ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

29 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
8.6 million performance rights

Projects

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

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MT EDON PROJECT EXPLORATION UPDATE

Highlights

- **Detailed geological mapping at Mt Edon pegmatite field completed, Deep Ground Penetration Radar (DGPR) geophysical survey underway**
- **Geological mapping defined numerous new pegmatite outcrops**
- **DGPR survey will further refine pegmatite structure knowledge in preparation for drilling**
- **Drilling planned to commence Q2, 2023, immediately after completion of DGPR survey interpretation and drilling optimisation**

Commenting on the detailed geological mapping of the Mt Edon mining tenement, Chief Operating Officer, Simon Phillips said:

"The mapping program carried out across pegmatite outcrops at Mt Edon further enhances EMC's knowledge of the structural formation, lateral extensions and zoning of LCT pegmatite. The data obtained from mapping and the DGPR geophysical survey assists with effective selection of drilling locations, with drilling scheduled for commencement early next quarter. Completion of the Mt Edon exploration program will be a significant milestone towards 100% ownership of the Mt Edon project".

Everest Metals Corporation Limited (ASX: EMC) (**"EMC"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at the Mt Edon project and announce the completion of the detailed geological structural mapping program at the Mt Edon mining lease (M59/714) near Paynes Find, in the Mid-West region of Western Australia.

BACKGROUND

Mt Edon mining lease (M59/704) is located about 5km southwest of Paynes Find (Figure 1) and covers the southern portion of the Paynes Find greenstone belt, southern Murchison, and hosts an extensive pegmatite field. The geology of the area consists of metamorphosed sediments present with regional greenschist and amphibolite facies metamorphism which foliated, deformed, and recrystallised granitoids intruding Archean ultramafic and felsic to mafic extrusive. Late

pegmatite dykes/ sills intrude the mafic and felsic volcanics in a contrasting position to the regional orientation of the northeast-southwest.

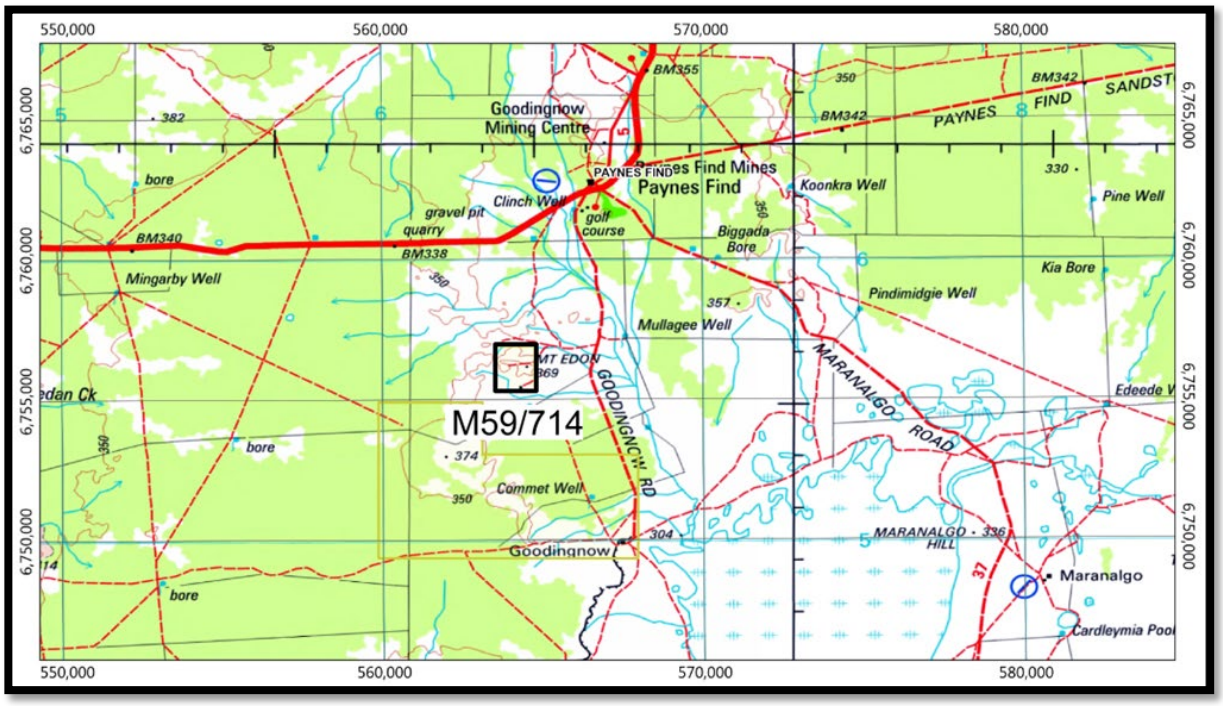

Figure 1: Mt Edon mining lease location map

The Mt Edon tantalite-lepidolite pegmatites have been described as northern and southern pegmatite and they are composed of albite-microcline-perthite and bright purple lepidolite with a quartz core. Also, sub-ordinate quartz, albite, and muscovite, and rarely zinnwaldite, beryl, hyalite, and columbite, a wall zone of medium grained quartz-microcline-plagioclase, and an interior microcline core with milky-smokey quartz and small amounts of albite, muscovite, and beryl reported[1]. The pegmatite was mined for Tantalum (manganotantalite and alluvial deposits,1969-1974) as well as microcline and beryl in the Goodingnow quarries (northern and southern pits,1975-1978). Beryl was also found at the northern pit, but well crystallised green tantalum and yellow beryl was reported from the southern pit.

In October 2022, EMC entered into an exclusive legally binding farm-in and joint venture term sheet to earn up to a 100% interest in the Mt Edon Project subject to due diligence and shareholder approval[2], which occurred at a meeting held on 24th February 2023. Up to 2.7% Lithium grades (Li_2O), tantalum grades up to 1046ppm (Ta_2O_5), and caesium grades of up to 5057ppm (Cs_2O) were reported from rock chip sampling of pegmatite outcrops[3]. The Potassium / Rubidium (K/Rb) ratio of this sampling program reflects the degree of substitution of Rb for K in the mica's crystal structure and most of the samples are indicative of highly fractionated, and therefore high Li-fertility, pegmatites.

[1] The Mount Edon Pegmatite Field, Paynes Find – Goodingnow, Mineralogical Society of Western Australia, June 2002, Volume 3, Issue 3.

[2] ASX: EMC announcement; TSC Acquires Option Over Highly Prospective Mt Edon Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum Mining Lease Expanding Battery Materials Strategy, dated 13 October 2022.

[3] ASX: EMC announcement; Mt Edon Rock chip Sampling Indicates Fertile Well Developed Rare Element Pegmatite Structure, dated 24 October 2022.

EMC has funded a due diligence work program including a targeted reconnaissance RC drilling program to determine whether to proceed with the farm-in. A total of 507m of drilling was completed in late October 2022. The drilling was conducted from 8 drilling fence lines and included 24 shallow holes with an average depth of 21m. Assays returned encouraging results with elevated Rubidium (Rb) up to 3,670 ppm, Caesium (Cs) up to 354 ppm, Tantalum (Ta) up to 219 ppm, and Lithium (Li) up to 1220 ppm. The maiden drilling program determined the subsurface lithium-bearing potential of the Project area below the weathered zone and indicated that pegmatites have moderate to strong fractionation characteristics. Interpretation of results from the recent drilling program has confirmed the pegmatite samples are anomalous in terms of rare metals by a median factor of around 14 times higher than background host rock and suggest that there are several prospective targets for lithium-bearing pegmatites within the Project area. Based on the results of the due diligence exploration program, the Company exercised its right to farm in and to take 51% ownership in a project[4].

GEOLOGICAL – STRUCTURAL MAPPING

The detailed geological-structural mapping was carried out in early March 2023 over 192.4 hectares, an area of approximately 1.6km by 1.2km (Mining Lease M59/714). This recent geological mapping successfully identified several previously unrecorded LCT pegmatite and quartz bearing veins surrounding. There are several large irregular shaped felsic pegmatites which have intruded into the Paynes Find Greenstone Belt, a northeast trending sequence of mafic, ultramafic, and sedimentary rocks, east-west structures cut these metasediments. Pegmatites in this corridor can be divided into the eastern and western pegmatites. The eastern pegmatites tend to be much wider and are more extensive along strike than those further to the west. Most of the pegmatite's trend to the northeast but several cleavelandite-bearing pegmatites mapped the trend to the northwest. Small outcrops covered by vegetation and the detailed mapping program increased the number of identified outcrops across the zone of pegmatite at the Mt Edon Mining Lease.

Pegmatites have variable compositions with K feldspar being dominant along the Eastern side of the belt, with many being aplitic pegmatites. The pegmatites of Mt Edon are generally medium grained albite-quartz-muscovite mica zones with segregations of microcline-quartz-muscovite and small pods/blebs of lepidolite (Figure 2, a). The general zonation of the pegmatites are a thin fine grained contact zone, a wall zone of medium grained quartz-microcline-plagioclase, and an interior microcline core with milky-smokey quartz and small amounts of albite and muscovite. Field observations confirm a moderately fractionated pegmatite assemblage with pods of lepidolite and some columbite-tantalite mineralisation. Also, small pods of pollucite - lepidolite - greisen mineralisation were observed within pegmatites of albite-quartz-mica-feldspar composition, subject to confirmation by laboratory XRD mineralogy (Figure 2, b & c).

Pegmatites appear to be a folded sill dipping in variable directions and angles and are connected at depth representing sill and dyke structures. These prospective pegmatites have a northeast-southwest strike of up to 350m and occur along a 1.2km interval of the LCT pegmatite corridor. The width and extent of these outcropping pegmatites suggest further exploration for a better understanding of the subsurface pegmatite pods with the main structure and potential of the LCT mineral system. Larger pegmatitic bodies appear less influenced by the underlying structural trends and fabrics, with many of these bodies cutting both structural fabrics. These larger pegmatitic bodies are interpreted as blowouts related to structural intersections (Figure 3).

[4] ASX: EMC announcement; Drilling Results Highlight Extensive Well Developed Pegmatite Field and EMC To Exercise Farm-In Rights to Mt Edon LCT Pegmatite Project.

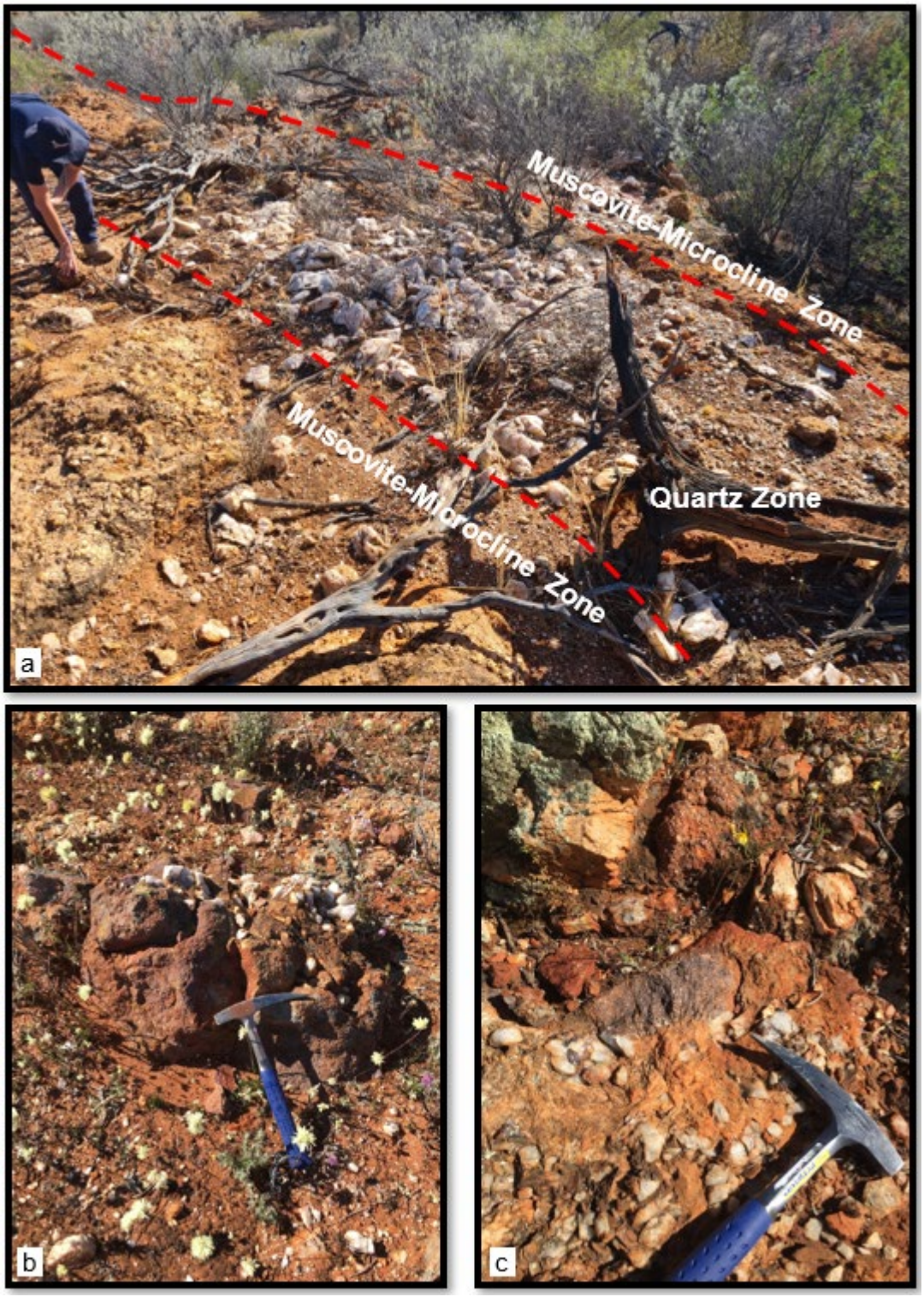

Figure 2: Zonation of pegmatite outcrop at Mt Edon, the core of quartz in Muscovite-Microcline zone, looking northeast (a), extensive outcropping LCT pegmatites (b & c)

Outcrops of pegmatites are highly variable; the largest outcrop of pegmatite is about 2 hectares in size but to a large degree the topography follows the strike and plunge contact with the pegmatite sill layer. The pegmatites have been reported to be up to 43m in true thickness on the northeast side of the Mining Lease but in general, as it becomes distal to the granite pluton it appears to be between 2-8m

thick. In the central part of the mining lease, pegmatite forms part of a hill which is cut by a creek. The outcropping extends to a height of at least eight metres above the creek. Albite and lepidolite are found along the edge of the quartz zone. Close to the southern border of the tenement, the pegmatite is about 150 metres long and ranges from 4 to 10 metres in width. Apart from a well-developed quartz core, the pegmatite has a quartz-muscovite (with minor lepidolite) border zone.

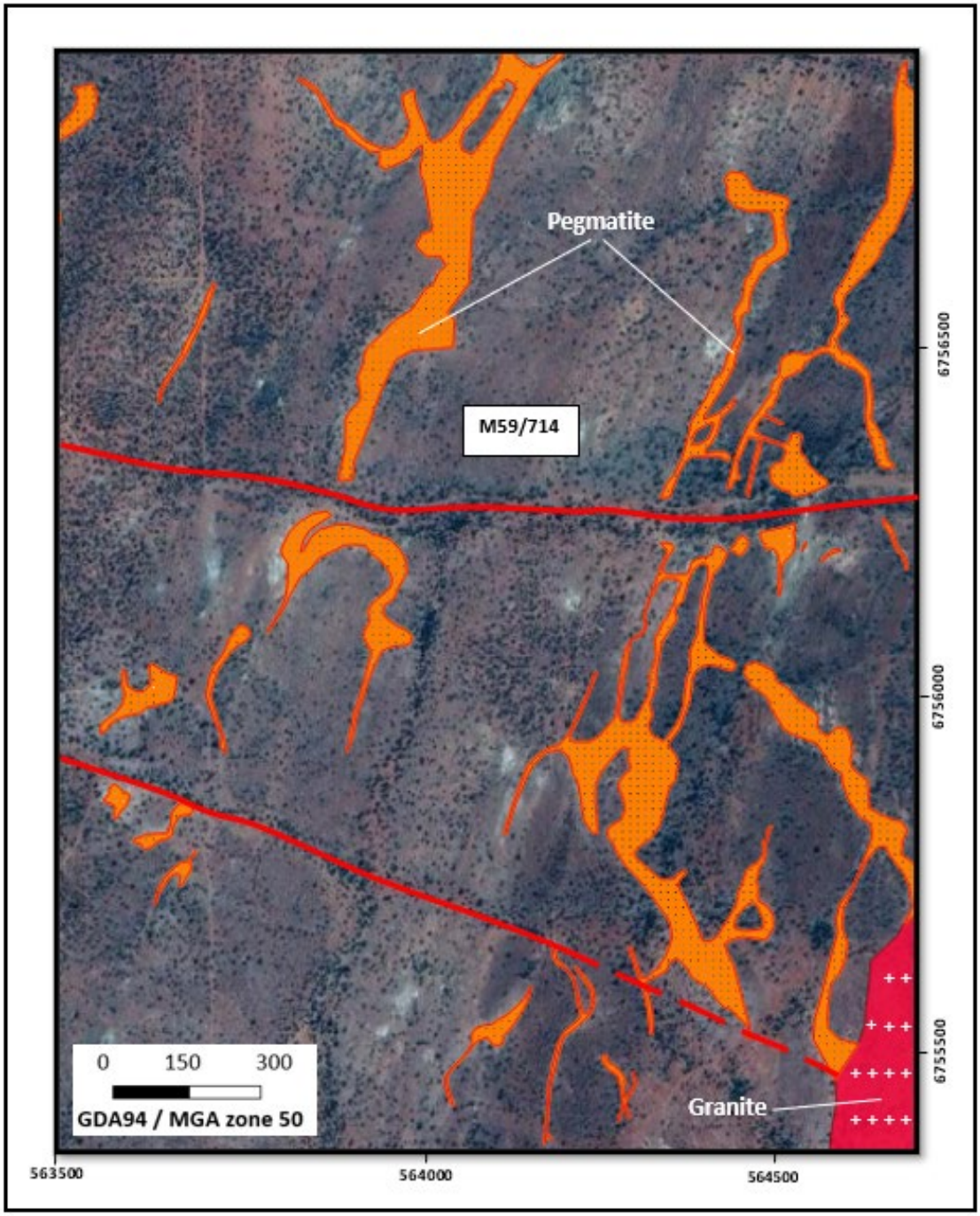

Figure 3: Mapped pegmatites outcrop at Mt Edon mining lease

It seems the pegmatites are part of the same sill and only appear as an intruded pegmatite dyke due to outcrop along fold noses. Together with the sills, there is numerous smaller stockwork of dykes that

intruded along joints and fault lines, but the dominant nature of the pegmatite is sills like with a domal folded structure that might be displaced by a central fault line (Figure 4). Strike dip and plunge of the sill changes along the strike outcrop (NE-SW) and along its plunge which is generally northwest, distal to the granitic source rock that outcrops east and southeast of the Mining Lease.

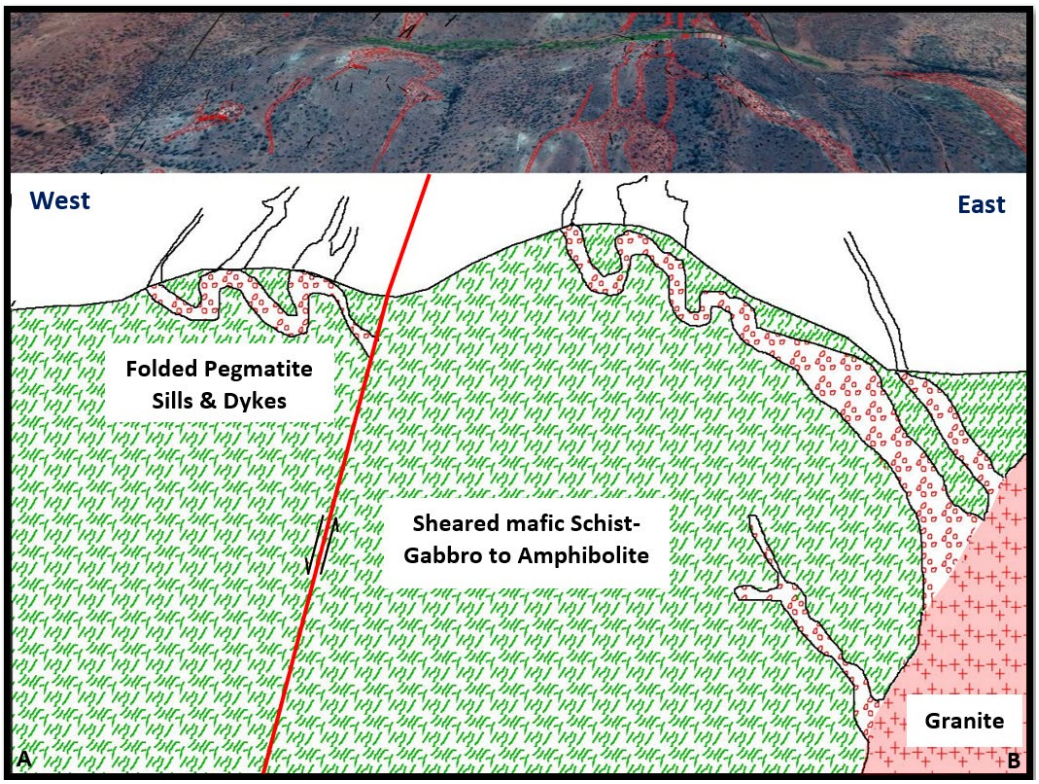

Figure 4: Schematic cross-section shows potential mechanism for forming of pegmatites at Mt Edon

Interpretation of mapping data combined with the re- interpretation of reconnaissance drilling data has provided a better understanding of thickness and lateral distribution of pegmatites.

A summary of important assessment and reporting criteria used for this Exploration Results announcement is provided in Appendix 1 – 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 Edition). Criteria in each section apply to all preceding and succeeding sections.

DEEP GROUND PENETRATION RADAR SURVEY

The Company reviewed geophysical methods to support developing a better understanding of the subsurface potential of the Project area to optimise the second phase of the drilling program. EMC engaged Ultramag Geophysics to undertake a Deep Ground Penetration Radar (**DGPR**) geophysical survey to determine new potential subsurface pegmatite pods with the main pegmatite structures and identify zonation within the LCT pegmatite bodies and fractionated zones. DGPR is a cost effectiveness and environmentally friendly breakthrough geophysical radar technique offering images of unparalleled resolution; up to 100m from the surface. Survey profiles were designed perpendicular to the pegmatite trends that had been previously and recently mapped at the surface.

NEXT STEPS

- Deep Ground Penetration Radar geophysical survey underway
- RC drilling planned in Q2-2023

The Board of Everest Metals Corporation Limited, other than Mr Caruso, authorised the release of this announcement to the ASX.

For further information please contact:

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this Announcement related to Exploration results 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 (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 extensive 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.

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 samples have been taken for mapping program.
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 reported.
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 reported.
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.*	• No drilling reported

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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Not applicable, no drilling or sampling has been conducted.
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 or sampling has been conducted.
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.*	• Not applicable, no drilling or sampling has been conducted.
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.*	• Grid system used is Australian Geodetic MGA Zone 50 - GDA94 • All observation points surveyed by a Garmin handheld GPS and averaging for 90 seconds. Expected accuracy is ±3m for easting and northing.
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.*	• The distribution of observations points during surface mapping is considered to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological concern.

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, no drilling or sampling has been conducted.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No verification was performed at this stage.

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 area is located within Mining Lease M59/714, about 5km southwest of Paynes Find in central Western Australia, covering 192.4 hectares. • The tenement M59/714 held by Entelechy Resources (under transferring to EMC). EMC have a farm-in agreement to acquire up to 100% of the rights. M59/714 is valid until 26 October 2030. • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical tantalum production has been recorded • Pancontinental Mining -1980's • Haddington Resources/Australian Tantalum -2002-2003 • MRC Exploration: 2019-2021
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Numerous pegmatites are found located within the southern portion of the Paynes Find greenstone belt, South Murchison. • Regional geology consists of partly foliated to strongly deformed and recrystallised granitoids intruding Archean ultramafic and felsic to mafic extrusive. Isolated belts of metamorphosed sediments are present with regional metamorphism attaining greenschist and amphibolite facies. • Late pegmatite dykes/ sills intrude the mafic and felsic volcanics in a contrasted position to regional orientation • The mining lease area has proven Lithium rich zones associated with the pegmatites, as well as historical mining for Tantalum (manganotantalite and alluvial deposits: 1969-1974 Mt Edon by Alfredo Pieri), beryl and microcline feldspar (Goodingnow pits, 1975-1978, Mark Calderwood). • The zonal nature of this pegmatite field has previously been defined with microcline feldspar (including amazonite) in the east (historically mined) and more

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
		complex albite rich zones containing Niobium and Lithium in the west (the current Mining Lease area). Lepidolite-Zinnawaldite (Lithium mica) rich pegmatites have been previously identified.
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 conducted.
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 drilling intercepts reported.
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.
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.*	• Maps, sections, and plan view are provided in 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.*	• The report is considered balanced and provided in context. • The announcement is believed to include all representative and relevant information and is believed to be comprehensive.

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
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.*	• All information considered material to the reader's understanding has been reported. • Relevant historical results have been included in this release
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 commences a Deep Ground Penetration Radar (DGPR) geophysical survey by the end of March and planning about 1500m RC drilling in the June quarter 2023.