ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
5 March 2024

Priority lithium target identified at Landor Prospect, Lefroy Lithium Project.

- Results from a project-wide soil sampling program delineate a new lithium target area at the Landor Prospect, located within the Lefroy Lithium Project.
- The Landor lithium soil anomaly covers an area of ~800m in strike length and ~200m wide, directly along strike of Kali Metals' (ASX:KM1) Parker-Grubb Lithium Prospect.
- Lithium-in-soil anomaly correlates with multiple highly fractionated outcropping pegmatites.
- The Lefroy Lithium Project is in a joint venture with the Korean Government's mining agency, KOMIR, providing US$3 million of exploration funding to acquire 30% interest in the project.
- The second phase of drilling at the Lefroy Lithium Project is in the final stages of approval, with additional activities expected to commence late in this quarter.

Maximus Resources Limited ('**Maximus**' or the '**Company**', **ASX:MXR**) is pleased to announce that further assay results from the project-wide soil geochemistry survey at the Lefroy Lithium Project ('Lefroy') which has identified a new target at the Landor Lithium Prospect ('Landor') with a significant lithium-in-soil anomaly.

Maximus owns 100% of Lefroy, located in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, 20km from Kambalda. The Korean Government's mining agency, KOMIR has the option to acquire up to a 30% interest in the project by investing up to US$3 million, while Maximus continues to oversee project management.

Maximus' Managing Director, Tim Wither, commented *"These additional results from the project-wide soil sampling program add to the exciting lithium targets at the Company's Lefroy Lithium Project. Both the soil geochemistry mapping and the successful first-phase drill program utilised the US$200,000 non-refundable deposit under our strategic partnership with KOMIR. We are continuing with field mapping at Lefroy and expect the second and third phases of soil mapping to be returned over the coming months, which are expected to deliver additional drill targets in the southern areas.*

"In addition, we anticipate the second phase drill program will start at Lefroy late this current quarter, pending Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) approval. The second phase drill program will be targeting infill and extension of the intersected spodumene-bearing pegmatites at the Kandui prospect, whilst scout drilling at both our Landor and Yilmia lithium targets."

Maximus' Lefroy Lithium Project is located on granted mining tenements in Western Australia's highly prospective Eastern Goldfields Lithium-Cesium-Tantalum (LCT) Province, located near Mineral Resources Limited's (ASX:MIN) Mt Marion Lithium mine and Kali Metals Limited (ASX:KM1) Spargoville Project. **Maximus also holds a diversified portfolio of gold, lithium and nickel exploration projects in the world-class Kambalda region of Western Australia, with more than 335,000 ounces of gold resources across its granted mining tenements.**

The Company carried out a comprehensive soil geochemistry sampling program across the ~50 square kilometre Lefroy area. A total of 3,290 soil samples were collected at intervals of 200 metres by 50 metres. The assay results identified several high-priority targets within the Phase 1 area (ASX:MXR announcement 10 January 2024). Additional results from Landor **(Figure 1)** have been received, with results for Phase 2 and Phase 3 samples currently

outstanding **(Figure 2).** Lithium assay results from Landor have delineated a new target area of strong lithium in soil anomalism, with associated pathfinder elements cesium (Cs) and tantalum (Ta).

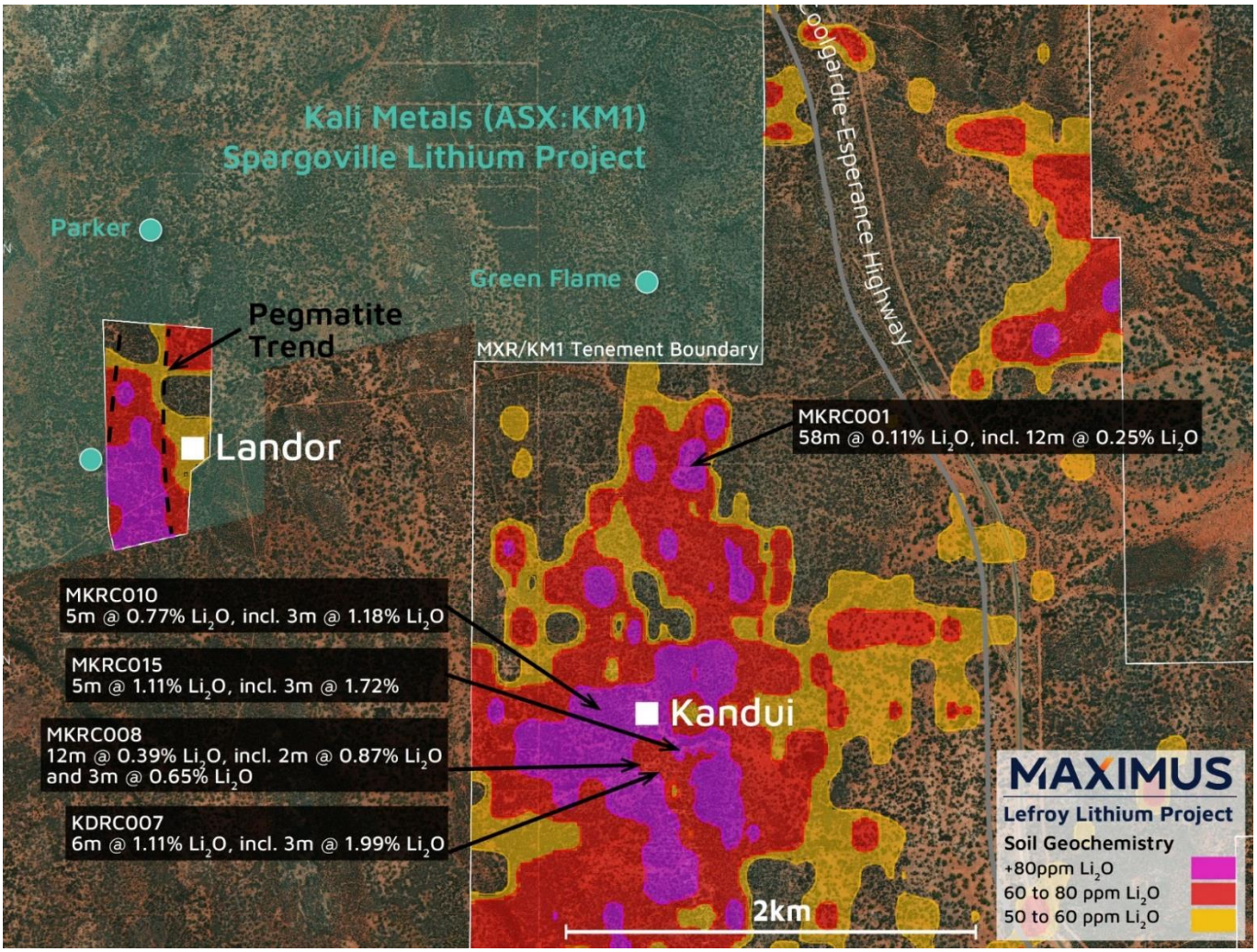

Figure 1 – *Location Plan of Maximus' Landor Lithium Prospect, displaying lithium soil assay results, spodumene-bearing pegmatite intersections at Kandui and Kali Metals Spargoville tenure.*

LANDOR LITHIUM PROSPECT

Landor is located ~2km northwest of the Company's spodumene-bearing pegmatites at the Kandui Prospect and sits directly along strike of Kali Metals' (MXR:KM1) Parker-Grubb Prospect.

Maximus' exploration team collected 37 soil samples at Landor, using spacings of 200 metres by 50 metres. An extensive lithium-in-soil concentration exceeding 60ppm Li_2O **(Figure 1)** reveals a robust and consistent anomaly spanning approximately 800 metres in strike,

Soil geochemistry mapping identified highly anomalous pathfinder elements which include peaks of 165ppm lithium oxide (Li_2O), 19ppm cesium (Cs) and 80ppm tantalum (Ta) (Appendix A. Table 1). The soil geochemistry results, along with recent and previous rock chip samples (ASX:MXR announcement 12 April 2016), confirm Landor's prospectivity for LCT mineralisation, as demonstrated by elevated levels of Li, Cs, and Ta. The Landor pegmatites are confirmed to be highly fractionated and exhibit geochemical ratios indicative of a high potential for spodumene mineralisation, including potassium/rubidium (K/Rb), niobium/tantalum (Nb/Ta), and magnesium/lithium (Mg/Li) (Appendix A. Table 2).

These results represent a significant step forward in the exploration and geological assessment of Landor, indicating that the prospect may be part of a larger LCT pegmatite mineral system that encompasses the numerous pegmatite occurrences in the area.

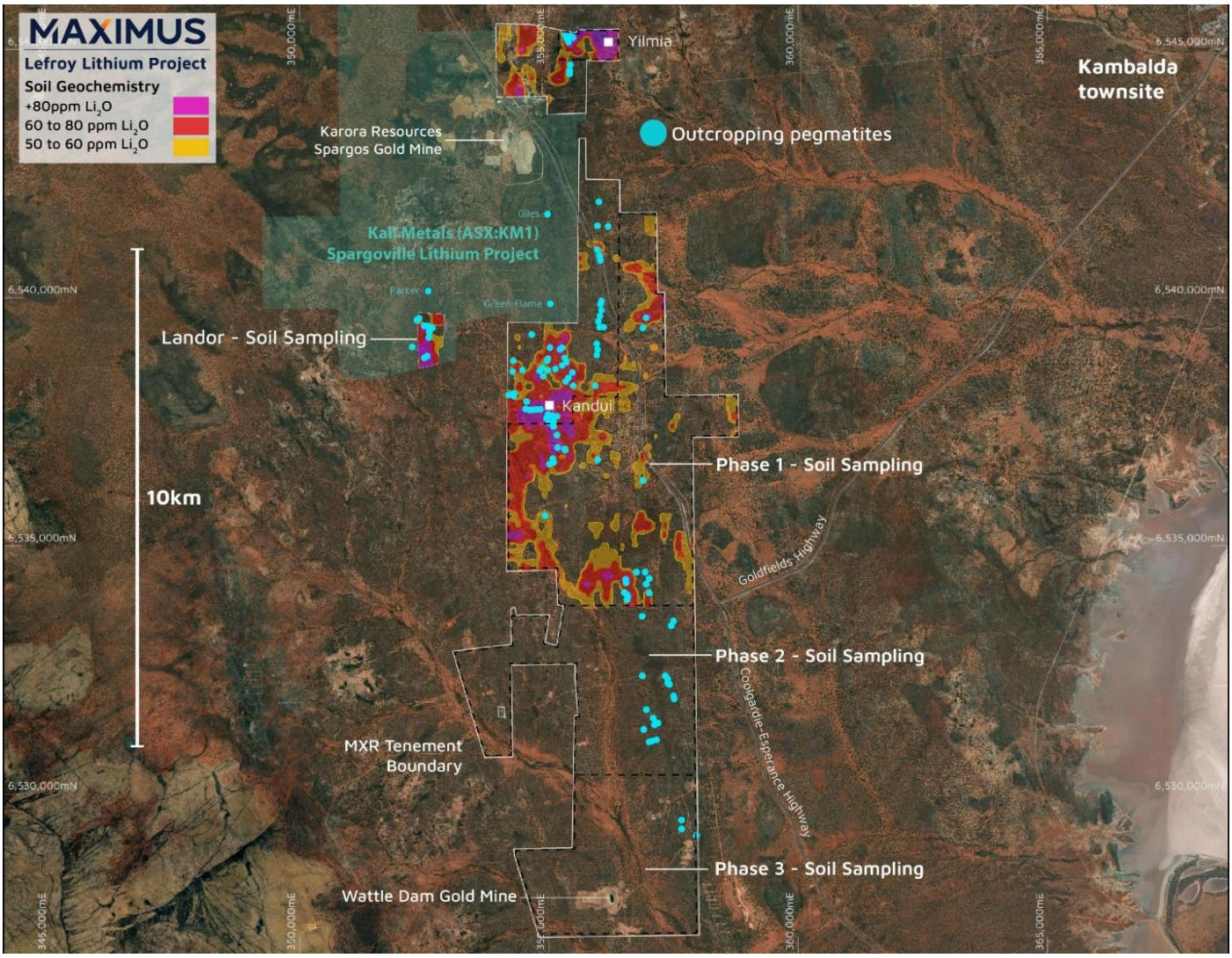

Figure 2 – *Maximus' Lefroy Lithium Project soil program, including the latest lithium-in-soil results and mapped outcropping pegmatites.*

FORWARD PLAN

Following the initial phase of soil geochemical results at Lefroy, the Maximus team has been completing supplementary fieldwork, including infill soil sampling and extended field mapping. The Company is preparing for a subsequent drilling campaign set to begin within this quarter, subject to receiving the necessary final approvals from the Australian Government Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB).

The second phase drill program at the Company's Lefroy Lithium Project will focus on expanding previous intersections of spodumene-bearing pegmatites at Kandui and testing additional regional targets at Yilma and Landor.

Maximus also expects to receive the assay results from the Phase 2 and 3 soil sampling programs towards the end of this current quarter, with the anticipation that these findings will deliver additional drilling targets in the southern sections of Lefroy's tenement package.

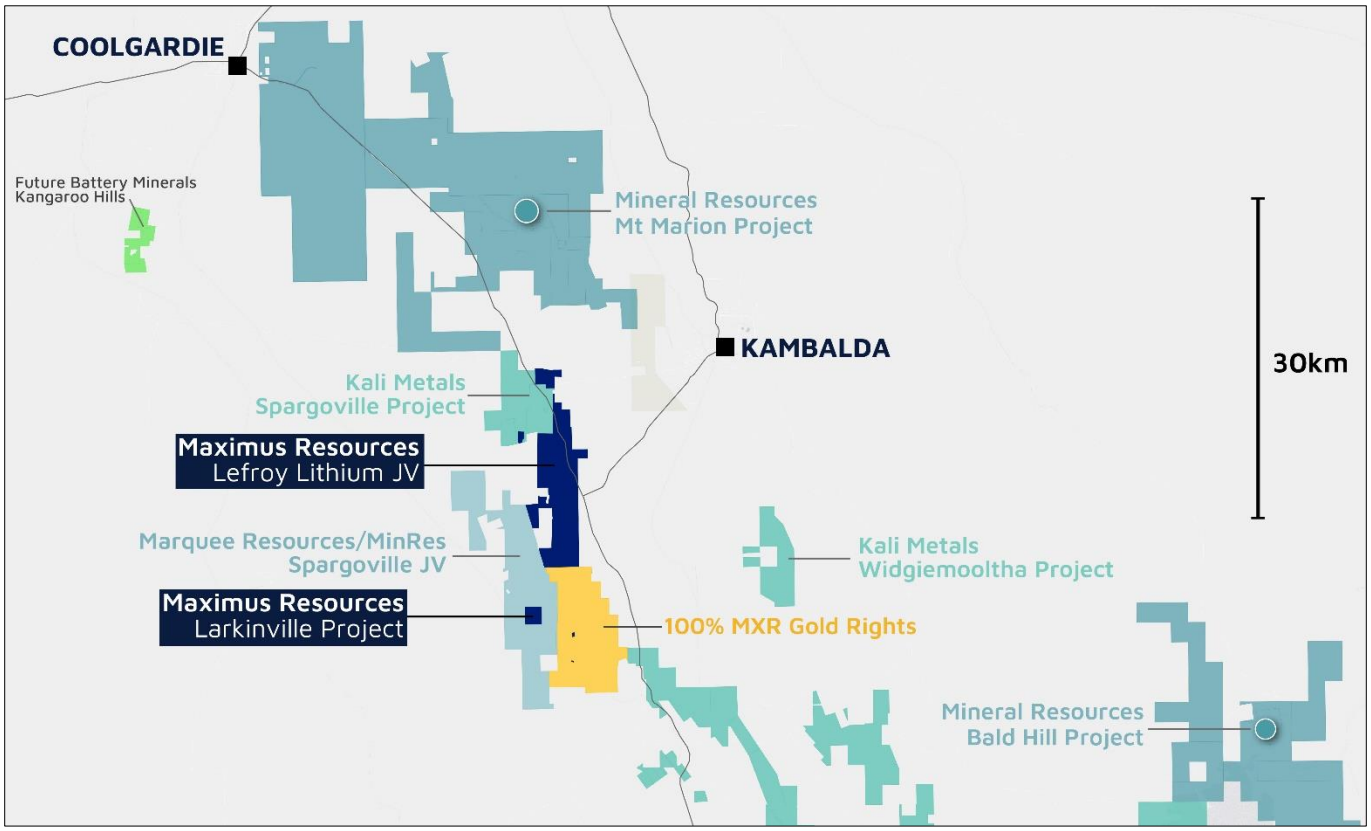

Figure 4 – *Maximus' Lefroy and Larkinville Lithium Projects, on the Eastern Goldfields lithium corridor.*

This ASX announcement has been approved by the Board of Directors of Maximus.

For further information, please visit **investorhub.maximusresources.com** or contact:
T: +61 8 7324 3172
E: info@maximusresources.com

ABOUT MAXIMUS

Maximus Resources Limited (ASX:MXR) is an Australian mining company focused on the exploration and development of high-quality gold, lithium, and nickel projects. The Company holds a diversified portfolio of exploration projects in the world-class Kambalda region of Western Australia, with **335,000 ounces** of gold resources **across its granted mining tenements**. With a commitment to sustainable mining practices and community engagement, Maximus Resources aims to unlock the value of its projects and deliver long-term benefits to its stakeholders.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Data and Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Gregor Bennett a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute Geoscientists (AIG) and Exploration Manager at Maximus Resources. Mr Bennett has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Bennett consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this report relate to the future, including forward-looking statements relating to the Company's financial position, strategy and expected operating results. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. Other than required by law, neither the Company, their officers nor any other person gives any representation, assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements will actually occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.

Appendix A

Table 1 – Maximus' Lefroy project Landor soil sampling assay results.

ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	Be ppm	Cs ppm	Ga ppm	K ppm	Nb ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm	Li_2O
MKS3202	352450	6539550	429	0.9	3.1	9.9	9119	4.0	44	0.8	0.6	50
MKS3203	352500	6539550	428	0.8	2.9	8.8	6027	3.3	32	0.7	0.4	49
MKS3204	352550	6539550	429	0.6	2.2	8.0	5434	4.3	27	0.6	1.1	40
MKS3205	352600	6539550	433	1.0	3.8	12.5	4918	4.2	24	0.8	0.4	50
MKS3206	352650	6539550	429	0.6	2.7	9.9	4909	3.2	23	1.8	0.7	40
MKS3207	**352700**	**6539550**	**426**	**0.7**	**4.3**	**8.7**	**3569**	**6.2**	**22**	**1.4**	**4.6**	**76**
MKS3208	**352750**	**6539550**	**425**	**0.9**	**4.8**	**12.7**	**7610**	**3.9**	**43**	**1.8**	**0.5**	**75**
MKS3209	**352800**	**6539550**	**424**	**1.0**	**4.7**	**11.0**	**7055**	**3.6**	**39**	**1.4**	**0.5**	**79**
MKS3210	**352450**	**6539350**	**426**	**0.6**	**2.8**	**9.2**	**3956**	**5.1**	**21**	**0.7**	**3.1**	**79**
MKS3211	**352500**	**6539350**	**426**	**0.4**	**1.9**	**6.9**	**3433**	**2.4**	**15**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**89**
MKS3212	**352550**	**6539350**	**428**	**0.7**	**4.5**	**11.7**	**4150**	**3.7**	**27**	**1.1**	**0.5**	**70**
MKS3213	**352600**	**6539350**	**431**	**1.5**	**7.2**	**11.9**	**4863**	**2.6**	**35**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**64**
MKS3214	352650	6539350	430	2.3	4.3	7.8	3413	4.6	26	2.4	0.7	47
MKS3215	352700	6539350	428	0.9	4.8	10.8	5665	8.1	38	1.2	1.4	41
MKS3216	352750	6539350	427	0.7	2.7	10.4	5714	10.7	36	0.9	6.4	35
MKS3217	352800	6539350	426	0.8	2.2	9.9	6195	3.4	30	0.8	0.3	34
MKS3218	352450	6539150	422	1.8	5.0	13.8	13733	7.6	89	1.2	0.9	59
MKS3219	**352500**	**6539150**	**423**	**2.3**	**3.4**	**10.4**	**6810**	**10.3**	**37**	**0.9**	**2.9**	**71**
MKS3220	**352550**	**6539150**	**423**	**0.9**	**4.3**	**10.6**	**4457**	**13.3**	**30**	**0.9**	**1.7**	**103**
MKS3221	**352600**	**6539150**	**427**	**1.3**	**11.1**	**12.1**	**7025**	**4.7**	**42**	**1.2**	**0.9**	**83**
MKS3222	352650	6539150	426	2.0	9.8	8.5	1771	3.7	17	3.8	0.4	50
MKS3223	**352700**	**6539150**	**426**	**1.0**	**6.3**	**11.2**	**3636**	**3.3**	**28**	**1.7**	**0.3**	**68**
MKS3224	352750	6539150	423	1.0	4.1	9.8	4516	3.1	28	1.6	0.4	45
MKS3225	352800	6539150	421	1.1	3.7	12.9	9911	4.6	56	1.4	0.4	59
MKS3226	**352450**	**6538950**	**424**	**3.8**	**11.5**	**15.7**	**12263**	**15.9**	**233**	**3.3**	**4.1**	**119**
MKS3227	**352500**	**6538950**	**423**	**2.8**	**15.3**	**16.9**	**15049**	**14.8**	**291**	**4.7**	**3.1**	**165**
MKS3228	**352550**	**6538950**	**421**	**3.8**	**19.1**	**16.5**	**15386**	**174.1**	**322**	**5.0**	**80.7**	**159**
MKS3229	**352600**	**6538950**	**420**	**3.4**	**16.0**	**16.5**	**13052**	**12.7**	**251**	**4.6**	**2.0**	**157**
MKS3230	352650	6538950	419	1.0	3.6	9.7	3936	6.2	35	1.1	2.1	48
MKS3231	**352700**	**6538950**	**420**	**1.8**	**6.1**	**13.4**	**9195**	**4.4**	**66**	**1.5**	**0.5**	**69**
MKS3232	352750	6538950	418	1.6	5.7	15.0	10646	5.2	67	1.7	0.7	48
MKS3233	352450	6538750	420	1.2	5.2	9.9	7402	4.1	64	1.3	0.5	56
MKS3234	**352500**	**6538750**	**420**	**2.1**	**8.2**	**12.4**	**9205**	**6.3**	**96**	**2.3**	**0.9**	**104**
MKS3235	**352550**	**6538750**	**420**	**4.1**	**9.8**	**13.0**	**10250**	**9.5**	**102**	**2.9**	**2.2**	**126**
MKS3236	**352600**	**6538750**	**421**	**4.2**	**8.8**	**11.6**	**5764**	**5.5**	**65**	**2.3**	**0.8**	**158**

ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	Be ppm	Cs ppm	Ga ppm	K ppm	Nb ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm	Li_2O
MKS3237	**352650**	**6538750**	**422**	**2.5**	**10.5**	**12.1**	**7883**	**6.9**	**89**	**1.7**	**1.7**	**87**
MKS3238	352700	6538750	420	1.3	6.1	12.2	6067	6.2	52	1.2	0.9	57

Table 2 – Rock chip assay results of previously reported and new samples collected.

ID	EAST	NORTH	Cs ppm	K ppm	Nb ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm	Li_2O	K/Rb	Mg/Li	Nb/Ta
GMX057	352665	6539372	1	250	3	6	2	1	30	39.7	71.4	2.2
GMX059	352591	6539348	125	54400	23	3620	11	10	43	15.0	10.0	2.3
GMX060	352569	6539417	124	77100	6	4760	9	5	15	16.2	28.6	1.2
GMX061	352513	6539430	823	88200	3	13500	4	3	140	6.5	6.2	0.9
GMX062	352408	6539570	49	73200	21	1580	4	7	26	46.3	58.3	3.1
SMX00316	352591	6539347	51	9700	87	536	16	17	54	18.1	16.0	5.0
TY24991	**352526**	**6538787**	**220**	**38403**	**90**	**1764**	**46**	**96**	**938**	**21.8**	**1.6**	**0.9**
TY24992	352566	6538813	43	24642	17	703	9	8	148	35.0	7.3	2.0
TY24993	352606	6539212	153	62145	21	3519	5	5	90	17.7	6.2	4.4

JORC Code, 2012 edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 – Sampling techniques and data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Two hundred-gram soil samples for analysis were taken from a depth of about 20 centimetres (cm) and placed into a paper geochemical sample bag. • Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice procedures. • All samples were submitted to the independent laboratory Intertek Minerals in Kalgoorlie for four-acid digestion by Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS)
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).*	• Not applicable (NA) – Drilling results are not reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• NA – Drilling results are not reported in this announcement.
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.*	• Logging information stored in the legacy database, and collected in current drill programs, includes lithology, alteration, oxidation state, mineralisation, alteration, structural fabrics, and veining.
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.*	• Soil samples were sampled via a metal aluminium scoop and then sieved to collect a 200g sample at -2mm size fraction for analysis. • After receipt of the samples by the independent laboratory Intertek in Kalgoorlie, sample preparation followed industry best practice. Samples were dried, with coarse-crushing to ~10 millimetres, followed by pulverisation of the entire sample in an LM5 or equivalent pulverising mill to a grind size of 85%, passing 75 micron.The sample sizes are considered adequate for the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were submitted to Intertek in Kalgoorlie for sample preparation i.e. drying, crushing where necessary, and pulverising. • Pulverised samples were then transported to Intertek in Perth for analysis. • The samples were analysed using a 48-element suite, including lithium (Li), caesium (Cs), tantalum (Ta), Niobium (Nb), potassium (K), Rb, Sn, nickel (Ni), copper (Cu), cobalt (Co), Chromium (Cr), arsenic (As), iron (Fe), magnesium (Mg), lead (Pb), sulfur (S), and zinc (Zn), using four-acid digestion with ICP-MS. • This methodology is considered appropriate for the mineralisation types at the exploration phase. • Internal laboratory control procedures involve duplicate assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. All of these data sets are reported to Maximus and analysed for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		consistency and any discrepancies.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant assays have been verified for the current program by Maximus employees. • No adjustments were made to assay data. • Once data is finalised it is transferred to a database. • Templates have been set up to facilitate geological logging. Prior to the import into the central database managed by CSA Global, logging data is validated for conformity and overall systematic compliance by the geologist. • Geological descriptions were entered directly onto standard logging sheets, using standardised geological codes. • Assay results are received from the laboratory in digital format. CSA Global manage Maximus' database and receives raw assay data from Intertek. • Li_2O% was calculated by applying a conversion factor of 2.153 to the Li ppm values obtained from the laboratory analyses.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Sample locations have been established using a field GPS unit. The data is stored as grid system: GDA/MGA94 zone 51. This is considered acceptable for exploration activities.
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.*	• Soil samples have been collected on 50m spacings along East to West grid lines, with lines spaced 200m apart.
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.*	• Soil sampling is preliminary in nature and it is currently not possible to assess whether sampling is unbiased. • The sample results released in this report will not be used in a mineral resource. • No orientation-based sampling bias is known at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security is managed by the Company. After preparation in the field, samples are packed into polyweave bags and despatched to the laboratory by Maximus employees.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have yet been completed.

SECTION 2 – Reporting of exploration results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Spargoville Project is located on granted mining leases. The tenements consist of the following mining leases: M15/1475, M15/1869, M15/1101, M15/1263, M15/1264, M15/1323, M15/1338, M15/1474, M15/1774, M15/1775, M15/1776, P15/6241 for which Maximus has 100% of all minerals and is included in the KOMIR Joint Venture farm-in agreement. M15/1101, M15/1263, M15/1264, M15/1323, M15/1338, M15/1769, M15/1770, M15/1771, M15/1772, M15/1773 for which Maximus has 100% of all mineral rights, excluding 20% of nickel rights. L15/128, L15/255, M15/395, and M15/703 for which Maximus has 100% of all minerals, except Ni rights. M15/97, M15/99, M15/100, M15/101, M15/102, M15/653, M15/1271 for which Maximus has 100% of gold rights. M 15/1448 for which Maximus has 90% of all minerals. M 15/1449 for which Maximus has 75% of all minerals.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The database is mostly comprised of work done by previous holders of the above-listed tenements. Key exploration activities were undertaken by Selcast (Australian Selection), Pioneer Resources, and Ramelius Resources.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Spargoville project is located in the Coolgardie Domain within the Kalgoorlie Terrane of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The greenstone stratigraphy of the Kalgoorlie Terrane can be divided into three main units: (1) predominantly mafic to ultramafic units of the Kambalda Sequence, these units include the Lunnon Basalt, Kambalda Komatiite, Devon Consols Basalt, and Paringa Basalt; (2) intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic sequences of the Kalgoorlie Sequence, represented by the Black Flag Group and (3) siliciclastic packages of the late basin sequence known as the Merougil beds. The Paringa Basalt, or Upper Basalt, is less developed within the Coolgardie Domain, but similar mafic volcanic rocks with comparable chemistry are found in the Wattle Dam area. Slices of the Kambalda Sequence referred to as the Burbanks and Hampton formations, are believed to represent thrust slices within the Kalgoorlie Sequence. Multiple deformational events have affected the Kalgoorlie Terrane, with at least five major regional deformational events identified. Granitoid intrusions associated with syntectonic domains are found in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Wattle Dam area, including the Depot Granite and the Widgiemooltha Dome. Domed structures associated with granitoid emplacement are observed in the St Ives camp, with deposition of the Merougil beds and emplacement of porphyry intrusions occurring during extensional deformation. Gold occurrences associated with the Zuleika and Spargoville shears are representative of deposits that formed during sinistral transpression on northwest to north-northwest trending structures. The local geology consists of a steep west-dipping sequence of metamorphosed mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks, interflow metasedimentary rocks and felsic porphyry intrusions. The dominant structural style consists of steep north-plunging isoclinal folds with sheared and attenuated fold limbs. The Wattle Dam Gold Project consists of several gold deposits, namely, Wattle Dam, Redback, Golden Orb and S5. The deposits exhibit a prominent northwards plunge of high-grade shoots and mineralised zones related to regional north-plunging isoclinal folds. The Lefroy Lithium Project geology consists of a steep west-dipping sequence of metamorphosed mafic-ultramafic volcanic rocks, interflow metasedimentary rocks and felsic porphyry intrusions. Pegmatite bodies intrude the greenstone sequence and are typically shallow-dipping towards the east. The Larkinville Lithium Project area encompasses a typical greenstone sequence, which includes basalts, dolerites, high-magnesium basaltic and intrusive rocks, komatiite ultramafics, felsic volcanics, and pegmatite intrusions.

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.*
		• Sample details are included in Appendix A.

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Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No data aggregation has been applied to the data in this ASX announcement. • No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• NA – Drilling results are not reported in this announcement.
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.*	• Refer to the figures in the main text of the announcement and Table 1 in Appendix A.
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 practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results are reported in Appendix A.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work (soil sampling, RC) is justified to locate extensions to mineralisation both at depth and along strike.