



ASX Code: **SEG**

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Market Announcements Platform
ASX Limited
Exchange Centre,
20 Bridge Street
Sydney NSW 2000

POSITIVE RESULTS FROM GASCOYNE LITHIUM PROJECT

Segue Resources Limited (**Segue** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the maiden fieldwork programme at the Gascoyne Lithium Project (**Project**) has confirmed the fertility of intrusive suites within the Project area to host lithium-caesium-tantalum deposits. Segue has also applied for an additional 700km² of exploration licences at the Project, taking Segue's total interest to over 1,100km² across six tenements in the Gascoyne Region of Western Australia (**Figure 1**).

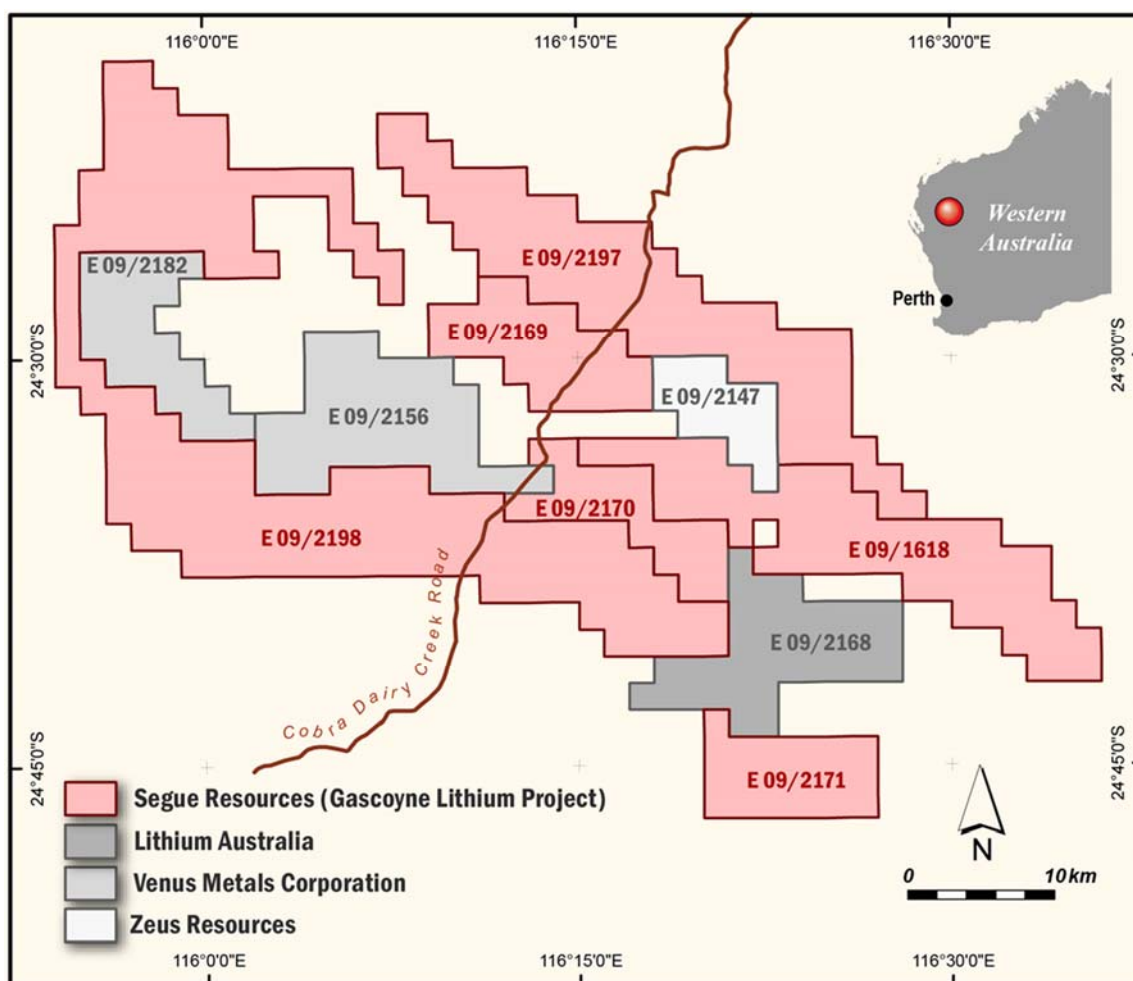


Figure 1: Tenement location map

In March 2016, Segue entered in an option and purchase agreement with Next Advancements Pty Ltd (**Next Advancements**) to acquire a 100% interest in three exploration licence applications covering approximately 220km² at Morrissey Hill in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia. Segue then entered into the Mortimer Hills JV with Zeus Resources Limited (ASX: ZEU) (**Zeus**) in April 2016, covering exploration licence E09/1618, which is adjacent to the Next Advancements tenements.

The Mortimer Hills JV and Next Advancements tenements are highly prospective for tantalum-lithium deposits, with several granitic intrusions identified as the potential source rock for LCT (Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum) rare-earth pegmatites. Segue immediately commenced a field work and surface sampling programme designed to identify felsic intrusive rocks which are more fractionated and therefore may be the source for, or the host of, lithium deposits.

The Project area contains three main suites of granitic intrusions:

- Moorarie Supersuite (c1830-1780 Ma);
- Durlacher Supersuite (c1680-1620 Ma); and
- Thirty Three Supersuite (c995-954 Ma).

Rock chip samples were collected to determine which granitic suites were fertile and held the potential to form lithium deposits. Fertile granitic intrusions can be determined by analysing bulk whole rock samples for major and rare element content as well as mineralogical observations. Key indicators of fertile granites useful in exploration include:

- Mg/Li ratios <50;
- Nb/Ta ratios <8; and
- Contain garnet, tourmaline and fluorapatite/cordierite characteristic of peraluminous granite.

The ability to develop a zonation map is critical in vectoring in on any potential lithium bearing pegmatites in the region (**Figure 2**).

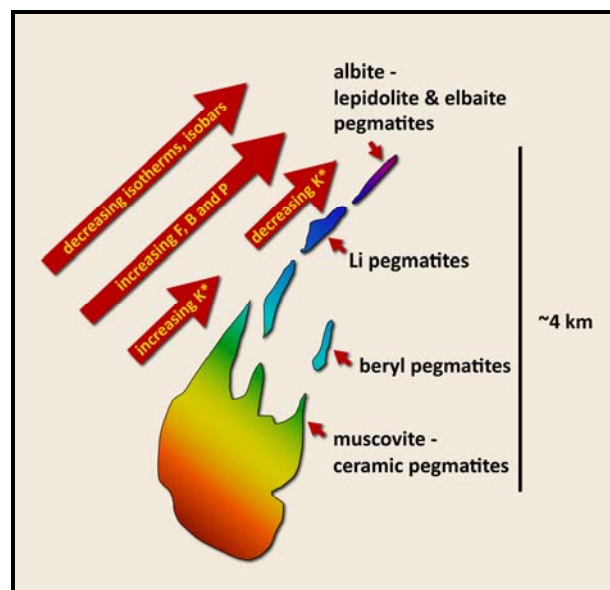


Figure 2: Schematic regional zoning in a cogenetic parent granite and pegmatite group (Modified from London, 2010)

Segue collected 65 rock chip samples covering all three granitic suites from within the Project area (**Appendix A**). The sample locations were selected to verify the lithology of the granitic intrusions and establish the extent of fractionation and fertility. Segue has identified several intrusive bodies in the north of the Project area which are unequivocally “fertile”, with Mg/Li ratios less than 10, Nb/Ta ratios less than 8 and most rock chips containing garnets and/or tourmaline (**Figure 3**). The samples also show fertile fractionation trends within the Thirty Three Supersuite. The older Moorarie and Durlacher Supersuites do not appear to be fertile for lithium-bearing minerals.

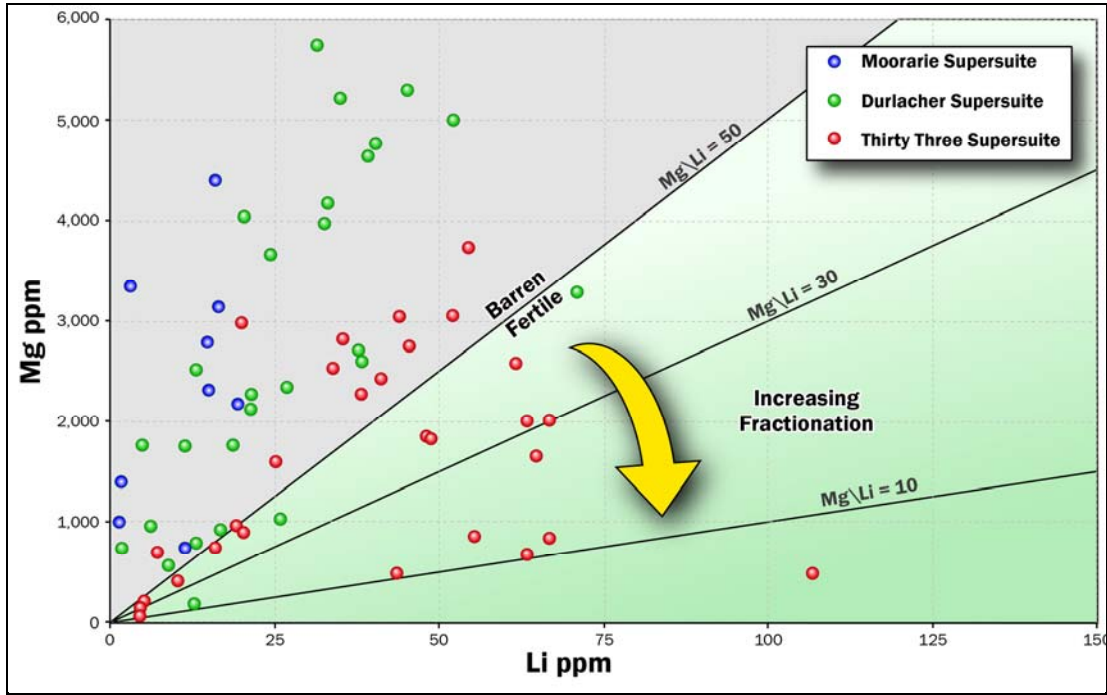


Figure 3: Mg/Li ratio of rock chip samples showing fractionation and fertility

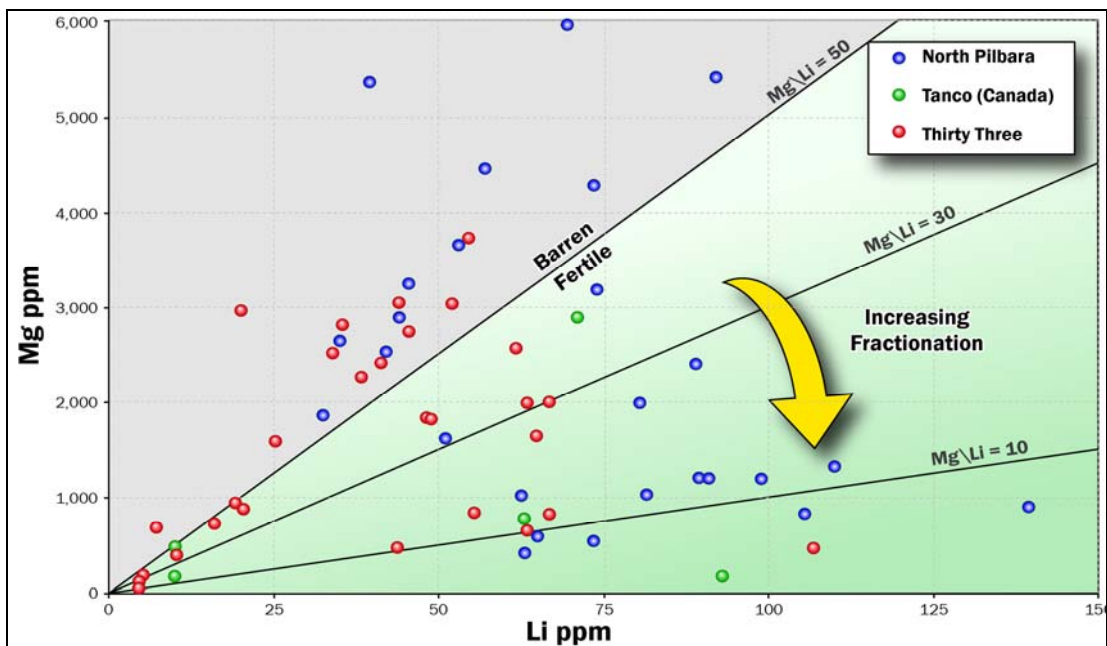


Figure 4: Mg/Li ratio comparison of the Thirty Three Supersuite with known lithium deposits

The Mg/Li ratios from the Thirty Three Supersuite have been compared to similar data for North Pilbara lithium deposits (including Wodgina) and the Tanco pegmatite in Manitoba, Canada (**Figure 4**). The Thirty Three Supersuite displays the same range of fractionation from barren to highly fractionated as the known lithium deposits. This demonstrates the fertility of the Project to contain lithium-bearing minerals.

Based on the results of the exploration programme and determination of the fertile intrusive suite, Segue has applied for additional exploration licences totalling 707km² within the Lithium Target Zone, which is within 10km of the Thirty Three intrusive suite and towards the direction of increasing source rock fractionation (**Figure 5**). Segue now controls over 1,100km² of exploration licences at the Project, covering the majority of the Thirty Three Supersuite and the prospective fertile ground.

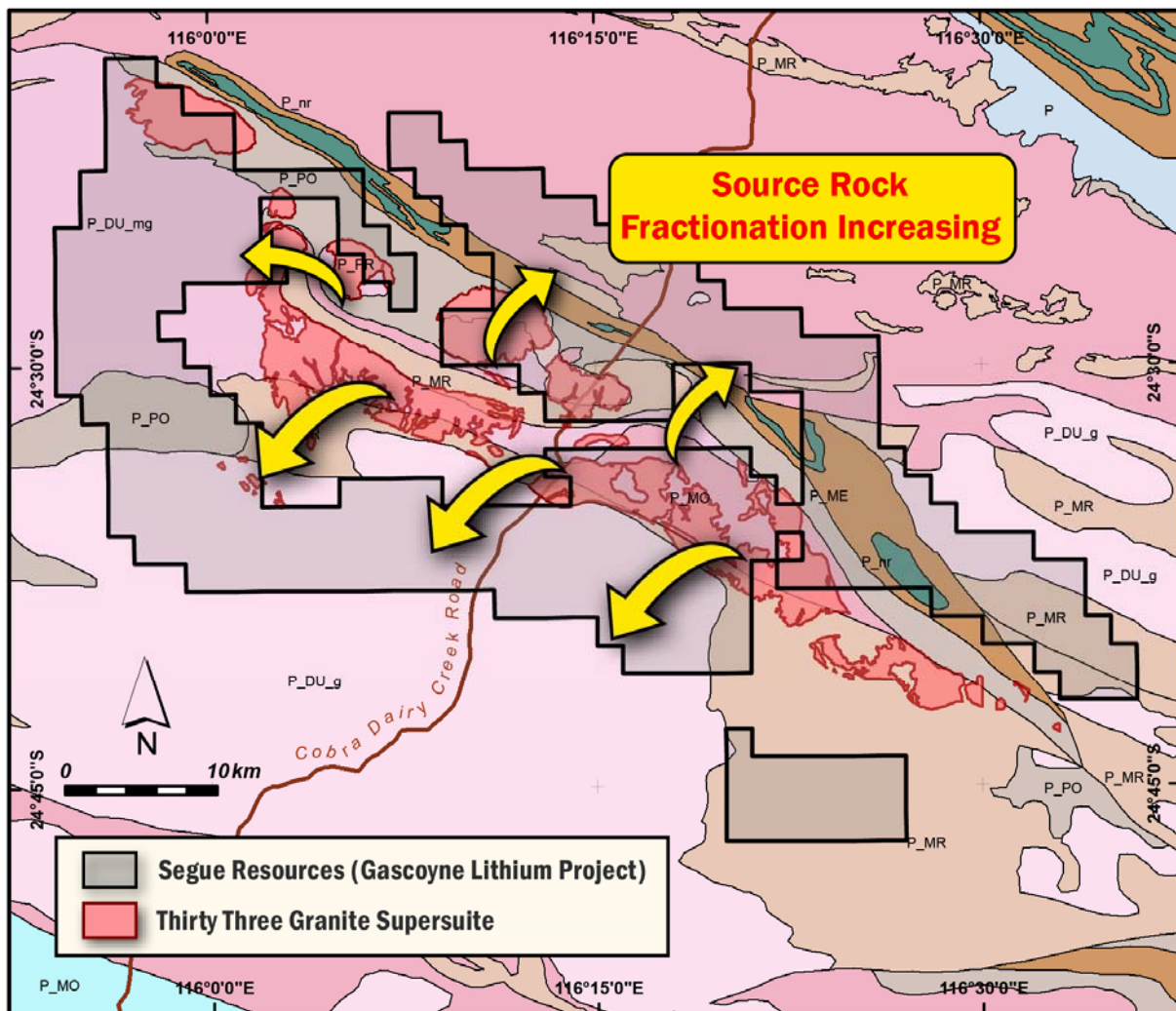


Figure 5: Gascoyne Lithium Project tenement map showing the direction of source rock fractionation

Segue’s next stage of exploration, due to commence in early 3Q 2016, will be to:

- Continue to define and refine the locations of fertile intrusions;
- Confirm the direction of fractionation; and
- Locate highly fractionated pegmatites for drill testing.

This will be achieved by continued litho-geochemical analysis of granitic intrusions, project and prospect scale mapping and a systematic surface sampling (gridded soil sampling) program. The project area is highly amenable to this type of programme due to its predominantly residual soil and sub-cropping rocky natures.

A similar exploration approach was successfully used in exploration for LCT pegmatites in Canada leading to the discovery of the Tanco, Dibs and other high grade LCT pegmatites within the Bernic Lake pegmatite group.

Commenting on the initial exploration results at the Gascoyne Lithium Project, Segue's Managing Director, Mr Steven Michael, said:

Segue has proven that the Thirty Three Supersuite is highly fertile for lithium-bearing minerals. The fractionation within this granitic intrusion is comparable to known lithium deposits, including the world-class Wodgina and Tanco deposits.

The initial exploration results have prompted Segue to significantly increase its exploration licence holding in the area, with the majority of the prospective geology now under Segue's control. Segue will continue to actively explore the Gascoyne Lithium Project with the next phase of exploration due to commence in early 3Q 2016.

For further information visit www.segueresources.com or contact:

Segue Resources Limited

Mr Steven Michael

Managing Director

E: info@segueresources.com

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Peter Langworthy who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Langworthy has more than five years' experience which 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, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Langworthy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix A – Rock chip samples and assays

Sample ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Lithology	Supersuite	Al ₂ O ₃ (%)	K ₂ O (%)	CaO (%)	Na ₂ O (%)	Mg (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	A/CNK	Mg/Li	Nb/Ta
NEAC2458	423223	7282691	Pegmatite	Thirty Three	5.67	0.84	0.19	1.46	477	106.8	1.28	0.56	2.3	4	2.3
NEAC2392	422632	7287349	Granite	Thirty Three	12.78	4.59	0.30	2.52	666	63.4	39.44	8.33	1.7	11	4.7
NEAC2459	423530	7282815	Pegmatite	Thirty Three	13.55	7.35	0.07	1.72	478	43.6	15.83	1.72	1.5	11	9.2
NEAC2365	435905	7275787	Pegmatite	Thirty Three	19.00	11.40	0.06	3.60	54	4.5	0.36	0.12	1.3	12	3.0
NEAC2460	423637	7282893	Pegmatite	Thirty Three	14.34	2.08	0.73	4.15	828	66.8	15.51	1.61	2.1	12	9.6
NEAC2461	423840	7282937	Pegmatite	Thirty Three	14.69	5.34	0.32	2.79	846	55.4	13.61	1.78	1.7	15	7.6
NEAC2395	423699	7288659	Granite	Thirty Three	12.83	5.07	0.46	2.13	1647	64.8	21.27	3.28	1.7	25	6.5
NEAC2366	435905	7275787	Pegmatite	Thirty Three	18.47	11.40	0.02	3.03	126	4.6	0.60	0.17	1.3	27	3.5
NEAC2393	422938	7287815	Granite	Thirty Three	12.96	5.08	0.57	2.33	2006	66.8	23.36	3.67	1.6	30	6.4
NEAC2337	417703	7294561	Granite	Thirty Three	13.95	8.15	0.04	0.25	1999	63.4	17.15	2.72	1.7	32	6.3
NEAC2394	423370	7288211	Granite	Thirty Three	13.10	5.14	0.60	2.36	1820	48.8	20.92	3.34	1.6	37	6.3
NEAC2462	424105	7282933	Pegmatite	Thirty Three	15.08	3.87	0.30	1.41	1841	48.1	19.86	7.04	2.7	38	2.8
NEAC2364	435905	7275787	Pegmatite	Thirty Three	19.51	7.07	0.18	6.41	201	5.2	0.19	0.06	1.4	39	3.2
NEAC2457	422994	7282695	Granite	Thirty Three	14.65	3.55	0.39	4.83	402	10.3	2.62	1.16	1.7	39	2.3
NEAC2333	417947	7294119	Granite	Thirty Three	12.88	8.56	0.20	0.44	2575	61.7	19.32	2.01	1.4	42	9.6
NEAC2389	422274	7287003	Pegmatite	Thirty Three	14.05	1.32	1.39	5.06	887	20.3	76.15	22.7	1.8	44	3.4
NEAC2464	424547	7282930	Pegmatite	Thirty Three	14.49	5.88	0.25	2.05	732	16.0	25.55	2.41	1.8	46	10.6
NEAC2386	422058	7286505	Granite	Thirty Three	16.44	1.76	0.77	3.21	947	19.2	42.70	12.53	2.9	49	3.4
NEAC2341	417474	7294914	Granite	Thirty Three	13.26	6.66	0.04	0.46	3050	52.1	20.11	3.04	1.9	59	6.6
NEAC2339	417601	7294727	Granite	Thirty Three	11.20	4.82	0.16	1.08	2422	41.2	21.71	3.75	1.8	59	5.8
NEAC2340	417544	7294824	Granite	Thirty Three	13.75	5.91	0.10	1.82	2268	38.2	19.48	3.14	1.8	59	6.2
NEAC2335	417794	7294412	Granite	Thirty Three	14.02	5.61	0.35	2.44	2747	45.5	17.7	2.50	1.7	60	7.1

Sample ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Lithology	Supersuite	Al ₂ O ₃ (%)	K ₂ O (%)	CaO (%)	Na ₂ O (%)	Mg (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	A/CNK	Mg/Li	Nb/Ta
NEAC2332	417423	7294989	Granite	Thirty Three	14.43	6.41	0.17	2.29	1591	25.2	18.75	4.25	1.6	63	4.4
NEAC2336	417737	7294501	Granite	Thirty Three	12.94	7.99	0.08	0.20	3731	54.5	19.59	2.00	1.6	68	9.8
NEAC2396	423979	7289032	Granite	Thirty Three	13.36	5.55	0.33	2.68	3043	44.0	20.31	2.96	1.6	69	6.9
NEAC2338	417650	7294653	Granite	Thirty Three	13.27	6.24	0.16	1.92	2526	33.9	17.08	2.49	1.6	75	6.9
NEAC2387	422148	7286840	Pegmatite	Thirty Three	14.88	1.98	0.68	3.90	2818	35.4	29.83	11.09	2.3	80	2.7
NEAC2463	424297	7282927	Pegmatite	Thirty Three	15.91	7.58	0.53	3.26	686	7.2	3.40	0.62	1.4	95	5.5
NEAC2334	417805	7294299	Granite	Thirty Three	13.86	5.77	0.59	2.08	2978	20.0	17.51	2.48	1.6	149	7.1
NEAC2301	449020	7275786	Pegmatite	Durlacher	17.03	4.25	0.78	5.76	169	12.8	43.69	15.15	1.6	13	2.9
NEAC2304	449351	7277128	Granite	Durlacher	14.24	5.48	0.37	2.77	1021	25.9	17.51	2.83	1.7	39	6.2
NEAC2303	449070	7276254	Pegmatite	Durlacher	18.13	1.65	0.17	0.11	3285	71.0	44.90	9.17	9.4	46	4.9
NEAC2318	456911	7271747	Granite	Durlacher	13.85	5.21	1.10	2.96	913	16.8	3.16	0.41	1.5	54	7.7
NEAC2302	449027	7276062	Pegmatite	Durlacher	14.11	1.28	0.98	5.59	779	13.1	41.68	19.88	1.8	59	2.1
NEAC2317	457090	7271532	Granite	Durlacher	16.56	3.95	0.55	6.02	557	8.9	1.21	0.25	1.6	63	4.8
NEAC2426	458240	7269453	Granite	Durlacher	18.03	1.58	0.15	0.46	2599	38.3	11.65	1.90	8.2	68	6.1
NEAC2306	449379	7277821	Granite	Durlacher	16.96	1.50	0.19	0.09	2706	37.7	19.92	3.09	9.5	72	6.4
NEAC2309	449200	7278758	Granite	Durlacher	17.05	1.10	0.76	0.31	2337	26.9	18.16	2.52	7.9	87	7.2
NEAC2324	455582	7276244	Granite	Durlacher	13.22	4.66	1.69	2.42	1747	18.7	3.07	0.35	1.5	93	8.8
NEAC2374	428004	7278410	Granite	Durlacher	13.24	5.24	1.74	1.85	5001	52.2	25.65	1.62	1.5	96	15.8
NEAC2307	449330	7278045	Granite	Durlacher	14.14	6.00	0.49	2.66	2117	21.4	15.61	2.06	1.5	99	7.6
NEAC2310	449468	7279107	Granite	Durlacher	13.66	5.25	1.01	2.77	2266	21.5	16.47	1.27	1.5	105	13.0
NEAC2376	428330	7278812	Granite	Durlacher	13.21	5.11	1.79	1.89	5297	45.2	24.36	1.59	1.5	117	15.3
NEAC2377	428481	7278995	Granite	Durlacher	13.06	5.07	1.80	1.96	4636	39.3	23.66	1.62	1.5	118	14.6
NEAC2378	428573	7279113	Granite	Durlacher	13.31	5.25	1.84	1.86	4762	40.3	24.64	1.74	1.5	118	14.2

Sample ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Lithology	Supersuite	Al ₂ O ₃ (%)	K ₂ O (%)	CaO (%)	Na ₂ O (%)	Mg (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	A/CNK	Mg/Li	Nb/Ta
NEAC2429	458246	7269458	Granite	Durlacher	17.15	3.23	0.98	0.12	3965	32.6	12.16	0.90	4.0	122	13.5
NEAC2305	449427	7277524	Pegmatite	Durlacher	12.13	4.19	0.02	0.12	4169	33.1	13.42	3.24	2.8	126	4.1
NEAC2373	427906	7278254	Granite	Durlacher	13.10	5.54	1.47	1.69	6425	49.4	23.06	1.67	1.5	130	13.8
NEAC2431	458248	7269460	Granite	Durlacher	19.68	5.20	1.01	0.26	5216	35.0	21.06	1.97	3.0	149	10.7
NEAC2430	458247	7269459	Granite	Durlacher	17.10	4.28	0.41	0.12	3661	24.4	11.16	0.86	3.6	150	13.0
NEAC2447	457955	7269620	Granite	Durlacher	4.12	0.25	0.19	0.02	1747	11.5	3.19	0.27	9.0	152	11.8
NEAC2446	457958	7269613	Granite	Durlacher	2.26	0.22	0.08	0.02	949	6.2	1.79	0.16	7.1	153	11.2
NEAC2427	458242	7269454	Granite	Durlacher	13.20	1.32	1.51	0.23	5740	31.4	6.13	0.55	4.3	183	11.1
NEAC2375	428239	7278698	Granite	Durlacher	15.73	0.60	0.13	0.06	2512	13.1	21.00	1.41	19.9	192	14.9
NEAC2436	458256	7269465	Granite	Durlacher	16.87	2.78	0.98	0.39	4036	20.4	6.01	0.30	4.1	198	20.0
NEAC2434	458254	7269463	Granite	Durlacher	19.27	3.22	1.69	0.16	7681	29.4	9.53	1.66	3.8	261	5.7
NEAC2308	449296	7278352	Granite	Durlacher	14.25	0.27	1.89	6.07	1756	4.9	11.56	2.30	1.7	358	5.0
NEAC2319	456688	7272246	Granite	Durlacher	13.62	7.51	0.44	2.06	727	1.8	2.65	0.48	1.4	404	5.5
NEAC2428	458244	7269456	Granite	Durlacher	15.96	2.44	4.32	0.13	17060	39.2	8.78	0.65	2.3	435	13.5
NEAC2435	458255	7269464	Granite	Durlacher	13.27	2.71	4.34	0.12	15441	20.0	4.78	0.51	1.9	772	9.4
NEAC2432	458250	7269461	Granite	Durlacher	13.79	4.27	4.12	0.22	15605	17.0	13.59	1.28	1.6	918	10.6
NEAC2433	458253	7269462	Granite	Durlacher	12.56	3.41	7.56	0.18	29272	23.9	7.62	0.53	1.1	1225	14.4
NEAC2445	457954	7269602	Granite	Durlacher	1.64	0.09	6.33	0.04	20444	4.8	1.07	0.08	0.3	4259	13.4
NEAC2354	439457	7262735	Pegmatite	Moorarie	13.53	5.93	1.08	2.62	731	11.4	1.46	0.19	1.4	64	7.7
NEAC2351	439212	7262110	Gniess	Moorarie	13.58	5.73	1.13	1.99	2170	19.4	2.99	0.24	1.5	112	12.5
NEAC2355	439457	7262735	Gniess	Moorarie	13.46	4.95	1.50	2.70	2310	15.0	3.82	0.32	1.5	154	11.9
NEAC2352	439298	7262360	Gniess	Moorarie	13.81	4.99	2.01	2.55	2785	14.8	5.07	0.35	1.4	188	14.5
NEAC2357	439556	7263144	Gniess	Moorarie	14.05	5.57	1.60	2.29	3139	16.5	3.58	0.22	1.5	190	16.3

Sample ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Lithology	Supersuite	Al ₂ O ₃ (%)	K ₂ O (%)	CaO (%)	Na ₂ O (%)	Mg (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	A/CNK	Mg/Li	Nb/Ta
NEAC2356	439497	7262925	Gniess	Moorarie	14.18	4.05	2.05	2.87	4395	16.0	6.57	0.36	1.6	275	18.3
NEAC2353	439432	7262624	Gniess	Moorarie	15.07	4.90	0.74	1.52	9414	33.1	10.24	0.93	2.1	284	11.0
NEAC2362	439269	7264281	Pegmatite	Moorarie	14.15	7.71	0.66	2.34	991	1.4	2.68	0.16	1.3	708	16.8
NEAC2359	439367	7263662	Granite	Moorarie	14.08	4.50	1.06	3.37	1391	1.7	0.76	0.05	1.6	818	15.2
NEAC2358	439526	7263354	Gniess	Moorarie	14.17	4.97	1.85	2.60	3346	3.1	5.1	0.20	1.5	1079	25.5

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"> Random rock chip samples. No infield CRMs were used. 2-3kgs samples were collected, enough to fill a standard sized calico bag, from sample locations.
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 involved.
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"> Recovery not relevant.
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 and metallurgical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic description of hand specimen recorded in the field.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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. 	
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"> • Rock chips were presented to the laboratory 'as-is'. • No subsampling undertaken. • No standards or duplicates used. • 2-3kgs is considered representative for rock chips.
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"> • The sample preparation and assay method used is considered to be fit for purpose. • 48 elements were determined by a four acid digest - ICP-MS finish. • Whole rock major elements were determined by lithium borate fusion – XRF finish. • All samples were assayed by a commercial laboratory. • Internal laboratory checks indicate a high level of accuracy and precision.
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"> • Not at this stage of the project development. • Primary data is stored in pdf and csv files as received from the laboratory on company servers and then merged into the working excel spreadsheets. • The company has not adjusted any assay 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"> • Rock chip locations were surveyed with a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5 metres. • Coordinates are in GDA94 Zone 50. • This is considered adequate for rock chip locations.
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"> • Rock chips were taken at random outcrop locations. • This data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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"> • The random nature of rock chip sampling is opportunistic on the available outcrop. For this level of exploration any possible bias from possible structures is unknown.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company uses standard industry practices when collecting, transporting and storing samples for analysis.
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"> • The sampling system has not been specifically audited but is similar to common practice methods in the Australian exploration industry.

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 sampling reported herein is within tenements E09/1618, E09/2169, E09/2170, E09/2171. E09/1618 is held by Zeus Resources Ltd and is subject to a Farm in Joint Venture . E09/2169, 2170 and 2171 are held by Next Advancements Pty Ltd and are subject to a 100% acquisition by Segue. At the time of this Statement, the exploration license is in good standing. To the best of the Company's knowledge, other than industry standard permits to operate there are no impediments to Segue's operations within the tenement.
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"> This report refers to data generated by Segue Resources Ltd. Geological mapping used in this report is from GSWA.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zoned pegmatites that are prospective for lithium, cesium and tantalum (LCT).
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"> Refer to Table 1 of this announcement.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
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"> Not applicable.
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"> Refer to maps and appendices within this report.
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"> Representative reporting of rock chip details has been provided in this announcement.
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"> All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.
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 next work programs will consist of systematic gridded surface sampling (i.e. soils at 400x100m spacing) and further litho-geochemical analysis of rock chips from outcrops.