

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Brumby zinc-silver-copper project, WA

First drilling program hits target zone and extends mineralised footprint

Assays pending on the 11 holes; Seismic survey underway along with planning for Phase 2 drilling program

HIGHLIGHTS

- Phase One drilling program comprising 3,574m in seven diamond and four RC holes is completed. Assays pending on all 11 holes.
- All diamond holes intersected the Brumby zinc-silver-copper target zone, extending the mineralised footprint to over 7km on an east-west strike length
- Scout RC holes (BRR0001-0003) drilled on a 3km east-west strike length, approximately 2.5km north of the nearest Brumby historic hole have intersected visible sulphides* (trace to semi-massive) in the target black shale horizon
- A fourth RC hole (BRR004) has intersected multiple black shale horizons in the fold nose of the Brumby antiform
- Trial seismic survey underway; program will cover 8sqkm with the aim of identifying the technique's potential to "see" zones of higher-grade mineralisation
- Planning for Phase 2 RC drilling program now underway with a Heritage survey about to start and discussions underway with our drilling partners on timing for commencement

*In relation to the disclosure of visual intersections of sulphides, the Company cautions that visual intersections of sulphides should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to confirm the widths and grade of visual intersections of sulphides reported in the preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.

Bellavista Resources (ASX: BVR) is pleased to advise that the first phase of drilling at its Brumby zinc-silver-copper project 130km south-west of Newman is now completed.

The Company also advises that all of the seven (7) diamond holes drilled have intersected zinc-silver-copper target horizon. These diamond holes cover a strike length of over 7km.

The mineralised system remains open in all directions on both the RC and diamond lines.

Bellavista Executive Director Mick Wilson said: “Visual inspections of both core and RC chips reveal we have intersected the target horizon along two parallel traverses around 2.5km apart.

“This demonstrates an extensive mineralised footprint. We are also encouraged by the presence of regional structures and secondary sulphide*, providing scope for higher grade zones.

“Importantly, we now have a ‘library’ of diamond drill core across 7km of strike of the Brumby system. We can compare grade distribution and the other geological characteristics in the process of vectoring toward feeder zones and areas where metal-bearing fluid has migrated up deep tapping structures.

“Once our initial pXRF data is assessed, we will seek to close in on higher-grade areas with a combination of geochemical vectors, geology and geophysics, such as the passive seismic survey currently deployed over 8 sqkm of the Brumby System. A follow-up drilling program is also being planned, with heritage surveys commencing shortly”.

Drilling Details:

The drilling program is aimed at expanding the known mineralisation footprint at Brumby, which is already estimated to cover 30sqkm (based on historical drilling), and specifically target areas where high-grade mineralisation may exist.

Numerous holes from the historic work did not reach target depth, and no diamond core was available prior to Bellavista’s maiden program.

The Phase 1 drilling program comprised 3,574m in seven (7) diamond and four (4) RC holes. Assays are pending on all 11 holes.

From initial observations, all diamond holes appear to have intersected the Brumby zinc-silver-copper target horizon, extending the mineralised footprint significantly.

Scout RC holes (BRRC0001-0003) drilled on a 3km east-west strike length, approximately 2.5km north of the nearest Brumby historic hole. The middle hole BRRC0002 intersected a significant amount of visible sulphides from approximately 190m (trace to semi-massive – pyrite and several other fine-grained sulphide species) in the target black shale horizon to the end of the hole (250m).

A fourth RC hole (BRRC0004) has intersected multiple black shale horizons in the fold nose. If mineralised, this takes the scale another 1.5km further West.

All RC samples have been dispatched to the laboratory in Perth, with assays expected in 6-8weeks. All core is being prepared and dispatched for initial continuous XRF before selected zones from each hole will be cut, sampled and sent for assay.

Table 1: Brumby Phase 1 drill collar details

Drillhole Name	Drillhole Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
BRDD0001	DD	682458	7314297	539	180	70	500
BRDD0002	DD	679178	7313198	510	0	90	300
BRDD0003	DD	675068	7313554	494	85	80	450
BRDD0004	DDRC	677850	7313328	531	0	0	346
BRDD0005	DDRC	676485	7313540	514	90	90	403
BRDD0006	DDRC	679023	7314500	523	170	80	299
BRDD0007	DDRC	680553	7314306	529	86	182	301
BRRC0001	RC	682942	7316144	467	180	70	240
BRRC0002	RC	681624	7316004	464	180	70	250
BRRC0003	RC	679889	7315942	464	180	70	234
BRRC0004	RC	674106	7314269	455	180	70	250

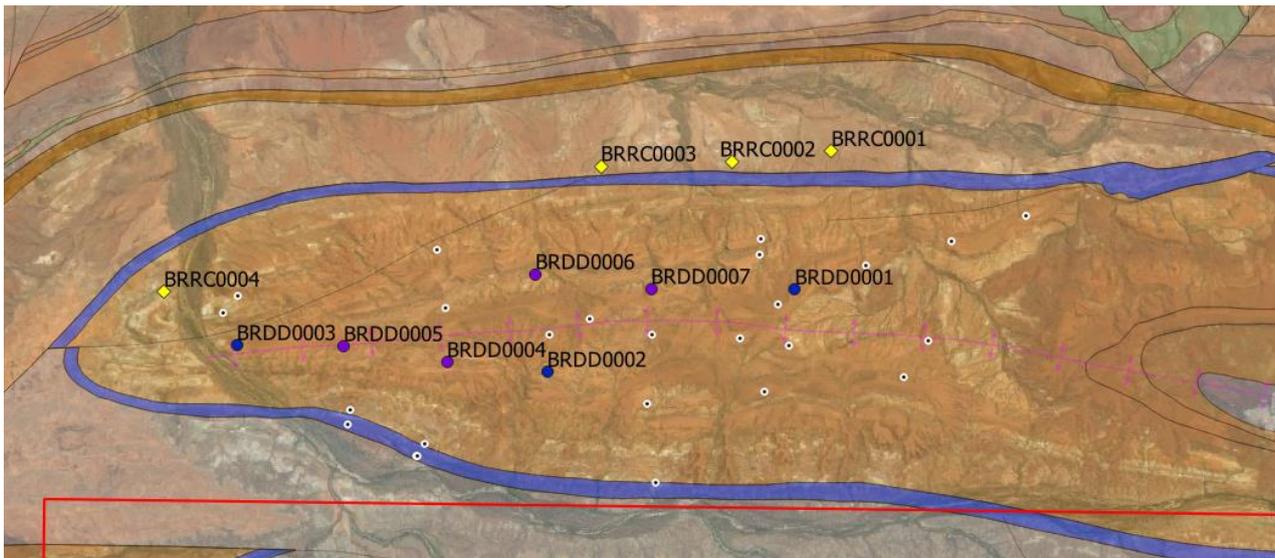


Figure 1: DDH Drilling (purple) and RC Drilling (yellow) collar locations from the phase 1 drilling at the Brumby Project.

Geophysical Trial Survey

Passive Seismic phones have been deployed; program covers 8sqkm with the aim of testing the techniques' ability to identify contrasts in the basement, particularly around zones of thickening and/or higher-grade mineralisation. The seismic phones will be collected next week and returned to the contractor to download data and prepare a three-dimensional model from the data collected.



Photo 1: Bellavista field crew deploying seismic phones at the Brumby Project.

Forward Plan

An Indigenous Heritage survey, clearing the entire area for the Phase 2 drill program is expected to commence shortly. The survey will cover the entire NW portion of the Brumby Target, allowing future programs to continue in this area without the need for further surveys.

An RC rig with big air capability is being secured from our RC drilling partner, Strike Drilling, for the Phase 2 program. Subject to clearing of tracks and pads, Phase 2 drilling is expected to commence in early in the fourth quarter 2022.

About Brumby

Brumby sits within Bellavista's Edmund Basin Projects, which cover approximately 130km of strike of the northern margin of this highly prospective basin. The Projects include Brumby Deposit, Vernon Base Metals, Vernon Nickel/PGE and Gorge Creek. The properties are prospective for large to super-large SEDEX base metal deposits, Abra-style IOCG Cu-Pb-Ag-Au deposits, sulphide related Nickel/PGE's deposits in Mafic/Ultramafic Intrusions and possible sediment hosted Uranium.

Media

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For and on behalf of the Board.

Mr Mick Wilson

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About Bellavista Resources

Bellavista Resources (ASX: BVR) is an emerging mineral exploration company focused on finding world-class SEDEX, IOCG and sulphide related precious and base metal deposits in the Upper-Gascoyne Region of Western Australia

The Edmund Basin Projects cover approximately 100km of strike of the northern margin of this highly prospective basin. The Projects include Brumby Deposit, Vernon Base Metals, Vernon Nickel/PGE and Gorge Creek. The properties are prospective for Large to Super-Large SEDEX base metal deposits, Abra-style IOCG Cu-Pb-Ag-Au Deposits and sulphide related Nickel/PGE's deposits in Mafic/Ultramafic Intrusions.

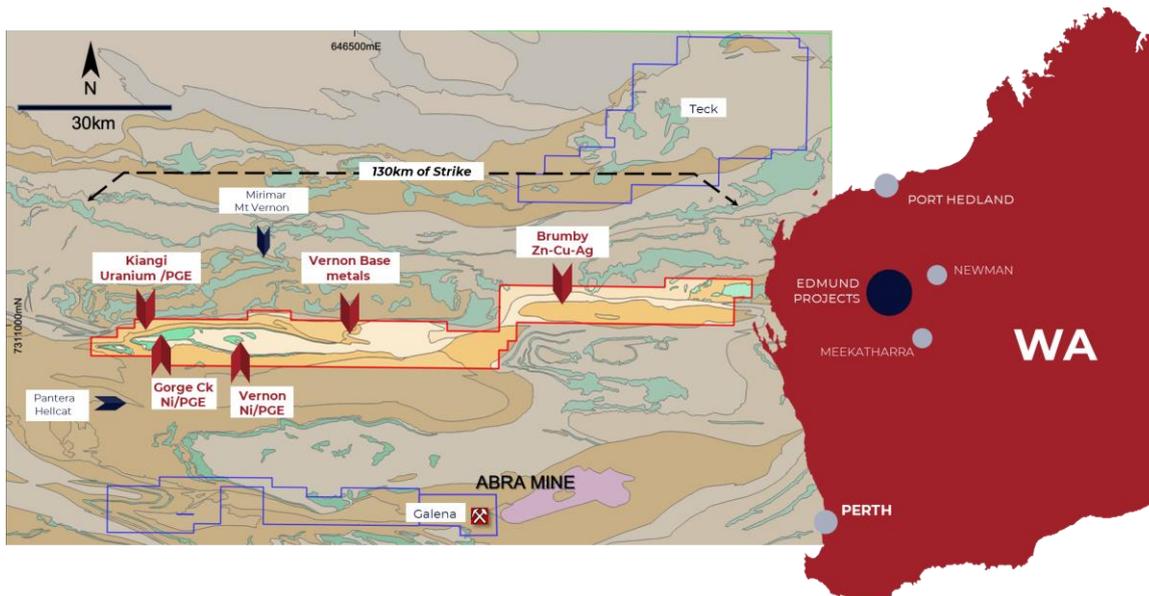


Figure 2: Location Map showing Bellavista's Edmund Basin Project Tenure in WA.

Competent Persons Statement

The Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Wilson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Wilson is a full-time employee and shareholder of Bellavista Resources Limited. Mr Wilson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Wilson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears

Certain Exploration Results referred to in this announcement were first reported in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7 in the Company's Prospectus and announcements of 31/05/2022, 07/06/2022, 28/06/2022, 18/07/2022, 28/07/2022 and 09/08/2022. Bellavista confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Disclaimer

References to previous ASX announcements should be read in conjunction with this release.

*In relation to the disclosure of visual intersections of sulphides, the Company cautions that visual intersections of sulphides should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to confirm the widths and grade of visual intersections of sulphides reported in the preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.

Forward Looking Information

Various statements in this announcement constitute statements relating to intentions, future acts and events. Such statements are generally classified as “forward looking statements” and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause those future acts, events and circumstances to differ materially from what is presented or implicitly portrayed herein. The Company gives no assurances that the anticipated results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in these forward-looking statements will be achieved.

JORC Code Table

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sounds, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<p>Diamond Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial drilling contractors are conducting the DDH drilling (DDH1 Limited) – a total of 7 holes for 2000m have been completed to date. Holes were orientated at various grid directions and were drilled at dips of between 70-90°. • Drill hole locations were determined using a hand-held GPS. Several holes were cased for future downhole surveys. • Diamond core sampled on 1m intervals in zones of interest, taking half or quarter core as a first pass. Remaining zones subject to continuous PXRF using a Minalyze system, and will be calibrated against the laboratory data • The samples were collected by and supervised at all times by Bellavista staff. • The samples were under the direct control of Bellavista staff at all times and were transported and to the laboratory by Bellavista staff. <p>RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial drilling contractors are conducting the RC drilling (Strike Drilling) – a total of 4 holes for 1000m have been completed to date. Holes were orientated at various grid directions and were drilled at dips of between 70-90°. • Drill hole locations were determined using a hand-held GPS. • RC Cuttings were sampled on 1m intervals in zones of interest. Remaining zones will be subject to continuous PXRF using a Minalyze system, and calibrated against the laboratory data • The samples were collected by and supervised at all times by Bellavista staff. • The samples were under the direct control of Bellavista staff at all times and were transported by the Company's logistics partners directly to the laboratory. <p>Passive Seismic Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A trial passive seismic survey was deployed by Bellavista Staff covering a 300m x 300m grid over an 8km² area of the Brumby Target. • The data will be collated and analysed by our seismic partner Fleet Space.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDH and Reverse Circulation (RC) was the drilling methods chosen. • Diamond HQ and NQ drill core was collected using double tube and all other industry practice methods • RC was collected as 1m intervals with a 2kg split sample collected off the rig using a
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample weight and recoveries were observed during the drilling and any poor recovery was recorded. • Samples were checked by the geologist. Any issues were discussed with the drilling contractor.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill core is stored in core trays in Perth, and comprehensively logged and sampled. • Visual estimates of the proportion of sulphides: From systematic logging of HQ and NQ diamond drill core, the visual estimate of the total amount of sulphide (pyrite+sphalerite+other) in individual metre intervals ranges from 0.01% to 30%. • The relative proportion of each sulphide species present in each metre interval is estimated to range from absent to 50% of the total amount of sulphide present. The amount of sulphide and the relative proportions of the sulphide species from metre to metre are highly variable and a detailed estimate of this variability is not possible within the limits of acceptable accuracy. The metal grades of the core shall be determined by assay. The sulphides occur as fine disseminations and randomly oriented, penetrative veins and blebs. The veins range from 0.1mm to 10cm thick. The sulphide is accompanied by one or more of the following gangue minerals in variable proportions: quartz and carbonate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>The visual estimates are estimates only and fine sulphide may be underestimated, where present. Identification of the sulphide species and visual estimates of the proportions of those sulphide species present have been made by two geologists with more than 20 years of experience each in base metal exploration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preparation of DDH follow industry practice. This involves oven drying, pulverization of total sample using LM5 mills until 85% passes 75 micron. • The laboratory's standard QA/QC procedures were carried out. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. • Repeatability of assays will be assessed upon receipt.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All assays conducted at accredited assay laboratories in Perth. • The analytical technique used for base metals was a mixed acid digest with an MS determination of metal concentrations. Gold/PGE assayed by fire assay and aqua regia methods. • Laboratory QA/QC samples involving the use of blanks, duplicates, standards (certified reference materials) and replicates as part of in-house procedures. • Bellavista is not aware of any new information or data that materially effects the information in these announcements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results will be verified by Bellavista Company management. Geological data was collected using loggers, which detailed geology (weathering, structure, alteration, mineralisation), sample quality, sample interval, sample number and QA/QC inserts (standards, duplicates, blanks) into the numbering sequence. This data, together with the assay data received from the laboratory, and subsequent survey data were entered into a secure databases and verified.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill collar positions were determined using a GPS ($\pm 5m$). Grid system is MGA94. Surface RL data collected using GPS and Google Earth. Variation in topography is approximately 20-50m within the drill zone. All drill pads will become visible on future Google Earth images.
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes were positioned to test specific parts of a SEDEX system and designed to intersect rocks lying within a stratigraphic target zone, Previous RC drilling conducted by RioTinto in 1997-98 no DDH drilling had been conducted by anyone on the Brumby Project prior to Bellavista commencing drilling operations in June 2022. One phase of drilling has subsequently been conducted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling has been conducted in a manner consistent with the procedures set out in this JORC table. Drilling phase were conducted by Bellavista. Bellavista staff have supervised all drilling.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface sampling and the position of the drill holes and sampling techniques and intervals are considered appropriate for the early-phase exploration of the mineralisation styles sort. The distribution of base metals is known to be variably enriched and depleted within weathering (VMS) and in an overall SEDEX system. At Brumby, the limited areas drilled to date is not sufficient to suggest a positive or negative bias, and the large system at Brumby, as defined by mapping and geophysical surveys (30km²), has yet to be fully investigated on the ground because of the large areal extent of the system.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of Custody is managed by Bellavista staff and its contractors. For Brumby, the samples were freighted directly to the laboratory with appropriate documentation listing sample numbers, sample batches, and required analytical methods and element determinations. For the DDH Core, Samples were freighted to the Bellavista's Perth Core Shed for preparation for continuous XRF at Minalyze and selected samples forwarded to the Laboratory for analytical assay (results pending).
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional QA/QC has been conducted for the drilling or surface sampling to date.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, environmental settings.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Brumby Project is located on Tenements Bellavista owns • The mineral tenements are in good standing. • Bellavista is expected to meet its expenditure for the coming year • There are no known impediments to operating in this area. • The drill area is situated in a relatively remote part of the Upper Gascoyne, can be accessed by vehicle for the majority of the year (subject to cyclone season).
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Brumby, previous exploration has occurred in the form of mapping, and RC drilling and geophysical surveys prior to Bellavista's involvement. <i>Refer Prospectus for further details</i>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Brumby project considered to be prospective for zinc, copper, silver sediment hosted mineralisation. <i>SEDEX</i>-style mineralization with possible IOCG style at depth.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information, 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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Bellavista's previous announcements • Bellavista is not aware of any new information or data that materially effects the information in these announcements.
Data aggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Bellavista's previous announcements

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
methods	<p><i>minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bellavista is not aware of any new information or data that may materially effects the information in these announcements.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling is initially designed to 'prove concept' that a large, SEDEX system is present at Brumby. The geology (lithological associations, metal associations, alteration zonation patterns) has been determined to be consistent with the styles of mineralisation sort. SEDEX systems are generally broad in all dimensions and mineralised drill intercepts are generally treated as true-widths given the size of the system and the pervasive nature of the mineralisation (10's of metres thick and kilometres wide). Historical results do not reflect that the more intense mineralization in the SEDEX system has been interested so far.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bellavista is not aware of any new information or data that materially effects the information in these announcements.

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Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Bellavista's previous announcements. Bellavista is not aware of any new information or data that materially effects the information in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aeromagnetics: Geochemical Surveys and Mapping by RioTinto (1997-98)– refer to Bellavista prospectus for full details
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bellavista is compiling, assessing and reviewing all data from their maiden 2022 diamond and RC drilling program. Phase 2 RC drilling is expected to commence in the fourth quarter of 2022, following a Heritage Survey to clear the area prior to drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>drilling).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bellavista is has undertaken a trial passive seismic survey (results pending) to determine if the technique is suitable for identifying the contrast between the host basin and the mineralized unit, and to define structural traps in 3 dimensions. At Brumby, Bellavista continues to drill test geological and geophysical targets at the project