

ASX Announcement

February 16 2023

FURTHER OUTCROPPING PEGMATITES PROVIDE ADDITIONAL DRILL TARGETS

Lightning Minerals (LIM or the Company) is pleased to report the Company's geology team has completed site visits across its Dundas, Mt Jewell and Mailman Hill projects. The visit has verified desktop information with a view to refining the Company's exploration strategy across all project areas. Positive rock chip results have also been returned for an earlier reconnaissance trip completed in December 2022. The Company is focused on an accelerated exploration strategy for lithium and critical minerals.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Further pegmatite outcrops identified within tenement E63/2001 – drill targets identified**
- **Positive rock chip analysis results**
- **Programme of Work (PoW) approvals received**

The Lightning Minerals' geology team have completed site visits to the Company's assets at Dundas, Mt Jewell and Mailman Hill, including reconnaissance of potential drill targets at the Company's flagship Dundas projects. Field investigation of geophysical targets that were identified in February¹ as well further investigation of the lithium-rubidium soil anomaly were a key purpose of the trip.

Visits to the Company's other projects, Mt Jewell and Mailman Hill, were designed to provide further confidence to the exploration strategy. A small number of surface samples were collected at these projects to assess and optimise exploration techniques for potential future programs.

Lightning Minerals Chief Executive Officer Alex Biggs said, "It's great to see our team on the ground at our projects completing hands on exploration work with a view to further refining our exploration strategy. It is positive to see that all our recent results at our Dundas project support our thesis of the region as an emerging lithium and critical minerals province. It is now pertinent to begin definition of clear exploration targets that can be tested through drilling".

¹ASX announcement 09 February 2023

DUNDAS PROJECTS

Field reconnaissance activities were undertaken at the Dundas projects with a primary focus on ground truthing recently identified geophysical targets. Nineteen of the twenty-eight geophysical target locations were visited, and the surface expression was confirmed at each location. Access for potential future exploration drilling programs was also confirmed.

TENEMENT E63/2001

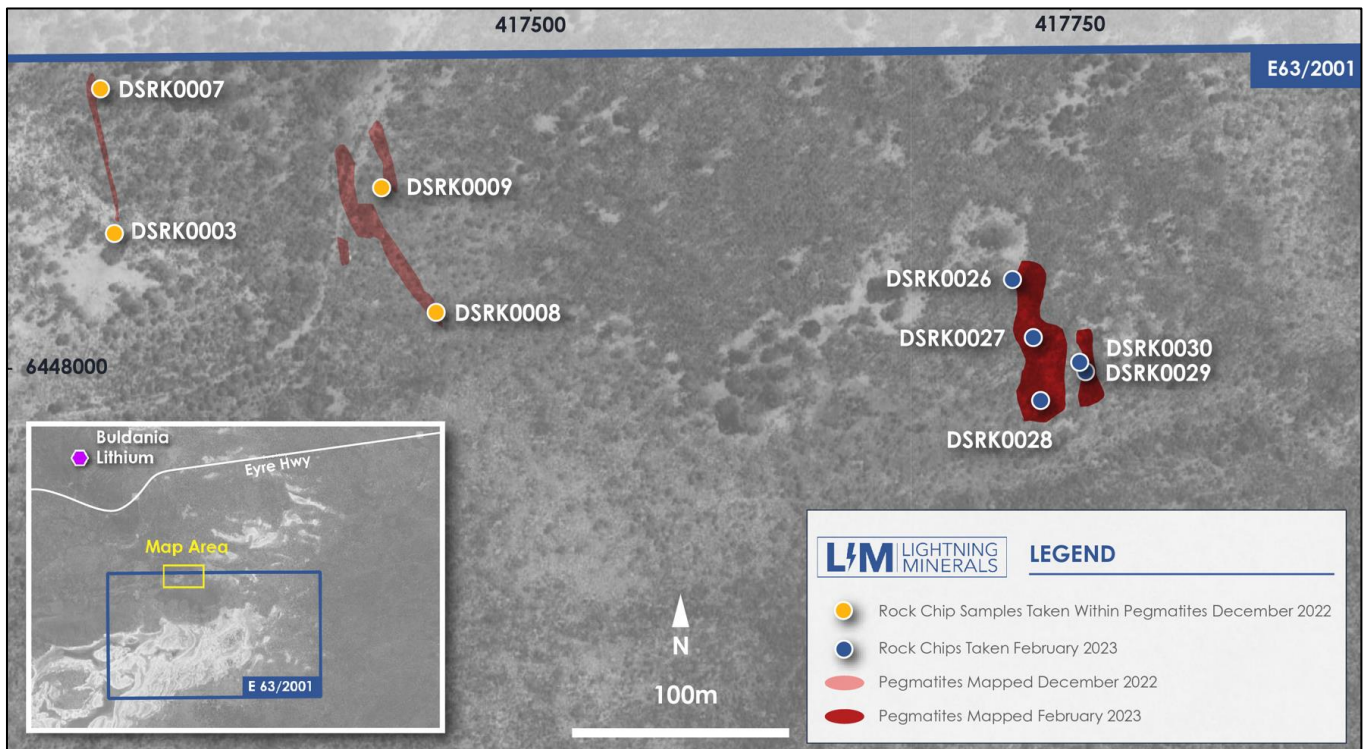
During the investigation of geophysical target DS_15 within E63/2001, further outcropping pegmatites were identified as shown in Figure 1. These pegmatites lie approximately 300m to the east of those reported in ASX announcement dated 13th December 2022 (Figure 2). The north-south striking outcrop consists of two quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatites daylighting intermittently over a strike length of approximately 60m. The pegmatites are of variable width, with a maximum outcrop width of ~7m, the true width of the pegmatites is difficult to ascertain due to cover. Five rock chip samples were taken (DSRK00026-30) across the outcrop to assess geochemistry for the appropriate fractionation conditions likely to host of lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites. Sample locations are shown in Figure 2.

Figure 1: Pegmatite outcrop identified within E63/2001 during February field reconnaissance. Photograph taken looking South from location 417731mE, 6447983mN (MGA94-Zone51)



Note: The reporting of pegmatites are field observations and are not indicative of mineralisation. Further exploration work including an assessment of the current soil and rock chip sampling results and follow up drilling and sampling are required to confirm the presence of any mineralisation.

Figure 2: Mapped Pegmatite outcrops within E63/2001 showing rock chip sampling locations from Table 1 (below) and new rock chip locations plotted on aerial photography (MGA94 Zone51)



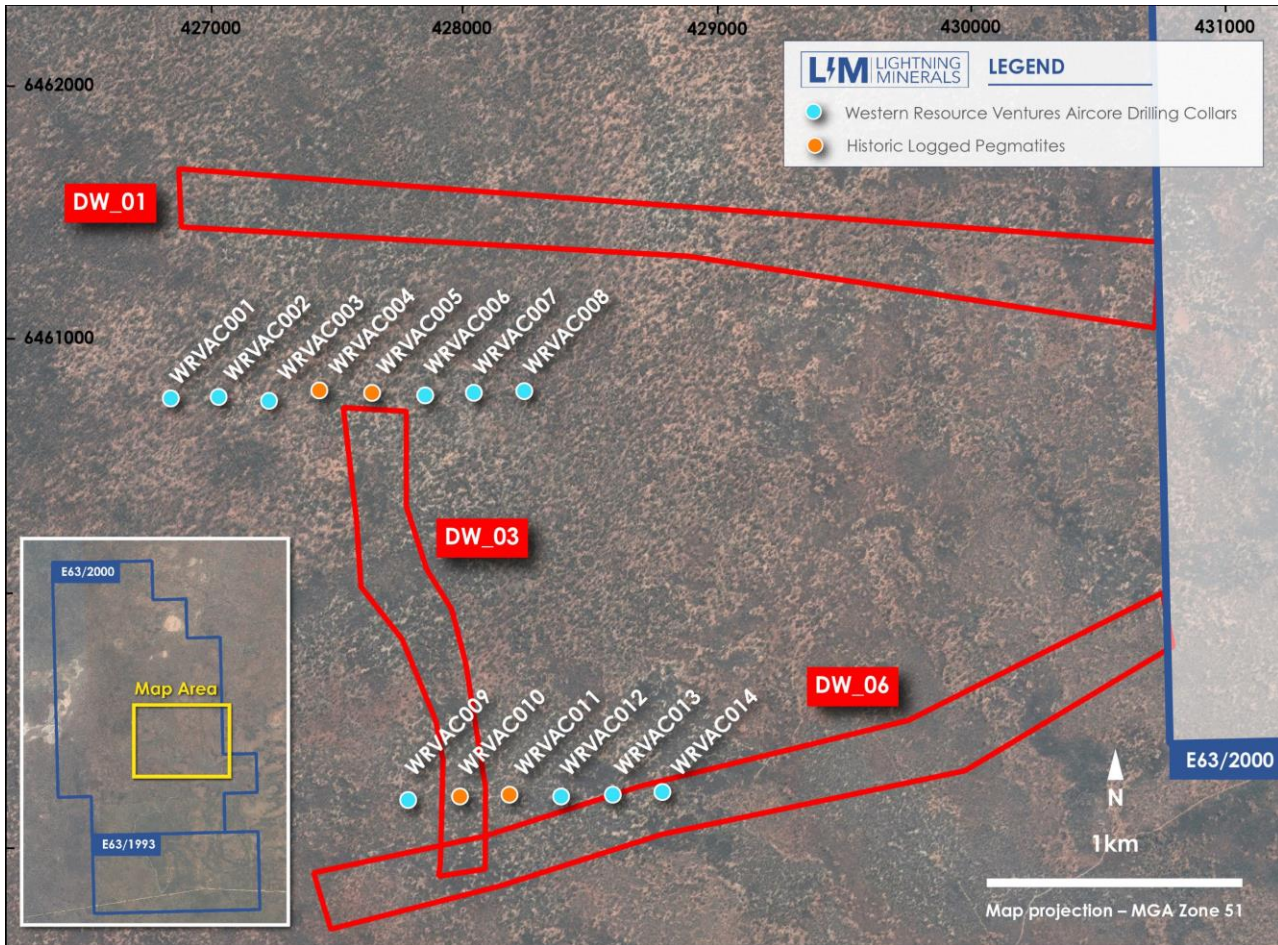
Follow up reconnaissance of the lithium and rubidium in soil anomaly within E63/2001 was performed during the site visit. Field observations report an extensive weathering profile along with alluvial cover over the anomaly area, minor quartz and feldspar float material is however present. Drilling programs are now being designed to further investigate the source of the soil anomalism.

TENEMENT E63/2000

Field investigation of geophysical targets DS_01, DS_03, and DS_06 that were identified in the Company's recent announcement¹ was also undertaken. This included field confirmation of five metres of pegmatite logged within historic aircore drilling completed by West Resource Ventures in 2019 (Figure 3). Pegmatites were described in historic logging as "Very coarse-grained quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite slightly or partially weathered to clays". Drill spoil containing pegmatite chips was confirmed at the location of historical drill hole WRVAC010. The remaining drill spoil piles were in poor condition and as such no sampling was conducted.

Drill intercepts along the northern West Resource Ventures aircore drill traverse (Figure 3) were unable to be verified, the drill sites had been rehabilitated and drill spoil destroyed. Follow up desktop review and modelling of historic drill data will be undertaken with a view to complete additional drilling in this area.

Figure 3: Historical 'West Resource Ventures' pegmatite intercepts and geophysical targets (highlighted in red) within Dundas Project tenure E63/2000



ROCK CHIP ANALYSIS

Rock Chip sample results have been returned from prior reconnaissance stage samples taken during December 2022 (Table 1 and Appendix 2). Results are encouraging with the potassium/rubidium (K/Rb) geochemistry of the outcropping pegmatites indicating the correct geochemical markers of lithium – caesium – tantalum (LCT) pegmatites.

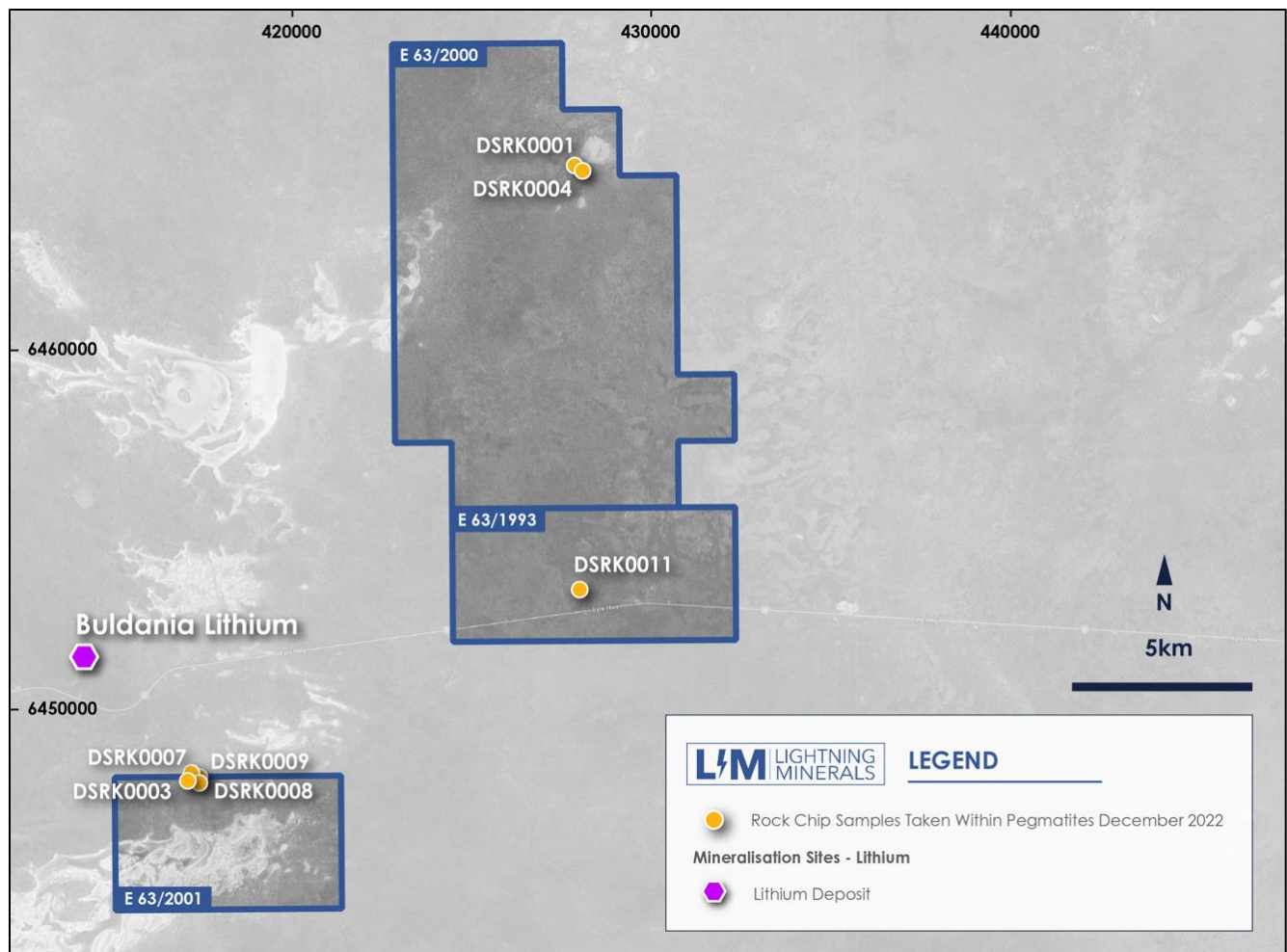
Table 1: Pegmatite Rock Chip results from Dundas Project. Notable K/Rb ratios are bolded (MGA94 Zn51)

SAMPLE ID	Easting	Northing	DESCRIPTION	K/Rb Ratio	Be ppm	Cs ppm	K ppm	Li ppm	Nb ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm
DSRK0001	427869	6465151	Small pegmatite vein within Monzogranite	37.48	12	30.1	19000	10.3	79.4	507	19.5	14
DSRK0004	427995	6465024	Highly weathered pegmatite	39.70	8.07	68.7	40100	4.1	51.7	1010	4.5	13.6
DSRK0003	417307	6448058	Pegmatite outcrop, mod weathering	31.99	54.8	12.9	43500	5.6	34.3	1360	9.3	31.3
DSRK0007	417301	6448130	Pegmatite, moderate to strongly weathered	19.25	15.1	21.7	56800	12.3	72.9	2950	14.5	23.5
DSRK0008	417456	6448026	Pegmatite, moderate to strongly weathered	52.87	13	0.4	497	3.1	53.6	9.4	11.4	33.2
DSRK0009	417431	6448084	Pegmatite, moderately to strongly weathered	35.75	8.07	7.3	25100	15.3	60.6	702	19.5	22
DSRK0011	428020	6453348	Pegmatite, moderately to strongly weathered	56.36	1.63	12	62000	10.2	10.7	1100	0.7	0.7

The potassium/rubidium (K/Rb) ratios are a tool used to indicate the fractionation state and mineralisation potential of pegmatites, with spodumene-bearing pegmatites typically having a ratio between 5 and 40 K/Rb. The lithium tenor within the returned samples is subdued, which can be expected as outcropping lithologies are moderately to intensely weathered. The mobility of lithium within the weathered profile is well documented and can readily leach and deplete the tenor from the sampled horizon. Drill testing beneath the oxidised pegmatite outcrops is being planned.

Locations for pegmatite samples taken across the Dundas projects is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Rock chip sampling locations from table 1 above plotted on aerial photography (MGA94 Zone51)



DUNDAS PROJECT WORK PROGRAMS

Soil sampling programs continue across the Dundas projects. To date the program has collected approximately 64% of 2,700 planned samples, with sampling initially being completed on a 400m x 400m grid spacing. Closer spaced sampling may be undertaken where geological prospectivity has been identified.

Programme of Work (PoW) applications are being developed across Dundas Project tenure, with one PoW approval received for drilling within E63/2001. Further permitting works for heritage and environmental clearances are now in progress.

MT JEWELL SITE VISIT

Due to the lack of outcrop at the Mt Jewell Project field reconnaissance activities were rudimentary. Validation of historic ultramafic drill intercepts were completed within remnant drill spoil. Confirmation of historic diamond drill collar locations was completed to enable creation of spatially accurate 3D geological models for future drill targeting purposes. Suitable site access routes for potential future exploration programs were also identified.

PoW approval received for drilling within Mt Jewell tenement. Further permitting works for heritage and environmental clearances are now in progress.

MAILMAN HILL SITE VISIT

Field reconnaissance activities at the Mailman Hill project focused on the potential geological extension of a >100,000 Oz JORC compliant gold resource (Crawford Project) owned and operated by Cavalier Resources Limited (ASX: CVR) that sits proximal to the Mailman Hill tenure. Confirmation of access routes for potential drill campaigns were also identified. A small soil orientation programme was undertaken to confirm appropriateness of analysis techniques should a more widespread soil sampling campaign be undertaken in the future.

PoW approval received for drilling within Mailman Hill tenement. Further permitting works for heritage and environmental clearances are now in progress.

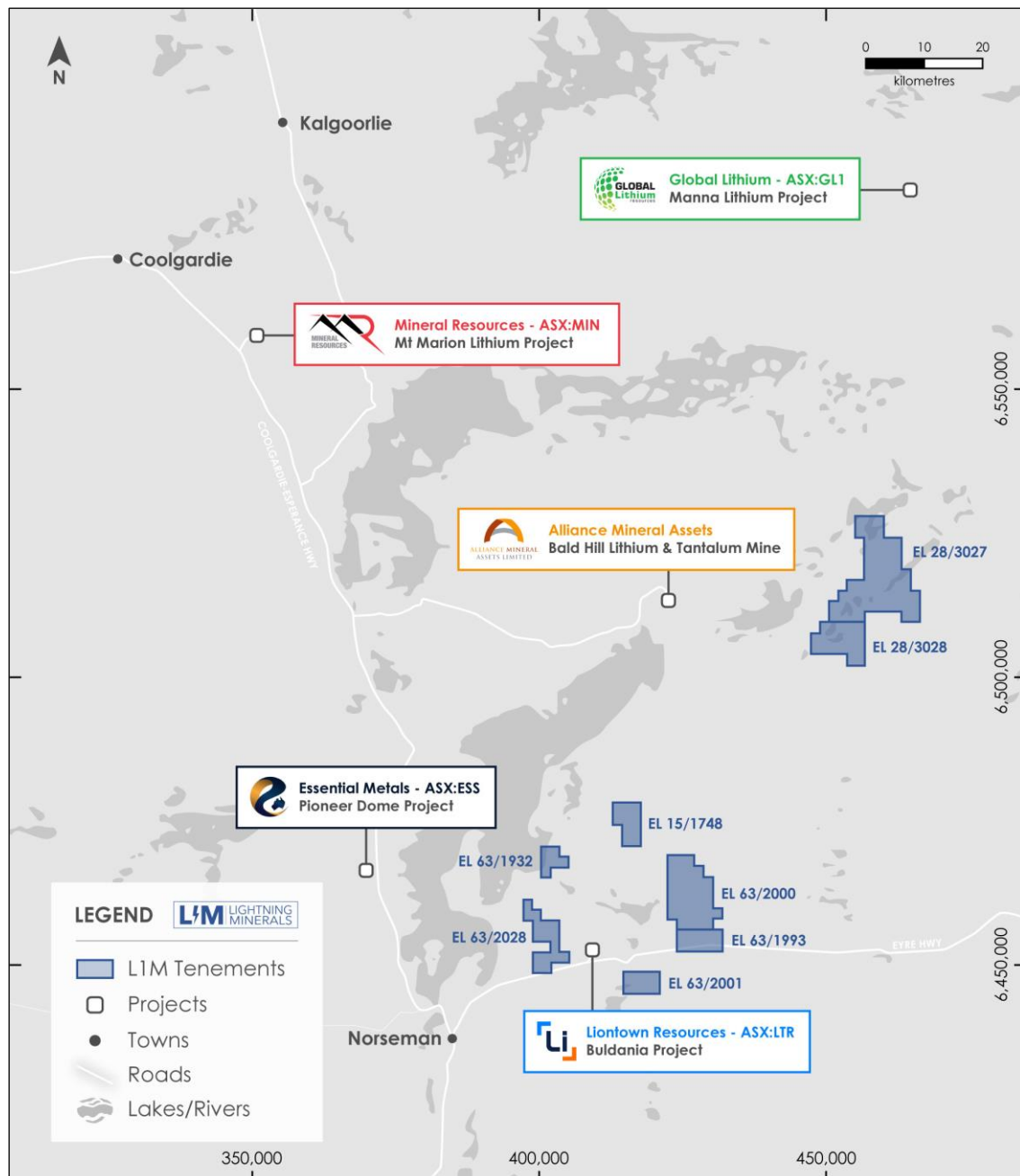
DUNDAS PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Dundas Project area is located near Norseman in Western Australia and comprises eight tenements totalling approximately 454km². Norseman has a strong history of mining dating back to 1892 and is located 190km south of Kalgoorlie. Historically, Norseman and the Dundas area has experienced mining in gold and nickel although over recent years the region has become an emerging lithium and critical minerals province with multiple discoveries and significant exploration activity.

There are two project areas at Dundas:

- South/western tenements surrounding Lontown Resources' Buldania/Anna lithium project, and,
- North/eastern tenements approximately 30km to the east of Alliance Mineral Assets' Bald Hill lithium-tantalum mine.

Figure 5: Location of Lightning Minerals' Dundas Project Tenure



OTHER PROJECTS

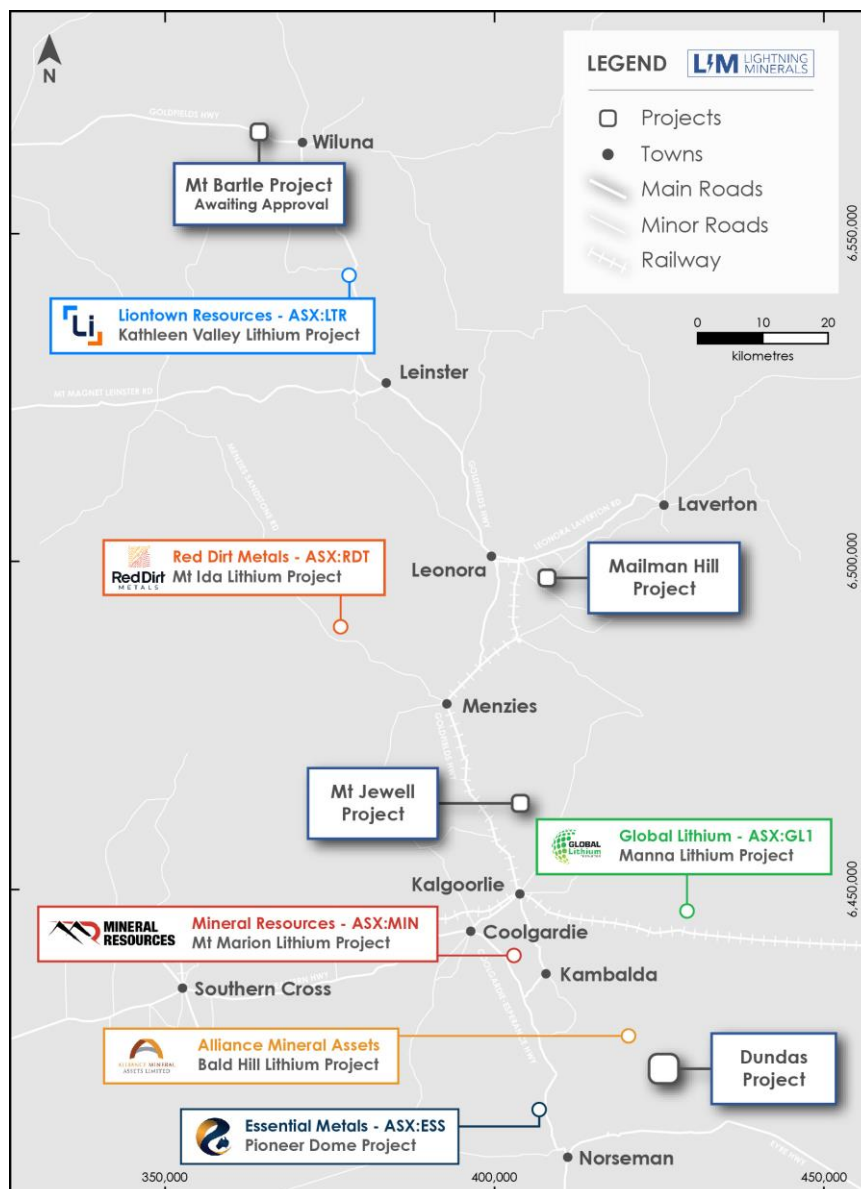
The Company also has 100% interest in the Mt Jewell, Mailman Hill projects to the north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. The Company also holds 100% interest in the Mt Bartle project where licence applications are pending.

The Mt Jewell project covers approximately 9km² and is highly prospective for nickel with dominant lithologies consisting of mafic and ultramafic domains. Mt Jewell is in the locality of the high-grade Silver Swan, Carr Boyd and Scotia historic nickel mines.

The Mailman Hill project covers approximately 102km² and is located 25km east of Leonora and 10km west of the Murrin Murrin nickel project. The Project is prospective for both gold and nickel.

The Mt Bartle project covers approximately 396km² and is prospective for base metals. The project is located in the locality of the Magellan lead mine and 27km north-west of the mining centre of Wiluna.

Figure 6: Location of Lightning Minerals' projects



**This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors.
-ends**

ABOUT LIGHTNING MINERALS

Lightning Minerals is a mineral exploration company, listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX:LTM) and focused on the exploration of critical minerals and lithium at its tenements across Western Australia. The Company's flagship Dundas project is located in the prolific Dundas region of Western Australia. The Company also has other projects in Western Australia, Mt Jewell, Mt Bartle and Mailman Hill prospective for base metals and critical minerals.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Information included in this release constitutes forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as “may”, “will”, “expect”, “intend”, “plan”, “estimate”, “anticipate”, “continue”, and “guidance”, or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the Company and its management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company's business and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company's control.

Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information contained herein that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Jarrad Woodland, who is a Competent Person and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Woodland is a full-time employee of the company. Mr Woodland has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Woodland consents to the inclusion of his name in the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters have not materially changed. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

APPENDIX 1: DUNDAS – JORC CODE 2012 TABLE 1 CRITERIA

The Table below summarises the assessment and reporting criteria used for exploration results for the Lightning Minerals Exploration Projects and reflects the guidelines in Table 1 of The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC 2012 Code).

SECTION 1 - SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Dundas Project rock chip samples were collected at the natural surface. Dundas rock chip sample weights are approximately 1-3kg. The 'LabWest Minerals Analysis' - MMA-04_MS analytical technique is considered appropriate for the target commodities and the stage of exploration works.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (N/A)
Drill sample recovery	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Logging	<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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock Chip samples are photographed, described, and journaled noting mineralogy, weathering and landform to the best ability of the contracting or company geologist. Rock chip sample descriptions are adequate given the extent of weathering.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample preparation for the Dundas Project rock chip geochemistry program follows best practice as advised LabWest Minerals Analysis whom is accredited to ISO17025. Rock Chip sample sizes are approximately 1-3kg and are considered representative and appropriate for the analytical technique. Dundas rock chip samples were collected on a discretionary basis, due to this sample spacings are irregular and focused over areas with adequate outcrop.

	<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. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The analysis of rock chip samples by LabWest using the MMA-04_MS method is adequate at this early stage of exploration. LabWest uses internal QAQC process The remaining reject/pulp sample has been retained
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling results reported. No twinned holes or drilling results are reported. Primary rock sample locations are collected electronically via a handheld GPS – Garmin GPSMap 62s. No adjustments have been applied to laboratory geochemical assay results.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handheld Garmin GPS instruments were used to locate the sample sites, these instruments are understood to be accurate within a nominal $\pm 5\text{m}$ in the horizontal and vertical planes. This spatial location accuracy is considered adequate for early reconnaissance exploration programs. All samples were collected in the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) system. (MGA94, Zone 51)
Data spacing and distribution	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dundas rock chip samples were collected on a discretionary basis by company geologists, due to this sample spacings are irregular and focused over areas with adequate outcrop and perceived geological prospectivity. The reporting of pegmatites are field observations and are not indicative of mineralisation. Further exploration work including an assessment of the current soil and rock chip sampling results and follow up drilling and sampling are required to confirm the presence of any mineralisation. There is no known sample representivity to mineralisation at this early stage of exploration sampling. No compositing undertaken on rock chip samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strike of geological units across the Dundas project is variable. Rock Chip sampling of outcropping pegmatite lithologies is based upon the discretion of the field geologist. Sample selection contained within this report are considered representative of the immediate location at which sampling took place. No specific structures or known trends of mineralisation within the pegmatites have received biased targeting.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were secured in closed HDPE bags and stored under lock and key by company geologists during the field campaign. Samples were delivered to a field contractor for transportation to Perth based laboratories.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews of sampling techniques have been conducted to date.

SECTION 2 - REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Dundas Projects are located ~600km east of Perth and 20 to 50 km ENE of Norseman in Western Australia. The Mailman Hill Project (E15/1748) is approximately 25km due East of Leonora, WA, and the Mt Jewell Project (E27/566) is approximately 55km due north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. The Dundas Project areas total ~450km² and comprises eight granted exploration licences separated into two exploration areas – Dundas North (E28/3027 and E28/3028) and Dundas South (E15/1748, E63/1932, E63/1993, E63/2000, E63/2001, and E63/2028) The Dundas tenements are covered by the Ngadju Determined Native Title Claim (WCD2014/004). The Mailman Hill Project is covered by the Nyalpa Pirniku Native title claim. The Mt Jewell Project is covered by Native Title claims – Maduwongga NNTT No. 5087, Kakarra Part A NNTT No. 6068 The Tenements are considered in good standing at the time of this report.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project area has been explored predominantly for Gold and Nickel by various prior parties. More recent exploration at the Dundas projects has included a focus on Lithium via explorers such as Matsa Resources (2008-2018), West Resource Ventures (2018 – 2019), and Lione Resources (2018-2020). The result of historical work on company tenure is described in numerous publicly available Geological Society of Western Australia publications. Review of the considerable historic exploration activities is ongoing; data is being collated into company databases as per industry standard data collection practice.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No known mineral deposits occur within project tenure. There are publicly reported occurrences of Lithium – Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) pegmatites within acceptable proximity to the Dundas Project exploration tenure The Dundas Project is located at the southern-eastern end of the Norseman-Wiluna Belt within the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The project area sits adjacent to the Jerdacuttup Fault which represents the boundary or the Archaean Yilgarn Craton with the adjacent Proterozoic Albany-Fraser Province. The Mailman Hill project area overlies the Pig Well Graben and the Murrin Greenstone Belt. The Keith-Kilkenny Lineament, which forms the boundary of the Menangina and Murrin Domains, runs through the western portion of the tenement and is thought to have controlled the formation of the Pig Well Graben. The Mt Jewell Project lies on the eastern margin of the Boorara Domain and is within the north-northwest trending Black Swan Komatiite Complex. The entire Mt Jewell tenement has colluvial cover obscuring bedrock lithologies.
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (N/A)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. <p>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.</p>	
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No levelling of the raw geochemical data was undertaken. Images of the rock chip sampling locations have been generated using QGis software. No metal equivalents values are reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>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.</p> <p>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').</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any relationship between reported geochemical results and potential mineralisation is unknown at the time of the report.
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate two-dimensional plans have been included in the body of this announcement; these plans suitably represent the nature of surface geochemical sampling.
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representative reporting of rock chip results is shown in Figure 2, Figure 4 and Table 1 of the above report. A subset of the raw assay data is shown in Appendix 2, this includes all rock chips taken including those within granites and rock of unknown composition for exploration investigation activities.
Other substantive exploration data	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful data and relevant information has been included in the body of the report.
Further work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field validation of soil geochemical anomalies by company geologists is planned Infill soil and auger sampling campaigns will be considered to infill the 400m x 400m sampling grid to a higher resolution. Planning of follow up Aircore, Reverse Circulation or Diamond Drilling of Geochemical targets is under consideration

APPENDIX 2: ROCK CHIP SAMPLING RESULTS INCLUDING SAMPLES TAKEN OUTSIDE OF TARGETED PEGMATITES

SAMPLE ID	MGA_E Zn51	MGA_N Zn51	DESCRIPTION	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	K (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
DSRK0001	427869	6465151	Small pegmatite vein within Monzogranite	12	30.1	19000	10.3	79.4	507	19.5	14
DSRK0002	417075	6447921	Monzogranite for geochemistry	0.38	1.9	6920	25.7	2.1	28.3	0.4	0.13
DSRK0003	417307	6448058	Pegmatite outcrop, moderate weathering	54.8	12.9	43500	5.6	34.3	1360	9.3	31.3
DSRK0004	427995	6465024	Highly weathered pegmatite	8.07	68.7	40100	4.1	51.7	1010	4.5	13.6
DSRK0005	415468	6445690	Monzogranite with dyke + shearing + quartz	1.13	1.5	36000	12.3	2	120	0.3	0.23
DSRK0006	415746	6446077	Calcrete/silcrete	0.18	0.1	200	3.9	0.01	1.3	0.01	0.07
DSRK0007	417301	6448130	Pegmatite, moderately to strongly weathered	15.1	21.7	56800	12.3	72.9	2950	14.5	23.5
DSRK0008	417456	6448026	Pegmatite, moderately to strongly weathered	13	0.4	497	3.1	53.6	9.4	11.4	33.2
DSRK0009	417431	6448084	Pegmatite, moderately to strongly weathered	8.07	7.3	25100	15.3	60.6	702	19.5	22
DSRK0010	417431	6448081	Ultramafic? highly weathered	1.41	3.8	11800	62.8	2.4	182	0.9	0.25
DSRK0011	428020	6453348	Pegmatite, moderately to strongly weathered	1.63	12	62000	10.2	10.7	1100	0.7	0.7
DSRK0012	428018	6453346	Granite	2.37	5.4	33200	42.1	2	120	1	0.28
DSRK0013	451726	6505855	Weathered granite	2.36	5	21800	19.2	1.4	83.1	0.6	0.1
DSRK0014	451619	6505840	Quartz contact	1.45	1.6	26000	12.7	0.01	76.9	0.6	0.01
DSRK0015	451422	6505983	Granite? weathered	4.09	23.8	55600	11	2.6	829	0.7	1.87