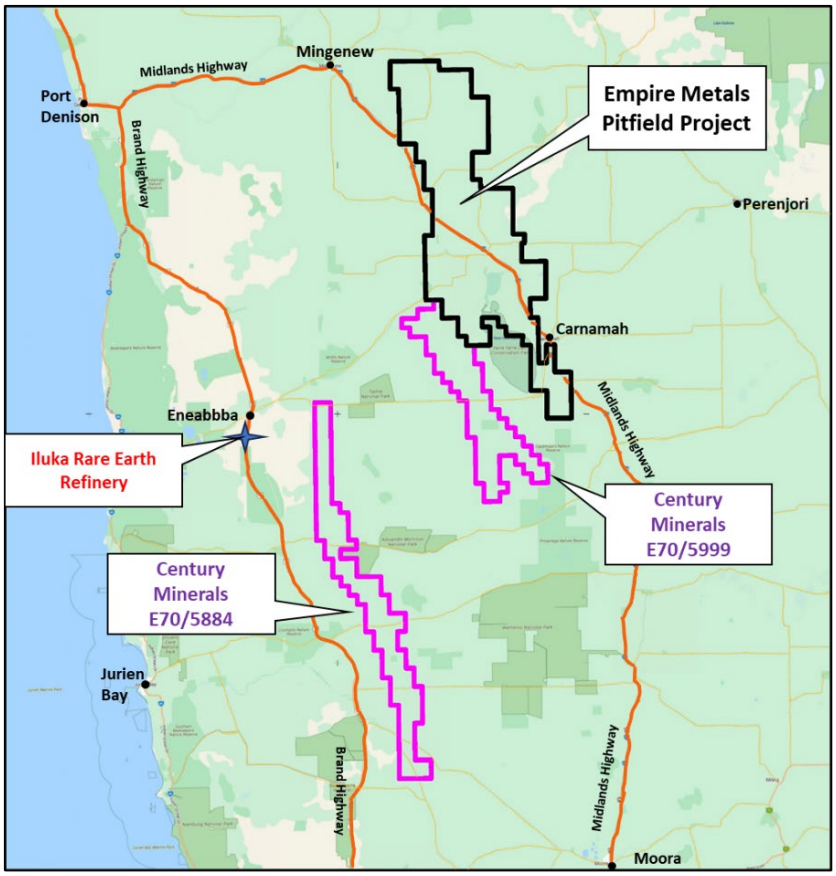
Update on Eneabba East Project – Badgingarra Exploration Licence 70/5884

The Eneabba East Project is located in the North Perth Basin, east and southeast of Iluka Resources Ltd's Eneabba heavy minerals (HM) mine sites. 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 (rich in rare earth elements) from its Eneabba tailings dams for treatment in its planned Eneabba Rare Earth Refinery.

Enterprise Metals Limited recently announced that it had signed an Option Agreement with Perth-based explorer Century Minerals Pty Ltd (Century) whereby Enterprise has the right to explore for all minerals including HM such as zircon, monazite, rutile, ilmenite, xenotime and base metals including titanium on Century's wholly owned tenements E70/5884 and E70/5999. *(Refer ENT ASX Release 6 May 2024)*

Exploration Licence 70/5884 (Badgingarra) was granted to Century on 8 Nov 2021 for 5 years, and is located near the town of Badgingarra, approximately 250 km north of Perth, Western Australia. The tenement lies to the east of the Brand Highway, which is the main coastal route from Perth to the state's north. The tenement covers an area of 367km^2. *Refer Figure 1, location of the Eneabba East Project tenements.*

Figure 1. Location of Century Minerals' Eneabba East Leases and nearby Empire Metals Landholdings.



Geological Setting

Century and Enterprise are targeting HM's zircon, rutile, ilmenite and rare earth elements (in monazite and xenotime) in remnant marine sediments thought to be Miocene in age that lie above the Mid-Jurrassic to Early Cretaceous Yarragadee Formation. E70/5884 lies over a topographic feature known as the Dandaragan Scarp which formed an ancient shoreline also thought to be Miocene in age, just prior, and during, the deposition of the remnant marine sediments. The licence is considered highly

prospective for HM targets similar to the large deposits mined from the adjacent Gin Gin Scarp in the Perth Basin for the last 60 years.

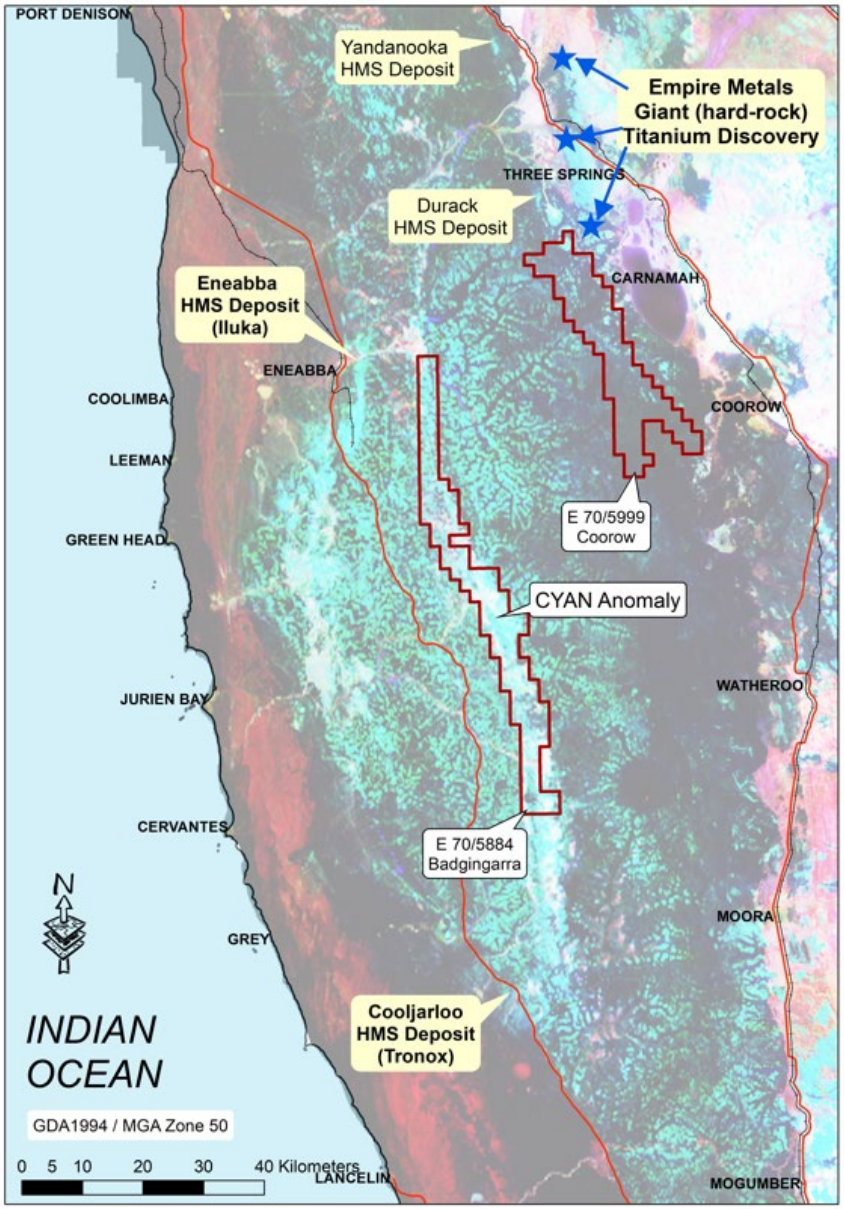
Experienced geological workers in the Perth Basin such as John Baxter (1977) noticed how re-working of material derived from the Yarragadee Formation had been an important factor in localising the known HM deposits.

Exploration Rationale and Exploration Activities by Century to Date

The main deposits at Eneabba and Cooljarloo lie along the Pliocene Gin Gin Scarp and have a cyan (uranium=blue + thorium=green) coloured radiometric signature due to approximately equal amounts of uranium and thorium contained in minerals such as zircon, monazite and xenotime.

While analysing the WA State Government radiometric datasets "(MAGIX" database), Century's geologists identified a large radiometric cyan anomaly following the toe of the older (Miocene) Dandaragan Scarp further to the east. *Refer Figure 2 for Cyan Anomaly over E70/5884*.

Figure 2. GSWA Radiometric U+Th Data Image Processed to Highlight Cyan Anomaly



E70/5884 was lodged to cover the extensive (~73km long) radiometric feature along the Dandaragan Scarp. This radiometric feature is thought in part to be due to the fluvial - alluvial fan associated with the Yarragadee Formation that carries elevated levels of zircon and other HM's. Importantly, this cyan anomaly on the GSWA ternary radiometric dataset is virtually untested by any previous HM exploration drilling.

Initial work to date by Century has included:

- historical data search from the Mines Dept Wamex system, for assessment and compilation;
- preliminary geomorphological interpretation;
- a field trip to investigate radiometric and geomorphological features with mapping and panning of eight soil concentrates (Consultant Richard Russell & Associates and geologist Mr Steve Hart);
- the field panned concentrates confirmed the presence of valuable mineral sand minerals (zircon, rutile and ilmenite) within the radiometric anomaly.

MagSpec Low Level Magnetic and Radiometric Survey over E70/5884

Following the initial work Century commissioned a detailed low level magnetic and radiometric survey (flown by contractor MagSpec) over E70/5884 with flight line spacing of 100m and terrain clearance of 40m.

The new detailed magnetic and radiometric data over E70/5884 has been image processed by geophysical consultancy Terra Resources and the resulting products show much improved resolution and have been inserted into the GSWA 2011 regional (400m line spacing, 70m terrain clearance) magnetic and radiometric data available from the DMIRS MAGIX geophysical database. *Refer Figures 3, 4 and 5 for Uranium, Thorium and Magnetic imagery respectively.*

Figure 3. Imagery of Century MagSpec Uranium Data Inset to DMIRS Uranium Data

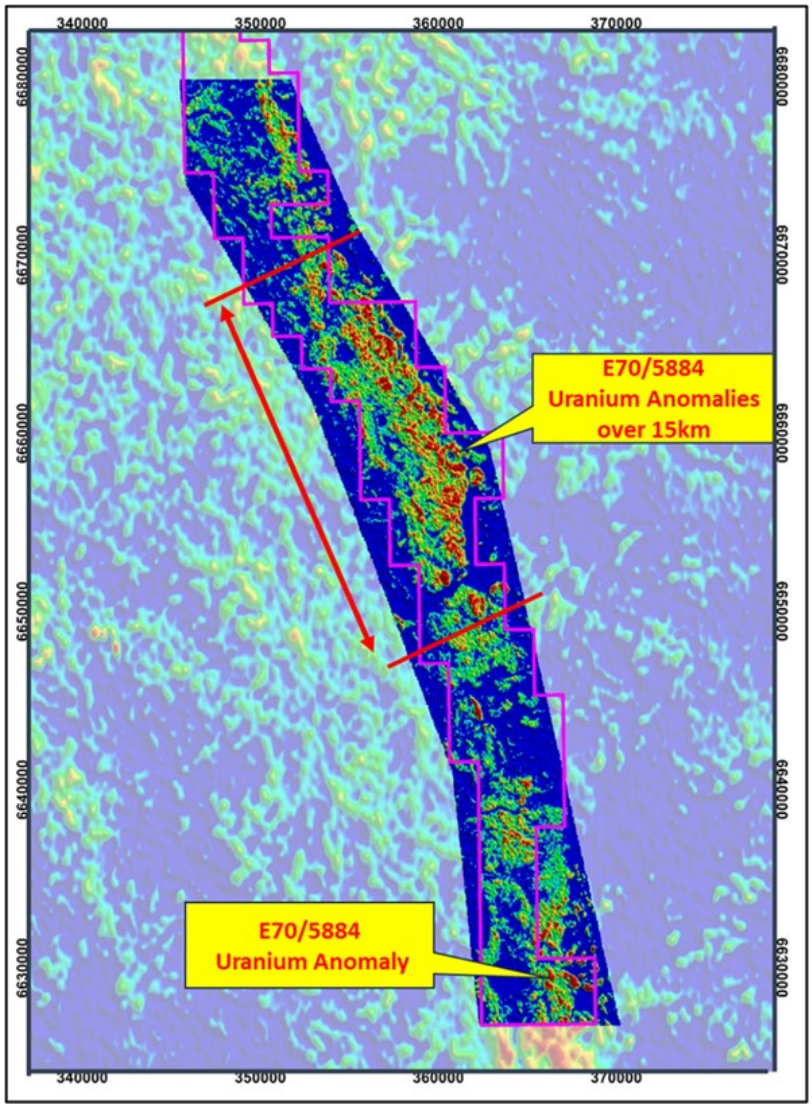


Figure 4. Imagery of Century MagSpec Thorium Data Inset to DMIRS Thorium Data

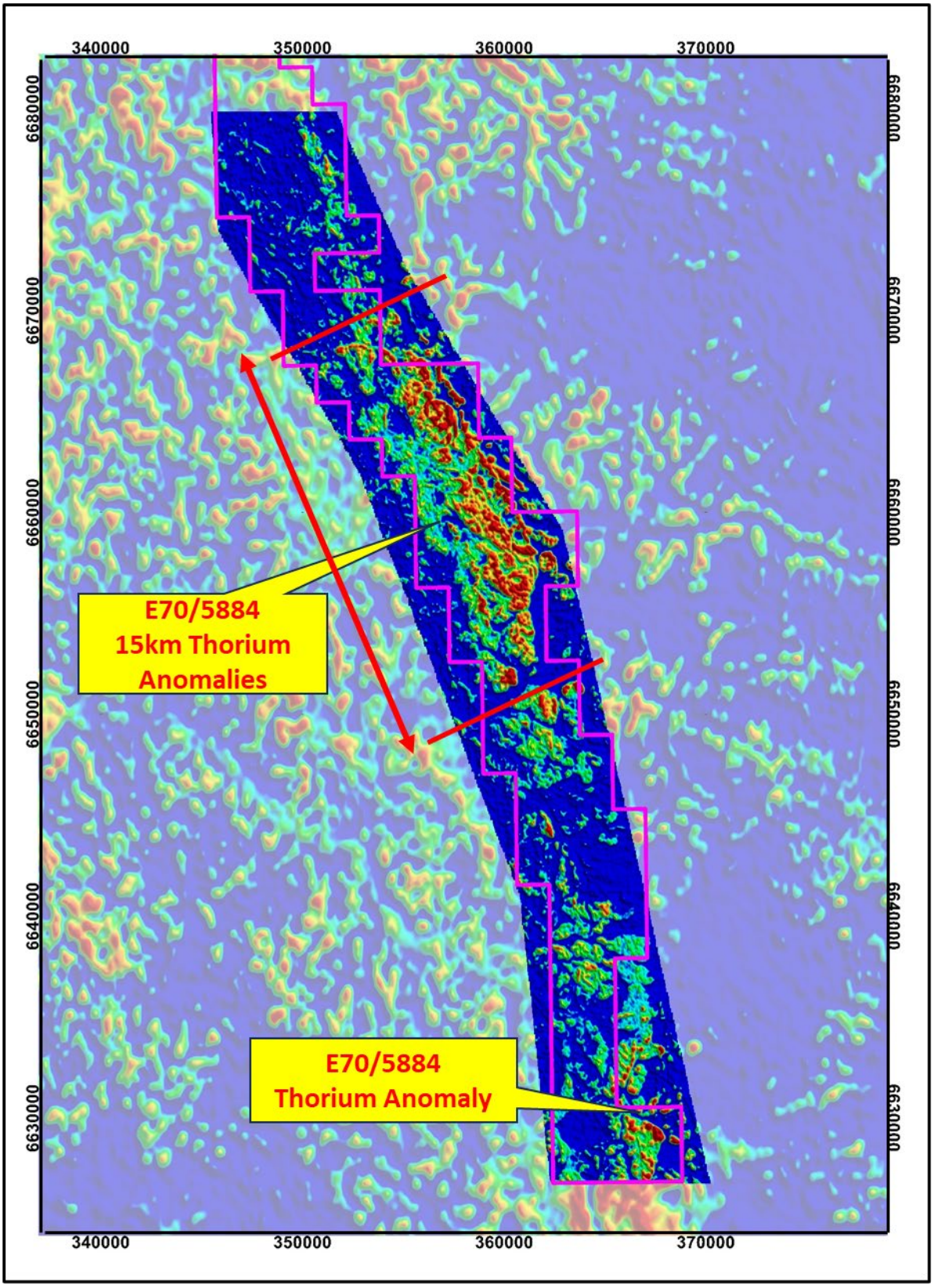
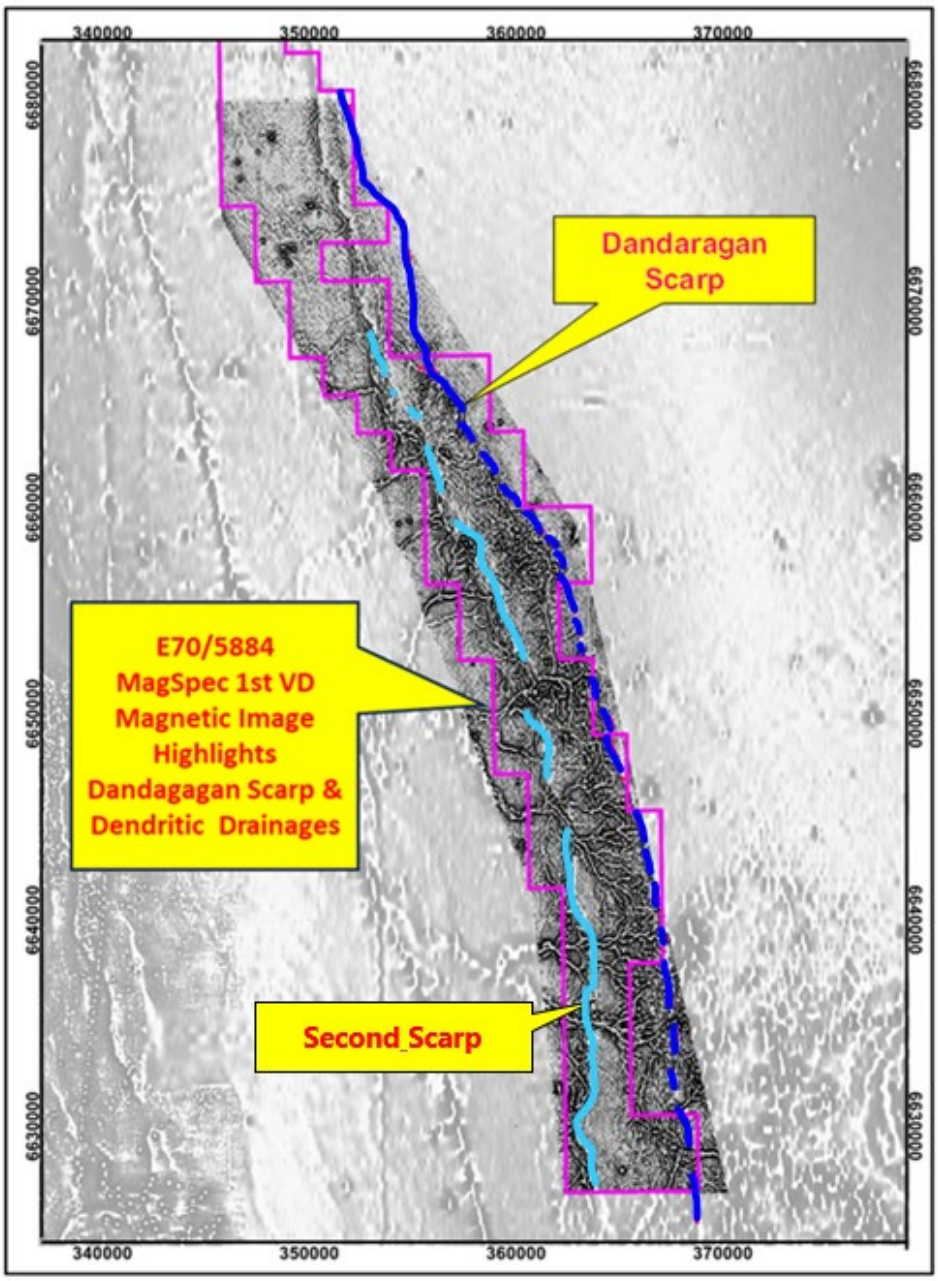


Figure 5 overleaf shows the outline of E70/5884 superimposed on 1st vertical derivative (1VD) grey scale image produced from gridded magnetic data sourced from the (DMIRS) MAGIX database with Century's MagSpec detailed survey data inset.

Figure 5. Imagery of Century MagSpec 1VD Magnetic Data Inset to DMIRS 1VD Magnetic Data



Field Mapping and Geomorphological Interpretation

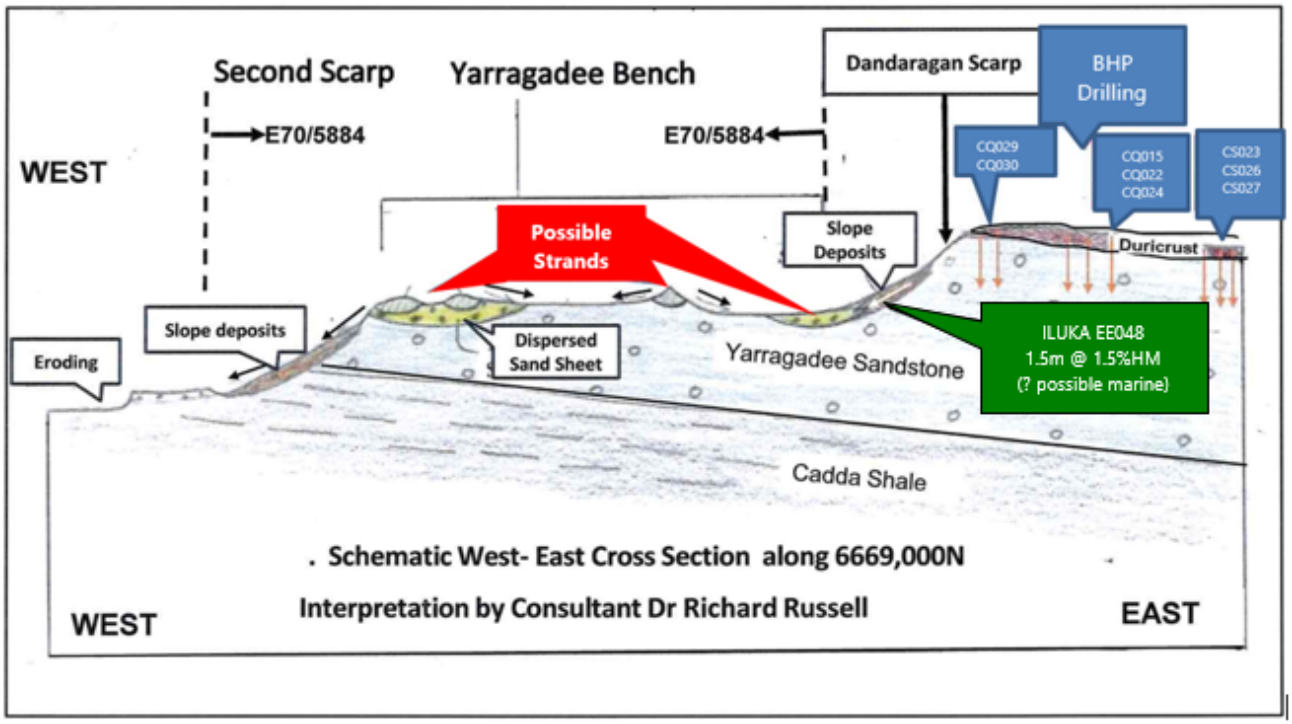
Based on field mapping and a more recent geomorphological interpretation of the low-level Magspec Survey data, Dr Richard Russell interpreted the Dandaragan Scarp as a pre- Pliocene west-facing wave-cut feature thought to date from a Tertiary sea level some 250m above its present level. The scarp is cut into Mid-Jurassic to Early Cretaceous Yarragadee Formation sandstone which forms the high scarp and underlies the foot-slopes and benches to the west.

Dr Russell considers that the Tertiary beaches likely contained concentrations of valuable heavy minerals (VHM). With the retreat of the sea level, these beaches would have formed strandlines dating from the time of formation of the scarp.

Segments of these strandlines may have survived subsequent erosion along the foot of the scarp and on the bench to the west. However, even if the strandlines have been completely or partly eroded since the Late Tertiary, the sand sheets derived from these eroded strands, together with the valuable heavy mineral (VHM) content, may still be preserved on the higher ground at the foot of the scarp.

Refer Figure 6 for Schematic West – East Cross Section along 669,000N, and also Figure 7 for Dr Russell's interpretation of the geology and geomorphology of E70/5884.

Figure 6. Schematic West – East Cross Section along 669,000N.

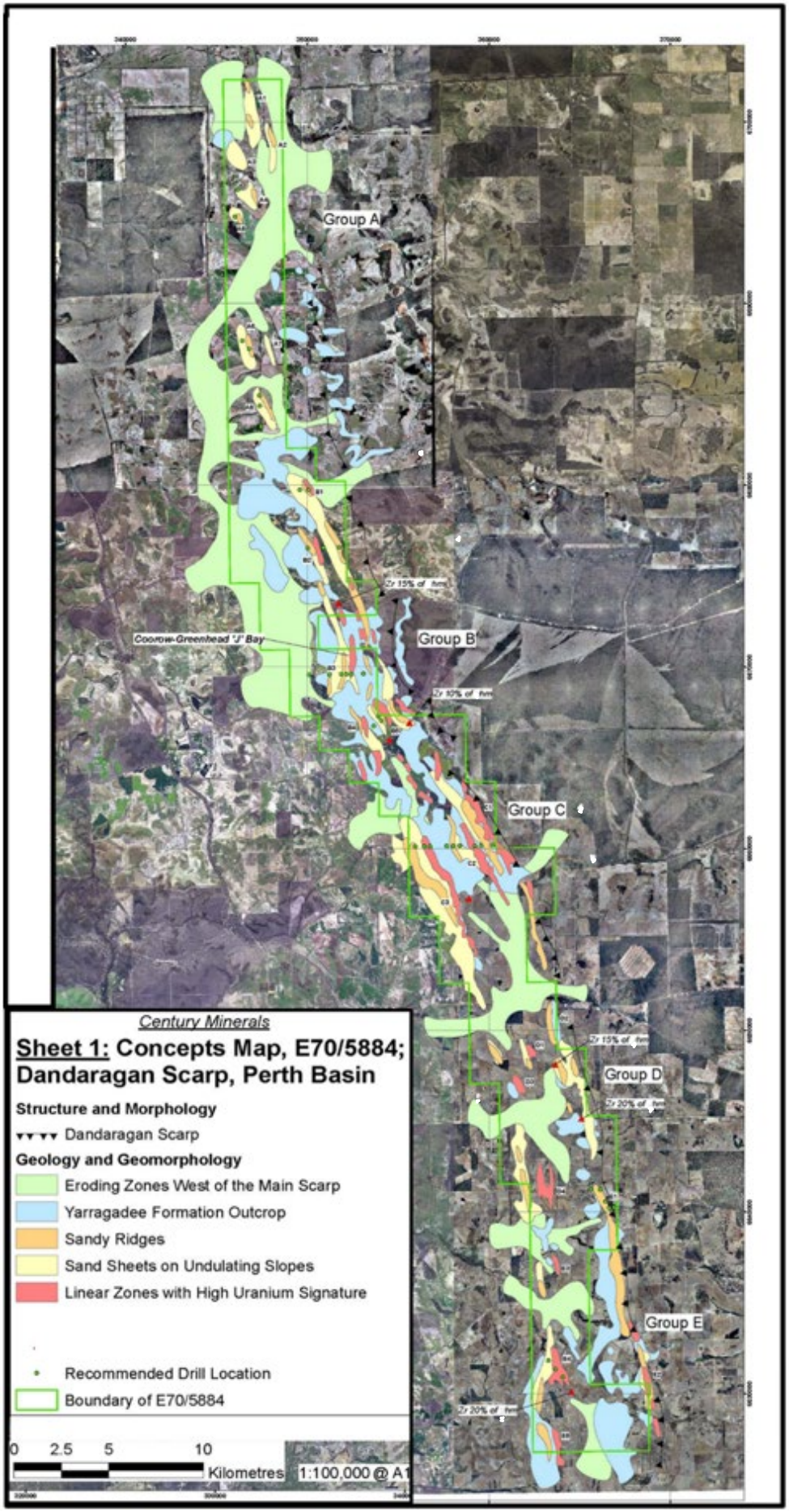


Dr Russell has made the following comments regarding his field work over E70/5884 which is shown in Figure 7:

- **The Yarragadee Formation outcrops** (pale blue in Figure 7) were traced from the 1:250,000 map series. The Yarragadee Formation is long recognized as being an important source of VHM from as far back as John Baxter's 1970's work in the Perth Basin. What is required for an economic HM deposit is a mechanism to concentrate the VHM minerals weathered from the Yarragadee Formation source rock.
- **Zones of erosion produced by rivers flowing westward** where sand deposits have been reworked at a lower level by fluvial activity (pale green in Figure 7). The VHM in these areas is likely to be diluted and sub-economic.
- **Sandy deposits in topographically high areas** identified from the potassic pink tone on the ternary radiometric data. Two geomorphological contexts of the high sandy deposits are considered to be significant:
    - The ***'high sandy areas located on low ridges'*** extending parallel or sub-parallel to the Dandaragan Scarp (dark yellow in Figure 7).
    - ***The 'Low rolling topography at a slightly lower level'*** mapped in a pale yellow which may represent 'Dispersed Sand Sheets' washed out from the '***high sandy areas located on low ridges'***.
- Zones of **high uranium response** (cyan on the radiometric data) in elevated locations mapped in red in Figure 7. These zones are of particular focus in this work program as they form strips parallel to the Dandaragan Scarp and may relate directly to outcropping mineralized strands or to wave-cut benches in the Yarragadee Formation. Supporting this interpretation is the relative location of elevated potassium responses (sandy regolith), adjacent and to the west of these linear cyan signatures.

Dr Russell qualifies, however, "The precise geomorphology of the Tertiary strandlines in relation to the radiometric pattern is uncertain at this early stage of exploration".

Figure 7. E70/5884 – Mapping and Interpretation of Geology & Geomorphology



Dr Russell's comments and recommendations for next steps are:

- Moderate to good potential exists for economic valuable heavy mineral deposits in E70/5884.

While bonanza-grade strandline-type deposits are possible, large volume, relatively low-grade HM deposits in sand sheets derived from the strandlines are more likely to be present.

- The next phase of exploration requires a broad spread of shallow aircore drill holes over the most prospective domains interpreted from the geophysics and geomorphology work.
- 38 highly prospective locations are recommended for the first-pass aircore drilling. The locations may be placed for ease of access along gazetted roads, farm tracks or paddock boundaries.
- Holes should be drilled vertically to refusal or to when recognisable bedrock is encountered. A maximum depth of 40m is anticipated.

Century's Review of Past Explorers and Exploration Activities

Historical exploration efforts by BHP, Mid-East Minerals NL and Iluka have been very limited despite returning positive results that identified low-grade HM concentrations along the Dandaragan Scarp. Century believes the more indurated and slime rich character of sediments along the Dandaragan Scarp prematurely discouraged previous HM explorers. Furthermore, the likely presence of monazite and xenotime (which carry minor uranium and thorium elements) has until recently been a negative rather than a positive.

These REE bearing critical minerals are increasingly used in hi-tech and renewable energy industries, and large radiometric anomalies such as those present in E70/5884 require investigation. Iluka is now building a major REE treatment plant at nearby Eneabba to process its stockpiled monazite and xenotime from previous decades of mineral sands mining.

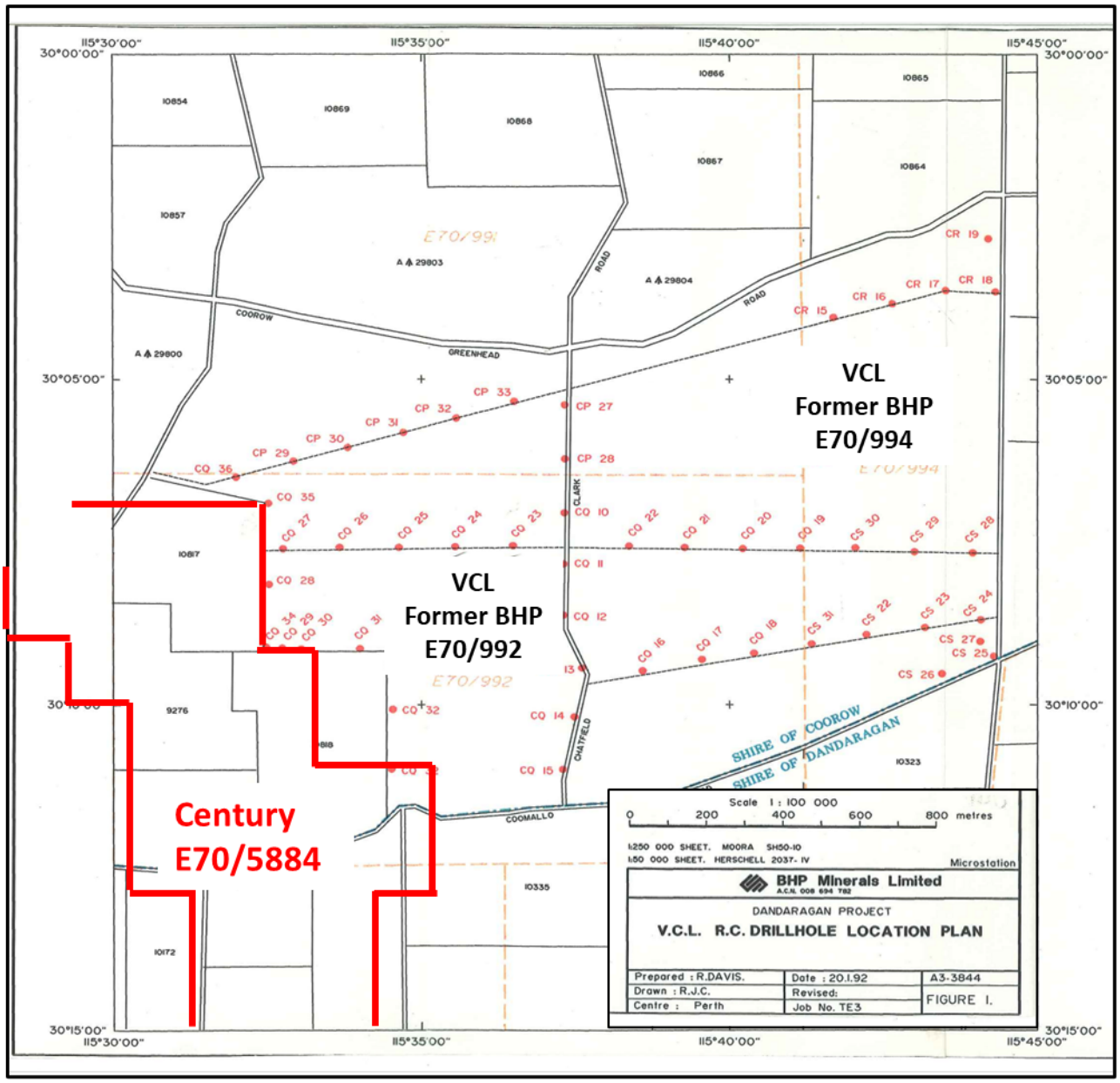
The companies listed below have completed limited prior exploration work relevant to E70/5884.

BHP Minerals in 1992 located some weak mineral sand mineralisation in the south-western corner of its E70/992 and E70/994 tenements east of the Dandaragan Scarp, where it abuts the eastern margin of Century's E70/5884. Century believes this HM mineralisation has likely been reworked and concentrated to the west of the Dandaragan Scarp.

Table 1. BHP Minerals – RC Holes Abutting Current E70/5884

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Metres	HM %	IL % of HM	Lx % of HM	Zr % of HM	Ru % of HM
CQ010	3	24	21 @	0.7	45	5	7	3
CP027	3	45	42 @	0.6	58	6	6	4
CQ015	3	30	27 @	0.8	65	5	6.5	4
(inc.)	27	30	3 @	1.3				
CQ022	3	33	30 @	1.0	30	4	4	2
CQ024	3	33	30 @	0.9	70	2	4	4.5
(inc.)	21	30	9 @	1.5				
CQ029	3	42	39 @	1.0				
(inc.)	12	36	24 @	1.3				
CQ030	12	36	24 @	1.3				
CS023	3	33	30 @	0.7	48	4	8	5
{inc.)	12	24	12 @	1.1				
CS026	6	15	9 @	1.5				
CS027	3	39	36 @	1.0	71	3	5	3
(inc.}	12	36	24 @	1.1				
CS029	3	30	27 @	0.5	60.5	5	3	1.5
CS031	3	33	30 @	0.7	25	5	3	1.5

Figure 8. BHP Minerals RC Drilling on Vacant Crown Land- Adjacent to E70/5884



Iluka Resources Ltd applied for Exploration Licences 70/4470 and 70/4477 to cover linear magnetic features that follow the Dandaragan Scarp east of Eneabba.

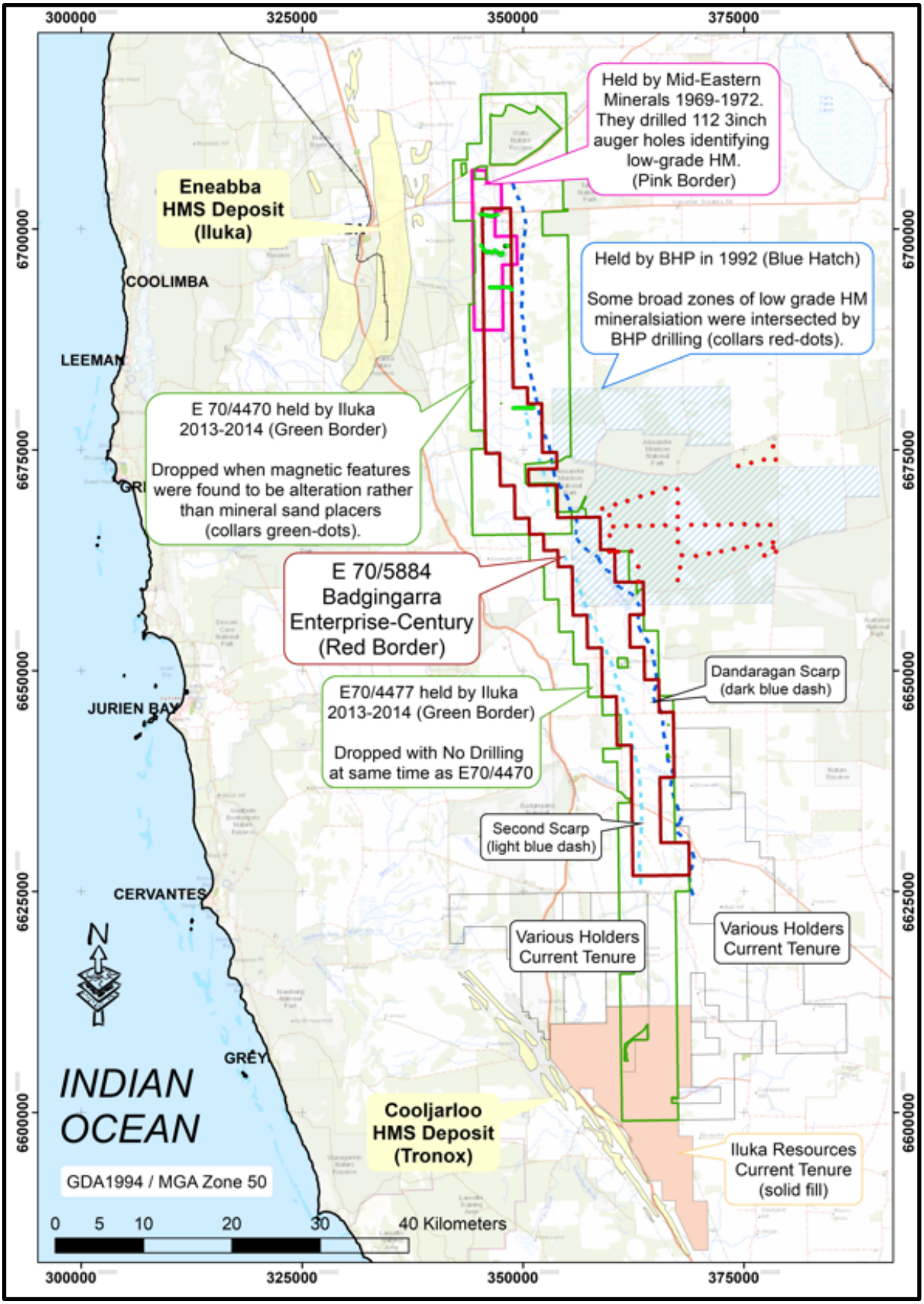
During 2013-2014 Iluka drilled 48 drill holes along widely spaced east - west road verges in the northern end of the northern licence (E70/4470) and relinquished both licences when they realised the targeted magnetic features were not HM placers, but did not drill test the main radiometric anomaly present in the centre and south of the licence package.

Iluka recorded some low-grade HM associated with the Yarragadee Formation, with the southernmost traverse intersecting an HM grade of 1.5 wt% in an upward fining sedimentary sequence.

Refer Figure 9 overleaf for locations of previous tenement holder's exploration activities on or adjacent to Century's current E70/5884.

For more details on historic exploration results, refer to the JORC 2012 Table 1. Statement regarding Exploration Results at the back of this announcement.

Figure 9. Plan Showing E70/5884 in Red, and Previous Explorers and Exploration Activities



Next Steps

Planning is underway for a 3,000m broadly spaced aircore drilling program as a first pass assessment of the multiple prospective mineral sands domains identified by Richard Russell.

Prior to aircore drilling occurring, completion of Land Access agreements with private landowners and any required Aboriginal Heritage surveys will be undertaken.

References

Anon. 1973., Mid East Minerals NL, Report to W.A. Mines Department on Exploration in the South West Mineral Field. September 1969 to December 1972. Record of Analysis of samples from 3" Auger Drilling (120 holes, ~20m deep) in the Eneabba Area of W.A. (Note: Handwritten logs, and handwritten plan of collars, no assays) Wamex a3444.

Baxter, J. L., 1977, Heavy Mineral Sand Deposits of Western Australia. Mineral Resources Bulletin 10. West. Australia Geol. Survey Rec. 1977/6. National Library of Australia card number and ISBN 0 7244 6044 6

Dendle, P. K., 1992. BHP Minerals, Dandaragan Project Aircore Drilling of VCL Area Between Coorow - Greenhead Road and Coomallo Road, E70/991, E70/992 and E70/994. Wamex a35233.

Webster, P., 2013., Iluka Resources Ltd, Technical Report C109/2002. Annual Report for the period 01/09/2012 to 31/08/2013. Eneabba Project E70/4470, E70/4477, E70/963, M70/683-870, M70/492, M70/879, M70/984, M70/871, E703568. Wamex a996685

Jones, W., 2014, Iluka Resources Ltd, Surrender Report E70/4470, Eneabba East for the period 11/04/2013 to 24/02/2014. (R7) Wamex a101497

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 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 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.

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.

APPENDIX 1.

1. MAGSPEC AIRBORNE SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

1.1 Data Acquisition System

High speed digital data acquisition system.

Sample rates up to 20 Hz.

Integrated Novatel OEM DGPS receiver providing positional information,

to tag incoming data streams in addition to providing pilot navigation guidance

High precision caesium vapour magnetometer

Visual real time on-screen system monitoring to limit re-fights due to equipment failure

1.2 Magnetometers

Tail sensor mounted in a stinger housing.

- Model / Type - G-823A caesium vapour magnetometer
- Resolution - 0.001 nT resolution
- Sensitivity - 0.01 nT sensitivity
- Sample Rate - 20 Hz (approximately 3.5 m)
- Compensation - 3-axis fluxgate magnetometer

1.3 Gamma-Ray Spectrometer

RSI RS-500 gamma-ray spectrometer incorporating 2x RSX-4 detector packs.

- Total Crystal Volume - 32 L
- Channels - 1024
- Sample Rate - 2 Hz (approximately 35 m)
- Stabilisation Multi-peak automatic gain

1.4 Altimeters

Bendix/King KRA 405 radar altimeter.

- Resolution - 0.3 m
- Sample Rate - 20 Hz
- Range - 0-760 m Barometric pressure sensor.
- Accuracy - RSS ±0.25% FS (at constant temp)
- Range - 600-1100 hPa

1.5 Magnetic Base Stations

GEM GSM-19 Overhauser & Scintrex Envi-Mag proton precession base station magnetometers.

- Resolution - 0.01 / 0.1 nT
- Accuracy - 0.1 / 0.5 nT
- Sample Rate - 1.0 / 0.5 Hz

The GEM GSM-19 sampling at 1 second was used for all corrections.

APPENDIX 2.

GSWA Perth Basin South, 2011 ,Airborne Magnetic Radiometric and Elevation Survey

Surveyor: Fugro Airborne Surveys. **Job No.** 2197**. End Date: 8 April 2012.**
Size: 890,668line km's**. Line spacing:** 400m**. Line direction:** 090^0
Platform Height: 70m**. Custodian:** Geoscience Australia. **Magix No.** 70763

Appendix 3(a). JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report Current E70/5884 (Iluka Resources)

JORC Table 1 Section 1, Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Explanation	
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*	Iluka Resources' historic drilling was confined to tenement E70/4470 (which partly impinged over Century's current E70/5884). No drilling was undertaken on E70/4477. Rig was an Iluka owned, reverse circulation, air core Mantis drill rig fitted with NQ sized rods and an on-board cyclone and rotary splitter for drill sample collection. Approximately 1.5 to 2 kilograms of sample (25% of the recovered sample) was collected from 1.5m intervals. A fraction of the sample was then panned by a geotechnician and the geology (HM and rock estimation) is logged into a field computer. All drill holes are designed to terminate at a depth where basement material is encountered. Only drill samples with visible HM's were submitted to the Iluka Laboratory in Hamilton (Victoria) for assaying. Samples were analysed using the following method; • Deslime, <53µm slime fraction discarded, • Dry and sieve at 2,000µm. The Oversize fraction >2,000µm is weighed and discarded (or stored). • A 100g split is then taken from the 53-2,000µm size fraction and the remainder retained for bulk sampling if required. • The 100g split is then screened at 710µm into Sand (53-710 µm) and Coarse Sand (SandC: 710-2,000µm) fractions. The SandC is weighed and discarded (or stored). • The Sand (53-710 µm) is subjected to a heavy liquid (Lithium sodium-silicate-tungstate - LST) separation on the basis of specific gravity (>2.85g/cc). The Floats are discarded (or stored) and the Sinks are washed with acetone, dried and weighed. • A heavy mineral (HM) content is reported and the Sinks (which include valuable mineral sand as well as gangue mineral and ground ironstone) are retained in a 'HM Sachet' for mineralogical scanning under a microscope. • Upon definition of geologically discrete mineralised units from drill sample logs and assay results, a bulk sample may be composited (by weight).

Criteria	Explanation	
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc)*	Iluka's drilling over the Project Areas was undertaken using its own reverse circulation, Mantis air core drill rig with an on-board cyclone and rotary splitter for drill sample collection using NQ sized drill rods.
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.*	Iluka's drill logs reported good sample recovery for most of the 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 intersections logged.*	No core was available, and the AC drill programs were scout exploration programs, not planned for Mineral Resource estimation. Logging was both qualitive and quantitative. 1.5m samples were logged and sampled, but only samples with (gravity) heavy minerals (HM) present were sent for laboratory analysis.
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.*	A hydraulic cyclone and rotary splitter on-board the Mantis drill rig was used for drill sample collection. Approximately 1.5 to 2 kilograms of sample (25% of the recovered sample) was collected from 1.5m intervals. A qualitative observation of hard versus soft and wet versus dry samples was recorded on the geological log.

	• *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.*	Duplicate samples were taken at a rate of 1 in 20 at the rotary splitter stage. Blind field standards are routinely included with the exploration samples at a rate of 1 in 40. No holes were twinned in this programme as the drillholes were exploratory / scout in nature.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* •	Drill samples with HM's were submitted to the Iluka Laboratory in Hamilton (Victoria) for processing. Samples were analysed using the following method; • Deslime, <53µm slime fraction discarded, • Dry and sieve at 2,000µm. The Oversize fraction >2,000µm is weighed and discarded (or stored). • A 100g split is then taken from the 53-2,000µm size fraction and the remainder retained for bulk sampling if required. • The 100g split is then screened at 710µm into Sand (53-710 µm) and Coarse Sand (SandC: 710-2,000µm) fractions. The SandC is weighed and discarded (or stored). • The Sand (53-710 µm) is subjected to a heavy liquid (Lithium sodium-silicate-tungstate - LST) separation on the basis of specific gravity (>2.85g/cc). The Floats are discarded (or stored) and the Sinks are washed with acetone, dried and weighed. • A heavy mineral (HM) content is reported and the Sinks (which include valuable mineral sand as well as gangue mineral and ground ironstone) are retained in a 'HM Sachet' for mineralogical scanning under a microscope. • 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	• *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.*	As these AC programs were "scout" in nature, no holes were twinned. Of the 126 samples that were assayed, few returned HM grades greater than 1.0% HM.

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.*	GPS was used to locate planned AC collar positions. The drilling was concentrated on existing roadsides and tracks, giving a nominal drill line spacing for the northern 3 traverses of 4.0km, with the southernmost traverse 13km south of the northern 3 traverses. Drill holes along the gridlines were spaced at 160m and 320 m in general, with an infill hole at the eastern end of the southernmost traverse being at 80m spacing. The collected samples represented a 1.5m interval.
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.*	As these AC programs were “scout” in nature, spacing for resource estimation was likely not a priority. No sample compositing. Samples were logged at 1.5 m intervals.
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.*	Not relevant due to the shallow unconsolidated nature of the material being drilled.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No information available.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No information available.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Explanation	
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.*	**E70/5884** was granted to Century Minerals Pty Ltd for 5 years on 8 November 2021 and has an area of 367.7km^2 and has an annual minimum expenditure of $124,000. E70/5884 is 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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	

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*
		Iluka operated its own Mantis NQ air core (RC) drill rig.
		
		All drill holes were designed to terminate at a depth where basement material was encountered.
		
		Between 2013 and 2014 Iluka drilled 48 shallow vertical air core holes for 2,301 metres and 126 samples collected for assay. The drilling program was all on E70/4470 and the holes were located using a GPS.

	report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 aggregation available for Iluka's historic AC program.
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.*	The shallow flat lying stratigraphy meant that vertical drill holes produced true thickness intersections.
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.*	No major discovery at this time.

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.*	Iluka's HM results were reported as raw HM grades, but those in the industry understand VHM (valuable heavy mineral) is the more important number and Iluka did not report VHM grades or any mineralogy in its DMIRS Reports for E70/4470.
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;*	Not a high priority at this point in time
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.*	Subject to successful Land Access and Heritage Surveys, further work will entail a 3,000 metre AC drilling program as recommended by Dr Richard Russell.

Appendix 3(b). JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report Current E70/5884 (BHP Minerals)

JORC Table 1 Section 1, Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Explanation	
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*	BHP's historic drilling on EL 70/991, 70/992 and 70/994. Almost entirely to the east of Century's E 70/5884. Rig was an air core Mantis drill rig with contractor name "Westralian". Sampling and logging at approximately 3.0 metre intervals although large composite samples up to 41 metres thick were also assayed. The geology (HM and rock estimation) is recorded onto logging sheets (printed digitally). A rotary splitter is identified in the assay procedure. Scant geological exploration and assaying methodology was reported on with most of this information from drill log sheet meta-data / header information. Only drill samples with visible HM's were submitted to the Belmont Laboratory in Perth for assaying. Samples were analysed using the following method; • Approximate 500g dry 1st split with rejects retained in original bag, • Deslime at <45um and screen at >1mm. Slime discarded and +1.0mm oversize dried, weighed and stored. • A second approximately 200g split is then taken from the ">45 to <1.0mm size fraction" and the remainder retained for bulk sampling if required. • The 200g split is then subjected to "TBE Centrifuge" separation on the basis of specific gravity (>2.9g/cc). The Floats are discarded and the Heavies are dried and weighed. • A heavy mineral (HM) content is reported and the Heavies (which include valuable mineral sand as well as gangue mineral and ground ironstone) are retained for mineralogical scanning under a microscope or to be composited over drill hole intervals to generate a Bulk Sample Mineralogy.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc)*	BHP's drilling over the Project Areas was undertaken using a Mantis air core drill rig belonging to Westralian with a rotary splitter for drill sample collection.

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.*	BHP's drill logs do not report drill sample recovery.
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.*	No core was available, and the AC drill programs were scout exploration programs, not planned for Mineral Resource estimation. Logging was both qualitive and quantitative. 3.0 metre samples were logged and sampled, but only samples with (gravity) heavy minerals (HM) present were sent for laboratory analysis. Large composite samples were sent for assaying as well although methodology is not given.
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.*	A rotary splitter on-board the Mantis drill rig was used for drill sample collection over 3.0 metre intervals. Large composite samples were sent for assaying as well although methodology is not given. A qualitative observation of hard versus soft samples was recorded on the geological log. No holes were twinned in this programme as the drillholes were exploratory / scout in nature.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* •	Only drill samples with visible HM's were submitted to the Belmont Laboratory in Perth for assaying. Samples were analysed using the following method; • Approximate 500g dry 1st split with rejects retained in original bag, • Deslime at <45um and screen at >1mm. Slime discarded and +1.0mm oversize dried, weighed and stored. • A second approximately 200g split is then taken from the ">45 to <1.0mm size fraction" and the remainder retained for bulk sampling if required. • The 200g split is then subjected to "TBE Centrifuge" separation on the basis of specific gravity (>2.9g/cc). The Floats are discarded and the Heavies are dried and weighed. • A heavy mineral (HM) content is reported and the Heavies (which include valuable mineral sand as well as gangue mineral and ground ironstone) are retained for mineralogical scanning under a microscope or to be composited over drill hole intervals to generate a Bulk Sample Mineralogy.
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.*	As these AC programs were "scout" in nature, no holes were twinned. Of the 131 samples that were assayed, a significant number returned HM grades greater than 1.0% HM.
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.*	Accuracy and quality of drill collar co-ordinates is not known. The report lacks information on how holes were located and projection information for the co-ordinates provided. Drill collars have been located by georeferencing the collar plan provided in the Report and locations could be ±100metres out of position. The drilling was concentrated on existing roadsides and tracks, giving an irregular though nominal drill line spacing of 4.0km, with drill holes along the gridlines being spaced at 1,600m (~1 mile) and as close as 500m apart in several instances. The collected samples represented a 3.0 metre interval although large multi-metre composites were also made for assaying. No information is provided around the methodology used in compositing assay samples.

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.*	As these AC programs were "scout" in nature, spacing for resource estimation was likely not a priority. Samples were assayed over 3 metre intervals or composites up to 41 metre intervals. Samples were logged at 3.0 metre intervals and assayed at either 3 metre intervals or large composites of up to 41 metres.
Criteria	**Explanation**	
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.*	Not relevant due to the shallow unconsolidated nature of the material being drilled.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No information available.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No information available.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Explanation	
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.*	**E70/5884** was granted to Century Minerals Pty Ltd for 5 years on 8 November 2021 and has an area of 367.7km^2 and has an annual minimum expenditure of $124,000. E70/5884 is 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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	

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*
		BHP used Westralian's Mantis air core (RC) drill rig.
		
		In 1992 BHP drilled 49 vertical air core holes for 1,563 metres of drilling. The report provided co-ordinates in a UTM format for collar locations though lacked projection information and therefore final hole location was found by georeferencing a collar plan provided in the report. Therefore, hole locations are unreliable to ±100metres.
		
		A total of 131 samples were collected for assay. The heavies/sinks from these samples were used to make up 9 bulk (composite) samples which were mineralogically determined. There was no evidence that the bulk samples were weighted according to grade or any other parameter. The methodology behind the mineralogical determination is not reported.

	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 information was provided around the basis of compositing or aggregation.
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.*	The shallow flat lying stratigraphy meant that vertical drill holes produced true thickness intersections.
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.*	No major discovery at this time.

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.*	BHP's HM results were reported as raw HM grades, and composite mineralogy bulk samples gave a general indication of valuable heavy mineral content.
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;*	Not a high priority at this point in time
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.*	Subject to successful Land Access and Heritage Surveys, further work will entail a 3,000 metre AC drilling program as recommended by Dr Richard Russell.