ASX RELEASE | 30 NOVEMBER 2023 | ASX:PR1

Pure Resources Limited (**Pure** or **Company**) refers to the announcement headlined: "11.7% Lithium in Mica from LIBS - Jarkvissle Project, Sweden" released on 21 November 2023 (**Announcement**).

Amendments

The following amendments were made to the Announcement to improve the reliability of the information included in the Announcement:

- Title changed from "11.7% Lithium in Mica from LIBs - Järkvissle Project, Sweden" to "LIBs Analysis Results – Järkvissle Project, Sweden".
- Removal of "assay" from the announcement.
- Moved the cautionary statement from page 2 to page 1.
- Include an additional statement in the cautionary statement - "The analysis that are the subject of this announcement will be submitted for laboratory assay, and some variation from the results presented herein should be expected."
- Included further information regarding the pXRF and LIBs in the JORC table.

This announcement is approved for release by the Board of Pure Resources Limited.

Mr Patric Glovac
Executive Chairman
Pure Resources Limited

LIBs Analysis Results – Järkvissle Project, Sweden

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Significant results from LIBS analysis up to 11.69% Li (JARR037) received during recent site visit to Järkvissle nr 100, situated in the Västernorrland region of Sweden, which hosts the country's largest Lithium deposits.**

- **Three known spodumene pegmatite occurrences are described just a few hundred metres east of the perimeter boundary of the license area, at least one of them showing considerable volume proven by drilling.**

- **Additional LIBS results include:**
    - **JARR036– 10.13%, 7.04% & 3.94% Li**
    - **JARR037 – 5.48% Li**
    - **JARR024 – 1.36% & 1.21% Li**

- **The claims are adjacent to and along strike of Sweden's most advanced Lithium deposit, the Järkvissle Pegmatite Sites owned by Asera Mining AB.**

- **Field observations include the positive identification of multiple indicator minerals for spodumene pegmatites, including the presence of pathfinder minerals triphylite-lithiophilite, cassiterite and potentially zinnwaldite.**

- **The reconnaissance mapping discovered the extensive presence of new highly fractionated muscovite-rich pegmatites.**

- **Together, with the observed high to very-high rubidium content in K-feldspar and muscovite as well as of several occurrences of pathfinder minerals, the Company is excited by the discovery potential of the Järkvissle Reservation.**

Pure Resources Limited (**Pure** or **Company**) is excited to announce early results from outcrop mapping and sampling completed at the Järkvissle nr 100 Reservation (**Järkvissle**), Sweden. The reconnaissance mapping discovered the extensive presence of highly fractionated muscovite-rich pegmatites with LIBS analysis successfully confirming the presence of pathfinder minerals triphylite-lithiophilite, cassiterite and potentially zinnwaldite.

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. The analysis that are the subject of this announcement will be submitted for laboratory assay, and some variation from the results presented herein should be expected.

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A peak LIBS resultfrom a triphylite-lithiophilite sample returned a result of **11.69% lithium** (**Li**)**.** Together, with the observed high to very-high rubidium (**Rb**) content in K-feldspar and muscovite as well as of several occurrences of pathfinder minerals, the Company is excited by the discovery potential of the Järkvissle Reservation.

Figure 1. Triphylite-lithiophilite (brown mineral) with its oxidation product heterositepurpurite (the purple mineral coating the triphylite-lithiophilite on the far right) in a highly fractionated Type I muscovite-rich pegmatite (JARR036).

Pure's Executive Chairman, Patric Glovac, commented:

"We're very excited about the early results from exploration completed at Järkvissle which indicates we are in a highly prospective area for the discovery of LCT pegmatites. With the identification common pathfinder elements and highly elevated lithium in mica contents, we are confident that with further work there is potentially an exciting discovery opportunity in front of us.

"Three known spodumene pegmatite occurrences are described just a few hundred metres east of the perimeter boundary of the license area, at least one of them showing considerable volume proven by drilling. Additionally, the reconnaissance mapping showing the spread-out presence of highly fractionated muscovite-rich pegmatites with high to very high Rb content in K-feldspar and muscovite as well as of several occurrences of pathfinder minerals like triphylite-lithiophilite (with its oxidation product heterosite-purpurite), cassiterite and possibly zinnwaldite.

"Following the receipt of laboratory assays, the Company looks forward to planning and executing the next phases of exploration over the Järkvissle Reservation in the search for Scandinavia's next spodumene discovery."

Table 1: LIBS analyses > 0.50% Li.

Sample ID	Spectra #	Mineral	Li ppm	Li %	Comments
JARR037	602	triphylite-lithiophilite	116900	11.69	
JARR036	595	triphylite-lithiophilite	101300	10.13	
JARR036	593	triphylite-lithiophilite	70400	7.04	
JARR037	601	triphylite-lithiophilite	54800	5.48	
JARR036	591	triphylite-lithiophilite	39400	3.94	
JARR008	631	zinnwaldite?	33700	3.37	Black mica, originally believed to be biotite.
JARR036	594	triphylite-lithiophilite	19300	1.93	
JARR036	592	triphylite-lithiophilite	15700	1.57	
JARR024	563	zinnwaldite?	13600	1.36	Black mica, originally believed to be biotite.
JARR024	565	zinnwaldite?	12100	1.21	Black mica, originally believed to be biotite.
JARR008	632	biotite	7293	0.73	
JARR037	641	biotite	7041	0.70	
JARR024	564	biotite	5378	0.54	
JARR008	528	biotite	5157	0.52	

Exploration Program

PR1 Europe Pty Ltd (**PR1**) recently obtained Järkvissle exploration licence located approximately 60 km north-west of Sundsvall, on the border between Västernorrlands and Jämtlands counties, on the west bank of the Indalsälven river. GeoVista AB was contracted by PR1 to compile airborne geophysical data and to conduct reconnaissance mapping and sampling to broadly assess the lithium pegmatite upside potential of the area.

The claims are adjacent to and along strike Sweden's most advanced Lithium deposit, the Järkvissle Pegmatite Sites owned by Asera Mining AB, and target a high magnetic unit interpreted to be a band of mafic/ultramafic derived amphibolite that is host rock to potential Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (**LCT**) Pegmatites

Prior to the field work, GeoVista purchased airborne magnetics and spectrometry data from the Geological Survey of Sweden (**SGU**) which was processed and interpreted prior to completing mapping and sampling. A list of targets was compiled based on Uranium (**U**) and Thorium (**Th**) anomalies intersecting with accessible areas known to host outcrops, centred on a large magnetic anomaly related to a mafic body whose presence is interpreted to be related to the emplacement mechanism and distribution of the pegmatite bodies.

During 5 full days of field work, the GeoVista team visited most of the target areas, with a focus on discovering, sampling and describing pegmatite occurrences. A Bruker S1 Titan XRF was available at all times in the field and a special focus was put on the identification of more evolved pegmatites containing pathfinder minerals and K-feldspar (+/- muscovite) with a low K/Rb ratio. After returning from the field, a SciAps Z-903 LIBS was used on the collected samples and subsamples, in order to test the Li content of different minerals. A total of 45 samples were collected and delivered to the ALS lab in Piteå to be analysed by the MS-ME89L method.

Findings from the exploration program indicates an excellent potential for the existence of LCT pegmatites in the Järkvissle Reservation area. Further work in the area is highly warranted with the Company currently planning further geological mapping and sampling, ionic leach soil geochemistry, a high-resolution magnetic survey and drilling.

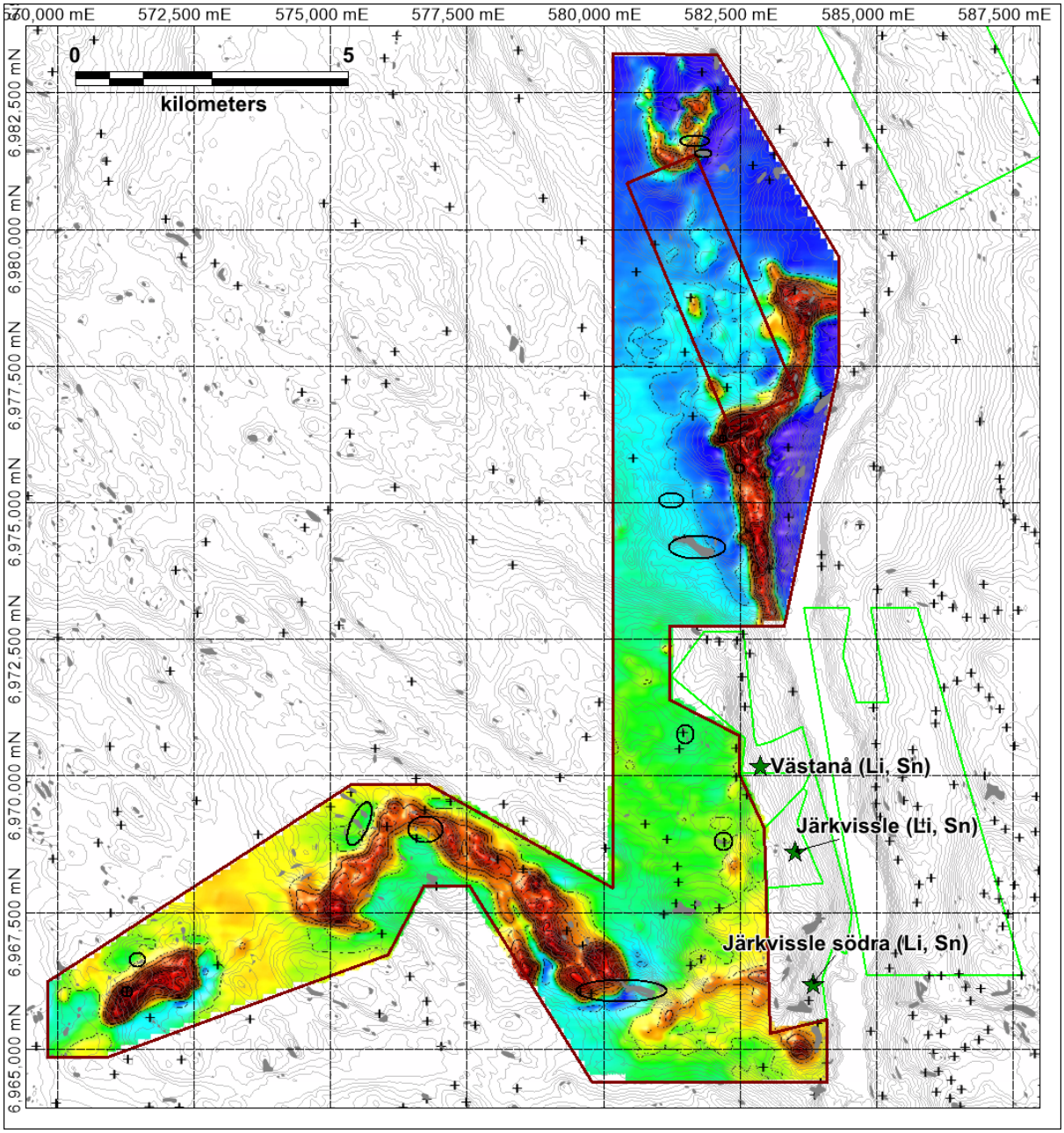

Figure 2. Contour map of airborne magnetic anomaly field over the Järkvissle nr. 100 licence area and locations of the known Järkvissle spodumene pegmatites within the Asera Mining AB licence block (green contour polygons). Grey polygons and black crosses = outcrop areas. Black ellipses = target areas.

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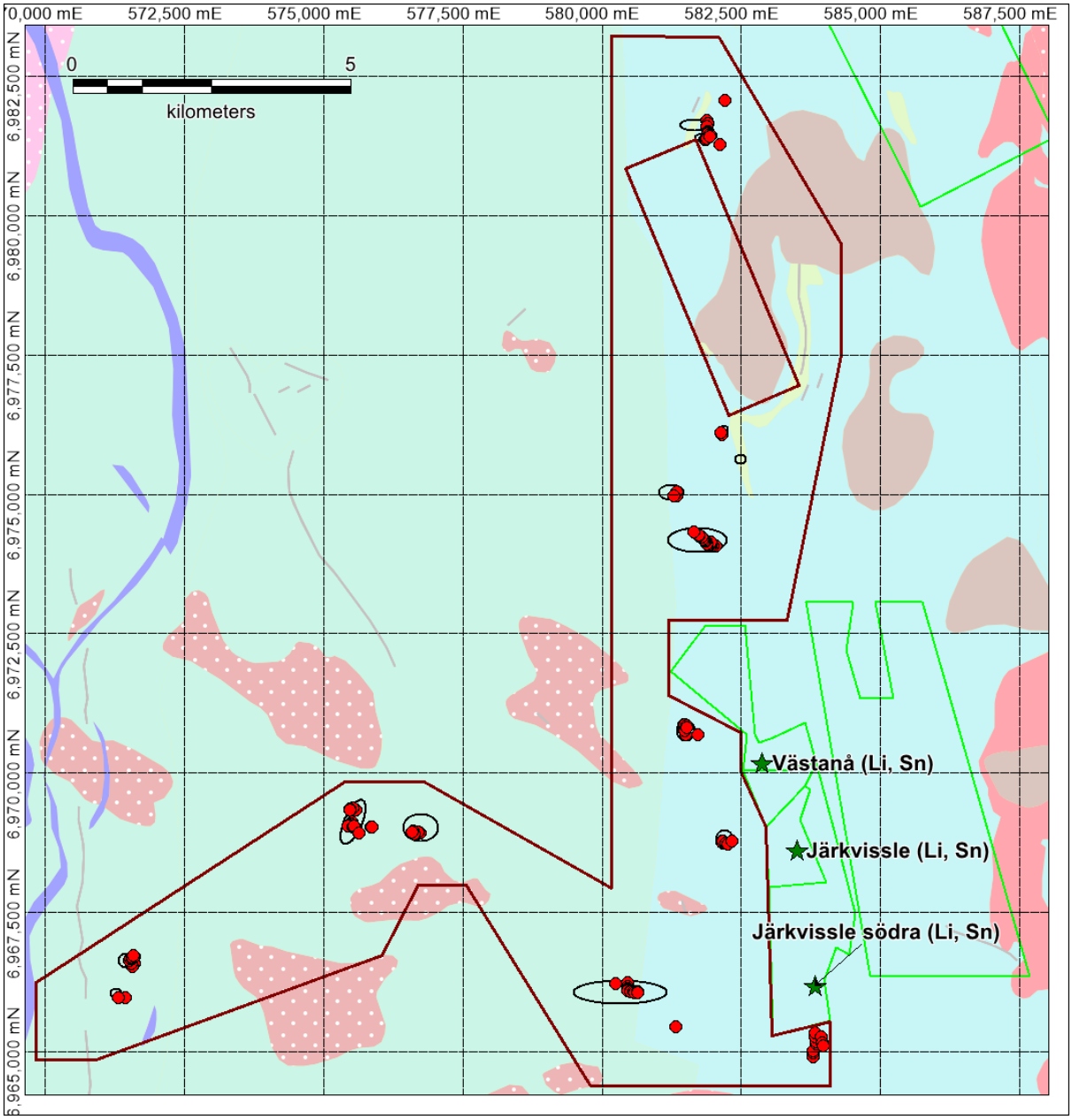

Figure 3. Geology, location of the known Järkvissle spodumene pegmatites within the Asera Mining AB licence block (green contour polygons) and GeoVista observation points (red dots). Black circles= target areas.

The Swedish Exploration Claims

PR1 received approval for the Company's application of two Exploration Claims in central Sweden (Figure 4). The two Claims cover an area of ~252km^2 and are considered highly prospective for LCT pegmatite deposits.

The Järkvissle claims (78km^2) are situated in the Västernorrland region, 65km Northwest of Swedish East Coast town of Sundsvall (Figure 4). The claims lay are adjacent to Sweden's most advanced Lithium deposit, the Järkvissle Pegmatite Sites, and target a high magnetic unit interpreted to be a band of mafic/ultramafic derived amphibolite that is host rock to potential LCT Pegmatites.

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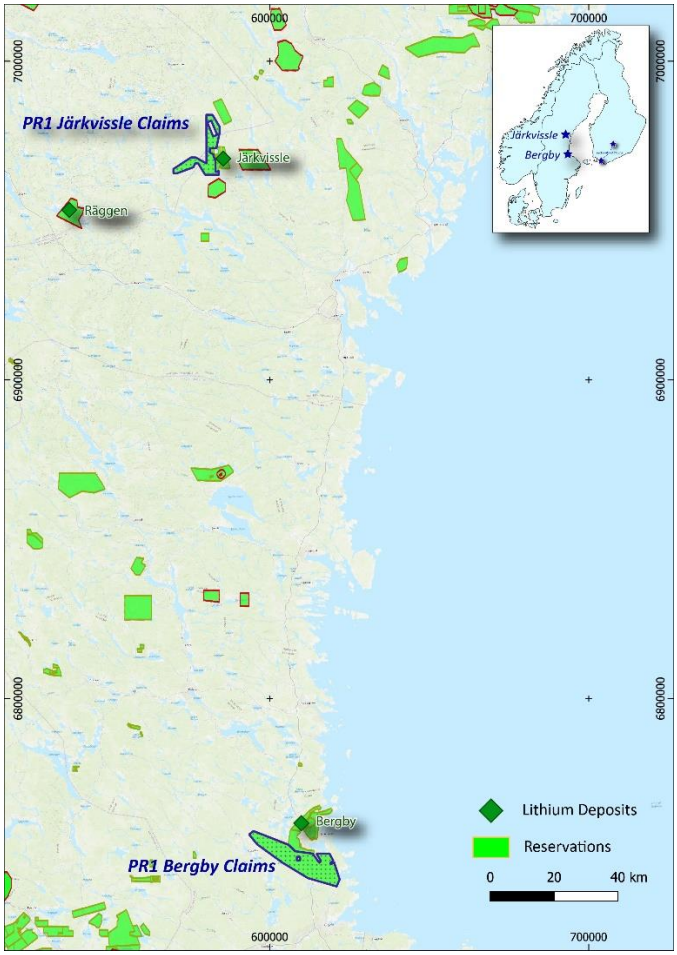

Figure 4. Location of the PR1 Swedish Reservations.

- END -

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Mr Patric Glovac
Executive Chairman
Pure Resources Limited

About Pure Resources

Pure's vision is to become an eminent battery metal focussed company on the ASX, either through its existing portfolio of nickel and copper assets, generation of new projects, or acquisitions of existing projects presented to the Company with a strong determination to add Lithium, Rare Earths or Graphite to the company's portfolio.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr. James Warren, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr. Warren is a Non-Executive Director of Pure Resources Limited. Dr. Warren has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr. Warren consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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APPENDIX I – Sample Observations and Locations

Name	Easting SWEREF99TM	Northing SWEREF99TM	Occurrence type	Outcrop/boulder size (m)	Lithology	Primary mineralogy	Indicator minerals	Description
JARR001	583787	6964909	Boulder	1.5x1.5	Granite	white Kfs, plg, qz, grt, bt		Pegmatitic granite with up to 8 cm prismatic Kfs showing Carlsbad twinning and up to 2 cm garnet aggregates.
616	583787	6964978	Boulder		Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, grt, bt		Pegmatite with up to 20 cm Kfs.
JARR002	583794	6965021	Boulder	>0.5	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms, +/-bt		Buried boulder of ms rich (up to 0.8 cm) white pegmatite with abundant and dominant plagioclase (Ca). Perthite texture observed as well.
617	583846	6965154	Boulder	2.5-2	Granite	white Kfs, plg, qz, grt, bt, +/-ms		Sporadic block up to here. Pegmatitic granite, up to 7 cm oriented Kfs. Rare muscovite flakes up to 1.5 cm.
618	583839	6965187	Outcrop	5x1	Gneiss/schist			Greenish-grey very fine grained meta-sediments or meta-volcanics.
JARR003	583828	6965280	Boulder	0.4x0.3	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms, tur (schorl)		White pegmatite with abundant muscovite (up to 2.5 cm flakes) and abundant black tourmaline (schorl) more than 3 cm long and up to 0.5 cm in width.
619	583833	6965343	Outcrop	25x10	Gneiss/schist			Metasedimentary with qz veins.
620	583936	6965280	Outcrop	15x2	Gneiss/schist			Metasedimentary with qz veins.
621	583958	6965166	Outcrop		Gneiss/schist			Metasedimentary with qz veins.
622	583975	6965119	Outcrop		Gneiss/schist			Metasedimentary with qz veins.
JARR004	581317	6965451	Boulder	5x2	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms		White pegmatite with up to 2.5-3 cm muscovite flakes, ab, qz, Kfs. Up to 20 cm Kfs that sometimes shows graphic texture.
623	580236	6966228	Outcrop	7x15	Gneiss/schist			With ms.
624	580453	6966252	Boulder	>1x1	Pegmatite			Buried white pegmatite with >15 cm in size graphic Kfs. No mica observed.
625	580450	6966165	Outcrop		Gneiss/schist			
JARR005	580450	6966143	Outcrop	20x20	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms		At least partially, the fine grained Kfs has a greyish hue. Rare muscovite. Concordant to foliation (only one contact observed)
626	580450	6966136	Outcrop	continuation	Granite	white Kfs, plg, qz, bt		Pegmatite in alternation with fine grained granitic domains with bt.
627	580452	6966134	Outcrop	20x7	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms		Large exposure (possibly on strike) of pegmatite similar to the previous. Up to 1.5 cm flakes of ms.
628	580459	6966115	Outcrop		Gneiss/schist			With ms. In contact with previous granite/pegmatit.
JARR006	580467	6966109	Outcrop	>5x1 (large wall)	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms, bt		Similar to previous greyish white pegmatite with fine grained ms and up to 2 cm bt crystals. The plagioclase seems albite. Also normal looking white Kfs up to 25 cm, 5 m away from this point.
629	580513	6966096	Outcrop	discontinuous	Granite	white Kfs, plg, qz, bt		Up to here, pegmatite. Here, 2 m thick domain of fine grained granite with bt.
630	580516	6966084	Outcrop		Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms		
JARR07	580516	6966085	Outcrop	continuous, up to here	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms, bt		Well defined white Kfs (up to 5 cm), crystals of bt and ms up to 0.5 cm.
631	580561	6966078	Outcrop		Gneiss/schist			Contact between metasediment (downhill) and pegmatite (uphill).
632	580565	6966076	Outcrop		Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms, bt		Contact between metasediment (downhill) and pegmatite (uphill).
633	580576	6966073	Outcrop		Gneiss/schist			
634	580639	6966087	Outcrop	Very large wall outcrop	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms		

JARR008	580636	6966075	Outcrop	0.4x0.3	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms, bt	zinnwaldite? (by LIBS)	Greyish-white pegmatite with centimetric ms and subordinated bt, up to 7 cm qz (probably close to the core. Peculiar looking dark mica with anomalous Rb, Sn, Ta, Nb, As, P (by XRF) zinnwaldite? Hand spec taken.
JARR009	580635	6966071	Outcrop	>25 m tall wall	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms		Zoned white pegmatite with up to 2 cm flakes of ms and fine grained red grt (border/wall zone?). In contact with granite towards east, no contact on the other side.
JARR010	580639	6966069	Outcrop	>20 m upwards, very large	Granite	white Kfs, plg, qz, bt, ms		Fine to very fine grained rusty whiteish granite, with minute bt, ms and grt.
635	582147	6968787	Outcrop	2.5x0.3	Gneiss/schist			
636	582148	6968758	Outcrop	10x10	Gneiss/schist			
637	582175	6968780	Outcrop	5x0.5	Gneiss/schist			
JARR011	582226	6968754	Boulder	2x1x0.4	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms, +/-bt		White coarse grained pegmatite with up to 2 cm flakes of abundant ms, trace milimetric pink grt and very rare milimetric rusty euhedral cubic crystal (py?). Trace milimetric bt.
JARR012	582222	6968741	Outcrop	4x2	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms		White pegmatite with up to 4 cm Kfs and up to 3 cm ms. Subvertical, undulating contact.
JARR013	582256	6968733	Outcrop	30x10	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms		At least 10 m thick white pegmatite, poorly zoned with a core containing qz pockets and up to 20 cm Kfs (sometimes showing graphic texture), up to 1 cm ms flakes and minor milimetric grt.
638	582260	6968733	Outcrop	continuous	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms		Another dike (or apophysis of the previous) with 3 m of metasediments in between.
JARR014	582263	6968733	Outcrop	continuous towards E	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms, +/-bt		White pegmatite dike (or apophysis), coarse grained, poorly zoned (coarser grained towards the core with poorly defined qz pockets). Relatively small ms (<0.8 cm), minor bt and grt. Dark domains (+/-bt) with Mn, Fe and anomalous P. Hand spec.
JARR015	582325	6968787	Outcrop	7x4	Granite	white Kfs, plg, qz, bt, ms		Very fine to fine grained granite with bt, ms and rare sub-milimetric red grt. It hosts up to 0.2 m thick ms-pegmatite veins (coarse grained, up to 10 cm graphic Kfs) showing difuse undulating contacts.
639	581507	6970699	Boulder	2.5x2	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms, +/- bt		Coarse grained pegmatite with qz core and up to 2 cm ms hosted in medium grained granite. Really difficult to take a sample, ms sample taken. Other boulders of bt>ms pegmatite, around (not sampled).
640	581486	6970764	Outcrop	2x1	Gneiss/schist			Dark, bt rich. Up to here, angular pegmatite blocks
JARR016	581469	6970867	Outcrop	7x2	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, bt, ms		Coarse grained pegmatite with abundant bt in up to 1.5 cm flakes and subordinated finer grained ms (<0.7 cm crystals).
JARR017	581491	6970875	Outcrop	6x3	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms, +/- bt		Coarse grained pegmatite with up to 20 cm graphic Kfs, relativelly fine grained but abundant ms (<1 cm) and rare subordinated bt.
641	581513	6970853	Outcrop	25x5	Gneiss/schist			
JARR018	581529	6970816	Outcrop	25x4.5	Granite	white Kfs, plg, qz, bt		Metasediment intruded by a 4 m thick granite-pegmatite body, showing very irregular contacts. Practically, a fine to medium grained bt-rich granite intruded by diffuse bt rich pegmatiteveins up to 0.25 m thick. Sample taken from the granite.
JARR019	581714	6970686	Outcrop	20x1.5	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, bt, ms		Granite-pegmatite. Medium grained ms-bt granite and dominant coarse grained pegmatite with up to 15 cm Kfs. Sample from pegmatite with bt=ms, graphic Kfs and a cluster of black tourmaline (black long prismatic crystals in a 1x3 cm cluster). Ms and bt not big enough to be separated for XRF. Orientation of the outcrop; N150.
642	582047	6974082	Boulder	2x2	Gneiss/schist			
643	581982	6974078	Outcrop	5x3	Gneiss/schist			Dark fine grained, ms, bt.

644	581960	6974074	Outcrop		Gneiss/schist			
JARR020	581938	6974097	Outcrop	15x1.5	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms		Ms-rich pegmatite with rare red grt. Relativelly concordant to foliation.
JARR021	581928	6974111	Outcrop	12x2	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, bt, ms		Coarse grained pegmatite with bt and ms up to 2 cm (in mixed flakes), rare pink grt and up to 20 cm greyish white Kfs in the core. Gneiss foliation: 88/134. The pegmatite is crosscutting the foliation.
JARR022	581943	6974110	Outcrop	5x8x0.5	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms		Coarse grained pegmatite showing irregular contact (80/230, 56/006). Only ms observed, but very hard to brake.
645	581947	6974151	Boulder	7x5	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms		A large broken boulder of pegmatite similar to the previous one , coarse grained with radial aggregates of ms and qz.
646	581887	6974105	Outcrop	20x5	Gneiss/schist			Up to here, some metric angular blocks of pegmatite on the ridge.
647	581877	6974102	Outcrop	20x5	Pegmatite			Pegmatite with sporadic muscovite.
JARR023	581854	6974168	Outcrop	15x1.5	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms, bt		Pegmatite with ms, trace grt and green ap and bt that is more frequent in the border zone.
648	581844	6974170	Outcrop		Gneiss/schist			
JARR024	581834	6974180	Outcrop	17x3	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, bt, ms	zinnwaldite? (by LIBS)	Two paralle pegmatite dikes (1-1.5 m) with metasediments in between, uniting into one dike on the same direction. Abundant mica with biotite slightly dominating. Concordant to foliation.
649	581821	6974182	Outcrop	same, discontinuous	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, bt, ms		Probably the same pegmatite, but irregular in shape.
JARR025	581813	6974209	Outcrop	15x0.4x2	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms		Multiple dikes of pegmatites crosscutting metasediments. The thickest dike was sampled. Abundant albite (low Ca).
650	581796	6974241	Outcrop		Gneiss/schist			
651	581740	6974246	Outcrop	10x0.5	Gneiss/schist			
652	581729	6974276	Outcrop	2x0.4	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms		Corsscutting metasediments, up to 0.8 flakes of muscovite.
JARR026	581642	6974332	Outcrop	15x2.5	Pegmatite	white Kfs, plg, qz, ms, +/-bt		2 metres wide ms rich pegmatite exposure, hard to determine direction, mixed with fine grained granitic domains.

APPENDIX II – LIBS Lithium Analyses

Sample Point #	Spectra #	Mineral	Li_ppm	Li_%	Comments
JARR037	602	triphylite-lithiophilite	116900	11.69	
JARR036	595	triphylite-lithiophilite	101300	10.13	
JARR036	593	triphylite-lithiophilite	70400	7.04	
JARR037	601	triphylite-lithiophilite	54800	5.48	
JARR036	591	triphylite-lithiophilite	39400	3.94	
JARR008	631	zinnwaldite?	33700	3.37	Black mica, originally believed to be biotite. Less glassy/shinny
JARR036	594	triphylite-lithiophilite	19300	1.93	
JARR036	592	triphylite-lithiophilite	15700	1.57	Poor measurement, irregular surface.
JARR024	563	zinnwaldite?	13600	1.36	Black mica, originally believed to be biotite.
JARR024	565	zinnwaldite?	12100	1.21	Same crystal as 563, different spot. Black mica, originally believed to be biotite.
JARR008	632	biotite	7293	0.7293	Black mica. Less glassy/shinny
JARR037	641	biotite	7041	0.7041	Black mica. Less glassy/shinny
JARR024	564	biotite	5378	0.5378	
JARR008	528	biotite	5157	0.5157	
JARR008	527	biotite	4695	0.4695	
JARR024	566	biotite	4689	0.4689	Same flake as 564, different crystal.
JARR034	583	biotite	3289	0.3289	
JARR021	555	biotite	3186	0.3186	
JARR036	606	muscovite	2405	0.2405	
JARR036	587	muscovite	2367	0.2367	
JARR034	584	biotite	2237	0.2237	
JARR028	575	muscovite	2226	0.2226	
JARR008	526	muscovite	2085	0.2085	
JARR027	573	muscovite	2038	0.2038	
JARR041	611	muscovite	1938	0.1938	
JARR008	525	muscovite	1874	0.1874	
JARR009	530	muscovite	1813	0.1813	
JARR024	561	muscovite	1687	0.1687	
JARR021	554	muscovite	1624	0.1624	Flakes of ms mixed with bt, possible contamination.
JARR028	574	muscovite	1619	0.1619	
JARR037	600	muscovite	1613	0.1613	
JARR036	586	muscovite	1605	0.1605	
JARR009	531	muscovite	1599	0.1599	Possibly underestimated, not perpendicular (irregular surface).
JARR023	559	muscovite	1503	0.1503	
JARR022	556	muscovite	1487	0.1487	
JARR037	599	muscovite	1483	0.1483	
JARR043	620	muscovite	1450	0.145	Greenish ms.
639	544	muscovite	1428	0.1428	
JARR041	610	muscovite	1416	0.1416	
JARR022	558	muscovite	1388	0.1388	
JARR026	571	muscovite	1338	0.1338	
JARR019	550	muscovite	1324	0.1324	
JARR011	534	muscovite	1182	0.1182	
JARR023	560	muscovite	1162	0.1162	
JARR024	562	muscovite	1158	0.1158	
JARR036	596	fine grained green stuff (zeolite?, submilimetric muscovite?)	1150	0.115	
JARR042	614	muscovite	1132	0.1132	Greenish ms.
JARR037	598	muscovite	1125	0.1125	Irregular surface.
JARR036	585	muscovite	1118	0.1118	Not flat, too much space between the sample and the device.
JARR004	519	muscovite	1112	0.1112	
JARR004	520	muscovite	1111	0.1111	
JARR042	613	muscovite	1104	0.1104	Greenish ms.
JARR027	572	muscovite	1101	0.1101	
JARR011	535	muscovite	1065	0.1065	
JARR043	622	muscovite	1062	0.1062	Greenish ms.
JARR036	607	muscovite	1056	0.1056	Flat surface but low K…
627	521	muscovite	1029	0.1029	
JARR021	553	muscovite	1000	0.1	Poor analysis, very small ms, irregular surface.
JARR012	537	muscovite	960	0.096	
JARR017	548	muscovite	926	0.0926	
JARR003	517	muscovite	902	0.0902	
JARR031	577	muscovite	898	0.0898	

JARR026	570	muscovite	895	0.0895	
JARR042	612	muscovite	890	0.089	Greenish ms.
JARR043	621	muscovite	880	0.088	Greenish ms.
JARR025	567	muscovite	857	0.0857	
JARR012	536	muscovite	850	0.085	
JARR034	582	muscovite	837	0.0837	
JARR013	539	muscovite	822	0.0822	
JARR019	549	muscovite	783	0.0783	
JARR014	541	muscovite	781	0.0781	Very small ms, hard to get an analysis.
JARR017	547	muscovite	780	0.078	
JARR003	518	muscovite	759	0.0759	Oxidized (stains of FeOx)
JARR040	609	muscovite	750	0.075	Minor FeOx stained
JARR002	515	muscovite	742	0.0742	
JARR032	580	muscovite	637	0.0637	
JARR034	581	muscovite	637	0.0637	No, not a typo. Same number.
JARR025	568	muscovite	635	0.0635	
JARR042	618	albite?	635	0.0635	
JARR045	629	muscovite	634	0.0634	Greenish ms.
JARR009	532	K-feldspar	625	0.0625	Grey Kfs.
JARR045	627	muscovite	619	0.0619	Greenish ms. Irregular surface, possibly mixed (fine grained ms aggregates).
JARR013	538	muscovite	614	0.0614	
JARR020	552	muscovite	612	0.0612	Poor analysis, very small ms, irregular surface.
JARR002	516	muscovite	598	0.0598	
JARR040	608	muscovite	592	0.0592	FeOx stained
JARR042	616	K-feldspar?	582	0.0582	Slightly greenish white long-prismatic mineral with twinning and clivage perpendicular on the lenght. Altered Kfs?
JARR024	635	albite?	577	0.0577	
JARR020	551	muscovite	568	0.0568	Poor analysis, very small ms, irregular surface.
JARR014	543	K-feldspar	566	0.0566	Irregular surface.
JARR008	529	K-feldspar	561	0.0561	Grey Kfs.
JARR042	617	albite?	556	0.0556	
JARR024	636	K-feldspar	544	0.0544	Grey Kfs.
JARR036	588	K-feldspar or albite??	528	0.0528	Low K, gray-whiteish
JARR010	533	K-feldspar	515	0.0515	Fine grained bt-granite (+/-ms). Possibly mixed analysis.
JARR042	615	K-feldspar?	514	0.0514	Slightly greenish white long-prismatic mineral with twinning and clivage perpendicular on the lenght. Altered Kfs?
JARR045	628	muscovite	511	0.0511	Greenish ms. Irregular surface, possibly mixed (fine grained ms aggregates).
JARR036	590	K-feldspar or albite??	494	0.0494	Low K, gray-whiteish
JARR006	523	muscovite	488	0.0488	Poor analysis, very small ms, irregular surface.
JARR025	569	K-feldspar	482	0.0482	Grey Kfs.
JARR006	522	K-feldspar	481	0.0481	Grey Kfs.
JARR045	630	K-feldspar	462	0.0462	Grey Kfs. Irregular surface.
JARR007	524	K-feldspar	461	0.0461	Too small ms, irregular surface, not possible to analyze.
JARR029	576	K-feldspar	443	0.0443	Grey Kfs. Bt-ms granite.
JARR036	638	K-feldspar	424	0.0424	White Kfs

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Investigative style rock chip sampling of pegmatite outcrops was completed by Geovista AB geological consultants. • Geologists have collected 45 rock chip samples which have been delivered to the ALS lab in Piteå to be analysed by the MS-ME89L method. • Laboratory results are expected in 2-4 weeks. • Rock chip samples have had preliminary pXRF and LIBS analysis completed. • pXRF analysis was completed using a Bruker S1 Titan XRF, LIBS analysis was completed using a SciAps Z-903 LIBS • Sample locations are highlighted in images in the text and provided in APPENDIX I. • Results for lithium analysis of various mineral species via LIBS are provided in APPENDIX II. • pXRF analytical results are provided in APPENDIX III.
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 completed.
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.*	• Not applicable as no drilling completed.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource*	• Rock chip samples were qualitatively logged by geologists with information including rock type, major mineral species, minor/accessory mineral species, location information and other relevant

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	observations.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Fresh rock chip samples were collected from outcropping pegmatite granite targets with whole-rock samples submitted to the laboratory for multi-element analysis. • The rock chip samples were systematically analysed using pXRF and LIBS prior to submission to the laboratory for multi-element analysis. • pXRF and LIB machines were calibrated daily
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.*	• p-XRF and LIBS results should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis which is required to determine if there exists the potential for lithium or rare metal mineralisation. • The p-XRF and LIBS data is exploratory in nature and is used to assist in target prioritisation through an exploration program. • p-XRF results of rock chip samples were reported using an Bruker S1 Titan XRF in Geochem mode (3 beam) and a 20 second read time for each beam. • No calibration factors were applied. • The SciAps Z-903 LIBS has an extended spectrometer range from 190 nm out to 950 nm and measures a sensitive line for lithium near 675 nm to achieve limits of detection in the 2-5 ppm range • No previous comparisons of p-XRF and LIBS data with laboratory data at the project have been undertaken to date. • The major feature of pXRF is that it can provide data on most geologic materials in almost any situation. But, despite the apparent simplicity of readings, the kind of information produced depends totally upon the level of sample preparation. Direct point-and-shoot counting on raw surfaces will provide only semi-quantitative information, and in many cases nothing more than an abundant/present/absent classification for most elements. This might provide useful trend analyses at a site scale, and valuable insights on mineral processes (ore genesis, alteration) that complement bulk sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		analyses. Other measures taken to ensure the best possible pXRF results included; ○ Keep the analyser in contact with the sample, ○ Careful selection of the right analytical mode. In this instance, geologists used the Geochem mode (3 beam) and a 20 second read time for each beam which offers an adequate coverage of trace level elements, ○ Regular measurement of certified reference materials (CRMs). Besides the necessary double-check of performing laboratory analyses on selected samples (underway), selected certified reference materials (CRMs) were regularly measured, and those results incorporated into the instrument's QA/QC scheme. ○ Regularly calibrate, and verify the calibrations, of the instrument. ○ Ensure systematic QA/QC monitoring of pXRF results. QA/QC protocols are the same as in the laboratory, with blanks, CRMs and standards, systematic and random duplicates, and careful performance monitoring of each instrument. • Handheld LIBS is an attractive tool for undertaking geochemical measurements during exploration, drilling, or ore assessment campaigns because in-situ analytical results can be acquired rapidly under ambient environmental conditions with a minimum of sample preparation. Elevated values of Li in muscovite can suggest the presence of Li-bearing assemblages in LCT pegmatite populations. Lithium can substitute in the octahedral site of the muscovite structure via coupled substitutions involving Si, Al and vacancies. Using qualitative elemental analysis, the LIBS can differentiate minerals with similar field appearance such as muscovite and lepidolite and can identify accessory minerals like tourmaline and secondary minerals such as triphylite-lithiophilite. Using laboratory-derived calibrations prior to fieldwork, quantitative Li abundance in minerals was measured in the field by handheld LIBS. • For this study, we used a SciAps Z-300 handheld LIBS analyzer. This instrument contains a Nd:YAG diode-pumped solid-state pulsed laser that generates a beam of focused laser light at 1064 nm that delivers a 5–6 mJ pulse of 1 ns pulse duration onto a 100-µm area of the sample at a user-selected firing rate between 1 and 50 Hz. • Before analysis of our samples, calibrations were prepared on the instrument in the laboratory for mica and bulk powdered pegmatite of known composition prior to using it. • Analysis for Li was undertaken using the Geochem application by processing the average LIBS intensity values obtained from averaging of four spectra on a sample using the on-board

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		calibrations. • As per APPENDIX II of the announcement, multiple LIBS sample points were often taken on samples, specifically those in which there were highly anomalous Li readings.
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.*	• The information pertaining to the release has been verified by the Competent Person and GeoVista AB geologists.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The location of data points referred to in the release have been verified by the Competent Person and GeoVista AB geologists.
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.*	• Data spacing and distribution is random.
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 sampling is reconnaissance in nature and is biased towards pegmatite rock units.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were securely delivered to the lab by GeoVista AB geologists.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The Competent person has reviewed the results and sampling techniques.

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	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with*	• Information pertaining to mineral claims under the proposed Acquisition have been previously announced, refer to PR1 ASX Release dated 20th

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	*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.*	June 2023.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Geological and geophysical datasets were sourced from the Geological Survey of Sweden (SGU).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Regionally the geology is dominated by Proterozoic mafic/ultramafic and sedimentary lithologies intruded by granites.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No drilling completed
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No aggregation methods applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *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.*	• Unknown at this stage of exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	• *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').*	
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 diagrams are included in the body of the release.
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.*	• The Company considers the reporting to be balanced with all current available information provided in the body of the release.
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.*	• The Company continues to complete a thorough geological review of all available data and will collate and interpret all available data as part of the Company's ongoing exploration activities.
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.*	• Further work in the area is highly warranted with the Company currently planning further geological mapping and sampling, ionic leach soil geochemistry, a high-resolution magnetic survey and drilling. • The Company will update the market with proposed future work programs.