15 October 2024

Rock Chip Assays up to 1.5% Li_2O and 3.0 g/t Au at Marble Bar Project

Highlights

- **Kali Metals (ASX:KM1) ("Kali Metals" or "the Company") has completed it's first-pass mapping and rock chip sampling over its Marble Bar project in the Pilbara.**
- **Multiple rock-chip sample assays confirm significant lithium potential and have also identified gold mineralisation on surface. The best results returned from the three areas explored to date include:**
    - Panther Lithium Prospect: Up to 1.5% Li_2O in rock chip samples from a LCT pegmatite, locally up to 15-20m wide in outcrop (assumed >10m true width), with multiple >1% Li_2O outcrop samples over the 1.1km strike length (Refer Figures 3 and 4).
    - Tiger Gold Prospect: Rock chips up to 3.0g/t gold from multiple outcropping steeply dipping quartz veins (0.5-10m wide in outcrop) in monzogranite from geological mapping over an 400x400m area (Refer Figures 5 and 6).
    - Sherman Gold Prospect (Refer Figure 7): One rock chip sample; result 1.7g/t gold from a north-south striking quartz sub-crop several metres wide in monzogranite.
- **During Q4-CY24 Kali will complete additional outcrop sampling and mapping along the identified trends to inform the subsequent drilling design. No previous drilling has been undertaken at the three prospects.**

Paul Adams, Managing Director of Kali Metals commented:

*"We are very pleased with the initial high-grade results of lithium and gold on surface at Marble Bar. These results confirm and expand on those received by Kalamazoo Resources Limited (**ASX: KZR**) (**"Kalamazoo"**) previously, and justify vigorous follow up work. This initial reconnaissance campaign has identified additional potential targets in this underexplored area. The ongoing field work will further increase our understanding of the local geology, ahead of designing our drilling program over the lithium and gold prospects in 2025.*

Our Pilbara properties are in a good position, with major lithium company SQM recently expanding our Earn-In JV agreement on our additional DOM's Hill and Pear Creek tenements, in addition to the results released today at our Marble Bar Project."

The Pilbara

The Pilbara region of WA is a highly prospective lithium region. Kali's Pilbara Projects include DOM's Hill, Pear Creek and Marble Bar, located east of world-class lithium deposits Pilgangoora (414Mt @ 1.05% Li_2O) and Wodgina (259Mt @ 1.17% Li_2O). Once Kali completes the recently announced acquisitions at Pear Creek and DOM's Hill[1], Kali's landholding in the Pilbara will be ~375km^2.

[1] Refer KM1 ASX Announcement dated 7 October 2024.

As announced on 7 October 2024, Kali has renegotiated terms of its Earn-In Agreement with SQM, including increasing SQM's total spend to $4.25M by 15 December 2026 in order for SQM to earn a 50% interest in Kali's DOM's Hill and Pear Creek Projects,[2] with Kali retaining 100% ownership of the Marble Bar Project (Refer Figure 1) [3].

Marble Bar Project

Kali's Marble Bar Project is located in the Eastern region of the Pilbara, some 30km east of the town of Marble Bar's historical gold mining centre (Refer Figure 1). The Project covers 42km^2 in the region of the historical "Moolyella Pegmatite Field". The Moolyella Pegmatite Field has produced alluvial tin, tantalum and gold, and was most actively mined between 1896 and 1921, with sporadic alluvial and hard rock tin mining activities since[4]. The Project geology comprises the Mount Edgar Granitic Complex and Warrawoona Greenstone Belt (sedimentary and volcanic rocks).

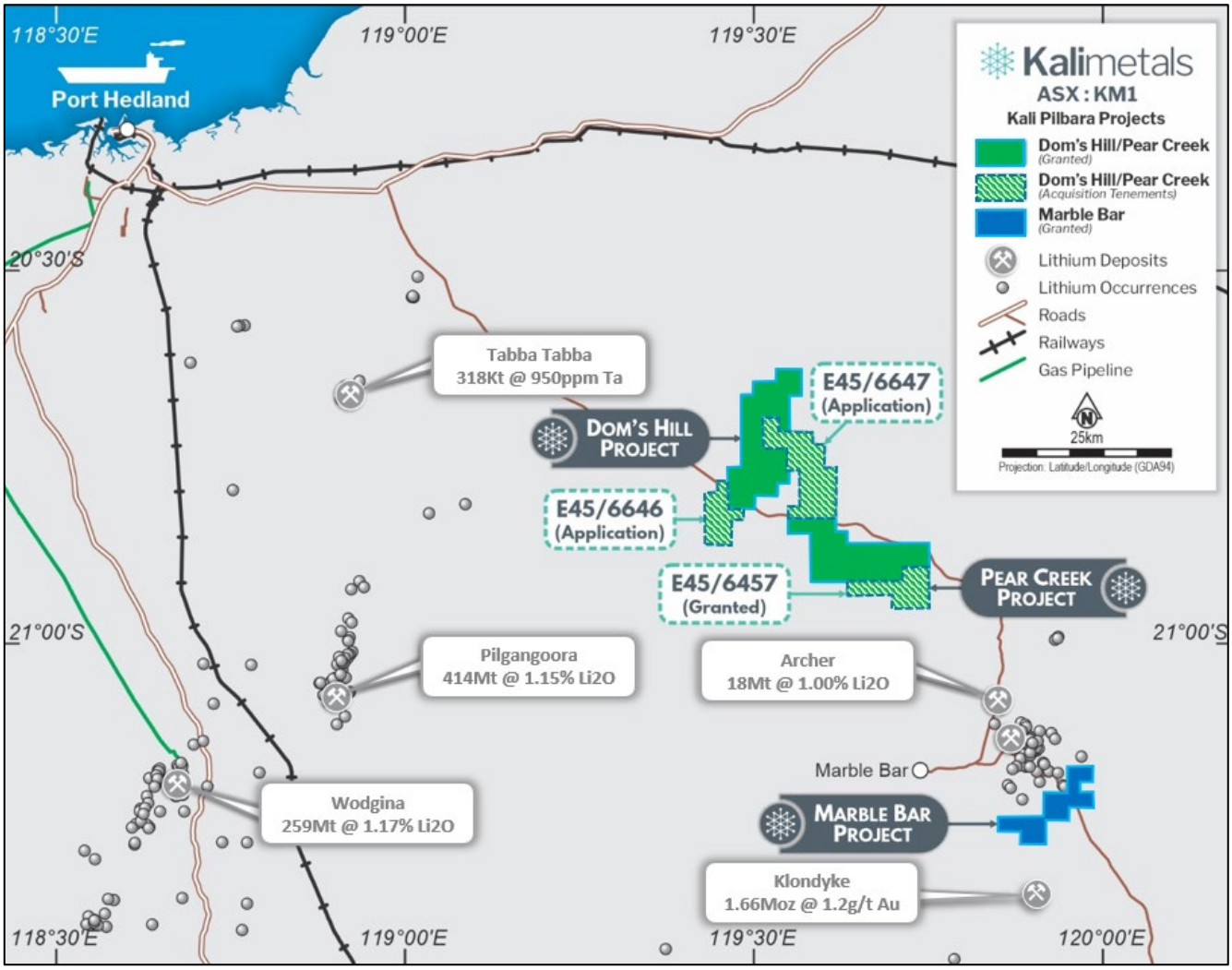

Figure 1. Kali's Pilbara tenure

[2] Refer Annexure A of KM1 ASX Announcement dated 7 October 2024 for the tenements covered by the amended Earn-In Agreement.
[3] Refer Annexure A for a list of Kali's Marble Bar Tenements.
[4] Blockey, J. G. 1980. The Tin Deposits of Western Australia, GSWA, Mineral Bulletin 12, 184pp.

Regionally, lithium mineralisation (in the form of spodumene, lepidolite and zinnwaldite in pegmatites) is widespread within an arcuate corridor outboard of the western margin of the Moolyella Monzogranite, including the recently delineated Archer-Lantern lithium deposit (18Mt @ 1.00% Li_2O) in a series of N-S LCT pegmatites, located north of Kali's Marble Bar tenements. The Klondyke gold deposit (Warrawoona Project, 1.7Moz @ 1.2g/t Au) (Refer Figure 1) is located 7km south of Kali's Marble Bar tenements, and is associated with north-east striking gold-bearing structures in the Warrawoona Greenstone Belt.

In 2022, Kalamazoo located a 1.4km long LCT pegmatite outcrop[5], with the spodumene-lepidolite lithium mineralogy confirmed in thin sections[6]. The main pegmatite hosts lithium mineralisation up to 2.81% Li_2O[7]. In 2019, Kalamazoo completed the first systematic exploration for gold over the south-west part of Kali's current Marble Bar Project area and identified noteworthy gold anomalism of up to 0.26ppm Au[8].

Following up on lithium and gold prospectivity identified by previous explorers and encouraged by the presence of the delineated lithium and gold deposits in the vicinity of the Marble Bar Project, the Company has carried out its first reconnaissance over the Marble Bar Project area, targeting LCT pegmatites for lithium potential and quartz veining for gold potential. Twenty-three rock-chip samples were collected during the reconnaissance, with significant results returned from three localities: the Panther Lithium Prospect, Tiger Gold Prospect and Sherman Gold Prospect (Refer Appendix 1: Table 1 and Figure 2).

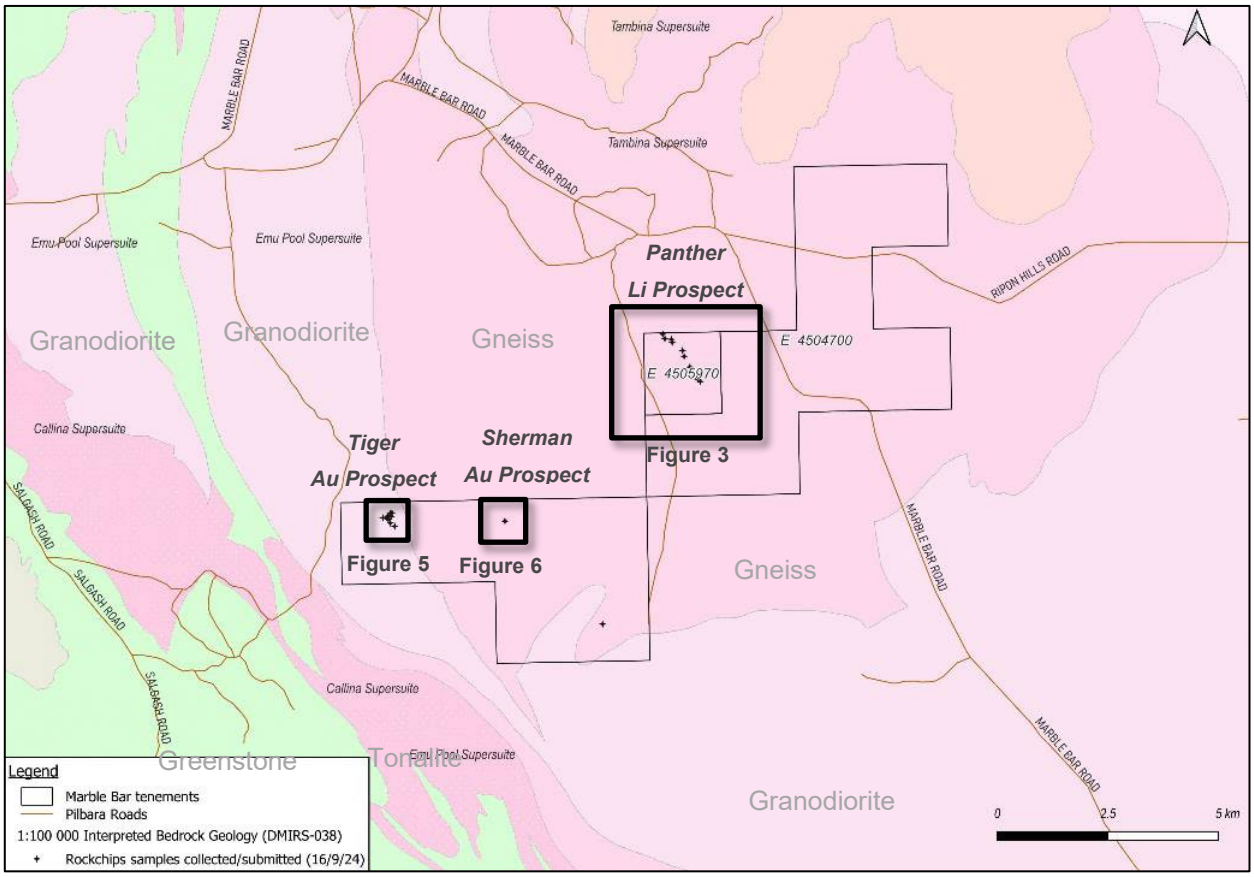

Figure 2. Marble Bar Project, plan view showing Kali's tenements and recent sampling locations over GSWA geology plan map

[5] Refer ITAR in the Company's Prospectus dated 3 November 2023.
[6] Refer section 2.2(a)(ii) of the Company's Prospectus dated 3 November 2023.
[7] Refer ITAR in the Company's Prospectus dated 3 November 2023.
[8] Refer KMZ ASX announcement "High Priority Gold Anomaly defined at Marble Bar" dated 9 October 2019.

Panther Lithium Prospect

The Panther Lithium Prospect, located on E45/5970, is hosted in gneissic granites, intruded by several LCT pegmatites containing lithium minerals lepidolite and spodumene (mineralogy confirmed in thin sections[9]), accompanied by zinnwaldite, muscovite, quartz, feldspar and albite. This pegmatite field comprises a main pegmatite dyke and its splays, and several subparallel thinner pegmatites (<3m wide in outcrop).

The recent rock chip sampling results confirm the main pegmatite is up to 15-20m wide in outcrop and 1.4km long – with the best rock-chip results occurring over a strike length of 1.1km.

During the recent reconnaissance, ten rock-chip samples were collected over the LCT pegmatites at E45/5970. The aim of this sampling was to check for continuity of high-grade lithium mineralisation along the main pegmatite trend. While all samples have returned anomalous results, the best results have been returned from the main (widest) pegmatite outcrop, up to 1.5% Li_2O (Refer Appendix 1: Table 1). The average spacing of rock-chip samples along the 1.4km length of main pegmatite is 75m.

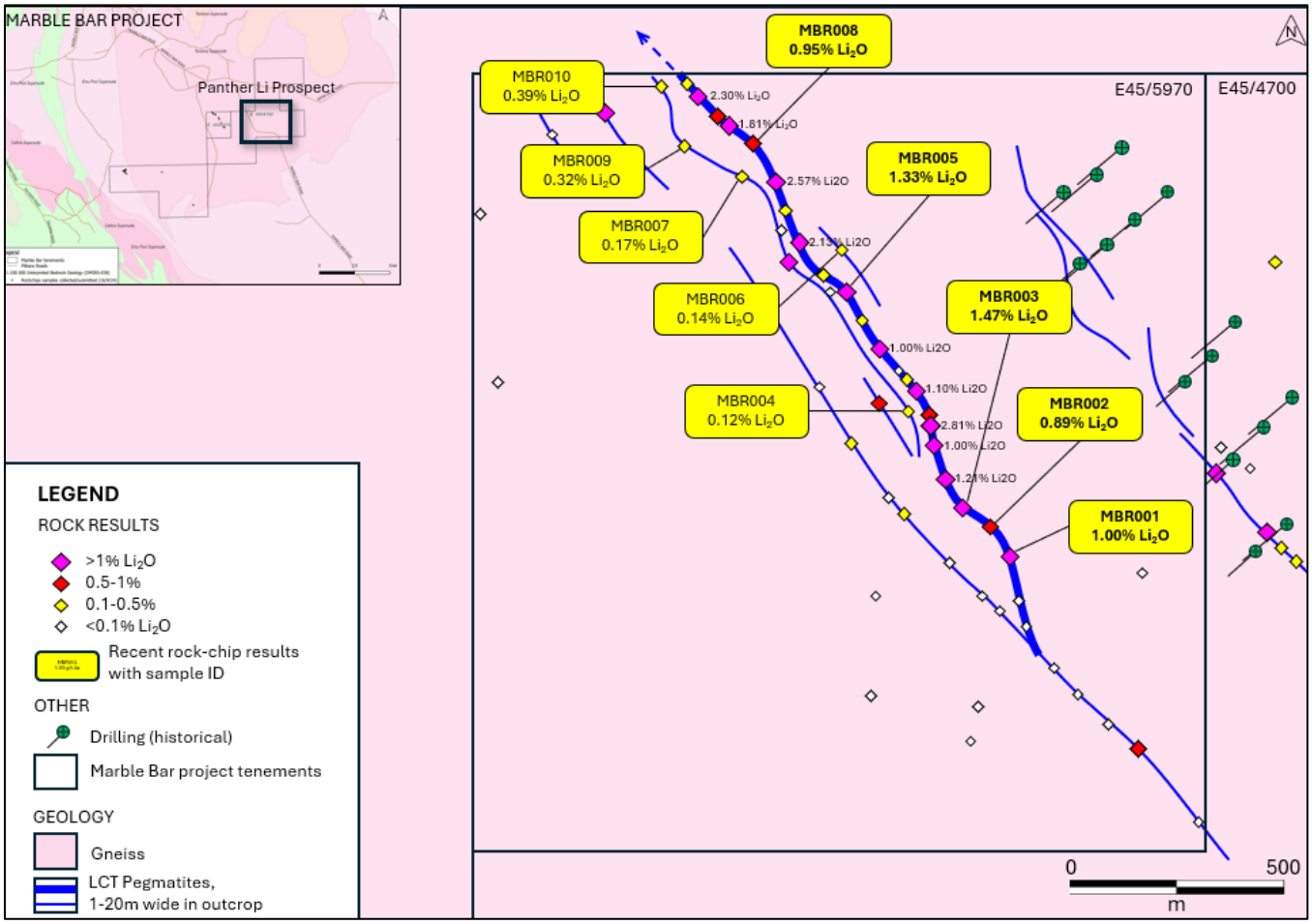

Figure 3. Panther Lithium Prospect, plan view showing outcropping pegmatites, recent rock sampling results, historical rock-chip sampling and historical drilling[10]

[9] Refer ITAR in the Company's Prospectus dated 3 November 2023.
[10] Refer ITAR in the Company's Prospectus dated 3 November 2023.

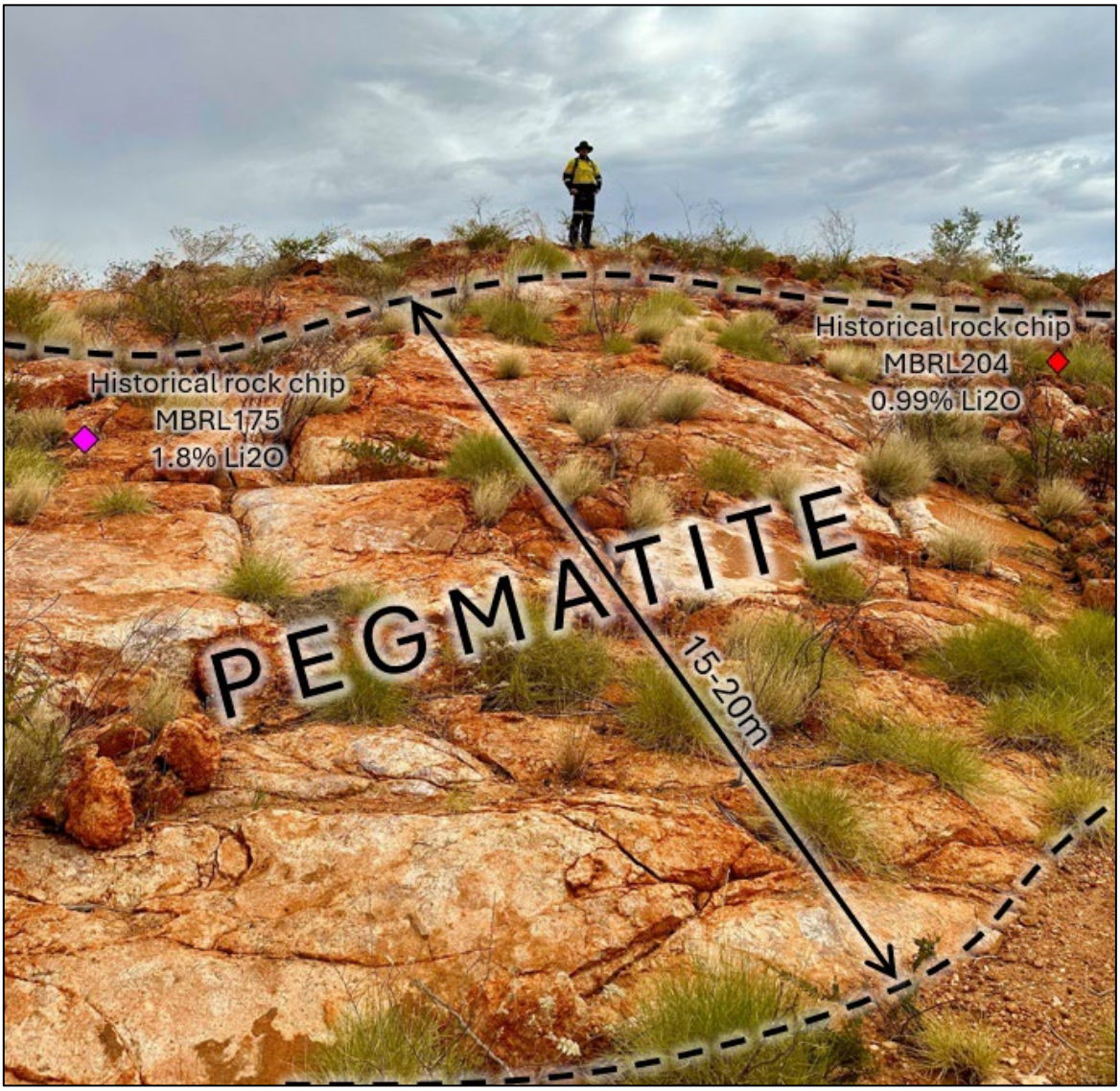

Figure 4. Panther Lithium Prospect, photo showing outcropping pegmatite and rock sampling results

The width of pegmatite in outcrop varies along the 1.1km trend, from 1 to 20m. However, the true thickness of the pegmatite is to be determined as the dip angle changes along the strike, from shallow to subvertical. At this stage, it appears that the pegmatites (on average) dip moderately to north-east.

Tiger Gold Prospect

The Company's geologists have recently also assessed the gold prospectivity over the south-west region of the Marble Bar Project area in E45/4700.

At the Tiger Gold Prospect, ten rock-chip samples were collected with the best results up to 2.95g/t gold (Refer Appendix 1: Table 1). The area comprises several steep, outcropping quartz veins varying in width between 0.5m and 5m and up several hundred metres along strike. Several strike directions are noted with the most common being a NW-SE strike, and to a lesser extent, N-S and NE-SW.

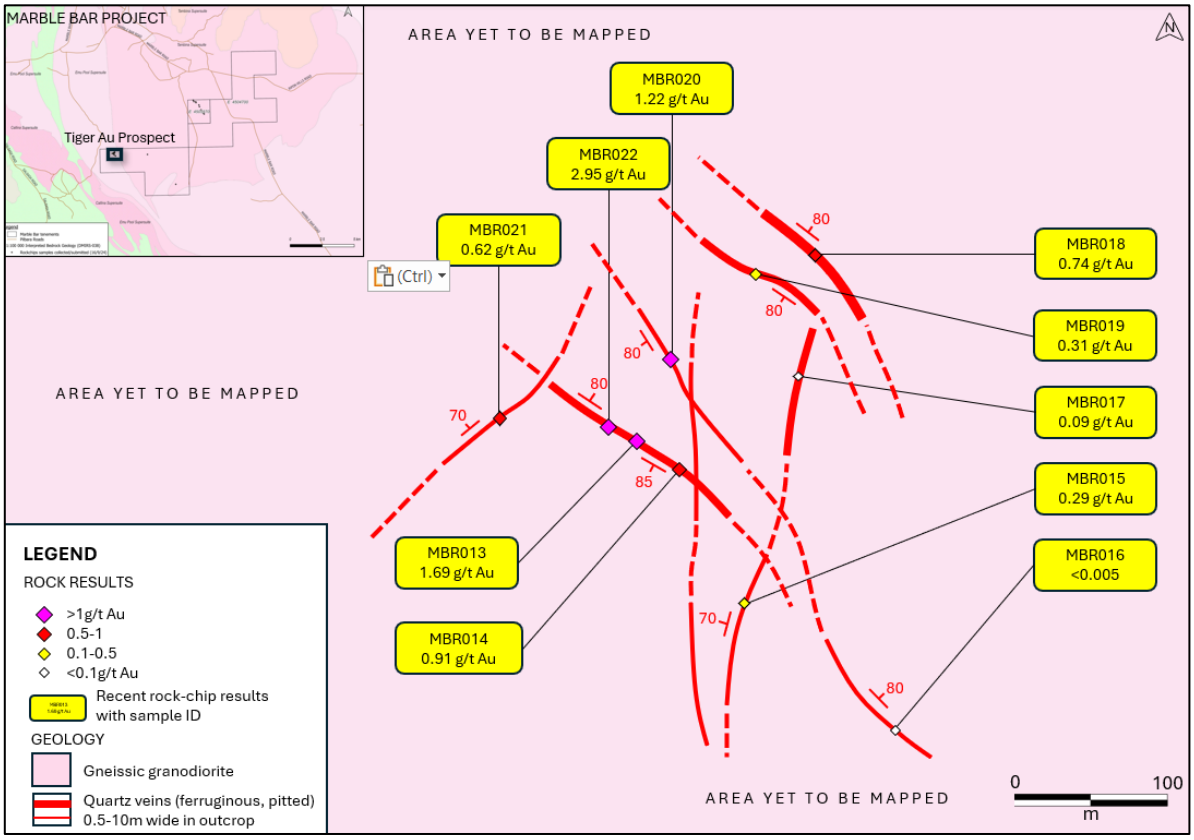

Figure 5. Tiger Gold Prospect, plan view showing quartz veins and rock sampling results

Figure 6: Tiger Gold Prospect, sampling location MBR022 (2.95g/t Au), photo showing subvertical ferruginous quartz vein 1.5-2m wide in outcrop, pitted with cubic vughs and oxidised mineral relicts

The quartz veins are orogenic, with signs of later shearing (N-striking foliation) and local folding (gently folded in open folds plunging steeply to the east and north-east). The contact with granodioritic host rock is often brecciated, with signs of sulphidic alteration in quartz (cubic iron-oxide mineral relicts and pits 1-5mm in size, see Figure 6) and potassic alteration in granodiorite.

Sherman Gold Prospect

Another prospect that warrants further exploration is the Sherman Gold Prospect, located 2km east of the Tiger Gold Prospect. One rock chip sample was taken from a sole quartz vein that has returned a result of 1.71 g/t Au. The quartz sub-crop rubble is several metres wide (the quartz vein width in outcrop is unknown at this stage) with an apparent north-south orientation of the quartz floats. Similarly to the quartz veining at the Tiger Gold Prospect, the quartz is pitted with cubic vughs and oxidised mineral relicts.

A rock-chip sample was also taken some 2.5km south-east of the Sherman Gold Prospect, from a quartz vein that has returned a result of 0.32g/t gold (Refer Appendix 1: Table 1). This quartz vein is 0.5m wide in outcrop and its exposure was limited, only several metres in strike length. The geological setting is similar to that of the Tiger Gold Prospect, granodiorite country rock, brecciated where in contact with the quartz vein.

Figure 7. Sherman Gold Prospect, sampling location MBR023 (1.71g/t Au), photo looking north showing subcrop of quartz vein (pitted with cubic vughs) several metres wide, with apparent north-south strike

Authorised for release by the Board of Kali Metals Limited.

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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's 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 Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Kali's planned exploration program 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," "likely" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Kali believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Previously Reported Results / Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Data and Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled and reviewed by Mr Mladen Stevanovic a Competent Person who is a Member of the AusIMM (membership number 333579) and Exploration Manager at Kali Metals. Mr Stevanovic has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Stevanovic consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported Exploration Results is noted in the text footnotes. Kali confirms that it is not aware of any additional information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements, unless specified in the text.

Annexure A – Tenements in Kali's Marble Bar Project

E45/4700
E45/5970

Appendix 1: Reported Results

Table 1: Rock Chip Sampling Results (Coordinates in GDA94/MGA51; blank fields = not analysed)

Tenement	Prospect	SampleID	Easting	Northing	Au_g/t	Li2O_%
E45/5970	Panther (Main Pegmatite)	MBR001	804,058	7,651,791		1.00
E45/5970	Panther (Main Pegmatite)	MBR002	804,005	7,651,845		0.89
E45/5970	Panther (Main Pegmatite)	MBR003	803,966	7,651,917		1.47
E45/5970	Panther	MBR004	803,834	7,652,127		0.12
E45/5970	Panther (Main Pegmatite)	MBR005	803,715	7,652,374		1.33
E45/5970	Panther	MBR006	803,682	7,652,506		0.14
E45/5970	Panther	MBR007	803,457	7,652,698		0.17
E45/5970	Panther (Main Pegmatite)	MBR008	803,441	7,652,768		0.95
E45/5970	Panther	MBR009	803,295	7,652,788		0.32
E45/5970	Panther	MBR010	803,251	7,652,893		0.39
E45/4700		MBR011	806,206	7,653,090	0.00	0.00
E45/4700		MBR012	806,206	7,653,090	0.00	0.00
E45/4700	Tiger	MBR013	796,868	7,648,979	1.69	0.00
E45/4700	Tiger	MBR014	796,895	7,648,957	0.91	0.00
E45/4700	Tiger	MBR015	796,936	7,648,868	0.29	0.00
E45/4700	Tiger	MBR016	797,034	7,648,789	0.00	0.00
E45/4700	Tiger	MBR017	796,970	7,649,016	0.09	0.00
E45/4700	Tiger	MBR018	796,982	7,649,096	0.74	0.00
E45/4700	Tiger	MBR019	796,942	7,649,086	0.31	0.00
E45/4700	Tiger	MBR020	796,889	7,649,024	1.23	0.00
E45/4700	Tiger	MBR021	796,777	7,648,990	0.62	0.00
E45/4700	Tiger	MBR022	796,850	7,648,988	2.95	0.00
E45/4700	Sherman	MBR023	799,526	7,648,811	1.71	0.00
E45/4700		MBR024	801,645	7,646,406	0.32	0.00
E45/4700		MBR025	814,665	7,684,840	0.01	0.00
E45/4700		MBR026	814,715	7,684,860	0.01	0.00
E45/4700		MBR027	814,903	7,684,843	0.00	0.00

Appendix 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	· *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	· Rock-chip spot sampling from pegmatites and quartz veins. Aim was to sample from in-situ outcropping rock material. The subcrop and float samples have been noted in the text.
	· *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	· Rock-chip samples are "point" samples (unlike channel or drilling samples) and thus should be considered partially representative only.
	· *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	· Gold mineralisation in outcrop was not visible; however, sampling was guided by visual indications of mineralisation (quartz veins, signs of late foliation and shearing features, presence of vughs and cubic pits with iron oxide staining likely after sulphides etc.). Lithium mineralisation was visually identified by colour, shape and weathering typical for spodumene and lepidolite, supported by the previously completed mineralogical assessment and identification of lithium minerals at this locality (as per published in Company's Prospectus announced on 04/01/2024).
	· *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.*	· Some 2-3kg of sampled material per sample from outcrops taken with geopick, submitted (without sub-sampling) for sample preparation and analysis to Intertek Minerals in Perth.
Drilling techniques	· *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	· Not applicable, as no new drilling information has been reported.

Drill sample recovery	· *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	· Not applicable, as no new drilling information has been reported.
	· *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	· Not applicable, as no new drilling information has been reported.
	· *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.*	· Not applicable, as no new drilling information has been reported.
Logging	· *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	· Geological logging was completed by qualified Geologist. Information collected at each observation/sampling point would normally include presence of lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structural measurements – which is sufficient for geological mapping and rock-chip sampling but insufficient to support Mineral Resource estimate or mining and metallurgical studies.
	· *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	· Qualitative logging has been completed in the field. After logging (described above), sampled material would be placed onto labelled calico bag, photographed with visible hand-held GPS, then placed into the bag. Mapping and sampling locations and information was typed into Excel spreadsheet at the end of each day and validated in GIS. Photos of samples and photos of notes/sketches from notebooks were copied over onto the Company's server.
	· *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	· All samples were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	· *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	· Not applicable, as no new drilling information has been reported.
	· *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	· No field sub-sampling technique was applied.
	· *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	· Sample preparation included: dry, crush 10mm, crush 2mm, pulverise - with retaining pulps and coarse reject for up to 60 days.
	· *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	· No field sub-sampling technique was applied.
	· *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.*	· Rock-chip samples are "point" samples (unlike channel or drilling samples) and thus should be considered partially representative only. Analysis has included lab standard and duplicate analysis. During reconnaissance, aim

		was to identify levels of mineralisation that are considered anomalous to warrant follow up work (which may include channel sampling and drilling) when spatial variability of mineralisation will be of greater interest.
	· *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	· Samples contain 2-3kg of chipped in-situ outcrop pieces, with individual chips sizes usually varying from 1cm to 10cm.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	· *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	· Samples were submitted to Intertek Perth (independent and internationally accredited laboratory) in two batches: one with potential for gold and the other with potential for lithium (including 4AH/OE repeats for >0.5% over-grade). Gold was analysed with FA50/OE method by inductively coupled plasma optical (atomic) emission spectrometry, while the remaining 48 elements were assayed with four-acid digestion by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (4A/MS).
	· *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.*	· Not applicable, as only the accredited chemical laboratory was used in determining the analysis.
	· *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.*	· Rock-chip samples are “point” samples (unlike channel or drilling samples) and thus should be considered partially representative only. Analysis has included lab standard and duplicate analysis. During reconnaissance, aim was to identify levels of mineralisation that are considered anomalous to warrant follow up work (which may include channel sampling and drilling) when spatial variability of mineralisation will be of greater interest.
Verification of sampling and assaying	· *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	· Not applicable, as no new drilling information has been reported.
	· *The use of twinned holes.*	· Not applicable, as no new drilling information has been reported.
	· *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	· Analytical results have been received and stored electronically, with no data manipulation. All data has been validated by the Company personnel. Database is managed externally by RockSolid database management services.
	· *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	· No adjustment was needed. The gold and lithium results have been reported without using cut-off grades.

Location of data points	· *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	· Sample coordinate positions have been located by handheld GPS which is considered appropriate for reconnaissance and geological mapping.
	· *Specification of the grid system used.*	· Grid system used is GDA94/MGA51
	· *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	· Handheld GPS error is 1-5m for easting and northing, and 10m for elevation.
Data spacing and distribution	· *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	· Main pegmatite: sampling locations were also chosen to infill previous outcrop rock-chip sampling to achieve 50-100m sample spacing (average 75m) over the 1.1km length of the main pegmatite. Other pegmatites in vicinity: sample spacing has been partially determined by geological mapping.
	· *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.*	· Sampling type and style is not suitable to establish grade continuity suitable for estimation studies.
	· *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	· No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	· *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	· Point sampling, no sampling orientation in relation to trend of mineralisation.
	· *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	· No known bias has been introduced.
Sample security	· *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	· Samples were always in the custody and control of the Company representatives until delivery to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	· *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	· No external audit has been undertaken at this stage.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	· *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	· All Marble Bar tenements are in good standing and are 100% owned by the Company. Please refer to Prospectus (announced on 04/01/2024) and the announcement about renegotiated Farm-In agreement with SQM (dated 7 October 2024).

	· *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.*	· There are no known impediments to operate in the areas. Some areas (i.e. Panther Lithium Prospect) have already been partially heritage cleared for drilling.
Exploration done by other parties	· *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	· The project has been a subject to a relatively limited historical exploration, mostly targeting alluvial tin (1896) and alluvial and quartz-hosted gold, and LCT pegmatites in recent years. Some of the current Kali's prospects have been indicated on geological maps and initially surface-sampled by previous explorers (for details see ASX announcement "Prospectus" dated 04/01/2024), together with government data provided by GSWA past information. This information has allowed recognition of the project's potential and assisted with selection of areas for Kali's initial reconnaissance work and detailed rock-chip sampling.
Geology	· *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	· Marble Bar is predominantly underlain by Archean monzogranitic Moolyella batholith. The LCT pegmatite dykes intrude Tambina Supersuite towad the central part of the batholith, with spodumene-lepidolite mineralisation confirmed in thin sections (see ASX announcement "Prospectus" dated 04/01/2024). Gold is associated to orogenic quartz veining in Emu Pool Supersuite away from the centre and toward the rim of batholith.
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:*	· For this criteria, not applicable (N/A) as no drilling information is being reported.
	o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*	· N/A
	o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*	· N/A
	o *dip and azimuth of the hole*	· N/A
	o *down hole length and interception depth*	· N/A
	o *hole length.*	· N/A
	· *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.*	· N/A

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.*	· All results have been reported without truncation or averaging.
	· *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.*	· Not applicable, as only "point" data is being reported.
	· *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	· Not applicable, as no metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	· *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	· Not applicable, as surface sampling is reconnaissance in nature.
	· *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	· The geometry of mineralisation cannot be established with confidence in reconnaissance stage; However, this information was provided in text where possible.
	· *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').*	· The outcrop widths reported are "apparent" widths on surface, and where the dip angles can be measured with sufficient confidence (subject to sufficient exposure at surface) the expected true widths have been provided.
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.*	· Appropriate maps have been included.
Balanced reporting	· *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	· All results have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	· *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	· All relevant new information has also been included (i.e. geological observations).

Further work	· *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	· Short term (Q4-2024): detailed sampling and reconnaissance along the identified trends, followed by assessment of results. Subject to positive results, long-term plans (2025) may include first-ever drilling over prospects that are subject to this report.
	· *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	· Possible extensions of mineralisation has been marked on diagrams in dashed lines.