ASX Announcement

3 April 2023

Burley to acquire 100% ownership of Bouvier Lithium Project, Quebec, Canada

HIGHLIGHTS

- The **Bouvier Lithium Project** is strategically located **14 km northwest of Burley's 100% - owned Chubb Lithium Project** in the Tier-1 Lithium Province of Quebec, Canada
- **Mine developments and a local operating lithium concentrator in the Abitibi District,** surrounding the Chubb and Bouvier Lithium Projects, include:
  - The Sayona Mining Ltd (ASX: SYA) and Piedmont Lithium Inc's North American Lithium (NAL) mining operations, with Mineral Resources reported to total 119Mt at 1.1% Li_2O; and
  - The Authier Lithium Project, 10 Km Southwest of Bouvier Project which is a proposed satellite mine for spodumene blending ore for the NAL Concentrator[1]
- **Drilling at Bouvier** by Newfoundland Discovery Corp in 2022 reported multiple significant Lithium results including[2]:
  - **4.1m at 1.12% Li_2O** from 19.1m and **3.1m at 1.5% Li_2O** from 81.9m in 22-BOU-001
  - **10.1m at 0.75% Li_2O** from 116.6m ***inc.*** **6m at 1.00% Li_2O** from 116.6m in 22-BOU-002
- **Drilling by Lithium Americas Corp** in the 1950's reported mineralisation intersected in drilling over a strike length of 220m to the west from the above-mentioned results. Multiple substantial widths of spodumene bearing pegmatites were logged but were not assayed for lithium and warrant priority drill testing, including[3]
  - **13.7m of logged spodumene pegmatite** from 35.2m in hole 7 (drilled 1953)
  - **11.9m of logged spodumene pegmatite** from 39.5m in hole 8 (1953)
  - **7.0m of logged spodumene pegmatite** from 17.7m in hole 1 (1951)

Whilst spodumene has been observed and logged in the historical drilling the relative abundance of spodumene was not recorded. No chemical assays were undertaken from this drilling and no estimate as to the lithium grades can be determined based on the historical geological logging. There is no certainty that the logged pegmatites will contain lithium mineralisation.

- **Rock chip samples collected in 2022 reported grades of up to 2.67 % Li_2O** [4] and mineralisation was open along strike to both the east and west of the sampling area.

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[1] Refer ASX Release for Sayona Mining Limited (ASX: SYA) dated 27 May 2022 www.sayonamining.com.au

[2] Refer to NI43-101 Report prepared by Théberge, D., 2022: Diamond Drilling Program Winter 2022, Bouvier property, NTS 32D08UTM714611 E/5 370 538N Zone 17 Val-d'Or Mining Camp, Quebec, Canada. Prepared for Newfoundland Discovery Corp., July 29, 2022

[3] Refer to appendix "Historical Drill Collar Lithological Logs" for individual reports and page numbers. (GM01336C Drill Logs 1951, GM01336D Drill Logs 1953)

[4] Refer to NI43-101 Report prepared by Michel Boily, 2016, "The Chubb and Bouvier Lithium Properties, Preissac-Lacorne Plutonic Complex, Abitibi Subprovince Quebec, Canada z' (NTS sheets 32D08 and 32C05).

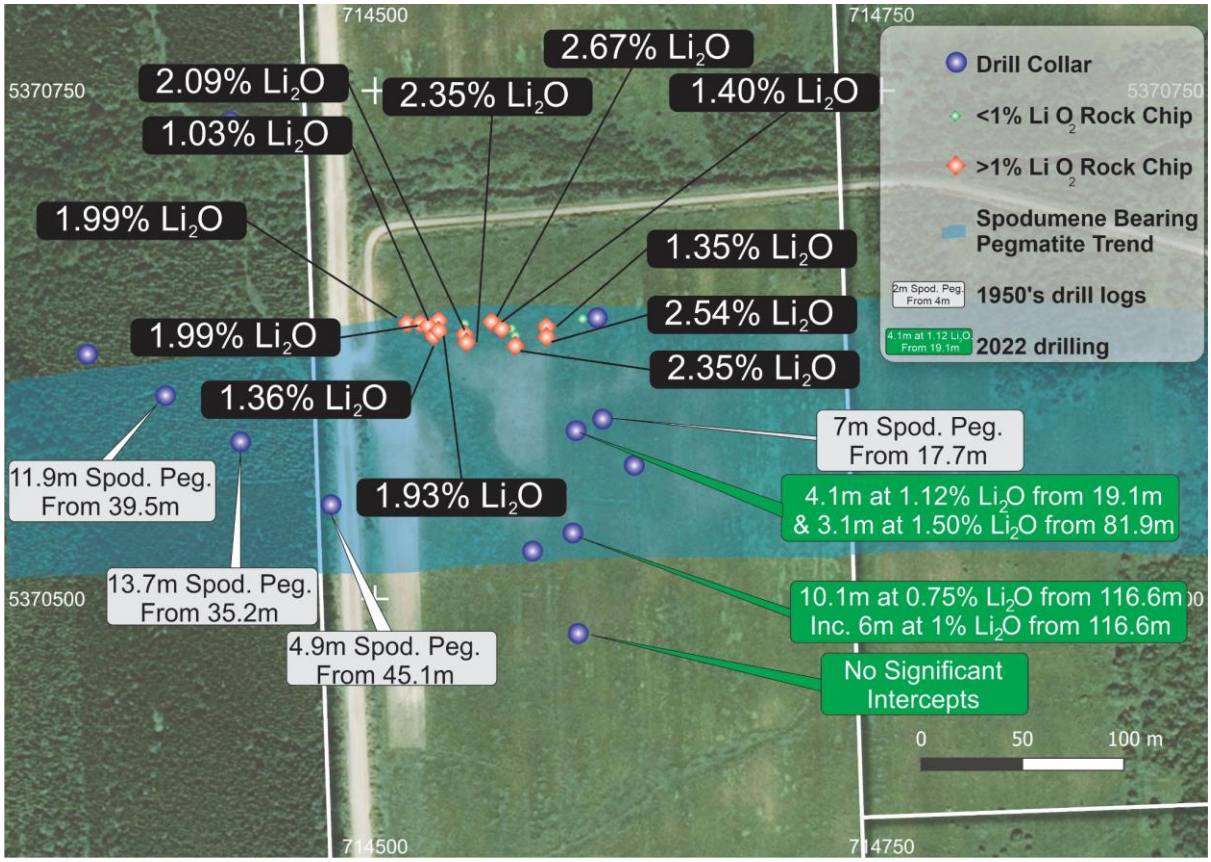

Figure 1: Bouvier Prospect- Historic Exploration Undertaken – Key Intercepts and location of Trenching and Rock chip samples

Emerging mineral explorer, Burley Minerals Ltd (**Burley** or **the Company**) (ASX: **BUR**), is pleased to announce that it has entered into an exclusive agreement to acquire 100% of the **Bouvier Lithium Project in Quebec, Canada.** The Bouvier Lithium Project represents an accretive acquisition of a strategic lithium asset in the Abitibi district of the Quebec Province near to the Company's recently acquired, 100%-owned, Chubb Lithium Project - located 14km to the south-east of the Bouvier Mineral Claims.

The Bouvier Lithium Project is represented by 6 contiguous Mineral Claims in a single block totalling 219 Ha in the Val-d'Or region of the Quebec Province of Canada.

The Project is extremely well-positioned with supporting infrastructure, including excellent sealed road access up to the tenement, operating rail networks within the district, multiple port export options and established towns, mines, and hydro-generated power network systems.

Burley's Managing Director, Mr Wayne Richards commented:

"Burley Minerals signing of a binding agreement to acquire a 100% ownership interest in the Bouvier Lithium Project, located in the heart of the only operating hard-rock Lithium Mine and Concentrator in the Abitibi Hub district of Quebec, is a great and strategic acquisition and has many synergies with our Chubb Lithium Project. The close proximity of these Projects bodes well for future exploration and development potential via the economic utilisation of resources and infrastructure from the same district and surrounding towns.

"The Projects have similar geological identities and structures and are ideally located close to established highways, sealed roads, power grids and the towns of Val-d'Or and Amos – thereby providing ready access to exploration personnel, drilling companies, essential plant and equipment

and laboratory facilities. Both Projects couldn't be more ideally located from an access and logistics perspective.

"The recent acquisition is consistent with Burley's strategy of expanding our Lithium mining assets within the district of the Abitibi Lithium Hub and creates a further opportunity to create value-accretion for shareholders and stakeholders alike at a time of growing lithium demand."

Bouvier Lithium Project Overview:

Located in the strategic heart of the Abitibi Lithium Hub within the Quebec Province of Canada:

The Bouvier Property is located within the Preissac-Lacorne plutonic complex of the Abitibi greenstone belt, in the Saint-Mathieu municipality of Figuery township. The geological setting and structure of the volcano-sedimentary assemblages form an ideal host for lithium-rich pegmatites being located between the Northern Manneville deformation zone and the northern edge of the fertile Lacorne monzogranite pluton.

Bouvier is strategically located 21km west of the North America Lithium Mine and Concentrator (Sayona Mining Limited ASX: SYA, Piedmont Lithium ASX: PLL Joint Venture), which has a Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource totalling 101.9Mt at 1.06% Li_2O[5].

The Bouvier Lithium property is located 43 km north-west of the mining community of Val d'Or, within the province of Quebec, Canada.

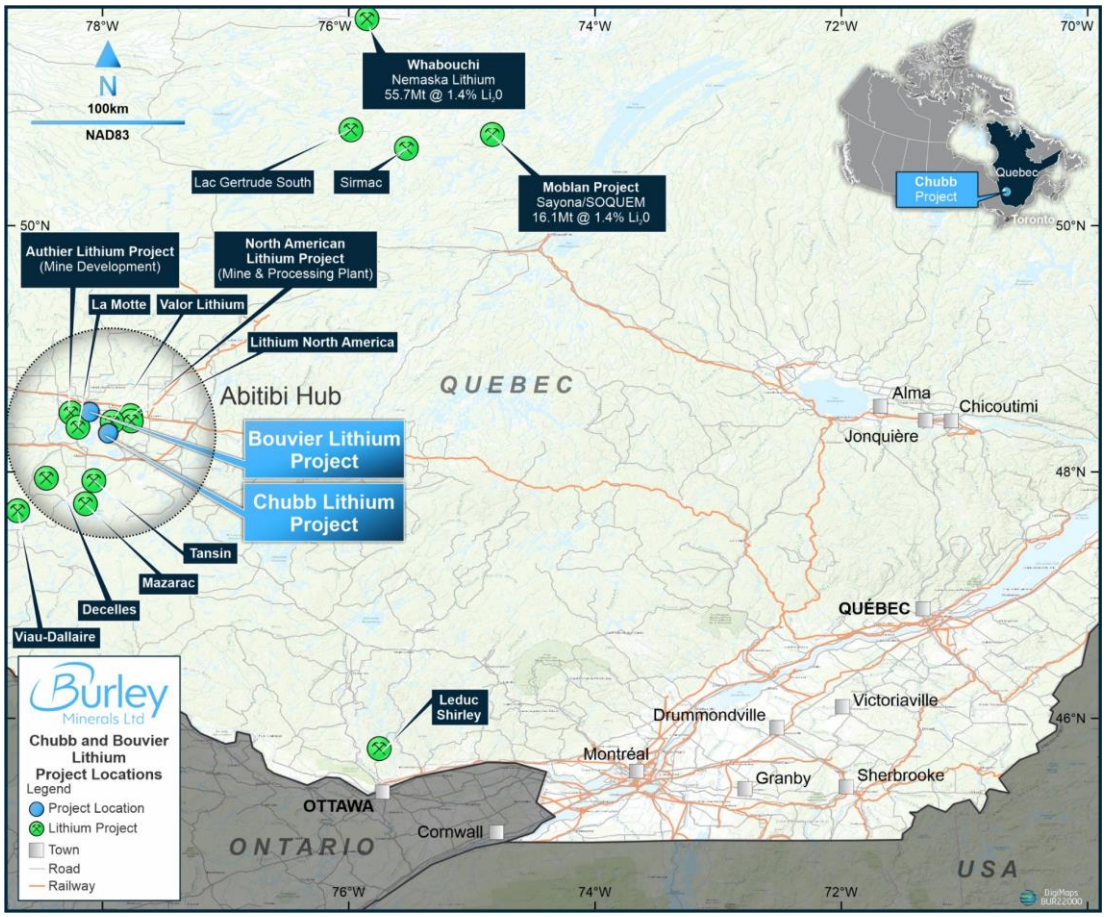

Figure 2: Location of the Bouvier & Chubb Lithium Projects and their respective location to other significant lithium mines, concentrators, infrastructure (road and rail) and port

[5] Refer to Sayona Mining's ASX Presentation dated 22 June 2022

Both the Bouvier and Chubb Lithium Projects are also near to the Authier Lithium Deposit of Sayona Mining Limited which is estimated to contain Measured and Indicated Resources of 17.18 Mt grading 1.01% Li_2O and Inferred resources of 3.76Mt grading 0.98% Li_2O[6].

Collectively, the Authier Project and North American Lithium (LAN) Project are referred to as the Abitibi Lithium Hub, with a combined resource of 119.1 Mt @ 1.1 % Li2O[7]

Figure 2 displays the location of both the Chubb Lithium and Bouvier Project's with respect to developing mines within the southern Quebec provincial region of Abitibiwinni.

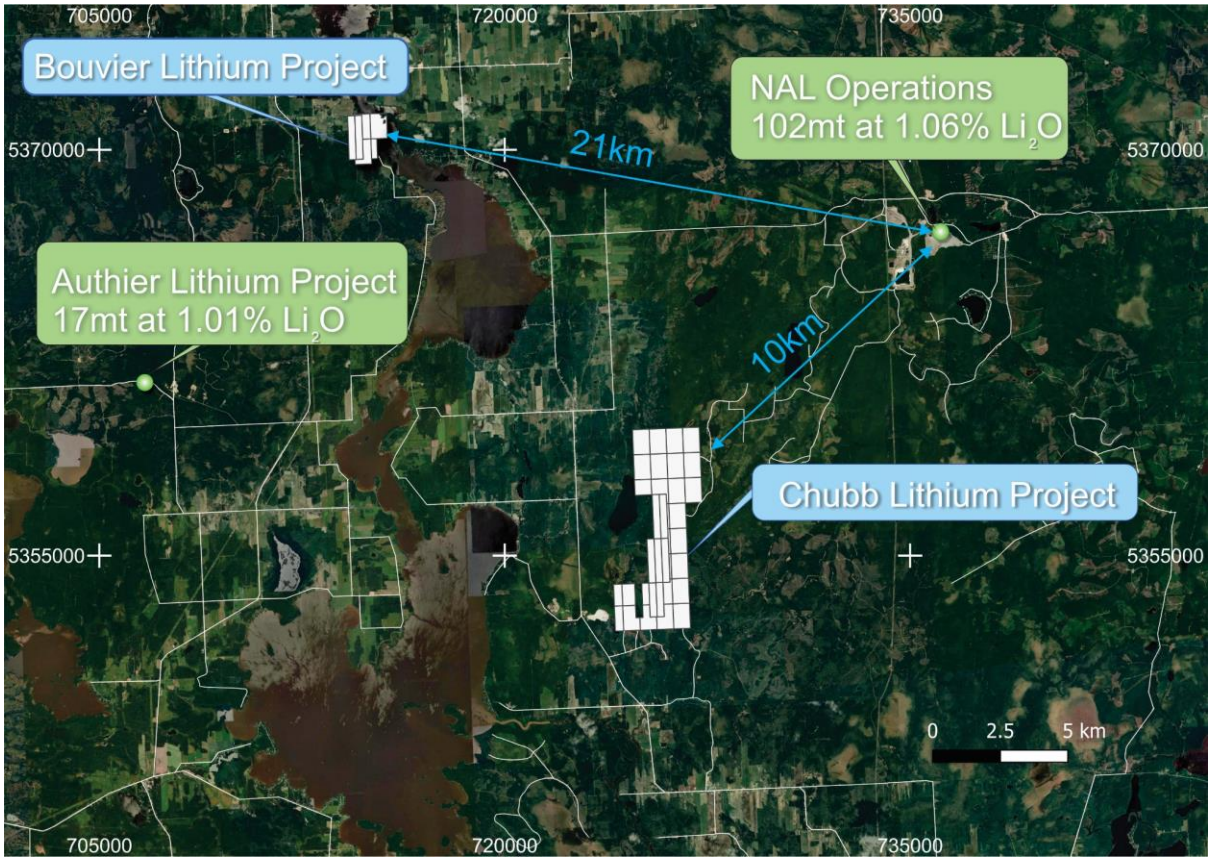

Figure 3: Location map of the Bouvier and Chubb Lithium Projects with respect to the North America Lithium Mine and Processing Plant recently commissioned by Sayona Mining Ltd and Piedmont Lithium Ltd

[6] Refer to Sayona Mining's ASX Presentation dated 22 June 2022

[7] Refer to Sayona Mining's ASX Presentation dated 22 June 2022

Figure 4: Topographic View of Bouvier Project Area – Overlaid with Bouvier's 6 Mineral Claims

Two discrete areas of exploration have been undertaken across the Bouvier Project. These have been described as the Bouvier Prospect (western proponent of tenure – 2 Mineral Claims) and International Prospect (eastern proponent of tenure – 4 Mineral Claims).

Previous Exploration at the Bouvier Prospect:

Discovered in 1947

The Bouvier Prospect was originally discovered by Mr J Cyr in 1947 whereby a field was bulldozed and uncovered a 67x11m "spodumene bearing granitic pegmatite dyke".

First drilled in the 1950's

Lithium Corp of America drilled of a total of 12 diamond drill holes[8]. These holes were geologically logged and reported multiple, substantial widths of spodumene bearing pegmatites but were not assayed for lithium and now warrant priority drill testing. Logged intervals of spodumene bearing pegmatite include:

- **13.7m of logged spodumene pegmatite** from 35.2m in hole (drilled 1953)
- **11.9m of logged spodumene pegmatite** from 39.5m in hole 8 (drilled 1953)
- **7.0m of logged spodumene pegmatite** from 17.7m in hole 1 (drilled 1951)
- **5.5m of logged spodumene pegmatite** from 29.3m in hole 3 (drilled 1951)
- **4.9m of logged spodumene pegmatite** from 45.1m in hole 5 (drilled 1953)

Whilst spodumene has been observed and logged in the historical drilling the relative abundance of spodumene is uncertain. No chemical assays were undertaken from this drilling and no estimate as to the lithium grades can

[8] Refer to appendix "Historical Drill Collar Lithological Logs" for individual reports and page numbers. (GM01336C Drill Logs 1951, GM01336D Drill Logs 1953)

be determined based on the historical geological logging. There is no certainty that the logged pegmatites will contain lithium mineralisation.

Subsequent to this, Mineral International Lithium Mining Corp completed an extensive drilling programme at the International Prospect. Drill logs from the time, [9] record:

- **10.1m of logged spodumene pegmatite** from 100.3m in hole 16 (1954)
- **5.8m of logged spodumene pegmatite** from 75.8m in hole 20 (1954)
- **5.8m of logged spodumene pegmatite** from 72.0m in hole 31 (1955)

Whilst spodumene has been observed and logged in the historical drilling the relative abundance of spodumene is uncertain. No chemical assays were undertaken from this drilling and no estimate as to the lithium grades can be determined based on the historical geological logging. There is no certainty that the logged pegmatites will contain lithium mineralisation.

Recent exploration including trenching in Year 2010

Hill Industries in 2010 dug six north-south orientated trenches parallel to the granitic pegmatite dyke over a length of 100m. Channel samples were collected from two main granitic pegmatite dykes.

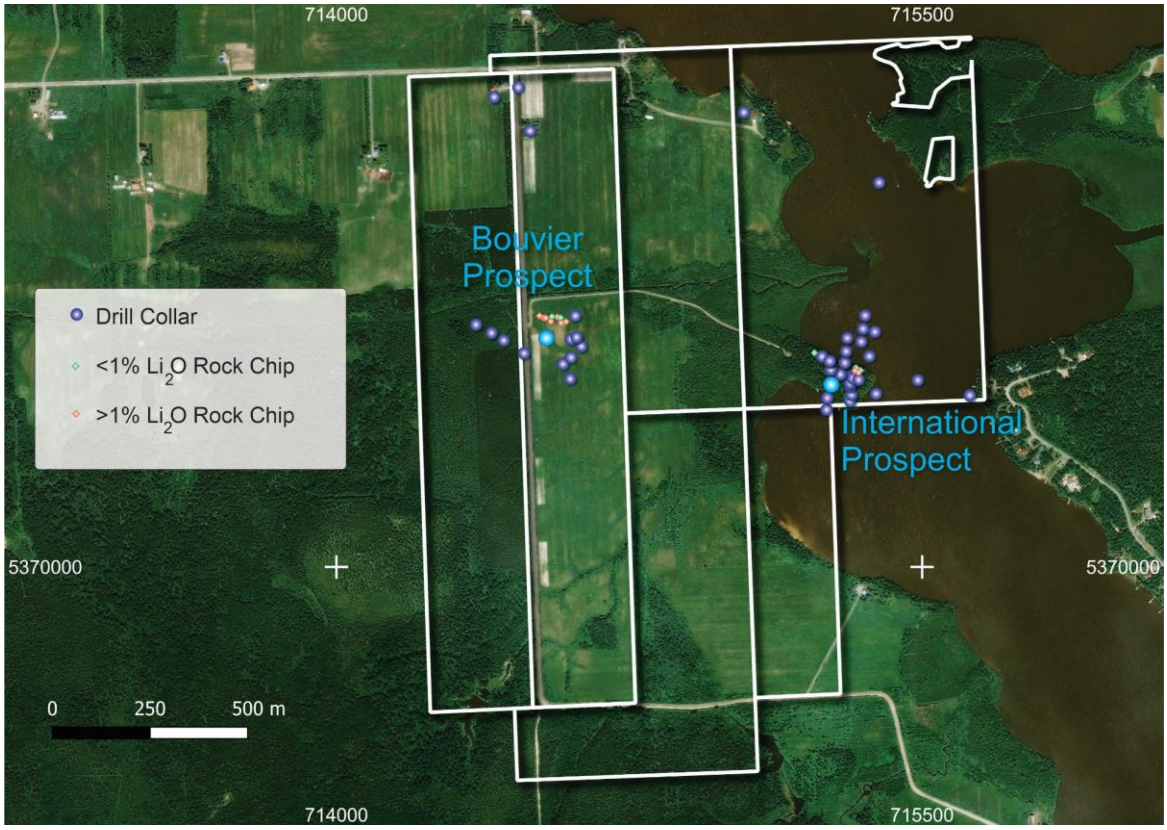

Figure 5: Location Map of the 6 Contiguous Mineral Claims representative of the Bouvier Lithium Project including past exploration activities – highlighting drill collars and rock-chip sampling locations.

[9] Refer to appendix "Historical Drill Collar Lithological Logs" for individual reports and page numbers. (GM03227A Drill Logs 1954, Report GM03699 Drill Logs 1955).

Figure 6: Photo of Bouvier Lithium Project – Trenching Cross section from 2010 Programme where the spodumene bearing pegmatite averaged 1.51% Li_2O [4]

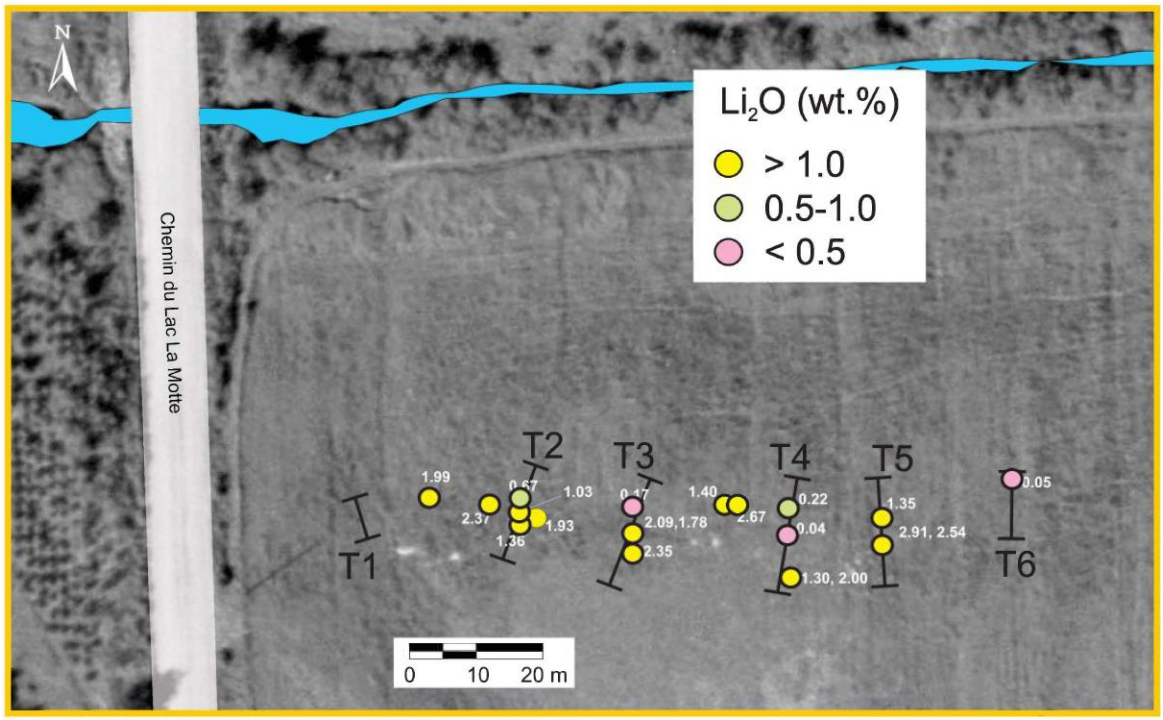

Figure 7: Bouvier Lithium Project - Channel sample locations and Li Grades – Located on Mineral Claim CDC 2086597 [10]

[10] Boily, PhD, M., 2010: Technical Report and Recommendations for three Li-Mo properties associated with the Preissac-Lacorne Batholith in the Abitibi Subprovince, Quebec, Canada: The Chubb, International and Athona properties. Mineral Hills Industries Ltd. February 5, 2010 (GM64977) written in accordance with Canadian Standard 43-101.

Drilling in the Winter of 2022

Newfoundland Discovery Corp[11] conducted a three-diamond drill hole exploration program totalling 526.5m of drilling at the far eastern extent of the trenched zone. The three holes were drilled on a single section targeting lithium bearing pegmatite at depths of 50m, 100m and 150m. Significant results included :

- **4.1m at 1.12% Li_2O** from 19.1m &

  3.1m at 1.5% Li_2O from 81.9m- 22BOU-001

- **10.1m at 0.75% Li_2O** from 116.6m

  Inc. **6m at 1.00% Li_2O** from 116.6m – 22BOU-002

It is interpreted that the southern-most hole, 22BOU-003, may have been drilled too shallow to hit the potential target based on the inferred dip angle of the mineralisation.

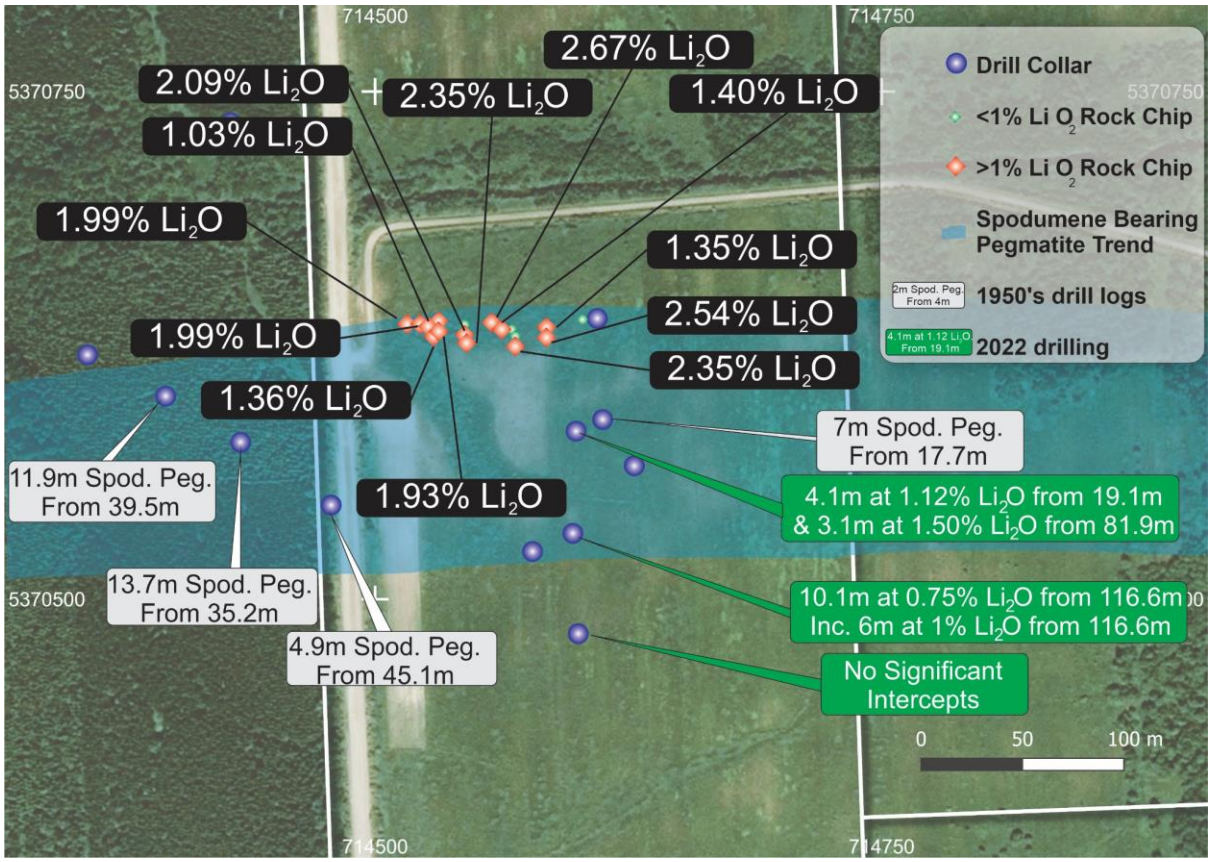

Figure 8: Bouvier Prospect- Historic Exploration Undertaken – Key Intercepts and location of Trenching and Rock chip samples.

[11] Théberge, D., 2022: Diamond Drilling Program Winter 2022, Bouvier property, NTS 32D08UTM714611 E/5 370 538N Zone 17 Val-d'Or Mining Camp, Quebec, Canada. Prepared for Newfoundland Discovery Corp., July 29 , 2022 written in accordance with Canadian Standard 43-101.

Figure 9: Bouvier Tenement Site - CDC 2086597 - Open Fields with exposed Pegmatites

Outlook:

Burley intends to follow up drill targets reported in a structurally prepared geological environment where sedimentary-volcanic rocks veer from an east-west to a south-east direction, including:

- Pegmatites at the Land Side prospect
- The Harricana Prospect where pegmatites are exposed on the western bank of the Harricana River
- nearby sub horizonal pegmatite dykes
- north-western targets where pegmatites were encountered during historic drilling

Geology and Mineralisation:

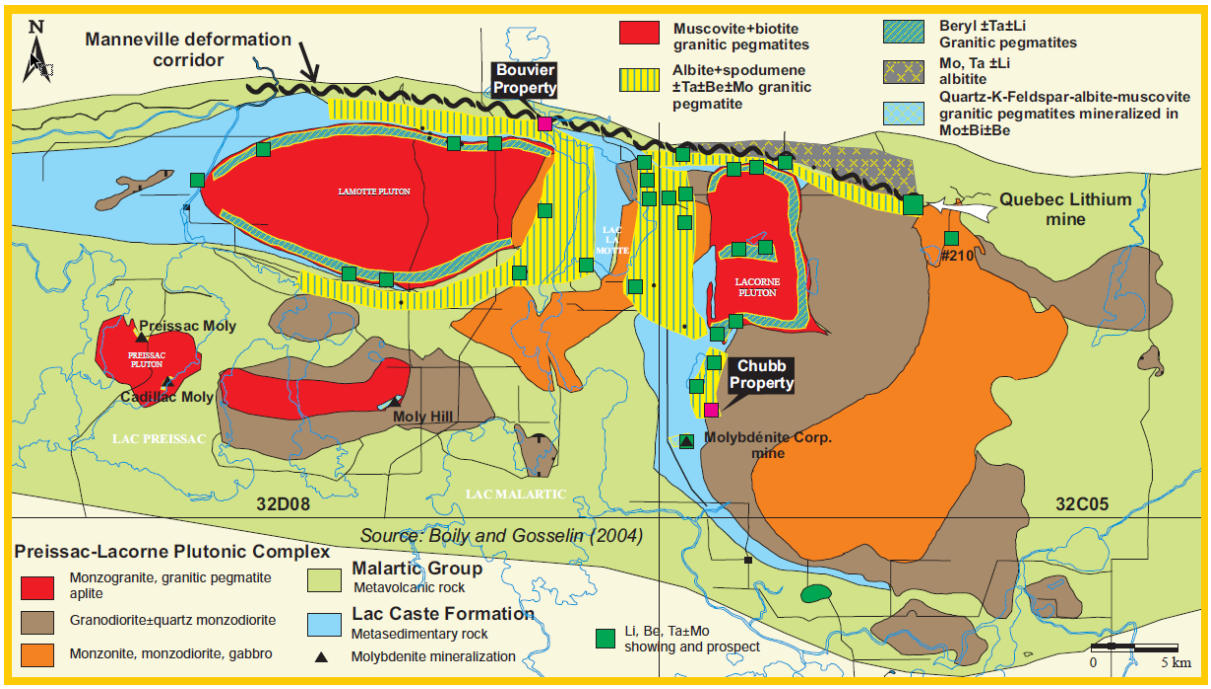

Figure 9: Regional Geological Setting of Bouvier Lithium Project Tenure

The Bouvier property covers a region showing several exposures of monzogranitic plutonic rocks that belong to the late peraluminous suite of the Preissac-Lacorne Batholith. According to Boily (1993), the granitic rocks are part of the Lacorne pluton which consists of biotite monzogranite and muscovite-biotite±garnet monzogranite showing a moderate foliation especially at the edges of the pluton. The peraluminous monzogranites are homogeneous and present a white colour. They are fine to coarse-grained with allotriomorphic and seriated textures (Mulja et al., 1995).

They are constituted of quartz, plagioclase, microcline, perthite, biotite and muscovite. Garnet is the main accessory phase with subordinate amounts of monazite, zircon, apatite and molybdenite. The monzogranites are invaded by granitic pegmatite and aplite dykes and pods that constitute nearly 20% of the rock especially within a 500 m zone at the periphery of the pluton. Many granitic pegmatites contain beryl and tantalite, but very few have spodumene. In the central part of the property, the monzogranite rocks are intrusive in the metagreywacke (biotite schist) of the Lac Caste Formation.

To the north, the metasediments are in structural contact with the metavolcanic rocks of the Kinojevis Group. The lower stratigraphic level is represented by the Landrienne Formation which consists of massive and pillowed basaltic flows with minor basaltic tuffs. The Deguisier Fm. overlies the Lanaudière Fm. and is composed of andesite flows, intermediate to felsic volcanoclastic rock and gabbroic sill. The Lanaudière Formation rests conformably over the latter and contains magnesian basalt, basalt and mafic volcanoclastic rock at its base followed by overlying by komatiitic and basaltic flows with intercalations of mafic-ultramafic sill. The formation is capped by a sequence of sedimentary rocks built-up by siltstone, graphitic mudstone, polygenic conglomerate, sandstone and chert.

The Manneville fault marks the contact between the metasedimentary and metavolcanic formations. The Manneville Fault or Manneville Deformation Zone is a regional structure rarely exposed in basaltic lava outcrops along the north side of Preissac-Lacorne Batholith (Dawson, 1966). The Manneville Fault strikes N80º W and is believed to be a dip-slip fault showing some evidence of strike-slip displacement in the Lac Caste biotite schists. Spodumene-bearing granitic pegmatite dykes occur only to the south of the Mannevile Fault and were emplaced in the metasediments of the Lac Caste Formation. The

dykes are oriented parallel to the Manneville Fault and can reach 100 m in length and 10 m in apparent thickness, one pegmatite dyke was seen to be dipping 45°S (Latulippe, 1961). Most granitic pegmatites are zoned, some having quartz cores and border zones of aplite. The granitic pegmatites are composed of quartz, albite and/or cleavelandite, K-feldspar, muscovite, with 5 to 25% spodumene. Accessory minerals are beryl, tantalite, garnet, bismuthine and molybdenite.

Generally mineralisation within the Bouvier Project occurs in poorly zoned granitic pegmatite dykes in the form of spodumene (LiAl (Si_2O_6)), a pyroxene. This buff white to green mineral (1 to 10 cm) usually forms elongated laths commonly oriented perpendicular to the wallrock/pegmatite contact. Spodumene constitutes between 5 to 25% of the mineralized granitic pegmatite dykes. This mineral can form distinct zones in a pegmatite accompanied by all or some of the following minerals: albite (cleavelandite), quartz, K-feldspar and muscovite. Garnet, tantalite, beryl and molybdenite are accessory minerals but can reach 1- 5% in some pegmatite dykes.

Figure 10: White lath of spodumene with feldspar, quartz and muscovite from Trench sample on Mineral Claim CDC 2086597

Transaction Summary:

The Company has entered into a binding agreement (Agreement) with Spodumene Pty Ltd pursuant to which the Sellers will agree for the Company to acquire 100% of the issued capital of Spodumene Pty Ltd (the Sale Shares).

Consideration:

Subject to the completion of successful due diligence, the consideration payable for the Proposed Transaction will comprise:

(a) A$20,000 in cash for exclusivity (Upfront Cash Consideration)

On Completion:

(a) Issue to the Sellers (or their nominees) of 5,500,000 BUR Shares (Consideration Shares);

(b) Payment of the sum of A$330,000 for the rights, title, and interest, subject to underlying royalties to the 6 mineral claims set out in Schedule 1 of the Bouvier Lithium Property.

(c) Burley shall take the assignment of the 2% gross metal return royalty payment to Electric Royalties Ltd and grant to Mining Equities Pty Ltd (and/or its nominees) a 0.5% Net Smelter Royalty over the two western claims. BUR will grant to Mining Equities Pty Ltd (and/or its nominees) a 2.5% Net Smelter Royalty over the remaining eastern claims; and

(d) Grant the vendors of Spodumene Pty Ltd a tribute mining agreement whereby Spodumene Pty Ltd's nominee has the right to solely fund the exploration, development and extraction of up to 100,000 of spodumene bearing ore over a period of 2 years from the date of Completion. Burley is to retain a 25% free carried interest in the tribute mining operation and free cashflow.

Conditions Precedent:

Completion of the Proposed Transaction will be conditional upon the Company having satisfied the following conditions (unless waived by the parties):

(a) completing due diligence to its satisfaction in relation to Spodumene Pty Ltd;

(b) obtaining all necessary shareholder approvals in relation to the Proposed Transaction or relevant aspects of the Proposed Transaction, including Listing Rule 7.1 approval for the issue of the Consideration Shares;

(c) obtaining all ASX and other regulatory approvals required in relation to the Proposed

There will be no changes to the Burley Minerals' board or senior management. The Company will convene a Shareholder meeting to approve the issue of the Consideration Shares to the Sellers pursuant to Listing Rule 7.1. Chapter 10 of the Listing Rules does not apply to the Proposed Transaction.

About Spodumene Pty Ltd

Spodumene Pty Ltd is a private company which owns 100% of the Bouvier Lithium Project located in the Val-d'Or region of Quebec, Canada. Burley has entered into a binding term sheet (**Agreement**) with Spodumene Pty Ltd pursuant to which the Sellers have agreed for Burley Minerals Limited to acquire 100% of the issued capital of Spodumene Pty Ltd (the Sale Shares)

For further information, please contact:

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About Burley Minerals Limited

Burley Minerals Ltd **(ASX: BUR**) is a well-funded ASX-listed, Perth-based minerals explorer with Lithium, Iron Ore and Ni-Cu-Co-PGE Projects, located within the World-Class Tier-1 provinces of Quebec, Canada and Western Australia. Burley acquired a 100% ownership of the Chubb Lithium Project in Quebec, Canada, and the Mt James and Dragon Lithium Projects in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia, in February 2023.

Burley's corporate strategy is to further expand its Canadian Lithium interests via the potential 100% ownership acquisition of the Bouvier Lithium Project, located just 14 Km from the Chubb Lithium Project.

Burley also owns a 70% interest in the Yerecoin Magnetite iron Ore Project located approximately 120km to the northeast of Perth, Western Australian that has a JORC 2012 compliant Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resource of 246.7Mt capable of producing a concentrate at >68% Fe[12].

Burley has three iron ore prospects Cane Bore (exploration license application), Broad Flat Wells (exploration license) and Hardey West (exploration license) in the world class Hamersley Iron Ore Province. The Cane Bore Prospect has 28kms of remnant outcropping Channel Iron Deposit (CID) mineralisation which on average is 400m wide. Broad Flat Well has CID mineralisation confirmed by historical rock chip assays ranging up to 61.5% Fe.

Competent Person Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation supplied to Mr David Crook, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Crook is a consultant to Burley Minerals. Mr Crook has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person and defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Crook consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This announcement may include forward-looking statements regarding Burley Mineral Limited. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside the control of Burley. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this document. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this document speak only at the date of issue of this ASX Release. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law, Burley does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information

[12] Refer to Burley Minerals Ltd ASX Presentation dated 21 March 2023

or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions, or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is based.

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

Appendix 1: CANADIAN TENEMENTS

The following Mineral Claims are located in the Quebec Province, Canada:

Schedule 1 – Bouvier Property Tenements

Title Number	NTS Sheet Registration	Area (Ha)
2086596	CF100 R 0002	42.7
2086597	CF100 R 0002	42.65
2576497	32D08 X 0024	16.26
2576496	32D08 X 0024	34.07
2565667	32D08 X 0025	53.93
2576498	32D08 X 0025	29.5

Historical Drill Hole Collar Information

Hole_ID	Year	Report	Operator	FUS_UTM	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
1	1951	GM01336C	LITHIUM CORP OF AMERICA	17	714612	5370588	360	-45	47.85
2	1951	GM01336C	LITHIUM CORP OF AMERICA	17	714611	5370587	360	-60	24.69
3	1951	GM01336C	LITHIUM CORP OF AMERICA	17	714612	5370588	180	-70	39.01
4	1951	GM01336C	LITHIUM CORP OF AMERICA	17	714608	5370638	180	-45	24.54
1A	1951	GM01336C	LITHIUM CORP OF AMERICA	17	714612	5370588	360	-45	11.58
3A	1951	GM01336C	LITHIUM CORP OF AMERICA	17	714612	5370587	180	-60	8.53
4	1953	GM01336D	LITHIUM CORP OF AMERICA	17	714627	5370565	360	-45	69.34
5	1953	GM01336D	LITHIUM CORP OF AMERICA	17	714479	5370546	360	-60	75.59
6	1953	GM01336D	LITHIUM CORP OF AMERICA	17	714579	5370523	360	-60	64.62
7	1953	GM01336D	LITHIUM CORP OF AMERICA	17	714435	5370577	360	-60	67.67
8	1953	GM01336D	LITHIUM CORP OF AMERICA	17	714398	5370598	360	-60	68.58
9	1953	GM01336D	LITHIUM CORP OF AMERICA	17	714359	5370619	360	-60	76.20
1	1954	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715349	5370449	45	-50	119.48
2	1954	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715329	5370483	110	-45	52.73
7	1954	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715619	5370437	235	-55	60.66
9	1954	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715326	5370487	360	-90	122.83
10	1954	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715319	5370473	360	-90	61.72
11	1954	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715318	5370457	360	-90	74.07
12	1954	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715318	5370440	360	-90	83.82
13	1954	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715317	5370425	360	-90	68.58
14	1954	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715295	5370491	360	-90	63.55
15	1954	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715295	5370490	190	-45	70.71
16	1954	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715295	5370492	10	-50	113.99
17	1954	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715266	5370503	360	-90	62.94
18	1954	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715258	5370430	9	-45	92.05
19	1954	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715255	5370403	10	-50	172.82
20	1954	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715323	5370487	10	-50	85.34
21	1954	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715266	5370504	10	-50	158.95

Hole_ID	Year	Report	Operator	FUS_UTM	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
30	1955	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715342	5370577	360	-90	138.68
31	1955	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715305	5370554	360	-90	79.25
33	1955	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715300	5370522	360	-90	60.96
35	1955	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715349	5370609	195	-50	129.54
36	1955	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715354	5370640	195	-50	182.88
37	1955	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715378	5370601	195	-50	189.28
38	1955	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715309	5370583	191	-50	128.93
39	1955	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715268	5370526	360	-90	119.78
41	1955	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715308	5370584	360	-90	113.99
42	1955	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715366	5370540	195	-50	117.65
43	1955	GM03227A	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715381	5370445	15	-50	91.00
45	1955	GM 03699	INTERNAT LITHIUM MNG CORP LTD	17	715489	5370478	360	-90	251.15
1	1962	GM13836	COLONISATION, MIN	17	714466	5371224	360	-90	82.9056
2	1962	GM13836	COLONISATION, MIN	17	714404	5371203	360	-90	81.6864
5	1962	GM13836	COLONISATION, MIN	17	714497	5371115	360	-90	137.16
2	1963	GM13837	COLONISATION, MIN	17	715047	5371166	360	-90	89.3064
P.150	1974	GM 30571	UMEX INC	17	715390	5370979	180	-45	155.448

Note: Report reference number utilised as a suffix to avoid confusion as a result of duplicate hole numbers utilised by different explorers.

Recent Drill Hole Collar Information

Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(°)	(°)	(m)
22-BOU-01	714600	5370582	308	0	-45	114
22-BOU-02	714600	5370532	308	0	-45	172.5
22-BOU-03	714600	5370482	308	0	-45	240

Recent Drill Assay Information

Hole	From	To	Length	Li_2O	Cs	Rb	Ta
	(m)	(m)	(m)	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
22-BOU-01	19.1	20.6	1.5	2.70	130.0	1305	553
22-BOU-01	20.6	21.2	0.6	0.14	89.7	494	1
22-BOU-01	37.5	38.8	1.3	0.35	128.5	287	0
22-BOU-01	50.6	51	0.4	1.96	91.6	2000	8
22-BOU-01	51	51.9	0.9	0.17	92.8	380	1
22-BOU-01	68.2	68.7	0.5	0.11	68.0	1080	65
22-BOU-01	71.6	72.1	0.5	0.74	80.6	558	142
22-BOU-01	73	73.5	0.5	0.36	75.6	1125	44
22-BOU-01	81.9	83	1.1	2.04	28.3	782	35
22-BOU-01	83	84	1	2.23	47.8	1470	7
22-BOU-01	84	85	1	0.19	105.0	4230	2
22-BOU-01	85	86	1	0.03	113.5	4310	10
22-BOU-01	86	87	1	0.03	114.5	4570	9
22-BOU-01	87	88	1	0.06	91.7	3430	21
22-BOU-01	88	89	1	0.05	89.6	3240	28
22-BOU-01	89	90	1	0.11	146.0	2470	40
22-BOU-02	90.7	91.6	0.9	0.09	66.7	648	32
22-BOU-02	101.7	102.8	1.1	0.05	61.4	220	135
22-BOU-02	116.6	117.6	1	1.31	27.5	312	56
22-BOU-02	117.6	118.6	1	0.78	16.5	211	88
22-BOU-02	118.6	119.6	1	0.14	64.8	831	43
22-BOU-02	119.6	120.6	1	0.43	401.0	1485	29
22-BOU-02	120.6	121.6	1	1.97	38.2	629	35
22-BOU-02	121.6	122.6	1	1.34	72.7	970	77
22-BOU-02	122.6	123.6	1	0.08	52.0	713	43
22-BOU-02	123.6	124.6	1	0.05	38.2	445	20
22-BOU-02	124.6	125.6	1	0.69	61.2	873	212
22-BOU-02	125.6	126.7	1	0.73	18.4	295	50
22-BOU-02	135.5	136.1	0.6	3.84	55.2	249	63
22-BOU-02	138	138.5	0.5	0.15	163.0	774	37

Historical Drill Collar Lithological Logs

Hole_Report	From m	To m	Interval m	Lithology 1	Lithology 2	Mineral 1	Mineral 2	Mineral 3	Mineral 4	Comments	Report	Page
1_GM01336C	17.7	24.7	7.0	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar			GM01336C	4
2_GM01336C	18.2	21.9	3.8	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar			GM01336C	5
3_GM01336C	24.4	26.5	2.1	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar			GM01336C	6
3_GM01336C	29.3	34.7	5.5	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar			GM01336C	6
4_GM01336C	10.7	11.0	0.3	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar			GM01336C	8
4_GM01336C	12.9	14.4	1.5	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar			GM01336C	8
4_GM01336C	15.2	15.5	0.3	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar			GM01336C	8
4_GM01336C	18.4	19.4	1.0	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar			GM01336C	8
4_GM01336D	29.6	30.2	0.6	Pegmatite		Mica				Coarse mica	GM01336D	2
4_GM01336D	32.6	33.5	0.9	Pegmatite		Mica				Coarse mica	GM01336D	2
4_GM01336D	34.3	34.7	0.5	Pegmatite		Mica				Coarse mica	GM01336D	2
4_GM01336D	35.7	36	0.3	Pegmatite							GM01336D	2
4_GM01336D	42.4	42.7	0.3	Pegmatite		Mica				Coarse mica	GM01336D	2
5_GM01336D	45.1	50	4.9	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar	Mica		GM01336D	3
5_GM01336D	50.3	50.6	0.3	Pegmatite							GM01336D	3
5_GM01336D	56.5	57.9	1.4	Pegmatite							GM01336D	3
5_GM01336D	62.5	62.8	0.3	Pegmatite							GM01336D	3
5_GM01336D	69.5	69.8	0.3	Pegmatite							GM01336D	3
5_GM01336D	72.8	73.5	0.6	Pegmatite							GM01336D	3
6_GM01336D	21.6	22.7	1.1	Pegmatite	Schist						GM01336D	4
6_GM01336D	23	23.8	0.8	Pegmatite	Schist						GM01336D	4
6_GM01336D	24.1	24.4	0.3	Pegmatite	Schist						GM01336D	4
6_GM01336D	53.6	55.2	1.5	Pegmatite		Quartz	Mica				GM01336D	4
7_GM01336D	35.2	48.9	13.7	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar	Mica		GM01336D	5
7_GM01336D	54.6	55.8	1.2	Pegmatite							GM01336D	5
7_GM01336D	58.5	59.4	0.9	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar			GM01336D	5
7_GM01336D	65.8	66.4	0.6	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar			GM01336D	5
8_GM01336D	9.1	9.6	0.5	Pegmatite		Spodumene					GM01336D	6
8_GM01336D	11.6	12.6	1.1	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar			GM01336D	6
8_GM01336D	17.5	18.3	0.8	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar			GM01336D	6

Hole_Report	From m	To m	Interval m	Lithology 1	Lithology 2	Mineral 1	Mineral 2	Mineral 3	Mineral 4	Comments	Report	Page
8_GM01336D	31.4	35.1	3.7	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar			GM01336D	6
8_GM01336D	36.3	37.6	1.4	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar			GM01336D	6
8_GM01336D	39.5	51.4	11.9	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar			GM01336D	6
9_GM01336D	6.7	6.9	0.2	Pegmatite							GM01336D	7
1_GM03227A	23.3	25.7	2.4	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Fair spodumene	GM03227A	2
2_GM03227A	1.5	4.1	2.6	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Moderate spodumene	GM03227A	4
2_GM03227A	34.3	35.4	1.1	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Mica			Moderate spodumene green mica	GM03227A	5
2_GM03227A	35.4	38.1	2.7	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	5
3_GM03227A	2.3	3.7	1.4	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Slight spodumene	GM03227A	6
3_GM03227A	3.7	5.5	1.8	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Mica			Moderate spodumene strong muscovite	GM03227A	6
3_GM03227A	5.5	7.3	1.8	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Mica			Strong green mica moderate spodumene	GM03227A	6
4_GM03227A	3	5.5	2.5	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Mica			Moderate spodumene, green mica	GM03227A	7
5_GM03227A	9.3	10.7	1.4	Pegmatite		Spodumene					GM03227A	8
7_GM03227A	29.4	31.3	2	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Mica			Pegmatite dyke strong green mica, slight spodumene	GM03227A	11
9_GM03227A	0.9	3.5	2.6	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Mica			Fair spodumene, green muscovite	GM03227A	13
9_GM03227A	3.5	4.6	1.1	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Garnet			Moderate spodumene, garnet	GM03227A	13
9_GM03227A	6.7	8.2	1.5	Pegmatite		Spodumene					GM03227A	13
9_GM03227A	12.7	14	1.2	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Garnet			Fair amount of spodumene and garnet	GM03227A	13
9_GM03227A	33	33.1	0.2	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Muscovite			Fair spodumene, muscovite	GM03227A	14
9_GM03227A	33.1	34.4	1.3	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Beryl			Low spodumene	GM03227A	14
10_GM03227A	17.1	17.6	0.5	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	16
10_GM03227A	31.9	33.2	1.3	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	16
10_GM03227A	37.7	40	2.3	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	16
10_GM03227A	40	41	1.1	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Muscovite			Green muscovite, spodumene	GM03227A	16
11_GM03227A	18.5	19.4	0.9	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Fine grained, green mineral spodumene?	GM03227A	17
11_GM03227A	30.4	32.3	1.9	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	17
11_GM03227A	44.3	46.1	1.7	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	17
12_GM03227A	27.1	28.7	1.6	Pegmatite		Spodumene				2ft strong spodumene	GM03227A	18
14_GM03227A	15.5	17.3	1.8	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	20
14_GM03227A	17.3	18.8	1.5	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz			Strong quartz and moderate spodumene	GM03227A	20

Hole_Report	From m	To m	Interval m	Lithology 1	Lithology 2	Mineral 1	Mineral 2	Mineral 3	Mineral 4	Comments	Report	Page
14_GM03227A	40.3	41.6	1.2	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Moderate spodumene	GM03227A	21
14_GM03227A	41.6	44.2	2.6	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	21
14_GM03227A	44.2	45.2	1	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Moderate spodumene	GM03227A	21
15_GM03227A	22.3	23.2	0.9	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Muscovite			Slight spodumene, strong muscovite	GM03227A	22
15_GM03227A	44.8	45.1	0.3	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Low spodumene	GM03227A	22
15_GM03227A	45.1	47.1	2	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	22
15_GM03227A	47.1	47.5	0.4	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Low spodumene	GM03227A	22
16_GM03227A	38.2	39.8	1.6	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong fine and coarse spodumene	GM03227A	24
16_GM03227A	39.8	40.6	0.8	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar		Quarts, feldspar slight spodumene	GM03227A	24
16_GM03227A	100.3	102.1	1.8	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	25
16_GM03227A	102.1	104.2	2	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	25
16_GM03227A	104.2	106.1	1.9	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	25
16_GM03227A	106.1	110.3	4.3	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Fair spodumene	GM03227A	25
17_GM03227A	45.3	45.6	0.3	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	27
17_GM03227A	45.6	47.2	1.7	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	27
17_GM03227A	47.2	49.2	2	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	27
17_GM03227A	49.2	49.4	0.2	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	27
18_GM03227A	57.4	57.7	0.4	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Moderate spodumene	GM03227A	28
18_GM03227A	57.7	59.4	1.7	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	28
18_GM03227A	59.4	60.4	1	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Mica			Moderate spodumene, strong mica	GM03227A	28
18_GM03227A	62.9	65.1	2.2	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	28
18_GM03227A	65.1	66.8	1.7	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Moderate spodumene	GM03227A	28
20_GM03227A	3	4.6	1.5	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Fair spodumene	GM03227A	32
20_GM03227A	4.6	6.9	2.3	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Low spodumene	GM03227A	32
20_GM03227A	30.6	32.3	1.8	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Fair spodumene	GM03227A	32
20_GM03227A	75.7	77.7	2	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	33
20_GM03227A	77.7	80.2	2.4	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	33
20_GM03227A	80.2	81.5	1.4	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene, less than above	GM03227A	33
21_GM03227A	132.7	134.2	1.5	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Slight spodumene	GM03227A	34
31_GM03227A	71.9	72.8	0.9	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Moderate spodumene	GM03227A	47
31_GM03227A	72.8	74.7	1.8	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	47
31_GM03227A	74.7	76.6	1.9	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	47

Hole_Report	From m	To m	Interval m	Lithology 1	Lithology 2	Mineral 1	Mineral 2	Mineral 3	Mineral 4	Comments	Report	Page
31_GM03227A	76.6	77.7	1.1	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Low spodumene	GM03227A	47
32_GM03227A	19.1	20.4	1.3	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Mica			Strong mica slight spodumene	GM03227A	48
35_GM03227A	90.2	91	0.8	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Slight spodumene	GM03227A	51
35_GM03227A	91	92	1	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Slight spodumene	GM03227A	51
35_GM03227A	99.1	101.6	2.5	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	51
36_GM03227A	117	118.3	1.2	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Slight spodumene	GM03227A	52
37_GM03227A	99.1	100.9	1.8	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Slight spodumene	GM03227A	53
38_GM03227A	96	97.3	1.3	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Low spodumene	GM03227A	54
38_GM03227A	97.3	99.1	1.7	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	54
38_GM03227A	99.1	101.2	2.1	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong spodumene	GM03227A	54
39_GM03227A	36.4	38.1	1.7	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong fine spodumene	GM03227A	55
39_GM03227A	38.1	39.9	1.8	Pegmatite		Spodumene				Strong fine spodumene	GM03227A	55
1_GM01336C	5	7	2	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar			GM01336C	4
2_GM01336C	5.1	6.2	1.1	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar			GM01336C	5
3_GM01336C	6.9	7.5	0.6	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar			GM01336C	6
3_GM01336C	8.3	9.8	1.6	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar			GM01336C	6
4_GM01336C	3	3.1	0.1	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar			GM01336C	8
4_GM01336C	3.6	4.1	0.4	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar			GM01336C	8
4_GM01336C	4.3	4.4	0.1	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar			GM01336C	8
4_GM01336C	5.2	5.5	0.3	Pegmatite		Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar			GM01336C	8

Note: Whilst spodumene has been observed and logged in the 1950's historical drilling, the relative abundance of spodumene is uncertain. No chemical assays were undertaken from this drilling and no estimate as to the lithium grades can be determined based on the historical geological logging. There is no certainty that the logged pegmatites will contain lithium mineralisation.

Drill logging has been compiled based on referenced open file reports and is filtered based on the intersection visually logged pegmatites.

Channel Sample Information

Sample	Showing	Easting	Northing	Al_2O_3(wt.%)	Fe_2O_3 (wt. %)	K_2O (wt.%)	Ca0 (vet.%)	Li_2O (wt.%)	Ta (ppm)	Be (ppm)	Rb(ppm)	Cs (ppm)
24751	B	714516	5370635	15.02	1.09	1.73	0.22	1.99	46.1	190	537	65.1
24752	B	714525	5370634	15.15	139	1.31	0.42	2.37	55.9	196	473	49.2
24753	B	714530	5370631	10.83	1.26	2.9	0.18	1.36	21.4	217	978	70.4
24754	B	714530	5370635	14.78	154	3.83	0.29	0.67	58	45	1200	54.6
24755	B	714530	5370633	16.5	0.67	7.5	0.22	1.03	23.2	69	2350	113
24756	B	714532	5370632	10.01	132	1.35	0.34	1.93	48.3	104	398	33.2
24757	B	714546	5370627	15.08	0.97	3.12	0.24	2.35	22.7	84	1070	53.8
24758	B	714546	5370630	15.48	1.03	1.6	0.39	2.09	96.5	265	568	41.1
24759	B	714546	5370630	15.1	127	1.12	0.42	1.78	91.4	124	399	24.5
24760	B	714546	5370634	14.68	34	2.23	0.48	0.17	70.3	104	759	61.8
24761	B	714560	5370634	16.25	1.13	1.39	0.48	2.67	45.4	11	545	29.2
24762	B	714562	5370634	13.77	0.61	3.82	0.36	1.4	14.7	12	1240	54.3
24763	B	714570	5370624	14.38	0.84	3.49	0.27	1.3	51.8	131	1240	66.7
24764	B	714570	5370624	15.29	0.86	3.2	0.22	2	50.6	189	1120	64
24765	B	714570	5370630	16.63	0.81	2.52	0.46	0.04	62	86	712	31.5
24766	B	714570	5370634	15.17	2.16	1.73	3.15	0.22	6.9	<5	90	19.1
24767	B	714584	5370628	15.23	1.13	1.65	0.18	2.91	31.4	52	625	34.1
24768	B	714584	5370628	15.89	137	2.01	0.28	2.54	43.1	59	741	35.9
24769	B	714584	5370632	15.38	0.87	1.52	35	1.35	70.2	66	543	31.6
24770	B	714603	5370638	13.49	0.57	5.75	0.5	0.05	45.7	<5	1630	101
24771	I	715336	5370512	16.02	0.93	1.04	0.42	0.3	97.9	139	269	19.3
24774	I	715344	5370507	1759	120	0.88	0.46	2.65	103	81	320	37.2
24775	I	715344	5370507	16.4	0.76	0.87	0.2	1.21	72.5	179	257	31.6
24776	I	715344	5370507	15.51	0.69	0.48	0.29	0.83	83.4	195	120	20.5
24777	I	715344	5370507	12.85	0.47	0.27	25	0.02	80.6	239	66	21.6
24718	I	715344	5370507	6.37	0.53	0.23	0.18	0.02	72.1	65	62	85
24779	I	715346	5370506	14.53	0.87	0.7	0.27	0.54	84.8	180	153	20.4
24780	I	715346	5370506	15.49	0.63	0.63	0.29	0.23	81.6	174	116	13.4
24782	I	715346	5370506	18.52	0.43	0.4	0.5	0.14	156	217	113	18.4
24783	I	715346	5370506	17.57	0.77	0.53	0.35	0.42	109	506	141	17.5
24784	I	715346	5370506	19.08	0.4	0.65	0.67	0.03	93	489	236	294
24785	I	715346	5370506	18.76	0.49	0.6	0.45	0.03	108	508	183	34.6
24786	I	715346	5370506	17.25	0.57	0.42	0.31	0.02	105	227	105	9.3
24787	I	715243	5370534	12.62	0.5	0.02	0.28	0	99.1	185	4	29

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.*	• Multiple generations of diamond drilling has been undertaken across the Project. Majority of drilling was completed by Lithium Corporation of America and International Lithium Mining Corporation in the 1950's. Due to the historical nature of the exploration undertaken only limited records of this activities inclusive of collar locations, downhole survey information and geological logging have been recorded in historical reports. No assay information was published in these reports • Three diamond drill holes were completed by Newfoundland Discovery corporation in 2022. Exploration activities were conducted in accordance with industry best practices. • All samples within this report consist of nominal 1m lengths however range from 0.5 – 1.5m additionally, whole rock samples were also submitted and were made up of 20cm core. Mineralization intervals were visually determined through Geological logging and identification of pegmatite zones within recovered core. • QAQC was inserted for the 2022 drilling program using certified reference material and ALS lab supplied blank material, barren granitic rock. • Rock chip sampling was undertaken by Mineral Hills Industries no sample weights were reported. Samples were tested by SGS Toronto using ICP90-28 element combination Na_2O_2 Fusion with ICP-OES finish.
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).*	• Drilling occurred from surface using diamond drilling techniques using standard tube to recover NQ size core. • Core was not orientated by Newfoundland Discovery Corporation but was surveyed downhole using a Reflex survey tool.
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*	• Core recoveries have not been documented by historical explorers or Newfoundland Discovery Corp • Photography of the core prepared by Newfoundland Discovery suggests

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	very good recovery from surface in hard rock. • A geotechnical logging program of the Newfoundland Discovery Corp drill core is proposed to be undertaken
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All core was geologically logged for lithology and mineralization which has been recorded in the geology table of the drillhole database. • Geological logging is of qualitive and descriptive in nature • All intervals inclusive of those with no visual mineralisation have been logged
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.*	**Historical Drill Core:** • No documentation exists with respect to sub sampling, preparation methods or assaying from historical drilling **Newfoundland Discovery Corporation:** • Core was cut in half by diamond saw with one half retained as reference and one half sent for assay. • All core processing was carried out by MNG Service and stored in their facility. • All samples were submitted to ALS and prepared according to the PREP-31 protocol which involves, core to be crushed to 70% less than 2mm, rifle split off 250, then pulverized and split to better than 85% passing 75 microns. • A QA/QC program comprising 5% standards and blanks were inserted into the analytical chain.
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*	**Historical Drill Core:** • No documentation exists with respect to sub sampling, preparation methods or assaying from historical drilling **Newfoundland Discovery Corporation:** • All samples were submitted to for a 53-element suite to ALS laboratory

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	having both ISO9001:2008 and ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation. • ALS protocol ME-MS89L was used for core and is specific to lithium testing and associated elements in Pegmatites, which consists of a Na2O2 fusion19 and the ALS super trace • ALS protocol ICP-MS20 was used for whole rock analyses which is used to verify the major oxides present and to characterize the rock. • ALS protocol ME-MS81 (acid digestion method) was used for Gold analyses. • No geophysical tools, handheld XRF or spectrometers were used • As the results were reported in pp, Li, they were converted to Li_20 by first transforming the ppm to % (1% = 10,000 ppm) and the multiplying the % Li by a factor of 2.1527 to obtain % Li_20. • Internal ALS QAQC passed internal protocol and inserted standards were generally within 1STD. All blanks remained under detection limits confirming no contamination was introduced through the laboratory process.
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.*	• Verification of significant intersections and documentation of primary data and data entry was carried out by qualified person, Donald Theberge, P.Eng., M.B.A, re calculation of the Significant drill intersections was undertaken by David Crook Competent Person for this report. • No holes were twinned • There were no other adjustments made to the data, other than Li ppm to Li_2O% conversion.
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.*	• The hole collars were located using handheld GPS and were not surveyed. The grid system used is UTM NAD83 (zone 17N)
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*	• Drill holes are located approximately 50m in section and plan • N/A No resource estimation made • Sample compositing has been utilised via length weighted averages

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
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.*	• Drill lines are orientated approximately at right angles to the current interpreted strike of the known mineralisation. • No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were bagged and sealed on site, sample bags were grouped by batched of 15 -20 and put into shipping bags that were again sealed and transported directly to ALS lab by MNG technicians.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling and assaying techniques of the 2022 drill programs are considered to be industry standard. At this stage of exploration, no external audits or reviews have been undertaken.

1.1 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 drill hole data reported within this announcement is from the Bouvier property which is under exclusive option by Li20 Ltd Pty which is a 100%-owned subsidiary of Burley Minerals Ltd . Burley Minerals Ltd has the right to acquire 100% of the Bouvier tenements from Spodumene Ltd. • The Bouvier property is made up of 6 map-designated cells in one block totalling 219 ha, located in NTS 32c05, in La Corne and Vassan townships, 28km NNW of Val-d'Or • Expiry dates range from May 18 2023 to May 25 2024 and there are no environmental liabilities. Designated cells can be extended on the basis of completing expenditure in accordance with statutory commitments. • First nation title claims sit with the Abitibiwinni First Nation Council

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• At the time of reporting security is held by Spodumene Ltd or Mining Equities Pty Ltd(MEPL) • A 2%gross royalty to Electric Group and a 0.5% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) to MEPL is to be paid over the 2 x West Mineral Claims and a 2.5 % Net Smelter Royalty(NSR) to MEPL will exist over the 4 Eastern-most Mineral Claims
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Since 1947, 19 holes totalling 1,744m have been reported on and in the immediate vicinity of the property. These holes are summarised in the drilling Table however have not been included in formal review due to lack of integral data. A complete listing of the drilling performed by previous mining Companies and the year in which the drilling was completed is presented in Appendix 2 of this release.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Bouvier property sits in an area dominated by quartz monzodiorite and metasomatized quartz diorite (tonalite) with a subordinate amount of quartz monzonite and granodioritic rocks. These constitute the early metaluminous plutonic suite of the Preissac-Lacorne complex. The plutonic rocks contain various proportions of hornblende and biotite with plagioclase, microcline and quartz forming the major constituents. The plutonic rocks are fine- to medium-grained and are strongly foliated. The early metaluminous rocks are characterized by their numerous cm- to metre-sized biotized metasedimentary and chloritized/amphibolitized metavolcanic enclaves. The metaluminous plutonic rocks intrude, to the east of the property, the metasedimentary rocks of the Lac Caste Formation which consists of metagreywacke, biotite schist and mudrock. A 2-km SW/NE-oriented sliver of tholeiitic meta-basaltic and meta-andesitic volcanic rocks metamorphosed to the upper greenschist-lower amphibolite facies extends to the south of Lake Baillargé. Spodumene-rich granitic pegmatite dykes intrude fractures and small faults within the metaluminous plutonic rocks. The pegmatite dykes are 1 to several m thick and oriented 345°-350°, and vary in length from 25 to more than 250 m. They are crudely zoned, some having quartz cores and border zones of aplite. The granitic pegmatites are composed of quartz, albite and/or cleavelandite, K feldspar and muscovite, with 5 to 25%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		spodumene. Accessory minerals are beryl, tantalite, garnet, bismuthine and molybdenite.

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 requisite drillhole information is tabulated in the body of the release.

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.*	• All intersection results are reported as raw data from ALS lab reporting. • As discussed above a ppm conversion (2.1527) has been applied for the reporting of % Li_20 • No metal equivalent values have been reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The geometry of the pegmatite dyke(s) are interpreted as being sub vertical however insufficient down dip drilling has been executed to provide an accurate assumption of the general deposit. • Only down hole lengths have been reported
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts*	• Diagrams have been included in the body of the report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 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.*	• Geophysical surveys were conducted (IP and Mag) in 2009 and later reprocessed in 2017 with the goal to verify whether the IP and Mag surveys could detect lithium bearing pegmatites surrounded by quartz-monzonite-granodiorite and/or granite. Results concluded that there is slight magnetic differences between pegmatite and host rock and further more based on available information IP was difficult to ascertain as to the worthiness of such methodology.
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.*	• Upon completion of the binding agreement Burley Minerals intends to review current geological and laboratory data for use in a broader survey of the tenement while conducting definition and development diamond drilling to further current resource and provide additional geological information within the tenement.