ZEUS
RESOURCES LTD

15 September 2022

Encouraging Rock Chip Sample Assay Result of Mortimer Hills Project

Highlights

- **Of eight samples collected of base metal targets within Mortimer Hills Project area, three of the samples reported exceptionally high grades up to 48.2% for manganese (Mn) and 11.3% for barium (Ba) and another two were anomalous in zinc (Zn). These assays confirm the prospectivity of the tenement for base metals and manganese. Manganese is one of a group of metals that manufacturers are using in production of next generation battery and power storage applications.**
- **Reconnaissance mapping and pegmatite sampling completed at Zeus's 'Pegmatite Creek' Prospect (Figure 2), located 5 km southeast along strike from the Malinda Lithium Deposit (held by Arrow Minerals Ltd; ASX: AMD) ("Arrow").**
- **Field work located an extensive suite of pegmatites outcropping beneath alluvial cover exposed by recent rainfall.**
- **Further mapping has also located several outcrops of manganiferous gossan (associated with dolomite) within the tenement.**
- **A total of 40 rock chip samples submitted to ALS Global for assay.**
- **None of the assays of the pegmatite samples produced ore grades but did show elemental trends typical of lithium/caesium/tantalite (LCT) pegmatites that potentially host LCT mineralisation thereby pointing to target areas for further exploration in the tenement.**
- **The 22 RC drill hole pads and access tracks at the Reid Well Base Metals Prospect of Mortimer Hills Project drilled in December 2021 were rehabilitated during July 2022.**
- **As required by the WA Mines Department, the area covered by the Mortimer Hills tenement E09/2147 was reduced by 40% from 15 graticular blocks to 9 graticular blocks. Zeus believes that relinquishing this area will not substantially reduce the prospectivity of the Project.**

Zeus Resources Ltd (ACN 139 183 190) (ASX: **ZEU**) ("**Zeus**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce the Company has received assay results from rock chip sampling conducted at its Mortimer Hills Project (E09/2147) during June 2022.

1. PARTIAL SURRENDER OF E09/2147

Zeus is required under the Mining Act of WA for exploration licences to relinquish an area of no less than 40% of the total tenement area at the end of the sixth year of their term. A total of 6 graticular blocks have been surrendered of the 15 current blocks at Mortimer Hills E09/2147 (Figure 1) on 13 September 2022. Zeus believes that relinquishing this area will not substantially reduce the prospectivity of the Project.

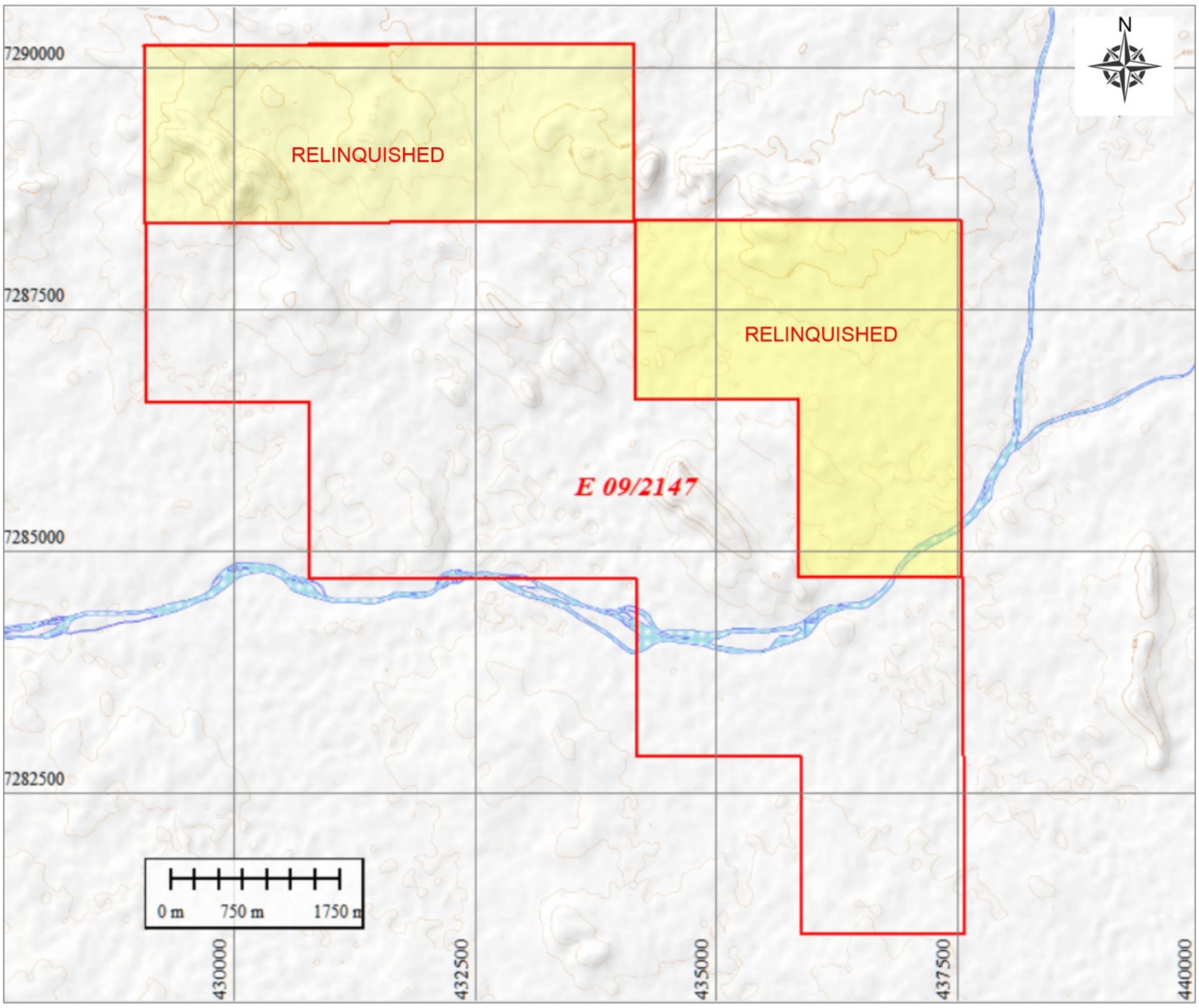

Figure 1: Mortimer Hills tenement configuration. (Yellow areas has be relinquished)

2. ROCK CHIP SAMPLING RESULTS

Zeus has received assay results from the rock chip samples collected at its Mortimer Hills Project (E09/2147) during June 2022.

A total of 4 rock chip samples were taken from the parent granite and 28 rock chip samples were taken of pegmatites with a further 8 samples collected from several base metal targets. The assay results from this sampling are summarised in Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 6, Table 1 and Table 2.

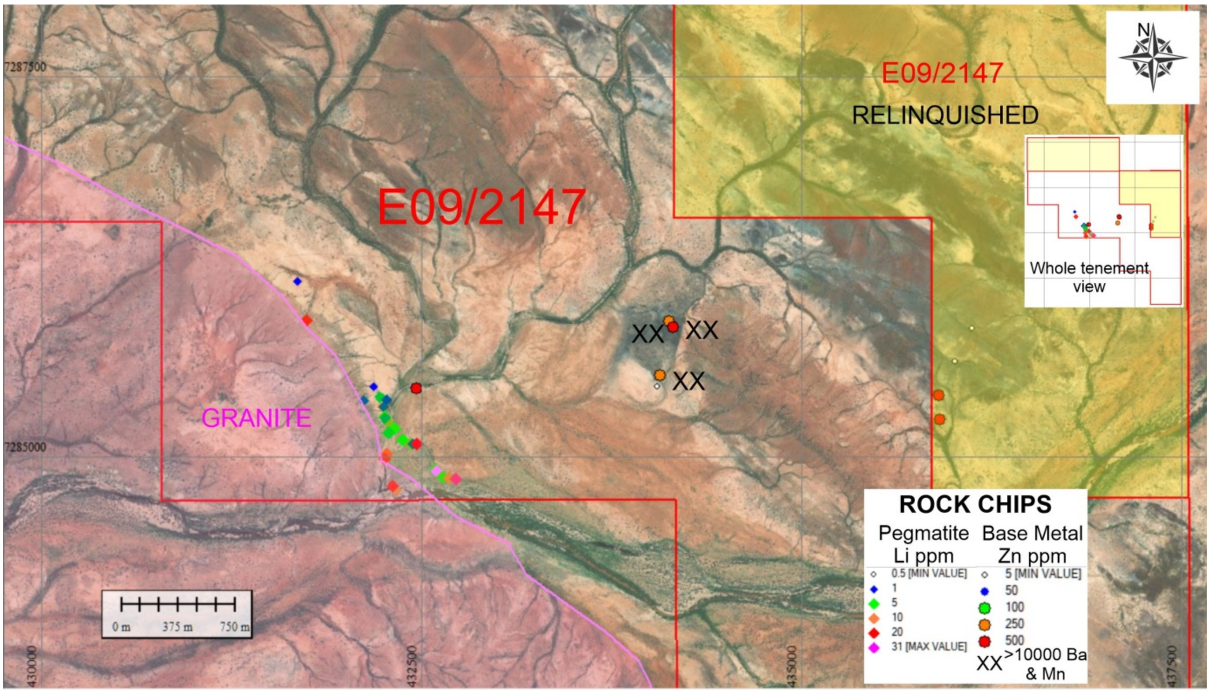

Figure 2. Gascoyne Project- Mortimer Hills E09/2147 rock chip sampling locations.

A) Lithium Pegmatites

Arrow at their Malinda Project (i.e. T-Bone, Tomahawk and Blade prospects) immediately to the east of Zeus' E09/2147 tenement has identified the Thirty-Three Supersuite as a fertile parent granitoid with the potential to generate LCT Pegmatite swarms up to 500 to 3,000 m out from the parent granitoid.

The Thirty-Three Supersuite and Morrissey Metamorphic Suite extend east-southeast from Malinda into Zeus' tenement. Zeus therefore considers that E09/2147 has substantial potential for host-related LCT Pegmatite mineralisation. Extensive tourmaline alteration of the country-rock found within the tenement also suggests the Thirty-Three Supersuite is highly fractionated and has the potential to generate LCT Pegmatites. Subcropping deformed pegmatites, similar in character to those described at Arrow's Malinda Prospect, were first identified on Zeus' E09/2147 tenement in Q3 2021 (**See Zeus ASX Announcement, 1 October 2021**) with subsequent mapping locating the Pegmatite Creek Prospect in December 2021 (**See Zeus ASX Announcement, 17 December 2021**).

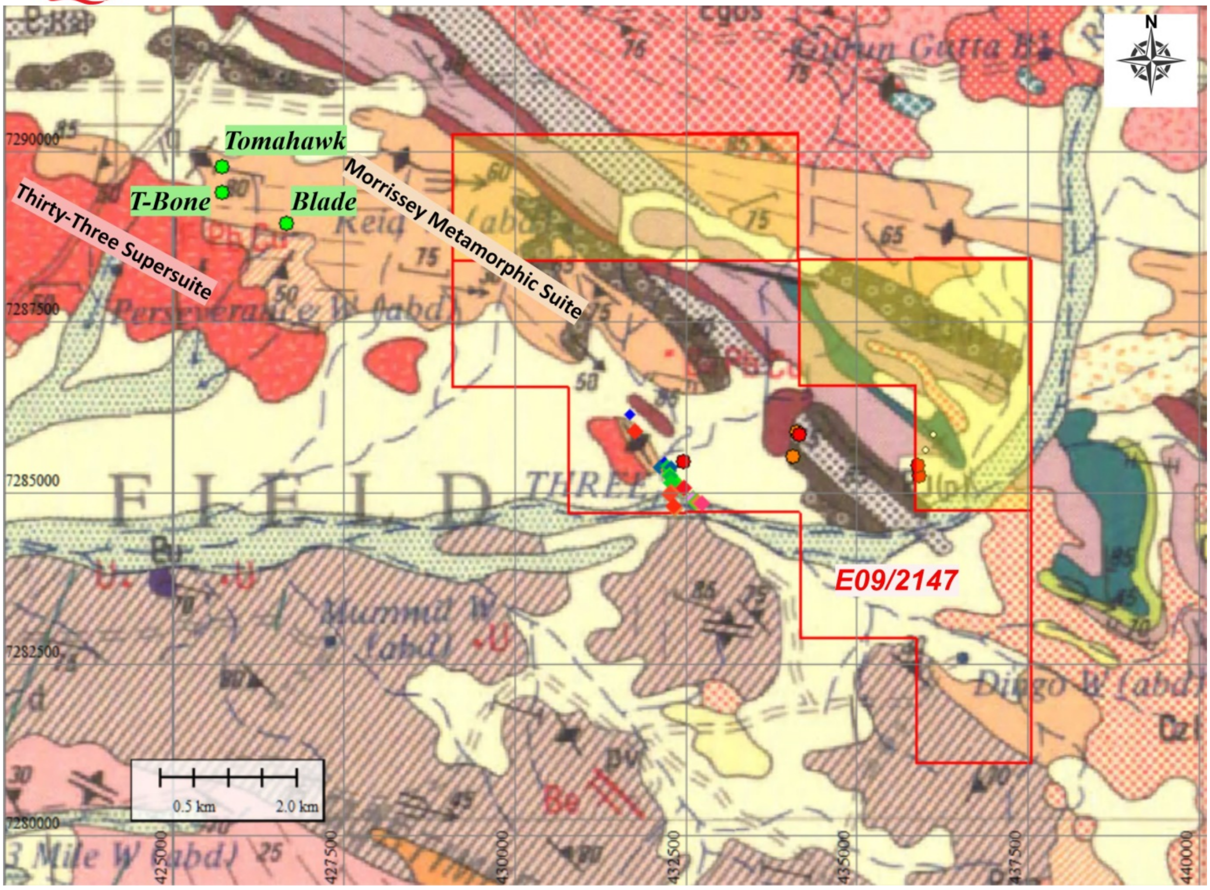

Figure 3: Local geology at Mortimer Hills showing Thirty Three Suoersuite and Morrissey Metamorphic Suite extending from Malinda Project into Zeus tenement. (Portion of GSWA Mount Phillips 1:250,000 scale geology sheet)

Fieldwork during Q2 2022 targeted the prospective zone extending outwards from the Thirty-Three Supersuite Granitoids.

Figure 4: Extensive quartz sheetwash blanket covering the metamorphosed contact between the vegetated Thirty-Three Supersuite granitoids (RHS) and metasedimentary country rock. Arrow pointing to the location of the Pegmatite Creek prospect.

The prospective zone extending outwards from the margins of the prospective granites into the host metasediments is largely obscured by an extensive blanket of quartz sheetwash (Figure 4) derived from weathering of the intrusive granitoid.

At the Pegmatite Creek prospect numerous pegmatites are exposed by erosion along the flanks of the intrusive granite with recent winter rainfalls fortuitously facilitating better exposure of outcrops.

Mapping indicates the core of the intrusive is composed of K-feldspar-quartz-muscovite/biotite granite surrounded by a siliceous outer carapace of quartz-albite-tourmaline granite containing extensively developed pegmatites and quartz-tourmaline veining.

A 50-200 m wide (narrowing along strike to the southeast) transitional margin contains interleaved quartz veins, quartzose pegmatites, tourmaline-rich zones and migmatised biotite-cordierite schists. The contact metamorphic aureole, in which the regional chlorite-sericite-garnet schists are metamorphosed to biotite-cordierite schists, extends outwards for approximately 500 m from the parent granite.

Individual pegmatites (Figure 5) and pegmatite swarms (Figure 8) are observed intruding along the dominant northwest-southeast regional metamorphic fabric. Evidence of zonation has been observed within larger pegmatites and some pegmatites appear to be recrystallised and sheared and boudinaged by post-intrusion deformation.

Figure 5: Pale-coloured boudinaged pegmatite intruding dark grey biotite-cordierite schists on the the margins of the parent granite (hillside in background).

Table 1: Summary of pegmatite and granite rock chip assays.

Sample ID	GDA94_East	GDA94_North	Sample Type	Be ppm	Ce ppm	Li ppm	P ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm	W ppm
ZEU106	431683	7286157	Pegmatite	0.15	12.25	1.0	290	1.0	0.2	0.05	0.2
ZEU107	431745	7285897	Pegmatite	1.83	9.25	16.8	420	410.0	9.1	2.79	8.2
ZEU109	434050	7285465	Pegmatite	0.07	0.80	0.5	10	0.8	0.2	0.05	3.7

Sample ID	GDA94_East	GDA94_North	Sample Type	Be ppm	Ce ppm	Li ppm	P ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm	W ppm
ZEU111	432186	7285463	Pegmatite	0.53	1.56	1.0	140	0.6	0.2	0.05	0.2
ZEU112	432118	7285371	Pegmatite	1.38	5.99	2.6	580	65.3	5.4	2.24	4.1
ZEU113	432248	7285333	Pegmatite	2.13	6.26	10.8	340	188.5	11.1	2.55	18.0
ZEU114	432252	7285327	Pegmatite	2.32	3.28	2.8	560	140.0	7.5	8.83	11.0
ZEU115	432281	7285227	Pegmatite	1.89	3.57	7.8	350	404.0	21.0	5.13	31.5
ZEU116	432325	7285186	Pegmatite	3.34	1.62	5.5	210	114.5	5.6	5.76	9.4
ZEU117	432378	7285112	Pegmatite	2.09	4.15	5.3	350	172.0	6.2	3.02	7.2
ZEU119	432224	7285397	Pegmatite	0.41	1.90	4.2	490	10.9	0.4	3.17	1.5
ZEU120	432273	7285374	Pegmatite	3.37	2.31	2.4	230	4.4	0.2	0.63	0.4
ZEU121	432258	7285262	Pegmatite	1.85	2.51	5.5	230	314.0	19.0	8.28	15.7
ZEU122	432257	7285256	Pegmatite	1.63	3.36	3.8	710	282.0	10.4	7.38	6.8
ZEU123	432426	7285083	Pegmatite	1.64	2.95	7.4	270	413.0	15.1	7.16	25.9
ZEU124	432440	7285086	Pegmatite	0.68	5.66	2.9	330	349.0	1.0	1.78	1.6
ZEU125	432466	7285085	Pegmatite	2.82	6.08	21.4	110	298.0	10.9	6.97	21.1
ZEU126	432593	7284917	Pegmatite	1.00	5.65	6.6	240	360.0	5.8	5.09	5.5
ZEU127	432595	7284922	Pegmatite	0.91	6.54	6.6	190	406.0	2.9	1.78	2.8
ZEU128	432601	7284905	Pegmatite	2.81	17.00	31.0	420	270.0	12.8	10.05	21.1
ZEU129	432638	7284870	Pegmatite	1.36	4.32	6.0	480	274.0	5.4	5.44	8.0
ZEU130	432680	7284863	Pegmatite	2.60	4.45	9.5	260	258.0	11.0	21.60	12.5
ZEU131	432724	7284852	Pegmatite	2.38	4.48	25.3	520	300.0	10.7	5.05	18.5
ZEU132	432282	7285157	Pegmatite	1.83	3.18	4.4	1060	352.0	6.8	4.43	3.9
ZEU133	432272	7285020	Pegmatite	3.09	2.94	12.2	900	330.0	7.7	2.30	6.9
ZEU134	432255	7284990	Pegmatite	1.61	2.88	14.8	760	493.0	16.4	5.13	16.0
ZEU138	432328	7284783	Pegmatite	1.36	5.11	9.5	680	412.0	8.5	2.95	4.4
ZEU140	432312	7284812	Pegmatite	1.55	4.98	16.4	800	296.0	17.7	4.17	10.6
ZEU135	432252	7284991	Granite	1.29	7.22	5.0	660	335.0	6.6	1.20	4.2
ZEU136	432250	7284887	Granite	2.40	3.71	10.6	860	325.0	12.5	2.72	8.9
ZEU137	432211	7284829	Granite	1.76	17.75	5.5	600	309.0	3.6	0.75	1.6
ZEU139	432332	7284792	Granite	1.19	12.55	9.4	930	434.0	13.6	3.77	8.0

None of the pegmatite rock chip assays collected are considered to be of economic grade but appear to show typical pegmatite zoning ((Figure 6 and Figure 7) with the pegmatite Li and Ta grades both tending to increase towards the south and away from the granite. This trend will be tested by further mapping and sampling of pegmatite outcrops farther out from the granites, towards the northeast, with the aim of finding a pegmatite zone where the Li and other elements achieve economic grades.

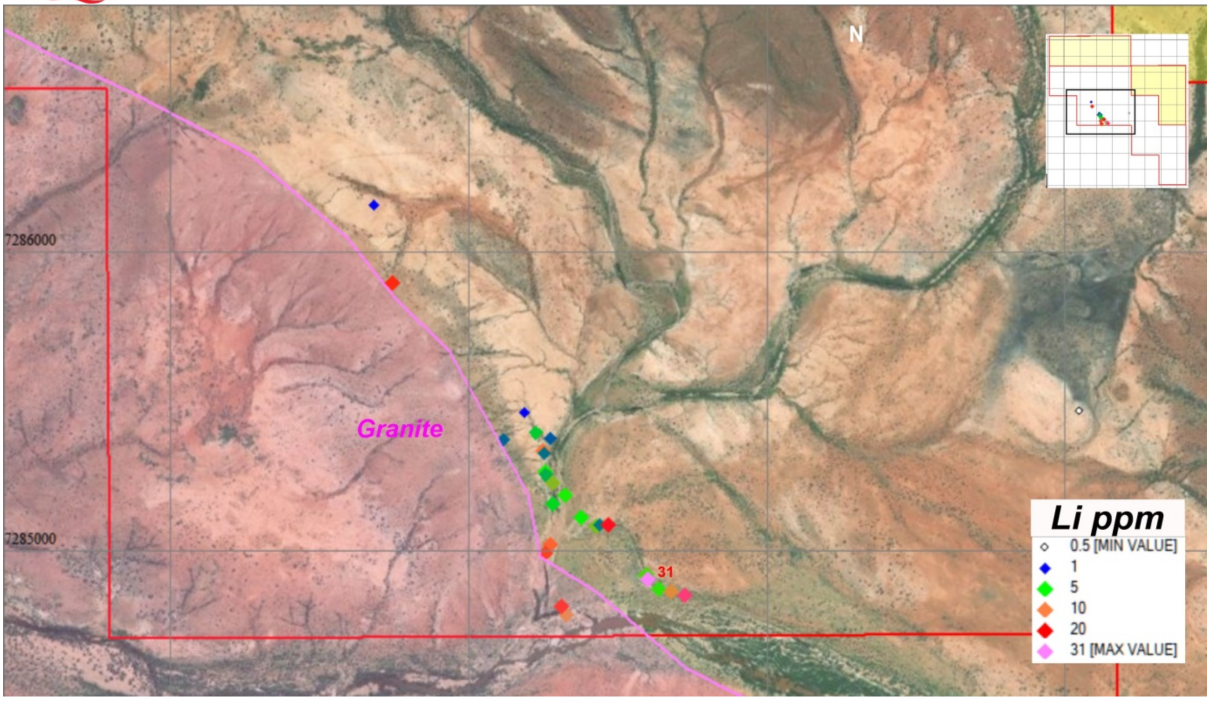

Figure 6: Pegmatite rock chip assays – Li ppm.

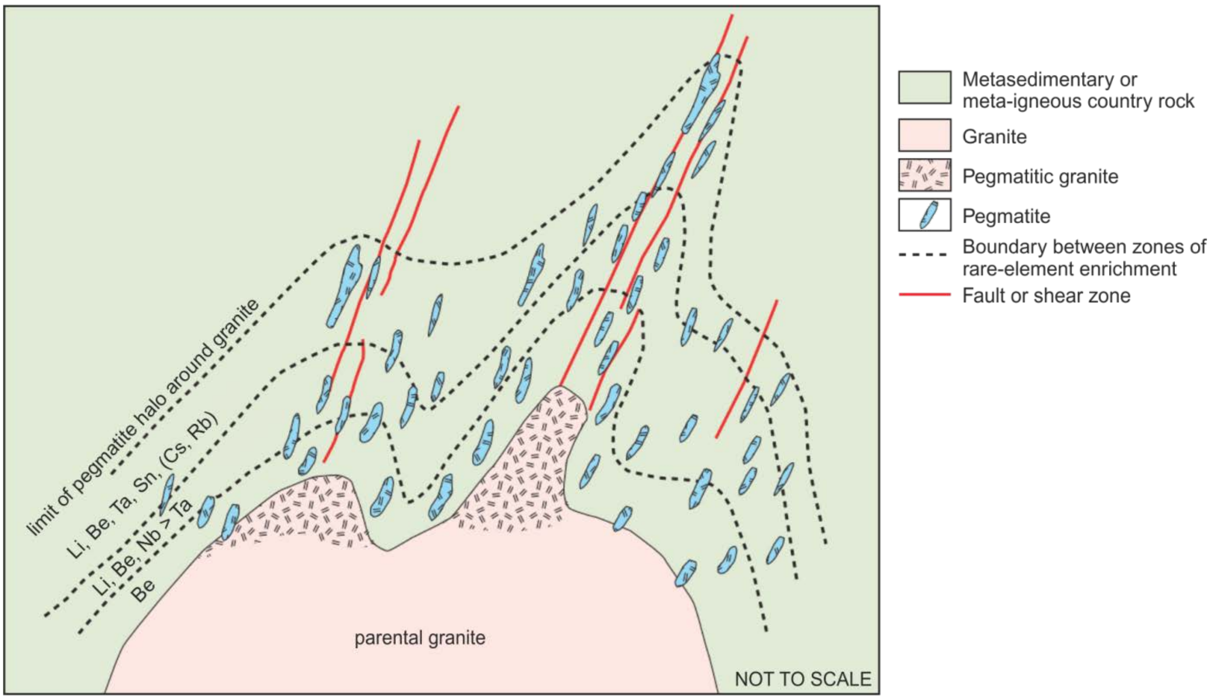

Figure 7: Schematic model in profile that shows regional zoning patterns in a pegmatite field (from Bradley et al., 2017). Characteristic rare-element suites of the most enriched pegmatites in each zone are indicated.).

The Company has engaged Western Geophysics Pty Ltd in WA to collect more publicly available geophysical data with the aim of identifying further prospective areas. An airborne drone photogrammetry survey is also planned for Q3 2022 to target the lithium 'sweet spot'.

Figure 8: Pegmatite swarm (pale coloured) intruding biotite-cordierite schists/hornfels (dark coloured) developed on the margins of Thirty-Three Supersuite Granite (hillside in background) Arrows highlighting individual pegmatites.

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B) Manganiferous Gossans

Previous exploration at Mortimer Hills located the widespread occurrences of manganiferous ironstone clasts within transported sheetwash on the tenement. Field mapping during Quarter 2 2022 located several outcrops of manganiferous gossans developed adjacent to fault bounded outcrops of dolomite within sedimentary units of the Bangemall Basin.

Competent outcrops of dolomite typically form large sheared lenses 0.5 to 2 km in length within the Ti-Tree shear zone. Manganiferous nodules and manganese-cemented breccias outcrop on their southern margins where erosion and transport downslope forms extensive pediments of transported manganite and quartz (Figure 9 and Figure 10).

Figure 9: Extensive manganiferous lag developed adjacent to outcropping brown dolomites (in foreground).

Figure 10: Manganiferous gossan sample (Sample#ZEU110).

Zeus considers these regions to have the potential to host a fault-bound manganese deposit.

The eight rock chips samples taken of gossans, fault breccia and structural targets (Table 2) produced anomalous grades for zinc, arsenic, phosphate, and especially high grades for barium (up to 11.3%

Ba) and manganese (up to 48.2% Mn). These very encouraging results confirm that these targets have excellent exploration potential that will be followed up by Zeus with more detailed mapping, geochemical sampling and drilling in the coming months.

Table 2: Summary of base metal targets rock chip assays.

Sample ID	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	Sample Type	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
ZEU103	436125	7285844	Base Metals	0.68	9	130	0.7	23	7.6	0.06	141	170	13.6	1.2	5
ZEU104	436013	7285624	Base Metals	0.68	7	220	1.0	12	18.0	0.01	140	80	11.0	0.6	7
ZEU118	432466	7285447	Fault Breccia	1.83	73	50	35.8	317	129.5	0.06	815	1850	37.3	2.4	1255
ZEU101	435911	7285245	Mn Gossan	0.62	1130	190	42.0	44	13.7	0.17	1100	2080	151.0	2.6	503
ZEU102	435903	7285405	Mn Gossan	1.28	567	160	18.0	27	146.0	0.15	573	5310	35.5	0.5	1080
ZEU105	434131	7285888	Mn Gossan	0.05	41	1.22%	63.1	1	4.7	0.11	39.4%	2080	19.5	0.8	493
ZEU108	434071	7285534	Mn Gossan	0.01	13	11.30%	172.0	1	0.2	0.66	44.2%	1710	1.6	5.2	388
ZEU110	434155	7285854	Mn Gossan	0.03	14	3.93%	185.5	1	4.0	0.18	48.2%	1170	3.2	3.4	652

These sample sites will be targeted for detailed mapping and airborne geophysical survey in the near future with a view to developing suitable drill targets.

3. REHABILITATION OF DRILLING DISTURBANCE

The 22 RC drill hole pads and access tracks at the Reid Well Base Metals Prospect drilled in December 2021 were rehabilitated during July 2022.

2022 Annual General Meeting and Closing Date for Director Nominations

The Company advises the following pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 3.13.1. Zeus' 2022 Annual General Meeting ("**AGM**") will be held on Tuesday, 15 November 2022. Further details relating to the meeting will be advised in the Notice of Meeting which will be made available to all shareholders and lodged with ASX in the coming weeks.

In accordance with the Company's Constitution, valid nominations for the position of Director are required to be lodged at the registered office of the Company located in the below address, by 5:00 pm (AEDT) on Tuesday, 18 October 2022, being 20 business days before the AGM.

Company's Registered Office:

Suite 107
25 - 29 Berry Street
North Sydney NSW 2060

Competent Person Statement:

Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Phil Jones, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geologists (AIG) and Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Jones is an independent geological consultancy. Mr Jones does not nor has had previously, any material interest in Zeus or the mineral properties in which Zeus has an interest. Phil Jones's relationship with Zeus is solely one of professional association between client and independent consultant. Mr Jones is a full-time employee of Phil Jones Pty Ltd. He has experience in exploration, prospect evaluation, project development, open pit and underground mining and management roles. Mr Jones has worked in a wide variety of commodities including gold, lithium, iron ore, phosphate, copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel and silica in Australia, China, Kyrgyzstan, Indonesia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and Africa. Mr Jones has sufficient experience which 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 Jones consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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No guarantee, representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the accuracy, likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forecasts, prospects, returns, statements or tax treatment in relation to future matters contained in this announcement. The forward-looking statements are based on information available to the Company as at the date of this announcement. Except as required by applicable laws or regulations, none of the Company or its Affiliates undertakes to provide any additional information or revise the statements in this announcement, whether as a result of a change in expectations or assumptions, new information, future events, results or circumstances.

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This announcement was authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of the Company.

ENDS

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Executive Director

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Rock chip samples were selected on an *ad hoc* basis from prospective outcrops encountered whilst conducting reconnaissance mapping.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• The rock chip samples were selected from prospective outcrops encountered whilst mapping and are not considered to be representative of the mineralisation but useful for targeting future exploration such as drilling where representative samples will be taken.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• N/A NO DRILLING RESULTS REPORTED
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• N/A NO DRILLING RESULTS REPORTED
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• N/A NO DRILLING RESULTS REPORTED
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• N/A NO DRILLING RESULTS REPORTED
	• *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.*	• N/A NO DRILLING RESULTS REPORTED
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• Rock chip samples were described geologically as a matter of routine.

	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Qualitative geological descriptions of rock chip samples are supported by geochemical assay results received.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• N/A NO DRILLING RESULTS REPORTED
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• N/A NO DRILLING RESULTS REPORTED
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• N/A NO DRILLING RESULTS REPORTED
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• The nature and quality of the sampling technique is appropriate for reconnaissance sampling of outcrops and is in line with industry standard procedures.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• N/A NO DRILLING RESULTS REPORTED
	• *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.*	*RC Drilling* • 2m interval samples were collected in calico bags from the side of the rotary cone splitter. • 6m composite samples were collected by multiple spearing's of the sample piles from different angles.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample sizes are appropriate for the grainsize of the 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.*	• Surface rock ship samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory in Perth for standard multi-element assay. Sample Preparation: • Samples were dried, crushed to a nominal 3mm before being split with a riffle splitter to obtain a sub-fraction which was then pulverised to <75 µm in a vibrating pulveriser. Digest and Analysis • Sample analysis (Analysis Codes ME-ICP89 / ME-ICP91) has been undertaken by four acid digestion with ICP-AES finish. • Appropriate QA/QC procedures including the use of sample blanks, repeats and standards were applied by the laboratory.
	• *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.*	N/A NO DRILLING RESULTS REPORTED

	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were submitted to ALS analytical laboratory in Perth for assay. • Laboratory blanks, standards and duplicates were inserted in accordance with laboratory protocols.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• N/A NO DRILLING RESULTS REPORTED
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• N/A NO DRILLING RESULTS REPORTED
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Primary assay data (including assay certificates) is stored electronically as either '.csv' or '.pdf' on the Zeus server in Zeus' Sydney office. • Zeus' database and server is backed up regularly.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• N/A NO DRILLING RESULTS REPORTED no adjustments were made.
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.*	• Sample locations were recorded using handheld GPS.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• The grid system used is GDA94, Zone 50.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• N/A NO DRILLING RESULTS REPORTED
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• N/A NO DRILLING RESULTS REPORTED
	• *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*	• No sample compositing was applied
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• N/A NO DRILLING RESULTS REPORTED
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.*	• N/A NO DRILLING RESULTS REPORTED
	• *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*	• N/A NO DRILLING RESULTS REPORTED

	if material.	

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results.
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC 2012 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.*	• Zeus Resources holds one granted exploration tenement (E09/2147) within the Gascoyne Gascoyne Project. An extension of term has recently been granted until 14/09/2026. The area of this tenement will be reduced by 40% by 14/09/2022.
	• *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.*	• All tenements are in currently in good standing and no impediments to operating are currently known to exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration efforts have been conducted following review of publicly available historical exploration data from the WA Department of Mines & Petroleum "WAMEX" dataset. *Mortimer Hills (Gascoyne Project)* • Soil sampling, trenching and limited non-JORC compliant drilling was previously conducted in the tenement by by AGIP Nucleare Ltd in the 1970's. No data from this work is available.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*Mortimer Hills (Gascoyne Project)* • The Reid Well deposit is considered to be an exhalative volcanic massive sulphide type (VMS) deposit. • Mineralisation at Reid Well is hosted within qtz-biotite-chlorite-sericite schist (+/- garnet & tourmaline) of the Morrisey Metamorphic Suite. • Pegmatite & pegmatitic granite type intervals referred to are considered to be of the Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) pegmatite type.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Rock chip results are reported in Table 1 and Table 2 within the body of the report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• No data aggregation or statistical weighting has been applied to the results.
	• *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.*	• N/A NO DRILLING RESULTS REPORTED
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Assay results reported are as received from ALS Laboratories.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• N/A NO DRILLING RESULTS REPORTED
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• N/A NO DRILLING RESULTS REPORTED
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• N/A NO DRILLING RESULTS REPORTED
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for*	• Refer to location maps in the body of the report.

	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.	
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.*	• Rock chip sample results for all the samples are reported as received from laboratory.
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.*	• Geological observations have been accurately reported. • Exploration results at Pegmatite Creek prospect are preliminary at this point and are subject to confirmation by drilling.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Planned further work comprises further mapping and sampling with a view to locating pegmatites targetable by exploration drilling. • Subsequent work will likely encompass follow RC and potentially DD drilling along with regional geophysical surveying.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Maps are provided in the body of the report.