ASX Announcement

12 September 2022

LYNDON Li/REE TRANSACTION MOVES AHEAD

TWO OF THE THREE LYNDON TENEMENTS NOW GRANTED

EXPLORATION ABOUT TO COMMENCE

HIGHLIGHTS

- ***Lyndon Project immediately abuts Dreadnought Resources' (ASX:DRE) Mangaroon REE and Ni-Cu Project to the east.***
- ***Recently acquired historical prospector data shows highly anomalous lithium (314 ppm Li2O) drainage sample downstream of multiple outcropping pegmatites.***
- ***Odessa to commence exploration at Lyndon for:***
  - ***Lithium***
  - ***Rare Earth Elements***
  - ***Copper - Nickel***
- ***Two of the three Lyndon tenements to be acquired by Odessa have now been granted which triggers the shareholder meeting to approve the Lyndon transaction.***
- ***Heritage agreements executed with Native Title holders - The Budina People and Thudgari People.***

Odessa Minerals Limited (ASX: ODE) ("Odessa" or "The Company") is pleased to announce that two (2) out of the three (3) Exploration Licence Applications, referred to as the "**Lyndon Project**", covering 606 square kilometres of highly prospective Gascoyne Complex located in the central west of Western Australia, have now been granted. Ministerial consent to transfer these two granted tenements (E08/3364 and E08/3434) from CRC Minerals Ltd to Odessa under the Mining Act is expected shortly. The granting of the third Exploration Licence (E09/2605) is anticipated to occur within the next four weeks.

The Lyndon transaction, as announced on 26 April 2022, will now be put to Odessa Shareholders for approval and the notice of meeting will be dispatched to all shareholders shortly.

Odessa Executive Director, David Lenigas, commented: *"It is excellent news that two of the three Lyndon tenements have now been granted and the deal will now be going to Shareholders for approval. Also, recently acquired historical lithium data includes an assay of 314ppm lithium oxide. This highly significant result comes from a drainage sample collected immediately downstream of a cluster of outcropping pegmatites, and this area will be our initial focus for exploration over the coming months. We are also highly encouraged by the recent Rare Earth Element (REE) drilling results that Dreadnought Resources are getting from their Yin Prospect, which is located to the east of Lyndon."*

LYNDON PROJECT – Exploration Potential

Lithium (Li) Potential:

- Area of more than **300 km² with numerous clusters of prospective pegmatites** never before explored for lithium.
- **Highly anomalous (314 ppm Li_2O)** historic drainage sample collected from near one of these clusters of outcropping pegmatites that have never been followed-up.
- Immediate exploration focus for lithium.

Rare Earth Element (REE) Potential:

- 80% of the Lyndon Project area comprises Durlacher Supersuite rocks, which are highly prospective for the discovery of more REE carbonatites, and are the host of the Yin (recent discovery) and Yangibana (in development) REE carbonatites.
- Considerable potential to follow Dreadnought and use airborne thorium radiometrics to identify multiple REE exploration targets.

Nickel-Copper (Ni-Cu) Potential:

- **32 strike-kilometres of Mundine Well Dolerite within Lyndon,** which is the formation (mafic dyke) that hosts the magmatic Ni-Cu sulphide deposits currently being explored by Dreadnought/First Quantum, 30km to the east.
- This well-exposed mafic unit has never previously been explored for magmatic Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation with the Lyndon Project area.

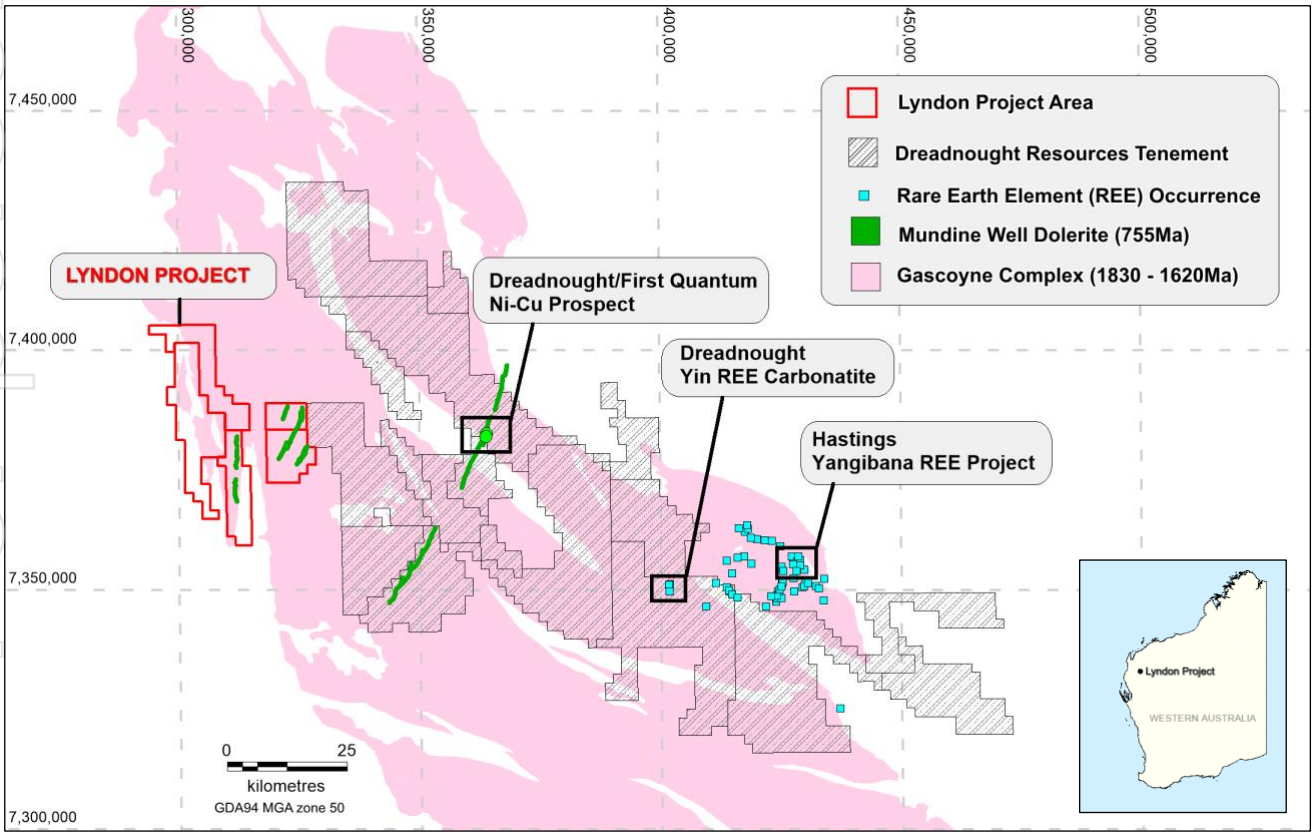

Figure 1: Lyndon Project. Location, regional geology and significant REE and Ni-Cu mineral discoveries.

LYNDON PROJECT – Tenements and Heritage

Two of the three Lyndon Project exploration licences have now been granted and the third is anticipated to be granted next month.

Heritage Agreements have also been negotiated and signed with the Native Title parties - the Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation, as agent for the Budina Aboriginal Corporation, and the Kulyamba Aboriginal Corporation on behalf of the Thudgari People.

Table 1: Lyndon Project. Tenement Schedule ("Tenements").

Tenement No.	E08/3364	E08/3434	E09/2605
Mineral Targets	REE	Li, REE, Ni-Cu	Li, REE, Ni-Cu
Blocks	70	57	69
Area (sq. km.)	220	179	207
Date Granted	25 July 2022	7 September 2022	Pending

LYNDON PROJECT – Historical Exploration

Odessa conducted a comprehensive review of historical exploration data (WAMEX and prospectors) and has established that only 20 samples (18 rock-chip and 2 drainage) have ever been collected and assayed for lithium and rare earth elements (REE) from within the Lyndon Project area.

These data further support Odessa's view that the Lyndon Project holds considerable potential for the discovery of lithium-bearing pegmatites, and addition REE-bearing carbonatites within the Durlacher Supersuite. REE carbonatites have been discovered on Dreadnought's Mangaroon Project, which adjoins the Lyndon Project along its eastern boundary.

Table 2: Lyndon Project. Selected historical assay results (a full assay list is shown in APPENDIX 1)

Sample No.	East WGS-84	North WGS-84	Description	BeO ppm	Cs_2O ppm	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Li_2O ppm	Nd_2O_3 ppm	Pr_6O_{11} ppm
LD-0004	324288	7379713	pegmatite	11	23	9	138	27	8
LD-0006	324390	7379754	gravel sample	12	16	2	314	37	11
LD-0008	324408	7379810	schist	12	45	4	198	62	18
LD-0015	319155	7375833	pegmatoidal granite	263	9	48	25	4	1
LD-0018	322203	7374641	pegmatoidal granite	250	11	23	32	13	3

LYNDON PROJECT – Proposed Phase 1 Exploration

The initial proposed activities will consist of the following:

- Reprocessing of open file (GSWA) airborne geophysical data with an emphasis on the identification of thorium anomalies that may reflect outcropping carbonatites.
- Helicopter-supported reconnaissance with the objectives of sampling:
  (1) the rocks that coincide with thorium anomalies (REE exploration targets),
  (2) large pegmatite bodies (lithium exploration targets), and
  (3) rocks found along the margins of the mafic sills that contain sulphide (Ni-Cu exploration targets)
- Systematic (100m by 100m) soil sampling centred around the lithium anomalous samples reported in this announcement.

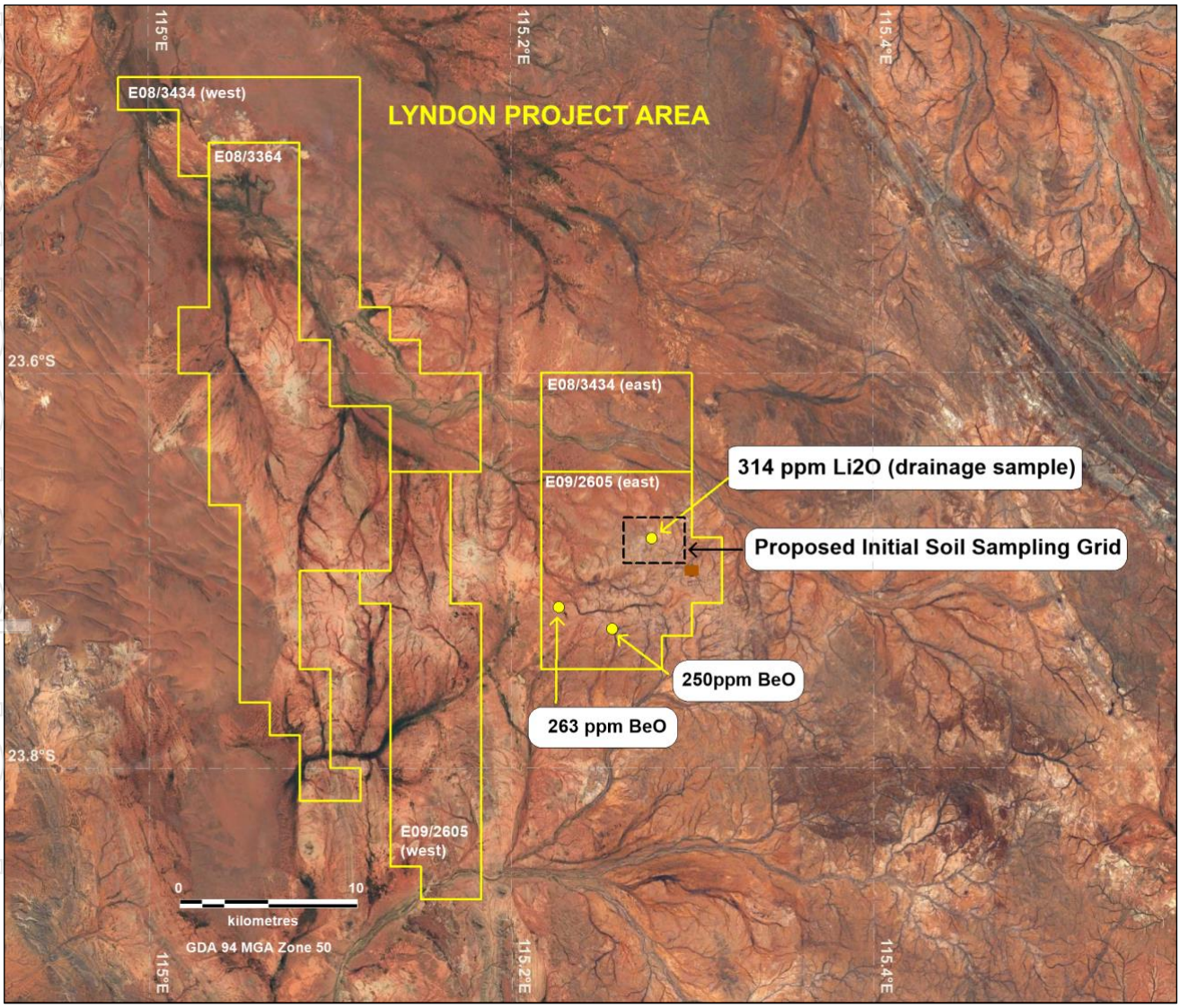

Figure 2: Lyndon Project. Selected historical assay results (a full assay list is shown in Appendix 1)

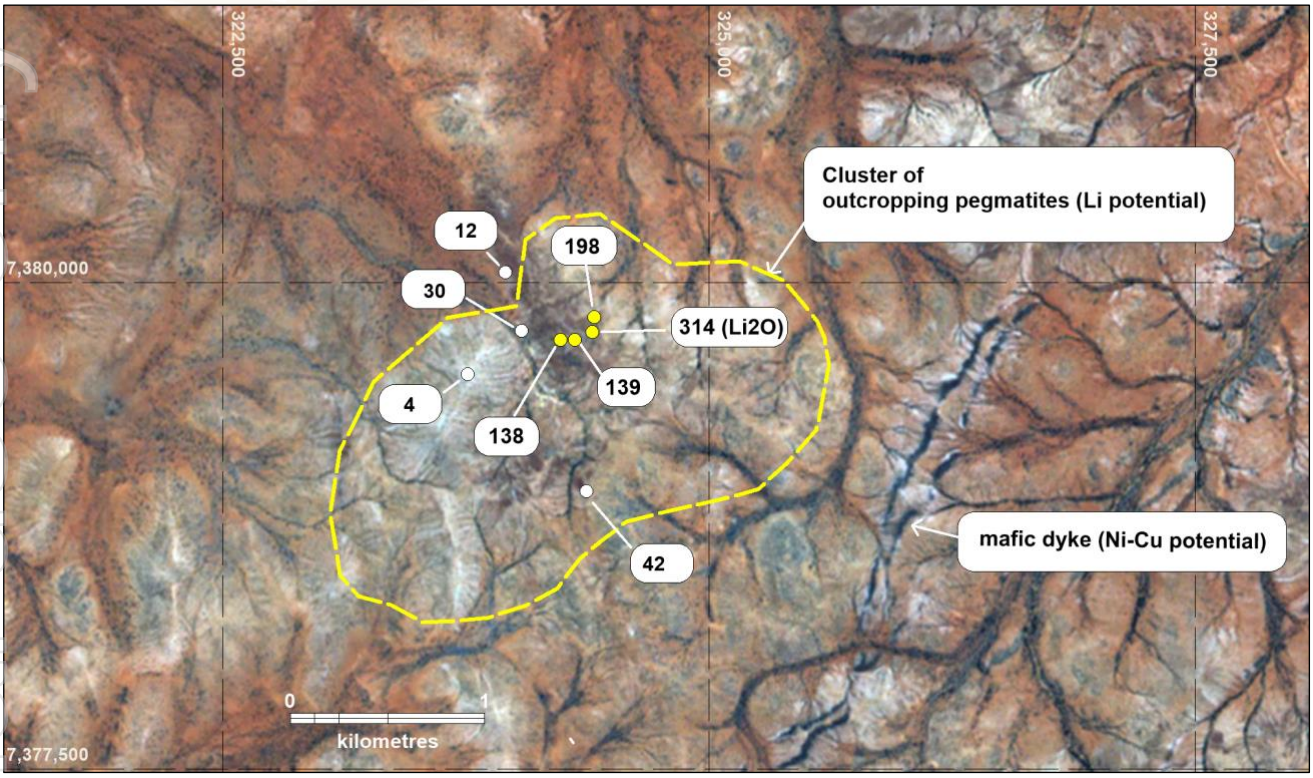

Figure 3. Location of historical Li_2O anomalous samples and area of interpreted pegmatites.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr. Robert Perring who is a geologist and consultant to Odessa Minerals Limited. Mr. Perring is a Registered Professional with the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC code). Mr. Perring consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information compiled by him in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Odessa Minerals.

ENQUIRIES

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12 September 2022

ODESSA MINERALS

APPENDIX 1: HISTORIC SURFACE SAMPLING

Sample	East (WGS-84)	North (WGS-84)	Description	Be ppm	Ce ppm	Cs ppm	Dy ppm	Er ppm	Eu ppm	Ho ppm	La ppm	Li ppm
LD-0001	323761	7379533	quartz vein (15m)	0.51	12.87	0.55	0.33	0.128	0.117	0.048	6.08	1.7
LD-0002	324034	7379746	greisen	1.43	71.84	2.41	1.42	0.473	0.574	0.211	35.36	7.5
LD-0003	324041	7379733	gravel sample	1.2	51.03	3.9	1.83	0.955	0.515	0.325	24.9	13.9
LD-0004	324288	7379713	pegmatite	3.8	56.21	21.3	1.98	1.013	0.652	0.382	29.63	64.2
LD-0005	324308	7379714	biotite schist	4.32	103.63	20.67	4.11	2.23	1.355	0.811	42.09	64.6
LD-0006	324390	7379754	gravel sample	4.38	78.25	15.13	3.53	2.013	1.052	0.662	38.37	145.8
LD-0007	324413	7379764	micaceous granite	3.24	17.95	7.19	3.54	1.755	0.321	0.643	7.43	24.8
LD-0008	324408	7379810	mica schist	4.4	136.4	42.35	5.32	2.652	1.734	1.031	63.65	92.3
LD-0009	324408	7379810	pegmatite	3.11	6.26	5.51	0.75	0.43	0.133	0.14	2.7	14.2
LD-0010	324369	7378934	pegmatite	3.08	8.46	5.1	1.13	0.661	0.215	0.217	4.34	19.7
LD-0011	323958	7380052	pegmatite	1.68	7.71	6.12	0.56	0.218	0.125	0.093	3.05	5.6
LD-0012	319876	7375604	tourmaline granite	3.44	3.04	6.16	0.26	0.129	0.066	0.047	1.27	7
LD-0013	319766	7375644	tourmaline granite	4.89	15.95	3.05	0.95	0.44	0.293	0.168	9.38	6.3
LD-0014	319460	7375764	pegmatoidal granite	4.52	4.51	8.18	0.39	0.157	0.119	0.072	1.55	6.7
LD-0015	319155	7375833	pegmatoidal granite	94.83	8.21	8.54	0.59	0.311	0.194	0.119	3.88	11.6
LD-0016	319155	7375876	pegmatoidal granite	8.29	7.32	6.83	0.5	0.225	0.147	0.094	3.14	15.5
LD-0017	318214	7376175	pegmatoidal granite	5.69	2.72	12.79	0.41	0.159	0.052	0.061	1.28	21.9
LD-0018	322203	7374641	pegmatoidal granite	90.12	24.57	10.56	1.39	0.552	0.43	0.233	13.02	15
LD-0019	322100	7375417	pegmatite	4.9	22.61	7.73	0.93	0.396	0.246	0.151	11.1	17.3
LD-0020	322064	7376129	pegmatite	3.59	11.25	4.44	0.56	0.267	0.144	0.097	4.31	15.1

Sample	East (WGS-84)	North (WGS-84)	Description	Lu ppm	Nd ppm	Pr ppm	Sc ppm	Sm ppm	Ta ppm	Tb ppm	Tm ppm	Y ppm	Yb ppm
LD-0001	323761	7379533	quartz vein (15m)	0.02	5.15	1.452	1.15	1.06	0.25	0.07	0.018	1.36	0.12
LD-0002	324034	7379746	greisen	0.07	28.81	8.265	3.01	5.55	0.69	0.34	0.071	5.75	0.49
LD-0003	324041	7379733	gravel sample	0.16	20.67	5.939	4.79	3.74	0.83	0.326	0.143	9.1	0.98
LD-0004	324288	7379713	pegmatite	0.16	23.41	6.557	24.08	4.39	7.49	0.426	0.143	10.55	0.96
LD-0005	324308	7379714	biotite schist	0.38	34.97	9.886	31.27	6.6	1.64	0.772	0.338	21.51	2.46
LD-0006	324390	7379754	gravel sample	0.25	31.64	8.839	14.74	6.05	1.7	0.639	0.258	19.4	1.56
LD-0007	324413	7379764	micaceous granite	0.25	8.47	2.235	3.36	2.66	3.27	0.561	0.273	19.64	1.78
LD-0008	324408	7379810	mica schist	0.38	53.33	14.792	30.16	10.49	3.32	0.98	0.389	29	2.8
LD-0009	324408	7379810	pegmatite	0.08	2.96	0.792	1.49	0.72	3.22	0.116	0.078	3.6	0.5
LD-0010	324369	7378934	pegmatite	0.11	4.33	1.189	2.38	1.05	3.49	0.181	0.102	6.08	0.7
LD-0011	323958	7380052	pegmatite	0.05	3.61	0.95	2.14	0.84	4.13	0.102	0.039	2.12	0.26
LD-0012	319876	7375604	tourmaline granite	0.02	1.73	0.432	1.02	0.38	3.8	0.047	0.018	1.09	0.09
LD-0013	319766	7375644	tourmaline granite	0.05	7.96	2.052	0.59	1.43	2.58	0.186	0.063	5.48	0.33
LD-0014	319460	7375764	pegmatoidal granite	0.03	2.42	0.591	1.24	0.55	5.97	0.076	0.026	1.34	0.18
LD-0015	319155	7375833	pegmatoidal granite	0.05	3.77	0.977	1.22	0.82	39.15	0.113	0.044	3.47	0.27
LD-0016	319155	7375876	pegmatoidal granite	0.03	3.37	0.858	1.05	0.73	5.97	0.091	0.029	2.37	0.2
LD-0017	318214	7376175	pegmatoidal granite	0.02	1.27	0.324	0.78	0.35	9.18	0.072	0.02	2.37	0.18
LD-0018	322203	7374641	pegmatoidal granite	0.06	10.93	2.829	0.88	2.03	18.93	0.249	0.076	8.25	0.45
LD-0019	322100	7375417	pegmatite	0.05	8.4	2.416	1.47	1.68	10.95	0.177	0.057	4.56	0.28
LD-0020	322064	7376129	pegmatite	0.04	3.39	0.955	0.63	0.73	3.11	0.106	0.05	3.17	0.34

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Rock-chips samples were collected using a sledgehammer from in-situ outcrop or float that hadn't been transported more than 20m from its potential source. Each sample was collected as multiple small chips from an area of approximately 4 square metres, to give a typical sample weight of approximately 1kg. • Drainage samples were collected from first- or second-order streams, and each sample was sieved and the minus 10mm fraction collected, to give a typical sample weighing of approximately 1kg. • The samples were pulverised in the laboratory (Intertek Genalysis, Perth) and 60 elements determined using a four-acid digest MS finish (4A/MSQ48R).
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).*	• Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and*	• Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• The rock samples were logged for lithology, mineralogy and grain size (pegmatoidal, coarse-grained). The data is recorded in a book in the field and entered into a digital spreadsheet in the office.
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.*	• Rock-chips samples were collected using a sledgehammer from in-situ outcrop or float that hadn't been transported more than 20m from its potential source. Each sample was collected as multiple small chips from an area of approximately 4 square metres, to give a typical sample weight of approximately 1kg. • Drainage samples were collected from first- or second-order streams, and each sample was sieved and the minus 10mm fraction collected, to give a typical sample weighing of approximately 1kg. The geochemistry of these drainage samples is considered to be indicative of the geochemistry of all rocks within the catchment. • The sample geochemistry is being used to highlight areas with favourable combinations of elements that will be followed-up with systematic, higher density sampling. • No of the sample geochemistry is being used to determine grades in ore estimations. • No QAQC measurements (repeat samples) were conducted in the field.
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*	• The samples were digested using a four acid (4A) technique and analysed by ICP-MS finish. This digest is extremely effective in dissolving silicate minerals and extracting the component elements. • Laboratory QAQC was relied upon and involves the use of repeats and internal laboratory standards using certified reference material and blanks.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	
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.*	• Rock-chip and drainage samples information was recorded in a book in the field and entered into a digital spreadsheet. The accuracy of the data entry was checked by comparison with the original laboratory results sheet by a qualified person. • The laboratory reports assay results as element parts per million (ppm). When the oxide for an element is reported, international standard conversion factors have been used.
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.*	• Surface sample locations were collected by hand held GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. • Grid Datum: WGS-84, UTM Zone 50
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.*	• Sample spacing is variable and is determined by the location and distribution of outcrop and streams.
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.*	• Rock sample geochemistry is considered point data and is independent of orientation and sample bias. • Drainage sample geochemistry is considered to reflect the diluted geochemistry of rocks exposed within the catchment.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples are collected and transported to the laboratory by the sample person and at no time were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the samples out of that person's control.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The sample preparation methodology and analytical techniques are considered appropriate for the elements determined. The laboratory is an Internationally Accredited Laboratory.

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.*	• Lyndon Project area held under three Exploration License applications applied for by CRC Minerals Pty Ltd. Odessa Minerals Ltd announced to the ASX on the 26 April 2022 "Proposed Strategic Lithium Acquisition Lyndon Project Western Gascoyne". • E08/3364 Grant Date: 25 July 2022 • E08/3434 Grant Date: 7 September 2022 • E09/2605 Application date: 30 July 2021 • CRC Minerals Pty Ltd is not aware of any circumstances that would prevent E09/2606 from being granted in 2022. • Heritage agreements have been signed with the Native Title Holders – the Budina People and the Thudgari People.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical gravity and VTEM data collected by a uranium explorer over the northern part of what is now E08/3364 during 2007 – 2011. • Other than the sample information includes in this announcement, no surface sampling or drilling exploring for Li, REE or Ni-Cu has ever been conducted within the project area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Area considered prospective for Li-bearing pegmatites, REE-bearing carbonatites and magmatic Ni-Cu sulphide in mafic sills. Mineralisation of these types has been discovered by other explorers elsewhere within the Gascoyne Complex.
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*	• Not applicable as no exploration drilling for Li, REE or Ni-Cu has ever been conducted within the Lyndon Project area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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.*	• No aggregated or weighting has been performed on the rock-chip or drainage samples. • Rock-chip sample geochemistry is considered to be point data, and drainage geochemistry is considered to be indicative of the geochemistry of outcropping rocks with the catchment, but in a diluted form. • No metal equivalents have been used. • The laboratory reports assay results as element parts per million (ppm). When the oxide for an element is reported, international standard conversion factors have been used.
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').*	• The rock-chip geochemistry is considered to be point data. • While samples were collected from a range of lithologies, samples of pegmatites were preferentially sampled in some cases to determine background concentrations of pegmatite-bearing elements.
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.*	• Summary diagram showing project location and sample locations are included in this announcement.
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.*	• Reporting in this announcement is considered fair and reasonable. • The prospector who provided the sample geochemistry reported in this announcement is considered to be a reliable and trustworthy professional.

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.*	• The GSWA 1:100,000 scale Lyndon Geological Series Map (#1950) shows a large area of tourmaline-muscovite pegmatite that largely outcrops within the Lyndon Project area. • The Lyndon Project area is largely Durlacher Supersuite granitoid. A neighbouring company (DRE) continues to identify new REE carbonatites within the same Supersuite in their adjoining project area.
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.*	• Reprocessing of open file (GSWA) airborne geophysical data with an emphasis on the identification of thorium anomalies that could reflect outcropping carbonatites. • Helicopter-supported reconnaissance of the project area with the objectives of inspecting and sampling (1) the rocks that coincide with thorium anomalies, (2) any large pegmatite bodies, and (3) any rocks found along the margins of the mafic sills that contain sulphide. • Also in the planning stage is an initial, systematic (100m by 100m) soil sampling program centred around the lithium anomalous samples reported in this announcement.