ASX Announcement

27 December 2023

Amended Announcement - Burley receives positive metallurgy results for Chubb Lithium Project

Burley Minerals Limited (ASX: BUR, "**Burley"** or "**the Company"**) refers to the announcement dated 22 December 2023 titled "Positive Metallurgy Results received for Chubb Project" (**Announcement**).

The Company advises the attached amended Announcement contains additional information relating to the JORC Code table on page 7 of the Announcement.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

For further information, please contact:

Bryan Dixon
Non-Executive Chairman
Burley Minerals Limited
bryan@burleyminerals.com.au

Stewart McCallion
Managing Director & CEO
Burley Minerals Limited
stewart@burleyminerals.com.au

Alex Cowie
NWR Communications
+61 412 952 610
alexc@nwrcommunications.com.au

ASX Announcement

27 December 2023

Burley receives positive metallurgy results for Chubb Lithium Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Preliminary metallurgical testwork was conducted on two composite samples of 'high-grade' and 'low-grade' spodumene-bearing pegmatite from Chubb Central.**
- **Preliminary results indicate excellent lithium recoveries of 72% for high grade and 60% for low grade with both achieving > 6% Li_2O commercial concentrate grades.**
- **STARK Resources has been engaged to conduct direct spodumene ore sorting test work to separate spodumene from unmineralized pegmatite.**
- **Ore sorting technologies have the potential to provide greater beneficiation efficiency through pre-concentration for either shipment or conventional Dense Media Separation (DMS or HLS, *Heavy Liquid Separation*).**

Burley Minerals Limited (ASX: BUR, "**Burley"** or "**the Company"**) has received testwork results of the preliminary metallurgical testwork programme being conducted by SGS Laboratories in Québec City[1].

Burley Minerals Managing Director and CEO, Stewart McCallion commented:

"The preliminary metallurgical testwork provides an improved understanding of the Chubb Central Mineralised Zone, and its amenability to processing through a typical spodumene concentrator flowsheet. Through the on-going exploration activities, and now the preliminary metallurgical testwork, the Burley Minerals team continue to add value to the highly prospective Chubb Lithium claims near Val d'Or, Québec."

"Initial testwork was successful in demonstrating strong lithium recoveries of 60 to 72% whilst achieving a high grade +6% Li_2O lithium concentrate. The initial metallurgical results suggest the process flowsheet may not require a flotation or magnetic circuits potentially simplifying the process flowsheets and reducing both operating and capital costs. We will continue to improve confidence at Chubb – both from the understanding of both its mineralisation, and its metallurgical properties."

SGS Preliminary Metallurgical Testwork Results

Burley submitted two composite samples comprising a high grade and a low grade spodumene bearing pegmatite to SGS in September. The testwork programme includes:

- Chemical and mineralogical characterization,
- Comminution testwork (crushing work, ball work and abrasion indices determination),
- Heavy liquid separation test work,
- Magnetic separation test work,
- Hydro-separation test work,
- Flotation test work, and
- Environmental impact potential.

[1] Refer to Burley Minerals ASX announcement dated 12 September 2023.

Burley has received testwork results from the chemical and mineralogical characterisation, comminution, heavy liquid separation tests, and magnetic separation tests. Both the high grade and low grade metallurgical testwork samples were a composite of drill samples from the Chubb Central main dyke reported in the ASX announcement of 3 July 2023. No new exploration results are included in this announcement; assay results from the drilling programme commenced in April were reported previously[2].

These results are summarised in the tables below.

Table 1: Chemical Characterisation

Method/Element	Sample 98908 High Grade	Sample 98909 Low Grade
ICP-OES by Na2O2 Fusion		
Li_2O %	1.44	0.73
XRF by Borate Fusion		
SiO2 %	75.6	73.2
Al2O3 %	15.2	15.3
Fe2O3 %	0.65	0.68
MgO %	0.08	0.10
CaO %	0.17	0.25
Na2O %	3.70	4.13
K2O %	2.48	4.26
TiO2 %	< 0.01	0.02
P2O5 %	0.03	0.05
MnO %	0.07	0.1
Cr2O3 %	< 0.01	0.01
V2O5 %	< 0.01	< 0.01
LOI %	0.59	0.56
Sum %	98.5	98.7

Table 2: Mineralogical Characterisation

Mineral	98908 High Grade (wt %)	98909 Low Grade (wt %)
Albite low	31.5	35.8
Quartz	32.2	26.6
Microcline	12.2	22.8
Spodumene	18.4	9.3
Muscovite	4.3	4.1
Biotite	0.8	0.8
Calcite	0.3	0.5
Magnetite	0.2	0.2
TOTAL	100	100

Table 3: Abrasion Indices

Sample	Ai (g)	Percentile of Abrasivity
98908 High Grade	0.377	62
98909 Low Grade	0.353	53

[2] Refer to Burley Minerals ASX announcement dated 3 July 2023.

Table 4: Ball Work Indices

Sample Name	Mesh of Grind	F_{80} (µm)	P_{80} (µm)	Gram per Revolution	Work Index (kWh/t)	Hardness Percentile	Category
High Grade 98908	100	2583	123	1.55	15.4	63	Moderately Hard
Low Grade 98909	100	2452	124	1.79	13.8	44	Medium

Table 5: Heavy Liquid Separation Recoveries

		Weight		Assays				Distribution (%)			
				Li2O	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	Li2O	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3
Test #	Product	g	%	%	%	%	%				
High Grade 98908	**Sink 2.90 (Concentrate)**	**1004**	**17**	**6.44**	**65.3**	**24.0**	**2.37**	**72.5**	**14.6**	**26.5**	**41.5**
	Float 2.90	767	13	2.09	71.1	18.2	1.44	18.0	12.1	15.4	19.3
	Sink 2.50	3581	60	0.11	78.5	12.3	0.42	4.2	62.4	48.5	26.3
	Float 2.50*	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-850 microns	644	11	0.73	76.5	13.5	1.15	5.3	10.9	9.6	12.9
	Calc. Head	5996	100	1.49	75.1	15.1	0.96	100	100	100	100
	Direct Head			1.44	75.6	15.2	0.65				
Low Grade 98909	**Sink 2.90 (Concentrate)**	**414**	**6.9**	**6.31**	**64.9**	**23.7**	**2.72**	**60.4**	**6.1**	**10.7**	**21.1**
	Float 2.90	522	8.7	1.87	68.1	19.5	1.91	22.6	8.1	11.1	18.7
	Sink 2.50	4221	70	0.09	74.6	14.1	0.59	9.0	71.6	64.7	46.7
	Float 2.50*	0.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-850 microns	840	14	0.41	74.3	14.8	0.85	7.9	14.2	13.5	13.4
	Calc. Head	5997	100	0.72	73.3	15.3	0.89	100	100	100	100
	Direct Head			0.73	73.2	15.3	0.68				

Interpretation of Preliminary Testwork Results

The chemical and mineralogical testwork confirms the Li_20 and spodumene concentrations estimated in the logs and returned earlier assays. Furthermore, the analysis also indicated low iron content, as Fe_2O_3 or *magnetite*, (at less than 1%) and magnetic separation tests recorded very low (less than 0.4%) mass recovery; this is advantageous, leading to simplification of a processing flowsheet as a magnetic separation circuit may not be required. In addition, indicated abrasion indices are low, and ball work indices are mid-range, suggesting typical crushing and grind equipment may be used with lower capital and operating costs.

Both low-grade and high-grade samples recorded very good Li_2O recoveries through heavy liquid separation (HLS) tests, indicating beneficiation of Li_2O above 6%, the industry standard for a spodumene concentrate. The HLS testwork comprises passing crushed ore (particle size greater than 850 microns) through liquids of various densities (or *specific gravities* or *SG)* to segregate lighter minerals from heavier minerals. Spodumene is a heavy (i.e. high SG) mineral and will 'sink' as opposed to 'float', so spodumene crystals not fixed to other minerals will pass through dense liquid. Smaller spodumene crystals fixed to other minerals are buoyed and may float in dense liquids. For this preliminary HLS testwork, the crushed ore that sinks through the high SG (2.90) liquid is indicative of what may be recovered as spodumene concentrate in a typical HLS process flowsheet.

Stark Ore Sorting Testwork Overview

Burley has also engaged STARK Resources to conduct a testwork program to assess the amenability of Chubb Central ore to concentration by coarse, dry ore sorting. Stark has proposed to assess spodumene concentration amenability through both X-Ray Transmission (XRT) and ultraviolet (UV) technologies.

Burley's Exploration Team in Val d'Or selected a series of drill core samples from Chubb Central, including high and low grade spodumene-bearing pegmatite, unmineralised pegmatite, and waste rock (generally granite). The samples were shipped to the Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) laboratory in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. SRC will complete comprehensive elemental and mineralogical analyses of the samples to determine XRT efficacy in segregating waste rock from ore; XRT testing will ensue. Sensor detect XRT signals, and granite waste may be separated from pegmatite ore. Furthermore, as spodumene has a fluorescent signature, the samples will also be subject to UV testing, to assess how well the spodumene may be segregated from other pegmatite minerals. Sensors detect the UV light signature reflected by spodumene and the spodumene can be removed.

Ore Sorting Benefits

Ore sorting has become increasingly prevalent within the hard rock lithium industry as a pre-concentration stage to compliment DMS and flotation. Removal of mined waste rock and gangue minerals in the coarse-size, dry beneficiation stage offers numerous operational benefits including:

- Increased mineable tonnes
- Reduced energy and water consumption
- Increased process plant productivity
- Reduced haulage costs and associated emissions
- Improved consistency of feed grades
- Reduced tailings

About Stark Resources

Stark Resources is a specialised, privately held engineering group, with a global mining footprint. STARK focusses on fast-tracked design and construction of minerals processing plants, delivering projects in developing countries and Tier-1 jurisdictions. STARK's expertise bridges the understanding of in-ground ore deposits with tailored recovery solutions, ensuring a compelling and economically viable proposition across the entire mining value chain, from Greenfield exploration projects to active production mines, including the implementation of the world's first UV laser technology.

Future Work

Building on the positive results from the preliminary metallurgical testwork program, Burley is planning further metallurgical programs for 2024 including additional comminution, mineralogy, heavy liquid separation, and flotation testwork. The drilling campaign for the metallurgical testwork program was completed and the samples were being prepared for shipment.

About Burley Minerals Limited

Burley Minerals Ltd **(ASX: BUR**) is a ASX-listed, Perth-based minerals explorer with lithium and iron ore projects, located within the World-Class Tier-1 provinces of Québec, Canada and Western Australia. Burley acquired 100% ownership of the Chubb Lithium Project in Québec, Canada, and the Gascoyne Lithium Projects in Western Australia, in February 2023.

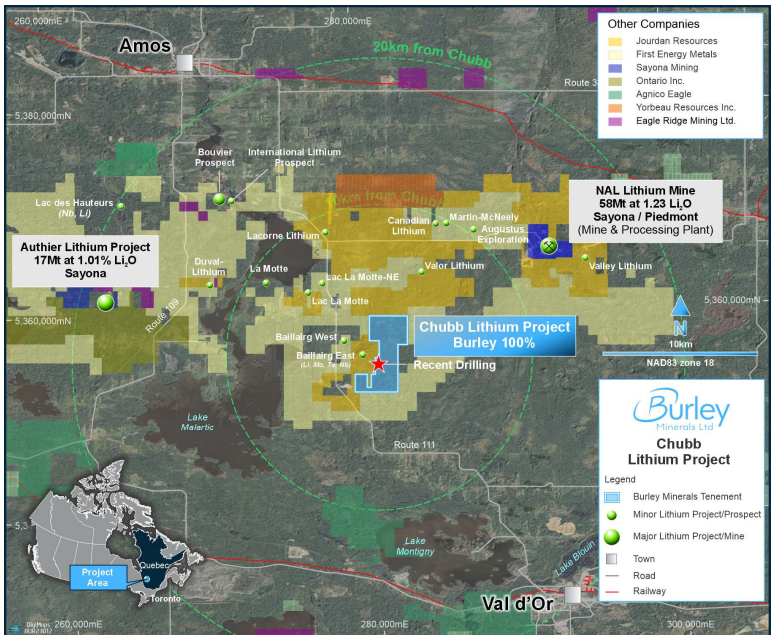

Figure 1. Location map of the Chubb Project showing proximity to the NAL lithium mine and other lithium deposits and prospects.

The Chubb Lithium Project is located 25 km north of the mining community of Val d'Or in the heart of the world-class lithium province of Québec, Canada with a total area of 1,509 hectares. The Chubb Project is centred within the Manneville Deformation Corridor, which hosts Canada's only operating lithium mine, the North America Lithium Operation (NAL). The NAL is owned by Sayona Mining Ltd (ASX: SYA) and Piedmont Lithium Inc, with Mineral Resources of 58Mt at 1.23% Li_2O[3] reported, plus a number of other emerging projects including the Authier Lithium Project, with resources of 17Mt at 1.01 % Li_2O reported[4]. The recommissioned NAL plant is located 10km north-east of the Chubb Lithium Project, with first production having commenced in the March 2023 Quarter[5].

In Western Australia, Burley also owns a 70% interest in the Yerecoin Iron Project, located approximately 120km northeast of Perth, and which has a JORC 2012 compliant Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resource of 246.7Mt capable of producing a concentrate at >68% Fe[6].

Burley also has the Cane Bore (exploration license application) and Broad Flat Well Prospects in the world class Hamersley Iron Ore Province. The Cane Bore Prospect has 28kms of remnant outcropping Channel Iron Deposit (CID) mineralisation which on average is 400m wide.

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

For further information, please contact:

Bryan Dixon
Non-Executive Chairman
Burley Minerals Limited
bryan@burleyminerals.com.au

Stewart McCallion
Managing Director & CEO
Burley Minerals Limited
stewart@burleyminerals.com.au

Alex Cowie
NWR Communications
+61 412 952 610
alexc@nwrcommunications.com.au

[3] Refer to Sayona Mining's ASX Release dated 14 April 2023

[4] Refer to Sayona Mining's ASX Release dated 14 April 2023

[5] Refer to Sayona Mining's ASX Release dated 28 April 2023.

[6] Refer to Burley Minerals Ltd Prospectus dated 27 May 2021 Section 10 for the Independent Technical Assessment Report.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to lithium and LCT pegmatite exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation supplied to Mr David Crook, who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Crook is a consultant to Burley Minerals and is a non-executive Director of the Company. Mr Crook has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation 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". Mr Crook consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Yerecoin Main and South Mineral Resource Estimate was reported in 2014 under the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". The Mineral Resource Estimate was detailed in refer to Prospectus dated 27 May 2021 Section 10 for the Independent Technical Assessment Report. Burley confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement regarding the mineral resources and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This announcement may include forward-looking statements regarding Burley Mineral Limited. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside the control of Burley. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this document. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this document speak only at the date of issue of this ASX Release. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law, Burley does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions, or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is base.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *NQ core samples from holes drilled from surface* • *QAQC comprising suitable standards (Certified Reference Material "CRM") and sourced blank material were inserted at nominal rates inside the sample sequence. The standards reported within acceptable limits.* • *Samples are considered 'fit for purpose', being to detect anomalous metal elements.* • *Half core samples dictated by geology vary in length and weight up to a maximum sample length of 1.2m.*
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• *Standard surface diamond drilling to recover NQ size core.* • *Core was orientated and surveyed downhole at 50m intervals.*
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.*	• *Diamond core recovery was measured for each run and calculated as a percentage of the drilled interval.* • *Core recovery was generally high with fresh rock from near surface* • *Because the sample recoveries are assumed to be high, any possible relationship between sample recovery and grade has not been investigated.*
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*	• *All core was geologically logged for lithology and mineralisation which has been recorded in the geology table of the drillhole database.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• *Geological logging is of qualitive and descriptive in nature.* • *The entire length of each hole has been geologically logged and photographed.*
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.*	• *Core was cut in half by diamond saw with one half retained as reference and one half sent for assay.* • *All core processing was carried out by Service provider, MNG and stored in their facility.* • *All samples were submitted to SGS and prepared according to the PREP-89 protocol which involves, core to be crushed to 75% passing 2mm, riffle split off 250g, then pulverized and split to better than 85% passing 75 microns.* • *QA/QC programme has CRMs and blanks inserted into the analytical sequence at the rate of 5 per hundred.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *All samples were submitted for a 56-element suite to SGS laboratory having both ISO9001:2008 and ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation.* • *SGS protocol GE_ICM91A50 was used for core and is specific to lithium testing and associated elements in Pegmatites, as such it is considered fit for purpose. Over limit Si values were obtained using XRF72 borate fusion.* • *No geophysical tools, handheld XRF or spectrometers were used.* • *Internal SGS QAQC passed internal protocol and inserted standards were generally within 1STD. All blanks remained under detection limits confirming no contamination was introduced through the laboratory process.*
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.*	• *Verification of the exploration processes and significant drill intersections table was undertaken by David Crook, a non-executive director of the Company and the Competent Person for this report.* • *No holes were twinned at this stage of drilling.* • *There were no other adjustments made to the data, other than to convert Li to Li_2O using a factor of 2.1527 and to convert Cs to Cs_2O using a factor of 1.0602.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *The hole collars were positioned using handheld GPS* • *The rock chip sample and pXRF mineral vectors locations were positioned using handheld GPS.* • *Each location has been marked in the field by a wood pole and a follow up survey is intended using an RTK system.* • *The grid system used is UTM NAD83 (zone 18)*
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 holes are spaced approximately 50m in section and plan.* • *Sample and pXRF mineral vectors spacing is appropriate for regional (Quebec) exploration results.* • *No resource estimation has been made.* • *No sample compositing was 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 lines are orientated approximately at right angles to the current interpreted strike of the targeted mineralization.* • *No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation*
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Samples were bagged and sealed on site, sample bags were grouped by batched of 15 -20 and put into shipping bags that were again sealed and transported directly to SGS lab by MNG technicians.*
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *Sampling and assaying techniques are considered to be industry standard.* • *At this stage of exploration, no external audits or reviews have been undertaken.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	*The drill hole data reported within this announcement is from the Chubb property is 100% owned by Lithium Chubb Inc. a 100% owned subsidiary of Burley Minerals Ltd..* *The Chubb property is made up of 35 claims in one block totaling 1,509ha, located in NTS 32c05, in La Corne and Vassan townships, 28km NNW of Val-d'Or* *A 2.5% Net Smelter Royalty over the Chubb Lithium Project.* *First nation title claims sit with the Abitibi Winni First Nation Council.*
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*43 holes for 5,722m has previously been completed at the Chubb Central Prospect. No previous drilling has been completed outside of Chubb Central. All material data has been previously reported.*
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*Pegmatites of the Chubb Project are of spodumene bearing quartz-albite LCT (Lithium Caesium Tantalum) pegmatite family of rocks. The pegmatite dykes have intruded into a suite of mafic and felsic rocks.* *Outcropping pegmatites have been identified at the Chubb North prospect which show fertility indicators consistent with LCT (Lithium Caesium Tantalum) pegmatite family of rocks.*
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	*Refer also to Appendix 1 of the announcements dated 3 July 2023*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	*All assay results are reported as received from SGS laboratories except Li_2O, where a stoichiometric conversion factor of 2.1527 has been applied to convert Li to Li_20* *No metal equivalent values have been reported.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	*Downhole lengths are reported in the announcements dated 3 July 2023 .* *Current interpretation suggests the pegmatite dykes are sub vertical.*
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	*Refer to maps in the announcements dated 3 July 2023*
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.*	*Comprehensive reporting of drilling results have been provided in Appendix 1.*
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.*	*All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.*
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	*Work that is currently underway or remains outstanding includes:* *Additional assay results from the completed diamond drilling and follow up drilling programs.* *Further field mapping of the Chubb Lithium Project.* *Follow up metallurgical testwork programs.*