

ASX Announcement

February 09, 2023

GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION IDENTIFIES 28 TARGETS ACROSS DUNDAS PROJECT

Lightning Minerals (LIM or the Company) is pleased to report initial findings from its geophysical review of the company's Dundas Project in Western Australia. The review has identified 28 prioritised targets that support the Company's exploration strategy for critical minerals and lithium.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Analysis of historical geophysical data has identified 28 target areas**
- **Targets across all tenements for a range of critical minerals**
- **Geophysical targets and soil geochemical data will be used as the basis for drill program planning with Company geologists on site this week**
- **Results further build confidence in the Dundas region and support the Company's recent announcement that identified a lithium-rubidium in soil anomaly above 60ppm¹**
- **Drill permitting applications underway**

Lightning Minerals Chief Executive Officer Alex Biggs said, "These early results continue to build the Company's confidence in the Dundas region as a significant lithium district. With geophysical targets occurring along similar interpreted structures and lithologies as known lithium mineralisation to the north the results are very promising. We are immediately investigating the geophysical target identified by Southern Geoscience Consultants on tenement E63/2001 and our other Dundas tenements where soil sampling is continuing. We continue our exploration with our soil sampling campaign and a view to developing high quality drill targets for testing".

GEOPHYSICAL REVIEW DETAILS

Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) were commissioned during late 2022 to complete a 1: 50,000 scale litho-structural interpretation and target generation for the greater Dundas Project. The objective of the geophysical reinterpretation was to analyse and reprocess data from historical geophysical surveys collected over the last 25 years. Modern geophysical data processing techniques may now be able to identify areas of potential prospectivity for a range of critical minerals that warrant further exploration.

The interpretative work principally focused on a detailed analysis of the aeromagnetic data, with the added context of contemporary geological knowledge, in conjunction with historic drilling and outcrop information.

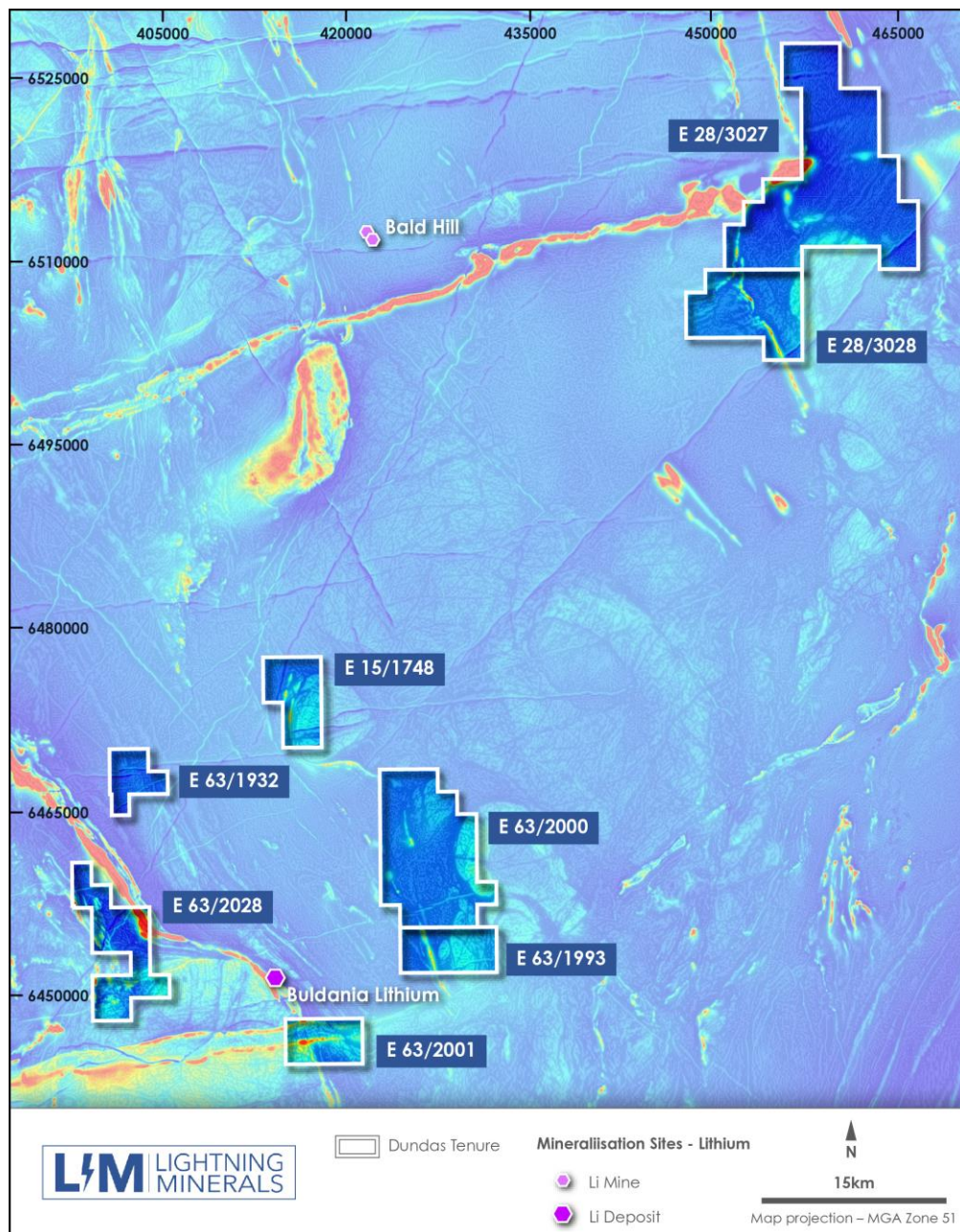
¹ASX Announcement 23 January 2023

SGC have reprocessed the following datasets to develop the reinterpretation:

- Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA) - compilation of airborne magnetic/radiometric survey data (100m spacing).
- 'Killaloe' airborne magnetic survey, collected by UTS Geophysics for Mincor Resources in 2004 (20m line spacing).
- 'Buldania' airborne magnetic survey collected by Kevron Geophysics for Kinross Gold Australia in 1999 (50m line spacing).
- 'Tramways' gravity survey collected by 'Haines Surveys' in 2005 for Mincor Resources (100x100m and 200x200m spacings).

Target generation criteria was focused firstly on lithium mineralisation, and where appropriate Ni/PGE targets have also been identified when ultramafic and differentiated Kimberlana Dyke lithologies have been interpreted. The SGC reprocessed aeromagnetic imagery can be seen in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) reprocessed Aeromagnetic Data for the Dundas Project Tenure. Imagery - Reduced to Pole (RTP), pseudo linear draped second vertical derivative (2VD).



GEOPHYSICAL TARGETING RESULTS

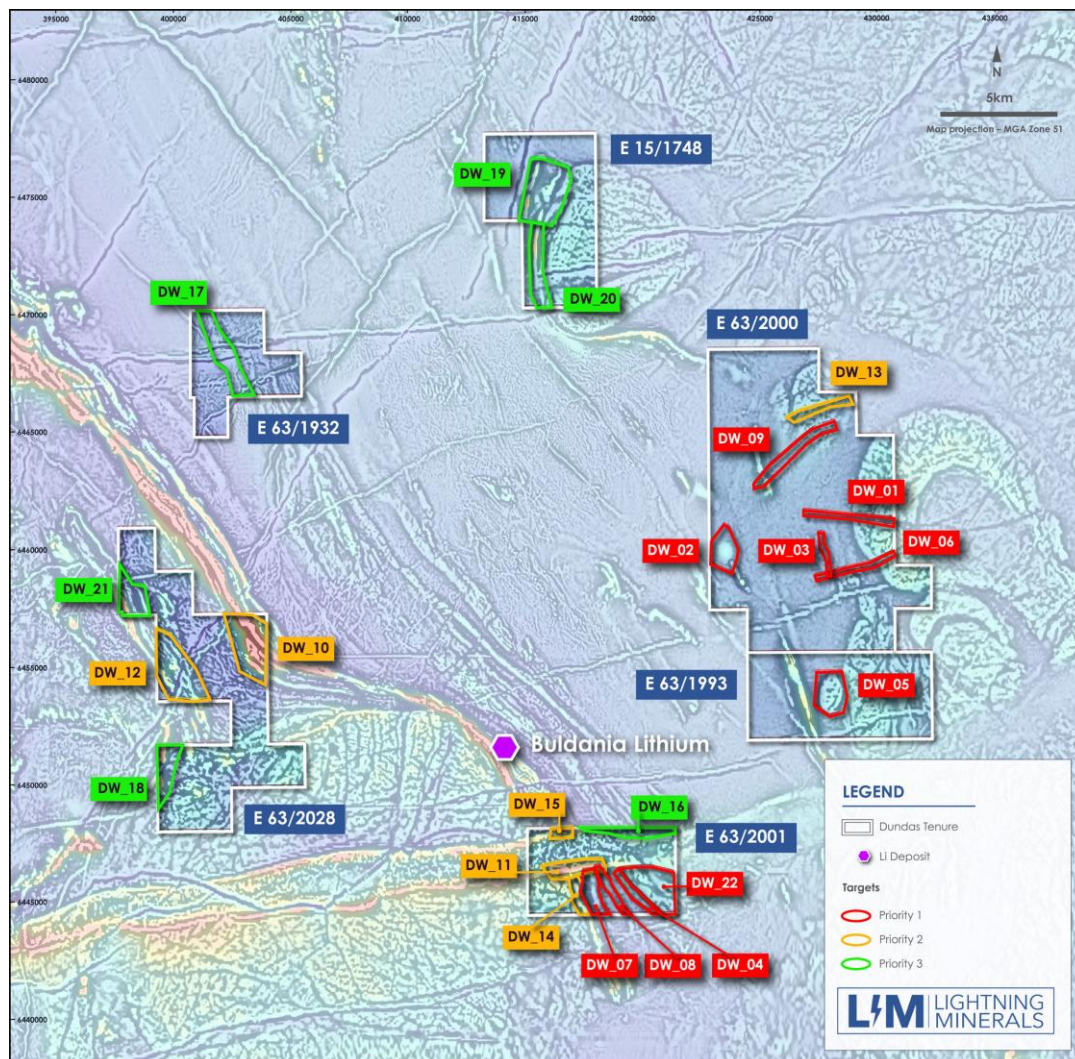
The review has resulted in the delineation of structural and lithological complexity that had not been recognised in previously available open file outcrop mapping and GSWA interpreted bedrock data. The result of this work is the generation of 28 discreet geophysical targets over the greater Dundas Project.

DUNDAS SOUTH

Of the 28 targets identified, twenty-two of these occur within the Dundas South project area, notably eight of those within E63/2001 (Figure 2). Targets have been prioritised into three categories based upon the geological and geophysical details at each location. Priority One targets are displayed in red, with priority two and three shown in orange and green respectively.

Four of these structural targets within E63/2001 are interpreted as high priority, occurring within felsic volcanic lithologies of the Black Flag Group. These targets are also broadly coincident with soil geochemical anomalism identified in the Company's recent soil sampling campaign (ASX announcement 23 January 2023) which are less than 10kms along strike of known Lithium mineralisation and within a similar geological setting.

Figure 2: SGC Aeromagnetic Data for the Dundas Project Tenure. Imagery - Reduced to Pole, pseudo linear draped second vertical derivative (2VD).

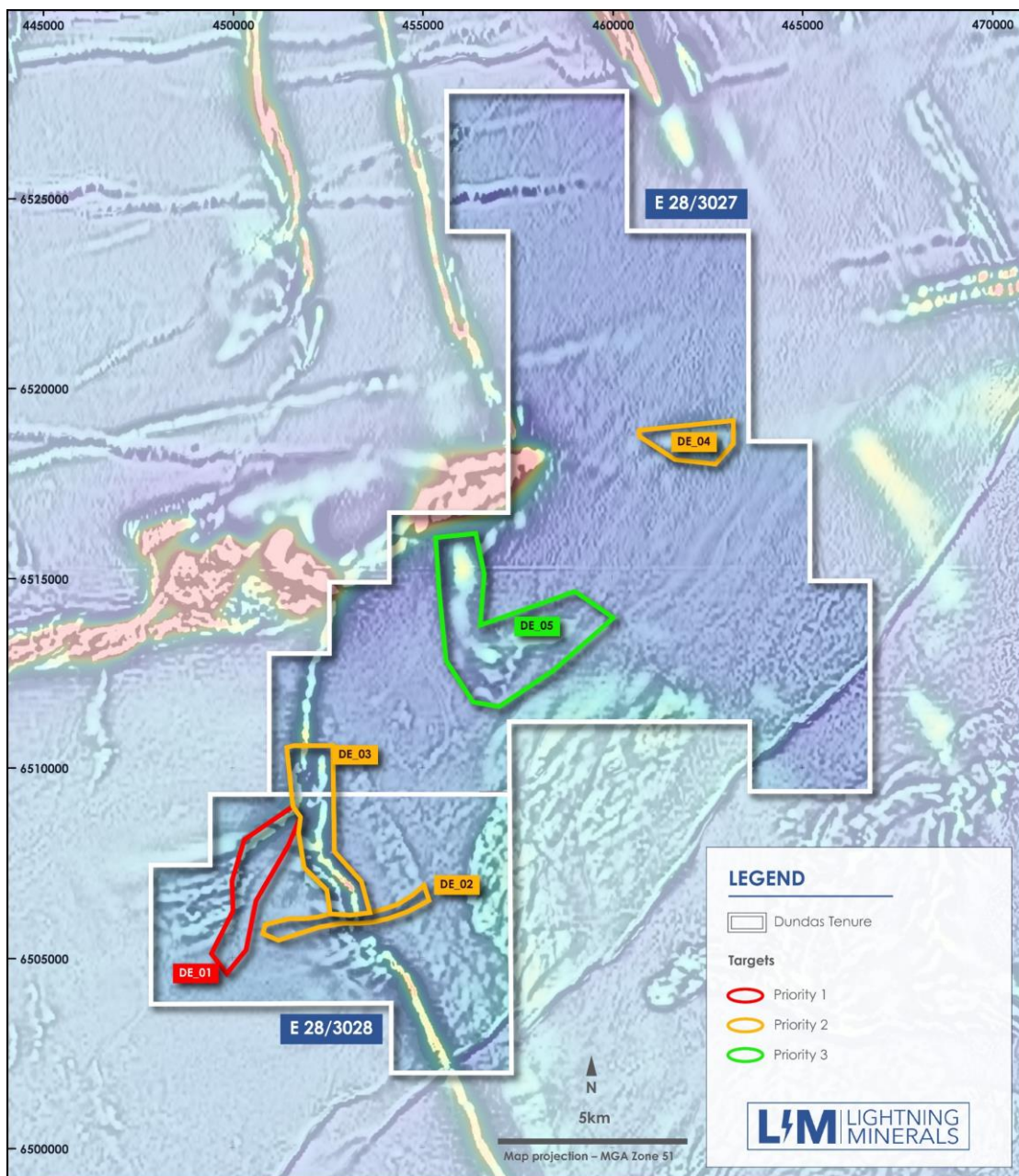


DUNDAS NORTH

Six of the 28 targets have been identified within the Dundas North project area (Figure 3). The geological setting here is considered similar to that of the Bald Hill lithium-tantalum deposit which occurs approximately 30km to the west of the Dundas North project area. The targets have been prioritised as per the hierarchy for Dundas South.

The targets at Dundas North are generally related to broad geophysical anomalies where interpreted structures intersect interpreted granites and metasedimentary rocks of the Mount Belches Formation, and where interpreted ultramafic lithologies have been deformed adjacent to granitic intrusions.

Figure 3: SGC Aeromagnetic Data for the Dundas North Project Tenure (E28/3027 and E28/3028). Imagery - Reduced to Pole, pseudo linear draped second vertical derivative (2VD).



TARGET AREA ANALYSIS

Detailed analysis of target areas can be found in Appendix 2 and Appendix 3.

DUNDAS PROJECT – UPCOMING WORK PROGRAMS

The results from the geophysical review are encouraging given the positioning of targets across all Dundas Project tenure. The prioritised geophysical targets will be integrated with the results of the concurrent soil geochemistry sampling program to plan targets for drill testing. Further field reconnaissance by company geologists is planned and will occur during February 2023. Permitting for drilling activities is now underway.

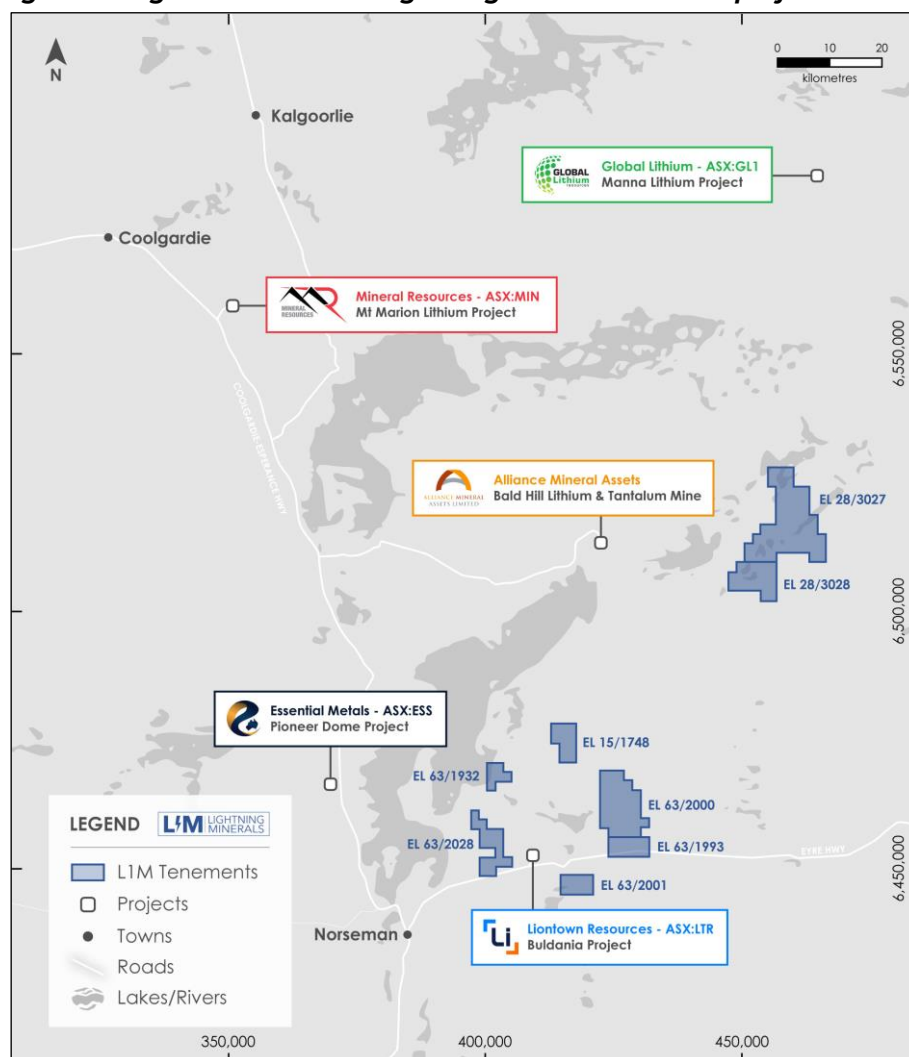
DUNDAS PROJECT (LIGHTNING MINERALS 100%)

The Dundas Project area is located near Norseman in Western Australia and comprises eight tenements totalling approximately 454km². Norseman has a strong history of mining dating back to 1892 and is located 190km south of Kalgoorlie. Historically, Norseman and the Dundas area has experienced mining in gold and nickel although over recent years the region has become an emerging lithium and critical minerals province with multiple discoveries and significant exploration activity.

There are two project areas at Dundas:

- South/western tenements surrounding Liontown Resources' Buldania/Anna lithium project, and,
- North/eastern tenements approximately 30km to the east of Alliance Mineral Assets' Bald Hill lithium-tantalum mine.

Figure 4: Regional location of Lightning Minerals' Dundas projects



This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors.
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ABOUT LIGHTNING MINERALS

Lightning Minerals is a mineral exploration company, listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX:LIM) and focused on the exploration of critical minerals and lithium at its tenements across Western Australia. The Company's flagship Dundas project is located in the prolific Dundas region of Western Australia. The Company also has other projects in Western Australia, Mt Jewell, Mt Bartle and Mailman Hill prospective for base metals and critical minerals.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Information included in this release constitutes forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", and "guidance", or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the Company and its management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company's business and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company's control.

Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information contained herein that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Jarrad Woodland, who is a Competent Person and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Woodland is a full-time employee of the company. Mr Woodland has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Woodland consents to the inclusion of his name in the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters have not materially changed. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

APPENDIX 1: DUNDAS – JORC CODE 2012 TABLE 1 CRITERIA

The Table below summarises the assessment and reporting criteria used for exploration results for the Dundas Exploration Project and reflects the guidelines in Table 1 of The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC 2012 Code).

SECTION 1 - SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Airborne magnetic surveys measure the magnetic field associated with magnetic minerals in crustal rocks. Measuring and mapping these variations allows mapping of the distribution and patterns of magnetic lithologies. The associated airborne radiometric data measure gamma radiation and are used to estimate concentrations of the radioelements: potassium, uranium, and thorium in the near surface. The data for the project area consists of GSWA 100m line spaced surveys with two more detailed surveys (Killaloe collected by UTS Geophysics for Mincor Resources in 2004 at 20m line spacing, Buldania Collected by Kevron Geophysics for Kinross Gold Australia in 1999 at 50m line spacing) over tenements E63/1932 and E63/2028 in the south. Ground gravity surveys measure the gravitational field at the measurement points. This gives information on the underlying rock densities, depths, and thicknesses. The station spacing varies from 100m (Tramways collected by Haines Surveys for Mincor Resources - 2005 detailed survey) to 8km (Geoscience Australia data).
Drilling techniques	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable for geophysical review
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable for geophysical review
Logging	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable for geophysical review
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geophysical data is of acceptable /satisfactory quality and accuracy to pass QAQC analysis

	<p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GSWA 100m compilation of airborne magnetic/radiometric surveys. • Killaloe 20m line spacing airborne magnetic survey, collected by UTS for Mincor Resources in 2004. • Buldania 50m line spacing airborne magnetic survey collected by Kevron for Kinross Gold Australia in 1999. • Tramways gravity survey 100x100m and 200x200m collected by Haines in 2005 for Mincor Resources. • All data is analysed and undergoes quality control both by contractors on collection and by SGC prior to processing, imaging, and interpretation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All data is held by Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) and a copy held by Lightning Metals Ltd (L1M)
Location of data points	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used.</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All geophysical results are reported in the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) system. (MGA94, Zone 51) • Gravity height and position data is collected with high accuracy DGPS and is accurate to sub meter level. Airborne survey data acquires and uses DGPS position and elevation data with accuracy of ~5m. Radar terrain height accuracy is verified by pre-flight tests.
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable for geophysical review
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable for geophysical review
Sample security	<p>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable for geophysical review
Audits or reviews	<p>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The digital geophysical data has undergone quality control and verification by the independent geophysical contractor/ service provider and data managers.

SECTION 2 - REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Dundas Projects are located ~600km east of Perth and 20 to 50 km ENE of Norseman in Western Australia. The Dundas Project area totals ~450km² and comprises eight granted exploration licences separated into two exploration areas – Dundas North (E28/3027 and E28/3028) and Dundas South (E15/1748, E63/1932, E63/1993, E63/2000, E63/2001, and E63/2028) The Tenements are covered by the Ngadju Determined Native Title Claim (WCD2014/004). The Tenements are considered in good standing at the time of this report.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project area has been explored predominantly for Gold and Nickel by various prior parties. More recent exploration has included a focus on Lithium via explorers such as Matsa Resources (2008-2018), West Resource Ventures (2018 – 2019), and Lontown Resources (2018-2020). The result of this work is described in numerous publicly available Geological Society of Western Australia publications.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No known mineral deposits occur within project tenure. There are publicly reported occurrences of Lithium bearing pegmatites within acceptable proximity to the Dundas Project exploration tenure The project area is also considered prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE, REO, and Au. The Dundas Project is located at the southern-eastern end of the Norseman-Wiluna Belt within the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The project area sits adjacent to the Jerdacuttup Fault which represents the boundary of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton with the

		adjacent Proterozoic Albany-Fraser Province.
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <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. <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Not applicable for geophysical review
Data aggregation methods	<p>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Not applicable for geophysical review
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Not applicable for geophysical review
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Appropriate two-dimensional plans have been included in the body of this announcement; these plans suitably represent the nature of geophysical interpretation results.
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Not applicable for geophysical review
Other substantive exploration data	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All meaningful data and relevant information has been included in the body of the report.
Further work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Company is currently undertaking a project scale geochemical sampling program. ● Planning of follow up Aircore, Reverse Circulation or Diamond Drilling of Geophysical targets is under consideration

APPENDIX 2 - DUNDAS SOUTH TARGET AREAS

Table 1: Dundas South Target Areas

Target ID	Priority	Description	Easting (MGA94 Z51)	Northing (MGA94Z51)	Commodity
DS_01	1	East striking fault, running out from large multi-stage granitic intrusion, parallel to mapped Li anomalies.	427865	6461472	Li
DS_02	1	Deep circular magnetic anomaly, may represent an intrusion at depth.	423492	6460188	Li
DS_03	1	North striking structure, corresponds with Li aircore anomaly.	427762	6459784	Li
DS_04	1	NE striking magnetic linear, runs along contact between metasediments and volcanic sediments.	419798	6445428	Li
DS_05	1	Small intrusion coinciding with mapped pegmatite.	428023	6453845	Li
DS_06	1	East striking fault, running out from large multi-stage granitic intrusion, parallel to mapped Li anomalies.	428543	6459079	Li
DS_07	1	North striking structure, corresponds with Li aircore anomaly. Similar stratigraphy as Buldania. Soil anomaly to the south.	417989	6445370	Li
DS_08	1	North striking structure corresponds with Li aircore anomaly. Similar stratigraphy as to Buldania. Soil anomaly to the south.	418728	6445492	Li
DS_09	1	NE striking structure aligns with mapped pegmatite outcrop.	426515	6464013	Li
DS_10	2	Jog in large ultramafic belt. ultramafics also appear to be tightly folded.	403076	6455748	Cu, Ni , PGE
DS_11	2	Discrete Magnetic anomaly along northern edge of Jemberlana Dyke. Coincides with intersection with major NE striking structure	417062	6446394	Cu, Ni , PGE
DS_12	2	Package of ultramafic/mafic greenstone belt crosscut by two dykes.	400419	6455090	Cu, Ni , PGE
DS_13	2	ENE striking fault running through a small isolated granitic intrusion. Parallel structure to the south has a mapped pegmatite outcrop.	427550	6465968	Li
DS_14	2	Meta-basalt adjacent to large granitic intrusion. Li resources in close proximity.	417332	6445285	Li
DS_15	2	Discrete magnetic anomaly along northern edge of Jemberlana Dyke. Coincides with intersection of major NE striking structure.	416542	6447922	Cu, Ni , PGE
DS_16	3	Felsic volcanics along strike from Buldania. Pegmatite occurrences nearby.	419271	6447941	Li
DS_17	3	Contact between sediments and felsic volcanics.	402240	6468344	Li
DS_18	3	Small linear of ultramafic bordering large granitic intrusion.	399875	6450315	Cu, Ni , PGE
DS_19	3	Possible ultramafic package sitting along the edge of a discrete granitic intrusion.	415833	6475211	Li, Cu, Ni , PGE

DS_20	3	Possible linear ultramafic unit contacting with discrete granitic intrusion.	415643	6472099	Li, Cu, Ni , PGE
DS_21	3	Package of ultramafic/mafic greenstone belt crosscut by a dyke.	398358	6458285	Cu, Ni , PGE
DS_22	1	Lithium and rubidium geochemical anomaly within felsic volcanics.	420192	6445477	Li

APPENDIX 3 - Dundas North Target Areas

Table 2: Dundas North Target Areas

Target ID	Priority	Description	Easting (MGA94, Z51)	Northing (MGA94, Z51)	Commodity
DE_01	1	NNE fault along the edge of a small granitic intrusion.	450703	6506790	Li
DE_02	2	East west striking fault. Several pegmatites mapped along the western end. Fault appears to offset ultramafic unit.	454029	6506195	Li
DE_03	2	Faulted ultramafic package.	461935	6518570	Li, Cu, Ni , PGE
DE_04	2	Buried magnetic source along a major fault.	452574	6508362	Cu, Ni , PGE
DE_05	3	Buried folded ultramafic package.	457687	6514026	Cu, Ni , PGE
DE_06	3	Small intrusion adjacent to possible ultramafic belt.	453275	6504861	Li, Cu, Ni , PGE