ASX RELEASE
11 NOVEMBER 2022
ASX: JRL
OTCQX: JNDAF

EXCELLENT INTERCEPTS FROM FIRST 5 RC HOLES - McDERMITT LITHIUM PROJECT, USA

- **Strong shallow intercepts from all 5 holes, including:**
  - **MDRC024: 68.6m @ 1669 ppm Li from 0m (surface)**
    (*incl. 13.7m @ 2455 ppm Li from 35.1m*)
  - **MDRC025: 50.3m @ 1512 ppm Li from 0m (surface)**
    (*incl. 6.1m @ 2100 ppm Li from 29.0m*)
- **All 5 holes were directed towards increasing confidence in the Inferred Mineral Resource**
- **Assay results from 12 holes still pending**

Jindalee Resources Limited (**Jindalee**, the **Company**) is pleased to provide a further update on drilling at its 100% owned McDermitt Lithium Project located in SE Oregon, USA.

The 2022 drilling program is designed to infill and extend the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) announced on 6 July 2022 of 1.82 Bt @ 1,370 ppm lithium for 13.3 Mt LCE (Lithium Carbonate Equivalent) at 1,000ppm Li cut-off (Table 1)[1].

Late October 2022 Jindalee advised that 21 holes (10 diamond and 11 RC; Figure 1) had been completed at McDermitt[3], with significant intercepts from the first four diamond holes (MDD020 to MDD023) announced on 19 September 2022[2] and 25 October 2022[3].

Jindalee is pleased to advise that assay results from Reverse Circulation (RC) holes MDRC024, MDRC025, MDRC027, MDRC031 and MDRC033 have been received (Figure 1; Appendix A), with all holes returning significant shallow intercepts (summarised below):

- **MDRC024:**
  68.6m @ 1669 ppm Li from 0m (*incl. 13.7m @ 2455 ppm Li from 35.1m*)
- **MDRC025:**
  50.3m @ 1512ppm Li from 0m (*incl. 6.1m @ 2100 ppm Li from 29.0m*)
- **MDRC027:**
  13.7m @ 1554ppm Li from 9.1m (*incl. 4.6m @ 2172 ppm Li from 16.8m*)

Jindalee Resources Limited
ABN 52 064 121 133
Level 2, 9 Havelock Street, West Perth, WA 6005
PO Box 1033, West Perth, WA 6872

www.jindalee.net
E: enquiry@jindalee.net
P: +61 8 9321 7550
F: +61 8 9321 7950

- **MDRC031:**
  15.2m @ 1141 ppm Li from 13.7m
  10.7m @ 1516 ppm Li from 33.5m (*incl. 3.0m @ 2045 ppm Li from 33.5m*)
  16.8m @ 1269 ppm Li from 54.9m
  15.2m @ 1544 ppm Li from 88.4m
  30.5m @ 1516 ppm Li from 131.1m (*incl. 4.6m @ 2480 ppm Li from 138.7m*)

- **MDRC033:**
  12.2m @ 1570ppm Li from 27.4m
  21.3m @ 1187 ppm Li from 83.8m
  15.2m @ 1713 ppm Li from 131.1m (*incl. 3.0m @ 2120 ppm Li from 137.2m)*
  (*incl. 3.0m @ 2725 ppm Li from 143.3m)*
  16.8m @ 1395 ppm Li from 150.9m

The current program is designed to further increase confidence in the Inferred Mineral Resource and convert to Indicated status, as well as determine the extent of lithium mineralisation across the Project. To this end, all five RC holes reported in this announcement are located within the current Inferred Mineral Resource but outside the current Indicated Mineral Resource (Figure 1).

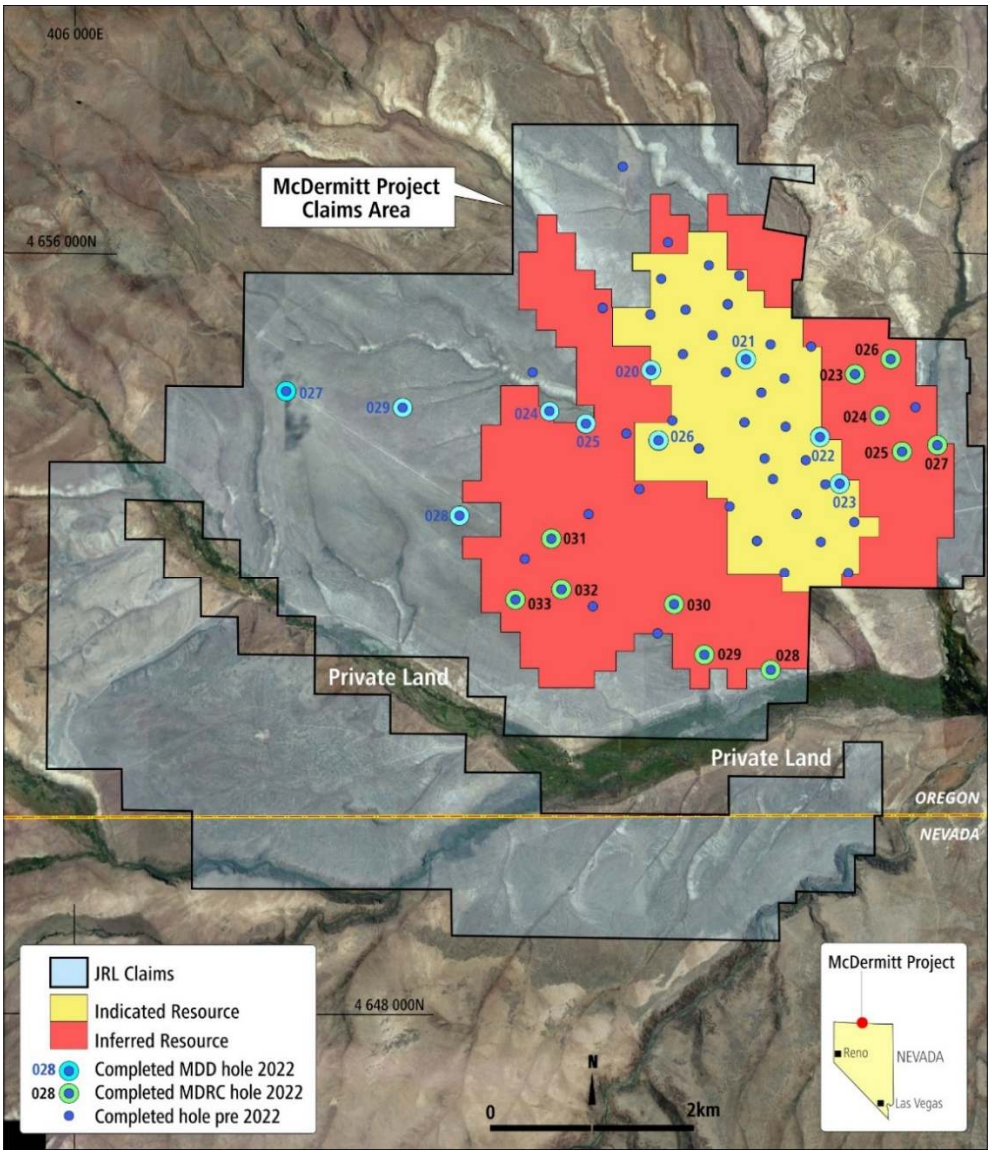

Figure 1. Plan view of the McDermitt Lithium Project with drill collars and 2022 Mineral Resource (at 1523mRL).

Assays have now been received from diamond holes MDD020 to MDD023 and RC holes MDRC024, MDRC025, MDRC027, MDRC031 and MDRC033, with results from the remaining 12 holes still pending.

A summary of drill hole data from the 2022 drill program and significant intercepts received to date is included Annexure A. The Company expects a steady flow of assay results through to December, with results to be announced as they become available.

Cut-off Grade (ppm Li)	Indicated Resource			Inferred Resource			Indicated & Inferred Resource		
	Tonnage (Mt)	Li Grade (ppm)	LCE (Mt)	Tonnage (Mt)	Li Grade (ppm)	LCE (Mt)	Tonnage (Mt)	Li Grade (ppm)	LCE (Mt)
1,000	616	1,460	4.8	1,200	1,310	8.4	1,820	1370	13.3

Table 1. 2022[1] McDermitt Mineral Resource Estimates at the reporting cut-off of 1,000ppm. Note: totals may vary due to rounding.

Authorised for release by the Board of Jindalee Resources Limited.

For further information please contact:

LINDSAY DUDFIELD
Executive Director
T: + 61 8 9321 7550
E: enquiry@jindalee.net

KAREN WELLMAN
Chief Executive Officer
T: + 61 8 9321 7550
E: enquiry@jindalee.net

Annexure A: Drill hole summary table with significant intercepts from drilling completed at McDermitt in 2022

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip/Azi	EoH (m)	Metres (from)	Metres (to)	Width (m)	Li (ppm)	Comments
MDD020	412030	4654791	1574	-90/0	146	8.0	17.0	9.0	1432	
						20.8	50.0	29.2	1853	*incl. 14.7m @ 2383ppm Li from 20.8m*
						62.5	94.0	31.5	1608	*incl. 3.5m @ 3387 ppm Li from 19.5m*
MDD021	413081	4654923	1598	-90/0	111	10.5	29.0	18.5	1844	*incl. 8.8m @ 2515 ppm Li from 11.0m*
						33.4	40.8	7.4	1285	
						52.0	78.3	26.3	1839	*incl. 6.7m @ 2739 ppm Li from 63.3m*
MDD022	413753	4654002	1543	-90/0	123	15.4	49.9	34.5	1609	*incl. 5.2m @ 2537 ppm Li from 42.8m*
						55.6	84.8	29.2	1503	*incl. 7.1m @ 2334 ppm Li from 77.7m*
						87.9	97.6	9.7	1243	
MDD023	413876	4653541	1580	-90/0	148	2.1	25.9	23.8	2174	*incl. 15.0m @ 2508 ppm Li from 2.1m*
						32.7	65.1	32.4	1702	
						83.2	101.6	18.4	1548	
MDD024	410969	4654436	1646	-90/0	203					Assays pending
MDD025	411360	4654222	1634	-90/0	228					Assays pending
MDD026	412110	4654039	1604	-90/0	160					Assays pending
MDD027	408089	4654521	1684	-90/0	127					Assays pending
MDD028	410029	4653258	1637	-90/0	182					Assays pending
MDD029	409443	4654433	1637	-90/0	106					Assays pending
MDRC023	414217	4654704	1597	-90/0	75					Assays pending
MDRC024	414453	4654244	1589	-90/0	134	0	68.6	68.6	1669	*incl. 6.1m @ 2100 ppm Li from 29.0m*
										incl. 13.7m @ 2455 ppm Li from 35.1m
MDRC025	414616	4653943	1578	-90/0	122	0	50.3	50.3	1512	*incl. 6.1m @ 2100 ppm Li from 29.0m*
MDRC026	414611	4654816	1585	-90/0	75					Assays pending
MDRC027	414941	4654055	1559	-90/0	44	9.1	22.9	13.7	1554	*incl. 4.6m @ 2172 ppm Li from 16.8m*
MDRC028	413288	4651639	1552	-90/0	171					Assays pending
MDRC029	412586	4651802	1582	-90/0	219					Assays pending
MDRC030	412579	4652411	1564	-90/0	168					Assays pending

Annexure A: Drill hole summary table with significant intercepts from drilling completed at McDermitt in 2022 (continued)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip/Azi	EoH (m)	Metres (from)	Metres (to)	Width (m)	Li (ppm)	Comments
MDRC031	411024	4653053	1608	-90/0	183	13.7	29.0	15.2	1141	
						33.5	44.2	10.7	1516	*incl. 3.0m @ 2045 ppm Li from 33.5m*
						54.9	71.6	16.8	1269	
						88.4	103.6	15.2	1544	
						131.1	161.5	30.5	1516	*incl. 4.6m @ 2480 ppm Li from 138.7m*
MDRC032	411108	4652505	1624	-90/0	194					Assays pending
MDRC033	410609	4652199	1614	-90/0	177	27.4	39.6	12.2	1570	
						83.8	105.2	21.3	1187	
						131.1	146.3	15.2	1713	*incl. 3.0m @ 2120 ppm Li from 137.2m*
										incl. 3.0m @ 2725 ppm Li from 143.3m
						150.9	167.6	16.8	1395	

- All coordinates are Zone NAD83 Z11
- Intervals are reported on 1000ppm Li cut-off with maximum internal dilution of 10 feet (3.1m). Intervals reported meet a minimum downhole width of 20 feet (6.1m)

About Jindalee

Jindalee Resources Limited (ASX: JRL) is an exploration company with direct and indirect exposure to lithium, gold, base and strategic metals, iron ore, uranium and magnesite through projects generated by the Company's technical team. Jindalee has a track record of rewarding shareholders, including priority entitlements to several successful IPOs and payment of a special dividend.

Jindalee's strategy is to acquire prospective ground, add value through focussed exploration and either advance key assets to development, introduce partners to assist in funding further progress, or fund this activity via a dedicated company in which Jindalee retains a significant interest.

At 30 September 2022 Jindalee held cash and marketable securities worth approximately $7.7M[4], which combined with the Company's tight capital structure (only 57.4M shares on issue), provides a strong base for advancing projects currently held by Jindalee and leveraging into new opportunities.

References:

Additional details including JORC 2012 reporting tables, where applicable, can be found in the following releases lodged with ASX and referred to in this announcement:

1. Jindalee Resources ASX announcement 06/07/2022: "170% Increase to Indicated Resource at McDermitt".
2. Jindalee Resources ASX announcement 19/09/2022: "Strong first assays from 2022 drilling program at McDermitt"
3. Jindalee Resources ASX announcement 25/10/2022: "Strong lithium intercepts from drilling at McDermitt (US)"
4. Jindalee Resources ASX Announcement 31/10/2022: "Quarterly Activities Report" and "Quarterly Cashflow Report".

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Lindsay Dudfield and Mr Brett Marsh. Mr Dudfield is a consultant to the Company and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Marsh is a consultant to the Company and an American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG) Certified Professional Geologist and a Registered Member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration (SME). Both Mr Dudfield and Mr Marsh have sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves.' Mr Dudfield and Mr Marsh consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimates for the McDermitt deposit is based on information compiled by Mr. Arnold van der Heyden, who is a Member and Chartered Professional (Geology) of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Director of H&S Consultants Pty Ltd. Mr. van der Heyden has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any further new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement by Jindalee Resources Ltd (JRL) entitled "170% increase to Indicated Resource at McDermitt" released on 6 July 2022 and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. To the extent disclosed above, 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 market announcement.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may contain certain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include but are not limited to statements concerning Jindalee Resources Limited's (Jindalee's) current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry in which Jindalee operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Jindalee's future performance. When used in this document, the words such as "anticipate", "could", "plan", "estimate", "expects", "seeks", "intends", "may", "potential", "should", and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Jindalee believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond the control of Jindalee and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Annexure B:
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – 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.*	**Diamond drilling** • Diamond core was collected in HQ triple tube (HQ3 63.5mm) • Core was cut and quarter core sampled on 1.5m intervals or lithological and/or alteration boundaries. • Colluvium/overburden was not sampled • All samples were placed into individually labelled, consecutively numbered sample bags. **RC drilling** • Reverse Circulation percussion (RC) drilling was used to collect samples at 5 foot (~1.52m) intervals. • Approximately 2-4kg was collected from each interval using a riffle splitter (for dry samples) and a rotary splitter (for wet samples). • All samples were placed into individually labelled, consecutively numbered sample bags. • The RC samples obtained are considered representative of the material drilled.
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).*	**Diamond drilling** • Diamond drilling was used to collect HQ3 (63.5mm) diameter core • Core holes were drilled vertically, and core was not oriented **RC drilling** • RC drilling was completed using a conventional hammer, 2-slot interchange and 4.75 inch bit. • Water injection was generally used after setting 10' – 20' of casing (~6.1m) with holes drilled wet thereafter. • Holes were drilled vertically using 10 foot (3.05m) rods

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.*	**Diamond drilling** • Core blocks inserted by the drilling company indicated the length of a run and the amount of recovered core in feet. The site geologist converted this to metres and core recovery was recorded on the sampling sheet. Core recovery was the primary focus for the drill contractor and was typically >90% in the zones of interest. • Core recovery was recorded by the site geologist, and 1m downhole depths marked prior to geological logging and sampling • No relationship between recovery and grade was observed. **RC drilling** • Water inflows were encountered in most holes which may have caused loss of fine (clay) fraction from some intervals. • Two methods are being used to quantify the potential understatement of lithium grades in RC drilling. First the results from assaying of bulk samples taken for metallurgy have been compared to the drill hole sample. Secondly the Company has twinned several of the RC holes with diamond core drilling to quantify any potential sampling bias.
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.*	• Qualitative lithological descriptions (colour, weathering, grain size, lithology, mineralogy, veining textures and other significant features) were recorded by the field geologist. • Photos (wet and dry) were taken of all core trays for later review • Representative samples of bedrock were collected from each 5 foot interval of every RC hole and were retained in labelled sample chip trays, with chip trays photographed on completion of each hole.
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.*	• Diamond core was cut and quarter or half core sampled • RC samples were split in the field (riffle split if dry; rotary split if wet) and collected in pre-numbered calico bags • Sample preparation at the laboratory involved crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 250g, pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns. • Duplicate samples were inserted approximately every 15 samples to check the representivity of samples and precision in assaying.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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 assayed by ALS Laboratories in Reno Nevada via 4 acid digest of 0.25g sample split with a 48 element ICP-MS finish. • 4 Acid digests are considered to approach a total digest, as some refractory minerals are not attacked. • Certified lithium sediment standards were inserted approximately every 15 samples • Blank samples were inserted approximately every 15 samples to check for laboratory contamination. • Duplicates were taken approximately 1 in every 15 samples • All standards, blanks and duplicate data are reviewed as assays are received. Any QAQC data that fails to meet acceptable confidence limits set by Jindalee are followed up with the laboratory as an action item. • Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards, splits and replicates as part of in-house procedures. ALS Laboratories participates in external umpire assessments to maintain high levels of QAQC in relation to their peers.
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.*	• Assay results are verified by more than one Jindalee geologist. • Data is received and stored electronically with a comparison between the .pdf certificates and the .csv data files indicating no errors in transmission.
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 were surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS with an accuracy of +/- 3m horizontally, and +/- 5m vertically; hole positions were also checked against a Digital Elevation Model (DEM). • Locations are reported in metres NAD83 Zone11.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Diamond drilling: downhole surveys were taken approximately every 30m. No significant deviations were recorded. • RC Drilling: downhole surveys were taken approximately every 30m. No significant deviations were recorded.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The drilling was designed to infill and extend an Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resource reported by the Company on 6 July 2022 based on RC and diamond drilling. • Drill spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation and classification applied. • Drill spacing is approximately 400m for Indicated classification, and 800m for Inferred.
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.*	• Vertical drill holes were appropriate for assessing the flat lying units of interest. Downhole lengths reported are therefore the same as true widths.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected by qualified geological consultants engaged by Jindalee and stored on site in locked sample storage bins provided by ALS Laboratories, who then collected the bins and transported them to their facility in Elko, USA.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• QAQC data is reviewed regularly with each returned assay batch and reported on a per program basis.

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.*	• Samples reported are all from land managed by the US Bureau of Land Management, with the mineral rights held under lode and placer claims owned 100% by HiTech Minerals Inc., a wholly owned US based subsidiary of Jindalee Resources Limited. • No joint ventures or royalty interests are applicable.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• At McDermitt, historic uranium exploration by Chevron first identified the presence of lithium. Lithium Americas Corp (TSX: LAC) is exploring the southern end of the McDermitt caldera, approximately 30km south of the Project area for lithium within geologically identical stratigraphy.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Lithium is hosted in flat-lying lacustrine sediments deposited within the Tertiary aged McDermitt caldera.

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.*
		• Please see table and figures in main body of text.

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.*	• Significant intercepts are presented as a weighted average above a 1000ppm Li cut-off, with a maximum of 10 feet (3.05m) internal

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	'waste' (where 'waste' is defined as intervals with less than 1000ppm Li) and a minimum downhole width of 20 feet (6.1m). • Lithium carbonate equivalent ('LCE') is calculated by taking the Li value and multiplying by 5.323 to determine the molar equivalent in standard industry fashion
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').*	• Vertical drill holes were appropriate for assessing the flat lying units of interest. Downhole lengths reported are therefore the same as true widths.
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.*	• See main body of 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.*	• All drilling results above a cut-off of 1000ppm lithium containing a maximum of 10 feet (3.05m) internal 'waste' (where 'waste' is defined as intervals with less than 1000ppm Li) and a minimum downhole width of 20 feet (6.1m) are regarded as significant and have been 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.*	• Metallurgical testwork (previously announced) has indicated high lithium recoveries from leaching with sulphuric acid at moderate temperature and atmospheric pressure and that the mineralised material can be beneficiated using attrition scrubbing • Recently completed alkali salt roasting testwork has produced lithium phosphate (a precursor chemical for lithium iron phosphate batteries) which may present a viable alternative processing route to leaching with sulphuric acid.

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.*	• A resource estimation update will be undertaken following the receipt of all drill hole results from the 2022 program.