ASX: **POL**
ASX Announcement

9 October 2024

NEW DRILLING PROVIDES FURTHER UPSIDE AT ENDEAVOR MINE

Diamond drilling intercepts up to 13.5 g/t gold, 1,410 g/t silver, 12.5% zinc & 34.0% lead.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Exceptional intercepts returned from geotechnical drilling of the high-grade Upper North Lode at the Endeavor Mine, Cobar, including 67.1m @ 517g/t silver equivalent.**
- **Results increase confidence that ore extraction rates from the Upper North Lode may be significantly improved.**
- **Further metallurgical optimisation test work underway, to also include gold recovery.**

Polymetals Resources Ltd (ASX: **POL**) (Polymetals or the Company) has increased confidence that the Company's Endeavor Mine in Cobar will deliver increased tonnages in shorter timeframes for greater revenue from the Upper North Lode (UNL) after completing recent geotechnical drilling.

Impressive intercepts from the UNL's mineralisation, including 67.1m @ 517g/t silver equivalent (AgEq)[1] and 45m @ 2.01 g/t Au, along with evidence that a significant portion of the UNL (particularly the massive sulphide mineralisation) will be sufficiently competent to support accelerated mining rates, strongly indicate more robust production cashflows earlier than modelled.

The Endeavor Mine is on track to be re-started and first cashflows in H1 2025. In August 2024, the Company's optimised mine plan demonstrated the Endeavor Mine will produce 260,000 tonnes (t) of payable zinc, 90,000t of lead and 10.6 million ounces of silver to generate A$1.85 billion in revenue over an initial 10-year Stage 1 mine life[2].

Polymetals Executive Chairman Dave Sproule said:

"As previously announced, the optimised Endeavor mine plan demonstrates a robust initial 10-year life. The competency of the Upper North Lode mineralisation demonstrated by the geotechnical drilling provides us with a great deal of encouragement that the mining rate and extracted volume of the main high-grade area may be increased beyond that currently modelled. This would deliver a significant increase in revenue earlier, derisking the operation during its first year.

[1] Refer: Appendix 1
[2] Refer: ASX announcement dated 5 August 2024, *"Significantly improved Endeavor Silver Lead Zinc Mine Plan"*,

Also, whilst gold revenues have not been included in the mine plan, the approximately 13,000 oz gold hosted within the UNL represents another potential significant source of revenue during the early stages of the project. Gold recovery test work will be completed alongside the silver, lead and zinc flotation optimisation work underway.

As momentum builds with the recent recommencement of refurbishment works, continued recruitment of operational staff and with imminent draw down of project funding, we are very much looking forward to generating first concentrates and cash flow during H1 2025."

Geotechnical drilling returns impressive intercepts of silver, gold, zinc and lead.

Polymetals recently completed a programme of five diamond drill holes targeting the Upper North Lode (UNL) for the purpose of collecting geotechnical data (Figure 1). The drill core obtained (Figure 2) will also be used for further metallurgical test work aiming to optimise process metal recoveries including potential recovery of gold. The mineralised core from four of the geotechnical holes was split and submitted for analysis with individual assays reported in Appendix 1.

All four holes ended in mineralisation with intercepts summarised as follows:

PGNL005 ***(67.1m @ 517 g/t silver equivalent)***

- 67.1m @ 1.04 g/t Au, 395 g/t Ag, 7.19% Zn and 4.57% Pb from 66m to 133.1m (ending in mineralisation)

PGNL003 ***(53.8m @ 551 g/t silver equivalent)***

- 53.8m @ 1.19 g/t Au, 405 g/t Ag, 7.28% Zn and 6.24% Pb from 96m to 149.8m (ending in mineralisation)

PGNL002 ***(45.1m @ 483 g/t silver equivalent)***

- 45.1m @ 2.01 g/t Au, 345 g/t Ag, 5.97% Zn and 6.61% Pb from 72.5m to 117.6m **including 6.1m @ 8.77g/t Au** (ending in mineralisation)

PGNL001 ***(54.1m @ 455 g/t silver equivalent)***

- 54.1m @ 1.24 g/t Au, 334 g/t Ag, 6.05% Zn and 5.06% Pb from 98.75m to 152.8m (ending in mineralisation)

Geotechnical drilling shows that the majority of the Upper North Lode is likely to be sufficiently competent for lower cost and more rapid small open stoping and backfilling as the mining method.

The proposed 'cut and fill' mining method for the UNL in the current mine plan is a conservative assumption due to uncertainties around ground conditions, and the data collected from the geotechnical holes is helping to build a better picture of the variability in rock properties and stability. Advice from the independent geotechnical consultants suggests alternate mining methods (stoping) that would reduce the time and cost to mine the main part of the UNL may be possible.

Further geotechnical analysis and assessment of the most suitable mining method will be undertaken once access is re-established to current development in the UNL.

Stoping will allow faster, and more complete extraction of the Upper North Lode at lower costs in comparison to the 'cut and fill' mining method assumed in the Endeavor Mine Plan.

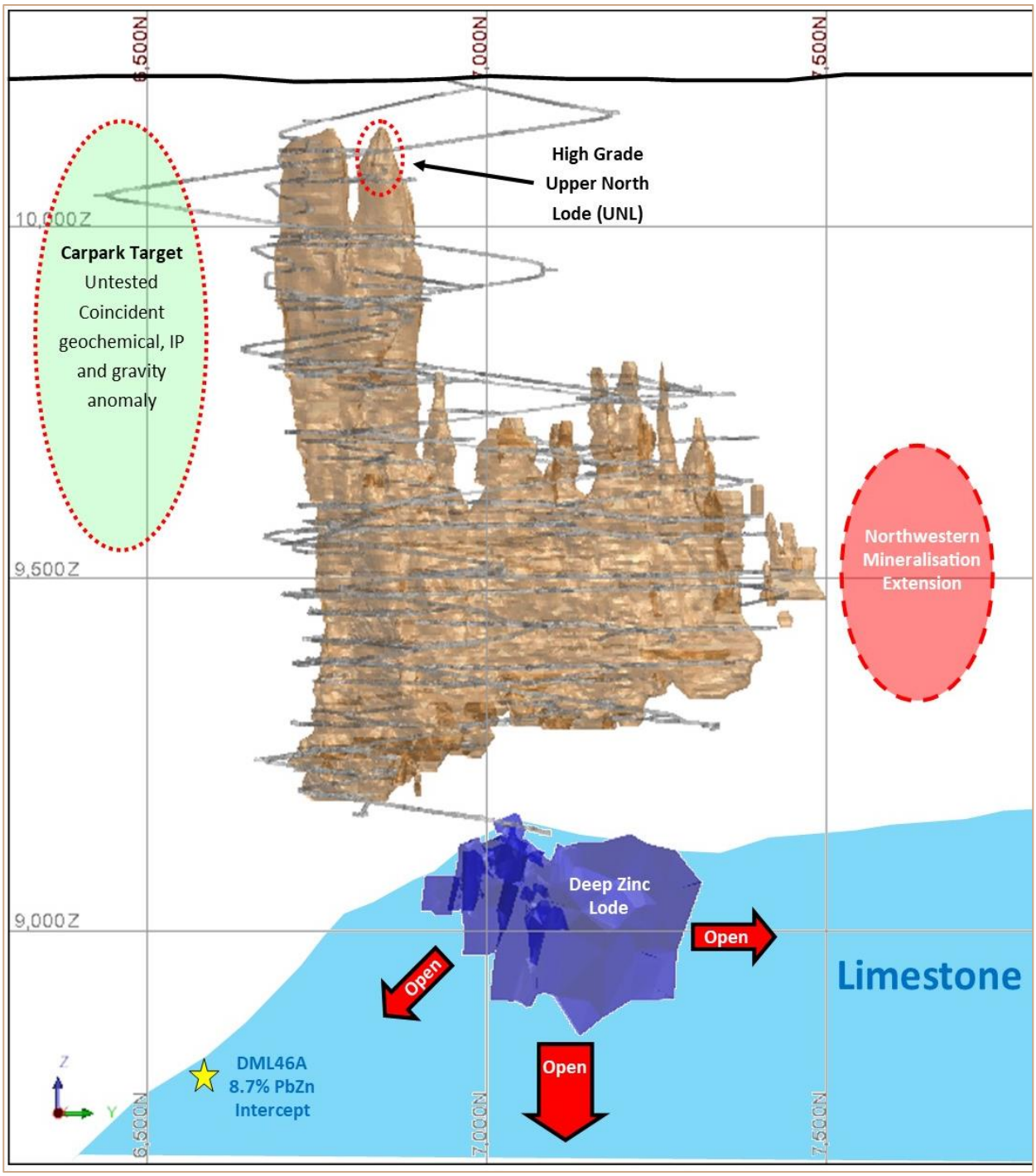
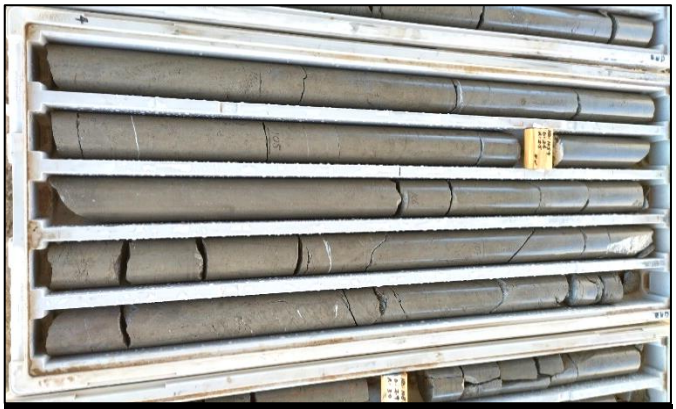


Figure 1. *Section of the Endeavor Mine showing location of the high grade Upper North Lode (UNL)*

Hole **PGNL003** 113.1 – 116.5m: 3.4m interval of Massive Sulphide Pyrite dominant core assaying 17.2% lead, 7.4% zinc, 463g/t silver, 0.94g/t gold and 0.1% copper.



Hole **PGNL005** 103.7 – 107.9m: 4.2m interval of Massive Sulphide Pyrite dominant core assaying 4.2% lead, 9.10% zinc, 449g/t silver, 0.97g/t gold and 0.09% copper.

Figure 2: *Massive Sulphide Mineralised Core from the Upper North Lode*

This announcement was authorised for release by Polymetals Resources Ltd Board.

For further information, please contact:

Linden Sproule
Corporate Development
Polymetals Resources Ltd
linden.sproule@polymetals.com

Simon Condon
Investor Relations
simon@republicpr.com.au
+61 417 021 312

REFERENCES

The information in this report references the following ASX announcements:

- ASX Announcement "Endeavor Silver Lead Zinc Mine Restart Study completed" dated 16 October 2023
- ASX Announcement "Endeavor Near Surface Resource 94% Measured & Indicated" dated 23 May 2023
- ASX Announcement "Significantly improved Endeavor Mine Plan" dated 5 August 2024

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Original Announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information supplied in this release regarding Mineral Resources of the Endeavor Project is based on information compiled by Mr Troy Lowien, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Lowien is a full-time employee of Polymetals Resources Ltd and 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 Lowien consents to the inclusion of matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

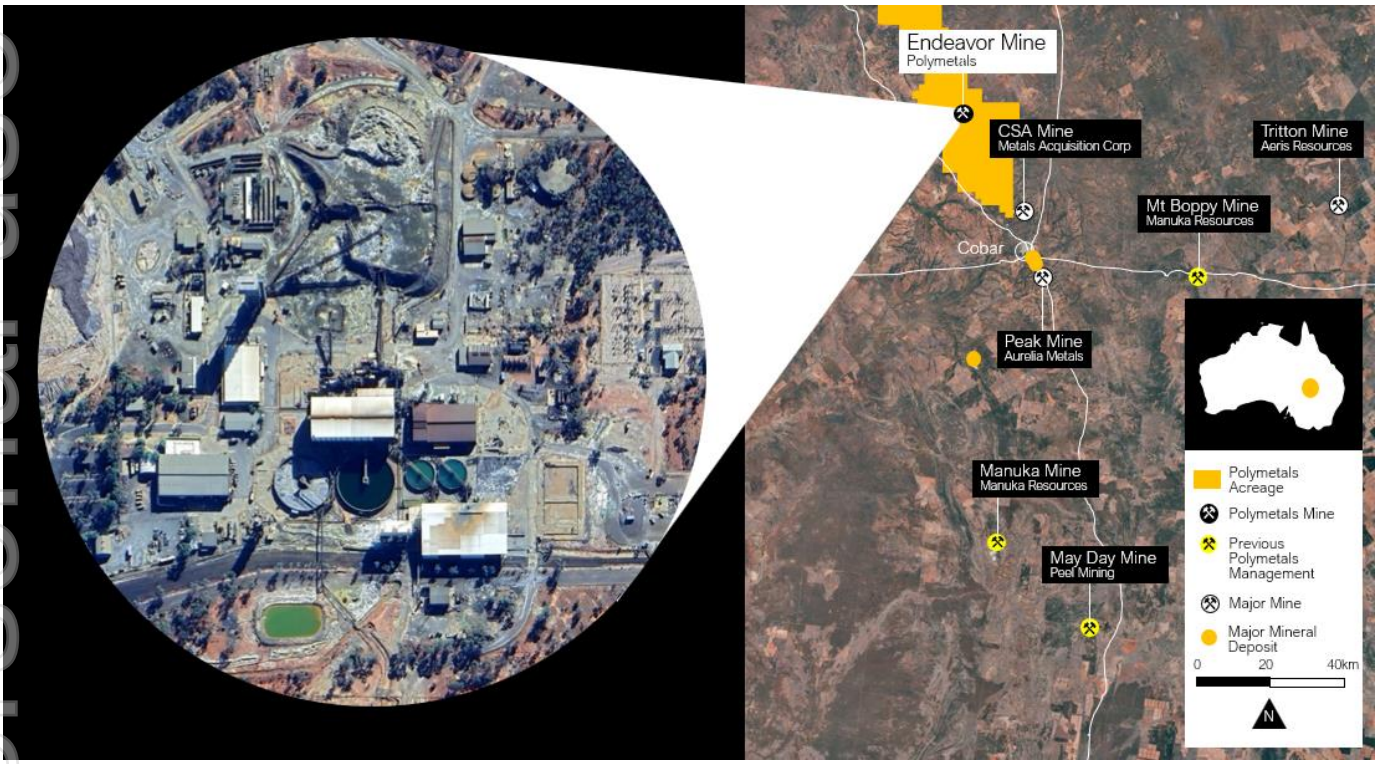
The information supplied in this release regarding Ore Reserves of the Endeavor Project is based on information compiled by Mr Matthew Gill, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Gill is a full-time employee of Polymetals Resources Ltd and has sufficient 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 Gill consents to the inclusion of matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This announcement contains "forward-looking information" that is based on POL's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the mine restart study, POL's business strategy, plan, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cashflow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral resources, ore reserves, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that POL's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause POL's actual results, level of activity, performance, or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is developed based on assumptions about such risks, uncertainties and other factors set out herein, including but not limited to general business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties; the actual results of current exploration activities; conclusions of economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices and demand of iron and other metals; possible variations of ore grade or recovery rates; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accident, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; and delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities. This list and the further risk factors detailed in the remainder of this announcement are not exhaustive of the factors that may affect or impact forward-looking information. These and other factors should be considered carefully, and readers should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking information. POL disclaims any intent or obligations to revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, estimates, or options, future events or results or otherwise, unless required to do so by law. Statements regarding plans with respect to POL's mineral properties may contain forward-looking statements in relation to future maters that can only be made where POL has a reasonable basis for making those statements. Competent Person Statements regarding plans with respect to POL's mineral properties are forward looking statements. There can be no assurance that POL's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as expected. There can be no assurance that POL will be able to confirm that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be re-developed.

ABOUT POLYMETALS

Polymetals Resources Ltd (ASX: POL) is a mining company developing the high-grade Endeavor silver zinc lead mine within Australia's premier polymetallic mineral province the Cobar Basin, New South Wales, Australia. Polymetals is on track to become a long term, profitable base and precious metal producer. Polymetals holds a strong exploration portfolio for organic growth with excellent potential for discovery of copper, gold, silver and zinc orebodies. For more information visit www.polymetals.com



APPENDIX 1 – Drilling Results and Assay Intervals

Hole ID	From	To	Pb%	Zn%	Ag g/t	Au g/t
PGNL001	98.75	99.2	4.15	4.31	641	3.65
PGNL001	99.2	100.1	4.61	3.77	744	3.99
PGNL001	100.1	100.8	0.96	0.24	25	0.24
PGNL001	100.8	101.2	3.69	4.48	1300	2.79
PGNL001	101.2	102	0.2	0.04	18	0.07
PGNL001	102	102.9	4.04	1.78	595	0.53
PGNL001	102.9	104	9.55	9.78	725	1.46
PGNL001	104	105	9.02	10.65	632	1.16
PGNL001	105	106	5.67	6.36	464	1.5
PGNL001	106	107	6.19	7.63	439	1.62
PGNL001	107	108	9.54	7.52	559	1.55
PGNL001	108	109	9.73	8.62	542	1.18
PGNL001	109	110	6.39	7.86	547	1.36
PGNL001	110	111	10.45	7.53	516	1.05
PGNL001	111	112	24.6	5.1	694	0.66
PGNL001	112	113	8.25	6.28	404	1.17
PGNL001	113	114	7.49	8.46	367	1.19
PGNL001	114	115	6.85	9.71	410	1.3
PGNL001	115	116	7.46	9.72	461	1.57
PGNL001	116	117	3.57	6.34	193	1.12
PGNL001	117	118	3.48	6.05	254	1.06
PGNL001	118	118.7	4.53	6.86	252	1.03
PGNL001	118.7	119.5	3.7	6.07	277	1.13
PGNL001	119.5	120	3.66	6.12	227	1.15
PGNL001	120	121	3.81	6.68	242	1.03
PGNL001	121	122	3.84	6.75	221	1.04
PGNL001	122	123	2.54	5.66	253	1.27
PGNL001	123	123.3	2.76	7.75	264	1.63
PGNL001	123.3	124	3.71	8.52	327	1.46
PGNL001	124	125	5.42	7.32	353	1.27
PGNL001	125	126	4.73	7.1	295	1.49
PGNL001	126	127	4.86	6.9	426	1.48
PGNL001	127	128	2.7	5.92	344	1.76
PGNL001	128	129	4.74	5.31	259	1.47
PGNL001	129	130	5.3	5.88	259	1.43
PGNL001	130	131	5.07	4.88	266	1.6
PGNL001	131	132	8.31	5.89	320	1.19
PGNL001	132	133	2.7	4.68	222	1.14
PGNL001	133	134	8.9	8.14	426	0.84
PGNL001	134	135	4.56	7.07	282	0.85

Hole ID	From	To	Pb%	Zn%	Ag g/t	Au g/t
PGNL001	135	136	2.68	5.51	188	0.74
PGNL001	136	137	2.5	4.17	227	0.78
PGNL001	137	138	1.14	2.47	118	0.48
PGNL001	138	139	1.66	3.35	124	0.44
PGNL001	139	139.6	3.37	6.27	233	0.72
PGNL001	139.6	140.6	0.69	1.25	127	0.42
PGNL001	140.6	141.4	0.58	1	60	0.59
PGNL001	141.4	142	3.03	6.39	283	1.44
PGNL001	142	143	3.29	5.05	271	1.56
PGNL001	143	144	2.34	4.61	297	1.54
PGNL001	144	145	3.27	7.63	301	1.66
PGNL001	145	146	2.88	6.99	264	2.35
PGNL001	146	147	2.96	7.19	274	1.62
PGNL001	147	148	3.61	7.39	173	1.37
PGNL001	148	149	3.32	7.48	202	1.4
PGNL001	149	150	3.88	6.02	165	0.96
PGNL001	150	151	2.1	2.66	144	0.68
PGNL001	151	152	3.51	4.79	262	0.9
PGNL001	152	152.8	11.45	6.9	348	0.7
PGNL002	72.5	73	2.78	0.35	23	3.13
PGNL002	73	74	6.12	0.31	284	5.3
PGNL002	74	75	1.82	0.36	157	2.94
PGNL002	75	76	2.3	0.53	150	13.45
PGNL002	76	78.3	4.02	0.47	165	8.97
PGNL002	78.3	80.2	1.38	0.77	1410	0.98
PGNL002	80.2	81	5.93	4.54	344	0.87
PGNL002	81	81.6	7.5	3.48	365	0.67
PGNL002	81.6	82	9.5	9.36	336	0.96
PGNL002	82	83	10.85	7.23	392	1.39
PGNL002	83	84	6.81	8.3	329	1.39
PGNL002	84	85	7.06	6.19	300	1.33
PGNL002	85	86	7.09	6.64	272	1.24
PGNL002	86	87	18.4	6.83	495	0.88
PGNL002	87	88	11.05	7.77	305	0.89
PGNL002	88	89	6.25	9.75	258	0.9
PGNL002	89	90	11.35	8.86	257	0.94
PGNL002	90	91	20.3	5.06	385	0.83
PGNL002	91	92	13.7	5.45	313	1.22
PGNL002	92	93	11.1	7.75	391	1.64
PGNL002	93	94	16.7	8.91	487	1.51
PGNL002	94	95	19.65	8	583	1.37

Hole ID	From	To	Pb%	Zn%	Ag g/t	Au g/t
PGNL002	95	96	7.25	8.82	379	1.11
PGNL002	96	97	5.07	11.15	248	1.45
PGNL002	97	98	7.13	11.45	302	1.26
PGNL002	98	99	7.3	8.35	310	1.36
PGNL002	99	100	7.81	9.37	378	1.26
PGNL002	100	100.9	6.97	7.74	351	1.21
PGNL002	101	102	5.62	8.94	269	1
PGNL002	102	103	6.36	9.03	308	1.18
PGNL002	103	104	7.22	6.43	353	1.14
PGNL002	104	105	5.29	7.5	294	1.15
PGNL002	105	106	2.87	4.6	280	1.18
PGNL002	106	107	4.63	4.84	350	1.65
PGNL002	107	108	4.3	3.3	198	1.13
PGNL002	108	109	0.88	1.01	95	0.67
PGNL002	109	109.6	1.26	1.36	149	1.25
PGNL002	109.6	110	3.82	5.61	347	1.61
PGNL002	110	111	2.33	4.08	264	1.7
PGNL002	111	112	1.52	2.96	217	1.53
PGNL002	112	113	2.96	7.94	231	1.29
PGNL002	113	114	1.76	7.12	253	1.13
PGNL002	114	115	1.54	6.18	206	0.94
PGNL002	115	116	3.2	9.93	308	1.33
PGNL002	116	117	4.85	9.73	357	1.21
PGNL002	117	117.6	4.71	10.85	566	1.34
PGNL003	96	97	6.02	7.73	463	1.66
PGNL003	97	98	6.53	8.3	441	1.53
PGNL003	98	99	6.66	9.48	491	1.56
PGNL003	99	100	6.94	10.3	839	1.18
PGNL003	100	101	6.99	7.55	292	0.98
PGNL003	101	102	5.34	6.65	321	1.1
PGNL003	102	103	7.73	7.44	431	1.3
PGNL003	103	104	5.81	8.04	386	1.44
PGNL003	104	105	7.64	7.7	399	1.42
PGNL003	105	106	5.54	10.1	288	1.42
PGNL003	106	107	5.94	7.64	335	1.32
PGNL003	107	108	6.39	6.91	301	1.24
PGNL003	108	109	7.51	8.07	376	1.05
PGNL003	109	110	6.32	6.94	288	1.11
PGNL003	110	111	9.55	6.25	373	1.08
PGNL003	111	112	7.83	8.38	329	1.05
PGNL003	112	113	11.4	5.27	292	0.84
PGNL003	113	114	17.55	6.83	444	0.8
PGNL003	114	115	34	5.6	752	0.73

Hole ID	From	To	Pb%	Zn%	Ag g/t	Au g/t
PGNL003	115	116	9.2	7.32	313	1.25
PGNL003	116	117	8.22	9.82	344	0.97
PGNL003	117	118	10.9	8.28	445	0.88
PGNL003	118	119	5.26	9.96	285	1.25
PGNL003	119	120	9.46	9.38	418	1.2
PGNL003	120	121.06	8.03	10.05	423	1.32
PGNL003	121.52	122	8.16	8.05	330	1.13
PGNL003	122	123	6.55	9.86	363	1.2
PGNL003	123	124	6.84	9.54	497	1.02
PGNL003	124	125	6.13	8.78	433	1.18
PGNL003	125	126	5.29	8.71	361	1.28
PGNL003	126	127	4.4	7.11	352	1.11
PGNL003	127	128	3.73	7.36	448	1.28
PGNL003	128	129	4.7	9.62	393	1.35
PGNL003	129	130	4.24	8.73	420	1.54
PGNL003	130	131	3.56	7.65	264	1.39
PGNL003	131	132	3.87	8.69	321	1.81
PGNL003	132	133	2.63	4.13	236	1.03
PGNL003	133	134	4.37	8.18	503	1.25
PGNL003	134	135	4.25	8.28	521	1.07
PGNL003	135	136	3.38	5.58	375	1.28
PGNL003	136	137	3.09	4.63	351	1.03
PGNL003	137	138	3.4	6.86	504	1.32
PGNL003	138	139	2.84	6.64	507	1.49
PGNL003	139	140	2.92	6.59	429	1.54
PGNL003	140	141	3.17	5.07	392	1.37
PGNL003	141	142	2.83	3.34	356	0.92
PGNL003	142	143	2.31	4.08	272	1.77
PGNL003	143	144	2.64	5.33	402	1.1
PGNL003	144	145	3.81	6.54	471	1.14
PGNL003	145	146	4.51	5.45	588	1.06
PGNL003	146	147	4	6.46	592	1.16
PGNL003	147	148	4.59	7.23	601	1.11
PGNL003	148	149	2.66	4.38	335	0.61
PGNL003	149	149.8	2.12	2.7	280	0.52
PGNL005	66	66.8	2.74	0.27	48	0.92
PGNL005	67.6	68.2	5.41	0.27	39	0.46
PGNL005	68.2	69.2	6.46	0.42	54	0.42
PGNL005	69.2	70.2	6.78	0.41	169	0.74
PGNL005	70.2	74.3	1.08	0.26	891	1.98
PGNL005	79.2	80	6.74	7.98	402	1.12
PGNL005	80	81	9.97	7.16	577	0.83
PGNL005	81	82	6.36	7.04	445	1

Hole ID	From	To	Pb%	Zn%	Ag g/t	Au g/t
PGNL005	82	83	5.37	4.04	403	0.79
PGNL005	83	84.1	5.99	6.63	567	0.79
PGNL005	84.1	85	5.95	8.31	299	0.91
PGNL005	85	86	5.75	9.99	353	1.37
PGNL005	86	87	5.44	9.16	303	0.95
PGNL005	87	87.5	5.28	6.87	280	0.88
PGNL005	87.5	88.4	6.06	7.01	362	1.58
PGNL005	88.4	89.5	4.79	9.55	306	1.41
PGNL005	89.5	90.3	5.22	6.65	342	1.13
PGNL005	90.3	91.3	6.01	5.81	323	1.04
PGNL005	91.3	92	4.86	7.64	346	0.95
PGNL005	92	93	5.17	8.04	317	0.92
PGNL005	93	94	4.77	7.94	285	1.17
PGNL005	94	95	8.06	7.9	349	1.03
PGNL005	95	96	5.33	9.33	329	0.97
PGNL005	96	97	14.4	8.19	527	1.15
PGNL005	97	98	5.91	9.29	318	0.89
PGNL005	98	99	3.17	8.53	322	0.78
PGNL005	99	100	5.76	9.12	363	0.87
PGNL005	100	101	3.32	8.29	361	0.86
PGNL005	101	102	4.16	8.01	431	0.83
PGNL005	102	103	6.29	7.13	559	1.07
PGNL005	103	104	4.34	7.85	397	0.87
PGNL005	104	105	3.03	9.75	402	0.9
PGNL005	105	106	3.15	8.66	375	1.05
PGNL005	106	107	5.58	10.15	623	1.04
PGNL005	107	108	4.51	9.58	386	1.37
PGNL005	108	109	5.39	8.66	306	0.88
PGNL005	109	110	3.65	8	392	1.25
PGNL005	110	111	4.02	9.5	358	1
PGNL005	111	112	4.16	10.95	372	1.13
PGNL005	112	113	4.53	8.13	376	1.33
PGNL005	113	114	4.87	9.76	268	1.29
PGNL005	114	115	3.78	9.12	304	1.36
PGNL005	115	116	4.42	9.37	339	1.2
PGNL005	116	117	4.96	9.17	513	1.13
PGNL005	117	118	4.4	8.86	361	1.02
PGNL005	118	119	4.68	8.54	731	1.34
PGNL005	119	120	4.99	8.33	780	1.09

Hole ID	From	To	Pb%	Zn%	Ag g/t	Au g/t
PGNL005	120	121	3.34	8.26	453	1.45
PGNL005	121	122	4.11	8.26	477	1.21
PGNL005	122	123	3.38	9.45	412	1.1
PGNL005	123	124	4.53	11.8	741	1.29
PGNL005	124	125	3.7	9.98	543	1.3
PGNL005	125	126	5.24	10.45	488	1.19
PGNL005	126	127	6.97	11.1	414	0.86
PGNL005	127	128	5.23	11.75	500	1.22
PGNL005	128	129	5.2	10.6	446	1.16
PGNL005	129	130	4.45	10.2	530	1.49
PGNL005	130	131	4.99	12.45	396	1.35
PGNL005	131	132	5.68	12.4	371	1.52
PGNL005	132	133.1	7.72	10.9	358	1.14

Silver Equivalent (AgEq g/t: Silver is deemed to be the appropriate metal for equivalent calculations as silver is the dominant metal within Upper North Lode area. Silver equivalent calculations are based on assumed metal prices taken at spot value on 16/04/2023 (below), 38-years of average process recoveries for lead, zinc and silver and hydrometallurgical precious metal recovery testwork. Gold recovery test work is yet to be completed and has therefore not been included in the AgEq calculation. Inputs for the AgEq g/t calculation are as follows; metallurgical recoveries of 70.05% silver, 78.58% zinc and 70.97% lead. Metal prices of US$32/oz silver, US$3150/t zinc and US$2150/t lead. AgEq g/t = [(Ag g/t x (32/31.1035) x 0.7005) + (Zn% x 3150 x 0.7858) + (Pb% x 2150 x 0.7097) / (32)] x 31.1035. Polymetals Resources is of the opinion that all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond drilling was carried out, from which variable length samples (predominantly 1m) were obtained which were crushed, pulverized and split for assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond Drilling was carried out from surface locations targeting the Upper Main Lode northern pod. • 5 holes were drilled for a total of 661m and they were HQ in size. • Core was oriented using a digital tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative*	• The core trays were laid out along racking systems, washed down and metre marked by a geologist using a chinagraph pencil and/or permanent marker and then measured for recovery and RQD information.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	nature of the samples. • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Recovery was generally poor in the oxidized portion of the mineralised domain, with numerous voids intersected. Recovery below the base of oxidation was good. • There is no apparent relationship between sample recovery and grade. The fresh ore is competent with no apparent loss of fine or coarse material that would introduce bias.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All diamond drill core was delivered to the core yard compound on surface at the end of each shift by the drilling contractor or geologist where it was then prepared for logging. The core trays were laid out along racking systems, washed down and metre marked by geologist using a chinagraph pencil and/or permanent marker and then measured for recovery and RQD information. • Core was routinely photographed and stored in racking systems or on pallets. • The core was logged for lithology, mineralisation, weathering, alteration, colour, and any other relevant characteristics. • The core was also geotechnically logged by a geotechnical engineer. • Logging was both qualitative of quantitative depending on the characteristic being recorded. The entire length of each hole was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Core was cut down the structural long axis using a fully automated Almonte Core Saw with half core samples submitted for assay. • Samples were crushed in a small jaw crusher and a split was pulverized using a ring mill pulveriser. • Sample sizes are appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • No field duplicate or second half sampling was carried out.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*
		• Samples were assayed at the ALS laboratory in Burnie, Tasmania.
		• Assay techniques used were:
		  • Pb, Zn - Finely pulverized sample is oven dried before pre-oxidation and decomposition by fusion with 66:34 lithium borate flux containing 20% Sodium Nitrate as an oxidizing agent. The resulting melt is manually poured to form a fused disk. Sodium Nitrate enables the fusion of material containing sulphides. This disk is then analyzed using a wavelength dispersive X-Ray fluorescence spectrometer.
		  • Ag - A prepared sample (0.4g) is digested with concentrated nitric acid in a graphite heating block. An ionisation suppressant is added if molybdenum is to be measured. The resulting solution is diluted with concentrated hydrochloric acid before cooling to room temperature. The samples are diluted with demineralised water in a volumetric flask and analysed by flame atomic absorption spectrometry.
		  • Au - A prepared sample (5 – 50 g) is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in a mixture of nitric acid (1 mL) and hydrochloric acid (2 mL) in a water bath. The digested solution is cooled, diluted with de-ionized water to a final volume of 10 mL and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards.
		• Assay techniques are considered total and appropriate for the mineralisation style.
		• Quality Control procedures were implemented, with the accuracy of the assay data and the potential for cross contamination of samples during sample preparation assessed based on the assay results of standards and blanks inserted into the sample stream. Standards (including blanks) were inserted at the rate of approximately one in 15 samples.
		• Acceptable levels of precision and accuracy have been established.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.
• The use of twinned holes.
• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.
• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</td><td>• The Competent Person inspected mineralised intervals in core.
• No twinned holes were assessed. There are several drill holes that have intercepted mineralisation within relatively close proximity to these holes which contain similar grades.
• The Competent Person is not aware of any adjustment to assay data.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Location of data points</td><td>• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.
• Specification of the grid system used.
• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</td><td>• The Endeavor Mine is situated within Zone 55 of the MGA94 grid coordinate system. A local mine grid was established for the site. All drill holes survey data was collected using geographic coordinates and transformed to MGA94 coordinates and to the local grid.
• The local mine grid to MGA94 using the following transform:
<table><tr><th></th><th></th><th>MGA94</th><th>Local Mine Grid</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Point 1</td><td>Northing</td><td>6551419.471</td><td>6451.175</td></tr><tr><td>Easting</td><td>372517.808</td><td>5231.564</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Point 2</td><td>Northing</td><td>6551409.739</td><td>6452.863</td></tr><tr><td>Easting</td><td>371884.310</td><td>4597.827</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Elevation Correction</td><td colspan="2">+10,000</td></tr></table>
• Drill hole collars were surveyed using a handheld GPS with a minimum 5 minute point averaging time.
• Holes paths were surveyed using a downhole gyro every 15 metres downhole.
• The level of accuracy for drill hole locations is considered appropriate for Resource estimation purposes.
• A detailed surface topographic survey was used.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data spacing and distribution</td><td>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.
• Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.
• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</td><td>• Drill hole intercept spacing averages around 5m to 10m (in plan) in the Upper Main Lode northern pod. Down hole sampling intervals were predominantly 1m in length.
• The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation procedures and classifications applied.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The mineralisation occurs as sub-vertical pipe-like structures with concentric grade zoning. Drill holes have been collared from the surface at multiple angles. This reduces the likelihood of biased sampling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were collected and sub-sampled on site by company staff. Samples were submitted to an off site laboratory. • Sample intervals were marked on the preserved core. • A geologist was in attendance at all stages of drilling.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There have been no audits or reviews of this data at this time.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The project is located within granted Exploration Licence EL5785 Mining leases ML158, ML159, ML160, ML316, ML161, and ML930 with the earliest expiry date of 12 March 2028. The leases are held by Cobar Operations Pty Ltd. • Metalla Royalty and Streaming Ltd have a royalty based a flat rate of 4% on payable Pb, Zn and Ag. • All tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration of the Elura deposit has been carried out by various companies since the early 1970's using surface and underground mapping and sampling, geophysical investigations, diamond and reverse circulation drilling. Previous exploration appears to have been performed to industry standards.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mineralisation at the Elura deposit is hosted by fine grained turbidite sequence of the Cobar Basin and comprises multiple sub-vertical elliptical shaped pipe-like pods that occur within the axial plane of an anticline and are surrounded by an envelope of sulphide stringer mineralisation, in turn surrounded by an envelope of siderite alteration extending for tens of metres away from the sulphide mineralisation.
		• Around 150m below the base of the main mineralised pods/lodes, mineralisation is hosted within the western limb of a folded limestone unit, occurring in veins and fractures.
		• Recent reviews favour a syngenetic formation model of an original stratiform deposit that was later emplaced by tectonic force into a favourable structural site during deformation.
		• The zonation of mineralisation types has been categorised with abbreviations as follows:
		  • PO – massive pyrrhotite-pyrite-galena-sphalerite ore, with pyrrhotite predominant, forming the central core of all zones, typically averaging about 9% Zn and 6% Pb.
		  • PY – massive pyrite-pyrrhotite-galena-sphalerite ore, with pyrite predominant, commonly surrounding the pyrrhotitic core or at the outer margin of massive mineralisation, again typically averaging about 9% Zn and 6% Pb.
		  • SIPO – siliceous pyrrhotite-pyrite-galena-sphalerite ore, with inclusions of silicified country rock and some quartz veining; pyrrhotite is the predominant sulphide; occurs at the margin of PO and PT mineralisation; typical ore grade averages around 12%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		combined Pb+Zn. • SIPY – siliceous pyrite-pyrrhotite-galena-sphalerite ore, with inclusions of silicified country rock and some quartz veining; similar to SIPO but pyrite is the predominant sulphide. • VEIN – lower grade mineralisation comprising a stockwork of quartz and sulphide veins within silicified siltstone, around the edges of mineralised pods. • MINA – mineralised altered siltstone. • SG – Supergene enriched zone at the top of the Main Lode.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Tables showing collar coordinates, elevation, dip, azimuth, hole depth and assay results are provided in the body of this announcement. .

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Where drill hole intercepts have been reported as an aggregate a typical length-weighted method has been used. No grade truncating has been carried out..

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The geometry of the mineralisation (vertical, 40-50m wide pods) has been well defined from diamond drilling and underground development. Drill holes have been collared from the surface at multiple angles, and are predominantly aligned down dip. • Whilst these drill holes do not intercept the full width of mineralisation, the extents of the mineralisation is well understood in the immediate area from numerous holes previously drilled.
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.*	• Relevant cross sections have been provided 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.*	• The results from these drill holes are consistent with previous drilling results and not considered to be misleading without reporting previous results in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The project is a mature stage development with the bulk of drilling undertaken for grade control purposes. • The CP considers there is no other meaningful and material exploration data in relation to this announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further exploration work planned includes drilling for potential economic gold and copper mineralisation, and investigation of potential nearby (<5km) mineralisation using drilling and geophysical methods.