



# Pegmatites Confirmed in Drill Chips at Lake Johnston

18<sup>th</sup> December, 2023

## Highlights

- Field observations and historical drill logs confirm presence of pegmatites in RAB drill spoil.
- Re-logging of collected spoil samples indicates more extensive pegmatite occurrences than originally documented.
- Regional geological setting strongly supports M2M's Project prospectivity.

Mt Malcolm Mines NL (ASX:M2M, the Company) is pleased to announce visual confirmation of the presence of pegmatite in historic drill spoil following an on-ground inspection of the Company's Lake Johnston Project's tenure (Fig. 1).

The sampling of historic drill holes during the recent reconnaissance visit to the tenement area visually confirms pegmatites in old drill spoil with a further 5 drill holes having pegmatite logged, extending known pegmatite in drilling to the central west portion of the drilled area. (Fig 7) Field observations confirmed a maximum width of approximately 10m of pegmatite in drill holes LJRB009 and LJRB030. Past exploration (1981-2016) focused on gold and nickel mineralisation. No analysis for lithium was conducted.

Based on regional magnetic imagery the drill pattern borders on a fractionated granitic dome/greenstone contact and several "rafts of greenstone" (ie Target 2) appear to be present within the tenement area, that have not yet been tested by drilling (Fig. 1 and Fig. 7).



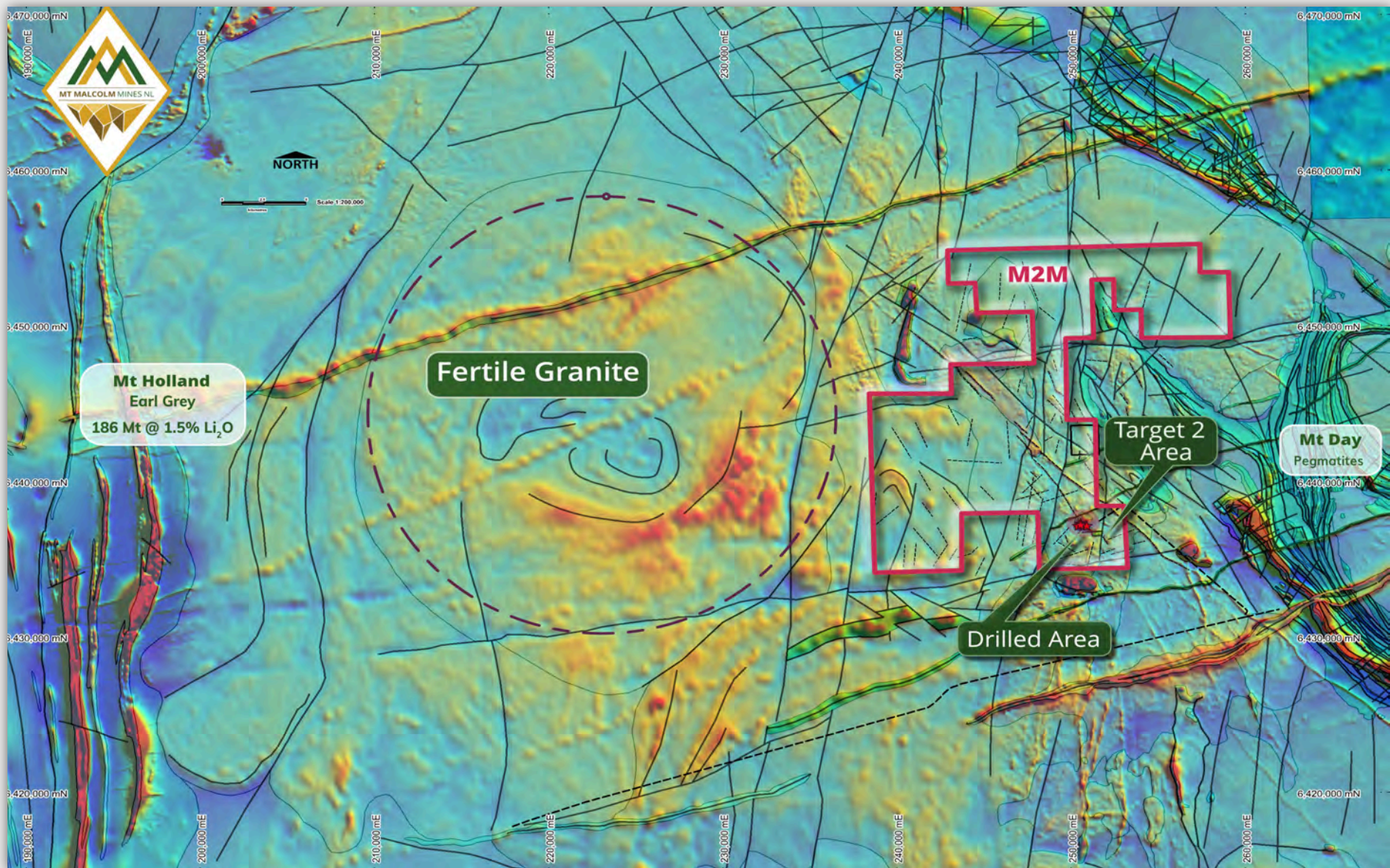


Figure 1. TMI Structural interpretation surrounding the circular intrusive granitic dome located west of the Lake Johnston Project area.



As the geological models depict (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3) late stage fractionated LCT bearing fluids move out of the granitoid terrane and into the surrounding host rocks along pre-existing structural pathways and weaknesses (faults, fractures and foliation) to form LCT pegmatite swarms consisting of tabular or lensoid dykes and sills in the strongly deformed Lake Johnston greenstones.

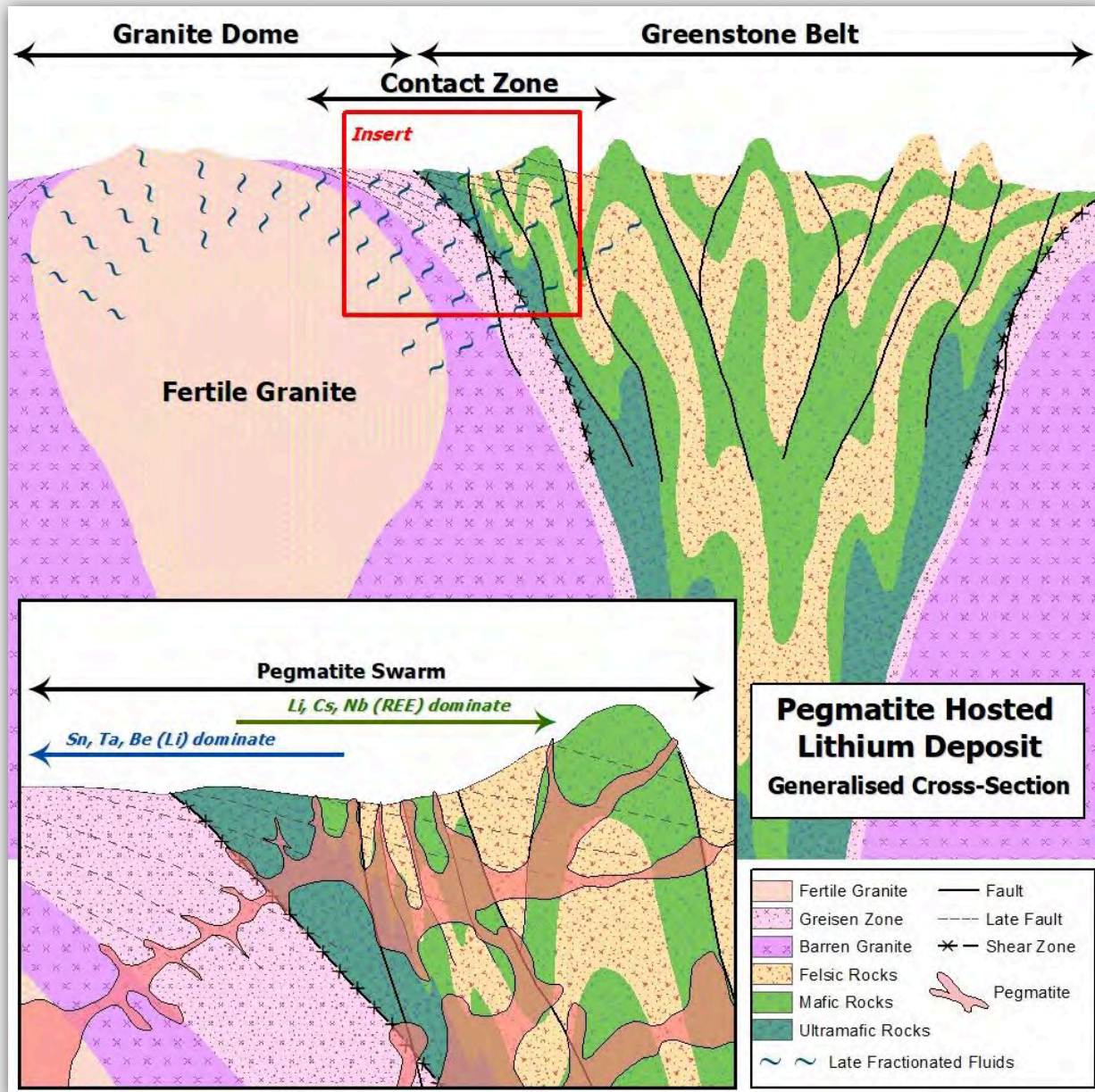


Figure 2. Schematic Pegmatite geological model in Cross Section

Source : (Infinity Mining ASX announcement 28 November, 2023)

The spatial zonation of pegmatites around a common granitic source is a fundamental starting point for exploration models. Zoned pegmatite swarms are generally located within 10km of the parent granite (Bradley et al. 2017); the greatest enrichment of incompatible elements is the more distal pegmatites (Fig. 3). The roof zones of large plutons are the most favorable positions.

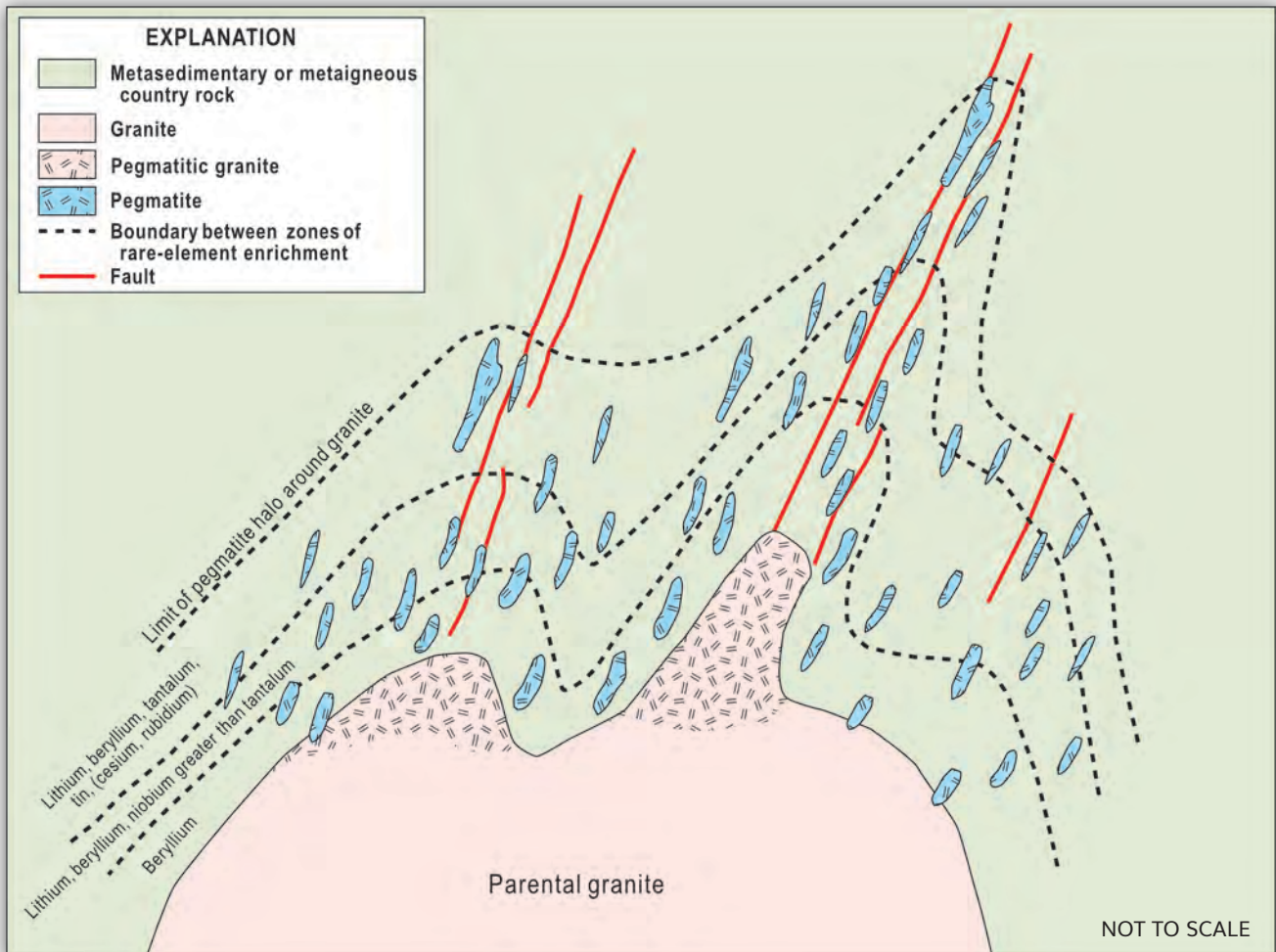


Figure 3. Schematic model in profile that illustrates regional zonation patterns in a pegmatite field (after Bradley et al. 2017). Characteristic rare element suites of the most enriched pegmatites are indicated in each zone.

The Project's tenement area is considered by the Company to be highly prospective for Li-Cs-Ta (LCT) pegmatite-hosted mineralisation. Geological logging by Bullion Minerals Ltd (Williams G and Baxter C 2002) recorded the occurrence of pegmatites within RAB holes on E63/2258 and the recent site visit confirmed the presence of pegmatite chips in the drill spoil.

Review of historical drill logs has revealed that geologists originally logged occurrences of pegmatites and various micas, including muscovite, within granitic and greenstone host rocks. Confirmation of pegmatitic intrusions is confirmed by re-logging the sampled drill spoil by company personnel.

Initial element analysis by Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy analysis (LIBS) last week did not return results regarded as significant however the occasional sample returned a salmon orange ultraviolet (UV) glow under long wave UV light. LIBS results and UV fluorescence are regarded as preliminary findings and not conclusive.

The follow figures (Fig. 4 and Fig. 5) are a small representative portion of the collected drill spoil (see Appendix) consisting of massive coarse grained pegmatite comprised of quartz and feldspar with occasional mica containing <5% of an orange unidentified fluorescent mineral.





Figure 4. Pegmatite chips obtained from drill spoil at an historical Bullion Minerals RAB drill collar LJR010. Photograph taken under a long wave ultraviolet (UV) light source (left), and natural light (right). Scale bar is in centimeters.



Figure 5 Pegmatite chips obtained from drill spoil at an historical Bullion Minerals RAB drill collar LJR034. Photograph taken under a long wave ultraviolet (UV) light source (left), and natural light (right). Scale bar is in centimeters.

Sample No.	Historical Hole ID	Estimate of Orange Fluorescence Mineral	Estimate of Quartz	Estimate of Feldspar	Estimate of Mica	Estimate of Accessory Minerals
478	LJR010	2-3%	30-40%	40-50%	2-5%	1-2%
490	LJR034	5-10%	30-35%	35-45%	2-5%	1-2%

Examination of sampled drill spoil under fluorescence ultraviolet light (UV) confirm salmon orange and bluish-purple, fluorescent minerals in some of the pegmatite samples. There is a likelihood that these are spodumene or lepidolite related<sup>1</sup>. Confirmation of the presence of lithium in these RAB hole samples, and grade, can only be confirmed upon receipt of the assay results. Assay results are expected to be finalized by mid-January 2024.

<sup>1</sup> In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that observations of spodumene material should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the type and grade of the visible mineralisation reported from geological field reconnaissance of historical drill spoil described in this announcement. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.



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.

Assay submission to Intertek Minerals and analysis of the collected drill spoil for a comprehensive lithium related suite is planned. The analytical suite will include lithium (Li), caesium (Cs) and tantalum (Ta) together with a selection of rare earth elements with a focus on pathfinder elements and fertility ratio elements (K/Rb, Nb/Ta and Zr/Hf).

These ratios are indicative of magmatic fractionation and hydrothermal alteration processes and can be used to determine which rock types have the potential to host incompatible elements such as Lithium. Geochemical ratios and vectoring are regarded as important tools when determining the possibility of detecting lithium mineralisation. Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) pegmatites are enriched in Li, Cs, Ta, Be, B, F, P, Mn, Ga, Rb, Nb, Sn and Hf.

Samples with K/Rb ratios  $<150$  and Nb/Ta ratios  $<5$  are indicative of hydrothermally altered granites/pegmatites and are regarded as prospective hosts for lithium mineralisation. Ratios using elements such as Nb/Ta and Zr/Hf can demonstrate similar patterns to K/Rb halos indicating the presence of highly fractionated zones and highlighting the prospectivity of the area.

A review of Goldfields drilling (RTRB series for 615m) over the same area as the Bullion holes (LJRB series for 1,599m) (Fig. 7) reveals that bottom of hole samples were subject to a large suite of thirty four (34) elements, although not all lithium pathfinder elements were included in the Goldfields assay suite.



Figure 6. Photograph of historical drill spoil. Goldfields RAB hole (RTRB042) located on E63/2258.

A relatively thin veneer of aeolian sand cover (1-2m) and ferruginous pisolitic gravels (<5m) were observed at the start of holes during the recent field visit. The vertical historical RAB holes are shallow, drilled at 50m spacing and cover a small area (1.2km<sup>2</sup>). The original RAB drilling programs conducted by Bullion Minerals NL, LJRB series (2002) and Goldfields Exploration, RT series (2001) in the southern portion of the holding logged pegmatite occurrences in some drill hole records (Fig. 7).

Initial target areas have been defined over the existing drill pattern including a second target area to the immediate southeast (Fig. 1 and Fig. 7). Target areas are based on pegmatite occurrences, K radiometrics anomalies and magnetic interpretation focused on favorable rock types, structure and geological controls.

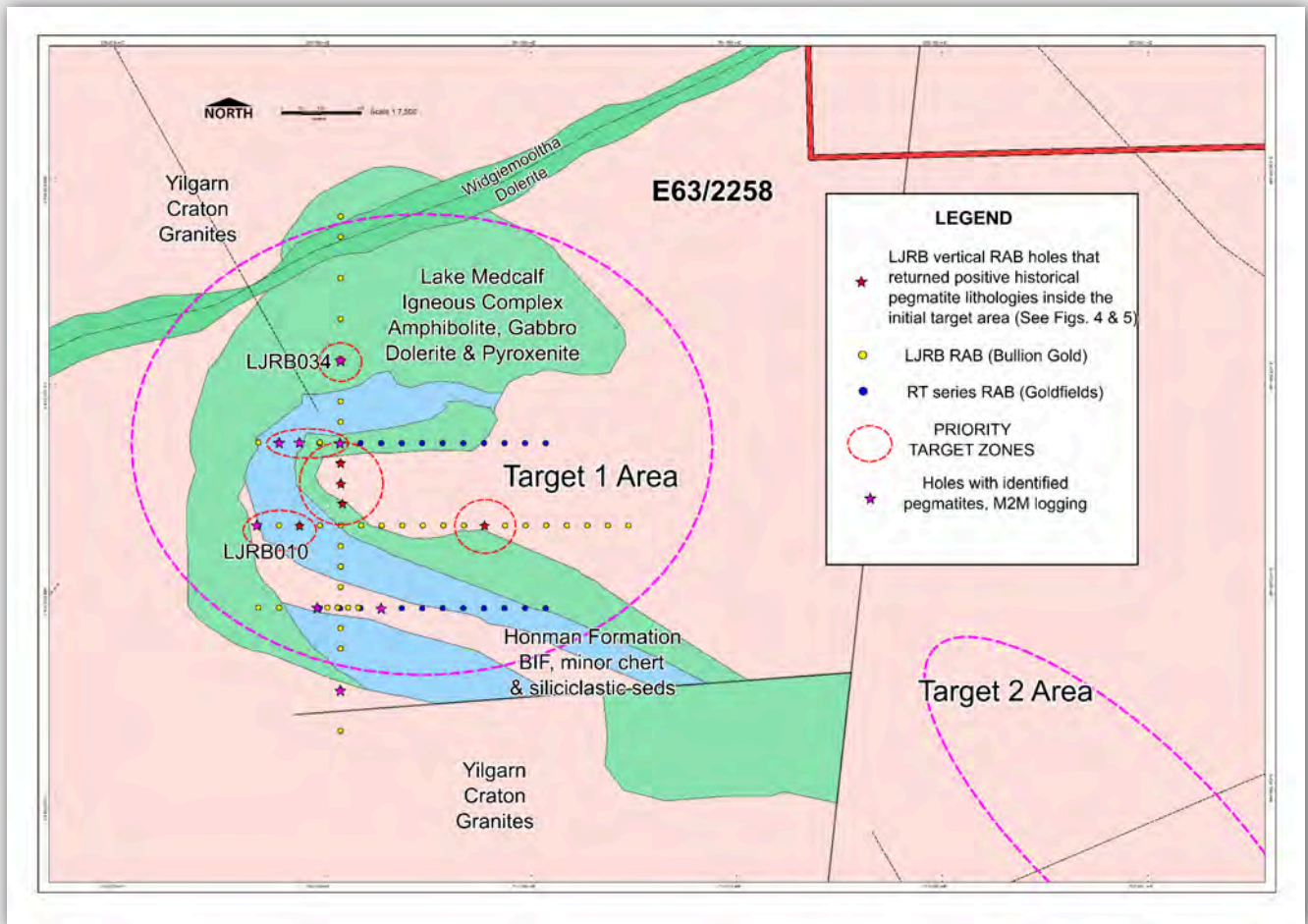


Figure 7. Bullion and Goldfields drill hole locations with logged pegmatite occurrences and holes identified by M2M containing pegmatite. Locations of ultraviolet/natural light photos (Fig 4 and Fig 5) are highlighted.



## About the Lake Johnston Project Area

The Lake Johnston Project is located approximately 450km east of Perth, 120km west of Norseman and approximately 60km east of the well-known Earl Grey (Mt Holland) Lithium Project owned by Sociedad Quimicay Minera de Chile S.A. 50% (NYSE:SQM) and Wesfarmers Ltd 50% (ASX:WES). Earl Grey boasts a total Mineral Reserve of 186 Mt @ 1.53 %  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  (Sociedad Quimicay Minera de Chile 2022) . Earl Grey is regarded as one of the largest undeveloped hard rock lithium bearing pegmatite projects in Australia.

Australia was the world's leading lithium producer in 2022 and Lake Johnston is fast becoming a lithium "hot spot" with some very recent lithium exploration success by several companies in the surrounding area, including TG Metals Ltd (ASX:TG6) and Charger Metals Ltd (ASX:CHR).

TG Metals Ltd (ASX:TG6) – TG6 recently reported high grade lithium mineralisation from a drilling program at their Burmeister Li prospect (refer Figure 8 and TG6's ASX release dated 30th October 2023) "High Grade Lithium Intercepted at Lake Johnston", where they announced drill intersections including 9m @ 1.35%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  and 9m @ 1.62%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ :

- *First drill holes into Burmeister lithium soil anomaly intersect high grade mineralisation up to 2.28%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ .*
- *Five of the six holes completed intersected pegmatite with all pegmatite intervals hosting lithium mineralisation in spodumene.*
- *An average assay grade of 1.46%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  returned for fresh pegmatite – with down-hole widths of between 9m and 12m.*
- *The Burmeister lithium soil anomaly covers an area of 4.5km by 1.7km – with drilling completed on two lines 200m apart.*

In addition, TG6 announced a new area of lithium soil geochemistry anomalism (>100ppm  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ ), the Jägermeister Prospect, covering an area of 5.7km x 2.3km (refer TG6's ASX release dated 13th November 2023 "Expanded Lithium Soil Anomaly Associated with Pegmatite Discovery at Lake Johnston").

In TG6's most recent announcement (refer TG6's ASX release dated 12th December 2023 "High grade Lithium hits continue at Lake Johnston"), drilling at the Burmeister lithium discovery returned peak drill results of:

- *19m @ 1.52%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  from 206m in TGRC0022 and*
- *4.05m @ 1.74%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  from 132.5m (Diamond core tail on TGRC0009)*

Charger Metals Ltd (ASX:CHR) – CHR recently announced that Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd ("RTX"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Limited (ASX: RIO) signed a binding farm-in agreement for the Lake Johnston Lithium Project (RTX Agreement), for total consideration of \$500,000 cash plus \$1.2 million investment in Charger prior to commencement of farm-in (refer CHR's ASX release dated 20th November 2023) "Rio Tinto and Charger Metals sign Farm-in Agreement for the Lake Johnston Lithium Project".



RTX to spend minimum \$3 million exploration expenditure over the first 12 months and can earn 51% by sole funding \$10 million in exploration expenditure and paying Charger minimum further cash payments of \$1.5 million. RTX can earn 75% by sole funding \$40 million in exploration expenditure or completing a Definitive Feasibility Study.

- **The RTX agreement reaffirms the prospectivity of the Lake Johnston Lithium Project and its potential to host a large-scale lithium deposit.**

On 18th April, CHR announced results from a maiden 41 hole RC drilling program at their nearby Medcalf Prospect (refer CHR's ASX release "Lake Johnston Project Update"): Drilling confirmed numerous stacked spodumene-bearing pegmatites open at depth and along strike.

*"Further high-grade lithium results returned from spodumene-bearing pegmatites, with new significant intersections including:*

- 4m @ 1.21%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  from 208m (23CRC017).
- 3m @ 1.33%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  from 110m (23CRC018).
- 3m @ 1.35%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  from 136m (23CRC018).
- 3m @ 1.44%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  from 168m (23CRC018).
- 3m @ 1.24%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  from 101m (23CRC022).

*The drilling at Medcalf has delineated a swarm of stacked spodumene-bearing pegmatites up to 13m thick (down-hole) within a 100m wide corridor along 700m of strike and 250m down-dip.*

*The results from the maiden drill programme will be modelled to define priority targets for follow-up drilling to test for extensions to the high-grade lithium mineralisation".*

On 10th November 2023, CHR announced results of a soil sampling program across their Mt Gordon tenement which identified several new lithium targets (refer CHR's ASX release dated 10th November 2023 "New Lithium Targets Identified at Lake Johnston").

*"The largest identified soil anomaly (>100ppm  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ ) extends for over 3km and lies adjacent to the tenement boundary with TG Metals Ltd (ASX:TG6) which hosts TG6's recent Burmeister lithium discovery".*

The Lake Johnston area is emerging as a highly prospective province for LCT pegmatite mineralisation. Chargers key target areas include the Medcalf Spodumene Project, The Mt Gordon Lithium Project and much of the Mt Day LCT pegmatite field which are prospective for both lithium and tantalum minerals.

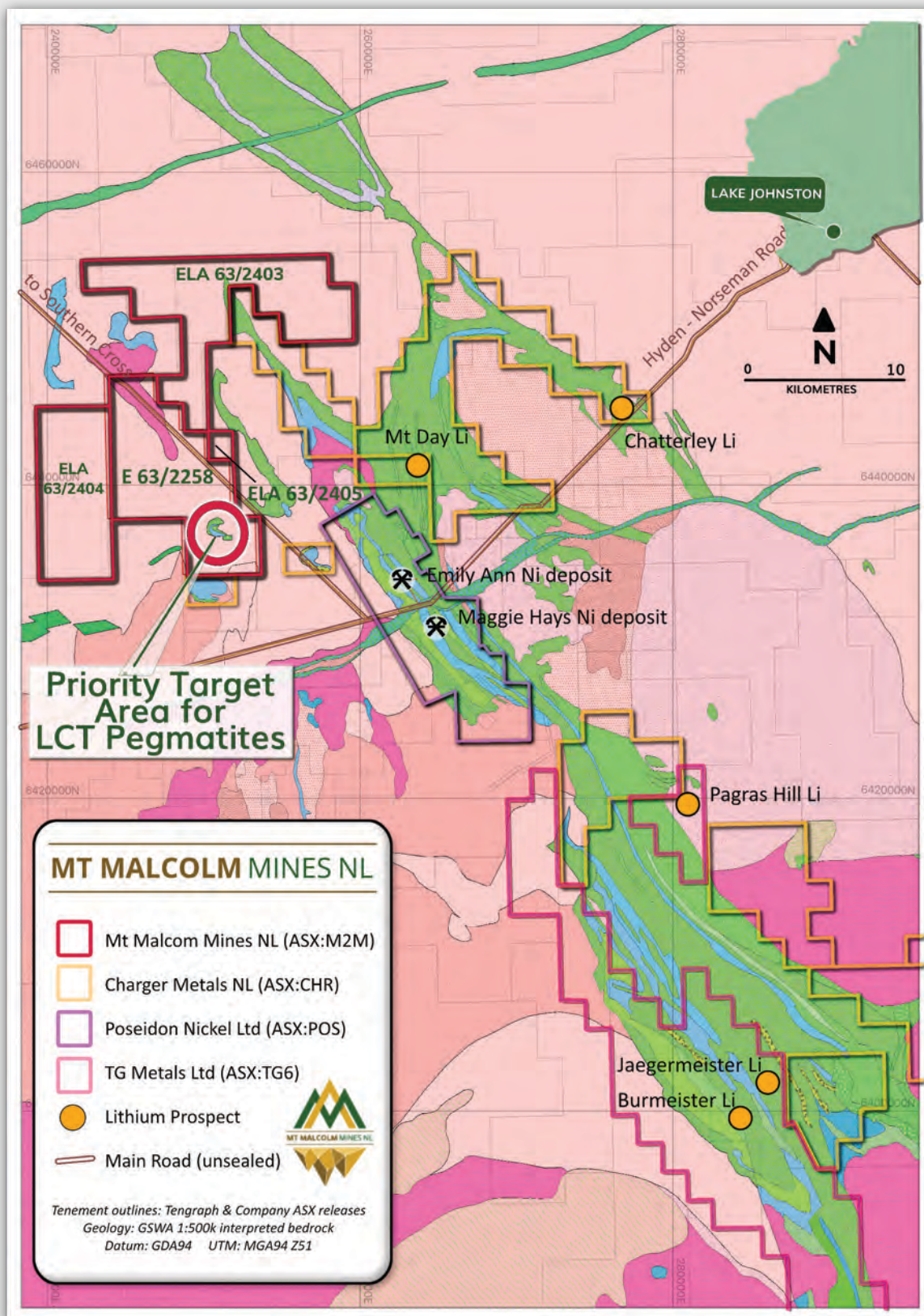


Figure 8. Location of the Lake Johnston Lithium Project and surrounding Lithium Explorers and key prospects (see Figure 7 for enlarged target area).



Mt Malcom's tenement (E63/2258) has undergone limited historical exploration, with two drilling programs carried out by Goldfields and Bullion Gold in the south-eastern portion of the tenement, where 71 RAB drillholes, mostly vertical, for an advance of 2,209m were completed in the search for gold and base metals (2001 and 2002). Some holes intersected pegmatite but drill holes were shallow, average depth 31m, and often ended in lower saprolite.

Drill spacing was confined to 3 east-west lines (200m x 50m) and a single (50m x 50m) north-south line over a small 1.2km x 1.3km "blob" of mafics and sediments comprising the Lake Medcalf Igneous Complex which is surrounded by Yilgarn Craton granites (Fig. 7). The greenstones have been intruded by at least three generations of granitic rocks including pegmatites. Late stage Proterozoic dykes are common in the Lake Johnston region and occur with distinct east-west orientations (Widgiemooltha Dyke swarm). Other structural orientations are dominantly northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast. A series of circular structures surround the intrusive granitic dome (Fig. 1).

## Next Steps

The Company intends to prioritise and carry out several staged exploration programs targeting Lithium and Rare Earth mineralisation. The initial phase of conducting a field visit to confirm pegmatitic drill spoil and sampling of the historical Goldfields and Bullion's RAB drilling has been completed. Follow up geological mapping, additional sampling of historical drill spoil, rock chip sampling and sampling any outcropping pegmatite's is planned as a follow up evaluation.

Soil geochemical sampling programs will be conducted over the areas that are considered to have the potential to host lithium mineralisation.

Reverse Circulation drilling is planned to be conducted over the area where a clusters of pegmatites were previously encountered in historical drilling.

A PoW for RC drilling has been lodged with DMIRS and is anticipated to be granted before the end of this year (PoW Reg ID. 122003).

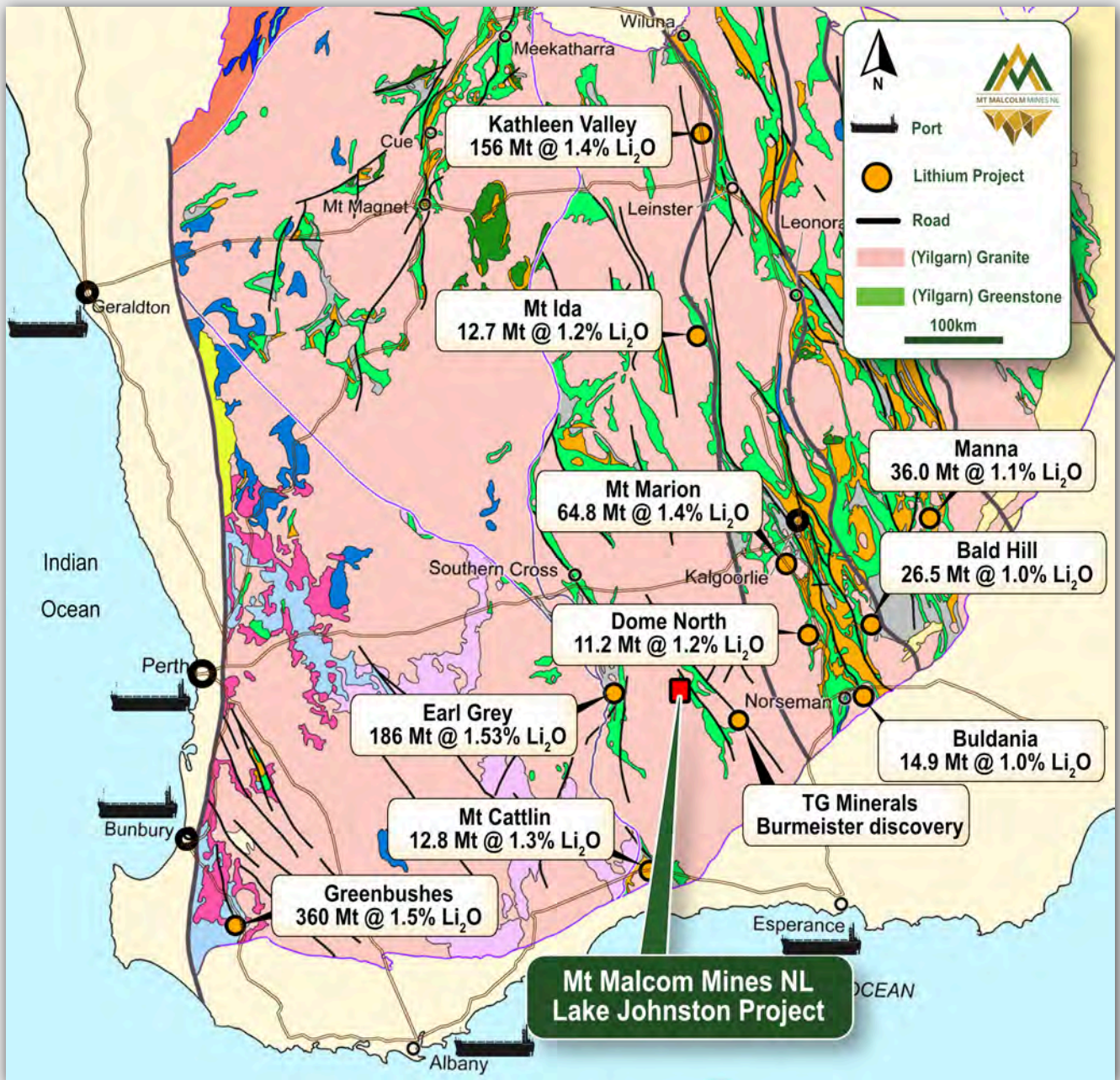


Figure 9. Location map of the Lake Johnston Lithium Project in relation to other lithium projects within the Yilgarn Craton.



## Appendix – Drill Spoil Sample Details

Sample No	Easting MGA 94	Northing MGA 94	Historical Hole ID	M2M Geological Logging	Ultraviolet Longwave	Raman Spectroscopy
475	475	475	475	475	475	475
476	250661	6437368	RTRB042	Very coarse-grained granites mainly quartz, feldspar and some mica		
477	250562	6437365	RTRB040	Coarse-grained granite, quartz, feldspar, biotite and ferruginous material		
478	250438	6437160	LJRB010	Coarse-grained pegmatitic mainly quartz, feldspar and muscovite possibly some spodumene	orange, pinkish fluorescence	Results pending
479A	250333	6437159	LJRB008	Very coarse-grained pegmatitic, feldspar rich with some quartz		
479B	250333	6437159	LJRB008	Very coarse-grained pegmatitic feldspar rich		
480	250689	6437161	LJRB015	Coarse-grained granitic, biotite, quartz vein	faint orange fluorescence	Results pending
481	251091	6437158	LJRB023	Very coarse-grained granites, quartz, feldspar, biotite		
482	250881	6436971	RTRB034	Very coarse-grained granitic, weathered		
484	250682	6436965	RTRB030	Very coarse-grained granites, mainly quartz and feldspar crystals		
485A	250626	6436967	RTRB029	Very coarse-grained granites/ pegmatites, mainly quartz and feldspars		
485B	250626	6436967	RTRB029	Very coarse-grained granites/pegmatites, mainly quartz and feldspars		
486	250391	6436963	LJRB005	Coarse-grained granites		Results pending
487	250336	6436961	LJRB006	Quartz feldspar with greenish mineral, chlorite alteration?		
488	250542	6437163	LJRB011	Very coarse-grained pegmatitic, mainly quartz and plagioclase		
489	250541	6437309	LJRB037	Very coarse-grained granites with hematitic alteration, some amphibolite pieces		

Sample No	Easting MGA 94	Northing MGA 94	Historical Hole ID	M2M Geological Logging	Ultraviolet Longwave	Raman Spectroscopy
490	250540	6437575	LJRB034	Very coarse quartz, feldspar and possibly some spodumene	orange fluorescence	Results pending
491	250829	6436976	RTRB033	Single piece sample, coarse grained felsics, brecciated		
492	250829	6436974	RTRB034	Medium grained granites		
493	250725	6436976	RTRB031	Silicified/ granitic		
494	250576	6436968	RTRB028	Coarse-grained granites, intruded vuggy quartz vein		
495	250558	6436967	LJRB001	Mafics/ amphibolites		
496	250501	6436968	LJRB003	Coarse-grained granitic with bits of mica		
497	250476	6436967	LJRB004	Very coarse-grained granite, orthoclase rich, some biotite		
498	250536	6436859	LJRB044	Very coarse-grained granite, orthoclase rich , a few pieces of amphibolite, ferruginous alteration		
499	250536	6436757	LJRB045	Predominantly orthoclase		
500	250539	6437009	LJRB042	Coarse-grained granites, ferruginous alteration		
501	250540	6437061	LJRB041	Coarse-grained granites, predominantly quartz and feldspar		
502A	250388	6437160	LJRB009	Coarsed grained granites, quartz+feldspar, minor ex sulphide		
502B	250388	6437160	LJRB009	Coarse-grained granites, predominantly quartz and feldspar		



Sample No	Easting MGA 94	Northing MGA 94	Historical Hole ID	M2M Geological Logging	Ultraviolet Longwave	Raman Spectroscopy
503	250746	6437158	LJRB016	Medium grained granites		
504	250966	6437374	RTRB048	Coarse-grained granitic with ferruginous alteration		
505	250514	6437360	RTRB039	Orthoclase rich, very coarse- grained granities/pegmatites		
507	250493	6437357	RTRB038	Medium grained granites		
508	250465	6437357	LJRB029	Very coarse granitic, predominantly orthoclase		
509	250390	6437352	LJRB028	Very coarse-grained granites/ felsic intrusive		Results pending
510	250340	6437343	LJRB027	Coarse-grained granite, biotite rich, ferruginous		
511	250542	6437249	LJRB038	Very coarse-grained granites/ pegmatites, tourmaline, muscovite and some pieces of amphibolite, quartz vein		
512	250540	6437942	LJRB047	Coarse-grained granite and quartz vein		

## Competent Person

*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr. Paul Maher, a Competent Person and a full-time employee of the company who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Paul Maher 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. Paul Maher consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.'*

*The company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects this release.*

**This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Mt Malcolm Mines NL.**

**For further information please contact:-**

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# APPENDIX A

## JORC 2012 TABLE 1 Mt MALCOLM MINES NL (LAKE JOHNSTON E63/2258)

### SECTION 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<p>RAB drilling on E63/2256 was originally conducted by Bullion Minerals Ltd (2002) A64952 and Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd (1998) A54574. The sampling data has been previously reported to DMIRS statutory reporting by suitably qualified geologists.</p> <p>Samples were collected opportunistically in the field and restricted to pegmatitic residual drill spoil remaining from the original historical drilling conducted by previous explorers. Samples are individual meter intervals, collected, sieved and bagged on site, generally &lt;350 grams was sourced. Sample were washed prior to analysis by company personnel.</p> <p>Original sampling and logging of the RAB holes was conducted at the time of drilling by Bullion and Goldfields personal. The target commodity was Gold and Nickel, No Lithium analysis was conducted</p> <p>The sampling techniques and sampling methodologies employed, although selective, are deemed appropriate for this style of exploration.</p>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<p>In relation to this announcement no on site drilling has been conducted by the company. Data and samples are sourced from historical RAB drilling conducted more than 20 years ago.</p>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<p>Drill hole sample recovery was not recorded in the historical exploration drill programs. No drilling issues are mentioned in the original reports.</p> <p>Collected samples are not representative of drilled material but are considered reliable.</p> <p>No indication of sample bias is evident, nor has it been established. No relationship has been observed to exist between sample recovery and grade</p>
<i>Logging</i>	<p>Original recorded logging data contained in the data package includes RAB collar co-ordinates, hole orientation Lease ID, sample type, lithology, weathering, oxidation, alteration, texture, structure, mineralisation and sample number.</p> <p>Company geologists also logged the samples using similar criteria, the samples were then tested with ultraviolet light (UV) and Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy analysis (LIBS).</p> <p>The quantitative level of logging detail is considered appropriate for this type of exploration.</p>
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<p>Sampling methodologies are not considered consistent within today's industry standard. No duplicate samples were taken. Standards were supplied by SciAps analytical laboratory at the time of the laser based (LIBS) analysis.</p> <p>Sample methodology and sample size are considered adequate for first pass investigation. Sub-sampling and sample preparation techniques are considered to be acceptable. When conducted LIBS testing results indicate reasonable and acceptable analytical repeatability. Only a very small millimetre surface area of sample was tested by the LIBS machine, results are not considered to be representative of the whole sample.</p> <p>Sample size and collection methodologies are not considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The LIBS analysis is regarded as a first pass indication of mineralisation and is semi-quantitative technique.</p>
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<p>At this time M2M samples have not been assayed by a certified laboratory. Only initial preliminary LIBS analysis and ultraviolet scanning has been conducted. LIBS is regarded as a first interest exploration technique. The SciAps Z-903-01088 analyser is regarded as an excellent first pass lithium detector, it also has the ability to detect other elements such as potassium and rubidium.</p> <p>The SciAps Z-903 analyser uses a high energy (-6mJ per pulse) pulsed laser to abate the sample and create plasma. Light emitted from the plasma is captured by the optics and detection system within the device to collect a spectrum which is analysed by the spectrometer. The emission lines can be interpreted to produce qualitative and quantitative results, the detection limit is &lt;5ppm Li. The tested sample area is small (1.5mm x 1.5mm) in comparison to the sample size and even though five or six readings were taken from each sample results are regarded as an indication and not a representative reading of the entire collected sample. Examination of some samples via fluorescence ultraviolet light returned a bright salmon orange fluorescence, an indicative spodumene response. Results will be confirmed following laboratory analysis.</p> <p>Historical Bullion samples were assayed by Genalysis (Perth) and Goldfields samples were assayed by Analabs, Goldfields Bottom of Hole (BOH) samples were analysed by Becquerel Laboratories for the multi element suite. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.</p>

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<p>Apart from averaging several LIBS readings of the same M2M sample no adjustment or calibrations have been made to any of the data.</p> <p>Goldfields and Bullion sampling and assay techniques are historical and were conducted to the industry standards of the day.</p>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<p>Drill hole collars were initially recorded and reported in AGD84 Zone51. The coordinates were then converted to the MGA94 UTM Zone51 coordinate system, with horizontal accuracy to <math>\pm 4\text{m}</math> or better. M2M sample locations were recorded in the MGA94 UTM Zone51 coordinate system with an accuracy to <math>\pm 3\text{m}</math>.</p>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<p>The drill hole and sampling spacing is project specific and historical. The data is from a first pass drill program and not intended to establish grade continuity for a mineral resource.</p> <p>The sample spacing is considered close enough to identify any anomalous zones of mineralisation. Closer spaced follow up angled RC drilling on surrounding sections and along strike is required to further delineate the extent, size and geometry of pegmatitic areas.</p> <p>M2M sampling is regarded as selective and reconnaissance in nature. Sample collection points focused on pegmatite occurrences in the existing drill spoil.</p> <p>The original drill spacing and the drill technique is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for any mineral resources and ore reserve estimation procedures and classifications applied. Additional infill or deeper drilling would be required to close off and confirm the full extent of any identified anomalies.</p> <p>Data acquired and processed is only being considered for exploration purposes.</p>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<p>The granitic/greenstone sequence displays circular, east-west (Widgiemooltha Dyke swarm) together with northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast structural lineations. The region is truncated by several dolerite dykes, some offset is occasionally observed in the magnetic images. Several anticlines and synclines have been historically mapped in the area.</p> <p>The shallow mostly vertical RAB drill pattern was not designed to collect structural data. The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in the data thus far. The drilling and sampling programs were conducted to obtain first pass unbiased locations and data from the drill samples</p>
<i>Sample security</i>	<p>Sample security protocols of historic samples are unknown, samples were collected in the field and eventually transported to the analytical laboratory. Historic samples were then processed and assayed under the supervision of the analytical laboratory. Once in the laboratories possession adequate sample security measures are assumed to have been adopted.</p> <p>The drill spoil samples collected in the field by Mt Malcolm were collected over a two day period, the samples remained in the possession of the field crew at all times. The sample chain of custody is managed by M2M. Samples were transported to Perth by the company and stored in a secure locked area. Samples are secure and will remain in the company's possession until submission to the analytical laboratory.</p>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<p>Sampling methodologies, assay techniques and QA/QC protocols used in the historic RAB drilling program are not as thoroughly documented when compared to today's current standards. Reviews of the various available historical company reports regarding drilling and sampling techniques indicate that they were conducted to the best practice of the day and no oversights are noted.</p> <p>Further audits or reviews are not considered necessary at this particular stage of exploration.</p>



## Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
<p><i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i></p>	<p>The Lake Johnston Project consists of one granted (E63/2258) and three pending (E63/2403-2405). The tenements cover a combined surface area of 203km<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>The holdings are located in the Dundas Mineral Field positioned in the north-west corner of the Round Top 1:100,000 scale GSWA map in the Dundas Shire.</p> <p>The tenements applications are in the name of Mt Malcolm Gold Holdings Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Mt Malcolm Mines NL. The tenements will be managed and explored by Mt Malcolm Mines NL (M2M).</p> <p>M2M have entered into a binding agreement with Golden Venture Capital Pty Ltd to acquire 100% beneficial ownership in granted Exploration Licence E63/2258 in the Lake Johnston Greenstone Belt.</p>
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<p>The tenements have been explored and drilled by a several exploration and mining companies over a number of years dating back to the early 1980s, Tenement E63/2258 and surrounds have not been subject to any detailed exploration. Active on ground exploration companies include Samatha Exploration NL, AMAX Australia Ltd, Lithium Australia NL, Western Areas NL, Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd and Bullion Minerals Ltd.</p> <p>All companies have contributed to various exploration programs. The commodity focus of historical exploration (1981-2016) was on gold and nickel mineralisation. In recent times the Lake Johnston area has become highly prospective for lithium mineralisation.</p> <p>The holding has been subject to limited geochemical sampling and limited drilling conducted by Bullion, Goldfields and Western Areas. Geophysical evaluations were conducted by Lithium Australia NL Historical exploration activities by these companies comprised several aspects of mineral exploration with a particular focus on gold and base metals. On ground activities include geophysical surveys and interpretation, geochemical sampling, geological mapping, RAB drill programs with subsequent sampling, structural interpretation and various geological assessments.</p> <p>The database has been assembled, interrogated and scrutinised to a satisfactory level. It has not been possible to fully verify the reliability and accuracy of some portions of the data however it appears that no serious problems have occurred. On ground reconnaissance confirms historical drill hole locations.</p> <p>Historical exploration techniques were conducted to the standards of the day.</p>
<p><i>Geology</i></p>	<p>The Project area is positioned in the Yilgarn Craton located 450km east of Perth on the periphery of the Lake Johnston Greenstone Belt. The holdings cover intrusive granite and interpreted mixed foliated granite/granodiorite and Lake Medcalf Igneous Complex greenstone lithologies that have been intruded by pegmatite dykes and late stage Proterozoic dolerite dykes. The greenstones and general area has been intruded by at least three generations of granitic rocks.</p> <p>Members of the Proterozoic Widgiemooltha dolerite dyke suite cuts east northeast across the succession and the northern portion of the drill pattern on E63/2258.</p> <p>The area is regarded as structurally complex with circular, EW, NE and NW structural lineations observable in magnetic images.</p> <p>Rock outcrop is infrequent and the area is covered by a thin veneer of transported Quaternary granite derived aeolian sands.</p> <p>The Lake Johnston Greenstone Belt hosts the nearby Emily Ann and Maggie Hays nickel deposits.</p>
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<p>The location of the sampled RAB holes are based on historical reports. Hole depths average 31m. Seventy one (71) holes have been drilled over the priority target area in the past by Bullion and Goldfields (Fig. 7). Original collars have been converted from the Australian Map Grid system (AMG) and quoted in the MGA94 Zone51 co-ordinate system. Drill hole depths are measured from the collar (top) of the hole to the bottom (end) of the hole. A total drill advance 2,214m of RAB drilling was historically conducted.</p>
<p><i>Data Aggregation methods</i></p>	<p>Averaging of the LIBS data was applied, five or six readings were taken from each sample. Raw data can used to determine the location of anomalous trends. Geological assessment and interpretation was used to determine the relevance of elevated element responses with respect to the sampled medium.</p> <p>No top cuts were applied to any assay values. There is no reporting of any metal equivalent values.</p>

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Relationship between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p>The historical RAB holes with the exception of four holes (-60°) are all vertical and shallow, average depth 31m. Holes were subject to geochemical analysis. Holes often terminated in the lower saprolite zone. Occasionally drilling intersected bedrock. A true width relationship cannot be determined from the available data.</p> <p>The samples taken by M2M are selective individual metres from existing drill spoil.</p>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<p>Type example diagrams and plans are included in the body of this announcement.</p>
<i>Balanced Reporting</i>	<p>No results regarded as anomalous were detected by LIBS or ultraviolet light however they are preliminary results. No analytical laboratory analysis has been conducted. Samples will be submitted to Intertek Minerals (Maddington) and assayed for an extensive lithium related element suite. Only results regarded as elevated or anomalous are discussed and reported, samples analysed by LIBS returned some elevated results however they are not regarded as anomalous.</p>
<i>Other Substantive exploration data</i>	<p>Regarding the results reviewed no other substantive data is currently considered necessary. However, the project area has been explored by several listed companies in the past, only results regarded as substantial, by those companies, have been reported in the past. All information regarded as meaningful and material is presented or referenced in this document. Further data collection will be conducted, reviewed and reported as and when the data is considered material.</p>
<i>Further work</i>	<p>The potential to increase the existing zones of anomalism within tenement (E63/2258) and surrounds is viewed as probable, however some of the tenements are pending and have not been granted (E63/2403-2405). The application area, until granted, is still technically Crown Land and can be access by anyone.</p> <p>Committing to further exploration work does not guarantee that further delineation of the extent, size and geometry of some areas within identified pegmatitic zones will be the result. Planned future work includes field reconnaissance, geophysical investigation, geological mapping, surface sampling, database consolidation, on ground truthing, petrology, RC drilling and ongoing geological investigation.</p>