ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

13 January 2023

ASX: EMC

Directors

Mark Caruso
Robert Downey
David Argyle
Kim Wainwright

Capital Structure

106.4 million shares
5.9 million listed options
3.1 million unlisted options
8.6 million performance rights

Projects

Mt Edon (WA)
Revere (WA)
Rover (WA)
Mt Dimer (WA)
Yarbu (WA)
Midas (NSW)
Perseus (NSW)
Trident (NSW)

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DRILLING RESULTS HIGHLIGHT EXTENSIVE WELL DEVELOPED PEGMATITE FIELD

EMC TO EXERCISE FARM-IN RIGHTS TO MT EDON LCT PEGMATITE PROJECT

Highlights

- **Phase 1 Due Diligence reconnaissance drill program included 507m of RC drilling from 24 holes**
- **Pegmatites are highly anomalous in terms of Lithium, Caesium, Tantalum and Rubidium**
- **Pegmatites appear to be connected at depth representing possible sill structures**
- **Supplementary mapping program planned for Q1-2023 to support the current structural interpretation of the pegmatites**
- **EMC intends to exercise its exclusive right to farm-in to earn 51% beneficial interest in the Mt Edon Project ML 59/714**
- **Acquisition subject to Shareholder approval at EGM anticipated in February 2023**

Commenting on drilling results of the Mt Edon tenement, Chief Operating Officer Simon Phillips said:

"EMC is pleased to announce its decision to exercise its right to farm into the Mt Edon LCT Pegmatite Project, subject to Shareholder approval. The company is pleased to have the opportunity to take the next step towards 51% ownership in a project with such an extensive array of pegmatite outcrops over six kilometres. The recent reconnaissance drill program gave EMC the data it needed to commit to the next stage of exploration at this highly fertile pegmatite field as part of the Company's commitment to its Battery Minerals project development strategy"

Everest Metals Corporation Limited (ASX: EMC) (**"EMC"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to announce results of an initial drilling program at the Mt Edon mining lease (M59/714) near Paynes Find, Western Australia.

BACKGROUND

Mt Edon mining lease (M59/704) is located 5km southwest of Paynes Find and covers the southern portion of the Paynes Find greenstone belt, southern Murchison and hosts an extensive swarm of pegmatites. The geology of the area consists of metamorphosed sediments present with regional greenschist and amphibolite facies metamorphism which foliated, deformed, and recrystallised granitoids intruding Archean ultramafic and felsic to mafic extrusive. Late pegmatite dykes/ sills intrude the mafic and felsic volcanics in a contrasting position to the regional orientation of the northeast-southwest.

The Company has determined to exercise its exclusive option to farm-in to acquire the right to earn a 100% interest in the Mt Edon Project (refer to ASX announcement dated 13 October 2022), 5km from Paynes Find in Western Australia – subject to due diligence and shareholder approval[1]. EMC has funded a due diligence work program including a targeted 500m reconnaissance RC drilling program to determine whether to proceed with the farm-in.

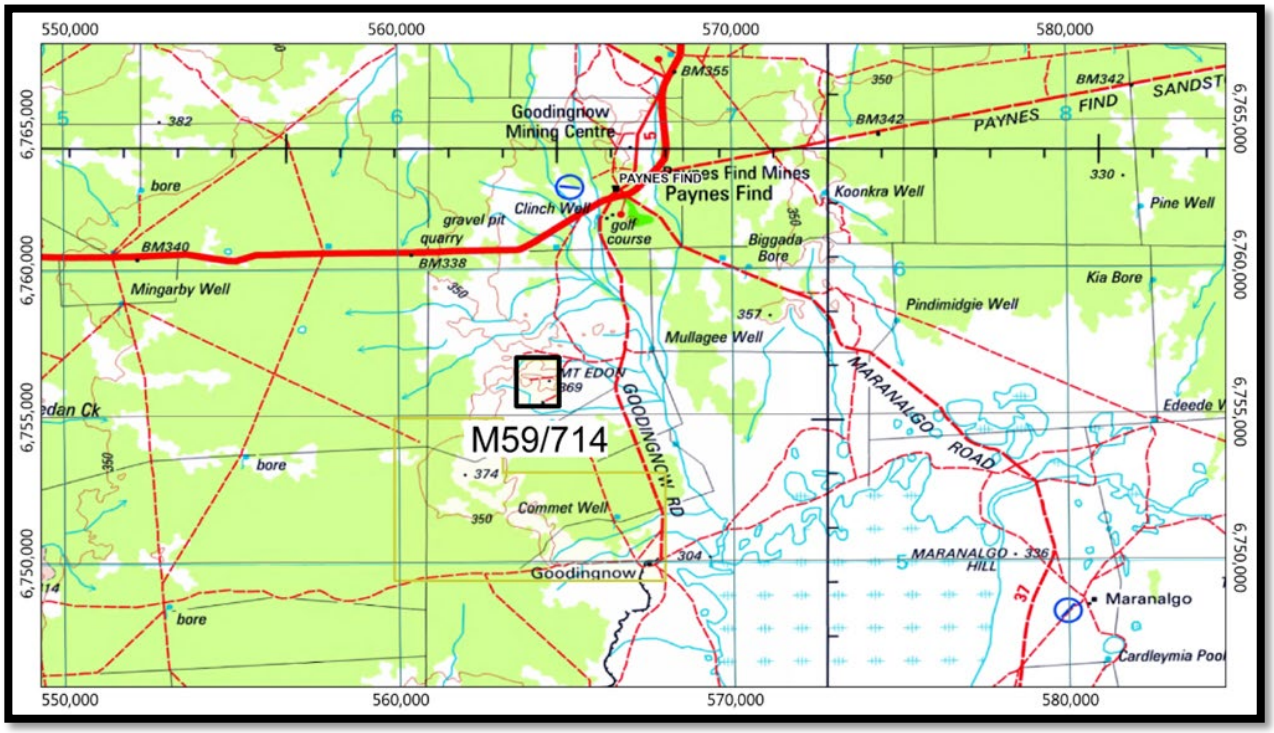

Figure 1: Mt Edon mining lease location map

REVERSE CIRCULATION PROGRAMME

Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for a total of 507m of drilling was completed in late October 2022. The drilling was conducted from 8 drilling fence lines and included 24 shallow holes with an average depth of 21m (Figure 3). Sampling collected during the recent drilling were one-metre core splits from RC drilling and 129 samples were sent to the ALS laboratory in Perth. Samples were assayed for a standard multi-element LCT pegmatite suite including rare earth elements using the process of a 4-acid digest followed by Lithium Borate Fusion ICP-MS for detection.

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

Figure 2: RC drill rig at Mt Edon mining lease

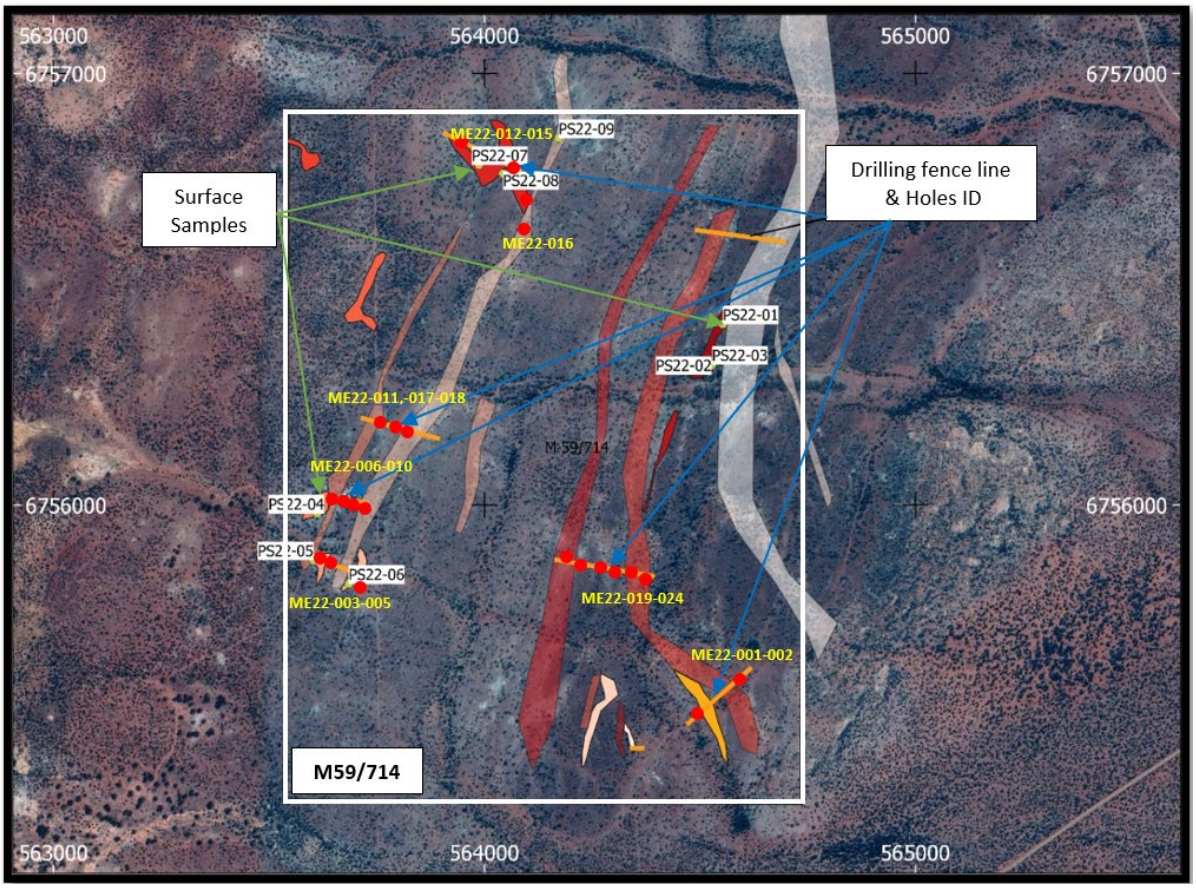

Figure 3: RC drill hole locations at Mt Edon mining lease

Assays returned encouraging results with elevated Rubidium (Rb) up to 3,670 ppm, Caesium (Cs) up to 354 ppm, Tantalum (Ta) up to 219 ppm, and Lithium (Li) up to 1220 ppm. The maiden drilling program determined the subsurface lithium-bearing potential of the Project area below the weathered zone and indicated that pegmatites have moderate to strong fractionation characteristics.

Interpretation of results from the recent drilling program has confirmed the pegmatite samples are anomalous in terms of rare metals by a median factor of around 14 times higher than background host rock and suggest that there are several prospective targets for lithium-bearing pegmatites within the Project area. Pegmatites appear to be a folded sill dipping into variable directions and angles and connected at depth.

Table 1: Highlighted RC drill hole assay results from reconnaissance drilling at Mt Edon mining lease

SAMPLE	Hole ID	Interval (m)		Cs	Nb	Rb	Ta	Li
		From	To	ppm	Ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
E22-131	ME22-005	0	1	71.5	31.5	**3160**	31.8	**780**
E22-132	ME22-005	1	2	**157.5**	**54.6**	**3390**	45.3	400
E22-235	ME22-010	18	19	**258**	14.95	462	13.4	270
E22-266	ME22-012	1	2	31.4	39.8	**2040**	13.8	250
E22-267	ME22-012	2	3	51.1	42.7	**3670**	24.3	320
E22-268	ME22-012	3	4	29.2	**70.4**	**1585**	30.6	210
E22-302	ME22-014	0	1	58.3	**52.4**	**3630**	16.6	460
E22-303	ME22-014	2	2	56.3	**56.5**	**1815**	72.7	430
E22-304	ME22-014	2	3	21.8	**77.4**	945	35.9	150
E22-323	ME22-015	2	3	68.8	**72.8**	**3360**	32.4	270
E22-324	ME22-015	3	4	62	**66.9**	**2020**	**219**	450
E22-325	ME22-015	4	5	32.5	**79.6**	**1530**	32.9	180
E22-362	ME22-017	6	7	32	82.4	**1200**	62.2	60
E22-396	ME22-019	2	3	**105.5**	6.44	565	4.4	**500**
E22-451	ME22-022	0	1	20.7	**61.7**	**1425**	19.4	300
E22-452	ME22-022	1	2	24	**69.4**	**1710**	17	380
E22-474	ME22-023	4	5	31.8	**61.8**	**1165**	16.8	290
E22-475	ME22-023	5	6	35.5	**96.5**	**1595**	22.6	330
E22-476	ME22-023	6	7	17.85	**87.7**	859	25.8	280
E22-477	ME22-023	7	8	42	**57.2**	919	13.4	410
E22-478	ME22-023	8	9	60.7	**83.8**	626	**146.5**	430
E22-479	ME22-023	9	10	12.85	**53.6**	362	21.3	150
E22-480	ME22-023	10	11	22.5	**70.7**	615	27.9	200
E22-481	ME22-023	11	12	70.5	22.3	406	11	**580**
E22-490	ME22-024	1	2	**173**	29.8	**1290**	27.3	**640**
E22-491	ME22-024	2	3	18.7	**61.2**	395	43.1	210
E22-496	ME22-024	7	8	**354**	25.8	**2820**	22.7	**1220**
E22-500	ME22-024	11	12	**178**	**54.3**	**1165**	63.3	**830**
E22-501	ME22-024	12	13	**148**	8.09	827	3.4	**700**

Drill collar information is outlined in Appendix 1. A summary of important assessment and reporting criteria used for this Exploration Results announcement is provided in Appendix 2 – JORC Table 1 in accordance with the checklist in the Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012 Edition). Criteria in each section apply to all preceding and succeeding sections.

EMC has planned a supplementary geological and structural mapping of the mining lease area. The Company is also reviewing geophysical methods to support developing a better understanding of the subsurface potential of the Project area to optimise the second phase of the drilling program. The Company is also planning a Deep Ground Penetration Radar geophysical survey (DGPR) to determine new potential subsurface pegmatite pods with the main pegmatite structures.

On the basis of the Due Diligence drill results and prospectivity of the tenement and the consideration of the potential commercial risks in completing additional geological and structural mapping of the project before the expiry of the 120 day Due Diligence period, the Company will now move to exercise its farm-in rights to earn 51% of the Mt Edon Tenement package[2], which is subject to shareholder approval.

Consideration and Key terms for the farm-in acquisition of 51% in the Mt Edon Project:

- The issue of 5 million ordinary fully paid shares in EMC;
- Reimbursement of A$25,000 for historical expenditure costs;
- EMC granting to the vendor a 1% gross royalty on the value of all minerals produced and sold from the tenement; and
- Upon EMC acquiring a 51% legal and beneficial interest in the ML59/714, the execution of a formal AMPLA model Joint Venture Agreement.

Refer to ASX announcement dated 13 October 2022 for full details on commercial terms.

NEXT STEPS

- Shareholder meeting to be held in February 2023
- Exercise of option
- Supplementary mapping commences in Q1-2023
- Geophysical survey planned

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

For further information please contact:

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

Competent Person Statement

The information in this Announcement related to Exploration results is based on information compiled and approved for release by Mr Bahman Rashidi, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Rashidi is chief geologist and a full-time employee of the Company. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity, he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). The information from Mr Rashidi was prepared under the JORC Code (2012). Mr Rashidi consents to the inclusion in this ASX release in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking and Cautionary Statement

This report may contain forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements reflect management's current beliefs based on information currently available to management and are based on what management believes to be reasonable assumptions. It should be noted that a number of factors could cause actual results, or expectations to differ materially from the results expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements.

About Everest Metals Corporation

Everest Metals Corporation Limited (ASX: EMC) is an ASX-listed explorer. EMC's Australian assets comprise two tenure groupings detailed briefly as follows:

WA Archaean Gold and Battery minerals assets:

- **Mt Edon Project:** Project contains the Mt Edon Pegmatite Field on granted Mining Lease M59/714 located in the Southern portion of the Paynes Find Greenstone Belt – an area known to host swarms of Pegmatites. Considered highly prospective for Lithium, Caesium, Tantalum, Rubidium and Rare Earth Elements mineralisation.
- **Revere Project:** The tenement package size, including the tenements under option cover an area of 82 km2, including granted tenements E51/1766, E51/1770, P51/3240, P51/3241 and pending applications M51/905, E51/2119, E51/2088 and includes a system of richly endowed Gold Reefs, from surface over a 7km strike area.
- **Mt Dimer Project:** is made up of mining lease M77/515 and exploration license E77/2383. The project is highly prospective for Archean gold.
- **Yarbu Project:** This project is located on the Marda Greenstone belt ~ 80km to the northwest of the Mt Dimer Project. Yarbu consists of three exploration licenses (E77/2442, E77/2540 and E77/2539) which cover approximately 223sq km and are highly prospective for Archean gold deposits.
- **Rover Project:** EMC's 100% owned Rover project is located near Sandstone in a base metals and gold mineral rich area associated with Archean greenstone belts. Rover Project is a large 460sqkm tenure package covering two linear Archean greenstones, with a combined length of around 160km.

NSW Iron Oxide-Copper-Gold and Tin assets:

- Covering a combined 753km^2, EMC has one of the largest license holdings in the northern Broken Hill area. All within 50km of Broken Hill, EMC is currently exploring for Iron-Oxide-Copper-Gold (IOCG) and Base Metals across the Company's three projects, **Midas, Trident and Perseus Projects**.

Appendix 1- Details of RC drilling completed

Hole_ID	Easting MGA94	Northing MGA94	Height (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)
ME22-001	564532.4	6755522	312.18	28	-60	265
ME22-002	564368	6755466	313.60	52	-60	278
ME22-003	563632.2	6755859	321.26	34	-60	300
ME22-004	563614.2	6755871	317.93	16	-60	225
ME22-005	563702.9	6755831	324.06	16	-60	280
ME22-006	563681.6	6756012	330.02	10	-60	90
ME22-007	563673.9	6756013	329.36	22	-60	90
ME22-008	563662.2	6756012	332.17	19	-60	82
ME22-009	563651.5	6756012	330.73	19	-60	83
ME22-010	563643.2	6756010	330.74	19	-60	82
ME22-011	563875.7	6756167	332.48	28	-60	281
ME22-012	564070.4	6756765	349.43	19	-60	300
ME22-013	564057.8	6756766	348.79	19	-60	290
ME22-014	564043.8	6756768	348.10	19	-60	283
ME22-015	564034.9	6756772	348.72	19	-60	296
ME22-016	564072.6	6756647	341.56	16	-60	87
ME22-017	563883.5	6756165	333.41	19	-60	264
ME22-018	563893.7	6756166	333.17	19	-60	260
ME22-019	564420.2	6756119	340.77	19	-60	280
ME22-020	564429.9	6756116	339.08	19	-60	281
ME22-021	564446.8	6756113	339.02	19	-60	281
ME22-022	564454.2	6756112	339.04	19	-60	266
ME22-023	564458	6756111	339.26	19	-60	278
ME22-024	564410.6	6756131	341.25	19	-60	110

- Grid is GDA94-zone 50

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.*	• Sampled exclusively by Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling, drill chips. • A mixture of small, crushed pieces of rock (RC Chips) and pulverised material are systematically collected by drill mounted cyclone and samples splitter. • Each individual 1m sample are collected in two equally split calico bags and the excess material into large green plastic bags. • The cyclone and sample splitter are cleaned after each drill hole.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was used. • RC drilling is an industry standard drilling practice, common in early- stage exploration
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No sample loss or cavitation were experienced. • Sample recovery was good and excess of 90%.
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.*	• RC chips are being systematically logged and all geological information available recorded by the logging geologist. • RC Chips logging is more qualitative in nature as the rock has been crushed during the drilling process and some geological information destroyed during this process. • 100% of the intervals are logged and special attention was given to pegmatite intersected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All samples were submitted to external contract analytical laboratory, ALS – Perth laboratory. • Sample preparation by ALS involved pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) to a grind size of 85% passing 75 µm and split into smaller subsample/s for analysis (with sub sample size of up to 30g depending on the technique). • No field duplicates were taken. • The ~1kg sample were considered appropriate sample size for the analysis of LCT anomalism in drill chips samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All drill chips samples were resubmitted to ALS to analysed for a suite of elements by ALS using lithium suite peroxide fusion method (ICP-MS). • Multielement analysis was carried out on all samples. The assay technique is considered to be robust as the method used offers total dissolution of the sample and is useful for mineral matrices that may resist acid digestions • Sample preparation checks were carried out by the laboratory as part of its internal procedures. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations in this report. • Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage. • ALS Limited laboratory includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates.
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.*	• Drillholes location is captured digitally on GPS system and then uploaded into EMC's sample database system (which is backed up daily). • Assay data is provided as .csv/xls files from ALS and into the EMC sample database. Spot checks are made against the laboratory certificates. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data collected. • No twinned hole was completed.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Grid system used is Australian Geodetic MGA Zone 50 - GDA94 • The locations of all drillholes were recorded using a Garmin handheld GPS and averaging for 90 seconds. Expected accuracy is ±3m for easting and northing.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and*	• Drill holes were spaced next to outcrop of pegmatite to intersect at depth and represents reconnaissance drilling and not resource drilling. • No sample composting has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
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.*	• Drill orientation is not known to cause sampling biasing at this early stage of exploration.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were assigned a unique sample number in the field. Samples were placed in calico sample bags clearly marked with the assigned sample number and transported by company transport to the ALS sample preparation facility in Wangara, Perth, Western Australia. Duplicate samples of each sample were taken during drilling. • Each sample was given a barcode at the laboratory and the laboratory reconciled the received sample list with physical samples. Barcode readers were used at the different stages of the analytical process. • The laboratory uses a LIMS system that further ensures the integrity of results.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The lab results and logging have been reviewed by external consultants to EMC and internally as part of normal validation processes by EMC.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section apply to this sections)

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The area is located within Mining Lease M59/714, about 6km southwest of Paynes Find in central Western Australia, covering 192.4 hectares. • The tenement M59/714 held by Entelechy Resources (under transferring). EMC have a farm-in agreement to acquire up to 100% of the rights. M59/714 is valid until 26 October 2030. • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical tantalum production has been recorded • Pancontinental Mining -1980's • Haddington Resources/Australian Tantalum -2002-2003 • MRC Exploration: 2019-2021
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Numerous pegmatites are found located within the southern portion of the Paynes Find greenstone belt, South Murchison.

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
		• Regional geology consists of partly foliated to strongly deformed and recrystallised granitoids intruding Archean ultramafic and felsic to mafic extrusive. Isolated belts of metamorphosed sediments are present with regional metamorphism attaining greenschist and amphibolite facies. • Late pegmatite dykes/ sills intrude the mafic and felsic volcanics in a contrasted position to regional orientation • The mining lease area has proven Lithium rich zones associated with the pegmatites, as well as historical mining for Tantalum (manganotantalite and alluvial deposits: 1969-1974 Mt Edon by Alfredo Pieri), beryl and microcline feldspar (Goodingnow pits, 1975-1978, Mark Calderwood). • The zonal nature of this pegmatite field has previously been defined with microcline feldspar (including amazonite) in the east (historically mined) and more complex albite rich zones containing Niobium and Lithium in the west (the current Mining Lease area). Lepidolite-Zinnawaldite (Lithium mica) rich pegmatites have been previously identified.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• A summary of the 24 RC holes (507m) is reflected in this release.
		• Total number of drillholes – 24 RC
		• The minimum hole length is 10m, maximum 52m and average depth of drilling is 21 metres.
		• East collar ranges – 563614.22mE to 564532.36mE.
		• North collar ranges – 6755466.23mN to 6756771.50mN.
		• Collar elevation ranges – 312.18mRL to 349.43mRL.
		• Azimuth ranges – drill sections are orientated perpendicular to the general strike of the mineralised zones, ranges from 82° to 300°.
		• Dip ranges – the dip of all holes is -60°.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• As all samples are 1 metre in length, no length weighting is required in averaging grades.
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.*	• Current mineralisation width and distribution has not been established due to the limited number of drillholes over the different target pegmatites.

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Maps, sections, and plan view are provided in this report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant anomaly results are provided in this report. • The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Drilling is currently very wide spaced and further details will be reported in future releases when data is available.
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.*	• Supplementary geological mapping planned.