

Chairman's Address to Annual General Meeting – 30 November 2022

COVID restrictions did impede project development during the year, particularly in regard to allowing access to Botswana and return to Western Australia. However, further drilling was conducted at the Nxuu Deposit, sufficient for an initial 2012 JORC Code Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate. A 2012 JORC Code Indicated and Inferred resource was estimated for the Kihabe Deposit, seven km to the West of the Nxuu Deposit.

Nxuu Deposit

Further drilling is still required to upgrade the Initial Indicated/Inferred Mineral Resource estimate announced on 3 November 2022 to a Measured/Indicated resource compliant with the 2012 JORC Code. The recent drilling showed that mineralisation extends to the West and East of the deposit, further than originally thought. This will require further drilling to determine the extent of extensions.

The Nxuu Deposit is seen as a low risk, low cost, shallow, basin shaped deposit where mineralisation occurs in a totally oxidized Quartz Wacke, embedded in a barren Dolostone basin.

Based on an average per hole of 70 holes drilled to date:

- The average depth to base of mineralisation is only 41m
- The average depth of Kalahari sand cover is 3.3m
- The average length of Quartz Wacke containing recoverable mineralisation is 40.3m

With the recent increase in prices of Gallium and Germanium, it is believed that these two metals, now seen as modern strategic metals, will make significant contributions to the project.

Mineralogical and metallurgical test work conducted to date shows that:

- 93% Zn, hosted in Smithsonite, can be recovered on site through acid leaching.
- 93% Pb, hosted in Cerussite, can be recovered on site through acid leaching.
- 81% V₂O₅ hosted in Baileychlore, can be recovered on site through gravity separation, subjecting the tail to flotation, using a hydroxamate acid for recovery
- Ga and Ge are hosted in micas, allowing for high content concentrates to be generated through flotation, which can then be subject to metal recovery. Metallurgical test work is still required to confirm on-site recovery.

The Initial Nxuu Deposit Indicated/Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 6 million tonnes contains the following metal content:

- 64,000 tonnes of Zn
- 32,000 tonnes of Pb
- 1,040,000 ounces of Ag
- 2,600 tonnes of V₂O₅
- 16,000 kg of Ge
- 61,000 kg of Ga

An additional 2.3 million tonnes that surround the 6 million tonnes contains the following metals:

- 3,200 kg of Ge
- 25,500 kg of Ga

Being such a shallow low risk and totally oxidized deposit, the Company intends to develop the Nxuu Deposit first. Without further impediments and the ability to fund drilling to be able to quote a Measured/Indicated resource compliant with the 2012 JORC Code, the Company will then proceed to a Pre-feasibility study.

Kihabe Deposit

An Indicated/Inferred resource, compliant with the 2012 JORC Code, applying a 0.5% Zn/Pb low cut, is estimated at 21 million tonnes over a strike length of 2.4km, showing that it contains:

- 321,000 tonnes of Zn
- 154,000 tonnes of Pb
- 5,400,000 ozs of Ag
- 10,000 tonnes of V₂O₅

The 21 million tonne resource estimate does not include Cu, Ga and Ge. Significant zones of Cu, Ga and Ge have been intersected, however further drilling and assaying will be required to include them in a resource estimate.

Mineralisation at the Kihabe Deposit occurs in a Quartz Wacke at an almost vertical contact with a barren Dolostone. The Quartz Wacke situated below Kalahari sand cover is layered with oxide, transitional and sulphide zones.

Mineralogical and Metallurgical test work conducted to date confirmed that:

Within the oxide and upper transitional zones:

- 97% Zn can be recovered on site from the oxide mineral Baileychlorite through acid leaching and electro winning.
- 92% Pb hosted in the sulphide mineral Galena can be recovered from flotation concentrates containing 76% Pb, which can be transported from site to a smelter
- 81% V₂O₅ can be recovered on site from the oxide mineral Descloizite through gravity separation, then subjecting the tail to flotation using a hydroxamate acid for recovery.
- Ga and Ge are hosted in micas, allowing for high content concentrates to be generated through flotation, which can then be subject to metal recovery. Metallurgical test work is still required to confirm on-site recovery

Within the sulphide and lower transitional zones:

- 94% Zn hosted in the sulphide mineral sphalerite can be recovered from flotation concentrates containing 58% Zn, transported from site to a smelter
- 84% Pb hosted in the sulphide mineral Galena can be recovered from flotation concentrates containing 76% Pb, transported from site to a smelter.
- 96% Ag can be recovered from flotation concentrates transported from site to a smelter.

With regard to progressing the Company's Project during the year I am grateful for the support from those shareholders who have contributed to funding during the year. I am also grateful for the extension of loan funding provided by fellow Directors during the year. Also, my sincere thanks go to Executives and Staff Members who have contributed significant excess time to fulfill the required corporate demands of the Company and help move its project forward, without being paid accordingly. For this, I am extremely grateful.

For a review of the Company's Kihabe-Nxuu Polymetallic Project please visit the Company's website where you will find a Project Presentation released on 18 November 2022.

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