Yinnetharra Operational & Metallurgical test work update

Highlights:

- The **Yinnetharra Lithium Project** is an exploration project covering a **substantial 1,769km^2** within the Gascoyne Lithium Province of **Western Australia**
    - **Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 25.7Mt @ 1% Li_2O and 62ppm Ta_2O_5** reported at the Malinda Prospect in December 2023[1]
- **Highlights from the last round of resource definition at Malinda** in this round of results include[2]:
    - **22.6m @ 2.16% Li_2O** from 310m in YRRD126 at M36
    - **32.4m @ 1.01% Li_2O** from 50m in YDPT012 at M47
    - **32m @ 0.93% Li_2O** from 280m in YDRD066 at M1
    - **15m @ 1.5% Li_2O** from 19m in YDRD716 at M69
    - **22m @ 1.13% Li_2O** from 24m in YDRD717 at M69
- **Feasibility Level Metallurgy test work has been completed on the M1 deposit** at the Malinda Prospect
- The test work comprised of testing over **40 composite samples over 110 batch and 4 locked cycle flotation tests and a 3.5 tonne pilot plant**
- **M1 Metallurgical results** indicate **high grade** spodumene concentrates can be produced at a **high recovery** rate with very low impurities through Whole of Ore Flotation (WOF):
    - **Spodumene concentrate of 5.5% - 6.0% Li_2O at 69.2% - 81.8%** recovery rate
- Test work has supported the **development of a Whole of Ore Flowsheet**

Delta Lithium Limited (ASX: DLI) (“Delta” or the “Company”), is pleased to provide an operational update on its 100% owned Yinnetharra Project. The Company has received assays and compiled results for the last round of resource definition drilling, as well as updates on the Metallurgical test work program on the M1 pegmatite and has progressed with approvals.

Commenting on the project Managing Director, James Croser said;

“The final infill drill results from the 2024 drill program at Yinnetharra continued to deliver high-grade lithium over large intervals. These results will inform a pending resource update at Yinnetharra, primarily increasing resource confidence at Malinda. Importantly the team has identified the emergence of a larger halo of contiguous tantalum at Malinda, which has the potential to contribute revenue to a future mining scenario via modest flowsheet additions.

The M1 pegmatite at Malinda was the primary focus of this round of metallurgical testwork as it carries the majority of the resource tonnes and informs the first years of potential mine life at Malinda. The program has realised highly positive metallurgical results, with pilot plant spodumene recoveries exceeding our

[1] Refer ASX Announcement 27 December 2023 titled “Yinnetharra Lithium Project Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate”
[2] Refer to Appendix 3 for full drill hole information

internal financial modelling and proving the whole-of-ore flotation flowsheet as suitable for the M1 mineralogy.

The current work program is focused on continuing to secure key approvals including heritage, environmental and developmental work across the broader Yinnetharra project and will be ongoing throughout the year."

Yinnetharra Lithium Project

The Yinnetharra project is in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia targeting lithium mineralisation. Delta Lithium has 1,769km^2 of tenure owned outright and as Farm-in Joint Ventures. A maiden MRE was released in December 2023 of **25.7Mt @ 1% Li_2O**. Farm-In Joint Venture Agreements have expanded the prospective stratigraphy to over 80km in length of the Leakes Springs metasediment package.

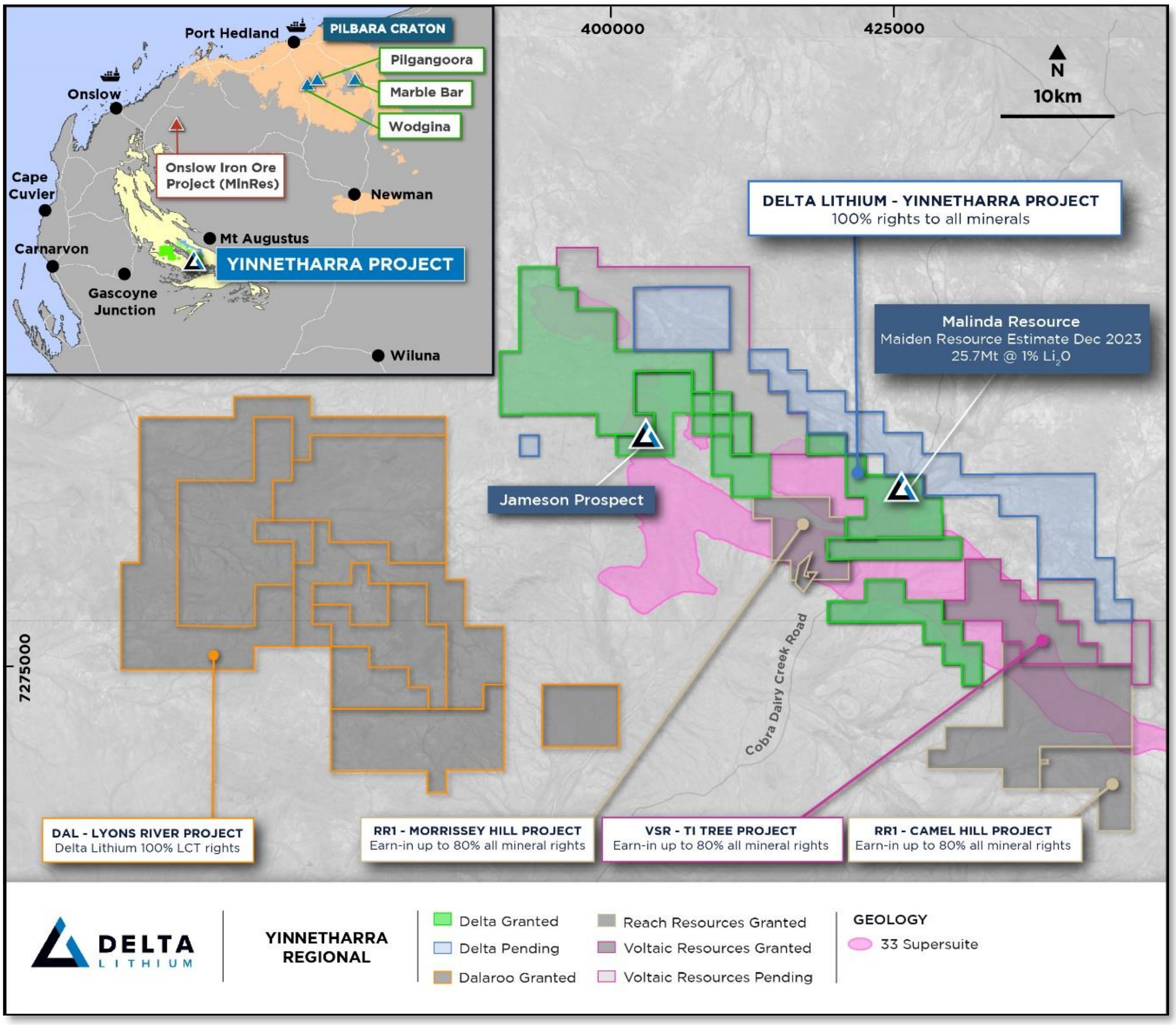

***Figure 1:** Location of Yinnetharra Project.*

Lithium resources at Malinda are largely present in three main pegmatites, the M1, M36 and M47 with smaller resources at M42, M20, M67 & M69. Mineralisation extends from surface to a depth of >300m.

Importantly, in conjunction with ongoing resource definition drilling at Malinda, during CY2024 Delta commenced work on two key material modifying factors for the Project, focused on Geotechnical Studies and Metallurgical Studies. The results of the Metallurgical Studies as well details of the exploration and development activities are summarised below.

Exploration

At Yinnetharra, field teams have remobilised to site following the Christmas break to continue with soil sampling and geological mapping activities, to generate first-pass drill targets across the entire prospective tenement package. Heritage surveys are scheduled to recommence in April, and once clearances are received, drilling activities are anticipated to recommence.

The most recent drilling program for Yinnetharra was completed in the December Quarter. This program was focused on resource conversion (inferred to indicated) at the Malinda prospect, some regional exploration as well as core sample collection for Metallurgical and Geotechnical Studies at the M1 deposit, which contains the majority of the current Mineral Resource at Yinnetharra[3].

Highlights from this round of resource definition at Malinda include[4]:

- **22.6m @ 2.16% Li_2O** from 310m in YRRD126 at M36
- **32.4m @ 1.01% Li_2O** from 50m in YDPT012 at M47
- **32m @ 0.93% Li_2O** from 280m in YDRD066 at M1
- **15m @ 1.5% Li_2O** from 19m in YDRD716 at M69
- **22m @ 1.13% Li_2O** from 24m in YDRD717 at M69

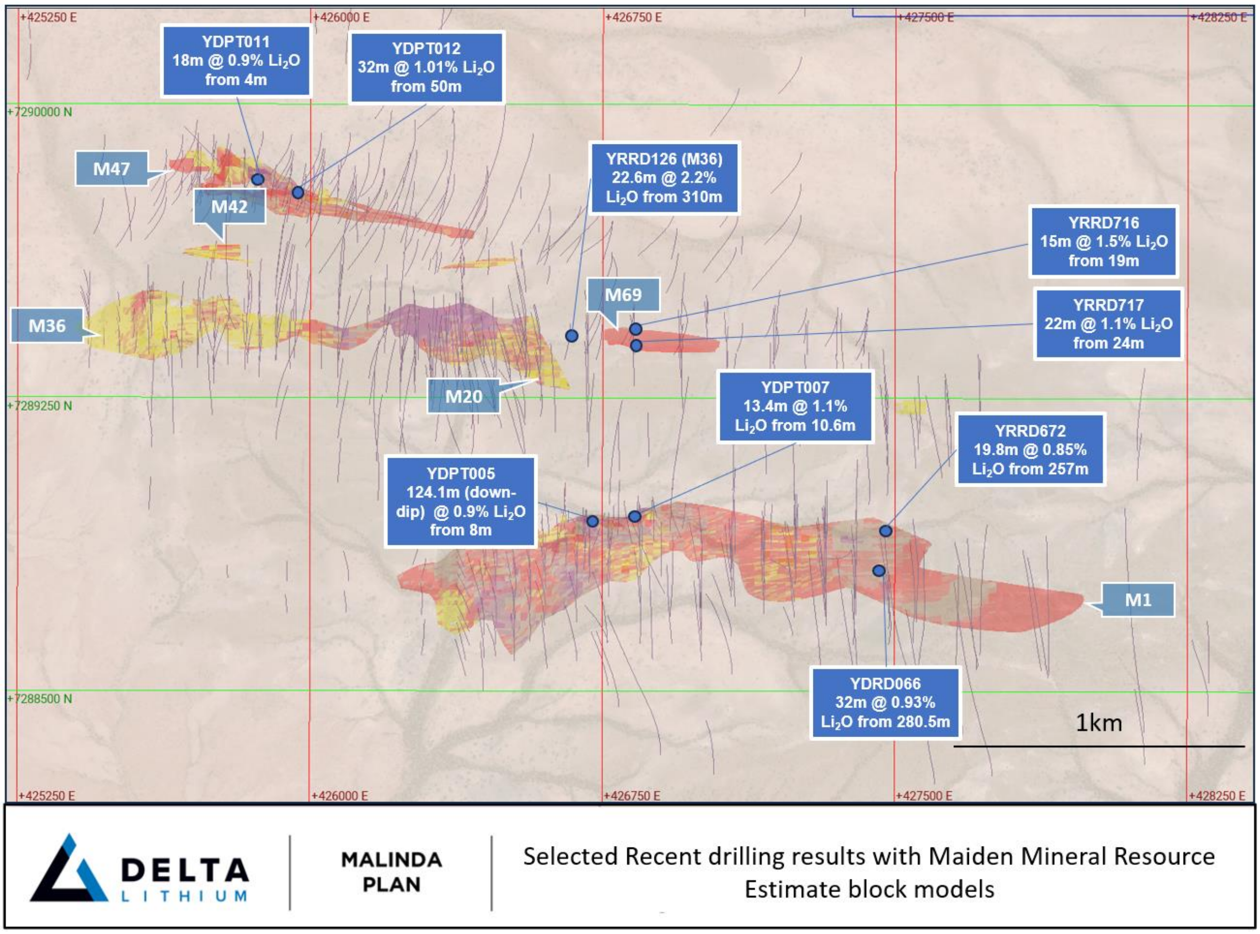

Figure 2: *Malinda Plan view showing selected recent drilling results.*

[3] Refer ASX Announcement 27 December 2023 titled "Yinnetharra Lithium Project Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate"
[4] Refer to Appendix 3 for full drill hole information

As part of the regional exploration campaign, targets on the Farm-In Joint Venture tenements with Reach Resources were tested at Caribou and Talisker. Initial first pass surface programs were also conducted on the Dalaroo/Lyons River project area. No significant intercepts were identified at these regional targets within these first pass programs.

Full details of the drilling can be found in Appendix 1. Regional mapping, geochemistry sampling and target generation continue across the tenement package with two exploration field teams based at Yinnetharra.

Yinnetharra M1 Metallurgical test work

Program Overview

The Metallurgical test work program was developed through collaboration of Delta technical geological staff, contractor Primero engaged to provide Metallurgical technical support and test work management. Test work was completed by Nagrom, in Kelmscott, Western Australia.

The aim of the Yinnetharra test work has been to provide suitable level of information to support feasibility level studies and detailed engineering design, including developing appropriate process flowsheet to produce a 5.5% Li_2O spodumene concentrate from the M1 deposit. The extensive testwork was conducted from May 2023 to January 2025.

The program has been guided by the mineralogy of the Malinda deposits and industry benchmarks, as well as utilisation of contemporary industry knowledge from recently developed projects. The test work has focussed on generating a reliable dataset to confidently support future project development and provide a sound basis for economic assessment.

Key phases of the testwork included:

- Sighter Testing
    - Sighter flotation and Heavy Liquid Separation (HLS) tests on the first M1 & M47 drill core and outcrop rock chips.
    - Flotation results showed good grades and recoveries could be achieved, however HLS recovery was low due to pervasive fine spodumene and was discarded at this stage as a viable recovery method. M47 lithia recoveries also presented with a significant mica percentage in the pre-float stage.
- Low Grade Variability Testing
    - Sighter flotation tests with composite grades 0.5% to 1% Li_2O were generated from M1 ore, designed to be lower than the average Malinda resource grade, and thus provide confidence that the conventional WOF approach would be appropriate for treating lower grade material that is realistically expected to be produced from mining activities along with high-grade ore.
    - Results were positive and supported progressing to detailed testing.
- Feasibility Level Testing
    - Comprehensive comminution, mineralogy, variability, flowsheet development and supporting testwork to provide data for engineering design.

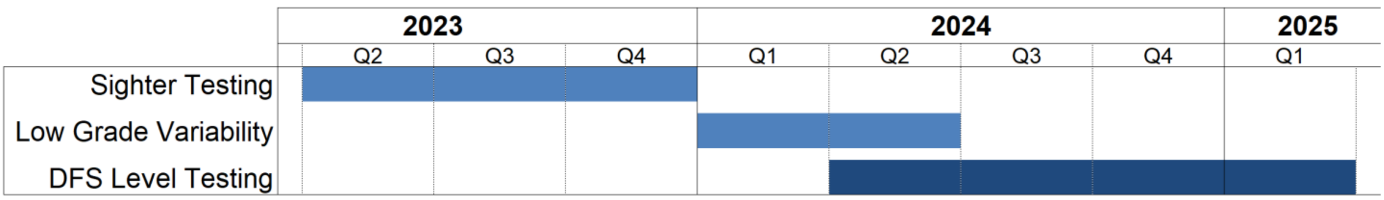

Figure 3: *Timeline of testwork phases.*

To date, over 40 composites have been developed and tested during the program. Two large composites were generated for bulk flowsheet development work and Pilot plant operations, the remaining composites were developed to assess variability within the Malinda ore bodies. In total, over 5 tonnes of diamond core was compiled for the various test programs described here.

Sighter testwork (refer ASX announcement 21 August 2023 "Yinnetharra Initial Metallurgical Results and Drilling Update") indicated that a Whole of Ore Flotation (WOF) flowsheet was the most appropriate for the Malinda Project. The test program went on to confirm the sighter results and develop the WOF flowsheet further.

Over 110 batch flotation tests have been conducted on Malinda ore samples to date. The majority of the batch testing was flowsheet development work to lock down key flowsheet equipment, number of stages, order of operations, and operational parameters. The final batch flowsheet was then applied for variability testing and used as base for the locked cycle and pilot plant flowsheets.

Mineralogy

The Malinda prospect consists of several pegmatite deposits, and the initial focus of this testwork program is the M1 deposit, as the largest and contributing 16Mt to the current 25.7Mt resource. Similar metallurgical investigation of the M47 and M36 deposits is currently underway.

Quantitative mineralogy and liberation analysis of composite samples was conducted using TESCAN Integrated Mineral Analyzer (TIMA).

The M1 mineralogy is relatively homogeneous with spodumene being the primary lithium bearing mineral. Texturally the pegmatite is fine grained relative to typical pegmatites. Grade variation is consistent and there are no clear textural or mineralogical differences to locate domain boundaries. Consequently, the M1 domains have been developed as a function of spatial location and depth. Notably, the mineralised pegmatite in M1 is most often surrounded by a skin of unmineralised pegmatite, thus the impact of host rock dilution during mining is expected to be minimal.

The M47 and M36 pegmatite mineralogies are considerably more variable than M1. The notable difference is that the M36 and M47 contain along with spodumene, significant and varying amounts of lepidolite and in some cases amblygonite. M47 is primarily lepidolite dominant, with minor amblygonite and spodumene. M36 ranges from lepidolite dominant to spodumene dominant, to equal mixtures, while also containing minor amounts of amblygonite.

Two primary host rock types are present in the Malinda deposits, a mafic schist, and a biotite altered amphibolite. Waste rock characterisation study results are pending to support waste dump design.

Testwork Composites

The composites generated over the course of the program can be grouped into the following:

1. Sighter composites – the first diamond drill holes and outcrop rock chips from early Yinnetharra exploration.
2. Low Grade Variability composites – composites developed prior to detailed metallurgy testing, to represent the lower grade range of ore that occurs at Yinnetharra, and to validate that conventional processing methods were applicable for <1% Li_2O ore.
3. Bulk composite – a large volume composite designed to represent the median ore properties of the M1 deposit, to be used for flowsheet development and bulk testing requirements.
4. Variability composites:
    a. Geometallurgical Domain (GMD) composites - intervals selected from domain specific drill holes, to represent the specific domains in the ore bodies aiming to capture the expected variability of ore within the M1, M47 and M36 deposits. In some cases where insufficient

mass was available from a single drill hole or for other reasons, intervals from more than one drill hole were combined to create representative material.

b. Host Rock Dilution variability composites – were selected to represent specific levels of mining dilution from the two common host rock types present in Yinnetharra deposits. These were developed by combining pure host rock at controlled ratios to the Bulk composite to mimic different levels of mining dilution.
c. Production variability composites – were developed to represent time periods expected to represent the early stages of the M1 mine plan. This enabled finer resolution of potential ore variability during the critical early stages of the project.

5. Pilot Plant feed composite – a composite of approximately 3.5 tonnes was developed to represent the median ore properties of the M1 deposit, similar to the Bulk composite, for the purpose of pilot plant operation.

Table 1 shows a summary of the composites. Figure **4** shows plan views of the domains within M1 deposit and drill holes used to make the composites are marked showing the locations within each domain.

Composite	Drill Holes	Intervals	Li_2O	Fe_2O_3
			%	%
Bulk Comp	YDRD011, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19	YDRD011 126-136m, YDRD013 153-180m, YDRD014 59-92m, YDRD015 32-70m, YDRD017 145-197m, YDRD018 116-205m, YDRD019 183-220m.	1.0	0.4
M1GMD1	YDRD053	89.0-99.4m	1.2	0.3
M1GMD2	YRDR675	141.0-152.2m	1.0	0.3
M1GMD3	YDRD052	82.4-99.0m	1.1	0.2
M1GMD4	YRRD627	192.9-199.3m	1.3	0.3
M1GMD5	YRRD679	88.9-92.5m, 98.0-101.3m	1.1	0.3
M1GMD6	YRRD618	155.8-171.0m	1.2	0.3
M1GMD7	YDRD058	143.4-150m	1.1	0.4
M1GMD8	YDGT002	209.0-232.0m	1.3	0.3
Dilution Comp 1 5% XCB	-	Developed from Bulk Comp and Host Rock XCB	0.9	0.8
Dilution Comp 2 10% XCB	-	Developed from Bulk Comp and Host Rock XCB	1.0	1.3
Dilution Comp 3 15% XCB	-	Developed from Bulk Comp and Host Rock XCB	0.9	1.8
Dilution Comp 4 5% XAM	-	Developed from Bulk Comp and Host Rock XAM	1.0	1.1
Dilution Comp 5 10% XAM	-	Developed from Bulk Comp and Host Rock XAM	0.9	1.7
Dilution Comp 6 15% XAM	-	Developed from Bulk Comp and Host Rock XAM	0.9	2.5
Pilot Comp	YDPT001, 2, 3,4, 5, 6	YDPT001 22.7-51.0m, YDPT002 36.0-59.1m, YDPT003 56.9-83.1m, YDPT004 84.3-155.1m, 157.1-169.1m, YDPT005 32.5-67.5m, 91.0-136.1m, 153.2-189.1m, YDPT006 124.1-160.1m, 173.0-194.2m, 198.0-203.1m, 210.0-219m.	1.0	0.4
Host Rock XCB	YDPT004	187.8-189.5m	0.2	8.3
Host Rock XAM	YDPT001	51.8-53.5m	0.3	14.3

Table 1: *Summary of the composites tested.*

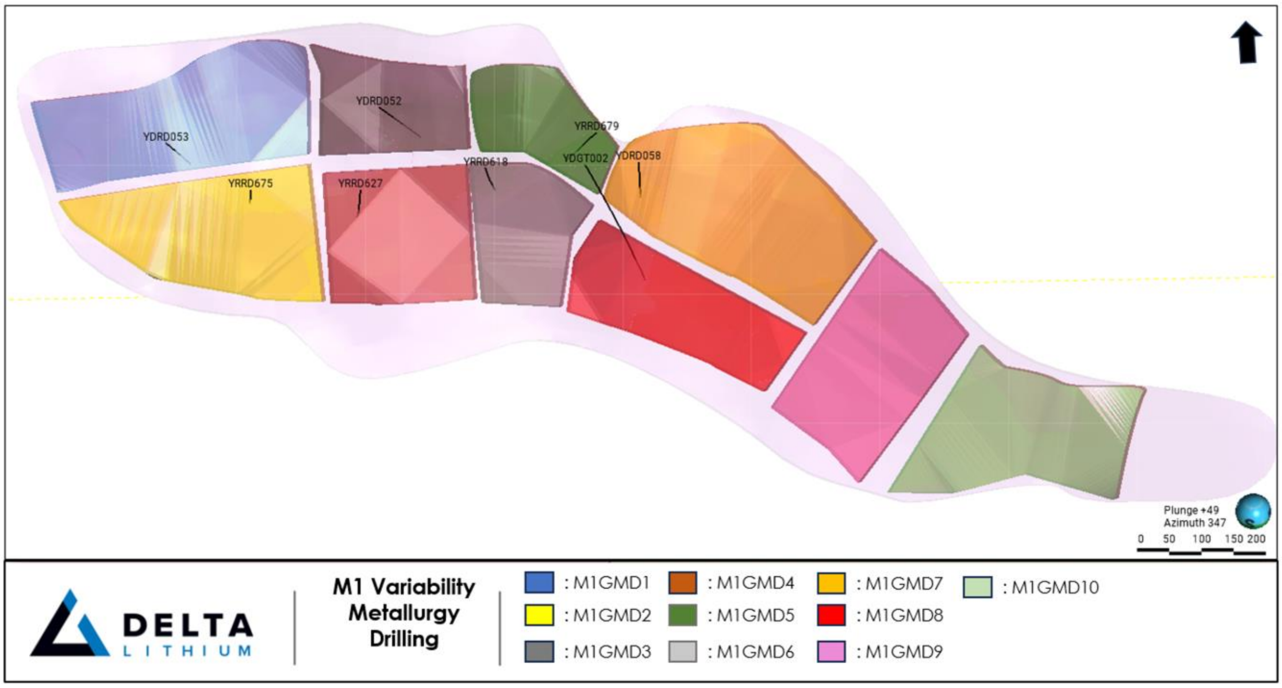

Figure 4: *Long section showing M1 Geomet Domains. Note domains 9 & 10 were not composited as part of this stage of works.*

Flowsheet Development

Batch testing focused on flowsheet development, aiming to finalise key equipment, stage count, sequence of operations, and operating parameters. The finalised batch flowsheet was subsequently used for variability testing and provided the basis for locked cycle and pilot plant flowsheets.

Flowsheet development prioritised developing a flowsheet for M1 ore processing. Work has included:

- Comminution testing was conducted on 29 separate Malinda variability composites, providing sufficient data for detailed crushing and milling circuit process design.
- Heavy Liquid Separation (HLS) was conducted at various crush sizes, and poor response ruled out (Dense Media Separation) DMS for inclusion in the Malinda flowsheet.
- Whole of Ore flotation flowsheet became the focus for subsequent flowsheet development.
- Grind size optimisation on M1 ore showed a product P_{80} 180µm maximised global recovery.
- Wet High Intensity Magnetic Separation (WHIMS) stage was included to mitigate impacts of potential host rock dilution.
- Mica removal was required for M1 ore due to the significant abundance of muscovite. Mica preflotation provided the best selectivity compared to alternative flowsheets.
- Flotation collector and reagent screening was conducted and confirmed robust reagent selection and dose regime.
- Water chemistry investigations highlighted unique water quality requirements which were incorporated into the flowsheet.

Flowsheet development is currently underway to identify potential flowsheet modifications required for M36 and M47 processing.

Variability Testing

Variability testing to date is limited to M1 variability composites, and Host Rock Dilution composites. Variability testing on M36 and M47 has commenced and is currently underway.

Figure 5 shows the grade recovery curve for the M1 variability composites and summary in Table 2.

- Flotation results have indicated that all M1 domains can produce spodumene concentrate grades above 5.5% Li_2O as per Figure 5.
- Domains 4, 5 and 7 were found to have finer grained mineralogy than other M1 domains, and further optimisation is underway.

Table 2 shows the results for the Host Rock Dilution composites.

- Host rock dilution variability testing has been completed, indicating the primary mafic schist host rock (XCB) has negligible impact on the spodumene flotation performance (Dilution 1-3).
- Results of dilution of biotite altered amphibolite (XAM) dilution showed 5% XAM (Dilution 4) impacts spodumene concentrate grade with iron grades exceeding typical customer specifications. (Dilution 4-6). These results will guide mining practices around areas of host rock contact.

Test	Composite	Head Feed		Mags & Slimes		Mica Con		Spodumene Con		
		Grade		Grade	Recovery	Grade	Recovery	Grade		Recovery
		% Li_2O	% Fe_2O_3	% Li_2O	%, Li_2O	% Li_2O	%, Li_2O	% Li_2O	% Fe_2O_3	%, Li_2O
VF93	M1GMD1	1.2	0.3	0.7	4.8	0.4	4.3	6.6	0.4	86.5
VF94	M1GMD2	1.0	0.3	0.6	6.0	0.4	5.4	6.3	0.4	74.9
VF95	M1GMD3	1.1	0.2	0.8	6.3	0.4	3.2	5.8	0.4	86.5
VF96	M1GMD4	1.3	0.3	0.9	7.5	0.6	5.1	5.7	0.4	78.4
VF97	M1GMD5	1.1	0.3	0.9	8.2	0.5	5.4	5.7	0.5	68.0
VF98	M1GMD6	1.2	0.3	0.9	8.1	0.5	6.0	5.9	0.5	81.3
VF99	M1GMD7	1.1	0.4	0.9	7.6	0.6	9.5	5.9	0.5	69.2
VF100	M1GMD8	1.3	0.3	0.9	7.2	0.5	7.1	5.8	0.4	82.2
VF108	Dilution 1	0.9	0.8	0.5	3.9	0.4	8.4	5.6	0.6	83.9
VF109	Dilution 2	1.0	1.3	0.5	4.4	0.4	9.0	6.3	0.9	81.2
VF110	Dilution 3	0.9	1.8	0.4	4.0	0.4	8.6	5.6	0.8	82.8
VF111	Dilution 4	1.0	1.1	0.5	4.5	0.5	7.3	5.5	1.6	83.3
VF112	Dilution 5	0.9	1.7	0.5	4.4	0.5	6.8	5.6	2.7	76.6
VF113	Dilution 6	0.9	2.5	0.5	4.9	0.5	6.8	5.0	3.9	74.9

Table 2: *Key variability test results. *Recovery figures are global recovery, in respect to process plant feed.*

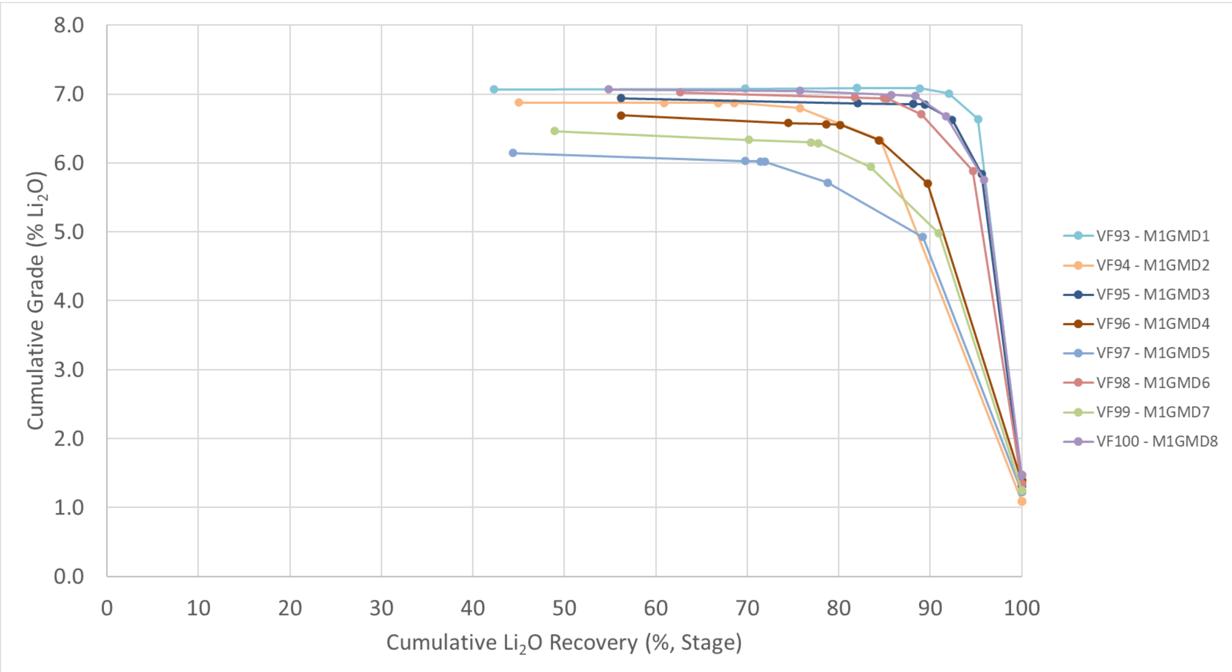

Figure 5: *Lithium grade recovery curve for M1 geometallurgical domain spodumene stage flotation results.*

**Stage recovery refers to recovery with respect to the spodumene flotation feed. It does not account for upstream losses of slimes, magnetic separation and losses to the mica concentrate.*

Bulk Float

A 60kg bulk batch flotation test was conducted to generate sample for environmental tailings characterisation and dynamic thickener and filtration testing.

Locked Cycle Tests

Locked cycle testing can achieve a representation of steady state processing through iterative cycles, where middlings streams generated from one batch flotation test are then added into successive flotation cycles to simulate the recycle stream of a continuous process. The tests are then repeated several times to simulate a steady state.

Locked cycle flotation testing offers a bench scale method to quantify impacts of internal recycle streams within flotation circuits, including recycled process water.

A key risk of the Yinnetharra flowsheet is the potential residual reagents from the upstream mica preflotation circuit impacting the spodumene flotation stage. The mica flotation stage is a relatively novel addition to a conventional spodumene operation, and Delta understands there are currently no operating benchmarks for reference.

Four locked cycle tests were conducted, to isolate different parameters in the flowsheet. The tests achieved steady state after 12 cycles, and the results highlighted a requirement to separate the process water circuits between the mica preflotation and spodumene flotation stages. This change was incorporated into the pilot plant flowsheet.

Pilot Plant

The purpose of the pilot plant was to validate flotation performance using equipment more representative of full-scale operations. The primary objective was to confirm the scalability of flotation equipment and assess potential performance impacts from dynamic factors that cannot be accurately captured by batch-scale testing.

Figure 6: *Operating the spodumene circuit.*

The pilot plant flowsheet used the split process water circuits identified as a requirement during locked cycle testing. During operation, early results lead to modifying the pilot plant flowsheet with the addition of a scavenger stage to improve spodumene recovery.

The pilot processed 3.5 tonnes of material with the flotation circuit processing 120kg/h feed rate. Operation consisted of a decoupled approach with unit operations grouped and operated in stages with suitable hold points between each stage. The purpose was to reduce operational risks from potential reliability issues and ensure maximum technical resources were available to support operation of each stage. The pilot plant produced a spodumene concentrate grade of 5.7% Li_2O at a global recovery of 69%.

Supporting Testwork

Dynamic thickener testing was conducted on tailings generated from bulk batch flotation, by Metso - Perth Technology Centre. Metso also conducted vacuum filtration testing of concentrates. The tests generated data suitable for equipment sizing and selection.

Bulk materials characterisation was conducted, with the results to inform design and engineering of materials handling equipment.

Tailings characterisation testing on M1 tailings material have returned benign results.

Testwork Results

Table 3 shows summary of key flotation results of the test program. The batch test represents the final flowsheet development test. The locked cycle built upon the batch flowsheet and the pilot operated the same flowsheet continuously at a pilot scale.

It should be noted that the Batch test reported below used water sourced from Yinnetharra site reverse osmosis (RO) water treatment plant for the flotation stage. The reasoning is that a similar water treatment method would be required to treat water for the Yinnetharra process plant. The Locked Cycle test also used site RO water for the first cycle. The pilot plant used Perth tap water, as water chemistry analysis showed the two waters had near identical qualities. Batch flotation tests also confirmed the two waters similar performance, and hence using Perth tap water for the pilot was considered a satisfactory alternative. Delta is assuming a conservative M1 lithium recovery of 65% for future modelling purposes.

Grades	**Units**	**Batch**	**Locked Cycle**	**Pilot Plant**
Feed Grade	%Li_2O	1.0	1.0	1.0
Concentrate Grade	%Li_2O	6.0	5.5	5.7
Recovery Breakdown				
Deslime Losses	%, Li_2O	3.9	3.9	4.2
Mags Losses	%, Li_2O	3.4	3.4	2.8
Mica Prefloat Losses	%, Li_2O	6.4	9.9	6.1
Spodumene Float Losses	%, Li_2O	4.6	6.5	17.7
Global Recovery	**%, Li_2O**	**81.8**	**76.4**	**69.2**

Table 3: *High level testwork results*

Summary of key comminution results is shown in Table 4. Values are 85th percentiles.

Parameter		Units	Value	Notes
Crushing Work Index	CWi	kWh/t	11.3	-
Bond Ball Work Index	BBWi	kWh/t	16.6	Close screen 125µm
Bond Rod Work Index	BRWi	kWh/t	8.4	Close screen 1,180µm
Abrasion Index	Ai	-	0.2	-
Specific Gravity	SG	t/m^3	2.75	-

Table 4: *Summary of key M1 comminution test results.*

Process Plant Flowsheet

The comminution circuit consists of a three-stage crush and ball mill (3CB). Milled product will be classified by a cyclone with an overflow P_{80} 180µm. The overflow the reports to deslime cyclones cutting at D_{50} 15µm. The slimes report to tailings thickener while the deslimes underflow reports to Low Intensity Magnetic Separation (LIMS) for grinding iron removal, and then on to the Tantalum recovery circuit. Tantalum circuit recovers tantalum through gravity separation using spirals and wet shaker tables. Following tantalum removal, the material passes through a Wet High Intensity Magnetic Separator (WHIMS), with mags reporting to the tailings thickener and the non-mags continuing to the mica flotation circuit for conditioning and recovery of mica. The mica concentrate reports to the mica thickener and onto tailings. Mica flotation tails is dewatered prior to spodumene conditioning and flotation. Spodumene concentrate is thickened and filtered then stockpiled. Spodumene flotation tailings report to the tailings thickener before being pumped to the tailings storage facility.

Tantalum

Preliminary sighter test work also demonstrates a value-add opportunity to recovery tantalum and an updated tantalum Resource Estimate is being prepared for Malinda.
Sighter testwork on a portion of the M1 bulk composite has shown a wet 2% Ta_2O_5 concentrate can be produced, and dry upgrading can produce a 12% Ta_2O_5 concentrate at approximately 50% recovery.

Parameter	Composite	Head Feed	Rougher		Scavenger		Cleaner		Total Wet		Mag Sep		Total Dry	
		Grade	Grade	Stage Rec	Grade	Stage Rec	Grade	Stage Rec	Grade	Stage Rec	Grade	Recovery	Grade	Stage Rec
		(% Ta_2O_5)	(% Ta_2O_5)		(% Ta_2O_5)		(% Ta_2O_5)		(% Ta_2O_5)		(% Ta_2O_5)		(% Ta_2O_5)	
Total	Bulk Comp	0.0070	0.109	54.7	0.041	10.2	2.3	89.4	2.3	53.0	11.9	95.3	11.9	50.5

Table 5: *Tantalum Sighter testwork results.*

These first pass tantalum results are encouraging, and further optimisations are being investigated.

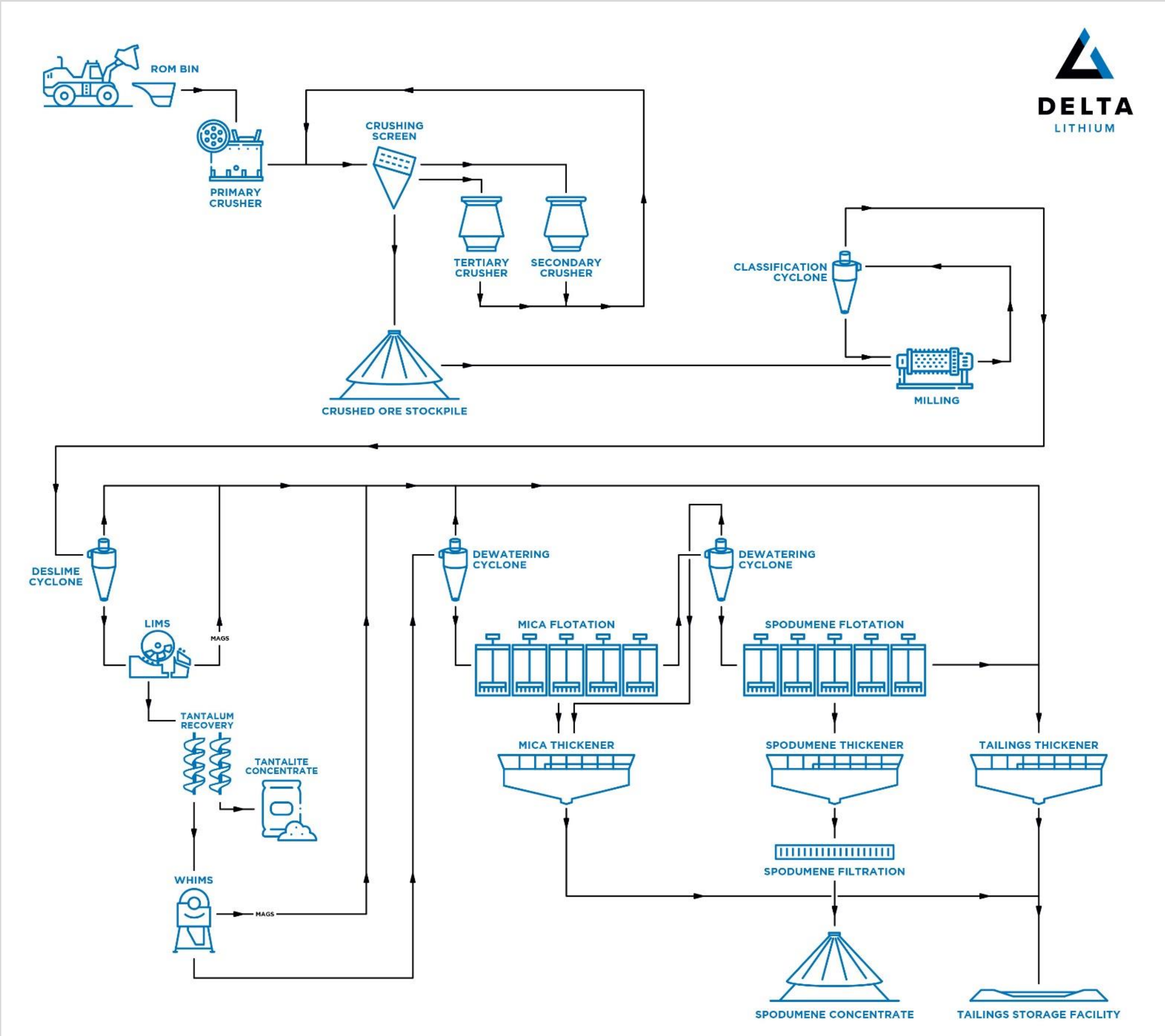

Figure 7: *Malinda processing flowsheet.*

Approvals and Project Development

Recent Heritage surveys have recorded several Aboriginal Sites in prospective areas which are expected to require detailed follow up prior to exploration drilling in the vicinity.

The Mining Lease application has been submitted for the Malinda Mining Area (Figure 8) and Native Title negotiations have commenced.

Environmental permitting will continue to advance and Delta will provide an update on the likely permitting route once meetings with Regulators have been held in the March Quarter.

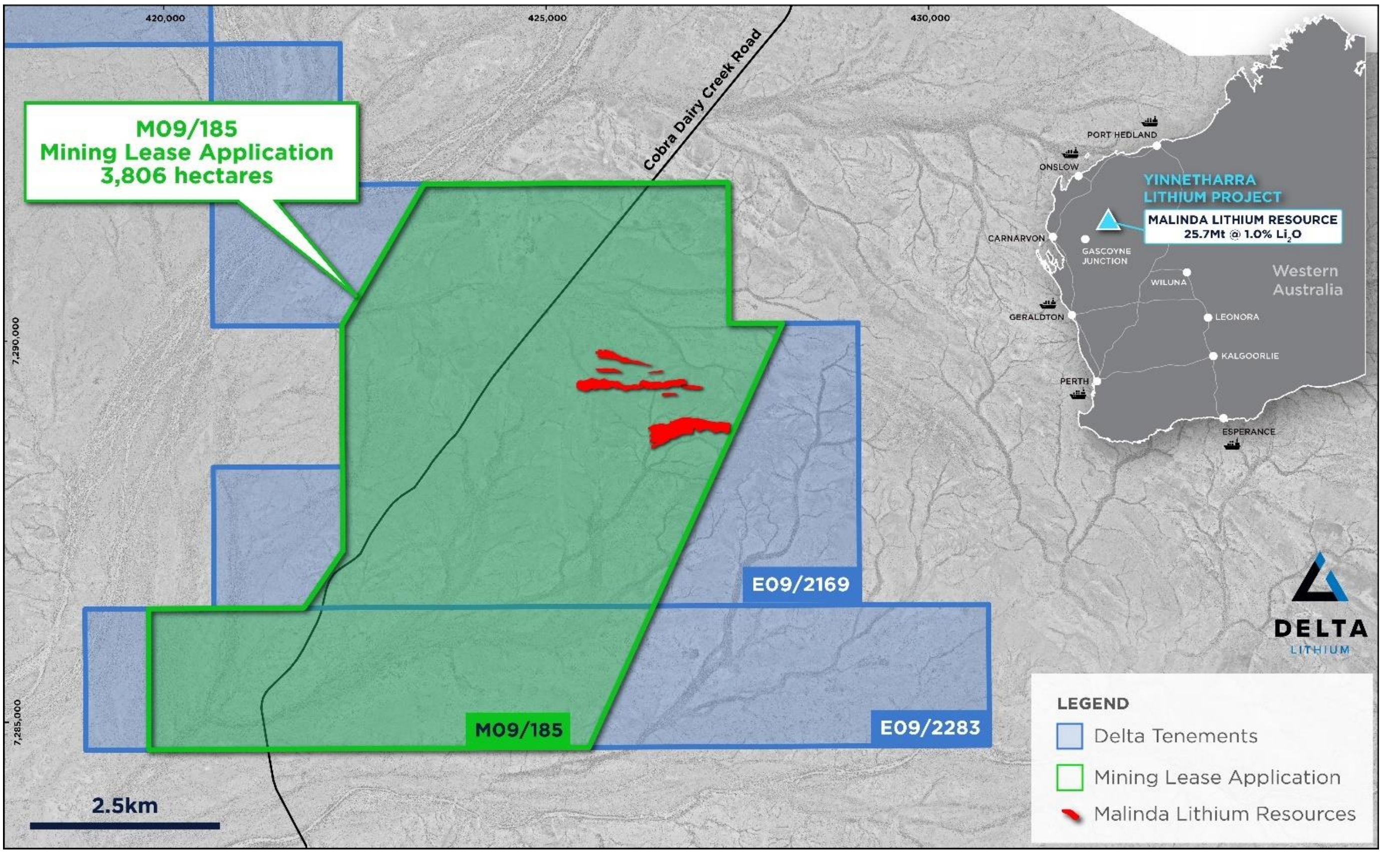

***Figure 8:** Plan View to submitted Mining Lease application.*

Water reconnaissance activities will continue, with a seismic survey being planned for the March Quarter to further define the boundaries of nearby paleochannels.

Next Steps

- Ramp up of 2025 field program across Delta's wider Yinnetharra tenement package to delineate drill targets
- Updated Yinnetharra Lithium Mineral Resource Estimate in addition to a wider Tantalum resource outside the current lithium wireframes
- Heritage planning to focus commencement of surveys in April, including Native Title Agreement negotiations regarding Mining Lease approvals at Malinda
- Finalise receipt of geotechnical mining study and waste characterisation results for Malinda
- Continue with investigations into M36 and M47 mining and metallurgy

Release authorised by the Managing Director on behalf of the Board of Delta Lithium Limited.

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About Delta Lithium

Delta Lithium (ASX: DLI) is an exploration and development company focused on bringing high-quality, lithium-bearing pegmatite deposits, located in Western Australia, into production. With current global JORC compliant resources of 40.4Mt@1.1%Li2O, strong balance sheet and an experienced team driving the exploration and development workstreams, Delta Lithium is rapidly advancing its Projects.

The Mt Ida Project has coincident gold and lithium orebodies and holds a critical advantage over other developers with existing Mining Leases and an approved Mining Proposal. Delta Lithium is pursuing a development pathway to unlock maximum value for shareholders. Delta is currently drilling to extend the high-grade gold resources at Mt Ida.

Delta Lithium also holds the highly prospective Yinnetharra Lithium Project, with exciting lithium discoveries at the Malinda and Jamesons prospects. The Company is currently conducting exploration activities at Yinnetharra with fieldwork commenced for 2025 across our large tenure package, testing additional targets and aiming to build on the Maiden Resource at Malinda.

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this Announcement that relates to exploration results is based upon work undertaken by Mr. Shane Murray, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr. Murray has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a 'Competent Person' as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr. Murray is an employee of Delta Lithium Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this Announcement that relates to metallurgical testwork is based upon work undertaken by Mr. Kuyan Laplanche, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr. Laplanche has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a 'Competent Person' as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting. Mr. Laplanche is a former employee of Primero and a current employee of Delta Lithium Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Refer to www.deltalithium.com.au for past ASX announcements.

Past Exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates reported in this announcement have been previously prepared and disclosed by Delta Lithium in accordance with JORC 2012. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and content in which the Competent Person's findings are presented here have not been materially modified from the original market announcement, and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning Mineral Resource Estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Refer to www.deltalithium.com.au for details on past exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates.

Disclaimer

This release may include forward-looking and aspirational statements. These statements are based on Delta Lithium management's expectations and beliefs concerning future events as of the time of the release of this announcement. Forward-looking and aspirational statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are outside the control of Delta Lithium, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. Delta Lithium makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward looking or aspirational statements made in this release to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this release, except as required by applicable laws and the ASX Listing

Refer to www.deltalithium.com.au for past ASX announcements.

Appendix 1 – Assay Results from Recent Drilling Information

HOLEID		From	To	Length	Li_2O %	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Fe_2O_3 %
YDGT003	no significant results (geotechnical hole)						
YDGT004	no significant results (geotechnical hole)						
YDPT007		10.6	24	13.4	1.06	84	0.73
YDPT008		52	62	10	0.32	47	5.16
YDPT009		11.02	35	23.98	0.61	54	1.52
YDPT010	no significant results						
YDPT011		4	22	18	0.91	157	1.07
	and	37	44	7	0.72	62	2.07
	and	53.93	59	5.07	0.77	82	0.33
YDPT012		50	94	44	0.82	41	6.54
YDRD060	not assayed						
YDRD060A	no significant results						
YDRD061		270	291	21	0.74	48	2.49
YDRD062		217	234.47	17.47	0.92	37	0.84
YDRD063	no significant results						
YDRD064	no significant results						
YDRD064A	no significant results						
YDRD065		179.87	183.49	3.62	1.18	20	0.84
YDRD066		280.54	313	32.46	0.93	48	0.95
YDRD067		358.02	362.72	4.7	0.94	50	0.60
YRRD125	no significant results						
YRRD126		310	332.67	22.67	2.16	106	2.16
YRRD127		392.84	399	6.16	0.33	118	2.25
YRRD153	no significant results						
YRRD672		257	276.8	19.8	0.84	56	1.34
YRRD694	not assayed						
YRRD695	not assayed						
YRRD696	not assayed						
YRRD697	not assayed						
YRRD698	not assayed						
YRRD701A		100	106	6	0.47	108	5.99
	and	113	118	5	0.41	43	5.06
	and	125	135	10	0.72	61	1.27
YRRD702	no significant results						
YRRD703	no significant results						
YRRD704		0	5	5	0.36	34	7.57
	and	11	16	5	0.41	13	14.31
	and	17	27	10	0.39	34	6.16
YRRD705		60	65	5	0.34	31	0.82
YRRD706		37	44	7	0.7	39	3.63
YRRD707		63	68	5	0.33	48	3.67

HOLEID		From	To	Length	Li_2O %	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Fe_2O_3 %
YRRD708		13	42	29	0.49	76	3.15
YRRD709	no significant results						
YRRD710		53	58	5	0.39	171	0.92
	and	73	76	3	0.39	91	0.50
YRRD711		29	40	11	0.4	159	1.13
	and	51	58	7	0.7	68	4.87
YRRD712		65	68	3	0.68	37	6.71
YRRD713		33	37	4	0.88	122	1.44
YRRD714		25	36	11	0.62	143	1.84
YRRD715		46	50	4	0.41	106	3.28
YRRD716		0	3	3	0.48	18	6.51
	and	19	34	15	1.49	93	3.67
	and	43	50	7	0.62	148	4.50
YRRD717		14	17	3	0.95	56	5.46
	and	24	46	22	1.13	84	2.23
YRRD718		36	56	20	0.6	100	0.58
YRRD719	no significant results						
YRRD720	not assayed						
YRRD720A	no significant results						
YRRD721	no significant results						
YRRD722	no significant results						
YRRD723	no significant results						
YRRD723A	no significant results						
YRRD724		252	259	7	0.54	345	0.71
YRRD725	no significant results						
YRRD726	no significant results						
YRRD727	no significant results						
YRRD728	no significant results						
YRRD729	no significant results						
YRRD730	no significant results						
YRRD731		22	25	3	1.26	31	4.86
	and	30	34	4	0.86	34	5.57
YRRD731A		7	17	10	0.41	37	11.21
	and	24	36	12	0.45	96	2.42
YRRD732	no significant results						
YRRD732A	not assayed						
YRRD733	no significant results						
YRRD733A	no significant results						
YRRD734		25	38	13	0.45	69	3.03
YRRD735	no significant results						
YRRD736	no significant results						
YRRD737		11	16	5	0.53	59	0.98
YRRD738	not assayed						
YRRD738A	no significant results						

HOLEID		From	To	Length	Li_2O %	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Fe_2O_3 %
YRRD739	no significant results						
YRRD740	no significant results						
YRRD740A	no significant results						
YRRD741	no significant results						
YRRD742	no significant results						
YRRD743	not assayed						
YRRD743A	not assayed						
YRRD744	no significant results						
YRRD745	no significant results						
YRRD746A	not assayed						
YRRD746B	not assayed						
YRRD747	no significant results						
YRRD748	no significant results						
YRRD749	no significant results						
YRRD750	no significant results						
YRRD751		32	51	19	1	45	1.34
YRRD752	no significant results						
YRRD752A	no significant results						
Caribou (RR1 Earn In Agreement)							
CREX001	no significant results						
CREX002	no significant results						
CREX003	no significant results						
CREX004	no significant results						
CREX005	no significant results						
CREX006	no significant results						
CREX007	no significant results						
CREX008	no significant results						
CREX009	no significant results						
CREX010	no significant results						
CREX011	no significant results						
CREX012	no significant results						
CREX013	no significant results						
Talikser (RR1 Earn In Agreement)							
TREX001	no significant results						
TREX002	no significant results						
TREX003	no significant results						
TREX004	no significant results						
TREX005	no significant results						
TREX006	no significant results						
TREX007	no significant results						
TREX008	no significant results						
TREX009	no significant results						
TREX010	no significant results						
TREX011	no significant results						

HOLEID		From	To	Length	Li_2O %	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Fe_2O_3 %
TREX012	no significant results						

New collar information for results received

HOLEID	DEPTH	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP
YDGT003	204.2	426845.61	7288769.79	321	159.86	-69.69
YDGT004	183.3	426682	7288673	317	189.9	-70.31
YDPT007	51.2	426861.01	7288979.61	320.32	218.79	-89.5
YDPT008	132.04	426525.95	7288866.62	318.51	350.12	-59.98
YDPT009	51.07	425448.72	7289419.67	322.96	0	-90
YDPT010	81	425816.85	7289867.74	321.19	199.12	-60.58
YDPT011	102	425759.85	7289820.52	321.83	178.91	-60.41
YDPT012	171.1	425931	7289837	322	190.1	-57.11
YDRD060	22.3	427434.85	7288823.51	330.9	0.7	-69
YDRD060A	348.1	427435.14	7288822.58	330.92	11.5	-69.03
YDRD061	330.2	427324.02	7288730.02	330.24	14.61	-68.5
YDRD062	282.14	427164	7288777	326	21.72	-62.35
YDRD063	240.12	426911.45	7288793.8	321.36	349.07	-69.17
YDRD064	93.2	427395.01	7288662.45	329	16.08	-70.04
YDRD064A	423.49	427395.01	7288662.45	329	18.8	-69.8
YDRD065	261.23	426683.31	7288674.29	317.99	350.57	-68.65
YDRD066	326.32	427400.75	7288696.36	331.01	352.74	-57.77
YDRD067	420.25	427487.77	7288622.89	331.2	352.43	-60.31
YRRD125	314.4	426711.9	7289325.91	327.97	6.24	-57.25
YRRD126	384	426712.95	7289242.06	325.23	2.4	-56.69
YRRD127	450.22	426711.59	7289161.46	321.32	359.12	-57.16
YRRD153	455.9	426955.41	7289223.54	325.29	359.17	-55.07
YRRD672	330.2	427428.18	7288768.68	333.87	9.9	-73.94
YRRD694	63	426116	7289795	323	175.11	-60.77
YRRD695	63	426152	7289763	324	175.47	-69.4
YRRD696	123	426240	7289797	323	164.65	-60.45
YRRD697	36	426283.89	7289816	322	180.38	-59.67
YRRD698	123	426292	7289789.53	323	172.06	-63.98
YRRD701A	143	7289250.6	323	327.5	8.84	-76.53
YRRD702	275	426029.99	7289250.6	323	354.48	-60.17
YRRD703	197	426191	7289363	328.2	355.69	-69.69
YRRD704	41	426557.46	7289302.4	325	177.96	-59.33
YRRD705	83	426734	7289257	326	352.61	-49.49
YRRD706	59	425699	7289588.3	327	358.45	-59.98
YRRD707	119	425699	7289568.35	327	4.85	-61.01
YRRD708	59	425739	7289608.35	327	0.08	-61.99
YRRD709	101	425737.92	7289577.24	330	349.8	-62.53
YRRD710	119	425778.41	7289567.52	329	359.4	-56.61
YRRD711	77	425813	7289586	330	359.12	-51.5
YRRD712	149	425837	7289551	330	339.34	-54.54

HOLEID	DEPTH	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP
YRRD713	119	425876.9	7289582.15	329.91	359.5	-69.23
YRRD714	59	425876.91	7289583.12	330.03	359.83	-54.69
YRRD715	119	425953.82	7289561	327.19	359.17	-54.87
YRRD716	107	426789.75	7289418.77	328.15	178.88	-80.58
YRRD717	89	426789.76	7289417.35	328.13	178.1	-60.18
YRRD718	125	426870.06	7289416.65	329.6	182.24	-79.94
YRRD719	77	426870.1	7289415.42	329.56	179.52	-60.07
YRRD720	63	426291	7289790	323	169.21	-71.54
YRRD720A	309	426291	7289790	323	167.43	-68.24
YRRD721	89	426912.02	7289395.17	330.26	180.28	-55.02
YRRD722	95	426556.17	7289336.54	324.28	179.43	-49.75
YRRD723	125	426631.41	7289340.1	325.39	9.56	-70.11
YRRD723A	65	426626.89	7289342.36	325.15	4.15	-64.66
YRRD724	413	426890.19	7289326.52	330.7	357.57	-72.47
YRRD725	365	426891.24	7289247.49	326.3	8.89	-59.37
YRRD726	113	426437.15	7289303.16	319.15	358.66	-71.81
YRRD727	65	426472.91	7289320.82	320.96	5.86	-58.3
YRRD728	131	426473.93	7289322.23	321	14.66	-59.76
YRRD729	203	426472.96	7289318.97	320.97	13.37	-71.8
YRRD730	101	426515.58	7289322.15	322.65	8.94	-61.91
YRRD731	71	426542.24	7289279.71	324.29	9.87	-70.08
YRRD731A	107	426542.76	7289280.8	324.23	14.81	-67.04
YRRD732	71	426589.84	7289362.05	323.76	10.58	-66.04
YRRD732A	65	426590.7	7289364.09	323.72	14.44	-70.1
YRRD733	65	426590.16	7289319.78	325.66	15.56	-70.23
YRRD733A	95	426590.9	7289321.85	325.71	17.01	-67.39
YRRD734	221	426588.43	7289280.36	325.38	20.54	-66.17
YRRD735	95	426629.17	7289344.78	325.23	10.13	-59.57
YRRD736	101	425751.12	7289366.71	326.1	356.02	-57.47
YRRD737	125	425909.82	7289314.53	327.81	354.86	-59.7
YRRD738	41	426149.26	7289408.75	328.32	356.13	-81.84
YRRD738A	95	426149.43	7289409.7	328.39	355.91	-84.93
YRRD739	137	426309.9	7289401.77	321.48	355.81	-75.08
YRRD740	66	426269.78	7289306.58	322.43	10.9	-60.96
YRRD740A	65	426270.58	7289308.02	322.39	16.52	-65.48
YRRD741	95	426348.38	7289282.48	319.17	6.98	-67.6
YRRD742	95	426347.98	7289240.36	318.61	16.53	-59.74
YRRD743	77	426387.46	7289342.75	319.17	14.28	-64.99
YRRD743A	65	426387.07	7289340.84	319.18	18.36	-63.61
YRRD744	95	426380.19	7289302.96	318.79	22.45	-63.58
YRRD745	89	426148.63	7289283.8	324.41	340.33	-59.94
YRRD746A	41	426313.22	7289280.72	319.91	11.7	-55
YRRD746B	65	426313.32	7289278.32	319.89	19.67	-57.38
YRRD747	66	426312.08	7289402.12	321.37	6.47	-78.77
YRRD748	71	425813.17	7289396.65	327.24	337.84	-59.87

HOLEID	DEPTH	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP
YRRD749	255	426829.79	7289247.43	326.23	8.13	-70.29
YRRD750	65	426449.42	7289342.69	319.44	352.48	-67.36
YRRD751	125	426665.16	7289276.39	326.97	359.02	-56.34
YRRD752	101	427238.44	7288644.85	325.92	10.32	-58.54
YRRD752A	359	427238.01	7288642.72	325.81	8.86	-71.14
Caribou (RR1 Earn In Agreement)						
CREX001	215	442177.46	7274815.91	326.12	250.17	-55.12
CREX002	161	441969.08	7274819.8	321.76	70.18	-55.44
CREX003	215	441950.06	7274680.35	325.73	70.18	-54.59
CREX004	197	442007.06	7274836.63	322.13	251.1	-55.21
CREX005	215	442065.66	7274958.19	325.19	39.52	-55.34
CREX006	143	441734.51	7275440.41	324.93	70.11	-55.64
CREX007	215	442197.29	7274743.58	326.55	249.64	-55.46
CREX008	185	441738.98	7274794.77	324.5	69.59	-55.41
CREX009	185	442474.19	7274804.16	325.11	72.18	-53.28
CREX010	209	441880.26	7274888.75	320.92	250.73	-52.44
CREX011	179	441806.96	7275305.64	321.52	260.76	-52.64
CREX012	149	442070.04	7275243.12	317.28	71.24	-48.09
CREX013	227	442266.21	7274761.51	326.11	38.07	-54
Talikser (RR1 Earn In Agreement)						
TREX001	215	416065.61	7287981.21	309.43	180.28	-55.45
TREX002	215	416169.95	7287966.59	316.19	181.19	-55.72
TREX003	203	416082.64	7288126.29	311.66	10.33	-55.7
TREX004	203	416315.68	7288267.22	330.75	9.28	-55.73
TREX005	203	416231.99	7288182.39	320.5	9.76	-55.63
TREX006	215	414949.92	7287718.76	299.1	141.13	-55.84
TREX007	155	415078.69	7287762.54	298.73	121.5	-55.61
TREX008	215	415738.93	7288188.51	315.36	177.49	-55.24
TREX009	173	415538.64	7288105.05	312.47	180.1	-55.59
TREX010	215	415235	7288058	305.91	179.47	-55.89
TREX011	215	415429.08	7288113.01	307.77	180.76	-55.77
TREX012	173	418545.62	7286866.35	297.78	170.7	-55.61

Appendix 2 - Lithium MRE summary table

Yinnetharra Lithium December 2023						
	Resource category	Cut-off grade (Li_2O%)	Li_2O Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (% Li_2O)	Li_2O (Kt)	Ta_2O_5 Grade (ppm Ta_2O_5)
M1	**Measured**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	-	
	Indicated		4.5	1.1	48	45
	Inferred		11.5	1.0	110	48
	Total Resource		**16.0**	**1.0**	**158**	**47**
M36	**Measured**	**0.5**				
	Indicated		1.6	0.7	11	46
	Inferred		3.4	1.0	35	84
	Total Resource		**5.0**	**0.9**	**46**	**71**
M42	**Measured**	**0.5**				
	Indicated					
	Inferred		0.4	0.7	3	146
	Total Resource		**0.4**	**0.7**	**3**	**146**
M47	**Measured**	**0.5**				
	Indicated		0.6	1.0	6	99
	Inferred		2.7	0.9	25	111
	Total Resource		**3.3**	**0.9**	**31**	**108**
M69	**Measured**	**0.5**				
	Indicated					
	Inferred		0.8	0.9	7	76
	Total Resource		**0.8**	**0.9**	**7**	**76**
Total Measured			-	-	-	
Total Indicated			6.7	1.0	65	51
Total Inferred			19.0	1.0	181	67
Total			**25.7**	**1.0**	**246**	**62**

Notes:

Tonnages and grades have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Inconsistencies in the totals are due to rounding.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition
Table 1; Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data Yinnetharra – (Exploration & Metallurgical)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	• Diamond (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling has been carried out by Delta Lithium at the Yinnetharra project, encompassing the Malinda and Jameson prospects • RC samples are collected from a static cone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone on the rig • DD sampling is carried out to lithological/alteration domains with lengths between 0.3-1.1m • Limited historic data has been supplied, reverse circulation (RC) drilling and semi-quantative XRD analysis have been completed at the project. Historic drilling referenced has been carried out by Segue Resources and Electrostate • Historic sampling of RC drilling has been carried out via a static cone splitter mounted beneath a cyclone return system to produce a representative sample, or via scoop • These methods of sampling are considered to be appropriate for this style of exploration **Metallurgy Drilling:** • Specific Diamond Drilling was also undertaken to collect core for metallurgical test work which included PQ drilling. • Previously sampled HQ & NQ half core samples were also selected in many cases. • Due to the fine-grained nature of the spodumene making it difficult to identify mineralisation, all PQ samples were quarter cored and submitted to ALS prior to being marked up and cut /crushed for metallurgical testing. This was undertaken to ensure representative material was utilised in metallurgy testing programs. • Mark up of the core was completed at Nagrom laboratories with both Delta and Nagrom personnel present. • Over 40 separate composites were created in this comprehensive program which utilised a total of 5,615kg of core from Malinda.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Diamond drilling has been carried out by Frontline Drilling utilising a Sandvik DE880 truck mounted multipurpose rig and is HQ or NQ diameter, or PQ for metallurgical drilling. • Generally the Pilot Study material was drilled down dip of the pegmatite orebody to maximise material. • Other dedicated metallurgy holes were drilled perpendicular mainly utilising HQ2 core which was then half cored. • RC drilling has carried out by Frontline Drilling using a Schramm 850 rig. • Some RC precollars have been completed, diamond tails average up to 225m depth • Historic RC drilling was completed using a T450 drill rig with external booster and auxiliary air unit, or unspecified methods utilising a 133mm face sampling bit • It is assumed industry standard drilling methods and equipment were utilised for all drilling

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Sample condition is recorded for every RC drill metre including noting the presence of water or minimal sample return, inspections of rigs are carried out daily • Recovery on diamond core is recorded by measuring the core metre by metre • Poor recoveries were occasionally encountered in near surface drilling of the pegmatite due to the weathered nature • Historic RC recoveries were visually estimated on the rig, bulk reject sample from the splitter was retained on site in green bags for use in weighing and calculating drill recoveries at a later date if required • Sample weights were recorded by the laboratory
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.	• Quantitative and qualitative geological logging of drillholes adheres to company policy and includes lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering • Diamond core (including metallurgical core) and RC chip logging records lithology, mineralogy, alteration, weathering, veining, RQD, SG and structural data • All diamond drillholes and RC chip trays are photographed in full • A complete quantitative and qualitative logging suite was supplied for historic drilling including lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining and weathering • Additional TIMA analysis was completed on pukps and core to log mineralogical abundances throughout selected samples. • No historic chip photography has been supplied • Logging is of a level suitable to support Mineral resource estimates and subsequent mining studies
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• DD sampling is undertaken by lithological/alteration domain to a maximum of 1.1m and a minimum of 0.3m. Core is cut in half with one half sent to the lab and one half retained in the core tray. Metallurgical drilling was often quarter core sampled to retain maximum material for testwork • Occasional wet RC samples are encountered, extra cleaning of the splitter is carried out afterward • RC and core samples have been analysed for Li suite elements by ALS Laboratories, Samples are crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns for peroxide fusion digest followed by ICPOES or ICPMS determination • Historic RC sampling methods included single metre static cone split from the rig or via scoop from the green bags, field duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1:20 within the pegmatite zones • Historic samples were recorded as being mostly dry • Historic samples were analysed by Nagrom or ALS Laboratories where 3kg samples were crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns for a sodium peroxide fusion followed by ICP-MS determination for 25 elements. • Semi-Quantitative XRD analysis was carried out by Microanalysis Australia using a representative sub-sample that was lightly ground such that 90% was passing 20 µm to eliminate preferred orientation

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 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.	• Samples have been analysed by an external laboratory utilising industry standard methods • The assay method utilised by ALS for core sampling allows for total dissolution of the sample where required • Standards and blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 in RC and DD sampling, all QAQC analyses were within tolerance • Duplicate samples are inserted at a rate of 1:20 in RC sampling, with the frequency increasing in ore zones • The sodium peroxide fusion used for historic assaying is a total digest method • All historic samples are assumed to have been prepared and assayed by industry standard techniques and methods • In the historic data field duplicates, certified reference materials (CRMs) and blanks were inserted into the sampling sequence at a rate of 1:20 within the pegmatite zone • Internal standards, duplicates and repeats were carried out by Nagrom and ALS as part of the assay process • No standards were used in the XRD process **Metallurgical Sample assaying:** • Metallurgical samples were analysed at Nagrom Laboratory, Kelmscott, Western Australia. • Li, Rb, U and Th were measured by ICP which is considered industry standard for lithium analysis. All other analytes were measured by XRF. • ICP samples were prepared by sodium peroxide fusion and acid digestion. QA/QC controls included periodic blanks, and duplicates; and inclusion of lithium standards with every submission. • XRF samples were prepared by fusion with lithium borate flux and lithium nitrate additive to form a bead which was analysed by XRF.
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	• Significant intercepts have been reviewed by senior personnel • Some holes in the current diamond program have been designed to twin historic RC drillholes and verify mineralised intercepts • Primary data is collected via excel templates and third-party logging software with inbuilt validation functions, the data is forwarded to the Database administrator for entry into a secure SQL database • Historic data was recorded in logbooks or spreadsheets before transfer into a geological database • No adjustments to assay data have been made other than conversion from Li to Li2O and Ta to Ta2O5

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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 topographic control	• Drill collars are located using a handheld GPS unit, post-drilling, all holes are surveyed by trained Delta personnel using a Trimble DGPS. • GDA94 MGA zone 50 grid coordinate system was used • Downhole surveys were completed by DDH1, PXD, Orlando or Frontline using a multishot tool or north seeking gyro • Historic collars were located using handheld Garmin GPS unit with +/- 5m accuracy • Historic holes were not downhole surveyed, planned collar surveys were provided
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 hole spacing is variable throughout the program area • Spacing is considered appropriate for this style of exploration • Sample compositing has not been applied • Metallurgical drilling was completed within modelled geometallurgical domains which are spatially located throughout the orebody to capture any possible variability
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	• Exploration drill holes were orientated to intersect the pegmatite zones as close to perpendicular as possible; drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any bias to sampling techniques utilised as true orientation of the pegmatites is yet to be determined • Some metallurgical drillholes were drilled down dip to maximise available material for testwork
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	• Samples are prepared onsite under supervision of Delta Lithium staff and transported by a third party directly to the laboratory • Historic samples were collected, stored, and delivered to the laboratory by company personnel • Samples are secured in a monitored compound when awaiting mark up and testing at Nagrom laboratories
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Snowden Optiro conducted as site visit in 2023 to review and audit sampling and QAQC protocol. • All metallurgical results and assays were peer reviewed internally by Nagrom prior to finalising.

JORC Table 2; Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results, Yinnetharra

Criteria		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	• Drilling and sampling activities have been carried on E09/2169 (Malinda), E09/2621 (Jameson), E09/2388 & E092375 (RR1 JV) • The tenements are in good standing • Aboriginal heritage sites have been identified in site heritage surveys and are being managed in accordance with current agreements.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The area has a long history of multi commodity exploration including base and precious metals, industrial minerals and gemstones stretching back to the 1970s, activities carried out have included geophysics and geochemical sampling, and some drilling • Targeted Li exploration was carried out in 2017 by Segue Resources with follow up drilling completed by Electrostate in July 2022
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The project lies within the heart of the Proterozoic Gascoyne Province, positioned more broadly within the Capricorn Orogen — a major zone of tectonism formed between the Archean Yilgarn and Pilbara cratons. The Gascoyne Province has itself been divided into several zones each characterised by a distinctive and episodic history of deformation, metamorphism, and granitic magmatism. The project sits along the northern edge of the Mutherbukin zone, along the Ti Tree Syncline. Mutherbukin is dominated by the Thirty-Three supersuite — a belt of plutons comprised primarily of foliated metamonzogranite, monzogranite and granodiorite. Rare-earth pegmatites have been identified and mined on small scales
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: 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.	• A list of the drill hole coordinates, orientations and metrics are provided as an appended table
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., 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 metal equivalents are used • Significant intercepts are calculated with a cut-off grade of 0.3% Li_2O
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 (e.g. 'down	• The pegmatites are interpreted as dipping moderately to steeply toward the south at Malinda • Pegmatite orientations at Jameson as clear at Jamesons within the folded package. • Further drilling is required to confirm the true orientation of the pegmatites across multiple lines

Criteria		Commentary
	hole length, true 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.	• Figures are included in 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.	• All drill collars, and significant intercepts have been reported in the appendix
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.	• Metallurgical data compiled and presented in this release is based on testwork performed predominately at Nagrom, on metallurgical domain composite samples as described in this release, with individual HQ and PQ core samples also utilised to generate comminution circuit design data. • The following metallurgical testwork has been undertaken as explained in this announcement; - Comminution testing - Magnetic Separation via LIMS & WHIMS - Desliming conducted in via both wet screening and cyclone desliming. - Mica preflotation using a range of reagents and operating conditions - Spodumene flotation using a range of reagents and operating conditions - Locked cycle flotation testing - Tantalum recovery via wet tabling and rapid disc magnetic separation - Dynamic thickener testing using dynamic thickener rig and vacuum filtration testing using a buchner test unit - Bulk materials characterisation testing - Pilot plant operation • Mineralogy data has been collected using TIMA analysis which assisted in the geometallurgical domaining process • Metallurgical testwork is ongoing, ongoing variability testwork with respect to the M36 & M47 ore bodies and a review of the pilot and locked cycle flotation results to investigate potential routes for optimisation.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further 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.	• Work across the Yinnetharra project is ongoing with two field teams conducting focused regional exploration across the large prospective tenement package (including JV tenure) • Flowsheet optimisation and variability work is underway for the M36 & M47 deposits • Tantalum processing routes and flowsheet optimisations to maximise recovery are underway.