Wide zones of strong lithium mineralisation intercepted near surface in first holes at Falcon Lake

Maiden drill campaign off to a positive start with expedited assays returning multiple +20m high grade intercepts and continued visual intercepts of mineralised pegmatites.

Highlights

- **Expedited assay results received from the maiden drill program at Falcon Lake, confirming significant shallow lithium mineralisation in the first four holes.**
- **Significant intercepts include:**
  - **27.6 metres** @ **1.37%** Li_2O from 16.65m down-hole
    - With internal highs of **15m** @ **1.65%** Li_2O (23FL-001)
  - **21.92 metres** @ **1.44%** Li_2O from 5.7m down-hole
    - With internal highs of **15m** @ **1.71%** Li_2O (23FL-004)
  - **26 metres** @ **1.00%** Li_2O from 46.3m down-hole[1]
    - With internal highs of **4m** @ **1.89%** Li_2O (23FL-005)
  - **8.7 metres** @ **1.24%** Li_2O from 7.5m (23FL-002)
    - With internal highs of **5m** @ **1.63%** Li_2O (23FL-002)
- **Results confirm the presence of significant pegmatite-hosted spodumene mineralisation at Falcon Lake, building on historic intercepts including:**
  - **24.4 metres** @ **1.43%** Li_2O including **10.9 metres** @ **1.95%** Li_2O (FLDD006).
- **26 holes for 2,693m have been completed to date in the maiden ~5,000 metre drill programme, with assays pending for 17 holes.**
- **Visual mineralisation[2] has been observed in 22 of the 26 holes drilled to date with mineralised estimates up to 25% spodumene content.**

Battery Age Minerals Ltd (ASX: BM8; "Battery Age" or "the Company") is pleased to report initial assay results have been returned from its maiden drilling campaign at the Falcon Lake

[1] Based on first 18m of interval having assays returned (46.3m to 64m downhole) averaging 1.00%. 64m to 76.05m downhole still awaiting assay – anticipated in coming weeks.

[2] In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. The reported intersections are down hole measurements and are not necessarily true width. Descriptions of the mineral amounts seen and logged in the core are qualitative, visual estimates only. Refer to Cautionary Note – Visual Estimates

Lithium Project in Ontario, Canada. The initial batch of assays have confirmed significant shallow mineralisation across the first four holes that have been laboratory tested.

These holes all intersected significant widths and grades of spodumene mineralisation at Falcon Lake, validating previously reported visual observations as announced on the 4th of July.

All holes for which laboratory assays have been returned contain significant lithium mineralisation with composite highs of 1.44% Li_2O over 21.92m in hole 23FL-004 and internal highs of up to 1.89% Li_2O in hole 23FL-005.

Figure 1 – 23FL-001 Core Box 27.6m @ 1.37% Li_2O

The Company has also continued to have success in its drilling campaign with a further 12 holes beyond those reported in ASX Announcement "*Spodumene bearing pegmatites up to 27.6m in width intersected from surface at Falcon Lake*" reported on the 4th of July intersecting mineralised pegmatites with visual mineralisation estimates ranging from 5% to 25%.

Drilling continues in Falcon West as the Company continues to determine scale and geometry of ore bodies in this area.

Battery Age CEO Gerard O'Donovan commented:

"We are delighted with the results from the first batch of diamond holes at Falcon Lake. These results confirm that we have significant mineralisation across a number of holes. Coupled with these assays, our subsequent holes have continued to intersect mineralisation with visible

spodumene of varying percentages. We look forward to sending these to the lab for testing to verify the level of mineralisation."

"The maiden drilling represents the first step in a phased approach at Falcon Lake and it is fantastic to have generated some outstanding results to begin with. The second phase which will run in parallel to drilling includes our field exploration campaign. This will commence in the near term, and we are confident it will generate more high-priority targets for the drill rig as we move across the property".

"Based on these results, we will consider an expansion of the maiden program beyond initial planned metres to ensure we progress the project at pace."

Phase 1: Diamond Drilling & Mineralisation Definition

Initial assay results have been received for the first four holes as part of the maiden ~5,000m diamond drill program at Falcon Lake. This program has been designed to test the known pegmatites and provide critical structural information to the exploration team to allow the ongoing exploration program to be further optimised.

Significant assay results returned to date are included in the table below:

Hole	From_m	To_m	Interval_m	Li_2O (%)
23FL-001	16.65	44.25	**27.6**	**1.37**
23FL-002	7.50	16.20	**8.7**	**1.24**
23FL-002	62.00	86.00	**24.0**	**0.32**
23FL-004	5.70	27.62	**21.9**	**1.44**
23FL-005	46.30	72.30	**26.0**	**1.00**

Table 1 - Assay results from Falcon Lake, Intervals are down hole length, true width not known.

The results to date confirm the potential for Falcon Like to host significant mineralisation with assay grades of up to 2.713% Li_2O returned (23FL-001, sample F005569).

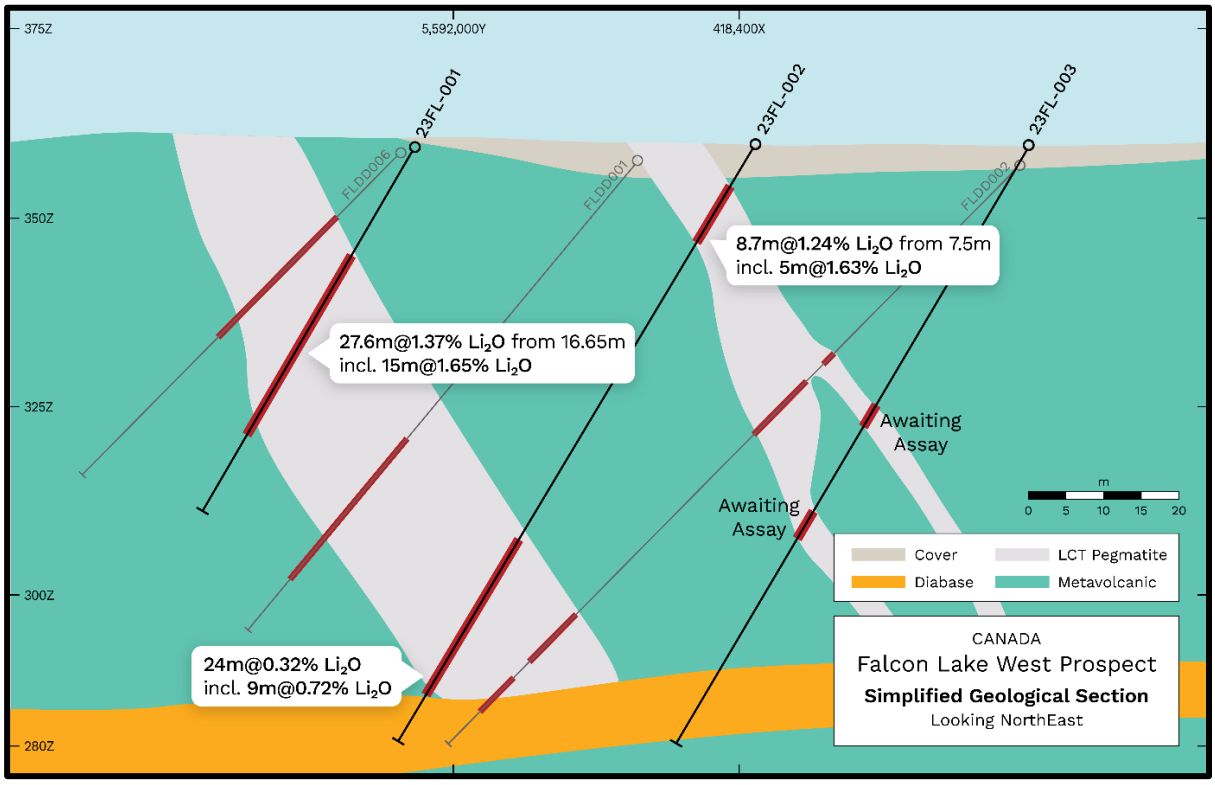

Figure 2 - Cross Section 1 showing 23FL- 001 to 003

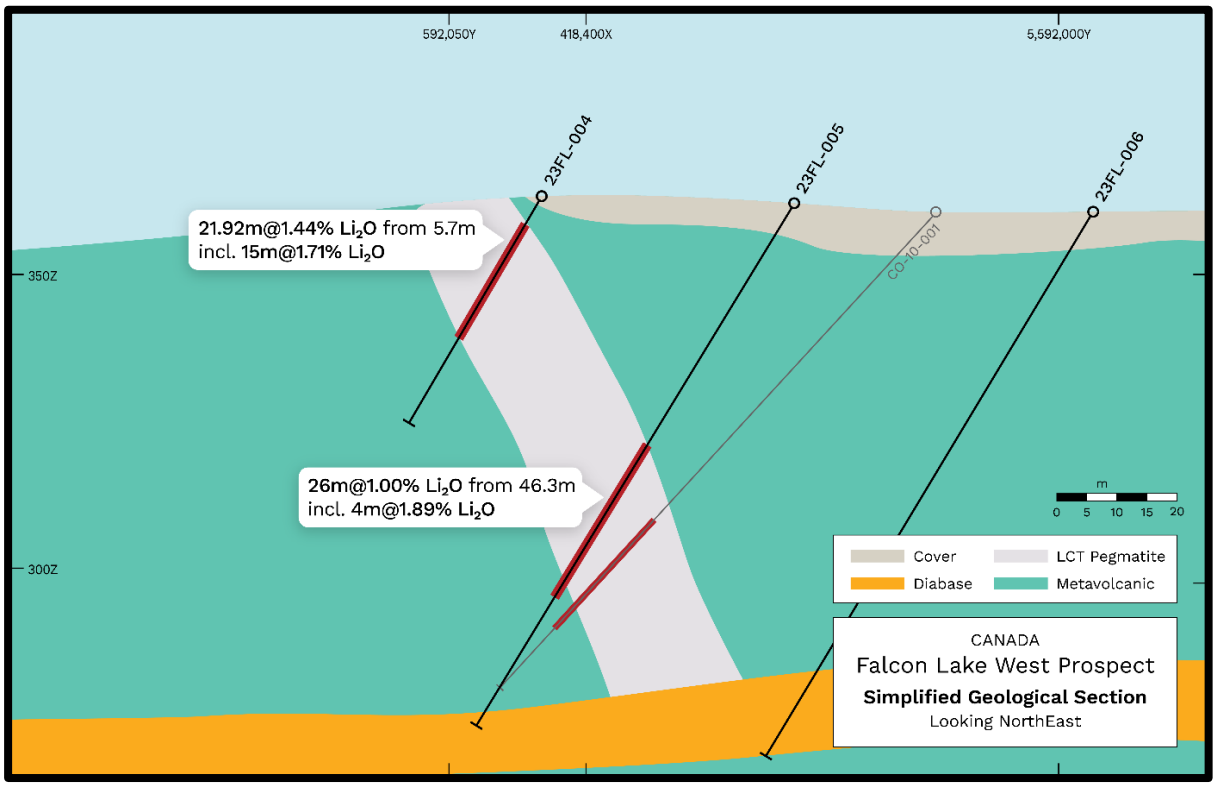

Figure 3 - Cross Section 2 showing 23FL- 004 to 006

Further to the Company's announcement on the 4th of July, drilling has continued with mineralised intercepts logged in a further 12 holes. Visual observations of mineralisation have been estimated up to 25% and are detailed below in Appendix 1

Table 3. This continued success demonstrates the fertility of the area for spodumene bearing pegmatites.

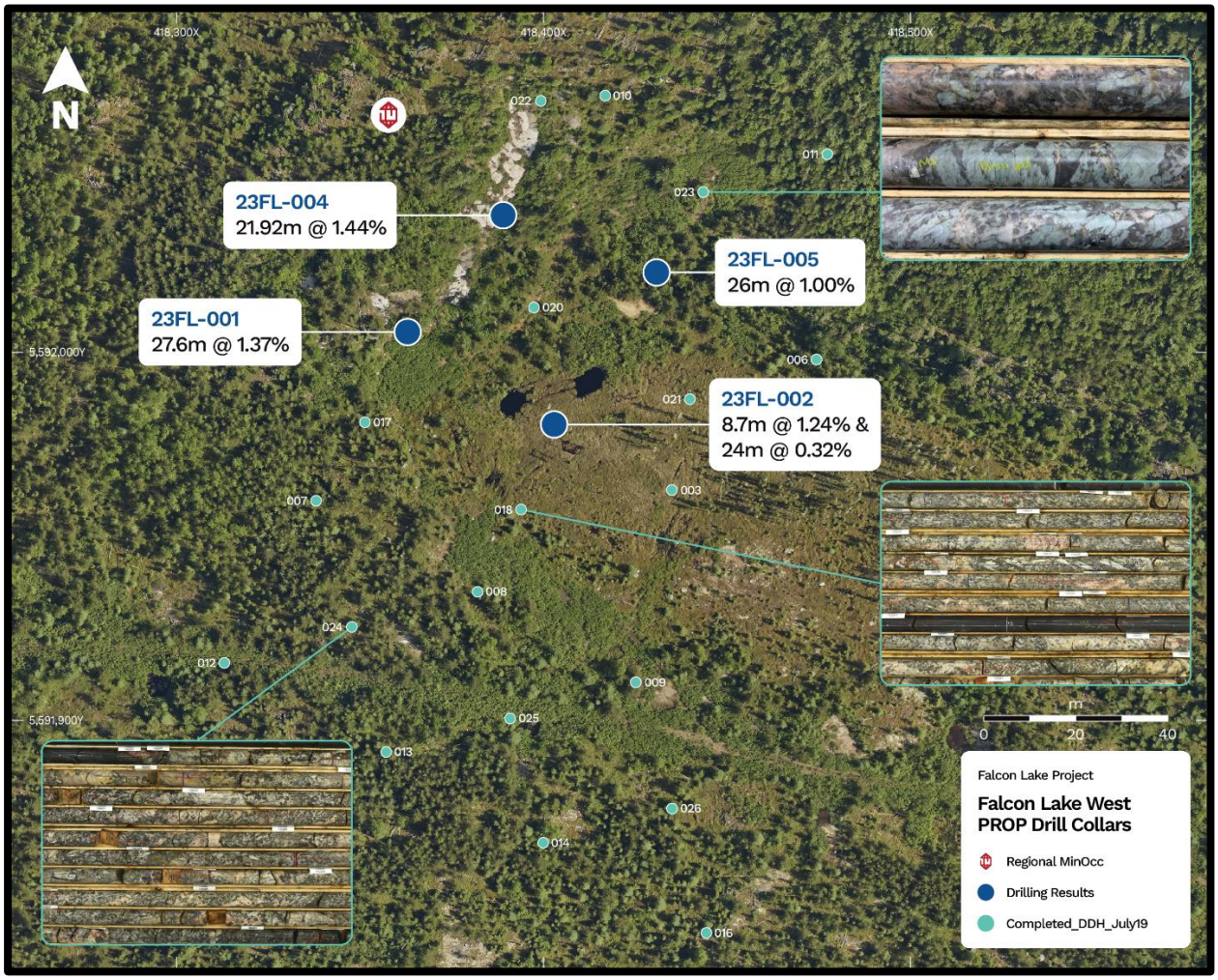

Figure 4 – Drill Collar Location Map

Figure 5 - 23FL-024 Core Box showing mineralised pegmatites visually estimated up to 25%

To date, 26 holes for 2,693m have been drilled with assays pending for 17 holes.

It is expected that assays for subsequent holes will be available within 4-6 weeks in accordance with expected turnaround timeframes from the laboratory.

Based on information gathered to date, management is now considering an expansion of the maiden drilling programme beyond current planned metres to further evaluate the property and accelerate works.

Phase 2: Summer Exploration Fieldwork.

In conjunction with its maiden drill program, the Company plans to commence its summer field work programme which represents Phase 2 of its exploration campaign, in the coming weeks. This includes:

1. Prospecting & Mapping
2. Geochemical Surveys
3. Geophysical Surveys
4. Mechanised Stripping targeting high priority areas for exposure of pegmatites
5. Regional Property Exploration (outside of Falcon Main) Exploration works.

The completion of these works is expected to further define high priority targets for the continued drill program as the Company further tests the highly prospective nature of Falcon Lake.

[ENDS]

Release authorised by the Board of Battery Age Minerals Ltd.

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Cautionary Statement – Visual Estimates

This announcement contains references to visual results and visual estimates of mineralisation. The Company draws attention to uncertainty in reporting visual results. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this Report that relates to Geological Data and Exploration Results for the Falcon Lake Lithium Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled and reviewed by Mr Nigel Broomham (BSc (Hons) Geology & Resource Economics) who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and holds a Professional Certificate in JORC Code Reporting. Mr Broomham is the General Manager – Exploration of Battery Age Minerals. Mr Broomham has sufficient experience which is 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 Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Broomham consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which they appear. Mr Broomham holds securities in the Company. This announcement contains information regarding the Falcon Lake Lithium Project extracted from ASX market announcement dated 4 July 2023 and 7 December 2022 and reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code and available for viewing at batteryageminerals.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward-Looking Statement

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections. Such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. Forward looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. Battery Age Minerals Limited does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws. While the information contained in this report has been prepared in good faith, neither Battery Age Minerals Limited or any of its directors, officers, agents, employees or advisors give any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement.

Appendix 1 – Drill Collar Positions & Mineralised Intercepts

Hole	Length_m	UTM_Grid	UTM_East	UTM_North	UTM_Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Hole_Status
23FL-001	56	NAD83_Z16N	418403.3	5591981	359	300	60	Completed
23FL-002	125	NAD83_Z16N	418363.7	5592004.3	360	300	-60	Completed
23FL-003	122	NAD83_Z16N	418434.4	5591962.6	359	300	-60	Completed
23FL-004	44	NAD83_Z16N	418391.8	5592037.4	363	300	-60	Completed
23FL-005	101	NAD83_Z16N	418430.2	5592021.9	361	300	-60	Completed
23FL-006	145	NAD83_Z16N	418473.8	5591997.4	360	300	-60	Completed
23FL-007	50	NAD83_Z16N	418337.6	5591959.3	358	300	-60	Completed
23FL-008	101	NAD83_Z16N	418381.2	5591934.7	359	300	-60	Completed
23FL-009	140	NAD83_Z16N	418424.7	5591910.2	361	300	-60	Completed
23FL-010	41	NAD83_Z16N	418416.1	5592069.5	362	300	-60	Completed
23FL-011	122	NAD83_Z16N	418476.5	5592053.2	362	300	-60	Completed
23FL-012	53	NAD83_Z16N	418313.1	5591915.7	359	300	-60	Completed
23FL-013	101	NAD83_Z16N	418356.6	5591891.2	361	300	-60	Completed
23FL-014	140	NAD83_Z16N	418400.2	5591866.6	362	300	-60	Completed
23FL-015	305	NAD83_Z16N	418440	5591987.7	356	300	-80	Completed
23FL-016	140	NAD83_Z16N	418443.8	5591842.1	361	300	-60	Completed
23FL-017	41	NAD83_Z16N	418350	5591981.1	357	300	-60	Completed
23FL-018	86	NAD83_Z16N	418393.5	5591956.5	354	300	-60	Completed
23FL-020	92	NAD83_Z16N	418396.4	5592012.3	355	300	-60	Completed
23FL-021	101	NAD83_Z16N	418440	5591987.7	356	300	-60	Completed
23FL-022	41	NAD83_Z16N	418399	5592068.2	361	300	-60	Completed
23FL-023	110	NAD83_Z16N	418442.5	5592043.7	364	300	-60	Completed
23FL-024	77	NAD83_Z16N	418347.1	5591925.3	358	300	-60	Completed
23FL-025	95	NAD83_Z16N	418390.6	5591900.7	358	300	-60	Completed
23FL-026	89	NAD83_Z16N	418434.4	5591876	362	300	-60	Completed
23FL-029	74	NAD83_Z16N	418420.4	5592056.1	361	300	-60	Completed
23FL-030	50	NAD83_Z16N	418397	5592051.9	361	300	-60	Completed

Table 2 - Drill Collar Details

Hole	From_m	To_m	Interval	Spd_%
23FL-003	40.18	43.62	3.44	15
23FL-003	56.53	59.1	2.57	15
23FL-003	59.58	60.85	1.27	15
23FL-005	72.3	76.05	3.75	5
23FL-007	9.05	12.22	3.17	5
23FL-007	12.88	15.64	2.76	5
23FL-007	29	32.52	3.52	25
23FL-008	23.35	26.05	2.70	15
23FL-008	29.8	32.5	2.70	20
23FL-008	39.43	47.28	7.85	25
23FL-008	72.3	77.88	5.58	15
23FL-011	110.6	111.85	1.25	5
23FL-013	38.3	40.25	1.95	15
23FL-014	13.38	14.95	1.57	20
23FL-016	50.33	52.81	2.48	20
23FL-017	14.3	19.1	4.80	20
23FL-017	23.2	29.09	5.89	25
23FL-018	3.6	12.25	8.65	25
23FL-018	13.75	19.8	6.05	20
23FL-018	55.4	63.6	8.20	25
23FL-018	69.5	80.05	10.55	15
23FL-020	22.05	33.5	11.45	10
23FL-021	46.52	48.37	1.85	15
23FL-021	66.02	76.16	10.14	20
23FL-023	56.05	63.21	7.16	25
23FL-023	93.24	94.43	1.19	5
23FL-024	5.4	18.75	13.35	25
23FL-024	26.8	30.35	3.55	20
23FL-024	37.8	39.6	1.80	10
23FL-024	47.3	50.4	3.10	20
23FL-024	51.5	53.45	1.95	10
23FL-024	67.25	68.66	1.41	5
23FL-025	65.15	72.35	7.20	20
23FL-025	78.95	80.65	1.70	15
23FL-029	30.94	32.9	1.96	0.5
23FL-030	3.7	18.4	14.70	20

Table 3 – Mineralised Intervals above 1m. Intervals are down hole length, true width not known. Spodumene % are based on visual estimates.[1]

Appendix 2 – 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	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *All diamond drill core is NQ (76mm) in this drilling program.* • *Diamond core sample intervals are logged for lithology, structural and geotechnical information, measured, photographed, and placed into numbered trays prior to sampling.* • *Core has been sampled on nominal ~1m intervals (0.80 – 1.20m) where possible unless geological boundaries dictate otherwise.* • *Geological boundaries have not been crossed by sample intervals.* • *½ core samples have been split by core saw, collected, and submitted for analysis to AGAT Laboratories along with regular duplicates, standards and blanks in line with QAQC procedures.* • *The same side of the core is always sampled in-line with procedure.*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• *All holes are NQ diamond drill holes.* • *A Gyro based system has been used for both rig alignment and downhole measurements on all 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 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.*	• *All core is depth marked and oriented to check against drillers measurements (blocks), ensuring that all core loss is considered. Diamond core recovery is recorded into the database.* • *No significant core loss has been observed to date.*
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*	• *All drill cores have been geologically logged.* • *Geological logging is completed for all holes, and it*

	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.*	*is representative.* • *The lithology, alteration, geotechnical and structural characteristics of drill samples are logged following standard procedures and using standardised geological codes.* • *Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on field being logged.* • *All drill-holes are logged in full.* • *All drill core are digitally photographed and stored.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• *All core has been cut and sampled at the core processing facility in Armstrong, Ontario.* • *NQ core was split by saw in half, always using the same half for sampling purposes.* • *Duplicate sampling is carried out routinely throughout the drilling campaign in line with QAQC procedure. The laboratory will carry out routine internal repeat assays on crushed samples.* • *Considering the grain size, half core NQ samples are believed to be a representative of the sample.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *Samples have been submitted to AGAT laboratories.* • *AGAT is an internationally certified independent service provider. Industry standard assay quality control techniques will be used for lithium related elements.* • *Samples are submitted for multi-element ICP analysis* • *Sodium Peroxide Fusion is used followed by combined ICP-OES and ICP-MS analyses (58 elements).*
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*	• *No verification of sampling and assaying have been completed by BM8 to date.* • *Selected sample results which are considered to be significant will be subjected*

	(physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	*to resampling by the company in the future.*
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *The drill hole collar positions in table 1 have been located by handheld GPS.* • *On completion of drilling program, collar positions will be located by digital GPS and reports updated accordingly.* • *The grid datum is NAD83 Zone 16N.* • *Downhole surveys have been collected every 30m utilizing gyro tool.*
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.*	• *This is a preliminary drilling campaign and therefore suitable spacing and distribution to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation is yet to be determined.*
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.*	• *Drilling has been in order to sample across the strike of the mineralisation, based on surface mapping and limited historical drilling. However, as this drilling is preliminary, further drilling is required to determine the orientation of mineralisation in this area.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *At all times samples were in the custody and control of the Company's representatives until delivery to the laboratory where samples are held in a secure enclosure pending processing.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *No external audit has been undertaken 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
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,*	• *All claims relating to the Falcon Lake Lithium Project minerals claims are in good standing and are 90% owned by the company.*

	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.*	• *Please refer to the company prospectus (dated 2nd Feb 2023) Annexure A, Table 3:1 for full table of Falcon Lake mineral claims.* • *No known impediments.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *British Canadian Lithium Mines Ltd ("BCLM") completed diamond drill (DD) holes in 1956. No core or collars have been located.* • *Canadian Ore Bodies completed 3 DD holes in 2010.* • *Argonaut Resources NL drilled six holes in 2016. Core and collars have been located.* • *A summary of historical exploration activities is included in the Independent Geologists Report within the Company's Prospectus (dated 2nd Feb 2023) Annexure A.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The Falcon Lake Project is underlain by Archean supracrustal and plutonic rocks of the Eastern Wabigoon Sub-province of the Superior Province along the northern edge of Lake Nipigon* • *The Falcon Lake Pegmatite Group consists of several pegmatite dykes that intrude amphibolitised mafic meta-volcanic rocks.* • *These pegmatites are spodumene-subtype and are tantalum-rich.*

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*
		• *All drill hole collar locations and mineralised intercepts have been reported in this report for all holes completed to date.*
		• *No relevant data has been excluded from this report.*

	Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (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.*	• *No low-cut has been applied to reported intercept assay values.* • *Intercept grades have been calculated by weighted average.* • *Internal highs have been calculated by selecting the relatively higher-grade internal zone when compared to the entire intercept. These zones are continuous downhole.* • *No metal equivalent values are reported.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *Only downhole lengths are reported.* • *The exact geometry of the mineralisation is not known as such true width is not known.*
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 plan views are included.* • *Appropriate x-sections have been included.*
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.*	• *All collar and mineralisation information have been included for drill holes completed to date.* • *All returned assays have been reported by average intercept grades.*
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.*	• *All previous exploration data completed to date have been reported within the Independent Geologists Report within the Company's Prospectus (dated 2nd Feb 2023).* • *No other substantive exploration data is available at this time.*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• *Further work planned at Falcon Lake Lithium Project includes exploration 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.*	*field mapping, geochemistry, geophysics and prospecting works.*