ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RED MOUNTAIN MINING LTD **6th January 2022**

Assay Results Confirm Heavy Rare Earths at Mt Mansbridge

- **Assays from Solo Prospect drilling intercepts 5m @ 0.316% Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO) with an average 66.62% (Heavy Rare Earth Oxide) HREO**
- **REO distribution enriched in HREO with an average of 5.65% Dysprosium (Dy) and 0.97% Terbium (Tb)**
- **Remaining assays from drilling to be returned Q1 2022**
- **Petrology observation to be returned within coming weeks**
- **Following the wet season, completion of RC drilling at Mt Mansbridge is scheduled for Q2 2022**

Red Mountain Mining Limited (**RMX, the Company**) (ASX:**RMX**) is pleased to provide an update for its Mt Mansbridge Project located in the Eastern Kimberley region of Western Australia.

Prioritised assay results from drilling undertaken at the Solo Prospect have recently been received from the laboratory with Heavy Rare Earth Element enrichment confirmed from drilling at the Solo Prospect.

The average ratio of HREO to TREO for the drilling at the Solo Prospect is 66.62% (Figure 1). Drilling has confirmed the presence of rare earths and in particular the large distribution of Yttrium and the dominance of heavy rare earth elements dysprosium (5.65%) and terbium (0.97%) which suggests the mineralisation is xenotime.

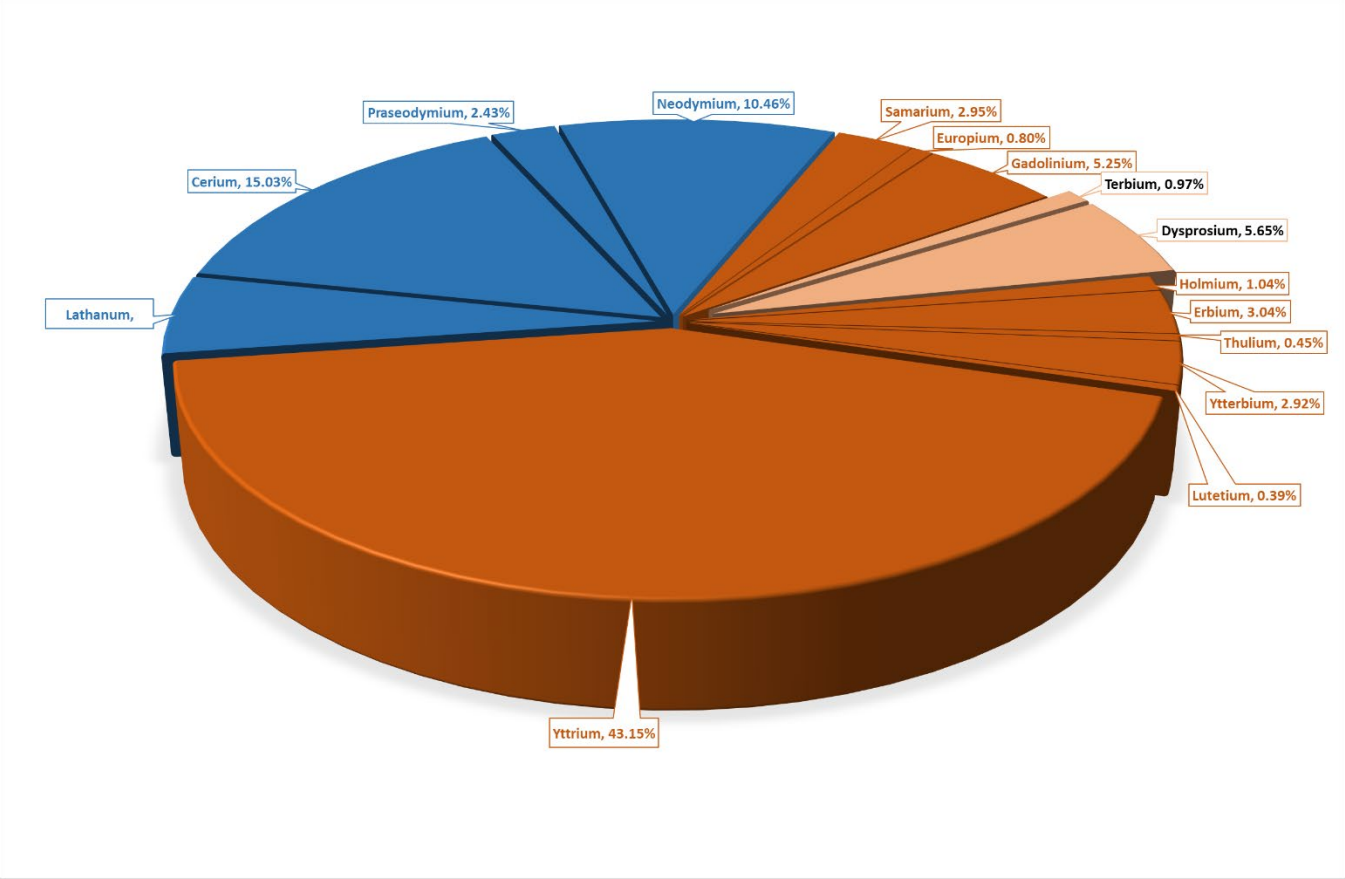


Figure 1 - Pie chart showing average distribution of REO for drill samples from the Solo Prospect

Petrological analysis is currently being undertaken by Diamantina Laboratories with results expected in the coming weeks.

The following REO intercept (5m 51-56m) from drillhole MMRC002 was returned from the Solo Prospect (Figure 2):

- 0.316% Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO)
- 0.246% Heavy Rare Earth Oxide (HREO)
- 0.070% Light Rare Earth Oxide (LREO)
- 0.170% Yttrium Oxide (Y_2O_3)
- 0.019% Dysprosium Oxide (Dy_2O_3)

The Company successfully completed 4 of the planned holes at the project before the drill rig and personnel demobilized from site due to the onset of the wet season within the Kimberley making access untenable. Complete results are set out in Tables A and B below.

With substantial access tracks now established at the Mt Mansbridge project and heritage clearance achieved, the Company is planning on resuming the drill program once the site is accessible again in early 2022 and anticipates an efficient completion of the program.

Mineralisation was associated with a silica altered structure, hosted within a broader package of quartz and quartz-mica greywackes and occasional finer grained pelites. Remaining assays from the remainder of hole MMRC002 and MMRC001 & 003 from the prospect will be returned and reported upon in February 2022.

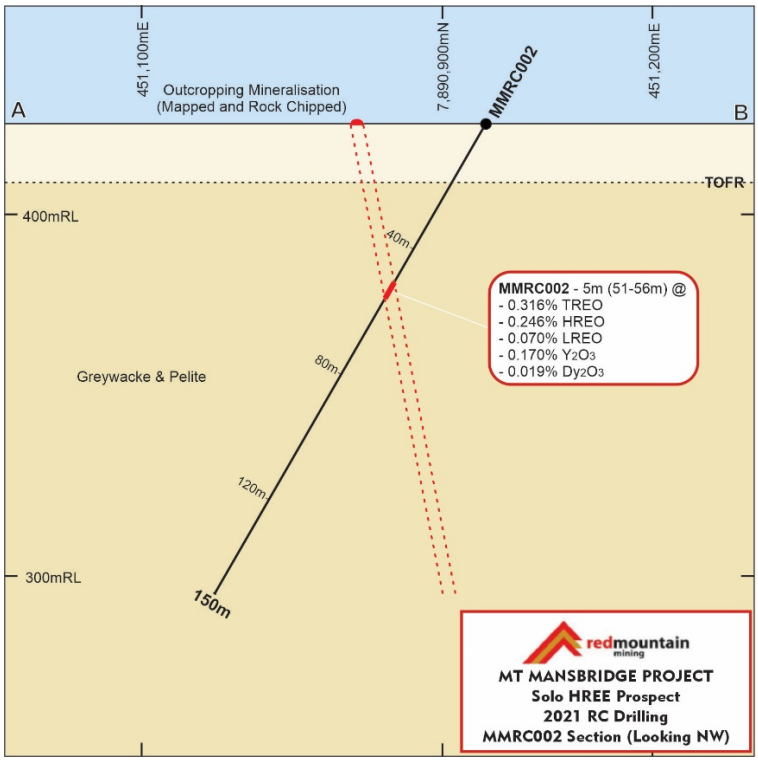


Figure 2 – MMRC002 Cross-Section

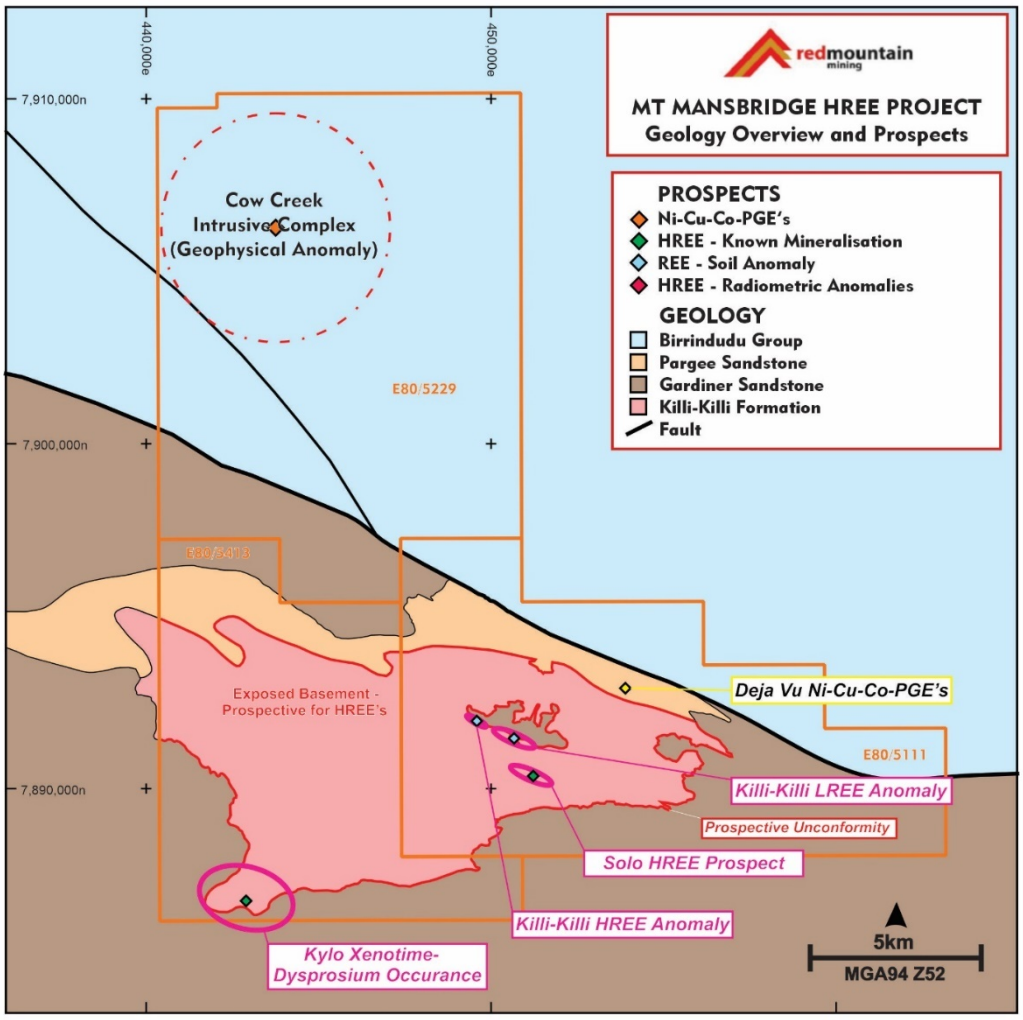


Figure 3 – Mt. Mansbridge Project – Rare Earth Element and Nickel-Copper-Cobalt-PGE Prospects

Déjà vu Prospect (Ni-Cu-Co-PGE's)

The Déjà vu Prospect was identified and drilled by CRAE between 1991 and 1993. The prospect was originally targeted for diamond bearing kimberlites, however it encountered serpentinised peridotite. Sporadic sampling and assaying through the ultramafic intrusive unit returned several encouraging cobalt assay results between 70-100m **including 0.34%, 0.32% and 0.22% Co** *(Previously announced 24/2/21 ASX Announcement: RMX to progress Ni-Cu-Co-PGE Target at Mt Mansbridge).*

Litho-geochemical studies recently undertaken by the Company's geochemical and geological consultants highlighted the cobalt as primarily magmatic related (i.e. not weathering enrichment) and also that the anomalous cobalt values cannot be explained by the observed silicate minerals within the peridotite only.

Hole MMRC004 was drilled to a depth of 75m before the drill rig experienced mechanical issues. These issues were unable to be resolved prior to the rig's demobilization, which was necessary to avoid the rig being stranded over the wet season.

Samples from 59-75m were prioritized for rushed assay at the laboratory. Assay results from this zone reported a consistent zone of Cobalt: 16m @ 112.8ppm Co (59-75m). Mg and Ni values were also observed to be gradually increasing down hole alluding to a zone of increased fertility deeper in the intrusive system. Unfortunately, the hole finished short of the target zone and requires further drilling.

The hole was originally designed to 'twin' the existing CRAE drill hole to provide further geological information and a comprehensive set of samples around the existing cobalt anomaly. Further deeper RC drilling and an additional hole to the north and south are planned for early 2022.

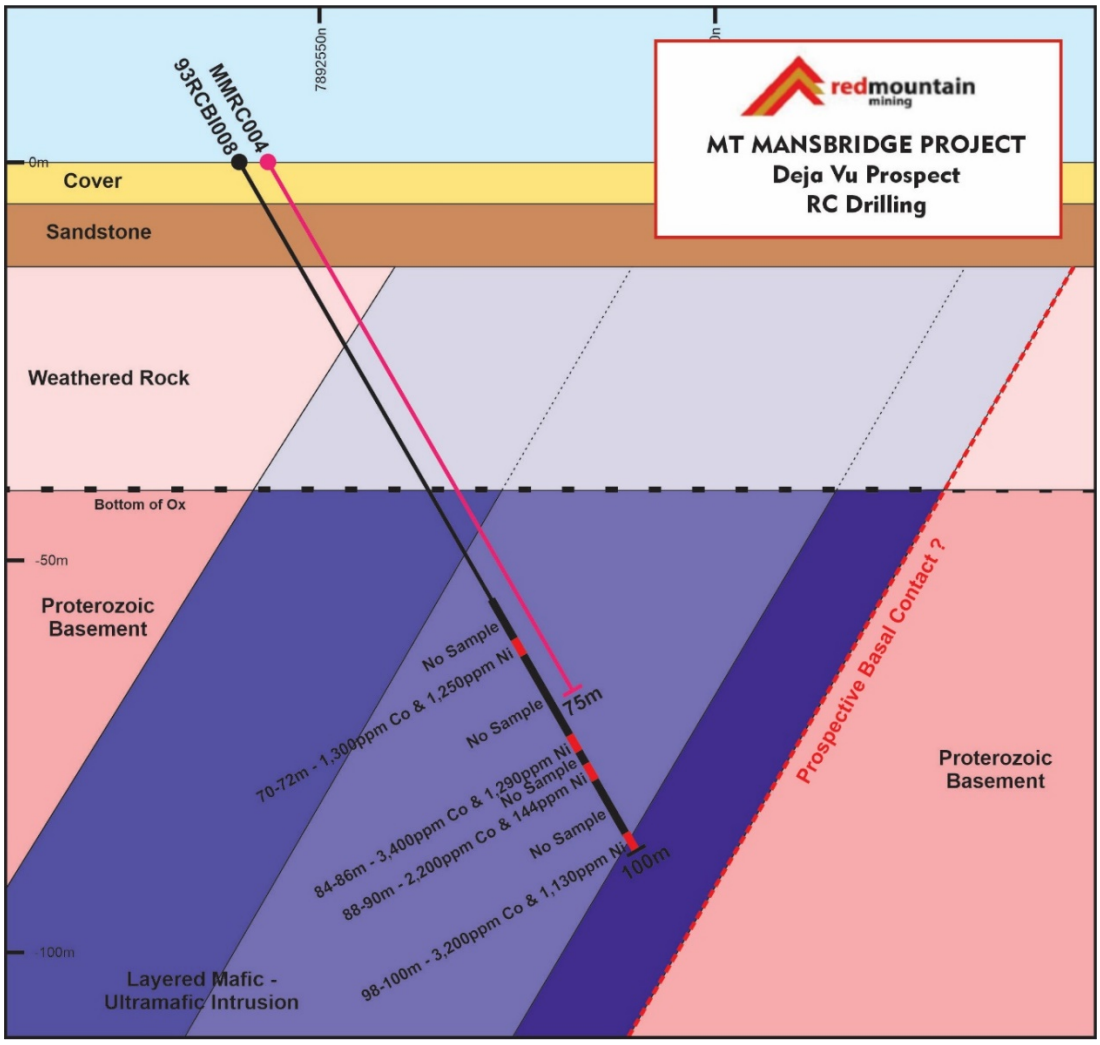


Figure 4 – Déjà vu Cross Section with CRA Drilling

Hole_ID	Grid	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	EoH	Azi	Dip
MMRC01	MGA94_Z52	451079	7890904	425	151	225	-60
MMRC02	MGA94_Z52	451148	7890891	425	150	225	-60
MMRC03	MGA94_Z52	451206	7890846	425	150	225	-60
MMRC04	MGA94_Z52	453980	7892700	404	75	0	-60

Table A – Drilling Details

Hole_ID	Sample_ID	Fm	To	CeO2	Dy2O3	Er2O3	Eu2O3	Gd2O3	Ho2O3	La2O3	Lu2O3	Nd2O3	Pr6O11	Sm2O3	Tb4O7	Tm2O3	Y2O3	Yb2O3	TREO	HREO	LREO
MMRC002	MM0197	46	47	0.016%	0.002%	0.001%	0.001%	0.003%	0.000%	0.006%	0.000%	0.011%	0.002%	0.003%	0.000%	0.000%	0.009%	0.001%	0.056%	0.021%	0.036%
MMRC002	MM0198	47	48	0.009%	0.001%	0.001%	0.000%	0.001%	0.000%	0.004%	0.000%	0.005%	0.001%	0.001%	0.000%	0.000%	0.005%	0.001%	0.030%	0.011%	0.019%
MMRC002	MM0199	48	49	0.020%	0.006%	0.003%	0.001%	0.005%	0.001%	0.007%	0.000%	0.013%	0.003%	0.004%	0.001%	0.000%	0.026%	0.003%	0.093%	0.050%	0.043%
MMRC002	MM0200	49	50	0.018%	0.002%	0.001%	0.001%	0.002%	0.000%	0.007%	0.000%	0.012%	0.003%	0.003%	0.000%	0.000%	0.010%	0.001%	0.060%	0.021%	0.039%
MMRC002	MM0201	50	51	0.019%	0.001%	0.001%	0.000%	0.002%	0.000%	0.007%	0.000%	0.012%	0.003%	0.002%	0.000%	0.000%	0.005%	0.001%	0.054%	0.013%	0.041%
MMRC002	MM0202	51	52	0.028%	0.017%	0.010%	0.002%	0.013%	0.003%	0.009%	0.001%	0.020%	0.005%	0.006%	0.003%	0.002%	0.206%	0.010%	0.334%	0.272%	0.062%
MMRC002	MM0203	52	53	0.015%	0.003%	0.001%	0.001%	0.003%	0.000%	0.006%	0.000%	0.010%	0.002%	0.002%	0.000%	0.000%	0.012%	0.001%	0.057%	0.024%	0.033%
MMRC002	MM0204	53	54	0.021%	0.016%	0.010%	0.002%	0.013%	0.003%	0.007%	0.001%	0.015%	0.003%	0.005%	0.003%	0.002%	0.151%	0.010%	0.263%	0.216%	0.047%
MMRC002	MM0205	54	55	0.055%	0.053%	0.030%	0.006%	0.044%	0.010%	0.025%	0.004%	0.056%	0.013%	0.019%	0.009%	0.004%	0.460%	0.029%	0.816%	0.667%	0.149%
MMRC002	MM0206	55	56	0.028%	0.006%	0.003%	0.001%	0.008%	0.001%	0.010%	0.000%	0.018%	0.004%	0.005%	0.001%	0.000%	0.022%	0.002%	0.110%	0.051%	0.060%
MMRC002	MM0207	56	57	0.012%	0.003%	0.002%	0.000%	0.003%	0.001%	0.005%	0.000%	0.005%	0.002%	0.002%	0.000%	0.000%	0.014%	0.001%	0.049%	0.025%	0.024%
MMRC002	MM0208	57	58	0.012%	0.002%	0.001%	0.000%	0.002%	0.000%	0.006%	0.000%	0.005%	0.002%	0.002%	0.000%	0.000%	0.013%	0.001%	0.047%	0.022%	0.025%
MMRC002	MM0209	58	59	0.012%	0.001%	0.001%	0.000%	0.001%	0.000%	0.005%	0.000%	0.005%	0.001%	0.001%	0.000%	0.000%	0.006%	0.001%	0.036%	0.013%	0.023%
MMRC002	MM0210	59	60	0.010%	0.001%	0.001%	0.000%	0.001%	0.000%	0.005%	0.000%	0.005%	0.001%	0.001%	0.000%	0.000%	0.006%	0.001%	0.033%	0.012%	0.022%
MMRC002	MM0211	60	61	0.011%	0.001%	0.001%	0.000%	0.001%	0.000%	0.005%	0.000%	0.007%	0.001%	0.002%	0.000%	0.000%	0.006%	0.001%	0.037%	0.013%	0.023%

Table B – MMRC002 – Prioritized Rare Earth Element Assay Results (Converted to oxide %) - 46-61m

Rare Earth Oxide	%
CeO_2	0.030
La_2O_3	0.011
Nd_2O_3	0.024
Pr_6O_{11}	0.006
LREO Total %	**0.070**
Dy_2O_3	**0.019**
Er_2O_3	0.011
Eu_2O_3	0.002
Gd_2O_3	0.016
Ho_2O_3	0.004
Lu_2O_3	0.001
Sm_2O_3	0.007
Tb_4O_7	0.003
Tm_2O_3	0.002
Y_2O_3	**0.170**
Yb_2O_3	0.010
HREO Total %	**0.246**
TREO %	**0.316**

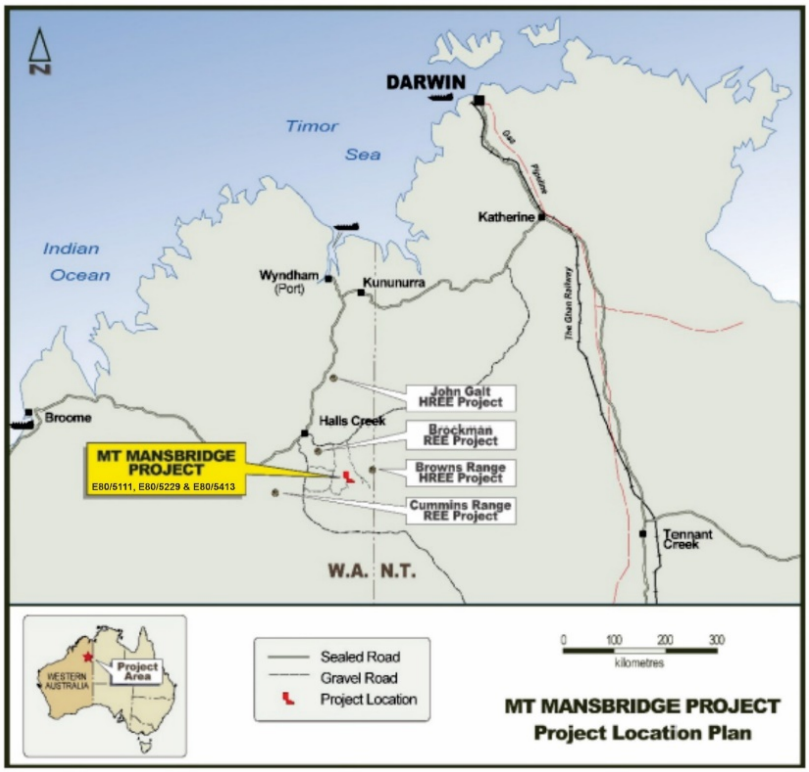
Rare Earth Oxide	%
CeO_2	15.03
La_2O_3	5.45
Nd_2O_3	10.46
Pr_6O_{11}	2.43
LREO %	**33.38**
Dy_2O_3	**5.65**
Er_2O_3	3.04
Eu_2O_3	0.8
Gd_2O_3	5.25
Ho_2O_3	1.04
Lu_2O_3	0.39
Sm_2O_3	2.95
Tb_4O_7	0.97
Tm_2O_3	0.45
Y_2O_3	**43.15**
Yb_2O_3	2.92
HREO %	**66.62**

Table C (left)– MMRC002 - 51-56m (5m) - Rare Earth Oxide summary
Table D (right) – MMRC002 - 51-56m (5m) – Individual Rare Earth Oxide proportions of the TREO

- *LREO – Light Rare Earth Oxides = CeO_2, La_2O_3, Nd_2O_3, Pr_6O_{11}*
- *HREO – Heavy Rare Earth Oxides = Dy_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, Lu_2O_3, Sm_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Tm_2O_3, Y_2O_3, Yb_2O_3*
- *TREO – Total Rare Earth Oxides = HREO + LREO*
- *Table D – Rare Earth Oxide Proportions % = REO / TREO x 100*

Hole_ID	Sample_ID	From	To	Co_ppm	Cr_ppm	Cu_ppm	Mg_%	Ni_ppm	S_%	Au_ppb	Pt_ppb	Pd_ppb
MMRC004	MM0510	59	60	106	1755	28.5	14.1	1255	0.06	2	12.5	19
MMRC004	MM0511	60	61	112	1840	76.2	14.45	1280	0.05	3	8.9	16
MMRC004	MM0512	61	62	114	1875	78.3	15.3	1380	0.06	3	7.7	14
MMRC004	MM0513	62	63	108	1835	65.8	14.85	1340	0.05	2	7.7	14
MMRC004	MM0514	63	64	108.5	1920	74.6	14.8	1320	0.07	4	7.5	19
MMRC004	MM0515	64	65	115	1900	60.4	15.55	1435	0.04	2	6.5	11
MMRC004	MM0516	65	66	113	2010	59.8	15.6	1415	0.04	2	6	10
MMRC004	MM0517	66	67	115.5	1865	62.3	15.5	1435	0.05	1	5.7	11
MMRC004	MM0518	67	68	111	1825	50.8	15.35	1370	0.04	2	5.4	9
MMRC004	MM0519	68	69	117.5	1955	69.8	15.95	1460	0.05	3	6.2	9
MMRC004	MM0520	69	70	117.5	1910	58.3	16.05	1450	0.05	2	5.3	8
MMRC004	MM0521	70	71	115	1830	62.4	15.9	1440	0.05	7	6.6	9
MMRC004	MM0522	71	72	114.5	2010	50.6	15.6	1420	0.05	2	6.6	10
MMRC004	MM0523	72	73	112.5	1785	65.6	16.1	1440	0.05	7	9.6	14
MMRC004	MM0524	73	74	110.5	1950	49.9	15.7	1405	0.04	1	6.2	8
MMRC004	MM0525	74	75	114.5	2000	61.7	15.65	1460	0.05	2	9.7	9

Table E – MMRC004 – Prioritized Assays – 59-75m



Mt Mansbridge Project Location

Authorised for and on behalf of the Board,

Mauro Piccini,
Company Secretary

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and other technical information complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (**JORC Code**) and has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of Mr Oliver Judd. Mr Judd is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Judd consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.32.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcement.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	RC drilling was used to create a ~3kg representative sample each metre for laboratory analysis. Samples were then submitted to ALS laboratories (Perth) where they were pulverised to 85% passing -75um to produce a 0.25g sample. REE's - 4 acid digestion and analysis via ICP MS and AES-MS (Lab code: ME-MS61r). 60 elements reported including REE's. Cobalt – 4 acid digestion and analysis via ICP MS (Lab Code: ME-MS61). PGE's by 30g charge for fire assay with ICP-MS finish (Lab code: PGM MS23)
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).*	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was the method using a 5.5-inch standard RC bit. WDA drilling undertook the program using a Schramm T450.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Sample recovery, representivity and suitability was observed visually during drilling and sampling. Standard RC procedures were followed to maintain sample quality and recovery such as the use of dust suppression, sample system cleaning at regular intervals, sample collections boxes with trap doors feeding a Metzke cone splitter. It is not known if a relationship between recovery and grade exists at this point.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	RC chips were logged by a qualified geologist with sufficient experience in this geological terrain and relevant styles of mineralisation using an industry standard logging system. It is not anticipated that the information and results gathered during the drill program would be used for a mineral resource estimation. Lithology, mineralisation, alteration, veining, weathering and structure were all recorded digitally. Logging is qualitative, quantitative or semi-quantitative in nature.
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.*	A ~3Kg 1m samples was taken from a rig mounted cyclone splitter for each metre of drilling. The sample was collected in a calico bag and sent to the laboratory for testing. The sample size is industry standard and is considered suitable for this stage of exploration for the commodity in question. No duplicate samples were collected during the program.
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.* • *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.*	REE's - 4 acid digestion and analysis via ICP MS and AES-MS (Lab code: ME-MS61r) is considered a near total technique for the analysis of REE's. This technique is considered appropriate for this stage of exploration. Yttrium over-reporting values were re-assayed via lithium borate fusion with ICP-MS finish (lab code Y-MS85) Cobalt – 4 acid digestion and analysis via ICP MS (Lab Code: ME-MS61). PGE's by 30g charge for fire assay with ICP-MS finish (Lab code: PGM MS23). Both considered total/near total and are considered appropriate for this stage of exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Laboratory QAQC was utilized in the form of blanks, standards and duplicates. This was deemed to have passed laboratory and internal standards for this phase of exploration.
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.*	Logging and sampling weas recorded directly into a digital logging system, verified, and will eventually be stored in an offsite database. No twinning has been undertaken. The assay data were converted from reported elemental assays to the equivalent oxide compound as applicable to rare earth oxides. The oxides were calculated from the element according to the following factors: • CeO_2, - 1.1526 • La_2O_3, - 1.1728 • Nd_2O_3, - 1.1664 • Pr_6O_{11} – 1.2082 • Dy_2O_3, - 1.1477 • Er_2O_3, - 1.1435 • Eu_2O_3, - 1.1579 • Gd_2O_3, - 1.1526 • Ho_2O_3, - 1.1455 • Lu_2O_3, - 1.1371 • Sm_2O_3, - 1.1596 • Tb_4O_7, - 1.1421 • Tm_2O_3, - 1.1421 • Y_2O_3, - 1.2699 • Yb_2O_3 – 1.1387
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.*	Collar locations are recorded using a Garmin handheld GPS (+/- 3m accuracy). The drill rig was sighted using a handheld Suunto sighting compass. No DH data was collected.
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.*	Data spacing and distribution would not be suitable for a MRE at this point in the exploration process.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
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.*	Drill hole orientation is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised REE bearing structure. The exact dip of the structure is interpreted at this point however the true width of the mineralised structure will likely be smaller than the reported width. Drilling has not been undertaken down the dip of the mineralised structure introducing a sample bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were placed in poly weave bags on site before being placed in bulka bags by company personnel for transport to Perth by Toll Ipec where samples were delivered to ALS.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Results have been reviewed by other personnel associated with the company.

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.*	The Mt Mansbridge Project consists of 3 granted tenements: E80/5111, E80/5229 and E80/5413 and a further single tenement application E80/5669. The tenure is within land where native title has been determined. The traditional owners of the land are the Tjurabalan People. Necessary heritage surveys have been completed prior to commencing exploration activities. The Project does not intersect any underlying pastoral lease. The Project does not intersect an area identified as wilderness, national park or an area of environmental interest.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Relevant exploration for HREE's at Mt Mansbridge was undertaken by Sigma Resources Group in 1982 and later by BHP, Quantum Resources and Northern Minerals Ltd.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The deposit type and main target mineralisation model is of a basement and unconformity related HREE type.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Secondly, Ultramafic intrusive related Ni-Cu-Co-PGE's.

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.*
		Drill hole details are provided within the body of text.

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.* • *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.*	Standard weighted averaging techniques have been used to report drill results. No cut-off grades have been used during reporting. No metal equivalent values have been reported.
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').*	Drill hole orientation is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised REE bearing structure. The exact dip of the structure is extrapolated at this point and therefore the true width of the mineralised structure will be smaller than the reported width. Drilling has not been undertaken down the dip of the mineralised structure introducing a sample bias.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Included within body of text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	The results and text provided within this report are considered comprehensive and representative. All assay results have been disclosed within the text (Table B) with the significant intercept summarised (Tables C & D).
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.*	All relevant exploration results and observations have been reported that are pertinent to this stage of exploration.
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.*	Reporting of Petrological Observations. Reporting of remaining drill assay results from remaining holes.