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ASX / TSX-V: JRV

OTCQX: JRVMF

Expansion drilling consolidates RAM deposit extension at Jervois' ICO

Highlights:

- In-fill and expansion drilling campaigns at Jervois's 100% owned Idaho Cobalt Operations ("ICO") conducted throughout 2022 continue to return promising results, with all assayed drill results from last calendar year now returned
- Six (6) expansion drill holes were completed; with all intersecting the main mineralized horizon ("MMH"). Results from the last four (4) holes include:
 - 3.1 metres calculated true width ("CTW") @ 0.43% cobalt ("Co"), 0.17% copper ("Cu") and 0.34 grams per metric tonne gold ("g/t Au") (Drill hole JU22-065)
 - 3.9 metres CTW @ 0.16% Co, 2.2% Cu and 1.03 g/t Au (Drill hole JU22-066)
 - 5.8 metres CTW @ 0.31% Co, 1.5% Cu and 0.38 g/t Au (Drill hole JU22-068)
 - 5.7 metres CTW @ 0.37% Co, 1.37% Cu and 0.89 g/t Au (Drill hole JU22-069)
- These results are complemented by hanging wall intercepts of 2.9 metres CTW @ 1.21% Co, 2.04% Cu and 0.99 g/t Au in JU22-065, demonstrating additional resource potential within mine development
- Results from the completed expansion drilling program will be incorporated in an updated Mineral Resource Estimate, expected in Q2 2023
- Final construction and commissioning continues at ICO; first concentrate production remains forecast in late Q1 2023 with expected ramp up to nameplate capacity across Q2
- ICO is the only primary cobalt mine in the United States ("U.S."), with cobalt designated a critical mineral by the U.S. Government

Jervois Global Limited ("Jervois" or the "Company") (ASX: JRV) (TSX-V: JRV) (OTC: JRVMF) is pleased to report additional results from maiden resource expansion drilling at its Idaho Cobalt Operations ("ICO") in Idaho, United States ("U.S."). Collar information is provided in Table 1

(below), along with tabulated analytical results (Table 2) and a typical cross-sectional view of the RAM deposit (Figure 1) and long-sectional view of the deposit and the resource expansion pierce points.

Drill results for the last four (4) of six (6) expansion holes include:

- Hole JU22-065 collared from an underground platform intersected 3.1 metres (“m”) calculated true width (“CTW”) at 0.43% Co, 0.17% Cu, 0.34 g/t Au including 1.6m CTW at 0.71% Co, 0.32% Cu, 0.62 g/t Au. In addition to intersecting the main mineralised horizon (“MMH”), drilling also encountered mineralisation across the hanging wall (“HW”), with a separate intersection of 2.9m CTW @ 1.21% Co, 2.04% Cu, 1.03 g/t Au.
- Hole JU22-066 collared from an underground platform intersected 3.9m CTW at 0.16% Co, 2.20% Cu, 1.03 g/t Au.
- Hole JU22-068 collared from an underground platform intersected 5.8m CTW at 0.31% Co, 1.50% Cu, 0.38 g/t Au, including 1.3m CTW at 0.63% Co, 3.81% Cu, 0.86 g/t Au.
- Hole JU22-069 collared from an underground platform intersected 5.7m CTW at 0.37% Co, 1.37% Cu, 0.89 g/t Au, including 2.9m CTW at 0.50% Co, 2.13% Cu, 1.41 g/t Au.

Drill results from the first two (2) of six (6) expansion holes were released on 30 January 2023 (see ASX press release “Jervois drilling confirms RAM deposit expansion at ICO”), and included:

- Hole JS22-001B collared from surface intersected 0.58% Co, 0.66% Cu, 0.31 g/t Au over a CTW of 6.0m, including 1.06m CTW at 1.71% Co, 0.70% Cu, 0.75 g/t Au.
- Hole JU22-064 collared from an underground platform intersected 0.27% Co, 0.67% Cu, 0.14 g/t Au, over a CTW of 2.4m.

All six (6) of the 2022 resource expansion holes encountered mineralisation, with all of their respective HW, and all except one of their MMH intersections, occurring outside of the extents of the current Australian JORC Code 2012 (“JORC”), and Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (“CIM”), compliant Mineral Reserve and Resource Estimate (“MRRE”) and current mine model, as described in the ICO Bankable Feasibility Study (“BFS”). Together with two (2) earlier holes that tested FW targets underlying the RAM deposit (see ASX announcement “Jervois update on drilling at Idaho Cobalt Operations, USA” dated 15 October 2019), all eight (8) targeted exploration or expansion holes outside of the currently defined MRRE intersected mineralisation.

These drilling results continue to confirm that the RAM orebody is expected to support extended mine life at ICO and introduces the potential for higher annual production rates¹. The RAM deposit remains open at depth and along strike, and Jervois is confident that there is significant potential of both resource and reserve expansion. Jervois expects to complete an updated

¹ See ASX announcement “Jervois releases BFS for Idaho Cobalt Operations” dated 29 September 2020.

JORC/CIM compliant MRRE in Q2 2023. The updated ICO MRRE will be used to update the ICO mine model.

Table 1: Expansion Drillhole Collars

BHID (Hole ID)	Coordinates *		Elevation (m)	Plan Dip	Plan Azi	Final Depth (m)
	Easting	Northing				
JS22-001B	585	7038	2232	-77	277	490
JU22-064	562	6572	2120	-79	145	313
JU22-065	561	6571	2120	-63	138	406
JU22-066	562	6574	2120	-88	20	306
JU22-067**	562	6574	2120	-86	342	56
JU22-068	563	6574	2120	-80	40	329
JU22-069	562	6574	2120	-65	25	424

* Coordinates provided in Mine Grid of RAM Deposit.

** Drill hole abandoned due to excessive deviation

Table 2: Expansion Drilling Results

Hole ID	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Calculated True Width* (m)	Cobalt (%)	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)
JS22-001B	MMH	417.9	425.2	6.0	0.58	0.66	0.31
JU22-064	MMH	294.4	297.8	2.4	0.27	0.67	0.14
JU22-065	HW	300.7	306.3	2.9	1.21	2.04	0.99
JU22-065	MMH	375.8	381.3	3.1	0.43	0.17	0.34
Including		375.8	378.6	1.6	0.71	0.32	0.62
JU22-066	MMH	241.1	247.4	3.9	0.16	2.20	1.03
JU22-068	MMH	274.9	282.6	5.8	0.31	1.50	0.38
Including		281.0	282.6	1.3	0.63	3.81	0.86
JU22-069	MMH	312.4	321.6	5.7	0.37	1.37	0.89
Including		313.0	317.9	2.9	0.50	2.13	1.41

* Calculated true widths determined for the composited intercept mid-point, perpendicular to the down-dip projection of the RAM deposit

Note: All grades are reported uncut for both MMH and HW zones

As noted previously, Jervois will continue expansion drilling throughout 2023 to further explore the open extents of the RAM deposit. In addition, Jervois expects to commence drilling 12

planned holes at the neighbouring Sunshine and East Sunshine deposits this coming U.S. summer (June – August) to confirm historic datasets of more than 100 holes and 19,000m of prior drilling. Sunshine is a 100% Jervois owned property located a short distance from ICO’s processing facilities and infrastructure. In addition to the Sunshine area, Jervois continues to evaluate additional exploration targets at ICO.

Over coming weeks, ICO will commence production of cobalt concentrate, which will be refined into the critical mineral necessary for electric vehicles, energy generation and distribution, defense and other industries. Cobalt will play a key role in the U.S.’s ability to transition to a low carbon economy.

Jervois remains encouraged by progress in its discussions with the U.S. Government regarding the importance of domestic cobalt supply to the U.S. economy and national defense. The recent Inflation Reduction Act 2022 illustrates the importance that the U.S. places on both the energy transition and national security concerns relative to critical minerals, including cobalt.

Figure 1: Section A including Expansion Drill Hole JU22-065

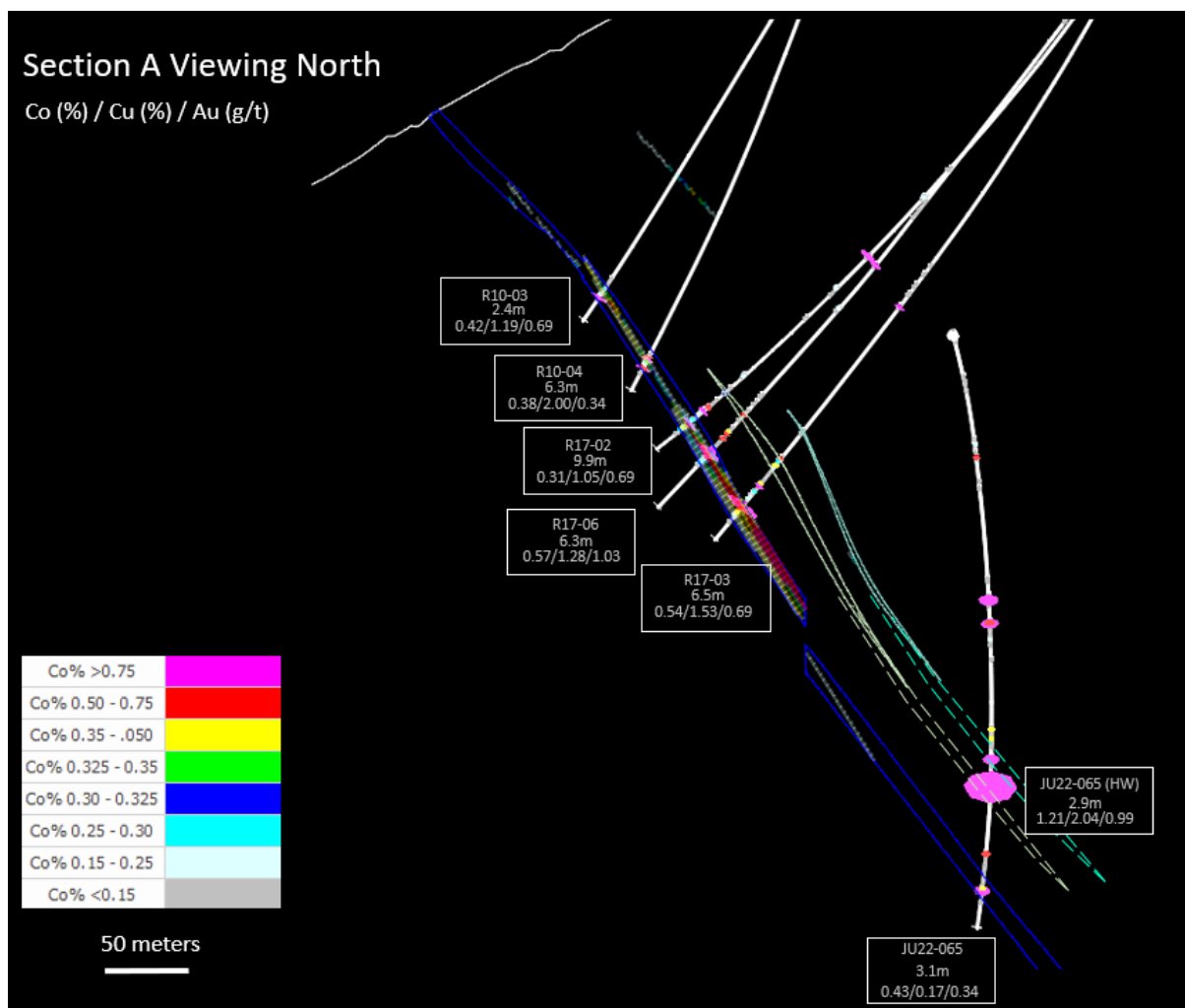
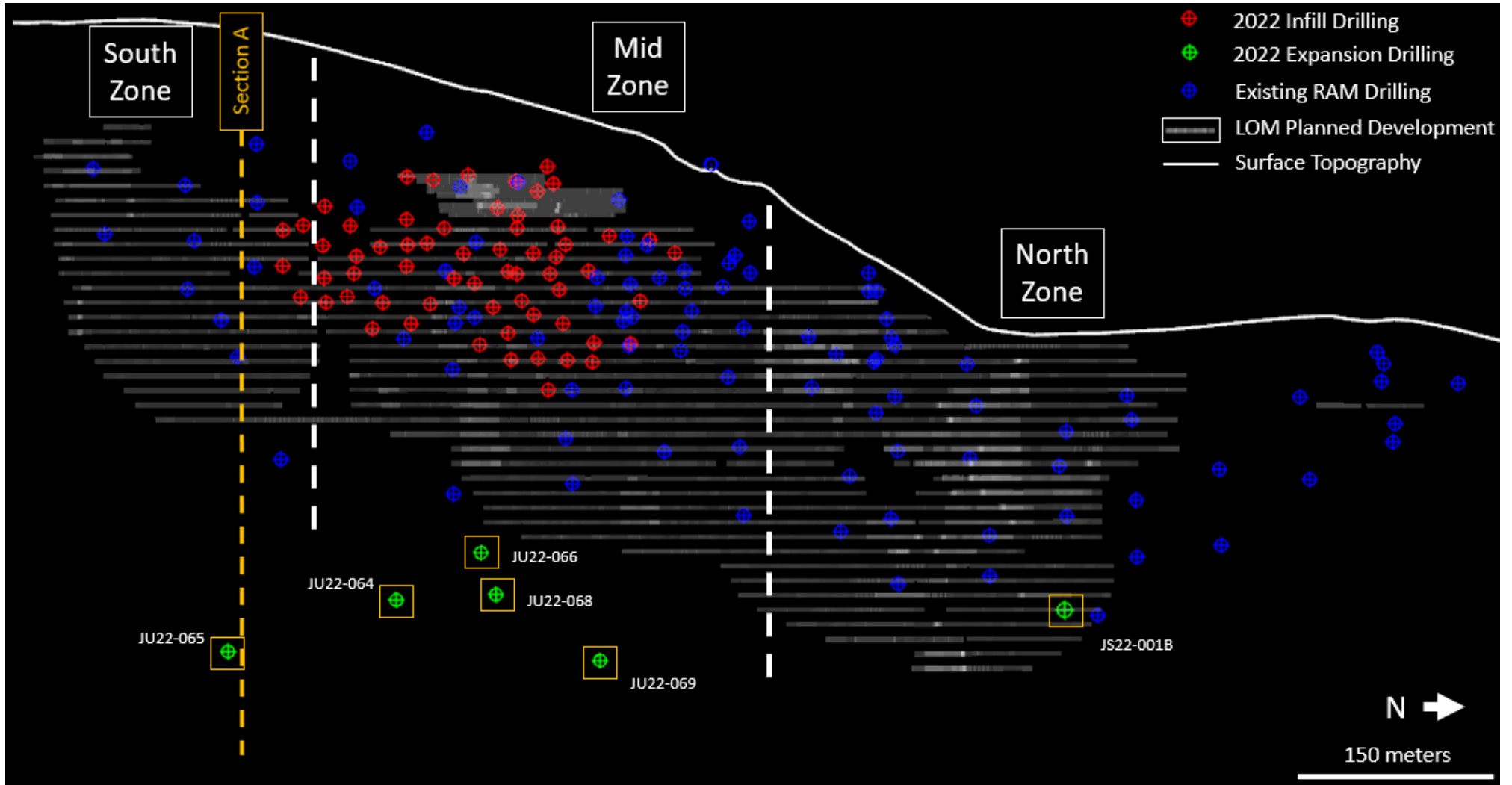


Figure 2: RAM Long Section including 2022 Expansion Drilling



Quality Assurance

All drill core samples are sent to ALS Global Laboratories (Geochemistry Division), an independent and fully accredited laboratory (ISO 9001:2008), in Vancouver, Canada, for analysis for gold by Fire Assay and multi-element Induction Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy. Jervois employs a regimented Quality Assurance, Quality Control (“QA/QC”) program where at least 10% duplicates, blanks and certified reference material are inserted into each sample shipment.

On behalf of Jervois Global Limited

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Competent Person’s Statement

The information in this release that relates to Mineral Exploration is based on information compiled by Andrew Turner, P.Geol. who is a consultant for the company and a member of The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta. Andrew Turner has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’. Andrew Turner consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Qualified Person’s Statement

The technical content of this news release has been reviewed and approved by Andrew Turner, P.Geol., a consultant for the Company and a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

Forward-Looking Statements

This news release may contain certain “Forward-Looking Statements” within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and applicable Canadian securities laws. When used in this news release, the words “anticipate”, “believe”, “estimate”, “expect”, “target”, “plan”, “forecast”, “may”, “schedule”, “expected” and other similar words or expressions identify forward-looking statements or information. These forward-looking statements or information may relate to the timing of drilling operations at ICO, the outcome of the drilling program, timing of an updated resource model and certain other factors or information. Such statements represent Jervois’ current views with respect to future events and are necessarily based upon a number of assumptions and estimates that, while considered reasonable by Jervois, are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, political and social risks, contingencies and uncertainties. Many factors, both known and unknown, could cause results, performance or achievements to be materially different from the results, performance or achievements that are or may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking

statements. Jervois does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements or information to reflect changes in assumptions or changes in circumstances or any other events affecting such statements and information other than as required by applicable laws, rules and regulations.

Neither TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

Appendix 1:

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Sampling is by diamond drill coring.</p> <p>All drill core was sampled contingent on geology and core recovery: Core was collected directly from the core barrel into core boxes, and drill core was cut in half by diamond saw, with one half of the core collected for laboratory analysis and the other half retained as reference core in the tray. Core trays were clearly labelled with the hole number, tray number and depth intervals marked.</p> <p>A “cut-line” was drawn by the logging geologists along the length of the drill core as a guide for the core sawing. The half-core was sampled, ensuring that the same side is consistently sampled, and placed into sample bags labelled with the assigned sample number. Downhole measurements are recorded using a Reflex OMNI Gyro at 30 metre intervals down each hole and at 1.5 metre intervals continuously at the end of every hole.</p> <p>Field sampling followed Jervois protocols including industry standard quality control procedures.</p> <p>Samples were sent to: ALS Geochemistry-Vancouver, an independent and fully accredited laboratory in Vancouver, Canada (“ALS”) for analysis for gold by 30g Fire Assays with wet chemical finish (ICP) and by multi-element Induction Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy (“ICP”). Jervois also has a regimented Quality Assurance, Quality Control (“QA/QC”) program where at least 10% standards and blanks are inserted into each sample shipment.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> 	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Sample representivity is ensured by:</p> <p>Diamond Core: core samples are "representative" (and not "selective") in that each sample comprised half (cut) core that was collected along the entire length of each sample interval.</p> <p>Handheld XRF instruments were used to spot check drill core for mineralization, however those results were not relied on. All sample results reported on are from ALS, an independent laboratory.</p> <p>All of the drilling was diamond drill core (HQ/NQ). Typically, drill core was sampled on nominal 3 foot (~1m) half core samples for HQ/NQ.</p> <p>All sample analyses were completed at ALS. ALS operates independent laboratories globally, which are ISO accredited.</p> <p>Samples are received at the laboratory: Bar codes are scanned and logged; samples are weighed and dried; samples are crushed to 70% less than 2mm, the crushing product is riffle split to collect a 250g split, which is pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns; aliquots from the pulverized split (the sample "pulp") are analysed for 34 elements using ICP analysis and for gold by 30 gram Fire Assay with ICP-AES finish. Any samples with initial "over-limit" results for specific metals, including gold, copper, cobalt and arsenic are re-analysed accordingly to achieve complete results.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p>The 2022 underground drilling comprised HQ and NQ sized core, with reduction of hole size where appropriate.</p> <p>Holes were generally angled from -55 to -90 degrees at varying azimuths.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and 	<p>All holes are logged for basic geotechnical characteristics including measurements and calculations for core recovery and RQD values. Core recovery is recorded as a percentage equivalent to the length of core recovered, as a percentage of the drill run (interval length).</p> <p>Excellent recoveries were obtained from the 2022 diamond drilling.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<p>There is no bias noted between sample recovery and grade. Excellent recoveries were obtained from Diamond drilling other than in faulted zones which were not sampled.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>Diamond drilling: Drill core is photographed and logged prior to sampling; Core has been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail appropriate to support mineral resource estimation and mining studies.</p> <p>Logging has been conducted both qualitatively and quantitatively; full description of lithologies, alteration and comments are noted, as well as percentage estimates on veining and sulphides.</p> <p>The total length of all holes drilled in 2022 was 10,302m. All depths of relevance to this release are listed in the table in the body of the text. All drill holes are logged in their entirety.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> 	<p>All core was half-cut lengthwise using a diamond saw. The HQ/NQ core half-core was sampled.</p> <p>Samples are received at the laboratory: sample ID bar codes are scanned and logged; samples are weighed and dried; samples are crushed to 70% less than 2mm, the crushing product is riffle split to collect a 250g split, which is pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns; aliquots from the pulverized split (the sample “pulp”) are analysed for 34 elements using ICP analysis and for gold by 30 gram Fire Assay with ICP-AES finish. Any samples with initial “over-limit” results for specific metals, including gold, copper, cobalt and arsenic are re-analysed accordingly to achieve complete results.</p> <p>For core sampling the same side is consistently sampled, half-core is retained in the tray for HQ/NQ. The assay sub- sample is placed into sample bags labelled with the assigned sample number.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> ● <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> ● <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>One in 20 samples is duplicated where the core is quartered and a quarter cut sample is analysed as a duplicate. The remaining quarter samples is retained in the tray.</p> <p>Sample sizes of 2-3 kg are appropriate for the grain size of material. The sample preparation technique and sample sizes are considered appropriate to the material being sampled.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> ● <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> ● <i>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.</i> 	<p>The ICP-AES and Fire Assay (30 gram) analytical techniques are considered total and are high quality and appropriate for the mineralization being tested.</p> <p>Jervis has a regimented Quality Control protocol which has consisted of systematic submission of blanks, standards and duplicates in addition to those conducted at the laboratory.</p> <p>Precision levels for all blanks, standards and duplicate samples fell within acceptable ranges.</p>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> ● <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> 	<p>Significant intersections are alternatively verified by the CP and QP of the company.</p> <p>No holes have been twinned in this drill programme.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>Data is collected using a PostGRE SQL database custom-built for Idaho Cobalt Operations and incorporates historic MS Excel templated data. The database software includes data validation algorithms. The database software also allows for the direct importation of digital data files from the laboratory. Data is backed up on the cloud hosted server on and off site.</p> <p>All assay/analytical data returning “below detection limit” results have been entered in the project database as one half of the detection limit value. Samples received damaged at the laboratory, or with insufficient sample weight for analysis had the interval or location left blank.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>All surface drilling collars were surveyed by licensed surveyors and by trained geologists in the underground. Down-hole surveys were routinely carried out on all holes using a Reflex OMNI Gyro at 30 metre intervals down each hole and at 1.5 metre intervals continuously at the end of every hole. Holes were setup on collar using a Reflex TN14 Gyro.</p> <p>All datum is collected and recorded in a localized ICO Mine Grid. The 3D location of the individual samples is considered to be adequately established, consistent with accepted industry standards.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>To date, due to the exploratory nature of the drilling, the spacing is wide. Assay results for only two holes have been received. Further intervals have been sampled but the assays are not yet available.</p> <p>The intervals released are proximal to the existing RAM deposit MRRE and are interpreted as representing an extension of the RAM deposit. As a result, this data, along with the results from the 4 remaining holes with pending analyses, will be used in a planned mineral resource update later this year.</p> <p>The reported drillhole data comprises length-weight averaged core interval grade values. Data compositing is completed during Mineral Resource Estimation, but has not been applied to the data reported in this release.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the</i> 	<p>Drilling sections are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the host rocks. Drill holes were inclined between -55° and -90° to optimize intercepts of</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<p>mineralisation with respect to thickness and distribution.</p> <p>Drilling with angled holes in most instances provides a representative sample across the stratigraphy.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>All individual samples are placed in plastic sample bags sealed with a cable tie. Then groups of samples are bagged in poly-woven sacks also sealed with a cable tie. The samples are sent by courier to the lab and tracked. To date, no sample shipments have had reported problems and/or a breach in security.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>Jervois protocols consist of a regimented internal QA/QC which match or exceed global industry standards. APEX Geoscience Ltd. has been retained as independent geological consultants and have reviewed and approved the ICO sampling protocols and procedures and will be conducting a thorough review of the drill data, including the QA/QC data, prior to the initiation of resource update.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<p>ICO consists of 358 unpatented mineral claims totalling 7390 acres. The claims are 100% owned by Jervois subsidiary Jervois Mining USA Ltd. and are in good standing.</p> <p>Unpatented Mineral Claims:</p> <p>Ownership of unpatented mining claims in the U.S. is in the name of the holder, with ownership of the minerals belonging to the United States of America, under the administration of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. Under the Mining Law of 1872, which governs the location of unpatented mining claims on federal lands, the locator has the right to explore, develop and mine minerals on unpatented mining claims without payments of production royalties to the federal government. Annual claim maintenance and filing fees paid before September 1st each year are the only federal</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>encumbrances to unpatented mining claims. Exploration plans are permitted and administered by the United States Forestry Service. The United States Department of Agriculture Salmon Challis National Forest (the Forest Service) issued a revised Record of Decision (the “ROD”) for the ICO in January 2009. The ROD described the decision to approve a Mine Plan of Operations (“MPO”) for mining, milling and concentrating mineralized material from the ICO. The ROD was subsequently affirmed by the Forest Service in April 2009. The Plan of Operations at the ICO mine and mill remained unchanged and the ROD remains in place. In December 2009, the Forest Service approved the MPO allowing for the commencement of ICO construction.</p> <p>There are no known encumbrances.</p>
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<p>The ICO came under Jervois management following the merger with eCobalt in 2019. Prior to this merger, the area has a long history of copper and cobalt exploration and mining. Copper mineralization in the Blackbird Creek area was discovered in 1892, and the area was soon explored as both a copper and gold prospect. The area was first mined by Union Carbide at the Haynes-Stellite Mine located south of the present ICO claim block, during World War I. Union Carbide mined approximately 4,000 tons of cobalt-bearing ore before ceasing operations. From 1938 to 1941, the Uncle Sam Mining and Milling Company operated a mine at the south end of the present Blackbird mine and reportedly mined about 3,600 tons of ore. Calera Mining Company, a division of Howe Sound Company, developed and mined the Blackbird deposit between 1943 and 1959 under a contract to supply cobalt to the U.S. government. Calera stopped mining when the government contract was terminated in 1960. Machinery Center Inc. mined from the district between 1963 and 1966, when Idaho Mining Company (owned by Hanna Mining Company) purchased the property. Noranda optioned the property from Hanna in 1977 and carried out extensive exploration, mine rehabilitation and metallurgical testing. In 1979 Noranda and Hanna formed the Blackbird Mining Company (BMC) to develop the property. BMC completed an internal feasibility study of their property at the time, including material</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>from the Sunshine deposit in 1982. BMC allowed perimeter claims to lapse in 1994, and eCobalt restaked much of that ground. From 1995 to the present, eCobalt completed surface geochemical sampling and drilled 158 diamond drill holes on the ICO ground.</p>
<p>Geology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>Deposit Types: Whilst the deposits in the Idaho Cobalt Belt have been studied over many years the deposit types are still a subject of debate. Prior to 2005 the overriding opinion was that the deposits are sedimentary exhalative and are referred to as the Blackbird Sediment Hosted Cu-Co. And have been described as stratabound iron-, cobalt-, copper-, and arsenic-rich sulphide mineral accumulations in nearly carbonate-free argillite/siltite couplets and quartzites</p> <p>Post 2005 the discovery of high concentrations of rare earth elements (“REE”) lead to the postulation that the deposits are not volcanogenic massive sulphide or sedimentary exhalative deposits but instead are iron oxide-copper-gold (“IOCG”) deposits</p> <p>Geological Setting: The ICO is situated in the Idaho Cobalt Belt, a 50- to 55-kilometre long metallogenic district characterized by stratiform/tabular copper-cobalt deposits. The deposits are hosted by a thick, dominantly clastic sequence of Middle Proterozoic age sandwiched between late Proterozoic quartz monzonitic intrusions. The clastic sediments were deposited in a large fault-bounded basin, probably as large submarine fan complexes and/or deltaic aprons that were frequently “drowned” by continuing subsidence within the basin. All significant copper-cobalt deposits and occurrences are found in the Proterozoic Apple Creek Formation, which constitutes the base of this sequence. This formation was originally correlated with Pritchard Formation metasediments of the Belt supergroup to the north, its age being constrained by dates of 1.37 Ga for adamellites intruding the sequence and 1.7 Ga from mafic dykes and sills emplaced along the basin margin faults. The structure of the Apple Creek Formation is dominated by the regional rift structure. Cobalt-copper-gold mineralization occurs along a northwest-southeast trending structure parallel to and west of the central axis of the</p>

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		<p>rift.</p> <p>There is a series of northerly trending faults that are considered to represent initial growth faults, reactivated by Laramide and younger events. The district has also been affected by north-easterly structures of the Trans-Challis Fault Zone.</p> <p>The ICO is hosted in Proterozoic age meta-sediments found on the east side of the central Idaho Batholith comprising granitic-to-granodioritic rocks.</p> <p>The Idaho Cobalt Belt represents a distinct district dominated by stratabound cobalt + copper ± gold mineralization, with a remobilized constituent. The district is underlain by strata of the middle Proterozoic-age Apple Creek Formation, which is an upward-thickening, upward-coarsening clastic sequence at least 14,900 metre thick that represents a major basin-filling episode and was formerly considered part of the Yellow Jacket Formation.</p> <p>The Apple Creek can be divided into three units. The lower unit of the Apple Creek Formation is over 4,500 metre thick and consists mainly of argillite and siltite, with lesser occurrences of fine-grained quartzite and carbonates. Graded bedding and planar to wavy laminae are common in the lower unit, which is locally metamorphosed to phyllite. The middle unit of the Apple Creek Formation is up to 1,100 metres thick and comprises several upward-coarsening sequences of argillite, siltite, and quartzite, with distinctive biotite-rich interbeds that generally have a direct correlation to mineralization. The middle unit hosts the majority of the known cobalt, copper and gold occurrences in the Idaho Cobalt Belt. The upper unit exceeds 3,000 metres in thickness and is predominantly composed of thin-to thick bedded, very fine- to fine-grained quartzite.</p> <p>Mafic tuffs within the Apple Creek Formation are the oldest igneous rocks exposed in the Sunshine-Blackpine district. They are accompanied by felsic tuffs and carbonatitic tuffs. Some mafic dikes and sills intrude the Apple Creek Formation and may be comagmatic with the mafic tuff beds. Several small lamproitic diatremes may also be coeval with mafic volcanism.</p> <p>The Apple Creek Formation has undergone varying degrees of regional metamorphism, ranging from greenschist facies in the southern part of the district to amphibolite grade facies in the northern part of the district.</p>

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		<p>Several types of mafic dikes and sills, ranging from 1m to 30m thick, intrude the Apple Creek Formation and are interpreted as feeders to the exhalative mafic tuffs, which are most abundant in areas of intrusive activity</p> <p>Style of Mineralization:</p> <p>Mineralization at the ICO is characterized as syngenetic, stratiform/tabular exhalative deposits within, or closely associated with, the mafic sequences of the Apple Creek Formation. This mineralization is dominantly bedding concordant and the deposits range from nearly massive to disseminated. Some crosscutting mineralization is present that may be in feeder zones to the stratiform mineralization or may be due to remobilization locally into fracture quartz veins and/or crosscutting structures.</p> <p>Dominant minerals include cobaltite (CoAsS) and chalcopyrite (CuFeS₂), with lesser, variable occurrences of gold. Other minerals present in small quantities are pyrite (FeS₂), pyrrhotite (FeS), arsenopyrite (FeAsS), linnaeite ((Co Ni)₃S₄), loellingite (FeAs₂), safflorite (CoFeAs₂), enargite (Cu₃As₃S₄) and marcasite (FeS₂).</p> <p>Recently, rare-earth minerals have been identified in samples from the deposit as monazite, xenotime and allanite. At this time, these minerals have not been considered for potential recovery as by-products of the Co-(Cu-Au).</p> <p>The RAM is the largest and best-known deposit in the ICO area. It consists of a Hanging-wall Zone with 3 primary and 4 minor horizons, a Main Zone comprising 3 horizons, and a Footwall Zone with 3 horizons. These sub-parallel horizons generally strike N15°W and dip 50° – 60° to the northeast. Most of the significant Co mineralization is associated with exhalative lithologies i.e. biotitic tuffaceous exhalate (BTE), siliceous tuffaceous exhalate (STE), and quartzite with impregnations of biotitic tuffaceous exhalate (QTZ/BTE) or siliceous tuffaceous exhalate (QTZ/STE).</p>
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> 	<p>No Exploration data is being reported in this release.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> ● <i>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.</i> 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>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.</i> ● <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> ● <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<p>In previous reports weighted averaging has been used in reported composite intervals and individual results are also listed, no grade truncations etc. has been used.</p> <p>Aggregate intercepts are reported using a grade metre calculation. For example: ((assay x meter interval sampled) + (assay x meter interval sampled) + (assay x meter interval sampled) / divided by total number of meters in the interval). Individual sample intercepts are also shown.</p> <p>Calculated true widths determined for the composited intercept mid-point, perpendicular to the down-dip projection of the RAM deposit.</p> <p>No metal equivalent values have been reported.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> ● <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> ● <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i> 	<p>Downhole lengths are reported.</p>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole</i> 	<p>Refer to figures and tables in the body of the text.</p>

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	<i>collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	Calculated true widths determined for the composited intercept mid-point, perpendicular to the down-dip projection of the RAM deposit.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	There is no other substantive exploration data.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jervois plans to continue to undertake infill and expansion drilling to upgrade resource categories as well as to test the footwall horizons discovered during the 2019 drill program. • An update MRRE is planned in Q2 2023