

20 September 2024

HIGHLY ANOMOLOUS SAMPLES CONFIRM DRILL READY TARGETS

HIGHLIGHTS

- Highly anomalous values have been returned across the majority of areas sampled. Significantly, neodymium, praseodymium (magnetic rare earth elements) as well as niobium and titanium, are well above background values.
- Importantly, geological analysis of the surface samples, including all the previous work undertaken at Wabli Creek, has confirmed that niobium and REE mineralisation has been determined to occur within the alkaline granite and its contact with associated N/S trending pegmatites/dykes.
- A total of 74 surface samples have been returned from the Company's latest detailed mapping and sampling program and provides the final step toward defining priority drill targets.
- Mapping and surface sampling focused on granite/dyke contact zones and identified large anomalous zones of total rare earth oxides (TREO) with values up to 7060 ppm from surface samples (Figure 1 & 2, Table 4).

Reach Resources Limited (ASX: RR1 & RR10) ("Reach" or "the Company") is pleased to confirm that the Company has received its latest surface sample assay results from the Company's 100% owned Wabli Creek Project, in the Gascoyne of Western Australia.

Surface samples were taken specifically to refine the Company's understanding of granite/dyke contact zones identified by geochemical and geophysical analysis previously completed. As mineralisation has been established in the Pelops zone, the purpose of this exercise was to confirm anomalous mineralisation exists in additional zones, prior to the definition of priority drill targets.

Approximately 7 km² of the 15 km² E 09/2377 tenement has now been geologically mapped.

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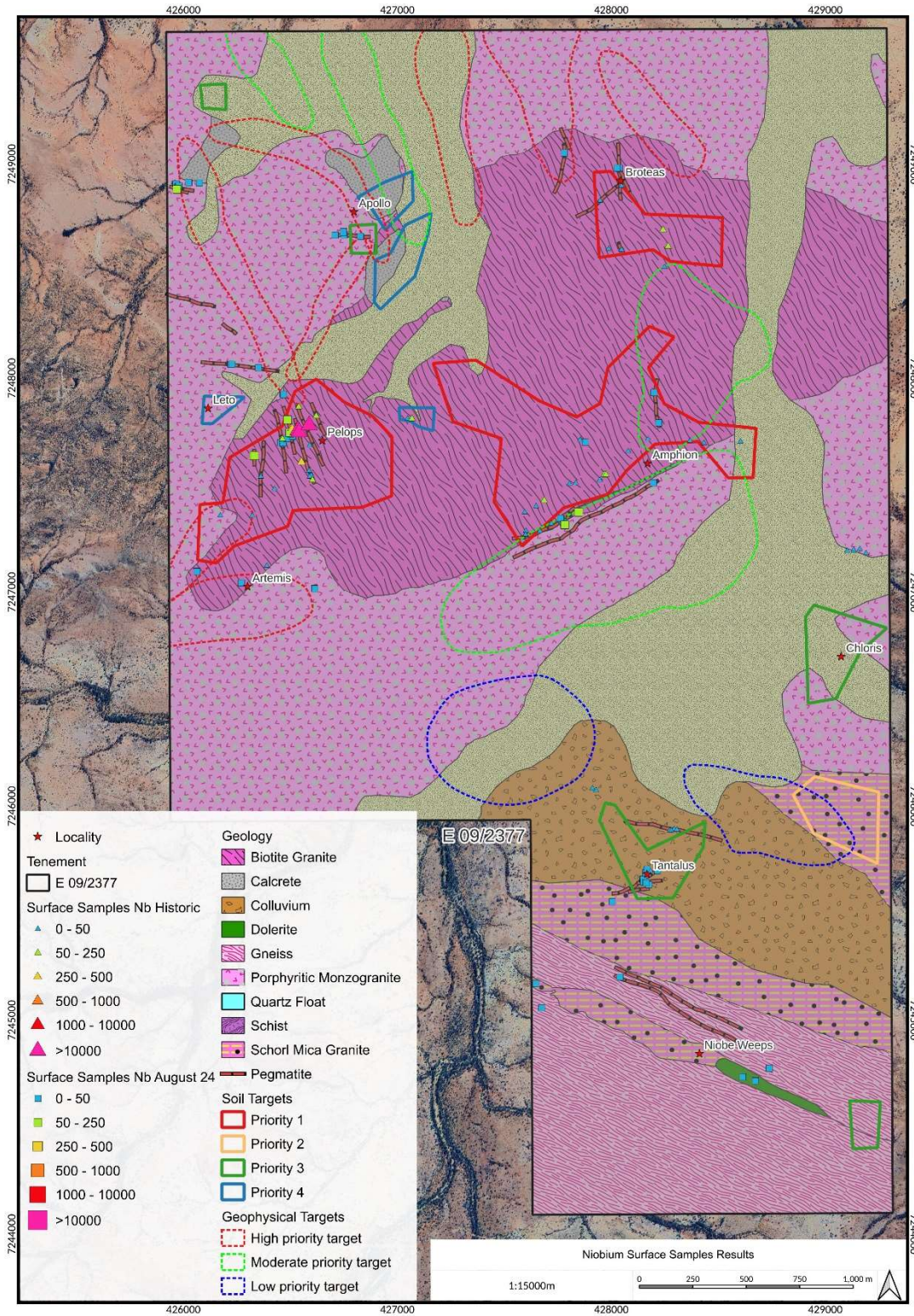


FIGURE 1: Niobium current & historical, Wabli Creek (ASX Announcements 18 March, 28 May, 12 June, 7 August, 2024)

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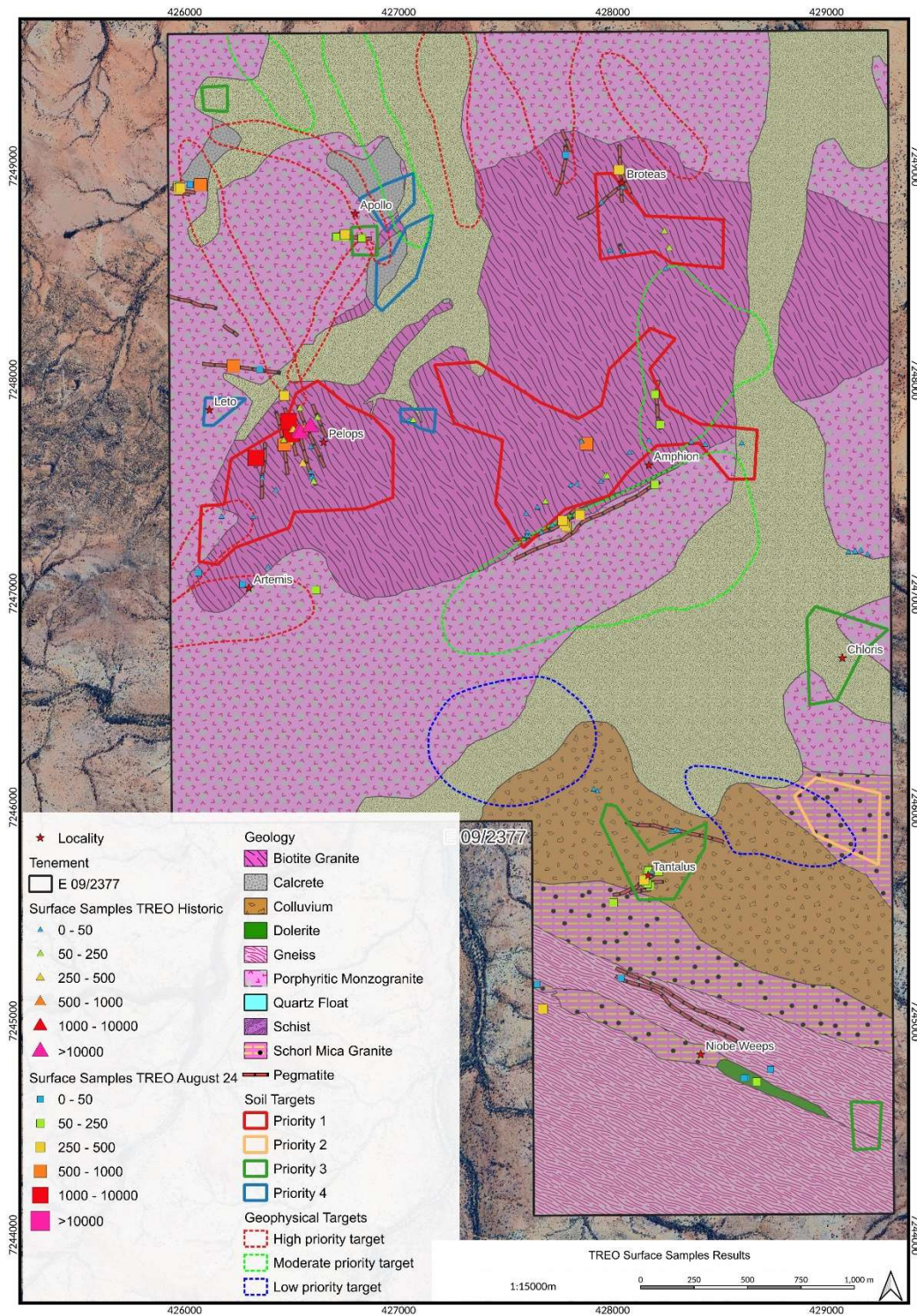


FIGURE 2: TREO current & historical, Wabli Creek (ASX Announcements 18 March, 28 May, 12 June, 7 August, 2024)

Reach CEO, Jeremy Bower stated,

“These latest surface sample results have certainly enhanced our confidence at Wabli Creek. The key for the exploration team has been to understand and try and replicate the Pelops Prospect, where rock chip samples from bedrock have returned assays up to 17.65% Nb₂O₅.

Our exploration team led by Nick Revell and Principal Geologist, David Tsiokos, now have a strong understanding regarding the genesis of mineralisation which has enabled them to confirm drill ready targets. The confirmation of anomalous mineralisation in other zones in addition to Pelops is the final confirmation we needed to de-risk the next stage of exploration.

Not only is there the potential for niobium and titanium but also significant levels of magnetic REE particularly neodymium and praseodymium. Of major importance is the thesis that the central alkaline granite is host to much of the rare earth mineralisation, in addition to its contact with the N-S trending dykes. This provides a much larger target area which is very exciting”

Statistical analysis has been completed, and a statistical summary is provided in Tables 1, 2 & 3 below. The full assay results are presented in Table 4 as an appendix before the JORC Table 1 (the statistical summary was derived from the results tabulated in Table 4).

During the mapping and sampling program it was determined that eight major rock types are present within the project area; Porphyritic Monzogranite, Biotite Granite (Alkaline Granite), Schorl-Mica-Granite, Granite Gneiss, Pelitic Schist, Dolerite, Gabbro, Greisen and Pegmatite dykes (Zoned Pegmatite, Mirolitic Pegmatite). Calcrete was also discovered in numerous areas and sampled.

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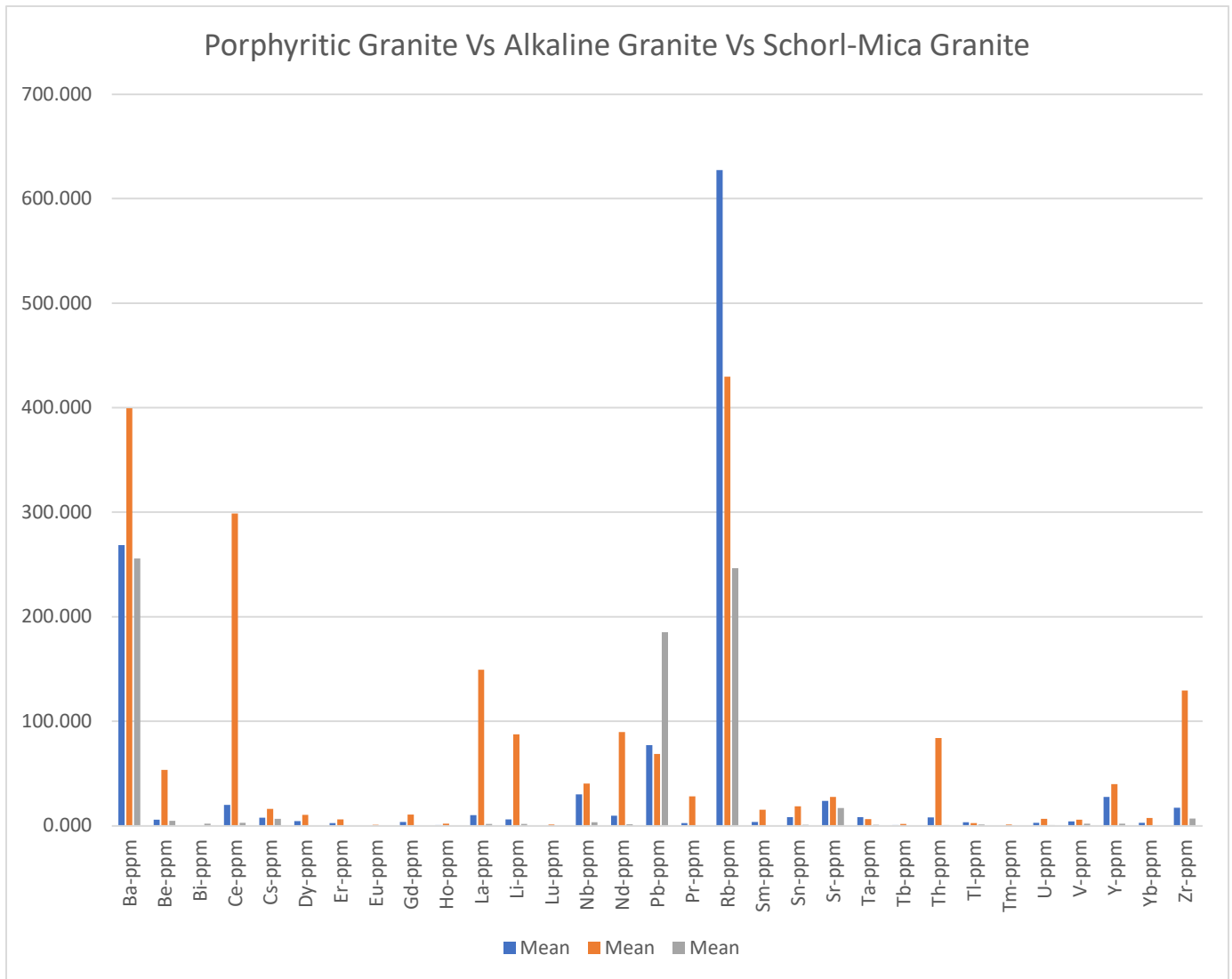


Figure 3. Mean Values of elements in Porphyritic Granite (Blue), Alkaline Granite (Orange), Schorl-Mica-Granite (Green).

Figure 3 shows the alkaline granite which is represented as the central granite intrusive is more mineralised in most elements particularly REE than the other two granites.

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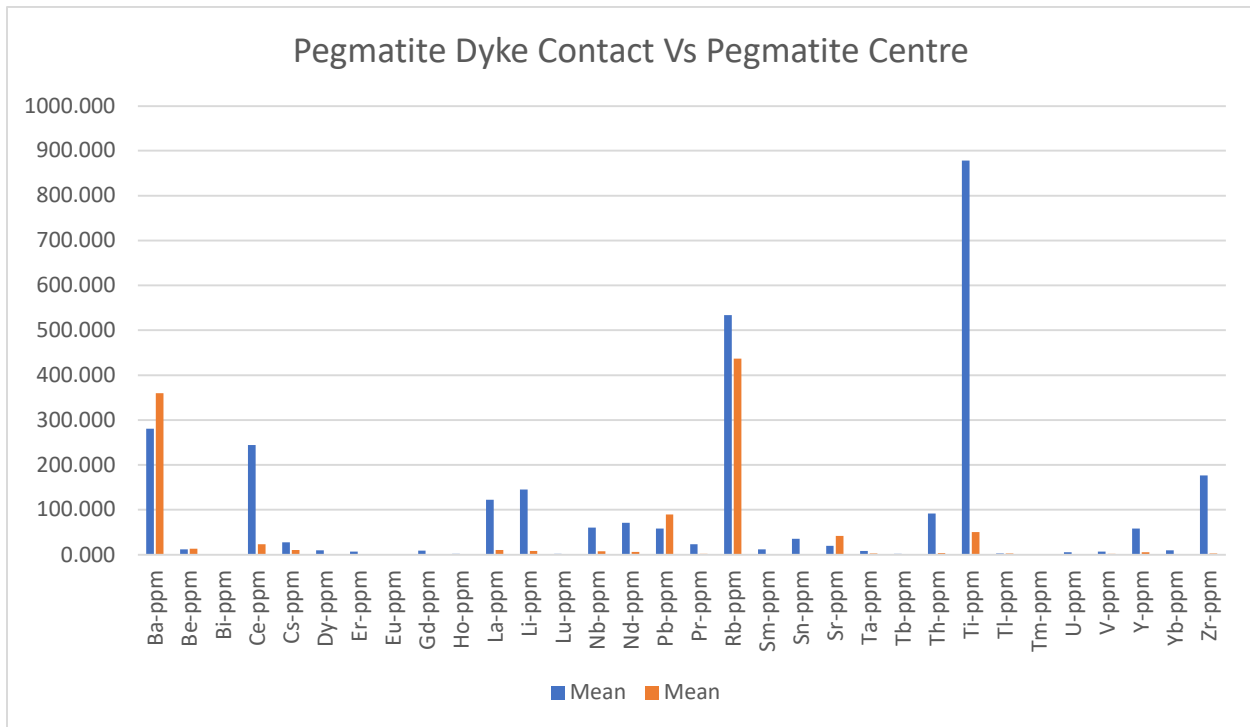


Figure 4. Average values of elements present in the contact of the pegmatite dyke(Blue) including some of the wall rock vs the centre of the pegmatite (Orange).

Shown in Figure 4 above, the mineralisation is shown to be favouring the contact zone between Alkaline granite and pegmatite dykes that are trending N-S as opposed to the centre of the pegmatite itself.

Based on the above analysis the Alkaline granite and the contact between this and N-S dykes will clearly form the basis of priority targets.

The alkaline granite correlates with the interpretation by Southern Geoscience of a younger melt intrusion into the porphyritic granite (Figure 1 & 2). There is also a correlation between the pegmatite dykes and these two units. The dykes in the alkaline granite trend N-S and those in the porphyritic granite trend approximately E-W. Dykes that straddle the southern contact of the alkaline granite coincide within a major fault, along with the Pelitic Schist. The schist is steeply dipping and is evident in other locations around the contact of the alkaline granite and commonly in association with dykes. The granites are classified as S-type and are most likely derived from the anatexis of a sedimentary sequence, with the schists representing the remnants of the source material.

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Basic Statistical analysis of REE and other High Field Strength elements from this field program show highly anomalous values across the majority of LREE and significantly the magnetic REE (Nd, Pr) as well as niobium and titanium in comparison to average values.

Table 1. LREE statistics

LREE	Ce-ppm	Eu-ppm	La-ppm	Nd-ppm	Pr-ppm	Sm-ppm	Tb-ppm
95th pctile	287.783	1.632	146.288	87.922	27.43	15.131	2.234
97.5th pctile	357.9055	1.743	188.2095	109.1805	34.794	18.1525	3.092
Mean	120.5295	0.748889	57.4403	38.69758	11.65121	7.27202	0.940103
Median	51.54	0.57	25.23	19.47	5.21	4.44	0.75
Variance	88732.6	0.508854	24514.13	8706.378	891.5427	257.6762	1.999805
S.Dev	297.8802	0.71334	156.5699	93.30797	29.85871	16.0523	1.414145
Highest Value	2799.7	5.25	1473	883.39	281.93	154.32	12.92
Second Highest	996.77	2.11	522.72	296.49	97.91	44.62	3.45
Third Highest	384.91	1.77	189.42	109.5	36	19.21	3.34

Table 2. HREE statistics

HREE	Dy-ppm	Er-ppm	Gd-ppm	Ho-ppm	Lu-ppm	Tm-ppm	Yb-ppm
95th pctile	14.876	10.454	13.672	0	1.878	1.6945	11.456
97.5th pctile	18.1325	13.025	16.762	0	2.1625	2.1215	13.437
Mean	5.647071	3.372929	5.854646	0	0.603696	0.5775	3.64303
Median	4.36	2.08	4.16	0	0.465	0.48	2.5
Variance	51.36549	13.79104	110.6007	0	0.549934	0.413517	20.62374
S.Dev	7.166972	3.71363	10.51669	0	0.741575	0.643053	4.541336
Highest Value	58.46	22.28	100.21	0	5.27	4.16	31.86
Second Highest	26.85	14.15	25.09	0	2.62	2.35	16.69
Third Highest	18.47	13.52	17.23	0	2.19	2.16	13.59

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Table 3. Other elements HIFS

	Nb-ppm	Ta-ppm	Th-ppm	U-ppm	Y-ppm	Ti-ppm	Li-ppm
95th pctile	53.31	14.27	110.85	18.85	83.55	3089.80	121.64
97.5th pctile	80.10	16.58	118.82	21.57	116.46	3203.20	136.82
Mean	20.21	3.01	35.69	5.39	30.37	966.53	31.26
Median	17.45	1.62	15.21	4.46	25.00	249.00	14.60
Variance	489.74	21.67	3136.63	35.62	1158.05	1891081.09	1727.41
S.Dev	22.13	4.66	56.01	5.97	34.03	1375.17	41.56
Highest Value	129.35	25.40	365.07	33.00	221.83	11186.00	250.20
Second Highest	105.83	22.27	348.95	27.85	143.89	3602.00	159.20
Third Highest	81.18	17.86	119.71	22.17	125.52	3528.00	139.70

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

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About Reach Resources Limited

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

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

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Mr Nicholas Revell, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Revell is a consulting geologist for Reach Resources Limited. Mr Revell 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 Revell consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information

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

Forward Looking Statement

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

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24WRCK181	426271.00	7247043.00	12.32	0.47	0.18	0.09	0.67	0.07	9.91	0.01	0.22	4.89	1.49	0.82	0.02	0.08	40	0.004	0.007	-0.02	0.02	1.82	0.12	1.5	8.549	35.211	4.279	39.490
24WRCK182	426614.00	7247017.00	24.52	0.62	0.37	0.12	0.77	0.12	12.68	0.07	1.61	7.61	2.43	1.24	0.19	0.11	90	0.009	0.015	0.1	0.06	3.31	0.7	9.3	13.380	58.242	7.579	65.820
24WRCK183	428161.00	7245689.00	49.67	1.76	0.69	0.68	3	0.26	24.3	0.1	9.31	20.35	5.65	3.89	0.82	0.37	2530	0.253	0.42	1.24	0.09	6.63	0.69	80	35.509	124.587	17.212	141.799
24WRCK185	428167.00	7245705.00	52.87	1.6	0.66	0.67	2.73	0.22	25.23	0.1	19.76	20.03	5.65	3.83	3.34	0.34	2040	0.204	0.339	1.29	0.08	5.6	0.62	75.2	35.030	129.166	15.191	144.356

1728, Lutetium (Lu) to Lu₂O₃: x 1.1371, Neodymium (Nd) to Nd₂O₃: x 1.1664, Praseodymium (Pr) to Pr₆O₁₁: x 1.2082, Promethium (Pm) to Pm₂O₃: x 1.1703, Samarium (Sm) to Sm₂O₃: x 1.1596, Terbium (Tb) to Tb₄O₇: x 1.1762, Thulium (Tm) to Tm₂O₃: x 1.1421, Ytterbium (Yb) to Yb₂O₃: x 1.1387, Yttrium (Y) to Y₂O₃: x 1.2699.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>Recent surface sampling (Surface Samples) reported in this ASX release was undertaken by Reach Resources Ltd targeting Niobium, Tantalum, Lithium and Rare Earth Element mineralisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 74 surface samples were taken as random chips and/or grab samples. A further 61 hand specimens were collected for petrology analysis which is not reported in this release as results have not been received. Sample weights ranged between 1 and 3kg, collected in individually numbered calico bags and secured polyweave sacks. Each sample was photographed and located using handheld GPS. Multi-element analysis was completed by Intertek Laboratories Perth WA using 4 acid digest with ICPMS finish; Sodium peroxide fusion and ICPMS finish and by fire assay with ICPOES finish. Analysis was completed for Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr. <p>Historical surface sampling (rock-chip and soil) reported in this ASX release was undertaken RR1 and reported previously in ASX release 21/12/203, 18/03/2024, 28/05/2024, 12/06/2024, 7/08/2024.</p>
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 has been reported in this ASX release.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 has been 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 drilling has been reported in this ASX release. No drilling has been reported in this ASX release.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling has been reported in this ASX release
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"> Assaying was conducted by Intertek Laboratories, Perth WA. Samples were sorted, dried, crushed, pulverized. Multi-element analysis was completed on all samples via 4A/MS48; FP6/MS33 and FA50/OE04 techniques which are considered appropriate for the range of commodities being targeted and the sampling being undertaken. Analysis was completed for Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. Intertek applied standard quality control procedures including the insertion of check samples, duplicates, blanks and standards. These procedures reflect accepted industry standard procedures and provide acceptable accuracy and precision.
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 was undertaken.
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"> The grid system used in the figures and appendices in this ASX release is MGA Zone 50 (GDA94). The project's topographic control is adequate for early-stage surface targeting and reconnaissance.
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"> Reconnaissance spaced sampling completed.
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"> No drilling is reported in this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were submitted to the lab by competent RR1 employees/contractors.
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 Projects</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Yinnetharra Projects comprise granted licenses E 09/2375 (Morrisey Hill), E 09/2388 and E 09/2354 (Camel Hill) along the Ti Tree Shear Zone, and E 09/2377 and E09/2748 (Wabli Creek) along the Chalba Shear Zone. This ASX release only refers to sampling and mapping from tenement E 09/2377 (Wabli Creek). 					
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"> The area has a long history of exploration and prospector scale mining dating back to the 1920's-1940's principally for pegmatite hosted mica and gemstones. Approximately 1 tonne of eluvial samarskite (Nb-Y-REE-Ta Oxide) mineralization was mined from E09/2377 (Fetherston, JM 2004. GSWA) U308 Ltd drilled two RC holes in E09/2377 targeting U mineralisation. The Competent Person does not consider the results material due to the different target commodities (Note – U cannot be mined in Western Australia). The historical results provide a broad guide only. 					
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Company</th> <th>Report Number</th> <th>Year</th> <th>Target commodity</th> <th>Reach Tenement</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> </tbody> </table>	Company	Report Number	Year	Target commodity	Reach Tenement
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		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Pure Minerals Limited</td> <td>117605, 117689</td> <td>2018</td> <td>Li ±Ta</td> <td>E 09/2375, E 09/2377</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mineral Developments</td> <td>114716, 114717</td> <td>2017</td> <td>Beryl, Li, Mica, REE, U</td> <td>E 09/2375, E 09/2377</td> </tr> <tr> <td>U308 Ltd</td> <td>76883, 79787, 84704, 88390</td> <td>2007, 2008, 2009, 2010</td> <td>U, Th, V</td> <td>E 09/2377</td> </tr> </table>	Pure Minerals Limited	117605, 117689	2018	Li ±Ta	E 09/2375, E 09/2377	Mineral Developments	114716, 114717	2017	Beryl, Li, Mica, REE, U	E 09/2375, E 09/2377	U308 Ltd	76883, 79787, 84704, 88390	2007, 2008, 2009, 2010	U, Th, V	E 09/2377			
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U308 Ltd	76883, 79787, 84704, 88390	2007, 2008, 2009, 2010	U, Th, V	E 09/2377																
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reach’s Yinnetharra tenements lie in the Mutherbukin Zone of the Gascoyne Province and comprise granites of the Moorarie, Durlacher and Thirty Three supersuites. The Thirty Three Supersuite is the youngest unit in the Yinnetharra project area and outcrops along the northern edge of the Mutherbukin Zone, along the Ti Tree Syncline. <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 (LCT) pegmatites. Independent studies by the GSWA support this interpretation.</p>																		
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling was undertaken. 																		

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	
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 drilling has been reported in this ASX release.
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"> ● No drilling has been reported in this ASX release.
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"> ● Appropriate maps are included in the release. ● Known pegmatites, mineral occurrences, projects and mines were extracted from WAMEX.
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"> ● Recent and historical results that are considered relevant have been presented here in a balanced manner to avoid misleading reporting. The reported results reflect the full range of results for the target commodities available to Reach Resources at the time of this report. No relevant information has been omitted.
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; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 or referred to in previous ASX releases.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<p><i>potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Maiden drill program forthcoming.