

Quarterly Report

For the quarter ending
31 December 2022

kobaresources.com



Koba Resources is exploring a portfolio of high-grade lithium and cobalt projects in Canada, the USA and Australia to support the electric vehicle revolution and the world's path towards net zero emissions.

Highlights

Lithium-Pegmatite Projects, Canada

- Secured the rights to acquire three high-quality lithium pegmatite projects in Canada and Australia, namely:
 - The Whitlock Lithium Project immediately along strike from the Tanco Mine - Canada's only producing lithium mine;
 - The JB1 Lithium Project in the world-class James Bay lithium province in Quebec; and
 - The Python Lithium Project in the Pilbara district, a lithium production centre in Western Australia.

Blackpine Cobalt-Copper Project, Idaho, USA

- Koba's maiden 3-hole (457.8m) drill program has successfully demonstrated that IP geophysical anomalies are closely associated with high-grade cobalt and copper mineralisation, with high-priority stronger, deeper and higher priority targets yet to be drill-tested.

Corporate

- Completed a \$1.65 million placement to fund lithium exploration.

Whitlock Lithium Project

Lithium Pegmatites
Manitoba & Ontario, Canada

The Whitlock Lithium Project is surrounded by world class lithium deposits and lies immediately along strike from the Tanco Mine - Canada's only operating lithium mine where (1991) reserves comprise **7.3Mt @ 2.76% Li_2O** . An extensive network of pegmatites within the Whitlock Project have been mapped at surface previously. These pegmatites are highly prospective for lithium-bearing mineralisation.



Photo 1. The Tanco Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum Pegmatite Mine - Canada's only operating lithium mine.

The Tanco Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum Mine has been in commercial operation for more than 50 years. The most recent published reserves (1991) comprise.

- **7.3Mt @ 2.76% Li_2O ;**
- **2.1Mt @ 0.22% Ta_2O_5 ; and**
- **0.35Mt @ 23.3% Cs_2O .**

In addition to being a high-grade lithium mine, Tanco is the world's largest producer of caesium and contains the largest tantalum reserves in Canada.

Located Within a World Class Lithium District

The Whitlock Lithium Project is located within the western Ontario – Manitoba region, a world class lithium district. In addition to the Tanco Mine, the district is host to multiple other significant lithium projects (see Figure 1) including:

- The **PAK Project (41.8Mt @ 1.53% Li₂O)** that is comprised of the Pak and Spark Deposits;
- The **Georgia Lake Project (13.3Mt @ 1.09% Li₂O)** where a positive pre-feasibility study was completed in November 2022;
- The **Separation Rapids Lithium Project (10.2Mt @ 1.40% Li₂O)** where a positive preliminary economic assessment has been completed;
- The **Seymour Lake Project (9.9Mt @ 1.04% Li₂O)** being explored by ASX-listed Green Technology Metals (ASX:GT1);
- The **Donner Lake Lithium Deposit (3.8Mt @ 1.28% Li₂O)** contains an historic resource from four spodumene-bearing pegmatites; and
- The historic **Irgon Lithium Mine (1.2Mt @ 1.51% Li₂O)** where, despite construction of a 74m shaft and 366m of lateral development to access the historical resource, no ore was ever processed.

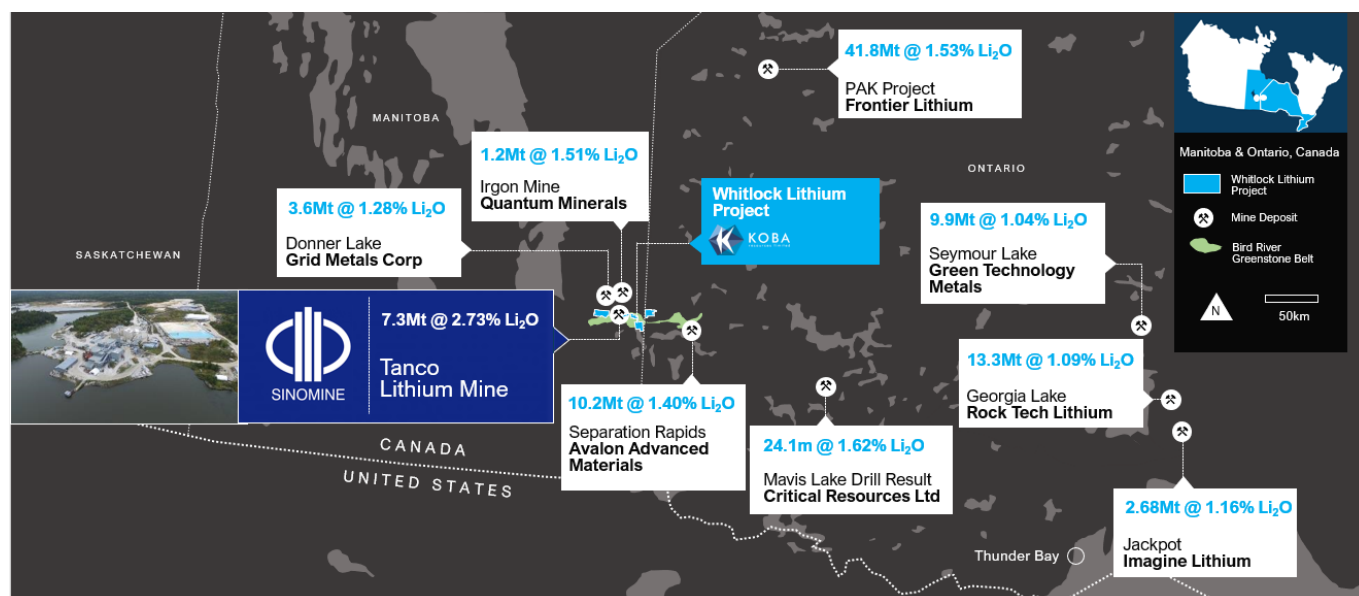


Figure 1. The Whitlock Lithium Project is surrounded by world class lithium deposits.

Whitlock Lithium Project – Acquisition

In October 2022, Koba staked 70 mining claims that make up the Whitlock Lithium Project, covering approximately 145km² and located 120km northeast of Winnipeg in southern Manitoba, Canada. The mining claims are separated into two areas, the Ryerson and Anson Claim Groups which are located either immediately west or east of the Tanco Mine - Canada's only operating lithium mine (refer to ASX Release 31 October 2022 "Koba Stakes High-Quality Lithium-Pegmatite Project").

In December 2022, Koba entered into an additional agreement to acquire SB1 Investments Pty Ltd (SB1 Investments), which holds 11 granted multi-cell mining claims covering 50km² immediately along strike from the previously staked Whitlock Project (“the Davidson Claim Group”). The Davidson Claim Group was a logical addition to the Whitlock Project as it provides further opportunities for the discovery of lithium-bearing pegmatites in a highly endowed lithium district (refer to ASX Release 15 December 2022 “Koba Acquires Two More High-Quality Lithium-Pegmatite Projects in Canada” for a more detailed summary).

Previous Exploration

The three claim blocks that make up the Whitlock Lithium Project all contain extensions of, or similar lithologies to those that host the mineralised Tanco-pegmatite. In the vicinity of the Tanco Mine, the host Tanco pegmatite does not outcrop, therefore pegmatites needn’t be mapped at surface for significant lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) type mineralisation to be present. Notwithstanding this, extensive pegmatites have been mapped within the Whitlock Project as shown in Figures 2 and 3. Multiple pegmatites have also been intersected in the limited previous drilling undertaken within the boundaries of the Whitlock Project. None of these were assayed for lithium. The mapped pegmatites within the Whitlock Project are highly prospective for LCT-type mineralisation and there is also potential to discover additional buried pegmatites, similar to the mineralised Tanco pegmatite.

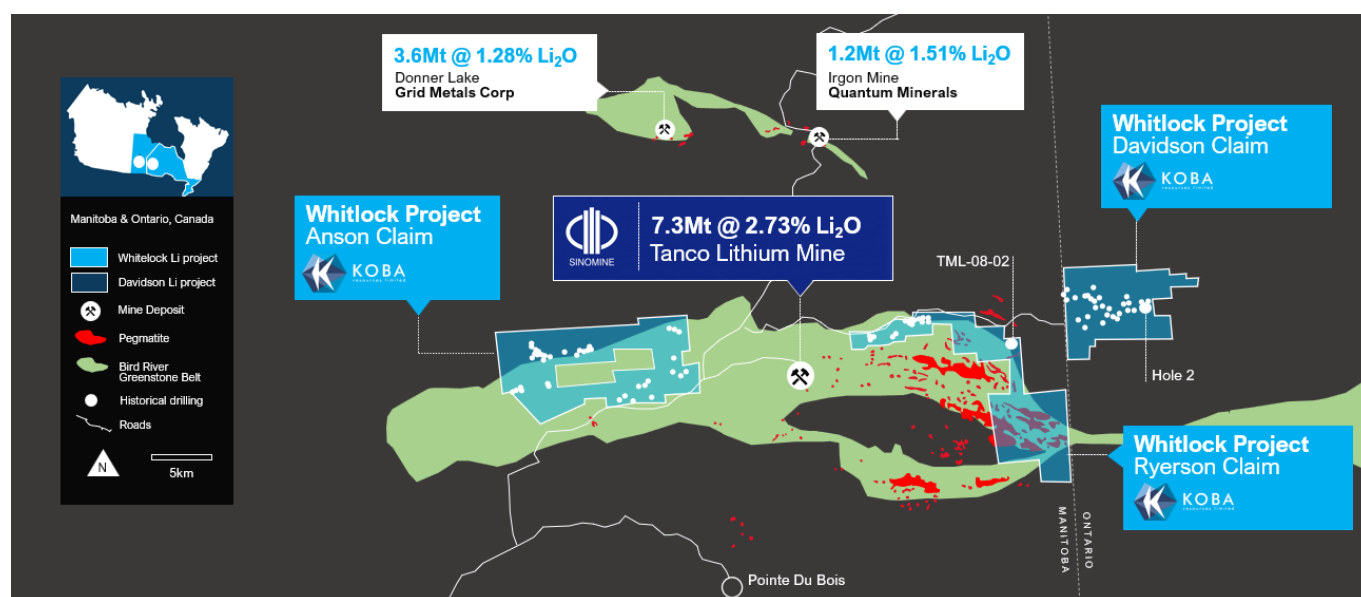


Figure 2. The location of the Whitlock Project in close proximity to the Tanco Mine - Canada’s only operating lithium mine, showing an extensive network mapped pegmatites within the Project.

Exploration has previously been undertaken within the boundaries of the Whitlock Project for gold, copper, nickel, PGE’s, chrome, uranium and lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) type pegmatites. Only 132 holes have been drilled previously for approximately 13,472m, these drill holes are spread across the 3 claim groups with a combined project area of 195km². As such, the Project is significantly under-explored.

Notwithstanding this, pegmatites have been regularly noted in drilling logs, including one 128m-deep hole at the Ryerson Claim Group (TML-08-02), drilled to test for uranium, that intersected a total of 27.4m of pegmatites hole (see Figure 3).

A total of 51 holes have been completed within the Davidson Claim Group and 32 of these have intersected pegmatite, indicating pegmatites are also widespread within the Davidson Claim Group. The thickest intersection was 28m of pegmatite in Hole 2 (see Figure 4). None of these pegmatites were assayed for lithium or other indicator minerals.

Exploration During the Quarter

In November 2022 a geological team undertook a short initial field program to investigate areas of key initial interest. This work included the inspection and sampling of previously mapped pegmatites. The program confirmed there is an extensive network of prospective pegmatites at the Whitlock Project. Samples collected during the field program have been submitted for analysis using a detailed multi-element analytical suite specifically developed for highly fractionated lithium-bearing pegmatites. Final assay results are pending and will provide important information on lithium pathfinder elements including boron, beryllium and niobium in addition to quantifying the lithium content of the sampled pegmatites. The field program was curtailed earlier than planned due to an early season snowstorm, with access to the most prospective southeast corner of the Ryerson Claim Group limited.

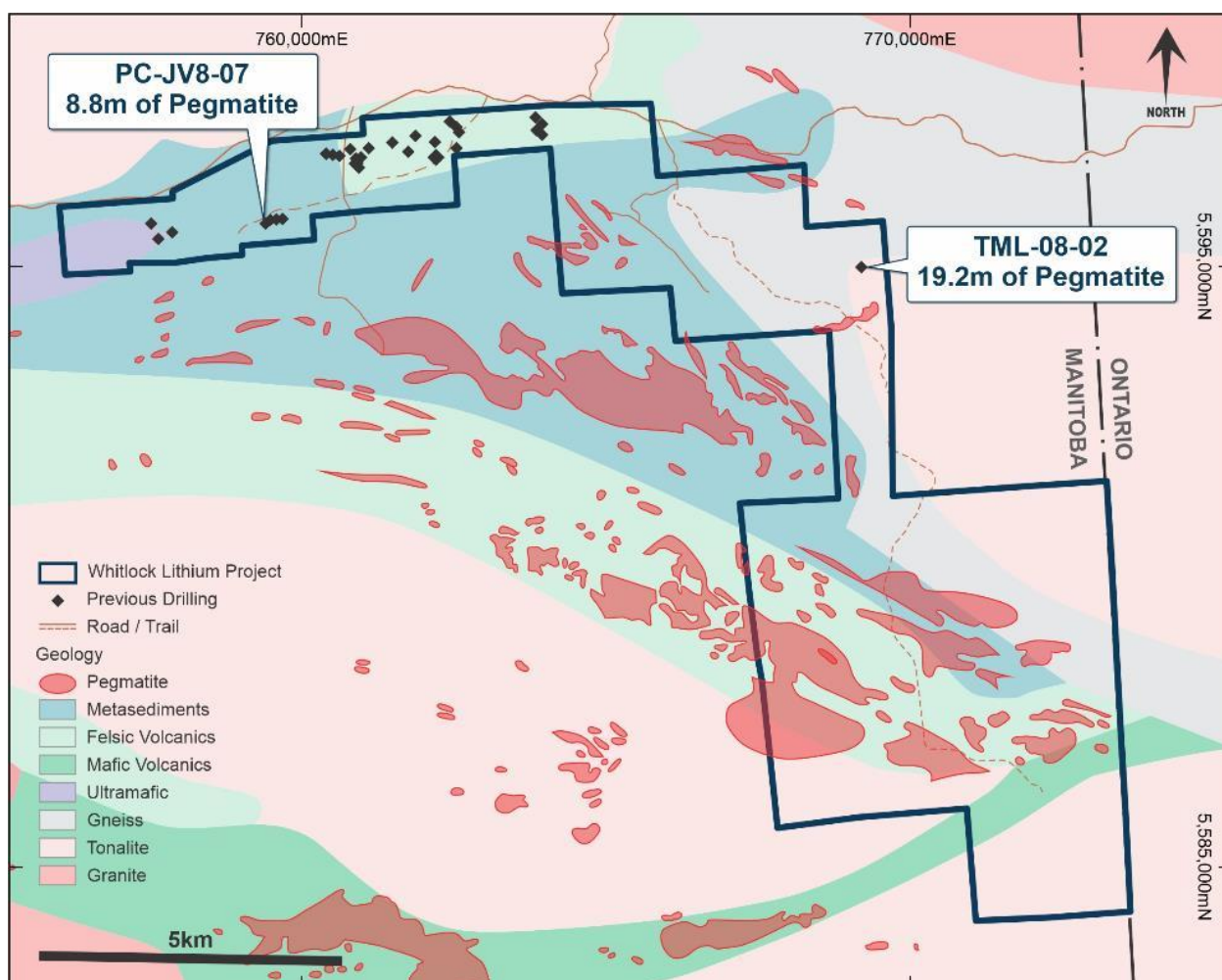


Figure 3. Geological map of the Ryerson Claim Group, part of Koba's Whitlock Lithium Project, showing the extensive network of pegmatites mapped at surface.

Going Forward

During 2023 the Company will implement field work programs at the Whitlock Lithium Project to rapidly bring targets to drill-ready stage. Ongoing and future work programs will include:

- Detailed review of high-quality aerial imagery to identify priority areas for field work;
- Detailed review of all new and existing data and re-processing of any available geophysical data;
- Review of data from the brief, initial work program at the Whitlock Project during November following receipt of the pending assays;
- Investigate, re-log and sample historical drill core if it can be located;
- Detailed field mapping and geochemical sampling of the known pegmatites and surrounding areas to generate drill targets for testing. It is anticipated that this program will commence in late-Q1/ early-Q2 2023; and
- Drill testing of targets arising, possibly in Q4 2023.

At the time of writing the claims staked by Koba during October 2022 had not been granted by the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources and Northern Development (NRND). Koba is expecting the grant of these claims in the very near term. The NRND has indicated that staff shortages have created a significant backlog of mining claims to be processed in Manitoba.

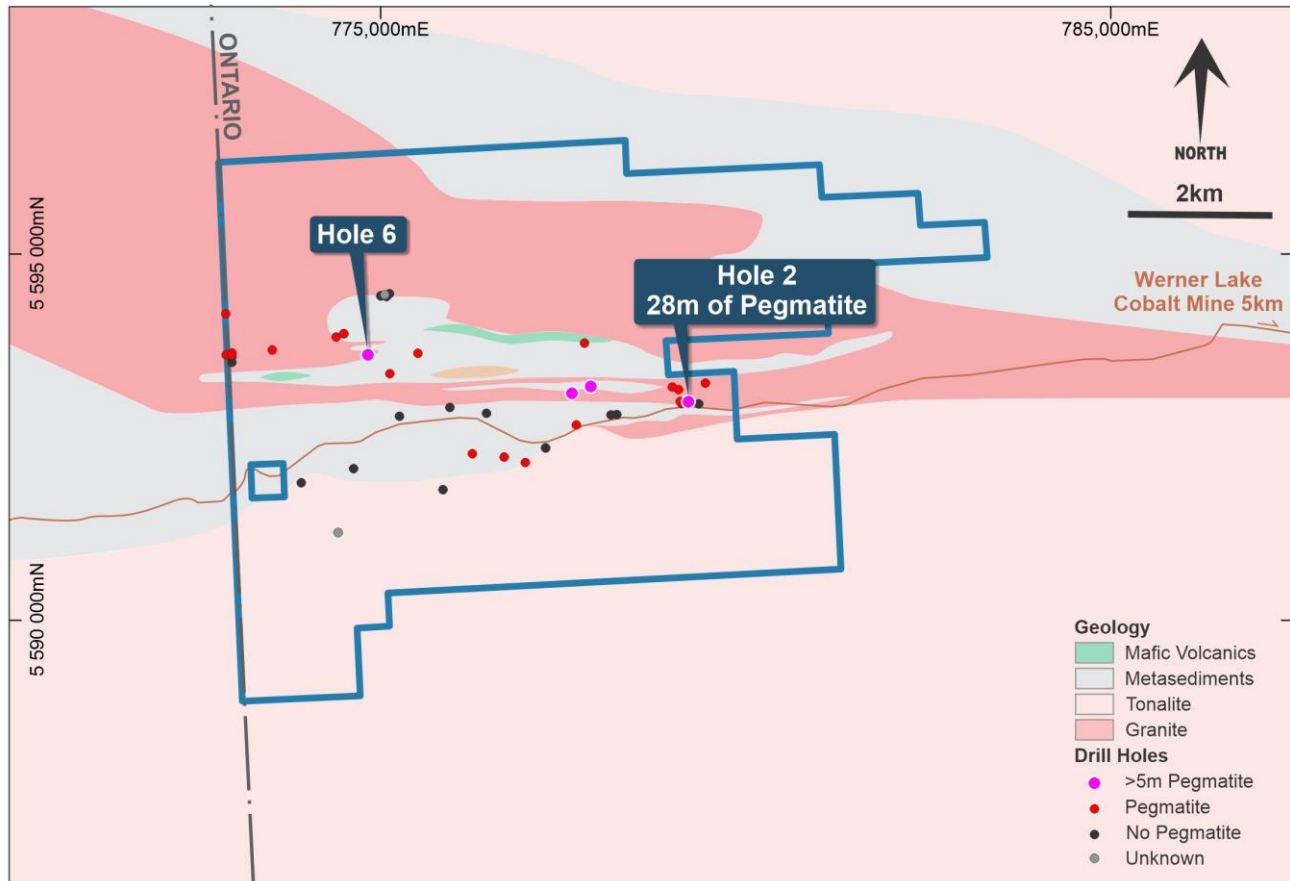


Figure 4: Geological map of the Davidson Claim Group, part of Koba's Whitlock Lithium Project, showing the distribution of drill holes that have intersected pegmatites.

JB1 Lithium Project

Lithium Pegmatites
Québec, Canada

Koba's JB1 Lithium Project is located within Quebec's prolific James Bay lithium province; just 12km along strike from the Rose Lithium Deposit where resources comprise 34.2Mt @ 0.9% Li₂O. Previous drilling at the JB1 Project has intersected significant thicknesses of pegmatites that are highly prospective for lithium and have never been assayed for lithium.

During the quarter Koba entered into an agreement to acquire 100% of SB1 Investments the owner of the JB1 Lithium Project and the Davidson Claim Group¹. The JB1 Project comprises two granted claim blocks covering approximately 190km² within the James Bay lithium province. The region is emerging as one of the world's major lithium districts – with (i) a growing list of significant lithium discoveries; (ii) well established infrastructure; and (iii) close proximity to North America's burgeoning battery manufacturing industry.

The JB1 Project is in close proximity to several major lithium resources, including:

- The **Rose Deposit (34.2Mt @ 0.9% Li₂O)** that is located just 12 km along Strike from Koba's JB1 Project. The main environmental permits required to move the Rose Deposit towards construction have been obtained.
- The **Abitibi Hub (119.1Mt @ 1.1% Li₂O)** comprises two deposits that host the largest spodumene resource in North America;
- The **Whabouchi Lithium Deposit (55.7Mt @ 1.40% Li₂O)** – one of the largest high-purity lithium deposits in North America with a proposed mine life of 33 years;
- The **James Bay Lithium Deposit (40.3Mt @ 1.4% Li₂O)**. A 2021 Feasibility Study outlines an operation with an average annual production of 321Kt of spodumene concentrate per annum, averaging 5.6% Li₂O, over a ~19 year mine life; and
- The **Moblan Lithium Project (16.1Mt @ 1.4% Li₂O)** where a pre-feasibility study is underway.

In addition, there has been considerable and significant exploration success for ASX listed explorers in the James Bay lithium province recently, including:

- **Patriot Battery Metals** who recently reported an intercept of **156.9m @ 2.12% Li₂O** at their Corvette Project;
- **Winsome Resources** who recently reported intercepts of **107.6m @ 1.34% Li₂O** at their Adina Project and **26m @ 1.6% Li₂O** at their Lancet Project; and
- **Cygnus Gold** who have commenced a resource drill out at their Pontax Lithium Project where historic results include **9m @ 1.7% Li₂O**. This project is located just 18km from the JB1 Lithium Project.

¹ Refer to ASX Release 15 December 2022 "Koba acquires Two More High-Quality Lithium-Pegmatite Projects in Canada." for detailed acquisition terms.

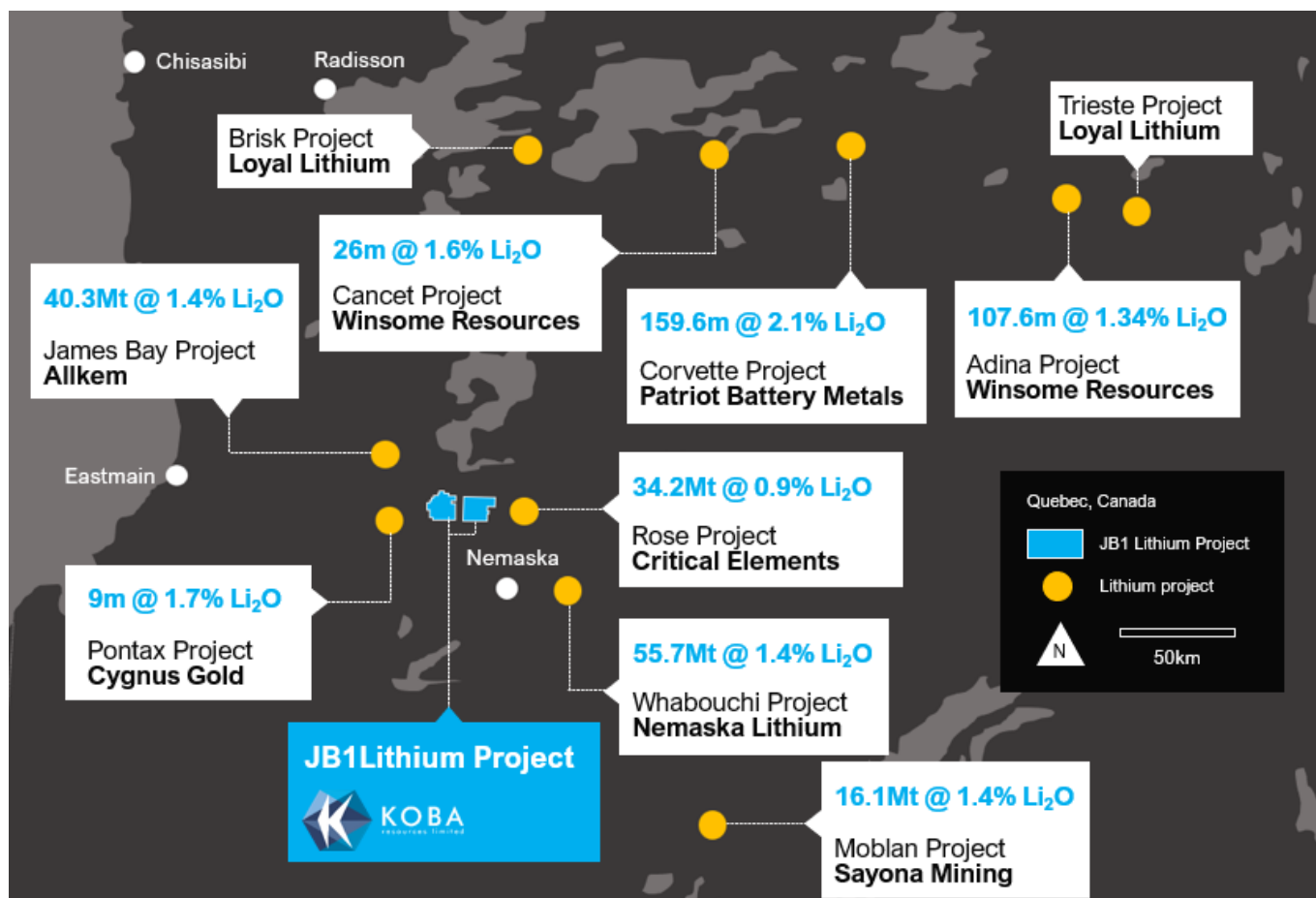


Figure 5: The JB1 Project is located within Quebec's prolific James Bay lithium province, in close proximity to multiple major lithium deposits.

Previous Exploration

Only limited exploration has been undertaken previously in the JB1 Project area, none of which targeted lithium.

The Quebec government provided funding for various regional airborne geophysical surveys and mapping programs during the 1970s. Then, in 1999, the potential for kimberlites was documented. This was followed by a period of diamond exploration by De Beers (2003 – 2006) and Dios (2004 – 2006). These companies completed additional geophysical surveys and geochemical sampling programs targeting diamonds. During 2007 and 2008 Dios Exploration drilled 12 holes for 1,328m within the current JB1 Project area, in search of diamonds. The drilling targeted airborne geophysical anomalies. Pegmatites were reported in 10 of the 12 holes drilled, with a total thickness of 12.4m of pegmatite logged in drill hole 555-10. No samples were assayed for lithium.

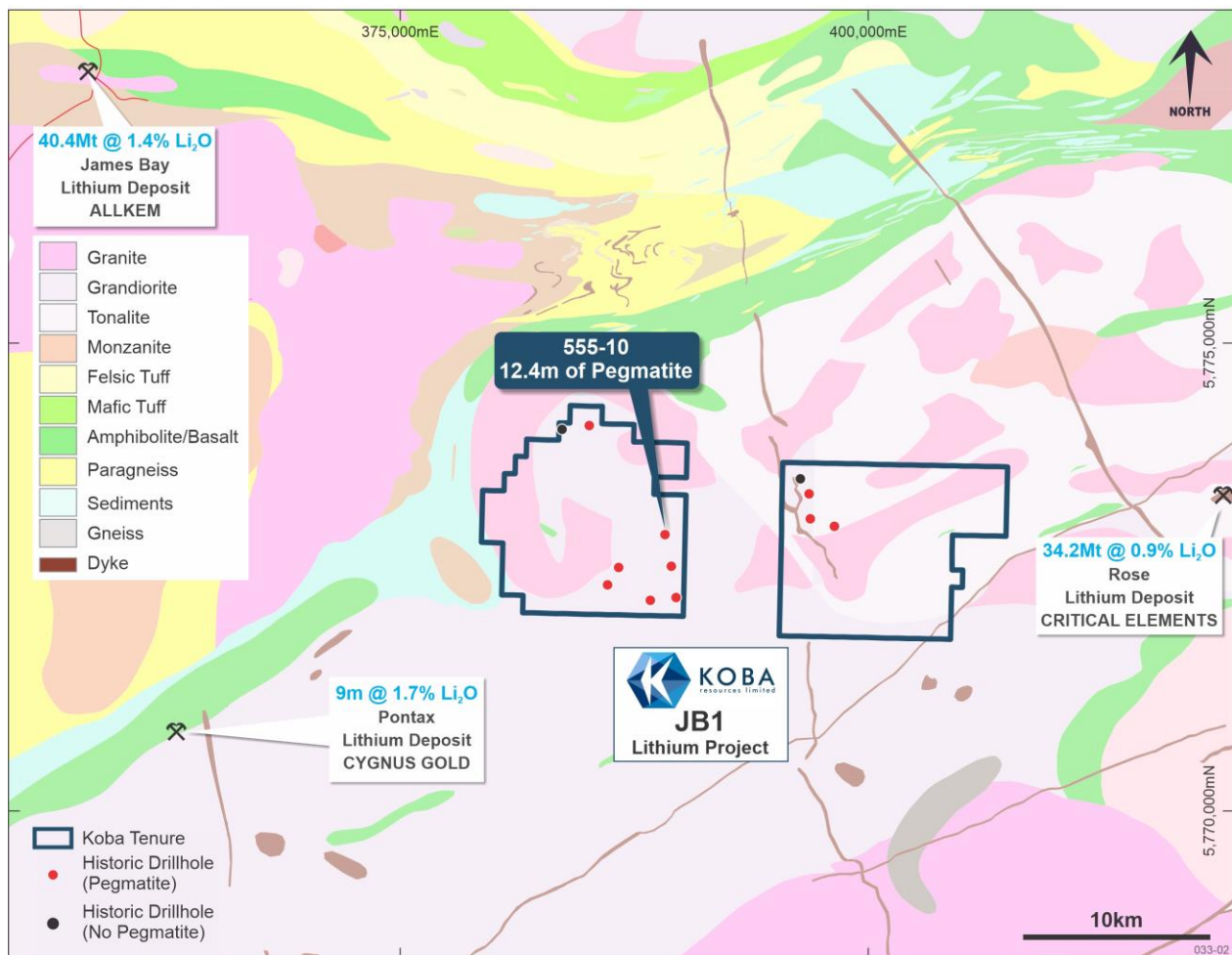


Figure 6. Geology map showing the location of the JB1 Lithium Project and the location of previous drill holes that intersected pegmatite.

Going Forward

Completion of the acquisition of SB1 Investments is subject to shareholder approval at a shareholder meeting scheduled for 7 March 2023.

During 2023 the Company will implement concerted work programs at the JB1 Lithium Project to rapidly bring targets to drill-ready stage, including:

- Complete the compilation of all previous exploration data;
- Review available aerial and geophysics imagery so field programs can target high-priority areas;
- Investigate, re-log and sample historical drill core if it can be located; and
- Detailed field mapping and systematic geochemical sampling, including the investigation of known pegmatites and exploration for additional pegmatites. This program is scheduled to commence in late-Q1/early-Q2 and is expected to generate targets for drill testing later in 2023.

Python Lithium Project

Lithium Pegmatites
Pilbara Region, Western Australia

The Python Lithium Project is a 60km² granted exploration licence located in the highly endowed Pilbara region of Western Australia, home to two of the world's largest hard rock lithium operations. Virtually no exploration has been undertaken previously, but is highly prospective for lithium-bearing pegmatites.

During December 2022, Koba entered into an option agreement to purchase the Python Lithium Project². The Python Project is highly prospective for lithium-bearing pegmatites within the highly fractionated Mondana granite that is present throughout the project area. The geological setting of the Python Project is similar to that which hosts the lithium-tin-tantalum mineralisation at the Moolyella Project near Marble Bar, 60km to the north, where lithium bearing pegmatites have returned a peak assay of 1.98% Li₂O in historical drilling.

The Pilbara region of Western Australia is home to two of the world's most significant hard rock lithium production centres:

- The **Wodgina Operation**, one of the world's largest hard-rock lithium deposits (**259Mt @ 1.2% Li₂O**), with an estimated 30+ year mine life; and
- The **Pilgangoora Operation**, which hosts reserves of **157.5Mt @ 1.2% Li₂O** at a 2Mt per annum operation that produces 330,000 tonnes of spodumene concentrate annually – one of the largest lithium operations globally.

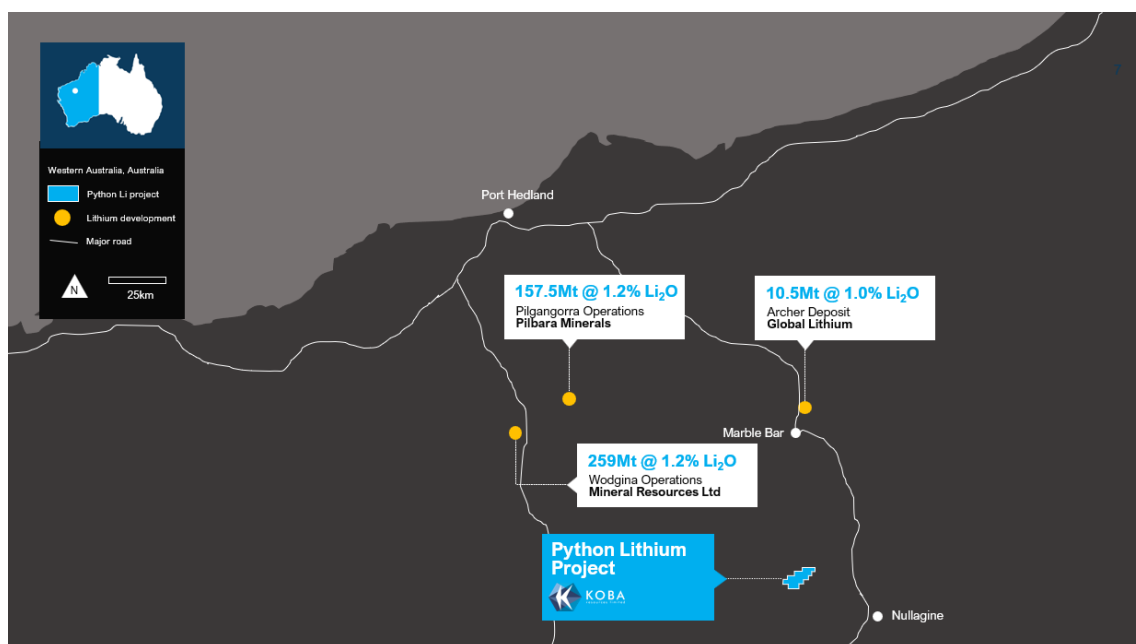


Figure 7. Location of the Python Lithium Project in the Pilbara region of Western Australia and other significant lithium deposits in the region

² ASX Release 15 December 2022 Koba acquires Two More High-Quality Lithium-Pegmatite Projects in Canada.

In addition to the large-scale production centres, Global Lithium (ASX:GL1) owns the Archer Lithium Deposit, where resources comprise **10.5Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O** ³ (see Figure 7). This deposit comprises multiple spodumene bearing pegmatites over more than 6km of strike.

Previous Work

Koba is not aware of any significant exploration being undertaken at the Python Project previously; with no drilling completed. Koba believes that the systematic implementation of appropriate, targeted exploration programs could result in the discovery of lithium-bearing pegmatites.

Going Forward

Completion of the acquisition of the Python Lithium Project is subject to shareholder approval at a shareholder meeting scheduled for 7 March 2023.

During Q1 2023, the Company intends commencing work programs at the Python Lithium Project. Initial geological reviews have indicated that the topographical relief at the Python Project may be conducive to an effective stream sediment sampling program prior to soil geochemistry. The intention is to rapidly bring targets to drill-ready stage during 2023. Work will include:

- Reviewing available aerial, hyperspectral and geophysics imagery so field programs can target the highest priority areas;
- Detailed field mapping and systematic stream sediment and soil geochemical sampling, to locate pegmatite bodies that may host lithium mineralisation. Multiple geochemical programs are expected during 2023; and
- Generate drill targets for testing in late-2023.

³ Global Lithium Resources Investor Presentation August 2021

Blackpine Project

Cobalt-Copper

Ownership 100% | Idaho, USA

The Blackpine Project contains multiple high-priority coincident IP and soil geochemistry anomalies over 4km of strike. The Project is located just 15km southeast of the highly endowed Blackbird Cobalt District that includes the past-producing Blackbird Mine and Jervois' Idaho Cobalt Operation, where initial commissioning of a new mining and processing operation commenced during October 2022.

During the September quarter Koba completed its maiden drilling program at Blackpine. This first-pass 3-hole (457.8m) drill program intersected multiple intervals of high-grade cobalt and copper (\pm gold) mineralisation at shallow depths at the Swift Prospect. Assay results were received recently, with better results including:

- 0.7m @ **0.38% Co**, **1.22% Cu** and **2.64 g/t Au** from 133.0 (BP22-02);
- 1.2m @ **0.31% Co** and 0.57 g/t Au from 92.5m (BP22-03);
*Including 0.4m @ **0.78% Co** and **1.36 g/t Au** from 93.3m;*
- 0.3m @ **13.45% Cu** and 0.46 g/t Au from 107m (BP22-01);
- 1.5m @ **2.54% Cu** & 0.43 g/t Au from 3.4m (BP22-03); and
- 4.1m @ **0.94% Cu** from 3.0m (BP22-02)
*Including 2.6m @ **1.41% Cu** from 3.7m.*

These initial 3 drill holes successfully demonstrated that the shallow induced polarisation (IP) geophysical targets drilled at the Swift Prospect are associated with high-grade mineralisation. Because access was limited during this recent program (due to limitations with readily obtainable drill permits), a stronger, deeper IP anomaly remains untested below this shallow, high-grade mineralisation (see Figure 9). This stronger anomaly may arise from thicker and or higher-grade mineralisation; accordingly, it is a high-priority drill target.

During 2023 the Company will continue to test the strong IP geophysical anomalies that have been delineated over 4km of strike. Applications to drill the highest-priority targets at the Regina and Trench Prospects have been submitted together with an application to drill the deeper, as yet untested IP anomalies at the Swift Prospect.

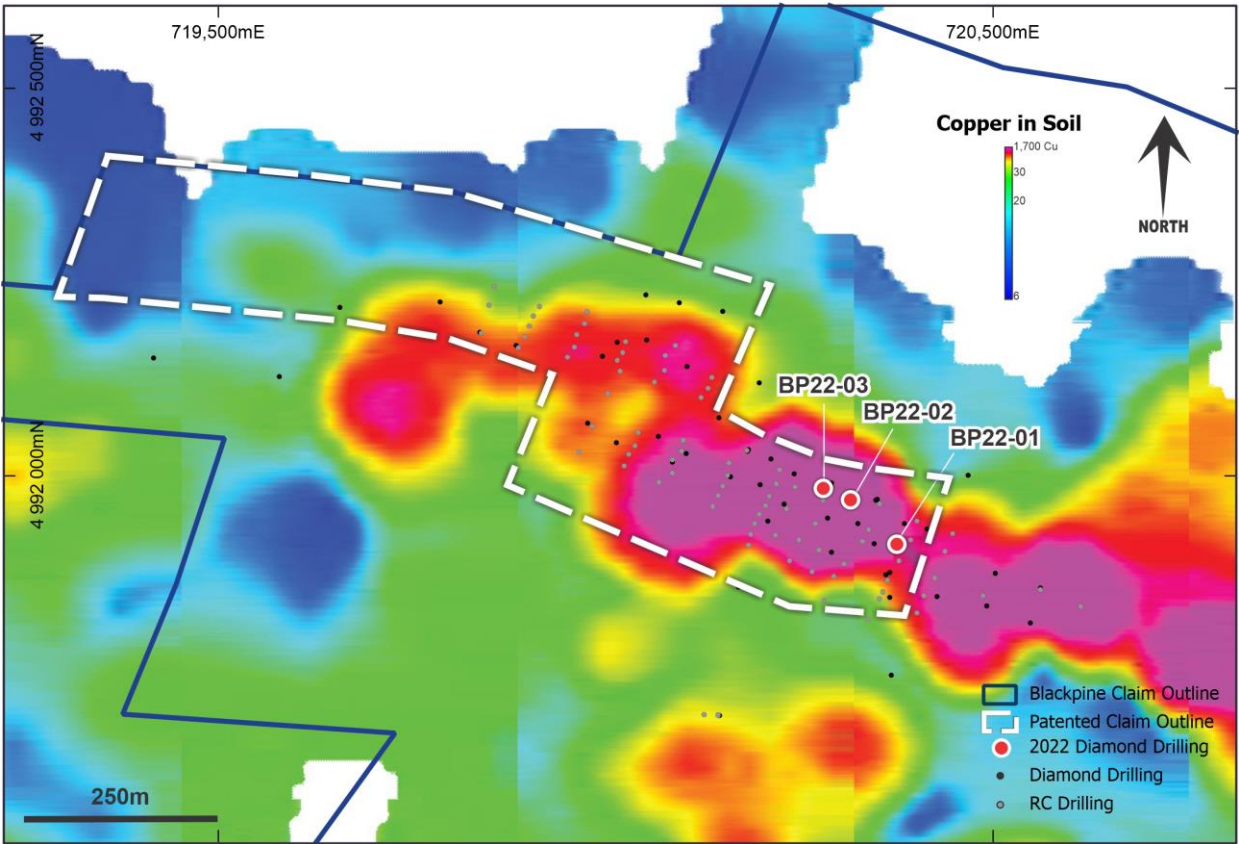


Figure 8. Drill hole plan at the Swift Prospect, overlying an image of copper-in-soil geochemistry.

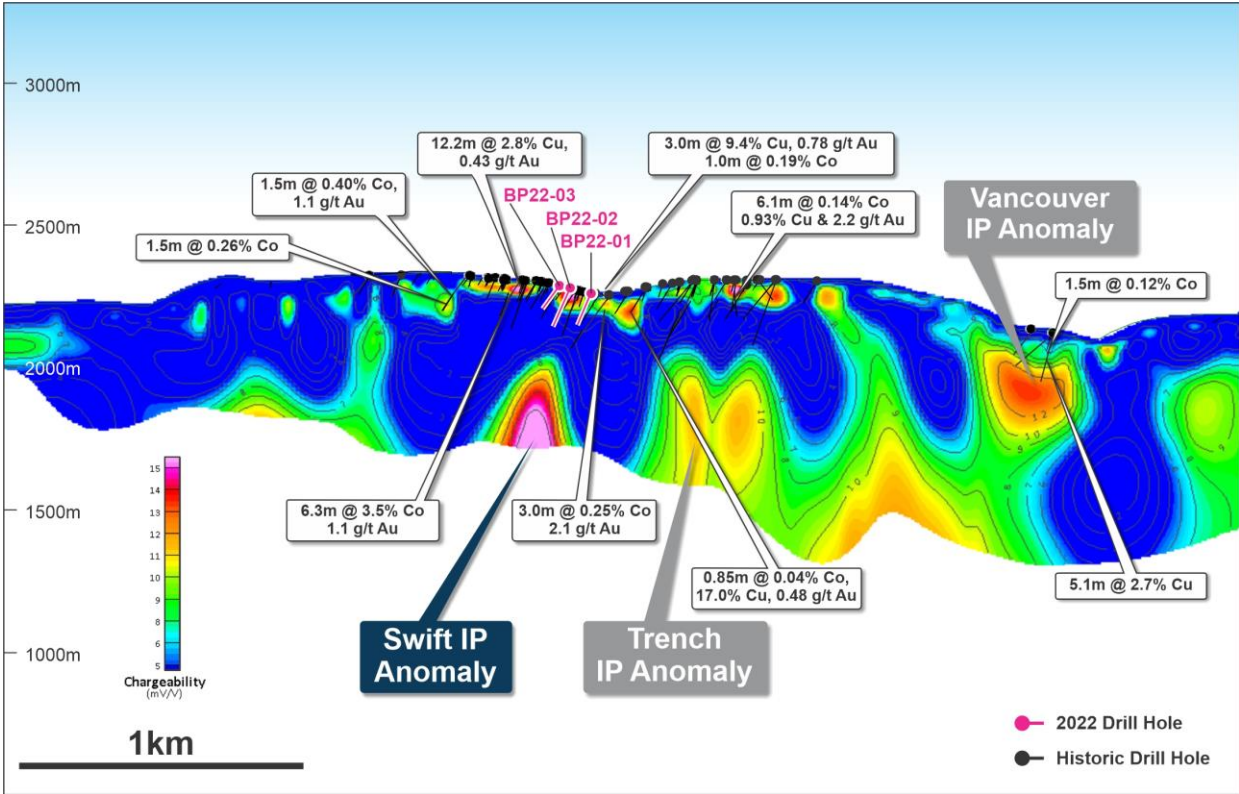


Figure 9. Cross section illustrating the holes drilled at the Blackpine Project during 2022 on a 2D IP section showing the undrilled, strong, Swift IP anomaly below the recently intersected high-grade mineralisation.

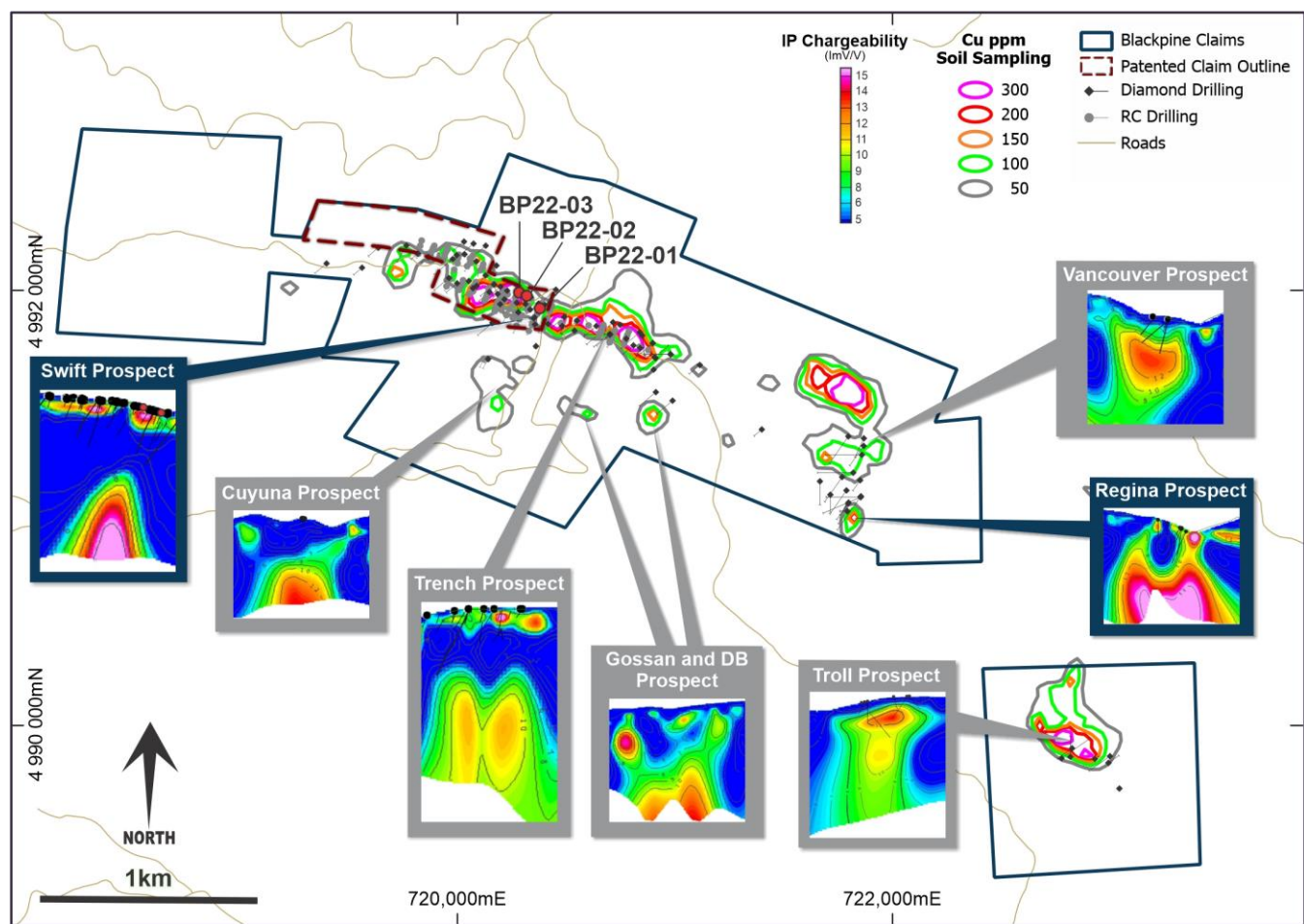


Figure 10. Plan view showing the location of drilling on copper-in-soil geochemistry contours and multiple strong IP anomalies delineated over 4km of strike, including the high-priority Regina Prospect.

Colson Project

Cobalt-Copper

Ownership 100% | Idaho, USA

The Colson Project is centred on the historic Salmon Canyon Mine, from which several hundred tonnes of copper-cobalt-gold ore were mined between 1964 and 1979. Subsequent exploration has delineated a series of large, strong IP anomalies coincident with high tenor cobalt-copper soil anomalism that are high-priority drill targets.

During August 2022 Koba drilled two holes at the Colson Cobalt-Copper Project, for a total of 986.6m. Single holes were drilled at the Long Tom and Rattlesnake West Prospects – the first holes ever drilled at each of these prospects.

Drilling returned anomalous cobalt and copper results including 0.55m @ 364ppm (0.036%) cobalt and 0.4m @ 588ppm (0.059%) copper in drill hole COLDD2213 (Rattlesnake West). Anomalous results were also returned from the Long Tom Prospect, including 1.5m @ 654ppm (0.065%) copper in drill hole COLDD2214.

The initial hole at the Long Tom Prospect only tested a very small portion of the laterally extensive Long Tom IP target (see Figure 11). The limited sulphides intersected in this single hole are insufficient to account for the strength and lateral extent of the IP anomaly. The Long Tom IP target coincides with highly anomalous soil geochemistry, including samples that assayed up to 0.11% cobalt and 0.39% copper, which lie within a 2km long Co-Cu-As soil anomaly. So, the Long Tom Prospect remains a high-priority target, where further drilling is warranted to determine the source of the strong IP and highly-elevated soil anomalism.

The initial hole at the Rattlesnake West Prospect also targeted a sizeable IP anomaly. The intersection of anomalous cobalt and copper in this drill hole provides encouragement that better mineralisation may be present in close proximity. Hence further drilling in this vicinity is warranted.

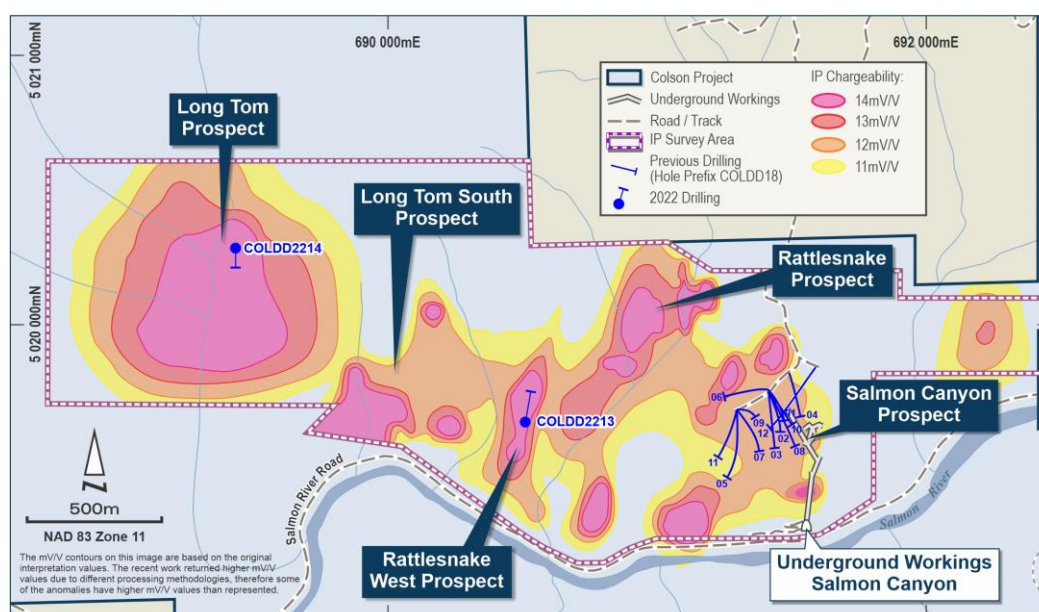


Figure 11. Drill hole plan on IP chargeability contours at the Colson Project.

Corporate

Capital Raising

In December 2022, Koba completed a placement to raise \$1.65 million (before costs) to advance the Company's high-grade lithium pegmatite projects in Canada. 11,000,000 ordinary shares were issued at a price of \$0.15 per share together with 2,749,988 free attaching unlisted options exercisable at \$0.30 per option, expiring on 27 December 2024 (December Capital Raising).

Shareholder Meeting

A general meeting of shareholders is scheduled for 7 March 2023, for the purposes of ratifying the shares and options issued pursuant to the December Capital Raising and seeking requisite shareholder approvals for the acquisition of the Whitlock, JB1 and Python Lithium Projects.

Cash Position

At 31 December 2022, cash at bank totalled ~\$3.33M.

Koba currently has 76,000,000 shares on issue, 20,749,988 unlisted options and 5,500,000 unlisted performance rights.

Expenditure During the December Quarter

The \$945k of exploration and evaluation expenditure capitalised during the December quarter (refer Item 2.1(d) of the accompanying Appendix 5B) predominantly comprised:

- Expenditure at Colson Project completing its maiden drill program (\$114k);
- Expenditure at Blackpine Project relating to its initial drilling program (\$166k);
- Expenditure for payroll and consultants (\$162k);
- Acquisition and initial work program at Whitlock Lithium Project (\$371k); and
- Acquisition of JB1 and Davidson Lithium Projects (\$75k).

The aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates during the December quarter of \$96k (refer Item 6 of the accompanying Appendix 5B), comprised:

- Director fees and consulting services (\$67k); and
- Serviced office fees (\$29k).

There were no mine production or development activities during the quarter.

Set out below is a comparison of actual expenditure of the individual items against the "use of funds" statement in Koba's IPO Prospectus since the date of its admission to ASX's official list and an explanation of any material variances.

Use of Funds	Use of Funds per Prospectus dated 4 March 2022 (1-year period)	Actual Expenditure to 31 December 2022	Variance Under/(Over)
	\$	\$	\$
Acquisition of the Blackpine Project ¹	1,760,563	1,740,705	19,858
Consideration to NWC under the MIPA ²	2,336,383	2,313,266	23,117
Exploration and Drilling Expenditure ³	1,990,000	3,083,009	(1,093,009)
Repayment Loan ⁴	443,125	739,450	(296,325)
Working Capital ⁵	640,732	627,827	12,905
Costs of the Offer ⁶	828,465	610,373	218,092
Total	7,999,268	9,114,630	(1,115,362)

Notes:

- 1 Final acquisition payment to Jervois of US\$1.25m. Variance due to exchange rate fluctuations.
- 2 Consideration payment to New World Resources Limited (New World) of US\$1.66m for the acquisition of Codaho LLC and Covada LLC, being the holding companies for New World's US cobalt assets. Variance due to exchange rate fluctuations.
- 3 Variance is due to a number of factors including (i) the cost of implementing the year 1 drilling program being greater than projected in the original budget; and (ii) seasonality of operations, with the majority of annual fieldwork in Idaho taking place in the June and September quarters each year.
- 4 New World loan facility actually drawn-down was \$739,450, with the additional drawdowns predominantly attributable to funding IPO related costs of \$243,871
- 5 Anticipated variance for the full 12 month period, based on expenditure to date, is primarily attributable to higher than expected operating costs and costs associated with identifying and reviewing acquisition opportunities.
- 6 Represents the actual costs of the Offer but noting that \$243,871 of Offer costs were funded from the New World loan facility and hence included in repayment of the loan (refer Note 4 above) rather than in this expenditure category.
- 7 Expenditure on the acquisition and exploration of the recently acquired Canadian lithium projects is not included in the use of funds table as it was not fully contemplated in the Prospectus and will be funded from the \$1.65m capital raising completed in December 2022.

This quarterly report has been authorised for release by the Board.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to past exploration results is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr Ben Vallerine, who is Koba Resources' Managing Director. Mr Vallerine is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Vallerine has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results and Mineral Resources (JORC Code). Mr Vallerine consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Past exploration results disclosed in this report have been previously prepared and disclosed by Koba Resources Limited (the "Company") in accordance with JORC 2012 in its Prospectus dated 4 March 2022 (refer copy filed on the Company's ASX announcements platform on 2 May 2022). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Prospectus. 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 Prospectus.

Forward Looking Statements

Any forward-looking information contained in this announcement is based on numerous assumptions and is subject to all of the risks and uncertainties inherent in the Company's business, including risks inherent in mineral exploration and development. As a result, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking information. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information due to the inherent uncertainty thereof.

Tenement Interests

Project location	Tenement Reference	Koba ownership	Change in Quarter
IDAHO, USA			
Blackpine Cobalt-Copper Project, Lemhi County	23 BLM mining claims: Noah#1-Noah #10, Noah #11 Amended, Noah #12, Noah #13 Frac Noah #14 – Noah #23	100%	Nil
	36 BLM mining claims: Raven No.2 – Raven No.4, Cobalt No.1 – Cobalt No.21, Cobalt "A" – Cobalt "L"	Option to acquire 100%	Nil
	4 patented mining claims on Mineral Survey No.1700: Blackpine Blackpine Extension Cross Cut Copper Fraction 1	Option to acquire 100%	Nil
Colson Cobalt-Copper Project, Lemhi County	10 BLM mining claims: Jeep#1– Jeep#10	100%	Nil
	190 BLM mining claims Codaho 1 – Codaho 46 Codaho 52 – Codaho 74 Codaho 90 – Codaho 99 Codaho 104 – Codaho 138 Codaho 146 – Codaho 148, Codaho 174, Codaho 175, Codaho 178, Codaho 179, Codaho 182, Codaho 183, Codaho 187, Codaho 188, Codaho 215 – Codaho 222, Codaho 244, Codaho 245, Codaho 258 – Codaho 292, Codaho 296 - Codaho 297 Codaho 319 – Codaho 336	100%	Nil
Panther Cobalt-Copper Project, Lemhi County	107 BLM mining claims: PC-01 – PC-107	100%	Nil
Elkhorn Cobalt Project, Lemhi County	28 BLM mining claims: Elk 2 – Elk 29	100%	Nil
NEVADA, USA			
Goodsprings Copper-Cobalt Project, Clark County	118 BLM mining claims: GS 1 – GS 3, GS 17, GS 29 – GS 34, GS 36, GS 43, GS 64, GS 66 – GS 80, GS 82, GS 84 – GS 89, GS 92 – GS 100, GS 102, GS 104 – GS 106, GS 110 – GS 133, GS 135, GS 137, GS 177, GS 214 – GS 227, GS 229 – GS 230, GS 283 – 285, GS 287, GS 289, GS 307 – 310, GS348, 350, GS 391, GS 393, GS 395, GS 406, GS 503, GS 505, GS 507, GS 509, GS 522, GS 523, GS 611, GS 638, GS 640, GS 642, GS 650, GS 652	100%	Nil

Tenement Interests - continued

Project location	Tenement Reference	Koba ownership	Change in Quarter
MANITOBA, CANADA			
Whitlock Lithium Project (Ryerson and Anson Claim Group)	70 mining claim applications: LTRBL 1 to LTRBL 11 LTRWR 1 to LTRWR 19 LTRBR 1 to LTRBR 18 LTRBR 22 to LTRBR 43	¹ 100%	¹ 100%
ONTARIO, CANADA			
Whitlock Lithium Project (Davidson Claim Group)	11 multi-cell mining claims: 711755 to 711761 711886 711835 744327 744328	² 100%	² Acquisition of the right to acquire 100%
QUEBEC, CANADA			
JB1 Lithium Project	359 mining claim units: CDC 2628732 to CDC 2628912 CDC 2685966 to CDC 2686143	² 100%	² Acquisition of the right to acquire 100%
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AUSTRALIA			
Python Lithium Project	Granted Exploration Licence: E46/1413	³ 100%	³ Acquisition of an option to acquire 100%

Notes:

1. The mining claim applications have not been granted at the time of reporting and completion of the underlying Introduction Fee Agreement is subject to the conditions detailed in the ASX Announcement on 31 October 2022, "Amended Announcement – Koba Stakes High-Quality Lithium-Pegmatite Project Adjacent to Canada's Only Operating Lithium Mine".
2. Completion of the acquisition of SB1 Investments is subject to the conditions detailed in the ASX Announcement on 15 December 2022, "Koba Acquires Two More High-Quality Lithium-Pegmatite Project in Canada".
3. Subject to completion of the Option Agreement, as described in the ASX Announcement on 15 December 2022, "Koba Acquires Two More High-Quality Lithium-Pegmatite Project in Canada".

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

KOBA RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN

59 650 210 067

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 DECEMBER 2022

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
1.	Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	-	-
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(34)	(71)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(83)	(296)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	2	4
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(115)	(363)

2.	Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) exploration & evaluation	(945)	(2,691)
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material) – reclamation bond	317	317
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(628)	(2,374)

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	1,650	1,650
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	(109)	(109)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	1,541	1,541

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,556	4,536
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(115)	(363)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(628)	(2,374)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	1,541	1,541

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	(23)	(9)
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	3,331	3,331

5. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1 Bank balances	3,331	2,556
5.2 Call deposits	-	-
5.3 Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4 Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5 Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	3,331	2,556

6. Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	60
6.2 Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	36

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

7. Financing facilities <i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity. Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
7.1 Loan facilities	-	-
7.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3 Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4 Total financing facilities	-	-
7.5 Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		-
7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		
N/A		

8. Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(115)
8.2 (Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(945)
8.3 Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(1,060)
8.4 Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	3,331
8.5 Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6 Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	3,331
8.7 Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	3.14
<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>	
8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:	
8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?	
Answer: N/A	
8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?	
Answer: N/A	
8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?	
Answer: N/A	

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 31 January 2023

Authorised by: By the Board.
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.