

LITHIUM EXPLORATION UPDATE: DRILLING APPROVALS UNDERWAY AT YELLOWKNIFE & FIELDWORK COMMENCED IN NW ONTARIO

- **Drilling approvals underway for Narryer’s Big Hill Project, directly along strike from recent positive drilling at Li-FT Power’s (TSX-V: LIFT) BIG Lithium Project**
- **Field follow-up at Big Hill of potential pegmatite dykes identified along strike from known Li mineralisation**
- **Recent geological study generates new lithium targets at Sapawe and Zircon Lakes Projects in NW Ontario**
- **Fieldwork has commenced at Sapawe with Zircon Lake to follow**
- **On ground capability confirmed with local geological consultants**

Narryer Metals Limited (**Narryer Metals** or the **Company**) (**ASX:NYM**) is pleased to announce an update on its lithium exploration projects in Canada, with work underway in NW Ontario and the Northwest Territories.

Narryer has begun the application process for permitting at the Big Hill Project, with drilling planned for Q3 2024. The Company recently announced¹ the planned acquisition of 70% of both the Big Hill and Fran Projects near the town of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. The primary target area includes the strike extension to Li-FT Power’s (TSX-V: LIFT) BIG Lithium project where drilling has recently intercepted high-grade lithium mineralisation² at the claim boundary to Narryer.

The Company has also completed the reprocessing and interpretation of recently flown LIDAR and orthophotography at Big Hill, with several new potential pegmatite dykes identified. These new target areas, as well as the spodumene-hosted pegmatites identified in 2023, will be a priority for the 2024 field season.

Fieldwork at the Sapawe Project (NW Ontario) has now commenced (Figure 2), followed later in the month with reconnaissance work at the Zircon Lake Project.

Narryer is also pleased to have secured the services of experienced lithium geological consultants in both NW Ontario and Northwest Territories to help undertake exploration work in 2024.

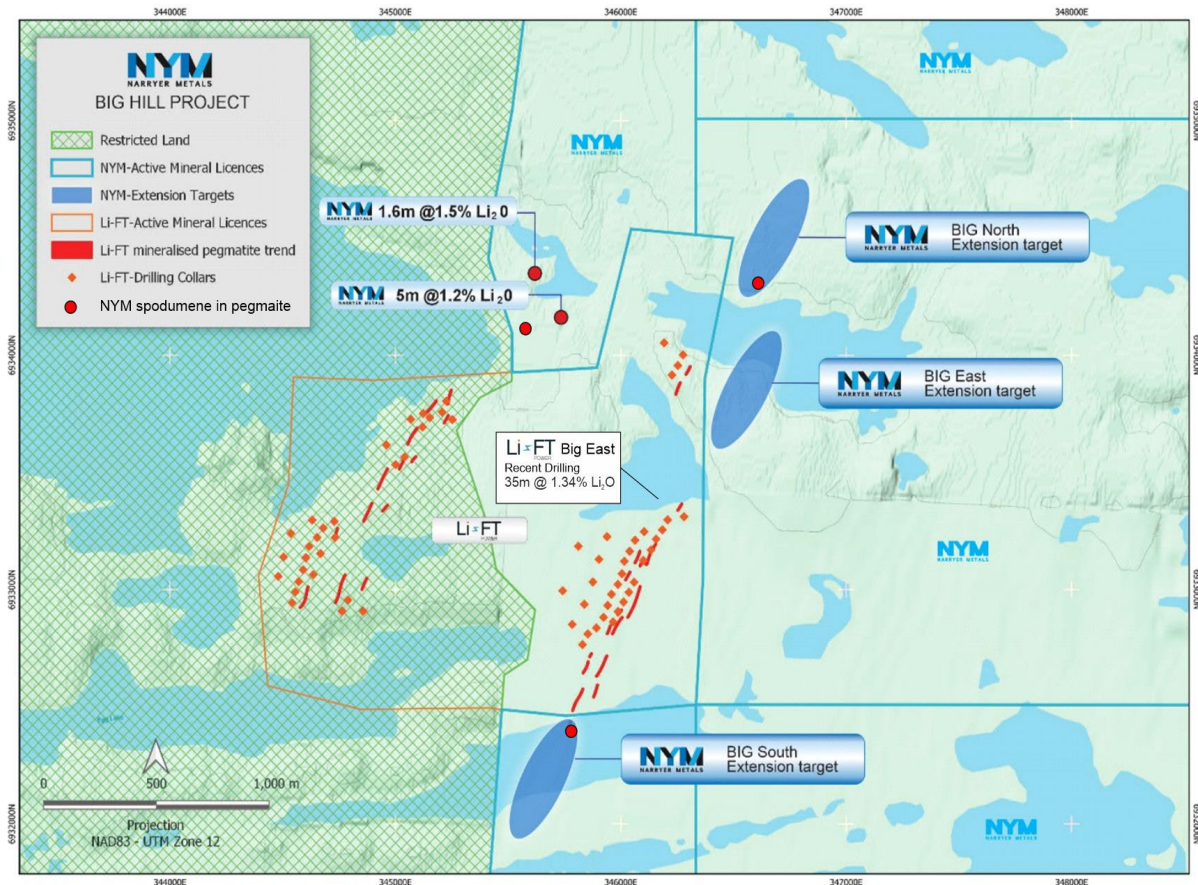


Figure 1: The Big Hill Project’s mineral claims showing results of recent channel sampling and fieldwork, and the adjoining Li-FT Power’s BIG mineral lease. Note: Narryer’s extension target areas have been identified along strike from Li-FT Power’s completed drill collars which show the mineralised pegmatite trending to the mineral lease boundary, including new high-grade result.

Managing Director Dr Gavin England said -

“Narryer Metals has been progressing its Canadian Lithium Projects, with an on-ground team beginning fieldwork at the Sapawe Property in NW Ontario this week. The objective of this program is to identify LCT pegmatites in the field for sampling.

We will then switch focus in mid to late May to the Zircon Lake Property, which is a true frontier opportunity, with all the geological ingredients required for lithium mineralisation, but in an area with no previous exploration.

In addition to our NW Ontario work, the Company has begun the process of drill permitting at Big Hill, Northwest Territories. Big Hill has identified lithium mineralised pegmatites that we plan to drill this year as soon as all the approvals are received. This follows some outstanding results from the recent drilling by Li-FT Power (TSX-V: LIFT) which confirms strong mineralisation right to the claim boundary with our Big Hill Project with targets potentiality along strike on the Narryer ground.

We are looking forward to a positive outcome at our General Meeting of Shareholders on the 20 May to complete the acquisition of the Yellowknife Projects.

The Company has also completed work on LIDAR data collected last year over the Big Hill lease area, which has identified potential new pegmatite dykes along a known lithium mineralised trend. The Company will follow up in the field once the season breaks around June.”



Figure 2: Sampling of pegmatite outcrop at Sapawe Li Project, NW Ontario, Canada.

BIG HILL PROJECT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Narryer entered into an agreement to acquire a 70% interest in two lithium-tantalum focused projects (the Big Hill and Fran Projects) in the Yellowknife Lithium Province, Northwest Territories (NWT), Canada¹. The project is only ~30km east of the Yellowknife township and has good access from a major road (Figure 3).

The Big Hill Project (62km²) is in an area of active lithium exploration, with Li-FT Power's (TSXV:LIFT) BIG Lithium project sharing a claim boundary and mineralisation along strike (Figure 1). Li FT Power's Yellowknife projects are the most advanced lithium projects in the Northwest Territories. This included recent drilling by Li Ft Power which demonstrates high-grade spodumene mineralisation at BIG East prospect area (e.g. 35m @ 1.34% Li₂O)² less than 100m strike from the Narryer ground. This will be a potential drill target area for Narryer's drilling in 2024.

Lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites have been identified on the Big Hill mineral claims during a 2023 field season, with multiple areas containing spodumene in pegmatite or pegmatoidal granite outcrops (Figure 1). The channel sample assays from this work included grades up to **1.16% Li₂O over 5m**, including **2.57% Li₂O over 1m** at samples site BHDS-023 and grades up to **2.43% Li₂O over 1m** at sample site BHRC-018.¹

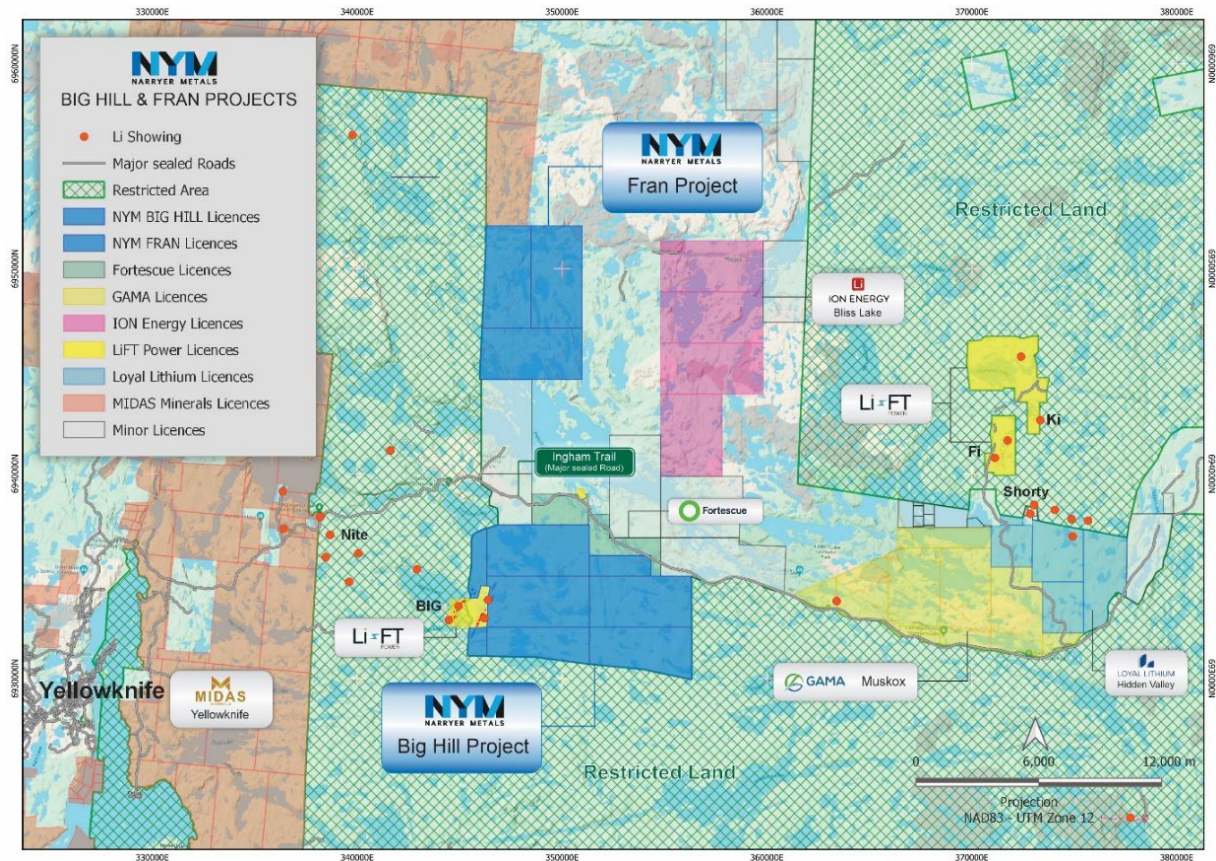


Figure 3: Project Tenure map of Yellowknife area, showing Big Hill and Fran Projects, as well surrounding lithium explorers.

During 2023, a detailed LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) and orthophotography survey was completed over the entire Big Hill claims area (see JORC Table 1 in Appendix for details of survey). LIDAR data can provide a high quality and detailed terrain model, which can see through the vegetation and map the underlying landforms. LIDAR is a useful exploration tool to identify blind pegmatite dykes.

LIDAR processing and interpretation specialists, GeoCloud Analytics, were recently contracted to interpret key geological features to improve geological understanding and map potential pegmatite outcrops and dykes for further assessment. The analysis revealed 124 potential dykes. Of the dykes within the Narryer Leases, two dominant trends were observed – the primary ~030° trend and the secondary trend towards 100°. The ~030° trend is observed in the Li-Ft Power BIG Lithium project mineralisation pegmatites trend, with potential pegmatite targets identified along a 5 km strike in the Big Hill claim area (Figure 4). This trend is to be followed up in the field.

Narryer has engaged consultants Aurora Geosciences in Yellowknife to help manage exploration over both the Fran and Big Hill projects. This includes beginning the application for drilling, which is planned for 2024. Aurora will also begin fieldwork in June and are familiar with the project, as they were involved in fieldwork undertaken in 2023. The Company has also planned LIDAR for the Fran Project (Figure 4) in coming months, which will help in mapping out potential pegmatites.

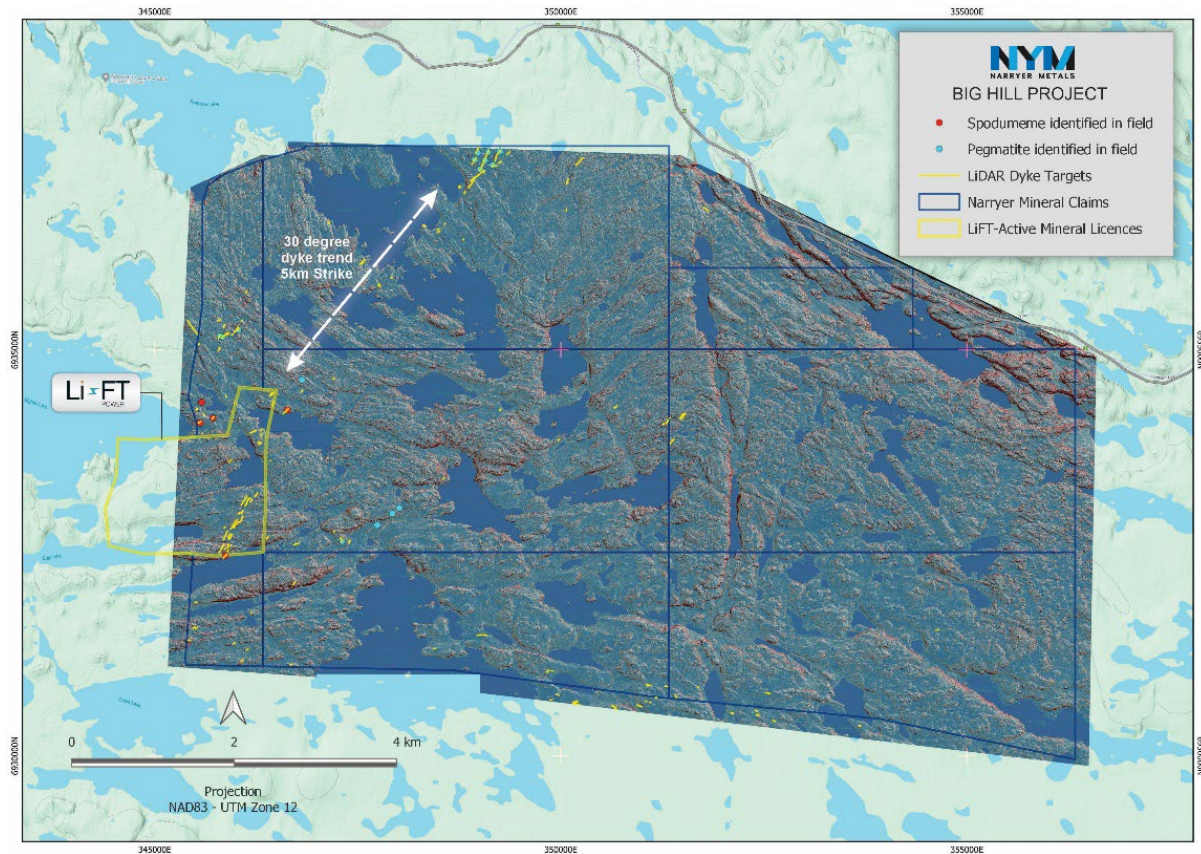


Figure 4: Big Hill Claim, with new interpreted dykes from LIDAR data. Note several dykes extending along a 030° trend, out from the Big deposit.

SAPAWE AND ZIRCON LAKE LI PROJECTS

The Sapawe and Zircon Lake Lithium Projects in NW Ontario (Figure 5) will be the initial field focus for 2024, with Narryer identifying these projects through a project generation process in conjunction with geological consultants, CSA Global (ERM), Perth in late 2023^{3,4}.

The Sapawe Li Project (61km² in area) is situated approximately 150km WNW of Thunder Bay, with the mineral claims proximal to the Trans-Canada Highway, a major rail network and the town of Atikokan. The area surrounding the Sapawe mineral claims has been a focus for gold, base metal and PGE exploration and mining, with Rio Tinto, Solstice Gold, and Agnico Eagle active nearby. There has been no modern exploration for lithium.

The Sapawe mining claim area features metasediments near a two-mica granite intrusive system, with known nearby LCT (Li-Ce-Ta) pegmatites and runs along major tectonic-scale structures. The Quetico Subprovince is a fertile lithium region, containing the Georgia Lake (Rocktech Lithium, TSX-V:RCK) and Jackpot (Imagine Lithium, TSX-V:ILI) Lithium Projects, as well as other spodumene hosted pegmatite discoveries.

There has been recent increase in lithium exploration in the Atikokan region near the Sapawe Project. An area of interest is the recently discovered White Willow Li Project of Usha Resources (TSX-V:USHA) which adjoins the Sapawe project (Figure 6). This has identified LCT pegmatite swarms at its Abiwin, Maple Leaf and Bingo Prospect areas with rock samples up to 0.5% Li₂O and 15% Ta₂O₅⁵. These prospect areas share similar geology to the Sapawe mineral claims. The Abwin Prospect area (see Figure 6)

shows an area of 29 mapped pegmatite dykes identified as highly fractionated⁶ with good potential for continuing into Narryer ground.

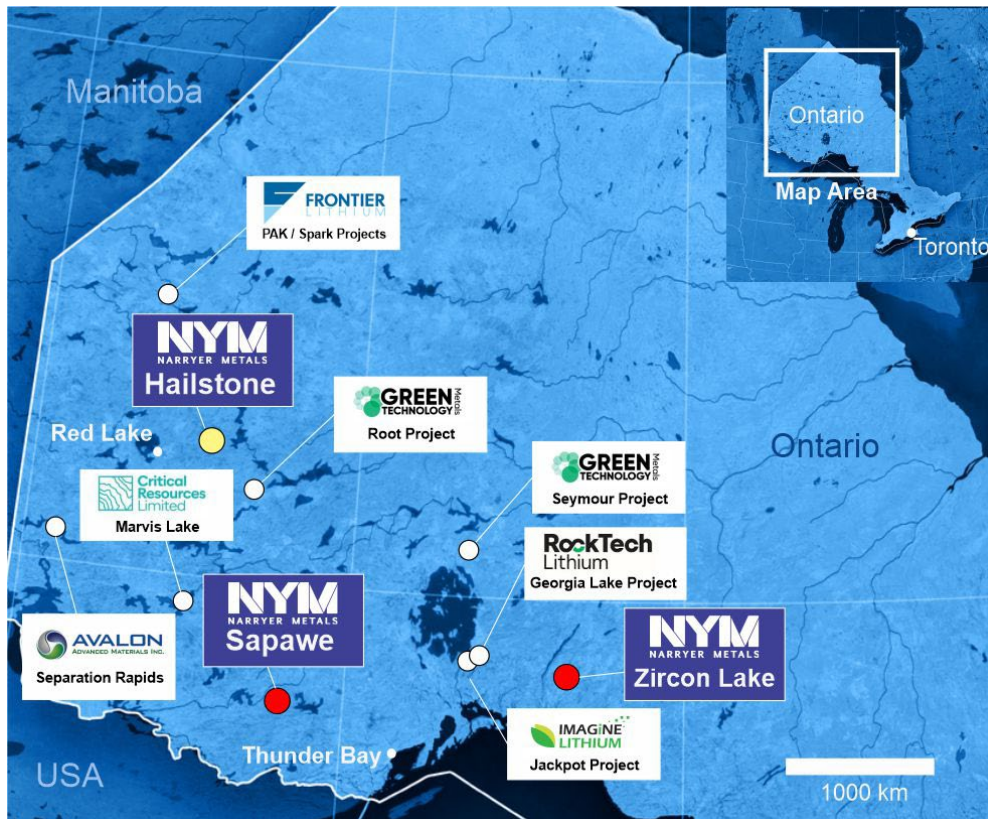


Figure 5: Narryer Metals project locations, with surrounding advanced lithium projects in NW Ontario.

Narryer recently engaged Bayside Geosciences (based in Thunder Bay) to complete a data compilation and develop targets for the area. Bayside identified 11 targets areas for either potential pegmatite Li or magmatic sulphide Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation on the Sapawe Project area. While the focus is lithium, the Atikokan area is also known to be prospective for magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation, which will also be investigated. Bayside Geosciences will begin fieldwork at Sapawe this week.

The Zircon Lake Li Project (90 km² in area) was also identified through a regional lithium targeting exercise of vacant ground (Figures 5 and 7). Key targeting criteria for ground selection was: 1) known lithium province (Quetico Li District); 2) the presence of two mica granite intruding metasediments, with tenure occupying the potential “Goldilocks Zone” (this is the optimum distance from a fertile granite, where potential lithium-hosted pegmatites may occur); 3) evidence of major NE-SE trending crustal structure; 4) and mapped pegmatites nearby.

Zircon Lake is situated ~200km NE of Thunder Bay and is ~70km by road from the town of Terrace Bay on Lake Superior. The area is dominated by forestry land but contains outcrop and has good vehicle access. The geological appraisal by Bayside Geoscience of the Zircon Lake tenure shows that the area is a “true greenfield” opportunity, with very little to no previous exploration history, and the Ontario Geological Survey data is limited to a regional scale. Satellite imagery and radiometric data display several linear features, which may represent pegmatite dykes and will be the priority. Fieldwork for Zircon Lake is planned to follow the Sapawe field work.

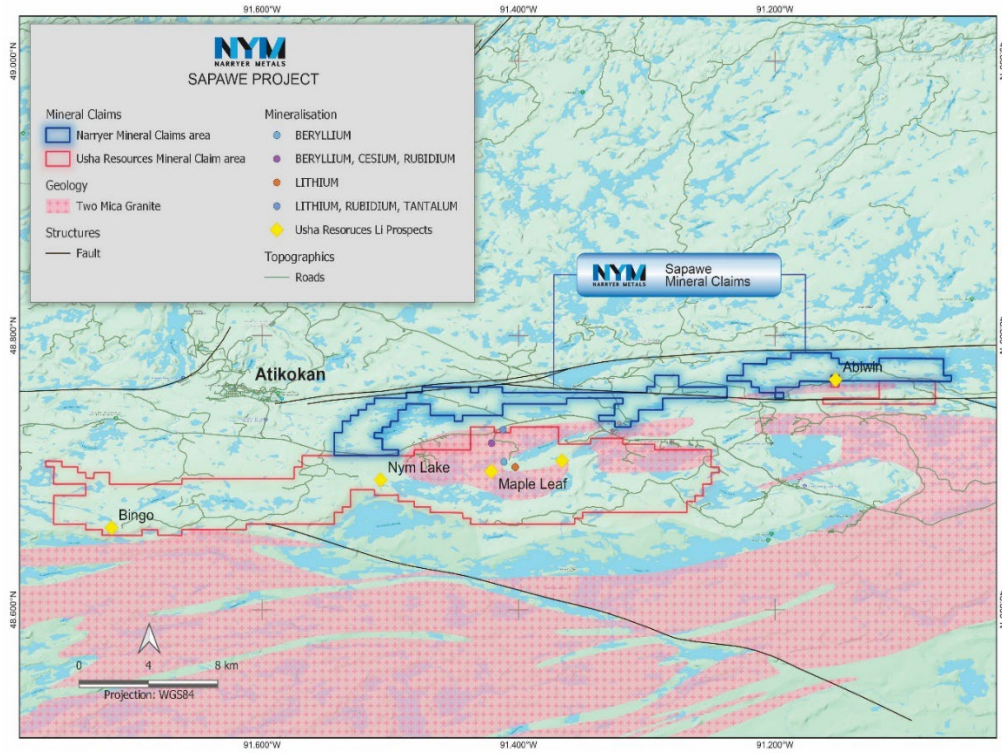


Figure 6: Map showing location of 2 mica granites and registered Li, Cs and Rb mineral occurrences³, in relation to the Sapawe Project target area, NW Ontario. Note the Adjoining Usha Resources Li Prospects

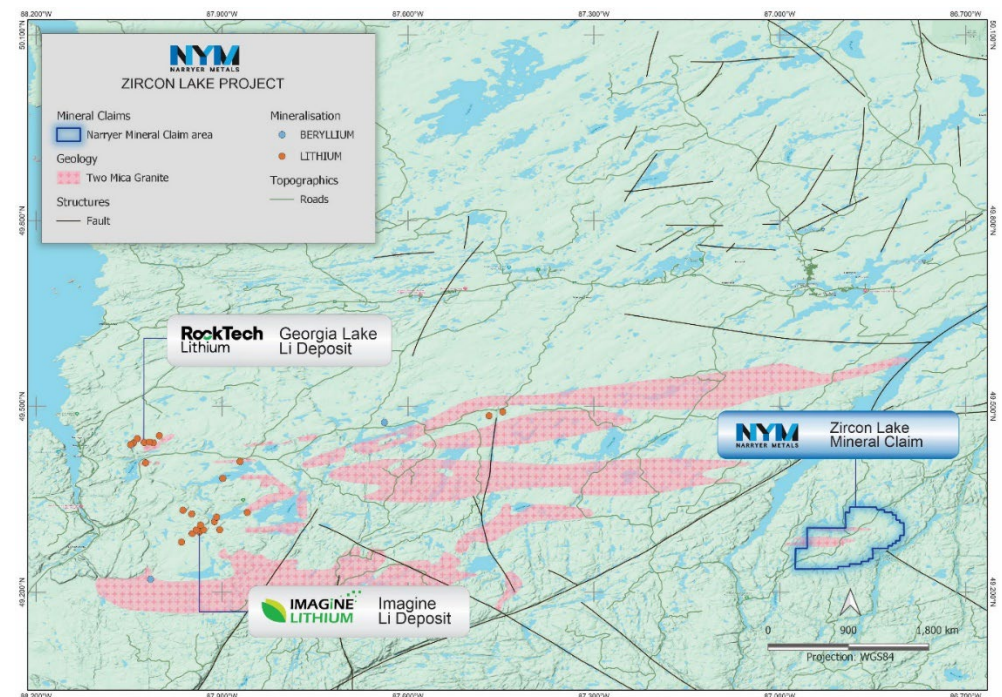


Figure 7: The Quetico Lithium District, showing lithium occurrences and mapped 2 mica granites, with location of Zircon Lake Project.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for the Canadian Projects are extracted from the ASX Announcements listed below which are available on the Company website www.narryer.com.au and the ASX website (ASX code: NYM):

Date	Announcement Title
12 March 2024	Strategic Lithium Project Acquisition and Capital Raise
14 February 2024	Further details on Canadian Lithium Project Update

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirm that form and context in which the Competent Person's finding are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results was compiled by Dr Gavin England, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geosciences, Managing Director, and shareholder of the Company. Dr England has sufficient experience which 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'. Dr England consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the original reports, and that the forma and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original report

Footnotes

¹ Narryer Metals Limited ASX announcement 12 March 2024

² Li-FT Power TSX-V announcement 30 April 2024

³ Narryer Metals Limited ASX announcement 21 November 2023

⁴ Narryer Metals Limited ASX announcement 13 and 14 February 2024

⁵ Usha Resources TSX-V announcement 17 April 2024

⁶ Usha Resources TSX-V announcement 1 April 2024

Authorised for release by the Narryer Metals Limited Board.

About Narryer Metals: Narryer Metals Limited (Narryer or Company) (ASX:NYM) is a critical minerals exploration company with critical minerals projects in both Australia and Canada. Five wholly owned projects (Narryer, Rocky Gully, Ceduna and Sturt JV Projects) in strategic geological domains in Western and South Australia, exploring for Ni-Cu-PGE and REE. Narryer Metals also has lithium prospective assets in Northwest Territories, Quebec and Ontario, Canada.

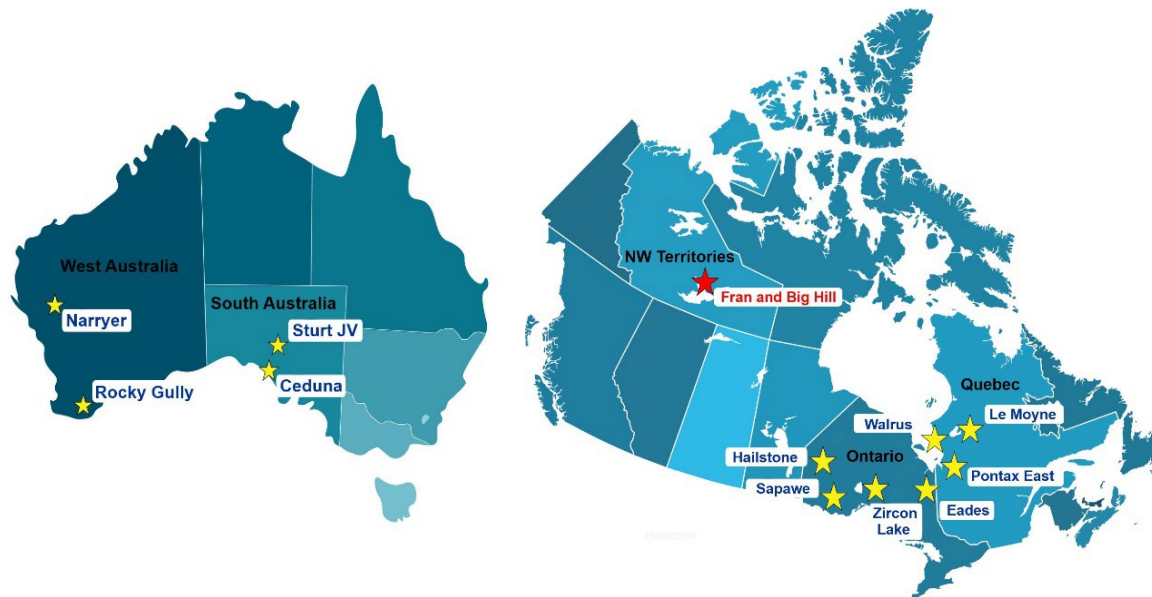


Figure 7: Location of Narryer Metals Limited’s critical minerals projects in Australia and Canada

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Appendix 1B

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Northwest Territories Surface Sampling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The LIDAR and colour orthophotography were collected in 2023 by the previous project owners and covering the Big Hill Project mineral claims in Northwest Territories, Canada. This data was later processed and had preliminary interpretation by GeoCloud Analytics (Victoria, Australia).</p> <p>A summary is as follows -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LiDAR data was acquired using Pioneer Exploration Consultants’ RIEGL VUX-240 LiDAR sensor mounted on a helicopter, flying at 100 knots. • LiDAR data was collected across 71km² area near Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Canada. • LiDAR processed and delivered to ASPRS Positional Accuracy and Canadian Quality Level 1 (CQGL1) standards. • Ground-classified and calibrated point cloud in ASPRS LAS Ver. 1.4 format. • Survey flown with a swath width of 608m; sensor F.O.V of 75 degrees; swath overlap 50%; 17ppm (points per meter) emitted pulse density scanning at 600Khz • LiDAR data was As: version 1.4 LAZ point clouds; 50cm resolution bare earth Digital Terrain Model (DTM); 50cm resolution Digital Surface Model (DSM), The flying height for aerial data acquisition was approximately 396m above ground. • Project datum is EPSG:2956 - NAD83(CSRS) / UTM zone 12N horizontal datum, CGDV2013a vertical datum, both in meters (m). • A 10cm resolution colour orthophoto of the project was delivered, acquired with a Sony A7R IV digital camera equipped with a SONY 21mm Lens.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
	<p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	50cm resolution bare earth Digital Terrain Model (DTM); 50cm resolution Digital Surface Model (DSM), A 10cm resolution colour orthophoto of the project was delivered, acquired with a Sony A7R IV digital camera equipped with a SONY 21mm Lens.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Project datum is EPSG:2956 - NAD83(CSRS) / UTM zone 12N horizontal datum, CGDV2013a vertical datum, both in meters (m).
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	See above.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	50cm resolution bare earth Digital Terrain Model (DTM); 50cm resolution Digital Surface Model (DSM), A 10cm resolution colour orthophoto of the project was delivered. Survey flown with a swath width of 608m
	<i>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.</i>	Data not used for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation and classifications
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
Orientation of data in relation to	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	LiDAR data is confidential, and only accessed by Narryer-related parties, Aurora Geosciences and GeoCloud Analytics Ltd.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Data was reviewed by GeoCloud Analytics Ltd.

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	<i>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.</i>	Narryer Metals Northwest Territories property consists of two areas (Fran and Big Hill) with 11 multi-cell mineral claims covering a total area of ~98 km ² , located near Yellowknife. The mineral claims are in the name of Highway Lithium, which holds its interest in the Mineral Claims via a mineral claims nominee agreement entered into with Aurora Geosciences Ltd (Aurora), pursuant to which Aurora agreed to receive registered title to the Mineral Claims on trust and on behalf of Highway Lithium and acknowledged and agreed that Highway Lithium will maintain 100% beneficial ownership over the Mineral Claims for so long as Aurora holds registered title for the Mineral The proposed new ownership (i.e. 70% to NYM) and acquisition of the project is reported in the NYM ASX announcement on 12 March 2024.
	<i>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.</i>	The tenement is in good standing with the Government of Northwest Territories and the Company is unaware of any impediments to the licences.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	At the Big Hill mineral claim, there has been historic exploration work (General Lithium Corporation, 1955; Canadian Superior Exploration, 1975 to 1979) focusing on lithium in pegmatites around the BIG lithium project of Li FT Power (adjoining tenure), which included trench sampling and drilling. The work has only had limited extent into the Big Hill tenure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The exploration focus of the mineral claims near Yellowknife is for LCT (Lithium – Caesium -Tantalum) pegmatite mineralisation.</p> <p>The pegmatite dyke field is situated in the southern part of the Archean Slave Craton and are hosted in metamorphosed turbiditic sediments of the Burwash Formation. Several granitoid bodies intrude the Burwash including the predominately S-type granites of the Prosperous Lake plutonic suite, which is considered a fertile 2 mica granite.</p> <p>The Southwest corner of the Slave Craton has ~ 50 recordings of lithium hosted in LCT pegmatites and is disseminated in mature. Spodumene is common constituent of many of the LCT pegmatite dykes, with accessory minerals of caesium, tantalum and beryllium are also present, with gangue minerals including feldspar, muscovite +/- biotite and quartz.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. <p><i>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.</i></p>	Refer to Figures in text
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Not applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	No drilling took place and therefore does not apply
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	No drilling took place and therefore does not apply
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	Preliminary results highlighted herein are being used to guide exploration.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable at this stage as reporting is preliminary in nature.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Further exploration work is currently under consideration, including field mapping and sampling (including more channel sampling of selected pegmatites), with a plan for a future diamond drilling program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	