

Enterprise Signs Option Agreement for Eneabba East Project

Replacement ASX Release

Enterprise Metals Limited (Enterprise) is pleased to advise that following a rigorous due diligence, it has signed an Option Agreement with Perth based explorer Century Minerals Pty Ltd (ACN 601 316 278) whereby Enterprise has the right to explore for all minerals including heavy minerals (HM) such as zircon, monazite, rutile, ilmenite, Rare Earths and base metals including titanium.

The Eneabba East Project is located approximately 300 km north of Perth, in the North Perth Basin, east and southeast of Iluka Resources Ltd's Eneabba HM minesites. Iluka's Eneabba operations are located adjacent to the Gin Gin Scarp and have produced zircon, rutile and ilmenite from shallow heavy mineral sands since the early 1970's. Iluka is currently working to recover monazite in tailings dams containing Rare Earths for treatment in its planned Eneabba Rare Earth Refinery.

Century's Eneabba East Project consists of two granted exploration licences, E70/5884 (Badgingarra) and E70/5999 (Coorow). The Badgingarra licence lies adjacent to the Dandaragan Scarp which is southeast of and sub-parallel to the Gin Gin Scarp. Widely spaced historic shallow drilling by various companies intersected heavy mineral sands over the Middle Jurassic to Early Cretaceous Yarragadee Formation, abutting the Dandaragan Scarp. At the time, HM prices were much lower than today, and the Rare Earth potential was not recognized or valued.

The Coorow licence lies further east of Eneabba and covers the contact between the Tertiary Parmelia Group sediments and the Proterozoic Yandanooka Basin. This licence lies immediately south of Empire Metals Ltd (AIM.EEE) Pitfield Project and has potential for HM near surface, and base metals and titanite below shallow cover.

Figure 1. Location of Century Eneabba Leases and Empire Metals Landholdings.

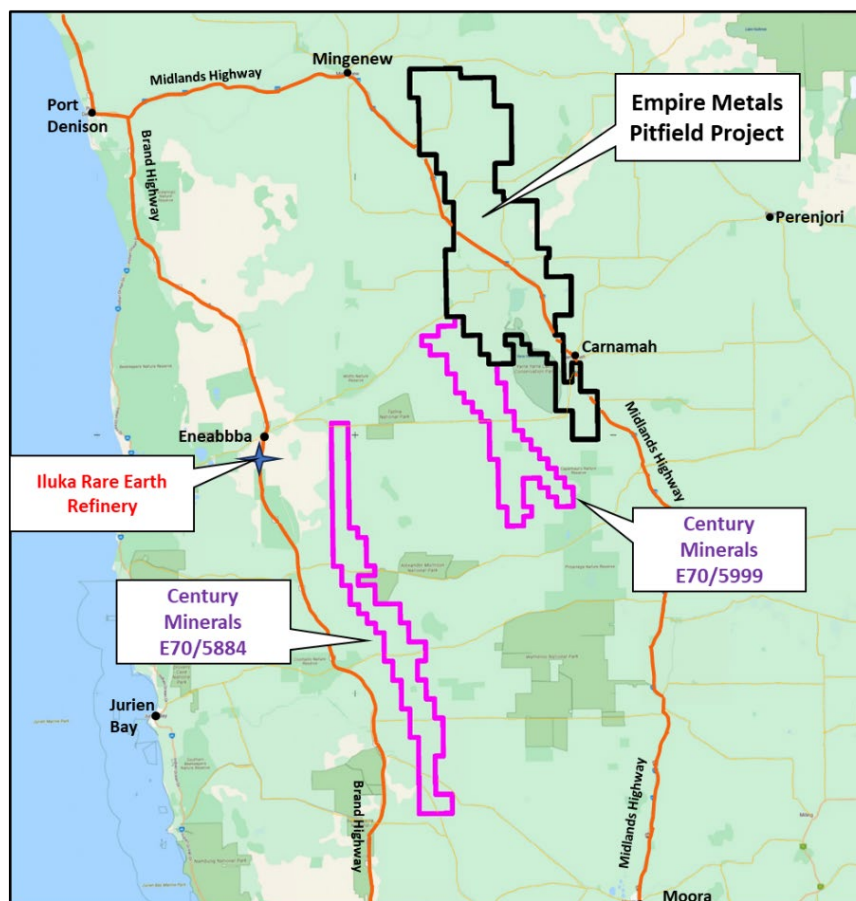


Figure 2. Century Eneabba East Project – Known HM & Titanite Deposits

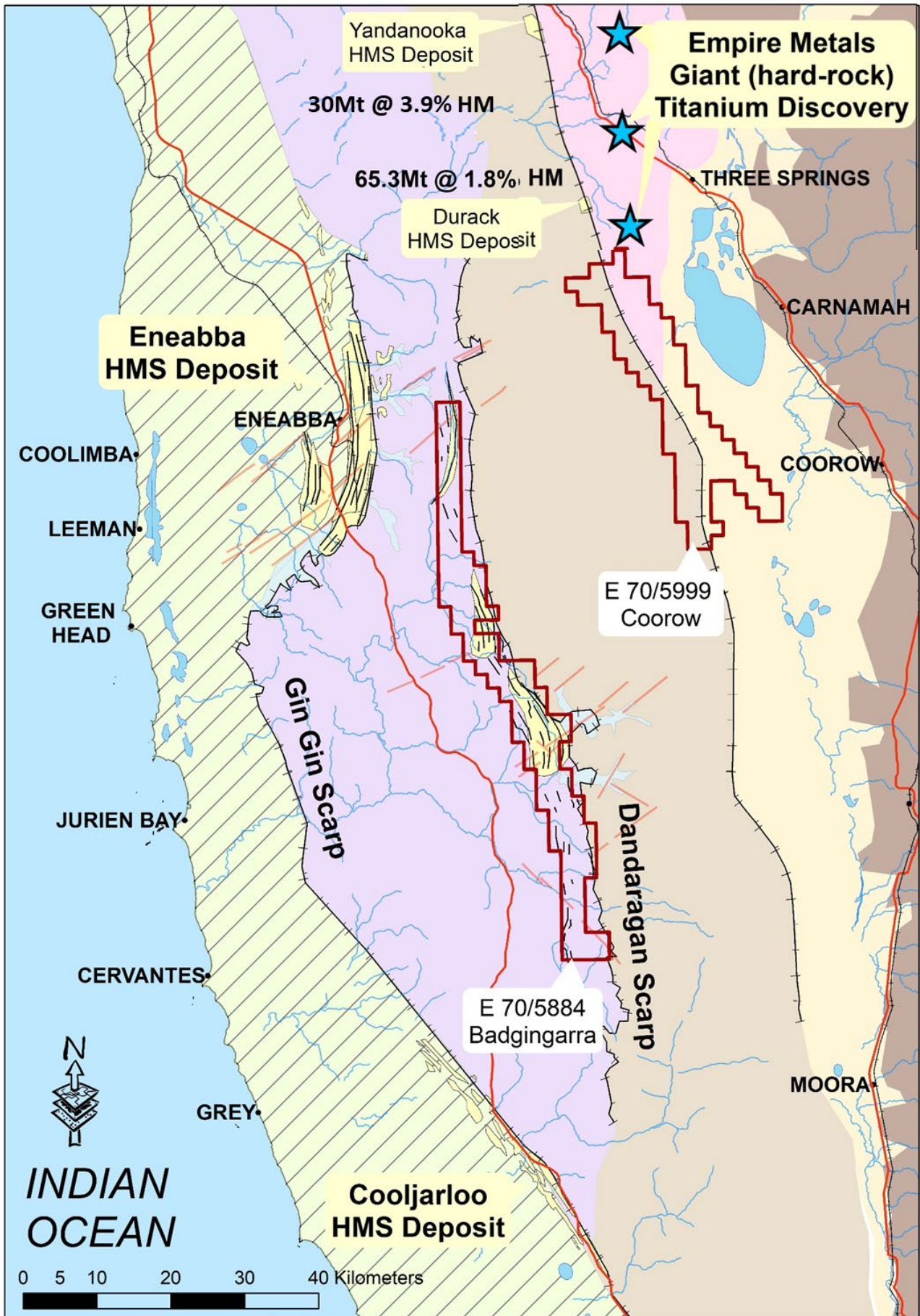
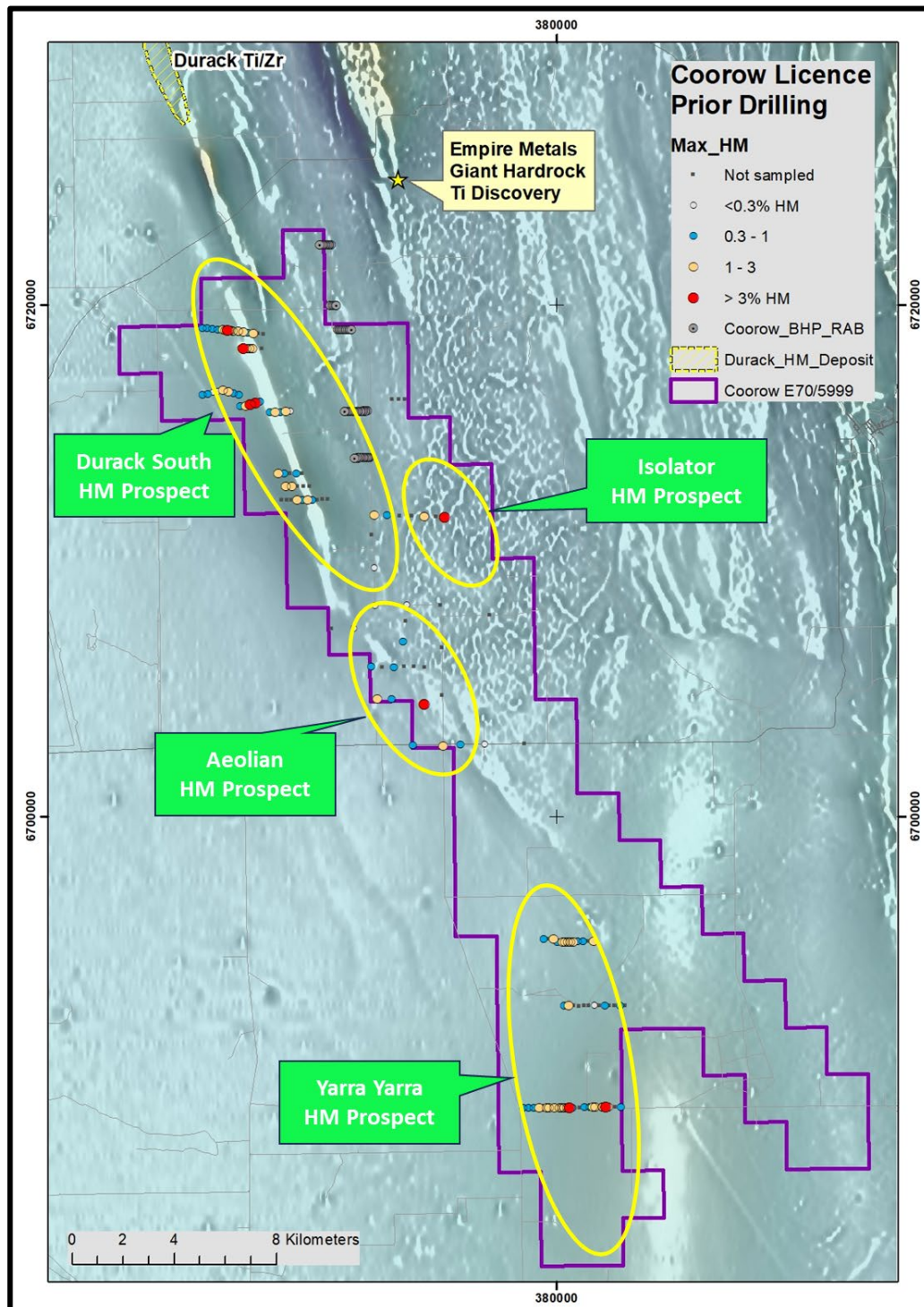


Figure 3 below shows the outline of E70/5999 superimposed on 1st vertical derivative (1VD) grey scale image produced from gridded magnetic data sourced from the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) MAGIX database and image processed by consultant geophysicist. Mr Bill Robertson of Value adding Resources Pty Lt (VAR).

In addition, the image shows the location of historic limited BHP RAB drilling, and Iluka Resources Ltd (ASX: ILU) shallow aircore drilling programs between 2000 and 2008 (total holes: 156; total meterage: 2,330m; av. hole depth 14.9m; 2,402 analyses). Individual drill samples were predominantly 3m in length and the image shows the distribution of Max HM from individual holes. For more details on historic exploration results, refer to the JORC 2012 Table 1. Statement regarding Exploration Results at the back of the announcement.

Figure 3. Eneabba East Project – E70/5999 Coorow HM Exploration Prospects



Coorow Exploration Licence 70/5999

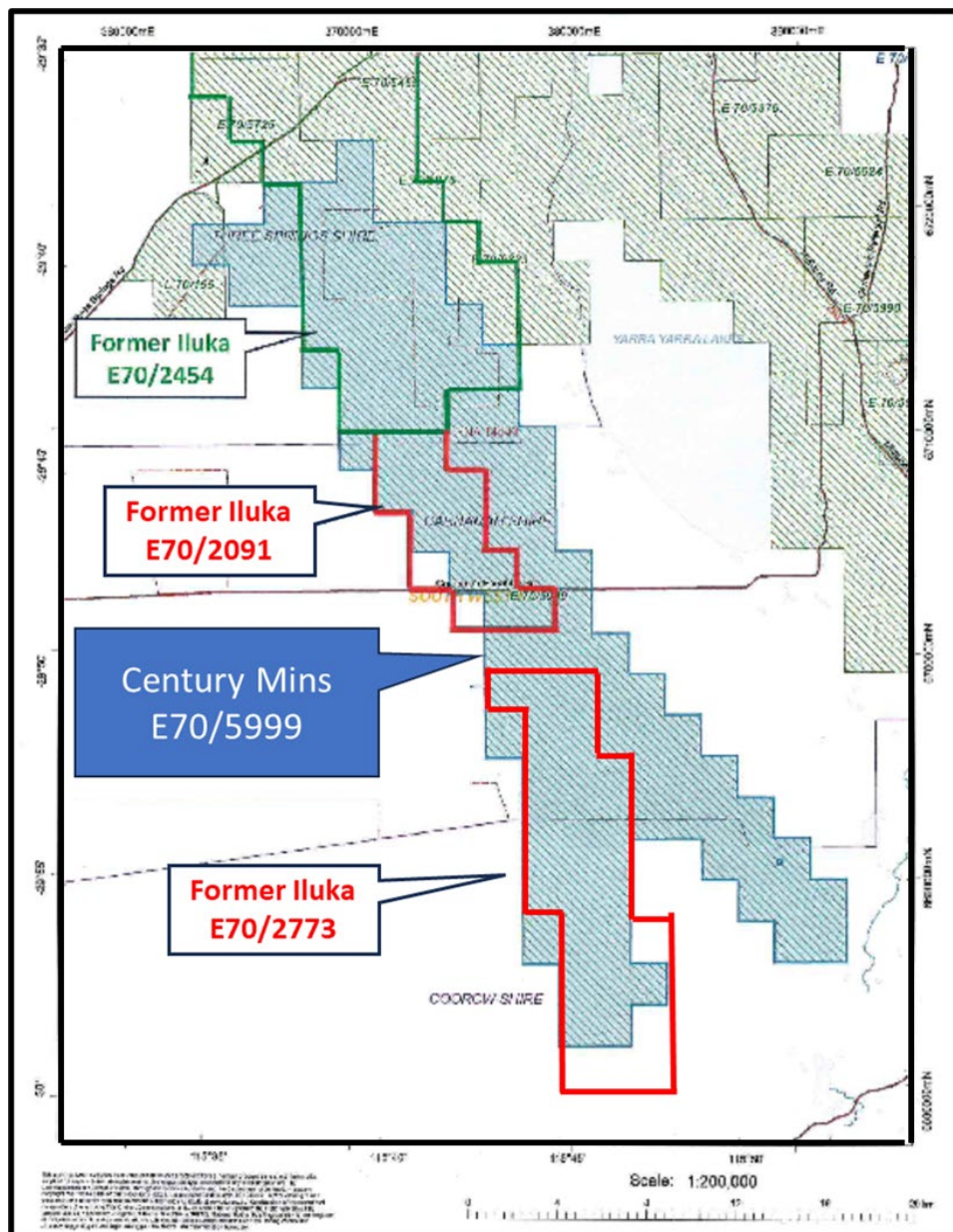
This tenement was granted to Century Minerals Pty Ltd for 5 years on 9 October 2023, and it has an area of 312km² and it has an annual minimum expenditure of \$105,000.

E70/5999 is covered by two Registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA's):

- **Yamatji Nation Agreement**, State of Western Australia, with 76.69% coverage,
- **Yued Indigenous Land Use Agreement**, State of Western Australia, and 23.31% coverage.

Subject to completion of Heritage Agreements, Enterprise plans to undertake infill aircore drilling around Iluka's isolated higher-grade AC intersections, and undertake an IP survey over the linear magnetic anomaly at Durack South Prospect.

Figure 4. E70/5999 Coorow - Historic Iluka Tenements



Refer to JORC TABLE 1 for details of historical exploration and drilling on the areas now covered by E70/5999, and Appendix 1. Collar File showing locations of Iluka Resources' Historical Drill Holes in the area of current E70/5999.

Badgingarra Exploration Licence 70/5884

This tenement was granted to Century Minerals Pty Ltd for 5 years on 8 November 2021, and has an area of 368km² and an annual minimum expenditure of \$124,000.

E70/5884 is also covered by two Registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA's):

- **Yamatji Nation Agreement**, State of Western Australia, with 12.43% coverage
- **Yued Indigenous Land Use Agreement**, State of Western Australia, and 87.57% coverage.

The focus of exploration on E70/5884 is to discover concentrations of valuable heavy minerals (VHM) such as Zircon Rutile Ilmenite, and rare earth elements within Monazite and Xenotime in remnant Miocene marine sediments that lie above the Yarragadee Formation along the toe of the Dandaragan Scarp.

The licence is considered to be prospective for these commodities as valuable heavy minerals have been mined from the adjacent Gin Gin Scarp in the Peth Basin for the last 60 years.

Geological workers in the basin such as John Baxter noticed how reworking of the Yarragadee Formation had been an important factor in the location of these mineral sand deposits.

Century was viewing the WA state government radiometric datasets when it became aware of a large radiometric anomaly following the toe of the Dandaragan Scarp. It is thought that the Dandaragan Scarp was formed in the same way as the Gin Gin Scarp, but during the Miocene rather than the Pliocene (Gin Gin Scarp).

Historical exploration efforts by BHP, Eastern Minerals and Iluka have been very limited despite positive results that have identified low grade heavy mineral concentrations along the Dandaragan Scarp.

Century and Enterprise believe the more indurated and slime rich character of sediments along the Dandaragan Scarp has turned previous mineral sand explorers away prematurely. Furthermore, the presence of monazite and xenotime has until recently been a negative rather than a positive.

With the search for critical minerals containing rare earth elements used in hi-tech industries radiometric anomalies are anomalous features requiring investigation.

Airborne radiometric surveys can identify surface HM concentrations by analysing trace amounts of natural uranium, thorium and potassium found in minerals like monazite and zircon.

Attached overleaf are images of processed airborne gridded radiometric data over E70/5884 and E70/5999. The (80m) gridded radiometric data was sourced from the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) MAGIX database and image processed by a professional geophysicist. Mr Bill Robertson.

The thorium and uranium images highlight anomalous concentrations of radioactive heavy minerals adjacent to the Gin Gin Scarp around Iluka's Eneabba minesites, and the Dandaragan Scarp further east on Century's E70/5884.

The paucity of uranium and thorium response in the imaged radiometric data over E70/5999 is due to barren Tertiary aeolian sands overlying the Yarragadee Fm, which is the ultimate source of the HM accumulations located in shallow widely spaced exploration Iluka Resources' drill holes.

Enterprise plans to undertake field inspections of the two prominent thorium and uranium anomalies on the southern end of E70/5884, and subject to Heritage Surveys, plan and undertake an aircore drilling program

Figure 5. GSWA Airborne Radiometric Data - Image Processed Thorium Channel

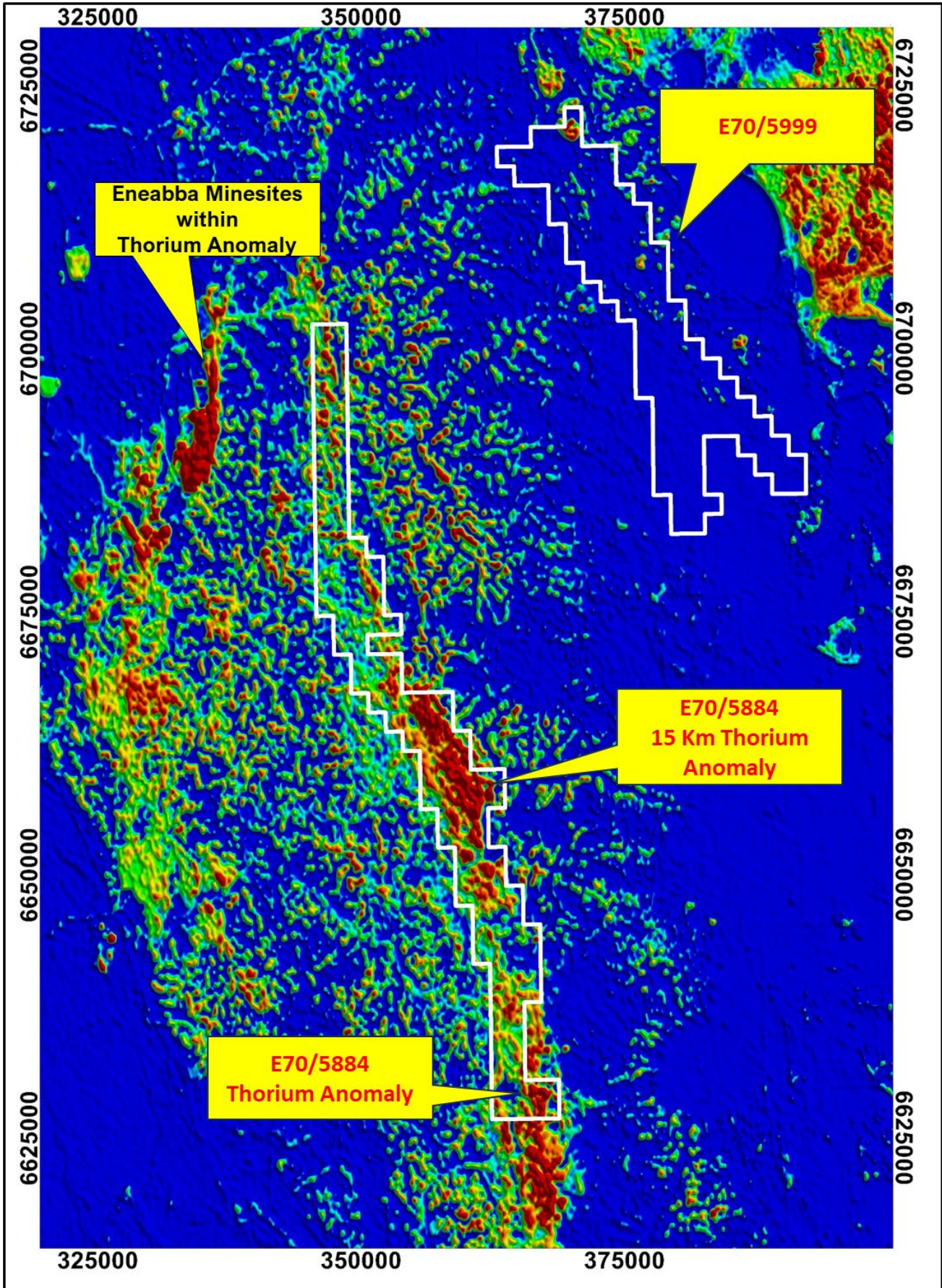
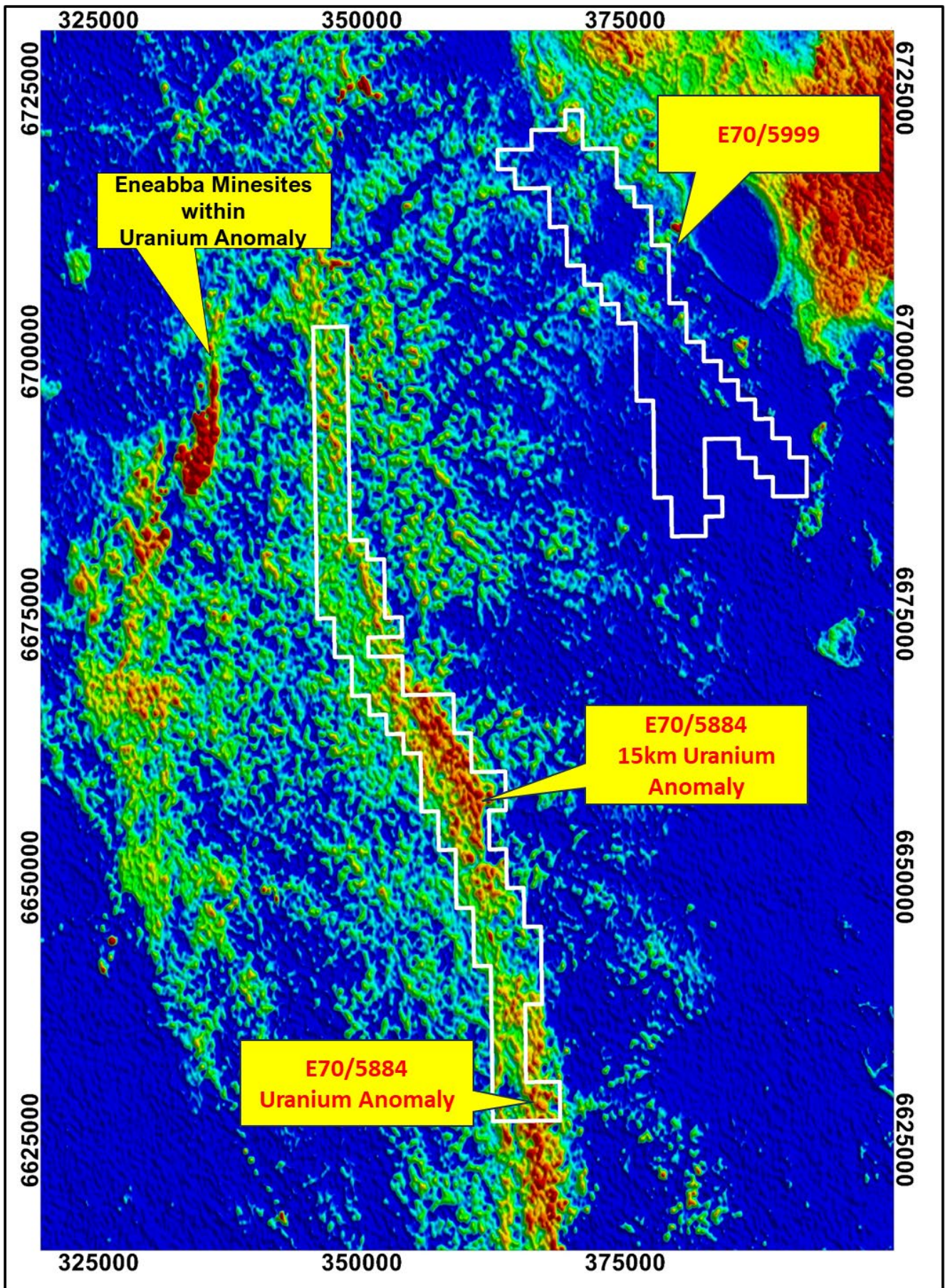


Figure 6. GSWA Airborne Radiometric Data - Image Processed Uranium Channel



Historical Exploration References for Current E70/5999

CHAPMAN A, 2006, Annual Report on Exploration of E70/2773 Yarra Yarra for the Period 07/10/05 to 06/10/06, (Iluka Report No. 14844, Perenjori). Wamex a73759

CHAPMAN A, 2006, Iluka Resources. Technical Report Luka-Tr-T14992 , Group C110/ 2002 Annual Report For The Period 1/12/05 To 30/11/06 Carnamah , Date: 29 January 2007 Carnamah North, Three Springs, Arrino, Durack, Yandanooka, Heavy Minerals, Rutile, Zircon And Ilmenite, E70/2886, E70/2772, E70/2533, E70/2454.

OLIVER R, 2001, Annual Technical Report ILUKA TR-01-93 Exploration Licence E70/2091 . 20/4/00 - 19/4/01. Wamex a62625

OLIVER R, 2022, Annual Technical Report ILUKA TR 02/77 Exploration Licence E70/2091, Carnamah, WA Annual Technical Report 20/4/01 - 19/4/02. Wamex a64943

PARKER, S. 2006, Iluka Resources, Technical Report Iluka-Tr-T12887 Group C110/ 2002 Annual Report For The Period 1/12/04 To 30/11/05 Carnamah, 29 January 2006. Wamex a71858.

WORTH, M. 2003, Iluka-T9594 Partial Surrender Report For Carnamah E70/ 2091, 20 June 2003 Wamex a6684.

WORTH M, 2004, Technical Report Iluka-TR-T10506 Group C110/2002 Annual report for the period 1/12/02 to 30/11/03 Carnamah. Wamex a67942

WORTH M, 2004, Iluka Resources, Technical Report Luka-T10845 Final Surrender Report For Carnamah E70/ 2091 20/04/ 2000 To 14/4/2004: 31 May 2004. A68700

WORTH M, 2008, Carnamah Project, Iluka, Final Surrender Report for the period 11th September 2003 to 11th August 2008, E70/2533, E70/2454, E70/2772 & E70/2886. [C110/2002] Wamex a79428.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT**Mr Steve Hart BSc (Hons) MAusIMM**

I confirm that I am the Competent Person for this Report and the information in this report that relates to Exploration Activities and Results is based on information reviewed by Mr Steve Hart, who is a shareholder and director of Century Minerals Pty Ltd and security holder of Enterprise Metals Limited.

I confirm that I am a graduate from the University of Western Australia and Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Resources (the JORC Code).

I consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

I have disclosed to the reporting company the full nature of the relationship between myself and the Company, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest.

I verify that the Report is based on and fairly and accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in my supporting documentation relating to the Exploration Results at Eneabba East Project.

Summary of Option Agreement Enterprise and Century Minerals Pty Ltd

Century has granted Enterprise the sole and exclusive Option to evaluate the Eneabba East Exploration Licences 70/5884 and 70/5999 for a period of 12 months from the 1st May 2024 (“Option Period”).

As payment for the grant of the Option, Enterprise will issue to Century within 30 days of the signing of the Heads of Agreement a non-refundable fee of 20,000,000 Enterprise shares at a deemed issue price of \$0.003 per share, being the equivalent of \$60,000; and one Option per share, with a two year expiry, at an exercise price of \$0.0045; and 28,750,000 Enterprise shares at a deemed issue price of \$0.004/share as compensation for 70% of Century’s direct in-ground expenditure on the Project to date.

Any issue of Enterprise shares under the Heads of Agreement is subject to Enterprise obtaining shareholder approval if required under the ASX Listing Rules.

Enterprise must apply for official quotation on ASX of any shares issued under this Heads of Agreement as soon as practicable after issue of the relevant shares.

During the Option Period, Enterprise will remain solely responsible for the funding required for maintaining the Project in good standing, including statutory expenditure and relevant rates and annual license fees under the Mining Act 1978.

Enterprise may exercise the Option by providing written notice to Century prior to the expiry of the Option Period, and it is anticipated Enterprise and Century will enter into a Sale Agreement which more fully describes the terms of the Acquisition.

Enterprise has the right to withdraw from this Option agreement and not proceed to Completion during or after the 12-month Option Period, but must have paid the Option Fee, maintained fully the Project tenements in good standing with respect to Statutory Expenditures and in full compliance with Licence conditions.

Subject to Completion of the Option period, Enterprise agrees:

- a) to issue to the Seller 50,000,000 ordinary shares in Enterprise at Completion. (“**Consideration Shares**”)
- b) Subject to compliance with the ASX Listing Rules, the Consideration Shares will be issued to Century in one single tranche within 14 days of Completion.
- c) The Seller will be entitled to performance-based payments to be issued in either cash or shares in Enterprise (the election of cash or shares being at Enterprise’s absolute discretion and subject to compliance with the ASX Listing Rules) as follows:
 - A payment of 10,000,000 Enterprise shares should exploration drilling at any of the projects determine multiple (more than 2) intersections exceeding 25m * % Heavy Minerals that averages 3.0wt% HM, or greater, over the intersection.
 - A payment 20,000,000 Enterprise shares should an Inferred or better Mineral Resource (compliant with JORC Code 2012) exceeding 1Mt of Heavy Mineral Concentrate be reported.

Immediately following Completion, an unincorporated joint venture will be established between Century and Enterprise and any technical information relating to the Project constitutes joint venture property with the joint venture interests being 30% Century and 70% Enterprise (the ‘JV’).

Enterprise must undertake exploration activities within the first two years post the Completion Date by either:

- a) sole funding a minimum of A\$0.6 million on exploration and development expenses for the Project, including outgoings and other costs required to keep the Licences in good standing;
- b) paying Century the equivalent amount; or
- c) a combination of both, such election to be at the sole discretion of Enterprise.

- d) In the event minimum expenditure is not met on the Project, Enterprise will be deemed to have elected to withdraw from the joint venture and will sell its interest in the Project to the Seller for A\$1.00.

The spend commitment period may be extended beyond two years, by a period of up to 12 months by written agreement between the Parties.

Private Placement of 34 Million Enterprise Metals Shares Completed 2 May 2024

Enterprise is also pleased to announce a private Placement of 34,000,000 ordinary shares in the capital of the Company (the "Shares") at a price of A\$0.003 per share for gross proceeds of A\$102,000. The Placement includes the issue of one free Option for each Share, with an option exercise price of \$0.0045 and an option expiry date of 30 April 2026. Shares issued on exercise of the Options rank equally with the then issued shares of the Company.

The Company has accepted the Placement from Sophisticated Investors under Section 708 of the Corporations Act, with 75% of the Placement from two large individual existing Enterprise shareholders. The remaining 25% of the Placement has come from the Vulcan Development Limited ("VDL"), a company based in Hong Kong with private Singaporean owners. VDL is a family-owned company with multiple long-term investments and has a significant presence in the international shipping industry, and has previously provided placement funds to Enterprise.

The placed funds will be used to advance Enterprise's exploration programs including drill testing gold targets at Doolgunna and Mandilla, geophysical surveys for base metals targets at Murchison, and for working capital.

Prior to this Placement, a sum of \$60,000 has been deposited to a drilling contractor for a 1st pass aircore drilling program on the Badgingarra licence E70/5884. This maiden drilling program is subject to finalising land access agreements and Aboriginal Heritage clearance.

About Enterprise Metals Limited

Enterprise is a West Australian based exploration company with wholly owned projects at Doolgunna north of Meekatharra, at Murchison north of Cue, and Mandilla, just north of Widgiemooltha. The Company also has a 30% free carried interest to completion of bankable feasibility in the Orpheus Project in the Fraser Range with Constellation Resources Ltd. The Company is focused on applying world-class exploration technologies and experience to proven mineralised tenure to generate shareholder wealth through discovery and production.

This ASX Announcement has been approved in accordance with the Company's published continuous disclosure policy and authorised for release by the Enterprise Metals Ltd Board of Directors.

For further information, contact: Mr Dermot Ryan– Director

Ph: +61 8 6381 0392. admin@enterprisemetals.com.au

Forward Looking Statements

Information included in this release constitutes forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", and "guidance", or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management. Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements.

Forward looking statements are based on the Company and its management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company's business and operations in the future.

JORC Table 1 Section 1, Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Explanation	
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>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</i> 	<p>Iluka's drilling over the Project Areas was undertaken using an Iluka-owned, reverse circulation, air core drill rig with an on-board cyclone and rotary splitter for drill sample collection.</p> <p>Approximately 1.5 to 2 kilograms of sample is collected from a or 50% split at 3 or 1m intervals, designated by the geologist supervising the program.</p> <p>A fraction of the sample was then panned by a geotechnician and the geology is logged into a field computer.</p> <p>All drill holes are designed to terminate at a depth where basement material is encountered.</p> <p>Drill samples with visible HM's were submitted to the Iluka Laboratory in Geraldton (Narngulu) for processing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were screened into Slimes (2000um). • A 100g split was taken of the sand-size fraction (53-2000uUm) and retained for bulk sampling if required. • The sand fraction was then screened into Sand (53-710um) and Coarse Sand (SandC: 710-2000um). • Slimes, Sand C and Oversize are weighed and discarded and Sand is subjected to a heavy liquid (Lithium poly-tungstates - LST) separation. • At this stage the heavy mineral (including gangue mineral and ground ironstone) is separated on the basis of specific gravity (>2.85g/cc) from the hosting sand. • The components were dried and weighed and a heavy mineral (HM) content is reported. • Upon definition of geologically discrete mineralised units from drill sample logs and assay results, a bulk sample may be composited (by weight

Criteria	Explanation	
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc)</i> 	<p>Iluka's drilling over the Project Areas was undertaken using an Iluka-owned, reverse circulation, air core drill rig with an on-board cyclone and rotary splitter for drill sample collection.</p>

<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iluka's reports were not sufficiently detailed to ascertain recovery of each sample.
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No core was available, and the AC drill programs were scout exploration programs, not planned for Mineral Resource estimation. • Logging was both qualitative and quantitative. • 3m samples were logged and sampled, but only samples with (gravity) heavy minerals (HM) present were sent for laboratory analysis.
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No core collected due to unconsolidated nature of shallow drilling in clay and sand. • All samples were split into 2 x 50% portions for analysis and reference purposes.

	<i>for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> 	<p>Drill samples with HM's were submitted to the Iluka Laboratory in Geraldton (Narngulu) for processing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were screened into Slimes (2000um). • A 100g split was taken of the sand-size fraction (53-2000uUm) and retained for bulk sampling if required. • The sand fraction was then screened into Sand (53-710um) and Coarse Sand (SandC: 710-2000um). • Slimes, Sand C and Oversize are weighed and discarded and Sand is subjected to a heavy liquid (Lithium poly-tungstates - LST) separation. • At this stage the heavy mineral (including gangue mineral and ground ironstone) is separated on the basis of specific gravity (>2.85g/cc) from the hosting sand. • The components were dried and weighed and a heavy mineral (HM) content is reported. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon definition of geologically discrete mineralised units from drill sample logs and assay results, a bulk sample may be composited (by weight
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As these AC programs were “scout” in nature, no holes were twinned. • Of the samples that were assayed, few returned HM grades greater than 1.0% HM. The highest grade was 5.4% HM in a 3m sample in one hole (CARN019). The grade was attributed to the presence of laterite/ironstone (as logged).

<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DGPS was used to locate planned Ac collar positions, and DGPS was used to confirm the exact location of the collar when drilling was completed. • The drilling was concentrated on existing roadsides and tracks, giving a nominal drill line spacing of between 0.5km and 2.0km, averaging 1.2km. Drill holes along the gridlines are spaced between 0.5km and 1.0km. • The samples collected represented a 3m interval, with the occasional 1.5m sample.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As these AC programs were “scout” in nature, spacing for resource estimation was likely not a priority. • No sample compositing. • Samples were logged with 3 m intersections.
Criteria	Explanation	
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not relevant due to the shallow unconsolidated nature of the material being drilled..
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No information available.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No information available.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Explanation	
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>E70/5999 was granted to Century Minerals Pty Ltd for 5 years on 9 October 2023, and it has an area of 312km² and it has an annual minimum expenditure of \$105,000.</p> <p>E70/5999 is covered by two Registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA's):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yamatji Nation Agreement, State of Western Australia, with 76.69% coverage, • Yued Indigenous Land Use Agreement, State of Western Australia, and 23.31% coverage.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Durack South, Carnamah and Yarra Yarra Exploration Programs were based on Iluka's success at discovering heavy mineral deposition along Eocene shorelines formed approximately between the 280-300m AHD. • The Project is located on the Urella Fault, which divides Palaeozoic diamictite and clastic sequences of the Irwin Sub-basin in the east, from clastic Mesozoic sequences of the Dandaragan Trough in the Perth Basin to the west (Baxter, 1985) • The fault is a long-standing structure splaying off the Darling Fault. The Urella Fault is likely to have formed a west-facing scarp for considerable periods of its history (Russell, 2005). The focus of this project is the Early Tertiary period when the land surface in this area was at, or near, sea level. • In the Eocene, a broad peneplain formed across the hinterland while coastal features, including NNW trending strandlines, developed on the coastline.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These strandlines are potential targets for HM. In the project area, a large remnant of the Early Tertiary land surface has survived erosion due to tilting down to the east, toward the Darling Fault. • The old land surface is heavily overprinted by Tertiary to Recent geomorphology. Both depositional and mild erosional periods are possible during this time. The Eocene geomorphology is therefore likely to be relatively subtle in the subsurface.
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<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> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iluka operated its own Mantis BQ air core (RC) drill rig. • All drill holes were designed to terminate at a depth where basement material was encountered. • Between 2000 and 2008, Iluka drilled (on current Century Coorow E7/599) 156 shallow vertical air core holes, starting with CARN001. (total 2,330 metres) on a number of their tenements, • The 1st drilling program in 2000 was on E70/2091, followed by E70/2454, E70/2773,

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data aggregation was undertaken by former explorers and no mineralogical breakdown to support HM results.
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The shallow flat lying stratigraphy meant that vertical drill holes produced true thickness intersection.
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major discovery at this time.

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

<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of drill holes recorded high gravity HM which is probably iron oxides reporting to HM. • However, it is these intervals that need more investigation because secondary weathering may have oxidised ilmenite into leucoxene and iron oxides. • HM does get reported the way we are reporting it (as raw HM grades) but those in the industry understand VHM (valuable heavy mineral) is the more important number. • However, many of the Iluka samples didn't have mineralogy done on them so we don't know what the VHM is.
<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results;</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not a high priority at this point in time
<p><i>Further work</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"> • Further work is planned to follow up historic Iluka HM drill intersections.