

Aircore Drilling Confirms Continuous Gold Mineralisation at Revere Gold Project

Highlights

- Drilling has successfully delineated multiple shear-hosted zones, delivering several high-grade gold intercepts including:

Big John prospect

- Hole BJ6-2: 1m at 32.5 g/t Au from 29m and 2 g/t Au from 70m
- Hole BJ6-7: 1m at 4.5 g/t Au from 29m
- Hole BJ5-6: 1m at 5.8 g/t Au from 27m, 2m at 3.1 g/t Au from 67m and 1m at 2.1 g/t Au from 81m
- Hole BJ4-4: 3m at 4.7 g/t Au from 52m, Inc. 12.9 g/t Au from 53m
- Hole BJ2-6: 1m at 7.3 g/t Au from 23m and 1.3 g/t Au from 61m

Armstrong prospect

- Hole AR4-23A: 1m at 2.2 g/t Au from 57m
- Hole AL6-3: 1m at 2.5 g/t Au from 38m

Tree Reef prospect

- Hole LD2: 2m at 2.1 g/t Au from 30m
- Hole LD1: 1m at 2.2 g/t Au from 40m

- Aircore drilling confirms a continuous regional gold trend, reinforcing the large-scale potential of the Revere mineralised system
- Only ~25% of the 6 km Revere Reef system has been systematically drilled to date
- Multiple high-priority, untested mineralised targets remain along the Revere Reef
- EMC is progressing the Revere Gold Project toward delivery of its maiden JORC-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate

Everest Metals Corporation Ltd (ASX: EMC) (“EMC” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce assay results from its December 2025 aircore drilling program at the **Revere Gold project** (“Revere”) in Western Australia.

Revere is located 90 km northeast of Meekatharra in the Murchison Region and lies along strike from the DeGrussa and Monty Copper-Gold Mines (approximately 55 km to the southeast) and the Andy Well Gold

Mine (around 40 km to the southwest). These latest results continue to highlight the scale and potential of the Revere Gold Project as the Company advances toward delivering its maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate.

A total of 85 aircore holes for 6,088 metres were completed across the Big John, Armstrong, and Tree Reef prospects within the Revere mineralised system. The program was designed to infill and extend previously identified mineralisation, including areas tested during the bulk sampling program and to test the newly defined Tree Reef target.

EMC's Executive Chairman and CEO Mark Caruso commented:

"Further drilling at Revere has delivered regionally significant results, confirming continuous gold mineralisation along the Revere strike. The scale of these mineralised zones, together with newly discovered high-priority targets, sets the stage for further exploration success. The geological data proves expansive as we work toward delivering our maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate at Revere."

DRILLING PROGRAM SUMMARY

In December 2025, EMC recommenced an infill aircore program targeting near-surface gold mineralisation along the ~6 km strike of the Revere Reef system¹. Drilling was completed in late December 2026, and comprised:

- 12 infill drill fence lines oriented northwest–southeast, spaced approximately 50–100 m apart, with vertical holes drilled at 20 m intervals to depths of 60 m and 90 m at the Big John and Armstrong prospects; and
- 13 infill drillholes to increase drill density in priority zones and test the new Tree Reef prospect

A total of 6,158 samples, including QA/QC materials (certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates) were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth for gold analysis. All samples were analysed using the PhotonAssay™ technique (Au-PA01), a high-energy X-ray fluorescence method appropriate for large sample masses (approximately 500g), particularly where coarse gold mineralisation may be present. The analytical method has a lower detection limit of 0.03 ppm Au and an upper detection limit of 350 ppm Au.

One-metre samples were collected directly from the drill cyclone at the rig, from surface to end-of-hole, for all aircore drill holes.

Significant gold intersections (above 0.2 g/t Au) are summarised in Table 1 below and highlight multiple zones of strong, elevated gold mineralisation.

¹ ASX: EMC announcement; [Everest Commences Drilling At Revere Gold Project, WA](#), dated 9 December 2025

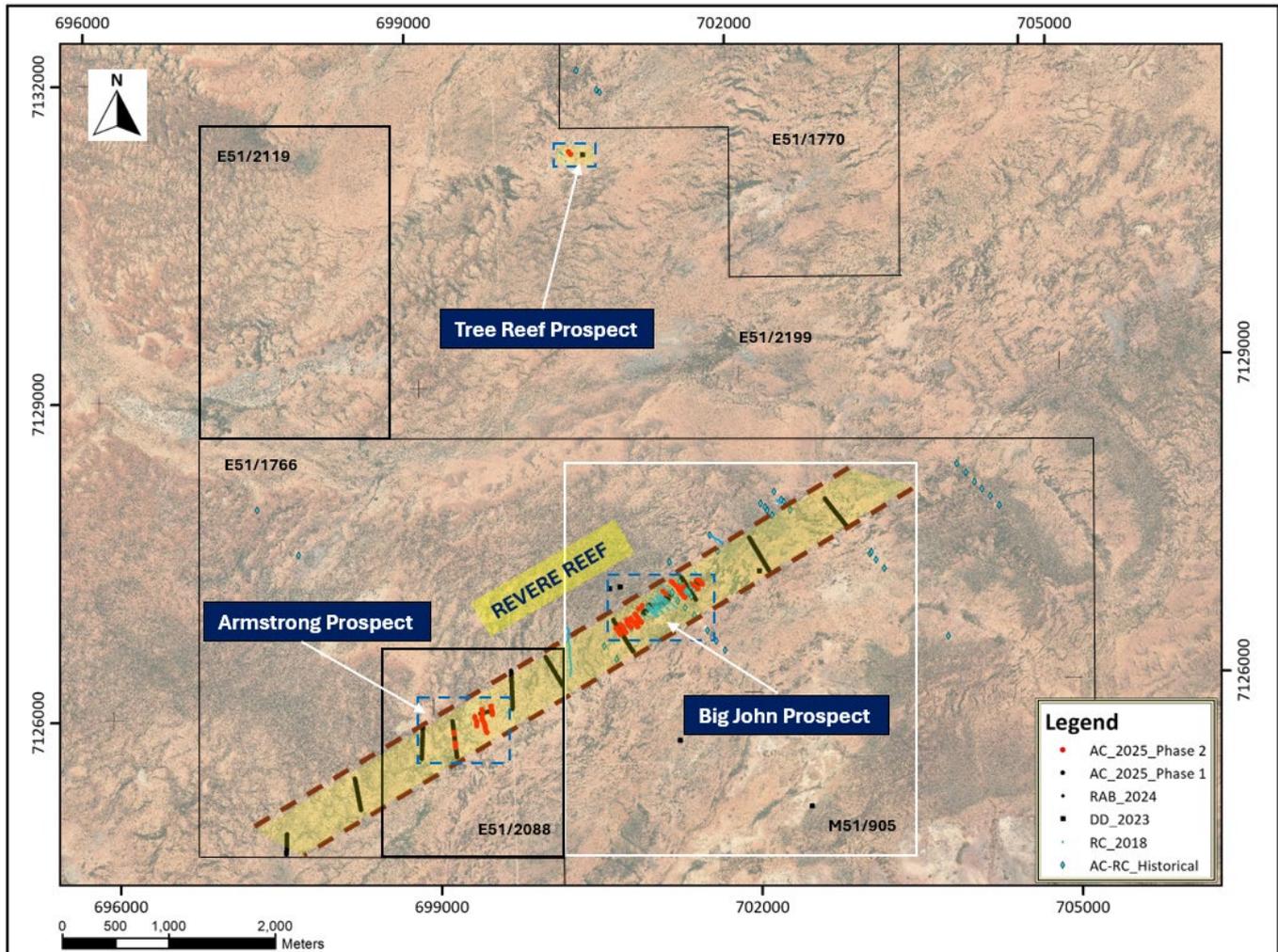


Figure 1: Location map of recent aircore drill holes (red dots) and historical drill holes across the Revere Reef mineralised system, situated within tenement E51/1766 (within the M51/905 application area), and tenements E51/2088 and E51/2199.

Geology and Mineralisation

The mineralisation occurs as a thin reef within weathered siltstone, hosting high-grade nuggety gold quartz veins. Gold mineralisation appears to be concentrated along anticlinal fold crests with mineralisation continuing along the north and south dipping legs of the saddle reefs. Drill chip samples indicate intense weathering to depth, with weathering products dominated by kaolinitic clays and iron oxyhydroxides. This weathering is especially pronounced within hydrothermal alteration zones, which are likely associated with high-strain areas that allowed meteoric waters to permeate. Additionally, the alteration assemblage includes argillic and phyllic alteration minerals.

Gold mineralisation is predominantly hosted at shallow depths, consistent with an oxide/supergene setting. The distribution of intercepts supports the existence of a regional gold trend comprising multiple mineralised zones. The combination of broad low-grade anomalism and discrete high-grade intervals suggests strong potential for both bulk-tonnage and high-grade vein-style mineralisation. The full width and depth extent of gold distribution along the anticlinal axis and bedding planes is currently being investigated.

Two regional aircore drilling programs completed in 2025 targeted approximately 6 km of strike along the Revere Reef system, focusing on three key gold mineralisation zones/prospects and returning several standout results. To date, only approximately 25% of the Revere Reef system has been systematically drilled, with multiple untested mineralised targets remaining along strike, highlighting significant exploration upside.

The current program has focused on prominent regional gold mineralisation zones, and these are among the standout results.

Mineralised Zone 1 (Big John)

The Big John Prospect comprises an approximately 1 km long gold-mineralised system located along the interpreted extension of the bulk sampling zone, with a width of 100–250 m, spanning tenement E51/1766 and the Mining Lease Application M51/905. This mineralised zone is defined around the known mineralised area adjacent to the bulk sampling zone and extends approximately 250 m to the southwest and 400 m to the northeast (Figure 2).

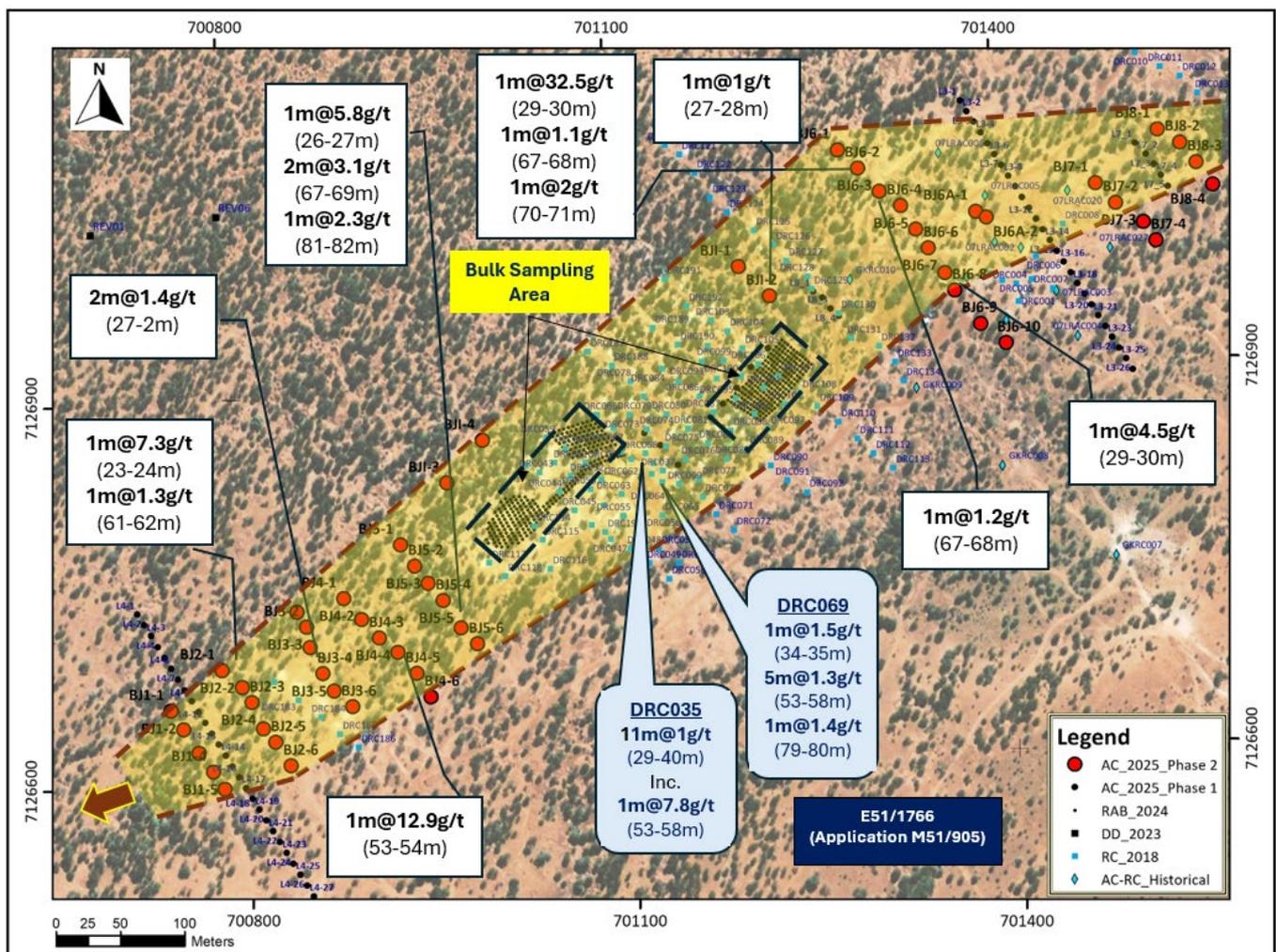


Figure 2: The Big John Prospect, located within tenement E51/1766 and the pending Mining Lease M51/905, includes the designated bulk sampling area within its defined boundaries. Aircore (AC) drilling results exceeding 1 g/t Au, together with selected historical reverse circulation (RC) drilling results, are also shown

In 2024, two phases of a drill and blast (RAB) program (Pit 1 and Pit 2) were conducted for a bulk sampling program. The location of the pits had been designed to provide geo-metallurgical variability data as well as confirming geological assumptions in relation to the Project. The high gold grades from the blast holes for the bulk sampling program were correlated with gold intersections during bulk sampling. Based on the current aircore drilling and historical drilling results, the reef system is extending along strike.

Blast hole and bulk sampling results indicate that the intersected reefs in Pit 1 and Pit 2 are connected. Blasting hole results returned very high grades, including hole H13-9, 1m at 81.4g/t Au, hole H12-8, 1m at 96.9g/t Au, hole H13-8, 1m at 38.7g/t Au, hole H33-8 at 1m at 21g/t Au, hole P2-2 at 1m at 85.1g/t Au, hole P14-2 at 1m at 30.5g/t Au and hole P17-3 at 1m at 43.4g/t Au ^{2&3}. The reef system, proved by connecting two drill and blast areas, reveals a ~90 metre width and 280-metre mineralised strike extending from the southwest of Pit 2 to the northeast of Pit 1. This is further validated by historical RC and previous air-blast drilling results^{4&5}.

The historical RC drilling results in the area between Pit 1 and Pit 2 include RC holes DRC35 11m at 1g/t Au (29-40m) including 1m at 7.8g/t Au (32-33m), DRC68 1m at 2.2g/t Au (64-65m), DRC69 1m at 1.5g/t Au (34-35m), 5m at 1.3g/t Au (53-58m) and 1m at 1.4g/t Au (79-80m), DRC76 1m at 28.1g/t Au (22-23m), DRC82 1m at 2.6g/t Au (21-22m), DRC87 1m at 1.6g/t Au (26-27m) and drill hole DRC89 1m at 1.6g/t Au (99-100m)³.

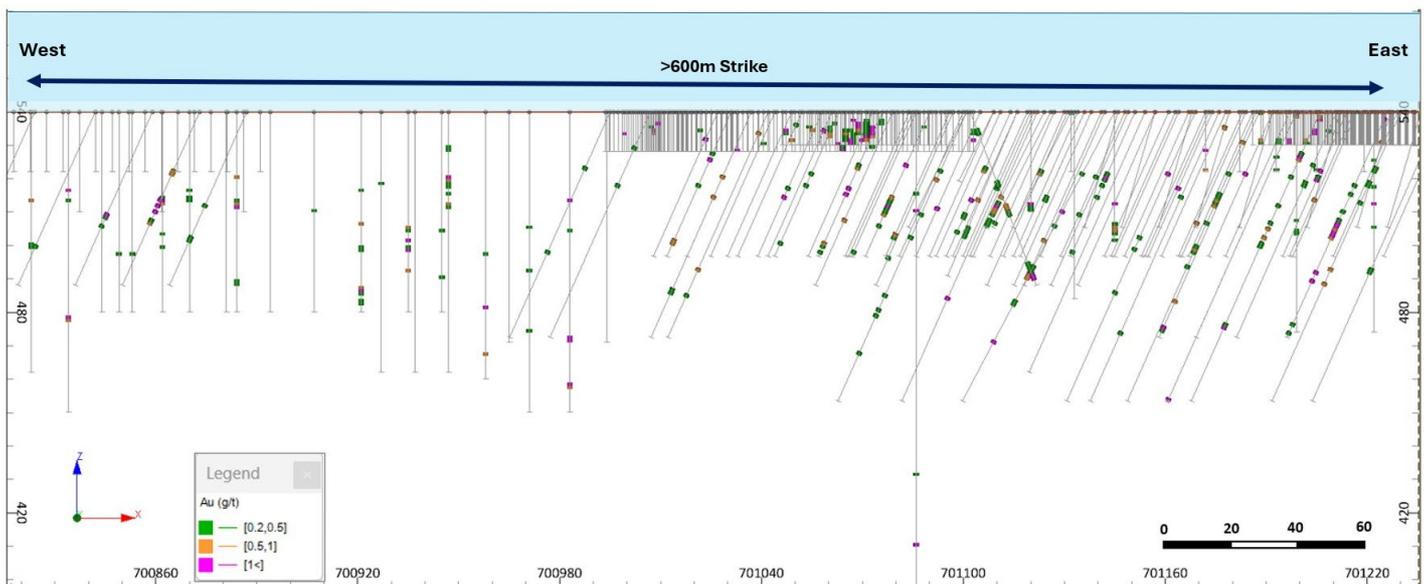


Figure 3: West–East long section illustrating AC, RC and RAB drilling at the Big John Prospect along the Revere Reef strike, viewed looking north.

Results from the March and April 2025 AC drilling intersected high-grade gold, notably 11.3 g/t Au over 1 m in hole L3-17 and 13.8 g/t Au over 1 m in hole L10-1. These intercepts occur within known anomalous gold zones, indicating potential for high-grade shoots and/or structurally controlled mineralisation within the Revere Reef system. Additional holes returned gold intercepts ranging from 0.1 to 0.7 g/t Au, outlining a broad significant gold anomaly along the Revere strike. Notably, Hole L10-3 intersected multiple

² ASX:EMC announcement; [High Grade Gold Results From Drilling At Revere Gold & Base Metal Project](#), dated 21 May 2024

³ ASX:EMC announcement; [High Grade Gold Up to 85.1g/t Au Continues Near Surface At Revere Gold Project](#), dated 31 October 2024

⁴ ASX: EMC announcement; [Clarification Announcement – Commencement of Bulk Sampling at Revere Gold Project](#), dated 9 October 2023.

⁵ ASX: MRC announcement; [High Grade Gold Mineralisation Results from Doolgunna Project, WA](#), dated 5 September 2018

mineralised intervals between 27 m and 39 m, including 27–28 m: 2.10 g/t Au, 34–35 m: 0.66 g/t Au and 35–36 m: 0.67 g/t Au⁶.

The recent aircore drilling program targeted infill of existing drill gaps, comprising eight fence lines spaced at 50 m intervals. Drilling successfully intersected multiple narrow zones of gold mineralisation ranging from low to high grade, returning several encouraging gold intercepts (Figure 2). These results indicate the presence of a broadly distributed near-surface gold mineralised system develop to a depth of up to 90m, along with localised high-grade zones, with standout intercepts including:

- **Hole BJ2-6)** 23-24 m: **7.3 g/t Au**, over 1 m
61-62 m: **1.3 g/t Au**, over 1 m
- **Hole BJ3-4)** 27-29 m: **1.4 g/t Au**, over 2 m
- **Hole BJ3-6)** 28-29 m: **1.2 g/t Au**, over 1 m
- **Hole BJ4-4)** 53-54 m: **12.9 g/t Au**, over 1 m
- **Hole BJ4-5)** 38-39 m: **1.2 g/t Au**, over 1 m
41-42 m: **1.1 g/t Au**, over 1 m
- **Hole BJ5-3)** 19-21 m: **1.4 g/t Au**, over 2 m
- **Hole BJ5-4)** 58-59 m: **1.5 g/t Au**, over 2 m
- **Hole BJ5-6)** 26-27 m: **5.8 g/t Au**, over 1 m
67-69 m: **3.1 g/t Au**, over 2 m
81-82 m: **2.3 g/t Au**, over 1 m
- **Hole BJ6-2)** 29-30 m: **32.5 g/t Au**, over 1 m
67-68 m: **1.1 g/t Au**, over 1 m
70-71 m: **2 g/t Au**, over 1 m
- **Hole BJ6-3)** 67-68 m: **1.2 g/t Au**, over 1 m
- **Hole BJ6-7)** 29-30 m: **4.5 g/t Au**, over 1 m
- **Hole BJI-2)** 27-28 m: **1 g/t Au**, over 1 m

The results highlight significant potential to define continuous mineralised zones through additional infill and deeper drilling.

⁶ ASX:EMC announcement; [EMC's Aircore Drilling Confirms Extensive Gold Trend at Revere Project](#), dated 26 June 2025

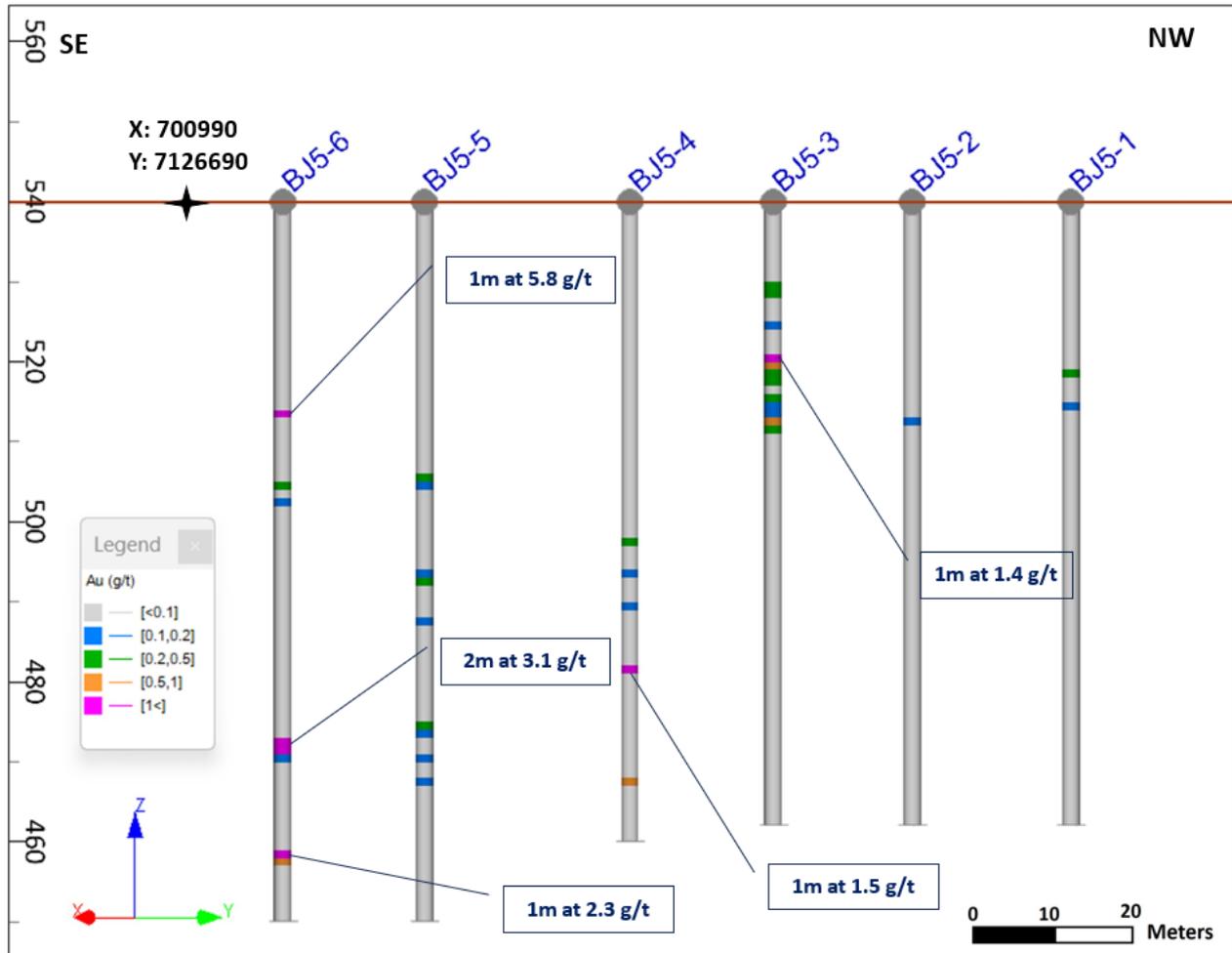


Figure 4: Cross-section BJ5 at the Big John Prospect, highlighting selected significant intercepts.

Mineralised Zone 2 (Armstrong)

Armstrong prospect is located approximately 1.3 km southwest of Big John (Mineralised Zone 1) along the Revere Reef strike within tenement E51/2088. Armstrong prospect covers an area of approximately 1,100 x 150 metres and displays key geological characteristics indicative of a large-scale mineralised system. An old Armstrong costean is situated within the target area, with historical reports noting significant nugget recovery.

During the March and April 2025 AC drilling, consistent gold intersections in drill holes AR4-10 to AR4-25 across a 150-metre-wide zone, as well as in holes AR3-5 to AR3-20 within a separate ~150-metre-wide corridor, highlight the continuity of mineralisation and warrant further exploration (Figure 5).

Furthermore, near the Armstrong costean, drill holes ARM-01 and ARM-02 intersected gold mineralisation down to depths of 57 metres and 89 metres respectively, confirming the presence of gold at deeper levels and supporting the potential for a mineralised system at depth. Hole ARM-02 intersected several mineralised zones, beginning near surface with gold grades of ~1 g/t over 1–3 m intervals, and a deeper mineralised section between 81 metres and 89 metres, which included 1.37 g/t Au from 81–82 m and

0.96 g/t Au from 84–85 m⁷.

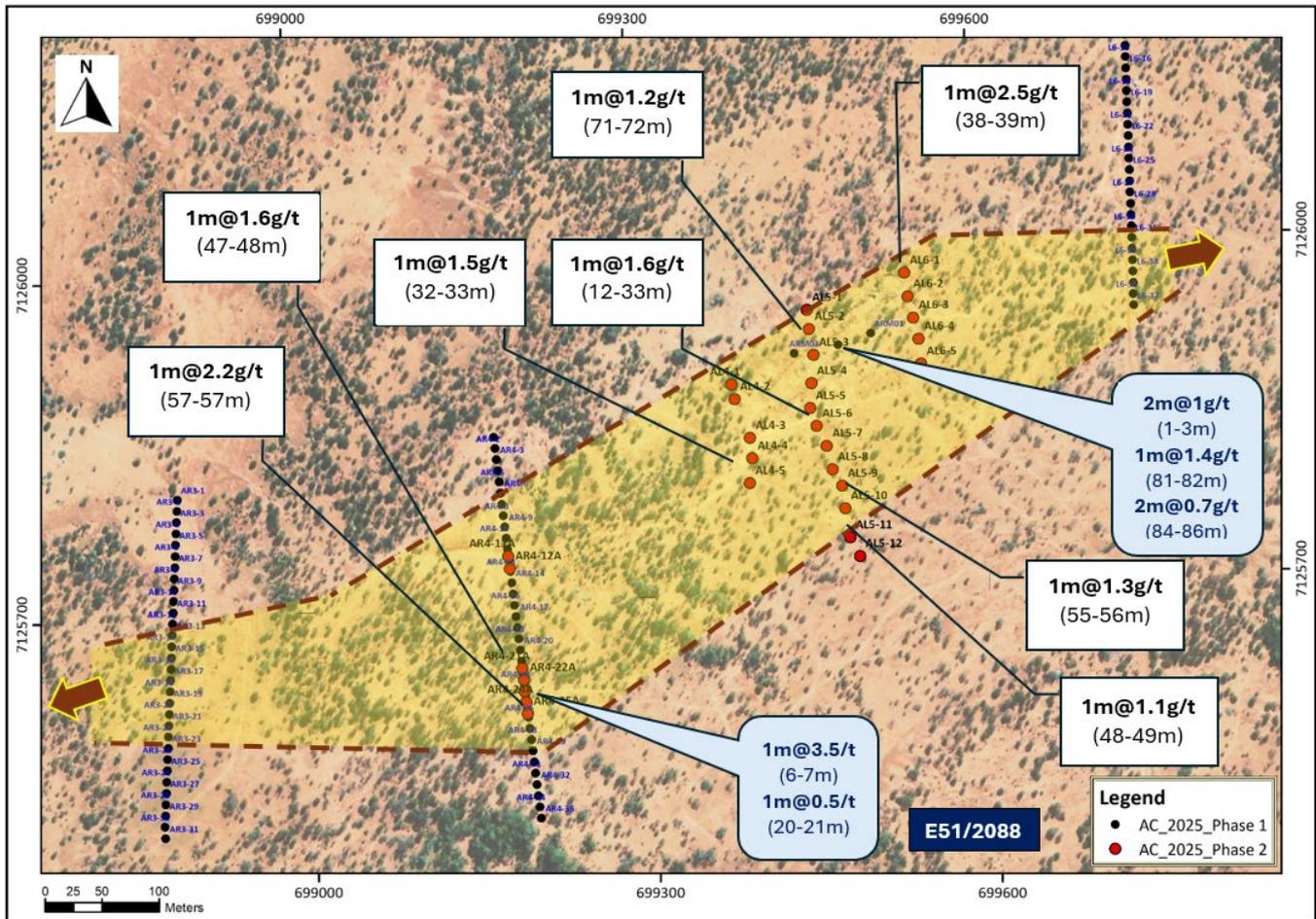


Figure 5: Map highlighting Armstrong prospect at Revere project within tenement E51/2088. Only Aircore drill results exceeding 1 g/t Au are displayed.

Three infill drill lines at 50 m spacing were completed as part of the December 2025 drilling program over the Armstrong costean trend, along with several additional holes to further test the prospect (Figure 5). Drill results highlight zones of structural complexity, interpreted fault intersections, and favourable lithological and alteration contacts, consistent with known mineralised trends in the region:

- **Hole AL4-5)** 32-33 m: **1.5 g/t Au**, over 1 m
- **Hole AL5-2)** 71-72 m: **1.2 g/t Au**, over 1 m
- **Hole AL5-6)** 12-13 m: **1.6 g/t Au**, over 1 m
- **Hole AL5-9)** 55-56 m: **1.3 g/t Au**, over 1 m
- **Hole AL5-11)** 48-49 m: **1.1 g/t Au**, over 1 m
- **Hole AL6-3)** 38-39 m: **2.5 g/t Au**, over 1 m

⁷ ASX:EMC announcement; EMC's Aircore Drilling Confirms Extensive Gold Trend At Revere Project, dated 26 June 2025

- Hole AR4-22A) 47-48 m: 1.6 g/t Au, over 1 m
- Hole AR4-23A) 57-58 m: 2.2 g/t Au, over 1 m

Recent AC drilling results support further infill drilling along the northeast and southwest extensions of the Armstrong Prospect to assess the continuity and full extent of gold mineralisation within this zone.

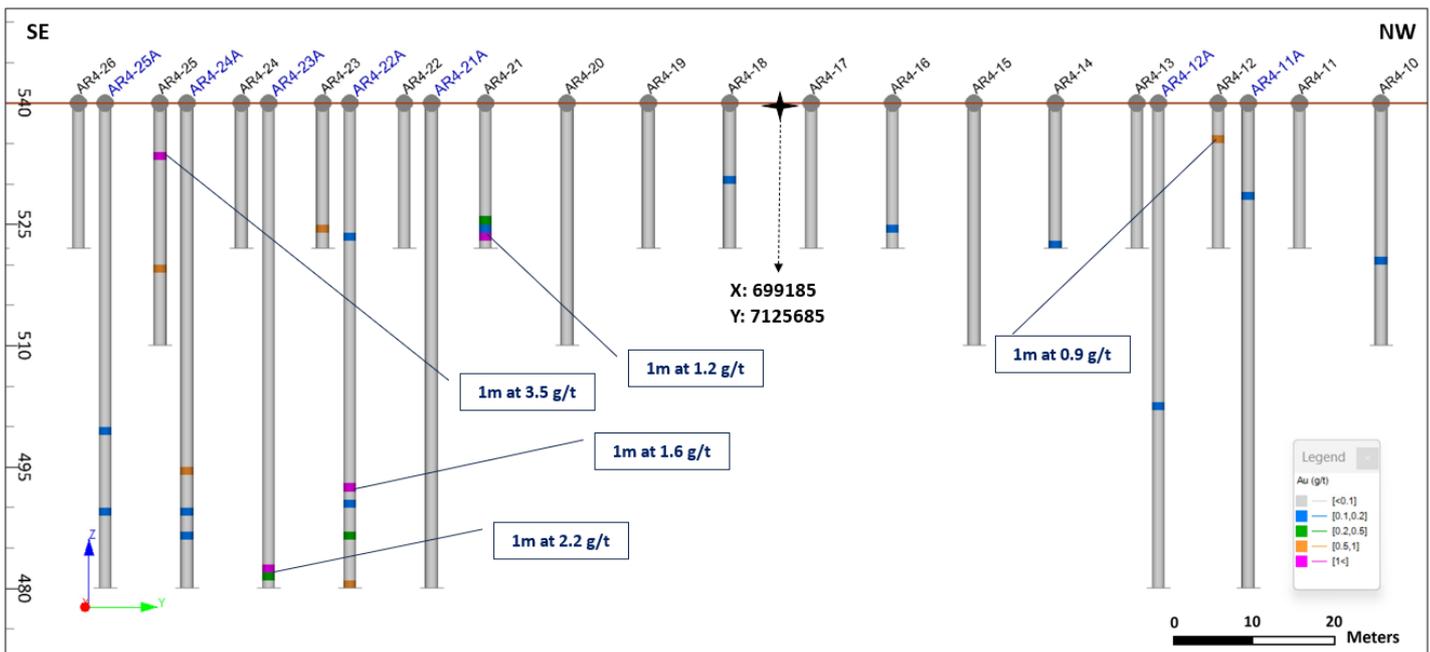


Figure 6: Section AR4 at the Armstrong Prospect showing selected significant drill intercepts

Mineralised Zone 3 (Tree Reef)

This prospect is located near the Tree Reef costeans within tenement E51/2199 and is associated with a northeast–southwest trending structure situated approximately 5 km north and parallel to the Revere Reef system (Figure 7). The Tree Reef Prospect covers an area of approximately 200 m by 150 m and includes a number of historical workings and costeans, including Tree Reef and Doug’s Find.

Limited historical RC drilling identified near-surface gold mineralisation, including intercepts of 1.5 g/t Au over 1 m from 5 m in hole DRC039 and 1.5 g/t Au over 1 m from 13 m in hole DRC040⁸.

In the second half of 2023 a single deep diamond hole (REV05) was drilled to a depth of 336.1m to test airborne geophysical anomalies at depth. A lower gold zone at 146.5-147.5m and 118.4-119.4m intersected respectively 0.51g/t Au and 0.37 g/t Au. In addition, a 4m gold and zinc zone between 310.8-314.8m encountered with average 0.4g/t Au and 483ppm Zn and arsenic was anomalous over 14m from 300.8-314.8m (Ave. 42ppm As), including 1m at 0.97g/t Au and 1710ppm Zn from 313.8-314.8m which show hydrothermal activities in the area⁹.

During the December 2025 AC drilling program, two aircore holes were drilled at Tree Reef to test potential of gold mineralisation along the reef and both drill holes intersected high-grade gold:

⁸ ASX: MRC announcement; High Grade Gold Mineralisation Results from Doolgunna Project, WA, dated 5 September 2018

⁹ ASX:EMC announcement; [Drilling Confirms Large Scale Base Metal and Orogenic Gold Deposit Potential At Revere](#), dated 13 December 2023

- Hole LD-1) 40-41m: 2.2 g/t Au, over 1 m
- Hole LD-2) 30-32 m: 2.1 g/t Au, over 2 m

These holes intersected multiple zones of low-grade gold mineralisation and associated alteration halos, including 8 m at 0.2 g/t Au from 39 m in hole LD-2, indicating potential for broader mineralised zones and further exploration upside.

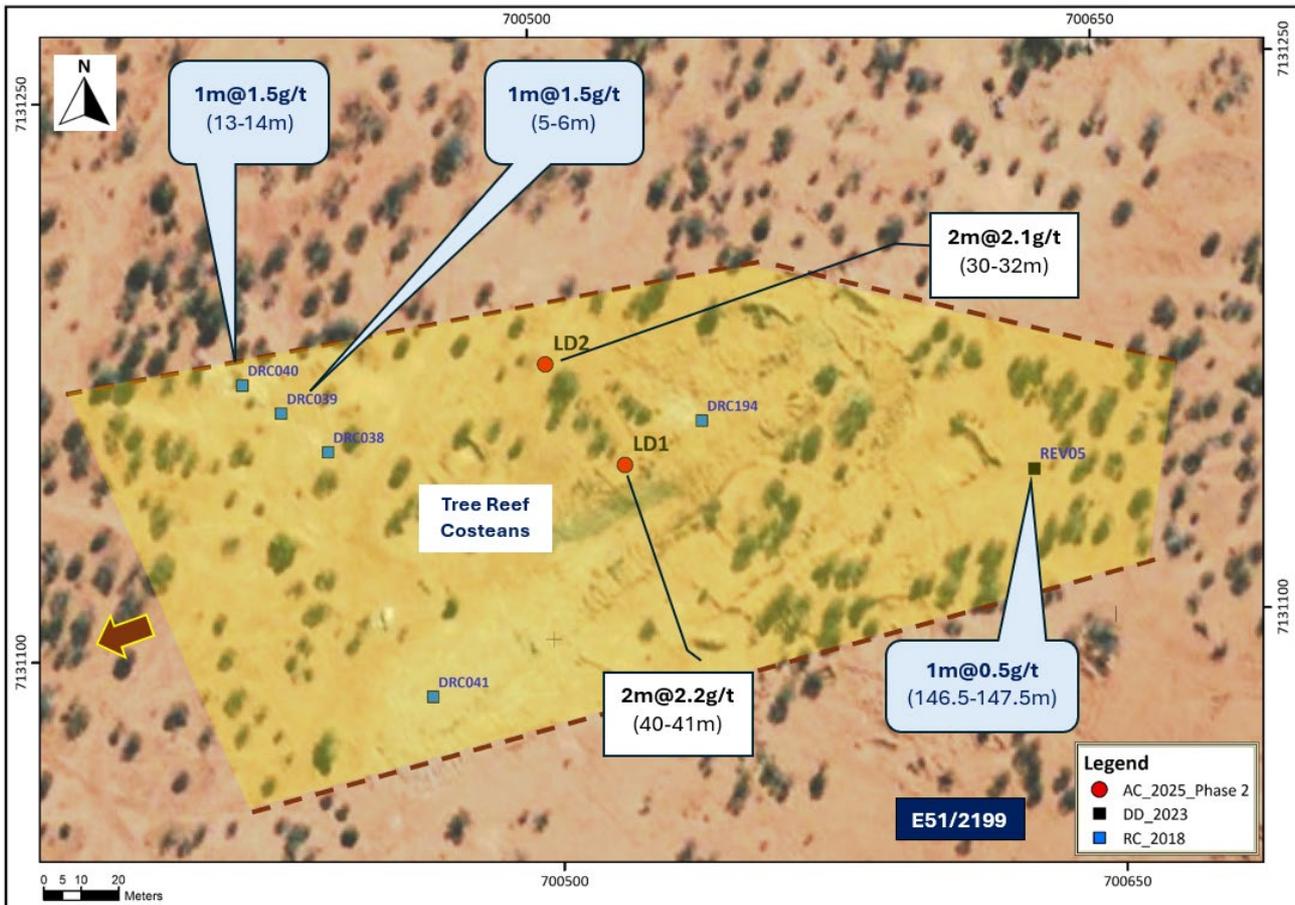


Figure 7: Map showing the Tree Reef mineralised zone (Zone 3), including recent AC drilling and historical RC and DD drillholes

Table 1 – Reverse AC holes drilling results more than 0.2g/t Au

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval (m)	Prospect	Tenement
BJ6-1	32	33	0.26	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ6-1	40	41	0.38	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ6-2	29	30	32.52	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ6-2	70	71	2.05	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ6-3	67	68	1.25	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ6-4	89	90	0.5	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ6-5	3	4	0.35	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ6-5	4	5	0.22	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ6-5	6	7	0.21	1	Big John	E51/1766

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval (m)	Prospect	Tenement
BJ6-5	55	56	0.31	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ6-6	27	28	0.55	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ6-7	29	30	4.53	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ1-1	51	52	0.52	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ1-3	30	31	0.32	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ1-5	31	32	0.36	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ1-5	57	58	0.68	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ2-1	34	35	0.61	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ2-5	26	27	0.83	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ2-5	39	40	0.44	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ2-5	40	41	0.3	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ2-6	23	24	7.35	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ2-6	26	27	0.27	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ2-6	61	62	1.3	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ2-6	62	63	0.61	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ3-2	42	43	0.22	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ3-3	42	43	0.22	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ3-4	25	26	0.26	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ3-4	26	27	1.81	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ3-4	27	28	0.97	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ3-4	36	37	0.38	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ3-4	40	41	0.28	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ3-5	23	24	0.35	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ3-5	25	26	0.41	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ3-5	26	27	0.32	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ3-6	19	20	0.86	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ3-6	26	27	0.23	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ3-6	27	28	0.56	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ3-6	28	29	1.22	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ3-6	50	51	0.37	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ3-6	51	52	0.45	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ4-3	29	30	0.26	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ4-4	23	24	0.42	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ4-4	33	34	0.52	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ4-4	40	41	0.23	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ4-4	41	42	0.21	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ4-4	52	53	0.69	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ4-4	53	54	12.99	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ4-4	54	55	0.45	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ4-4	56	57	0.21	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ4-4	57	58	0.3	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ4-5	34	35	0.55	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ4-5	35	36	0.2	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ4-5	38	39	1.28	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ4-5	40	41	0.2	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ4-5	41	42	1.11	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ4-5	47	48	0.52	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ4-6	35	36	0.22	1	Big John	E51/1766

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval (m)	Prospect	Tenement
BJ4-6	49	50	0.29	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ5-1	21	22	0.2	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ5-3	19	20	1.98	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ5-3	20	21	0.96	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ5-3	21	22	0.22	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ5-3	22	23	0.41	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ5-3	24	25	0.38	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ5-3	27	28	0.56	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ5-3	28	29	0.41	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ5-4	42	43	0.37	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ5-4	58	59	1.54	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ5-4	72	73	0.75	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ5-5	34	35	0.42	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ5-5	47	48	0.35	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ5-5	65	66	0.2	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ5-6	26	27	5.8	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ5-6	35	36	0.49	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ5-6	67	68	1	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ5-6	68	69	5.2	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJ5-6	81	82	2.13	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJI-1	32	33	0.36	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJI-1	35	36	0.22	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJI-1	36	37	0.46	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJI-2	14	15	0.24	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJI-2	22	23	0.2	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJI-2	27	28	1.07	1	Big John	E51/1766
BJI-2	34	35	0.42	1	Big John	E51/1766
AR4-22A	47	48	1.68	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AR4-22A	53	54	0.2	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AR4-23A	57	58	2.27	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AR4-23A	58	59	0.2	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AR4-24A	45	46	0.63	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AR4-24A	50	51	0.2	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL4-4	66	67	0.31	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL4-4	67	68	0.23	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL4-5	32	33	1.58	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL4-5	38	39	0.2	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL4-5	61	62	0.28	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL4-5	62	63	0.27	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL5-2	12	13	1.27	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL5-2	62	63	0.54	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL5-4	35	36	0.37	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL5-4	70	71	0.2	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL5-6	36	37	0.71	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL5-6	57	58	0.67	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL5-6	58	59	1.53	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL5-6	59	60	0.4	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL5-6	60	61	0.53	1	Armstrong	E51/2088

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval (m)	Prospect	Tenement
AL5-6	65	66	0.72	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL5-6	71	72	1.59	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL5-9	55	56	1.32	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL5-10	53	54	0.31	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL5-10	48	49	1.17	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL6-2	32	33	0.7	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL6-2	43	44	0.2	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL6-3	38	39	2.55	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL6-3	51	52	0.52	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL6-3	52	53	0.48	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL6-4	36	37	0.27	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL6-5	28	29	0.52	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL6-5	34	35	0.23	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL6-5	41	42	0.21	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
AL6-5	61	62	0.25	1	Armstrong	E51/2088
LD1	40	41	2.22	1	Tree Reef	E51/2199
LD1	53	54	0.27	1	Tree Reef	E51/2199
LD2	30	31	2.34	1	Tree Reef	E51/2199
LD2	31	32	2	1	Tree Reef	E51/2199
LD2	32	33	0.76	1	Tree Reef	E51/2199
LD2	33	34	0.22	1	Tree Reef	E51/2199
LD2	39	40	0.37	1	Tree Reef	E51/2199
LD2	40	41	0.22	1	Tree Reef	E51/2199
LD2	44	45	0.2	1	Tree Reef	E51/2199
LD2	46	47	0.38	1	Tree Reef	E51/2199
LD2	50	51	0.2	1	Tree Reef	E51/2199

A summary of important assessment and reporting criteria used for this Exploration Results announcement is provided in JORC Table 1 (Appendix 2) in accordance with the checklist in the Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code, 2012).

REVERE PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Revere project is located just off the Great Northern Highway approximately 90km to the northeast of Meekatharra in the Murchison Region of Western Australia and 900km north of Perth.

The project sits proximal and along strike of the DeGrussa and Monty Copper-Gold mines, just 55km to the southeast, and the Andy Well gold mine, 40km to the southwest.

The tenement package size covers an area of 171km² including the tenement under option. This is comprised of granted tenements E51/1766, E51/1770, E51/2119, E51/2088, E51/2145, E51/2135, E51/2136, P51/3240, P51/3241, E51/2199 and pending application M51/905, (Figure 8).

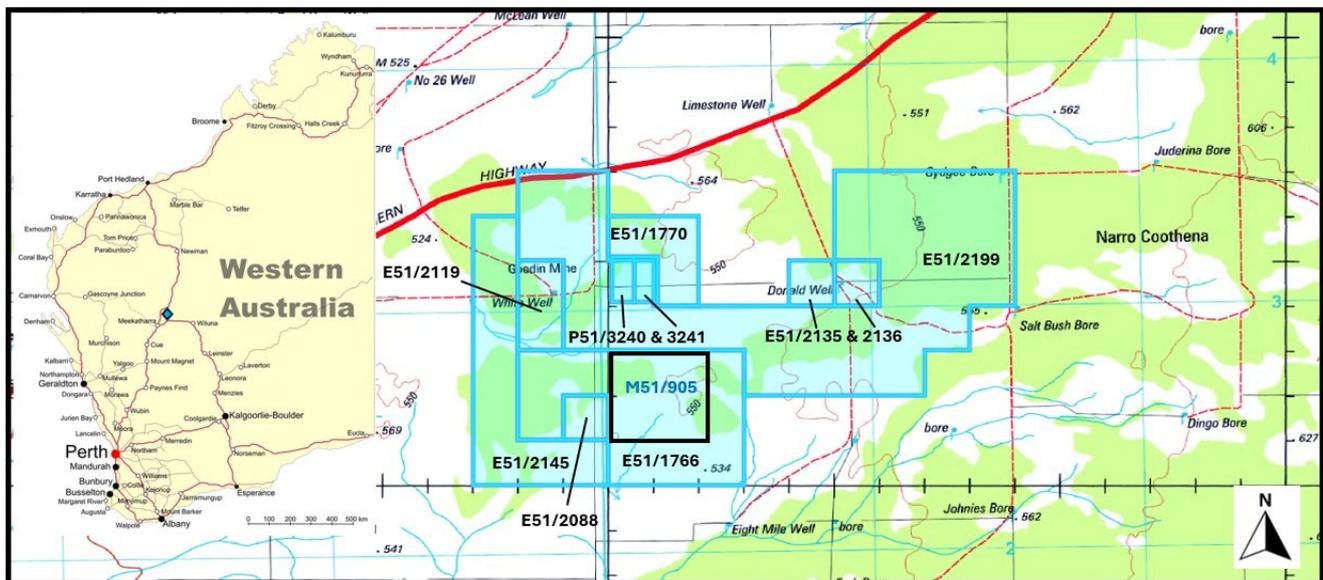


Figure 8: Location map of the Revere Gold and Base Metal Project tenements in northeast Meekatharra; pending mining tenement highlighted in black.

Revere is situated in the Palaeoproterozoic Yerrida Basin siliciclastic, within Doolgunna Graben – Doolgunna Formation¹⁰. The Yerrida Basin has a faulted contact with the Bryah Basin in the northwest (Goodin Fault) and unconformably overlies, or is in tectonic contact with, Archaean granite-greenstone rocks of the Yilgarn Craton and the Marymia and Goodin Inliers to the south and east.

A second major fault parallel to the Goodin Fault is recognised in the project area; termed the Southern Boundary Fault, which offsets the Yerrida Group units. The system is associated with the Capricorn orogenic event.

The alteration system appears to represent a typical classic precious metal ductile shear system, known as the Revere Reef System. The historical geochemical anomaly is interpreted to represent hydrothermal mineralisation. Visual observations of the lode material from the Revere Reef indicate that coarse visible gold is contained within gossan iron oxide which forms the matrix of the quartz breccias.

The greenstone shear system at Revere has numerous mesothermal-style gold stockwork systems and has produced numerous coarse gold nuggets from quartz reefs over the past 100 years. The gold mineralisation occurs as nuggety coarse to fine disseminated gold associated with mesothermal quartz

¹⁰ ASX: EMC announcement; [Geophysical Modelling Identifies Deep Drilling Targets at Revere Gold Project](#), dated 7 March 2023

veins and associated alteration contact halo's.

Mapping and drilling of the quartz-carbonate gold reef system reveal a complex stockwork of gold-bearing lodes hosted within a broad alteration zone up to 300 metres wide and extending along strike for approximately 6 kilometres. Gold mineralisation has been intersected from surface to depths of at least 130 metres, highlighting the vertical continuity of the system¹¹.

The west-northwest striking breccia shear zone is interpreted to be related to deep-seated structures and to represent part of a plumbing system for metalliferous fluids that migrated upwards into suitable trap horizons – the quartz breccia or any other suitable structural traps. The active deformation of the folds was not synchronous with the gold mineralisation event, and it is probable that the hinge-zone dilatancy, limb-shear and saddle-reef formation all predate the gold event. The gold generally occurs as native gold and as electrum within potassic altered siltstone host rock.

On the local scale, the gold-rich veins are generally narrow and discontinuous with high-grade patches of coarse visible gold. These findings qualify the current approach to resource estimation based upon close-spaced drilling, on-reef development, and bulk sampling. The gold lodes generally consist of narrow quartz veins (10-20cm generally in thickness but can be up to 1m in thickness) that can form a single vein, stockwork or complicated saddles reef system. The observed near surface gold is epigenetic, dominantly fold-shear hosted and formed under mesothermal fluid temperature conditions.

Gold mineralisation is quartz vein hosted and appears to be concentrated along anticlinal fold crests with mineralisation continuing along the north and south dipping legs of the saddle reefs. Total width and depth of the gold distribution along the anticlinal axis and bedding planes are yet to be established. The Revere system shares many geological and mineralisation characteristics with the deposits of the Bendigo goldfield, including the Fosterville gold mine^{12&13}. Bulk sampling has revealed and confirmed that the Revere System features a well-developed saddle reef structure along the anticlinal axis. This type of formation is highly favourable for hosting significant gold deposits like those found in the Bendigo goldfields^{14 &15}.

NEXT STEPS

- **Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate of Revere Gold Project in Q2-2026**
- **Infill air core drilling program is being planned to further test the mineralised zones**

ENDS

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

¹¹ ASX:EMC announcement; [EMC Commences Bulk Sampling Works at high Grade Revere Gold Project](#), dated 9 April 2024

¹² G. N. Phillips. & M.J. Hughes (1996), The geology and gold deposits of the Victorian gold province, Ore Geology Reviews, Volume 11.

¹³ Updated NI 43-101 Technical Report (2019), Fosterville Gold Mine, Kirkland Lake Gold.

¹⁴ ASX:EMC announcement; [High grade Revere Gold Reef System Update](#), dated 12 August 2024

¹⁵ Johansen, G.F., Raine, M.D., Dominy, S. C., Bartlett, J. K., 2003, Challenges of sampling extreme nugget-effect gold-quartz reefs at the New Bendigo Project, Central Victoria, Australia

Enquiries:

Mark Caruso | Executive Chair & CEO
Phone: +61 (08) 9468 9855
Email: enquiries@everestmetals.au

Simon Phillips | Chief Operating Officer
Phone: +61 (08) 9468 9855
Email: enquiries@everestmetals.au

JORC and Previous Disclosure

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and the Mt Edon Mineral Resource 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":

- 13 December 2023, *Drilling Confirms Large Scale Base Metal and Orogenic Gold Deposit Potential At Revere.*
- 21 May 2024, *High Grade Gold Results from Drilling at Revere Gold & Base Metal Project.*
- 27 June 2024, *Clarification announcement – Bulk Sampling Reveals High Grade Gold Mineralisation at Revere.*
- 12 August 2024, *High Grade Gold Reef System Confirmed by Bulk Sampling.*
- 31 October 2024, *High Grade Gold Up To 85.1g/t Au Continues Near Surface at Revere Gold Project*
- 8 November 2024, *Clarification – Everest to Commence Gold Processing at Revere Reef System – Update; Shallow High Grade Gold Continues at Revere Gold Project – Update.*
- 17 February 2025, *Clarification – EMC extracts first gold from bulk sampling commissioning phase at Revere Gold Project.*
- 26 June 2025, *EMC's Aircore Drilling Confirms Extensive Gold Trend at Revere Project.*
- 8 October 2025, *EMC's acquires new tenement to expand Revere gold project's potential ahead of maiden resource estimate.*

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.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report related to Exploration Results 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 the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Rashidi is chief geologist and a full-time employee of the Company and has over 25 years of exploration and mining experience in a variety of mineral deposits and styles. 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 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 125km 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



Appendix 1
 Details of aircore drilling completed at Revere Project



Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	EOH*	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)
AL5-2	699461	7125931	540	80	90	0
AL5-3	699455	7125908	540	80	90	0
AL5-4	699452	7125883	540	84	90	0
AL5-5	699450	7125861	540	80	90	0
AL5-6	699449	7125883	540	80	90	0
AL5-7	699463	7125827	540	80	90	0
AL5-8	699467	7125806	540	80	90	0
AL5-9	699475	7125791	540	80	90	0
AL5-10	699492	7125771	540	66	90	0
AL5-11	699480	7125745	540	70	90	0
AL5-12	699488	7125728	540	72	90	0
AL4-1	699384	7125872	540	81	90	0
AL4-2	699382	7125885	540	80	90	0
AL4-3	699396	7125837	540	80	90	0
AL4-4	699397	7125819	540	80	90	0
AL4-5	699394	7125797	540	80	90	0
AL6-1	699538	7125977	540	80	90	0
AL6-2	699540	7125956	540	80	90	0
AL6-3	699544	7125937	540	84	90	0
AL6-4	699548	7125918	540	75	90	0
AL6-5	699549	7125896	540	75	90	0
AR4-11A	699179	7125742	540	60	90	0
AR4-12A	699180	7125731	540	60	90	0
AR4-21A	699187	7125642	540	60	90	0
AR4-22A	699188	7125632	540	60	90	0
AR4-23A	699188	7125622	540	60	90	0
AR4-24A	699189	7125612	540	60	90	0
AR4-25A	699190	7125602	540	60	90	0
BJ1-1	700743	7126659	540	60	90	0
BJ1-2	700752	7126644	540	60	90	0
BJ1-3	700763	7126625	540	60	90	0
BJ1-4	700779	7126613	540	60	90	0
BJ1-5	700782	7126611	540	60	90	0
BJ2-1	700784	7126689	540	78	90	0
BJ2-2	700749	7126675	540	78	90	0
BJ2-3	700806	7126663	540	75	90	0
BJ2-4	700814	7126642	540	87	90	0
BJ2-5	700823	7126631	540	78	90	0
BJ2-6	700834	7126612	540	90	90	0
BJ3-1	700844	7126732	540	60	90	0
BJ3-2	700841	7126743	540	60	90	0
BJ3-3	700853	7126704	540	60	90	0
BJ3-4	700862	7126683	540	60	90	0
BJ3-5	700870	7126669	540	60	90	0
BJ3-6	700884	7126656	540	60	90	0

Appendix 1
 Details of aircore drilling completed at Revere Project



Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	EOH*	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)
BJ4-1	700881	7126741	540	60	90	0
BJ4-2	700894	7126724	540	60	90	0
BJ4-3	700907	7126709	540	60	90	0
BJ4-4	700921	7126697	540	60	90	0
BJ4-5	700935	7126680	540	60	90	0
BJ4-6	700945	7126661	540	60	90	0
BJ5-1	700927	7126781	540	78	90	0
BJ5-2	700937	7126764	540	78	90	0
BJ5-3	700947	7126750	540	78	90	0
BJ5-4	700958	7126736	540	80	90	0
BJ5-5	700971	7126714	540	90	90	0
BJ5-6	700983	7126701	540	90	90	0
BJ6-1	701296	7127055	540	74	90	0
BJ6-2	701295	7127060	540	72	90	0
BJ6-3	701311	7127041	540	84	90	0
BJ6-4	701327	7127029	540	90	90	0
BJ6-5	701338	7127010	540	85	90	0
BJ6-6	701347	7126995	540	90	90	0
BJ6-7	701359	7126975	540	90	90	0
BJ6-8	701366	7126961	540	72	90	0
BJ6-9	701385	7126934	540	90	90	0
BJ6-10	701404	7126876	540	90	90	0
BJ7-1	701479	7127040	540	81	90	0
BJ7-2	701489	7127023	540	90	90	0
BJ7-3	701515	7127008	540	90	90	0
BJ7-4	701477	7127033	540	90	90	0
BJ8-1	701529	7127080	540	60	90	0
BJ8-2	701546	7127069	540	60	90	0
BJ8-3	701558	7127053	540	60	90	0
BJ8-4	701570	7127035	540	60	90	0
BJ6A-1	701385	7127022	540	72	90	0
BJ6A-2	701393	7127017	540	60	90	0
BJI-1	701199	7126987	540	66	90	0
BJI-2	701222	7126963	540	66	90	0
BJI-3	700965	7126828	540	69	90	0
BJI-4	700994	7126860	540	69	90	0
LD1	700521	7131146	540	60	90	0
LD2	700501	7131174	540	51	90	0
BJ4-1	700881	7126741	540	60	90	0
BJ4-2	700894	7126724	540	60	90	0
BJ4-3	700907	7126709	540	60	90	0
BJ4-4	700921	7126697	540	60	90	0
BJ4-5	700935	7126680	540	60	90	0
BJ4-6	700945	7126661	540	60	90	0
BJ5-1	700927	7126781	540	78	90	0

Appendix 1
 Details of aircore drilling completed at Revere Project



Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	EOH*	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)
BJ5-2	700937	7126764	540	78	90	0
BJ5-3	700947	7126750	540	78	90	0
BJ5-4	700958	7126736	540	80	90	0
BJ5-5	700971	7126714	540	90	90	0
BJ5-6	700983	7126701	540	90	90	0
BJ6-1	701296	7127055	540	74	90	0
BJ6-2	701295	7127060	540	72	90	0
BJ6-3	701311	7127041	540	84	90	0
BJ6-4	701327	7127029	540	90	90	0
BJ6-5	701338	7127010	540	85	90	0
BJ6-6	701347	7126995	540	90	90	0
BJ6-7	701359	7126975	540	90	90	0
BJ6-8	701366	7126961	540	72	90	0
BJ6-9	701385	7126934	540	90	90	0
BJ6-10	701404	7126876	540	90	90	0
BJ7-1	701479	7127040	540	81	90	0
BJ7-2	701489	7127023	540	90	90	0
BJ7-3	701515	7127008	540	90	90	0
BJ7-4	701477	7127033	540	90	90	0
BJ8-1	701529	7127080	540	60	90	0
BJ8-2	701546	7127069	540	60	90	0
BJ8-3	701558	7127053	540	60	90	0
BJ8-4	701570	7127035	540	60	90	0
BJ6A-1	701385	7127022	540	72	90	0
BJ6A-2	701393	7127017	540	60	90	0
BJI-1	701199	7126987	540	66	90	0
BJI-2	701222	7126963	540	66	90	0
BJI-3	700965	7126828	540	69	90	0
BJI-4	700994	7126860	540	69	90	0
LD1	700521	7131146	540	60	90	0
LD2	700501	7131174	540	51	90	0
BJ5-2	700937	7126764	540	78	90	0
BJ5-3	700947	7126750	540	78	90	0
BJ5-4	700958	7126736	540	80	90	0
BJ5-5	700971	7126714	540	90	90	0
BJ5-6	700983	7126701	540	90	90	0
BJ6-1	701296	7127055	540	74	90	0
BJ6-2	701295	7127060	540	72	90	0
BJ6-3	701311	7127041	540	84	90	0
BJ6-4	701327	7127029	540	90	90	0
BJ6-5	701338	7127010	540	85	90	0
BJ6-6	701347	7126995	540	90	90	0
BJ6-7	701359	7126975	540	90	90	0
BJ6-8	701366	7126961	540	72	90	0
BJ6-9	701385	7126934	540	90	90	0

Appendix 1
 Details of aircore drilling completed at Revere Project



Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	EOH*	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)
BJ6-10	701404	7126876	540	90	90	0
BJ7-1	701479	7127040	540	81	90	0
BJ7-2	701489	7127023	540	90	90	0
BJ7-3	701515	7127008	540	90	90	0
BJ7-4	701477	7127033	540	90	90	0
BJ8-1	701529	7127080	540	60	90	0
BJ8-2	701546	7127069	540	60	90	0
BJ8-3	701558	7127053	540	60	90	0
BJ8-4	701570	7127035	540	60	90	0
BJ6A-1	701385	7127022	540	72	90	0
BJ6A-2	701393	7127017	540	60	90	0
BJI-1	701199	7126987	540	66	90	0
BJI-2	701222	7126963	540	66	90	0
BJI-3	700965	7126828	540	69	90	0
BJI-4	700994	7126860	540	69	90	0
LD1	700521	7131146	540	60	90	0
LD2	700501	7131174	540	51	90	0

* Grid is GDA2020 - Zone 50

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling and sampling were undertaken in an industry standard manner. The Revere Reef prospect was tested using Aircore (AC) shallow drilling with a splitter mounted underneath the cyclone for sampling. Drilling carried out in December 2025. Sampling was taken continuously downhole. Sampling and geological intervals are determined visually by geologists with relevant experience. One-meter samples were collected from the drill cyclone and splitter into prenumbered calico bags. Regular air and manual clearing of the cyclone was conducted at the end of every hole to remove buildup of dust and chip material where present. Sample were submitted directly to ALS laboratory in Perth and assays were determined using PhotonAssay (Au-PA01). About 1-1.5kg sample was dried and crushed to <3mm at the lab to obtain a 500g sample for Au analysis by Chrysos PhotonAssay. All intercepts are reported as downhole widths.
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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 85 Aircore (AC) holes for a total of 6,088m were completed with depths of 51-90m each. AC holes were drilled with an 83mm diameter (3.27 inch) blade bit, vertical hole, with a face sampling down hole hammer used to penetrate hard formations.
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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No relationship has been determined between sample recovery and grade, and no sample bias is believed to exist. Due to the style of the deposit, it is considered that any material loss is not significant to the assessment of mineralisation.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chip samples logging is more qualitative in nature as the rock has been crushed during the drilling process and some geological information destroyed during this process. 100% of all relevant intersections and lithologies are logged. Portable XRF has been used during logging to track Arsenic as a pathfinder element for potential gold mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples were submitted to external certified analytical laboratory, ALS – Perth laboratory. The ~1- 1.5kg sample were considered appropriate sample size for PhotonAssay analysis. • ALS prepares the sample by weighing, drying, and crushing the entire sample to >90% passing 3mm, then into jarred up for PhotonAssay. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the type of mineralisation under consideration.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PhotonAssay technique is considered appropriate and industry standard for course gold mineralisation with the detection limits as stated. • Sample preparation checks (QC) were carried out by the laboratory as part of its internal procedures. • 55 QAQC samples, including 45 field duplicate samples, 5 blank samples and 10 certified registered material (CRM) been inserted into the sample stream and submitted to the lab. The duplicate sample results are within accepted limits. • ALS Limited laboratory includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates. • Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage. • No geophysical tools were utilised in the sample analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling and sampling were supervised by the Company Chief Geologist. • Assay data is provided as .csv/xls files from ALS and into the EMC sample database. Spot checks are made against the laboratory certificates. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data collected. • No twinned hole was completed.
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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both sides of the drill grid lines were marked and were surveyed by DGPS accurate to within centimetres using a Real Time Kinetic (RTK) receiver and the remaining collars adjusted with the appropriate spacing. • GDA2020 datum and MGA zone 50 projection system is used. • The project area is flat lying with topographic control provided by the GPS and government topographic maps.
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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AC drilling has been drilled on a pattern. Drill fence lines were spaced approximately 50–100 m apart, with closely spaced holes at 20 m intervals. Infill lines were drilled between the primary fences to bridge gaps in historical RC drilling (2018-2019) and previous regional AC drilling (March-April 2025). Most drilling aimed to verify and extend known

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<p>mineralisation zones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling data is anticipated to use in the preparation of a Mineral Resource statement No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill sample orientation is considered appropriate with respect to the structures and mineralisation zones being tested.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 ALS sample preparation facility in Canning Vale, Perth, Western Australia. 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.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lab results and logging have been reviewed by external consultant to EMC and internally as part of normal validation processes by EMC. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Revere project is located just off the Great Northern Highway approximately 90km to the northeast of Meekatharra in the Murchison Region of Western Australia and 900km north of Perth. The tenement package size, including the tenements under option cover an area of 171km². The tenement E51/1766 held by Everest Metals Corporation (51%). EMC have a farm-in agreement to acquire up to 100% of the rights. E51/1766 is valid until 30/04/2027. A Mining Lease application (M51/905) covering an area of 1,233.32 hectares was lodged on 29 September 2022 and remains pending approval. The tenement E51/1770 held by Everest Metals Corporation (51%). EMC

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
		<p>have a farm-in agreement to acquire up to 100% of the rights E51/1770. Tenement E51/1770 is valid until 17/01/2028.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tenement P51/3240 and P51/3241 are held by Everest Metals Corporation (100%) and both tenements are valid until 17/02/2026. • The tenement E51/2088 is held by Everest Metals Corporation (100%) and is valid until 18/4/2029. • The tenement E51/2135 and E51/2136 are held by Everest Metals Corporation (100%) and both tenements are valid until 9/08/2028. • The tenement E51/2199 is held by Everest Metals Corporation (100%) and is valid until 16/10/2029. • The tenement and E51/2145 is held by Everest Metals Corporation (100%) and is valid until 24/10/2029. • EMC has exclusivity agreements for tenements E51/2119. • Surface rights are under pastoral lease with part of the tenement under administration by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. There are no reserves, national parks, or other known material impediments to exploration on the tenure. • Native title is held by the Yunga-Nya Native Title Claim Group. The Heritage Agreement is in place. A Heritage Survey completed over tenements E51/1766 and E51/2088. Historical sites do exist within the lease package. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
<p>Exploration done by other parties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant work was undertaken by the tenement holders and several ASX releases and reports are available on the internet regarding historical work undertaken at the Revere Gold Project. • Pioneer resources: 1987 – 1988 • Dominion Mining: 1988 – 1992 • Ruby Well Joint Venture/Titan Resources NL: 1992 – 1996 • Australian Gold Resources: 1996 – 1999 • Murchison Exploration: 2001 – 2006 • Revere Mining: 2006-2008 • Enterprise Metals: 2007 – 2017 • Exploration: 2018 – 2021
<p>Geology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project is in the Paleoproterozoic Yerrida Basin. The Yerrida Group rocks are flat lying to shallowly dipping and unconformably overly Archaean granite greenstones where various steeply dipping greenstone lithologies including mafic volcanics, BIFs and other sediments host several Fe and Au prospects • The Yerrida Group comprises an early sag-basin succession dominated by siliciclastic and evaporitic sediments deposited in a shallow-water environment, overlain by arenaceous, argillaceous and mafic volcanic

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
		<p>rocks. The basement rock is affected by Capricorn Orogen. The South Boundary Fault strikes through the area forming a magnetic anomaly in the south with known gold mineralisation. The Goodin Fault strike along the northern margin of the tenements and this is where Cu-Zn-Au is also found.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current gold target area is located between the above-mentioned major fault zones, and it is associated with a west-north-west striking breccia zones interpreted to be related to a deep-seated structure that provides a pathway for metalliferous fluids that migrated upwards into suitable trap horizons – e.g., the quartz breccia. At Revere Reef, the gold mineralisation occurs as nuggety coarse to fine disseminated gold associated with mesothermal quartz veins and associated alteration contact halos. The gold lodes generally consist of narrow quartz veins (10-20cm generally in thickness but can be up to 1m in thickness) that can form a single vein, stockwork or complicated saddles reef system.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85 AC drill holes completed at Revere project (6,088m) and a summary result of them is reflected in this release. The minimum hole length is 51m, maximum 90m and average depth of drilling is 76 metres. East collar ranges – 699179mE to 701570mE. North collar ranges – 7125602mN to 7127080mN. Collar elevation – ~540mRL. Azimuth ranges – all drilled vertical . Dip ranges – all drilled 90°.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As all samples are 1 metre in length, intersections reported are for each one metre interval from AC hole samples. Reported intercepts were aggregated on a 0.2g/t Au gold cut-off. A maximum internal dilution of 3m was included. A breakdown of the high-grade intervals is shown in the body of the report. No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation is vein hosted, and current mineralisation width and distribution has not been established yet. Any reported mineralisation intercepts are downhole widths and not true widths. This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results,

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<p>sampling, assay, etc.</p>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A relevant map and diagram are included in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant assay results are provided in this report, representative reporting of both low and high grades and widths is practiced. The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A substantial amount of work has been completed at the Project area by historic explorers dating back to 1988. Work has included geophysical surveys, soil sampling, air core, diamond and RC drilling. This report provides the total information available to date and is considered to represent a balanced report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further resource drilling is planned. A maiden mineral resource estimate reporting will be delivered.