Further Rich Copper Mineralisation Identified in New Channel Sampling at Graceland Critical Metals Prospect, Namibia

- Channel sampling results to coincide with IP Survey - set to commence over entire 2km mineralised corridor to generate priority drilling targets for high-grade critical metals

- New trenching and channel sampling has exposed **strongly developed copper mineralisation in two recently identified gossan zones** at the **Graceland Critical Metals (Copper (Cu) - Silver (Ag) - Zinc (Zn) - Lead (Pb) - Germanium (Ge)) Prospect in Namibia's prolific Otavi Mountain Land province** (see Figure 1 for locations).
  - **Five channels were cut and sampled across the very strongly mineralised Gossan 1 East zone (G1 East)**, which previously **produced spectacular rockchip sample grades of 7,792 g/t Ag** and **47.3% Cu** (A6EGS40)[1] and **13.8% Cu, 171 g/t Ag** and a **very high-grade 224 g/t germanium** (A6EGS43)[1]. **Strongly developed copper mineralisation has been observed across a 3 - 5m thickness** (Image 2 & Appendix 1 mineralisation descriptions). **This gossan is at the eastern end of the 2km mineralised corridor at Graceland** (Figure 1).
  - **At the newly identified Gossan 1 West Extension (G1 West Ext.) mineralised zone, four 20m spaced channels were cut and sampled across the 100m long outcrop. Copper mineralisation** has been observed across 3 - 6m widths (see Image 1 & Appendix 1 mineralisation descriptions). The **G1 West Ext. zone is located at the far western end of the identified 2km mineralised corridor at Graceland** (see Figure 1).
  - The new channel samples have been submitted to Intertek laboratories Namibian preparation lab and pulps will be despatched for analysis in Perth. Previous channel samples, which include **Gossan 1** (rockchips up to **38.3% Cu, 1,130g/t Ag & 25.9% Zn**[2]) and **Gossan 2** (rockchips up to **32.4% Zn, 34.2% Pb, 2,473 g/t Ag & 97g/t Ge**[2]) have already been despatched to Perth for analysis, with results awaited.

- Rockchip sample results to date have produced **very high-grades of copper, silver, zinc, lead and germanium as well as highly-anomalous antimony. Significantly, the US Geological Survey has proposed adding copper, silver and lead to the US Critical Minerals list which already includes zinc, germanium and antimony, meaning all high-grade elements at Graceland will be classified as critical, high-demand, metals in the US.**

- The detailed **Induced Polarisation (IP)- Resistivity survey is set to commence within two weeks.** It will initially focus on the **identified high-grade gossan zones, before being expanded to cover the entire 2km long mineralised corridor and define sulphide targets from surface to 300m depth[3].**

- The results of the channel and rockchip sampling will be combined with inversion modelling of anomalies generated by the IP survey **to define 3-D drilling targets for high-grade critical metals sulphide deposits, similar to the nearby Tsumeb deposit which produced 27Mt @ 4.3% Cu, 10% Pb, 3.5% Zn, 95 g/t Ag and 50 g/t Ge[4]**

Golden Deeps CEO Jon Dugdale commented:

"Our geological team in Namibia continues to discover new mineralised gossan zones and has rapidly completed rockchip and channel sampling across these newly identified highly-mineralised outcrops.

"Channel sampling has now been completed in four zones within the extensively mineralised 2 km long and 1km wide corridor at Graceland. We are looking forward with great anticipation to the results, which will give us an understanding of the widths and strike-continuity of these exceptionally high-grade mineralised zones.

"Significantly, the addition of copper, silver and lead to the US Critical Minerals list would mean that all of the high-grade elements at the Graceland Prospect, including copper, silver, zinc, lead and germanium, as well as anomalous antimony, are classified as critical, high-demand, metals of key importance to high-technology and renewable energy industries.

"The results generated from the large-scale IP survey, which is set to commence shortly, will be modelled and combined with channel and rockchip sampling results to generate drilling targets for both near surface and deeper Cu-Ag-Zn-Pb-Ge 'Tsumeb style' sulphide drilling targets.

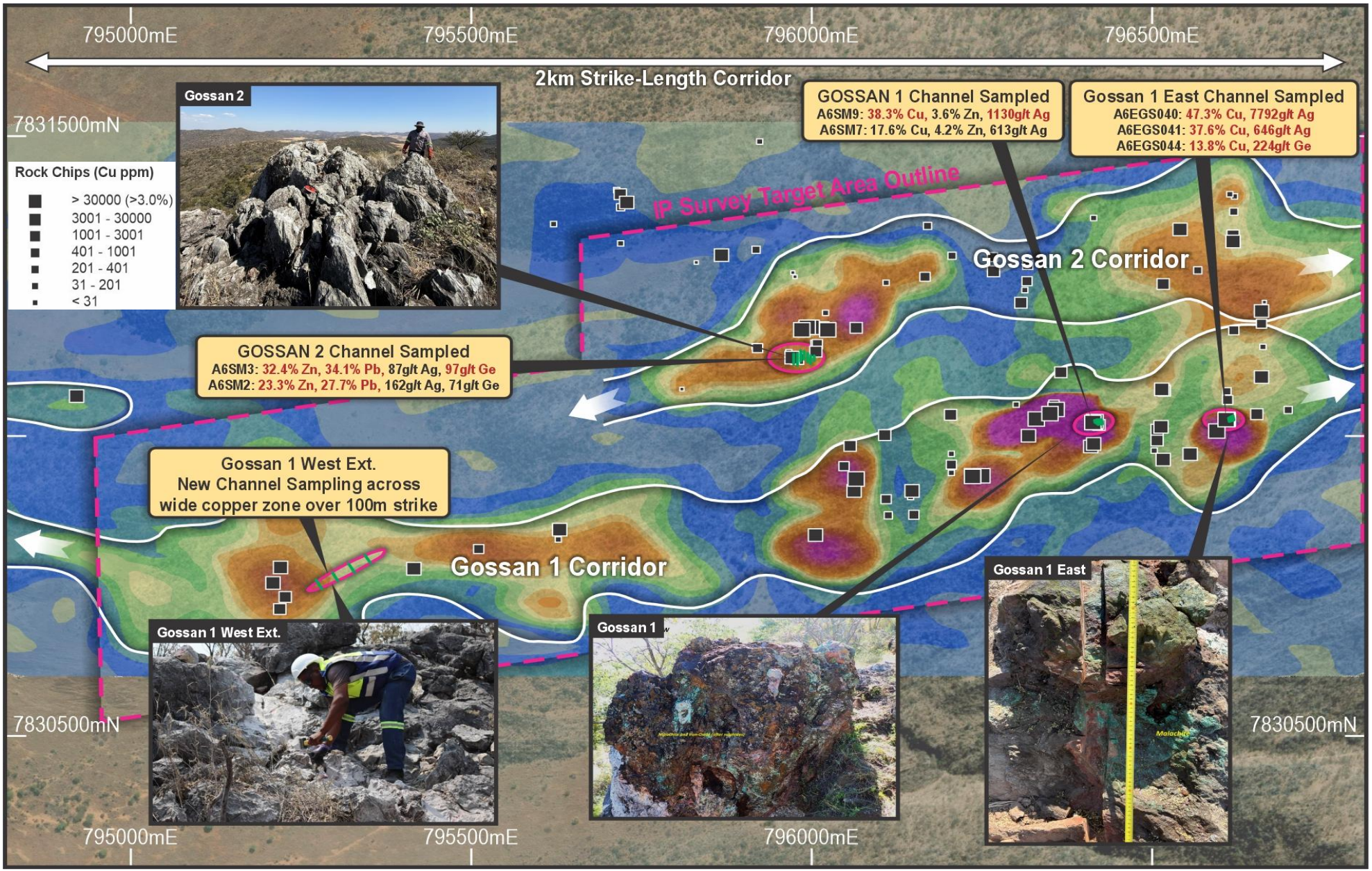

Figure 1: Graceland Prospect 2km x 1km highly soil anomalous copper (and Zn, Pb, Ag, Ge) corridor showing channel sampled zones and gossan images, and IP Target Area

Golden Deeps Ltd ("Golden Deeps" or "the Company") (ASX: GED) is pleased to provide an update on the ongoing channel sampling of newly identified gossans and sulphide zones at the **Graceland Prospect**, part of the Company's Central Otavi Project[5] in Namibia's highly-prospective Otavi Mountain Land (see location, Figure 2).

The **new trenching and channel sampling** has been carried out across two strongly mineralised zones, at either end of the 2km strike-length by 1km wide mineralised corridor at the Graceland prospect area (see Figure 1):

i) **Gossan 1 East Zone (G1 East):**

- The **G1 East** zone is located at the eastern end of the 2km mineralised mineralised corridor and is open to the east (Figure 1). A further five channels were cut and sampled across this very strongly mineralised zone. Previously reported rockchip results from **Gossan 1 East** included **7,792 g/t Ag** and **47.3% Cu** in sample A6EGS40[1] and **13.8% Cu, 171 g/t Ag** and a **very high-grade 224 g/t Ge** in sample A6EGS43[1].

  The trenching and channel sampling at Gossan 1 East has exposed **semi-massive zones, veins and patches of malachite (copper-carbonate) and chalcocite (Cu_2S) – derived from primary copper sulphides, across 2m to 5m intervals** (see Image 2 and mineralisation descriptions in Appendix 1).

ii) **Gossan 1 West Extension (G1 West Ext.)**

- At the newly identified **G1 West Ext**. mineralised zone, four 20m spaced channels were cut and sampled across the 100m strike-length outcrop. **Veins and clots of malachite and chalcocite and minor native copper have been observed across 3m to 6m widths** within the channels (see Image 1 and mineralisation descriptions in Appendix 1).

  The **G1 West Ext. zone** is located at the far western end of the identified 2km mineralised corridor at Graceland and remains open to the west (see Figure 1).

The new channel samples have been submitted to Intertek laboratories Namibian laboratory for sample preparation before sample pulps are despatched to Intertek's Perth laboratory for multi-element analysis.

Previous channel sampling which included samples from **Gossan 1** (previous rockchips up to **38.3% Cu, 1,130g/t Ag & 25.9% Zn**[2]) and **Gossan 2** (previous rockchips up to **32.4% Zn, 34.2% Pb, 2,473 g/t Ag & 97g/t Ge**[2]) have been prepared by the Intertek Namibian lab and the pulps already despatched to Perth for analysis.

Further soil and rockchip sampling is being extended to the south and west of the identified zone, to include mineralised occurrences noted in Namibian Geological survey mapping.

Logistical planning (manpower, line clearing, logistical support) is well advanced ahead of **the detailed IP-Resistivity survey** scheduled to commence within two weeks. The survey, to be carried out by international geophysics company Terratec, is designed to simultaneously detect both near surface sulphide zones, as well as deeper 'Tsumeb style' Cu-Ag-Zn-Pb-Ge sulphide targets to 300m depth. The IP survey will initially be focussed across the identified gossan and sulphide zones, including **Gossan 1** and Gossan 1 East, and will then be extended to cover the entire 2km strike-length x 1km wide mineralised corridor (see Figure 1).

The results of the **IP survey will be modelled and combined with rockchip and channel sampling results and 3-D surface topographic data to produce a 3-D GIS model and define drilling targets for high-grade "Tsumeb-type" Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag-Ge (+/- antimony (Sb) and gallium (Ga)) sulphide deposits.**

The identified suite of metals at the Graceland Prospect, including high-grade copper, silver, zinc, lead as well as germanium and antimony, is analogous to the Tsumeb deposit, 20km to the north (see Figure 2), which produced **27Mt @ 4.3% Cu, 10% Pb, 3.5% Zn, 95 g/t Ag & 50 g/t Ge, with Ga and S by products**[4]. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) has recently proposed adding copper, silver and lead to the US Critical Minerals list[5]. Zinc, germanium, gallium (Ga) and antimony (Sb) are already on the US Critical Minerals list.

The addition of copper, silver and lead to the US Critical Minerals list means that **all of the high-grade elements identified in rockchip sampling at the Graceland Prospect will be classified as critical, high-demand, metals in the US**. Copper, silver and germanium in particular are critical components of renewable energy systems and photo-voltaic (solar energy) cells. Germanium is also a key semi-conductor for transistors and computer chips. In December 2024 China banned the export of critical minerals including **germanium** as well as gallium and antimony to the United States, which has caused the US and other markets to seek other sources of these critical metals. **The Otavi Mountain Land is one of the few places in the world where germanium has been produced as a primary product, which means the Graceland Prospect could yield Critical Metals of strategic importance on a global scale.**

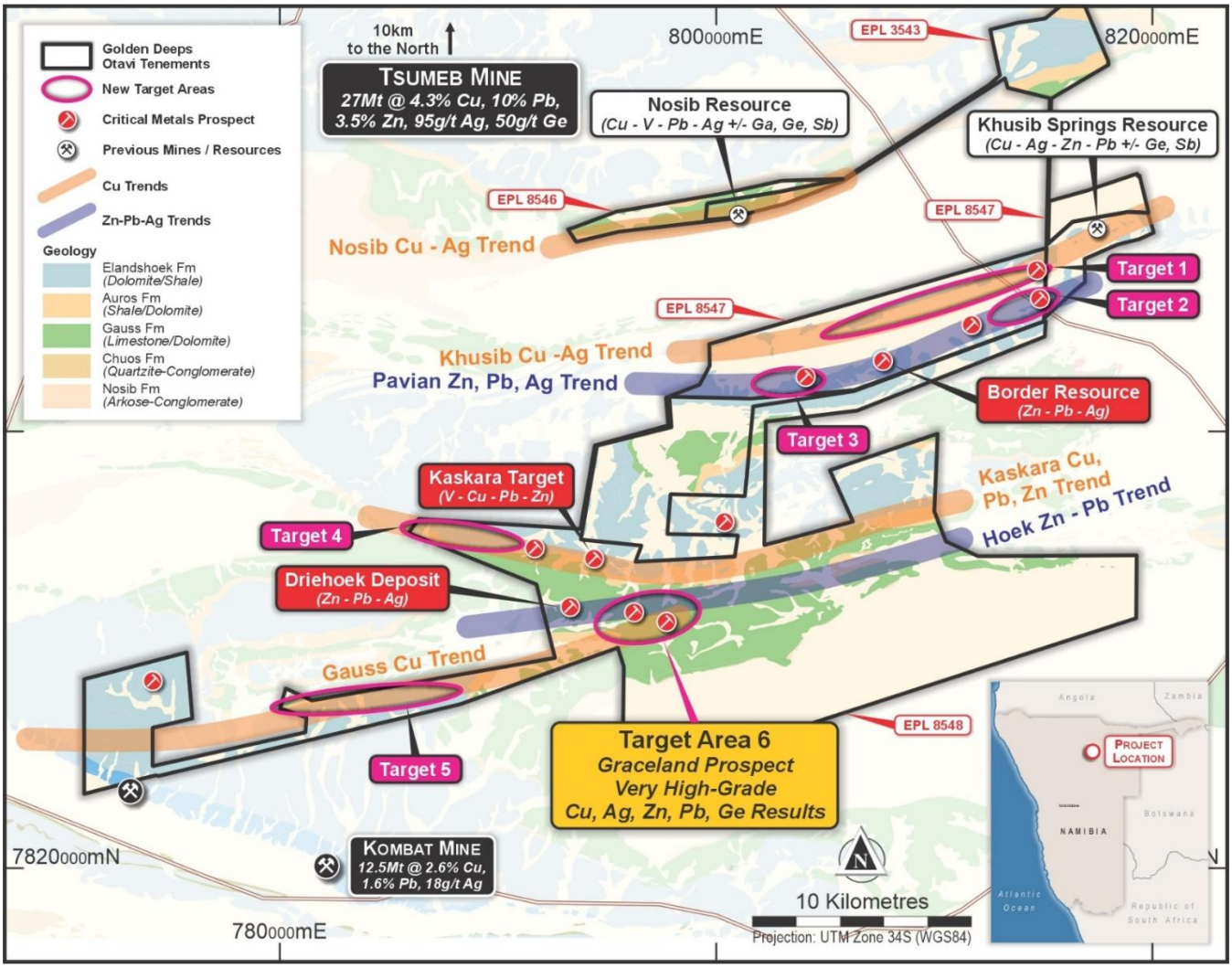

Figure 2: Central Otavi Project with key prospects, mineralised trends and Target Areas including Graceland Prospect

Image 1: Diamond saw channel cutting and sampling at the Gossan 1 West Ext. copper mineralised zone

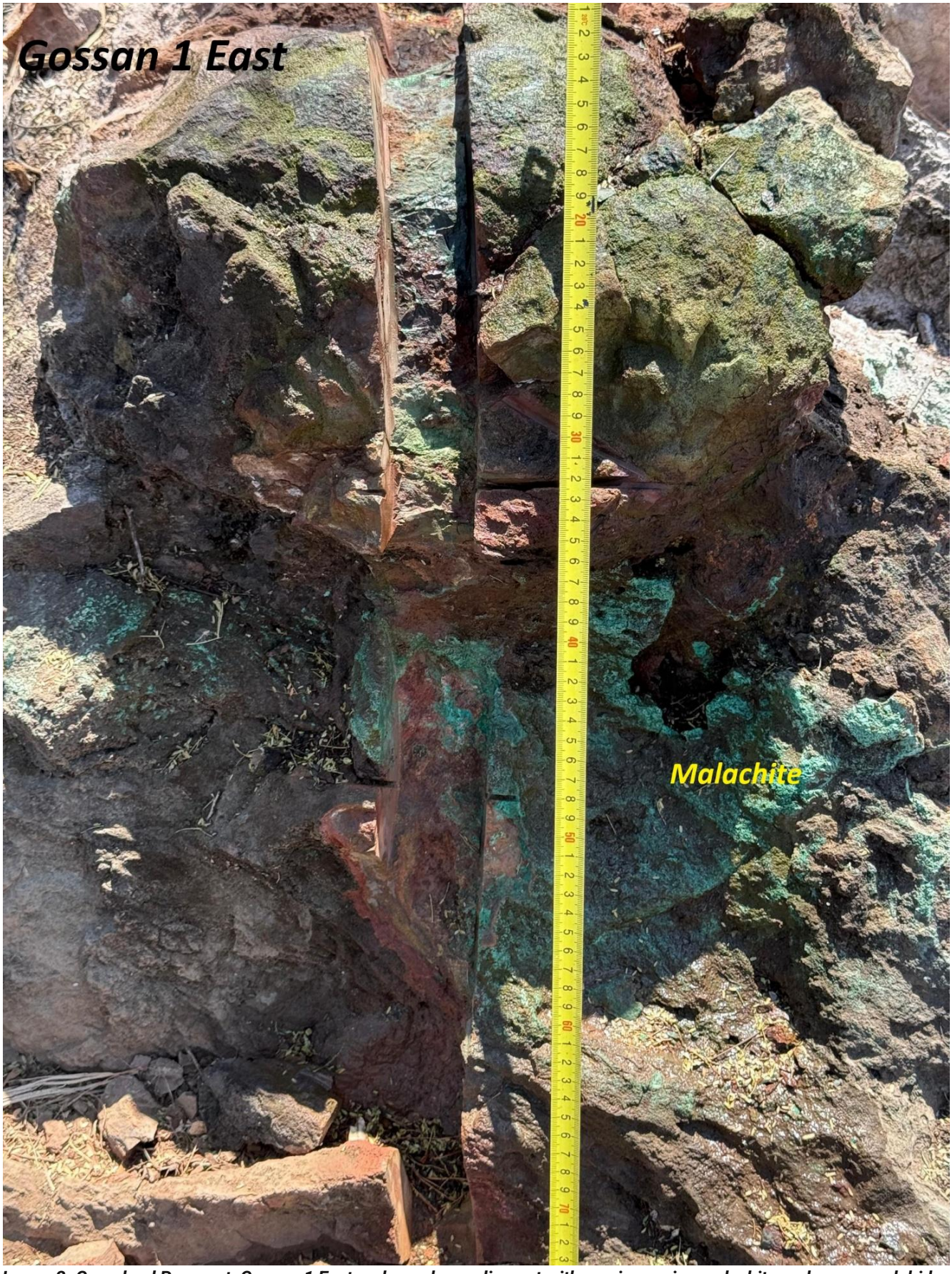

Image 2: Graceland Prospect, Gossan 1 East – channel sampling cut with semi-massive malachite and copper sulphides

About Golden Deeps Otavi Mountain Land Critical Metals Projects

Golden Deeps, through its 80% owned subsidiaries Huab Energy Pty Ltd (Huab) and Metalex Mining and Exploration Pty Ltd (Metalex), holds six Exclusive Prospecting Licences (EPLs) covering **over 440 sq.km in Namibia's world-class Otavi Mountain Land Metallogenic Belt** (see Figure 3, below).

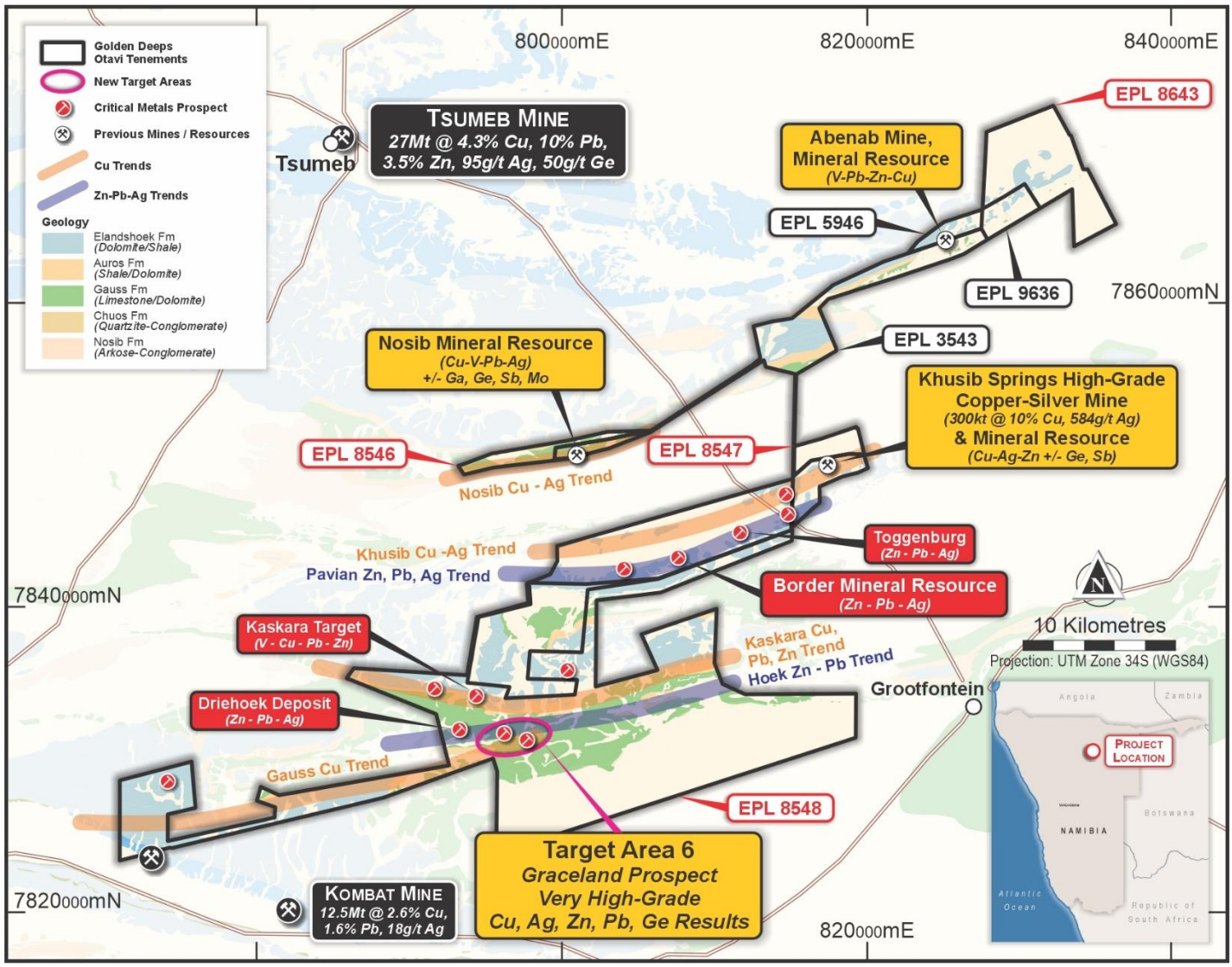

Figure 3: Golden Deeps Otavi Mountain Land existing and acquisition tenements with key prospects

The Otavi Mountain Land is host to major, historically mined high-grade polymetallic deposits such as **Tsumeb,** which produced **27Mt @ 4.3% Cu, 10% Pb, 3.5% Zn, 95 g/t Ag** and **50 g/t Ge**[4], and **Kombat,** with recorded historical production of **12.5Mt @ 2.6% Cu, 1.6% Pb, 18 g/t Ag**[6]**.**

Golden Deeps has several advanced base and critical-metals projects in the Otavi Mountain Land. Established resources and prospects include high-grade, supergene, vanadium +/- copper, lead, zinc and silver Mineral Resources as well as primary copper-silver-zinc-lead (+/- Ge, Ga, Sb) sulphide deposits (see Figure 3).

The Company has defined new Mineral Resources for the **Abenab high-grade vanadium (lead, zinc) project**[7], the **Nosib vanadium-copper-lead-silver (gallium) deposit**[5] and the **Khusib Springs silver-copper (zinc-lead) deposit**[8].

The Company recently announced **high-grade gallium (Ga) with copper, vanadium, lead, silver and highly anomalous germanium and antimony** results[9] from surface at the **Nosib discovery** (Figure 3), and further metallurgical work is planned to enhance recovery of these critical metals before development studies are finalised.

Golden Deeps recently acquired an 80% interest in the **Central Otavi Critical Metals Project**[5] (see Figures 2 and 3). The Central Otavi Project[5] includes a **Zn-Pb-Ag Mineral Resource at the Border prospect**; advanced exploration prospects at the **Driehoek (Zn-Pb-Ag)** and **Kaskara (V-Cu-Pb-Zn, Ge)**, and multiple target areas for **'Tsumeb type' Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Ge deposits** with gallium and antimony potential.

The Company has commenced an aggressive exploration program in priority target areas on the Central Otavi Project, with initial focus in areas that show **"Tsumeb-type" Cu-Ag-Zn-Pb (+/- Ge, Ga, Sb)** potential (see Figure 2).

The initial area of exploration, Target Area 6 (now named **Graceland)**, has **produced exceptional copper, silver, zinc, lead and germanium results from rockchip sampling of multiple gossan and sulphide occurrences**[1,2]. These outstanding results are from a large mineralised corridor defined by highly anomalous Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag soil sampling results over 2km in a northeast-southwest direction and 1km wide in a northwest-southeast direction (see Figure 1).

Trenching and channel sampling is continuing across the most significant gossan and sulphide outcrops, and geophysical programs are planned to define drilling targets for multiple "Tsumeb-like" high-grade Cu, Ag, Zn, Pb, Ge (+/- Sb, Ga) bearing sulphide discoveries.

A detailed IP-Conductivity survey has been contracted to simultaneously detect near surface sulphide deposits as well as deeper targets to 300m depth.

References

[1] *Golden Deeps Ltd ASX 21 August 2025. Further Spectacular Copper Silver with Germanium in Otavi.*
[2] *Golden Deeps Ltd ASX 06 August 2025. Exceptional Otavi Copper Silver Zinc and Germanium Grades.*
[2] *Golden Deeps Ltd ASX 01 September 2025. IP Survey for Cu Ag Zn Pb Ge Sulphide Targets at Graceland.*
[4] *Tsumeb Mine (Ongopolo Mine), Tsumeb, Oshikoto Region, Namibia, https://www.mindat.org/loc-2428.html*
[5] *Golden Deeps Ltd (ASX:GED) 1 April 2025. Acquisition of Central Otavi Critical Metals Project.*
[6] *Kombat Mine, Namibia. Porter Geo Database: http://www.portergeo.com.au/database/mineinfo.asp?mineid=mn2905.*
[7] *Golden Deeps Ltd ASX 25 June 2024: New Mineral Resources for Otavi V-Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag Deposits.*
[8] *Golden Deeps Ltd ASX 22 October 2024: New Silver-Copper Resource Highlights Khusib Potential.*
[9] *Golden Deeps Ltd ASX 09 April 2025: Further High-Grade Gallium Identified at Nosib.*

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

*****ENDS*****

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Cautionary Statement regarding Forward-Looking Information:

This document contains forward-looking statements concerning Golden Deeps Ltd. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes. Forward looking statements in this document are based on the company's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Golden Deeps Ltd as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report that relates to exploration results, Mineral Resources and metallurgical information has been reviewed, compiled and fairly represented by Mr Jonathon Dugdale. Mr Dugdale is the Chief Executive Officer of Golden Deeps Ltd and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ('FAusIMM'). Mr Dugdale has sufficient experience, including over 37 years' experience in exploration, resource evaluation, mine geology and finance, relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee ('JORC') Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Dugdale consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. 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. 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 announcement.

ASX Listing rules Compliance:

In preparing this announcement the Company has relied on the announcements previously made by the Company as listed under "References". The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects those announcements previously made, or that would materially affect the Company from relying on those announcements for the purpose of this announcement.

APPENDIX 1: Central Otavi Project, Graceland Prospect, Channel Sample Mineralisation Descriptions (G1 West Ext. and G1 East)

Zone	Line ID	Sample ID	mFrom	mTo	X	Y	Description
G1 West Ext	A6CL019	A6CS285	0	1	795287.3	7830759.3	
	A6CL019	A6CS286	1	2	795287	7830760.2	
	A6CL019	A6CS287	2	3	795286.6	7830761.2	*Dolomite with zones of silica brecciation, containing sporadic malachite rims developed after chalcocite clots (1% min composition)*
	A6CL019	A6CS288	3	4	795286.3	7830762.1	*Dolomite with zones of silica brecciation, containing sporadic malachite rims developed after chalcocite clots (0.2% min composition)*
	A6CL019	A6CS289	4	5	795286	7830763.1	*Dolomite with zones of silica brecciation, containing sporadic malachite rims developed after chalcocite clots (0.2% min composition)*
	A6CL019	A6CS291	5	6	795285.7	7830764	*Grey dolomite locally altered, fine local quartz-calcite brecciation noted; various alteration zones incl mottled iron oxidation-fracture coating*
	A6CL019	A6CS292	6	7	795285.3	7830765	
	A6CL019	A6CS293	7	8	795285	7830765.9	
	A6CL019	A6CS294	8	9	795284.7	7830766.9	
	A6CL019	A6CS295	9	10	795284.4	7830767.8	
	A6CL019	A6CS296	10	11	795284.1	7830768.8	
G1 West Ext	A6CL020	A6CS297	0	1	795303.9	7830773.6	
	A6CL020	A6CS298	1	2	795303.6	7830774.5	
	A6CL020	A6CS299	2	3	795303.3	7830775.4	*Silicified dolomite, with rare medium grained chalcocite clots, with secondary malachite; specs of native copper noted (0.5% min composition)*
	A6CL020	A6CS301	3	4	795303	7830776.4	*Silicified dolomite, with rare medium grained chalcocite clots, with secondary malachite; specs of native copper noted (0.1% min composition)*
	A6CL020	A6CS302	4	5	795302.6	7830777.3	*Silicified dolomite, with rare medium grained chalcocite clots, with secondary malachite; specs of native copper noted (0.1% min composition)*
	A6CL020	A6CS303	5	6	795302.3	7830778.3	*Silicified dolomite, with rare medium grained chalcocite clots, with secondary malachite; specs of native copper noted (0.5% min composition)*
	A6CL020	A6CS304	6	7	795302	7830779.2	*Silicified dolomite, with rare medium grained chalcocite clots, with secondary malachite; specs of native copper noted (0.1% min composition)*
	A6CL020	A6CS305	7	8	795301.7	7830780.2	*Silicified dolomite, with rare medium grained chalcocite clots, with secondary malachite; specs of native copper noted (0.1% min composition)*
	A6CL020	A6CS306	8	9	795301.3	7830781.1	
	A6CL020	A6CS307	9	10	795301	7830782.1	
	A6CL020	A6CS308	10	11	795300.7	7830783.0	
	A6CL020	A6CS309	11	12	795300.3	7830784.0	
	A6CL020	A6CS311	12	13	795300.0	7830784.9	
	A6CL020	A6CS312	13	14	795299.7	7830785.8	
	A6CL020	A6CS313	14	15	795299.4	7830786.8	*Grey to moderate grey dolomite, with localised of argillic alteration, rare malachite specs after chalcocite (0.1% Min composition)*
G1 West Ext	A6CL021	A6CS314	0	1	795346.4	7830792.0	*Grey to moderate grey dolomite, with localised of argillic alteration, rare malachite specs after chalcocite (0.5% Min composition)*
	A6CL021	A6CS315	1	2	795346.1	7830793.0	
	A6CL021	A6CS316	2	3	795345.7	7830793.9	
	A6CL021	A6CS317	3	4	795345.4	7830794.9	
	A6CL021	A6CS318	4	5	795345.1	7830795.8	*Grey to moderate grey dolomite, with localised of argillic alteration, rare malachite specs after chalcocite (0.5% Min composition)*
	A6CL021	A6CS319	5	6	795344.8	7830796.7	*Grey to moderate grey dolomite, with localised of argillic alteration, rare malachite specs after chalcocite (0.5% Min composition)*
	A6CL021	A6CS321	6	7	795344.4	7830797.7	*Grey to moderate grey dolomite, with localised of argillic alteration, rare malachite specs after chalcocite (0.5% Min composition)*
	A6CL021	A6CS322	7	8	795344.1	7830798.6	*Grey dolomite with localised brecciation, silica-carbonate matrix with malachite and chalcocite clots, strong hematitic alteration noted (1% Min Composition)*
	A6CL021	A6CS323	8	9	795343.8	7830799.6	*Grey dolomite with localised brecciation, silica-carbonate matrix with malachite and chalcocite clots, strong hematitic alteration noted (1% Min Composition)*
	A6CL021	A6CS324	9	10	795343.5	7830800.5	*Grey to moderate grey dolomite, with localised of argillic alteration, rare malachite specs after chalcocite (0.5% Min composition)*
	A6CL021	A6CS325	10	11	795343.1	7830801.5	
	A6CL021	A6CS326	11	12	795342.8	7830802.4	*Silicified dolomite, with rare medium grained chalcocite clots, with secondary malachite; specs of native copper noted (0.1% min composition)*
	A6CL021	A6CS327	12	13	795342.5	7830803.4	
G1 West Ext	A6CL022	A6CS328	0	1	795364.5	7830795.2	*Grey to moderate grey dolomite, with localised of argillic alteration, rare malachite specs after chalcocite (0.5% Min composition)*
	A6CL022	A6CS329	1	2	795364.2	7830796.2	
	A6CL022	A6CS331	2	3	795363.9	7830797.1	
	A6CL022	A6CS332	3	4	795363.6	7830798.0	*Grey to moderate grey dolomite, with localised of argillic alteration, rare malachite specs after chalcocite (0.5% Min composition)*
	A6CL022	A6CS333	4	5	795363.2	7830799.0	
	A6CL022	A6CS334	5	6	795362.9	7830799.9	
	A6CL022	A6CS335	6	7	795362.6	7830800.9	*Pinkish-grey dolomite (limonitic); fracture fill-malachite common after chalcocite (5% Min Composition)*
	A6CL022	A6CS336	7	8	795362.2	7830801.8	*Pinkish-grey dolomite (limonitic); fracture fill-malachite common after chalcocite (20% Min Composition)*
	A6CL022	A6CS337	8	9	795361.9	7830802.8	*Grey, locally brecciated dolomite with fine to moderate clots of chalcocite and secondary malachite, common in the carbonate-silica matrix (3% Min Composti*
	A6CL022	A6CS338	9	10	795361.6	7830803.7	

Zone	Line ID	Sample ID	mFrom	mTo	Int.	Easting	Northing	*Description*
G1 East	A6CL007	A6CS084	0	0.5	0.5	796611.5	7831025.6	
	A6CL007	A6CS085	0.5	1	0.5	796611.4	7831026.1	
	A6CL007	A6CS086	1	1.5	0.5	796611.3	7831026.6	
	A6CL007	A6CS087	1.5	2	0.5	796611.3	7831027.1	
	A6CL007	A6CS088	2	2.5	0.5	796611.2	7831027.6	
	A6CL007	A6CS089	2.5	3	0.5	796611.1	7831028.1	
	A6CL007	A6CS091	3	3.5	0.5	796611.0	7831028.6	*Light grey dolomite with some fracture-coating malachite (05%); iron oxidation noted*
	A6CL007	A6CS092	3.5	4	0.5	796610.9	7831029.0	*Weathered limonitic gossan with pervasive malachite (15%)*
	A6CL007	A6CS093	4	4.5	0.5	796610.9	7831029.5	*Gossan with pervasive malachite (25%), azurite (1%) after sulphides and remnant chalcocite (1%)*
	A6CL007	A6CS094	4.5	5	0.5	796610.8	7831030.0	*Gossan with pervasive malachite (25%), azurite (1%) after sulphides and remnant chalcocite (1%)*
	A6CL007	A6CS095	5	5.5	0.5	796610.7	7831030.5	
	A6CL007	A6CS096	5.5	6	0.5	796610.6	7831031.0	
G1 East	A6CL008	A6CS097	0	0.5	0.5	796613.4	7831025.9	
	A6CL008	A6CS098	0.5	1	0.5	796613.4	7831026.4	
	A6CL008	A6CS099	1	1.5	0.5	796613.3	7831026.9	
	A6CL008	A6CS101	1.5	2	0.5	796613.2	7831027.4	
	A6CL008	A6CS102	2	2.5	0.5	796613.1	7831027.9	
	A6CL008	A6CS103	2.5	3	0.5	796613.1	7831028.4	
	A6CL008	A6CS104	3	3.5	0.5	796613.0	7831028.9	*Weathered limonitic gossan with pervasive malachite (25%) and azurite (10%)*
	A6CL008	A6CS105	3.5	4	0.5	796612.9	7831029.4	*Altered/bleached dolomite with fracture-fill malachite (1%); gossanous fracture-fill with malachite and azurite (10%)*
	A6CL008	A6CS106	4	4.5	0.5	796612.8	7831029.9	*Altered/bleached dolomite with fracture-fill malachite (1%); gossanous fracture-fill with malachite and azurite (5%)*
	A6CL008	A6CS107	4.5	5	0.5	796612.7	7831030.4	*Massive light grey dolomite with localised zone of alteration with malachite (1%)*
	A6CL008	A6CS108	5	5.5	0.5	796612.7	7831030.9	*Massive light grey dolomite with localised zone of alteration with malachite (1%)*
	A6CL008	A6CS109	5.5	6	0.5	796612.6	7831031.4	*Massive light grey dolomite with localised zone of alteration with malachite (1%)*
	A6CL008	A6CS111	6	6.5	0.5	796612.5	7831031.9	*Massive light grey dolomite with localised zone of alteration with malachite (1%)*
	A6CL008	A6CS112	6.5	7	0.5	796612.4	7831032.4	
G1 East	A6CL009	A6CS113	0	0.5	0.5	796614.9	7831026.2	*Limonitic karst-fill with some malachite*
	A6CL009	A6CS114	0.5	1	0.5	796614.8	7831026.7	*Limonitic karst-fill with some malachite*
	A6CL009	A6CS115	1	1.5	0.5	796614.8	7831027.2	*Gossanous fill (strongly weathered), with localised malachite*
	A6CL009	A6CS116	1.5	2	0.5	796614.7	7831027.7	*Gossanous fill (strongly weathered), with localised malachite*
	A6CL009	A6CS117	2	2.5	0.5	796614.6	7831028.2	*Gossanous fill (strongly weathered), with localised malachite*
	A6CL009	A6CS118	2.5	3	0.5	796614.5	7831028.7	*Gossanous fill (strongly weathered), with localised malachite*
	A6CL009	A6CS119	3	3.5	0.5	796614.4	7831029.2	*Gossanous fill (strongly weathered), with localised malachite*
	A6CL009	A6CS121	3.5	4	0.5	796614.4	7831029.6	*Gossanous fill (strongly weathered), with localised malachite*
	A6CL009	A6CS122	4	4.5	0.5	796614.3	7831030.1	*Weathered limonitic gossan with localised pervasive malachite (25%) and azurite (10%)*
	A6CL009	A6CS123	4.5	5	0.5	796614.2	7831030.6	*Weathered limonitic gossan with localised pervasive malachite (25%) and azurite (10%)*
	A6CL009	A6CS124	5	5.5	0.5	796614.1	7831031.1	*Weathered limonitic gossan with localised pervasive malachite (25%) and azurite (10%)*
	A6CL009	A6CS125	5.5	6	0.5	796614.0	7831031.6	*Massive light grey dolomite with malachite (1%)*
	A6CL009	A6CS126	6	6.5	0.5	796614.0	7831032.1	*Massive light grey dolomite with malachite (1%)*
	A6CL009	A6CS127	6.5	7	0.5	796613.9	7831032.6	*Massive light grey dolomite with malachite (3%); localised iron oxidation*
	A6CL009	A6CS128	7	7.5	0.5	796613.8	7831033.1	
	A6CL009	A6CS129	7.5	8	0.5	796613.7	7831033.6	
	A6CL009	A6CS130			0			

Zone	Line ID	Sample ID	mFrom	mTo	Int.	Easting	Northing	*Description*
G1 East	A6CL010	A6CS131	0	0.5	0.5	796616.4	7831026.5	
	A6CL010	A6CS132	0.5	1	0.5	796616.3	7831026.9	*Gossanous, limonitic fill (weathered), with localised malachite (1%)*
	A6CL010	A6CS133	1	1.5	0.5	796616.2	7831027.4	*Gossanous, limonitic fill (weathered), with localised malachite (1%)*
	A6CL010	A6CS134	1.5	2	0.5	796616.2	7831027.9	*Cherty dolomite, fracture-fill malachite (1%); frequent iron oxidation selvedge noted*
	A6CL010	A6CS135	2	2.5	0.5	796616.1	7831028.4	*Cherty dolomite, fracture-fill malachite (1%); frequent iron oxidation selvedge noted*
	A6CL010	A6CS136	2.5	3	0.5	796616.0	7831028.9	*Cherty dolomite, fracture-fill malachite (1%); frequent iron oxidation selvedge noted*
	A6CL010	A6CS137	3	3.5	0.5	796615.9	7831029.4	*Cherty dolomite, fracture-fill malachite (1%); frequent iron oxidation selvedge noted*
	A6CL010	A6CS138	3.5	4	0.5	796615.8	7831029.9	*Cherty dolomite, fracture-fill malachite (1%); frequent iron oxidation selvedge noted*
	A6CL010	A6CS139	4	4.5	0.5	796615.8	7831030.4	*Cherty dolomite, fracture-fill malachite (5%); frequent iron oxidation selvedge noted*
	A6CL010	A6CS141	4.5	5	0.5	796615.7	7831030.9	*Weathered gossan, with pervasive malachite (25%) and azurite*
	A6CL010	A6CS142	5	5.5	0.5	796615.6	7831031.4	*Weathered gossan, with pervasive malachite (5%) and fractured grey dolomite with localised malachite*
	A6CL010	A6CS143	5.5	6	0.5	796615.5	7831031.9	
	A6CL010	A6CS144	6	6.5	0.5	796615.4	7831032.4	
	A6CL010	A6CS145	6.5	7	0.5	796615.4	7831032.9	
	A6CL010	A6CS146	7	7.5	0.5	796615.3	7831033.4	
	A6CL010	A6CS147	7.5	8	0.5	796615.2	7831033.9	
G1 East	A6CL011	A6CS148	0	0.5	0.5	796618.2	7831027.8	
	A6CL011	A6CS149	0.5	1	0.5	796618.1	7831028.3	
	A6CL011	A6CS151	1	1.5	0.5	796618.0	7831028.8	
	A6CL011	A6CS152	1.5	2	0.5	796617.9	7831029.3	
	A6CL011	A6CS153	2	2.5	0.5	796617.9	7831029.8	
	A6CL011	A6CS154	2.5	3	0.5	796617.8	7831030.3	
	A6CL011	A6CS155	3	3.5	0.5	796617.7	7831030.7	
	A6CL011	A6CS156	3.5	4	0.5	796617.6	7831031.2	
	A6CL011	A6CS157	4	4.5	0.5	796617.6	7831031.7	*Dolomite with chert laminae; trace (0.5%) layer-parallel fine malachite*
	A6CL011	A6CS158	4.5	5	0.5	796617.5	7831032.2	*Dolomite with chert laminae; trace (0.5%) layer-parallel fine malachite*
	A6CL011	A6CS159	5	5.5	0.5	796617.4	7831032.7	*Dolomite with chert laminae; trace (0.5%) layer-parallel fine malachite*
	A6CL011	A6CS160	5	5.5	0.5	796617.4	7831032.7	
	A6CL011	A6CS161	5.5	6	0.5	796617.3	7831033.2	
	A6CL011	A6CS162	6	6.5	0.5	796617.2	7831033.7	
	A6CL011	A6CS163	6.5	7	0.5	796617.2	7831034.2	
	A6CL011	A6CS164	7	7.5	0.5	796617.1	7831034.7	
	A6CL011	A6CS165	7.5	8	0.5	796617.0	7831035.2	

APPENDIX 2: JORC 2012 Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., 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 (e.g., '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The new channel sampling program included 338 samples (including Standards and duplicates). The surface channels were sampled on 0.5m to 1m intervals along a diamond saw cut channel. The channel is approximately 5cm wide and samples are chipped using a geological hammer and cold chisel prior to being placed in an individually numbered calico bag in preparation for chemical analysis (multielement assay) at the conclusion of the field program(s). Each sample weighed approximately 1 to 2 kg. • The channels are cut at a right angle to the strike of the mineralised zone to ensure representivity. • Rockchip samples are prepared by Intertek Genalysis in Tsumeb, Namibia. Here the samples are sorted, dried, crushed and pulverised in a vibrating pulveriser. A ~300g sub sample was despatched to Intertek Genalysis in Perth for analysis. • Rockchip samples are analysed via "ore-grade" method, FP**1/OM42** = Sodium Peroxide Fusion dissolution then ICP-MS or ICP-OES analysis. Samples were analysed for a 43 element package. In addition, a 25g charge was taken for fire assay for Au, Pt, Pd. • Appendix 1 includes all channel sample locations and geological descriptions of mineralisation encountered. • The details of locations, sampling, analysis and results of previous rockchip samples and soil samples were reported in: [1] *Golden Deeps Ltd ASX 21 August 2025. Further Spectacular Copper Silver with Germanium in Otavi, and,* [2] *Golden Deeps Ltd ASX 06 August 2025. Exceptional Otavi Copper Silver Zinc and Germanium Grades.* • Soil samples were analysed via method **4AR-MS/OES** = Four Acid Aqua Regia digest prior to ICP Mass Spectroscopy (ICP-MS. Samples were analysed for a 53-element package.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by*	• No new drilling reported in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	what method, etc).	
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No new drilling reported in this release.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Rockchip sample descriptions of mineralisation are recorded for mineralised channel samples (see Appendix 1)
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No new drilling reported in this release. • The surface channels were sampled on 0.5m to 1m intervals along a diamond saw cut channel. The channel is approximately 5cm wide and samples are chipped using a geological hammer and cold chisel prior to being placed in an individually numbered calico bag in preparation for chemical analysis (multielement assay) at the conclusion of the field program(s). Each sample weighed approximately 1 to 2 kg. • The channels are cut at a right angle to the strike of the mineralised zone to ensure representivity. • Duplicate samples were collected every 40 samples. Standards were inserted every 40 samples. • Rockchip samples are prepared by Intertek Genalysis in Tsumeb, Namibia. Here the samples were sorted, dried, crushed and pulverised in a vibrating pulveriser. A ~300g sub sample was despatched to Intertek Genalysis in Perth for analysis. The sample preparation technique is quality assured and appropriate for the sample type being analysed.
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• The rockchip sample(s) are fully digested using “ore-grade” method, FP**1/OM42** = Sodium Peroxide Fusion dissolution then analysed by ICP-MS or ICP-OES. Samples were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	analysed for a 43 element package. In addition, a 25g charge was taken for fire assay for Au, Pt, Pd. • These methods are quality assured and appropriate for the samples analysed. • For both rockchip and soil samples sampling procedures involve the insertion of registered Standards every 40 samples. Quality control reports are undertaken routinely to monitor the performance of field standards and duplicates, and laboratory accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No drilling reported in this release.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Rockchip and soil sampling locations are logged using a hand-held GPS (National Grid ID: WGS84_33S). • Appendix 1 includes all channel sample locations and geological descriptions of mineralisation encountered.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Rockchip channels were sampled on 0.5m to 1m intervals along a diamond saw cut channel. The channels are cut at a right angle to the strike of the mineralised zone to ensure representivity. The spacing of channels varies from 2m across short strike-length gossans to 20m across Gossan 1 West Ext. This spacing ensures continuity is established. • No sample compositing applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The channels are cut at a right angle to the strike of the mineralised zone to ensure representivity.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples remain in the custody of Company geologists and are fully supervised from point of field collection to laboratory drop-off for secure transport to registered laboratories.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• New data is industry best practice sampling techniques and laboratory procedures. Current practices are well established and quality control data regularly reviewed.

JORC 2012 Edition - 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	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The four tenements that make up the Central Otavi Project are owned by Metalex Mining and Exploration Pty Ltd (Metalex). Golden Deeps Ltd purchased 80% of Namex Pty Ltd, the Australian holding Company of Metalex. • The four Metalex tenements are as follows: - EPL8548: (Kaskara) granted 1/08/2023 to 31/07/2026 - EPL8547: (Khusib North) granted 21/12/2022 to 20/12/2025 - EPL8546: (Nosib West) granted 21/12/2022 to 20/12/2025 - EPL8643: (Abenab NE) granted 21/12/2022 to 20/12/2025 • The tenements are in good standing and renewal of the tenements at expiry by the Namibian Government is expected as they are in their first term. • The Company already operates in the region and the Otavi Mountain Land is an established mining and exploration area. Exploration is subject to Environmental Compliance Certificates are in place for these tenements as well as landholder access agreements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The majority of historical exploration was carried out by Sabre Resources Ltd between 2007 and 2021. • Sabre carried out extensive soil sampling programs (pXRF analysis), electrical geophysics programs (IP and EM) and in selected prospect areas, including Border, Driehoek and Kaskara, trenching and channel sampling, and reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (see prospect locations, Figures 1 and 5). • The work by Sabre generally represents standard industry practice and will be the subject of ongoing review and assessment. • Goldfields Ltd also carried out geochemical and geophysical programs as well as selected drilling from 1981 to 2006 – including of the shallow portions of the Border deposit. Goldfields conducted a shallow 21-hole percussion drilling program at Border (10m depth) in an attempt to define easily mineable shallow mineralisation. Goldfields also carried out trenching and diamond drilling of the Dreihoek deposit. Further information on location and sampling is required for this work. • Exploration was also undertaken by previous holders Etosha Minerals (1969-1981). Etosha

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		carried out diamond drilling as well as resource estimates and metallurgical test work on the Border deposit. A total of 23 diamond holes were completed. Further information on location and sampling is required for this work. • Eland Exploration Ltd carried out diamond drilling at the Driehoek prospect in the 1970s and produced several intersections. Insufficent data is available to report these intersections in compliance with JORC 2012. • Previous exploration in Area 6 was limited to soil sampling by Goldfields and by Sabre Resources who carried out pXRF analysis of samples. Insufficient quality control data is available to allow reporting of this information.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The tenements held by Metalex are located in the Otavi Mountain Land (OML) District of Namibia (see Figure 5). • The OML is located in the Northern Platform Zone of the east-northeast striking intracontinental branch of the Damara Belt, at the southern margin of the Congo craton. The Damara Belt is a regional mobile belt of Pan African age, between 1,000Ma and 250Ma, consisting of complex rift spreading and compressional events. The sediments in the OML are mainly shallow water carbonates and siliciclastic rocks of the Neoproterozoic Damaran Supergroup. • There are in excess of 600 mineral occurrences in the OML, including the renowned Tsumeb and Kombat copper mines. Based on their geometry, geochemical and Pb-isotopic characteristics, previous have grouped these deposits into two different types of primary deposits. The pipe-like structure of the Tsumeb-Type (Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag +/- Sb, Ge, Ga) and the stratabound Berg Aukas-Type (Pb-Zn-Ag) are the best-known examples of these deposits. • The deposit types have been described as Missisipi Valley Type, carbonate hosted deposits formed during early basinal fluid migration. However recent authors have generally attributed the mineralisation to an orogenic setting, with mineralisation associated with extensional then inverted fault zones and deposition of metals in solution breccias and vein networks. • The OML is also host to secondary, non-sulphide deposit types associated the Pb-Zn vanadate descloizite and/or the Cu-Zn vanadate Mottramite. The Abenab vanadium deposit is the largest known example of this type of deposit. The formation of the vanadates is related to a secondary overprint by circulation of slightly heated meteoric fluids took place during a phase of deep continental

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		weathering in the late Cenozoic. This circulation fostered the formation of supergene Pb-Zn-Cu vanadates in post-Damaran karst fillings, solution collapse and tectonic breccias. • The Border deposit and the Driehoek deposit are examples of Berg Aukas-Type (Pb-Zn-Ag) deposits. Border occurs on the Pavian Trend which includes a number of evenly spaced Zn-Pb-Ag sulphide deposits and prospects which are generally stratabound but also show characteristics of fault control. • The Kaskara deposit, as expressed at surface, is a series of secondary, non-sulphide vanadate breccia hosted deposits, associated with the V-Pb-Zn vanadate descloizite and/or the V-Cu-Pb vanadate Mottramite. The vanadate deposits in the OML generally form above or in the vicinity of primary sulphide deposits which may be of the Tsumeb (Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag) type or the Berg Aukus (Zn-Pb-Ag) type. • Area 6 geology is predominantly Abenab (Otavi) Group carbonate rocks (dolomite and limestone/marble with siliclastic layers and some arenite / sandstone and peilte layers). Significant faulting has been observed, sub-parallel to the predominantly eastnortheast-westsouthwest trending stratigraphy. Cross faulting is also evident and the largest mineralisation occurrences are associated with these fault zones. • The style of mineralisation encountered at Area 6 includes gossanous iron-oxide with breccia fabrics and relict sulphide textures as well as secondary malachite and azurite (copper-carbonate) mineralisation. Sulphide outcrops have also been logged, and include sphalerite, galena and lesser chalcopyrite as clots, veins and massive sulphide lenses.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not*
		• No drilling reported in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Results of channel sampling not yet received or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The channels are cut at a right angle to the strike of the mineralised zone to ensure representivity.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Figure 1 is a plan of the extended Target Area 6 including Graceland Prospect with rockchip sample grades shown as variable size grade ranges for copper and soil samples shown as variable colours grade range contours with corridor outlines. The locations of channel sampled zones is shown and photographs of selected outcrops also included. • Figure 2 is a plan of the Central Otavi Project Tenements with key prospects, mineralised trends and Target Areas. • Figure 3 is a location plan of Golden Deeps Otavi Mountain Land existing and acquisition tenements with key prospects and other mine locations, with Namibia location inset.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Appendix 1 includes details of the channel sampling locations and geological descriptions of mineralised samples. Results have not yet been received or reported from the channel samples.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations;*	• No other substantive exploration data reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further, extension, soil and rockchip sampling will continue on extensions of the trends. • In order to locate the potential high-grade polymetallic sulphide deposits within the mineralised corridors, Induced polarisation (IP) geophysics will be carried out to detect the sulphide bodies and their spatial relationship to surface gossan and sulphide occurrences. • The results received to date have enabled the Company to define the key target zones within the two mineralised corridors. The IP geophysical programs will be designed to detect chargeable and conductive sulphide targets within the identified corridors and specifically below the identified gossans and surface sulphide occurrences. • Based on initial discussions with Namibian-based drilling contractors, suitable drilling rigs have been identified which can access the hilly terrain to test below the most significant high-grade gossan and sulphide outcrop areas. Drilling will also be required to test IP/Resistivity targets up to 250m below surface in the first phase. Drilling of the identified high-grade (Cu, Ag, Zn, Pb, Ge) sulphide targets is planned to commence after receipt of the channel-sampling and IP/Resistivity geophysical results and modelling, and once drill targeting is completed • Landholder access agreements are in place, and access tracks to the main gossan and sulphide occurrences established, so that further work can be progressed as rapidly as possible after geophysical programs.