More exciting lithium drill results at Yinnetharra and Mt Ida

Highlights:

- The Yinnetharra Lithium Project is an early-stage exploration project that covers a **large area** of 505km^2 within the Gascoyne Lithium Province of **Western Australia.**
  - **Six (6) well defined mineralised pegmatites at Malinda**
  - **Lithium** mineralisation defined **from surface** to **350 metres depth** so far
  - Malinda delivers a '**Lithium Mile'**, comprising two major parallel ore zones M1 and M36 each now drilled out over 1.6km in strike length, remaining open down plunge.
- The Mt Ida Lithium Project in the Goldfields region of Western Australia, remains on track for approval to mine later this year.
  - **Initial Maiden Resource Estimate of 12.7Mt @ 1.2% Li_2O reported in October 2022**[1]
  - Granted Mining Lease, heritage and Mining Proposal submitted with objective to potentially commence a DSO Lithium mining operation before Christmas 2023
- **New drilling results** include:
  - **43m @ 1.22% Li_2O** from 66m in YNRD082 at Yinnetharra
    - Inc **6m @ 3.3% Li_2O** from 88m
  - **37m @ 0.9% Li_2O** from 92m in YRRD053 at Yinnetharra
  - **20m @ 1% Li_2O** from 164 m in YRRD055 at Yinnetharra
  - **41.2m @ 1.8% Li_2O** from 276.8m in IDRD162 at Mt Ida
  - **26.2m @ 1.41% Li_2O** from 232.4m in IDRD128 at Mt Ida
  - **24.1m @ 1.8% Li_2O** from 488.2m in IDRD141 at Mt Ida
  - **14m @ 1.4% Li_2O** from 78m in SSRD046 at Mt Ida

Delta Lithium Limited (ASX:DLI) ("Delta" or the "Company"), is pleased to announce an update for activities at both its 100% owned Lithium Projects at Yinnetharra and Mt Ida, in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia in the Goldfields region of Western Australia respectively.

Twelve drill rigs are currently undertaking drilling activities on both projects.

At Yinnetharra, new assay results show the highest-grade mineralisation to date from the M47 pegmatite. Recent extensional drilling has shown the M1 and M36 pegmatites both have a strike extent of 1.6km and are both open along strike and down plunge, with an additional two mineralised pegmatites now discovered at M42 and the footwall to M20. These are shown on Figure 3 and results for these are pending.

Commenting on the results Executive Chairman, David Flanagan said;

"Mt Ida is on track in every respect to be the next new lithium mining project to be permitted in Western Australia. All the drilling completed to date will support the potential new development which we anticipate to start later this year.

[1] ASX Announcement 19 October 2022 and Appendix 1

We are not a one project company. It's very rare to feel like you are the first movers in a province, filled with amazing prospectivity, vastly under explored and delivering results in every respect. Yinnetharra has it all. It feels like we have hit the jack pot. These results further confirm that Malinda is showing all the signs of being the first of a number of major discoveries on our ground.

Discoveries like this are rare and they take a lot of hard work. During May 2023, the company achieved a record 25,816 metres of drilling. That is a massive effort from the team and that will surely deliver more great results."

To date the Company has completed 205 holes for 47,501 metres at Yinnetharra and 338 holes for 61,514 metres (within calendar year 2023) at Mt Ida. This announcement relates to results received from 32 Diamond Drill holes (DD) and 57 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes. A further 152 holes from both projects are in the process of being assayed with results due in batches throughout the next few months. The Company is also on track to complete an additional ~200 holes before September 2023 at both projects.

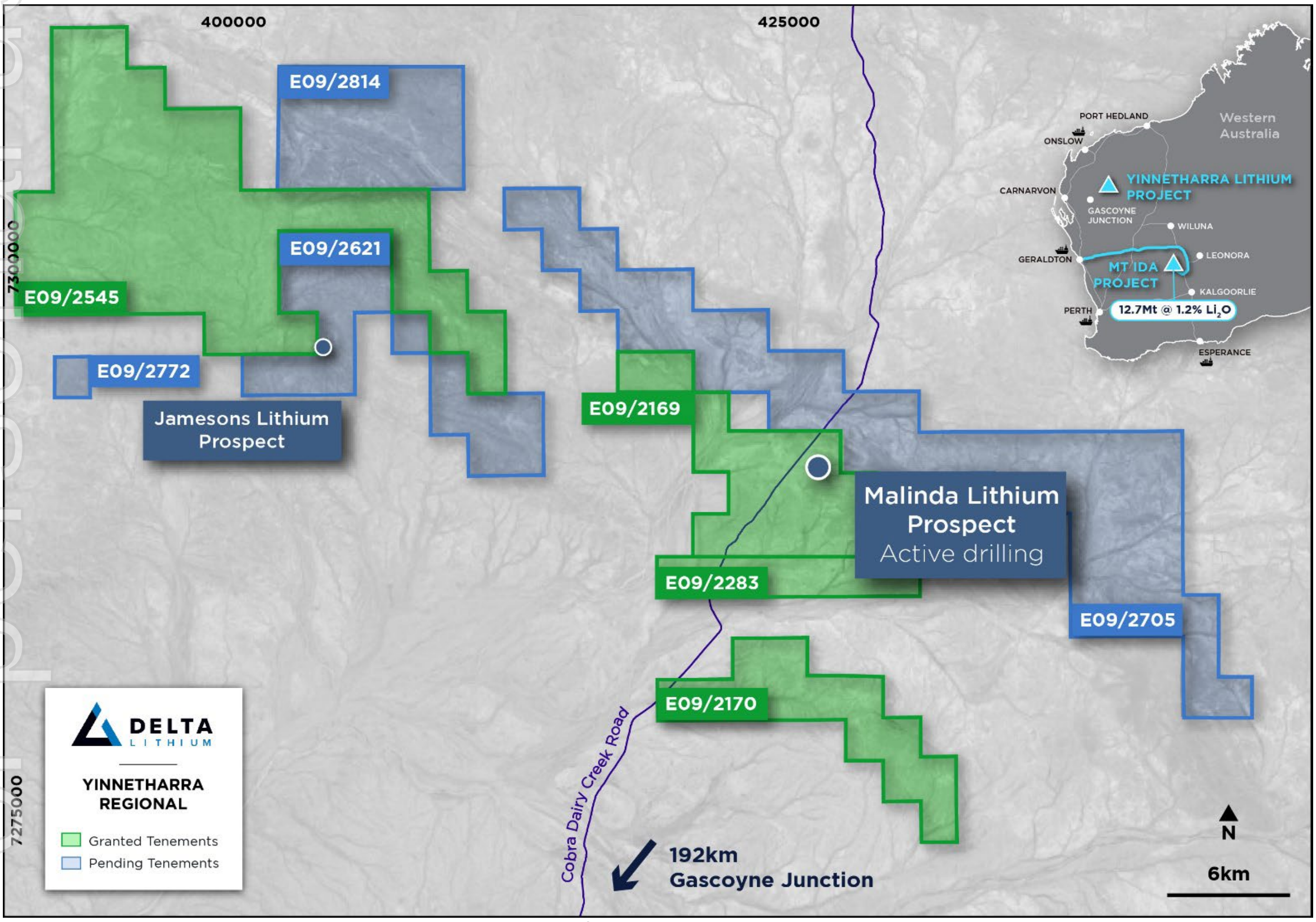

Figure 1: Yinnetharra plan showing general location of drilling at the Malinda Prospect and the newly discovered Jamesons Prospect (note Licence area change due to compulsory relinquishment of tenure under the Mining Act).

Results at the Malinda Prospect show thick, consistent, and strike extensive pegmatite bodies

Drilling on site at the Malinda Lithium Prospect is rapidly defining the scale of several lithium bearing pegmatites (Figure 1). These results demonstrate strong lithium continuity within the M1 pegmatite with mineralisation coming to surface and recent drilling showing the mineralised pegmatite is present over a strike extent of at least 1.6km and remains open.

Drill results from the M36 the pegmatite coming to surface in the west with a flat south dip and easterly plunge. Drilling along strike of this pegmatite since the last announcement has shown the mineralised pegmatite extends 1.7km to the east and remains open.

Recent drilling of the new M20 pegmatite has demonstrated three consistently mineralised pegmatites with thickness of 10-35m and along strike and down plunge extents in excess of 700m. No results have been received yet from the M20 pegmatites.

Drilling has discovered a new thick mineralised pegmatite body M42, which has returned multiple thick intercepts, including a 45 metre interval from 42 metres down hole. Drill results from this new pegmatite are eagerly anticipated by the exploration team.

Two heritage surveys have been completed at Malinda which allow Delta to expand its drilling footprint.

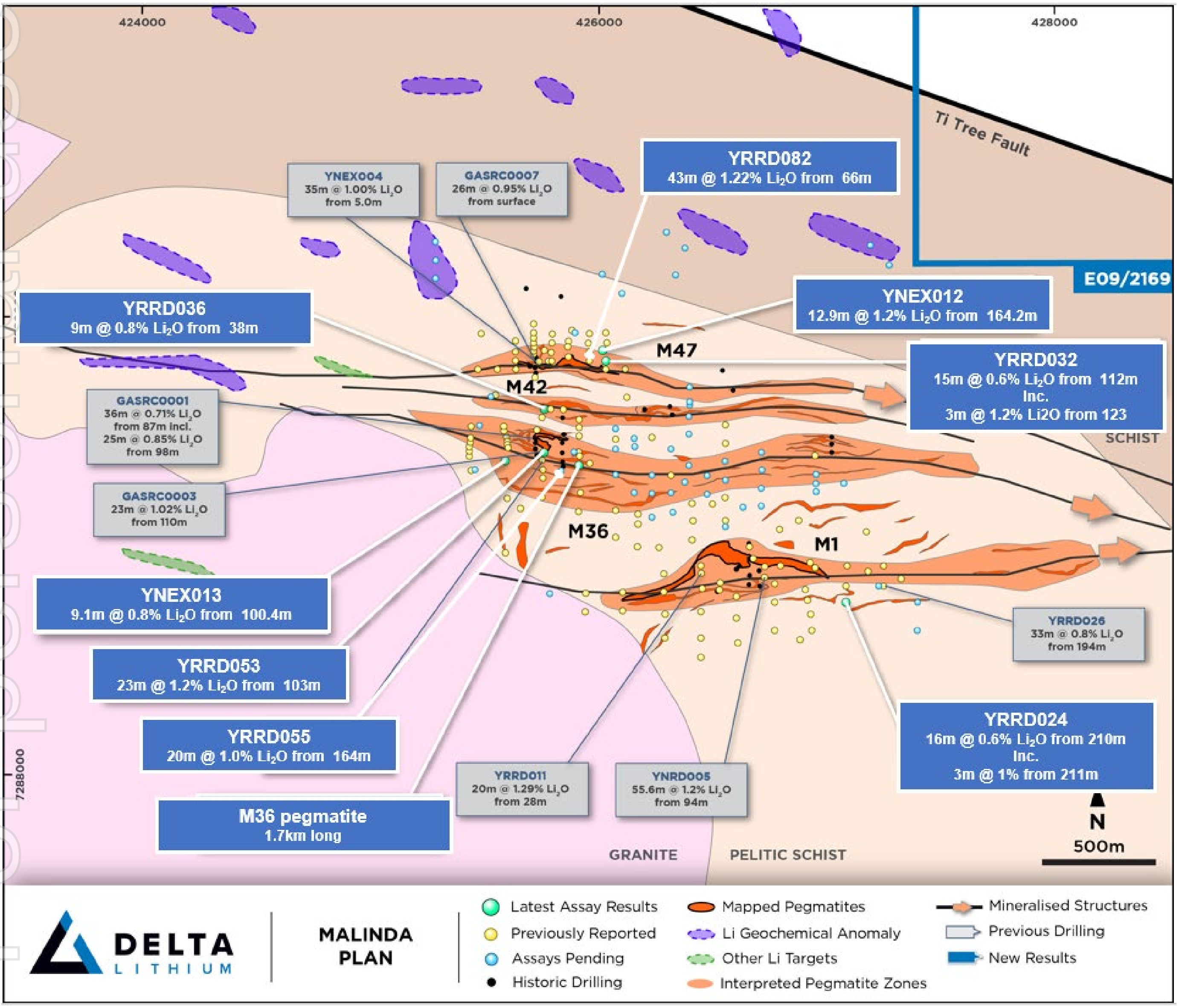

Figure 2: *Plan view showing drilling at Malinda.*

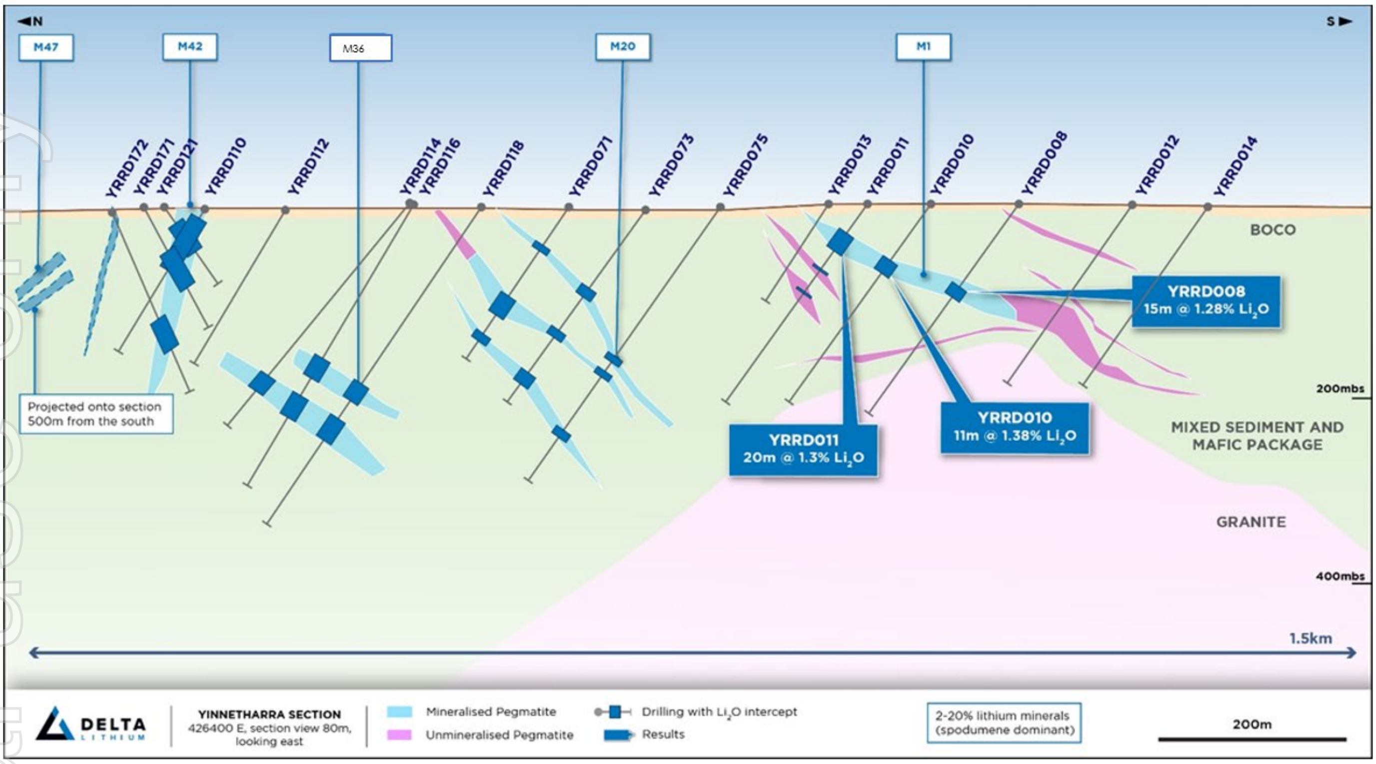

Figure 3: *Cross Section at Malinda*

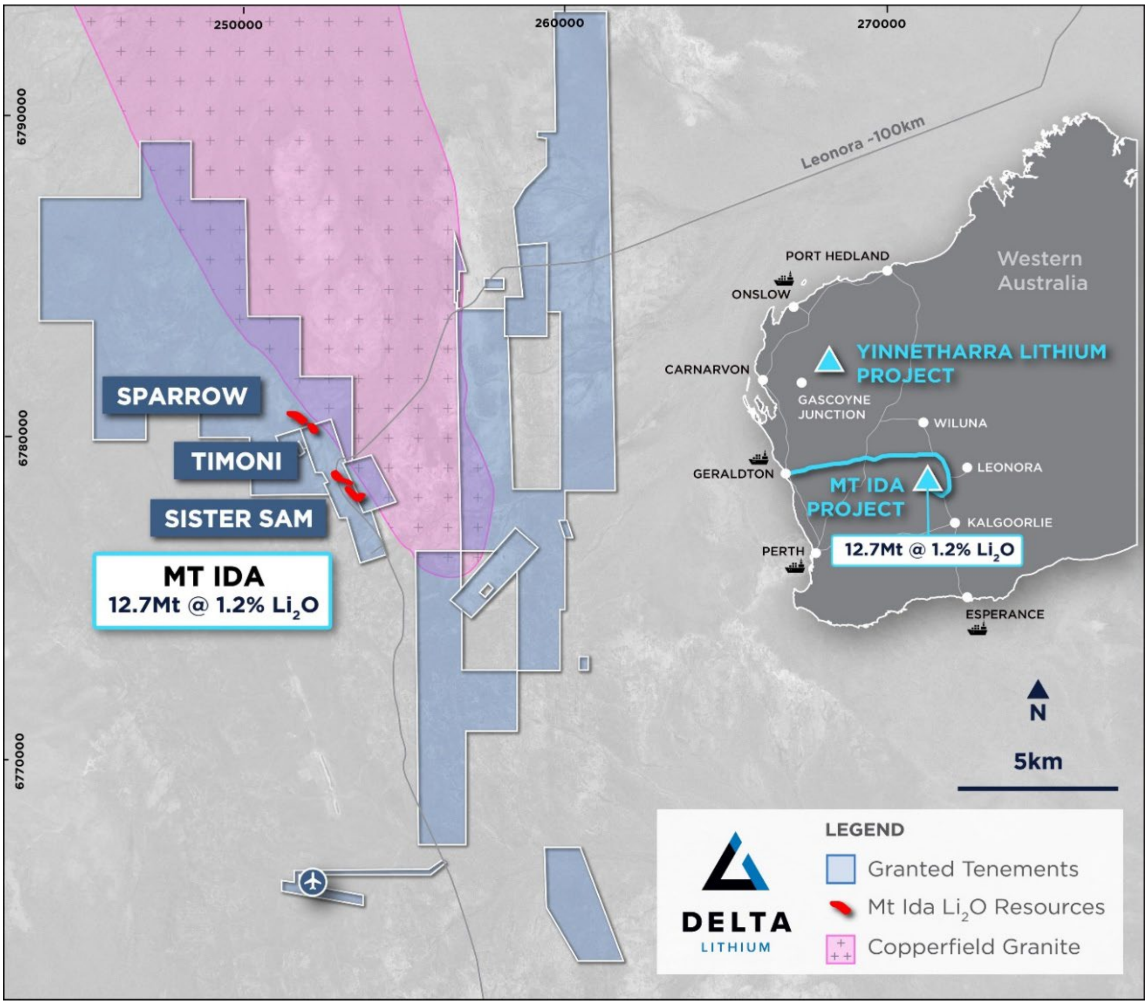

Figure 4: *Mt Ida plan view showing general location of the Mt Ida Project.*

Infill results from Mt Ida demonstrate consistent thick high-grade Lithium mineralisation

An aggressive program of infill and extensional drilling is ongoing at Mt Ida in preparation for a Mineral Resource Estimate update later in calendar year 2023.

Results received from Sister Sam and Timoni continue to demonstrate consistent high-grade lithium mineralisation. These results are progressively increasing confidence in the mining plans that are under development in advance of the final granting of the Mining Proposal that has been submitted to the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS).

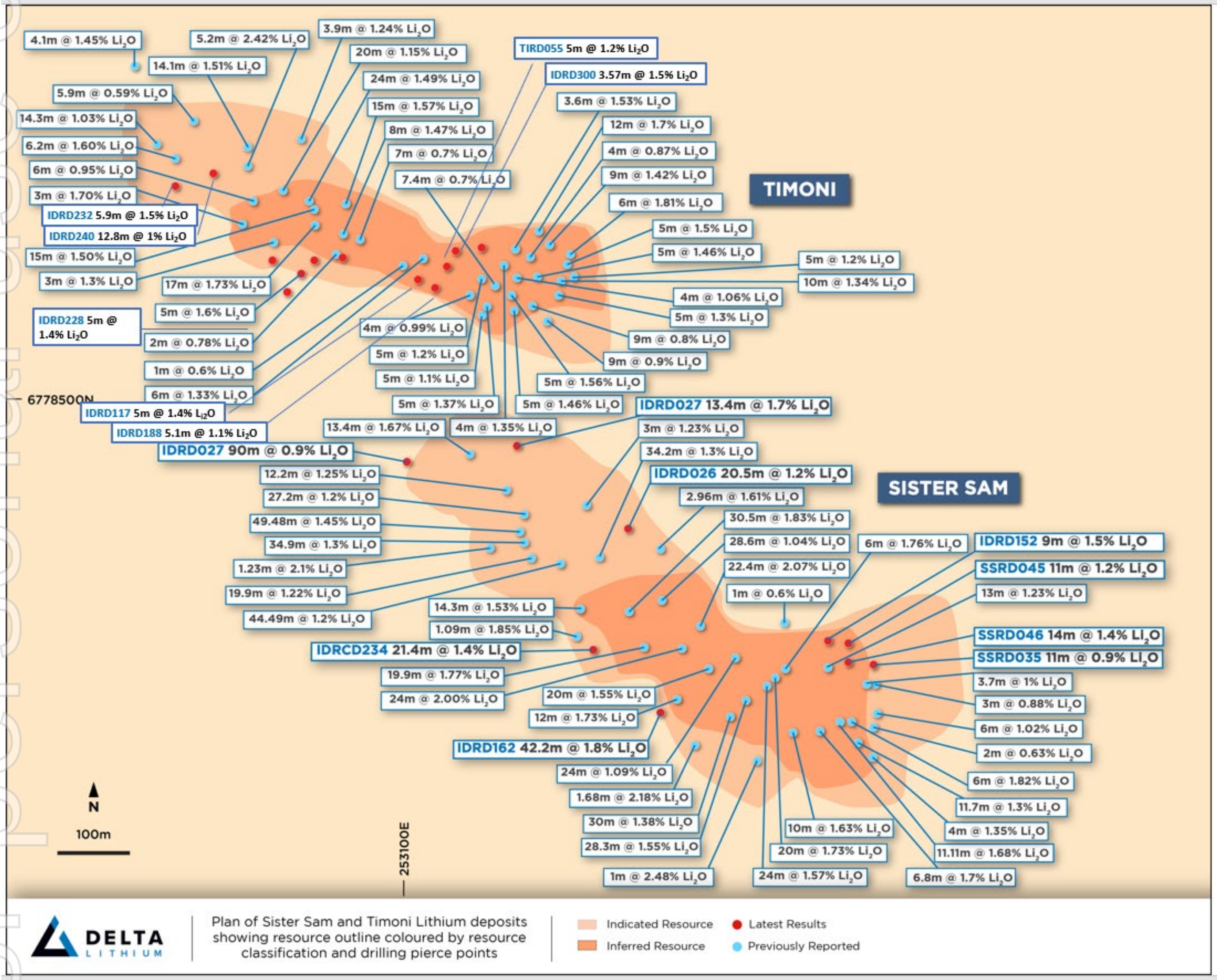

Figure 5: *Detailed plan view of Sister Sam and Timoni showing latest results from infill drilling.*

Release authorised by the Executive Chairman on behalf of the Board of Delta Lithium Limited.

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About Delta Lithium

Delta Lithium (ASX: DLI) is an exploration and development company focused on bringing high-quality, lithium-bearing pegmatite deposits, located in Western Australia, into production. With a strong balance sheet and an experienced team driving the exploration and development workstreams, Delta Lithium is rapidly advancing its Mt Ida Lithium Project towards production. The Mt Ida Lithium Project holds a critical advantage over other lithium developers with existing Mining Leases and heritage agreements in place. To capitalise on the prevailing buoyant lithium market, Delta Lithium is pursuing a rapid development pathway to unlock maximum value for shareholders.

Delta Lithium also holds the highly prospective Yinnetharra Lithium Project that is already showing signs of becoming one of Australia's most exciting lithium regions. The Company is currently undergoing an extensive 400 drill hole campaign to be completed throughout 2023.

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this Announcement that relates to exploration results is based upon work undertaken by Mr. Charles Hughes, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AUSIMM). Mr. Hughes has sufficient experience that 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 of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr. Hughes is an employee of Delta Lithium Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Refer to www.reddirtmetals.com.au for past ASX announcements.

Past Exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates reported in this announcement have been previously prepared and disclosed by Delta Lithium in accordance with JORC 2012. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and content in which the Competent Person's findings are presented here have not been materially modified from the original market announcement, and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning Mineral Resource Estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Refer to www.reddirtmetals.com.au for details on past exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates.

Disclaimer

This release may include forward-looking and aspirational statements. These statements are based on Delta Lithium management's expectations and beliefs concerning future events as of the time of the release of this announcement. Forward-looking and aspirational statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are outside the control of Delta Lithium, that could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. Delta Lithium makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward looking or aspirational statements made in this release to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this release, except as required by applicable laws and the ASX Listing Rules.

Appendix 1: Mineral Resource Estimate Table (Refer to ASX Announcement 19 October 2022).

Resource category	Cut-off grade (Li_2O%)	Li_2O		Li_2O (Kt)	Ta_2O_5 Grade (Ta_2O_5 ppm)
		Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (% Li_2O)		
Total Measured	0.55	-	-	-	-
Total Indicated	0.55	3.3	1.4	46	246
Total Inferred	0.55	9.3	1.1	102	193
Total		**12.7**	**1.2**	**148**	**207**

***Table 1:** Assay results for the Mt Ida Project better than 3m @ 1% Li_2O*

HoleID		From	To	Width (m)	Li2O %	Ta2O5 ppm	Fe2O3 %
IDRD162		276.83	318	42.2	1.8	383	0.94
IDRD128		232.45	258.67	26.22	1.4	167	1.3
IDRD141		488.17	512.25	24.08	1.83	284	0.44
IDRD126		292.89	309.65	16.76	0.67	100	2.88
IDRD230W1		582.19	596.39	14.2	0.95	178	0.42
IDRD145		93.94	108	14.06	1.16	257	1.13
SSRD046		78	92	14	1.41	280	1.07
IDRD164		261.54	274.88	13.34	1.74	245	0.82
IDRD230		574.03	585.5	11.47	0.75	189	0.69
SSRD045		86	97	11	1.17	346	1.61
TIRD043		70	81	11	1.08	168	1.25
SSRD035		39	50	11	0.91	268	1.35
TIRD046		62	73	11	0.87	139	1.98
IDRD152		108.85	117.82	8.97	1.48	174	1.08
IDRD174		145.74	154.12	8.38	1.14	241	1.11
IDRD123		338.75	346	7.25	0.77	174	0.56
IDRD156		353.51	360	6.49	1.84	191	0.72
IDEX015		682.98	689	6.02	0.89	46	1.09
IDRD156		368	374	6	1.92	131	0.37
SSRD008		44	50	6	1.02	249	0.76
IDRD192		85.84	91.8	5.96	1.04	323	1.51
IDRD195		78.38	84.33	5.95	1.82	250	0.44
IDRD232		260.75	266.63	5.88	1.46	245	0.53
IDRD174		162.66	168.34	5.68	0.97	189	2.08
IDRD188		68.5	73.65	5.15	1.09	223	0.95
TIRD066		79	84	5	1.58	186	1.27
TIRD064		69	74	5	1.42	126	1.06
SSRD048		105	110	5	1.33	291	1.81
SPRD016		90.1	94.91	4.81	1.88	206	0.67
IDRD241A		530.05	534.33	4.28	1.86	299	0.42
SSRD040		76	80	4	1.35	326	0.95
IDRD230		353	356.83	3.83	1.53	53	0.8
IDRD230		563	566.57	3.57	1.83	115	1.37
IDRD230W1		353.53	357.07	3.54	1.7	80	0.4

Table 2: *Assay Results for the Yinnetharra Project better than 3m @ 1% Li_2O*

HoleID		From	To	Length	Li2O pct	Ta2O5 ppm	Fe2O3 %
YNEX012	and	164.2	177.12	12.92	1.22	110	0.24
YRRD082		66	109	43	1.22	63	4.21
	inc.	86	92	6	3.3	40	0.8
YNEX005	and	102.38	106	3.62	1.12	166	0.25
YRRD055		164	184	20	1	49	0.63
YRRD074		34	40	6	0.93	93	2.54
YRRD053		103	126	23	1.2	43	2.87
YRRD036		38	47	9	0.8	85	1.9
YNEX013		101.5	109.6	9.1	0.8	29	0.32
YRRD082	and	125	133	8	0.62	61	2.72
YRRD024		210	226	16	0.6	41	0.96
YRRD032		113	128	15	0.6	74	6.4
YRRD032	inc.	123	126	3	1.2	82	1.2

Table 3*: Drill hole details for holes at Mt Ida*

HoleID	MGA_East	MGA_North	MGA_RL	Dip	MGA_Azi	Depth
IDEX015	252544	6779479	476	-53.67	162.3	748.1
IDEX016	252302.1	6779840.1	466.26	-50.86	154.81	751.55
IDEX017	252179.25	6780139.83	463.68	-51.47	155.8	757.1
IDEX018	252434.86	6779867.93	465.93	-50.08	151.02	365
IDEX019	252668	6779531	468	-54.94	163.71	288
IDEX020	253615	6777942	476	-50.97	157.21	216
IDEX021	248093	6785854	436	-55.96	109.23	191
IDEX022	248007	6785935	436	-56.38	106.11	180
IDEX023	247930	6785987	436	-55.72	106.53	180
IDEX024	248079	6785792	436	-55.71	107.73	180
IDEX025	247996	6785838	436	-54.99	108.73	161
IDEX026	247935	6785922	436	-50.59	117.82	185

IDEX027	248069	6785707	437	-55.76	109.24	155
IDEX028	247990	6785768	436	-55.13	108.97	180
IDEX029	247899	6785829	436	-55.09	108.8	180
IDEX030	248350	6785529	450	-54.96	118.96	198
IDEX031	248281	6785569	450	-54.88	121.62	185
IDEX032	248419	6785489	450	-54.83	122.04	179
IDEX033	248379	6785420	450	-54.78	121.77	185
IDEX034	248313	6785459	450	-55.34	119.31	180
IDEX035	248241	6785500	450	-55.41	120.12	180
IDEX036	248339	6785351	450	-55.96	121.05	180
IDEX037	248270	6785391	450	-55.27	119.42	180
IDEX038	248201	6785431	450	-55.59	119.76	149
IDEX039	247727	6786550	436	-55.49	118.04	186
IDEX040	247634	6786572	436	-50.82	114.29	186
IDEX041	247650	6786423	436	-50.27	111.22	186
IDEX042	247196	6786667	436	-55.59	119.45	149
IDEX043	247090	6786695	436	-55.44	118.91	173
IDEX044	247110	6786730	436	-55.12	118.83	179
IDEX045	249107	6784199	436	-55.67	118.93	143
IDEX046	248943	6784159	436	-55.55	119.45	185
IDEX047	248828	6784178	436	-55.52	119.47	180
IDEX048	248870	6784252	436	-55.63	115.06	180
IDEX049	249023	6784297	436	-55.79	118.04	186
IDEX050	248906	6784319	436	-55.7	118.12	149
IDEX051	248983	6784229	436	-55.84	115.29	186
IDEX052	249077	6784124	436	-55.57	120.29	186
IDEX053	250168	6782808	450	-55.35	120.43	180
IDEX054	250029	6782888	450	-55.2	121.79	180
IDEX055	250128	6782739	450	-54.93	118.21	180
IDEX056	250061	6782778	450	-55.23	117.92	180
IDEX057	249989	6782819	450	-54.54	116.92	180
IDEX058	250088	6782669	450	-55.16	116.16	180

IDEX059	250018	6782709	450	-55.22	116.27	180
IDMT009	252032.17	6780360.85	462.19	-58.66	329.66	159.3
IDMT010	253018.579	6778655.727	472.8811	-66	318.27	303.4
IDMT012	253611.72	6778176.48	475.01	-54.81	273.82	288.2
IDRCD204W1	253116	6778391	475	-65.25	116.19	586
IDRD036N1	252724	6778529	472	-57.35	103.21	424.12
IDRD036N2	252724	6778529	472	-50.89	102.29	802
IDRD036N4	252725.35	6778521.84	474.96	-53.38	99.97	789.9
IDRD140	253036	6778567	472	-64.19	123.53	334.4
IDRD140W1	253036	6778567	472	-64.62	124.22	483.6
IDRD176AW1	252919	6778901	476	-58.37	152.17	340
IDRD229	253021.39	6778587.69	472.58	-68.13	150.47	685
IDRD229W1	253021.39	6778587.69	472.58	-67.86	149.79	780.4
IDRD230	252767	6779137	472	-50.14	163.25	624.9
IDRD230W1	252767	6779137	472	-50.14	162.04	620.1
IDRD231	252648	6779210	472	-53.05	159.22	276
IDRD232	252846	6778838	476	-60.32	150.78	318.5
IDRD233	252772	6778843	474.5	-60.24	131.61	54
IDRD233A	252772	6778843	474.5	-60.33	140.81	360.5
IDRD234	252737	6778927	476	-59.34	154.16	384.5
IDRD235	252737	6778927	474.5	-51.7	146.97	410
IDRD236	252795	6778954	476	-60.64	155.43	442.23
IDRD237	252828	6779004	476	-60.36	151.74	468.5
IDRD238	252760	6779028	476	-58.78	153.32	560.3
IDRD239	252687	6779069	476	-57.25	151.11	198
IDRD240	252831	6778933	474.5	-58.74	154.18	407.18
IDRD241	253074.25	6778561.3	471.9	-66.5	152.5	35
IDRD241A	253074.25	6778561.3	471.9	-63.44	142.06	582.7
IDRD242	252895	6778953	474.5	-60.21	154.28	399.5
IDRD242N1	252895	6778953	474.5	-60.21	154.65	204
IDRD242W1	252895	6778953	474.5	-60.31	153.84	399.6
IDRD243	252654	6779312	472	-50.68	150.77	774.6

IDRD244	252794.89	6778954.1	474	-60.62	162.94	490
IDRD245	252511	6778526	472	-51.02	86.8	931
IDRD245N1	252511	6778526	472	-56.31	97.37	996.9
IDRD246	252919	6778901	470	-55.32	157.25	203
IDRD247	253012	6778848	470	-58.75	173.23	65
IDRD248	253028	6778816	470	-59.08	172.04	95
IDRD249	252500	6778460	472	-50.27	87.34	215
IDRD250	252567	6779378	469	-50.83	147.35	155
LSEX001	253715	6777951	475	-49.47	155.08	270
LSEX002	253874	6777573	478	-48.21	151.25	300
LSEX003	253780	6777545	476	-49.52	152.4	215
OMEX001	251069	6781263	458	-50.13	113.83	227
OMEX002	251097	6781305	458	-50.16	123.2	240
OMEX003	251027	6781345	458	-55.01	127.26	179
OMEX004	251196	6781222	456	-54.52	126.53	149
OMEX005	251125	6781268	456	-55.27	127.47	150
OMEX006	251126	6781349	457	-49.33	113.6	240
OMEX007	251056	6781389	457	-54.72	117.59	180
OMEX008	251157	6781392	456	-50.95	112.81	240
OMEX009	251088	6781432	457	-55.9	121.95	173
OMEX010	251018	6781472	458	-55.92	121.31	179
OMEX011	250980	6781501	456	-60.48	122.25	173
OMEX012	251113	6781477	456	-54.76	118.4	180
OMEX014	250990	6781550	456	-58.35	116.52	170
OMEX015	251003	6781600	456	-54.59	117.66	131
OMEX016	250946	6781616	456	-58.85	110.74	170
OMEX018	250756	6782046	456	-55.64	129.73	113
OMEX019	250685	6782125	457	-55	144.48	131
OMEX020	250610	6782205	455	-55.9	152.7	164
OMEX021	250548	6782275	453	-64.93	150.19	173
OMEX022	250733	6782005	456	-55.18	136.22	180
SPEX037	251262	6781020	460	-63.1	143.07	246

SPRD012	252070.39	6780389.8	462.14	-60.69	150.4	90.7
SPRD013	252073.94	6780452.6	461.99	-62	151.05	143.2
SPRD014	252058.36	6780449.86	461.76	-71.01	148.29	142.2
SPRD015	252013.81	6780462.67	461.65	-59.83	149.78	136.26
SPRD016	251966.25	6780452.65	461.44	-60.01	148.99	139.1
SPRD017	252028.19	6780374.76	462	-59.76	147.42	202.2
SPRD018	251995.92	6780368.24	462.08	-60.06	148.15	202.25
SPRD019	251977.39	6780357.15	462.29	-60.05	149.66	108.8
SPRD020	252104.9	6780292.61	462.76	-60.22	149.56	151.1
SPRD021	252155	6780324	462	-59.74	148.77	155
SPRD022	252180	6780339	462	-60.84	150.08	169.1
SPRD023	251848.68	6780661.66	460.36	-53.6	145.44	297.3
SPRD024	251798.12	6780588.57	460.59	-59.05	124.06	240
SPRD025	251803	6780595	460	-57.36	141.05	240.7
SPRD026	251774	6780589	460	-58.28	141.85	288
SPRD027	251736	6780563	460	-60.27	144.56	261.4
SPRD028	251774	6780659	459	-59.75	146.91	320.1
SPRD029	251745	6780658	460	-55.68	140.59	319.2
SPRD030	251713	6780620	460	-56.43	147.84	319.2
SPRD031	251760	6780758	459	-59.67	149.51	372.9
SPRD031W1	251760	6780758	459	-63.4	155.18	300
SPRD032	251708	6780723	459	-57.88	142.4	358.1
SPRD033	251596	6780672	460	-55.76	137.7	125
SPRD034	251668	6780824	459	-56.7	140.64	143
SPRD035	251624	6780792	459	-57.8	140.11	422
SPRD036	251584	6780767	460	-55.89	137.3	210
SPRD037	251607	6780926	459	-55.2	139.97	185
SPRD038	251564	6780882	459	-56.56	147.25	490
SPRD039	251500	6780854	459	-52.64	142	535.1
SPRD040	251501	6780943	458	-58.59	136.53	296.3
SPRD040N1	251459	6780905	459	-63.2	142.19	555
SPRD041	251459	6780905	459	-55.93	142.24	565.1

SPRD041N1	251459	6780905	459	-56.77	143.84	557.4
SPRD041N2	251459	6780905	459	-57.82	148.35	531.7
SPRD042	251451	6781030	458	-55.69	143.05	125
SPRD043	251417	6781014	458	-55.84	141.16	185
SPRD044	251385	6780993	459	-55.78	141.57	281
SPRD045	251353	6780963	459	-56.68	141.41	210
SPRD046	251341	6781073	459	-55.62	140.84	281
SPRD047	251296	6781040	459	-56.66	141.98	185
SPRD048	251764	6780751	459	-52.23	146.63	369.6
SPRD049	251816	6780681	461	-55.42	143.71	300
SPRD050A	251803	6780595	461	-65.86	143.44	265
TIRD027	253176.19	6778592.56	472.05	-69.56	167.33	60
TIRD028	253167.28	6778602.42	471.82	-72.66	169.9	70
TIRD029	253147.11	6778652.56	471.67	-58.92	161.86	105
TIRD030	253151.2	6778631.1	471.65	-58.6	174.03	85
TIRD031	253136.21	6778626.21	471.71	-75.59	169.89	99
TIRD032	253138.35	6778673.28	471.59	-58.99	195.87	120
TIRD033	253121.81	6778681.16	471.57	-60.5	183.01	126
TIRD034	253121.71	6778679.85	471.47	-60.84	192.3	112
TIRD035	253096.81	6778693.31	471.75	-67.94	172.24	145
TIRD036	253080.81	6778680.67	472.03	-67.98	163.88	140
TIRD037	253084.49	6778634.38	472.01	-75.29	168.56	108
TIRD038	253062.79	6778638.85	472.23	-77.01	147.47	112
TIRD039	253061.48	6778638.98	472.23	-80.28	193.65	100
TIRD040	253040.94	6778638.62	472.33	-70.36	171.31	63
TIRD041	253038.09	6778638.77	472.46	-77.2	179.28	48
TIRD042	253024.57	6778659.02	472.4	-50.98	171.01	67
TIRD043	253009.8	6778676.16	472.52	-80.26	170.33	113
TIRD044	253016.89	6778639.62	472.52	-66.39	228.99	60
TIRD045	253014.77	6778640.92	472.47	-57.7	246.1	60
TIRD046	252985.54	6778655.16	472.77	-85.45	174	100
TIRD047	252968	6778685.76	472.66	-62.2	170.96	115

TIRD048	252962.53	6778668.6	472.88	-71.92	168.22	110
TIRD049	252959.86	6778669.85	472.82	-69.04	190.72	100
TIRD050	253265.57	6778651.32	470.43	-50.03	150.16	100
TIRD051	253262.49	6778648.02	470.67	-50.6	187.66	100
TIRD052	253292	6778679	472	-67.23	208.55	130
TIRD053	253254.26	6778678.25	469.59	-53.93	157.45	115
TIRD054	253216.83	6778653.29	471.55	-61.99	160.71	114
TIRD055	253179.1	6778660.52	471.41	-58.1	144.46	130
TIRD056	253187.81	6778678.07	471.27	-55.72	184.03	150
TIRD057	253185.13	6778678.73	471.34	-52.3	206.98	150
TIRD058	253138.95	6778669.29	471.62	-56.74	172.28	147
TIRD059	253123.88	6778681.26	471.56	-52.07	178.3	147
TIRD060	253096.23	6778691.82	471.79	-52.55	178.56	130
TIRD061	253079.02	6778679.74	472.05	-60.3	178.24	126
TIRD062	253058.1	6778681.14	472.17	-58.3	177.73	107
TIRD063	253042.99	6778683.47	472.22	-60.9	185.17	120
TIRD064	253009.9	6778673.84	472.53	-68.16	176.08	120
TIRD065	253012.78	6778673.84	472.49	-50.37	146.04	135
TIRD066	252972.21	6778684.78	472.63	-50.3	146.79	135
TIRD067	252967.65	6778684.93	472.65	-53.12	176.4	120
TIRD068	252935	6778735	472	-57.96	172.4	214
TIRD069	252946	6778740	471	-57.59	162.83	214

***Table 4**: Drill hole details for holes at Yinnetharra*

HoleID	E	N	RL	EOH Depth	Dip	Azi
YRRD035	425869.4	7289888	307.303	252	-55.84	184.48
YRRD036	425754.7	7289595	314.746	96	-55.64	6.71
YRRD037	425743.5	7289550	314.639	120	-55.04	2.05
YRRD038	425725.2	7289502	313.087	145	-55.92	359.55
YRRD039	425911.9	7289542	311.452	300	-54.08	6.98
YRRD040	425877.8	7289930	307.513	78	-56.66	176.68
YRRD041	425911.2	7289507	312.03	252	-55.16	0.1
YRRD042	425711.3	7289825	305.689	198	-56.29	171.21
YRRD043	425912.8	7289473	312.134	294	-54.81	6.42
YRRD044	425711.7	7289844	305.975	120	-56.48	177.83
YRRD045	425912.3	7289382	313.797	379	-54.96	1.92
YRRD046	425712	7289864	305.407	198	-56.04	177.94
YRRD047	425910.7	7289343	312.515	397	-54.06	2.08
YRRD048	425711.9	7289886	305.249	198	-56.61	178.56
YRRD049	425914.1	7289226	313.741	481	-54.77	2.4
YRRD050	425711.7	7289905	306.145	204	-55.77	179.78
YRRD051	425913.2	7289142	312.107	199	-55.32	359.42
YRRD052	425711.8	7289924	306.235	132	-55.66	180.35
YRRD054	425717.1	7289740	308.536	150	-89.14	24.79
YRRD056	425630.2	7289763	306.907	216	-55.81	181.31
YRRD057	425751	7289203	320	277	-54.41	359.39
YRRD058	425632	7289802	308.241	216	-56.16	181.06
YRRD059	425591	7289123	320	211	-54.84	3.99
YRRD060	425633.2	7289846	306.559	204	-55.98	181.54
YRRD061	425587	7288962	320	157	-55.7	3.77
YRRD062	425631.5	7289887	307.945	204	-56.99	174.34
YRRD063	426071	7289463	320	396	-71.96	3.54
YRRD064	425551.7	7289762	307.072	258	-55.75	178.87

YRRD065	426071	7289143	320	193	-53.27	359.62
YRRD066	425470.4	7289761	307.133	174	-55.85	180.58
YRRD067	426550	7289100	322	337	-50.69	1.12
YRRD068	425473.7	7289922	306.357	198	-56.66	179.24
YRRD069	426550	7289200	320	199	-55.75	5.33
YRRD070	425793.3	7289802	308.4	198	-55.61	175.34
YRRD071	426411	7289176	320	342	-55.08	6.22
YRRD072	425790.5	7289841	307.135	186	-55.75	180.07
YRRD073	426411	7289096	320	390	-55.72	4.17
YRRD074	425790.7	7289886	307.341	180	-55.82	180.54
YRRD075	426411	7289016	320	301	-55.42	1.28
YRRD076	425791.7	7289925	306.84	198	-55.98	186.53
YRRD077	426492	7289176	320	211	-69.91	357.84
YRRD078	425711	7289962	320	204	-55.79	185.64
YRRD079	426552	7289520	318	157	-55.1	1.27
YRRD080	425952	7289802	320	192	-56.4	182.35
YRRD081	426552	7289440	317	211	-55.35	4.96
YRRD082	425952	7289843	320	204	-56.01	181.79
YRRD083	426552	7289360	319	199	-54.99	1.51
YRRD084	425952	7289883	320	204	-55.14	185.42
YRRD085	426552	7289280	321	199	-55.57	5.12
YRRD086	425952	7289923	320	198	-56.7	185.06
YRRD087	426553	7289075	322	319	-68.23	358.02
YRRD088	426112	7289763	320	336	-55.57	183.71
YRRD089	427225	7288814	323	210	-89.9	301.9
YRRD091	425832	7289321	321	450	-56.15	357.23
YRRD092	426171	7289087	320	240	-54.71	2.65
YRRD093	426071	7289503	320	342	-54.71	2.65
YRRD094	426171	7288987	320	258	-56.18	5.1
YRRD095	426311	7289220	317	317	-55.56	6.93
YRRD096	426261	7288987	320	324	-55.8	1.7

YRRD097	426319	7289140	314	348	-61.02	6.71
YRRD098	426070	7289032	320	198	-54.3	5.47
YRRD099	426151	7289220	317	318	-61.01	7.56
YRRD100	426100	7288780	320	163	-55.94	1.81
YRRD102	425940	7288780	320	90	-54.86	3.16
YRRD103	426231	7289116	315	378	-55.78	2.74
YRRD104	425940	7288700	320	81	-55.54	357.63
YRRD105	426316	7289417	323	222	-69.57	4.43
YRRD106	426100	7288700	320	102	-54.83	1.19
YRRD107	426151	7289423	323	264	-84.9	352.96
YRRD108	425780	7288780	320	60	-55.09	0.43
YRRD109	426151	7289463	323	264	-75.04	359.97
YRRD110	426391	7289563	320	204	-57.08	0.04
YRRD112	426391	7289483	320	200	-55.84	0.66
YRRD114	426391	7289343	320	348	-69.16	1.07
YRRD116	426391	7289343	320	252	-50.95	2.98
YRRD118	426373	7289267	320	282	-69.69	356.33
YRRD120	426311	7289300	317	282	-61.11	0.97
YRRD121	426395	7289606	320	90	-55.28	176.59
YRRD122	426951	7289263	320	224	-54.34	0.96
YRRD123	426627	7289163	320	240	-55.51	0.3
YRRD124	426710	7289401	300	200	-56.46	4.54
YRRD125	426711	7289323	320	200	-57.65	5.61
YRRD126	426711	7289243	320	300	-56.85	4.9
YRRD131	426471	7289300	317	300	-59.89	10.59
YRRD132	426471	7289220	316	324	-60.01	0.52
YRRD133	426231	7289300	321	264	-61.55	3.87
YRRD134	426231	7289220	316	312	-61.69	358.04
YRRD136	425891	7289925	327	72	-90	0
YRRD137	425451	7289322	327	90	-90	0
YRRD138	425888	7289403	324	120	-90	0

YRRD139	425476	7289522	327	90	-90	0
YRRD140	427187	7290308	330	120	-55.51	354.85
YRRD141	427267	7290226	330	204	-55.02	356.86
YRRD142	426334	7290181	330	120	-55.63	2.46
YRRD143	426375	7290301	330	120	-55.27	357.62
YRRD144	426293	7290367	330	120	-55.52	359.66
YRRD145	426094	7290099	330	204	-55.75	358.9
YRRD146	426014	7290181	330	96	-55.52	357.53
YRRD147	425281	7290325	313	120	-55.41	355.14
YRRD148	425281	7290245	313	120	-55.64	2.89
YRRD149	425281	7290165	314	120	-55.92	355.09
YRRD150	426071	7289303	320	210	-59.83	0.89
YRRD151	426071	7289418	320	348	-62.12	3.5

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Table 1; Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data Yinnetharra

Criteria	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	• Diamond (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling has been carried out by Red Dirt Metals at the Yinnetharra project • RC samples are collected from a static cone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone on the rig • DD sampling is carried out to lithological/alteration domains with lengths between 0.3-1.1m • Limited historic data has been supplied, reverse circulation (RC) drilling and semi-quantative XRD analysis have been completed at the Project. Historic drilling referenced has been carried out by Segue Resources and Electrostate (prior holder) • Historic sampling of RC drilling has been carried out via a static cone splitter mounted beneath a cyclone return system to produce a representative sample, or via scoop • These methods of sampling are considered to be appropriate for this style of exploration
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).	• Diamond drilling is being carried out by DDH1 utilising a Sandvik DE880 truck mounted multipurpose rig and is HQ or NQ diameter. RC drilling is carried out by Precision Exploration Drilling (PXD) using a Schramm 850 rig • Some RC precollars have been completed, diamond tails are not yet completed on these holes • Historic RC drilling was completed using a T450 drill rig with external booster and auxiliary air unit, or unspecified methods utilising a 133mm face sampling bit • It is assumed industry standard drilling methods and equipment were utilised for all drilling

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Sample condition is recorded for every RC drill metre including noting the presence of water or minimal sample return, inspections of rigs are carried out daily • Recovery on diamond core is recorded by measuring the core metre by metre • Poor recoveries were occasionally encountered in near surface drilling of the pegmatite due to the weathered nature • Historic RC recoveries were visually estimated on the rig, bulk reject sample from the splitter was retained on site in green bags for use in weighing and calculating drill recoveries at a later date if required • Sample weights were recorded by the laboratory
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.	• Quantitative and qualitative geological logging of drillholes adheres to company policy and includes lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering • Diamond core and RC chip logging records lithology, mineralogy, alteration, weathering, veining, RQD, SG and structural data • All diamond drillholes and RC chip trays are photographed in full • A complete quantitative and qualitative logging suite was supplied for historic drilling including lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining and weathering • No historic chip photography has been supplied • Logging is of a level suitable to support Mineral resource estimates and subsequent mining studies

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.	• DD sampling is undertaken by lithological/alteration domain to a maximum of 1.1m and a minimum of 0.3m. Core is cut in half with one half sent to the lab and one half retained in the core tray • Occasional wet RC samples are encountered, extra cleaning of the splitter is carried out afterward • RC and core samples have been analysed for Li suite elements by ALS Laboratories, Samples are crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns for peroxide fusion digest followed by ICPOES or ICPMS determination • Historic RC sampling methods included single metre static cone split from the rig or via scoop from the green bags, field duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1:20 within the pegmatite zones • Historic samples were recorded as being mostly dry • Historic samples were analysed by Nagrom or ALS Laboratories where 3kg samples were crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns for a sodium peroxide fusion followed by ICP-MS determination for 25 elements. • Semi-Quantitative XRD analysis was carried out by Microanalysis Australia using a representative sub-sample that was lightly ground such that 90% was passing 20 µm to eliminate preferred orientation
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. 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. 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.	• Samples have been analysed by an external laboratory utilising industry standard methods • The assay method utilised by ALS for core sampling allows for total dissolution of the sample where required • Standards and blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 in RC and DD sampling, all QAQC analyses were within tolerance • The sodium peroxide fusion used for historic assaying is a total digest method • All historic samples are assumed to have been prepared and assayed by industry standard techniques and methods • In the historic data field duplicates, certified reference materials (CRMs) and blanks were inserted into the sampling sequence at a rate of 1:20 within the pegmatite zone • Internal standards, duplicates and repeats were carried out by Nagrom and ALS as part of the assay process • No standards were used in the XRD process .

Criteria	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 (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data	• Significant intercepts have been reviewed by senior personnel • Some holes in the current diamond program have been designed to twin historic RC drillholes and verify mineralised intercepts • Primary data is collected via excel templates and third-party logging software with inbuilt validation functions, the data is forwarded to the Database administrator for entry into a secure SQL database • Historic data was recorded in logbooks or spreadsheets before transfer into a geological database • No adjustments to assay data have been made other than conversion from Li to Li_2O and Ta to Ta_2O_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 Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control	• Drill collars are located using a handheld GPS unit, all holes will be surveyed by third party contractor once the program is complete • GDA94 MGA zone 50 grid coordinate system was used • Downhole surveys were completed by DDH1 and PXD using a multishot tool • Historic collars were located using handheld Garmin GPS unit with +/- 5m accuracy • Historic holes were not downhole surveyed, planned collar surveys were provided
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.	• Drill hole spacing is variable throughout the program area • Spacing is considered appropriate for this style of exploration • Sample compositing has not been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material	• Drill holes were orientated to intersect the pegmatite zones as close to perpendicular as possible; drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any bias to sampling techniques utilised as true orientation of the pegmatites is yet to be determined
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	• Samples are prepared onsite under supervision of Red Dirt Metals staff and transported by a third party directly to the laboratory • Historic samples were collected, stored, and delivered to the laboratory by company personnel
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• None carried out

JORC Table 2; Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results, Yinnetharra

Criteria		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	• Drilling and sampling activities have been carried on E09/2169 • The tenement is in good standing • There are no heritage issues

Criteria		Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The area has a long history of multi commodity exploration including base and precious metals, industrial minerals and gemstones stretching back to the 1970s, activities carried out have included geophysics and geochemical sampling, and some drilling • Targeted Li exploration was carried out in 2017 by Segue Resources with follow up drilling completed by Electrostate in July 2022
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The project lies within the heart of the Proterozoic Gascoyne Province, positioned more broadly within the Capricorn Orogen — a major zone of tectonism formed between the Archean Yilgarn and Pilbara cratons. The Gascoyne Province has itself been divided into several zones each characterised by a distinctive and episodic history of deformation, metamorphism, and granitic magmatism. The project sits along the northern edge of the Mutherbukin zone, along the Ti Tree Syncline. Mutherbukin is dominated by the Thirty-Three supersuite — a belt of plutons comprised primarily of foliated metamonzogranite, monzogranite and granodiorite. Rare-earth pegmatites have been identified and mined on small scales
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• A list of the drill hole coordinates, orientations and metrics are provided as an appended table
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting 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.	• No metal equivalents are used • Significant intercepts are calculated with a nominal cut-off grade of 0.5% Li_2O
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The pegmatites are interpreted as dipping moderately to steeply toward the south • Further drilling is required to confirm the true orientation of the pegmatites across multiple lined
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.	• Figures are included in the 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.	• All drill collars, and significant intercepts have been reported in the appendix

Criteria		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.	• None completed at this time
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, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• POW's have been submitted to give RDT access to drill a further 200RC and 100 Diamond holes immediately over the area currently cleared under the existing heritage agreement (work will only be carried out under the guidelines of the heritage agreement and the agreed POW terms).

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Table 1; Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data Mt Ida

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	• Sampling activities carried out by Red Dirt Metals at the Mt Ida Project have included reverse circulation (RC), air core (AC) and diamond (DD) drilling, and rock chip sampling. Core sampling of one historic drillhole has also been carried out, with assaying, petrological and XRD analysis completed • RC samples were collected from a static cone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone on the rig, AC samples were collected using a spear from piles on the ground into 2m composites or 1m bottom of hole samples, DD sampling was carried out to lithological/alteration domain with lengths between 0.3-1.1m • Limited historical data has been supplied, historic sampling referenced has been carried out by Hammill Resources, International Goldfields, La Mancha Resources, Eastern Goldfields and Ora Banda Mining, and has included rock chip sampling, and RC, DD and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling • Sampling of historic RC has been carried out via riffle split for 1m sampling, and scoop or spear sampling for 4m composites, historic RAB drilling was sampled via spear into 4m composites • Historic core has been cut and sampled to geological intervals • These methods of sampling are considered to be appropriate for this style of exploration

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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).	• RC Drilling has been carried out by Orlando Drilling and Frontline Drilling, RC drilling utilised an Explorac 220RC rig with a 143 mm face sampling hammer bit, DD drilling was completed by a truck mounted Sandvik DE820 and a KWL 1500 and is HQ2 and NQ2 diameter. AC drilling was carried out by Gyro Drilling and was competed to blade refusal • Diamond tails average 200m depth • Historic drilling has been completed by various companies including Kennedy Drilling, Wallis Drilling, Ausdrill and unnamed contractors • Historic DD drilling was NQ sized core • It is assumed industry standard drilling methods and equipment were utilised for all historic drilling
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Sample condition is recorded for every RC and AC drill metre including noting the presence of water or minimal sample return, inspections of rigs were carried out daily • Recovery on diamond core is recorded by measuring the core metre by metre • Limited sample recovery and condition information has been supplied or found for historic drilling
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.	• Quantitative and qualitative geological logging of drillholes adheres to company policy and includes lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering • Diamond core logging records lithology, mineralogy, alteration, weathering, veining, RQD, SG and structural data • All AC, RC chip trays and drill core are photographed in full • A complete quantitative and qualitative logging suite was supplied for historic drilling including lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining and weathering • It is unknown if all historic core was oriented, limited geotechnical logging has been supplied • No historic core or chip photography has been supplied • Logging is of a level suitable to support Mineral resource estimates and subsequent mining studies

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.	• DD sampling is undertaken by lithological/alteration domain to a maximum of 1.1m and a minimum of 0.3m. Core is cut in half with one half sent to the lab and one half retained in the core tray • Occasional wet RC samples were encountered, extra cleaning of the splitter was carried out afterward • RC, DD and AC chip samples have been analysed for Li suite elements via ICPMS, and for Au by 50g fire assay by ALS, Nagrom, NAL and SGS • Samples analysed by ALS, Nagrom, NAL and SGS were dried, crushed and pulverised to 80% passing 75 microns before undergoing a selected peroxide fusion digest or 4 acid digest with ICPMS finish or fire assay with ICPMS finish • Historic core sampled by Red Dirt Metals was collected for ICPMS analysis via selection from NQ half and quarter core, and submitted to Nagrom • Semi-Quantitative XRD analysis was carried out by Microanalysis Australia using a representative sub-sample that was lightly ground such that 90% was passing 20 µm to eliminate preferred orientation • RC and AC duplicate field samples were carried out at a rate of 1:20 and were sampled directly from the splitter on the rig. These were submitted for the same assay process as the primary samples and the laboratory are unaware of such submissions • Historic chip sampling methods include single metre riffle split and 4m composites that were either scoop or spear sampled, while historic core was cut onsite and half core sampled • Historic samples were analysed at LLAS, Genalysis and unspecified laboratories • Historic Au analysis techniques generally included crushing, splitting if required, and pulverisation, with aqua regia or fire assay with AAS finish used to determine concentration • Historic multielement analysis was carried with mixed acid digest and ICP-MS determination
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. 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. 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.	• Samples have been analysed by external laboratories utilising industry standard methods • The assay methods utilised by ALS, Nagrom, NAL and SGS for RC chip, AC, rock chip and core sampling allow for total dissolution of the sample where required • Standards and blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 in RC, AC and DD sampling, All QAQC analyses were within tolerance • No QAQC samples were submitted with rock chip analysis • No standards were used by Red Dirt Metals in the historic core ICP analysis or XRD quantification process. Internal duplicate and repeat analyses were carried out as part of the assay process by Nagrom, as well as internal standard analysis • A standard mica phase was used for the XRD analysis. It is possible that a lithium bearing mica such as lepidolite is present. A subsequent analysis technique would be required for confirmation • All historic samples are assumed to have been prepared and assayed by industry standard techniques and methods • Limited historic QAQC data has been supplied, industry standard best practice is assumed

Criteria	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 (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data	• Significant intercepts have been reviewed by senior personnel • No specific twinned holes have been completed, but drilling has verified historic drilling intervals • Primary data is collected via excel templates and third-party logging software with inbuilt validation functions, the data is forwarded to the Database administrator for entry into a secure SQL database. Historic data was supplied in various formats and has been validated as much as practicable • No adjustments to assay data have been made other than conversion from Li to Li_2O and Ta to Ta2O5 • Data entry, verification and storage protocols remain unknown for historic operators
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	• MGA94 zone 51 grid coordinate system is used • Current drilling collars have been pegged using a handheld GPS unit, all collars will be surveyed upon program completion by an independent third party • Downhole surveys are completed by the drilling contractors using a true north seeking gyro instrument, AC drillholes did not have downhole surveys carried out • Topography has been surveyed by recent operators. Collar elevations are consistent with surrounding holes and the natural surface elevation • Historic collars are recorded as being picked up by DGPS, GPS or unknown methods and utilised the MGA94 zone 51 coordinate system • Historic downhole surveys were completed by north seeking gyro, Eastman single shot and multi shot downhole camera
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.	• Drill hole spacing is variable throughout the program area • Spacing is considered appropriate for this style of exploration • Sample compositing has not been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material	• Drill holes are orientated perpendicular to the regional trend of the mineralisation previously drilled at the project; drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any bias to sampling techniques utilised
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	• Samples are prepared onsite under supervision of Red Dirt Metals staff and transported by a third party directly to the laboratory • Historic sample security measures are unknown
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• None carried out

JORC Table 2; Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results, Mt Ida

Criteria		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	• Drilling and sampling activities have been carried on M29/2, M29/165 and E29/640 • The tenements are in good standing • There are no heritage issues

Criteria		Commentary
	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	
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The area has a long history of gold and base metals exploration and mining, with gold being discovered in the district in the 1890s. Numerous generations of exploration have been completed including activities such as drilling, geophysics and geochemical sampling • Targeted Li assaying was first carried out in the early 2000s by La Mancha Resources and more recently, lithium assays were completed by Ora Banda Mining
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Mt Ida project is located within the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia within the Mt Ida/Ularring greenstone belt • Locally the Kurrajong Antiform dominates the regional structure at Mount Ida, a south-southeast trending, tight isoclinal fold that plunges at a low angle to the south. The Antiform is comprised of a layered greenstone sequence of mafic and ultramafic rocks • Late stage granitoids and pegmatites intrude the sequence
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• A list of the drill hole coordinates, orientations and metrics are provided as an appended table
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 metal equivalents are used • Significant intercepts are calculated with a cut-off grade of 0.3% Li2O
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 geometry of the mineralisation is roughly perpendicular to the drilling.
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.	• Figures are included in the 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	• All drill collars, and significant intercepts have been reported in the appendix

Criteria		Commentary
	Results.	
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.	• None completed at this time
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.	• Drilling is continuing at Mt Ida with a 60,000m program consisting of a mix of RC diamond and AC drilling underway