29 July 2024 **ASX CODE: MTB**

Quarterly Report to 30 June 2024

During the Quarter the Company undertook the following activities:

- An in-depth review of the high-grade silver domains of the Kihabe polymetallic Zn/Pb/Cu/Ag/V/Ga/Ge Deposit.
- Assemblage of samples for mineralogical and metallurgical test work to confirm on-site recovery of Gallium and Germanium from the Nxuu and Kihabe Deposits.
- Seeking approval of an Environmental Impact Assessment from the Department of Environmental Affairs, Botswana, to conduct an estimated 2,600m of HQ diamond core in-fill drilling at the Nxuu Deposit. Once complete the Company will be able to quote an Indicated/Measured Resource Estimate compliant with the 2012 JORC Code and proceed to a Pre-Feasibility Study followed by a Definitive Feasibility Study.

Kihabe Deposit Silver Domains

HIGHLIGHTS

- Kihabe Mineral Resource Estimate (21 million Tonnes at 2.0% ZnEq[1]) estimated to contain 5.4 million Oz of silver
- Silver currently trading at or near 10-year highs at around US$30 per Ounce[2]
- Estimated global silver deficit of 215.3 million troy ounces in 2024[3]
- Individual silver intersections at the Kihabe Deposit include:
- **7m @ 984g/t (31.6oz/t)** from 97m incl. **1m @ 4,076 g/t (131oz/t)** from 97m (KDD114)
- **7m @ 477g/t (15.3oz/t)** from 63m incl. **1m @ 1,510 g/t (48.5oz/t)** from 65m (KIH007)
- 644.8m from 50 holes in the SW domain, over strike length of 550m, average **49.7g/t (1.6oz/t) Ag**[4]
- 425m from 31 holes in the NE domain, over a strike length of 900m, average **63.67g/t (2.0oz/t) Ag**[5]
- Metallurgical test work underway to determine onsite recovery of Gallium and Germanium not yet included in the Kihabe Mineral Resource Estimate. The Kihabe Deposit has a large Exploration Target of up to 100 million tonnes @12 g/t Gallium.
- Gallium currently trading at US$889.3/kg[6]
- Germanium currently trading at US$3,327.10/kg[6]

Mount Burgess Mining Ltd (**MTB**:ASX, the "**Company**") is pleased to update the silver potential of the Kihabe-Nxuu Project ("Project") in Botswana. With the recent increase in silver prices and multiple forecasts

[1] ZnEq is Zinc Equivalent (refer to the Mineral Resource Summary towards the end of this report)
[2] See Silver price chart on Page 6. www.kitco.com – 29th June 2024
[3] https://www.mining.com/web/global-silver-deficit-to-rise-in-2024-due-to-higher-demand-lower-supply/
[4] From 657m of Ag mineralisation, applying a 10g/t low cut.
[5] From 426m of Ag mineralisation, applying a 12g/t low cut.
[6] See price charts Gallium and Germanium Pages 8 & 9 Strategic Metals Invest.

predicting a structural deficit over the coming years, the importance of the silver content of the Project has increased substantially.

The Kihabe Deposit has two significant silver domains (see Figure 1) with shallow high-grade intersections including 7m @ 984g/t from 97m and 7m @ 477g/t from 63m, previously announced in June 2021. The SW and NE domains require further infill and extensional drilling (see Figures 2 & 3). The Company released individual metres over 93g/t (3oz/t) shown in the tables below. Individual metres of 311g/t (10oz/t) and over, are highlighted in green. Refer to attached figures outlined in the Drill Section headings in the aforementioned tables to review the intersections from which the individual metres have been extracted.

The 6 million tonne Nxuu Mineral Resource Estimate, 7kms to the East of the Kihabe Deposit, contains a further 1,040,000 ounces of silver.

The Company is also undertaking metallurgical test work to determine the potential for the recovery of Gallium and Germanium onsite. Results will be released once available. Further drilling is required before the Gallium Exploration Target (refer ASX Release 6 July 2023) and Germanium can be included in the Kihabe Mineral Resource Estimate. Gallium and Germanium have been included in the Nxuu Mineral Resource Estimate.

Chairman of Mount Burgess Mining Mr. Nigel Forrester commented:

"The importance of the silver content of the Kihabe-Nxuu Project is supported by its recent significant price increase to a 10-year high of US$31 per ounce (currently trading around US$28 per ounce). The Company sees this as being positive for the Project as the expectation is that silver demand will continue to increase due to the metal's green technology use in solar panels, batteries and wind turbines.

The importance of the Gallium and Germanium content of the Kihabe-Nxuu project is also supported by their recent significant price increases. Since January 2020 the Gallium price has increased 298% to US$889.3kg and the Germanium price has increased 162% to US$3,327.10. The Gallium price increase is primarily due to gallium nitride chips being required to replace silicon chips which are not able to cope with the increase in heat generated from significant growth in 5G communication traffic in computers, laptops and smart phones. The Germanium price increase is primarily due to its requirement in semi-conductor chips, LEDs, night vision appliances, infra-red optical material and solar panels where it can convert 40% of sunlight into power."

TABLE 1 - KIHABE SOUTH-WEST ZONE - SILVER GRADES OVER 3 OZ/T

SECTION 9,850E TO SECTION 10,400E

HOLE ID	COORDINATES		DIP	AZI-MUTH	INTERVAL			Silver Grade	
	Easting	Northing	Degrees	Degrees	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	g/t	Oz/t
SECTION 9,850E									
KDD119	9,849	9,955	-60	339	131	132	1	292.0	9.4
SECTION 9,900E									
KRC034	9,900	9,937	-60	339	190	191	1	212.0	6.8
KRC036	9,900	9,974	-60	339	106	107	1	126.0	4.1
SECTION 10,000E (Refer to Figures 4 and 5)									
KIH003	9,955	10,009	-70	339	110	111	1	336.0	10.8
				including	111	112	1	115.0	3.7
KRC041	10,000	9,960	-60	339	92	93	1	97.00	3.1
KIH004	10,000	9,976	-60	339	110	111	1	328.0	10.5
KIH001	10,000	10,003	-60	339	67	68	1	98.0	3.2
					68	69	1	121.0	3.9
					71	72	1	100.0	3.2
					90	91	1	435.0	14.0

HOLE ID	COORDINATES		DIP	AZI-MUTH	INTERVAL			Silver Grade	
	Easting	Northing	Degrees	Degrees	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	g/t	Oz/t
SECTION 10,000E (CONT'D) Figures 4 & 5									
KRC038	10,000	10,020	-60	339	38	39	1	135.0	4.3
					41	42	1	118.0	3.8
					42	43	1	153.0	4.9
KDD204	10,000	10,025	-60	340	16	16.6	0.6	93.1	3.0
SECTION 10,050E (Refer to Figures 6-9)									
KDD124	10,050	10,000	-60	339	68	69	1	279.0	9.0
					69	70	1	128.0	4.1
					92	93	1	104.0	3.3
					93	94	1	397.0	12.8
					94	95	1	155.0	5.0
KDD125	10,050	10,025	-60	339	51	52	1	273.0	8.8
					54	55	1	635.0	20.4
KDD202	10,050	10,037	-60	339	27	27.7	0.7	99.7	3.2
					64	65	1	398.5	12.8
					65	66	1	192.8	6.2
					66	67	1	92.5	3.0
SECTION 10,050E (cont'd) (Refer to Figures 6-9)									
KRC098	10,100	10,048	-60	69	60	61	1	186.0	6.0
					62	63	1	127.0	4.1
					63	64	1	114.0	3.7
					66	67	1	115.0	3.7
					76	77	1	104.0	3.3
SECTION 10,075E (Refer to Figure 10)									
KDD201	10,075	10,045	-60	340	71	72	1	644.3	20.7
					72	73	1	383.3	12.3
					74.8	75.21	0.41	285.9	9.2
					82	83	1	162.6	5.2
SECTION 10,100E (Refer to Figures 11-13)									
KRC044	10,100	10,010	-60	339	83	84	1	147.0	4.7
					84	85	1	970.0	31.2
					85	86	1	367.0	11.8
KDD109	10,100	10,030	-65	339					
					73	74	1	169.0	5.4
					75	76	1	1,231.0	39.6
					76	77	1	105.0	3.4
					77	78	1	188.0	6.0
					79	80	1	997.0	32.1
					80	81	1	113.0	3.6
KDD126	10,100	10,075	-60	339	100	101	1	1,192.0	38.3
					101	102	1	556.0	17.9
KRC044	10,100	10,010	-60	339	83	84	1	147.0	4.7
					84	85	1	970.0	31.2
					85	86	1	367.0	11.8

HOLE ID	COORDINATES		DIP	AZI-MUTH	INTERVAL			Silver Grade	
	Easting	Northing	Degrees	Degrees	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	g/t	Oz/t
SECTION 10,100E (Cont'd) (Refer Figures 11-13)									
KDD109	10,100	10,030	-65	339					
					73	74	1	169.0	5.4
					75	76	1	1,231.0	39.6
					76	77	1	105.0	3.4
					77	78	1	188.0	6.0
					79	80	1	997.0	32.1
					80	81	1	113.0	3.6
KDD126	10,100	10,075	-60	339	100	101	1	1,192.0	38.3
					101	102	1	556.0	17.9
SECTION 10,150E									
KDD127	10,152	9,986	-60	339	72	73	1	172.0	5.5
SECTION 10,300E (Refer to Figure 14)									
KDD129	10,300	10,037	-90	0	70	71	1	93.0	3.0

TABLE 2 -KIHABE NORTH-EAST ZONE – SILVER GRADES OVER 3 OZ/T

SECTION 11,500E TO SECTION 11,800E

HOLE ID	COORDINATES		DIP	AZI-MUTH	INTERVAL			Silver Grade	
	Easting	Northing	Degrees	Degrees	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	g/t	Oz/t
SECTION 11,500E (Refer to Figures 15 and 16)									
KRC048	11,500	10,069	-60	159	72	75	3	121.0	3.9
KDD114	11,500	10,073	-90	0	67	68	1	267.0	8.6
					97	98	1	4,076.0	131.0
					98	99	1	1,607.0	51.7
					99	100	1	249.0	8.0
					100	101	1	97.0	3.1
					101	102	1	261.0	8.4
					102	103	1	351.0	11.3
					103	104	1	245.0	7.9
					106	107	1	108.0	3.5
					116	117	1	102	3.3
SECTION 11,600E (Refer to Figures 17-20)									
KDD115	11,600	9,900	-60	339	52	53	1	122.0	3.9
					53	54	1	99.0	3.2
KDD143	11,600	10,009	-60	339	55	56	1	121.0	3.9
					56	57	1	137.0	4.4
KIH007	11,607	10,037	-60	339	53	54	1	113.0	3.6
					56	57	1	107.0	3.4
					58	59	1	178.0	5.7
					59	60	1	151.0	4.9
					63	64	1	102.0	3.3
					64	65	1	149.0	4.8
					65	66	1	1,510.0	48.5
					66	67	1	1,220.0	39.2
					67	68	1	125.0	4.0

HOLE ID	COORDINATES		DIP	AZI-MUTH	INTERVAL			Silver Grade	
	Easting	Northing	Degrees	Degrees	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	g/t	Oz/t
SECTION 11,600E (Cont'd) (Refer to Figures 17-20)									
KIH007 (Cont'd)					68	69	1	143.0	4.6
					69	70	1	93.0	3.0
					136	137	1	145.0	4.7
					95	96	1	1,780.0	57.2
					99	100	1	117.0	3.8
					136	137	1	145.0	4.7
KRC054	11,600	10,058	-60	339	69	70	1	181.0	5.8
KRC056	11,600	10,110	-60	159	100	101	1	530	17.0
KRC058	11,595	10,130	-60	159	135	136	1	97.0	3.1
SECTION 11,770E (Refer to Figure 21)									
KIH011	11,768	10,095	-60	339	88	89	1	344.0	11.0
SECTION 11,800E (Refer to Figure 22)									
KDD116	11,800	10,015	-67	339	50	51	1	214.0	6.9

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

Indicated Mineral Resource Type		Grade					Metal Content				
	MT	ZnEq %	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	V_2O_5 %	ZnEq kt	Zn kt	Pb kt	Ag Moz	V_2O_5 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**

Inferred Mineral Resource Type		Grade					Metal Content				
	MT	ZnEq* %	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	V_2O_5 %	ZnEq kt	Zn kt	Pb kt	Ag Moz	V_2O_5 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**

Total Mineral Resource Type		Grade					Metal Content				
	MT	ZnEq* %	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	V_2O_5 %	ZnEq kt	Zn kt	Pb kt	Ag Moz	V_2O_5 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**

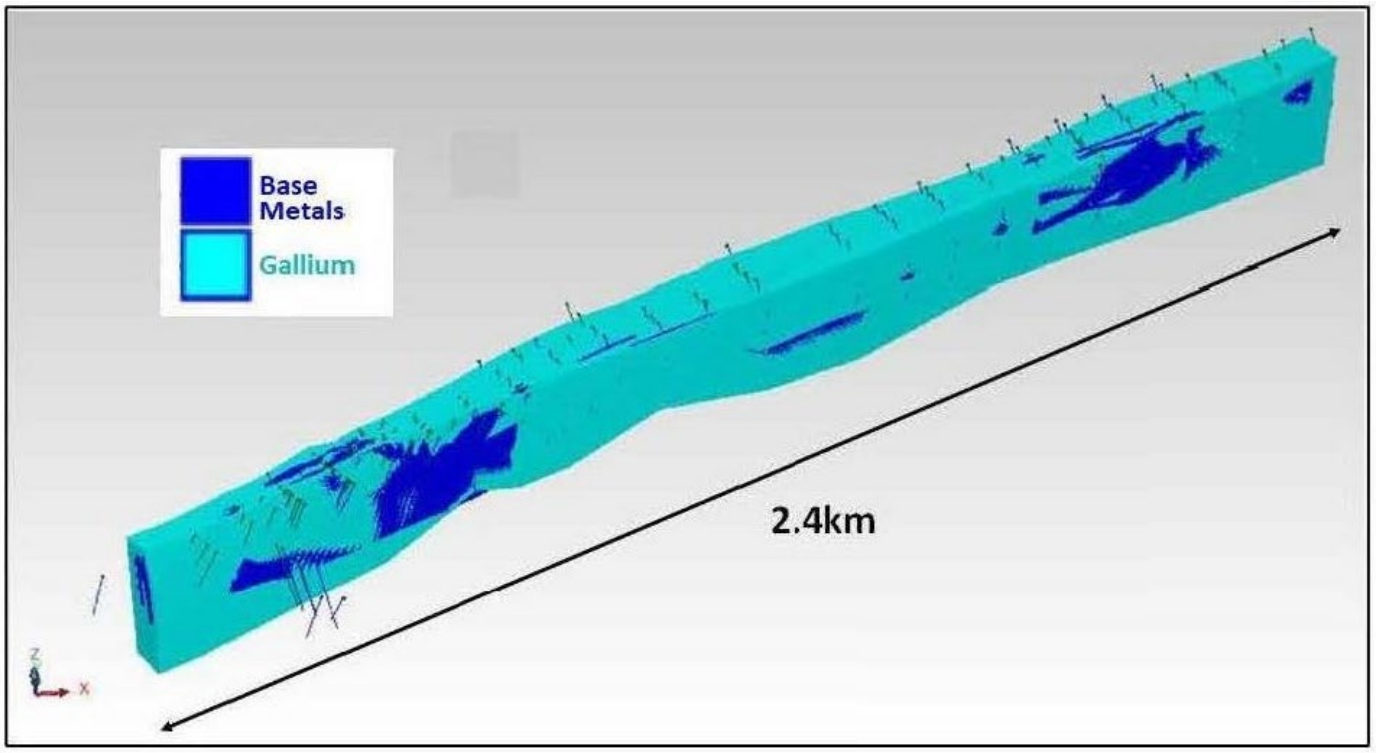
The Mineral Resource has been compiled under the supervision of Mr. Shaun Searle who is a director of Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd and a Registered Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Searle has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit 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 July 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.

Kihabe Gallium Exploration Target Additional to Mineral Resource Estimate

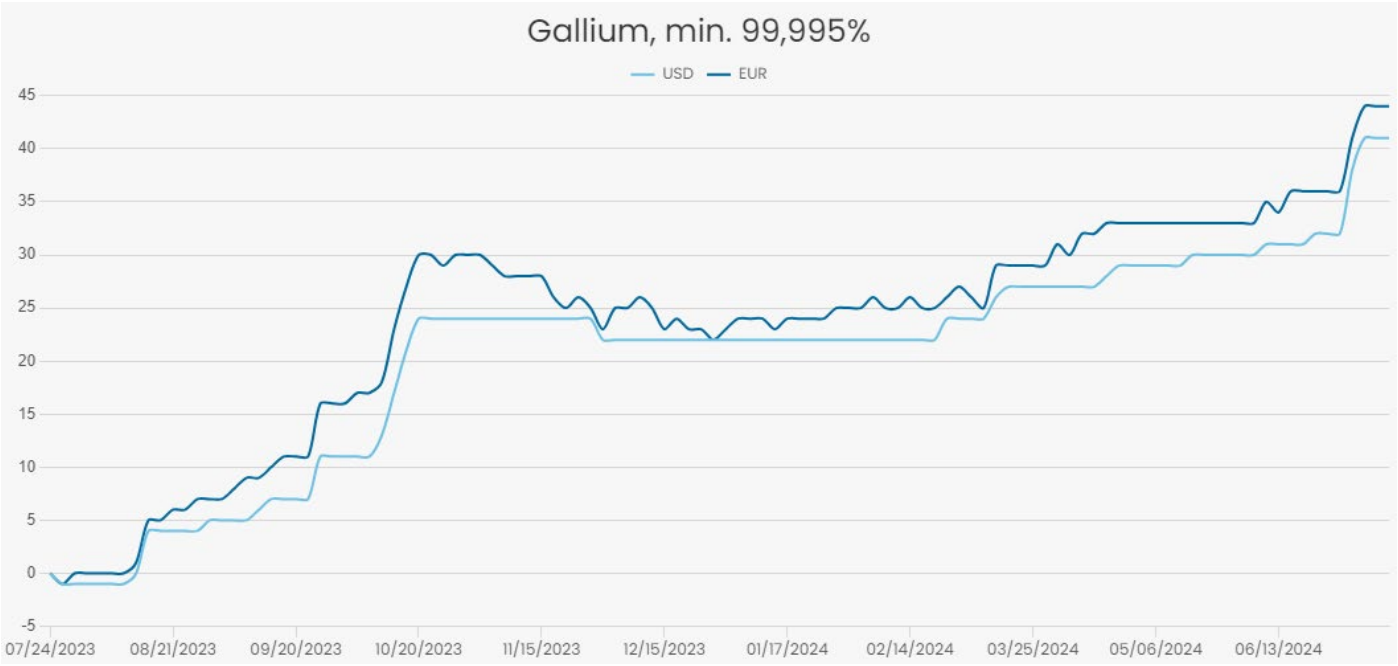


Range	Tonnage (Million Tonnes)	Gallium Grade (ppm)
Lower	75	9
Upper	100	12

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource for all target areas reported. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code

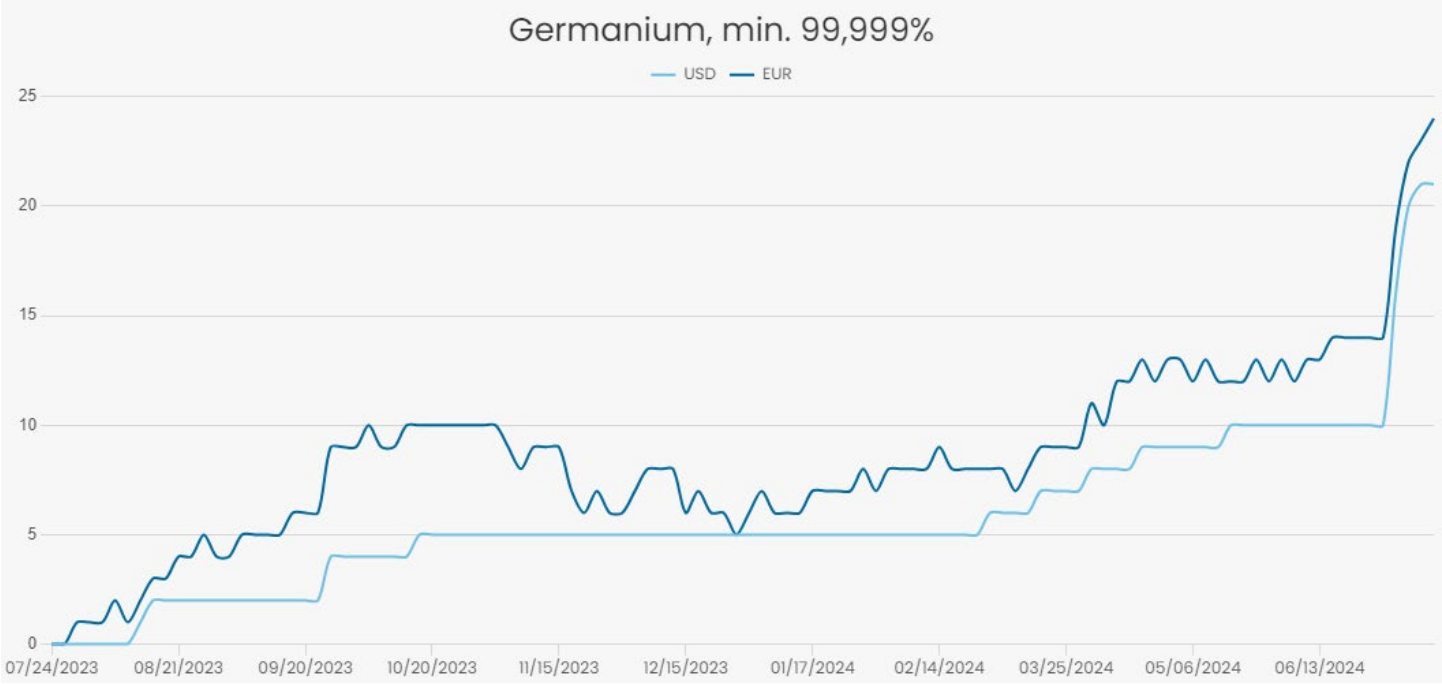
This Exploration Target has been estimated from 18 holes drilled along the entire 2.4 km of the Kihabe Deposit and assayed for Gallium. Refer to announcement to ASX dated 6 July 2023.

1 Year Gallium



Strategicmetalsinvest.com/gallium-prices/

1 Year Germanium



Strategicmetalsinvest.com/germanium -prices/

Nxuu Polymetallic Deposit

Mineral Resource Estimate (0.5% ZnEq Cut-off)

Domain	Indicated Mineral Resource													
	Tonnage	ZnEq	Zn	Pb	Ag	V_2O_5	Ge	Ga	Zn	Pb	Ag	V_2O_5	Ge	Ga
	Mt	%	%	%	g/t	%	g/t	g/t	kt	kt	kOz	kt	kg	kg
Base Metal	2.7	2.3	1.4	0.7	7.2	0.04	3.1	10.4	38	20	630	1.2	9,000	28,000
Total	**2.7**	**2.3**	**1.4**	**0.7**	**7.2**	**0.04**	**3.1**	**10.4**	**38**	**20**	**630**	**1.2**	**9,000**	**28,000**

Domain	Inferred Mineral Resource													
	Tonnage	ZnEq	Zn	Pb	Ag	V_2O_5	Ge	Ga	Zn	Pb	Ag	V_2O_5	Ge	Ga
	Mt	%	%	%	g/t	%	g/t	g/t	kt	kt	kOz	kt	kg	kg
Base Metal	2.9	1.4	0.9	0.4	4.0	0.03	2.3	10.3	25	10	370	0.9	7,000	30,000
Vanadium	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.5	3.7	0.15	2.6	8.7	1	2	40	0.6	1,000	3,000
Total	**3.2**	**1.4**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**3.9**	**0.04**	**2.3**	**10.1**	**26**	**12**	**410**	**1.4**	**8,000**	**33,000**

Domain	Total Mineral Resource													
	Tonnage	ZnEq	Zn	Pb	Ag	V_2O_5	Ge	Ga	Zn	Pb	Ag	V_2O_5	Ge	Ga
	Mt	%	%	%	g/t	%	g/t	g/t	kt	kt	kOz	kt	kg	kg
Base Metal	5.6	1.8	1.1	0.5	5.5	0.04	2.7	10.3	63	30	990	2.0	15,000	58,000
Vanadium	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.5	3.7	0.15	2.6	8.7	1	2	40	0.6	1,000	3,000
Total	**6.0**	**1.8**	**1.1**	**0.5**	**5.4**	**0.04**	**2.7**	**10.2**	**64**	**32**	**1,040**	**2.6**	**16,000**	**61,000**

Domain	Total Mineral Resource													
	Tonnage	ZnEq	Zn	Pb	Ag	V_2O_5	Ge	Ga	Zn	Pb	Ag	V_2O_5	Ge	Ga
	Mt	%	%	%	g/t	%	g/t	g/t	kt	kt	kOz	kt	kg	kg
Base Metal	2.7	2.7	1.7	0.9	8.4	0.04	3.5	10.5	46	24	730	1.0	9,000	28,000
Vanadium	0.1	2.1	0.3	0.7	5.3	0.24	3.1	6.7	0.4	1	20	0.3	400	1,000
Total	**2.8**	**2.7**	**1.7**	**0.9**	**8.3**	**0.05**	**3.5**	**10.3**	**47**	**25**	**750**	**1.4**	**10,000**	**29,000**

Although Ga and Ge are shown separately, Ge/Ga are NOT included in the Zinc Equiv Grade calculation.

Nxuu Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (10g/t Ga Cut-off Grade)

Domain	Inferred Mineral Resource				
	Tonnage Mt	Ge g/t	Ga g/t	Ge kg	Ga kg
Peripheral	2.3	1.4	11.3	3,200	25,500

The Peripheral Mineral Resource surrounds the Base Metal and Vanadium Resource and, as such, is in addition to the Base Metal and Vanadium Mineral Resource above.

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 in November 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 Zn/Pb prices, Kitco silver price for Ag, Live Vanadium Price for V2O5, as at 21 October 2022 and calculated with the formula:

ZnEq = 100 x {(Zn% x 3,000) + (Pb% x 2,000) + (Ag g/t x (20/31.1035) + (V2O5% x16,000)}/(3,000)

Ga/Ge Exploration Target Additional to Nxuu Mineral Resource Estimate

In addition to the MRE, an independent geological consultant compiled a Ga/Ge Exploration Target.

Table 7 – Nxuu Ga/Ge Exploration Target

Range	Tonnage	Ga Grade	Ge Grade
Lower	4 million	9ppm (g/t)	2ppm (g/t)
Upper	8 million	12ppm (g/t)	3ppm (g/t)

The Company expanded its investigation into the potentially significant contribution that Gallium, Germanium and Vanadium Pentoxide (V2O5) could make to the Kihabe-Nxuu polymetallic Zinc (Zn), Lead (Pb), Silver (Ag), Copper (Cu), Vanadium (V), Gallium (Ga), Germanium (Ge) project.

Assemblage of Nxuu Deposit Samples for Mineralogical/Metallurgical Test Work

Test work in the first quarter of 2024 was conducted in the areas of gravity separation, heavy media separation, flotation and diagnostic leaching. These metallurgical processes have been carried out on diamond drill core samples selected throughout the Nxuu deposit.

In the third quarter of 2024 a composite sample was selected from five Nxuu Deposit drill holes representing a life of mine (LOM) feed grade. It will assist to further develop a flowsheet and characterise the metallurgical response in a polymetallic process. Refer Figure 23 showing the location of the five holes.

Seeking Approval of an Environmental Impact Assessment from the Department of Environmental Affairs, Botswana

Due to a change in legislation, any drilling planned to be conducted on Tribal Land in Botswana now requires the approval of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) from the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)

The Kihabe-Nxuu Project is situated on remote rural Tribal Land.

On 21 December 2023 the DEA approved a draft of an EIA submitted for review to conduct the required 2,600m of infill HQ diamond core drilling at the Nxuu Deposit to enable the Company to quote an Indicated/Measured Mineral Resource Estimate complaint with the 2012 JORC Code.

On 7 February 2024, the Company submitted a final version of the EIA in accordance with the approved draft. However, the DEA then raised further issues, all of which the Company has attended to, so it is now awaiting final approval from the DEA.

Corporate

During the quarter, the Company raised $380,000 through the issue of 253,333,333 shares at $0.0015 through GBA capital.

Prospecting Licence PL43/2016 – 100% Owned and Operated by MTB

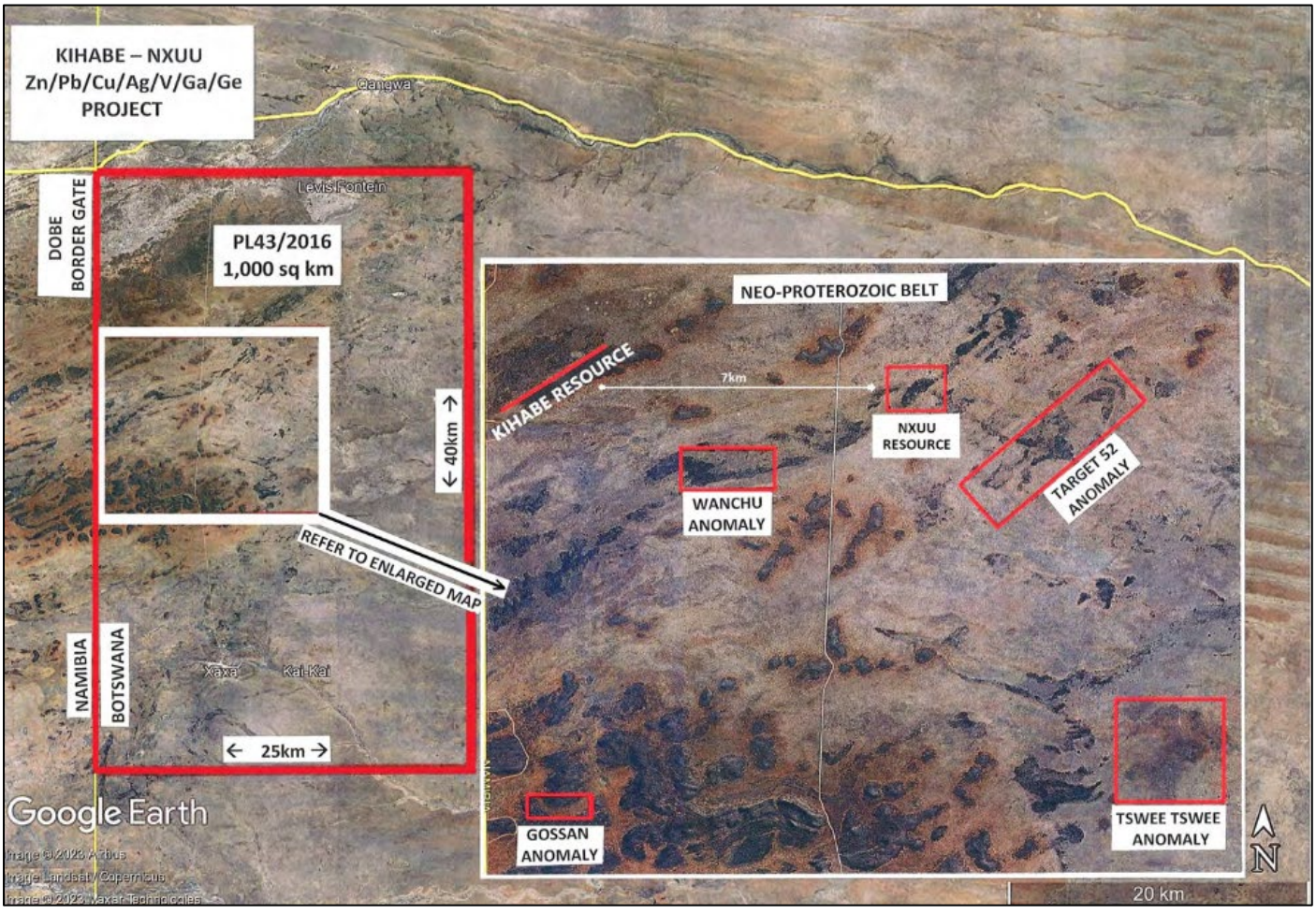


FIGURE 1

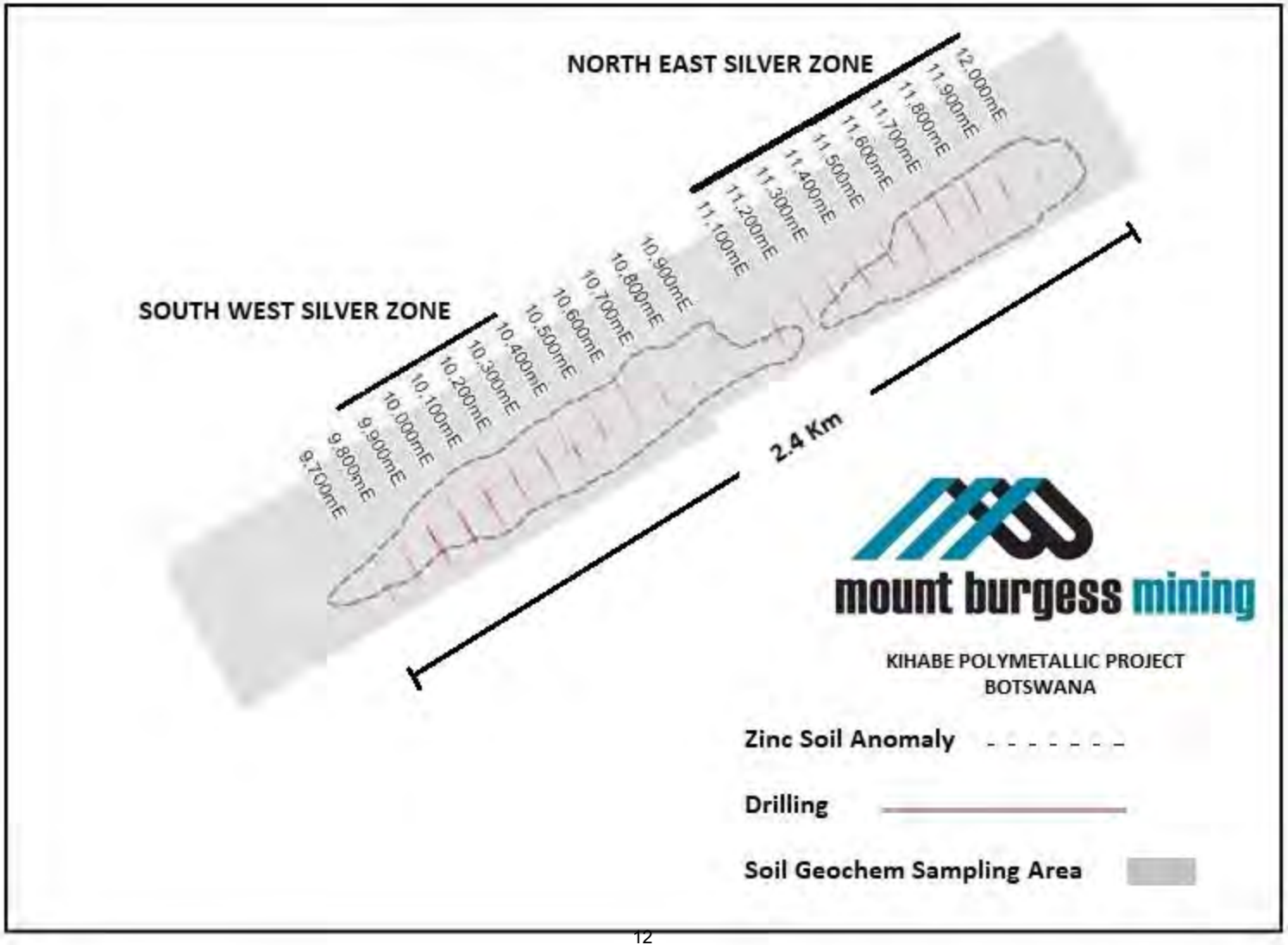
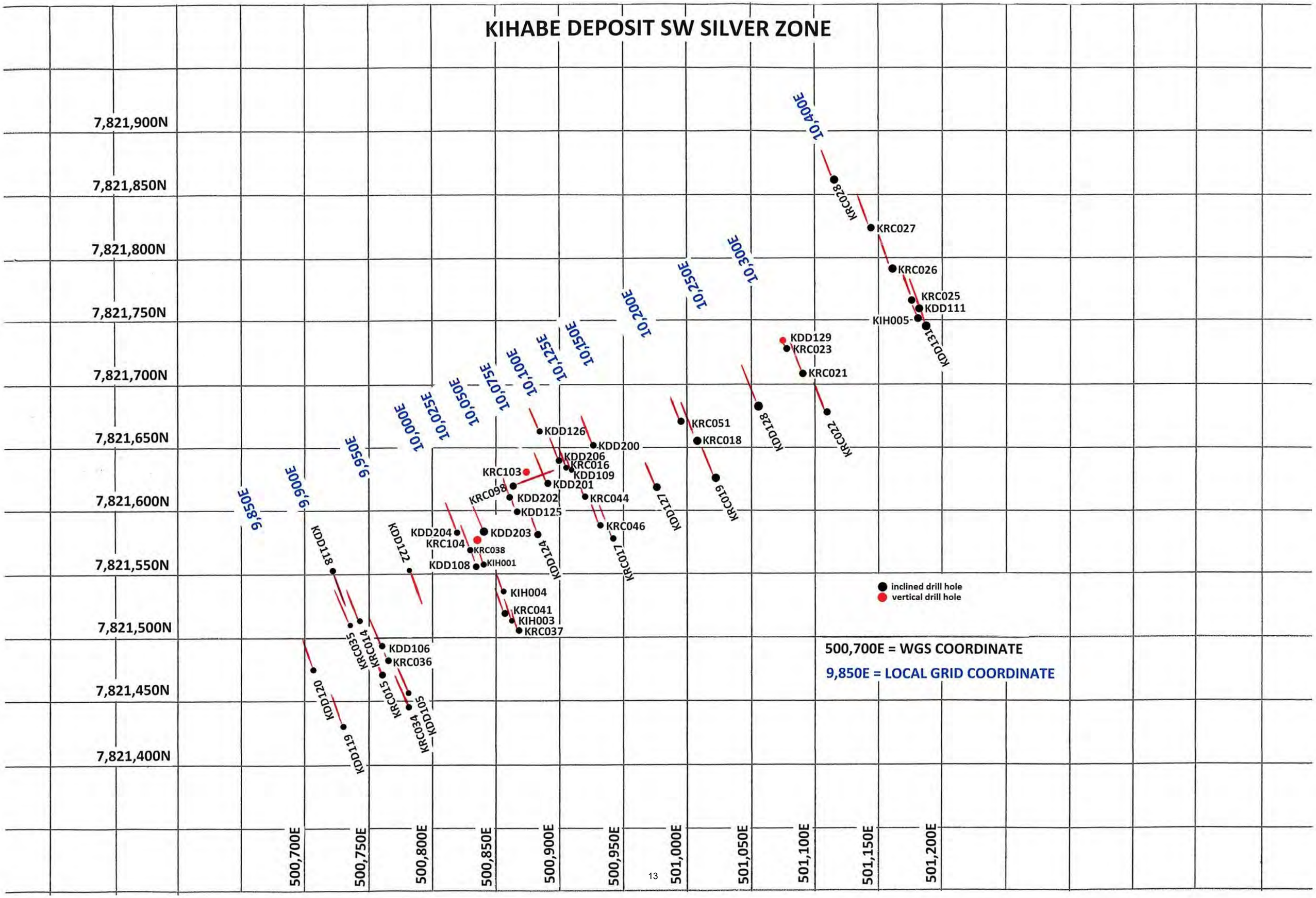

NORTH EAST SILVER ZONE
12,000mE
11,900mE
11,800mE
11,700mE
11,600mE
11,500mE
11,400mE
11,300mE
11,200mE
11,100mE
SOUTH WEST SILVER ZONE
10,900mE
10,800mE
10,700mE
10,600mE
10,500mE
10,400mE
10,300mE
10,200mE
10,100mE
10,000mE
9,900mE
9,800mE
9,700mE
2.4 Km
mount burgess mining
KIHABE POLYMETALLIC PROJECT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

FIGURE 2

KIHABE DEPOSIT SW SILVER ZONE



KIHABE DEPOSIT NE SILVER ZONE

7,822,700N
7,822,650N
7,822,600N
7,822,550N
7,822,500N
7,822,450N
7,822,400N
7,822,350N
7,822,300N
7,822,250N
7,822,200N
7,822,150N

11,450E
11,500E
11,550E
11,600E
11,650E
11,700E
11,750E
11,800E
11,850E
11,900E
12,000E
11,100E
11,200E
11,300E

KDD117
KIH012
KDD153
KRC082
KRC078
KRC077
KRC079
KRC027
KRC067
KRC062
KIH011
KRC061
KRC066
KDD116
KRC058
KRC056
KRC054
KRC059
KRC052
KRC048
KRC049
KDD142
KIH010
KDD143
KIH007
KDD140
KDD114
KDD115
KRC091
KRC092
KRC095

501,700E = WGS COORDINATE
11,100E = LOCAL GRID COORDINATE

Inclined drill hole
Vertical drill hole

501,700E
501,750E
501,800E
501,850E
501,900E
501,950E
502,000E
502,050E
502,100E
502,150E
502,200E
502,250E
502,300E
502,350E
502,400E
502,450E
502,500E
502,550E

FIGURE 4

KIHABE DEPOSIT SW ZONE
SECTION 10,000E

500,800E | 7,821,600N | KDD204 | KRC104 | KRC038 | KDD108 | KIH001 | 7,821,550N | 500,850E | KIH004 | KRC041 | KIH003 | KRC037 | 7,821,500N

340 Deg

160 Deg

KALAHARI SAND

MINERALISED OXIDISED QUARTZ WACKE

BARREN DOLOSTONE

BASE OF OXIDATION

20m 21m 1m 1.19%

29m 30m 1m 1.02%

4m 1.33% 42m 43m 46m 47m 4m 2.03%

62m 63m 65m 2m 1.63%

17m 1.20oz/t 68m 70m 73m 3m 2.61% 12m 4.31% 79m 80m 75m 79m 4m 1.75%

67m-68m 98g/t (3.2oz/t)
68m-69m 121g/t (3.9oz/t
71m-72m 100g/t (3.2oz/t)

90m-91m 435g/t (14oz/t)

2m 8.12oz/t 89m 91m 88m 12m 1.76% 100m

16m 1.7oz/t 96m 96m 96m 7m 1.73% 105m 108m 9m 5.36% 103m 112m 112m 110m 112m

110m-111m 328g/t (10.5oz/t)

4m 3.76% 125m 14m 1.75% 139m

2m 2.67%

57m 59m 2m 1%

66m 67m 69m 71m 1m 2.58% 2m 1.31%

10m 3.04% 80m 80m 87m 90m 7m 1.77%

9m 2.55% 105m 106m 109m 113m 114m 113m 7m 1.35%

4m 4oz/t

2m 2oz/t 118m 120m

EOH 120m DH

110m-111m 336g/t (10.8oz/t)
111m-112m 115g/t (3.7oz/t)

2m 1.30oz/t 138m 140m 142m

8m 1.50oz/t 22m 26.20g/t 144 150m 149 150m 150m

128m 128m 22m 2.42% 134m 135m 1m 1.44% 138m 12m 2.57% 5m 4.05%

161m 165m 4m 1.40%

EOH 59.85m DH

EOH 90m DH

EOH 127m DH

EOH 130m DH

EOH 145m DH

EOH 172m DH

EOH 186m DH

EOH 200m DH

MINERALISED SULPHIDIC QUARTZ WACKE

LEGEND

Zinc

Lead

Silver

KIHABE DEPOSIT SW ZONE
SECTION 10,000E

FIGURE 5

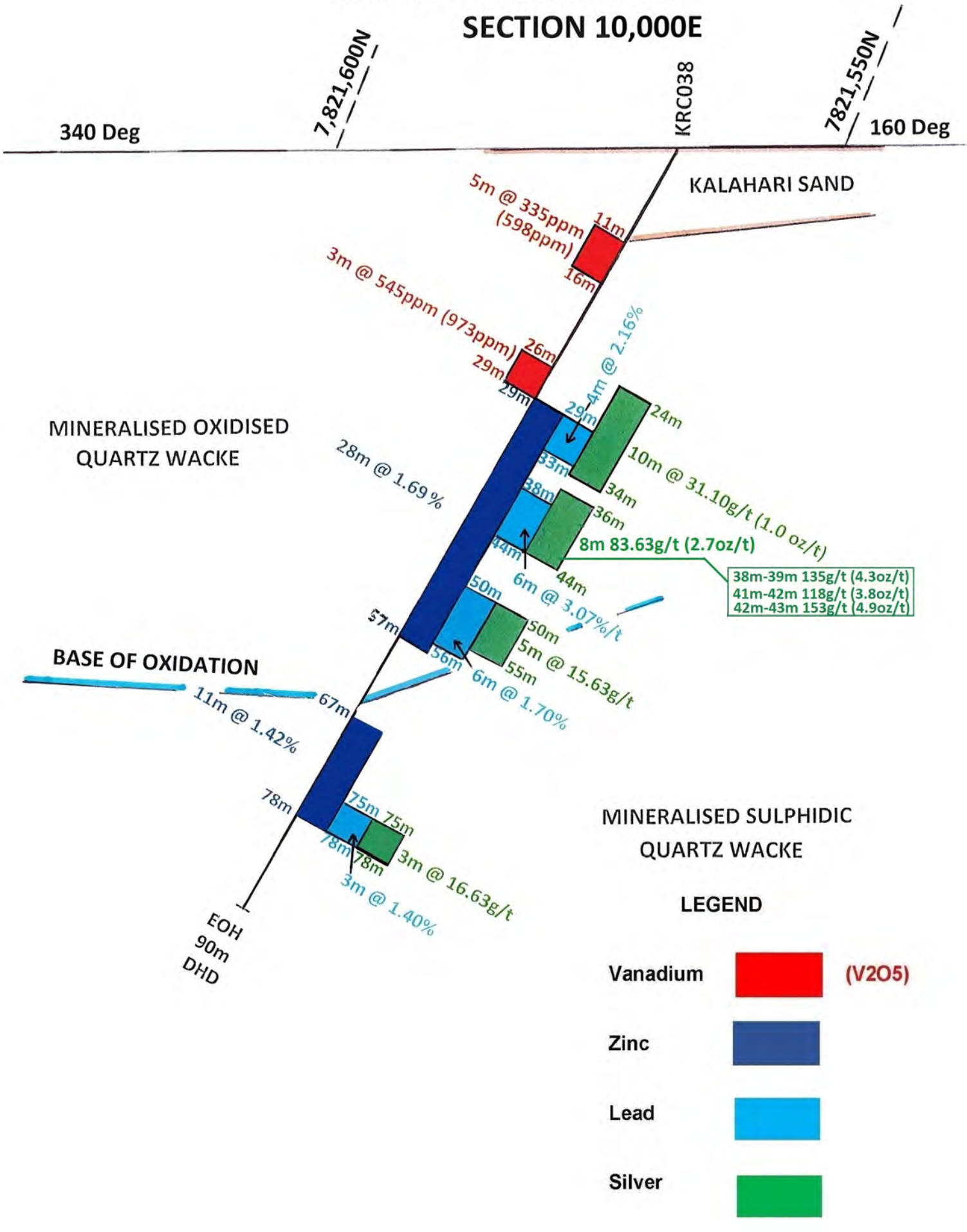


FIGURE 6

KIHABE DEPOSIT SWZONE
SECTION 10,050E

500,850E

7,821,650N

340 Deg

160 Deg

KDD124

KALAHARI SAND

MINERALISED OXIDISED
QUARTZ WACKE

1m 614ppm (1,096ppm) 24m
2m 1,588ppm (2,835ppm) 27m 25m 29m

BASE OF OXIDATION

BARREN DOLOSTONE

MINERALISED SULPHIDIC
QUARTZ WACKE

1m 2.18% 66m 65m
15m 2.08% 71m 68m 70m
2m 1.97% 74m 76m
3m 1.37% 86m 90m 93m
1m 2.24% 93m 94m
10m 1.42% 139m
1m 1.54% 142m 143m
1m 1.86% 157m 158m
149m

64m 71m 7m 2.75oz/t
68m-69m 279g/t (9oz/t)
69m-70m 128g/t (4.1oz/t)

79m 2m 22g/t

84m 85m 5m 25g/t

92m 95m 10m 2.61oz/t
3m 7.03oz/t
92m-93m 104g/t (3.3oz/t)
93m-94m 397g/t (12.8oz/t)
94m-95m 155g/t (5oz/t)

139m 140m 142m 143m 1m 1.06oz/t
1m 21g/t

EOH
171.7m
DHD

LEGEND

Vanadium (V2O5)

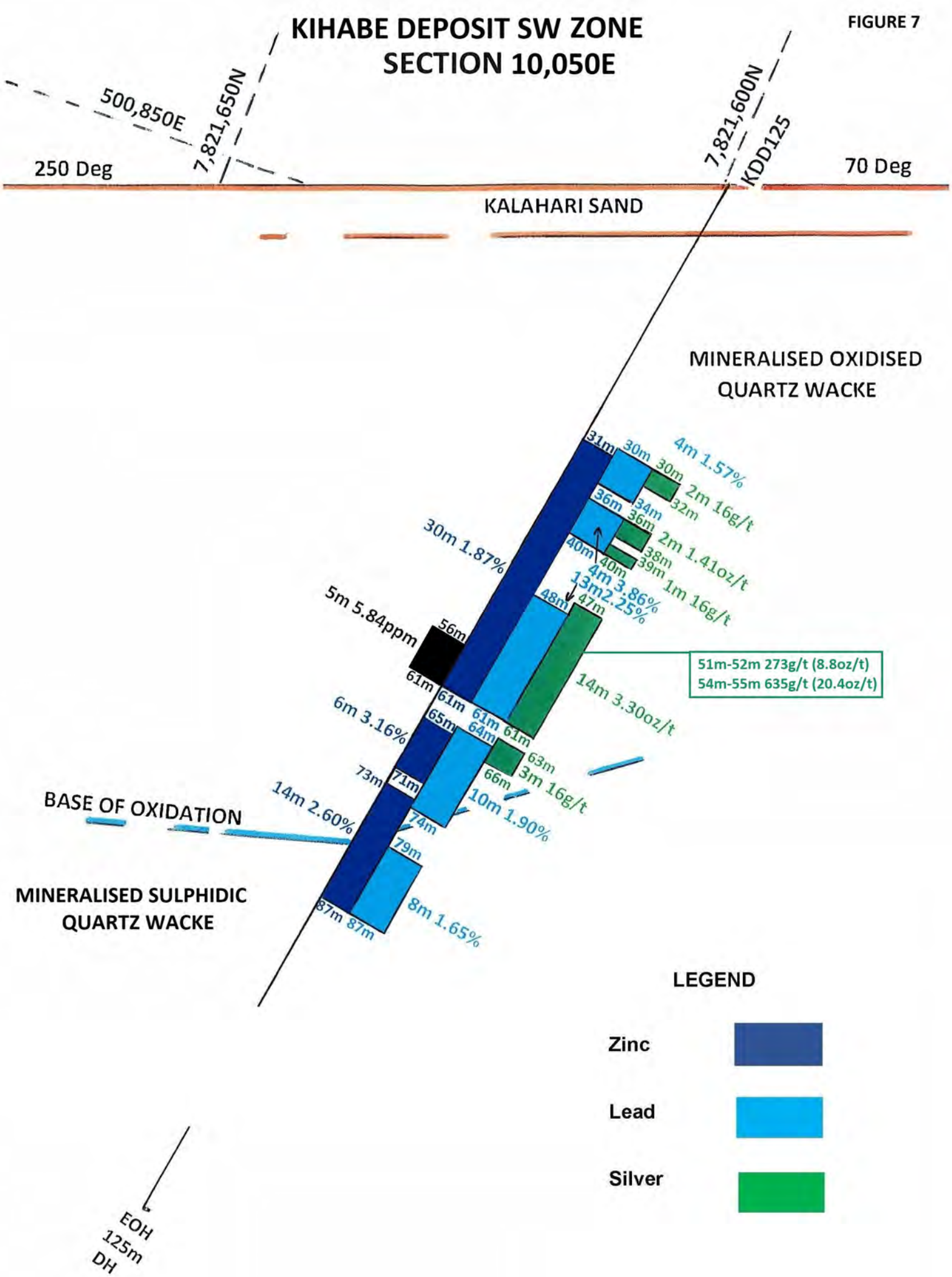
Zinc

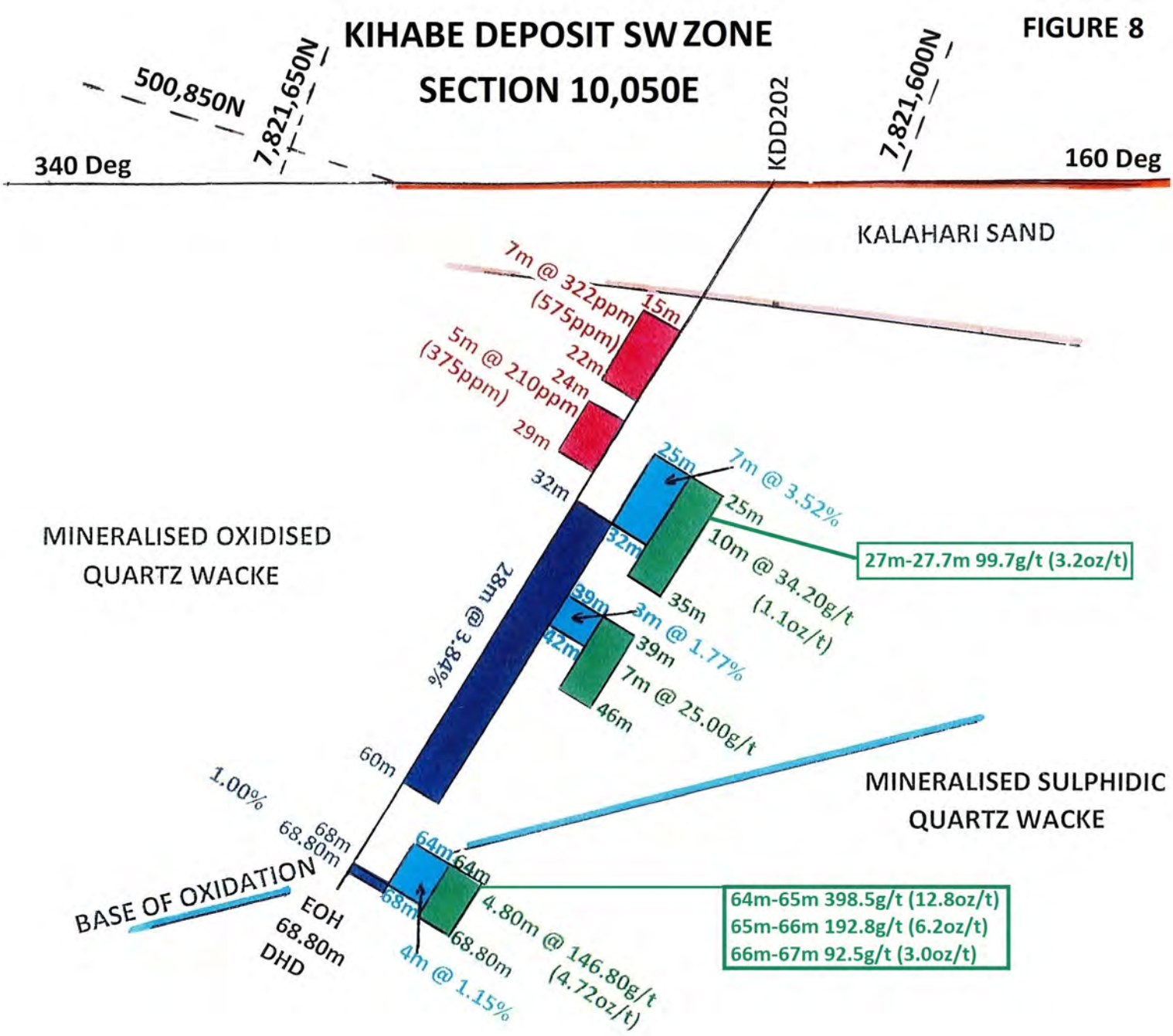
Lead

Silver

DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH

FIGURE 7


KIHABE DEPOSIT SW ZONE
SECTION 10,050E
500,850E
7,821,650N
7,821,600N
KDD125
250 Deg
70 Deg
KALAHARI SAND
MINERALISED OXIDISED
QUARTZ WACKE
30m 1.87%
5m 5.84ppm
4m 1.57%
2m 16g/t
2m 1.41oz/t
1m 16g/t
4m 3.86%
13m2.25%
51m-52m 273g/t (8.8oz/t)
54m-55m 635g/t (20.4oz/t)
14m 3.30oz/t
6m 3.16%
3m 16g/t
10m 1.90%
14m 2.60%
8m 1.65%
BASE OF OXIDATION
MINERALISED SULPHIDIC
QUARTZ WACKE
EOH
125m
DH
LEGEND
Zinc
Lead
Silver



LEGEND

Vanadium (V2O5)

Zinc

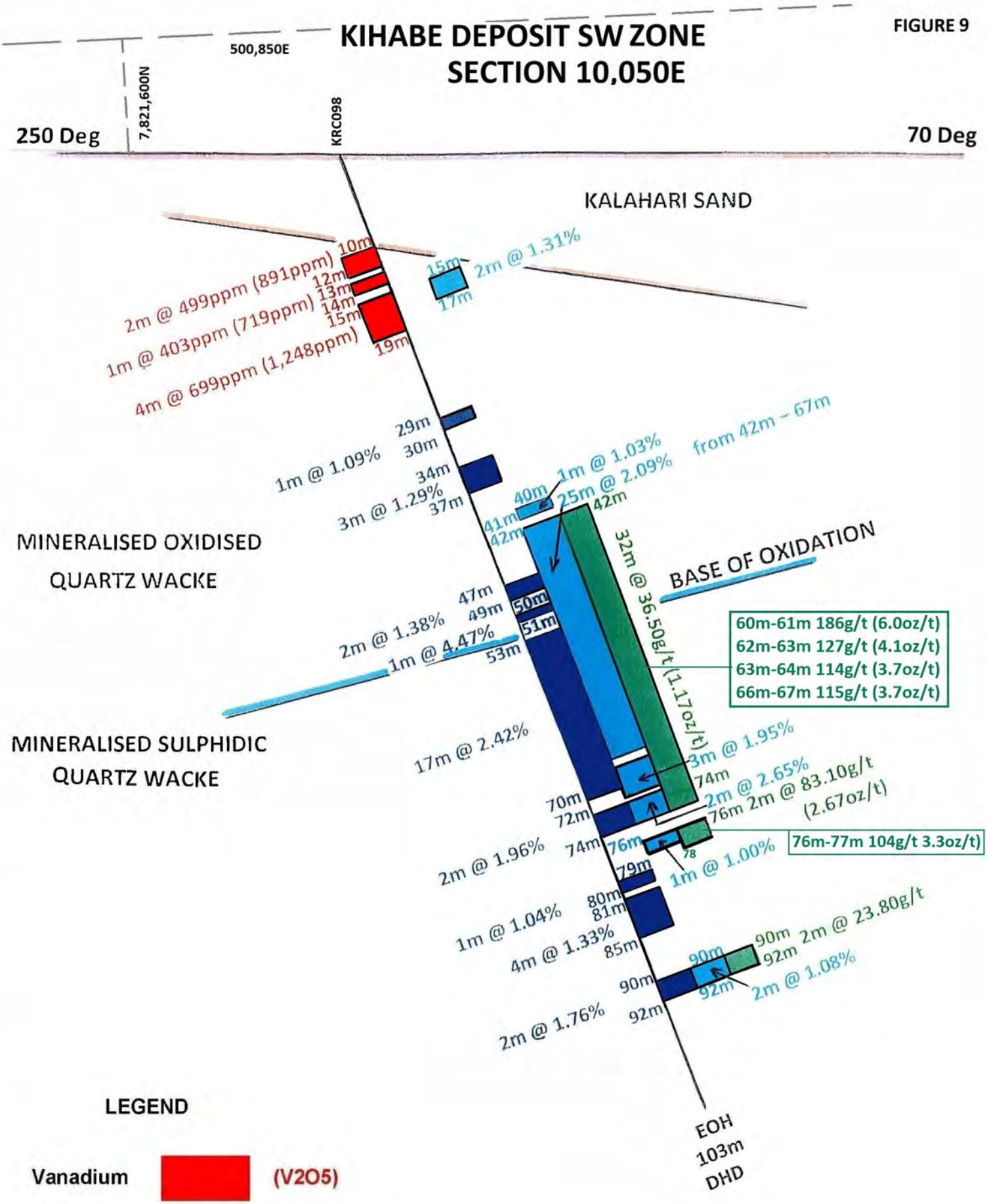
Lead

Silver

DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH

FIGURE 9

KIHABE DEPOSIT SW ZONE
SECTION 10,050E



LEGEND

Vanadium (V2O5)

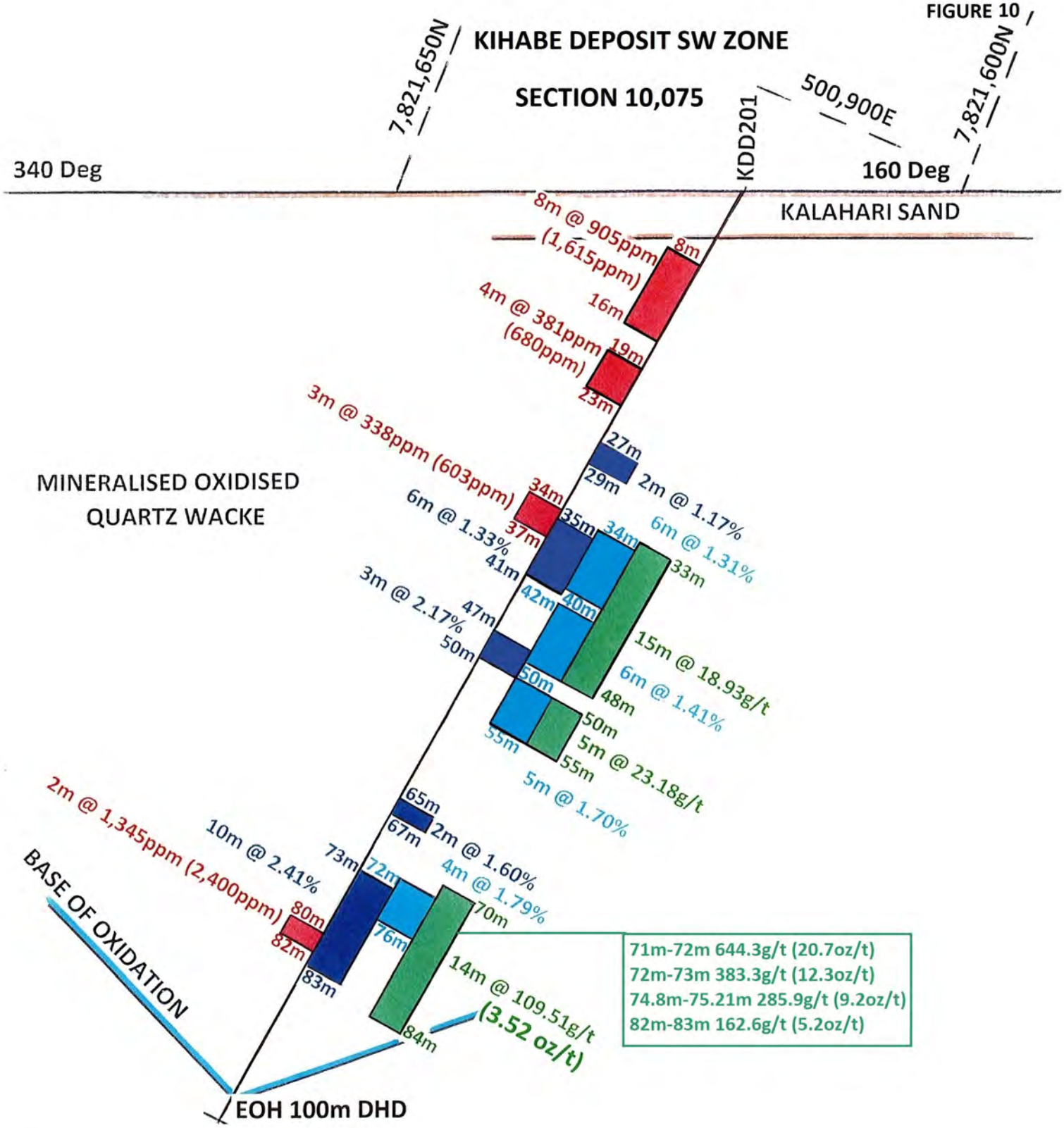
Zinc

Lead

Silver

DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH

FIGURE 10



DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH

LEGEND

Vanadium (V2O5)

Zinc

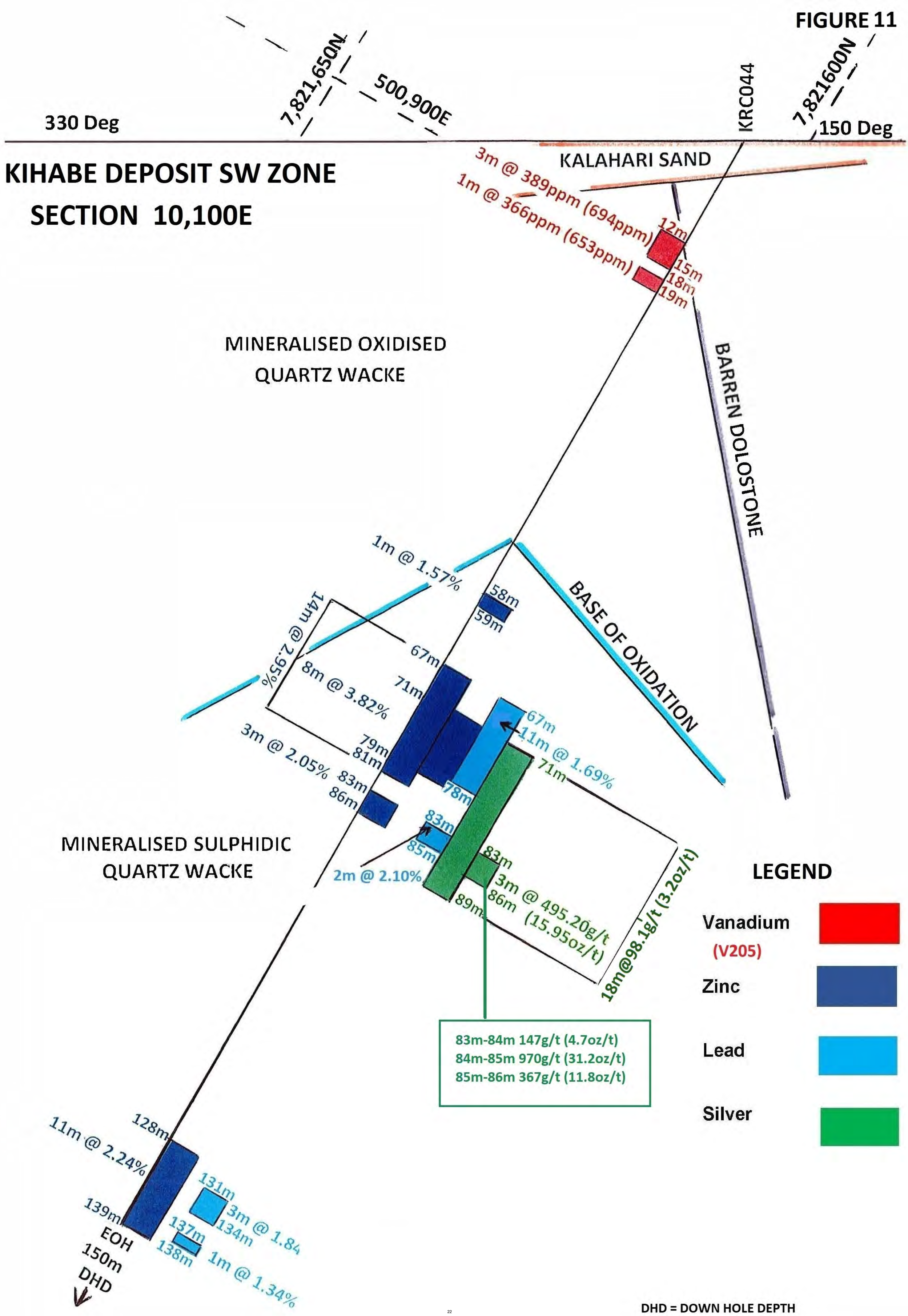
Lead

Silver

FIGURE 11

KIHABE DEPOSIT SW ZONE

SECTION 10,100E



DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH

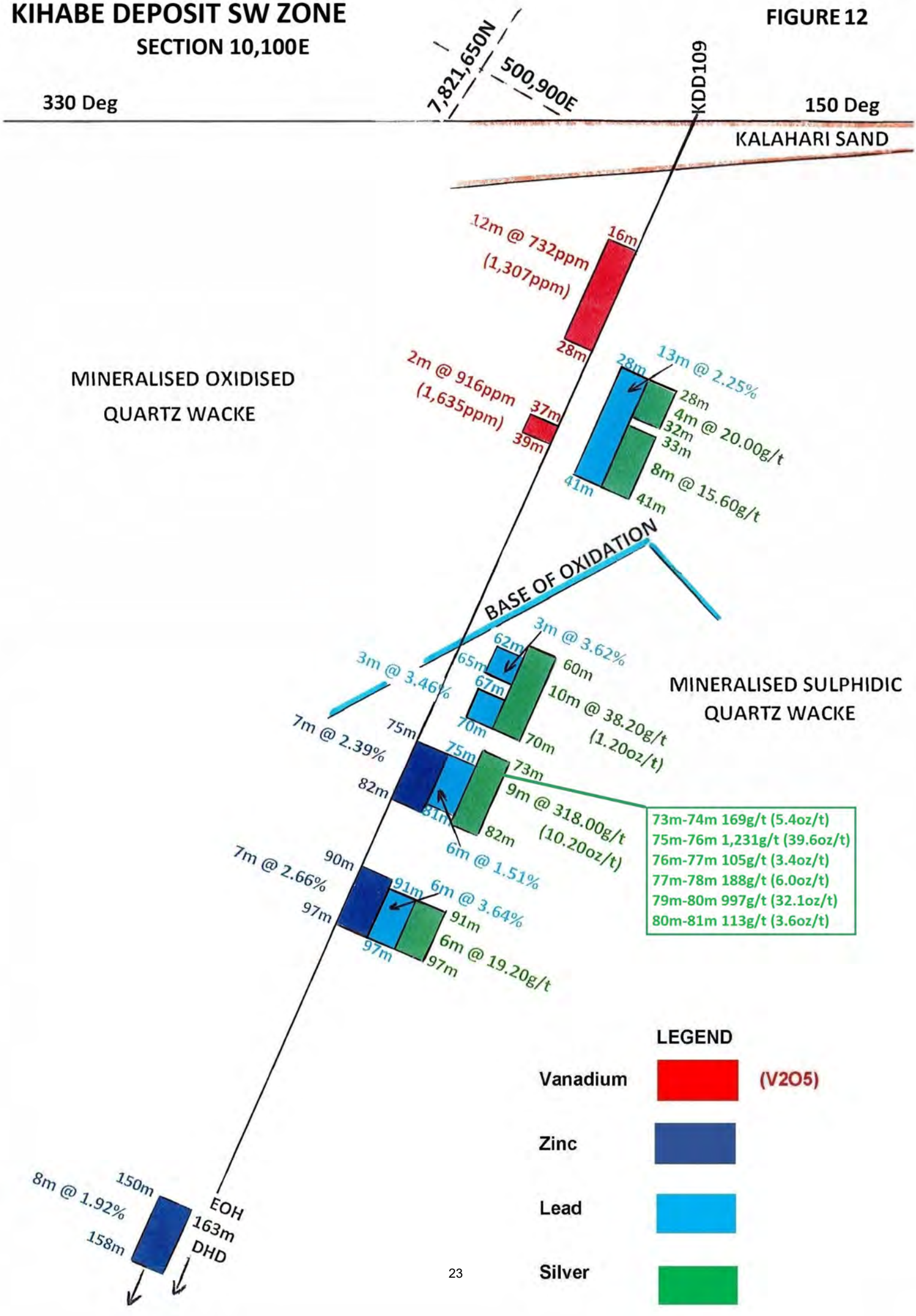

KIHABE DEPOSIT SW ZONE
SECTION 10,100E
FIGURE 12
7,821,650N
500,900E
KDD109
330 Deg
150 Deg
KALAHARI SAND
12m @ 732ppm
(1,307ppm)
16m
28m
MINERALISED OXIDISED
QUARTZ WACKE
2m @ 916ppm
(1,635ppm)
37m
39m
28m
13m @ 2.25%
28m
4m @ 20.00g/t
32m
33m
8m @ 15.60g/t
41m
41m
BASE OF OXIDATION
3m @ 3.62%
62m
60m
65m
3m @ 3.46%
67m
10m @ 38.20g/t
(1.20oz/t)
MINERALISED SULPHIDIC
QUARTZ WACKE
7m @ 2.39%
75m
70m
70m
75m
73m
82m
9m @ 318.00g/t
(10.20oz/t)
81m
82m
6m @ 1.51%
73m-74m 169g/t (5.4oz/t)
75m-76m 1,231g/t (39.6oz/t)
76m-77m 105g/t (3.4oz/t)
77m-78m 188g/t (6.0oz/t)
79m-80m 997g/t (32.1oz/t)
80m-81m 113g/t (3.6oz/t)
7m @ 2.66%
90m
91m
6m @ 3.64%
97m
91m
6m @ 19.20g/t
97m
97m
LEGEND
Vanadium
(V2O5)
Zinc
Lead
Silver
150m
8m @ 1.92%
EOH
163m
158m
DHD

FIGURE 13

KIHABE DEPOSIT SW ZONE
SECTION 10,100

7,821,700N

330 Deg

KDD126

7,821,650N

500,900E

150 Deg

KALAHARI SAND

MINERALISED OXIDISED
QUARTZ WACKE

MINERALISED SULPHIDIC
QUARTZ WACKE

BASE OF OXIDATION

10m
4m @ 159ppm
(284ppm)
14m

18m
35m @ 291ppm (520ppm)
53m

31m
4m @ 2.32%
35m

39m
44m
53m

31m
8m @ 19.10g/t
39m

39m
23m @ 0.87%
62m

9m @ 15.01%

62m
23m @ 8.03%

100m-101m 1,192g/t (38.3oz/t)
101m-102m 556g/t (17.9oz/t)

98m
4m @ 448.20g/t
102m (14.41oz/t)

104m
104m
9m @ 2.05%
113m

104m
3m @ 19.20g/t
107m

104m
9m @ 0.85%
113m

EOH
132m
DHD

DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH

LEGEND

Vanadium (V2O5)

Zinc

Lead

Silver

FIGURE 14

KIHABE DEPOSIT SW ZONE

SECTION 10,300

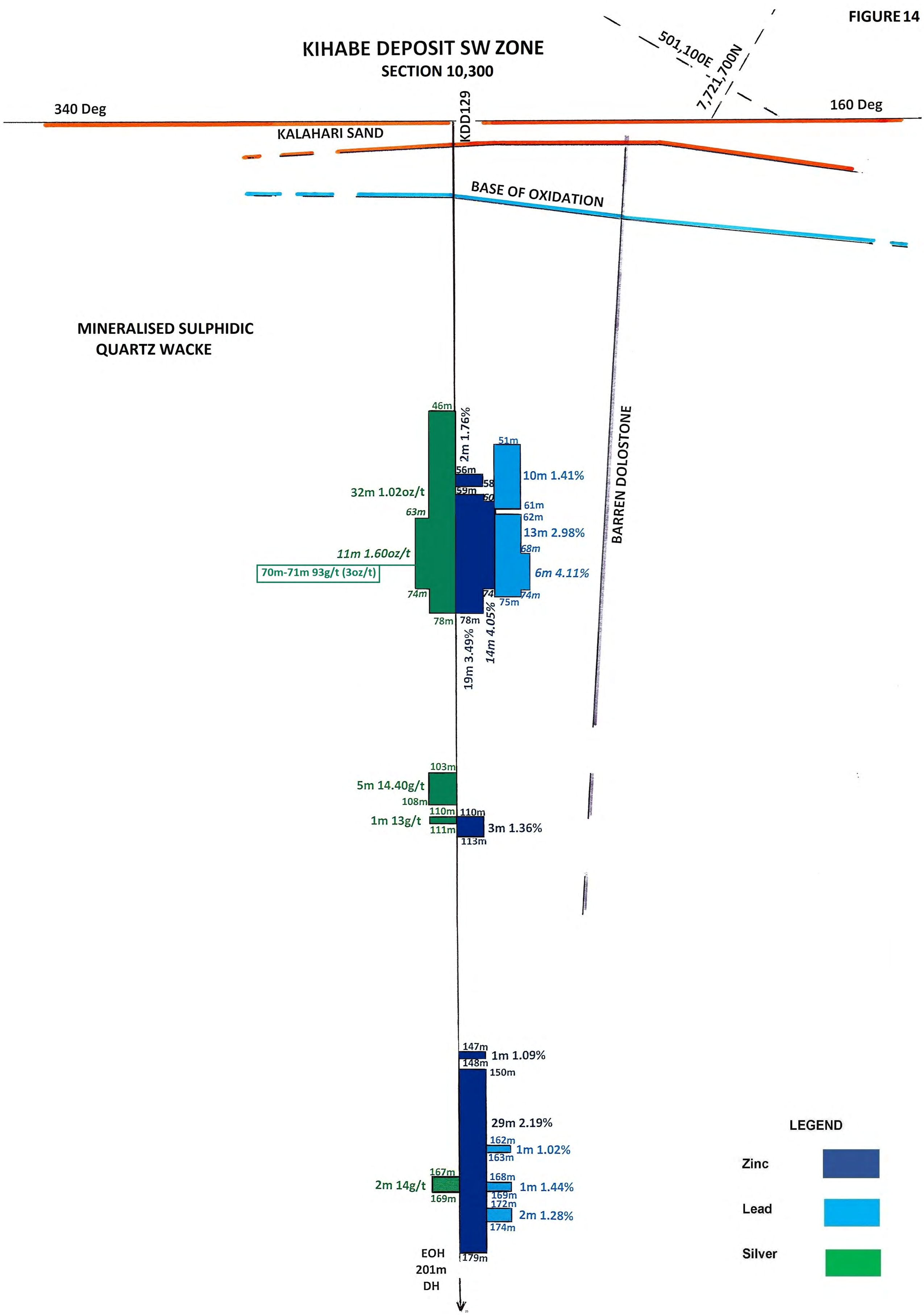


FIGURE 15

KIHABE DEPOSIT NE SILVER ZONE
SECTION 11,500E

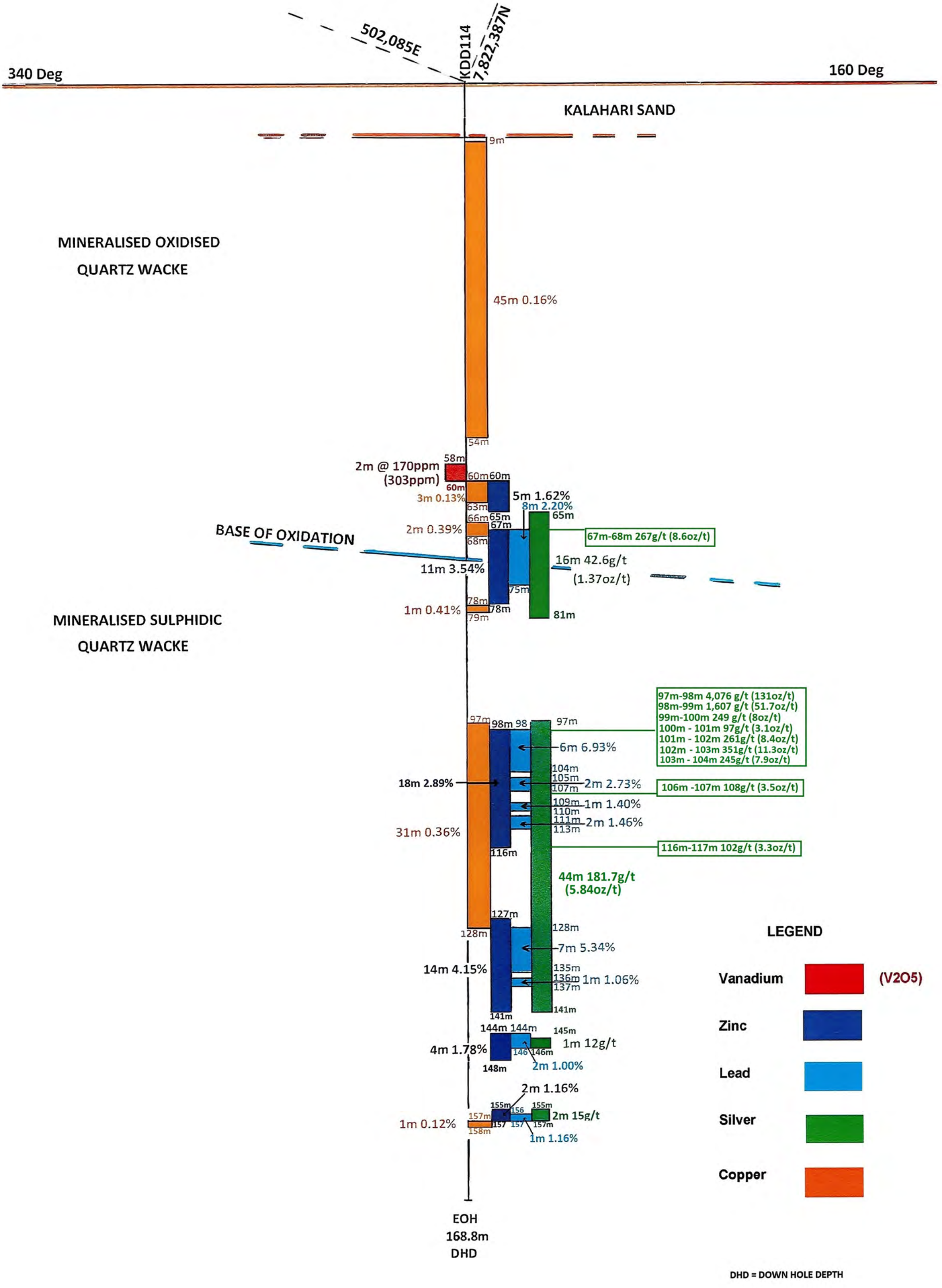


FIGURE 16

KIHABE DEPOSIT NE ZONE
SECTION 11,500E

7,822,400N

KRC048

KDD114

7,822,350N

502,100E

340 Deg

160 Deg

KALAHARI SAND

MINERALISED OXIDISED
QUARTZ WACKE

BARREN DOLOSTONE

BASE OF OXIDATION

MINERALISED SULPHIDIC
QUARTZ WACKE

10m
9m 0.12%
19m
22m 1m 0.10%
23m
33m 2m 0.16%
35m
28m
37m 0.20%
46m
4m @ 195ppm
(348ppm)
50m
4m 1.87%
49m
50m 50m 2m @ 26.0g/t
52m
13m 2.14%
53m
54m
8m 2.08%
60m 3m 1.26oz/t
63m 63m
63m
70m 1m 1.12%
72m 1m 1.99%
72m
71m 72m
73m 3m 3.89oz/t
72m 75m
73m 74m
75m
1m 0.27%
1m 1.09%
1m 12.20g/t
65m
67m
2m @ 118ppm
(211ppm)
68m
69m 69m
70m
1m 0.12%
73m
1m 0.17%
74m
71m 71m
13m 2.14%
84m
85m 3m 2.01%
13m @ 25.4g/t
88m 88m
91m 92m 2m 16.60g/t
94m
7m 1.91%
45m 2.02%
98m
2m 1.78%
104m 104m 2m 25.50g/t
106m
106m
109m 109m 3m 13.30g/t
110m 112m
1m 1.03%
113m
91m 3m 1.31%
94m
EOH
108m
DHD
122m 123m 1m 1.07%
124m
4m 1.40%
126m
EOH
146m
DHD
136m 5m 2.01%
141m

LEGEND

Vanadium (V2O5)

Zinc

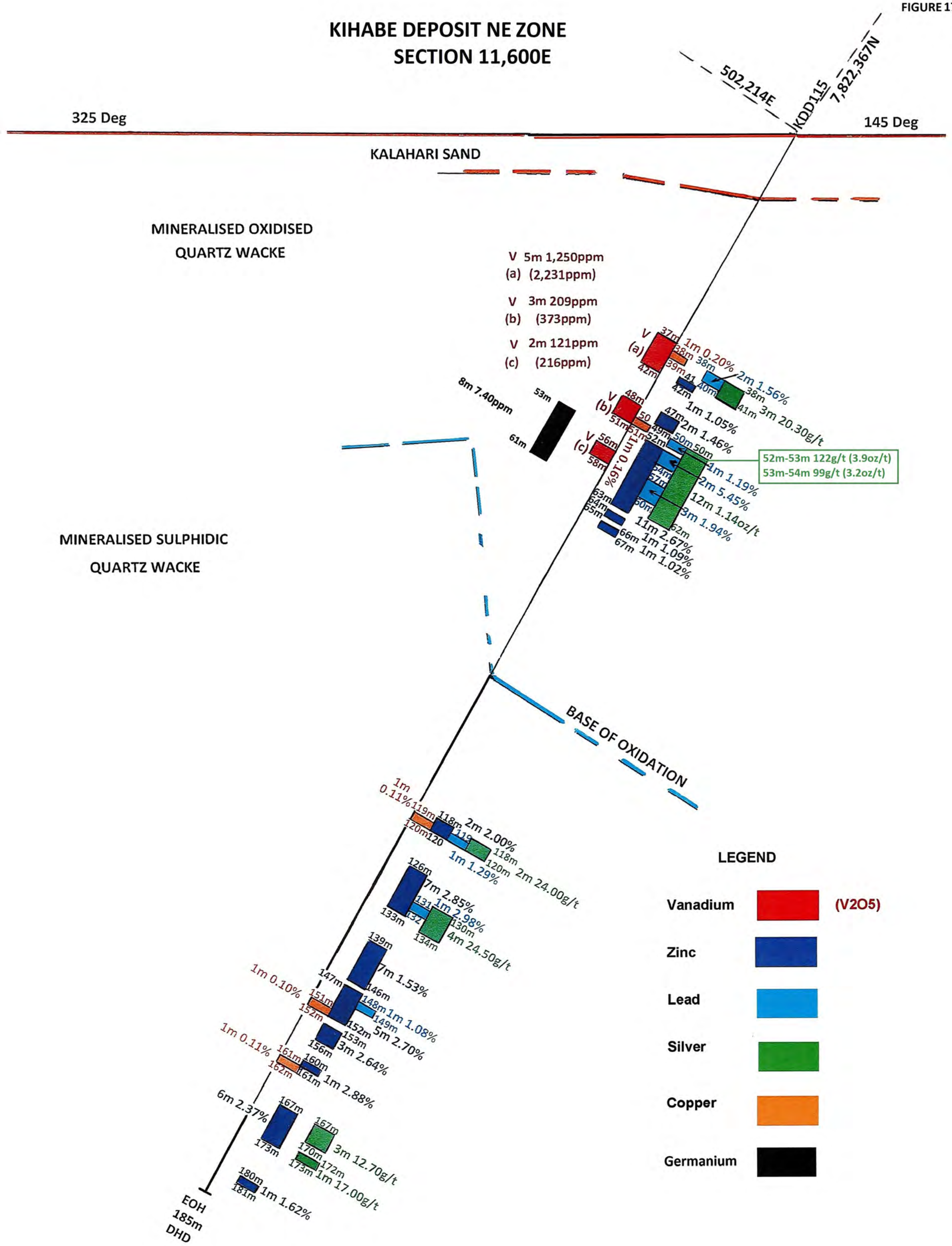
Lead

Silver

Copper

FIGURE 17

KIHABE DEPOSIT NE ZONE
SECTION 11,600E

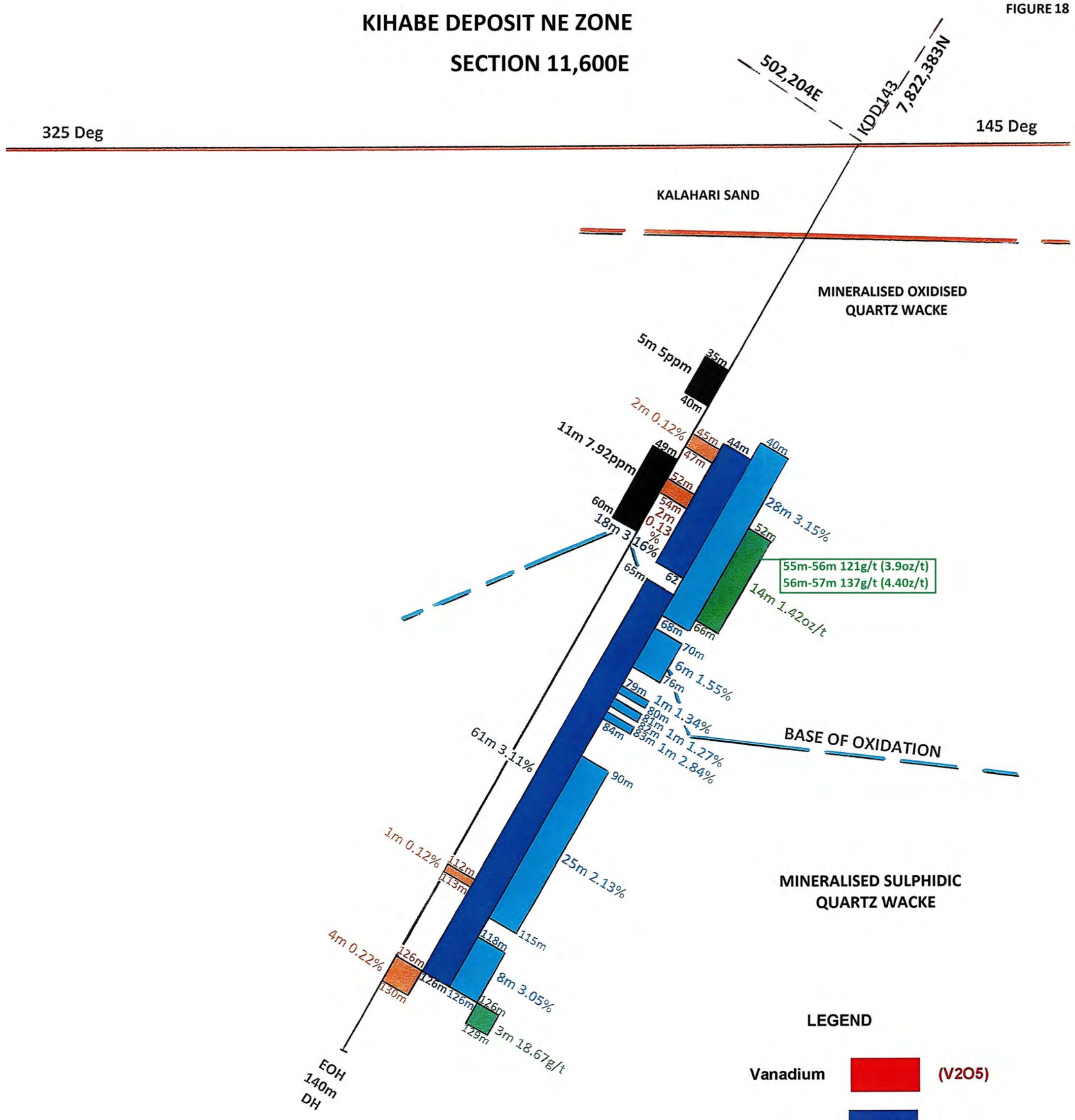


DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH

FIGURE 18

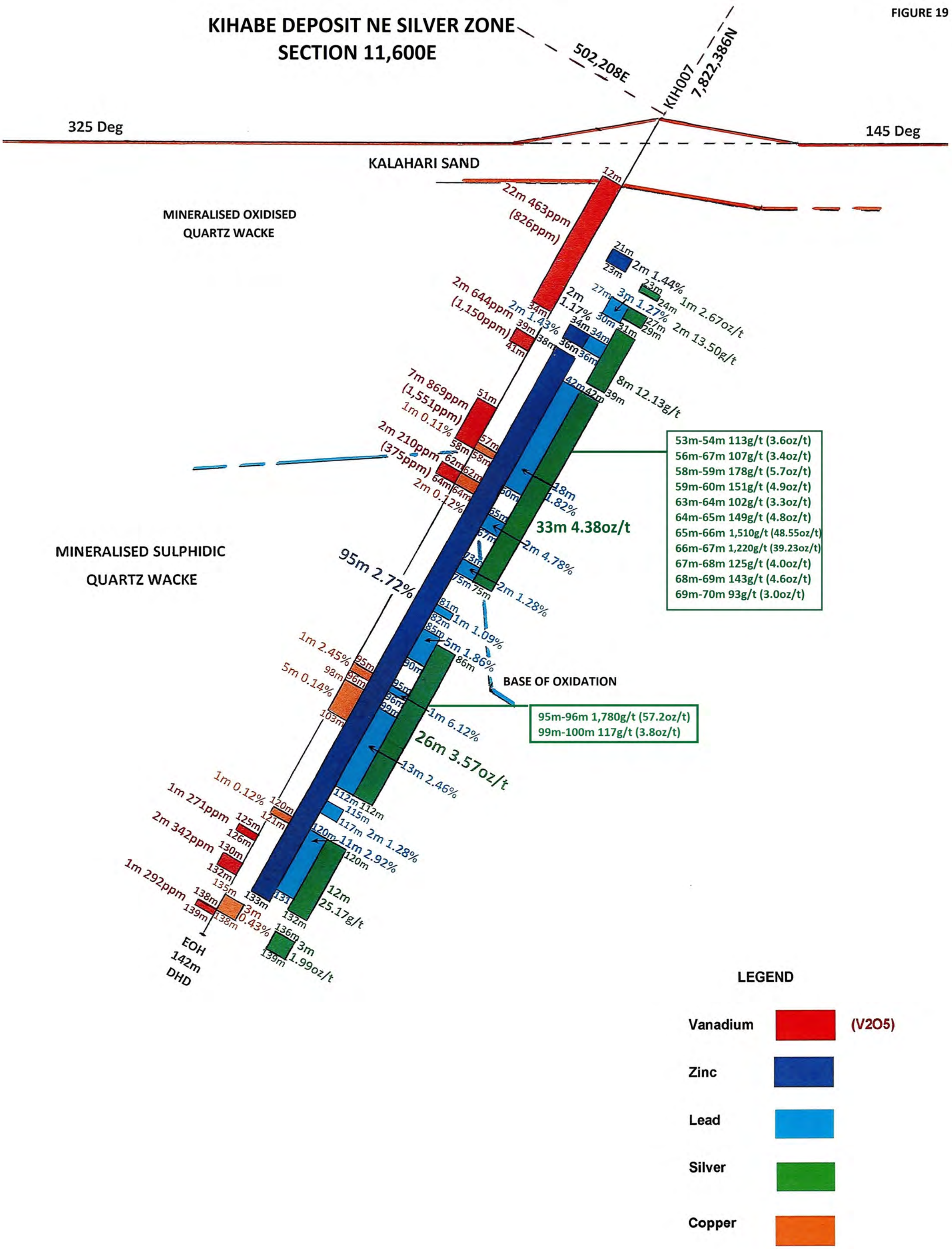
KIHABE DEPOSIT NE ZONE

SECTION 11,600E



DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH

KIHABE DEPOSIT NE SILVER ZONE
SECTION 11,600E



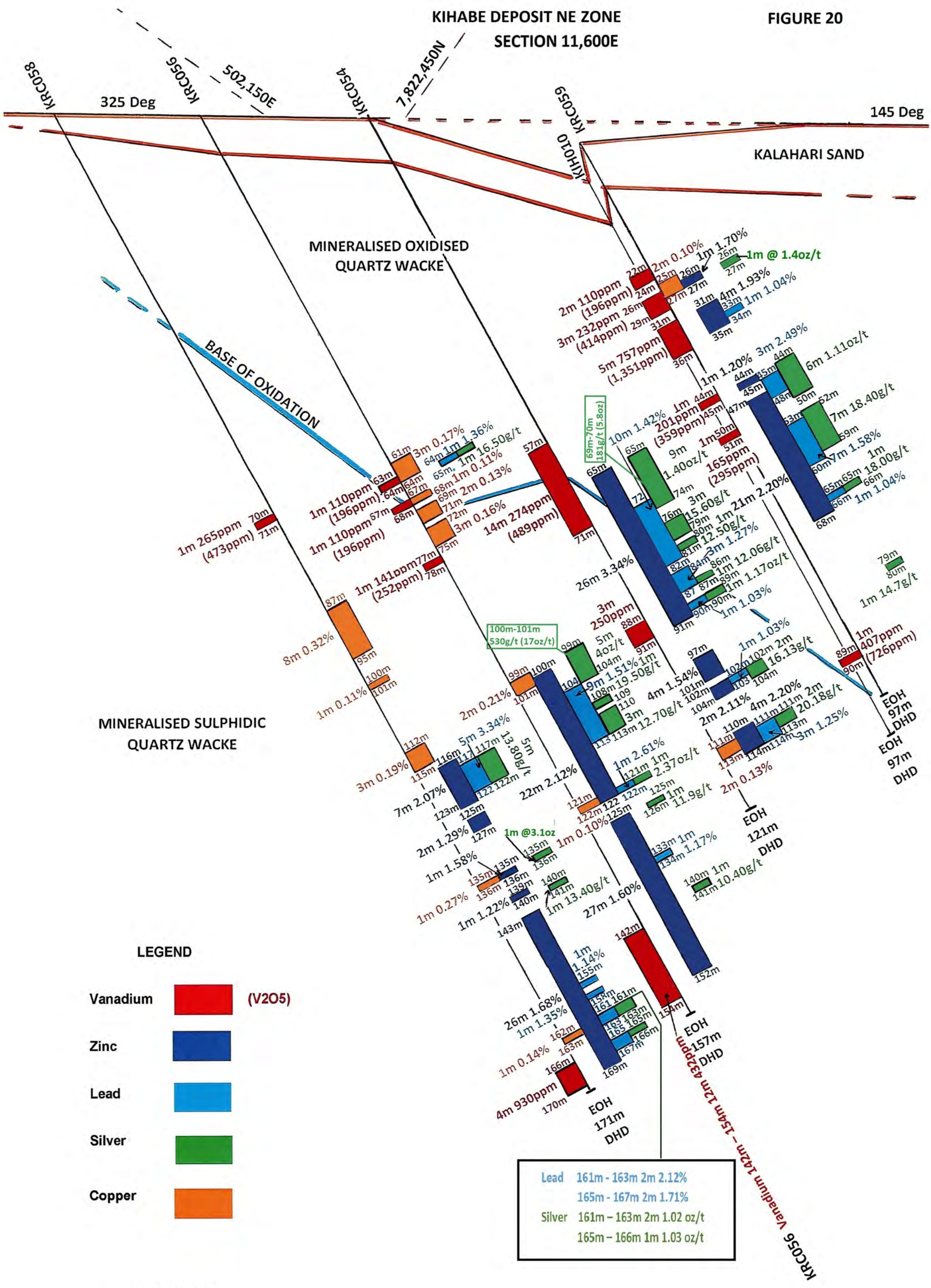
LEGEND

- Vanadium (V2O5)
- Zinc
- Lead
- Silver
- Copper

DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH

KIHABE DEPOSIT NE ZONE
SECTION 11,600E

FIGURE 20



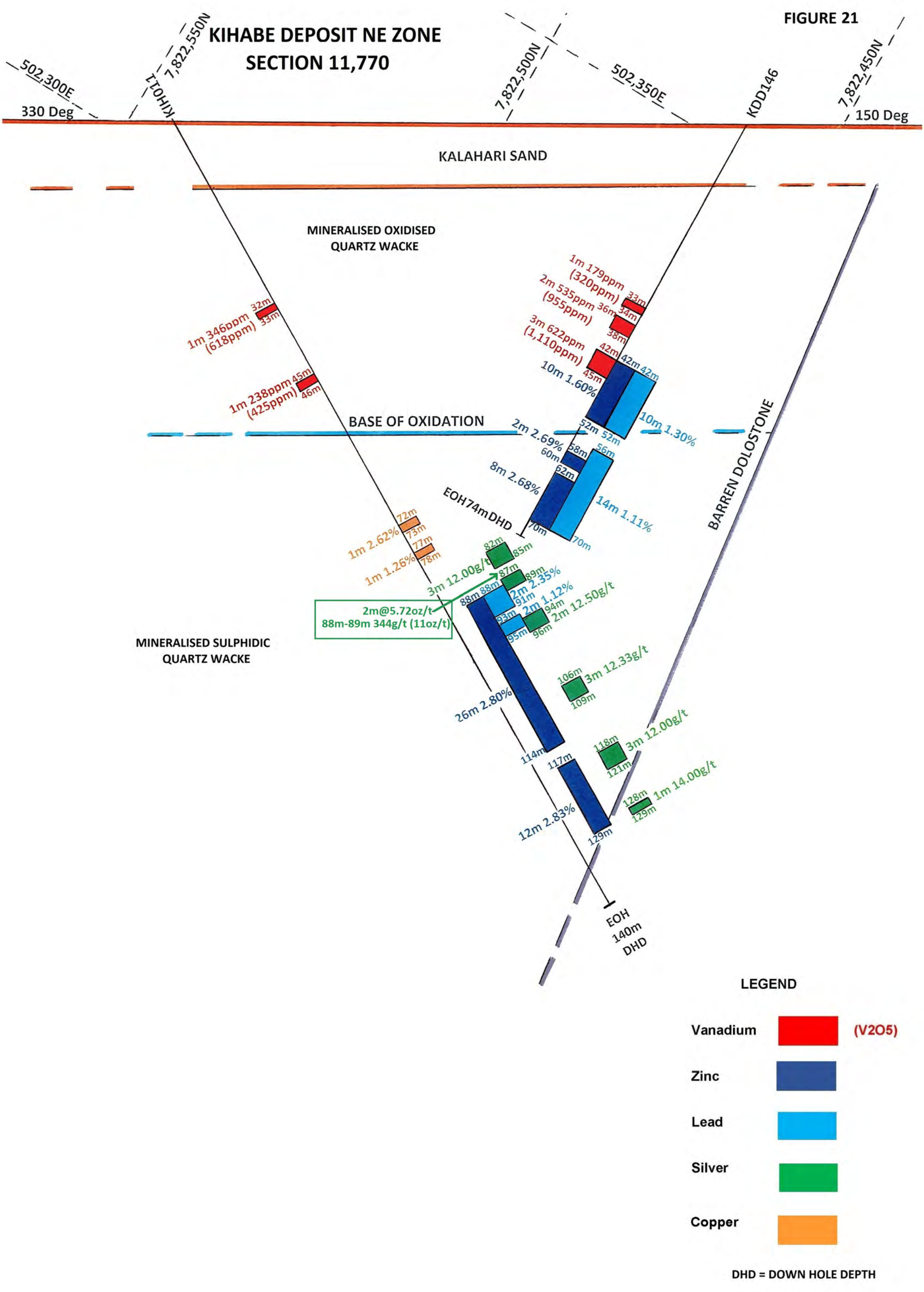
LEGEND

- Vanadium (V2O5)
- Zinc
- Lead
- Silver
- Copper

DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH

FIGURE 21

KIHABE DEPOSIT NE ZONE
SECTION 11,770



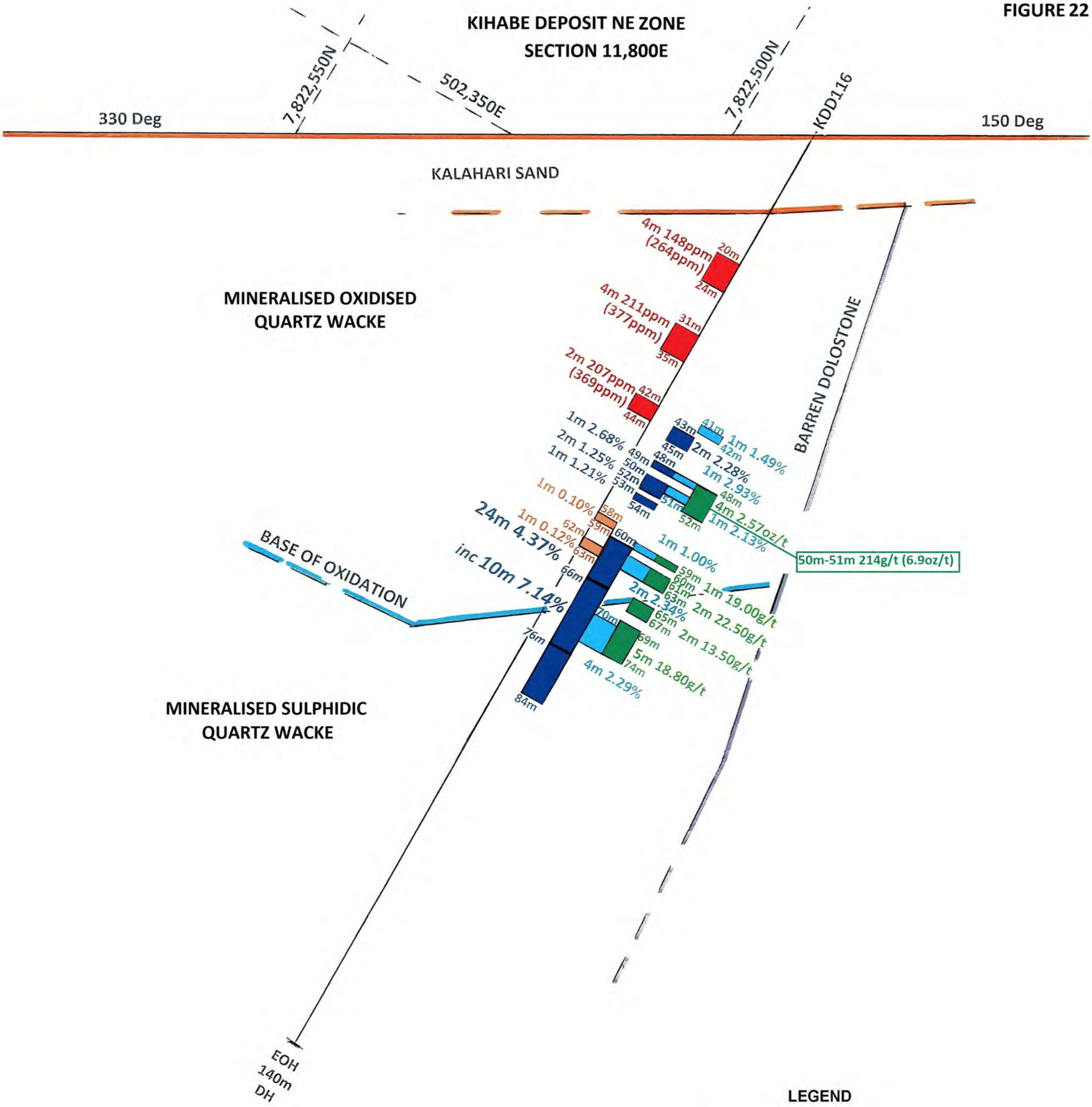
LEGEND

- Vanadium (V2O5)
- Zinc
- Lead
- Silver
- Copper

DHD = DOWN HOLE DEPTH

FIGURE 22

KIHABE DEPOSIT NE ZONE
SECTION 11,800E



LEGEND

- Vanadium (V2O5)
- Zinc
- Lead
- Silver
- Copper

NXUU DEPOSIT DRILL HOLE MAP

NORTH WEST, NORTH CENTRAL AND NORTH EAST AREAS

Holes from which composite samples for mineralogical and metallurgical test work were selected

1982 percussion drill holes intersected significant zones of mineralisation. Holes prior to the JORC Code can no longer be reported.

GALLIUM
GERMANIUM
(VANADIUM PENTOXIDE)
DRILL HOLE
ZINC
LEAD
SILVER

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.

Competent Person's Statements

The information in this report that relates to drilling results at the Nxuu and Kihabe Deposits 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 and Kihabe Deposits 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.

The information in this release that relates to Mineral Resources and Exploration Targets 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 Limited. 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.

JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	• 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	• *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).*	• HQ and PQ diameter triple tube was generally used for diamond core drilling at Nxuu and 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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. • 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/Cu/Co.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• 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,Copper,Cobalt,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/Cu/Co. • 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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 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. • Topographic control was derived from collar surveys. The Nxuu area is overlain by Kalahari Sand cover and is predominantly flat.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the*	• Data spacing (drill holes) is variable and appropriate to the geology. Sections are spaced at 30m intervals, with hole spacings predominantly 30m on section. • The spacing is considered sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Resource estimation. • Samples were composited to 1m intervals prior to estimation.
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.*	• Mineralisation at the Nxuu Deposit is sub-horizontal, therefore holes were drilled vertically. Mineralisation at the Kihabe Deposit is sub vertical. Holes were drilled at minus 60º , at 150º or 330º Azimuth. • The drill holes may not necessarily be perpendicular to the orientation of the intersected mineralisation. • Reported intersections are down-hole intervals and are generally representative of true widths.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were taken by vehicle on the day of collection to MTB's permanent field camp and stored there until transported by MTB personnel to Maun from where they were transported via regular courier service to laboratories in South Africa.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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 to 31 December 2024 • PL 43/2016 is in an area designated as Tribal Land. The Tenement is current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Geological Survey of Botswana undertook a program of soil geochemical sampling in 1982. As a result of this program, Billiton was invited to undertake exploration and drilling activities in and around the project area. MTB first took ownership of the project in 2003 and has undertaken exploration activities on a continual basis since then.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Kihabe-Nxuu Project lies in the north-western 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 Nxuu deposit mineralisation occurs in a flat-lying quartz wacke unit situated on the contact of a barren dolomite basement unit. The deposit is weathered, with base metal and associated V/Ge/Ga mineralisation occurring as a series of sub-horizontal units overlying the barren dolomite unit. • The Kihabe Deposit mineralisation occurs in a quartz wacke situated on the contact of a steeply dipping barren dolostone unit. The deposit is variably weathered with base metal and associated V/Ge/Ga mineralisation occurring as a series of steeply dipping to sub

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		vertical units in the hanging wall of the barren dolostone.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing 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.*
		• Exploration results are not being reported.
		• All information has been included in the appendices. No drill hole information has been excluded.

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.*	• Exploration results are not being reported. • Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. • For the Nxuu Deposit ZnEq=Zinc equivalent grade, which is estimated based on Kitco prices as of 21st October 2022 and calculated with the formula: • ZnEq = [(Zn% x 3,000) + (Pb% x 2,000) + (Ag g/t x (20.0/31.1035)) + (V2O5% x 16,000)] / (3,000). • For the Kihabe Deposit ZnEq = zinc equivalent grade, which is estimated on LME closing prices on 30 June 2022 and calculated with the formula: ZnEq = {(Zn% x 3,410) + (Pb% x 1,955) +Ag g/t x (20.7/31.1035)} + V_2O_5% x20,720)}/(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	• *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*	• Mineralisation at Nxuu is sub-horizontal. Holes are drilled vertically. • Reported hole intersections generally represent true width. • Mineralisation at Kihabe is steeply dipping to sub vertical. Holes are drilled at approximately -60 deg towards azimuths 150 deg and 330 deg.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	width not known').	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Figures 1 & 2 being, being drill hole maps for Nxuu and Kihabe have been included to show areas covered in the Mineral Resource Estimates.
Balanced Reporting	• *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.*	• Figures 1 & 2 being, being drill hole maps for Nxuu and Kihabe have been included to show areas covered in the Mineral Resource Estimates. • Exploration results are not being 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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken*	• Ashmore has not undertaken a site visit

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	to the Relevant Assets by the CP as at the date of this report. Ashmore notes that it plans to conduct a site visit as part of the future works and upgrade of the Mineral Resource to higher categories.
Geological interpretation	• *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.*	• 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 Nxuu deposit consists of sub-horizontal units. Alternative interpretations are highly unlikely. • 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	• *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 limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Nxuu Mineral Resource area extends over an northeast strike length of 730m, has a maximum width in plan view of 265m and includes the 80m vertical interval from 1,155mRL to 1,075mRL. • The Kihabe mineral resource area extends over an east-southeast strike length of 2,440m. It has a maximum width in plan view of 80m and includes the 220m vertical interval from 1,190m RL to 970mRL. Overall the mineral resource extends from 500,500mE to 502,600mE
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *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.*	• 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 Nxuu and Kihabe Mineral Resources due to the geological control on mineralisation. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 30m along strike and down-dip for Nxuu and 100m along strike and down dip for Kihabe. 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 (%), V_2O_5 (%), 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 V_2O_5 can be recovered in a V_2O_5 concentrate. In addition, Ga and Ge

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	may be recovered as by-products. • It is assumed that there are no deleterious elements when considering the proposed processing methodology for the Nxuu and Kihabe mineralisation. • At Nxuu he parent block dimensions used were 15m EW by 15m NS by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 3.75 by 3.75m by 1.25m. The model was rotated to align with the strike of the deposit of 045°. At Kihabe the parent block dimensions used 12.5m EW by 5m NS, by 5m vertical with sub cells of 3.125 x 1.25m x 1.25m 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 50m for Nxuu and 80m for Kihabe, with a minimum of 8 samples for Nxuu and 10 samples for Kihabe. For the second pass, the range was extended to 100m for Nxuu and 150m for Kihabe with a minimum of 4 samples for Nxuu and 6 samples for Kihabe. For the final pass, the range was extended to 150m for Nxuu and 250m for Kihabe with a minimum of 2 samples. A maximum of 20 samples was used for all three passes for Nxuu with a maximum of 24 samples being used for all three passes at Kihabe. • 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 2m for Nxuu and 3m for Kihabe. 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 and V_2O_5 within some domains of Nxuu together with copper domains for Kihabe. • Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and block grades by strike panel and elevation. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• ZnEq cut-off grades of 0.5%, 1.0% and 1.5% for Nxuu and Kihabe were 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 Zn equivalent ("ZnEq") cut-off grades of 0.5%, 1.0% and 1.5%. For Nxuu Zinc equivalent cut-off grades are estimated based on LME Zn/Pb prices, Kitco Silver Price for Ag, Live Vanadium Price for V2O5, Kitco Strategic Metals Prices for Ge/Ga, as at 21 October 2022. The ZnEq formula is shown below: • ZnEq = 100 x *[(Zn% x 3,000) + (Pb% x 2,000) + (Ag g/t x (20.0/31.1035)) + (V2O5% x 16,000)] / (3,000)*. • For the Kihabe Deposit ZnEq = zinc equivalent grade, which is estimated on LME closing prices on 30 June 2022 and calculated with the formula: ZnEq = {(Zn% x 3,410) + (Pb% x 1,955) +Ag g/t x (20.7/31.1035)} + V_2O_5% x20,720)}/(3,410)
Mining factors or assumptions	• *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.*	• Ashmore has assumed that the Nxuu 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	• *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.*	• Both the Nxuu and 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 smithsonite at Nxuu and baileychlore at the Kihabe Oxide zone and the lead as a carbonate (cerussite) at Nxuu and in Galena at Kihabe. Further flotation tests were conducted, and the tailings subjected to leaching with sulphuric acid at 40 deg C for a zinc extraction rate of 89.5%. • Recovery of zinc concentrate by floatation 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		testwork is recommended.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• A total of 513 bulk density measurements were taken on core samples collected from diamond holes drilled at the Nxuu deposit using the water immersion technique. A total of 4258 Bulk density measurements were taken on core samples from the Kihabe Deposit. Bulk densities for the transitional mineralisation at both Nxuu and Kihabe were assigned in the block model based on a density and Zn regression equation. Average densities for weathered mineralisation were applied (2.40t/m^3 for oxide) at Nxuu and 2.46t/m^3 for oxide and 2.58t/m^3 for transitional at Kihabe. 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 Nxuu transitional material.
Classification	• *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 and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource estimates are 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 Resources were classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Indicated Mineral Resources were defined within areas of close spaced drilling of less than 30m by 30m for the Nxuu Deposit and 50m x 50m for Kihabe and where the continuity and predictability of the mineralised units was reasonable. The Inferred Mineral Resources were assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 30m by 30m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		for Nxuu and greater than 50m x 30m for Kihabe and less than 60m by 60m for Nxuu and 200m x 40m for Kihabe or where small, isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones. • 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 estimates appropriately reflect the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits have been completed by Ashmore which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *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.* • *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.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• 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.

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