Deep Ground Penetrating Radar Defines 277 Untested Dyke-Like Anomalies at Ella's Rock

Corporate Highlights

- Deep Ground Penetrating Radar (**'DGPR'**) surveys have identified 277 untested anomalies at the Ella's Rock Li-Au-Ni Project (**'Ella's Rock'**) in Forrestania with two geological units returning dyke-like signals that may represent pegmatitic intrusions of the Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (**'LCT'**) type
- UltraMag Geophysics (**'UltraMag'**) carried out 2.2-line kilometres of DGPR surveys to test portions of the Fitzgerald and Baché LCT associated geochemical target areas
- There is exceptional correlation between the existing anomalous soil geochemistry supportive of LCT-type mineralisation and DGPR interpreted dyke-like anomalies for both surveyed areas
- The dyke-like anomalies are similar to those previously surveyed by UltraMag for Galaxy Resources (now Allkem) 90km south at the Mt Cattlin Lithium Project in Ravensthorpe which are coarse grained lithium-bearing pegmatites
- Anomalies trend southwest to northeast, analogous to other lithium projects in the Forrestania region
- Ella's Rock lies 50km to the southeast of the Earl Grey high-grade lithium project, a joint venture between Wesfarmers and SQM, planned to produce 50,000t of lithium hydroxide per year from 2024
- The northern Hooper and a large portion of the southern Baché anomalous LCT targets remain unsurveyed by DGPR
- The Company will proceed to drill testing the anomalies once further environmental surveys are completed

Summary:

Cavalier Resources Limited (**ASX: CVR**) (**'Cavalier'** or **'the Company'**) is pleased to announce that DGPR surveys completed by UltraMag Geophysics **('UltraMag')** have identified over 277 untested anomalies at the Ella's Rock Li-Au-Ni Project (**'Ella's Rock'**) in Forrestania, with two geological units returning dyke-like signals.

UltraMag reported the number of anomalies as **"likely a world record for surveys of this size"**.

The surveys were carried out over two of three geochemically anomalous LCT sites surveyed, Fitzgerald (central) and Baché (southern).

These areas were recently discovered via a comprehensive soil sampling program that identified coincident geochemistry strongly suggestive of potential for LCT bearing pegmatites.

UltraMag also noted in their report: "There is an excellent correlation with the central anomaly blocks (interpreted prior to integrating geochemistry) on both grids and high lithium soil geochemistry".

The dyke-like anomalies are similar to those previously surveyed by UltraMag for Galaxy Resources (now Allkem) 90km south at the Mt Cattlin Lithium Project in Ravensthorpe which are coarse grained lithium bearing pegmatites.

None of the interpreted DGPR anomalies, nor the greater geochemical anomaly areas, have been drill tested to date.

Daniel Tuffin, Executive Technical Director, commented:

"I am thrilled to share some extremely exciting developments regarding our Ella's Rock Li-Au-Ni Project in Forrestania, where Deep Ground Penetrating Radar (**'DGPR'**) surveys have uncovered over 277 untested anomalies providing further evidence for the potential of LCT pegmatite targets on the greater central Fitzgerald and southern Baché geochemical target areas.

Ella's Rock is strategically positioned to the south of the Earl Grey high-grade lithium project, a joint venture between Wesfarmers and SQM slated to produce 50,000 tonnes of lithium hydroxide annually starting in 2024. This proximity to a near-mine ready world class lithium project further enhances the significance of the DGPR outcomes.

What's particularly encouraging is the exceptional correlation we've observed between the existing high lithium soil geochemistry anomalies, with other supportive trace elements, and the DGPR interpretation for both Fitzgerald and Baché target areas. This correlation reinforces our confidence in the potential of these targets.

We believe that the Ella's Rock Li-Au-Ni Project holds significant regional potential, with these DGPR discoveries marking a critical milestone for the project.

The Company is now planning for upcoming drill testing on these Fitzgerald and Baché lithium targets, which will commence once environmental surveys have been completed."

Deep Ground Penetrating Radar (GDPR) Survey:

Deep Ground Penetrating Radar is utilised in exploration to allow the interpretation of sub-surface geology, including lithology and structural features, using radar (radio waves) to obtain images. DGPR is particularly useful when there are limited outcropping indicators, such as the case with Ella's Rock.

The surveys at the Fitzgerald and Baché geochemical anomalies were focused on the top 50m, with survey parameters set specifically for these anomalies to obtain optimum resolution.

The surveyor, UltraMag Geophysics, has experience in both DGPR surveys and identification of dyke-like bodies, having previously surveyed similar projects. The DGPR technology utilised for this survey has been successful for other companies in the delineation of lithium by Everest (ASX: EMC), Metals Grove (ASX: MGA) and Morella (ASX: 1MC), where the survey has matched the surface mapping and defined further pegmatite-like targets.

The survey was completed late August 2023 over the greater central Fitzgerald and southern Baché geochemical target areas (see **Figure 1**).

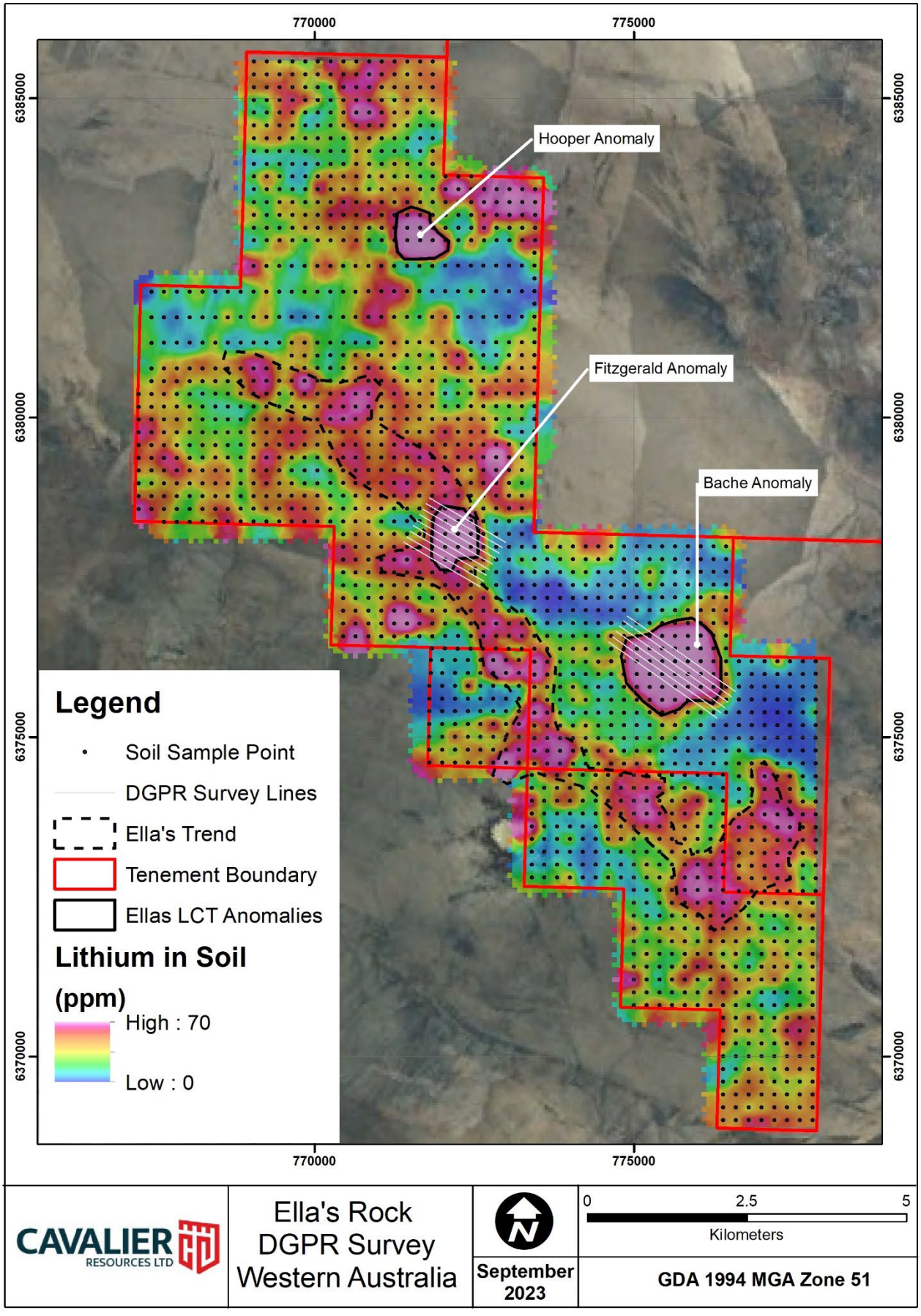

Figure 1: October 2022 soil assay results for Ella's Rock. The 2023 DGPR survey lines are shown in light grey.

The survey included 15 profiles for a total 2.2-line kilometres over the two target areas, penetrating to 50m depth for high resolution near-surface results.

Profiles were spaced at 100m and oriented northwest – southeast, perpendicular to the expected pegmatite trends. The data acquisition was a continuous process as the DGPR is deployed across the ground surface. Shots were taken and stored every second at up to 5km/hr, yielding a nominal shot spacing of ~0.7m.

DGPR can be used to determine lithologies and structural features based on grain sizes and trends in the data, but cannot specifically identify mineralisation.

The survey resulted in 277 sub-vertical, dyke and/or dyke-like anomalies being interpreted. The correlation, highest in the undeformed areas, of these anomalies with the existing lithium anomalies from soil sampling indicates high prospectivity for the presence of LCT bearing pegmatites.

To further enhance the data interpretation for structures and/or lithological contacts for suitable drill targeting, the DGPR anomalies have been grouped into blocks based on shape, strike and complexity.

The base of weathering or unconsolidated cover was very pronounced, and interepreted to be around 8m.

Whilst UltraMag was not employed to undertake geological mapping, the following field observations were made by UltraMag's chief geophysicist who conducted the survey:

- Outcrop was generally noted to be sparse
- The survey grids appear to be surrounded by granite (predominance of white sand) and each centred on two separate, circular topographical features
- No pegmatitic outcrops noted at surface

The main geological target types primarily identified from the Ella's Rock DGPR data interpretation are:

1) Thick quartz and/or likely pegmatite units
2) Pegmatite like anomalies
3) Quartz float

Key features are outlined in **Figures 2** and **3:**

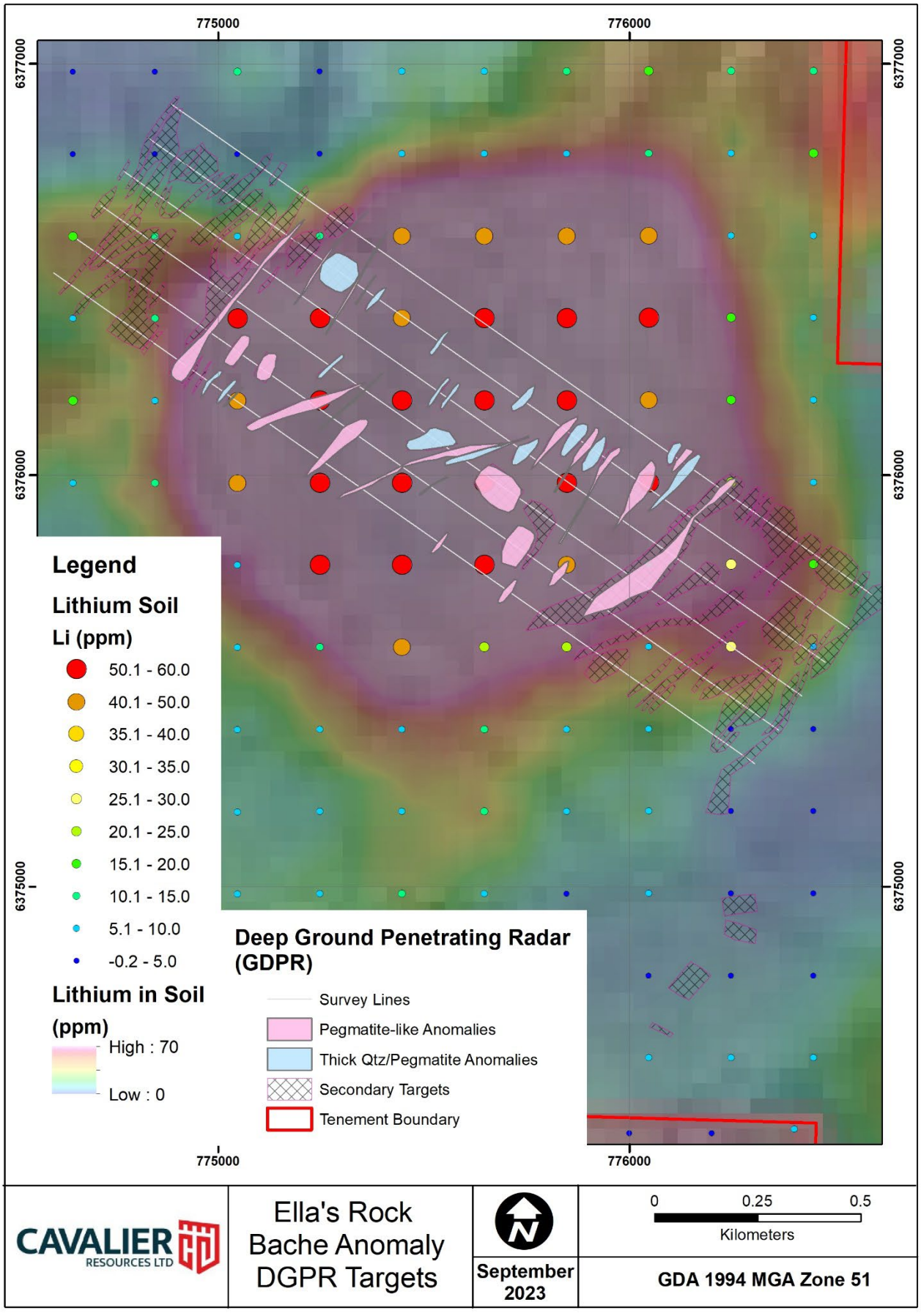

Figure 2: Bache Anomaly - key GDPR anomalies interpreted to be related to pegmatite-type source. Pink and blue polygons are primary targets, whilst hashed polygons are secondary targets.

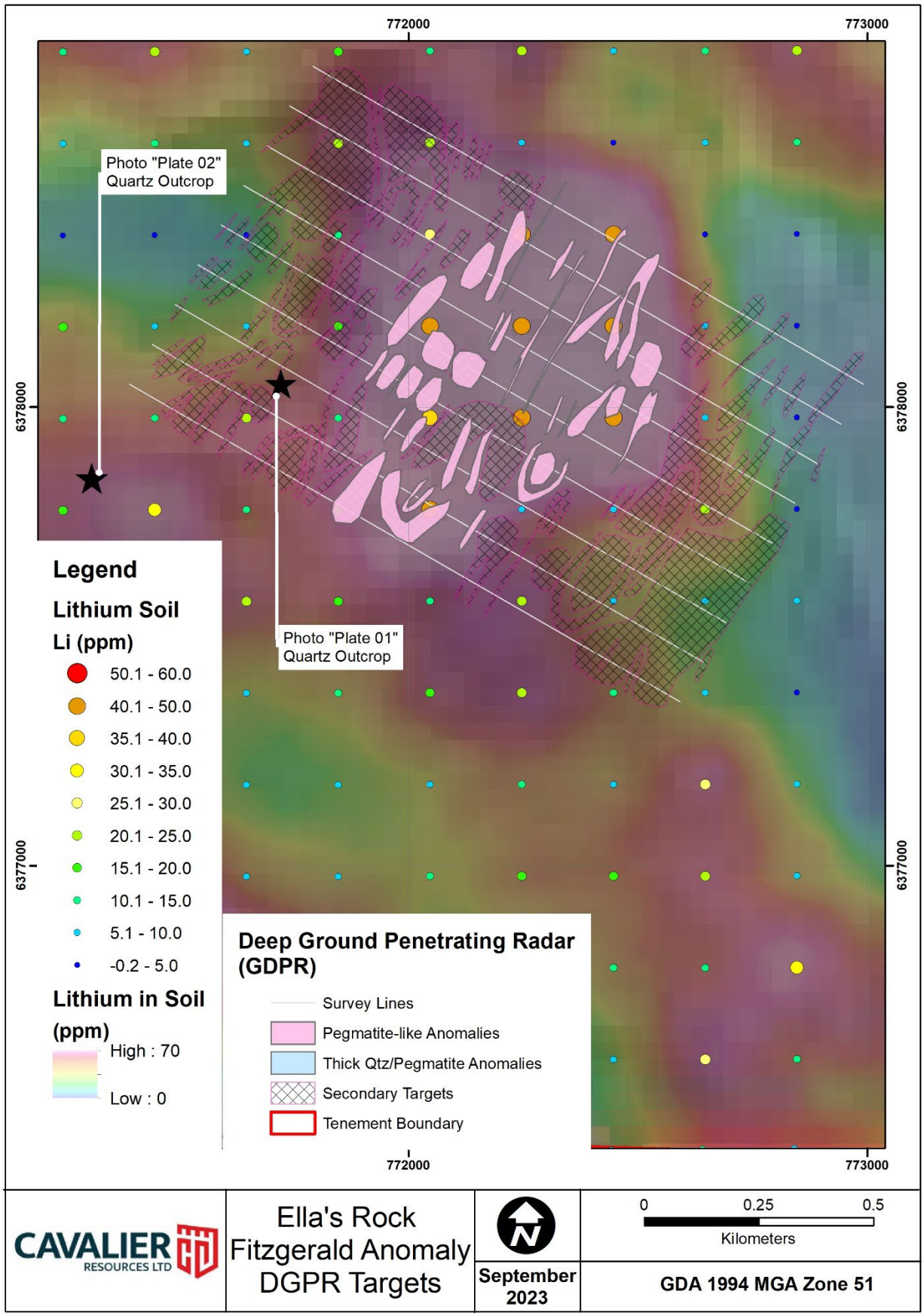

Figure 3: Fitzgerald Anomaly - key GDPR anomalies interpreted to be related to pegmatite-type source. Pink and blue polygons are primary targets, whilst hashed polygons are secondary targets. The black stars are locations of interest where outcrops/sub-crops of quartz were documented – See Appendix 1 for further details.

Prior Geochemical Soil Sampling Analysis:

The Company commenced an extensive shallow soils program targeting lithium, nickel and gold at the Ella's Rock Project in Forrestania, Western Australia, in late October 2022 (see ASX announcement 31 October 2022). The purpose behind the program was to provide comprehensive geochemical coverage of three Ella's Rock tenements, E74/662, E74/717 and E74/718, which span a combined area of over 8,000 hectares (80km^2).

In addition to the sheer size of the program, most of the 1,810 soil samples, spaced on a 200m x 200m grid, were collected in an area with limited access reducing sampling speeds.

The program was recently completed with samples sent in batches to the ALS Laboratories Wangara in accordance with the Company's sampling protocols. Samples were pulverised to -75 microns. The analytical method first employed aqua regia digestion for gold to remove the SiO_2 to maximise the recovery of silica hosted minerals, followed by a multi-element four acid digest.

Routine interrogation of the geochemical dataset has revealed a significant correlation and clustering of key elements (Li, Cs, Ta, Sn, Rb and Bi), see **Figure 4**. This combination of elements indicates the presence of Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (**'LCT'**) bearing mineralisation.

A further Principal Component Analysis (**'PCA'**) was completed independently in ioGAS (an exploratory data analysis software application). The results confirmed clustering of Be, Li, Rb, Cs, Ta, Sn and Ba in Principle Component 3 (PC3: 5.9Be + 5.1Li + 4.5Rb + 4.1Cs + 1.4Ta + 1.3Sn + 1Ba), and a clustering of Cs, Sn, Zn, Rb, Tl, Ni, Li and Ta in PC4 (2.7Cs + 2.1Sn + 2.1Zn + 2.1Rb + 1.9Tl + 1.7Ni + 1.1Li + 1Ta), with Cs the most dominant element.

Three main clusters of highly anomalous data, covering a combined 350 hectares, were defined:

1. Northern anomaly "Hooper",
2. Central anomaly "Fitzgerald", and
3. Southern anomaly "Baché"

In addition to the three LCT-type targets discussed above, a significant fourth target was also identified, the Ella's Trend. (See **Figure 1**)

The Hooper target is the smallest of the three significant geochemical targets identified within Ella's Rock. The anomaly corresponds to an approximately 700m x 800m circular feature with a subtle rise in elevation. Lithium values peaked at 53ppm, caesium at 2.95ppm and tantalum at 0.92ppm.

The Fitzgerald target measures approximately 700m x 1,000m. It appears to be associated with a subtle raised circular weathering feature, with lithium values peaking at 46.6ppm, with caesium at 2.88ppm and tantalum at 1.2ppm. The area around the anomaly has scattered white quartz and other very light-coloured rock fragments (see **Figures 5a** and **5b)**

The southern Baché target is the largest LCT-type anomaly defined within the tenement, measuring 1,600m x 1,400m. It is also the most anomalous and prominent of the three defined targets. Lithium values at this target peak at 54.7ppm, caesium at 3.34ppm and tantalum at 1.52ppm.

As with the other targets identified, the southern Baché anomaly is circular and very clearly outlined on remote imagery with associated subtle raised topography. It has been noted that there are several good outcrop to subcrop locations within the anomaly outline (see **Figures 5c** and **5d**). These outcrops typically consist of lighter colour lithologies, with what appears to be weak-to-moderate alteration.

In addition to the three LCT-type targets discussed above, a generally lower level fourth target with multiple LCT peaks was also identified, the Ella's Trend target. Ella's Trend represents a 12km long and approximately 300m to 1,000m wide anomalous Li, Cs, Ta trend, which encompasses the Fitzgerald target. This feature likely represents a significant structural zone which has constrained mineralising fluids or acted as a conduit for fluid flow.

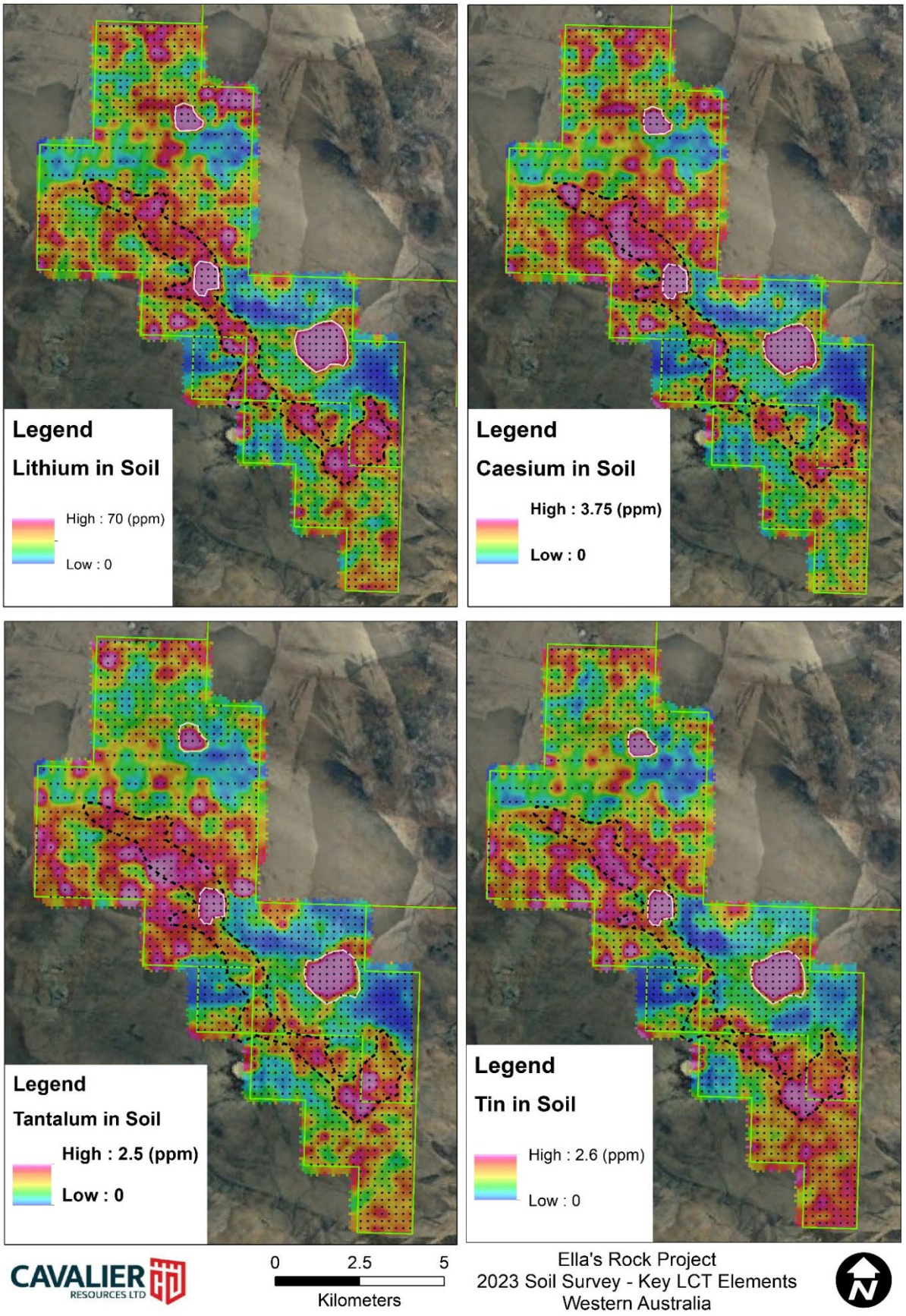

Figure 4: Inverse Distance contouring of the Ella's Rock geochemical soil data, showing the strong clustering of key LCT related elements

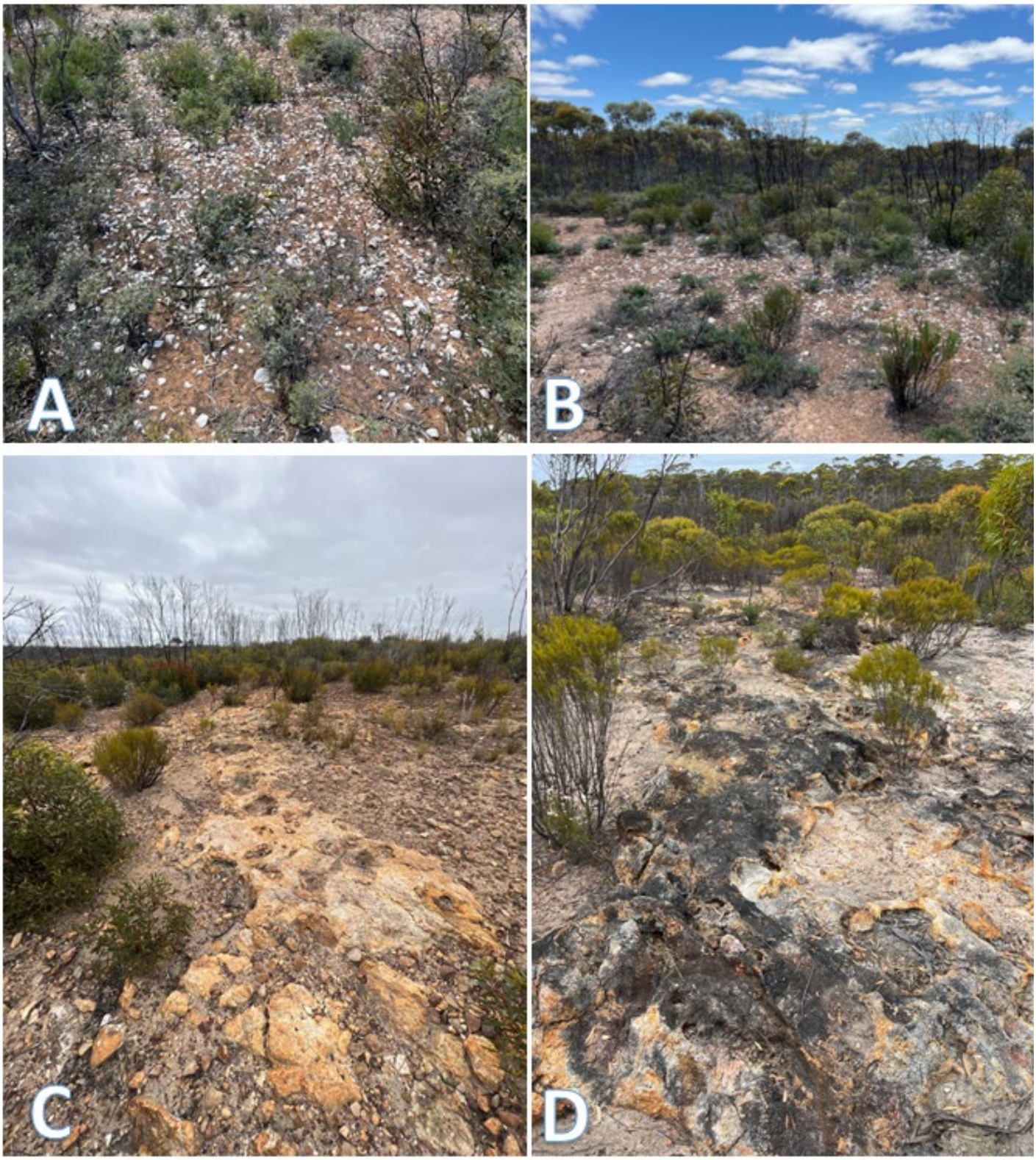

Figure 5: Images A and B show a significant amount of quartz float, from the Fitzgerald anomaly and Ella's Trend. Images C and D represent examples of outcropping calcrete within the Baché anomaly

About Ella's Rock:

The Ella's Rock Project consists of four exploration licences covering an area to the east of the Forrestania Greenstone Belt which hosts the historic Diggers Rock open pit, IGO's planned Diggers South underground nickel mine and Cosmic Boy nickel plant, as well as Classic Mineral's new Kat Gap gold mine.

To the north lies Forrestania Resources' lithium target corridor and Wesfarmers' Mt Holland high-grade lithium hydroxide project with the Lake lithium target lying immediately west of the project area.

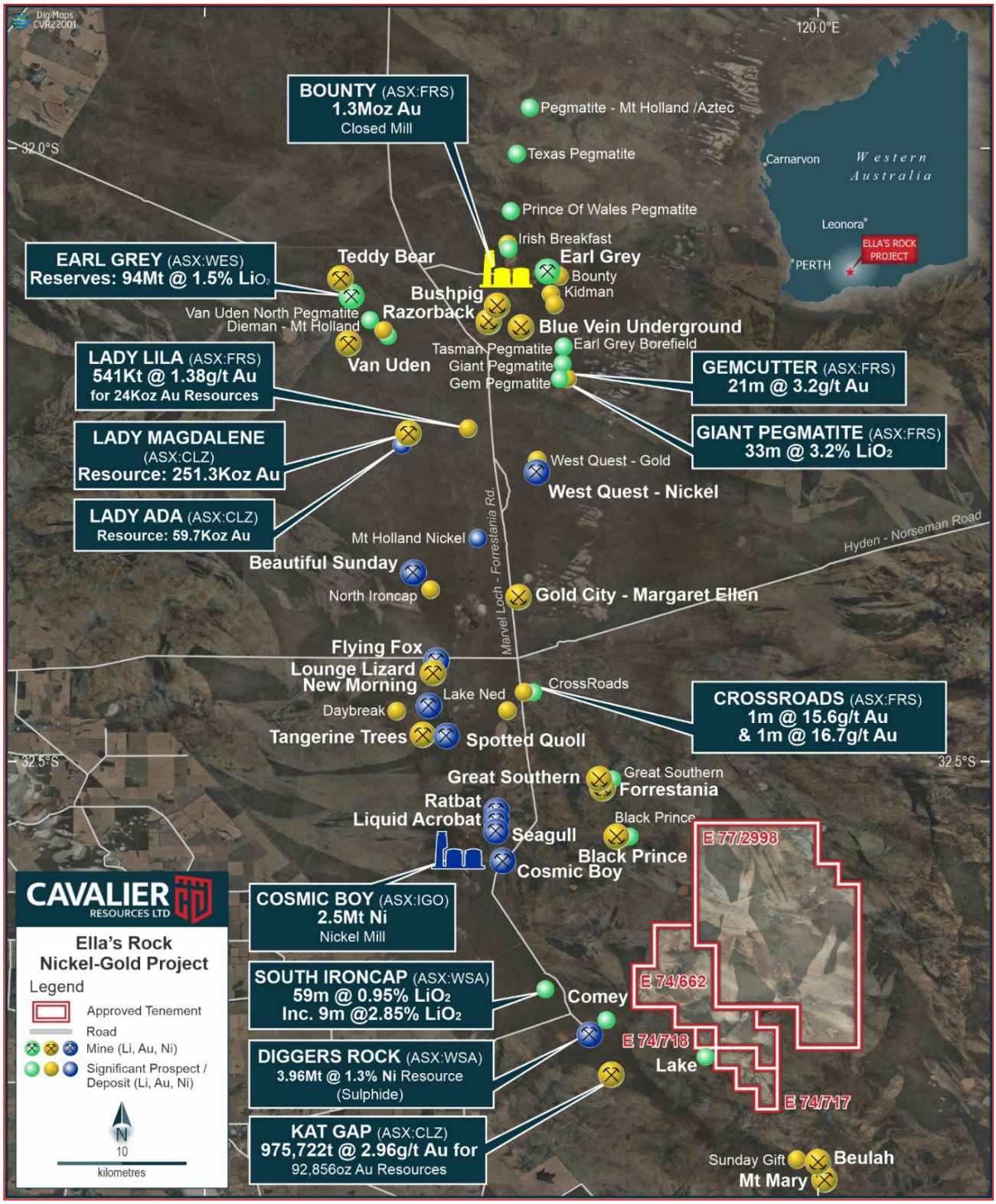

Figure 6: Ella's Rock Project and surrounding area

Surface mapping of the main lease central and southern leases indicates the presence of greenstone lithologies in an area previously interpreted to be predominantly granite. The greater project area is under explored with minimal drilling, providing Cavalier with potentially significant lithium, gold and nickel exposure in the Forrestania region, diversifying and enriching the value of its tenement portfolio outside of the Leonora region.

For further information on the Ella's Rock Project, please refer to the Independent Geologist's Report in the Prospectus released to the ASX on 15 June 2022.

Competent Persons Statements:

The information in this announcement relating to geology and Exploration Results is based on information compiled, reviewed and assessed by Mr. Paddy Reidy, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Reidy is a consultant to the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (**JORC Code**). Mr. Reidy consents to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement 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.

This announcement has been approved and authorised by the Board of Cavalier Resources.

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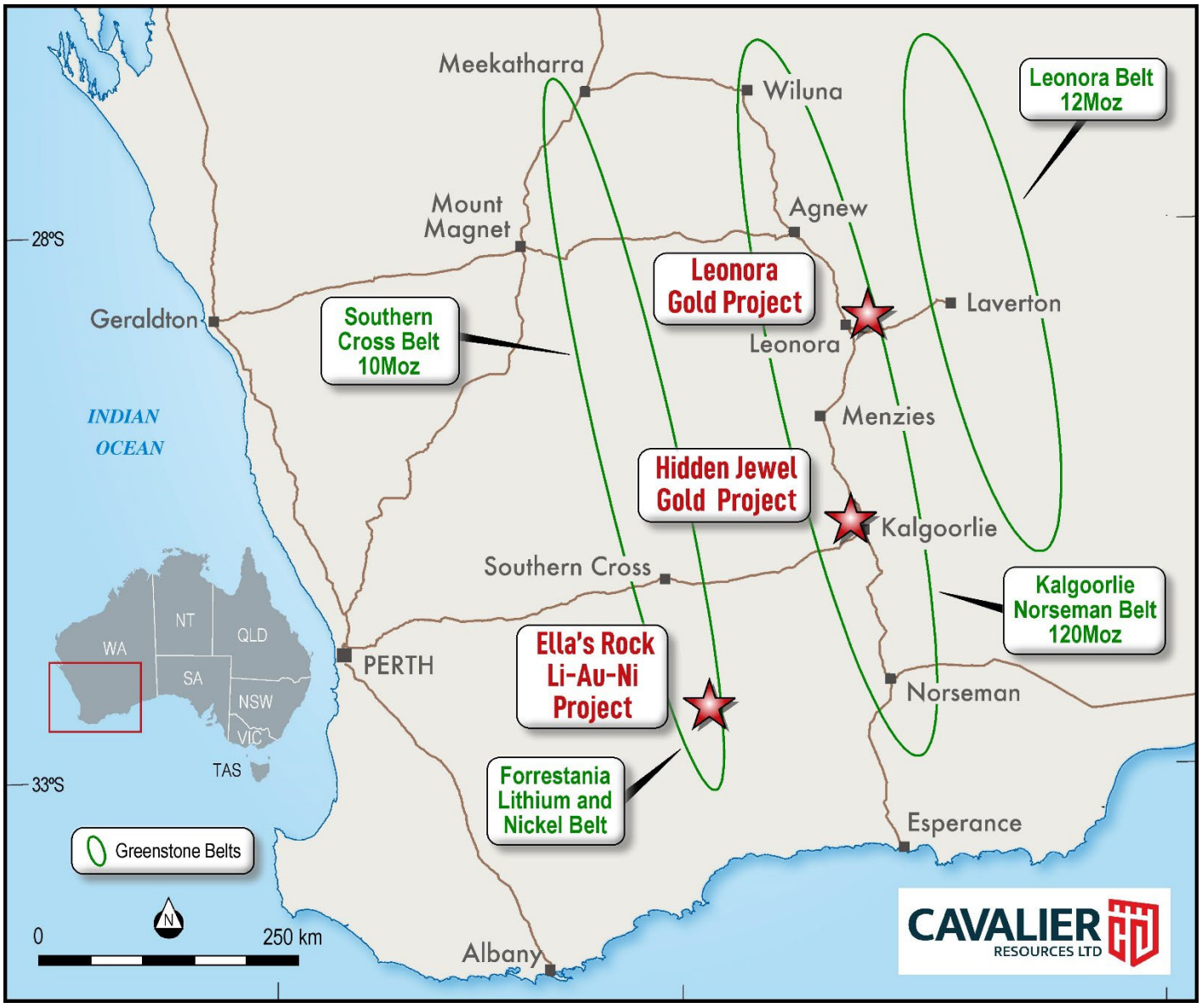
About Cavalier Resources

The Company has interests in Tenements in Western Australia, collectively known as the Leonora Gold Project, Hidden Jewel Gold Project, and Ella's Rock Li-Ni-Au Project, prospective for lithium, gold and nickel mineralisation.



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https://www.linkedin.com/company/cavalier-resources-ltd/

https://www.facebook.com/cavalierresources

Appendix 1: Outcrop Photos Taken During DGPR Survey

Plate 01. Photo of Quartz Outcrop #1 771,721E 6,378,051N (in grid)

Plate 02. Photo of Quartz Outcrop#2 Waypoint 0639 771310E 6377844N (outside grid)

Appendix 2: JORC Table 1

JORC Table 1 Section 1

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Most of the 1,810 soil samples were collected on a 200m-by-200m square grid. A portion of the northern lines were collected on a 400m-by-200m square grid. The samples were collected using a -2mm sieve at approx. depth 20-30cm into B horizon. Deep Ground Penetrating Radar (DGPR) survey results, acquired by UltraMag Geophysics. • Survey area was approximately 0.8 km by 1.3 km (Fitzgerald) and 0.5km x 2.1 km (Bache) • 15 lines for 2.2km northwest-southeast traverses at 100m spacing. • Along line DGPR sampling at 0.7m • 3m accuracy GPS sample location • DGPR instrumentation @50MHz employed. • In-line 3m antenna configuration for 50m depth penetration. • Post processing and profile generation conducted by UltraMag Geophysics.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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 has been completed to date.
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 has been completed to date.
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.	No drilling has been completed to date. The field geologist recorded for each sample: Grid area name, sample line, site ID, sample number, easting and northing coordinates, QAQC, site topography, soil description, comments.
Sub-sampling techniques and	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No drilling has been completed to date.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	• 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.	GDPR Data processing was completed by UltraMag Geophysics using their proprietary software packages to produce profile images of the subsurface. A range of filters were applied by UltraMag to enhance different parts of the signal for interpretation of features of interest.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	All samples have been submitted to ALS Laboratories, Wangara. Samples were pulverised (PUL-31L), and further sieved to – 75µm in preparation for an aqua regia digestion for gold to remove SiO2 for the maximal recovery of silica hosted minerals. The samples were then further analysed using a multi-element four acid digest for a 48-element (lab code Au-TL43 + ME-MS61). This method of analysis is considered appropriate for early-stage of this project. Depending on the nature of mineralisation identified in future development of the project, the chosen analytical method may change. DGPR survey: A total of 2.2km of line-data completed at Fitzgerald (central) and Baché (southern) targets. • Survey parameters (energy level, pulse timing, speed of surface radar displacement) selected specifically for this site to obtain high resolution imagery of the top 50m below surface. • Calibration and inspections (incl. instrument voltages) were completed routinely to ensure high quality reliable data, with any noise from other sources checked for. • Data quality was deemed excellent by the acquisition team despite thick vegetation. • UltraMag Geophysics provided raw and processed data and .tiff DGPR profiles for further review and interpretation, with linework also provided for use in targeting.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes.	All sample data is recorded in field notebooks, then transcribed into a digital format, validated, and entered into the company database. Photos of all soil sample locations are retained on file for review. Post analytical data evaluations were completed on the results of all collected soils samples. These studies were

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.
• Discuss any adjustment to assay data</td><td>completed as a means to interrogate the data to find trends and statistical populations. The two major studies completed included:
1) Inverse Distance (ID) Weighted Gridding, using a grid cell size of 78m, weighting power of 2, weighting slope 1 and a search radius of 312m with a linear log option. Using a Geosoft Target ArcGIS plugin.
2) An ioGAS Principal Component Analysis study (PCA) completed to identify the closely associated elements. The key resulting PC formulas are defined as below, showing strong grouping of Li, Cs and Ta in both PC3 and PC4:
• PC3: 5.9Be + 5.1Li + 4.5Rb + 4.1Cs + 1.4Ta + 1.3Sn + 1Ba
• PC4: 2.7Cs + 2.1Sn + 2.1Zn + 2.1Rb + 1.9Tl + 1.7Ni + 1.1Li + 1Ta
UltraMag Geophysics has significant and sufficient experience in this type of exploration target and the DGPR method.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Location of data points</td><td>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</td><td>All sampling locations are surveyed using a handheld GPS, accurate to within +/- 3m for easting and northings. All location data is relevant to UTM MGA 94.
Topographic measurements were not obtained for grab sampling.
Radar data are collected along lines-oriented northwest-southeast, perpendicular to the expected pegmatite strike.
• The transmitting and receiving antennas were laid on the ground in a co-linear manner. Location of the two antennas during data acquisition was recorded using handheld GPS (~3m accuracy).
• Summary of DGPR survey specification:
<table>
<tr><td>Line km [km]</td><td>2.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Line Spacing [m]</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>Line Direction</td><td>NE-SW</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data Acquisition [MHz]</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td>Typical Survey Speed [km/hr]</td><td>Up to 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Projection</td><td>GDA94</td></tr>
<tr><td>Zone</td><td>MGA Zone 50</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum Easting</td><td>771390</td></tr>
<tr><td>Maximum Easting</td><td>776600</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum Northing</td><td>6375300</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Maximum Northing: 6378750
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.	Samples were mainly collected on a 200m-by-200m square grid as this was deemed the most appropriate method to get maximal geochemical coverage over the full extent of the Ella's Rock tenement. The sample spacing is not sufficient to establish a clear geological or grade continuity. The DGPR lines were designed to obtain optimum and representative coverage of the pegmatite trend in the target areas. The spacing and orientation was determined by the assumed regional trend in the geology, with lines oriented perpendicular to the expected pegmatite trend. • Survey lines/profiles nominally spaced at 100m and orientated at approximately NE-SW. • DGPR data spacing is higher resolution than the regional soil sampling and appropriate for this exploration stage. • Two-way travel time was converted to depth using an average electromagnetic rock velocity of 4cm/ns. In unweathered rock and the absence of ground water, this usually yields depths to around 10% accuracy. • Locality of the DGPR survey profiles at Fitzgerald and Baché. MAP is presented in the body of this release. Profiles are generally limited to ~1,000m in length for processing and display resolution purposes.
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.	Samples were collected as a means to provide maximum geochemical coverage of the held tenement. At this early stage, no known mineralisation trends were established, and therefore grid spacing was distributed in an even square formation. DGPR Survey lines were designed to provide a section across and perpendicular to the expected pegmatite trend.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples were collected by Cavalier Resources' geologists and delivered directly to the lab for analysis
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews were completed. Geophysical data were integrated by contract geophysical service Providers. UltraMag Geophysics performed their own internal reviews. No external audits or reviews of data has been conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		The DGPR dataset and interpretations by UltraMag Geophysics have been reviewed by Cavalier Resources' geologists and integrated with other datasets.

JORC Table 1 Section 2

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 Ella's Rock Project consist of four granted tenements E74/662, E74,717, E74/718 and E77/2998 in the Forrestania region of Western Australia. All tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No previous exploration has been carried out by other parties on the tenements.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	No discovery has yet been made. However, work currently undergoing is targeting greenstone-hosted gold, and the potential for Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum pegmatites.
Drillhole 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 intercept 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.	No drilling has been completed to date.
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	No drilling has been completed to date.

	examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important when reporting 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').	No drilling has been completed to date.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	See figures provided within the main body of the report.
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.	No drilling has been completed to date.
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	Deep Ground Penetrating Radar (DGPR), as used on this project, is a form of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) which is similar to conventional seismic geophysical methods. A profile of the sub-surface is produced from a transmitter emitting short pulses of electromagnetic radiation into the ground and a receiver recording the reflected energy. DGPR can be used to determine lithologies and structural features based on grain sizes and trends in the data, but cannot specifically identify mineralisation. In the project discussed here, the survey has identified sub-vertical dyke-like bodies. The exceptional correlation between the existing anomalous lithium soil geochemistry with these identified dyke-like anomalies, may represent pegmatitic dykes of the Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum ('LCT') type. The surveyor, UltraMag Geophysics has experience in both DGPR surveys and identification of dyke-like bodies, having surveyed similar projects in Australia.
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.	See main body of text.