04 December 2024

High-Grade Tin-Oxide Results (Up to 8%) at Sweetwater, NSW

Highlights

- **Kali Metals Limited (ASX: KM1) ("Kali" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the results from its 100%-owned tenement (EL9403) at the Jingellic Project in New South Wales[1]**
- **Twenty-one rock chip samples have been collected during the current geological mapping campaign at the Sweetwater area, following-up on soil anomalies up to 3.5km long[2]. The campaign will be completed this year**
- **Best results include up to 8.0% SnO_2, along with accessory tantalum (up to 560ppm Ta) and niobium (up to 490ppm Nb)**
- **The outcropping tin-bearing greisen-pegmatite zones range in width from 2-20m, mapped along a cumulative length of 2km, and are still open along strike**

Figure 1. Coarse cassiterite (tin-oxide, encircled) from the two main "greisen" trends at the Sweetwater area: a) Mullengandra trend (Sample SWR007) and b) McLurg's trend (Sample SWR012)

[1] Refer Annexure A
[2] KM1 ASX Announcement 10 September 2024

Cautionary statement: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

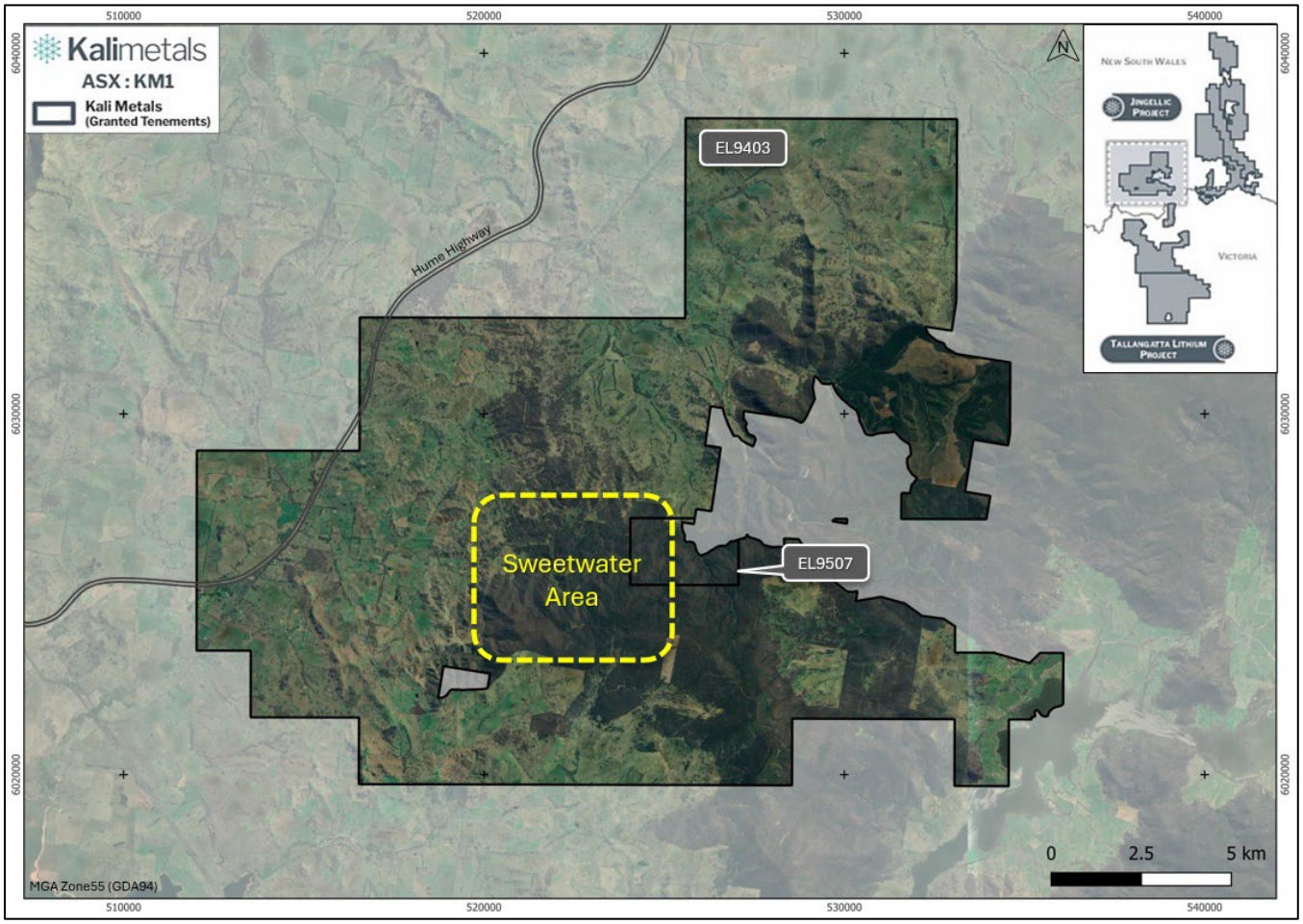

Figure 2. Sweetwater area location map

Southern Lachlan Fold Belt Project

Kali's east coast Project areas, Jingellic (NSW) and Tallangatta (VIC), are located in the Southern Lachlan Fold Belt. The Jingellic Project covers approximately 1,220 km^2 consisting of tenements EL9403, EL9507 and EL8958[3]. Kali's initial exploration focus has been on EL9403 and the highly prospective Sweetwater area which contains several historic tin mines and the recently identified lithium-bearing pegmatites.[4]

Sweetwater Area

The main tin mines around Sweetwater include the Mullengandra, McLurg's and Parsons-Hunter mines (as well as dozens of smaller workings) which were active in the early 1900s. Tin mineralisation is associated with the

[3] The Company owns the tin, tungsten, lithium, caesium and tantalum rights to EL8958.
[4] KM1 ASX Announcement 28 June 2024.

mineral cassiterite (the main economic tin mineral). Kali has initially completed a historical data review, revealing these high-grade tin-bearing workings also contain significant amounts of tantalum and niobium, adding to the potential prospectivity of the area.[5]

The Sweetwater area also hosts notable LCT pegmatites, with the two most prominent pegmatites identified to date being the Giant Pegmatite and the BFG Pegmatite. The Company has recently collected four rock chip samples at the Giant Pegmatite with assay results confirming LCT-type mineralisation ranging from 0.66-1.54% Li_2O[6]. The BFG pegmatite is made of two dykes with 1km total length, identified from LiDAR imagery.

A LiDAR survey carried out in February 2024 has proved useful in identifying the long-forgotten historical tin workings. Soil sampling, carried out during Q3 2024, identified several km-scale tin, tungsten, tantalum and lithium anomalies[7].

Rock Chip Sampling Results

Following up on encouraging Sn-Li-Ta soil sampling results[8], Kali initiated the geological mapping along the zones of interest. The mapping campaign is expected to completed in December 2024, with the Company approximately 50% of the way through the campaign.

Rock samples (1.5-2kg material from each sampling location) were collected from mineralised and characteristic rock units identified in the field. So far, 21 rock samples have been collected and analysed in the ALS laboratory in Perth. Analytical method ME-XRF15b was selected as appropriate for the style of tin mineralisation at the Sweetwater area.

The rock chip sampling results collected so far have returned five high-grade samples of > 1% SnO2 (up to an exceptional 7.99% SnO_2) and seven lower grade samples between 0.1% and 1.0% tin-oxide, all accompanied with encouraging tantalum and niobium levels[9].

Ongoing Geological Mapping

The cassiterite mineralisation[10] is associated with development of “greisen” alteration (in wider sense) in Ordovician sediments, outcropping to the north of the contact with the Silurian two-mica S-type granite. The strata is steeply dipping to ENE.

The ongoing mapping is focusing on confirming the presence of cassiterite along the identified greisen zones. The length of these “greisen” zones varies from 100m to > 2kms. Two main greisen trends are the southern Mullengandra trend (cassiterite confirmed in rocks > 1.2km length; trend open to SE) and northern McLurg’s trend (cassiterite confirmed in rocks > 800m length; trend open to SE and NW), passing through the respective

[5] KM1 ASX Announcement 28 June 2024.
[6] KM1 ASX Announcement 28 June 2024.
[7] KM1 ASX Announcement 10 September 2024.
[8] KM1 ASX Announcement 10 September 2024.
[9] Refer Appendix 1: “Reported Results”.
[10] Refer Appendix 2: “Visual Observations”.

historical tin mines. A third, potentially significant, cassiterite-bearing greisen trend, "Keogh", has been inferred from LiDAR and soil geochemistry.

The width of individual greisen zones observed on surface varies from metres to dozens of metres.

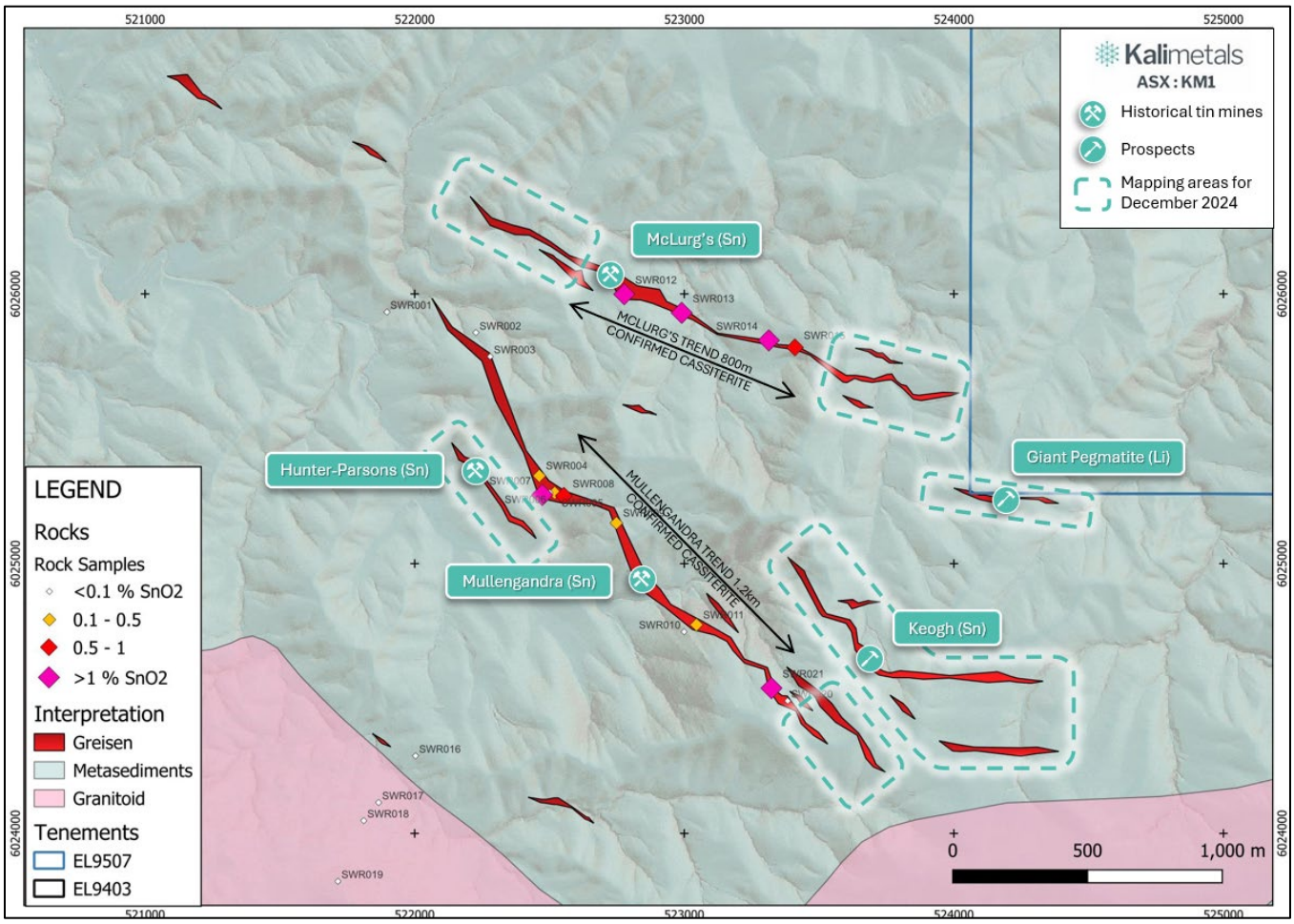

Figure 3: Sweetwater area, geology plan map showing rock samples

Other Activities

The Company's list of planned activities at the Sweetwater area has been provided in a previous announcement[11], and Kali is pleased to report that five of the six stated tasks have been actioned or completed, with one task (additional soil sampling) awaiting the new aerial (LiDAR) survey planned to be flown in early December 2024.

Other exploration activities that are being carried out at the Jingellic (NSW) and Tallangata (VIC) Projects include:

- Infill soil sampling was completed to further constrain the soil anomalies over the identified anomalous trends. Some 287 samples have been collected, with all results still pending (likely to be reported

[11] KM1 ASX Announcement 10 September 2024.

during Q1 2025). The soil sampling consisted of 150mx150m infill and orientation surveys (10m spacing) over the Giant Pegmatite, and historical workings at Mullengandra and McLurg's.

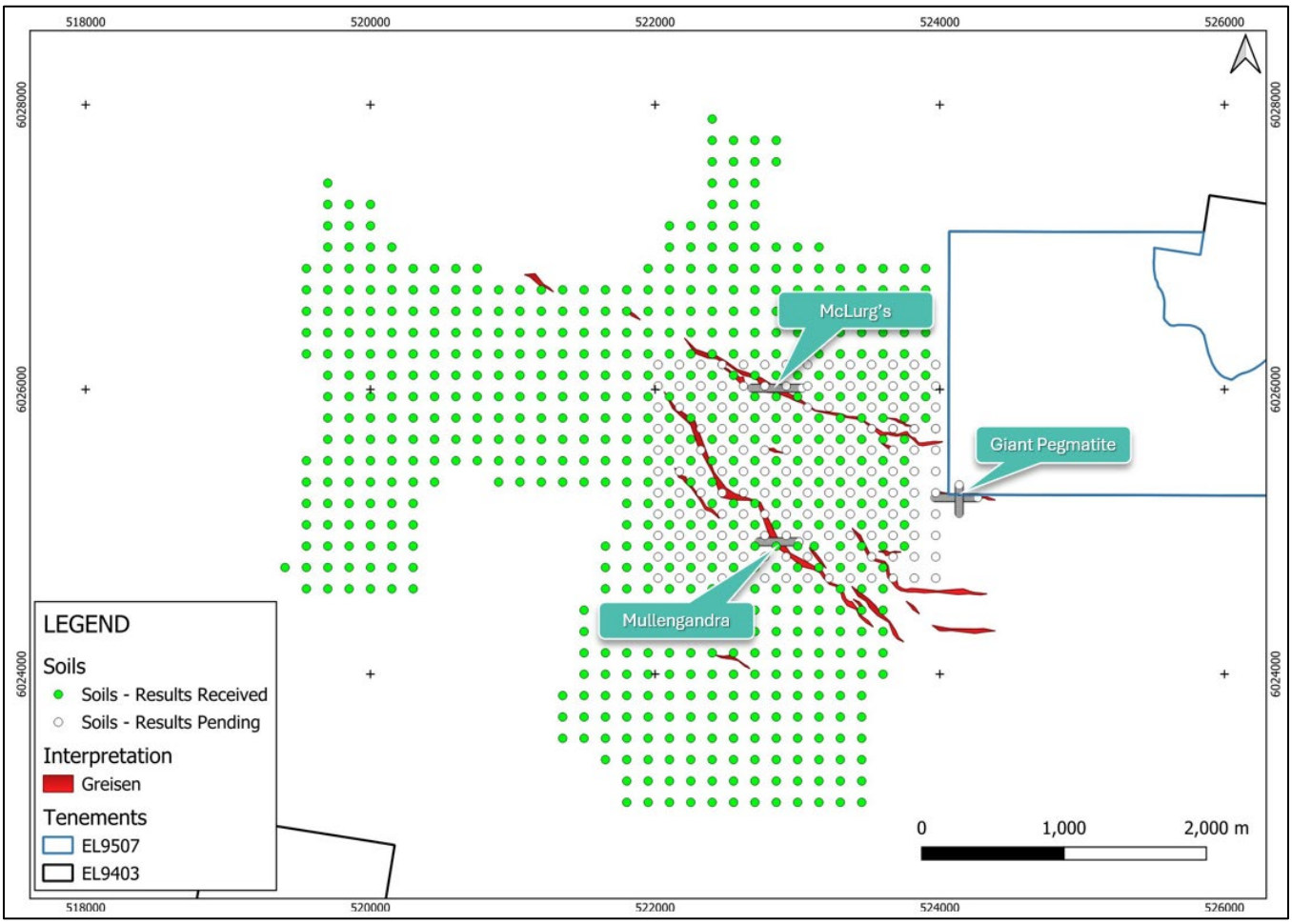

Figure 4: Soil sampling status at Sweetwater

- Rock petrography conducted by tin expert Dr Roger G. Taylor has been completed. The main minerals of interest (cassiterite and spodumene) were confirmed in thin sections. The report findings were integrated into the ongoing geological mapping campaign.

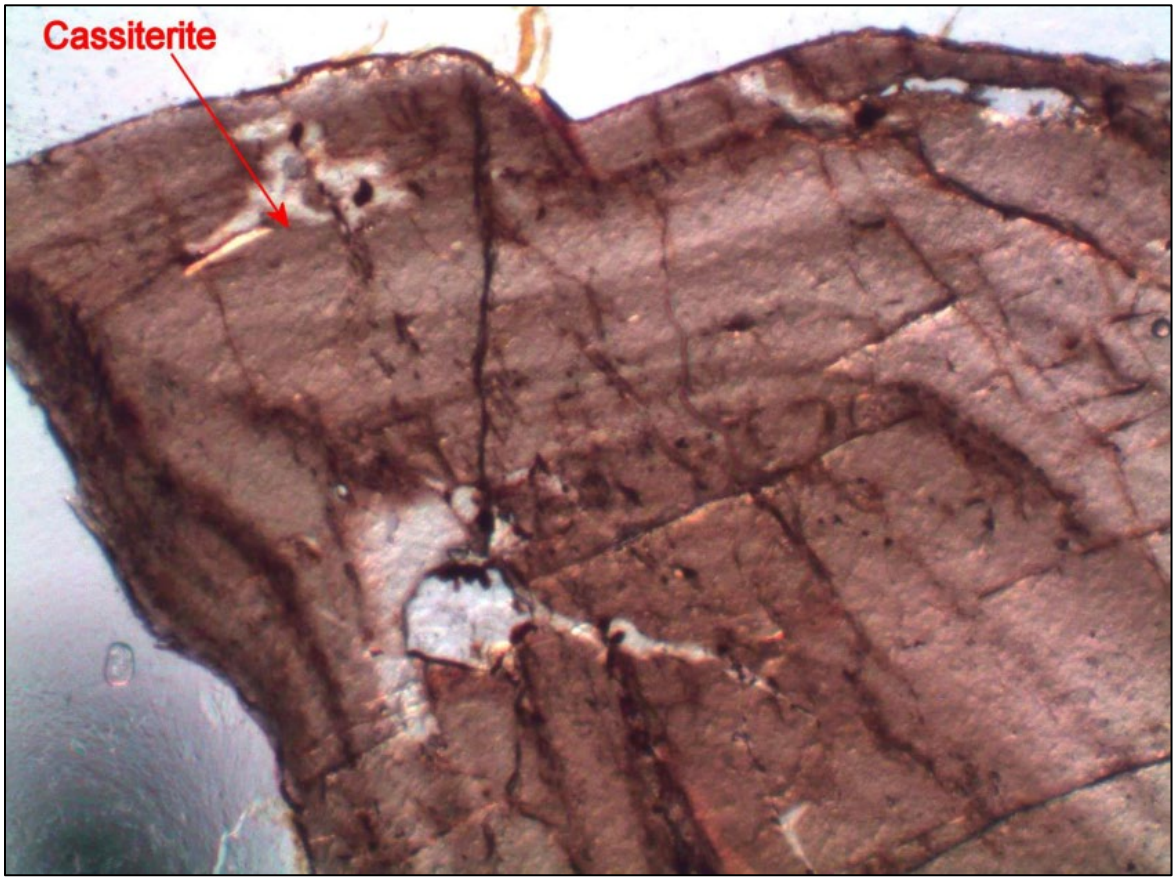

Figure 5: Zoned cassiterite from Mullengandra historical tin workings (field of view 2.2mm)

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- Literature review and desktop studies for regional tin (and lithium) prospectivity have been completed. Review of the desktop study is on-going.
- Given how useful LiDAR has proven to be over the Sweetwater area, Kali has engaged GeoCloud Analytics and MNG Survey to complete a 50km^2 data acquisition (and data processing/interpretation) for Mt Cudgewa prospect on EL7786 at the Tallangata Project (VIC). Data acquisition is planned to be completed in early-December 2024, subject to weather conditions. The Mt Cudgewa Prospect hosts known hard rock tin prospects and known pegmatite occurrences, on hilly Crown land not under license by private or corporate entities.

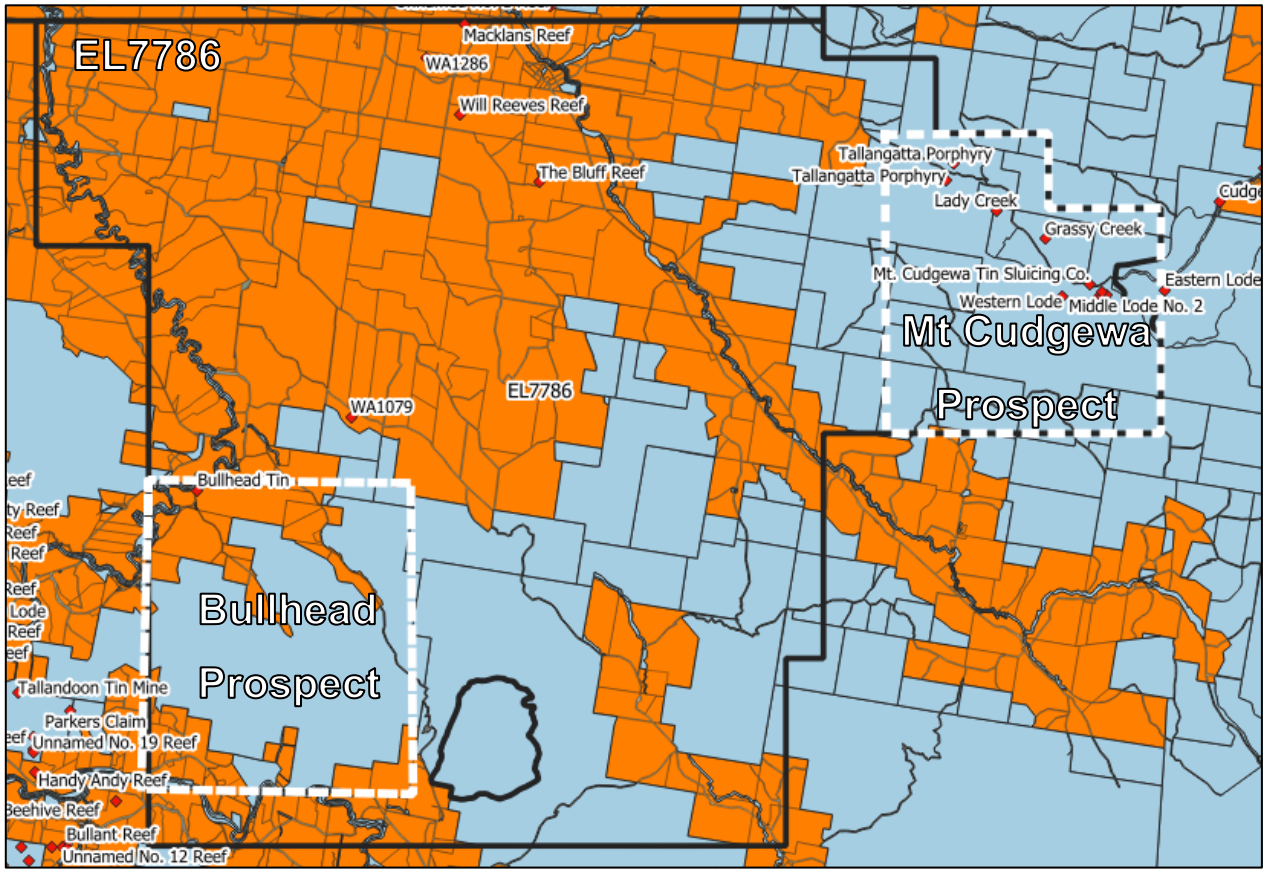

Figure 6: EL7786 tenement in Victoria, showing Crown land in blue vs private land in orange

- Designing the soil sampling grid expansion into the eastern EL9507 Woomargama State Conservation Area (access now granted) is ongoing. This plan will await the LiDAR data acquisition over Mt Cudgewa and propose a soil sampling program over both EL9507 and EL7786 tenements.

Managing Director Paul Adams commented:

"A lot has been achieved at our Southern Lachlan Fold Belt tenements since our last update in September. Our initial ground truthing of soil sampling anomalies has returned excellent results. The cassiterite crystals observed are large and have been observed over significant strike lengths and are still open along strike. We plan to finish the year by completing the follow up mapping and sampling on priority tin and lithium soil anomalies. The first rock samples from the Giant Pegmatite have already returned promising results up to 1.5% lithium-oxide, and we will assess its surface footprint by the year-end.

At the same time, we have kickstarted exploration activities in a new area, Mt Cudgewa.

We are finishing the year with vigorous data collection that is expected to provide a generous news flow in early 2025 and beyond."

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 3,960km2 exploration tenure is located near existing, emerging, and unexplored lithium and critical minerals regions in WA including the Pilbara and Eastern Yilgarn and the Southern 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," 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 was previously announced in Kali's announcements dated 28 June 2024 and 10 September 2024. Kali confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements.

Annexure A – Tenements

Jingellic Project (NSW):

EL9403

EL9507

EL8958

Tallangata Project (VIC)

EL7784

EL7786

EL7787

Appendix 1: Reported Results

Sampling details			Laboratory result (whole sample)		
Sample ID	Easting	Northing	% SnO2	Ta2O5 ppm	Nb2O5 ppm
SWR001	521897	6025933	<0.005	49	<50
SWR002	522227	6025857	<0.005	<20	<50
SWR003	522280	6025768	<0.005	24	<50
SWR004	522462	6025326	**0.33**	98	86
SWR005	522519	6025263	**0.20**	**147**	**114**
SWR006	522501	6025264	**0.10**	49	<50
SWR007	522473	6025255	**1.52**	**342**	**200**
SWR008	522553	6025252	**0.84**	**208**	**129**
SWR009	522748	6025151	**0.41**	73	<50
SWR010	522999	6024748	0.02	61	<50
SWR011	523045	6024774	**0.25**	**122**	<50
SWR012	522777	6025999	**7.99**	**684**	**701**
SWR013	522990	6025930	**1.02**	**159**	**100**
SWR014	523313	6025828	**1.20**	**220**	**114**
SWR015	523410	6025802	**0.58**	**134**	**100**
SWR016	522003	6024288	0.07	37	<50
SWR017	521866	6024115	<0.005	73	<50
SWR018	521811	6024048	0.02	85	<50
SWR019	521715	6023823	0.03	73	<50
SWR020	523383	6024492	0.02	61	<50
SWR021	523323	6024539	**1.39**	37	<50

Appendix 2: Visual Observations

Cautionary statement: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Refer Appendix 1 for further details.

Presence of cassiterite at Sweetwater area has been confirmed by different means: visually by experienced geologists, thin sections, laboratory geochemistry and pXRF of suspected mineral grains.

Observations			Visual estimation			Description		pXRF of suspected cassiterite	
Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Ore Mineral	Overall Quantity	Mineralisation Style	Setting	Sample	ppm Sn	Calc. % SnO2
SWR001	521897	6025933		0%	N/A	Creek, outcrop siltstone, quartz vn 1-5cm wide 80/016, Sfol 80/052	Quartz	0	0.00
SWR002	522227	6025857		0%	N/A	Slope, subcrop siltstone, quartz & peg	Quartz, sericite	0	0.00
SWR003	522280	6025768		0%	N/A	Hilltop, outcrop sandstone & igneous, S0 085/022, Sfol 85/042	Greisen, fine-grained. Quartz, micro-tourmaline, clay	0	0.00
SWR004	522462	6025326	Cassiterite	1%	Disseminated, 1-5mm size elongated grains	Bottom of slope, float peg/felsic, trench 1x1m	Greisen, medium-grained. Quartz, chalky feldspar, mica (sericite & biotite), cassiterite	1,747	0.22
SWR005	522519	6025263	Cassiterite	1%	Disseminated, 1-3mm size grains	Ridge, outcrop felsic in sandstone, trench 1x1m	Greisen, medium-grained, massive/saccharoidal. Quartz, sericite, clay, cassiterite	1,651	0.21
SWR006	522501	6025264	Cassiterite	1%	Disseminated, 1-5mm size elongated grains	Ridge, outcrop felsic in sandstone, trench 2x1m	Greisen, medium-grained, saccharoidal. Quartz, sericite, chalky feldspar, cassiterite	6,211	0.79
SWR007	522473	6025255	Cassiterite	5%	Nuggetty, 10-30mm size grains	Ridge, outcrop felsic in sandstone, trench 1x1m	Greisen, coarse-grained, pegmatitic. Quartz, sericite,cassiterite, trace arsenopyrite	85,000	10.80
SWR008	522553	6025252	Cassiterite	1%	Disseminated, 1-3mm size grains	Ridge, outcrop felsic in sandstone, trench 2x1m	Greisen, fine-grained, saccharoidal/massive. Quartz, fledspar, sericite, clay, micro-tourmaline, cassiterite	15,000	1.91
SWR009	522748	6025151	Cassiterite	1%	Mottled, 2-5mm size grains	Slope, floats/subcrop	Greisen, coarse-grained, saccharoidal. Quartz, sericite, chalky feldspar, cassiterite	63,000	8.00
SWR010	522999	6024748		0%	N/A	Ridge/slope, outcrop peg in sandstone, S0 85/042	Pegmatite and greisen, medium-grained, quartz veinlets. Quartz, feldspar, plag, sericite and biotite.	237	0.03
SWR011	523045	6024774	Cassiterite	1%	Disseminated, 1-2mm size grains	Slope, outcrop felsic, trench 40x1m	Greisen, medium-grained. Quartz, muscovite, chalky feldspar, sericite, cassiterite	2,306	0.29
SWR012	522777	6025999	Cassiterite	10%	Nuggetty, 10-40mm size grains	Slope, outcrop felsic in sandstone. "McLurg's" zone 5-25m wide and 200m long. Trench 10x1m. Sfol 80/032	Greisen, coarse-grained, saccharoidal. Quartz, sericite, muscovite, chalky feldspar, cassiterite	35,000	4.45
SWR013	522990	6025930	Cassiterite	5%	Nuggetty, 10-50mm size grains	Bottom of slope, outcrop felsic. Two trenches 5x1m.	Greisen, coarse-grained. Coarse greisen. Quartz, chalky feldspar, sericite, cassiterite	112,000	14.22
SWR014	523313	6025828	Cassiterite	5%	Mottled 2-3mm grains and nuggetty grains up to 20mm in size	Ridge, outcrop felsics. Trench 13x1m.	Greisen, fine-grained & coarse-grained, massive/saccharoidal. Quartz, muscovite, sericite, cassiterite	76,000	9.65
SWR015	523410	6025802	Cassiterite	1%	Mottled, 3-10mm size grains	Slope, outcrop felsics in sandstone. S0 80/208. Two trenches 2x1m.	Greisen, medium-grained-coarse-grained. Quartz, feldspar, clay, sericite, muscovite, cassiterite	80,000	10.16
SWR016	522003	6024288		0%	N/A	Slope, subcrop felsic.	Greisen, medium-grained. Quartz, feldspar, tourmaline, clay.	307	0.04
SWR017	521866	6024115		0%	N/A	Slope, outcrop granite with quartz veins 1-20cm wide, NW-SE strike.	Quartz grey, some coarse greisen parts. Feldspar-clay, quartz, biotite, sercite, minor pyrite, tourmaline	287	0.04
SWR018	521811	6024048		0%	N/A	Slope, outcrop granite, coarse-grained bleached looking.	Quartz, sericite, clay feldspar, tourmaline.	161	0.02
SWR019	521715	6023823		0%	N/A	Hilltop, outcrop granite medium-grained-coarse-grained. Bleached.	Quartz, feldspar, biotite, sericite, clay, tourmaline.	297	0.04
SWR020	523383	6024492		0%	N/A	Slope, outcrop felsic & altered sandstone. Two trenches, biggest 8x1m. Sfol 85/020.	Greisen, fine-grained. Quartz, clay, micro-tourmaline.	90	0.01
SWR021	523323	6024539	Cassiterite	5%	Nuggetty, 5-20mm size grains	Slope, subcrop quartz floats 0.1-0.5m size over 35m length. Three trenches, biggest 7x2m.	Quartz, light-burgundy coloured cassiterite nuggetty 5-20mm size, trace arsenopyrite.	93,000	11.81

Figure	Nature of mineral occurrence (e.g. massive, disseminated, in veins, forming veins or bands concordant or discordant with bedding or a penetrative foliation observable in the host rock);	Estimate the abundances of any minerals observed (in the form of a table with an estimate of the abundances at each interval of the applicable hole or sample)	State the anticipated timing for the release of assay results in respect of the visual estimates
Figure 1	*Figure 1 shows cassiterite (SnO_2) mineralisation from a) Mullegandra and b) McLurg's trends. In both cases, the mineralisation is very course (cm-scale cassiterite) with well developed and slightly elongated cassiterite crystals. The shown mineralisation is high-grade and nuggetty; however, some lower-grade samples from the area exhibit a disseminated fine-grained cassiterite habitus.*	*Moderately strong mineralisation with 5-10% cassiterite overall. Refer to previous table for additional details.*	*All sample results have returned from laboratory and are reported herein.*

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 greisens, 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. Handheld XRF was only used to confirm the high tin results from the visually suspected cassiterite grains – the cassiterite mineralogy was also confirmed in thin sections by esteemed tin expert Dr. Roger Taylor.
	· *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.*	· Tin mineralisation in outcrop was visible. Cassiterite grain size varied from mm to cm size, and have had characteristic dark burgundy translucent luster. Sampling was also guided by sampling of favourable lithology, regardless of presence of cassiterite. Lithium mineralisation was visually identified by colour, shape and weathering typical for spodumene, 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). It is worth mentioning that cassiterite mineralisation style varies: from fine grained disseminated to coarse nuggetty mineralisation style.
	· *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 1.5-2kg of sampled material per sample from outcrops taken with geopick, submitted (without sub-sampling) for sample preparation and analysis to ALS laboratories 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*	· Not applicable, as no new drilling information has been reported.

	method, etc).	
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 & fine crush to -2mm, pulverise to -75um (85%).
	· *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 assessed more accurately.
	· *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	· Samples contain 1.5-2kg 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 ALS Perth (independent and internationally accredited laboratory). Samples were analysed with fusion XRF method ME-XRF15b (which arguably provides the best recovery for tin) on tin, tantalum, niobium and tungsten.
	· *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. Handheld XRF (Bruker) was only used to confirm the high tin results from the visually suspected cassiterite grains – the cassiterite mineralogy was also confirmed in thin sections by esteemed tin expert Dr. Roger Taylor.
	· *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 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/MGA55
	· *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.*	· Sampling locations were chosen during ground truthing of soil sampling results. The attempt was made to sample all greisen occurrences, regardless of whether cassiterite mineralisation was observed. Sample spacing is hence irregular.
	· *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.*	· 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.
	· *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 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. Aside from rare mapping report, no other documented exploration activity was carried out since early-20th century. Very little lithium exploration has been performed over the ground.
Geology	· *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	· The Jingellic project host highly fractionated S-type granites and related greisen bodies and 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 tin-lithium-tungsten-tantalum 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:*	· For this entire 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).*	· Near-future work (next 3 months) will consist of LiDAR acquisition at Mt Cudgewa, geological mapping at Sweetwater and possibly soil sampling at Mt Cudgewa.

	· *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.