Deeper Diamond Drilling Set to Commence Testing High-Grade Copper-Silver-Zinc-Germanium Sulphide Targets at Graceland

- ***Drilling to test IP-sulphide targets down-plunge of gossans which have already produced exceptional intersection grades of up to 31.7% Copper, 1,353 g/t Silver and 15.3% Zinc***

Golden Deeps is pleased to announce that access and site preparations are in progress, and a drilling rig has been contracted, for a new deeper diamond drilling program to test three significant copper-silver-zinc-lead-germanium Induced Polarisation (IP) sulphide targets within the 800m Gossan 1 Corridor at its Graceland Critical Metals Prospect[1]. Graceland is located in Namibia's prolific Otavi Mountain Land Metallogenic Belt (see Figures 1 – 7).

- **Stage 1 of the new diamond drilling program will include 10 diamond drillholes within the top 100m, testing two IP chargeable sulphide targets down plunge, and to the east of, the high-grade copper, silver, zinc, lead and germanium bearing Gossan 1 and Gossan 1 East zones** (see Figures 1 and 2).
- **A second stage of drilling will test deeper extensions of the Gossan 1 and Gossan 1 East targets, and also test the third, Gossan 1 Far East IP-sulphide target, which is the strongest of the IP anomalies but does not have a surface expression.**
- **Previous channel sampling at Gossan 1 and Gossan 1 East produced exceptionally high-grade intersections including 3m @ 11.2% Cu, 294 g/t Ag, 8.7% Zn** incl. **0.5m @ 31.7% Cu, 961 g/t Ag, 15.3% Zn, 79 g/t Ge** at **Gossan 1[2]** and **3.5m @ 12.6% Cu, 79g/t Ag, 403g/t Sb** incl. **1.0m @ 20.1% Cu, 176g/t Ag, 1,205g/t Sb** at **Gossan 1 East[3]**
- **Shallow diamond drilling immediately below the gossan zones produced high-grade intersections, including 3.48m @ 7.6% CuEq* (2.84% Cu, 8.55% Zn, 56 g/t Ag, 52.8 g/t Ge)** from **Gossan 1[4]** and **1.82m @ 16.6% CuEq* (12.8% Cu, 149 g/t Ag)** from **Gossan 1 East[4]** (see Figures 3 and 4)
- **Three new shallow diamond drillholes (assay results pending) have now intersected down-dip extensions to the strongly-mineralised gossan/sulphide zones at Gossan 1 and Gossan 1 East. The mineralisation intersected is associated with strongly veined and brecciated fault zones, a similar setting to the world-class Tsumeb deposit, 30km to the north, which produced 27Mt @ 4.3% Cu, 10% Pb, 3.5% Zn, 95 g/t Ag, 50 g/t Ge[5].**
- **Golden Deeps holds 440km^2 of tenements in the Otavi Mountain Land, with the same geological setting as Tsumeb. The Project sits northeast of Midas Minerals' Otavi Copper-Silver Project where high-grade copper-silver intersections and resources occur in the same setting as the Golden Deeps' prospects.**

Golden Deeps CEO Jon Dugdale commented:

"We are delighted to have secured a diamond drilling rig capable of testing the high-priority 'Tsumeb-type' targets within the Gossan 1 highly mineralised corridor at the Company's Graceland Prospect. This drilling will follow-up on the spectacular high-grade rockchip, channel sampling and shallow drilling results already received to date.

This new diamond drilling will initially test sulphide target zones below and down-plunge of the Gossan 1 and Gossan 1 East very high-grade mineralised zones, where the results of the Company's IP geophysical survey have highlighted potential sulphide deposits in a similar setting and geometry to the world-class Tsumeb deposit, just 30km to the north.

Site preparation is underway and the drilling has been contracted for the first stage to commence in the coming weeks, to be followed by a second stage which will test deeper extensions of the targets, below 100m depth, as well as a third, larger, IP anomaly.

Our ongoing shallow diamond drilling program has intersected further strongly mineralised zones which continue below the very high-grade copper-zinc-silver-lead-germanium bearing gossans, with assays pending. These new mineralised intersections add to our confidence as we embark on our deeper drilling phase at the Graceland discovery."

**See Appendix 2 for copper equivalent (CuEq) calculations.*

Golden Deeps Ltd (ASX:GED) is pleased to announce that a new, deeper diamond drilling program is set to commence testing 'Tsumeb-type' sulphide targets within the 800m strike-length Gossan 1 Corridor at the Company's Graceland Prospect. Graceland is located within the Company's 440km^2 tenement holdings in Namibia's world-class Otavi Mountain Land Critical Metals Belt (see Figures 5 and 6).

Following drill-site and access preparation, the contracted drilling program will **test the key IP-chargeability anomaly - sulphide targets below Gossan 1 and Gossan 1 East** in the top 100m (see targets and planned drilling locations, Figure 1 – plan, and Figure 2 – longitudinal, below). These gossan zones have already produced **exceptional copper (Cu), silver (Ag), zinc (Zn), germanium (Ge) and antimony (Sb) results** from channel sampling and initial shallow drilling including up to **31.7% Cu, 1,353 g/t Ag, 15.3% Zn, 172 g/t Ge** and **1,205 g/t Sb**[2,3,4] (see Figures 1 and 2).

Stage 2 of the program will test deeper extensions of the Gossan 1 and Gossan 1 East IP/sulphide targets, below 100m, and also test the **Gossan 1 Far East IP Target, the largest and strongest IP anomaly detected.** It occurs at the eastern end of the corridor and is 'blind' (now surface expression), and open to the east (Figure 1).

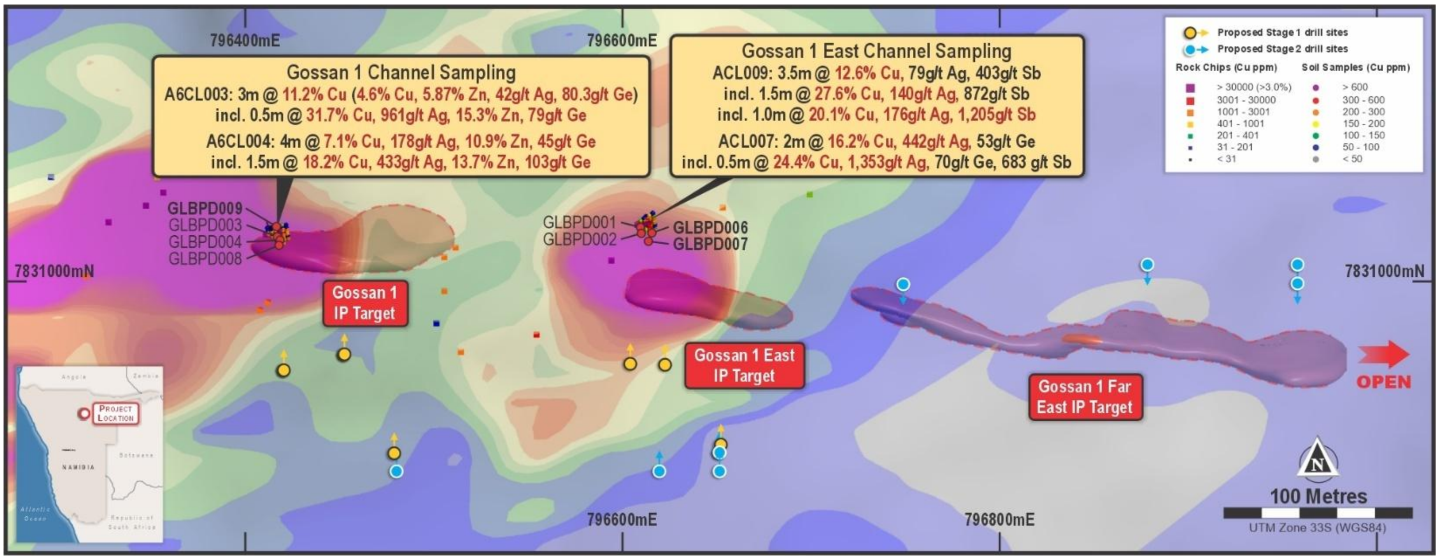

Figure 1: Graceland, Gossan 1 Corridor plan with Gossan 1 & Gossan 1 East channel sampling, IP Targets and proposed drilling

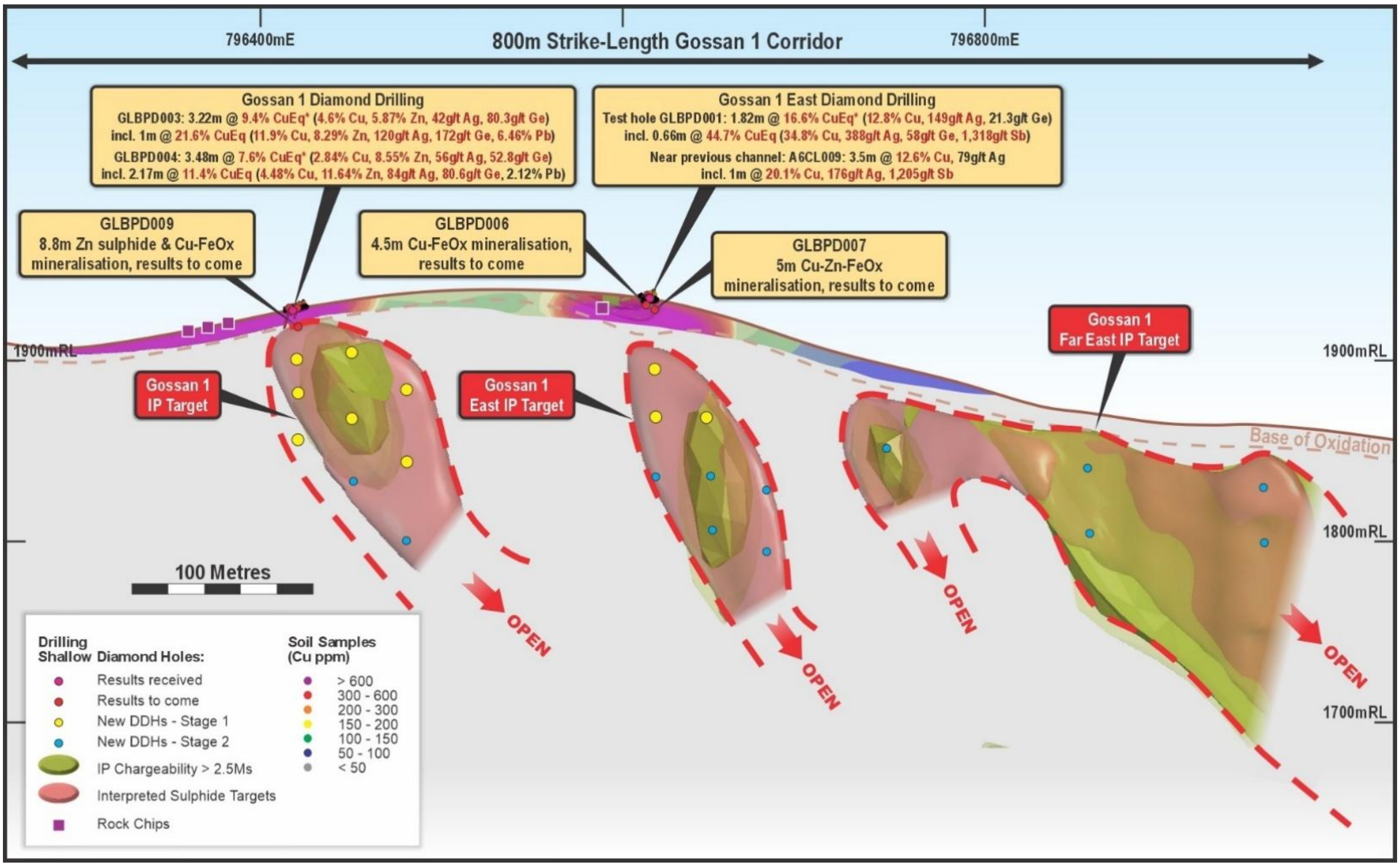

Figure 2: Long Projection of Gossan 1 Corridor with shallow intersections and proposed drilling to test IP Sulphide Targets

Shallow diamond drilling intersects Extensions of High-Grade Gossan zones:

Four new shallow diamond drillholes have also been completed. These **include the deepest hole to date through the entire mineralised zone below Gossan 1** (see cross section, Figure 3). Two new holes have also been completed below Gossan 1 East (see cross section, Figure 4).

The deepest **Gossan 1** hole, **GLBPD009**, intersected an 8.8m (downhole) strongly zinc, copper, lead mineralised zone of sheared and brecciated dolomite with oxidised/gossanous fault zones and stringers to massive zones of sphalerite (ZnS) and galena (PbS) (5 to 25%) and malachite 3-5% (copper-carbonate) (see Figure 3, below). GLBPD008 failed to reach target.

Two new diamond drillholes also tested under **Gossan 1 East**, including **GLBPD006** which intersected a 4.5m mineralised zone from surface of oxidized dolomite with clots and stringers of malachite/azurite (copper-carbonate) (3% to 10%), and **GLBPD007**, which intersected a 5m zone of oxidised dolomite with 3 to 15% malachite stringers and fine chalcocite (Cu_2S), including a 1.5m gossanous FeOx/Malachite (15%) bearing fault zone (see Figure 4).

The results for these holes are expected within the next 2 to 3 weeks.

****Cautionary Note in relation to disclosure of visual estimates of mineralisation which are described in Appendix 1:***
The Company cautions that visual estimates of mineralisation abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses. Laboratory assays are required to determine representative grades and intervals of the elements associated with the visible mineralisation reported from geological logging.

The location of the new shallow drillholes are shown on Figures 1 and 2. Figure 3 is a cross section through (Gossan 1 (796,420mE) and Figure 4 is a cross section through Gossan 1 East (796620mE), showing new shallow intersections and proposed deeper drilling.

Table 1 shows drillhole details and Appendix 1 shows mineralisation descriptions.

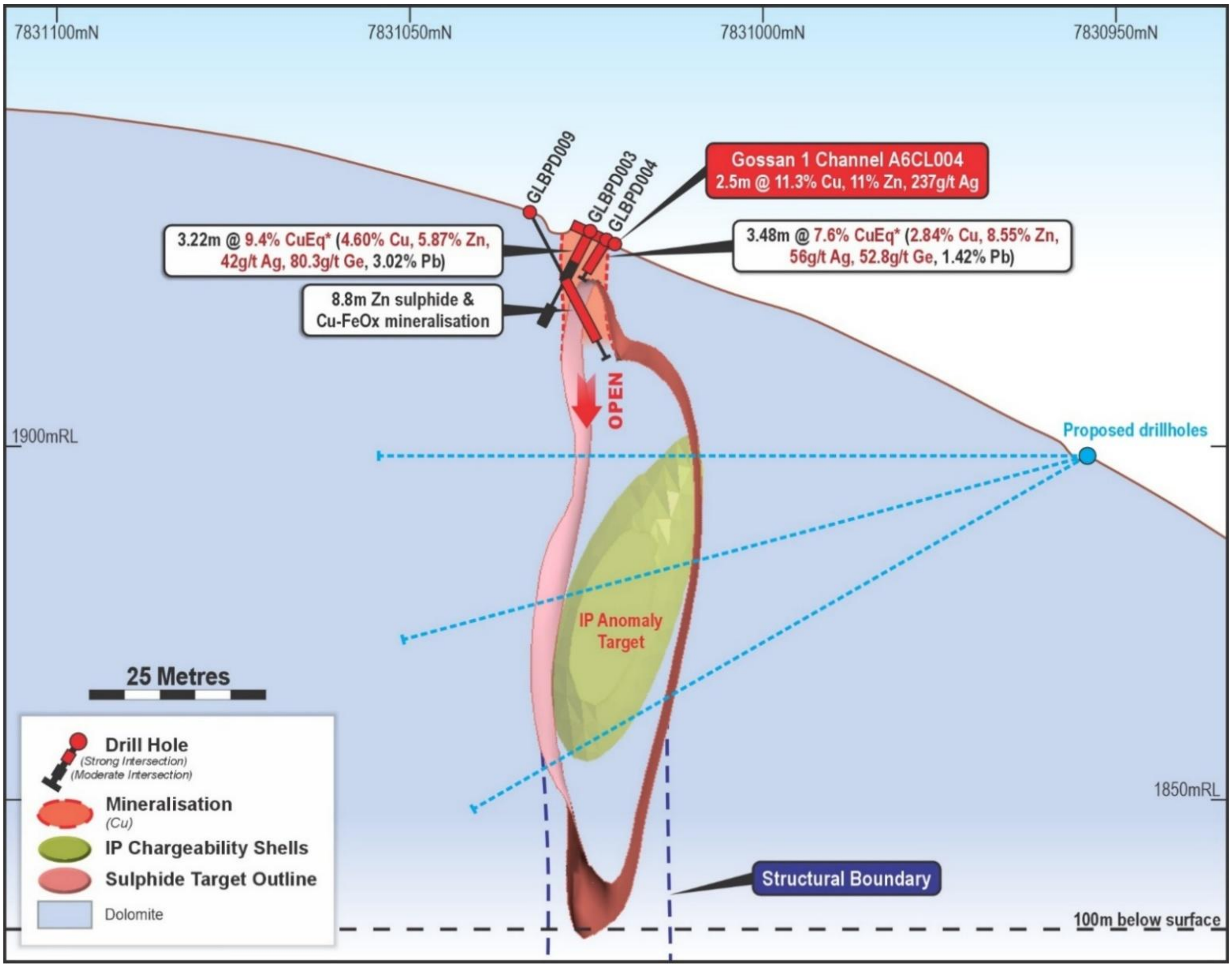

Figure 3: Gossan 1 cross section 796,420mE, showing shallow drilling intersections & proposed drilling to test IP Sulphide Target

**See Appendix 2 for copper equivalent (CuEq) calculations.*

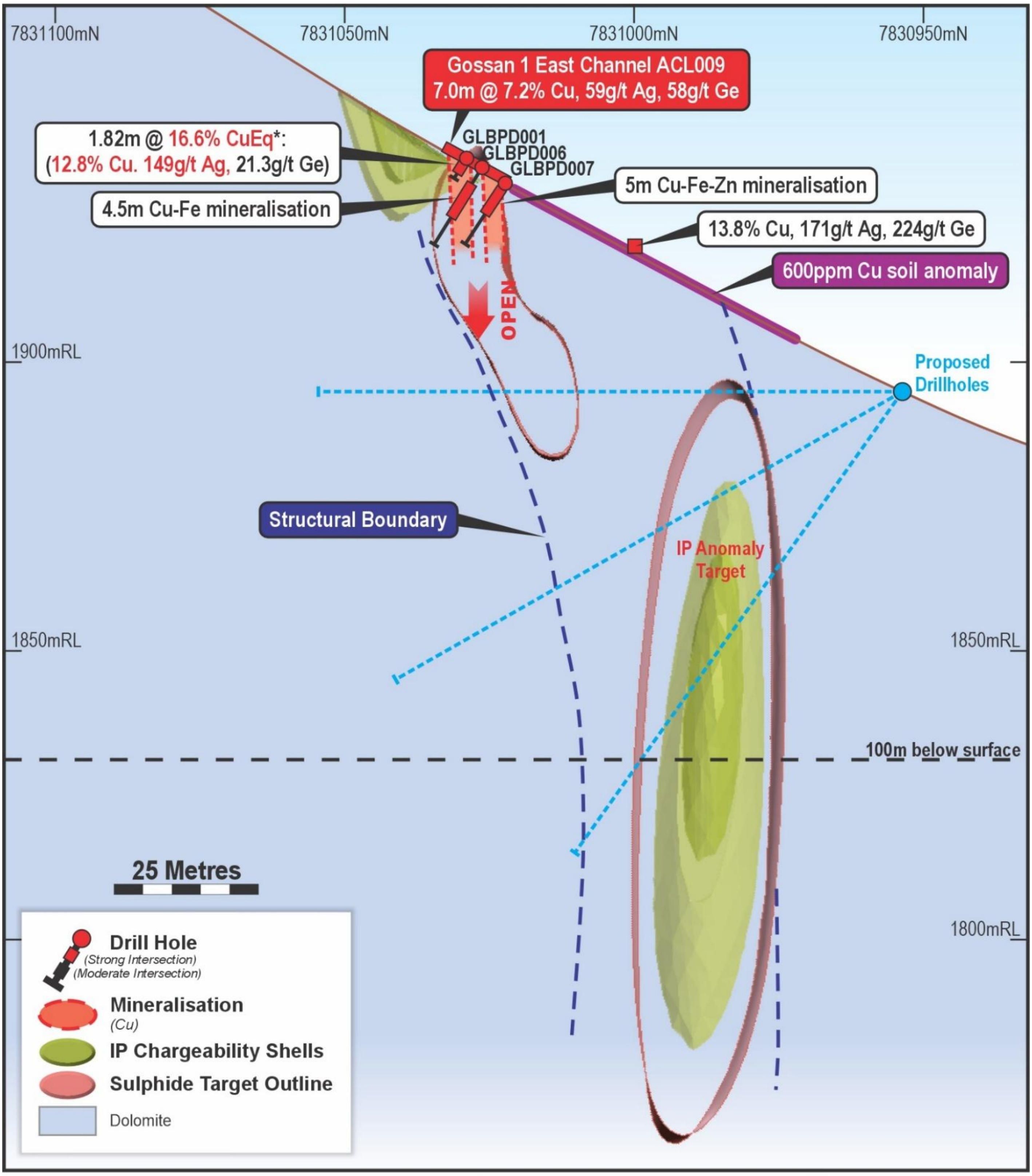

Figure 4: Gossan 1 East cross section 796,620mE, showing shallow drilling intersections & proposed drilling to test IP Sulphide Target

Exploration of other Tsumeb-type Targets:

Soil and rockchip sampling, and initial channel sampling, has been carried out at other Tsumeb-type target areas.

These target areas include Target Area 1 (see Figure 6 for location), where a previous Induced Polarisation (IP) survey detected a high-chargeability anomaly along strike from Khusib Springs high-grade Cu-Ag mine, and Target Area 2, where soil and rockchip sampling has been carried out in copper mineralised zones at South Ridge Prospect.

Details and results of this work will be reported when available.

**See Appendix 1 for copper equivalent (CuEq) calculations.*

Table 1: Graceland Prospect, Gossan 1 Corridor, shallow diamond drillhole details

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Dip	Azimuth	Grid_ID	East	North	RL	Depth
GLBPD001	Diamond	-60	350	WGS84_33S	796610.0	7831029.8	1936.9	1.82
GLBPD002	Diamond	-60	350	WGS84_33S	796616.0	7831026.8	1936.9	2.96
GLBPD003	Diamond	-60	330	WGS84_33S	796416.5	7831024.8	1931.8	12.50
GLBPD004	Diamond	-60	330	WGS84_33S	796418.0	7831023.0	1931.8	4.68
GLBPD005	Diamond	-60	360	WGS84_33S	795989.7	7831174.7	1927.0	4.50
GLBPD006	Diamond	-60	350	WGS84_33S	796610.4	7831026.6	1933.4	14.40
GLBPD007	Diamond	-60	350	WGS84_33S	796614.3	7831022.4	1932.0	13.80
GLBPD008	Diamond	-60	350	WGS84_33S	796417.4	7831020.3	1927.3	5.08
GLBPD009	Diamond	-60	170	WGS84_33S	796416.1	7831030.3	1930.7	20.40

About the Otavi Mountain Land Critical Metals Projects

Golden Deeps, through its 80% owned subsidiaries Huab Energy Pty Ltd and Metalex Mining and Exploration Pty Ltd (Metalex), holds six Exclusive Prospecting Licences (EPLs) covering **over 440km² in Namibia's world-class Otavi Mountain Land Metallogenic Belt** (see Figure 5, below).

The Golden Deeps tenements are located within the highly prospective Damara Fold Belt, which also hosts the major B2 Gold Otjikoto gold Mine (3Moz Au resource) and new prospects being drilled by Midas Minerals Ltd (ASX:MM1) which include Mineral Resources at the T-13 copper-silver prospect (10.5Mt @ 1.6 % Cu, 21 g/t Ag), new high-grade copper-silver intersections at Spatzu, and T-13, intersections including up to **50.6m @ 7.81% CuEq (5.25% Cu, 135 g/t Ag[6]).** The Midas prospects occur in the same setting, along strike from Golden Deeps' Nosib prospect, where Golden Deeps' previous intersections include **53.5m @ 3.6% CuEq* (1.15% Cu, 4.57 g/t Ag, 3.49% Pb)[7]**, and are in the same setting as the Golden Deeps other prospects (see Figure 6, below).

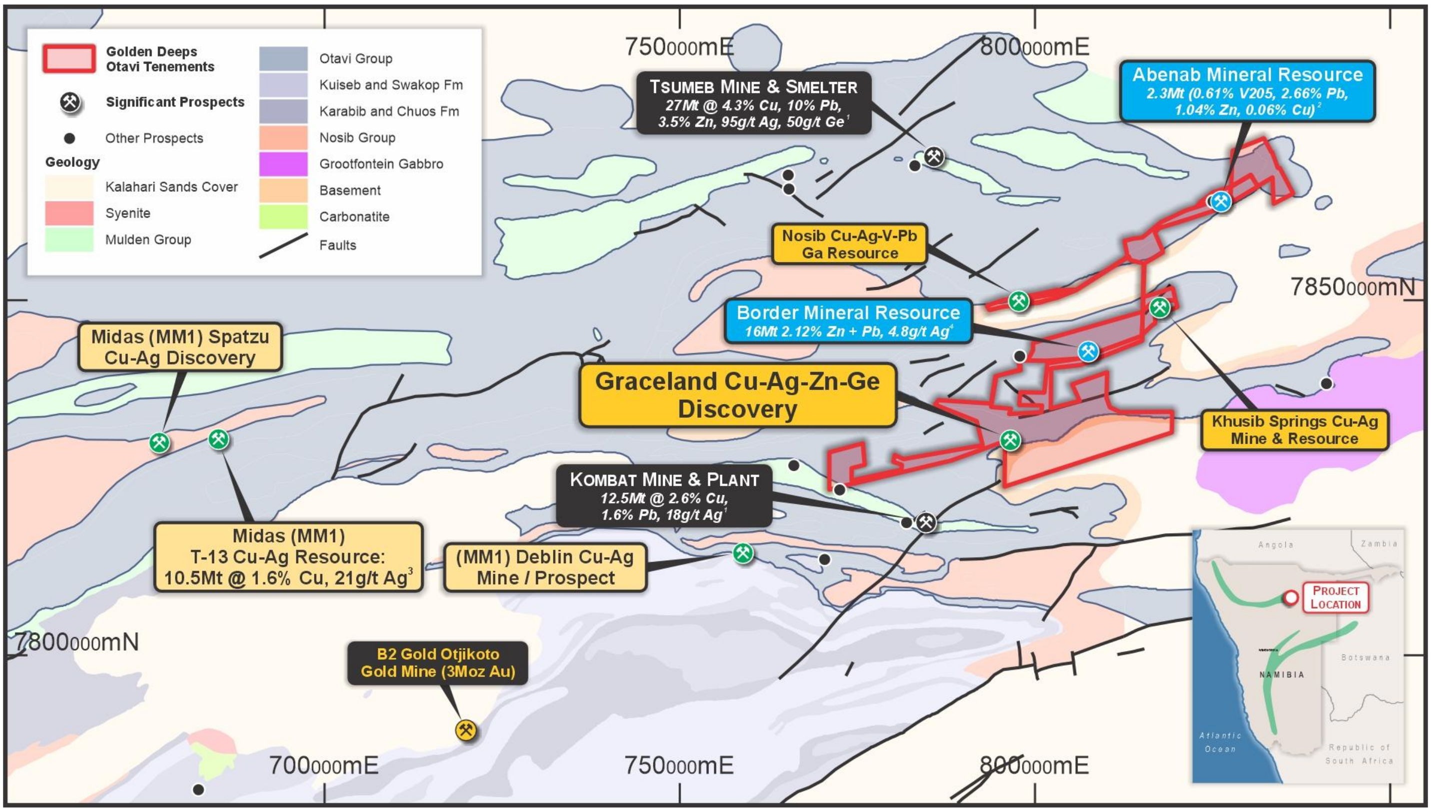

Figure 5: Golden Deeps Otavi Mountain Land Projects, Mineral Resources and key prospects with major mines

The Otavi Mountain Land is host to major, historically mined high-grade polymetallic deposits such as the world-class **Tsumeb mine,** which produced **27Mt @ 4.3% Cu, 10% Pb, 3.5% Zn, 95 g/t Ag** and **50 g/t Ge[5]**, and the **Kombat mine,** with recorded historical production of **12.5Mt @ 2.6% Cu, 1.6% Pb, 18 g/t Ag[8]** (see Figure 6, below).

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 6, below).

The Company has defined Mineral Resources for the **Abenab high-grade vanadium (lead, zinc) project**[9], the **Nosib vanadium-copper-lead-silver (gallium) deposit**[9] and the **Khusib Springs high-grade silver-copper (zinc-lead) deposit** (which previously produced **300,000t @ 10% Cu and 586 g/t Ag**)[10].

The Company previously announced **high-grade gallium with copper, vanadium, lead, silver and highly anomalous germanium and antimony** results[11] from surface at the **Nosib discovery** in the original Otavi Project area (Figure 6). Further metallurgical work is planned to enhance recovery of critical metals to advance development studies.

Golden Deeps **Central Otavi Critical Metals Project**[12] also 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)** prospects, and multiple target areas for **'Tsumeb type' Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Ge deposits** with gallium and antimony potential.

The Company has continued its 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 6).

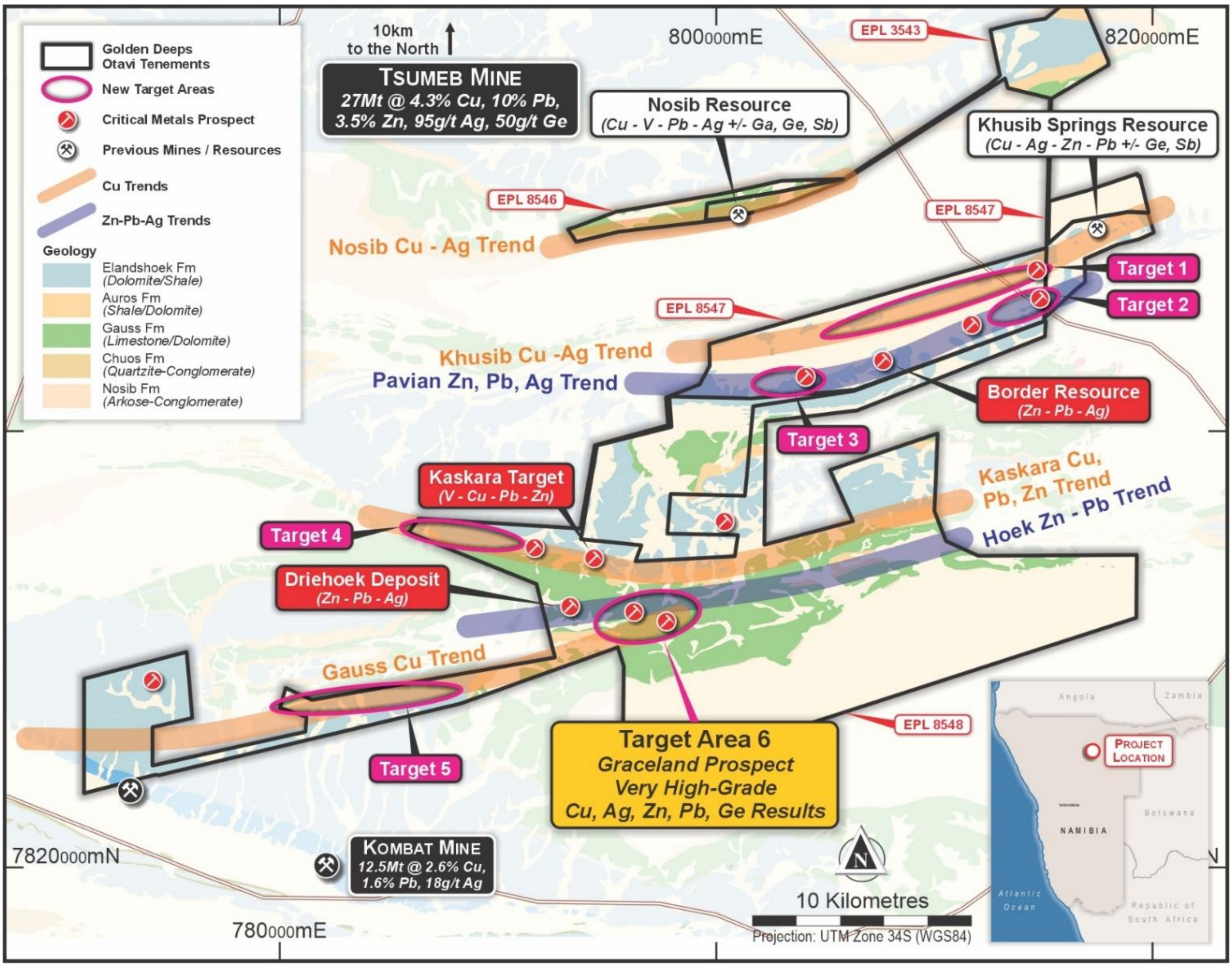

Figure 6: Central Otavi Critical Metals Project showing key prospects, "Tsumeb-type" target areas and the Graceland Prospect

Exploration at **Graceland Prospect** has **produced exceptional copper, silver, zinc, lead, germanium and antimony results from rockchip channel sampling of multiple gossan and sulphide occurrences**[1,13]. These outstanding results are from a large, mineralised corridor defined by highly anomalous Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag soil sampling results, now over a 3.0km strike-length in a northeast-southwest direction and 1km wide in a northwest-southeast direction (see Figure 7, below).

The mineralisation identified to date at **Graceland** includes high-grade copper, silver, zinc, lead as well as germanium and antimony, which is an analogous suite of metals to the world-class **Tsumeb** deposit, 30km to the north (see Figure 6). The Tsumeb mine **is renowned for producing over 200 different ore-minerals, some of which are found nowhere else on Earth[5]**. The Tsumeb deposit is a steeply dipping carbonate hosted, fault-breccia / cave-fill sulphide deposit. The surface expression of the Tsumeb deposit was a modest sized malachite-iron oxide gossan which was mined by historical artisanal miners. The main part of the deposit, located below surface and mined to 1500m depth, was much larger than the surface gossan indicated.

Channel sampling and shallow diamond drilling results from the most significant gossan and sulphide outcrops at Graceland have produced significant high-grade intersections of copper, silver, zinc, lead, germanium and antimony[2,3]. These results confirm the Tsumeb-like characteristics of these highly mineralised zones.

A detailed IP-Resistivity (IP-Res) survey completed over the Graceland mineralised corridor was designed to simultaneously detect near surface sulphide deposits as well as deeper 'Tsumeb-type' sulphide targets. Modeling of the results of the IP-Res survey has resulted in the definition of three significant **Induced Polarisation (IP) - chargeability and low resistivity anomalies. These represent 'Tsumeb-like' critical metals sulphide targets which continue for over 800m to the east of Gossan 1 and are open to the east and below 200m depth** (see Figure 2).

Drilling of the modelled IP anomalies is set to commence testing targets for **high-grade Cu, Ag, Zn, Pb, Ge (+/- Sb, Ga) bearing "Tsumeb-like" sulphide discoveries** (see this release).

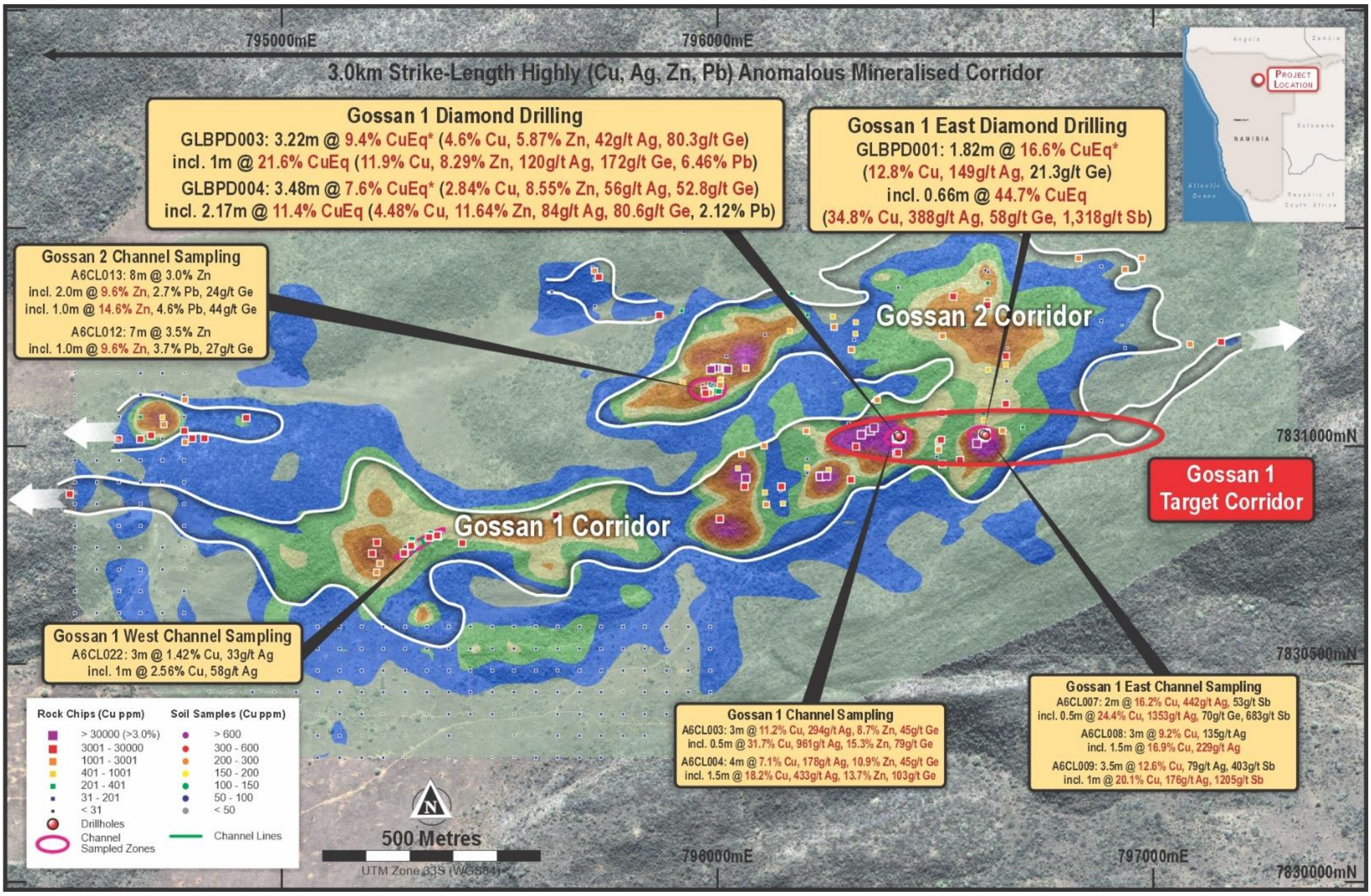

Figure 7: Graceland 3m mineralised corridor, with channel/drilling intersections on copper soil contours and rockchip samples

References

[1] *Golden Deeps Ltd ASX 06 August 2025. Exceptional Otavi Copper Silver Zinc and Germanium Grades.*
[2] *Golden Deeps Ltd ASX 02 October 2025. New Exceptional Copper, Silver, Germanium Results from Graceland.*
[3] *Golden Deeps Ltd ASX 14 October 2025. New Spectacular Cu Ag Ge Channel Results at Graceland.*
[4] *Golden Deeps Ltd ASX 12 February 2026. Intensely Mineralised Drilling and IP Anomalies at Graceland*
[5] *Tsumeb Mine (Ongopolo Mine), Tsumeb, Oshikoto Region, Namibia, https://www.mindat.org/loc-2428.html.*
[6] *Midas Minerals Ltd (ASX:MM1): 4 May 2026. Exceptional Copper & Silver Intercept at T-13 Deposit*
[7] *Golden Deeps Ltd ASX 12 December 2023: New Results up to 10.3% Copper Triple Extent of Nosib Deposit*
[8] *Kombat Mine, Namibia. Porter Geo Database: http://www.portergeo.com.au/database/mineinfo.asp?mineid=mn2905.*
[9] *Golden Deeps Ltd ASX 25 June 2024: New Mineral Resources for Otavi V-Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag Deposits.*
[10] *Golden Deeps Ltd ASX 22 October 2024: New Silver-Copper Resource Highlights Khusib Potential.*
[11] *Golden Deeps Ltd ASX 09 April 2025: Further High-Grade Gallium Identified at Nosib.*
[12] *Golden Deeps Ltd (ASX:GED) 1 April 2025. Acquisition of Central Otavi Critical Metals Project.*
[13] *Golden Deeps Ltd ASX 21 August 2025. Further Spectacular Copper Silver with Germanium in Otavi.*

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

*****ENDS*****

Please refer to the Company's website or contact:

Jon Dugdale
Chief Executive Officer
Golden Deeps Limited
+61 (08) 9481 7833

Jeff Dawkins or Tanya Newby
Joint Company Secretaries
Golden Deeps Limited
+61 (08) 9481 7833

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 38 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: Descriptions of Mineralisation – GLBPD006, 007, 008, 009

Hole_ID	From	To	Min 1	%		Texture	Min 2	%	Texture	Min 3	%	Texture	Comments
GLBPD006	0.00	0.65											Massive dolomite
GLBPD006	0.65	4.64	Malachite	3.0		Fracture							Weakly oxidised dolomite with malachite mineralisation as stringers, clots and specks (~3–5%), secondary after chalcocite
GLBPD006	4.64	5.20	Malachite	10.0	4.0								Oxidised zone with ferruginous clay-fill, malachite flakes
GLBPD006	5.20	6.09	Malachite	3.0	0.8	Fracture	Azurite	1	PA				Moderately oxidised, dolomite with malachite and azurite as stringers, clots, and specks (~1–3%); local thin gossan at ~5.5 m
GLBPD006	6.09	9.20	Malachite	1.0	0.8	Patchy	Azurite	1	PA				Dolomite with argillaceous layers, variable limonite, malachite and/or azurite-coatings, fracture fills, disseminations (~1%).
GLBPD006	9.20	10.30											Massive dolomite, some localised breccia zones
GLBPD006	10.30	12.60	Galena	3.0		Fracture	Sphalerite	0.5	PA	Malachite	0.1	Patchy	Ddolomite with galena clots within localized breccia zones and stringers, with sphalerite concentrated at the upper contact
GLBPD006	14.09	14.40	Galena	0.1		DI	Azurite	0.1	DI	Malachite	0.1	Disseminated	Dolomite with rare malachite and azurite-sphalerite and galena specks.
GLBPD007	0.00	0.20											Brecciated dolomite; quartz–carbonate cemented
GLBPD007	0.20	1.56											Massive dolomite; weakly altered
GLBPD007	1.56	2.52											Oxidised dolomite; limonite-stained; clay-filled dissolution cavities
GLBPD007	2.52	3.18	Malachite	1.0	0.7	Patchy							Grey dolomite; malachite as fracture-fill and surface veneers
GLBPD007	3.18	4.00	Malachite	5.0	7.8	Patchy							Oxidised dolomite; pervasive limonite/goethite; malachite co-incident with Fe-oxide zones; minor malachite stringers (~3%)
GLBPD007	4.00	4.30	Malachite	15.0	9.2	Flakes							Clay-filled dissolution cavity within dolomite, with malachite flakes (10%)
GLBPD007	4.30	4.80	Malachite	3.0	1.5	Patchy	Chalcocite	0.1	Disseminated				Silicified dolomite; malachite in vugs with goethite; chalcocite clots
GLBPD007	4.80	6.05	Malachite	1.0		Patchy	Chalcocite	0.1	Disseminated				Dolomite; disseminated fine chalcocite and replacement malachite (~1%)
GLBPD007	6.05	7.85	Malachite	1.0		Patchy							Pinkish-grey dolomite (fe/Mn alteration); malachite stringers and replacement malachite after sulphides; locally vuggy
GLBPD007	7.85	13.80	Malachite	0.1		Patchy							Fractured cherty dolomite; mal coating and clots, prevalent in clay-filled fracture fracture
GLBPD008	0.00	2.30	Malachite	0.1		Patchy							Weakly wathered silicified dol, appears bleached, patch mal-staining, occurring mainly in fractures
GLBPD008	2.30	4.40	Malachite	0.5		Patchy							Cherty dol, rare mal-fracture coating and specs, partially filled vugs towarrds lower contact
GLBPD008	4.40	5.08											Cavity, filled with ferrugionous mud/clay, dol fragments with malachite specs
GLBPD009	0.00	1.63											Massive dol; fractured in places; locally laminated.
GLBPD009	1.63	5.54											Cherty dol; mottled texture; diffused iron oxide staining throughout; rare hematite specs.
GLBPD009	5.54	7.53											Oxidised dol; cavities with iron oxide lining; 12 cm interval iwith gossanous character; possible hematite.
GLBPD009	7.53	8.60											Cavity infilled by ferruginous clay–mud, dolomite weathers progressively to clay
GLBPD009	8.60	9.02											Weak to moderately weathered dol.
GLBPD009	9.02	9.65	Sphalerite	3.0		Bladed	Galena	0.5	Disseminated	Malachite	0.1	Patchy	Shear zone; foliated and crenulated fabric; strong sphalerite parallel to foliation; disseminated gal.
GLBPD009	9.65	11.65	Malachite	1.0		Patchy							Fractured dol; locally oxidised; patchy mal staining concentrated in fractures and in fine to medium vugs.
GLBPD009	11.65	12.15	Sphalerite	3.0		Bladed	Galena	0.5	Disseminated	Malachite	0.1	Patchy	Shear zone? — foliated fabric; sphalerite parallel to foliation; disseminated galena; malachite staining on fracture planes.
GLBPD009	12.15	13.27	Malachite	1.0		Patchy							Fractured dol; locally oxidised; patchy malachite coating and malachite clots along fractures.
GLBPD009	13.27	15.47	Malachite	5.0		Patchy							Fractured dol, locally brecciated, with malachite clots and coating in matrix (~3-5%); patchy limonitic alteration
GLBPD009	15.47	17.65	Malachite	0.1		Patchy	Sphalerite	1	Replacement	Galena	0.1	Disseminated	Grey dol, fairly laminated. Patchy mal staining (~0.1%). Rare carbonate replacement Sph (<1%)?. Minor gal along thin fractures.
GLBPD009	17.65	19.40											Dol, slightly oxidised, with solution cavities. Fragmented dol (gravel recovered from around 18.00 m)
GLBPD009	19.40	20.40	Malachite	0.1		Patchy	Sphalerite	0.1	Replacement	Galena	0.1	Disseminated	Dolomite, vuggy (5–10%), olive-green alteration in fractures, rare sph, and trace mal. Vugs with goethite/limonite oxidation

APPENDIX 2: Copper Equivalent Calculations

Copper Equivalent (CuEq) Calculation

The conversion to equivalent copper (CuEq) grade must take into account the plant recovery/payability and sales price (net of sales costs) of each commodity.

Approximate (conservative) recoveries/payabilities and sales price are based on:

1. Metallurgical test work from the Abenab vanadium, lead, zinc, copper deposit[7] and the Nosib vanadium, lead, copper, silver deposit[7], located approximately 20km to the north of the Graceland Prospect (Figure 6), and,
2. Expected recoveries based on historical information for processing analogous Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Ge +/- Sb bearing sulphide ores from the Tsumeb and Khusib Springs deposits[8], processed at the Tsumeb Operation[5], and the Kombat deposit at the Kombat processing plant[6].

Based on this information it is the Company's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

The prices used in the calculation are based on market spot pricing for copper (Cu), zinc (Zn), lead (Pb), silver (Ag), germanium (Ge) and antimony (Sb) (01/03/26).

Table 2 below shows the grades, process recoveries and factors used in the conversion of the poly metallic assay information into a Copper Equivalent (CuEq) grade percent.

Table 2: Grades, process recoveries and factors used in the conversion of the drilling intersections to copper equivalent:

Metal	Average grade (%)	Average grade (g/t)	Metal Prices			Recovery (%)	Factor	Factored Grade (%)
			$/oz	$/lb	$/kg			
Cu	2.5			$5.83	$12.86	0.45	1.00	2.55
Pb	2.1			$0.89	$1.97	0.62	0.15	0.32
Zn	4.09			$1.51	$3.34	0.48	0.26	1.06
Ag		28.1	$79.00	$1,152.1	$2,539.91	0.37	0.020	0.56
Ge		46.61	$94.09	$1,372.1	$3,025.00	0.44	0.024	1.096
Sb		63.7	$1.65	$24.0	$53.00	0.45	0.0004	0.026
							CuEq	**5.6**

Using the factors calculated above the equation for calculating the Silver Equivalent (AgEq) g/t grade is:

CuEq % = (1 x Cu%) + (0.15 x Pb%) + (0.26 X Zn%) + (0.02 x Ag g/t) + (0.024 x Ge g/t) + (0.0004 x Sb g/t)

APPENDIX 3: 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 lightweight diamond drilling programs have included the completion of nine (first 4 previously reported) drillholes for 80.14m at the Gossan 1 and Gossan 1 East outcrops. Drilling samples were half cored and one half (approximately 2 to 3kg) was submitted to the laboratory for preparation and analysis. • Rockchip, channel and drilling 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, channel and drilling samples are analysed at Intertek, Perth, 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. • Table 1 includes all drillhole locations and other details. • Appendix 1 contains geological descriptions of mineralisation encountered in the drilling. • The details of locations, sampling, analysis and results of previous rockchip samples, soil samples and channel sampling intersections were reported in the releases listed under "References", where referred to. • 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 what method, etc).*	• Drilling reported is diamond drillcore, 49mm diameter, NQ.
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*	• The quality of diamond core samples is monitored by the logging of various geotechnical parameters, and logging of core recovery and competency. • No relationship established between sample recovery and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• Detailed diamond drillcore information on lithology, sample quality, structure, geotechnical information, alteration and mineralisation are collected in a series of detailed self-validating logging templates. • Drillhole intervals descriptions of mineralisation are recorded for mineralised intervals (see Appendix 1) • Logging is carried out to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies in the future. • Rockchip sample descriptions of mineralisation are recorded for mineralised rockchip and channel samples.
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.*	• The new lightweight diamond drilling programs has included the completion of nine (first 4 previously reported) drillholes for 80.14m at the Gossan 1 and Gossan 1 East outcrops. Drilling is ongoing. Drilling samples are half cored and one half (approximately 2 to 3kg) submitted to the laboratory for preparation and analysis. • Standards are inserted at appropriate intervals. • Rockchip, channel and drilling 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. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique is considered adequate as per industry best practice.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable*	• The rockchip, channel and drilling samples are fully digested using "ore-grade" method, **FP1/OM42** = Sodium Peroxide Fusion dissolution then analysed by ICP-MS or ICP-OES. Samples were 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, channel and drilling samples, sampling procedures involve the insertion of registered Standards every 40 samples. Quality control reports are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	undertaken routinely to monitor the performance of field standards and duplicates, and laboratory accuracy and precision. • Standards, blanks and duplicates are inserted at appropriate intervals in drillholes.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All significant intercepts are reviewed and confirmed by at least two senior personnel before release to the market. • No adjustments are made to the raw assay data. Data is imported directly to Datashed in raw original format. • All data are validated using the QAQCR validation tool with Datashed. Visual validations are then carried out by senior staff members.
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.*	• Drilling, channel, rockchip and soil sampling locations are logged using a hand-held GPS (National Grid ID: WGS84_33S). • Table 1 includes all drillhole locations and details. • Appendix 1 contains geological descriptions of mineralisation encountered in the drilling.
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.*	• Data spacing and distribution used to determine geological continuity is dependent on the deposit type and style under consideration. Where a mineral resource is estimated, the appropriate data spacing, and density is decided and reported by the competent person. • Drillholes are sampled at approximately 1m downhole intervals, but not across geological contacts. • Previous 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 is applied. • Sampling is as unbiased as possible based on the dominating mineralised structures and interpretation of the deposit geometry.
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*	• The orientation of drilling is orthogonal to the strike of the mineralised structure being tested. • If structure and geometry is not well understood, sampling is orientated to be perpendicular to the general strike of stratigraphy and/or regional structure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
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.
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 5 and 6). • 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*	• Table 1includes all drillhole locations and other details including easting and northing of the drill hole collars, elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar, dip and azimuth of the holes, down hole length. • Appendix 1 contains geological descriptions of mineralisation encountered in the drilling.

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.*	• No new exploration results reported in this release. • See references list for reporting of previous results.
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 drillholes are drilled orthogonal to the strike of the mineralised strictures. • Drillholes are drilled at -60 degrees and mineralised structures are generally steeply dipping. Intersection thicknesses are approximately 50 to 80% more than true-widths.
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 Graceland, Gossan 1 Corridor plan of geochemical (copper) footprint with location of channel sampling and new diamond drilling intersections and projected IP-anomaly 'Tsumeb-style' sulphide target zones. • Figure 2 is a longitudinal projection of drilling intersections and IP anomalies and planned drilling. • Figures 3 and 4 are cross sections through gossan 1 and Gossan 1 East – showing surface channels, shallow drilling, IP anomalies and planned drilling. • Figure 5 is a regional location plan of the company's projects, showing other projects in the region. • Figure 6 is a plan of the Central Otavi Project Tenements with key prospects, mineralised trends and Target Areas. • Figure 7 is a plan of the Graceland target area 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 and

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>drillholes is also shown.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>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.</td><td>Table 1 includes details of the drillhole locations and Appendix 1 contains mineralisation descriptions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>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.</td><td>In order to identify sulphide-mineralised target zones at depth, the Company has completed its Induced Polarisation and Resistivity (IP-Res) Survey across the 2.5km strike-length and 1km wide Graceland mineralised corridor. The survey initially included 19, 100m spaced 1km long pole-dipole lines. A further 7, 50m infill lines were completed across the eastern part of the Gossan 1 corridor where IP chargeability – low resistivity anomalies have been identified, associated with and east-west rending mineralised fault corridor which includes the high-grade Gossan 1 and Gossan 1 East outcrops (see Figure 2).
Survey Specifications and Data Collection Parameters:
<table>
<tr><td>Array</td><td>HIRIP (modified high resolution Pole-Dipole)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Receiver electrode spacing</td><td>10m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of receiving electrodes</td><td>96</td></tr>
<tr><td>Line length</td><td>950m (length on ground following topography)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Investigation depth</td><td>Approximately 250-300m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transmitter electrode spacing</td><td>20m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Offset between parallel transmitter and receiver line</td><td>Approximately 50m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of profiles</td><td>20</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total profile length</td><td>Approximately 950m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measuring parameter</td><td>Chargeability (IP) and resistivity</td></tr>
<tr><td>Daily production rate</td><td>Approximately 950m/day with 10m electrode spacing (Progress is dependent on field conditions)</td></tr>
</table>
Review and field checking has allowed 3-d modelling of IP-chargeability and Resistivity anomalies of interest to be carried out.
IP anomalies of interest have been integrated with rockchip, channel and shallow drilling data - to generate ‘Tsumeb-type’ Cu-Ag-Zn-Pb-Ge-Sb bearing sulphide drilling targets.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Lightweight man-portable drilling will continue to test identified gossans and sulphide outcrops / subcrops. • A Namibian-based drilling contractor has been secured to which can access the hilly terrain to test below the shallow drilling of 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. • This deeper drilling of the identified high-grade (Cu, Ag, Zn, Pb, Ge) sulphide targets is planned to commence within the next 2 to 3 weeks. The program will initially include 10 diamond drillholes testing two IP chargeable sulphide targets down plunge, and to the east of, the high-grade copper, silver, zinc, lead and germanium bearing Gossan 1 and Gossan 1 East zones (see Figures 1 and 2). • A second stage of drilling will test deeper extensions of the Gossan 1 and Gossan 1 East targets, and the third, eastern IP-sulphide target, which is the strongest of the IP anomalies but does not have a surface expression. • Soil and rockchip sampling, and initial channel sampling, has been carried out at other Tsumeb-type target areas. • These target areas include Target Area 1 (see Figure 6 for location), where a previous Induced Polarisation (IP) survey detected a high-chargeability anomaly along strike from Khusib Springs high-grade Cu-Ag mine, and Target Area 2, where soil and rockchip sampling has been carried out in copper mineralised zones at South Ridge Prospect. Ends