ASX: EMC

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

17 February 2025

Clarification Announcement

Everest Metals Corporation Limited (ASX: EMC) (**"EMC"** or **"the Company"**) released the announcement, titled *"Gold recovery commences at Revere Reef Project"*, dated 14 February 2025 ("**Announcement**").

The Company has now included a JORC Table 1 and 2 in relation the metallurgical results.

The Company is re-releasing the Announcement which includes the above additional information.

The Board of Everest Metals Corporation Limited authorised the release of this announcement to the ASX.

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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
17 February 2025

EMC extracts first gold from bulk sampling commissioning phase at Revere Gold Project

Highlights

- **EMC's commissioning phase of the bulk sampling program at the Revere Gold Project has enabled on-site production using Gekko Gravity Gold Processing Plant (Gekko)**
- **The Gekko plant achieved 10tph plate capacity and by the end of January 2025, had processed 1,700 tonnes of stockpiled material and produced ~1.4 tonnes of concentrate**
- **The concentrate has undergone secondary processing in Perth and will now be refined at the Perth Mint to confirm purity with results to be used in upcoming mining study**

Everest Metals Corporation Ltd (ASX: EMC) (**"EMC"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to announce that the Company achieved a remarkable milestone in its bulk sampling program with extraction of gold at its Revere Gold Project (**"Revere"**) in Western Australia, 90km northeast of Meekatharra in the Murchison Region, 900km north of Perth.

This achievement represents a major step forward in confirming our understanding of the gold mineralisation and geo-metallurgical characterisation and converting the current Exploration Target to a maiden JORC Code Mineral Resource Estimate (refer to page 8). The bulk sampling program focused on only a 10% section (or 700m) of the 7km Revere Reef strike event.

To date, the program has produced ~1.4 tonnes of gold concentrate and the program remains ongoing.

EMC's Executive Chairman and CEO Mark Caruso commented:

"This phase of our bulk sampling program at Revere has been a major achievement for EMC, not only in helping us to better understand the mineralisation style, grade and geology; but also allowing us to extract gold using our Gekko processing plant onsite. With further processing of this material in Perth, we have had the benefit of gold extraction at a time of record high gold prices. This generates cash flow to support ongoing activities throughout our portfolio."

Bulk sampling program

The bulk sampling program continues to delineate the extent of high-grade gold mineralisation contained within the reef structures, providing critical data to evaluate the system's resource potential. Bulk sampling and processing activities are projected to be finalised by Q2 2025, marking a significant milestone in the exploration and development of this highly promising and untapped Revere Reef gold system.

The mobilisation of the 10tph Mobile Gravity Gekko Processing Plant to Revere occurred in late October 2024 [1] and the processing of mineralised material, which remains ongoing, officially commenced in early December 2024, producing a gold concentrate [2]. During the month of January 2025, the plant achieved a throughput rate in excess of its name plate capacity of 10tph.

During this period, as part of the bulk sampling program, which remains ongoing, the Company processed 1,700 tonnes of stockpiled material and produced ~1.4 tonnes of concentrate by the end of January 2025. Gold grains are visibly present in the concentrate (Figure 1).

Figure 1: First gold in concentrate from the Gekko Processing Plant at the Revere Project

Cautionary Statement:

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The quantity and quantity of gold being extracted during this bulk sampling program will be reported during the June 2025 quarter once it has been refined at the Perth Mint.

[1] ASX:EMC announcement; EMC To Commence Gold Processing At Revere Reef System, dated 30 October 2024
[2] ASX:EMC announcement; Gold Processing Commenced At Revere Gold Project, dated 5 December 2024

The concentrate has undergone final processing and gold extraction in Perth using a Keene gravity sluice and mat, with the resulting captured material spiral panned to produce gold (Figure 2).

Figure 2: A sample of gold recovered from concentrate at the Revere Project

Cautionary Statement:

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The quantity and quantity of gold being extracted during this bulk sampling program will be reported during the June 2025 quarter once it has been refined at the Perth Mint.

A gold refining agreement is in place with the Perth Mint. The final gold product will soon be delivered to the Perth Mint and once refined, the Company will update the market as to the quantity and quantity of gold that have been extracted during this bulk sampling program

Figure 3: Pouring the gold bar extracted from Revere project, prior to deliver to the Perth Mint

The highly efficient and modular Gekko Processing Plant represents a low-cost and versatile solution, functioning as a crushing-grinding-primary gravity concentration gold processing system. The process is environmentally friendly with no cyanide or chemicals being used. Its design makes it ideally suited for handling free milling, high-grade mineralised material, with the potential to deliver sustainable and profitable gold recovery rates.

Figure 4: The Revere Gekko gravity gold plant, looking east

Extensive metallurgical test work, previously conducted at Gekko Metallurgical Laboratories (Gekko Systems) in Perth, Western Australia, demonstrated the effectiveness of the Gekko Processing Plant in processing sample material. Test results confirmed the samples' amenability to gold concentration utilising a Gekko InLine Pressure Jig and batch centrifugal concentration. These tests confirmed coarse liberated gold and processing with recovery rates of 88%, underscoring the efficiency of this approach[3].

The near surface (1-10m) bulk sampling program is designed to enhance the Company's confidence in the mineralised Revere Reef system, which will lead to the conversion of the current Exploration Target (refer to page 8) into a maiden inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), in addition to utilising drilling data. Due the "nuggety" nature of the Revere system, traditionally spaced drilling lab results presents some challenges in the preparation of a JORC compliant MRE. To address this, bulk sampling programs are commonly adopted and are considered one of the best practices to normalise the "nuggety" effect[4].

The Company plans to support the current bulk sampling program results with an advanced air core drilling campaign. This next phase of exploration drilling will therefore focus on the extension along strike of the current mineralised reef system that have been bulk sampled. The emphasis will be on near-surface gold potential that could further expand the resource base of the Revere Reef system. This systematic approach will not only enhance the understanding of the project's high-grade mineralisation but also support the Company's broader strategy of unlocking the full value of this significant asset.

REVERE PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Revere project is located just off the Great Northern Highway approximately 90km to the northeast of Meekatharra in the Murchison Region of Western Australia and 900km north of Perth. The project sits proximal and along strike of the DeGrussa and Monty Copper-Gold mines, just 55km to the southeast, and the Andy Well gold mine, 40km to the southwest.

The tenement package size covers an area of 171km2 including the tenements under option. This is comprised of tenements E51/1766, E51/1770, E51/2119, E51/2088, E51/2145, E51/2135, E51/2136, P51/3240, P51/3241, E51/2199, E51/2145 and pending application M51/905 (Figure 5).

[3] ASX:EMC announcement; EMC To Commence Bulk Sampling Processing Of High Grade Revere Gold Reef For JORC Resource Definition, dated 5 October 2023
[4] Johansen, G.F., Raine, M.D., Dominy, S. C., Bartlett, J. K., 2003, Challenges of sampling extreme nugget-effect gold-quartz reefs at the New Bendigo Project, Central Victoria, Australia.

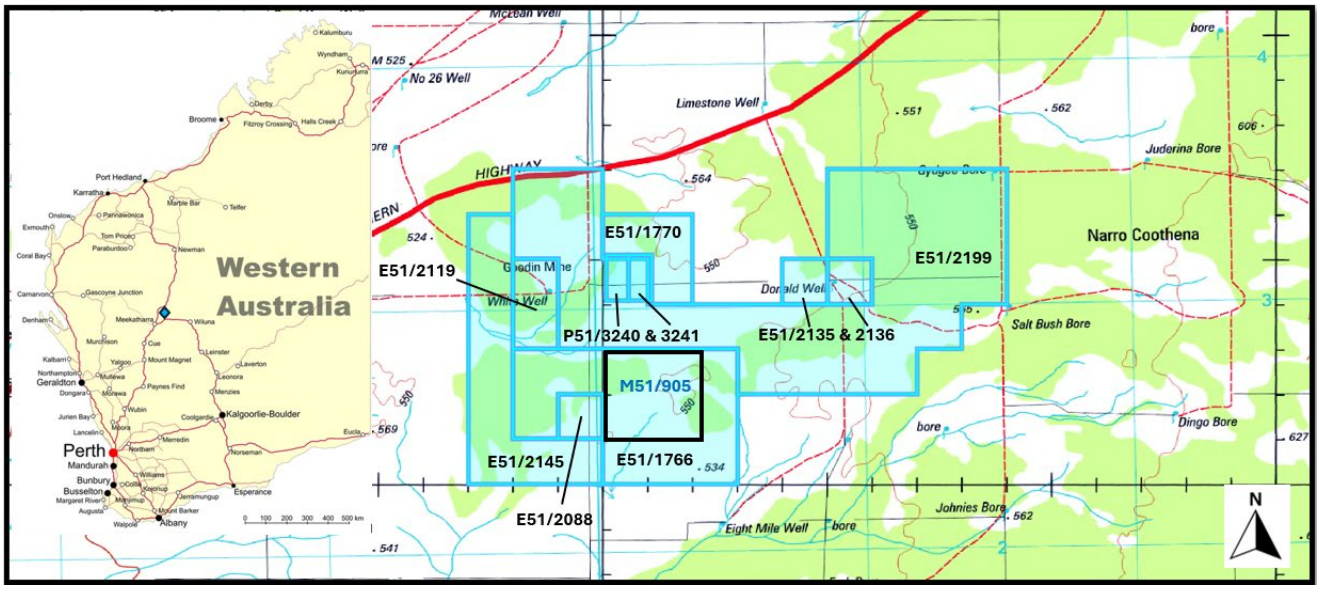

Figure 5: Location map of the Revere Gold and Base Metal Project tenements in northeast Meekatharra; pending mining tenement highlighted in black

Revere is situated in the Palaeoproterozoic Yerrida Basin siliciclastic, within Doolgunna Graben – Doolgunna Formation[5]. The Yerrida Basin has a faulted contact with the Bryah Basin in the northwest (Goodin Fault) and unconformably overlies, or is in tectonic contact with, Archaean granite-greenstone rocks of the Yilgarn Craton and the Marymia and Goodin Inliers to the south and east. A second major fault parallel to the Goodin Fault is recognised in the project area; termed the Southern Boundary Fault, which offsets the Yerrida Group units. The system is associated with the Capricorn orogenic event.

The greenstone shear system at Revere has numerous mesothermal-style gold stockwork systems and has produced numerous coarse gold nuggets from quartz reefs over the past 100 years. The gold mineralisation occurs as nuggety coarse to fine disseminated gold associated with mesothermal quartz veins and associated alteration contact halo's.

Mapping and drilling of the quartz-carbonate gold reef system indicate a complex stockwork of gold lodes that are hosted within a broad, at least 300m wide, greenschist facies alteration system that is at least 7km long. Gold mineralisation has been intersected from surface to at least 130m below surface[6].

The west-northwest striking breccia shear zone is interpreted to be related to deep-seated structures and to represent part of a plumbing system for metalliferous fluids that migrated upwards into suitable trap horizons – the quartz breccia or any other suitable structural traps. The active deformation of the folds was not synchronous with the gold mineralisation event, and it is probable that the hinge-zone dilatancy, limb-shear and saddle-reef formation all predate the gold event. The gold generally occurs as native gold and as electrum within potassic altered siltstone host rock.

On the local scale, the gold is hosted within dilation voids of saddle quartz reefs, spur reefs or in fault reefs associated with the anticlinal hinge zones. These findings qualify the current approach to resource estimation based upon close-spaced drilling, on-reef development, and bulk sampling. The

[5] ASX: EMC announcement; Geophysical Modelling Identifies Deep Drilling Targets at Revere Gold Project, dated 7 March 2023
[6] ASX:EMC announcement; EMC Commences Bulk Sampling Works at high Grade Revere Gold Project, dated 9 April 2024

gold hosted lodes generally consist of narrow quartz veins (10-20cm generally in thickness but can be up to 1m in thickness) that can form a single vein, stockwork or complicated saddles reef system. The observed near surface gold is epigenetic, dominantly fold-shear hosted and formed under mesothermal fluid temperature conditions.

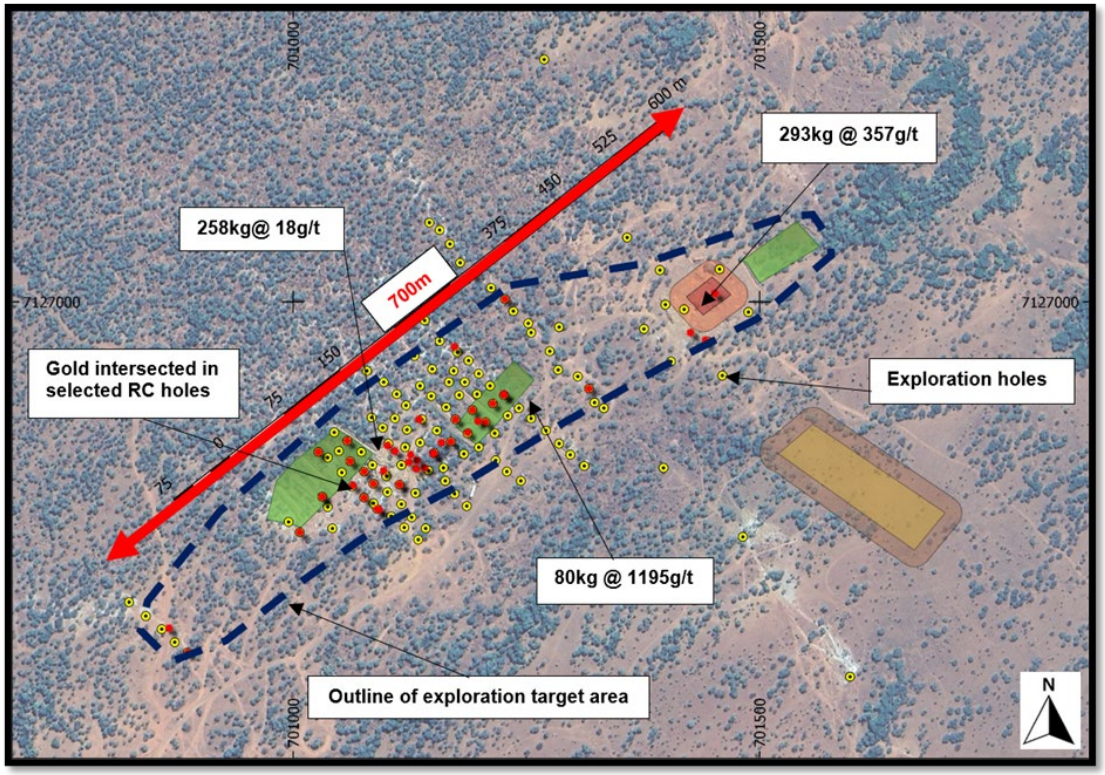

Figure 6: Exploration Target area at Revere Project

The maiden Exploration Target of 2.5 – 4.1 million tonnes grading at 1 - 2.5g/t of gold was reported in October 2023[7]. The current Exploration Target is based on historical drilling data over an area of ~700m long and ~150m wide. The mineralised zones can therefore host up to 334,000 ounces of gold (4.1 million tonnes of quartz lodes at SG of 2.5). The saddle reefs or fault reefs appear to be at least 20-50m wide and are found to repeat or occur at least 7 times from surface to a currently defined depth of at least 130m (Figure 6). This information is based on 194 RC holes drilled in 2018 by Mineral Commodities Ltd (ASX: MRC) for a total of 8,845m and 1997 samples analysed for gold[8] .This exploration target therefore has a potential grade of ~2.5g/t Au based on a determined average mineralised grade of 2.5g/t Au Bottle Roll Cyanide analysis from 80kg of drill sample material (DRC047:33-37m).

Cautionary Statement:

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and as such there has been insufficient exploration drilling conducted to estimate a Mineral Resource. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with the Exploration Target grade due to the nuggety nature of the resource. There is currently no certainty that further bulk sampling and exploration will result in the determination of an inferred mineral resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared in

[7] ASX:EMC announcement; EMC To Commence Bulk Sampling Processing Of High Grade Revere Gold Reef For JORC Resource Definition, dated 5 October 2023.
[8] Annual Mineral Exploration Report (A120658), 2019

accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

Historical drilling at Revere intersected grades were between 0.1 to 28g/t Au in the RC drill holes but went over 1,000g/t Au in larger samples (1195g/t Au from 80kg taken in 2007[9]) and when two bulk samples of more than 200kg were taken (258kg and 293kg) in 2018 the grades of the same reefs were producing 18g/t and 357g/t Au. These are undiluted grades from the mineralised quartz reefs[10]. The current Exploration Target grade will be determined by the results of a very large bulk sample programme of 36,000 tonnes. Trenching over these areas have already confirmed the presence of saddle reefs that will now be excavated and processed on site to determine the final recovery grade of the material. The bulk sampling grades will be applied to the known mineralised quartz reefs (known geological continuity) to determine an inferred JORC compliant resource as is the accepted method and industry standard for nuggety gold deposits.

During 2024, two phases of drill and blast program (Pit 1 and Pit 2) conducted for bulk sampling program. The location of the pits has been designed to provide geometallurgical variability data as well as confirming geological assumptions in relation to the Project. The high gold grades from the blast holes for the bulk sampling were correlated with gold intersections during bulk sampling [11]. Based on the current and historical drilling results, the reef system is extending along strike. Blast hole and bulk sampling results indicate that the intersected reefs in Pit 1 and Pit 2 are connected (Figure 8).

In addition, the historical RC drilling results in the area between Pit 1 and Pit 2 , including RC holes DRC35 11m at 1g/t Au (29-40m) including 1m at 7.8g/t Au (32-33m), DRC68 1m at 2.2g/t Au (64-65m), DRC69 1m at 1.5g/t Au (34-35m), 5m at 1.3g/t Au (53-58m) and 1m at 1.4g/t Au (79-80m), DRC76 1m at 28.1g/t Au (22-23m), DRC82 1m at 2.6g/t Au (21-22m), DRC87 1m at 1.6g/t Au (26-27m) ,and drill hole DRC89 1m at 1.6g/t Au (99-100m). The reef system, proved by connecting two drill and blast areas (Pit 1 and Pit 2), reveals a ~90 metre width and 280-metre mineralised strike extending from the southwest of Pit 2 to the northeast of Pit 1. This is further validated by historical RC and previous air-blast drilling results. This represents only a small portion, approximately 40 percent, of the initial 700 metre target area defined based on historical drilling data [12].

Gold mineralisation is quartz vein hosted and appears to be concentrated along anticlinal fold crests with mineralisation continuing along the north and south dipping legs of the saddle reefs. Total width and depth of the gold distribution along the anticlinal axis and bedding planes are yet to be established.

[9] ASX: ENT announcement; Annual Report 30 June 2007
[10] ASX: MRC announcement, High Grade Gold Mineralisation Results From Doolgunna Project, WA, dated 5 September 2018
[11] ASX:EMC announcement; High Grade Gold Results From Drilling At Revere Gold & Base Metal Project, dated 21 May 2024
[12] ASX: EMC announcement; Commencement of Bulk Sampling at Revere Gold Project ,dated 5 October 2023

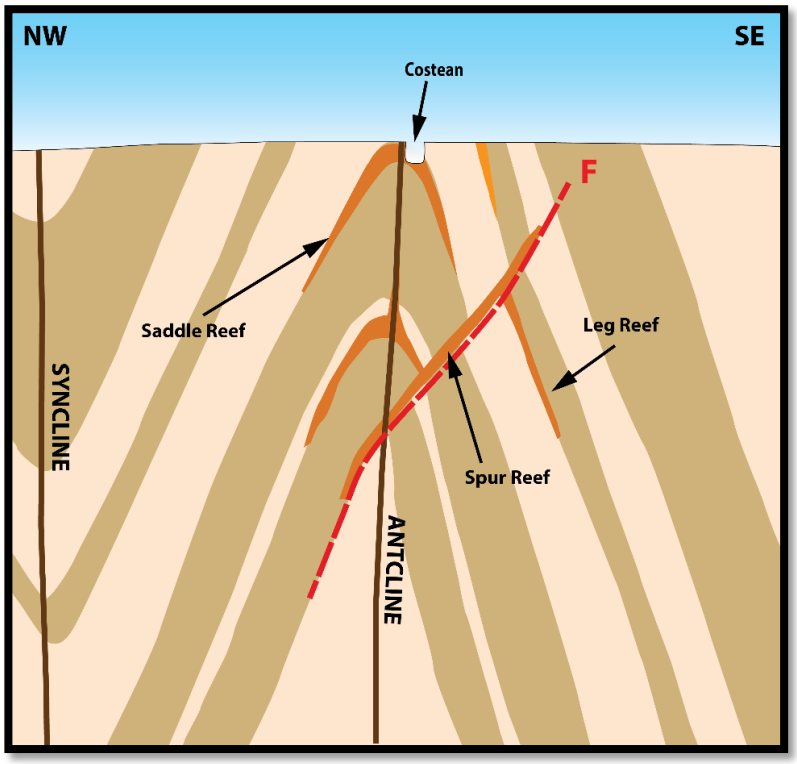

Figure 7: Schematic cross section of Revere Reef with conceptual targets along anticline structure

A challenging aspect of the system, as previously reported, is the nuggety nature of the ore body. This results in gold being concentrated primarily in highly enriched structural trap sites (dilation areas) as visible nuggets and coarse gold. Consequently, gold grades in these dilation trap zones can easily exceed 1,000 g/t, while just a few meters away, the mineralisation may only be a low-grade halo (<0.1 g/t). Such nuggety gold systems are well-documented and have been mined globally. A notable example to Revere is the Bendigo Goldfield, historically the second-largest gold producer in Australia after the Golden Mile at Kalgoorlie, with a cumulative output of more than 60 Moz of gold[13, 14].

The Revere system shares many geological and mineralisation characteristics with the deposits of the Bendigo goldfield, including the Fosterville gold mine[15].Bulk sampling has revealed and confirmed that the Revere System features a well-developed saddle reef structure along the anticlinal axis. This type of formation is highly favourable for hosting significant gold deposits like those found in the Bendigo goldfields[16].

[13] Woodall R. (1990) '[13] G. Neil Phillips. And Martin J. Hughes (1996), The geology and gold deposits of the Victorian gold province, Ore Geology Reviews, Volume 11.
[14] Johansen, G.F., Raine, M.D., Dominy, S. C., Bartlett, J. K., 2003, Challenges of sampling extreme nugget-effect gold-quartz reefs at the New Bendigo Project, Central Victoria, Australia.
[15] Updated NI 43-101 Technical Report (2019), Fosterville Gold Mine, Kirkland Lake Gold.
[16] ASX:EMC announcement; High grade Revere Gold Reef System Update, dated 12 August 2024

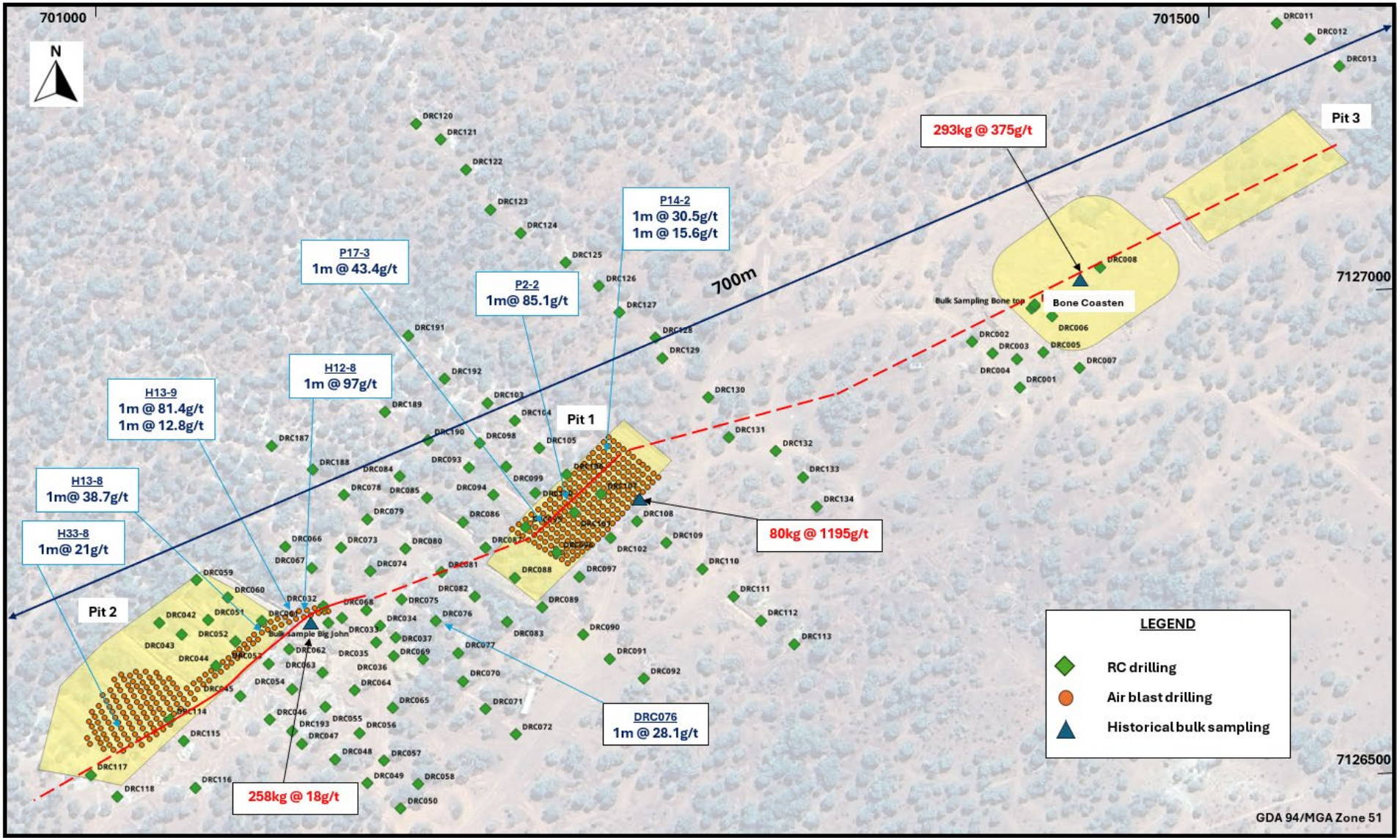

Figure 8: The historical bulk sampling results and the locations of both historical and recent drill holes at the Revere Project, only high-grade drilling results exceeding 10g/t Au are shown along a NE-SW strike

ENDS

This Announcement has been authorised for market release by the Board of Everest Metals Corporation Ltd.

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Competent Person Statement

This announcement includes information related to Exploration Results and Exploration Target prepared that previously announced and disclosed under the JORC Code (2012), and extracted from the Company's announcements, which were released on the ASX on 5 October 2023, 21 May 2023, 27 June 2024 ,12 August 2024 and 31 October 2024. These announcements are available to view on www.everestmetals.au. Everest Metals Corporation confirms that a) it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcements; b) all material assumptions included in the announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed; and c) the form and context in which the relevant Competent Persons' findings are presented in this report have not been materially changed from the announcements.

The information in this announcement that relates to Revere Exploration Target was provided by Adriaan du Toit who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and who is an independent consultant to Everest Metals Corporation. Mr du Toit is the Director and Principal Geologist of AEMCO Pty Ltd. He has over 30 years of exploration and mining experience in a variety of mineral deposits and styles. Mr du Toit has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 JORC Edition. The information from Mr du Toit was prepared under the JORC Code 2012 Edition. Mr du Toit consents to the inclusion in this ASX release of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this document that relates to metallurgical test work results, is based on information reviewed by Mr David Pass, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a consultant to the Company from Battey Limits Pty Ltd. Mr Pass has sufficient experience relevant to the mineralogy and type of deposit under consideration and the typical beneficiation thereof to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012 Edition. Mr Pass consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the reviewed information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking and Cautionary Statement

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

The interpretations and conclusions reached in this report are based on current geological theory and the best evidence available to the authors at the time of writing. It is the nature of all scientific conclusions that they are founded on an assessment of probabilities and, however high these probabilities might be, they make no claim for complete certainty. Any economic decisions that might be taken based on interpretations or conclusions

contained in this report will therefore carry an element of risk. This report contains forward-looking statements that involve several risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information.

Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this report. No obligation is assumed to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, opinions, and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2

Everest Metals Corporation Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this market announcement and, in the case of estimates of exploration targets, results and historical results , that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in this market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

About Everest Metals Corporation

Everest Metals Corporation Ltd (EMC) is an ASX listed Western Australian resource company focused on discoveries of Gold, Silver, Base Metals and Critical Minerals in Tier-1 jurisdictions. The Company has high quality Precious Metal, Battery Metal, Critical Mineral Projects in Australia and the experienced management team with strong track record of success are dedicated to the mineral discoveries and advancement of these company's highly rated projects.

EMC's key projects include:

REVERE GOLD AND BASE METAL PROJECT: located in a proven prolific gold producing region of Western Australia along an inferred extension of the Andy Well Greenstone Shear System with known gold occurrences and strong Coper/Gold potential at depth.

MT EDON CRITICAL MINERAL PROJECT: located in the Southern portion of the Paynes Find Greenstone Belt – area known to host swarms of Pegmatites and highly prospective for Critical Metals. The project sits on granted Mining Lease.

MT DIMER TAIPAN GOLD PROJECT: located around 125km north-east of Southern Cross, the Mt Dimer Gold & Silver Project comprises a mining lease, with historic production and known mineralisation, and adjacent exploration license.

For more information about the EMC's projects, please visit the Company website at:

www.everestmetals.au

Appendix 1: JORC (2012) Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Revere Project- Metallurgical Results

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.*	• No sampling and assays reported. • Concentrate produced by Gekko gravity processing plant.
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).*	• Not applicable. No drilling was undertaken.
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.*	• Not applicable. • No drilling results reported.
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.*	• Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	• No drill sample assays have been reported.
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.*	• No assay has been reported. • No geophysical tools or handheld instruments were utilised in the sample analysis.
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.*	• Not applicable.
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.*	• Bulk sample location area was surveyed by DGPS. • GDA94 datum and MGA zone 51 projection system is used. • The project area is flat lying with topographic control provided by the GPS and government topographic maps.
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.*	• Not applicable.

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.*	• Not applicable.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Security over sample dispatch is considered adequate.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit was undertaken for this programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Revere project is located just off the Great Northern Highway approximately 90km to the northeast of Meekatharra in the Murchison Region of Western Australia and 900km north of Perth. The tenement package size, including the tenements under option cover an area of 171km2. • The tenement E51/1766 held by Everest Metals Corporation (51%). EMC have a farm-in agreement to acquire up to 100% of the rights. E51/1766 is valid until 30/04/2027. A mining licence application (M51/905) for an area of 1233.32 hectare has been applied on 29/9/2022. • The tenement E51/1770 held by Everest Metals Corporation (51%). EMC have a farm-in agreement to acquire up to 100% of the rights E51/1770. Tenement E51/1770 is valid until 17/01/2028. • The tenement P51/3240 and P51/3240 are held by Everest Metals Corporation (100%) and both tenements are valid until 17/02/2026. • The tenement E51/2135 and E51/2136 are held by Everest Metals Corporation (100%) and both tenements are valid until 9/08/2028. • The tenement E51/2199 is held by Everest Metals Corporation (100%) and is valid until 16/10/2029. • The tenement and E51/2145 is held by Everest Metals Corporation (100%) and is valid until 24/10/2029. • EMC has exclusivity agreements for tenements E51/2119 and E51/2088. • Surface rights are under pastoral lease with part of the tenement under administration by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. There are no reserves, national parks, or other known material impediments to exploration on the tenure. • The eastern part of the tenement package is covered by the Yunga-Nya Native Title Claim Group (WAD29/2019). The Heritage Agreement is in place. The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Significant work was undertaken by the tenement holders and several ASX releases and reports are available on the internet regarding historical work undertaken at the Revere Gold Project. • Dominion Mining: 1988 – 1992 • Ruby Well Joint Venture/Titan Resources NL: Goodins Project: 1992 – 1996 • Australian Gold Resources: 1996 – 1999 • Murchison Exploration Pty Ltd: 2001 – 2006 • Revere Mining Ltd/ Enterprise Metals: 2007 – 2017 • Angelo Michael Levissioanos and MRC Exploration: 2018 – 2021
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project is in the Paleoproterozoic Yerrida Basin. The Yerrida Group rocks are flat lying to shallowly dipping and unconformably overly Archaean granite greenstones where various steeply dipping greenstone lithologies including mafic volcanics, BIFs and other sediments host several Fe and Au prospects. • The Yerrida Group comprises an early sag-basin succession dominated by siliciclastic and evaporitic sediments deposited in a shallow-water environment, overlain by arenaceous, argillaceous and mafic volcanic rocks. The basement rock is affected by Capricorn Orogen. The South Boundary Fault strikes through the area forming a magnetic anomaly in the south with known gold mineralisation. The Goodin Fault strike along the northern margin of the tenements and this is where Cu-Zn-Au is also found. • The current gold target area is located between the above-mentioned major fault zones, and it is associated with a west-north-west striking breccia zones interpreted to be related to a deep-seated structure that provides a pathway for metalliferous fluids that migrated upwards into suitable trap horizons – e.g., the quartz breccia. At Revere Reef, the gold mineralisation occurs as nuggety coarse to fine disseminated gold associated with mesothermal quartz veins and associated alteration contact halos. The gold lodes generally consist of narrow quartz veins (10-20cm generally in thickness but can be up to 1m in thickness) that can form a single vein, stockwork or complicated saddles reef system.

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.*
		• Not applicable. Drill hole information has been systematically reported to the ASX. There are no further drill hole results that are considered material to the understanding of the exploration results.

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
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.*	• Not applicable, drilling data previously reported. • Due to the nature of this metallurgical studies, no data aggregation method was applied. • No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable. No drilling being reported.
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.*	• Appropriate maps and section were provided in the previous public 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.*	• This report provides the total information of all metallurgical tests available to date and is considered to represent a balanced report. Further results will be reported in more detail as warranted.
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.*	• The metallurgical testing and results are preliminary in nature. All meaningful data and information considered material and relevant has been reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The bulk sampling program is in progress, and the Gekko processing plant is operational. • Further drilling (aircore traverses) along the Revere Reef is planned for March quarter 2025.