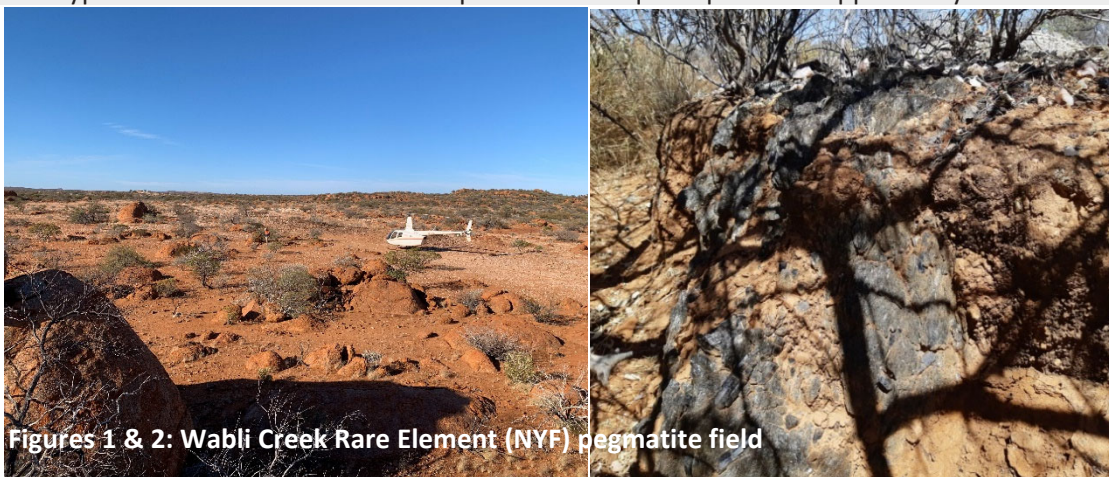


1 June 2023

14.3% NIOBIUM + 70.3% HREO ASSAYS RETURNED FROM SAMPLES ASSOCIATED WITH RARE-ELEMENT (NYF) PEGMATITE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Sensational high-grade results from surface eluvial samples at Wabli Creek, Yinnetharra
 - **14.3 % Nb₂O₅, 6.7% Ta₂O₅, 3689 ppm TREO with 70.3% HREO ***
- Independent geological experts **RSC** have advised that the consistent high-grade niobium and HREO is associated with a ~2.5km long rare element pegmatite swarm identified from historical records at Wabli Creek
- Importantly the mineralisation likely extends under cover (Jacobson et al, 2007)
- Source of high-grade niobium and heavy rare earth oxide (HREO) results **confirmed as a rare element pegmatite swarm** with niobium, yttrium, fluorine (NYF) geochemical signature
- Rare element (NYF) pegmatites are characterised by their unusual enrichment of niobium and heavy rare earth elements (HREE), in contrast to clay hosted or carbonatite deposits which predominantly contain light rare earth elements (LREE)
- Confirmation of a rare element pegmatite system increases the likelihood of identifying additional high-grade niobium and HREE which are listed as critical minerals by governments worldwide
- Results outlined above follow previously announced high-grade results from Wabli Creek:
 - **6.78 % Nb₂O₅, 3.71 % Ta₂O₅, 2.57% TREO with 88% HREO** (ASX: RR1 Announcement 13/12/22)
 - **32 % Nb₂O₅, 12.4% Ta₂O₅** (ASX: RR1 Announcement 29/11/21)
- Historical records show that one tonne of eluvial samarskite** was scraped from one of the pegmatites within the Wabli Creek pegmatite swarm in the 1980's (no drilling has been undertaken on the tenement). Samarskite is a niobium, yttrium and HREE dominant mineral, further suggesting that this pegmatite swarm could provide a source of high-grade niobium, yttrium and other HREE such as Dysprosium and Terbium
- The RR1 team has mapped the rare element (NYF) pegmatite swarm over 1.5km (Figure 1 & 2)
- This type of mineralisation is rare and presents a unique exploration opportunity for RR1



Figures 1 & 2: Wabli Creek Rare Element (NYF) pegmatite field

* The result is from grab samples of surface eluvium and may not reflect the average in-situ grade of the host pegmatite.

No drill testing of any of the pegmatites within the Wabli Creek Pegmatite Field has been undertaken. The subsurface dimensions of the pegmatites and the extent and continuity of any mineralisation within them currently remains unknown.

** Ref: Fetherston 2004. GSWA Mineral Resources Bulletin 22. Samarskite is a rare earth mineral with chemical formula YFe³⁺Nb₂O₇

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Commenting on the results, CEO Jeremy Bower said:

“This is an outstanding result for the Company and builds upon previous high-grade niobium and HREE results at Wabli Creek. Confirmation that the source of the mineralisation is a rare element (NYF) pegmatite system presents a previously unrecognised exploration opportunity, as NYF pegmatites occur within a granitic matrix as opposed to the established process of exploring for LCT pegmatites in the so-called “Goldilocks zone”. Whilst there is evidence of small-scale mining of niobium rich eluvials at Wabli Creek, it appears there was no understanding of the source nor of the significance of a potential NYF pegmatite affinity in terms of HREEs. Consequently, to our knowledge there has been no systematic exploration for this type of REE mineralisation in the region. What is exciting to our geological team is how we can take these lessons learned and apply them to further identified target areas within this tenement and our larger Camel Hill project.

When we add the Wabli Creek niobium/HREE prospect together with our Morrissey Hill Lithium project, the Yinnetharra region of the Gascoyne is proving to be an amazing potentially mineral rich area for the Company and we are going at it full steam ahead. The Future is within Reach”

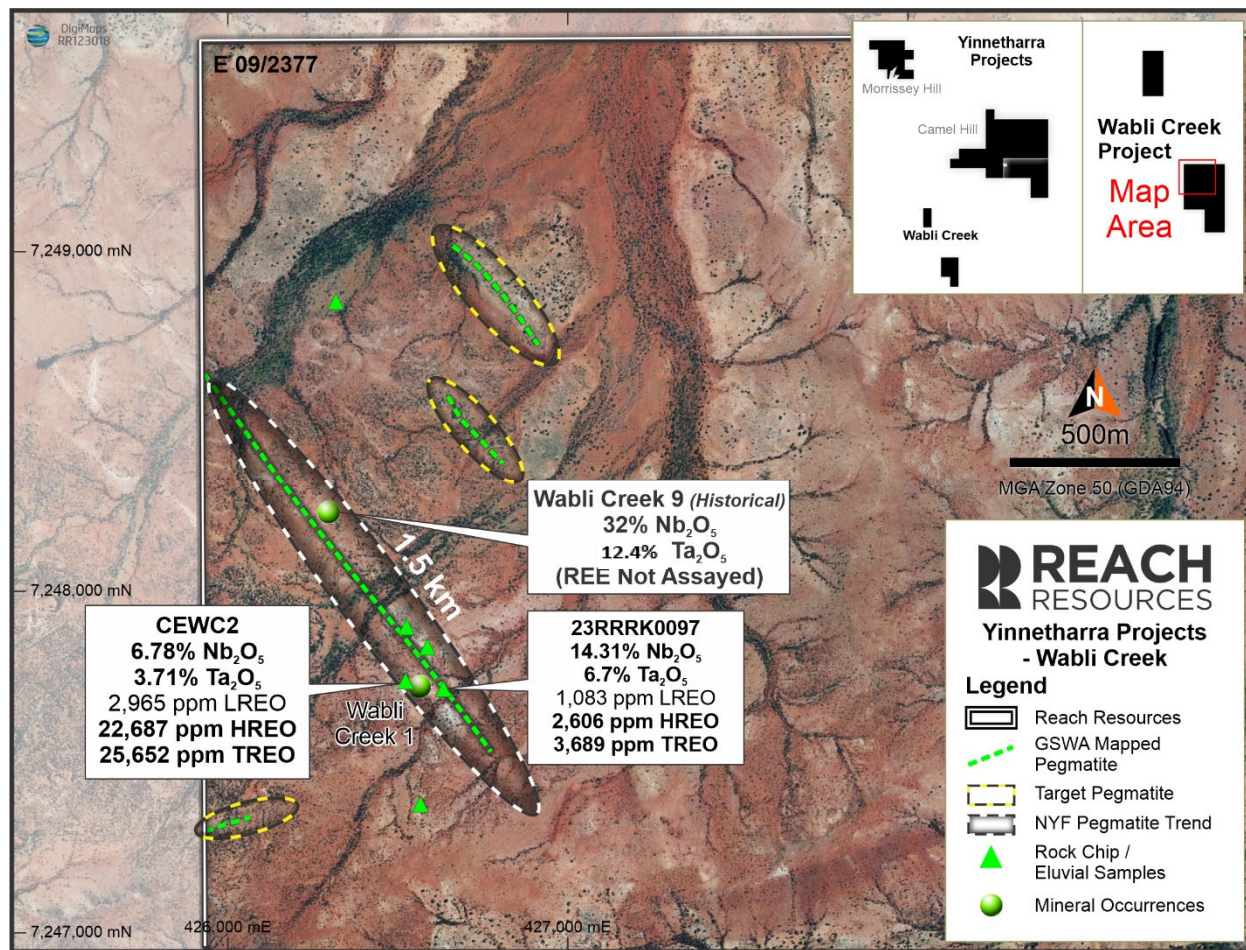


Figure 3: Wabli Creek Rare Element (NYF) pegmatite swarm

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Reach Resources Limited (ASX: RR1 & RR10) (“Reach” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce further laboratory assay results following the Company’s recent sampling program undertaken at its 100% owned Yinnetharra projects, located in the emerging Gascoyne Mineral Field, Western Australia #. The Rare Earth Elements (REE) results from Wabli Creek follow the recently reported high grade lithium results of up to **2.3% Li₂O** (ASX Announcement – 15 May 2023) and high-grade Copper results of up to **33% Cu** (ASX Announcement – 18 May 2023), both at the Company’s Morrissey Hill project.

Importantly, the receipt of these high-grade assays from the sampling program at Wabli Creek of **14.3 % Nb₂O₅, 6.7% Ta₂O₅, 3689 ppm TREO with 70.3% HREO (Figure 4)** build upon previously reported results at this tenement.

Refer to **Appendix 1** Summary of Significant Results and **Appendix 2** Sample location and multi-element analyses



Figure 4: Grab sample of surface eluvium from Wabli Creek Rare Element (NYF) pegmatite swarm

As announced in December 2022 the Company previously reported outstanding high-grade niobium and HREO results of:

- 6.78 % Nb₂O₅, 3.71 % Ta₂O₅, 2.57% TREO with 88% HREO, which included:

- 7226 ppm Yttrium oxide
- 3430 ppm Dysprosium oxide
- 4880 ppm Ytterbium oxide
- 2760 ppm Erbium oxide
- 450 ppm Terbium oxide

As our research suggests there is no historical systematic exploration for this type of REE mineralisation in the region, RR1 engaged independent geological consultants RSC to review the Company’s data and assist with providing specialised advice on the source of the high grades of niobium and HREOs.

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RSC commented:

“The enrichment of heavy rare earth elements (Eu–Lu+Y) relative to the more incompatible light rare earth elements (La–Sm) at Wabli Creek is significant (Figure 5). Such an enrichment is not typical for carbonatite, alkaline intrusions or clay-hosted REE mineralisation and is more commonly found in rare-element pegmatites such as niobium-yttrium-fluorine (NYF) pegmatites.

The reported sample from Wabli Creek, sample number CEWC2 (ASX Announcement RR1, 13 December 2022), as well as sample number 23RRRK0097 from the current program the purpose of this announcement, indicate a similar pattern and significant HREE enrichment in the chondrite normalised plot below. Both of which suggest these surface samples relate to the main mineralisation.”

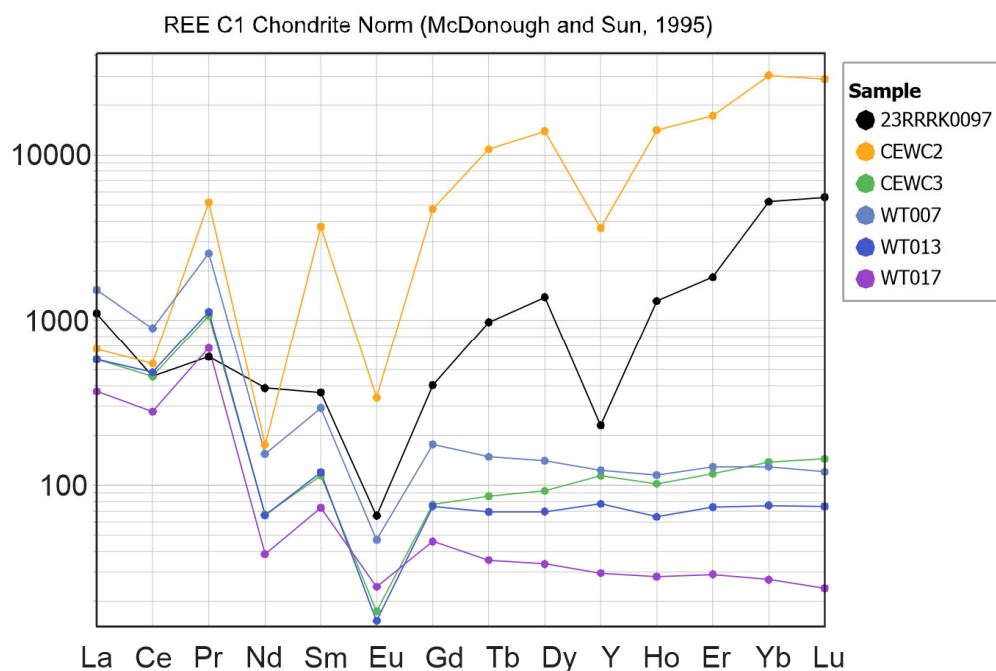


Figure 5: Chondrite-normalised REE spider plot of samples from Wabli Creek. Samples 23RRRK0097, and CEWC2 relate to the Nb-Ta-HREE mineralisation, whereas the other three relate to granite elevated in light REEs with a very different geochemical signature. Normalised (McDonough and Sun, 1995).

RSC further commented: *“Of interest are the sought after REE metals Dy and Tb, which are in high demand due to their use in the operation of permanent magnets at higher temperatures. The average upper crustal abundance of Dy₂O₃ is 4 ppm (Taylor & McLennan 1995), whereas the HREE mineralisation in sample 23RRRK0097 contains 390 ppm Dy₂O₃, marking a ~100 times enrichment in the sample and in sample CEWC2 3936ppm Dy₂O₃, marking ~900 times enrichment.”*

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Future work

A field program is currently in progress which includes detailed surface geochemical soil surveys, mapping the individual Nb-Ta pits at Wabli Creek and following the Nb-Ta-HREE mineralisation along strike.

Geophysical work is planned using tight spaced radiometrics, gravity, and/or aeromagnetics to follow the subsurface extent of the Nb-Ta-HREE mineralised body.

A petrography study using powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) will characterise the mineralogy of the samples and determine the deportation of the HREE.

Drill testing of key targets is planned in Q3 subject to the above programs and receipt of regulatory approvals.

References

- Jacobson, M. I., Calderwood, M. A., & Grguric, B. A. (2007). *Guidebook to the pegmatites of Western Australia* (Vol. 356). Perth: Hesperian Press.
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This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Reach Resources Limited

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-ENDS-

About Reach Resources Limited

Reach Resources is a critical mineral explorer with a large portfolio of tenements in the resource rich Gascoyne Mineral Field. Recent and historical exploration results have confirmed the presence of Lithium, REE, Niobium and Manganese across the Company's land holdings.

However, the Company is distinct from other pure explorers by also having an Inferred Gold Resource at Payne's Find and a significant investment in a downstream patented technology that recycles the rare earth elements from the permanent magnets required in electric vehicles, wind turbines, hard disk drives and MRI machines (RECycle Inc.).

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Mr. Steve Vallance, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Steve Vallance is the Exploration Manager for Reach Resources Limited employed on a full-time basis. Mr. Steve Vallance has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Steve Vallance consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

Forward Looking Statement

This report contains forward looking statements concerning the projects owned by Reach Resources Limited. If applicable, statements concerning mining reserves and resources may also be deemed to be forward looking statements in that they involve estimates based on specific assumptions. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward looking statements are based on management's beliefs, opinions and estimates as of the dates the forward looking statements are made and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

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APPENDIX 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT RESULTS (Historical Cu) – WHIM CREEK

SAMPLE NUMBER	Sample Type	HEAVY RARE EARTH OXIDES (HREO)										LIGHT RARE EARTH OXIDES (LREO)						TOTAL			RATIO	
		Nb ₂ O ₅	Ta ₂ O ₅	Tb ₄ O ₇	Dy ₂ O ₃	Ho ₂ O ₃	Er ₂ O ₃	Tm ₂ O ₃	Yb ₂ O ₃	Lu ₂ O ₃	Y ₂ O ₃	La ₂ O ₃	CeO ₂	Pr ₆ O ₁₁	Nd ₂ O ₃	Sm ₂ O ₃	Eu ₂ O ₃	Gd ₂ O ₃	HREO	LREO	TREO	HREO/TREO
		%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%
23RRRK0097	Eluvial	14.31	6.7	41	390	82	334	88	958	156	460	307	344	67	206	63	4	92	0.26	0.11	0.37	70.3
CEWC2*	Eluvial	6.78	3.71	450.0	3936	884.3	3156	671.6	5557	806.2	7225.7	185.3	390.0	94.1	558.7	632.0	22.1	1083	2.27	0.30	2.57	88
WABLI CREEK 9**	Eluvial	32.00	12.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				NA

Table 1: Summary of Significant Rock Chip & Detrital/Eluvium Sampling Results – WABLI CREEK

* Previously reported: Reach Resources sample

**Previously reported: Historical sample

NA: Not Assayed

TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = La₂O₃ + CeO₂ + Pr₆O₁₁ + Nd₂O₃ + Sm₂O₃ + Eu₂O₃ + Gd₂O₃ + Tb₄O₇ + Dy₂O₃ + Ho₂O₃ + Er₂O₃ + Tm₂O₃ + Yb₂O₃ + Y₂O₃ + Lu₂O₃

HREO (Heavy Rare Earth Oxide) = Eu₂O₃ + Gd₂O₃ + Tb₄O₇ + Dy₂O₃ + Ho₂O₃ + Er₂O₃ + Tm₂O₃ + Yb₂O₃ + Y₂O₃ + Lu₂O₃

HREO/TREO = Proportion of HREO of the total rare earth oxide sum.

#####

NOTE: IN REFERENCE TO PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED HISTORICAL CU AT WHIM CREEK (ASX Announcement 18 May 2023)

Location for Whim Creek Historical Sampling: Site 171131 (assayed 18.5% Cu, 1.1g/t Au & 6.8g/t Ag previous rock chip). 414506mE & 7289795mN.

All other samples were below a cut-off level deemed economic by the Company.

23RRR0075	427,924	7,246,069	22	3.4	1.8	0.3	2.2	0.6	9.7	0.6	36	51.516	3.5	4.3	9.3	228	522.348	0.052235	2.9	2.7	0.5	0.4	5.7	6.1	20	3.6			
23RRR0076	427,905	7,246,067	56	3.5	1.7		1	4.2	0.6	27.1	0.2	19	27.189	1	1.3	26.8	265	607.115	0.060712	7.3	5.2	0.7	0.2	9.64	10.3	17	1.5		
23RRR0077	427,904	7,246,066	3	0.2	X	X		0.3	X		1.4	X		13	18.603	0.2	0.3	1.2	99	226.809	0.022681	0.4	0.3	X	X	52.02	45.5	1	X
23RRR0078	427,897	7,246,085	4	2.3	1.6	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.4	25	35.775	12.3	15	1.5	119	272.629	0.027263	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	5.07	6.1	17	2.7			
23RRR0079	427,891	7,246,089	71	4.4	2.5	0.9	4.3	1	32.7	0.3	25	35.775	2	2.4	29.1	270	618.57	0.061857	8.5	5.4	0.7	0.4	90.26	80.9	25	2.5			
23RRR0080	427,913	7,246,088	29	3.4	2	0.8	3.3	0.7	14.7	0.3	14	20.034	1.3	1.6	16.9	8820	20206.62	2.020662	4.3	3.9	0.6	0.3	26.4	26.4	25	2			
23RRR0081	427,915	7,246,176	79	5.2	3.4	1.4	5.4	1.1	37.3	0.4	20	28.62	2.4	2.9	33.8	135	309.285	0.030929	9.5	6.8	0.9	0.5	5.37	5.7	30	3.2			
23RRR0082	427,922	7,246,198	32	2.9	1.5	0.7	2.7	0.5	15.1	0.2	14	20.034	0.5	0.6	14.1	123	281.793	0.028179	4.1	2.7	0.4	0.2	5.33	5.9	16	1.5			
23RRR0083	427,916	7,246,273	44	7.1	3.7	2.1	6.6	1.3	19	0.5	23	32.913	0.9	1.1	28.1	779	1784.689	0.178469	6.7	6.4	1.1	0.5	0.93	0.9	39	3.3			
23RRR0084	427,985	7,246,196	28	2.9	1.8	0.6	2.5	0.6	13.2	0.3	16	22.896	0.6	0.8	13.7	91	208.481	0.020848	3.8	2.7	0.4	0.3	25.63	25.3	18	1.8			
23RRR0085	427,981	7,246,181	70	5.5	3.2	1.3	5.3	1.1	18.2	0.5	20	28.62	1.1	1.3	22.6	242	554.422	0.055442	5.8	5.1	0.9	0.5	17.03	16.8	27	3.4			
23RRR0086	427,977	7,246,176	81	4.4	2.5	1.2	4.4	0.8	20.2	0.4	17	24.327	0.8	1	24.9	103	235.973	0.023597	7	5.4	0.7	0.4	25.54	25.2	19	2.7			
23RRR0087	427,975	7,246,163	88	6.7	3.3	1.3	6.3	1.1	40.7	0.5	21	30.051	1.1	1.3	37.3	358	820.178	0.082018	10.9	6.8	1	0.5	14.02	13.9	33	3.1			
23RRR0088	427,970	7,246,148	178	5.5	2.9	2	7.4	1	68.8	0.4	27	38.637	1.7	2	59.2	189	432.999	0.0433	17.1	10.6	1.1	0.4	12.67	12.9	25	2.6			
23RRR0089	427,968	7,246,130	10	0.6	0.3	0.2	1	X	5.7	X	X		X	X	5	66	151.206	0.015121	1.3	0.9	X	X	9.78	9.6	4	0.3			
23RRR0090	427,969	7,246,129	57	3.3	1.8	1.4	5	0.7	30.3	0.2	16	22.896	0.9	1.1	31.9	95	217.645	0.021765	8.4	6.5	0.7	0.2	15.44	15.5	18	1.8			
23RRR0091	428,043	7,245,519	1	X	X	X	X	X	1.1	X	11	15.741	2	2.5	0.5	1164	2666.724	0.266672	X	X	X	X	0.36	0.4	X	X			
23RRR0092	428,026	7,245,526	2	0.2	X	X	X	X	0.8	X	X		2	2.4	0.9	X			0.2	0.2	X	X	0.79	0.9	2	X			
23RRR0093	427,991	7,245,572	45	3.2	2	0.7	3	0.6	22.1	0.2	20	28.62	1.3	1.5	18.6	189	432.999	0.0433	5.7	3.6	0.5	0.3	5.56	5.8	18	1.8			
23RRR0094	428,242	7,248,490	283	4.3	2	0.4	6	0.7	110.2	0.4	50	71.55	7.5	9.1	71.2	93	213.063	0.021306	24.3	11.1	0.9	0.3	2.05	2.3	19	2.6			
23RRR0096	426,644	7,247,636	101	4	2.7	0.4	2.6	0.8	27.6	0.5	49	70.119	8.5	10.3	20.1	X			6.2	3.8	0.6	0.5	2.58	2.2	22	3.2			
23RRR0097	426,635	7,247,714	321	390.4	334.4	4.3	92.4	82.1	287.7	155.6	100127	143281.7	55251.3	67464.6	205.9	983	2252.053	0.225205	67	62.5	41.4	88.1	673.84	644.2	463	957.7			
23RRR0098	426,611	7,247,844	136	35.5	31.8	1	16	9	76.1	6.2	304	435.024	105	128.2	59.6	363	831.633	0.083163	18.5	13.2	4.2	5.4	3.31	4.4	299	40.7			
23RRR0099	433,236	7,267,002	9	6.3	5.1	X	1.6	1.5	6.7	2.2	1556	2226.636	842.9	1029.2	5.3	X			1.5	1.1	0.8	1.4	9.92	9.8	12	14.1			
23RRR0100	433,209	7,266,996	14	2.6	1.5	0.3	1.6	0.6	6.3	0.2	61	87.291	11.7	14.3	6.1	69	158.079	0.015808	1.7	1.4	0.4	0.3	1.25	1.6	18	1.4			

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Recent surface sampling (Rock Chip; Eluvium) reported in this ASX release was undertaken by Reach Resources Ltd targeting Lithium, Precious and Base Metal and Rare Earth Element mineralisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 rock chip samples were taken as random chips and/or grab samples. Sample weights ranged between 1 and 3kg, collected in individually numbered calico bags and secured polyweave sacks. Each sample was photographed and located using handheld GPS. Multi-element analysis was completed by Intertek Laboratories Perth WA using 4 acid digest with ICPMS finish; Sodium peroxide fusion and ICPMS finish and by fire assay with ICPOES finish. Analysis was completed for Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr. <p>Historical surface sampling (rock-chip and soil) reported in this ASX release was undertaken historically by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whim Creek Consolidated in 1982, targeting Cu and W. Pure Minerals in 2018, targeting for Li and Ta in its Morrissey Hill Project. Mineral Developments in 2017, targeting beryl, Li, mica, REEs and U in the Morrissey Hill project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p><u>Whim Creek Consolidated, South Nardoo Project (1982, A10731)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>13 rock chips</u> • <u>9 assayed for W</u> • <u>4 assayed for Cu, Sn, Pb, Ag and Au</u> • There are no historical records of measures taken by Whim Creek to ensure sample representivity of the primary sample. • Location for Whim Creek Historical Sampling: Site 171131 (assayed 18.5% Cu, 1.1g/t Au & 6.8g/t Ag previous rock chip). 414506mE & 7289795mN. All other samples were below the cutoff. • All other rock chips from Whim creek below cut-off. <p><u>Pure Minerals, Morrissey Hill Project: (2018, A number: 117605)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil (1112) and rock chip (50) samples were collected by Pure Minerals during a surface sampling programme at the Morrissey Hill tenement. Pure Minerals used a portable XRF analyser to analyse the soil and rock chip samples in field, before being submitted for laboratory analyses. • There are no historical records of measures taken by Pure Minerals to ensure sample representivity of the primary sample. • Soil samples were collected by removing the loose surface material and sampling to a depth of 5–10 cm beneath the surface. The first batch of soil samples (MSS0001–0133) were collected during Sept/Oct 2017 and the collected material was sieved using a 2 mm mesh and the -2 mm component was collected for analysis by MS91 (Na₂O₂ fusion, ICP-AES and ICP-MS). The second batch of soil samples (MSS01134–1112) were collected during March 2018 and the collected material was sieved using an 80 Mesh sieve and the -80 mesh component was collected for analysis. Rock-chip samples (MHS0001–0050) were collected, primarily from pegmatites; however, no further

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>information is available on the sampling techniques used for the rock-chip samples.</p> <p><u>Mineral Developments, Morrissey Hill Project: (2017, A number: 114717)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock-chip samples (17) were collected by Mineral Developments during field reconnaissance at the Morrissey Hill tenement. • There are no historical records of measures taken by Mineral Developments to ensure sample representivity of the primary sample. • There is no further information available on the sampling techniques used for the rock-chip samples.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling has been reported in this ASX release.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling has been reported in this ASX release.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling has been reported in this ASX release.. • No drilling has been reported in this ASX release.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling was used by Reach Resources to take these samples. • Industry standard whole rock and/or grab samples of surface eluvial material of 1-3kg were collected by Reach Resources and considered to be appropriate for this style of early stage exploration. • No records are available on sub-sampling techniques for Pure

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>Minerals and Mineral Developments; therefore, the quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation techniques is unknown. The Competent Person considers this acceptable for high-level prospectivity targeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No records are available on whether any quality control procedures were adopted during the sub-sampling stages by Pure Minerals and Mineral Developments. • There are no records of any duplicate samples for Pure Minerals and Mineral Developments surface samples. • Sample sizes with respect to grain size are unknown for the surface samples collected by Pure Minerals and Mineral Developments.
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p><u>Reach Resources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assaying was conducted by Intertek Laboratories, Perth WA. • Samples were sorted, dried, crushed, pulverized. • Multi-element analysis was completed on all samples via 4A/MS48; FP6/MS33 and FA50/OE04 techniques which are considered appropriate for the range of commodities being targeted and the sampling being undertaken. • Analysis was completed for Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. • Intertek applied standard quality control procedures including the insertion of check samples, duplicates, blanks and standards. • These procedures reflect accepted industry standard procedures and provide acceptable accuracy and precision. <p><u>Pure Minerals, Morrissey Hill Project:</u></p>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p><u>(2018, A number: 117605)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were analysed by ALS in Perth by package MS91, a package combining Na₂O₂ fusion, ICP-AES and ICP-MS determination. This technique is considered appropriate for Li analysis by the Competent Person. • Portable XRF data have not been reported in this ASX release. • No records are available of the quality control procedures and results; however, ALS Perth is an accredited and ISO-certified laboratory and therefore appropriate internal quality control procedures are assumed to have been adopted. <p><u>Mineral Developments, Morrissey Hill Project: (2017, A number: 114717)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were analysed by Nagrom in Perth using techniques ICP004 (for Li) and XRF008 for whole rock analyses. • No records are available of quality control procedures being undertaken. •
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RR1 samples were collected and submitted by RR1 personnel. All data has been checked and verified by several senior personnel. • No drilling was undertaken. • All field data and laboratory results are entered and stored in an electronic database. • Elemental oxide assays reported in this announcement were provided to RR1 by Intertek. Checked and confirmed by RR1 senior geological personnel and RSC Geological Consultants. • Pure Minerals' records indicate that data was compiled directly from laboratory results and checks against field notes and GIS software were completed. No records are available on the verification of the sampled material by Mineral Developments • Full details on Pure Minerals data documentation and entry protocols are not known. Assay data are available to the public and can be obtained from historical open-file reports via WAMEX. • No adjustments to assay data were reported in the open-file records. However, Reach applied elemental to oxide conversions for the Pure Minerals and Mineral Developments assay data. • Li (ppm) was converted to Li₂O (%) by dividing by 10,000 to convert to Li (%) and then by multiplying by a conversion factor of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>2.153.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ta (%) was converted to Ta₂O₅ (%) by multiplying by a conversion factor of 1.221. • Nb (%) was converted to Nb₂O₅ (%) by multiplying by a conversion factor of 1.431. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples collected by RR1 were located using handheld Garmin GPS units which provide an accuracy of +/- 5m. • The grid system used in the figures and appendices in this ASX release is MGA Zone 50 (GDA94). • The project's topographic control is adequate for early-stage surface targeting and reconnaissance. <p><u>Pure Minerals, Morrissey Hill Project:</u> <u>(2018, A number: 117605)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples were located using a handheld GPS and an accuracy of +/- 5 m. • Sample locations were recorded in MGA Zone 50 (GDA94) • RLs were recorded for the first batch of soil samples (MSS0001–0133) and rock chip samples (MHS0001–0050); however, no elevation data were recorded for the second batch of soil samples (MSS01134–1112). <p><u>Mineral Developments, Morrissey Hill Project:</u> <u>(2017, A number: 114717)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples were located using a GPS; however, accuracy of the GPS instrument is unknown. • Sample locations were recorded in MGA Zone 50 (GDA94). • No elevation data were recorded for the rock chip samples.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Reach Resources Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance between rock chip and eluvial sample sites vary. • Sample spacing is typically determined by the availability of outcrop. • The data is not being used to support estimation of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sample compositing has been undertaken. Historical reconnaissance Exploration Results have been compiled for prospectivity targeting. Data spacing is not intended to support continuity for Mineral Resource estimation. Drilling is required to achieve data spacing and distribution sufficient for resource estimation. <p><u>Pure Minerals, Morrissey Hill Project: (2018, A number: 117605)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil samples were collected on an 800 x 200 m grid of 50–100 m x 400 m line spacings to avoid drainage and areas considered less prospective. No information is available on data spacing for the rock chip samples. Rock-chip samples appear to be very selective, collected primarily from pegmatites. There are no records of sample compositing having been applied. <p><u>Mineral Developments, Morrissey Hill Project: (2017, A number: 114717)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock-chip samples were collected randomly from pegmatite outcrops. No sample composting was applied.
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Reach Resources Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling was used to collect these samples. Sampling was undertaken both along strike and orthogonal to strike where possible in order to provide representative sampling. Sampling of both rock outcrops and eluvium is controlled by the material available and as a consequence is selective. Results may therefore not reflect average grades of in-situ mineralization. No drill testing of the Wabli Creek pegmatites has been undertaken. The subsurface dimensions of the pegmatites and the extent and continuity of any mineralization contained within them is currently unknown. The orientations of possible structures within the tenements are not well-known at this early stage. The Competent Person

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>considers this appropriate for reviewing historical surface sampling results for prospectivity targeting.</p> <p><u>Pure Minerals, Morrissey Hill Project: (2018, A number: 117605)</u> Soil sampling grid was oriented to the northeast as pegmatites were observed in east–west and north–south orientations.</p> <p><u>Mineral Developments, Morrissey Hill Project: (2017, A number: 114717)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock-chip samples were collected from pegmatite outcrops. •
<p>Sample security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p><u>Reach Resources Ltd</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Chain of custody for samples were managed at all times by RR1 personnel including transport from site and delivery to Interteks Perth Laboratory facility.</u> <p><u>Pure Minerals, Morrissey Hill Project: (2018, A number: 117605)</u> Records indicate that all samples were submitted directly to the laboratory; however, no additional information is available on sample security.</p> <p><u>Mineral Developments, Morrissey Hill Project: (2017, A number: 114717)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were submitted to the laboratory; however, no additional information is available on sample security.
<p>Audits or reviews</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RR1 has not undertaken any audits or reviews with respect to this phase of exploration. • Industry standard techniques are applied at every stage of the exploration process. • There are no records of any audits or reviews of the historical sampling techniques or data other than the current collation of information by Reach, where the key deliverable was to establish prospectivity.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Yinnetharra Critical Elements Project</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Critical Elements Projects comprise granted licenses E 09/2375 (Morrisey Hill), E 09/2388 and E 09/2354 (Camel Hill) along the Ti Tree Shear Zone, and E 09/2377 (Wabli Creek) along the Chalba Shear Zone. An application was lodged for E 09/2748. <p>There are no aboriginal heritage places listed within Reach tenements and applications.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This release summarises the results of material exploration by other parties within E 09/2375, E 09/2388, E 09/2354, E 2748, E 09/2377. U3O8 Ltd drilled two RC holes in E09/2377 targeting U mineralisation. The Competent Person does not consider the results material due to the different target commodities. The remainder of the historical exploration undertaken in these tenements are surface samples. There appears to be some discrepancies between historical soil assays. Much of the existing soil sampling is considered to be too widely spaced for the style of mineralization of interest to RR1. The historical results provide a broad guide only.

Company	Report Number	Year	Target commodity	Reach Tenement
Pure Minerals Limited	117605, 117689	2018	Li ±Ta	E 09/2375, E 09/2377
Mineral Developments	114716, 114717	2017	Beryl, Li, Mica, REE, U	E 09/2375, E 09/2377

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary				
		Encounter Resources	78072	2008	U and base metals	E 09/2388
		Rising Mining Holdings Pty Ltd	93579, 97672	2012, 2013	U, W, REE	E 09/2388
		Glengarry Resources Ltd	66179	2003	Ta	E 09/2388, E 09/2354
		United Mining Resources Pty Ltd	90419	2011	U, W, REE	E 09/2388, E 09/2354
		Lithium Australia NI	117227	2018	Li, REE, Ta, W	E 09/2388
		Wodgina Lithium Pty Ltd	118915	2018	Au, Li	E 09/2388
		U308 Ltd	76883, 79787, 84704, 88390	2007, 2008, 2009, 2010	U, Th, V	E 09/2377
		Thor Mining PLC	98245			E 09/2377
		Eastern Goldfields Exploration	87495	2010	Au, Cu, Mn	E 09/2539
		Golden Phoenix Australia Pty Ltd	106114, 109684, 113891	2015, 2016, 2017	Au, Ag, Fe, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni	E 09/2539, E 09/2750, E 09/2542, E 09/2751
		Kookynie Resources NL	31555	1990	REE, Be, Nb, Ta, U, Th, W, Bi	E 09/257-259; E 09/359)
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reach's Critical Elements tenements lie in the Mutherbukin Zone of the Gascoyne Province and comprises granites of the Moorarie, Durlacher and Thirty Three supersuites. The Thirty Three Supersuite is the youngest unit in the Critical Elements project area and outcrops along the northern edge of the Mutherbukin Zone, along the Ti Tree Syncline. 				

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The Thirty Three Supersuite comprises pegmatites, ranging in size from veins to 10–20-m-wide dykes and shallowly dipping sheets up to 200 m in thickness (Sheppard et al., 2010). The pegmatites are typically zoned, with massive quartz cores, and include rare elements (e.g. Bi, Be, Li, Nb–Ta), which have been the subject of small-scale mining (Sheppard et al., 2010). Segue Resources Ltd (now Arrow Minerals Ltd) identified the Thirty Three Supersuite as a fertile and highly fractionated granitic suite with potential to generate Li-Cs-Ta pegmatites. Independent studies by the GSWA support this interpretation.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant rock chip and eluvial sample results are summarized in Table 1. Sample location details and full multi-element analyses are provided in Appendix A.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data aggregation methods have been applied. • Reach applied a cut-off of 40 ppm Li for the reported data by Pure Minerals and Mineral Developments. Results are presented in Appendix A and figures in this release. • No metal equivalents are reported.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A – do drilling has been reported in this ASX release.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>intercept lengths</i>	<i>there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps for the Yinnetharra Critical Elements projects are included in the release. • Known pegmatites, mineral occurrences, projects and mines were extracted from WAMEX.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent and historical results that are considered relevant have been presented here in a balanced manner to avoid misleading reporting. The reported results reflect the full range of results for the target commodities available to Reach Resources at the time of this report. No relevant information has been omitted.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RSC Mining and Mineral Exploration Consultants were engaged by Reach Resources Ltd to undertake a prospectivity analysis of the project areas. • PGN Geoscience Pty Ltd were engaged by Reach Resources Ltd to undertake an investigation of open-file, public domain, remote sensing datasets relevant to the Morrissey Hill and Camel Hill tenements in order to assess the lithium potential of each. Targeting utilised Multi-spectral Sentinel-2, Aster and Landsat imagery. Relevant datasets were processed and filtered to identify targets • Data which is relevant to this release is included in this report. • All relevant data available to Reach Resources has been documented in this report.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desktop studies and target identification are in progress. • Field reconnaissance and surface geochemical soil surveys recommenced in May 2023 and remain in progress. • Maiden drill programs are planned to commence Q3/4 2023 subject to receipt of all relevant regulatory approvals.