EDEN PAN LITHIUM INFILL ASSAY RESULTS POINT TO UPDATED MINERAL RESOURCE

Arcadia Minerals Limited (ASX:AM7, FRA:8OH) (Arcadia or the Company), the diversified exploration company targeting a suite of projects aimed at Tantalum, Lithium, Nickel, Copper and Gold in Namibia, is pleased to announce lithium infill drilling assay results have been received from the Eden Pan.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Infill lithium drilling assays** received from Bitterwasser Lithium Clays Project over the Eden Pan
- The three highest individual samples from the 155 samples collected during the drilling campaign are:
  - EDD13 from 10 to 11.4 m @ **1 138 ppm Li**
  - EDD10 from 9 to 10 m @ **1 003 ppm Li**
  - EDD15 from 10 to 12 m @ **935 ppm Li**
- The three drillholes with the highest weighted average grades are all located in the centre of the pan as expected:
  - EDD10 from **0 to 10 m @ 751 ppm Li**
  - EDD15 from **0 to 12 m @ 748 ppm Li**
  - EDD13 from **0 to 11.4 m @ 730 ppm Li**
- The results point to a possible **upgrade of the Mineral Resource classification** at Eden Pan (1 of 14 pans)–**Current JORC Mineral Resource of 286,909-ton LCE**[2]
- If an upgrade of the Mineral Resource is achieved, **a Pre-Economic Assessment** will commence over the Lithium in Clays of the Eden Pan
- **Supplementary heap leach test work**[1] over Eden Pan clay ore by MetalTek expected by March 2024
- **Updated Mineral Resource expected by Q2/2024**

Philip le Roux, the CEO of Arcadia stated: "*The assay results confirm grades that are similar to those intersected from drill holes which formed the basis of the Inferred Mineral*

[1] Asx Announcement 01 December 2023 "*Assays Pending and Drilling Commences at Li-Brine Project*"

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Resource[2]. As a result, an upgrade of the resource classification from an inferred Mineral Resource to an indicated Mineral Resource is expected. Further scout drilling will occur over unexplored pans to determine the extent of mineralisation."

Assay Results from Infill Drilling at the Eden Pan

As announced on 1 December 2023, the Company completed a third phase of drilling over the Eden pan, totalling 26 infill holes with a total of 213,2m on a 250m drill spacing. Drilling was aimed to potentially increase the mineral resource classification of the Eden Pan (refer to Figure 1).

The previous two phases of drilling totalled 80 holes on a 500m grid spacing, resulting in a JORC Mineral Resource being defined of **286,909-ton Lithium Carbonate** within 85 million tons @ 633 ppm Li[2], using a cut-off grade of 500ppm Li, all wholly classified in the Inferred Category.

The Eden pan, which covers an area of 1,831 Hectares, is 1 of 14 exposed clay pans located within the Bitterwasser Lithium in Clay Project area.

A total of 155 clays samples and 13 QC samples were analysed for Lithium at Scientific Services in South Africa (**refer to table Annexure 2**), and 101 of the samples had values of more than 500 ppm Li. The highest individual values are:

EDD13 from 10 to 11.4 m @ 1 138 ppm Li
EDD10 from 9 to 10 m @ 1 003 ppm Li
EDD15 from 10 to 12 m @ 935 ppm Li

As anticipated, the drillholes in the centre of the pan, refer to Figure 1 and Annexure 3, had the highest weighted average grades.

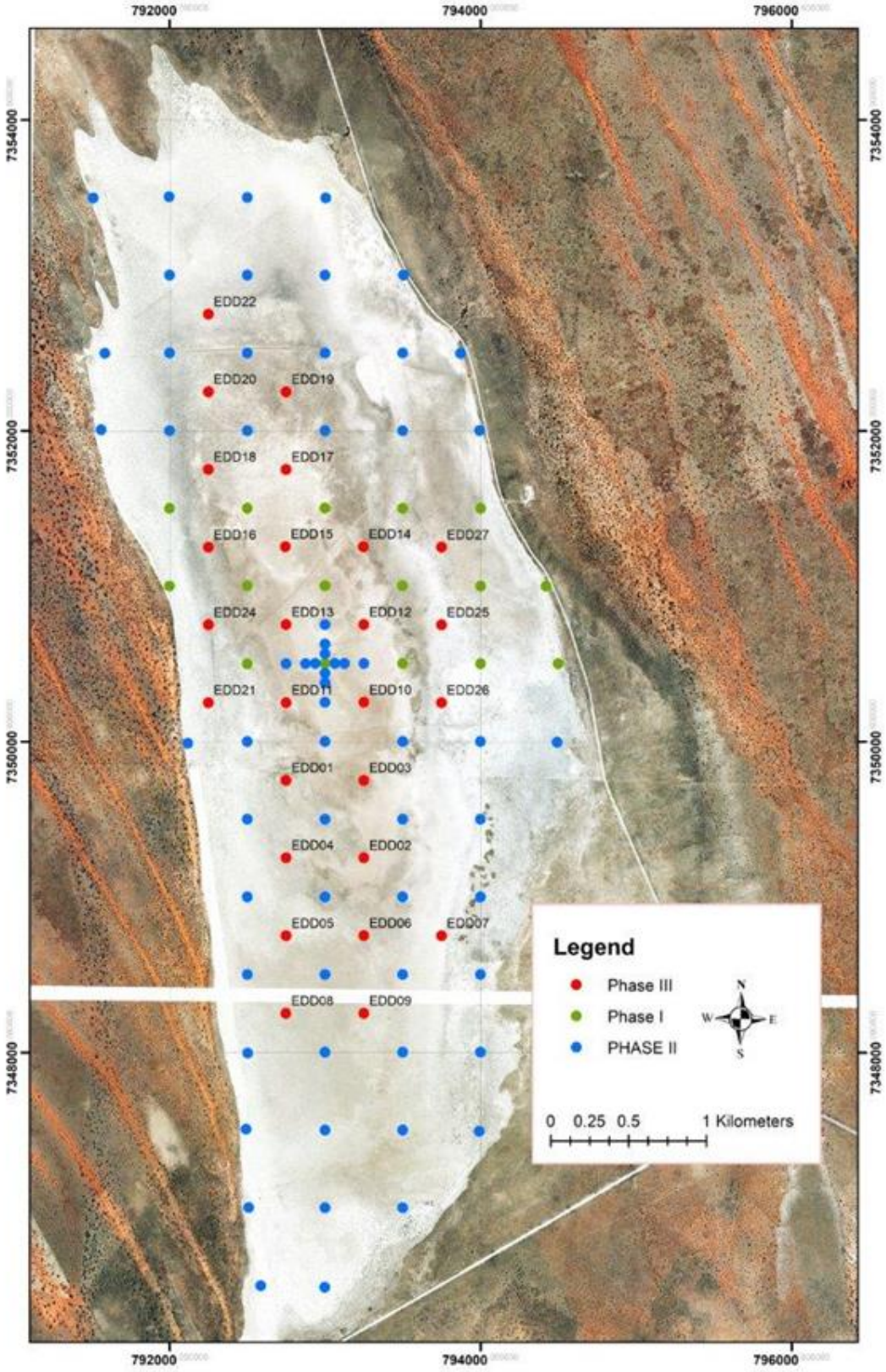
EDD10 from 0 to 10 m @ 751 ppm Li
EDD15 from 0 to 12 m @ 748 ppm Li
EDD13 from 0 to 11.4 m @ 730 ppm Li

Only three drillholes (EED12, EDD26 & EDD27) returned assays with a weighted average grade of less than 500 ppm Li, as these holes were drilled for stratigraphic modelling reasons and are located on the edge of the pan, falling outside of the current JORC complaint resource using a 500 ppm Li cut-off. See Annexure 3.

It is expected that a large volume of the current inferred resource will be re-classified into the indicated Mineral Resource category. Once the Mineral Resource is converted into an indicated Mineral Resource, a pre-economic assessment will be conducted over the Eden pan.

[2] Asx Announcement 24 August 2023 "*Over 500% Increase in Lithium Resource with 287Kt of LCE Declared at Bitterwasser*"

Figure 1: Map indicating the location of all three phases of drilling over the Eden pan



Bulk heap leach test work by MetalTek on a 600kg sample derived from drill core over the resource area has commenced with and results are expected during March 2024.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the directors of Arcadia Minerals Limited.

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT & PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration objectives is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by the Competent Person(s) whose name(s) appears below, each of whom is either an independent consultant to the Company and a member of a Recognised Professional Organisation or a director of the Company. The Competent Person(s) named below have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012.

Competent Person	Membership	Report/Document
Mr Philip le Roux (Director Arcadia Minerals)	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions #400125/09	This announcement

The Company confirms that the form and context in which a Competent Person's previous findings are presented in the footnotes above and noted in the table below have not been materially modified from the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the announcement continue to apply. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Release Date	ASX Announcements
1 December 2023	Assays Pending and Drilling Commences at Li-Brine Project
24 August 2023	Over 500% Increase in Lithium Resource with 287Kt of LCE Declared at Bitterwasser

MINERAL RESOURCES ESTIMATE

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Bitterwasser Mineral Resource estimate and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed when referring to its updated resource announcement made on 24 August 2022.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

Summary of estimated JORC compliant Mineral Resources for the Bitterwasser Project – Lithium in Clays

CATEGORY	UNIT	TONNAGE ton	GRADE Li ppm	CONTAINED Li ton
Cut-off Grade of 0 ppm Li				
Indicated	Upper	-	-	-
	Middle	-	-	-
	Total Indicated	-	-	-
Inferred	Upper	61 518 571	464.60	28 582
	Middle	92 382 945	568.85	52 552
	Total Inferred	153 901 516	527.18	81 134
Cut-off Grade of 500 ppm Li				
Indicated	Upper	-	-	-
	Middle	-	-	-
	Total Indicated	-	-	-
Inferred	Upper	28 192 877	556.86	15 699
	Middle	56 955 751	670.72	38 201
	Total Inferred	85 148 628	633.03	53 900
Cut-off Grade of 600 ppm Li				
Indicated	Upper	-	-	-
	Middle	-	-	-
	Total Indicated	-	-	-
Inferred	Upper	2 878 041	634.69	3 659
	Middle	21 292 230	729.82	28 282
	Total Inferred	44 516 575	717.50	31 941

BACKGROUND ON ARCADIA

Arcadia is a Namibia-focused diversified metals exploration company, which is domiciled in Guernsey. The Company explores for a suite of new-era metals (Lithium, Tantalum, Platinum-Group-Elements, Nickel and Copper). The Company's strategy is to bring the advanced Swanson Tantalum project into production and then to use the cashflows (which may be generated) to drive exploration and development at the potentially company transforming exploration assets. As such, the first two pillars of Arcadia's development strategy (a potential cash generator and company transforming exploration assets) are established through a third pillar, which consists of utilising the Company's human capital of industry specific experience, tied with a history of project generation and bringing projects to results, and thereby, to create value for the Company and its shareholders.

Most of the Company's projects are located in the neighbourhood of established mining operations and significant discoveries. The mineral exploration projects include-

1. Bitterwasser Lithium in Clay Project – which project contains a potentially expanding JORC Mineral Resource from lithium-in-clays
2. Bitterwasser Lithium in Brines Project – which is prospective for lithium-in-brines within the Bitterwasser Basin area.
3. Kum-Kum Project – prospective for nickel, copper, and platinum group elements.
4. TVC Pegmatite Project – prospective for Lithium, Tantalum and other associated minerals.
5. Karibib Project – prospective for copper and gold.
6. The Swanson Mining Project – advanced tantalum mining project undergoing development to become a mining operation, and which contains a potentially expanding JORC Mineral Resource within the Swanson Project area.

As an exploration company, all the projects of the company are currently receiving focus. However, currently the Swanson project and the Bitterwasser Lithium projects may be considered as Arcadia's primary projects due to their potential to enhance the Company's value.

For more details, please visit www.arcadiaminerals.global

DISCLAIMER

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be forward-looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which Arcadia operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement. No forward-looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by a number of factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside Arcadia's control.

The Company does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions or conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of Arcadia, its directors, employees, advisors or agents, nor any other person, accepts any liability for any loss arising from the use of the information contained in this announcement. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

This announcement is not an offer, invitation, or recommendation to subscribe for, or purchase securities by the Company. Nor does this announcement constitute investment or financial product advice (nor tax, accounting, or legal advice) and is not intended to be used for the basis of making an investment decision. Investors should obtain their own advice before making any investment decision.

ANNEXURE 1

Table 1: Phase 3 – Infill Drillhole Data

List of all auger holes referred to in this announcement.

				Upper Unit			Middle Unit		
Hole_Id	X_UTM33S_WGS84	Y_UTM33S_WGS84	EOH	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)
EDD01	792750	7349750	8.40	0	2.00	2.00	2.00	8.40	6.40
EDD02	793250	7349251	7.40	0	3.20	3.20	3.20	7.40	4.20
EDD03	793249	7349750	8.00	0	3.40	3.40	3.40	8.00	4.60
EDD04	792750	7349252	8.40	0	3.40	3.40	3.40	8.40	5.00
EDD05	792750	7848750	5.60	0	3.20	3.20	3.20	4.60	1.40
EDD06	793250	7348751	8.00	0	3.40	3.40	3.40	8.00	4.60
EDD07	793750	7348750	6.80	0	2.40	2.40	2.40	6.80	4.40
EDD08	792749	7348251	4.60	0	2.60	2.60	2.60	4.20	1.60
EDD09	793250	7345249	6.80	0	1.60	1.60	1.60	6.80	5.20
EDD10	793249	7350252	10.00	0	4.60	4.60	4.60	10.00	5.40
EDD11	792750	7350250	11.20	0	2.40	2.40	2.40	11.20	8.80
EDD12	793250	7350752	11.00	0	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.00	9.00
EDD13	792750	7350752	11.40	0	2.40	2.40	2.40	11.40	9.00
EDD14	793247	7351254	10.60	0	2.60	2.60	2.60	10.60	8.00
EDD15	792746	7351254	12.00	0	2.40	2.40	2.40	12.00	9.60
EDD16	792250	7351250	11.00	0	2.40	2.40	2.40	10.20	7.80
EDD17	792750	7351750	11.20	0	2.80	2.80	2.80	11.20	8.40
EDD18	792250	7351750	12.00	0	6.00	6.00	6.00	12.00	6.00
EDD19	792750	7352500	9.20	0	2.20	2.20	2.20	9.20	7.00
EDD20	792250	7352500	10.60	0	3.00	3.00	3.00	10.60	7.60
EDD21	792250	7350250	2.40	0	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.40	0.40
EDD22	792250	7352750	6.00	0	3.20	3.20	3.20	6.00	2.80
EDD24	792250	7350750	7.20	0	3.00	3.00	3.00	7.20	4.20
EDD25	793750	7350750	4.20	0	4.20	4.20			
EDD26	793750	7350250	5.00	0	3.80	3.80	3.80	5.00	1.20
EDD27	793750	7351250	4.20	0	4.20	4.20			

ANNEXURE 2

Phase 3 – Infill Drillhole Assay Results

Sampling Assay Results of auger holes referred to in this announcement

BHID	Sample No.	From	To	Width	Li ppm
EDD01	Y1132	0	2	2	***572***
EDD01	Y1133	2	4	2.00	***504***
EDD01	Y1134	4	6.4	2.40	***745***
EDD01	Y1135	6.4	8.4	2.00	***580***
EDD02	Y1136	0	3.2	3.20	***527***
EDD02	Y1137	3.2	4.4	1.20	***740***
EDD02	Y1138	4.4	5.6	1.20	***700***
EDD02	Y1139	5.6	7.4	1.80	***825***
EDD02	Y1140	7.4	8.8	1.40	***301***
EDD03	Y1141	0	3.4	3.40	***565***
EDD03	Y1142	3.4	4.6	1.20	***822***
EDD03	Y1143	4.6	6.6	2.00	***858***
EDD03	Y1144	6.6	8	1.40	***310***
EDD04	Y1145	0	3.4	3.40	***600***
EDD04	Y1146	3.4	4.4	1.00	***330***
EDD04	Y1147	4.4	6.2	1.80	***441***
EDD04	Y1148	6.2	8.4	2.20	***227***
EDD05	Y1153	0	3.2	3.20	***580***
EDD05	Y1154	3.2	5.8	2.60	***553***
EDD06	Y1149	0	3.4	3.40	***526***
EDD06	Y1150	3.4	4.8	1.40	***751***
EDD06	Y1151	4.8	6	1.20	***946***
EDD06	Y1152	6	8	2.00	***387***
EDD07	Y1155	0	2.6	2.60	***381***
EDD07	Y1156	2.6	3.4	0.80	***646***
EDD07	Y1157	3.4	4.6	1.20	***756***
EDD07	Y1158	4.6	6.8	2.20	***458***

BHID	Sample No.	From	To	Width	Li ppm
EDD08	Y1159	0	2.6	2.60	***571***
EDD08	Y1161	2.6	4.2	1.60	***460***
EDD08	Y1162	4.2	4.6	0.40	***460***
EDD09	Y1163	0	2.4	2.40	***522***
EDD09	Y1164	2.4	3.8	1.40	***622***
EDD09	Y1165	3.8	4.8	1.00	***650***
EDD09	Y1166	4.8	5.8	1.00	***528***
EDD09	Y1167	5.8	6.8	1.00	***219***
EDD010	Y1168	0	1	1.00	***553***
EDD010	Y1169	1	2.6	1.60	***561***
EDD010	Y1170	2.6	4.6	2.00	***612***
EDD010	Y1171	4.6	7	2.40	***837***
EDD010	Y1172	7	9	2.00	***911***
EDD010	Y1173	9	10	1.00	***1003***
EDD011	Y1174	0	0.8	0.80	***540***
EDD011	Y1175	0.8	2.4	1.60	***562***
EDD011	Y1176	2.4	4.2	1.80	***569***
EDD011	Y1177	4.2	7.2	3.00	***811***
EDD011	Y1178	7.2	9	1.80	***760***
EDD012	Y1179	9	11.2	2.20	***370***
EDD012	Y1181	0	1.2	1.20	***528***
EDD012	Y1182	1.2	2	0.80	***615***
EDD012	Y1183	2	3.2	1.20	***576***
EDD012	Y1184	3.2	4	0.80	***626***
EDD012	Y1185	4	5.2	1.20	***686***
EDD012	Y1186	5.2	6.2	1.00	***720***
EDD012	Y1187	6.2	7.8	1.60	***859***
EDD012	Y1188	7.8	8.8	1.00	***930***
EDD012	Y1189	8.8	10	1.20	***853***
EDD012	Y0321	10	11	1.00	***673***

BHID	Sample No.	From	To	Width	Li ppm
EDD013	Y0322	0	1.2	1.20	***535***
EDD013	Y0323	1.2	2.4	1.20	***566***
EDD013	Y0324	2.4	4.4	2.00	***619***
EDD013	Y0325	4.4	5.8	1.40	***433***
EDD013	Y0326	5.8	7.2	1.40	***815***
EDD013	Y0327	7.2	10	2.80	***866***
EDD013	Y0328	10	11.4	1.40	***1138***
EDD014	Y0330	0	1.6	1.60	***551***
EDD014	Y0331	1.6	2.6	1.00	***544***
EDD014	Y0332	2.6	4.6	2.00	***606***
EDD014	Y0333	4.6	5.8	1.20	***715***
EDD014	Y0334	5.8	7.4	1.60	***878***
EDD014	Y0335	7.4	9	1.60	***387***
EDD014	Y0336	9	10.6	1.60	***590***
EDD015	Y0338	0	1	1.00	***557***
EDD015	Y0339	1	2.4	1.40	***631***
EDD015	Y0340	2.4	4.4	2.00	***627***
EDD015	Y0341	4.4	5.2	0.80	***624***
EDD015	Y0342	5.2	6.6	1.40	***783***
EDD015	Y0343	6.6	8	1.40	***889***
EDD015	Y0344	8	10	2.00	***785***
EDD015	Y0345	10	12	2.00	***935***
EDD016	Y0347	0	0.4	0.40	***473***
EDD016	Y0348	0.4	1.2	0.80	***585***
EDD016	Y0349	1.2	2.4	1.20	***550***
EDD016	Y0350	2.4	3.8	1.40	***532***
EDD016	Y0351	3.8	5.2	1.40	***474***
EDD016	Y0352	5.2	6.8	1.60	***503***
EDD016	Y0353	6.8	8.4	1.60	***418***
EDD016	Y0354	8.4	10.2	1.80	***349***

BHID	Sample No.	From	To	Width	Li ppm
EDD016	Y0355	10.2	11	0.80	***460***
EDD017	Y0358	0	0.4	0.40	***427***
EDD017	Y0359	0.4	1.4	1.00	***623***
EDD017	Y0360	1.4	2.8	1.40	***518***
EDD017	Y0361	2.8	4.4	1.60	***544***
EDD017	Y0362	4.4	6	1.60	***652***
EDD017	Y0363	6	7.6	1.60	***707***
EDD017	Y0364	7.6	9	1.40	***864***
EDD017	Y0365	9	10.2	1.20	***871***
EDD017	Y0366	10.2	11.2	1.00	***740***
EDD018	Y0369	0	0.4	0.40	***469***
EDD018	Y0370	0.4	2.2	1.80	***605***
EDD018	Y0371	2.2	3	0.80	***533***
EDD018	Y0372	3	4	1.00	***566***
EDD018	Y0373	4	5	1.00	***533***
EDD018	Y0374	5	6	1.00	***440***
EDD018	Y0375	6	7.2	1.20	***679***
EDD018	Y0376	7.2	8.2	1.00	***749***
EDD018	Y0377	8.2	9.2	1.00	***870***
EDD018	Y0378	9.2	10.2	1.00	***646***
EDD018	Y0379	10.2	11	0.80	***159***
EDD018	Y0380	11	12	1.00	***772***
EDD019	Y0383	0	0.6	0.60	***489***
EDD019	Y0384	0.6	1.6	1.00	***618***
EDD019	Y0385	1.6	2.2	0.60	***526***
EDD019	Y0386	2.2	3.2	1.00	***488***
EDD019	Y0387	3.2	4.2	1.00	***496***
EDD019	Y0388	4.2	5.2	1.00	***549***
EDD019	Y0389	5.2	6.6	1.40	***608***
EDD019	Y0390	6.6	8.2	1.60	***585***

BHID	Sample No.	From	To	Width	Li ppm
EDD019	Y0391	8.2	9.2	1.00	***91***
EDD020	Y0394	0	0.4	0.40	***421***
EDD020	Y0395	0.4	1.8	1.40	***583***
EDD020	Y0396	1.8	3	1.20	***445***
EDD020	Y0397	3	4	1.00	***510***
EDD020	Y0398	4	5	1.00	***490***
EDD020	Y0399	5	5.6	0.60	***563***
EDD020	Y0400	5.6	6.8	1.20	***575***
EDD020	F8126	6.8	8	1.20	***565***
EDD020	F8127	8	9.4	1.40	***655***
EDD020	F8128	9.4	10.6	1.20	***68***
EDD021	F8138	0	1	1.00	***306***
EDD021	F8139	1	2	1.00	***226***
EDD021	F8140	2	2.4	0.40	***96***
EDD022	F8143	0	0.4	0.40	***356***
EDD022	F8144	0.4	2.2	1.80	***547***
EDD022	F8145	2.2	3.2	1.00	***477***
EDD022	F8146	3.2	3.8	0.60	***146***
EDD022	F8147	3.8	5	1.20	***176***
EDD022	F8148	5	6	1.00	***264***
EDD024	F8131	0	0.4	0.40	***366***
EDD024	F8132	0.4	1.6	1.20	***569***
EDD024	F8133	1.6	3	1.40	***534***
EDD024	F8134	3	4	1.00	***362***
EDD024	F8135	4	5.2	1.20	***407***
EDD024	F8136	5.2	6	0.80	***374***
EDD024	F8137	6	7.2	1.20	***385***
EDD025	F8151	0	1	1.00	***412***
EDD025	F8152	1	2.8	1.80	***498***
EDD025	F8153	2.8	4.2	1.40	***515***

BHID	Sample No.	From	To	Width	Li ppm
EDD026	F8155	0	1.2	1.20	***336***
EDD026	F8156	1.2	2.2	1.00	***429***
EDD026	F8157	2.2	3.8	1.60	***382***
EDD026	F8158	3.8	5	1.20	***465***
EDD027	F8159	0	0.6	0.60	***253***
EDD027	F8160	0.6	2	1.40	***247***
EDD027	F8161	2	3	1.00	***310***
EDD027	F8162	3	4.2	1.20	***343***

ANNEXURE 3

Phase 3 – Weighted Average Grades per Drillhole

Sampling Assay Results of auger holes referred to in this announcement

	No Cut-off				**500ppm Li Cut-off**			
BHID	*From*	*To*	*Width*	***Grade***	*From*	*To*	*Width*	***Grade***
EDD01	0.0	8.4	8.4	**607**	0.0	8.4	8.4	**607**
EDD02	0.0	8.8	8.8	**605**	0.0	7.4	7.4	**662**
EDD03	0.0	8.0	8.0	**632**	0.0	6.6	6.6	**700**
EDD04	0.0	8.4	8.4	**436**	0.0	3.4	3.4	**600**
EDD05	0.0	5.8	5.8	**568**	0.0	5.8	5.8	**568**
EDDO6	0.0	8.0	8.0	**594**	0.0	6.0	6.0	**662**
EDDO7	0.0	6.8	6.8	**503**	2.6	4.6	2.0	**712**
EDDO8	0.0	4.6	4.6	**532**	0.0	2.6	2.6	**523**
EDDO9	0.0	6.8	6.8	**518**	0.0	5.8	5.8	**569**
EDD10	0.0	10.0	10.0	**751**	0.0	10.0	10.0	**751**
EDD11	0.0	11.2	11.2	**598**	0.0	9.0	9.0	**684**
EDD12	0.0	11.0	11.0	**715**	0.0	11.0	11.0	**715**
EDD13	0.0	11.4	11.4	**730**	0.0	11.4	11.4	**730**
EDD14	0.0	10.6	10.6	**610**	0.0	7.4	7.4	**662**
EDD15	0.0	12.0	12.0	**748**	0.0	12.0	12.0	**748**
EDD16	0.0	11.0	11.0	**472**	0.4	6.8	6.4	**522**
EDD17	0.0	11.2	11.2	**675**	0.4	11.2	10.8	**684**
EDD18	0.0	12.0	12.0	**602**	0.4	12.0	11.6	**606**
EDD19	0.0	9.2	9.2	**504**	4.2	8.2	4.0	**584**
EDD20	0.0	10.6	10.6	**493**	5.0	9.4	4.4	**596**
EDD21	0.0	2.4	2.4	**238**				
EDD22	0.0	6.0	6.0	**361**	0.4	2.2	1.8	**547**
EDD24	0.0	7.2	7.2	**443**	0.4	3.0	2.6	**550**
EDD25	0.0	4.2	4.2	**483**	2.8	4.2	1.4	**515**
EDD26	0.0	5.0	5.0	**400**				
EDD27	0.0	4.2	4.2	**290**				

ANNEXURE 4

JORC 2012 Tables

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results and Mineral Resources at the Eden pan Bitterwasser Lithium-in-Clays Project.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code 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 probles. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling was undertaken using industry standard practices and consist of hand-auger drilling by Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd. conducted during 3 phases. • Phase I during 2019 and Phase II from 2021 to Jan 2022 and Phase III, in November 2023. • All drill holes are vertical • During Phase I, a total of 89 samples were taken from the core of the drilling campaign, of these 74 where for chemical/metallurgical analysis and 15 for QAQC purposes. • Samples ranged from 1012 g to 42 g. • An additional 15 density samples were collected. • During Phase II a total of 397 samples were taken from the core of the drilling campaign, of these 352 where for chemical analysis and 45 for QAQC purposes. • During Phase III a total of 168 samples were taken from the core of the drilling campaign, of these 155 where for chemical analysis and 13 for QAQC purposes. • An additional 138 density samples were collected from phase II • To minimize sample contamination, the collected sediment samples were placed on a canvas cloth, while the clay-bit was cleaned with a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		wet cloth and water after every sample. • All drill hole and sample locations are mapped in WGS84 UTM zone 33S • During 2010 sampling was undertaken using industry standard practices and consisted of surface sampling by Botha & Hattingh (2017). • 24 soil samples were taken from pits of 1.5 m depth. Two (2), 500 ml groundwater samples were taken from taps attached to the wind pumps. • Measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used are not known, because this information is not recorded in available documents.
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).*	• During Phase I, sixteen (16) vertical hand-auger drillholes were drilled perpendicular to the long axis of the Eden Pan. • The holes were drilled on a 500 m x 500 m grid and have a total core length of 93.10 m. • A 250 mm long auger clay-bit with a 90 mm outer diameter was used. • The depth of the holes ranged from 0.8 m to 12.20 m. • During Phase II, a total of 64 vertical hand-auger drillholes were drilled, which comprise of 52 normal drillholes and 12 drillholes for geostatistical reasons over the Eden pan. • The normal holes were drilled on a 500 m x 500 m grid and have a total core length of 273.20 m. The geostatistical holes surround drillhole BMB03 (Phase I), with each drill line comprising of 3 holes spaced at 62.5 x 62.5 x 125 m from BMB03. The total drilling meters are 139.40 m • During Phase III, 26 vertical hand-auger drillholes were drilled perpendicular to the long axis of the Eden Pan.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The holes were drilled as infill holes on a 250m by 250m grid and have a total core length of 213.2m. The drilling of these hole resulted that the drill spacing over the mineralised area is now 250m by 250m.
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.*	• Core loss was recorded as part of the operational procedures where the core loss was calculated from the difference between actual length of core recovered and penetration depth measured as the total length of the drill string after subtracting the stick-up length. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples is not recorded in available documents. • No apparent bias was noted between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	• All drill holes were fully logged and are qualitative. • The core has been logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Phase I: The total length of the mineralized clay logged is 85.80 m and the percentage is 92%. • Phase II: The total length of the mineralized clay logged for the normal holes is 258.80 m and the percentage is 95%. For the geostatistical holes total length of the mineralized clay logged is 136.80 m and the percentage is 98%. • Phase III: The total length of the mineralized clay logged for the holes is 211.0m and the percentage is 98%. The soil samples of Botha & Hattingh, (2017) have been logged according to industry standards.
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.*	• Phase I: Each of the 74 samples was split into two. One split was for chemical analysis and the other split for initial sequential leach (metallurgical) test work. • The Upper Unit was composite sampled at an interval of 0.90 m and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	478 g/composite sample (45 % of total sample material collected), while the Middle Unit was sampled at an average interval of 1.45 m and 643 g/composite sample. • Phase II: Each 20 cm (sample tube length) sample were split into smaller sub-samples (A-samples and B-samples). A-samples were shipped to the lab for analysis, while the B-samples were stored and used for duplicates and bulk sampling. • Phase III: Each 20 cm (sample tube length) sample were split into smaller sub-samples (A-samples and B-samples). A-samples were shipped to the lab for analysis, while the B-samples were stored and used for duplicates. 140 kg of the B sample middle unit was use to make up a bulk sample for additional metallurgical test work • A composite sample were collected according to lithology units. Samples didn't cross over lithological boundaries. A representative sample were taken of each 20 cm run, taking in account the sample weight and size. i.e., one composite sample contain a weighted sample of each run. • No information is available on sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation of Botha & Hattingh (2017), because such procedures are not documented in available documents. It is assumed that sampling was undertaken using industry standard practices.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make 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.*	• Phase I: The samples were analysed at SGS laboratory in Randfontein, South Africa. • Sodium peroxide fusion ICP-OES with an ICP-MS finish for analysis of Li (ppm), K (%), Al (%), Cr (%), Si (%), Ti (%), As (ppm), Cd (ppm), Fe (%), Mg (%), Mn (%), P (%), Co (%) and Y (%) was done. • Sequential leach (metallurgical) test work (Acid leach). • The QAQC samples consisted of African Minerals Standards (Pty) Ltd's (AMIS) certified reference materials AMIS0339 (standard), AMIS0341 (standard), AMIS0342 (standard), AMIS0355 (standard) and AMIS0439 (blank) and were inserted on average every 6 – 7 m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		within the sampling stream. • Phase II: The samples were analysed at ALS Laboratories in Okahandja Namibia. • Sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-MS finish major element analysis were conducted. • For every 34 samples analysed, 2 Blanks, 2 CRMs and 2 duplicates were added. QC testing of the crushing (CRU-QC) and pulverizing (PUL-QC) efficiency is conducted on random samples. • Phase III was send to Scientific Services in Cape Town for ICP-EOS analyses for Li only. • The QA/QC samples inserted by BLE consisted of African Minerals Standards (Pty) Ltd.'s (AMIS) certified reference materials AMIS0577 (blank), AMIS0683 (standard), AMIS0578 (blank) and AMIS0684 (standard). • The Botha & Hattingh (2017) samples were submitted to the University of Stellenbosch Central Analytical Facility in Stellenbosch South Africa for analysis, between 20 April and 13 July 2010 • The samples were analysed of lithium, boron and the cations Ca, Mg, K and Na. • Lithium and boron analysis was conducted using ICP analysis, while the cations were analysed using AAS. • Only samples which yielded Li values above 300 ppm were included in the cation analysis. • Sample preparation for Li, B and cation analysis was by acid digestion. • Phase III: Sample is yet to be sent to the laboratory for analyses • It is assumed that industry best practices were used by the laboratories to ensure sample representivity and acceptable Bitterwasser Lithium assay data accuracy, however the specific QAQC procedures used are not recorded in available documents

Criteria	JORC Code 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.*	• All samples and data were verified by the project geologist. • Creo reviewed all available sample and assay reports and is of the opinion that the electronic database supports the field data in almost all aspects and suggests that the database can be used for resource estimation. • All sample material was bagged and tagged on site as per the specific drill hole it was located in. The sample intersections were logged in the field and were weighed at the sampling site. • All hard copy data-capturing was completed at the sampling locality. • All sample material was stored at a secure storage site. • The original assay data has not been adjusted. • Recording of field observations and that of samples collected was done in field notes and transferred to and electronic data base following the Standard Operational Procedures. • No twin holes were drilled.
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.*	• The locations of all the samples were recorded. • The sample locations are GPS captured using WGS84 UTM zone 33S. • The quality and accuracy of the GPS and its measurements is not known, because it is not stated in available documents.
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.*	• Phase I The drill holes are spaced on a 500 m x 500 m grid. • The Upper Unit was composite sampled at an interval of 0.90 m and 478 g/composite sample (45 % of total sample material collected), while the Middle Unit was sampled at an average interval of 1.45 m and 643 g/composite sample • Phase II: The normal holes were drilled on a 500 m x 500 m grid and the geostatistical holes surround drillhole BMB03 (Phase I), with each drill line comprising of 3 holes spaced at 62.5 x 62.5 x 125 m from BMB03. • Phase III: Comprise of infill drilling of the original 500m by 500m grid

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and results in a 250 by 250m grid spacing of the mineralised area. • The samples collected are a composite sample that represents each 20 cm run (sample tube length) as best as possible and do not extend over lithological boundaries. The composite sample contain between 33-50% of each 20 cm sample depending on the size. Composite samples contain as close to equal amount as possible from top to bottom of each lithological unit sampled • The data spacing and distribution of the drill holes and samples 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 • For the Botha & Hattingh (2017) samples, the P02 pits were spaced at 900 m and the P03 pits were spaced at 2500 m.
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.*	• During Phase I, II and III the holes were all drilled vertical and perpendicular to the sediment horizons and all the sediment horizons were sampled equally and representative. • The lithium is not visible; therefore, no bias could take place when selecting the sample position. • The orientation of the Botha & Hattingh (2017) sample pits is vertical and sampling occurred perpendicular to the soil horizons and all the soil horizons were sampled equally and representative. • The orientation of the sampling is unbiased. • The relationship between the sampling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd. maintained strict chain-of-custody procedures during all segments of sample handling, transport and samples prepared for transport to the laboratory are bagged and labelled in a manner which prevents tampering. Samples also remain in Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		control until they are delivered and released to the laboratory. • An export permit was obtained from the Namibian Mining Department to transport the samples across the border. • Measures taken by Botha & Hattingh, (2017) to ensure sample security have not been recorded in available documents.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Audits and reviews were limited to the Standard Operational Procedures in as far as data capturing was concerned during the sampling. • Creo considers that given the general sampling programme, geological investigations and check assaying, the procedures reflect an appropriate level of confidence.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Bitterwasser Project area is east of Kalkrand in south central Namibia, some 190 km south of Windhoek in the Hardap Region. • The Bitterwasser Lithium Project comprise of three exclusive exploration licences, EPLs 5353, 5354 and 5358, all held by Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd and that is active until June 2025 • The project covers a total area of 59 323.09 hectares. • Environmental Clearance Certificates was obtained by Bitterwasser Lithium for all three EPLs. • A land-use agreement, including access to the property for exploration has been obtained through the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry of Namibia and the landowners of the Eden pan.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• A regional reconnaissance investigation in the form of a systematic field survey covering the entire southern Namibia and some parts of the Northern Cape Province of South Africa was done during 2009 and 2010. The reconnaissance investigation was aimed at establishing the prospectiveness of the area that could potentially sustain economic exploitation of soda ash and lithium (Botha & Hattingh, 2017).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Eden form part of the Cenozoic aged Kalahari Group and comprises a lithium, potassium and boron enriched sulphate-, chlorite- and carbonate- saltpan. • The presence of an active deep-seated connate/hydrothermal water circulation network is suggested, which acts as a transport mechanism for lithium bearing brines into the overlying Gordonia Formation pan sediments. • High evaporation rates (>3200 mm/year) occurring in the area are favourable for brine formation and salt-concentration.

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.*
		• Drill results of phase III have been described in this announcement.
		• All relevant data is included in the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• A lower cut-off grade of 500 ppm Li was used for the resource statement. The estimated volumes and grades are based on this cut-off grade.
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 drill holes were all drilled vertical, with the clay units being horizontal. • The mineralized clay thickness intercepted range from 0.40 m to 10.20 m.
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.*	• The appropriate diagrams and tabulations are supplied in the reports referred to the announcements referenced in the footnotes.
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.*	• This report has been prepared to present the prospectivity of the project and results of historical and recent exploration activities. • All the available reconnaissance work results have been reported.
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;*	• The Namibian Government conducted a regional magnetic survey in the area. • The Namibian Government conducted a radiometric survey of potassium in the area. • An electromagnetic (EM) survey was done by the groundwater

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	consultancy Geoss during October 2019. • An airborne TDEM survey was also conducted over the area in Oct 2022.
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.*	• The next exploration phase should focus on the further exploration of the Eden Pan, while also conducting exploration on some of the other pans in the region. • More metallurgical test work would also be conducted on the on the clay bulk sample.