ASX RELEASE

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ASX CODE

APS

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Significant Kaolin Exploration Target of 700 million to 1.2 billion tonnes located beneath the Silica at Allup's 100% owned Pink Bark Project, WA

Highlights:

- Estimated exploration target of 0.7 - 1.2 billion tonnes of Kaolin with grades ranging from 17% to 20% Al2O3, identified at the Pink Bark Project near Esperance, WA. *
- Kaolin was observed over a very large area during recent drilling for silica and rare earth clays.
- Kaolin thickness ranged from 5m to 20m+ over an area of ~69km^2.
- The exploration target is defined by wide spaced air core drilling (for silica) over E63/2371 and E63/2139, with 41 drill holes averaging 20m depth for 823m completed.
- 8 Kaolin composite samples were initially collected and analysed for Kaolin quality using XRF methods.
- In order to improve the understanding of the potential, the remaining 56 composite samples have been submitted with assay results expected in Q2.
- Given the size and proximity to Esperance Port, characterisation studies are being scoped to determine quality and marketability of potential Kaolin products from the samples gathered.
- Further air core drilling will be considered if characterisation test work is positive.

Allup Silica Limited (ASX: **APS**) ("Allup" or "**Company**") is pleased to announce the kaolin results from completed air core drilling at the Pink Bark Project in Western Australia that has identified an exploration target of 0.7 - 1.2 billion tonnes of Kaolin with grade ranging from 17% to 20% Al_2O_3.

*The Exploration Target's potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a JORC compliant Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a such.

Allup Silica Managing Director Andrew Haythorpe commented:

"We are very pleasantly surprised to see such a significant Kaolin exploration target (up to 1.2 billion tonnes) over such a large ~69km^2 area. The recent wide-spaced drilling program – aimed at near surface silica and underlying rare earths potential, has confirmed the presence of a thick Kaolin zone under shallow cover, presenting a very interesting opportunity given the presence of silica sand above and rare earths and uranium potential below.

While our initial focus was silica sand, the recent discoveries of REE clay-hosted deposits in the region prompted us to investigate this exciting REE potential at Pink Bark. The Biranup zone is rapidly gaining recognition for its rare earth potential.

Moving forward, we will have a closer look at the kaolin, including characterisation studies to determine its quality and potential value. If these findings are encouraging, then the company will consider targeted air core drilling to refine the exploration target and develop a better understanding of the full value potential of this deposit."

Pink Bark Project

The Pink Bark Project, E63/2138, is located in the Albany Frazer Province's Biranup zone, north of Esperance.

The tenement was acquired to explore and develop silica sand, but recent discoveries of REE clay-hosted deposits in the area prompted Allup to consider the potential of such deposits on its tenement.

Allup's recent drilling program to test E63/2138 for silica sand resources was expanded to test the underlying clays for REE potential, and test for thick areally significant kaolin accumulations. The holes were drilled to fresh bedrock (blade refusal) where possible and the bedrock sampled and assayed for multi-element geochemistry.

The Biranup zone has been shown to be rich in valuable REE by the Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA) and modern explorers. A number of ASX-listed companies have reported wide areas of saprolitic clay enriched in rare earths overlying the Biranup late-stage granite intrusive rocks.

These deposits have been compared to China's clay-hosted REE deposits, which have historically provided a significant amount of REE to the country's battery industry. Several carbonatites with rare earth potential have been reported and explored in this province.

The Albany Frazer Province's Biranup granites are rapidly emerging as a focus for rare earth deposit exploration due to their clay and carbonatite-hosted content.

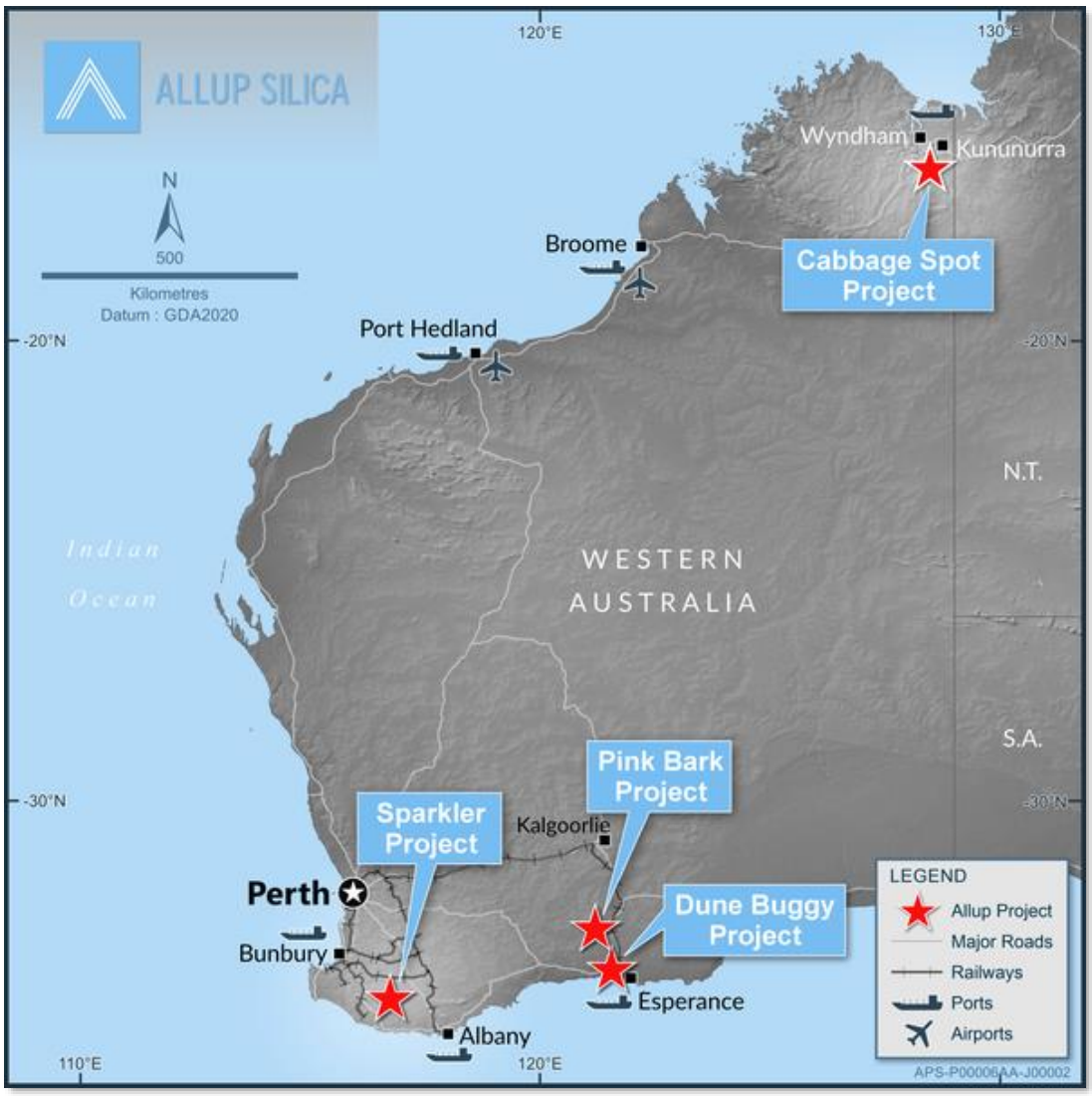

Figure 1: Location of Allup Silica's Projects, including Pink Bark

Air Core Drilling

Drilling at Pink Bark in November 2023 was conducted by Wallis Drilling using a Mantis 200 Rig. A total of 41 drill holes were completed, each averaging a depth of 20 metres for a total of 823 metres. Drilling spanned two tenements, E63/2139 and E63/2371.

Details of these drill holes and their locations are provided in the table below and illustrated in Figure 2. The first drill hole of the November program was PBAC027, and the final drill hole was PBAC067.

Upon completion, all drill holes were plugged and backfilled according to the Mines Department specifications. an artificial reference level (RL) of 1000 metres was used for preparing the drill sections.

The thickness of the Kaolin intersected in the drilling is contoured and cross sections showing the distribution of Kaolin produced.

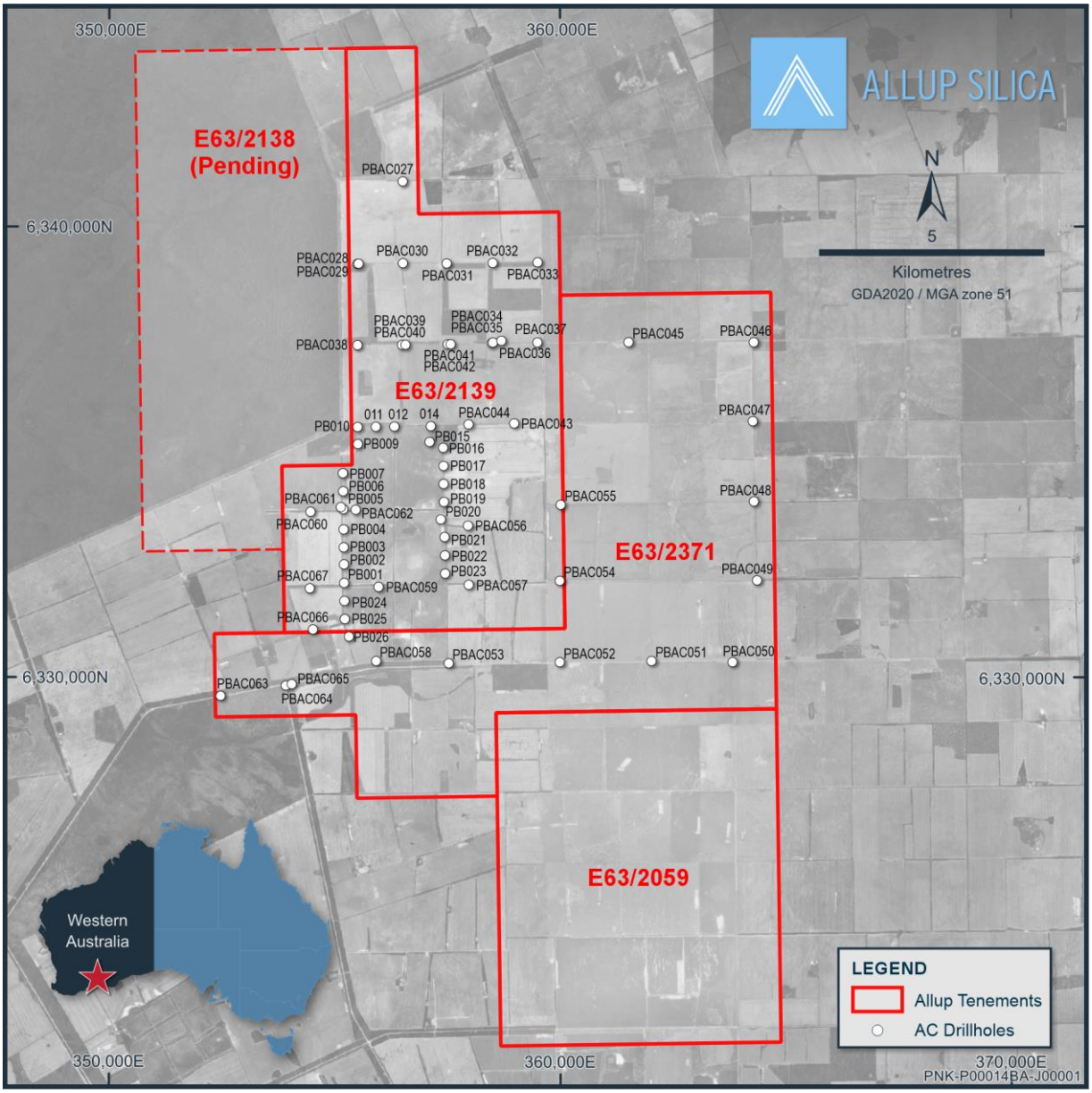

Figure 2: Drill Hole Location Map

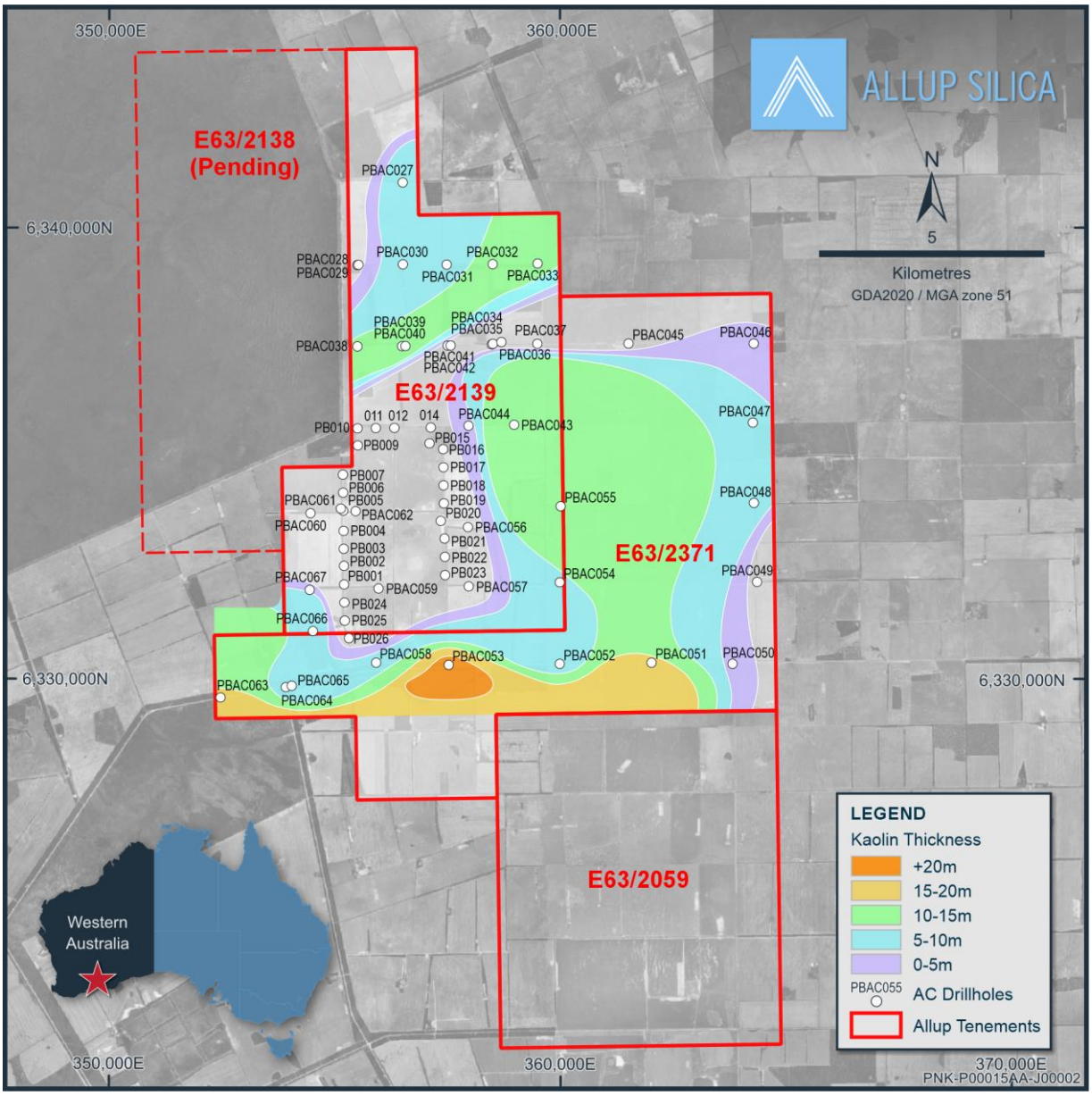

Figure 3: Kaolin thickness (Isopach) map

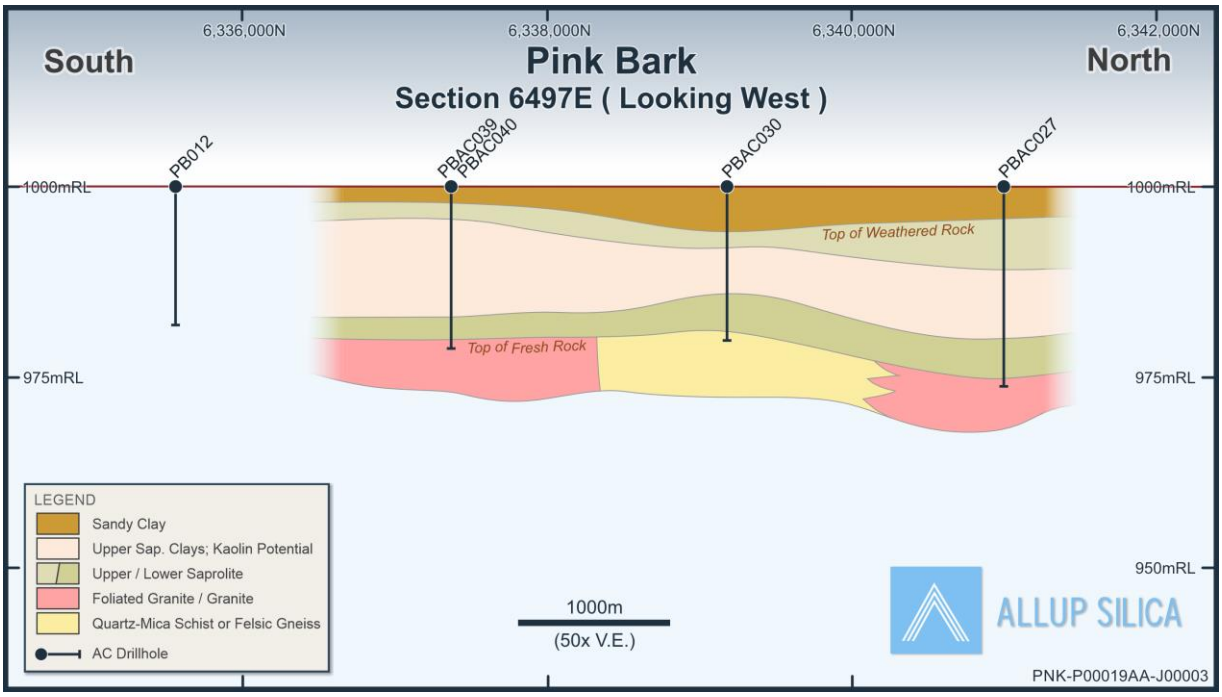

Figure 4: Cross Sections from Pink Bark showing recent air core drilling with significant intersections of Kaolin. Note the 1:50 vertical exaggeration and the very wide spaced drill holes.

Drill hole PBAC043 is an example of one of the more significant kaolin intersections. White clay is present from 9 to 25m, the chip trays and geological descriptions for this drill hole follow.

0 – 6m White, grey, moderate red and dark yellow clay.
Transported material.

6 - 9m Indurated white clay, top of weathered bedrock.

9 – 24m White upper saprolite clay.

Composite sample 50058 **18 - 22m** Kaolin XRF Assay (results tabulated below).

24 – 28m Light to medium grey lower saprolite after foliated granite.

28 – 29m Light grey **granite** saprock. Blade refusal, EOH.

Sampling and Assaying

All drill holes were sampled on a 1m basis, and composite samples of all drill holes except PBAC034, 039, 041, 042 and 065 were taken. Composite sampling began at the base of transported material, and the composite samples were nominally 4m in length; however, this was modified to accommodate distinct geological changes, and composites of 2m and 3m were occasionally collected. The composite samples were collected using a "spear".

A total of 152 composite samples were collected. Sample number sequence is 50001 – 50152. Of these 152 samples, 64 are considered to be dominantly White Kaolin and represent potentially valuable material.

As an initial assessment of the Kaolin rich intervals drilled 8 of the 64 Kaolin composite samples were selected for assay. The samples were submitted for XRF analysis as a first step in determining the quality of the sample for Kaolin.

- PBAC027 White Kaolin from 18 to 21m, composite sample 50006.
- PBAC032 White Kaolin from 15 to 19m, composite sample 50035.
- PBAC040 White Kaolin from 10 to 14m, composite sample 50050.
- PBAC043 White Kaolin from 18 to 22m, composite sample 50058.
- PBAC048 White Kaolin from 7 to 11m, composite sample 50071.
- PBAC053 White Kaolin from 20 to 24m, composite sample 50094.
- PBAC055 White Kaolin from 14 to 18m, composite sample 50106.
- PBAC066 White Kaolin from 10 to 13m, composite sample 50149.

The elemental analysis by Nagrom XRF (Method code XRF001) and LOI method code TGA002 is presented in the Table 3, along with data from several Kaolin suppliers for comparison.

All units are percentages. Lower detection for all is 0.001%, except for LOI which is 0.01%. The data suggests that the samples selected above compares favourably to raw unwashed Kaolin ore.

Beneficiation of the Pink Bark material could reduce the SiO_2 and Fe_2O_3 while increasing the Al_2O_3, possibly through simple washing and screening, to produce a product that meets market specifications.

As these initial assay results were encouraging, the remaining 56 composite samples were submitted to Nagrom for XRF. Assay results from these samples are expected in the coming weeks.

Exploration Target

The Exploration Target is based on the limited number of wide-spaced air core drill holes and only eight assay results and as a result the potential quantity and grade quoted here is conceptual in nature that there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Allup's initial Exploration Target was calculated from thickness or isopach maps of the Kaolin interpreted from geological cross sections. Kaolin intervals of less than 5m in thickness were excluded. Dominantly white, kaolinitic saprolite clays reach thicknesses of 22m in the south of the Project area, and over the area of Allup's Pink Bark project the White Kaolin averages 11m in thickness, based on the drilling data to date.

A volume range of 466 to 800 million cubic metres was determined and a specific gravity of 1.5 was applied to arrive at 0.7 to 1.2 billion tonnes Kaolin.

The grade range is estimated from the eight samples submitted for XRF analysis and is taken to be from 17% to 20% Al_2O_3.

Depth of cover ranges from 6 to 12m.

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	TD	Survey Date
PBAC027	356511	6341000	1000	26	17/11/2023
PBAC028	355505	6339170	1000	15	17/11/2023
PBAC029	355530	6339175	1000	27	17/11/2023
PBAC030	356515	6339186	1000	20	17/11/2023
PBAC031	357485	6339180	1000	30	17/11/2023
PBAC032	358505	6339190	1000	23	17/11/2023
PBAC033	359500	6339204	1000	22	18/11/2023
PBAC034	358485	6337412	1000	4	18/11/2023
PBAC035	358509	6337425	1000	6	18/11/2023
PBAC036	358698	6337464	1000	15	18/11/2023
PBAC037	359495	6337426	1000	6	18/11/2023
PBAC038	355507	6337367	1000	21	18/11/2023
PBAC039	356497	6337373	1000	3	18/11/2023
PBA040	356570	6337375	1000	21	18/11/2023
PBAC041	357507	6337386	1000	6	18/11/2023
PBAC042	357573	6337386	1000	6	18/11/2023
PBAC043	358980	6335631	1000	29	18/11/2023
PBAC044	357970	6335610	1000	22	18/11/2023
PBAC054	359992	6332140	1000	18	21/11/2023
PBAC055	360012	6333826	1000	32	21/11/2023
PBAC056	357958	6333363	1000	24	21/11/2023

PBAC057	357974	6332050	1000	28	21/11/2023
PBAC059	355976	6332004	1000	13	21/11/2023
PBAC060	354467	6333671	1000	19	21/11/2023
PBAC061	355139	6333774	1000	27	21/11/2023
PBAC062	355467	6333716	1000	8	21/11/2023
PBAC063	352473	6329589	1000	25	22/11/2023
PBAC066	354520	6331060	1000	17	22/11/2023
PBAC067	354450	6331973	1000	17	22/11/2023

Table 1: Drilling completed with E63/2139

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	TD	Survey Date
PBAC045	361516	6337432	1000	18	19/11/2023
PBAC046	364292	6337431	1000	21	19/11/2023
PBAC047	364271	6335680	1000	16	19/11/2023
PBAC048	364296	6333900	1000	18	19/11/2023
PBAC049	364365	6332150	1000	12	19/11/2023
PBAC050	363820	6330335	1000	42	19/11/2023
PBAC051	362026	6330360	1000	33	19/11/2023
PBAC052	359992	6330334	1000	17	21/11/2023
PBAC053	357530	6330310	1000	42	21/11/2023
PBAC058	355922	6330360	1000	63	21/11/2023
PBAC064	353920	6329817	1000	4	22/11/2023
PBAC065	354050	6329848	1000	7	22/11/2023

Table 2: Drilling completed with E63/2371

Next Steps

- Submission of all kaolinitic composite samples to Nagrom for XRF analysis which is underway.
- Refinement of exploration target based on new assay data and refined geological interpretation.
- Material characterisation work to enable market studies to commence.
- Air core drilling to further test the validity of the Exploration Target and to define a resource is expected to commence within the next six months.
- Air core drilling into the newly acquired tenement E63/2069 to explore for additional kaolin and rare earth mineralisation.

About Kaolin

The global kaolin market size exceeded USD 4.08 billion in 2022 and it is projected to attain around USD 6.74 billion by 2032, growing at a remarkable CAGR of 5.2% throughout the projection period from 2023 to 2032. (https://www.precedenceresearch.com/kaolin-market**)**

The paper industry was the largest consumer, using kaolin mainly as a filler or coating and accounting for about 39% of the market share by volume. Kaolin enhances paper's properties, improving printability.

Ceramics are set to become the second largest application segment by 2030 due to kaolin's beneficial properties in manufacturing. Additionally, the rising demand for fibreglass, used in automotive and aerospace industries, is likely to increase kaolin consumption.

The Asia Pacific region dominated the market, holding about 50% of the global volume in 2021, with significant growth in ceramics and fibreglass applications expected, particularly in China. Increased demand is also anticipated in India, Vietnam, Malaysia, and South Korea, while the Middle East is emerging as a potential market due to construction industry expansion.

Overall, kaolin's role in emerging technologies and the rising standards of living are projected to drive its demand in various applications, especially in ceramics for the housing and construction sector.

KM-2401-071449	Fe2O3	SiO2	Al2O3	TiO2	MnO	P2O5	SO3	MgO	CaO	K2O	Na2O	V2O5	Cr2O3	CoO	NiO	CuO	ZnO	As2O3	PbO	BaO	Cl	SrO	ZrO2	Sb2O3	SnO2	LOI1000
50006	0.577	71.287	17.668	0.224	0.001	0.033	0.082	0.174	0.224	2.623	3.411	0.005	0.011	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.003	0.002	0.005	0.070	0.251	0.020	0.023	<0.001	<0.001	3.50
50035	0.531	73.068	16.865	0.251	0.001	0.016	0.038	0.091	1.366	1.165	4.200	0.003	0.009	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.031	0.117	0.030	0.021	<0.001	<0.001	2.37
50050	0.740	67.675	21.600	0.322	0.002	0.014	0.076	0.137	0.307	0.957	1.178	0.004	0.012	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.037	0.264	0.011	0.024	<0.001	<0.001	7.09
50050 REPEAT	0.744	67.713	21.560	0.318	0.003	0.014	0.077	0.134	0.304	0.954	1.187	0.004	0.012	0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.038	0.263	0.011	0.025	<0.001	<0.001	7.10
50058	0.527	74.941	14.712	0.120	0.002	0.009	0.037	0.056	0.813	3.992	3.102	0.002	0.009	0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.075	0.151	0.028	0.012	<0.001	<0.001	1.56
50071	0.486	70.544	18.076	0.267	0.002	0.017	0.039	0.058	0.754	3.434	3.143	0.004	0.012	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.006	0.069	0.150	0.023	0.013	<0.001	<0.001	3.10
50094	2.132	64.864	21.503	0.415	0.005	0.016	1.464	0.087	0.005	0.990	0.398	0.009	0.013	<0.001	0.002	0.004	0.006	0.001	0.008	0.004	0.387	0.001	0.033	<0.001	<0.001	9.67
50106	1.133	71.478	19.129	0.358	0.003	0.008	0.059	0.167	0.009	0.916	0.233	0.004	0.010	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.018	0.227	<0.001	0.031	<0.001	<0.001	6.56
50149	1.153	69.903	19.979	0.275	0.006	0.016	0.056	0.067	0.009	1.311	0.294	0.006	0.013	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.004	0.001	0.002	0.051	0.209	0.004	0.026	<0.001	<0.001	6.99
Average Grade	0.891	70.164	19.010	0.283	0.003	0.016	0.214	0.108	0.421	1.816	1.905	0.005	0.011	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.004	0.044	0.224	0.014	0.023	0.000	0.000	5.327

Table 3: XRF Assay results of Eight composite kaolin samples

Cautionary Statement:

XRF results should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis which is required to determine if there exists the potential for mineralisation. The XRF data is exploratory in nature and is used to assist in target prioritisation through an exploration program.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Shane Hibbird, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscience and who has more than five years' experience in the field of activity being reported on. Shane Hibbird is the Geologist of the Company.

Mr. Hibbird has sufficient experience which 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'. Mr Hibbird consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This Announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors.

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ABOUT ALLUP SILICA LIMITED

Allup Silica is a public silica exploration company focused on the future development of our silica sand tenements located in several Western Australian exploration project locations. West Australian sites are in the South-West; in the North-East near Wyndham, and two others are in the Southern Goldfields near Esperance. The Company's plan is to work towards development of a commercial silica sand product that meets the industry specifications of the sector we are aiming for. Silica is a critical commodity, particularly in the production of photovoltaic (solar) panels and other critical industrial applications.

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	• *All drilling and sampling was completed to an industry standard.* • *Samples in 1m intervals returned from the cyclone of a conventional air core drilling rig were laid out on the ground in rows of 10m.* • *A washed sample from each metre was collected and stored in a chip tray for logging and photography.* • *Samples were 1 -2kg in size and were taken using a spear made from 50mm diameter PVC pipe.* • *Samples were collected in a calico sample bag and given a unique sample number.* • *All sampling was either supervised by, or undertaken by, qualified geologists.* • *Not all sections drilled were sampled. Intervals of shallow overburden that were recognized as having no economic potential from the geological logging were not always sampled.*
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).*	• *Air core drilling was completed by blade bit using industry standard drilling techniques.* • *Aircore is considered to be an appropriate drilling technique for saprolitic clays.* • *Drilling used blade bits of 87mmØ with 3m length drill rods. Drill holes were drilled to blade refusal.* • *Wallis Drilling were contracted to complete the drilling in 2023.*
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.*	• *Samples were collected from geological horizons at each location and the entire sample submitted to the laboratory.* • *Aircore recoveries were not recorded but are not considered to be materially biased, given the nature of the geology and samples.* • *The assay data will be analysed against control samples and historical assays for any indications of bias.* • *No relationship between recovery and grade has been identified.*
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.*	• *A sample from each metre was collected and stored in a chip tray for logging and future reference. Geological logs recorded lithology, colour and weathering. The chip trays were photographed.*

	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• *The geological logging is qualitative in nature and is considered adequate to support the Mineral Resource Estimation.* • *All holes are logged in full*
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.*	• *A composite sample of ~1 - 2kg was taken using a sample spear from each metre pile. Composite samples were of a maximum 4m.* • *Samples for assay were delivered by Allup Silica employees to Freight Lines Group in Esperance.* • *Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the sampled material.*
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *All analytical methods employed are considered total.* • *No geophysical tools were used.* • *Laboratory repeat analysis was completed on 10% of the samples submitted for assay.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *Primary data: drill hole data, geological logging, sample intervals etc. are all recorded initially on hard copy in the field and then entered digitally. Maps and cross sections are produced and the digital data verified.* • *All significant intercepts are calculated by the Company's Exploration Manager and checked by management.* • *Twin holes have not been drilled.*
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.*	• *Allup Silica sampling was surveyed with a hand-held GPS with +/- 5m accuracy.* • *Grid system is MGA 94 Zone 50* • *Downhole survey was not undertaken. Drillholes are generally shallow and vertical.* • *No topography control was used, given the relatively flat topography.*
	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	

Data spacing and distribution	*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.*	• *Drillholes were wide spaced and at irregular intervals over much of the project area.* • *Downhole samples were taken on 1m intervals and with geological observations used to identify intervals for composite samples.* • *Drill hole spacing at Pink Bark is not sufficient for resource estimations.* • *Sample compositing has been used.*
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.*	• *Drillholes were vertical and perpendicular to the mineralization in flat lying ground.*
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Allup Silica transported the samples directly to Freight Lines Group in Esperance. The samples were then delivered directly to Nagrom Laboratories in Kelmscott.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration

Criteria	***JORC Code Explanation***	
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 Pink Bark tenement E63/2138 and E63/2371 have been granted to Allup Silica Limited. E63/2059 was purchased from Dundas Minerals Limited with the transfer to Allup Silica taking effect from February 28, 2024.* • *The company has a Native Title Land Access agreement with the ETNTAC and Land Access and Compensation Agreements with the landowners. The tenement is in good standing with no known encumbrances that might impede future activities.* • *The presence of freehold title will require granted permissions to be obtained before certain activities are conducted.*
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Exploration on the Pink Bark tenement has been limited to a series of air core holes drilled in 2009 by Triton God Ltd targeting gold mineralization in the basement rock. The holes were drilled on a 1,000m x 250m spacing.* • *The holes intersected overlying sand and clay horizons and the*

		geological logs recorded thickness.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The project straddles the contact between the older Archean granitiods of the Yilgarn Craton and the younger Archean Munglinup Gneiss of the Biranup Complex, part of the Albany-Frazer Orogen in the South of Western Australia.* • *The host geology of the kaolin mineralisation is typified by bleached saprolite beneath several metres of iron rich lateritic transported clays and sands. The upper saprolite, comprises predominantly of the minerals, kaolinite and quartz. To varying degrees, this composition may be overprinted by haematitic and goethitic iron oxides. Beneath the kaolin rich clay, the saprolite grades into fresh granite and granitic gneiss bedrock.* • *The mineralisation of the Project is weathering derived. The result is a shallow, laterally extensive and sub-horizontal deposit.*
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.*	• *The relevant drillhole locations have been provided in the body of this report. All holes were vertical; hence dip and azimuth has not been included in mineral drillhole tabulations.*
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.*	• *Exploration results are reported as individual sample intervals.* • *No assay results have been reported.* • No metal equivalent grades are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	*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.*	• *Intercept lengths are considered to be true widths. The drilling is vertical and is intersecting*

intercept lengths	*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').*	*horizontally bedded mineralisation.*
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.*	• *Relevant diagrams have been included within the document.*
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 exploration results have been reported.*
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 substantive exploration data is material or meaningful.*
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral 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.*	• *Allup Silica is proposing a drilling program and metallurgical test work, to delineate the extent of the kaolin deposits and physical properties of the clay to determine potential end user markets.*