Andromeda

METALS

ASX Announcement

26 November 2020

Andromeda Metals Limited
ABN: 75 061 503 375

Corporate details:

ASX Code: ADN

Cash: $7.71 million

Issued Capital:
2,082,935,701 ordinary shares
68,281,039 ADNOB options
93,320,000 unlisted options

Directors:

Rhod Grivas
Non-Executive Chairman

James Marsh
Managing Director

Nick Harding
Executive Director and Company Secretary

Joe Ranford
Operations Director

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Updated Mineral Resource for the Great White Kaolin JV Deposit

Summary

- **An updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Great White Kaolin Deposit, which incorporates the latest drill results and reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code and Guidelines, has been completed.**
- **A total Resource of 34.6Mt of Bright White kaolinised granite is now estimated for Great White using an ISO Brightness (R457) cut-off of 75 for minus 45 micron kaolin product, which represents an increase of 8.6Mt or 33% over the previous Resource Estimate.**
- **The 34.6Mt of in-situ Bright White kaolinised granite yields 17.4Mt of minus 45 micron quality kaolin product.**
- **The Resource contains two sub-domains consisting of a halloysite zone (15.9Mt) and an Ultra Bright high-purity kaolin zone (1.2Mt).**
- **The high-purity Ultra Bright domain shows exceptionally low iron contaminant making it ideally suited to high-value markets in specialist coatings and polymers.**
- **The Updated Resource will be used in the completion of the Definitive Feasibility Study and Mining Lease application.**

Discussion

Andromeda Metals Limited (ASX: ADN, Andromeda, the Company) is pleased to report an updated Mineral Resource estimate reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code for the Great White Deposit located on EL 5814 near Poochera on the west coast of South Australia's Eyre Peninsula.

The Great White Mineral Resource estimate is one of a number of kaolin (kaolinite and halloysite) deposits which are included under a Joint Venture with Minotaur Exploration Limited (ASX: MEP) in which ADN now holds a 75% equity interest. This updated Mineral Resource estimate replaces the previous December 2019 Mineral Resource estimate (*refer ADN ASX announcement dated 23 December 2019 titled "Significant increase in Mineral Resource for the Poochera Kaolin Project."*)

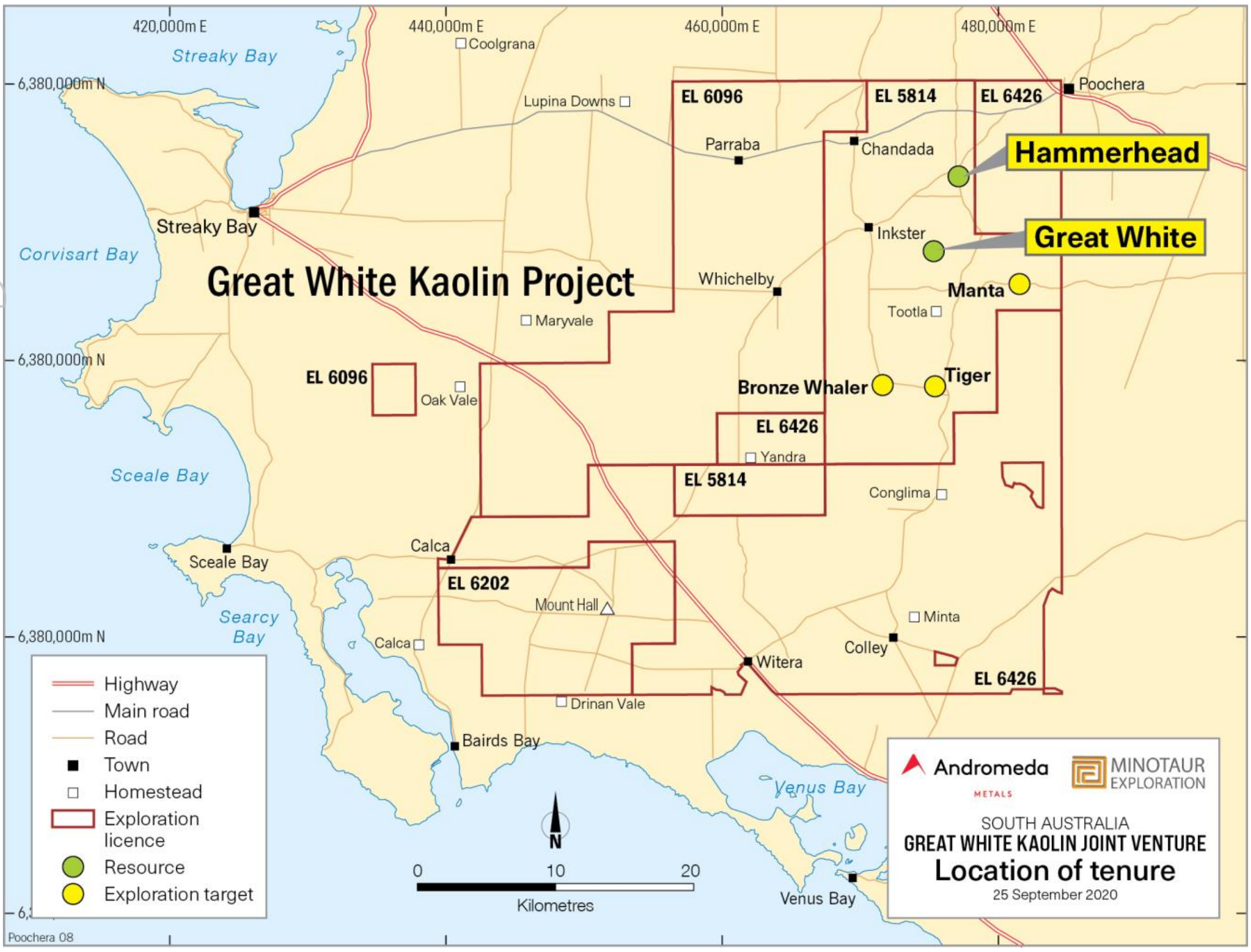

Figure 1 – Great White Kaolin Project tenements

New JORC 2012 Mineral Resource

The updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Great White Deposit is now 34.6Mt of kaolinised granite reported at an ISO Brightness cut-off of 75% in the minus 45 micron size fraction and is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 - Great White Kaolin Mineral Resource

Class	Mt	PSD -45µm (%)	Kaolinite (%)	Halloysite (%)
Measured	5.7	50.2	39.5	6.9
Indicated	14.2	51.1	42.0	5.0
Measured + Indicated	*20.0*	*50.8*	*41.3*	*5.6*
Inferred	14.7	49.3	40.3	4.9
Total	**34.6**	**50.2**	**40.9**	**5.3**

Note that all figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence

The Resource includes two subdomains; a halloysite-kaolin sub-domain “Halloysite Domain” and an ultra high bright (ISO B >84%) high-purity kaolin subdomain “Ultra Bright Domain”, as summarised in Table 2.

Table 2 – Defined subdomains within Great White Kaolin Mineral Resource

Zone	Mt	PSD -45µm (%)	Kaolinite %	Halloysite %
Halloysite	15.9	50.6	40.0	6.8
Ultra Bright	1.2	54.0	50.3	0.8

The Resource yields 17.4Mt of High Bright kaolin product (ISO B >75%) when applying the minus 45 micron recovery factor, with the remaining approximate 50% of material being largely residual quartz derived from the weathered granite.

Table 3 - Great White Kaolin Mineral Resource minus 45µm

Domain	Mt	ISO B	Kaolinite (%)	Halloysite (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	TiO_2 (%)
Measured	2.9	83.9	78.8	13.8	36.7	0.52	0.32
Indicated	7.3	82.8	82.3	9.9	36.6	0.51	0.50
Measured + Indicated	*10.1*	*83.1*	*81.3*	*11.0*	*36.6*	*0.51*	*0.45*
Inferred	7.2	83.3	81.7	9.9	36.4	0.51	0.45
Total	17.4	83.2	81.5	10.5	36.5	0.51	0.45

Note that all figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence

The halloysite kaolin subdomain contains 8.0Mt of minus 45 micron material comprised of 13.3% halloysite and the Ultra Bright sub domain contains 0.6Mt of minus 45 micron material with an ISO B of 86.8% (refer Table 4).

Table 4 – Defined subdomains within Great White Kaolin Mineral Resource minus 45µm

Domain	Mt	ISO B	Kaolinite (%)	Halloysite (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	TiO_2 (%)
Halloysite	8.0	82.9	79.0	**13.3**	36.6	0.54	0.43
Ultra Bright	0.6	**86.8**	93.2	1.4	**37.4**	**0.34**	0.63

Note that all figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence

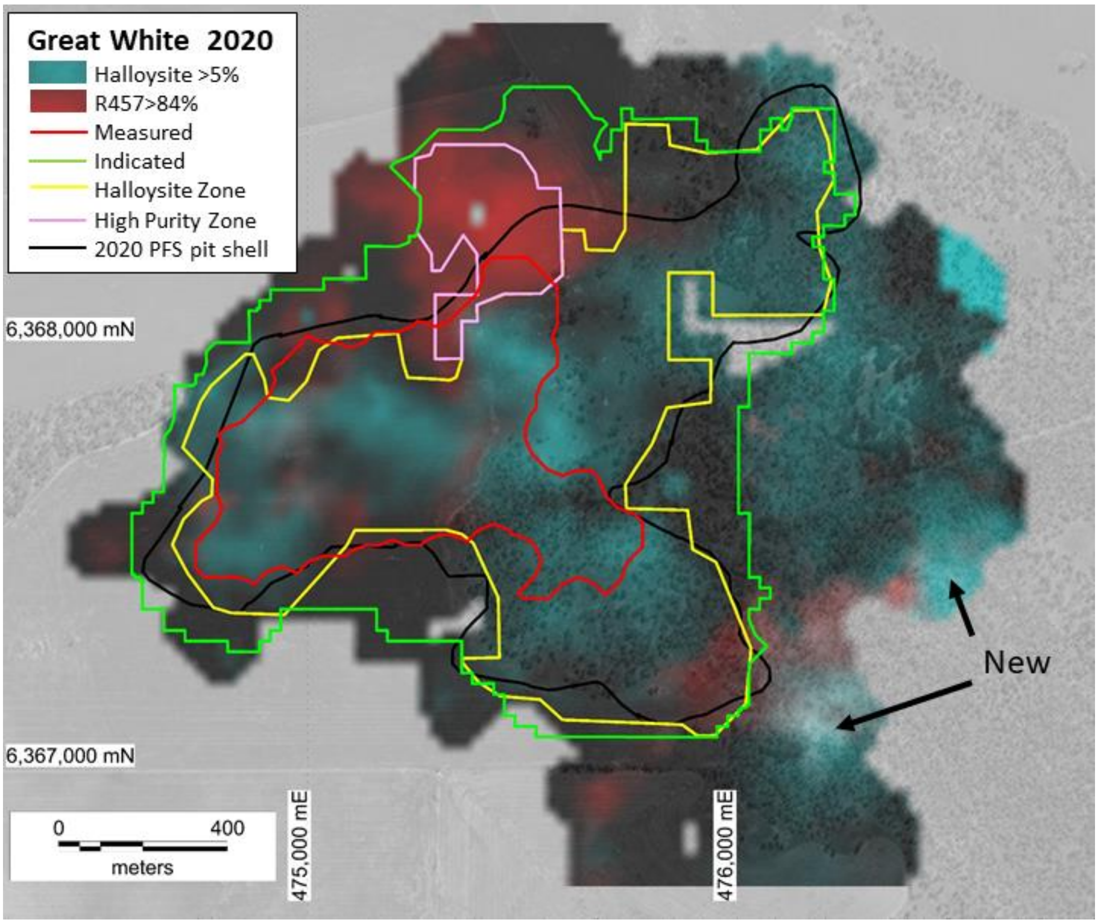

Figure 2 – Great White Deposit showing resource classifications and subdomains (MGA Zone 53 GDA 94)

Recent drilling to the north of the Halloysite Domain identified the Ultra Bright Domain which consists of extremely high purity kaolinite with ultra-high brightness (ISO B >84%) and low halloysite levels that is ideally suited to high-value markets in specialist coatings and polymers. The location of the Ultra Bright and Halloysite Domains are identified in Figure 2 as well as the location of the Indicated and Measure portions of the 2020 Great White Mineral Resource in relation to the outline of the 2020 PFS pit shell. The background image in Figure 2 is colour stretched to identify zones of halloysite +5% (teal) and ISO B +84% (red) and demonstrates the heterogeneity of the deposit.

The 2020 Great White Mineral Resource Estimate is based solely on percussion, aircore and minor diamond drilling undertaken by MEP and ADN. Work undertaken by other explorers was not sufficiently documented to meet JORC 2012 requirements. All drillhole data used for the resource estimate is contained in previous ADN ASX announcements and summarised in ADN ASX announcement dated 23 December 2019 titled "*Significant increase in Mineral Resource for the Poochera Kaolin Project*". New drilling is documented in ADN ASX announcement dated 12 November 2020 titled *"Positive Results from Concrete and Coatings Testing"*. Drilling methods, sampling procedures, and analytical methods are also detailed for each drill program in JORC Table 1.

The drill data was used to define a flat-lying kaolin deposit that covers an area 1.7km east-west by 1.7km north-south and has an average depth below surface of 23.9m with a depth range of 10m in the west to 46m in the east. The deposit has an average thickness of 9.4m with a maximum thickness of 23.9m and with extremities modelled down to a thickness of 1m. A plan view showing contours of the depth to the kaolin body is shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4 shows contours of the thickness of the mineralisation.

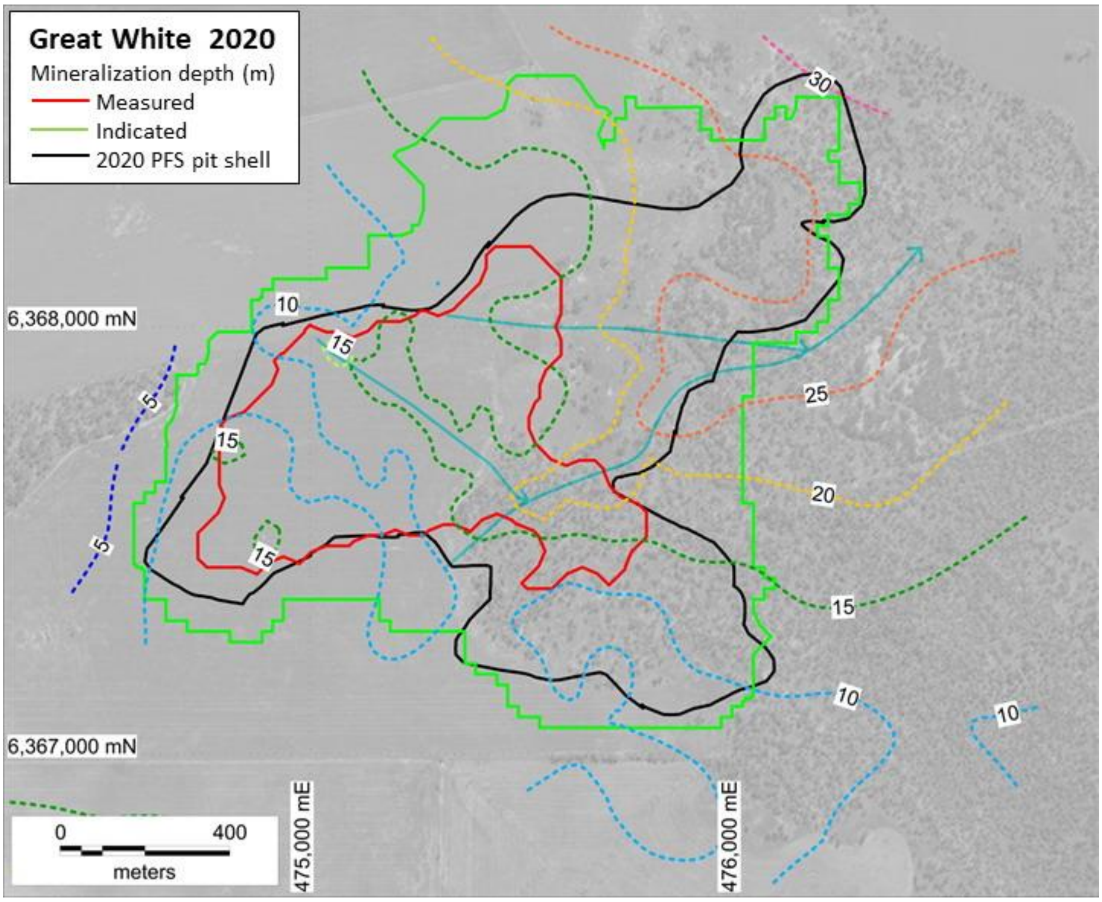

Figure 3 – Outline of Great White kaolin deposit showing depth to mineralisation contours (m). MGA Zone 53 GDA 94

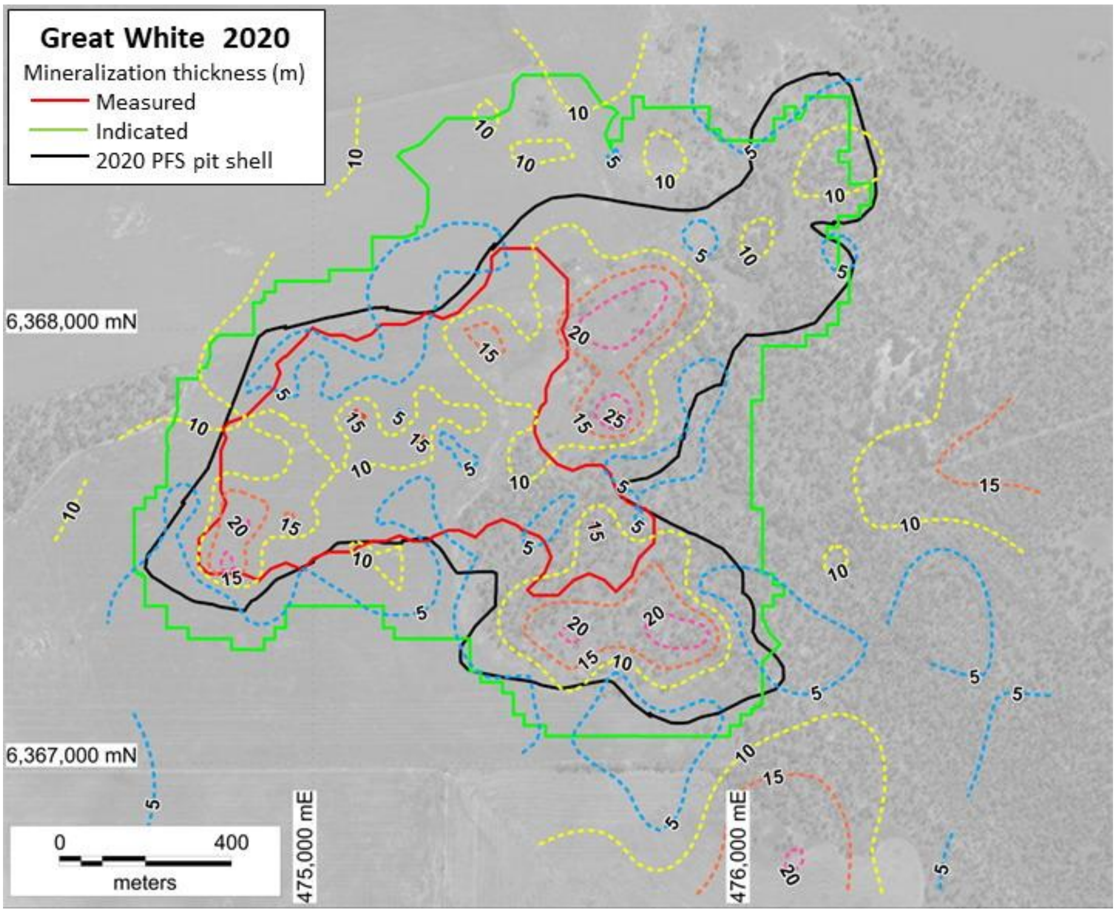

Figure 4 – Outline of Great White kaolin deposit showing mineralisation thickness contours (m). MGA Zone 53 GDA 94

Overburden consists of a thin soil layer overlying calcrete which in turn overlies a mixed sequence of alluvial clays, sands and gravels. The top of the kaolin can be silicified and the base of silicification marks the top of the kaolin resource whilst the change in weathering intensity marks the base of the kaolin resource.

The drilling and sampling procedures and analytical methods for the December 2019 and June 2020 drilling programs were the same used for the May 2019 drilling program which were reviewed by H&S Consultants and assessed as having no obvious issues with the sampling or analysis of the data.

All lithological units were modelled which for the first time included the subdivision of the saprolite into upper and lower saprolite. The mineralised shells were based off the lithological units but upper and lower extents of the saprolite were restricted to an ISO B of >75%. The details for the upper and lower saprolite are reported below in Tables 6 and 7.

Table 6 – Comparison between Upper and Lower Saprolite

Saprolite	Mt	PSD -45µm (%)	Kaolinite (%)	Halloysite (%)
Upper Saprolite	19.7	55.7	45.7	7.4
Lower Saprolite	15.0	42.9	34.6	2.9
Total	34.6	50.2	40.9	5.3

Note that all figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence

Table 7 - Comparison between Upper and Lower Saprolite in the minus 45µm

Domain	Mt	ISO B (%)	Kaolinite (%)	Halloysite (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	TiO_2 (%)
Upper Saprolite	10.9	83.8	82.1	13.4	37.4	0.51	0.46
Lower Saprolite	6.4	82.5	80.7	6.9	35.4	0.51	0.44
Total	17.4	83.2	81.5	10.5	36.5	0.51	0.45

Note that all figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence

Samples were flagged from the drillhole database using lithological wireframes including the restricted upper and lower saprolite wireframes. Grade interpolation of the kaolinite and halloysite was completed for the minus 45 micron recovered material, along with Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, SiO_2, TiO_2 and ISO Brightness which are all obtained on the minus 45 micron fraction (Figure 5).

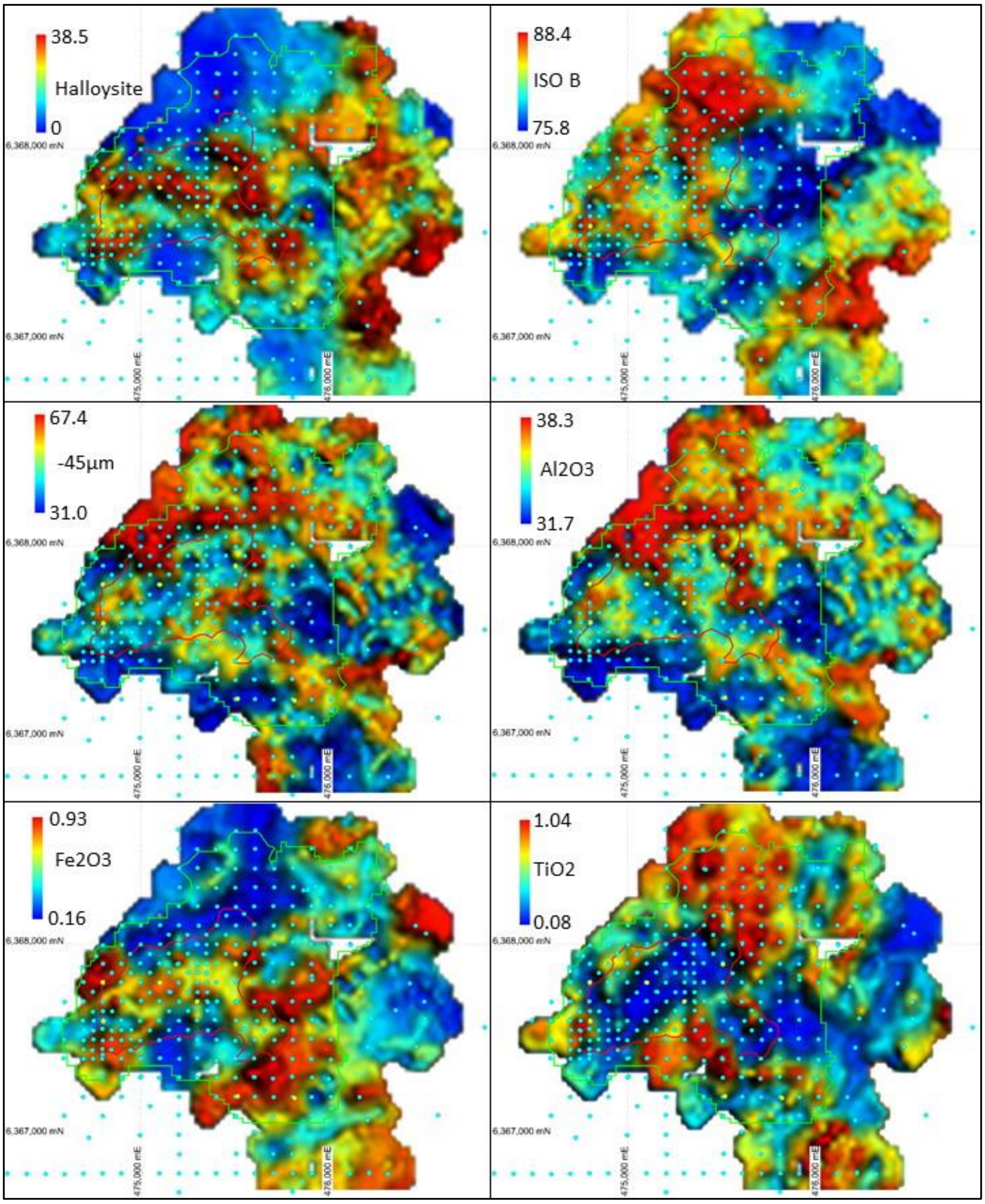

Figure 5 –Plan views showing distribution of key factors (all units %) within the Great White Resource MGA Zone 53 GDA 94

Statistical analysis undertaken on "straight' samples weighted by length showed reasonably well-structured data with low coefficients of variation, all of which resulted in no top cuts being applied. A summary of statistics is presented in Table 8.

Table 8 - Great White Univariate Statistics for analyses

Lithology	Analysis	Samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard deviation	CV	Variance	Skewness	Log mean	Log variance	Geometric mean
Upper Saprolite	R457	420	39.1	90.76	83.826	4.275	0.051	18.271	-3.537	4.427	0.003	83.701
	HALLOYSITE	382	0	62	15.163	13.609	0.897	185.199	1.599	2.091	1.85	8.094
	HINCKLEY	382	0.56	1.67	1.113	0.259	0.233	0.067	0.34	0.079	0.056	1.083
	KAOLINITE	382	35	99	80.813	13.638	0.169	185.986	-1.372	4.376	0.035	79.517
	MICROLINE	382	0	16	1.161	1.363	1.174	1.858	3.881	0.167	0.448	1.182
	QUARTZ	382	0.1	6	1.261	0.628	0.498	0.394	5.247	0.152	0.141	1.164
	X_KAOL	382	33.8	140.5	74.596	23.204	0.311	538.405	1.106	4.265	0.095	71.141
	AL2O3	388	26.7	39.112	37.446	1.402	0.037	1.965	-4.916	3.622	0.002	37.417
	FE203	388	0.06	5.161	0.512	0.289	0.565	0.084	8.317	-0.784	0.245	0.457
	K2O	388	0.027	3.2	0.37	0.273	0.737	0.075	4.243	-1.209	0.432	0.298
	TIO2	388	0.045	2.44	0.433	0.277	0.64	0.077	1.55	-1.111	0.691	0.329
Lower Saprolite	R457	310	61.16	89.83	82.282	4.383	0.053	19.215	-1.168	4.409	0.003	82.162
	HALLOYSITE	285	0	47.85	7.545	9.754	1.293	95.145	2.496	1.274	1.731	3.575
	HINCKLEY	285	0.66	1.7	1.268	0.222	0.175	0.049	-0.732	0.221	0.035	1.247
	KAOLINITE	285	39.15	96	80.408	9.836	0.122	96.75	-1.553	4.379	0.017	79.747
	MICROLINE	285	1	20	7.846	2.65	0.338	7.024	0.451	1.992	0.161	7.331
	QUARTZ	285	1	9	1.561	0.826	0.53	0.683	4.593	0.346	0.178	1.413
	X_KAOL	285	33.8	132.9	77.801	20.53	0.264	421.489	0.387	4.317	0.076	74.996
	AL2O3	289	26.2	38.6	35.46	1.537	0.043	2.361	-3.236	3.567	0.002	35.425
	FE203	289	0.09	2.016	0.535	0.24	0.449	0.058	2.315	-0.73	0.229	0.482
	K2O	289	0.26	4.24	1.817	0.517	0.284	0.267	0.549	0.552	0.102	1.736
	TIO2	289	0.06	1.214	0.435	0.304	0.7	0.092	0.709	-1.159	0.76	0.314

Ordinary Kriging was chosen as the most appropriate method for the grade interpolation. Block size was 25m by 25m by 5m (X, Y & Z), with 6.25m by 6.25m by 1.25m sub-blocking. Maptek's Vulcan software was used for modelling and the grade interpolation which used a single flat lying search domain of 250m by 250m by 15m.

Resource classification was based on the following criteria;

- Inferred - internal blocks populated by single interval within 250m
- Indicated "Halloysite Domain" - minimum of 2 octants populated by combined minimum of 4 samples within 150m search radius
- Indicated "Ultra Bright Domain" - minimum of 2 quadrants each populated by two samples within 150m. (Note tighter restriction reflects smaller proposed mining unit and tighter specifications on contaminants)
- Measured - 4 quadrants each populated by two samples within 150m. (Note, Dec 2019 required 8 samples within 4 octants)

The database, triangulations and the block modelling process has been reviewed by H&SC and no significant issues were noted.

Changes between the 2019 and 2020 Great White Mineral Resource Estimates

Material available for Reserve estimation has reduced by 0.3Mt (20.3Mt down to 20.0Mt), although grades have improved, as shown in Table 9. However, tighter constraints for the Measured classification (December 2019 required 8 samples within 4 octants while November 2020 required 4 quadrants each populated by two samples) saw the transfer of material from Measured to Indicated. Importantly the Resource in the proposed first six years of mining based on the June 2020 Pre-Feasibility Study (*refer ADN ASX announcement dated 1 June 2020 titled "Pre-Feasibility Study Further Improves Poochera Economics"*) is classified as Measured.

The increase in Inferred material 5.3Mt to 14.7Mt reflects the new zones of halloysite kaolin identified in the June 2020 broad spaced drilling to south east of the December 2019 Resource estimate.

The December 2019 Resource estimate used 4m composite assays whereas the November 2020 Resource estimate used "straight" samples weighted by length. The use of "straight" samples was chosen to minimise vertical smearing as sample lengths within the drillhole database range between 1m to 5m (sample length/percentage 1m 8.4%, 2m 17.9%, 3m 26.1%, 4m 25.2% and 5m 22.3%) while the parent block height used is 5m.

Density measurements for the December 2019 Resource estimate were derived from the 2018 auger drilling program. The density measurements for the November 2020 Resource estimate utilised data from seven diamond drillholes cored in late 2019 and early 2020. The dry bulk density (DBD) measurements for both programs were calculated by the same process a modified Archimedes - oven dried, weighed, weighed vacuum sealed in plastic submerged in water (with known buoyancy). An average density for the saprolite of 1.44t/m^3 was used for the December 2019 estimate. The density data from the diamond drill core gave an average density of 1.46t/m^3 for the upper saprolite and 1.67t/m^3 for the lower saprolite.

Table 9 - Comparison between Dec 2019 and Nov 2020 estimates

Company	H&SC Dec 2019				Andromeda Nov 2020			
Category	Mt	-45µm Rec %	ISO B	Kaolin %	Mt	-45µm Rec %	ISO B	Kaolin %
Measured	15.5	50.7	82.3	45	5.7	50.2	83.9	46.4
Indicated	4.8	49.8	81.7	43.4	14.2	51.1	82.8	47
Measured + Indicated	*20.3*	*50.5*	*82.2*	*44.6*	*20.0*	*50.8*	*83.1*	*46.9*
Inferred	5.3	50	82.1	42.7	14.7	49.3	83.3	45.2
Total	25.6	50.4	82.1	44.2	34.6	50.2	83.2	46.2

Going Forward

Drilling is planned in 2021 to better define the mineralisation in the Ultra Bright Domain with both infill and extensional drilling. Additional drilling has also been planned to follow up on the new south east halloysite mineralisation.

Steady progress is being made with the Definitive Feasibility Study and Mining Lease application process for the Great White Kaolin Project.

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Competent Persons Statement

Information in this announcement has been assessed and compiled by Mr James Marsh, a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Marsh an employee of the Andromeda Metals Limited has sufficient experience, which is relevant to metal recovery from the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Persons under the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. This includes over 30 years of experience in kaolin processing and applications.

The data in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resource Estimates for the Great White Kaolin Project is based on information evaluated by Mr Eric Whittaker who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Whittaker is the Chief Geologist of Andromeda Metals Limited and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 (the "JORC Code"). Mr Whittaker consents to inclusion in this document of the information in the form and context in which it appears

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Great White Deposit

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.
		Drilling utilised in resource calculation
		• 2011 MEP: Aircore drilling of vertical holes to industry standard completed by Minotaur ("MEP") generating 1m chip samples. A total of 153 holes for 3,795m completed in 2011. Drilling generally penetrated beyond the kaolinite to the partially decomposed parent granite. Maximum drilling depth was 81m.
		  ◦ Samples composited based on visually assessed reflectance levels. Composite intervals range from 1-5m.
		  ◦ Aircore 1m samples were composited based on perceived reflectance levels. Composite intervals range from 1-5m
		  ◦ Sample preparation and initial testing was carried out at the kaolin processing facility at Streaky Bay, South Australia.
		  ◦ Sample processing generated results for minus 45µm material and reflectance measurement suite. Additional XRF and XRD analysis for halloysite was undertaken as a separate phase.
		• May 2019, Dec 2019, May 2020, June 2020 AC ADN: Aircore drilling consisted of 202 vertical holes completed to industry standard. A total of 5,609m were completed generating 1m chip samples holes. Drilling penetrated beyond the kaolin to the partially decomposed parent granite. Maximum drilling depth was 54m. Sample compositing was carried out at ADN's kaolin processing facility at Streaky Bay, South Australia. Samples were then transferred to a commercial laboratory, Bureau Veritas (BV), in Adelaide for further processing.
		• Dec 2019 – Feb 2020 diamond drilling ADN: Seven PQ diamond holes were drilled for a total of 223.96m. The holes were drilled to collect geotechnical and density data. The density data collected from these holes was used in the mineral resource estimation.
		• July 2020 RAB ADN: Three 200mm diameter rotary air blast (RAB) holes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		were completed by Andromeda Metals ("ADN"), drilled into the area identified in the June 2020 PFS (refer ADN announcement 1 June 2020 titled *"Pre-Feasibility Study Further Improves Poochera Economics"*). A total of 79m were drilled of which 47m was used to generate 23 composited samples ranging from 1 to 4m. The holes had casing installed to restrict overburden contamination. Representative samples were collected from each meter drilled aided by stopping the drill rig between each metre interval to allow for the bagging of each sample and the cleaning of sample equipment before the recommencement of drilling. Samples were dried and analysed with a handheld XRF to aid in the compositing of samples (typically 2 to 3m) to be processed by BV. Total material recovered from the program was 2800kg of white kaolinised granite which is to be used in upcoming ceramic testing. Drilling excluded from resource calculation • 2008 Calweld MEP: Drilling completed by contractor Kim Thiele using a Calweld rig to drill 810mm diameter holes enabling collection of approximately 1 tonne of kaolinised material per downhole metre drilled. Data from this drill program is considered unsuitable for resource estimation due to sub sampling method, poor documentation, and risk of up hole contamination. As such no results from this drill program have been incorporated in the 2020 Great White Resource. • 2013 ABC: 13 Reverse circulation (RC) drilling completed by D J Coughlan Drilling Pty Ltd totalling 882m for Adelaide Brighton Cement Ltd (ABC). ABC undertook logging and sample analyses specific to their needs and no material is left for the analyses required by ADN. As such no results from this drill program have been incorporated in the 2020 Great White Resource. • 2018 Bulk sample auger drilling ADN: Samples were collected from each meter drilled from the spoil dumps from the 2018 900mm auger drill program. This was done by collecting scoops of sample after the auger had spun off the approximate 1T of kaolinised material from the flights. Samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		from this drill program were not submitted for the standard suite of analytical methods used by ADN. No results from this drill program have been incorporated in the 2020 Great White Resource.
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 techniques for the drillholes utilised in the resource calculation • 2011 MEP: Drilling completed by contractor Johannsen Drilling using an Edson 2000 drill rig. Some drillholes were pre-collared using a rotary air blast (RAB) open hole hammer technique to penetrate hard bands of shallow calcrete and, where present, a silcrete horizon at the top of the kaolinised granite. Most of the drilled metres were completed with 75mm diameter aircore drilling technique. • May 2019, Dec 2019, May 2020 and June 2020 ADN: Drilling completed by McLeod Drilling Pty Ltd using an MD1 Almet drill rig. All drilled metres were completed with 77mm diameter bit using aircore or slim line drilling techniques. With a few exceptions all intervals sampled for analysis were drilled by aircore. July 2020 ADN: RAB Drilling completed by Underdale Drilling using an Atlas T3W rig. Drilling was with a 200mm blade bit for bulk recovery of sample and recovered approx. 60kg of kaolinised material per downhole metre drilled. Drilling excluded from resource calculation • 2008 MEP: Drilling completed by contractor Kim Thiele using a Calweld rig to drill 810mm diameter holes enabling collection of approximately 1 tonne of kaolinised material per downhole metre drilled. • 2013 ABC: Reverse circulation (RC) drilling completed by Coughlan Drilling contractors; diameter and drill bit. • 2018 ADN Bulk Sampling: Drilling was completed by All Access Civil using a Soilmec SR-30 Auger Piling Rig to drill vertical 900mm diameter holes. •
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure	• 2011 aircore MEP: No recovery data is available. Damp intervals were recorded in logging. The depth of penetration of the drill bit was noted and the downhole interval recorded for each aircore sample. On each drill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	program geological logging was undertaken by the onsite geologist during each drilling program. Determination of optimal samples and, conversely, intervals of poor recovery were based on visual observation of kaolinised material collected from each metre drilled. • 2019-2020 AC ADN: All metre bags from the air core drilling that were sampled had their weights recorded before compositing and splitting for assay purposes. With a few exceptions, samples recovered were excellent, dry and competent. The depth of penetration of the drill bit was noted and the downhole interval recorded for each aircore sample. • July 2020 RAB ADN: Approximately 60kg of material was collected from each metre drilled. RAB Drilling bulk samples were recovered in 1m intervals, where drilling would cease and the sample containers from that 1m were collected and amalgamated. • Due to the nature of the mineralisation the sample recovery is expected to have minimal negative impact on samples collected. • It remains unknown whether any relationship exists between recovery and grades but none is expected
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.	• All 2011, 2019 and 2020 drill samples were logged by experienced geologists on-site at the time of drilling. Observations on lithology, colour, degree of weathering, moisture, mineralisation and alteration for sampled material were recorded. • All intersections were logged.
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	2011 aircore MEP: • Sample compositing consisted of only contiguous 1m drill samples composited up to a maximum of 5m. The compositing length was based on drill logs and visual estimation of whiteness of material i.e. reflectance. Sample composites were prepared with the aim of including kaolinised granite of similar quality within each composite, although in some cases narrow bands of discoloured kaolinised granite were included in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	composite to determine if poorer quality could be carried within the interval. Composite samples ideally weighed between 10 and 15 kg with equal amounts of kaolinised granite being taken from each 1m drillhole sample. In a few cases, because of a lack of sample, the composite samples weighed less than 10kg. When sample processing commenced it was soon found that a minimum sample weight of about 8kg was required for satisfactory blunging and processing. Consequently, a very few composite samples could not be processed. • Depending upon sufficient sample being available, about every tenth sample was duplicated, and was processed as a separate sample. • 2 individual meter samples from 2011 drillholes were prepared and tested for brightness and particle size distribution. Both of these samples were assayed by XRF and tested by XRD in 2020. • May 2019, Dec 2019, May 2020 and June 2020 ADN: Riffle split sample compositing consisted of contiguous 1m drill samples up to 5m in total length, based on drill logs and visual estimation of whiteness of material. Sample composites were prepared with the aim of including kaolinised granite of similar quality within each composite, although in some cases narrow bands of discoloured kaolinised granite were included in the composite to determine if poorer quality could be carried within the interval. Each metre bag drill sample was weighed before splitting. • Sample riffle splitting took place in the kaolin processing plant in Streaky Bay in sterile conditions. The samples were run through a 3 tier splitter to compile composite samples of between 2 and 4kg in weight before being transported for processing at Bureau Veritas. May 2019 ADN: • Composited samples were wet screened by soaking and agitating the sample to disaggregate the kaolinite and passed over a Kason 2 screen vibrating deck. Coarser particles were collected, re-agitated and passed through again until a visual estimation that all the kaolin had been removed (ie the water was clear). The finer separating screen was 45um. The plus and minus 45um material was oven dried at 35C and weighed. The minus 45um material was then split into several portions by a rotary splitter.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		• Samples were processed by laboratory Bureau Veritas. Sample weights were recorded before any sampling or drying. Samples are dried at low temperature (60C) to avoid destruction of halloysite. The dried sample was then pushed through a 5.6mm screen prior to splitting.
		
		Dec 2019, May 2020 and June 2020 ADN:
		• A small rotary splitter is used to split an 800g sample for sizing.
		  • The 800g split was then wet sieved at 180µm and 45µm. The +180 and +45µm fractions were filtered and dried with standard papers then photographed. The -45µm fraction was filtered and dried with 2micron paper.
		July 2020 ADN:
		• Representative portions were spear sampled to form 1 sample/meter drilled. These samples were then split manually into composites of similar quality material based on visual observations and handheld XRF data.
		  • From selected intervals a small portion of the -45µm material was split for XRF analysis and 4x100gm reserves are retained by Andromeda.
		  • At CSIRO, Division of Land and Water, Urbrae, South Australia testing was conducted on selected -45µm samples by the method below.
		  • The dried -45µm sample was analysed for quantitative elemental and mineralogical testing (including kaolinite:halloysite ratio estimation) by XRD. A 3gram subsample was micronised, slurried, spray dried and a spherical agglomerated sample prepared for XRD. Quantitative analysis of the XRD data was performed by CSIRO using SIROQUANT and Halloysite:Kaolinite proportions determined using profile fitting by TOPAS, calibrated by SEM point counting of a suite of 20 standards.

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	• All assay methods were appropriate for the kaolin's intended end use. • Laboratory and field duplicates were submitted for assessment. • 2020 ADN: ISO Brightness B and colours L*, a*, b* were determined on -45µm kaolin powder in house in an enclosed laboratory room at Bureau Veritas using ADN's Technidyne Colourtouch CT-PC Spectrophotometer in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	accordance with Tappi standard T534 om-15 with appropriate brightness and colour paper tab standards sourced from Technidyne Corporation. • 2011 aircore MEP: ISO Brightness (R_{457}) and L*a*b* colour of the dried -45µm kaolin powder were determined according to TAPPI standard T 534 om-03 using a Technibrite 1B spectrophotometer at MEP's Streaky Bay kaolin processing facility. Appropriate brightness and colour paper tab standards sourced from Technidyne Corporation. • ISO Brightness B is an internationally accepted spectral criteria for determinations of brightness, refer MEP's ASX announcement 8 February 2012 for more detail. • ISO Brightness data values of +75 are classified as Bright White and further subdivided as follows; Ultra High Brightness >84, High Brightness >80 <84 and Moderate Brightness >75 <80.
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.	• Sample and assay data from 2011 MEP aircore drilling have been compiled and reviewed by the senior geologists involved in the logging and sampling of the drill core at the time. No independent intercept verification has been undertaken. No twin holes were completed by MEP for the 2011 drilling.
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.	• No downhole surveys have been completed – all holes are vertical and shallow. • Grid projection is MGA94 Zone 53 • 2019-2020 ADN: All aircore drill collar locations had survey pick up done by GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System). Collar surveys were completed by licensed surveyor Steven Townsend of Townsend Surveyors using a Leica 1200 RTK (Real Time Kinematic) System with horizontal accuracy of +/- 20mm and vertical accuracy of +/- 20m. • 2018 ADN Bulk Sampling: Drillhole locations were recorded with handheld GPS only. • Survey pickup of 2011 aircore drilling collar locations by differential GPS accurately located and levelled all collars. Collar surveys completed by contractor Peter Crettenden using a Trimble R8 RTK (Real Time Kinematic) System with horizontal accuracy of +/- 20mm and vertical accuracy of +/-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		30mm, cross-checked against differential GPS survey data collected by licensed surveyors Hennig & Co in March 2011.
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.	• Great White extensional drillhole spacing is 100m by 100m with downhole sampling at 1m intervals with sample compositing of only contiguous 1m samples up to 5m based on drill logs and visual estimation of whiteness of material i.e. reflectance. • Drillhole spacing within the area identified from where the first two years of production will come *(refer ADN ASX 10 announcement dated July 2020 Maiden Ore Reserve for Carey's Well Drillholes)* has been reduced to 50m spacings. • The current drillhole spacing has established a high level of geological continuity for the kaolinite. The spacing is also suitable for establishing a reasonable level of grade continuity for the kaolinite and any impurities for the respective resource classifications. • Dec 2019, May 2020, June 2020 ADN Sample splitting took place in the Streaky Bay kaolin processing facility in sterile conditions. The samples were run through a 7:1 3 tier splitter to compile composite samples of between 2 and 4kg in weight. • July 2020 ADN bulk samples were composited by taking representative samples from each meter of the recovered material. These samples were then tested with a handheld XRF and that data along with visual observations of the meter samples was used to select composite intervals for sample analysis. • Samples were nominally composited over 4 or 5m intervals but smaller intervals where utilised to fit geological boundaries and outside extremities of the mineralisation.
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.	• Vertical drilling generally achieved a very high angle of intercept with the flat-lying, stratabound mineralisation. • Drilling orientations are considered appropriate with no obvious bias.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The 2020 ADN aircore drill samples were collected by Andromeda personnel and delivered to the kaolin processing facility at Streaky Bay. • Transport of samples from the Streaky Bay kaolin processing facility to Adelaide and other locations for further test work has been undertaken by competent exploration contractors. Remnant samples are stored securely at the premises in Streaky Bay or Adelaide.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• The Competent Person, Andromeda Metals' Chief Geologist Eric Whittaker has visited the Great White site during resource drilling to review drilling and sampling procedures. • Resource has been reviewed externally by H&S Consultants

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 Great White Kaolin Project is comprised of Exploration Licences 5814, 6096, 6202 and 6426. The Great White deposit (formerly Carey's Well deposit) is located on EL5814. • The Great White Project is held by subsidiaries of MEP and is joint ventured to ADN under terms detailed in the ADN ASX release dated 26 April 2018. • There are no known non-government royalties due beyond the MEP JV agreement terms. • The underlying land title is freehold that extinguishes Native Title. • There are no known heritage sites within the Great White area which preclude exploration or mineral development. • All tenements are secure and compliant with Government of South Australia Department for Energy and Mining (DEM) requirements at the date of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• MEP has conducted exploration in the Great White area since the tenement was granted in 2005. • The general area that is the subject of this report has been explored for kaolinitic products in the past by Transoil NL, SA Paper Clays ECC (Pacific) & Commercial Minerals Ltd. ADN has reviewed the past exploration conducted by MEP and other explorers.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Kaolin deposits, such as Great White, developed in situ by lateritic weathering of the feldspar-rich Hiltaba Granite. • The kaolin deposit at Great White is a sub-horizontal zone of kaolinised granite resting with a fairly sharp contact on unweathered granite. The kaolinised zone is overlain by loosely consolidated Tertiary and Quaternary sediments. • High quality kaolin-halloysite deposits occur extensively across the Poochera Project area • Halloysite is a rare derivative of kaolin where the plates have either rolled up or grown as nanotubes. Halloysite has a wide variety of industrial uses beyond simple kaolin and commands a significant premium above the average kaolin price. The Poochera kaolin deposits contain variable admixtures of kaolinite and halloysite that appear amenable to selective mining to produce specific low, medium and high halloysite blends for the ceramic markets, new nanotechnology applications and as a strengthening additive in the cement and petroleum fracking industries.
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	• The report includes a tabulation of drillhole collar set-up information sufficient to allow an understanding of the results reported herein.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• Reported summary intercepts are weighted averages based on length. • Samples selected for XRD analysis at CSIRO by were selected based on a nominal reflectance of >75_{R457} and Al_2O_2 > 35% • Maximum or minimum grade truncations have not been applied. • No metal equivalent values have been quoted.
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').	• Drillhole angle(vertical) is essentially perpendicular to the flat lying mineralisation. • The stratabound intercepts are close to true width.
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.	• Appropriate maps (plan view) and tabulations are presented in the body of the announcement.
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.	• Comprehensive results are reported.
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.	• Ceramic testing by Kaolins D'Arvor in France and First Test Minerals in the UK have shown that as little as 5% halloysite adds a minimum of 50psi increase in green strength (determined by modulus of rupture). Based on these results Andromeda will target a minimum of 10% halloysite. • Hydrogeological modelling is currently being undertaken by Aldam Geoscience. • First Test Minerals is currently undertaking test work to determine potential applications of the ultra-bright white halloysite poor kaolin.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Test work is being undertaken by AKW Equipment and Design (Germany) to determine optimum plant design.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further metallurgical test work and additional halloysite analyses will be conducted as part of future studies. • Drilling undertaken in 2020 has identified new areas of halloysite kaolin to the south east of Great White. These areas remain open and follow up drilling has been planned.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	• All relevant data were entered into an Access database where various validation checks were performed including; duplicate entries, sample overlap, unusual assay values and missing data. • Further data validation was undertaken using Vulcan again checking for overlap and visual reviews of data were conducted to confirm consistency in logging. • Assessment of the data by H&SC confirms that it is suitable for resource estimation.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• The Competent Person has been present when the same field crew and drillers were undertaking resource drilling at Great White and has confidence previous work was undertaken to the same standard.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• The geological understanding is quite straightforward with the drillhole spacing allowing for a high level of confidence. • Consistent logging allows for the 3D modelling of geological surfaces. These surfaces include a top of kaolinite mineralisation and a base of kaolinite (generally coincides with the top of partially decomposed granite). • The surfaces indicate the flat-lying nature to the mineralisation although there are significant variations in thickness of the kaolinite. • Wireframe; termination of wireframes is due a combination of geology and extent of drilling (100m).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The interpretation honours all the available data; an alternative interpretation is unlikely to have a significant impact on the resource estimates.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• The deposit covers an area 1.7km east-west by 1.7km north-south and has an average depth below surface is 23.9m with a range of 10m in the west to 46m in the east. The deposit has an average thickness of 9.4m with a maximum thickness of 23.9m and with extremities modelled down to 1m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Mineral wireframes and geological surfaces are generated in Vulcan by picking lithological contact points on drillholes then using those 3D points to generate an initial surface. The initial surface is then used to guide the 100m lateral extrapolation beyond the last assayed drillhole. • The kaolin lithology was then subdivided into upper and lower saprolite using 1% K_2O to define the lower saprolite. • Not all kaolin intersected in drilling has undergone the full set of analyses due to the high cost of sample analysis (~$410/sample). Wireframes for unsampled intervals were modelled and used to flag blocks as internal waste. • Waste wireframes were modelled using drillholes from the 2011, 2019 and 2020 programs where no mineralisation was intersected, and no samples were submitted for assay. • Within the kaolin lithology a mineralisation wireframe was modelled that restricted upper and lower contacts to +75% ISO Brightness. In sampled closing holes • The +75% ISO Brightness triangulation of the kaolin was used to control the composite selection and the loading of subsequently modelled data into the block model. • Geostatistics were performed for the -45m recovered material, Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, SiO_2, TiO_2, ISO Brightness (reflectance), halloysite and kaolinite. • Vulcan software was used for the block grade interpolation and block model reporting. • There is a distinct inverse relationship between halloysite and kaolinite. There is a positive correlation between K_2O and microline. There is a weak positive correlation between halloysite and Fe_2O_3.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
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Parent block sizes were 25m in the X (east) direction, 25m in the Y (north) direction and 5m in the Z (RL) direction with sub-blocking to 6.5m by 6.5m by 1.25m.
The ordinary kriging was used estimation.
Data consisted of; 764 XRD and 785 XRF and 864 ISO Brightness and -45µm measurements.
Samples were weighted by length for both statistical analyses and block estimation. The decision to use straight lengths was to minimise vertical smearing. The average length is 3.5m with length distribution summarised in the table below.

<table>
<tr><th>Length (m)</th><th>%</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>8.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>17.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>26.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>25.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>22.3</td></tr>
</table>

No top cutting was applied; the coefficients of variation for the relevant composite datasets suggest that the data is not sufficiently skewed or unstructured to warrant top cutting.
Search ellipsoid major 250m semi-major 250m (horizontal) and minor 15m (vertical).
Resource

Inferred - internal blocks populated by single interval within 250m but outer holes limited to 100m.
Indicated “ceramic“ - minimum of 2 octants populated by combined minimum of 4 samples within 150m search radius
Indicated “ultrabright” - minimum of 2 quadrants each populated by two samples within 150m. (Note tighter restriction reflects smaller mining unit and tighter specifications on contaminants)
Measured - 4 quadrants each populated by two samples within 150m.

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</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Model validation has consisted of visual comparison of block grades to drillholes and composite block grades to composite drillhole values and indicated a good match.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry weight basis. • The dry bulk density used for the resource estimate is based off dry bulk density measurements from PQ diamond core calculated using a modified Archimedes density measurement. • The method involved vacuum sealing fresh drill samples and completing weight in air weight/water measurements along with oven-drying the sample. • An average density was determined for each lithology and assigned accordingly to the block model.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• The resource estimate has been reported at ISO Brightness reflectance of 75% within the upper and lower previously defined mineralised surfaces. • The -45µm values were used as a mass adjustment factor for reporting the kaolinite and halloysite content. • The ISO Brightness cut-off grade at which the resource is quoted reflects the intended bulk-mining approach.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• The Resource assumes a conventional open pit mining scenario. • The proposed mining method will be a truck-excavator operation • A flitch height of 2.5m is assumed using a 90t to 100t excavator and a fleet of 45t to 65t trucks • Assumptions for the mining dilution and recovery for the open pit mine are 0% dilution and 90% recovery. • It is anticipated that most of the pit excavation will be mined sequentially with previous voids backfilled by overburden and sand reject material from the processing plant. • Material intended for processing will be delivered to a Run of Mine stockpiles based on physical and chemical properties of the ore. • It is likely that processing plant feed will be blended from a variety of in pit sources and stockpiles to maximise the delivery of product meeting market specification requirements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• Test work is being undertaken by AKW Equipment and Design (Germany) to determine optimum plant design. • Plantan Yamada have successfully produced a trial batch of porcelain products from Great White halloysite kaolin. • First Test Minerals is currently undertaking test work to determine potential applications of the ultra-bright white halloysite poor kaolin.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• The Great White deposit area is currently utilised for grazing and cereal cropping. • A 12 month baseline flora study has been completed and which has been peer reviewed by EBS Group. • Stage 1 and Stgae 2 hydrology and hydrogeology have been completed by Aldam Geoscience. No large drainage systems pass through the area. Only minor groundwater intersected in cover and mineralized zone. • A storage area for the overburden will be required initially. If processing is undertaken on site approx. 50-60% of sand rejects will be used for sequential backfilling of voids. There will be no tailings.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• The average dry bulk densities that were assigned to each lithology were calculated from 7 PQ diamond holes. • The Great White dry bulk density measurements were calculated using a modified Archimedes method. • The process involved vacuum sealing oven dried samples and completing weight in air weight/water measurements. • The dry bulk density of 1.46t/m^3 that was assigned to the upper saprolite is the average of 23 measurements that ranged between 1.24 and 1.75t/m^3. The dry bulk density of 1.67t/m^3 that was assigned to the lower saprolite is the average of 10 measurements that ranged between 1.42 and 2.18t/m^3 • The average density determined for the Great White Halloysite-Kaolin mineralisation is 1.56 t/m^3.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors	• As discussed under “Estimation and modelling techniques” the Mineral Resource has been classified on the estimation subject to assessment of other impacting factors such as drillhole spacing, sampling procedures,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	QAQC outcomes, geological model and previous resource estimate. • The only variation to the previously described estimation process is when the kaolinite crystallite size is below 50nm. At this size the XRD technique use to quantify clay minerals has difficulty distinguishing between halloysite and kaolinite. This affects 460kt of what would otherwise have been classified as Measured but due to uncertainty has been classified as Indicated (~7% reduction in Measured). It is important to note that there is no uncertainty in the total clay content or measurements in impurities or ISO B and that there is excess halloysite present within the deposit to allow for blending to meet the minimum 10% halloysite within the refined kaolin product to meet market specifications. • The classification appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• The database, triangulations and the block modelling process has been reviewed by H&SC and no significant issues were noted.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• The Mineral Resources have been classified using a qualitative assessment of a number of factors including the geological understanding in conjunction with the simplicity of mineralisation, the drillhole spacing, drill sample recoveries, sampling procedure, QA/QC data and density data. • The Mineral Resource estimate is considered to be accurate globally, but there is some uncertainty in the local estimates due to the sample compositing and density data giving a lack of detailed definition of any subtle variations in the deposit. • No mining of the deposit has taken place so no production data is available for comparison.