

ASX Release

12 August
2026

Endeavor Mine: Drilling Advances Definition of High-Grade Upper Main Lode

Highlights

- Further underground drilling continues to define broad zones of high-grade silver-lead-zinc mineralisation within the upper Main Lode.
- New sulphide results continue the exceptional consistency of the drilling programme, with best results including:
 - **39.00 m @ [676 AgEq g/t] 502 g/t Ag, 6.9% Zn, 5.4% Pb and 0.87 g/t Au (POL025)**
 - **42.80 m @ [550 AgEq g/t] 358 g/t Ag, 8.3% Zn, 4.7% Pb and 1.25 g/t Au (POL022A)**
 - **32.75 m @ [567 AgEq g/t] 386 g/t Ag, 7.8% Zn, 4.5% Pb and 0.91 g/t Au (POL017)**
 - **17.30 m @ [603 AgEq g/t] 427 g/t Ag, 7.5% Zn, 4.4% Pb and 1.17 g/t Au (POL023)**
 - **14.10 m @ [597 AgEq g/t] 435 g/t Ag, 6.9% Zn, 4.2% Pb and 0.98 g/t Au (POL021)**
- Drilling above the principal sulphide zone is defining metal zonation within the weathered, oxidised and supergene portion of the upper Main Lode.
- Geological and Mineral Resource modelling continues to advance, with an initial Mineral Resource estimate for the upper Main Lode targeted for later in 2026.

Polymetals Resources Ltd (ASX: POL) (Polymetals or the Company) is pleased to report further assay results from its ongoing underground diamond drilling programme targeting the upper Main Lode at the Endeavor Mine, Cobar NSW.

The latest drilling continues to define broad zones of high-grade silver-lead-zinc mineralisation surrounding the historic 1996 subsidence zone, while providing important new geological information on the weathered, oxidised and supergene portion of the upper Main Lode.

Drilling reported on 24 June 2026 established that the area affected by the 1996 subsidence was materially smaller than historically interpreted and demonstrated that substantial high-grade mineralisation remained intact adjacent to existing underground development. Subsequent drilling reported on 22 July demonstrated continuity across successive drillholes, materially increasing geological confidence and allowing the programme to progress from proof-of-concept into Mineral Resource definition and modelling.

The current phase of drilling is further resolving the geometry of this mineralisation and, importantly, its upward continuation into the weathered, oxidised and supergene zone. The results are beginning to define systematic metal zonation within this upper part of the Main Lode and provide additional constraints on the distribution of remnant mineralisation surrounding both the subsidence zone and areas affected by historical mining.



Drillholes POL027 to POL030 were specifically designed to test this upper part of the system. While the intersections returned generally lower grades than the underlying sulphide mineralisation, the results provide important geological information on the distribution of silver, lead and zinc through the oxidised and supergene zone.

This drilling is being interpreted in conjunction with adjacent high-grade intersections, including POL014 and POL020. POL014 previously intersected both high-grade sulphide mineralisation and an overlying oxidised, lead-silver-rich interval, while POL020 returned two substantial high-grade intersections, demonstrating the potential for exceptionally high-grade mineralisation within the upward continuation of the remnant Main Lode wedge.

Importantly, the latest drilling through the underlying sulphide mineralisation continues the consistency demonstrated by the earlier phases of the programme. POL025 returned 39.0 m @ 502 g/t Ag, 6.9% Zn, 5.4% Pb and 0.87 g/t Au, while POL022A returned 42.8 m @ 358 g/t Ag, 8.3% Zn, 4.7% Pb and 1.25 g/t Au.

Together, the results are progressively defining the geometry, continuity and metal distribution of the upper Main Lode and are being incorporated into the geological model supporting the Company's Mineral Resource estimate.

Polymetals Executive Director Jess Oram said:

“The latest drilling continues the remarkable consistency we have seen across the upper Main Lode, while giving us a much clearer understanding of the mineralised system.

“We are now defining the geometry and continuity of the high-grade sulphide mineralisation, together with the metal zonation through the oxidised and supergene zone above it.

“This growing geological understanding is reducing uncertainty and strengthening the model that will underpin the initial Mineral Resource estimate for the upper Main Lode later this year.”

Upper Main Lode drilling

The underground drilling programme was initiated following a review of historical mine records, survey information and underground observations which indicated that the extent of the area affected by the 1996 subsidence may have been materially smaller than previously interpreted.

The initial phase of drilling was designed to test whether significant Main Lode mineralisation remained intact adjacent to the interpreted subsidence zone. Results announced on 24 June confirmed broad zones of high-grade silver-lead-zinc mineralisation close to existing underground development.

Further drilling announced on 22 July demonstrated that these intersections represented broad and continuous zones rather than isolated remnant lenses. The consistency of the drilling increased confidence in the geological interpretation sufficiently for Mineral Resource modelling to commence.

The current drilling is extending this work by progressively defining both the remnant sulphide mineralisation and its upward continuation into the weathered, oxidised and supergene zone.



Sulphide mineralisation

The latest results continue to demonstrate substantial widths of high-grade silver-lead-zinc mineralisation within the remnant Main Lode.

POL025 returned 39.0 m @ 502 g/t Ag, 6.9% Zn, 5.4% Pb and 0.87 g/t Au from 17.0 m, while POL022A returned 42.8 m @ 358 g/t Ag, 8.3% Zn, 4.7% Pb and 1.25 g/t Au from 19.4 m.

Other significant results include:

- POL017: 32.75 m @ 386 g/t Ag, 7.8% Zn, 4.5% Pb and 0.91 g/t Au from 26.25 m;
- POL023: 17.30 m @ 427 g/t Ag, 7.5% Zn, 4.4% Pb and 1.17 g/t Au from 9.3 m;
- POL021: 14.10 m @ 435 g/t Ag, 6.9% Zn, 4.2% Pb and 0.98 g/t Au from 22.1 m;
- POL021: 20.70 m @ 221 g/t Ag, 5.7% Zn, 4.6% Pb and 0.40 g/t Au from 50.9 m; and
- POL019: 12.80 m @ 426 g/t Ag, 5.8% Zn, 3.5% Pb and 0.81 g/t Au from 10.5 m.

The consistency of these intersections with those reported in June and July continues to strengthen confidence in the continuity of the remnant sulphide mineralisation and its potential to contribute additional mining inventory at Endeavor.

Oxidised and supergene zone

Drillholes POL027 to POL030 were designed principally to investigate the upper projection of the Main Lode and improve understanding of the weathered, oxidised and supergene mineralisation developed above the principal sulphide zone.

The drilling has identified pronounced changes in metal distribution through this zone, including intervals characterised by strong lead enrichment accompanied by depletion of zinc and generally lower silver grades.

Significant oxidised intersections include:

- POL027: 7.4 m @ 4.0% Pb from 41.4 m
- POL027: 3.8 m @ 4.6% Pb from 55.6 m;
- POL027: 6.0 m @ 82 g/t Ag and 2.2% Pb from 62.4 m;
- POL028: 9.7 m @ 4.7% Pb from 53.5 m;
- POL030: 22.5 m @ 6.0% Pb from 47.6 m
- POL030: 3.4 m @ 320 g/t Ag from 80.6 m

Although these intervals are generally lower grade than the underlying sulphide intersections, their significance lies in the geological information they provide. Together with the high-grade mineralisation intersected nearby in POL014 and POL020, the results are helping define the metal zonation, geometry and distribution of mineralisation within the upper projection of the remnant Main Lode wedge.

This information will assist the Company in distinguishing mineralisation remaining adjacent to the 1996 subsidence zone from remnant material associated with areas historically mined by Pasminco, and in targeting further high-grade mineralisation within the upper Main Lode.



Next steps

Underground drilling and geological interpretation of the upper Main Lode are continuing.

The programme is now focused on integrating the accumulated drilling results with historical mining, survey and geological information to:

- further define the geometry and limits of remnant mineralisation surrounding the subsidence zone;
- delineate mineralisation remaining around areas of previous Pasminco mining;
- refine the geological interpretation and metal zonation of the oxidised and supergene zone;
- improve confidence in the continuity and geometry of the underlying high-grade sulphide mineralisation; and
- support completion of an initial Mineral Resource estimate for the upper Main Lode later in 2026.

Table 1: Analytical results from drilling in this release.¹

Hole ID	Interval (m)	ETW (m)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	AgEq (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Comment
POL001	45.10	41	307	7.5	6.7	0.18	0.59	506	31.90	77.00	reported 22/07/2026
POL002	33.00	26	209	9.9	8.1	0.17	0.95	461	22.00	55.00	reported 24/06/2026
POL003	23.80	23	160	8.1	7.1	0.19	0.43	374	27.00	50.80	reported 24/06/2026
POL004	NSI										no significant assay
POL005	9.05	8	242	7.8	6.2	0.30	0.49	450	9.95	19.00	reported 24/06/2026
POL006	5.50	4	260	7.6	9.0	0.16	0.47	480	18.30	23.80	reported 24/06/2026
POL007	21.50	20	260	9.5	5.9	0.52	0.78	509	10.50	32.00	reported 24/06/2026
POL007	24.50	22	207	12.2	6.8	0.35	0.99	499	38.00	62.50	reported 24/06/2026
POL008	14.90	12	304	8.5	5.9	0.16	0.86	512	11.10	26.00	reported 24/06/2026
POL009	45.20	43	197	8.9	11.0	0.18	0.65	458	17.00	62.20	reported 24/06/2026
POL010	33.00	32	205	9.6	5.5	0.14	0.93	428	12.00	45.00	reported 24/06/2026
POL011	26.75	23	227	9.3	7.1	0.16	0.56	460	23.25	50.00	reported 24/06/2026
POL012	18.00	16	182	9.6	6.3	0.17	0.64	414	14.00	32.00	reported 24/06/2026
POL012	2.00	1.8	277	8.8	4.6	0.09	1.81	475	40.00	42.00	reported 24/06/2026
POL012	21.60	18	100	14.1	7.2	0.24	0.75	422	46.00	67.60	reported 24/06/2026
POL013	68.10	63	203	9.5	5.5	0.22	0.64	429	6.00	74.10	reported 22/07/2026
POL014	45.70	34	387	7.2	5.6	0.17	0.98	571	10.30	56.00	reported 22/07/2026
POL014	26.70	21	292	0.0	10.5	0.01	0.76	383	56.00	82.70	reported 22/07/2026
POL015	96.60	94	390	8.8	5.4	0.23	1.29	604	7.30	103.90	reported 22/07/2026
POL016	48.40	44	451	7.8	6.1	0.42	0.68	666	6.60	55.00	reported 22/07/2026
POL017	32.75	24	386	7.8	4.5	0.11	0.87	567	26.25	59.00	this release
POL018	8.80	8	286	8.6	5.3	0.21	0.45	494	5.00	13.80	reported 22/07/2026
POL019	12.80	9	426	5.8	3.5	0.09	0.82	562	10.50	23.30	this release
POL020	40.00	34	271	9.8	5.4	0.15	1.04	497	16.00	56.00	reported 22/07/2026
POL020	30.00	28	428	9.7	12.9	0.17	1.05	718	62.40	92.40	reported 22/07/2026
POL021	14.10	5	435	6.9	4.2	0.10	0.94	597	22.10	36.20	this release
POL021	20.70	8	221	5.7	4.8	0.11	0.38	368	50.90	71.60	this release
POL022	7.80	7	386	8.0	4.9	0.16	0.84	577	5.30	13.10	this release
POL022	8.50	8	263	6.7	3.5	0.08	1.41	414	16.40	24.90	this release
POL022A	42.80	41	358	8.3	4.7	0.12	1.19	550	19.40	62.20	this release

¹ Note: Some gold assays are awaited and will be reported under separate cover.

Unbold assays were reported in ASX announcement dated 24 June 2026 and 22 July 2026.

ETW denotes estimated true width.

AgEq denotes silver equivalent (note AgEq does not include gold assay)



Hole ID	Interval (m)	ETW (m)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	AgEq (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Comment
POL023	17.30	15	427	7.5	4.4	0.12	1.07	603	9.30	26.60	this release
POL024											awaiting results
POL025	39.00	23	502	6.9	5.4	0.12	0.88	676	17.00	56.00	this release
POL026	46.05	35	280	8.9	6.7	0.15	0.84	502	9.95	56.00	reported 22/07/2026
POL027	7.40	7	7	0.1	4.0	0.01		44	41.40	48.80	oxidised intercept
POL027	3.80	3.5	7	0.0	4.6	0.01		47	55.60	59.40	oxidised intercept
POL027	6.00	5.5	82	0.0	2.2	0.01		102	62.40	68.40	oxidised intercept
POL028	9.70	9.5	5	0.0	4.7	0.01		46	53.50	63.20	oxidised intercept
POL029											awaiting results
POL030	22.50	22	26	0.0	6.0	0.02		79	47.60	70.10	oxidised intercept
POL030	3.40	3	320	0.0	0.5	0.00		324	80.60	84.00	oxidised intercept
POL031											awaiting results
POL032											awaiting results
POL033											awaiting results
POL034											awaiting results
POL035											awaiting results
POL036											awaiting results

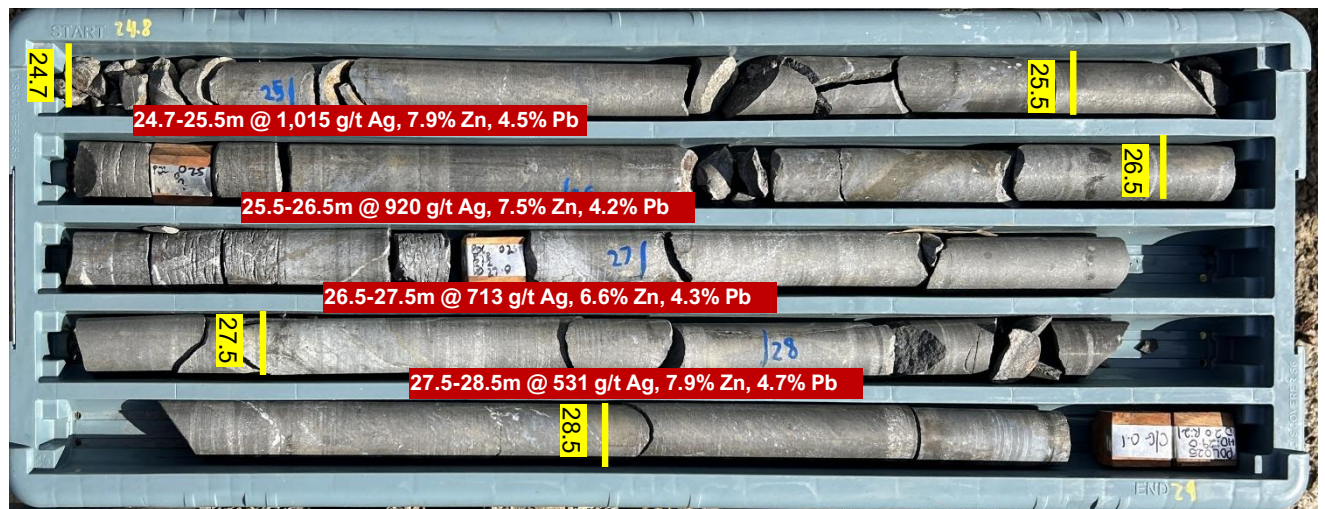


Figure 1: Massive sulphide: POL025 24.7 – 28.5 m downhole depth; 3.8 m @ 794 g/t Ag, 7.5% Zn and 4.4% Pb.

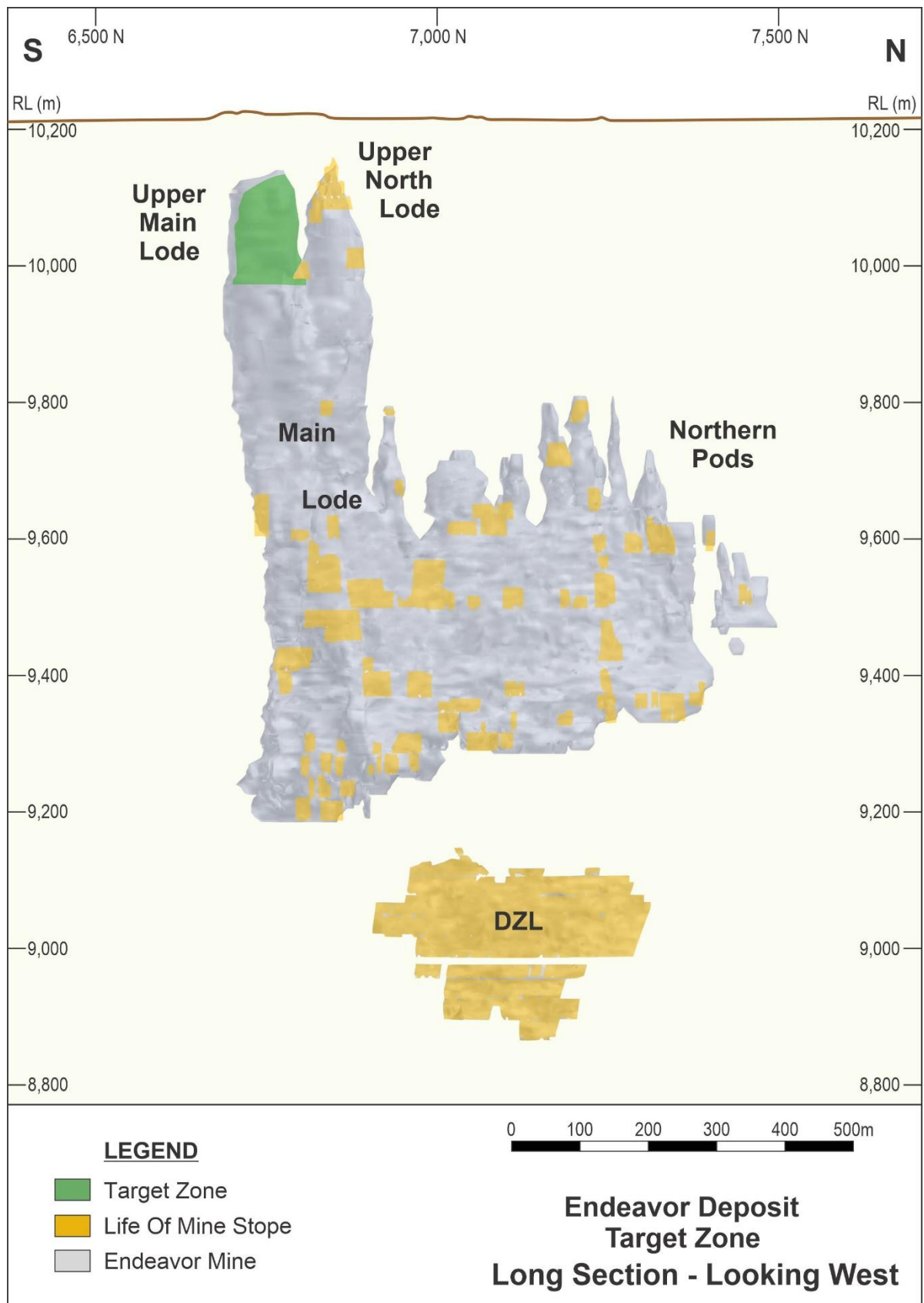


Figure 2. Endeavor Mine Long Section – Life of Mine stopes and Upper Main Lode target area.

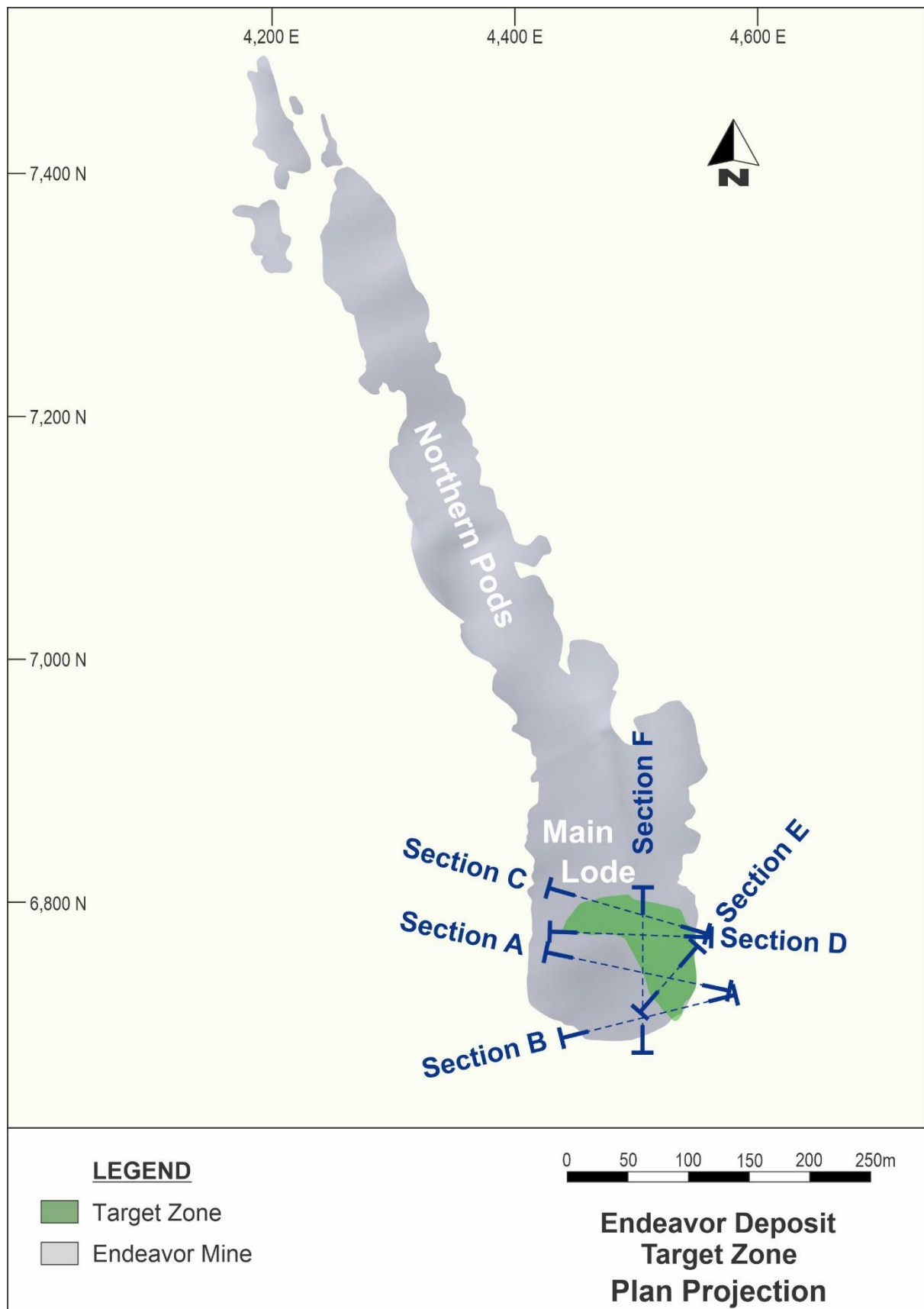


Figure 3. Endeavor Mine plan view with target zone and location of cross sections.

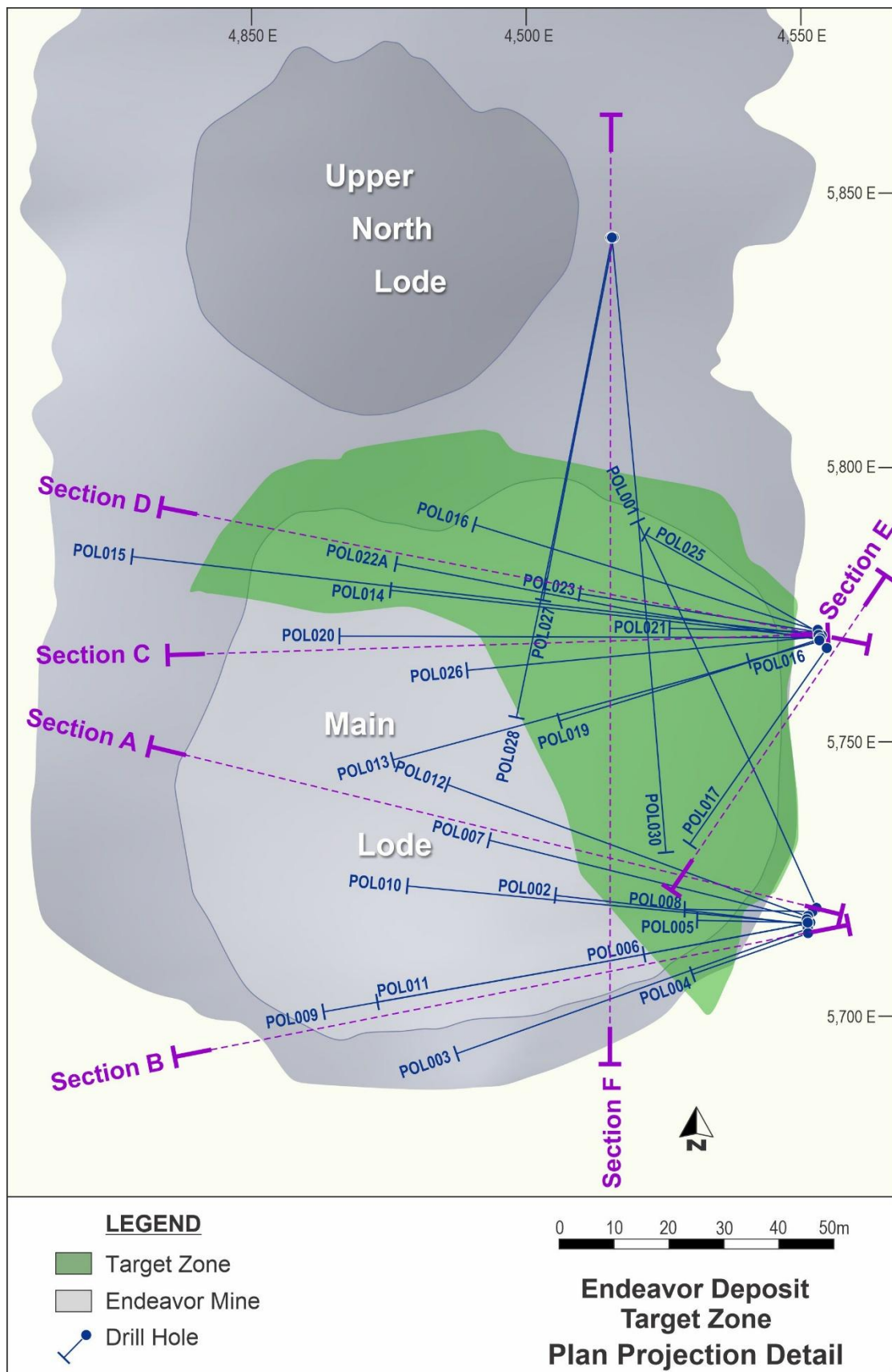


Figure 4. Target Area plan view with surface projection of drilling.

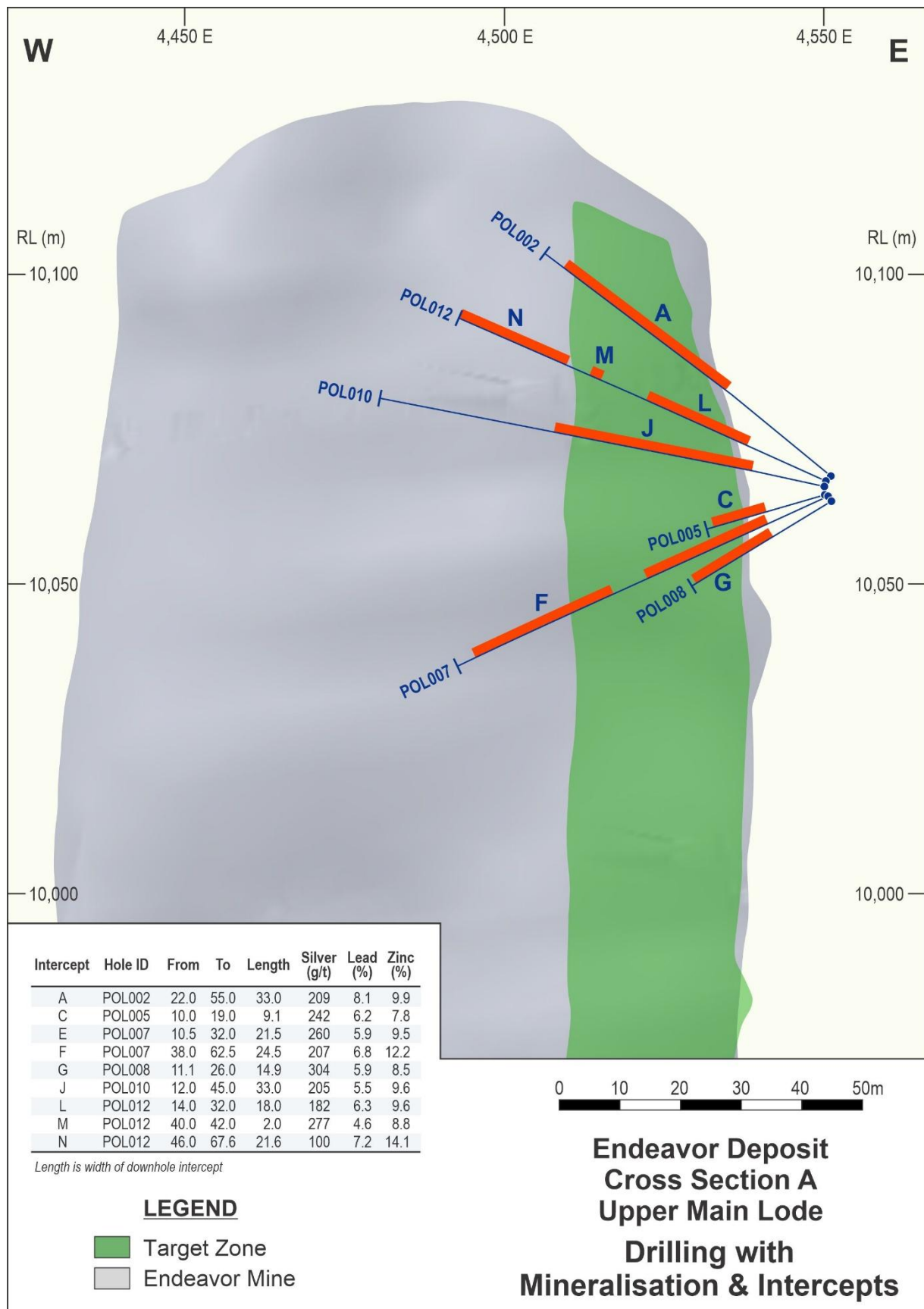


Figure 5. Cross Section A – Upper Main Lode drilling with mineralised intercepts. (previous release)

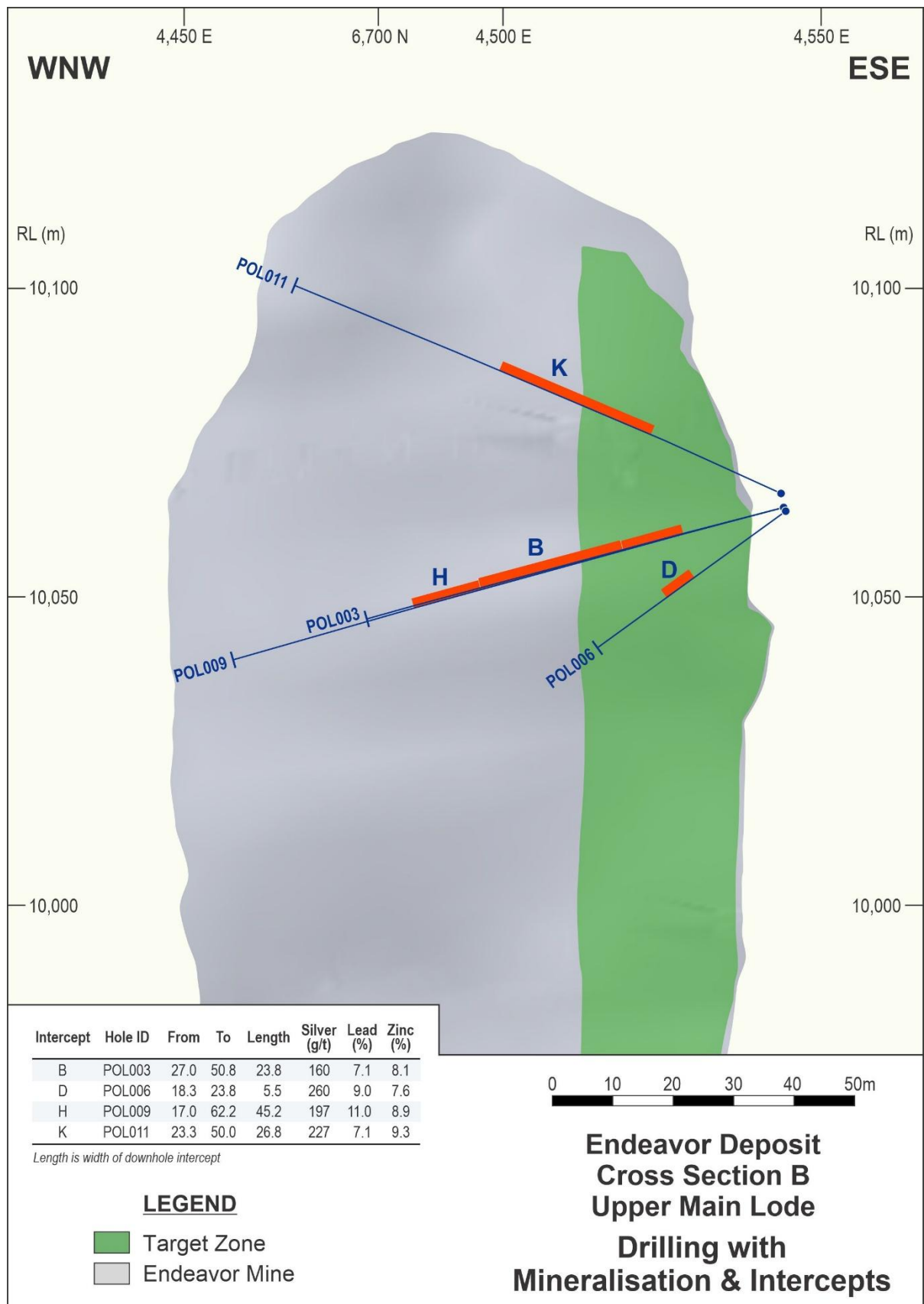


Figure 6. Cross Section B – Upper Main Lode drilling with mineralised intercepts. (previous release)

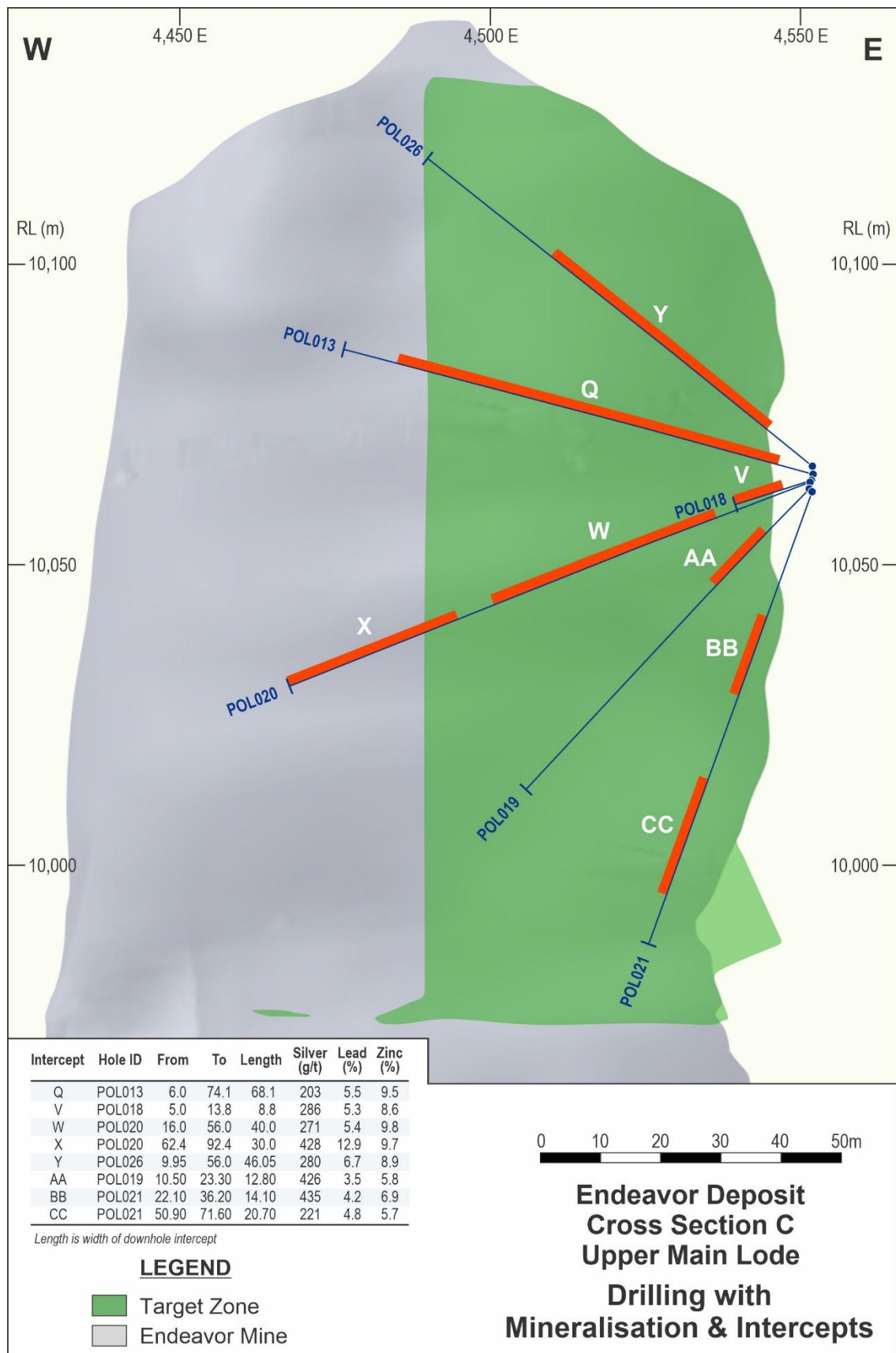


Figure 7. Cross Section C – Upper Main Lode drilling with mineralised intercepts.

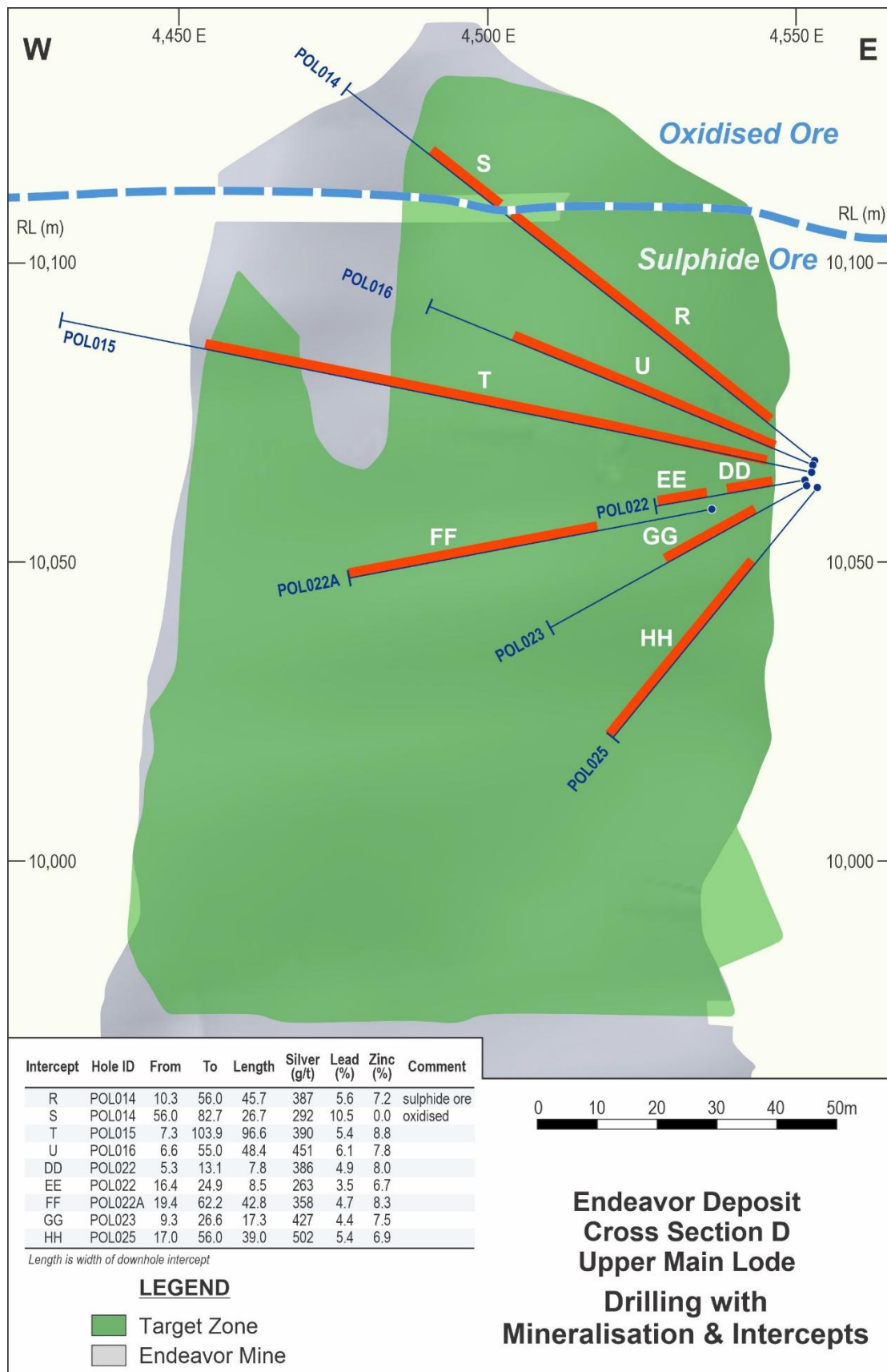


Figure 8. Cross Section D – Upper Main Lode drilling with mineralised intercepts.

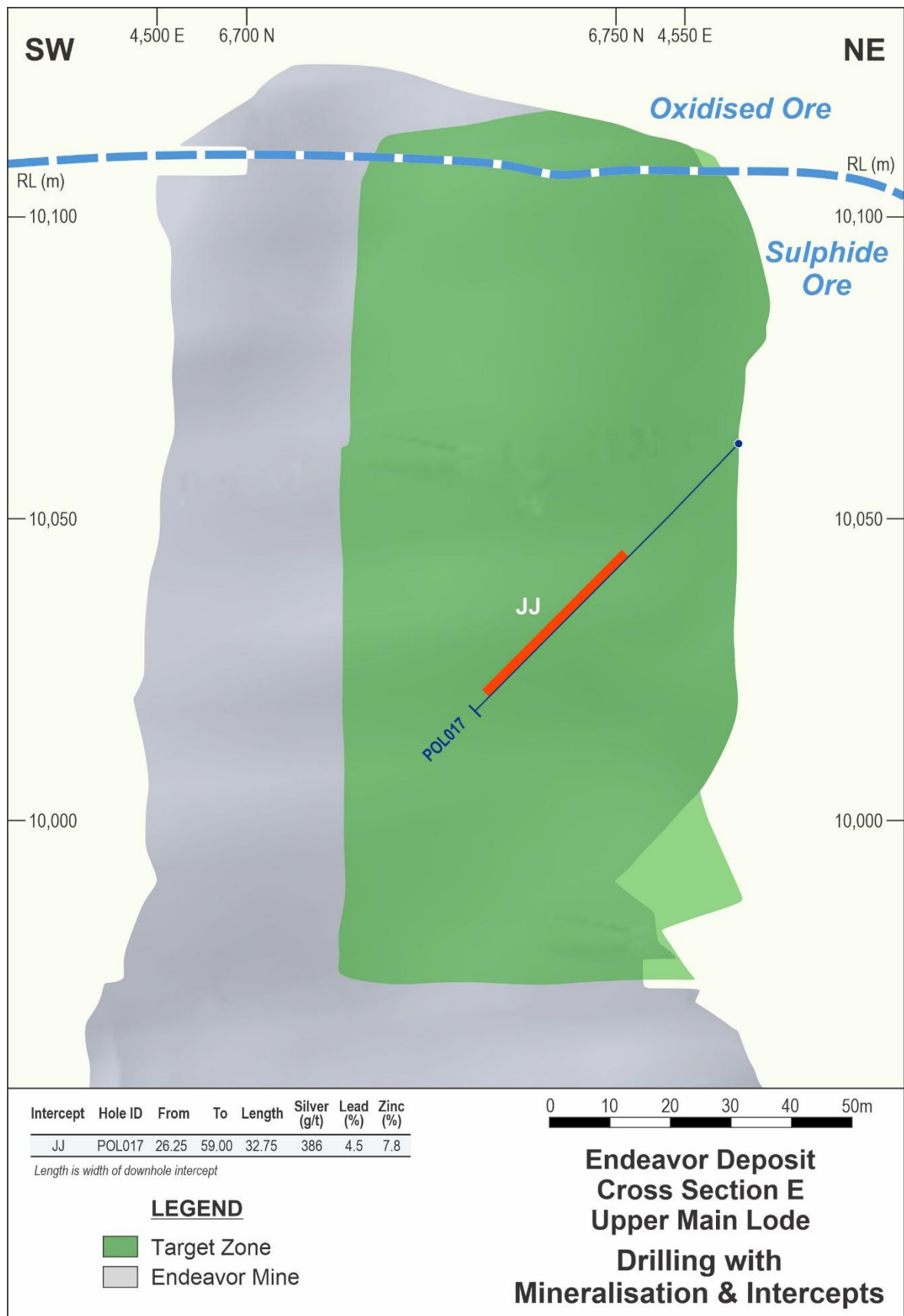


Figure 9. Cross Section E – Upper Main Lode drilling with mineralised intercepts.

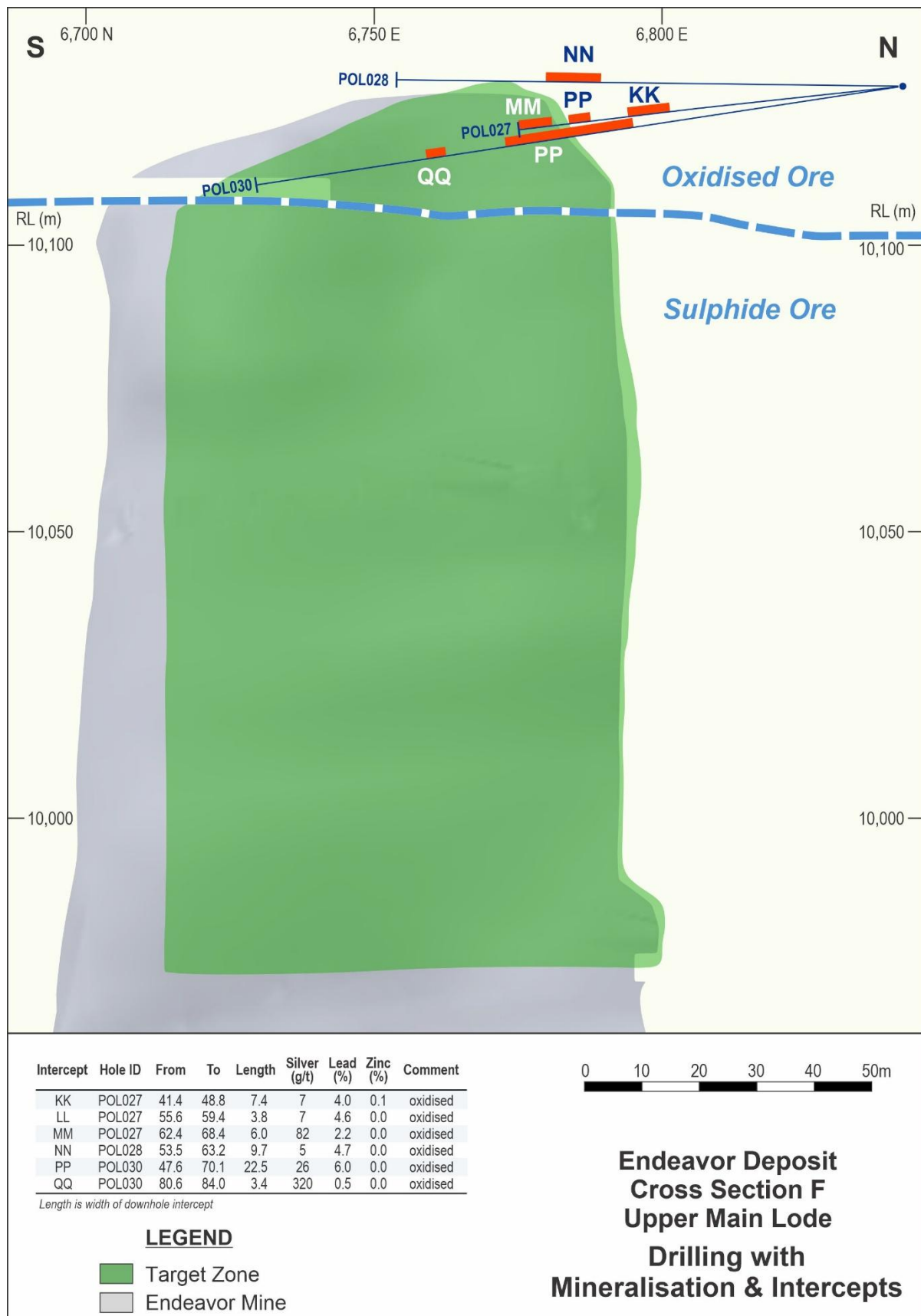


Figure 10. Cross Section F – Upper Main Lode drilling with mineralised intercepts.



Table 2. Collar summary for upper Main Lode drillholes.

Hole Details			Collar Location GDA94 Zone 55			Collar Location Mine Grid			Survey (true grid)	
Hole ID	Hole Type	EOH	Easting	Northing	RL	East	North	RL	Dip	Azim
POL001	DDH	82.0	371,835	6,551,675	66	4553	6720	10066	21	335
POL002	DDH	58.8	371,834	6,551,673	68	4552	6717	10068	40	275
POL003	DDH	70.0	371,834	6,551,672	64	4551	6716	10064	-15	250
POL004	DDH	23.7	371,834	6,551,671	65	4551	6715	10065	-20	250
POL005	DDH	20.2	371,833	6,551,673	64	4551	6717	10064	-16	271
POL006	DDH	37.5	371,834	6,551,673	64	4551	6717	10064	-36	259
POL007	DDH	65.7	371,834	6,551,673	64	4551	6717	10064	-25	284
POL008	DDH	26.8	371,835	6,551,674	63	4552	6719	10063	-30	272
POL009	DDH	92.5	371,834	6,551,672	64	4551	6716	10064	-15	260
POL010	DDH	74.0	371,833	6,551,673	66	4551	6717	10066	12	275
POL011	DDH	85.8	371,833	6,551,672	67	4551	6716	10067	25	260
POL012	DDH	76.6	371,834	6,551,674	67	4551	6718	10067	25	290
POL013	DDH	83.4	371,835	6,551,724	65	4554	6768	10065	15	253
POL014	DDH	100.3	371,835	6,551,725	67	4554	6769	10067	40	275
POL015	DDH	128.0	371,834	6,551,725	65	4553	6770	10065	12	275
POL016	DDH	70.2	371,834	6,551,726	66	4553	6770	10066	24	287
POL017	DDH	62.0	371,836	6,551,723	62	4555	6767	10062	-47	215
POL018	DDH	13.8	371,835	6,551,724	64	4553	6768	10064	-15	253
POL019	DDH	70.6	371,835	6,551,724	63	4554	6769	10063	-45	253
POL020	DDH	92.4	371,834	6,551,725	63	4553	6769	10063	-20	270
POL021	DDH	80.0	371,835	6,551,726	62	4554	6771	10062	-70	270
POL022	DDH	19.0	371,834	6,551,726	64	4552	6770	10064	-10	280
POL022A	DDH	41.2	371,818	6,551,726	59	4537	6770	10059	-11	281
POL023	DDH	49.2	371,834	6,551,726	63	4552	6770	10063	-27	280
POL025	DDH	56.0	371,836	6,551,725	62	4554	6769	10062	-16	300
POL026	DDH	82.6	371,837	6,551,723	65	4555	6767	10065	38	264
POL027	DDH	68.4	371,796	6,551,797	128	4516	6842	10128	-6	191
POL028	DDH	89.5	371,796	6,551,797	128	4516	6842	10128	1	192
POL029	DDH	140	371,796	6,551,797	128	4516	6842	10128	8	185
POL030	DDH	150.0	371,796	6,551,797	128	4516	6842	10128	-9	175
POL031	DDH	124.9	371,796	6,551,797	128	4516	6842	10128	2	177
POL032	DDH	96.1	371,796	6,551,797	128	4516	6842	10128	2	200
POL033	DDH	90.7	371,796	6,551,797	128	4516	6842	10128	-4	215
POL034	DDH	76.7	371,796	6,551,797	128	4516	6842	10128	-3	185
POL035	DDH	49.3	371,796	6,551,797	128	4516	6842	10128	-60	190
POL035A	DDH	78.1	371,796	6,551,797	128	4516	6842	10128	-6	178
POL036	DDH	52.2	371,796	6,551,797	128	4516	6842	10128	-15	170
POL037	DDH	150	371,796	6,551,797	128	4516	6842	10128	-26	181
POL037A	DDH	60	371,796	6,551,797	128	4516	6842	10128	-40	200
POL038	DDH	150	371,796	6,551,797	128	4516	6842	10128	-17	169
POL039	DDH	150	371,796	6,551,797	128	4516	6842	10128	-60	190

This announcement was authorised for release by Polymetals Resources Ltd Board.

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ABOUT POLYMETALS

Polymetals Resources Ltd (ASX: POL) is an Australian mining company building a leading high-grade silver and zinc producer through the profitable operation and expansion of the Endeavor Mine in the Cobar Basin of New South Wales.

The Company pairs near-term cash flow from mining with systematic near-mine and regional exploration to unlock further precious and base metals resources across one of Australia's most prospective polymetallic districts. By leveraging existing infrastructure, disciplined capital allocation and technical expertise, Polymetals aims to deliver sustainable production growth and long-term shareholder value.

For more information visit www.polymetals.com

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information supplied in this release regarding Mineral Resources, Exploration Targets & Exploration Results of the Endeavor Project is based on information compiled by Mr Jess Oram. Mr Oram is a fulltime employee of Polymetals Resources Ltd. The information supplied in this release regarding Ore Reserves of the Endeavor Project is based on information compiled by Mr Simon Youds. Mr Youds is a consultant to Polymetals Resources Ltd.

Mr Jess Oram is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a Competent Person. Mr Simon Youds is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a Competent Person. Mr Jess Oram and Mr Simon Youds each have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Jess Oram and Mr Simon Youds consent to the inclusion of matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

METAL EQUIVALENT CALCULATION

Silver Equivalent (AgEq g/t): Silver is deemed to be the appropriate metal for equivalent calculations as silver is the dominant metal. Silver equivalent calculations are based on assumed metal prices (below), process recoveries for copper, lead, zinc and silver. Gold has not been included in the AgEq calculation. Inputs for the AgEq g/t calculation are as follows; metallurgical recoveries of 80% silver, 89% zinc, 85% copper and 85% lead. Metal prices of US\$56.5/oz silver, US\$3,537/t zinc, US\$13,622/t copper and US\$1,887/t lead. $AgEq\ g/t = [(Ag\ g/t \times (56.5/31.1035) \times 0.80) + (Zn\ \% \times 3,537 \times 0.89) + (Cu\ \% \times 13,622 \times 0.85) + (Pb\ \% \times 1,887 \times 0.85) / (56.5)] \times 31.1035$. Polymetals Resources is of the opinion that all metals included in the metal equivalent calculation have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

REFERENCES

The information in this report references to previously released ASX Announcements.

- ASX Announcement "Further High Grade Results from Main Lode-Amended" dated 22 July 2026
- ASX Announcement "High-Grade results from Endeavor Main Lode" dated 24 June 2026



The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Original Announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This report prepared by Polymetals Resources Limited (or 'the Company') includes forward looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as 'may', 'will', 'expect', 'intend', 'plan', 'estimate', 'anticipate', 'continue', and 'guidance', or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, exploration results, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs. Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the Directors and management of the Company. The Company cannot and does not give assurances that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements.

Appendix 1: Endeavor Mine Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves (reporting standards of JORC 2012)

UNDERGROUND MINERAL RESOURCE (JORC 2012)

JORC CATEGORY	MT	ZINC (%)	LEAD (%)	SILVER (G/T)
Measured	4.4	8.3%	5.1%	93
Indicated	8.8	7.9%	4.6%	82
Inferred	3.1	7.7%	3.7%	78
TOTAL	16.3	8.0%	4.5%	84

SECTOR 1 TAILINGS MINERAL RESOURCE (JORC 2012)

JORC CATEGORY	MT	ZINC (%)	LEAD (%)	SILVER (G/T)
Indicated	3.6	2.14%	1.56%	80
Inferred	1.6	2.07%	1.53%	77
TOTAL	5.2	2.12%	1.55%	79



STAGE 1 ENDEAVOR ORE RESERVE (JORC 2012)

JORC CATEGORY	MT	ZINC (%)	LEAD (%)	SILVER (G/T)
Proved (UG)	0.9	6.17%	3.82%	92
Probable (UG)	2.3	6.80%	2.07%	55
Probable (Tailings)	3.4	2.14%	1.56%	80
TOTAL	6.6	4.32%	2.04%	73

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	- Underground diamond drilling was completed by DRC Drilling Pty Ltd under supervision of Polymetals Resources Ltd - A Boart Longyear LM90/700DCi was used to complete underground drilling. - NQ3 size and HQ3 core was drilled by triple tube methods - Core was laid out in labelled core trays; a core marker (core block) was placed at the end of each drilled run (nominally 3 m) and labelled with the hole number, down hole depth, and length and return of drill run. - Core was aligned and measured by tape, with core recovery logged; zones of core loss was marked on core blocks. - The core was geologically and geotechnically logged prior to sampling - Sampling and QAQC procedures are carried out using standard industry practice, where blanks, duplicates and certified reference material is inserted into the sample despatches at a rate of one QAQC type sample per 30 core samples. - Core was systematically oriented to bottom of core with a core orientation tool for each drill run using a Reflex back-end integrated core orientation tool. - Only limited success was achieved in running out the orientation line from the marker aligned by the tool owing to the presentation of the core. - The entire length of each drillhole was logged and sampled, including 10 m into the barren waste.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	• <i>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).</i>	• Drilling by triple tube diamond methods using NQ3 bit producing 45 mm diameter (NQ3) sized core. • Drilling by triple tube diamond methods using HQ3 bit producing 61.1 mm diameter (HQ3) sized core. • Drill core where oriented was completed using an IMDEX Act3 Orientation tool. • Not many orientations were collected due to the quality of the core break.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• Diamond drill core was logged for core loss and correlated against core blocks identifying core recovery and core barrel drill depth; core loss was recorded in the geological database. • NQ triple tube was used to maximise sample recovery. • Core samples do not cross zones of core-loss, or waste to ore boundaries, therefore it is possible samples are less than one metre in length; within the ore zone core samples are taken at no more than one metre length. • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
<i>Logging</i>	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	• Systematic geologic and geotechnical logging was undertaken by trained and qualified geologists. • geological description of lithology, alteration, veining and mineralisation (type, character, intensities, percentages and volumes as applicable) was logged and uploaded to database; these data are used to define the nature of mineralisation. • The lithologies are logged using mine description codes set-up by the first mining operators; in addition to the standard logging system with codes originally set-up by AGSO. • Structural data (core alpha, core beta and dip and dip direction) is measured and reduced by algorithm to derive strike and dip for various structural feature; only limited measurements were taken from this round of drilling • Diamond holes were photographed both wet and dry prior to cutting and sampling. • Descriptions of both qualitative or quantitative nature was recorded in logs depending on the observed characteristic and uploaded to database and visualised in three-dimension using Micromine.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of</i>	• Core sample intervals were defined by Polymetals during logging to geologically selected intervals, cut in half (half-cored; HC) using an Almonte diamond saw • Core was systematically sawn in half parallel to the axis of the core, sectioned at a nominal sample length of 1 m, from which a sample of 1-3 kg was obtained.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	• One half bagged and submitted to the laboratory for assay, the other half retained in the core tray • Certified blanks, OREAS and Geostats Certified Reference Materials, were inserted into the sample stream at geologically relevant intervals for quality control. • Duplicate samples were taken at roughly 30 m spacing through the sampled zone, where the primary and duplicate samples are quarter core (one half core cut along its axis a second time by diamond saw); each quarter core sample was bagged and numbered separately one of which is inserted in the sample sequence of the sampled zone and the other to be the duplicate sample; the other half core-sample is retained in the core tray. • Diamond core was sawn in half slightly off the orientation line (where present) to establish a vertical downhole duplicate sample to represent the in-situ material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• All samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories, despatched to ALS Orange • Samples were crushed to target size of 70% sample mass passing 2 mm (ALS code: CRU-31), split by boyd rotary splitter (ALS code: SPL-22Y), and pulverised to 85% passing 75-micron screen (ALS code: PUL-23a). Crushed and pulverised material are tested to make sure sample is homogenously crushed and pulverised to set sizing (ALS codes: CRU-QC, PUL-QC) • Internal QAQC system in place to determine accuracy and precision of assays maintaining industry standards. • Gold was determined by fire assay fusion of a 30 g charge with an AAS finish, fused at approximately 1100°C with alkaline fluxes, including lead oxide. The resultant prill is dissolved in aqua regia with gold determined by flame AAS (ALS Code: Au-AA23) • Multi-element geochemistry was determined by aqua regia digest with ICP-AES analytical finish (ME-ICP41). • Assays that returned above the upper level of detection were re-analysed by ALS over-range methods (ALS Code: Ag-OG62, Pb-OG62 & Zn-OG62). • No geophysical tools were used to estimate grade. • QAQC system in place, included duplicates, certified blank samples, and OREAS and Geostats Certified Reference Materials.
Verification of sampling	• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	• Drill data is compiled and reviewed by senior staff along with internal database validations. • No holes were twinned. • The geological database is maintained in MS



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and assaying	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Access. - All drill hole logging and sampling data is collected analogue and transcribed into the database or directly entered into the database. Validations and data verification protocol are in place. - All primary assay data is received from the laboratory as electronic data files which are imported into sampling database with verification procedures in place. QAQC analysis is undertaken for each laboratory report - Significant intersections were reviewed and verified by senior geological staff and the Competent Person.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- Drill hole collars were marked up by qualified mine surveyors. - Final collars are surveyed by mine surveyors upon completion. - Multiple holes (including downhole and uphole) are drilled from the each underground drillsite; each drillhole forms one of a set of many holes of various dip in vertical fan arrangement, in addition to the drillholes that make up several fans of various azimuth. - Downhole survey measurements comprising depth, dip and azimuth were taken at 18 m and every 30 m downhole or uphole depth increment using a north seeking gyro. - The dip and azimuth at the collar (zero metre downhole depth) is measured by Azi-Aligner - Collar coordinates were recorded in the Elura Mine Grid and converted to GDA94 zone 55.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	- At the exploration stage, data spacing is variable and designed to understand the nature and controls on mineralisation. - Results are considered early stage, until the boundary of the collapse zone can be defined. - No Mineral Resource estimation procedure and classifications apply to the exploration data being reported. - Sample compositing has not been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have</i>	The angled drill holes were directed as best as possible to assess the resource volume to achieve at best a true width.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	- Core was regularly returned from the drill site to a secured storage facility within the Endeavor Mine. - All samples are bagged into tied calico bags, before being transported to ALS Minerals Laboratory in Orange in zip tied polyweave bags or secured cartons. - All sample submissions are documented via ALS tracking system with results reported via email and via webtrieve - Returned Sample pulps are retained and stored for a minimum of 3 years
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	- The exploration activity is located on tenement ML161 which is 100% owned by Cobar Operations Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Polymetals Resources Ltd - Cobar Operations Pty Ltd is the landholder where the exploration activity is located. - ML161 expires on 12th March 2028 - No impediments exist to operating under the tenure.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Previous explorers and operators over ML161 include Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Ltd (EZ), Pasminco Limited and CBH Resources.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Elura/Endeavor deposit is broadly a “Cobar-type” deposit. Mineralisation at Elura is hosted by fine grained turbidite sequences of the CSA Siltstone and at depth within the Elura Limestone within the Cobar Basin. Elura is comprised of multiple sub-vertical elliptical shaped pipes/pods that occur within the axial plane of an anticline and are surrounded by an envelope of sulphide stringer mineralisation, in turn surrounded by an envelope of siderite alteration extending for tens of metres away from the massive-sulphide mineralisation. The ore body is polymetallic dominated by Ag, Pb and Zn massive-sulphide



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation with variable Cu and Au.
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 detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Refer to Table 2 inserted in the body of the report
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - 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.	- Drill hole intercepts have been reported as an aggregate using typical length-weighted average on material that is at least 3% Zn and 3% Pb. - Drill hole intercepts have incorporated zones of maximum internal dilution of just 2 m. - Silver Equivalent (AgEq g/t): Silver is deemed to be the appropriate metal for equivalent calculations as silver is always associated with lead, zinc and copper mineralisation in the unweathered ore material. Gold has not been included in the AgEq calculation. Silver equivalent calculations are based on assumed metal prices (below), process recoveries for copper, lead, zinc and silver. Inputs for the AgEq g/t calculation are as follows; metallurgical recoveries of 80% silver, 89% zinc, 85% copper and 85% lead. Metal prices of US\$56.5/oz silver, US\$3,537/t zinc, US\$13,622/t copper and US\$1,887/t lead. $AgEq\ g/t = [(Ag\ g/t \times (56.5/31.1035) \times 0.80) + (Zn\% \times 3,537 \times 0.89) + (Cu\% \times 13,622 \times 0.85) + (Pb\% \times 1,887 \times 0.85) / (56.5)] \times 31.1035$. All metals included in the metal equivalent calculation have reasonable potential to be recovered because they are comingled and sold to market.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the	- The lode dips steeply at approximately 90°. Holes were oriented at various azimuth with either inclined and declined dip. - The drillholes are designed to intersect the



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>intercept lengths</i>	<i>mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	subsidence-zone at multiple orientations to provide a better 3D boundary to the subsidence zone. Reported intervals are downhole lengths. Reported intersections are downhole lengths. True widths are reported in Table 1 of the report body.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	See attached figures and tables in the body of the report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	All available results have been reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	- The target area of drilling was once an active production area of mining; supported by drilling of sufficient density to derive a measured mineral resource and proven ore reserve (pre-JORC classification). - Development in the area allowed underground mapping. - All these historic data have been reviewed. - The original and mined in-situ volume of the deposit has been considered along with all documentation and reports available regarding the subsidence-zone collapse. - Available data suggest the modelled subsidence zone is smaller than assumed and that massive sulphide mineralisation is in-situ and broadly intact.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	The original 34-hole, approximately 3,100 m underground diamond drilling program has now been expanded to continue to define the edge of the subsidence-zone and assess the geotechnical conditions and potential remaining resource in the target volume. (This report is publishing the assays returned from the third batch of sampling).