Kaoko Drilling Results consistent with soil geochemistry

Analytical results have now been received for samples from the RC drilling campaign recently completed at the Kaoko lithium project, located in northern Namibia.

A large surface lithium geochemical anomaly covering 120km^2 was tested with twenty-eight RC drill holes. The RC holes were drilled on 100m spacings across three north-south orientated lines spaced ~400m apart (Figure 1) to test a 1km strike zone within the anomalous target area. 32% of drill samples returned anomalous lithium values above 100ppm Li. The highest value of 218ppm Li was returned from KARC002 from 33-37m down hole.

The analytical results confirm that the sedimentary rocks intersected in drilling contain elevated lithium mineralisation. This suggests that the lithium mineralisation may have been introduced by hydrothermal fluids entering the water column from a volcanic source during sedimentation[1]. The lithium concentrations are considered economically low level, and as such the Company will now review the existing copper targets and consider its options for the project.

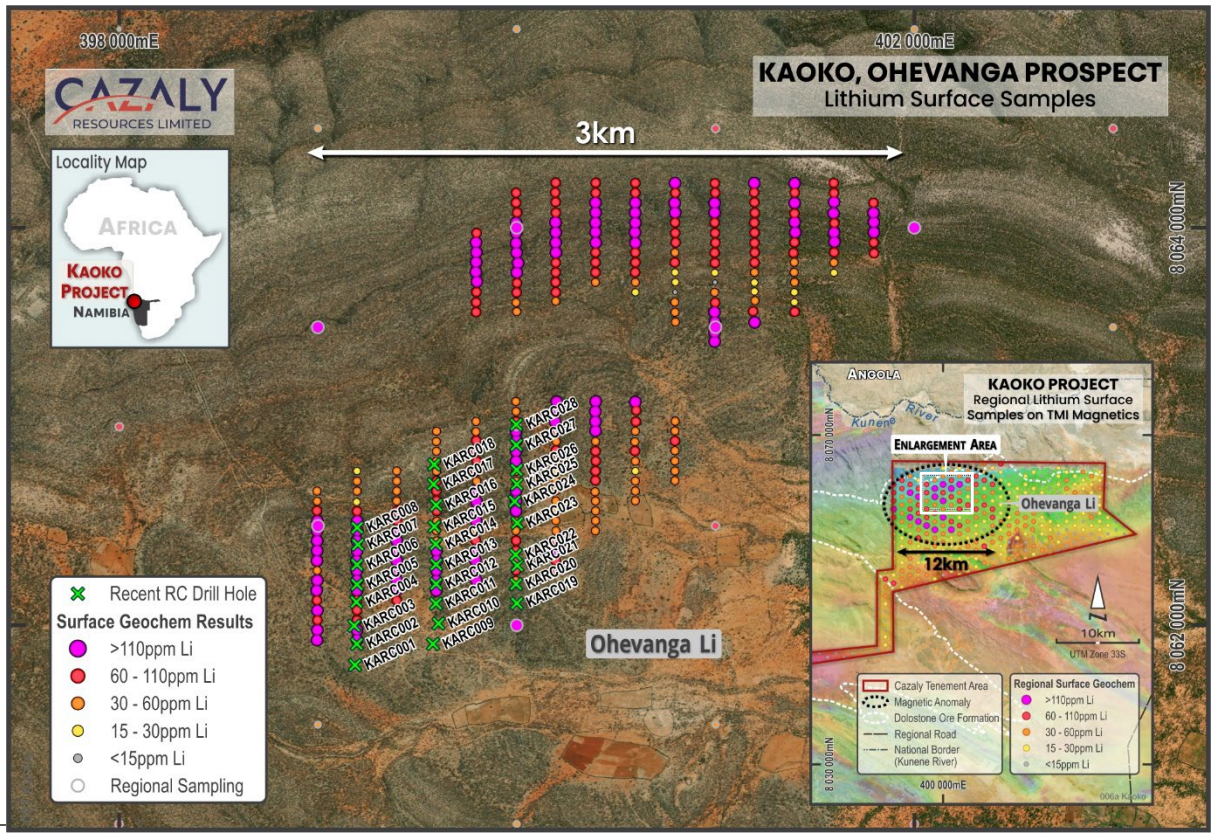

Figure 1. Location of the Ohevanga lithium anomaly and RC drill collars.

[1] 2024. Tyumentseva *et al.* New genetic type of lithium mineralization. Solid Earth Sciences Journal. Vol 9, Issue 3.

For further detailed information refer to Appendix 1 JORC tables, and CAZ:ASX announcement dated 7 October 2024.

Table 1. RC drillhole locations, coordinates in WGS84, Zone 33S.

Hole ID	North	East	Dip	Depth
KARC001	8061800	399186	-90	43
KARC002	8061906	399195	-90	43
KARC003	8061998	399182	-90	43
KARC004	8062117	399193	-90	43
KARC005	8062205	399196	-90	43
KARC006	8062305	399196	-90	43
KARC007	8062406	399200	-90	79
KARC008	8062491	399197	-90	43
KARC009	8061906	399578	-90	43
KARC010	8062009	399606	-90	43
KARC011	8062109	399593	-90	43
KARC012	8062208	399594	-90	43
KARC013	8062306	399594	-90	43
KARC014	8062408	399592	-90	43
KARC015	8062497	399585	-90	85
KARC016	8062605	399594	-90	43
KARC017	8062710	399581	-90	43
KARC018	8062809	399584	-90	43
KARC019	8062111	400000	-90	43
KARC020	8062207	399996	-90	43
KARC021	8062301	400002	-90	43
KARC022	8062355	399994	-90	43
KARC023	8062515	400002	-90	79
KARC024	8062623	399989	-90	43
KARC025	8062710	400000	-90	43
KARC026	8062782	399999	-90	43
KARC027	8062907	399997	-90	43
KARC028	8063010	399997	-90	43

CAZALY RESOURCES LIMITED

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling 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.*	• The Ohevanga Lithium prospect at the Kaoko Project, Namibia has been sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes. Holes were drilled on 400m x 100m grid spacings angled -90° designed to test stratigraphy to ~50m depth. A total of 350 samples were collected. • Collar positions were located with a handheld GPS with an expected accuracy of ± 3m. • RC drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples. Composite samples were then collected by spear sampling 2 or 4 consecutive metres to make up a total weight of approximately 3kg per sample submitted. Samples were prepared at ALS Laboratories in Okahandja Namibia, each 3kg sample was crushed then pulverised to produce a 250 g split. Samples were then shipped to ALS Laboratories in Galway Ireland for analysis by ICP MS for 41 elements using a 0.5g charge
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type*	• All drilling was RC with a 5 ¾ inch face sampling hammer
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to*	• Sample recovery was estimated visually and by using a spring scale to check sample weights were sufficient. Over 95% of samples were considered to have excellent recovery and all samples were dry. • A trailer mounted cone splitter was used to deliver representative samples for each metre drilled • Over 95% of RC sample recoveries

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	were good, no bias is expected for all drilling completed.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Drill chips were geologically logged on site by consulting geologists following the CAZ logging scheme. With all recorded information loaded to a database and validated. • Logging is qualitative with colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralization, alteration and other features. • All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the*	• 1 metre RC drill samples fall through a cone splitter directly below the trailer mounted cyclone. A 2-3 kg sample is collected in a pre-numbered bag and lined up in rows with the corresponding bulk 1 metre sample pile collected by a bag. Samples are composited to 2m or 4m intervals with a PVC spear at the discretion of the logging geologist • All drill samples are dried, crushed and pulverised to achieve an average of 85% passing 75µm and all samples are considered appropriate for this technique • Duplicate field sample composites were collected in RC drilling at the rate of 1:25. • Appropriate sampling protocols were used during RC composite sampling. This included spear collection at various angles through bulk 1 metre sample piles to maximize representivity. • Sample sizes (2kg to 3kg) are considered to be of a sufficient size to accurately represent any

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	material being sampled.	potential mineralisation
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.* • *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.*	• Samples were sent to the sample preparation lab in Okahandja for crushing and grinding. Sample pulps were then forwarded to the ALS laboratory in Ireland for analysis. All RC samples were analysed by ICP-MS for 41 elements. • NA • Field duplicate samples and standards were submitted with each sample batch at a rate of 1:25. The laboratory inserted standards, blanks, and duplicate samples. Results are within tolerable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All data has been checked internally by senior CAZ staff • No holes were twinned • Field data is collected using an excel spreadsheet with internal validation. Validation checks are also completed when loading the data to a company MX Deposit database. • No adjustments were made to assay data
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of*	• Collar positions were located with a handheld GPS (±3m). No downhole surveys were taken due to the holes being shallow, vertical and first pass. • All co-ordinates collected are in UTM WGS84 zone 33S. • The topographic surface is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	topographic control.	determined from a digital elevation models and GPS survey data.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill lines were spaced approximately 400 metres apart along strike and drill holes were spaced 100m across strike. • The data spacing is considered sufficient first pass test for a large anomaly which spans over 120km^2 • No compositing has been undertaken on multiple drill holes
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling vertical holes were used to test the concentrations of potential mineralisation to a set depth below surface within known stratigraphy. • It is not believed that drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were securely sealed and stored onsite, until delivery to the laboratories. Chain of custody consignment notes and sample submission forms were sent with the samples. Sample submission forms were also emailed to the laboratory and used to keep track of the sample batches.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits on sampling techniques and data have been completed. A review of QAQC data has been carried out by company geologists.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Kaoko critical minerals project EPL6667 is located in northern Namibia. The tenement is held in joint venture with Cazaly 95% and local geological company KDN Geo Consulting CC 5 %. • The tenement was renewed for a 2-year term to 8 June 2025. • Cazaly has the required Environmental Clearance Certificate for EPL6667 to allow for ongoing exploration activities. • There are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Rio Tinto Namibia Pty Ltd conducted work in the area in 1993-95 and drilled Cu/Zn mineralization in the area south of the Kaoko Project now held by Celsius Resources Ltd. • Regional geochemical sampling was conducted by Kunene Resources Ltd and First Quantum Minerals Ltd (JV) in 2011-15 on broad 1km x 1km and 1 km x 500m grids. Kunene also interpreted regional geophysical data, Landsat Data and Satellite imagery, as well as completed geological mapping in the area. • Other historical work includes oil gas and uranium exploration in the area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• At this early stage, the potential deposit style is considered to be sedimentary hosted. Sedimentary lithium deposits accumulate as lithium is transported into basins where it reacts with other minerals creating chemical bonds weaker than that found in spodumene (pegmatites) and stronger than

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		those found in brines. • The Kaoko Belt consists of sedimentary rocks of the Damaran Supergroup deposited during rifting and over lie the Congo Craton.
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.*	• See body of the report for drill hole location and depth
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No data aggregation methods were applied
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true*	• Flat lying sedimentary units are interpreted to host lithium mineralisation at the Ohevanga prospect. Drill results would suggest this geometry to be sound. Gentle isoclinal folding varies along the drill grid and would have some moderate effect on the true width of mineralisation. These zones intersected in this first pass drilling are of low grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	width not known').	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to the body of the announcement.
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.*	• Assay results include low grade mineralisation which explains the lithium in soil target for this part of the Ohevanga drilling. The report is considered balanced and provided in context
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 material information available has been reported by the Company in its announcements on the project to date.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of further planned work (e.g.; 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.*	• No further drilling is planned. • The company will review existing copper targets and consider its options for the project.