ASX Announcement (ASX:**AXE**) 6 April 2020

Excellent drill results for the Eyre Peninsula Halloysite-Kaolin Project

Highlights

- Archer recently completed a 21 hole aircore drill program on the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia, with seven holes drilled at Kelly Tank, eleven holes at Bunora, and three holes at Bunora East.
- Drill holes at Kelly Tank consistently reported grades over 30% Al_2O_3 with most of the mineralisation starting from the surface.
- Bunora target drill hole BNAC20-006 intercepted high grade kaolin - 17m @ +36% Al_2O_3 in the -45 µm size fraction.
- High grades of up to 36.8% Al_2O_3 and recoveries over 90% reported from Bunora East drilling.

Archer Materials Limited ("Archer", "Company", "ASX:**AXE**") is pleased to announce the results from the Company's 100% owned Eyre Peninsula Halloysite-Kaolin Project ("EP Project"). The EP Project comprises the Kelly Tank, Bunora and Bunora East prospects ("Prospects") and is located 115km west of the Whyalla Port, South Australia (Fig. 1). The EP Project is separate to the Company's Franklyn Halloysite-Kaolin Project which is located approximately 220km east of the EP Project.

The recent drilling completed at the EP Project was successful in recovering kaolin which in some instances has reported grades of up to **36.8% Al_2O_3** over downhole lengths of 18m (BLAC20-002, Fig. 5). A number of these samples will be selected for additional test work.

Commenting on the drill results, Archer Executive Chairman Greg English said, "We are pleased with the results from the latest drilling at the EP Project with high-grade kaolin intercepted from the surface. To intercept high grade kaolin near the surface is a great result.

The drill results from the EP Project complement the recent drill and metallurgical test results from the Franklyn Halloysite-Kaolin Project. As a Company, we are fortunate to have two substantial discrete Halloysite-Kaolin projects at Franklyn and the Eyre Peninsula".

Drill Results and Interpretation

The latest drill results are in line with Company expectations as 8 out of the 21 holes drilled were purposely designed to confirm historical drill results. While historical drilling had intersected kaolin mineralisation, the exact location of the drillholes and the sampling and analytical details of the drill core were uncertain. The Company's drilling of holes near historic drill holes also allowed the Company to collect material needed for additional test work.

Drilling showed that the geology appears slightly different at each of the Prospects, which may offer opportunities to develop products with different halloysite and kaolin specifications. White kaolin was recovered from each prospect with the fine screened fraction reporting the favourable result of low iron impurity levels.

Each of the Prospects that were drilled are at least 5km apart (Fig 1.) and represent large areas. The results from the latest drilling and test work will allow the Company to accurately target and focus future exploration efforts and thereby derisk the development of the EP Project.

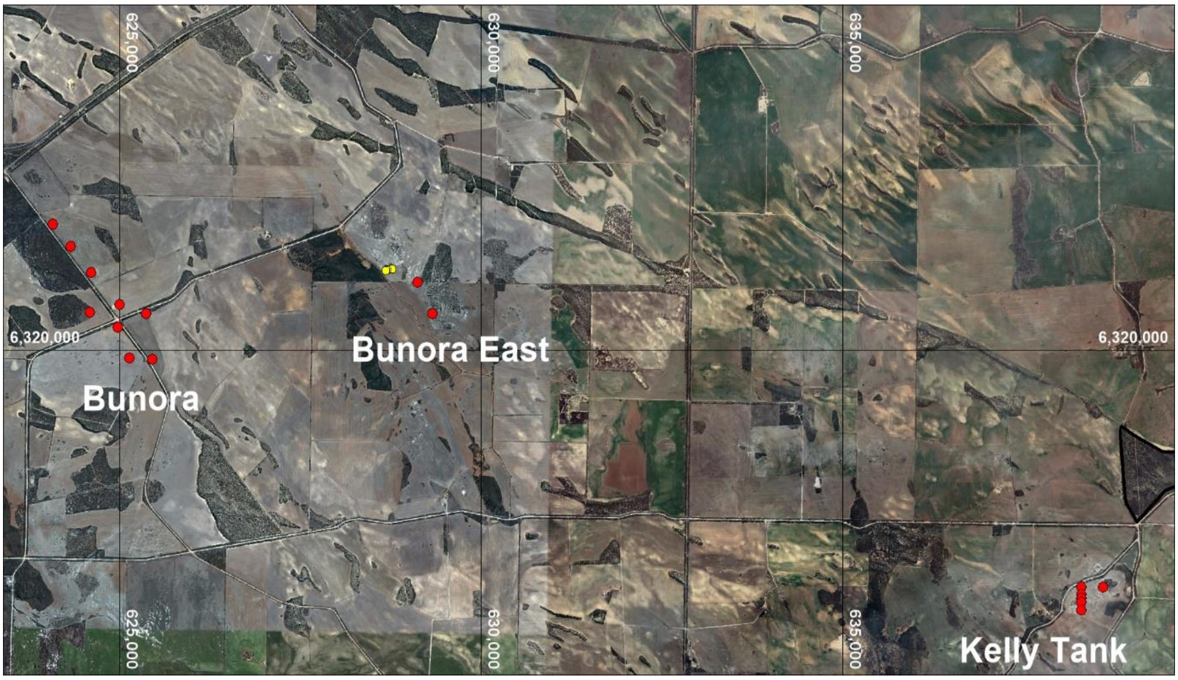

Fig. 1. Location of holes drilled by Archer (red) this year and holes drilled by a previous explorer in 2014 (yellow).

Kelly Tank

In the 1970s, Pechiney drilled more than 30 holes in the area of Kelly Tank (Fig. 2) in the search for kaolin to be used in the paper filling and coating industry. Pechiney initially determined that the material was suitable for paper coating and filling. However, the poor rheological properties (i.e. the inability of the kaolin to make a fluid slurry comprising 70% clay) was the main reason the kaolin material was subsequently deemed by Pechiney to be unsuitable. The Company believes that the presence of halloysite in the kaolin may be the reason for the poor performance of the kaolin as halloysite has such a high surface area that it requires more dispersant to be able to obtain a 70% solids slurry. However, this was never tested or known at the time.

The historical drill spacings were very wide and covered a 'strike length' of 6km and a width of roughly 2km. Archer's drilling has concentrated on a small area where the kaolin has been exposed at the surface through recent quarrying and erosion. From the seven holes drilled, a total of 21 composite samples were selected and submitted for screening and assay, and the composite intervals range from 2m to 5m in length. All -45µm size fractions reported grades **above 30% Al_2O_3**, with various intervals reporting above **35% Al_2O_3**.

The most significant interval of kaolin was drilled in KTAC20_001 (Fig. 2), which was from the surface to a depth of 19m, the smallest interval was KTAC20_005 (Fig. 2, located in the south) which was from 1m to 5m.

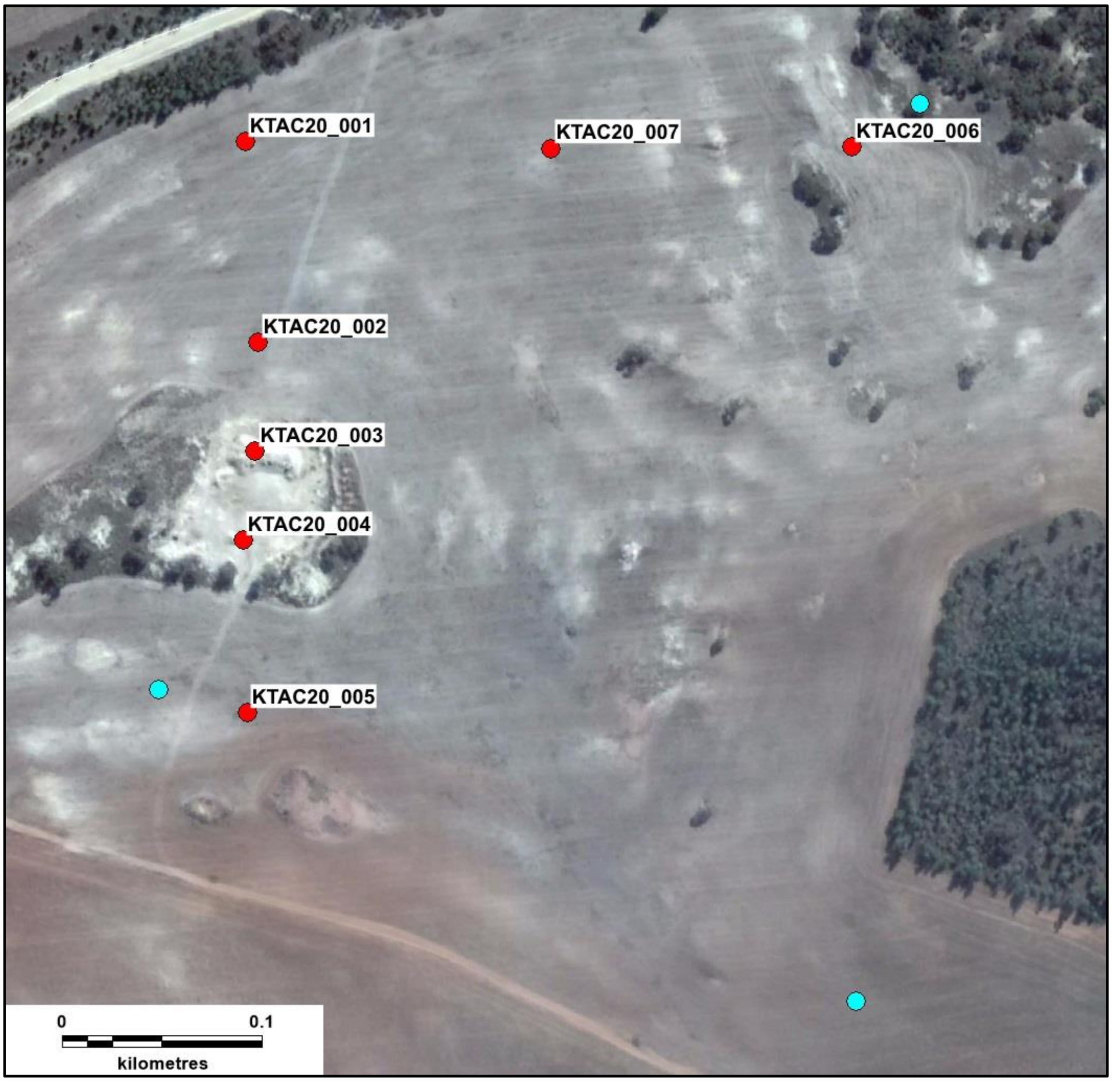

Fig. 2. Location of holes drilled by Archer (red) this year and holes drilled by Pechiney in 1970s (blue), note the appearance of white kaolin at the surface is clearly visible.

Table 1 (see below) presents the -45 micron assays for the samples submitted for screening. Recoveries up to 59% are reported with grades of 34.8% Al_2O_3. The lower mass recoveries (KTAC20_006) reflect a possible issue with the blunging process as the +45 micron fraction still reports an Al_2O_3 grade above 10%. Typically, the +45 fraction reports an Al_2O_3 grade of less than 7% for screened samples.

Bunora

In the 1970's Pechiney drilled approximately 30 holes in the Bunora area. The Company drilled three holes near to the reported locations of historical holes (Fig. 3). All other Archer drill holes were drilled between the historical drill holes. The Company intersected numerous intervals of white kaolin and this is evident in the assay results for the screened material.

BNAC20-010 and 006, drilled in the south reported the longest intervals of kaolin, from 4m of the surface to greater than 20m below the surface. BNAC20_009 drilled 270m west of these holes only reported an interval of 3m of kaolin (8 to 11m downhole).

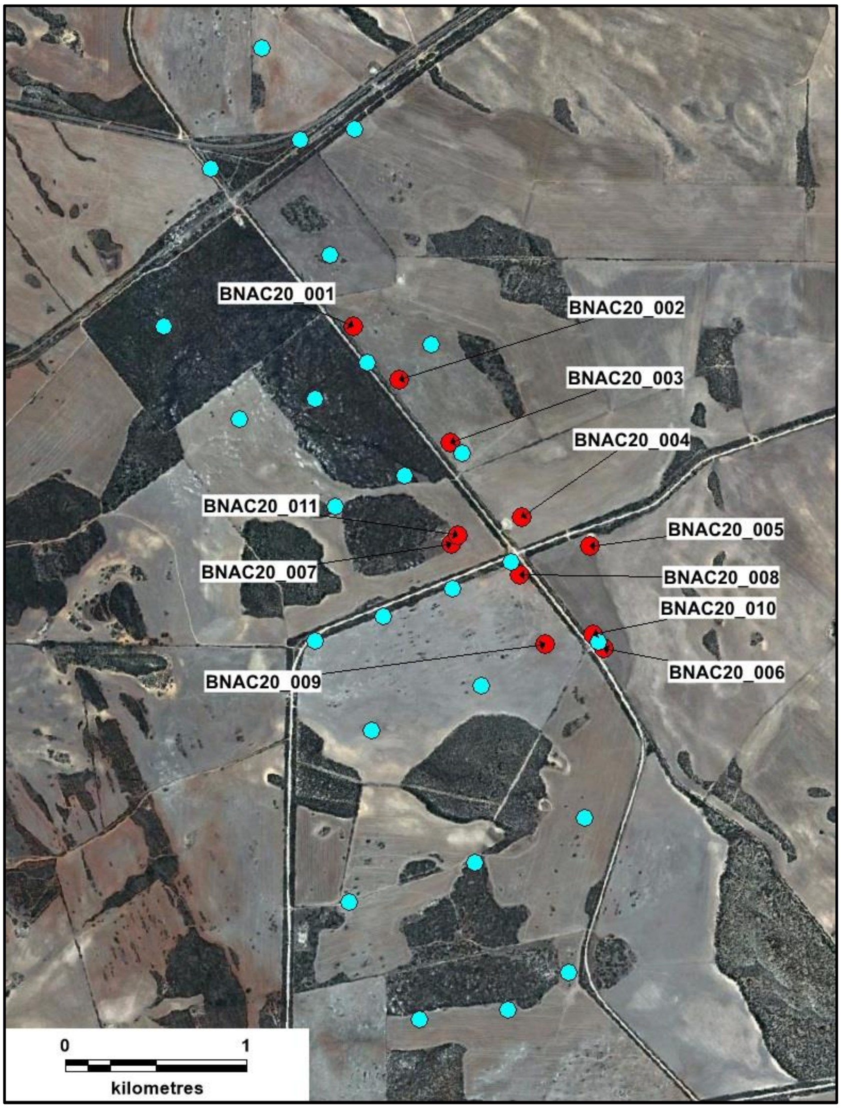

Fig. 3. Location of holes drilled by Archer (red) this year and holes drilled by Pechiney in 1970s (blue).

Early indications are that there is some structural control over the development of the kaolin profiles, as is indicated by the significant variations in the lengths of the kaolin profiles with intervals of kaolin varying in thickness from 4m to +18m in some locations.

Table 2 shows the results of the screened samples from Bunora with recoveries of up to 71% achieved with grades of 36% Al_2O_3.

Bunora East

In the 1970s Pechiney drilled eight holes at Bunora East. The Company drilled two holes at Bunora East to validate the results from the Pechiney drillholes (Fig. 5). The Company drilled a third hole between two other historical holes. In addition to the holes drilled by Archer, the Company recovered drill material from 3 (angle dip) holes drilled in 2014 (BALRC14 prefix) and these samples were submitted for analysis.

All holes drilled by Archer this year report kaolin from within 1m of the surface, BLAC20_002 reports +30% Al_2O_3 to a depth of 26m, the other two holes report intervals down to depths of 7 to 8m. The table of the drill results is presented below, and good recoveries are reported (>50%) with many intervals reporting a screened grade above 35% Al_2O_3.

The 2014 holes drilled by a previous explorer report kaolin from within 1 m of the surface to depths below 10m (true vertical depth is unknown as the hole was an unsurveyed angle hole).

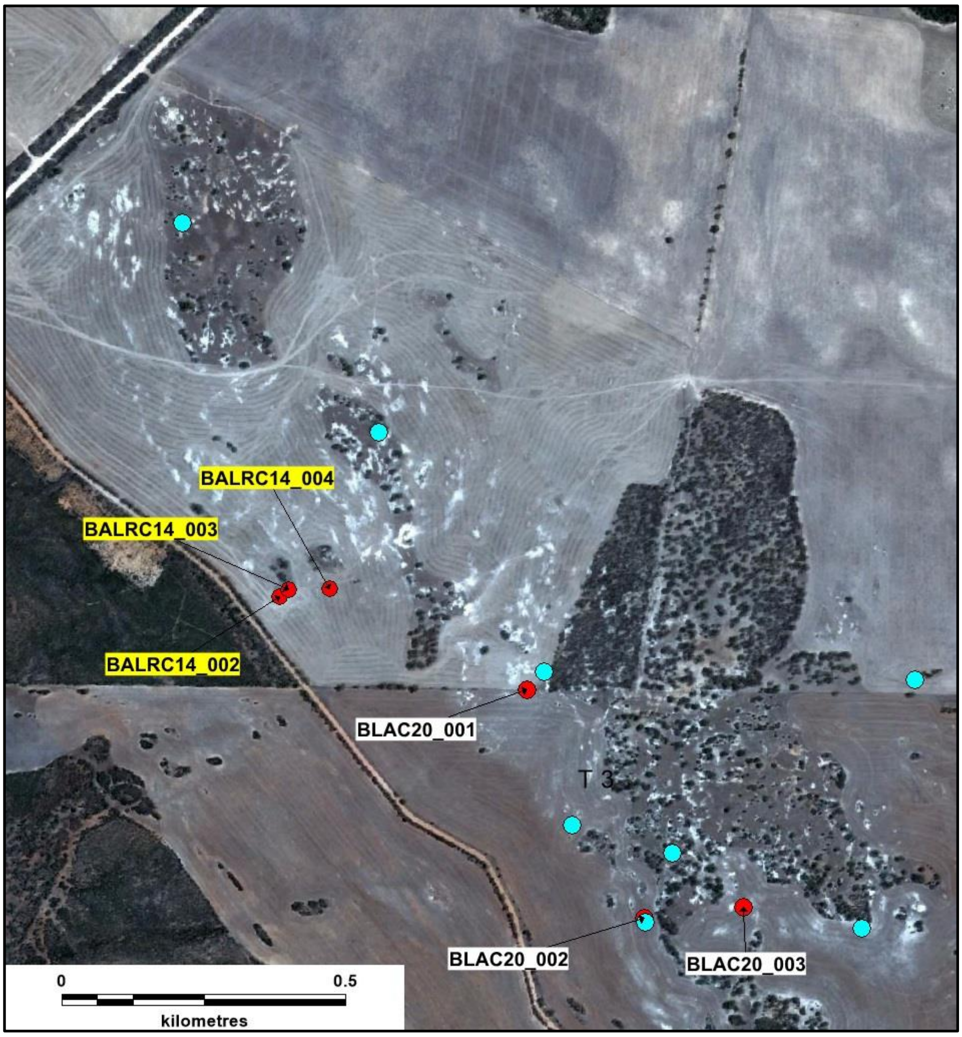

Fig. 5. Location holes drilled by Archer (red) this year; holes drilled by a previous explorer in 2014 (labelled yellow); and holes drilled by Pechiney in the 1970s (blue). Note the appearance of white kaolin at the surface is clearly visible.

Next Steps

The Company is exploring the EP Project in series to the Franklyn Project, with the Franklyn Project more advanced in development, and as such the Company intends to review the results of the Franklyn Project beneficiation before undertaking further test work at the EP Project.

Industry Background

Kaolin and halloysite are alumina-based clays, that can naturally occur intermixed, and are part of a larger A$3 billion construction materials industry in Australia[†]. These materials have recently emerged as a potential feedstock in processing high-value and hard-to-substitute high-purity alumina (HPA)[‡] that could be used in deep-tech applications such as light-emitting diodes and lithium-ion batteries; with halloysite having a nanostructure that may allow its use as an efficient catalyst in the petrochemicals industry.

About Archer

A materials technology company developing materials in quantum computing, biotechnology, and lithium-ion batteries, and exploring for minerals in Australia. The Company has strong intellectual property, broad-scope mineral tenements, world-class in-house expertise, a diverse advanced materials inventory, and access to over $300 million of R&D infrastructure.

Competent Person Statement

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

For further information, please contact:

The Board of Archer authorised this announcement to be given to ASX.

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For more information about Archer's activities, please visit our:

Website
https://archerx.com.au/

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† https://www.ibisworld.com.au/industry-trends/market-research-reports/mining/rock-limestone-clay-mining.html
‡ https://www.qut.edu.au/news?news-id=153588

Table 1. Screened assay results for Kelly Tank drilling.

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Head Grade	-45 micron fraction (%)				
				Al_2O_3 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	SiO_2 (%)	TiO_2 (%)	Recovery (%)
KTAC20-001	0	5	5	17.82	33.9	0.63	49.2	1.15	40.7
KTAC20-001	5	9	4	19.7	36.1	0.39	47.5	0.55	49.3
KTAC20-001	9	14	5	22.6	35.1	0.43	47.2	1.58	54.1
KTAC20-001	14	19	5	20.8	353	0.33	47.4	1.63	54.2
KTAC20-001	19	36	17	NS					
KTAC20-002	1	4	3	18.5	33.7	0.7	49.5	1.44	45.6
KTAC20-002	4	6	2	19.6	33.9	0.69	49.2	1.77	40.7
KTAC20-002	6	8	2	20.9	34.1	0.61	46.4	1.6	53.8
KTAC20-002	8	30		NS					
KTAC20-003	0	3	3	19.1	33.6	0.64	46.8	1.61	50.3
KTAC20-003	3	6	3	18.8	34.4	0.92	48	1.67	43.5
KTAC20-003	6	30		NS					
KTAC20-004	0	2	2	16.2	35.3	0.87	48.6	0.85	40.6
KTAC20-004	2	7	5	19.5	34.8	0.85	48.4	0.82	46.9
KTAC20-004	7	11	4	20.1	33.9	0.39	48.9	1.58	32.8
KTAC20-004	11	15	4	21.4	34.8	0.33	46.7	1.18	59
KTAC20-004	15	33		NS					
KTAC20-005	1	5	4	23	35.9	0.46	46.9	1.82	55.6
KTAC20-005	5	27		NS					
KTAC20-006	0	5	5	17	30.2	1.59	51.7	1.06	35.1
KTAC20-006	5	10	5	20.3	31.1	1.13	50.1	2.02	31
KTAC20-006	10	14	4	18.8	33	1.12	48.6	1.25	38.1
KTAC20-006	14	16	2	20.4	31.7	1.11	48.8	2.27	37.8
KTAC20-006	16	33		NS					
KTAC20-007	1	6	5	20.1	34.8	0.36	48.2	1.56	51
KTAC20-007	6	11	5	21.9	35.1	0.39	47.7	1.74	53.3
KTAC20-007	11	16	5	22.2	35.5	0.33	47.7	1.6	52.6
KTAC20-007	16	33	17	NS					

“NS” means no sample collected.

Table 2. Screened assay results for Bunora drilling.

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Head Grade	-45 micron fraction (%)				
				Al_2O_3 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	SiO_2 (%)	TiO_2 (%)	Recovery (%)
BNAC20-001	1	3	2	19.3	35.1	0.8	49.2	0.61	30.8
BNAC20-001	3	9	6	NS					
BNAC20-001	9	13	4	19.8	32.1	1.07	48.4	1.51	44.8
BNAC20-001	13	17	4	15.4	30.3	0.78	51.5	1.02	37
BNAC20-001	17	18	1	13.8	27.9	0.85	54.6	0.74	26
BNAC20-001	18	27	9	NS					
BNAC20-002	0	17	17	NS					
BNAC20-003	1	3	2	14.4	29.9	1.39	52.9	1.29	24.7
BNAC20-003	3	7	4	19.5	35.4	0.85	47.6	0.87	41.8
BNAC20-003	7	12	5	19.7	35.8	0.43	46.7	1.02	49.2
BNAC20-003	12	16	4	24.4	35.4	0.7	46.5	1.89	59.1
BNAC20-003	16	20	4	23.4	34.4	2.97	45.2	1.75	58.1
BNAC20-003	20	27	7	NS					
BNAC20-004	0	8	8	NS					
BNAC20-005	0	21	21	NS					
BNAC20-006	0	4	4	NS					
BNAC20-006	4	8	4	20.4	35.2	0.8	47.5	1.14	42.1
BNAC20-006	8	11	3	18	36.1	0.39	47.6	0.96	43.9
BNAC20-006	11	13	2	27.8	35.9	0.49	46.2	1.68	63.3
BNAC20-006	13	17	4	21.1	36.2	0.21	47.1	1.04	57
BNAC20-006	17	21	4	21.4	36.8	0.13	46.8	0.78	57.1
BNAC20-006	21	27	6	17.3	35.1	0.42	48.7	0.98	44.6
BNAC20-006	27	36	9	NS					
BNAC20-007	0	4	4	17.7	29	2	53.4	0.81	25.5
BNAC20-007	4	12	8	NS					
BNAC20-008	1	3	2	14.5	31.8	3.32	48.7	0.98	30.8
BNAC20-008	3	18	15	NS					
BNAC20-009	0	8	8	NS					
BNAC20-009	8	11	2	16.7	30.3	2.27	50.5	0.78	30.7
BNAC20-010	0	3	3	NS					
BNAC20-010	3	4	1	17.3	32.3	1.23	51.2	0.78	28.6
BNAC20-010	4	6	2	NS					
BNAC20-010	6	9	4	20	36.1	0.71	47.4	0.63	50.5
BNAC20-010	9	10	1	NS					
BNAC20-010	10	15	5	20.6	36.3	0.67	47.2	0.61	53.5
BNAC20-010	15	20	5	27.3	36.6	0.49	46.2	1.04	71.2

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Head Grade	-45 micron fraction (%)				
				Al_2O_3 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	SiO_2 (%)	TiO_2 (%)	Recovery (%)
BNAC20-010	20	25	5	20.7	33.5	0.38	49.1	1.28	51.8
BNAC20-010	25	30	5	NS					

“NS” means no sample collected.

Table 3. Screened assay results for Bunora East drilling.

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Head Grade	-45 micron fraction (%)				
				Al_2O_3 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	SiO_2 (%)	TiO_2 (%)	Recovery (%)
BALRC14-002	0	5	5	29.8	33.4	1	48.4	1.85	46.5
BALRC14-002	5	9	4	33.8	35.8	0.8	45.7	2.36	78.6
BALRC14-002	9	12	3	30.4	33	3.04	46.3	1.91	77.6
BALRC14-002	12	25	13	NS					
BALRC14-003	1	5	4	22.4	31.5	1.03	50.9	1.8	47.1
BALRC14-003	5	10	5	22.4	34.4	0.78	48.7	0.72	58.1
BALRC14-003	10	14	4	20.4	35.8	0.8	48.5	0.2	54.1
BALRC14-003	14	19	5	25.8	35.1	1.21	47.2	1.49	67.7
BALRC14-003	19	24	5	23.3	34.2	0.89	48.6	1.17	64.2
BALRC14-003	24	31	7	NS					
BALRC14-004	1	5	4	22.5	34.2	0.83	49.3	1.02	49.5
BALRC14-004	5	10	5	23	35	0.6	48.4	0.93	53.9
BALRC14-004	10	15	5	23.1	36.2	0.67	48.4	0.27	59.4
BALRC14-004	15	20	5	25.1	35.8	0.82	47.6	0.34	68.5
BALRC14-004	20	25	5	22.5	35.2	0.78	48.5	0.24	61.8
BLAC20-001	1	4	3	18.1	34.2	1.32	48.6	1.12	44.9
BLAC20-001	4	8	4	16.9	32	1.42	51.3	0.9	31.7
BLAC20-001	8	18	10	NS					
BLAC20-002	1	5	4	31.8	36.1	0.34	47.3	1.17	75.4
BLAC20-002	5	9	4	34.1	36.8	0.36	46.3	1.16	91.6
BLAC20-002	9	14	5	31.4	36.2	0.32	47.1	1.15	83.9
BLAC20-002	14	19	5	30.9	36.4	0.24	46.2	1.29	78.1
BLAC20-002	19	24	5	23.2	35	0.64	45.8	1.9	61
BLAC20-002	24	26	2	20.9	32.6	1.9	46.6	2.58	49.4
BLAC20-002	26	28	2	NS					
BLAC20-003	1	3	2	12.7	26.3	1.07	56.1	1.41	25.1
BLAC20-003	3	7	4	14.7	28	1.54	53.4	1.56	23.5
BLAC20-003	7	12	5	NS					

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 samples were collected through a cyclone into plastic bags, composite samples were created from selected 1 metre intervals, which have been sent for chemical analyses. • Intervals were determined to be kaolin dominant through visual observations, laboratory testing of this assumption is then undertaken. • Composite intervals were created based upon the geology and colour. As such the composite intervals created vary in length from 2m to 5m. Composite samples weigh roughly 0.5kg for initial test work
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.).	• Aircore (AC) drilling was undertaken to collect the sample, rod diameter was 75mm. • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was undertaken in 2014 first reported 1st February 2015 (page 7).
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 measurements of recovery were undertaken, all drilling was dry, loss to fines was considered to minimal.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All logging was qualitative, all sample intervals were recorded.
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.	• From the raw single metre sample a 500gm composite sample was created for first pass analyses. The results are the subject of this report. • Not all sample intervals have been submitted for analyses, some material was not considered for assay due to geology, ie not kaolin or kaolin levels too low due to the weathering of the rock. • All Industry Standard practices are used in laboratory. • Depending on the outcome of this work, additional samples may be submitted. • Subsequent samples, representing the single metre intervals may be taken and submitted for analyses if the composite samples support this.
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 wet chemistry laboratory work was undertaken by ALS, which included the blunging and screening work. • ALS Geochemistry code ME-XRF26 is the code representing the technique used for analyses. • All work is very early and indicatory. • All Industry Standard practices are used in laboratory. • No quality control has been used except for internal laboratory standards.

Criteria	JORC Code 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.	• The program was designed to test sites nearby to historically drilled holes, that have had kaolin reported in them, as such new holes were required to confirm the historical ones and recover material for test work.. • No twinning has occurred, but holes have been drilled within 50m of historical ones. • Data entry was by paper logs in the field, entered into spreadsheet at a later point. • In the body of text a summary of each holes screened kaolin grades are presented, at the end of the report the complete data is presented for each of the composite samples submitted.
Location of Data Points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole 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 positions are shown in images and co-ordinates reported. • Grid system MGA94 Zone 53, a hand held Garmin GPS was used for co-ordinate recording.
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 locations of the holes were determined by access and were a first pass check of historical drilling, as such they were drilled close to and between historical holes. • The first pass sampling has been undertaken on variably composited intervals, where necessary single metre intervals will be analysed if the results provide support for this.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• All 2020 drill holes were drilled vertically and as such reflect a true width for that location. • All 2014 drill holes were drilled at an angle of -60 degrees, as such the intervals do not reflect true widths. • The types of rocks that have been weathered to produce the kaolin cover very large aerial extents, far beyond the areas being reported. • Faults and other fracture type systems can enhance local weathering, i.e. deepen the system, it is unknown what influence if any these have played in the kaolin development,
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples were transported from site to secure storage by staff.
Audits or Reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits undertaken. • One review by the SA government in 1993 and summarised in Report book 93/57.

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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.	• Tenement status confirmed on SARIG • All work being reported is from EL 5815, Archer Energy & Resources Pty Ltd (a subsidiary of AXE) owns the tenement. • The granted tenement is in good standing with no known impositions.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Pechiney (1968 - 1971) and CSR (1971 – 1973). • WMC (CRA) mid 1980's, exploring for base metals. • Other explorers have held exploration licences over the ground up till the current date. Exploration has been for precious metals
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Deep weathering of the Cleve Uplands, south of Kimba on northern Eyre Peninsula, has resulted in widespread kaolinisation of early Proterozoic Hutchinson Group schist and Lincoln Complex.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drillhole 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 – Downhole 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.	• Drill hole collars are shown in plan images. • The table of drill hole collars are reported in ASX release 3rd March 2020. • Historical drill information was reported 19th August 2019.
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.	• All composited sample intervals assay results are presented at the end of this release, a summary table is reported in the body of the text under the corresponding prospect.
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 downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').	• All assay intervals for 2020 are downhole in nature, as they represent a weathering profile, they are expected to represent a true width. • The lateral extent of these 'true widths' is unknown at this early stage of exploration, additional drilling is required to determine this
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.	• Plan locations of drill holes are shown in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 reporting is considered to be balanced.
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.	• None to report at this stage of the review. • Previous ASX releases 26th September 2019, 18th November 2019, 3rd February 2020 & 3rd March 2020 provide information updates by Archer.
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.	• Exploration work is required to confirm the historical work and advance the projects towards a more certain nature, which will hopefully lead to a confidence level where resources can be estimated.