EVEREST METALS CORPORATION

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Mt Dimer Delivers Upgraded MRE as Mining Advances

Highlights

- **Resource confidence upgraded at Everest's Mt Dimer Taipan Gold Project, with Measured and Indicated Resources established for the first time, representing 32% of contained gold, compared with an entirely Inferred estimate in 2021**
- **Updated JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 975,000 t at 1.37 g/t Au for 43,000 oz of gold, based on a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade**
- **142,000 tonnes already mined and stockpiled ahead of planned toll processing, grading 1.33 g/t Au for an estimated 6,072 ounces of gold**
- **More than 7,200 metres of recent drilling, together with observations from mining, support the confidence upgrade, providing a more detailed geological model for ongoing mine planning**
- **Further drilling planned to test growth potential below the current pit, where mineralisation remains open at depth, and increase confidence in the deeper resource**

Everest Metals Corporation Ltd (ASX: EMC) ("EMC" or "the Company") is pleased to announce an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for at its 100%-owned Mt Dimer Taipan Gold Project ("Mt Dimer") in Western Australia, establishing Measured and Indicated Resources at the Project for the first time.

The updated MRE totals **975,000 tonnes at 1.37 g/t Au for 43,000 ounces of gold** at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade. Measured and Indicated Resources account for 13,780 ounces, or 32% of contained gold, compared with an entirely Inferred maiden estimate in 2021[1].

Located approximately 120 km northeast of Southern Cross, Mt Dimer has been the subject of open-pit mining since January 2026[2] per the Company's Right to Mine Agreement with MEGA Resources Pty Ltd ("MEGA") and Bain Global Resources ("Bain")[3]. The updated estimate incorporates more than 7,200 metres of recent drilling and observations from mining, providing greater geological confidence to support ongoing mine planning.

The estimate comprises an in-situ Mineral Resource of 833,000 tonnes at 1.38 g/t Au for 36,906 ounces within Mining Lease M77/515, and a separately reported Indicated Stockpile Mineral Resource of 142,000

[1] *ASX: TSC announcement, Maiden JORC Resource Defined at Mt Dimer Gold and Silver Project in WA, 31 May 2021*
[2] *EMC ASX announcement, Mining Operations Commence at Mt Dimer Taipan Gold Project, WA, 12 January 2026.*
[3] *EMC ASX announcement, EMC Executes Agreement to Mine Mt Dimer Taipan Gold & Silver Project, WA, 28 October 2025*

tonnes at 1.33 g/t Au for 6,072 ounces.

The stockpiled material was mined during 2026 and is held on the run-of-mine (ROM) pad ahead of planned toll processing. Of the total Measured and Indicated gold, 7,708 ounces remain in-situ and 6,072 ounces are in the stockpile. Contained gold is lower than in the 2021 estimate and silver is no longer reported; the reasons are set out under "Comparison with the 2021 Estimate"[1].

EMC's Executive Chairman and CEO Mark Caruso commented:

"This update reflects where Mt Dimer is today. When the maiden resource was reported in 2021, it was an exploration project with an Inferred estimate. It is now an operating mine, and this estimate is the first built on what we have learned from close-spaced drilling and from mining the deposit itself.

"That matters because confidence now sits where we are mining. The Measured and Indicated Resources are concentrated in the upper part of the deposit, and the material already on the ROM pad has been estimated as a resource ahead of our first toll-processing campaign. We have been open about where the estimate has changed since 2021, because shareholders should judge Mt Dimer on numbers that reflect real mining conditions.

"From here, the focus is on turning stockpiled material into cash flow through toll processing under our non-dilutive arrangement with MEGA, while drilling continues to test the deposit at depth, where it remains open."

MT DIMER TAIPAN MINERAL RESOURCE OVERVIEW

The updated MRE is reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and is estimated at **970,000 tonnes grading 1.37g/t Au** for a total of **43,000 ounces of gold**, using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade, with in-situ and stockpile material reported separately. (Table 1).

Table 1: Mt Dimer Taipan Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC Code 2012)

Material	Category	Tonnes	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Content (Oz)
In-situ	Measured	118,000	1.70	6,449
	Indicated	27,000	1.45	1,259
	Inferred	688,000	1.32	29,198
Stockpile	Indicated	142,000	1.33	6,072
Total	Measured	118,000	1.70	6,449
	Indicated	169,000	1.35	7,331
	Inferred	688,000	1.32	29,198
Total Mineral Resources		**975,000**	**1.37**	**42,978**

- Mineral Resources are classified and reported in accordance with JORC Code (2012) and the effective date of the MRE is 7 October 2026.
- Mineral Resource estimated at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off.
- Stockpile inventory is reported separately and is not a Mineral Resource classification category
- Mineral Resource is contained within Mining Licence M77/515.
- All tabulated data have been rounded.

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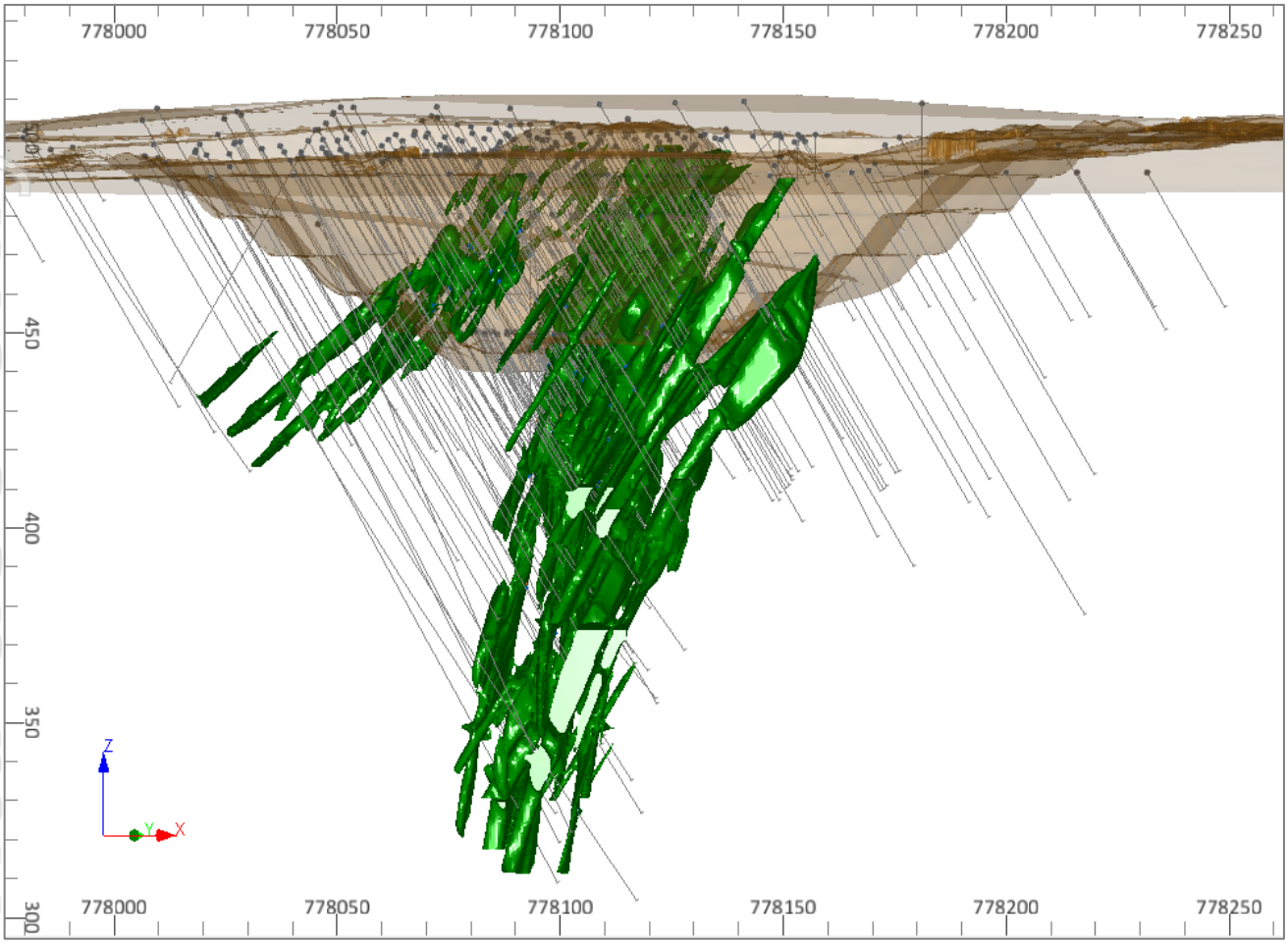

Figure 1: 3D view of the interpreted principal mineralised vein domain relative to the Current topographic surface, at Mt Dimer Taipan, Looking North-West

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The following subheadings present material information to comply with the reporting requirements for Mineral Resources under ASX Listing Rule 5.8. This Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) is considered a global estimate and is appropriate for use in preliminary economic assessments at a scoping study level.

Mineral Tenement and History

The Mt Dimer Taipan Gold Project is located approximately 120km northeast of Southern Cross and 70km southeast of Mt Jackson Iron Ore mine in the Shire of Yilgarn, Western Australia. OZ Gold Group Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of EMC, holds the Mt Dimer tenements. The updated Mineral Resource Estimate lies entirely within Mining Lease M77/515, which covers approximately 100.7 hectares (Figure 2).

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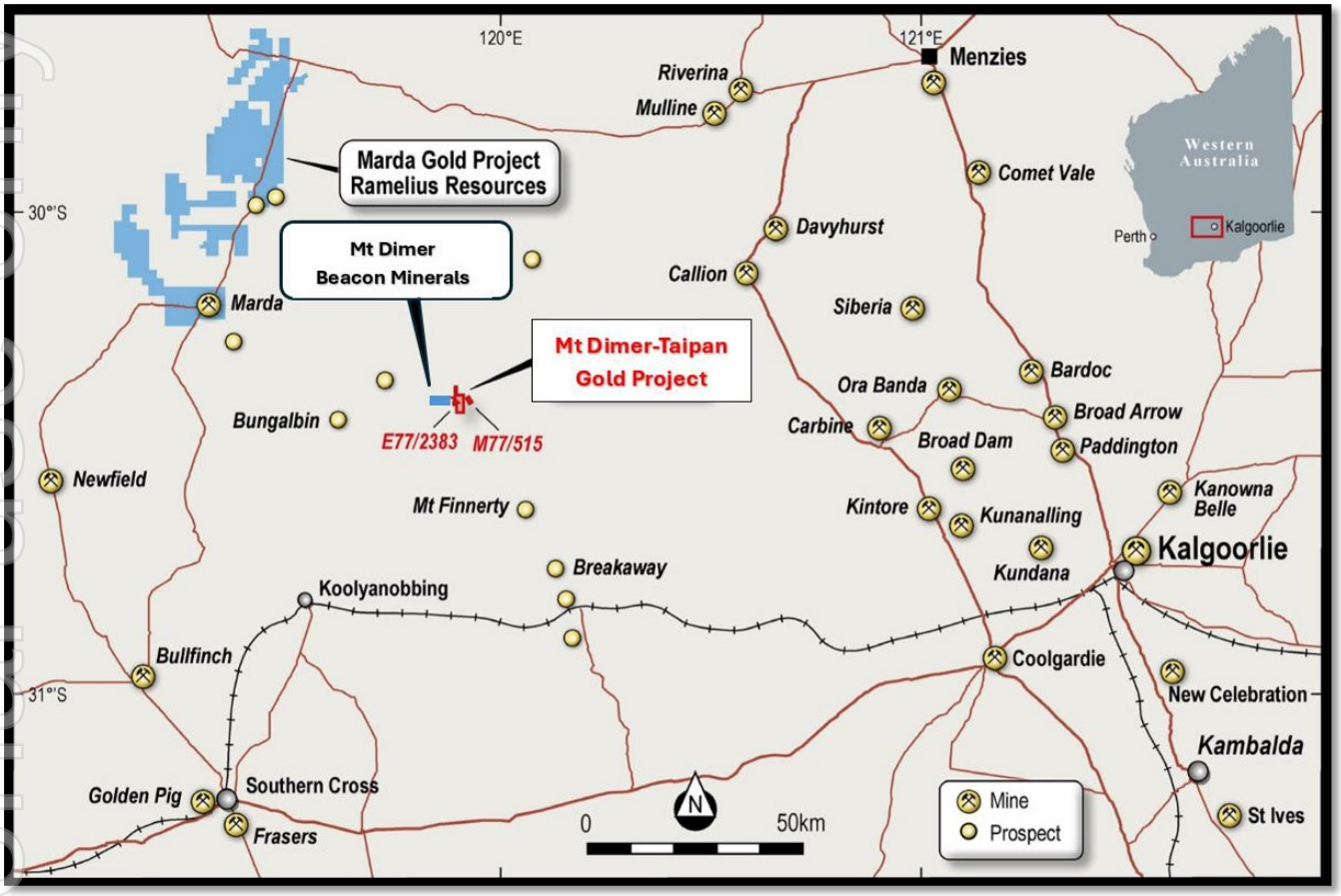

Figure 2: Mt Dimer Taipan Gold project location map

Placer Exploration undertook the first significant exploration over the project area between 1988-90. With limited outcrop, particularly in the south of the tenement, Placer completed surface geochemical sampling, RAB drilling and ground physics to define the project geology and generate targets. These targets were then drilled using RAB, RC and diamond methods. This work identified the Mt Dimer mineralisation, and a gold resource was developed before the project was vended to Taipan Resources NL.

Taipan partially mined the deposit by open pit between 1995 and 1996, excavating to approximately the base of weathering with the initial model extending at depth and to the north of the current pit. Mining ceased due to several factors including a significant wall failure on the northeastern side of the open pit coupled with a subdued gold price at AU$450. In total, over 84,000t were mined at approximately 4.61g/t Au (no silver reported) for 5,933 Oz Au[4].

After the pit closure, various small listed and private entities have attempted leaching the stockpiles for gold and silver with varying degrees of success. Historically reported numbers by Yilgarn Independent Prospectors indicate that 8,000t was leached, at 3.11g/t Au for 800 Oz Au[5].

The project was purchased by Cadre Resources, and in 2017, four exploratory RC holes were drilled at

[4] WAMEX report A55950 – 1998 Annual report on Mt Dimer Mining Lease M77/515.
[5] WAMEX report A70827 – 2005 Annual report on Mt Dimer Mining Lease M77/515.

nominal 100m spacings along strike of the deposit and were designed to validate the existing dataset. Results were promising, with all holes intercepting mineralisation >1g/t Au and confirming the down dip extension of mineralisation.

Everest acquired the project in 2020. An aerial drone survey was completed over the Mt Dimer Mining Lease area with the purpose of producing a high-resolution ortho-mosaic image and Digital Terrain Model (DTM). The key features of the Mining Lease, including the open cut pit, the TSF, the HLP and the waste dump. Then, a total of 26 x RC holes for a total of 3,367m was drilled with 12 x holes reporting >1g/t Au[6] and the results indicated gold-silver mineralisation was extended along strike and down dip.

A Maiden Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC Code 2012) for the Mt Dimer Gold and Silver Project – 722kt @ 2.10 g/t Au for 48,545 ounces of gold and 3.84 g/t Ag for 89,011 ounces of Silver – was reported in 2021[7] using a cut off 1.0g/t Au for resource sitting below the 380mRL.

In August 2024, the Company submitted a Mining Proposal for Mt Dimer. In August 2025, the Western Australian Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE) approved the Mining Proposal and Mine Closure Plan and in October 2025, EMC executed a Right to Mine Agreement ("RTMA") and Specific Security Deed with Bain Global Resources ("Bain") and its wholly owned mining services subsidiary, MEGA Resources Pty Ltd ("MEGA").

Under the RTMA, MEGA and Bain provide development and working capital funding, together with the operational and technical management of mining, haulage and third-party processing at Mt Dimer[5]. MEGA commenced site preparation in November 2025, and mining commenced in early January 2026.

Between November 2025 and May 2026, 7,244 m of resource and grade-control RC drilling was completed. High-grade intercepts from this drilling increased confidence in the geological model and the continuity of mineralisation within the Mt Dimer Taipan pit.

Currently, more than 140,000 tonnes of ore have been extracted from the Mt Dimer Taipan open pit and are currently stockpiled on the run-of-mine (ROM) pad. The stockpile provides an accumulated ore inventory for planned toll-processing campaigns, subject to final scheduling, haulage logistics and processing-facility availability under the Company's existing arrangements.

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[6] *ASX: TSC announcement; Exceptional assays deliver up to 23g/t gold & 33g/t silver at Mt Dimer, dated 8 April 2021.*
[7] *ASX: TSC announcement; Maiden JORC Resource Defined at Mt Dimer Gold and Silver Project in WA, dated 31 May 2021.*

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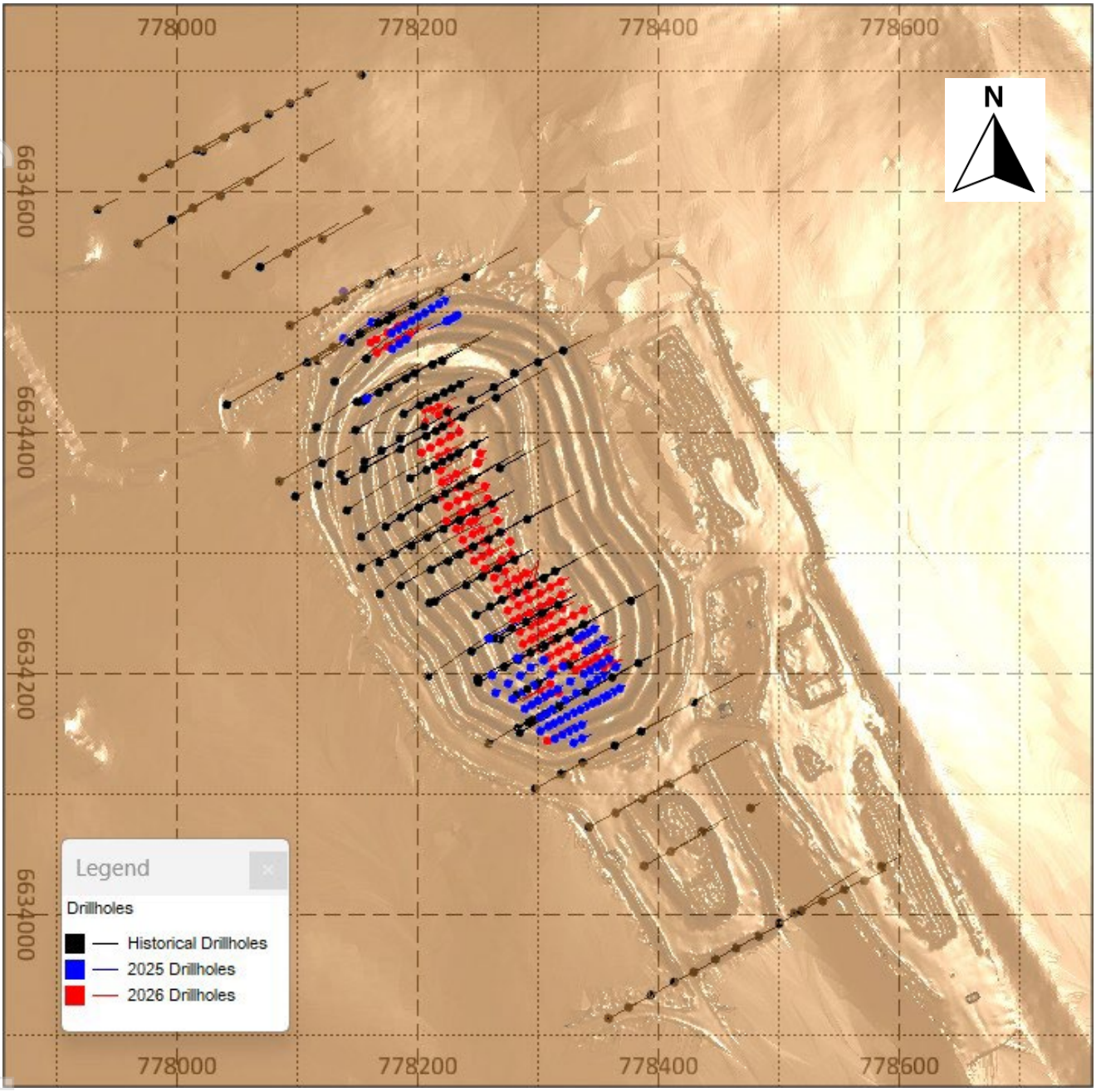

Figure 3: Location map showing all recent and historical drill holes across the Mt Dimer Taipan deposit within M77/515, shown relative to the current topographic surface

Geology and Mineralisation Interpretation

The project lies within the southern portion of the Archean Diemals-Marda Greenstone Belt, within the Yilgarn Block. The Belt comprises a mafic-ultramafic sequence surrounding a core of felsic-intermediate volcanics, with several prominent banded iron formations (BIFs). The Mt Dimer Taipan deposit comprises a mineralised lode within a broad zone of shearing and accompanying quartz veining.

Sheared ultramafic rock is the main host, with mineralisation occurring within a brecciated, iron-stained quartz vein with associated lead, arsenic, zinc, and sulphur geochemical affinity. The ultramafic sequence has been described as a west-facing komatiite flow sequence with discordant mafic sills. The succession dips steeply to the west (65° to 80°) and is believed to have been thrust repeated with a west to east

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transport direction.

Gold mineralisation is interpreted as steeply west-dipping quartz veins, delineated over a strike length of approximately 720m, a down dip extent of approximately 180m and a thickness of between 5 to 30m. Gold mineralisation is associated with elevated silver, which occurs as a consistent accessory component within the mineralised system.

Drilling Techniques

A total of 1,120 drillholes for 49,895m have been completed within the Mt Dimer Taipan tenement. Following validation, only 48% of the total drilled metres were selected to support the Mineral Resource Estimate, comprising 380 reverse circulation ("RC") holes totalling 22,123m, 35 rotary air blast ("RAB") holes for 1,394m and 7 diamond drilling ("DD") holes for 809m.

- Most historical drilling was completed using RC methods. The 1987–1997 program comprised 138 RC holes drilled with 101–133 mm (4–5.25 inch) crossover bits, 35 RAB holes drilled with a 90 mm bit, five HQ diamond holes, and two NQ diamond tails.
- In 2021, 26 RC holes for 3,367m were completed using a 147 mm diameter face-sampling bit.
- Between November 2025 and May 2026, three phases of RC drilling, totalling 7,244 m, were completed using a 137 mm diameter bit to test the extent of mineralised zones within the pit.

There is no correlation and relationship between grade and sample recovery. Drilling details are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: Drill summary supporting the Mt Dimer Taipan updated mineral resource estimate

Year	Hole Type	Number of holes	Meters Drilled
Historic	RC	138	11,512
	RCDD	2	308
	DD	5	501
	RAB	35	1,394
2021	RC	26	3,367
2025-2026	RC	216	7,244

Historical holes were generally drilled on exploration fence lines at an average spacing of 50 m × 25 m. The 2021 RC program used variable drill spacing to infill gaps in the historical coverage. The 2025–2026 RC program was drilled along multiple lines, reducing hole spacing to approximately 12.5m along strike and 6m across strike over the main part of the orebody (Figure 3).

Collar elevations for drillholes on undisturbed ground, were derived from a high-resolution LiDAR survey completed in 2020. Collars for all 2021 to 2026 drillholes were surveyed using differential GPS (DGPS), and downhole surveys were completed. All locations are reported in GDA2020 / MGA Zone 50.

Sampling techniques

Historical drilling was sampled at 1m intervals in areas of interest and at 4m or 5m intervals elsewhere, using a riffle splitter.

During the 2021 to 2026 drilling campaigns, 1m samples of approximately 2 - 2.5kg were collected from the drill cyclone and splitter into pre-numbered calico bags. Cone-splitter duplicates were collected to assess splitting consistency, while certified reference materials, analytical blanks and field duplicates were included in the QA/QC program. Sample preparation and sub-sampling were undertaken at ALS and Bureau Veritas laboratories in Perth and Kalgoorlie.

RC samples were dried and pulverised to a target of 85% passing 75µm to produce a homogenous representative pulp for analysis. Samples for PhotonAssay dried and crushed to more than 90% passing 3mm, with a 500g subsample jarred for analysis.

Sample analysis method

Historical samples used in the Mineral Resource estimate were analysed for gold by 30 g fire assay with an atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish, with selected follow-up samples analysed by aqua regia digestion with an AAS finish. Early drilling samples were also commonly analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As and Cr.

Samples from the 2021 RC drilling program were analysed by ALS for gold using a 50 g fire assay with an AAS finish (Au-AA24). and for a 33-element suite by ICP-AES (see JORC Table 1).

In 2025, samples representing 101m of a vertical RC drillhole were analysed by ALS for gold using PhotonAssay (Au-PA01), with multi-element analysis by four-acid digestion and an ICP-MS finish (ME-MS61). Samples from the 2025 to 2026 resource and grade-control RC drilling programs were analysed by Bureau Veritas for gold using a 50 g fire assay with an AAS finish (FA50AAS).

Historical RC drilling quality control included field duplicates at 1in 20 samples and reference standards at 1 in every 50 samples during the composite-sampling phase, and every tenth diamond split was submitted to an external laboratory for check analysis. None of these results can be independently verified.

QA/QC for the 2021 to 2026 RC programs included field and laboratory duplicates, certified reference materials (CRMs) from multiple providers and blanks, inserted at 1 in 50 samples.

The laboratories also applied their own internal quality control, including CRM and blanks. No material issues affecting data quality were identified, and the results demonstrate acceptable accuracy and precision. The QA/QC protocols are considered appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation and public reporting.

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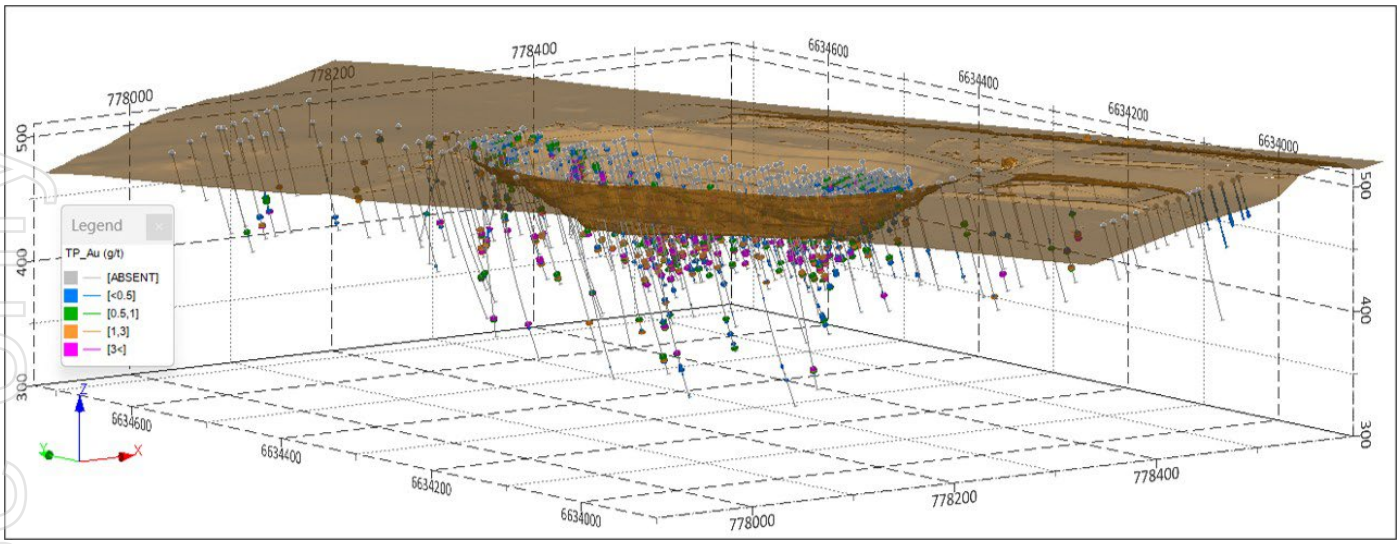

Figure 4: 3D view of drillhole traces at Mt Dimer, coloured by Au grade and shown relative to the current topographic surface, looking north-east.

Estimation Methodology and Resource Classification

The Mineral Resource estimate for Mt Dimer was prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) using three-dimensional geological modelling and Ordinary Kriging grade estimation. The geological interpretation draws on drilling data and mining observations from historical and current mining.

The validated database comprises 422 RC, RAB, and DD drillholes, for a total of 24,326m. , As noted under Drilling Techniques, RAB drilling was used to support geological interpretation of near-surface trends but not for grade estimation. Before estimation, the database was checked for structure, spatial accuracy and interval continuity.

Mineralised domains were defined from the spatial distribution of assay grades and the established geological and structural framework. The principal vein-hosted gold mineralisation was modelled as a continuous domain representing the interpreted shear-hosted quartz vein system, with an overall strike of approximately 150° and dip direction of approximately 240° (west-southwest). Local dip variations of approximately 50° to 80°, generally steepening with depth, were incorporated into the estimation framework to reflect changes in deposit geometry (Figure 5).

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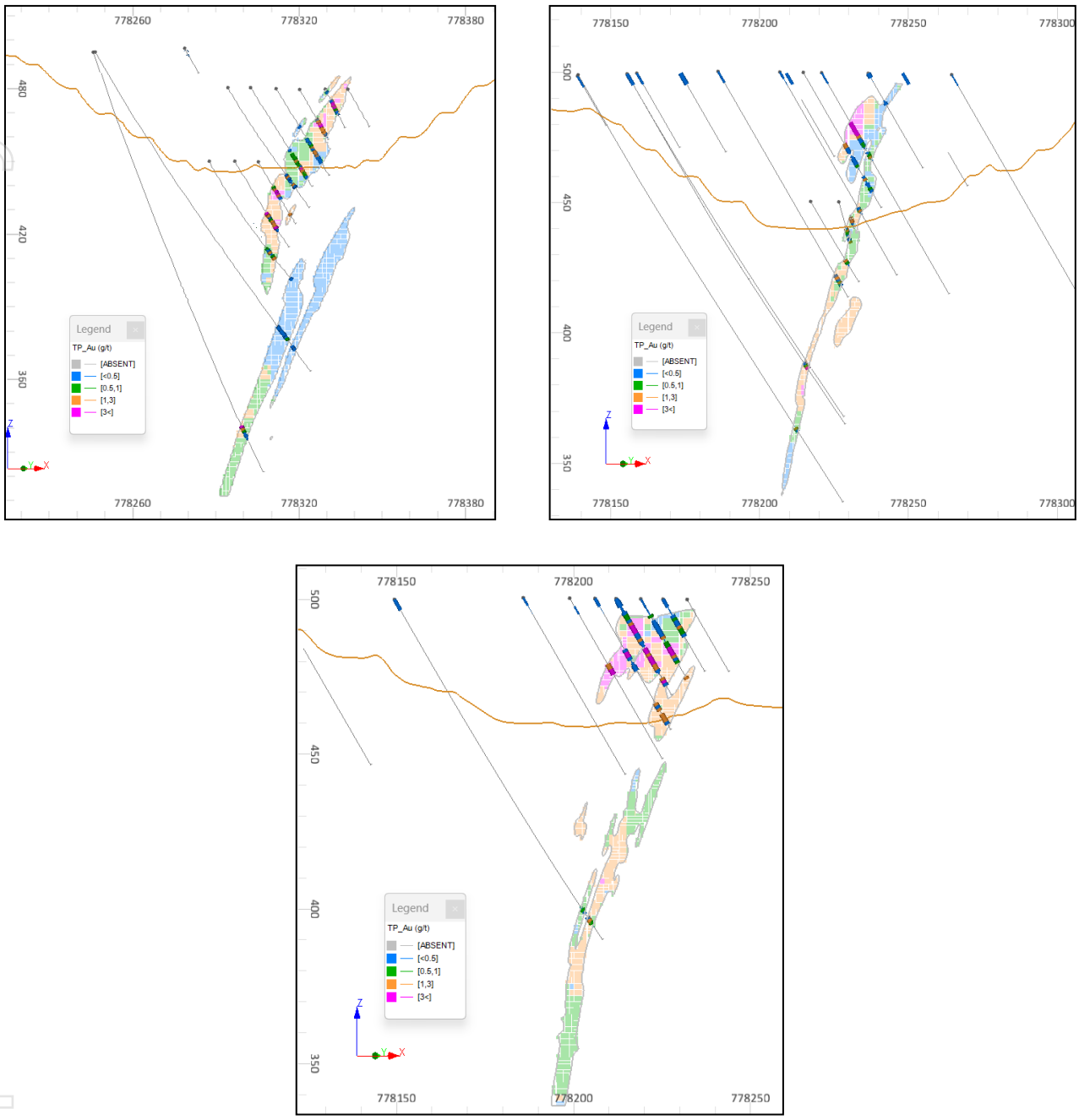

Figure 5: Representative vertical sections showing estimated Au block grades and drillhole composite grades

Near-surface laterite mineralisation was modelled as a separate sub-horizontal mineralised domain, recognising its distinct geometry, geological characteristics and data support. Domain boundaries were defined based on the continuity of gold grades, the established geological framework, and the structural orientation of the deposit. Hard boundaries were applied between estimation domains such that samples from one domain did not inform estimates in another.

Estimation Domains

Experimental variograms were developed separately for domain. Normal-score-transformed data were used for exploratory variography to reduce the influence of grade skewness and identify the principal continuity directions and relative ranges. Final variogram models derived from capped, original-grade composite data were then applied in the Ordinary Kriging estimation.

Ordinary Kriging was used to estimate gold grades in both domains. In the principal mineralisation domain, Dynamic Anisotropy was applied to account for local variations in vein orientation. Local dip and dip-direction trends were derived from the interpreted vein geometry, continuity of mineralised grades and established structural orientation, allowing the kriging search ellipsoid to follow changes in mineralisation orientation and provide geologically consistent grade interpolation. The laterite domain was estimated using a fixed anisotropy aligned with its sub-horizontal geometry, with an approximate dip direction of 60° and dip of 10°.

A three-pass search strategy was applied to both estimation domains, with progressively expanded search ellipsoids and relaxed sample-support requirements between passes. Search and grade-clamping parameters were varied between estimation passes to reflect the progressively expanded search strategy and relaxed sample-support requirements.

A parent block size of 5m × 5 × 2m was selected based on drill spacing, search dimensions and mineralised-domain geometry, with minimum sub-cells of 1.25m × 1.25m × 1m to represent domain boundaries adequately. Ordinary Kriging employed 3 × 3 × 3 block discretisation to represent block support. The block model was validated through visual comparison, global statistical analysis and swath-plot analysis. The results were considered acceptable and consistent with the confidence levels assigned to the Mineral Resource classification. Figure 6 shows the estimated Au grades within the principal vein and laterite domains relative to the current topographic surface.

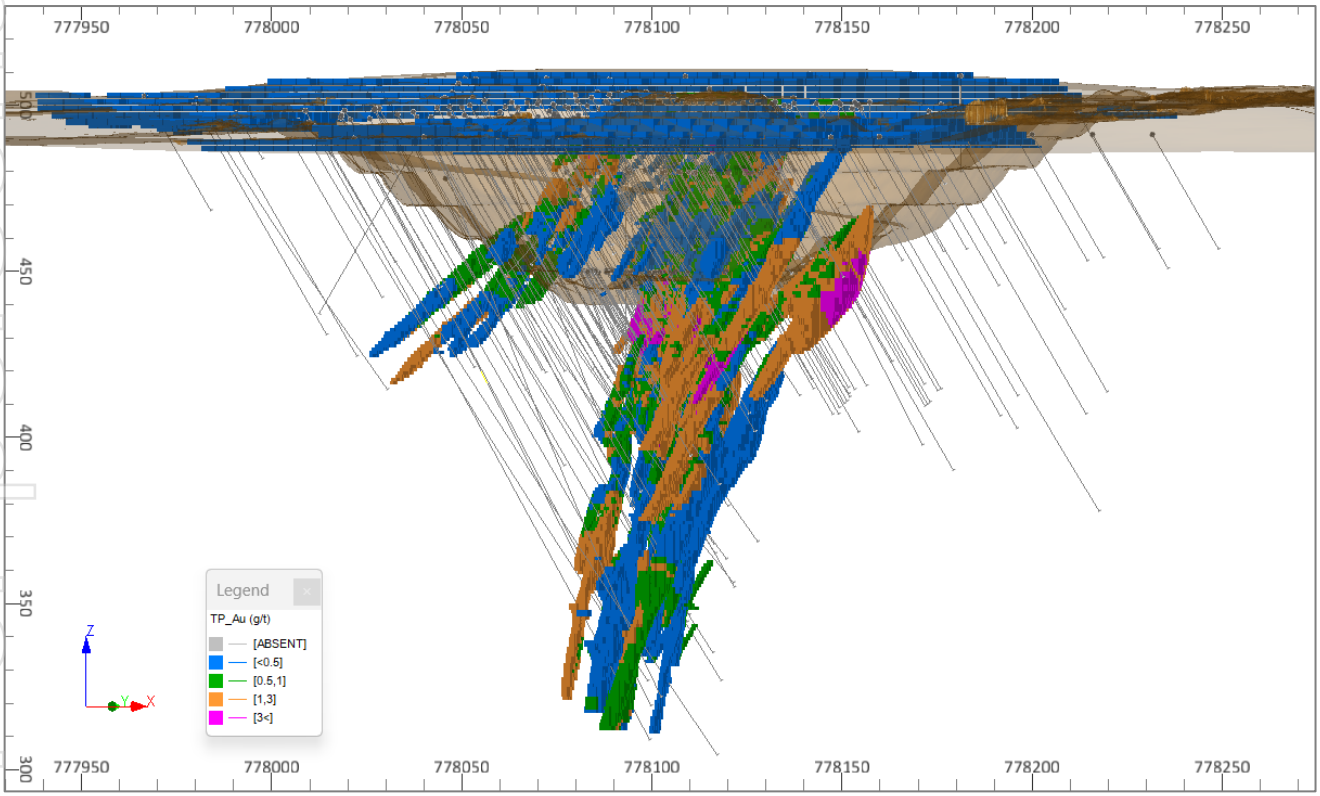

Figure 6: 3D view of the estimated Au block model for the principal vein and laterite domains, shown relative to the current topographic surface, looking north-west

The bulk density values applied in the Mineral Resource Estimate are considered appropriate for the respective weathering domains and material types. Values of 2.57 g/cm³ for laterite, 1.78 g/cm³ for oxide, 2.30 g/cm³ for transitional material and 2.70 g/cm³ for fresh material were used to convert modelled volumes to tonnage. These values reflect the expected variation in density with weathering and

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increasing rock competency from oxide through to fresh material.

Resource Classification

Mineral Resources have been classified into Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). Classification reflects the relative confidence in the Mineral Resource estimate based on geological and grade continuity, the quality and spatial distribution of the available data, drillhole spacing, search pass, and the number of informing samples and drillholes (Figure 7)

Measured Mineral Resources comprise blocks within the principal mineralisation domain estimated in the first search pass (15m×12m×5m) and informed by a minimum of 8 samples from at least 4 drillholes. These areas are characterised by the highest data density and confidence in the grade continuity.

Indicated Mineral Resources comprise blocks that either (i) were estimated in the first search pass and met one, but not both, of the minimum support criteria of 8 samples and 4 drillholes, or (ii) were estimated in the second search pass (21m ×17m ×7m) and informed by more than 8 samples from more than 4 drillholes. Data in these areas have sufficient confidence to assume geological and grade continuity.

Inferred Mineral Resources comprise all remaining estimated blocks. These areas generally have lower data density and lower confidence in grade continuity, particularly at depth and towards the limits of the interpreted mineralisation.

The laterite domain was classified using the same framework. Much of the original laterite mineralisation has been removed by historical and current mining, and the remaining laterite blocks are classified as Inferred Mineral Resources due to their limited remaining extent and lower level of data support.

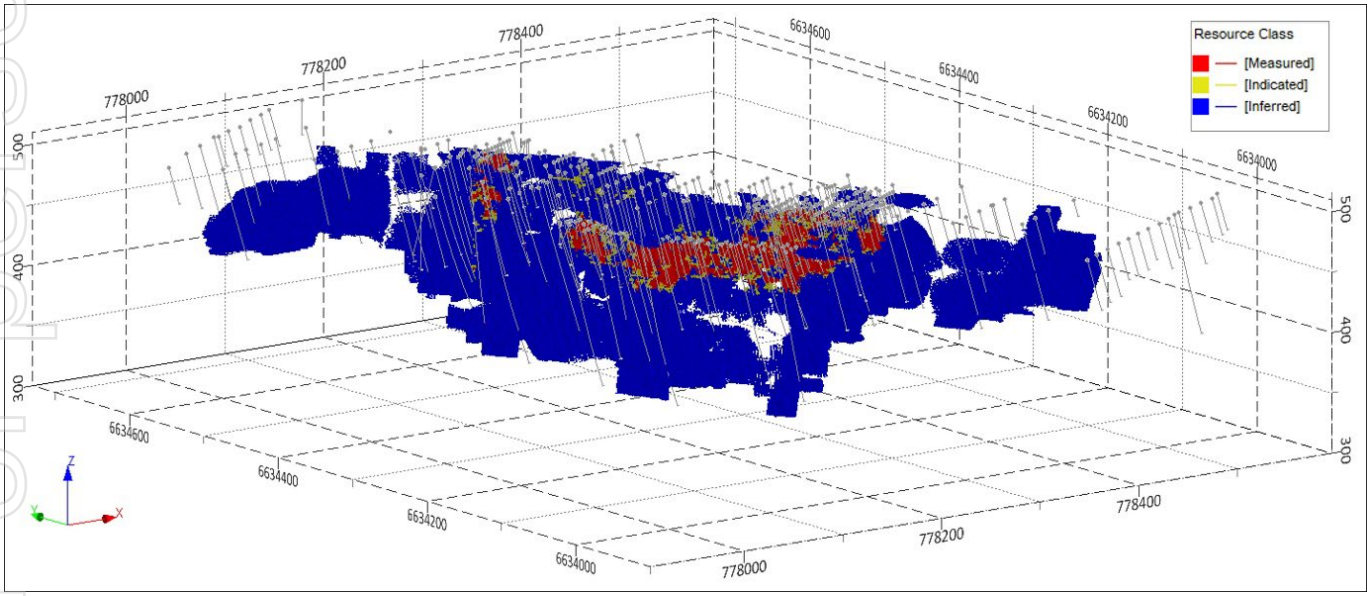

Figure 7: 3D view of the classified principal mineralisation block model showing the spatial distribution of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource categories.

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The Stockpile Mineral Resource comprises mineralised material extracted in 2026 from the base of the historical open pit during cut-back mining. It has been depleted from the In-situ Mineral Resource using 2026 mining and survey data to prevent double counting.

Stockpile tonnage was estimated from a post-mining topographic survey, while grade estimates are supported by closely spaced grade-control drilling and representative sampling of the mined material[8]. The stockpile was independently assessed and is reported separately from the remaining In-situ Mineral Resource.

Cut-off Grades

The Mineral Resource is reported above a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade, representing the portion of the resource potentially suitable for extraction by open-pit mining. This cut-off was determined based on the nature of mineralisation and typical WA mining and processing costs for similar projects with comparable mineralisation styles and metallurgical parameters.

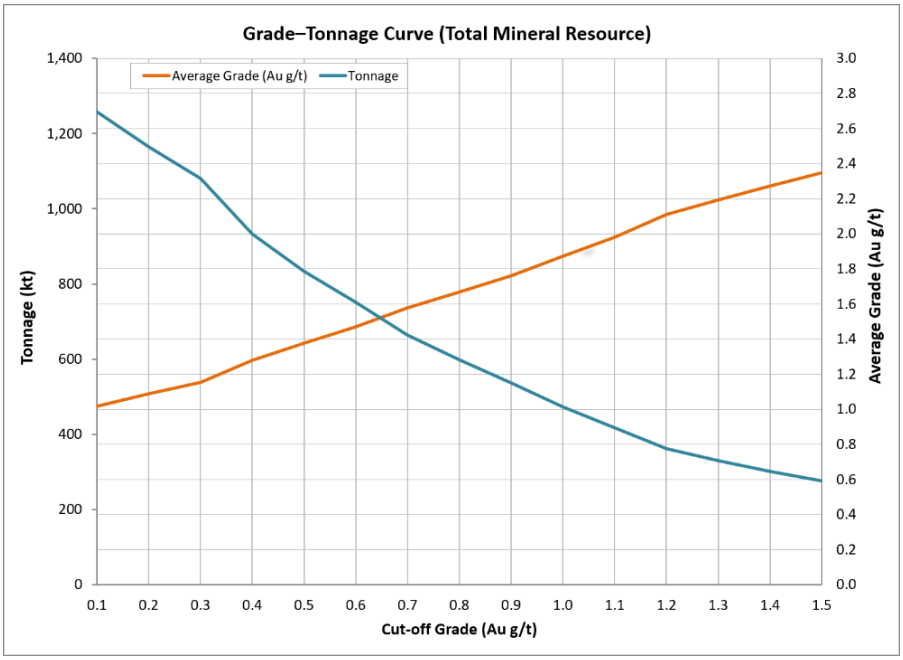

Figure 8: Grade–tonnage curve for the combined Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources at varying Au cut-off grades

Mining and Metallurgical Factors

Mining Factors

The Mt Dimer Taipan Mineral Resource is considered amenable to conventional open-pit mining using truck-and-shovel methods and an appropriate bench height. Material is assumed to be mined and processed on a dry basis, with mineralisation occurring at varying depths and widths. Historical open-pit mining by Taipan Resources NL between 1995 and 1996, and the Company's commencement of new mining operations in early 2026, support these assumptions.

The Company has identified no material mining factors that would affect the deposit's Reasonable

[8] EMC ASX Announcement, Further High-Grade Drilling Results at Mt Dimer Taipan Gold Project, dated 24 June 2026

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Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE). Grade and tonnage satisfy the RPEEE criteria, which were assessed through pit optimisation to define the likely limits of economic open-pit extraction. The optimisation applied mining and processing costs and recoveries typical of Western Australian gold deposits, together with a gold price of $6,000 per ounce (Figure 9).

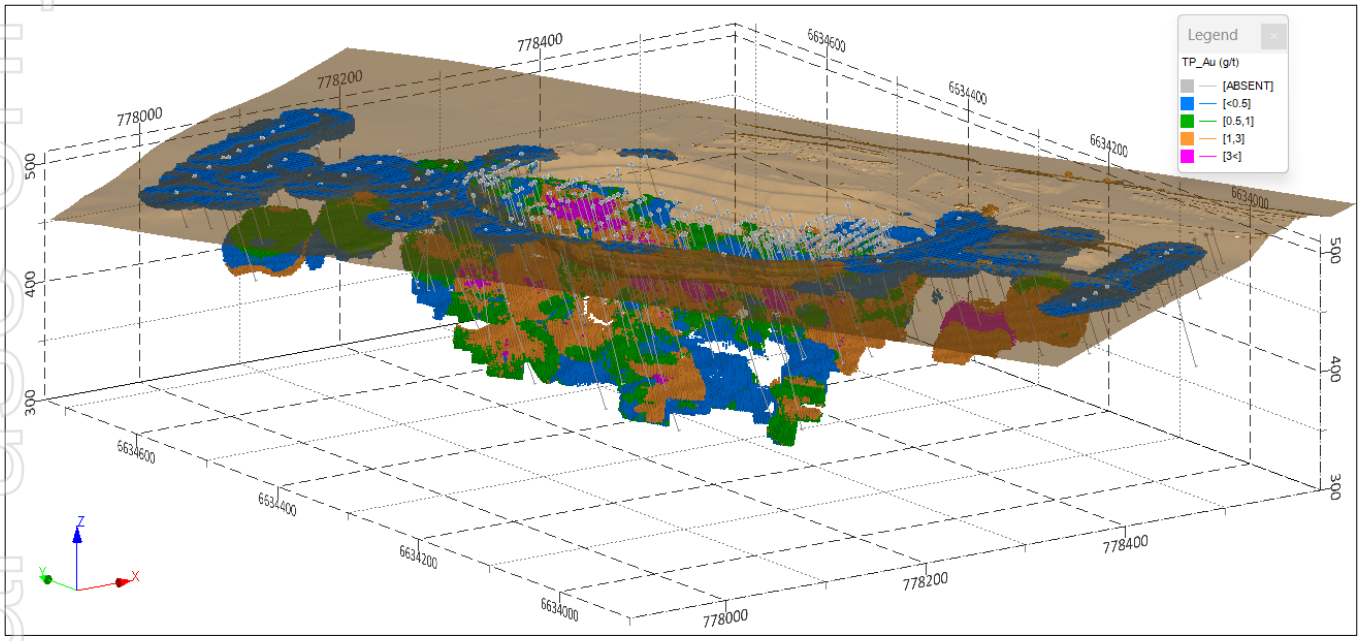

Figure 9: 3D view of the Mt Dimer Taipan estimated Au block model and optimised pit shell

Metallurgical Parameters

Metallurgical testwork completed by previous owners and by Everest indicates reasonable prospects for metallurgical recovery.

Initial testwork in 1991 on an NQ drilling sample, using cyanide-extractable gold analysis followed by fire assay of the residue, indicated that the primary mineralisation is free milling, with gold recoveries of approximately 90% achievable by crushing or pulverising the material to a particle size of less than 100 microns. Taipan Resources subsequently reported test work by Amtech and Signet Laboratories shows that the ore is free milling and 94% recoverability is budgeted.

More recent metallurgical testwork by Bureau Veritas Minerals and JT Metallurgical Services (2026) on composite samples achieved recoveries of 95% for oxide, 98% for fresh and 93% for transitional material. Low sulphide and organic carbon levels across all composites indicate that preg-robbing is unlikely to be a factor.

The proposed processing strategy is based on a toll treatment at existing third-party facilities. MEGA has two campaign-based toll-treatment arrangements in place for material from Mt Dimer: one with Forrestania Resources, through either the Lake Johnston or Edna May processing facility, and a 200,000 tonne agreement with Medallion Metals (ASX: MM8) at its Cosmic Bay processing facility. These arrangements provide an established pathway for processing material from the Project, subject to their commercial and operational conditions, and support the metallurgical assumptions adopted for the Mineral Resource.

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Environmental, Social, and Governance

The Mt Dimer Taipan site is located approximately 150 km west of Kalgoorlie and 120 km northeast of the established gold-mining centre of Southern Cross. The region has a long history of gold mining and benefits from established mining infrastructure. Site access is available via Mt Walton Road and Mt Dimer Road, or alternatively via Bungalbin Road.

No material environmental or tenure impediments are known, and no major drainage features occur within the area. Seasonal flora, vegetation and fauna surveys have been completed across approximately 100.7 ha within Mining Lease M77/515, and a vegetation clearing permit has been granted. Native title is held by the Marlinyu Ghoorlie People; however, no Aboriginal sites or heritage places have been identified, declared or recorded within the tenement.

In August 2025, the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE) approved the Company's Mining Proposal and Mine Closure Plan following completion of the required supporting work in accordance with statutory guidelines for open-pit mining[9].

Figure 10: Mt Dimer Taipan mining operation, looking Northwest

[9] EMC ASX Announcement, EMC Secures Approval to Commence Mining at Mt Dimer Taipan Gold & Silver Project in Q4 2025, WA, dated 5 August 2025

A summary of important assessment and reporting criteria used for this Mineral Resource Estimation announcement is provided in Appendix 1 – JORC Table 1 in accordance with the checklist in the Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition). Criteria in each section apply to all preceding and succeeding sections.

ENDS

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

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JORC and Previous Disclosure

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and the Revere Exploration Target is based on information previously disclosed under the JORC Code (2012) in the following Company ASX announcements that are all available on the Company's website (www.everestmetals.au) and the ASX website (www.asx.com.au) under the Company's ticker code "EMC":

- *31 May 2021, Maiden JORC Resource Defined at Mt Dimer Gold and Silver Project in WA.*
- *1 August 2025, Initial Exploration Drilling Confirms Further Gold Potential at Mt Dimer Taipan Project, WA.*
- *5 August 2025, EMC Secures Approval to Commence Mining at Mt Dimer Taipan Gold & Silver Project in Q4 2025, WA.*
- *28 October 2025, EMC Executes Agreement to Mine Mt Dimer Taipan Gold & Silver Project, WA.*
- *6 November 2025, EMC Commences Resource Upgrade Drilling at Mt Dimer Taipan Gold Project, WA.*
- *18 December 2025, High-Grade Gold Hits Up To 6m @ 10.2 g/t Au Confirms Extensions at Mt Dimer Taipan.*
- *12 January 2026, Mining Operations Commence at Mt Dimer Taipan Gold Project, WA.*
- *29 January 2026, EMC Accelerates Gold and Silver Mining at Mt Dimer Taipan Gold Project.*
- *13 March 2026, EMC drilling hits Bonanza grades at Mt Dimer Taipan Gold Project.*
- *24 June 2026, Further High-Grade Drilling Results at Mt Dimer Taipan Gold Project.*
- *30 July 2026, EMC Advances Mt Dimer Gold Project Toward Toll Processing.*

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

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report related to Mineral Resource is based on information compiled and approved for release by Mr Bahman Rashidi, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a Registered Professional Geoscientist (RPGeo) in the field of Mineral Exploration and Industrial Minerals with the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Rashidi is chief geologist and a full-time employee of the Company. He is also a shareholder of Everest Metals Corporation. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity, he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). The information from Mr Rashidi was prepared under the JORC Code (2012). Mr Rashidi consents to the inclusion in this ASX release in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking and Cautionary Statement

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

The interpretations and conclusions reached in this report are based on current geological theory and the best evidence available to the authors at the time of writing. It is the nature of all scientific conclusions that they are founded on an assessment of probabilities and, however high these probabilities might be, they make no claim for complete certainty. Any economic decisions that might be taken based on interpretations or conclusions contained in this report will therefore carry an element of risk. This report contains forward-looking statements that involve several risks and uncertainties. These risks include but are not limited to, economic conditions, stock market fluctuations, commodity demand and price movements, access to infrastructure, timing of approvals, regulatory risks, operational risks, reliance on key personnel, Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates, native title, foreign currency fluctuations, exploration risks, mining development, construction, and commissioning risk. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information.

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

ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2

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

About Everest Metals Corporation

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

EMC's key projects include:

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

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

MT DIMER TAIPAN GOLD PROJECT: located around 120km north-east of Southern Cross, the Mt Dimer Gold & Silver Project comprises a mining lease, with historic production and known mineralisation, and adjacent exploration license.

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

www.everestmetals.au

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Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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.*	• All drilling and sampling were undertaken in an industry standard manner. <u>Historical drilling</u> • Drilling was routinely assayed on either 1m interval in areas of interest and 4m or 5m in the rest of the hole. The samples were sampled via Riffle Split. • No sample representivity is present for historical holes. <u>2021-2026 Reverse Circulation (RC) samples</u> • A mixture of small, crushed pieces of rock (RC Chips) and pulverised material are systematically collected by drill mounted cyclone and samples splitter. • Mineralisation determined qualitatively through rock type, vein style and type, alteration, minerals present, sulphides present, weathering, colour, foliation, texture and grain size. • One-meter samples were collected from the drill cyclone and splitter into prenumbered calico bags at a weight of about 2-2.5kg each. The cyclone and sample splitter are cleaned after each drill hole. • For 2021 drilling where mineralisation was unlikely, 4x1m samples were composited by scooping.
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).*	<u>Historical drilling</u> • Majority of historical drilling (1987 – 1997) referred to in this report was carried out using RC drilling methods in which approximately 1kg samples per meter were riffle split. • A 4 to 5.25" crossover bit was used for RC drilling. • RAB drilling conducted with 90 mm bit. • Five diamond holes drilled at HQ size and 2 holes (308m) have diamond tails which were drilled NQ and half core sampled. These were surveyed with downhole camera shots, but no records of orientation are recorded. <u>2021, Reverse Circulation (RC)</u> • 26 RC holes was with a total length of 3,367m completed using a truck mounted drill rig with an external booster, a 146-147mm diameter face sampling bit was used. <u>2025-2026, Reverse Circulation (RC)</u> • RC drilling was used with 137mm diameter (5.4 inch) and a total of 216

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		RC holes for a total of 7,244m were completed. Down holes surveys are completed on all drill holes using a gyro -Reflex Gyro.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Historical drilling • No recoveries recorded historical drilling. • Diamond core recovery is unknown but presumed to be satisfactory in lieu of no remarks to the contrary. 2021-2026, Reverse Circulation (RC) • No relationship has been determined between sample recovery and grade, and no sample bias is believed to exist. • Splitter is cleaned at the end of each rod to ensure no sample contamination. • Due to the style of the deposit, it is considered that any material loss is not significant to the assessment of mineralisation. • Samples have also been weighted at the lab which were then imported into the database along with the assays.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Holes logged to a level of detail to support Mineral Resource Estimation • RC chips are being systematically logged and all geological information available recorded by the logging geologist. • RC chips logging is more qualitative in nature as the rock has been crushed during the drilling process and some geological information destroyed during this process. • The entire hole has been geologically logged by Company Geologists.
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.*	Historical drilling • Any diamond drilling samples were obtained via half core - cut in single meter intervals and taken for laboratory analysis. • For the historical RC drilling it was riffle split every meter and combined into 5m samples for composites. Re-sampling of anomalous material at 1m intervals were also riffle split. • Historical data shows an initial 5m composite which was riffle split and sent for analysis. Samples returning results over 0.2ppm Au were then resampled and riffle split and again sent for analysis. • Historical RC drilling employed QC in the composite phase of drilling with duplicates taken every 20 samples and standards inserted every 50. However not all the historical data is available, and STD grade cannot be located to verify quality control procedures. 2021-2026, Reverse Circulation (RC)

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All 2021-2026 RC samples were submitted to certified analytical laboratory, ALS and Bureau Veritas laboratory in Kalgoorlie or Perth. • Sample preparation by ALS and Bureau Veritas involved pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) to a grind size of 85% passing 75 µm and split into smaller subsample/s for analysis (with sub sample size of up to 50g). • Duplicate samples of each sample were taken during drilling. • The ~2-2.5 kg sample were considered appropriate sample size for the analysis of RC samples.
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.*	<u>Historical drilling</u> • Historical samples used in the resource calculation were dried, split, pulverised to 75 microns, and the analysed by 30g fire assay and fusion AAS. Some follow up drilling was analysed by aqua regia with fusion AAS. Initial drilling was also often analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As and Cr. • Historical RC drilling employed QC in the composite phase of drilling with duplicates taken every 20 samples and standards inserted every 50 although results are not verifiable. • Diamond drilling had check samples sent to external laboratories every 10th split but also cannot be verified. <u>2021-2026, Reverse Circulation (RC)</u> • 2021 RC drilling was analysed using a 50g Fire assay with AAS for gold (Au-AA24) and ICP-AES for multi element analysis at ALS laboratory. Full list includes Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn. • In 2025, samples from 101 m of vertical RC hole were analysed by ALS for gold using PhotonAssay (Au-PA01) and for multiple elements using four-acid digestion followed by an ICP-MS finish (ME-MS61). • 2025-2026 resource and grade control RC drilling samples were analysed at Bureau Veritas for gold by Fire Assay AAS finish method (FA50AAS) with 50g charge. • Sample preparation checks were carried out by the laboratory as part of its internal procedures. • No geophysical tools or handheld instruments were used to determine any element concentrations in this report. • ALS and Bureau Veritas laboratory include in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 5% replicates. • Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		conducted at this stage. • QA/QC samples submitted every 50 samples utilising multiple different CRM providers. • Standard reference material (CRM), blank samples and duplicates have been inserted into the sample stream and submitted to the lab. • The duplicate, CRM and blank sample results are within accepted limits. The adopted QA/QC protocols are appropriate for the Mineral Resource and public reporting and QA/QC system returning acceptable results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All significant intercepts have been verified by the Company experienced consultants/ personnel. • Six RC drill holes twined with assay results represented moderate correlation. <u>Historical drilling</u> • The historical dataset was provided in local grid with all assays, collars, and surveys incorporated into an Access database. So far, the primary raw data has been located for the '88-90 drilling and is stored as scanned copies of the original WAMEX annual reports. <u>2021-2026, Reverse Circulation (RC)</u> • Drillholes locations are captured digitally on DGPS system and then uploaded into database system (which is backed up daily). • Assay data is provided as .csv/xls files from lab and into the Company's Access database. Spot checks are made against the laboratory certificates. • All assaying was undertaken by certified laboratories in WA. • No adjustments or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Grid system used is Australian Geodetic MGA Zone 50 – GDA2020. • All available drillhole collars are picked up using DGPS accurate to within centimetres using a Real Time Kinetic (RTK) receiver and the remaining collars adjusted with the appropriate spacing. • All drillholes completed after 2021 were surveyed downhole every 30meters using gyroscopic survey equipment operated by the drilling contractors.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications*	• Drillholes were generally spaced on a primary 50 m × 25 m grid along strike. Infill drilling was completed over several campaigns, with spacing in the main part of the orebody reduced in 2026 to approximately 12.5 m along strike and 6 m across strike.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• At the current stage of exploration, drill spacing is suitable to give confidence in the position of mineralisation. • Samples taken on a 1m basis. For 2021 RC drilling, sample composites (4m) taken in material that is not expected to be mineralised. Should composites return > 0.1 ppm Au then the 1m samples will be re sampled.
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 drilling is oriented orthogonal to the interpreted strike and dip of the mineralisation and considered appropriate with respect to the structures being tested to gain an estimate of the true thickness of the mineralised structures to make a 3D model and mineral resource. • No orientation bias is evident
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No records exist for the historical drilling before 2021 drilling campaign. • All samples were assigned a unique sample number in the field. Samples were placed in calico sample bags clearly marked with the assigned sample number and transported by company transport to the Bureau Veritas and ALS laboratories sample preparation facility, Kalgoorlie or Perth, Western Australia. Duplicate samples of each sample were taken during drilling. • Each sample was given a barcode at the laboratory, and the laboratory reconciled the received sample list with physical samples. Barcode readers were used at the different stages of the analytical process. • The laboratory uses a LIMS system that further ensures the integrity of results. • Sample pulps and coarse reject material are retained and stored for a minimum of 5 years.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit or review outside the QAQC samples have been done.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites,*	• The Mt Dimer Taipan project is located approximately 150km west of Kalgoorlie and about 120 km northeast of Southern Cross. • The tenement and M77/515 is held by Oz Gold Group (100%) and is valid

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Criteria	Statement	Commentary
	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.*	until 27/5/2034. • Oz Gold Group is 100% owned by Everest Metals Corporation (EMC) and the company has 100% of the mineral rights on M77/515. • EMC entered a Right to Mine Agreement and Specific Security Deed with Bain Global Resources and its wholly owned mining subsidiary, MEGA Resources. Under the agreement, Bain and MEGA fund development and working capital and manage mining, haulage and third-party ore processing at Mt Dimer. • No aboriginal sites nor heritage places have been declared or recorded within tenement. • Currently the tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Significant work has been undertaken by previous tenement holders, with several ASX releases and reports available on WAMEX detailing the historical activities at the Mt Dimer Project area. • Western Mining Corporation: 1968 – 1989 • Cadre Resources: 1987 – 1988 • Placer Exploration: 1988 – 1991 • Taipan Resources NL: 1992 – 1996 • Burmine limited: 1993 – 1995 • Tectonic Resources: 1995 – 2008 • Polaris Metals: 2010 – 2016 • Twenty Seven Co (ASX:TSC): 2020 – 2022 • Everest Metals Corporation (ASX:EMC): 2024-2026
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project lies within the southern portion of the Archean Diemals-Marda Greenstone Belt, within the Yilgarn Block of Western Australia. • Geological interpretation indicates that the general local stratigraphy consists of mafic and ultramafic volcanics with greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphism. However, east of the Helena-Aurora Ranges, the BIF is truncated by the northwest trending, sinistral Mt Dimer shear zone which separates the Marda-Diemals greenstone belt from the Hunt Range greenstone belt. • Gold and silver mineralisation is hosted within the talc-chlorite and amphibolite chlorite schists and increase in quartz/ quartz veins. • The ore zone is shear controlled and follow the regional strike of stratigraphy running North-Northwest and dipping at about 65-80 degree to

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Criteria	Statement	Commentary
		west.
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.*	• No new drill holes are being reported. • All drill results have been reported to the ASX in line with reporting requirements, and available from previous announcements.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No drilling results reported. • No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• In general, drilling is designed to intersect the mineralised zone at a normal angle, and approximately perpendicular to the gold mineralisation which run approximately 330 degrees (NNW). • The true width is generally within 10% of true intersection width.
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.*	• Maps, sections, and plan view are provided in this report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration*	• Statistics of drillhole grades used during the Mineral Resource Estimate are contained in the main body of the report. • This report provides the total information available to date and is

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Criteria	Statement	Commentary
	Results.	considered to represent a balanced report.
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.*	• Predrilling exploration activities including geophysical and geochemical data were used to located anomalies and target areas for drilling. • No other data is material to this report.
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.*	• Additional resource drilling is planned.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in Section 1, and where relevant in Section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The Mt Dimer tenement database comprises 1,120 drillholes representing approximately 49,895 m of drilling completed since 1987. A subset comprising 422 drillholes (380 RC, 35 RAB and 7 DD), representing approximately 24,326 m of drilling, was selected for geological interpretation and Mineral Resource estimation workflows. RAB drilling was retained as supporting information but was not used directly for grade estimation due to the lower confidence associated with the sampling method. • Database validation included checks of drillhole collar coordinates and metadata, downhole survey data, geological logging and Au and Ag assay data. • Quantitative validation included checks for anomalous and outlying assay values, duplicate or inconsistent records, collar coordinates, survey depths, sample intervals and assay consistency. • Qualitative validation included three-dimensional review of drillhole collar locations and downhole traces, together with checks of the spatial consistency of drillhole data against geological interpretation and available source information. • Identified discrepancies were reviewed and corrected, where appropriate, prior to geological modelling and Mineral Resource estimation. • A digital topographic surface was used to assist validation of drillhole collar elevations and spatial consistency.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person conducted various site visits and is familiar with the site and resource conditions.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geological model for Mt Dimer is well accepted with significant historical work as well as current open pit mining operations defining lithology units and mineralisation controls. The Mt Dimer mineralisation is interpreted as a quartz vein/shear-hosted gold-silver system developed within altered ultramafic rocks. The updated geological interpretation was based principally on drillhole assay data, together with the established geological framework of the deposit and observations from historical and current mining exposures. • The mineralised vein system has been modelled as a continuous mineralised domain with an overall strike of approximately 150° and a westerly dip direction of approximately 240°. Dip varies locally from approximately 50° to 80° and generally steepens with depth. These local changes in orientation were accommodated during grade estimation using Dynamic Anisotropy. • Near-surface laterite mineralisation was interpreted and modelled separately as a sub-horizontal mineralised domain. • Mineralised domain boundaries were interpreted using the spatial distribution and continuity of Au grades together with the established geological and structural framework of the deposit. The interpreted orientation and continuity are supported by drilling, open-pit exposure and grade-control information. • Confidence in the geological interpretation is highest within the upper approximately 100 m of the deposit, where drilling density is greatest. Drill section spacing is typically approximately 20 m from surface to about 50 m depth and approximately 10–15 m between about 50 m and 100 m depth. Confidence decreases below approximately 100 m depth where drill spacing becomes wider. • Alternative interpretations are considered less likely within the well-drilled and exposed portions of the deposit because the geometry and continuity of the mineralised system are supported by open-pit exposure and closely spaced drilling. Greater uncertainty remains at depth where drilling is more widely spaced. • Geological and grade continuity are primarily controlled by the orientation and continuity of the shear-hosted quartz vein system. Local variations in vein geometry and dip may influence continuity, particularly at depth.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Mineralisation remains open at depth, and additional deeper drilling may extend the currently interpreted mineralised system. • The updated geological interpretation was based principally on drillhole assay data and the established geological framework of the deposit and was supported by observations from historical and current mining exposures.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Mt Dimer mineralisation has been modelled as a continuous mineralised vein domain together with a separate near-surface laterite domain. • The principal mineralised vein extends for approximately 720 m along strike and has a variable true thickness of approximately 1 m to 30 m. • The vein strikes approximately 150° and dips to the west-southwest, with dip angles varying locally from approximately 50° to 80° and generally steepening with depth. • Mineralisation has been modelled to depths exceedingly approximately 180 m below the natural surface and remains open at depth.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen, include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of byproducts.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Three-dimensional mineralised domains were generated from the interpreted mineralisation geometry using geological and assay information. The principal vein-hosted mineralisation was modelled as a continuous domain, while the near-surface laterite mineralisation was modelled separately. Domain boundaries were treated as hard boundaries during estimation. • Drillhole samples were composited to 1 m intervals, as more than 90% of the samples used for grade estimation were 1 m in length, providing consistent sample support for statistical analysis, variography and grade estimation. • High-grade outliers were assessed separately within the laterite and principal mineralisation domains using statistical analysis and ordered grade plots. Grade caps of 2.87 g/t Au for the laterite domain and 25.01 g/t Au for the principal mineralisation domain were applied. The caps affected 7 samples in the laterite domain and 17 samples in the principal mineralisation domain. • Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used as the primary estimation method for Au, using domain-specific variogram models and search parameters. • Dynamic Anisotropy was used to account for local changes in mineralisation orientation. Local dip and dip-direction trends were defined from the known vein geometry, continuity of mineralised grades and the established structural orientation of the deposit. • A three-pass search strategy was applied separately to each estimation domain. Search ellipsoids were progressively expanded between passes and minimum sample-support requirements were progressively relaxed. • For the laterite domain, Au search ellipsoids were 18×14×5 m, 25×20×7 m and 36×28×8 m for Passes 1 to 3, respectively. Minimum/maximum sample requirements were 5/16, 4/16 and 3/10. • For the principal mineralisation domain, Au search ellipsoids were 15×12×5 m, 21×17×7 m and 35×30×10 m, with minimum/maximum sample requirements of 6/16, 5/16 and 2/10 for Passes 1 to 3, respectively. • Extrapolation was constrained by the interpreted mineralised domains and the maximum dimensions of the third-pass search ellipsoids. • Octant-based sample restrictions were applied to the more tightly constrained estimation passes. For the principal mineralisation domain, a minimum of 4 occupied octants was required in Pass 1 and 3 occupied octants in Pass 2, with a maximum of 3 samples per octant. For the laterite domain, Pass 1 required a minimum of 3 occupied octants, with a maximum of 3 samples per octant. Octant restrictions were removed in the more expanded final search passes.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A maximum of 3 samples per drillhole was applied in the more restrictive estimation passes to limit excessive influence from individual drillholes. This restriction was removed in the final relaxed search passes where specified by the estimation strategy. • High-grade sample influence was further controlled using distance-based grade clamping. Clamp distances were set at 75%, 60% and 35% of the corresponding search ellipse dimensions for Passes 1, 2 and 3, respectively. Clamp thresholds were 1.5, 1.5 and 1.0 g/t Au for the laterite domain and 10, 10 and 5 g/t Au for the principal mineralisation domain for Passes 1, 2 and 3, respectively. • The parent block size was 5m×5m×2m, with minimum sub cell dimensions of 1.25m×1.25m×1m used to provide appropriate representation of the mineralised domain boundaries. Ordinary Kriging estimates were calculated using 3×3×3 block discretisation. • No deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance were estimated as part of the Mineral Resource estimate. • The final block model was validated using visual, statistical and spatial methods. Visual validation included comparison of estimated block grades against drillhole composite grades in plan and section. Global statistical comparisons were undertaken between block-model and drillhole composite grades. Swath plots were also used to compare composite and block-model grades along the principal spatial directions and to assess local trends, smoothing and potential estimation bias. • The estimation results were considered to provide an appropriate representation of the available drilling data, grade continuity and interpreted mineralisation geometry.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• All tonnes and grades are on a dry basis. No moisture data has been reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported above a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off that may be considered for extraction by open pit methods. • The cut-off was set based on mineralisation characteristics, peer-reviewed data from similar projects with comparable mineralisation styles, and metallurgical parameters.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources*	• The Mineral Resource is being reported assuming using conventional open cut (pit) mine with a portion expected to be free dig material (Laterite and some oxide). • The mining method is conventional truck and shovel, open pit mining at an appropriate bench height. • Maximum depth assumption for open pit mining is 100m below original

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	may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	surface base on knowledge from other deposits and current mining operation. • Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) were assessed through pit optimisation using mining costs, processing costs and recoveries typical of Western Australian gold deposits, together with a gold price of AUD 6,000. • The Competent Person is not aware of any major geotechnical or hydrogeological constraints that may impact the potential of mining.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions* • *regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Extensive metallurgical testworks were undertaken by previous owners. • Initial 1991 metallurgical testing indicated the primary mineralisation is free milling, with approximately 90% gold recovery achievable after crushing/pulverising to <100 µm. • Testing by Amtech and Signet Laboratories (1994) confirmed the ore is free milling, with 94% gold recovery adopted for budgeting purposes. • Bureau Veritas Minerals and JT Metallurgical Services (2026) achieved 95% recovery from oxide, 98% from fresh and 93% from transitional material. Low sulphide and organic carbon levels indicate low potential for preg-robbing. • The proposed processing strategy is based on a toll-treatment arrangement, with an agreement currently in place. This arrangement provides an established pathway for processing project material and supports the metallurgical assumptions used in the Mineral Resource assessment.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered, this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The Mt Dimer Taipan deposit is located on a granted mining tenure and mining approvals are in place. • No environmental factors have been identified that are likely to adversely affect the potential for mining. • Baseline environmental studies, including seasonal flora, vegetation and fauna surveys have been completed.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones*	• The bulk densities used in the estimate were adopted from previous published estimate reports and look reasonable for the material and weathering type. **Domain** — **Density (g/cm³)** Laterite — 2.57

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	within the deposit. • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	<table><tr><td>Oxide</td><td>1.78</td></tr><tr><td>Transitional</td><td>2.30</td></tr><tr><td>Fresh</td><td>2.70</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>2.26</td></tr></table> • All care has been taken to account for relevant factors influencing the mineral resource estimate.

Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*
		• Mineral Resources were classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred based on confidence in the geological interpretation and grade continuity, drillhole spacing and data density, data quality, and estimation support, including search pass, number of informing samples and number of informing drillholes.
		• Measured Mineral Resources comprise blocks within the principal mineralisation domain estimated in the first search pass (15m×12m×5m) and informed by at least 8 samples from at least 4 drillholes. These areas are supported by the highest data density and confidence in geological and grade continuity.
		• Indicated Mineral Resources comprise blocks that either:
		  ○ (i) were estimated in the first search pass and satisfied one, but not both, of the minimum support criteria of 8 samples and 4 drillholes; or
		  ○ (ii) were estimated in the second search pass (21m×17m×7m) and informed by more than 8 samples from more than 4 drillholes.
		• Inferred Mineral Resources comprise the remaining estimated blocks within the principal mineralisation domain that did not satisfy the criteria for Measured or Indicated classification. These areas generally have lower data density and/or lower confidence in geological and grade continuity.
		• The laterite domain was assessed using the same conservative classification framework applied to the principal mineralisation domain. A significant proportion of the original laterite mineralisation has been mined based on the current topographic surface. The remaining laterite blocks are classified as Inferred due to the limited remaining extent and lower level of data support.
		• The resulting classification was reviewed against the interpreted mineralisation geometry and spatial distribution of drilling to ensure that the classification appropriately reflects the relative level of confidence in the Mineral Resource estimate.
		• The Mineral Resource classification reflects the Competent Person's assessment of the available geological, sampling and estimation information.

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Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reviewed internally as part of normal validation processes by EMC. • This is considered to be a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate under the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012).
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is considered to provide an appropriate global representation of the interpreted mineralisation, with varying levels of local confidence reflected in the Measured, Indicated and Inferred classifications. • An in-depth geostatistical study has been completed on this resource, which has allowed for robust estimation and high levels of confidence in the resource. Confidence is highest within the well-drilled portions of the deposit, particularly within the upper approximately 100 m where drill spacing is closer and geological and grade continuity are better supported. Confidence decreases at depth where drilling is more widely spaced and the mineralised system remains open. • Relative confidence in the estimate is supported by the interpreted mineralised geometry, domain-specific variography, Ordinary Kriging estimation, Dynamic Anisotropy to accommodate local changes in mineralisation orientation, and the application of controlled multi-pass search and sample-support criteria. • Model validation included visual comparison of block-model estimates with drillhole composites, global statistical comparisons and swath-plot analysis. The validation results were considered acceptable and consistent with the intended confidence levels of the Mineral Resource classification. • Existing open-pit exposure and grade-control information provide additional support for the interpreted geometry and local continuity of mineralisation. • The principal sources of uncertainty are associated with reduced drilling density at depth, local variations in vein geometry and the extrapolation of mineralisation beyond areas of close-spaced drilling. Additional deeper drilling would improve confidence in these areas. • Historical mining at Mt Dimer Taipan occurred between 1995 and 1996. Everest Metals commenced new mining operations in early 2026, extracting and stockpiling more than 142,000 tonnes of ore on site; however, no production has yet occurred. • The Stockpile Mineral Resource comprises mineralised material mined in 2026 from the bottom of the historical open pit during a cut-back. The material has been depleted from the In-situ Mineral Resource to avoid double counting, with tonnage confirmed by post-mining survey and grade

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		validated by drilling and representative sampling. • Silver mineralisation is recognised within the deposit; however, silver has not been reported as part of the current Mineral Resource due to the lower data density and spatial coverage of available Ag assay data relative to Au, and the resulting lower level of confidence in the silver estimate.

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