

| Abrasion class of use - ASTM value   |                  |   |
|--|------------------|---|
| Moderately high abrasion resistance, suitable for most uses, including high traffic prestige commercial flooring | ASTM C1533 value | 15-20<br>Reference: Stone in motion (building - paving) |

Figure 31 Breccia Paradisea Technical Specifications, Marmo Test, Carrara

## 6.1.2 North Macedonia

### 6.1.2.1 Prilep Alpha Quarry

Quarrying commenced at Prilep Alpha in 2014 and since then Fox has been extracting primarily dolomitic marble which presents as predominantly white with grey banding and occasional brown banding. It has also been able to extract some blue grey Pletvar-type (also known as Cipollino) calcitic marble where it has been found in the NW corner of the quarry but this material seems mostly to lie outside the existing licence area. The white is sold as Alexandrian White in three colour grades and the calcitic marble is sold as Alexandrian Blue. All the Alexandrian material is highly commercial and is suitable for a wide range of uses from tiles to statuary.



Figure 33 Polished Alexandrian White Cinero

| STANDARD                   | PROPERTY   | REPORT    | VALUE   | DATE           |
|----------------------------|--|-----------|---|----------------|
| UNEEN 12372                | Water absorption   | ASX309    | Average: 0.18 %   | April 21, 2015 |
| UNEEN 1596                 | Apparent density<br>Dipar. porosity                          | DEX309    | Apparent density: 2850 kg/m <sup>3</sup><br>Open porosity: 0.5 %            | April 21, 2015 |
| UNEEN 12372                | Flexural strength  | FXS305    | Average: 30.8 MPa<br>Standard deviation: 0.6 MPa<br>Min. vs. Val.: 30.0 MPa | March 24, 2015 |
| UNEEN 12372<br>UNEEN 12371 | Flexural strength<br>after 12 cycles of<br>freeze resistance | FXS305    | Average: 31.1 MPa<br>Standard deviation: 1.1 MPa<br>Min. vs. Val.: 30.0 MPa | April 20, 2015 |
| UNEEN 12372<br>UNEEN 12371 | Flexural strength<br>after 48 cycles of<br>freeze resistance | FXS305    | Average: 30.8 MPa<br>Standard deviation: 1.1 MPa<br>Min. vs. Val.: 30.0 MPa | May 15, 2015   |
| UNEEN 14251                | Slip resistance  | SPS300    | Polished: Dry: 78<br>Rounded: Wet: 9  | April 20, 2015 |
| UNEEN 14251                | Slip resistance  | SPS305    | Polished: Dry: 48<br>Rounded: Wet: 11                                       | April 20, 2015 |
| UNEEN 14137                | Abrasion resistance  | BSX309    | Average: 24 mm  | May 23, 2015   |
| ASTM C97                   | Absorption and<br>Bulk specific gravity                      | FXS09C97  | Absorption: 0.17%<br>BGC: 2875 kg/m <sup>3</sup>                            | April 15, 2015 |
| ASTM C99                   | Modulus of rupture   | FXS09C99  | Dry: 11.9 MPa<br>Wet: 11.2 MPa  | April 15, 2015 |
| ASTM C178                  | Compressive<br>Strength                                      | FXS09C178 | Eq. 100 MPa<br>Wet: 130 MPa   | May 14, 2015   |
| ASTM C155                  | Abrasion resistance  | FXS09C155 | Average: 16.5   | April 19, 2015 |

| ASTM C99 Standard Specification for Marble Modulus of Rupture |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| ASTM C97  | Absorption            |
| ASTM C97  | Bulk specific gravity |
| ASTM C99  | Modulus of rupture    |
| ASTM C178   | Compressive strength  |
| ASTM C155   | Abrasion resistance   |

| ABRASION class of use - ASTM value  |                 |         |   |
|---|-----------------|---------|---|
| Moderately high abrasion resistance, suitable for most uses, including high traffic granite commercial flooring | ASTM C155 value | 15 - 20 | Reference: Stone in modern building - Preving |

Figure 34 Alexandrian White Technical Specifications, Marmo Test, Carrara

### 6.1.2.2 Wider Maribel Concession Area including Prilep Omega



Figure 35 Recent Test Cores From Concession Area Adjacent to Alpha

Much of the Maribel concession outside the Alpha area is covered by alluvial deposits that will have to be cleared before marble extraction could commence. The Omega site is an exception.

Recent test cores from close to the Alpha site suggest that that marble consistently whiter than the polished example in Fig. 33 can be achieved. Mapping at the Omega site suggests that that may well be whiter as the geology is dolomitic marble rather than dolomitic-calcitic or calcitic.

Most of the remaining 108 ha of the 130 ha Maribel Concession area is covered by varying thicknesses of Quaternary alluvium. Nevertheless, mapping shows clearly the presence of marble under the placer deposits down to a probable depth of over 800m. The precise

nature of the material will remain uncertain until detailed exploration commences.



## 6.2 Site Evaluation

### 6.2.1 Rahovec/Malisheva



Figure 36 . Rahovec-Malisheva in Regional Context

The Rahovec Malisheva area (Fig. 36) comprises the open quarry at Cervenilla, the exploitation licence area known as Akavan (2914), two current exploration licences (2109 and 2110) and two large exploration licence application areas (2884 and 2827).

#### 6.2.1.1 Cervenilla

Cervenilla (1356) was Fox's first quarry. Excavation commenced in 2012 across the paraconformity between Turonian (Upper Cretaceous) massive sandy limestone and Lower Cretaceous red reef limestone and Now open over two long largely rectangular benches, Cervenilla yields the red reef limestone Rosso Cait and grey Grigio Argento limestone. Between the two there is sometimes stone of intermediate colouration and patterning. This is not consistent in colour or pattern across large resource volumes but has proved highly commercial for customers seeking small quantities of material. Fox market it as Flora. All three colour variants have sold well globally for use in both internal and external applications. Grigio Argento is proving especially well suited in the local market for use in exterior paving.



**Figure 37 Cervenilla Quarry and Adjacent Licences/Applications**

Cervenilla contains an Indicated Resource of 1.2m<sup>3</sup> of which more than 75% is grey. As noted in the introduction, since 2012 Fox has extracted 15,380 tonnes of stone block from Cervenilla. That represents an overall weight of material removed of 51,666 tonnes on the basis of a 30:70 ratio of commercial block to waste. Applying a conversion factor of 2.7m<sup>3</sup> per tonne, the volume of material extracted to date is 19,136m<sup>3</sup>. The total extracted amounts to approximately 1.6% of the total resource available at the site if quarrying were to cease at 50m and there remains considerable potential to develop the quarry both by deepening it and by horizontal expansion.



**Figure 38 Cervenilla New Grey Bench**

The site includes a number of tectonic fractures. Depending on the bench being worked these can potentially reduce the size of the commercial blocks extracted but the company has routinely been able to achieve large commercial blocks from the quarry. Some benefit from resination before initial processing into slabs and again as the material undergoes further processing.

Petrographically Grigio Argento, Rosso Cait and Flora are all biomicrite limestones with bioclasts and white veins. They each exhibit similar technical characteristics as can be seen from the technical test summaries in Fig 16.

### **6.2.1.2 Akavan (2914) Exploitation Licence Application**

Survey of Akavan site by Prof Ibrahim Malushi was formerly called by its alternate name, Varrezat (monuments or graves). Akavan (Fig. 37) is a more common local name for the site. As a result of the original survey Fox, as Rex Marble Shpk, applied for and obtained exploitation licence 1357 for the site. However, Fox prioritised the opening of other quarries and the licence was allowed to lapse on the understanding that it could be reactivated if market conditions changed. The reactivation process, as licence application 2914, was recommenced on 18 Nov 2020 and is currently awaiting approval by the board of the ICMM.

The hillside around Akavan has been extensively drilled and the site is 5 ha in size and is assessed to contain around 1.2m m<sup>3</sup> of grey dolomite down to a depth of 50m.

### **6.2.1.3 Current Exploration Licences 2109 and 2110**

These lie on massive sandy limestone with rudists and are very similar geologically and, therefore, in terms of available resource to the grey material (Grigio Argento) from the east side of the Cervenilla licence area. Neither has yet been comprehensively explored.

2109 has significant site constraints. Although the site is assessed to contain around 0.8 m<sup>3</sup> of resource, 2.5 ha is insufficient to open a commercial quarry and Fox is unlikely to proceed with developing this site unless it is able to reach an operating agreement with neighbouring licence holders in order to create a viable quarry size.

2110, at 5 ha is viable as a quarry site in terms of surface area and is assessed to contain 1.2 m<sup>3</sup> of resource. However, since the regulations were revised in June 2020 to allow quarries to be developed on sites up to 20 ha, Fox will need to consider carefully whether demand for the darker grey limestone from the site is sufficient to prioritise investment over the much larger 2827 and 2884, both of which offer the potential for much larger quarries. Fox will also need to consider likely costs at the site as it shows some evidence of surface fracturing that may impact on block size.

### **6.2.1.4 Licence Applications**

These large sites lie on the opposite site of the same hill at the foot of which Fox has its now suspended M3 quarry. The geological mapping suggests near identical geology and, when the licence applications are approved, these should be an exploration priority

## **6.2.2 Syrigana**

### **6.2.2.1 Syrigana Quarry**

Syrigana (1358) was the second of Fox's quarries. Excavation commenced in late 2012. The material extracted is not a strict petrographic marble as indicated by the geological mapping but Limestone Intramicrite with some re-crystallisation. It is characterised by almost glassy smoothness when polished and the presence of reds, whites and golds or yellows on a largely grey background.

The resource in the existing Syrigana licence area is well established and, therefore, Indicated Resource of approximately 1.5m m<sup>3</sup>. To date 12,214 tonnes of commercial stone block has been extracted. This represents 40,413 tonnes of material extracted at the site on the standard 30:70 block



to waste ratio. Using the weight to volume conversion factor of 2.7m<sup>3</sup> per tonne that is 14,968 m<sup>3</sup> of material or approximately 1% of the material resource available if extraction were to cease at a depth of 50m. This would enable Syrigana to remain productive at least until the end of the current licence period.



**Figure 39 Syrigana in Regional Context**

The Syrigana quarry licence is 5 ha and lies entirely on the cPZ2 deposit identified on mapping as Upper Paleozoic marble. However, the Petrographic examination conducted by Marmo Test in Carrara in 2014 described the material limestone intramicrite, a grain-supported carbonitic rock with mainly calcareous intraclasts and subordinate quartz grains, k-feldspar grains and a calcareous matrix (micrite). The tester noted that rarely, bioclasts are also present. Both intraclasts and bioclasts are replaced by crystalline calcite. The rock is characterised by thick veins with mixed composition (calcite+quartz+feldspar) and thin fractures filled by very fine grained organic material and oxides (stylolites).

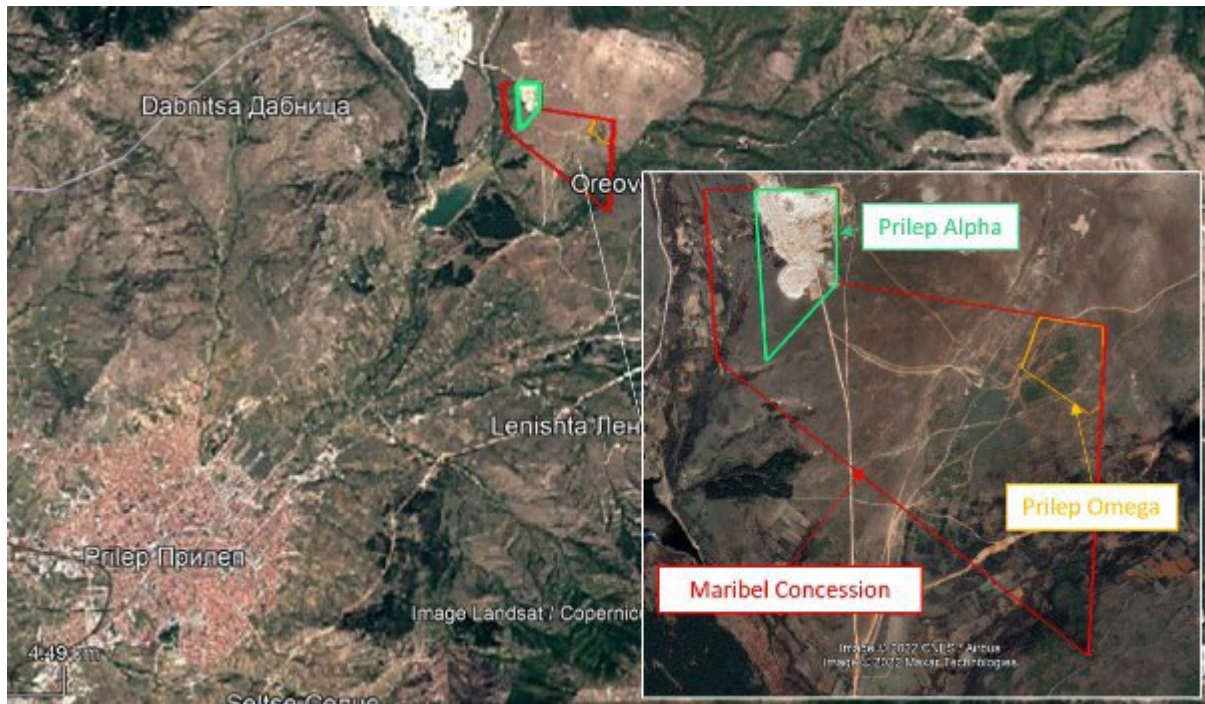


**Figure 40 Syrigana Quarry**

### 6.2.2.2 Syrigana Licence Application

The inset map at Fig, 38 shows application area 2895. Material found on the surface within the 2895 area suggests that the identified mass of re-crystallised limestone intramicrite may extend eastwards into the 2895 area and, furthermore, that the material may be whiter than at Syrigana quarry. Additionally there is an area of limestone with rudists shown to the north of the licence area which may be of interest commercially. Detailed survey is needed once the licence has been granted. Further survey work will be needed before calculating resource volume.

### 6.2.3 North Macedonia



**Figure 41 Prilep in Regional Context**

Fox operates in NMK under the terms of an Operating Agreement with its local partner, Maribel DOOEL which has sole responsibility to ensure all areas are appropriately licenced. The Operating Agreement gives Fox the rights to operate Maribel's quarries for 20 years with automatic renewal unless a break clause is triggered. The Operating Agreement dates to 2013 and quarrying at the Prilep Alpha site commenced in 2014.

Maribel holds several licences in the Prilep Area. Its overall concession area is 130 ha (Fig 40). Within that it currently has 14 ha for exploitation known as Prilep Alpha (Fig 40). Fox also intends to quarry Prilep Omega Area.

The entire area lies on Precambrian marble with a depth of more than 200m – possibly as much as 3km according to some estimates. Fox quarrying experience since 2014 has shown that, apart from a small area in the north west corner of the Alpha quarry which proved to contain calcitic Pletvar type marble, the remainder of the areas that have been explored contain the much paler dolomitic or, in some areas, more clearly banded dolomitic-calcitic marble.

Apart from in the area to the NE of Alpha and around Omega, the marble is overlain by Quaternary alluvial deposits of varying thickness. Once cleared away, developing quarries or quarry extensions down to a depth of 50m should be readily achievable.



On the basis of the gently sloping and easy access site and the known depth of the marble deposits, the total resource in the concession area of 130 ha down to 50 m of marble is calculated as 65m m<sup>3</sup>. However, as previously noted, around 15 ha of the site is likely to be unavailable for exploitation (farmland and high tension power lines) bringing the total available resource down to 57.5m m<sup>3</sup>. Prilep Alpha accounts for 7m m<sup>3</sup> resulting in a resource estimate of 50m m<sup>3</sup>. The Prilep Omega area accounts for 3.5 m m<sup>3</sup> of the 50m m<sup>3</sup>.

To date 30,412 tonnes of commercial marble block has been extracted at Prilep Alpha. This equates to 101,373 tonnes of material according to the 30:70 ratio of block to waste. Applying the conversion factor of 2.7m<sup>3</sup> per tonne that is 37,546m<sup>3</sup> of resource removed to date. That is around 0.5% of the resource volume available at the site and the quarry should remain productive for the duration of the quarry operating agreement.

### **6.3 Technical Properties of the Stone**

Fox's stone has all been tested at Marmo Test s.a.s di Davide Rocca & C, Via Brigate Partigiane 47, Carrara, Italy. Detailed test results are shown in Figs. 23, 25 and 27 (Cervenilla), 30 and 32 (Syrigana) and 34 (Prilep).

### **6.4 Geological Interpretation**

I have relied on geological interpretation provided by Prof Ibrahim Malushi of the Polytechnic University of Tirana (Fox internal documents) based on older paper mapping and by Hysni Beqiri MSc (Fox internal documents) using the digital online mapping tool provided by the Kosovo Independent Commission on Mines and Minerals. For NMK the available mapping is in paper format.

### **6.5 Resource Calculations**

Resource has been calculated on the basis of licence area and vertically sided resource down to 50m below the overburden which, at all sites, is shallow. The larger sites, particularly in NMK, could be quarried deeper than 50m but the licencing constraints on the size of Kosovo quarries in force up until 11 June 2020 (5 ha) mean that quarrying deeper than 50m below overburden will not be so easy. Sub-surface mining for dimensional stone in Kosovo and NMK in order to exploit deeper resource is unlikely to be commercially viable under current market conditions.

None of the current licence areas is large enough to require complex alterations to resource volume estimates arising from complex topography and all calculations have been made on the assumption that the licence surface is either flat or gently sloping. Only two licence application areas, 2884 and 2827 in Kosovo, will require substantial adjustment for topography. These are both large areas but neither licence has yet been issued. Both could accommodate a quarry up to a theoretical 20 ha. Volume calculations have been made on the basis of 20 ha quarry licences rather than the entire licence application area and an assumption that the quarries will be opened at the most topographically accessible locations. All calculations for existing quarry sites have been adjusted to take account of the volume of material removed in quarrying operations up to May 2022 but, in Fig 42, this is lost in rounding. Fig 43 shows the impact of quarrying to date on resource availability down to 50m below overburden.

|                                  | Licence Name/Number  | Area (ha) | Max Extraction Licence Area (ha) | Volumetric Estimate (million m <sup>3</sup> ) |
|----------------------------------|--|-----------|----------------------------------|---|
| Current Quarries                 | Cervenilla   | 5         | 5                                | 1.2   |
|                                  | Syrigana   | 5         | 5                                | 1.5   |
|                                  | Prilep Alpha   | 14        | 14                               | 7   |
| Current Exploration Licences     | 2109   | 2.5       | 2.5                              | 0.8   |
|                                  | 2110   | 5         | 5                                | 1.3   |
|                                  | Maribel Concession 24/2931/1 excluding Alpha but including Omega | 116       | 101                              | 50.5  |
| Exploitation Licence Application | Akavan   | 5         | 5                                | 1.2   |
| Exploration Licence Applications | 2895 Syrigana  | 50        | 20                               | To be established                             |
|                                  | 2827 Rahovec   | 60        | 20                               | 13.6  |
|                                  | 2884 Rahovec   | 48.8      | 20                               | 13.6  |

Figure 42 Volumetric Resource Calculations

| Quarry       | Volumetric resource (m <sup>3</sup> ) | Volume of Material Extracted to May 2022 (m <sup>3</sup> ) | % Resource Removed to May 2022 |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Cervenilla   | 1,200,000                             | 19,136   | 1.6                            |
| Syrigana     | 1,500,000                             | 14,968   | 1                              |
| Prilep Alpha | 7,000,000                             | 37,546   | 0.5                            |

Figure 43 Volumes of Material Extracted from Fox Quarries to May 2022

## 6.6 Resource Classification

The resource estimates have been classified according to the Australasian Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Code 2012. The operating quarry licence areas are the best surveyed and the material therein in can be classified as Indicated Resource. The Akavan licence area has not, itself, been drilled but the geology around has. The sampling data is sufficient for this to be shown as Indicated Resource. The remaining Indicated Resource is the small exploration licence area 2109. This was surveyed for as part of Fox's examination of a contiguous licence area known in the company as M2. All other areas are classified as Inferred Resource.

Yield estimates are based on Fox quarrying experience shows that, on average, across its quarries the commercial stone block yield is 30%. The remainder is defined as waste but can crushed for aggregates. It is likely that the Inferred Resource would have a similar yield but this has not yet been confirmed for any site.

| <b>Kosovo</b>          |                                  |                |                     |                                  |                |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Indicated Resource     |                                  |                | Inferred Resource   |                                  |                |
| Licence Area           | Volume (Million m <sup>3</sup> ) | Yield Estimate | Licence Area        | Volume (Million m <sup>3</sup> ) | Yield Estimate |
| Cervenilla (1356)      | 1.2                              | 30             | 2110                | 1.2                              | Not Evaluated  |
| Syrigana (1358)        | 1.5                              | 30             | 2827                | 13.6                             | Not Evaluated  |
| Akavan (2914)          | 1.5                              | 30             | 2884                | 13.6                             | Not Evaluated  |
| 2109                   | 0.6                              | 30             | 2895                | To be established                | Not Evaluated  |
| <b>North Macedonia</b> |                                  |                |                     |                                  |                |
| Indicated Resource     |                                  |                | Inferred Resource   |                                  |                |
| Licence Area           | Volume (Million m <sup>3</sup> ) | Yield Estimate | Licence Area        | Volume (Million m <sup>3</sup> ) | Yield Estimate |
| Prilep Alpha           | 7                                | 30             | Maribel Concession* | 50                               | Not Evaluated  |

**Figure 44 Resource Classification with Yield Estimates**

\* Concession is 130ha. Estimate excludes Prilep Alpha (14 ha) , farmland (7 ha) and power lines (8 ha) but includes Omega (8ha)

## 7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Of the ten licence areas evaluated in this study five are classified as having Indicated Resources. Of these three are already the sites of well-established commercial quarries. One, Akavan is the subject of a current exploitation licence application whilst the fifth, 2109, is too probably small to be exploited without agreement with neighbouring licence holders.
- Of the five Inferred Resource licence areas only two (the Maribel Concession including Prilep Omega and 2110) are subject to current exploration licences. All require further survey work (which in the case of the licence application areas will not be possible until licences area approved) to confirm the extent of the different rock types.
- Survey work at Syrigana 2895 is likely to be complicated by the indications of inaccuracy in the 1960s geological survey informing available mapping.
- All sites are readily accessible but 2884 and 2827 in Kosovo and Prilep Omega will require new roads to be constructed once quarry licences are obtained.

Fig 45 summarises the findings in the ten areas evaluated

|   | Open Quarries          |  |                     | Current Licences        |                         |                        | Licence Applications |                         |                         |                         |
|---|------------------------|--|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|   | Cervenilla 1356        | Syrigana 1358                          | Prilep Alpha        | 2109                    | 2110                    | Maribel Concession *** | 2914 Akavan          | 2895 Syrighana          | 2827 Rahovec/ Malisheva | 2884 Rahovec/ Malisheva |
| Legal Holder                              | Rex Marble Shpk*       | Rex Marble Shpk*                       | Maribel DOOEL**     | Fox Marble Kosova Shpk* | Fox Marble Kosova Shpk* | Maribel DOOEL**        | Rex Marble Shpk*     | Fox Marble Kosova Shpk* | Fox Marble Kosova Shpk* | Fox Marble Kosova Shpk* |
| % Interest                                | 100                    | 100                                    | Operating Agreement | 100                     | 100                     | Operating Agreement    | 100                  | 100                     | 100                     | 100                     |
| Licence Period (years)                    | 25+25                  | 25+25                                  | 20 renewable        | 3+2+2+2                 | 3+2+2+2                 | 20 renewable           | 25+25                | 3+2+2+2                 | 3+2+2+2                 | 3+2+2+2                 |
| Type of Licence                           | Exploitation           | Exploitation                           | Exploitation        | Exploration             | Exploration             | Exploration            | Exploitation         | Exploration             | Exploration             | Exploration             |
| Licence Area (ha)                         | 5                      | 5                                      | 14                  | 2.5                     | 5                       | 115                    | 79                   | 50                      | 60                      | 48.8                    |
| Resource Volume (million m <sup>3</sup> ) | 1.2                    | 1.5                                    | 7                   | 0.8                     | 1.3                     | 50                     | 5                    | 20                      | 20                      | 20                      |
| Rock Type                                 | Limestone              | Re-Crystallised Limestone Intramicrite | Marble              | Limestone               | Limestone               | Marble                 | 1.2                  | To be established       | 9.7                     | 9.7                     |
| Colour                                    | Red/Grey/ Transitional | Multi-coloured                         | White/Blue Grey     | Grey                    | Grey                    | White/Blue Grey        | Dolomite             | To be established       | Limestone               | Limestone               |
| Thickness Range of Resource               | <150 m                 | >200 m                                 | >200 m              | <150 m                  | <150m                   | >200 m                 | Grey                 | White (some)            | Silver Grey/Pale Beige  | Silver Grey/Pale Beige  |
| Thickness of Soil – Overburden            | <1 m                   | <1 m                                   | <1 m                | <1 m                    | <1 m                    | <5 m                   | <150m                | -                       | >50 m                   | >50 m                   |
| Potential Dimensions of Blocks            | 2.5x1.5x1 m            | 2.5x1.5x1 m                            | 2.5x1.5x1 m         | 2.5x1.5x1 m             | 2.5x1.5x1 m             | 2.5x1.5x1 m            | <1m                  | <1m                     | <1 m                    | <1 m                    |
| Test Cores                                | 9                      | No                                     | Yes                 | No                      | No                      | Yes                    | 2.5x1.5x1 m          | -                       | 2.5x1.5x1 m             | 2.5x1.5x1 m             |
| Mapping Carried Out                       | Yes                    | Yes                                    | Yes                 | Yes                     | Yes                     | Yes                    | 10                   | No                      | No                      | No                      |
| Geophysical Survey                        | No                     | No                                     | No                  | No                      | No                      | No                     | Yes                  | Possibly inaccurate     | Yes                     | Yes                     |

Figure 45 Summary of Findings

## 8.0 REFERENCES

- Data within the CPR for the original Fox Admission Document prepared by Magne Martensen of Golder Associates in 2011
- Fox technical laboratory testing results, including petrographic examinations for materials quarried, Marmo Test, Carrara, Italy
- Kosovo Survey Report, 2016, prepared by Dr Emanuele Sirgiovanni for the Stone Alliance project
- Survey conducted by Prof Orlando Pandolfi in 2013 comparing two sites near Prilep
- Geological mapping prepared by Prof Ibrahim Malushi for Fox in 2011
- Geological mapping abstracted from the Digital Geological Map of Kosova (ICMM) and prepared with licence areas shown by Hysni Beqiri MSc
- CPR prepared by Hysni Beqiri for the M1, M2 and M3 sites in Kosovo and Prilep Omega in NMK
- <https://kosovo-mining.org/mineral-resources/geology/?lang=en>
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- Boev, B *et al*, (2006) Pelagonia Marble Valley, PREDA
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## 9 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

I do hereby certify that as the author of this Competent Person's Report (CPR) on the FML Properties in Kosovo and North Macedonia, I hereby make the following statements:

- I am a Geologist with MM Consulting AS with a address of Hinderveien 7, N-3214 Sandefjord, Norway;
- I am a graduate of NTNY (Dr. Ing.), Trondheim, Norway and ENSMP, Paris, France;
- I have read the definition of "Competent Person" set out in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC code) (2012) and as considered by the London Stock Exchange in the Guidance Note for Mining, Oil and Gas Companies (AIM Guidance Note) (2006) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "Competent Person" for the purpose of the preparation of a CPR and supervision of estimation of Mineral Resources;
- My relevant experience with respect to the FML Competent Person's Report includes 34 years' experience in :
  - Larvik, Norway – Evaluation and startup of several quarries of Blue and Emerald Pearly as a consultant for Lundhs AS.

I have also worked in other areas:

- Lake Nippising, Onatorio, Canada, 1995 – Evaluation of 20 different potential quarry sites
- Berkak, Norway, 1998 – Evaluation and startup of Ice Green quarry
- Fauske, Norway, 2000 – Evaluation and buyout of Norwegian Rose marble quarry
- Kautokeino, Norway – Evaluation and planning of Masi Quartzite, Verde Lapponia, quarry
- Kirkenes, Norway – Evaluation and planning of Polar Noir quarry
- Jalalabad, Afghanistan, 2006 – Evaluation and startup of marble quarry in Nangarhar Province.
- I visited the actual marble sites in April 2022;
- I am responsible for the preparation of all portions of this CPR, dated 24 June 2022;
- I am not a sole practitioner;
- I have no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the CPR;
- I am independent of the Issuer, and am not remunerated by way of fee that is linked to the admission or value of the applicant;
- As of the date of this Certificate, to my knowledge information and belief this CPR contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the CPR not misleading; and
- This CPR has been prepared in accordance with the instructions set out in the AIM Guidance Note (2006).

Signed and dated this 28 April 2023



## 10.0 GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| alluvial                  | Loose, unconsolidated soil or sediments, eroded, deposited, and reshaped by water in some form in a non-marine setting.  |
| andesite                  | An extrusive igneous, volcanic rock, of intermediate composition, with aphanitic to porphyritic texture  |
| basalt                    | An extrusive volcanic rock usually grey to black and fine-grained due to rapid cooling of lava at the surface of the planet.   |
| bench                     | Working quarry face, usually stepped, of varying height and depth  |
| calcitic marble           | A crystalline metamorphic rock with a calcitic rather than dolomitic precursor. Typically greyer than dolomitic marble or with more pronounced grey veins.   |
| carbonate                 | A carbonate mineral such as calcite.   |
| conglomerate              | A generally coarse grained sedimentary rock with rounded or sub-rounded clasts that are greater than 2 mm in size.   |
| core                      | A cylindrical core of solid rock obtained through drilling methods. Also a test core   |
| dolomite                  | An alternate name for dolostone, a sedimentary carbonate rock containing a high percentage of the mineral dolomite   |
| dolomitic marble          | A crystalline textured monomineralic metamorphic rock. Often white in colour   |
| dolomitic-calcitic marble | Dolomitic marble with bands of calcitic marble   |
| dip                       | The true dip of a plane is the angle it makes with the horizontal plane.   |
| fault                     | A surface of rock fracture along which has been differential movement.   |
| gabbro                    | A coarse-grained igneous rock with composition of basalt.  |
| geophysical               | Prospecting techniques which measure the physical properties (magnetism, conductivity, density, etc.) of rocks and define anomalies for further testing.   |
| gneiss                    | A high grade metamorphic rock with distinct foliation representing alternating layers of different materials   |
| granite/granitic          | A coarse-grained igneous rock dominated by light-coloured minerals, consisting of about 50% orthoclase, 25% quartz, and balance of plagioclase feldspars and ferromagnesian silicates.   |
| igneous                   | A rock or mineral that solidified from molten or partly molten material, i.e., from a magma.   |
| Indicated Resource        | As defined in the JORC Code 2012, is that part of a Mineral Resource which has been sampled by drill holes, underground openings or other sampling procedures at locations that are too widely spaced to ensure continuity but close enough to give a reasonable indication of continuity and where geoscientific data are known with a reasonable degree of reliability. An Indicated Mineral Resource will be based on more data and therefore will be more reliable than an Inferred resource estimate. |
| Inferred Resource         | As defined in the JORC Code 2012, is that part of a Mineral Resource for which the tonnage and grade and mineral content can be estimated with a low level of confidence. It is inferred from the geological evidence and has assumed but not verified geological and/or grade continuity. It is based on information gathered through the appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes which may be limited or of uncertain quality and reliability.  |
| JORC Code                 | Joint Ore Reserve Committee of the Australian Institute of Mining and Joint Ore Reserve Committee of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy; for reporting of Mineral Resources and ore reserves which sets out the minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for the public reporting of exploration results, Mineral Resources and ore reserves. One of a number of similar standards.  |
| magnesite                 | Magnesium carbonate, MgCO <sub>3</sub>   |
| marble                    | A metamorphic rock composed of re-crystallised carbonate minerals, most commonly calcite or dolomite.  |

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <b>metamorphism</b>        | A process by which rocks which have been altered by the agencies of heat, pressure and chemically active fluids.  |
| <b>Mineral Resource</b>    | A concentration or occurrence of material of intrinsic economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such a form that there are reasonable prospects for the eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. Mineral Resources are sub-divided into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories. |
| <b>ophiolite</b>           | A section of the Earth's oceanic crust and the underlying upper mantle that has been uplifted or emplaced to be exposed within continental crustal rocks.   |
| <b>orogenic/orogenesis</b> | Mountain building.  |
| <b>outcrop</b>             | Part of a rock formation that appears at the surface of the ground.   |
| <b>pegmatite</b>           | A very coarse-grained, intrusive igneous rock composed of interlocking grains usually larger than 2.5 cm in size.   |
| <b>plutonic</b>            | Pertaining to igneous rocks formed at great depths.   |
| <b>porphyry</b>            | An igneous rock containing conspicuous phenocrysts (crystals) in fine-grained.  |
| <b>quartz</b>              | A trigonal mineral, chemical symbol SiO <sub>2</sub> ; silica group of minerals.  |
| <b>quartzite</b>           | A hard metamorphic rock which was originally sandstone  |
| <b>rudists</b>             | Fossil marine bivalves. Major reef building organisms in the Tethys ocean   |
| <b>schist</b>              | A metamorphic rock dominated by fibrous or platy minerals.  |
| <b>sedimentary</b>         | Rocks formed from material derived from pre-existing rocks by processes of denudation.  |
| <b>strike</b>              | The longest horizontal dimension of an ore body or zone of mineralisation.  |
| <b>tectonic</b>            | An adjective used to relate a particular phenomenon to a structural or orogenic concept, e.g. tectonic control of sedimentation.  |
| <b>vein</b>                | A tabular deposit of minerals occupying a fracture, in which particles may grow away from the walls towards the middle.   |
| <b>volcanic</b>            | Characteristic of, pertaining to, situated in or upon, formed in, or derived from volcanoes.  |

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