Replacement Announcement

ENRG Elements Limited (ASX:EEL) (**ENRG Elements** or the **Company**) provides the following announcement which replaces the version released on 5 December 2023, titled *"Lithium Mineral Exploration Licence Applications in Manitoba, Canada".*

Authorised by the Managing Director of ENRG Elements Limited.

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Lithium Mineral Exploration Licence Applications in Manitoba, Canada

Highlights:

- **Applications lodged over potential lithium target areas in Manitoba.**
- **Geological setting favorable to host lithium mineralisation.**
- **Applications located in eastern and northern Manitoba and cover ~500km^2.**
- **Initial desktop work completed and a full technical review of all historic exploration data to commence once granted.**
- **Lithium prospects complement ENRG's existing uranium and lithium assets in Niger.**

ENRG Elements Limited (**ASX:EEL**) ("**ENRG Elements**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce it has lodged four (4) mineral exploration licence applications over potential lithium targets in Manitoba, Canada. Manitoba hosts the world class "Tanco" LCT pegmatite (Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum) Mine located in eastern Manitoba, which has been in commercial operation for over 50 years[1].

Following the initial geological assessment, four (4) areas at Handle Lake, Split Lake, Beaver Hill Lake and Unwin Lake were selected for application, with the Beaver Hill Lake and Unwin Lake Projects selected due to their geological similarities to that of the Tanco mine and the fractionated LCT pegmatite model. Handle Lake and Split Lake were selected as they are located on granite-greenstone contacts. In all applications, there is evidence of pegmatite as either dykes, veins or swarms identified in historic diamond drilling or exploration reports. Historical exploration over the application areas focused on gold and base metals and did not target lithium or its associated minerals.

The Geological Survey of Manitoba has documented many lithium-bearing pegmatites within the Archaean and Proterozoic rocks of the Superior Province and the Trans-Hudson Orogen, where the Company's applications are located. The world-class Tanco LCT pegmatite is the biggest known occurrence of this type with large reserves of high-grade spodumene, petalite and lepidolite.[2]

1 Field Trip Guidebook FT-C1 / Open File OF2013-8 The Tanco Mine: Geological Setting, Internal Zonation and Mineralogy of a World-Class Rare Element Pegmatite Deposit T. Martins, P. Kremer and P. Vanstone, 2013; https://tancomine.com/.

2 https://www.manitoba.ca/iem/geo/industrial/spodumene.html.

ENRG Managing Director, Caroline Keats, commented: *"Our step into Canada adds complementary energy opportunities to our current portfolio. Canada has been recognised as a very favourable Archaean and Proterozoic geological setting for the discovery of new and large-scale lithium deposits and Manitoba has been ranked the 14th most attractive jurisdiction worldwide for mining investment in 2022 by the Fraser Institute[3].*

"We have high quality historic exploration data to assist in target generation and we plan to progress exploration activities on the ground in Manitoba following grant of the tenements."

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The applications cover a total area of ~500km^2 in two separate geological provinces. The northern applications (Handle Lake & Split Lake) are located at the southern end of the Trans-Hudson Orogen, while the two southern applications (Unwin Lake & Beaver Hill Lake) are situated within the "pegmatite field" (see Figure 1) of the western part of the Superior Province, which extends from Manitoba through to Quebec (Hudson Bay region).

In both cases, the underlying Archaean basement (granite-tonalite-granodiorite) and associated pegmatites, as well as the identified lithological units associated with the Tanco mine, have provided the basis of the applications.

Between the late 1960s and the early 2000s various companies have undertaken drilling campaigns within the application areas. Investigations of historic drill data and other exploration reports have identified numerous pegmatite dykes, veins and swarms. However, none of the logged pegmatites were assayed for lithium or its pathfinder minerals (Tantalum, Tin, Niobium, Beryllium).

Furthermore, the historic work (in general) targeted gold and base metals on granite/greenstone contacts and did not target lithium or its associated minerals. See **Appendix 1** for all drill hole locations the subject of this announcement.

[3] Fraser Institute Annual Survey of Mining Companies 2022

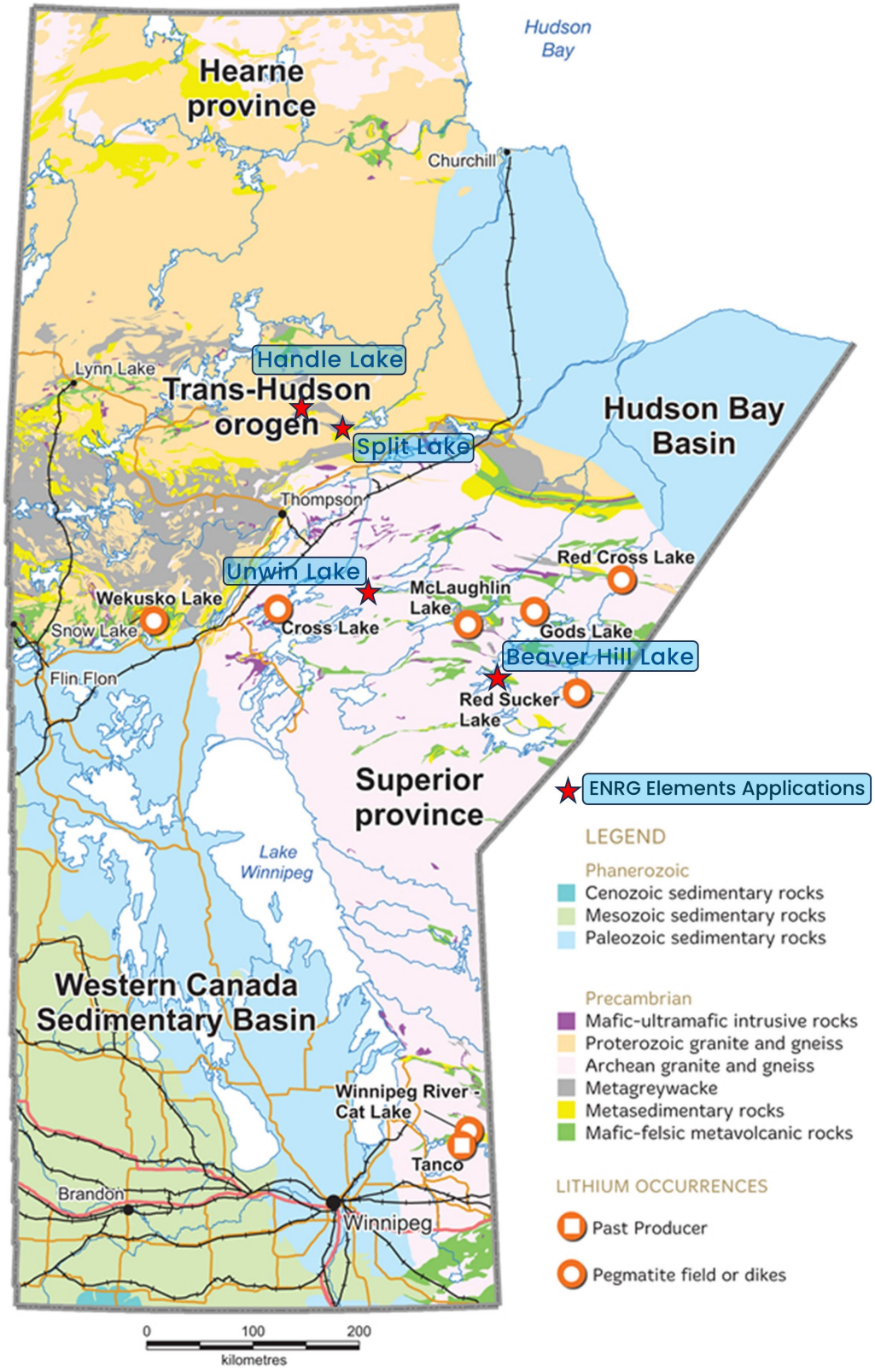

Figure 1: Map of the Company's Manitoba Project – Applications
(Manitoba – Department of Economic Development, Investment, Trade and Natural Resources – 2023)

Handle Lake Project

The Handle Lake Project covers a total area of 74km^2 and is located approximately 95kms north of Thompson, the largest city in northern Manitoba.

This application area lies within the Churchill Province in the Trans-Hudson Orogen. The area can be typified as a generally east-west trending Proterozoic greenstone-granite terrain.[4]

Drilling programmes over the project area have been undertaken during the late 1960s and early 1970s by the Canadian Nickel Company, Sherritt Gordon Mines and McIntyre Porcupine Mines. Further drilling was undertaken by Teck Cominco in 2002. Historical exploration efforts were focused on base metals and the granite–greenstone contact.

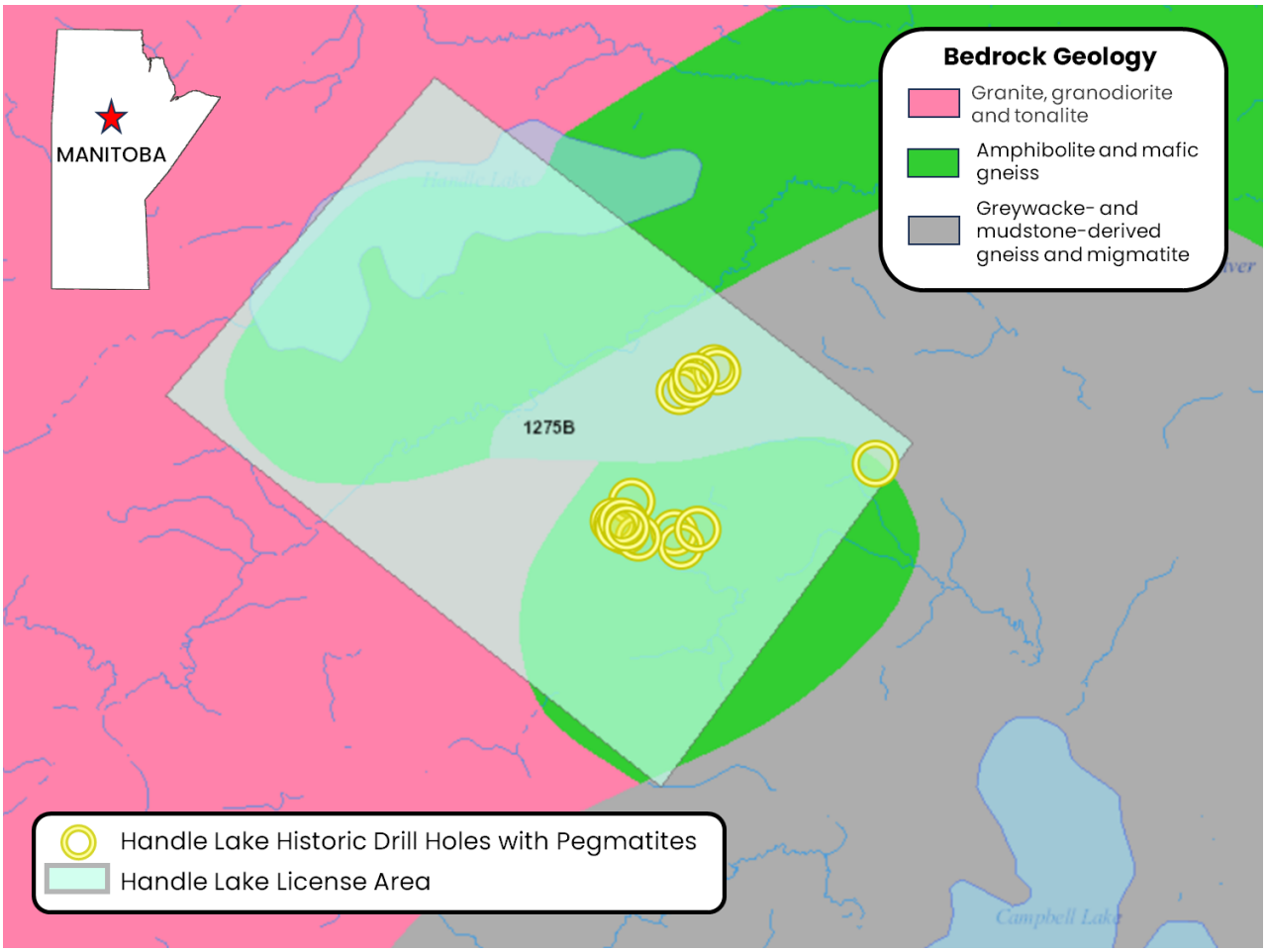

Figure 2: Handle Lake Project - Historic Drill Hole Locations with Identified Pegmatites

[4] Assessment Report 64A12103, 16 January 2012.

Point	Latitude	Longitude
A	56.6208626013279	-97.31957791025856
B	56.67800430252014	-97.44888655742626
C	56.63051625401396	-97.52496007879547
D	56.56938313488449	-97.39099150486638

Table 1: License Coordinates

A summary of historic drill holes with pegmatite intersections are identified in **Appendix 2**.

Logged historic aggregated intercepts of pegmatite or potential pegmatite ≥10m are outlined in **Table 2** below.

DDH No	Hole Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Aggregated Intercepts ≥10m (m)
1	94.8	12.3	93	25.5
2	105.5	15.2	102.1	16.4
6	198.7	15.8	170.8	33.4
7	152.0	19.8	152.0	45.1
8	120.4	22.9	111.1	33.3
9	146.8	9.4	65.2	19.1
11	110.6	15.8	91.1	10.8
13	122.2	48.2	122.2	19.9
71-2	117.7	5.3	108.5	27.8

Table 2

Split Lake Project

The Split Lake Project covers an area of 75.7km2 and is located approximately 103 km north-east of Thompson, Manitoba and approximately 48km north-west of Split Lake, Manitoba.

The Project area lies within the Churchill Structural Province with basement identified as the Early Proterozoic Pelletier Lake – Waskaiowaka Lake Greenstone Belt, that hosts large scale, northeast–southwest trending faults associated with the Trans Hudson Orogen (Figure 3). [5]

[5] Rasp River Project 1993 Work Program, Report 93718, July 1994.

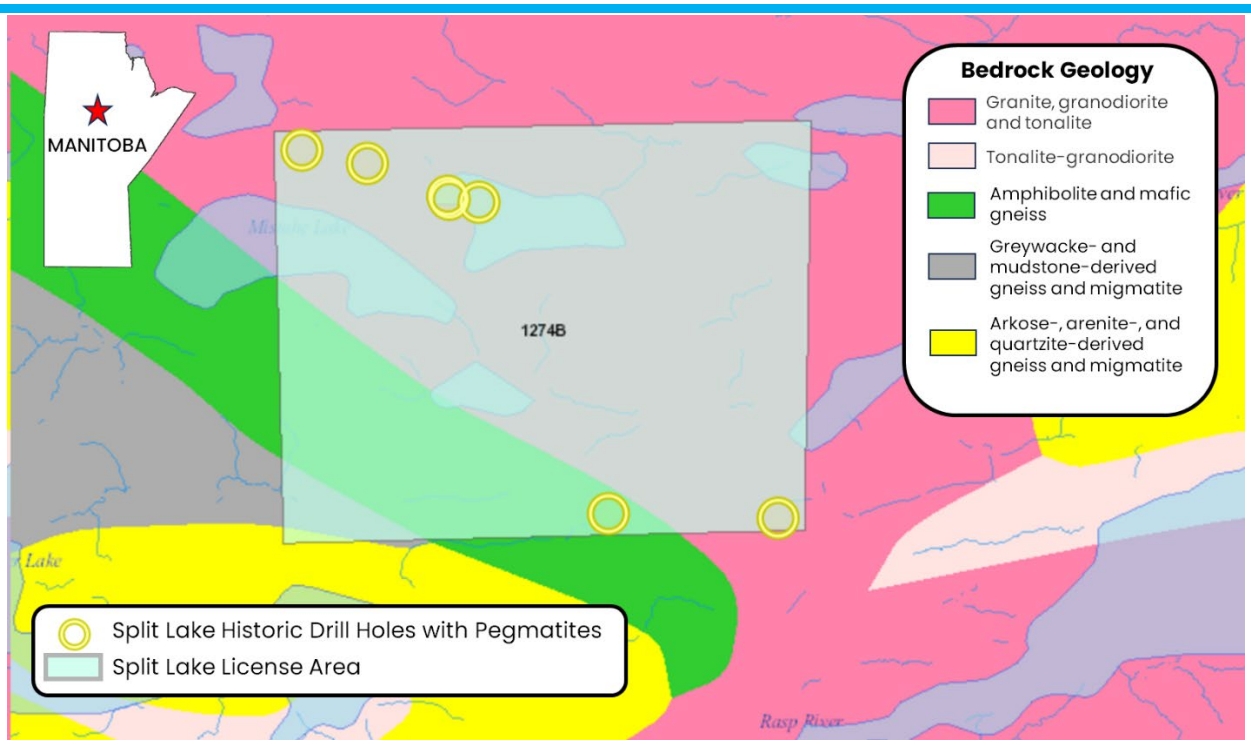

Figure 3: Split Lake Project – Historic Drill Hole Locations with Identified Pegmatites

Point	Latitude	Longitude
A	56.50138261369387	-96.7163807299905
B	56.57014127771902	-96.71022853181351
C	56.57114929845885	-96.87391230265392
D	56.50198923766208	-96.87483474275922

Table 3: License Coordinates

Drilling was undertaken by the Canadian Nickel Company during the late 1960s and a summary of historic drill holes with pegmatite intersections are identified in **Appendix 2**.

Logged historic aggregated intercepts of pegmatite or potential pegmatite ≥10m are outlined in **Table 4** below.

DDH No	Hole Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Aggregated Intercepts ≥10m (m)
31271	137.2	17.1	57.0	27.6

Table 4

Unwin Lake Project

The Unwin Lake Project, covering an area of 263.13km2, is located within the greenstone belt of northeastern Manitoba, approximately 97km southeast of Thompson. The Project area is situated in the Superior Province in an Archean granite-greenstone terrain.[6]

The Unwin Lake Project area is considered to have a similar geological setting as the Tanco Mine area, located 518km to the south within the Superior Province.

During the late 1980s, Noranda Exploration Company Limited undertook a drilling campaign to identify precious metals/base metals mineralisation. Lithium and its associated metals were not tested.

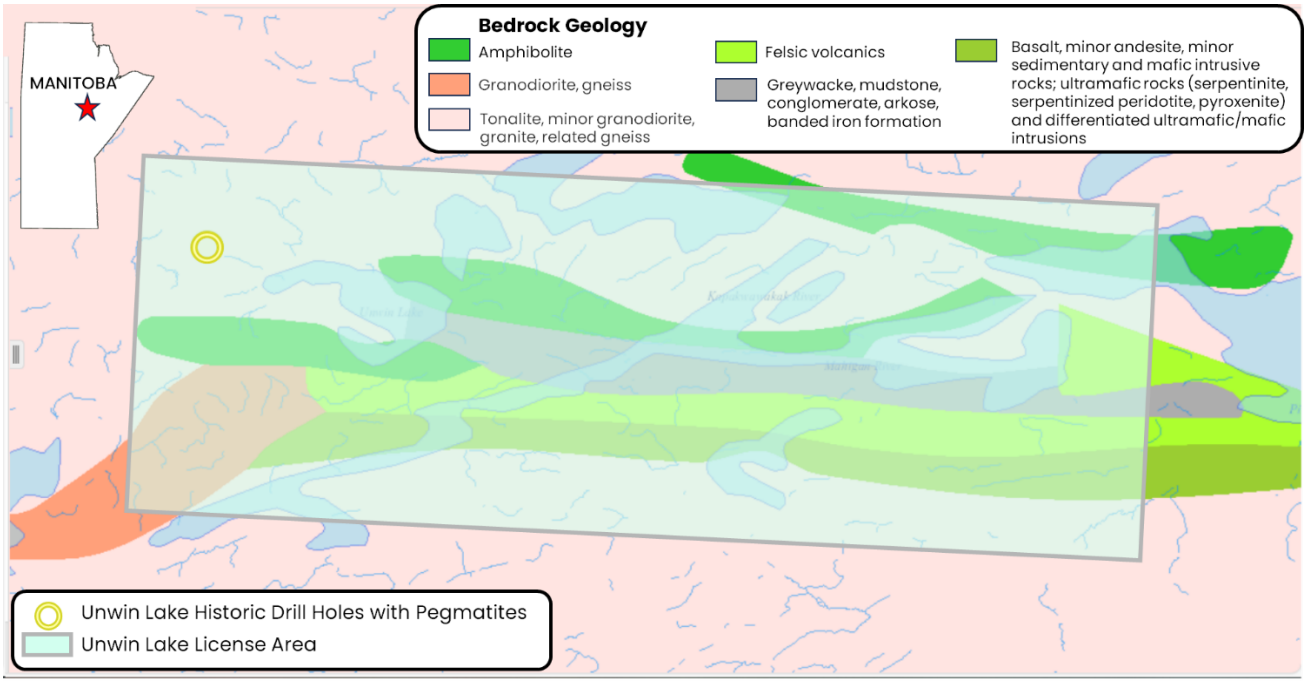

Figure 1: Unwin Lake Project - Historic Drill Hole Locations with Identified Pegmatites

Point	Latitude	Longitude
A	55.04785487461163	-96.29897059214511
B	55.13449234982259	-96.29263567658865
C	55.14274902935816	-96.72405059196674
D	55.0571951335947	-96.73023430091635

Table 5: License Coordinates

A summary of historic drill holes with pegmatite intersections are identified in **Appendix 2**.

[6] Noranda Exploration Company Ltd, Drilling Results Report 94564, 7 March 1990.

Logged historic aggregated intercepts of pegmatite or potential pegmatite ≥10m are outlined in **Table 6** below.

DDH No	Hole Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Aggregated Intercepts ≥10m (m)
BAR88-5	170.0	43.9	93.9	39.8

Table 6

Beaver Hill Lake Project

The Beaver Hill Lake Project covers an area of 87.7km^2 and is situated in north-eastern Manitoba at the southern end of God's Lake, 250kms southeast of Thompson.

The Beaver Hill Lake application area, which is considered to host a similar geological setting to the Tanco Mine, covers part of the Goose Lake greenstone belt. This Archean granite-greenstone belt is within the Gods Lake domain of the Superior Province.[7]

While historical drilling programs between the early 1960s to early 1980s did not specifically identify pegmatites, work by the Noranda Exploration Company in 1989 identified 0.1-1.5 meter-wide plagioclase feldspar and quartz pegmatite dykes intruding the mafic volcanics. As with the other properties, historical exploration within the Project area focused on precious and base metals. Lithium or its associated minerals were not tested.[8]

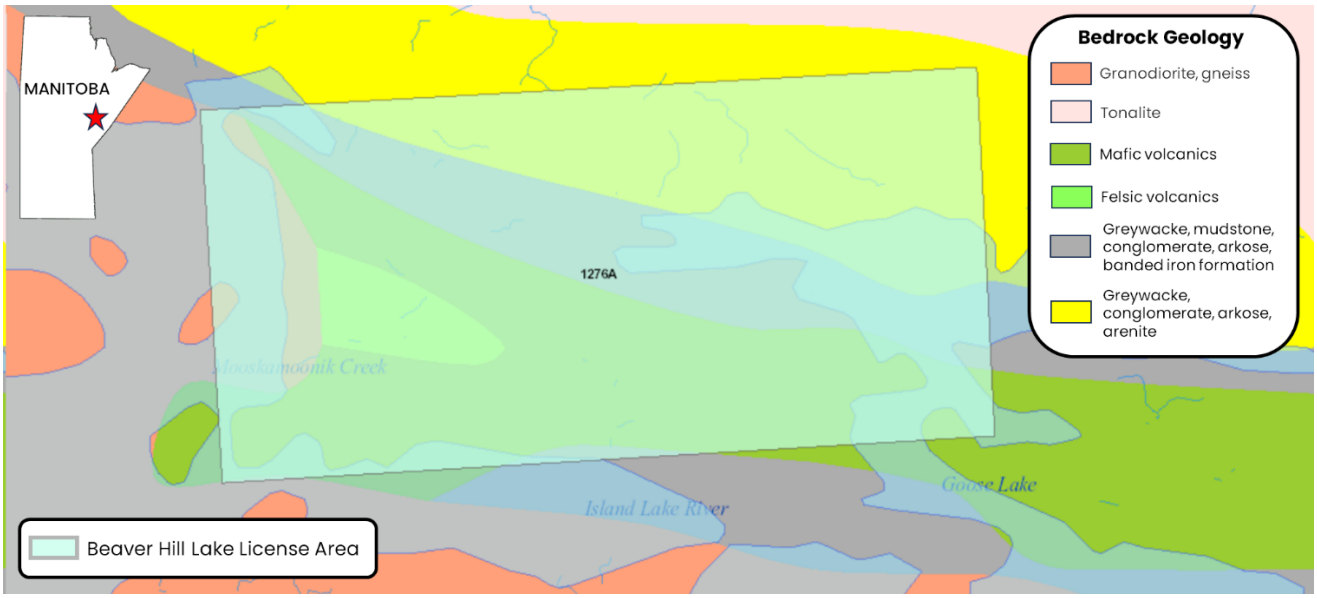

Figure 2: Beaver Hill Lake Project Location

[7] Report of Geological Work, 94488, Summer 1989.
[8] Report of Geological Work, 94488, Summer 1989.

Point	Latitude	Longitude
A	54.32700597409933	-94.78664810984323
B	54.26846061568939	-94.78605856832417
C	54.26834882700813	-94.57824049119804
D	54.32626323991791	-94.57688130345595

Table 7: License Coordinates

Next Steps

Subject to the grant of the Exploration Licences, the Company will conduct a detailed review of all historical reports including a comprehensive validation of all data. Where possible, geophysical data will be re-processed to assist in target generation in conjunction with geological interpretation and high-resolution satellite imagery for first pass field work once ground access can be achieved.

The Company aims to unlock new resources to advance its position as an explorer of uranium, lithium and other critical minerals for a carbon-neutral and electric future.

This announcement has been approved by the Board of ENRG Elements Ltd.

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About ENRG Elements Limited

ENRG Elements Limited (ASX:EEL) is a company focused on the exploration and development of its uranium and lithium projects, both commodities which are essential for a clean energy future.

The Company holds 100% of the underexplored Agadez Uranium Project located in the Tim Mersoi Basin of Niger, with a JORC Inferred Resource of 21.5 Mlbs of contained U3O8 at 315 ppm (175 ppm cut-off grade) from surface to ~37m depth (ASX Release – 26 April 2023). Agadez hosts similar geology to Orano SA's Cominak/Somair and Imouraren uranium mines and the deposits held by Global Atomic Corporation

(TSE:GLO) and GoviEx Uranium (CVE:GXU). The Company was also recently granted the Tarouadji Project in Niger, a lithium exploration permit covering approximately 500km^2, located 70km^2 from the Company's flagship Agadez Uranium Project.

Niger has one of the world's largest uranium reserves and in 2021 it was the seventh-highest uranium producer globally[9], with the Tim Mersoï Basin in Niger hosting the highest-grade and tonnage uranium ores in Africa. [10]

ENRG Elements now owns 10% of the shares in Icon-Trading Company Pty Ltd and Ashmead Holdings Pty Ltd, which hold a total of 6 prospecting licences covering an area of 2,630km^2, comprising the Ghanzi West Copper-Silver Project. ENRG Elements also holds 25% of Alvis-Crest (Proprietary) Limited, the holder of two prospecting licences, the Virgo Project. Both projects are located in Botswana's Kalahari Copper Belt, one of the most prospective copper belts in the world, which hosts Sandfire Resources' Motheo Copper Mine and Khoemacau Copper Mining's Zone 5 underground mine. Botswana is a stable, pro-mining jurisdiction, supportive of mineral exploration and development.

The Directors and management of ENRG Elements have strong complementary experience with over 90 years of Australian and international technical, legal and executive experience in exploration, resource development, mining, legal and resource fields.

Competent Persons Statement

The information on the Mineral Resources outlined in this announcement was compiled by Mr. David Princep, an independent consultant employed by Gill Lane Consulting. Mr Princep is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Chartered Professional Geologist. Mr Princep has more than five years relevant experience in estimation of mineral resources and the mineral commodity uranium. Mr Princep has sufficient experience relevant to the assessment of this style of mineralisation to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves – The JORC Code (2012)". The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results, Exploration Target or Mineral Resources information included in the original announcements and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the applicable Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

The information on the Exploration Results outlined in this announcement was compiled by Mr. Michael Griffiths, an independent consultant employed by Black Barrel Exploration Pty Ltd. Mr Griffiths is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Griffith has sufficient experience relevant to the assessment of this style of mineralisation to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves – The JORC Code (2012)". Mr Griffiths approves of, and consents to, the inclusion of the information relating to Exploration Results in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears.

[9] https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/facts-and-figures/uranium-production-figures.aspx

[10] https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S016913682200213X

Appendix 1 – Historic Drill Collars

HANDLE LAKE PROJECT – HISTORIC DRILL COLLAR TABLE

DDH No	Bearing	Dip	Easting UTM NAD 83	Northing UTM NAD83	Depth (m)
RA202-01	293	-45	599483.848	6274985.538	242
1	207	-45	598203.960	6275127.058	94.8
2	207	-57	598369.060	6275456.201	105.5
3	207	-70	598831.553	6275287.925	59.1
4	207	-60	598027.218	6275048.742	53.3
5	207	-50	598273.810	6275000.058	114.3
6	207	-50	598255.818	6275086.842	198.7
7	27	-45	598466.427	6274836.016	152
8	27	-45	598194.435	6274969.367	120.4
9	27	-45	598102.360	6275061.442	146.8
10	27	-55	598143.635	6275008.525	146.6
11	27	-45	598060.026	6275118.592	110.6
12	NE	-45	598116.118	6275012.758	96
13	27	-45	598244.176	6274941.850	122.2
71-2	180	-45	602476.079	6276099.605	117.7
31291	SE	-50	599357.259	6277434.287	33.8
35223	SE	-50	599153.242	6277311.663	30.5
35224	SE	-50	599807.700	6277650.886	30.5
35225	SE	-50	599758.130	6277711.232	35.1
38853	SE	-50	599451.011	6277571.143	64.3

SPLIT LAKE PROJECT – HISTORIC DRILL COLLAR TABLE

DDH No	Bearing	Dip	Easting UTM NAD 83	Northing UTM NAD83	Depth (m)
31273	180	-45	631056.4214	6270607.636	91.4
30262	SW	-50	632285.1367	6271080.81	32.9
30260	SW	-50	635668.6744	6269709.789	13.7
31274	180	-45	631147.6063	6271324.01	97.5
30261	SW	-60	635668.6744	6269709.789	26.8
31269	180	-45	640069.5937	6264440.511	97.8
31275	180	-45	632360.7776	6271075.245	97.5
31284	180	-45	638250.6068	6265699.801	173.4
31283	180	-45	638252.0951	6265664.082	46.6
33937	180	-75	635693.5117	6264450.701	198.4
33939	180	-55	635891.0055	6264664.603	243.8
33940	180	-67	636010.4403	6264651.88	229.2
30248	180	-50	636234.0183	6264619.392	17.4
33964	180	-45	637313.1577	6264712.305	62.2
33938	180	-55	635891.0055	6264663.705	9.4
33949	180	-45	635546.1374	6264391.448	69.2
33948	180	-45	635917.334	6264550.532	62.2
33963	180	-45	636135.7419	6264648.252	106.7
31281	180	-45	635685.7494	6264434.656	61.6
33901	180	-45	635817.3054	6264483.948	62.5
33947	180	-45	636024.5404	6264565.399	61.9
30899	SW	-50	637650.1181	6264682.422	32.9
33965	180	-45	637851.0988	6264559.001	68
31282	180	-45	637420.3002	6264284.769	70.1
33950	180	-45	634637.1449	6264577.172	61.9
30900	180	-50	636861.6077	6264695.147	30.8
31270	180	-50	637416.7958	6264137.872	106.7
30247	180	-50	636887.6538	6264533.728	32.6

DDH No	Bearing	Dip	Easting UTM NAD 83	Northing UTM NAD83	Depth (m)
31276	180	-75	633890.8123	6270464.82	182.9
30258	180	-50	633893.0814	6270407.232	30.5
31279	180	-45	633982.6127	6270417.551	68.6
31280	180	-45	633976.4521	6270296.393	75.6
31272	180	-45	634490.582	6270577.789	153.3
31271	180	-50	634468.3798	6270355.539	137.2
30259	180	-50	633889.849	6270033.351	28.3

UNWIN LAKE PROJECT – HISTORIC DRILL COLLAR TABLE

DDH No	Bearing	Dip	Easting UTM NAD 83	Northing UTM NAD83	Depth (m)
BAR88-1	175	-45	664174.6895	6109090.005	125
BAR88-4	352	-50	652810.887	6107548.628	257
BAR88-5	180	-45	647029.7296	6111676.136	170
BAR89-1	360	-45	664912.3255	6107891.736	185
BAR89-2	360	-45	663914.8444	6108251.57	242

BEAVER HILL LAKE PROJECT – HISTORIC DRILL COLLAR TABLE

DDH No	Bearing	Dip	Easting UTM NAD 83	Northing UTM NAD83	Depth (m)
181-14	SW	-45	778542.3414	6025622.699	72.2
39-1	180	-45	780055.0823	6023864.73	23.9
39-2	180	-45	779976.7655	6023881.663	29.3
39-3	180	-45	779851.8819	6023856.263	33.8
44-9	10	-45	782373.2923	6028508.444	46
BRV89-3	220	-45	774827.7041	6027786.755	134
G-1	10	-55	785970.3838	6024965.591	176.8
G-2	10	-55	786927.576	6024947.912	227.7
G-3	12	-55	784913.1668	6022883.16	107.3
G-4	16	-55	783093.9242	6023305.303	106.4

Appendix 2 – Historic Drilling Results of Pegmatite Intersections

HANDLE LAKE PROJECT – HISTORIC DRILLING RESULT OF PEGMATITE INTERSECTIONS

DDH No	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Rock
1	12.3	13.2	0.9	Pegmatite
	15.6	16.3	0.7	Pegmatite
	17.6	17.7	0.1	Pegmatite
	24.5	24.8	0.3	Pegmatite dyke
	43.2	51.2	8.0	Coarse pink Granite to Pegmatite
	51.2	52.4	1.2	Coarse pink Granite to Pegmatite
	61.6	64.0	2.4	Alaskite to Pegmatite
	64.0	65.9	1.9	Alaskite to Pegmatite
	68.6	70.1	1.5	Alaskite to Pegmatite
	72.1	74.7	2.5	Alaskite to Pegmatite
	74.7	76.2	1.5	Alaskite to Pegmatite
	82.4	83.7	1.3	Pegmatite - clusters of Biotite
	89.9	91.4	1.5	Diorite gneiss with some Pegmatite
	91.4	93.0	1.5	Diorite gneiss to Granite gneiss, with Pegmatite
2	15.2	25.1	9.8	Pink Granite to Pegmatite
	38.9	39.7	0.8	Pegmatite
	96.3	102.1	5.8	Granite to Pegmatite
4	13.7	14.6	0.9	Pegmatite
	41.7	42.7	1.0	Pegmatite
	46.8	47.6	0.9	Pegmatite
5	56.1	56.7	0.6	Pegmatite dyke
6	15.8	16.9	1.0	Granite to Pegmatite
	23.9	25.9	2.0	Granites to Pegmatite
	28.0	33.7	5.8	Granite to Pegmatite
	37.7	41.5	3.8	Granite to Pegmatite

DDH No	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Rock
	50.6	56.7	6.1	Granite to Pegmatite
	58.6	62.4	3.8	Granite to Pegmatite
	65.6	66.9	1.3	Pegmatite
	66.9	68.1	1.2	Granite and Pegmatite
	69.1	69.5	0.4	Pegmatite
	84.7	87.3	2.6	Pegmatite - Alaskite
	87.3	88.4	1.1	Alaskite to Pegmatite
	160.2	161.0	0.9	Pegmatite
	165.5	165.7	0.2	Pegmatite
	165.9	166.1	0.2	Pegmatites
	167.8	170.8	3.0	Pegmatite
7	19.8	21.9	2.1	Pegmatite
	25.3	26.0	0.7	Pegmatite
	49.5	49.9	0.4	Pegmatite
	53.3	53.3	0.0	Pegmatite
	54.9	56.4	1.5	Pegmatite
	56.8	57.9	1.2	Pegmatite
	59.2	60.2	1.0	Pegmatite
	62.0	67.8	5.7	Pegmatite to Granite
	74.0	75.2	1.2	Pegmatite
	79.3	79.6	0.2	Pegmatite
	81.1	81.6	0.5	Pegmatite
	83.2	83.7	0.5	Pegmatite
	84.9	85.5	0.6	Pegmatite
	86.8	87.2	0.4	Pegmatite
	87.8	88.1	0.4	Pegmatite
	88.7	89.0	0.3	Pegmatite
	90.7	91.3	0.6	Pegmatite
	94.7	97.9	3.2	Pegmatite

DDH No	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Rock
	99.0	102.0	3.1	Pegmatite
	105.2	105.4	0.2	Pegmatite
	106.9	107.4	0.5	Pegmatite to Granite
	110.2	110.7	0.5	Pegmatite
	114.1	115.2	1.0	Pegmatite
	115.5	115.6	0.1	Pegmatite
	117.2	117.5	0.3	Pegmatite
	118.0	118.3	0.3	Pegmatite
	119.0	119.4	0.4	Pegmatite
	121.0	135.6	14.6	Pegmatite
	142.2	143.3	1.1	Pegmatite
	143.9	144.6	0.7	Pegmatite
	150.5	152.0	1.5	Pegmatite to Granite
8	22.9	27.0	4.1	Pegmatite
	27.6	30.8	3.2	Pegmatite to Glassy Quartz
	50.3	51.8	1.5	Glassy Quartz to Pegmatite
	51.8	53.3	1.5	White Glassy Quartz to Pegmatite
	53.3	54.9	1.5	Pegmatite to Quartz to Mica Gneiss
	54.9	56.4	1.5	Pegmatite
	56.4	57.9	1.5	Pegmatite to Granitic Gneiss
	63.4	63.9	0.5	Glassy Quartz to Pegmatite
	65.5	66.9	1.4	Pegmatite
	66.9	67.9	1.0	Pegmatite to Quartzite
	76.4	78.9	2.5	Pegmatite
	82.7	84.7	2.0	Pegmatite to Granitic Gneiss
	84.7	85.4	0.7	Pegmatite to Granitic Gneiss
	95.1	96.6	1.5	Pegmatite
	96.6	98.1	1.5	Pegmatite
	98.1	100.5	2.4	Micaceous Quartzite to Pegmatite

DDH No	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Rock
	100.5	101.4	1.0	Pegmatite
	101.4	104.3	2.9	Pegmatite to Quartz Mica Gneiss
	104.7	104.9	0.2	Pegmatite to Granitic Gneiss
	105.0	105.5	0.5	Pegmatite
	110.6	111.1	0.5	Pegmatite
9	9.4	9.8	0.4	Pegmatite
	10.1	10.4	0.3	Pegmatite
	11.0	11.6	0.7	Pegmatite
	11.6	12.1	0.5	Pegmatite
	12.8	12.8	0.0	Pegmatite
	13.0	13.1	0.2	Pegmatite
	13.7	13.9	0.2	Pegmatite
	14.0	14.3	0.3	Pegmatite
	14.3	14.4	0.0	Pegmatite
	14.5	15.1	0.6	Pegmatite
	18.9	19.5	0.6	Pegmatite
	33.5	35.5	2.0	Pegmatite
	40.2	41.0	0.8	Pegmatite
	42.1	43.0	0.9	Pegmatite
	52.7	57.8	5.0	Pegmatite
	58.6	65.2	6.6	Pegmatite
10	24.7	28.0	3.4	Pegmatite
11	15.8	16.6	0.8	Pegmatite
	16.6	17.7	1.1	Pegmatite
	20.4	22.9	2.4	Pegmatite
	23.5	25.8	2.2	Pegmatite
	71.6	73.5	1.9	Pegmatite
	73.5	74.7	1.2	Pegmatite - Granite
	89.9	90.9	1.0	Pegmatite

DDH No	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Rock
	90.9	91.1	0.2	Pegmatite
12	19.1	20.7	1.7	Granite to Pegmatite
	21.5	22.0	0.5	Pegmatite
	78.0	78.5	0.5	Pegmatite
	79.9	81.4	1.5	Pegmatite
13	48.2	49.4	1.2	Quartz, Pegmatite
	55.8	59.4	3.6	Pegmatite
	59.4	61.0	1.6	Quartzite - Pegmatite
	68.6	68.9	0.3	Pegmatite
	69.3	71.0	1.7	Pegmatite
	71.6	72.2	0.6	Pegmatite
	93.7	94.5	0.8	Pegmatite
	99.6	100.1	0.5	Pegmatite
	101.9	104.5	2.7	Pegmatite
	107.7	108.4	0.6	Pegmatite
	110.9	111.3	0.4	Pegmatite
	114.1	119.0	4.9	Pegmatite
	121.2	122.2	1.1	Pegmatite
71-2	5.3	5.9	0.7	Granite Pegmatite, white, contacts gneiss at 55° to core axis
	9.8	10.5	0.8	Granite Pegmatite, white
	53.9	57.2	3.2	Granite pegmatite, white, 1-2% disseminated pyrite
	64.6	69.5	4.9	Granite Pegmatite, pink, coarse grained,
	74.1	82.8	8.7	Granite Pegmatite,
	91.4	92.8	1.4	Granite Pegmatite, with pink and green feldspars and trace pyrite.
71-2	100.3	108.5	8.2	25% Pegmatite Dykes along Gneiss contact with, minor garnets from 350 to 108.5.
35224	18.7	19.4	0.6	Pegmatite

DDH No	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Rock
	19.4	19.6	0.2	Pegmatite
38853	12.3	12.6	0.3	Pegmatite
	16.2	16.7	0.5	Pegmatite
	22.4	22.5	0.2	Pegmatite
	25.6	25.9	0.3	Pegmatite
	27.4	28.3	0.9	Pegmatite
	28.3	28.4	0.2	Pegmatite
	28.4	29.3	0.8	Pegmatite
	29.3	29.4	0.1	Pegmatite
	29.4	29.6	0.2	Pegmatite
	29.6	30.0	0.4	Pegmatite
	30.4	30.8	0.4	Pegmatite
	31.7	31.9	0.2	Pegmatite
	39.7	40.0	0.3	Pegmatite
	59.7	60.8	1.0	Pegmatite

SPLIT LAKE PROJECT – HISTORIC DRILLING RESULT OF PEGMATITE INTERSECTIONS

DDH No	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Rock
30247	25.7	25.9	0.2	Pegmatite mineralised
30258	14.0	15.6	1.6	Pegmatite and sulphide
	16.3	18.6	2.3	Pegmatite and sulphide
	23.6	24.6	0.9	Pegmatite
31269	75.8	81.1	5.2	Pegmatite
31271	17.1	26.5	9.4	Pegmatite
	38.8	57.0	18.2	Pegmatite
31274	93.0	97.5	4.6	Pegmatite
31275	70.3	72.0	1.6	Pegmatite
31276	124.4	128.4	4.1	Pegmatite
	139.9	145.0	5.0	Pegmatite

UNWIN LAKE PROJECT – HISTORIC DRILLING RESULT OF PEGMATITE INTERSECTIONS

DDH No	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Rock
BAR88-5	43.9	44.4	0.5	Pegmatite dyke
	44.9	50.0	5.1	Pegmatite dyke
	50.0	62.6	12.6	Pegmatite dykes still common
	63.2	71.5	8.3	Pegmatite veins common
	75.1	77.7	2.6	Pegmatite dyke
	79.1	81.6	2.5	Pegmatite dyke
	81.6	85.0	3.4	60% Pegmatite
	89.1	93.9	4.8	80% pegmatite dyke

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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*	• All drilling is historic in nature with drill logs identifying the drilling technique as diamond. • Samples appear to have been collected to relevant standard at time of drilling. No downhole geophysics reported. • Historic drilling - No relevant information has been located in the reporting currently available. • Historic Drilling – As far as the Company is aware, where material has been sampled, specific intervals were selected based on visual logs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	• *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.)*	• Historic drilling -Diamond drilling from surface.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Information available to date has been based on examination of paper logs. • No information has been sourced on historic drilling recovery. • No relevant assays are available to determine if any relationship exists between grade and recovery.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• Historic paper logs. Detailed geological logs were completed for each hole. No mineral resource or metallurgical studies appear to have been undertaken. • No photographs of drill core are available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Historic – Hole depths and, where relevant, precious and base metals were logged and, in some cases, assayed. No assays for lithium or lithium pathfinder minerals have been identified.
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Historic – Where relevant precious or base metals observed, core was split by hand, as was standard Canadian practice. • All historic diamond core. • Historic sample preparation techniques. Details presumed to be Industry Standard at the time of drilling. • Historic - Measures to ensure representivity are unknown. • Historic - appropriateness sample size relative to the grain size of the material being sampled unknown.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• Information available is historical and assay laboratories or analytical techniques are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Information presented in this announcement is limited to geological logging only. • Historic – No downhole geophysics or XRF data is available. • It is presently unknown as to whether any duplicate samples have been taken.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No verification is available that is relevant to Lithium or its pathfinder minerals.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drilling is historical and, whilst collar coordinates are recorded on the paper logs the method of deriving the actual drill hole collar location is unknown. • UTM grid NAD83 from Manitoba Geological Survey drill collar data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Historic drill holes targeted specific geophysical and geological targets generated by mapping and surface sampling. • Historic drilling will not be utilised in the preparation of a Mineral Resource statement. • Historic, no compositing has been documented.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Historic drilling was perpendicular to postulated precious and base metal targets. The geology intersected included pegmatite dykes, veins and swarms, as well as mafic, ultramafic and granitoid rocks. • Historic – Most of the precious and base metal targets that were the target host rocks are related to mineralised structures and any bias is unknown.
Sample s Security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Historic Drilling – no information regarding sample security in known.
Audits or Reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken as far as is known.

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	• *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.*	<u>Handle Lake</u> • Located approximately 95kms north of Thompson in Manitoba. • Comprises 1 mineral claim, which is currently in the application phase and has not yet been granted by Manitoba Economic Development and Trade. • Tenement number 1275B, 73.97km^2. <u>Split Lake</u> • Located approximately 103 km north-east of Thompson in Manitoba. • Comprises 1 mineral claim and is currently in the application phase and has not yet been granted by Manitoba Economic Development and Trade. • Tenement number 1274B, 75.75km^2. <u>Beaver Hill Lake</u> • Located approximately 250kms southeast of Thompson in Manitoba.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Comprises 1 mineral claim, which is currently in the application phase and has not yet been granted by Manitoba Economic Development and Trade. • Tenement number 1276A, 87.73km^2. Unwin Lake • Located approximately 97km southeast of Thompson in Manitoba. • Comprises 1 mineral claim, which is currently in the application phase and has not yet been granted by Manitoba Economic Development and Trade. • Tenement number TBA, 263.13km^2. All tenements will: • Be 100% owned by Kopore (WA) Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of ENRG Elements Ltd. There are currently no known impediments to the grant of tenure.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Handle Lake Geophysical Surveys • 1960 - Airborne electromagnetic survey, by unknown company (Assessment File ("**AF**") 91627). • 1969 - Airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey, by Sherritt Gordon Mines (AF 91671).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 2000 - Airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey, by Teck Cominco (AF 73828). • 2008 - Ground versatile time domain electromagnetic survey, by VMS Ventures (AF 74665). • 2011 - Airborne electromagnetic survey, by International Samuel Exploration (AF 64A12103). Drilling Programs • 1969 – 3 x Diamond Core Drill Holes, by Canadian Nickel Company (AF 90937). • 1970 – 13 x Diamond Core Drill Holes, by Sherritt Gordon Mines (AF 92206). • 1971 – 1 x Diamond Core Drill Hole, by McIntyre Porcupine Mines (AF 90936). • 1972 - 1 x Diamond Core Drill Hole, by Canadian Nickel Company (AF 90938). • 1974 - 1 x Diamond Core Drill Hole, by Canadian Nickel Company (AF 90939). • 2002 – 1 x Diamond Core Drill Hole, by Teck Cominco (AF 94907). Split Lake Geophysical Surveys • 1966 – Airborne electromagnetic survey, by Canadian Nickel Company (AF 91654).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 1967 - Airborne electromagnetic survey, by an unknown company (AF 91658). • 1967 - Airborne electromagnetic survey, by Selco Exploration Company (AF 91663). • 1967 – Ground magnetic survey, by Canadian Nickel Company (AF 91937). • 2008 – Ground versatile time domain electromagnetic survey, by VMS Ventures (AF 74665). Drilling Programs • 1966 – 1 x Diamond Core Drill Hole, by Canadian Nickel Company (AF 90931). • 1966 – 13 x Diamond Core Drill Holes, by Canadian Nickel Company (AF 90932). • 1966 – 9 x Diamond Core Drill Holes, by Canadian Nickel Company (AF 90930). • 1966 - 7 x Diamond Core Drill Holes, by Canadian Nickel Company (AF 90934). • 1967 5 x Diamond Core Drill Holes, by Canadian Nickel Company (AF 90933). Beaver Hill Lake Geophysical Surveys • 1955 – Airborne magnetic survey, by an unknown company (AF 91620).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 1957 - Airborne magnetic survey, by Canadian Nickel Company (AF 91624). • 1961 – Airborne electromagnetic survey, by Phelps Dodge (AF 91629). • 1971 - Airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey, by Sherritt Gordon Mines (AF 91689). • 1973 – Ground magnetic and electromagnetic survey, by Magenta Explorations (AF 93923). • 1977 - Airborne electromagnetic survey, by Manitoba Mineral Resources (AF 93683). • 1982 – Ground magnetic and horizontal loop electromagnetic survey, by Manitoba Mineral Resources (AF 92668). • 1989 - Ground magnetic and horizontal loop electromagnetic survey, by Noranda Exploration Company (AF 94513). • 1997 – Ground magnetic and very low frequencies electromagnetic survey, by Phelps Dodge (AF 94386 & 94408). Drilling Programs • 1961 - 4 x Diamond Core Drill Holes, by Phelps Dodge (AF 91168).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 1972 - 4 x Diamond Core Drill Holes, by McIntrye Porcupine Mines (AF 91169). • 1983 - 1 x Diamond Core Drill Hole, by Manitoba Mineral resources (AF 92669). • 1989 - 1 x Diamond Core Drill Hole, by Noranda Exploration Company (AF 94489). Other works • 1981 – Ground mapping and reconnaissance, by Manitoba Mineral resources (AF 92671). • 1982 – Geological mapping, by Manitoba Mineral resources (AF 92670). • 1989 – Rock sampling and geochemistry, by Noranda Exploration Company (AF 94488). • 1997 – Geological mapping, by Phelps Dodge (AF 94386). • 1997 – Ground sampling and geochemistry, by BHP Minerals Canada (AF 73539). • 1999 - Ground sampling and geochemistry, by Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Co. (AF 73614).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 1999 – Ground sampling and geochemistry, by Kennecott Canada Exploration & Montello Resources (JV) (AF 73615). Unwin Lake Geophysical Surveys • 1986 - Airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey, by Noranda Exploration Company (AF 94578). • 1987 – Ground magnetic, very low frequency and horizontal loop electromagnetic survey, by Noranda Exploration Company (AF 94575). • 1988 - Ground magnetic and horizontal loop electromagnetic survey, by Noranda Exploration Company (AF 94574). • 1989 – Ground magnetics and induced polarisation survey, by Noranda Exploration Company (AF 94582). Drilling Programs • 1988 - 5 Diamond Core Drill Holes, by Noranda Exploration Company (AF 94569). • 1989 - 2 Diamond Core Drill Holes, by Noranda Exploration Company (AF 94564). Other works

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 1986 – Reconnaissance mapping, Humus sampling and geochemistry, by Noranda Exploration Company (AF 94577). • 1987 – Ground follow-up of selected anomalies from AEM and geochemistry, by Noranda Exploration Company (AF 94576). • 1988 – Reconnaissance, detailed geological mapping and geochemistry, by Noranda Exploration Company (AF 94568). • 1989 - Detailed geological mapping, ground follow-up of IP anomalies and geochemistry, by Noranda Exploration Company (AF 94580).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Deposit type: Lithium from hard rock deposits where rare coarse-grained pegmatite intrusions are formed during the final stages of the crystallization of a magma. • Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (“**LCT”**) pegmatites form in the internal part of orogenic belts, which formed during the collision of crustal plates during specific time periods.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Applications cover orogenic belts that cover both Archaean and Proterozoic periods that are known to host LCT pegmatites.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Refer to Appendix 1 for drill hole collar information.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• As the historic data reported does not include any assays relevant to lithium or its pathfinder elements , the intervals reported do not include any averaging techniques.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No assays reported. Intervals report historic lithological data only. • No assays reported. Intervals report historic lithological data only.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No mineralised widths reported. Intervals report historic lithological data only. • No assays reported. Intervals report historic lithological data only. • Reported only down hole length, true width is not confirmed.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to maps within the announcement for drill hole locations that identify pegmatites. • Due to the limited and historical nature of the information available, at present it is not possible to produce meaningful cross sections. • Annexure 1 for all drill hole locations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• A summary of all historic data is reported above. No additional exploration data is currently available.
Further work	• *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.*	• Subject to the grant of the Exploration Licences, the Company will conduct a detailed review of all historical reports including a comprehensive validation of all data. Where possible, geophysical data will be re-processed to assist in target generation in conjunction with geological interpretation and high-resolution satellite imagery for first-pass field work once ground access can be achieved.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No grades have been reported from the historic data.