ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

14 March 2023

ASX: EMC

Directors

Mark Caruso
Robert Downey
David Argyle
Kim Wainwright

Capital Structure

106.4 million shares
5.9 million listed options
3.1 million unlisted options
10.2 million performance rights

Projects

Mt Edon (WA)
Revere (WA)
Ninghan (WA)
Rover (WA)
Mt Dimer (WA)
Yarbu (WA)

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EXCEPTIONAL GOLD RECOVERIES FROM METALLURGICAL TESTWORK AT REVERE GOLD PROJECT, WA

Highlights

- **Outstanding Independent Metallurgical test work results from Revere Gold Project samples**
- **Gold grade of 305g/t in 41kg bulk quartz vein sample and 3.7g/t from 59kg siltstone host rock sample**
- **Coarse free gold picked from quartz vein sample accounts for 47% of gold in quartz sample**
- **Gravity Gold Recovery of 97% (excluding picked coarse gold) to primary gravity concentrate from quartz vein sample to very high grade primary concentrate of almost 50kg/t**
- **Gravity Gold Recovery of 92.8% to primary gravity concentrate from siltstone host rock sample to primary concentrate grading 4,323 g/t**
- **EMC commences planning for low-cost, simple crushing-grinding-primary gravity concentration processing circuit**

Commenting on metallurgical results of the Revere Gold Project, Executive Chairman & Chief Executive Officer Mark Caruso said:

"These metallurgical results highlight the high grade nature of mineralisation. The very high recoveries to a primary gravity concentrate at a coarse grind size for both the gold bearing quartz vein and the surrounding host siltstone are especially pleasing as they facilitate processing in a simple gravity circuit. We look forward to further progressing the exciting Revere Gold Project over the coming quarters."

Everest Metals Corporation Limited (ASX: EMC) (**"EMC"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to announce the results of initial metallurgical test work conducted on two samples of mineralised rock material from the Revere Gold Project ("**RGP**") located 90km NE of Meekatharra, in the Mid-West region of Western Australia.

The test work program reinforces the high nugget gold attributes of the deposit, with 305g/t Au in the quartz vein sample of which 47% is in visible coarse gold. It also achieved high recoveries of 97% and 92.8% to a primary gravity concentrate from both the quartz vein sample and the host rock siltstone sample.

Background

The Revere Gold Project is 82km^2 and includes granted tenements E51/1766, E51/1770, P51/3240, P51/3241 and pending applications M51/905, E51/2119, E51/2088. EMC has the right to earn up to a 100% interest[1] in tenements.

The project is located just off the Great Northern Highway approximately 90km to the north-east of Meekatharra in the Murchison Region of Western Australia and sits proximal along the interpreted northern extension of the Andy Well greenstone shear system in proximity to the prospective NE-trending Goodin fault zone (Figure 1). This fault zone is being actively explored for high grade massive sulphide copper mineralisation similar in style to DeGrussa Mine, located 55km to the north-east of the Revere project. This metallogenic zone has numerous mesothermal-style gold stockwork systems and has produced numerous coarse gold nuggets from quartz reefs over the past 100 years.

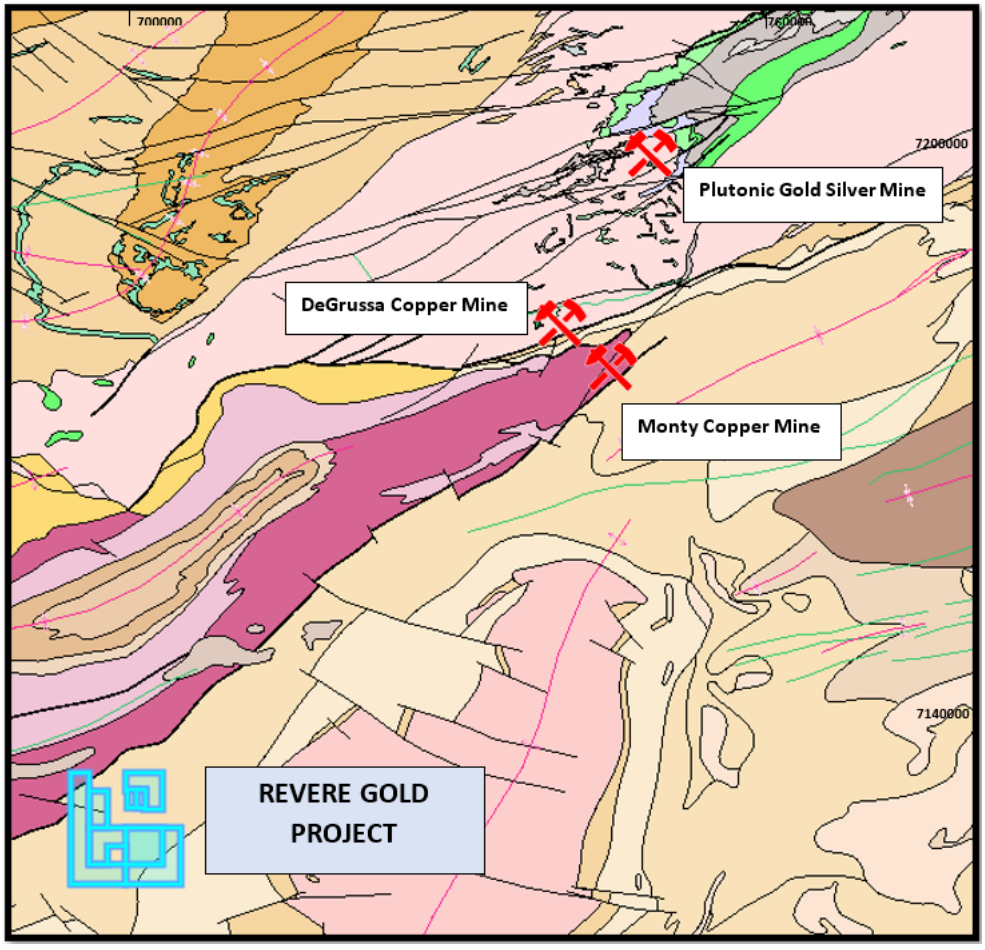

Figure 1: Geological setting of Revere project

[1] ASX: EMC; EMC To Acquire Up To 100% Of Revere Gold Project, dated 11 January 2023

Metallurgical Testwork

To further investigate the potential of a high nugget gold distribution, bulk samples were collected from a shallow prospecting pit (costean) in the Revere Reef system located in tenement E51/1766 and pending mining applications M51/905 (Figure 2). The samples provided to the independent laboratory for Gravity Recoverable Gold (**"GRG"**) test work, comprised two distinct samples: one from the main quartz vein (sample 03196) and one from its siltstone host rock (sample 03197).

Figure 2 – Bulk sampling from Revere Reef coasten (E701112.71, N7126828), looking north

The test work was undertaken by Nagrom Metallurgical Laboratories in Perth, WA. The program consisted of sample preparation, crushing, removal of coarse visible gold, size by assay analysis of the crushed ore, and Gravity Recoverable Gold determination through three stages of gravity gold recovery in a Knelson Concentrator (**"KC"**)[2]. The tailings from each stage of the Knelson Concentrator gravity separation was ground finer prior to the next stage of gravity separation.

Coarse, visible gold (Figure 3) was removed from the quartz vein sample (sample 03196) prior to subsequent size by assay analysis and gravity separation. Average and replicate assays on the two samples crushed to below 2mm show that the quartz vein sample averaged 161 g/t (Table 1). Accounting for the coarse visible gold that had been picked from this sample, on the basis that it is 24 carats, increases the gold grade in this sample to 305 g/t. The host siltstone sample averaged a gold grade of 3.7 g/t.

[2] The Knelson Concentrator is a vertical axis bowl-type centrifugal concentrator that uses a fluidized bed to perform its concentrating duty. Knelson is an essential unit operation in any gold processing plant to assess the gravity recoverable gold content in the ore as well as to recover fine free gold from the grinding circuit.

Figure 3 – 5.89-gram Coarse Gold recovered from P100-2mm (sample 09396)

Table1 – Samples Head Assay

Sample	Mass (kg)	Au (Calc)	Replicate 1 Au (ppm)	Replicate 2 Au (ppm)	Replicate 3 Au (ppm)	Replicate 4 Au (ppm)
03196	40.8	161.349	149.427	203.281	155.170	137.517
03197	58.6	3.743	8.399	1.403	1.056	4.115

The samples were then ground to a coarse 90% passing size of 0.85mm for primary gravity separation. The primary concentrate tails were reground to a 50% passing size of 75 microns prior to secondary gravity separation. The secondary concentrate tails were reground to a 80% passing size of 75 microns prior to a third stage of gravity separation, again in a Knelson Concentrator. The Gravity Recoverable Gold testwork results are summarised in table 2.

Table 2 – GRG Testwork Results of Revere bulk samples

Sample	Fraction Stage	Weight (%)	Au (ppm)	Au Distribution (%)
03196 (Quartz vein)	Primary Knelson Concentrate	0.42	49,996	97.00
	Secondary Knelson Concentrate	0.39	865	1.56
	Tertiary Knelson Concentrate	0.36	171	0.28
	Tertiary Knelson Tailing	98.83	2.55	1.16
03197 (Siltstone host)	Primary Knelson Concentrate	0.37	4323.7	92.83
	Secondary Knelson Concentrate	0.35	119.9	2.38
	Tertiary Knelson Concentrate	0.35	35.95	0.72
	Tertiary Knelson Tailing	98.93	0.71	4.07

The quartz vein sample (03196) showed excellent gravity gold recovery of 97.0% to a very high-grade primary concentrate (~50kg/t) with the Knelson Concentrator fed with a coarse feed (P90 of 0.85mm). Substantially finer grinding (to ~75 microns) prior to secondary and tertiary gravity separation increased the gold recovery by 1.8%. The siltstone host sample (03197) also resulted in high recovery to the primary concentrate (92.8%) although the concentrate is lower grade. The gold distribution in the primary concentrates of the two samples is very similar (Figure 4).

This testwork program highlights the high nugget distribution of gold in the Revere Gold Project. It also shows the potential for a simple, gravity gold circuit to process Revere ore at a coarse grind size, which will minimise project capital and operating costs.

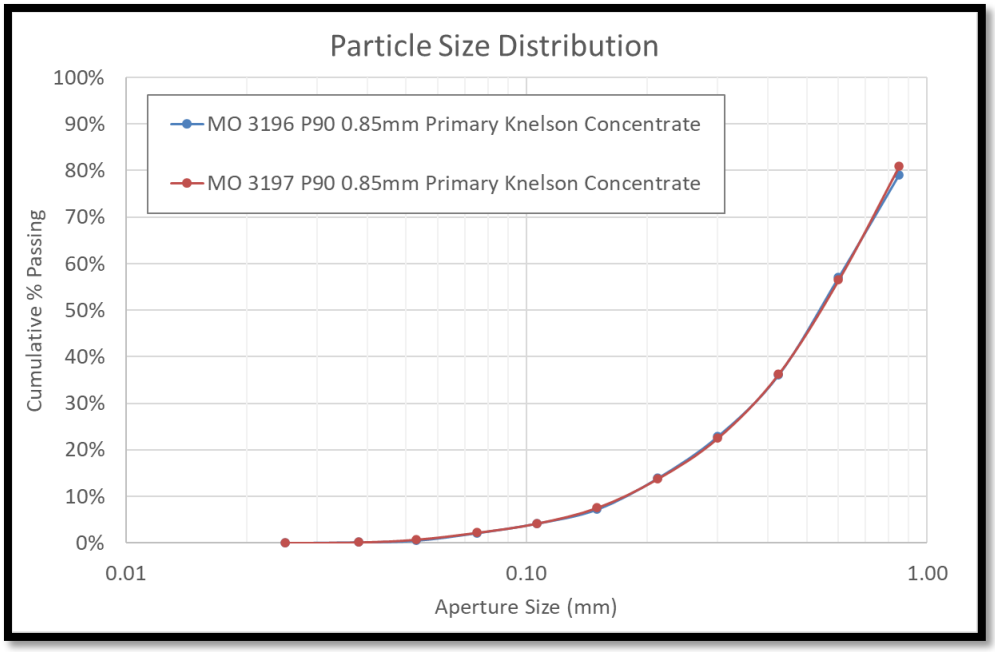

Figure 4 – Cumulative Gold recovery dynamics of grind size (primary Knelson)

A summary of important assessment and reporting criteria used for this Exploration Results announcement is provided in JORC Table 1 in accordance with the checklist in the Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code, 2012).

The Company intends to commence a trenching program for supplementary bulk sampling and mapping of the reefs system in the June 2023 quarter and a deep drilling program to delineate the extent of the high-grade gold mineralisation in the Revere reef. An additional metallurgical testwork program is planned from the bulk samples in the new areas to further evaluate gold production using a simple gravity gold circuit for processing Revere ore.

NEXT STEPS

- Bulk sampling, additional metallurgical test works and deep diamond drill program to commence in Q2-2023

The Board of Everest Metals Corporation Limited authorised the release of this announcement to the ASX.

For further information please contact:

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Competent Person Statement

The information contained in this report that relates to metallurgical test work and results is based on information reviewed and compiled by Mr Phillip Baden Hearse, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM). Mr Hearse is a consultant metallurgist and consults to the Company. Mr. Hearse has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Hearse consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The technical information in this Announcement related to the geology and potential mineral occurrences of tenements area is based on information compiled and approved for release by Mr Bahman Rashidi, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Mr Rashidi is chief geologist and a full-time employee of the Company. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity, he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). The information from Mr Rashidi was prepared under the JORC Code (2012). Mr Rashidi consents to the inclusion in this ASX release in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking and Cautionary Statement

This report may contain forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements reflect management's current beliefs based on information currently available to management and are based on what management believes to be reasonable assumptions. It should be noted that a number of factors could cause actual results, or expectations to differ materially from the results expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements.

About Everest Metals Corporation

Everest Metals Corporation Ltd (EMC) is an ASX listed Western Australian resource company focused on discoveries of Gold, Silver, Base Metals and Critical Minerals in Tier-1 jurisdictions. The Company has high quality Precious Metal, Battery Metal, Critical Mineral Projects in Australia and the experienced management team with strong track record of success are dedicated to the mineral discoveries and advancement of these company's highly rated projects.

REVERE GOLD PROJECT: is located in a proven prolific gold producing region of Western Australia along an inferred extension of the Andy Well Greenstone Shear System with known gold occurrences and strong Coper/Gold potential at depth. (JV – EMC at 51% earning up to 90%)

MT EDON PROJECT: is located in the Southern portion of the Paynes Find Greenstone Belt – area known to host swarms of Pegmatites and highly prospective for Critical Metals. The project sits on granted Mining Lease.
(JV – EMC at 51% earning up to 100%)

NINGHAN PROJECT: sits in Ninghan Fold Belt mafic and ultramafic greenstone with the tenement package covering an area of 228 km2, and is prospective for gold, silver, copper, nickel and cobalt.

ROVER PROJECT: is located in a Base Metals and Gold rich area of Western Australia' Goldfields, associated with Archean Greenstone belts. Joint Venture agreement exists with Rio Tinto Exploration for Lithium exploration.

MT DIMER GOLD PROJECT: is located around 125km north-east of Southern Cross, the Mt Dimer Gold & Silver Project comprises a mining lease, with historic production and known mineralisation, and adjacent exploration license.

YARBU GOLD PROJECT: is located on the Marda-Diemals Greenstone belt, adjacent to Ramelius Resource's (ASX:RMS) Marda Gold Project, highly prospective areas for Archean Gold deposits, with three exploration licenses covering approximately 223km^2.

NSW BROKEN HILL PROJECTS: is Joint Venture with Stelar Metals (ASX:SLB) and three projects – Midas, Perseus and Trident Projects are located in the Curnamona Province which hosts the world-class Broken hill silver-lead-zinc mine in New South Wales.

APPENDIX A: JORC (2012) Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Bulk sampling results were obtained from the reef material excavated by a 10-tonne excavator. • The whole samples weighted and crushed to P100-2mm. • Relative Standard Deviation (RSD) Blend and Split have been used for each metallurgical sample. • Coarse gold was picked and removed prior to sizing • Test work consisted of Knelson Concentrator for gravity testwork.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Not applicable. No drilling was undertaken.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not applicable. No drilling results reported, and no drill samples recovered.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Not applicable. No drilling has been done.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*
		• All samples were dry.
		• Sample stage crushed to P100-2mm prior to Analysis.
		• Course gold was piked and removed prior to sizing and all subsequent testwork.
		• Relative Standard Deviation (RSD) Blend and Split on each metallurgical samples:
		  ○ 1 x ~50 kg Head Analysis
		  ○ 1 x 1kg Size by Analysis
		  ○ 4 x 1kg Grind Establishment
		  ○ 20 x 1kg to Gravity Testwork
		  ○ Reserve Remainder
		• Size by Analysis (1kg) at 2, 1.5, 1.2, 0.85, 0.6, 0.425, 0.3, 0.212, 0.15, 0.106, 0.075, 0.053, 0.038 and 0.025mm.
		• Grind Establishment Series (4 x 1kg) to determine grind time to achieve P90-0.85mm, P50-0.075 and P80-0.075mm.
		• The sample sizes were considered suitable, based on industry practices of gold metallurgical test works.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• All sample analyses were undertaken by Nagrom Labs in Perth, a fully certified laboratory. • All samples analysied for gold assay by fire assay in duplicate. • All sample preparation and methods were appropriate for exploration and metallurgical purposes. • The metallurgical testing and results are preliminary in nature. • No geophysical tools or handheld instruments were utilised in the sample analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All sampling was undertaken by a qualified and experienced geologist. • All sample preparation was carried out at independent laboratory by qualified staff, supervised by metallurgist/chemists and the laboratory manager. • All assaying was undertaken by Nagrom Labs in Perth, a fully certified laboratory.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Bulk sample locations were GPS surveyed to 3m accuracy using a Garmin handheld GPS. Coordinates: E701112.71, N7126828 • WGS 84 datum and UTM/ zone 51S coordinate system is used.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Not applicable. No Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves are being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Not applicable.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sampling was carried out using pre-printed bags to prevent mislabelling. • Samples were taken directly from the site to the company office in Perth and dispatched to Nagrom with a COD. • Nagrom laboratories has its chain of custody controls for shipping and sample submission.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• QA/QC data is reviewed internally by Nagrom to ensure quality of assays. • The lab results have been reviewed as part of normal validation processes by EMC.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section apply to this sections)

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The tenement E51/1766 held by Entelechy Resources (under transferring). EMC have a farm-in agreement to acquire up to 90% of the rights. E51/1766 is valid until 30/04/2027. A mining licence application (M51/905) for an area of 1233.32 hectare has been applied on 29/9/2022. • The tenement E51/1770 held by Entelechy Resources (under transferring). EMC have a farm-in agreement to acquire up to 100% of the rights E51/1770. Application submitted for 5 years extension. • The tenement P51/3240 and P51/3240 are held by Entelechy Resources and both tenements are valid until 17/02/2026. • The tenement E51/2119 and E51/2088 are pending. • All tenements are under transferring to EMC. • Surface rights are under pastoral lease with part of the tenement under administration by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. There are no reserves, national parks, or other known material impediments to exploration on the tenure. • The eastern part of the tenement package is covered by the Yunga-Nya Native Title Claim Group (WAD29/2019).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Significant work was undertaken by the tenement holders and several ASX releases and reports are available on the internet regarding historical work undertaken at the Revere Gold Project. • Dominion Mining: 1988 – 1992 • Ruby Well Joint Venture/Titan Resources NL: Goodins Project: 1992 – 1996

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
		• Australian Gold Resources: 1996 – 1999 • Murchison Exploration Pty Ltd: 2001 – 2006 • Revere Mining Ltd/ Enterprise Metals: 2007 – 2017 • Angelo Michael Levissioanos and MRC Exploration: 2018 – 2021
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project is in the Paleoproterozoic Yerrida Basin. The Yerrida Group rocks are flat lying to shallowly dipping and unconformably overly Archaean granite greenstones where various steeply dipping greenstone lithologies including mafic volcanics, BIFs and other sediments host several Fe and Au prospects • The Yerrida Group comprises an early sag-basin succession dominated by siliciclastic and evaporitic sediments deposited in a shallow-water environment, overlain by arenaceous, argillaceous and mafic volcanic rocks. The basement rock is affected by Capricorn Orogen. The South Boundary Fault strike though the area forming a magnetic anomaly in the south with known gold mineralisation. The Goodin Fault strike along the northern margin of the tenements and this is where Cu-Zn-Au is also found. • The current gold target area is located between the above-mentioned major fault zones and is associated with a west-north-west striking breccia zones interpreted to be related to a deep-seated structure that provides a pathway for metalliferous fluids that migrated upwards into suitable trap horizons – e.g., the quartz breccia.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
		• Not applicable. No drilling has been done.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not applicable. No data aggregation was undertaken.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• Not applicable. No drilling has been done.

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Not relevant.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• This report provides the total information of all metallurgical tests available to date and is considered to represent a balanced report. • The metallurgical testing and results are preliminary in nature.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Not applicable.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The Company intends to commence a trenching program for supplementary bulk sampling and mapping of the reef and a further drilling. • Additional metallurgical testwork program planned from the bulk samples in the new areas.