ASX / MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENT 8 March 2024

MOUNT IDA LITHIUM PROSPECT – PHASE 2 EXPLORATION DRILL PROGRAM

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The Phase 2 Priority 1 drill program testing the two significant north and south well-defined Li-Cs-Rb-Be soils geochemical anomalies identified from the soils program has been completed with all assay results now being received.**
- **A total of 30 RC drill holes were completed for 3,286 metres, 1,609 RC samples were submitted for assay covering the pegmatite intercepts.**
- **From the assay results reported, low levels of lithium, tantalum and tin were recorded, with no significant intersections of lithium encountered.**
- **The lithium pathfinder element data from the assay results will now be modelled to inform the next exploration phase on the Mount Ida Lithium Prospect.**

Juno Minerals Limited (ASX: JNO) ('**Juno'** or '**the Company'**) is pleased to announce that Phase 2 drilling program that commenced on December 6 has been completed with all the assay results now received.

The budget allocated for the Phase 2 lithium exploration program as summarised in the Entitlement Offer Prospectus released to the ASX on 22 September 2023 was to conduct a 5,500 metre RC drilling exploration campaign and undertake the expanded soil sampling program. However, the original Phase 2 drilling program was reduced to 30 RC holes on a reduced budget to effectively evaluate the potential for shallow subsurface Lithium Caesium and Tantalum (LCT) pegmatite developments. The completed Phase 2 drill positions for the Northern and Southern anomalies based on the revised plan layout are shown in Figures 2 and 3 respectively.

Drilling has been finalised on the Priority 1 areas. A total of 30 RC drill holes, including 16 holes on the northern and 14 on the southern anomaly were completed for a total of 3,286 metres. The average drill hole length was 109 metres, approximately 95 vertical metres below surface. A total of 1,609 RC samples were submitted for assay covering the pegmatite intercepts. Reported results contained only low levels of lithium, tantalum and tin were recorded, with no significant intersections of lithium being received.

The LCT pathfinder elements that form the Prospectivity Index are currently being modelled to inform the next exploration phase on the Mount Ida Lithium Prospect to decide on whether deeper drilling and expanded drill positions are warranted. The remaining budget from the initial Phase 2 drill program will be utilised for this program.

The Prospectivity Index incorporates all the LCT elements (Li, Be, Nb, Ta, Tl, and Sn) along with the granitic lithic elements (Al, K, Rb, Ga) and greenstone lithic elements (Mg, Cr). The purpose of the Prospectivity Index is to identify areas related to true pegmatites and filter out lithium due to scavenging in a near surface environment.

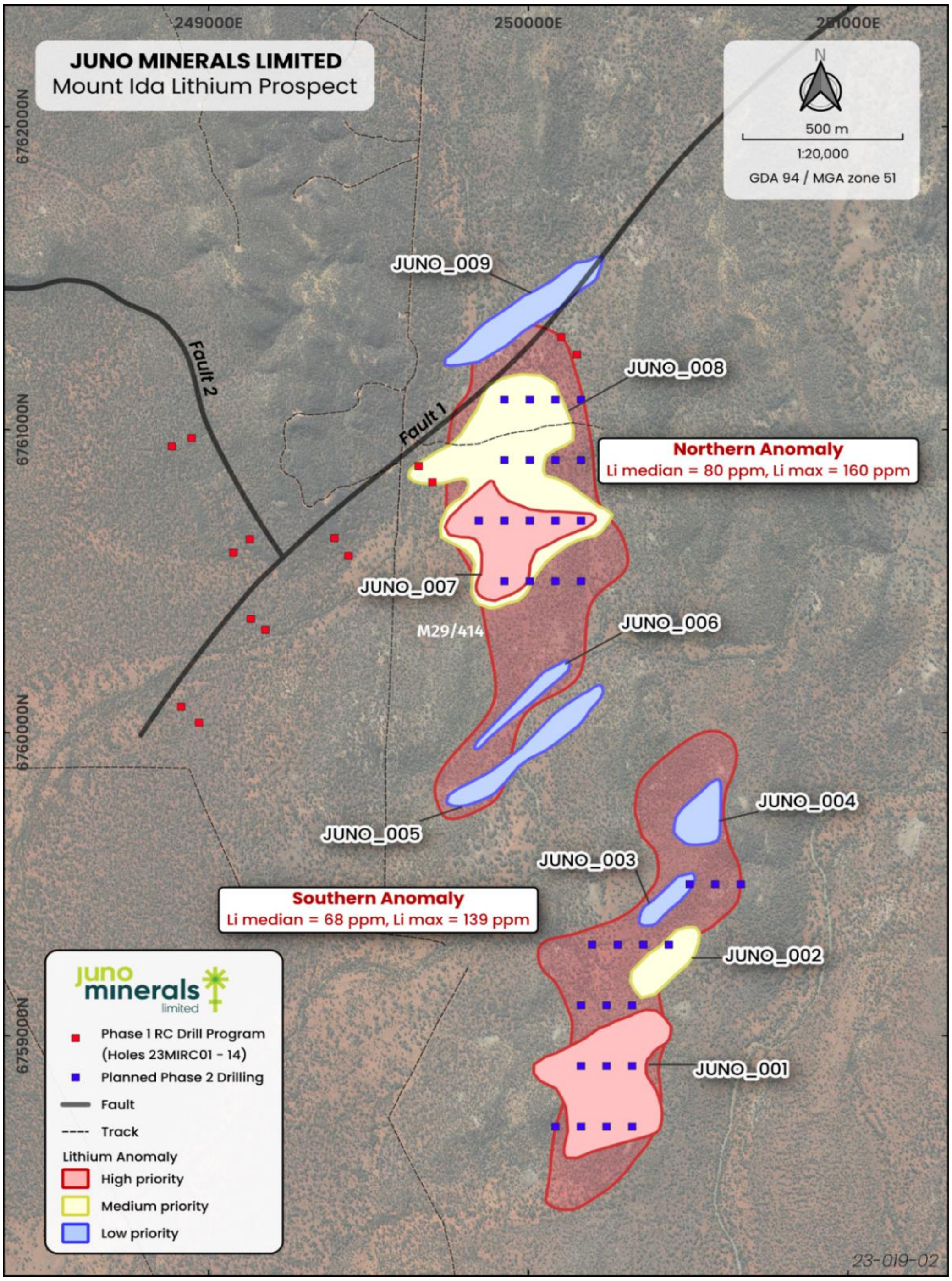

Figure 1: Geochem priority soil anomalies with initial planned Phase 2 drilling

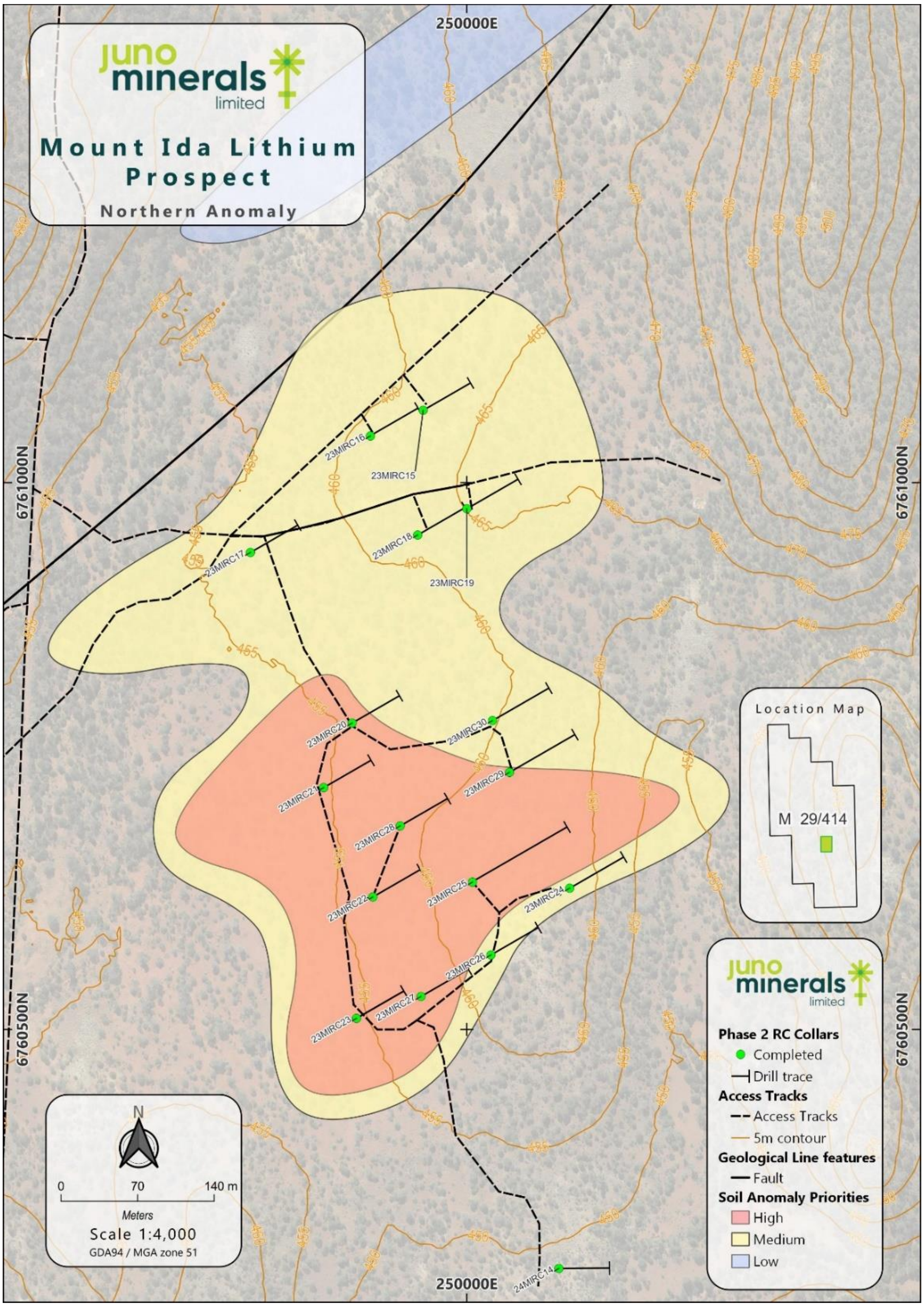

Figure 2: Northern Anomaly completed drill positions on geochemical soil anomalies

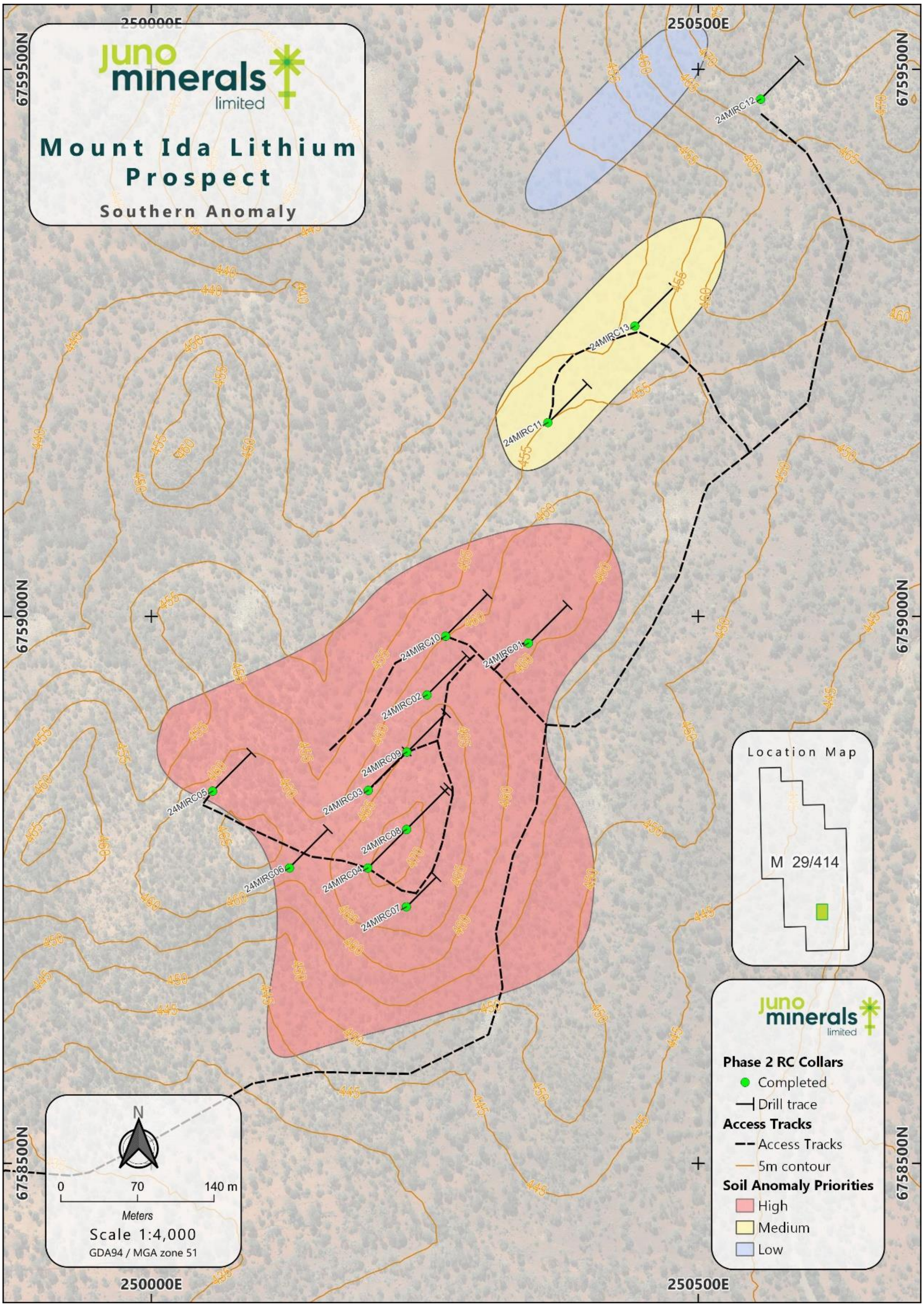

Figure 3: Southern anomaly completed drill positions on geochemical soil anomalies

Figure 4: Pegging revised drill positions targeting outcropping pegmatite

Figure 5: Pegmatite outcrops protruded past the weathered mafic host rock with no clear dip. Dip has been deduced to be steep due to lack of pegmatitic scree on either side of the outcrops. (Photo position: X: 250500, Y: 6759302)

Figure 6: Near horizontal, laterally extensive pegmatite sill with foliated mafic basalt hanging wall and footwall extends parallel to the 465m topographical contour. (Photo position: X: 250174, Y: 6758746)

The soil sampling program samples collected in parallel with the drill program, were submitted for analysis under the Ultra Fine method, results are expected early March upon which modelling will also be undertaken to evaluate potential for additional anomalous LCT zones.

The lithium prospectivity on Juno's Central Yilgarn tenure is still encouraging with a the expanded soil program critical in evaluating potential along the Mt Ida Fault.

This announcement has been approved for release by Greg Durack on behalf of the Board.

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APPENDIX 1 – Pegmatite Intercepts Geological Summary

Hole ID	Geological Comments
23MIRC16	7m greenish white pegmatite interval from 39m. Additional 1m pegmatite intervals from 54m and 62m. All hosted within mafic volcanics. No indication of LCT mineralisation
23MIRC17	7m erratically developed greenish white pegmatite interval from 10m. Additional 1m pegmatite intervals from 84m and 89m. All hosted within mafic volcanics. No indication of LCT mineralisation
23MIRC18	18m greenish white to blueish greenish white pegmatite interval from 16m. First meter has distinct pinkish red alteration. Additional poorly developed pegmatite intervals from 55 and 62m and 93 to 94m. All hosted within mafic volcanics. No indication of LCT mineralisation
23MIRC19	Multiple bands of sub 1m pegmatite scattered across the hole, notable pegmatite intersections from 87 to 97m. No indication of LCT mineralisation
23MIRC20	5m white to greyish white pegmatite veining from 5m, interbedded with a fine grained slightly foliated basalt. Some minor narrow pegmatitic veins interbedded within a slightly foliated basalt from 54 to 57m. No indication of LCT mineralisation
23MIRC21	2m intervals of moderately developed pegmatites from 8m and 14m. No indication of LCT mineralisation
23MIRC22	Multiple narrow bands (between 1 and 4m) of quartz rich felsic intrusives and fine grained pegmatites. No indication of LCT mineralisation
23MIRC23	Multiple narrow, quartz dominant pegmatite veins from 0 to 9m, 40 to 41m, 59 to 64m and 80 to 81m. No indication of LCT mineralisation
23MIRC24	Multiple narrow bands (between 1 and 4m) of quartz rich felsic intrusives and fine grained pegmatites from 45 to 84m and a thick moderately developed pegmatite dyke swarm from 95m to 104m. No indication of LCT mineralisation
23MIRC25	Quartz rich felsic intrusives and fine grained pegmatites from 15 to 40m. Multiple narrow, sub 1m pegmatitic intervals. No indication of LCT mineralisation.
23MIRC26	Multiple bands of sub 1m pegmatite scattered across the hole, notable pegmatite intersections from 57 to 59m. No indication of LCT mineralisation
23MIRC27	Multiple narrow pegmatite bands from 13 to 15m, 38 to 44m, 53 to 54m and 94 to 98m hosted within foliated fine grained mafics with areas of patchy feldspathic and siliceous alteration. No indication of LCT mineralisation
23MIRC28	Multiple bands of narrow, poorly developed pegmatite bands from 2 to 3m, 7 to 8m, 15 to 18m, 33 to 37m, 53 to 54m and 76 to 80m hosted within foliated fine grained mafics. No indication of LCT mineralisation
23MIRC29	Multiple bands of narrow pegmatite from 5 to 7m, 34 to 37m, 44 to 45m, 50 to 52m and 78 to 79m, all hosted within foliated fine grained mafics with areas of patchy feldspathic and siliceous alteration. Wider, coarser, and more micaceous pegmatites from 84 to 90m 102 to 105m and 119 tot 121m. No indication of LCT mineralisation
23MIRC30	Multiple bands of narrow, poorly developed pegmatite from 8 to 10, 31 to 32m 39 to 40m, 51 to 53m, 86 to 87m and 98 to 100m hosted within foliated fine grained mafics, minor localised alteration. The same wider, coarser, and more micaceous pegmatites intersected in 23MIRC29 from 66 to 72m and 111 tot 114m. No indication of LCT mineralisation
24MIRC01	Multiple sub 1m pegmatitic intervals scattered throughout the hole. No indication of LCT mineralisation

Hole ID	Geological Comments
24MIRC02	Multiple sub 1m pegmatitic and aplite intervals scattered throughout the hole. Notable pegmatite from 50 to 52m, 53 to 63m and 82 to 86m. No indication of LCT mineralisation
24MIRC03	Multiple bands of narrow (1-3m) pegmatites hosted within foliated fine grained mafics with areas of patchy feldspathic alteration. No indication of LCT mineralisation. Pegmatites are narrow at depth, similar to the surface outcrops in the vicinity.
24MIRC04	Multiple sub 1m pegmatitic bands throughout the hole. Stronger pegmatitic intervals from 8 to 10m, 15 to 19m, 39 to 43m, 47 to 50m, 76 to 81m, 117m to 119m, 125 to 126m, 127m to 128m, 131 to 132m, 137 to 142m and 145 to 155m. Sample loss: 147 to 148m. No indication of LCT mineralisation
24MIRC05	Multiple bands of pegmatites hosted within foliated fine grained mafics with areas of patchy feldspathic alteration. Scattered isolated orange fluorescence in pegmatitic intervals; orange may be spodumene, however Mohs hardness is low. Fluorite also observed in intervals. No indication of LCT mineralisation
24MIRC06	Multiple sub 1m bands of pegmatite from 2 to 4m, 11 to 13m, 35 to 36m, 81 to 82m and 97 to 98m, all hosted within a dark black to greyish green, locally foliated basalt. Scattered zones of patchy feldspathic alteration. No indication of LCT mineralisation
24MIRC07	Multiple sub 1m bands of pegmatite from 19 to 20m, 51 to 51m and 67 to 68m hosted in a dark grey to black basalt. Intense scattered patchy to pervasive feldspathic alteration from 3m to 50m. No indication of LCT mineralisation
24MIRC08	Multiple narrow, sub 1m bands of pegmatites hosted within foliated fine grained mafics with areas of patchy feldspathic alteration. Scattered isolated orange fluorescence in one pegmatitic intervals from 19 to 20m; orange may be spodumene however MOHS hardness is low. No indication of LCT mineralisation
24MIRC09	Multiple narrow, sub 1m bands of pegmatites hosted within foliated fine grained mafics with areas of patchy feldspathic alteration. Scattered isolated weak orange fluorescence in pegmatitic intervals from 6-8m 9-11m, 30-31m, 35-36m, 38-40m, 79-80m, 82-85m and 86-88m; orange may be spodumene however MOHS hardness is low. No indication of LCT mineralisation. This hole confirmed that top of the ridges are narrow pegmatitic sills
24MIRC10	Multiple narrow sub 1m pegmatitic bands from 6 to 11m, 30 to 31m, 35 to 36m and 53 to 54m. Hosted in a dark grey to black basalt. No indication of LCT mineralisation.
24MIRC11	Multiple narrow, sub 1m bands of pegmatites hosted within dark grey to black, fine to medium grained mafics.
24MIRC12	Multiple narrow, sub 1m bands of pegmatites hosted within dark grey to black, fine to medium grained mafic. Strong patchy to pervasive felspathic alteration from 57m to EOH. No indication of LCT mineralisation
24MIRC13	Multiple narrow pegmatites hosted within dark grey to black, fine to medium grained mafics from 23 to 24m, 36 to 38m, 44 to 46m and 48 to 54m. No indication of LCT mineralisation
24MIRC14	Multiple narrow pegmatites from 9 to 12m, 55 to 57m, 66 to 70m and 91 to 95m hosted within black, fine grained basalts. No indication of LCT mineralisation

APPENDIX 2 – Pegmatite Intercepts

BHID	Northing (GDA94)	Easting (GDA94)	RL (m)	Drillhole Azi	Drillhole Dip	E.O.H (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Significant Intercepts (Li2O)	Secondary Lithology
23MIRC15	6761066	249960	462	60	-60	100	27	28	1	N/A	Basalt
							32	33	1	N/A	
							33	34	1	N/A	Mafic
							38	39	1	N/A	Basalt
							75	78	3	N/A	
							81	83	2	N/A	
							83	84	1	N/A	
23MIRC16	6761043	249912	461	60	-60	100	39	40	1	N/A	Mafic
							40	46	6	N/A	
							54	55	1	N/A	Mafic
							62	63	1	N/A	
23MIRC17	6760936	249802	456	60	-60	100	3	4	1	N/A	Mafic
							10	11	1	N/A	Basalt
							12	13	1	N/A	Basalt
							14	16	2	N/A	Basalt
							16	17	1	N/A	Basalt
23MIRC18	6760952	249955	462	60	-60	100	16	17	1	N/A	
							17	23	6	N/A	
							23	27	4	N/A	
							27	28	1	N/A	
							28	30	2	N/A	
							30	33	3	N/A	
							33	34	1	N/A	
							34	35	1	N/A	
							35	36	1	N/A	
							55	56	1	N/A	
							58	62	4	N/A	Basalt
23MIRC19	6760976	250000	465	60	-60	108	87	90	3	N/A	
							90	92	2	N/A	
							92	93	1	N/A	
							93	96	3	N/A	
							96	97	1	N/A	
23MIRC20	6760780	249895	456	60	-60	100	5	7	2	N/A	Basalt
							8	9	1	N/A	Basalt
							9	10	1	N/A	Basalt
							54	55	1	N/A	Basalt
							55	56	1	N/A	
23MIRC21	6760721	249869	454	60	-60	100	8	10	2	N/A	Basalt
							14	15	1	N/A	

BHID	Northing (GDA94)	Easting (GDA94)	RL (m)	Drillhole Azi	Drillhole Dip	E.O.H (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Significant Intercepts (Li2O)	Secondary Lithology
							15	16	1	N/A	Basalt
							28	29	1	N/A	Basalt
							46	47	1	N/A	
							47	49	2	N/A	Basalt
							49	50	1	N/A	
							50	51	1	N/A	Basalt
							68	69	1	N/A	Basalt
							78	79	1	N/A	
							79	80	1	N/A	Basalt
							93	94	1	N/A	
							94	95	1	N/A	Basalt
23MIRC22	6760621	249914	457	60	-60	100	2	3	1	N/A	Basalt
							6	7	1	N/A	Basalt
							7	8	1	N/A	Basalt
							22	24	2	N/A	Basalt
							27	28	1	N/A	
							61	62	1	N/A	Basalt
							62	63	1	N/A	
							64	65	1	N/A	Basalt
							76	77	1	N/A	
							91	92	1	N/A	Basalt
							92	93	1	N/A	
							93	94	1	N/A	
							94	95	1	N/A	Basalt
23MIRC23	6760510	249899	454	60	-60	100	0	1	1	N/A	
							7	8	1	N/A	
							30	31	1	N/A	Basalt
							41	42	1	N/A	Basalt
							58	59	1	N/A	Basalt
							66	67	1	N/A	Basalt
							67	68	1	N/A	Basalt
							79	80	1	N/A	Basalt
							80	81	1	N/A	
23MIRC24	6760629	250094	461	60	-60	114	44	45	1	N/A	Basalt
							49	51	2	N/A	Basalt
							53	54	1	N/A	Basalt
							59	62	3	N/A	Basalt
							65	67	2	N/A	
							93	95	2	N/A	
							97	102	5	N/A	
							102	104	2	N/A	Basalt

BHID	Northing (GDA94)	Easting (GDA94)	RL (m)	Drillhole Azi	Drillhole Dip	E.O.H (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Significant Intercepts (Li2O)	Secondary Lithology
23MIRC25	6760635	250005	462	60	-60	200	9	10	1	N/A	
							34	35	1	N/A	
							38	39	1	N/A	Basalt
							49	50	1	N/A	Basalt
							60	61	1	N/A	
							67	68	1	N/A	Basalt
							85	88	3	N/A	
							109	110	1	N/A	Basalt
							110	111	1	N/A	
							111	112	1	N/A	Basalt
							173	174	1	N/A	Basalt
							174	175	1	N/A	
							183	184	1	N/A	Basalt
							184	188	4	N/A	Basalt
							188	189	1	N/A	
23MIRC26	6760568	250022	463	60	-60	100	50	52	2	N/A	
							58	59	1	N/A	Basalt
							60	61	1	N/A	Basalt
							89	92	3	N/A	
23MIRC27	6760530	249958	457	60	-60	100	13	15	2	N/A	
							38	39	1	N/A	
							39	40	1	N/A	
							41	42	1	N/A	
							42	43	1	N/A	
							43	44	1	N/A	Basalt
							53	54	1	N/A	Basalt
							54	55	1	N/A	
							92	93	1	N/A	
							93	94	1	N/A	Basalt
23MIRC28	6760686	249939	459	60	-60	100	0	1	1	N/A	
							2	3	1	N/A	Basalt
							6	7	1	N/A	Basalt
							15	16	1	N/A	Basalt
							33	35	2	N/A	Basalt
							53	54	1	N/A	Basalt
							76	78	2	N/A	
							78	79	1	N/A	Basalt
23MIRC29	6760735	250039	461	60	-60	138	5	7	2	N/A	
							34	35	1	N/A	Basalt
							35	36	1	N/A	Basalt
							36	37	1	N/A	

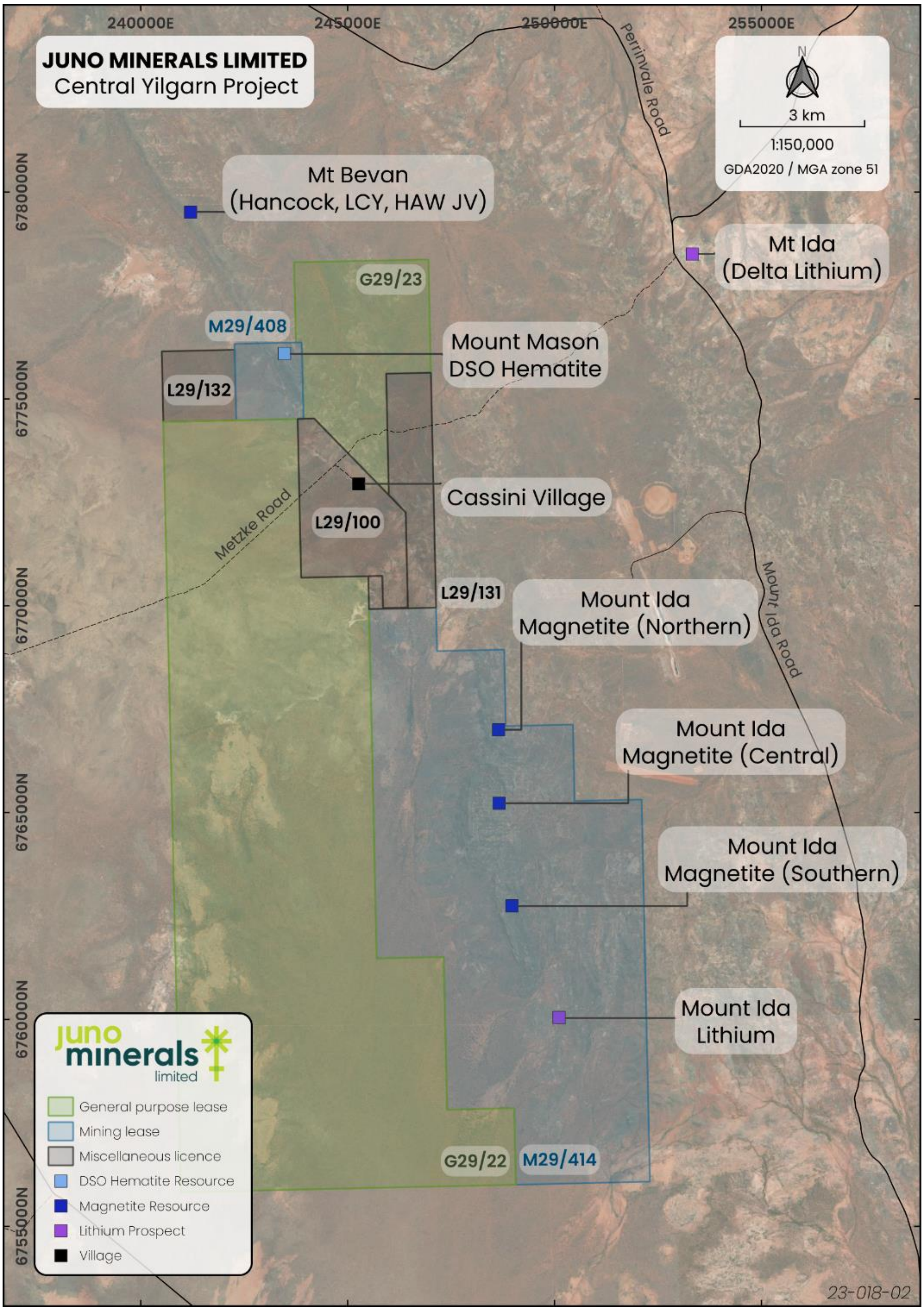
BHID	Northing (GDA94)	Easting (GDA94)	RL (m)	Drillhole Azi	Drillhole Dip	E.O.H (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Significant Intercepts (Li2O)	Secondary Lithology
							45	46	1	N/A	Basalt
							50	52	2	N/A	Basalt
							78	79	1	N/A	
							84	88	4	N/A	
							88	90	2	N/A	
							102	104	2	N/A	
							104	105	1	N/A	
							118	119	1	N/A	
							119	120	1	N/A	
23MIRC30	6760782	250023	46	60	-60	120	8	9	1	N/A	
							9	10	1	N/A	
							31	32	1	N/A	
							39	40	1	N/A	Basalt
							51	52	1	N/A	Basalt
							52	53	1	N/A	
							68	69	1	N/A	
							69	71	2	N/A	
							71	73	2	N/A	
							73	74	1	N/A	
							75	76	1	N/A	Basalt
							76	77	1	N/A	
							86	87	1	N/A	Basalt
							98	99	1	N/A	Basalt
							111	112	1	N/A	Basalt
							112	113	1	N/A	
24MIRC01	6758975	250345	461	45	-60	100	50	51	1	N/A	
							56	58	2	N/A	
24MIRC02	6758928	250252	463	45	-60	102	51	52	1	N/A	
							60	61	1	N/A	
							82	86	4	N/A	Basalt
							92	93	1	N/A	
24MIRC03	6758841	250198	463	45	-60	100	17	18	1	N/A	
							18	19	1	N/A	Basalt
							32	33	1	N/A	Basalt
							57	58	1	N/A	
							58	59	1	N/A	Basalt
							80	82	2	N/A	Basalt
24MIRC04	6758770	250198	47	45	-60	210	8	9	1	N/A	Basalt
							9	10	1	N/A	
							15	17	2	N/A	
							17	18	1	N/A	Basalt

BHID	Northing (GDA94)	Easting (GDA94)	RL (m)	Drillhole Azi	Drillhole Dip	E.O.H (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Significant Intercepts (Li2O)	Secondary Lithology
							27	28	1	N/A	Basalt
							40	43	3	N/A	
							47	48	1	N/A	Basalt
							49	50	1	N/A	Basalt
							57	58	1	N/A	Basalt
							77	78	1	N/A	
							118	119	1	N/A	
							127	128	1	N/A	Basalt
							131	132	1	N/A	Basalt
							137	138	1	N/A	Basalt
							138	139	1	N/A	Basalt
							140	141	1	N/A	
							146	147	1	N/A	Basalt
							148	150	2	N/A	
							150	151	1	N/A	
							151	152	1	N/A	Basalt
							173	174	1	N/A	Basalt
							178	179	1	N/A	Basalt
							180	181	1	N/A	Basalt
							181	183	2	N/A	
							187	188	1	N/A	
							200	201	1	N/A	Basalt
							205	206	1	N/A	Dolerite
24MIRC05	6758840	250056	462	45	-60	100	1	2	1	N/A	
							2	4	2	N/A	
							4	5	1	N/A	Basalt
							6	7	1	N/A	Basalt
							7	9	2	N/A	
							9	11	2	N/A	Mafic
							11	12	1	N/A	
							13	14	1	N/A	
							14	15	1	N/A	
							15	16	1	N/A	
							16	17	1	N/A	
							17	18	1	N/A	
							18	19	1	N/A	Basalt
							20	21	1	N/A	Basalt
							27	28	1	N/A	Basalt
							38	39	1	N/A	
							39	40	1	N/A	
							40	42	2	N/A	

BHID	Northing (GDA94)	Easting (GDA94)	RL (m)	Drillhole Azi	Drillhole Dip	E.O.H (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Significant Intercepts (Li2O)	Secondary Lithology
							42	43	1	N/A	
							43	44	1	N/A	
							44	46	2	N/A	
							46	47	1	N/A	Basalt
							53	54	1	N/A	
							54	56	2	N/A	
							71	72	1	N/A	
							73	74	1	N/A	
							80	81	1	N/A	
							84	85	1	N/A	Basalt
							85	87	2	N/A	
							87	88	1	N/A	Basalt
24MIRC06	6758770	250126	462	45	-60	100	2	4	2	N/A	Basalt
							5	6	1	N/A	
							11	13	2	N/A	Basalt
							16	17	1	N/A	Basalt
							35	36	1	N/A	Basalt
							65	67	2	N/A	Basalt
							72	73	1	N/A	Basalt
							73	80	7	N/A	
							80	81	1	N/A	Basalt
24MIRC07	6758734	250233	466	45	-60	78	19	20	1	N/A	Basalt
							50	51	1	N/A	Basalt
							52	53	1	N/A	Basalt
							63	64	1	N/A	
							66	67	1	N/A	
							67	68	1	N/A	Basalt
							71	72	1	N/A	
24MIRC08	6758805	250233	471	45	-60	100	1	2	1	N/A	
							2	4	2	N/A	Basalt
							6	7	1	N/A	
							7	8	1	N/A	Basalt
							32	34	2	N/A	Basalt
							71	72	1	N/A	
24MIRC09	6758876	250234	465	45	-60	100	8	9	1	N/A	
							30	31	1	N/A	Basalt
							35	36	1	N/A	
24MIRC10	6758982	250269	46	45	-60	108	0	1	1	N/A	Basalt
							5	6	1	N/A	Basalt
							8	10	2	N/A	Basalt
							12	13	1	N/A	Basalt

BHID	Northing (GDA94)	Easting (GDA94)	RL (m)	Drillhole Azi	Drillhole Dip	E.O.H (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Significant Intercepts (Li_2O)	Secondary Lithology
							78	79	1	N/A	
							92	93	1	N/A	Basalt
							97	98	1	N/A	Basalt
24MIRC11	6759177	250363	455	45	-60	100	75	76	1	N/A	Basalt
							81	82	1	N/A	Basalt
24MIRC12	6759473	250557	465	45	-60	100	15	16	1	N/A	Basalt
							24	25	1	N/A	
							25	26	1	N/A	Basalt
							60	61	1	N/A	Basalt
							68	69	1	N/A	Basalt
							87	88	1	N/A	
24MIRC13	6759265	250442	455	45	-60	100	37	38	1	N/A	
							52	53	1	N/A	Basalt
							84	85	1	N/A	
24MIRC14	6760281	250084	448	90	-60	108	2	3	1	N/A	
							3	4	1	N/A	
							4	5	1	N/A	
							9	10	1	N/A	
							10	11	1	N/A	
							11	12	1	N/A	Mafic
							68	69	1	N/A	
							69	70	1	N/A	Basalt
							96	97	1	N/A	

APPENDIX 3 – Juno's Central Yilgarn Project with Mount Ida Lithium Prospect



APPENDIX 4 – COMPETENT PERSON

Andrew Bewsher – BM Geological Services Pty Ltd

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information reviewed by Andrew Bewsher, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Andrew Bewsher is a full-time employee of BM Geological Services Pty Ltd who provide geological consultancy services to Juno Minerals Limited. Andrew Bewsher has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code"). Andrew Bewsher consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

All parties have consented to the inclusion of their work for the purposes of this announcement. The interpretations and conclusions reached in this announcement are based on current geological theory and the best evidence available to the author at the time of writing. It is the nature of all scientific conclusions that they are founded on an assessment of probabilities and, however might be, they make no claim for absolute certainty. Any economic decisions which might be taken on the basis of the interpretations or conclusions contained in this presentation will therefore carry an element of risk.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Ultra-fine Fraction (UFF) Geochemical Soil Sampling: A total of 1066 samples (including duplicates) were collected by Juno Minerals over the Mount Ida and Mason Project during December 2023 and January 2024. • The Ultra-fine soil sampling program included a infill close spaced sampling grid covering anomalous geochemical signatures identified from previous geochemical work and a first pass geochemical test for previously untested areas of mining tenement M29/414 and M29/408, primarily testing for enrichment in LCT pegmatite pathfinder elements. • The UFF soils geochemical samples were collected at a nominal 500m (northing shift) X 100m (easting shift) grid for areas not previously sampled, the infill sampling was spaced on a 100m x 100m grid. • The Ultrafine soil samples from the Mount Ida and Mount Mason project were analysed using a CSIRO developed program that utilises the latest advanced technologies for geochemical mapping and targeting. • Ultrafine is designed to analyse the clay-sized fraction (<2µm) for gold exploration and multielement analysis for major and trace elements. • Exploration Drilling: The subsurface extension of the pegmatites was tested by means of RC drilling, Goldfields Drilling completed a 30 hole, 3 286m RC drilling program during December 2023 and January 2024. • RC drilling derived pegmatite samples in this announcement are 1m intervals, samples were analysed by SGS in Perth using Peroxide Fusion Digest with MS finish.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Soil samples were collected in the field by removing any surface vegetation, lag and topsoil and then digging down to a nominal depth of approximately 20cm. The collected sample was sieved to -2mm and placed in a pre-numbered paper sample bag.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Approximately 500g of sample material was collected at each sample point • Juno Minerals submitted all UFF soil samples to LabWest – Perth for analysis utilising the CSIRO backed Ultrafine analysis method. • All sampling was conducted using QAQC sampling protocols which are in accordance with industry best practice, including certified reference material standards, blanks and duplicates. • RC holes were sampled every meter with samples split on the rig using a cyclone splitter. The sampling system consisted of a rig mounted cyclone with cone splitter and dust suppression system. • All soils and rockchip samples were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated.
	• *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.*	• Soils Sampling: Ultrafine+ is designed to analyse the clay-sized fraction (<2µm) for gold exploration, and multielement analysis for major and trace elements using LabWest's Ultrafine microwave digest with an ICPEOS/MS finish. • RC Drilling: Peroxide Fusion Digest with ICP finish. The prepared sample is fused with sodium peroxide and digested in dilute hydrochloric acid. The resultant solution is analysed by ICP Mass Spectrometry. This method offers total dissolution of the sample and is useful for mineral matrices that may resist acid digestions.
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).*	• The RC drilling was completed using a Schram 685 truck mounted drill rig. Hole diameter was 125mm.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Recoveries for all of the holes were logged as good with no indication of regular sample loss. One sample meter interval was lost due to a burst inner tube – this was logged. • All of the RC and soils samples were dry.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Sampling equipment was cleaned in between each sample for the soils samples. • Rods were flushed with air after every 6m drill rod was drilled to prevent contamination between samples. • The cyclone was kept at 90 degrees. • Loss of fines as dust was mitigated by means of injecting water into the sample pipe before it reached the cyclone. By doing this, reduces the possibility of positive bias as both the lighter Li bearing material and the heavy tantalum bearing material is retained.
	• *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.*	• No material bias has been identified during the soils sampling and the RC drilling.
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.*	• RC chips were geologically logged using predefined lithological, mineralogical, and physical characteristic (colour, weathering etc.) logging codes and captured into electronic spreadsheets. • Rock chips where sieved, washed using clean, potable water and stored according to meter interval in marked 20 compartment plastic rock chip trays. • RC logging was completed on one metre intervals at the rig by a qualified geologist. • All holes are logged in full
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• RD drilling: Logging was predominately qualitative in nature, although pertinent lithology percents (eg. pegmatite) was estimated visually.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All the drillholes were logged in full
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• N/A, no core was recovered
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• All samples were dry during collection. • RC samples were split at the rig using a rig mounted cyclone splitter.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Soils samples: All samples were dry sieved (-2mm) and approximately 500 grams of minus 2mm material sampled in the field and bagged. No further subsampling is conducted. A 200g sample is considered appropriate for UFF soil sampling. • Soil samples were placed directly into pre-numbered paper bags at the location from which they were collected. • RC samples: were discharged directly from the cyclone into pre numbered calico bags, the cyclone automatically splits the sample to obtain a representative sample.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Soils sampling: Standards (prepared on site) were submitted every 50 samples; duplicates were taken every 50 samples. • RC Drilling: utilized a QAQC regime consisting of certified reference material checks and blanks. Checks where added at least every 30 samples on RC samples submitted to the lab. • Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the geological model and the style of mineralisation.

	• *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.*	• Soil Sampling criteria included:
		  ○ the sample was a fair representation of the area sampled.
		  ○ the sample being in-situ and not to be transported material
		  ○ Sample mass was at least 500g per sample.
		  ○ Field duplicates were taken every 50 samples within 1m of the original sample.
		• RC Drilling criteria: Use of a rig mounted cyclone splitter is considered appropriate to generate accurate representative splits of the sampled material.

	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Required samples mass for the Ultrafine method is 200g, enough sample material was provided to ensure multiple repeat assays of each sample if needed. • The Ultrafine method utilises the -2 micron clay fraction, all sample material above 2mm was screened off to ensure ample -2 micron material in the sample. • RC Drilling: sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the geological model and the style of mineralization. • Samples masses collected off the RC drill rig were between 2 and 3 kg per samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All UFF soil samples was submitted to LabWest – Perth for analysis and sample preparation including separation and collection of <2µm fraction. Gold and multi-element analysis was done utilising LabWest's Ultrafine+ microwave digest with an ICPEOS/MS finish. • RC Drilling samples were sent to SGS – Perth, and analysed using Peroxide Fusion Digest with ICP finish to analyse for multople elements. The prepared sample is fused with sodium peroxide and digested in dilute hydrochloric acid. The resultant solution is analysed by ICP. This method offers total dissolution of the sample and is useful for mineral matrices that may resist acid digestions.
	• *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.*	• No geophysical tools or other non-assay instrument types were used in the analyses reported.
	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	• Soils sampling: Standards (prepared on site) were submitted every 50 samples; duplicates were inserted every 50 samples. • RC Drilling: CRMS and blanks were added at least every 30 samples • Analyses were undertaken at recognized industry specific laboratory. It is therefore expected that the reported assay results achieved acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for the relevant analytical method employed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Not relevant due to samples being surface samples and no intersections of significant Li mineralisation during RC drilling
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• This was a first round pass on the tenement testing for Li mineralisation in the area, as such there are no historical holes to be twinned.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Results are uploaded into the company database, checked and verified. • All data is stored in a Company database system and maintained by the Database Manager

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	• There were no adjustments to assay data. • For the RC drilling, the Li concentration was reported directly by SGS.
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.*	• The soils sample and RC drill collar locations were located using handheld GPS systems, due to the relative lack of thick tree cover the accuracy can be expected to be within +/-3m on the easting and northing. • This is considered adequate for the type and purpose of sampling program. • No downhole surveys were completed on the RC drillholes.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 51.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Z values quoted in this report where derived by draping the handheld GPS X and Y coordinates onto historical LIDAR data, as such the topographical control is of high quality.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Data spacing and distribution at this stage is not considered satisfactory for estimation of economic parameters.
	• *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.*	• N/A • No compositing has been applied to the exploration results
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.*	• The orientation of the sample lines and RC drillhole azimuths is perpendicular to the strike of regional structures and geological contacts. The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate with respect to the structure and targets being tested.
	• *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.*	• No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody has been managed by the company and the relevant consulting geologist until the soil samples passed to the registered freight company transporting the samples to the Labwest laboratory in Perth. • RC samples were delivered by the geological team directly to SGS Kalgoorlie • When in transit the samples were placed in sealed boxes and wrapped in plastic shrink wrap that would indicate tampering. • The laboratory was sent a sample submission sheet detailing the sample numbers and analyses and a full list of analytes. • The sample submission sheet was cross referenced with the samples on arrival at the laboratory. No sample preparation or analyses was to commence if there were any discrepancies
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling and assaying techniques are industry standard. • No external audit has been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Li target area falls within Mining Lease M29/414, which is wholly owned by Juno Minerals Limited, it was granted on 25 November 2011 and expires on 24 November 2032. The tenement is bounded by Hawthorn Resources' tenement E29/510 (Exploration) to the north and the Juno tenement G29/022 (General) to the south. M29/408 is bounded by E29/510 to the north and E29/510 to the south. • These tenements have been cleared of Native Title interests. • The tenement is in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The tenements and surrounding area has had extensive hematite exploration since its initial discovery in 1912. LCT pegmatites has not been previously explored for on M29/414 or M29/408.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralization style related to this release are specialty metals related to LCT-pegmatite intrusives. These types of pegmatite are known to occur locally to the northeast on the Delta Lithium Mt Ida Lithium Project. • The Juno Minerals Mount Ida and Mount Mason project lies in the easternmost part of the Southern Cross domain of the Archean Youanmi Terrane, just west of the Ida fault. • Youanmi Terrane greenstone banded iron formation and basalt units dominate the majority of the tenement with the western flank of the tenement hosting Tuckanarra Suite granitoids and Walganna Suite granitoids in the south. • Interconnected intrusions of granitic pegmatite up to 20m thick crop out extensively in the south of tenement M29/414. The granitic pegmatite instructions are heavily modified by ductile deformation and voluminous late-stage injections of aplite.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to Appendix 1 for the reporting of the geologically important intercepts. • Refer to Appendix 2 for the reporting of the RC drilling results.
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.*	• Juno Minerals has reported raw assays for drilling results with no further criteria applied. • Not applicable as no aggregates results were reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent values are used
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').*	• Soil sampling generate a set of point data. In aggregation these may define an anomaly whose size and geometry becomes apparent. No structural context is gleaned from this dataset. • Downhole results have been reported in Appendix 2. Reported intercepts are not true width.
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 body of this announcement.
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.*	• There were no significant intercepts for any of the LCT minerals on the RC drillholes. • Results summarised in the report are referenced to appropriate detail for large datasets, ranges of results are provided
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.*	• Refer to body of text and Appendix 1 and 2. • All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text. • There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this announcement
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work is described in the body of the announcement. • Further work is proposed and is subject to both budgetary constraints and to new information coming to hand which may lead to changes in the proposed work.