ASX RELEASE

1 June 2022

Further High Grade Lithium Results for Snow Lake Lithium

Nova Minerals Limited (**Nova** or the **Company**) (**ASX: NVA, OTC: NVAAF, FSE: QM3**) advises 37% owned Snow Lake Resources Ltd., d/b/a Snow Lake Lithium Ltd. (**Nasdaq: LITM**) (**Snow Lake**), confirmed today an update on the current drilling campaign at the Snow Lake Lithium project in Northern Manitoba.

- **Snow Lake intercepts high grade lithium in 4 separate pegmatite dykes**
- **Drilling Results continue to validate resource expansion across the property**
- **Lithium intercepts confirm growth at near surface SG & Grass River**
- **Drilling campaign continuing to execute against previously stated objective**

Best Results:

- **SGP = 1.84% Li2O over 6.32 meters (GRP-003)**
- **TBL = 1.36% Li2O over 17.97 meters 429.50 meters down hole (TBL-035)**
- **BYP = 1.50% Li2O over 7.00 meters (BYP-001)**

Snow Lake's project now contains four identified dykes with high grade lithium intercepts above 1% Li2O with the TBL and GRP continuing to return positive results (see Table 1). In addition, the Snow Lake is happy to report intercepts on the SGP and BYP dykes (see Table 1). Both the SGP and BYP dykes were located and sampled during last fall's prospecting campaign (Dec 06, 2021- Snow Lake Resources Ltd. Samples Up To 6.97 WT% Li2O from its Manitoba Project).

Of note are the deep and wide intersections of TBL-035 (see Table 1) seen at 429.50 m at depth. This could indicate that this pegmatite system may continue much deeper on the project than initially anticipated. Future drilling will test the possible depth extensions of the TBL dyke.

GRP/SGP Dykes

Geology of the GRP and SGP dyke and host rocks -The GRP dykes crosscut plutonic intrusive rocks of Monzonite composition, exhibiting medium to coarse grained Plagioclase crystals within a fine to medium grained mafic groundmass. Albitic to potassic feldspars occur frequently within the rock. The groundmass consists of amphiboles and occasional biotite. Garnet has been observed in small clusters within rare melanocratic groundmass. The Monzite has been subject to considerable seracitic and hematitic alteration, often resulting in destruction of the original plutonic minerals and gives the rock a "bleached" appearance. Small quartz and granitic Aplite dykes are common.

The GRP pegmatite dykes appear to strike 110° and dip about 60-65o SSW. The mineralogy of the dykes is typical for lithium bearing pegmatite dykes, and consists of potassic feldspars, quartz, muscovite and to a lesser extent biotite, tourmaline and rare garnets and very rare beryl. The lithium bearing mineral is spodumene, which varies considerably in both grain size and distribution within the dykes. Spodumene crystals can vary in size from 1 cm to over 10+ cm in size. The GRP dykes

often exhibit very large spodumene crystals, often ranging in size from 10-15 cm long, and in the case of GRP-003, larger than the NQ core dimensions. The distribution of the crystals within the dyke intersections is sporadic, with some sections containing up to 25 to 30 percent Spodumene, and other sections that are Spodumene poor to barren, suggesting multiple pulses of fluids and crystal mush from the parent granitic magma. The mineralogy and mineral zonation of the dyke(s) will be the subject of further study in the coming months.

TBL/BYP Dykes

Host Rock - The TBL dyke cross cuts rocks of the Missi Group (1.85-1.83 Ga), which are dominantly sedimentary rocks consisting of heterolithic conglomerates, greywackes and sandstones. There are occasional basaltic to andesitic dykes and sills within the assemblage seen in the drill core. The greywackes are typically composed of fine-grained quartz and biotite, while the conglomerate matrix is composed of biotite, actinolite, chlorite and small (2-3 mm) garnets. The mineral assemblage is typical for upper greenschist to lower amphibolite metamorphic facies rocks.

Crystalized Pegmatite - The TBL pegmatite dyke TB-1 strikes 040° and dips about 85° SE, cross cutting the rocks of the Missi Group. The mineralogy of the dyke is typical for Lithium bearing pegmatite dykes, and consists of potassic or albitic feldspars, quartz, muscovite and to a lesser extent biotite, tourmaline and rare garnets and very rare beryl. The lithium bearing mineral is Spodumene, which varies considerably in both grain size and distribution within the dyke. Spodumene crystals can vary in size from 1 cm to over 10+ cm in size. The distribution of the crystals within the dyke intersections is sporadic, with some sections containing up to 25 to 30 percent Spodumene, and other sections that are Spodumene poor to barren, suggesting multiple pulses of fluids and crystal mush from the parent granitic magma. The mineralogy and mineral zonation of the dyke(s) will be the subject of further study in the coming months.

Analytical - Half core samples are sent to the SGS Lakefield laboratory in Ontario for analysis. Core samples are initially crushed to a size of -12.7 mm, then fragmented to 75% passing 2mm and eventually extruded into a 250 g pulp that is pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Samples are sodium peroxide fused and run on ICP-AES and/or ICP- MS generating 56 element analyses.

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Li2O (%)	Dyke
GRP-003	77.05	83.37	6.32	1.84	SGP
GRP-004	18.92	24.50	5.58	0.88	GRP

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Li2O (%)	Dyke
TBL-029	443.50	454.00	10.50	1.13	TBL
TBL-030	No Significant Values				
TBL-031	418.50	425.73	7.23	1.47	TBL
TBL-032	341.00	352.34	11.34	1.52	TBL
TBL-033	No Significant Values				
TBL-034	Hole off line recollar (TBL-035)				
TBL-035	429.50	447.47	17.97	1.36	TBL
BYP-001	12.00	19.00	7.00	1.50	BYP
BYP-002	27.50	30.50	3.00	1.19	BYP
BYP-003	No Significant Values				
BYP-004	35.50	40.00	4.50	0.87	BYP
BYP-005	No Significant Values				
BYP-006	No Significant Values				

Table 1.0 - List of Intercept cited in the Release

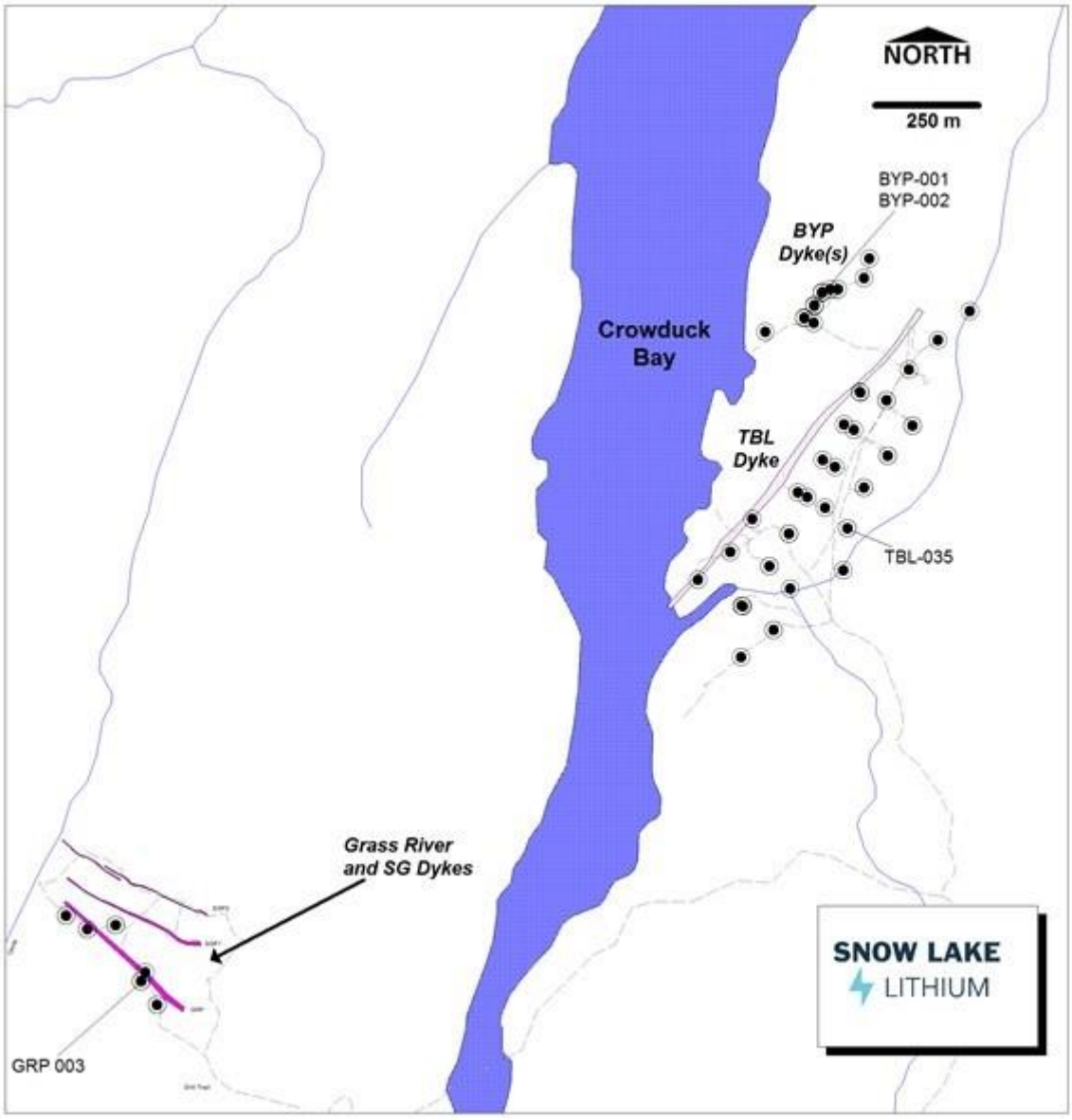


Figure 1 - Plan View Map showing locations of Drill Holes

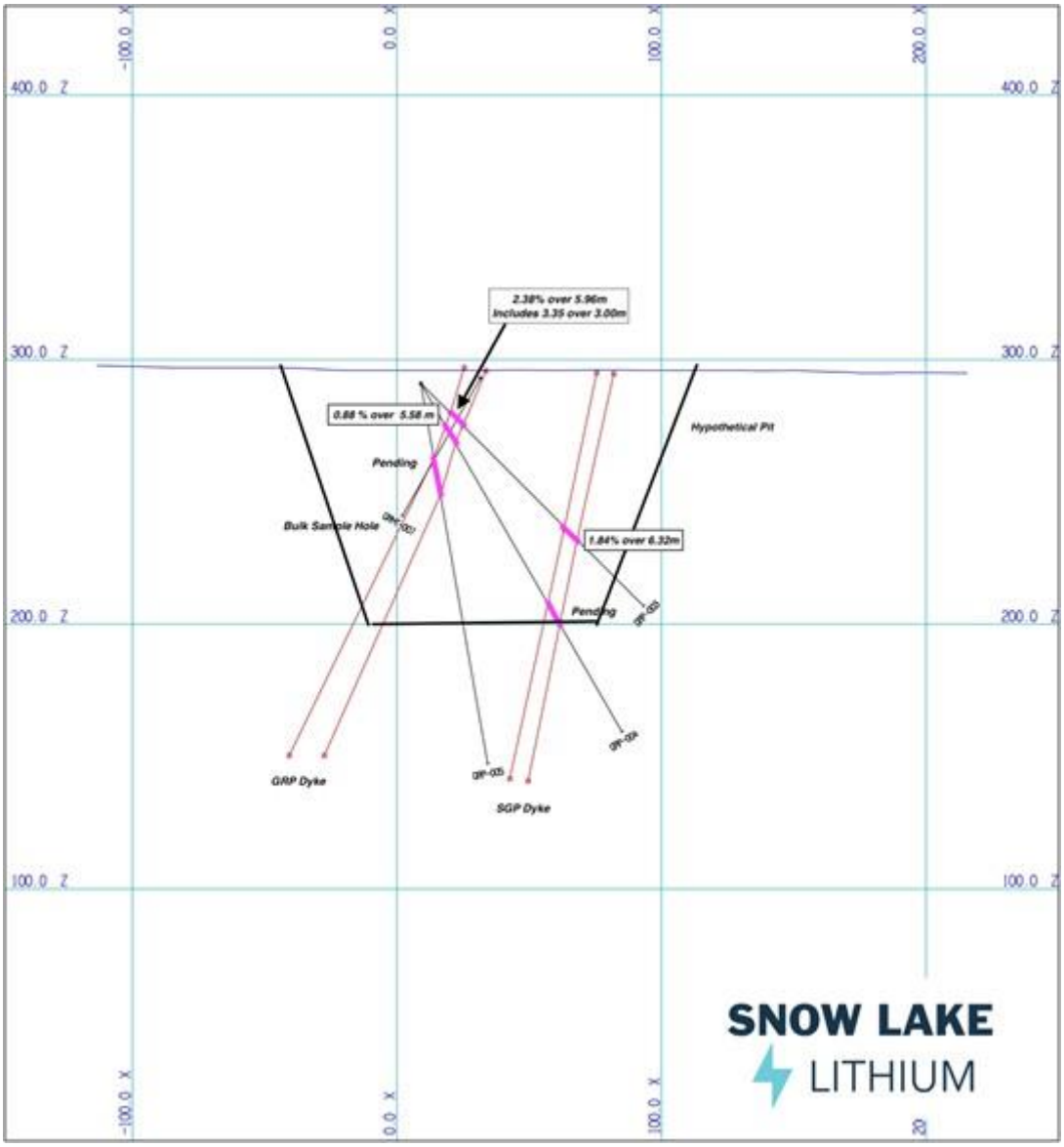


Figure 2 - Cross Section of hole GRP-003

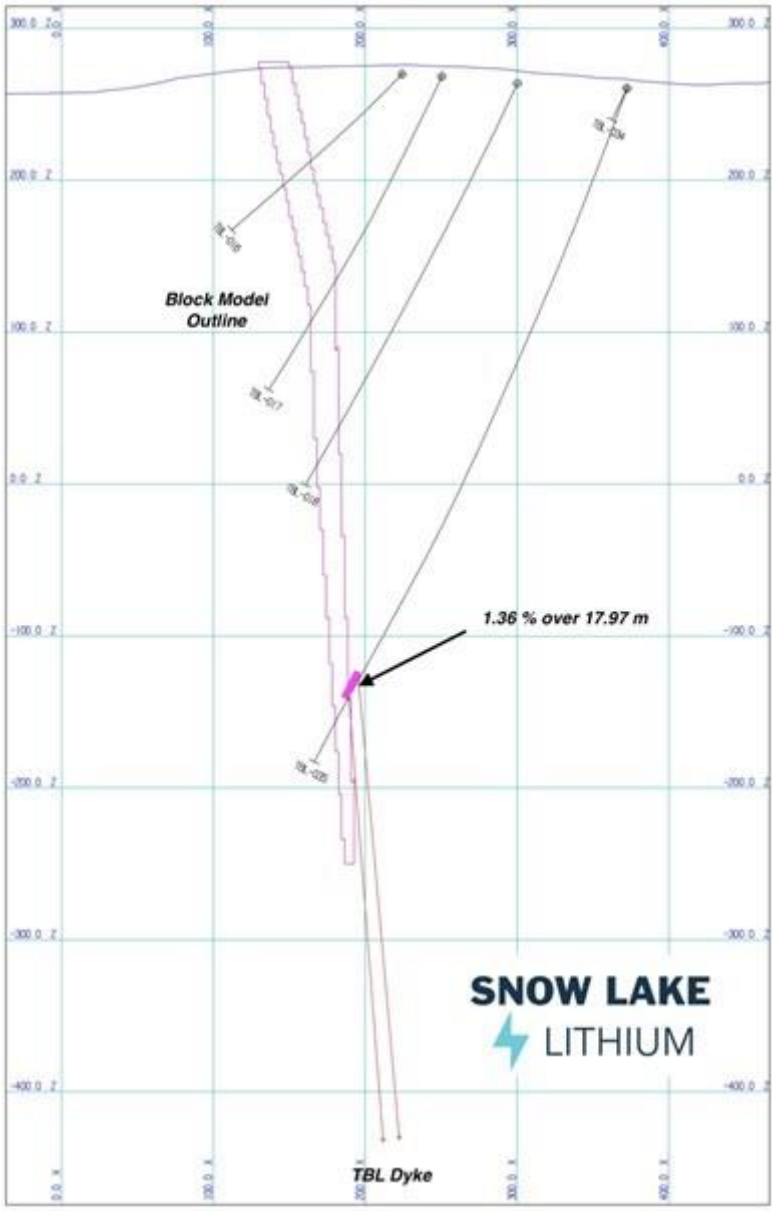


Figure 3 - Cross Section of holes TBL-035

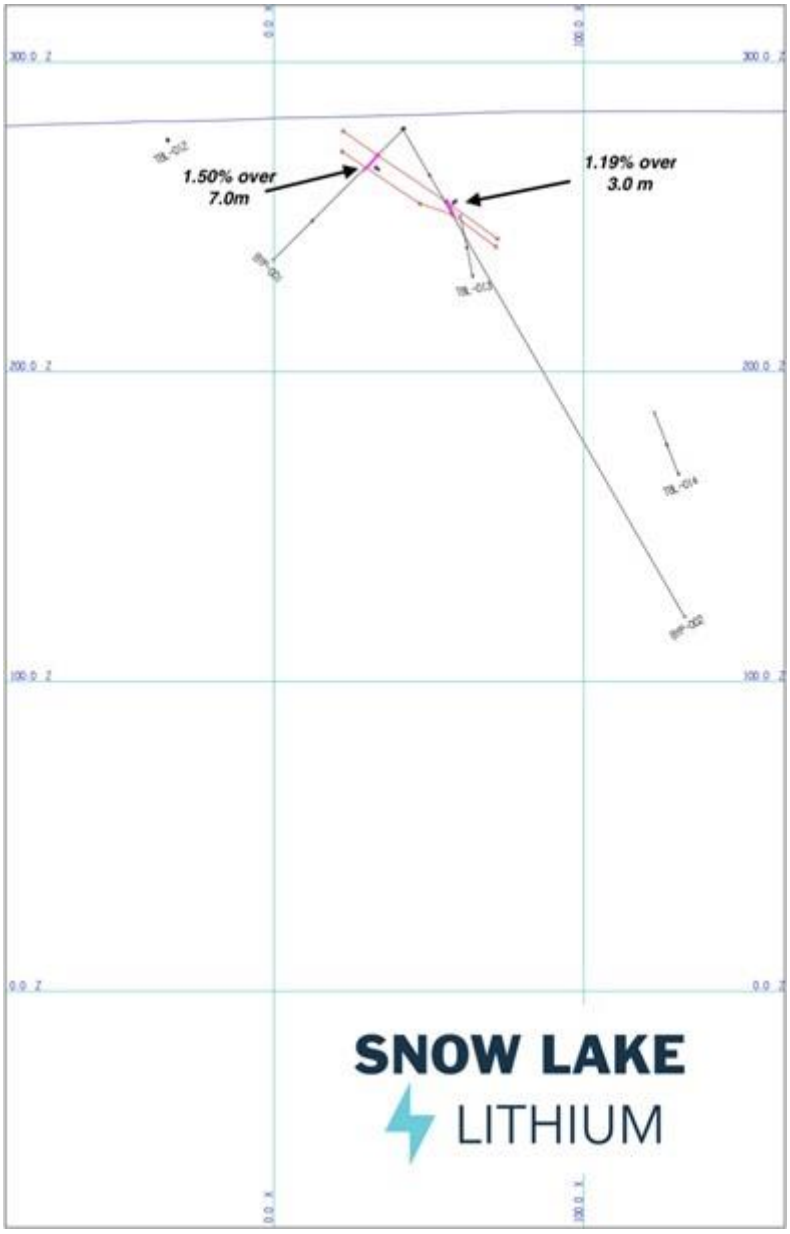


Figure 4 - Cross Section of holes BYP-001, 002

Hole_ID	UTM X	UTM Y	Depth (m)	Azimuth (Deg)	Dip(Deg)
GPR-003	452765	6077380	119.00	40	-45
GRP-004	452765	6077380	152.00	40	-60
TBL-029	454659	6078714	482.00	300	-76
TBL-030	454598	6078641	390.00	300	-57
TBL-031	454598	6078640	464.00	300	-66
TBL-032	454540	6078564	422.00	300	-64
TBL-033	454540	6078564	569.00	300	-75
TBL-034	454498	6078465	23.00	300	-65
TBL-035	454498	6078465	491.00	300	-70
BYP-001	454443	6079040	60.00	189.5	-45.2
BYP-002	454442	6079040	181.97	9	-60
BYP-003	454424	6079009	125.58	5	-45
BYP-004	454424	6079009	111.86	5	-65
BYP-005	454424	6079009	124.05	5	-80
BYP-006	454398	6078979	196.15	350	-45

NAD83 - UTM Zone 14

Table 2.0 - UTM Location, Azimuth and Dip of DDH listed in the Release.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample #	Notes	Li_2O (%)
GRP-003	77.05	78.50	1.45	51546	SPG	1.50
GRP-003	78.50	80.00	1.50	51548	SPG	2.48
GRP-003	80.00	81.50	1.50	51550	SPG	1.27
GRP-003	81.50	82.63	1.13	51551	SPG	2.73
GRP-003	82.63	83.37	0.74	51553	SPG	1.00
GRP-004	18.92	20.00	1.08	51571	SPG	0.91
GRP-004	20.00	21.50	1.50	51573	SPG	1.68
GRP-004	21.50	23.00	1.50	51575	SPG	0.19
GRP-004	23.00	24.50	1.50	51576	SPG	0.74
TBL-029	443.50	445.00	1.50	178221	SPG	1.45
TBL-029	445.00	446.50	1.50	178222	SPG	1.66
TBL-029	446.50	447.43	0.93	178223	SPG	0.73
TBL-029	447.43	449.00	1.57	178225	GWK	0.24
TBL-029	449.00	449.94	0.94	178226	GWK	0.17
TBL-029	449.94	451.50	1.56	178227	SPG	1.34
TBL-029	451.50	453.00	1.50	178229	SPG	1.58
TBL-029	453.00	454.00	1.00	178230	SPG	1.51
TBL-031	418.50	420.00	1.50	178266	SPG	1.49
TBL-031	420.00	421.50	1.50	178267	SPG	1.71
TBL-031	421.50	423.00	1.50	178269	SPG	1.36
TBL-031	423.00	424.50	1.50	178270	SPG	1.35
TBL-031	424.50	425.73	1.23	178272	SPG	1.42
TBL-032	341.00	342.50	1.50	178289	SPG	1.39
TBL-032	342.50	344.00	1.50	178290	SPG	1.70
TBL-032	344.00	345.50	1.50	178292	SPG	1.69
TBL-032	345.50	347.00	1.50	178293	SPG	1.76
TBL-032	347.00	348.50	1.50	178295	SPG	1.34
TBL-032	348.50	350.00	1.50	178296	SPG	1.60
TBL-032	350.00	351.50	1.50	178298	SPG	1.35
TBL-032	351.50	352.34	0.84	178299	SPG	1.26
TBL-035	429.50	431.00	1.50	178378	SPG	1.49
TBL-035	431.00	432.50	1.50	178379	SPG	1.64
TBL-035	432.50	434.00	1.50	178381	SPG	1.55
TBL-035	434.00	435.50	1.50	178382	SPG	1.43
TBL-035	435.50	437.00	1.50	178383	SPG	2.02
TBL-035	437.00	438.50	1.50	178384	SPG	1.06
TBL-035	438.50	440.00	1.50	178386	SPG	0.67
TBL-035	440.00	441.50	1.50	178387	SPG	0.89
TBL-035	441.50	443.00	1.50	178388	SPG	1.77
TBL-035	443.00	444.50	1.50	178389	SPG	1.31
TBL-035	444.50	446.00	1.50	178390	SPG	0.99
TBL-035	446.00	447.47	1.47	178391	SPG	1.50
BYP-001	12.00	13.50	1.50	178803	SPG	1.30
BYP-001	13.50	15.00	1.50	178805	SPG	1.67
BYP-001	15.00	16.50	1.50	178807	SPG	1.83
BYP-001	16.50	18.00	1.50	178808	SPG	1.64
BYP-001	18.00	19.00	1.00	178810	SPG	0.85
BYP-003	27.50	29.00	1.50	178834	SPG	0.95
BYP-003	29.00	30.50	1.50	178836	SPG	1.43
BYP-004	35.50	37.00	1.50	178845	SPG	0.68
BYP-004	37.00	38.50	1.50	178847	SPG	0.79
BYP-004	38.50	40.00	1.50	178848	SPG	1.13

Table 3.0 - List of significant LiO2 samples for the DDH listed in the Release

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Executive Directors.

Further information:

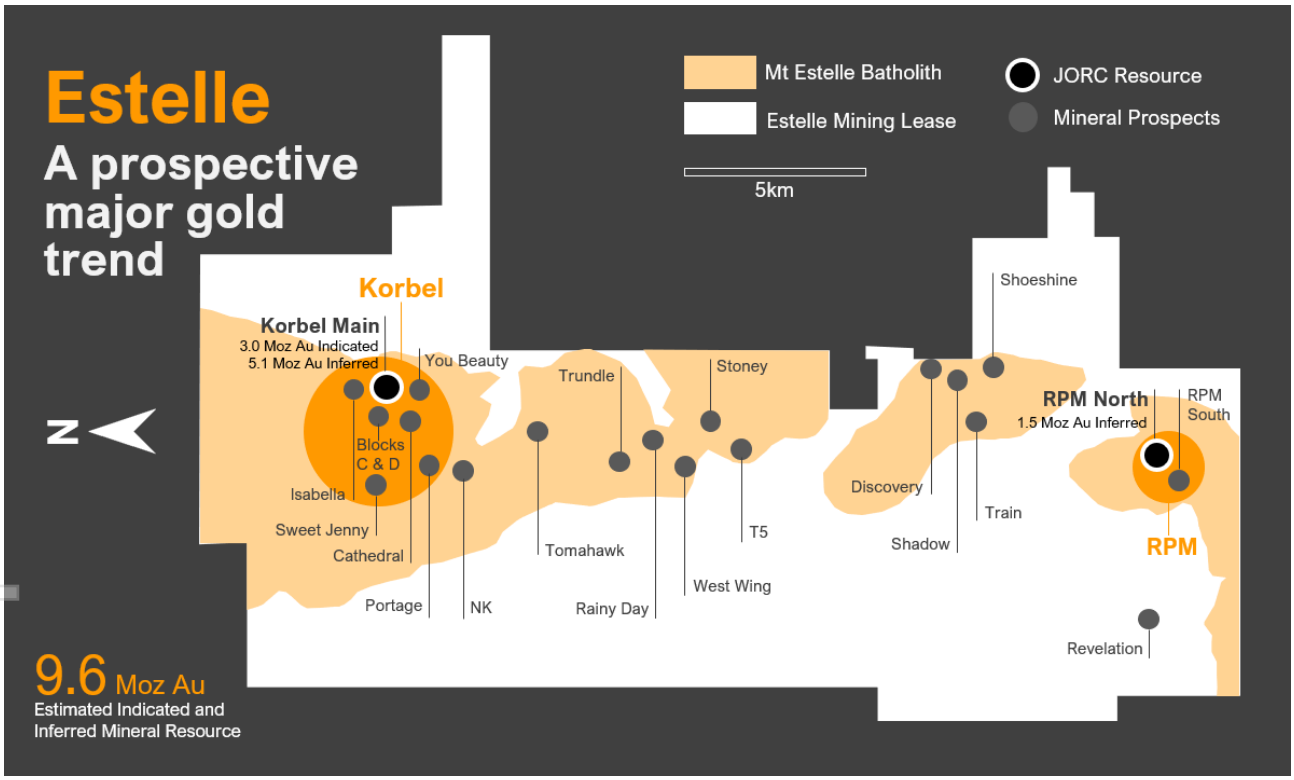
Christopher Gerteisen
CEO and Executive Director
E: info@novaminerals.com.au
P: +61 3 9537 1238

Ian Pamensky
Company Secretary
E: info@novaminerals.com.au
P: +61 414 864 746

About Nova Minerals

Nova Minerals vision is developing North America's next major gold trend, Estelle, 'The Carlin of the North', to become a world-class, tier-one, global gold producer. The Company is focused on exploration in Alaska's prolific Tintina Gold Belt, a province which hosts a 220 million ounce (Moz) documented gold endowment and some of the world's largest gold mines and discoveries including Victoria Gold's Eagle Mine and Kinross Gold Corporation's Fort Knox Gold Mine. The Company's Estelle Trend development is a 35km long corridor of 21 identified gold prospects bracketed by the Korbel Project in the north and the RPM Project in the south. Currently, these two flagship projects have a combined total estimated JORC gold resource of 9.6 Moz (3 Moz Indicated and 6.6 Moz Inferred) and are host to extensive resource development programs.

Additionally, Nova holds a substantial interest in NASDAQ-listed lithium explorer Snow Lake Resources Ltd (NASDAQ: LITM) and a holding in Torian Resources Limited (ASX: TNR), a gold exploration Company based in Western Australia.



Competent Person Statement

Mr Dale Schultz P.Geo., Principle of DjS Consulting, who is an independent consulting geologist of a number of mineral exploration and development companies, reviewed and approves the technical information in this release and is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (APEGS), which is ROPO accepted for the purpose of reporting in accordance with ASX listing rules. Mr Schultz has sufficient experience relevant to the gold deposits under evaluation to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Schultz is also a Qualified Person as defined by S-K 1300 rules for mineral deposit disclosure. Mr Schultz consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-looking Statements and Disclaimers

This ASX announcement ("**Announcement**") has been prepared by Nova Minerals Limited ("Nova" or the "**Company**") and contains summary information about Nova holding in Snow Lake Resources Ltd and their activities, which is current as at the date of this Announcement. The information in this Announcement is of a general nature and does not purport to be complete nor does it contain all the information, which a prospective investor may require in evaluating a possible investment in Nova.

By its very nature exploration for minerals is a high-risk business and is not suitable for certain investors. Nova's securities are speculative. Potential investors should consult their stockbroker or financial advisor. There are a number of risks, both specific to Nova and of a general nature which may affect the future operating and financial performance of Nova and the value of an investment in Nova including but not limited to economic conditions, stock market fluctuations, gold provide movements, regional infrastructure constraints, timing of approvals from relevant authorities, regulatory risks, operational risks and reliance on key personnel and foreign currency fluctuations.

Except for statutory liability which cannot be excluded, each of Nova's, its officers, employees and advisors expressly disclaim any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the material contained in this Announcement and excludes all liability whatsoever (including in negligence) for any loss or damage which may be suffered by any person as a consequence of any information in this Announcement or any error or omission here from. The Company is under no obligation to update any person regarding any inaccuracy, omission or change in information in this Announcement or any other information made available to a person nor any obligation to furnish the person with any further information. Recipients of this Announcement should make their own independent assessment and determination as to the Company's prospects, its business, assets and liabilities as well as the matters covered in this Announcement.

This Announcement is for information purposes only and does not constitute or form any part of any offer or invitation to sell or issue, or any solicitation of any offer to purchase or subscribe for, any securities in the Company in any jurisdiction. It is not intended to be and is not a prospectus, product disclosure statement, offering memorandum or private placement memorandum for the purpose of Chapter 6D of the Corporation Act 2001. This Announcement and its contents must not be distributed, transmitted or viewed by any person in any jurisdiction where the distribution, transmission or viewing of this Announcement would be unlawful under the securities or other laws of that or any other jurisdiction. The Company or any of its affiliates, directors or officers that any recipients invest in the Company, does not consider this Announcement a recommendation nor does it constitute as any investment, accounting financial, legal or tax advice.

This Announcement does not contain all information which may be material to the making of a decision in relation to the Company. Recipients of this document should carefully consider whether the securities issued by the Company are an appropriate investment for them in light of their personal circumstances, including their financial and taxation position. No account has been taken of the objectives, financial situation or needs of any recipient of this document. Any investor should seek independent financial and taxation advice independent assessment and determination as to the Company's prospects prior to making any investment decision, and should not rely on the information in this Announcement for that purpose. Neither the Company nor its related bodies corporate is licensed to provide financial advice in respect of the Company's securities or any financial products. This Announcement does not involve or imply a recommendation or a statement of opinion in respect of whether to buy, sell or hold securities in the Company. The securities issued by the Company are considered speculative and there is no guarantee that they will make a return on the capital invested, that dividends will be paid on the shares or that there will be an increase in the value of the shares in the future.

Certain statements in this document are or may be "forward-looking statements" and represent Nova's 37% held Snow Lake's intentions, projections, expectations or beliefs concerning among other things, future exploration activities. The projections, estimates and beliefs contained in such forward-looking statements necessarily involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Snow Lake and Nova, and which may cause Nova's and Snow Lake's actual performance in future periods to differ materially from any express or implied estimates or projections. Nothing in this document is a promise or representation as to the future. Statements or assumptions in this document as to future matters may prove to be incorrect and differences may be material. Nova does not make any representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such statements or assumptions.

Although all reasonable care has been undertaken to ensure that the facts and opinions given in this Announcement are accurate, the information provided in this Announcement (including information derived from publicly available sources) may not been independently verified.

Appendix 1
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Thompson Brothers

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling technique	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or 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 (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• **Half core samples will be collected from split NQ-sized drill core.** • **Pegmatite (as differentiated from the surrounding country rock) will be sampled with wing samples either side of the pegmatite intercepts to demonstrate pegmatite contacts with country rock**
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• **The current drilling is standard NQ-sized core.**

Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* • *Measurements 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.*	• **NQ-sized core recovery is very good.**
	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*	• **All core will be Geologically logged in detail, with basic geotechnical logging.** • **Logging is generally qualitative but includes visual estimates of spodumene content.**
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffles, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, 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.*	• **Drill core will be cut in half, with half retained in the core box for record. The other half will be placed in individual bags and sent to an analytical lab to be crushed and pulverized.** • **Occasional QA/QC samples will utilize.** • **Sample lengths will be approximately 1 metre.**

	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• **Half core samples are sent to the SGS Lakefield in Ontario for analysis.** • **Core samples are crushed to -12.7 mm, then crushed to 75% passing 2mm then split 250g pulverize to 85% passing 75 microns. Samples are sodium peroxide fused and ran on ICP-AES and ICP- MS generating 56 element analyses**
	JORC Code explanation	**Commentary**

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 (physically and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• **External laboratory checks will be instrumented at a rate of 5%**
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 Resources estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• **Drill collar locations are initially placed using handheld GPS (Garman GPS 66 SR series) system with expected accuracy of +/- 5m horizontal.** • **The grid system for Project is UTM NAD83 Zone 14 U** • **Topographic control is based on the recorded GPS Elevation.** • **At the end of the project, the drill collars will be surveyed with a high-precision GPS.** • **The holes are surveyed with a Reflex EZ-TRAC or Sureshot downhole tool.**
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 Reserve and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• **Drilling is on-going.** • **Nominal hole spacing is 50 – 100m along strike with varied offsets to provide data for 3D modelling.**

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.*	• **The current drilling is perpendicular to the pegmatite.**
	JORC Code explanation	**Commentary**
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• **Samples are being collected and sealed in sample bags, combined into 50lb Rice sacks by the field crew. They will be transported by a trucking company to the SGS Lakefield Ontario Labratory**
Audits or reviews	• *The results of and audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• **No independent audits or reviews have been undertaken at this time**

Section2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenements 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 interest, 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*	• **The tenure is secure and in good standing at the time of writing. There are no known impediments to permitting, or licencing to explore in the area.** • **Snow Lake total land holdings for Snow Lake Lithium now stands at 55,318 acres (22,386 ha) or 86.43 square miles.**

	obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• **The mining claims are wholly owned by Snow Lake Crowduck Ltd which is held via 100% ownership of Manitoba incorporate Snow Lake Resources Ltd (Nasdaq: LITM). Nova Minerals holds approx. 54% of Snow Lake Resources, d/b/a Snow Lake Lithium Ltd.** • **The Company is not aware of any other impediments that would prevent an exploration or mining activity.**
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• **Historic exploration carried out by several parties on the Property has been summarized in and Independent Technical Report for Rodinia Minerals Inc. dated 2009-07-13.**
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological settings and style of mineralisation.*	• **Spodumene-bearing albite-quartz-muscovite pegmatites intruding greenschist facies metasediments and intrusive lithologies**

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material for 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)and the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *Dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *Down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *Hole length*
		• **Summary of drill information presented in Appendix 3.**
		• **Easting, northing and RL subject to update with the higher precision GPS survey.**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration results, weighing averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• **Composites intervals are reported.** • **Composites Intervals are calculated by weighted average whereby the length of each samples is multiplied by results for each sample. The sum of the results times the lengths are divided by the total length of the Composite Interval.** • **The Lab (SGG) reports Lithium contents in % Li_2O** • **Historic Lithium content expressed is as Li_2O Determined by multiplying Li content as weight percentage by 2.153.**
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 drillhole 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known')*	• **The mineralized TBL pegmatite intersected by historic drilling trends at approximately 030˚ and dips steeply to the southeast.** • **Historic and current drilling reported apparent thicknesses of mineralization.** • **The GRP, BYP and SGS dykes orientations are currently unconstrained.**

Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts would be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited too plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• **Appropriate plan maps of sample locations have been included in the body of the report.**
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.*	• **Not applicable, will be done when analytical results are received.**
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 containing substances.*	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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, providing this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• **The drilling will continue as long as weather permits to follow-up historic work.** • **Spring and Summer programs will be supported by Helicopters.**