Yinnetharra Lithium Project Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate

Highlights:

- Delta Lithium is pleased to report a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) at the Yinnetharra Lithium Project:
  - combined Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resource Estimate of:

    25.7Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O (at a 0.5% Li_2O cut off)[1]
  - **26% of the MRE in higher confidence Indicated category:** 6.7Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O
- The Malinda prospect, at which this MRE has been reported, is the only prospect to have been drilled to date at Yinnetharra but is one of many with confirmed LCT mineralisation.
- The rapid definition and delivery of this MRE in just over 12 months from acquisition paves the way for subsequent development activities for the project to commence.
- Permitting activity and baseline environmental studies are already underway at Yinnetharra.
- The Jamesons Tenement, E09/2621 has been granted and heritage surveys will begin as soon as possible in the new year to pave the way for drilling programs to follow up mineralised pegmatite outcrops
- An enhanced drilling program at Yinnetharra is scheduled to commence in January.
- The addition of the Yinnetharra MRE takes Delta's combined Inferred and Indicated Lithium MRE to:

  40.4Mt @ 1.1% Li_2O (at a 0.5% Li_2O)[2]

[1]See Table 1 below for full breakdown of Yinnetharra MRE

[2]See Table 3 below for detailed breakdown of Group MRE

Delta Lithium Limited (ASX:DLI) ("Delta" or the "Company"), is pleased to announce a Maiden MRE for its 100% owned Yinnetharra Project in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia.

The independent MRE has been prepared by Snowden Optiro for the Yinnetharra Lithium Project.

Commenting on the results Managing Director, James Croser says;

"This is a fantastic milestone for the development of our Yinnetharra Lithium Project. The speed with which this MRE has been defined since the acquisition of the Project in late 2022 is a true credit to the teamwork and tenacity of Delta's staff. Yinnetharra was a blank canvas 12 months ago, and our people have overcome many challenges to punctuate the end of 2023 with its release.

"This MRE is the foundation from which a mining lease application, scoping studies and further growth at Yinnetharra will proceed, with real potential now to support a significant lithium mining operation of large open pit scale. We believe that this is just the beginning for the Yinnetharra Project, with multiple mineralised LCT prospects yet to be tested over the massive project area.

"After a short break for the holidays, we will commence 2024 with renewed energy to build on this confidence, and for while this weakness in lithium prices may persist the Company will prioritise investment spend at Yinnetharra to explore for the significant upside potential. Ultimately, our work at Yinnetharra strives to deliver outstanding value for shareholders, which remains our enduring goal."

The Mineral Resource Estimate

The maiden independent Lithium Mineral Resource estimate was prepared by Snowden Optiro on the M1, M36, M42, M47, M69, pegmatites at the Company's wholly owned Yinnetharra Lithium Project in the Gascoyne Region of Western Australia. Delta has drilled 498 holes for 115,317 m providing the basis to report the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate. Other than those results referred to as new in Appendix 1, including: ***YDRD018 68.9m @ 1% Li_2O from 127.9m*** all results have previously been released to the market as detailed in the bibliography.

Lithium mineralisation at the Malinda Prospect is predominantly spodumene hosted, contained within multiple shallowly south and north dipping pegmatites that intrude folded mafic-sediment stratigraphy adjacent to the Proterozoic aged Thirty-Three suite granites.

Pegmatites dykes have a sheet like morphology and pinch and swell with thick parts of the pegmatites mineralised. The pegmatite dykes follow the folded stratigraphy. More than 5km combined strike length of pegmatites have been defined at Malinda to date.

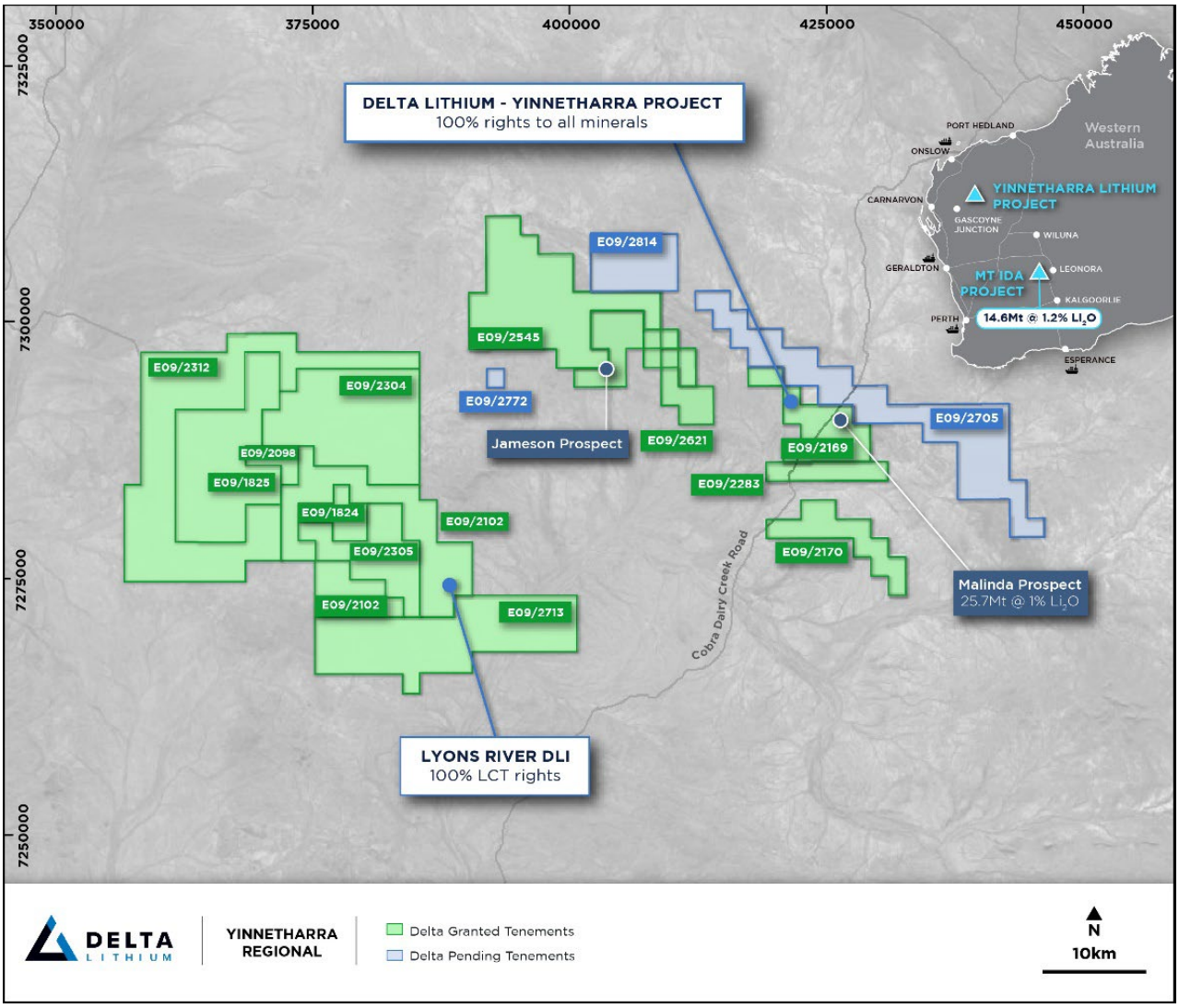

Figure 1; Plan showing location of Yinnetharra Project.

Table 1: Mineral Resource Estimate for Yinnetharra Lithium Project.

Yinnetharra Lithium December 2023						
	Resource category	Cut-off grade (Li_2O%)	Li_2O			Ta_2O_5 Grade
			Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (% Li_2O)	Li_2O (Kt)	(ppm Ta_2O_5)
M1	**Measured**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	-	
	Indicated		4.5	1.1	48	45
	Inferred		11.5	1.0	110	48
	Total Resource		**16.0**	**1.0**	**158**	**47**
M36	**Measured**	**0.5**				
	Indicated		1.6	0.7	11	46
	Inferred		3.4	1.0	35	84
	Total Resource		**5.0**	**0.9**	**46**	**71**
M42	**Measured**	**0.5**				
	Indicated					
	Inferred		0.4	0.7	3	146
	Total Resource		**0.4**	**0.7**	**3**	**146**
M47	**Measured**	**0.5**				
	Indicated		0.6	1.0	6	99
	Inferred		2.7	0.9	25	111
	Total Resource		**3.3**	**0.9**	**31**	**108**
M69	**Measured**	**0.5**				
	Indicated					
	Inferred		0.8	0.9	7	76
	Total Resource		**0.8**	**0.9**	**7**	**76**
Total Measured			-	-	-	
Total Indicated			6.7	1.0	65	51
Total Inferred			19.0	1.0	181	67
Total			**25.7**	**1.0**	**246**	**62**

Notes: Tonnages and grades have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Inconsistencies in the totals are due to rounding.

The Yinnetharra global Mineral Resource is reported above a range of cut-off grades below in Table 2.

Table 2: Yinnetharra Lithium Project; global Mineral Resource reported by Li_2O % cut-off grades.

Cut-off Li_2O %	Million tonnes	Li_2O %	Ta_2O_5 ppm
0.15	32.8	0.8	65
0.2	28.6	0.9	63
0.3	26.8	0.9	63
0.4	26.2	0.9	62
0.5	25.7	1.0	62
0.6	24.4	1.0	62
0.7	22.4	1.0	62
0.8	19.5	1.0	61
0.9	14.4	1.1	60
1.0	9.3	1.2	59

Table 3: Group Mineral Resource Estimate Delta Lithium.

Delta Lithium Group Mineral Resource estimate						
	Resource category	Cut-off grade (Li_2O%)	Li_2O		Li_2O	Ta_2O_5 Grade (Ta_2O_5 ppm)
			Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (% Li_2O)	(Kt)	
Yinnetharra	**Measured**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	-	**-**
	Indicated		6.7	1.0	65	**51**
	Inferred		19.0	1.0	181	67
	Total Resource		**25.7**	**1.0**	**246**	**62**
Mt Ida	**Measured**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Indicated		7.8	1.3	104	224
	Inferred		6.8	1.1	76	154
	Total Resource		**14.6**	**1.2**	**180**	**191**
Total Measured			-	-	-	-
Total Indicated			14.5	1.2	169	144
Total Inferred			25.8	1.0	257	90
Total			**40.4**	**1.1**	**426**	**109**

Notes:
Tonnages and grades have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Inconsistencies in the totals are due to rounding.

Table 4: Delta Group global Mineral Resource reported by Li_2O % cut-off grades.

Cut-off Li_2O %	Million tonnes	Li_2O %	Ta_2O_5 ppm
0.15	53.6	0.9	107
0.2	47.6	0.9	108
0.3	43.1	1.0	108
0.4	41.7	1.0	109
0.5	40.4	1.1	109
0.6	38.7	1.1	110
0.7	35.4	1.1	111
0.8	31.1	1.2	113
0.9	24.3	1.3	117
1.0	17.7	1.4	127

In compliance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1, Appendix 1 and JORC Table 1 contain all relevant geological and estimation criteria utilised in the estimation of the Yinnetharra Lithium Mineral Resource. For all geological and estimation criteria utilised in the estimation of the September 2023 Mt Ida Lithium Mineral Resource refer to the announcement made on 1st October 2023 (Reference 1 in the Bibliography).

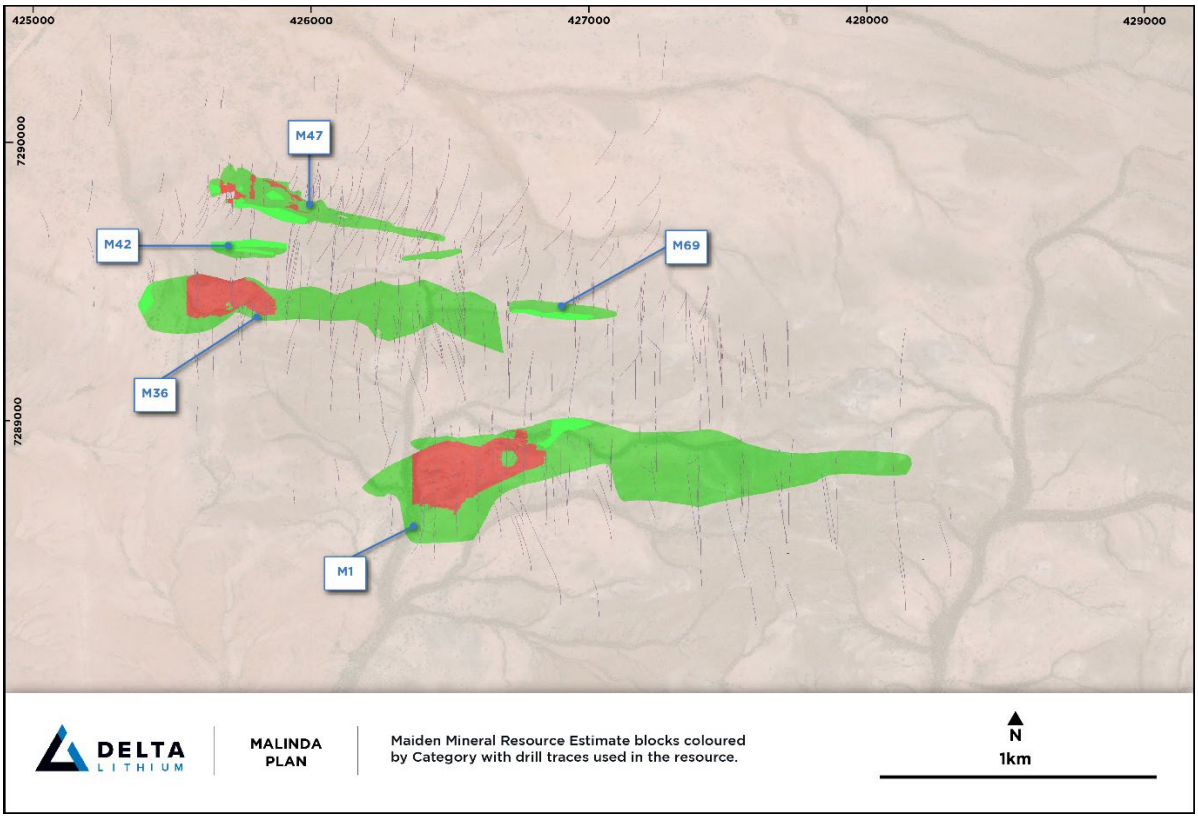

Figure 2; Plan of drillholes and classified block models at Yinnetharra with Indicated (RED) and Inferred (GREEN) Mineral Resource categories.

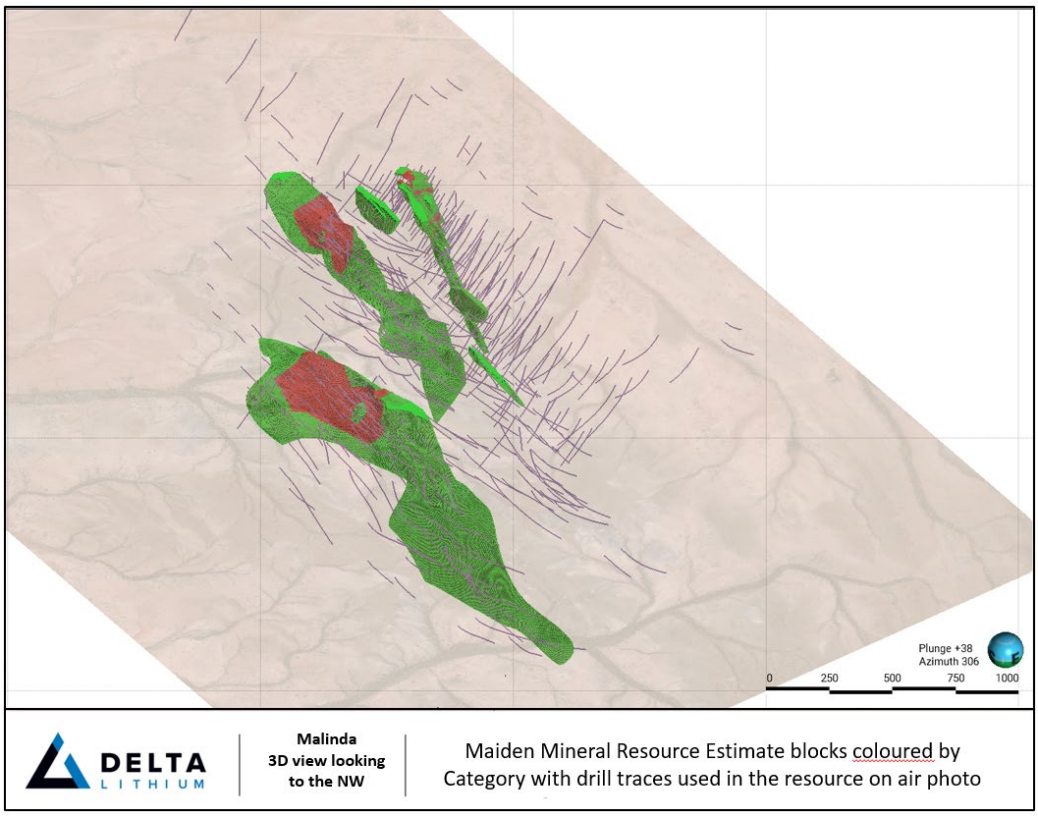

Figure 3; 3D image showing mineral resource block model at Yinnetharra coloured by Category looking towards the northwest.

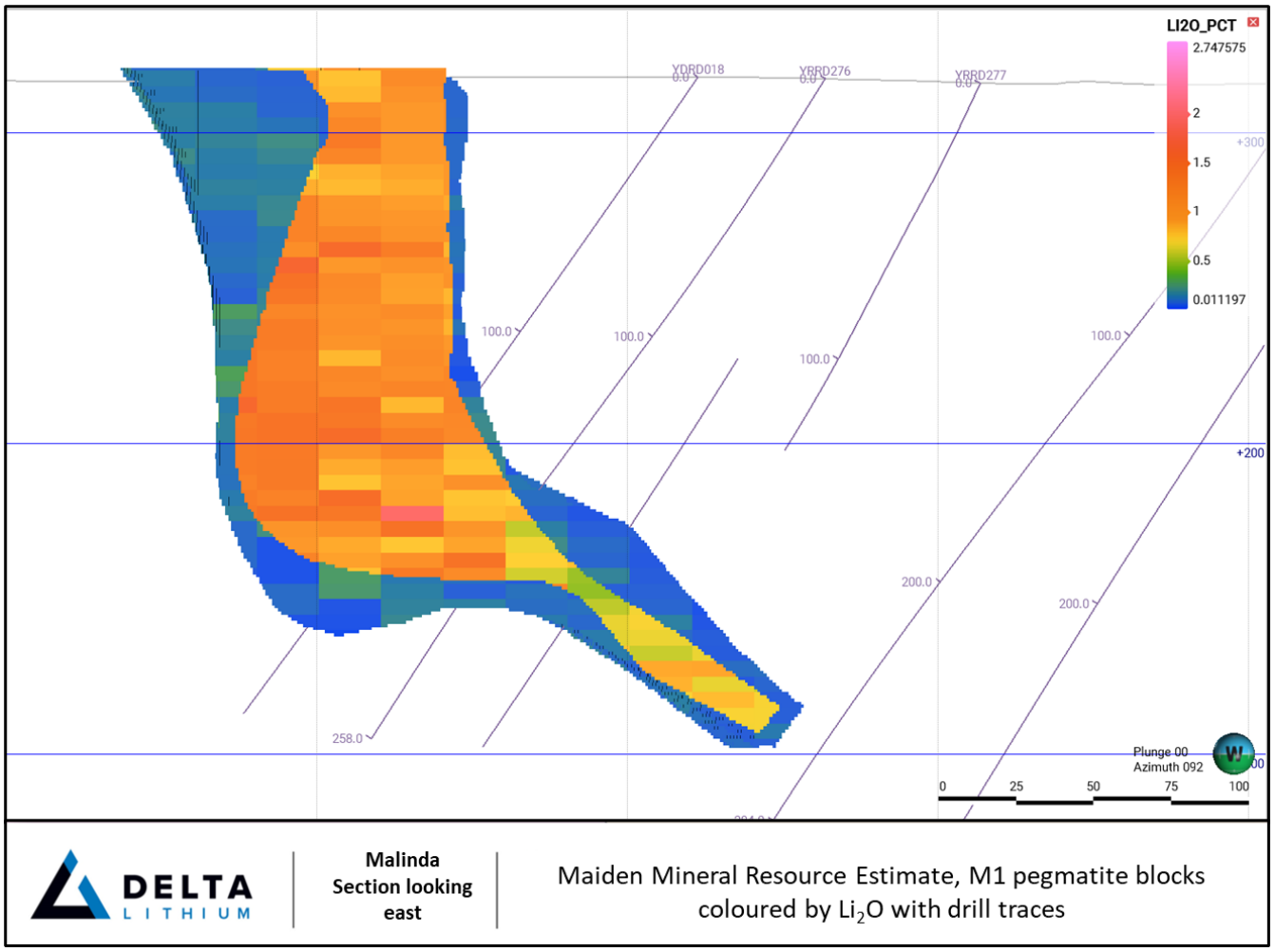

Figure 4; section showing M1 pegmatite block model.

Next steps for the Yinnetharra Lithium Project

Extensional and exploration drilling at the Yinnetharra project will continue to search for additional material to include in mining studies.

Drilling will also aim at infilling the existing MRE at Yinnetharra in a staged approach with the aim of converting potentially economic material into Indicated resource to underpin advanced studies and a mineable reserve.

Delta Lithium has an extensive program of mapping, geochemical sampling, heritage surveys, environmental surveys, to support further drilling, resource growth, studies and permitting in 2024 across the extensive tenement package at Yinnetharra of over 1,300 km^2.

Engineering, metallurgical and geotechnical studies will commence in early 2024.

ENDS

Release authorised by the Board of Delta Lithium Limited.

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About Delta Lithium

Delta Lithium (ASX: DLI) is an exploration and development company focused on bringing high-quality, lithium-bearing pegmatite deposits, located in Western Australia, into production. With a strong balance sheet and an experienced team driving the exploration and development workstreams, Delta Lithium is rapidly advancing its Lithium Projects. The Mt Ida Lithium Project holds a critical advantage over other lithium developers with existing Mining Leases and an approved Mining Proposal. Delta Lithium is pursuing a development pathway to unlock maximum value for shareholders.

Delta Lithium also holds the highly prospective Yinnetharra Lithium Project that is already showing signs of becoming one of Australia's most exciting lithium regions. Delta remains on track to release a maiden Lithium Resource at Yinnetharra in 2023. The Company is currently undergoing an extensive 400 drill hole campaign to be completed throughout 2023. Delta will commence a significantly enhanced exploration program at Yinnetharra in 2024 to test additional targets and build on the Maiden Resource in this release.

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this Announcement that relates to exploration results is based upon work undertaken by Mr. Charles Hughes, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr. Hughes has sufficient experience that 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 of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr. Hughes is an employee of Delta Lithium Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resources for the M1, M32, M42, M47 and M69 deposits at the Yinnetharra Lithium Project was prepared by Ms Susan Havlin and reviewed by Ms Justine Tracey, both employees of Snowden Optiro. Ms Havlin is a Member and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Ms Tracey is a Member and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and they have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ms Havlin and Ms Tracey consent to the inclusion of the information in the release in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resources for the Sister Sam, Timoni and Sparrow deposits at the Mt Ida Lithium Project was prepared by Ms Susan Havlin and reviewed by Dr Andrew Scogings, both employees of Snowden Optiro. Ms Havlin is a Member and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Dr Scogings is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (RPGeo industrial minerals) and they have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ms Havlin and Dr Scogings consent to the inclusion of the information in the release in the form and context in which it appears.

Refer to www.deltalithium.com.au for past ASX announcements.

Bibliography

1 Delta Lithium (2023). Mt Ida Mineral Resource Update. ASX announcement 1 October 2023.

All material results defining the Yinnetharra resource have previously been released to market in the below ASX announcements.

Historical results
ASX announcement 12 September 2022 "Yinnetharra Project Acquisition"

Delta results
ASX announcement 20 January 2023 " Excellent Lithium Assay Results in First Hole at Yinnetharra"
ASX announcement 27 February 2023 "Yinnetharra results confirm extensive near surface strike"
ASX announcement 3 April 2023 "Scale of the Yinnetharra Project continues to grow"
ASX announcement 14 April 2023 "Yinnetharra Lithium Project Continues to Deliver"
ASX announcement 8 May 2023 "Further shallow thick high-grade Lithium from Yinnetharra"
ASX announcement 14 June 2023 "More exciting lithium drill results at Yinnetharra and Mt Ida"
ASX announcement 23 June 2023 "Stunning new drilling results from Yinnetharra"
ASX announcement 4 July 2023 "Further exceptional drilling results from Yinnetharra"
ASX announcement 21 August 2023 "Yinnetharra Initial Metallurgical Results & Drilling Update"
ASX announcement 10 November 2023 "Yinnetharra and Mt Ida Exploration Update

Appendix 1; New drilling results for the Yinnetharra project

HoleID		From	To	Length	Li2O pct	Ta2O5 ppm	Fe2O3 pct
YDRD016	NSR						
YDRD017		158.4	186.3	27.9	1.1	40.4	0.8
YDRD018		127.9	196.8	68.9	1	56.4	1.5
YDRD019		192.0	209.0	17.0	1.0	57.9	1.2
YDRD020		5.0	9.4	4.4	0.7	4.8	12.9
	and	10.9	11.6	0.7	0.5	10.0	11.6
	and	14.5	15.7	1.1	0.4	2.7	12.2
	and	21.3	22.5	1.1	0.4	284.5	0.3
	and	28.3	37.0	8.6	0.3	6.9	13.4
	and	72.0	72.8	0.8	0.4	4.0	16.6
	and	87.5	88.2	0.7	0.4	594.7	4.8
YDRD021		90.2	116.0	25.8	0.7	31.1	9.0
	and	121.1	134.0	12.9	0.7	48.1	4.7
	and	152.9	160.9	8.0	1.4	113.3	0.4
YDRD022		50.0	52.8	2.8	0.5	71.1	1.8
	and	72.0	72.9	0.9	0.4	98.3	0.3
YDRD023	assays outstanding						
YDRD024	NSR						
YDRD025		40.0	41.4	1.5	0.4	4.6	15.6
	and	45.0	51.2	6.2	0.3	103.6	9.9
	and	60.3	68.5	8.2	1.0	4.0	13.4
	and	69.8	74.2	4.4	2.3	78.5	0.5
	and	77.0	92.7	15.7	0.7	108.3	1.6
	and	105.6	126.5	20.8	0.6	57.3	0.8
YDRD026		28.0	32.6	4.6	0.5	17.3	10.9
YDRD027		128.9	153.2	24.4	0.7	90.0	0.3
	and	157.3	158.0	0.7	0.4	5.5	7.2
YREX054	NSR						
YREX055	NSR						

HoleID		From	To	Length	Li2O pct	Ta2O5 ppm	Fe2O3 pct
YREX056	NSR						
YREX057	NSR						
YREX058		264.0	265.0	1.0	0.4	32.0	12.2
YREX060	NSR						
YREX062	NSR						
YREX064	NSR						
YREX066	NSR						
YREX068	NSR						
YREX070	assays outstanding						
YREX072	assays outstanding						
YREX073	NSR						
YRRD253		48.0	67.0	19.0	0.6	41.6	1.4
YRRD254		90.0	101.0	11.0	1.9	62.8	0.9
	and	124.0	125.0	1.0	0.6	17.8	0.9
YRRD255	NSR						
YRRD256		146.0	155.0	9.0	1.4	29.8	1.0
YRRD257		132.0	137.0	5.0	1.5	20.4	1.4
YRRD258		133.0	144.0	11.0	0.5	44.6	1.3
	and	170.0	180.0	10.0	0.6	27.9	0.7
YRRD259		46.0	60.0	14.0	1.0	62.6	1.5
YRRD260		165.0	186.0	21.0	1.2	23.2	1.0
YRRD261		104.0	107.0	3.0	0.5	46.8	1.2
YRRD262		49.0	55.0	6.0	0.8	31.1	2.0
YRRD263	NSR						
YRRD264		70.0	80.0	10.0	1.2	32.8	1.2
YRRD265		135.0	154.0	19.0	1.3	25.0	1.3
YRRD266	NSR						
YRRD267		150.0	167.0	17.0	0.6	32.7	0.8
YRRD268		102.0	112.0	10.0	0.6	31.3	1.3
YRRD269		149.0	156.0	7.0	1.4	33.3	1.0
YRRD270		30.0	44.0	14.0	0.8	34.0	2.8
YRRD271		106.0	114.0	8.0	0.6	25.1	1.1
YRRD272	assays outstanding						
YRRD273		135.0	150.0	15.0	0.4	22.9	1.3
YRRD274	assays outstanding						

HOLEID	DEPTH	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP
YDRD016	647.41	426364.61	7289989.48	320.7	175.7	-55
YDRD017	243.7	426761.79	7288777.42	321.3	4.17	-55.11
YDRD018	276.21	426845.00	7288818.00	321.7	2.48	-55.62
YDRD019	233.9	427165.00	7288778.00	326.5	1.43	-55.39
YDRD020	144.58	425912.00	7289803.00	323.8	179.47	-60.21
YDRD021	210.3	425988.00	7289847.00	322.7	188.99	-56.1
YDRD022	159.7	425831.59	7289882.99	321.0	181.76	-55.84
YDRD023	213.67	426031.00	7289843.00	322.8	179.74	-55.66
YDRD024	231.35	426072.00	7289843.00	322.7	180.45	-56.21
YDRD025	159	425912.00	7289843.00	322.1	187.99	-55.2
YDRD026	138.7	425711.00	7289443.00	325.4	0.5	-59.19
YDRD027	170.83	425711.00	7289345.00	325.9	359.28	-54.49
YDRD028	189.9	425791.00	7289330.00	327.3	358.68	-59.63
YDRD029	204.4	426031.00	7289323.00	325.6	358.73	-60.25
YDRD030	174.7	425808.00	7289422.00	313.0	334.65	-55.67
YDRD031	81.34	426311.00	7289283.00	318.0	359.02	-60.39
YDRD031a	248.9	426311.00	7289283.00	318.0	359.02	-60.39
YDRD032	258.5	426271.00	7289303.00	321.0	1.79	-60.97
YDRD033	261.56	426531.38	7289342.66	320.0	358.6	-60.2
YDRD034	279.66	426351.00	7289283.00	319.0	356.89	-60.01
YDRD035	226.75	426391.00	7289363.00	319.0	0.95	-59.97
YDRD036	321.76	426371.00	7289243.00	318.0	11.24	-60.57
YDRD037	246.54	426351.38	7289383.00	320.0	4.8	-63.94
YDRD038	264.4	426271.00	7289347.00	324.0	0.38	-60.9
YREX054	726.6	426496.93	7290018.50	320.8	170.61	-60.34
YREX055	240	427563.26	7289161.14	332.8	2.65	-59.83
YREX056	301	426035.81	7289886.00	322.0	183.65	-55.43
YREX058	301	426352.52	7289812.37	321.6	179.67	-60.4
YREX060	379	426352.45	7289810.41	321.4	180.44	-68.01
YREX062	369	427724.30	7289082.06	335.4	356.95	-60.69
YREX064	240	424257.00	7289865.00	316.7	179.47	-56.1
YREX066	204	425217.00	7290025.00	314.8	180.04	-56.19
YREX068	270	425217.00	7289705.00	314.6	179.34	-55.44
YREX070	199	425217.00	7289545.00	321.0	4.34	-55.62
YREX072	199	425217.00	7289385.00	324.3	3.16	-55.52
YREX073	300	427638.73	7289075.99	335.4	359.55	-60
YRRD253	216	426447.00	7288826.00	316.8	358.86	-56.01

HOLEID	DEPTH	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP
YRRD254	199	426705.92	7288860.09	321.0	356.73	-55.54
YRRD255	150	426446.14	7288750.26	315.8	357.71	-55.35
YRRD256	192	426685.00	7288818.00	321.2	1.15	-55.74
YRRD257	174	426447.00	7288645.00	315.7	0.4	-55.45
YRRD258	234	426685.00	7288779.00	321.3	0.96	-55.61
YRRD259	246	426525.00	7288865.00	318.5	7.55	-55.07
YRRD260	240	426685.00	7288738.00	321.3	1.49	-59.99
YRRD261	180	426601.00	7288803.00	319.9	355.57	-54.29
YRRD262	90	426399.00	7288788.00	315.3	334.86	-55.69
YRRD263	240	426605.00	7288718.00	319.4	356.26	-60.08
YRRD264	132	426410.00	7288739.00	315.0	335.17	-55.09
YRRD265	192	426525.00	7288658.00	317.4	2.86	-54.1
YRRD266	150	426410.00	7288699.00	314.8	341.7	-54.03
YRRD267	210	426525.00	7288618.00	316.9	358.94	-52.14
YRRD268	168	426408.00	7288653.00	314.6	338.12	-54.73
YRRD269	234	426525.00	7288578.00	316.6	2.04	-54.16
YRRD270	87	426395.00	7288819.00	315.3	337.73	-54.74
YRRD271	153	426410.00	7288617.00	314.7	337.72	-54.8
YRRD272	186	426400.00	7288579.00	314.5	349.43	-54.64
YRRD273	180	426400.00	7288539.00	314.5	344.81	-54.7
YRRD274	252	426685	7288677	318.65	0.04	-60.39
YRRD275	278	426685	7288578	317.84	358.92	-55.17
YRRD276	258	426846	7288777	321.24	4.03	-57.99
YRRD277	280	426846	7288727	320.16	358.95	-64.99
YRRD278	294	426845.74	7288620.68	319.83	7.55	-55.45
YRRD279	186	427006	7288858	322.9	358.58	-54.88
YRRD280	180	427005	7288818	322.86	3.39	-54.67
YRRD281	240	426997	7288788	321.89	356.86	-57.84
YRRD282	276	427000	7288698.39	321.29	5.73	-54.58
YRRD283	336	427005	7288618	323.07	359.45	-58.48
YRRD284	210	427090	7288852	323.08	3.43	-52.26
YRRD285	222	427083	7288780	323.61	351.62	-52.99

Appendix 2; Section 5.8 Geological Interpretation and Estimation Parameters

The following is a material information summary relating to the Mineral Resource estimate, consistent with ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1 requirements. Further details are provided in the JORC Code Table 1 (Annexure 4).

Location, geology and geological interpretation

Delta's Yinnetharra Lithium Project (Yinnetharra or the Project) is located 500 km east of Carnarvon in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia (See Figure 3). Project tenements associated with this MRE are 100% owned by wholly owned subsidiaries of Delta Lithium Ltd and cover approximately 550 km^2 of the Ti-Tree syncline, with multiple granted exploration licences. The entirety of the Mineral Resources is located within E9/2169.

The Project is situated in the Proterozoic Ti-Tree syncline within the Capricorn Oregen. Lithium mineralisation is hosted within shallow south and north dipping pegmatites which intrude a package of folded upper greenschist-lower amphibolite facies metamorphosed sedimentary rocks and mafic volcanics (Leake Springs Metamorphics, schists and amphibolites respectively), adjacent to the Thirty Three Suite granites. Pegmatites within the area of interest are preferentially hosted towards the footwall of mafic dominated cycle within the stratigraphy. This has occurred due to the brittle nature of the mafic stratigraphy which has allowed existing structures to be exploited and hydraulically fractured creating optimal conditions for pegmatite development and subsequent emplacement.

Lithologies in the project area have undergone intense folding and deformation, resulting in a major anticline and multiple associated parasitic folds. This Fold architecture appears critical to the formation of pegmatites.

Lithium mineralisation has been identified at five deposits: M1, M36, M42, M47 and M69. The mineralisation is hosted within pegmatites that exhibit the following characteristics:

- Preferentially emplaced in the footwall of a mafic dominated cycle within the Leake Springs.
- Shallowly dips to the south, except at M47 which dips shallowly to the North.
- Pegmatite bodies have been intersected to around 1,800 m across strike and 400m down dip.
- Range in thickness from about 2 to 100+ m.
- Lithium-bearing minerals within the pegmatites are predominantly spodumene, with subordinate lepidolite and trilithionite.
- Gangue minerals are mainly quartz and albite, with some microcline and muscovite.

Pegmatite mineralisation wireframes were interpreted using Leapfrog Geo 3D software, with graphical selection of intervals used to form vein models of the mineralised pegmatites for all projects. Continuity and plunge orientations were established by applying the structural measurements collected from oriented diamond core, surface mapping, regional interpretation of the structural setting and exploratory data analysis. Weathering surfaces were interpreted using regolith logging data.

Drilling techniques

The drilling database used to define the Mineral Resource comprises 437 reverse circulation (RC) drillholes for a total of 97,442.00 m, 19 RC holes with diamond tails (RCD) for a total of 8,656.59 m and 59 diamond holes (DD) for a total of 13,027.32 m (Table 5).

RC drilling used a 143 mm face-sampling hammer bit. Diamond core was drilled using HQ2 and NQ2 bits. Drilling is generally spaced at either 40 m by 40m, 80 m by 40 m out to 160 m by 80 m.

Data from 17 holes were used in the MRE that were not drilled by Delta. Data from these drillholes have been reviewed against data from proximal drillholes for validation and to confirm that there is no bias.

Company	Year	Drill type	Number of drillholes	Metres drilled
Segue	2017	RC	17	2,430.00
Electrostate	2022	RC	17	1,378
Delta	2022	DD	16	3,247.77
	2023	RC	403	93,634
		RCD	19	8,655.59
		DD	43	9,779.55
Total			**515**	**119,124.9**

Table 5: Drilling history at the Yinnetharra Lithium deposit - within resource area.

Sampling and assaying

RC samples were passed through an in-line cone splitter and 2-3 kg samples collected from 1m intervals. Delta diamond core was logged in detail, with observations based on lithological boundaries. Half core samples were taken, generally on 1m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate (minimum of 0.3 m to maximum of 1.1 m).

Samples were analysed, by ALS laboratories in Perth, for lithium, tantalum, iron and other elements using a four-acid digest (hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids), suitable for silica-based samples with an ICP-MS or ICP-OES finish and peroxide fusion and ICP-MS and OES finish.

Field blanks and industry certified standards were inserted by Delta at a rate of 1 per 20 samples and field duplicates for RC were collected by Delta at a rate of 1 every 60 samples. No drill core duplicates have been completed at this stage. Laboratory Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) and/or in-house controls, blanks, splits and replicates were analysed with each batch of samples by the laboratory. Selected samples were re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.

Mineralogy

Drill samples have been analysed by methods such as visual logging of lithium bearing and other pegmatite minerals,thin section (petrography), X-Ray Diffraction (XRD), Quantitative Evaluation of Minerals by Scanning Electron Microscope (QEMSCAN) and Tescan Integrated Mineral Analyser (an SEM method known as TIMA). For example, TIMA results for sixty four samples from M1, M36 and M47 pegmatites demonstrate spodumene is the major lithium mineral components of the analysed samples, with lesser amounts of lithium bearing mica. Lithium deportment (the mass percentage of lithium in each of the three main lithium mineral groups) indicates that ~65-95% of total lithium is contained within spodumene and that micaceous minerals accounted for most of the balance of lithium. Minor traces of other lithium minerals petalite and bityite were noted. Gangue minerals are mainly quartz and albite, with some microcline and muscovite. Tantalite is present as the host of tantalum.

Metallurgy

Extraction of lithium minerals is an important consideration when considering lithium pegmatite Mineral Resources, as different minerals have distinct lithium contents and behave differently during processing. For example, pure spodumene is expected to contain ~8% Li_2O, compared with lithium micas which may contain ~3-7% Li_2O depending on the mineral species. Metallurgical test work on drill samples to date indicates that flotation resulted in ~76-86% Li_2O total recoveries across two concentrates: spodumene (~5.6-6.5% Li_2O) and mica (~2-3.4% Li_2O). The total recovery assumes that the mica and spodumene flotation concentrates are a saleable product and that there are reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction of both types of concentrate. It is assumed that tantalite will be potentially recoverable to some degree as an accessory to the lithium concentrates as per other lithium projects throughout WA.

Bulk density

Bulk density was measured from 736 core samples (including 98 samples of mineralised pegmatite) from diamond drillholes using Archimedes measurements. The majority of the measurements are from fresh rock. Dry bulk density factors, assigned by rock type and weathering, have been applied to generate resource tonnages.

Estimation methodology

Grade estimation was into parent blocks of 20 m(E) x 20 m(N) x 5 m(RL). Block dimensions were selected from kriging neighbourhood analysis and reflect the variability of the deposit as defined by the current drill spacing. Sub-cells, to a minimum dimension of 1 m(E) x 1 m(N) x 1 m(RL), were used to represent volume. Assay data was selected within the pegmatite mineralisation wireframes and composited to one metre lengths with no top-cuts applied, as no outliers were noted. Block grade estimation of lithium oxide (Li_2O), tantalum pentoxide (Ta_2O_5) and ferric oxide (Fe_2O_3) grades by estimation domain was completed using ordinary kriging (OK) into parent block cells. Li_2O, Ta_2O_5 and Fe_2O_3 are not correlated and were estimated independently. Variogram analyses were undertaken to determine the grade continuity and the kriging estimation parameters used for the OK. Hard grade boundaries were applied to the estimation of each domain between the different pegmatites.

Cut-off grades

The Mineral Resource estimates for the Yinnetharra Lithium deposit have been reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5% Li_2O to represent the portion of the Mineral Resource that may be considered for eventual economic extraction by combined open pit and potential underground methods. This cut-off grade is commensurate with cut-off grades applied for reporting of lithium Mineral Resources hosted in spodumene-rich pegmatites elsewhere in Australia.

Mining factors

The Mineral Resource has been reported under conditions where the Company believes there are reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction through a combination of open pit and potential underground mining methods. The lithium mineralisation at the Yinnetharra Project extends from surface and it is expected that this will be suitable for potential open pit mining. High grade mineralisation is present at depth, and it is expected that this will be suitable for potential underground mining.

The recovery of economic material to saleable products spodumene and lithium mica is expected to be through the application of industry standard process routes for lithium deposits; of crushing 'ore' to 3.35 mm, running this material through a Dense Media Separation plant to recover as much coarse spodumene as possible, grinding the remainder of the product to 105 microns and then flotation to create spodumene and lithium mica concentrates.

The Yinnetharra Lithium Project is located in a well-established mining jurisdiction with other mining projects undergoing development in the region. Based on these assumptions, it is considered that there are no mining factors which are likely to affect the assumption that the deposit has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

Metallurgical factors or assumptions

An approximate metallurgical recovery of 75% has been assumed in determining reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction, based on the range of 75-85% metallurgical recoveries received so far from metallurgical test work undertaken on core samples from the Yinnetharra Lithium Project. It is assumed that approximately 80-90% of lithia will be recovered to a spodumene concentrate and 10-20% of lithia is recovered in a mica concentrate.

Mineral Resource classification

The Mineral Resource has been classified following the guidelines of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, 2012 (the JORC Code). The Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred on the basis of confidence in geological, grade and mineralogical continuity and by taking into account the quality of the sampling and assay data, and confidence in estimation of Li_2O content. The classification criteria were assigned based on the robustness of the grade estimate as determined from the drillhole spacing, geological (including mineralogy) confidence and grade continuity.

The M1, M36 and M47 Indicated Mineral Resources are supported by drilling with a nominal 40 m by 40 m to 80 m by 40 m spacing and where geological and grade continuity is demonstrated. Inferred Mineral Resources are defined where drilling is at a wider spacing than used for definition of Indicated Mineral Resources.

Appendix 2; JORC Code, 2012 Edition

The following table provides a summary of important assessment and reporting criteria used for the reporting of the Yinnetharra Lithium Project Mineral Resource in accordance with the Table 1 checklist in *The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (The JORC Code, 2012 Edition) on an 'if not, why not' basis.

Table 1; Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data Yinnetharra Lithium

Criteria	*Explanation*	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information*	• Diamond (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling has been carried out by Delta Lithium at the Yinnetharra project • RC samples are collected from a static cone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone on the rig • DD sampling is carried out to lithological/alteration domains with lengths between 0.3-1.1m • Limited historic data has been supplied, reverse circulation (RC) drilling and semi-quantitative XRD analysis have been completed at the Project. Historic drilling referenced has been carried out by Segue Resources and Electrostate (prior holder) • Historic sampling of RC drilling has been carried out via a static cone splitter mounted beneath a cyclone return system to produce a representative sample, or via scoop • These methods of sampling are considered to be appropriate for this style of exploration •
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond drilling is being carried out by DDH1 utilising a Sandvik DE880 truck mounted multipurpose rig and is HQ or NQ diameter. RC drilling is carried out by Precision Exploration Drilling (PXD) using a Schramm 850 rig • Some RC precollars have been completed, diamond tails are not yet completed on these holes • Historic RC drilling was completed using a T450 drill rig with external booster and auxiliary air unit, or unspecified methods utilising a 133mm face sampling bit • It is assumed industry standard drilling methods and equipment were utilised for all drilling

Criteria	*Explanation*	Commentary
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.*	• Sample condition is recorded for every RC drill metre including noting the presence of water or minimal sample return, inspections of rigs are carried out daily • Recovery on diamond core is recorded by measuring the core metre by metre • Poor recoveries were occasionally encountered in near surface drilling of the pegmatite due to the weathered nature • Historic RC recoveries were visually estimated on the rig, bulk reject sample from the splitter was retained on site in green bags for use in weighing and calculating drill recoveries at a later date if required • Sample weights were recorded by the laboratory •
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.*	• Quantitative and qualitative geological logging of drillholes adheres to company policy and includes lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering • Diamond core and RC chip logging records lithology, mineralogy, alteration, weathering, veining, RQD, SG and structural data • All diamond drillholes and RC chip trays are photographed in full • A complete quantitative and qualitative logging suite was supplied for historic drilling including lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining and weathering • No historic chip photography has been supplied • Logging is of a level suitable to support Mineral resource estimates and subsequent mining studies •

Criteria	*Explanation*	Commentary
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.*	• DD sampling is undertaken by lithological/alteration domain to a maximum of 1.1m and a minimum of 0.3m. Core is cut in half with one half sent to the lab and one half retained in the core tray • Occasional wet RC samples are encountered, extra cleaning of the splitter is carried out afterward • RC and core samples have been analysed for Li suite elements by ALS Laboratories, Samples are crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns for peroxide fusion digest followed by ICPOES or ICPMS determination • Historic RC sampling methods included single metre static cone split from the rig or via scoop from the green bags, field duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1:20 within the pegmatite zones • Historic samples were recorded as being mostly dry • Historic samples were analysed by Nagrom or ALS Laboratories where 3kg samples were crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns for a sodium peroxide fusion followed by ICP-MS determination for 25 elements. • Semi-Quantitative XRD analysis was carried out by Microanalysis Australia using a representative sub-sample that was lightly ground such that 90% was passing 20 µm to eliminate preferred orientation
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.* *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.*	• Samples have been analysed by an external laboratory utilising industry standard methods • The assay method utilised by ALS for core and RC chip sampling allows for total dissolution of the sample where required • Standards and blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 in RC and DD sampling, all QAQC analyses were within tolerance • The sodium peroxide fusion used for historic assaying is a total digest method • All historic samples are assumed to have been prepared and assayed by industry standard techniques and methods • In the historic data field duplicates, certified reference materials (CRMs) and blanks were inserted into the sampling sequence at a rate of 1:20 within the pegmatite zone • Internal standards, duplicates and repeats were carried out by Nagrom and ALS as part of the assay process • No standards were used in the XRD process

Criteria	*Explanation*	Commentary
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*	• Significant intercepts have been reviewed by senior personnel • Some holes in the current diamond program have been designed to twin historic RC drillholes and verify mineralised intercepts • Primary data is collected via excel templates and third-party logging software with inbuilt validation functions, the data is forwarded to the Database administrator for entry into a secure SQL database • Historic data was recorded in logbooks or spreadsheets before transfer into a geological database • No adjustments to assay data have been made other than conversion from Li to Li2O (2.1527), Ta to Ta2O5 (1.2211) and Fe to Fe2O3 (1.4297).
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*	• Drill collars are initially located using a handheld GPS unit, then all holes are surveyed by third party contractor using a DGPS unit once the program is complete • GDA94 MGA zone 50 grid coordinate system was used • Downhole surveys were completed by DDH1 and PXD using a multishot tool • Historic collars were located using handheld Garmin GPS unit with +/- 5m accuracy • Historic holes were not downhole surveyed, planned collar surveys were provided
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.*	• Drill hole spacing is variable throughout the program area • Spacing is considered appropriate for this style of exploration • Sample compositing has not been applied
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*	• Drill holes were orientated to intersect the pegmatite zones as close to perpendicular as possible; drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any bias to sampling techniques utilised as true orientation of the pegmatites is yet to be determined
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	• Samples are prepared onsite under supervision of Delta Lithium staff and transported by a third party directly to the laboratory • Historic samples were collected, stored, and delivered to the laboratory by company personnel
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• None carried out

JORC Table 1; Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results Yinnetharra Lithium

Criteria		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*	• Drilling and sampling activities have been carried on E09/2169 • The tenement is in good standing • There are no heritage issues
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area has a long history of multi commodity exploration including base and precious metals, industrial minerals and gemstones stretching back to the 1970s, activities carried out have included geophysics and geochemical sampling, and some drilling • Targeted Li exploration was carried out in 2017 by Segue Resources with follow up drilling completed by Electrostate in July 2022
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project lies within the heart of the Proterozoic Gascoyne Province, positioned more broadly within the Capricorn Orogen — a major zone of tectonism formed between the Archean Yilgarn and Pilbara cratons. • The project sits along the northern edge of the Mutherbukin zone, along the Ti Tree Syncline. Mutherbukin is dominated by the Thirty-Three supersuite — a belt of plutons comprised primarily of foliated metamonzogranite, monzogranite and granodiorite. Rare-earth pegmatites have been identified and mined on small scales • The project lies within the heart of the Proterozoic Gascoyne Province, positioned more broadly within the Capricorn Orogen — a major zone of tectonism formed between the Archean Yilgarn and Pilbara cratons. • The project sits along the northern edge of the Mutherbukin zone, along the Ti Tree Syncline. Mutherbukin is dominated by the Thirty-Three supersuite — a belt of plutons comprised primarily of foliated metamonzogranite, monzogranite and granodiorite. • Lithologies in the area have undergone intense folding and deformation, resulting in a major anticline and multiple associated parasitic folds. This fold architecture appears critical to the formation of pegmatites. • Pegmatites within the area of interest are preferentially hosted towards the footwall of mafic dominated cycles within the stratigraphy. • Lithium mineralisation has been identified at five deposits: M1, M36, M42, M47 and M69. • The mineralisation is hosted within pegmatites that exhibit the following characteristics: • Shallowly dips to the south, except at M47 which dips at a low angle to the north. • Pegmatite bodies have been intersected to around 1,700 m across strike and 500m down dip and range in thickness from about 2 to 100+ m

Criteria		Commentary
		• TIMA results for sixty four samples from M1, M36 and M47 pegmatites demonstrates that spodumene is the major lithium mineral component of the analysed samples, with lesser amounts of lithium-bearing mica. • Lithium deportment (the mass percentage of lithium in each of the three main lithium mineral groups) indicated that ~65-95% of total lithium is within spodumene and that micaceous minerals accounted for most of the balance of lithium. • Minor traces of other lithium minerals petalite and bityite were noted. • Gangue minerals are mainly quartz and albite, with some microcline and muscovite. Tantalite is present within the pegmatites as well as minor amounts of cassiterite. •
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.*	• A list of the drill hole coordinates, orientations and metrics are provided as an appended table
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., 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 metal equivalents are used • Significant intercepts are calculated with a nominal cut-off grade of 0.5% Li2O
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The pegmatites are interpreted as dipping moderately to toward the south as well as the north in M47
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should*	• Figures are included in the announcement.

Criteria		Commentary
	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• All drill collars, and significant intercepts have been reported in the appendix
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.*	• None completed at this time
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• POW's have been submitted to give Delta access to drill a further 200RC and 100 Diamond holes immediately over the area currently cleared under the existing heritage agreement (work will only be carried out under the guidelines of the heritage agreement and the agreed POW terms).

JORC Table 1; Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Yinnetharra lithium

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• All historical data for the Yinnetharra Project was uploaded into Delta's Acquire database after Delta acquired the project. Delta data was logged in the field, and imported into Acquire, with assay files uploaded in digital format upon receipt from the laboratory. • The data is considered to be robust due to effective database management and validation checks. Original data and survey records are utilised to validate any noted issues. • Drillhole data was extracted directly from the Company's drillhole database, which includes internal data validation protocols. Routine database checks are conducted by Delta's Database Administrator. • Data was further validated by Snowden Optiro upon receipt, and prior to use in the Mineral Resource estimation. • Personnel access to the Acquire database is restricted to preserve the security of the data. The database is managed internally by a dedicated Database Administrator.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Data validation procedures used.	• Data from seventeen holes were used in the Mineral Resource estimate that were not drilled by Delta. Data from these drillholes have been reviewed against data from proximal drillholes for validation and to confirm there is no bias. • Validation of the data was confirmed using mining software (Datamine) validation protocols, and visually in plan and section views.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• Ms. Susan Havlin (Snowden Optiro) visited the site in October 2023 during a resource definition drilling program to review sampling procedures. Ms. Havlin has confirmed that site practices are appropriate and satisfactory for the preparation of a Mineral Resource estimate.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The geological interpretation of the deposit is based on logging of the host units which have been interpreted into a 3D model of the lithology and structure. • The confidence in the geological interpretation is reflected by the assigned Mineral Resource classification. • The host rocks are generally well defined in the logged lithology records.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• Both assay and geological data were used for the mineralisation interpretation. • Geological logging data was used to interpret pegmatite veins and the lithium mineralisation within the pegmatite veins was defined by a nominal 0.4% Li_2O cut-off grade. • Geological and mineralisation continuity between drillholes and sections is good. • No assumptions have been made about the data.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• No alternative interpretations were considered. • Any alternative interpretations are unlikely to significantly affect the Mineral Resource estimate.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	• Geological logging (including spodumene crystal orientation from the diamond core and size) has been used for interpretation of the pegmatites. • The lithium and tantalum grade estimates are wholly constrained within pegmatite veins that are readily distinguished from the surrounding rocks.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• All geological observations were used to guide the interpretation and further control the mineralisation trends for the Mineral Resource estimate. • The mineralisation is contained within pegmatite veins that are readily distinguished from the surrounding rocks. • Implicit modelling indicates good continuity of the interpreted pegmatite veins both on-section and between sections. • Faulting and shearing are very localised, and as such have not been used to constrain or offset mineralisation and geological domains.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• The confidence in the grade and geological continuity is reflected by the assigned Mineral Resource classification.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource*	• Twelve lithium mineralised pegmatites have been identified at the Yinnetharra project at six lithium deposits: M1, M36, M42, M47 and M69. • At M1, two shallow south dipping pegmatites have been drilled over a strike length of 1,800 m and to a vertical depth of around 400 m. The two pegmatites, pinch and swell and are from 5m to 100m thick. • M36 is located 400m north of M1 and comprises one mineralised pegmatite that is moderately south dipping. This pegmatite has been drilled over a strike length of 1,300 m, down to a depth of 300 m and are up to 60m thick with thickness generally between 15m and 30m. • M42 is located 50m north of M36 and is comprised of three mineralised pegmatites that dip shallowly to the south. These pegmatites have been drilled over a combined strike length of 500 m and to a vertical to a depth of 100 m and are from 5m to 15m thick. • M47 is located 200m north of M42 and is comprised of four mineralised pegmatites that dip shallowly to the north. These pegmatites have been drilled over a strike length of 800 m and to a vertical to a depth of 300 m and are from 5m to 50m thick. • M69 is located 500m east of M36 and is comprised of one mineralised pegmatite that dips shallowly to the south. This pegmatite has been drilled over a strike length of 300 m and to a vertical to a depth of 100 m and is from 5m to 15m thick.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• Software used: o Leapfrog Geo – wireframe modelling of geological units. o Snowden Supervisor - geostatistics, variography, kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) and block model validation. o Datamine Studio RM – drillhole validation, compositing, block modelling, grade estimation, classification and reporting. • All deposits were estimated in a single block model due to their close proximity. • The Mineral Resource estimates were completed employing ordinary block kriged (OK) grade estimation of 1 m length composites. The mineralised interpretations defined consistent zones of mineralised material as defined by logged geology and/or assay data. The drill density is at a sufficient spacing that OK is considered appropriate to inform a local estimate. • All drilling by Delta has been assayed for lithium and tantalum and have full QAQC compliance. Seventeen holes drilled by previous companies with lithium assay data were retained within the dataset for estimation. Block model and estimation parameters:

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		• Lithium, tantalum and iron assay data was converted to lithium oxide (Li_2O), tantalum pentoxide (Ta_2O_5) and ferric oxides (Fe_2O_3). • Li_2O%, Ta_2O_5 ppm and Fe_2O_3% block grades were estimated using ordinary kriging (OK). OK is considered the most appropriate method with respect to the observed continuity of mineralisation, spatial analysis (variography) and dimensions of the domains Dynamic anisotropy was utilised to account for the undulating nature of the pegmatite veins. • One metre downhole composite data were estimated into parent blocks using OK. • Variogram analysis was undertaken on combined mineralised pegmatites to determine the kriging estimation parameters used for OK estimation of Li_2O, Ta_2O_5 and Fe_2O_3. • Li_2O mineralisation continuity was interpreted from variogram analyses to have a main direction range from 80 m to 200 m and a semi-major range of 100 m to 110 m, with a low nugget of 9 to 20%. • Ta_2O_5 mineralisation continuity was interpreted from variogram analyses to have a main direction range from 65 m to 70 m and a semi-major range of 95 m to 110 m, with a low nugget of 8 to 10%. • The number of samples used for block grade estimation was determined by Kriging Neighbourhood analysis (KNA). • Three estimation passes were used for Li_2O, Ta_2O_5 and Fe_2O_3; the first search was based upon the variogram ranges; the second search was two times the initial search and the third search was either three or five times the initial search. The second search and the third searches had reduced sample numbers required for estimation. • A maximum composites per drillhole constraint was of four samples was applied. • Hard boundaries were applied between the different pegmatite deposits however within the same pegmatite soft boundaries were utilised as confirmed by geology and contact analysis. • Boundary conditions for the weathering boundaries are soft, as confirmed by geology and contact analysis.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• The geological interpretation was used at all stages to control the estimation. It was used to guide the orientation and shape of the mineralised domains and the inner higher-grade cores. These were then used as boundaries for the grade estimation, using the trend of the mineralisation and geological units to control the search ellipse direction and the major controls on the distribution of grade. • Geological interpretations were completed using implicit modelling by interval selection to create a 3D interpretation of the mineralised pegmatites. • The interpretation of mineralisation was based on geological logging and Li_2O content. A nominal grade of 0.4% Li_2O was used to define the mineralisation within the interpreted pegmatites.

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		• The mineralised domains are considered geologically robust in the context of the resource classification applied to the estimate.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• Li_2O, Ta_2O_5 and Fe_2O_3 have low coefficients of variation (CV). • CVs and histograms were reviewed for each domain for all analytes and no high-grade outliers were noted. • No top-cut grades were applied.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	• No previous MRE has been undertaken • No lithium production has occurred.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• No assumptions have been applied for the recovery of by-products. • Metallurgical test work is ongoing to determine the recoveries that could be expected.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• No other elements were estimated.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• The nominal spacing of the drillholes is from 40m by 40m to 160m by 160m. Drilling on section reduces at depth. • Grade estimation was into parent blocks of 20 mE by 20 mN by 5 mRL. • This block dimension was confirmed by kriging neighbourhood analysis and reflects the variability of the deposit as defined by the current drill spacing and mineralisation continuity determined from variogram analysis. • Sub-cells to a minimum dimension of 1 mE by 1 mN by 1 mRL were used to represent volume.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• Selective mining units were not modelled.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• No correlated variables have been investigated or estimated. • Li_2O, Ta_2O_5 and Fe_2O_3 are not correlated. Li_2O, Ta_2O_5 and Fe_2O_3 were estimated independently.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Validation checks of the estimate occurred by way of global and local statistical comparison, comparison of volumes of wireframe versus the volume of the block model, comparison of the model average grade (and general statistics) and the declustered sample grade by domain, swath plots by northing, easting and elevation, visual check of drill data versus model data and comparison of global statistics for check estimates. • No production has taken place and thus no reconciliation data is available.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The tonnage was estimated on a dry basis.

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Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5% Li_2O which was selected to represent the portion of the resource that may be considered for eventual economic extraction by a combination of open pit and potential underground mining methods. • This cut-off grade has been selected by Delta in consultation with Snowden Optiro based on current experience and in-line with cut-off grades applied for reporting of Mineral Resources of lithium hosted in spodumene bearing pegmatites elsewhere in Australia. Given the stage of the Project and classification applied to the Mineral Resource, the cut-off grade is considered reasonable.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The lithium mineralisation at Yinnetharra extends from surface and is expected to be suitable for potential open pit mining. High grade mineralisation is present at depth and is expected to be suitable for potential underground mining. • The Yinnetharra Lithium Project is located in a well-established mining jurisdiction with other Mining operations under development within the region. • Based on these assumptions, it is considered that there are no mining factors which are likely to affect the assumption that the deposit has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction • The Mineral Resource has been reported using a cut-off grade of 0.5 % Li_2O, which is considered a reasonable cut-off grade for reporting potential open pit and potential underground lithium Mineral Resources.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical test work undertaken so far demonstrates a flotation flowsheet that recovers a spodumene concentrate and a mica concentrate is viable for the Yinnetharra project. • An approximate metallurgical recovery of 75% has been assumed in determining reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction, based on the range of 75-85% metallurgical recoveries received so far from metallurgical test work undertaken on core samples from the Yinnetharra Lithium Project. • It is assumed that approximately 85-90% of Lithia is recovered to a spodumene concentrate and 10-15% of lithia is recovered in a mica concentrate
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfield project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential*	• The Yinnetharra Project is located in a district that has seen small scale mining operations in the past and is seeing large scale mining developments now. There are several major water courses in the Project area although mine planning activities will be able to plan around these for critical infrastructure projects. • The mineralisation is a low sulphidation type with limited acid forming potential. Any potentially acid forming material will be able to be encapsulated in non-potentially acid forming material. • It is assumed that surface waste rock landforms will be used to store waste material and conventional

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	environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made	tailings storage facilities will be used for the management of process plant tailings. • Baseline flora and fauna studies are underway and no threatened or priority flora, vegetation and fauna have been detected within the Project area to date.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• Bulk density for the resource was measured from 736 core samples (including 98 samples of mineralised pegmatite) from diamond holes using Archimedes measurements. • The overall density data ranged from 1.402 to 4.64 t/m^3 and the outliers were screened out. • The density data within the fresh pegmatites has a density range of 2.51 to 3.54 t/m^3, and an average density of 2.72 t/m^3 was applied to the fresh mineralised domains. Fresh pegmatite outside of the mineralisation was given the mean value of 2.68 t/m^3. Fresh host rock outside the pegmatites were given the mean value of 2.86 t/m^3.
	• *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.*	• Density was measured using a standard well-documented procedure: the immersion or Archimedes method. • Density has been calculated in both the pegmatite and host rock.
	• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Samples taken were coded by lithology and weathering. Averages were derived within each weathering zone and this value then used to code the block model for each weathering zone.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on drillhole spacing, geological continuity and estimation quality parameters. • The M1, M36 and M47 Indicated Mineral Resource are supported by drilling with nominal 40 m by 40m up to 80m by 40m spacing, and where the majority of the block grades were estimated within the first search pass. Geological continuity is demonstrated by the geological interpretation from drilling. Grade continuity is demonstrated by variography and kriging metrics. • Inferred Mineral Resources were defined where there was a moderate level of geological confidence in geometry and the drill spacing is wider than used to define Indicated Mineral Resources. For Inferred Mineral Resources material, the majority of the block grades were estimated in the second and third search passes or are areas of grade extrapolation.
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e., relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity, and distribution of the data).*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in geological and grade continuity and taking into account the quality of the sampling and assay data, data density and confidence in estimation of Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 content (from the kriging metrics).

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	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The assigned classification of Indicated and Inferred reflects the Competent Persons' assessment of the accuracy and confidence levels in the Mineral Resource estimate.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No external audits have been conducted on the Mineral Resource estimate. • Snowden Optiro undertakes rigorous internal peer reviews during the compilation of the Mineral Resource model and reporting.
	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate*	• With further drilling it is expected that there will be variances to the tonnage, grade, and metal of the deposit. The Competent Persons expect that these variances will not impact on the economic extraction of the deposit. • The assigned classification of Indicated and Inferred reflects the Competent Persons' assessment of the accuracy and confidence levels in the Mineral Resource estimate. • It is the Competent Persons' view that this Mineral Resource estimate is appropriate to the type of deposit and proposed mining style.
	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used*	• The Mineral Resource classification is appropriate at the global scale.
	• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	• No lithium production has occurred from the deposits.