ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

7 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

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

Everest Metals Corporation Ltd
ACN 119 978 013
Suite 4.02, Level 4
256 Adelaide Terrace
Perth WA 6000
Phone: +61 (08) 9468 9855
enquiries@everestmetals.au

www.everestmetals.au

GEOPHYSICAL MODELLING IDENTIFIES DEEP DRILLING TARGETS AT REVERE GOLD PROJECT

Highlights

- **New geophysics model identifies conductor targets for deep drilling at Revere Gold Project in Western Australia**
- **Drilling of these new targets is aimed at intersecting VHMS (DeGrussa Style) copper-gold mineralisation to depths of approximately 300m**
- **Approvals in place for diamond drill program to commence in second quarter 2023**

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

"The remodelling of the historic geophysical data using up to date technology highlights the potential of volcanic hosted massive sulphide copper-gold mineralisation within the Revere Gold Project. The predicted targets within the 3D geometry optimises the chances of success with our forthcoming deep diamond drilling program".

Everest Metals Corporation Limited (ASX: EMC) (**"EMC"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to announce the results of new geophysical modelling designed to optimise targets of an upcoming deep drilling program, testing for copper and gold at the Revere Gold Project (**"RGP"**) in Western Australia.

PROJECT INFORMATION

The project is located just off the Great Northern Highway approximately 90km to the northeast of Meekatharra in the Murchison Region of Western Australia. The tenement package size, including the tenements under option cover an area of 82km^2. This is comprised of granted tenements E51/1766, E51/1770, P51/3240, P51/3241, and pending applications M51/905 E51/2119, E51/2088 (Figure 1). The project sits proximal and along strike of the DeGrussa and Monty Copper-Gold mines, just 55km to the southwest.

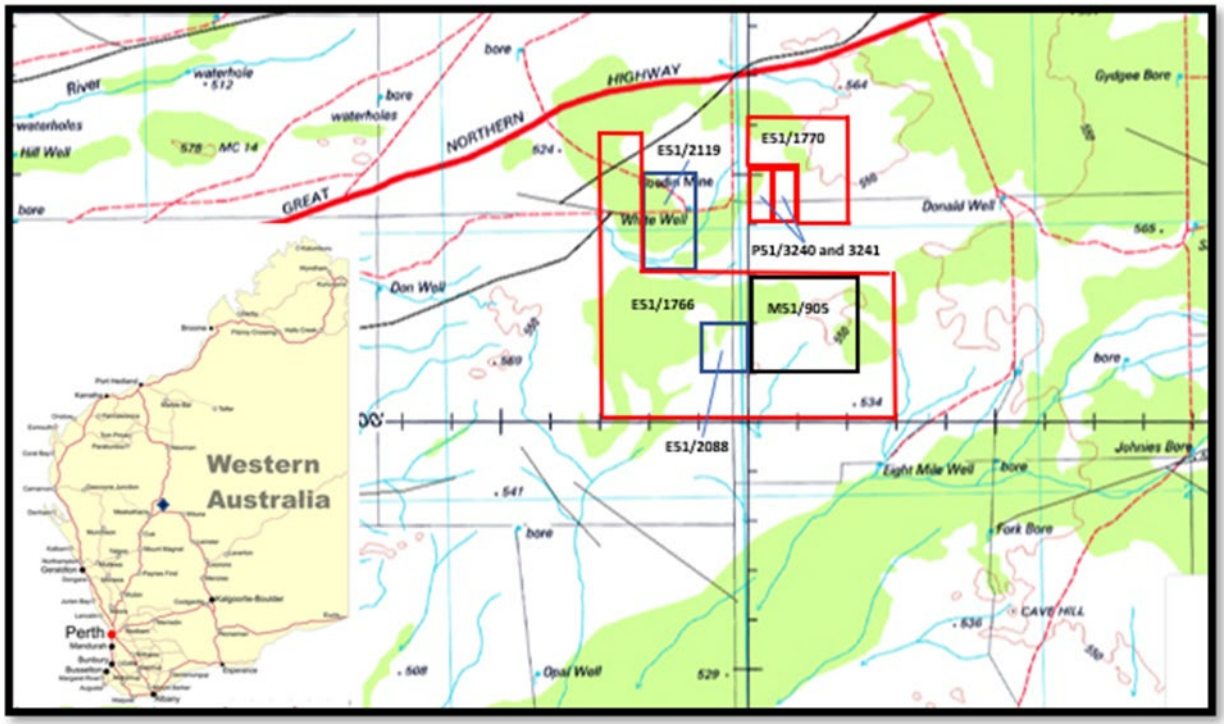

Figure 1: Revere Gold Project location

The Revere Gold Project is located in the Palaeoproterozoic Yerrida Basin – Doolgunna Formation. The alteration system appears to represent a classic precious metal ductile shear system – the Revere Reef System – that is associated with the Capricorn orogenic event. The historical geochemical anomaly is interpreted to represent hydrothermal mineralisation. Visual observations of the lode material from the Revere Reef indicate that coarse visible gold is contained within gossan iron oxide which forms the matrix of the quartz breccias.

Field assessment by Enterprise Metals (2009-2017), Mineral Commodities (2018-2021), and recent technical review and data interpretation by EMC demonstrated the potential of the Doolgunna formation to host DeGrussa-style Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (**"VHMS"**) and Plutonic-style orogenic gold deposits. Historical exploration primarily focused on gold targets that could be mined by shallow open pit methods. Deeper exploration was generally limited to the immediate shallow RC drilling seeking to locate quartz vein-bearing gold.

At depth, the anomalous high copper, zinc, and arsenic values indicate the potential for a DeGrussa type copper-gold deposit below the zone of complete oxidisation. Copper and even gold lodes in the region are generally shear hosted shoots, narrow and long, comprised of high-grade lodes. The DeGrussa deposit was discovered in follow up drilling of a zone of oxide gold mineralisation similar to that found at the Revere Gold Project. The west-northwest striking breccia shear zone is interpreted to be related to deep-seated structures and to represent part of a plumbing system for metalliferous fluids that migrated upwards into suitable trap horizons – the quartz breccia or any other suitable structural traps.

GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

The Company engaged Resource Potentials, a registered geophysical dataset agent for 'multi-client' surveys of DMIRS for modelling and interpretation of existing geophysics data over the Revere Gold Project. This model was used to compile a geochemical, geological, and drilling database to optimise the planned deep drilling program for VHMS-type mineralisation at depth. The geophysical database including Gravity, Magnetics, Radiometric, VTEM, Electrical Resistivity, and Induced Polarisation has been processed and interpreted by specialist geophysical consultants. Reprocessing and interpretation of historical geophysical data using new modern technology has identified multiple prospective conductors and drill targets.

Revere Gold Project is situated in Doolgunna Graben between Goodin and Southern faults (Figure 2A). The northeast-southwest trending magnetic structure parallel to the southern fault is known as the Revere Reef (Figure 2B). Along the southern fault, within the Doolgunna sediments, there are areas of intense magnetism (probably magnetite/pyrrhotite) broken by areas of magnetic lows which may represent total magnetite destruction. The magnetite destruction is potentially the result of the outflow of reducing fluids, including copper.

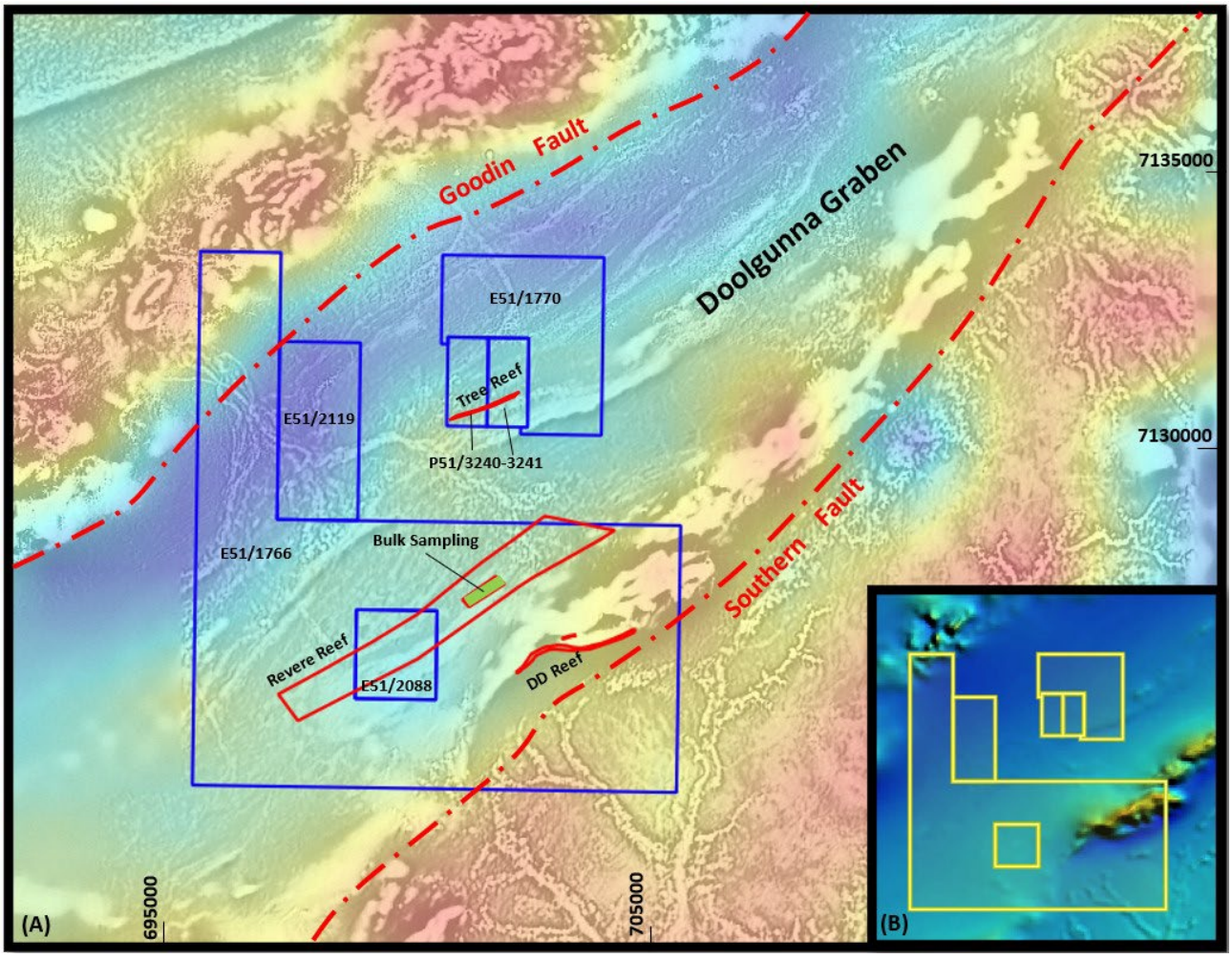

Figure 2: (A) Colour gravity with 1VD filter applied over a greyscale magnetic derivative image (TMIRTP 1VDAGC), compared with Revere Project tenements outlines (blue) and gold mineralisation outlines (red), (B) Revere tenements over magnetic image.

The historical helicopter-borne Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (**"VTEM"**) survey (late time, Channel 30) data indicated that there are several discrete conductors along the northern margin of the magnetic anomaly which require follow up deep drilling. A significant conductor was defined immediately north of the Revere, DD, and Tree quartz reefs (Figure 3). Data from the VTEM survey indicates that this discrete conductor strikes northeast. The strongly conducting nature of the EM anomalies suggested that they were either massive sulphide or highly graphitic bodies. Considering the anomalies are hosted in a sedimentary package, and the proximity to the target stratigraphy is conformable to reduced facies and could be shale through to conglomerate. Furthermore, Induced Polarisation (**"IP"**) profiles over the Reefs and magnetic anomalies detected strong conductors on the northern margin of the magnetic body[1].

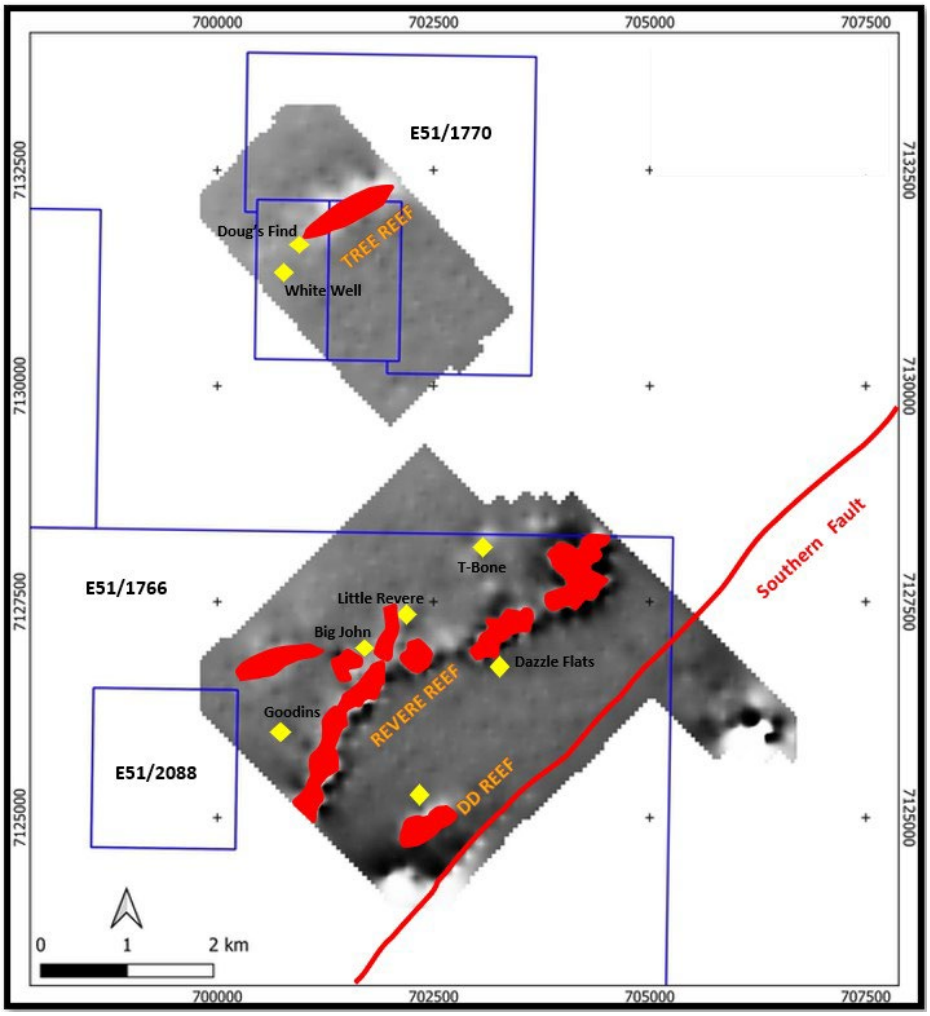

Figure 3: EM conductors from VTEM Survey dB/dt Z1VD (2009) over Revere Project

Previous drilling, primarily focused on gold targets that could be mined by shallow open pit methods. Historical RC drilling in the area has been sporadic and poorly oriented, with many holes potentially oriented in the same direction as the strike of the gold-bearing structures, where they have been oriented to best intersect the overall structural trend. However, a number of RC holes targeted VTEM and IP conductors and intersected siltstones and graphitic black shale quartz veinlets and volcanic

[1] ENT, Annual Mineral Exploration Reports, Combined Tenement Group No. C213/2008, (WAMEX A84456, A87533, A99937 and A109599).

breccia containing pyrite, arsenopyrite, and trace chalcopyrite. Anomalous copper, zinc, arsenic, and gold values at depth are more associated with the shear/fault zone and interpreted anticline hinge (e.g., 2640ppm at 12m (DRC034) and 1150ppm at 22m (DRC033)[2]). However, increasing copper and zinc grades at depth indicates the highly oxidised/leached nature of the near surface environment. Additionally, these sulphide mineralisation and geochemical anomalies remain open at depth.

During the reinterpretation of data, conductor plate modelling of the EM decay data was carried out by using Maxwell EM modelling software and was reviewed and processed. The target areas for deep drilling are the VTEM conductors, especially those located on or near interpreted structures between the major fault zones, and it is associated with the west-northwest 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). Many modelled conductance plates remain untested by drilling and represent priority target areas (Figure 4).

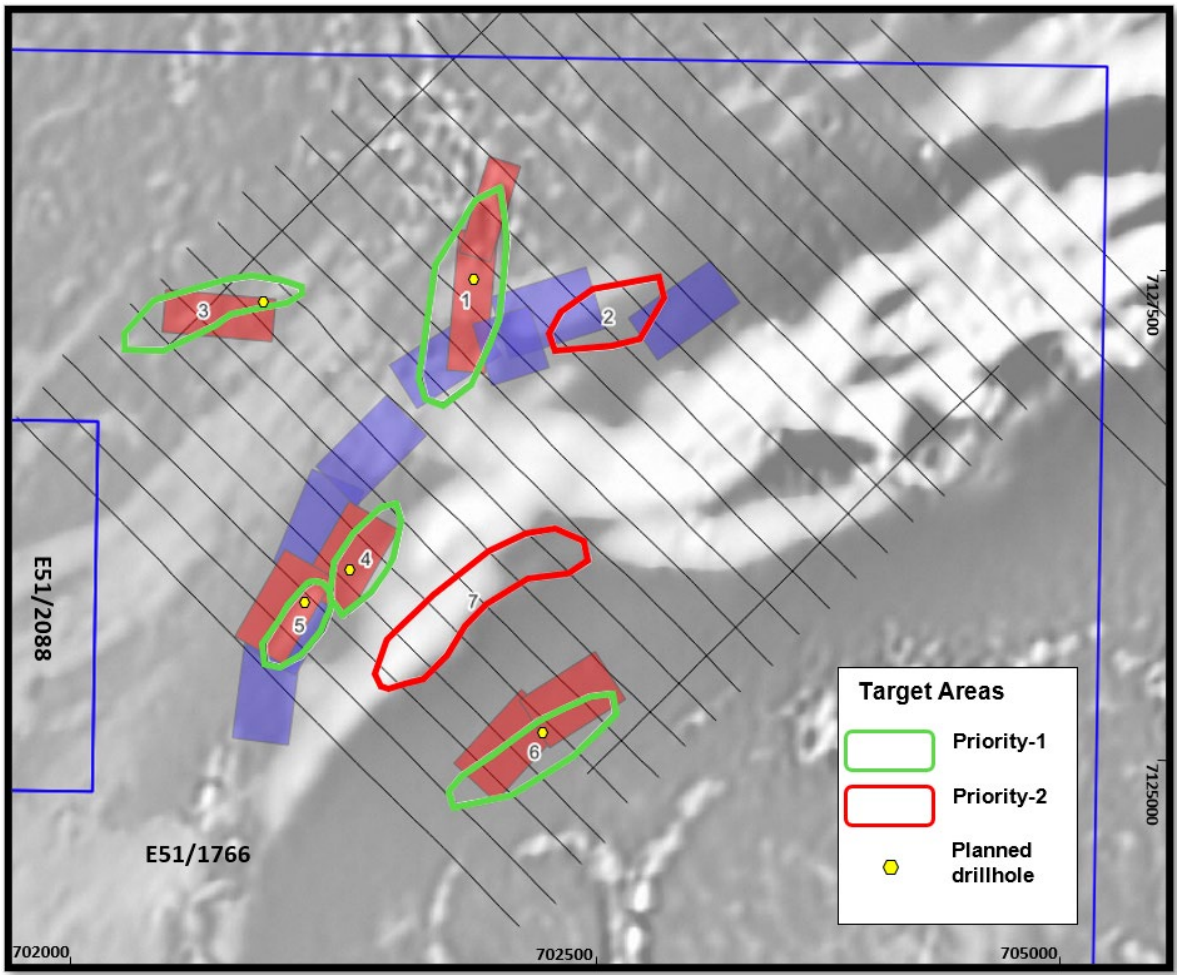

Figure 4: Prioritised target areas from the modelled VTEM conductor plates over a greyscale magnetic image (blue plates are shales, red plates are drilling targets). The proposed deep holes shown in yellow.

Historically, multiple RC holes were drilled into the conductor trends. These related to shale and were non-magnetic. VHMS ore minerals assemblage displays weak conductivity, even though they do have

[2] MRC, Annual Mineral Exploration Reports, Combined Tenement Group No. C72/2019, (WAMEX A120658 and A127726)

magnetic properties. The new model targets a discrete conductor that coincides with a discrete magnetic anomaly and suggests possible pyrrhotite mineralisation. Chalcopyrite and sphalerite are not strong conductors, and their conductance mostly depends on concentrations of associated pyrrhotite. The modelled conductive plates identified seven new target areas, adjacent to previously drilled conductors. Five of them ranked as priority 1 and two of them as priority 2. Deep drill holes up to approximately 300m are planned to test separate plates and the Company intends to commence an initial 1,000m diamond drilling program in the June quarter 2023 to drill three deep holes at priority targets to test mineralisation

An application for the Western Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (**"EIS"**) co-funded drilling was submitted to the Department of Mines, Industry Regulations, and Safety in February 2023. Subject to the success of the application, the government will reimburse the Company up to 50% of the costs for a single deep hole.

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).

NEXT STEPS

- Bulk sampling, metallurgical test works, and diamond drill program to commence late Q2, 2023.

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

For further information please contact:

Mark Caruso
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer

Phone: +61 (08) 9468 9855
Email: enquiries@everestmetals.au

Competent Person Statement

The scientific and technical information in this Announcement related to the exploration results is based on information compiled and approved for release by Mr Bahman Rashidi, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). 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 1: 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.*	• No drilling reported in this release. • EMC reporting a new interpretation and modelling of geophysical data at Revere project. • An airborne survey, comprising the acquisition of high resolution TMI, radiometric and digital elevation data, was flown by UTS Geophysics in 2007. Digital located data have been submitted to the Airborne Geophysical Survey Register and Data Repository (R70019). • In April-May 2009 Zonge Engineering completed 3 long lines of pole dipole (50 metre/100 metre dipoles) orientation Induced Polarisation ("IP") survey. A total of 9.6-line kilometres were completed along NW to SE. The data for tree lines were modelled with 2D inversion software, and a few strong anomalous responses have been detected. The IP survey has also shown that the area is deeply weathered (and presumably leached) to a depth of 50-75 metres, and that most of the historical drilling has been ineffective and has not tested the primary (fresh rock) zone. • A helicopter borne VTEM time-domain electromagnetic and magnetic survey was conducted in July 2009 by Geotech Airborne. Several late time (Channel 30) conductors have been identified and confirmed conductors which identified from Induced Polarisation ("IP") surveys in the area. • During October 2012, the CSIRO flew a SPECTREM™ Survey at 5.5km line spacing in a north-south direction over the Bryah Basin Area, including Revere gold tenements. The results confirmed the presence of strong conductors in the project area. These could be conductive carbonaceous/graphitic/BIF/iron-rich sediments present under the regolith or at depth. • In April 2013, a ground Electromagnetic (EM) surveys have been completed over the airborne EM (AEM) anomalies. The ground EM surveys have identified a number of moderate to strong bedrock conductors over each of the AEM anomalies which have the potential to be massive sulphides. • A Gravity survey completed over the previously identified GEM conductor. The gravity surveys consisted of a single line of gravity stations at 50m, 100m and 200m station intervals has been done in 2013. Seven coincident GEM-gravity targets have been prioritised for drill testing. The gravity surveys also identified other discrete gravity highs requiring drill testing, which occur outside the restricted areas of the GEM surveys.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling was conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No drilling was undertaken, 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 for geophysical data interpretation.
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.* • *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.*	• Not applicable – no drilling/sampling has been done.
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.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Not applicable – no drilling/sampling has been done. • The geophysical survey QC parameters and tolerances has been reviewed.
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.*	• Geophysical data has been verified externally by Resource Potential, data quality and completeness were assured by both statistical and graphical means on a daily basis (Digital Data Verification). • Not applicable for Geophysical survey.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and*	• Historical geophysical data reported by Enterprise Metals, Annual Reports to the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Department of Minerals and Petroleum Resources. Combined Tenement Group No. C213/2008, (WAMEX A84456, A87533, A99937 and A109599). • GDA94 datum and MGA zone 51 projection 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.*	• No Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves are being reported.
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.*	• Not applicable. No new sampling has been sent to a lab under this release.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All digital data was subject to auditing by an independent geophysical contractor. Data have been reviewed by consultant from Resource Potentials. • No other audits or reviews were reported.

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. • 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.

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
		• 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 • 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 strikes through 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 it 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.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Not applicable – no drilling has been done.

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
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 drill assay or similar interval results are reported. • No metal equivalent used.
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.* • *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').*	• Not applicable – no drilling has been done. • This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results, sampling, assay, etc.
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.*	• A relevant map and diagram are included in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All information considered material to the reader's understanding has been reported.
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.*	• New modelling of gravity, magnetics and 1D inversion modelling of airborne electro-magnetic data has been presented in this report. All modelling is based on publicly available historical data. • This report provides the total information available to date and is considered to represent a balanced report. All high priority geophysical anomalies have been modelled.
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 undertaking metallurgical test work and planned bulk sampling of the reef for Q2-2023. • Drilling program will be included of 3 deep diamond core (DD) holes for a total of about 1,000m drilling to test conductor anomalies at depth.