ASX Announcement

1 February 2023

ASX: OD6

Drilling Complete at Grass Patch Critical Rare Earth Minerals Project

OD6 Metals Limited (**OD6** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that drilling is complete at its Grass Patch Project, which is considered highly prospective for clay hosted rare earth element (REE) mineralisation.

Highlights:

- Grass Patch Maiden Aircore (AC) drilling program complete
- Total of 93-holes drilled, for 3,399m at an average depth of 36.5m
- Drill program targeted clay basins identified through the recently completed Airborne Electromagnetic Survey (AEM) and analysis of regional anomalies
- Detailed mapping of clay depth and thickness to occur post compilation of drill hole logging data
- Assay results anticipated to be available at the end of Q1 2023
- Variability drilling set to commence at Splinter Rock, targeting completion by end of February 2022

Brett Hazelden, Managing Director, commented:

"Exploration activities are rapidly progressing with the maiden drill program at Grass Patch already complete. Clays encountered during the program will now be assayed for Rare Earth Elements with results expected to be returned by quarter end. We are optimistic on the outcomes and are busy considering a program for further targeted drilling at Grass Patch later in 2023.

The drill rig and OD6 exploration team will now return to our flagship Splinter Rock Project to undertake variability drill testing at our primary prospects as we move towards the potential declaration of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate".

Drill program encounters thick clay intersections

Completed 93-hole dill program targeted regional anomalies and prospective clay basin areas identified through the Airborne Electromagnetic Survey (AEM) (see yellow, red and pink in Figure 1, below). A total of 3,399m has been drilled at an average depth of 36.5m.

The drill program confirmed thick saprolite clay horizons, with samples currently being assayed for Rare Earth Elements (REEs). The Company is compiling and reviewing recorded drill hole logging data to enable detailed mapping of clay depth and thickness. Future cross sections will detail assay results, thickness of transported covering and saprolite clays, and depth to basement. Results from the program will aid in informing the focus for future drilling programs.

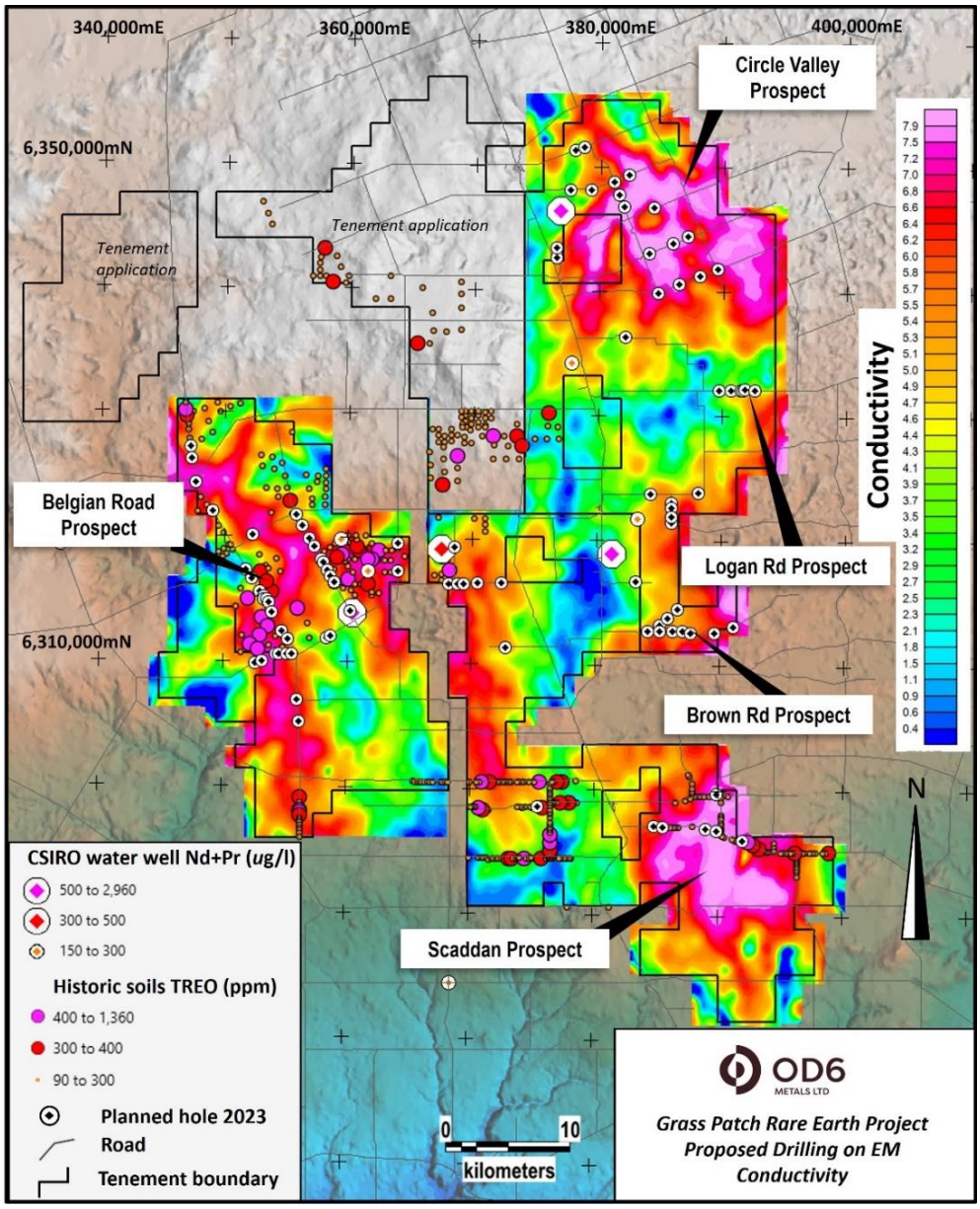


Figure 1: AEM late time electromagnetic conductivity model of Grass Patch Project. Increased conductivity is interpreted to be zones of thicker conductive clay regolith. Historic water well and soil sampling rare earth assays, plus planned drill holes are also shown.

Drilling set to recommence at Splinter Rock

The drill rig and OD6 exploration team are relocating to Splinter Rock for a 71-hole, 200m spaced drill program designed to test the localised variability of clay thickness and grades, to assist in determining optimal drill spacing for future JORC Mineral Resource Estimation.

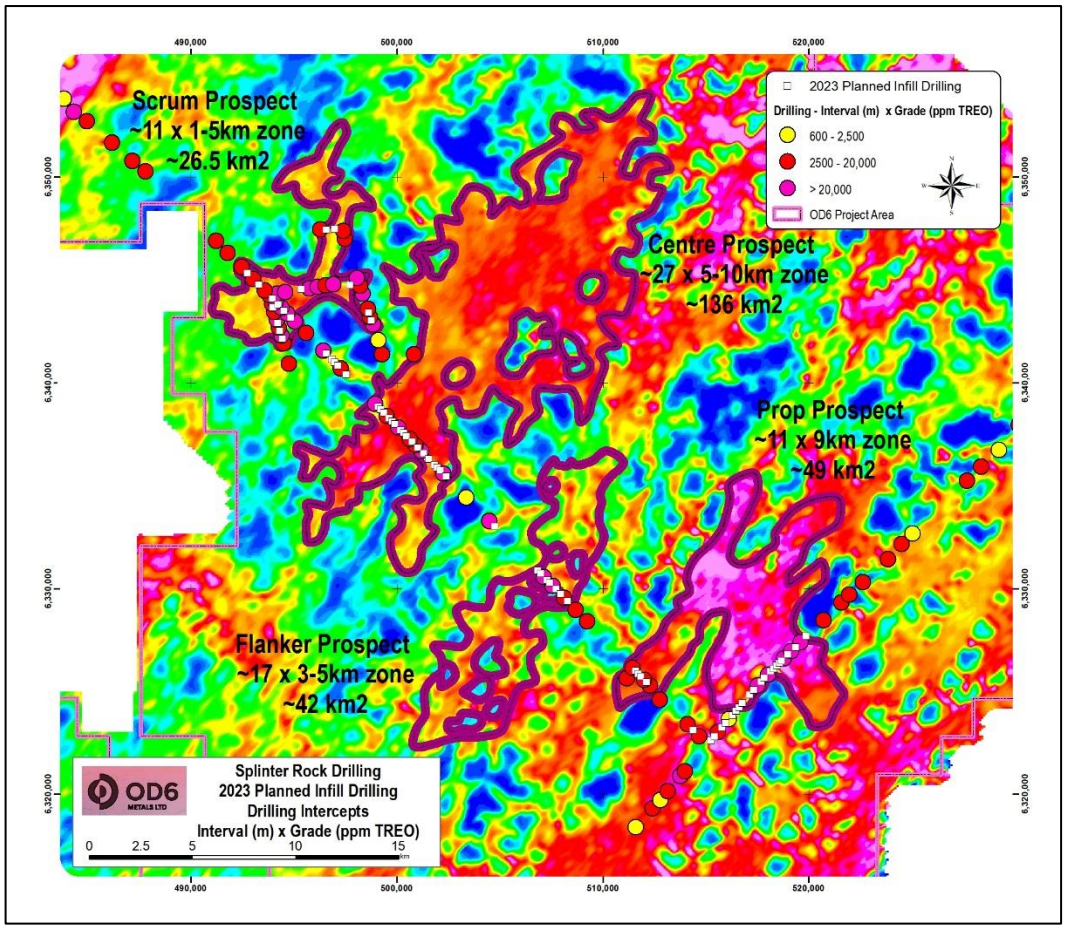


Figure 2: AEM Mid time electromagnetic conductivity model of Splinter Rock Project with key drilling intercepts and future drill holes. Yellow, red, pink areas interpreted to indicated thicker clay zones, with blue areas the granites). Refer to ASX Announcement, 15 December 2022)

Program timeline

- Subject to laboratory processing times, assays for Grass Patch drilling are expected to be received in Q1 2023.
- Completion of the Air Core drilling at Splinter Rock is currently scheduled for late February 2023, with assays expected to be available during Q2 2023.

Visual Mineralisation Cautionary Statement

In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available. The reported intersections are down hole measurements and are not necessarily true width. Descriptions of the mineral amounts seen and logged in the core are qualitative, visual estimates only (they are listed in order of abundance of estimated combined percentages). Quantitative assays will be completed by ALS Global in Perth Western Australia

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report relating to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Jeremy Peters, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Chartered Professional Geologist and Mining Engineer of that organisation. Mr Peters is an independent consultant of Burnt Shirt Pty Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Peters consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

No new information

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

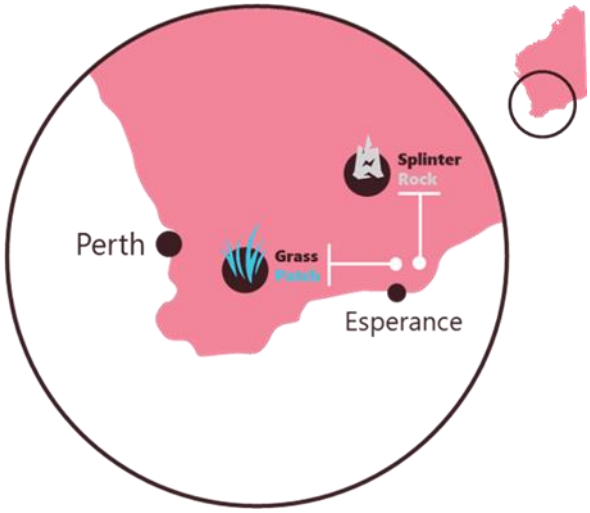
Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of OD6 Metals, however these are not intended to be forecasts, forward looking statements, or statements about the future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. Statements regarding plans with respect to OD6 Metals projects are forward looking statements and can generally be identified by the use of words such as 'project', 'foresee', 'plan', 'expect', 'aim', 'intend', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'estimate', 'may', 'should', 'will' or similar expressions. There can be no assurance that the OD6 Metals plans for its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance of future events which are subject to risk, uncertainties and other actions that may cause OD6 Metals actual results, performance, or achievements to differ from those referred to in this document. While the information contained in this document has been prepared in good faith, there can be given no assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of these events referred to in the document will occur as contemplated. Accordingly, to the maximum extent permitted by law, OD6 Metals and any of its affiliates and their directors, officers, employees, agents and advisors disclaim any liability whether direct or indirect, express or limited, contractual, tortuous, statutory or otherwise, in respect of, the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and do not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and disclaim all responsibility and liability for these forward-looking statements (including, without limitation, liability for negligence).

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of OD6 Metals Limited

About OD6 Metals

OD6 Metals is an Australian public company with a purpose to pursue exploration and development opportunities within the resources sector. The Company holds a 100% interest in the Splinter Rock Project and Grass Patch Project, which are located in the Goldfields-Esperance region of Western Australia, about 30 to 150km north of the major port and town of Esperance.

Splinter Rock contains widespread, thick, high-grade clay hosted rare earth element (REE) mineralisation with Grass Patch also considered prospective for clay hosted rare earth elements. The Company's aim is to delineate and define economic resources and reserves to develop into a future revenue generating operational mine. Clay REE deposits are currently economically extracted in China, which is the dominant world producer of REEs.



Rare earth elements (in particular, Nd and Pr), are becoming increasingly important in the global economy, with uses including advanced electronics, permanent magnets in electric motors and electricity generators (such as wind turbines) and battery technologies.

Corporate Directory

Managing Director	Mr Brett Hazelden
Non-Executive Chairman	Dr Darren Holden
Non-Executive Director	Mr Piers Lewis
Non-Executive Director	Dr Mitch Loan
Financial Controller/ Joint Company Secretary	Mr Troy Cavanagh
Joint Company Secretary	Mr Joel Ives
Exploration Manager	Tim Jones

Contact

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Drilling Data

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	End of Hole (m)
GPAC0001	AirCore	385146.5	6313210	190.205	0	-90	24
GPAC0002	AirCore	385742.7	6313770	192.033	0	-90	21
GPAC0003	Not drilled						
GPAC0004	Not drilled						
GPAC0005	AirCore	368138.0	6316326	192.989	0	-90	32
GPAC0006	AirCore	368816.5	6316352	193.464	0	-90	42
GPAC0007	AirCore	369325.8	6316397	198.071	0	-90	60
GPAC0008	AirCore	370469.3	6316482	193.513	0	-90	51
GPAC0009	AirCore	372386.4	6316516	198.808	0	-90	43
GPAC0010	AirCore	384215.0	6312729	191.775	0	-90	20
GPAC0011	AirCore	385128.4	6312776	191.562	0	-90	23
GPAC0012	AirCore	386150.1	6312789	193.617	0	-90	25
GPAC0013	AirCore	386971.7	6312738	187.141	0	-90	18
GPAC0014	AirCore	387641.3	6312619	193.34	0	-90	32
GPAC0015	AirCore	389577.7	6312642	192.448	0	-90	31
GPAC0016	AirCore	391073.8	6313160	189.916	0	-90	34
GPAC0017	AirCore	372738.4	6311355	192.359	0	-90	35
GPAC0018	AirCore	385952.4	6323041	206.758	0	-90	24
GPAC0019	AirCore	385962.3	6322657	204.225	0	-90	23
GPAC0020	AirCore	385969.1	6321438	200.458	0	-90	22
GPAC0021	AirCore	385969.1	6321951	201.206	0	-90	39
GPAC0022	AirCore	383172.5	6316705	190.712	0	-90	8
GPAC0023	AirCore	384274.4	6323751	202.594	0	-90	21
GPAC0024	AirCore	388143.8	6323844	198.995	0	-90	24
GPAC0025	AirCore	368526.8	6319340	194.825	0	-90	28
GPAC0026	AirCore	384742.8	6339894	237.748	0	-90	61
GPAC0027	AirCore	386452.8	6340586	238.701	0	-90	33
GPAC0028	AirCore	388067.2	6341248	238.204	0	-90	36
GPAC0029	AirCore	389543.7	6341877	234.621	0	-90	10
GPAC0030	AirCore	376472.9	6342636	236.62	0	-90	33
GPAC0031	AirCore	376530.2	6343414	235.19	0	-90	31
GPAC0032	AirCore	384360.0	6346750	239.575	0	-90	39
GPAC0033	AirCore	382114.4	6336305	233.399	0	-90	26
GPAC0034	AirCore	389711.8	6332079	224.883	0	-90	11
GPAC0035	AirCore	390665.3	6332088	224.039	0	-90	22
GPAC0036	AirCore	391475.4	6332113	222.634	0	-90	10
GPAC0037	AirCore	391660.3	6332142	215.972	0	-90	0
GPAC0038	AirCore	391785.5	6332177	212.263	0	-90	7
GPAC0039	AirCore	392631.0	6332133	212.665	0	-90	14
GPAC0040	AirCore	377555.6	6348123	237.809	0	-90	20

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	End of Hole (m)
GPAC0041	AirCore	379224.2	6348156	237.954	0	-90	20
GPAC0042	AirCore	382301.7	6349363	231.983	0	-90	30
GPAC0043	AirCore	377969.9	6351327	241.931	0	-90	23
GPAC0044	AirCore	378645.3	6351587	239.539	0	-90	37
GPAC0045	AirCore	381082.0	6348750	238.15	0	-90	27
GPAC0046	AirCore	381481.2	6347765	235.544	0	-90	56
GPAC0047	AirCore	381890.9	6346801	235.601	0	-90	61
GPAC0048	AirCore	383965.3	6343069	237.375	0	-90	50
GPAC0049	AirCore	385908.8	6343874	239.524	0	-90	55
GPAC0050	AirCore	387078.2	6344433	235.062	0	-90	45
GPAC0051	AirCore	389873.4	6299763	179.398	0	-90	45
GPAC0052	AirCore	375488.5	6298653	180.402	0	-90	15
GPAC0053	AirCore	384834.0	6297120	178.931	0	-90	38
GPAC0054	AirCore	385583.8	6297104	179.734	0	-90	36
GPAC0055	AirCore	388969.5	6296956	175.36	0	-90	57
GPAC0056	AirCore	389853.3	6296823	175.258	0	-90	68
GPAC0057	AirCore	391938.3	6295996	178.129	0	-90	46
GPAC0058	AirCore	347608.5	6324299	199.147	0	-90	71
GPAC0059	AirCore	349009.8	6321992	201.061	0	-90	41
GPAC0060	AirCore	351792.6	6317353	191.118	0	-90	13
GPAC0061	AirCore	352284.4	6316624	188.504	0	-90	33
GPAC0062	AirCore	352874.1	6315561	179.837	0	-90	21
GPAC0063	AirCore	353209.1	6315208	177.545	0	-90	38
GPAC0064	AirCore	353246.5	6314913	177.591	0	-90	39
GPAC0065	AirCore	353501.6	6314953	176.715	0	-90	5
GPAC0066	AirCore	353624.9	6314695	175.665	0	-90	45
GPAC0067	AirCore	353932.3	6313933	177.037	0	-90	49
GPAC0068	AirCore	354742.4	6312462	174.615	0	-90	18
GPAC0069	AirCore	355184.2	6311773	181.398	0	-90	65
GPAC0070	AirCore	355989.8	6306927	170.319	0	-90	54
GPAC0071	AirCore	356144.1	6305204	172.087	0	-90	48
GPAC0072	AirCore	352587.4	6309834	162.716	0	-90	27
GPAC0073	AirCore	353138.9	6310040	163.671	0	-90	46
GPAC0074	AirCore	354257.6	6310564	173.565	0	-90	63
GPAC0075	AirCore	354524.7	6310599	174.652	0	-90	48
GPAC0076	AirCore	355181.1	6310580	175.881	0	-90	49
GPAC0077	AirCore	355578.8	6310586	177.209	0	-90	26
GPAC0078	AirCore	358330.9	6311912	188.295	0	-90	41
GPAC0079	AirCore	358677.1	6312117	184.7	0	-90	37
GPAC0080	AirCore	363969.5	6319542	191.879	0	-90	33
GPAC0081	AirCore	364009.6	6317320	184.97	0	-90	34

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	End of Hole (m)
GPAC0082	AirCore	347179.6	6327158	208.464	0	-90	83
GPAC0083	AirCore	347332.4	6326161	201.661	0	-90	35
GPAC0084	AirCore	352308.4	6320145	193.761	0	-90	75
GPAC0085	AirCore	355817.7	6321751	193.949	0	-90	48
GPAC0086	AirCore	356305.5	6320876	191.07	0	-90	32
GPAC0087	AirCore	356885.2	6319864	184.87	0	-90	59
GPAC0088	AirCore	357271.9	6319207	185.952	0	-90	49
GPAC0089	AirCore	357856.9	6318244	186.551	0	-90	59
GPAC0090	AirCore	358010.9	6317960	188.034	0	-90	61
GPAC0091	AirCore	358338.8	6317318	186.665	0	-90	38
GPAC0092	AirCore	358578.7	6316870	183.413	0	-90	59
GPAC0093	AirCore	358889.5	6316317	186.467	0	-90	41
GPAC0094	AirCore	358913.9	6316377	185.962	0	-90	39
GPAC0095	AirCore	360210.7	6314084	186.907	0	-90	35

JORC 2012 – Table1: Splinter Rock

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

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.*	• Geochemical sampling was undertaken by sampling of metre interval samples returned from the cyclone of a conventional aircore drilling rig. • Certified reference samples, duplicates and blank samples were inserted into the sample stream such as to represent approximately 5% of the samples submitted to the laboratory for analysis • Two composite samples were collected over three metre intervals – the first (the A sample) being submitted for laboratory analysis and the second (the B sample) being retained as a reference. A sample from each metre was collected and stored in a chip tray for logging and x-ray diffraction analysis
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).*	• Air core drilling was completed by hammer and blade industry standard drilling techniques • Aircore is considered to be an appropriate drilling technique for saprolite clay • Drilling used blade bits of 87mmØ with 3m length drill rods to blade refusal.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Air core recoveries were not recorded but are not considered to be materially biased, given the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	nature of the geology and samples. • Holes are wide and irregular spaced regional exploration drilling designed to test anomalies • The assay data will be analysed against control samples and historical assays for any indications of 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.*	• A sample from each metre was collected and stored in a chip tray for logging • Geological logs recorded lithology, colour and weathering.
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.*	• A composite sample of ~ 3kg for analysis was taken using a scoop from each metre pile to subsample 1 to 1.5kg sample. This was then dispatched to the laboratory. • A second composite sample was similarly taken and stored on site as a reference • Air core samples were a mix of wet and dry • Certified reference samples, duplicates and blank samples were inserted into the sample stream such as to represent approximately 5% of the samples submitted to the laboratory for analysis

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.*
		• "A Samples" were submitted for chemical analysis using industry standard sample preparation and analytical techniques including:
		  • Riffle split all "A samples" to 50:50 bagging one half as a coarse reject for storage
		  • Pulverise the balance of the material via LM-5
		  • Generate a standard 300g master pulp packet
		  • Bag the balance as a bulk pulp master for storage
		• Multi-Element Ultra Trace method ME-MS61r for exploration in soils or sediments. 4-Acid digest on 0.25g sample analysed via ICP-MS and ICP-AES. REEs included.

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.*	• Certified reference samples, duplicates and blank samples were inserted into the sample stream such as to represent approximately 5% of the samples submitted to the laboratory for analysis • No holes were twinned (duplicated). • Data stored in a database, with auto-validation of logging data, • Multielement results (REE) are converted to stoichiometric oxide (REO) using element-to-stoichiometric conversion factors.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<table><tr><th>Element ppm</th><th>Conversion Factor</th><th>Oxide Form</th></tr><tr><td>Ce</td><td>1.1713</td><td>CeO_2</td></tr><tr><td>Dy</td><td>1.1477</td><td>Dy_2O_3</td></tr><tr><td>Er</td><td>1.1435</td><td>Er_2O_3</td></tr><tr><td>Eu</td><td>1.1579</td><td>Eu_2O_3</td></tr><tr><td>Gd</td><td>1.1526</td><td>Gd_2O_3</td></tr><tr><td>Ho</td><td>1.1455</td><td>Ho_2O_3</td></tr><tr><td>La</td><td>1.1728</td><td>La_2O_3</td></tr><tr><td>Lu</td><td>1.1371</td><td>Lu_2O_3</td></tr><tr><td>Nd</td><td>1.1664</td><td>Nd_2O_3</td></tr><tr><td>Pr</td><td>1.1703</td><td>Pr_6O_{11}</td></tr><tr><td>Sm</td><td>1.1596</td><td>Sm_2O_3</td></tr><tr><td>Tb</td><td>1.1510</td><td>Tb_4O_7</td></tr><tr><td>Tm</td><td>1.1421</td><td>Tm_2O_3</td></tr><tr><td>Y</td><td>1.2699</td><td>Y_2O_3</td></tr><tr><td>Yb</td><td>1.1387</td><td>Yb_2O_3</td></tr></table> • Rare earth oxide is the industry accepted form for reporting rare earths. The following calculations are used for compiling REO into their reporting and evaluation groups: • TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = La_2O_3 + CeO_2 + Pr_6O_{11} + Nd_2O_3 + Sm_2O_3 + Eu_2O_3 + Gd_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3 + Ho_2O_3 + Er_2O_3 + Tm_2O_3 + Yb_2O_3 + Lu_2O_3 + Y_2O_3. Note that Y_2O_3 is included in the TREO calculation.
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 were located using a handheld GPS to +/-5m accuracy • Grid system was MGA 94 Zone 51 • Downhole survey was not undertaken, the holes being vertical • No topography control was used, given the relatively flat topography
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.*	• Drill holes were spaced at were wide spaced and at irregular intervals • Downhole samples were taken on 1m intervals
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.*	• Drillholes were vertical and approximately perpendicular to mineralisation
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were taken and dispatched by road freight direct to the analytical laboratory
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The Independent Competent Person reviewed the sampling techniques and data collection. The Independent Competent Person completed a site visit during drilling to verify sampling techniques and data collection.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Grass Patch Project is held by Grass Patch Metals Pty Ltd which is a 100% owned subsidiary of OD6 Metals Ltd. • Granted exploration Licences include E63/2151, E63/2152, E63/2154, E63/2185. Pending Applications are E63/2153 and E74/693 • The ELs predominantly overly freehold agricultural land used for crop and livestock farming to the south. • The Company has a Native Title Land Access agreements with Esperance Tjaltjraak Native Title Aboriginal Corporation. The tenements are in good standing with no known impediments outside the usual course of exploration licenses.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• An Independent Geological Report was completed by of Sahara Natural Resources and included in the Company's Prospectus dated 10 May 2022. • Historic soil and ground water work is as detailed in independent geologists report in the Prospectus ASX Announcement dated 20 June 2022 • The historical data has been assessed and is considered of reasonable quality and useful in exploration targeting.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The potential rare earth mineralisation at the Grass Patch Project occurs in the weathered profile (in-situ regolith clays). • The current working hypothesis is that the emplacement of rare earths is through ground water mobilisation and dispersion from an yet unkown source.

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.*
		• All drill results are reported to the ASX in line with ASIC requirements
		• A summary of material drill hole information ins included in the Drill Hole Data table included above
		• No material has been excluded.
		• Assay results have yet to be received and are thus not included

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No cut-off grades or data aggregation methods have been utilised • Multielement results (REE) are converted to stoichiometric oxide (REO) using element-to-stoichiometric conversion factors.

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').*	• Drillholes drilled vertical and orthogonal to generally flat to shallow dipping clay mineralisation. • Drilled width is approximately true width.
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.*	• Data is currently being compiled and reviewed whilst waiting for laboratory assays thus no cross sections are presented.
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 drillhole results have been reported including those drill holes where no significant intersection was recorded. • Electromagnetic data processing presented in this release is across all tenure at Grass Patch. Further work on the remainder of the project is underway
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All material data available is reported.
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.*	• Further work will include additional air core drilling, core drilling (e.g sonic or push-tube drilling, mineralogy, metallurgical testwork and study work.