ASX: ANX 10 APRIL 2024

WHIM CREEK PRODUCTION HUB AND EXPLORATION UPDATE

- **Studies commence on a 20,000 tonne per annum Copper equivalent production hub at Whim Creek**
- **Sulphur Springs oxide ore study a key step for the hub strategy**
- **Production hub strategy underpinned by the robust standalone Whim Creek Project**
- **Whim Creek production hub to provide potential processing solution for multiple Pilbara Projects**
- **Non-binding debt-funding proposals for Project Development received and being assessed**
- **Evelyn and Salt Creek copper resource extension exploration to be prioritized in the coming field season**

Anax's Managing Director, Geoff Laing commented: "*We look forward to establishing a Pilbara Base Metal Alliance for several regional base metal projects to potentially participate in near term production planned for Whim Creek. A centralised processing hub capable of treating a range of base metal ores within the Pilbara region, producing battery metal and agricultural products, will deliver significant value to Anax and alliance partners.*"

"In addition to the ongoing study work, Anax is planning a renewed focus on the immediate resource growth potential at our high-grade Evelyn and Salt Creek resources, both of which are open at depth."

Anax Metals Limited (ASX: ANX, **Anax**, or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the Whim Creek Project (**Project**), located 115km southwest of Port Hedland in the West Pilbara Region of Western Australia and 3 km south of the historic Whim Creek Hotel (Figure 1). The Project is 80% owned by Anax with the remaining 20% owned by Develop Global Limited (ASX: DVP, Develop).

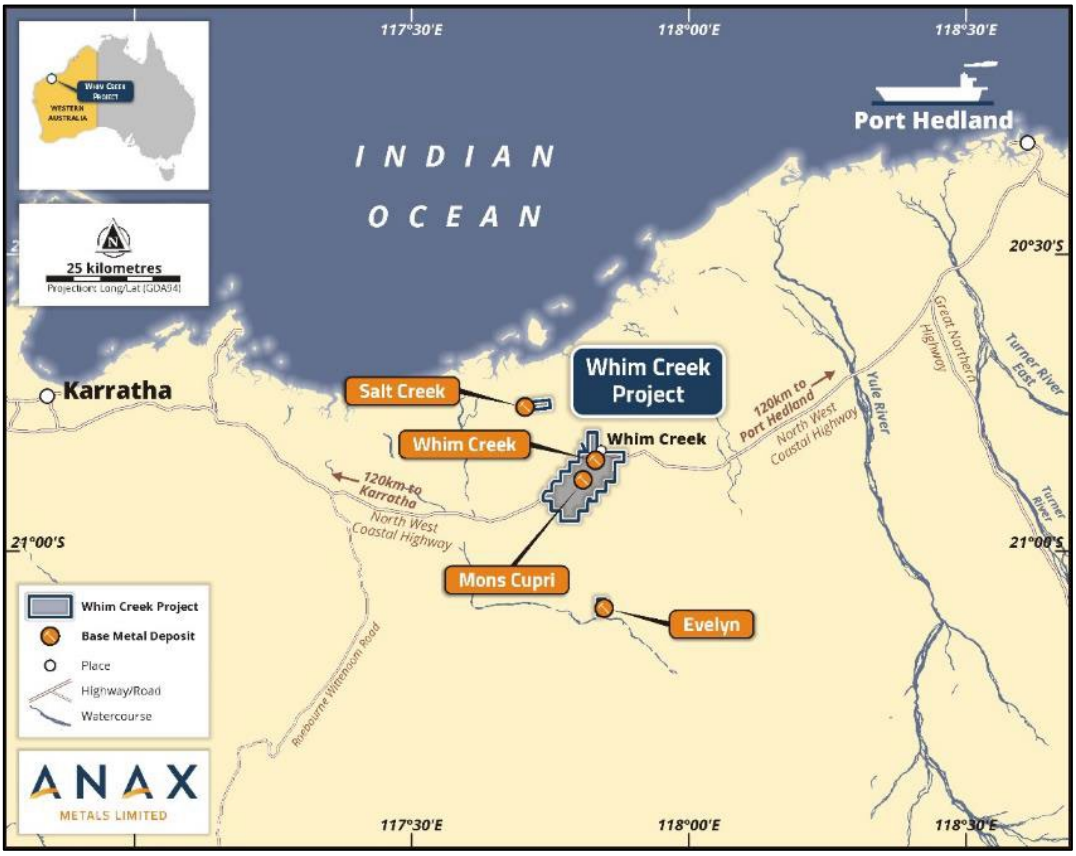

Figure 1: Location of the Whim Creek Project

In April 2023, Anax released the results of its Definitive Feasibility Study (**DFS**) for Whim Creek, The DFS demonstrated a technically and economically robust polymetallic project and strategic processing hub development in the Pilbara.[1] The DFS considered processing sulphide ore from the Mons Cupri, Whim Creek, Evelyn and Salt Creek deposits through a proposed new 400 kilo-tonnes per annum (ktpa) concentrator.

In addition to the sulphide concentrate production, Anax also intends to use the fully permitted existing heap leach facility to produce copper cathode and zinc sulphate. Heap leaching is anticipated to begin in the second year of operation and the modest refurbishments costs (estimated to be under A$10M) would be funded out of operational cashflow.

A heap leach Scoping Study, released in September 2023, was underpinned by column leaching test work that achieved **copper extraction of 80% and zinc extraction of 90%** from low grade sulphide ore.[2&3]

The Whim Creek Project is forecast to produce an average of 12,000 tonnes of Copper Equivalent (CuEq) per annum consisting of 62Kt of copper, 97Kt of zinc and 20Kt of lead over an 8-year mine-life (Table 1).

Table 1: Forecast Saleable Metal production from Whim Creek (Concentrator + Heap)

Saleable Metal Produced over 8 year LOM	Total Production [1 & 2] (Kt/ kOz)	Copper Equivalent * (Kt)
Copper	62	62
Zinc	97	19
Lead	20	4
Silver	3,216	7
Gold	25	4
Total LOM CuEq production		**96**

**Refer to Copper Equivalent calculation later in this announcement*

A summary of the key financial metrics of the previously released studies are presented below in Table 2.

Table 2: Key financial metrics of the combined sulphide and heap leach Whim Creek Project*

Metric	Concentrator (DFS)	Heap Leach Contribution**	Combined Project [2]
Pre-Production Capex	$ 71M	($10 M)	$ 71 M
Operating Costs (mining, processing, freight and admin)	$ 628 M	$ 46 M	$ 674 M
Operational Cashflow	$ 451 M	$ 85 M	$ 536 M
Free Cashflow (before financing and tax)	**$ 340 M**	**$ 71 M**	**$ 411 M**
IRR	54.3%	n/a	55.3%
Payback	20 months	n/a	23 months
NPV (7%)	$ 224 M	n/a	$ 270 M

**Reported on a 100% Project Basis. Anax has an 80% interest in the project and will contribute 80% of costs and receive 80% of financial outcomes.*
***Heap Leach Capex to be committed in Y2 of operations and paid from operating cashflow*

The Whim Creek Project in its own right is a **robust development option** and **would be highly profitable in the current commodity price environment**.

Anax is also pleased to have received non-binding debt-funding proposals for the Project from both commodity traders and mining funds. Technical due diligence by these groups, and other parties, are being undertaken and details of proposed funding packages will be released once binding terms are agreed.

Project Growth (Consolidation)

Since completing the DFS, Anax has promoted Whim Creek as a regional processing hub, with an expanded **potential production capacity of 20,000 tonnes CuEq per annum**, split approximately 50/50 between the concentrator and the heap. The Company believes that the Project will provide a processing solution for a number of assets located within trucking distance and that these assets have the potential to substantially increase the production profile at Whim Creek. Anax intends to establish a Pilbara Base Metal Alliance to facilitate collaboration with base metal asset owners in the region.

A significant first step to this goal is **the commencement of a scoping study,** recently announced by Joint Venture partners, Anax and DVP.[4] The study will investigate the **feasibility of transporting oxide ores from DVP's 100%-owned Pilbara Sulphur Springs deposit to Whim Creek, where ore would be heap leached** to produce saleable copper and zinc products. **The oxide/transitional ores** subject to the studies are outside DVP's Definitive Feasibility Study and Reserves and Production Target announced in June 2023, and **could represent a material new revenue stream to DVP and the Joint Venture.**

The processing hub studies will focus on the recently refurbished heap leach infrastructure and downstream solvent extraction and electrowinning facilities. Anax intends to **leverage off infrastructure already in place** to control costs and maximise the production of copper cathode. The original heap leaching operation at Whim Creek was capable of producing 15ktpa of copper cathode. Studies will focus on the production **of up to 10ktpa of copper cathode.**

In addition, the production of zinc sulphate and hydroxide products will be considered. Recovery of zinc as a refined or partially refined product has the potential to add significant value to the project. Zinc sulphate (crystal), amongst other applications, is an important component in a range of fertilizers.

Project Growth (Exploration)

For the upcoming field season, Anax intends to prioritise near-mine exploration at the Evelyn and Salt Creek deposits.

The massive sulphide **Evelyn** deposit is located 25km south of the proposed Whim Creek processing facility along the Croydon-Whim Creek Road. In July 2022, Anax completed a Reverse Circulation (RC) drill hole targeting down plunge extensions of the high-grade copper-zinc resource zones, intersection **13 m @ 4.46% Cu, 3.10% Zn, 45 g/t Ag and 1.61 g/t Au** from 204 m (Figure 2) in 22AER005B.[5] **Importantly, copper content appears to increase at depth**.

Figure 2: Chip tray showing massive sulphide copper-zinc mineralisation in 22AER005B

The intersection extended the Evelyn resource down-plunge resulting in material increases in contained metal. Evelyn remains open down plunge (Figure 3) and Anax will target resource extensions below 22AER005B. Importantly, the current mine design extends to the base of the current resource and any extensions are anticipated to be converted into reserves in future.

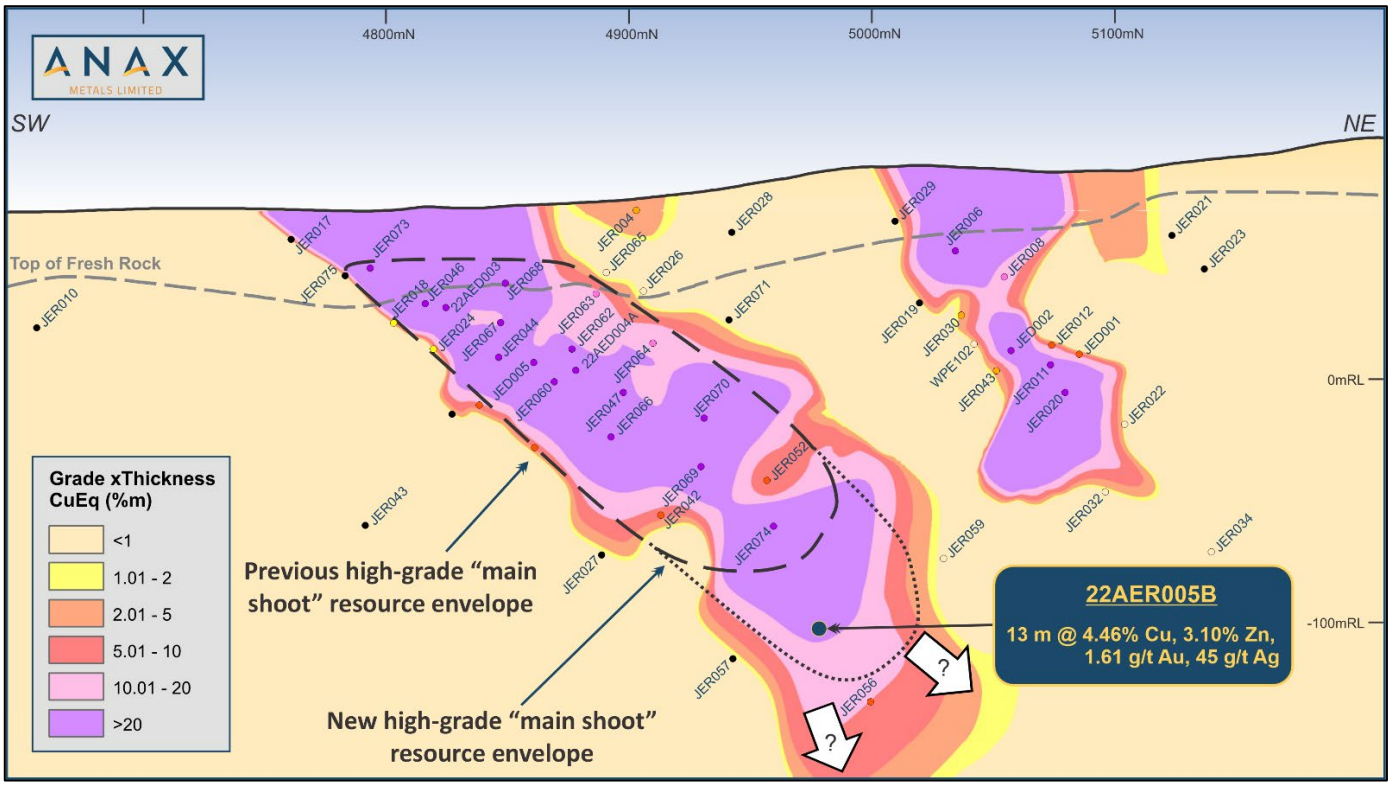

Figure 3: Evelyn Long Section (local grid) showing CuEq grade x thickness contours and current drilling pierce points. View direction is to the northwest. [5]

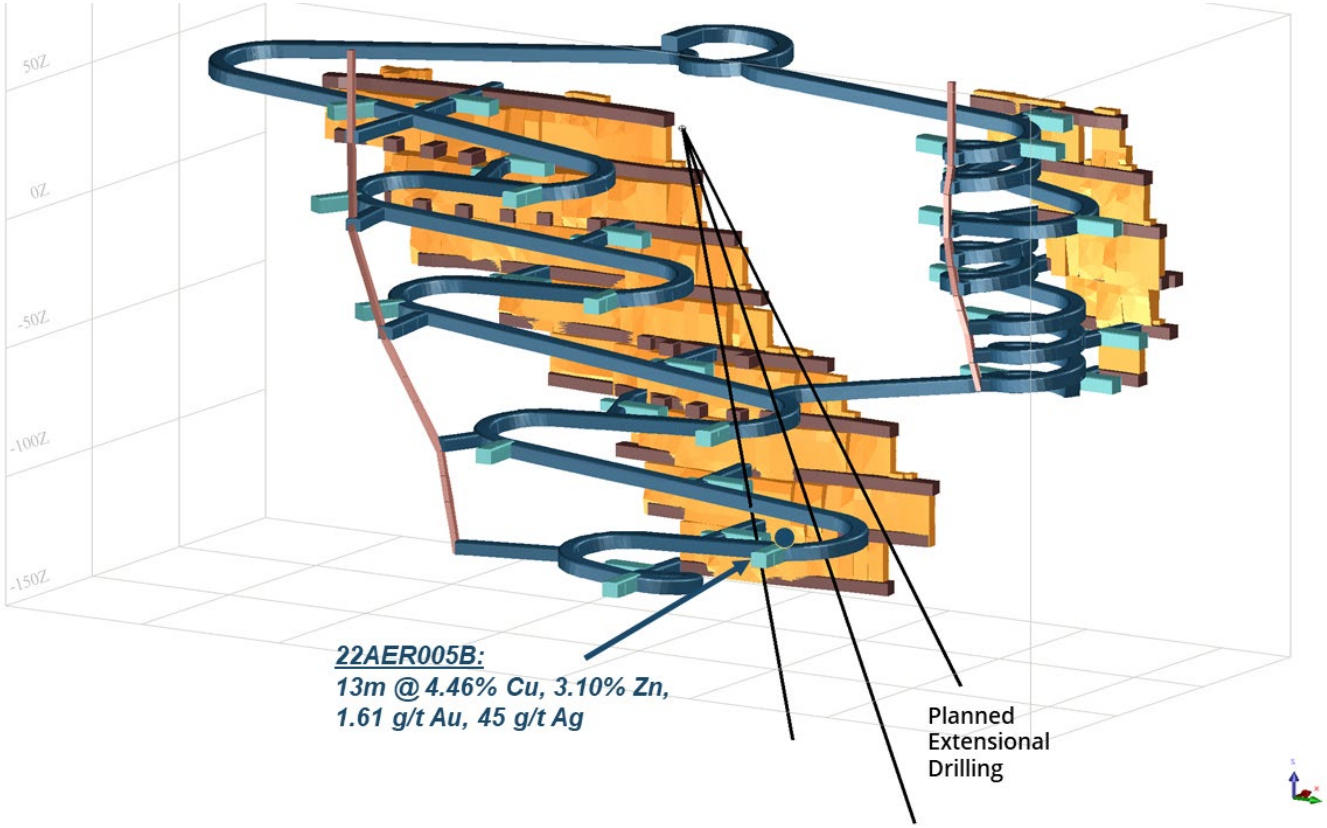

Figure 4: Planned Evelyn Drilling, approximate pierce point for 22AER005B and current mine design

A recent review of the exploration potential at Evelyn has also highlighted a **high priority exploration target located** approximately 200m north of Evelyn. Previous prospect mapping identified a dacite dome capped by rhyolite that includes gossan.

Two shallow RC holes drilled 80m south of the gossan (JER039 and JER081) both intersected copper, zinc and gold mineralisation, with **JER039** returning **3m @ 0.58% Cu and 0.85 g/t Au from 18m**, and 3m @ 0.32% Zn from 14m.

The flanks of felsic domes in a mafic volcanic succession are prime targets for bimodal VMS mineralisation and the Company believes that the target has not been effectively tested. Previous drilling (including JER039) has clearly demonstrated that **the horizon is fertile** (Figure 5). The extent of the felsic dome is partially obscured by cover and Anax intends to conduct a detailed ground magnetic survey and a FLEM survey over the fertile horizon, prior to potential drill testing.

The mineralised horizon extends for ~2,500 m to the south and north of Evelyn and includes multiple VTEM anomalies that have not been drill tested.

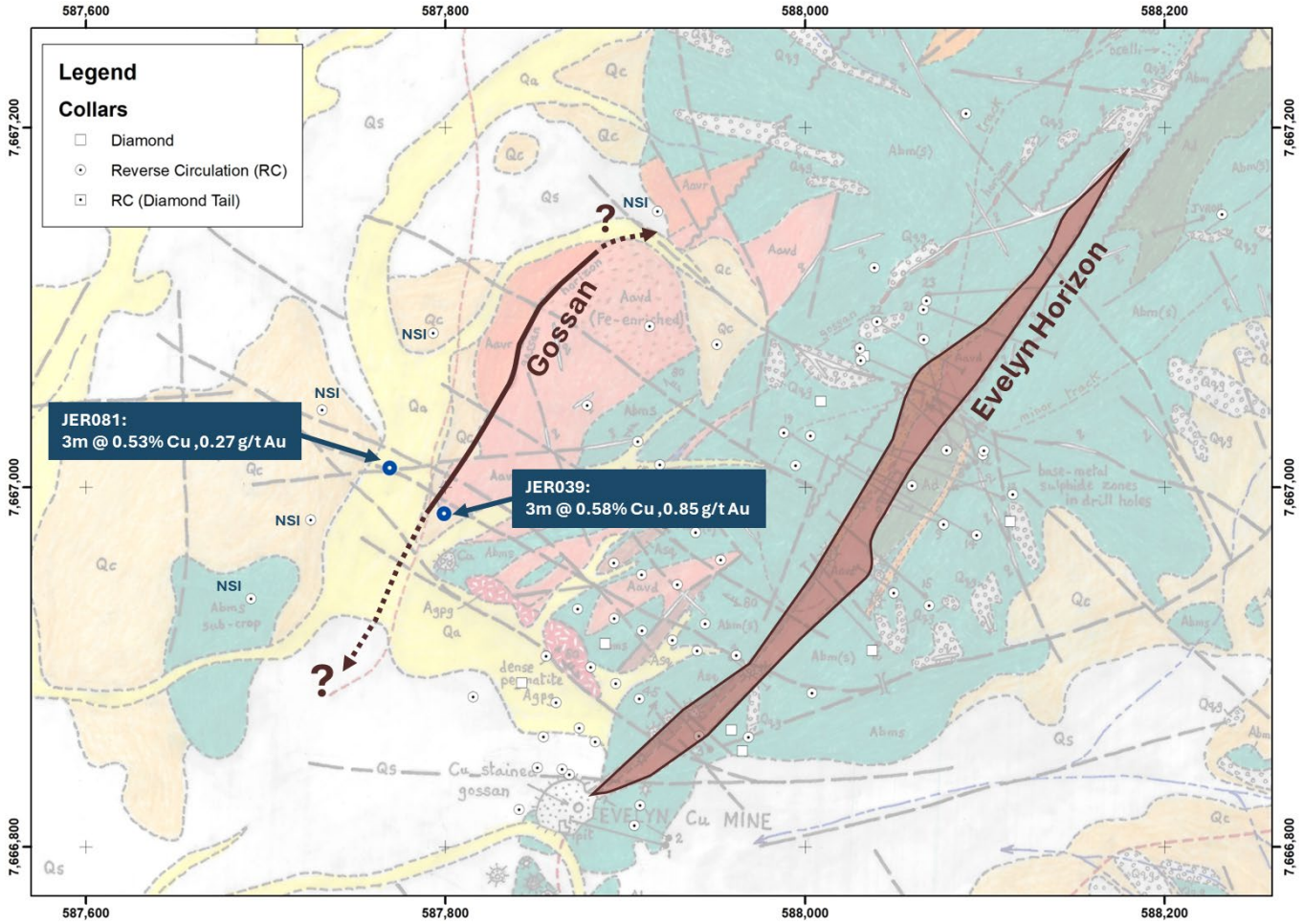

Figure 5: JER039 over 1:2000 mapped outcrop geology (Maprock, 2008). (MGA Zone 50)

At the **Salt Creek** deposit, a drilling programme completed in 2016 was successful in extending high-grade copper and zinc-lead mineralisation. Targeting was done based on a revised structural model of the deposit and downhole geophysical anomalies derived from the processing of historical geophysical data. The structural model identified a strong plunge component to mineralisation at Salt Creek and a number of diamond drill holes successfully extended the resource down-plunge.

Results from the 2016 drilling-programme included **16VSCD008** which targeted the eastern lode and intersected **18.7m @ 2.42% Cu from 457.8m, including 7.6m @ 3.39 % Cu from 468.9m** (Figure 6), and **16VSCD009** which targeted the western lode, intersecting **7.9m @ 10.44% Zn, 1.62% Pb, 0.18 g/t Au and 17 g/t Ag from 265.2m**. [6]

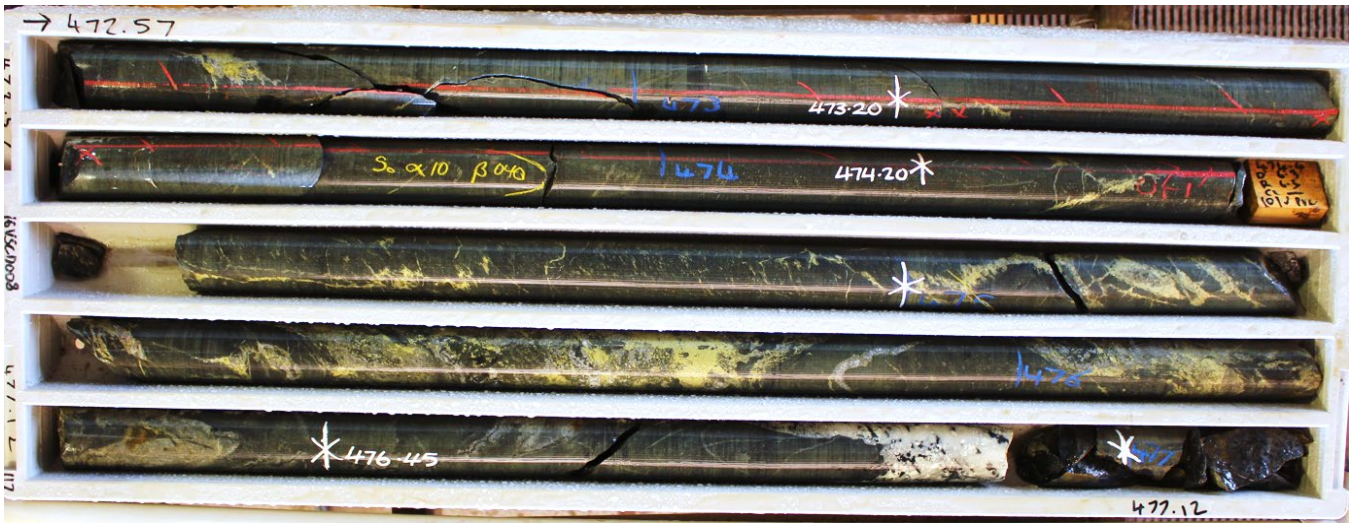

Figure 6: Drill hole 16VSCD008 which targeted the eastern lode at Salt Creek

The **eastern and western lodes are both open down-plunge** and present significant opportunities to increase the resource base at Salt Creek. Feasibility studies have demonstrated that current defined resources are able to support the underground capital development into these areas, and Anax believes that resource extensions would have a high probability of being converted to reserves (Figure 7).

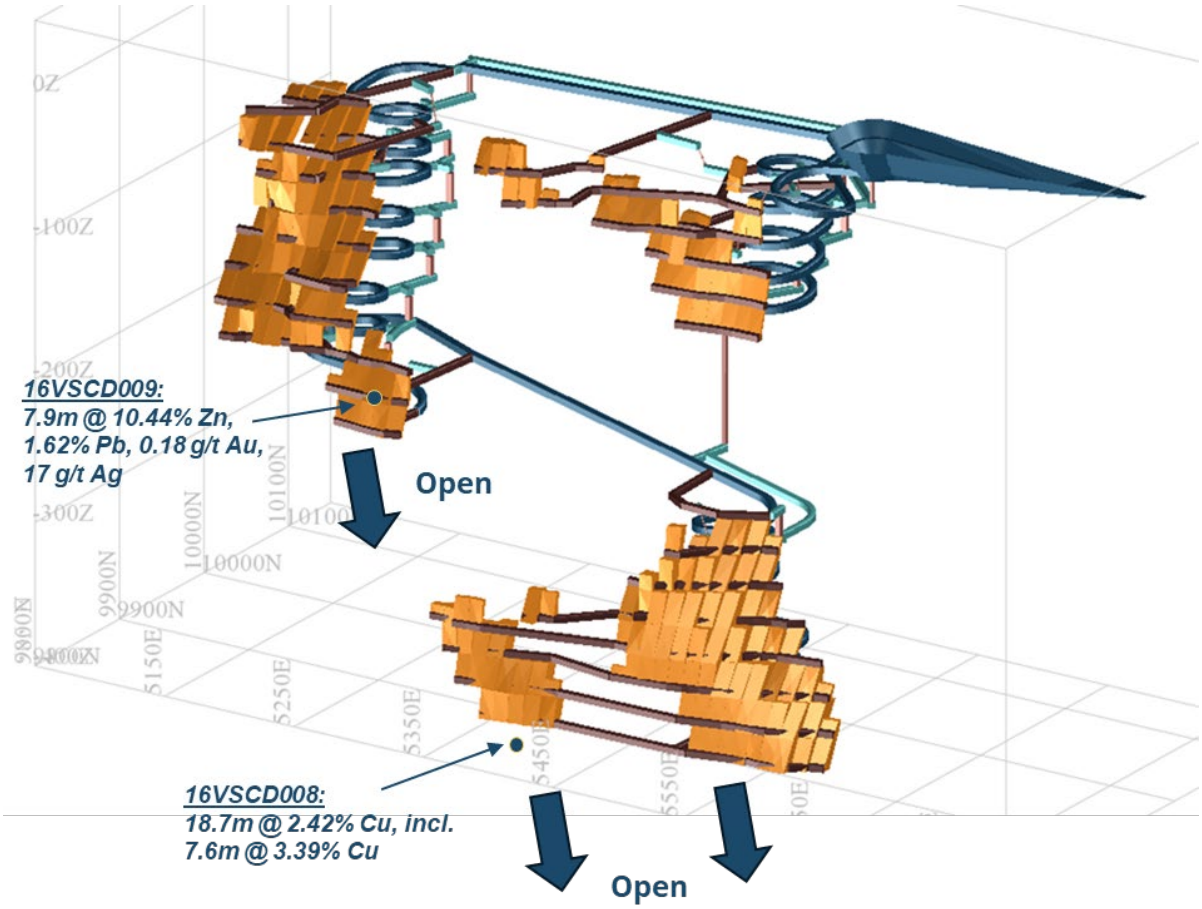

Figure 7: Salt Creek underground design showing approximate pierce points of select 2016 drill holes

Soil sampling

In the previous quarter, Anax completed regional mapping and gridded soil sampling at the Whim Creek Dome Prospect, as part of its assessment of the Whim Creek belt's base metal and lithium prospectivity. Regional mapping and rock chip sampling have so far focused on the Whim Maar and Louden's Patch areas, and coverage was extended to the central Whim Creek Dome area. Results have been received and have not highlighted any new anomalies.

Requests for heritage surveys over previously identified anomalies have been submitted ahead of potential drilling and/or trenching.

Mount Short Joint Venture

In August 2023, announced that it had executed a Farm-in and Joint Venture (JV) agreement with Woomera Mining Ltd (ASX: WML).[7] The Mt Short Project covers 64km^2 of the Archean Ravensthorpe Greenstone Belt. Under the terms of the agreement, WML must:

- Spend $150,000 within nine months of signing the agreement.
- If WML elects to continue with the project after meeting the minimum commitment, it shall pay Anax a cash payment of $50,000.
- WML may earn a 70% interest by funding expenditure of $1.5m over three years.
- Anax may then elect to contribute or reduce to a 20% interest free carried to a Decision to Mine.
- If WML makes a decision to mine, Anax may contribute its 20% or reduce to a 1.5% royalty.

Anax wishes to advise that WML has met its initial minimum commitment on the Project. WML has elected to proceed with the JV and Anax has received the milestone payment of $50,000.

This ASX announcement has been approved for release by the Board of the Company.

ENDS

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References

The information provided in the announcement refers to the following announcements to the ASX:

1. *Whim Creek Definitive Feasibility Study, 3 April 2023 (ASX:ANX)*
2. *Whim Creek Heap Leach Scoping Study, 11 September 2023 (ASX:ANX)*
3. *Bioleaching success to boost Whim Creek metal production, 19 June 2024 (ASX:ANX)*
4. *Develop and Anax Joint Study of Sulphur Springs High Grade, 28 March 2024 (ASX:ANX)*
5. *Evelyn extended with excellent Cu, Zn,& Au intersection, 4 October 2022 (ASX:ANX)*
6. *High-grade assays confirm extension of Salt Creek zinc-copper mineralization, 12 January 2017 (ASX:DVP)*
7. *Anax enters Farm-In and Joint Venture Agreement at Mt Short, 14 Augus 2023 (ASX:ANX)*

Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Andrew McDonald. Mr McDonald is an employee and shareholder of Anax Metals Ltd and is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr McDonald has sufficient experience of relevance to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr McDonald consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in the report that relates to production targets and forecast financial information derived from production targets is summarised from the ASX announcements as referenced. The Company confirms that all the material assumptions underpinning the production target and the forecast financial information derived from the production target in the original announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

DRILL HOLE INFORMATION

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA East	MGA North	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Hole Depth
16VSCD008	DDH	573877	7704540	15	-70	333	517
16VSCD009	DDH	573601	7704547	18	-64	335	328
22AER005B	RC	587871	7667038	75	-66	114	232
JER039	RC	587799	7666985	71	-60	122	80
JER081	RC	587769	7667011	77	-60	130	88

COPPER EQUIVALENT CALCULATIONS

The copper equivalent (CuEq) calculation adjusts individual grades for all metals included in the metal equivalent calculation applying the following modifying factors: metallurgical recoveries, payability and metal prices. The factors are used to generate a CuEq value for zinc, lead, silver and gold and are calculated based on the following formula:

CuEq% = (Cu grade x Cu price x Concentrator Recovery x Cu Payability
+ Zn grade x Zn price x Concentrator Recovery x Zn Payability
+ Pb grade x Pb price x Concentrator Recovery x Pb Payability
+ Ag grade x Ag price x Concentrator Recovery x Ag Payability
+ Au grade x Au price x Concentrator Recovery x Au Payability)
÷ Cu price.

Commodity prices used: Cu = US$8,800/t, Zn = US$2,600/t, Pb = US$2,100/t, Au = US$2,000/oz and Ag = US$25/oz (FX Rate: A$0.65 : US$1).

The following concentrator recoveries were applied in the CuEq calculation: Cu = 90%, Zn = 85%, Pb = 80%, Au = 60% and Ag = 60%.

It is Anax's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation set out above have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold. However, the commercial recovery and sale of any products from the Company's project are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties.

WHIM CREEK DEFINITIVE FEASIBILITY STUDY, 3 APRIL 2023

JORC (2012) Mineral Resource estimates and Ore Reserves for the Whim Creek Project referenced in this report are set out in the Group's Re-compliance Prospectus dated 18 September 2020, the announcements to the ASX of 25 May 2021, 12 September 2022, 4 October 2022 and the Definitive Feasibility Study of 3 April 2023.1 The Group confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Announcements. The Group confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Announcements.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report (Evelyn)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., 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 (e.g., '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *The prospect was evaluated by a combination of Diamond (DD) and Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes.* • *A total of 105 out of 112 holes were drilled between 2007 and 2013.* • *DD drill cores were typically halved or quartered for sampling. The sample lengths ranged from 0.25 m to 1.5m in ore zones. Intervals outside ore zones were at times analysed as 4m composites.* • *RC samples typically consisted of 2 to 5m composites outside ore zones and 1m samples inside mineralised zones. For samples greater than 1m in length, composites were typically collected using spears, while 1m samples in ore zones were typically run through a riffle or cone splitter, producing samples of approximately 3 kg that were submitted for industry standard analysis at commercial geochemical laboratories..* • *Anax whole drill core was processed through the Minalyzer CS continuous XRF scanner unit in Perth, WA.* • *Hole 22AED003 was halved and submitted to Bureau Veritas (Perth) for industry standard geochemical assays. Samples comprised 1m length half HQ core and assays were determined using 4 acid digest with ICP/AES and ICP/MS finish. The geochemical analyses were used by Minalyzer to calibrate the continuous XRF scanner, with calibrations applied to all Evelyn holes scanned.*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• *The prospect was evaluated by a combination of 14 DD and 96 RC drill holes and 2 RC holes with diamond tails.* • *The diameter of DD drill holes was mostly NQ and some HQ.* • *RC drill sizes were reported to have been conducted using either 5" or 6.0" face sampling hammers. Anax RC drilling was conducted using a 143mm face sampling hammer.*
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.*	• *DD drill core recoveries were described as "high", but no core recovery data appears to have been recorded. Visual assessment from core photos where available and indicate very high core recoveries for mineralised zones.* • *Where RQD has been captured, (Rock Quality Description – percentage of core greater than 10cm in length) is generally above 80%.* • *All 2022 Anax DD holes were geotechnically logged. Recoveries recorded in the ore zones were >99% and RQDs >95%.* • *In 2010, the condition of RC drill holes were described as "dry', but detailed information is not available. The Anax RC drillhole produced dry samples.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• No sample recovery or grade analysis was undertaken.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• DD drill core was qualitatively logged and photos for approximately half the historical DD holes are available. • RC drill chips were qualitatively logged and sampled. • All holes have been logged in full.
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.	• DD core was halved by a diamond saw, except those cores which were sent for metallurgical test work (which were quartered). • 1 m RC drill chips were collected and split using a riffle or cone splitter. • Sample preparation involved weighing, oven drying and pulverisation to pass a grind size of 85% at 75 µm. • Jutt Holdings Limited (renamed Venturex Resources Ltd, recently renamed Develop Global Limited) primarily used duplicates for Quality Control with a frequency of approximately 1 in 25. The procedure for creating duplicate samples have not been detailed. Duplicates show good repeatability with individual outliers noted. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate. • Anax core calibration samples from hole 22AED003 consisted of 1m length half core cut with diamond saw. Samples were crushed to 95% passing 3.35mm. A 500g split was collected using a Riffle splitter and pulverised by Bureau Veritas to 80% passing 75µm. A sub-sample was taken from the pulp for the mixed acid digest/ICP analyses.
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, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parametres 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Historical samples were analysed at a commercial laboratory, Ultratrace. Analytical techniques used to determine grade were primarily FS-ICPES and 4A-ICPES. • No geophysical tools were used. • Historical company QAQC data consists of 86 field duplicates. Laboratory QAQC data includes use of numerous standards, repeats and blanks. • Anax samples submitted for assay includes Certified Reference Materials (1 in 50), blanks (1 in 50) and duplicates (1 in 50). • The dataset is assessed as having acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. • 22AED003 was cut and assayed in full using standard laboratory geochemical analyses using 4 acid digest followed by ICP/AES and ICP/MS finish. • Blind CRMs were inserted with 22AED003. CRMs were analysed by the laboratory as part of its internal QAQC processes. • Intersections for 22AED004A were obtained using Minalyzer CS which completed in-situ non-destructive analyses of drill cores through X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis by energy-dispersive spectrometry. The X-ray beam scans at a width of 2cm wide by 1mm thick perpendicular to the drill core axis.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• *Assays from 22AED003 were used to calibrate the XRF-data.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *No verification procedures were documented for the historical exploration campaign.* • *No dedicated twins have been completed at Evelyn. An analysis of DD and RC drilling in proximity shows good repeatability.* • *Core from diamond hole JED005 was analysed by the MInalyzer continuous XRF scanner in Perth in 2020. The XRF results confirmed the tenure of mineralisation in JED005 and previously reported.* • *Minalyzer XRF results were validated through calibration samples analysed at Bureau Veritas in Perth. There was high correlation between the Minalyzer and the assay data for 22AED003.* • *22AED003 and 22AED004A are twins of RC Holes JER046 and JER060 respectively. A comparison of the intersections showed that diamond drilling replicated RC results to an acceptable level.* • *Anax drilling information is stored in a Datashed-SQL database which is maintained by independent database management providers, Mitchell River Group (MRG). A database migration and audit were completed by MRG in January 2021. Independent verification and collection of historical data is ongoing.*
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *All drill hole collars were surveyed by Develop using DGPS.* • *The grid system was MGA_GDA94, Zone 50.* • *A conversion to local grid was used as follows:* *2 common points, -40 degrees rotation from MGA north:* *Pt1: 7667000N, 588000E ->5000N, 10000E* *Pt2: 7667500N, 588200E ->5511.58N, 9831.852E* • *Downhole survey by single-shot Eastman camera every 30 m or using Gyro survey (27 holes).* • *Topographic control was undertaken by a combination of external survey control points, photogrammetry analysis and DGPS readings.* • *2022 Anax drill holes were set up and downhole surveys were recorded using an Axis Gyro tool.* • *2022 Anax drill holes were located using a DPGS.*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• *The nominal drill spacing was 20 m by 30 m, increasing to 50m at depth.* • *The drill spacing is considered adequate for geological and grade continuity interpretation to support the declaration of a Mineral Resource.* • *No sample compositing was applied.* • *Minalyzer CS produces samples at both 10cm and 1m resolution. Intersections reported are as per the 1m resolution data generated by Minalyzer.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• *The orientation of most drill holes was directed to 130 degrees, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the stratabound mineralisation.* • *No bias sampling is identified.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *There is no documentation of the sample security of the historical samples.* • *Procedures previously employed by Develop include storage in a secure facility on site, before being collected by Toll IPEC. The samples were reportedly delivered directly to a laboratory in Perth. An online tracking system was reportedly used.* • *Anax drilling was supervised by an independent geological consultant. Diamond core was logged and photographed, before being sent to commercial laboratories in Perth using commercial freight operators.* • *Anax RC samples were collected at the rig, transported to the Whim Creek site and shipped to LabWest using commercial freight operators.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *The drilling database inherited from Develop was imported into a relational SQL Server database using DataShed™ (industry standard drill hole database management software) by external consultancy, Mitchell River Group. All original assay files were obtained and reimported as part of the database migration.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The 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 Evelyn prospect is located within granted Mining Lease M47/1455 which is currently in good standing.* • *The tenement occurs within the granted Ngarluma Native Title Claim.* • *The tenement is subject to a 2.4% NSR royalty payable to a third party, a 0.8% Royalty payable to Anglo American, as well as WA State royalties.* • *Anax has an 80% interest in the tenements and Develop (ASX:DVP) holds the remaining 20% interest. Develop is free carried through to a decision to mine.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *The Evelyn prospect has been explored by several exploration companies including Aquitaine, Homestake Australia and Ourwest Corporation since 1972.* • *Much of the historical drilling was undertaken by Develop and this historical work appears to be of a consistently high standard.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The Evelyn copper-zinc-lead-silver-gold deposit comprises two high-grade shoots which are hosted within an altered volcaniclastic turbiditic sediment.* • *Evelyn occurs within the Archaean-aged Pilbara Craton, a granite-greenstone terrane formed between 3,600 Ma and 2,800 Ma.* • *Mineralisation is interpreted to be of the Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) style. These deposits are interpreted to form in close association with submarine volcanism through the circulation of hydrothermal fluids and subsequent exhalation of sulphide mineralisation on the ancient seafloor similar to present-day black smokers. VHMS mineralisation typically forms concordant or strata-bound lenses of polymetallic semi-massive to massive sulphides, which are underlain by discordant feeder-type vein-systems and associated alteration.*
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.*	• *Detailed drill hole data have been previously periodically publicly released by Develop.* • *A full list of intersections that informed the Mineral Resource was included in the referenced announcement.* • *All relevant drill hole information has been presented, including collar and survey information for both new and historical drilling.*
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.*	• *All reported assays were length weighted.* • *No top-cut was applied.* • *For reporting previous exploration results, a nominal 0.3% Cu and 1.0% Zn lower cut-off has been applied with a minimum interval of 3m and a maximum internal waste interval of 2m.* • *High-grade massive sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals.* • *No data aggregation was applied.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• *Copper Equivalents were used to generate the Evelyn long section. A full explanation of the metal equivalent values was provided in the referenced report.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *The inclined drill holes intercepted the mineralisation at an oblique angle.* • *The relationship between the geometry of the mineralisation and the drill hole orientation has already been reflected in the grade shell interpretation.* • *Downhole widths are quoted for all drill holes and are approximately 75% of true widths.*
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• *A plan, a long section and tabulations of intercepts were included in the referenced announcement.*
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 relevant results have been reported.*
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.*	• *Not Applicable.*
Further work	• *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.*	• *The potential for lateral and down-dip extensions has been identified and will be investigated through a detailed review of historical data, further drilling and geophysical surveys. Further details will be provided in subsequent releases.*

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report (Salt Creek)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., 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 (e.g., '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *The deposit was sampled with a combination of reverse circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) drill holes completed on 15–40 m spacing across the deposit to a maximum vertical depth of 475 m. The RC drill holes were typically sampled via standard adjustable cyclone and riffle splitter from the recovered sample. Diamond drill core was sampled using standard cut half-core.* • *Standard RC drilling completed by Straits Resources Ltd (Straits) and Venturex Resources Ltd (Venturex) since 2004 produced 1 m RC drill samples either split at the rig using a riffle splitter, or collected by inserting a PVC spear diagonally through the sample bag to produce samples of approximately 3 kg for geochemical analysis.* • *Historical diamond drilling was completed to industry standard using predominantly NQ sized core. Diamond core was halved, pulverised with a sub-sample analysed typically using a mixed acid digest with AAS finish.* • *Recent diamond drilling was completed to industry standard using predominantly NQ size core. Diamond core was orientated, aligned, and cut on geologically determined intervals (0.2–2 m).* • *Samples were weighed, dried, crushed and pulverised (total prep) to produce a pulp sub-sample for analysis typically by 4-acid digest with an ICP/OES, ICP/MS-AES or FA/AAS (gold) finish.*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• *Diamond drilling was the main technique accounting for over 80% of the samples used to inform the estimate. Core diameter was typically NQ, with some BQ (historical) and HQ diameter core also produced using a variety of rig types.* • *Drill core was typically oriented by the drillers placing orientation marks on the bottom of the core at the end or start of every run.* • *RC drilling typically used face sampling hammers with diameters between 5.25" and 6" after 2004.* • *A total of 244 RC and 211 diamond holes (28 with RC pre-collars) have been completed across the Salt Creek tenements. Of these, 109 diamond and 63 RC holes were used to inform the interpretation.*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• *Diamond drill core recovery was recorded by all operators as a percentage of measured recovered core versus drilled distance.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• *Available drill core recoveries for mineralised zones average 97% and do not appear to bear a relationship to grade.* • *RC sample recoveries were reportedly estimated, but appear to not have been recorded.* • *The cyclone and splitter were reportedly routinely inspected and cleaned during the drilling.*
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.*	• *Diamond drill core has all been qualitatively logged with core photographs recorded routinely since 2004. The RC drill holes were qualitatively logged.* • *Logging was at an appropriate detailed quantitative standard to support future geological, resource, reserve estimations and subsequent feasibility studies.* • *All holes were logged in full.* • *Re-logging of previous diamond drill holes to gain additional structural data was carried out in 2016.*
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.*	• *Diamond core was sawn with a diamond saw and half-core samples (quarter-core in metallurgical holes) were typically taken for assay.* • *Between 2005 and 2008 RC samples were typically collected using a PVC spear. Samples were either collected as 4m composite spear samples or 1m samples in areas of visible mineralisation. Where 4m composite samples exceeded a certain threshold, the composite was re-sampled as 1m spears samples.* • *After 2009 RC samples were typically collected at 1m intervals with sub-sampling by means of a splitter.* • *The samples were prepared using industry standard practice involving weighing, oven drying, pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) to a grind size of 85% passing 75 µm.* • *The results generally showed good repeatability with a small number of outliers.* • *The sample sizes were considered appropriate given the relatively fine-grained sulphide mineralisation which was not nuggetty in nature, the sampling methodology and the percent assay value ranges involved.*
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, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• *Various operators used analytical techniques involving a 4-acid digest multi-element suite with ICP/MS finish (30 g FA/AAS for precious metals). The acids used were typically hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids, suitable for the dissolution of most silica-based samples. The method approached total dissolution of most minerals. Combustion furnace was at times used to assay for total sulphur.* • *No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations reported.* • *A total of 746 Standard assays have been completed. No significant bias was identified.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	*Field duplicates were collected between 2004 and 2009 with 812 samples collected*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *Verification procedures for previous operators have not been documented.* • *After 2010, significant intersections were reportedly viewed by the Exploration Manager and/or Managing Director. Significant intersections were reportedly also verified by portable XRF data collected in the field and cross-checked against the final assays when received.* • *Primary data collection methods prior to 2010 have not been documented. Since 2010, data was reportedly recorded using a set of standard Excel templates on a data logger and uploaded to a Notebook computer. The data were sent to Perth office for verification and compilation into an SQL database by the in-house database administrator. Full copies were stored offsite.* • *Full database verification of all historical information was reportedly completed in 2009. DataShed was used for drill hole data storage and validation.* • *The drill hole database was migrated to an updated version of DataShed™ in 2021. Original assay files were re-loaded as part of this process* • *Except for below detection limited (BDL) assays, no adjustments have been made to assay data. BDLs are entered as negative values.*
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *All hole collar coordinates were reportedly checked by the previous operator using DGPS, with all co-ordinates and elevation data considered reliable.* • *Downhole surveys were performed on all holes. Historical operators initially used acid tubes for surveys but switched to down-the-hole single shot Eastman cameras. From 2004 onwards single shots and gyro were primarily used.* • *The grid system used for the location of all drill holes is MGA_GDA94, Zone 50.* • *The conversion to local grid consists of 7704600N, 573300E ->10,000N, 5,000E and Rotation of -30 deg.* • *The area is flat lying at an elevation of approximately 10 m above mean sea level. Topographic control is provided by combination of external survey control and DGPS readings.* • *2022 Anax drill holes were set up using GPS and downhole surveys were recorded using an Axis Gyro tool.*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *Drill sections at Salt Creek are typically spaced 15 m to 20 m apart, with holes are spaced 15 to 20m apart on section near surface, increasing to >50 m at depth.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• *The current spacing was adequate to assume geological and grade continuity of the mineralised domain.* • *No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.*
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.*	• *The Salt Creek drilling was orientated predominantly to the northwest, near perpendicular to the mineralised trend. Given the stratigraphic nature of the mineralising system, no orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Protocols prior to 2010 have not been documented.* • *Independent audits by previous operators in 2010 reportedly concluded that the historical sampling protocols were adequate.* • *Procedures employed by the previous operator after 2009 typically included storage in a secure facility on site, before being collected by a commercial freight operator. The samples were reportedly delivered directly to a laboratory in Perth. An online tracking system was reportedly used.* • *Anax drilling was supervised by an independent geological consultant. Diamond core was logged and photographed, before being sent to commercial laboratories in Perth using commercial freight operators.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *Independent audits of the sampling techniques and data were reportedly completed as part of previous feasibility studies in 2008 by Straits and 2011 (Venturex). The studies were reported to be comprehensive and covered all industry standard issues. There did not appear to be any significant risk in accepting the data as valid.* • *The drilling database inherited from the previous operator was imported into a relational SQL Server database using DataShed™ (industry standard drill hole database management software) by external consultancy, Mitchell River Group in 2021. Original assay files where available were obtained and reimported as part of the database migration.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*
		• *Salt Creek is located within granted Mining Lease M47/323.*
		• *The tenement is currently in good standing.*
		• *Anax has an 80% interest in the tenement and Develop (ASX:DVP) holds the remaining 20% interest. Develop is free carried through to a decision to mine.*
		• *The tenement occurs within the granted Ngarluma Native Title Claim and is subject to a community assistance agreement with the Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation.*
		• *The Whim Creek Project is currently the subject of an Environmental Protection Notice (EPN). Anax has made substantial progress in addressing the requirements of the EPN since acquiring its interest. The EPN is not expected to be an impediment to obtaining a licence to operate.*
		• *The tenement is subject to standard government royalties.*
		• *The following additional royalties apply:*
		  ○ *M47/323 and M47/324 – 2.5% of net profits on the sale of minerals exceeding 1 Mt.*
		  ○ *1.0% NSR on Anax's share of production*
		.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Previous exploration has been conducted within the tenement package by numerous historical exploration companies including Australian Inland Exploration, Texas Gulf Australia, Straits and Venturex, mainly since the early 1970s.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The Salt Creek copper-zinc-lead-silver(-gold) deposit consists of two mineralised zones hosted towards the top of a sequence of volcaniclastic siltstones overlain by basaltic andesite flows and tuffs. The deposit is closely associated with a thick underlying rhyolitic pile containing a well-developed coarse pyroclastic unit towards the top within the north–easterly trending Whim Creek belt in the western Pilbara Craton. The deposit is an example of an Archaean volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) style deposit that has undergone post-mineralisation deformation and mineralisation remobilisation.*
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:*	• *Detailed drill hole data have been publicly released by previous operators, including Venturex and Straits.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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 full list of summary intersections of historical drilling is been included in the referenced announcement.* • *All relevant drill hole information has been displayed, including collar and survey information.*
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.*	• *All reported assays have been length weighted.* • *No top-cuts were applied to exploration intersections and results quoted.* • *High-grade massive sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of sulphide mineralisation were typically reported as included intervals.* • *No data aggregation was applied.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *The inclined drill holes intercepted the mineralisation at an oblique angle.* • *The true widths of historical drill holes reported are typically 80% to 90% of reported intervals.*
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.*	• *Included in referenced 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.*	• *Included in referenced report.*
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,*	• *Not Applicable.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *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.*	• *The potential for depth extensions has been identified and may be investigated through future diamond drilling.*