

18 September 2023

Amended Announcement – 5 September 2023 – ‘Multiple Thick, Stacked Pegmatites Intersected at Morrissey.’

In accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 and the JORC Code, this amended announcement includes JORC Table 1 (sections 1 and 2), and a Drill collar table. Additionally, the cautionary statement font was increased to that of the other text.

No other amendments were made.

Thank you,

Chris Achurch
Company Secretary

18 September 2023

MULTIPLE THICK, STACKED PEGMATITES INTERSECTED AT MORRISSEY HILL, YINNETHARRA, W.A.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Phase 1 drilling has intersected multiple thick, stacked pegmatites¹** at the Bonzer Prospect within the Company's 100%-owned Morrissey Hill Lithium Project, Yinnetharra WA.
- **Target pegmatite units have been intersected in every hole drilled**, with **individual** drill intercepts up to **30m in length**.
- RC drilling has been designed to test near surface extents of outcropping pegmatites **while deeper diamond holes are testing for continuity at depth**.
- **Diamond drill cores show multiple pegmatite intersections** which is highly encouraging and consistent with the geology at neighbouring **Delta Lithium's (ASX: DLI) Malinda Lithium Project**.
- **First round of assays eagerly expected in early October 2023**.
- Following encouraging visual expressions¹, the Company is undertaking additional diamond drilling, prior to the commencement of cattle mustering activities in the area.



**Figure 1: Late night diamond drilling at the Bonzer Prospect, Morrissey Hill Lithium Project.
Diamond Drillhole 23MHD03**

¹ Cautionary Note: The identification of pegmatites in the drilling completed to date does not imply the presence of lithium mineralisation. The presence of any lithium mineralisation will be determined by laboratory analyses.

Reach Resources Limited (ASX: RR1 & RR10) (“Reach” or “the Company”) is pleased to advise that multiple stacked pegmatites¹ over substantial widths have been intersected at the Bonzer Prospect within the Company’s 100% owned Morrissey Hill Lithium Project, Yinnetharra WA.

Importantly, **target pegmatite units have been intersected in every hole drilled, with individual drill intercepts ranging from 1m to 30m in length.** Consistent with Delta Lithium’s Malinda Lithium Project located immediately to the east of Morrissey Hill, drilling at the Bonzer Prospect has confirmed the presence of multiple stacked pegmatites¹ to depths of ~400m (down hole). In addition, at least one of the larger pegmatites intersected at depth appears to be “blind” (i.e., no pegmatite or anomalous assays present at surface) which opens up a potential new target for future drill testing.

Jeremy Bower CEO commented:

*“The extensive soil sampling campaign conducted at Morrissey Hill prior to the commencement of drilling is paying dividends. We are very happy to confirm that the **outcropping pegmatites are being repeated with substantial widths at depth within the right host rocks.***

In addition, diamond drill core is confirming blind pegmatites exist in the area, which is extremely promising and consistent with the geology at neighbouring Delta Lithium’s (ASX: DLI) Malinda Lithium Project.

We’re pushing hard to gather as much information as we can prior to the commencement of Yinnetharra Station’s annual cattle mustering program which will see our Phase 1 drilling campaign take a break on the 10th of September. Our geological team has worked incredibly hard, and we are extremely happy with what we are seeing. We will get some extra metres drilled to what was previously planned before mustering commences and we head back to Perth. We eagerly await assays in early to mid-October. The Future is within Reach.

Exciting times ahead.”

Operations Update

Maiden Phase 1 RC drilling has been concluded with twenty-one (21) holes drilled for a total of 2,656m including pre-collars for diamond holes.

Diamond drilling continues with four (4) holes complete to date for ~1072m.

Drilling has confirmed the presence of multiple pegmatites in each hole with individual intercepts ranging from 1m to more than 30m in length. The pegmatites occur within a variety of host rock types including granites, and sediments/mafic units interpreted as being a part of the Leake Springs Metamorphics Group. **Importantly these are the same rocks which host the Malinda Lithium Deposit pegmatites located 8km along strike to the east of Morrissey Hill.**

The Company’s maiden Phase 1 drilling campaign has been focussed on a 500m long section of the west-central portion of the Bonzer pegmatite field which extends for over 2km’s in strike length (Figure 2). The potential of the area to host significant lithium mineralisation was highlighted by the results from earlier surface **sampling conducted by RR1 which returned soil values in excess of 750ppm Li₂O (ASX Announcement 9 August 2023) and rock chip values of up to 2.3% Li₂O, 4295ppm Caesium and 705.8ppm Tantalum (ASX Announcement 15 May 2023).**

As the area has never been drilled before, this initial drill program over one part of the prospective area, serves as a crucial data feed to understand the dip, plunge, extent and any structural controls of the pegmatites at depth. This information will be used during the proposed Phase 2 drilling program which will be refined over the coming month as additional soil samples are reviewed and upon receipt of future assay results from the current maiden drilling campaign.

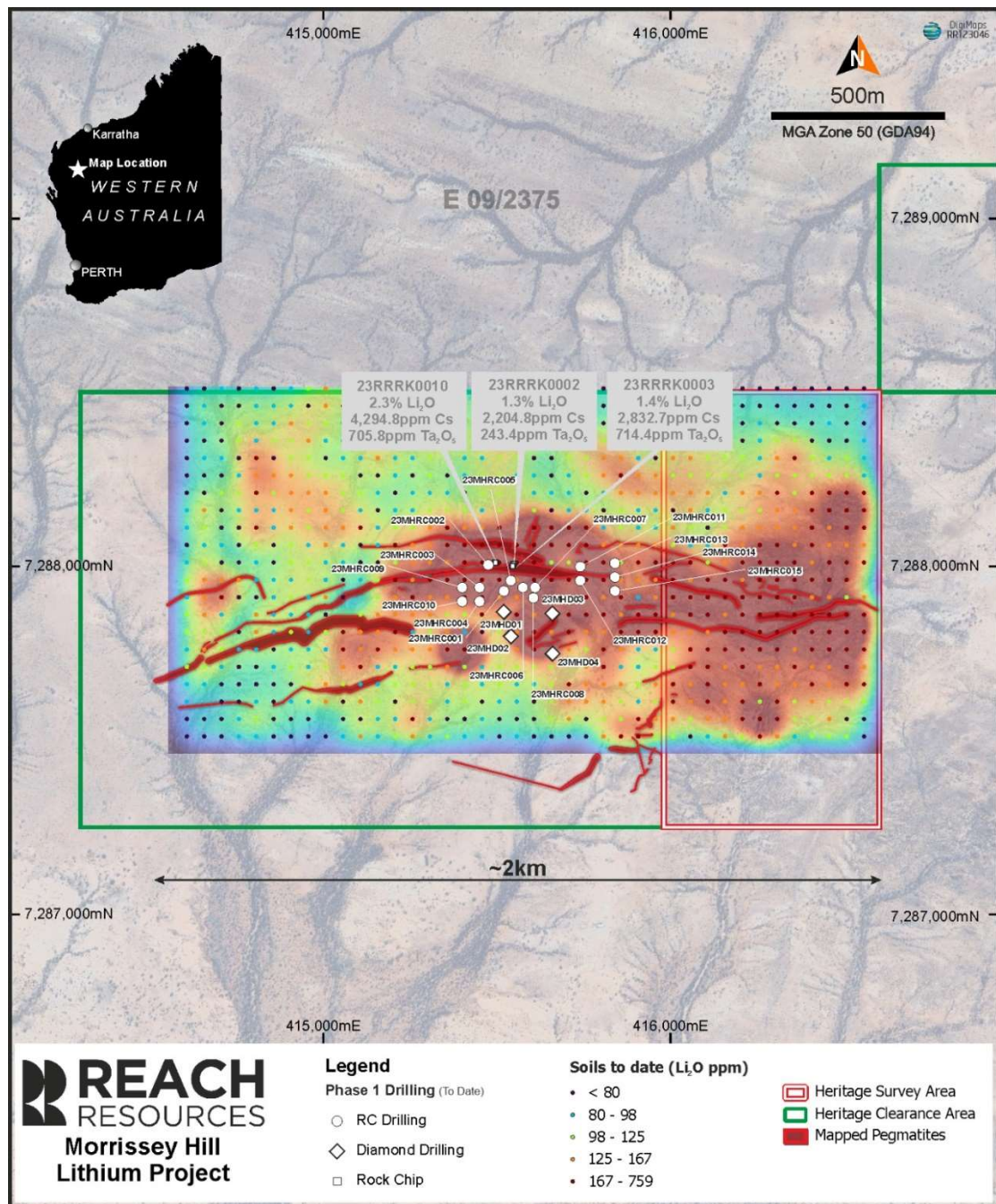


Figure 2: Morrissey Hill Lithium Project

Upcoming Works and Updates

- Heritage survey - Morrissey Hill East – September
- Soil geochemical assay results: Morrissey Hill & Wabli Creek – September
- Drilling assays - October
- Heritage survey: Wabli Creek – October
- Phase 2 drilling: Morrissey Hill (planned) - October

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Reach Resources Limited

For further information please contact:

Jeremy Bower

Chief Executive Officer
Level 4, 216 St Georges Terrace
Perth, 6000 W.A
jeremy@reachresources.com.au

-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.

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 Vallance is the Exploration Manager for Reach Resources Limited employed on a full-time basis. Mr 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 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 Statements

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.

TABLE 0.1: MORRISSEY HILL DRILLHOLE LOCATION DATA

Hole_ID	Tenement_ID	Collar Location		Dip	Azimuth	RC Pre-Collar		NQ2 Diamond Coring		EOH Depth (m)
		MGA_E	MGA_N			From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	
23MHRC001	E 09/2375	415520	7287930	-60	0			0	233	233
23MHRC002	E 09/2375	415475	7288005	-60	0			0	113	113
23MHRC003	E 09/2375	415450	7287940	-60	0			0	113	113
23MHRC004	E 09/2375	415450	7287900	-60	0			0	173	173
23MHRC005	E 09/2375	415540	7287960	-60	0			0	149	149
23MHRC006	E 09/2375	415575	7287940	-60	0			0	137	137
23MHRC007	E 09/2375	415610	7287940	-60	0			0	149	149
23MHRC008	E 09/2375	415605	7287910	-60	0			0	154	154
23MHRC009	E 09/2375	415400	7287940	-60	0			0	125	125
23MHRC010	E 09/2375	415400	7287900	-60	0			0	148	148
23MHRC011	E 09/2375	415740	7288000	-60	0			0	83	83
23MHRC012	E 09/2375	415740	7287960	-60	0			0	149	149
23MHRC013	E 09/2375	415840	7288010	-60	0			0	77	77
23MHRC014	E 09/2375	415840	7287970	-60	0			0	100	100
23MHRC015	E 09/2375	415840	7287930	-60	0			0	142	142
23MHD01	E 09/2375	415520	7287870	-60	0	0	40	40	247.6	247.6
23MHD02	E 09/2375	415540	7287800	-60	0	0	80	80	324.5	324.5
23MHD03	E 09/2375	415660	7287865	-60	0	0	40	40	300.7	300.7
23MHD04	E 09/2375	415660	7287750	-60	0	0	41.1	41.1	402.7	402.7
23MHD05	E 09/2375	415610	7287750	-60	0	0	41	41	420.7	420.7
23MHD06	E 09/2375	415740	7287800	-60	0	0	41	41	420.5	420.5

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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation (RC) samples were collected at 1 metre intervals directly from the RC drill rig using a cone splitter. 2 metre composite samples were collected from drill spoil using a PVC spear directly into number coded calico bags. Diamond drilled core samples were taken from NQ2 sized core that is cut in half or in quarter. Sample intervals are determined by geological boundaries identified during geological logging of the drill core. Sample intervals are generally 1 metre with a minimum of 0.2m and a maximum of 1.2m. All samples are submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Perth WA for initial sample preparation and analyses. 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.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where reverse circulation drilling techniques are employed holes are drilled from surface using 150mm face sampling hammers (drill bits). Stabilizers have been used to reduce hole drift. Each RC hole was surveyed at the collar, every 30m downhole and at final hole depth. Where diamond drilling techniques have been employed, holes were advanced in NQ2 sized core (50.6mm diameter) from the bottom of RC drilled "pre-collars" to the ultimate termination depth for each hole. The majority of holes were drilled utilizing impregnated drill bits, chromed oversized core barrels with core recovered in 6m long core innertubes. Downhole surveys were taken at the starting depth of diamond coring, every 30m downhole and at final hole depth. All surveys were taken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>using Axis, non-magnetic, north seeking gyros.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All core has been orientated every 6m for structural measurements using the ACT MK3 core orientation kit. Prior to geological logging all core is reconstructed for the entirety of each hole on-site, at the Company's field core farm by suitably trained field personnel, on core orientation racks honouring bottom-of-hole orientation measurements and downhole depths as indicated by the senior driller. The core is clearly marked at 1m intervals using chinagraph crayon to assist logging, digital photography and sampling.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC chips were collected at 1m intervals in plastic buckets directly from the rig mounted cyclone sample splitter. Sample were laid out on the ground in neatly ordered rows of 10m runs. Visual estimates of the volume recovered for each 1m sample were monitored by the supervising geologist. The sampling methodology remained consistent throughout the drilling program and reflects industry best practice. All core was reconstructed into continuous runs as described above. Downhole depths were determined by the Senior Driller on each shift and reported on core blocks placed into the core trays at the end of each drill run. Core recoveries were very high (>98%) reflecting the competency of the rock units encountered throughout the program. All samples are considered to be representative. No sample bias is considered to have occurred given the stringent sampling methodologies employed and the high recoveries achieved.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>RC drill chips were sieved from each of the 1m drill spoils laid out on the ground at the rig site. A representative sample of each metre drilled was collected in plastic chip trays as a permanent record. Each chip tray was marked with the relevant hole number and interval depths. Each tray was photographed using digital cameras.</p> <p>Detailed geological logging of all RC drill chips was completed at the drill site during the course of drilling by the supervising geologist for the entirety of each hole. Logging typically recorded regolith, weathering, colour, lithology, alteration, veining, mineralogy and mineralisation.</p> <p>RC logging is qualitative.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Detailed geological logging of diamond drill core was carried out by Newexco Geological Consultants recording weathering, alteration, lithology, veining, mineralogy, mineralisation, structure, RQD and core recovery. Each hole will be logged in it's entirety. Drill core logging is qualitative.</p> <p>All core will be photographed with digital camera's prior to cutting and sampling.</p> <p>No Resource Estimation work, Mining Studies or Metallurgical Studies are currently underway given the early stage of exploration at Morrissey Hill.</p>
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<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> <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>Diamond core samples are taken from NQ2 sized diamond drill core (50.6mm) which has been cut either in half or quarter. Sample intervals reflect geological boundaries identified during detailed logging of the core. Standards and blanks are inserted into the sample string at the rate of 1 in every 50 samples.</p> <p>Reverse circulation drill samples were collected every 1m in numbered calico bags at the rig via a rig mounted cyclone sample splitter. 2m composite samples were collected in numbered calico bags from the drill spoils using the pvc spear technique. Standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted into the sample string at the rate of 1 in every 50 samples.</p> <p>All samples were delivered to Intertek laboratories in Perth WA for initial sample preparation and analyses. Intertek provides it's own internal QA/QC measures in addition to those employed by Reach Resources Ltd.</p> <p>Techniques employed at every stage of the process reflect industry best practices and are considered appropriate for this type of exploration activity.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Results are pending.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sample preparation and assaying was/will be conducted by Intertek Laboratories, Perth WA. Upon receipt, samples are sorted, dried, crushed and pulverized. Multi-element analysis was completed on all samples via 4A/MS48; FP6/MS33 and FA50/OE04 techniques which provide partial and total digestion and 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 apply 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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> 	<p>Reach Resources Ltd Exploration Manager and Senior Geological personnel from Newexco Geological Consultants have logged and/or verified geological data.</p> <p>Assay results are pending.</p> <p>No holes were twinned as a part of this program.</p> <p>Primary data was collected by employees of the Company at the project site and/or at the Company's core storage/logging facilities in Perth, WA.</p> <p>All measurements and observations have been recorded digitally and entered into the Company's database.</p> <p>Data verification/validation is undertaken prior to entry into the database.</p> <p>Digital data storage and database management is controlled by PivotExims, an independent data management consultancy.</p>

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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineral Resource estimates are not currently being undertaken. All drillhole collars were located using handheld Garmin GPS units which provide an accuracy of +/- 5m. The grid system used is MGA Zone 50 (GDA94). The project's topographic control is adequate for early-stage surface exploration drilling, targeting and reconnaissance. Downhole surveys were undertaken by the Senior Drillers in charge of each shift using non-magnetic Axis North Seeking Gryro's. Downhole surveys were taken at each hole collar, every 30m downhole and at the ultimate termination depth. All survey data is stored in the Company's digital database.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data is not being used to support estimation of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. For RC drilling a maximum sample compositing of 2m has been undertaken. No sample compositing has been applied to any sampling of diamond drill core.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was undertaken orthogonal to strike where possible in order to provide representative sampling. The orientation of the drilling is considered not to have introduced any sampling bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>RC samples were collected at the drill site in pre-numbered calico bags which are then placed in polweave sacks and secured using cable ties. Polweave sacks are then loaded into clearly labelled 1t Bulka Bags secured with draw string and cable ties for freight forwarding to Intertek Perth via Centurion Freght.</p> <p>Chain of custody for samples was managed at all times by RR1 personnel including transport from site to Centurion's freight forwarding depot in Carnarvon, WA. Centurion was responsible for delivery to Interteks Perth Laboratory facility located in Maddington.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Diamond drill core samples are collected in pre-numbered calico bags at Reach Resources core logging/storage facility in Perth. Calico bags are placed into polyweave sacks and secured using cable ties prior to transporting to Intertek Perth by Reach personnel or courier. Reach is notified by Intertek upon receipt of samples.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<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.

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 (Morrissey 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. All tenements are owned 100% by Reach Resources Ltd <p>There are no overriding royalties, historical sites, aboriginal heritage places, national parks, wilderness or environmental settings listed within Reach tenements or it's current applications.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Limited historical prospector scale mining and historical exploration has been undertaken at Morrissey Hill.</p> <p>No drilling has been undertaken previously.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reach's Critical Elements tenements lie in the Mutherbukin Zone of the Gascoyne Province and comprises granites of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Drill hole Information	<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"> • Refer to Table 0.1 in the release which provides a summary of drillhole collar location data.
Data aggregation methods	<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"> • Assay results are currently pending.
Relationship between	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	<p>All drillholes have been positioned and drilled orthogonal to the mapped or interpreted strike of the targeted pegmatite intrusive</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	units of interest wherever possible in order to achieve intersections reflective of true widths.
<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 rock-chip results for the target commodities available to Reach Resources at the time of this report. No relevant information has been omitted. Results from the drilling program most recently completed by Reach Resources are pending and will be released once received and interpreted.
<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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desktop studies and target identification are in progress. Field reconnaissance and surface geochemical soil surveys are continuing. Phase 2 drilling is planned to commence in October 2023

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	once mustering has been completed on Yinnetharra Station and all regulatory requirements have been received.