



## ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

31 October 2022

# Positive Results from Initial Roche Dure Extension Drilling Program

### Highlights

- Results from the first 4 of 46 planned resource drill holes at the Roche Dure North-East Extension, confirms further widespread, high-grade spodumene lithium mineralisation including 226.8m @ 1.67% Li<sub>2</sub>O & 307 ppm Sn and 226.8m @ 1.67% Li<sub>2</sub>O
- Seventy five samples returned values greater than 2% including 3 individual samples grading greater than 3% Li<sub>2</sub>O with the highest value being from hole MO22DD003 from 122 to 124 metres downhole grading 3.59 Li<sub>2</sub>O
- The latest drill holes demonstrate grade continuity both down-dip and along strike at Roche Dure.
- Drilling results moving along strike to the north-east confirm the Roche Dure orebody dipping shallower on the northernmost drill section.

**AVZ Minerals Limited** (ASX: AVZ, OTC: AZZVF) (**AVZ** or **Company**) is pleased to report it has received further strong results from its Mineral Resource drilling (Figure 3) at the Manono Lithium and Tin Project (**Manono Project**) in the Democratic Republic of Congo (**DRC**). It has received results from the first 4 diamond drill holes at the Roche Dure North-East Extension drilling programme.

**AVZ's Managing Director Mr Nigel Ferguson commented:** *"The first 4 holes drilled at Roche Dure (Figure 3), as part of AVZ's commitment to the Early Works Programme this year, are of the same lithium grade, tenor and intersection widths as previously encountered. Whilst only 4 holes have been reported, samples up to hole MO22DD016 out of the 23 holes completed to date (Figure 4) have been dispatched from site and these pending results will be reported soon. Appendix 3 summaries the geology and assay values of these first 4 holes."*

*"Of potentially significant interest is the reinterpretation of the Roche Dure orebody from about Section 8,200mN onwards which is well beyond the most northerly edge of the current pit design. Hole MO22DD003 (Figure 7) shows strong mineralisation with higher grade intercepts downhole but the lower dip of the orebody here, interpreted from both the reported hole and the lithological logging of new holes drilled nearby, is significant in that higher tonnages per section and vertical metre may be generated because of the lower angle of dip of the orebody moving north. Further work is required in these areas, but this is an encouraging and unexpected development."*

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Non-Executive Director: Rhett Brans

**ASX Code: AVZ**  
**OTC Code: AZZVF**

Results from the 4 holes are detailed in Table 1 below and Figures 1 and 2 show typical diamond drill core from hole MO22DD001 with abundant white lathes of coarse spodumene.



*Figure 1: MO22DD001 245-249 4m@2.47% Li<sub>2</sub>O showing coarse spodumene crystals*



*Figure 2: Close up visible spodumene from MO22DD001 at 64.9m downhole*

Hole I.D.	Section	Intersections of the Roche Dure Pegmatite
MO22DD001	7800mN	47.7m – 274.5m; 226.8m @ 1.67%Li <sub>2</sub> O & 307ppm Sn and including <b>233.0m – 273.0m; 40.00m @ 1.92%Li<sub>2</sub>O &amp; 801ppm Sn</b>
MO22DD002	8000mN	6.0m – 19.8m; 13.8m @ 0.06%Li <sub>2</sub> O & 452ppm Sn (with 7.1m of core loss) 19.8m – 160.72m; 140.92m @ 1.49%Li <sub>2</sub> O & 997ppm Sn (with 1.25m of core loss) and including <b>80.0m – 96.0m; 16.0m @ 1.98%Li<sub>2</sub>O &amp; 915ppm Sn</b>
MO22DD003	8200mN	74.3m – 256.7m; 182.4m @ 1.68%Li <sub>2</sub> O & 590ppm Sn (with 0.3m core loss) and including <b>90.0m – 100.0m; 10.0m @ 2.11%Li<sub>2</sub>O &amp; 457ppm Sn, 164.0m – 188.0m; 24.0m @ 2.02%Li<sub>2</sub>O &amp; 618ppm Sn and 210.0m – 244.0m; 34.0m @ 2.03%Li<sub>2</sub>O &amp; 717ppm Sn.</b>
MO22DD004	8000mN	0.0m – 125.86m; 125.86m @ 0.96%Li <sub>2</sub> O & 1,111ppm Sn (with 2.7m core loss)

Table 1: Summary of pegmatite intervals and grades from MO22DD001 to MO22DD004

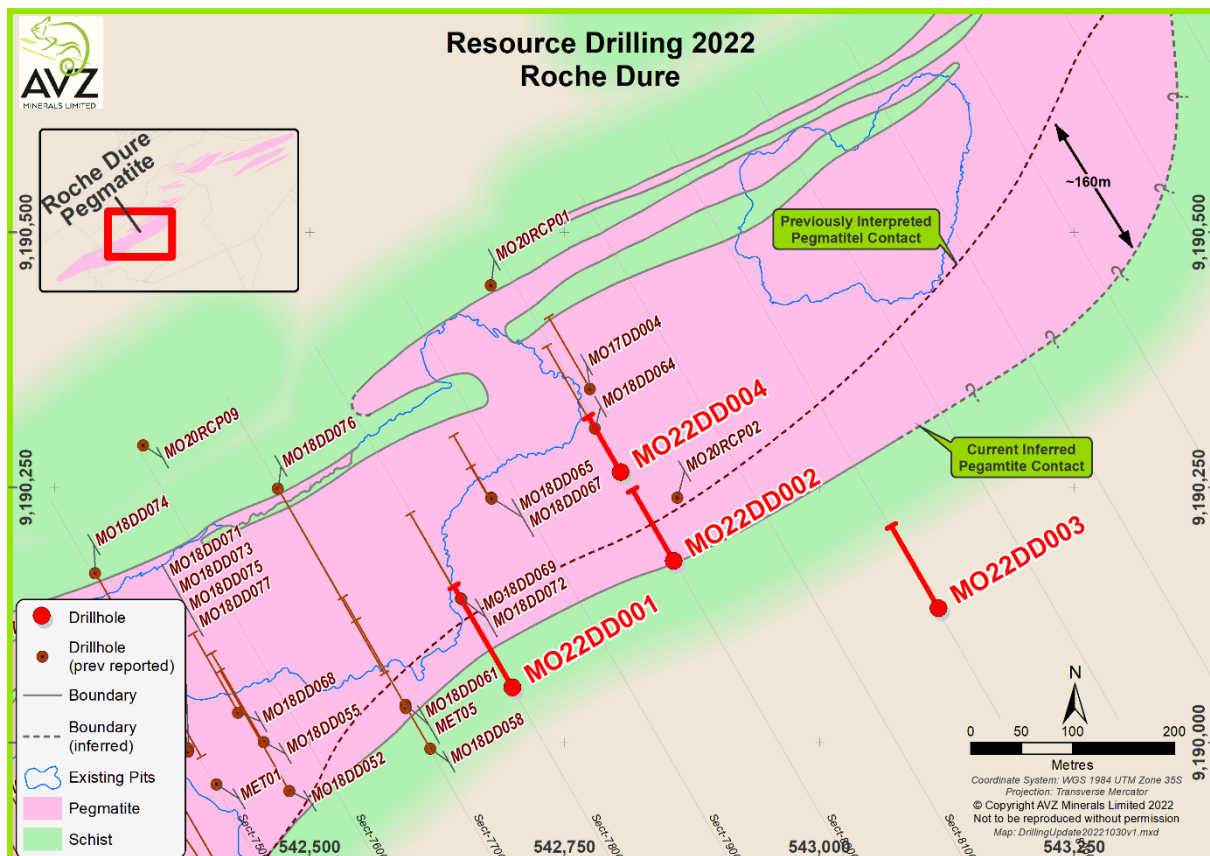


Figure 3: Locations of drillholes MO22DD001 to MO22DD004

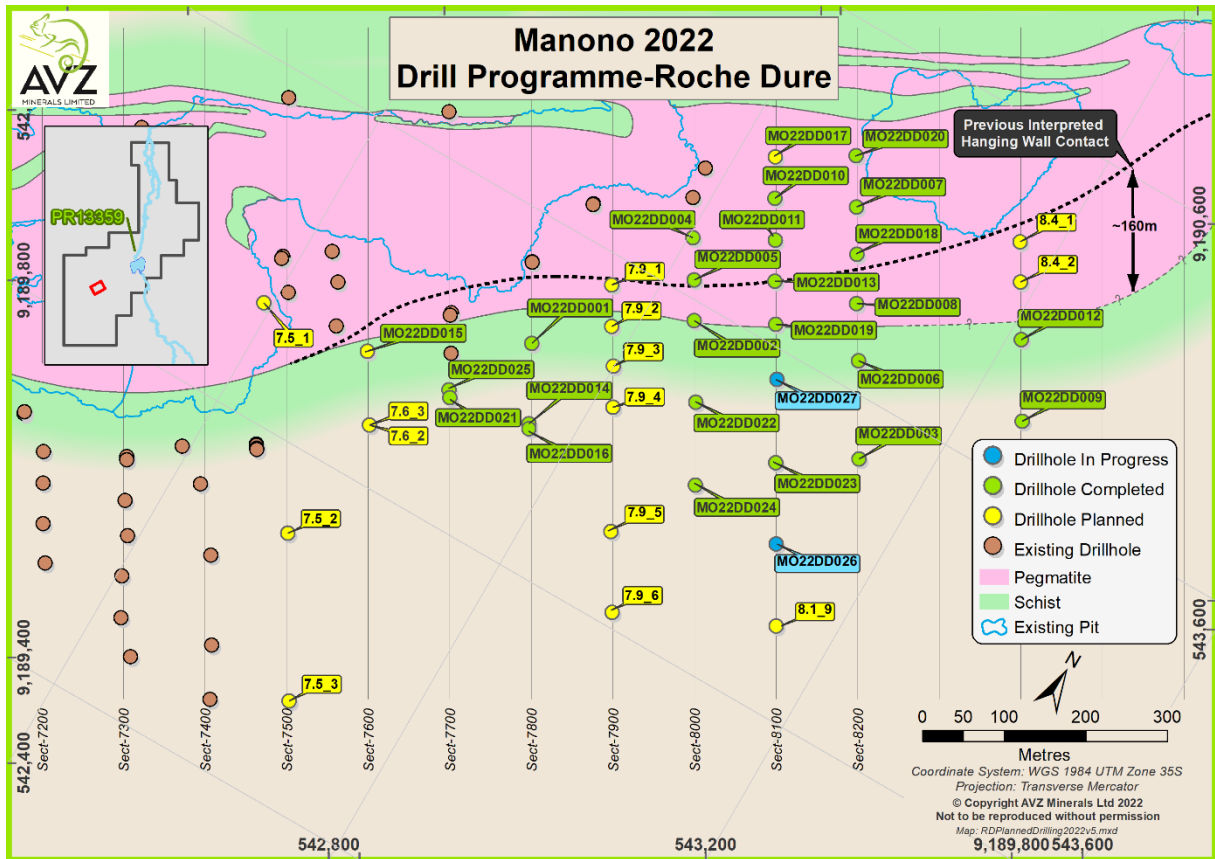


Figure 4: Location of completed holes, planned incomplete holes and current holes being drilled

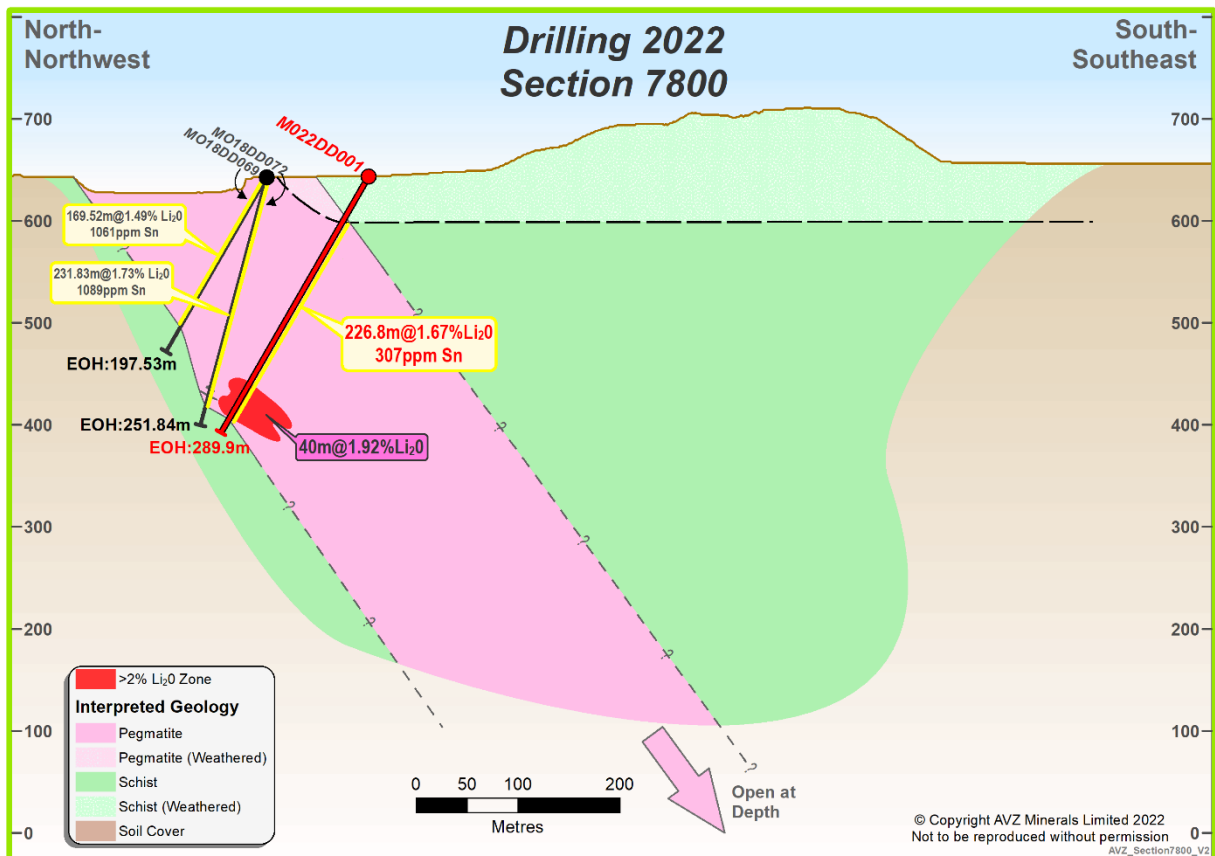


Figure 5: Intersections achieved by M022DD001 on section 7,800mN



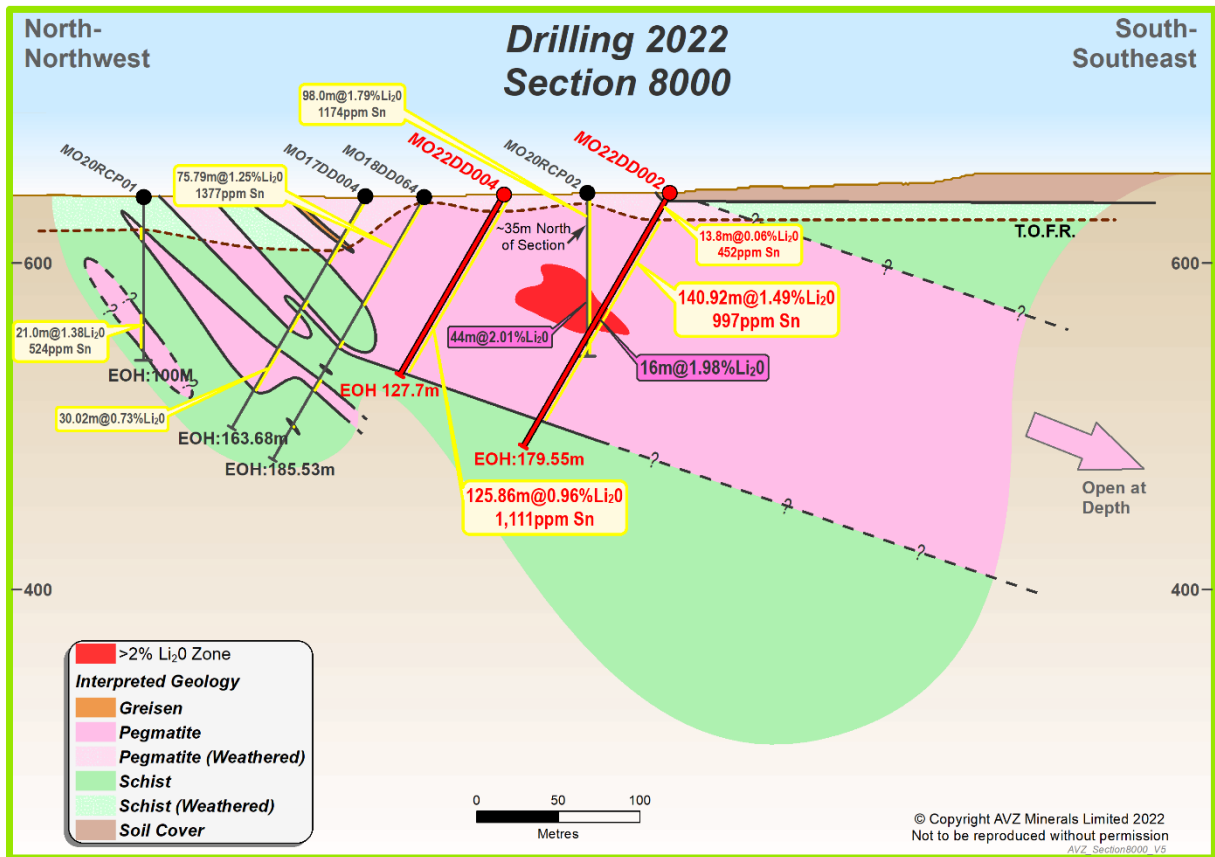


Figure 6: Intersections achieved by MO22DD004 and MO22DD004 drilled on section 8,000mN

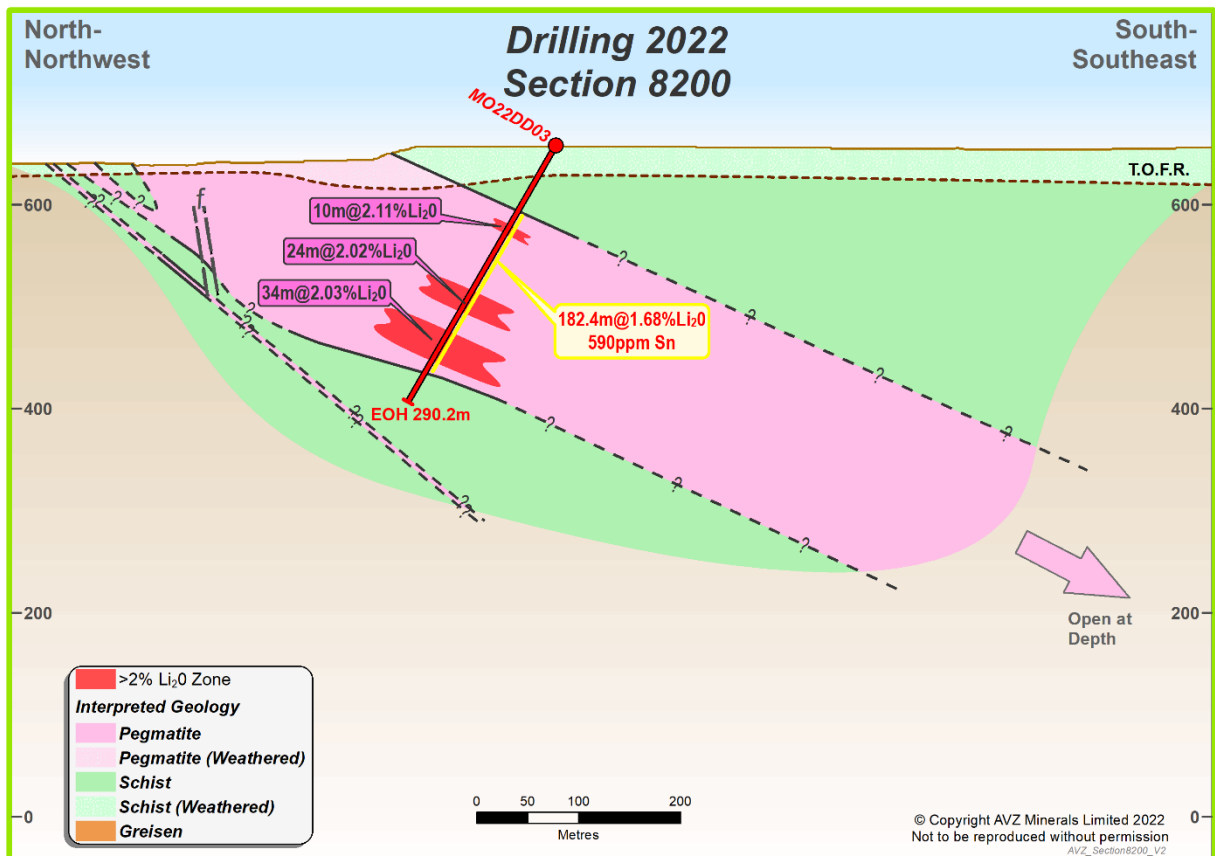


Figure 7: Intersections achieved by MO22DD003 drilled on section 8,200mN

This release was authorised by Nigel Ferguson, Managing Director of AVZ Minerals Limited.

For further information, visit [www.avzminerals.com.au](http://www.avzminerals.com.au) or contact:

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### **Competent Person's Statement**

The information in this report that relates to metallurgical test work results is based on, and fairly represents information compiled and reviewed by Mr Nigel Ferguson, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Ferguson is a Director of AVZ Minerals Limited. Mr Ferguson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr Ferguson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

### **ABOUT MANONO LITHIUM AND TIN PROJECT**

AVZ holds a 75% interest in the Manono Project, located 500km north of Lubumbashi in the south of the Democratic Republic of Congo, hosting the world class **Roche Dure Mineral Resource**, one of the largest undeveloped hard rock lithium deposits in the world.

The Manono Project is strategically positioned as a clean, sustainable source of lithium, significantly contributing to the green energy transition, feeding the global lithium-ion battery value chain. With industry leading ESG credentials, it is forecast to be one of the lowest carbon emitting hard rock mines in the world.

### **NO NEW INFORMATION**

This document may include references to information that relates to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2012. The information references the Company's previous ASX announcements noting the following:

- Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for the Manono Lithium and Tin Operation "MLTO" or Roche Dure reference the Company's previous ASX Announcements "JORC Ore Reserves increase by 41.6% at Roche Dure" released to ASX on 14 July 2021 and "Updated Mineral Resource Estimate Includes Pit Floor "Wedge" Drill Results" released to ASX on 24 May 2021.
- Any reference to Carriere de l'Este mineral resource estimate (MRE) should be read in conjunction with the Company's previous ASX Announcement "Assays from Carriere de l'Este drilling confirms deposit a likely rival to Roche Dure" dated 16 August 2021.
- Any reference to tin exploration targets should be read in conjunction with the Company's previous ASX Announcement "Initial Exploration Target for Alluvial Placer Hosted Tin Defined at the Manono Lithium and Tin Project" dated 18 May 2021.
- The Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) refers to the April 2020 DFS, announced to the ASX on 21 April 2020.

These announcements are available to view on the Company's website [www.avzminerals.com.au](http://www.avzminerals.com.au). The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the relevant original market announcements

## FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This announcement contains certain forward-looking statements and comments about future events, including the Company's expectations about the Manono Project and the performance of its businesses. Forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as 'expect', 'anticipate', 'likely', 'intend', 'should', 'could', 'may', 'predict', 'plan', 'propose', 'will', 'believe', 'forecast', 'estimate', 'target' and other similar expressions within the meaning of securities laws of applicable jurisdictions. Indications of, and guidance on, future earnings or financial position or performance are also forward-looking statements.

Forward looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, and there is a risk that such predictions, forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements will not be achieved. Forward looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as an indication or guarantee of future performance. Forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainty and other factors which can cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements and many of these factors are outside the control of the Company. As such, undue reliance should not be placed on any forward-looking statement. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made by any person as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements, forecast financial information or other forecast. Nothing contained in this announcement nor any information made available to you is, or shall be relied upon as, a promise, representation, warranty or guarantee as to the past, present or the future performance of the Company.

Except as required by law or the ASX Listing Rules, the Company assumes no obligation to provide any additional or updated information or to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results, or otherwise.

Appendix 1  
Collar Table for holes MO22DD001 to MO22DD004

Drill Hole_ID	Drilling Method	Section Line	Easting (mE) *	Northing (mN) *	Elevation (m)*	Datum	Zone	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (mag degrees)	EOH (m)
MO22DD001	DDH	7800	542698	9190054	600	WGS84	35S	-60	330	289.90
MO22DD002	DDH	8000	542857	9190178	640	WGS84	35S	-60	330	179.55
MO22DD003	DDH	8200	543117	9190132	658	WGS84	35S	-60	330	290.2
MO22DD004	DDH	8000	542806	9190266	640	WGS84	35S	-60	330	127.90

\* Hole co-ordinates and elevations collected by handheld GPS. Final survey co-ordinate data to be collated at the end of the drill programme.



**Appendix 2**  
**Down-hole Survey Table MO22DD001 to MO22DD004**

Hole_ID	Depth (m)	Inclination (deg)	Azimuth (deg)
MO22DD001	30	-59.2	336.8
MO22DD001	60	-59.4	335.7
MO22DD001	90	-59.4	334.2
MO22DD001	120	-58.9	337.7
MO22DD001	150	-57.7	336.5
MO22DD001	180	-57.5	339.3
MO22DD001	210	-56.5	338.1
MO22DD001	240	-55.3	341.3
MO22DD001	270	-54.1	342.2
MO22DD001	289	-53.7	342
MO22DD002	30	-60.2	333.2
MO22DD002	60	-59.9	334.1
MO22DD002	90	-59.7	334.8
MO22DD002	120	-60.3	330.5
MO22DD002	150	-59.3	335.3
MO22DD002	179	-59.2	335.4
MO22DD003	30	-60	330.0
MO22DD003	60	-60.1	330.7
MO22DD003	90	-60.8	330.2
MO22DD003	120	-60.7	329.1
MO22DD003	150	-61.0	330.5
MO22DD003	180	-60.6	331.2
MO22DD003	210	-60.5	332.0
MO22DD003	240	-60.20	332.4
MO22DD003	270	-60.0	333.3
MO22DD003	290	-61.1	333.0
MO22DD004	30	-60.0	330.0
MO22DD004	60	-60.3	335.1
MO22DD004	90	-60.3	335.0
MO22DD004	120	-60.2	335.60
MO22DD004	127	-60.1	335.7

**Appendix 3**  
**Assay Results for holes MO22DD001 to MO22DD004**

<b>Drill Hole ID</b>	<b>From (m)</b>	<b>To (m)</b>	<b>Lithology</b>	<b>Sample_ID</b>	<b>Li2O (%)</b>	<b>Sn (ppm)</b>
MO22DD001	0	44.56	Waste zone	NS		
MO22DD001	44.56	45.56	HMs	53351	0.258	42
MO22DD001	45.56	46.1	Qv	53352	0.088	<5
MO22DD001	46.1	47	HMs	53353	0.088	50
MO22DD001	47	47.67	Peg	53354	0.054	426
MO22DD001	47.67	48.7	Peg	53355	0.054	882
MO22DD001	48.7	49.7	Peg	53356	1.445	312
MO22DD001	49.7	50.4	Peg	53357	0.127	104
MO22DD001	50.4	51.18	Peg	53358	0.741	68
MO22DD001	51.18	52	Peg	53359	0.484	3450
MO22DD001	52	52	Peg	53360	1.355	1295
MO22DD001	52	53	Peg	53361	2.21	446
MO22DD001	53	54	Peg	53362	1.35	1175
MO22DD001	54	55	Peg	53363	1.82	657
MO22DD001	55	56	Peg	53364	1.45	1200
MO22DD001	56	57	Peg	53366	1.655	594
MO22DD001	57	58	Peg	53367	1.755	1170
MO22DD001	58	59	Peg	53368	2.43	1685
MO22DD001	59	60	Peg	53369	1.965	1570
MO22DD001	60	61	Peg	53370	1.78	795
MO22DD001	61	62	Peg	53371	1.97	509
MO22DD001	62	63	Peg	53372	2.08	545
MO22DD001	63	64	Peg	53373	1.18	809
MO22DD001	64	65	Peg	53374	1.845	745
MO22DD001	65	66	Peg	53376	1.64	1525
MO22DD001	66	67	Peg	53377	1.025	1035
MO22DD001	67	68	Peg	53378	1.615	1350
MO22DD001	68	69	Peg	53379	1.485	5070
MO22DD001	69	70	Peg	53381	2.04	1270
MO22DD001	70	71	Peg	53382	0.391	896
MO22DD001	71	71.67	Peg	53383	2.47	1165
MO22DD001	71.67	73	Peg	53384	1.375	704
MO22DD001	73	75	Peg	53386	2.18	1405
MO22DD001	75	77	Peg	53387	0.743	761
MO22DD001	77	79	Peg	53388	2.2	820
MO22DD001	79	81	Peg	53389	1.18	311
MO22DD001	81	83	Peg	53390	1.65	375
MO22DD001	83	85	Peg	53391	1.69	792
MO22DD001	85	87	Peg	53392	1.65	1615
MO22DD001	87	89	Peg	53393	1.785	638
MO22DD001	89	91	Peg	53394	1.49	741
MO22DD001	91	93	Peg	53395	2.07	1290
MO22DD001	93	95	Peg	53396	2.31	2380
MO22DD001	95	97	Peg	53397	1.685	604
MO22DD001	97	99	Peg	53398	1.335	368
MO22DD001	99	101	Peg	53399	1.995	3180

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Sample_ID	Li2O (%)	Sn (ppm)
MO22DD001	101	103	Peg	53401	2.43	306
MO22DD001	103	105	Peg	53402	1.375	876
MO22DD001	105	107	Peg	53403	0.916	1665
MO22DD001	107	109	Peg	53404	1.605	2010
MO22DD001	109	111	Peg	53406	2.05	299
MO22DD001	111	113	Peg	53407	1.425	352
MO22DD001	113	115	Peg	53408	1.42	258
MO22DD001	115	117	Peg	53409	1.51	479
MO22DD001	117	119	Peg	53410	1.91	341
MO22DD001	119	121	Peg	53411	1.555	559
MO22DD001	121	123	Peg	53412	2.1	303
MO22DD001	123	125	Peg	53413	1.215	460
MO22DD001	125	127	Peg	53414	1.675	239
MO22DD001	127	129	Peg	53416	1.22	1890
MO22DD001	129	131	Peg	53417	1.08	845
MO22DD001	131	133	Peg	53418	0.948	528
MO22DD001	133	135	Peg	53419	0.701	609
MO22DD001	135	137	Peg	53421	1.695	584
MO22DD001	137	139	Peg	53422	0.877	604
MO22DD001	139	141	Peg	53423	1.73	521
MO22DD001	141	143	Peg	53424	1.23	1185
MO22DD001	143	145	Peg	53426	1.085	316
MO22DD001	145	147	Peg	53427	1.05	806
MO22DD001	147	149	Peg	53428	2.68	216
MO22DD001	149	151	Peg	53429	1.17	632
MO22DD001	151	153	Peg	53430	1.025	835
MO22DD001	153	155	Peg	53431	2.03	871
MO22DD001	155	157	Peg	53432	2.87	533
MO22DD001	157	159	Peg	53433	0.601	442
MO22DD001	159	161	Peg	53434	0.938	345
MO22DD001	161	163	Peg	53435	1.47	175
MO22DD001	163	165	Peg	53436	2.94	411
MO22DD001	165	167	Peg	53437	1.96	295
MO22DD001	167	169	Peg	53438	1.515	282
MO22DD001	169	171	Peg	53439	1.84	1820
MO22DD001	171	173	Peg	53441	1.74	870
MO22DD001	173	175	Peg	53442	1.8	966
MO22DD001	175	177	Peg	53443	2.35	1550
MO22DD001	177	179	Peg	53444	1.54	1160
MO22DD001	179	181	Peg	53446	1.28	980
MO22DD001	181	183	Peg	53447	1.31	938
MO22DD001	183	185	Peg	53448	1.78	822
MO22DD001	185	187	Peg	53449	1.84	1060
MO22DD001	187	189	Peg	53450	1.74	1315
MO22DD001	189	191	Peg	53451	1.575	1180
MO22DD001	191	193	Peg	53452	2.06	994
MO22DD001	193	195	Peg	53453	1.77	2030
MO22DD001	195	197	Peg	53454	1.39	1185
MO22DD001	197	199	Peg	53456	1.415	1135

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Sample_ID	Li2O (%)	Sn (ppm)
MO22DD001	199	201	Peg	53457	1.415	717
MO22DD001	201	203	Peg	53458	2.06	1360
MO22DD001	203	205	Peg	53459	1.47	1275
MO22DD001	205	207	Peg	53461	1.285	1020
MO22DD001	207	209	Peg	53462	1.965	477
MO22DD001	209	211	Peg	53463	1.965	287
MO22DD001	211	213	Peg	53464	1.81	780
MO22DD001	213	215	Peg	53466	1.6	448
MO22DD001	215	217	Peg	53467	1.7	481
MO22DD001	217	219	Peg	53468	2.15	326
MO22DD001	219	221	Peg	53469	1.8	901
MO22DD001	221	223	Peg	53470	1.93	1445
MO22DD001	223	225	Peg	53471	1.475	1575
MO22DD001	225	227	Peg	53472	1.415	1205
MO22DD001	227	229	Peg	53473	1.655	2240
MO22DD001	229	231	Peg	53474	1.675	800
MO22DD001	231	233	Peg	53475	2.01	150
MO22DD001	233	235	Peg	53476	1.48	1125
MO22DD001	235	237	Peg	53477	1.83	1460
MO22DD001	237	239	Peg	53478	1.78	1185
MO22DD001	239	241	Peg	53479	1.92	1150
MO22DD001	241	243	Peg	53481	1.86	1180
MO22DD001	243	245	Peg	53482	2.22	640
MO22DD001	245	247	Peg	53483	2.73	588
MO22DD001	247	249	Peg	53484	0.767	325
MO22DD001	249	251	Peg	53486	1.69	471
MO22DD001	251	253	Peg	53487	2.16	633
MO22DD001	253	255	Peg	53488	2.49	710
MO22DD001	255	257	Peg	53489	1.835	887
MO22DD001	257	259	Peg	53490	2.4	1130
MO22DD001	259	261	Peg	53491	2.12	773
MO22DD001	261	263	Peg	53492	1.67	780
MO22DD001	263	265	Peg	53493	1.93	523
MO22DD001	265	267	Peg	53494	1.75	464
MO22DD001	267	269	Peg	53496	1.8	748
MO22DD001	269	271	Peg	53497	1.97	1105
MO22DD001	271	273	Peg	53498	1.435	661
MO22DD001	273	274.51	Peg	53499	0.064	4520
MO22DD001	274.51	275.19	Greisen	53501	0.333	56
MO22DD001	275.19	277.19	HMS	53502	0.258	42
MO22DD001	277.19	279.19	HMS	53503	0.088	<5
MO22DD002	0	4.35	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD002	4.35	5.65	Overburden	NS		
MO22DD002	5.65	6	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD002	6	6.9	Peg	53511	0.012	351
MO22DD002	6.9	7.8	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD002	7.8	8.3	Peg	53512	0.123	4760
MO22DD002	8.3	10.8	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD002	10.8	11.2	Peg	53513	0.105	267

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Sample_ID	Li2O (%)	Sn (ppm)
MO22DD002	11.2	12.3	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD002	12.3	13.3	Peg	53514	0.113	678
MO22DD002	13.3	13.8	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD002	13.8	14.5	Peg	53515	0.1	604
MO22DD002	14.5	15.3	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD002	15.3	15.8	Peg	53516	0.129	376
MO22DD002	15.8	16.8	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD002	16.8	18	Peg	53517	0.111	935
MO22DD002	18	18.3	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD002	18.3	19.8	Peg	53518	0.158	687
MO22DD002	19.8	21	Peg	53519	2.46	585
MO22DD002	21	23	Peg	53521	2.1	3170
MO22DD002	23	25	Peg	53522	2.33	1985
MO22DD002	25	27	Peg	53523	1.36	1385
MO22DD002	27	29	Peg	53524	1.41	2310
MO22DD002	29	31	Peg	53526	1.635	247
MO22DD002	31	33	Peg	53527	2.07	1180
MO22DD002	33	35	Peg	53528	1.255	769
MO22DD002	35	37	Peg	53529	0.929	1290
MO22DD002	37	39	Peg	53530	1.395	557
MO22DD002	39	41	Peg	53531	1.74	387
MO22DD002	41	43	Peg	53532	0.683	991
MO22DD002	43	45	Peg	53533	0.374	535
MO22DD002	45	47	Peg	53534	0.289	596
MO22DD002	47	49	Peg	53536	0.664	566
MO22DD002	49	51	Peg	53537	1.325	627
MO22DD002	51	53	Peg	53538	1.25	788
MO22DD002	53	54.25	Core Loss	NS_010		
MO22DD002	54.25	56	Peg	53539	1.49	511
MO22DD002	56	58	Peg	53541	1.845	1040
MO22DD002	58	60	Peg	53542	1.19	339
MO22DD002	60	62	Peg	53543	1.425	426
MO22DD002	62	64	Peg	53544	1.985	302
MO22DD002	64	66	Peg	53546	0.793	611
MO22DD002	66	68	Peg	53547	2.9	847
MO22DD002	68	70	Peg	53548	1.505	733
MO22DD002	70	72	Peg	53549	1.83	560
MO22DD002	72	74	Peg	53550	1.22	646
MO22DD002	74	76	Peg	53551	0.624	765
MO22DD002	76	78	Peg	53552	0.189	723
MO22DD002	78	80	Peg	53553	0.865	2960
MO22DD002	80	82	Peg	53554	2.18	1210
MO22DD002	82	84	Peg	53555	1.705	2590
MO22DD002	84	86	Peg	53556	2.17	372
MO22DD002	86	88	Peg	53557	1.91	281
MO22DD002	88	90	Peg	53558	2.24	807
MO22DD002	90	92	Peg	53559	2.76	364
MO22DD002	92	94	Peg	53561	0.624	1260
MO22DD002	94	96	Peg	53562	2.25	434

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Sample_ID	Li2O (%)	Sn (ppm)
MO22DD002	96	98	Peg	53563	0.932	1635
MO22DD002	98	100	Peg	53564	1.515	1375
MO22DD002	100	102	Peg	53566	1.395	543
MO22DD002	102	104	Peg	53567	1.715	764
MO22DD002	104	106	Peg	53568	1.97	600
MO22DD002	106	108	Peg	53569	1.355	660
MO22DD002	108	110	Peg	53570	2.23	592
MO22DD002	110	112	Peg	53571	1.595	1070
MO22DD002	112	114	Peg	53572	0.84	941
MO22DD002	114	116	Peg	53573	1.905	1020
MO22DD002	116	118	Peg	53574	1.17	1690
MO22DD002	118	120	Peg	53576	1.42	1650
MO22DD002	120	122	Peg	53577	1.425	401
MO22DD002	122	124	Peg	53578	0.848	1250
MO22DD002	124	126	Peg	53579	1.52	1240
MO22DD002	126	128	Peg	53581	1.67	899
MO22DD002	128	130	Peg	53582	0.904	1685
MO22DD002	130	132	Peg	53583	1.65	1775
MO22DD002	132	134	Peg	53584	1.425	2200
MO22DD002	134	136	Peg	53586	2.76	876
MO22DD002	136	138	Peg	53587	1.435	548
MO22DD002	138	140	Peg	53588	1.385	2030
MO22DD002	140	142	Peg	53589	1.58	800
MO22DD002	142	144	Peg	53590	2.46	862
MO22DD002	144	146	Peg	53591	2.14	521
MO22DD002	146	148	Peg	53592	0.745	1015
MO22DD002	148	150	Peg	53593	1.845	608
MO22DD002	150	152	Peg	53594	1.41	593
MO22DD002	152	153.48	Peg/contact HMS	53595	1.225	701
MO22DD002	153.48	154	HMS	53596	2.26	639
MO22DD002	154	156	Peg	53597	0.992	453
MO22DD002	156	158	Peg	53598	2.32	453
MO22DD002	158	160	Peg	53599	1.435	3000
MO22DD002	160	160.72	Peg	53601	0.08	1000
MO22DD002	160.72	162.72	HMS	53602	0.336	136
MO22DD002	162.72	164.72	HMS	53603	0.385	41
MO22DD003	0	68.1	HMS	NS_00		
MO22DD003	68.1	70	HMS	53611	0.099	68
MO22DD003	70	70.8	core loss	NS_01		
MO22DD003	70.8	71.1	HMS	53612	0.116	96
MO22DD003	71.1	72	Greisen	53613	0.056	801
MO22DD003	72	72.8	Greisen	53614	0.065	621
MO22DD003	72.8	74.3	core loss	NS_02		
MO22DD003	74.3	76	Peg	53615	0.715	317
MO22DD003	76	78	Peg	53616	0.11	681
MO22DD003	78	80	Peg	53617	0.39	919
MO22DD003	80	82	Peg	53618	2.57	406
MO22DD003	82	84	Peg	53619	1.67	805



Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Sample_ID	Li2O (%)	Sn (ppm)
MO22DD003	84	86	Peg	53621	1.865	699
MO22DD003	86	88	Peg	53622	1.035	863
MO22DD003	88	90	Peg	53623	1.55	469
MO22DD003	90	92	Peg	53624	2.01	938
MO22DD003	92	94	Peg	53626	2.82	155
MO22DD003	94	96	Peg	53627	2.09	204
MO22DD003	96	98	Peg	53628	1.555	519
MO22DD003	98	100	Peg	53629	2.09	470
MO22DD003	100	102	Peg	53630	1.58	201
MO22DD003	102	104.2	Peg	53631	1.64	348
MO22DD003	104.2	104.5	core loss	NS_03		
MO22DD003	104.5	106	Peg	53632	1.695	186
MO22DD003	106	108	Peg	53633	1.34	895
MO22DD003	108	110	Peg	53634	1.56	275
MO22DD003	110	112	Peg	53636	1.835	204
MO22DD003	112	114	Peg	53637	1.52	359
MO22DD003	114	116	Peg	53638	1.295	975
MO22DD003	116	118	Peg	53639	0.426	1030
MO22DD003	118	120	Peg	53641	1.465	755
MO22DD003	120	122	Peg	53642	1.13	488
MO22DD003	122	124	Peg	53643	3.59	908
MO22DD003	124	126	Peg	53644	2.49	299
MO22DD003	126	128	Peg	53646	1.23	238
MO22DD003	128	130	Peg	53647	0.773	563
MO22DD003	130	132	Peg	53648	2.4	508
MO22DD003	132	134	Peg	53649	1.98	485
MO22DD003	134	136	Peg	53650	1.295	269
MO22DD003	136	138	Peg	53651	0.369	207
MO22DD003	138	140	Peg	53652	1.76	274
MO22DD003	140	142	Peg	53653	2.45	913
MO22DD003	142	144	Peg	53654	1.41	1005
MO22DD003	144	146	Peg	53655	1.28	200
MO22DD003	146	148	Peg	53656	3.31	872
MO22DD003	148	150	Peg	53657	1.49	346
MO22DD003	150	152	Peg	53658	0.936	238
MO22DD003	152	154	Peg	53659	1.37	174
MO22DD003	154	156	Peg	53661	1.405	137
MO22DD003	156	158	Peg	53662	2.2	289
MO22DD003	158	160	Peg	53663	0.799	146
MO22DD003	160	162	Peg	53664	1.05	244
MO22DD003	162	164	Peg	53666	1.04	249
MO22DD003	164	166	Peg	53667	2.44	415
MO22DD003	166	168	Peg	53668	2.53	376
MO22DD003	168	170	Peg	53669	1.685	343
MO22DD003	170	172	Peg	53670	1.08	771
MO22DD003	172	174	Peg	53671	2.62	342
MO22DD003	174	176	Peg	53672	1.675	614
MO22DD003	176	178	Peg	53673	1.265	1165
MO22DD003	178	180	Peg	53674	1.37	1385

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Sample_ID	Li2O (%)	Sn (ppm)
MO22DD003	180	182	Peg	53676	2.62	602
MO22DD003	182	184	Peg	53677	2.76	387
MO22DD003	184	186	Peg	53678	1.74	637
MO22DD003	186	188	Peg	53679	2.42	380
MO22DD003	188	190	Peg	53681	1.15	814
MO22DD003	190	192	Peg	53682	1.585	625
MO22DD003	192	194	Peg	53683	1.86	787
MO22DD003	194	196	Peg	53684	1.25	2760
MO22DD003	196	198	Peg	53686	2.6	411
MO22DD003	198	200	Peg	53687	0.866	673
MO22DD003	200	202	Peg	53688	1.85	434
MO22DD003	202	204	Peg	53689	1.49	606
MO22DD003	204	206	Peg	53690	1.3	738
MO22DD003	206	208	Peg	53691	1.375	782
MO22DD003	208	210	Peg	53692	1.13	414
MO22DD003	210	212	Peg	53693	2.29	654
MO22DD003	212	214	Peg	53694	1.565	703
MO22DD003	214	216	Peg	53695	1.735	905
MO22DD003	216	218	Peg	53696	1.745	498
MO22DD003	218	220	Peg	53697	2.31	771
MO22DD003	220	222	Peg	53698	1.01	349
MO22DD003	222	224	Peg	53699	2.31	290
MO22DD003	224	226	Peg	53701	1.66	915
MO22DD003	226	228	Peg	53702	2.01	692
MO22DD003	228	230	Peg	53703	1.575	336
MO22DD003	230	232	Peg	53704	2.11	1205
MO22DD003	232	234	Peg	53706	2.76	1020
MO22DD003	234	236	Peg	53707	1.945	1300
MO22DD003	236	238	Peg	53708	1.325	393
MO22DD003	238	240	Peg	53709	1.85	742
MO22DD003	240	242	Peg	53710	2.21	482
MO22DD003	242	244	Peg	53711	2.31	561
MO22DD003	244	246	Peg	53712	1.8	380
MO22DD003	246	248	Peg	53713	1.395	382
MO22DD003	248	250	Peg	53714	2.02	544
MO22DD003	250	252	Peg	53716	1.83	458
MO22DD003	252	254	Peg	53717	1.49	599
MO22DD003	254	256	Peg	53718	0.817	1230
MO22DD003	256	256.71	Peg/greisen	53719	0.034	666
MO22DD003	256.71	258.71	HMS	53721	0.2	59
MO22DD003	258.71	260.71	HMS	53722	0.147	18
MO22DD004	0	2	Peg	53731	1.165	2910
MO22DD004	2	2.3	Peg	53732	2.09	266
MO22DD004	2.3	3.2	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD004	3.2	3.7	Peg	53733	1.36	1210
MO22DD004	3.7	4.7	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD004	4.7	6.9	Peg	53734	2.03	624
MO22DD004	6.9	7.7	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD004	7.7	9	Peg	53735	2.42	739

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Sample_ID	Li2O (%)	Sn (ppm)
MO22DD004	9	11	Peg	53736	2.17	801
MO22DD004	11	13	Peg	53737	0.976	640
MO22DD004	13	15	Peg	53738	1.43	463
MO22DD004	15	17	Peg	53739	1.935	421
MO22DD004	17	19	Peg	53741	0.482	765
MO22DD004	19	21	Peg	53742	0.955	1220
MO22DD004	21	23	Peg	53743	0.905	645
MO22DD004	23	25	Peg	53744	1.495	599
MO22DD004	25	27	Peg	53746	2.47	886
MO22DD004	27	29	Peg	53747	1.695	546
MO22DD004	29	29.7	Peg	53748	0.626	4420
MO22DD004	29.7	31	Peg	53749	1.13	540
MO22DD004	31	33	Peg	53750	0.401	2940
MO22DD004	33	35	Peg	53751	0.244	718
MO22DD004	35	37	Peg	53752	1.74	344
MO22DD004	37	39	Peg	53753	0.167	740
MO22DD004	39	41	Peg	53754	1.275	557
MO22DD004	41	43.4	Peg	53756	0.825	631
MO22DD004	43.4	43.7	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD004	43.7	45	Peg	53757	0.781	1810
MO22DD004	45	47	Peg	53758	0.717	2570
MO22DD004	47	49	Peg	53759	0.853	957
MO22DD004	49	51	Peg	53761	0.08	513
MO22DD004	51	53	Peg	53762	0.155	1860
MO22DD004	53	55	Peg	53763	0.058	496
MO22DD004	55	57	Peg	53764	0.534	2160
MO22DD004	57	59	Peg	53766	1.375	553
MO22DD004	59	61	Peg	53767	1.505	1025
MO22DD004	61	63	Peg	53768	0.252	1190
MO22DD004	63	65	Peg	53769	0.79	1520
MO22DD004	65	67	Peg	53770	0.171	552
MO22DD004	67	69	Peg	53771	0.059	4080
MO22DD004	69	71	Peg	53772	0.016	879
MO22DD004	71	73	Peg	53773	0.416	613
MO22DD004	73	75	Peg	53774	0.877	925
MO22DD004	75	77	Peg	53775	1.155	886
MO22DD004	77	79	Peg	53776	1.785	974
MO22DD004	79	81	Peg	53777	0.875	1020
MO22DD004	81	83	Peg	53778	1.11	962
MO22DD004	83	85	Peg	53779	2.3	785
MO22DD004	85	87	Peg	53781	2	623
MO22DD004	87	89	Peg	53782	1.615	1060
MO22DD004	89	91	Peg	53783	1.87	461
MO22DD004	91	93	Peg	53784	1.76	1150
MO22DD004	93	95	Peg	53786	1.34	865
MO22DD004	95	97	Peg	53787	1.285	1145
MO22DD004	97	99	Peg	53788	1.795	668
MO22DD004	99	101	Peg	53789	1.425	884
MO22DD004	101	103	Peg	53790	1.35	3760

<b>Drill Hole ID</b>	<b>From (m)</b>	<b>To (m)</b>	<b>Lithology</b>	<b>Sample_ID</b>	<b>Li2O (%)</b>	<b>Sn (ppm)</b>
MO22DD004	103	105	Peg	53791	1.315	2590
MO22DD004	105	107	Peg	53792	1.325	1460
MO22DD004	107	109	Peg	53793	1.1	1225
MO22DD004	109	111	Peg	53794	0.058	1135
MO22DD004	111	113	Peg	53796	0.072	227
MO22DD004	113	115	Peg	53797	0.1	597
MO22DD004	115	117	Peg	53798	0.023	857
MO22DD004	117	119	Peg	53799	0.032	669
MO22DD004	119	121	Peg	53801	0.105	950
MO22DD004	121	123	Peg	53802	0.024	2880
MO22DD004	123	125	Peg	53803	0.013	548
MO22DD004	125	125.86	Peg	53804	0.022	2630
MO22DD004	125.86	127.7	HMS	53806	0.125	247

**JORC TABLE 1**

<b>Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data</b> (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li>• <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diamond drilling, producing drill core has been utilised to sample the Pegmatite below ground surface. This method is recognised as providing the highest quality information and samples of the unexposed geology.</li> <li>• Supplementing the drilling data, surface samples were collected from outcrops, utilising channel sampling from trenches and point-source sampling of scattered outcrops.</li> <li>• Based on available data, there is nothing to indicate that drilling and sampling practices were not to normal industry standards at the time within the Manono licence PR13359. The Pegmatite has been sampled from the hanging wall contact continuously through to the footwall contact. In addition, the host-rocks extending 2 m from the contacts have also been sampled.</li> <li>• Diamond drilling has been used to obtain core samples which have then been cut longitudinally. Intervals submitted for assay have been determined according to geological boundaries. Samples were taken at 1 or 2m intervals.</li> <li>• The submitted half-core samples typically had a mass of 4 – 6 kg.</li> </ul>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The drilling was completed using diamond core rigs with PQ used from surface to sample through to fresh-rock HQ and NQ sized drill rods used after the top-of-fresh-rock had been intersected. Most holes are angled between 50° and 75° and collared from surface into weathered bedrock. All holes were downhole surveyed using a digital multi-shot camera at about 30 m intervals.</li> </ul>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill core recovery attained &gt;97% in the Pegmatite.</li> <li>• Based upon the high recovery, AVZ did not have to implement additional measures to improve sample recovery and the drill core is considered representative and fit for sampling.</li> <li>• For the vast majority of drilling completed, core recovery was near 100% and there is no sample bias due to preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill core was logged by qualified geologists using a data-logger and the logs were then uploaded into Geobank which is a part of the Micromine software system. The core was logged for geology and geotechnical properties (RQD &amp; planar orientations). A complete copy of the data is held by an independent consultant.</li> <li>• All core was logged, and logging was by qualitative (lithology) and quantitative (RQD and structural features) methods. All core was also photographed both in dry and wet states, with the photographs stored in the database.</li> <li>• The entirety of all drillholes are logged for geological, mineralogical and geotechnical data.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Core is cut longitudinally, and half-core samples of a nominal 2m length are submitted for assay.</li> <li>• The current programme is diamond core drilling.</li> <li>• The sample preparation for drill core samples incorporates standard industry practice. The half-core samples have been prepared at the AVZ sample preparation facility on site at Manono.</li> <li>• At AVZ's onsite sample preparation facility the half-core samples of approximately 4-6 kg are oven dried, crushed to -2 mm with a 500g sub-sample being split out. This 500 g sub-sample is then pulverised to produce a pulp with 85% passing -75um size fraction. A 120g subsample is then split from this, the certified reference material, blanks and duplicates are inserted at appropriate intervals and then the complete sample batch is couriered to Australia for assay analysis.</li> <li>• Standard sub-sampling procedures are ALS Manono at all stages of sample preparation such that each sub-sample split is representative of the whole it was derived from.</li> <li>• Duplicate sampling was undertaken for the drilling programme. After half-core samples were crushed, an AVZ geologist took a split of the crushed sample which can if required be used as a field duplicate. The geologist placed the split into a pre-numbered bag which was then inserted into the sample stream. It is then processed further, along with all the other samples. The drilling produced PQ, HQ and NQ drill core, providing a representative sample of the Pegmatite which is coarse-grained. Sampling was mostly at 2m intervals, and the submitted half-core samples typically had a mass of 4-6 kg.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diamond drillhole (core) samples were submitted to the onsite prep laboratory Manono (DRC) where they were crushed and pulverised to produce pulps. These pulps were couriered to Australia and analysed by ALS Laboratories in Perth, Western Australia using a sodium peroxide fusion of a 5g charge followed by digestion of the prill using dilute hydrochloric acid thence determination by AES or MS, i.e. methods ME-ICP89 and ME-MS91.</li> <li>• Peroxide fusion results in the complete digestion of the sample into a molten flux. As fusion digestions are more aggressive than acid digestion methods, they are suitable for many refractory, difficult-to-dissolve minerals such as chromite, ilmenite, spinel, cassiterite and minerals of the tantalum-tungsten solid solution series. They also provide a more-complete digestion of some silicate mineral species and are considered to provide the most reliable determinations of lithium mineralisation.</li> <li>• Sodium peroxide fusion is a total digest and considered the preferred method of assaying Pegmatite samples.</li> <li>• Geophysical instruments were not used in assessing the mineralisation.</li> <li>• For the drilling, AVZ incorporated standard QAQC procedures to monitor the precision, accuracy, and general reliability of all assay results from assays of drilling samples. As part of AVZ's sampling protocol, CRMs (standards), blanks and duplicates were inserted into the sampling stream. In addition, the laboratory (ALS Perth) incorporated its own internal QAQC procedures to monitor its assay results prior to release of results to AVZ. The Competent Person is satisfied that the results of the QAQC are acceptable and that the assay data from ALS is suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CSA Global (CSA) observed the mineralisation in the majority of cores on site, although no check assaying was completed by them.</li> <li>CSA observed and photographed several collar positions in the field, along with rigs that were drilling at the time of the site visit.</li> <li>Twinned holes for the verification of historical drilling, were not required. Short vertical historical holes were drilled within the pit but are neither accessible nor included within the database used to define the Mineral Resource.</li> <li>Drilling data is stored on site as both hard and soft copy. Drilling data is validated onsite before being sent to data management consultants in Perth where the data is further validated. When results are received, they are loaded to the central database in Perth and shared with various stakeholders via the cloud. QC results are reviewed by both independent consultants and AVZ personnel at Manono. Hard copies of assay certificates are stored in AVZ's Perth offices.</li> <li>AVZ has not adjusted assay data.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For JORC 2012 resource estimation, the drillhole collars will be located by a registered surveyor using a Hi-Target V30 Trimble differential GPS or equivalent with an accuracy of +/- 0.02 m unless otherwise noted.</li> <li>All holes were downhole surveyed using a digital multi-shot camera at approximately 30 m intervals.</li> <li>For the purposes of geological modelling and estimation, the drillhole collars were projected onto this topographic surface. In most cases adjustments were within 1 m (in elevation).</li> <li>Coordinates are relative to WGS 84 UTM Zone 35M.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drillhole spacing was completed on sections 100 m apart, and collars were 50 to 100 m apart on section where possible. Given the coarse homogenous nature of the orebody this spacing is expected to generate Measured Resources.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drillhole orientation is designed to intersect the Roche Dure Pegmatite at, or nearly at, 90° to the plane of the Pegmatite.</li> <li>No material sampling bias exists due to drilling direction.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The prepared samples (pulp) are sealed in a box and delivered by DHL to ALS Perth.</li> <li>ALS issue a reconciliation of each sample batch, actual received vs documented dispatch.</li> <li>The ALS Manono site preparation facility is managed by staff trained previously by ALS. Prepared samples are sealed in boxes and transported by air to ALS Lubumbashi and are accompanied by an AVZ employee, where export documentation and formalities are concluded. DHL couriers the samples to ALS in Perth.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sampling techniques were reviewed by the Competent Person during the site visit.</li> <li>The Competent Person considers that the exploration work conducted by AVZ was carried out using appropriate techniques for the style of mineralisation at Roche Dure, and that the resulting database is suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Manono licence was awarded as Research Permit PR13359, issued on the 28<sup>th</sup> December 2016 to La Congolaise d'Exploitation Miniere SA (Cominiere). It is valid for 5 years or to the lodging of a PE (Permite d'Exploitation) whichever comes first. On the 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2017, AVZ formed a joint-venture (JV) with Cominiere and Dathomir Mining Resources SARL (Dathomir) to become the majority partner in a JV aiming to explore and develop the Pegmatites contained within PR 13359. Ownership of the Manono Lithium Project is AVZ 75% and Cominiere 25%.</li> <li>• AVZ manages the project and meets all funding requirements.</li> <li>• All indigenous title is cleared and there are no other known historical or environmentally sensitive areas.</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within PR13359 exploration of relevance was undertaken by Geomines whom completed a programme of drilling between 1949 and 1951. The drilling consisted of 42 vertical holes drilled to a general depth of around 50 - 60 m. Drilling was carried out on 12 sections at irregular intervals ranging from 50 - 300 m, and over a strike length of some 1,100 m. Drill spacing on the sections varied from 50 - 100 m. The drilling occurred in the Roche Dure Pit only, targeting the fresh Pegmatite in the Kitotolo sector of the project area.</li> <li>• The licence area has been previously mined for tin and tantalum through a series of open pits over a total length of approximately 10 km excavated by Zairetain SPRL. More than 60 Mt of material was mined from three major pits and several subsidiary pits focused on the weathered upper portions of the Pegmatites. Ore was crushed and then upgraded through gravity separation to produce a concentrate of a reported 72% Sn. There are no reliable records available of tantalum or lithium recovery as tin was the primary mineral being recovered.</li> <li>• Apart from the mining excavations and the drilling programme, there has been very limited exploration work within the Manono region.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Project lies within the mid-Proterozoic Kibaran Belt - an intracratonic domain, stretching for over 1,000 km through Katanga and into southwest Uganda. The belt strikes predominantly SW-NE and is truncated by the N-S to NNW-SSE trending Western Rift system. The Kibaran Belt is comprised of a sedimentary and volcanic sequence that has been folded, metamorphosed and intruded by at least three separate phases of granite. The latest granite phase (900 to 950 million years ago) is assigned to the Katangan cycle and is associated with widespread vein and Pegmatite mineralisation containing tin, tungsten, tantalum, niobium, lithium and beryllium. Deposits of this type occur as clusters and are widespread throughout the Kibaran terrain. In the DRC, the Katanga Tin Belt stretches over 500 km from near Kolwezi in the southwest to Kalemie in the northeast comprising numerous occurrences and deposits of which the Manono deposit is the largest. The geology of the Manono area is poorly documented and no reliable maps of local geology were observed. Recent mapping by AVZ has augmented the overview provided by Bassot and Morio (1989) and has led to the following description. The Manono Project Pegmatites are hosted by a series of mica schists and by amphibolite in some locations. These host rocks have a steeply dipping penetrative foliation that appears to be parallel to bedding. There are numerous bodies of Pegmatite, the largest of which have sub-horizontal to moderate dips, with dip direction being towards the southeast. The Pegmatites post-date metamorphism, with all primary igneous textures intact. They cross-cut the host rocks but despite their large size, the contact deformation and metasomatism of the host rocks by the intrusion of the Pegmatites seems minor. The absence of significant deformation of the schistosity of the host rocks implies that the Pegmatites intruded brittle rocks. The Pegmatites constitute a Pegmatite swarm in which the largest Pegmatites have an apparent en-echelon arrangement in a linear zone more than 12 km long. The Pegmatites are exposed in two areas; Manono in the northeast, and Kitotolo in the southwest. These areas are separated by a 2.5 km section of alluvium-filled floodplain which contains Lake Lukushi. At least one large Pegmatite extends beneath the floodplain. The Pegmatites are members of the LCT-Rare Element group of Pegmatites and within the Pegmatite swarm there are LCT albite-spodumene Pegmatites and LCT Complex (spodumene sub-type) Pegmatites.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See table for collar, survey and assay data.</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intersections are reported as length-weighted grades within the logged Pegmatite.</li> <li>• No grade truncations were applied.</li> <li>• The majority of samples were taken at 2 m lengths.</li> <li>• No equivalent values are used or reported.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of samples were taken at 2 m lengths.</li> <li>• There is no relationship between mineralisation width and grade.</li> <li>• The geometry of the mineralisation is reasonably well understood however the Pegmatite is not of uniform thickness nor orientation. Consequently, most drilling intersections do not represent the exact true thickness of the intersected Pegmatite, although intersections are reasonably close to true thickness in most cases.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The relevant plans and sections are included in this document.</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Pegmatite intersections for holes MO22DD001 to MO22DD004 are reported.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No other exploration data is available.</li> <li>Wide spaced reconnaissance drilling along with surface mapping and sampling is being used for geological understanding and future drill planning</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond drill testing of the identified priority targets will be on-going.</li> </ul>