# ASX RELEASE

**19 JUNE 2024**

## WEST ARUNTA PROJECT
# INITIAL METALLURGICAL TESTWORK RESULTS

## Highlights

- **Excellent flotation results demonstrate a high-grade niobium concentrate with low impurities and industry comparable recovery rates can be produced from Luni oxide mineralisation using a conventional two stage flotation regime**
- **Initial flotation testwork was completed on sample material from a drillhole located in the northeast of Luni**
- **Open cycle float tests achieved a high-grade concentrate with excellent recovery:**
  - **Open cycle concentrate (2nd cleaner) 51% $Nb_2O_5$ at 62% recovery**
  - **Open cycle concentrate (4th cleaner) 61% $Nb_2O_5$ at 52% recovery**
- **Subsequent locked cycle testing confirmed the flotation regime performance:**
  - **Locked cycle concentrate (5th cleaner) 58% $Nb_2O_5$ at 53% recovery**
- **Ongoing testwork is aiming to optimise the beneficiation stage including testing other process steps used at existing niobium operations, before moving to variability testing across Luni**

WA1 Resources Ltd (ASX: WA1) (**WA1** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce results from the initial metallurgical testwork program undertaken on niobium mineralisation from Luni at the 100% owned West Arunta Project in Western Australia.

**WA1's Managing Director, Paul Savich, commented:**

*"Our first beneficiation testwork program has produced high-grade niobium concentrates with low impurities and at industry-comparable recovery rates through a practical two stage flotation regime. We consider this an excellent outcome towards unlocking the significant inherent strategic value of Luni.*

*"Flotation of niobium minerals is widely recognised as the key challenge to developing a conventional process flowsheet for a niobium deposit. This is because flotation typically provides most of the upgrade from ore to concentrate and incurs a majority of the recovery losses.*

*"Our testwork is currently optimising this regime, with clear potential for improvement through the comminution, classification and flotation steps. Other beneficiation techniques such as gravity and magnetic separation are also being assessed.*

*"For the remainder of this year, one of our key drilling and testwork objectives is to demonstrate a sufficient quantity of ore can be floated from the Luni deposit to support detailed mine planning and economic evaluation."*

## Niobium Industry Metallurgy Overview Integrated with Luni's Results

Niobium production at existing operations currently involves the beneficiation and further intermediate processing of ore to produce a concentrate grading between ~50-60% $Nb_2O_5$[1]. This concentrate is then converted into a saleable end-product, typically ferroniobium (FeNb, 65% Nb), via pyrometallurgical processes.

The initial beneficiation phase comprises crushing, grinding and desliming before a combination of physical (i.e. magnetic and gravity separation) and flotation (up to four stages) steps to achieve a lower-grade concentrate. **The results from Luni reported herein relate to this initial beneficiation phase. Testwork used unoptimised two stage flotation and achieved or exceeded the concentration conventionally required to produce commercial end-products.**

This initial concentrate then typically undergoes an intermediate hydrometallurgical step (one to two stages of leaching), or pyrometallurgical step (electric arc furnace), to remove any remaining impurities and achieve a clean, high-grade concentrate to take forward into conversion. The combined recovery for the intermediate and conversion steps is typically in excess of 95% of the concentrate. **Testwork for this intermediate step along with conversion to ferroniobium has not yet been undertaken on concentrates produced from Luni and is planned in future testwork programs.**

Overall niobium recoveries at existing operations which incorporate all these metallurgical steps vary between 30-70%[2] and are generally regarded as secondary to the optimisation of a commercially viable, beneficiation regime. Figure 1 below utilises publicly available information to present simplified niobium process flowsheets from the three existing operations, with Luni's unoptimised initial flotation results integrated.

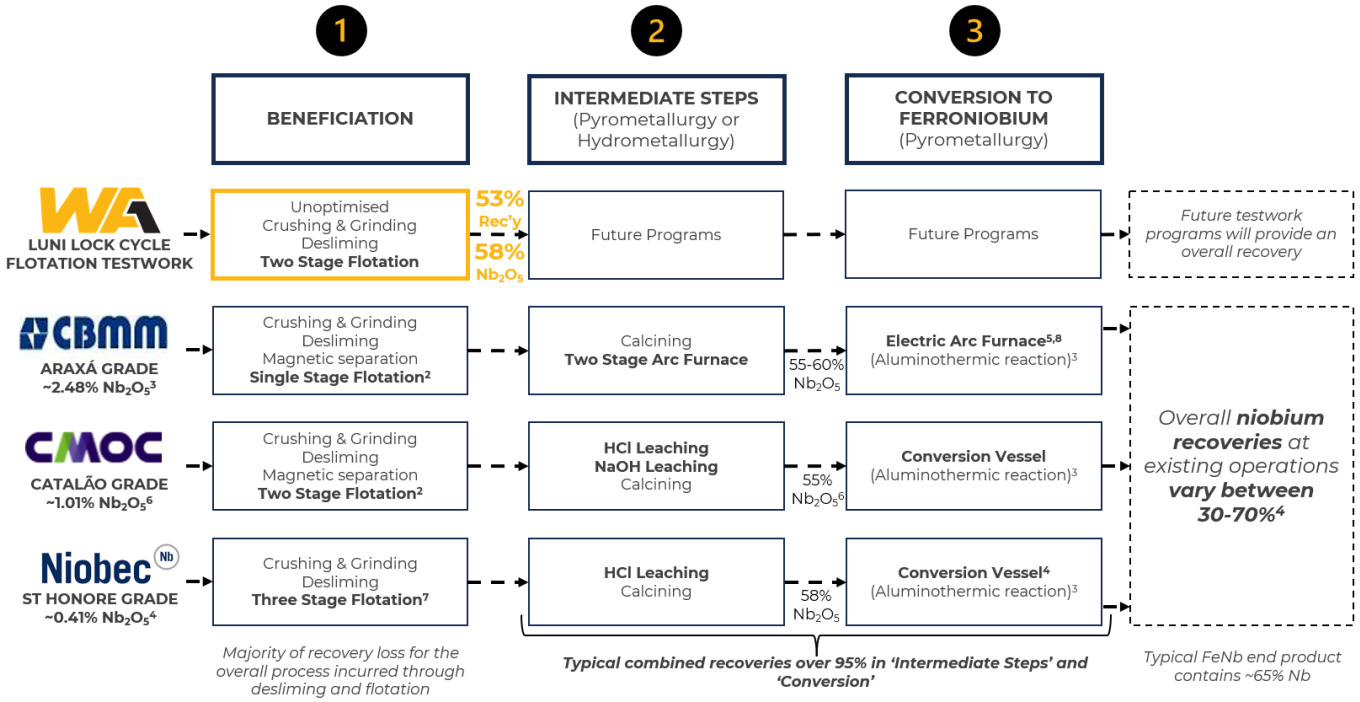


**Figure 1: Simplified adapted process flowsheets for the three existing niobium operations with initial unoptimised results from Luni integrated**

*Notes: See Table 3 for full details of source documents for the above information*

Note *1. Gibson. C.E., Kelebek. S, and Aghamirian.M: 'Niobium Oxide Mineral Flotation: A Review of Relevant Literature and the Current State of Industrial Operations' International Journal of Mineral Processing (2015)*
*2. IAMGOLD Corporation, NI 43-101 Technical Report, Update on Niobec Expansion, December 2013*

## Metallurgical Discussion - Luni Carbonatite

The Company has completed an initial phase of beneficiation testwork which was undertaken at SGS Canada Inc. located in Lakefield, Ontario (**SGS**). The primary objective was to make a first-pass assessment of beneficiating the Luni oxide mineralisation to a niobium concentrate using flotation.

Within a conventional niobium flowsheet (i.e. used at the three existing operations), flotation is considered the key technical challenge to enable the commercial upgrade of ore to a concentrate. This concentrate must then be suitable for refining through intermediate processing steps to create a high-grade concentrate that can then be converted to a ferroniobium end-product.

### Sample Selection

The diamond drill core chosen for this testwork was from a single hole located in the northeast of Luni (LUDD23-030) (Figure 2 and Table 2). The Company has progressively completed a number of duplicate drillholes to provide sufficient sample feed for this phase of metallurgical testwork.

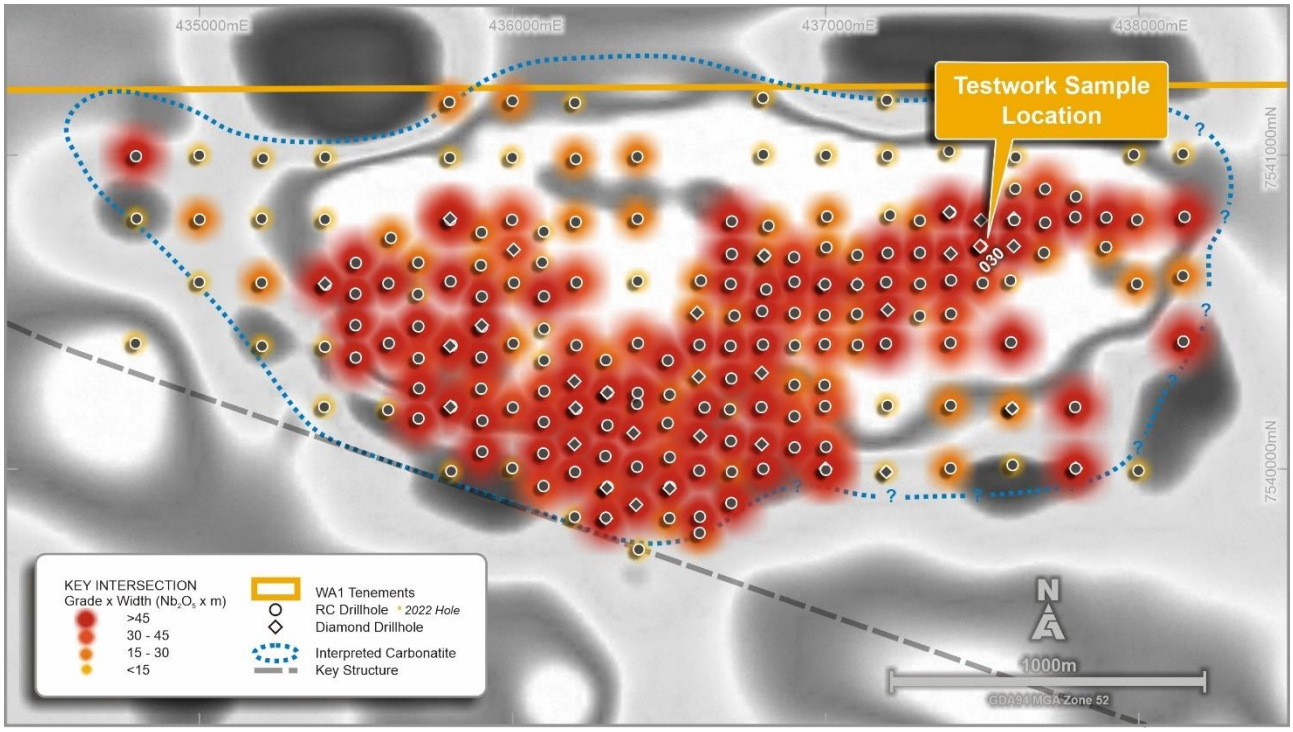


**Figure 2: Location of drillhole LUDD23-030 used in metallurgical testwork**

The sample location was selected as it is in an area where early resource drilling identified shallow, high-grade niobium mineralisation over broad intercepts which may potentially represent an ideal area for a start-up mining scenario.

The mineralised zone from LUDD23-030 commenced at approximately 42m vertical depth and the oxide horizon was combined to form approximately 130kg of bulk composite feedstock for testwork.

The LUDD23-030 drill core composite sample had a head grade of 4.15% $Nb_2O_5$. This high-grade niobium sample may be associated with increased oxidation/weathering, and it has been

observed at other deposits that increased weathering can often adversely affect flotation recoveries (i.e. higher grades do not always correlate with high metallurgical recoveries).

A single sample point was used to provide homogenous sample material for distribution to a number of specialised laboratories, both in Perth and overseas. This approach allows for direct comparison of results generated (minimising any potential bias that may be introduced by sample variability) along with faster identification of flowsheet options by conducting independent parallel work streams. Additionally, this sample contains meaningful proportions of both key niobium minerals identified at Luni, being pyrochlore and columbite, enabling the assessment of both minerals' response to flotation.

**Testwork Program**

The results presented herein were generated from testwork undertaken by SGS who are widely recognised as a well-credentialed laboratory with extensive experience in niobium processing and flowsheet development.

The sample was ground to a target of 100% passing 150µm followed by a desliming step to remove ultra-fine particles ahead of flotation. Flotation was then carried out using a two-stage approach with an initial phosphate mineral pre-float, followed by direct niobium mineral flotation under an array of test conditions (Figure 3).

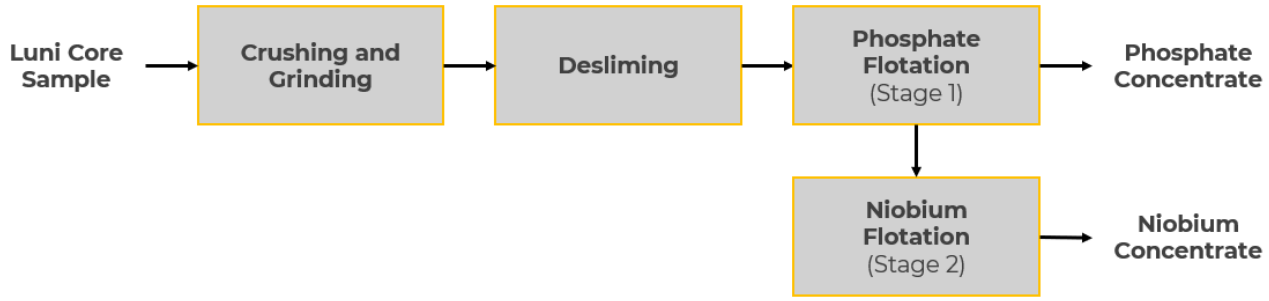


**Figure 3: Simplified testwork flowsheet**

The primary objective of the flotation testwork was to demonstrate that the niobium mineralisation (both pyrochlore and columbite) is amenable to concentration via flotation. This objective was achieved sooner than expected, so the testwork objective advanced to the production of a high-grade concentrate that may be suitable for intermediate processing and conversion into a ferroniobium end-product.

A total of 20 tests have been completed to date by SGS, assessing a range of different conditions. Initial tests focussed on reducing niobium losses in the pre-float stage. Later tests focused on targeting the niobium minerals through rougher and cleaner flotation steps to achieve a high-grade concentrate.

**Testwork Results**

The initial results reported from the SGS testwork program are presented in Table 1. **The results demonstrate the ability to produce a high-grade niobium concentrate with low impurities and at industry comparative recovery rates. These tests utilised conventional process steps adopted at existing niobium operations under practical flotation conditions.**

Excellent open cycle test results from the initial testing phase included 51.1% $Nb_2O_5$ at 62.1% recovery after two cleaning steps, and 61.0% $Nb_2O_5$ at 52.0% recovery after four cleaning steps.

Following success in the initial open cycle tests, SGS undertook a locked cycle test to confirm stability of the selected regime whereby internal streams are recirculated to better emulate potential full-scale plant performance.

Approximately 40kg of ore was processed through the crushing and grinding, deslime and bulk pre-float stages to produce feed for the locked cycle test. The locked cycle consisted of eight cycles in closed circuit to ensure steady state was achieved.

The locked cycle results show a concentrate grade of 57.9% $Nb_2O_5$ is achieved at 53.5% recovery which is comparable in performance to existing operations. This result aligns with the open cycle tests and thereby confirms process stability for the regime when operated in closed circuit. The combined final concentrate (over the steady-state cycles 3-8) was submitted for comprehensive analysis and is shown in Table 1. It demonstrates a high-grade niobium concentrate, low in key deleterious impurities.

**Table 1: Niobium Concentrate Assays from key open cycle and locked cycle tests**

| | $Nb_2O_5$ | Ta | $SiO_2$ | CaO | $Al_2O_3$ | $P_2O_5$ | $Fe_2O_3$ | $TiO_2$ | U | Th | Pb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (ppm) | (ppm) | (%) |
| Sample Feed | 4.15 | 0.1* | 22.6 | 30.8 | 3.56 | 24.9 | 6.29 | 0.25 | 87^ | 84^ | <0.01 |
| Open Cycle Concentrate (2nd Cleaner) | 51.15 | - | 3.4 | 5.90 | 1.92 | 4.58 | 16.77 | 1.73 | - | - | - |
| Open Cycle Concentrate (4th Cleaner) | 61.0 | <0.1 | 1.23 | 3.63 | 1.04 | 2.05 | 13.3 | 1.78 | 174 | 335 | 0.03 |
| **Lock Cycle Concentrate** (5th Cleaner) | **57.90** | **<0.1** | **1.90** | **6.83** | **1.02** | **4.51** | **11.7** | **1.76** | **161** | **326** | **0.06** |

**Assay reported at ALS by different methodology*
*^Back-calculated head from testwork mass balance*

Grade-Recovery data for the selected open and locked cycle tests are presented in Figure 4.

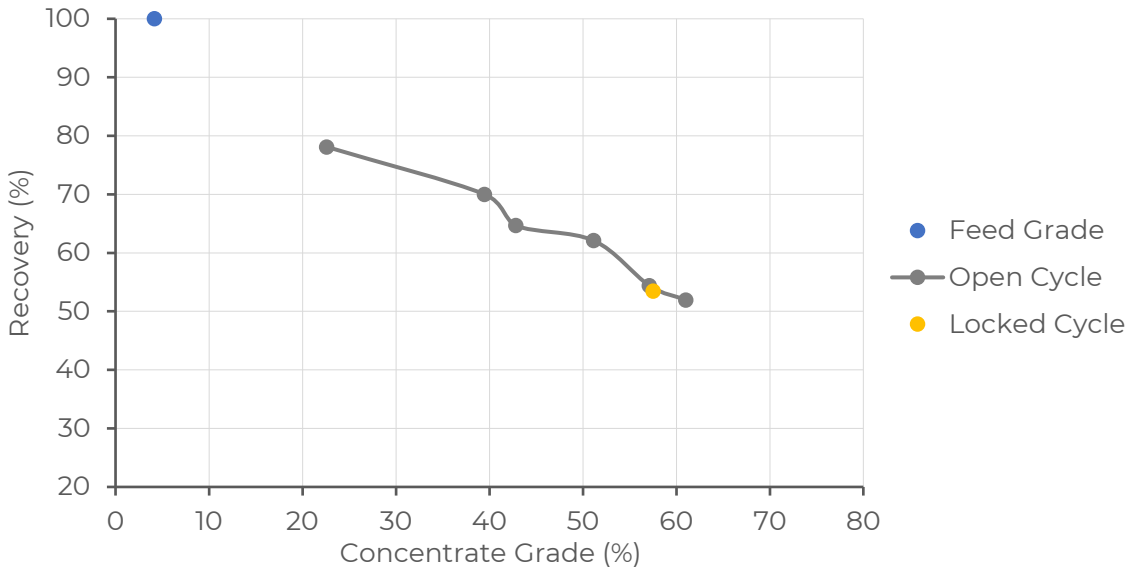


**Figure 4: Grade-Recovery chart of the key open cycle (whole curve for niobium flotation stage) and locked cycle (concentrate only) tests**

Mineralogical analysis of the tests demonstrated that both dominant niobium minerals present in Luni's mineralisation, being pyrochlore and columbite, are being collected by flotation.

Figure 5 is a photograph taken at SGS during the locked cycle flotation testing. Figure 6 is a microscope photograph of the final open cycle concentrate whereby dark-coloured niobium minerals are prevalent.

**Figure 5: Niobium flotation during locked cycle**

**Figure 6: Microscopy of final open cycle concentrate**

The tested flowsheet has the additional benefit of producing a potentially commercial phosphate by-product. The locked cycle test resulted in a concentrate grading 37.6% $P_2O_5$ with a recovery of 65.2%. The flowsheet used in the testwork is similar to that utilised at the Catalão niobium and phosphate mine in Brazil, which is owned by a subsidiary of CMOC Group Limited.

**WA1's Niobium Processing Advisor, Clovis Sousa, commented:**

*"This initial testwork has demonstrated the Luni mineralisation is highly responsive to a practical flotation regime, producing high-grade niobium concentrates with low impurities and strong recovery characteristics.*

*"These unoptimised results compare well to existing global operations and provides confidence in our ability to produce high-quality end-products in future testwork programs."*

**Forward Testwork Programs**

Significant potential to optimise the initial beneficiation results reported herein has been identified throughout the testwork program. This will be further investigated in the following areas:

- Comminution;
- Classification (including desliming);
- Flotation stages, cell types, reagents and conditions;

- Use of other beneficiation techniques (i.e. magnetic and gravity separation); and
- Techno-economic trade-off assessment between concentrate grades and recovery rates (i.e. accepting lower concentrate grades at higher recoveries or vice versa to maximise the economic outcome).

The outcomes of these programs and other future testwork programs will be reviewed and assessed to determine potential flowsheet options and optimisations.

The Company has ongoing parallel testwork programs at other laboratories in Perth and overseas. The outcomes from these programs will assist with considering and developing alternative beneficiation options along with which process steps should be taken forward into future testwork programs for subsequent optimisation, variability testing, and detailed flowsheet development.

Drilling is ongoing at Luni to collect additional samples for further metallurgical testwork programs. Following investigation of the areas outlined above, the Company will progress to assessing metallurgical variability across the Luni deposit, with a focus on flowsheet development to support initial mine planning and economic evaluation.

**ENDS**

This Announcement has been authorised for market release by the Board of WA1 Resources Ltd.

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**Competent Person Statement**
The information in this announcement that relates to metallurgical testwork results is based on information compiled by Mr. Roy Gordon who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr. Gordon is a full-time employee of WA1 Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the information and activities under consideration to qualify as competent to compile and report such information. Mr. Gordon consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

## About WA1

WA1 Resources Ltd is based in Perth, Western Australia and was admitted to the official list of the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) in February 2022. WA1's shares are traded under the code WA1.

WA1's objective is to discover and develop Tier 1 deposits in Western Australia's underexplored regions and create value for all stakeholders. We believe we can have a positive impact on the remote communities within the lands on which we operate. We will execute our exploration using a proven leadership team which has a successful track record of exploring in WA's most remote regions.

## Forward-Looking Statements


This ASX Release may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may be based on forward-looking information that are subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those presented here. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors, see the Company's Prospectus and Annual Reports, as well as the Company's other ASX Releases. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this ASX Release, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

**Table 2: Collar location of drillhole (metallurgical sample)**

| Hole ID | Drill Type | Easting | Northing | RL | Dip | Azimuth | Depth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (m) | (Degrees) | (Degrees) | (m) |
| LUDD23030 | DD | 437496 | 7540710 | 382 | -60 | 180 | 126.2 |

**Table 3: Sources for the internally generated schematic in Figure 1 above**

| Note | Source |
|---|---|
| 1 | Henrique. P: 'Production of niobium: Overview of processes from the mine to products' Journal of Mining and Metallurgy. (2022) |
| 2 | Gibson, C.E: 'Niobium Oxide Mineral Flotation: A Review of Relevant Literature and the Current State of Industrial Operations' International Journal of Mineral Processing. (2015) |
| 3 | Shikik. A: 'A review on extractive metallurgy of tantalum and niobium' Journal of Metallurgy. (2020) |
| 4 | IAMGOLD Corporation, NI 43-101 Technical Report, Update on Niobec Expansion. (2013) |
| 5 | CBMM Infographic, viewed at <https://cbmm.com/assets/infographic/en/index.html> on 13/2/2024 |
| 6 | China Molybdenum Co., Ltd. 'Major Transaction Acquisition of Angle America PLC's Niobium and Phosphates Businesses'. (2016) |
| 7 | One of Niobec flotation steps is completed after HCl leaching |
| 8 | Does not include niobium pentoxide production steps, outputs or recoveries |

**Table 4: Grade of key niobium producers**

| | Deposit Size | $Nb_2O_5$ | Contained $Nb_2O_5$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **CBMM (Araxa)** | **(Mt)** | **(%)** | **(kt)** |
| Measured | Unknown* | Unknown* | Unknown* |
| Indicated | Unknown* | Unknown* | Unknown* |
| Inferred | Unknown* | Unknown* | Unknown* |
| **Total** | **462** | **2.48%** | **11,458** |
| *Source: US Geological Survey published 2017 available at <https://pubs.usgs.gov/pp/1802/m/pp1802m.pdf>* | | | |
| **Measured, Indicated and Inferred resource not publicly available to due CBMM private ownership* | | | |
| **Magris Resources (Niobec)** | **(Mt)** | **(%)** | **(kt)** |
| Measured | 286 | 0.44% | 1,252 |
| Indicated | 344 | 0.40% | 1,379 |
| Inferred | 68 | 0.37% | 252 |
| **Total** | **698** | **0.41%** | **2,883** |
| *Source: IAMGOLD NI 43-101 Report available at <https://www.miningdataonline.com/reports/Niobec_12102013_TR.pdf>* | | | |
| *Resource as at 31 December 2012 (NI 43-101 Compliant)* | | | |
| **CMOC (Catalao II)** | **(Mt)** | **(%)** | **(kt)** |
| **Oxide** | | | |
| Measured | 0.3 | 0.86% | 2 |
| Indicated | 0.1 | 0.74% | 1 |
| Inferred | 1.3 | 0.83% | 11 |
| **Total** | **1.7** | **0.83%** | **14** |
| **Fresh Rock (Open Pit)** | | | |
| Measured | 0 | 0.00% | 0 |
| Indicated | 27 | 0.95% | 258 |
| Inferred | 13 | 1.06% | 138 |
| **Total** | **40** | **0.99%** | **396** |
| **Fresh Rock (Underground)** | | | |
| Measured | 0.0 | 0.00% | 0 |
| Indicated | 0.2 | 0.89% | 2 |
| Inferred | 6.3 | 1.24% | 78 |
| **Total** | **6.5** | **1.23%** | **80** |
| **Total (All)** | **48.4** | **1.01%** | **490** |
| *Source: China Molybdenum Co. Ltd: Major Transaction Acquisition of Anglo American PLC's Niobium and Phosphate Businesses available at <https://www1.hkexnews.hk/listedco/listconews/sehk/2016/0908/ltn20160908840.pdf>* | | | |
| *Resource as at 30 June 2016 (JORC 2012 Compliant)* | | | |

# JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

| CRITERIA | COMMENTARY |
|---|---|
| ***Sampling techniques*** | ▪ Geological information and metallurgical testwork samples referred to in this ASX Announcement were derived from diamond drilling programs.<br>▪ Core samples were collected with a diamond drill rig and were mainly PQ core diameter.<br>▪ The core was logged and photographed onsite and then transported to Bureau Veritas in Perth for cutting and sampling. Whole core was sampled for metallurgical testwork in its entirety to preserve sample integrity and maximise sample mass.<br>▪ At Bureau Veritas, the core was selected and composited based on assays from RC twin samples, pXRF analysis of intervals and geological logging to identify the mineralised zones and domains. The mineralised core was composited in its entirety within the selected domains. |
| ***Drilling techniques*** | ▪ Diamond holes were drilled with PQ3 (83mm) rods. PQ core was triple tubed to enable increased core recovery. |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | ▪ The composite for the metallurgical testwork program reported covered an interval from 48 to 75.8m. Over this interval, 6.7m of core loss was reported.<br>▪ Additional laboratory assays were undertaken on the samples submitted for the testwork and showed good alignments to the drill assays. |
| ***Logging*** | ▪ All samples used for the metallurgical testwork were geologically logged to a detail level that supported the metallurgical studies.<br>▪ The samples were logged qualitatively and quantitatively in nature for geology, alteration, and mineralisation by the Company's geological personnel. Drill logs were recorded digitally and have been verified.<br>▪ Detailed logging of the diamond core was completed onsite. |
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | ▪ At Bureau Veritas, the entire core composite was stage crushed to P100 3.35mm, blended and homogenised and subsequently split into charges for various testwork programs. Approximately 130kg was dispatched to SGS Lakefield for this testwork program.<br>▪ Stage crushing was undertaken to minimise fines generation that may affect metallurgical testwork, whilst reducing top size which enabled representative sub-sampling to occur. |
| ***Quality of assay data and laboratory tests*** | ▪ Unless otherwise noted, all assays reported are those conducted by SGS Lakefield, using a combination of Whole Rock Analysis (WRA) by fused-bead XRF, Leco and ICP-MS.<br>▪ Standard laboratory QAQC was undertaken and monitored by the laboratory and mass balances for each test reported by SGS were reconciled against the feed grade. This is subsequently reviewed by WA1 upon receipt of results. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | ▪ Mineralised intersections have been verified against the downhole geology and pXRF analysis.<br>▪ Logging and sampling data was recorded digitally in the field.<br>▪ Duplicate head assays from ALS Metallurgy shows good agreeance |

| CRITERIA | COMMENTARY |
|---|---|
| | with the results from SGS. |
| ***Location of data points*** | ▪ Drillhole collars were initially surveyed and recorded using a handheld GPS. Drill collars are then surveyed with DGPS system at appropriate stages of the program.<br>▪ All co-ordinates are provided in the MGA94 UTM Zone 52 co-ordinate system with an estimated horizontal accuracy of ±0.008m and an estimated vertical accuracy of ±0.015m for the DGPS system.<br>▪ Azimuth and dip of the drillholes is recorded after completion of the hole using a gyro. A reading is taken every 30m with an assumed accuracy of ±1 degree azimuth and ±0.3 degree dip. |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | ▪ See drillhole table for hole position and details. |
| ***Orientation of data in relation to geological structure*** | ▪ The orientation of the oxide-enriched mineralisation is interpreted to be sub-horizontal and derived from weathering of primary mineralisation. The orientation of primary mineralisation is poorly constrained due to the limited number of drillholes that have penetrated to depth.<br>▪ See drillhole table for details regarding the orientation of the drillhole.<br>▪ Drillholes were designed based on interpretation from modelled geophysical data and results from drilling to date.<br>▪ Oxide mineralisation is currently interpreted as a sub horizontal oxide unit. |
| ***Sample security*** | ▪ Sample security is not considered a significant risk with WA1 staff present during collection.<br>▪ All geochemical samples were collected and logged by either WA1 staff or the laboratory. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | ▪ The program and data is reviewed on an ongoing basis by senior WA1 personnel. |

**Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results**

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

| CRITERIA | COMMENTARY |
|---|---|
| ***Mineral tenement and land tenure status*** | ▪ All work completed and reported in this ASX Announcement was completed on E80/5173 which is 100% owned by WA1 Resources Ltd.<br>▪ The Company also currently holds two further granted Exploration Licences and nine Exploration Licence Applications within the area of the West Arunta Project. |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | ▪ The West Arunta Project has had limited historic work completed within the Project area, with the broader area having exploration focused on gold, base metals, diamonds and potash.<br>▪ Significant previous explorers of the Project area include Beadell |

| CRITERIA | COMMENTARY |
|---|---|
| | Resources and Meteoric Resources. Only one drill hole (RDD01) had been completed within the tenement area by Meteoric in 2009 (located approximately 17km southwest of the Luni deposit), and more recently additional drilling nearby the Project has been completed by Encounter Resources Ltd.<br>▪ Most of the historic work was focused on the Urmia and Sambhar Prospects with historic exploration (other than RDD01) being limited to geophysical surveys and surface sampling.<br>▪ Historical exploration reports are referenced within the WA1 Resources Ltd Prospectus dated 29 November 2021 which was released by ASX on 4 February 2022.<br>▪ Encounter Resources are actively exploring on neighbouring tenements and have reported intersecting similar geology, including carbonatite rocks. |
| ***Geology*** | ▪ The West Arunta Project is located within the West Arunta Orogen, representing the western-most part of the Arunta Orogen which straddles the Western Australia-Northern Territory border.<br>▪ Outcrop in the area is generally poor, with bedrock largely covered by Tertiary sand dunes and spinifex country of the Gibson Desert. As a result, geological studies in the area have been limited, and a broader understanding of the geological setting is interpreted from early mapping as presented on the MacDonald (Wells, 1968) and Webb (Blake, 1977 (First Edition) and Spaggiari et al., 2016 (Second Edition)) 1:250k scale geological map sheets.<br>▪ The West Arunta Orogen is considered to be the portion of the Arunta Orogen commencing at, and west of, the Western Australia-Northern Territory border. It is characterised by the dominant west-north-west trending Central Australian Suture, which defines the boundary between the Aileron Province to the north and the Warumpi Province to the south.<br>▪ The broader Arunta Orogen itself includes both basement and overlying basin sequences, with a complex stratigraphic, structural and metamorphic history extending from the Paleoproterozoic to the Paleozoic (Joly et al., 2013). |
| ***Drill hole Information*** | ▪ Refer to Table 2 for drill hole details. |
| ***Data aggregation methods*** | ▪ Not applicable as drilling results are not being reported in this announcement.<br>▪ No metal equivalents have been reported. |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | ▪ Not applicable as drilling results are not being reported in this announcement. |
| ***Diagrams*** | ▪ Refer to figures provided within this ASX announcement. |
| ***Balanced reporting*** | ▪ All relevant information has been included and provides an appropriate and balanced representation of the results. |
| ***Other substantive exploration data*** | ▪ All meaningful data and information considered material and relevant has been reported. |

| CRITERIA | COMMENTARY |
|---|---|
| ***Further work*** | ▪ Further interpretation of drill data and assay results will be completed over the coming months, including ongoing petrographic and mineralogical analysis.<br>▪ Planning and implementation of further metallurgical and exploration drilling is in progress and analysis of existing drill samples is ongoing.<br>▪ An initial Mineral Resource estimate for the Luni deposit is planned to be completed in the coming weeks. More detailed quantification and examination of the deposit is under way.<br>▪ Further metallurgical studies are in progress and engineering factors are under consideration.<br>▪ Work on the project is ongoing on multiple fronts. |