ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

9 December 2024

OUTSTANDING GALLIUM AND LITHIUM GRADES AT TANGO LITHIUM PROJECT

Highlights

- Ground reconnaissance sampling from Tango Lithium Project delivers excellent results:
  - 53.8 g/t Ga (72.32 g/t Ga_2O_3), 3.18% Li (6.85% Li_2O)- Sample 599819
  - 50.6 g/t Ga (68.02 g/t Ga_2O_3), 2.57% Li (5.53% Li_2O)- Sample 599821
  - 44.9 g/t Ga (60.35 g/t Ga_2O_3), 2.28% Li (4.91% Li_2O)- Sample 599814
  - 34.6 g/t Ga (46.51 g/t Ga_2O_3), 1.83% Li (3.94% Li_2O)- Sample 599808
  - 36.3 g/t Ga (48.79 g/t Ga_2O_3), 1.71% Li (3.68% Li_2O)- Sample 599802
  - 31.9 g/t Ga (42.88 g/t Ga_2O_3), 1.64% Li (3.53% Li_2O)- Sample 599813
  - 37.8 g/t Ga (50.81 g/t Ga_2O_3), 1.64% Li (3.44% Li_2O)- Sample 599812
  - 32.8 g/t Ga (44.09 g/t Ga_2O_3), 1.56% Li (3.35% Li_2O)- Sample 599815
  - 33.2 g/t Ga (44.63 g/t Ga_2O_3), 1.45% Li (3.12% Li_2O)- Sample 599809
  - 33.4 g/t Ga (44.90 g/t Ga_2O_3), 1.40% Li (3.01% Li_2O)- Sample 599820
- Assay results for 48 rock chip and soil samples have been received over the Tango Lithium and Barbara projects.
- The field program targeted high-priority areas identified from previous desktop studies identified gallium and lithium anomolies.
- China's decision to ban gallium exports to the US is set to drive a surge in global exploration efforts to secure alternative sources.
- Gallium, which is used in several cutting-edge technologies, including powerful semiconductor chips, is on the US and EU critical minerals list.

Bayan Mining and Minerals Ltd (ASX: BMM; "BMM" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has received assay results from the reconnaissance rock chip and soil sampling program from its Tango Lithium and Barbara projects located in Canada.

The Company successfully completed a fieldwork program at its Tango Lithium Project and Barbara Project in Ontario *(See ASX Announcment dated 15 November 2024)*, marking a significant step in advancing exploration activities. The assay results have provided valuable insights, with elevated values of both gallium and lithium further highlighting the promising potential of these projects.

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Executive Director Fadi Diab, commented:

"These outstanding gallium and lithium assay results from our Tango Lithium Project underscore the potential of our Canadian portfolio to contribute to the global demand for critical minerals. The recent developments surrounding China's export ban on gallium have highlighted the importance of securing alternative sources for this indispensable material, particularly for its role in cutting-edge technologies such as semiconductors and renewable energy."

Results from the Lab have returned assay results indicating elevated levels of gallium (Ga) and lithium oxide (Li_2O) in several samples. These results provide further insights into the mineralisation potential of spodumene-bearing pegmatites within the project areas. Gallium oxide (Ga_2O_3) grades ranged up to 72.32 g/t, with several samples showing concentrations above 50 g/t. Lithium oxide grades were also significant, with the highest value recorded at 6.85% Li_2O, and multiple samples exceeding 3% Li_2O. The co-occurrence of elevated gallium and lithium values suggests potential for a dual mineralisation system.

The results indicate a consistent presence of gallium and lithium across the sampled area, with spatial clustering of higher-grade samples suggesting localised zones of mineral enrichment. Further analysis will focus on defining the spatial distribution of gallium and lithium across these areas to guide the next phase of exploration.

These findings are a step forward in understanding the mineralisation at Tango and Barbara, with the data being used to refine exploration strategies and prioritise targets for future work.

Figure 1: 2024 Fieldwork – Pegmatite Outcrop on the Babara Project (left) Tango Lithium Project – Island showing (right)

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The Importance of Gallium

Gallium's unique properties make it indispensable in modern technology, particularly in the production of semiconductors and optoelectronic devices. Gallium-based compounds, are essential for cutting-edge technologies, including advanced communications, power amplifiers, and next-generation solar panels.

The United States & Canada rely on gallium for critical industries, including defense, telecommunications, and renewable energy. Its applications in semiconductors and advanced circuitry are vital for technologies like generative AI, radar systems, and photovoltaics. As gallium-based chips begin to surpass traditional silicon in performance, securing a stable supply of this element is essential for maintaining technological leadership and innovation.

On December 3, 2024, China, which produces approximately 98% of the world's raw gallium, announced an immediate ban on exports of gallium, germanium, and antimony to the United States. This move, in response to U.S. restrictions on China's chip sector, has significant implications for global supply chains and has already led to increased prices for these critical minerals.[1]

In light of these developments, the U.S. and allied nations are intensifying efforts to develop alternative sources and refining capabilities for gallium. Investing in domestic production and fostering international partnerships are crucial steps toward mitigating supply disruptions and sustaining competitiveness in advanced technology sectors. Ensuring a diversified and resilient supply chain for gallium is imperative for the continued advancement and security of critical industries worldwide.

Future Work Program

The company is actively reviewing and analysing all available historical exploration results to better understand the presence and distribution of gallium & lithium across its Ontario projects. This comprehensive evaluation aims to delineate the key zones of enrichment and potential areas for further exploration.

[1] https://www.reuters.com/markets/commodities/china-bans-exports-gallium-germanium-antimony-us-2024-12-03/

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Authorised for release by the Board of Bayan Mining and Minerals Limited

-ENDS-

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets or Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Dejan Jovanovic, a Competent Person who is a Member of the European Federation of Geologists (EurGeol). The European Federation of Geologists is a Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Code 'Recognised Professional Organisation' (RPO). An RPO is an accredited organisation to which the Competent Person under JORC Code Reporting Standards must belong to report Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, or Ore Reserves through the ASX. Mr Jovanovic is the General Manager of Exploration and is a part-time contractor of the Company. Mr Jovanovic 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 JORC 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Jovanovic consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements

Forward-looking Statements

Certain statements included in this release constitute forward-looking information. Statements regarding BMM's plans with respect to its mineral properties and programs are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that BMM's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as currently expected. There can also be no assurance that BMM will be able to confirm the presence of additional mineral resources, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of BMM's mineral properties. The performance of BMM may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside the control of the Company and its Directors, staff, and contractors.

These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements.

Except for statutory liability which cannot be excluded, each of BMM, its officers, employees and advisors expressly disclaim any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the material contained in these forward-looking statements and excludes all liability whatsoever (including in negligence) for any loss or damage which may be suffered by any person as a consequence of any information in forward-looking statements or any error or omission. BMM undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events other than required by the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements.

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Appendix 1: Rock chips and soil sample results

Project	Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	Li%	Li2O %	Ga g/t	Ga2O3* g/t
Tango	599802	Rock Chip	434007	5463555	1.71	3.68	36.3	48.79
Tango	599807	Rock Chip	434004	5463556	1.31	2.82	30.4	40.86
Tango	599808	Rock Chip	433998	5463556	1.83	3.94	34.6	46.51
Tango	599809	Rock Chip	433999	5463561	1.45	3.12	33.2	44.63
Tango	599810	Rock Chip	434001	5463557	0.704	1.51	25.4	34.14
Tango	599811	Rock Chip	433999	5463561	1.15	2.47	37	49.74
Tango	599812	Rock Chip	433999	5463561	1.6	3.44	37.8	50.81
Tango	599813	Rock Chip	433999	5463561	1.64	3.53	31.9	42.88
Tango	599814	Rock Chip	434002	5463564	2.28	4.91	44.9	60.35
Tango	599815	Rock Chip	434002	5463564	1.56	3.35	32.8	44.09
Tango	599816	Rock Chip	434010	5463558	0.618	1.33	25.3	34.01
Tango	599817	Rock Chip	434002	5463564	0.707	1.52	29.7	39.92
Tango	599818	Rock Chip	433998	5463566	0.827	1.78	31.4	42.21
Tango	599819	Rock Chip	434009	5463564	3.18	6.85	53.8	72.32
Tango	599820	Rock Chip	434002	5463571	1.4	3.01	33.4	44.9
Tango	599821	Rock Chip	434008	5463570	2.57	5.53	50.6	68.02
Tango	597901	Soil	434463	5464053	0.0031	0.006	14.8	19.89
Tango	597902	Soil	434346	5464048	0.0032	0.006	16.2	21.78
Tango	597903	Soil	434251	5463998	0.0035	0.007	18.9	25.41
Tango	597904	Soil	434118	5464026	0.0015	0.003	15.3	20.57
Tango	597905	Soil	433990	5463975	<0.001	<0.002	19.4	26.08
Tango	597906	Soil	433846	5463951	0.002	0.004	13.7	18.42
Tango	597907	Soil	433743	5463984	0.0014	0.003	15.4	20.7
Tango	597908	Soil	433640	5464047	0.0019	0.004	13.8	18.55

Project	Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	Li%	Li2O %	Ga g/t	Ga2O3* g/t
Tango	597909	Soil	433528	5464074	<0.001	<0.002	15.1	20.3
Tango	597910	Soil	436300	5463965	0.0017	0.003	12.8	17.21
Tango	597911	Soil	436300	5463965	0.0018	0.003	12.8	17.21
Tango	597912	Soil	436046	5463926	<0.001	<0.002	12.6	16.94
Tango	597913	Soil	435633	5463614	0.0044	0.009	17.1	22.99
Tango	597914	Soil	435379	5463369	<0.001	<0.002	12.7	17.07
Tango	597915	Soil	434936	5463229	0.002	0.004	20.1	27.02
Tango	597916	Soil	434852	5463121	0.0028	0.006	18.1	24.33
Tango	597917	Soil	436694	5463180	0.0031	0.006	16.4	22.04
Tango	597918	Soil	436665	5462938	0.0028	0.006	15.5	20.84
Tango	597919	Soil	436711	5462806	0.0028	0.006	16.1	21.64
Tango	597920	Soil	436718	5462652	0.0021	0.004	14.5	19.49
Tango	597921	Soil	436718	5462652	0.002	0.004	14.3	19.22
Barbara	599752	Rock Chip	443957	5449512	<0.001	<0.002	15.7	21.1
Barbara	599757	Rock Chip	442492	5451026	<0.001	<0.002	13.7	18.42
Barbara	599764	Rock Chip	442109	5453481	0.0038	0.008	30.1	40.46
Barbara	599772	Rock Chip	442013	5449316	<0.001	<0.002	13.2	17.74
Barbara	599774	Rock Chip	447626	5454269	<0.001	<0.002	17.2	23.12
Barbara	599775	Rock Chip	447531	5453814	0.002	0.004	24	32.26
Barbara	599776	Rock Chip	447735	5453857	0.0016	0.003	13.1	17.61
Barbara	599777	Rock Chip	449810	5453390	0.0015	0.003	16.5	22.18
Barbara	599778	Rock Chip	450141	5452727	<0.001	<0.002	11.4	15.32
Barbara	599781	Rock Chip	448549	5451642	<0.001	<0.002	15.2	20.43
Barbara	599783	Rock Chip	447771	5451070	0.0025	0.005	19.3	25.94

**Gallium element was converted into gallium oxide by applying conversion formula 1.3442*
**Lithium element was converted into lithium oxide by applying conversion formula 2.1530*

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Appendix 2: Sample Location Maps

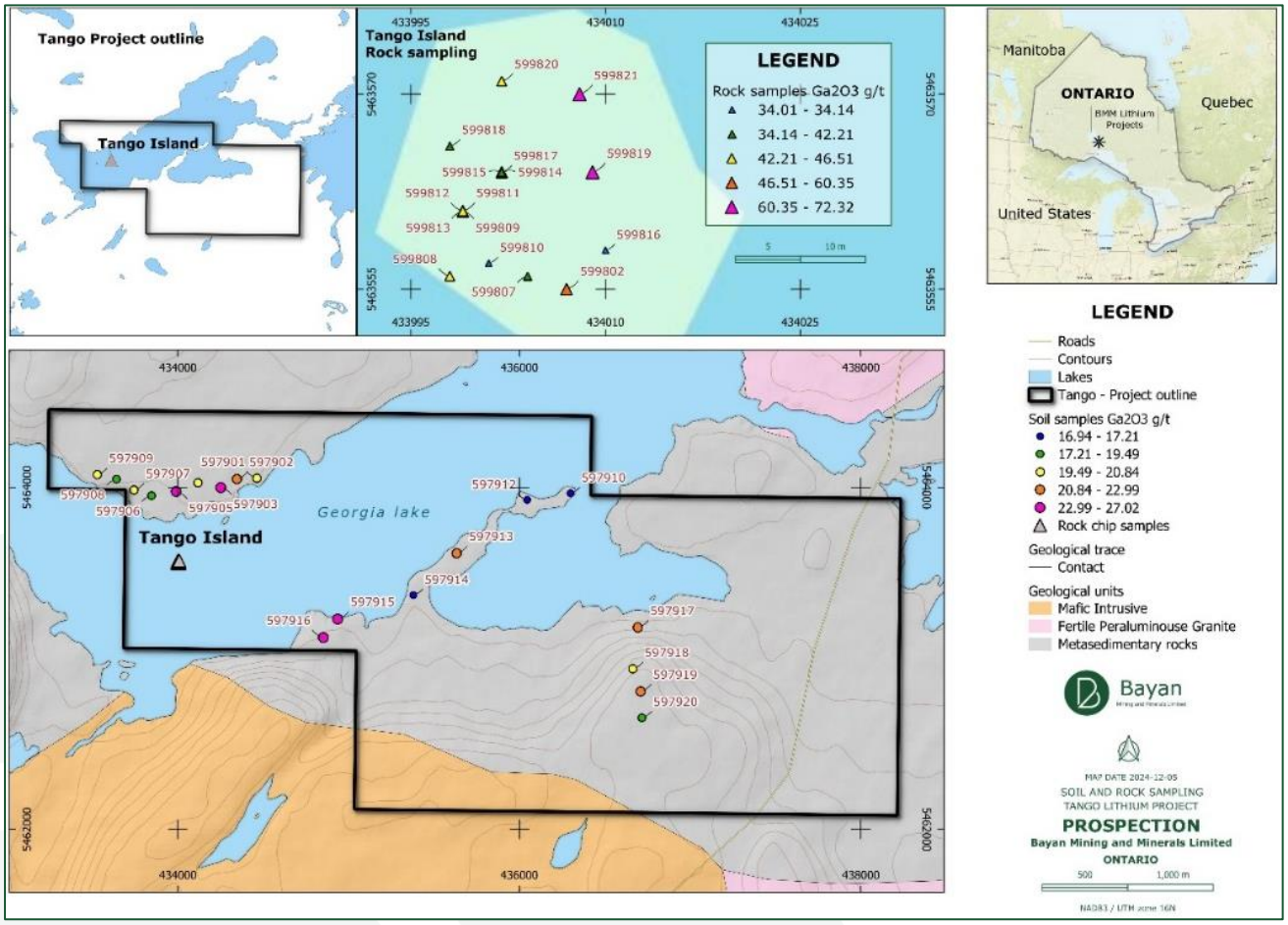

Figure 2: Tango Lithium sample location map

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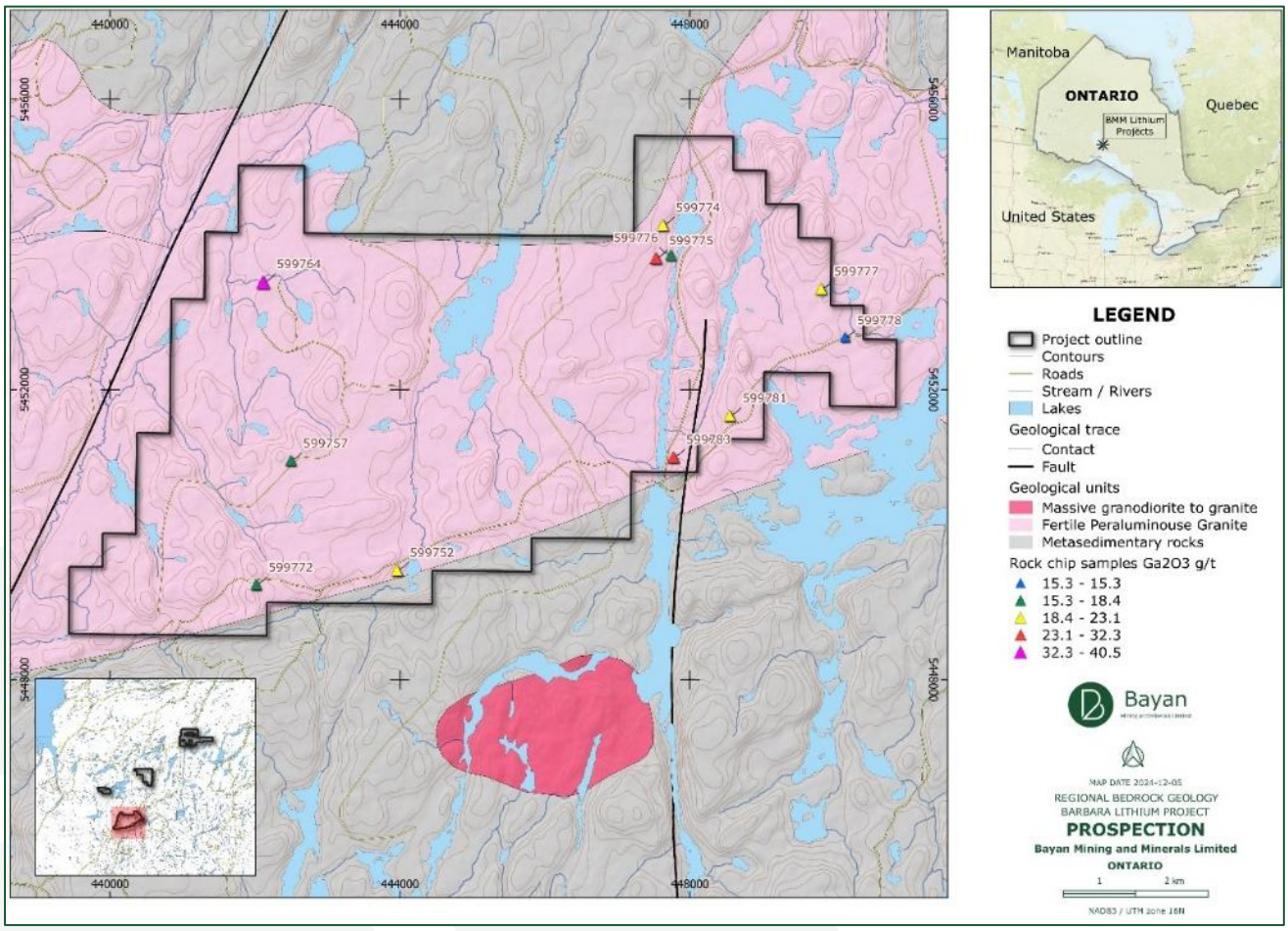

Figure 3: Barbara sample locations map

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Appendix 3: JORC Table 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Investigative style rock chip sampling taken from pegmatite outcrop along with soil sampling. • Rock chips sample weight ranging from 1.1 to 4.2 kg (average 2.5 kg) while soil samples weight ranges between 0.36 to 0.74 kg (average 0.5 kg). • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. • Samples were submitted to AGAT Lab in Thunder Bay for chemical analysis using the standard industry prep and assay method for LCT pegmatites. • All samples were dried, split, crushed and pulverized prior to analysis. • After each reduction stage each sample went through screening process.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling results are being reported.
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.*	• No drilling results are being reported.
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.*	• Detail field sample description was provided in ASX announcement 15 November 2024. • All samples were photographed next to the sampling location.
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,*	• The rock chip samples were collected from outcropping pegmatite using hand tools and a rock saw. • Soil samples were collected from overburdened material using a hand auger for collecting samples from lower soil horizons (B). • Field sampling duplicates were inserted in the sample flow to ensure sample representativity. • It is believed that the sample size is appropriate to the nature of the sample material.

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	including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The samples were submitted for sample preparation (crushed and pulverised) and geochemical analyses in the AGAT lab in Thunder Bay. • The AGAT lab in Thunder Bay is assessed and accredited by the Standards Council of Catesteda (SCC) for specific tests listed in our Scopes of Accreditation which conforms with CAN-P-1579: Requirements for the Accreditation of Mineral Analysis Testing Laboratories and CAN-P-4E ISO/IEC 17025: General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories. • The samples will be analysed by AGAT's standard Metals plus Rare Eart Elements Package by ICP-AES finish which is considered as a total. • Field sampling duplicates were inserted in the sample flow to ensure sample representativity. No certified reference material (CRMs) were inserted in the sampling flow. • In addition, the AGAT lab performs its own internal QAQC checks including insertion of CRMs (OREAS 753 and OREAS 680), blanks and duplicates. • The standards and duplicates were considered satisfactory.
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.*	• Vancouver based contractor GeoMap Exploration Inc., an independent contractor, conducted a field program and collected samples. • The data regarding sampling location and accompanied Li and Ga values is stored in tabular format and is appended to this report.
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.*	• Sample locations were determined using a portable GPS receiver (Garmin 64SX). • All the data are tight into the NAD83 / UTM zone 16N grid system. • All field data being taken at this stage will utilise handheld GPS, which is a standard tool for reconnaissance style sampling.
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.*	• The collected samples are considered random samples, taken directly from outcropping spodumene-bearing pegmatite or overburden material and do not represent a continuous sample over any width or length of the mineralised system. • The data spacing and distribution are not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity. • No sample compositing is being 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.*	• The samples are considered random and do not represent a continuous profile over any width or length of the mineralised system.

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Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were handled and submitted to the lab by GeoMap Exploration Inc. in accordance with the defined chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews are currently being performed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Tango Lithium Project consists of 41 contiguous mining claims, covering 8.64 km2. • BMM has secured the exclusive option to acquire 100% of the Tango Lithium Project. Pursuant to the exclusive option agreement, the Company has a 3-year option to purchase 100% interest in the Tango Project by satisfying agreed staged consideration payments. Should BMM elect not to proceed with this transaction during the period, the Company's right to earn an interest in the project will be extinguished. Please refer to the Company's announcement dated 31 October 2022 for full details on the Option Agreement Terms and the full list of claims are listed in Appendix 1: Tenement Schedule in the Company's Announcement dated 31 October 2022. • The Barbara Lithium Project consists of 212 claims covering an area of approximately 42 km2. • The Barbara Lithium Project which is 100% owned by BMM. • The full list of claims is listed in Appendix 1: Tenement Schedule in the Company's Announcement dated 9 March 2023.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Tango** • Historical workings carried out in 1955/56 identified up to 40 lithium and beryllium-bearing pegmatites exposed in outcrop over an area of approximately 600km^2, referred to as the larger Georgia Lake Area. • The Island pegmatite was trenched at approximate 5m intervals in the summer of 1955 by the Ontario Lithium Company. Sixty-six samples, each weighing 2.0 kg, were taken across 0.3m widths. These trench samples indicated an average grade of 1.2% Li_2O. A trench sample, described in the historical records as a bulk sample, weighed 213.2 kg and yielded 1.4% Li_2O. In the summer of 1957, 3 drill holes totalling 68.6 m were drilled. These drill holes showed that the pegmatite has a thickness of 5.4m to 15.1m and that its lower surface strikes north-south and dips about 35°E • The most recent field program was completed in 2023. **Barbara** • There was no previous systematic exploration of lithium over the Barbara Lithium Project.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Both the Barbara Lake area and Tango /Georgia Lake area are located within the Quetico Subprovince of the Superior Province of Ontario, Canada. The Quetico Subprovince is bounded by the granite-greenstone Wabigoon Subprovince to

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		the north and Wawa Subprovince to the south. The Quetico Subprovince is composed of predominantly metasediments consisting of wacke, iron formation, conglomerate, ultramafic wacke and siltstone, which deposited between 2.70 and 2.69 Ga. The igneous rocks in the Quetico Subprovince include abundant felsic and intermediate intrusions, metamorphosed rare mafic and felsic extrusive rocks and an uncommon suite of gabbroic and ultramafic rocks. • There is an abundance of pegmatites close to and within the large masses of granitic rocks. A regional zoning is apparent and a genetic association of pegmatites and granite is indicated. The pegmatites occur in two geometries: as irregular-shaped bodies and as thin veins and attenuated lenses. The irregular bodies of pegmatite are intimately associated with the granite bodies often within a few hundred feet of the contact zone. They typically are medium- to coarse-grained, up to very coarse-grained and are made up of quartz, microcline, perthite and little muscovite. These would be classified as potassic pegmatites. Accessory minerals include biotite, tourmaline and garnet. • The pegmatite veins and lenses can be subdivided into rare-element pegmatites and granitic pegmatites. The rare-element pegmatites are of economic significance and they contain microcline or perthite, albite, quartz, muscovite and spodumene and minor amounts of beryl, columbite-tantalite and cassiterite. The granitic pegmatites are like the irregular pegmatites described above except that they contain more abundant plagioclase. Some of the pegmatites are parallel to the foliation or bedding of the metasediments, whereas others occur in joints in either the metasediments or granite. Contacts are usually sharp and, except where veins cut granitic rocks, often found to be marked by a thin border zone of aplite or granitoid composition. A few pegmatites are internally zoned with mica-rich or tourmaline-rich rock along or close to the walls and quartz cores.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• No drilling results are being reported.

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Bayan
Mining and Minerals Limited

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No data aggregation was done on the channel samples. • No cut-off grades were used. • No metal equivalent values are being reported. • Lithium values are reported in ppm and converted into precents using conversion factors (ppm/10.000*2,153). • Gallium values are reported in ppm and converted into oxide using conversion factors (ppm*1.3442) and reported in 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No drilling results are being 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 figures showing sample locations were included in the main body of this report.
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.*	• The announcement is believed to include all representative and relevant information and is believed to be comprehensive.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All historical exploration data is well summarised in the Technical Report on the Gathering Lake Lithium Pegmatite Project.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The Company is currently reviewing historical assays results with the aim to identify any additional substantial gallium results.

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