ASX CODE: MTB

10 June 2021

Kihabe Polymetallic Zn/Pb/Ag/V/Cu/Ge Deposit, Silver Domains, Botswana

Further to the announcements released to the market on 25 August 2020 and 23 February 2021, the Company has received a number of queries relative to the two silver domains in the polymetallic Zn/Pb/Ag/V/Cu/Ge Kihabe Deposit, over which the Company has title in Botswana.

The Company has been questioned as to what other minerals, if any, are associated with the two silver domains.

Associated Mineralisation in the Kihabe Deposit Silver Domains

Whilst not specifically related to the two silver domains, associated mineralisation within the two silver domains has previously been disclosed to the market in announcements relative to:

- Zinc, Lead and Silver intersections shown separately, as well as shown as a Zinc equivalent grade
- Vanadium and Vanadium Pentoxide mineralisation
- Copper mineralisation

However, for clarification, the Company has now engaged in compiling data to specifically show what other mineralisation is associated with the silver in the two domains.

The Kihabe Deposit Silver Domains

Within the overall 2.4km strike length of the Kihabe Deposit, there is a SW silver domain and a NE silver domain (Refer to Figure 1).

The SW domain covers a strike length of 550m extending from local grid co-ordinates 9,850E to 10,400E. The NW domain covers a strike length of 500m extending from local grid co-ordinates 11,500E to 12,000E

To date the Company has only completed compiling data specifically relative to mineralisation associated with Silver in the SW domain (Refer to Table 1 and Figures 1 to 33)

The average grades of Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu and V_2O_5 mineralisation for each of the 14 drill hole sections are shown in the summary following Table 1. Not all holes were assayed for V and only seven holes were assayed for Ge. All assaying of future drilling will include Vanadium and Germanium.

Data relative to the NE silver domain will be released to the market once it has been compiled.

TABLE 1 KIHABE SILVER GRADES SECTION 9,850E TO SECTION 10,400E

HOLE ID	COORDINATES		DIP	AZI-MUTH	INTERVAL			Silver Grade	
	Easting	Northing	Degrees	Degrees	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	g/t	Oz/t
SECTION 9,850E									
KDD119	9,849	9,955	-60	339	125	126	1	15.0	0.5
					131	132	1	292.0	9.4
KDD120	9,850	10,000	-60	339	25	29	4	23.8	0.8
					53	55	2	19.0	0.6
					62	63	3	22.3	0.7
SECTION 9,900E									
KRC034	9,900	9,937	-60	339	181	191	10	48.2	1.5
KDD105	9,900	9,948	-60	339	115	117	2	19.0	0.6
					126	128	2	15.5	0.5
					151	155	4	20.0	0.6
					162	166	4	22.5	0.7
					170	173	3	12.7	0.4
					186	190	4	15.8	0.5
KRC015	9,900	9,957	-60	339	140	143	3	33.7	1.1
KRC036	9,900	9,974	-60	339	106	109	3	57.3	1.8
KDD106	9,900	9,985	-60	339	60	62	2	18.0	0.6
KRC014	9,900	9,997	-58	336	87	90	3	31.7	1.0
KRC035	9,900	10,060	-60	339	62	64	2	16.5	0.5
					65	68	3	19.0	0.6
KDD118	9,900	10,060	-68	159	69	72	3	29.3	0.9
					112	115	3	17.3	0.6
SECTION 9,950E									
KDD122	9,950	10,030	-85	159	15	28	13	15.4	0.5
					38	40	2	20.4	0.7
SECTION 10,000E									
KRC037	10,000	9,940	-60	339	128	150	22	26.2	0.8
				(including)	*138*	*140*	*2*	*40.5*	*1.3*
				and	*142*	*150*	*8*	*45.9*	*1.5*
KIH003	9,955	10,009	-70	339	109	113	4	124.4	4.0
					118	120	2	62.2	2.0
KRC041	10,000	9,960	-60	339	90	93	3	44.7	1.4
KIH004	10,000	9,976	-60	339	96	112	16	48.2	1.5
KDD108	10,000	10,003	-70	339	62	75	13	18.9	0.6
					109	123	14	23.2	0.8
KIH001	10,000	10,003	-60	339	62	79	17	37.9	1.2
KRC038	10,000	10,020	-60	339	27	44	17	59.5	1.9
				(including)	*29*	*32*	*3*	*69.5*	*2.2*
				and	*38*	*44*	*6*	*104.0*	*3.3*
KRC104	10,000	10,025	-90	0	19	22	3	16.0	0.5
					24	34	10	16.2	0.5
					37	44	7	16.4	0.5
					51	53	2	18.7	0.6
KDD204	10,000	10,025	-60	340	16	18	2	47.5	1.5
SECTION 10,025E									
KDD203	10,025	10,033	-60	340	14	23	9	23.1	0.7
					33	40	7	32.8	1.0
					46	48	2	23.1	0.7

KIHABE SILVER GRADES SECTION 9,850E TO 10,400E (cont'd)

HOLE ID	COORDINATES		DIP	AZI-MUTH	INTERVAL			Silver Grade	
	Easting	Northing	Degrees	Degrees	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	g/t	Oz/t
SECTION 10,050E									
KDD124	10,050	10,000	-60	339	64	71	7	85.89	2.8
					91	95	4	172.3	5.5
KDD125	10,050	10,025	-60	339	47	61	14	101.6	3.3
KDD202	10,050	10,037	-60	339	24.90	29.80	4.90	55.3	1.8
					39.16	43	3.84	33.4	1.1
					64	67	3	227.8	7.3
KRC098	10,100	10,048	-60	69	42	74	32	36.5	1.2
				(including)	*59*	*67*	*8*	*96.8*	*3.1*
					76	78	2	83.1	2.7
KRC103	10,075	10,053	-90	0	60	78	18	16.0	0.5
SECTION 10,075E									
KDD201	10,075	10,045	-60	340	34	39	5	19.4	0.6
					41	45	4	27.8	0.9
					50	55.68	5.68	24.5	0.8
					70	76	6	221.4	7.1
					82	84	2	92.9	3.0
SECTION 10,100E									
KRC017	10,100	10,035	-60	339	129	131	2	10.9	0.4
					199	200	1	20.8	0.7
KRC046	10,100	9,985	-60	339	120	131	11	25.1	0.8
KRC044	10,100	10,010	-60	339	73	81	8	17.4	0.6
					83	88	5	452.0	14.5
KDD109	10,100	10,030	-65	339	60	70	10	38.2	1.2
					73	82	9	318.0	10.2
KRC016	10,100	10,035	-60	340	47	56	9	11.0	0.4
					71	73	2	13.0	0.4
					79	86	7	14.9	0.5
KDD206	10,100	10,050	-60	340	60	68	8	31.6	1.0
KDD126	10,100	10,075	-60	339	98	102	4	448.2	14.4
SECTION 10,125E									
KDD200	WGS 500,925	7,821,650	-60	340	25	28	3	10.8	0.4
SECTION 10,150E									
KDD127	10,152	9,986	-60	339	184	186	2	16.9	0.5
					187	188	1	15.0	0.5
SECTION 10,200E									
KRC019	10,200	9,970	-60	339	95	96	1	20.0	0.6
					119	120	1	27.9	0.9
KRC018	10,200	10,000	-60	339	40	42	2	15.1	0.5
					56	62	6	24.1	0.8
KRC051	10,200	10,020	-60	339	102	103	1	10.8	0.4
SECTION 10,250E									
KDD128	10,250	10,000	-60	339	57	58	1	33.0	1.1

KIHABE SILVER GRADES SECTION 9,850E TO 10,400E (cont'd)

HOLE ID	COORDINATES		DIP	AZI-MUTH	INTERVAL			Silver Grade	
	Easting	Northing	Degrees	Degrees	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	g/t	Oz/t
SECTION 10,300E									
KRC022	10,300	9,970	-60	339	124	125	1	10.9	0.4
					126	127	1	15.3	0.5
					130	131	1	12.7	0.4
					138	139	1	11.0	0.4
					144	145	1	11.1	0.4
					161	162	1	10.5	0.3
KRC021	10,300	10,000	-60	339	66	69	3	38.3	1.2
					71	74	3	26.3	0.8
					90	91	1	51.0	1.6
KRC023	10,300	10,025	-60	339	105	106	1	50.1	1.6
KDD129	10,300	10,037	-90	0	44	79	35	30.2	1.0
SECTION 10,400E									
KDD131	10,400	9,990	-60	339	123	125	2	19.6	0.6
KIH005	10,398	10,000	-60	339	134	139	5	26.2	0.8
KDD111	10,400	10,003	-60	339	34	35	1	11.0	0.4
					37	39	2	13.5	0.4
					57	58	1	10.0	0.3
					92	93	1	22.0	0.7
					97	99	2	12.5	0.4
					100	102	2	21.5	0.7
					103	106	3	11.7	0.4
					110	113	3	15.0	0.5
					127	135	8	19.1	0.6
KRC025	10,400	10,014	-60	339	32	34	2	39.5	1.3
KRC027	10,400	10,080	-60	159	72	74	2	21.8	0.7
KRC028	10,400	10,129	-60	159	115	117	2	48.0	1.5
					118	123	5	25.0	0.8

Summary of Average Grades of Sections within the Kihabe SW Silver Domain

SECTION 9850E
Average Ag grade over 11m of mineralisation = 46.1g/t (1.5oz/t)
Average Zn grade over 42m of mineralisation = 1.8%
Average Pb grade over 17m of mineralisation = 1.7%

SECTION 9,900E
Average Ag grade over 52m of mineralisation = 28.4g/t
Average Zn grade over 384m of mineralisation = 2.3%
Average Pb grade over 94m of mineralisation =1.7%

SECTION 9,950E
Average Ag grade over 15m of mineralisation = 16.1g/t
Average Zn grade over 60m of mineralisation = 2.8%
Average Pb grade over 54m of mineralisation = 1.9%
Average Cu grade over 4m of mineralisation = 0.2%

SECTION 10,000E
Average Ag grade over 119m of mineralisation = 39.2g/t (1.3oz/t)
Average Zn grade over 191m of mineralisation = 2.3%
Average Pb grade over 94m of mineralisation = 1.9%
Average V_2O_5 grade over 51m of mineralisation = 921ppm

SECTION 10,025E
Average Ag grade over 25m of mineralisation = 24.3g/t
Average Zn grade over 30m of mineralisation = 1.8%
Average Pb grade over 16m of mineralisation = 1.7%
Average V_2O_5 grade over 22m of mineralisation = 798ppm

SECTION 10,050E
Average Ag grade over 165m of mineralisation = 75.5g/t (2.4oz/t)
Average Zn grade over 165m of mineralisation = 2.3%
Average Pb grade over 129m of mineralisation = 1.7%

SECTION 10,075E
Average Ag grade over 34m of mineralisation = 56.9g/t (1.8oz/t)
Average Zn grade ovger23m of mineralisation = 1.9%
Average Pb grade over 21m of mineralisation = 1.5%
Average V_2O_5 grade over 17m of mineralisation = 1,309ppm

SECTION 10,100E
Average Ag grade over 121m of mineralisation = 68.6g/t (2.20oz/t)
Average Zn grade over 174m of mineralisation = 4.6%
Average Pb grade over 135m of mineralisation =2.0%
Average Cu grade over 1m of mineralisation = 1.0%
Average V_2O_5 grade over 102m of mineralisation = 1,310ppm

SECTION 10,125E
Average Ag grade over 3m of mineralisation = 10.8g/t
Average Zn grade over 3m of mineralisation = 1.3%
Average Pb grade over 2m of mineralisation = 1.2%
Average V_2O_5 grade over 15m of mineralisation = 555ppm

SECTION 10,150E
Average Ag grade over 3m of mineralisation = 16.3g/t
Average Zn grade over 18m of mineralisation = 3.0%
Average Pb grade over 20m of mineralisation = 1.6%

SECTION 10,200E
Average Ag grade over 11m of mineralisation = 20.2g/t
Average Zn grade over 120m of mineralisation = 2.2%
Average Pb grade over 31m of mineralisation = 1.4%
Average V_2O_5 grade over 9m of mineralisation = 1,022ppm

SECTION 10,250E
Average Ag grade over 1m of mineralisation = 41.4g/t (1.3oz/t)
Average Zn grade over 29m of mineralisation = 2.3%
Average Pb grade over 21m of mineralisation = 1.4%

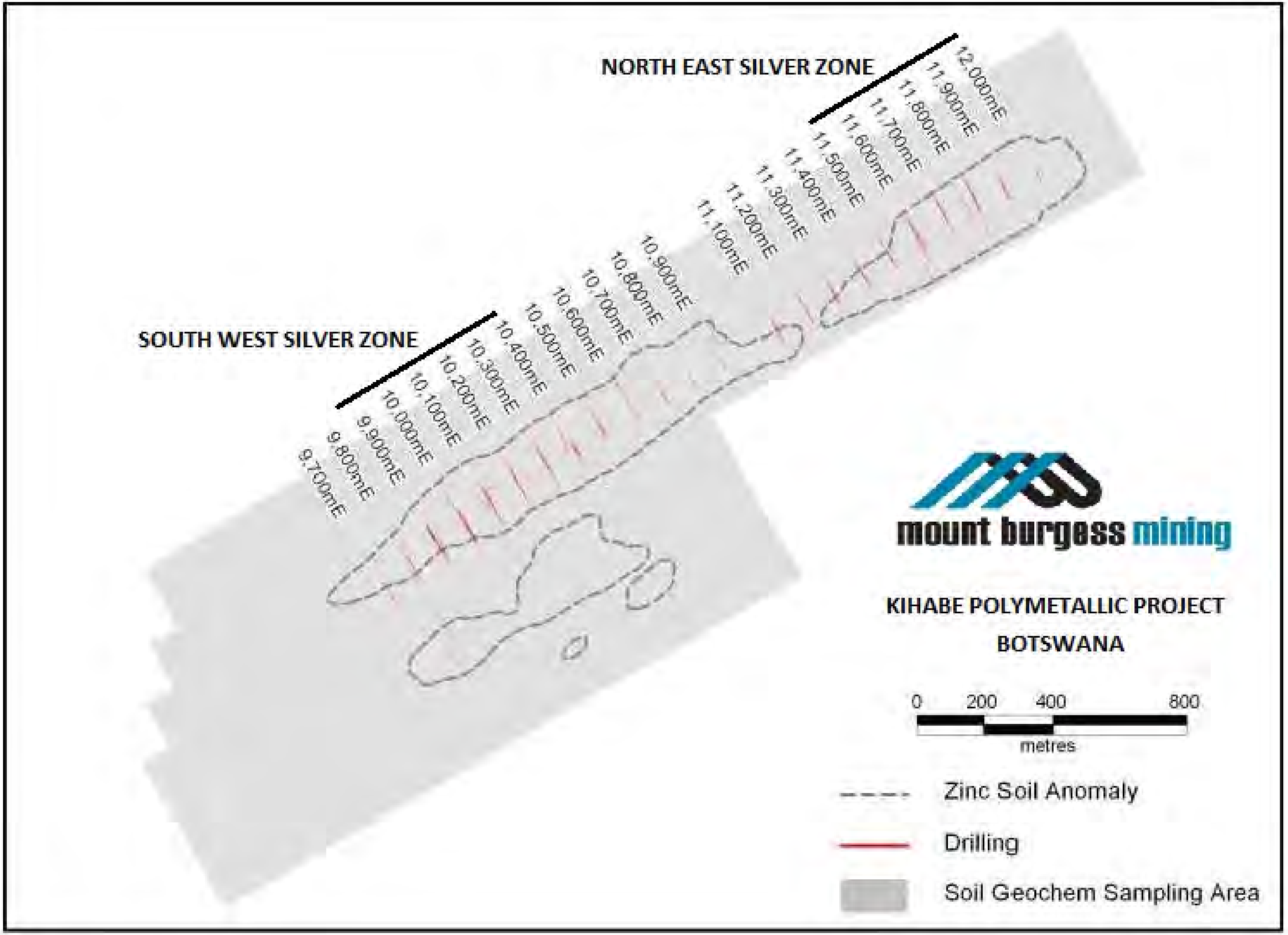
SECTION 10,300E
Average Ag grade over 52m of mineralisation = 26.0g/t
Average Zn grade over 127m of mineralisation = 2.6%
Average Pb grade over 55m of mineralisation = 2.0%

SECTION 10,400E
Average Ag grade over 42m of mineralisation = 18.4g/t
Average Zn grade over 242m of mineralisation = 2.4%
Average Pb grade over 108m of mineralisation = 1.2%
Average Cu grade over 17m of mineralisation = 0.2%
Average V2O5 grade over 9m of mineralisation = 744ppm

OVERALL AVERAGE GRADES FOR ALL SECTIONS IN THE KIHABE SW SILVER DOMAIN

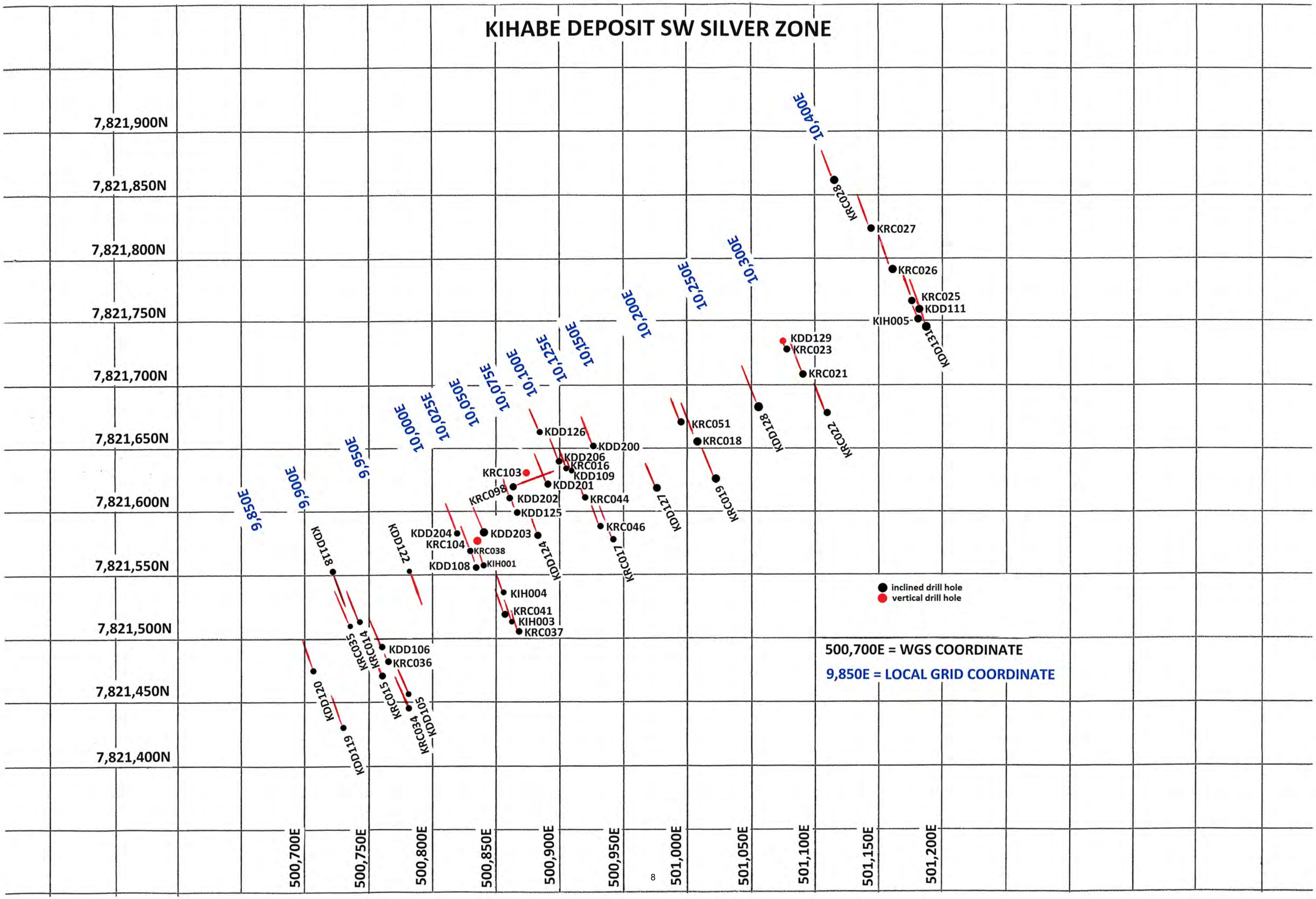
Average Ag grade over 657m of mineralisation = 49.7g/t (1.6oz/t)
Average Zn grade over 1,611m of mineralisation = 2.6%
Average Pb grade over 799m of mineralisation = 1.7%
Average Cu grade over 22m of mineralisation = 0.2%
Average V2O5 grade over 240m of mineralisation = 1,053ppm

FIGURE 1



NORTH EAST SILVER ZONE
SOUTH WEST SILVER ZONE
9,700mE
9,800mE
9,900mE
10,000mE
10,100mE
10,200mE
10,300mE
10,400mE
10,500mE
10,600mE
10,700mE
10,800mE
10,900mE
11,100mE
11,200mE
11,300mE
11,400mE
11,500mE
11,600mE
11,700mE
11,800mE
11,900mE
12,000mE
mount burgess mining
KIHABE POLYMETALLIC PROJECT
BOTSWANA
0
200
400
800
metres
Zinc Soil Anomaly
Drilling
Soil Geochem Sampling Area

FIGURE 2


KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE
7,821,900N
7,821,850N
7,821,800N
7,821,750N
7,821,700N
7,821,650N
7,821,600N
7,821,550N
7,821,500N
7,821,450N
7,821,400N
500,700E
500,750E
500,800E
500,850E
500,900E
500,950E
501,000E
501,050E
501,100E
501,150E
501,200E
9,850E
9,900E
9,950E
10,000E
10,025E
10,050E
10,075E
10,100E
10,125E
10,150E
10,200E
10,250E
10,300E
10,400E
KRC028
KRC027
KRC026
KRC025
KDD111
KIH005
KDD131
KDD129
KRC023
KRC021
KRC022
KDD128
KRC051
KRC018
KRC019
KDD127
KDD126
KDD200
KDD206
KRC016
KDD109
KRC103
KDD201
KRC098
KDD202
KRC044
KDD125
KRC046
KRC017
KDD124
KDD204
KDD203
KRC104
KRC038
KDD108
KIH001
KIH004
KRC041
KIH003
KRC037
KDD118
KDD122
KRC035
KRC014
KDD106
KRC036
KRC015
KRC034
KDD105
KDD120
KDD119
inclined drill hole
vertical drill hole
500,700E = WGS COORDINATE
9,850E = LOCAL GRID COORDINATE

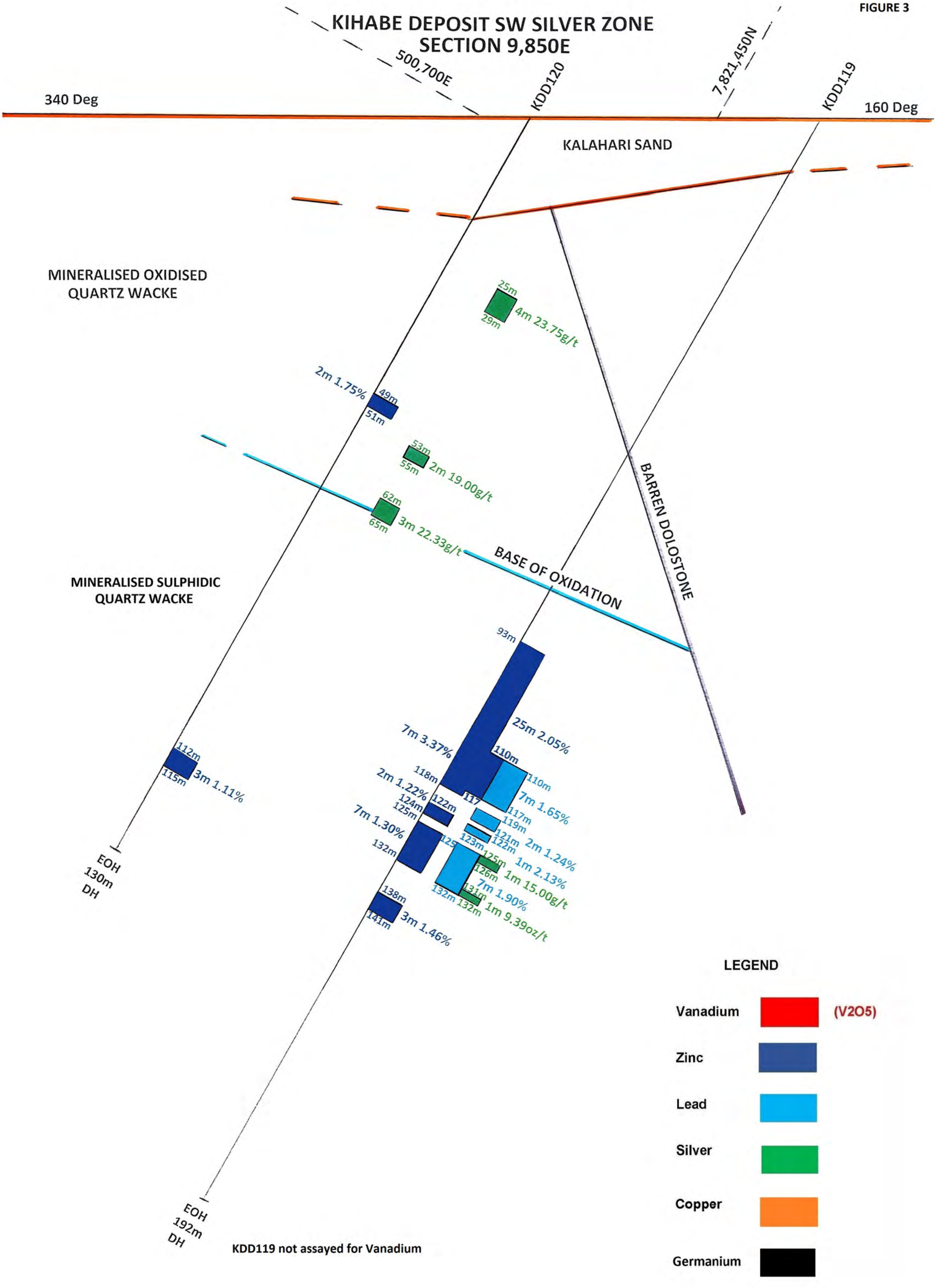
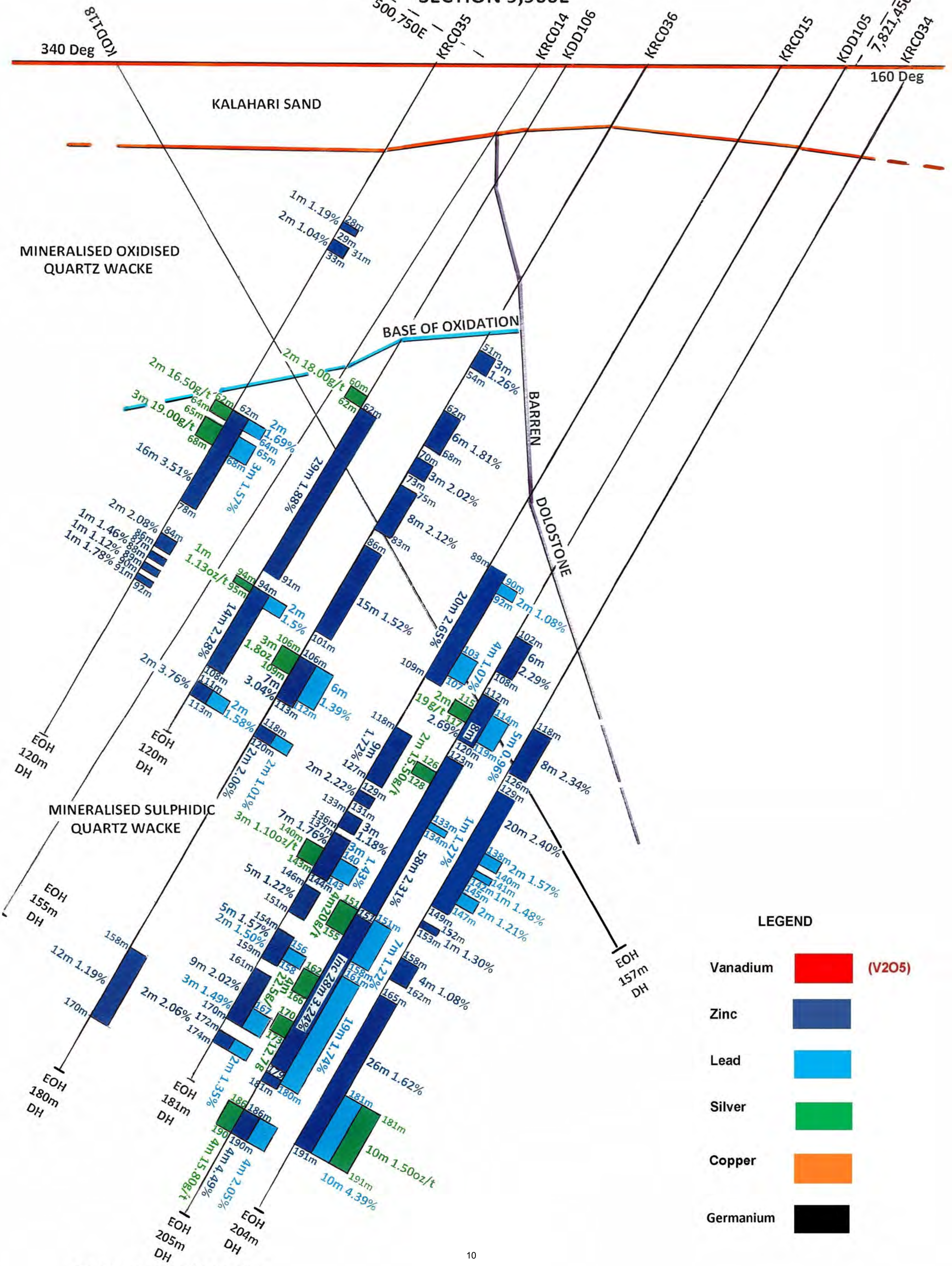


FIGURE 3
KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 9,850E
500,700E
KDD120
7,821,450N
KDD119
340 Deg
160 Deg
KALAHARI SAND
MINERALISED OXIDISED
QUARTZ WACKE
25m
29m
4m 23.75g/t
2m 1.75%
49m
51m
53m
55m
2m 19.00g/t
62m
65m
3m 22.33g/t
BASE OF OXIDATION
BARREN DOLOSTONE
MINERALISED SULPHIDIC
QUARTZ WACKE
93m
25m 2.05%
7m 3.37%
110m
112m
115m
3m 1.11%
118m
2m 1.22%
122m
117
110m
7m 1.65%
124m
125m
117m
119m
7m 1.30%
121m
122m
2m 1.24%
132m
123m
125m
1m 2.13%
126m
1m 15.00g/t
7m 1.90%
132m
131m
132m
1m 9.39oz/t
138m
141m
3m 1.46%
EOH
130m
DH
EOH
192m
DH
KDD119 not assayed for Vanadium
LEGEND
Vanadium
(V2O5)
Zinc
Lead
Silver
Copper
Germanium

FIGURE 4

KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 9,900E



KDD105 not assayed for Vanadium

KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 9,900E

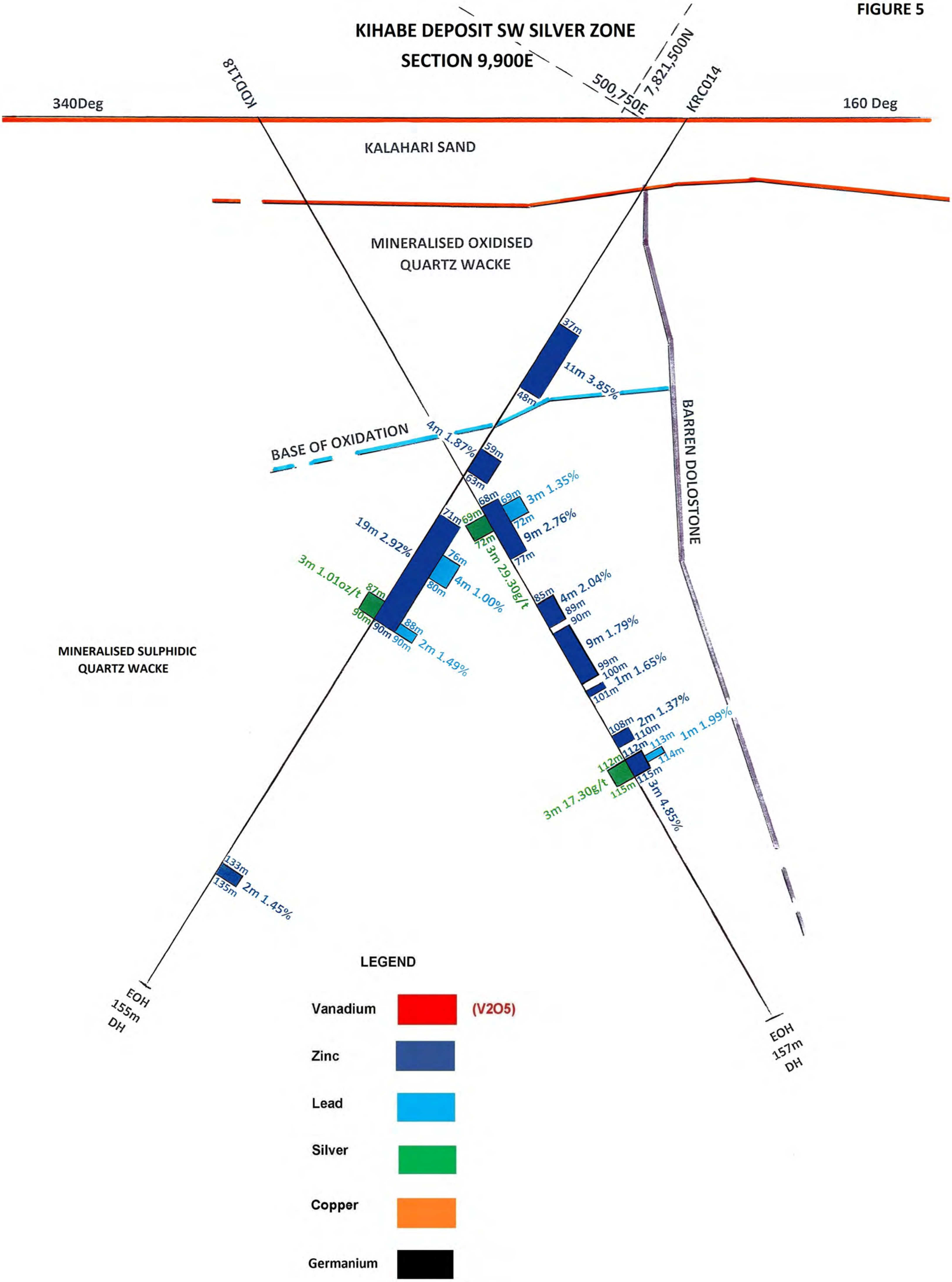


FIGURE 6

KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 9,950E

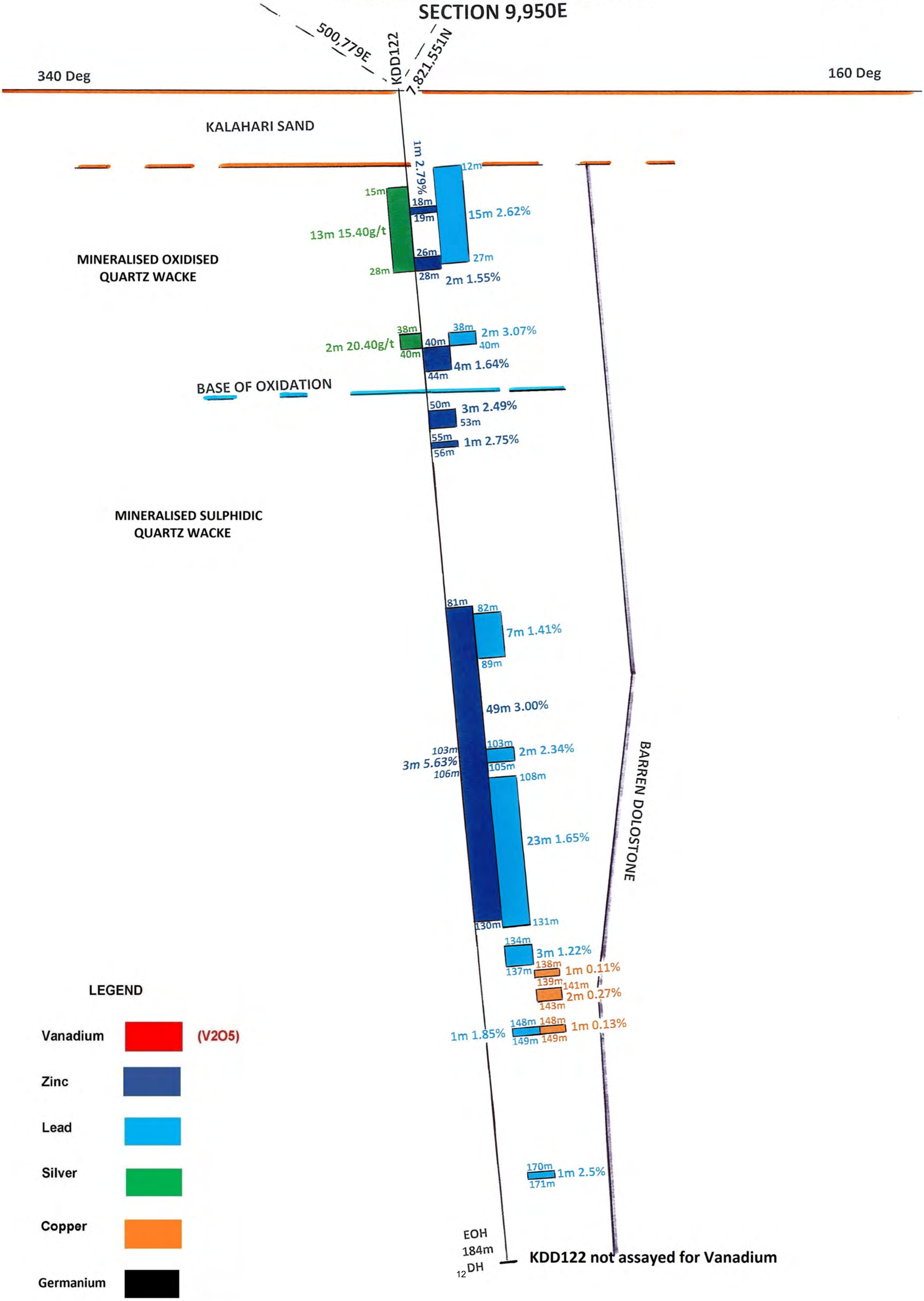
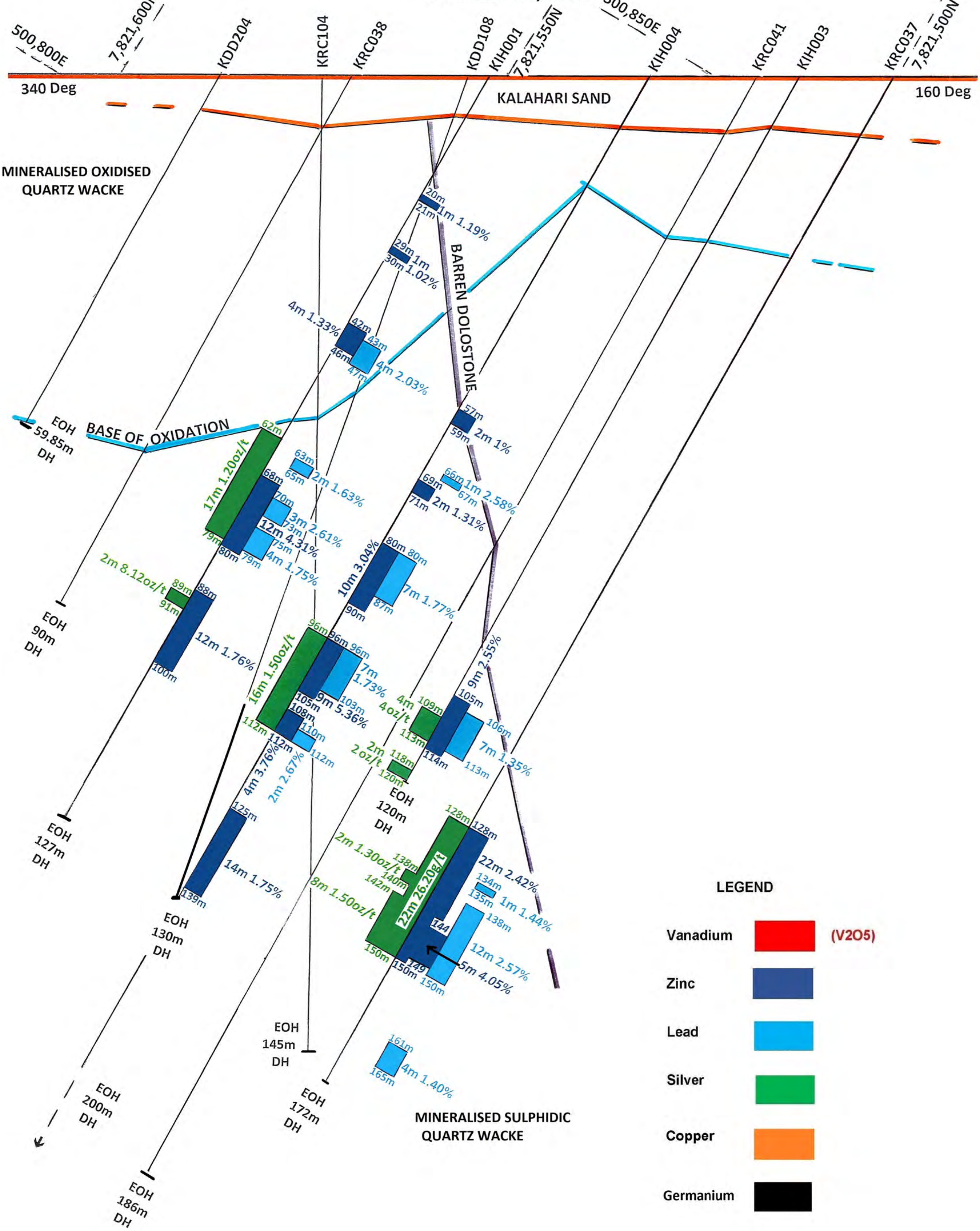


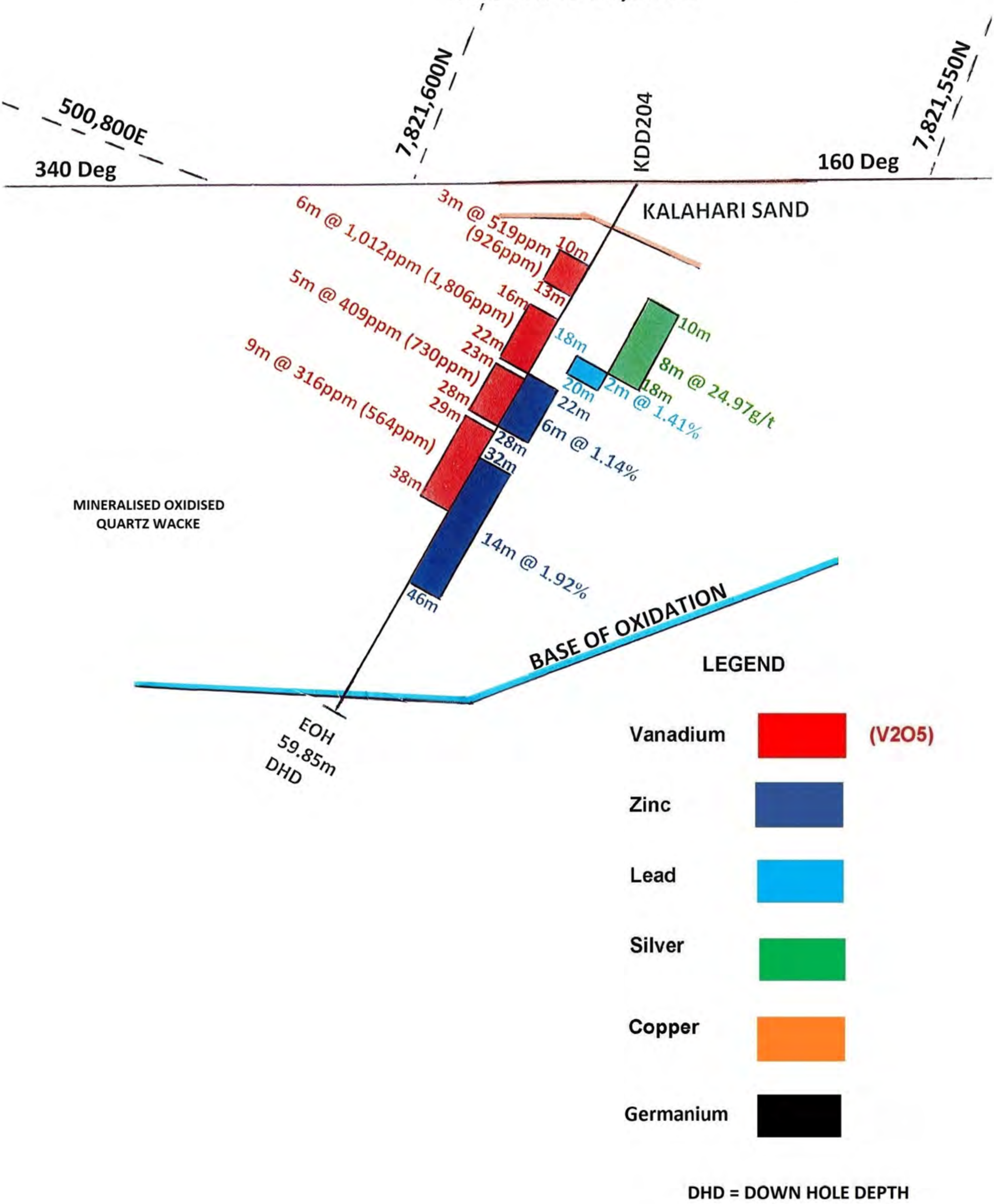
FIGURE 7

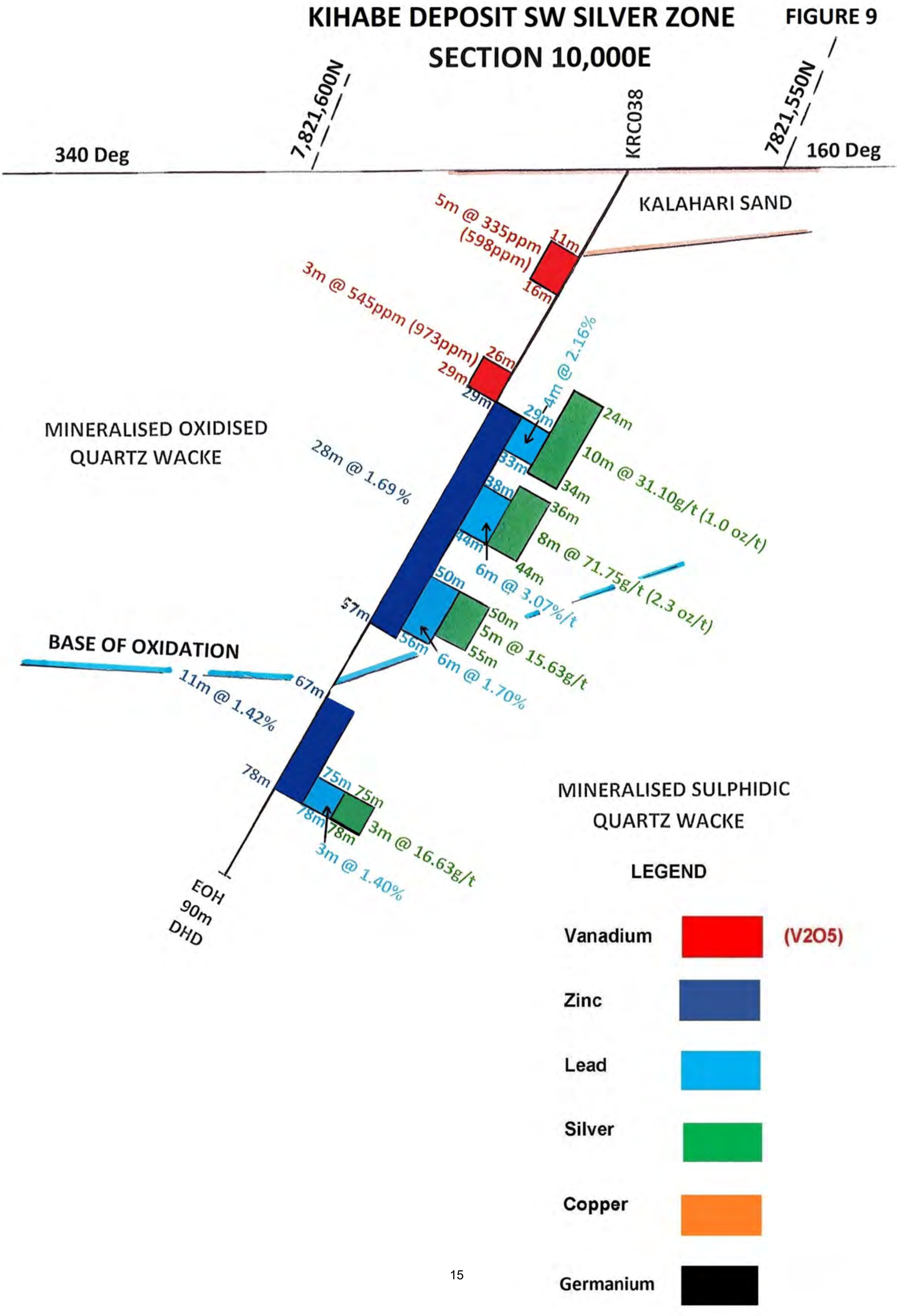
KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 10,000E

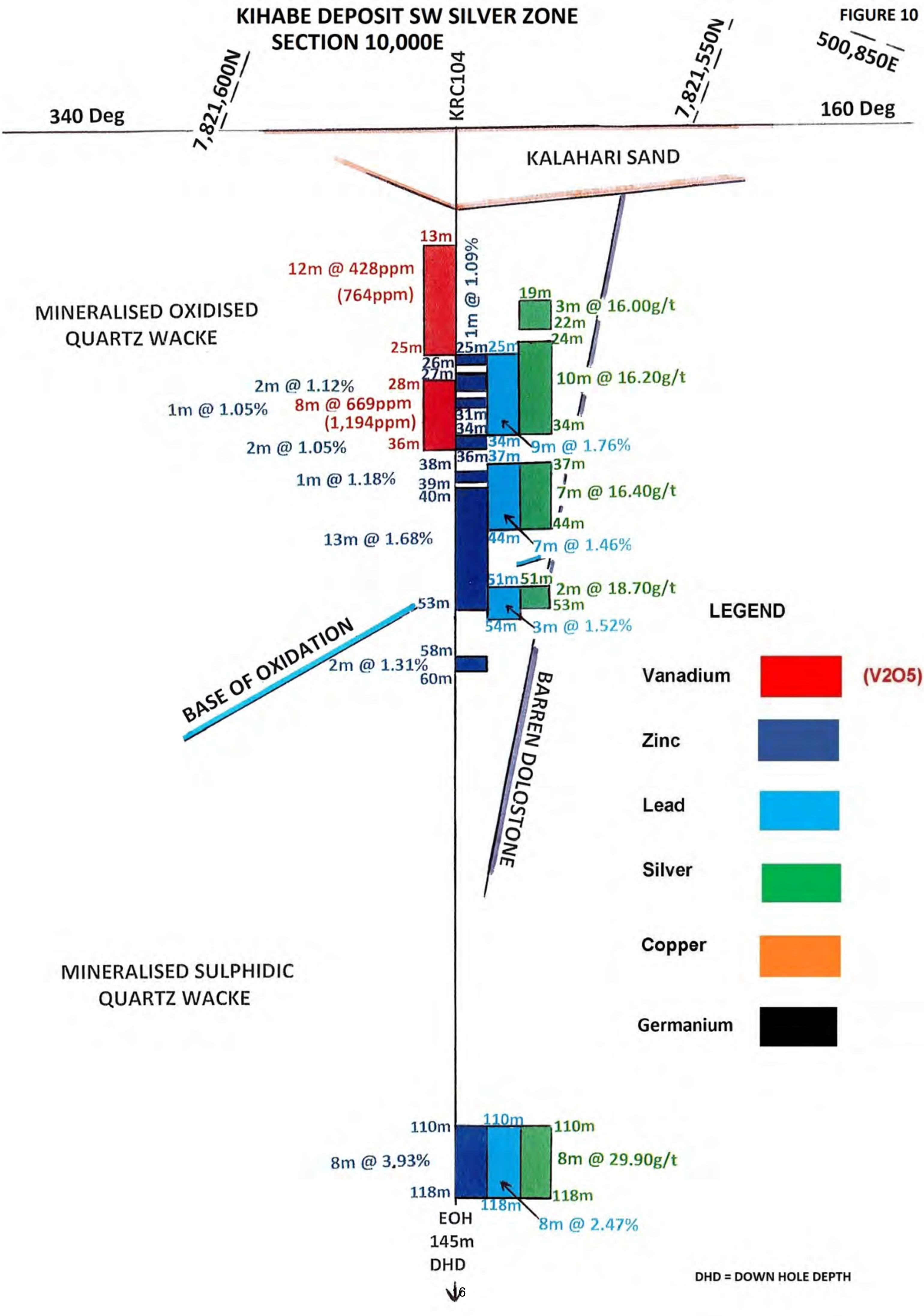


KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE SECTION 10,000E

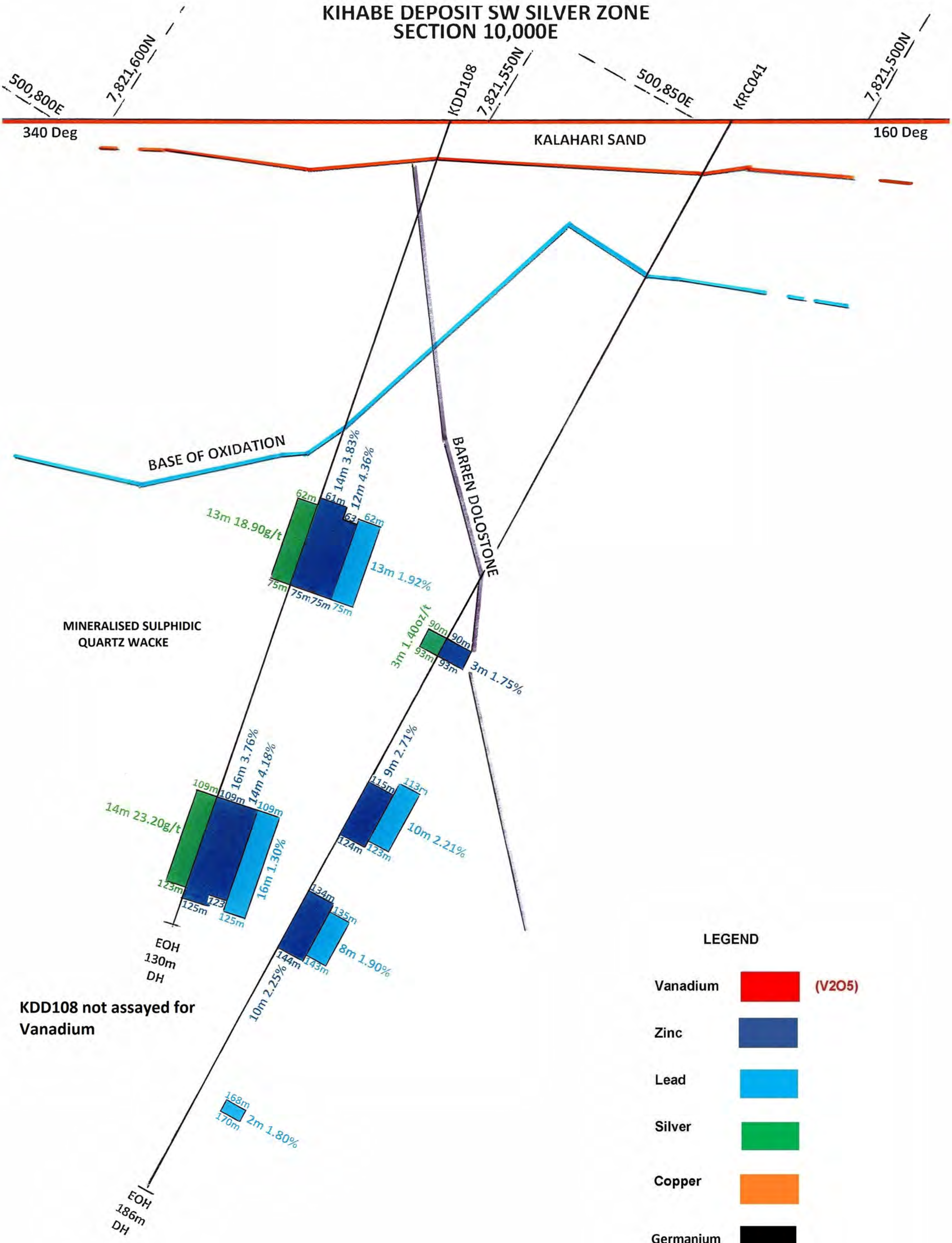
FIGURE 8




KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 10,000E
FIGURE 9
7,821,600N
KRC038
7821,550N
340 Deg
160 Deg
KALAHARI SAND
5m @ 335ppm (598ppm)
11m
16m
3m @ 545ppm (973ppm)
26m
29m
29m
4m @ 2.16%
29m
33m
24m
10m @ 31.10g/t (1.0 oz/t)
34m
MINERALISED OXIDISED QUARTZ WACKE
28m @ 1.69 %
38m
44m
36m
8m @ 71.75g/t (2.3 oz/t)
44m
6m @ 3.07%/t
50m
57m
50m
5m @ 15.63g/t
55m
56m
6m @ 1.70%
BASE OF OXIDATION
67m
11m @ 1.42%
78m
75m
75m
78m
78m
3m @ 16.63g/t
3m @ 1.40%
EOH 90m DHD
MINERALISED SULPHIDIC QUARTZ WACKE
LEGEND
Vanadium
(V2O5)
Zinc
Lead
Silver
Copper
Germanium



KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 10,000E
FIGURE 10
500,850E
7,821,600N
KRC104
7,821,550N
340 Deg
160 Deg
KALAHARI SAND
13m
12m @ 428ppm
(764ppm)
1m @ 1.09%
19m
3m @ 16.00g/t
22m
24m
MINERALISED OXIDISED
QUARTZ WACKE
25m
25m
25m
26m
27m
28m
2m @ 1.12%
10m @ 16.20g/t
1m @ 1.05%
8m @ 669ppm
(1,194ppm)
31m
34m
34m
34m
36m
2m @ 1.05%
9m @ 1.76%
36m
37m
37m
38m
1m @ 1.18%
39m
40m
7m @ 16.40g/t
44m
44m
13m @ 1.68%
7m @ 1.46%
51m
51m
2m @ 18.70g/t
53m
53m
54m
3m @ 1.52%
BASE OF OXIDATION
58m
2m @ 1.31%
60m
BARREN DOLOSTONE
LEGEND
Vanadium
(V2O5)
Zinc
Lead
Silver
Copper
Germanium
MINERALISED SULPHIDIC
QUARTZ WACKE
110m
110m
110m
8m @ 3.93%
8m @ 29.90g/t
118m
118m
118m
8m @ 2.47%
EOH
145m
DHD
DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH


KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 10,000E
500,800E
7,821,600N
KDD108
7,821,550N
500,850E
KRC041
7,821,500N
340 Deg
160 Deg
KALAHARI SAND
BASE OF OXIDATION
BARREN DOLOSTONE
MINERALISED SULPHIDIC
QUARTZ WACKE
13m 18.90g/t
14m 3.83%
12m 4.36%
13m 1.92%
62m
61m
63
75m
3m 1.40oz/t
90m
93m
3m 1.75%
14m 23.20g/t
16m 3.76%
14m 4.18%
16m 1.30%
109m
123m
125m
9m 2.71%
115m
113m
124m
123m
10m 2.21%
134m
135m
144m
143m
8m 1.90%
10m 2.25%
168m
170m
2m 1.80%
EOH
130m
DH
EOH
186m
DH
KDD108 not assayed for
Vanadium
LEGEND
Vanadium
(V2O5)
Zinc
Lead
Silver
Copper
Germanium

KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 10,050E

FIGURE 12

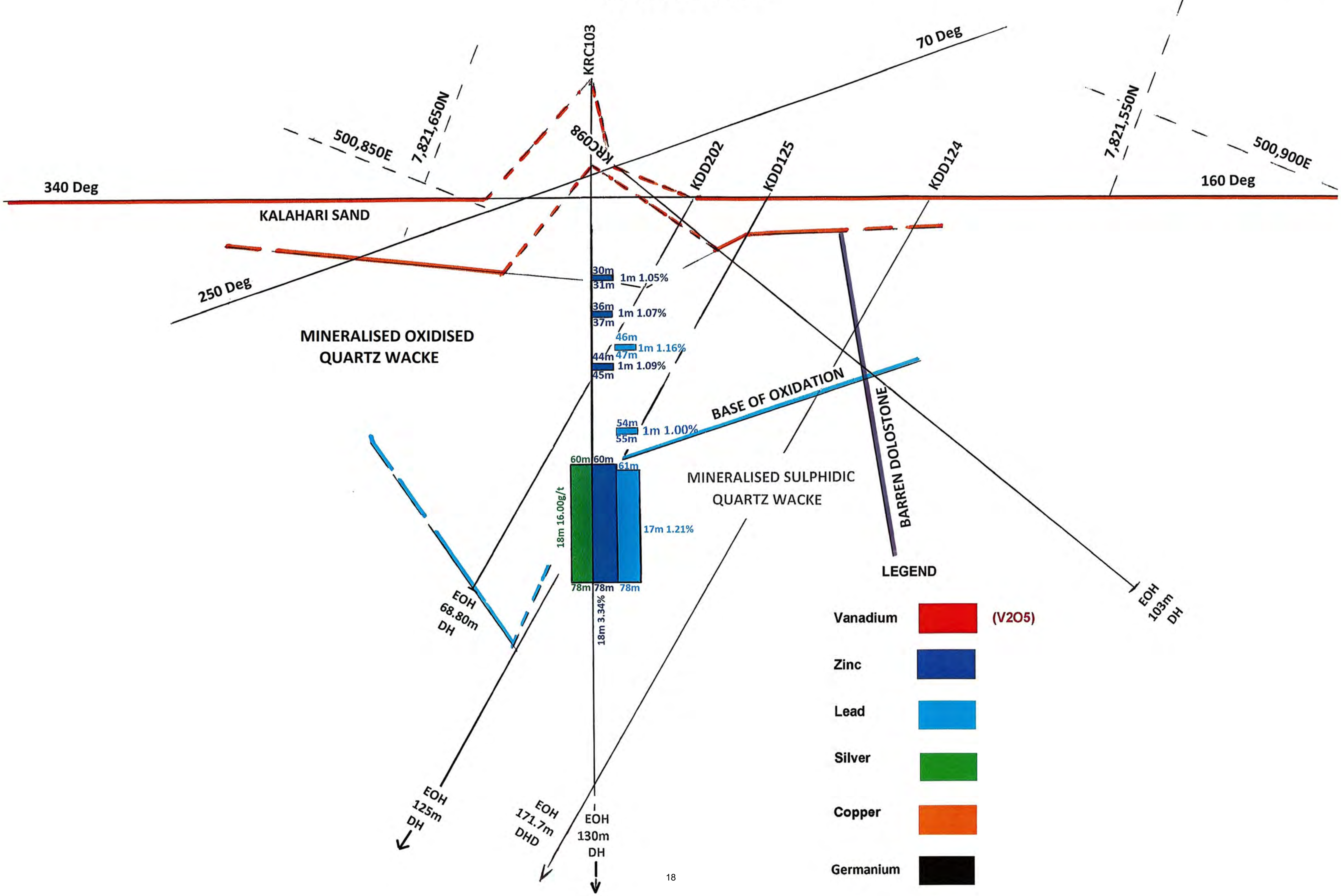


FIGURE 13

KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 10,050E

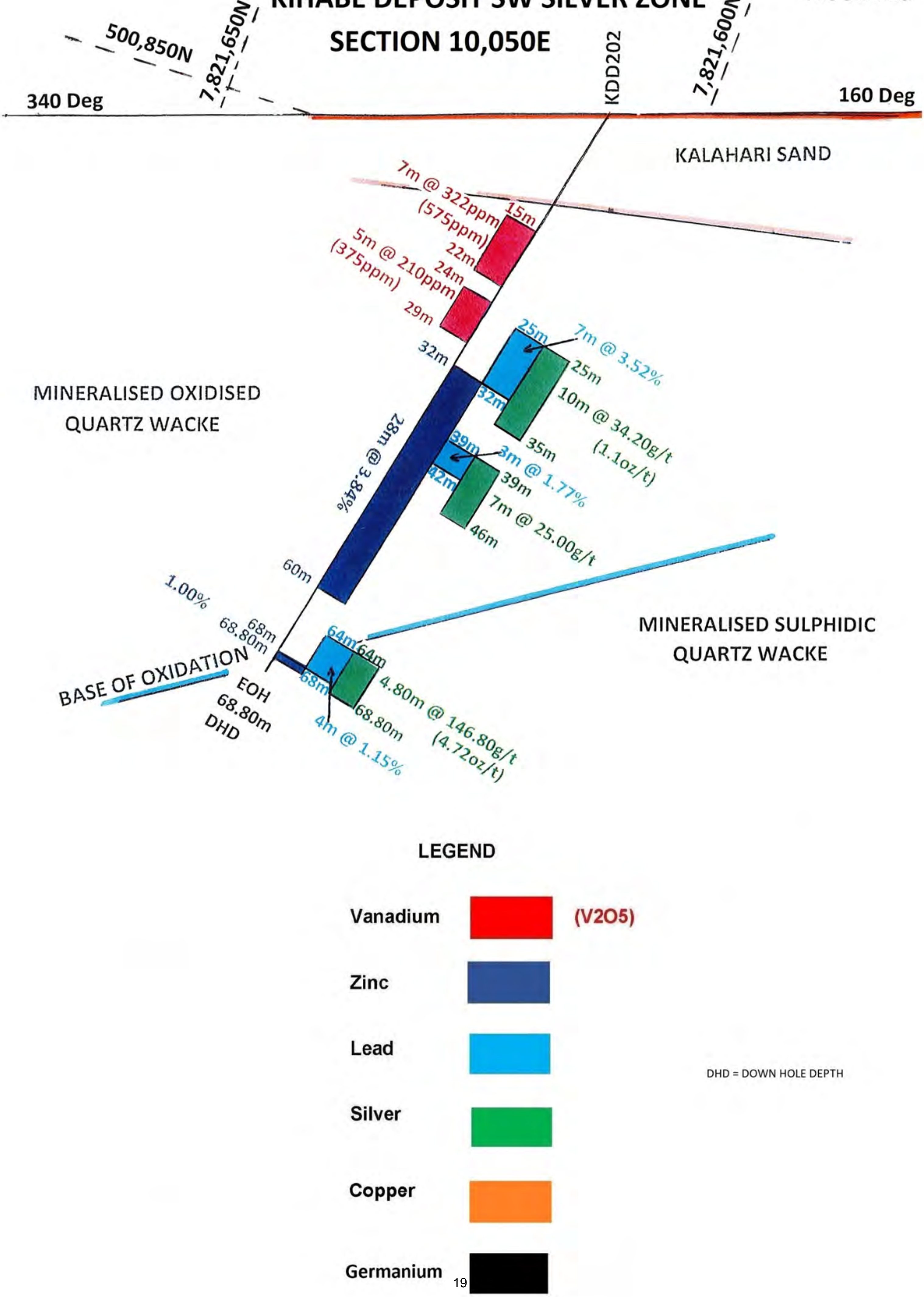
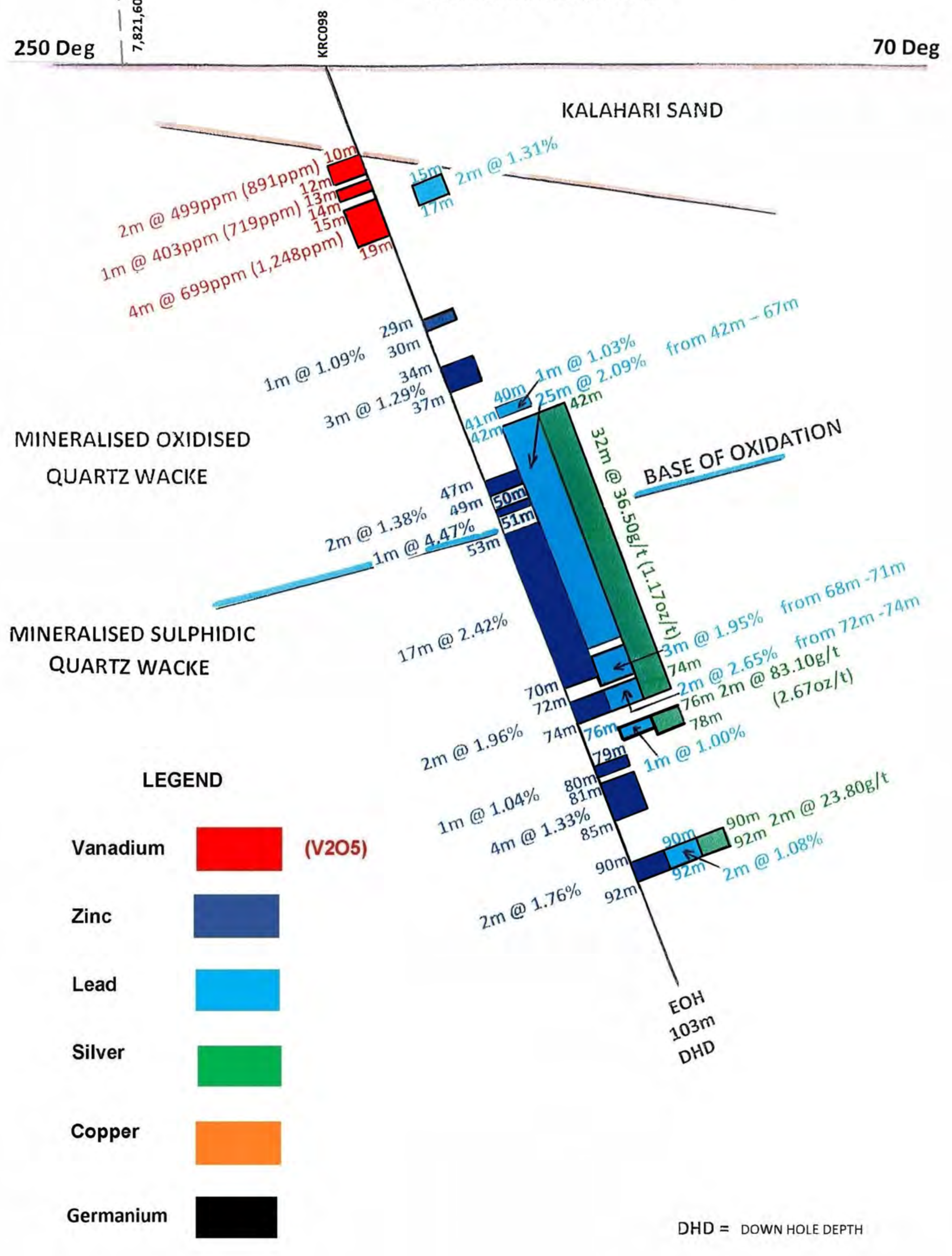


FIGURE 14

KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE SECTION 10,050E



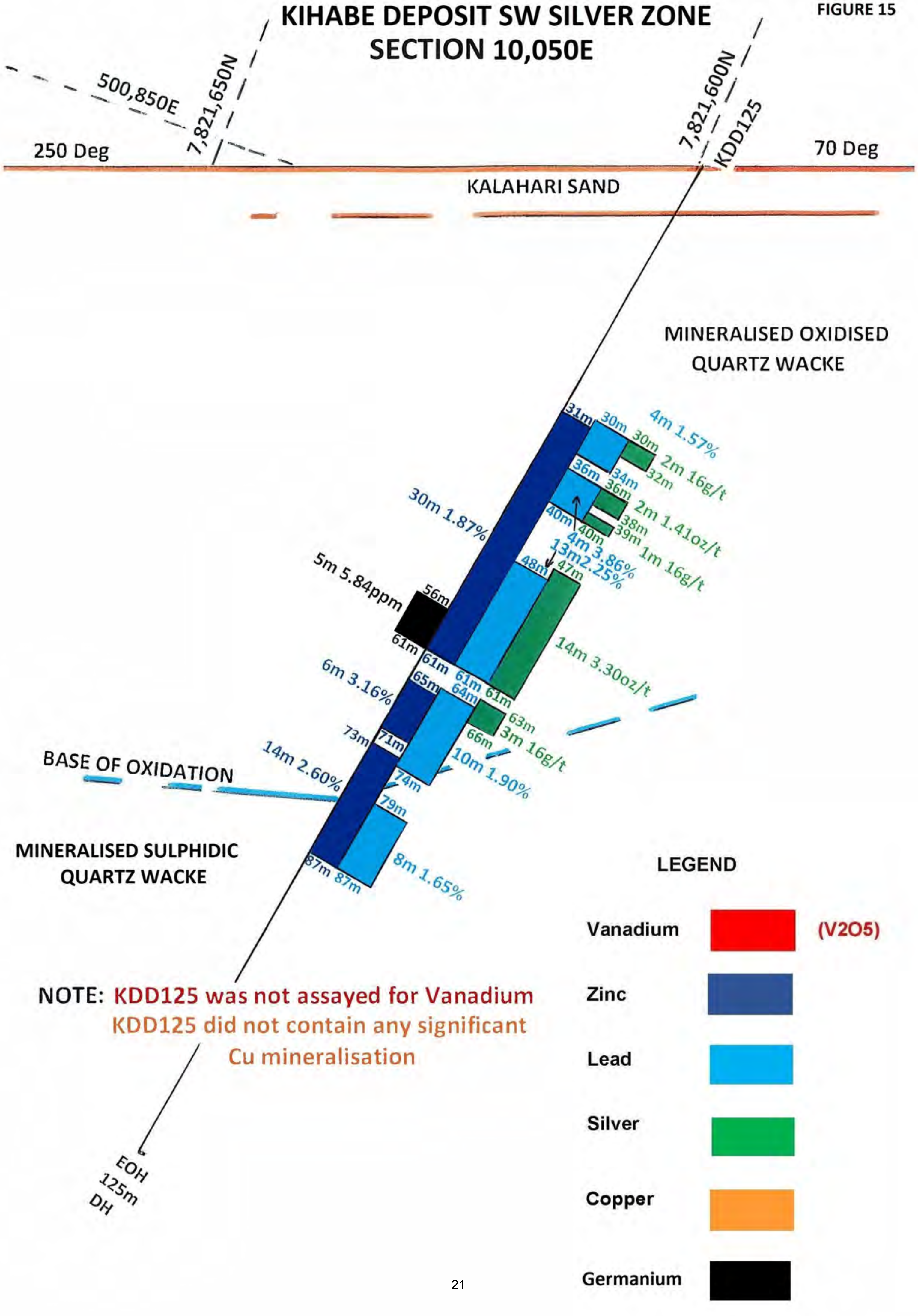
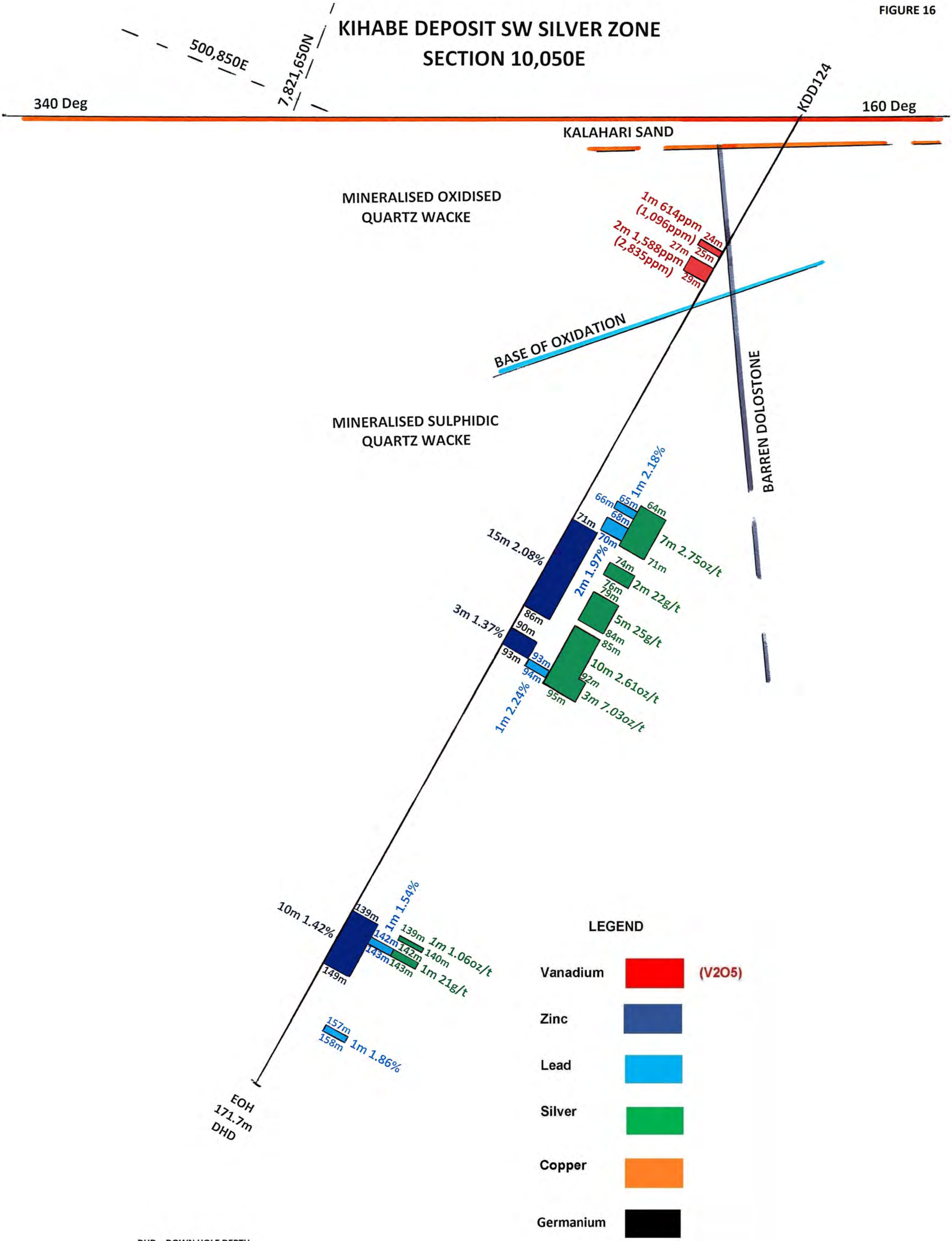


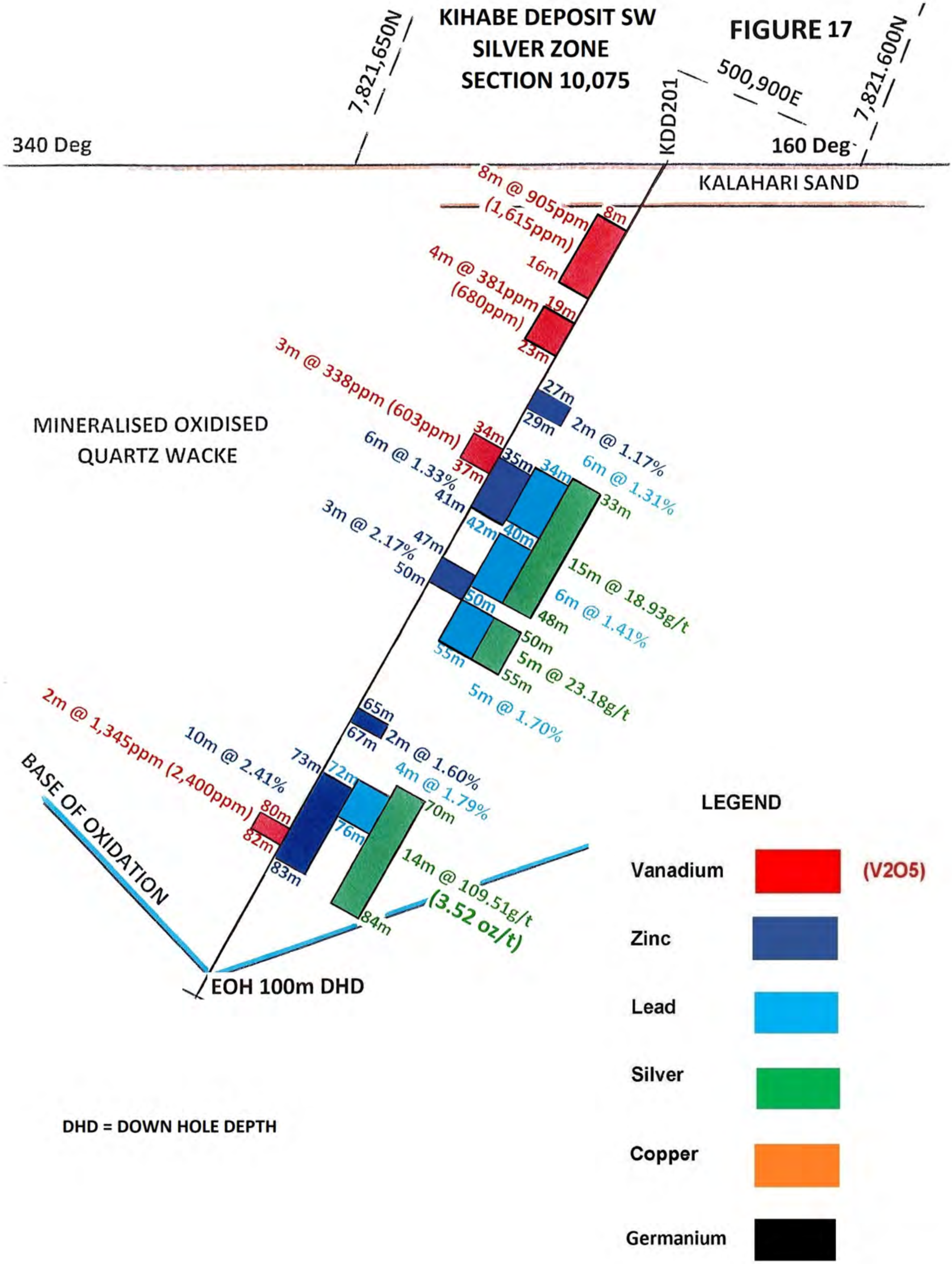
FIGURE 15
KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 10,050E
500,850E
7,821,650N
7,821,600N
KDD125
250 Deg
70 Deg
KALAHARI SAND
MINERALISED OXIDISED
QUARTZ WACKE
31m
30m
30m
4m 1.57%
2m 16g/t
32m
36m
34m
36m
2m 1.41oz/t
30m 1.87%
40m
40m
38m
39m
1m 16g/t
4m 3.86%
13m2.25%
48m
47m
5m 5.84ppm
56m
61m
61m
61m
61m
14m 3.30oz/t
6m 3.16%
65m
64m
63m
3m 16g/t
66m
73m
71m
10m 1.90%
BASE OF OXIDATION
14m 2.60%
74m
79m
MINERALISED SULPHIDIC
QUARTZ WACKE
87m
87m
8m 1.65%
LEGEND
Vanadium
(V2O5)
Zinc
Lead
Silver
Copper
Germanium
NOTE: KDD125 was not assayed for Vanadium
KDD125 did not contain any significant
Cu mineralisation
EOH
125m
DH

FIGURE 16

KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 10,050E



DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH


KIHABE DEPOSIT SW
SILVER ZONE
SECTION 10,075
FIGURE 17
7,821,650N
7,821,600N
500,900E
KDD201
340 Deg
160 Deg
KALAHARI SAND
8m @ 905ppm (1,615ppm)
8m
16m
4m @ 381ppm (680ppm)
19m
23m
27m
29m
2m @ 1.17%
3m @ 338ppm (603ppm)
34m
37m
MINERALISED OXIDISED QUARTZ WACKE
6m @ 1.33%
35m
41m
34m
40m
6m @ 1.31%
33m
48m
15m @ 18.93g/t
3m @ 2.17%
47m
50m
42m
50m
6m @ 1.41%
55m
50m
55m
5m @ 23.18g/t
5m @ 1.70%
65m
67m
2m @ 1.60%
2m @ 1,345ppm (2,400ppm)
80m
82m
10m @ 2.41%
73m
83m
72m
76m
4m @ 1.79%
70m
84m
14m @ 109.51g/t (3.52 oz/t)
BASE OF OXIDATION
EOH 100m DHD
DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH
LEGEND
Vanadium (V2O5)
Zinc
Lead
Silver
Copper
Germanium

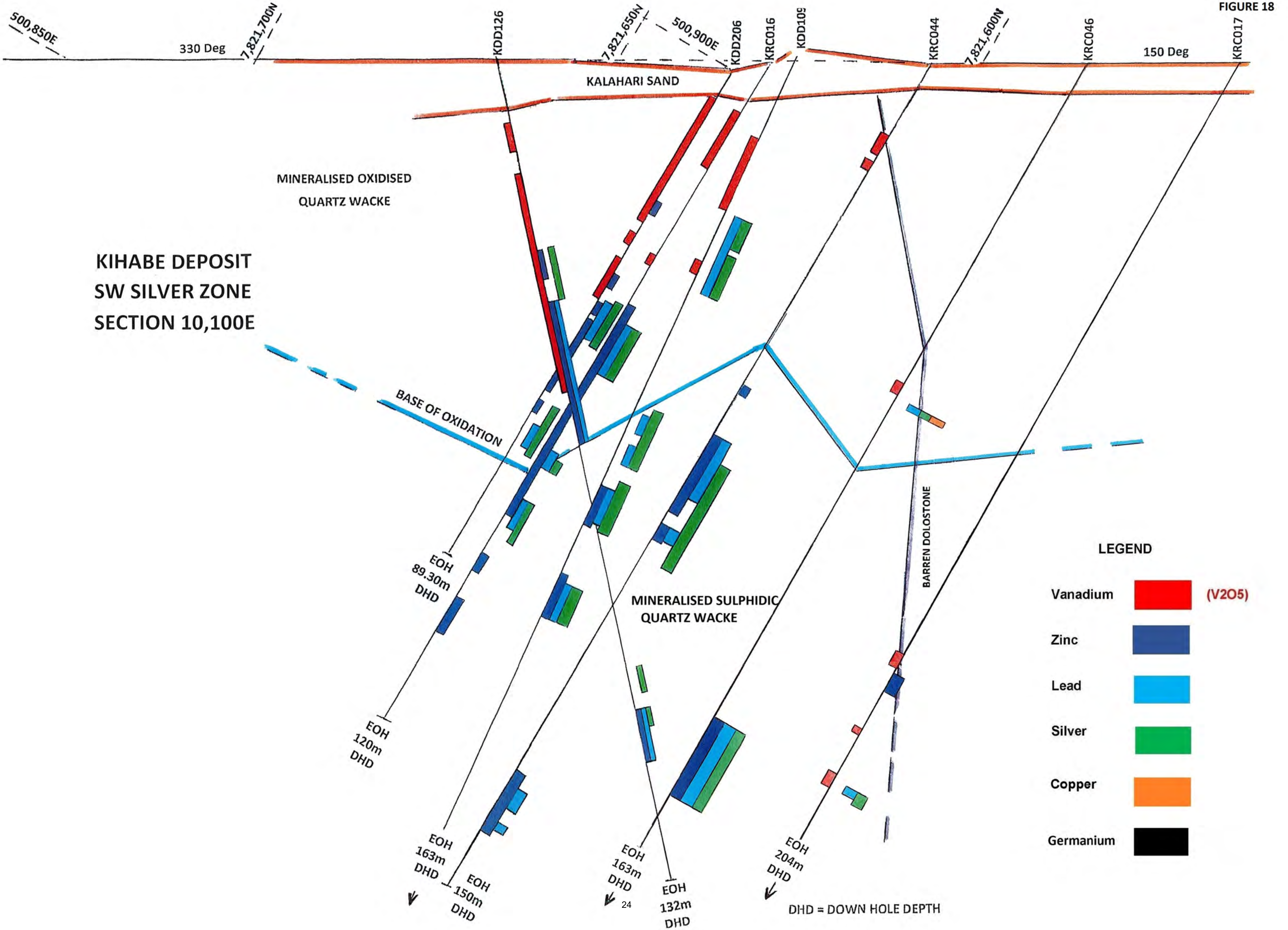
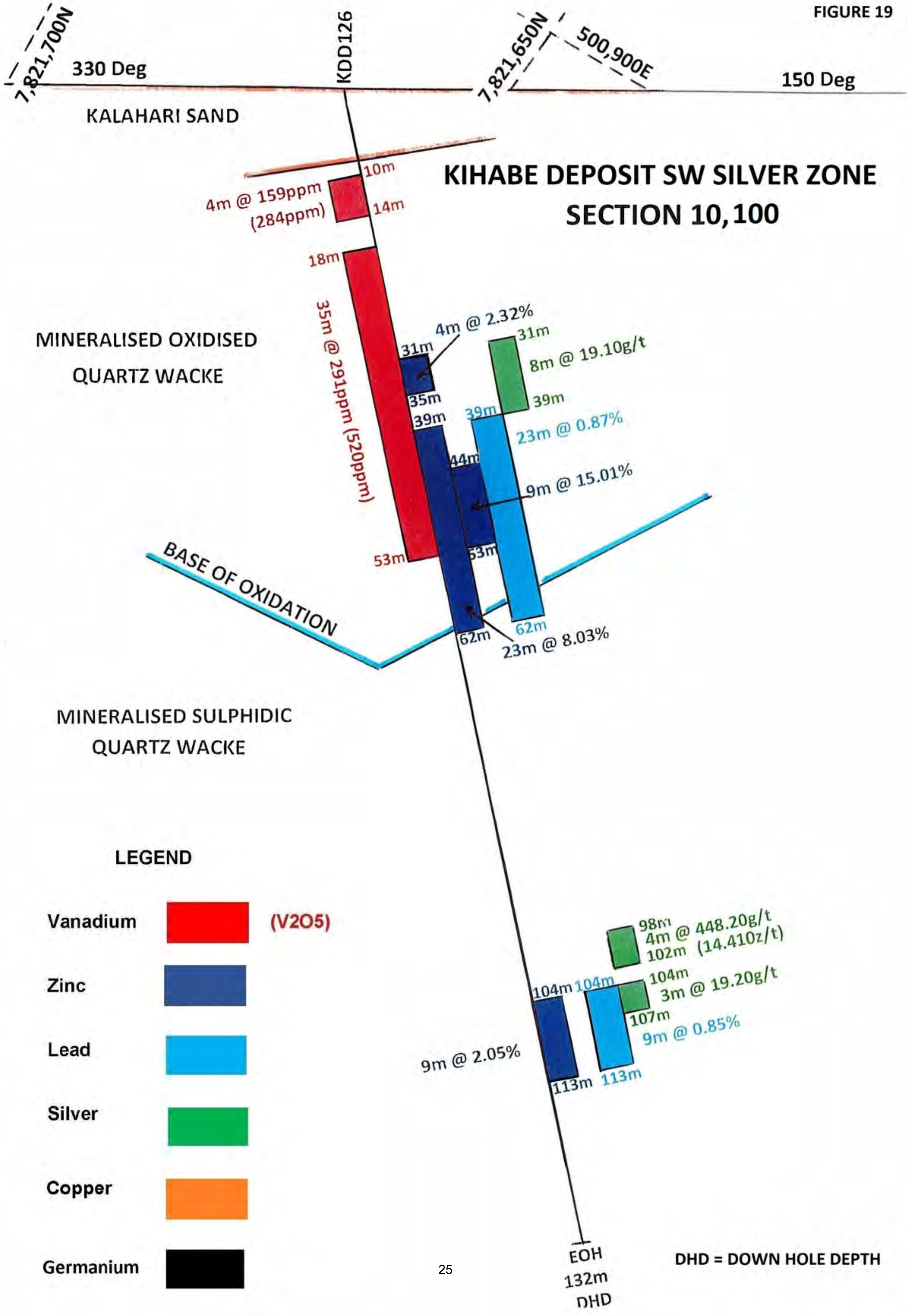
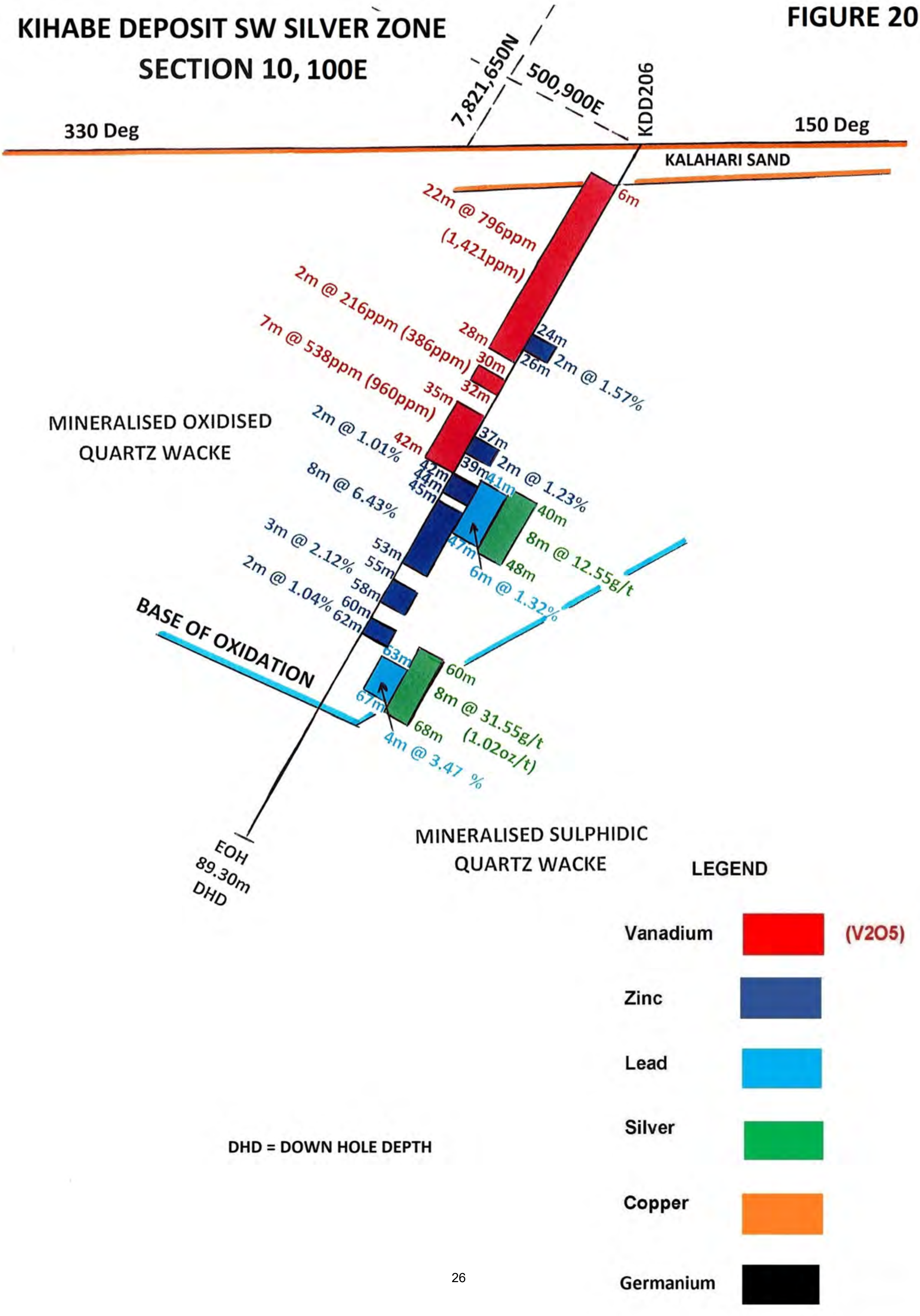
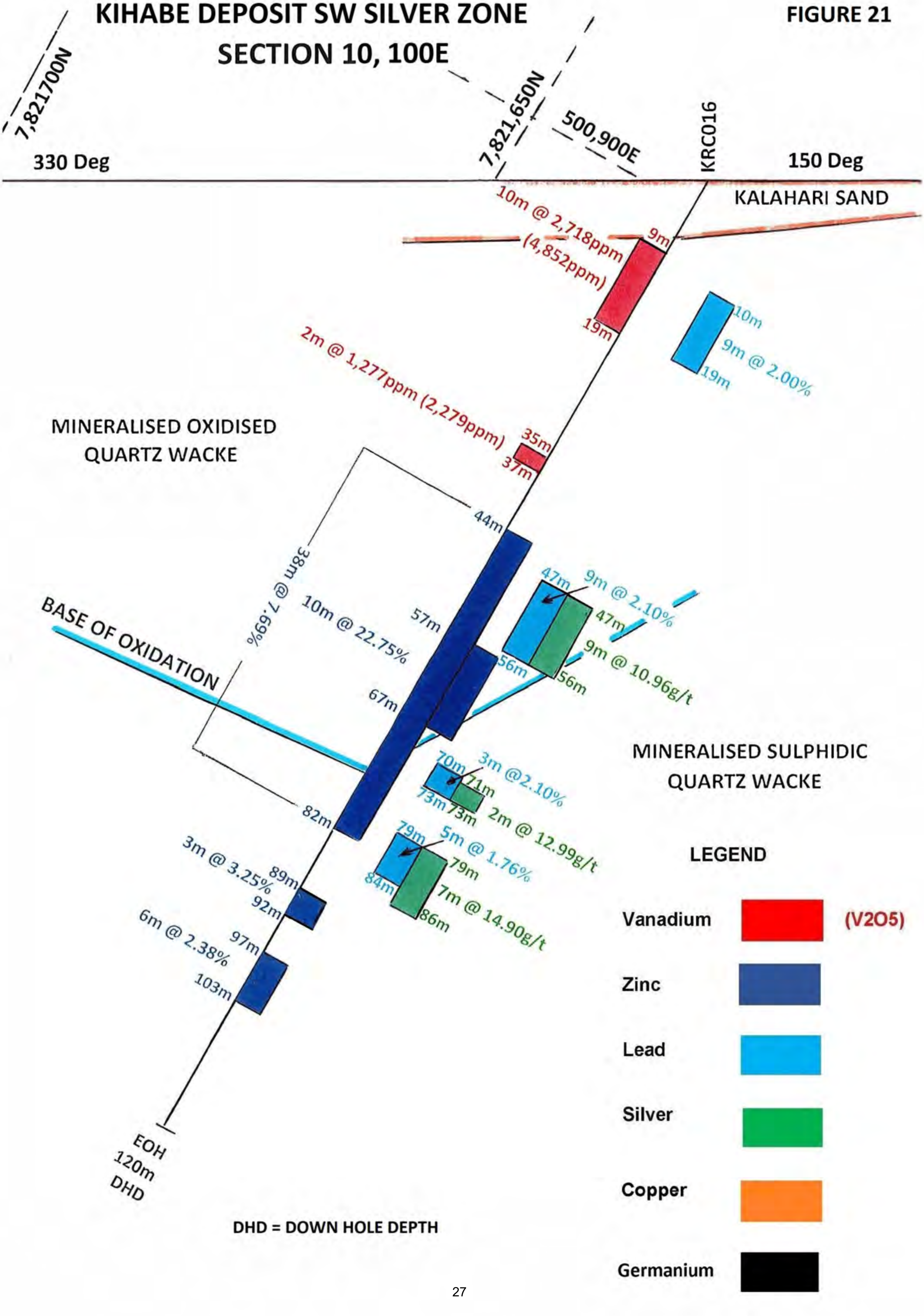

500,850E
330 Deg
7,821,700N
KDD126
7,821,650N
500,900E
KDD206
KRC016
KDD109
KRC044
7,821,600N
KRC046
150 Deg
KRC017
KALAHARI SAND
MINERALISED OXIDISED
QUARTZ WACKE
KIHABE DEPOSIT
SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 10,100E
BASE OF OXIDATION
BARREN DOLOSTONE
MINERALISED SULPHIDIC
QUARTZ WACKE
EOH 89.30m DHD
EOH 120m DHD
EOH 163m DHD
EOH 150m DHD
EOH 163m DHD
EOH 132m DHD
EOH 204m DHD
DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH
LEGEND
Vanadium (V2O5)
Zinc
Lead
Silver
Copper
Germanium

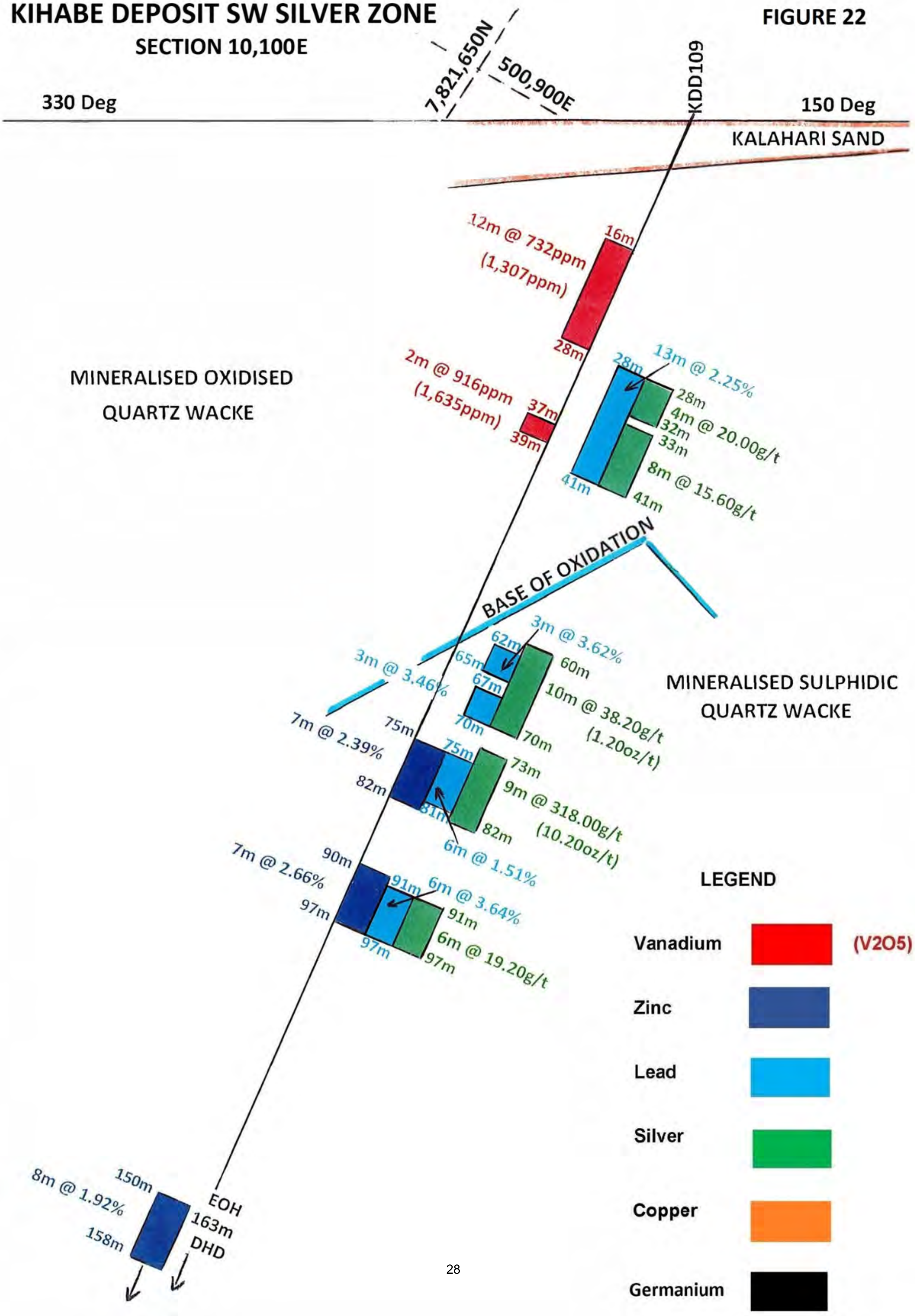
FIGURE 19



KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 10,100
7,821,700N
330 Deg
KDD126
7,821,650N
500,900E
150 Deg
KALAHARI SAND
10m
4m @ 159ppm
(284ppm)
14m
18m
35m @ 291ppm (520ppm)
53m
MINERALISED OXIDISED
QUARTZ WACKE
4m @ 2.32%
31m
35m
31m
8m @ 19.10g/t
39m
39m
39m
23m @ 0.87%
44m
9m @ 15.01%
53m
BASE OF OXIDATION
62m
62m
23m @ 8.03%
MINERALISED SULPHIDIC
QUARTZ WACKE
98m
4m @ 448.20g/t
102m (14.41oz/t)
104m
104m
104m
3m @ 19.20g/t
107m
9m @ 0.85%
9m @ 2.05%
113m
113m
EOH
132m
DHD
LEGEND
Vanadium
(V2O5)
Zinc
Lead
Silver
Copper
Germanium
DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH


KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 10, 100E
FIGURE 20
7,821,650N
500,900E
KDD206
330 Deg
150 Deg
KALAHARI SAND
6m
22m @ 796ppm
(1,421ppm)
2m @ 216ppm (386ppm)
7m @ 538ppm (960ppm)
28m
24m
26m
2m @ 1.57%
30m
32m
35m
MINERALISED OXIDISED
QUARTZ WACKE
2m @ 1.01%
42m
37m
39m
2m @ 1.23%
41m
8m @ 6.43%
42m
44m
45m
40m
47m
8m @ 12.55g/t
3m @ 2.12%
53m
55m
48m
6m @ 1.32%
2m @ 1.04%
58m
60m
62m
BASE OF OXIDATION
63m
60m
67m
8m @ 31.55g/t
(1.02oz/t)
68m
4m @ 3.47 %
EOH
89.30m
DHD
MINERALISED SULPHIDIC
QUARTZ WACKE
LEGEND
Vanadium
(V2O5)
Zinc
Lead
Silver
Copper
Germanium
DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH


KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 10, 100E
FIGURE 21
7,821700N
7,821,650N
500,900E
KRC016
330 Deg
150 Deg
KALAHARI SAND
10m @ 2,718ppm
(4,852ppm)
9m
19m
10m
9m @ 2.00%
19m
2m @ 1,277ppm (2,279ppm)
35m
37m
MINERALISED OXIDISED
QUARTZ WACKE
44m
38m @ 7.69%
10m @ 22.75%
57m
67m
82m
BASE OF OXIDATION
47m
9m @ 2.10%
47m
9m @ 10.96g/t
56m
56m
MINERALISED SULPHIDIC
QUARTZ WACKE
70m
3m @2.10%
71m
73m
73m
2m @ 12.99g/t
79m
5m @ 1.76%
79m
84m
7m @ 14.90g/t
86m
3m @ 3.25%
89m
92m
6m @ 2.38%
97m
103m
EOH
120m
DHD
DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH
LEGEND
Vanadium
(V2O5)
Zinc
Lead
Silver
Copper
Germanium


KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 10,100E
FIGURE 22
7,821,650N
500,900E
KDD109
330 Deg
150 Deg
KALAHARI SAND
12m @ 732ppm
(1,307ppm)
16m
28m
2m @ 916ppm
(1,635ppm)
37m
39m
28m
13m @ 2.25%
28m
4m @ 20.00g/t
32m
33m
8m @ 15.60g/t
41m
41m
MINERALISED OXIDISED
QUARTZ WACKE
BASE OF OXIDATION
3m @ 3.62%
62m
65m
67m
60m
3m @ 3.46%
10m @ 38.20g/t
(1.20oz/t)
70m
70m
MINERALISED SULPHIDIC
QUARTZ WACKE
7m @ 2.39%
75m
75m
73m
82m
9m @ 318.00g/t
(10.20oz/t)
81m
82m
6m @ 1.51%
7m @ 2.66%
90m
91m
6m @ 3.64%
97m
91m
6m @ 19.20g/t
97m
97m
8m @ 1.92%
150m
158m
EOH
163m
DHD
LEGEND
Vanadium
(V2O5)
Zinc
Lead
Silver
Copper
Germanium

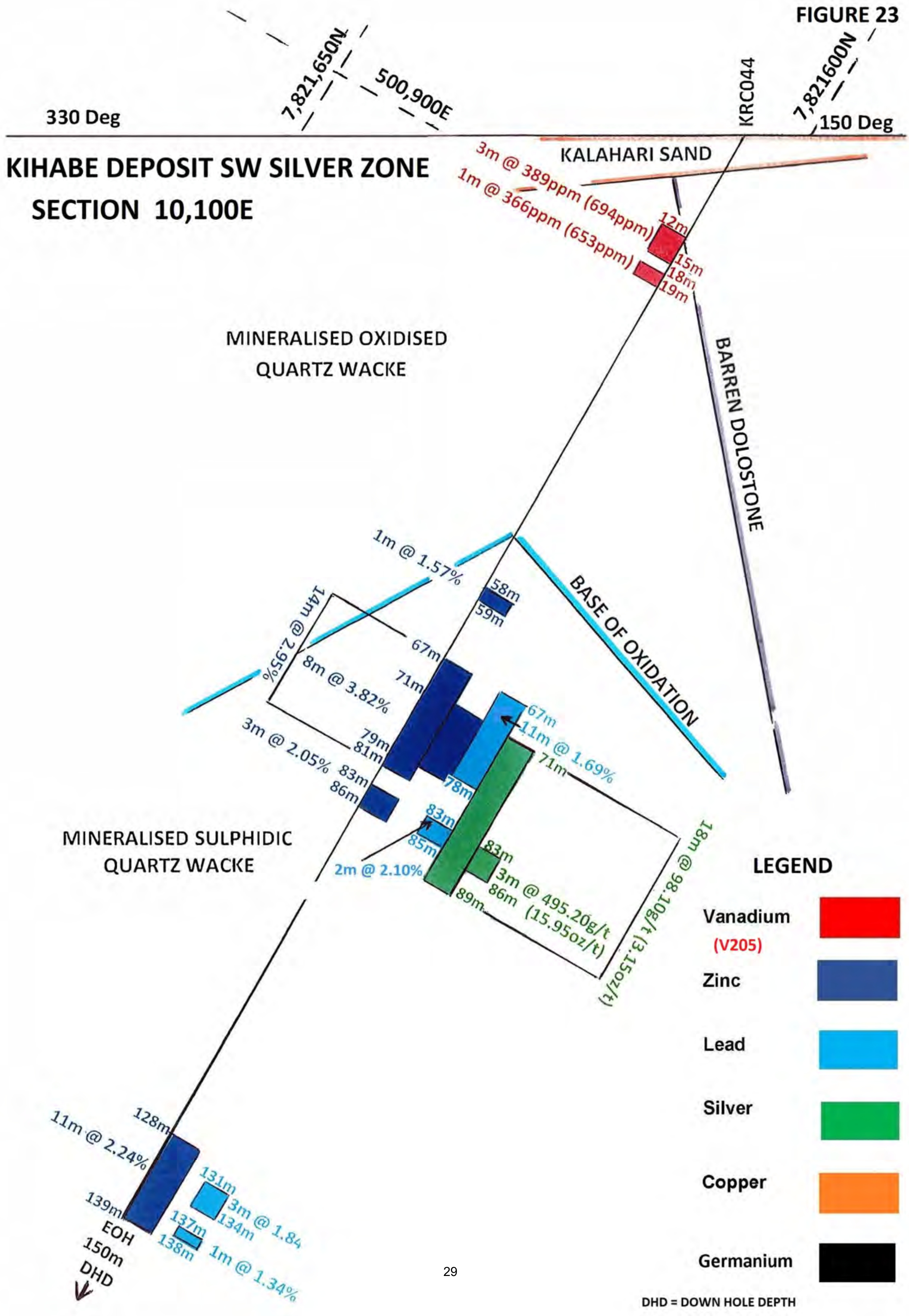


FIGURE 23
330 Deg
7,821,650N
500,900E
KRC044
7,821600N
150 Deg
KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 10,100E
KALAHARI SAND
3m @ 389ppm (694ppm)
1m @ 366ppm (653ppm)
12m
15m
18m
19m
MINERALISED OXIDISED
QUARTZ WACKE
BARREN DOLOSTONE
1m @ 1.57%
14m @ 2.95%
58m
59m
BASE OF OXIDATION
67m
8m @ 3.82%
71m
79m
81m
3m @ 2.05%
83m
86m
67m
11m @ 1.69%
71m
78m
83m
85m
2m @ 2.10%
83m
3m @ 495.20g/t
86m (15.95oz/t)
89m
18m @ 98.10g/t (3.15oz/t)
MINERALISED SULPHIDIC
QUARTZ WACKE
LEGEND
Vanadium
(V205)
Zinc
Lead
Silver
Copper
Germanium
128m
11m @ 2.24%
139m
EOH
150m
DHD
131m
3m @ 1.84
134m
137m
138m
1m @ 1.34%
DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH

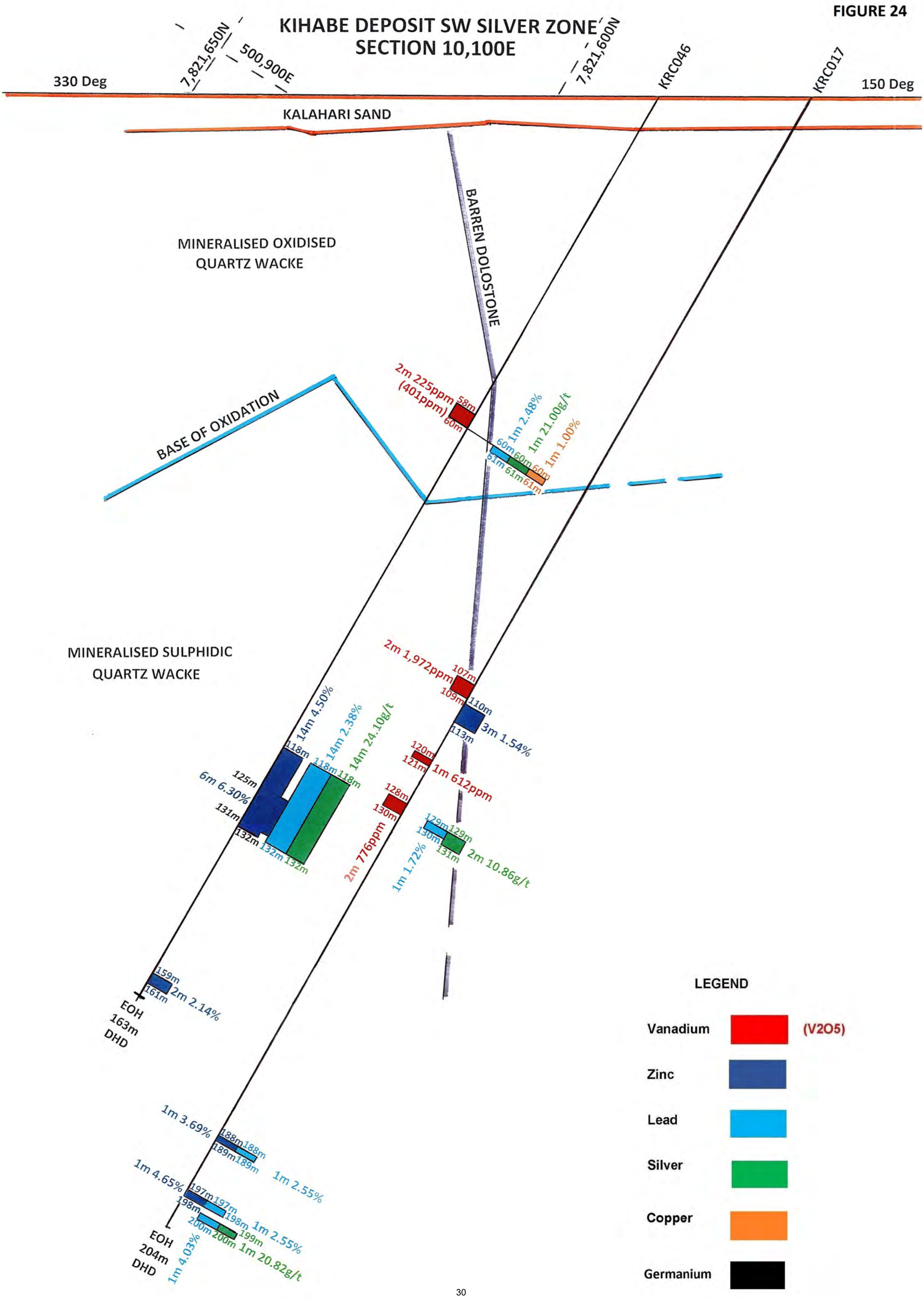
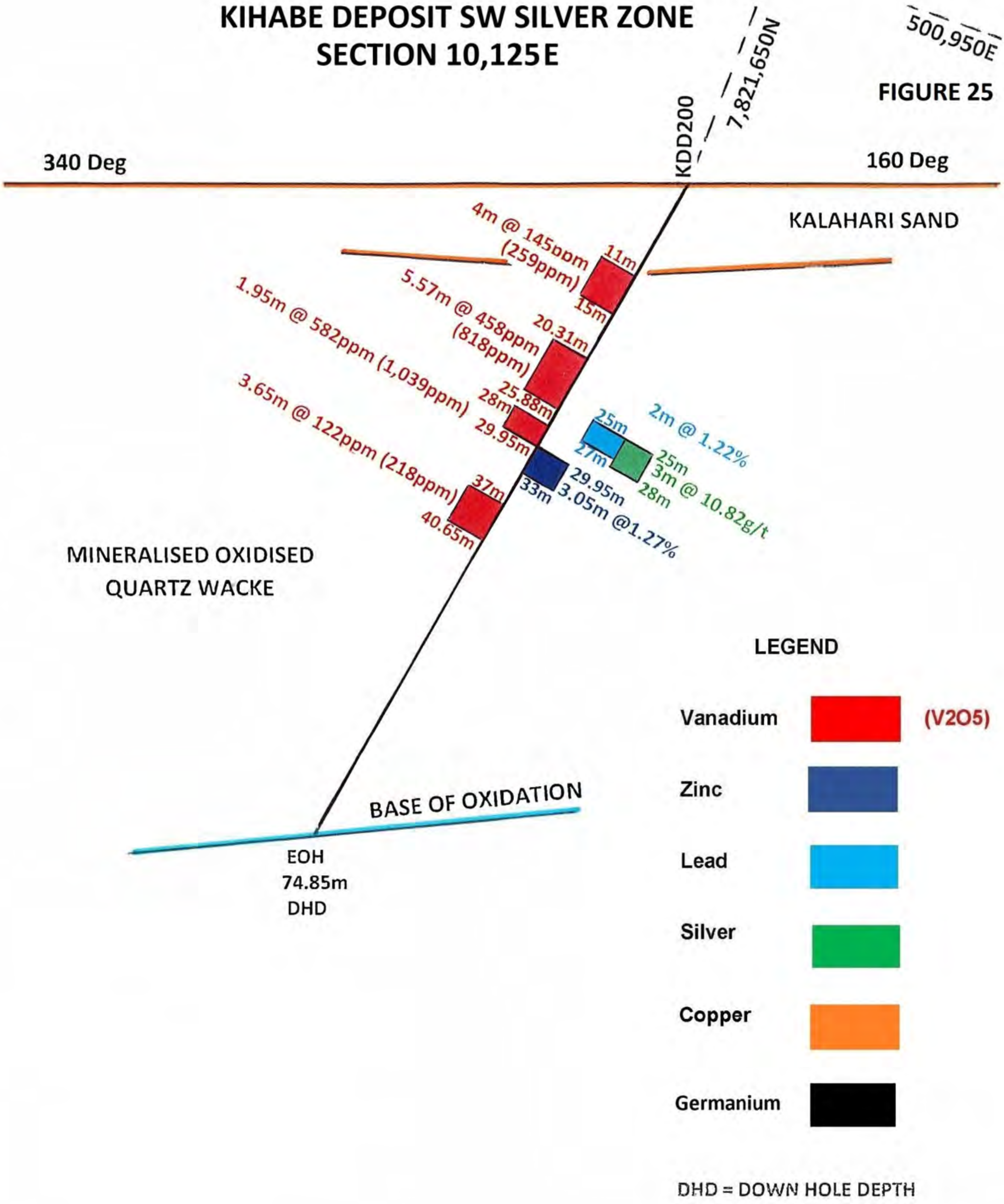


FIGURE 24
KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 10,100E
330 Deg
7,821,650N
500,900E
7,821,600N
KRC046
KRC017
150 Deg
KALAHARI SAND
BARREN DOLOSTONE
MINERALISED OXIDISED QUARTZ WACKE
BASE OF OXIDATION
2m 225ppm (401ppm)
58m
60m
1m 2.48%
1m 21.00g/t
1m 1.00%
60m
61m
MINERALISED SULPHIDIC QUARTZ WACKE
2m 1,972ppm
107m
109m
110m
113m
3m 1.54%
120m
121m
1m 612ppm
128m
130m
2m 776ppm
129m
130m
131m
1m 1.72%
2m 10.86g/t
14m 4.50%
14m 2.38%
14m 24.10g/t
118m
6m 6.30%
125m
131m
132m
159m
161m
2m 2.14%
EOH 163m DHD
1m 3.69%
188m
189m
1m 2.55%
1m 4.65%
197m
198m
200m
199m
1m 20.82g/t
1m 4.03%
EOH 204m DHD
LEGEND
Vanadium
(V2O5)
Zinc
Lead
Silver
Copper
Germanium


KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 10,125E
FIGURE 25
7,821,650N
500,950E
KDD200
340 Deg
160 Deg
KALAHARI SAND
4m @ 145ppm (259ppm)
11m
15m
5.57m @ 458ppm (818ppm)
20.31m
25.88m
1.95m @ 582ppm (1,039ppm)
28m
29.95m
3.65m @ 122ppm (218ppm)
37m
40.65m
2m @ 1.22%
25m
27m
3m @ 10.82g/t
25m
28m
29.95m
33m
3.05m @1.27%
MINERALISED OXIDISED
QUARTZ WACKE
BASE OF OXIDATION
EOH
74.85m
DHD
LEGEND
Vanadium
(V2O5)
Zinc
Lead
Silver
Copper
Germanium
DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH

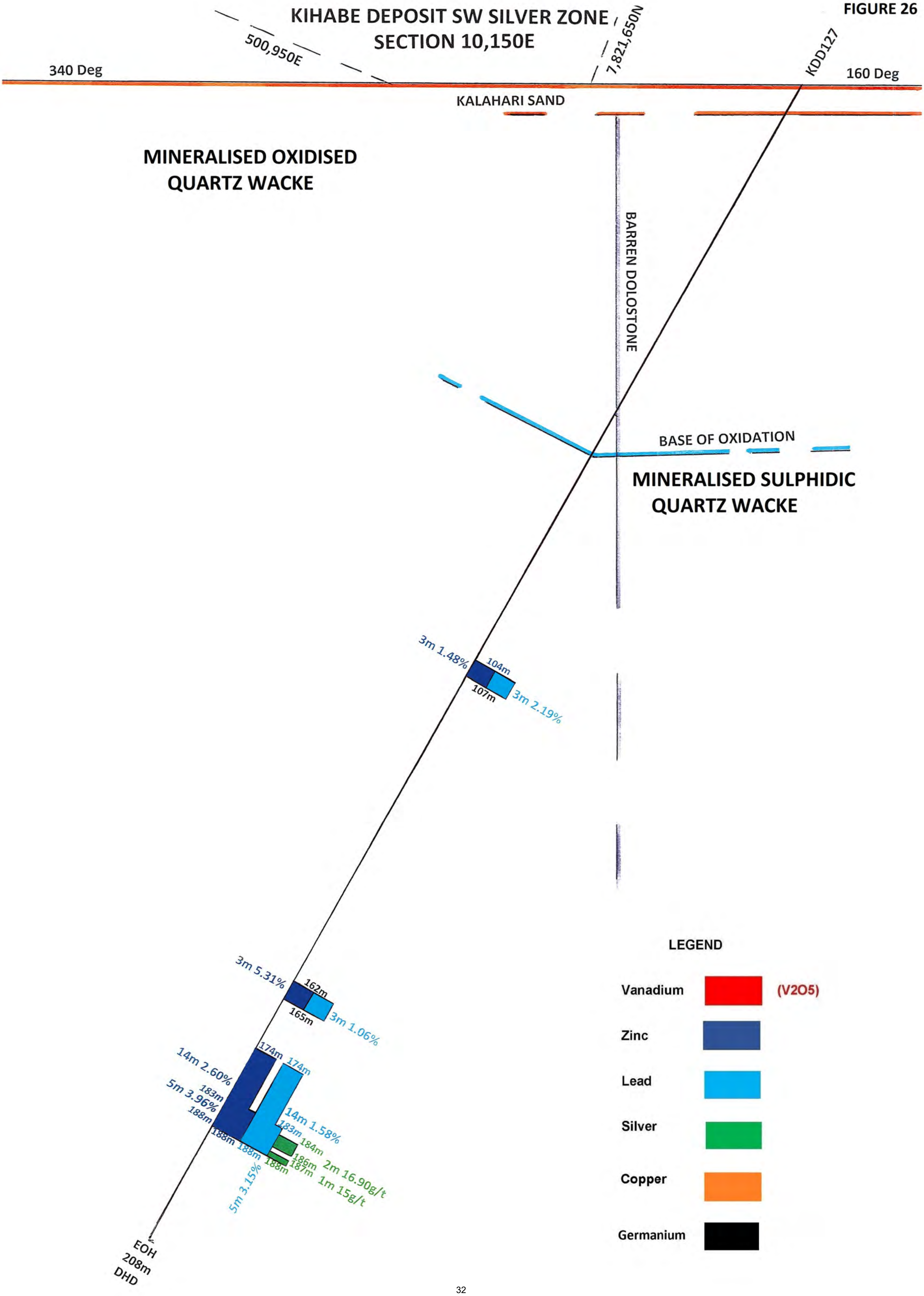


FIGURE 26
KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 10,150E
500,950E
7,821,650N
KDD127
340 Deg
160 Deg
KALAHARI SAND
MINERALISED OXIDISED
QUARTZ WACKE
BARREN DOLOSTONE
BASE OF OXIDATION
MINERALISED SULPHIDIC
QUARTZ WACKE
3m 1.48%
104m
107m
3m 2.19%
3m 5.31%
162m
165m
3m 1.06%
14m 2.60%
174m
174m
183m
5m 3.96%
188m
14m 1.58%
183m
184m
188m
188m
186m
187m
188m
2m 16.90g/t
1m 15g/t
5m 3.15%
EOH
208m
DHD
LEGEND
Vanadium
(V2O5)
Zinc
Lead
Silver
Copper
Germanium

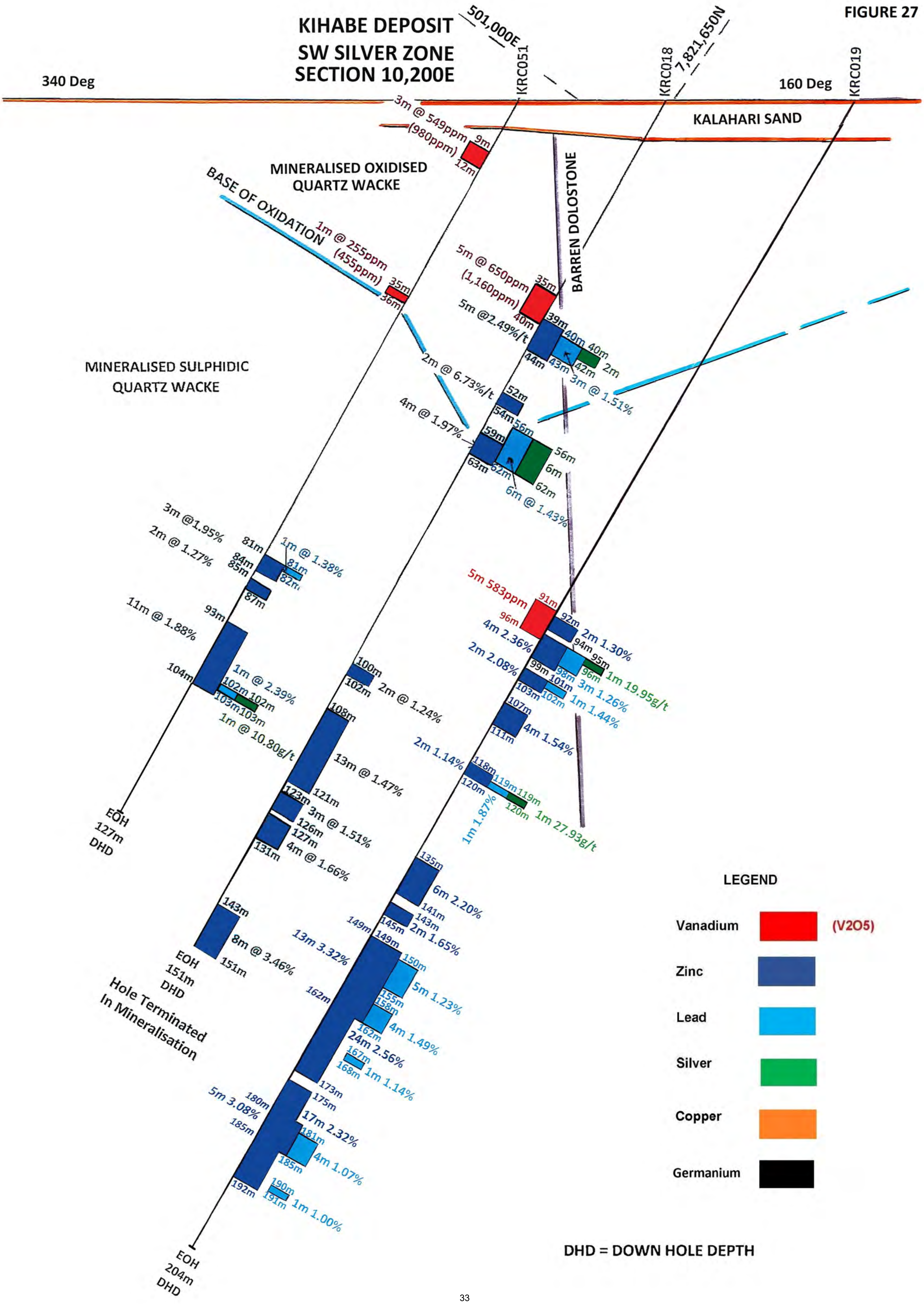
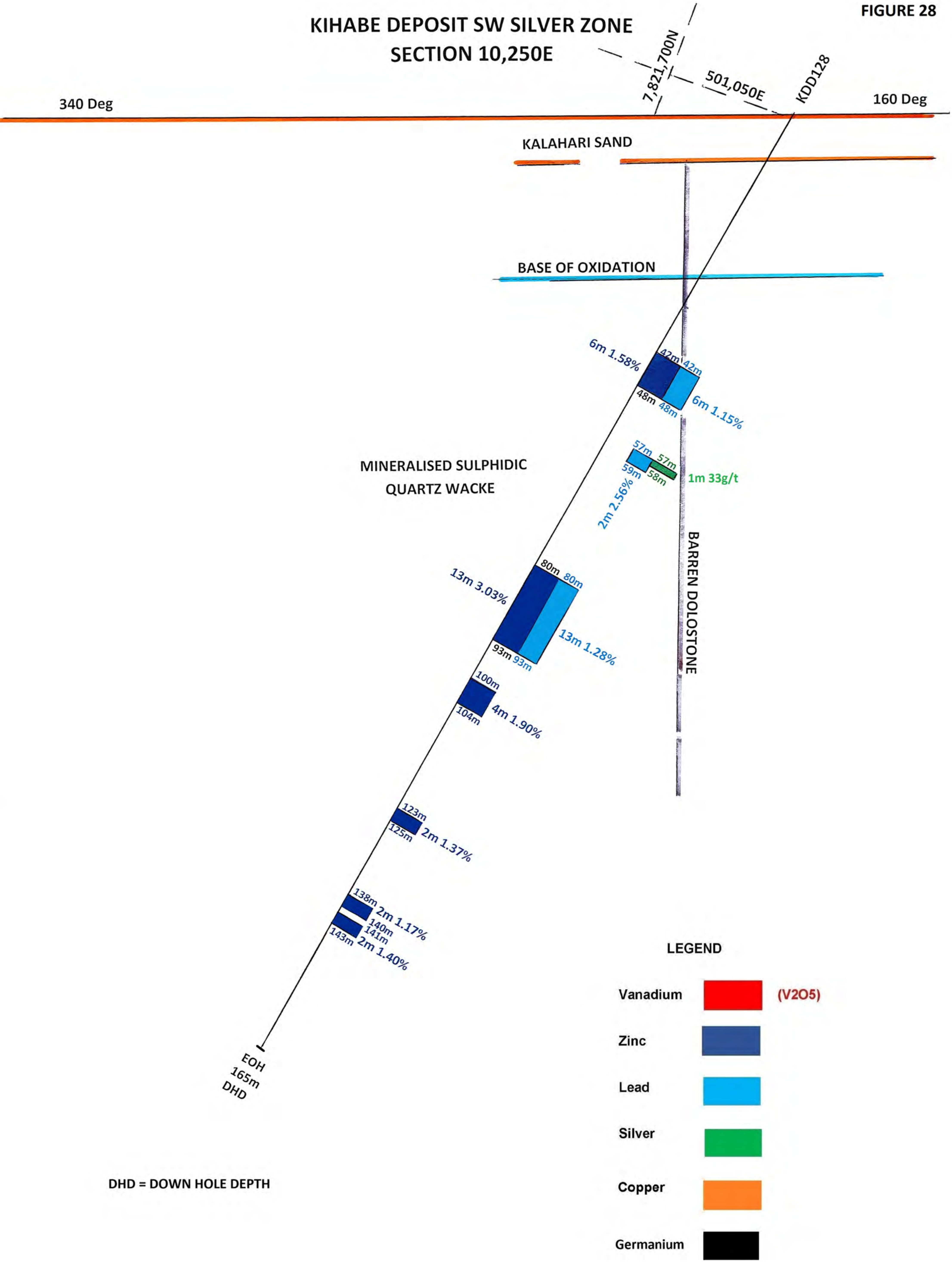


FIGURE 27
KIHABE DEPOSIT
SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 10,200E
501,000E
7,821,650N
KRC051
KRC018
KRC019
340 Deg
160 Deg
KALAHARI SAND
MINERALISED OXIDISED QUARTZ WACKE
BASE OF OXIDATION
BARREN DOLOSTONE
MINERALISED SULPHIDIC QUARTZ WACKE
3m @ 549ppm (980ppm)
1m @ 255ppm (455ppm)
5m @ 650ppm (1,160ppm)
5m @2.49%/t
2m @ 6.73%/t
4m @ 1.97%
3m @ 1.51%
6m @ 1.43%
3m @1.95%
2m @ 1.27%
1m @ 1.38%
11m @ 1.88%
1m @ 2.39%
1m @ 10.80g/t
2m @ 1.24%
13m @ 1.47%
3m @ 1.51%
4m @ 1.66%
8m @ 3.46%
5m 583ppm
2m 1.30%
4m 2.36%
2m 2.08%
1m 19.95g/t
3m 1.26%
1m 1.44%
4m 1.54%
2m 1.14%
1m 1.87%
1m 27.93g/t
6m 2.20%
2m 1.65%
13m 3.32%
5m 1.23%
4m 1.49%
24m 2.56%
1m 1.14%
5m 3.08%
17m 2.32%
4m 1.07%
1m 1.00%
EOH 127m DHD
EOH 151m DHD
Hole Terminated In Mineralisation
EOH 204m DHD
LEGEND
Vanadium (V2O5)
Zinc
Lead
Silver
Copper
Germanium
DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH

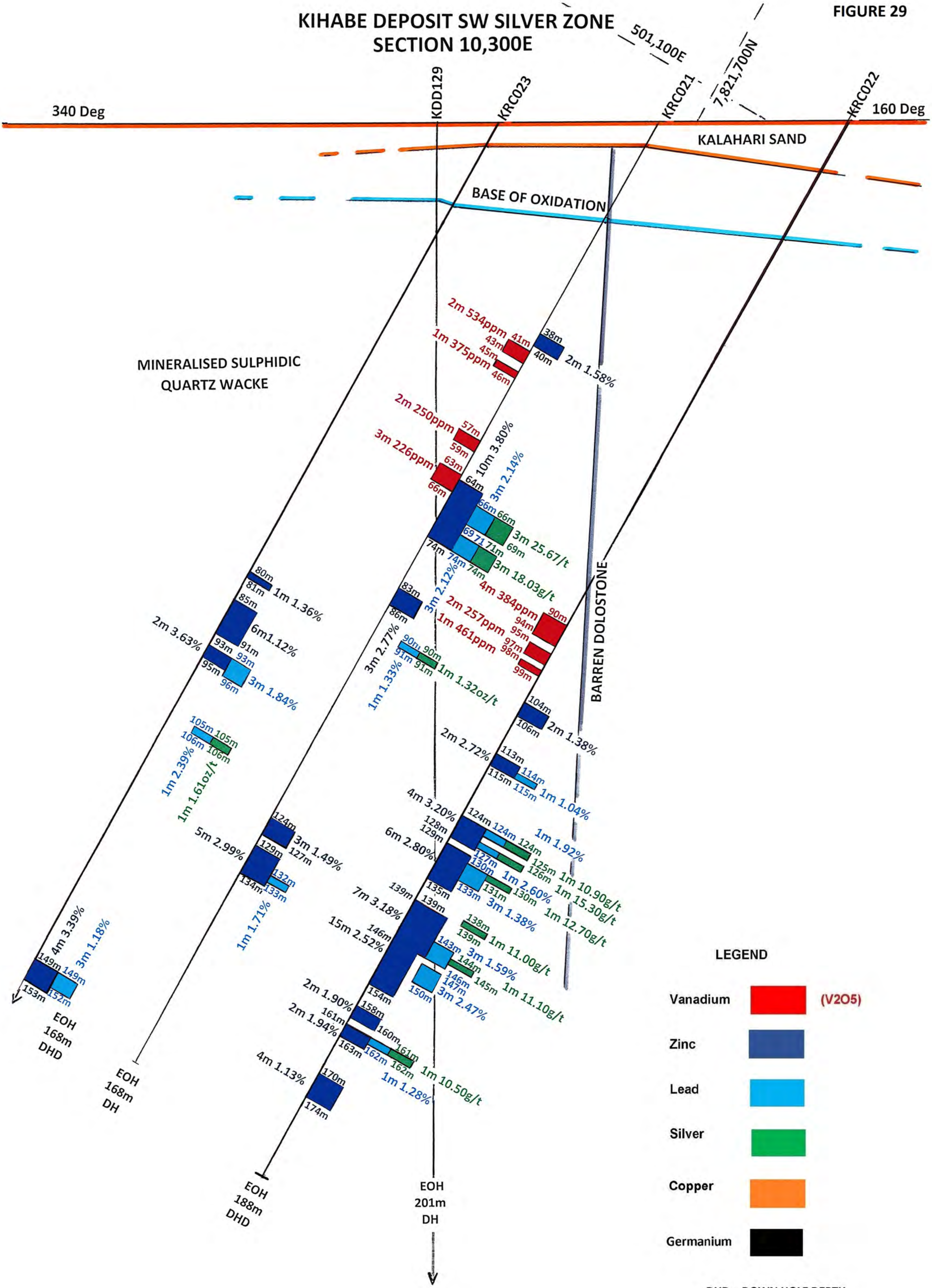
KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 10,250E



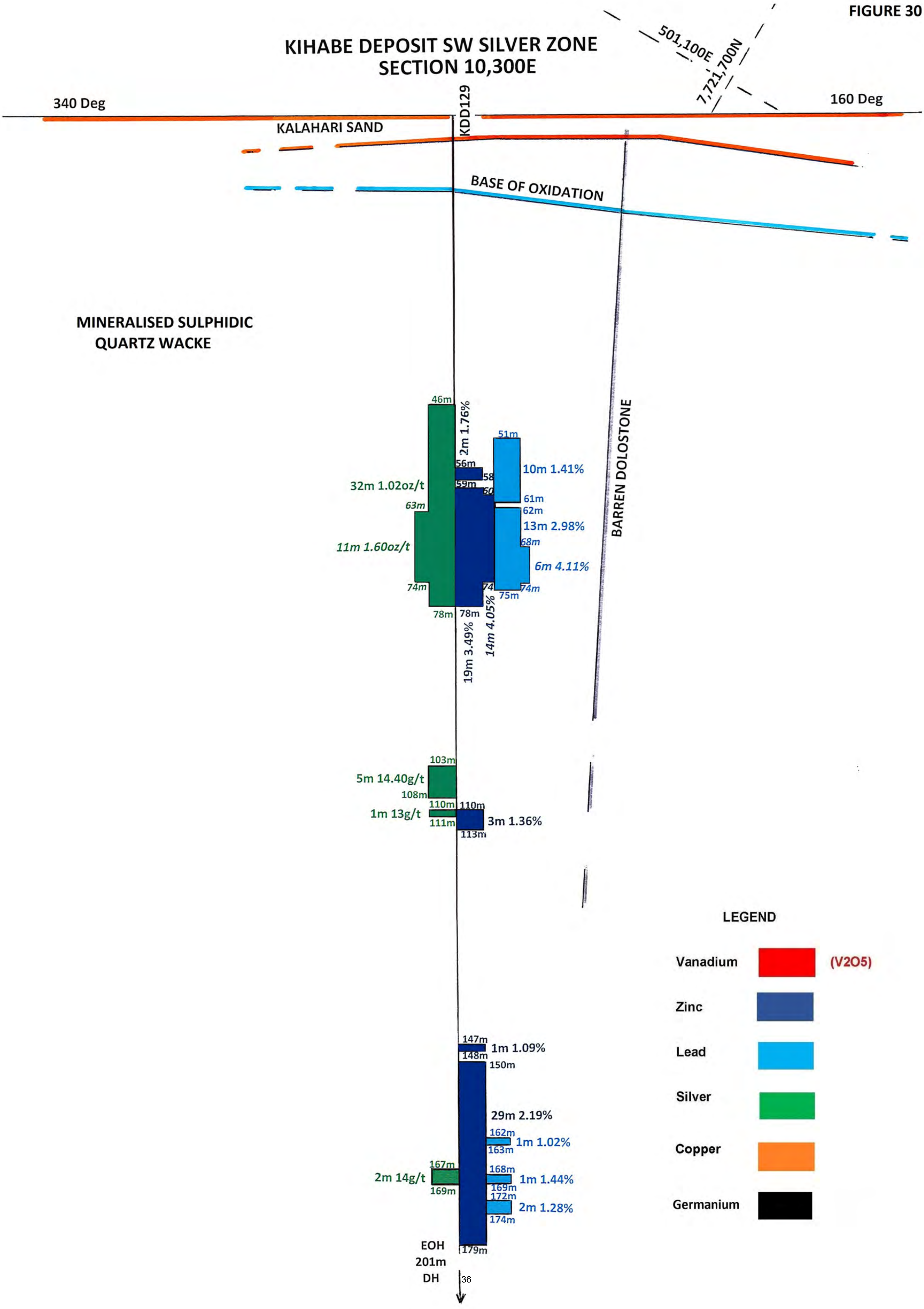
DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH

KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE
SECTION 10,300E

FIGURE 29



KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE SECTION 10,300E



KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE SECTION 10,400E

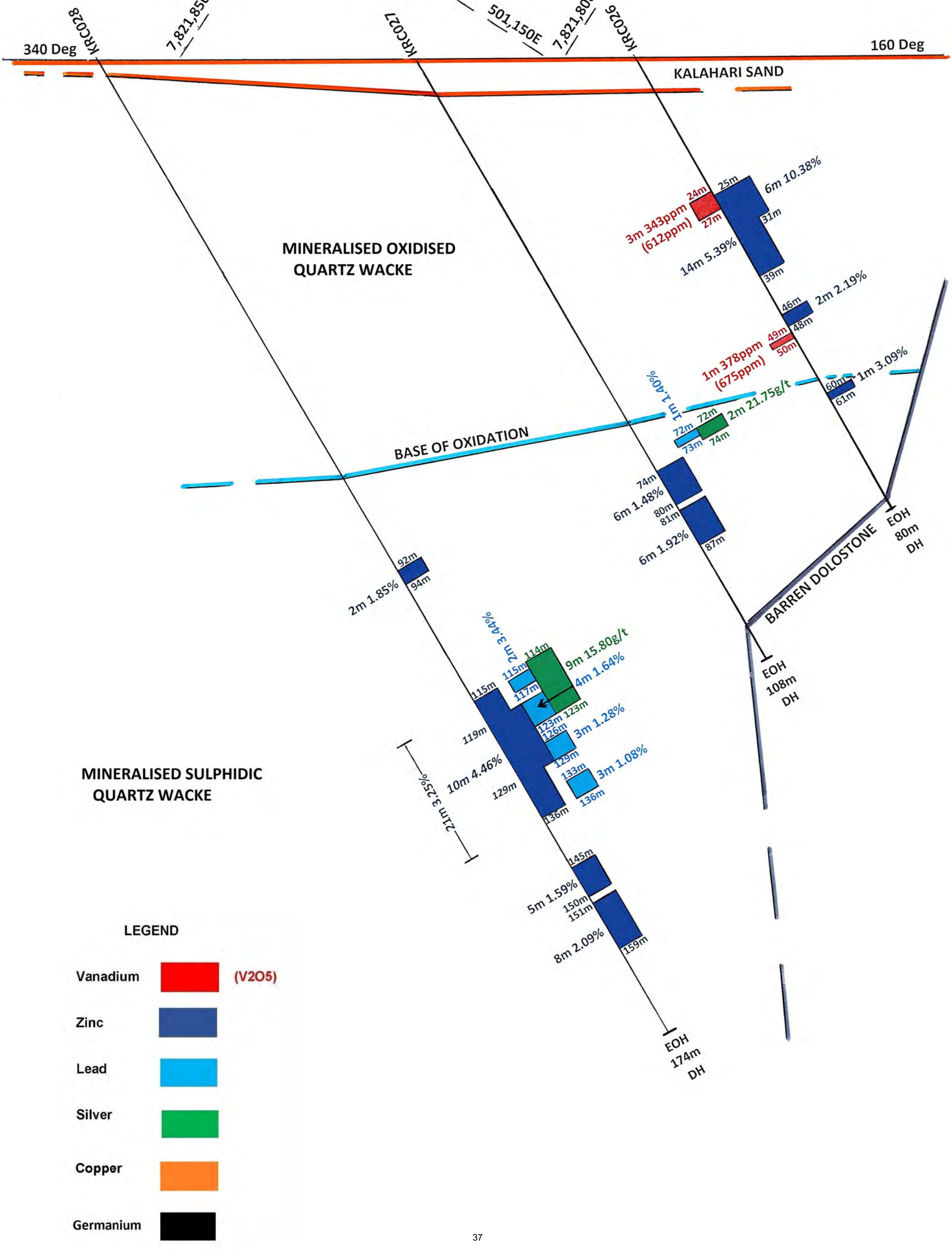
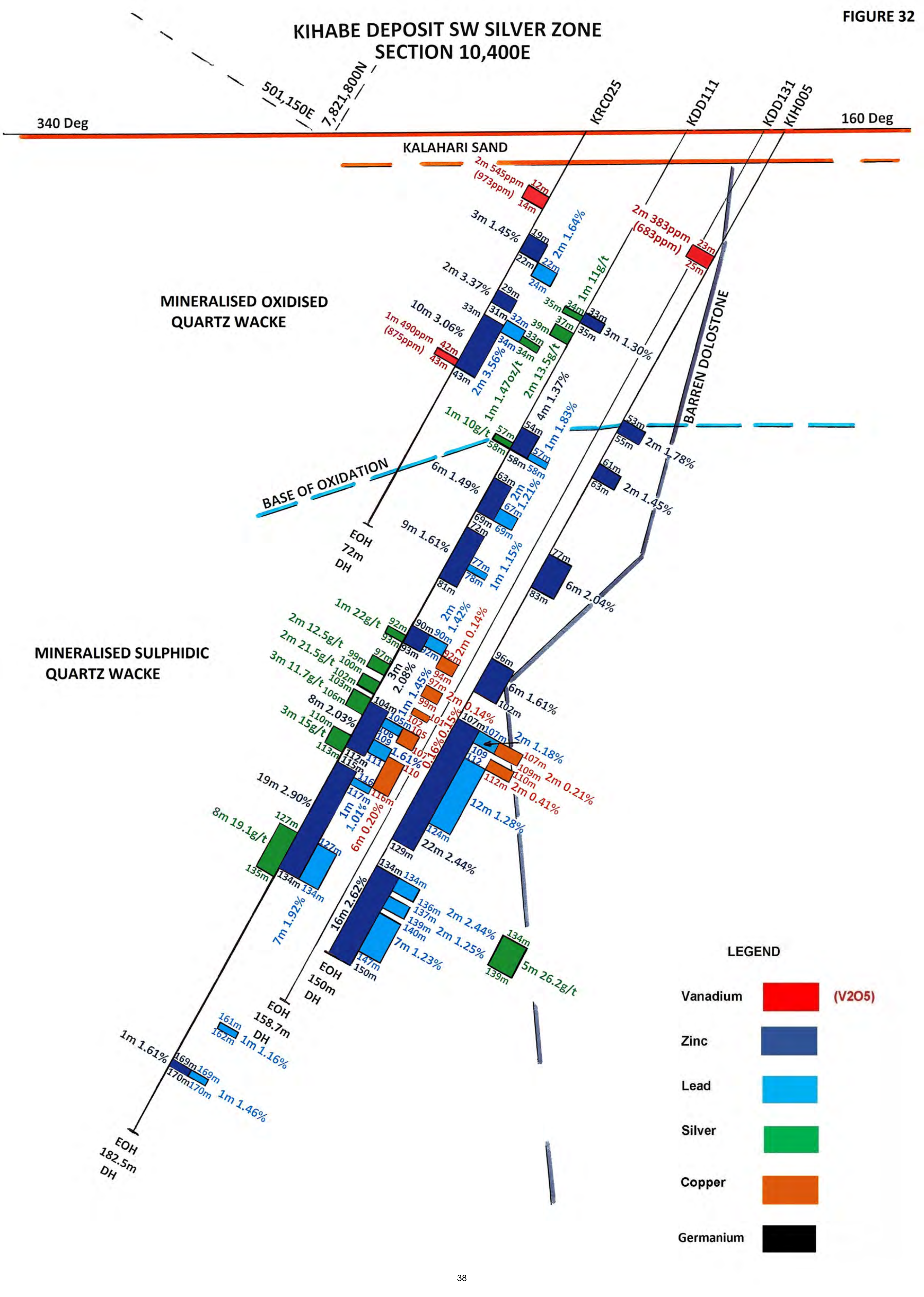
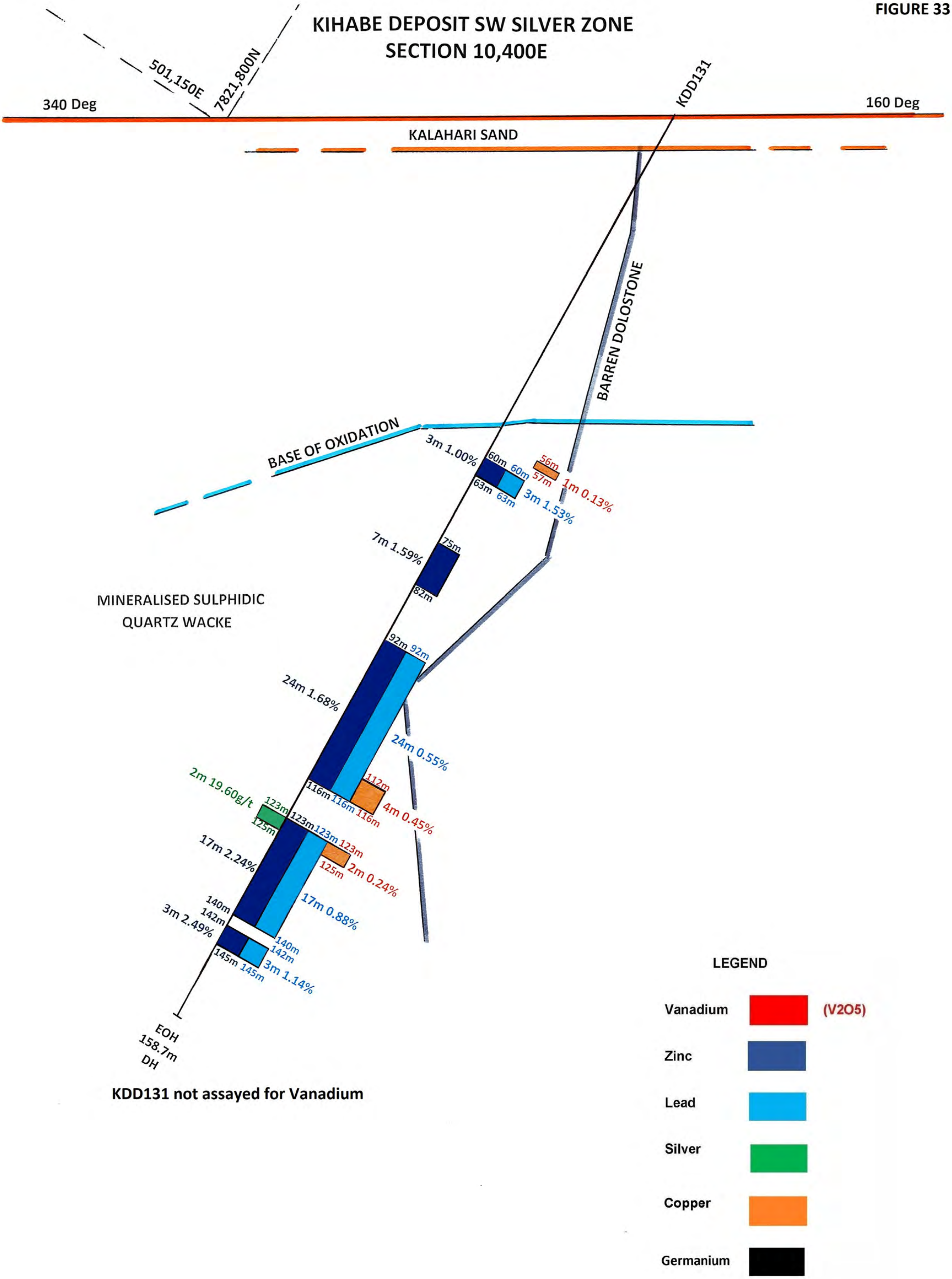


FIGURE 32

KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE SECTION 10,400E





KDD131 not assayed for Vanadium

Forward Looking Statement

This report contains forward looking statements in respect of the projects being reported on by the Company. Forward looking statements are based on beliefs, opinions, assessments and estimates based on facts and information available to management and/or professional consultants at the time they are formed or made and are, in the opinion of management and/or consultants, applied as reasonably and responsibly as possible as at the time that they are applied.

Any statements in respect of Ore Reserves, Mineral Resources and zones of mineralisation may also be deemed to be forward looking statements in that they contain estimates that the Company believes have been based on reasonable assumptions with respect to the mineralisation that has been found thus far. Exploration targets are conceptual in nature and are formed from projection of the known resource dimensions along strike. The quantity and grade of an exploration target is insufficient to define a Mineral Resource. Forward looking statements are not statements of historical fact, they are based on reasonable projections and calculations, the ultimate results or outcomes of which may differ materially from those described or incorporated in the forward looking statements. Such differences or changes in circumstances to those described or incorporated in the forward looking statements may arise as a consequence of the variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors relative to the exploration and mining industry and the particular properties in which the Company has an interest.

Such risks, uncertainties and other factors could include but would not necessarily be limited to fluctuations in metals and minerals prices, fluctuations in rates of exchange, changes in government policy and political instability in the countries in which the Company operates.

Other important Information

Purpose of document: This document has been prepared by Mount Burgess Mining NL (MTB). It is intended only for the purpose of providing information on MTB, its project and its proposed operations. This document is neither of an investment advice, a prospectus nor a product disclosure statement. It does not represent an investment disclosure document. It does not purport to contain all the information that a prospective investor may require to make an evaluated investment decision. MTB does not purport to give financial or investment advice.

Professional advice: Recipients of this document should consider seeking appropriate professional advice in reviewing this document and should review any other information relative to MTB in the event of considering any investment decision.

Forward looking statements: This document contains forward looking statements which should be reviewed and considered as part of the overall disclosure relative to this report.

Disclaimer: Neither MTB nor any of its officers, employees or advisors make any warranty (express or implied) as to the accuracy, reliability and completeness of the information contained in this document. Nothing in this document can be relied upon as a promise, representation or warranty.

Proprietary information: This document and the information contained therein is proprietary to MTB.

Competent Person's Statement:

The information in this report that relates to drilling results at the Kihabe Deposit fairly represents information and supporting documentation approved for release by Giles Rodney Dale FRMIT who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy. Mr Dale is engaged as an independent Geological Consultant to the Company. Mr Dale has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code)'. Mr Dale consents to the inclusion in this report of the drilling results and the supporting information in the form and context as it appears.

The following extract from the JORC Code 2012 Table 1 is provided for compliance with the Code requirements for the reporting of drilling results.

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.	**Mount Burgess Mining Diamond Core Holes** HQ Diamond Core was marked and collected in sample trays, visually logged and cut in half. Samples were collected as nominal 1m intervals but based on visible geology with minimum samples of 0.3m and maximum samples of 1.3m. Half of each core was retained on site in core trays and the other half was double bagged and sent to Intertek Genalysis Randburg, South Africa where they were crushed. A portion of each intersection sample was then pulverised to p80 75um and sent to Intertek Genalysis for assaying via ICPMS/OES for Ag/Co/Cu/ Pb/Zn. **Mount Burgess Mining Reverse Circulation Holes** Individual meters of RC drill chips were bagged from the cyclone. These were then riffle split for storage in smaller bags, with selected drill chips being stored in drill chip trays. A trowel was used to select drill chip samples from sample bags to be packaged and sent to Intertek Genalysis, Randburg, South Africa where they were crushed. A portion of each intersection's sample was then pulverised to P80 75um and sent to Intertek Genalysis, Maddington, WA, for assaying via ICP/OES for Ag/Co/Cu/Pb/Zn. **Mount Burgess Mining Diamond Core Samples submitted for Metallurgical Test Work** The remainder of the crushed samples were then sent from Intertek Genalysis Randburg to Intertek Genalysis Maddington, Western Australia where they were then collected by the Company for storage. Samples from various intersections from drill holes were selected by the Company for submission for metallurgical test work.
	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).	**Mount Burgess Mining Diamond Core Holes** HQ diameter triple tube was generally used for diamond core drilling in the oxide zone of the Kihabe Deposit. NQ diameter was generally used in the sulphide zone. Down hole surveys were conducted on all DD holes.
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	**Mount Burgess Mining Diamond Core and RC Holes** Sample recoveries were in general high and no unusual measures were taken to maximise sample recovery other than the use of triple tube core for diamond core drilling. Mount Burgess believes there is no evidence of sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
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.	**Mount Burgess Mining Diamond Core Holes and RC Hole** Holes were logged in the field by qualified Geologists on the Company's log sheet template and of sufficient detail to support future mineral resource estimation: Qualitative observations covered Lithology, grain size, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure. Quantitative logging included vein percent. SG calculations at ~5m intervals were taken in the DD holes. All holes were logged for the entire length of hole. Logs are entered into MTBs GIS database managed by MTB in Perth.
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	**Mount Burgess Mining Diamond Holes and RC Hole** HQ and NQ Core was sawn in half on site. Half of each core was retained on site in core trays and the other half was double bagged and labelled noting Hole# and interval both within the bag and on the bag. Sample bags were then placed in larger bags of ~40 individual samples and the larger bag also labelled describing the contents. Field duplicates were inserted at regular intervals. All samples currently being reported on were assayed for Ag/Co/Cu/ Pb/Zn.

	duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled	All RC sample bags were labelled with drill hole number and sample interval and collectively stored in larger bags with similar reference. Drill chip trays were all stored separately. All samples currently reported on were assayed for Ag/Co/Cu/Pb/Zn.
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, hand-held XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibration factors applied and their derivation etc. • nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	**All Mount Burgess Samples** All samples, when originally assayed, were sent to Intertek Genalysis Perth, for assaying according to the following standard techniques: **Diamond Core Samples** (a) Ore grade digest followed by ICP – OES finish for Silver, Lead & Zinc (b) Also 4 acid digest for silver, lead, zinc followed by AAS **RC Samples** Ore grade digest followed by ICP-OES for Ag/Co/Cu/Pb/Zn Mount Burgess quality control procedures include following standard procedures when sampling, including sampling on geological intervals, and reviews of sampling techniques in the field. The current laboratory procedures applied to the Mount Burgess sample preparation include the use of cleaning lab equip. w/ compressed air between samples, quartz flushes between high grade samples, insertion of crusher duplicate QAQC samples, periodic pulverised sample particle size (QAQC) testing and insertion of laboratory pulp duplicates QAQC samples according to Intertek protocols. Intertek inserts QA/QC samples (duplicates, blanks and standards) into the sample series at a rate of approx. 1 in 20. These are tracked and reported on by Mount Burgess for each batch. When issues are noted the laboratory is informed and investigation conducted defining the nature of the discrepancy and whether further check assays are required. The laboratory completes its own QA/QC procedures and these are also tracked and reported on by Mount Burgess. Acceptable overall levels of analytical precision and accuracy are evident from analyses of the routine QAQC data
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	**All Mount Burgess Samples** Assay results for samples were received electronically from Intertek Genalysis and uploaded into MTB's database managed by MTB at its Perth Office.
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.	**All Mount Burgess Holes** Drill hole collar locations were recorded at the completion of each hole by hand held Garmin 62S GPS with horizontal accuracy of approx. 5 metres • Positional data was recorded in projection WGS84 UTM Zone 34S. The accuracy provided by the system employed is sufficient for the nature of the exploratory program. Downhole surveys were also conducted.
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.	**All Mount Burgess Holes** Mount Burgess drilling campaigns were undertaken to validate historical drilling as well as to acquire further data for future resource estimation.. The data spacing and distribution is currently insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the estimation of Mineral Resources compliant with the 2012 JORC Code. Additional drilling will be required to determine the extent of mineralisation and estimate a Mineral Resource compliant with the 2012 JORC Code. Sample compositing was conducted on drill holes, following receipt of assays from Intertek Genalysis, for the purpose of mineralogical and metallurgical test work.

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.	**All Mount Burgess Holes** Mineralisation was typically intersected at -60 degrees and -90 degrees at the Kihabe Deposit and the Company believes that unbiased sampling was achieved.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	**All Mount Burgess Holes** Samples were taken by vehicle on the day of collection to MTB's permanent field camp, and stored there until transported by MTB personnel to Maun from where they were transported via regular courier service to laboratories in South Africa.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	**All Mount Burgess Diamond Core Holes** A Company Geologist reviewed sampling and logging methods throughout the drilling programs. **Mount Burgess RC Hole** MTB's Exploration Geologists continually reviewed sampling and logging methods on site throughout the drilling programs.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	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 Kihabe-Nxuu Project is located in north-western Botswana, adjacent to the border with Namibia. The Project is made up of one granted prospecting licence - PL 43/2016, which covers an area of 1000 sq km. This licence is 100% owned and operated by Mount Burgess. The title is current at the time of release of this report, with a renewal granted in November 2020 to 31 December 2022. PL 43/2016 is in an area designated as Communal Grazing Area.
	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 licence is in good standing and no impediments to operating are currently known to exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Geological Survey of Botswana undertook a program of soil geochemical sampling in 1982. As a result of this program, Billiton was invited to undertake exploration and drilling activities in and around the project area. Mount Burgess first took ownership of the project in 2003 and has undertaken exploration activities on a continual basis since then.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Kihabe-Nxuu Project lies in the NW part of Botswana at the southern margin of the Congo craton The Gossan Anomaly is centred on an exposed gossan within the project. To the north of the project are granitoids, ironstones, quartzites and mica schists of the Tsodilo Hills Group covered by extensive recent Cainozoic sediments of the Kalahari Group. Below the extensive Kalahari sediments are siliciclastic sediments and igneous rocks of the Karoo Supergroup in fault bounded blocks.
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	Information material to the understanding of the exploration results reported by Mount Burgess is provided in the text of the public announcements released to the ASX. No material information has been excluded from the announcements.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.	**All Mount Burgess Holes** No data aggregation methods have been 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	**All Mount Burgess Holes** The geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is typically at -60 degrees at the Kihabe Deposit which is considered representative from a geological modelling perspective.
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.	**All Mount Burgess Holes** Appropriate maps, sections and mineralised drill intersection details are provided in public announcements released to the ASX. Refer to the Company's website www.mountburgess.com.
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.	Exploration results reported in Mount Burgess public announcements and this report are comprehensively reported in a balanced manner.
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, ground water, geotechnical and rock	

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	characteristics, potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.	Further works planned at the Project include additional drilling and surface mapping at the Kihabe-Nxuu Zinc/Lead/Silver/Germanium and Vanadium Project.

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