Spodumene-bearing pegmatites confirmed at Jingellic Project

Highlights

- **Kali Metals Limited (ASX: KM1) (“Kali Metals” or “the Company”) has received rock chip assay results confirming lithium mineralisation from pegmatites located within the Jingellic Project, part of the Company’s Lachlan Fold Belt portfolio of assets in New South Wales (“NSW”)**
- **X-Ray Diffraction (“XRD”) analysis of rock chip samples from the “Giant Pegmatite” prospect confirm Spodumene as the dominant lithium-bearing mineral phase (up to 18 wt% coincident with assay results up to 1.54% Li_2O)**
- **A ~50km^2 LiDAR survey completed over the Sweetwater Creek prospect area has identified previously unknown pegmatite dykes**
- **Rock chip samples from the newly identified “BFG Pegmatite” prospect contain elevated lithium, fractionation trends and pathfinder elements consistent with lithium-caesium-tantalum (“LCT”) pegmatites**
- **Encouraging historical rock chip sample assays reported for tin mine workings located within the Sweetwater Creek Prospect. These results are subject to further investigation and verification by the Company**
- **A detailed grid soil geochemistry sampling program was recently completed across the Sweetwater Creek prospect area**
- **NSW government approvals received to conduct exploration activities within the Woomargama and Mullengandra State Conservation Areas, both host prospective pegmatite dyke occurrences**
- **Results from the first reconnaissance drill program at the Spargoville Project, within the Higginsville Lithium District are being collated and analysed, with an expected announcement in July**

Graeme Sloan, Managing Director commented:

*“These early-stage results highlight the potential for the Jingellic Project area in NSW to host significant lithium bearing mineralisation. Rock chip assays from the pegmatites tested so far show grades up to **1.54% Li_2O** and the LIDAR survey has identified a number of previously unknown outcropping pegmatites that the Company will test over time.*

In addition to the lithium potential, our team has also sampled around historic tin mines in the Sweetwater Creek prospect area, resulting in a number of highly encouraging rock chip sample assays.

A detailed soil geochemistry sampling program across the Sweetwater Creek prospect area has been completed and work is underway to collate and analyse these results.

This is a great start for the Company and only possible due to the diligence of our Lachlan Fold Belt geology team. Kali Metals is looking forward to the results from the next phase of field work.”

Jingellic Lithium Project

LCT-Pegmatite Mineralisation

The Jingellic Project located in the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW, is an 'early mover' play in an emerging LCT pegmatite province consisting of the 100% owned EL9403 and EL9507, plus the LCT and tin-tungsten rights to EL8958 (shaded blue in Figure 1). This tenement package covers approximately a total of 1,220 km^2.

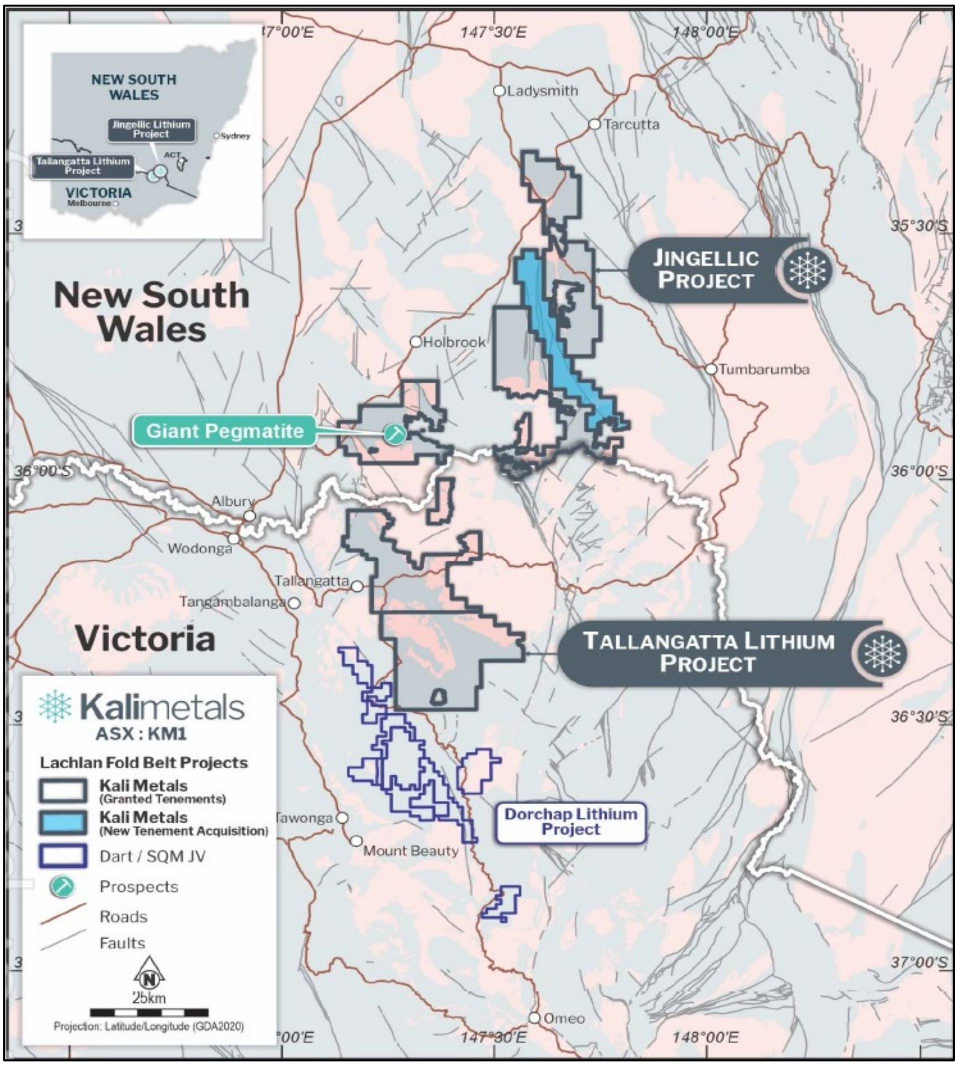

Figure 1. Location map of Kali Metals' Jingellic and Tallangatta Projects

The initial exploration focus of the Company has been on the previously reported, highly prospective Sweetwater Creek area (EL9403) which contains what is colloquially known as the "Giant Pegmatite"[1]. The Company recently collected four rock chip samples across a ~50m strike extent of the Giant Pegmatite with assay results confirming enriched lithium mineralisation ranging from **0.66-1.54% Li_2O** (Figures 1 and 2; Tables 1 and 2). In addition to strong fractionation trends, a correlation is evident between lithium and other pathfinder elements which display elevated caesium, tantalum, tin and beryllium values (Table 2). This confirms that the Giant Pegmatite is of LCT-type, and strongly supports the Company's exploration model for this style of deposit in this emerging region.

[1] Refer KM1 ASX Announcement, 7 March 2024.

XRD analysis of the rock chip samples from the Giant Pegmatite has confirmed that Spodumene is the dominant lithium-bearing mineral phase in two out of the three samples with the other sample containing the lithium-bearing mineral petalite (Table 3).

Table 1. Sweetwater Creek Prospect rock chip samples

Prospect	Sample ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Description
Giant Pegmatite	P794201	524134	6025237	Aplite
Giant Pegmatite	P794202	524140	6025235	Aplite
Giant Pegmatite	P794203	524111	6025251	Aplite
Giant Pegmatite	P794204	524091	6025245	Aplite
BFG Pegmatite	JR0001	520823	6024963	Aplite
BFG Pegmatite	JR0002	520770	6024933	Aplite
BFG Pegmatite	JR0003	520712	6025039	Aplite

Table 2. Sweetwater Creek rock chip assays

Prospect	Sample ID	Li (ppm)	Li_2O %	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	K/Rb*
Giant Pegmatite	P794201	4583	0.99	130	339	1045	50	19
Giant Pegmatite	P794202	7146	1.54	152	256	1648	54	17
Giant Pegmatite	P794203	3057	0.66	139	135	1055	46	22
Giant Pegmatite	P794204	4635	1.0	138	185	569	45	20
BFG Pegmatite	JR0001	140	0.03	2	79	306	37	21
BFG Pegmatite	JR0002	201	0.04	2	105	202	26	23
BFG Pegmatite	JR0003	410	0.09	2	101	156	59	21

* K/Rb ratio calculated from whole rock sample analyses.

Table 3. Giant Pegmatite rock chip XRD analyses (major mineralogy wt %)

Sample ID	Mica	Petalite	Potassium Feldspar	Sodium Feldspar	Quartz	Spodumene
P794201	12		10	28	27	12
P794202	11		7	23	30	18
P794204	14	14	8	26	23	2

Airborne LiDAR survey

During February 2024, Kali Metals completed an airborne LiDAR survey over the Sweetwater Creek prospect and surrounding area (~50 km^2) to assist with the identification of additional pegmatite bodies. The LiDAR survey results have subsequently identified several previously unknown pegmatite dykes throughout the project area. One such identified pegmatite dyke, referred to as the "BFG Pegmatite", consists of two dykes that combine into one over a combined~1 km strike extent (Figure 3). Rock chip assay results from the BFG Pegmatite dykes highlight the highly-fractionated nature of the dykes, which in addition to elevated values of tin, caesium, tantalum and lithium, confirm that the BFG Pegmatite displays LCT affinities (Table 2).

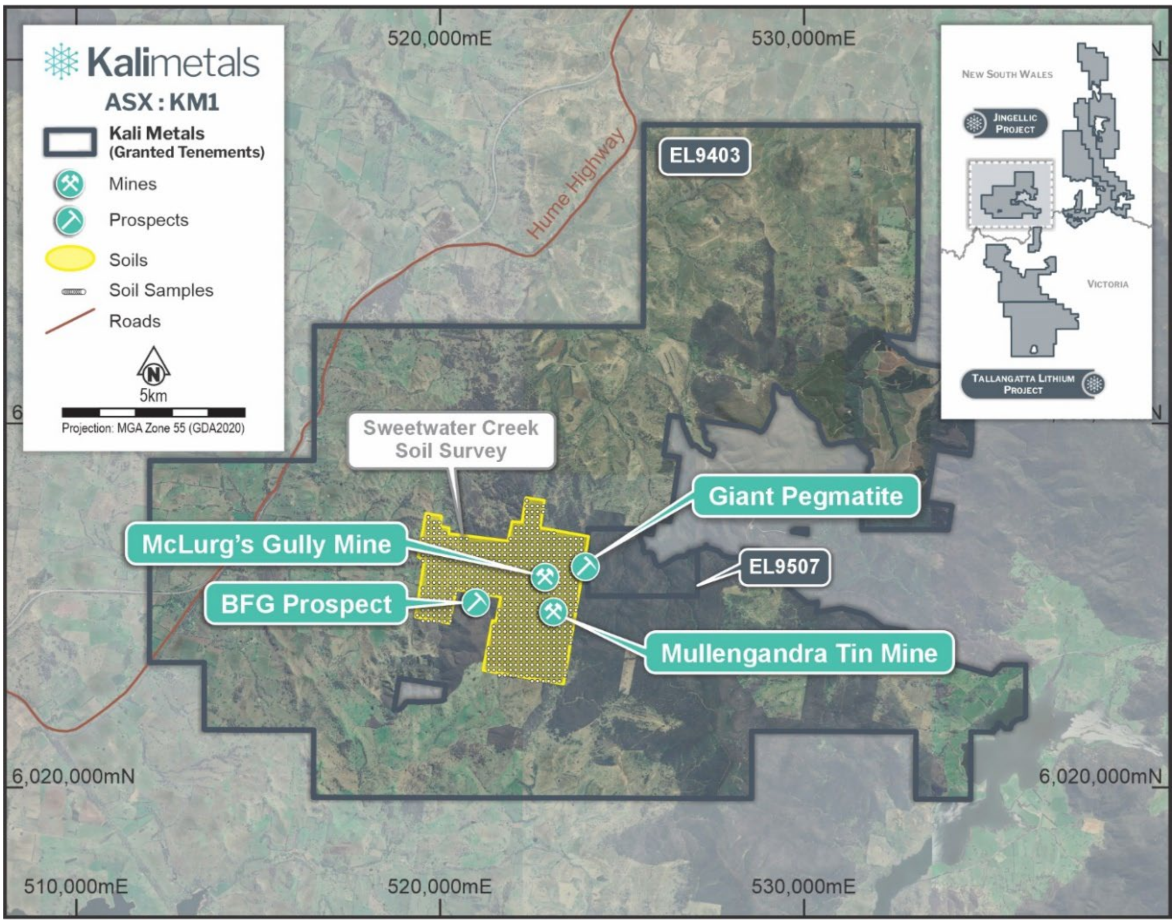

Figure 2. Sweetwater Creek prospect surface geochemical program location map

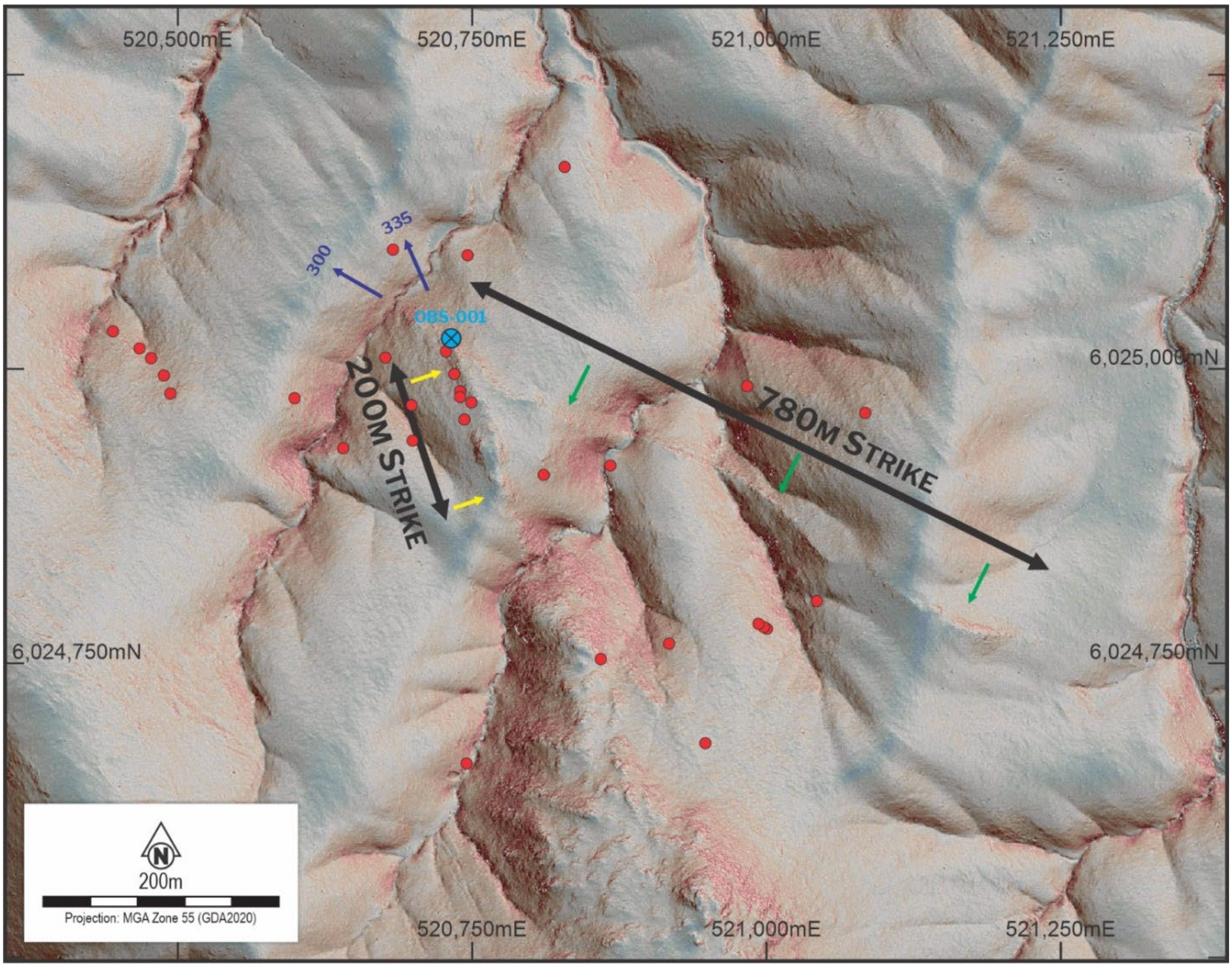

Figure 3. Sweetwater Creek prospect LiDAR enhanced hillshade image depicting newly identified pegmatite dykes at the BFG prospect

Potential Tin-Tantalum Mineralisation

The Sweetwater Creek area contains several historic tin mines including the Mullengandra and McLurg's tin mines which were discovered in the early 1900s comprising numerous historical shafts and workings targeting high-grade tin-bearing quartz veins and pegmatites (Figure 4). For example, the Mullengandra tin mine workings include numerous shafts and small open cuts over ~180m strike extent. A historical data review has recently been completed, revealing that these high-grade tin-bearing workings also contain elevated amounts of tantalum, adding to the potential prospectivity of the area (Table 4).

Within the Company's tenements at the nearby McLurg's Gully tin mine, located ~1100m North West of the Mullengandra tin mine, one historical quartz vein rock chip sample reported **11.4% Sn** and **1060 ppm Ta** associated with coarse nuggety cassiterite mineralisation[2] (Table 4 and Figure 4). Importantly, both tin and tantalum are on the US Critical Minerals List[3]. Whilst these historical rock chip sample results are encouraging, investors should not place undue reliance on the results until such time that Kali has independently validated the results through further rock chip sampling.

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[2] 2002, Brady, John, Annual Report On Exploration Undertaken On Exploration Licence 5907 (Sweetwater Creek) For The Period November 22, 2001 - November 21, 2002.
[3] https://www.usgs.gov/news/national-news-release/us-geological-survey-releases-2022-list-critical-minerals.

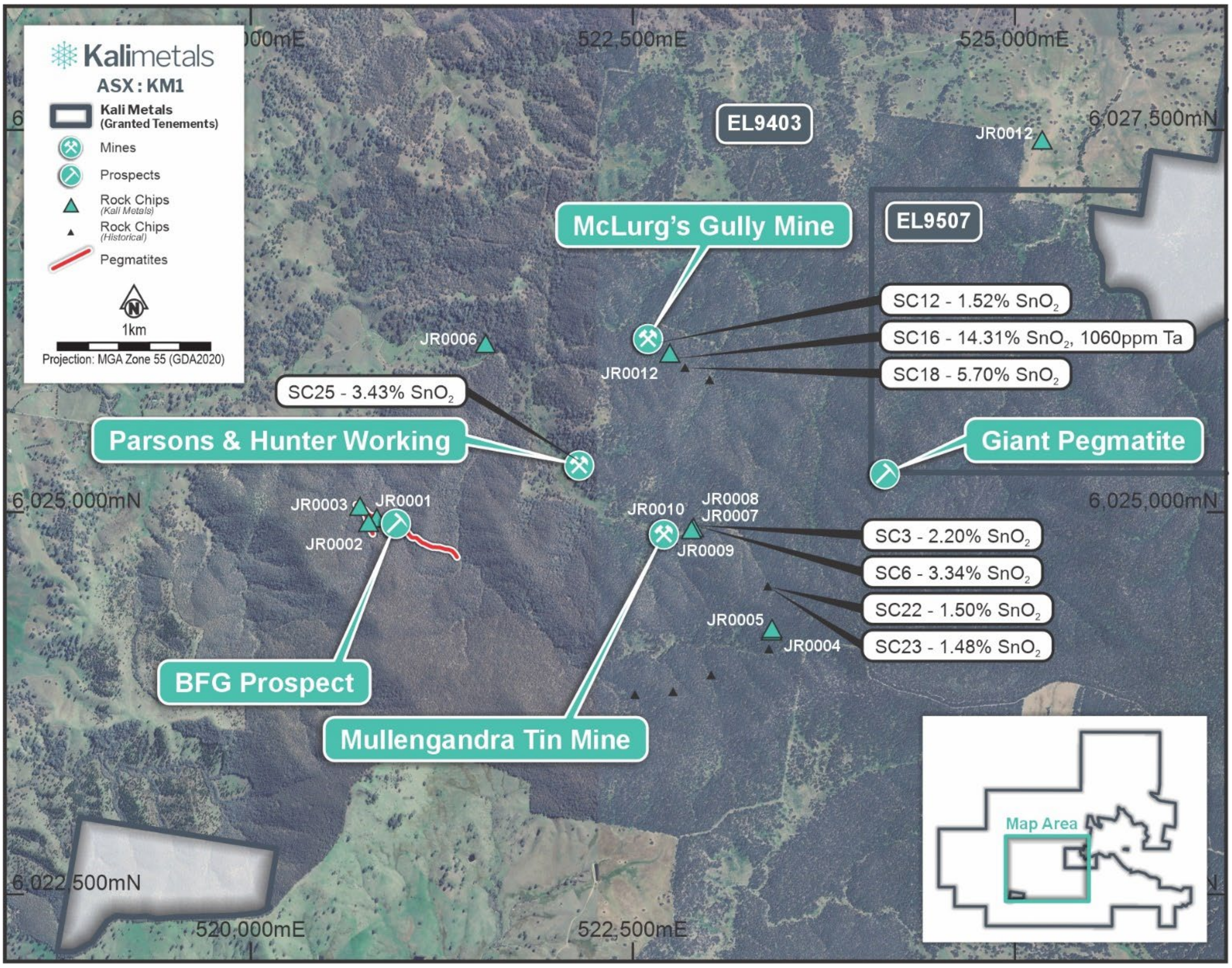

Figure 4. Location map of historical tin mines and rock chip sample assays, Sweetwater Prospect, Jingellic Project

Table 4. Mullengandra Tin Mine rock chip results[4]

Sample ID[2]	Northing	Easting	Sn (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Prospect	Lithology
SC1	6025180	522040	2030	56	68	Hunter and Parsons	Aplite
SC2	6025180	522080	1450	55	68	Hunter and Parsons	Aplite
SC3	6024730	522790	17000	50	90	Mullengandra/Jupiter/Bright Star	Vein quartz
SC4	6024730	522790	20	<10	<10	Mullengandra/Jupiter/Bright Star	Vein quartz
SC5	6024730	522790	420	<10	<10	Mullengandra/Jupiter/Bright Star	Vein quartz
SC6	6024730	522790	25800	70	70	Mullengandra/Jupiter/Bright Star	Vein quartz
SC7	6024730	522790	1010	70	70	Mullengandra/Jupiter/Bright Star	Aplite
SC8	6024730	522790	1290	60	70	Mullengandra/Jupiter/Bright Star	Aplite
SC9	6024730	522790	1470	80	70	Mullengandra/Jupiter/Bright Star	Aplite
SC10	6025920	522530	1340	50	60	McLurg's Gully tin mine	Aplite
SC11	6025920	522530	4830	100	120	McLurg's Gully tin mine	Aplite
SC12	6025920	522530	11700	120	120	McLurg's Gully tin mine	Greisen
SC13	6025920	522530	1560	20	20	McLurg's Gully tin mine	Vein quartz
SC14	6025820	522650	690	30	30	McLurg's Gully tin mine	Aplite
SC15	6025820	522650	4900	110	130	McLurg's Gully tin mine	Aplite
SC16	6025820	522650	110400	1190	1060	McLurg's Gully tin mine	Pegmatite
SC17	6025820	522650	150	30	<10	McLurg's Gully tin mine	Greisen
SC18	6025820	522650	44000	440	410	McLurg's Gully tin mine	Pegmatite
SC19	6025760	522730	10700	120	130	McLurg's Gully tin mine	Pegmatite
SC20	6025760	522730	330	60	30	McLurg's Gully tin mine	Greisen
SC21	6025760	522730	100	20	<10	McLurg's Gully tin mine	Aplite
SC22	6024330	523270	11600	160	120	Jupiter tin mine	greisen/granite
SC23	6024330	523270	50	10	<10	Jupiter tin mine	Aplite
SC24	6024330	523270	11400	20	10	Jupiter tin mine	Vein quartz
SC25	6025120	522080	26500	290	250	Hunter and Parsons' mine	Greisen
SC26	6025120	522080	3930	80	70	Hunter and Parsons' mine	Greisen
SC27	6025680	525890	4450	50	70	McLurg's Gully tin mine	Greisen
SC28	6024730	522790	2820	60	70	Mullengandra/Jupiter/Bright Star	Granite
SC29	6023920	523280	4160	20	20	Jupiter tin mine	Vein quartz
SC30	6023750	522900	640	<10	<10	Jupiter tin mine	Vein quartz
SC31	6023640	522650	<10	<10	<10	Jupiter tin mine	Vein quartz breccia
SC32	6023620	522400	20	<10	<10	Jupiter tin mine	Vein quartz breccia

As part of a recent field reconnaissance program several rock chip samples were collected from several waste dumps located at the Mullengandra and McLurg's tin mine workings. The best assay result comes from rock chip sample **JR0012**,

[4] 2002, Brady, John, Annual Report On Exploration Undertaken On Exploration Licence 5907 (Sweetwater Creek) For The Period November 22, 2001 - November 21, 2002.

collected from the McLurg's Gully mine area which contained elevated tin (**0.70% SnO_2**) within a pegmatitic host rock (see Table 5 below).

Table 5. Mullengandra Tin Mine rock chip results

Prospect	Sample ID	Sn (ppm)	SnO_2 %	Ta (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Li_2O %	Cs (ppm)
Mullengandra tin mine	JR0007	229	0.03	7	265	0.057	87
Mullengandra tin mine	JR0008	136	0.02	3	36	0.008	14
Mullengandra tin mine	JR0009	1937	0.25	35	18	0.004	115
Mullengandra tin mine	JR0010	1848	0.24	79	24	0.005	41
McLurg's Gully tin mine	JR0012	5370	0.70	78	36	0.008	146

Soil Geochemistry Sampling Program

Kali Metals recently completed a soil geochemistry sampling program over the Sweetwater Creek prospect (~600 samples; Figure 2). The soil samples were collected over a 13.7km^2 area on a 150 x 150m grid spacing pattern with all sample assays now received from the laboratory. Compilation, QAQC analysis and interpretation is currently in progress.

NSW Government Approvals

Kali Metals was recently granted access to carry out low impact exploration activities within the Mullengandra and Woomargama State Conservation Areas which are highly prospective for both LCT-bearing pegmatites and tin-tantalum mineralisation (EL9403 and EL9507). Access to these prospective areas allows the Company to plan and implement further soil geochemistry sampling programs as part of its overall exploration strategy.

Higginsville Drill Program

The Company has completed its initial wide spaced Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program focused on the Spargoville and Widgiemooltha Projects, within the Company's portfolio of assets at the Higginsville Lithium District.[5]

The Company is currently analysing the results of the drill program and expects to announce the results to the market shortly.

[5] Refer KM1 ASX Announcement, 24 April 2024.

Authorised for release by the Board of Kali Metals Limited.

For further information please contact:

Graeme Sloan
Managing Director
T +61 (0) 86242 8880

Andrew Willis
Investor & Media Relations
T +61 (0) 458 441 414

About Kali Metals Limited

Kali Metals' (ASX: KM1) portfolio of assets represents one of the largest and most prospective exploration packages across Australia's world leading hard-rock lithium fields. Kali Metals' `3,854km^2 exploration tenure is located near existing, emerging, and unexplored lithium and critical minerals regions in WA including the Pilbara and Eastern Yilgarn and the Lachlan Fold Belt in NSW and Victoria.

Kali Metals has a team of well credentialed professionals who are focused on exploring and developing commercial lithium resources from its highly prospective tenements and identifying new strategic assets to add to the portfolio. Lithium is a critical component in the production of electric vehicles and renewable energy storage systems. With the rapid growth of these industries, the demand for lithium is expected to increase significantly in the coming years. Kali Metals is committed to playing a key role in meeting this demand and powering the global clean energy transition.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Kali Metals' planned exploration program, future events and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential", "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Kali Metals believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties including matters beyond the control of Kali Metals and no assurance can be given that actual results or events will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Competent Person Statement

Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results for Kali Metals, complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results and is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Dr Luke Mortimer, a Technical Advisor to Kali Metals Limited. Dr Mortimer is a member of the AIG and 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 JORC Code. Dr Mortimer considers that the information in the market announcement is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the mining project. Dr Mortimer consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Results

Kali confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in its previous announcements and, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in its previous announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. Kali Metals confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	***JORC Code Explanation***	**Commentary**
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that*	**Surface Samples** *Rocks* Samples reported in this release are surface rock chips collected from various pegmatite bodies across the project area and are representative of the outcrop they were collected from, given the nature of pegmatites having variable grain size and mineralogy. The rock samples collected were between 0.5kg and 3kg in weight. All samples collected by Kali were submitted to Intertek Minerals in Adelaide for four-acid digestion by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICPMS) and inductively coupled plasma optical spectrometry (ICPOES). The quantitative XRD laboratory analysis and identification of spodumene in rock chip samples (Sample ID. P794201, P794202 and P794204) collected from the Giant Pegmatite outcrop located at the Jingellic Lithium Project was conducted by Intertek Minerals, Perth WA. These rock chip samples collected were between ~1-2 kg in weight. Historical rock chip sample assays reported in Table 4 and Figure 4 were sourced from: *2002, Brady, John, Annual Report On Exploration Undertaken On Exploration Licence 5907 (Sweetwater Creek) For The Period November 22, 2001 - November 21, 2002* The original sampling and assay protocols for these historical results is not known. Their accuracy should be confirmed by Kali through further independent sampling. *Soils* ~100g soil samples submitted for analysis were taken from a depth of ~25cms and placed into paper geochemical sample bags. Sampling protocols, and quality assurance and quality control were as per industry best practice procedures. All samples were submitted to Intertek Minerals in Adelaide for four-acid digestion by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICPMS) and inductively coupled plasma optical spectrometry (ICPOES). **Drill Samples** No drill samples are reported in this announcement.

	has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	No drill samples are reported in this announcement.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	No drill samples are reported in this announcement. Other samples reported in this release are individual rock chips and recovery is not relevant.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource*	Rock chips were collected as part of a detailed surface geological mapping program. Qualitative field logging of the rocks is completed in the field including assessment of weathering, lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation, and mineralogy.

	estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled*	Surface Samples *Rocks* No field sub-sampling techniques were employed. Sample preparation following standard industry practice was undertaken at Intertek, Adelaide and Perth laboratories, where the samples received were sorted and dried. All rock chips were initially crushed and then pulverize using a vibrating disc pulveriser to produce a homogenous, representative sample. Samples were then weighed and sent for their respective analysis. Internal screen QAQC is done at 90% passing 75um. Rock chips were collected from outcropping pegmatite bodies. Field geologists selected samples that best represented the geology of the pegmatite body. Rocks collected were assessed for their representativeness with grainsize of each pegmatite taken in account to ensure the sample size was appropriate. The rock chip samples subjected to XRD analysis were grab samples which were dried at 50 degrees Celsius before being milled to <60 microns and presented as unoriented powder mounts for quantitative analysis, crystalline and amorphous content. Historical rock chip sample assays in Table 4 and Figure 4 were sourced from: *2002, Brady, John, Annual Report On Exploration Undertaken On Exploration Licence 5907 (Sweetwater Creek) For The Period November 22, 2001 - November 21, 2002* The original sampling and assay protocols for these historical results is not known. Their accuracy should be confirmed by Kali through further independent sampling. *Soils* Soil samples were sampled via a shovel and then sieved to collect a 100g sample at -177µm size fraction for analysis. Sample preparation following standard industry practice was undertaken at Intertek-Adelaide and , Perth laboratories where the samples received were sorted and dried. Samples were dried, with coarse crushing to ~10 millimetres, followed by pulverisation of the entire sample in an LM5 or equivalent pulverising mill to a grind size of 85%, passing 75 micron. The sample sizes are considered adequate for the material being sampled. The sample preparation followed industry best practice for LCT-pegmatite exploration.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used*	Surface Samples All rock samples were analysed by the following methods: Mixed acid digest & peroxide fusion with ICPMS & ICPOES for 55 elements. All soil samples were analysed by the following methods:

	and whether the technique is considered partial or total. *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Multi-element 4-Acid Digest with ICPMS & ICPOES for 48 elements in addition to fire assay-ICPMS for gold. Drill samples No Drill Samples were reported in this announcement. These techniques are considered a total digest for all relevant minerals. Intertek Minerals internal QAQC process was used for assaying of duplicate, blank and standard reference material. QAQC was entered at the following rates: duplicates 3:100 and standards 3:100 This is considered sufficient for first pass geochemical sampling such as soils. The quantitative XRD analyses have a detection limit of approximately 0.5 weight % on crystalline phases and cannot identify amorphous (non-crystalline) material. Intertek used a single internal standard ZnO (zincite). Conversion of Li ppm to Li_2O % used calculated Li % multiplied by a conversion rate of 2.153. Conversion of Sn ppm to SnO2 % used calculated Sn % multiplied by a conversion rate of 1.296.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	Primary data was collected by employees of the Company at the Project site. All measurements and observations were recorded digitally and entered into the Company's database. Data verification and validation is checked upon entry into the database. No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations*	Sample locations are determined by handheld GPS with and accuracy of approximately 5m. The grid system used is GDA 1994 - MGA zone 55.

	used in Mineral Resource estimation. *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied*	Sample spacing for rock chip sampling has been determined solely by geological mapping and no grade continuity is implied. Soil sampling was conducted on a 150 x 150m spacing at Sweetwater Creek. This is considered appropriate for first pass reconnaissance exploration. No sample compositing has been applied. No Mineral Resources have been estimated.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Soil Sampling was designed on a 150m x 150m spaced grid (i.e. unidirectional) and to cross known structures interpreted to be associated with known LCT pegmatite intrusions. No known sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	Rock chip samples were placed into calico bags in the field. Calico bags were placed in a poly weave bag and cabled tied closed at the top. Poly weave bags were placed inside a large bulka bag prior to transport. Bulka bags and cardboard boxes were delivered to Intertek Minerals Adelaide laboratory before being transported to the Intertek Minerals laboratory in Perth by the laboratories freight contractor.

Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted in relation to surface rock chip or soil sampling.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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 NSW Jingellic project tenements have a combined area of 1,200 km2 Tenement details are available in the company's prospectus. The Company owns 100% of EL 9403 and EL 9507 which collectively comprise the Jingellic project. Kali holds the lithium-caesium-tantalum and tin-tungsten rights to EL8958 which is owned by Mining Exploration Group Pty Ltd ("MEG"), a privately owned company. There are no impediments to operate on the tenement holding outside the current requirements under , national parks or the EPA.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical exploration and mining within the tenement holding has been ongoing since the turn of the 20th century with the main commodity explored and mined being tin. Very little lithium exploration has been performed over the ground. The drilling and sampling database from the previous explorers will provide information to assist in the exploration for lithium.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Jingellic project host highly fractionated S-type granites and related pegmatite dykes that are closely associated in the region with numerous alluvial and hard rock tin-tungsten-tantalum occurrences and mine workings. These are all critical, favourable features of the LCT-pegmatite exploration model
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:*	No new drill hole locations are included in this report. Results outlined in this release are related to rock chip samples only. Surface rocks sampling information is included within the body of the report.

	• *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such*	No data aggregation techniques have been applied.

	aggregations should be shown in detail. *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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').*	No Relation is evident or applicable for rock chip sampling results.
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 figures in the body of the text.
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*	The Company believes that the ASX announcement is a balanced report with all material results reported.

	Exploration Results.	
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.*	Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report. Geological observations have been factored into the report.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral 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.*	Results from geochemical sampling and mapping programs will be synthesised to prioritise pegmatite bodies that required additional intensive sampling and mapping to determine their potential to support a drilling campaign.