

17 FEBRUARY 2026

ICE COPPER-GOLD PROJECT RE-EVALUATION REPORT

Commissioned Report Updates Project Status to Polymetallic

- Vita Resources project re-evaluation strategy provides a first result at ICE Project in Canada
- Commissioned report details the presence of associated elements silver, cobalt and indium
- Significant presence of the associated elements updates ICE Project's status from copper / gold to polymetallic
- Report has provided Vita Resources with direction for the next-step resource evaluation at ICE and subsequent exploration work
- Further research is now required to establish co-product or bi-product status of the associated elements and their close relationship to the oxide and sulphide copper mineralisation
- Sulphide and oxide zones require delineation work

Vita Resources NL, **ASX: VTA** ('Vita Resources', or the 'Company') is pleased to advise that as part of its project portfolio re-evaluation strategy, it has received the findings of a commissioned report for the ICE Project, located in the Yukon Province in Canada, carried out by Mr Nigel Maund.

Mr Maund is a well-credentialed economic geologist and was commissioned by the Company to re-evaluate the ICE Project. Reference sources included all available information held by Vita Resources (previously Bastion Minerals Limited) alongside information sourced by the Project Evaluation and Due Diligence effort led by Vita Non-Executive Director and geologist, Mr Ray Muskett and geologist / geoscientist Ms Sherifa Munkailah.

The Commissioned report highlighted the presence of associated elements, silver, cobalt and indium, in addition to the known copper and gold mineralisation, updating the Project's status to Polymetallic (previously Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphides (**VHMS**)). The ICE Project contains a JORC Code Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of 6.43 Mt @ 1.07% Cu¹.

¹ BMO ASX Announcement 11th June 2025, "6.43 Mt @ 1.07% Cu JORC Mineral Resource Estimate for the ICE Copper Gold Project"

Non-Executive Chairman, Mr Gavin Rutherford commented: “Our decision to turn new and fresh eyes towards evaluating our portfolio of projects is paying off, with our ICE Project in Yukon being the first to deliver encouraging associated results.

We commissioned independent economic geologist, Mr Nigel Maund, to reinterrogate assay and core data we have on hand whilst our geologist / geoscientist Ms Sherifa Munkailah researched other historic information, under the stewardship of Non-Executive Director and geologist Mr Ray Muskett.

Mr Maund’s initial report, which is attached to this announcement, provides a potential associated suite of metals plus differing and alluring geology. The addition of silver, cobalt, and indium to the already robust copper and gold presence provides the Company credentials to now define the project as polymetallic, with the additional metals yet to prove whether they are “co” or “by” products. As such, further work is required to gain a better understanding of this geology.

This is a terrific team effort, marking only the beginning of our journey to establish the commercial credentials of ICE. We must now roll our sleeves up over the next season to continue establishing a potential economic position.

On behalf of the Vita Resources’ Board of Directors, I wish to thank our loyal shareholders for their continued support of the Company, our strategy, and look forward to building shareholder value for Vita.”

Mr Maund’s report is attached to this ASX release as **Appendix A**.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of the Company.

For more information, please visit our website, or contact:

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Ray Muskett who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (**AusIMM**). Mr Muskett is a Director of the Company and holds shares in the Company. Mr Muskett has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity currently being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Muskett consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in the announcement that relates to Mineral Resources for ICE is extracted from the ASX Announcement 11th June 2025 "6.43 Mt @ 1.07% Cu JORC MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE FOR ICE COPPER-GOLD PROJECT" and is available to view on the Company's website.

The information in this report that references previously reported exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website (www.vitaresources.au) or on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this Announcement, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of Vita and its projects may also include statements which are 'forward-looking statements' that may include, amongst other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of mineral reserves and mineral resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates, production and prices, recovery costs and results, capital expenditures and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions. These 'forward-looking statements' are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Vita, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements.

Vita disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, circumstances or results or otherwise after the date of this Announcement or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, other than required by the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) and the Listing Rules of the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). The words 'believe', 'expect', 'anticipate', 'indicate', 'contemplate', 'target', 'plan', 'intends', 'continue', 'budget', 'estimate', 'may', 'will', 'schedule' and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

All 'forward-looking statements' made in this Announcement are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Investors are cautioned that 'forward-looking statements' are not guarantee of future performance and accordingly investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on 'forward-looking statements' due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

Appendix A

Reassessment of the Ore Resource Assay Data to determine the Projects overall economics

ICE VHMS Polymetallic Deposit, Yukon, Canada

for

Vita Resources NL (ex Bastion Minerals Ltd)

A) Scope of Work

The prime objective of this review is to determine the possible economic contribution of such elements as gold, silver, cobalt and indium which, from the first pass review of the assay data from the Ice VHMS deposit, appear to be present at significant and, potentially, economic grades. However, what is not understood, at this juncture, is the distribution of these metals within the oxide versus sulphide portions of the overall ore body.

From the foregoing, it is essential to separate the two distinctly and significantly geologically different oxide and sulphide sections of the Ice ore body. The resources of these two chemically and mineralogically radically different sections of the ore resources should not be conflated to assess the deposit as a whole. This is a mistake of considerable economic consequence as the two will have entirely different ore grades and mineralogy / ore petrology with obvious impact on their metallurgical processing and economic potential.

The first objective should be to partition the oxide ore body from the underlying sulphide body. Hence, the review of the assay data that falls within the hitherto defined Ore Resource (2025) need to be split apart to determine its tonnage, copper grade and that of its associated (given present metal prices) potential co – products or by – products, such as gold, silver, cobalt and indium. The grades of the latter metals maybe substantially higher than those in the parent underlying sulphide ore body due to significant weathering and supergene enrichment.

The geochemical methodology employed as the level of the assay data will be to determine:

- a) The significance and range of influence of any enhanced for the “ore metals” led by copper as the latter’s grades are locally > 10% Cu and the range is considerable and between 1.5% to 15% with an indicated average grade greater than 3 – 4%. It should be borne in mind that enhancement of copper grades in the oxide caps to porphyry copper deposits around the World is of the order of 300 – 500% above protolith (fresh sulphide) grades.

- b) The overall grades of associated metals; i.e., gold, silver, cobalt and indium are not understood at this time. However, assay grades reviewed for these metals by the writer suggest that these metals may count as economic by or co – products in certain portions of the Ice Ore Body. Also, given the depths of the drill hole intercepts, made at between 80 – 100 m below surface; i.e., below the depth of surface oxidation (maximum – 80.4 m within fault / fracture zones), one has to question the actual geologic nature of this ore deposit and whether major assumptions have been made without the slightest geologic understanding of the Ice deposit. Also, given the unusually high assay data for cobalt and indium in some drill hole intercepts of up to 3,000 ppm Co and 5.5 g/t In, one has to question whether the Ice deposit is not a two phase, hybrid, ore body with an early sulphide copper – zinc – Fe (pyrite) event overprinted by a higher temperature ultramafic (pyroxenite) generated, and highly structurally focused, later event.
- c) The simple methodology to be utilised to assess the foregoing is as follows:
- 1) A total metal accumulation map for the deposit partitioned between the oxide versus sulphide Cu portions of the Ice orebody.
 - 2) Selected cross – sections through the Ice orebody, with the various metal grades separately contoured to show their zones of enrichment in both the oxide and sulphide zones.

B) So, what will the foregoing proposed work program show?

The foregoing work should demonstrate the following important features of the ICE orebody:

- 1) The spatial association between high copper grades and that of the associated metals Au, Ag, Co and In. This is a vital association to establish as it impacts on the projects overall economics.
- 2) The metal accumulation plans and sections will expose some very important features of the ore deposit which will impact on the project's economics and its further evaluation. These include the actual geometry of and degree of structural / lithologic influence on supergene enrichment vectors within the oxide zone. Secondly, they will show the degree of enrichment and statistical / spatial correlation between the various metals and the influence on the geometry of metals enrichment of litho-structural controls such as volcanological edifice facies changes and the source locations of metal input zones for such geologic features as structurally controlled input feeders & tectonic – hydrothermal breccias feeder structures. These features are important to identify as they influence the degree of spatial grade influence afforded in ore resource calculations.
- 3) The combined metals distribution and accumulation maps and sections will demonstrate the degree of metals association within both the oxide and sulphide zones. Furthermore, they will also indicate whether one is dealing with a two stage or multi-event ore system. The latter will impact on the structural interpretation of “ore – shoots” within the Ice ore system and how such features are handled in ore resource calculations.

Although not a VHMS ore system, the following longitudinal section and plan, Figures 1 & 2 respectively, demonstrate the general objectives of the process.

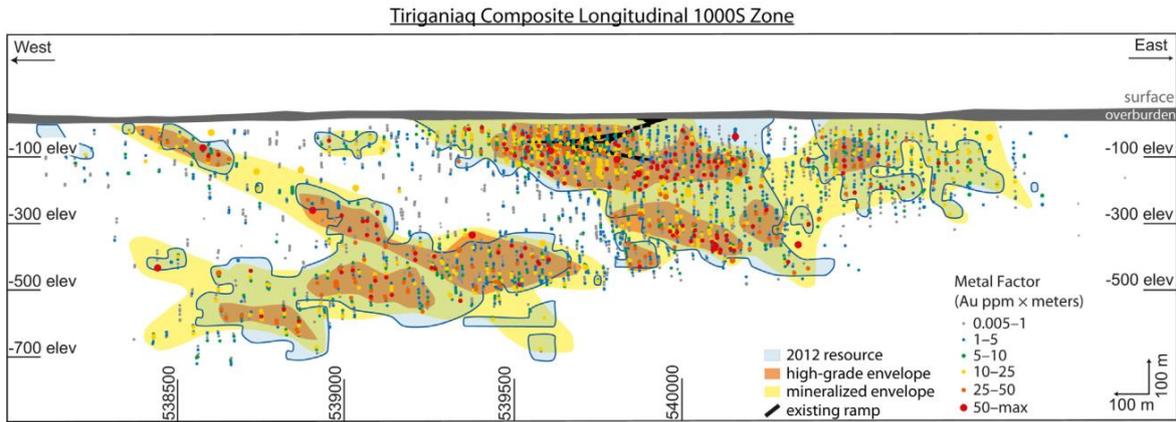


Figure 1: A longitudinal section showing the plunging ore shoots of the Tiganiaq ore body and ore resource outlines (Agnico – Eagle Mines Ltd), Nunavut, Canada; C J M Lawley et al, 2016, Precambrian Research Vol 275, pp 471 – 495.

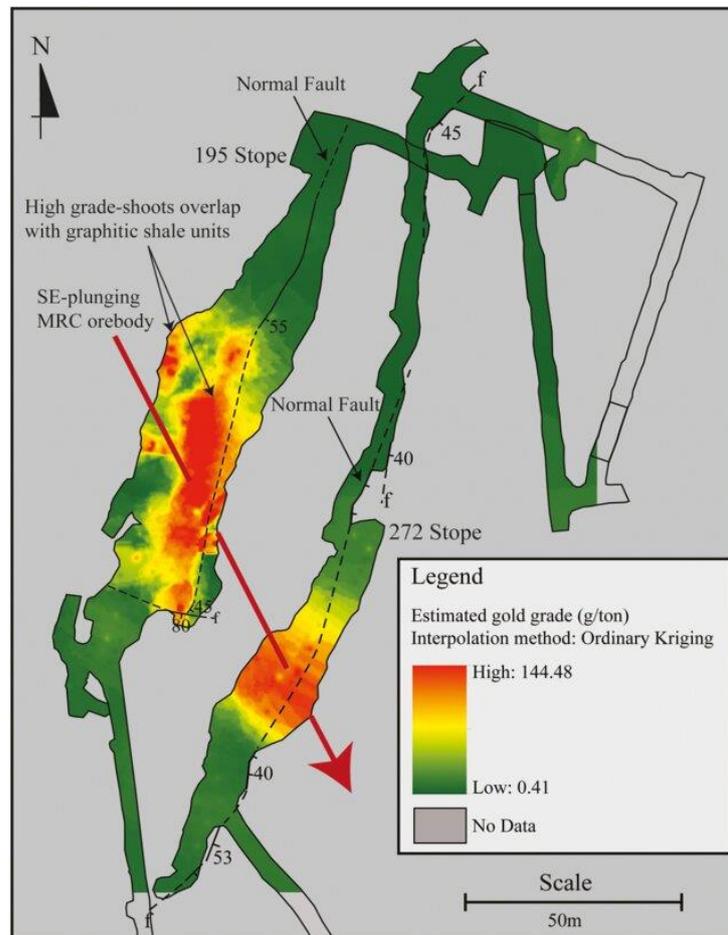


Figure 2: Example of defining ore shoots from gold metal accumulation in kriged assay data from the Archaean age Barberton Gold mine; November 2019, Mineralium Deposita, Vol 54 No 8, J Gloyn – Jones & A F M Kisters.

Summary

ICE Project Initial Re – evaluation Report for Vita Resources NL (ex Bastion Minerals Ltd)

An initial re- evaluation of the Ice Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposit has been undertaken, following the recapitalisation of Bastion Minerals Ltd (ASX:BMO), and the subsequent restructuring of the company. This has amounted to a first pass review of the geologic and assay data from the deposits evaluation drilling undertaken in the mid 1990's.

This Ice deposit is dominated by copper mineralisation, accompanied by uneconomic and sporadic zinc grades and no significant lead mineralisation, even as a byproduct. This is explained by the mineralisation being hosted within a mafic and lesser ultramafic (pyroxenite) volcanic regime with no felsic volcanic component. However, in some of the drill hole intercepts, whose location within the independently calculated ore resource is shown, in plan view, on Figure 1, and in the cross section on Figure 2 below, the data has revealed hitherto unrecognised polymetallic mineralisation at potentially co - product and by – product grades in the sulphide ore body. This metal association includes gold, silver, cobalt and indium.

Copper grades in the intersections reviewed, shown on Table 1 below, vary from 3.2% to 12.55% with a mean, for the 18 samples reviewed, of 7%. Mean gold grades are 0.6 g/t and silver 24 g/t, with cobalt averaging 1,400 ppm (1.4 kg) and indium 2.1 g/t . The grade colouring in the Table is red (high grade); orange (medium grade) and yellow (low grade). Note, that the colouring (grade) selections are arbitrary and not based upon geostatistical analysis due to the low population size. The longest consecutive run lies within hole ID97 – 13, comprising a total downhole intercept of 11 continuous metres @ 7.15% Cu. With the holes drilled at 50° the true width this intersection would approximate to 8 - 9 metres, allowing for a 20° ore body dip.

A more in-depth study of the ore body is recommended with a view to partitioning the various ore types, which appear to vary from massive and semi massive sulphides to, locally, higher grade chalcopyrite dominated stockwork veining and breccia matrix infill ores. The high-grade copper and associated metals, apparent in Table 1 (below), were unexpected and, as the Table shows, are accompanied by significant enrichment in, especially, gold, silver and cobalt {Global Clarke for igneous rocks is gold (1

– 10 ppb), silver (5 to 8 ppb) and cobalt (25 ppm}. These metals can readily be recovered by standard froth flotation processing, and the trace elements such as Au, Ag and Co act as a significant smelter credit in the sulphide concentrate.

It should be noted that Ice project is one of the very few VMS deposits, in the Finlayson Lake VMS Belt, within which the project lies, which has a significant preserved weathered, iron + Cu oxide – gossanous cap, which at the Ice project varies from 19 – 35 meters thick, from the current surface.

In ore resource calculations this well-defined upper oxide copper, plus its associated metals, needs to be separated and assessed accordingly because the widely differing ore types require entirely different metallurgical recovery routes. The most economically favourable ore to treat will be the unweathered sulphide ores, as these can be economically recovered by well-established, lower-cost, metallurgical techniques. Furthermore, the associated by and co – product metals can be readily recovered in the sulphide smelters.

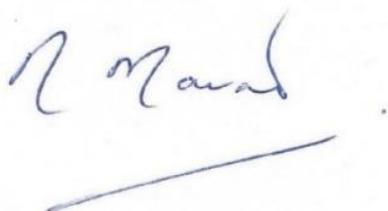
Finally, the recognition of a high-grade Cu + associated metals within the subjacent, sulphide ore body, will have clear geological (structural and lithologic) controls, which will refine further definition of these high-grade zones and improve economic mine scheduling in the eventual exploitation of the deposit improving the projects IRR and project payback period.

Table 1 – Drill Holes assessed from the available data base

Hole ID	Sample ID	Easting (NAD83)	Northing (NAD83)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (From)	Depth (To)	Length (m)	Received Wt. kg	Cu %	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	In ppm	Zn ppm	Zn %
ID97-13	Y646701	376846.07	6862990.34	305	-50	90.02	91.05	1.03	4.28	3.29	0.337	2.28	1600	1.66	595	0.0595
ID97-13	Y646702	376846.07	6862990.34	305	-50	91.05	92.38	1.33	2.76	2.98	0.521	19.9	1550	1.15	1340	0.134
ID97-13	Y646703	376846.07	6862990.34	305	-50	92.38	93.72	1.34	3.32	3.03	0.565	41.2	1335	1.115	1190	0.119
ID97-13	Y646704	376846.07	6862990.34	305	-50	93.72	95.15	1.43	3.22	3.26	0.603	40.2	1475	2.92	>1000 0	2.68
ID97-13	Y646706	376846.07	6862990.34	305	-50	95.15	96.29	1.14	3.36	3.9	0.549	34.5	1515	2.6	>1000 0	2.31
ID97-13	Y646707	376846.07	6862990.34	305	-50	96.29	97.23	0.94	2.64	0.5	0.302	11.45	1795	1.865	>1000 0	1.18
ID97-13	Y646708	376846.07	6862990.34	305	-50	97.23	98.76	1.53	3.26	3.06	0.565	19.85	1180	2.08	2490	0.249
ID97-13	Y646709	376846.07	6862990.34	305	-50	98.76	99.87	1.11	3.36	3.99	0.563	27.4	1050	2.46	>1000 0	1.125
ID97-13	Y646711	376846.07	6862990.34	305	-50	99.87	101	1.13	3.22	3.97	0.725	20.2	735	3.73	>1000 0	2.38
ID97-11	Y646712	376847.06	6862927.21	309	-51	88.57	89.92	1.35	2.06	3.68	0.345	10.7	232	0.96	232	0.0232
ID97-11	Y646713	376847.06	6862927.21	309	-51	89.92	91.44	1.52	3.8	3.5	0.445	28.7	1800	1.33	728	0.0728
ID97-11	Y646714	376847.06	6862927.21	309	-51	91.44	92.81	1.37	2.76	3.3	0.357	20	1425	1.485	390	0.039
ID97-11	Y646716	376847.06	6862927.21	309	-51	92.81	93.88	1.07	2.26	3.55	0.339	4.69	2010	1.23	387	0.0387
ID97-20	Y646717	376897.94	6862953.46	308	-66	86.77	87.78	1.01	3.64	3.2	0.538	44.6	880	1.405	730	0.073
ID97-20	Y646718	376897.94	6862953.46	308	-66	87.78	89.36	1.58	3.78	4.15	0.478	8.38	709	3.43	967	0.0967
ID97-20	Y646719	376897.94	6862953.46	308	-66	89.36	90.53	1.17	2.96	3.61	1.26	40.8	1005	1.77	611	0.0611
ID97-20	Y646721	376897.94	6862953.46	308	-66	90.53	91.9	1.37	3.88	4.65	1.03	29.1	415	2.04	1545	0.1545
ID97-20	Y646722	376897.94	6862953.46	308	-66	91.9	93.28	1.38	3.62	3.05	0.727	20.6	97.5	2.81	1390	0.139

Assay Grade Colouring Notation: Low Grade (strongly anomalous); Low Grade (yellow); Medium Grade (orange); High Grade (red).

Signed



Nigel Maund

MSc, DIC, MBA, F.Aus.IMM, F.AIG, F.SEG, FGS (Lond), MMSA
Consultant Economic Geologist

Date; 12th February 2026

Appendix B

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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"> HQ diamond drill core was drilled in 121 holes, with holes reduced to NQ deeper in the holes. Triple tube drilling was used to improve the drilling recovery. Drill core was historically split using a core pressure splitter on site, for assaying by Chemex Laboratories. Re-sampled core was cut and quarter core submitted for assay, with the remaining quarter maintained for future reference. Assays were typically 1.5 m assays, though thicknesses vary between approximately 1 and 2 m long, depending on mineralisation and core recovery.
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"> Holes were all diamond drill holes with HQ core diameter, reducing to NQ diameter, depending on the hole depth. It is unknown whether triple tubes were used in the drilling. Core was generally highly competent.
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"> Drill cores were recovered to surface and placed in wooden core boxes, stored in core racks and on pallets. Core trays were labelled with aluminium tags, allowing identification of holes and core intervals. Sampled intervals were marked with flagging tape. Core recovery was noted and is generally high, due to the compact nature of the basalt host rock. Samples were sent for analysis to the Chemex laboratory in Vancouver (now part of ALS laboratories).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> A soil sampling grid was carried out across the ICE project area, with samples spaced every 25 m NW to SE, collected on lines with a general spacing of 50 m in the central deposit area, with samples on contour lines outside this area taken approximately every 50 m. The details of the soil sampling were not documented in available reports. However, they are believed to be conventional sieved soil samples, most likely taken at a depth of 20 to 30 cm, consistent with prevailing industry practice at the time. Longhand descriptive logs of drill holes were prepared during the drilling process and units and mineralisation summarised into codes and relative abundances as part of the geological logging. This information was collated in excel spreadsheets and a database. Logging was both qualitative and quantitative. No core photographs are available. 10,584 m of core were drilled historically.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core was sub-sampled for assay. Core was split using a core splitter. Details of the sample preparation are not certain, due to the historical nature of the activities. Drill hole orientations appear to have intersected mineralisation at a high angle, resulting in thicknesses that are close to true thicknesses of mineralisation. Quality control procedures are unknown, regarding the use of duplicate and standard or blank samples. There is no recorded QA/QC procedure. Given that the descriptions of core recovery generally appear to be acceptable (high recovery) it is likely that sufficient sample was submitted for analysis to produce repeatable results. Sample sizes were appropriate for the mineralisation style.
Quality of assay data and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICE Samples were crushed, pulverised to -50 mesh using a chrome steel ring mill and then digested with nitric-aqua regia, before being analysed for 32 elements using ICP equipment. This

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>provided total digestion for Cu, Ag and Zn, but only partial digestion for some 14 of the elements analysed. Most of the primary massive sulphide samples were fire assayed for gold and results were reported in ppb from a 30 gram sample.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petrology was carried out by Vancouver Petrographics, who verified the mineral modes and textures on four core samples. Whole rock analyses were conducted on selected analyses. 52 Criteria JORC Code explanation Commentary The assay results are considered appropriate, given the available information. However, given their historical nature not all the details of sampling and assaying are available. Given the historical nature of the analyses it is likely that there were no QA/QC samples included with the primary samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The original ICE resource estimate and supporting information was reviewed by Mr Thompson of independent consultants Derry, Michener, Booth & Wahl (1998) following the resource estimate. Vita has conducted a check estimate with the assay results and an Inverse Distance Squared methodology to check that the resource is comparable to the documented historical and foreign non-JORC resource.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill collars were located on the local grid and were located with chain measurements. The location of the holes was surveyed with a Nikon DTM-A20 total station. They were subsequently converted to the UTM9N NAD27 coordinate system. The project historically used a local grid, with a NE trending baseline and NW trending grid lines for drilling and geophysics. Field validation of drill holes using GPS in UTM with the NAD83 datum located holes within 5 m of the location shown in historical maps converted to the NAD83 datum. This is within the GPS measurement error. Topographic contours are available for the project, based on original surveying.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil sampling and the drilling data spacing is appropriate for the style of mineral deposit explored and to confirm geological and grade continuity.
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"> The orientation is considered to be appropriate for the ICE deposit, with drilling intended to drill perpendicular to the deposit orientation, with the results showing this is generally the case.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is unknown the details of how samples were sent to the assay laboratories on the project.
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"> A review and audit of the ICE project data and resource estimate was undertaken by an independent consultant Thompson (1998), upon completion of the original resource estimate. Vita has conducted a check estimate, based on the available assay data and geology, which validates the contained metal of the original estimate.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 ICE project consists of 260 hard rock quartz claims covering an area of ~5,330 ha The properties were originally staked in 1993 by Yukon Zinc Corporation, the 100% property owner. The project is within an area of First Nations land rights.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous work at ICE was conducted by Yukon Zinc Corporation from soil samples, mapping, geophysics, drilling and resource estimation, before the owner concentrated on their priority of developing and operating the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Wolverine zinc project.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ICE project is a Cyprus-style volcanic massive sulphide (VHMS) deposit.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drillhole coordinates are provided in Table 3 of this report. Coordinates are in UTM9N, with the NAD27 data, converted from the local grid. The currently used datum in this part of Canada is the NAD83 datum. • Holes were surveyed downhole with a Pajari borehole instrument and were noted to have only minor deviation, with almost all holes < 200 m deep. • Elevations are shown in Table 3. • Holes are predominantly drilled at -50 degrees to 300 degrees, although some holes are drilled vertically and several are drilled towards the SE. 54 <p>Criteria JORC Code explanation Commentary 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deepest hole is 271 m and the average depth is 88.6 m.
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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the ICE project historical estimate drill assays were not cut or capped. • The details of the original resource estimate were documented in reasonable detail. Mineralised intersections in the individual resource cells were weighted based on copper grade and length of intersection. A maximum of 3 m of internal waste was included in the resource intervals. • The original resource estimate was calculated for copper only.
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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes at ICE were oriented to cut the mineralised zone as close to perpendicular as possible. • The mineralisation dips in a consistent direction and was drilled accordingly. • Mineralised intersects represent close to true thickness, given the drilling orientation relative to the mineralisation.
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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps and tables are shown in the body of report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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"> Assay results from drilling samples, are provided (Tables 4). Graphics are provided in the announcement showing relevant information. In the opinion of the CP the Information provided gives a balanced view of the project and the potential.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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"> Airborne magnetic geological survey data was obtained over the ICE project, as was helicopter EM. The magnetic and EM survey data was acquired in 1997 by DIGHEM of Ontario, Canada. The survey covered 1320 line kilometres. Magnetics used a Scintrex MP-3 proton precession and Scintrex MEP710 caesium vapour magnetometers. The EM system used was a frequency domain system, with maps produced for 900 and 7200 Hz coplanar data. 55 Criteria JORC Code explanation Commentary The survey lines were flown with an approximate 200 m spacing. QA/QC was conducted by an independent geophysicist, who subsequently conducted a full review of the data. The ground geophysical survey (HLEM survey) was done on three frequencies with 100 m coil separation which theoretically could detect conductors up to 50 m below surface. The lower frequencies outlined two weak to moderate conductors, the strongest of which started at local grid Line 10950N, through the area of surface mineralization continuing north to grid Line 1 1800N. The core of this conductor is directly above the massive sulphide mineralization in Holes IC 96-02 and -13 (Table 4). Specific gravity data was collected
<i>Further work</i>	<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"> Full compilation of available data has been undertaken, including magnetic and Electromagnetic data, geological mapping, soil sampling and drilling information.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Database integrity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data for the ICE project was imported and compiled from Excel spreadsheets available for individual holes. Data is stored on a VTA computer and backed-up regularly to a network drive. Data was plotted to check the spatial location and relationship to drill hole locations on historical maps, with locations coinciding with drill pad locations when overlaid. Basic checks were performed by HSC prior to this resource estimate to ensure data consistency, including checks for FROM_TO interval errors, missing or duplicate collar surveys, excessive down hole deviation, and extreme or unusual assay values. All data errors/issues were reported to the VTA Database 56 Criteria JORC Code explanation Commentary Administrator to be corrected or flagged in the primary database.
<i>Site visits</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VTA's then JORC Competent Person visited the ICE project in 2024, confirmed the presence of all the original drill core, and checked the location of a selection of IC96, IC97 and ID97 drill hole locations on the ground, locating the collars and original tags confirming hole locations. The site winter access road is not currently in sufficient condition to allow access to the project site and access is by helicopter only. The Competent Person for the 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate did not visit site due to time and cost constraints. VTA's present Competent Person has not yet visited the site due to seasonal constraints
<i>Geological interpretation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is a Cyprus-style volcanic massive sulphide (VHMS) deposit, a well-known deposit type in a belt know for hosting for VHMS style mineralisation. VTA personnel have developed a geological interpretation of the ICE deposit based on geological logging, chemical assays and historical information. VTA personnel have a reasonable understanding of the geology of the ICE deposit, and this is reflected in the wireframe models they prepared, which formed a guiding framework for Mineral Resource estimation. The VTA interpretation included splits in the main mineralised lens and a fault offset across the Baseline Fault. HSC modified this by defining a single unsplit main mineralised lens at the top of the porphyritic basalt

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>continuity both of grade and geology.</i>	<p>and the remaining mineralisation was included in a feeder zone in the lower brecciated basalt unit. The Baseline Fault was ignored because no offset was obvious during interpretation. The main mineralised lens was modified to include immediately adjacent mineralisation above a nominal 0.1% copper equivalent grade threshold and generally excluding material below this threshold. Sometimes lower grade material was included to maintain reasonable local continuity and unit thickness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surfaces for the base of oxidation and top of fresh rock were also interpreted, based on original available geological logging, which recorded different mineral species, but not oxidation directly in the hole logs. It was not entirely clear what the oxidation codes represent because the oxide material is not necessarily depleted in copper, there are no sulphur assays to confirm the logging codes and iron assays are not particularly useful here. • There is some scope for alternative geological interpretations of the deposit, principally in the correlation of intersections that comprise the 57 Criteria JORC Code explanation Commentary main mineralised lens. An alternative interpretation of the geology, and hence mineral resource, would have a limited impact on the final estimate number, as interpretation is fairly tightly constrained by the geology. • Geology guides and controls Mineral Resource estimation by using stratigraphy and the local orientation of the main mineralised lens to guide the overall orientation of mineralisation. • The continuity of geology and grade at ICE is controlled primarily by stratigraphy, with mineralisation having less continuity than geology.
<i>Dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mineral Resource Estimate for the ICE deposit at a 0.3% Cu cutoff grade has an approximate extent of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 560m east-west (plan width), o 480m north-south (~along strike), o From surface to 150m below surface. • The mineralisation thins towards the edges of the ICE deposit. • Mineralisation outcrops in the northwest corner of the deposit, dipping away to the southeast. • Elevations are shown in sections and figures in the report
<i>Estimation and modelling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were composited to nominal 1.5m intervals within each unit for data analysis and resource estimation, based on the dominant historical sample length of 5 feet (1.52m). Missing gold values were derived from a regression against silver grades and other samples without assays were assigned low default values for Cu, Ag, Au, etc, except for iron. • The resource model uses a parent block size of 12.5x12.5x2.5m, while drill hole spacing is nominally

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</i> • <i>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</i> • <i>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</i> • <i>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</i> • <i>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</i> • <i>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</i> • <i>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</i> • <i>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</i> • <i>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</i> 	<p>25x50m in the better drilled areas of the deposit. The block size represents ½ to ¼ of the drill hole spacing, which is a little smaller than preferred but was deemed necessary to adequately accommodate the variable orientation of mineralisation. Sub-blocks at half the parent block size in each direction were used at zone boundaries, although estimates were generated at the scale of parent blocks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific assumptions were made regarding selective mining units (SMUs); therefore the model block size is effectively the SMU. • The resource model was generated in NAD83 Zone 9 coordinates. • Ordinary Kriging (OK) was chosen as the appropriate estimation method for metal grades at the ICE deposit because grade distributions are not particularly skewed, show reasonable continuity as defined by variography and do not contain extreme erratic values. • OK estimates were generated using Datamine Studio RM version 2.1.125.0 software. • The deposit was divided into four zones (Main Mineralisation, Feeder Zone, Footwall and Hanging wall) which were each estimated separately. Dynamic estimation was implemented, based on the orientation of the mid-plane of the Main Mineralisation, in order to deal with the variable orientation of mineralisation. • A three pass search strategy was used for the OK grade estimates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 25x25x12.5m search, 12-32 samples, minimum of 4 octants, ○ 50x50x25m search, 8-32 samples, minimum of 4 octants, ○ 100x100x50m search, 8-32 samples, minimum of 4 octants. • An additional larger pass was used for iron because low defaults for unassayed intervals were deemed inappropriate. • The oxide and transition zones were estimated together with fresh rock because there was no obvious evidence of depletion or enrichment due to oxidation. • The maximum extrapolation distance will be somewhat less than the maximum search radius due to the octant constraints requiring at least 2 drill holes. Maximum extrapolation distance is around 80m. • It is assumed that a Cu-Au sulphide concentrate will be produced, with Co, Ag and Zn as possible by-products. All elements have been estimated independently for each domain, including Cu, Au, Ag, Co, Zn, Pb and Fe. No potentially deleterious elements were estimated; there are no sulphur assays but there are assays for other potentially deleterious elements such as As, Bi and Sb. • No assumptions were made regarding the correlation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>of variables during estimation because each element was estimated independently. Some elements do show moderate to strong correlation in the drill hole samples, and the similarity in variogram models effectively guarantees that this correlation will be preserved in the estimates. 59 Criteria JORC Code explanation Commentary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The limited density data was used to calibrate a density formula based on assays, which implemented a normative approach to calculate sulphide species. Actual measurements were used where available and calculated otherwise. Dry bulk density was then estimated directly into the model from the drill hole samples, using a similar methodology to the metals. • Metal grades were estimated using density weighting because density varies substantially between massive sulphides and disseminated mineralisation. • The geological interpretation controls the Mineral Resource estimates through the use of stratigraphic and/or mineralisation boundaries. • No grade cutting was applied to any of the metal estimates because metal grades at the ICE deposit do not have grade distributions that are particularly skewed, show reasonable continuity as defined by variography and do not contain extreme erratic values. • The new model was validated in a number of ways – visual comparison of block and drill hole grades, statistical analysis, examination of grade tonnage data, and comparison with a nearest neighbour check model and previous estimates. All the validation checks indicate that the grade estimates are reasonable when compared to the composite grades, allowing for data clustering. • The new Mineral Resource Estimate represents similar copper metal content, with higher tonnage and lower grade than the 1998 polygonal resource. This is not an unexpected result for a comparison between a polygonal and OK estimate, because the former is essentially undiluted and unsmoothed. A 2025 nearest neighbour check estimate is almost identical globally to the 1998 resource. The 2025 OK model is considered to be a more reasonable representation of the mineable resource than the 1998 estimate. • The deposit remains unmined so there is no reconciliation data
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tonnages are estimated on a dry weight basis and moisture content has not been determined.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cut-off grade of 0.3% Cu is considered likely to be economic for the mining method and scale of operation envisioned for ICE, based on comparison with similar deposits elsewhere. This parameter will

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		be evaluated further in the future, provided that sufficient resources are found that contribute to a mineable tonnage of mineralisation.
<i>Mining factors or assumptions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit is considered to be primarily amenable to open pit mining, with the potential for underground exploitation of deeper mineralisation. Consideration of current economics would be required to assess the basis of extraction with recent commodity prices. The OK estimation method implicitly incorporates internal mining dilution at the scale of the model block size. No specific assumptions were made about external mining dilution or mining losses in the Mineral Resource Estimate. The maximum slope for the historical 1998 conceptual pit design was 50 degrees on the eastern side and 45 degrees on the other three sides. The maximum stripping ratio for the historical pit outline was considered to be 10:1 for the massive sulphide mineralisation.
<i>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant historical metallurgy has been conducted on the deposit, which consists primarily of chalcopyrite, with pyrite and minor bornite locally. There is gold associated with the massive sulphides, minor cobalt and silver and traces of zinc. Metallurgical review is currently underway. Additional test work to determine metal recoveries and the potential recovery of by-products is planned.
<i>Environmental factors or assumptions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is currently assumed that all process residue and waste rock disposal will take place on site in purpose built and appropriately licensed facilities. All waste rock and process residue disposal will be done in a responsible manner and in accordance with any mining license conditions. With pyrite in the upper part of the deposit there is some acid generating potential, which can be mitigated by disposal of tailings below the water level.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</i></p>	
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</i> • <i>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</i> • <i>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historically, 276 measurements of specific gravity were made on assay sample pulps from 21 holes during the original 1996-97 drilling programs on a variety of rock types. This indicates that specific gravity was measured using a pycnometer method, which does not adequately account for void spaces. • In 2024, 48 measurements were collected on quarter core samples of historical core by Aurora Geoscience using the water displacement method. Cores were not coated in wax, as they are generally quite solid and competent. • An additional 38 measurements were made by ALS on pulps from cores that were selected from the re-assaying program. These corresponded to the majority of the samples conducted by Aurora. • Comparison of the Aurora and ALS measurements showed that sample porosity is not an issue for fresh rock. However, analysis of historical measurements on oxidised and transitional samples showed these to be unreliable and biased high. • HSC derived alternative density values calculated from metal assays, implemented using a normative approach to calculate sulphide species, which matched the measured values reasonably well. Density was then calculated for all drill hole intervals using this process, and a preferred density value was selected, with actual measurements used where available and calculated values otherwise. Samples were then flagged and composited in the same way as the grade data, followed by variography. • Dry bulk density was estimated directly into the model from the preferred composite data using the same estimation scheme as the metal grades. To account for oxidation, HSC applied nominal factors of 2.5/2.8 for oxide and 2.7/2.8 for transitional material to the estimated density values. Detailed measurements should be made on future drill core.
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource classification was based on estimation search pass, which was subsequently smoothed to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Resources into varying confidence categories.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</i> <i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i> 	<p>minimise the "spotted dog" effect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of resources could be classified as Indicated, in line with the 1998 estimates, with around 10% of tonnage as Inferred occurring around the edges of the resource or in areas with wider spaced drilling, as might be expected. This scheme is considered to take appropriate account of all relevant factors, including the relative confidence in tonnage and grade estimates, confidence in the continuity of geology and metal values, and the quality, quantity and distribution of the data. The classification appropriately reflects the Competent Persons' view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vita had conducted a check estimate of the deposit, using the available survey, geological, assay and bulk density data, resulting in a similar estimate to the 1998 foreign non JORC resource. The new Mineral Resource Estimate has been reviewed by VTA and HSC personnel and no material issues were identified.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i> <i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</i> <i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimates are considered to be in line with the generally accepted accuracy and confidence of the nominated JORC Mineral Resource categories. This has been determined on a qualitative, rather than quantitative, basis, and is based on the estimator's experience with a number of similar deposits elsewhere. The main factors that affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the Mineral Resource estimate are drill hole spacing and the interpretation of stratigraphy, because there are reasonably strong geological controls on the primary mineralisation. The estimates are local, in the sense that they are localised to model blocks of a size considered appropriate for local grade estimation. The tonnages relevant to technical and economic analysis are those classified as Indicated Mineral Resources. No production data is available because this deposit has not been previously mined.