ASX Announcement

5 December 2024

Drilling at Mt Edon Reveals Rubidium Discoveries

Highlights

Exciting Rubidium discovery compels a new direction for the Mt Edon Project

Assay results up to 0.59% Rb_2O and 0.63% Li_2O in 2024 drill program

Mineralised pegmatites intersected in 15 of 17 holes of current drill program

Overview

Morella Corporation Limited (ASX: 1MC "Morella" or "the Company") is pleased to announce positive results from its recently completed Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program at the Mt Edon Project in the southern Mid-West region of Western Australia.

The Mt Edon Project forms part of the joint venture between Morella (51%) and Sayona Mining Limited (49%) which includes other prospective projects at Mallina and Tabba Tabba East.

The 2024 Morella drill program was completed in the vicinity of historical drilling locations conducted in 2002 by Haddington International Resources (Haddington) which targeted a single pegmatite unit, successfully intercepting pegmatites in all 14 drillholes with rubidium mineralisation over 0.05% Rb_2O identified in 11 of the 14 drillholes.

The 2024 Morella drill program successfully intercepted pegmatites in 15 of the 17 drillholes expanding upon the 2002 drill program as well as developing new targets identified through field work. All pegmatite intervals returned rubidium mineralisation over 0.05% Rb_2O (rubidium oxide).

A list of the significant intercepts for both programs, up to 0.59% Rb_2O and 0.63% Li_2O in 2024 drill program is included in **Table 1**.

These results combined to provide exciting opportunities for the newly discovered northeast cluster as well as the dramatic increase in the size of the mineralisation previously identified in 2002, giving Morella great encouragement for further development of the Mt Edon project.

Morella Managing Director James Brown said:

"The 2024 Mt Edon drilling has unearthed some substantial pegmatite intercepts with a predominant showing of rubidium mineralisation.

Rubidium is designated a Critical Mineral by the US Government Geological Survey of 2023[1] and according to the U.S. Geological Survey (2023)[2], global Rb resources are relatively scarce, with most resources containing limited Rb content.

The Joint Venture Licences surrounds the Everest Metals Rubidium Resource and w*ith a pegmatite drilling intercept of over 100m, the results auger well for follow up drilling which will be aimed toward the delineation of a Mineral Resource."*

[1] U.S. Dept. of Energy Releases 2023 Critical Materials Assessment to Evaluate Supply Chain Security for Clean Energy Technologies

[2] *U.S. Geological Survey, 2023, Mineral Commodity Summaries 2023*

Table 1: Selected highlights of Rubidium grade intercepts

Hole ID	Easting(m)	Northing(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept
MERC002	564773	6756840	0	28	**28m @ 0.18% Rb_2O**
		inc.	11	19	**8m @ 0.29% Rb_2O**
MERC003	564798	6756839	8	44	**36m @ 0.19% Rb_2O**
		inc.	14	17	**3m @ 0.31% Rb_2O**
		inc.	22	29	**7m @ 0.25% Rb_2O**
		inc.	40	41	**1m @ 0.28% Rb_2O**
MERC004	564798	6756837	5	33	**28m @ 0.17% Rb_2O**
		inc.	18	23	**5m @ 0.28% Rb_2O**
MERC005	564823	6756951	7	48	**41m @ 0.16% Rb_2O**
		inc.	34	36	**2m @ 0.31% Rb_2O**
		inc.	44	45	**1m @ 0.28% Rb_2O**
MERC008	564787	6756189	1	19	**18m @ 0.15% Rb_2O**
		inc.	9	11	**2m @ 0.34% Rb_2O**
		inc.	17	18	**1m @ 0.27% Rb_2O**
MERC014	564748	6757082	32	50	**18m @ 0.21% Rb_2O**
		inc.	34	40	**6m @ 0.29% Rb_2O**
MER019	564797	6757195	8	25	**17m @ 0.13% Rb_2O**
MER021	565142	6757740	9	41	**32m @ 0.11% Rb_2O**
		and	55	120	**65m @ 0.12% Rb_2O**
		inc.	60	61	**1m @ 0.27% Rb_2O**
		inc.	82	83	**1m @ 0.26% Rb_2O**
MER025	565557	6757964	23	40	**17m @ 0.14% Rb_2O**
MER029	565537	6757853	60	82	**22m @ 0.11% Rb_2O**
MER030	565591	6757892	82	102	**20m @ 0.15% Rb_2O**
MER031	564888	6756950	21	48	**27m @ 0.10% Rb_2O**
		and	49	76	**27m @ 0.12% Rb_2O**
		inc.	55	56	**1m @ 0.59% Rb_2O**
		and	78	98	**20m @ 0.11% Rb_2O**
		inc.	84	85	**1m @ 0.29% Rb_2O**

Drilling Program Results

In 2002, Haddington undertook a drill program (14 holes for 425m) targeting a 500m strike length of a single pegmatite that now falls within the Mt Edon Project area (**Figure 1**)[3]. All 14 drill holes intercepted a pegmatite unit. The drilling was targeting Tantalum mineralisation as was the primary goal of all Haddington exploration in the Mt Edon area.

During September and October 2024, Morella executed a drill program (17 holes for 1,464m) both twinning and extending upon the Haddington drill results, as well as testing new targets (**Figure 1**) identified through extensive mapping, rock chip sampling [4], and soils sampling[5]. All bar 2 drill holes successfully intercepted the targeted pegmatites.

[3] *WAMEX Report A64966 - Dated 25 May 2002.*
[4] *Morella ASX Release – Lithium targets identified at Mt Edon project in Western Australia – 23 June 2022*
[5] *Morella ASX Release - Successful soil program at Mt Edon – 10 July 2023*

Though originally targeted at lithium mineralisation the positive Rubidium results found in the 2002 drilling as well as the new 2024 results provide substantial scope for the project development potential.

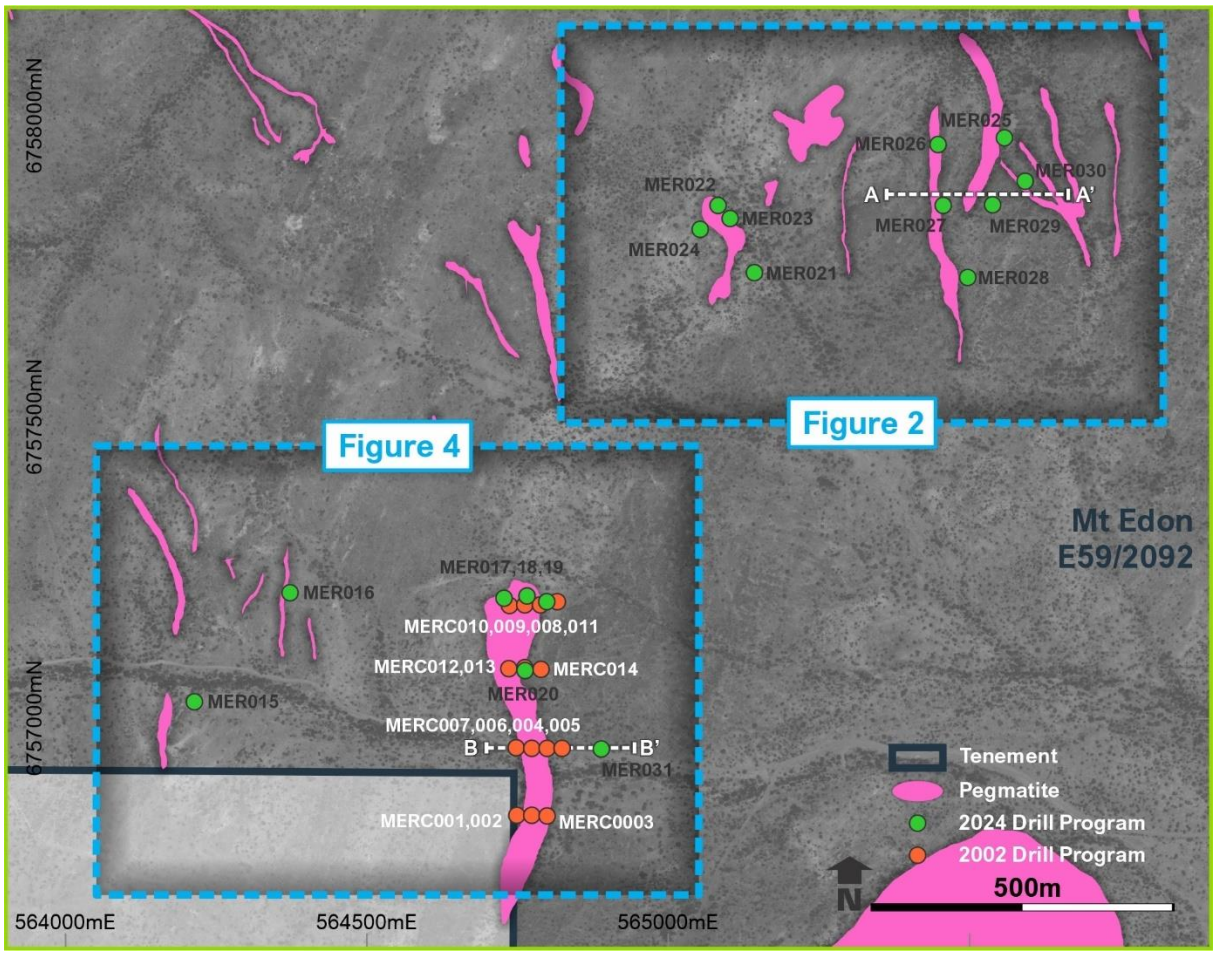


Figure 1: Mapped pegmatite outcrop with drillholes.

Pegmatite intervals from eleven (11) of the drill holes at the historical 2002 drill program were submitted to Ultra Trace Laboratories for analysis for an elemental suite including Ta2O5, Nb2O5, Sn, Rb, and Cs using XRF spectrometry and Li using ICP-MS.

All pegmatite intervals from the 2024 Morella drill program were submitted for assay to ALS Global Laboratories Perth for an extensive suite of 24 elements by peroxide fusion followed by ICP-MS analysis.

Significant rubidium assay results (Rb_2O > 0.05%) from both drill programs are shown in **Table 2**. The significant intercepts are also presented in Figure 2 and Figure 4 showing the drill collar locations.

Table 2: Significant Intercepts from both drilling programs (>0.05 Rb2O%)

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Rb_2O (%)	Li_2O (%)
MERC001	564748	6756840	0	9	9	0.07	0.03
MERC002	564773	6756840	**0**	**28**	**28**	**0.18**	**0.04**
		inc.	0	2	2	0.23	0.04
		inc.	**11**	**19**	**8**	**0.29**	**0.04**
MERC003	564798	6756839	**8**	**44**	**36**	**0.19**	**0.05**
		inc.	**14**	**17**	**3**	**0.31**	**0.07**
		inc.	**22**	**29**	**7**	**0.25**	**0.04**
		inc.	30	38	8	0.20	0.04

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Rb_2O (%)	Li_2O (%)
		inc.	**40**	**41**	**1**	**0.28**	**0.03**
MERC004	564798	6756837	**5**	**33**	**28**	**0.17**	**0.04**
		inc.	**18**	**23**	**5**	**0.28**	**0.04**
		inc.	27	30	3	0.24	0.04
MERC005	564823	6756951	**7**	**48**	**41**	**0.16**	**0.06**
		inc.	9	16	7	0.23	0.04
		inc.	**34**	**36**	**2**	**0.31**	**0.03**
		inc.	39	40	1	0.21	0.05
		inc.	**44**	**45**	**1**	**0.28**	**0.16**
MERC006	564773	6756951	NSI				
MERC007	564747	6756952	NSI				
MERC008	564787	6756189	**1**	**19**	**18**	**0.15**	**0.12**
		inc.	**9**	**11**	**2**	**0.34**	**0.26**
		inc.	**17**	**18**	**1**	**0.27**	**0.11**
MERC009	564761	6757189	0	10	10	0.15	0.05
		inc.	0	1	1	0.25	0.09
		inc.	5	6	1	0.29	0.02
MERC010	564736	6757188	NSI				
MERC011	564815	6757194	NSI				
MERC012	564735	6757083	10	17	7	0.08	0.06
MERC013	564761	6757085	7	13	6	0.08	0.05
		and	19	26	7	0.23	0.30
		inc.	19	24	5	0.26	0.32
MERC014	564748	6757082	**32**	**50**	**18**	**0.21**	**0.06**
		inc.	**34**	**40**	**6**	**0.29**	**0.05**
		inc.	43	49	6	0.23	0.07
MER015	564213	6757028	NSI				
MER016	564372	6757209	2	5	3	0.14	0.04
		and	56	60	4	0.11	0.04
MER017	564727	6757200	1	4	3	0.06	0.04
MER018	564765	6757204	0	10	10	0.11	0.04
		inc.	8	9	1	0.24	0.1
MER019	564797	6757195	**8**	**25**	**17**	**0.13**	**0.08**
		inc.	15	16	1	0.22	0.04
		inc.	19	21	2	0.21	0.11
		inc.	23	24	1	0.25	0.14
		and	28	39	11	0.06	0.08
MER020	564762	6757080	11	23	12	0.11	0.11
MER021	565142	6757740	**9**	**41**	**32**	**0.11**	**0.03**
		inc.	28	29	1	0.20	0.01
		and	45	47	2	0.09	0.03
		and	**55**	**120**	**65**	**0.12**	**0.02**
		inc.	**60**	**61**	**1**	**0.27**	**0.01**
		inc.	72	73	1	0.20	0.02
		inc.	**82**	**83**	**1**	**0.26**	**0.02**
		inc.	89	90	1	0.22	0.02
MER022	565082	6757852	NSI				

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Rb_2O (%)	Li_2O (%)
MER023	565102	6757830	65	72	7	0.07	0.06
MER024	565052	6757812	0	8	8	0.08	0.09
		and	11	28	17	0.08	0.07
MER025	565557	6757964	0	11	11	0.11	0.04
		and	**23**	**40**	**17**	**0.14**	**0.05**
		and	76	79	3	0.13	0.05
MER026	565447	6757953	3	18	15	0.12	0.05
		inc.	6	7	1	0.23	0.05
MER027	565455	6757852	6	22	16	0.12	0.04
		inc.	13	14	1	0.21	0.02
MER028	565496	6757732	3	9	6	0.09	0.07
		and	17	30	13	0.11	0.03
		inc.	20	21	1	0.2	0.03
MER029	565537	6757853	14	26	12	0.12	0.03
		inc.	24	25	1	0.22	0.03
		and	**60**	**82**	**22**	**0.11**	**0.09**
		inc.	60	64	4	0.22	0.17
MER030	565591	6757892	7	9	2	0.15	0.06
		and	29	38	9	0.11	0.04
		and	60	62	2	0.07	0.03
		and	**82**	**102**	**20**	**0.15**	**0.06**
		inc.	85	91	6	0.24	0.06
		inc.	96	97	1	0.20	0.18
MER031	564888	6756950	**21**	**48**	**27**	**0.10**	**0.05**
		inc.	24	25	1	0.23	0.01
		inc.	34	35	1	0.21	0.03
		and	**49**	**76**	**27**	**0.12**	**0.11**
		inc.	**55**	**56**	**1**	**0.59**	**0.63**
		and	**78**	**98**	**20**	**0.11**	**0.05**
		inc.	**84**	**85**	**1**	**0.29**	**0.08**

The Northeast cluster within tenement E59/2092 shows a well stacked system of multiple mineralised pegmatites (Figure 2). With mapped strike length of ~450m and individual mineralised thicknesses of up to 22m (Figure 3) the tenement shows great potential for further development and could act as a key component in the Mt Edon Project story.

The single large pegmatite drilled by Haddington in 2002 "Main Pegmatite" (Figure 4) shows multiple mineralised intercepts up to 41m @ 0.16% Rb_2O (Figure 5). With a mapped surface expression strike length of ~600m and the dramatic increase in mineralised thickness discovered in the 2024 drilling to a combined 74m in MER031 (pegmatite intercept of 112m), the potential for this pegmatite discovery is truly remarkable with the ability to define the Mt Edon project.

The mineralised intercepts of this drilling program of up to 0.59% Rb_2O and 0.63% Li_2O compare favourably with the grades of the Everest Metals Ltd drilling released in July 2024[6].

[6] ASX Release – Everest Metals Corporation – Mt Edon Drilling Delivers World Class Rubidium Grades of up to 0.54% 4 July 2024

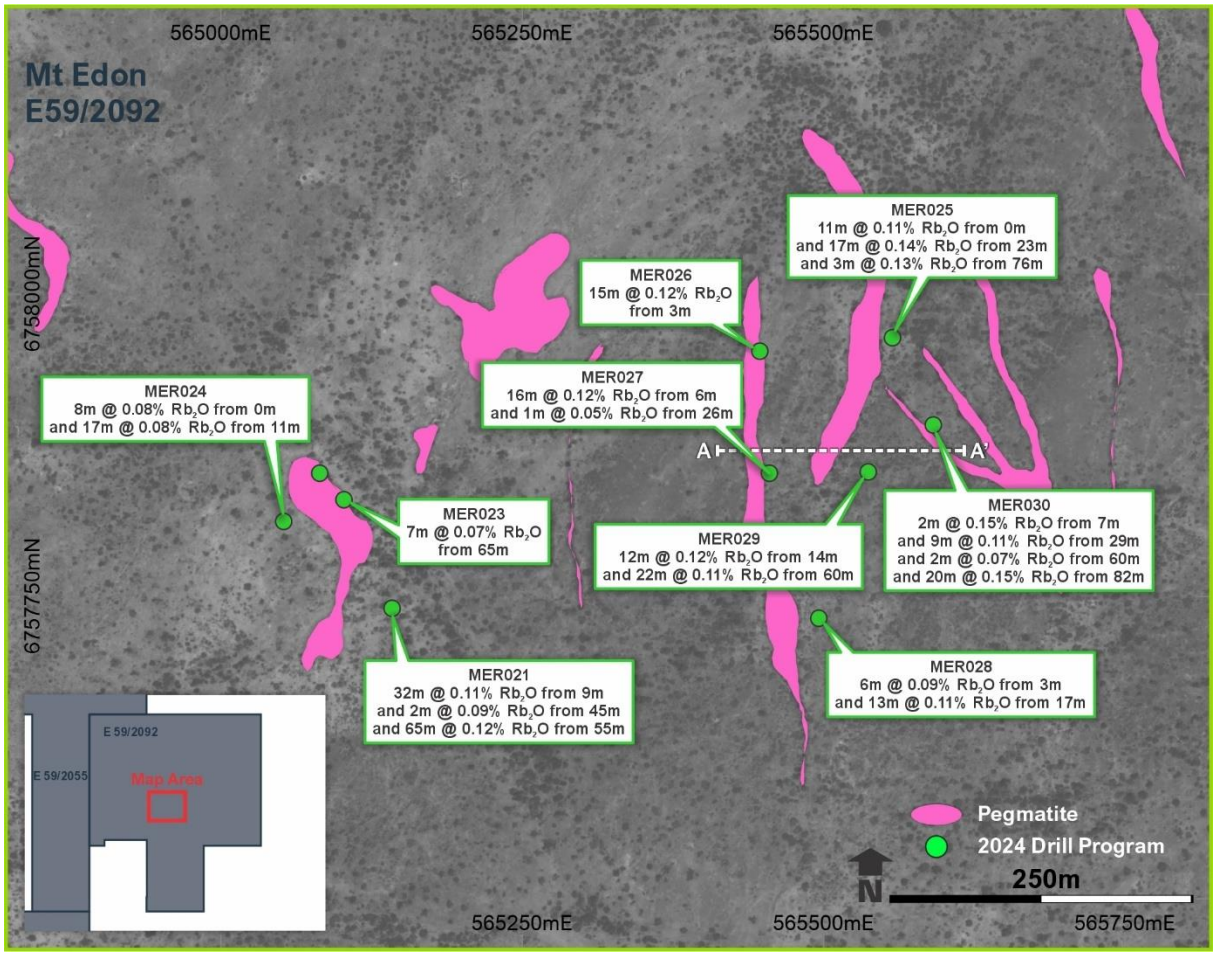


Figure 2: North East cluster hole plan showing significant grade intercepts

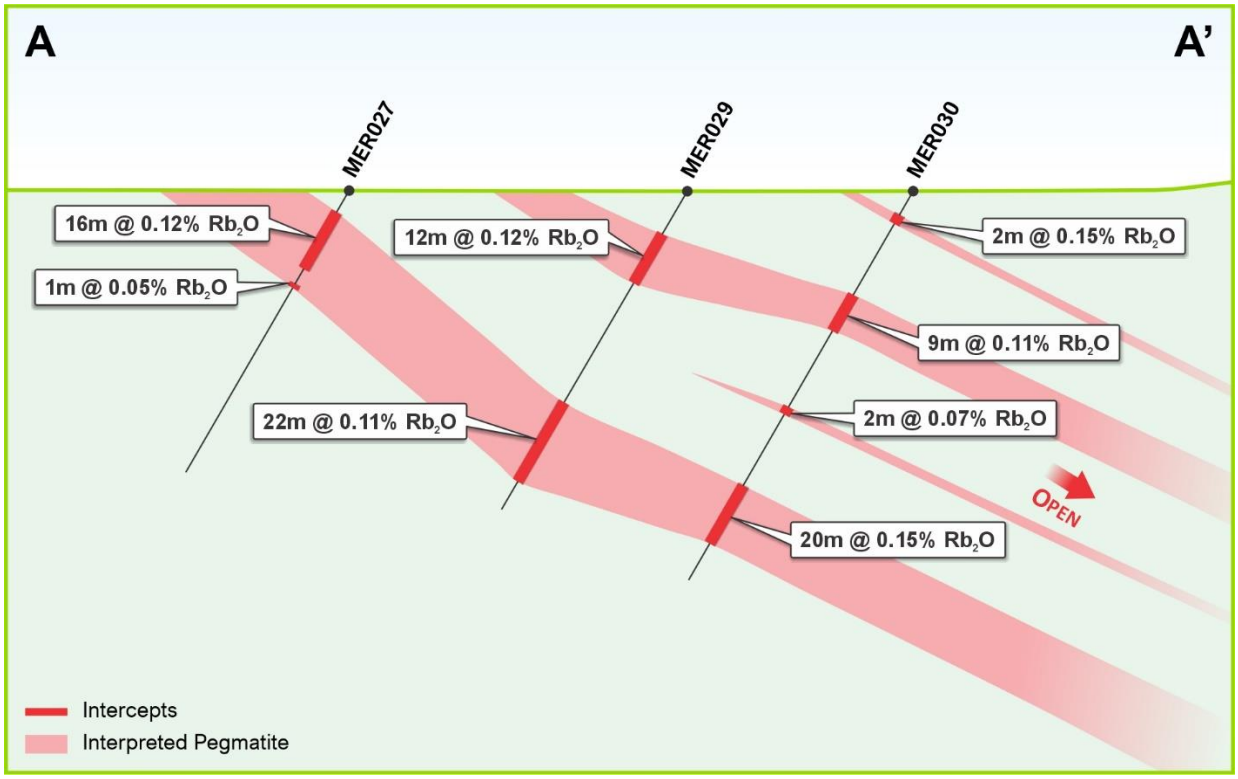


Figure 3: Section A-A' 6757870mN

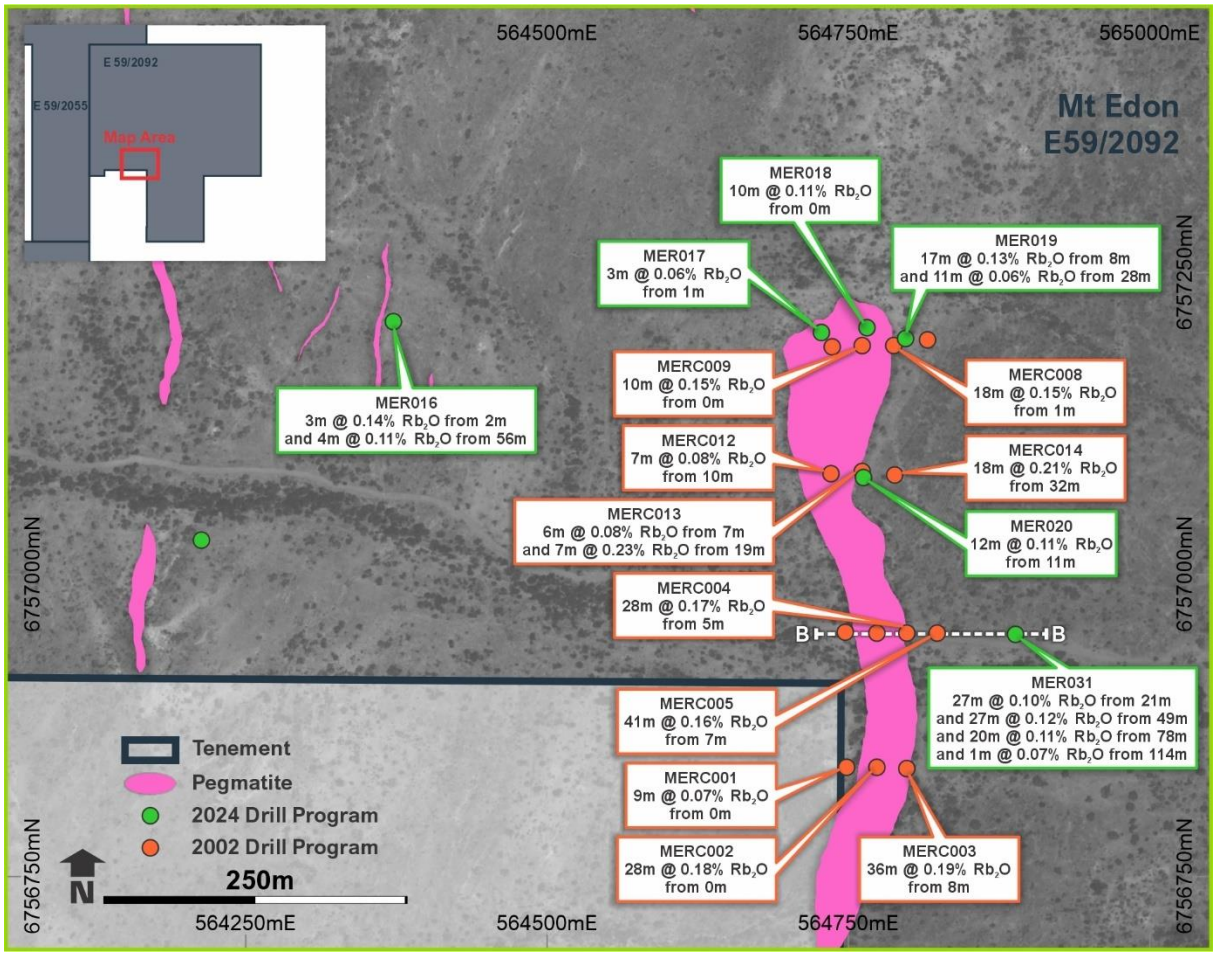


Figure 4: "Main" pegmatite area hole plan showing significant grade intercepts

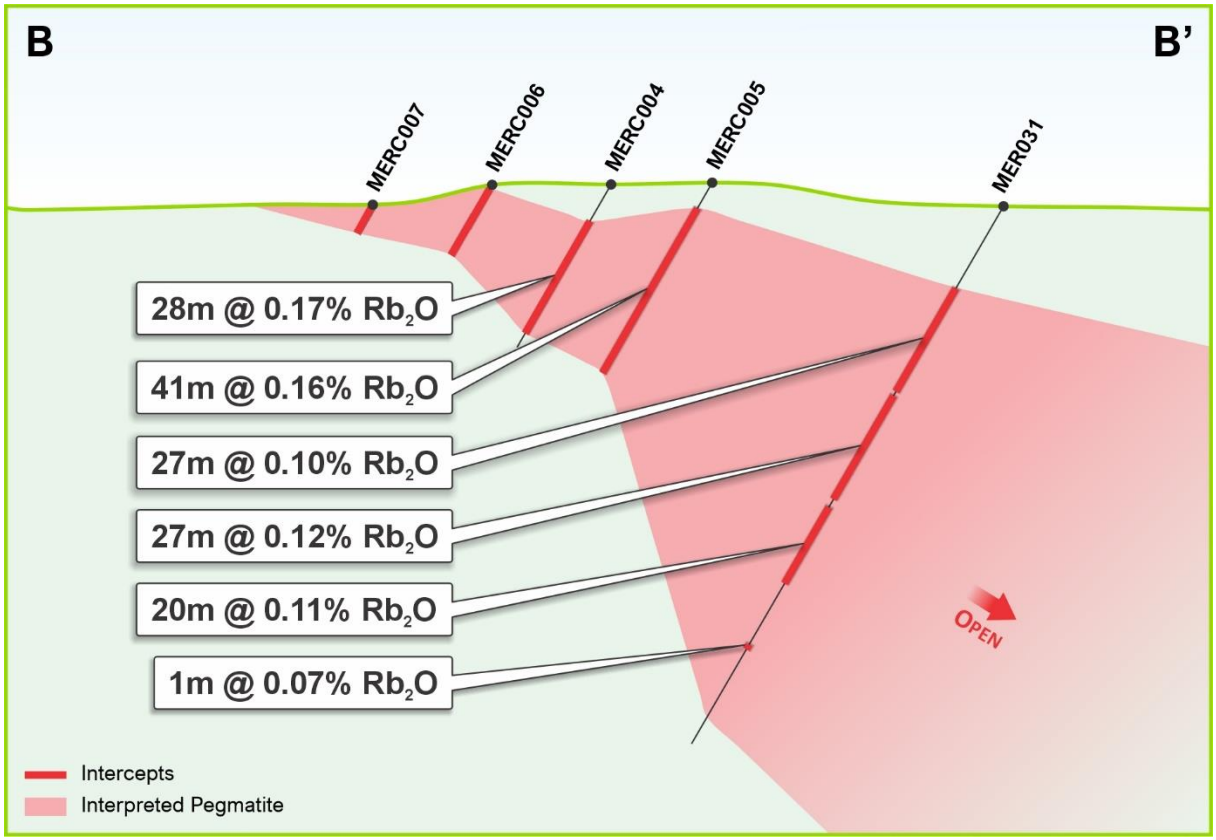


Figure 5: Section B-B' 6756950mN

Mt Edon Project

The Mt Edon Project is located approximately 2km from Paynes Find and approximately 420km north of Perth via the Great Northern Highway. The Project overlies the southern greenstone sequences of the Paynes Find Belt, a 5km wide package of mafic, ultramafic and felsic volcanic rocks. A significant volume of pegmatite dykes/sills cut the greenstone stratigraphy and are the targets for Morella's pegmatite mineral-focussed exploration activities.

The recently finalised Everest Metals Rubidium Resource[7] which is surrounded on 3 sides by Morella's Mt Edon project tenement package is an exciting development for the district and supports the prospectivity of the region beyond its extensive gold history.

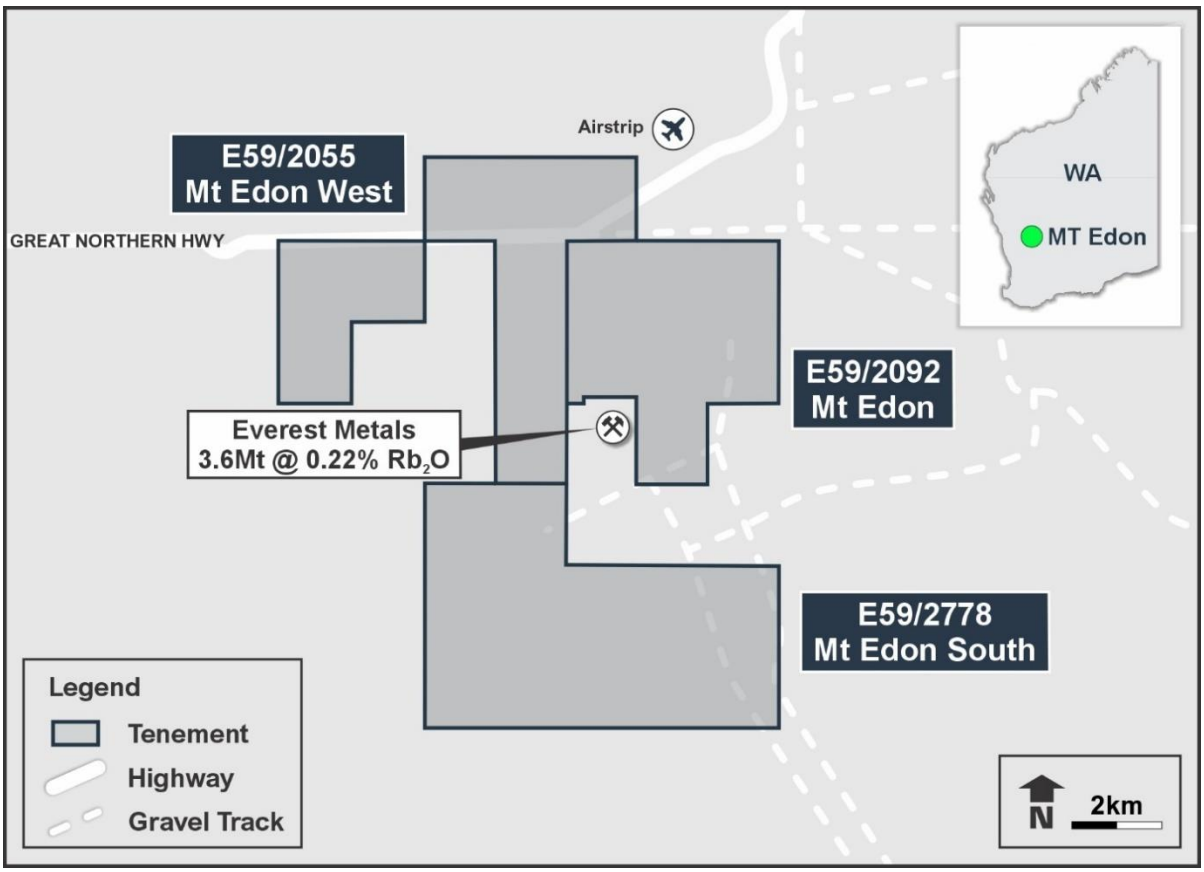


Figure 6: Mt Edon Project location

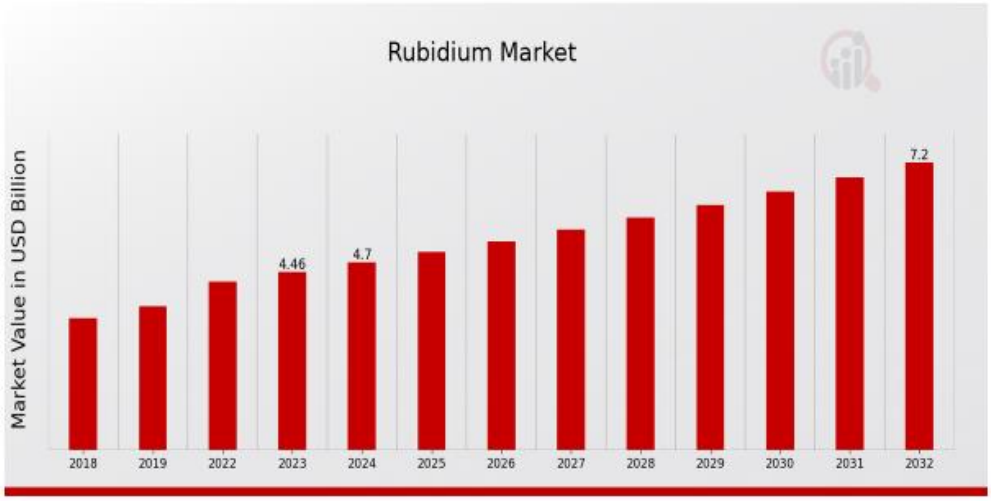
Rubidium Uses and Market

Rubidium is currently used in the manufacture of many high-end products including photocells, speciality glasses such as fibre optic cables, ceramics, telecommunications systems including an important role in GPS systems, and night vision devices. There are also uses in medical equipment, atomic clocks, and quantum computing, and in fireworks to give them a purple colour.

It is Rubidium's potential use in rechargeable batteries that has the most upside. If sodium-ion batteries were to take market share from lithium-ion batteries in future, the small amounts of rubidium and caesium that has been shown to improve the performance of sodium-ion batteries could grow the market significantly.

[7] *ASX Release Everest Metals Ltd – EMC Delivers World-Class Rubidium Resource at Mt Edon Project, WA – 21 August 2024*

The Rubidium Market Size was estimated at US $4.22 (Billion) in 2022.The Rubidium Industry is expected to grow from US $4.46 (Billion) in 2023 to US $7.20 (Billion) by 2032. The Rubidium Market CAGR (growth rate) is forecast at 5.48% during the forecast period (2024 - 2032) [8].



Conclusions and next steps

The 2002 Haddington drill program successfully intercepted pegmatite in all 14 drillholes with rubidium mineralisation identified in 11. The 2024 Morella drill program successfully intercepted pegmatite in 15 of the 17 drillholes, with all pegmatite intervals returning rubidium mineralisation over 0.05% Rb_2O.

These results combine to provide exciting new opportunities at the northeast cluster as well as the dramatic increase in the size of the mineralisation found in the Main pegmatite discovery, giving great encouragement to further development of the Mt Edon project.

Looking forward, future works include more detailed mapping of the pegmatite outcrops throughout the main pegmatite and northeast cluster areas, as well as planning and executing additional drilling to further develop these areas, testing both strike and depth extensions.

[8] *Source: https://www.marketresearchfuture.com/reports/rubidium-market-27298*

Contact for further information

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This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Morella Corporation Limited.

About Morella Corporation Limited Morella (ASX:1MC) is an exploration and resource development company focused on lithium and battery minerals. Morella is currently engaged in exploration activities on multiple lithium project opportunities, strategically located, in Tier 1 mining jurisdictions in both Australia and the United States of America. Morella will secure and develop raw materials to support surging demand for battery minerals, critical in enabling the global transition to green energy.

Forward Looking Statements and Important Notice This announcement may contain some references to forecasts, estimates, assumptions and other forward-looking statements. Although Morella believes that its expectations, estimates and forecast outcomes are based on reasonable assumptions, it can give no assurance that they will be achieved where matter lay beyond the control of Morella and its Officers. Forward looking statements may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions that are subject to risk factors associated with the nature of the business, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed herein.

Competent Person's Statement The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Henry Thomas, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is the Exploration Manager employed by Morella Corporation. Mr Henry Thomas has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources'. Mr Henry Thomas consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1

MT EDON – DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS

2002 Drill program holes referenced within the text and displayed on figures
Source: WAMEX Report Number: A64966 – Haddington International Resources Limited

Hole ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	DIP	AZIMUTH	Drilled Depth
MERC001	564748	6756840	342	-60	270	15
MERC002	564773	6756840	342	-60	270	32
MERC003	564798	6756839	342	-60	270	47
MERC004	564798	6756837	342	-60	270	38
MERC005	564823	6756951	346	-60	270	50
MERC006	564773	6756951	345	-60	270	17
MERC007	564747	6756952	342	-60	270	8
MERC008	564787	6756189	348	-60	270	40
MERC009	564761	6757189	348	-60	270	20
MERC010	564736	6757188	349	-60	270	11
MERC011	564815	6757194	348	-60	270	44
MERC012	564735	6757083	352	-60	270	20
MERC013	564761	6757085	352	-60	270	30
MERC014	564748	6757082	352	-60	270	53

2024 Drill program holes referenced within the text and displayed on figures

Hole ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	DIP	AZIMUTH	Drilled Depth
MER015	564213	6757028	347	-60	270	96
MER016	564372	6757209	356	-60	270	96
MER017	564727	6757200	349	-60	270	36
MER018	564765	6757204	348	-60	270	60
MER019	564797	6757195	348	-60	270	78
MER020	564762	6757080	351	-60	270	78
MER021	565142	6757740	348	-60	270	120
MER022	565082	6757852	348	-60	270	78
MER023	565102	6757830	346	-50	270	100
MER024	565052	6757812	349	-60	90	60
MER025	565557	6757964	345	-60	270	90
MER026	565447	6757953	344	-60	270	78
MER027	565455	6757852	348	-60	270	78
MER028	565496	6757732	351	-60	270	80
MER029	565537	6757853	349	-60	270	90
MER030	565591	6757892	348	-60	270	108
MER031	564888	6756950	340	-60	270	138

APPENDIX 2

MT EDON – DRILL HOLE PEGMATITE INTERCEPTS

2002 Drill program holes referenced within the text and displayed on figures
Source: WAMEX Report Number: A64966 – Haddington International Resources Limited

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Lithology
MERC001	0	9	9	Pegmatite
MERC002	0	28	28	Pegmatite
MERC003	9	41	32	Pegmatite
MERC004	5	34	29	Pegmatite
MERC005	6	49	43	Pegmatite
MERC006	0	17	17	Pegmatite
MERC007	0	8	8	Pegmatite
MERC008	1	26	25	Pegmatite
MERC009	0	10	10	Pegmatite
MERC010	0	5	5	Pegmatite
MERC011	38	41	3	Pegmatite
MERC012	10	17	7	Pegmatite
MERC013	7	13	6	Pegmatite
MERC013	19	26	7	Pegmatite
MERC014	32	50	18	Pegmatite

2024 Drill program holes referenced within the text and displayed on figures

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Lithology
MER015			No Pegmatite Intercepted	
MER016	2	9	7	Pegmatite
MER016	56	60	4	Pegmatite
MER017	0	8	8	Pegmatite
MER018	0	10	10	Pegmatite
MER019	11	36	25	Pegmatite
MER020	11	17	6	Pegmatite
MER021	15	119	104	Pegmatite
MER022			No Pegmatite Intercepted	
MER023	65	69	4	Pegmatite
MER024	5	6	1	Pegmatite
MER024	8	22	14	Pegmatite
MER025	0	11	11	Pegmatite
MER025	23	41	18	Pegmatite
MER025	76	80	4	Pegmatite
MER026	3	14	11	Pegmatite
MER026	16	18	2	Pegmatite
MER027	6	23	17	Pegmatite

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Lithology
MER027	25	27	2	Pegmatite
MER028	5	9	4	Pegmatite
MER028	17	30	13	Pegmatite
MER029	13	27	14	Pegmatite
MER029	60	71	11	Pegmatite
MER029	73	82	9	Pegmatite
MER030	7	9	2	Pegmatite
MER030	29	39	10	Pegmatite
MER030	60	61	1	Pegmatite
MER030	82	103	21	Pegmatite
MER031	20	132	112	Pegmatite

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**2024 Drill Program (MER015 – MER031):** • RC drill samples were collected at 1m intervals via a rig mounted cone splitter. • Visual observation techniques were used for sample submission of pegmatite units. • RC drill hole chip samples were collected in one-metre intervals from the beginning to the end of each hole. Each sample was split directly using a cone splitter into numbered calico bags. The remaining material for each interval was collected directly into buckets and was placed near the drill rig for geological logging. Composite samples were collected from the bulk residue piles by spear sampling. • All potentially mineralised intervals were sampled. **2002 Drill Program (MERC001 – MERC014):** • RC drill samples were collected at 1m intervals via riffle splitter. • Visual observation techniques were used for sample collection of pegmatite units.
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.).*	**2024 Drill Program (MER015 – MER031):** • The drilling method was Reverse Circulation (RC). • The drilling contractor was TopDrill Pty Ltd with a Schramm 2 685 track mounted rig using a 5 5/8 inch rod string and RC Hammer. • Holes were nominally drilled at -60 degrees one hole drilled at -50 degrees **2002 Drill Program (MERC001 – MERC014):** • The drilling method was Reverse Circulation (RC). • The drilling was conducted by Blue Spec Mining using a Miller 150 drill rig. • Holes were drilled at -60 degrees
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.*	**2024 Drill Program (MER015 – MER031):** • No loss of sample recovery or quality was noted during drilling. • Appropriate use of downhole pressure kept the RC drill cuttings dry. • Samples are considered to be representative of the drilled intervals. • Sample bias was not introduced during the drilling. **2002 Drill Program (MERC001 – MERC014):** • No significant loss of sample recovery or quality was noted during drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**2024 Drill Program (MER015 – MER031):** • RC holes were geologically logged by rig geologists. • Representative drill chips for each one-metre interval in the RC holes were collected by the Rig Geologist. The drill chips from these intervals were dry and wet sieved and the geology/lithology was logged. The lithology logging was undertaken on the one-metre intervals to document the lithology, colour, texture, alteration and mineralisation of each interval using standardised logging codes. • A representative washed chip sample for each one-metre interval was placed in chip trays for future reference. • The lithology logging was considered quantitative in nature. • All recovered RC drill chips were logged. **2002 Drill Program (MERC001 – MERC014):** • All intervals were geologically logged and the logs are presented in the relevant WAMEX report A64966. • The lithology logging was considered quantitative in nature. • All recovered RC drill chips were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling 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.*	**2024 Drill Program (MER015 – MER031):** • RC Drill samples were collected at the time of drilling via a cone splitter. • Sampling of cuttings was carried out following industry standards. • RC samples were normally dry. If water was present, it was expelled from the hole before a sample was collected. • Duplicate samples for analyses were collected from selected intervals to assist QA/QC assessment work with CRM inserted every 25 samples submitted for assay. • The sample size is considered appropriate given the grain size of the material being sampled. **2002 Drill Program (MERC001 – MERC014):** • RC Drill samples were collected at the time of drilling via a riffle splitter. • RC samples were dry. • No QA/QC measures are discussed in the relevant WAMEX report A64966. • No mention of sample size is made in the relevant WAMEX report A64966.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model,*	**2024 Drill Program (MER015 – MER031):** • Mineralogical and geochemical assay samples were dispatched to ALS Global in Perth, a certified laboratory. • Appropriate sampling methods were adopted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• No handheld assay tools were used. • 26 Sample duplicates, and 24 samples of Certified Reference Material (CRM) were inserted into the sample sequence for QA/QC purposes. In addition, 72 laboratory duplicate assays, 26 blanks, and 144 additional CRM samples were performed at the laboratory. • No external laboratory checks have been completed at this stage. **2002 Drill Program (MERC001 – MERC014):** • Samples were submitted to Ultra Trace Laboratory in Perth • Appropriate sampling methods were adopted. • No handheld assay tools were used. • Details on method and any QA/QC carried out are unknown as they are not discussed in the relevant WAMEX report A64966.
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*	**2024 Drill Program (MER015 – MER031):** • No external verification has yet been completed. • All completed RC holes were logged. • Assay data was provided by the laboratory as certified data files, once completed. • Data listing survey, lithology and sample numbers were recorded. Data validation was completed. **2002 Drill Program (MERC001 – MERC014):** • Assay results have not been independently verified. • Four (4) holes were targeted in 2024 to twin historical drilling which have no QA/QC in the record.
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.*	**2024 Drill Program (MER015 – MER031):** • The drill hole collars were surveyed by Morella personnel using a handheld GPS unit (with an error of +/- 3 m). • The Grid System used was Australian Geodetic MGA Zone 50 (GDA2020). • The level of topographic control offered by a handheld GPS was considered sufficient for the work undertaken. **2002 Drill Program (MERC001 – MERC014):** • The accuracy and precision of historical collar coordinates is unknown. • The Grid system used was Australian Geodetic MGA Zone 50 (GDA94).
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.*	**2024 Drill Program (MER015 – MER031):** • The drilling spacing is considered appropriate for the reporting of the exploration results • No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve Estimates have been completed. • Normally one-metre RC drill hole chip samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	were prepared for sample submission. • No sample data compositing was applied. **2002 Drill Program (MERC001 – MERC014):** • The drilling spacing is considered appropriate for the reporting of the exploration results • No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve Estimates have been completed. • Sample compositing has not been discussed in the relevant WAMEX report A64966.
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.*	**2024 Drill Program (MER015 – MER031):** • Drilling was generally orthogonal to the orientation of the pegmatites, minimising potential sample bias. • The drilling of understood pegmatite units was targeted to drill across dip as is industry standard practice. • New or poorly understood pegmatite units were targeted from an estimated direction and where that was identified as incorrect an additional hole was targeted from the opposite direction. **2002 Drill Program (MERC001 – MERC014):** • The drilling is oriented -60° and azimuth of 270° and targeted to best represent the true thickness of the intercepted pegmatites.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**2024 Drill Program (MER015 – MER031):** • The chain of custody for sampling procedures and sample analysis was managed by the rig geologists during drilling. • Industry standard sample security and storage was undertaken. **2002 Drill Program (MERC001 – MERC014):** • Details on measures taken to ensure sample security are unknown as they are not discussed in the relevant WAMEX report A64966.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of the data have been conducted at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• 2 tenements E59/2055 and E59/2092 held by Sayona Mining with a JV agreement to Morella controlling 51% of the lithium rights of the project. • The third tenement E59/2778 is fully held by Morella Corp. • Tenure is in good standing. **2002 Drill Program (MERC001 – MERC014):** • Tenement E59/834 is now deceased with the area of drilling operations falling within E59/2092.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration conducted by several other parties including Jays Exploration, Hawkstone Minerals, Pancontinental, Haddington Exploration and Sayona Mining. This work comprised predominantly surface exploration techniques, geophysics, geochemistry, and mapping. • Previous small-scale mining evident predominantly for feldspar in the eastern portion of E59/2092. • Haddington International Resources conducted the only previous drilling program consisting of 14 drill hole targeting a single pegmatite as described.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Regional geology consists of partly foliated to strongly deformed and recrystallised granitoids intruding Archean ultramafics and felsic to mafic extrusives. Isolated belts of metamorphosed sediments are present with regional metamorphism attaining greenschist and amphibolite facies. • Late pegmatite dykes intrude the mafic and felsic volcanics in a juxtaposed position to regional orientation.
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*	**2024 Drill Program (MER015 – MER031):** • Morella completed RC drilling at Mt Edon. • Seventeen (17) RC drill holes were drilled, totalling 1,464m. • Relevant drill hole information has been provided in this release. • No information has been excluded. **2002 Drill Program (MERC001 – MERC014):** • Haddington completed RC drilling at Mt Edon • Fourteen (14) RC drill holes were drilled totalling 425m • Relevant drill hole information has been provided in this release. • No information has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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*	• The calculated intercepts are generated using a 0.05% Rb_2O low-cutoff with an allowance for 2m of internal dilution. • Higher grade intervals are calculated with a 0.2% Rb_2O low-cutoff with no internal dilution. • No metal equivalent values have been included.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept length	• *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').*	• There is insufficient data for a relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths to be reported. • The true width of the mineralisation is not known, only down hole length is reported.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate information has been included in this release.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Balanced reporting has been completed.
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.*	• No other exploration data to report.
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.*	• Future works include more detailed mapping of the pegmatite outcrops throughout the "Main" pegmatite and northeast cluster areas, as well as planning and executing additional drilling to further develop these areas, testing both strike and depth extensions.