6 December 2022

REE Mineralisation at Quicksilver Nickel – Cobalt Project

Golden Mile Resources Limited (ASX: G88; "the Company") is pleased to advise that a review of its Quicksilver clay hosted nickel-cobalt deposit has concluded there is potential for Rare Earth Element ("REE") mineralisation.

- Quicksilver clay nickel-cobalt deposit contains REE mineralisation
- REE mineralisation intersected over a broad area (~1.7km x 0.4km)
  - 15 drill holes > 1000ppm Cerium (III) Oxide ("**Ce_2O_3**")
  - Best result **QRC0061: 4m @ 3297ppm Ce_2O_3** from 6m (including **1m @ 6196ppm Ce_2O_3** from 8m)
- REE mineralisation is clay hosted occurring mostly near surface overlying the existing nickel-cobalt resource
- Quicksilver is located adjacent to a regional drainage system, which is defined by a series of salt lakes. These lakes contain a high concentration of ionic saline groundwater which can generate the ideal conditions for REE supergene enrichment within the oxide clays that also contain the nickel-cobalt mineralisation
- The REE potential of the Quicksilver nickel-cobalt deposit can be assessed quickly and cheaply within the resource area by re-assaying existing pulps from the drilling that are in storage
  - 30 x 1m intervals with > 1000ppm Ce_2O_3 have been submitted for TREO assay
  - If initial results are positive the Company will submit all the pulps for re-assay
  - Incorporating the REE extraction potential into the nickel - cobalt metallurgical drilling and testwork planned for early 2023
- Anomalous Cerium (> 100 ppm) in soil samples located outside of the resource area are to be followed-up in 2023

Golden Mile initiated a review of the REE potential of the Quicksilver oxide clay hosted nickel – cobalt deposit prior to finalising a metallurgical diamond drill test work program, planned for early next year, to ensure that any further considerations can be incorporated into the program.

The review identified Cerium mineralisation in 15 drill holes broadly distributed (~1.7km x 0.4km) throughout the orebody. Encouraging grades encountered with the best result of **4m @ 3297ppm Ce_2O_3** from 6m (including **1m @ 6196ppm** from 8m) in hole QRC0061. Cerium is an REE that always occurs in combination with the other REEs. It is normally the most abundant and therefore has a greater chance of being detected when using standard assay techniques applied in base metal exploration. This makes Cerium a good indicator for REE potential in historical drilling targeting other styles of mineralisation.

The Cerium assays, on which the REE review is based, were included as part of the element suite in the analysis optimised for nickel-cobalt determination used for the estimation of the Quicksilver nickel-cobalt resource. Furthermore, REE mineralisation is based on a suite of elements reported as Total Rare Earth Oxide ("TREO") of which Cerium is just one. Therefore, the Ce_2O_3 results are partial only and need to be re-assayed using the appropriate technique to determine more precise Ce_2O_3 and measure the additional rare earth element mix.

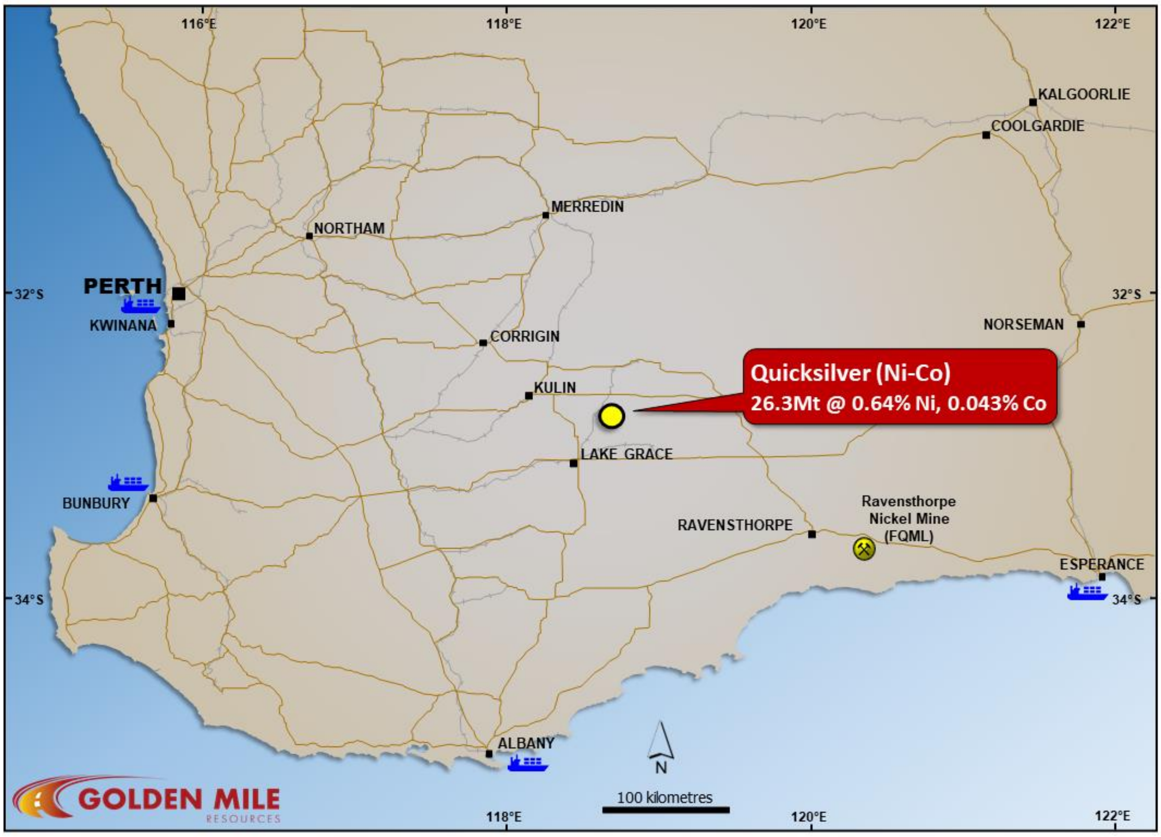


Figure 1. *Location of Quicksilver Nickel-Cobalt Project*

Managing Director Jordan Luckett said "The results of Stage 2 metallurgical testing[1] highlighted the unique minerology of the project. The Company postulated that the weathering process which created this unique mineralogy could also potentially concentrate REE into the clay profile and the review has confirmed that this is the case.

"The Company has submitted the pulps held in storage to the laboratory for the 30 1m intervals ≥ 1000ppm Ce_2O_3. The results from this testing will determine if the REE mineralisation is significant or not.

"If the results are positive, then the Company can submit the rest of the pulps from the initial resource drilling allowing the advancement of the REE potential without the need for further drilling in the short term. Also, the Company could incorporate REE extraction potential into the metallurgical test program planned for early next year to continue the studies for potential nickel and cobalt extraction.

"Having access to the pulps and incorporating the REE potential into the existing planned metallurgical test work will allow faster advancement of any potential REE mineralisation without requiring a lot of additional costs or time to what the Company has already incurred or plans to incur."

The Quicksilver Nickel-Cobalt Project is located near the town of Lake Grace, approximately 300km SE of Perth, on privately owned farmland in an area with excellent local infrastructure, including easy access to grid power, sealed roads, and a railway line connected to key ports (Fig 1).

In 2018, the Company announced a maiden indicated and inferred Resource estimate of 26.3Mt @ 0.64% Nickel ("Ni") & 0.04% Cobalt ("Co") (cut-off grade >0.5% Ni or >0.05% Co) for the Quicksilver deposit[2].

Quicksilver REE

Oxide clay hosted REE deposits formed by in-situ weathering may be derived from a wide range of primary host rocks ("protolith"), but all have similar oxidation and enrichment profiles, and are probably formed under similar climatic conditions. The weathering profile commonly consists of a depleted zone, and enriched zone, and a partially weathered zone which overlies the protolith. Depth of oxidisation in these profiles may commonly extend to 30-60m. REEs are mobilised from the breakdown of primary REE-bearing minerals and redeposited in the enriched zone deeper in the weathering horizon as secondary minerals, as colloids, or adsorbed on other secondary minerals ("supergene mineralisation"). The minerals are generally fine-grained oxides, clays, iron, and manganese oxides. REEs are adsorbed on the clays, iron, and manganese oxides.

Quicksilver is located adjacent to a regional drainage system, which is defined by a series of salt lakes. These lakes contain a high concentration of ionic saline groundwater which can generate the ideal conditions for REE supergene enrichment within the oxide clays which also contain the nickel-cobalt mineralisation.

A review of the drilling completed at the Quicksilver clay nickel-cobalt deposit in 2017 and 2018 to assess its REE potential resulted in 30 1m aircore and RC drill intercepts of > 1000ppm Ce_2O_3 identified and are included in Table 1.

Table 1. Drill intercepts from aircore and RC drilling at the Quicksilver Nickel-Cobalt Project ≥ 1000ppm Ce_2O_3 submitted for assessment of REE potential. Sample pulps will be re-assayed using a suitable method to determine TREO content. Assays originally taken using microwave mixed acid digest ICPMS optimised for nickel and cobalt.

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Ce_2O_3 ppm	La_2O_3 ppm	Y_2O_3 ppm	Significant Intersection
QAC0015	34	35	1137	40		1m @ 1137ppm Ce_2O_3, from 34m
QAC0017	5	6	1769	306		1m @ 1769ppm Ce_2O_3, from 5m
QAC0018	12	13	1078	480		2m @ 1488ppm Ce_2O_3, from 12m
	13	14	1898	595		
QAC0028	9	10	1094	622		1m @ 1094ppm Ce_2O_3, from 9m
QDD0003	7	8	1476	12	21	1m @ 1476ppm Ce_2O_3, from 7m
QRC0039	23	24	2307	415		1m @ 2307ppm Ce_2O_3, from 23m
QRC0039	26	27	1277	213		3m @ 1534ppm Ce_2O_3, from 26m
	27	28	1195	290		
	28	29	2132	311		
QRC0040	35	36	1183	52		1m @ 1183ppm Ce_2O_3, from 35m
QRC0051	16	17	1059	24		2m @ 1133ppm Ce_2O_3, from 16m
	17	18	1206	23		
QRC0059	35	36	1347	644		1m @ 1347ppm Ce_2O_3, from 35m
QRC0061	6	7	1417	15		4m @ 3297ppm Ce_2O_3, from 6m
	7	8	4135	12		
	8	9	6196	15		
	9	10	1441	12		
QRC0064	1	2	2120	44		1m @ 2120ppm Ce_2O_3, from 1m
QRC0064	16	17	1003	533		1m @ 1003ppm Ce_2O_3, from 16m
QRC0064	72	73	1044	549		1m @ 1044ppm Ce_2O_3, from 72m
QRC0108	2	3	1028	69	52	1m @ 1028ppm Ce_2O_3, from 2m
QRC0114	3	4	1324	61	23	1m @ 1324ppm Ce_2O_3, from 3m
QRC0122	37	38	1139	575	146	2m @ 1360ppm Ce_2O_3, from 37m
	38	39	1581	845	230	
QRC0122	42	43	1044	490	179	3m @ 1391ppm Ce_2O_3, from 42m
	43	44	2073	974	312	
	44	45	1057	463	185	
QRC0135	57	58	1441	755	184	1m @ 1441ppm Ce_2O_3, from 57m

Next Steps

The Company has collected the sample pulps which were held in storage and submitted the 30 samples ≥ 1000ppm Ce_2O_3 for analysis to determine the TREO content using the appropriate analysis method.

If the initial re-assay results are positive the Company will submit all the remaining pulps from the nickel-cobalt resource drilling for analysis allowing fast low-cost advancement of the REE potential without the need for further drilling in the short term.

The Company will also be able to incorporate any potential REE metallurgical studies into the current planned program if warranted. This would allow rapid advancement of the REE potential of the project without a requiring a lot of the additional costs compared to a greenfields discovery.

Quicksilver Metallurgical Testwork

The Company is currently planning further metallurgical diamond drilling and testwork for early 2023 on the Quicksilver nickel-cobalt Resource. The testwork will be designed to:

- Test the variability of the Resource
- Close out the beneficiation flowsheet to produce nickel, iron, and industrial products for local use and/or export
- Investigate the potential to produce an intermediate nickel product suitable for battery manufacturing from the beneficiated nickel products without using the High Pressure Acid Leach ("HPAL") process

The Company will provide a further update with more details once the programme is finalised. The Company will be able to incorporate any further testwork on the REE potential into this programme if the results from the initial assessment warrant it.

References

[1] Potential to Develop Beneficiated Products at Quicksilver	18 MAY 2022
[2] Quicksilver Nickel-Cobalt - Significant Maiden Resource	19 NOV 2018

This Announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Golden Mile Resources Limited.

For further information please contact:

Jordan Luckett – Managing Director

Golden Mile Resources Ltd (ASX: G88)

ABN 35 614 538 402

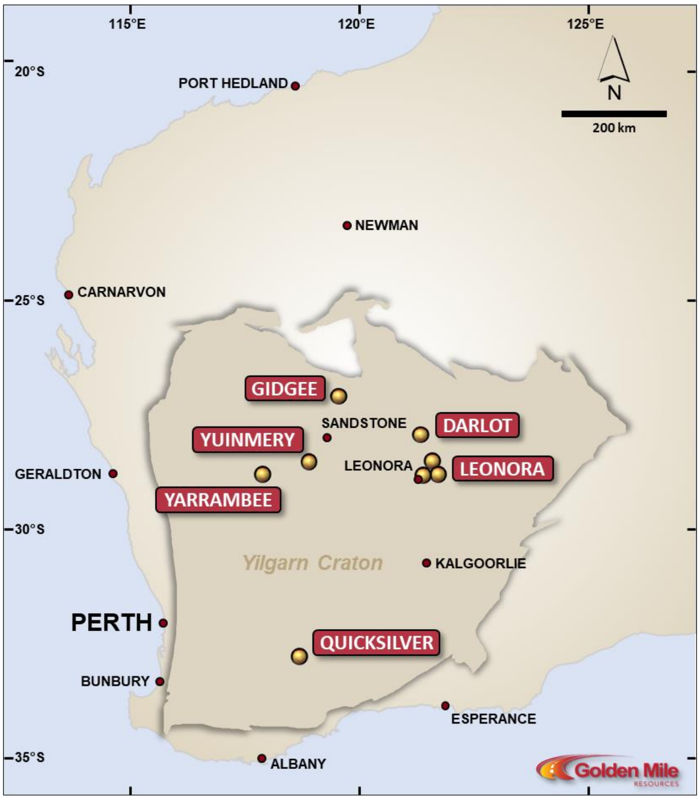
T: (08) 6383 6508

E: info@goldenmileresources.com.au

W: www.goldenmileresources.com.au

Note 1: Refer ASX announcement on the said date for full details of these results. Golden Mile is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the said announcement.

About Golden Mile Resources Ltd



Golden Mile Resources Ltd (Golden Mile; ASX: G88) is a Western Australian focused mineral exploration company with projects in the Eastern Goldfields, Murchison, and South-West regions.

The Company's gold projects are in the highly prospective Eastern Goldfields region, namely the Leonora (Benalla, Ironstone Well and Monarch prospects), Darlot and Yuinmery Gold Projects.

The Yarrambee Project, an ~816km2 landholding located in the Narndee-Igneous Complex (NIC) in the Murchison region, is considered prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE as well as Cu-Zn VMS mineralisation.

The Company also holds the Quicksilver nickel-cobalt project, located about 350km southeast of Perth.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based upon and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Jordan Luckett, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Luckett is a full-time employee of the Company.

Mr Luckett 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 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Luckett consents to the inclusion in the report of the matter based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results set out in the in the original announcements referenced in this announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Golden Mile Resources Ltd (ASX: G88) planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Golden Mile Resources Ltd (ASX: G88) believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements

Appendix 1. Plans, Sections and Location Tables

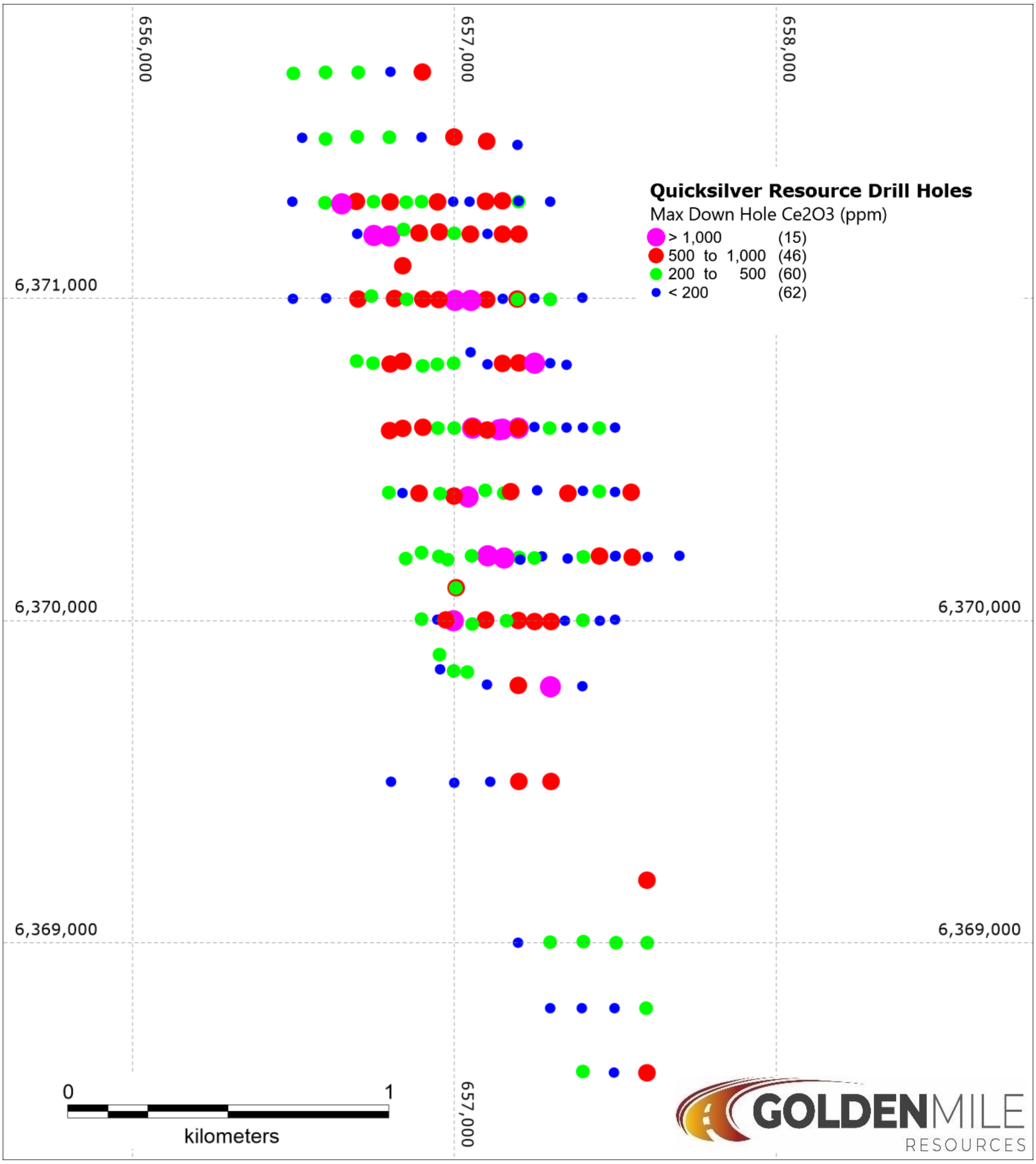


Figure 2. Location of anomalous drill holes with Ce_2O_3 > 1000ppm.

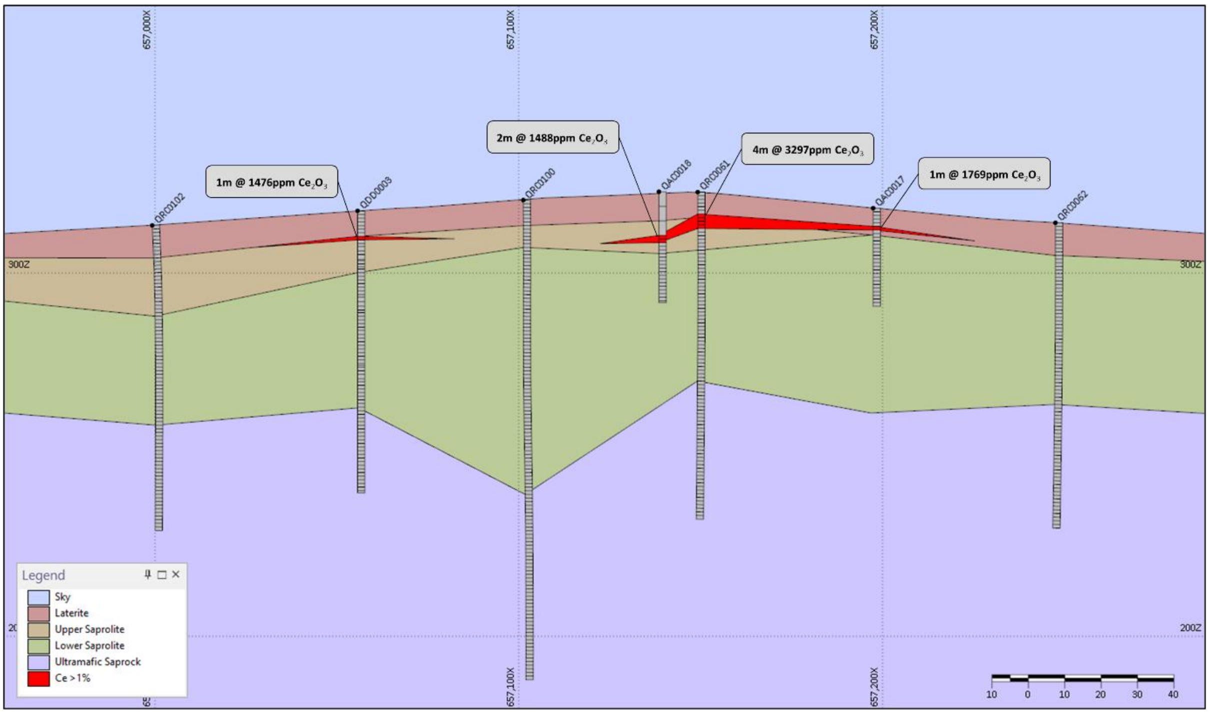


Figure 3. Cross section through 6370600mN, highlighting intersection >1000ppm Ce_2O_3.

Table 2. Collar details for drill holes with intersections >1000ppm Ce_2O_3. Coordinates listed are in MGA94 zone 50

Hole ID	Type	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	East	North	Lease ID	Date Completed
QAC0015	AC	58	-90	0	657002	6370995	E70/4641	30-Jul-17
QAC0017	AC	27	-90	0	657197	6370599	E70/4641	02-Aug-17
QAC0018	AC	30.5	-90	0	657139	6370595	E70/4641	07-Aug-17
QAC0028	AC	27.2	-90	0	657298	6369797	E70/4641	04-Aug-17
QDD0003	DD	77.6	-90	0	657056	6370600	E70/4641	11-Sep-18
QRC0039	RC	70	-90	0	656748	6371197	E70/4641	15-Sep-17
QRC0040	RC	102	-90	0	656797	6371196	E70/4641	16-Sep-17
QRC0051	RC	90	-90	0	657050	6370996	E70/4641	21-Sep-17
QRC0059	RC	84	-90	0	657247	6370800	E70/4641	25-Sep-17
QRC0061	RC	90	-90	0	657149	6370596	E70/4641	27-Sep-17
QRC0064	RC	90	-90	0	657154	6370197	E70/4641	29-Sep-17
QRC0108	RC	84	-90	0	657042	6370386	E70/4641	01-Mar-18
QRC0114	RC	108	-90	0	657103	6370203	E70/4641	01-Mar-18
QRC0122	RC	192	-90	0	656997	6370002	E70/4641	01-Mar-18
QRC0135	RC	96	-90	0	656650	6371295	E70/4641	01-Mar-18

Table 3. 7 soil samples contain anomalous values of >100ppm Ce.

Site ID	Sample Type	NAT North	NAT East	Company	Ce2O3 ppm	La2O3 ppm
QSS029	SOIL	6370405	656903	G88	199	85
QSS017	SOIL	6370600	656805	G88	192	95
QSS018	SOIL	6370600	656868	G88	169	66
QSS019	SOIL	6370600	656903	G88	146	78
QSS028	SOIL	6370400	656800	G88	125	39
QSS045	SOIL	6370000	657004	G88	118	54
KSS009	SOIL	6371596	653586	ARN	118	47

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Appendix 2: JORC Code, 2012

Table 1 Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	• Aircore and RC percussion drilling was used to obtain 1 m chip samples of approximately 2 kg size. • Assay samples were composed of 4 m composites spear sampled from the 1 m intervals produced from drilling. • All composites with assay values of over 1,000 ppm nickel and/or 100 ppm cobalt have been resampled utilising the original 1 m rotary splits. • Limited diamond drilling was completed to obtain drill core. Samples were half core and typically 1 metre length, except were modified to sample to geological boundaries. • Samples were typically 1-4 kg in weight depending on the core size, degree of weathering and sample length. • Crushing and pulverisation was utilised to obtain a homogenised sample for multi-element assay. • A quality control/quality assurance system comprising standards and blanks was used to evaluate the assay process. • Sample representivity was ensured through routine measurement of sample recovery.
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).*	• Aircore drilling and RC drilling (5.25" face sampling bit) was utilised to test the weathered stratigraphy through to fresh rock. • Limited diamond drilling (PQ, HQ and NQ2 size) was utilised to obtain drill core. • Triple tube methods were applied where appropriate. • Core was routinely oriented using an electronic tool attached to the core barrel.
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.*	• Auger and RC percussion drill samples were weighed to assess chip sample recoveries. • Diamond drill core recovery was routinely recorded on a run by run basis and zones of missing core were identified during logging. • There is no identified sample bias or relationship between grade and sample recovery.
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 drill holes were geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail appropriate for further technical studies. • Logging is primarily qualitative in nature. • All diamond drill core was photographed. • 100% of the intersections relevant to the exploration results reported in this announcement were logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Aircore and RC percussion drill samples were rotary split and typically sampled dry. A rotary split of approximately 2 kg was taken on 1 m intervals directly from the cyclone of the drill rig (for later resample if required). A spear sample, from the remaining drill bulk sample, was taken to produce a 4m composite of the down hole drilling for initial assay. Where competent, diamond drill core was cut with a diamond blade saw. Softer material was manually split. • Half core was taken for assay. • Industry standard sample preparation techniques were undertaken, and these are considered appropriate for the sample type and material being sampled. • Blanks and standards were introduced as checks through both the Company sampling on site and the assay laboratory. • The sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of 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.*	• The laboratory assaying techniques are suitable for the samples submitted. Samples were submitted to LabWest in Malaga, Perth, for a multi-element suite of elements including Ag, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, La, Mg, Mn, N, & Sc using a mixed acid digest and ICP analysis that is considered to be a total technique. • The Company introduced standards and blanks throughout the sample runs on a 1:20 ratio to ensure quality control; no issues with accuracy or precision have been identified. • Labwest also initiated duplicate sampling and ran internal standards as part of the assay regime.
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.*	• Samples were collected, sampled and verified by independent geological consultant in the field and physically checked by Company personnel in the field before submission for assaying. • Sampling and logging has been undertaken in hardcopy format prior to being entered into the Company's digital database. • No adjustments to assay data were undertaken.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collars are all located using a DGPS with accuracy of <10 cm. • Downhole surveys have been collected with a single-shot electronic downhole camera system, typically at 30 m intervals downhole. • The grid system used is the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA 94), projected to UTM Zone 50 South. • Topographic control is adequate and provided by DGPS surveying of sufficient spot heights to define a digital elevation model.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Aircore and RC percussion drilling has been completed on a 200 m x 50 m grid across the Garard's prospect, with local infill on a 100 m x 50 m grid. • Diamond drilling at Garard's prospect was undertaken on broad spacing within the existing drilling grid, principally to obtain representative samples for density (specific gravity). The diamond drill holes are "twins" of previously completed RC percussion drill holes. • Spacing and distribution of diamond drill holes at Garard's prospect complements previous RC percussion drilling, which is considered to have a data spacing and distribution sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the estimation of a resources. • Sample compositing has been applied to aircore and RC percussion drill hole samples with resampling completed using uncomposited samples where appropriate.
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.*	• The orientation of the sampling is typically vertical, perpendicular to the interpreted mineralised zones. • Sampling is unbiased and was designed to test the weathered and fresh lithologies in the Oxide profile. Both drilling and sampling orientations have been optimised for this purpose. • No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced at this time due to appropriate drilling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were bagged and secured by Company field staff prior to transport to the laboratory. • Samples were either delivered directly to the laboratory by Company staff or by freight contractor.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• At this preliminary stage no audits of sampling techniques and data have been completed.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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 reported results are located on granted exploration license E70/4641 and prospecting license P70/1723, • The Company has 100% ownership of the tenements. • The tenements overlay both privately owned and Crown land. • Access agreements are in place with the landowners where the active work program is being undertaken. • The Company is in compliance with the statutory requirements and expenditure commitments for its tenements, which are considered to be secure at the time of this announcement. • There are Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) and Water Reserve within the tenement
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report,* • *the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• A listing of the drill hole information material to the understanding of the mineral resources is provided in the body of this announcement. • No material data has been excluded from this announcement. All Drill hole intersections and other exploration results used in this announcement have been previously previously reported.
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.*	• Length weighted average grades have been reported. • Maximum or minimum grade truncations have not been applied. • The Ce assays were assayed in ppb and the following conversion to Ce_2O_3 ppm has been applied Ce_2O_3 ppm = (Ce ppb / 1000) × 1.1713

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	• The Company considers the mineralisation at Quicksilver Resource to be principally distributed in sub-horizontal zones. • The majority of drill holes utilised to constrain the mineral resource reported in this announcement were drilled vertically, at a high angle to the mineralisation geometry. • Some angled holes have been completed and will have intersection lengths greater than true width. This has been accounted for during the resource estimation process.
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.*	• Appropriate maps and tabulations are presented in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be* • *practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Representative exploration results have all been previously 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.*	• Specific gravity (SG) values reported in the announcement were calculated for whole core samples using the following formula: • SG = Wa/(Wa-Ww); where Wa is the weight of the sample in air and Ww is the weight of the sample in water. • Sample were dried at a temperature of 80oC for a minimum of 4 hours prior to measurement. • Porous samples were wax coated to prevent water absorption.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Re-assay of retained pulps for REE using appropriate method for REE mineralisation • Re-assay all pulps for REE if initial results are positive • Metallurgical testwork close out the beneficiation flowsheet for extraction of nickel, iron and industrial products. • Metallurgical testwork to test the potential for producing battery grade metal from beneficiated nickel products without the use of HPAL