

22 January 2024

ASX:
S3N

PROGRAMME OF WORK APPROVED AND NEW SOIL RESULTS AT ABBOTTS NORTH PROJECT, WA

Highlights

- New pegmatites have been identified at the Abbots North project building on those previously announced in September 2023.
- First soil sample program was successful in locating previously unmapped sub-cropping pegmatites.
- Programme of Work (PoW) has been approved.
- Site mobilisation scheduled for 29 January 2024.
- Drilling is on schedule to begin in February 2024.
- Re-branding of SensOre (ASX:S3N) to Premier1 Lithium (ASX:P1L) awaiting final ASIC and ASX approval

SensOre Ltd (ASX: S3N) is pleased to report results from soil sampling at the Abbots North project and the approval of the Programme of Work (PoW).

All heritage and environmental approvals are on track to facilitate first pass drilling in February 2024 with site mobilisation scheduled for 29 January 2024. The RC program is designed to drill test a series of outcropping lithium bearing pegmatite units along ~500-600m of strike length within the main Buttamahia Prospect area. The pegmatites show previously reported grades of up to 1.25% Li₂O at surface. Approximately 2,000m of RC drilling is planned to test for lithium mineralisation continuity at depth and assess pegmatite scale, geometry and mineralogy.

SensOre has also completed the first pass lithium targeted soil geochemistry program at the Abbots North project for a total of 600 samples. Factor analysis (FA) was employed at Abbots North with the purpose of identifying multielement signatures within the soil assay samples which may be indicative of Li mineralisation. The work was successful in identifying spatial and geochemical associations between lithium mineralisation and mapped geology. The results from the soil survey highlighted new areas of interest with anomalous responses comparable to the geochemical signature over the main lithium bearing pegmatite field. The soil anomalism also correlates with prominent structural contacts and corridors.

Subsequent ground truthing of the prioritised soil anomalism located ~2km Southeast of the main lithium bearing pegmatites confirmed the presence of discrete sub-cropping pegmatites in the vicinity of the anomaly. The full strike extent of these new pegmatites has not been defined and remains open.

Follow-up work is required to assess these new areas.

SensOre CEO Richard Taylor commented: "The potential at Abbots North continues to grow for us. We have barely scratched the surface in terms of the areas potential and we are encouraged that with every field program we are seeing new opportunities emerge. These results set the scene for our drill program in February."

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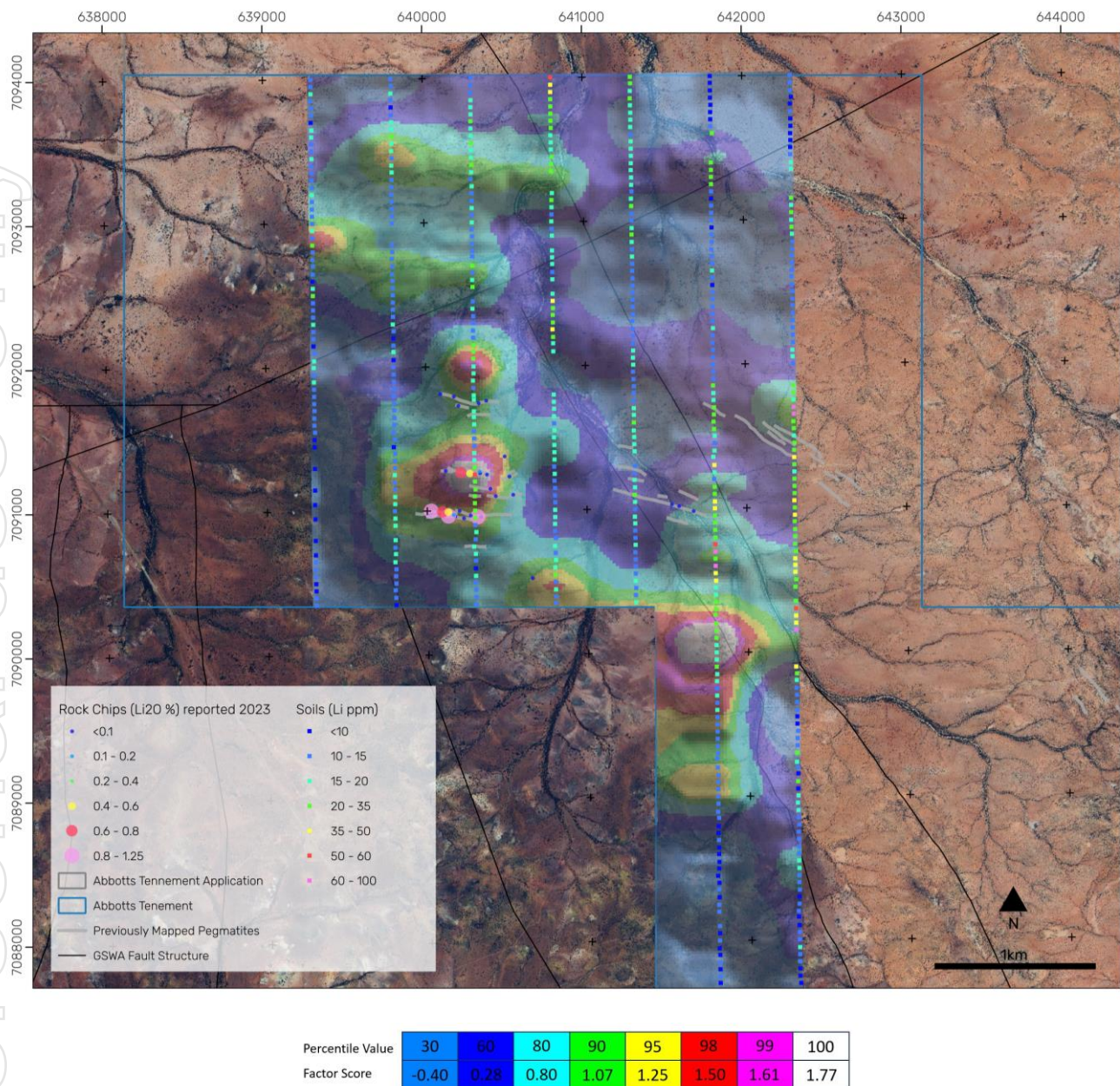


Figure 1 – Geochemical soil results, the grid represents the P10 factor scores of levelled Li and other elements. All samples below the top 10th percentile are given a value of 0 to draw attention to anomalies in the top 10th percentile.

This release was approved by the SensOre CEO.

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Competent person's statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Robert Rowe, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is a Registered Professional Geoscientist in the field of Mineral Exploration with the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Rowe is a full-time employee and the Chief Operating Officer of SensOre. Mr Rowe has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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. Mr Rowe consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-looking statements

This announcement contains or may contain certain 'forward-looking statements' and comments about future events, including in relation to SensOre's business, plans and strategies and expected trends in the industry in which SensOre currently operates. Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks, assumptions and uncertainties, both general and specific, and there is a risk that such predictions, forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements will not be achieved. Forward looking statements are based on SensOre's good faith assumptions as to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company's business and operations in the future. A number of important factors could cause SensOre's actual results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates, targets and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements, and many of these factors are beyond SensOre's control. Forward-looking statements may prove to be incorrect, and circumstances may change, and the contents of this announcement may become outdated as a result. SensOre does not give any assurance that the assumptions will prove to be correct. Readers should note that any past performance is given for illustrative purposes only and should not be relied on as (and is not) an indication of the Company's views on its future financial performance or condition. Past performance of the Company cannot be relied on as an indicator of (and provides no guidance as to) future performance including future share price performance. Except as required by law or regulation, SensOre undertakes no obligation to provide any additional or updated information whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. Nothing in this announcement should be construed as either an offer to sell or a solicitation to buy or sell SensOre securities.

JORC CODE¹ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface sampling reported in this ASX release was undertaken by SensOre Ltd targeting lithium. Handheld GPS locations and sample photographs were taken at all samples sites by Geologists in the field. Soil sampling was completed using industry standard recognised soil sampling and assay procedures.
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"> No drilling data reported in this ASX release.
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"> No drilling data reported in this ASX release.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No logging data reported in this ASX release.

¹ Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, 2012 Edition, sets out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for public reporting in Australasia of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, authored by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Minerals Council of Australia.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 subsampling 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample preparation technique for all samples was completed by an accredited laboratory Intertek Genalysis. The techniques and practices are appropriate for the type and style of mineralisation. The samples have been sorted and dried. Primary preparation has been by crushing the whole sample. The samples have been split with a riffle splitter to obtain a sub-fraction which has then been pulverised in a vibrating pulveriser. The sample size, while small is considered to be adequate for a first pass evaluation of identified mineralisation style. Practical limitations of sample size to mitigate the coarse nature of pegmatites is difficult to obtain in a field environment.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis in Maddington, Perth for the analytical techniques detailed below: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, Pb, P, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sc, Sb, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr: the sample(s) have been digested and refluxed with a mixture of Acids including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric Acids. The analytes have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry. The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. Repeat samples and Standards were analysed as part of the QAQC process.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling intersections reported. Primary data is sent to the SensOre Group Principal Geoscientist – Data & Information Management, who imports the data into the industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data. Li (ppm) was converted to Li₂O (%) by dividing by 10,000 to convert to Li (%) and then by multiplying by a conversion factor of 2.153.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples have their location recorded using a handheld Garmin GPX64sx GPS unit to an indicative accuracy of <5m

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> All sample locations are GDA94, MGA Zone 50 grid system.
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"> Soil sampling was completed on a 50m x 500m pattern. Samples were spaced at 50m intervals on north south orientated lines. All historical data is located as per digital and scanned reports.
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"> Soil sampling undertaken by S3N was completed on north south orientated lines to cover pegmatite trends.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil samples are transported from the field by S3N personnel directly to the Intertek laboratory in Perth. The laboratory then checks the physically received samples against a S3N generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies.
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"> No external or third-party audits or reviews have been completed.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results reported in this announcement are on granted exploration licence E51/2126 held by Matrix Exploration Pty Ltd (Matrix). Exploration Ventures AI Pty Ltd have signed a Letter Agreement with Matrix for an option to acquire 100% of the tenement. The tenement has recently been granted and is believed to be in good standing. There are no known impediments to

Criteria	Commentary	
		obtaining a license to operate, other than those set out by statutory requirements, which have not yet been applied for.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No historical lithium exploration has been undertaken within the licence area. Past exploration has focused on gold and base metal exploration. No drilling has been completed within the tenure. Soil and limited stream sediment sampling has been undertaken by Silver Swan Group (A93462), Doray Minerals Ltd (A99138), Cervantes Gold Pty Ltd (A117232), Cervantes Corporation Limited (A120365) and Zeus Mining Pty Ltd (A122182, A123651, A131770 & A131774)
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prospect area is located 35km north of Meekatharra in the Murchison region of Western Australia. Geologically the prospect is situated within a largely basaltic sequence of the Abbots Greenstone belt. The Abbots Greenstone belt consists of an intercollated succession of mafic, ultramafic, felsic volcanics and sediments. The sequence has been intruded by felsic porphyries, felsic pegmatites, and granite. The margins of the belt are structurally complex, and the belt is bounded by granites and monzogranites to the east and west and the north. The metamorphic grade appears to be mid to upper greenschist with some higher grade adjacent to the granite contacts. Locally several pegmatite swarms can be found outcropping mainly within the metabasalt and some of the structurally complex zones consisting of intercolated granite, greenstones, and pegmatites.
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 collar Elevation of RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill collar Dip and azimuth of the hole Down hole length and interception depth Hole length 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling data reported.

Criteria	Commentary	
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"> No aggregation or averaging has been applied to the reported data.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The true orientation (dip and strike) of any mineralisation is not known, however as all data is point data no widths are reported.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures pertinent to the exploration stage of the project are included in Company reports and announcements.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accompanying document is a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other substantial information is available other than that reported above.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further ground reconnaissance and sampling to determine the extent of the

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	<p>depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	<p>pegmatites and presence of lithium-bearing minerals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Further exploration will be based on results received.