

Strong Lithium Anomalism Continues at Dundas Project

ASX Announcement
13 May 2024

Lightning Minerals (L1M or the Company) is pleased to provide an update for the Dundas South Project and reports assay results for its recent drilling program on tenement E63/2000. The drilling program tested lithium and rubidium targets identified through regional soil exploration work (refer ASX release 9th February). The results demonstrate a continuation of strong lithium and rubidium occurrences (up to 994ppm lithium and 1,834 ppm rubidium at depths of up to 26m).

Highlights

- **Positive assays for the Company's 96 hole, 3,820m Aircore drill campaign¹ on tenement E63/2000 have now been received**
- **Assays have returned elevated lithium values on composite samples with peak results of 994ppm lithium, confirming and increasing the tenor of the previously identified anomalism**
- **Results highlight three sites of interest which exhibit correlated elevations in lithium and pathfinder elements supporting continued exploration**

Strong assay results have continued at the Company's Dundas South Project within tenement E63/2000 following completion of drilling in February 2024. Results continue to demonstrate the presence of elevated lithium across the project area with strategies now being reviewed to identify the potential source of the anomalous lithium values. The staged approach to exploration across the Company's Dundas projects continues to build confidence in lithium potential throughout the region.

Lightning Minerals Managing Director Alex Biggs said, "Drilling on E63/2000 has yielded positive results that suggest we are potentially closing in on what might be a source of lithium mineralisation. The staged approach we have taken: geophysics, soil sampling, infill soil sampling and now Aircore drilling have helped us identify the areas of highest importance and we will continue to follow up on these with further targeted drilling. It also demonstrates that this approach to exploration works, while at the same time conserving capital and ensuring maximum value proposition for exploration expenditure.

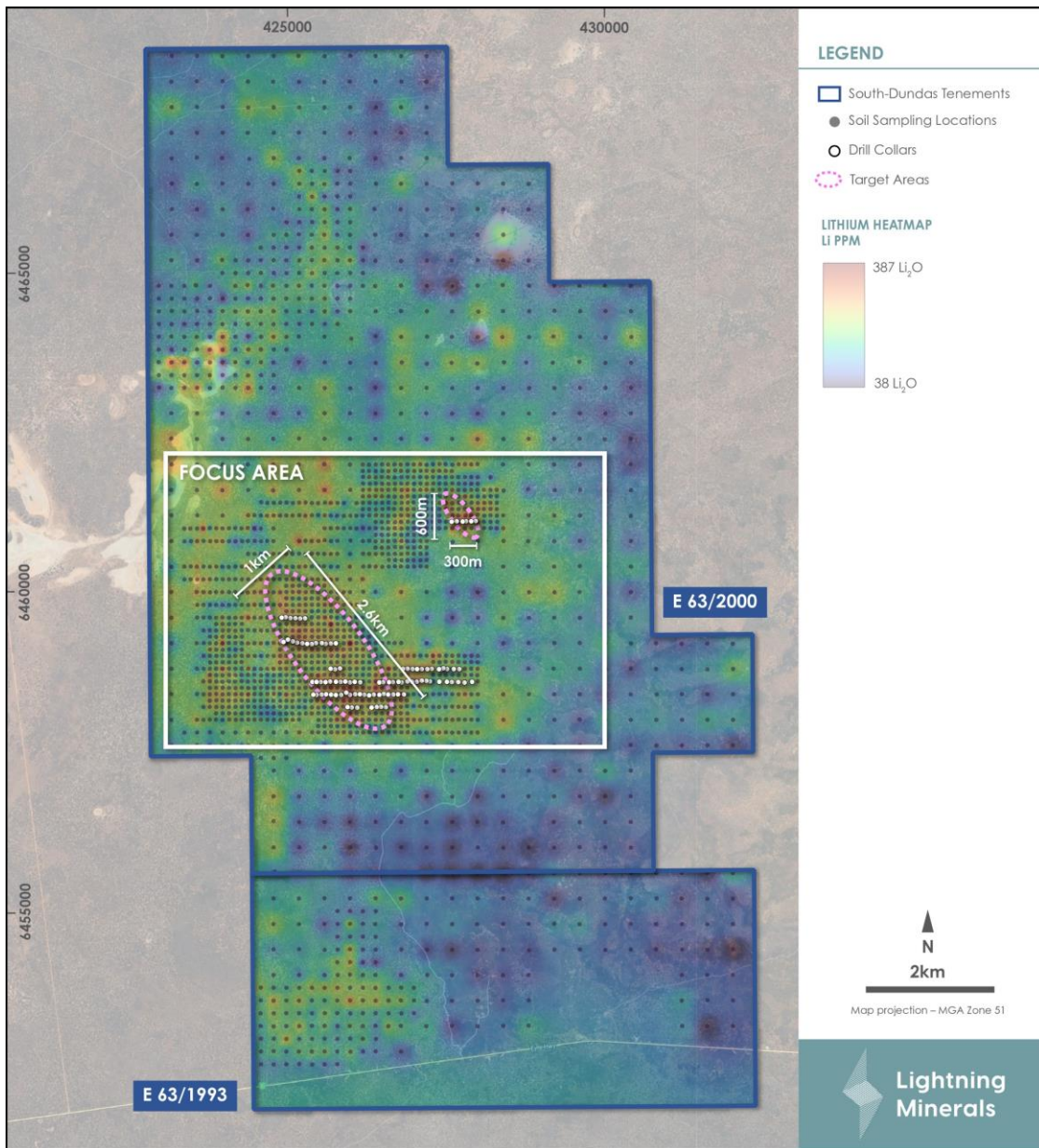
The Company remains committed to its exploration at its Dundas project and is excited to begin exploration at its newly acquired Caraíbas and Sidrônio projects in Brazil's Lithium Valley region of Minas Gerais. It is important that we generate optionality in our exploration strategy and we now hold projects in three of the most prospective lithium districts in the world: Minas Gerais, Brazil, Dundas, Western Australia and Quebec, Canada. We remain excited about the Company's project's potential and are supportive of the overall lithium thematic".

¹ASX Announcement 9th February

Drilling Results for Dundas Tenement E63/2000

During early 2023 Lightning Minerals completed a first pass reconnaissance soil geochemistry program consisting of 1,391 soil samples at its Dundas South Project. Results within tenements E63/2000 and E63/1993 defined a broad lithium in-soil anomaly over an approximate 2.4km x 1.0km area, including a peak result of 218ppm lithium (Figure 1). Infill sampling was then completed to further define anomalism and to delineate drill targets through the shallow regolith and alluvial cover present in the area. The positive results of the infill program were sufficient to support the continuation of exploration activities through Aircore drilling.

Figure 1: Dundas South tenement E63/2000 and E63/1993 showing UFF+ lithium soil geochemistry results and recent Aircore drill collar locations (white)



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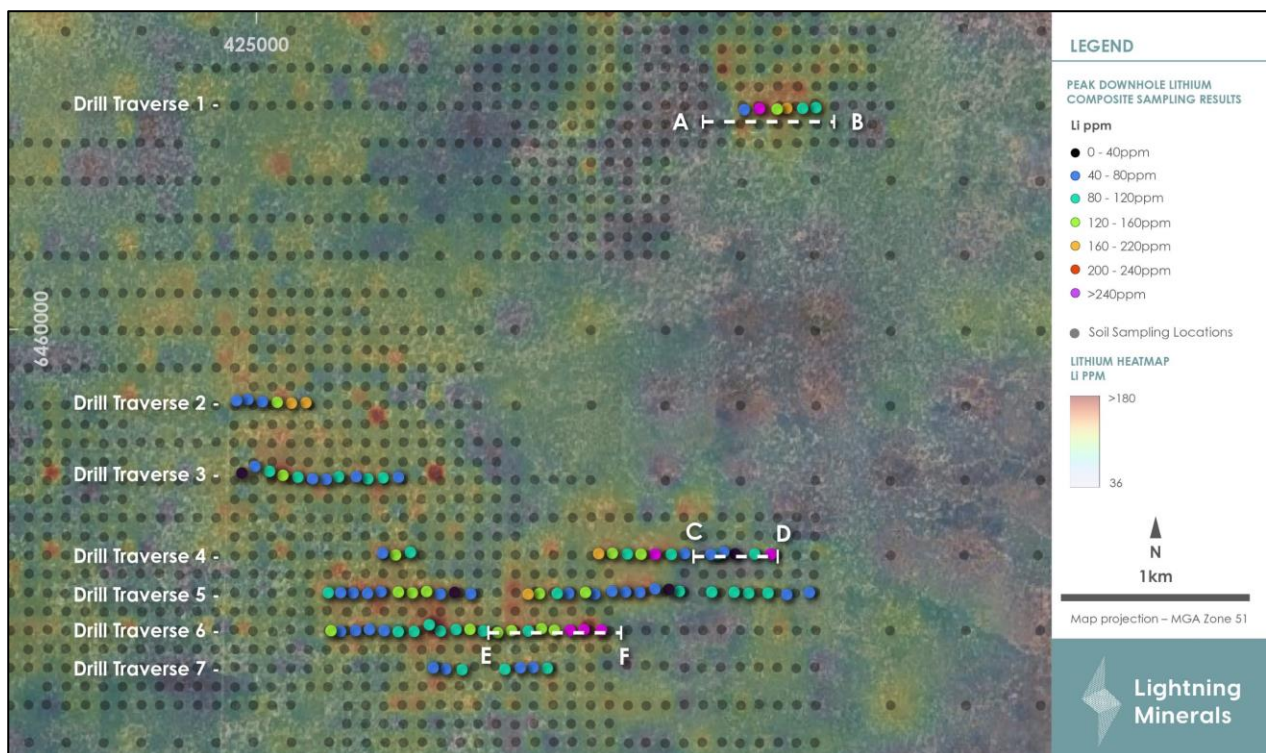


The maiden drill program within E63/2000 was then completed in February 2024 and assays have now been received for all samples submitted for laboratory analysis. Results show three sites of interest, these exhibit broadly correlated elevations in pathfinder elements within highly weathered saprolites. Two of the three sites (Drill Traverse 4 and 6, Figure 2) are located on the eastern extents of east west orientated drill lines and will require follow up exploration to continue vectoring toward any potential lithium mineral system that may be responsible for the elevated results.

Samples were collected from all holes using a 4m composite sampling technique from surface. The samples were then submitted to Nagrom laboratories for a full suite of exploration stage low level elemental analysis. Lithological logging via suitably qualified contract geologists reported a range of end of hole (EOH) rock types including mafic volcanics, granites, and metasediments, with some holes ending at hard undifferentiated saprock/saprolite boundaries.

Two drillholes (DSAC0140 and DSAC0151) intersected albite-quartz-muscovite pegmatites. This supports the thesis that pegmatite producing hydrothermal systems are present and may support lithium enrichment if the genetic lithological conditions are correct. Due to the pegmatite intersection, drillhole DSAC0151 was sampled at 1m intervals. Potassium to rubidium ratios (K/Rb) are encouraging for this intersection as they may indicate that pegmatites in this location have experienced fractionation.

Figure 2: Peak downhole lithium result plan for composite samples within E63/2000 Aircore program. (Background lithium heatmap derived from UFF+ lithium soil geochemistry results)



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Peak results for elements considered as potential pathfinders for the target commodity include 125ppm beryllium, 115ppm caesium, 35ppm tin, and 38ppm tantalum. A full list of results for drillholes located in the three areas of elevated lithium results with values greater than 100ppm are shown in Appendix 1 Table 2. Geological cross sections for the three sites are presented in Figure 5.

The peak lithium result of 994ppm lithium occurs within a 2m composite sample at EOH in drillhole DSAC0227 (Figure 4). The lithology for this sample is described as highly weather mafic saprock (24-25m), followed by moderately weathered, fine grained mafic basalt (25-26m EOH). A lithium response of this magnitude is unusual for this lithology without the presence of an underlying modifying factor, investigating this will form part of the next stage of works. Resampling of DSAC0227 to a 1m downhole resolution will now be undertaken to provide further confidence in the identified area of interest.

Drill sections for each of the three areas of interest are shown in Figures 3 to 5. A full list of results for drillholes displayed in Figures 3 to 5 are shown in Appendix 1 Table 2. In cross sections 'C-D' and 'E-F' it is noted that a gradual increase in the tenor of results occurs as drilling moves toward the east. Exploration will focus on areas located immediately east of drillholes DSAC0227 and DSAC0151 and may require follow up exploration to determine the potential of a lithium mineral system.

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Figure 3: Cross Section A-B showing composite downhole lithium and rubidium intercepts

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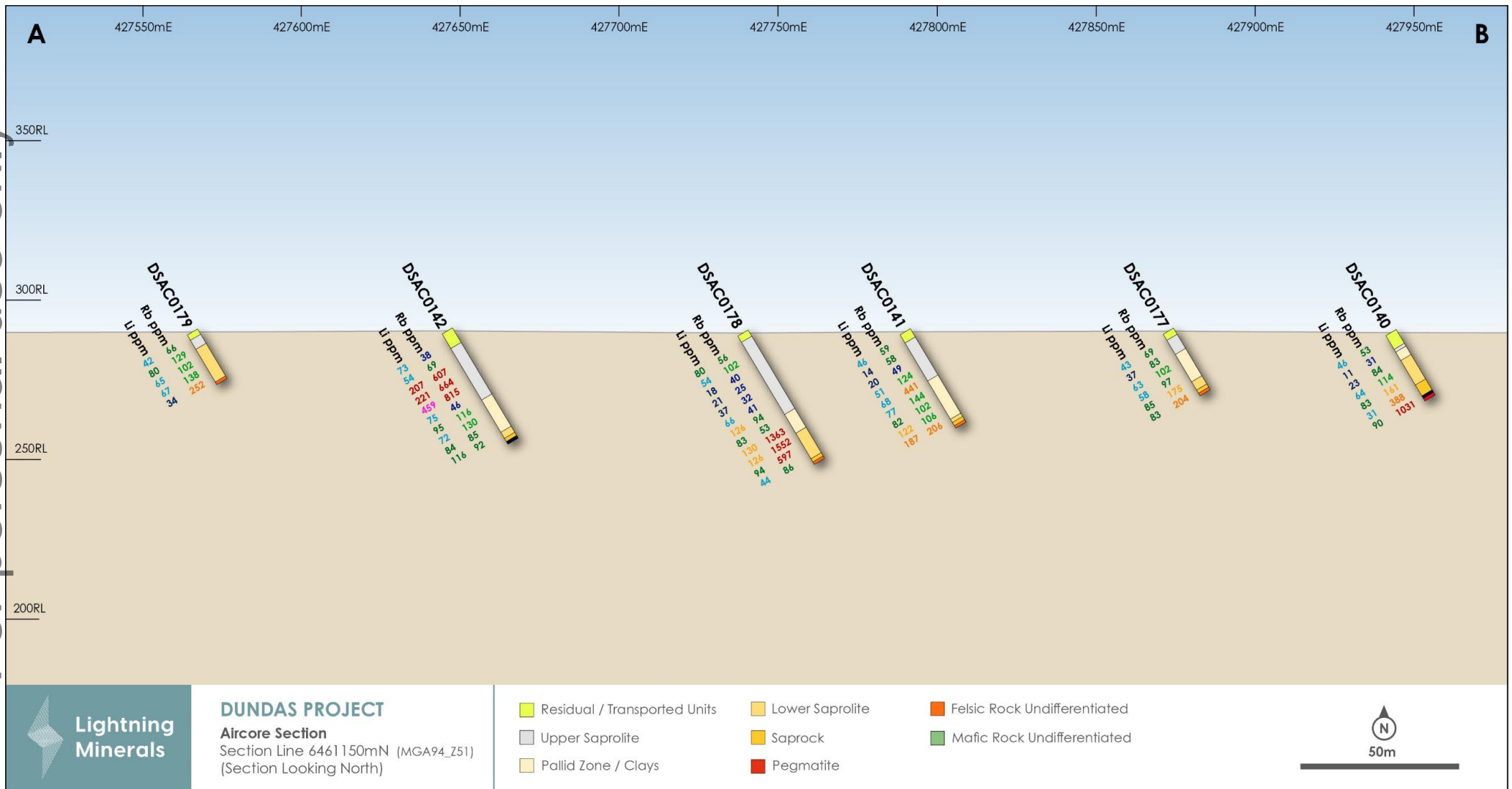
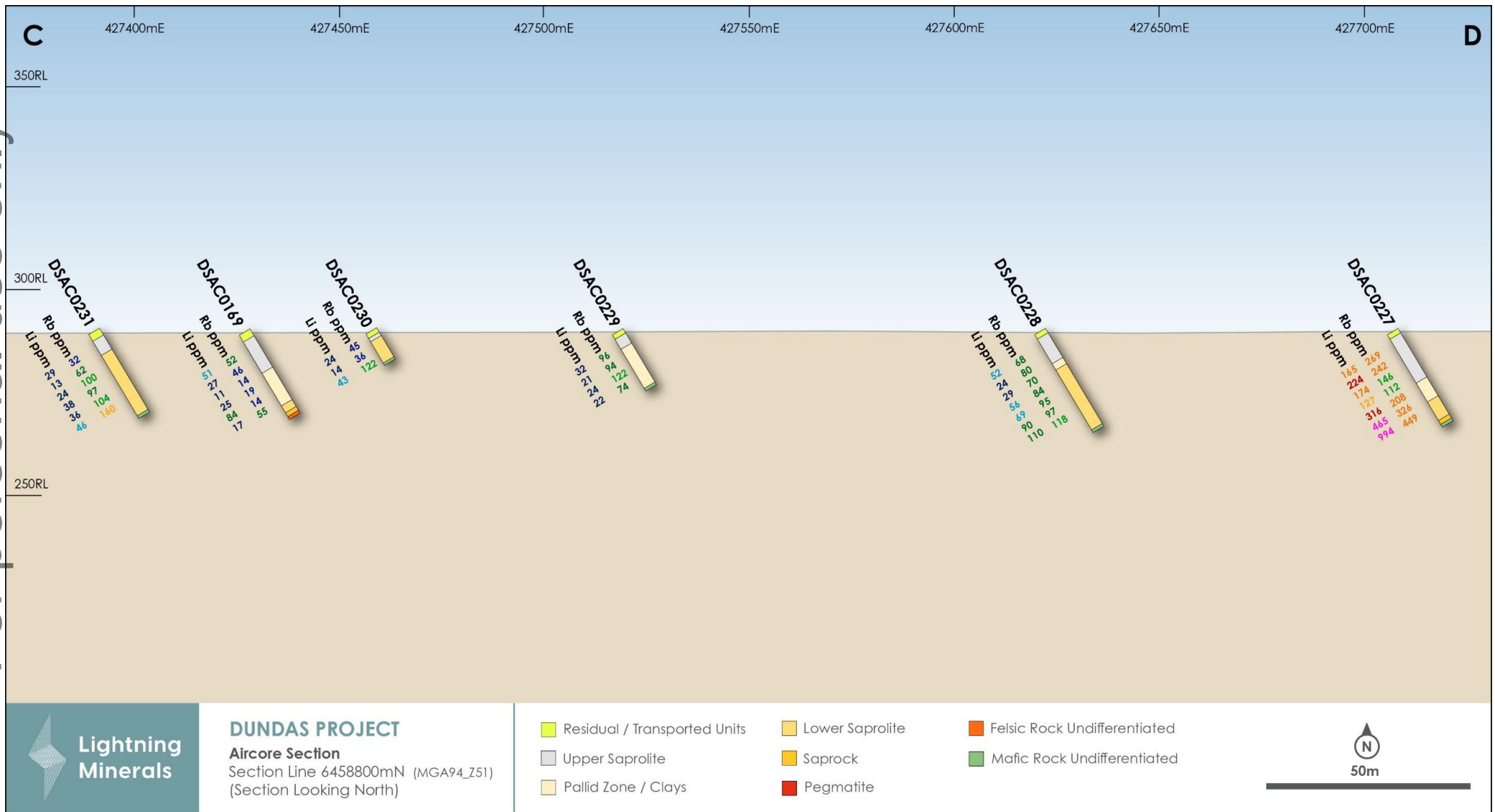


Figure 4: Cross Section C-D showing composite downhole lithium and rubidium intercepts

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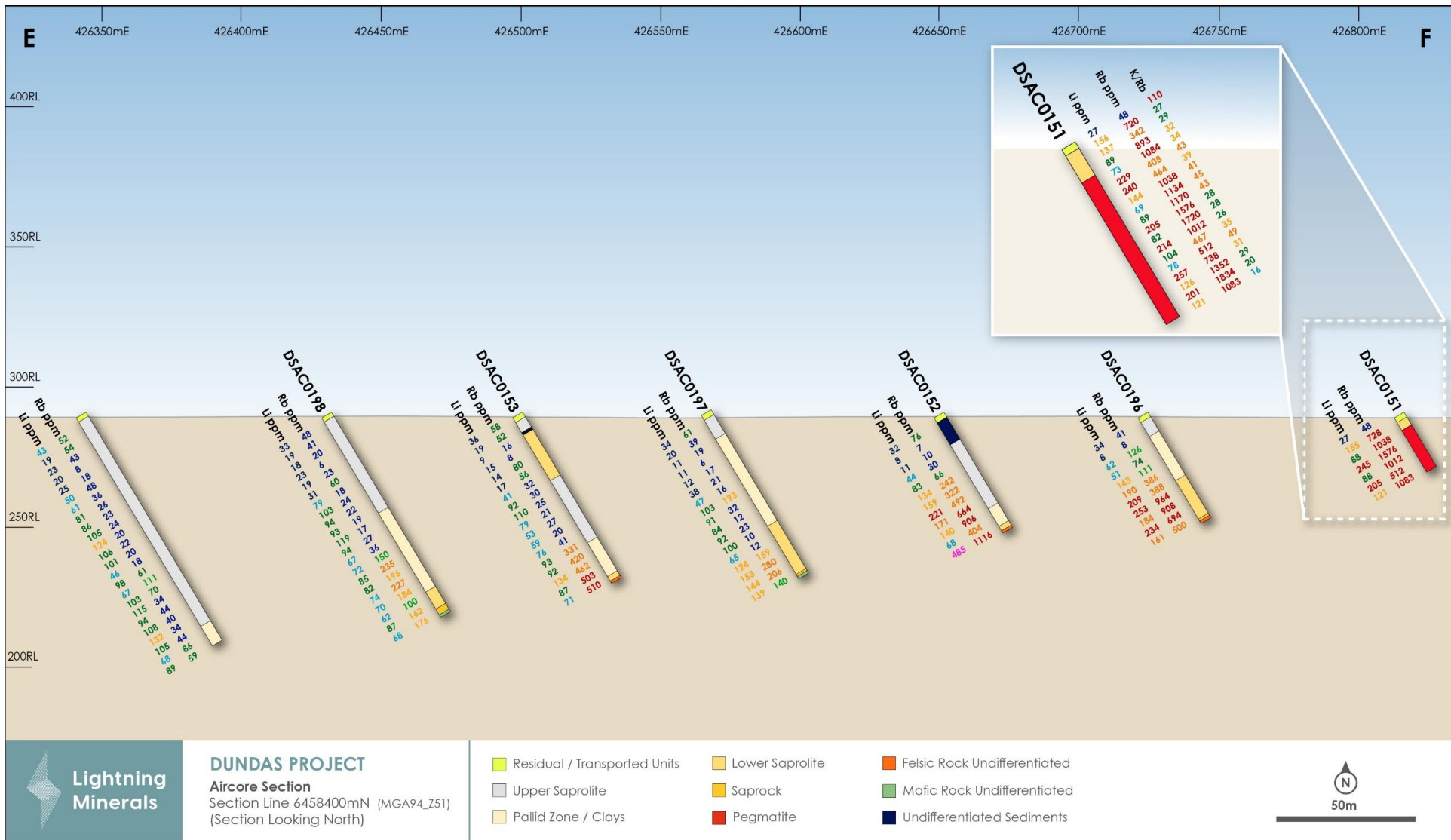


DUNDAS PROJECT
Aircore Section
 Section Line 6458800mN (MGA94_Z51)
 (Section Looking North)

- Residual / Transported Units
- Lower Saprolite
- Felsic Rock Undifferentiated
- Upper Saprolite
- Saprock
- Mafic Rock Undifferentiated
- Pallid Zone / Clays
- Pegmatite



Figure 5: Cross Section E-F showing composite downhole lithium and rubidium intercepts



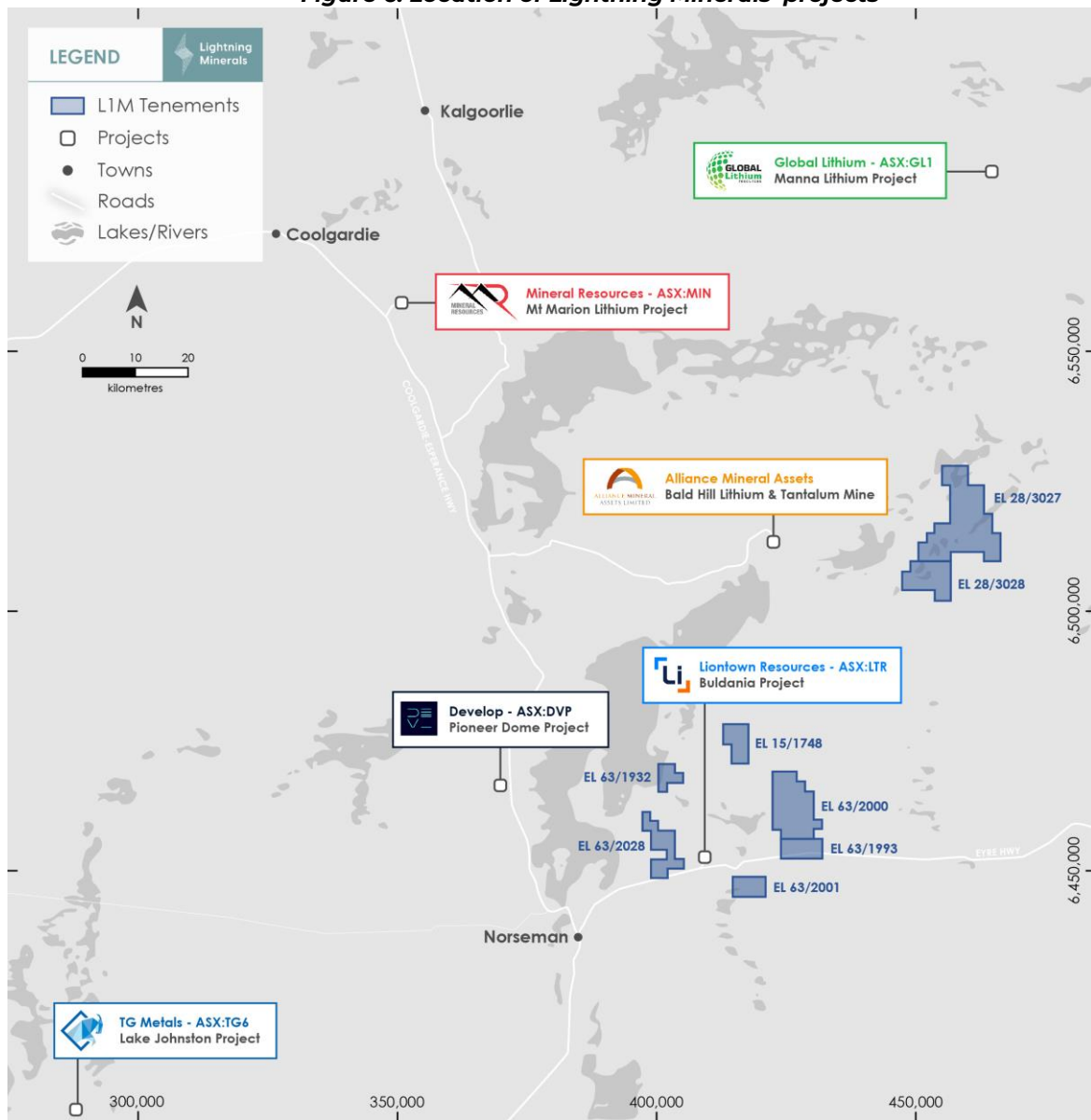
Dundas Project (Lightning Minerals 100%)

The Dundas Project area is located near Norseman in Western Australia and comprises eight tenements totalling approximately 454km². Norseman has a strong history of mining dating back to 1892 and is located 190km south of Kalgoorlie. Historically, Norseman and the Dundas area has experienced mining in gold and nickel although over recent years the region has become an emerging lithium and critical minerals province with multiple discoveries and significant exploration activity.

There are two project areas at Dundas:

- South/western tenements surrounding Liontown Resources' Buldania/Anna lithium deposit, and,
- North/eastern tenements approximately 30km to the east of Alliance Mineral Assets' Bald Hill lithium-tantalum mine.

Figure 6: Location of Lightning Minerals' projects



Approved for release by the Board of Directors

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More information at www.lightningminerals.com.au

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ABOUT LIGHTNING MINERALS

Lightning Minerals is a mineral exploration company, listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX:L1M) and focused on the exploration of critical minerals and lithium at its tenements across Western Australia. The Company's flagship Dundas project is located in the prolific Dundas region of Western Australia. The Company also owns the Dalmas and Hiver lithium projects in Quebec, Canada, another significant and evolving lithium region globally as well as other projects in Western Australia which include Mt Jewell, Mt Bartle and Mailman Hill which are prospective for base metals and critical minerals.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Information included in this release constitutes forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", and "guidance", or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the Company and its management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company's business and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company's control.

Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information contained herein that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Jarrad Woodland, who is a Competent Person and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Woodland is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Woodland has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Woodland consents to the inclusion of his name in the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Woodland holds options in Lightning Minerals.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters have not materially changed. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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Appendix 1: Dundas - JORC Code 2012 Table 1 Criteria

The Table below summarises the assessment and reporting criteria used for exploration results for the Dundas Exploration Project and reflects the guidelines in Table 1 of The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC 2012 Code).

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore (AC) drilling samples are collected at 1m intervals from the beginning to the end of each AC hole. Drill sample piles are placed in an orderly fashion on the drill site pad. When impenetrable lithologies are intersected a 90mm hammer is used to re-enter the hole to continue drilling. When the hammer is used, a 2-3kg samples are taken from a cone splitting device to provide drill sample for laboratory analysis. Composite sampling of the Aircore samples are collected with a tube spear at 4m composite sample intervals to an approximate weight of 2-3kg. Samples submitted to the analytical laboratory are at the discretion of the representative geologist. Sample quality was supervised with no material sample loss or excess moisture recorded. Sampling was carried out using Lightning Minerals procedures and QAQC processes as per current industry standard practice. Drillhole collars are located using a Garmin Map 62s handheld device.
Drilling techniques	<p><i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AC drilling used an aircore blade drill bit of 90mm diameter, collecting samples at 1m intervals, with the drill sample being placed onto the drill site pad. When impenetrable lithologies are intersected by the rotation blade bit, a 90mm percussion hammer is used to re-enter the hole to continue drilling.
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample quality and % recoveries are recorded as a visual estimate percentage as part of the field drill rig geologist's rig data capture template. Recoveries remained relatively consistent throughout the program, little water was intersected downhole. Care was taken to ensure calico samples were of consistent volume and weight. Samples are representative of the drilled intervals.
Logging	<p><i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drillholes are geologically domain logged by suitably experienced and qualified geologists. Logging is both quantitative and qualitative in nature, including lithology, mineralisation, mineralogy, weathering, and colour. Logging is of a standard able support future resource studies should they be required. A representative washed chip sample for each end of hole interval as placed in a chip tray for future reference. Photographs are taken of chip trays for each drillhole and stored on L1M company servers. The field lithological logging and subsequent reporting of pegmatites are not indicative of economic pegmatite hosted mineralisation. Further exploration work including an assessment of the current drill sampling results and follow up drilling and sampling will be required to confirm the presence of any mineralisation.

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<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4m composite spear sampling is undertaken on each aircore drillhole, this method is considered appropriate given the early stage of exploration works. • DSAC0151 was sampled at 1m intervals due to the presence of a pegmatite unit. • All reported samples are analysed at Nagrom Laboratories, samples are dried to 105C°, crushed to nominal top-size of 6.5mm in a Terminator Jaw crusher using method CRU01. Pulverised up to 3 kg in a LM5 pulveriser mill at 80% or better passing 75µm, using method PUL01. If the sample is greater than 3 kg, the sample is dried, and split with rotary splitter before analysis. • Industry standard QAQC practices of duplicate and blank sampling, and the appropriate use of Certified Reference Material for LCT pegmatite mineralisation are used for all laboratory sample submissions. CRM's are utilised by the company at a rate of 1:25 samples.
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples, including QA/QC samples, have been processed by Nagrom Perth, Perth Western Australia. • Methods utilised for laboratory analysis are ICP003, ICP003_OES, and ICP003_MS. Review of QA/QC, including blanks, field duplicates, high-grade and low-grade CRM's has been completed with no issues interpreted from results. All sampling has rigorous QAQC in terms of reference sampling as well as blank and standards introduced into the sample stream. • Prepared sample is digested with a mixture of acids and boiled to dryness. Residue is leached and the resultant solution is analysed by ICP. This method is a near total digestion, most mineral species will be decomposed under these conditions.
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CP independently verified drilling, sampling, assay and logging results from a validated, externally maintained and stored geological database. • No adjustments to assay data have been performed. The CP has verified the drill collar, assay and assay QAQC data.
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<p><i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handheld Garmin GPS instruments were used to geo locate each drill collar, these instruments are understood to be accurate within a nominal ±5m in the horizontal and vertical planes. • The level of topographic control offered by a handheld GPS is considered sufficient for early exploration drilling. • All samples were collected in the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) system. (MGA94, Zone 51)
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drillhole spacing is considered appropriate for the reporting of the exploration results. • No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve Estimates have been completed. • One-metre downhole AC drill chip samples were composited to 4m via tube spear and prepared for sample submission.
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drilling of soil geochemical targets was targeted as best possible at this early stage of exploration activities.

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	<i>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.</i>	
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chain of custody for sampling procedures and sample analysis was managed by the rig geologists during drilling.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews of sampling techniques have been conducted to date.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Dundas Projects are located ~600km east of Perth and 20 to 50 km ENE of Norseman in Western Australia. The Dundas Project area totals ~450km² and comprises eight granted exploration licences separated into two exploration areas – Dundas North (E28/3027 and E28/3028) and Dundas South (E15/1748, E63/1932, E63/1993, E63/2000, E63/2001, and E63/2028) The Tenements are covered by the Ngadju Determined Native Title Claim (WCD2014/004). An agreement is in Place between the Ngadju Native Title Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Lightning Minerals. The Tenements are considered in good standing at the time of this report.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Dundas South Project area has been explored predominantly for gold and nickel by various prior parties. More recent exploration has included a focus on Lithium via explorers such as Matsa Resources (2008-2018), West Resource Ventures (2018 – 2019), and Liantown Resources (2018-2020). The result of this work is described in numerous publicly available Geological Society of Western Australia publications. Review of the considerable historic exploration activities has been completed; data is collated into company databases as per industry standard data collection practice.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No known mineral deposits occur within project tenure. The mineralisation style related to this release are metals related to lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites intrusives. There are publicly reported occurrences of LCT pegmatites within an acceptable proximity to the Dundas Project exploration tenure. (Liantown Resources (ASX:LTR) – Buldania Deposit) The Dundas Project is located at the southern-eastern end of the Norseman-Wiluna Belt within the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The project area sits adjacent to the Jerdacuttup Fault which represents the boundary or the Archaean Yilgarn Craton with the adjacent Proterozoic Albany-Fraser Province.
Drill hole information	<i>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar down hole length and interception depth, hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant drill hole information has been provided in Appendix 1 of this release No material information has been excluded from this report, laboratory analytical results have been adequately communicated and described within the body of this report.

Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No levelling of the raw geochemical data was undertaken. Plan images have been generated using QGIS software, 3D modelling of drill results has been undertaken using Micromine software. No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>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').</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AC drilling data described in this report are reported as downhole widths. There is insufficient data provided by the drill intercepts contained within this report for a relationship between pegmatite true width and intercept lengths to be reported. The true width of the pegmatites is not known, only down hole length is reported.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate reporting of results has been included in the body of this announcement; the plans, or lack thereof suitably represent the nature of the drilling results.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive reporting of all exploration results is not considered practicable for this announcement. Pertinent information has been communicated to ensure balanced and representative reporting of exploration results has been achieved.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful data and relevant information have been included in the body of the report.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The planning of follow up Reverse Circulation or Diamond Drilling of the reported pegmatites is dependent on a full review of the laboratory analytical results and remains under consideration.

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Appendix 1 - Table 1: Drill program collar locations within E63/2000

Tenement	Hole ID	Drill Type	Collar Easting (MGA94_Z51)	Collar Northing (MGA94_Z51)	RL (mASL)	Dip (°)	Mag Azimuth (°)	Hole Max Depth (m)
E63/2000	DSAC0140	Aircore	427943	6461155	290	-60	90	24
E63/2000	DSAC0141	Aircore	427790	6461151	290	-60	90	34
E63/2000	DSAC0142	Aircore	427646	6461150	290	-60	90	40
E63/2000	DSAC0143	Aircore	425260	6459603	290	-60	90	41
E63/2000	DSAC0144	Aircore	425184	6459600	290	-60	90	37
E63/2000	DSAC0145	Aircore	425109	6459605	290	-60	90	33
E63/2000	DSAC0146	Aircore	425666	6459208	290	-60	90	49
E63/2000	DSAC0147	Aircore	425586	6459203	290	-60	90	29
E63/2000	DSAC0148	Aircore	425525	6459214	290	-60	90	28
E63/2000	DSAC0149	Aircore	425218	6459211	290	-60	90	43
E63/2000	DSAC0150	Aircore	425139	6459221	290	-60	90	28
E63/2000	DSAC0151	Aircore	426815	6458407	290	-60	90	22
E63/2000	DSAC0152	Aircore	426650	6458406	290	-60	90	48
E63/2000	DSAC0153	Aircore	426499	6458415	290	-60	90	69
E63/2000	DSAC0154	Aircore	426342	6458404	290	-60	90	95
E63/2000	DSAC0155	Aircore	426193	6458402	290	-60	90	50
E63/2000	DSAC0156	Aircore	426050	6458410	290	-60	90	75
E63/2000	DSAC0157	Aircore	425968	6458402	290	-60	90	64
E63/2000	DSAC0158	Aircore	425522	6458405	290	-60	90	21
E63/2000	DSAC0159	Aircore	425594	6458410	290	-60	90	24
E63/2000	DSAC0160	Aircore	425672	6458404	290	-60	90	38
E63/2000	DSAC0161	Aircore	426643	6458600	290	-60	90	41
E63/2000	DSAC0162	Aircore	426489	6458599	290	-60	90	69
E63/2000	DSAC0163	Aircore	426127	6458598	290	-60	90	29
E63/2000	DSAC0164	Aircore	425967	6458597	290	-60	90	14
E63/2000	DSAC0165	Aircore	425820	6458603	290	-60	90	73
E63/2000	DSAC0166	Aircore	425655	6458609	290	-60	90	38
E63/2000	DSAC0167	Aircore	425509	6458602	290	-60	90	23
E63/2000	DSAC0168	Aircore	425378	6458604	290	-60	90	30
E63/2000	DSAC0169	Aircore	427427	6458804	290	-60	90	24
E63/2000	DSAC0170	Aircore	427253	6458809	290	-60	90	46
E63/2000	DSAC0171	Aircore	427182	6458805	290	-60	90	35
E63/2000	DSAC0172	Aircore	427097	6458806	290	-60	90	40
E63/2000	DSAC0173	Aircore	426951	6458807	290	-60	90	37
E63/2000	DSAC0174	Aircore	426872	6458811	290	-60	90	31
E63/2000	DSAC0175	Aircore	425810	6458816	290	-60	90	60
E63/2000	DSAC0176	Aircore	425732	6458802	290	-60	90	82
E63/2000	DSAC0177	Aircore	427873	6461151	290	-60	90	22
E63/2000	DSAC0178	Aircore	427739	6461147	290	-60	90	47
E63/2000	DSAC0179	Aircore	427566	6461144	290	-60	90	18
E63/2000	DSAC0180	Aircore	425030	6459608	290	-60	90	25

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Tenement	Hole ID	Drill Type	Collar Easting (MGA94 Z51)	Collar Northing (MGA94 Z51)	RL (mASL)	Dip (°)	Mag Azimuth (°)	Hole Max Depth (m)
E63/2000	DSAC0181	Aircore	424955	6459620	290	-60	90	48
E63/2000	DSAC0182	Aircore	424895	6459614	290	-60	90	35
E63/2000	DSAC0183	Aircore	425747	6459211	290	-60	90	34
E63/2000	DSAC0184	Aircore	425432	6459213	290	-60	90	32
E63/2000	DSAC0185	Aircore	425368	6459200	290	-60	90	25
E63/2000	DSAC0186	Aircore	425069	6459242	290	-60	90	53
E63/2000	DSAC0187	Aircore	424992	6459268	290	-60	90	38
E63/2000	DSAC0188	Aircore	424923	6459233	290	-60	90	29
E63/2000	DSAC0189	Aircore	426530	6458206	290	-60	90	64
E63/2000	DSAC0190	Aircore	426456	6458211	290	-60	90	42
E63/2000	DSAC0191	Aircore	426388	6458209	290	-60	90	52
E63/2000	DSAC0192	Aircore	426307	6458201	290	-60	90	74
E63/2000	DSAC0193	Aircore	426081	6458199	290	-60	90	44
E63/2000	DSAC0194	Aircore	425996	6458202	290	-60	90	34
E63/2000	DSAC0195	Aircore	425930	6458209	290	-60	90	29
E63/2000	DSAC0196	Aircore	426723	6458409	290	-60	90	44
E63/2000	DSAC0197	Aircore	426567	6458406	290	-60	90	67
E63/2000	DSAC0198	Aircore	426430	6458402	290	-60	90	83
E63/2000	DSAC0199	Aircore	426269	6458394	290	-60	90	73
E63/2000	DSAC0200	Aircore	426123	6458411	290	-60	90	63
E63/2000	DSAC0201	Aircore	425909	6458435	290	-60	90	65
E63/2000	DSAC0202	Aircore	425829	6458400	290	-60	90	54
E63/2000	DSAC0203	Aircore	425746	6458399	290	-60	90	53
E63/2000	DSAC0204	Aircore	425443	6458400	290	-60	90	40
E63/2000	DSAC0205	Aircore	425392	6458404	290	-60	90	34
E63/2000	DSAC0206	Aircore	427909	6458605	290	-60	90	26
E63/2000	DSAC0207	Aircore	427790	6458594	290	-60	90	23
E63/2000	DSAC0208	Aircore	427691	6458602	290	-60	90	25
E63/2000	DSAC0209	Aircore	427589	6458601	290	-60	90	21
E63/2000	DSAC0210	Aircore	427513	6458606	290	-60	90	20
E63/2000	DSAC0211	Aircore	427395	6458607	290	-60	90	25
E63/2000	DSAC0212	Aircore	427225	6458611	290	-60	90	33
E63/2000	DSAC0213	Aircore	427169	6458621	290	-60	90	24
E63/2000	DSAC0214	Aircore	427096	6458624	290	-60	90	32
E63/2000	DSAC0215	Aircore	427017	6458606	290	-60	90	42
E63/2000	DSAC0216	Aircore	426942	6458607	290	-60	90	30
E63/2000	DSAC0217	Aircore	426870	6458611	290	-60	90	40
E63/2000	DSAC0218	Aircore	426780	6458596	290	-60	90	19
E63/2000	DSAC0219	Aircore	426731	6458605	290	-60	90	32
E63/2000	DSAC0220	Aircore	426582	6458600	290	-60	90	50
E63/2000	DSAC0221	Aircore	426429	6458596	290	-60	90	60
E63/2000	DSAC0222	Aircore	426042	6458605	290	-60	90	16
E63/2000	DSAC0223	Aircore	425895	6458610	290	-60	90	52

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Tenement	Hole ID	Drill Type	Collar Easting (MGA94_Z51)	Collar Northing (MGA94_Z51)	RL (mASL)	Dip (°)	Mag Azimuth (°)	Hole Max Depth (m)
E63/2000	DSAC0224	Aircore	425747	6458607	290	-60	90	74
E63/2000	DSAC0225	Aircore	425584	6458601	290	-60	90	27
E63/2000	DSAC0226	Aircore	425443	6458604	290	-60	90	23
E63/2000	DSAC0227	Aircore	427707	6458806	290	-60	90	26
E63/2000	DSAC0228	Aircore	427621	6458807	290	-60	90	28
E63/2000	DSAC0229	Aircore	427518	6458807	290	-60	90	16
E63/2000	DSAC0230	Aircore	427458	6458818	290	-60	90	9
E63/2000	DSAC0231	Aircore	427390	6458805	290	-60	90	24
E63/2000	DSAC0232	Aircore	427023	6458806	290	-60	90	38
E63/2000	DSAC0233	Aircore	426800	6458809	290	-60	90	45
E63/2000	DSAC0234	Aircore	425663	6458812	290	-60	90	22
E63/2000	DSAC0235	Aircore	425295	6459203	290	-60	90	23

Appendix 1 - Table 2: Analytical results for 4m composite intercepts shown in section A-B, C-D, and E-F, >100ppm lithium, or >1,000ppm rubidium

HoleID	SampleID	Depth From	Depth To	Li_ppm	Be_ppm	Cs_ppm	K_ppm	Nb_ppm	Rb_ppm	Sn_ppm	Ta_ppm	Y_ppm	K/Rb Ratio
DSAC0140	LMAC05006	22	23	78	4	38.5	37500	52	1331	12.5	15	13	N/A
DSAC0141	LMAC05015	28	32	122	9.5	10.5	19350	7	106	1	0.5	34.3	N/A
DSAC0141	LMAC05016	32	34	187	9.5	20	23000	7	206.5	2.5	0.5	27.4	N/A
DSAC0142	LMAC05019	8	12	207	3	23.5	9500	152	607	18	38	2	N/A
DSAC0142	LMAC05020	12	16	221	9	23.5	11950	127	663.5	17	35.5	3.8	N/A
DSAC0142	LMAC05021	16	20	459	12	67	9350	63	815	18	23	3.8	N/A
DSAC0142	LMAC05026	36	40	116	5.5	9	17800	8	92.5	1.5	1	39.9	N/A
DSAC0151	LMAC05107	4	5	156	3.5	23	19650	48	720.5	24	14	3.4	27
DSAC0151	LMAC05108	5	6	137	4	25	9900	44	341.5	13	8	4	29
DSAC0151	LMAC05110	7	8	73	3	26	36650	49	1084.5	10.5	10.5	3.6	34
DSAC0151	LMAC05111	8	9	229	5	48	17600	22	407.5	3.5	2	4.2	43
DSAC0151	LMAC05112	9	10	240	7	60	18250	16	463.5	2.5	2	3.1	39
DSAC0151	LMAC05113	10	11	144	4.5	40.5	42850	38	1037.5	9	10	1.9	41
DSAC0151	LMAC05114	11	12	69	4.5	23.5	50800	94	1134	9	7	2.7	45
DSAC0151	LMAC05115	12	13	89	2.5	24.5	50550	32	1170	9	5.5	1.1	43
DSAC0151	LMAC05116	13	14	205	5.5	38	44600	78	1575.5	34.5	22.5	2	28
DSAC0151	LMAC05117	14	15	82	3.5	63.5	48750	53	1719.5	20.5	21	1.1	28
DSAC0151	LMAC05118	15	16	214	4.5	29.5	26150	61	1012.5	21.5	34.5	1	26
DSAC0151	LMAC05119	16	17	104	4.5	10	16150	71	467	12.5	19.5	1.5	35
DSAC0151	LMAC05121	18	19	257	4.5	16	22650	51	738.5	23.5	10.5	0.7	31
DSAC0151	LMAC05122	19	20	126	3.5	30.5	39450	43	1352.5	15	8	0.8	29
DSAC0151	LMAC05123	20	21	201	5	50.5	36850	72	1834	31.5	14	1.3	20
DSAC0151	LMAC05124	21	22	121	99.5	41	17800	85	1083	26.5	27	2	16
DSAC0152	LMAC05130	20	24	134	6	8.5	6550	43	242	8	9	1.3	N/A
DSAC0152	LMAC05131	24	28	159	3	9	7450	60	322	9	18	1.4	N/A

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DSAC0152	LMAC05132	28	32	221	4	14	14600	55	492.5	10.5	10.5	1.5	N/A
DSAC0152	LMAC05133	32	36	171	3.5	18	20050	62	664	9.5	14	4.1	N/A
DSAC0152	LMAC05134	36	40	140	4	26	29850	69	906.5	9	17	5.1	N/A
DSAC0152	LMAC05136	44	48	485	13.5	106.5	22500	71	1116.5	14.5	20.5	19.2	N/A
DSAC0153	LMAC05145	32	36	110	2	5	2750	15	25	3	2	4.4	N/A
DSAC0153	LMAC05152	60	64	134	8	61	27300	8	462	2	1	18.8	N/A
DSAC0178	LMAC05447	24	28	126	9.5	33.5	10300	7	93.5	2.5	1	7.1	N/A
DSAC0178	LMAC05449	32	36	130	6	28.5	32400	77	1363	10.5	21	3.5	N/A
DSAC0178	LMAC05450	36	40	126	4.5	46.5	31900	69	1552	13	20	1.4	N/A
DSAC0196	LMAC05639	16	20	143	5	6.5	5700	26	111	3.5	2	3.6	N/A
DSAC0196	LMAC05640	20	24	190	4	14.5	9150	51	386	10	10	3.3	N/A
DSAC0196	LMAC05641	24	28	209	3	10	8750	80	388	10	14.5	2.9	N/A
DSAC0196	LMAC05642	28	32	263	4.5	42.5	26700	65	963.5	10.5	11.5	1.6	N/A
DSAC0196	LMAC05643	32	36	184	5	31	28400	71	908	7	13	1.9	N/A
DSAC0196	LMAC05644	36	40	234	6	27	18600	69	694.5	9.5	12.5	2.9	N/A
DSAC0196	LMAC05645	40	44	161	5	17.5	14450	88	499.5	7	16	2.6	N/A
DSAC0197	LMAC05653	28	32	103	2.5	6.5	4450	63	193	9	16.5	2.8	N/A
DSAC0197	LMAC05657	44	48	100	5	1.5	1050	4	10.5	2	1	6.8	N/A
DSAC0197	LMAC05659	52	56	124	6	41.5	17000	8	159	1.5	1	33.6	N/A
DSAC0197	LMAC05660	56	60	153	5	72	23000	7	280	2	0.5	47.6	N/A
DSAC0197	LMAC05661	60	64	144	6	33.5	21950	7	206.5	3.5	0.5	14.3	N/A
DSAC0197	LMAC05662	64	67	139	3.5	25	22450	7	139.5	1.5	0.5	17.1	N/A
DSAC0198	LMAC05670	28	32	103	2	6.5	3150	13	24.5	3	2	3.8	N/A
DSAC0198	LMAC05673	40	44	119	2	3	1400	13	17	3	2	4.3	N/A
DSAC0227	LMAC05972	0	4	165	2.5	76.5	17200	8	269	1.5	4.5	16.1	N/A
DSAC0227	LMAC05973	4	8	224	7	84.5	19300	7	241.5	1.5	2	8.1	N/A
DSAC0227	LMAC05974	8	12	174	3	74	14600	5	146	1	0.5	9.1	N/A
DSAC0227	LMAC05975	12	16	127	4.5	43	15800	6	111.5	1	1	7.9	N/A
DSAC0227	LMAC05976	16	20	316	11	71	19200	6	208	2.5	0.5	10.3	N/A
DSAC0227	LMAC05977	20	24	464	13	83.5	20650	7	326	3.5	1	21.7	N/A
DSAC0227	LMAC05978	24	26	994	17	115.5	25900	11	449	4.5	1.5	16.6	N/A
DSAC0228	LMAC05986	24	28	110	6	41	20150	6	117.5	1	0.5	29.8	N/A

Appendix 1 - Table 3: Logged lithologies for pegmatite intersections

Tenement	Hole ID	Drill Type	Collar Easting (MGA94_Z51)	Collar Northing (MGA94_Z51)	RL (mASL)	Dip (°)	Mag Azimuth (°)	Hole Max Depth (m)	Pegmatite Intersections	Downhole Interval (m)	Pegmatite % Logged	Geology/Comments
E63/2000	DSAC0140	AC	427943	6461155	290	-60	90	24	23-24m (EOH)	1	100% Pegmatite	Coarse grained pegmatite (Fpg), highly weathered, Iron stained, Feldspar 5%, Quartz 15%, Mica 80%?
E63/2000	DSAC0151	AC	426815	6458407	290	-60	90	22	5-22m(EOH)	17	100% Pegmatite	Coarse grained pegmatite (Fpg), highly weathered Quartz 70%, Feldspar, 10%, Mica 20%.