Lithium Exploration Update

Highlights:

Mt Ida

- Mt Ida is an **advanced Lithium, Tantalum and Rubidium** project with a current Total JORC MRE of **14.8Mt @ 1.2% Li_2O, 170ppm Ta_2O_5 & 0.42% Rb_2O** (at 0.55% Li_2O cut-off) including Measured & Indicated category of **7.7Mt @ 1.33% Li_2O, 212ppm Ta_2O_5 & 0.45% Rb_2O**
- Drilling continues to provide high-grade lithium intercepts and increased confidence, including[1]:
  - **34m @ 1.86% Li_2O** from 251m in DFS406
  - **30m @ 1.88% Li_2O** from 206m in DFS396
  - **31m @ 1.84% Li_2O** from 196m in DFS395
  - **21m @ 2.07% Li_2O** from 189m in DFS392
  - **27m @ 1.56% Li_2O** from 232m in DFS402
  - **26m @ 1.31% Li_2O** from 221m in DFS680
  - **24m @ 2.00% Li_2O** from 309m in DFS702
- Downstream testing of a Mt Ida mica concentrate to **produce battery grade LCE** has successfully generated a **99.8% Lithium Carbonate (Li_2CO_3) product**

Yinnetharra

- The **Yinnetharra Lithium Project** is an exploration project covering more than **2,300km²** within the Gascoyne Lithium Province of Western Australia
- The current Yinnetharra Lithium and Tantalum Project **Mineral Resource Estimate[2] (MRE)** is:
  - **21.9Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O** (at 0.5% Li_2O cut-off) and **39.4Mt @ 102ppm Ta_2O_5** (at 65ppm Ta_2O_5 cut-off)
- Phase 1 drilling at the high-grade **Jameson Prospect has intercepted:**
  - **13m @ 1.96% Li_2O** from 101m in JREX065
- Current exploration program is **55% complete with four prospects yet to be tested**

Corporate

- As of 31 December 2025, Delta's cash balance was **$54M** and additional ASX-listed investments based on closing prices on 20 January 2026 of **$145M[3].**

Delta Lithium Limited (ASX: DLI) ("Delta" or **"the Company")** is pleased to provide an exploration update across its 100% owned Yinnetharra and Mt Ida Lithium Projects. At Mt Ida drilling by Ballard Mining (ASX:BM1) continues to intercept LCT pegmatites which are providing Delta with ongoing high-grade infill results and increased resource confidence at minimal cost.

The Company is progressing with its regional RC program up at Yinnetharra with lithium intercepts to date at Jameson (MRE 0.8Mt @ 1.66% Li_2O) and further targets to be tested by the current program as the rig traverses south then east toward Malinda along the 20km of prospective Leake Springs metasediment unit.

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[1] Intercepts are from Mt Ida gold drilling by Ballard Mining (BM1) & do not represent true widths

[2] ***Yinnetharra Lithium and Tantalum MRE Update*** released to the ASX 31st March 2025

[3] Shares in listed investments include 156M BM1 (subject to escrow), 5M MEX (formerly UVA) and 16.1M JAV

Commenting on ongoing activities, Delta Lithium Managing Director, James Croser said;

"These impressive drill hits at Mt Ida will certainly lift the confidence of the Indicated resources immediately below the current Measured areas.

"With lithium price and sentiment rebounding well into the New Year, the Company is optimistic that current pricing will support future price estimates and solidify a compelling financial narrative to commence mining. Our ongoing hydrometallurgy testwork on the Mt Ida mica concentrate has produced battery grade LCE and we look forward to updating the market shortly on this additional value-add.

"At Yinnetharra, the regional exploration program is more than half complete as we traverse targets between Jameson and Malinda. Some variable results so far illustrate well the probabilities involved in greenfields exploration, however some encouragement at Jameson North will increase confidence in that MRE and narrow the focus for future work in that area.

"In addition to our lithium assets, Delta remains very well-funded, with significant strategic investments continuing to deliver solid gains."

Mt Ida Lithium Update

Mt Ida is located approximately 240km north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. The Project area resides on granted mining leases and is fully permitted for commencement of open pit and underground mining at the main Sister Sam and Timoni lithium resources.

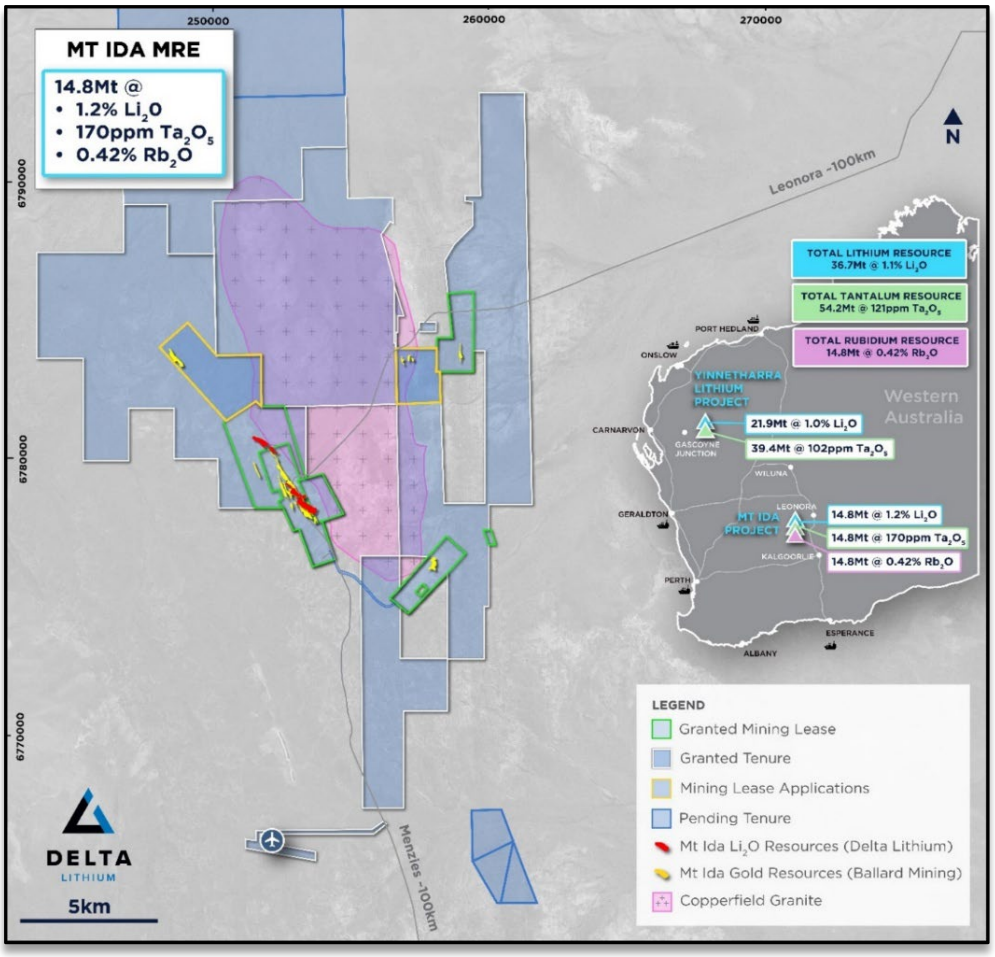

Figure 1: *Mt Ida Project and Tenure with lithium, tantalum & rubidium resources*

Ballard Mining's continued gold infill drill program has continued to return broad, high-grade mineralised lithium intervals. These intercepts demonstrate the excellent quality of the Mt Ida Lithium resource while also significantly increasing confidence in the model at minimal cost to Delta.

These additional infill holes have been used to refine the existing MRE model and will be incorporated into the next resource update which is anticipated to increase Measured resources further – see Figure 2. Although the drillholes are oriented slightly obliquely due to the NW trending gold mineralisation, importantly the grade in these holes is consistently higher than existing models.

Table 1 (over the page) provides summary of significant assays from the recent drilling. Further holes are expected to be received in the coming weeks.

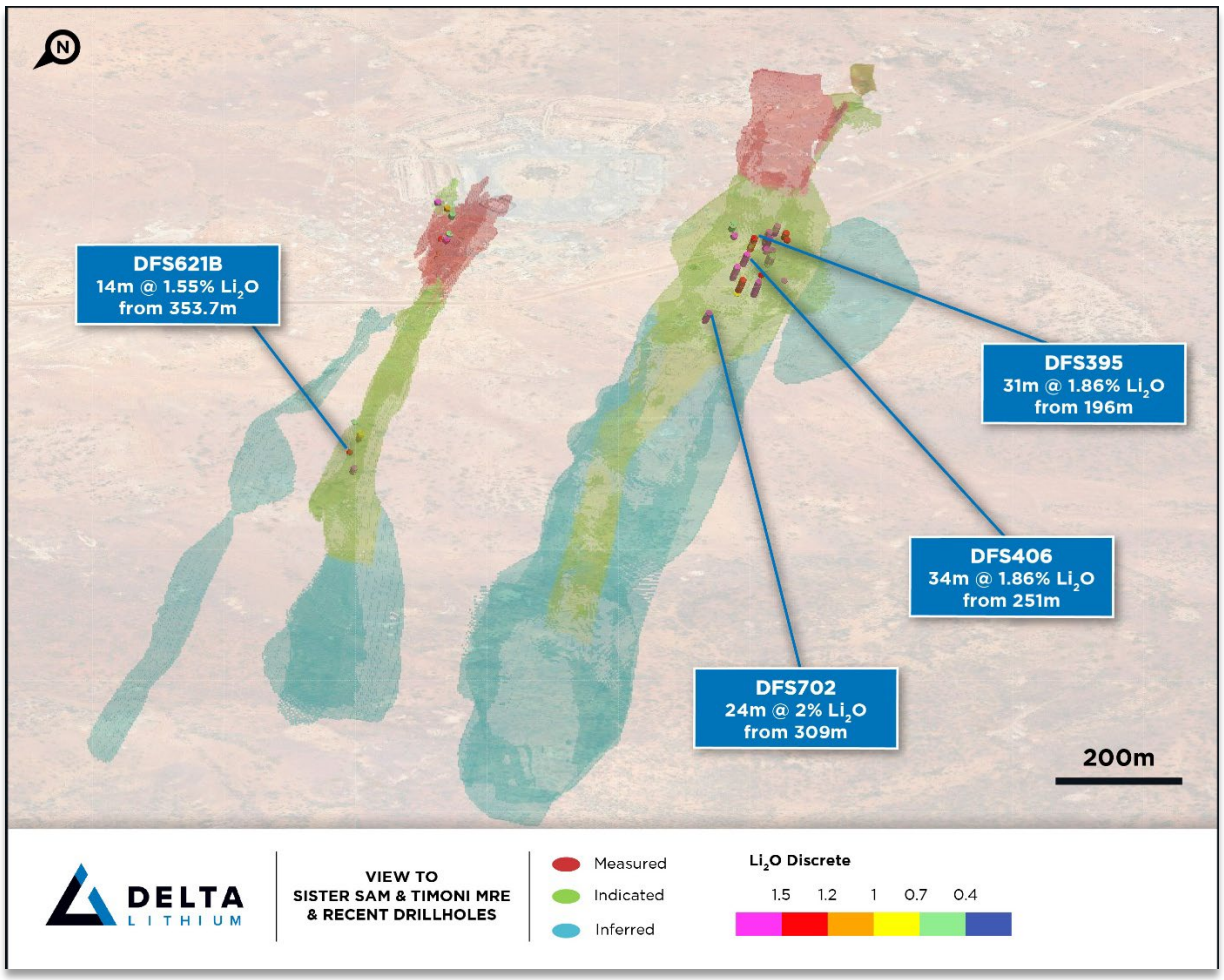

Figure 2: *View Southeast showing Sister Sam & Timoni MRE's x Classification and recent lithium intercepts*

Hole ID	From	To	Length	Li_2O %	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Rb_2O %
DFS406	251	285	34	1.86	171	0.65
DFS392	189	210	21	2.07	188	0.73
DFS395	196	227	31	1.84	150	0.56
DFS396	206	236	30	1.88	145	0.54
DFS398	209	240	31	1.37	190	0.46
DFS402	232	259	27	1.56	206	0.52
DFS406	251	285	34	1.86	171	0.65
DFS680	221	247	26	1.31	250	0.47
DFS695	249	265.17	16.17	2.12	224	0.69
and	268.49	283.07	14.58	1.77	247	0.62
DFS702	309	333	24	2	113	0.58

***Table 1**: Significant Intercepts from infill drilling of the current Mt Ida Lithium MRE*

Downstream processing work is progressing with Strategic Metallurgy. Work to date have been successful with the generation of a saleable **Lithium Carbonate (Li_2CO_3) product with purity of 99.8%.**

This workstream may add significant value to the Mt Ida project as it confirms the potential for Delta to vertically integrate treatment of the mica concentrate produced from the current Mt Ida Lithium flowsheet.

Development of a specific hydrometallurgy flowsheet is advancing in line with this testwork, seeking also to produce a rubidium product and potassium sulphate biproduct all from the same mica concentrate.

***Figure 3:** Mt Ida Lithium Carbonate produced from mica concentrate*

Yinnetharra Regional Exploration

The Yinnetharra project is in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia targeting lithium mineralisation. Delta Lithium has 2,300km^2 of project tenure 100% owned and as Farm-in Joint Ventures. A MRE update for Yinnetharra was released in March 2025 of **21.9 Mt @ 1% Li_2O and 75ppm Ta_2O_5** and an **additional 17.5Mt @ 136ppm Ta_2O_5**. Farm-In Joint Venture Agreements and acquisitions have expanded the prospective stratigraphy to over 80km in length of the Leakes Springs metasediment package.

The Malinda Project is well advanced with DFS-level metallurgy and geotechnical studies[4] completed on the M1 orebody and a mining lease application submitted over the area. The large regional tenure presents compelling upside potential for additional resource tonnes.

As part of the current regional campaign commenced in November, exploration work has continued across the Project and JV tenure. The team have been conducting systematic surface exploration and mapping across prospective areas and generated over 25 prospects, with the drill testing of the high priority targets identified to date as seen in Figure 6.

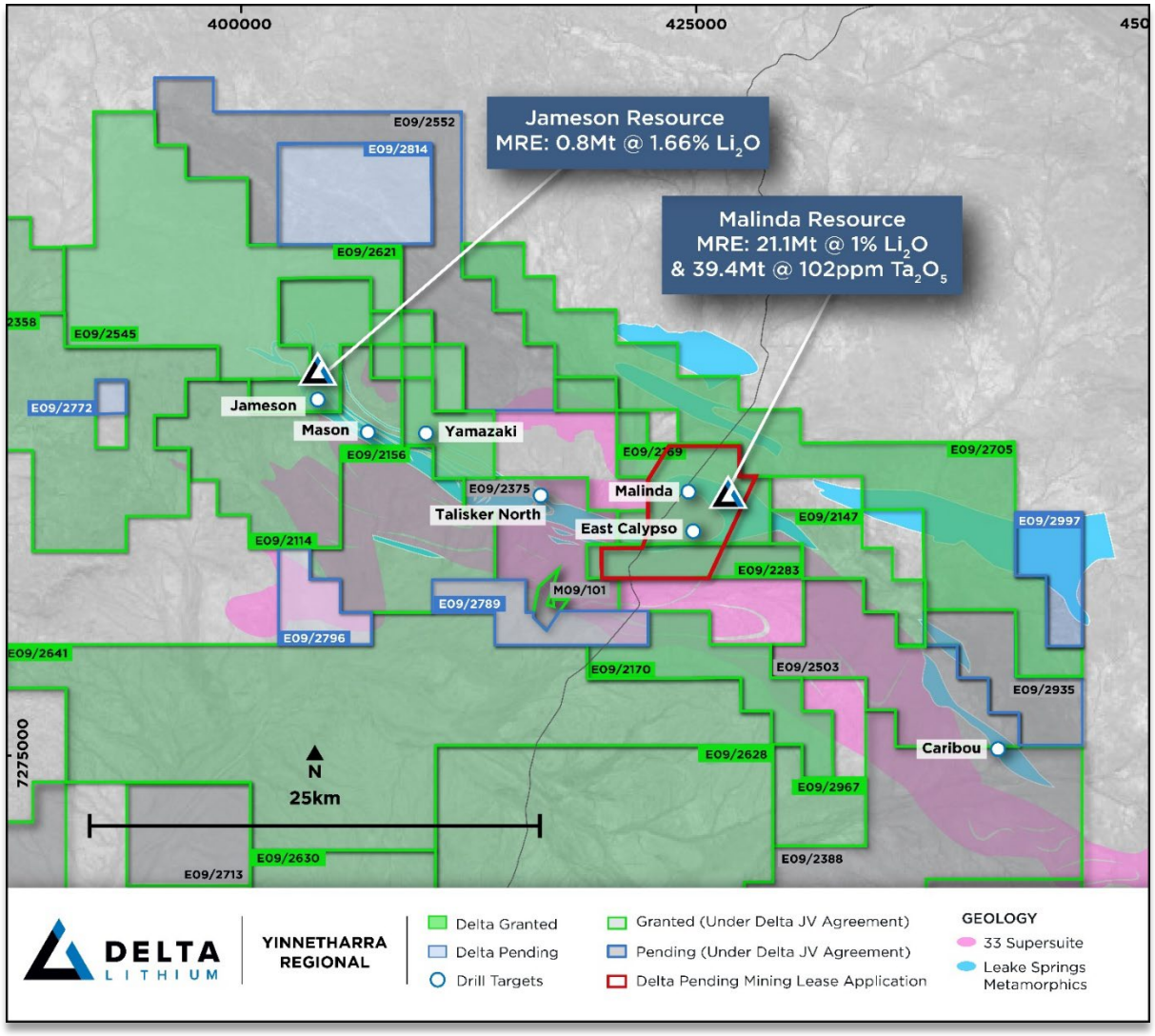

Figure 6: *Plan View to Yinnetharra MRE's and drill targets for current exploration programs*

[4] ***Yinnetharra Operational & Metallurgical test work update*** released to the ASX 21st January 2025

Jameson drilling of 6,072m targeted both Jameson South for the first time and follow-up drilling at Jameson North, proximal to the J1 resource. Drilling has been completed across Jameson South, intercepting the target structures in the fold limbs and hinges. Significant pegmatite intercepts were encountered in excess of 60m thick in a zone with anomalous surface geochemistry, however these pegmatites did not host any significant lithium and unfortunately do not appear to extend J1 further than the local area of the fold nose.

The Jameson North program enjoyed some success, increasing confidence in the J1 resource. Best intercepts are summarised below in table 2.

Hole ID	From	To	Length	Li_2O %	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Fe_2O_3 %
JREX065	101	114	13	1.96	46	1.03
JREX067	90	92	2	1.87	64	1.1

Table 2: *significant intercepts at Yinnetharra.*

Step out drilling at Jameson intersected substantial pegmatites but did not host significant lithium. A number of targets could not be tested as a result of difficult drilling conditions and substantial deviation caused by strong regional fabric. As a result, some holes were abandoned and will serve as precollars for diamond tails to be drilled later this year, when Delta undertakes diamond drilling under an approved Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) drill program.

Caribou prospect drilling comprised of 1,387m. This drilling targeted notable lithium anomalies at depth intercepted in the previous program. A sequence of pegmatites were intercepted within the prospective host stratigraphy, however they do not appear the correct composition to host lithium bearing minerals.

Drilling has continued with Mason's and Yamizaki being completed now before moving on to North Talisker, East Calypso, Perseverance as well as targeting Malinda extensions.

East Calypso Prospect is one of the highest ranked targets beyond Jameson. This prospect sits immediately adjacent to the Thirty-Three suites Granite within the Leak Springs which is a mirror image of the geological setting at the Malinda deposit. Contrary to the general LCT models, the 21.1Mt @ 1% Li_2O at Malinda is located only a few hundred metres away from the apparent source Granite which is identical to East Calypso to the South. East Calypso is also strengthened by the same host rocks and consistently high lithium/caesium levels in the surface dataset, while caesium is generally very immobile and does not travel far from the source – see Figure 8.

The program is expected to be completed in the March quarter with final assays to follow soon thereafter.

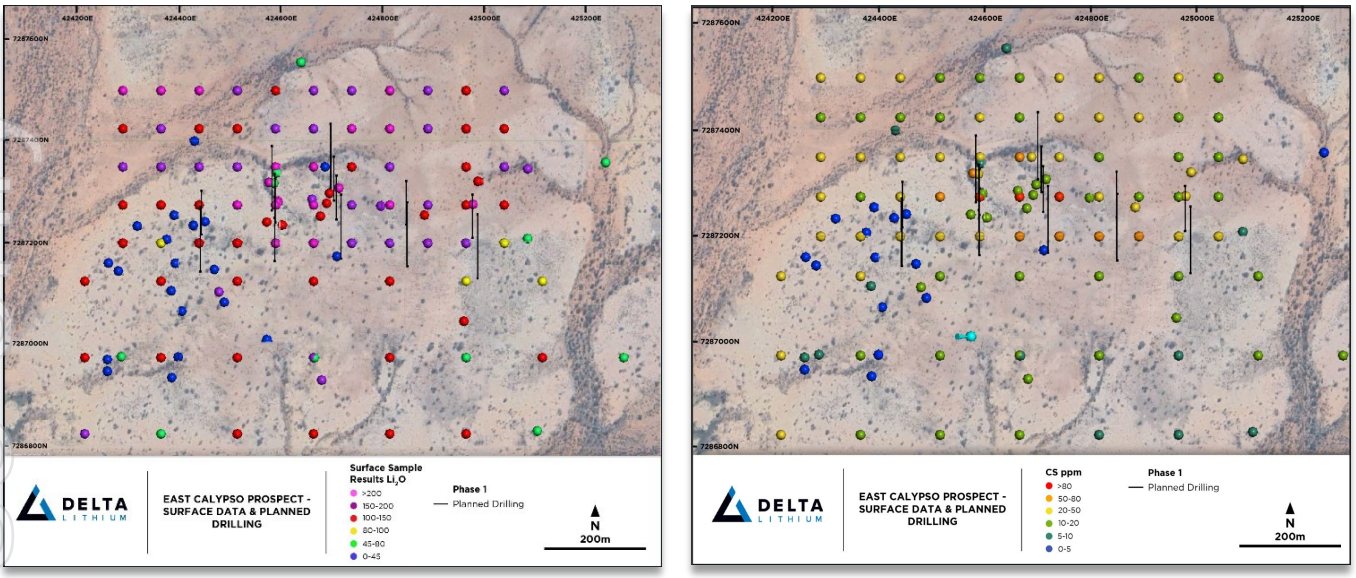

Figure 8: *Plan Views to East Calypso with surface data showing lithium & caesium anomalism*

Next Steps

Mount Ida

- Receive final Mt Ida drilling results and update resource models
- Continue Mt Ida downstream flowsheet

Yinnetharra

- Complete regional exploration drill program
- Complete water probe holes and finalise 26D licence
- Update hydrogeological strategy including design of production bores
- Continued regional exploration of recently acquired Aston tenure away from the main project area
- Continue to advance project development and approvals work programs

Release authorised by the Managing Director on behalf of the Board of Delta Lithium Limited.

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About Delta Lithium

Delta Lithium (ASX: DLI) is an exploration and development company focused on bringing high-quality, lithium-bearing pegmatite deposits, located in Western Australia, into production. With current global JORC compliant resources of 36.5Mt@1.0% Li_2O, strong balance sheet and an experienced team driving the exploration and development workstreams, Delta Lithium is rapidly advancing its Projects.

The Mt Ida Project has coincident gold and lithium orebodies and holds a critical advantage over other developers with existing Mining Leases and an approved Mining Proposal. Delta Lithium is pursuing a development pathway to unlock maximum value for shareholders. Delta has recently spun out its gold assets into Ballard mining on 14th July 2025 and retains a 41% equity stake in this company.

Delta Lithium also holds the highly prospective Yinnetharra Lithium Project, with exciting lithium discoveries at the Malinda and Jamesons prospects. The Company is currently conducting exploration activities at Yinnetharra with fieldwork continuing in 2026 across our large tenure package, testing additional targets and aiming to build on the current JORC Resources.

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this Announcement that relates to exploration results is based upon work undertaken by Mr. Shane Murray, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr. Murray has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a 'Competent Person' as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr. Murray is an employee of Delta Lithium Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this Announcement that relates to Metallurgical analysis of mica concentrate and downstream processing is based upon work undertaken by Mr. Nick Vines, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mines and Metallurgy (Aus IMM). Mr. Vines has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit / concentrate under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a 'Competent Person' as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr. Vines is an employee of Strategic Metallurgy and a consultant to Delta Lithium Ltd, Nick consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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

Disclaimer

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

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

Appendix 1 A – Lithium Assay Results from recent Mt Ida Drilling Information

HoleID		From	To	Length	Li_2O %	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Fe_2O_3 %	Rb_2O %
DFS392		189	210	21	2.07	188	0.97	0.73
DFS393		196	210	14	1.27	152	2.78	0.44
DFS395		196	227	31	1.84	150	1.57	0.56
DFS396		206	236	30	1.88	145	1.46	0.54
DFS398		209	240	31	1.37	190	1.62	0.46
DFS399A		214	222	8	2.08	380	0.92	0.53
DFS400		194	205	11	0.54	181	7.07	0.28
DFS401		211	218	7	1.78	179	2.85	0.62
DFS402		232	259	27	1.56	206	1.91	0.52
DFS406		251	285	34	1.86	171	1.10	0.65
DFS607		302	306	4	0.39	10	2.87	0.22
DFS613		289.08	317.92	28.84	0.69	29	2.53	0.25
DFS621B		352.85	367.55	14.7	1.48	159	0.68	0.37
DFS674		218	222	4	1.05	162	4.68	0.43
DFS680		221	247	26	1.31	250	1.49	0.47
DFS694		259	268	9	1.84	88	0.84	0.61
	and	273	288	15	1.72	347	1.10	0.65
DFS695		249	265.17	16.17	2.12	224	0.25	0.69
	and	268.49	283.07	14.58	1.77	247	0.20	0.62
DFS702		309	333	24	2	113	0.98	0.58

Appendix 1B - Recent collar information Mt Ida from gold drilling that contained economic lithium

HOLEID	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP
DFS392	253408.5	6778089	474.639	-60.88	51.47
DFS393	253393.8	6778078	474.66	-57.68	54.32
DFS395	253397.9	6778104	474.522	-60.04	54.39
DFS396	253380.9	6778093	474.793	-59.51	52.62
DFS398	253386.2	6778121	474.496	-59.87	54.84
DFS399A	253357.7	6778099	474.886	-59.36	51.49
DFS400	253414.7	6778165	473.74	-60.13	55.08
DFS401	253398	6778154	474.073	-59.95	54.65
DFS402	253359.1	6778126	474.638	-59.66	54.38
DFS406	253334.5	6778133	474.899	-58.56	54.04
DFS607	252848.7	6778678	472.27	-59.27	53.57
DFS613	252815.5	6778677	472.882	-61.41	54.5
DFS621B	252750.9	6778663	473.232	-56.31	58.11
DFS674	253363.9	6778055	475.36	-56.2	56.18
DFS680	253340.3	6778089	475.207	-59.66	54.66
DFS694	253324.6	6778127	475.04	-61.06	56.24
DFS695	253296.4	6778108	474.952	-58.66	55.51
DFS702	253253	6778150	474.213	-60.49	55.59

Appendix 2A – Lithium Assay Results from recent Yinnetharra Regional Exploration

HoleID		From	To	Length	Li_2O %	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Fe_2O_3 %
CREX016	No significant intercepts						
CREX017	nsi						
CREX018	nsi						
CREX019	nsi						
CREX020	nsi						
JREX032	nsi						
JREX033	nsi						
JREX034	nsi						
JREX035	nsi						
JREX036	nsi						
JREX037	nsi						
JREX038	nsi						
JREX039	nsi						
JREX040	nsi						
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JREX060	nsi						
JREX061	nsi						
JREX062	nsi						
JREX063	nsi						
JREX064	nsi						
JREX065		101	114	13	1.96	46	1.03
JREX066	nsi						
JREX067		90	92	2	1.87	64	1.1

Appendix 2 B - Recent collar information from exploration drilling

HOLEID	DEPTH	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP
CREX010	305	441880.04	7274888.79	321	249.64	-55.03
CREX014	298	441717.17	7274760.46	324.04	340.25	-64.22
CREX015	143	441754.49	7274866.39	322.87	243.13	-50.4
CREX016	150	442197.65	7275254.44	317.42	39.48	-55.58
CREX017	180	441520.36	7275730.15	333.41	253.12	-55.28
CREX018	120	441303.52	7275087.83	319.19	241.53	-56.46
CREX019	222	441680.26	7275052.17	317.11	275.07	-55.07
CREX020	180	441471.91	7275913.58	333.25	290.47	-50.83
JREX032	156	404276.3	7294455.31	312.34	58.65	-49.66
JREX033	144	404228.29	7294568.01	314.77	59.37	-50.85
JREX034	126	403810.94	7294857.11	320.45	18.49	-55.28
JREX035	150	403905.21	7294749.55	318.25	61.9	-55.51
JREX036	162	403969.3	7294632.59	314.26	70.75	-49.62
JREX037	198	403838.02	7294688.03	320.7	259.57	-55.25
JREX038	192	403800.56	7294578.8	321.68	263.69	-55.51
JREX039	114	403855.39	7294977.36	322.16	203.21	-55.15
JREX040	162	403872.43	7294797.64	319.77	60.8	-54.42
JREX041	144	403805.75	7294856.01	320.53	339.65	-53.42
JREX042	198	404716.25	7294396.01	313.71	71.28	-54.92
JREX043	132	403757.42	7295260.58	325.4	15.7	-58.93
JREX044	198	403758.09	7295354.54	318.18	327.96	-56.33
JREX045	78	404487	7295647	343	74.13	-54.95
JREX046	54	404466.45	7295714.98	337.36	71.94	-50.55
JREX047	72	404460.8	7295708.31	338.08	257.94	-79.91
JREX048	156	404441.49	7295554.41	337.39	71.55	-55.42
JREX049	258	404547.7	7295642.36	342.11	256.34	-55.62
JREX050	198	404505.57	7295596.48	343.52	64.7	-90
JREX051	222	404382.89	7295746.16	333.11	72.37	-46.12
JREX052	198	404423.27	7295640.46	335.59	64.7	-90
JREX053	222	404405.79	7295564.29	335.75	326.42	-55.18
JREX054	222	404526.44	7295699.11	341.22	252.53	-54.84
JREX055	222	404370.52	7295679.87	330.01	299.25	-54.99
JREX056	204	404547.61	7295642.3	342.1	138.23	-69.4
JREX057	198	404332.04	7295921.1	336.18	20.23	-55.79
JREX058	348	404291.89	7295837.54	328.56	289.26	-54.88
JREX059	44	404228.17	7295800.64	327.05	291.82	-55.74
JREX060	324	404225.5	7295800.36	326.96	281.85	-58.21
JREX061	222	403914.34	7296025.72	331.15	242.65	-55.09
JREX062	222	403825.89	7295953.1	329.74	273.51	-54.99
JREX063	36	404167	7295883.28	326.13	300.64	-63.5
JREX064	354	404165.91	7295882.5	326.05	282.65	-66.23
JREX065	162	404109.66	7295924.11	323.62	323.4	-62.01
JREX066	300	404010.7	7295886.59	323.11	316.17	-59.28
JREX067	120	404106.21	7295924.44	323.64	319.11	-49.64

Appendix 2 A - Lithium MRE Group summary table

Delta Lithium Group Mineral Resource estimate (Li_2O only)							
	Resource category	Cut-off grade (Li_2O%)	Li_2O			Ta_2O_5	Rb_2O
			Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (% Li_2O)	Li_2O (Kt)	Grade (Ta_2O_5 ppm)	Grade (Rb_2O %)
Yinnetharra	**Measured**	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		16.1	1.0	158	77	-
	Inferred		5.8	0.9	54	69	-
	Total Resource		**21.9**	**1.0**	**212**	**75**	**-**
Mt Ida	**Measured**	0.3 - 0.5	0.5	1.1	5.9	256	0.39
	Indicated		7.2	1.3	96	215	0.45
	Inferred		7.1	1.1	83	126	0.38
	Total Resource		**14.8**	**1.2**	**190**	**173**	**0.42**
Total Measured			0.5	1.1	5.5	256	0.39
Total Indicated			23.3	1.1	254	120	-
Total Inferred			12.9	1.0	137	100	-
Total			**36.7**	**1.1**	**402**	**115**	**-**

Appendix 2 B - Yinnetharra Tantalum Only MRE

Yinnetharra Tantalum Only Resource March 2025								
Area	Resource category	Cut-off grade (Ta_2O_5ppm)	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O%	Li_2O (Kt)	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Ta_2O_5 (Kt)
MT1	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		3.7	0.1	3	82	0.3
	Inferred		0.6	0.0	0	94	0.1
	Total Resource		**4.3**	**0.1**	**4**	**84**	**0.4**
MT20	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		0.2	0.1	0	115	0.0
	Total Resource		**0.2**	**0.1**	**0**	**115**	**0.0**
MT36	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		4.3	0.1	5	123	0.5
	Inferred		0.6	0.1	1	106	0.1
	Total Resource		**4.9**	**0.1**	**5**	**121**	**0.6**
MT42	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		0.3	0.2	1	175	0.1
	Inferred		2.5	0.1	2	208	0.5
	Total Resource		**2.8**	**0.1**	**3**	**204**	**0.6**
MT47	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		2.1	0.1	3	186	0.4
	Inferred		0.5	0.1	0	257	0.1
	Total Resource		**2.5**	**0.1**	**3**	**199**	**0.5**
MT67	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		0.6	0.2	1	113	0.1
	Total Resource		**0.6**	**0.2**	**1**	**113**	**0.1**
MT69	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		1.6	0.1	2	105	0.2
	Total Resource		**1.6**	**0.1**	**2**	**105**	**0.2**
MT70	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		0.7	0.1	1	161	0.1
	Total Resource		**0.7**	**0.1**	**1**	**161**	**0.1**
Total Measured			-	-	-		-
Total Indicated			10.4	0.1	12	122	1.3
Total Inferred			7.1	0.1	7	156	1.1
Total			**17.5**	**0.1**	**19**	**136**	**2.4**

Appendix 3 – Mount Ida JORC Tables

JORC Table 1: Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	*Explanation*	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information*	• Gold & lithium sampling activities carried out by Delta Lithium and now Ballard Mining at the Mt Ida Project have included reverse circulation (RC)and diamond (DD) drilling. • RC samples were collected from a static cone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone on the rig, DD sampling was carried out to lithological/alteration domain with lengths between 0.3-1.1m • Limited historical data has been supplied, historic sampling has been carried out by Hammill Resources, International Goldfields, La Mancha Resources, Eastern Goldfields and Ora Banda Mining, and has included RC, DD and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling • Sampling of historic RC has been carried out via riffle split for 1m sampling, and scoop or spear sampling for 4m composites, historic RAB drilling was sampled via spear into 4m composites • Historic core has been cut and sampled to geological intervals • These methods of sampling are considered to be appropriate for this style of exploration
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC Drilling has been carried out by Orlando Drilling and Frontline Drilling, PXD, RC drilling utilised an Explorac 220RC rig, T66 Schramm RC Rig with a 143 mm face sampling hammer bit, DD drilling was completed by a truck mounted Sandvik DE820 and a KWL 1500 and is HQ2 and NQ2 diameter. • Diamond tails average 200-300m depth • Historic drilling has been completed by various companies including Kennedy Drilling, Wallis Drilling, Ausdrill and unnamed contractors • Historic DD drilling was NQ sized core • It is assumed industry standard drilling methods and equipment were utilised for all historic drilling

Criteria	*Explanation*	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample condition is recorded for every RC drill metre including noting the presence of water or minimal sample return, inspections of rigs were carried out daily • Recovery on diamond core is recorded by measuring the core metre by metre • Limited sample recovery and condition information has been supplied or found for historic drilling
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant inersections logged.*	• Quantitative and qualitative geological logging of drillholes adheres to company policy and includes lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering • Diamond core logging records lithology, mineralogy, alteration, weathering, veining, RQD, SG and structural data • All RC chip trays and drill core are photographed in full • A complete quantitative and qualitative logging suite was supplied for historic drilling including lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining and weathering • It is unknown if all historic core was oriented, limited geotechnical logging has been supplied • No historic core or chip photography has been supplied • Historic comments on logging are very useful in to verify geological details between lithologies. • Logging is of a level suitable to support Mineral resource estimates and subsequent mining studies

Criteria	*Explanation*	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• DD sampling is undertaken by lithological/alteration domain to a maximum of 1.1m and a minimum of 0.3m. Core is cut in half with one half sent to the lab and one half retained in the core tray • Occasional wet RC samples were encountered, extra cleaning of the splitter was carried out afterward • Should over 6 samples in a row be wet, the hole will be abandoned if it is aimed to be used in a MRE, with the intention of Diamond tailing it to retain sample quality. • RC and DD samples have been analysed for Au by 50g fire assay by ALS, Nagrom, NAL and SGS, and via photon assay by ALS • Samples analysed by via fire assay at ALS, Nagrom, NAL and SGS were dried, crushed and pulverised to 80% passing 75 microns before undergoing a selected peroxide fusion digest or 4 acid digest with ICPMS finish or fire assay with ICPMS finish • Samples analysed via photon assay at ALS are dried and crushed to 3mm with 500g of material utilised for the analysis. • The recent system in place has been to conduct Photon assaying and then 4-acid digest to determine Gold and other analytes, then all pegmatite interval pulps are re-submitted for lithium analysis via peroxide fusion. • RC duplicate field samples were carried out at a rate of 1:20 and were sampled directly from the splitter on the rig. These were submitted for the same assay process as the primary samples and the laboratory are unaware of such submissions • Historic chip sampling methods include single metre riffle split and 4m composites that were either scoop or spear sampled, while historic core was cut onsite and half core sampled • Historic samples were analysed at LLAS, Genalysis and unspecified laboratories • Historic Au analysis techniques generally included crushing, splitting if required, and pulverisation, with aqua regia or fire assay with AAS finish used to determine concentration
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• Samples have been analysed by external laboratories utilising industry standard methods • The assay methods utilised by ALS, Nagrom, NAL and SGS for RC chip and core sampling allow for total dissolution of the sample where required • Photon assay is a non-destructive total analysis technique • Standards and blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 in RC and DD sampling, All QAQC analyses were within tolerance • QAQC reviews are completed on a monthly basis with any fails being investigated thoroughly in conjunction with the lab. • All historic samples are assumed to have been prepared and assayed by industry standard techniques and methods • Limited historic QAQC data has been supplied, industry standard best practice is assumed

Criteria	*Explanation*	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	• Significant intercepts have been reviewed by senior personnel • No specific twinned holes have been completed, but drilling has verified historic drilling intervals • Primary data is collected via excel templates and third-party logging software with inbuilt validation functions, the data is forwarded to the Database administrator for entry into a secure SQL database. Historic data was supplied in various formats and has been validated as much as practicable • No adjustments to assay data have been made • Data entry, verification and storage protocols remain unknown for historic operators
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control*	• MGA94 zone 51 grid coordinate system is used • Current drilling collars have been pegged using a handheld GPS unit, all collars will be surveyed upon program completion by an independent third party • Downhole surveys are completed by the drilling contractors using a true north seeking gyro instrument, AC drillholes did not have downhole surveys carried out • Topography has been surveyed by recent operators. Collar elevations are consistent with surrounding holes and the natural surface elevation • Historic collars are recorded as being picked up by DGPS, GPS or unknown methods and utilised the MGA94 zone 51 coordinate system • Historic downhole surveys were completed by north seeking gyro, Eastman single shot and multi shot downhole camera
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill hole spacing is variable throughout the program area • Spacing is considered appropriate for this style of exploration • Sample compositing has not been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material*	• Drill holes are orientated perpendicular to the regional trend of the mineralisation previously drilled at the project; drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any bias to sampling techniques utilised • Some drillholes previously targeting lithium mineralisation was not optimal for the Gold but this has been taken into account for modelling and statistics.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	• Samples are prepared onsite under supervision of Delta and now Ballard staff and transported by a third party directly to the laboratory • Historic sample security measures are unknown
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• None carried out

JORC Table 1; Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – Mount Ida

Criteria	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*	• Drilling and sampling activities from this announcement have been carried on M29/2 & M29/165 in this announcement • The tenements are in good standing • There are no heritage issues
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area has a long history of gold and base metals exploration and mining, with gold being discovered in the district in the 1890s. Numerous generations of exploration and mining have been completed including activities such as drilling, geophysics and geochemical sampling throughout the tenure
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mt Ida project is located within the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia within the Mt Ida/Ularring greenstone belt • Locally the Kurrajong Antiform dominates the regional structure at Mount Ida, a south-southeast trending, tight isoclinal fold that plunges at a low angle to the south. The Antiform is comprised of a layered greenstone sequence of mafic and ultramafic rocks • Late stage granitoids and pegmatites intrude the sequence • These later stage pegmatites intrude through the pre-exiting Gold lodes and other stratigraphy. • The intrusion of this Granitoid resulted in the greenstone sequence being overturned with the Western sequence dipping to the West and the Eastern limb dipping to the East. • The Mt Ida Project has a structural complex history with a number of deformational events.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• A list of the recent and historical drill hole coordinates, orientations and metrics are provided in Appendix 1
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalents are used • Significant intercepts are calculated with a cut-off grade of 0.3% Li2O • Rb ppm is converted to Rb2O by the below equation; - Rb ppm * 1.0936 / 10,000
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*	• The geometry of the mineralisation is oblique in this announcement • This drilling was gold focused which is trending NNW while the stated intercepts are referring to the Lithium pegmatites which are trending NWW

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Figures are included in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All new or unreported drill collars, and significant intercepts have been reported in Appendix 1 • These collars have been reported via Ballard Mining's ASX announcements but did not refer to the contained lithium.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Extensive metallurgical test programs have been completed with results being reported to the ASX previously. • Downstream processing programs are in progress focusing on the Mica concentrate • Downstream flow sheets are being developed to generate a Lithium Carbonate (Li2CO3), rubidium carbonate (Rb2CO3) and Potassium Sulphate (K2SO4) • To date, a 99.8% Li2Co3 pure saleable product has been generated while the rubidium flowsheet is still in progress • Strategic Metallurgy are completing this work. • Two phases of Geotechnical analysis have been completed for both OP and UG mining methods for gold and lithium.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Drilling is continuing at Mt Ida with an RC rig commencing infill on Au lodes via Ballard mining after Delta Lithium spun out its Gold assets via an IPO on the ASX 14th July 2025

Appendix 4 – Yinnetharra JORC Tables

JORC Code, 2012 Edition
Table 1; Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data Yinnetharra – (Exploration & Metallurgical)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	• Diamond (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling has been carried out by Delta Lithium at the Yinnetharra project, encompassing the Malinda and Jameson prospects • RC samples are collected from a static cone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone on the rig • DD sampling is carried out to lithological/alteration domains with lengths between 0.3-1.1m • Limited historic data has been supplied, reverse circulation (RC) drilling and semi-quantative XRD analysis have been completed at the project. Historic drilling referenced has been carried out by Segue Resources and Electrostate • Historic sampling of RC drilling has been carried out via a static cone splitter mounted beneath a cyclone return system to produce a representative sample, or via scoop • These methods of sampling are considered to be appropriate for this style of exploration
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Diamond drilling has been carried out by Frontline Drilling utilising a Sandvik DE880 truck mounted multipurpose rig and is HQ or NQ diameter, or PQ for metallurgical drilling. • Other dedicated metallurgy holes were drilled perpendicular mainly utilising HQ2 core which was then half cored. • RC drilling has carried out by Frontline Drilling using a Schramm 850 rig. • Current RC drilling is being carried out using a track mounted Schramm rig by Strike Drilling • Some RC precollars have been completed, diamond tails average up to 225m depth • Historic RC drilling was completed using a T450 drill rig with external booster and auxiliary air unit, or unspecified methods utilising a 133mm face sampling bit • It is assumed industry standard drilling methods and equipment were utilised for all drilling
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Sample condition is recorded for every RC drill metre including noting the presence of water or minimal sample return, inspections of rigs are carried out daily • Recovery on diamond core is recorded by measuring the core metre by metre • Poor recoveries were occasionally encountered in near surface drilling of the pegmatite due to the weathered nature • Historic RC recoveries were visually estimated on the rig, bulk reject sample from the splitter was retained on site in green bags for use in weighing and calculating drill recoveries at a later date if required • Sample weights were recorded by the laboratory

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Quantitative and qualitative geological logging of drillholes adheres to company policy and includes lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering • Diamond core (including metallurgical core) and RC chip logging records lithology, mineralogy, alteration, weathering, veining, RQD, SG and structural data • All diamond drillholes and RC chip trays are photographed in full • A complete quantitative and qualitative logging suite was supplied for historic drilling including lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining and weathering • Additional TIMA analysis was completed on pulps and core to log mineralogical abundances throughout selected samples. • No historic chip photography has been supplied • Logging is of a level suitable to support Mineral resource estimates and subsequent mining studies
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• DD sampling is undertaken by lithological/alteration domain to a maximum of 1.1m and a minimum of 0.3m. Core is cut in half with one half sent to the lab and one half retained in the core tray. Metallurgical drilling was often quarter core sampled to retain maximum material for testwork • Occasional wet RC samples are encountered, extra cleaning of the splitter is carried out afterward • RC and core samples have been analysed for Li suite elements by ALS Laboratories, Samples are crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns for peroxide fusion digest followed by ICPOES or ICPMS determination • Historic RC sampling methods included single metre static cone split from the rig or via scoop from the green bags, field duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1:20 within the pegmatite zones • Historic samples were recorded as being mostly dry • Historic samples were analysed by Nagrom or ALS Laboratories where 3kg samples were crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns for a sodium peroxide fusion followed by ICP-MS determination for 25 elements. • Semi-Quantitative XRD analysis was carried out by Microanalysis Australia using a representative sub-sample that was lightly ground such that 90% was passing 20 µm to eliminate preferred orientation

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• Samples have been analysed by an external laboratory utilising industry standard methods • The assay method utilised by ALS for core sampling allows for total dissolution of the sample where required • Standards and blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 in RC and DD sampling, all QAQC analyses were within tolerance • Duplicate samples are inserted at a rate of 1:20 in RC sampling, with the frequency increasing in ore zones • The sodium peroxide fusion used for historic assaying is a total digest method • All historic samples are assumed to have been prepared and assayed by industry standard techniques and methods • In the historic data field duplicates, certified reference materials (CRMs) and blanks were inserted into the sampling sequence at a rate of 1:20 within the pegmatite zone • Internal standards, duplicates and repeats were carried out by Nagrom and ALS as part of the assay process • No standards were used in the XRD process **Metallurgical Sample assaying:** • Metallurgical samples were analysed at Nagrom Laboratory, Kelmscott, Western Australia. • Li, Rb, U and Th were measured by ICP which is considered industry standard for lithium analysis. All other analytes were measured by XRF. • ICP samples were prepared by sodium peroxide fusion and acid digestion. QA/QC controls included periodic blanks, and duplicates; and inclusion of lithium standards with every submission. • XRF samples were prepared by fusion with lithium borate flux and lithium nitrate additive to form a bead which was analysed by XRF.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data	• Significant intercepts have been reviewed by senior personnel • Some holes in the current diamond program have been designed to twin historic RC drillholes and verify mineralised intercepts • Primary data is collected via excel templates and third-party logging software with inbuilt validation functions, the data is forwarded to the Database administrator for entry into a secure SQL database • Historic data was recorded in logbooks or spreadsheets before transfer into a geological database • No adjustments to assay data have been made other than conversion from Li to Li2O and Ta to Ta2O5 • Rb has also been converted to Rb2O which entails a conversion factor of 1.0936

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control	• Drill collars are located using a handheld GPS unit, post-drilling, all holes are surveyed by trained Delta personnel using a Trimble DGPS. • GDA94 MGA zone 50 grid coordinate system was used • Downhole surveys were completed by DDH1, PXD, Orlando or Frontline using a multishot tool or north seeking gyro • Historic collars were located using handheld Garmin GPS unit with +/- 5m accuracy • Historic holes were not downhole surveyed, planned collar surveys were provided
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill hole spacing is variable throughout the program area • Spacing is considered appropriate for this style of exploration • Sample compositing has not been applied • Metallurgical drilling was completed within modelled geometallurgical domains which are spatially located throughout the orebody to capture any possible variability
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	• Exploration drill holes were orientated to intersect the pegmatite zones as close to perpendicular as possible; drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any bias to sampling techniques utilised as true orientation of the pegmatites is yet to be determined • Current and upcoming programs will be drilled at various orientations in order to confirm geometry of pegmatites at regional prospects
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	• Samples are prepared onsite under supervision of Delta Lithium staff and transported by a third party directly to the laboratory • Historic samples were collected, stored, and delivered to the laboratory by company personnel • Samples are secured in a monitored compound when awaiting mark up and testing at Nagrom laboratories
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Snowden Optiro conducted as site visit in 2023 to review and audit sampling and QAQC protocol. • All metallurgical results and assays were peer reviewed internally by Nagrom prior to finalising.

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

Criteria	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	• Drilling and sampling activities have been carried on E09/2169 (Malinda), E09/2621 (Jamesons), E09/2388 (Caribou) • The tenements are in good standing • There are no heritage issues, identified sites have been demarcated and DLI has coordinated with the traditional owners
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The area has a long history of multi commodity exploration including base and precious metals, industrial minerals and gemstones stretching back to the 1970s, activities carried out have included geophysics and geochemical sampling, and some drilling • Targeted Li exploration was carried out in 2017 by Segue Resources with follow up drilling completed by Electrostate in July 2022
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The project lies within the heart of the Proterozoic Gascoyne Province, positioned more broadly within the Capricorn Orogen — a major zone of tectonism formed between the Archean Yilgarn and Pilbara cratons. The Gascoyne Province has itself been divided into several zones each characterised by a distinctive and episodic history of deformation, metamorphism, and granitic magmatism. The project sits along the northern edge of the Mutherbukin zone, along the Ti Tree Syncline. Mutherbukin is dominated by the Thirty-Three supersuite — a belt of plutons comprised primarily of foliated metamonzogranite, monzogranite and granodiorite. Rare-earth pegmatites have been identified and mined on small scales
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• A list of the drill hole coordinates, orientations and metrics are provided as an appended table
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents are used • Significant intercepts are calculated with a cut-off grade of 0.5% Li2O
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The pegmatites are interpreted as dipping moderately to steeply toward the south at Malinda • Pegmatites at Jamesons have an unknown orientation • Further drilling is required to confirm the true orientation of the pegmatites across multiple lines

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Figures are included in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All drill collars, and significant intercepts have been reported in the appendix
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Metallurgical testwork from Malinda indicates the potential for high grade, high recovery, low impurity spodumene concentrates.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• One drill rig is currently conducting a regional exploration program targeting a number of regional prospects