ASX: AS2

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT | 16 October 2023

TARGETED TRENCHING CAMPAIGN TO COMMENCE AT THE UIS LITHIUM PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Design and planning completed for trenching campaign, targeting four high priority pegmatites in 'corridor of interest'**
- **Phase One will systematically test OP, PS, DP and K9 pegmatites, using 111 trenches across nearly 4,000m**
- **Newly discovered K9 pegmatite target displays visible spodumene and has not been previously sampled or drill tested**
- **Previous rock chip results from targets include up to 3.05% Li_2O and up to 1.92% Li_2O**
- **Results will detail mineralisation potential and guide future drilling campaigns**

Askari Metals Limited (ASX: AS2) ("**Askari Metals**" or "**Company**") is pleased to announce planning has been completed for the Phase One exploration trenching campaign, due to commence shortly at the Company's highly prospective Uis Lithium Project in Namibia.

Commenting on the upcoming exploration activities, Chief Exploration and Project Manager (Africa), Mr Cliff Fitzhenry, stated:

"The focus of the trenching campaign is to test the four high priority targets of DP, PS, OP and K9, which are all highly prospective pegmatites for lithium mineralisation.

"The systematic trench testing of these typical fertile, LCT pegmatites will provide critical information on the size, dimensions and lithium endowment of the targets.

"We expect a steady stream of assays over the next period from the Phase One program and this, coupled with the planned stream sediment and soil geochemical programs, will allow us to fast track exploration on these highly prospective pegmatite targets.

"The Company looks forward to updating our shareholders as our exploration activities continue."

Details of Phase One Trenching Campaign

The Phase One exploration trenching program will systematically test the high priority OP, PS, DP and K9 pegmatite targets on EPL 7345 at the Uis Lithium Project. These pegmatites are all located within the previously defined "corridor of interest" and display typical characteristics of fertile LCT pegmatites including a high degree of fractionation and zonation, as well as key lithium accessory minerals including sugary and cleavelandite varieties of albite, colored tourmaline and green mica.

A minimum of 111 trenches will be created, totaling 3,749m. The DP, PS and K9 targets will be tested on a 40m spacing and the OP pegmatite on an initial 80m spacing. Three of the four high priority pegmatite targets have been insufficiently sampled previously, while the K9 pegmatite target has never been sampled.

Detailed mapping and 1m channel sampling of the trenches is expected to provide critical information of the surface extent and mineralisation potential of the pegmatites. This information will form the basis for follow up infill trenching and future RC and Diamond drill testing.

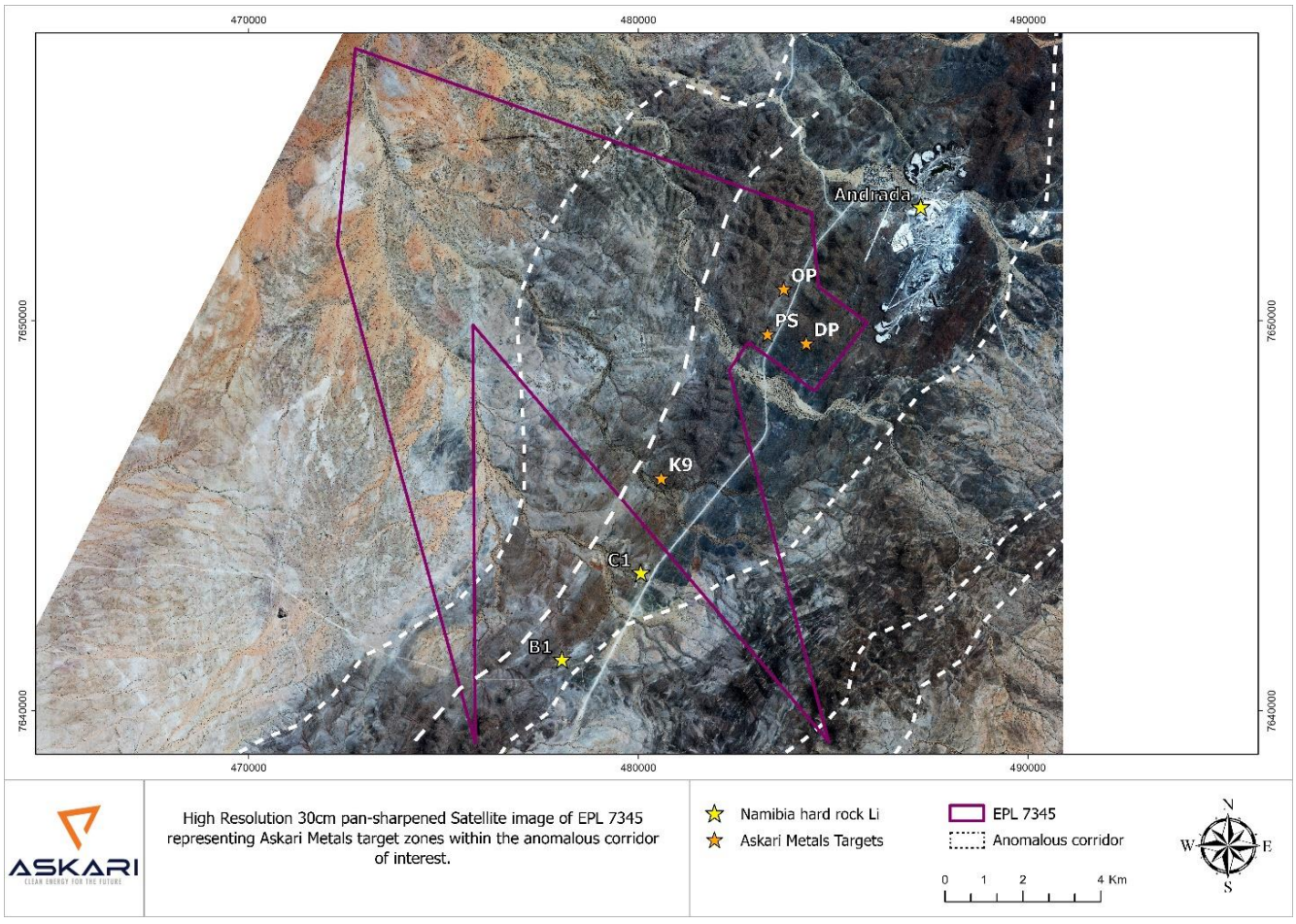


Figure 1: Map showing the interpreted corridor of interest on EPL 7345 along with pegmatite targets to be trenched in the Phase 1 Trenching programme

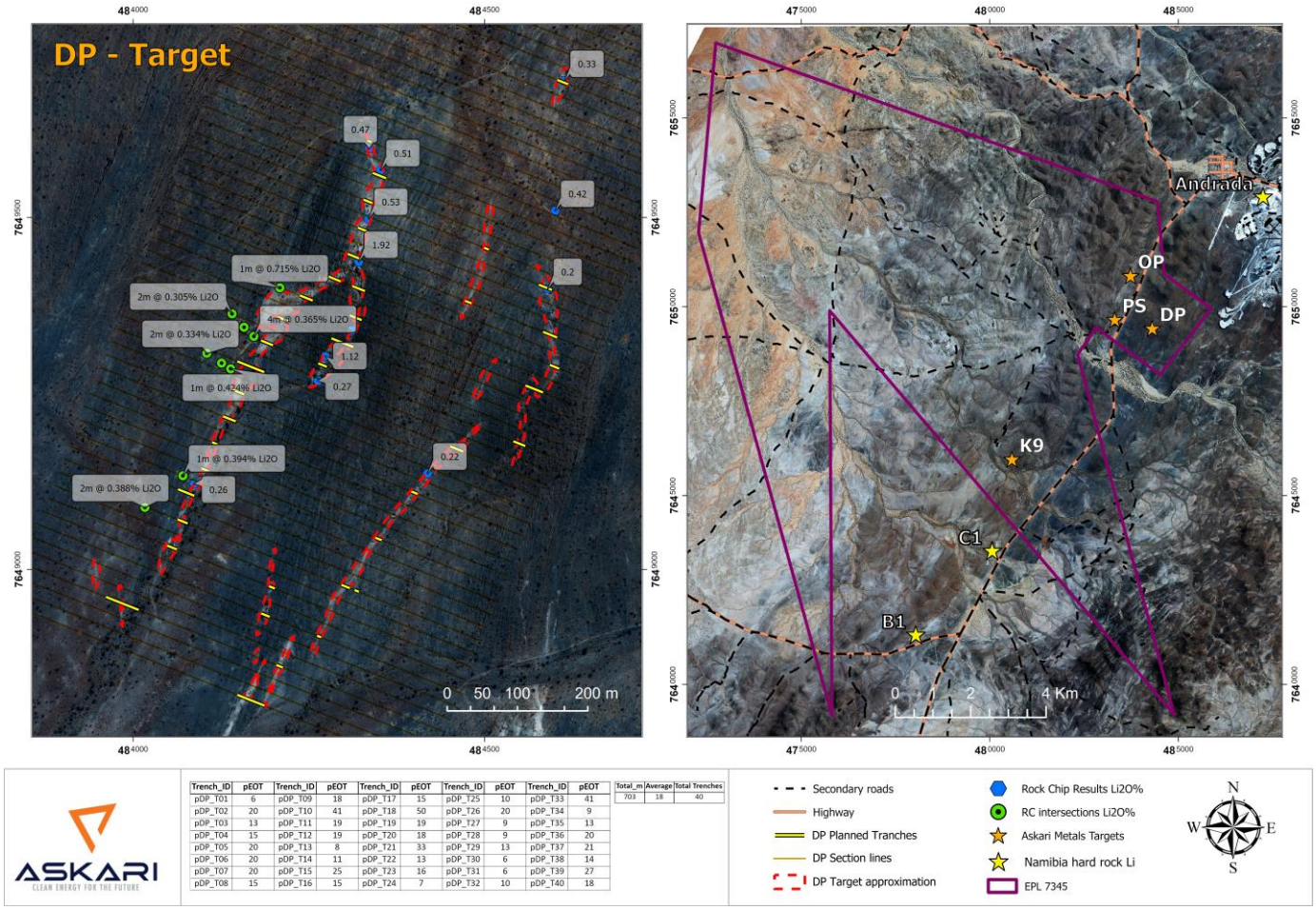
In addition to the Phase I exploration trenching campaign, a stream sediment orientation program has recently been completed on EPL 7345 and a closely spaced soil sampling orientation campaign is about to commence.

Results from these two orientation programs will drive the design of the main stream sediment and soil sampling campaigns expected to target the “corridor of interest” along EPL 7345 and EPL 8535.

DP Pegmatite Target

Systematic trenching on a 40m grid spacing will cover the main DP pegmatite with ad hoc, wider spaced trenches testing the associated surrounding pegmatites. A total of 40 trenches are planned for the DP pegmatite target totaling 703m.

Previous rock chip sampling of the DP pegmatite has produced assay results including 1.92% and 1.12% Li_2O. A total of 11 RC holes were drilled as part of the Phase I RC campaign on EPL 7345 with results including intercepts of 4m at 0.37% Li_2O and 1m @ 0.72% Li_2O. Previous RC drilling into the DP pegmatite was not optimally positioned and as a result, this pegmatite target has not been adequately drill tested.



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pDP_T02	20	pDP_T10	41	pDP_T18	50	pDP_T26	20	pDP_T34	9
pDP_T03	13	pDP_T11	19	pDP_T19	19	pDP_T27	9	pDP_T35	13
pDP_T04	15	pDP_T12	19	pDP_T20	18	pDP_T28	9	pDP_T36	20
pDP_T05	20	pDP_T13	8	pDP_T21	33	pDP_T29	13	pDP_T37	21
pDP_T06	20	pDP_T14	11	pDP_T22	13	pDP_T30	6	pDP_T38	14
pDP_T07	20	pDP_T15	25	pDP_T23	16	pDP_T31	6	pDP_T39	27
pDP_T08	15	pDP_T16	15	pDP_T24	7	pDP_T32	10	pDP_T40	18

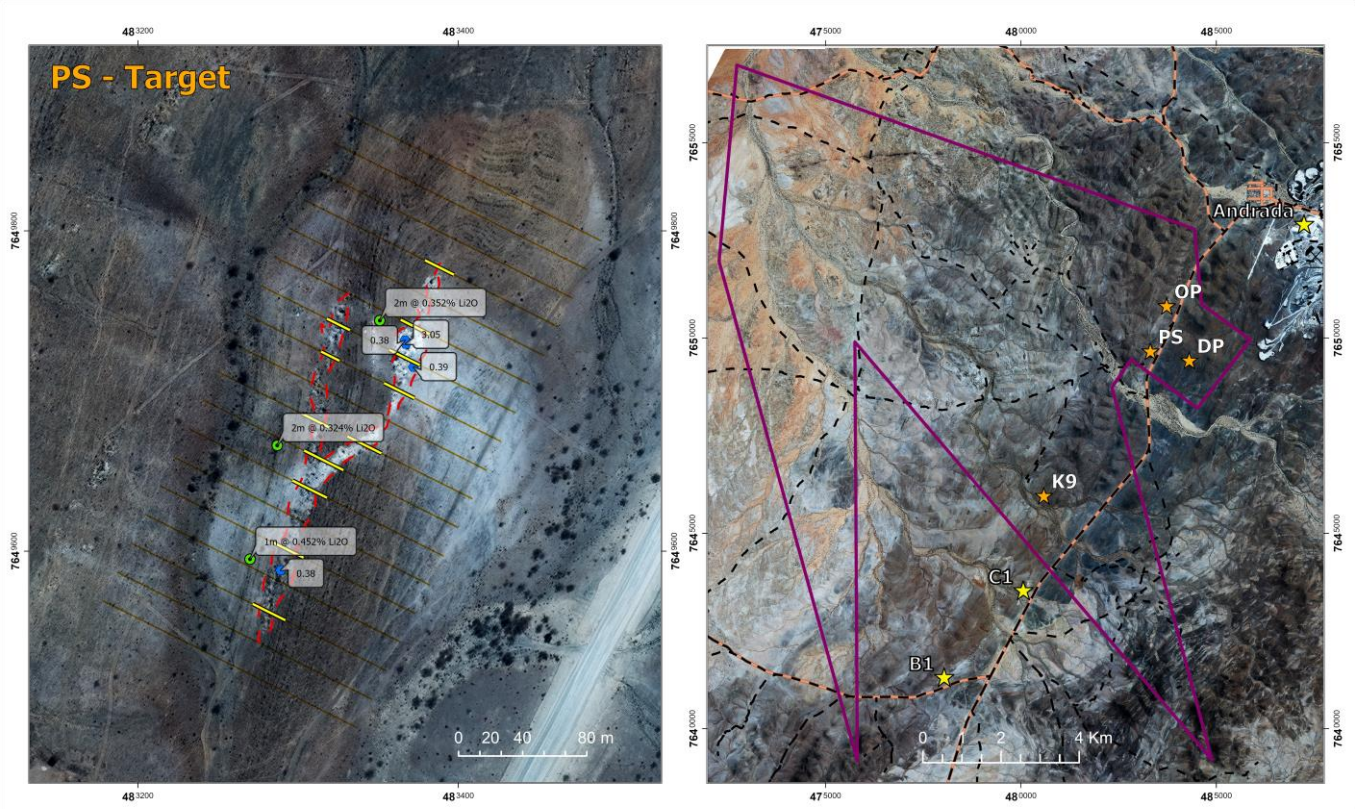
Total_m	Average	Total Trenches
703	18	40

Figure 2: Map of the DP pegmatite target including historic exploration results

PS Pegmatite Target

The PS pegmatite target will be tested through systematic trenching on a 40m grid spacing with a total of 12 trenches planned, totaling 249m.

The PS pegmatite has received limited rock chip sampling previously with results up to 3.05% Li_2O attained. A total of 5 RC holes were drilled as part of the Phase I RC campaign on EPL 7345 with results including 2m at 0.35% Li_2O, 2m at 0.32% Li_2O and 1m at 0.45% Li_2O. Previous RC drilling into the PS pegmatite was not optimally positioned and as a result, this pegmatite target has not been adequately drill tested.



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pPS_T02	21	pPS_T08	20
pPS_T03	24	pPS_T09	20
pPS_T04	19	pPS_T10	21
pPS_T05	24	pPS_T11	27
pPS_T06	21	pPS_T12	16

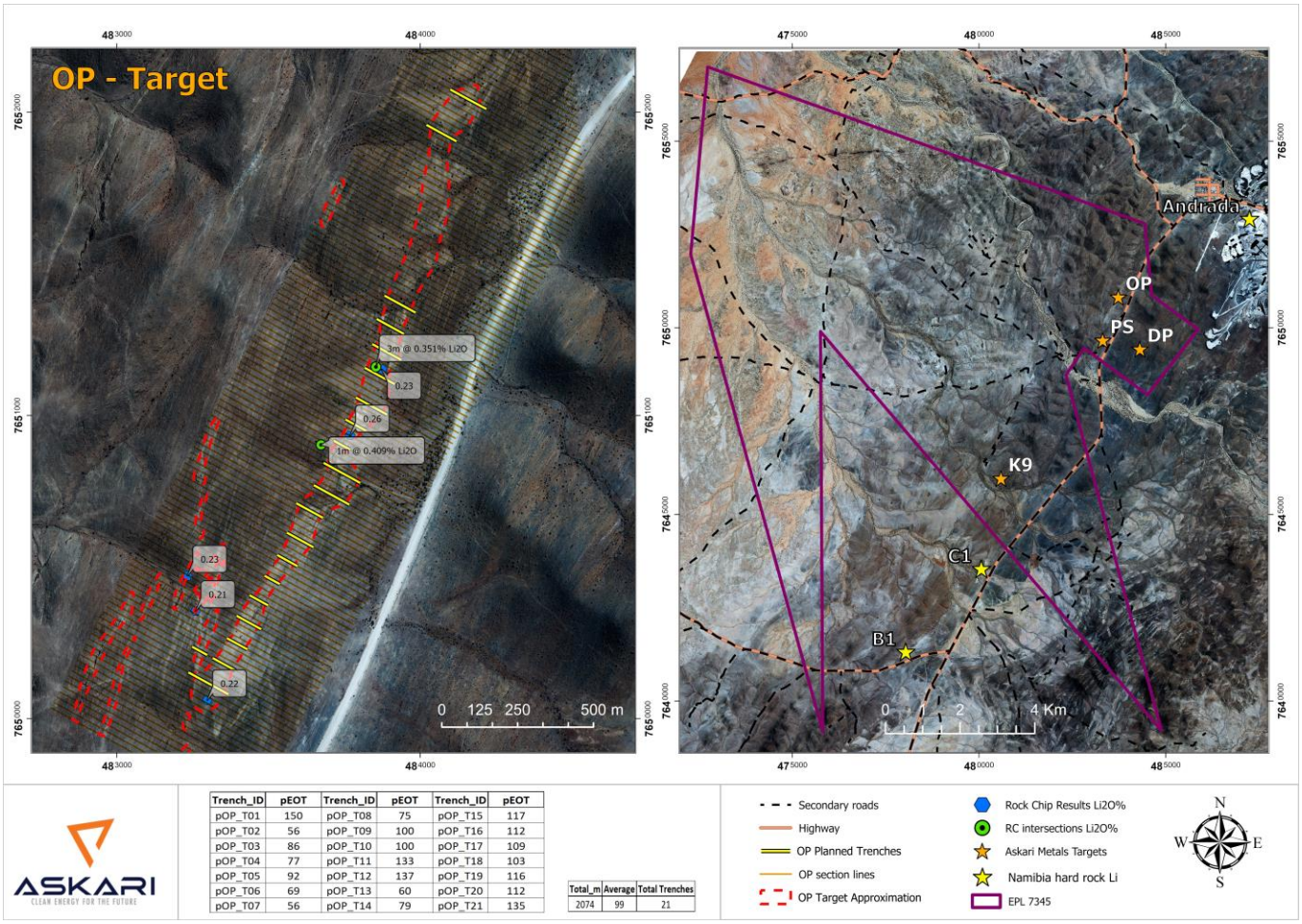
Total_m	Average	Total Trenches
249	21	12

Figure 3: Map of the PS pegmatite target including historic exploration results

OP Pegmatite Target

The OP pegmatite target has been re-mapped and is far more extensive than originally thought with an estimated surface strike extent of more than 2km. A systematic campaign of 21 trenches over an 80m spacing has been planned over the main portion of the pegmatite, for a total of 2,074m.

A minor portion of the strike extent has been tested through rock chip samples and 4 RC holes as part of the EPL7345 Phase 1 campaign. Results include 3m @ 0.35% Li_2O and 1m @ 0.41% Li_2O but are not considered representative of the pegmatite.



Trench_ID	pEOT	Trench_ID	pEOT	Trench_ID	pEOT
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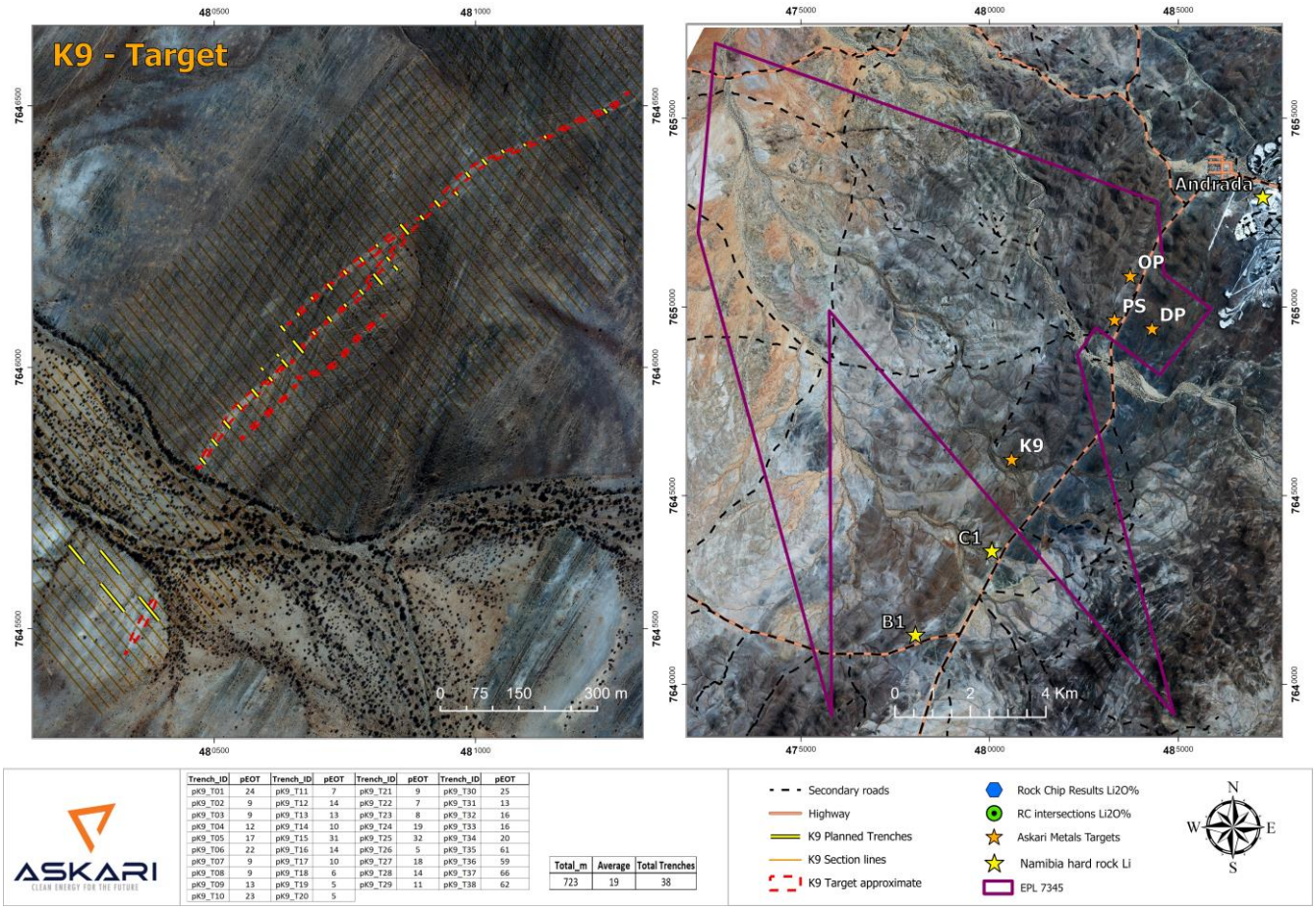
pOP_T02	56	pOP_T09	100	pOP_T16	112
pOP_T03	86	pOP_T10	100	pOP_T17	109
pOP_T04	77	pOP_T11	133	pOP_T18	103
pOP_T05	92	pOP_T12	137	pOP_T19	116
pOP_T06	69	pOP_T13	60	pOP_T20	112
pOP_T07	56	pOP_T14	79	pOP_T21	135

Total_m	Average	Total Trenches
2074	99	21

Figure 4: Map of the OP pegmatite target including historic exploration results

K9 Pegmatite Target

The newly discovered K9 pegmatite has not been previously sampled. The K9 target strikes over a surface extent of at least 1km and displays visible fresh spodumene in several localities. A systematic campaign of 40m spaced trenches along the entire strike length has been planned, for a total of 723m.



Trench_ID	pEOT	Trench_ID	pEOT	Trench_ID	pEOT	Trench_ID	pEOT
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pK9_T02	9	pK9_T12	14	pK9_T22	7	pK9_T31	13
pK9_T03	9	pK9_T13	13	pK9_T23	8	pK9_T32	16
pK9_T04	12	pK9_T14	10	pK9_T24	19	pK9_T33	16
pK9_T05	17	pK9_T15	31	pK9_T25	32	pK9_T34	20
pK9_T06	22	pK9_T16	14	pK9_T26	5	pK9_T35	61
pK9_T07	9	pK9_T17	10	pK9_T27	18	pK9_T36	59
pK9_T08	9	pK9_T18	6	pK9_T28	14	pK9_T37	66
pK9_T09	13	pK9_T19	5	pK9_T29	11	pK9_T38	62
pK9_T10	23	pK9_T20	5				

Total_m	Average	Total Trenches
723	19	38

Figure 5: Map of the newly discovered K9 pegmatite target.

Pending Assay Results

Assay results for the Phase II RC drilling on EPL 7345 and Phase I RC drilling on EPL8535 are expected to be received imminently, as well as rock chip samples from both project areas. Once received, they will be released to the market and any pegmatites showing anomalous results will be added to the upcoming trenching campaign.

This announcement is authorised for release by the executive board.

- ENDS –

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT

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ABOUT ASKARI METALS

Askari Metals was incorporated for the primary purpose of acquiring, exploring and developing a portfolio of high-grade battery (Li + Cu) and precious (Au + Ag) metal projects across Namibia, Western Australia, Northern Territory and New South Wales. The Company has assembled an attractive portfolio of lithium, copper, gold and copper-gold exploration/mineral resource development projects in Western Australia, Northern Territory, New South Wales and Namibia.

For more information please visit: www.askarimetals.com

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This document contains forward-looking statements concerning Askari Metals Limited. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes.

Forward looking statements in this document are based on the Company's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Askari Metals Limited as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Clifford Fitzhenry, a Competent Person who is a Registered Professional Natural Scientist with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) as well as a Member of the Geological Society of South Africa (GSSA) and a Member of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG).

Mr. Fitzhenry is the Chief Project and Exploration Manager (Africa) for Askari Metals Limited, who has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Fitzhenry consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

UIS LITHIUM PROJECT BACKGROUND – GEOLOGY AND MINERALISATION

The rocks of the Erongo Region, and specifically the Dâures Constituency, are represented by rocks of the Khomas Subgroup, a division of the Swakop Group of the Damara Sequence which have been intruded by numerous zones and unzoned mineralised pegmatites rich in cassiterite, lepidolite, petalite, amblygonite, spodumene, tantalite, columbite, beryl, gem tourmaline, and rare to sparse sulphides, wolframite, scheelite, pollucite or rare earths.

The Uis and Nainais-Kohero swarm of pegmatites represent the fillings of en-echelon tension fractures that formed as a result of regional shearing. These pegmatites can be described as being pervasively altered or extensively albitised with only relics of the original potassium feldspars left after their widespread replacement by albite. They are remarkably similar in composition, except for the varying intensity of pneumatolytic effects and the introduction or concentration of trace elements during the final stages of crystallisation has resulted in complex pegmatite mineralogies. These pegmatites are found within schistose and quartzose rocks of the Khomas Subgroup, a division of the Swakop Group, which have been subjected to intense tectonic deformation and regional metamorphism.

Detailed geological mapping within the Uis area suggests that the Uis swarm of pegmatites consists of over 80 individual pegmatite bodies. Shearing resulted in spaces being opened within the Khomas Subgroup which were subsequently intruded by pegmatite or quartz veins. Within the Nainais pegmatites high tin values are found in smaller altered mica-rich pegmatites near the pegmatite edges. The pegmatite mineralisation composition changes with distance from the granitic contacts with a mineral crystallisation sequence, which indicates garnet and schorl occurring closest to the granitic contacts, cassiterite and lithium-tourmaline occurring further away therefrom, and the tantalite being associated with lithium-tourmaline and quartz blows.

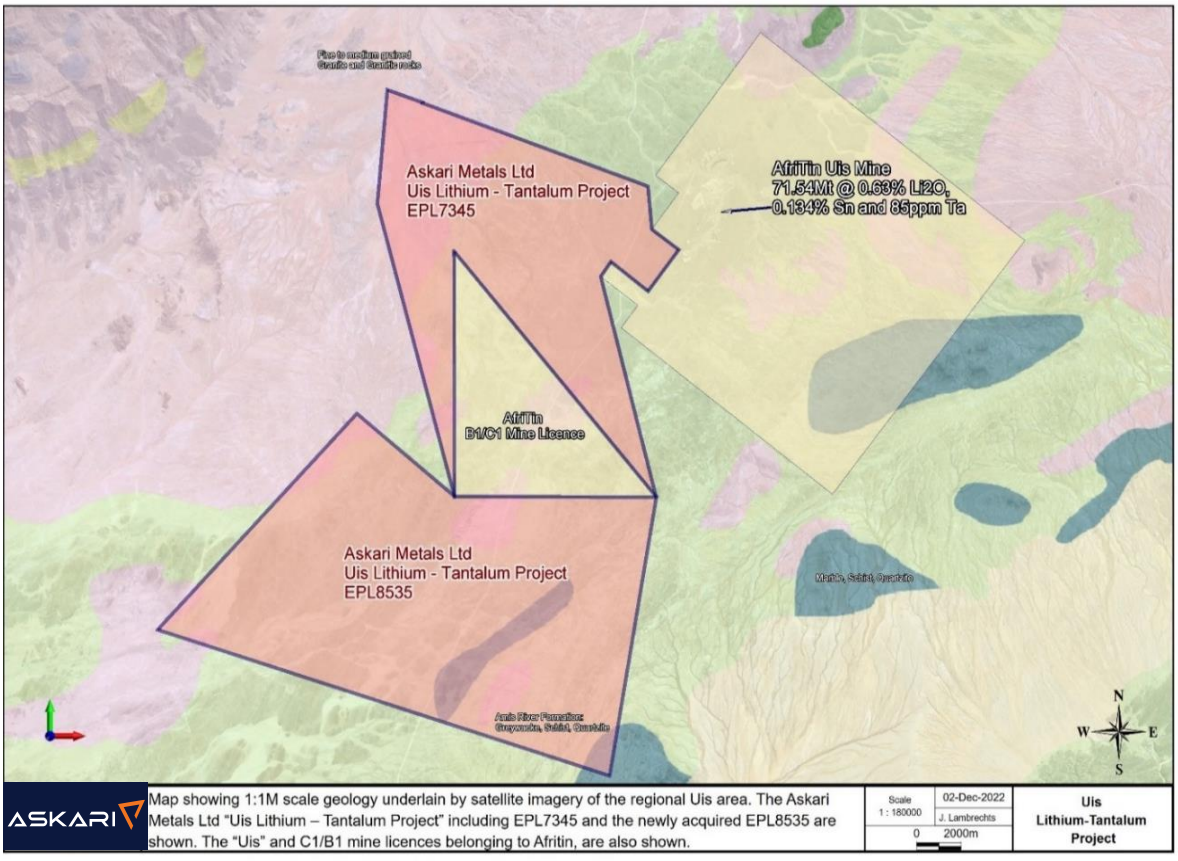

Figure 6: A map showing the geology of the Uis Lithium Project

Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

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 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.	**Soil Orientation** • 7 Stream sediment samples were collected as part of the orientation program. • The samples were collected by pre-designed points using high resolution imaging, digital elevation models with delineated streams and watersheds. • Areas of depressions or trapment zones were targeted in the field. • 15-25cm of the topsoil was removed depending on the sample location • 4-5kg of silt-fine-medium-and-coarse sediments were sampled along with field observations and descriptions of the samples were recorded. • A PSD (particle size distribution) and heavy minerals analysis will be conducted on the samples. **Trench program** • The trenching program was designed using high resolution imaging and digital elevation model with a 40m and 80m line spacing. • The locations were confirmed and marked by the geologists on-site.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, bangka, sonic, etc) and details.	• Not applicable
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Not applicable
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.	• Not applicable
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• The stream sediment samples will be despatched to Actlab in Windhoek for Prep work. • A PSD (particle size distribution) and heavy minerals analysis will be conducted on the samples.
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. • 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.	• Samples have not yet been dispatched to Actlab in Windhoek.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Stream sediment orientation program still in progress
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.	• Samples were marked with a Garmin handheld GPS (accuracy of 2-5m)
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.	• The samples will be collected within the vicinity of OP target covering 0.75km^2 using the high-resolution imaging, digital elevation models with delineated streams and watersheds. • The samples will include a zone of known mineralization to determine fractions of interest from barren fractions.
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.	• The orientation program was design to collect sample upstream as well as downstream from known pegmatites.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples were collected and accounted for by AS2 employees/consultants. All samples were bagged into plastic bags and secured with cable ties. • The appropriate manifest of sample numbers and a sample submission form containing laboratory instructions will be submitted to the laboratory on delivery to Actlab in Windhoek
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No reviews or audits has been conducted

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 license to operate in the area.	The Uis Lithium-Tantalum-Tin Project (Uis Project – EPL7345) is located less than 5km from the township of Uis and less than 2.5km from the operating Uis Tin-Tantalum-Lithium Mine, owned and operated by Andrada Mining plc (LSE. ATM), within the Erongo Region of west-central Namibia. Swakopmund, the capital city of the Erongo Region and Namibia's fourth largest settlement is located approximately 165km south of the Uis Project, while the Namibian capital city of Windhoek is located approximately 270km southeast of the Uis Project. The Uis Project boasts more than 80 mapped pegmatites across the project area, with many of the pegmatites having been mined historically for tin and semi-precious stones.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Limited historic exploration of lithium in this region is being bolstered by high levels of modern exploration. No drilling for lithium has been previously reported. Andrada Mining Ltd (LON:ATM) are currently operating the Uis Tin mine next door to EPL7345 where they are also busy developing their lithium resource (81 Mt @ 0.73% Li2O, 0.15% Sn and 86ppm Ta – refer to Andrada Mining Ltd RNS announcement dated 6 February 2023) and the Spodumene Hill B1/C1 Project between EPL7345 and 8535. Recent drilling results from Andrada Mining Ltd at the Spodumene Hill Project has defined shallow high-grade lithium mineralisation, including, 14.52m at 1.38% Li2O, 285 ppm Ta and 0.131% Sn from a depth of 15.48m, including 5m at 2.32% Li2O from 18m and 2.5m at 2.04% Li2O from 25.5m. Refer to Andrada Mining Ltd RNS announcement dated 6 July 2023
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The rocks of the Erongo Region, and specifically the Dâures Constituency, are represented by rocks of the Khomas Subgroup, a division of the Swakop Group of the Damara Sequence, which have been intruded by numerous zones and unzoned mineralised pegmatites rich in cassiterite, lepidolite, petalite, amblygonite, spodumene, tantalite, columbite, beryl, gem tourmaline, and rare to sparse sulphides, wolframite, scheelite, pollucite or rare earth metals. The Uis and Nainais-Kohero swarm of pegmatites represents the fillings of en-echelon tension gashes that formed as a result of shearing of a regional nature, which evolved slowly over considerable geological time. These pegmatites are pervasively altered or extensively albitised, with only relics of the original potassium feldspars left after their widespread replacement by albite. They are remarkably similar in composition, except for the varying intensity of pneumatolytic effects, and the introduction or concentration of trace elements during the final stages of crystallisation has resulted in complex pegmatite mineralogies. These pegmatites are found within schistose and quartzose rocks of the Khomas Subgroup, a division of the Swakop Group, which have been subjected to intense tectonic deformation and regional metamorphism. Detailed geological mapping within the Uis area suggests that the Uis swarm of pegmatites consists of over 100 individual pegmatite bodies. Shearing opened spaces within the Khomas Subgroup country rocks, spaces in which pegmatite or quartz veins were subsequently intruded. Within the Nainais pegmatites, high tin values are found in smaller altered mica-rich pegmatites near the pegmatite edges. The pegmatite mineralisation composition changes in the distance from the granitic contacts with a mineral crystallisation sequence having been mapped, which indicates garnet and schorl occurring closest to the granitic contacts, the cassiterite and lithium-

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>tourmaline occurring further away therefrom, and the tantalite being associated with lithium-tourmaline and quartz blows.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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:</td><td>The Phase I campaign includes a minimum of 111 trenches totaling 3,749m on a 40 – 80m grid spacing.
<table>
<tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>Target Name</th><th>Hole Type</th><th>Total Depth</th><th>Azimuth (UTM) (-10.69)</th><th>Survey Method</th><th>Status</th></tr>
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<tr><td>pK9_T16</td><td>K9</td><td>TRCH</td><td>14</td><td>140</td><td>GPS</td><td>Planned</td></tr>
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<tr><td>pK9_T19</td><td>K9</td><td>TRCH</td><td>5</td><td>140</td><td>GPS</td><td>Planned</td></tr>
<tr><td>pK9_T20</td><td>K9</td><td>TRCH</td><td>5</td><td>140</td><td>GPS</td><td>Planned</td></tr>
<tr><td>pK9_T21</td><td>K9</td><td>TRCH</td><td>9</td><td>140</td><td>GPS</td><td>Planned</td></tr>
<tr><td>pK9_T22</td><td>K9</td><td>TRCH</td><td>7</td><td>140</td><td>GPS</td><td>Planned</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

pK9_T23	K9	TRCH	8	140	GPS	Planned
pK9_T24	K9	TRCH	19	140	GPS	Planned
pK9_T25	K9	TRCH	32	140	GPS	Planned
pK9_T26	K9	TRCH	5	140	GPS	Planned
pK9_T27	K9	TRCH	18	140	GPS	Planned
pK9_T28	K9	TRCH	14	140	GPS	Planned
pK9_T29	K9	TRCH	11	140	GPS	Planned
pK9_T30	K9	TRCH	25	140	GPS	Planned
pK9_T31	K9	TRCH	13	140	GPS	Planned
pK9_T32	K9	TRCH	16	140	GPS	Planned
pK9_T33	K9	TRCH	16	140	GPS	Planned
pK9_T34	K9	TRCH	20	140	GPS	Planned
pK9_T35	K9	TRCH	61	140	GPS	Planned
pK9_T36	K9	TRCH	59	140	GPS	Planned
pK9_T37	K9	TRCH	66	140	GPS	Planned
pK9_T38	K9	TRCH	62	140	GPS	Planned
pDP_T01	DP	TRCH	6	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T02	DP	TRCH	20	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T03	DP	TRCH	13	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T04	DP	TRCH	15	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T05	DP	TRCH	20	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T06	DP	TRCH	20	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T07	DP	TRCH	20	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T08	DP	TRCH	15	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T09	DP	TRCH	18	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T10	DP	TRCH	41	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T11	DP	TRCH	19	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T12	DP	TRCH	19	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T13	DP	TRCH	8	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T14	DP	TRCH	11	112	GPS	Planned

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

pDP_T15	DP	TRCH	25	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T16	DP	TRCH	15	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T17	DP	TRCH	15	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T18	DP	TRCH	50	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T19	DP	TRCH	19	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T20	DP	TRCH	18	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T21	DP	TRCH	33	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T22	DP	TRCH	13	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T23	DP	TRCH	16	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T24	DP	TRCH	7	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T25	DP	TRCH	10	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T26	DP	TRCH	20	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T27	DP	TRCH	9	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T28	DP	TRCH	9	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T29	DP	TRCH	13	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T30	DP	TRCH	6	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T31	DP	TRCH	6	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T32	DP	TRCH	10	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T33	DP	TRCH	41	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T34	DP	TRCH	9	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T35	DP	TRCH	13	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T36	DP	TRCH	20	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T37	DP	TRCH	21	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T38	DP	TRCH	14	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T39	DP	TRCH	27	112	GPS	Planned
pDP_T40	DP	TRCH	18	112	GPS	Planned
pPST_01	PS	TRCH	23	117	GPS	Planned
pPST_02	PS	TRCH	21	117	GPS	Planned
pPST_03	PS	TRCH	24	117	GPS	Planned
pPST_04	PS	TRCH	19	117	GPS	Planned

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

pPST_05	PS	TRCH	24	117	GPS	Planned
pPST_07	PS	TRCH	21	117	GPS	Planned
pPST_06	PS	TRCH	13	117	GPS	Planned
pPST_08	PS	TRCH	20	117	GPS	Planned
pPST_09	PS	TRCH	20	117	GPS	Planned
pPST_10	PS	TRCH	21	117	GPS	Planned
pPST_11	PS	TRCH	27	117	GPS	Planned
pPST_12	PS	TRCH	16	117	GPS	Planned
pOPT_01	OP	TRCH	150	119	GPS	Planned
pOPT_02	OP	TRCH	56	119	GPS	Planned
pOPT_03	OP	TRCH	86	119	GPS	Planned
pOPT_04	OP	TRCH	77	119	GPS	Planned
pOPT_05	OP	TRCH	92	119	GPS	Planned
pOPT_06	OP	TRCH	69	119	GPS	Planned
pOPT_07	OP	TRCH	56	119	GPS	Planned
pOPT_08	OP	TRCH	75	119	GPS	Planned
pOPT_09	OP	TRCH	100	119	GPS	Planned
pOPT_10	OP	TRCH	100	119	GPS	Planned
pOPT_11	OP	TRCH	133	119	GPS	Planned
pOPT_12	OP	TRCH	137	119	GPS	Planned
pOPT_13	OP	TRCH	60	119	GPS	Planned
pOPT_14	OP	TRCH	79	119	GPS	Planned
pOPT_15	OP	TRCH	117	119	GPS	Planned
pOPT_16	OP	TRCH	112	119	GPS	Planned
pOPT_17	OP	TRCH	109	119	GPS	Planned
pOPT_18	OP	TRCH	103	119	GPS	Planned
pOPT_19	OP	TRCH	116	119	GPS	Planned
pOPT_20	OP	TRCH	112	119	GPS	Planned
pOPT_21	OP	TRCH	135	119	GPS	Planned

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 grade aggregation, weighting, or cut-off methods were used for this announcement.
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.	• The dip of the pegmatites is near vertical to shallow towards the northwest and southeast Trenching will be conducted at right angles to the general strike
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.	• Diagrams are included in the body of the document.
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 results.	• The trenching program is set to commence imminently
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.	• Assessment of other substantive exploration data is not yet complete however it is considered immaterial at this stage.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	• Follow-up programs will include stream and soil sediment sampling