ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

24 June 2026

Flotation Test Work Delivers 81% Antimony Recovery and Confirms Preferred Tecomatlán Processing Route

Independent test work confirms a flotation-led flowsheet achieves 81.1% antimony recovery, produces concentrate grading up to 62.9% Sb, and validates a low-CAPEX direct implementation pathway leveraging existing flotation infrastructure at the Tecomatlán Plant

Highlights

- **Flotation nearly triples antimony recovery:** Comparative test work on ore from the Chinantla antimony project, a regional, third-party feedstock source held under an executed non-binding MOU, confirms a flotation-led route recovers **approx. 81% of contained antimony (Sb), producing a flotation concentrate grading of 42.4% Sb.**
- **Commercial-grade concentrate demonstrated:** Ore is highly amenable to conventional sulphide flotation, with the demonstrated **capability to produce an antimony concentrate exceeding 60% Sb**, comfortably above typical smelter specifications.
- **Optimal processing route confirmed across three tested options:** Gravity concentration alone, gravity plus flotation, and bulk flotation were directly compared (see Table 1), with bulk flotation returning the highest recovery and the best concentrate grade of the three routes tested.
  - Gravity concentration alone recovered 29.25%, gravity plus flotation 74.04%, and **bulk flotation 81.1%.**
  - Additional testing advancing to confirm a complete traditional flotation flow sheet, expected to increase potential concentrate grade.
- **Significant economic benefit from direct to flotation pathway:** The flotation pathway would use existing cells that were never used, with additional high efficiency tank cells to be installed to capture this performance improvement;
  - Insertion of tank cells and commissioning and integration of the existing flotation circuit is expected to require low additional CAPEX based on internal preliminary assessment, and importantly, estimated to be a fraction of the cost of constructing a new gravity and flotation plant.
  - EVR's Environmental Consultant has advised the permitting pathway for operation of a flotation circuit (securing an Informe Preventivo (IP) followed by a Manifestación de Impacto Ambiental (MIA)) is ~7 months and runs concurrently with construction and refurbishment of an integrated processing plant (crushing-grinding-gravity concentration-flotation).
- **Permitting advancing:** EVR's environmental consultant has **commenced preparation of the Preventive Environmental Report (Informe Preventivo) required as a condition precedent to lodge the MIA.**

- **Updated implementation plan:** Upgrade and refurbishment works on integrated gravity and flotation circuits is expected to commence once the IP is approved in 4-6 weeks, with flotation commissioning to follow MIA approval, expected to be achieved in 6-8 months.
- This strategy is expected to compress the overall production pathway **timeline to 10-12 months** and is expected to deliver a materially improved outcome via the flotation route.
- **Reinforces the hub-and-spoke strategy:** High recoveries from underground ore validate the Company's business plan to establish a future hub for antimony ore processing in the region.
- **Read-across to other feedstock:** The results provide an initial reference point for other executed MOU feedstock sources, based on shared mineralogy characteristics observed, principally vein hosted quartz-sulphide (stibnite) minerals, which remain subject to their own confirmatory test work.

EV Resources Limited (ASX:EVR) ("EVR" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on metallurgical test work and permitting progress relating to antimony feedstock for its Tecomatlán Processing Plant in Puebla, Mexico. Independent test work completed on ore from the Chinantla antimony project, a regional, third-party feedstock source that is the subject of an executed non-binding Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)[1], has confirmed that a flotation-led flowsheet recovers nearly three times the antimony achieved by gravity concentration alone. Importantly, a significant part of the flotation circuit needed is already installed at the plant.

The Company has received very encouraging flotation test results for ore from the Chinantla antimony project and has commenced environmental permitting to support the implementation of a flotation processing circuit at the Tecomatlán Plant. Chinantla ore is expected to cover at least 50% of plant nameplate capacity, which based on internal assessment by the Company represents a viable operational framework.

EVR is pivoting from a two-phase development timeline (Phase 1 Gravity, Phase 2 Flotation) to a direct, integrated flotation upgrade path for the Tecomatlán Plant**.** This change is justified based on flotation yielding superior recoveries with minimal additional capital expenditure or schedule delays.

EV Resources Managing Director, Mike Brown, commented:

"These comparative results are a significant technical milestone for our Tecomatlán third-party strategy, providing us real confidence in optimal processing and optimal implementation strategy for ore processing. Achieving around 81% antimony recovery and confirming we can produce a commercial-grade concentrate, with a possible optimisation path to 60% antimony, from third-party ore using conventional, well-understood flotation technology gives us real confidence in the hub-and-spoke model. Importantly, we expect to be able to execute this plan with minimal additional CAPEX and additional time relative to the Phase 1 budget and timeline. Combined with the commencement of environmental permitting for a flotation circuit, we are methodically de-risking the pathway to processing regional antimony ore at Tecomatlán – at a time of acute global antimony supply constraint."

[1] Refer ASX Announcement "*Additional Feedstock MOUs for over 50% of Plant Capacity"* dated 2 June 2026

Comparative Metallurgical Test Work

Results from the three processing routes were evaluated to determine the optimal flowsheet for Chinantla material: gravity concentration only; gravity concentration followed by flotation of the gravity tailings; and bulk flotation followed by gravity (shaking table) cleaning.

The results, summarised in Table 1, demonstrate that the flotation-led route delivers a materially superior combination of antimony grade and recovery, and is the recommended basis for the Tecomatlán flotation circuit.

Table 1: Chinantla Comparative Processing Routes

Processing Route	Feed Grade (% Sb)	Concentrate Grade (% Sb)	Sb Recovery (%)
1. Gravity concentration only	16.44	20.54 (combined)	29.25
2. Gravity + flotation of tailings	16.44	35.54 (flotation conc.)	74.04 (overall)
3. Flotation (base case)	**13.36**	**42.40**	**81.1**

Note: *Feed grades reflect the head grade of the material tested in each programme. The flotation-led base case (Route 3) was conducted on material grading 13.36%*

Strong Flotation Metallurgy

Initial bulk flotation test work recently completed on a representative sample of Chinantla, with a head grade of 13.36% Sb, achieved **antimony recovery of approximately 81.1%** to produce a concentrate grading of **42.4% Sb**, at a concentrate weight yield of 28.4% and a concentration ratio of approximately 3.5.

The circuit demonstrated excellent selectivity, rejecting approximately 88% of the silica gangue. Subsequent upgrading test work confirmed the ability to generate a high-grade concentrate of 62.9% Sb, exceeding typical commercial antimony concentrate specifications.

Effective recovery of antimony minerals was achieved through activation of stibnite using lead nitrate in combination with potassium amyl xanthate (PAX) and supplementary collectors, with the flotation circuit operating at neutral pH. Grinding to approximately 87% passing 200 mesh was required to achieve mineral liberation.

Recommended Processing Route

The test work indicates that the preferred processing route for the Chinantla ore is a conventional multi-stage flotation circuit comprising rougher, scavenger and cleaner flotation, with re-cleaner flotation if required. While gravity upgrading of the flotation concentrate using a shaking table was shown to be technically capable of producing a commercial-grade concentrate (62.5%), it returned unacceptably low recoveries due to the fine particle size of the liberated antimony and is therefore not recommended as the primary cleaning method. An optimised cleaner flotation circuit is expected to increase concentrate grade while preserving the strong recoveries demonstrated to date. The Company is advancing this additional flotation test work.

These outcomes are consistent with the use of conventional, established flotation technology and support EVR's strategy of processing regional third-party antimony ore through the Tecomatlán Plant

as a one-step integrated upgrade and refurbishment rather than a phased implementation. This circuit will play an important role for bulk sample pilot test work on Lirios material, as well as provide optionality for variable ore sourced regionally.

Supporting the Hub-and-Spoke Strategy

The metallurgical parameters established by this test work, including the demonstrated antimony recovery and the capability to produce a concentrate exceeding 60% Sb, have been incorporated into the Company's planning for establishing Tecomatlán as a third-party ore processing hub. Previous results from Los Lirios mineralisation, which is mixed state, returned very high recoveries using gravity alone (up to 90.8%)[2]. The planned gravity and upgraded flotation circuit pathway will provide the Company with additional options with regard to the nature, oxidation state and grade of ore received from third parties. Direct shipping ore mined locally is currently trucked approximately 800km to smelters at San Luis de Potosi. The Tecomatlán Plant will provide regional miners a closer option, with lower transportation costs, that also processes lower grade material, establishing a regional processing hub. Critically, this production pathway is one of very few new paths for antimony production in North America, at a time when supply to Western countries is very limited, whilst demand for military and defence applications has significantly increased. Further test work on third-party ores will continue to be advanced to refine the operational models.

Short-term Permitting Pathway Commenced

In parallel with the metallurgical program, EVR's environmental consultant has commenced preparation of the Preventive Environmental Report (Informe Preventivo) required for the Tecomatlán Plant. This report will form the basis of the Manifestación de Impacto Ambiental (MIA), which is required for the operation of the flotation circuit at the Tecomatlán Plant. The baseline activities undertaken by the Consultant have not identified any environmental issues, which in conjunction with EVR's sustainable impact design philosophy of installing filter presses and dry stacked tailing is expected to minimise approval timelines. The Company's environmental consultant has advised that Federal Environmental Agency (SEMARNAT) review and approval of the MIA would be expected within 6 months of submission.

Integrated Implementation Timeline

The adoption of a direct-to-flotation flowsheet establishes an optimized deployment path for the Tecomatlán Plant, bypassing a sequential, multi-phase gravity deployment in favour of an immediate, high-recovery circuit upgrade. This optimized strategy is expected to require an estimated 10–12 months to first production, aligning precisely with the approximate seven-month environmental permitting pathway for the flotation circuit, which will run concurrently with plant refurbishment activities.

The Board considers this unified development path a highly superior outcome for shareholders given the material improvement in antimony recovery available via flotation (~81% recovery against 29.25% under a gravity-only route). This pivot is further supported by a low estimated incremental capital expenditure profile. The incremental CAPEX is restricted to the installation of new front-end rougher, scavenger, and cleaner tank cells alongside the integration and commissioning of the existing, unutilized flotation infrastructure.

[2] Refer ASX Announcement: "*Exceptional Antimony Recovery Confirmed at Los Lirios*" dated 16 December 2025.

Importantly, the existing gravity circuit infrastructure will be maintained and upgraded within this single timeline. Rather than acting as a standalone interim production phase, it will be integrated from day one to provide maximum operational flexibility for processing variable third-party ore types and handling bulk sample pilot testing for the mixed-state Los Lirios mineralisation.

Advanced engineering works on the combined circuit upgrade are expected to commence in the short-term following initial environmental approvals, compressing the construction schedule to ensure commissioning begins immediately upon receipt of final permitting (see Table 2).

Table 2. Indicated Implementation Timeline

Activity	Est. Duration	Indicative Timing
Present Informe Preventivo (IP)	10 days	Month 0
IP granted	+30 days	Month ~1
Prepare Manifestación de Impacto Ambiental (MIA) – Integrated Plant	7 weeks	Month 0–~1.5 (in parallel with IP)
Submit MIA	1 month	Month ~1.5–2.5
MIA approval	**+6 months**	**Month ~8–9**
Upgrade, refurbishment and integration of circuits	6-7 months–	Month ~3–7 (no permitting required; proceeds independently of MIA approval)
Commissioning	–	Month ~9–10 (commences following MIA approval)
Operation	–	*From approximately Month 10–12*

Note: *Timing shown is indicative only and is a forward-looking statement subject to the risks and qualifications set out under Forward Looking Statements below. Construction is not contingent on MIA approval. The flotation circuit operation is contingent on MIA approval being obtained on the timeline indicated*

Next Steps

- Advance cleaner flotation circuit optimisation test work to maximise concentrate grade while preserving recovery.
- Progress the Preventive Environmental Report and associated approvals for a flotation circuit at the Tecomatlán Plant.
- Undertake confirmatory metallurgical test work on other executed MOU feedstock sources.
- Advance definitive supply arrangements with regional third-party ore suppliers.
- Advance offtake agreement discussions for concentrate sales and financing options.

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of EV Resources Ltd.

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About EV Resources

EV Resources (ASX: EVR) is a critical minerals exploration and development company focused on securing the North American antimony supply chain. The Company is rapidly transitioning from a diversified explorer to an expected near-term antimony producer. Antimony is designated a critical mineral by the US, EU and Australia, with applications in energy storage, battery technology, defence and high-tech applications.

EVR's asset portfolio is strategically positioned in mining-friendly jurisdictions:

- **Tecomatlán Processing Plant (Mexico):** targeting a near-term, low-CAPEX pathway to antimony production. Refurbishment and installation of a two-stage gravity concentrator circuit is underway, providing a low-cost, highly efficient processing path for antimony. The Plant is expected to initially process third-party sourced ore and, in time, Los Lirios material.
- **Los Lirios Antimony Project (Mexico):** the Company's flagship, high-grade antimony project, 50km from the Tecomatlán Plant. First-pass drilling has confirmed a laterally extensive carbonate replacement system (CRD), with advancement towards a maiden JORC Mineral Resource underway.
- **US Antimony Projects – Dollar and Milton (Nevada):** 100%-owned assets strategically positioned to support the US domestic critical minerals supply chain, aligned with US government antimony designation priorities.

Competent Person Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to the Metallurgical Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mike Brown, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Brown is the Managing Director and CEO of EVR. Mr Brown has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, and the activity undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined by the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code) 2012 Edition. Mr Brown consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on the exploration results in the form and context in which they appear.

Compliance Statement

This announcement contains results from the Los Lirios Project extracted from ASX market announcement dated 16 December 2025 and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves” ("2012 JORC Code"). The competent person for the announcements was Mr Mike Brown. EVR confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original ASX market announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Forward Looking Statements

Forward-looking statements regarding EVR’s plans with respect to its mineral properties and programs are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as “expect(s)”, “believe(s)”, “will”, “may”, “anticipate(s)”, “target(s)”, “potential” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding future processing, production, plant capacity, permitting outcomes and exploration results. All such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements.

There can be no assurance that EVR’s plans for development of its mineral properties and/or processing plant will proceed as currently expected, that metallurgical test results will be replicated at commercial scale, that required permits will be obtained, that definitive feedstock supply agreements will be executed, or that any mineralisation will prove to be economic. These risks include, but are not limited to: the interpretation of test and drill results; possible variations in grade, recovery rates and project parameters; delays in test work, permitting, development or feasibility activities; commodity price and foreign exchange fluctuations; and risks relating to financing and the completion of development or construction activities. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report
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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information*	• Samples taken were random grab samples from selected stockpiles established by the operators of the mine. • One 50kg sample from a high-grade stockpile was taken via random grab sampling from stockpile of direct shipping ore. This sample was stored at the Company office for future reference. • A second sample of 50kg was taken from a stockpile the Chinantla operators consider medium grade. It was collected via random grab sampling. This sample was sent to the metallurgical laboratory.

Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling was undertaken.
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 drilling was undertaken.
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.*	• Grab samples were logged in detail, covering lithology and mineral content, alteration types, and associated features including foliation and quartz veining. • Logging was qualitative in nature, based upon key mineralisation features observed by experienced geologists. Geological and geotechnical logging was completed for all channel samples. Information included host rock, structure, and alteration.
	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• The sample sizes were considered appropriate to the nature of the material being sampled. • The samples were bagged and tagged in securely sealed bags for transport to the metallurgical laboratory.

Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• At the laboratory the sample bags were homogenized and manually quartered from 10 kg to 1 kg, bagged, and labeled. • Material for the testing was prepped by grinding to 88% passing -74µm
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The laboratory used was an independent laboratory; Metalurgia y Equipos, located Loma Mojada #103 Col. Loma Dorada, Tonalá Jalisco. , Guadalajara, Mexico, considered experienced and qualified to conduct the preliminary metallurgical testing. They are experts in mining processing and testing. • Gravity separation utilized bench scale two stage gravity concentration with Falcon concentrators. Flotation testing was conducted in bench scale cells with grinding for 26 minutes to achieve 60% solids, followed by condition with reagents, flotation then two stages of agitation and final cleaning. • No third-party checks were undertaken.

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*	• Primary data was logged in field notebooks in a systematic process and subsequently entered into digital formats under SGM protocols. • External verification done, parallel sampling showed less than 10% variance. • No data adjustments were applied.
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.*	• The UTM of the sample location was taken using a handheld GPS with an expected accuracy of ± 1m • Easting: 575966 • Northing 2011259 • The grid system employed was the UTM coordinate system (WGS-84 14Q) which provided a spatial framework considered reliable for initial exploration activity. Coordinates logged in the assay database. • not applicable.
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.*	• The sample from the medium grade stockpile was taken randomly to collect 50kgs. This process includes fines and coarser material. No compositing was undertaken. • No calculation of a Mineral Resource is being conducted. • No compositing was undertaken

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.*	• not appropriate given samples were from a stockpile.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were bagged, tagged, labelled and secured on site, and were dispatched by secure transport with accompanying documentation, including the sample ID, location and description. This was verified upon receipt at the laboratory. • Tamper proof seals were used on all sample bags. All samples remained in the possession of the sampler.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• None were undertaken.

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.*	• not applicable, results are from 3rd party material, with whom EVR has entered into a non-binding MoU (refer ASX Announcement dated 14 May 2026)
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• not applicable based on results reporting metallurgical recoveries only.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• Sedimentary carbonate lithologies, with vein hosted mineralisation being mined by a 3rd party in underground adits and stopes, comprising a sub-vertical quartz vein containing narrower sections of sulphide mineralisation (acicular stibnite).
	• *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:*	• not applicable, with coordinates of stockpile provided.

<table>
<tr>
<td>Drill hole Information</td>
<td>

easting and northing of the drill hole collar
elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
dip and azimuth of the hole
down hole length and interception depth
hole length.

If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.

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Not applicable-not reporting any drilling

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<td>Data aggregation methods</td>
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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.

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Average calculated Sb grade was calculated based on mass balance from testing process.
Results reported assume the average calculated feed grade as per below;

<table>
<tr><th>Processing Route</th><th>Feed Grade (% Sb)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1. Gravity concentration only</td><td>16.44</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. Gravity + flotation of tailings</td><td>16.44</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Flotation (base case)</td><td>13.36</td></tr>
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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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• not applicable, results are only reporting metallurgical recoveries from stockpile material.
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.*	• not applicable given metallurgical test work is being reported, UTMS for stockpile provided.
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.*	• The reports provide a balanced presentation of early-stage metallurgical test work on 3rd party material. • No selective reporting was used that could misrepresent the overall results. • All available samples and results have been disclosed.

Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• not applicable given metallurgical test work is being reported,
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• EV Resources intends to conduct further metallurgical recovery test work, including characterisation and variability studies on the third party ore. • not applicable, no exploration results being reported, only test work results on metallurgical recoveries.