

Pure Extends Outcropping Garnet Trend to 3.3km on Granted Mining Lease - Reedy Creek (WA)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Pure identifies an additional **2.2km of untested garnetiferous outcrop during fieldwork at the project.**
 - This extension to the southwest **significantly expands the garnet resource potential** of the Project, from 1.1km **up to 3.3km overall strike.**
 - There is the additional potential to identify further garnetiferous material undercover during drill testing.
 - The mapped garnet skarn extension **sits within the existing Mining Lease (M80/416).**
 - **Metallurgical test work results are pending following submission of 3 tonnes of garnetiferous material** and will assist in determining the basket of end products the project will derive.
 - **Discussion with potential offtake partners and mining contractors has commenced and the company will update the market as required.**
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Pure Resources Limited (ASX: PR1) ("Pure" or "Company") is pleased to announce that during further fieldwork at the Reedy Creek Garnet Project ("**Reedy Creek Project**"), Company geologists identified an additional 2.2km of garnetiferous hills to the southwest of the historical garnet skarn targets (Figures 1 & 2).

Petrographic studies¹ have confirmed the mineralogy of the garnetiferous hills with garnet percentages between 20-90% observed (Appendix 1). A key cross-cutting fault, with an apparent sinistral offset, has been identified which displaces the garnet trend approximately 1km to the southeast. Mapping along the displaced garnet trend has led to the identification of garnetiferous outcrop to the southwest with the total, combined strike length of outcropping garnetiferous material extending to 3.3km. There is also the additional potential to delineate garnetiferous material between the outcropping hills with drilling, as geophysical and geological interpretation indicates the garnetiferous trend continues undercover. Crucially, the whole system lies within the granted Mining Lease M80/416. The Reedy Creek Garnet Project covers an area of 359.60 ha with the Mining Lease granted until 2038.

¹Disclaimer: In relation to the disclosure of petrography results, the Company cautions that petrography results should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Drilling, bulk sampling and metallurgical testwork is required to validate petrographical results and determine the overall abundance of garnet within the rock mass. The petrography data is exploratory in nature and is used to assist in mineral determination and target prioritisation through an exploration program. The Company will update the market when metallurgical results become available.

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Figure 1: Sample location #706128, looking southwest, highlighting the outcropping garnetiferous rock unit.

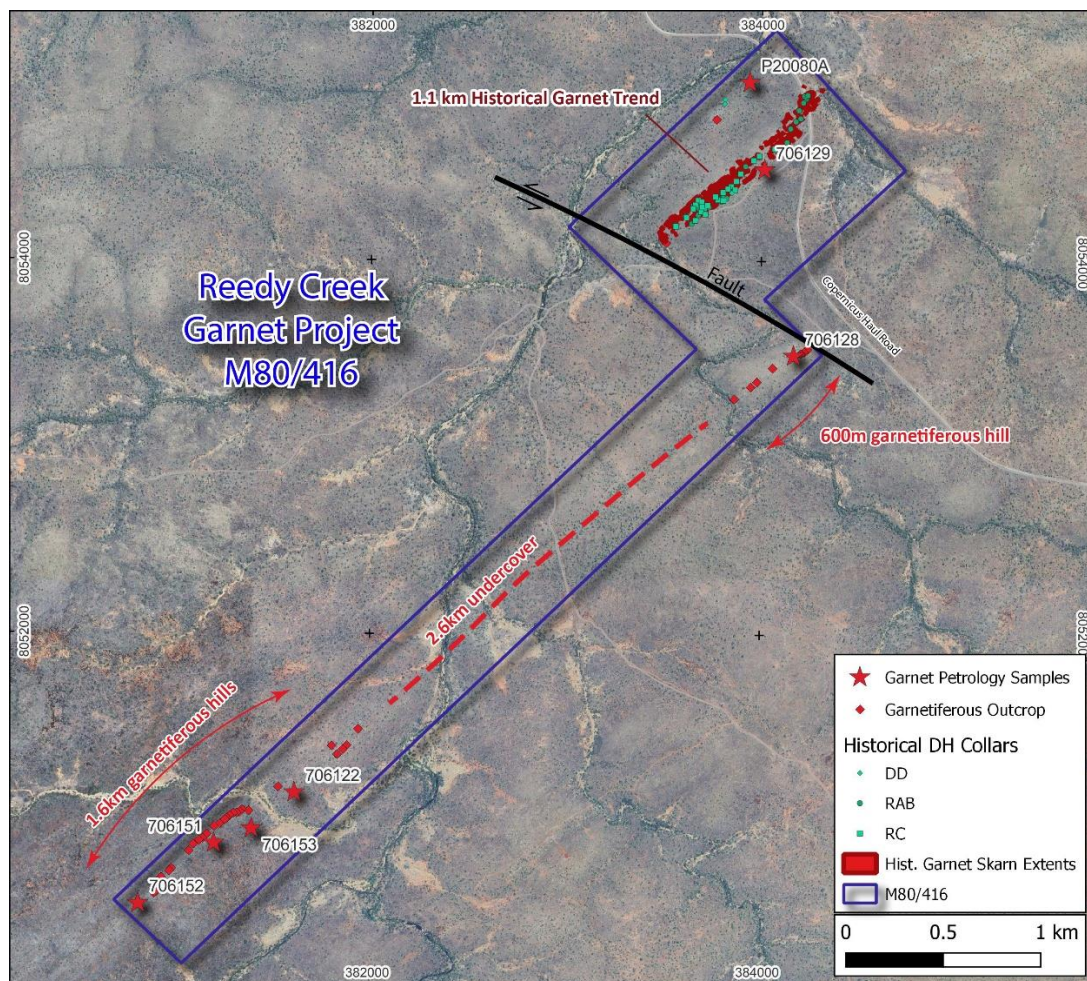


Figure 2: Detailed overview of the southwest garnet strike extension at the Reedy Creek Garnet Project.

Pure's Executive Chairman, Mr Patric Glovac, commented:

"We are very pleased with the finding from further fieldwork at the Reedy Creek Garnet Project which has delineated a three-fold increase to the outcropping garnet trend that sits within the granted mining lease. The Reedy Creek Project represents a unique, high-quality, hard rock garnet project with abundant outcropping garnet grading up to 90% from surface. The Reedy Creek Project has the potential to be one of only three commercially viable hard rock garnet mines in the world

"This is an important discovery for the Company as it indicates there is potential to deliver significant resource growth at the Reedy Creek Project with additional drilling. We are confident of rapidly progressing the project through feasibility and mining studies with a view to becoming a long mine-life, Australian garnet producer and one of the few hard-rock garnet producers globally.

"This new discovery significantly increases the resource and mine-life potential of the project".

Exploration Update

Following exercise of the Option (refer PR1 ASX Release 11th November 2024), the Company fast tracked the second phase of metallurgical testwork and has delivered 3 tonnes of garnetiferous material to Nagrom Laboratories for extensive metallurgical testwork (refer PR1 ASX Release 14th November 2024). Sample preparation is well advanced with metallurgical testing, including ore sorting, to be completed early in 2025.

During multiple site visits, Company geologists traversed the Project extents and identified hills with garnetiferous material analogous to rock types observed at the historically drilled garnet trend. Samples were collected for petrographical studies which confirmed the presence of garnet (predominantly andradite), with percentages between 20-90% observed (Appendix 1).

The petrographical studies confirm the potential to delineate additional garnet resources to the southwest of the historical drilling area, however drilling, bulk sampling and further metallurgical testwork is required to determine the geometry and overall garnet abundance of the garnetiferous hills. The Company plans to fully evaluate the potential of the southwest strike extents during the 2025 field season and looks forward to updating the market with results as they come to light.

Background

The Reedy Creek Garnet Project represents a high-grade industrial garnet deposit located 90km north of Halls Creek, situated adjacent to the Great Northern Highway and established infrastructure. The Wyndham port is approximately 280km by road (Figure 3). The mapped garnet skarn sits within a granted mining lease (M80/416) and outcrops over a strike length of ~1.1 km with significant potential for resource growth outside of current drilling extents. Historical drilling and mapping have identified multiple lenses of garnet, of variable thickness and are hosted within a thick marble horizon.

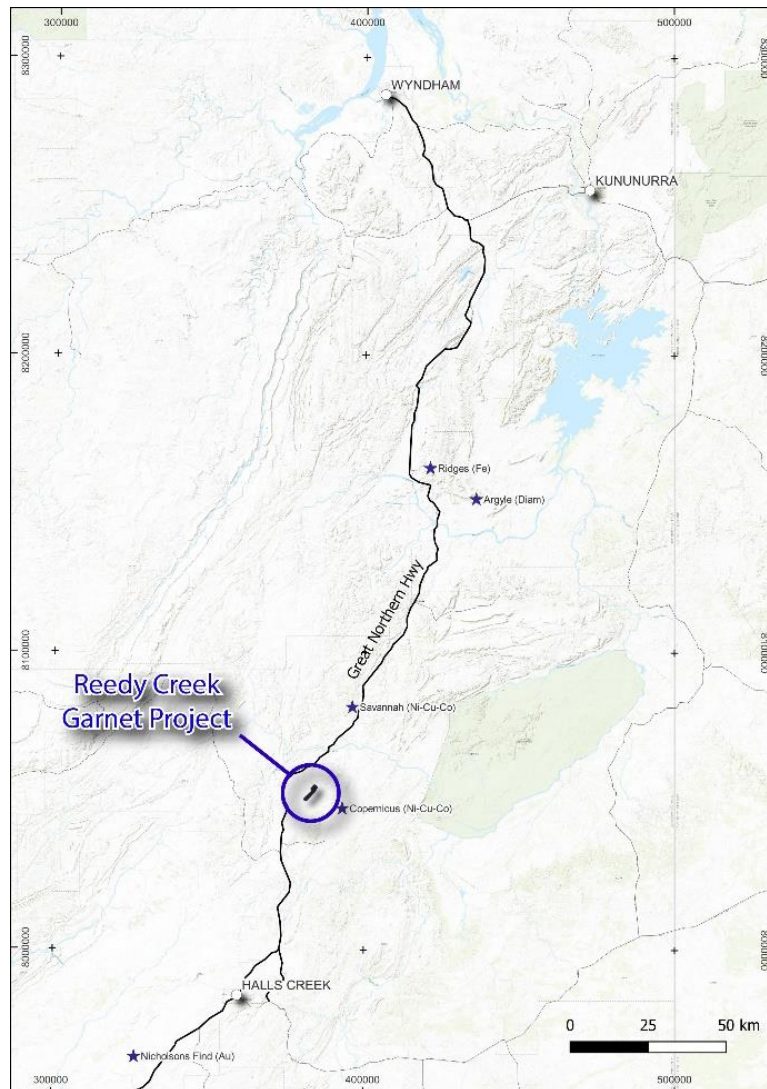


Figure 3: Location of the Reedy Creek Garnet Project

The Reedy Creek Project is dominated by andradite garnet with lesser grossular and almandine garnet. In terms of garnet content (adjusted to 100%), andradite garnet comprises 66%, grossular garnet comprises 24% and almandine garnet comprises 10%.

Andradite garnet has a specific gravity (S.G.) ranging from 3.8 – 3.9 with These two characteristics (hardness and specific gravity) having the major influence on the performance of the garnet in abrasive and cutting applications. The hardness and S.G. (along with particle size and shape) dictate the impact potential of the garnet as well as its recyclability (wear characteristics). Consequently, andradite garnet is considered a high-quality raw material for industrial applications.

The other characteristics that are of major importance are particle size and shape. For abrasive applications the ideal material will have a high degree of sphericity (round particles) but also a high degree of angularity (not smooth but rough sphere). The two main types of garnet occurrences are alluvial/eluvial and hard rock. Whilst alluvial/eluvial garnet resources are easier to process and generally have higher degrees of sphericity they are often less angular because they have been worn over time by the action of water.

To this end, hard rock garnet sources, such as the Reedy Creek Project, are generally considered to be superior in terms of their ability to generate garnet products with both high

sphericity and angularity (depending on the processing methodologies and taking the nature of the garnets in the host rock into account).

Garnet is also highly sought after to meet the increasing needs of water filtration required for potable water, reverse osmosis plants, aquafarming and reticulated irrigation. Garnet is a high-density water filtration media used to remove fine particulate and to keep the silica bed static during rigorous backwash.

- END -

This announcement is approved for release by the Board of Pure Resources Limited.

Mr Patric Glovac
Executive Chairman
Pure Resources Limited

About Pure Resources

Pure's vision is to become an eminent battery metal focussed company on the ASX, either through its existing portfolio of nickel and copper assets, generation of new projects, or acquisitions of existing projects presented to the Company with a strong determination to add Lithium, Rare Earths or Graphite to the company's portfolio.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr. James Warren, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr. Warren is a Non-Executive Director of Pure Resources Limited. Dr. Warren has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr. Warren consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1. Petrography Results

Sample No	East	North	Description	Classification	Garnet %
P20080A	383937	8054957	Compositional banding is apparent in the skarn assemblage that comprises a leucocratic core dominated by fine to medium grained anhedral plagioclase plus interstitial quartz that grades into a xenoblastic to poikiloblastic garnet and poikiloblastic epidote	Aegirine augite - garnet - epidote - plagioclase - quartz skarn assemblage interpreted to be a product of strong sodic metasomatism or possible fenitisation of the country rock.	20%
706122	381618	8051147	Massive xenoblastic garnet (grossular/andradite) contains amphibole and subordinant epidote. Quartz is intergrown with garnet and occurs as late inclusions (0.15 - 0.5mm).	Garnet - amphibole - diopside - epidote - quartz skarn assemblage	75%
706128	384168	8053493	Massive garnet (andradite) contains fine (0.2mm) equant diopside with subordinant epidote and carbonate inclusions. Quartz (5%) infills later stage vugs in the garnet host and is relatively coarse grained.	Massive garnet skarn containing subordinant diopside and titanite, with quartz representing a late interstitial phase	90%
706129	384015	8054489	Massive garnet (andradite) is intergrown with subordinant xenoblastic to poikiloblastic epidote. Minor granoblastic quartz (7%) occurs as a late infill phase.	Garnet - epidote - minor quartz massive skarn assemblage	85%
706151	381207	8050875	Xenoblastic garnet (andradite) containing fine inclusions of carbonate and subordinant quartz. Quartz association with bladed tremolite actinolite aggregates occurs as inclusions in garnet as a later interstitial phase.	Massive garnet - tremolite - actinolite - quartz skarn	85%
706152	380820	8050551	Xenoblastic garnet (andradite) contains numerous fine (0.2mm) inclusions of diopside, epidote, carbonate and rarely quartz. Subordinant inclusions in garnet include interstitial quartz (0.3mm) and prismatic titanite.	Massive garnet skarn containing accessory diopside - epidote - quartz - titanite	90%
706153	381400	8050954	Fine (0.3mm) granular xenoblastic garnet (andradite) is intimately associated with quartz and diopside plus minor carbonate. A variation in grain size and garnet content may reflect relict bedding.	Quartz - garnet - diopside - calc-silicate horizon	50%

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results pertaining to the release refer to outcrop mapping and rock chip sampling. Rock chip samples for petrographic analysis were selected to determine the presence of garnet and accessory minerals. Petrographic testing is the use of microscopes to examine samples of rock to determine their mineralogical and chemical characteristics. Samples for petrographic examination consisted of rock samples taken from outcropping garnetiferous material. Petrography depends on the production of high-quality thin sections. A thin section is a 0.03 mm slice of rock material mounted on a glass slide and polished in such a way that minerals transmit or reflect light when observed with a petrographic microscope. The samples are examined through a petrological (geological polarising) microscope, using either reflected or transmitted light. Petrographic anyalysis was completed by a qualified petrographer from Pathfinder Exploration Pty Ltd.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling completed
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling completed
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were logged in full and record geological information such as colour, weathering, lithology, structure, mineralisation and any other observations of importance. Petrographic analysis is the use of microscopes to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>and metallurgical studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>examine samples of rock to determine their mineralogical and chemical characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petrographic analysis takes the description and understanding of geological materials further than is possible in hand sample. The Company's opinion is that further drilling needs to be completed before meeting the appropriate level of detail for resource estimation or mining studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petrography depends on the production of high-quality thin sections. A thin section is a 0.03 mm slice of rock material mounted on a glass slide and polished in such a way that minerals transmit or reflect light when observed with a petrographic microscope. The samples are examined through a petrological (geological polarising) microscope, using either reflected or transmitted light. Petrographic analysis was completed by a qualified petrographer from Pathfinder Exploration Pty Ltd.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petrographic analysis is a qualitative technique where relative abundance of minerals are estimated by the petrographer. Petrography results should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Drilling, bulk sampling and metallurgical testwork is required to validate petrographical results and determine the overall abundance of garnet within the rock mass.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company is planning to undertake a ~5,000m drilling campaign to verify and validate the historical data. All data reported has been collected historically and has been reviewed by the Competent person, however further work is required to ensure the validity of the historical data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data has been recorded using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 3m The coordinate reference system is GDA94/MGA zone 52 (EPSG: 28352)
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing and distribution is sporadic due to the early-stage nature of exploration. Further work is required to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drilling has generally been completed perpendicular to the geology. Rock chip sampling has been biased towards garnetiferous material. At this stage, the Company is unable to tell if sampling bias has occurred and is required to complete further work.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were delivered by Company geologists to Pathfinder Exploration Pty Ltd
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No external audits or reviews have been completed. Petrographic Analysis was completed by Pathfinder Exploration Pty Ltd. The Competent Person has reviewed the data and completed preliminary interpretation.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ready Creek Project is situated on granted Mining Lease M80/416 which is held by Garnet Hills Pty Ltd. The Company has entered into an Agreement to acquire 100% of the holding company.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous sampling was completed by Garnet Hills Pty Ltd. The historical data comprises outcrop mapping,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>rock chip sampling, drillhole logging and assay data, and metallurgical test work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historical drillholes database contains 57 drillholes for 1,373m and includes; 27 RAB holes for 366m 26 RC holes for 916.3m 3 Diamond holes for 90.9m The details of the drilling techniques and equipment used are currently unclear. The Company is planning to undertake a ~5,000m drilling campaign to verify and validate the historical data. The Company has completed preliminary due diligence and is currently compiling, reviewing and interpreting all available data. The Company will update the market with material information that is encountered during the due diligence process.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garnet mineralisation at Garnet Hills represents a 1.1 km long hard rock skarn deposit occurring in the high grade metamorphic Tickalara Formation of the Halls Creek Orogen. The Tickalara metamorphics have undergone multiple phases of structural deformation with folding affecting the geometry of the garnet lenses and a major NE trending cross-structure offsetting the prospective stratigraphy (Figure 2). The garnet skarn is associated with subordinate accessory skarn minerals including epidote, quartz, diopside, calcite, actinolite, wollastonite and trace sulphides.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillhole information has been provided in previous Company releases.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data aggregation methods used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drilling has generally been completed perpendicular to geology The geology dips 40-60 degrees SW with drilling intersecting the geology roughly perpendicular. True widths are interpreted to be 80-90% of downhole widths. Further drilling is required to validate these observations.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate diagrams are provided in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company has reported all material information available at the time.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company has reported all material information available at the time.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company has completed preliminary sampling (refer ASX Release 16th October 2024) and is currently undertaking metallurgical testwork of 3 tonnes of garnetiferous material. Following this, the Company plans to complete ~5,000m of confirmatory drilling to validate the historical data.