ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
27 May 2025

DRILLING COMMENCED AT MT DIMER TAIPAN PROJECT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Highlights

- **Reverse circulation (RC) drilling program commenced at Mt Dimer Taipan Project, 120km northeast of Southern Cross, targeting high-priority gold anomalies**
- **Drilling focuses on four priority targets identified through geochemical anomalies and advanced satellite imagery**
- **Mt Dimer mining proposal in progress and approval anticipated mid 2025**
- **Maiden Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 722kt @ 2.10g/t Au for 48,545oz of gold[1] underpins the project's potential**
- **Mining activities at Mt Dimer Taipan expected to commence in H2 CY2025**
- **Mt Dimer Taipan has the potential to host a profitable open pit mining operation on a toll-treatment basis with toll negotiations ongoing**

Everest Metals Corporation Ltd (ASX: EMC) (**"EMC"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to announce it has commenced reverse circulation (RC) drilling at its Mt Dimer Project (**"Mt Dimer"**), 150km Northwest of Kalgoorlie and 120km northeast of Southern Cross in WA (Figure 4). The drilling campaign aims to test high-priority targets defined by the integration of geochemical anomaly interpretation and alteration zones delineated from high-resolution satellite imagery.

With a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of ~48,500oz[1] gold already established and mining approvals on track for mid-2025, EMC is well-positioned to advance toward production in H2 2025.

EMC's Executive Chairman and CEO Mark Caruso commented:

"EMC's geological team has interpreted multiple data sets to identify drill targets with the potential to uncover similar mineralisation to that already found in the Mt Dimer gold mining region. By adopting a systematic and methodical exploration strategy, we are confident in leveraging this data to unlock additional gold mineralisation in the upcoming drilling campaign."

[1] ASX: TSC announcement; Maiden JORC Resource Defined at Mt Dimer Gold and Silver Project in WA, dated 31 May 2021

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The RC drilling program is designed to test four high-priority targets within tenements E77/2383, defined through the integration of geochemical anomaly interpretation and alteration zones delineated from high-resolution satellite imagery.

By combining advanced exploration techniques with historical data, EMC aims to expand the known mineralisation at Mt Dimer, which remains open to the south and at depth, and to connect the mineralised corridor across the project area.

DRILLING TARGETS

Geochemical Anomalies

In May 2021, the Company completed an auger geochemical soil sampling program aimed at verifying historical geochemical results and targeting structures, shear zones, and lithological contacts mapped by the Geological Survey of Western Australia ("GSWA") and interpreted from magnetic inferred structures. Assay results returned values of up to 430 ppb gold and 420 ppm arsenic[2].

The program successfully delineated three distinct geochemical anomalies in gold (Au), arsenic (As), and lead (Pb) within tenement E77/2383, with As and Pb appearing coincident with the gold-in-soil anomalies.

In total, four clustered anomaly zones with gold values exceeding 100 ppb have been identified. Of these, two are considered higher-priority targets, showing strong correlation with mapped and interpreted shear zones and geological contacts (Figure 1).

[2] ASX: TSC announcement; Soil Anomalies Highlight Potential to Extend Gold Mineralisation at Mt Dimer Project, WA, dated 13 May 2021

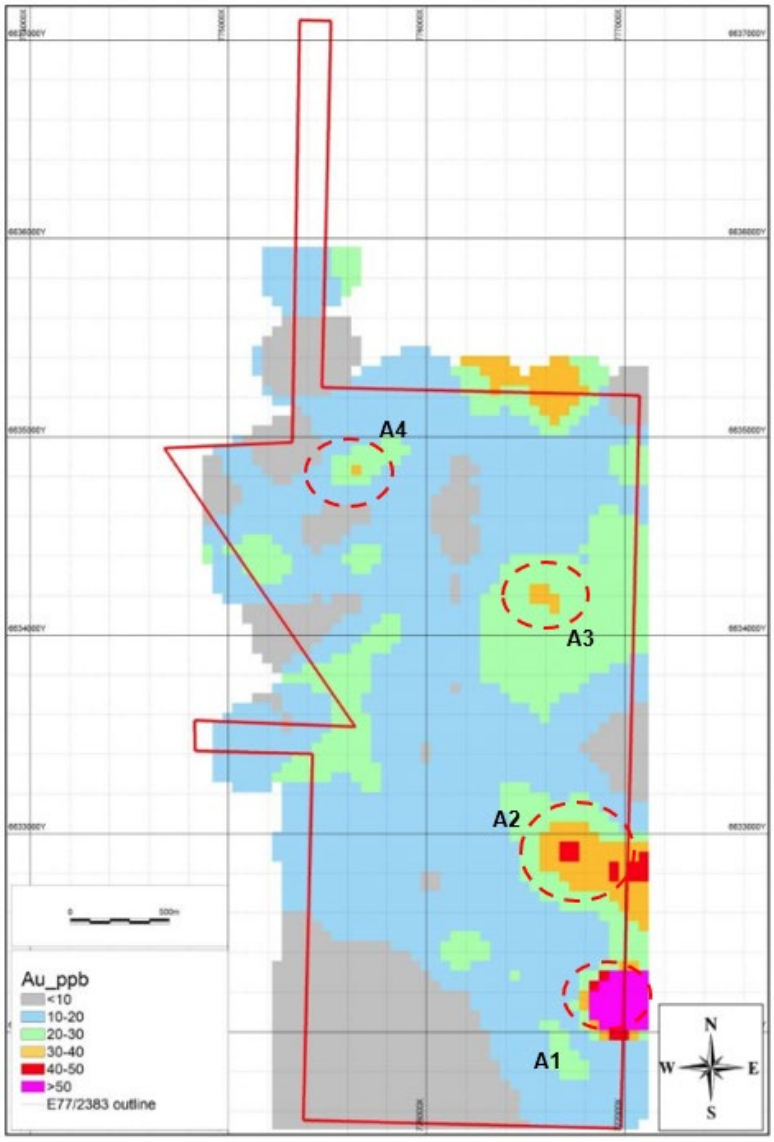

Figure 1- Geochemical gold anomalies identified during soil sampling program (2021)

Satellite Image Processing

Recent processing of WorldView-2, ASTER, and Sentinel-2 satellite data has enabled the identification of iron oxide and alteration mineral signatures relevant to orogenic gold and BIF-style mineral exploration.

Spectral analysis techniques — including Spectral Angle Mapper (SAM) and Matched Filtering — were applied to the ASTER data to identify hydrothermal alteration minerals commonly linked to orogenic gold systems. Using the SWIR bands from ASTER, a hydroxyl-bearing alteration mineral intensity map was generated, primarily highlighting phyllic and argillic alteration zones. These zones which concentrated in the central part of the licence area, exhibit spectral characteristics similar to those observed in nearby known gold mining districts including Beacon Minerals Ltd's Mt Dimer Project and Everest Metals own Mt Dimer Taipan Projects.

Given the significance of silica (e.g., quartz and chert) as an indicator mineral in both orogenic gold and BIF systems, a silica mineral intensity map was also produced. This was achieved using band ratio techniques on ASTER's TIR data, based on the diagnostic absorption and reflectance features of quartz (Figure 2).

Additionally, the WorldView-2 panchromatic image (~50cm resolution), when combined with ASTER imagery, reveals bright pixel zones with reflectance signatures consistent with known gold mining areas, further highlighting prospective zones within the exploration area.

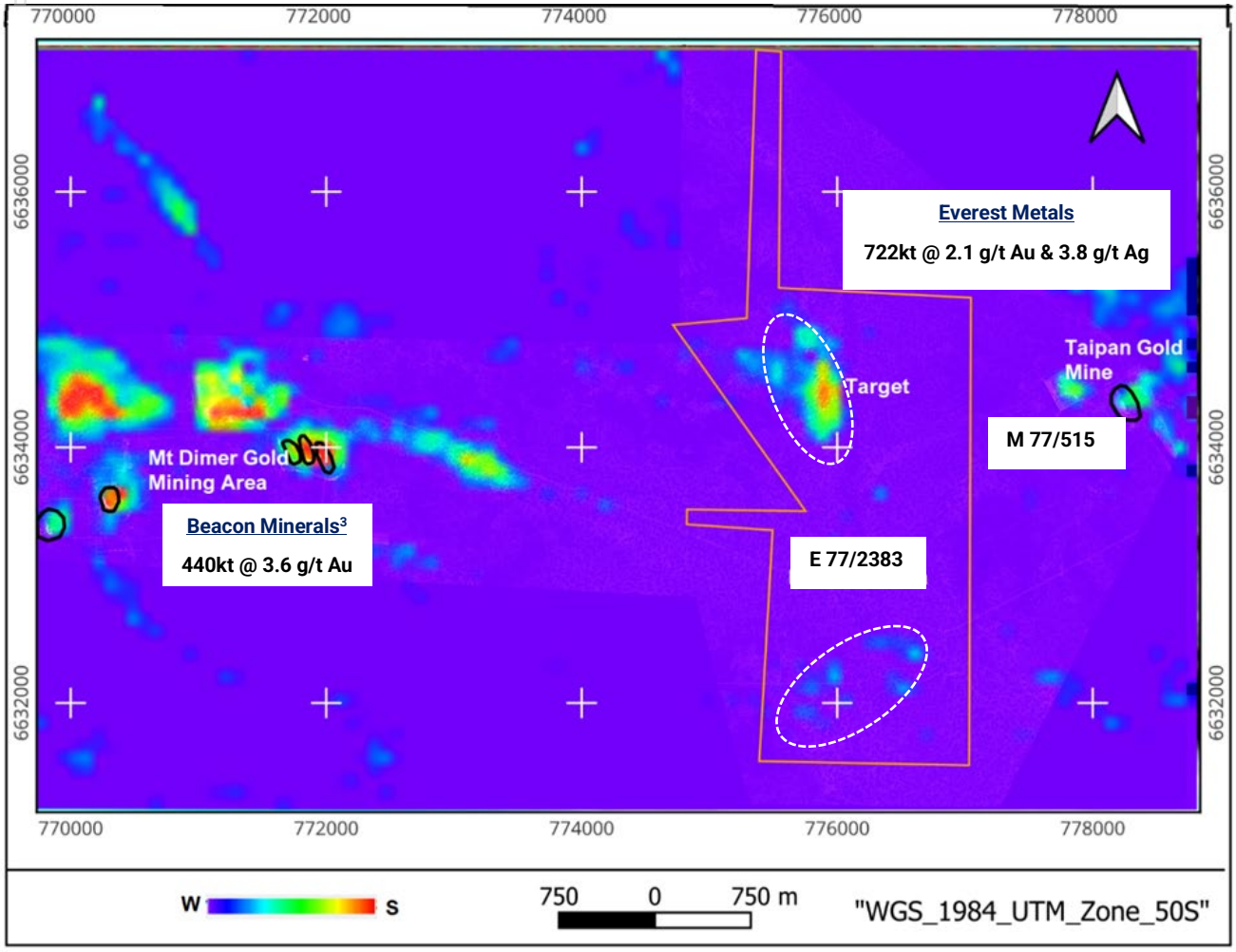

Figure 2- Silica intensity map of the area; zones of strong silica intensity are key targets for orogenic gold, showing Everest Metals Mt Dimer Taipan project and surrounding areas[3]

Visible Near Infrared (VNIR) data from ASTER, Sentinel-2, and WorldView-2 satellite imagery were used to map iron oxides, generating a ferric iron oxide intensity map from spectral analysis of VNIR Sentinel-2 data at 10m resolution. Several key indicator minerals associated with orogenic gold and other potential mineralisation — such as muscovite, illite, kaolinite, and chlorite/carbonates — were mapped using ASTER spectral data.

These were integrated with previously identified iron oxides and silica signatures to produce a comprehensive mineral indicator map to guide gold exploration.

Remotely sensed iron oxide and silica intensity zones (strong and weak) were correlated with alteration mineral distributions (muscovite, illite, kaolinite, and chlorite/carbonates) and three key structural features: major NW trending faults, subsidiary NW and NS oriented strike-slip faults, and magnetic

[3] BCN's ASX Release; Beacon Announces Mt Dimer Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, dated 7 June 2024

lineaments derived from processed airborne magnetic data (Figure 3).

Lithological units were digitised from regional geological mapping, and radiometric anomalies – characteristic of the Mt Dimer Taipan gold deposit, were extracted from regional airborne radiometric datasets. Gold geochemical anomalies were also sourced from regional geochemical maps.

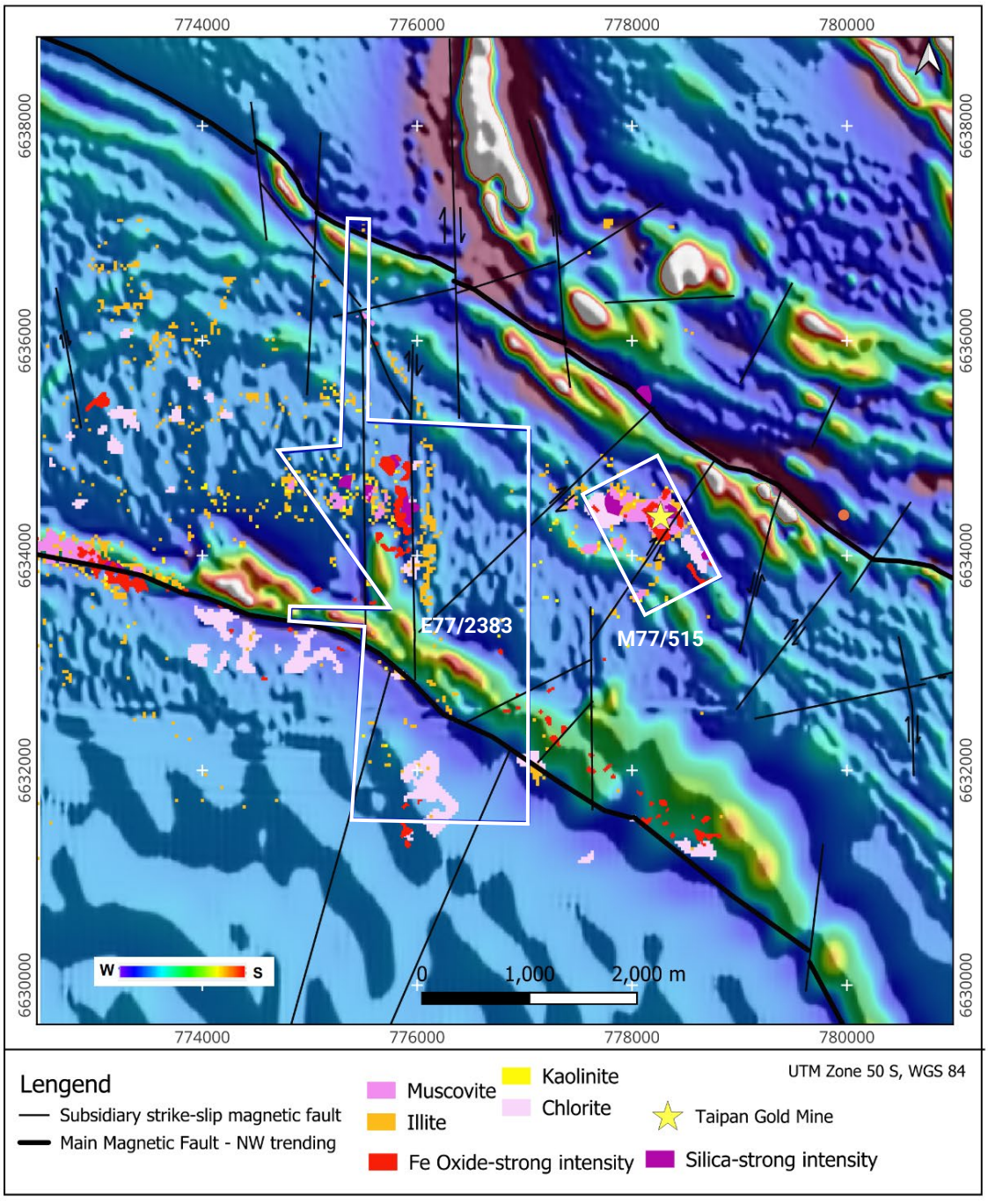

Figure 3- Integrated map of magnetic faults and hydrothermal alteration minerals, where their correlation may indicate key targets for gold, iron, and other related mineralisation

Based on the spatial coincidence of these mineralogical, structural, and geochemical indicators associated with orogenic gold and BIF-style mineralisation, several exploration target zones have been delineated. These targets are mapped within the E77/2383 and M77/515 tenements of the Mt Dimer project and are recommended for follow-up fieldwork (Figure 4).

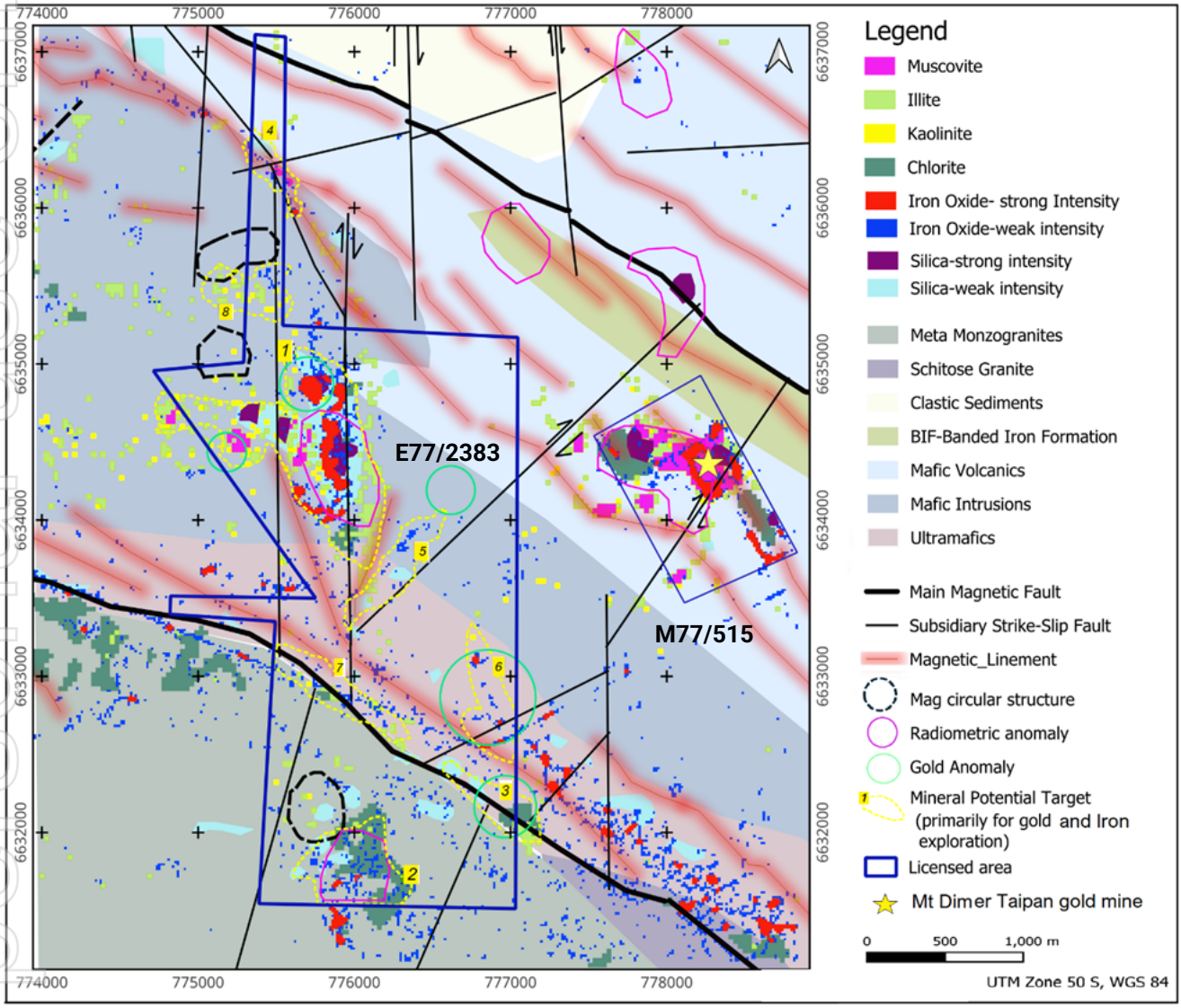

Figure 4- Integrated map displaying hydrothermal alterations, iron oxides, structural features, magnetic lineaments, lithological units, radiometric signatures, and gold anomalies. This map is used to identify key targets for future mineral exploration, primarily for gold.

The current drilling program at the Mt Dimer exploration tenement (E77/2383) comprises four RC holes, each ranging from 100 to 120 metres in depth, designed to test priority target areas. Drilling is expected to be completed by the end of May 2025, with assay results anticipated by mid-July 2025.

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).

MT DIMER TAIPAN MINING PROPOSAL UPDATE

EMC has completed extensive work on the Mining Proposal, including a geotechnical study, hydrogeological modelling, baseline environmental study, flora and fauna surveys, environmental risk management, waste rock and soil characterisation. The Mining Proposal and Mine Closure Plan, aligned with the 2023 Statutory Guidelines for open pit mining, were submitted to the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety ("DEMIRS") on 19 August 2024[4].

Following DEMIRS feedback requesting further information on 6 January 2025, EMC submitted the updated mining proposal and mine closure plan documents on 12 March 2025.

A vegetation clearing permit covering 10.32 hectares was granted by DEMIRS, and EMC applied for a groundwater license for 45 million litres per annum to support the mining proposal[5]. As part of the current drilling program, a water borehole will be drilled to a depth of 120 metres to support upcoming operations and the mining proposal for Mt Dimer Taipan (M77/515).

The Mt Dimer Taipan mining proposal involves a cutback of the existing pit to extract ore laterally and from the base of the pit, with ore processing planned at a nearby Kalgoorlie mill. Approximately 125,000 BCM of waste would be extracted from a cutback along the southeast strike and stored onsite at a waste dump. All activities would take place within the granted mining licence, primarily on previously disturbed land, using existing roads and access points from the Coolgardie Road. EMC is actively negotiating toll treatment options with nearby mills and has advanced discussion with two processing facilities.

EMC anticipates mining approvals in mid-2025, targeting mining commencement in H2 2025.

MT DIMER PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Mt Dimer Mining Lease (M77/515), granted on the 28 May 1992, has been explored by numerous parties since its inception, with Everest Metals Corporation (previously named Twenty Seven Co. Ltd) acquired the project in 2020, including an exploration tenement (E77/2383) which adjoins to the west of M77/515 (Figure 4).

From 1988 to 1990, Placer Exploration conducted exploration over the project area identifying several geochemical anomalies and defining the project's geology. Placer drilled these anomalies using RC, DD, and RAB methods to define a Resource.

This work included, but was not limited to, extensive geochemical sampling through RAB holes, surface geochemical sampling and ground geophysics particularly in response to limited outcropping in the southern part of the tenement. Geochemical targets were generated from the surface geochemical sampling and were subsequently drilled using RAB, RC and diamond methods which resulted in the identification of the mineralisation that we now know as Mt Dimer.

A gold resource was defined before the project was vended to Taipan Resources NL (Taipan). The Mt Dimer deposit was partially mined by Taipan between 1995 and 1996. The open pit was excavated to approximately the base of weathering with the initial model extending at depth and to the north of the

[4] ASX: EMC announcement; Everest Metals Lodges Mining Proposal to Commence Mining Mt Dimer Taipan Gold & Silver Project, WA, dated 13 August 2024
[5] ASX: EMC announcement; Quarterly Activities Report Period Ending March 2025, dated 29 April 2025

current pit. Mining ceased due to factors including a significant wall failure on the northeastern side of the open pit coupled with a subdued gold price at A$450/oz. In total, more than 84kt were mined at approximately 4.61g/t Au for 5,933 Oz Au (no silver reported)[6].

After the pit closure, various small listed and private entities attempted leaching the stockpiles for gold and silver with varying degrees of success. Yilgarn Independent Prospectors reported leaching 8,000 tonnes at 3.11g/t Au for 800oz Au[7]. Cadre Resources Pty Ltd purchased the project and in 2017, four exploratory RC holes were drilled at nominal 100m spacings along strike of the deposit to validate the existing dataset. Results were promising, with all holes intercepting mineralisation >1g/t Au and confirming the down dip extension of mineralisation.

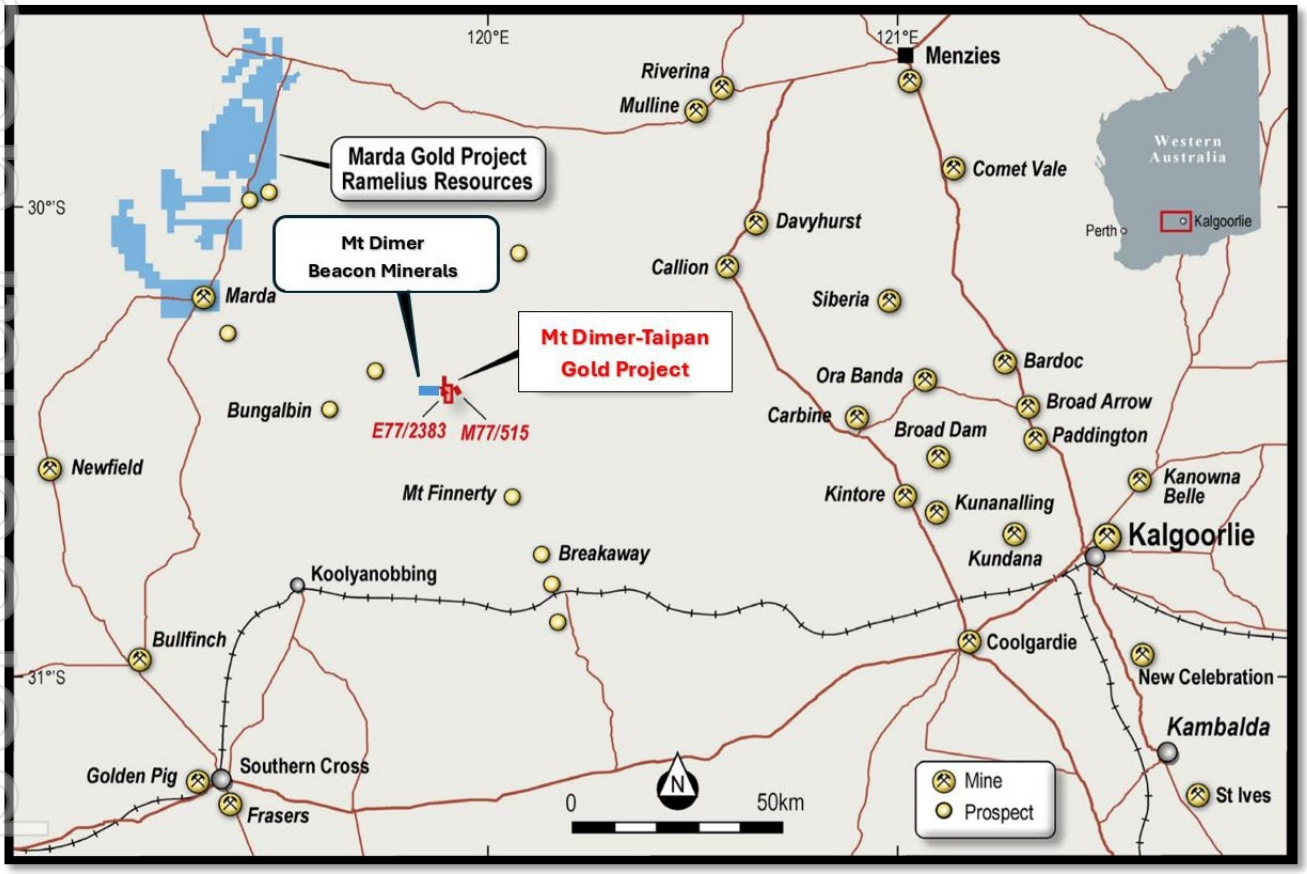

Figure 4: Mt Dimer Gold project location map

A Maiden Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC Code 2012) for the Mt Dimer-Taipan Gold and Silver Project – **722kt @ 2.10g/t Au for 48,545 ounces of gold and 3.84g/t Ag for 89,011 ounces of silver** – was reported in 2021[8], using a cut off 1.0g/t Au for resource sitting below the 380mRL (Table 1).

The resource remains open to the south and down dip, with strong potential to extend the mineralisation along the southern strike and highlights the potential for further gold and silver resources to be identified along the mineralised corridor within Mt Dimer and the surrounding tenements.

[6] WAMEX report A55950 – 1998 Annual report on Mt Dimer Mining Lease M77/515.
[7] WAMEX report A70827 – 2005 Annual report on Mt Dimer Mining Lease M77/515.
[8] ASX: TSC announcement; Maiden JORC Resource Defined at Mt Dimer Gold and Silver Project in WA, dated 31 May 2021.

Table 1: Mt Dimer- Taipan Inferred Resource Classification using a 0.5g/t and 1.0g/t Au cut-off grades

Deposit	Cut-off (g/t) Au	Tonnes kt	Grade (g/t) Au	Au Oz	Grade (g/t) Ag	Ag Oz
Laterite	0.5g/t Au	7.7	0.59	145	0.04	11.1
Vein system above 380mRl	0.5g/t Au	665	2.0	42,700	3.64	77,800
Vein system below 380mRL	1.0g/t Au	50	3.2	5,700	6.98	11,200
Total		**722**		**48,545**		**89,011**

ENDS

This Announcement has been authorised for market release by the Board of Everest Metals Corporation Ltd.

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JORC and Previous Disclosure

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and the Mt Edon Mineral Resource is based on information previously disclosed under the JORC Code (2012) in the following Company ASX announcements that are all available on the Company's website (www.everestmetals.au) and the ASX website (www.asx.com.au) under the Company's ticker code "EMC":

- 13 May 2021, Soil Anomalies Highlight Potential to Extend Gold Mineralisation at Mt Dimer Project, WA.
- 31 May 2021, Maiden JORC Resource Defined at Mt Dimer Gold and Silver Project in WA.
- 17 February 2024, EMC To Develop Mt Dimer Taipan Gold Project.
- 27 August 2024, Everest Metals Lodges Mining Proposal to Commence Mining Mt Dimer Taipan Gold & Silver Project, WA.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report 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 a Registered Professional Geoscientist (RPGeo) in the field of Mineral Exploration and Industrial Minerals with the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Rashidi is chief geologist and a full-time employee of the Company. He is also a shareholder of Everest Metals Corporation. 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.

The information in this report relates to Mineral Resource of Mt Dimer-Taipan project is based on work reviewed and compiled by Mr. Stephen F Pearson, a Competent Person and Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Pearson is a beneficiary of a trust which is a shareholder of the Company. Mr. Pearson is a Senior Geologist for GEKO-Co Pty Ltd, he was consultant to the Company. He has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC. Mr. Pearson consents to the inclusion in this report of the information 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.

The interpretations and conclusions reached in this report are based on current geological theory and the best evidence available to the authors at the time of writing. It is the nature of all scientific conclusions that they are founded on an assessment of probabilities and, however high these probabilities might be, they make no claim for complete certainty. Any economic decisions that might be taken based on interpretations or conclusions contained in this report will therefore carry an element of risk. This report contains forward-looking statements that involve several risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information.

Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this report. No obligation is assumed to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, opinions, and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2

Everest Metals Corporation Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in this market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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.

EMC's key projects include:

REVERE GOLD AND BASE METAL PROJECT: 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.

MT EDON CRITICAL MINERAL PROJECT: 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.

MT DIMER TAIPAN GOLD PROJECT: 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.

For more information about the EMC's projects, please visit the Company website at:

www.everestmetals.au

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 or surface sampling undertaken. • High resolution WorldView-2, multispectral ASTER and hyperspectral Sentinel-2 data were processed for the Mt Dimer project and interpreted for prospectivity analysis and targeting to map hydrothermal alteration and ferric iron oxide mineral indicators associated with orogenic gold and BIF mineralisation. Airborne magnetic data was utilised to map structural features controlling the migration of hydrothermal fluids.
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 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.*	• No drilling was undertaken
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 was undertaken

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.* • *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.*	• No drilling or sampling was undertaken.
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.*	• No drilling or sampling was undertaken.
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.*	• Verification of assaying and sampling not applicable.
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.*	• Sample locations / drill collar locations and other locations of relevance not applicable. • All maps are reported in WGS 84, Zone 50S.
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 multispectral WorldView-2 and ASTER data and hyperspectral Sentinel-2 satellite imagery data for interpretation across the Mt Dimer. • Data spacing not applicable. • 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.*	• Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable. No drilling or sampling completed.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There have been no detailed external audits or reviews undertaken. • EMC has conducted an internal technical review of the available geological and other publicly available data.

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 Mt Dimer project tenements is located approximately 150km west • of Kalgoorlie and about 120 kilometers northeast of Southern Cross. • The tenement E77/2383 is held by Oz Gold Group (100%) and is valid until 2/7/2027. • The tenement and M77/515 is held by Oz Gold Group (100%) and is valid until 27/5/2034. • Oz Gold Group is 100% owned by Everest Metals Corporation (EMC) and the company has 100% of the mineral rights on both E77/2383 and M77/515. • A Royalty Agreement exists for tenement M77/515 consisting of 2% of Net Smelter Return (NSR) payable to the vendor group (Cardre Resources Ltd.). • No aboriginal sites nor heritage places have been declared or recorded in areas where EMC is intending to explore. • Currently the tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Significant work has been undertaken by previous tenement holders, with several ASX releases and reports available on WAMEX detailing the historical activities at the Mt Dimer Project area. • Western Mining Corporation: 1968 – 1989 • Cadre Resources: 1987 – 1988 • Placer Exploration: 1988 – 1991 • Taipan Resources NL: 1992 – 1996 • Burmine limited: 1993 – 1995 • Tectonic Resources: 1995 – 2008 • Polaris Metals: 2010 – 2016

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
		• Twenty Seven Co (ASX:TSC): 2020 – 2022
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project lies within the southern portion of the Archean Diemals-Marda Greenstone Belt, within the Yilgarn Block of Western Australia. • Geological interpretation indicates that the general local stratigraphy consists of mafic and ultramafic volcanics with greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphism. However, east of the Helena-Aurora Ranges, the BIF is truncated by the northwest trending, sinistral Mt Dimer shear zone which separates the Marda-Diemals greenstone belt from the Hunt Range greenstone belt. • Gold and silver mineralisation is hosted within the talc-chlorite and amphibolite chlorite schists and increase in quartz/ quartz veins.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• No drilling results.
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.
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*	• Not applicable.

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
	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.*	• 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 results are exploration results in nature. No significant information are provided in this report. • The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
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.*	• This report provides the total information available to date and is considered to represent a balanced report.
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.*	• Follow up work programmes will be subject to interpretation of recent drilling program which is ongoing.