Delta continues to advance Mt Ida Gold Project

Highlights:

- **Underground Mining Approval received** from Department of Energy, Mines, Industry, Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS)
- **Baldock Area** (which hosts the majority of the Gold Resource) **now fully permitted** for Open Pit and Underground mining
- **Favourable Metallurgy** test work results at **Baldock average +92% recovery**
- **Studies on standalone Processing Plant** have commenced
- **4-stage Gold exploration program underway** comprising 35-40,000m Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drilling

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Delta Lithium Limited (ASX: DLI) ("Delta" or the "Company") is pleased to announce results of recently completed metallurgical testwork for the Baldock gold deposit at Mt Ida. The results coincide with Mining Approval being received from DEMIRS for underground mining at Baldock. The Baldock Area is now fully permitted for Open Pit and Underground mining activities. Following the favourable results of an internal Scoping Study, the Delta Board has approved an additional $5-$6M expenditure at Mt Ida. This expenditure will be focussed on drilling the gold resources with the aim of growing the existing **752koz**[1] **at 3.5g/t** gold resource to >1Moz and genuine standalone scale. Delta has also commenced reviewing options for a standalone gold plant at Mt Ida.

Commenting on the results Managing Director, James Croser said;

"Receiving the underground mining approval means Delta now has all approvals in place to commence mining operations at Baldock, during a period of historically high Aussie dollar gold prices. An internal Scoping Study has demonstrated that Mt Ida has real potential to be a highly profitable gold mine on the basis of the current MRE.

Metallurgical composites have been tested from along the extent of the 3km strike at Baldock, across multiple of the largest lodes, and show Mt Ida's gold can be extracted easily utilising a standard CIL adsorption process.

These important answers have given the Company confidence to approve targeted gold drilling at Mt Ida. The aim is to grow the existing resources to beyond +1Moz and create the best opportunity for genuine standalone scale. The mobilisation of the diamond rig targeting deeper high-grade zones will occur in the coming weeks, to join the existing RC program.

Mt Ida is one of the very few large, high-grade undeveloped gold deposits in WA in excess of 500koz. We aim to make it bigger."

[1] Mineral Resource Estimate of 6.6Mt @ 3.5g/t for 752koz as announced to the ASX on 28th June 2024 titled "Major Upgrade to Mt Ida Gold Resource

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Mt Ida Gold Project

Mt Ida is located approximately 100 km northwest of Menzies, approximately 225km by road from Kalgoorlie in Western Australia's prolific Eastern Goldfields mining region (Figure 1). The Project area resides on granted mining leases and is approved for open pit and underground mining at Baldock, which hosts the majority of the high-grade gold Mineral Resource at Mt Ida.

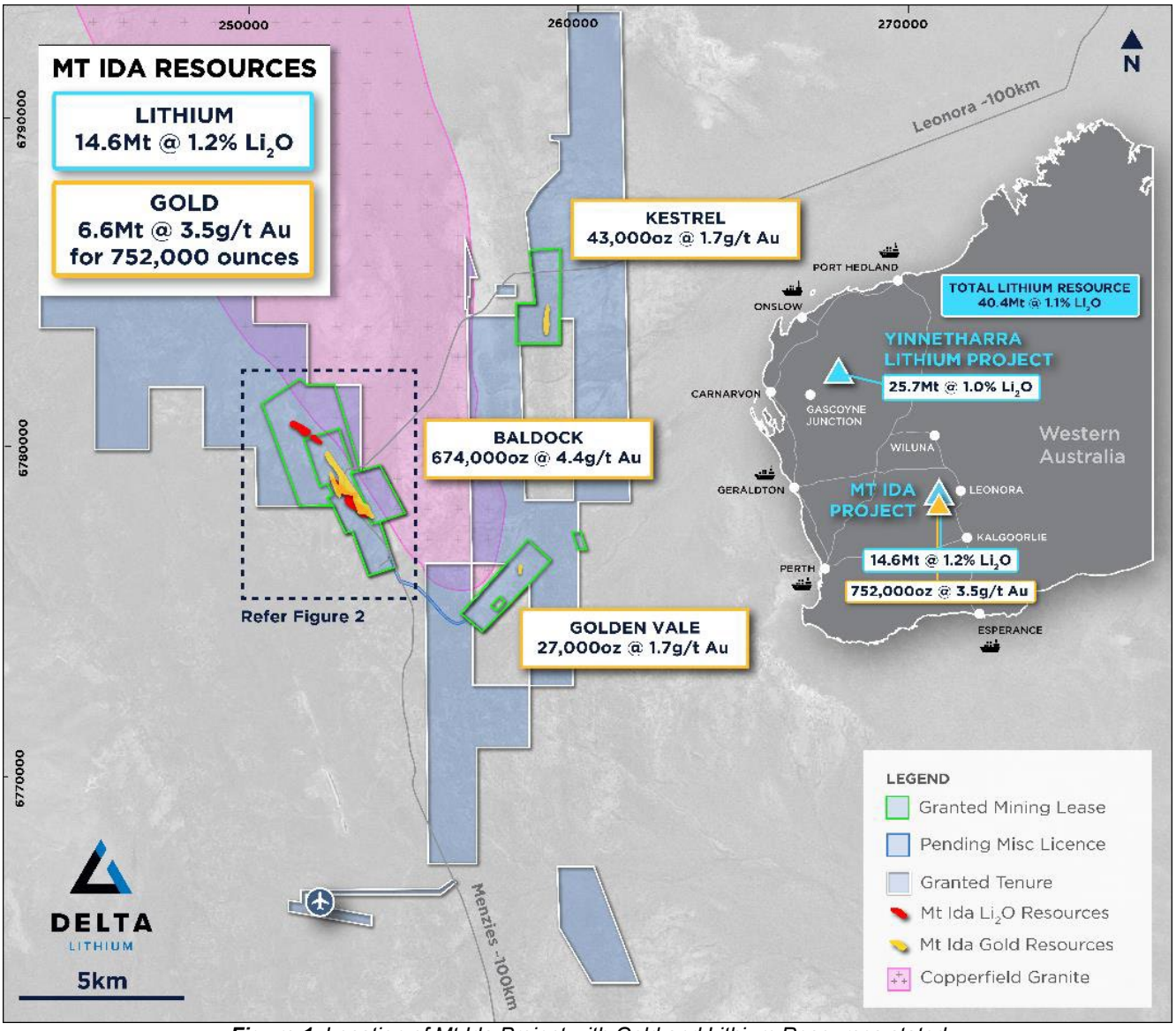

***Figure 1**: Location of Mt Ida Project with Gold and Lithium Resources stated*

Permitting and Approval Update

The Project is located on granted Mining Leases.

The Project area has been subject to previous exploration and mining operational activity.

An updated Mining Proposal (Phase 2) was submitted to DEMIRS in April 2024 to incorporate the Meteor North Open Pit operation at Baldock, an underground operation at Baldock as well as a new explosives magazine location.

Approval of this updated Mining Proposal has been received from DEMIRS. The approved Mining Proposal is shown in Figure 2.

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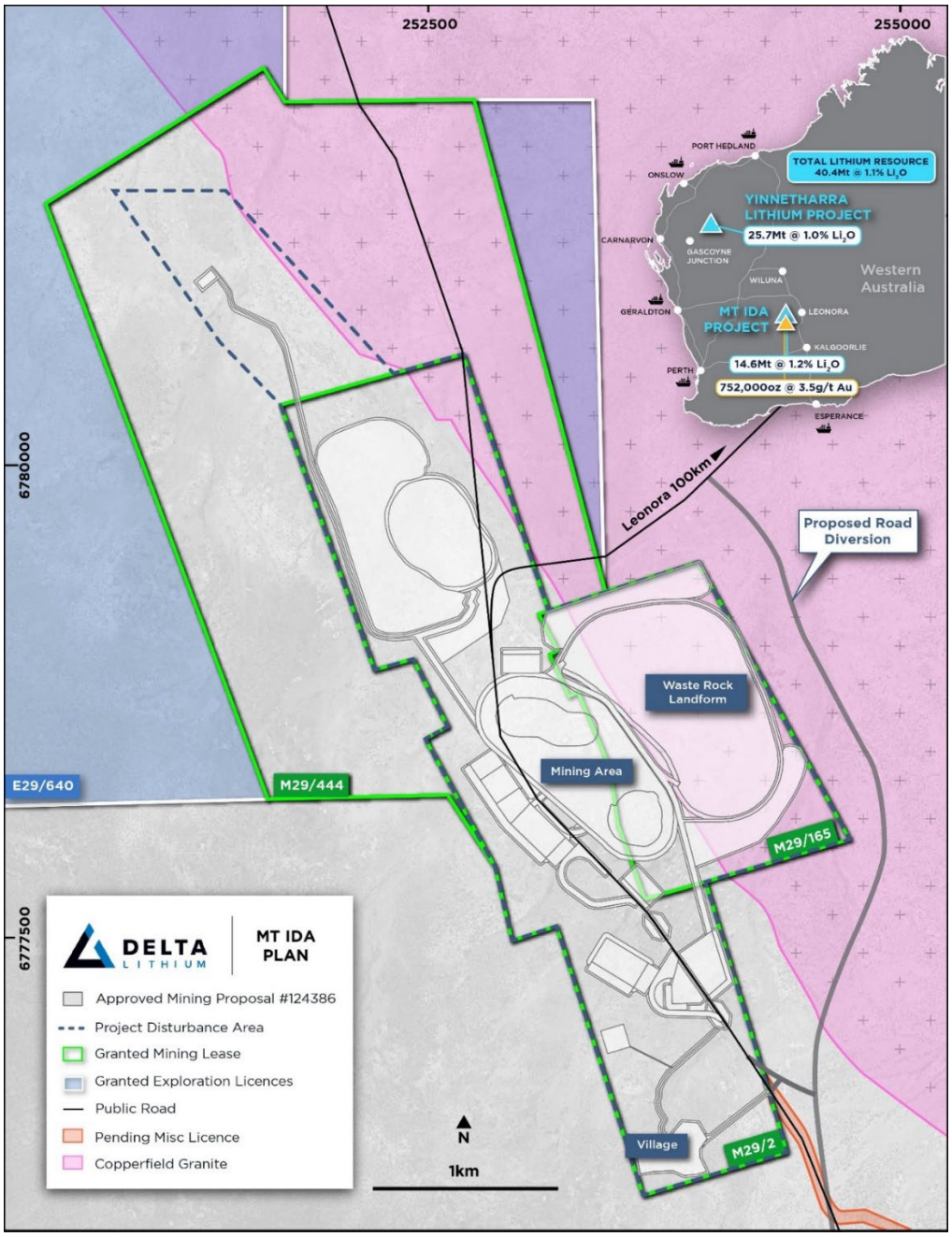

Figure 2: *Current Approved Mining Proposal Disturbance Area for Mt Ida*

In October 2023, Delta received approval of its Stage 1 Mining Proposal from DEMIRS. The Proposal incorporated the following mining activities:

- Open Pit mining from two Open Pits at Baldock (Baldock 086 and Baldock 100);
- Construction of a Waste Rock Landform (WRL);
- Establishment and use of topsoil stockpiles;
- Construction and operation of a ROM pad, explosives magazine and interconnecting roads;
- Mining support infrastructure, including laydown, workshop, water storage dam, groundwater abstraction bores and explosives magazine;
- Expansion to camp facilities and access roads.

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In addition, the following approvals were received:

- Mine Closure Plan approval to support Open Pit operations;
- Native Vegetation Clearing Permit approval received to allow clearing of up to 246ha;
- Works Approval for a 2 Mtpa mobile crushing and screening plant, construction of a turkeys nest, movement of the historic tailings and a landfill site;
- 5C licence for abstraction of 540,000kL water abstraction for tenements M29/2 and M29/165.

No Native Title claim exists over the tenements. Delta has conducted various heritage assessments with no heritage sites identified and heritage clearance received.

All open pit and underground mining at Baldock is now fully permitted.

Gold Mineral Resource Estimate

Delta has recently announced an updated gold resource for its 100% owned Mt Ida Project (refer ASX announcement 28 June 2024 titled) "Mt Ida Gold MRE Update".

The Mineral Resource estimate for Mt Ida Gold is **6.6Mt @ 3.5 g/t Au for 752,000 ounces**[2]

This includes the high grade **Baldock Deposit 4.8Mt @ 4.4g/t Au for 674,000 oz.**
Currently, the majority of the ounces at Baldock reside in 5 Main Lodes (Figure 3), namely:

- 086 Lode at the south end of strike
- 90/100 Lodes in the southern half of strike and highest grade, located in the vicinity of the Sister Sam lithium resource
- 110 Lode central to Baldock strike, located in the vicinity of the Timoni lithium resource
- Meteor North 140 Lode, at the northern end of strike

Table 1 below contains the MRE for these 5 Main Lodes at Baldock. Copper content, found discretely across the Baldock deposit as chalcopyrite is included in this table, as estimated simultaneously with the Gold MRE.

Metallurgical studies are underway to determine whether the copper could potentially add value to the existing planned mining scenarios investigated by the Company in the internal scoping study. The estimated copper content did not contribute to any of the economic assumptions when reporting the current resource under RPEEE provisions of the JORC Code 2012.

[2] See Appendix 2 Mt Ida Gold MRE Summary table

Cut off	Deposit	Indicated					Inferred					Total				
		Tonnes (000s)	Grade g/t Au	Au Ounces (000s)	Grade Cu %	Cu Tonnes (000s)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade g/t Au	Au Ounces (000s)	Grade Cu %	Cu Tonnes (000s)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade g/t Au	Au Ounces (000s)	Grade Cu %	Cu Tonnes (000s)
OP Au 0.5 g/t	086 Lodes	213	3.61	26	0.07	0.2	31	1.00	1	0.06	0.0	243	3.3	26	0.08	0.2
	Lode 090	14	3.86	1.8	0.03	0.0	124	3.14	12	0.01	0.0	138	3.21	14	0.01	0.1
	Lode 100	145	12.76	60	0.44	0.6	92	9.01	27	0.37	0.3	237	11.31	86	0.41	0.9
	Lode 110	250	6.97	56	0.43	1.2	127	5.34	22	0.40	0.5	377	6.42	78	0.42	1.7
	Lode 140	191	5.37	33	0.18	0.3	128	4.65	19	0.14	0.2	319	5.09	52	0.17	0.5
UG 1.5 g/t Au	086 Lodes	12	2.88	1	0.19	0.0	48	5.37	8	0.16	0.1	60	4.9	9	0.05	0.1
	Lode 090	53	7.85	13	0.38	0.2	313	8.40	85	0.34	1.1	366	8.36	98	0.25	1.3
	Lode 100	28	10.37	9	0.39	0.1	225	6.86	50	0.26	0.6	253	7.25	59	0.34	0.7
	Lode 110	15	7.48	4	0.55	0.1	114	6.47	24	0.43	0.5	129	6.6	28	0.44	0.6
	Lode 140	11	2.68	1	0.14	0.0	218	3.77	26	0.12	0.3	229	3.72	27	0.12	0.3
All	086 Lodes	225	3.57	27	0.07	0.2	79	3.80	9	0.12	0.1	303	3.62	35	0.08	0.3
	Lode 090	67	7.00	15	0.30	0.2	437	6.90	97	0.24	1.1	504	6.89	112	0.25	1.3
	Lode 100	173	12.40	69	0.43	0.7	317	7.50	77	0.30	0.9	490	9.18	145	0.37	1.6
	Lode 110	265	7.00	60	0.44	1.3	241	5.90	46	0.41	1.0	506	6.50	106	0.43	2.3
	Lode 140	202	5.20	34	0.18	0.3	346	4.00	45	0.13	0.5	548	4.51	79	0.14	0.8
	Total	**932**	**6.80**	**205**	**0.28**	**2.7**	**1,420**	**6**	**273.7**	**0.25**	**3.5**	**2,352**	**6.3**	**477**	**0.27**	**6.2**

Table 1: *Mt Ida Gold Resource table reporting estimated Au/Cu values by Lode (*figures are not exact and have been rounded)*

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Metallurgy Test Work

Metallurgical test work has been completed on composited representative samples collected across the main Baldock resource lodes as shown in Figure 3.

Each of the five Main Lodes that make up the Baldock area where composited to present spatially variable and representative samples for both Open Pit and Underground potential ore sources at a range of grind sizes. This test work will be used for subsequent flowsheet development for studies on a standalone process plant.

Results of testing indicate that all types of ore are amenable to processing via a standard crushing, grinding, CIL adsorption plant, with gravity recovery of coarse gold. Raw metallurgy tables can be found in Appendix 3 inclusive of reagent usage, which does not indicate major issues surrounding copper content (primarily as lower solubility chalcopyrite) even more so when potential ore blending considerations are applied.

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Test work results by individual lodes within Baldock are summarised below.

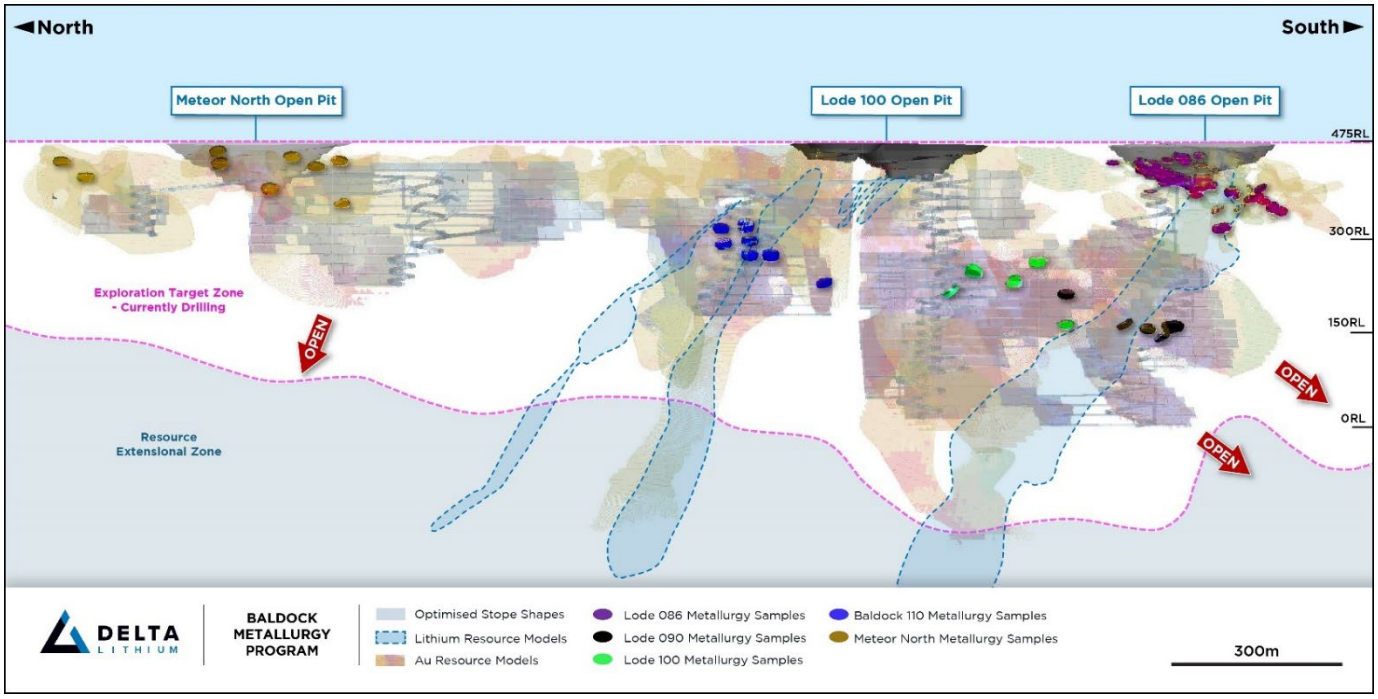

Figure 3: *Baldock Longsection showing metallurgy test work sample collection locations*

Lode 086 test work

Test work for the Baldock 086 lode is summarised in Table 2. Master composites were created for oxide, transitional and fresh ore types from 234kg collected from seventy one separate samples. Results showed excellent overall global recovery between 94 and 99% with significant gravity recoverable gold. Results also confirmed low levels of arsenic and carbon with low levels of copper Test work confirmed low cyanide consumption.

The results show no consistent difference between a 106 micron and 140 micron grind. The composite size on the oxide material was already finer than 106 micron, hence no additional grind size variability test work could be undertaken on this sample.

086 Open Pit & Underground	Grind Size (P80) micron	Calc head grade (g/t)	Gravity Gold (%)	24-hr Au Extraction (%)
Oxide	75	4.8	44	98
Transitional	140	4.8	60	95
	106	4.7	65	99
	75	6.1	63	99
Fresh	140	4.6	52	94
	106	4.4	58	97
	75	3.0	57	96

Table 2: Baldock 086 Lode Metallurgy test work summary

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Underground test work

Test work for the Baldock Underground is summarised in Table 3. Forty two half core samples comprising 496kg were selected from the lodes that comprise a majority of the underground resource, being Lode 90,100 and 110. These samples were used to create master composites for each of the lodes. Global recovery for lodes 090 and 100 ranged between 93-96%, and were lower in the 110 lode, ranging between 88-91%.

Additional dedicated metallurgical test holes for the underground are likely to be incorporated into the upcoming diamond drilling programme at Mt Ida to improve the understanding and confidence of the underground material.

Initial results show low levels of arsenic and organic carbon. Copper levels were increased in some areas (assays ranging from 0.5% - 1.0%) which may increase the possibility of elevated cyanide consumption through preferential complexing with this metal.

Underground Master Composites	Grind Size (P80) micron	Calc head grade (g/t)	Gravity Gold (%)	24-hr Au Extraction (%)
090 Lode	140	8.3	27	94
	106	7.0	32	93
	75	7.4	30	96
100 Lode	140	15.0	47	95
	106	30.8	23	94
	75	15.4	45	96
110 Lode	140	6.2	33	88
	106	6.1	33	89
	75	5.9	34	91

Table 3: Baldock Underground Master Composite Metallurgy test work summary

Meteor North test work

Test work for the Meteor North area at Baldock is summarised in Table 4. Nine 15kg composite samples were collected for Meteor North comprising three samples each from oxide, transitional and fresh ore for spatial variability test work. Meteor North returned the lowest range of overall recoveries for the Baldock Area ranging from 84-95%, however Meteor North represents the lowest amount of resource within the Baldock Area and is also the last area scheduled to be mined. Additional dedicated metallurgical test holes for the Meteor North area are also likely to be incorporated into the upcoming diamond drilling programme at Mt Ida to improve the confidence and understanding of this area.

Meteor North Open Pit & Underground	Grind Size (P80) micron	Calc head grade (g/t)	Gravity Gold (%)	24-hr Au Extraction (%)
Oxide	140	2.6	18	93
	106	2.6	18	95
	75	2.4	20	95
Transitional	140	3.4	18	85
	106	3.3	18	88
	75	3.3	19	95
Fresh	140	5.1	33	84
	106	5.9	29	87
	75	5.6	30	89

Table 4: Baldock Meteor North Metallurgy test work summary

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Bond Ball Mill Work Index

Bond ball work index tests were completed on the underground composite samples to inform future flow sheet design. As a majority of the resource is fresh rock from underground, a process plant design would be based on nameplate being underground fresh rock throughput, with additional upside to throughput rates anticipated whilst treating oxide or transitional material.

The bond ball work index results are shown in Table 5. This range is typical of what would be expected for a typical underground fresh rock in a WA gold mine.

Bond Ball Mill Work Index	BBWi (KWh/t)
090 Lode Master Composite	17
100 Lode Master Composite	16
110 Lode Master Composite	20

Table 5: Bond ball Mill Work Index Summary

Processing Plant

Delta has received non-binding indicative terms for processing from a number of third parties, which are being progressed and are commercially sensitive.

Delta has also engaged GR Engineering Services Ltd (GRES) for studies related to a standalone Processing Plant. The assumed processing route is a standard crush, grind, gravity and CIL adsorption to produce a dore as shown in Figure 4.

The Capex will include the plant, plant related infrastructure (eg administration buildings, workshops and stores), first fills and spares. It does not include borefields, power supply or tailings storage facility. These estimates will be firmed up as part of ongoing study work.

The Opex cost estimate will include ROM loading through to tailings deposition, decant return and process related administration costs. It excludes mining, geology, sustaining capital, site administration outside of processing, head office costs, royalties, insurances, community contributions and grade control assays.

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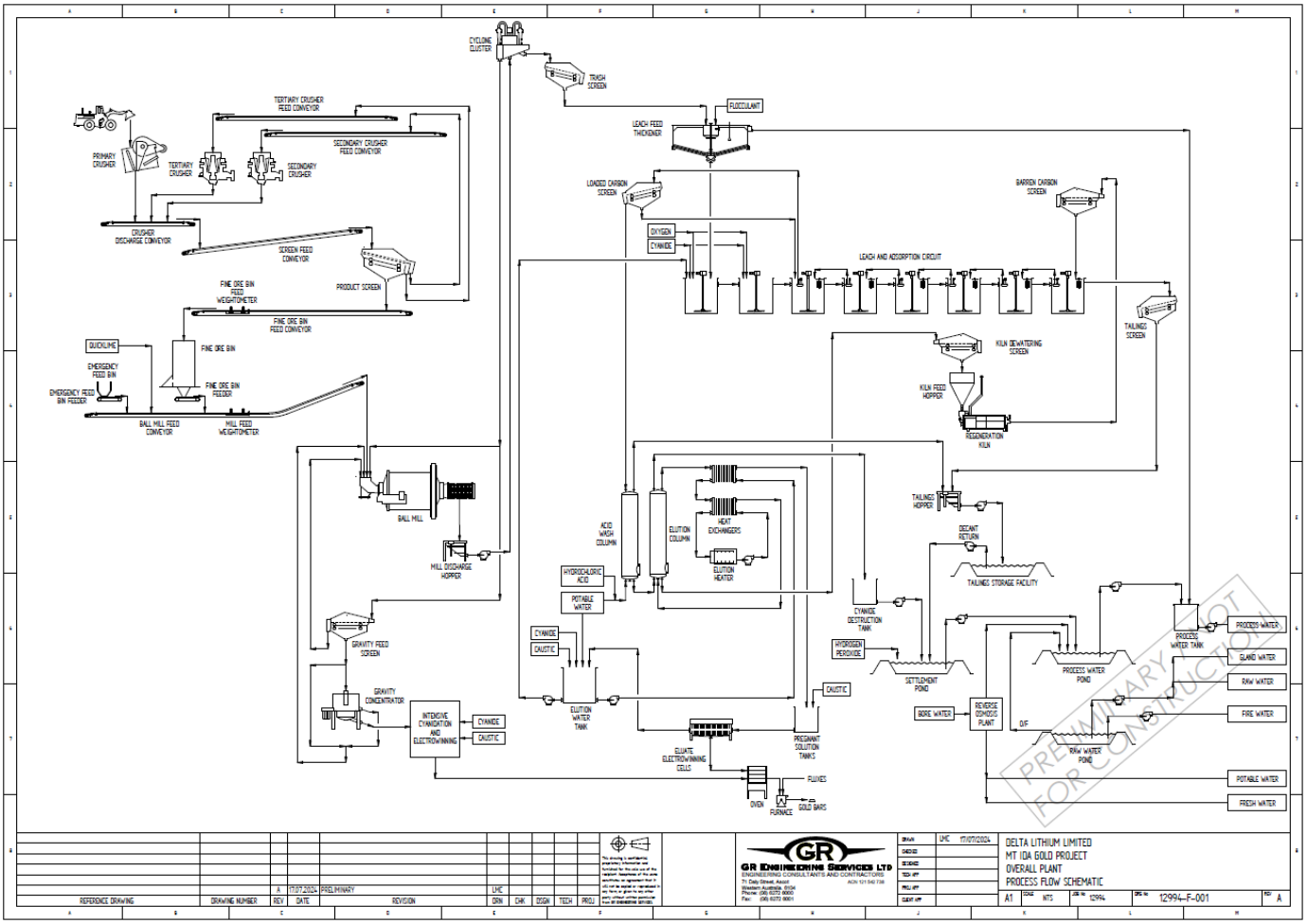

Figure 4: *Conceptual Process Plant Schematic*

Potential Resource Growth

The Company has approved a $5-6M exploration drilling program at Mt Ida. This is the first program that is primarily targeting the gold resources since Delta's acquisition of the project in 2021. The majority of previous drilling that has been undertaken at Mt Ida has been focused on LCT mineralisation which also intercepted the gold lodes due to their spatial relationship with the pegmatites.

The four-stage program will consist of approximately 35-40,000 drill metres including both RC and diamond drilling at Baldock, then regional RC drilling across the wider Mt Ida tenure including Kestrel and Golden Vale.

Stages 1-3 will comprise RC and diamond drilling at the Baldock area. This drilling will target shallow resource extensions along the 3km strike of the Baldock Deposit and deeper drilling to test the downdip and plunge extensions to higher grade shoots. See Figure 5 for the staged approach to the Baldock drilling.

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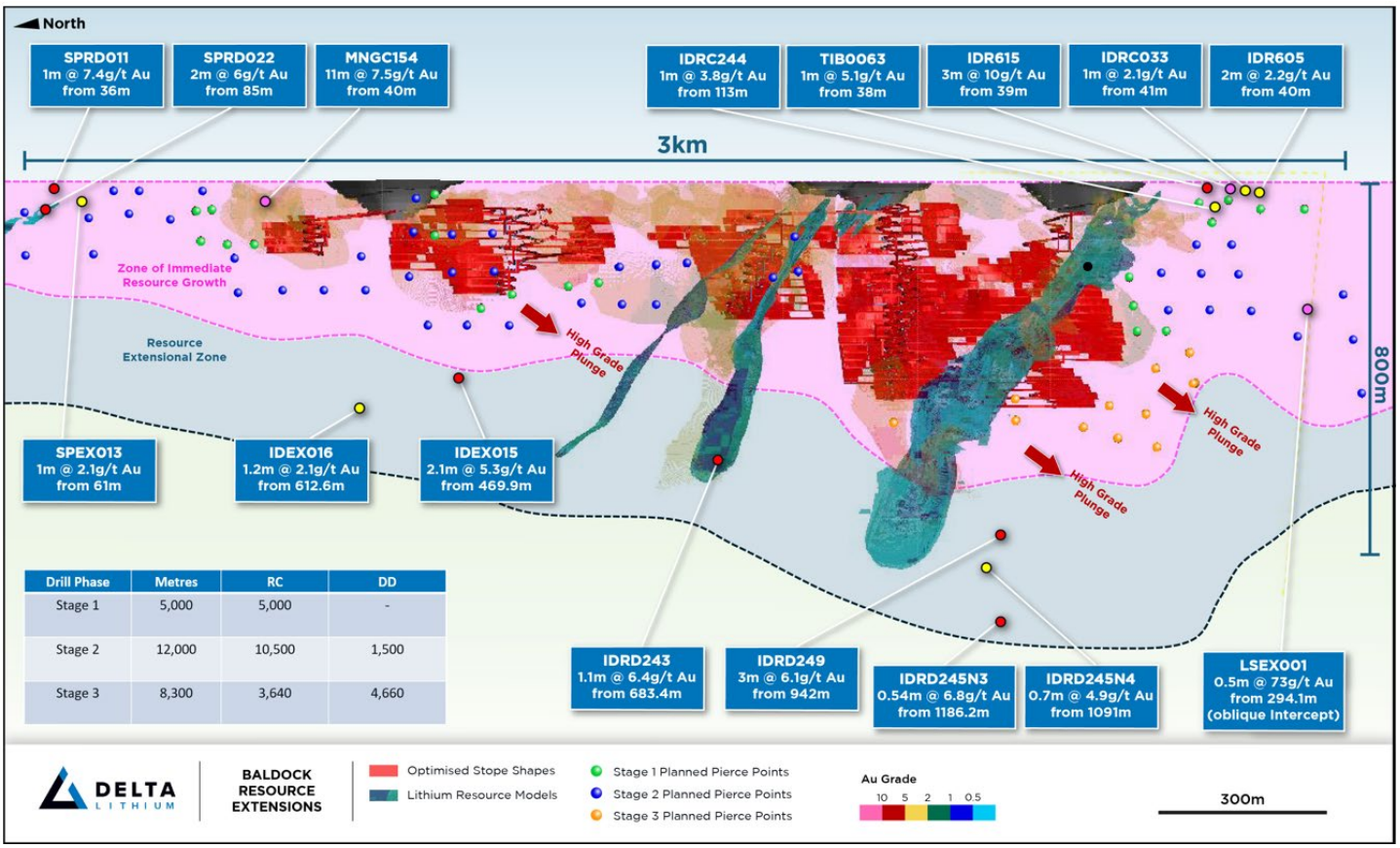

Drill Phase	Metres	RC	DD
Stage 1	5,000	5,000	-
Stage 2	12,000	10,500	1,500
Stage 3	8,300	3,640	4,660

***Figure 5**: Baldock Deposit Long Section showing 3-stage Drill Program targeting Gold at Baldock*

The Stage 4 RC drilling will assess a number of defined regional prospects, including the gold MRE at Kestrel and Golden Vale. Drillholes have been designed to follow up historic high-grade intercepts. See Figure 6 for regional drilling areas.

Results from drilling will be released to market as they become available.

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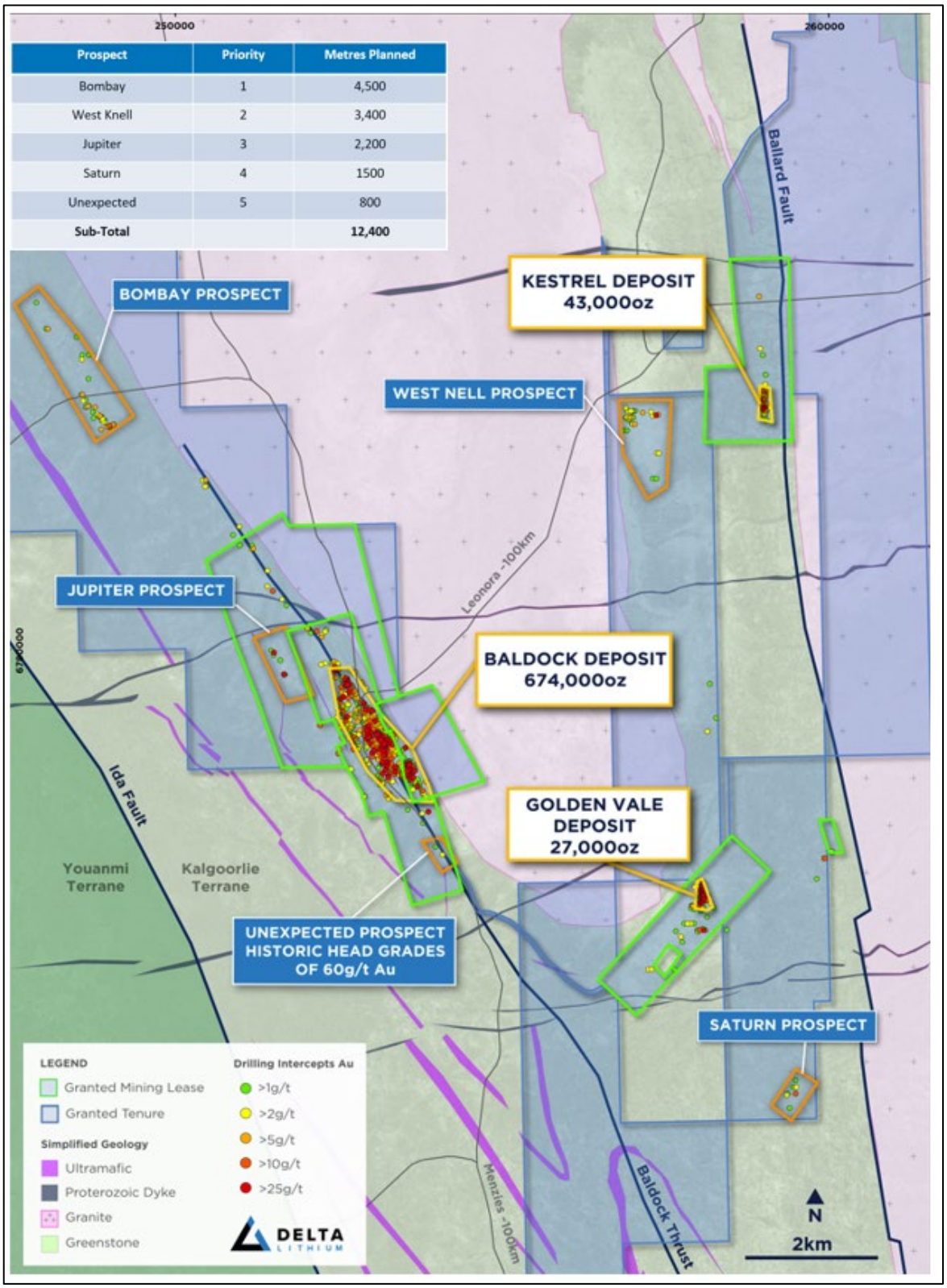

Figure 6: *Mt Ida Au 2012 JORC compliant resources and regional prospects*

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Internal Scoping Study

An internal Scoping Study has been completed by the Company. Due to the proportion of inferred material, the Company is not permitted to release the production physicals and cost estimate information. However, the positive results provide sufficient encouragement for the Company to invest further in improving the gold resource confidence and scale at Mt Ida.

The Scoping Study considered all material modifying factors such as mining assumptions, geotechnical, metallurgy as well as groundwater and surface water studies, project infrastructure, environmental and social factors.

The Scoping Study contemplated a conventional open pit and underground operation. Typical sections of the open pits and underground are shown below.

Upon completion of the drilling referenced in this announcement and upon the basis of the reported metallurgy results and further testwork, Delta intends to update the Mineral Resource Estimate and build upon the work completed by Scoping Study to publish a Pre-Feasibility Study and maiden Reserve Statement. This is anticipated to be completed in the current Financial Year.

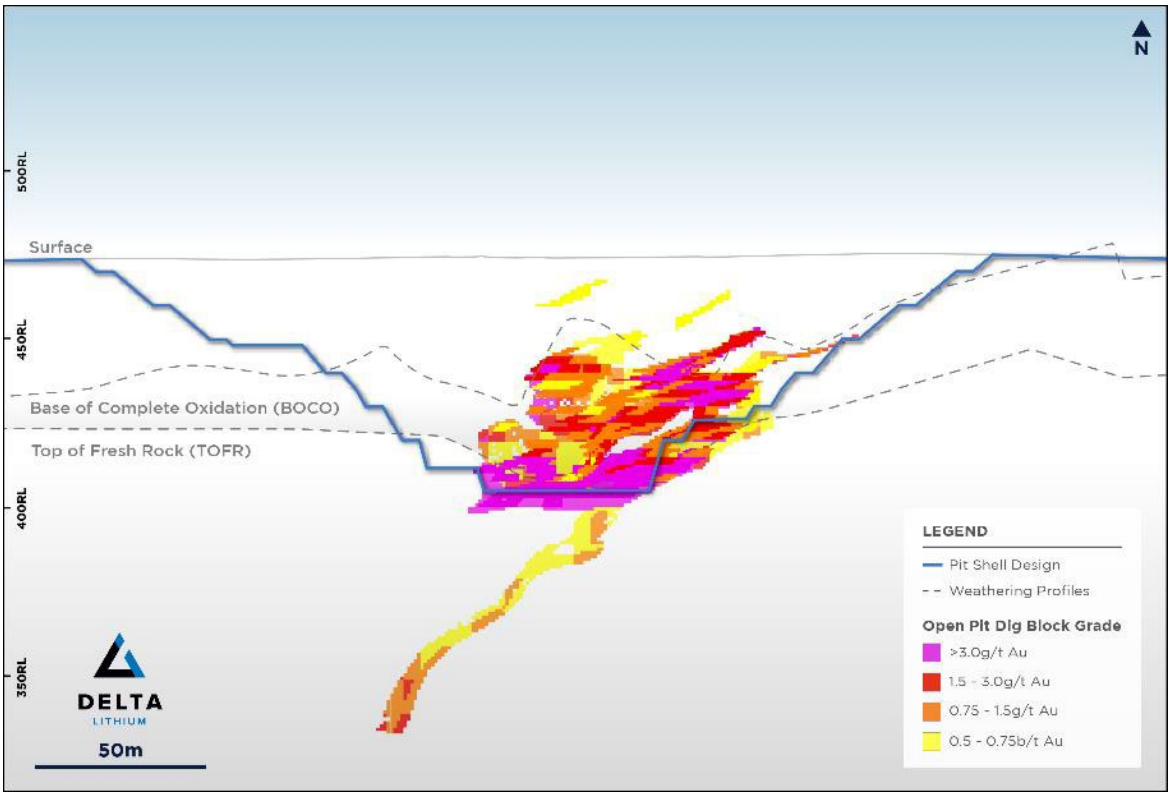

***Figure 7**: Cross Section of Baldock 086 Optimised Pit Shell at 6,778,224mN*

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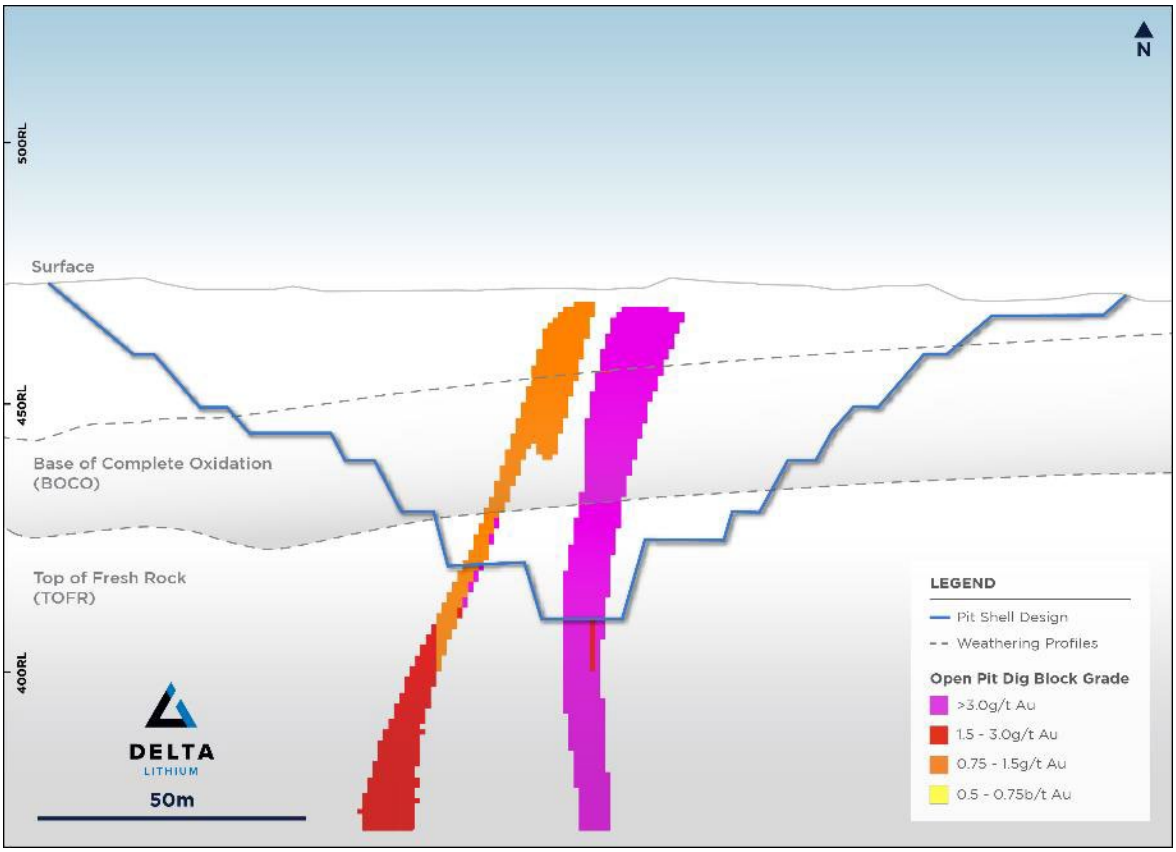

Figure 8: *Cross Section of Baldock 100 Optimised Pit Shell at 6,778,608mN*

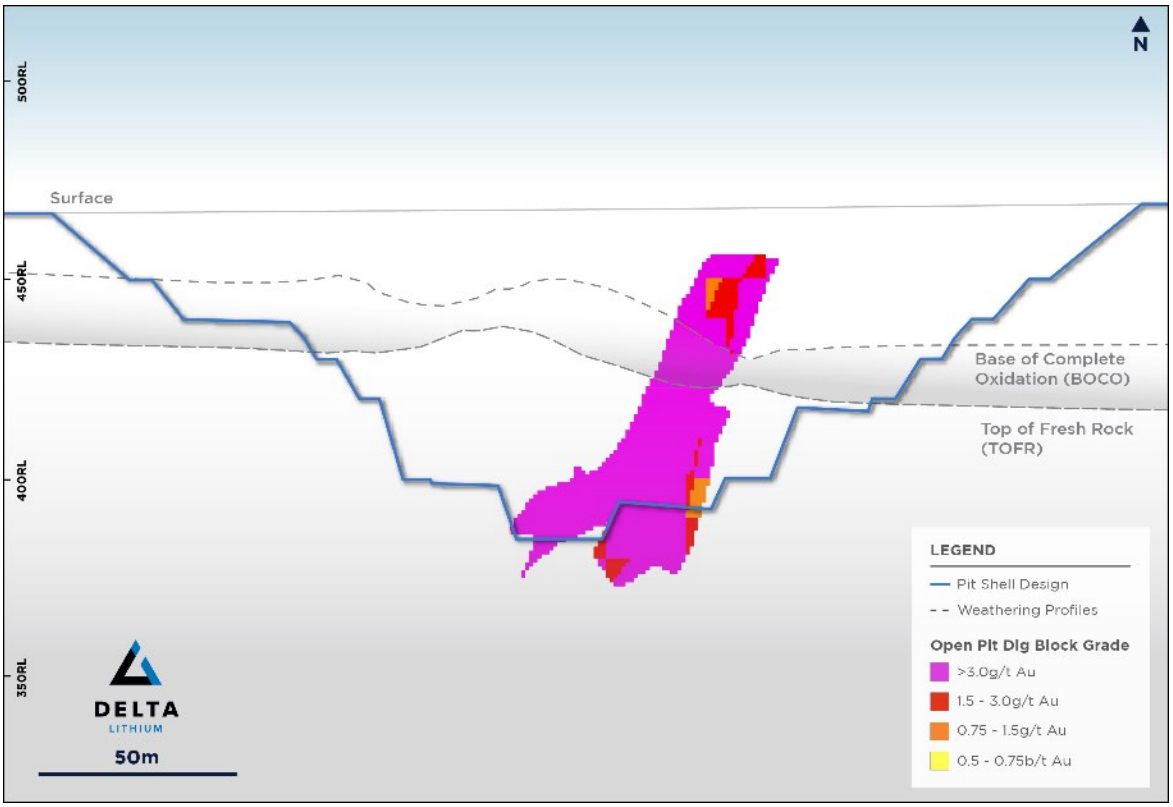

Figure 9: *Cross Section of Baldock Meteor Nth Optimised Pit Shell at 6,779,547mN*

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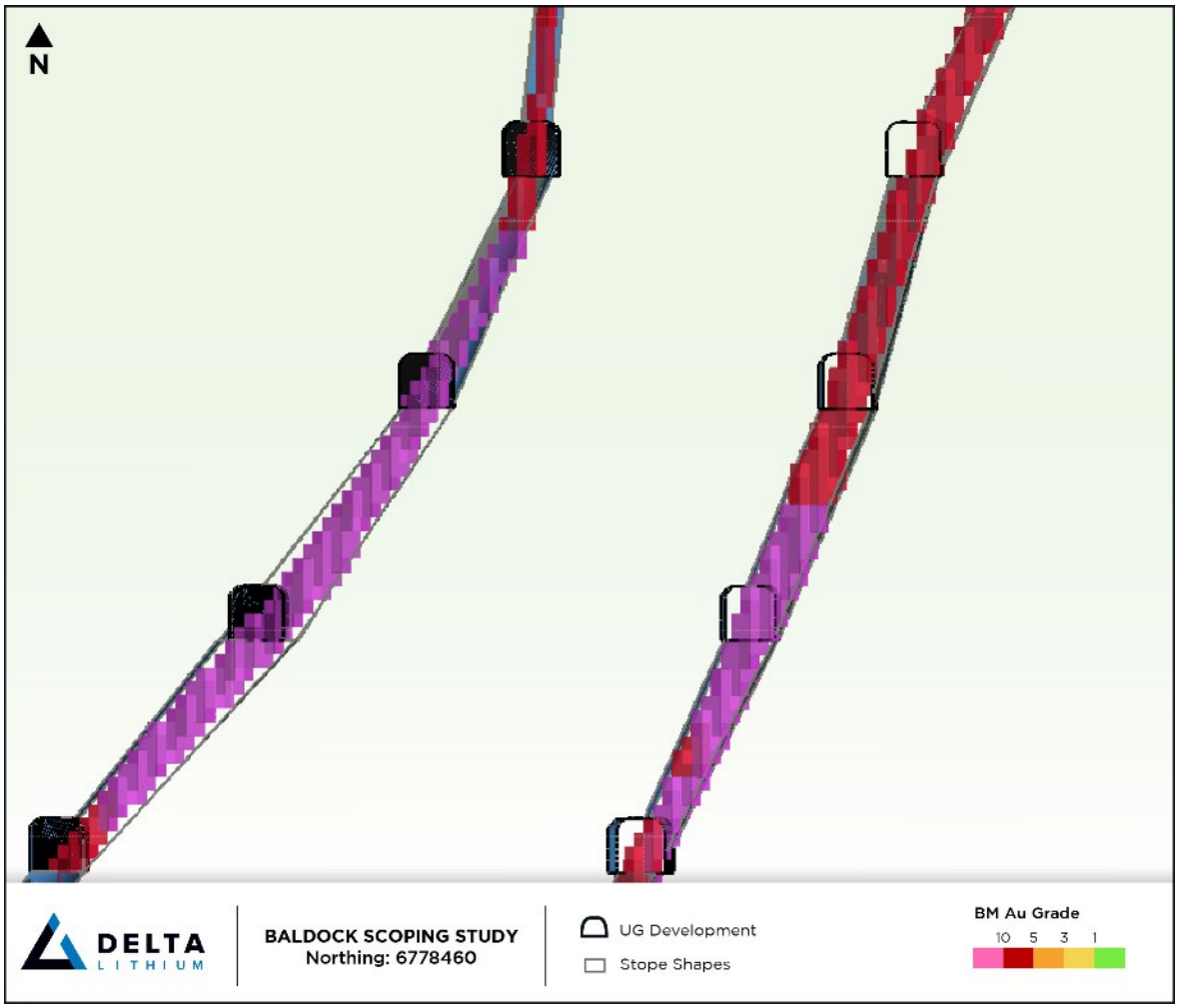

Figure 10: *Cross Section through Baldock Underground Northing 6778460*

Future Work and Risk Mitigation Steps

Delta has deployed an RC drill rig to Mt Ida, with an additional DD drill rig planned. Drilling is designed to target high-grade gold extensions, upgrade existing JORC resources from Inferred to Indicated and expand gold resources immediately adjacent to the potential future mining areas.

Delta has commissioned engineering studies on a standalone processing route. A standalone processing plant would also require Delta to prepare and submit the necessary permitting approvals with DEMIRS and DWER for the processing plant and tailings dam facility.

Delta will also continue advancing work streams on other technical modifying factors such as Metallurgy and Geotechnical to a level of detail which would support a maiden Reserve declaration at Mt Ida.

Next Steps

- Advance metallurgical and geotechnical studies to a sufficient level of detail for a future Reserve Statement with the completion of a PFS
- Continue studies for a standalone process plant option
- Continue to grow the gold MRE through further extensional and exploration drilling

Release authorised by the Managing Director on behalf of the Board of Delta Lithium Limited.

For further information, please contact:

Delta Lithium
James Croser, Managing Director
Peter Gilford, CFO & Company Secretary
+61 8 6109 0104
info@deltalithium.com.au

Investor/Media Enquiries
Sodali & Co
Michael Weir +61 402 347 032

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About Delta Lithium

Delta Lithium (ASX: DLI) is an exploration and development company focused on bringing high-quality, lithium-bearing pegmatite deposits, located in Western Australia, into production. With current global JORC compliant resources of 40.4Mt@1.1%Li2O, strong balance sheet and an experienced team driving the exploration and development workstreams, Delta Lithium is rapidly advancing its Projects.

The Mt Ida Project has coincident gold and lithium orebodies and holds a critical advantage over other developers with existing Mining Leases and an approved Mining Proposal for both OP & UG mining. Delta Lithium is pursuing a development pathway to unlock maximum value for shareholders. Delta is currently drilling to extend the high-grade gold resources at Mt Ida.

Delta Lithium also holds the highly prospective Yinnetharra Lithium Project that is already showing signs of becoming one of Australia's most exciting lithium regions, with exciting lithium discoveries at the Malinda and Jamesons prospects. The Company is currently conducting exploration activities at Yinnetharra with drilling and fieldwork ongoing throughout 2024 across our large tenure package, testing additional targets and building on the Maiden Resource released in December 2023.

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this Announcement that relates to exploration results is based upon work undertaken by Mr. Shane Murray, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr. Murray has sufficient experience that 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 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results. Mr Murray is an employee of Delta Lithium Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resources for the gold deposits at the Mt Ida Project was prepared by Michael Andrew an employee of Snowden Optiro. Mr Andrew is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Andrew consents to the inclusion of the information in the release in the form and context in which it appears.

Refer to www.deltalithium.com.au for past ASX announcements.

Past Exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates reported in this announcement have been previously prepared and disclosed by Delta Lithium in accordance with JORC 2012. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and content in which the Competent Person's findings are presented here have not been materially modified from the original market announcement, and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning Mineral Resource Estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Refer to www.deltalithium.com.au for details on past exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates.

Disclaimer

This release may include forward-looking and aspirational statements. These statements are based on Delta Lithium management's expectations and beliefs concerning future events as of the time of the release of this announcement. Forward-looking and aspirational statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are outside the control of Delta Lithium, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. Delta Lithium makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward looking or aspirational statements made in this release to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this release, except as required by applicable laws and the ASX Listing

Refer to www.deltalithium.com.au for past ASX announcements.

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Appendix 1 Lithium MRE summary table

Delta Lithium Group Mineral Resource estimate						
	Resource category	Cut-off grade (Li_2O%)	Li_2O Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O Grade (% Li_2O)	Li_2O (Kt)	Ta_2O_5 Grade (Ta_2O_5 ppm)
Yinnetharra	Measured	0.5	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		6.7	1.0	65	**51**
	Inferred		19.0	1.0	181	67
	Total Resource		**25.7**	**1.0**	**246**	**62**
Mt Ida	Measured	0.5	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		7.8	1.3	104	224
	Inferred		6.8	1.1	76	154
	Total Resource		**14.6**	**1.2**	**180**	**191**
Total Measured			-	-	-	-
Total Indicated			14.5	1.2	169	144
Total Inferred			25.8	1.0	257	90
Total			**40.4**	**1.1**	**426**	**109**

Notes:
Tonnages and grades have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Inconsistencies in the totals are due to rounding.

Appendix 2 Mt Ida Gold MRE summary table

Cut off	Deposit	Indicated Tonnes (000s)	Indicated Grade g/t Au	Indicated Ounces (000s)	Inferred Tonnes (000s)	Inferred Grade g/t Au	Inferred Ounces (000s)	Total Tonnes (000s)	Total Grade g/t Au	Total Ounces (000s)
Open Pit Au 0.5 g/t	Baldock	1,345	4.9	209.0	1,512	3.2	158	2,857	4.0	367
	Kestrel	-	-	-	570	1.6	29	570	1.6	29
	Golden Vale	-	-	-	496	1.7	27	496	1.7	27
0.0 g/t Au Cut off	Mt Ida Tailings	-	-	-	500	0.5	8	500	0.5	8
Underground 1.5 g/t Au	Baldock	180	5.8	33.0	1,780	4.8	274	1,960	4.9	307
	Kestrel	-	-	-	220	1.9	14	220	1.9	14
	Golden Vale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All	Mt Ida Tailings				500	0.5	8	500	0.5	8
	Baldock	1,525	4.9	242.0	3,292	4.1	432	4,817	4.4	674
	Kestrel	-	-	-	790	1.7	43	790	1.7	43
	Golden Vale	-	-	-	496	1.7	27	496	1.7	27
	Total	1,525	4.9	242.0	5,078	3.1	510	**6,603**	**3.5**	**752**

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Appendix 3 Metallurgy Composites individual results

Comp ID	Test ID	Grind Size P80 (µm)	Start NaCN (ppm)	Head Au Grade (g/t)		Au Extraction (%)						Tail Au Grade (g/t)	Reagents (kg/t)	
				Assay	Calc.	Grav	2-hr	4-hr	8-hr	24-hr	48-hr		NaCN	Lime
OXIDE GOLD ORE MASTER COMPOSITE # 1	IM2078	75	1000	4.55 / 3.55	4.76	44.14	84.20	86.93	91.40	97.83	99.26	0.04	0.54	7.43
TRANSITIONAL GOLD ORE MASTER COMPOSITE # 2	IM2190	140	1000	8.73 / 4.13	4.84	60.38	92.21	93.68	93.68	95.04	95.04	0.24	0.74	9.22
	IM2191	106	1000		4.70	64.64	94.26	98.78	98.78	100.18	98.83	0.06	0.56	8.22
	IM2079	75	1000		6.06	63.03	97.39	98.34	99.97	99.97	98.84	0.07	0.68	8.73
FRESH GOLD ORE MASTER COMPOSITE # 3	IM2192	140	1000	3.17 / 3.83	4.57	52.30	86.00	90.65	92.14	93.58	94.97	0.23	1.20	7.44
	IM2193	106	1000		4.40	57.51	84.17	90.61	93.71	96.70	96.70	0.15	0.96	7.80
	IM2080	75	1000		3.02	56.61	91.32	92.03	93.44	95.74	96.19	0.12	1.25	7.68

Table 6: *Lode 086 Metallurgy test work Results*

Comp ID	Test ID	Grind Size P80 (µm)	Start NaCN (ppm)	Head Au Grade (g/t)		Au Extraction (%)						Tail Au Grade (g/t)	Reagents (kg/t)	
				Assay	Calc.	Grav	2-hr	4-hr	8-hr	24-hr	48-hr		NaCN	Lime
CORE (UNDERGROUND) 090 GOLD ORE MASTER COMPOSITE # 1	IM2300	140	1000	29.5 / 11.3 / 16.2 / 7.73	8.25	27.36	55.01	69.56	84.03	93.85	95.52	0.37	0.77	2.58
	IM2301	106	1000		6.97	32.37	65.93	76.93	88.34	92.55	95.70	0.30	1.25	2.60
	IM2302	75	1000		7.41	30.45	65.60	77.12	90.36	95.63	95.82	0.31	1.44	3.13
CORE (UNDERGROUND) 100 GOLD ORE MASTER COMPOSITE # 2	IM2303	140	1000	22.6 / 21.4 / 6.93 / 14.2	15.0	46.55	68.88	85.25	92.25	95.41	96.14	0.58	0.84	2.50
	IM2304	106	1000		30.8	22.68	41.30	47.68	51.32	93.68	98.57	0.44	0.91	2.73
	IM2305	75	1000		15.4	45.42	77.73	87.69	93.33	95.77	97.47	0.39	0.95	3.43
CORE (UNDERGROUND) 110 GOLD ORE MASTER COMPOSITE # 3	IM2306	140	1000	30.1 / 27.9 / 4.45 / 6.26	6.16	33.07	72.71	82.10	85.10	87.82	89.37	0.66	1.05	3.55
	IM2307	106	1000		6.10	33.42	75.41	83.47	87.43	89.27	91.07	0.55	1.12	3.65
	IM2308	75	1000		5.94	34.33	79.95	85.55	89.62	91.27	93.35	0.40	1.90	3.45

Table 7: *Underground Metallurgy test work Results*

Comp ID	Test ID	Grind Size P80 (µm)	Start NaCN (ppm)	Head Au Grade (g/t)		Au Extraction (%)						Tail Au Grade (g/t)	Reagents (kg/t)	
				Assay	Calc.	Grav	2-hr	4-hr	8-hr	24-hr	48-hr		NaCN	Lime
MNGC OXIDE GOLD ORE MASTER COMPOSITE # 1	IM2269	140	1000	2.43 / 2.48 / 2.32 / 2.27 / 2.08	2.64	18.03	77.66	82.04	87.43	92.71	93.75	0.17	0.48	9.97
	IM2270	106	1000		2.64	18.04	81.06	86.54	90.85	94.56	95.08	0.13	0.41	10.23
	IM2271	75	1000		2.39	19.95	87.80	90.83	93.22	94.97	94.97	0.12	0.35	11.64
MNGC TRANSITIONAL GOLD ORE MASTER COMPOSITE # 2	IM2272	140	1000	3.94 / 3.98 / 3.93 / 3.46 / 3.23	3.39	18.11	33.97	45.07	59.76	84.70	86.72	0.45	3.16	7.09
	IM2273	106	1000		3.32	18.49	33.56	47.95	67.22	88.26	91.57	0.28	3.58	6.78
	IM2274	75	1000		3.32	18.51	25.83	38.04	61.41	94.69	95.93	0.14	3.55	7.32
MNGC FRESH GOLD ORE MASTER COMPOSITE # 3	IM2275	140	1000	7.48 / 11.4 / 5.99 / 5.60 / 5.68	5.13	33.11	47.75	65.53	79.68	84.04	86.44	0.70	2.02	5.84
	IM2276	106	1000		5.90	28.77	50.60	72.06	83.14	87.17	89.49	0.62	1.70	5.47
	IM2277	75	1000		5.61	30.27	58.62	78.23	86.09	89.08	90.55	0.53	1.67	5.51

Table 8: *Meteor North Metallurgy test work Results*

Composite	Micrometres		GBP	BBWi
	F80	P80	(g/rev)	(kWh/t)
CORE (UNDERGROUND) 090 GOLD ORE MASTER COMPOSITE # 1	2634	84	1.169	16.5
CORE (UNDERGROUND) 100 GOLD ORE MASTER COMPOSITE # 2	2596	83	1.174	16.3
CORE (UNDERGROUND) 110 GOLD ORE MASTER COMPOSITE # 3	2702	84	0.920	20.1

Table 9: *Bond Ball Work Index Results*

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition
Table 1; Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data Mount Ida

Criteria	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 50 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	• Reverse circulation (RC) drilling has been carried out by DLI at the Mt Ida • RC samples are collected from a static cone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone on the rig • DD sampling, when completed is generally carried out to lithological/alteration domains with lengths between 0.3-1.1m • Historical data has been supplied by the previous project owner (Ora Banda Ltd), reverse circulation (RC) drilling and diamond drilling has been completed at the Project.. • Limited historical data has been supplied, historic sampling has been carried out by Hammill Resources, International Goldfields, La Mancha Resources, Eastern Goldfields and Ora Banda Mining, and has included RC, DD and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling • Historic sampling of RC drilling has been carried out via a static cone splitter mounted beneath a cyclone return system to produce a representative sample, or via scoop. • Reports suggest that historic sampling of DD core has been completed to constrain mineralisation and to lithological boundaries. • These methods of sampling are considered to be appropriate for this style of exploration
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).	• Diamond drilling is generally carried out by Frontline Drilling utilising a Sandvik DE880 truck mounted multipurpose rig and is HQ or NQ diameter. RC drilling is carried out by Orlando Drilling using a Schramm T685 rig • Some RC precollars will be completed, diamond tails will be completed in the coming weeks on these holes • Historic RC drilling was completed using a T450 drill rig with external booster and auxiliary air unit, or unspecified methods utilising a 133mm face sampling bit • It is assumed industry standard drilling methods and equipment were utilised for all drilling

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.	• Sample condition is recorded for every RC drill metre including noting the presence of water or minimal sample return, inspections of rigs are carried out daily • Recovery on diamond core is generally recorded by measuring the core metre by metre • Poor recoveries can occasionally encountered in near surface drilling due to the weathered nature • Historic RC recoveries were visually estimated on the rig, bulk reject sample from the splitter was retained on site in green bags for use in weighing and calculating drill recoveries at a later date if required • Sample weights were recorded by the laboratory
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.	• Quantitative and qualitative geological logging of drillholes adheres to company policy and includes lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering • Diamond core and RC chip logging records lithology, mineralogy, alteration, weathering, veining, RQD, SG and structural data • All diamond drillholes and RC chip trays are photographed in full • A complete quantitative and qualitative logging suite was supplied for historic drilling including lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining and weathering • No historic chip photography has been supplied • Logging is of a level suitable to support Mineral resource estimates and subsequent mining studies

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.	• DD sampling is generally undertaken by lithological/alteration domain to a maximum of 1.1m and a minimum of 0.3m. Core is cut in half with one half sent to the lab and one half retained in the core tray • Occasional wet RC samples are encountered, extra cleaning of the splitter is carried out afterward • When pegmatites are intercepted, RC and core samples are analysed for Li suite elements by ALS Laboratories, Samples are crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns for peroxide fusion digest followed by ICPOES or ICPMS determination • When potential Au/Cu lodes are intercepted, RC and core samples are analysed first via Photon / Fire assay methods and then subsequently MICP61 L for the base metal suite by ALS Laboratories, Samples are crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns before 4 acid digest with ICPMS finish or fire assay with ICPMS finish • Samples analysed via photon assay at ALS are dried and crushed to 3mm with 500g of material utilised for the analysis • To ensure a robust geochemical database and to ensure all mineralisation haloes are captured for MRE purposes, in some cases samples are submitted for both the Li suite and the Photon/FA & MICP61 L. This is due to the spatial relationship between the Au/Cu lodes and the LCT pegmatites. • Historic RC sampling methods included single metre static cone split from the rig or via scoop from the green bags, field duplicates were manually inserted at a rate of within the pegmatite zones • Historic samples were recorded as being mostly dry • Historic samples were analysed by Nagrom or ALS Laboratories where 3kg samples were crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns for a sodium peroxide fusion followed by ICP-MS determination for 25 elements. • Semi-Quantitative XRD analysis was carried out by Microanalysis Australia using a representative sub-sample that was lightly ground such that 90% was passing 20 µm to eliminate preferred orientation • TIMA sampling was also completed on pulverised lab pulp material, this was completed to quantify the mineralogical makeup of pegmatites in particular. • A number of samples from across the Au/Cu orebodies were extracted and sent to ALS laboratories for subsequent metallurgical analysis.
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. 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. 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.	• Samples have been analysed by an external laboratory utilising industry accredited standard methods. • The assay method utilised by ALS for core sampling allows for total dissolution of the sample where required • Standards and blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 in RC and DD sampling, all QAQC analyses were within tolerance • The sodium peroxide fusion used for historic assaying is a total digest method • All historic samples are assumed to have been prepared and assayed by industry standard techniques and methods • In the historic data field duplicates, certified reference materials (CRMs) and blanks were inserted into the sampling sequence at a rate of 1:20 within mineralised zones. • Internal standards, duplicates and repeats were carried out by Nagrom and ALS as part of the assay process • No standards were used in the XRD/TIMA process .

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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	• Significant intercepts have been reviewed by senior personnel • Primary data is collected via excel templates and third-party logging software (Geobank) with inbuilt validation functions, the data is forwarded to the Database administrator for entry into a secure SQL database • Historic data was recorded in logbooks or spreadsheets before transfer into a geological database • No adjustments to assay data have been made other than conversion from Li to Li_2O and Ta to Ta_2O_5
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	• Drill collars are located using a handheld GPS unit, all holes will be surveyed by trained DLI personnel using a Trimble DGPS once the program is complete • GDA94 MGA zone 51 grid coordinate system was used • Downhole surveys were completed by Frontline drilling using a multishot tool • Historic collars were located using handheld Garmin GPS unit with +/- 5m accuracy • Historic holes were not downhole surveyed, planned collar surveys were provided
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.	• Drill hole spacing is variable throughout the program area • Spacing is considered appropriate for this style of exploration • Sample compositing has not been applied
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	• Drill holes were orientated to intersect the gold lodes as close to perpendicular as possible; drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any bias to sampling techniques
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	• Samples are prepared onsite under supervision of DLI staff and transported by a third party directly to the laboratory • Historic samples were collected, stored, and delivered to the laboratory by company personnel
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Snowden Optiro carried out a review of all DLI sampling protocols during a MRE in 2023.

JORC Table 2; Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results, Mt Ida

Criteria		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	• Drilling and sampling activities have been carried on M29/002 & E29/0640 • The tenements are in good standing order • There are no heritage issues

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Criteria		Commentary
	to obtaining a licence to operate in the area	
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The area has a long history of gold mining dating back to the1800s, activities carried out shallow OP mining, elluvial mining and advanced UG mining. • UG mining last took place at Mt Ida in 2009 with Monarch Gold extracting material from the Baldock 100 lode using RUC mining. • Targeted gold exploration has occurred across the tenure by a range of different companies over the last 50 years. • A detailed review of all exploration work was completed by Ora Banda in 2020.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Mt Ida project is located within the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia within the Mt Ida/Ularring greenstone belt • Locally the Kurrajong Antiform dominates the regional structure at Mount Ida, a south-southeast trending, tight isoclinal fold that plunges at a low angle to the south. The Antiform is comprised of a layered greenstone sequence of mafic and ultramafic rocks • Late stage granitoids and pegmatites intrude the sequence
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• A list of the drill hole coordinates, orientations and metrics are provided as an appended table when applicable
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.	• No metal equivalents are used • Significant intercepts are calculated with a nominal cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t.
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').	• The geometry of the mineralisation is roughly perpendicular to the drilling (050 - 060 degrees) • The gold/copper lodes generally trend to the NW and dip to the Southwest on the Western side of the Copperfield Granite
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.	• Figures are included in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high	• All drill collars, and significant intercepts have been reported in the appendix when applicable

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Criteria		Commentary
	grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.	• The metallurgical test results are material to the project and are reported in this announcement
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.	• POW's are in place to allow all planned RC, DD and RCDD drilling at Mt Ida.

JORC Table 1; Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Mt Ida

The following table provides a summary of important assessment and reporting criteria used for the reporting of the Mt Ida Lithium Project Gold Mineral Resource in accordance with the Table 1 checklist in *The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (The JORC Code, 2012 Edition) on an 'if not, why not' basis.

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.*	• All historical data for the Mt Ida Project was uploaded into Delta's Geobank database after Delta acquired the project. Delta data was logged in the field, and imported into Geobank, with assay files uploaded in digital format upon receipt from the laboratory. • The data is considered to be robust due to effective database management and validation checks. Original data and survey records are utilised to validate any noted issues. • Drillhole data was extracted directly from the Company's drillhole database, which includes internal data validation protocols. Routine database checks are conducted by Delta's Database Administrator. • Data was further validated by Snowden Optiro upon receipt, and prior to use in the Mineral Resource estimation. • Personnel access to the Geobank database is restricted to preserve the security of the data. The database is managed internally by a dedicated Database Administrator.
	Data validation procedures used.	• Data from the historic holes were used in the Mineral Resource estimate that were not drilled by Delta. Data from these drillholes have been reviewed against data from proximal drillholes for validation and to confirm there is no bias, as there is a lack of QAQC data associated with the historic data. . • Validation of the data was confirmed using mining software (Datamine) validation protocols, and visually in plan and section views.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• Ms. Tracey (Snowden Optiro) visited the site in September 2022 during a resource definition drilling program to review sampling procedures. Ms. Tracey has confirmed site practices are appropriate and satisfactory for the preparation of a Mineral Resource estimate.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Michael Andrew, Snowden Optiro acting as CP for the Gold Resource has not visited site
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The geological interpretation of the deposit is based on logging of the host units which have been interpreted into a 3D model of the lithology and structure. • The confidence in the geological interpretation is reflected by the assigned Mineral Resource classification. • The host rocks are generally well defined in the logged lithology records.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• Both assay and geological data were used for the mineralisation interpretation. • Geological logging data was used to interpret gold mineralised lodes defined by a nominal 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade. • Geological and mineralisation continuity between drillholes and sections is good. • No assumptions have been made about the data.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• No alternative interpretations were considered. • Any alternative interpretations are unlikely to significantly affect the Mineral Resource estimate.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	• Geological logging has been used for interpretation of the lodes together with assay data. • The gold grade estimates are wholly constrained within gold lodes that can be distinguished from the surrounding rocks.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• All geological observations were used to guide the interpretation and further control the mineralisation trends for the Mineral Resource estimate. • Implicit modelling indicates good continuity of the interpreted pegmatite veins both on-section and between sections. • Faulting and shearing are very localised, and as such have not been used to constrain or offset mineralisation and geological domains. • The confidence in the grade and geological continuity is reflected by the assigned Mineral Resource classification.
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*	• Forty Four lodes have been modelled at the Baldock deposit and nine at Golden Vale. • The Baldock Lodes strike for approximately 2500m and extend approximately 500m below Surface. The strike is to the North-west and they dip steeply to the south-west.Lodes range from 1m through to 10 m in thickness but average in the 3m to 5m range. • Golden Vale lodes strike 1100m and extend to a depth of 250m below Surface and are dip gently to the east- southeast . •
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.*	• Software used: ○ Leapfrog Geo – wireframe modelling of geological units. ○ Snowden Supervisor - geostatistics, variography, kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) and block model validation. ○ Datamine Studio RM – wireframe modelling of mineralisation domains, drillhole validation, compositing, block modelling, grade estimation, classification and reporting. • The Baldock and Golden Vale deposits were estimated into separate block models due to the distance between them. • The Mineral Resource estimates were completed employing ordinary block kriged (OK) grade estimation of 1 m length composites. The mineralised interpretations defined consistent zones of mineralised material as defined by logged geology and/or assay data. The drill density is at a sufficient spacing that OK is considered appropriate to inform a local estimate.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• All drilling by Delta have been assayed for Au and Cu.and have full QAQC compliance. Historic drilling drilled by previous companies with Au assay data were retained within the dataset for estimation, with the lower confidence in the quality of the data considered in the resource classification. Block model and estimation parameters: • One metre downhole composite data were estimated into parent blocks using OK. • Variogram analysis was undertaken to determine the kriging estimation parameters used for OK estimation of Au and Cu. Variography was undertaken on the combined West Lode data and the combined Kestrel data. • At Baldock mineralisation continuity was interpreted from variogram analyses to have main direction range to 125m m and a semi-major range 120 m, with a moderate nugget of 35%. • At Golden Vale mineralisation continuity was interpreted from variogram analyses to have main direction range to 60m m and a semi-major range 45 m, with a moderate to high nugget of 50%. • The number of samples used for block grade estimation was determined by Kriging Neighbourhood analysis (KNA). • At both Baldock and Golden Vale a three-pass estimation was undertaken with the first pass searching to the range of the variogram, the second pass also searched to the range of the variogram with a reduction in the minimum number of samples and a third pass where the search was increased by a factor of 1.5 and 2 for Baldock and Golden Vale respectively. • Hard boundaries were applied at all domain boundaries as confirmed by geology and contact analysis.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• The geological interpretation was used at all stages to control the estimation. It was used to guide the orientation and shape of the mineralised domains. These were then used as boundaries for the grade estimation, using the trend of the mineralisation and geological units to control the search ellipse direction and the major controls on the distribution of grade. • Geological interpretations were completed using implicit modelling by interval selection to create a 3D interpretation of the mineralised lodes. • The interpretation of mineralisation was based on geological logging and Au content. A nominal grade of 0.5 g/t Au was used to define the mineralised lodes • The mineralised domains are considered geologically robust in the context of the resource classification applied to the estimate.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• CVs and histograms were reviewed for each domain for both all analytes high-grade outliers were noted. • Grade capping was applied on a lode by lode basis to mitigate the impact of the high grade outliers on the estimate, grade caps ranged from 1 g/t Au to 115 g/t Au.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	• Gold production and gold Mineral Resource estimates have been undertaken at the adjacent gold deposits at Mt Ida. The MRE has been compared against the previous MRE reported by Delta
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• No assumptions have been applied for the recovery of by-products. • Metallurgical testwork is ongoing to determine the recoveries that could be expected.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• Cu was also estimated.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• The nominal spacing of the drillholes is from 40m by 20m to 80m by 80m. Drilling on section is reduced with depth. • Grade estimation was into parent blocks of 5 mE by 10 mN by 10 mRL. • This block dimension was confirmed by kriging neighbourhood analysis and reflects the variability of the deposit as defined by the current drill spacing and mineralisation continuity determined from variogram analysis. • Sub-cells to a minimum dimension of 1 mE by 1 mN by 1 mRL were used to represent volume.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• Selective mining units were not modelled.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• No correlated variables have been investigated or estimated.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Validation checks of the estimate occurred by way of global and local statistical comparison, comparison of volumes of wireframe versus the volume of the block model, comparison of the model average grade (and general statistics) and the declustered sample grade by domain, swath plots by northing, easting and elevation, visual check of drill data versus model data and comparison of global statistics for check estimates. • No recent production has taken place and thus no reconciliation data is available.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The tonnage was estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied*	• The Mineral Resource is reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au and 1.5 g/t Au which was selected to represent the portion of the resource that may be considered for eventual economic extraction by a combination of open pit and underground mining methods, respectively. • The cut-off grades selected by Delta in consultation with Snowden Optiro based on current experience and in-line with cut-off grades applied for reporting of similar gold resources elsewhere in Australia. Given the stage of the Project and classification applied to the Mineral Resource, the cut-off grades are considered reasonable.
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 gold mineralisation at Mt Ida extends from surface and is expected to be suitable for open pit mining and for underground mining. It is understood that gold mining may be undertaken concurrently with mining of pegmatites for lithium which will allow the operation to optimised on both resources. • The Mt Ida Lithium Project is located in a well-established mining region and in close proximity to existing transport, energy and camp infrastructure. • Based on these assumptions, it is considered that there are no mining factors which are likely to affect the assumption that the deposit has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction • The Mineral Resource has been reported using a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au for open pit and 1.5 g/t Au for underground resources. • Open pit resources are reported within optimised pit shells based on the following factors a gold price of US$2,100/oz (0.60 AUD exchange rate), 90% gold recovery, mining cost AUD$4.00/t, process cost AUD$31/t and nominal 45 degree slopes, at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au. Underground resources are reported at a cut-off of 1.5 g/t Au within optimised stope

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		shells based on a nominal 1m width*15m strike and 25m level spacing. • No consideration to the mining of the lithium resources has been incorporated in the optimisation of the gold resources.
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.*	• Historic metallurgical testwork testwork See ASX announcement, Table 6 '***Major Upgrade to Mt Ida Gold Resource,*** 28/06/2024) established a recovery of 96% for gold at the Baldock deposit, with good gravity recoveries of 56%.A gold recovery of 90% has been adopted for the MRE being reported and for the consideration of RPEEE • Delta has undertaken extensive testwork and received recoveries ranging from 88-98%
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 Mt Ida Project is located in a historical gold mining district, with mining in the area occurring over the past 100 years. There are no major water courses in the Project area, although ephemeral streams do exist throughout the tenements. • The mineralisation has acid forming potential. Any potentially acid forming material will be able to be encapsulated in non-potentially acid forming material. • It is assumed that surface waste rock landforms will be used to store waste material and conventional tailings storage facilities will be used for the management of process plant tailings. • Baseline flora and fauna studies have been completed and there is no threatened or priority flora, vegetation and fauna within the Project area.
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.*	• Bulk density for the resource was measured from 2,896 core samples from diamond holes using Archimedes measurements. • The overall density data ranged from 1.77 to 4.56 t/m^3 and the outliers were screened out. • Density values for the lodes were based on oxide, transition and primary density determinations obtained from the mineralised lodes. For the oxide a value of 1,89/2.2 was used, 2.2/2.37 for the transition and 2.84/3 for the country rock/lodes.
	• *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.*	• Density was measured using a standard well-documented procedure: the immersion or Archimedes method. • Density has been calculated based on density samples from each lode.
	• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Samples taken were coded by lode and weathering. Averages were derived within each weathering zone and this value then used to code the block model for each weathering zone. • Results within each weathering zone (oxide, transitional and fresh) compared well to previous gold model bulk density application in the host rock.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on drillhole spacing, geological continuity and estimation quality parameters. • The Baldock Deposit Indicated Mineral Resource is supported by drilling with nominal 40 m by 20m up to 40m by 40m spacing, and where the majority of the block grades were estimated within the

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		first search pass. Geological continuity is demonstrated by the geological interpretation from drilling. Grade continuity is demonstrated by variography and kriging metrics.. • Inferred Mineral Resources were defined where there was a moderate level of geological confidence in geometry and the drill spacing is wider than used to define Indicated Mineral Resources.. Golden Vale with only historic data available was classified as Inferred.
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (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).*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in geological and grade continuity and taking into account the quality of the sampling and assay data, data density and confidence in estimation of Au content (from the kriging metrics). Only mineralisation informed and supported by comparison with drilling completed by Delta was considered for classification as Indicated Resources.
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The assigned classification of Indicated and Inferred reflects the Competent Persons' assessment of the accuracy and confidence levels in the Mineral Resource estimate.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No external audits have been conducted on the Mineral Resource estimate. • Snowden Optiro undertakes rigorous internal peer reviews during the compilation of the Mineral Resource model and reporting.
	• *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*	• With further drilling it is expected that there will be variances to the tonnage, grade, and metal of the deposit. The Competent Persons expect that these variances will not impact materially on the economic extraction of the deposit. • The assigned classification of Indicated and Inferred reflects the Competent Persons' assessment of the accuracy and confidence levels in the Mineral Resource estimate. • It is the Competent Persons' view that this Mineral Resource estimate is appropriate to the type of deposit and proposed mining style.
	• *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*	• The Mineral Resource classification is appropriate at the global scale.
	• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	• Historic records for production from the Baldock deposit was approximately 265 Kozs gold at a grade of 16.3 g/t Au Produced from the Timoni mine between 1898 and 1962. is likely to be based on a higher cut-off used to define the lodes, but support the MRE being reported by Delta.