

Kihabe Polymetallic Zn/Pb/Ag/V₂O₅ Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate Compliant with the 2012 JORC Code

HIGHLIGHTS

- Total Mineral Resource estimated at **21 million tonnes** containing **Zn/Pb/Ag/V₂O₅**, at an average **Zn Equivalent Grade of 2.04%**, applying a 0.5% low cut.
- The 21 million tonnes are made up of an **Indicated Resource of 11.7 million tonnes** and an **Inferred Resource of 9.3 million tonnes**.
- Metal volumes accounted for in the 21 million tonnes are:
 - 321,000 tonnes Zn
 - 154,000 tonnes Pb
 - 5.4 million oz Ag
 - 10,000 tonnes V₂O₅
- Samples from further drilling will be assayed for Ga/Ge/Cu, seen as additional potential credits, not included in the current Mineral Resource estimate.
- Oxidised component of the Mineral Resource now compliant with the 2012 JORC Code seen as an additional resource for inclusion in a Pre-feasibility Study planned for the totally oxidised Nxuu Deposit.

Mount Burgess Mining N.L. (ASX: MTB) ("Mount Burgess" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that it has received an updated 2012 JORC Code compliant Mineral Resource estimate for the **Zn/Pb/Ag/V₂O₅** portion of its polymetallic **Zn/Pb/Ag/V₂O₅/Ga/Ge/Cu** Kihabe Deposit in Western Ngamiland, Botswana. The Mineral Resource estimate was compiled by an independent resource consultant (Ref to Table 1).

Mineral Resource Estimate

The Mineral Resource was estimated by applying a **0.5% low cut** to a **Zn equivalent grade** calculated for **Zn/Pb/Ag/V₂O₅**, totalling **21 million tonnes at 2.04% Zn equivalent** (ref Table 1). The total resource is made up of **11.7 million tonnes of Indicated Mineral Resource (55.9%)** and **9.3 million tonnes of Inferred Mineral Resource (44.1%)** (ref Table 1)

Table 1

Kihabe Polymetallic Deposit
July 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate (0.5% ZnEq Cut-off)

Type	Indicated Mineral Resource										
	Tonnage Mt	ZnEq* %	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	V2O5 %	ZnEq* kt	Zn kt	Pb kt	Ag Moz	V2O5 kt
Oxide	1.1	1.6	0.9	0.8	8.8	0.04	18	10	8	0.3	1
Transitional	3.1	1.8	1.4	0.7	9.0	0.01	57	43	20	0.9	1
Fresh	7.5	2.1	1.6	0.8	8.9	0.01	160	122	57	2.1	2
Total	11.7	2.0	1.5	0.7	8.9	0.01	234	176	86	3.3	5

Type	Inferred Mineral Resource										
	Tonnage Mt	ZnEq* %	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	V2O5 %	ZnEq* kt	Zn kt	Pb kt	Ag Moz	V2O5 kt
Oxide	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.6	6.0	0.04	11	7	4	0.1	1
Transitional	1.9	1.7	1.3	0.6	5.4	0.02	33	25	11	0.3	1
Fresh	6.6	2.3	1.7	0.8	7.7	0.01	151	114	53	1.6	3
Total	9.3	2.1	1.6	0.7	7.1	0.02	194	146	68	2.1	5

Type	Total Mineral Resource										
	Tonnage Mt	ZnEq* %	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	V2O5 %	ZnEq* kt	Zn kt	Pb kt	Ag Moz	V2O5 kt
Oxide	1.9	1.5	0.9	0.7	7.7	0.04	28	17	13	0.5	2
Transitional	5.0	1.8	1.4	0.6	7.6	0.01	90	68	31	1.2	2
Fresh	14.1	2.2	1.7	0.8	8.3	0.01	310	237	110	3.8	5
Total	21.0	2.0	1.5	0.7	8.1	0.01	429	321	154	5.4	10

Note:

The Mineral Resource has been compiled under the supervision of Mr. Shaun Searle who is a director of Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd and a Registered Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Searle has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code.

All Mineral Resources figures reported in the table above represent estimates at 10th August 2022. Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The totals contained in the above table have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Rounding may cause some computational discrepancies.

Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code – JORC 2012 Edition). "Zinc equivalent grades are estimated based on LME closing prices as at 30th June 2022 and calculated with the formula:

*ZnEq = [(Zn% x 3,410) + (Pb% x 1,955) + (Ag g/t x (20.7/31.1035)) + (V2O5% x 20,720)] / (3,410).

Mount Burgess is of the opinion that all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Oxide, Transitional and Sulphide Zones

In the Mineral Resource, it is estimated that **6.9 million tonnes (32.8%)** occur within the **oxide and transitional zones** and **14.1 million tonnes (67.2%)** occur within the **sulphide zone** (ref Table 1).

The Kihabe Deposit

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Kihabe Deposit, situated within a Neo-Proterozoic belt, 7km West of the Nxuu Deposit, covers a strike length of 2.4km.

The Kihabe Deposit lies in the north-western region of Botswana at the southern margin of the Congo craton. A gossan anomaly, 12 km south of the Kihabe Deposit is centred on an exposed gossan within the project area. To the north of the project tenement 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.

The Kihabe SEDEX style **Zn/Pb/Ag/V₂O₅/Ga/Ge/Cu** mineralisation occurs in quartz wacke situated on the contact of a steeply dipping barren dolomite unit. The deposit is variably weathered, with base metal mineralisation occurring as a series of steeply dipping to sub-vertical units in the hanging wall of the barren dolomite unit.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

RC chips were collected over 1m intervals, and two-stage riffle split to produce a sample for dispatch to the assay laboratory. The remainder of the sample was bagged and kept on site for access pending assay results; with washed chip samples for each metre also collected in chip trays for logging and later reference. Diamond core drilling was conducted from surface using HQ and PQ core diameter with sampling at 1m intervals or to geological contacts for mineralisation. The majority of core was split in half by core saw for external laboratory preparation and analysis.

Drilling Techniques

HQ and PQ diameter triple tube was used for diamond core drilling at Kihabe. RC chips were collected from a face sampling 140mm diameter hammer bit.

Classification Criteria

The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred based on data quality, , sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced drilling of less than 50m by 30m, and where the continuity and predictability of the mineralised units was reasonable. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 50m by 30m and less than 200m by 40m; where small, isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones.

Sample Analysis Method

The majority of the Company's RC samples selected for assay were dispatched to the Ongopolo Laboratory situated in Tsumeb, Namibia for assaying, utilising a four-acid digest and ICP-OES analysis for V, Co, Cu, Zn, As,

Mo, Ag, Cd, Sb, Pb, Bi. For diamond drilling, samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratory in Perth for assaying, utilising a four-acid digest and ICPMS/OES for Ag/Pb/Zn/Cu/V/Ge/Ga.

Estimation Methodology

The mineralisation was constrained by Mineral Resource outlines, based on logged geology and using a nominal 0.5% combined zinc and lead cut-off grade, or where elevated vanadium pentoxide was noted; combined with a minimum down-hole length of 3m.

Samples were composited to 1m based on an analysis of sample lengths inside the wireframes. After review of the composite statistics, it was determined that high grade cuts between 100 and 150g/t were required for silver within some domains; and 0.5% for copper and vanadium pentoxide in some domains. This resulted in a total of 63 silver, 23 copper and 11 vanadium pentoxide composites being cut.

The block model was created and estimated in Surpac using Ordinary Kriging ("OK") grade interpolation. The block dimensions used in the model were 12.5m EW by 5m NS by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 3.125m by 1.25m by 1.25m. This was selected as the optimal block size as a result of kriging neighbourhood analysis ("KNA"). Up to three passes were used for each domain. The first pass had a range of 80m, with a minimum of 10 samples. For the second pass, the range was extended to 150m, with a minimum of 6 samples. For the final pass, the range was extended to 250m, with a minimum of 2 samples. A maximum of 24 samples was used for all three passes.

A total of 4,258 bulk density measurements were taken on core samples collected from diamond holes drilled at the deposit using the water immersion technique. Bulk densities for the fresh mineralisation were assigned in the block model based on a density and zinc regression equation. Average densities for weathered mineralisation were applied (2.46t/m³ for oxide and 2.58t/m³ for transitional). Average waste densities were assigned based on lithology and weathering.

Cut-off Grade and Zinc Equivalent Grade

The Statement of Mineral Resources has been constrained by the mineralisation solids and reported above a zinc equivalent ("ZnEq") cut-off grade of 0.5%. The ZnEq grade was calculated based on LME closing prices as at 30th June, 2022. The ZnEq formula is shown below:

$$\text{ZnEq} = [(Zn\% \times 3,410) + (Pb\% \times 1,955) + (Ag \text{ g/t} \times (20.7/31.1035)) + (V_2O_5\% \times 20,720)] / (3,410).$$

Mining and Metallurgical Methods and Parameters

It is assumed that the Kihabe deposit could potentially be mined using open pit techniques. No assumptions have been made for mining dilution or mining widths. It is assumed that mining dilution and ore loss will be incorporated into any Ore Reserve estimated from a future Mineral Resource with higher levels of confidence.

Mineralogical and Metallurgical Test Work conducted to date on Zn/Pb/Ag/V₂O₅

Within the Oxide Zone and Upper Portions of the Transitional Zone:

- Zn is hosted in the oxide mineral Baileychlore, from which 97% Zn can be recovered on site through solvent extraction and electro-winning (SXEW).
- Pb is hosted in the sulphide mineral Galena, from which 92% Pb can be recovered from flotation concentrates containing 76% Pb, which can be transported from site.

- **V₂O₅** is hosted within the oxide mineral Descloizite, from which 81% can be recovered on site through gravity separation, subjecting the tail to flotation using hydroxamate acid for recovery.
- Once the Ag host mineral is identified, recoverable metallurgical test work will be conducted.

Within the Sulphide Zone and Lower Portions of the Transitional Zone:

- Zn is hosted in the sulphide mineral sphalerite, from which 94% Zn can be recovered from flotation concentrates containing 58% Zn, which can be transported from site.
- Pb is hosted in the sulphide mineral Galena, from which 88% Pb can be recovered from flotation concentrates containing 76% Pb, which can be transported from site.
- **V₂O₅** in Descloizite does not occur in the sulphide zone. However, oxidation occurs at depths of the sulphide zone, right at the near vertical contact between the mineralised Quartz Wacke and barren Dolostone, where concentrations of underground water occur.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this release that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Shaun Searle who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Searle is an employee of Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd and independent consultant to Mount Burgess Mining NL. Mr Searle has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Searle consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Resource Estimate Excludes Ga, Ge, Cu

To date, only 7 of 151 holes drilled into the Kihabe Deposit were recently assayed for **Ga and Ge** (ref Figures 20-27) indicating that **Ga and Ge have potential to be significant credits. Drill Hole KDD201** had a continuous intersection of **91m @ 12.6g/t Ga** (ref Figure 24). Drill Hole **KDD203** had **20m of 8g/t Ge** (ref Figure 22) . Further in-fill drilling and assaying for **Ga and Ge** will be required, whereupon **Ga and Ge** can be added to a Mineral Resource estimate.

The NE area of the Kihabe Deposit (ref Figures 2-19) contains zones of **Cu** mineralisation. Further in-fill drilling will be required to confirm continuity of **Cu** mineralisation, whereupon **Cu** can be added to a Mineral Resource estimate.

Current Metal Prices

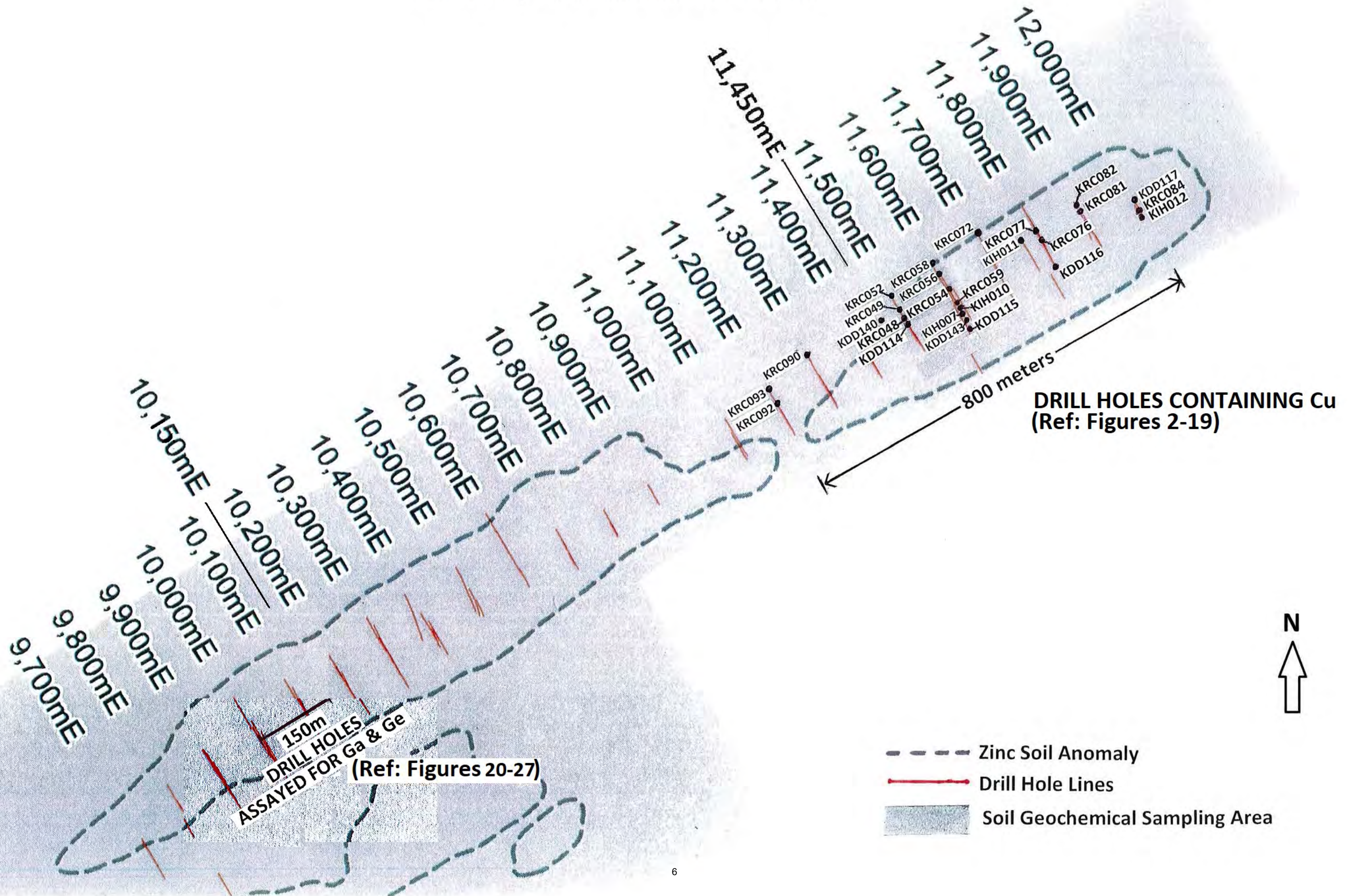
The current metal prices of the Various Metals are as follows:

- Zn in the region of US \$3,550/t (US \$35.50 per 1%) - LME
- Pb in the region of US \$2,092/t (US \$20.92 per 1%) – LME
- Ag in the region of US \$20.43/Oz (US \$0.66 per gram) - Kitco Silver price
- **V₂O₅** in the region of US \$16.32/Kg (US\$16,320/t) – Live Vanadium price

KIHABE DEPOSIT

LOCATION OF DRILL HOLES CONTAINING GALLIUM, GERMANIUM AND COPPER

FIGURE 1



KIHABE DEPOSIT COPPER ZONE SECTION 11,200E

FIGURE 2

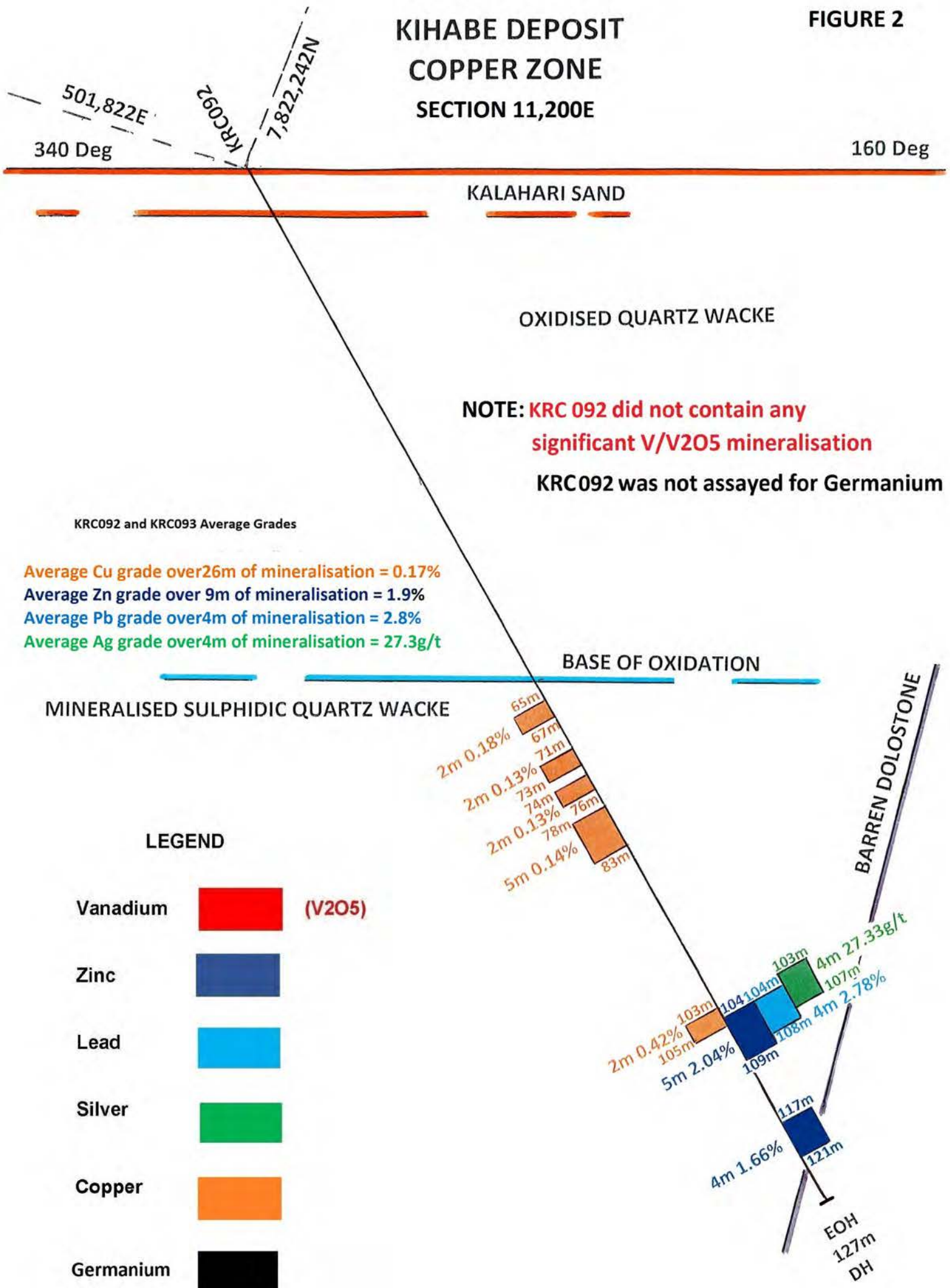
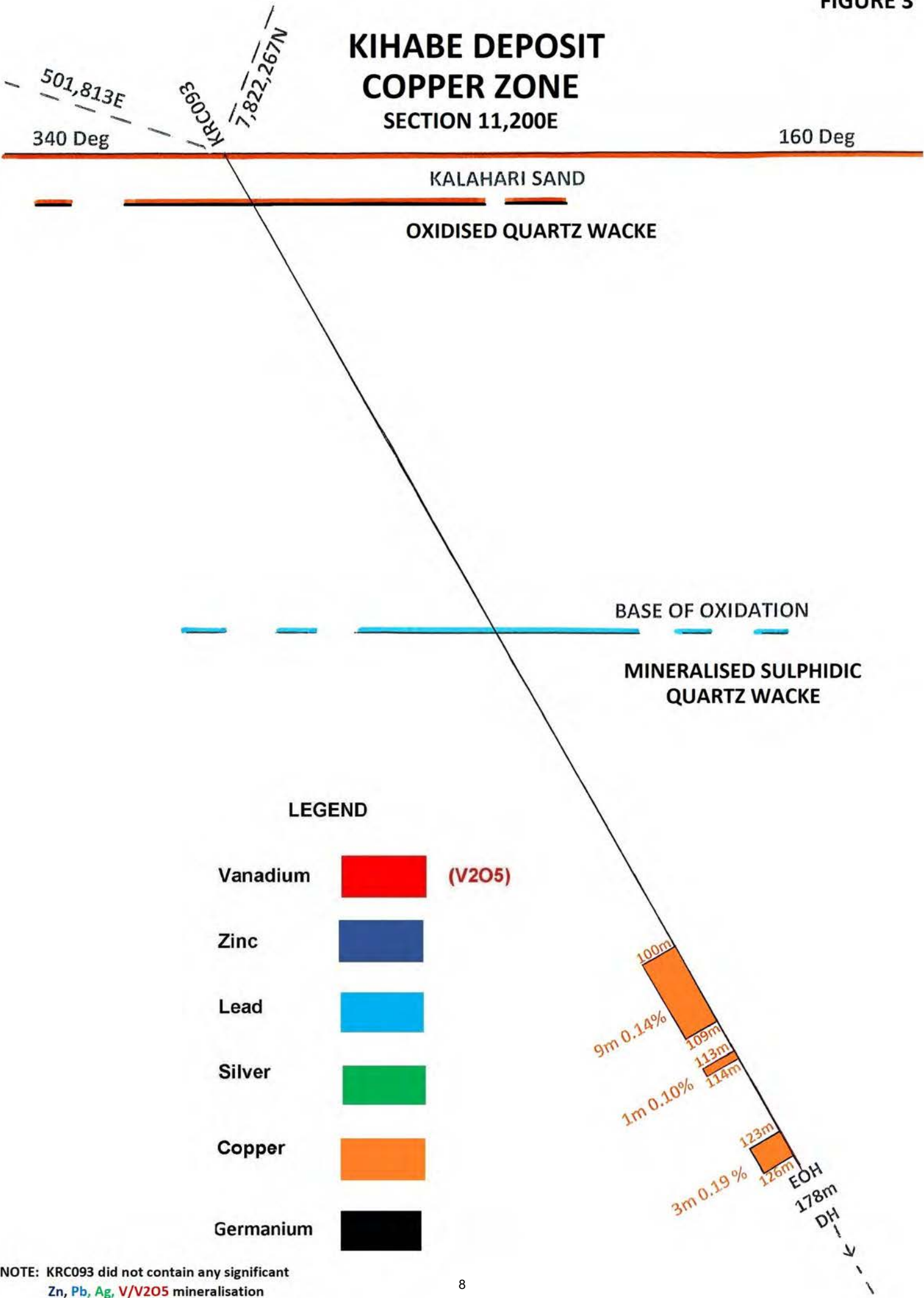


FIGURE 3



NOTE: KRC093 did not contain any significant
Zn, Pb, Ag, V/V2O5 mineralisation
KRC093 was not assayed for Germanium

KIHABE DEPOSIT COPPER ZONE

SECTION 11,300E

340 Deg

501,885E
160 Deg
KRC090
7,822,230N

KALAHARI SAND

OXIDISED QUARTZ WACKE

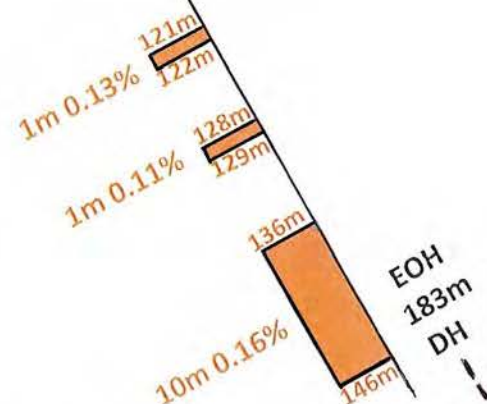
BASE OF OXIDATION

MINERALISED SULPHIDIC
QUARTZ WACKE

NOTE: KRC090 did not contain any significant
Zn, Pb, Ag, V/V2O5 mineralisation

KRC090 was not assayed for Germanium

LEGEND

Vanadium  (V2O5)Zinc Lead Silver Copper Germanium 

Average Cu grade over 12m of mineralisation = 0.15%

KIHABE DEPOSIT COPPER ZONE

SECTION 11,450E

FIGURE 5

340 Deg

KALAHARI SAND

OXIDISED QUARTZ WACKE

Average Cu grade over 10.5m of mineralisation = 0.49%

Average Zn grade over 10m of mineralisation = 2.4%

Average Pb grade over 2m of mineralisation = 1.9%

Average Ag grade over 1m of mineralisation = 1.2oz/t

BASE OF OXIDATION

MINERALISED SULPHIDIC QUARTZ WACKE

LEGEND

Vanadium



(V2O5)

Zinc



Lead



Silver



Copper



Germanium



NOTE: KDD140 was not assayed
for V/V2O5 or Germanium

EOH
134m
DH

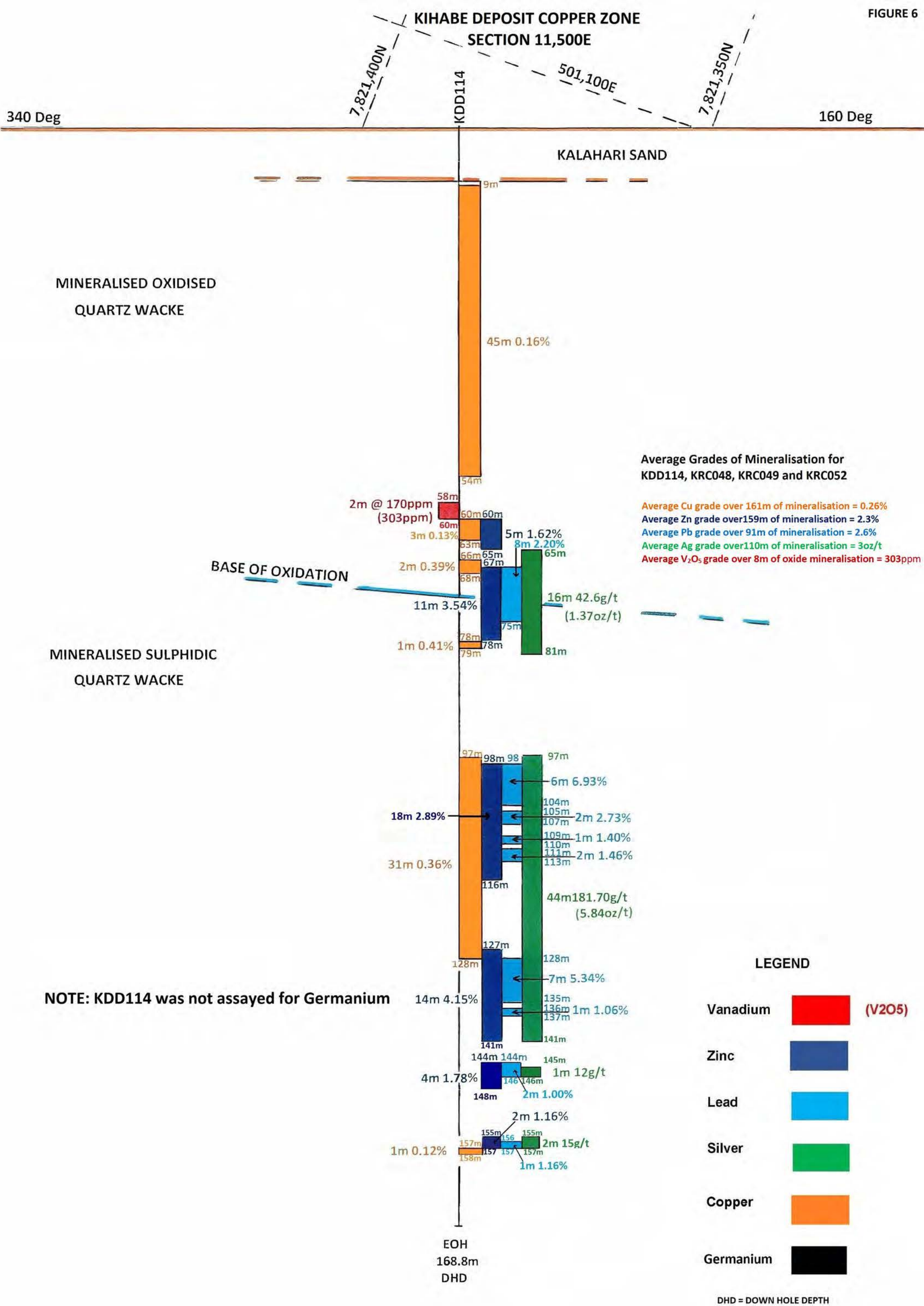
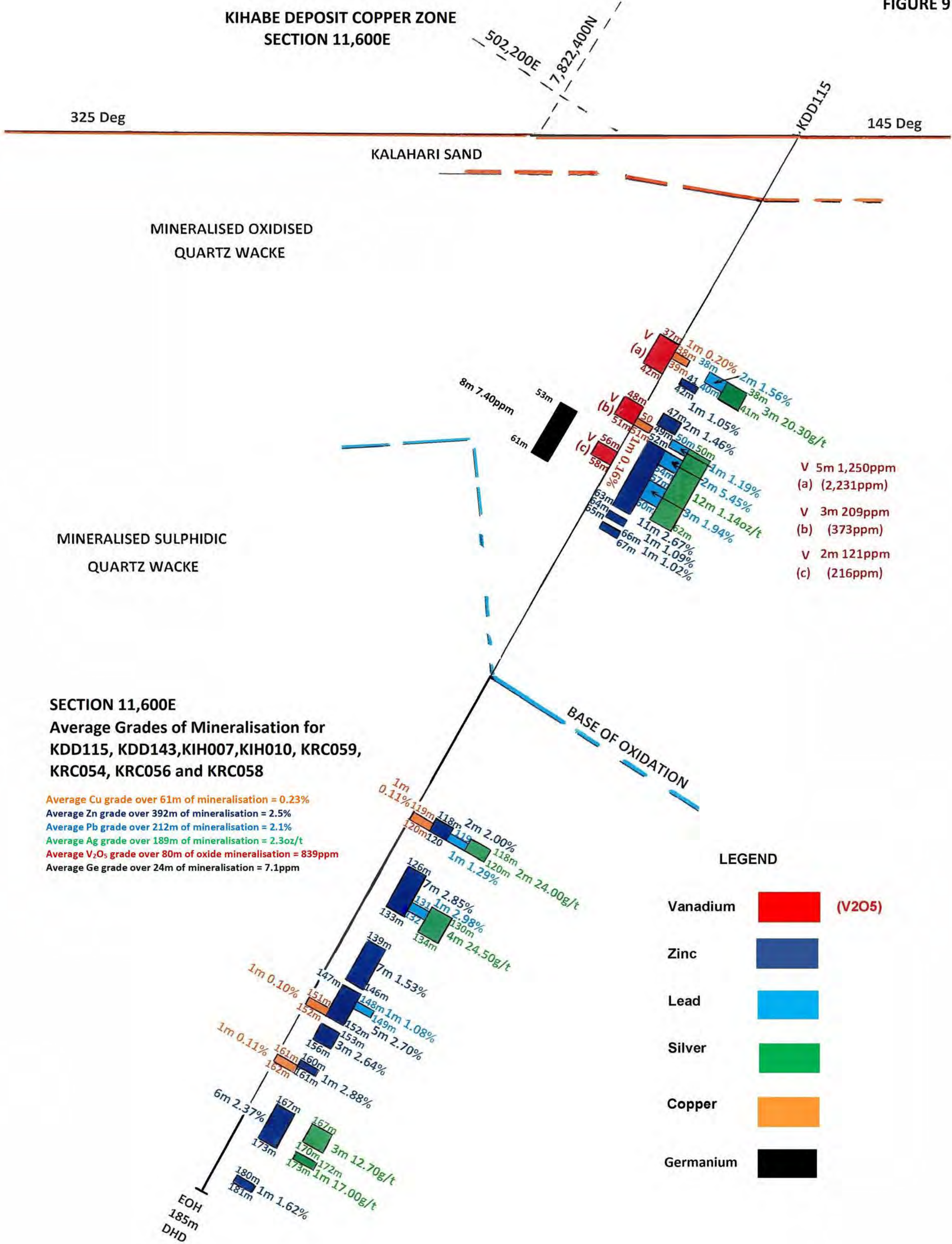


FIGURE 7



KIHABE DEPOSIT COPPER ZONE
SECTION 11,600E



325 Deg

7,822,450N

7,822,400N

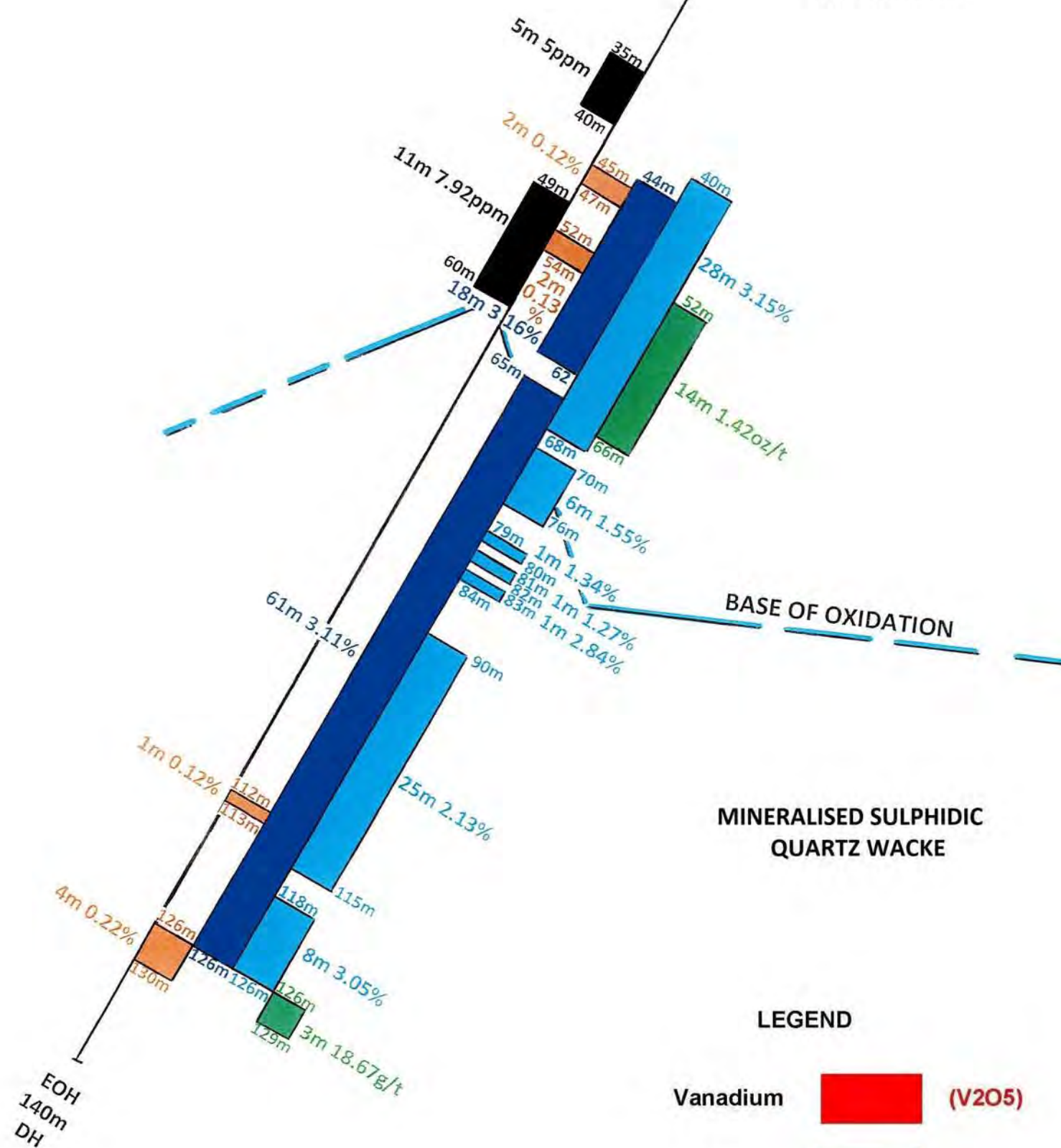
502,200E

KDD143

145 Deg

KALAHARI SAND

**MINERALISED OXIDISED
QUARTZ WACKE**



LEGEND

Vanadium  (V2O5)

Zinc

Lead

Silver 

Copper

Germanium 

NOTE: KDD143 was not assayed for Vanadium

DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH

KIHABE DEPOSIT COPPER ZONE
SECTION 11,600E

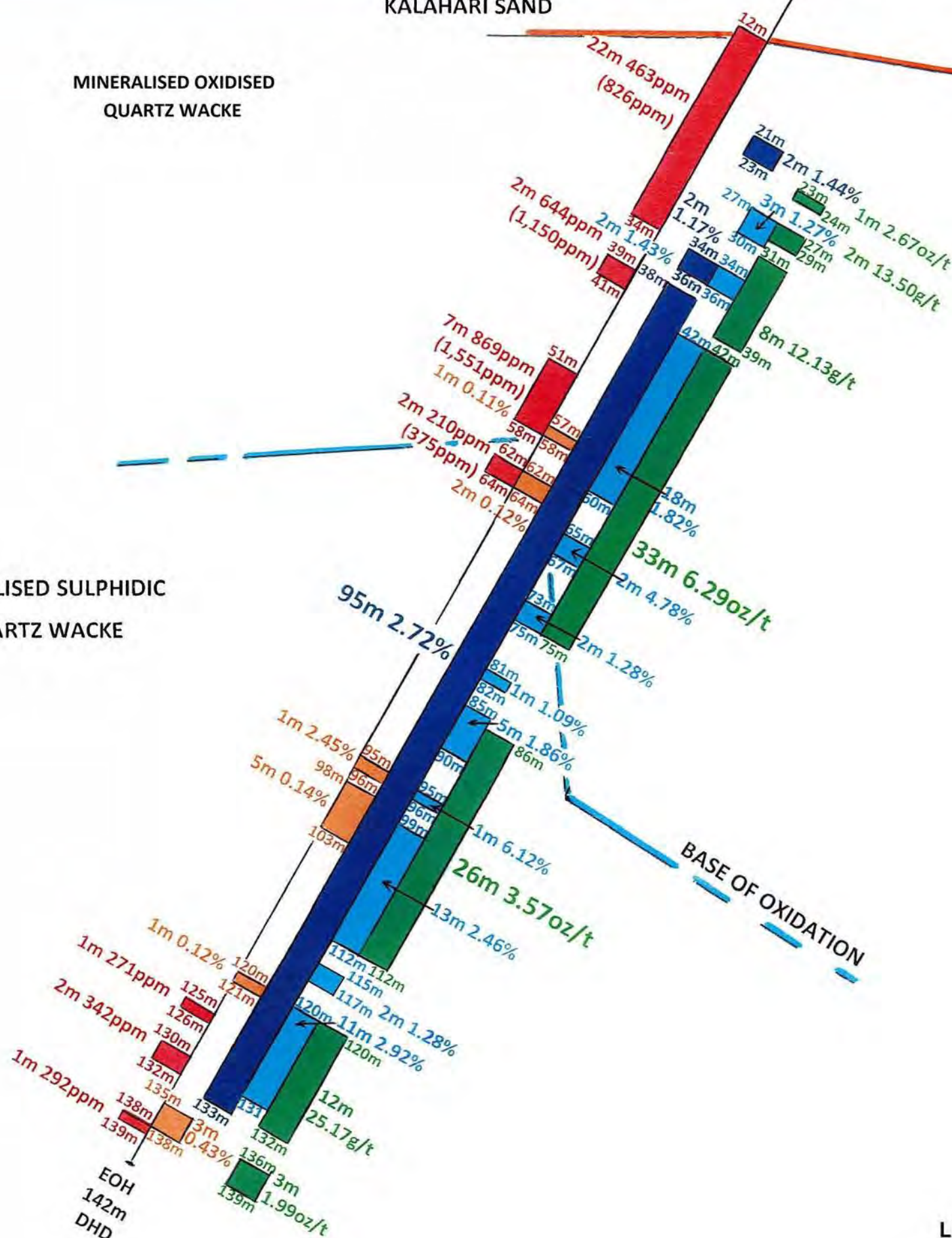
325 Deg

145 Deg

KALAHARI SAND

MINERALISED OXIDISED
QUARTZ WACKE

MINERALISED SULPHIDIC
QUARTZ WACKE



NOTE: KIH007 was not assayed for Germanium

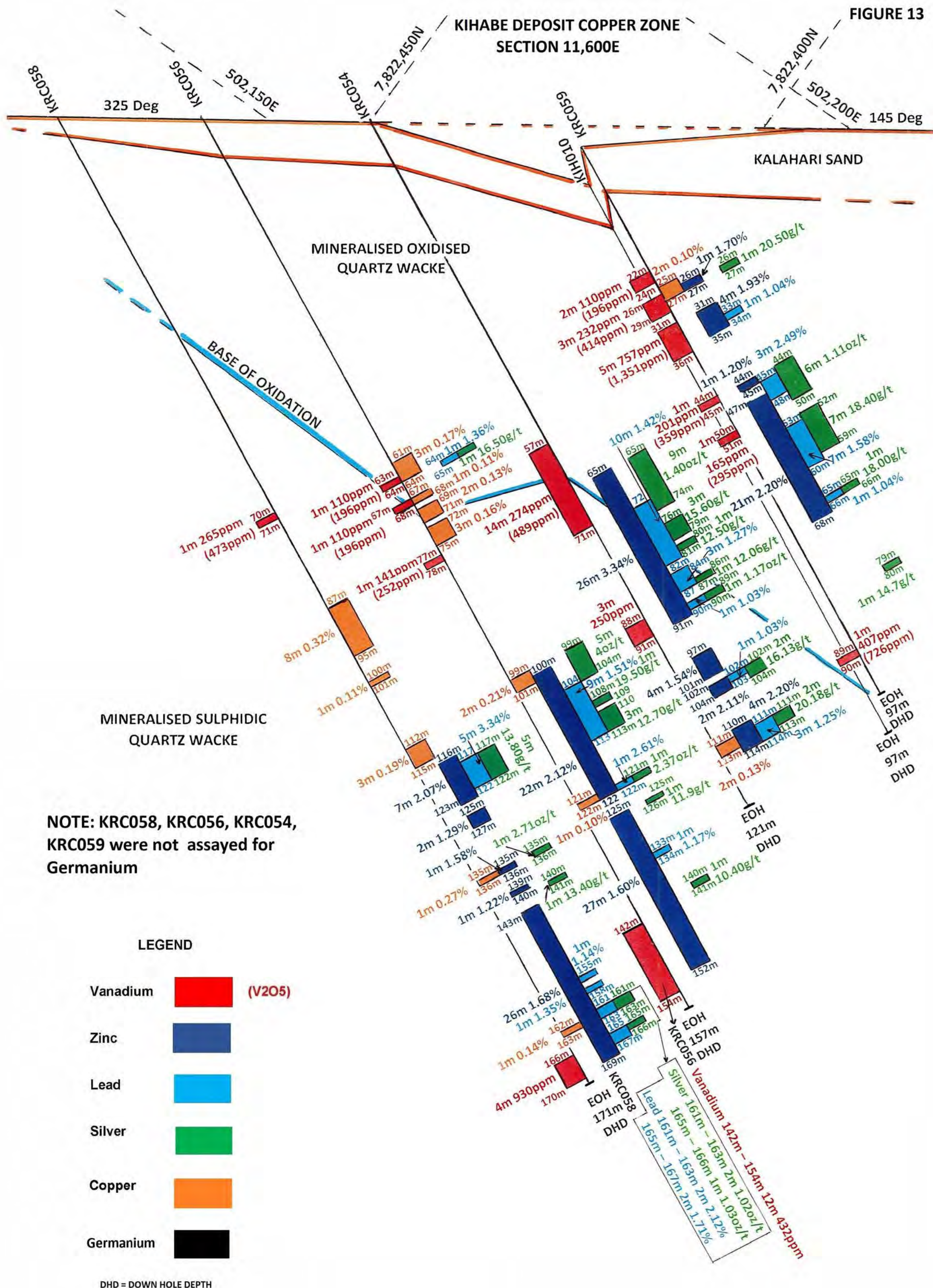
DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH

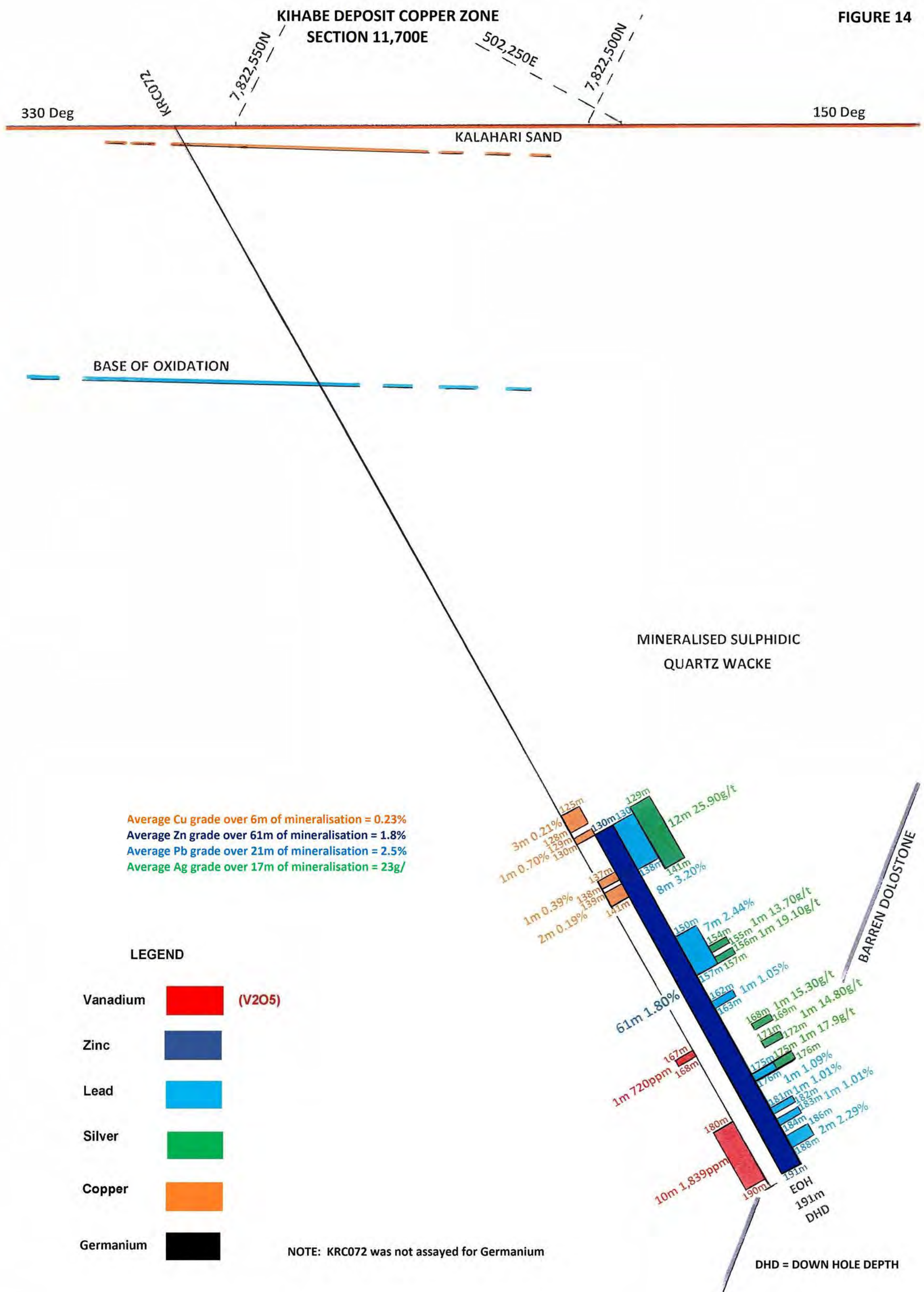
LEGEND

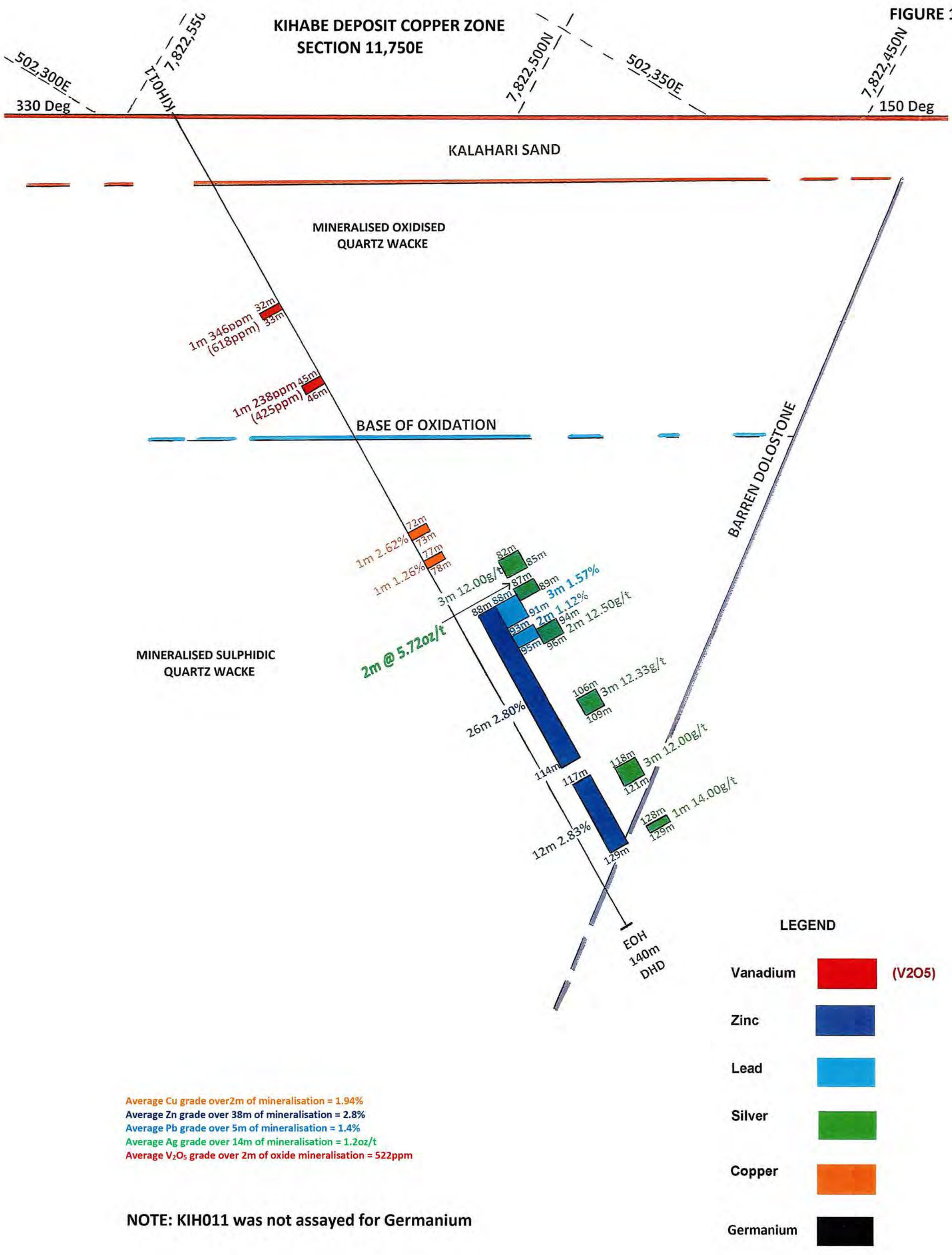
Vanadium	■	(V2O5)
Zinc	■	
Lead	■	
Silver	■	
Copper	■	
Germanium	■	



**KIHABE DEPOSIT COPPER ZONE
SECTION 11,600E**



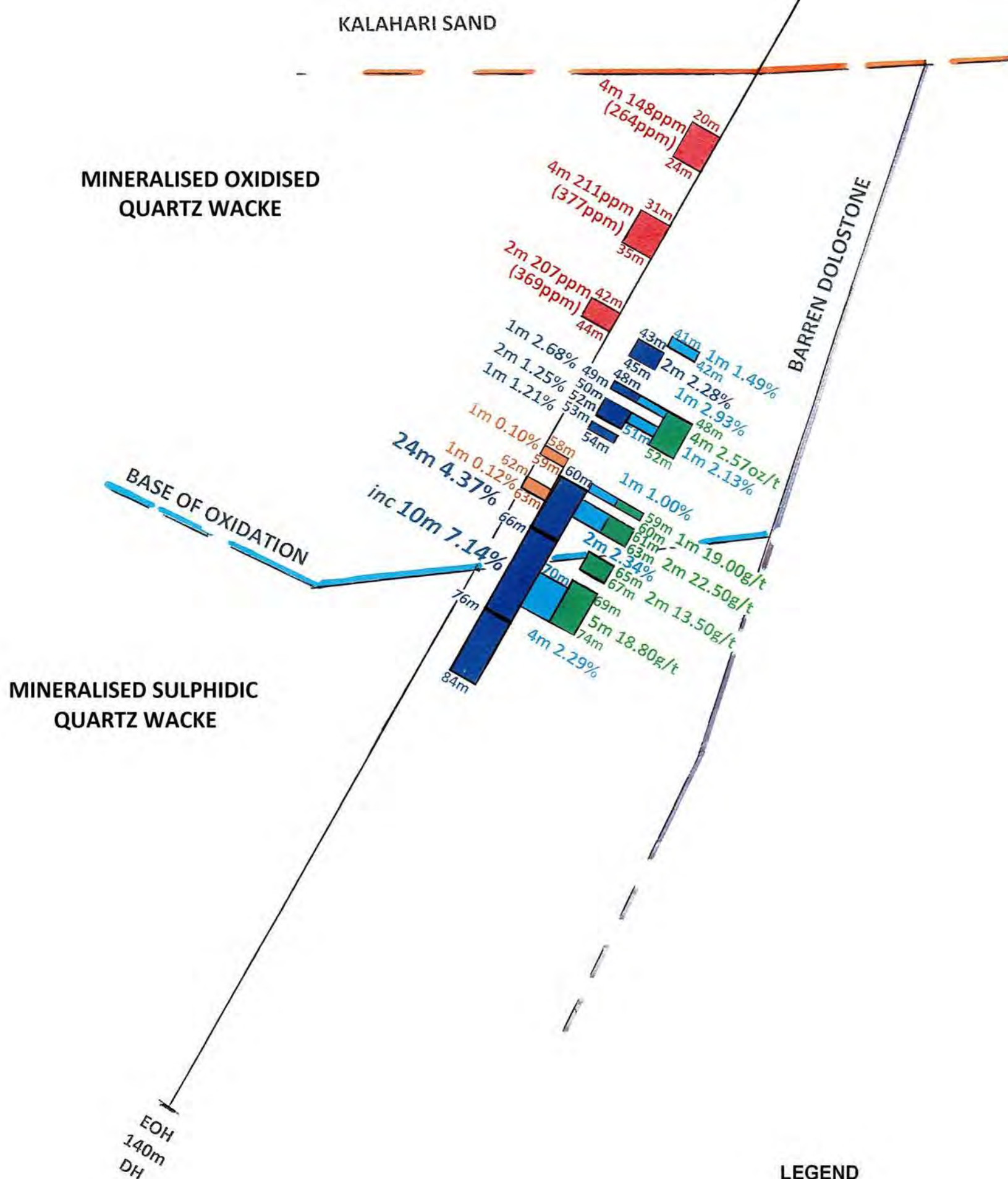




KIHABE DEPOSIT COPPER ZONE SECTION 11,800E

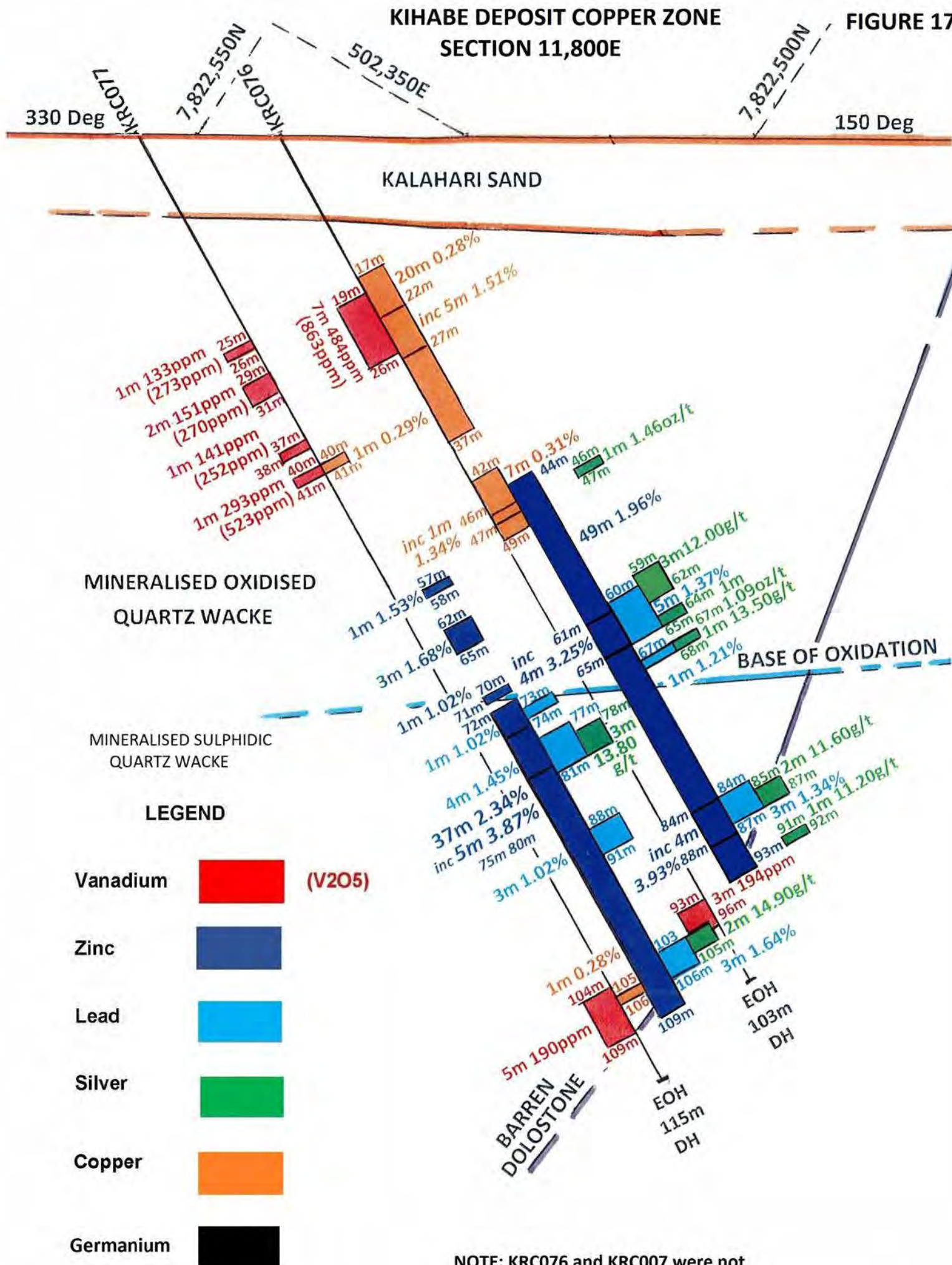
330 Deg

150 Deg

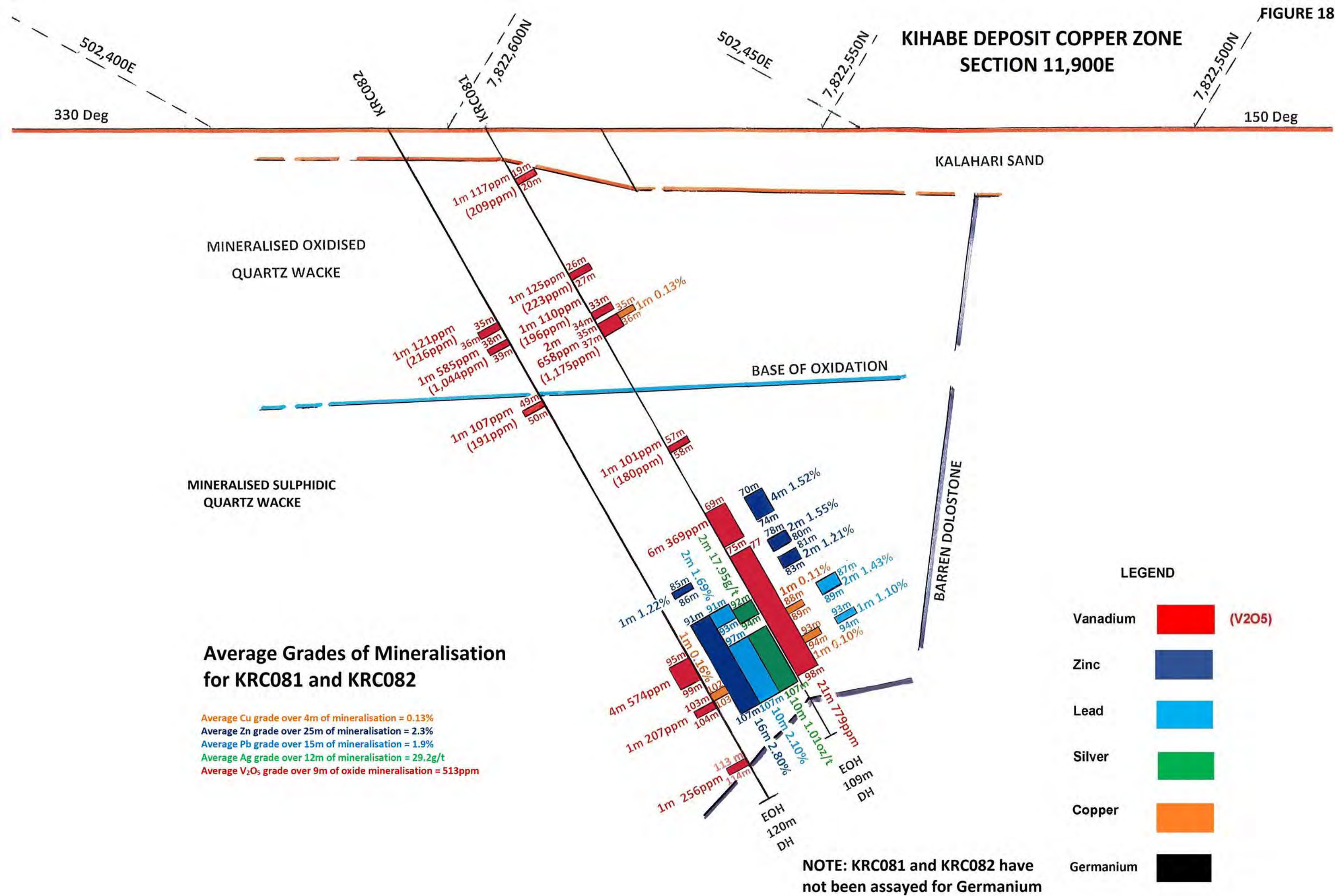


KIHABE DEPOSIT COPPER ZONE SECTION 11,800E

FIGURE 17



NOTE: KRC076 and KRC007 were not assayed for Germanium



KIHABE DEPOSIT ZONE 4 SECTION 7

KIHABE DEPOSIT COPPER ZONE SECTION 12,000E

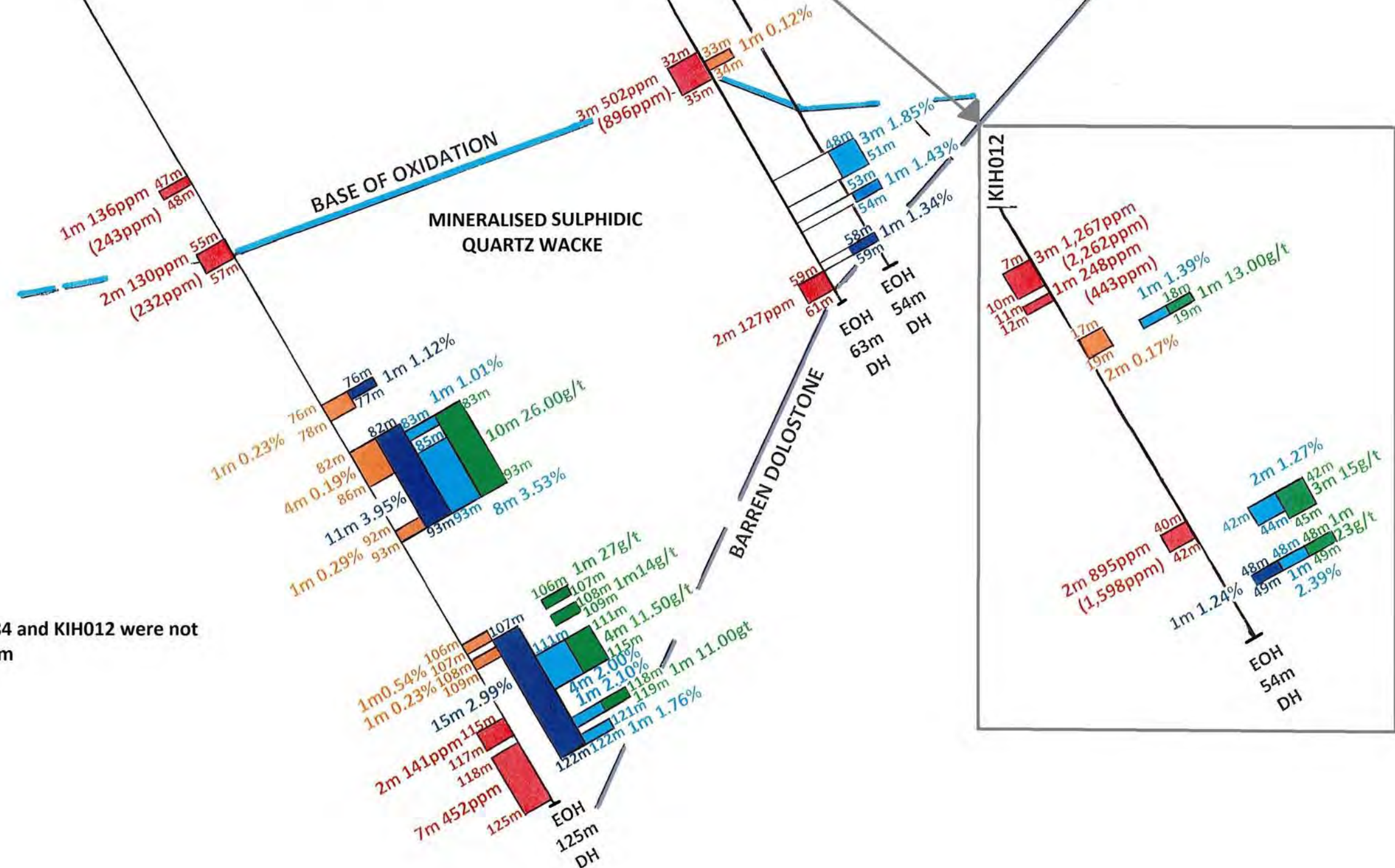
LEGEND

Vanadium	■	(V ₂ O ₅)
Zinc	■	
Lead	■	
Silver	■	
Copper	■	
Germanium	■	

NOTE: KDD117, KRC084 and KIH012 were not assayed for Germanium

Average Grades of Mineralisation for
KIH012, KRC084 and KDD117

Average Cu grade over 11m of mineralisation = 0.21%
 Average Zn grade over 29m of mineralisation = 3.2%
 Average Pb grade over 23m of mineralisation = 2.4%
 Average Ag grade over 22m of mineralisation = 18.4g/t
 Average V₂O₅ grade over 12m of oxide mineralisation = 1,152ppm

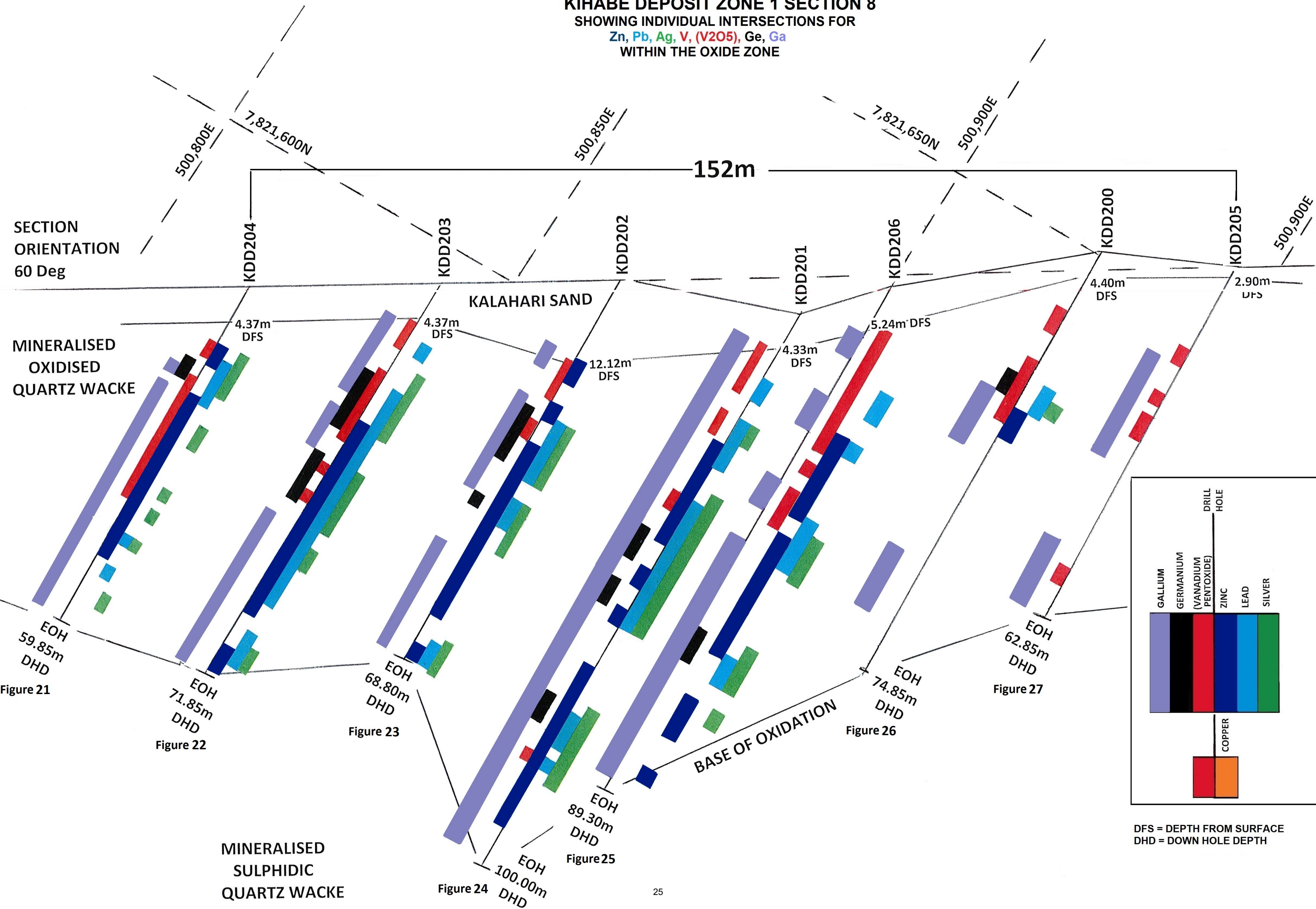


KIHABE DEPOSIT ZONE 1 SECTION 8

SHOWING INDIVIDUAL INTERSECTIONS FOR

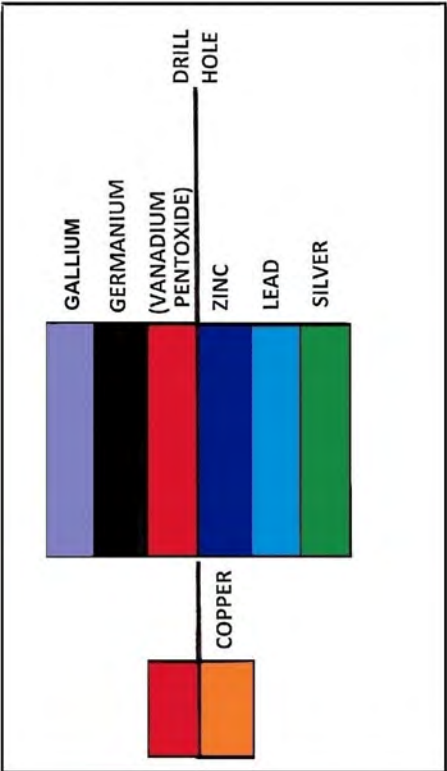
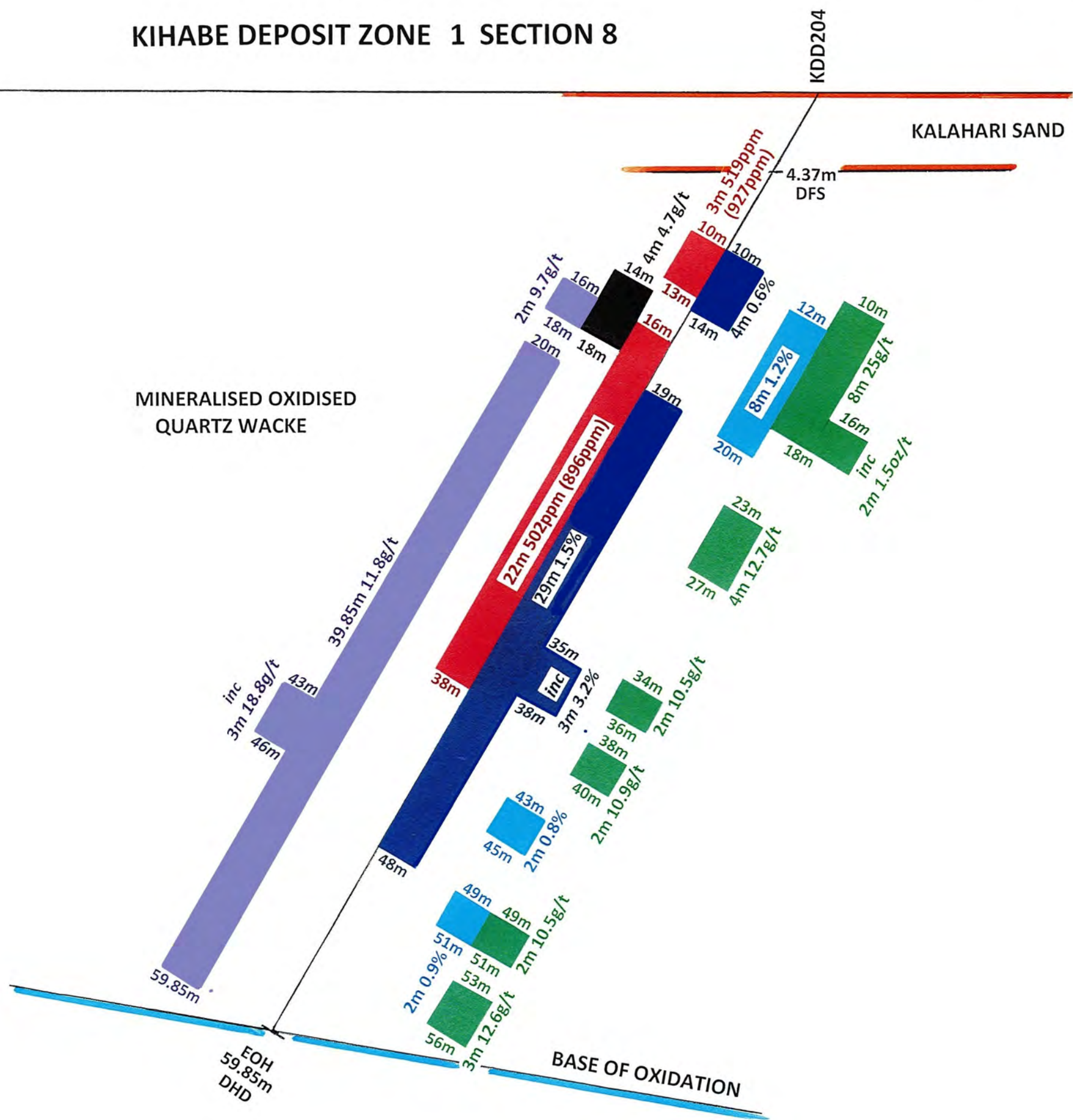
Zn, Pb, Ag, V, (V₂O₅), Ge, Ga

WITHIN THE OXIDE ZONE



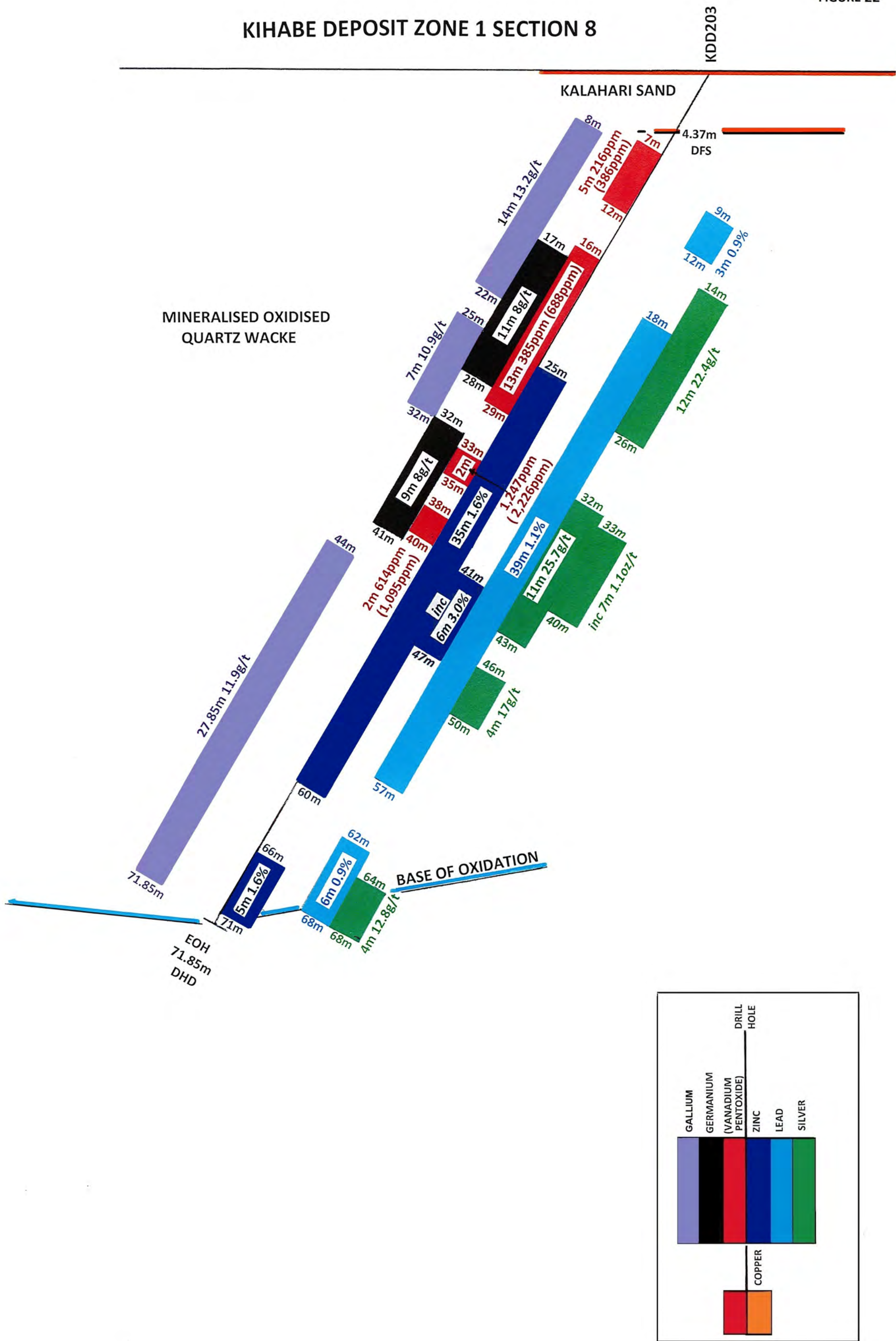
SECTION
ORIENTATION
60 Deg →

KIHABE DEPOSIT ZONE 1 SECTION 8



DFS = DEPTH FROM SURFACE
DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH

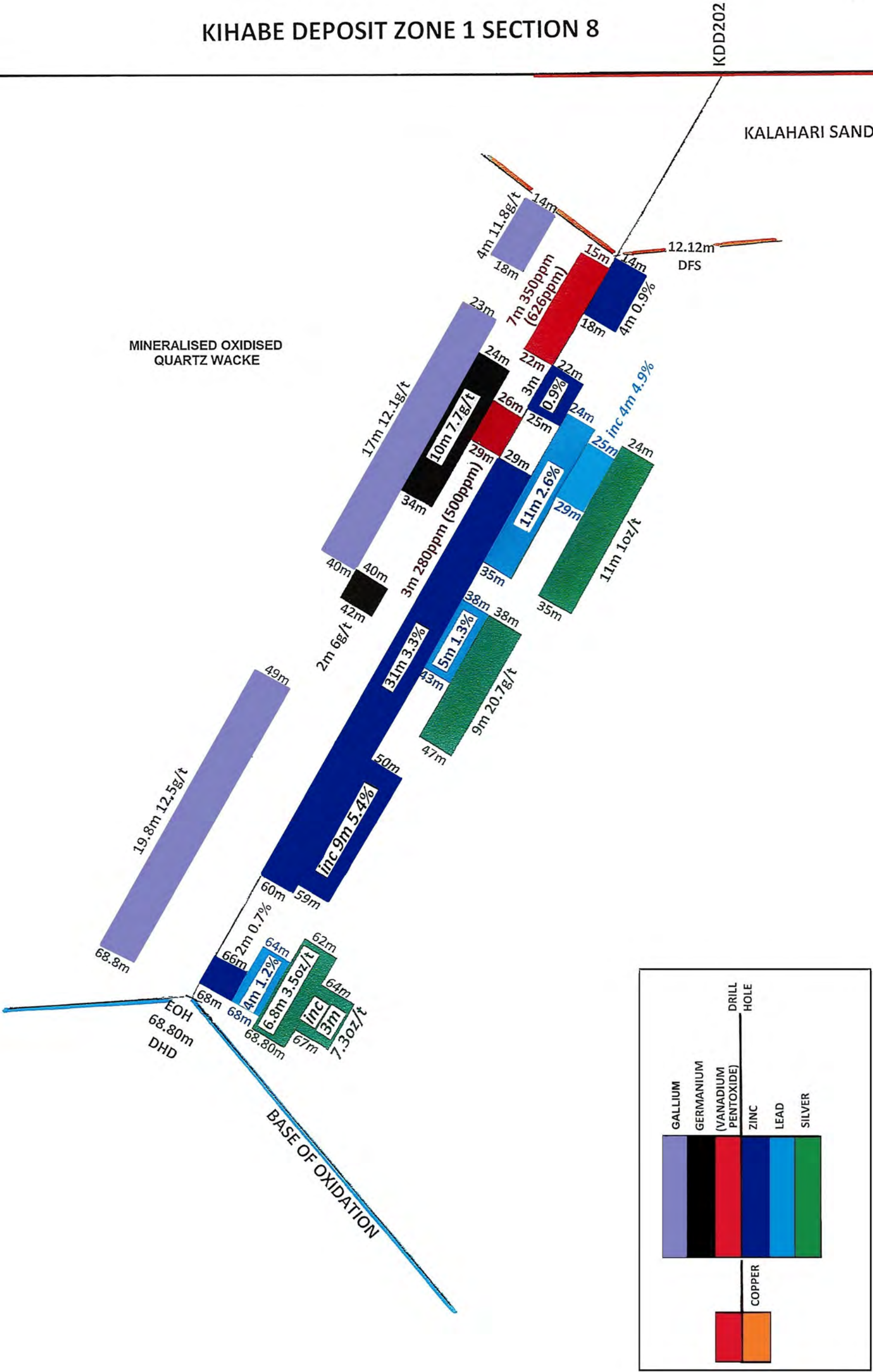
KIHABE DEPOSIT ZONE 1 SECTION 8



DFS = DEPTH FROM SURFACE
DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH

SECTION
ORIENTATION
60 Deg →

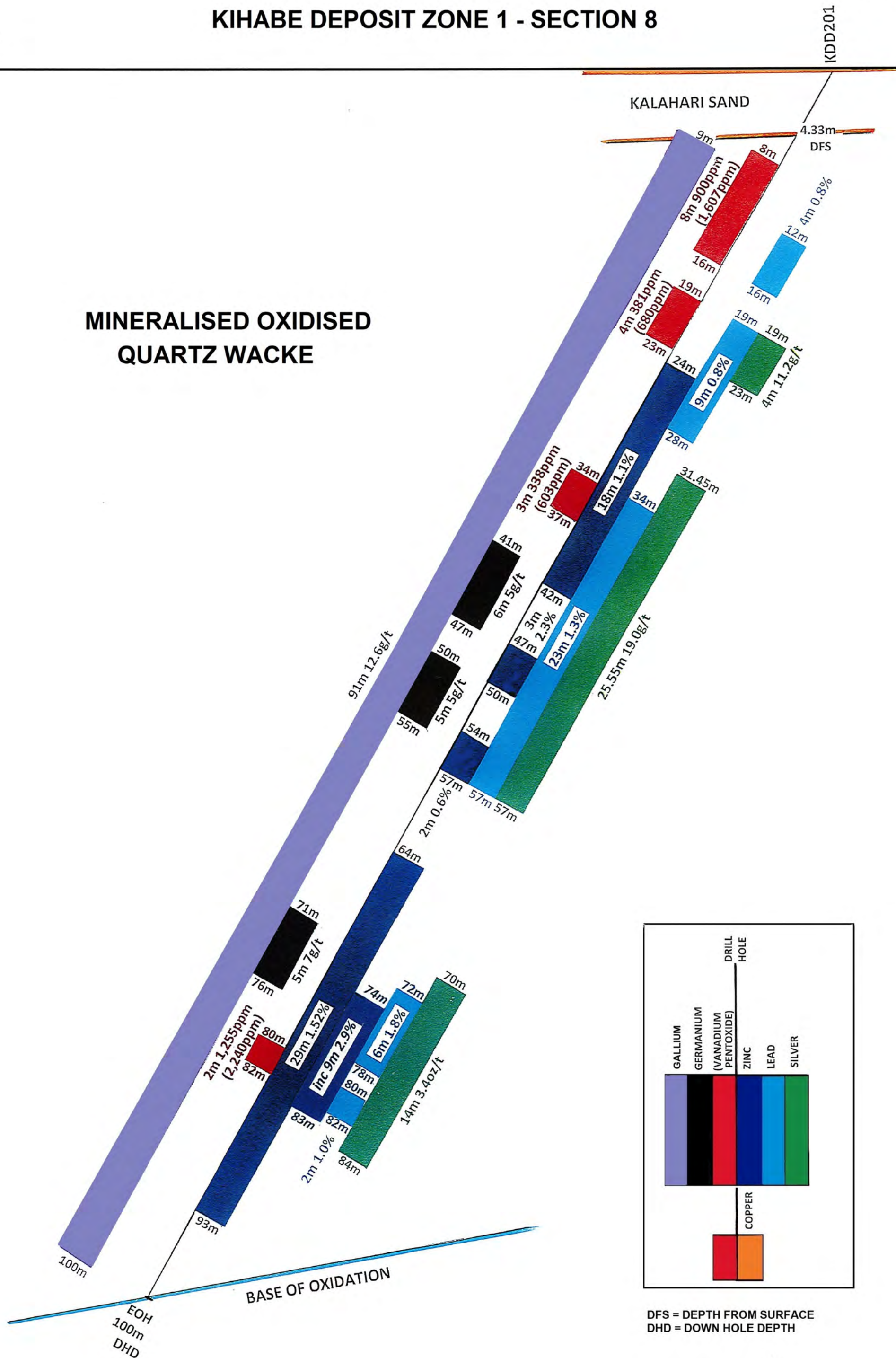
KIHABE DEPOSIT ZONE 1 SECTION 8



DFS = DEPTH FROM SURFACE
DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH

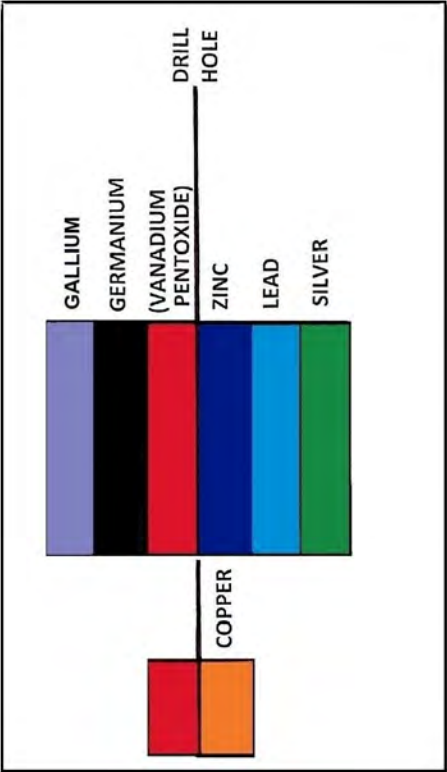
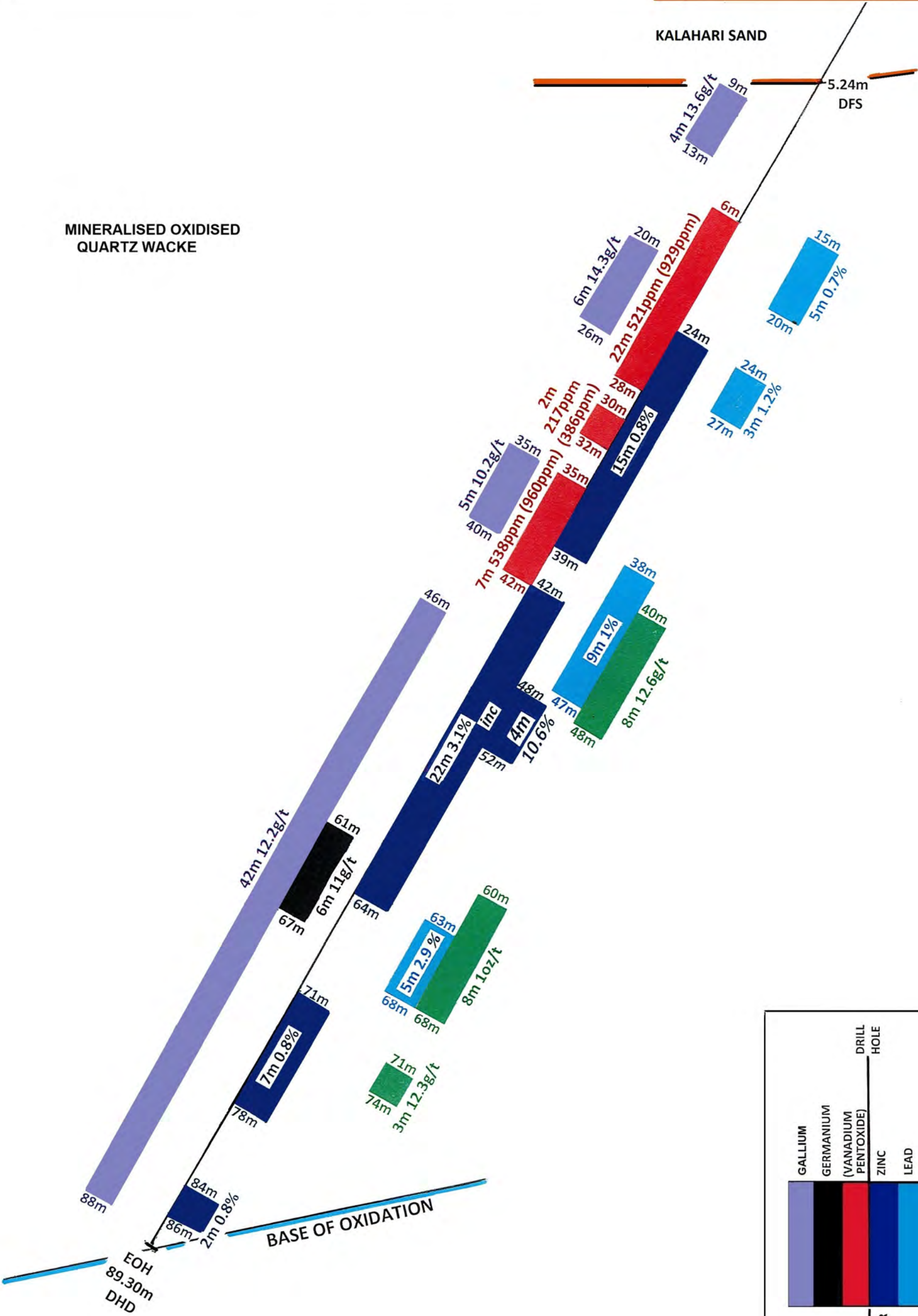
SECTION
ORIENTATION
60 Deg →

KIHABE DEPOSIT ZONE 1 - SECTION 8



KIHABE DEPOSIT ZONE 1 SECTION 8

KDD206



DFS = DEPTH FROM SURFACE
DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH

SECTION
ORIENTATION
60 Deg →

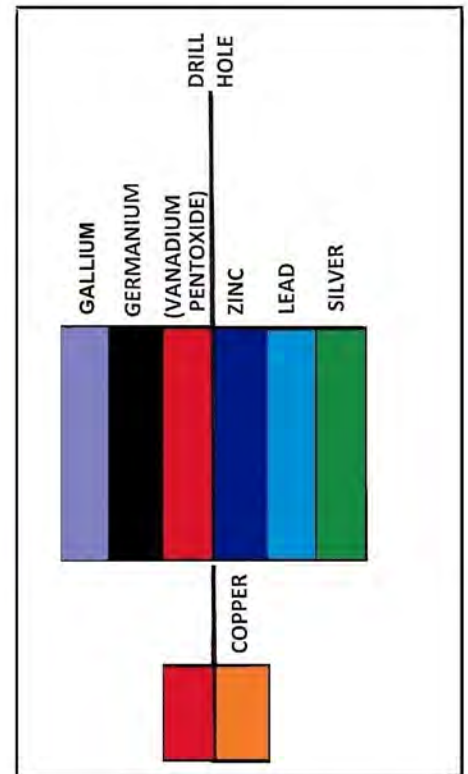
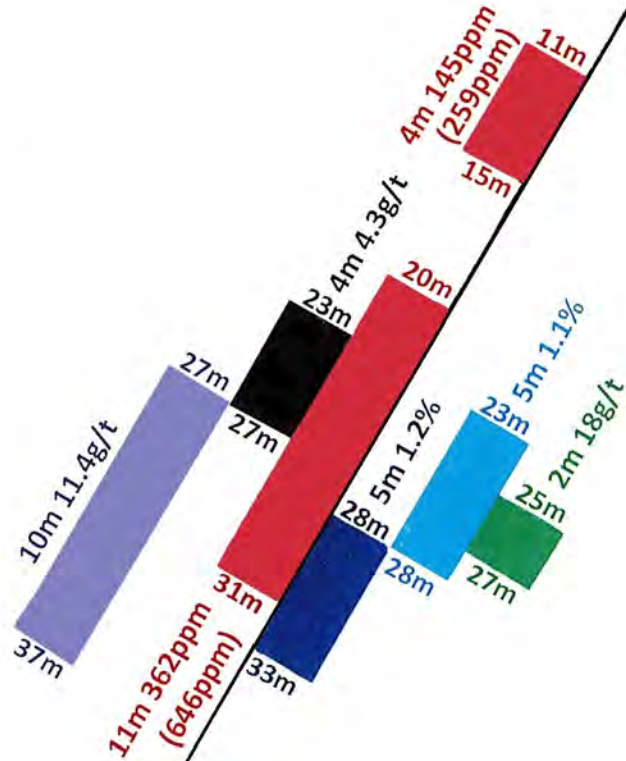
KIHABE DEPOSIT ZONE 1 SECTION 8

KDD200

KALAHARI SAND

4.4m
DFS

MINERALISED OXIDISED
QUARTZ WACKE



DFS = DEPTH FROM SURFACE
DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH

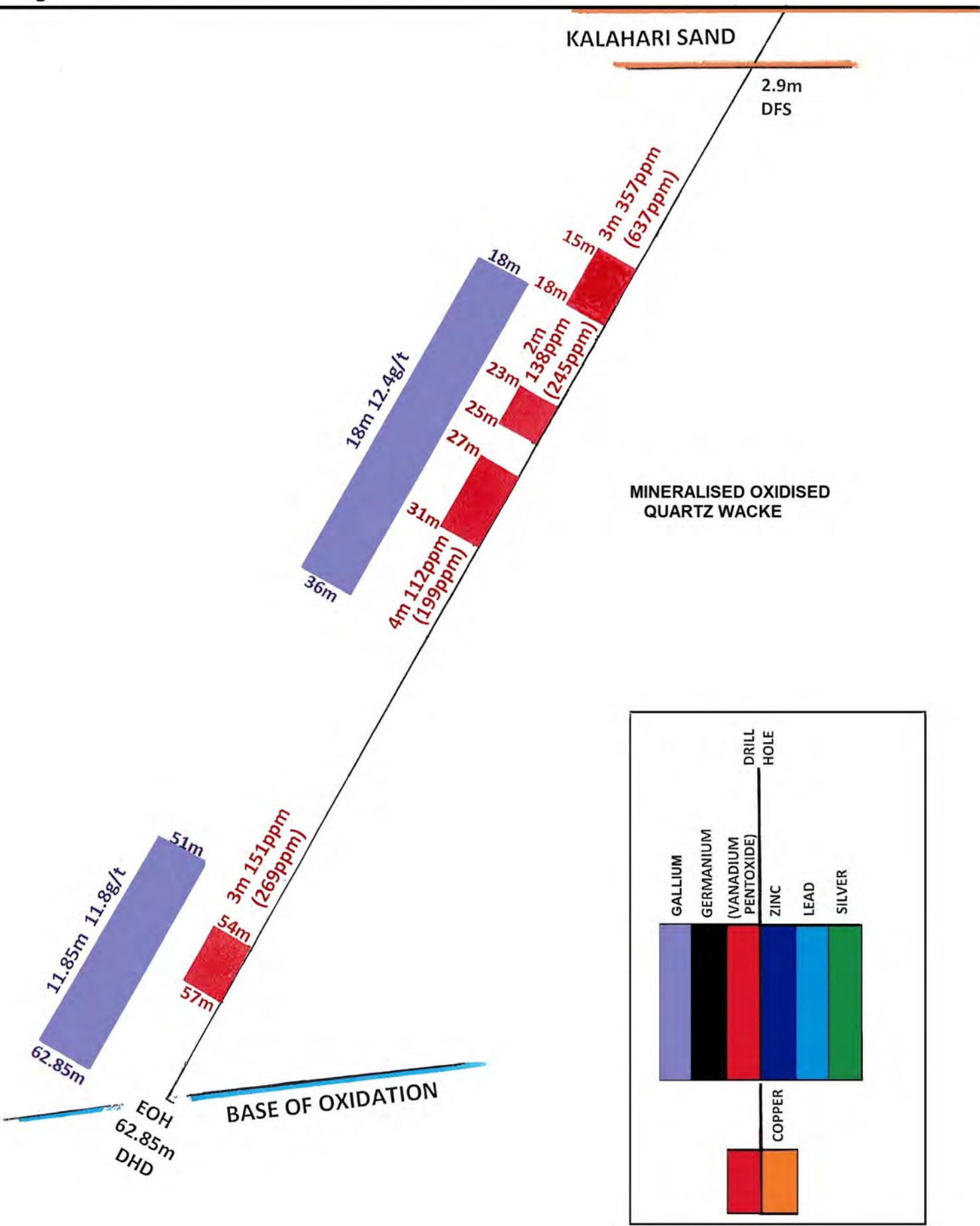
EOH
74.85m
DHD

BASE OF OXIDATION

KIHABE DEPOSIT ZONE 1 SECTION 8

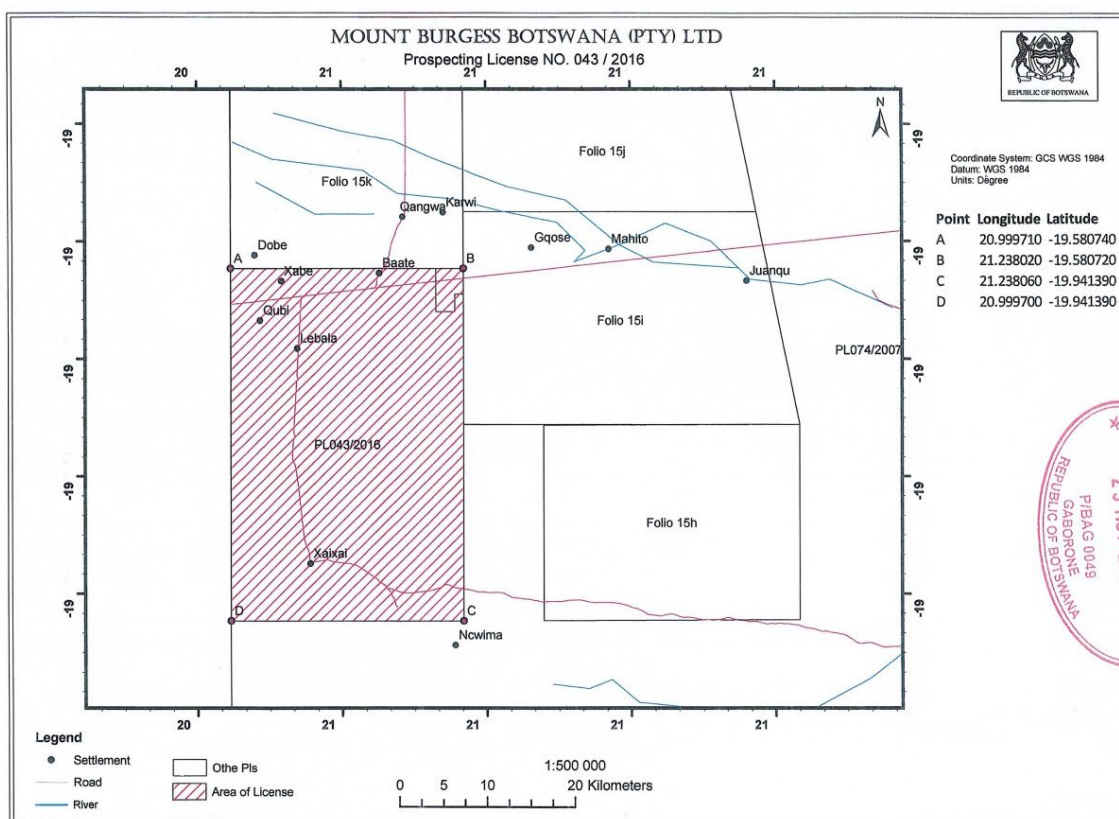
SECTION
ORIENTATION
60 Deg →

KDD205



DFS = DEPTH FROM SURFACE
DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH

TENEMENT HOLDING



Location	Project	Licence Number	Licence Size	Registered Holder	Nature of Interest
Western Ngamiland, Botswana	Kihabe/Nxuu Polymetallic Project	PL 043/2016	1,000 sq km	Mount Burgess Botswana (Pty) Ltd	100%

-ENDS-

Contact:

Nigel Forrester
Chairman and Managing Director
(08) 9355 0123
mtb@mountburgess.com

Henry Jordan
Six Degrees Investor Relations
+61 (0) 431 271 538
Henry.jordan@sdir.com.au

About Mount Burgess N.L.:

Mount Burgess N.L. (ASX: MTB) is a Perth-based company, focused on the exploration and development of its 100%-owned Kihabe-Nxuu Zn/Pb/Ag/V/Ga/Ge project in Western Ngamiland, Botswana. The Company has been listed on the Australian Securities Exchange since 1985 and has previously discovered the Red October gold deposit in Western Australia and three kimberlites in Namibia.

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 Statements

The information in this report that relates to drilling results at the Nxuu 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 information in this report that relates to mineralogical/metallurgical test work results conducted on samples from the Nxuu Deposit fairly represents information and supporting documentation approved for release by Mr R Brougham (FAusIMM). Mr Brougham, non-executive Director of the Company, is a qualified person and has sufficient experience relevant to the process recovery under consideration and to the laboratory activity to which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code)'. Mr Brougham consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters, based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HQ and PQ 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 in Perth for assaying via ICPMS/OES for Ag/Pb/Zn/V/Ge/Ga. 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 in Perth for assaying via ICP/OES for Ag/Co/Cu/Pb/Zn. The remainder of the crushed samples were then sent from Intertek Genalysis Randburg to Intertek Genalysis in Perth 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. Based on the distribution of mineralisation the core sample size is considered adequate for representative sampling.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HQ and PQ diameter triple tube was generally used for diamond core drilling at Kihabe. RC chips were collected over 1m intervals, and two-stage riffle split to produce a sample for dispatch to the assay laboratory. The remainder of the sample was bagged and kept on site for access pending assay results; with washed chip samples for each metre also collected in chip trays for logging and later reference.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recoveries have in general been good and no unusual measures were taken to maximise sample recovery other than the use of triple tube for diamond core drilling. In the event of unacceptable core loss MTB drills twin holes. MTB believes there is no evidence of sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material for holes being reported on.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were logged in the field by qualified geologists on MTB's log sheet template and of sufficient detail to support Mineral Resource estimation: qualitative observations covered lithology, grain size, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure. Quantitative logging included vein percent. SG measurements were obtained at approximately 5m intervals on DD holes. All core is photographed wet and dry. All drill holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HQ and PQ 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 number 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC chips were collected over 1m intervals, and two-stage riffle split to produce a sample for dispatch to the assay laboratory. The remainder of the sample was bagged and kept on site for access pending assay results; with washed chip samples for each metre also collected in chip trays for logging and later reference. All samples currently being reported on were assayed for Ag/Pb/Zn/V/Ge/Ga.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples prior to 2008 were dispatched to the Ongopolo Laboratory situated in Tsumeb, Namibia. Check samples were also sent to Genalysis in Perth. Samples since 2008, when originally assayed, were sent to Intertek Genalysis Perth, for assaying according to the following standard techniques. Diamond core samples were analysed for: (a) Ore grade digest followed by ICPMD – OES finish for Silver, Lead, Zinc, Vanadium/Germanium/Gallium; (b) Also 4 acid digest for silver, lead, zinc followed by AAS. RC samples were analysed with Ore grade digest followed by ICP-OES for Ag/Co/Cu/Pb/Zn. MTB 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 MTB sample preparation include the use of cleaning lab equipment with 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 MTB 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 MTB. Acceptable overall levels of analytical precision and accuracy are evident from analyses of the routine QAQC data.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A selection of the original digital assay files from MTB has been checked and verified against the supplied database. Numerous twin, and close spaced holes have been drilled. Results show close spatial and grade correlation. All drilling logs were validated by the supervising geologist. Adjustments to assay data included converting assays recorded in ppm to percent for Zn, Pb, Cu and V; the conversion of V to V2O5 and the conversion of negative or below detection limit values to half detection limit.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill hole collars were surveyed using DGPS equipment in WGS84 UTM Zone 34S coordinates. Drill holes were routinely down hole surveyed using Eastman single shot magnetic survey instruments, with the dip and azimuth monitored by the driller and site geologist to ensure the hole remained on track within the stipulated guidelines. Readings were obtained at approximately 25m intervals down hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topographic control was derived from collar surveys. The Kihabe area is overlain by Kalahari Sand cover and is predominantly flat.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing (drill holes) is variable and appropriate to the geology. Sections are spaced at 50 or 100m intervals, with hole spacings predominantly 30m on section. The spacing is considered sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource estimation. Samples were composited to 1m intervals prior to estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some drill holes were drilled down-dip and on occasion, were removed from the estimate. Mineralisation is sub-vertical, therefore holes were drilled at -60° at 150° or 330° azimuths. The drill holes may not necessarily be perpendicular to the orientation of the intersected mineralisation. Reported intersections are down-hole intervals and not true widths.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MTB's exploration geologists continually reviewed sampling and logging methods on site throughout the drilling programs.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 license to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 MTB. 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 Tenement is current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. MTB first took ownership of the project in 2003 and has undertaken exploration activities on a continual basis since then.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kihabe-Nxuu Project lies in the northwestern 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. The Kihabe deposit mineralisation occurs in quartz wacke situated on the contact of a steeply dipping barren dolostone unit. The deposit is variably weathered, with base metal mineralisation occurring as a series of steeply dipping to sub-vertical units in the hangingwall of the barren dolostone unit.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration results are not being reported. All information has been included in the appendices. No drill hole information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration results are not being reported. Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. ZnEq=Zinc equivalent grade, which is estimated based on LME closing prices as of 30th June 2022 and calculated with the formula: $\text{ZnEq} = \frac{(\text{Zn\%} \times 3,410) + (\text{Pb\%} \times 1,955) + (\text{Ag g/t} \times (20.7/31.1035)) + (\text{V2O5\%} \times 20,720)}{3,410}$ MTB is of the opinion that all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation at Kihabe is steeply dipping to sub-vertical. Holes are drilled at approximately -60° towards azimuths of 150° and 330°). Some holes were drilled down-dip, and where they were determined to cause sample bias, they were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	removed from the estimate.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant diagrams have been included within the Mineral Resource report main body of text.
Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps showing individual hole locations are included in the report. Exploration results are not being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results were estimated from drill hole assay data, with geological logging used to aid interpretation of mineralised contact positions. Geological observations are included in the report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up drilling will be undertaken to improve confidence. Drill spacing is currently considered adequate for the current level of interrogation of the Project.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The database has been systematically audited by MTB geologists. The database used for estimation was cross checked with original records where available. Ashmore performed initial data audits in Surpac. Ashmore checked collar coordinates, hole depths, hole dips, assay data overlaps and duplicate records.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ashmore has not undertaken a site visit to the Relevant Assets by the CP as at the date of this report due to current travel impediments to Botswana. Ashmore notes that it plans to conduct a site visit as part of future works and upgrade of the Mineral Resource to higher categories.
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be good and is based on visual confirmation within drill hole intersections. Geochemistry and geological logging have been used to assist identification of lithology and mineralisation. The Kihabe deposit consists of steeply dipping to sub-vertical units. Alternative interpretations are highly unlikely. Infill and extensional drilling has supported and refined the model and the current interpretation is considered robust. Observations from the host rocks; as well as infill drilling, confirm the geometry of the mineralisation. Infill drilling has confirmed geological and grade continuity.
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kihabe Mineral Resource area extends over an east-southeast strike length of 2,440m, has a maximum width in plan view of 80m and includes the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>limits of the Mineral Resource.</i>	220m vertical interval from 1,190mRL to 970mRL. Overall, the Mineral Resource extends from 500,500mE – 502,600mE.
Estimation and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate average block grades in three passes using Surpac software. Linear grade estimation was deemed suitable for the Kihabe Mineral Resource due to the geological control on mineralisation. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 100m along strike and down-dip. This was equal to the drill hole spacing in these regions of the Project. Maximum extrapolation was generally half to one drill hole spacing. • Zn (%), Pb (%), Ag (ppm), Cu (%), V₂O₅ (%), Ga (ppm) and Ge (ppm) were all interpolated. • Reconciliation could not be conducted as no mining has occurred. • It is assumed that Zn, Pb and Ag can be recovered in a Zn concentrate and V₂O₅ can be recovered in a V₂O₅ concentrate. • It is assumed that there are no deleterious elements when considering the proposed processing methodology for the Kihabe mineralisation. • The parent block dimensions used were 12.5m EW by 5m NS by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 3.125 by 1.25m by 1.25m. The parent block size dimension was selected on the results obtained from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis that suggested this was the optimal block size for the dataset. • An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and adjusted to account for the variations in lode orientations, however all other parameters were taken from the variography. Up to three passes were used for each domain. The first pass had a range of 80m, with a minimum of 10 samples. For the second pass, the range was extended to 150m, with a minimum of 6 samples. For the final pass, the range was extended to 250m, with a minimum of 2 samples. A maximum of 24 samples was used for all three passes. • No assumptions were made on selective mining units. • Zn and Pb, as well as Pb and Ag had moderate positive correlations. Zn and Ag had a moderate positive correlation. • The mineralisation was constrained by Mineral Resource outlines created in Surpac software, based on logged geology and mineralisation envelopes prepared using a nominal 0.5% combined Zn and Pb cut-off grade with a minimum down-hole length of 3m. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. • After review of the project statistics, it was determined that high grade cuts were required for Ag, Cu and V₂O₅ within some domains. • Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and block grades by easting and elevation. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A ZnEq cut-off grade of 0.5% for Kihabe was utilised for reporting purposes, assuming an open pit mining method. The Statement of Mineral Resources has been constrained by the mineralisation solids and reported above a Zn equivalent ("ZnEq") cut-off grade of 0.5%. The cut-off grade was calculated based on

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>LME closing prices as at 30th June, 2022. The ZnEq formula is shown below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $ZnEq = [(Zn\% \times 3,410) + (Pb\% \times 1,955) + (Ag \text{ g/t} \times (20.7/31.1035)) + (V2O5\% \times 20,720)] / (3,410)$.
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ashmore has assumed that the Kihabe deposit could potentially be mined using open pit techniques. No assumptions have been made for mining dilution or mining widths. It is assumed that mining dilution and ore loss will be incorporated into any Ore Reserve estimated from a future Mineral Resource with higher levels of confidence.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kihabe mineralisation was initially determined to be a zinc and lead sulphide deposit. Metallurgical test work involved the recovery of the zinc / lead by flotation. Initial results gave low zinc recoveries (67.5%), with low sulphur in the tails. Mineralogical evaluation of the tailings determined that the zinc was in an oxide form of baileychlore and the lead as a carbonate (cerussite). Further flotation tests were conducted, and the tailings subjected to leaching with sulphuric acid at 40o C for a zinc extraction rate of 89.5%. Recovery of zinc concentrate by flotation and leaching of the zinc oxides (baileychlore) in the tailings resulted in a zinc extraction of 89.5% giving an overall access availability to 94% of zinc within the ore. Additional test work is recommended.
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors. MTB will work to mitigate environmental impacts as a result of any future mining or mineral processing.
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 4,258 bulk density measurements were taken on core samples collected from diamond holes drilled at the deposit using the water immersion technique. Bulk densities for the fresh mineralisation were assigned in the block model based on a density and Zn regression equation. Average densities for weathered mineralisation were applied (2.46t/m³ for oxide and 2.58t/m³ for transitional). Average waste densities were assigned based on lithology and weathering. It is assumed that the bulk density will have some variation within the mineralised material types due to the host rock lithology and sulphide minerals present. Therefore, a regression equation for Zn and density was used to calculate density in the Kihabe fresh material.
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mineral Resource estimate is reported here in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>and distribution of the data).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i> 	<p>Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced drilling of less than 50m by 30m, and where the continuity and predictability of the mineralised units was reasonable. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 50m by 30m and less than 200m by 40m; where small, isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed by infill drilling which supported the interpretation. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal audits have been completed by Ashmore which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i> • <i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</i> • <i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The geometry and continuity have been adequately interpreted to reflect the applied level of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. A recognised laboratory has been used for all analyses. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • No historical mining has occurred; therefore, reconciliation could not be conducted.