Mt Ida Exploration Update

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Highlights:

Mt Ida Gold Project

- Delta Lithium's 1**00% owned** Mt Ida Gold Project hosts a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 6.6Mt @ 3.5 g/t gold for 752koz, including the **high grade Baldock** deposit of **4.8Mt @ 4.4g/t gold for 674 koz** [3]
- Mt Ida is **fully permitted** for mining with all approvals in place
- A 4-stage **resource extension drill program** is currently underway with 2 rigs operating at Mt Ida
- Recent results from Stages 2 and 3 drilling confirm further resource growth both along strike and down-dip, some of these intercepts include;
  - **3m @ 18.2 g/t Au** from 283m in IDRD364
  - **6m @ 13.4 g/t Au** from 91m in IDRD389
    - ***Including* 3m @ 25.1g/t Au from 92m**
  - **1.2m @ 10.1g/t Au** from 410.5m in IDRD333
  - **7m @ 2.9 g/t Au** from 17m in IDRD368
  - **2m @ 4.9 g/t Au** from 38m in IDRD362A
  - **1m @ 7.1 g/t Au** from 128m in IDRD390
- The first two holes from Delta's maiden drill program at the Bombay prospect have been returned which included;
  - **14m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 38m in BYRD006
    - ***Including* 2m @ 4.6g/t Au**
- Current drill results will support an updated gold MRE, with next steps to include infill drilling to underpin a Feasibility Study
- Results of **Strategic Review**[1] completed indicated that the most value-accretive development pathway is for Delta to continue advancing the Project towards genuine standalone scale

Delta Lithium Limited (ASX: DLI) ("Delta" or the "Company"), is pleased to announce an update for the ongoing exploration and development activities at its 100% owned Mt Ida Gold and Lithium Project in WA's Eastern Goldfields region. This recent batch of assays mainly from Stage 2 drilling provide encouraging results for the development of the gold at the Mt Ida Project. These intercepts illustrate further continuity of mineralisation which remains open in all directions and can be seen in Figure 1.

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[1] Refer ASX Announcement 26 Sep2024 titled "Delta commences Strategic Review of Mt Ida Gold Assets"
[2] Refer ASX Announcement 14 November 2024 titled "Activities Update from Mt Ida Gold Project"
[3] Refer ASX Announcement 28 June 2024 titled "Mt Ida Gold MRE Update"

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In addition, the Company has concluded a Strategic Review of Mt Ida gold project and on the basis of the Review results, and the ongoing exploration results that are the subject of this Announcement and results from the previous Quarter[2], have decided to continue with the gold Project's development.

Commenting on the strategy Managing Director, James Croser said;

"Mt Ida continues to deliver excellent gold results and good likelihood of an expanded gold resource. As part of the strategic review, we explored various opportunities for the Project and currently the best outcome for Delta shareholders suggests we continue with the growth and development work. The gold market is maintaining very positive momentum and all of our options remain open.

Mt Ida remains a very valuable and attractive project, hosting both sizeable gold and lithium resources, which we are confident will deliver significant shareholder value.

Delta remains in a strong financial position to pursue development outcomes for both its lithium and gold assets."

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Mt Ida is located approximately 240km north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. The Project area resides on granted mining leases and is fully permitted for commencement of open pit and underground mining at Baldock on mining leases outlined on Figure 3. One reverse circulation (RC) rig and one Diamond Drill (DD) rig are currently operating at the project, focused on resource extensions and resource growth with to the aim of growing the current Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of **752,000oz[2]@3.5g/t [3]** gold. The Company's current drill program will continue to focus on gold resource growth. A favourable gold price environment, and the results of the recent Strategic Review indicate the most favourable pathway to maximising value from the Mt Ida gold asset is to continue to grow the gold resource to a standalone scale.

Delta is aiming to achieve growth via the current 4-Stage extensional drill program which continues to intercept mineralisation well beyond the current MRE.

[2] Refer ASX Announcement 14 November 2024 titled "Activities Update from Mt Ida Gold Project"
[3] Refer ASX Announcement 28 June 2024 titled "Mt Ida Gold MRE Update"

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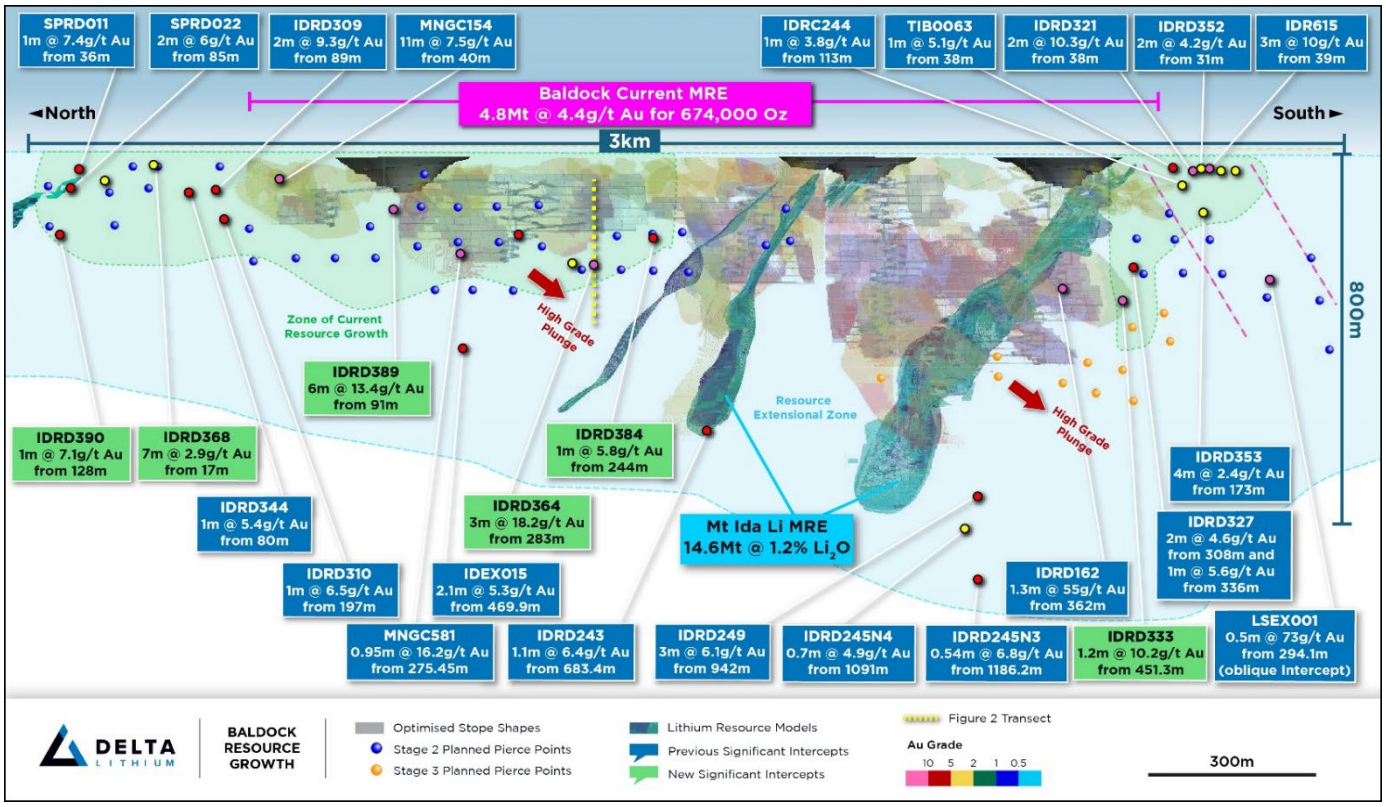

Figure 1: *Long Section of Baldock lode indicating new significant intercepts.*

This recent batch of drill results from Stage 2 has demonstrated increasing grades and thickness at depth within Baldock North. For example, see Figure 2 position of the high-grade intercept in IDRD364 extending the Meteor 140 domain ~30m beyond the current block model and 75m down-dip of Delta's optimised mining shapes.

Intercepts included in this announcement extend known lodes along strike and down dip (see Figure 3 long section). Further follow up drilling will be completed in the current program, to extend these high-grade intercepts, including around IDRD364.
A summary of some of the most recent assays are included in Table 1 below with full hole details shown in Appendix 3.

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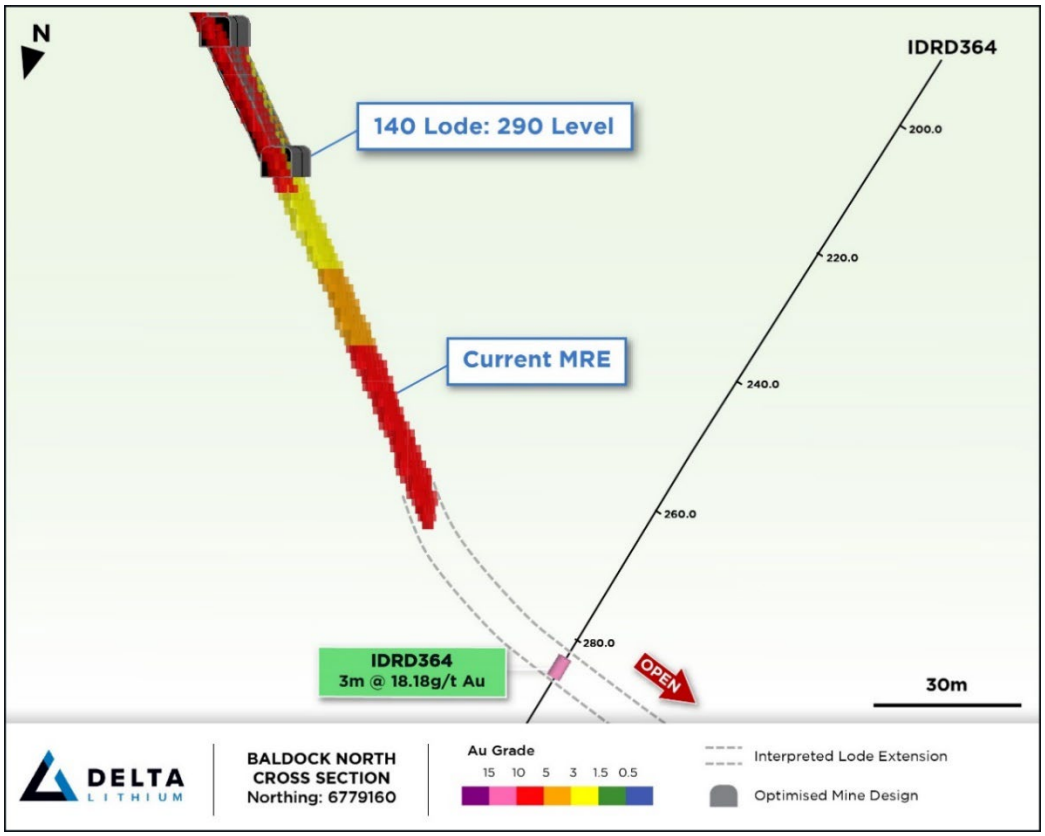

Figure 2: *Baldock North Cross-Section 6779160N at depth, showing recent extensional drilling. Cross-section transect yellow highlight in Figure 1*

HoleID		From	To	Length	Au g/t	Cu_ppm
IDRD329		325.92	326.42	0.5	13.42	2390
IDRD333		410.5	411.72	1.22	10.1	4604
IDRD362A		38	40	2	4.92	91
IDRD364		283	286	3	18.18	2265
IDRD368		17	24	7	2.92	892
IDRD373		240	242	2	4.08	116
IDRD384		244	245	1	5.84	44
IDRD387		177	180	3	3.25	1142
IDRD389		91	97	6	13.4	119
IDRD390		128	129	1	7.1	906
SARD003		25	30	5	1.3	91
BYRD006		38	52	14	1.27	201

Table 1: Highlights of recent drill intercepts at Mt Ida

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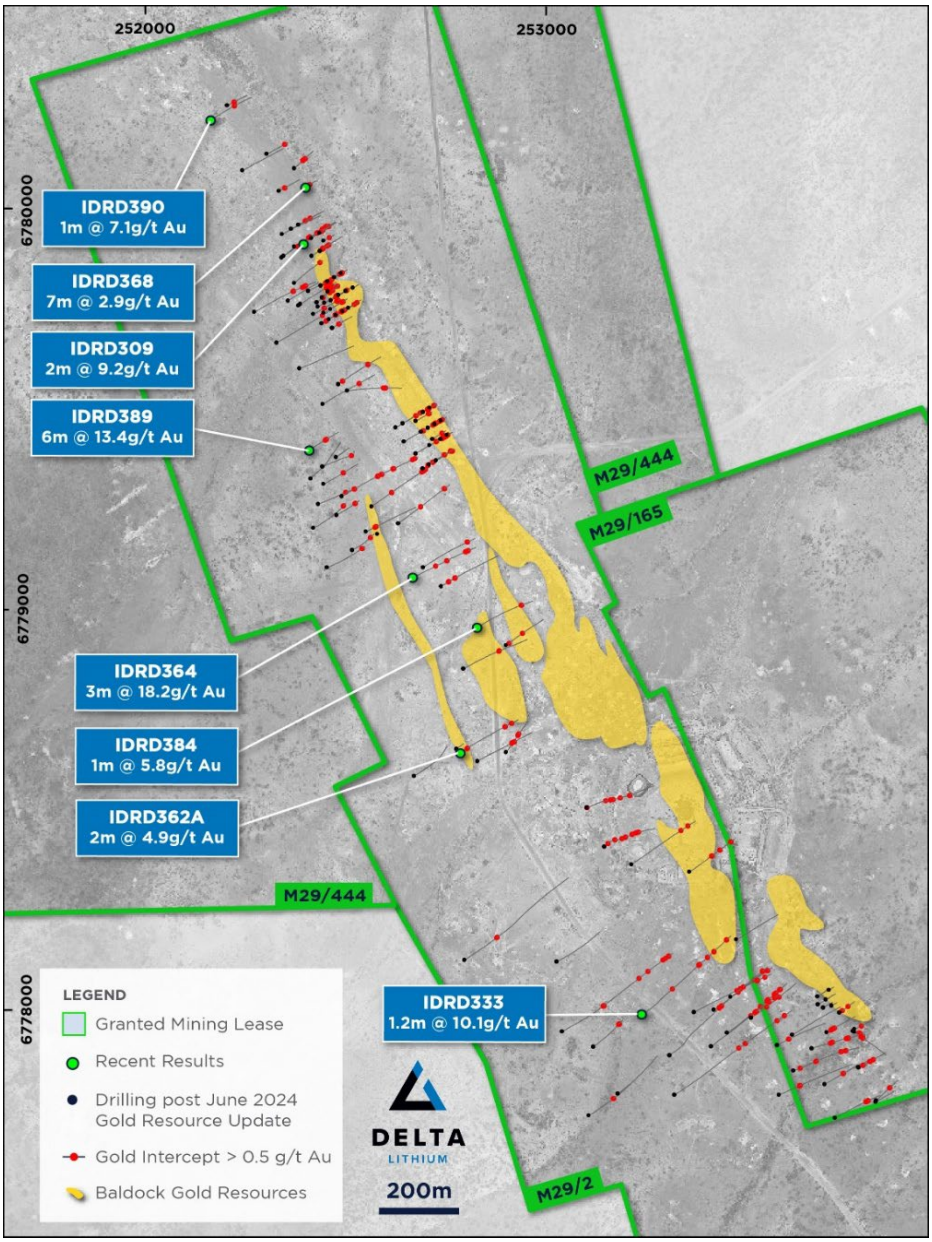

Figure 3: *Plan view showing recent drill results in relation to existing Mineral Resource Estimate*

The RC rig has now commenced regional drilling at Bombay, while the DD rig completes Stage 3 drilling and DD tails within the Baldock area. As part of Delta's first gold focused program at Mt Ida, the Stage 4 drilling is testing a number of high priority regional targets across the tenement package, including at Bombay, West Nell, Jupiter, Saturn and Unexpected prospects.

The first two holes have been returned from the maiden Bombay RC program which included intercepts of shallow mineralisation, such as ***14m @ 1.3g/t from 38m in BYRD006***. This program will aim to extend known mineralisation, twin and verify historic intercepts via a robust QAQC system with the intention of including Bombay in the next MRE update. The Company looks forward to updating the market as more results become available.

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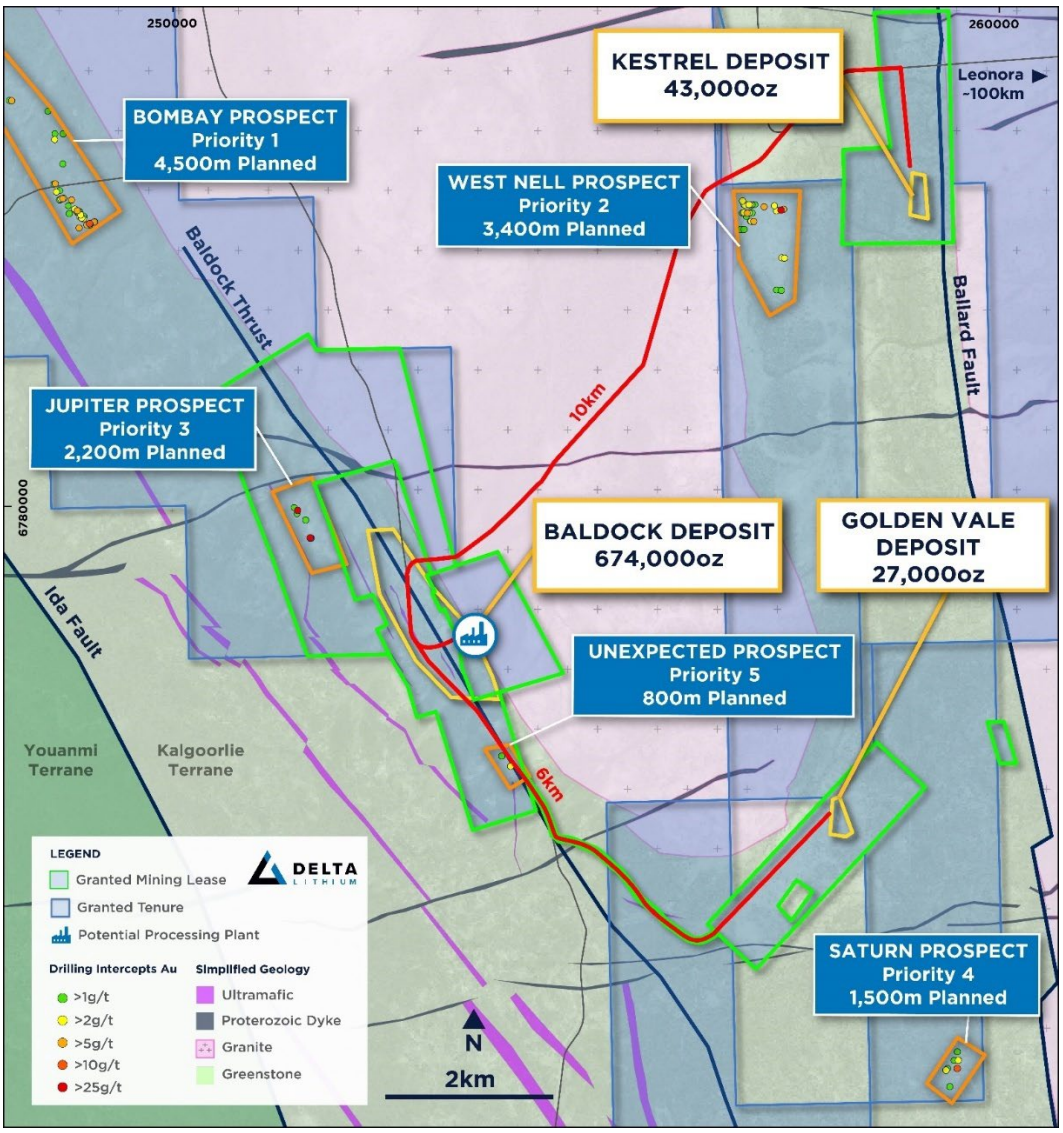

***Figure** 4: Plan showing the potential Baldock mining hub, surrounding JORC Resources and currently planned regional drilling*

Strategic Review

In September 2024 Delta appointed Bell Potter Securities as financial advisor to conduct a formal strategic review of the gold opportunity at Mt Ida and determine how best to monetise the asset. The decision was in line with Delta's stated strategy to maintain a principal focus on its lithium assets contained at Mt Ida and the Yinnetharra Project in the Gascoyne region.

The Strategic Review has now been completed and the results indicated that the most value accretive development pathway is for Delta to continue advancing the Project towards genuine standalone scale.

In terms of tidying the corporate structure of Delta's business, the Company has placed the Mt Ida gold assets into Mt Ida AU Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Delta Lithium which was incorporated for this express purpose.

Pending receipt of all results from the current drill program, Delta will continue gold exploration at Mt Ida to grow the MRE in size and confidence, advance metallurgical and geotechnical studies and progress with

feasibility work for a standalone processing plant. While this development work continues, the Company maintains all optionality with regard to the gold assets at Mt Ida.

Primary modifying factors (Geotechnical, Metallurgy) are being advanced to DFS level while GR Engineering have been contracted to carry out processing plant design and cost studies. These studies are running in conjunction with the submission of the Works Approval, which is planned within coming months.

Next Steps

- Continue Stage 3 and 4 drilling
- Upcoming Mt Ida Gold MRE Update
- Submission of Works Approval, inclusive of tailings dam and processing plant
- Infill Resource Conversion Drilling, design and budget
- Completion of DFS Geotechnical Studies
- Further Metallurgical composite testing as required, including from resource extension areas, to finalise plant design criteria

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

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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. 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, with exciting lithium discoveries at the Malinda and Jamesons prospects. The Company is currently conducting exploration activities at Yinnetharra with fieldwork commenced for 2025 across our large tenure package, testing additional targets and building on the Maiden Resource at Malinda.

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, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). 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.

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

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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			Inferred			Total		
		Tonnes (000s)	Grade g/t Au	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade g/t Au	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade g/t Au	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 Recent Drilling Information

New Significant Results

Hole ID		From	To	Length	Au gpt	Cu ppm
IDRD329		325.92	326.42	0.5	13.42	2390
IDRD333		366.85	367.95	1.1	0.54	336
	and	410.5	411.72	1.22	10.1	4604
IDRD337		225.92	226.45	0.53	0.76	1050
	and	375.7	379.94	4.24	1.17	90.81
	and	419.96	420.65	0.69	0.68	33
	and	451.32	452.78	1.46	2.63	476
IDRD338		553.76	556.28	2.52	1.67	793
	and	567	568	1	4.87	24
IDRD341W1		208.3	208.8	0.5	0.73	35
	and	237.71	238.21	0.5	0.59	717
	and	300.26	301.02	0.76	0.75	1250
	and	377.89	379.18	1.29	1.6	580
IDRD342		212	220	8	0.76	124
	and	626	626.84	0.84	1.15	15
IDRD356						
IDRD361		360.69	361.5	0.81	1.19	903
	and	372.98	373.76	0.78	3.72	882
IDRD362A		38	40	2	4.92	91
	and	236	238	2	2.43	193
	and	274	275	1	1.3	2840
IDRD364		131	132	1	0.9	330
	and	283	286	3	18.18	2265
	and	293	294	1	0.66	4260
	and	296	297	1	0.5	481
IDRD365		121	123	2	0.82	105
IDRD366		33	34	1	0.68	548
IDRD367	no significant results					
IDRD368		17	24	7	2.92	892
IDRD369		31	32	1	0.98	243
IDRD370		40	41	1	2.7	1615
IDRD371		227	228	1	0.6	
IDRD372		286.99	287.47	0.48	2.96	631
		325.54	326.03	0.49	2.57	1005
IDRD373		240	242	2	4.08	116
IDRD374		95	96	1	2.27	79
IDRD375	no significant results					
IDRD376		284	285	1	1.46	226
IDRD377	no significant results					
IDRD378		227	228	1	0.76	186
	and	279	280	1	1.17	296
	and	291	294	3	1.34	728

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Hole ID		From	To	Length	Au gpt	Cu ppm
	and	297	298	1	0.79	487
IDRD379		33	34	1	0.57	258
	and	106	107	1	0.54	76
	and	222	223	1	0.59	329
	and	242	243	1	1.76	373
IDRD380		97	98	1	0.72	317
	and	100	101	1	0.51	693
IDRD381	no significant results					
IDRD382		208	209	1	3.32	1950
IDRD383		21	22	1	0.52	342
	and	118	119	1	2.51	679
IDRD384		244	245	1	5.84	44
IDRD385		153	154	1	1.24	277
IDRD386		235	236	1	3.86	374
IDRD387		171	172	1	3.16	4980
		177	180	3	3.25	1142
IDRD388	no significant results					
IDRD389		91	97	6	13.4	119
IDRD390		128	129	1	7.1	906
IDRD391		105	106	1	3.26	871
IDRD392	no significant results					
IDRD393		49	50	1	0.67	1150
	and	55	62	7	1.33	1617
SARD001	no significant results					
SARD002	no significant results					
SARD003		25	30	5	1.3	91
BYRD006		24	25	1	0.87	201
	and	38	46	8	0.97	310
	and	50	52	2	4.63	118
	and	70	71	1	0.91	80
BYRD007		106	109	3	1.13	261

New collar information for results received

Hole ID	Depth	East	North	RL	Azi	Dip
IDRD329	354.4	252565.9	6779256	469.566	55.38	-61.4
IDRD333	450	253369.3	6777995	475.719	61.66	-62.06
IDRD337	534.09	253236.2	6777987	475.856	54.15	-59.06
IDRD338	579.35	253306	6777886	478	56.38	-57.73
IDRD341W1	570.4	253102	6778505	473	70.03	-74.2
IDRD342	651.7	253040.1	6777947	477.187	61.3	-54.75
IDRD343	132	252382.5	6779958	464.619	61.09	-61.07
IDRD344	192	252365	6779947	464.634	59.35	-60.09
IDRD356	537.5	252797.3	6778125	479.42	56.3	-50.76

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Hole ID	Depth	East	North	RL	Azi	Dip
IDRD361	390.1	252492.1	6779282	468.809	60.73	-60.07
IDRD362A	312	252784	6778642	482	59.78	-56.14
IDRD364	336	252667	6779078	471	63.34	-61.7
IDRD365	156	252820	6778613	482	60.7	-60.78
IDRD366	60	252820	6778613	482	60.5	-59.88
IDRD367	96	252820	6778613	482	58.59	-60.07
IDRD368	60	252400.7	6780052	463.835	59.74	-60.26
IDRD369	108	252334.3	6780041	463.929	60.92	-58.11
IDRD370	114	252205	6780255	462.346	62.14	-60.31
IDRD371	264	252420.7	6779202	469.361	59.67	-60.7
IDRD372	240	253213.2	6778363	472.576	57.02	-59.46
IDRD373	276	252454.5	6779103	470.13	66.06	-58.7
IDRD374	168	252446.4	6779311	468.753	60.92	-55.89
IDRD375	324	252386.4	6779600	466.799	67.43	-61.21
IDRD376	324	252329	6779664	467	62.69	-60.45
IDRD377	156	252358	6779769	466	58.15	-59.94
IDRD378	360	252273	6779740	467	59.85	-59
IDRD379	300	253617	6777849	483	66.75	-56.36
IDRD380	360	253581	6777789	483	66.32	-56.43
IDRD381	247.3	253475	6778171	481	60.73	-62.29
IDRD382	389.7	252793	6778848	472	63.06	-56.43
IDRD383	291.2	252901	6778909	470.057	52.08	-65.1
IDRD384	330	252831.5	6778956	469.918	59	-57.92
IDRD385	157	252443	6779355	468	66.31	-59.13
IDRD386	337	252444	6779511	467	59.38	-61
IDRD387	264	252505	6779544	467	83.73	-57.38
IDRD388	132	259328	6773236	470	90.03	-55.94
IDRD389	162	252164	6780219	463	60.7	-61
IDRD390	222	252164	6780219	463	58.77	-58.67
IDRD391	126	252304	6780134	464	61.71	-61.26
IDRD392	210	252244	6780093	464	60.96	-60.01
IDRD393	108	252373	6780099	464	49.47	-55.43
SARD001	120	259447	6773296	470	92.66	-56.17
SARD002	60	259489	6773302	470	92.75	-55.71
SARD003	96	259537	6773230	475	250.2	-55.45
BYRD006	114	248970	6783451	450	59.7	-60.85
BYRD007	168	248918	6783428	450	58.93	-58.37

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Table 1; Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data Mt 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 Project • 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 be encountered in near surface drilling due to the weathered nature • RC recoveries were visually estimated on the rig, bulk reject sample from the splitter was retained on site, generally 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 / gold 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. • Various samples from across the Au/Cu orebodies were extracted and sent to ALS laboratories for subsequent metallurgical analysis and flowsheet development.
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 method. • 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 an aQuire 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/Orlando drilling using a multishot tool • Historic collars were located using handheld Garmin GPS unit with +/- 5m accuracy • Some 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.

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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 to obtaining a licence to operate in the area	• Drilling and sampling activities have been carried on M29/002, M29/165 & E29/0640 • The tenements are in good standing order • There are no heritage issues
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

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Criteria		Commentary
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 grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All drill collars, and significant intercepts have been reported in the appendix when applicable
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 have been reported previously.
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.