15 December 2023

PHASE 2 DRILLING INCREASES SCALE OF MORRISSEY HILL LITHIUM PROJECT, YINNETHARRA, W.A.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Phase 2 Drilling has significantly elevated the scale of lithium potential at Morrissey Hill with drilling confirming the presence of multiple, thick, stacked pegmatites[1] within a previously unrecognised package of the Leake Springs Metamorphics, at Morrissey Hill South.
- The Leake Springs Metamorphics sequence are the same rock units which host Delta Lithium's (ASX: DLI), Malinda and Jamieson Lithium Projects, located immediately east and west respectively of Morrissey Hill.
- Locating this sequence at Morrissey Hill South, is significant for the project as the Leak Spring Metamorphics had previously been interpreted to exist only within the northern third of the Morrissey Hill project area.
- A total of 57 holes for 5,282m of RC drilling has been completed to date during Phase 2 drilling.
- The majority of all holes drilled across Phase 2, have reported multiple thick, stacked pegmatites[1] within favourable metasedimentary and lesser mafic volcanic rock types**.**
- Phase 2 drilling to date has been restricted to areas where heritage surveys have been previously completed, and with a focus on testing depth continuity of outcropping pegmatites at the Morrissey Hill and Peggy Sue targets, including limited infill and extensional drilling at the Bonzer prospect.
- Importantly, the Company has identified a pipeline of some 33 priority targets which will be methodically evaluated in 2024 once all regulatory approvals have been received, including additional aboriginal heritage surveys.
- Results from this part of the Phase 2 Drilling campaign are expected to be received in early 2024, with all samples already sent to the laboratory for analysis.

Reach Resources Limited (ASX: RR1 & RR1O) ("**Reach**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to advise that over 5,000m of the Phase 2 drill program has now been completed and again, multiple stacked pegmatites[1] over substantial widths have been intersected across a number of targets within the Company's 100% owned Morrissey Hill Lithium Project, Yinnetharra WA (Annexure 2).

Consistent with Delta Lithium's Malinda Lithium Project located immediately to the east of Morrissey Hill, drilling has confirmed the presence of multiple stacked pegmatites hosted within a mixed package of older country rocks including metasediments (quartz-feldspar-biotite schists) and lesser mafic volcanics and gneisses.

This part of the Phase 2 program has been restricted to areas where heritage surveys have been previously completed with the initial focus being on testing depth continuity of outcropping pegmatites at the Morrissey Hill and Peggy Sue targets, and some infill and extensional drilling at the Bonzer prospect.

[1] Cautionary Note: The identification of pegmatites in the drilling completed to date does not imply the presence of lithium mineralisation. The presence of any lithium mineralisation will be determined by laboratory analyses.

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Figure 1: Peggy Sue pegmatite outcrop at the Morrissey Hill Lithium Project, with Strike Drilling RC drill rig at work testing its subsurface continuity.

Jeremy Bower CEO commented:

"We are excited that our Phase 2 campaign which has been designed to test new targets to the south of Bonzer has confirmed the presence of multiple, thick, stacked pegmatites within a previously unrecognised package of the Leake Springs Metamorphics.

These are the same rock types that host Delta's Malinda Lithium Project to our east and the Jamieson Lithium Prospect to our west. Detailed geological mapping by our geological team identified the area as a potential Malinda "look alike" with a large number of wide, strike extensive pegmatites occurring within a mixed package of older country rocks, including metasediments and mafic volcanics which we interpret as a previously unrecognised corridor of the Leake Springs Metamorphics.

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The area is clearly not dominated by granite which is what's shown on existing GSWA maps. Confirming an extension to the Leake Springs package is a major breakthrough in advancing the potential and scale of the opportunity at Morrissey Hill. This sequence of rocks is known to be far more favourable for pegmatite fractionation and the development of significant lithium mineralisation.

The conditions the team are working in are extreme and yet they have not only completed another technically brilliant drill campaign, but also continued to identify and map new pegmatite targets to add to the huge potential at Morrissey Hill. We will pull up for a well-earned Christmas break and look forward to another huge year in 2024."

The Future is within Reach.

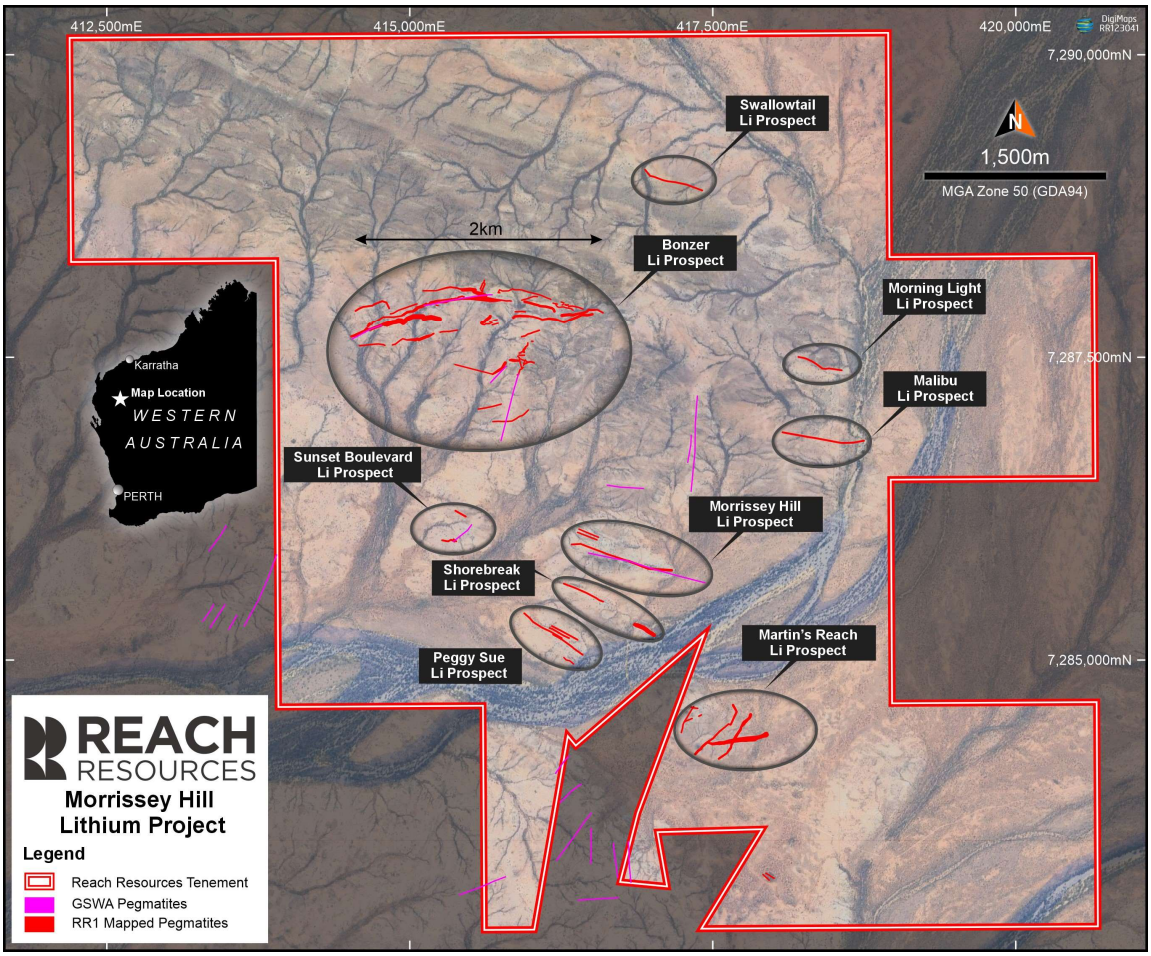

Figure 2: Morrissey Hill pegmatite target areas

Upcoming Works and indicative timetables

- Soil Geochem Assay results – Wabli Creek – mid December
- Heritage Survey – Morrissey Hill February/March 2024
- Heritage Survey – Wabli Creek February/March 2024
- Planned Recommencement of Phase 2 drill campaign – Morrissey Hill March/April 2024*
- Proposed Phase 1 Drill Campaign – Wabli Creek April/May 2024*

** Pending all approvals and permits*

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Reach Resources Limited

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-ENDS-

About Reach Resources Limited

Reach Resources is a critical mineral explorer with a large portfolio of tenements in the resource rich Gascoyne Mineral Field. Recent and historical exploration results have confirmed the presence of Lithium, REE, Niobium and Manganese across the Company's land holdings.

However, the Company is distinct from other pure explorers by also having an Inferred Gold Resource at Payne's Find and a significant investment in a downstream patented technology that recycles the rare earth elements from the permanent magnets required in electric vehicles, wind turbines, hard disk drives and MRI machines.

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Mr Steve Vallance, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Vallance is the Exploration Manager for Reach Resources Limited employed on a full-time basis. Mr Vallance 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 in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Vallance consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

This report contains forward looking statements concerning the projects owned by Reach Resources Limited. If applicable, statements concerning mining reserves and resources may also be deemed to be forward looking statements in that they involve estimates based on specific assumptions. 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 based on management's beliefs, opinions and estimates 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.

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Annexure 1
Drill Collar Summary

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
23MHRC016	416840	7285763	299	360	-60	138
23MHRC017	417042	7285722	304	360	-60	138
23MHRC018	417047	7285684	294	360	-65	186
23MHRC019	417288	7285697	291	360	-60	138
23MHRC020	417288	7285657	296	360	-60	120
23MHRC021	416840	7285724	292	360	-60	132
23MHRC022	416637	7285756	296	360	-60	258
23MHRC023	416641	7285712	291	360	-60	150
23MHRC024	416437	7285829	304	360	-60	114
23MHRC025	416436	7285804	295	360	-60	138
23MHRC026	416334	7285925	294	360	-60	120
23MHRC027	416237	7285906	292	360	-60	102
23MHRC028	416236	7285882	289	360	-60	120
23MHRC029	416425	7286043	305	360	-60	78
23MHRC030	416426	7286011	290	360	-80	96
23MHRC031	416426	7286018	289	360	-60	66
23MHRC032	416637	7286239	298	360	-60	78
23MHRC033	416635	7286221	295	360	-60	73
23MHRC034	416641	7286199	290	360	-60	90
23MHRC035	416828	7286154	290	360	-60	78
23MHRC036	416821	7286149	306	360	-85	78
23MHRC037	416931	7286114	285	360	-60	78
23MHRC038	416928	7286099	285	360	-60	60
23MHRC039	416924	7286061	291	360	-60	72
23MHRC040	417631	7286039	290	360	-60	78
23MHRC041	417633	7286007	295	360	-70	78
23MHRC042	416557	7285148	280	360	-60	72
23MHRC043	416555	7285125	294	360	-60	95
23MHRC044	416464	7285235	291	360	-60	42
23MHRC045	416471	7285194	290	360	-60	84
23MHRC046	416314	7285164	298	360	-60	66
23MHRC047	416314	7285145	290	360	-60	84
23MHRC048	416237	7285235	298	360	-60	42
23MHRC049	416237	7285214	294	360	-60	60
23MHRC050	416239	7285202	290	360	-60	51
23MHRC051	416232	7285182	285	360	-60	90
23MHRC052	416232	7285169	291	360	-60	42
23MHRC053	416427	7285286	283	360	-60	58
23MHRC054	416429	7285274	297	360	-60	78
23MHRC055	416425	7285258	294	360	-60	96

23MHRC056	416041	7285282	290	360	-60	42
23MHRC057	416043	7285256	299	360	-60	72
23MHRC058	416242	7285352	296	360	-60	48
23MHRC059	416242	7285322	294	360	-60	120
23MHRC060	416355	7285153	290	180	-50	180
23MHRC061	415541	7287996	313	180	-60	54
23MHRC062	415540	7288020	309	180	-60	72
23MHRC063	415519	7287989	314	360	-60	53
23MHRC064	415519	7287970	320	360	-60	84
23MHRC065	415475	7287979	316	360	-60	78
23MHRC066	415470	7288078	308	360	-60	78
23MHRC067	415696	7288056	316	360	-60	120
23MHRC068	415703	7287949	305	360	-60	114
23MHRC069	414838	7287734	308	360	-60	78
23MHRC070	414627	7287695	300	360	-60	72
23MHRC071	415484	7286046	298	360	-60	60
23MHRC072	416897	7285232	275	20	-60	42
23MHRC073	417417	7285960	294	360	-60	90

Annexure 2
Summary of significant intercepts (minimum 4m)

HoleID	From	To	Interval	Lith1	Lith1%	Lith2	Lith2%
23MHRC016	64	73	9	Pegmatite	95	Gneiss	5
23MHRC017	62	74	12	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC024	51	55	4	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC027	81	90	9	Granite	50	Pegmatite	50
23MHRC028	90	95	5	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC029	15	22	7	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC030	46	52	6	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC034	44	48	4	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC040	18	25	7	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC041	50	58	8	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC042	40	52	12	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC043	61	75	14	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC044	18	23	5	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC045	57	61	4	Pegmatite	85	Gneiss	15
23MHRC046	24	40	16	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC047	55	64	9	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC048	3	23	20	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC049	26	43	17	Pegmatite	95	Schist	5
23MHRC050	46	51	5	Pegmatite	90	Schist	10
23MHRC051	68	81	13	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC052	5	9	4	Pegmatite	60	Quartz	40
23MHRC053	39	46	7	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC054	56	64	8	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC055	72	80	8	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC056	20	26	6	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC059	103	107	4	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC062	1	5	4	Granite	55	Pegmatite	45
23MHRC062	25	29	4	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC063	1	9	8	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC063	31	40	9	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC064	8	13	5	Granite	50	Pegmatite	50
23MHRC064	13	19	6	Pegmatite	75	Granite	25
23MHRC064	25	31	6	Granite	50	Pegmatite	50
23MHRC064	46	59	13	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC065	7	11	4	Amphibolite	50	Pegmatite	50
23MHRC065	20	29	9	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC066	0	12	12	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC066	24	29	5	Pegmatite	90	Granite	10
23MHRC066	37	47	10	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC067	4	9	5	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC067	11	18	7	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC067	22	32	10	Pegmatite	80	Granite	20

23MHRC067	33	39	6	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC067	52	60	8	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC067	91	100	9	Pegmatite	85	Granite	15
23MHRC068	37	41	4	Granite	50	Pegmatite	50
23MHRC068	95	99	4	Granite	50	Pegmatite	50
23MHRC069	54	58	4	Pegmatite	80	Quartz	20
23MHRC069	63	69	6	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC070	45	56	11	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC072	2	7	5	Pegmatite	100		
23MHRC072	9	16	7	Pegmatite	95	Quartz	5

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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.*	• A total of 58 holes were drilled for 5282m (23MHRC16 – 23MHRC073). Depths range from 42 to 258m, with the average depth at 90m. Reverse Circulation (RC) samples were collected at 1-meter intervals directly from the RC drill rig using a cone splitter. 2-meter composite samples were collected from drill spoil using a PVC spear directly into number coded calico bags. • 57 rock chip samples were collected at random from rock outcrops using a geological hammer and placed in calico bags. • All samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Perth WA for initial sample preparation and analyses.
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).*	• RC drilling was undertaken by Strike Drilling using a SchrammT450 drill rig mounted on Mercedes Benz 6x6 Actross truck coupled with truck mounted booster/auxiliary units. • RC holes were drilled from surface using 150mm face sampling hammers (drill bits). Stabilizers have been used to reduce hole drift. Each RC hole was surveyed at the collar, every 30m downhole and at final hole depth.
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*	• RC chips were collected at 1m intervals in plastic buckets directly from the rig mounted cyclone sample splitter. Samples were laid out on the ground in neatly ordered rows of 10-20m runs. Recovery and moisture of the sample was recorded for each 1m sample by the supervising geologist. The sampling methodology remained consistent throughout the drilling program and reflects industry best practice.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• All samples are representative. • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. No sample bias is considered to have occurred given the stringent sampling methodologies employed and the high recoveries achieved.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	RC drill chips were sieved from each of the 1m drill spoils laid out on the ground at the rig site. A representative sample of each metre drilled was collected in plastic chip trays as a permanent record. Each chip tray was marked with the relevant hole number and interval depths. Each tray was photographed using digital cameras. Detailed geological logging of all RC drill chips was completed at the drill site during the course of drilling by the supervising geologist for the entirety of each hole. Logging typically recorded regolith, weathering, colour, lithology, alteration, veining, mineralogy, mineralisation, recovery, moisture content, water depth. RC logging is qualitative and quantitative and all drillhole intervals were logged in full. No Resource Estimation work, Mining Studies or Metallurgical Studies are currently underway given the early stage of exploration at Morrissey Hill.
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.*	No core samples were collected. Reverse circulation drill samples were collected every 1m in numbered calico bags at the rig via a rig mounted cyclone sample splitter. 2m composite samples were collected in numbered calico bags from the drill spoils using the PVC spear technique. Each sample weighed 2-3kg. All samples were recorded as dry, damp, wet or very wet. In total, 14 were damp, 4 wet, 1 very wet, and 5255 dry. CRMs were inserted into the sample string at the rate of 1:50 and duplicates at 1:50. No analytical results have been returned thus far. All samples were delivered to Intertek laboratories in Perth WA for initial sample preparation and analyses. Intertek provides its own internal QA/QC measures in addition to those employed by Reach Resources Ltd.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Techniques employed at every stage of the process reflect industry best practices and are considered appropriate for this type of exploration activity.
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.*	Analytical results are pending No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. Intertek apply standard quality control procedures including the insertion of check samples, duplicates, blanks and standards. These procedures reflect accepted industry standard procedures and provide acceptable accuracy and precision.
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.*	Analytical results are pending Reach Resources Ltd Exploration Manager and Senior Geological personnel have logged and/or verified geological data. No holes were twinned as a part of this program. Primary data was collected by employees of the Company or its consultants/contractors at the project site. All measurements and observations have been recorded digitally and entered into the Company's database. Data verification/validation is undertaken prior to entry into the database. Digital data storage and database management is controlled by PivotEximS, an independent data management consultancy.
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.*	• Mineral Resource estimates are not currently being undertaken. • All drillhole collars were located using handheld Garmin GPS units which provide an accuracy of +/- 5m. • The grid system used is MGA Zone 50 (GDA94). • The project's topographic control is adequate for early-stage surface

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		exploration drilling, targeting and reconnaissance. • Downhole surveys were undertaken by the Senior Drillers in charge of each shift using non-magnetic Axis North Seeking Gryro's. • Downhole surveys were taken at each hole collar, every 30m downhole and at the ultimate termination depth. • All survey data is stored in the Company's digital database.
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 data is not being used to support estimation of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. • For RC drilling a maximum sample compositing of 2m has been undertaken.
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.*	. • Drilling was undertaken orthogonally to strike where possible in order to provide (near to) true width intersections of the targeted pegmatite units and representative sampling. • The drill rig alignment was positioned to take into account the eastward migration of the drill string azimuth ensuring the drill entered the structure orthogonal, or close to orthogonal to its strike. As such, there is no known material sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC samples were collected at the drill site in pre-numbered calico bags which are then placed in polyweave sacks and secured using cable ties. Polyweave sacks are then loaded into clearly labelled 1t Bulka Bags secured with draw string and cable ties for freight forwarding to Intertek Perth via Centurion Freight. Chain of custody for samples was managed at all times by RR1 personnel including transport from site to Centurion's freight forwarding depot in Carnarvon, WA. Centurion was responsible for delivery to Intertek's Perth Laboratory facility located in Maddington.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• RR1 has not undertaken any audits or reviews with respect to this phase of exploration. • Industry standard techniques are applied at every stage of the exploration process.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	**<u>Yinnetharra Projects</u>** • The Yinnetharra Projects comprise granted licenses E 09/2375 (Morrisey Hill), E 09/2388 and E 09/2354 (Camel Hill) along the Ti Tree Shear Zone, and E 09/2377 and E09/2748 (Wabli Creek) along the Chalba Shear Zone. • All tenements are owned 100% by Reach Resources Ltd or its subsidiaries. To the best of our knowledge there are no overriding royalties, historical sites, aboriginal heritage places, national parks, wilderness or environmental settings listed within Reach tenements or it's current applications.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Limited historical prospector scale mining and historical exploration has been undertaken at Morrissey Hill. No drilling has been undertaken previously (apart from the Phase 1 drilling program recently completed by Reach).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Reach's Yinnetharra tenements lie in the Mutherbukin Zone of the Gascoyne Province and comprise of the Leake Springs Metamorphic suite is composed of interlayered psammitic and pelitic schist with lesser psammitic schist and amphibolite (Sheppard & Johnson, 2022). The Leake Springs metamorphics are intruded by granites of the Moorarie, Durlacher and Thirty-Three supersuites. The Thirty-Three Supersuite is the youngest unit in the project area and outcrops along the northern edge of the Mutherbukin Zone, along the Ti Tree Syncline. The Thirty Three Supersuite and Leake Springs metamorphics contain pegmatites, ranging in size from

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		veins to 10–20-m-wide dykes typically dipping concordant with bedding/schistosity of the host rock (-60° dip and strike 110°) and shallowly dipping sheets up to 200 m in thickness (Sheppard et al., 2010). The pegmatites are typically zoned, with massive quartz cores, and include rare elements (e.g. Bi, Be, Li, Nb–Ta), which have been the subject of small-scale mining (Sheppard et al., 2010). Segue Resources Ltd (now Arrow Minerals Ltd) identified the Thirty Three Supersuite as a fertile and highly fractionated granitic suite with potential to generate Li-Cs-Ta pegmatites. Independent studies by the GSWA support this interpretation.
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.*	• Refer to Annexures 1 & 2 in which provides a summary of drillhole collar location data intercept details.
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.*	Analytical results are pending.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not*	All drillholes have been positioned and drilled orthogonal to the mapped or interpreted strike of the targeted pegmatite intrusive units of interest wherever possible in order to achieve intersections reflective of true widths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 maps for the Yinnetharra projects are included in the release. • Known pegmatites, mineral occurrences, projects and mines were extracted from WAMEX.
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.*	• Recent and historical results that are considered relevant have been presented here in a balanced manner to avoid misleading reporting. The reported results reflect the full range of results for the target commodities available to Reach Resources at the time of this report. No relevant information has been omitted.
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.*	• RSC Mining and Mineral Exploration Consultants were engaged by Reach resources Ltd to undertake a prospectivity analysis of the project areas. • PGN Geoscience Pty Ltd were engaged by Reach Resources Ltd to undertake an investigation of open-file, public domain, remote sensing datasets relevant to the Morrissey Hill and Camel Hill tenements in order to assess the lithium potential of each. Targeting utilised Multi-spectral Sentinel-2, Aster and Landsat imagery. Relevant datasets were processed and filtered to identify targets • Sugden Geoscience Consulting Geochemists have been engaged by Reach Resources to provide an independent assessment of all available data. • Data which is relevant to this release is included in this report. • All relevant data available to Reach Resources has been documented in this report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Desktop studies and target identification are in progress. • Field reconnaissance and surface geochemical soil surveys are continuing. • Phase 2 drilling is planned to re-commence in March/April 2024.