MYANMAR METALS LTD

## ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Date: 18 December 2018
ASX Code: **MYL**

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Mr John Lamb
Executive Chairman, CEO

Mr Rowan Caren
Executive Director

Mr Jeff Moore
Non-Executive Director

Mr Paul Arndt
Non-Executive Director

**ISSUED CAPITAL**

| | |
|---|---|
| Shares | 1,261 m. |
| Listed options | 184 m. |
| Unlisted Options | 49 m. |
| Performance Rights | 14 m. |

# DISCOVERY OF NEW HIGH-GRADE YEGON RIDGE LODE

## Highlights

- **Drilling on Yegon Ridge has validated geophysical data by discovering a new mineralisation system at Bawdwin, the Yegon Ridge Lode.**

- **Discovery hole BWDD018 intersected high-grade mineralisation beneath Yegon Ridge, located on the opposite side of the Bawdwin valley from the three currently known deposits, including 16m at 7.0% Pb, 1.5% Zn, 145g/t Ag, 0.9% Cu from 170m**

- **Chargeability data from geophysical survey shows the discovery hole BWDD018 intersected the edge of a relatively weak chargeable zone, with stronger anomalies defined 200m north and 100m south of the hole. Step-out drill testing of the southern Yegon Ridge IP anomaly is in progress**

- **Drilling in the Meingtha Gap area continues to return high grades zones not recognised in the current resource model. Significant assay results include:**
  - **BWDD010: 21m at 7.9% Pb, 3.4% Zn, 120g/t Ag from 124m and 9m at 14.38% Pb, 16.73% Zn and 344g/t Ag from 146m**
  - **BWRC048: 31m at 4.2% Pb, 52g/t Ag from 62m; 5m at 1% Pb, 1.5% Zn, 3.3% Cu, 0.3% Co and 0.4% Ni from 164m and 6m at 3.4% Pb, 3.6% Zn, 78g/t Ag from 183m**

- **Geotechnical hole, BWDD011 drilled in the Shan Lode, intersected:**
  - **25m at 8.8% Pb, 1.5% Zn and 159g/t Ag from 64m**

*Figure 1. Cuprite and native copper recovered from core in discovery hole BWDD018.*

John Lamb, Chairman and CEO said:

"We are very excited about the discovery of the Yegon Ridge Lode, which brings the number of potentially mineable mineral lodes validated by modern drilling at Bawdwin to four. Further significant targets include ER Valley; the historical copper workings at Chin Lode and several other as-yet un-named anomalies.

We are now just starting to look outside the historical mining envelope and we are discovering high-grade mineralisation in areas which were, in the case of the Meingtha Gap, too difficult to access for historical miners or where the mineral system was unknown, as in the case of the Yegon Ridge Lode. To be clear, we are seeing grades similar to those described by British geologists at Bawdwin a century ago and that supported one of the highest-grade lead/silver/zinc mines in recorded history.

We are also persistently finding cobalt, nickel and copper in our drill results. We know from historical production records that commercial quantities of all three metals were produced from the Bawdwin operations but were not regularly assayed or reported in geological resource estimates of the day.

As a bonus, the latest set of drilling results also show that our geotechnical drilling, which provides data on the wall-rock properties for the design of the China Pit, is discovering high-grade mineralisation in areas outside of the resource model where mineralisation was not expected."

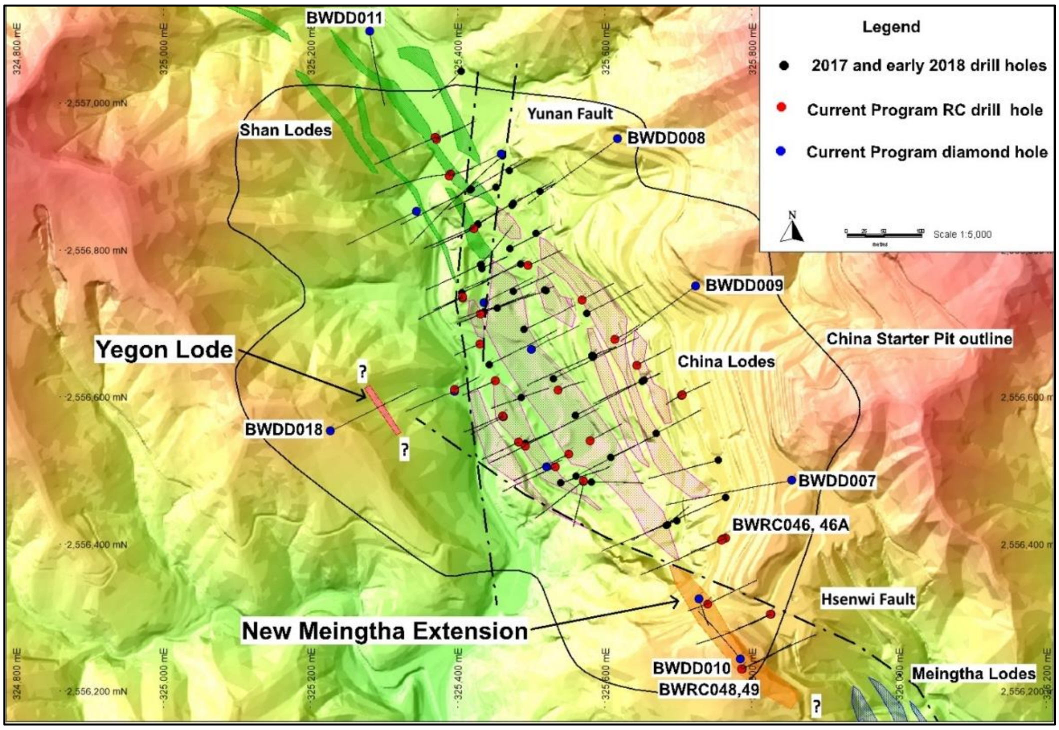


*Figure 2. Lode positions and drilling locations on topography.*

## *Summary of drilling results*

Myanmar Metals Limited ("MYL" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that the Bawdwin Joint Venture ("BJV") has received further assay results from ongoing drilling.

Assay results received from new holes drilled on Yegon Ridge, the Meingtha Gap, eastern China Lode, and northern Shan Lode continue to extend mineralisation outside of the resource model (Figure 2).

## *Yegon Ridge Lode*

Discovery hole BWDD018, intersected mineralisation 120m west of the China Hangingwall Lodes and appears to have just intersected the previously unknown Yegon Ridge lode, seen also in the recent geophysical results (Fig. 3).

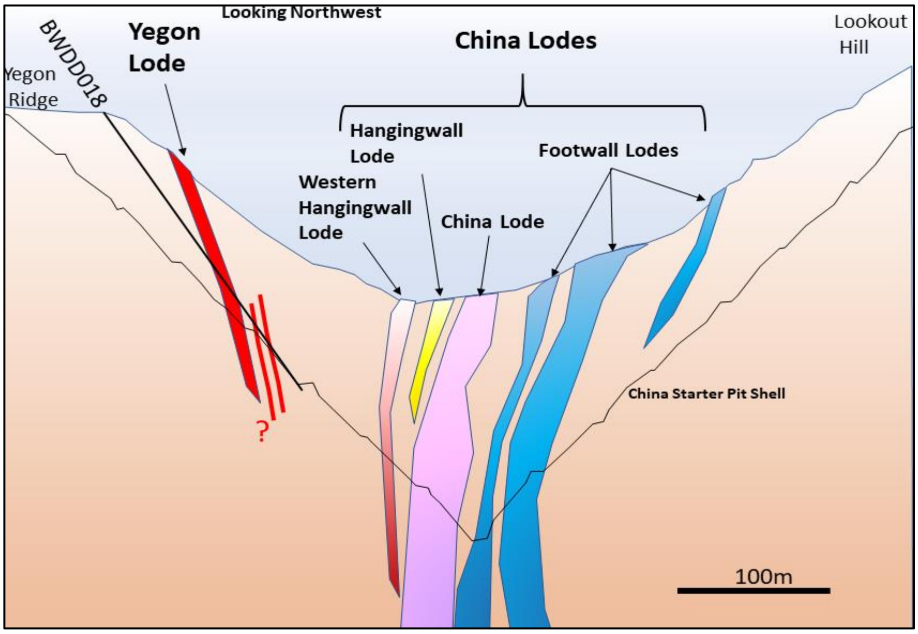


*Figure 3. Cross section of lode positions (looking northwest).*

Significant assay results from BWDD018 include **16m at 7% Pb, 1.5% Zn, 145g/t Ag, 0.9% Cu from 170m**. This high-grade mineralisation falls within the edge of the China Pit shell and was previously assigned as waste in the starter pit optimisation (Figure 4).

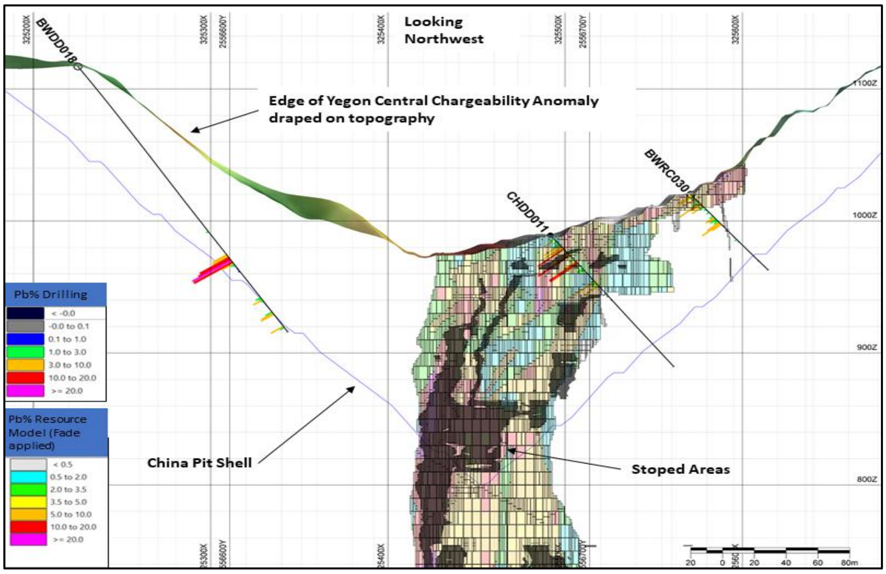


*Figure 4. Cross section (looking northwest) of BWDD018 on Yegon Ridge showing the distance between the resource block model and the new Yegon lode. Additional drilling above and below BWDD018 is in progress.*

The Company anticipates that further drilling on the Yegon Ridge Lode could confirm continuity of this new lode along strike. The current pit shell does intersect the Yegon Ridge mineralisation and thus further drilling in this area could materially reduce the already low (2.8:1) strip ratio in the China Pit Scoping Study and significantly improve project economics.

Further drilling is underway and assays from the remainder of the hole are awaited.

This new discovery has been named the Yegon Ridge Lode after the ridge immediately west of the existing open pit where two strong chargeability anomalies have been defined in the recent Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) survey. Chargeability data shows that BWDD018 just intersected the edge of a relatively weak chargeable zone, with the stronger anomalies defined 200m and 100m north and south of the hole respectively (Figure 5).

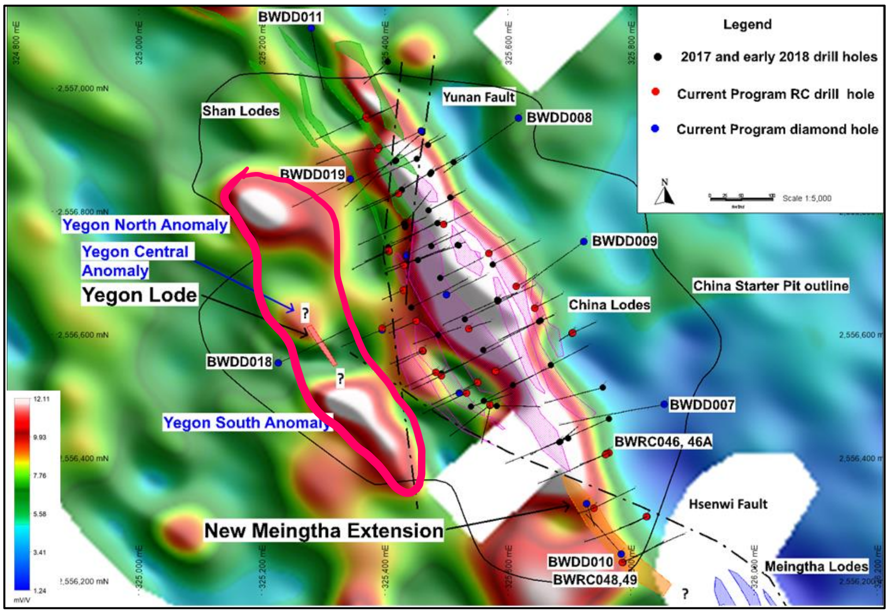


*Figure 5. Image of chargeability anomalies generated in the recent gradient array IP program overlain by drilling. Note the location of the Yegon Ridge anomalies (within the China Starter Pit outline) adjacent to the new high-grade intersection in BWDD018.*

Steep terrain has prevented previous drill testing of this area. The need to establish access to enable geotechnical drilling within the planned China Starter Pit western wall has driven the construction of a drill access track onto Yegon Ridge (Figure 6). This track continues to be pushed north towards other planned geotechnical hole locations. The new access is now being utilised to drill follow-up holes above and below BWDD018, as well as to test the strong Yegon South chargeability anomaly.

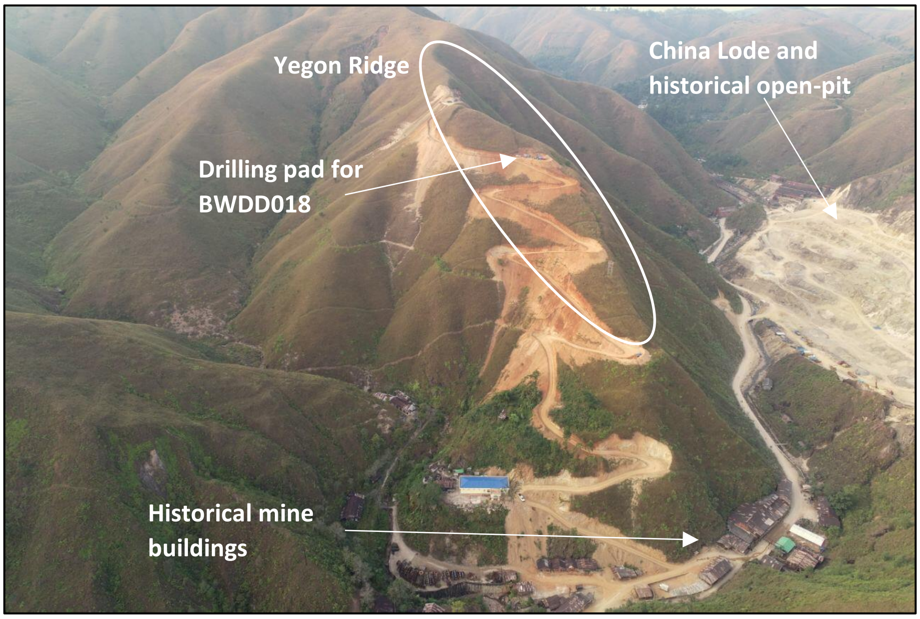


*Figure 6. Yegon Ridge access track with BWDD018 location circled. The challenges in drilling to the west of China and Shan lodes (on right side of picture) is apparent.*

## *Meingtha Gap*

During historical underground mining operations development was constrained due to poor ground conditions in the area where the northeast trending Hsenwi Fault displaced the Meingtha Lodes by approximately 250m to the southeast. With no routine underground sampling data available in this area, and no surface drilling for 400m between China and Meingtha lodes, the September 2018 pit optimisation defined this "Meingtha Gap" as waste, providing a clear limit to the southeast end of the China starter pit. In August this year it was decided to test this 'data' gap with drill pads established on top of Bamboo Hill which lies immediately southeast of the existing open cut mine.

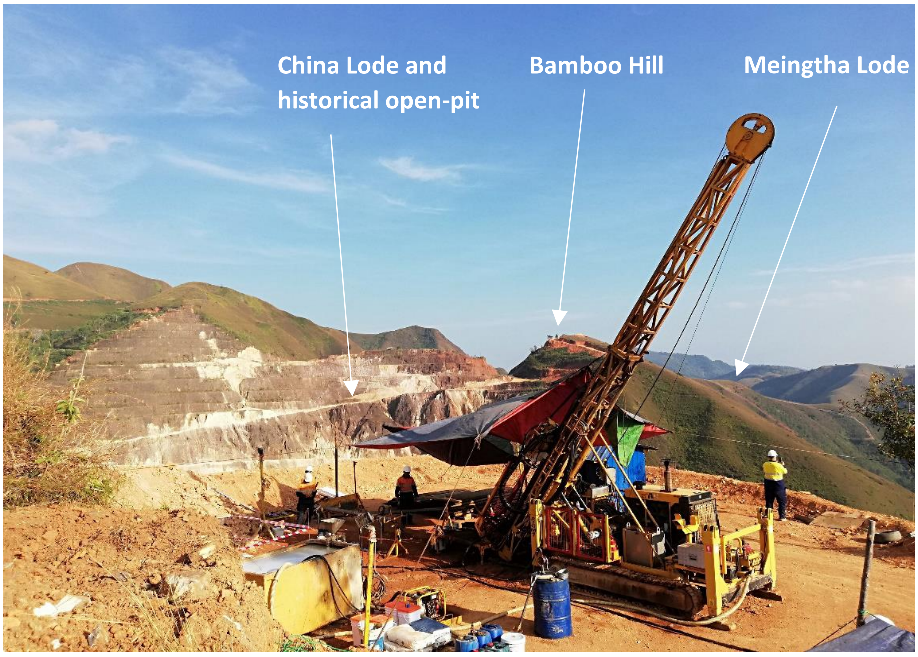


*Figure 7 . Drilling BWDD018 on Yegon Ridge with the existing open pit in the background and Bamboo Hill (looking SE).*

BWRC038, the first hole to be drilled on Bamboo Hill, proved that the Meingtha "Gap" was merely a gap in drilling data; intersecting **25m at 4.3% Pb, 3.6% Zn and 113g/t Ag** (Figure 8). Additional drilling is ongoing, with new results received from BWDD010, a geotechnical hole and BWRC048 and 49, which expand the strike length of the new mineralisation to 200m, 50m further southeast towards the Meingtha resource block model.

The mineralisation in this area is characterised by strong silver and zinc grades in addition to lead, with evidence of a sub-horizontal zone of high-grade silver not associated with sulphide minerals. This contrasts with the steeply east dipping nature of the primary sulphide zones.

BWDD010 intersected **27m at 1.7% Pb and 142g/t Ag from 80m, and 21m at 7.9% Pb, 3.38% Zn, 120g/t Ag from 124m and 9m at 14.38% Pb, 16.73% Zn and 344g/t Ag from 146m** (Figure 8). The hole was drilled to the north-northwest to check rock strength/faults in the southeast wall of the planned China starter pit. Some very old mined stopes, developed by Chinese artisanal miners, were intersected and some of the material that may be remnant material on stope margins assayed at some truly amazing grades; for example, **121.2-121.7m assayed 15.4% Pb, 1.3% Zn, 4.6% Cu and 4,272g/t or 137 ounces per tonne Ag**; and from **151.0-151.5m assayed 35% Pb, 32% Zn and 1,183g/t or 38 ounces per tonne Ag**.

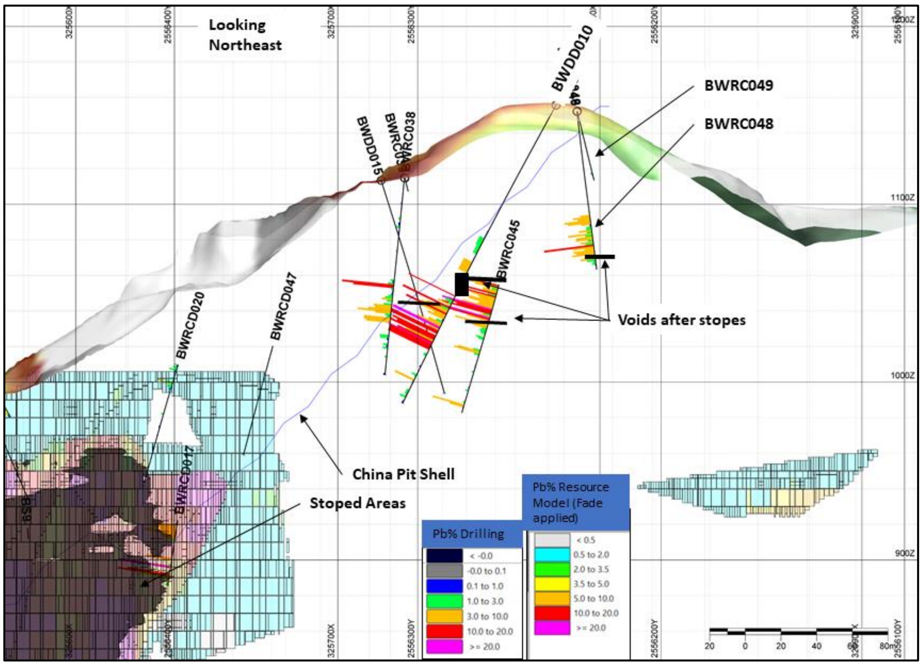


*Figure 8. Long Section (looking northeast) showing BWDD010, BWRC048 and BWRC049 showing new Meingtha Lode intersections outside of the resource model in the Meingtha Gap area.*

BWRC048 intersected **31m at 4.2% Pb, 52g/t Ag from 62m; 27m at 2.1% Pb from 99m; 19m at 2.3% Pb from 141m; 5m at 1% Pb, 1.5% Zn, 3.3% Cu, 0.3% Co and 0.4% Ni from 164m; and 6m at 3.4% Pb, 3.6% Zn, and 78g/t Ag from 183m.** BWRC049 was drilled up-dip of BWRC048 on the same section, intersecting **12m at 2.5% Pb, and 16m at 3% Pb** along with moderate silver grades (Figures 8 and 9).

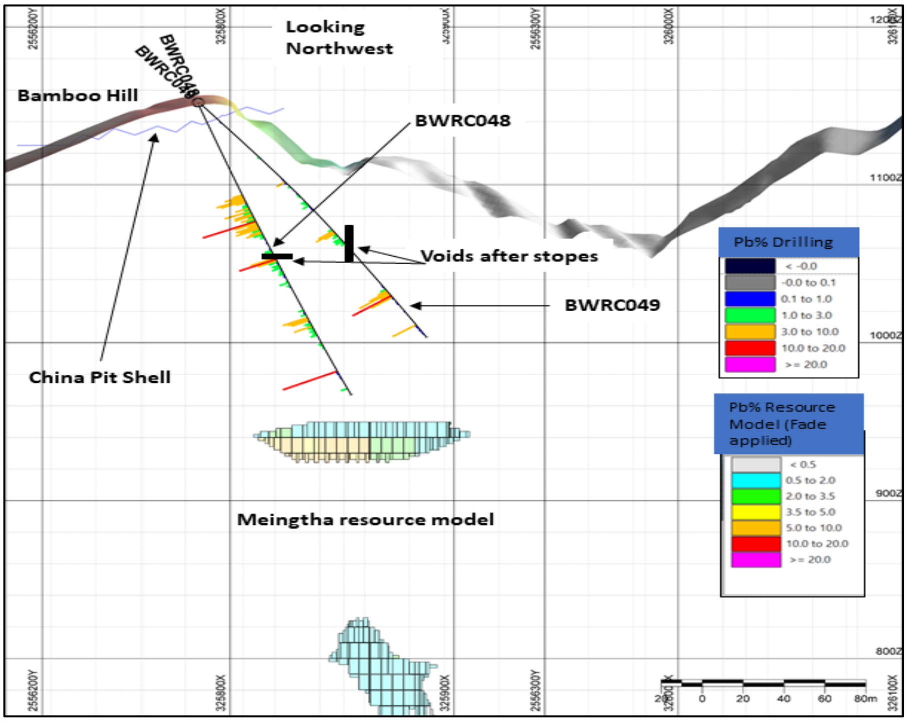


*Figure 9. Cross Section (looking northwest) showing BWRC048 and BWRC049, the southernmost holes drilled in the Meingtha Gap to date.*

BWRC046 was drilled to try and extend the China resource block model closer to the Hsenwi Fault which separates China from Meingtha Lode. The hole intersected low grade material in faulted ground and drilling difficulties prevented the hole getting to target depth. A second hole (BWDD046A) was attempted, however this was also abandoned and will be extended with a diamond tail.

### *Geotechnical drilling*

Three more diamond holes were drilled to collect geotechnical data as part of the Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS). These holes deliberately targeted the rocks in which the final pit walls would be constructed and were therefore expected to be barren.

BWDD007, BWDD008 and BWDD009 were drilled below the eastern side of the planned starter pit. Holes BWDD008 and BWDD009 were both drilled in porphyry with no significant mineralisation, as expected. However, BWDD007 was also drilled in porphyry to 235m before passing through a fault into altered lithic tuff, the preferred host to mineralisation at Bawdwin. The contact between the two units was mineralised, with additional mineralisation intersected further down the hole: BWDD007 intersected **8.7m at 3.5% Pb and 44g/t Ag from 230m; 2m at 6% Pb, 17.5% Zn and 273g/t Ag from 247m and 5m at 1.6% Pb from 255m** (Figure 10). These intersections are 50m to the east of the existing resource block model and additional drilling is required in this area to further define this new mineralisation.

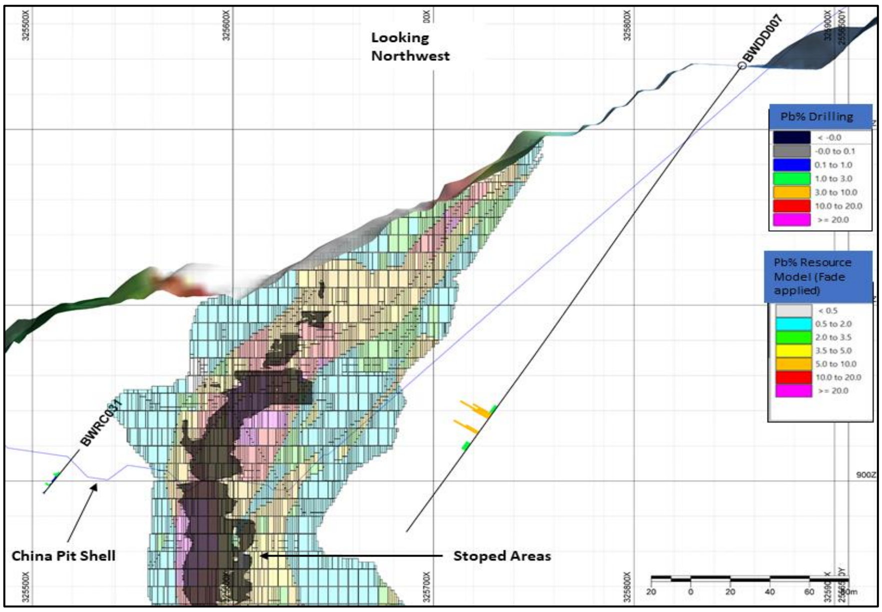


*Figure 10. Cross Section (looking northwest) showing BWDD007, drilled in the footwall of China Lode for geotechnical data. Mineralisation was not expected in this hole as it is 40-50m outside of the resource block model. Further drilling will look to infill this area in 2019.*

BWDD011 was drilled below the planned China starter pit shell at the north of Shan Lode to supply geotechnical data for the northern end of the planned pit (Figure 11). The hole also provided much needed drill confirmation of the resource block model 50m away from the nearest drill hole.

Significant mineralisation was intersected in BWDD011 within 16m of the block model boundary which was mostly defined by historic underground sampling. Best intersections include **24.5m at 8.8% Pb, 1.5% Zn and 159g/t Ag from 64m, and 21m at 2.28% Pb from 129m**.

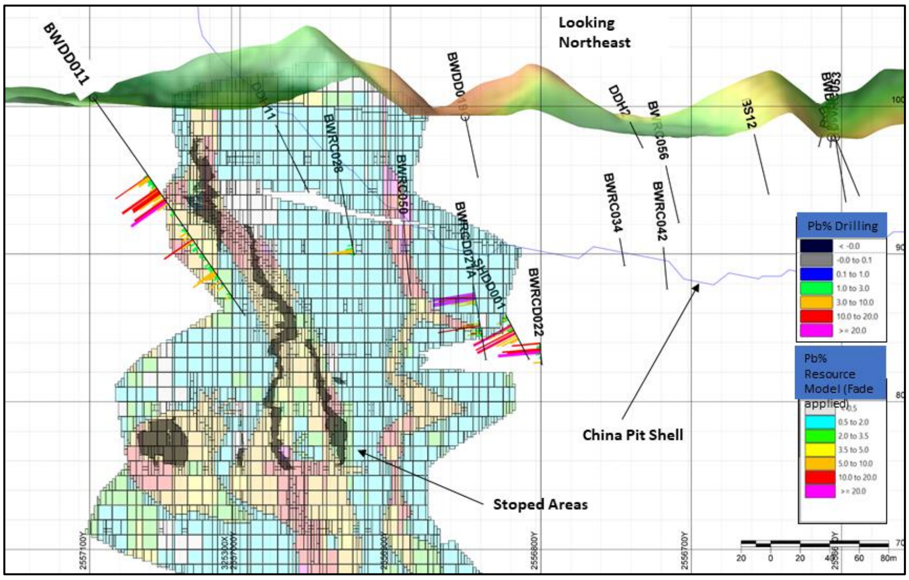


*Figure 11. Long Section (looking northeast) showing BWDD011 drilled into Shan Lode.*

| Hole ID | Depth From (m) | Depth To (m) | Interval (m) | Pb pct | Zn pct | Ag g/t | Cu pct | Co ppm | Ni ppm | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BWDD007 | 230 | 238.7 | 8.7 | 3.48 | 0.09 | 44 | NSR | 97 | 131 | Geotech - China Footwall |
| BWDD007 | 247 | 249 | 2 | 6.00 | 17.47 | 273 | 0.01 | 23 | 33 | |
| BWDD007 | 255 | 260 | 5 | 1.76 | 0.55 | 29 | NSR | 51 | 54 | |
| BWDD010 | 80 | 106.9 | 26.9 | 1.71 | 0.01 | 142 | 0.05 | 6 | 25 | Geotech - Meingtha Gap |
| BWDD010 | 124.2 | 145 | 20.8 | 7.89 | 3.38 | 120 | 0.01 | 167 | 216 | |
| BWDD010 | 146 | 155 | 9 | 14.38 | 16.73 | 344 | 0.10 | 343 | 417 | |
| BWDD010 | 170.3 | 176 | 5.7 | 1.93 | 0.40 | 29 | 0.02 | 116 | 96 | |
| BWDD011 | 64 | 88.5 | 24.5 | 8.80 | 1.54 | 159 | NSR | 209 | 261 | Geotech - Shan |
| BWDD011 | 104 | 125 | 21 | 2.13 | 0.01 | 41 | 0.41 | 97 | 148 | |
| BWDD011 | 129 | 156 | 27 | 2.28 | 0.00 | 18 | 0.08 | 160 | 169 | |
| BWDD011 | 161 | 165 | 4 | 1.89 | 0.00 | 11 | 0.18 | 380 | 485 | |
| BWDD018 | 143 | 144 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.02 | 2 | 0.06 | 1364 | 304 | Geotech - Yegon Ridge |
| BWDD018 | 149 | 150.1 | 1.1 | 1.32 | 0.03 | 6 | 0.34 | 3706 | 856 | |
| BWDD018 | 170 | 186 | 16 | 7.00 | 1.52 | 145 | 0.95 | 202 | 267 | |
| BWDD018 | 209 | 213 | 4 | 2.26 | 0.01 | 16 | NSR | 53 | 56 | |
| BWDD018 | 222 | 225 | 3 | 4.31 | 0.01 | 50 | 0.01 | 68 | 82 | |
| BWDD018 | 235 | 237 | 2 | 3.66 | 0.13 | 78 | NSR | 24 | 40 | |
| BWRC046 | 69 | 76 | 7 | 1.41 | 0.01 | 196 | 0.08 | 33 | 57 | South China |
| BWRC046 | 79 | 84 | 5 | 0.87 | 0.01 | 53 | 0.04 | 6 | 25 | |
| BWRC046 | 86 | 98 | 12 | 0.88 | 0.01 | 45 | 0.12 | 15 | 21 | |
| BWRC048 | 62 | 93 | 31 | 4.18 | 0.04 | 52 | 0.04 | 19 | 36 | Meingtha Gap |
| BWRC048 | 99 | 126 | 27 | 2.12 | 0.60 | 20 | 0.05 | 36 | 55 | |
| BWRC048 | 141 | 160 | 19 | 2.30 | 0.30 | 34 | 0.04 | 297 | 267 | |
| BWRC048 | 164 | 169 | 5 | 0.96 | 1.51 | 124 | 3.32 | 3033 | 4760 | |
| BWRC048 | 183 | 189 | 6 | 3.36 | 3.58 | 78 | 0.01 | 85 | 103 | |
| BWRC049 | 63 | 73 | 10 | 0.97 | 0.01 | 15 | 0.05 | 3 | 17 | Meingtha Gap |
| BWRC049 | 75 | 88 | 13 | 0.97 | 0.02 | 21 | 0.03 | 9 | 21 | |
| BWRC049 | 103 | 115 | 12 | 2.52 | 0.68 | 25 | 0.08 | 24 | 33 | |
| BWRC049 | 145 | 161 | 16 | 3.03 | 0.55 | 43 | 0.08 | 335 | 451 | |
| BWRC049 | 175 | 185 | 10 | 1.43 | 0.27 | 4 | 0.01 | 7 | 11 | |

*Table 1: Significant composite intervals for drill holes reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5% Pb with a maximum of 2m internal dilution. Full intersections are given in Table 3 at the end of this report.*

## *Exploration geophysical survey shows strong anomalies*

The ongoing drilling program is being conducted simultaneously with an exploration program, which has provided strong indications of new zones of mineralisation outside Bawdwin's known resources. The Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) survey has now been completed and a final chargeability image has been generated (Figures 5, 12 and 13).

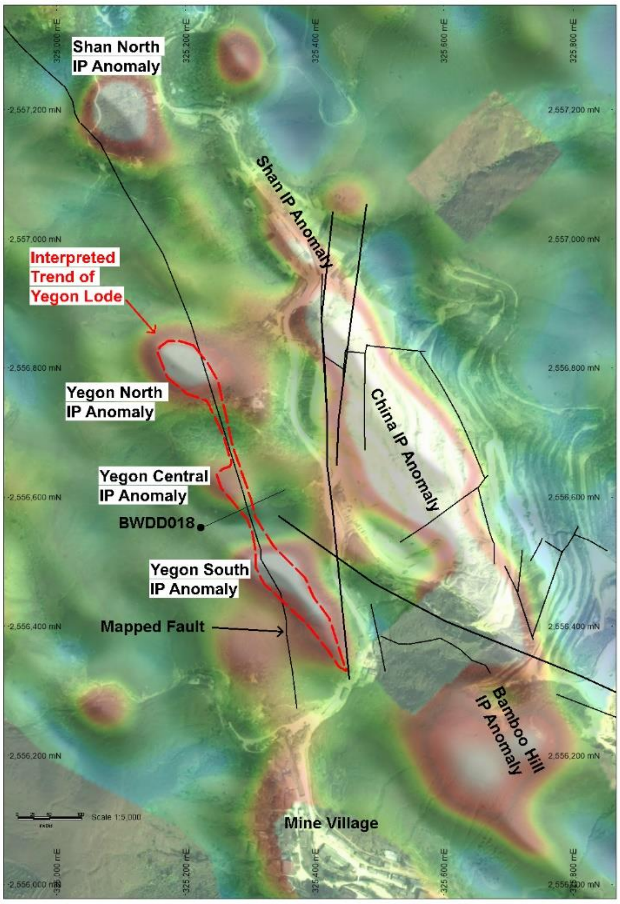


*Figure 12. Image of chargeability from GAIP program over airphoto. Mapped faults are shown in black and appear to have a close relationship to the Yegon Lode and the Chargeability anomalies.*

Of particular interest are the Yegon Ridge anomalies that lie north and south of Yegon Ridge Lode discovery hole, BWDD018. Figure 12 shows that BWDD018 was drilled in a chargeability low, adjacent to the relatively weak central Yegon anomaly, but on trend with the larger Yegon North and Yegon South anomalies. Two RC holes are testing the Yegon South anomaly using drill pads on the new access track and further holes will be drilled up and down dip of BWDD018 to confirm the orientation of the new mineralised lode.

The GAIP has also identified a very strong chargeable zone in the highly prospective ER Valley, located to the southeast of the Meingtha Lode (Figure 13). Two deep penetrating pole-dipole IP ("PDIP") arrays have been completed over ER Valley and a strong chargeability zone has been defined. Figure 14 shows a 3D inversion of the ER Valley Pole-Dipole IP with GAIP draped on topography. Chargeability shells highlight the centre of the chargeability anomaly, which lies below the eastern slope of Meingtha Ridge, corresponding with XRF Soil anomalism. The intensity and dimensions of the ER Valley anomaly are similar to the China Lode GAIP chargeability anomaly. An access track is being developed from the existing open pit to ER valley, and initial drill testing of the chargeability target is planned for early 2019.

Additional PDIP arrays are being conducted over the Bamboo Hill, Yegon South, Shan North and PR Valley GAIP anomalies and results are expected in early 2019. Reconnaissance work will be conducted on the strong Southwest anomaly in early 2019.

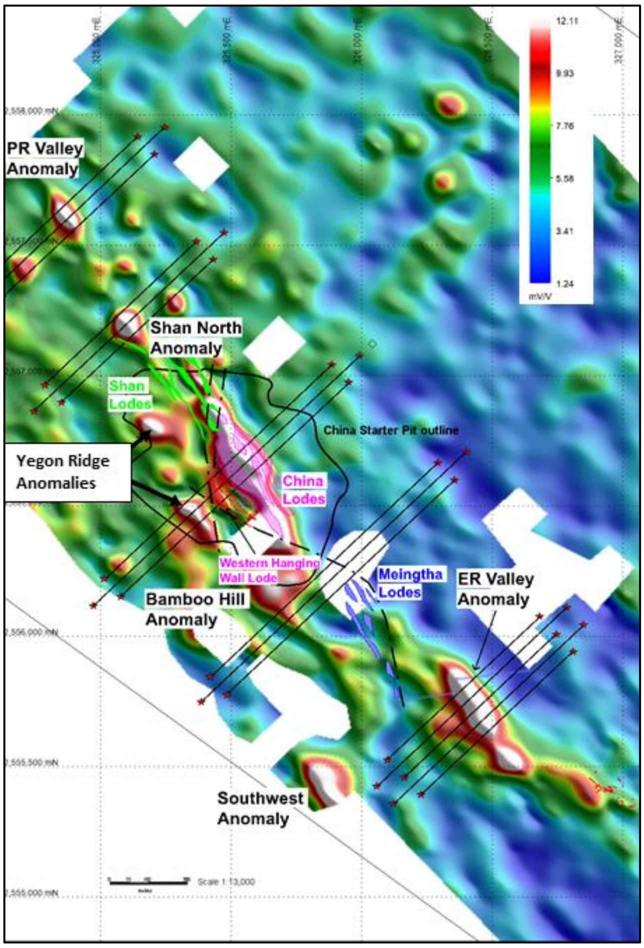


*Figure 13. Image of chargeability anomalies generated in the recent GAIP. Six arrays of pole-dipole IP (black lines) are being conducted to test the most prospective anomalies. Note the intensity and continuity of the ER Valley anomaly.*

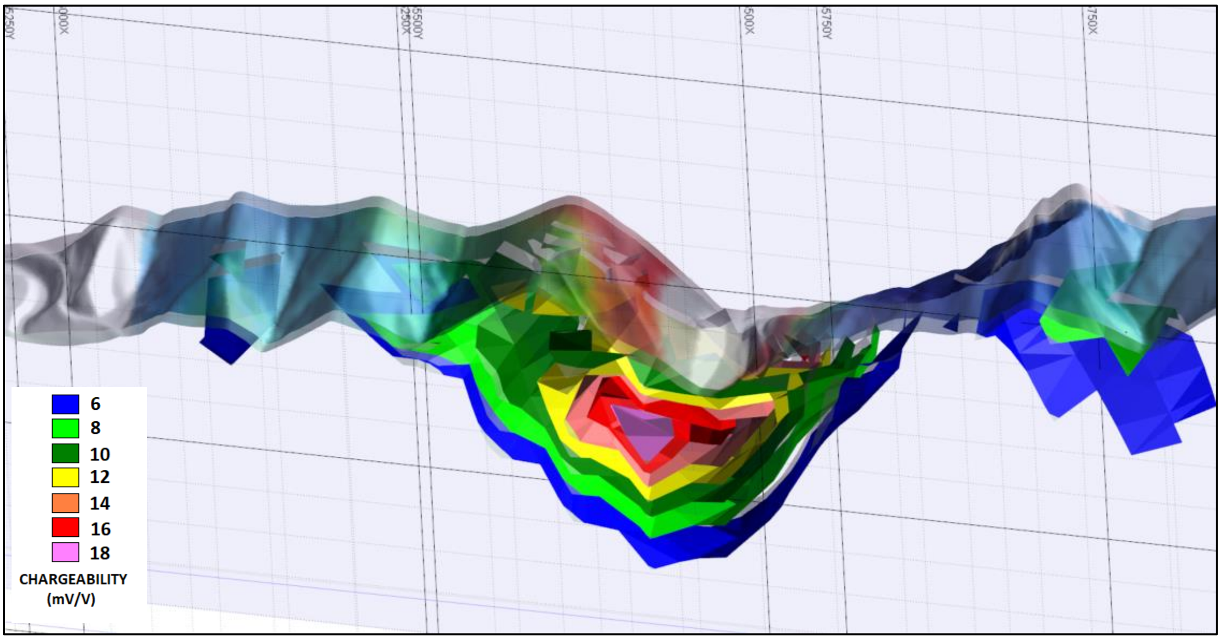


*Figure 14. 3D inversion of the ER Valley Pole-Dipole IP with GAIP draped on topography (looking northwest). Chargeability shells highlight the centre of the chargeability anomaly, which lies below the eastern slope of Meingtha Ridge.*

John Lamb, Chairman and CEO commented:

"Three lodes have accounted for the vast majority of Bawdwin's historical production. We have now discovered a fourth, with several more high-priority "lode-type" targets identified for drilling in the coming year.

Bawdwin should be viewed as a mineral province. The district potential of Bawdwin is enormous and these new results give us great confidence that our systematic exploration program – the first in modern times – is working and that other IP anomalies, particularly the strong ER Valley target, may be directly related to additional new lodes".

John Lamb

Executive Chairman and CEO

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**<u>About Myanmar Metals Limited</u>**

The Bawdwin project forms the means by which MYL intends to become a leading regional base metals producer. MYL is well positioned to realise this goal, enabled by: the Tier 1 Bawdwin project resources, world class exploration potential, a strategically advantageous project location, a management team with experience and depth, highly capable local partners and a strong balance sheet with supportive institutional shareholders.

The Bawdwin Concession is held under a Production Sharing Agreement (PSA) between Win Myint Mo Industries Co. Ltd. (WMM) and Mining Enterprise No. 1, a Myanmar Government business entity within the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation. It contains a Tier 1 polymetallic deposit with a JORC compliant Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 82.0 Mt at 4.8% Pb, 119g/t Ag, 2.4% Zn and 0.2% Cu, (0.5% Pb cut-off above 750m RL, 2% Pb below 750m RL) including an Indicated Mineral Resource of 24.8 Mt at 5.1% Pb, 134g/t Ag, 2.8% Zn and 0.2% Cu (0.5% Pb cut-off above 750m RL, 2% Pb below 750m RL) (refer to ASX announcement dated 2 July 2018). Myanmar Metals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resource information included in the market announcement dated 2 July 2018 and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Myanmar Metals Limited (ASX: MYL) holds a majority 51% participating interest in the Bawdwin Project in joint venture with its project partners, WMM and EAP.

**Forward Looking Statements**

The announcement contains certain statements, which may constitute "forward – looking statements". Such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual values, results, performance achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward-looking statements.

**Competent Person Statements**

The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 'JORC Code') sets out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for Public Reporting in Australasia of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The Information contained in this announcement has been presented in accordance with the JORC Code.

The information in this report that relates to Geology and Exploration Results is based, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr Andrew Ford, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Ford is a full-time employee of Myanmar Metals Limited. Mr Ford 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 Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Ford consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

## Appendix 1 – Drilling data

| Hole ID | Hole Type | Easting (m) | Northing (m) | RL (m) | Azimuth (Deg) | Dip (Deg) | Depth (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BWDD007 | DDH | 325855 | 2556486 | 1136 | 260 | -56 | 322.8 |
| BWDD008 | DDH | 325618 | 2556951 | 1101 | 232 | -55 | 271.3 |
| BWDD009 | DDH | 325724 | 2556751 | 1123 | 234 | -60 | 253.7 |
| BWDD010 | DDH | 325784 | 2556244 | 1156 | 320 | -61 | 188.4 |
| BWDD011 | DDH | 325280 | 2557097 | 1006 | 171 | -55 | 180 |
| BWDD018 | DDH | 325227 | 2556554 | 1117 | 66 | -55 | 240.5 |
| BWRC046 | RC | 325761 | 2556407 | 1106 | 247 | -65 | 110 |
| BWRC046A | RC | 325764 | 2556408 | 1106 | 244 | -65 | 30 |
| BWRC048 | RC | 325786 | 2556230 | 1152 | 65 | -70 | 200 |
| BWRC049 | RC | 325787 | 2556230 | 1152 | 63 | -49 | 186 |

*Table 2: Collar details*

| Hole_ID | Depth From | Depth To | Interval m | Pb pct | Zn pct | Ag ppm | Cu pct | Co ppm | Ni ppm | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BWDD007 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0.62 | 0.02 | 22 | 0.01 | 15 | 24 | Geotech - China Footwall |
| BWDD007 | 230 | 238.7 | 8.7 | 3.48 | 0.09 | 44 | NSR | 97 | 131 | |
| BWDD007 | 247 | 249 | 2 | 6.00 | 17.47 | 273 | 0.01 | 23 | 33 | |
| BWDD007 | 255 | 260 | 5 | 1.76 | 0.55 | 29 | NSR | 51 | 54 | |
| BWDD010 | 80 | 106.9 | 26.9 | 1.71 | 0.01 | 142 | 0.05 | 6 | 25 | Geotech - Meingtha Gap |
| BWDD010 | 124.2 | 145 | 20.8 | 7.89 | 3.38 | 120 | 0.01 | 167 | 216 | |
| BWDD010 | 146 | 155 | 9 | 14.38 | 16.73 | 344 | 0.10 | 343 | 417 | |
| BWDD010 | 157.4 | 159 | 1.6 | 1.28 | 0.13 | 12 | NSR | 25 | 32 | |
| BWDD010 | 163.8 | 168 | 4.2 | 0.60 | 0.02 | 7 | 0.02 | 14 | 17 | |
| BWDD010 | 170.3 | 176 | 5.7 | 1.93 | 0.40 | 29 | 0.02 | 116 | 96 | |
| BWDD010 | 180 | 182.9 | 2.9 | 1.24 | 0.08 | 9 | NSR | 39 | 29 | |
| BWDD010 | 183.2 | 185.1 | 1.9 | 1.63 | 0.04 | 11 | NSR | 81 | 74 | |
| BWDD010 | 185.6 | 188.4 | 2.8 | 0.74 | 0.02 | 6 | NSR | 19 | 22 | |
| BWDD011 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0.59 | 0.05 | 10 | 0.04 | 25 | 42 | Geotech - Shan |
| BWDD011 | 64 | 88.5 | 24.5 | 8.80 | 1.54 | 159 | NSR | 209 | 261 | |
| BWDD011 | 93.55 | 96.65 | 3.1 | 1.58 | 0.01 | 51 | 0.29 | 113 | 149 | |
| BWDD011 | 100 | 101 | 1 | 0.64 | 0.01 | 30 | 0.21 | 70 | 92 | |
| BWDD011 | 104 | 125 | 21 | 2.13 | 0.01 | 41 | 0.41 | 97 | 148 | |
| BWDD011 | 129 | 156 | 27 | 2.28 | 0.00 | 18 | 0.08 | 160 | 169 | |
| BWDD011 | 161 | 165 | 4 | 1.89 | 0.00 | 11 | 0.18 | 380 | 485 | |
| BWDD018 | 143 | 144 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.02 | 2 | 0.06 | 1364 | 304 | Geotech - Yegon Ridge |
| BWDD018 | 149 | 150.1 | 1.1 | 1.32 | 0.03 | 6 | 0.34 | 3706 | 856 | |
| BWDD018 | 170 | 186 | 16 | 7.00 | 1.52 | 145 | 0.95 | 202 | 267 | |
| BWDD018 | 209 | 213 | 4 | 2.26 | 0.01 | 16 | NSR | 53 | 56 | |
| BWDD018 | 222 | 225 | 3 | 4.31 | 0.01 | 50 | 0.01 | 68 | 82 | |
| BWDD018 | 235 | 237 | 2 | 3.66 | 0.13 | 78 | NSR | 24 | 40 | |
| BWRC046 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 1.23 | 0.00 | 22 | 0.04 | 2 | 17 | South China |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BWRC046 | 52 | 57 | 5 | 0.70 | 0.01 | 54 | 0.03 | 2 | 7 | |
| BWRC046 | 69 | 76 | 7 | 1.41 | 0.01 | 196 | 0.08 | 33 | 57 | |
| BWRC046 | 79 | 84 | 5 | 0.87 | 0.01 | 53 | 0.04 | 6 | 25 | |
| BWRC046 | 86 | 98 | 12 | 0.88 | 0.01 | 45 | 0.12 | 15 | 21 | |
| BWRC046A | 9 | 10 | 1 | 0.84 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.02 | 2 | 18 | South China Precollar |
| BWRC046A | 20 | 21 | 1 | 0.75 | 0.00 | 6 | 0.03 | 65 | 19 | |
| BWRC048 | 14 | 15 | 1 | 0.55 | 0.01 | 1 | 0.01 | 24 | 25 | Meingtha Gap |
| BWRC048 | 62 | 93 | 31 | 4.18 | 0.04 | 52 | 0.04 | 19 | 36 | |
| BWRC048 | 95 | 96 | 1 | 0.83 | 0.14 | 13 | 0.05 | 46 | 75 | |
| BWRC048 | 99 | 126 | 27 | 2.12 | 0.60 | 20 | 0.05 | 36 | 55 | |
| BWRC048 | 141 | 160 | 19 | 2.30 | 0.30 | 34 | 0.04 | 297 | 267 | |
| BWRC048 | 164 | 169 | 5 | 0.96 | 1.51 | 124 | 3.32 | 3033 | 4760 | |
| BWRC048 | 183 | 189 | 6 | 3.36 | 3.58 | 78 | 0.01 | 85 | 103 | |
| BWRC048 | 191 | 192 | 1 | 0.51 | 0.40 | 14 | NSR | 16 | 25 | |
| BWRC048 | 195 | 196 | 1 | 2.24 | 0.57 | 44 | 0.09 | 67 | 51 | |
| BWRC049 | 16 | 17 | 1 | 0.81 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 17 | 21 | Meingtha Gap |
| BWRC049 | 24 | 25 | 1 | 0.53 | 0.08 | 5 | 0.02 | 68 | 84 | |
| BWRC049 | 45 | 48 | 3 | 0.75 | 0.01 | 27 | 0.03 | 3 | 9 | |
| BWRC049 | 63 | 73 | 10 | 0.97 | 0.01 | 15 | 0.05 | 3 | 17 | |
| BWRC049 | 75 | 88 | 13 | 0.97 | 0.02 | 21 | 0.03 | 9 | 21 | |
| BWRC049 | 103 | 115 | 12 | 2.52 | 0.68 | 25 | 0.08 | 24 | 33 | |
| BWRC049 | 145 | 161 | 16 | 3.03 | 0.55 | 43 | 0.08 | 335 | 451 | |
| BWRC049 | 165 | 167 | 2 | 0.68 | 0.02 | 35 | 0.21 | 7 | 8 | |
| BWRC049 | 169 | 170 | 1 | 0.50 | 0.02 | 2 | 0.02 | 5 | 12 | |
| BWRC049 | 175 | 185 | 10 | 1.43 | 0.27 | 4 | 0.01 | 7 | 11 | |

*Table 3: All composite intervals for drill holes reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5% Pb with a maximum of 2m internal dilution.*

# Appendix 2 – Definitions

| Term | Meaning |
|---|---|
| Ag | Silver |
| Bawdwin | Bawdwin Concession in Shan State, Myanmar. Also referred to as 'Bawdwin Project', 'Project' or 'Concession' |
| Cu | Copper |
| CSA | CSA Global Pty Ltd |
| DD | Diamond core drilling |
| EAP | EAP Global Mining Company Limited |
| FS | Feasibility Study |
| GAIP | Gradient Array Induced Polarisation |
| Indicated | Indicated Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC 2012 edition |
| Inferred | Inferred Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC 2012 edition |
| JV | Bawdwin Joint Venture comprised of MYL, WMM and EAP |
| LOM | Life of Mine |
| m | Metres |
| Mt | Million tonnes. Also used as 'Mtpa' where referring to per annum metrics |
| MYL | Myanmar Metals Limited. Also referred to as the Company |
| NSR | Net Smelter Return |
| Oz | Troy Ounces |
| Pb | Lead |
| PDIP | Pole-Dipole Induced Polarisation |
| PFS | Pre-Feasibility Study |
| PS | Production Share |
| PSA | Production Sharing Agreement; the fiscal regime Bawdwin is operated under |
| RC | Reverse Circulation Drilling |
| Reserve | Mineral Reserve in accordance with the JORC 2012 edition |
| RL | Resource Line. Used to define the depth of a pit shell e.g. "750mRL" |
| ROM | Run of Mine |
| Strip ratio | Ratio of waste to ore |
| t | Tonnes. Also used as 'tpa' or 't/a' where referring to per annum metrics |
| TC | Treatment Costs |
| WMM | Win Myint Mo Industries Co., Ltd |
| Zn | Zinc |

*Table 4. Definitions*

# Appendix 3: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **Sampling techniques** | • *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* | • The 2018 evaluation program at Bawdwin includes diamond core drilling and RC drilling from August 2017 to December 2018.<br>• The diamond core drilling was completed from August to November 2017 and from January to April 2018 using PQ, HQ and NQ triple tube diameter coring. A total of 40 diamond core drill holes and diamond core drill-tail holes were completed, of which three were redrills, for a total of 5,396.5m. Additional diamond drilling commenced in August 2018 and is ongoing.<br>• Drill core was geologically logged, cut and then ½ core samples sent to Intertek Laboratories for sample preparation in Yangon, Myanmar and then analysis in Manila, Philippines. The sample interval was nominally 1 m or to geological and mineralisation boundaries.<br>• RC Drilling was commenced in January and was completed in March 2018 with 23 RC and RC pre-collar holes completed, for a total of 2,014 m. Additional drilling commenced in August 2018 and is ongoing.<br>• RC Chips collected using a face sampling hammer and samples were split into a bulk sample and a sub-sample collected in plastic bags at 1m intervals. Samples were split using a riffle splitter, the bulk sample being stored on site, and an approximately 2kg sub sample was sent to Intertek Laboratories for sample preparation in Yangon, Myanmar and then analysis in Manila, Philippines.<br>• Channel sampling in the open pit sampling was completed as part of a surface geological mapping program in late 2016. Systematic channel sampling was completed by a team of Valentis Resources (Valentis)and Win Myint Mo Industrial Co Ltd (WMM) geologists over most of the available open pit area wherever clean exposure was accessible. A total of 435 samples were collected from 47 channels totalling 1,790.8 m.<br>• Samples were typically 1.5 m in length or to geological and mineralisation boundaries. Approximately 3 kg of representative sample was systematically chipped from cleaned faces. Samples were despatched to Intertek Laboratories for sample preparation in Yangon, Myanmar and then analysis in Manila, Philippines.<br>• The underground sampling data is an extensive historical data set that was completed as part of mine development activities. The data set comprises systematic sampling from development drives, crosscuts, ore drives and exploration drives. This data date largely from the 1930s until the 1980s and utilised consistent sampling and analytical protocols through the mine history. Sampling consisted of 2-inch (5 cm) |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | hammer/chisel cut continuous channels sampled at 5 feet (1.5 m) intervals at waist-height along both walls of across-strike drives and across the backs of strike drives. Sample weights were around 5 pounds (2.3 kg) were analysed at the Bawdwin Mine site laboratory using chemical titration methods. Results were recorded in ledgers. Averaged results from each wall of the exploration cross-cuts were recorded on the level plans. |
| **Drilling techniques** | • *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | • Drilling in both 2017 and 2018 was completed by Titeline Valentis Drilling Myanmar (TVDM) using two Elton 500 drill rigs. Drilling is a combination of triple tubed PQ, HQ and NQ diameter diamond coring. Holes were typically collared in PQ, then reduced to HQ around 50 m, and later to NQ if drilling conditions dictated. Holes ranged from 63.4 m to 260.1 m depth.<br>• Attempts were made to orientate the core, but the ground was highly fractured and broken with short drilling runs. Obtaining consistently meaningful orientation data was very difficult.<br>• Titeline Valentis Drilling Myanmar ('TVDM') subcontracted a Hanjin DB30 multi-purpose drill rig for the RC drilling of nominal six-inch diameter holes. |
| **Drill sample recovery** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | • To maximise core recovery, triple tube PQ, HQ and NQ core drilling was used, with the drilling utilising TVDM drillers experienced in drilling difficult ground conditions. Drill penetration rates and water pressure were closely monitored to maximise recovery.<br>• During the diamond drilling the length of each drill run and the length of sample recovered was recorded by the driller (driller's recovery). The recovered sample length was cross checked by the geologists logging the drill core and recorded as the final recovery.<br>• Core recoveries were variable and often poor with a mean of 80% and a median of 87%, with lowest recoveries in the 10% to 30% range. Low recoveries reflect poor ground conditions and previously mined areas. Core recoveries were reviewed, and two intervals were excluded due to very poor recovery.<br>• At present, no relationships between sample recovery and grade bias due to loss/gain of fines or washing away of clay material has been identified. It is assumed that the grade of lost material is similar to the grade of the recovered core.<br>• RC Drilling was conducted to maintain sample recoveries. Where voids or stopes were intersected recoveries were reduced, and such occurrences were recorded by the supervising geologist.<br>• For channel chip sampling, every effort was made to sample systematically across each sample interval with sampling completed by trained geologists. |
| **Logging** | • *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation,* | • All diamond core samples were geologically logged in a high level of detail down to a centimetre scale. Quantitative logging for lithology, stratigraphy, texture, hardness, |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *mining studies and metallurgical studies.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | RQD and defects was conducted using defined logging codes. Colour and any other additional qualitative comments are also recorded.<br>• All RC samples were geologically logged for lithology, alteration and weathering by Geologists. A small sub sample was collected for each metre and placed into plastic chip tray for future reference.<br>• The 2016 open pit channel rock samples were systematically geologically logged and recorded on sample traverse sheets.<br>• All drill core and open pit sampling locations were digitally photographed.<br>• The underground sampling data has no geological logging, however geological mapping was completed along the exploration drives and is recorded on level plans. Historical plan and section geological interpretations have been used in these areas to assist in geological model development. |
| **Subsampling techniques and sample preparation** | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • All core was half-core sampled. Most core was cut using an electric diamond saw and some more friable intervals were split manually. All core for sampling was pre-marked with the cut line, and only the left-hand side of the core was sent for assay to maintain consistency.<br>• The core sampling intervals were generally at one metre intervals which were refined to match logged lithology and geological boundaries. A minimum sample length of 0.5 m was used.<br>• RC samples were collected in plastic bags at 1m intervals from a cyclone located adjacent to the drill rig. Valentis field staff passed the bulk sample through a riffle splitter to produce a nominal 2kg sub sample.<br>• Given the nature of the RC drilling to pulverise the sample into small chips riffle splitting the sample is an appropriate technique for a sulphide base metal deposit. The 2kg sub-sample was deemed an appropriate sample size for submittal to the laboratory.<br>• No sub-splitting of the open pit chips samples was undertaken. Sample lengths ranged from 1 m to 2 m (typically 1.5 m). Sample intervals were refined to match geological boundaries.<br>• Historical underground subsampling techniques are unknown. |
| **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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack* | • The diamond drilling, RC samples and open pit channel samples were all sent to Intertek Laboratories in Yangon for sample preparation.<br>• All samples were dried and weighed and crushed to in a Boyd Crusher. A representative split of 1.5 kg was then pulverised in a LM5 pulveriser. A 200 g subsample pulp was then riffle split from the pulverised sample. The crusher residue and pulverised pulp residue were stored at the Yangon laboratory.<br>• Sample pulps were sent to the Intertek analytical facility in Manila, Philippines where |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
| --- | --- | --- |
| | *of bias) and precision have been established.* | they were analysed in 2017 using ICP-OES – Ore grade four-acid digestion. Elements analysed were Ag, Fe, Cd, Co, Ni, Pb, Cu, Mn, S and Zn. In 2018, ICP-OES – Ore grade four-acid digestion continued to be employed, along with additional multi-element analysis of 46 elements using four-acid standard ICP-OES and MS.<br>• Quality control (QC) samples were submitted with each assay batch (certified reference standards, certified reference standard blanks and duplicate samples). The Laboratory inserted their own quality assurance/quality control (QAQC) samples as part of their internal QAQC. All assay results returned were of acceptable quality based on assessment of the QAQC assays.<br>• The underground data was assayed by the Bawdwin mine laboratory on site. Bulk samples were crushed in a jaw crusher, mixed, coned and quartered. Two 100 g samples were then dried and crushed in a ring mill to approximately 100 mesh. Two 0.5 g homogenised samples were taken for lead and zinc titration using Aqua Regia (Pb) and Nitric acid (Zn). RSG inspected the laboratory in 1996 and noted it to be "clean, and great pride is taken in the conditions and quality of the work". The laboratory remains operational and CSA Global's review in 2017 reached similar conclusions to RSG. Results for Zn and Pb were reported to 0.1%.<br>• There is no QAQC data for the historical underground sampling data. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **Verification of sampling and assaying** | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • All diamond drill core samples were checked, measured and marked up before logging in a high level of detail.<br>• RC Samples were sampled and logged at the drill rig. A small sub-sample from each metre was placed into a plastic ship tray to allow re-logging if required.<br>• The diamond and RC drilling, sampling and geological data were recorded into standardised templates in Microsoft Excel by the logging/sampling geologists.<br>• Geological logs and associated data were cross checked by the supervising Project Geologist<br>• Laboratory assay results were individually reviewed by sample batch and the QAQC data integrity checked before uploading.<br>• All geological and assay data were uploaded into a Datashed database.<br>• The Datashed database was loaded into Micromine mining software. This data was then validated for integrity visually and by running systematic checks for any errors in sample intervals, out of range values and other important variations.<br>• All drill core was photographed with corrected depth measurements before sampling.<br>• No specific twin holes were drilled; however, three daughter holes were inadvertently cut due to challenging drilling conditions during re-entry through collapsed ground. and intersected mineralisation of very similar tenor and grade to the parent hole.<br>• Historical underground sampling data was captured off hard copy mine assay level plans. These plans show the development drives on the level along with the sampling traverse locations and Ag, Pb, Zn and Cu values. This process involved the systematic digital scanning of the various mine assay level hard copy plans, along with manual data entry of the assay intervals and assay results by Project Geologists and assistants. Coordinates of sampling traverse locations were scaled off the plans (in the local Bawdwin Mine Grid). Data was collated into spreadsheets and then uploaded into Micromine. Sampling traverses were loaded as horizontal drill holes. The channel samples were systematically visually checked in Micromine against the georeferenced mine assay plans. The data was further validated by running systematic checks for any errors in sample intervals, out of range values and other important variations. Any data that was illegible or could not be accurately located was removed from the database. Underground channel sample databases were made for the Shan, China and Meingtha lodes and associated mine development. These were later uploaded into a master Access database. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • The diamond drilling, RC drilling and pit mapping and channel sampling all utilised UTM WGS84 datum Zone 47 North.<br>• All diamond drill holes and pit mapping sampling traverse locations were surveyed using a Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS). The DGPS is considered to have better than 0.5 m accuracy.<br>• All diamond drill holes have downhole surveys. These were taken using a digital single shot camera typically taken every 30 metres.<br>• The RC Holes were surveyed in the rods every 30m, however because of interference from the steel only dips could be recorded<br>• Historically the underground and open pit mines operated in a local survey grid, the "Bawdwin Mine Grid". This grid is measured in feet with the Marmion Shaft as its datum. A plane 2D transformation was developed to transform data between the local Bawdwin Mine Grid and UTM using surveyed reference points.<br>• Historical mine plans and sections were all georeferenced using the local Bawdwin Mine grid. The outlines of stopes, underground sample locations, basic geology and other useful information was all digitised in the local mine grid. This was later translated to UTM for use in geological and resource modelling.<br>• The historical underground channel sampling data is scaled off historical A0 paper and velum mine plans which may have some minor distortion due to their age.<br>• The underground sampling locations were by marked tape from the midpoint of intersecting drives as a reference. They appear to be of acceptable accuracy.<br>• Historically within the mine each level has a nominal Bawdwin grid elevation (in feet) which was traditionally assumed to be the elevation for the entire level. It is likely that these levels may be inclined for drainage so there is likely to be some minor differences in true elevation (<5 m).<br>• The topography used for the estimate was based on a GPS drone survey completed by Valentis. This is assumed to have <1 m accuracy and it was calibrated against the Bawdwin Mine UTM survey of the open pit area and surveyed drill-hole collars. This survey is of appropriate accuracy for the stage of the project.<br>• Location of the IP survey stations and electrodes has been obtained by handheld GPS control in WGS84/NUTM47 datum/projection<br>• |
| **Data spacing and distribution** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • The diamond and RC drill holes completed at the open pit are spaced on approximately 50 m spaced sections and were designed to provide systematic coverage along the strike/dip of the China Lode. Three diamond drill holes were drilled at the Meingtha Lode on 50 m spaced sections and two diamond holes drilled at the Shan Lode on 100 m spaced sections. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
| --- | --- | --- |
| | | • The open pit sampling was done on accessible berms and ramps. These traverses range from 10 m to 30 m apart.<br>• The historical underground samples are generally taken from systematic ore development crosscuts. These are typically on 50 to 100 feet spacings – 15 m to 30 m. Strike drives along mineralised lodes demonstrate continuity.<br>• The GAIP data has been collected along 100m spaced lines using 50m receiver dipoles to collect stations every 25 m along the survey lines.<br>• The PDIP uses 50m dipoles acquired along 800m long offset lines, and a central transmitter line 1km long with poles every 50m. |
| **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.*<br>• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.* | • Drill holes were generally drilled on 065 azimuth (true) which is perpendicular to the main north and north-northeast striking lodes. Holes were generally inclined at -50° to horizontal. Some holes were also drilled on 245 azimuth (true) because of access difficulties due to topography and infrastructure.<br>• The drilling orientation is not believed to have caused any systematic sampling bias. Where drill direction was less than optimal, the geological model will be used to qualify the mineralised intersections.<br>• The open pit channel sampling sample traverses were orientated perpendicular to the main trend of mineralisation where possible. However, due to the orientation of the pit walls in many areas, sampling traverse are at an oblique angle to the main mineralised trend.<br>• Underground sampling data consists largely of cross strike drives which are orientated perpendicular to the steeply dipping lodes. The dataset also contains sampling from a number of along-strike ore drives. These drives are generally included within the modelled lodes which have hard boundaries to mitigate any smearing into neighbouring halo domains.<br>• IP Survey lines are oriented 45 degrees north, which is perpendicular to the known mineralised structural trend at the Bawdwin Project |
| **Sample security** | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • Drill core was taken twice daily from the drill rig, immediately following completion of day shift and night shift respectively.<br>• Core was transported to the core facility where it was logged and sampled.<br>• RC samples were collected from the rig upon hole completion.<br>• Samples were bagged and periodically sent to the Intertek laboratory in Yangon for preparation. All samples were delivered by a Valentis geologist to Lashio then transported to Yangon on express bus as consigned freight. The samples were secured in the freight hold of the bus by the Valentis geologist. The samples collected on arrival in Yangon by a Valentis driver and delivered to the Intertek laboratory.<br>• The Valentis-Austhai survey crew IP has been supervised on site by Myanmar Metals |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | staff and data has been transferred digitally to Southern Geoscience Consultants on a daily basis |
| **Audits or reviews** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • Integrity of all data (drill hole, geological, assay) was reviewed before being incorporated into the database system.<br>• The IP survey procedures and data quality has been monitored, processed and imaged by independent geophysical consultants Southern Geoscience Consultants |

## **Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results** (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **Mineral tenement and land tenure status** | • *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*<br>• *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 Bawdwin Mine is in NE Shan State, Myanmar.<br>• The project owner is Win Myint Mo Industries Co Ltd (WMM) who hold a Mining Concession which covers some approximately 38 $km^2$.<br>• WMM has a current Production-sharing Agreement with the Myanmar Government.<br>• Myanmar Metals Limited (MYL) majority 51% interest in Bawdwin is held through a legally binding contractual Joint Venture between MYL, EAP and the owners of WMM.<br>• Upon completion of a bankable feasibility study and the issue of Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC) permits allowing the construction and operation of the mine by the Joint Venture, shares in Concession holder WMM will be allotted to the parties in the JV ratio. |
| **Exploration done by other parties** | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • The Bawdwin Mine was operated as an underground and open pit base metal (Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu) mine from 1914 until 2009.<br>• The only modern study on the mine was completed by Resource Service Group (RSG) in 1996 for Mandalay Mining. RSG compiled the historical underground data and completed a JORC (1995) Mineral Resource estimate. The digital data for this work was not located and only the hardcopy report exists. |
| **Geology** | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The Bawdwin deposit is hosted in volcanic (Bawdwin Tuff), intrusive (Lo Min Porphyry) and sedimentary (Pangyun Formation) rocks of late Cambrian to early Ordovician age.<br>• The historical mine was based on three high-grade massive Pb-Zn-Ag-Cu sulphide lodes, the Shan, China and Meingtha lodes. These lodes were considered to be formed as one lode and are now offset by two major faults the Hsenwi and Yunnan faults.<br>• The major sulphides are galena and sphalerite with lesser amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, covellite, gersdorffite, boulangerite, and cobaltite amongst other minerals.<br>• The lodes are steeply-dipping structurally-controlled zones and each lode incorporated |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | anastomosing segments and footwall splays.<br>• The lodes occur within highly altered Bawdwin Tuff which hosts extensive stockwork and disseminated mineralisation as well as narrow massive sulphide lodes along structures. This halo mineralisation is best developed in the footwall of the largest China Lode.<br>• The main central part of the mineralised system is approximately 2 km in length by 400 m width, while ancient workings occur over a strike length of about 3.5 km.<br>• The upper portion of the China Lode was originally covered by a large gossan which has been largely mined as part of the earlier open pit. The current pit has a copper oxide zone exposed in the upper parts, transitional sulphide mineralisation in the central areas and fresh sulphide mineralisation near the base of the pit.<br>• The Bawdwin deposit is interpreted as a structurally-controlled magmatic-hydrothermal replacement deposit emplaced within a rhyolitic volcanic centre. |
| **Drillhole information** | • *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:*<br>o *easting and northing of the drillhole collar*<br>o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar*<br>o *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>o *downhole length and interception depth*<br>o *hole length.*<br>• *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.* | • The drill holes discussed in this release are historic in nature and will not be used in any future resource estimates. They are discussed to add additional background as to the general prospectivity of the area, and full details are in the referenced report. |
| **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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • Length-weighted composites have been reported based on lower cut-off criteria that are provided in the composite tables, primarily 0.5% Pb. Additional composites based on cut-off of 0.5% Cu have been reported to highlight copper-rich zones.<br>• No top-cut has been applied. The Bawdwin deposit includes extensive high grade massive sulphide lodes that constitute an important component of the mineralisation; top-cuts will be applied if appropriate during estimation of mineral resources<br>• Metal equivalents are not reported here. |
| **Relationship between mineralisation** | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is* | • Drill holes were orientated at an azimuth generally to the main orientation of mineralisation with a dip at about 40-50° from the dip of mineralisation; reported drill composite intercepts are down-hole intervals, not true widths |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **widths and intercept lengths** | *known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').* | |
| **Diagrams** | • *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | • Diagrams that are relevant to this release have been included in the main body of the document, or reported in previous announcements. |
| **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.* | • Results have been reported for relevant historic drill holes for the purpose of general information only; no historic drilling will be used in mineral resource estimates. |
| **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.* | • In Company's opinion, this material has been adequately reported in this or previous announcements. |
| **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).*<br>• *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 details of additional work programmes will be determined by the results of the current exploration program that is currently underway.<br>• It is envisaged that a drilling program will be undertaken to test exploration targets, supported by geology, geochemistry and geophysics. |