ASX Announcement

01 May 2023

FURTHER LITHIUM ANOMALISM IDENTIFIED AT DUNDAS PROJECT

Lightning Minerals (L1M or the Company) is pleased to report its final soil sampling results for its Dundas projects in Western Australia, marking the end of the Company's Phase 1 exploration strategy.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Dundas North soil geochemistry identifies further lithium soil anomalism up to 147ppm lithium**
- **Three large lithium target areas identified, with the largest being ~35km² and all warranting further work**
- **Results mark the completion of Phase 1 exploration at Dundas. Next stage of works is drilling at Dundas South prospect E63/2001[1] and infill auger drilling at E63/2000[2]**

Lightning Minerals Chief Executive Officer Alex Biggs said, "Completion of all soil sampling across our Dundas tenements is a strong step forward for the Company. When we consider the number of targets that have been identified through our Phase 1 of exploration, both through soil sampling and geophysics, this lays solid groundwork for exploration drilling which will form part of our Phase 2 exploration strategy. As we move towards drilling in June at our E63/2001 tenement, I thank our shareholders, team and stakeholders for their support as we move into a transformational period for the company".

DUNDAS NORTH LITHIUM SOIL RESULTS

Geochemical results for the final 1,308 samples have been received for samples taken within the Dundas North project (E28/3027 and E28/3028). The results highlight three target areas that display elevated lithium in soil values up to 147ppm, with some correlative rubidium, caesium, and tantalum elevations. The largest target area of 35km2 is located on the western portion of both tenements. The three target areas are highlighted by light blue ellipses in Figure 1. The underlying geology consists of the interpreted sediments of the Mt Belches super sequence, the same geological unit that hosts the Bald Hill lithium-tantalum mine ~30km to the West.

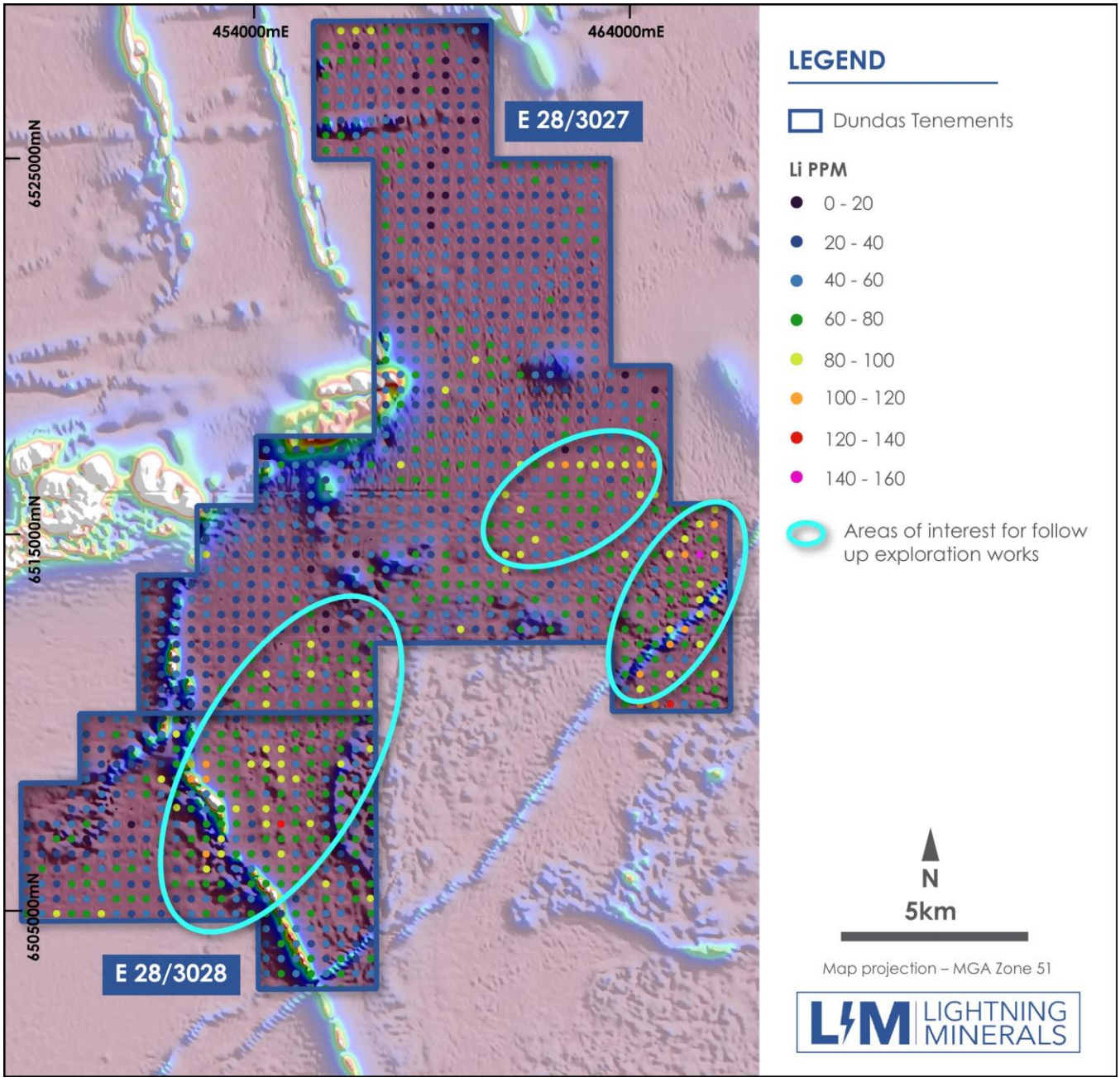
These results complete the laboratory analytical work for the Company's inaugural geochemical program across the greater Dundas project area.

Samples were collected on a nominal 400m x 400m grid across the tenements, with analysis completed by LabWest Minerals Analysis (LabWest). Analysis utilised the Ultrafine + (UFF+) method with chemical analysis for a suite of 62 elements including lithium and associated pathfinders for lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) mineralisation. Project scale sample site locations and returned lithium values for the Dundas North tenements are shown in Figure 1.

[1] *ASX Announcement 28 April 2023*

[2] *ASX Announcement 24 April 2023*

Figure 1: Dundas North tenure showing returned UFF+ lithium soil geochemistry results



The tenor of background lithium level within the project area and the Mt Belches lithological unit appear to be approximately 40-60ppm lithium, with the elevated zones returning multiple samples with values above 80ppm lithium and up to a peak result of 147ppm lithium. Results are thought to provide sound vectors toward potential mineralisation as the elevations are clustered and are proximal to suitable granitic protoliths within the 'goldilocks zone' for LCT pegmatite mineralisation. The 'goldilocks zone' is typically estimated to be between 2km and 10km from the source granitic body. This geological setting therefore requires follow up exploration works to ascertain the source of the anomalies.

Coincident elevations of rubidium (>170ppm) and caesium (>8ppm) are present near the elevated lithium zones (Figure 2 and 3). Furthermore, isolated low tenor (>0.02ppm) tantalum results are present near the elevated lithium values (Figure 4). The tantalum results are considered noteworthy as the UFF+ analytical technique may subdue the response of high field strength elements. These elements are generally immobile and may not be readily adsorbed onto the <2-micron soil particles, such as clays

and iron oxides that constitute the sample media. For this reason, the low tenor tantalum results may provide a valuable targeting tool, as tantalum has proven synonymous with fractionated LCT pegmatites within other deposits. Further exploration is required to delineate the anomalous areas with the aim to development of high-quality drill targets.

Planning of follow up exploration is underway including infill soil and auger sampling programs at a tighter grid spacing. This will add further confidence for planning an initial drill program targeting the identified areas.

Figure 2: Rubidium geochemical results within E28/3027 and E28/3027 shown on Analytic Signal Total Magnetic Intensity geophysical image

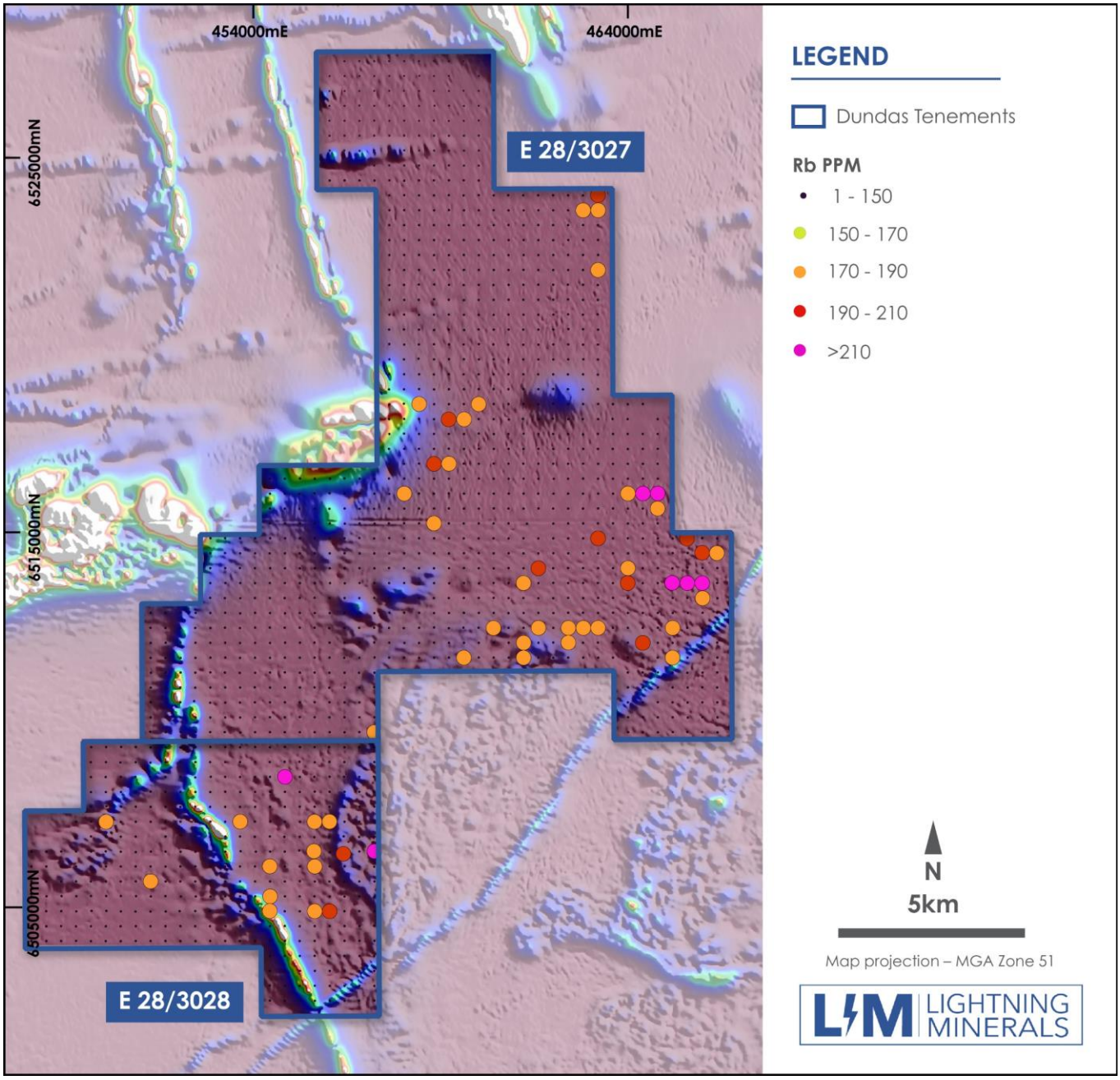


Figure 3: Caesium geochemical results within E28/3027 and E28/3027 shown on Analytic Signal Total Magnetic Intensity geophysical image.

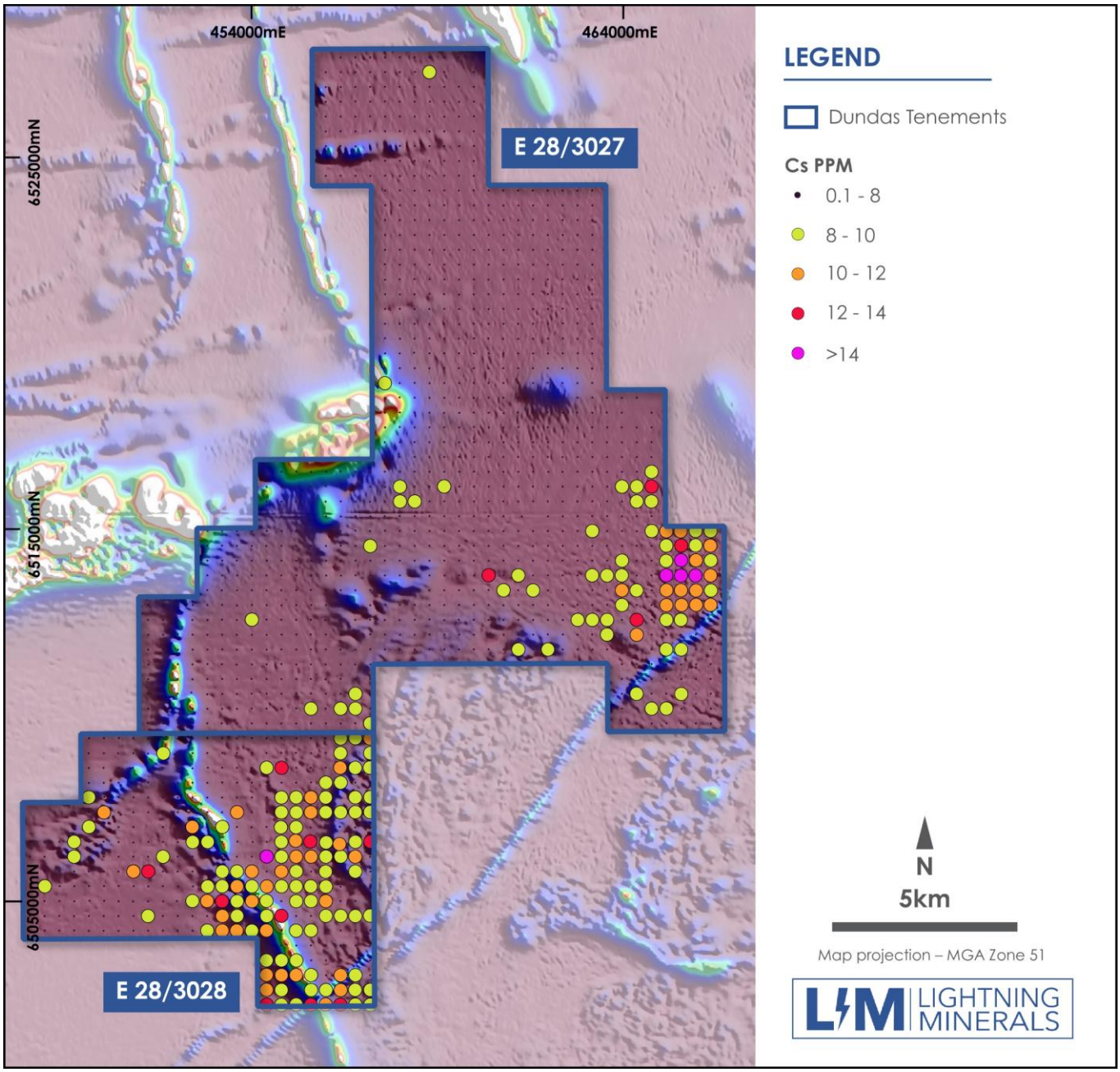
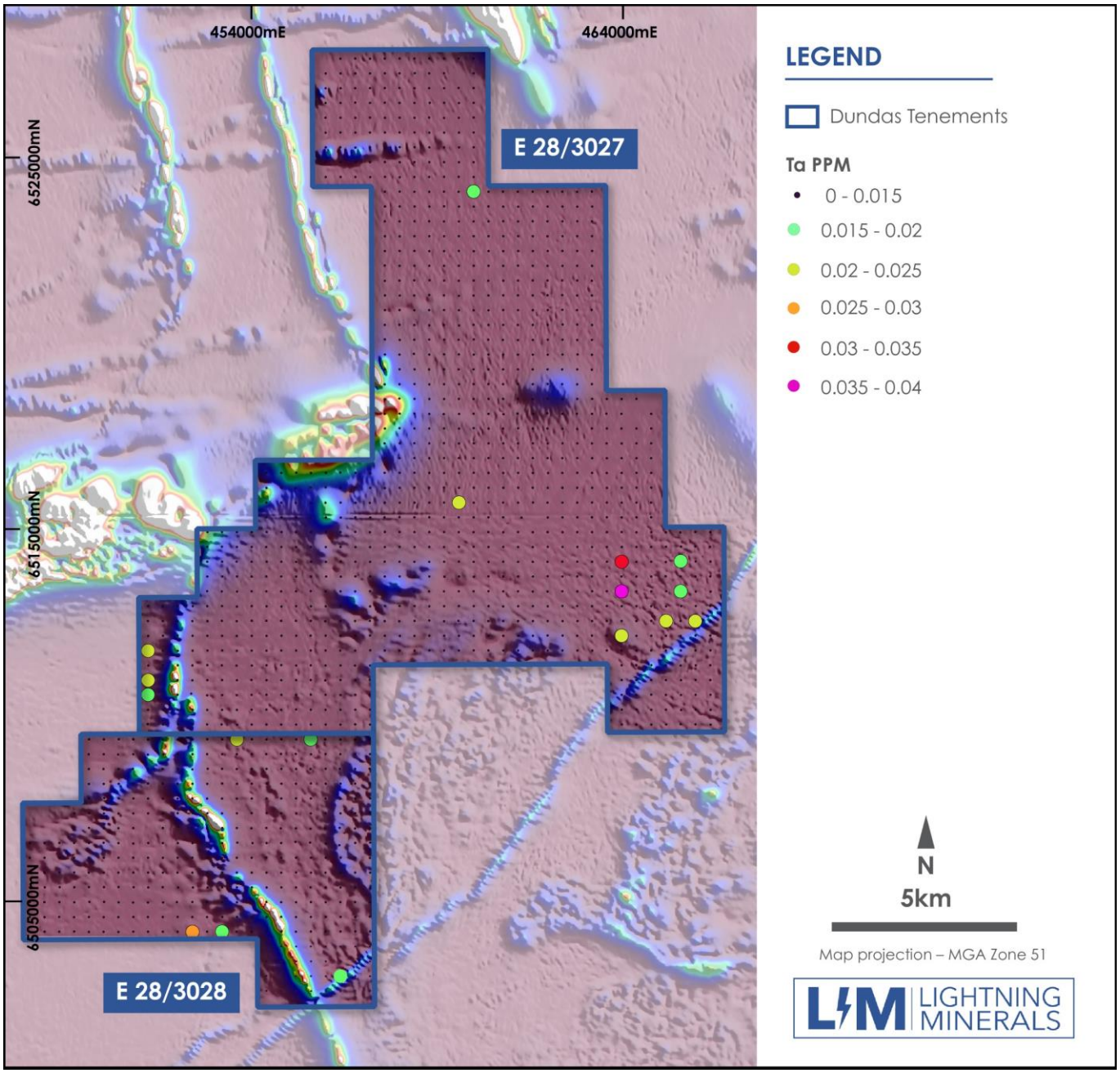


Figure 4: Tantalum geochemical results within E28/3027 and E28/3027 shown on Analytic Signal Total Magnetic Intensity geophysical image



DUNDAS SOUTH ROCK CHIP RESULTS

The analytes for five rock chip samples (DSRK0026-DSRK0030) have also been returned from outcropping pegmatites within E63/2001 (Figure 5). The samples show positive geochemical indicators of fractionation with elevated tantalum, tin and niobium in Sample DSRK0027, elevated beryllium in Sample DSRK0029, and elevated rubidium and caesium in Sample DSRK0026 (Table 1). The lithium tenor recorded in these samples is again subdued, similar values were returned for prior samples as the outcropping lithologies are intensely weathered. These results further highlight the necessity for drill testing pegmatites at depth, beneath the oxidised zone. These results provide further confidence for the upcoming drill program on tenement E63/2001.

Figure 5: Rock chip sample sites for samples DSRK0026 to DSRK0030 within tenement E63/2001

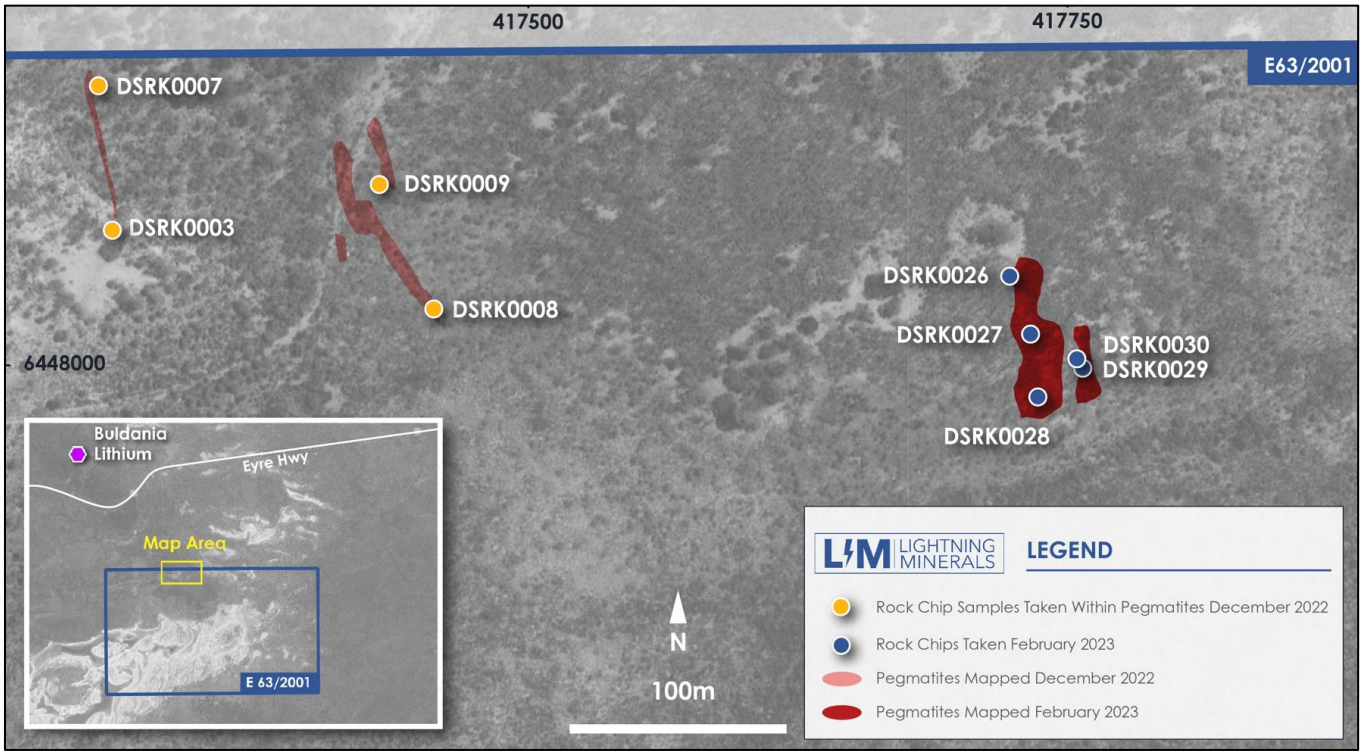


Table 1: Dundas South pegmatite rock chip results E63/2001

Sample ID	Northing	Easting	Description	K/Rb (Ratio)	Be ppm	Cs ppm	K ppm	Li ppm	Nb ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm
DSRK0026	6448041	417723	Highly weathered pegmatite	27.84	2	**33**	83000	10	5	**2981**	20	7
DSRK0027	6448014	417733	Highly weathered pegmatite	50.34	7	6	22000	<10	**135**	437	**43**	**43**
DSRK0028	6447985	417736	Highly weathered pegmatite	101.97	8	3	31000	<10	**80**	304	28	**31**
DSRK0029	6448000	417756	Highly weathered pegmatite	94.89	**26**	3	39000	10	35	411	15	11
DSRK0030	6448003	417754	Highly weathered pegmatite	41.13	6	13	54000	10	30	**1313**	14	17

The final six rock chip samples collected targeting granite lithologies present in the project area have also been returned, the results are tabulated in Appendix 3. These samples are intended to be utilised to collate a regional dataset concerning the geochemistry of the possible parental granite suites within the project area. A geochemical review of all results can now be undertaken as all samples have been returned.

DUNDAS PROJECT ONGOING WORK PROGRAMS

With the Dundas reconnaissance soil sampling program now finalised, the Company's focus now moves to the Company's inaugural drill program on tenement E63/2001 which is scheduled to begin at the start of June 2023.

Approvals to complete follow-up auger sampling on tenement E63/2000 are now advanced, these works will begin as soon as possible and may occur concurrently with the AC and RC drilling campaign on tenement E63/2001.

Additional infill sampling campaigns will now be reviewed for results at the Dundas North project area, following the positive results contained herein.

A comprehensive targeting exercise using the results of the reconnaissance sampling program will now be undertaken to extract maximum value from the 62 element suite of analytes provided by the UFF+ analytical technique. The review will include all applicable prospective commodities for the Dundas Projects including rare earth elements (REE), gold, copper, nickel, and platinum group elements (PGE).

Multiple lanthanide elements in the UFF+ suite of analytes that may be considered as pathfinders to REE mineralisation will now be subject to further interpretation. The recent success of neighbouring exploration companies in the region has highlighted the potential for REE accumulations above fertile granites within the Dundas region. A full review of the REE potential for the company's projects will be undertaken to assess prospectivity.

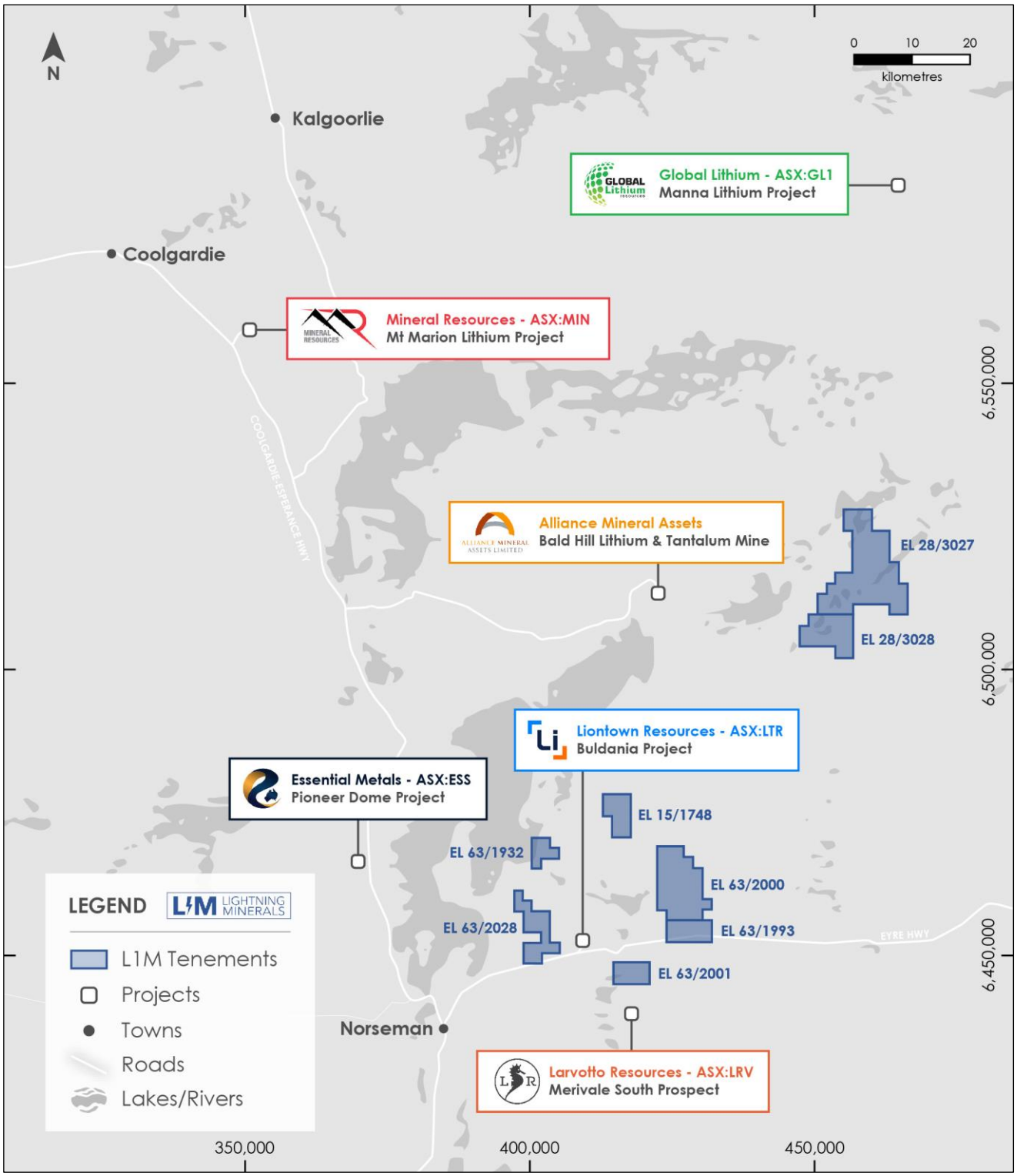
DUNDAS PROJECT (LIGHTNING MINERALS 100%)

The Dundas Project area is located near Norseman in Western Australia and comprises eight tenements totalling approximately 454km^2. 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:

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

Figure 6: Location of Lightning Minerals' Dundas Projects



This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors.
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ABOUT LIGHTNING MINERALS

Lightning Minerals is a mineral exploration company, listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX:L1M) 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. Mr Woodland holds options in Lightning Minerals.

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 announcement.

APPENDIX 1: DUNDAS – JORC CODE 2012 TABLE 1 CRITERIA

The Table below summarises the assessment and reporting criteria used for exploration results for the Dundas Exploration Project 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	*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.*	• The Dundas Project soil samples are collected from below the natural surface at a depth of approximately 20cm. • Soil samples are sieved on site and the ~2mm fraction is retained for geochemical analysis. • Dundas soil sample weights are approximately 200 grams. All sieved material is collected in kraft packets (~200 grams). • The Ultrafine+ soil sampling analysis technique utilised for the Dundas Project is considered acceptable and standard industry practice. • 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 rock chips, the target commodities and the stage of exploration works. • Nagrom Laboratories conducted analysis on DSRK0026-0030 using ICP004 method which is considered appropriate for rock chips of the target commodities.
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).*	• No drilling results reported
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No drilling results reported
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.*	• Soil sample sites are photographed, described, and journaled noting landform and nature of soil media. • Soil sample descriptions are considered qualitative in nature. • 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	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Sample preparation for the Dundas Project soil and rock chip geochemistry program follows best practice as advised 'LabWest Minerals Analysis' whom is accredited to ISO17025.

	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.*	• Soil sample sizes of approximately 200gm are considered appropriate for the Ultrafine+ analytical technique. • Dundas soil samples were collected on a 400mx400m grid pattern, some minor variations to sample site locations will occur due to field complexities. • 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The analysis of soil samples by LabWest using the Ultrafine+ method is adequate at this early stage of exploration, this includes the assessment of bedrock under quaternary cover. • The analysis of rock chip samples by LabWest using the MMA-04_MS method is adequate at this early stage of exploration. • LabWest and Nagrom use internal QAQC process which is relevant to the stage of exploration activities. • The remaining bulk of each sample (-2mm) has been retained and the coarse fraction/pulp (if one existed) of each sample has also been preserved.
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.*	• No drilling results reported. • No twinned holes or drilling results are reported. • Primary soil and rock sample locations are collected electronically via a handheld GPS – Garmin GPSMap 62s. • No adjustments have been applied to laboratory assay results.
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.*	• Handheld Garmin GPS instruments were used to locate the sample sites, these instruments are understood to be accurate within a nominal ±5m in the horizontal and vertical planes. • This spatial location accuracy is considered adequate for early grid soil sampling programs. • All samples were collected in the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) system. (MGA94, Zone 51)
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Soil samples were taken on a 400m x 400m grid, these samples spacings may require minor and infrequent variation dependent on field conditions. • 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 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 soil or rock chip samples.

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.*	• The strike of geological units across the Dundas project is variable. • The 400m x 400m sample spacing grid is sufficient to ensure that no specific structures or known trends of mineralisation have received biased targeting. • Rock Chip sampling 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	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were secured in closed HDPE bags and stored at secure premises during the field campaign. • The field supervisor who supervised the soil sample collection delivered the sample packets to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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.*	• The Dundas Projects are located ~600km east of Perth and 20 to 50 km ENE of Norseman in Western Australia. • The Dundas Project area totals ~450km^2 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 Tenements are covered by the Ngadju Determined Native Title Claim (WCD2014/004). An agreement is in Place between the Ngadju Native Title Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and Lightning Minerals. • 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.*	• The Project area has been explored predominantly for Gold and Nickel by various prior parties. • More recent exploration has included a focus on Lithium via explorers such as Matsa Resources (2008-2018), West Resource Ventures (2018 – 2019), and Liontown Resources (2018-2020). • The result of this work 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.*	• 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.
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:*	• No drilling reported

	○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *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.*	
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.*	• No levelling of the raw geochemical data was undertaken. • Images have been generated using QGis software. • No metal equivalent values are 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').*	• Any relationship between reported geochemical results and potential mineralisation is unknown at the time of the report.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• 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	*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.*	• Representative reporting of soil results is shown in Figure 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the above report. • Representative reporting of rock chips is shown in Figure 5 and Table 1 of the above report. • Assay data for Dundas North soil samples with greater than 80 ppm lithium is shown in Appendix 2 • A subset of the raw assay data for rock chips is shown in Appendix 3, this includes samples taken within granites and rocks of unknown composition for exploration investigation activities.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful data and relevant information has been included in the body of the report.
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.*	• Field validation of elevated Lithium results is planned by company geologists. • 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 remains under consideration.

APPENDIX 2: DUNDAS NORTH SOIL DATA FOR RESULTS >80PPM LITHIUM

Project	Sample Type	Sample ID	Easting (MGA94_Z51)	Northing (MGA94_Z51)	Caesium (ppm)	Lithium (ppm)
Dundas North	Soil	DN00191	456398	6527597	6.31	83.5
Dundas North	Soil	DN00192	456798	6527600	6.65	81.4
Dundas North	Soil	DN00193	457197	6527597	6.03	83.8
Dundas North	Soil	DN00490	459998	6518801	7.67	83.5
Dundas North	Soil	DN00522	459193	6517991	6.1	81.4
Dundas North	Soil	DN00619	464403	6516402	8	83.7
Dundas North	Soil	DN00620	464802	6516400	8.07	94.9
Dundas North	Soil	DN00630	458001	6515999	8.49	85.2
Dundas North	Soil	DN00638	461204	6516001	7.48	89.7
Dundas North	Soil	DN00640	462005	6515998	7.12	90.5
Dundas North	Soil	DN00641	462399	6516000	5.61	108
Dundas North	Soil	DN00642	462799	6515999	6.18	96.6
Dundas North	Soil	DN00643	463202	6516000	5.56	92.5
Dundas North	Soil	DN00644	463605	6515998	7.97	95.9
Dundas North	Soil	DN00645	464002	6516001	8.88	99.4
Dundas North	Soil	DN00646	464403	6516002	9.16	104
Dundas North	Soil	DN00647	464801	6516003	13.6	115
Dundas North	Soil	DN00691	460799	6515200	4.21	87.1
Dundas North	Soil	DN00700	464401	6515200	5.42	80.5
Dundas North	Soil	DN00701	464800	6515201	6.75	97.1
Dundas North	Soil	DN00723	461200	6514801	4.92	94.4
Dundas North	Soil	DN00736	466397	6514799	9.52	82
Dundas North	Soil	DN00770	465993	6514413	9.37	86.2
Dundas North	Soil	DN00771	466388	6514404	11.8	101
Dundas North	Soil	DN00794	461599	6513997	7.96	82.6
Dundas North	Soil	DN00804	465597	6514015	14.4	98
Dundas North	Soil	DN00827	452800	6513600	6.99	91.1
Dundas North	Soil	DN00827	460800	6513599	6.99	91.1
Dundas North	Soil	DN00828	461201	6513601	8.57	80.6
Dundas North	Soil	DN00835	463996	6513601	9.06	86
Dundas North	Soil	DN00838	465189	6513607	17.5	85
Dundas North	Soil	DN00839	465596	6513599	16.8	104
Dundas North	Soil	DN00840	465994	6513600	14.9	147
Dundas North	Soil	DN00841	466394	6513601	10.5	86
Dundas North	Soil	DN00862	460801	6513199	8.23	94.4
Dundas North	Soil	DN00914	466005	6512804	11	86.4
Dundas North	Soil	DN00953	465992	6512395	7.9	85.3
Dundas North	Soil	DN00954	466390	6512399	6.8	83
Dundas North	Soil	DN00992	465997	6512004	6.68	89.2
Dundas North	Soil	DN01015	459600	6511600	7.7	87.9
Dundas North	Soil	DN01029	465198	6511600	8.31	83.5
Dundas North	Soil	DN01030	465600	6511600	8.69	120
Dundas North	Soil	DN01044	455597	6511200	5.49	83.8

Dundas North	Soil	DN01052	465198	6511201	7.86	107
Dundas North	Soil	DN01054	466003	6511199	7.93	88.4
Dundas North	Soil	DN01087	454401	6510403	5.52	98.9
Dundas North	Soil	DN01090	455598	6510404	7.03	87.3
Dundas North	Soil	DN01093	456800	6510401	9.38	83.1
Dundas North	Soil	DN01096	464396	6510402	9.76	109
Dundas North	Soil	DN01098	465198	6510400	7.68	95
Dundas North	Soil	DN01101	466401	6510402	6.36	83.8
Dundas North	Soil	DN01119	464402	6510004	7.06	92.9
Dundas North	Soil	DN01133	454400	6509602	6.67	80.5
Dundas North	Soil	DN01139	456798	6509605	7.85	83.2
Dundas North	Soil	DN01140	457199	6509600	8.56	85.6
Dundas North	Soil	DN01142	464400	6509599	7.13	111
Dundas North	Soil	DN01143	464805	6509599	5.89	114
Dundas North	Soil	DN01144	465204	6509603	6.75	127
Dundas North	Soil	DN01174	451999	6508802	5.86	81.2
Dundas North	Soil	DN01200	454401	6508402	8.02	87.5
Dundas North	Soil	DN01201	454803	6508402	12.2	85.5
Dundas North	Soil	DN01207	457187	6508407	9.62	84.3
Dundas North	Soil	DN01215	452399	6507997	6.03	81.9
Dundas North	Soil	DN01216	452798	6507996	5.99	101
Dundas North	Soil	DN01219	454002	6508000	6.07	88.3
Dundas North	Soil	DN01220	454403	6507999	5.76	80.8
Dundas North	Soil	DN01221	454802	6508001	7.78	82.9
Dundas North	Soil	DN01225	456401	6508002	8.1	88.1
Dundas North	Soil	DN01233	451600	6507596	6.53	80.2
Dundas North	Soil	DN01235	452395	6507600	6.86	112
Dundas North	Soil	DN01236	452795	6507598	6.59	102
Dundas North	Soil	DN01241	454800	6507600	8.18	86.8
Dundas North	Soil	DN01242	455198	6507602	9.57	87.9
Dundas North	Soil	DN01282	452008	6506838	7.57	82
Dundas North	Soil	DN01286	453598	6506803	7.06	89.2
Dundas North	Soil	DN01288	454397	6506804	6.63	90.5
Dundas North	Soil	DN01312	454405	6506398	5.89	91.9
Dundas North	Soil	DN01313	454797	6506398	9.06	127
Dundas North	Soil	DN01315	455580	6506409	13.2	81.5
Dundas North	Soil	DN01333	453199	6506000	5.93	85.3
Dundas North	Soil	DN01356	452796	6505598	5.75	109
Dundas North	Soil	DN01357	453200	6505598	8.55	84
Dundas North	Soil	DN01361	454799	6505597	10.2	90.6
Dundas North	Soil	DN01380	452806	6505192	9.6	98.4
Dundas North	Soil	DN01412	456000	6504797	11.7	98.2
Dundas North	Soil	DN01433	454797	6504402	12.8	91.3
Dundas North	Soil	DN01439	457191	6504408	9.08	84.9
Dundas North	Soil	DN01442	448798	6504001	7.6	83.6
Dundas North	Soil	DN01445	449995	6503998	6.55	82.9

APPENDIX 3: DUNDAS SOUTH GRANITE ROCK CHIP DATA

Sample ID	Easting (MGAZ51)	Northing (MGAZ51)	Description	Be ppm	Cs ppm	Li ppm	Nb ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm
DSRK0022	423145	6461992	Moderately weathered Granite	2.41	8.5	45	9.3	331	3.5	1.01
DSRK0023	429464	6455942	Moderate to strongly weathered Granite	1.42	1.2	1.6	1.5	61.8	0.6	0.06
DSRK0024	428286	6453716	Moderate to strongly weathered Granite	2.01	6.3	24.9	2.9	113	1.6	0.18
DSRK0031	428230	6453549	Moderate to strongly weathered Granite	2.17	2.8	18	3.4	87.4	1.6	0.65
DSRK0032	427965	6454006	Moderate to strongly weathered Granite	3.95	15.3	13.1	20.3	534	1.8	6.54
DSRK0033	429342	6455517	Moderately weathered Granite	2.11	3.4	6.5	1.5	82.8	0.9	0.09