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Australian Securities Exchange
20 Bridge Street
Sydney NSW 2000

ASX RELEASE

Flemington Resource Expands Significantly

Australian Mines Limited ("**Australian Mines**", "the **Company**" or "**AUZ**") is pleased to announce a significant increase of the JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate ("**MRE**") at Flemington

Highlights

- The 2025 High-Grade (JORC 2012) Scandium Mineral Resource Estimate (300 ppm scandium cut-off) ("**2025 MRE**") increased from **3.7mt**[1] to **6.3 mt**[2], for similar scandium grades of **458 ppm**[3] and **446 ppm** respectively**.**
- The resource modelling indicates the potential for significant additional mineralization at lower cut-offs. At a 100ppm cut-off for scandium the total mineralised inventory stands at **28mt @ 217 ppm scandium** (inclusive of laterite and saprolite. see Table 1) whereas in October 2017 the total mineralised inventory reported was **4.5mt**[4] with an average grade of **415 ppm scandium.**
- **98% of the 2025 MRE** is classified as Measured and Indicated. See Table 1.
- **90% of the 2025 MRE** is located within **50m of surface**.
- In addition to the contained scandium the 2025 MRE has a **nickel grade** of **1350 ppm** and a **cobalt grade** of **601 ppm** (inclusive of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources)

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[1] Please refer to Section 5.8 within the SRK report contained within this ASX announcement.

[2] The 2025 MRE comprises Measured Resources of 3.12mt @ 455 ppm scandium plus Indicated Resources of 3.02mt @ 408ppm plus Inferred Resources of 0.15mt @ 371 ppm scandium. Please refer to Table 1

[3] Please refer to Section 5.8 within the SRK report contained within this ASX announcement.

[4] ASX Announcement 31 October 2017 the total mineral inventory reported was 4.5mt, comprising 1.8mt (inclusive of Measured, Indicated and Inferred, scandium cut-off @ 300 ppm) plus 2.7mt (inclusive of Measured, Indicated and Inferred, cobalt cut-off @ 300 ppm).

- Given the significant increase in the 2025 MRE, and the 2025 MRE's sensitivity to cut-off, AUZ intends to re-consider the mining and metallurgical factors to optimise potential production scenarios.
- The Flemington deposit is situated in close proximity to Rio Tinto's (ASX: RIO) Burra Project, Rimfire Pacific Mining's (ASX: RIM) and Sunrise Energy Metals' (ASX: SRL) scandium projects. See Figure 3.

AUZ's CEO, Andrew Nesbitt commented *"The 2025 resource update not only confirms Flemington as a high-quality critical mineral resource but also as one of the best defined and highest-grade scandium resources within the area. This coupled with the near surface- lateritic nature of the resource should provide AUZ a competitive advantage"*

Table 1: Grade-tonnage summaries for material within the resource area. The red block depicts the 2025 MRE

Zone	Cut-off	Measured area				Indicated area				Inferred area				Total area			
	Sc (ppm)	Tonne Mt	Sc (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Tonne Mt	Sc (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Tonne Mt	Sc (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Tonne Mt	Sc (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Ni (ppm)
Laterite	100	6.57	313	451	1,283	8.20	270	401	1,126	1.87	170	335	598	16.64	276	413	1,129
	200	4.54	391	580	1,592	4.64	374	512	1,252	0.46	286	600	998	9.64	378	548	1,400
	300	3.12	455	658	1,569	3.02	441	544	1,147	0.15	371	588	906	6.30	446	601	1,350
	400	1.90	524	780	1,545	1.68	515	555	1,051	0.03	481	237	706	3.61	519	671	1,308
	500	0.99	594	931	1,550	0.79	593	563	1,040	0.01	575	203	738	1.79	593	766	1,321
Saprolite	100	2.40	117	126	835	6.13	131	97	531	2.83	141	98	486	11.36	131	103	584
	200	0.00	233	198	1,133	0.08	263	216	532	0.29	298	240	642	0.38	290	234	624
	300	0.00	320	244	395	0.02	333	283	566	0.12	366	296	661	0.14	362	295	650
	400	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	424	319	492	0.03	431	359	671	0.03	431	358	667
	500	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	526	424	662	0.00	526	424	662

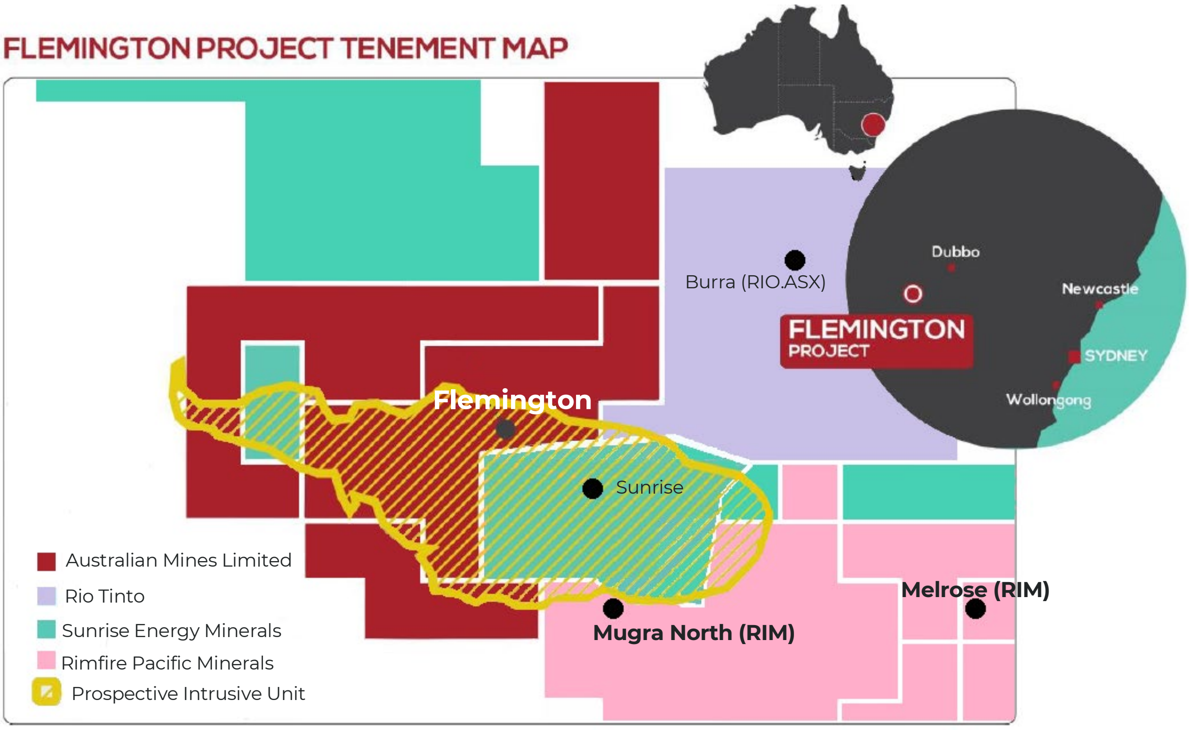

Figure 1: Flemington Location

The US Geological Survey estimates that scandium supply and demand has doubled, from 15-25 tonnes in 2021, to 30-40 tonnes in 2023[5], and according to Mordor Intelligence is expected to have a compound annual growth rate of 14.7% through to 2030[6]. The review and update of the Flemington Scoping Study was prompted by several factors, including: the aforementioned growth; scandium being a critical mineral[7]; 80% of scandium production coming from China[8]; significant interest in scandium related to the hydrogen economy; and AUZ' s advancements in Solid-State Hydrogen Storage.

Key Potential Uses

[5] https://theoregongroup.com/investment-insights/the-hunt-for-scandium-has-started/
[6] https://www.mordorintelligence.com/industry-reports/scandium-market
[7] Australia's Critical Minerals List and Strategic Materials List | Department of Industry Science and Resources
[8] https://theoregongroup.com/investment-insights/the-hunt-for-scandium-has-started/

- **Hydrogen Economy:** Scandium plays an essential role in solid oxide fuel cells (SOFCs), a highly efficient clean energy technology used in power generation aiming to reduce carbon footprints.
- **Aluminium-Scandium Alloys**: lightweight, strong, and highly resistant to corrosion which reduces the weight of vehicles, airplanes and spacecraft and rocket cones to improve fuel efficiency and reduce emission for increased sustainability.
- **Electronics:** Scandium is also used in electronics, to improve the performance of semiconductors and advanced communications technologies like 5G.

AUZ confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resources referred to in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The Mineral Resource information in this report is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Rodney Brown, who is a full time employee of SRK Consulting. Mr. Brown is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Brown consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

ENDS

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Authorised for release by the Board of Directors of Australian Mines

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Final

Technical Memorandum

To	Andrew Nesbitt	**Client**	Australian Mines Limited
From	Rodney Brown	**Project**	AML028
Cc		**Date**	7 January 2025

Subject Flemington Scandium Mineral Resource Statement – January 2025

1 Introduction

SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd (SRK) has prepared an update of the Mineral Resource model and estimates for Australian Mines Limited's (AUZ's) Flemington scandium deposit, which is located approximately 450 km west of Sydney in central New South Wales.

The previous resource model was prepared by SRK in 2017, with AUZ announcing the Mineral Resource estimates in October 2017 (SRK, 2017b). In 2019, AUZ conducted additional extension and reconnaissance drilling in the project area. SRK has used the results from this program to update the Mineral Resource estimates for Flemington.

The updated Mineral Resource estimates for the Flemington deposit are presented in Table 1. These estimates were derived from a resource model prepared by SRK on 7 January 2025. They are based on a scandium cut-off grade of 300 ppm, which was applied to individual cells in the resource model.

Table 1: Flemington Mineral Resource estimates – January 2025

Resource Class	Tonnage (Mt)	Sc (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Ni (ppm	Sc metal (t)	Co metal (t)	Ni metal (t)
Measured	3.12	455	658	1,569	1,420	2,054	4,900
Indicated	3.02	441	544	1,147	1,642	1,643	3,467
Inferred	0.15	371	588	906	101	91	140
Total	6.30	446	601	1,350	3,798	3,787	8,507

Note: Based on a Scandium block cut-off grade of 300 ppm.

The estimates are reported as a scandium (Sc) resource with possible cobalt (Co) and nickel (Ni) credits. This differs to the 2017 statement, where separate parts of the deposit were reported as a (1) scandium resource with cobalt and nickel credits; and (2) cobalt resource with scandium and nickel credits.

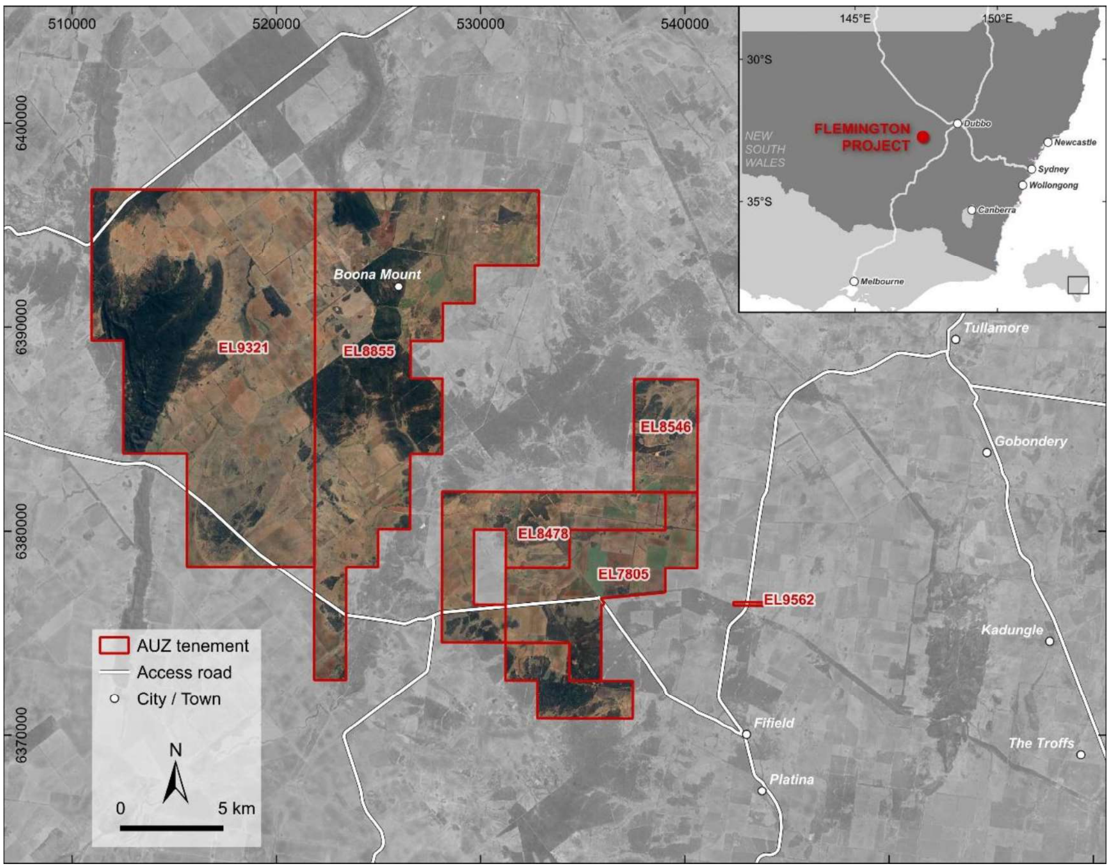
Summaries of the project location, the deposit geology, the data collection programs, and the resource estimation activities are presented below. The JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1 is included as Attachment 1.

2 Project location and tenure

The Flemington project area is located in the Lachlan Shire of central New South Wales. It is approximately 450 km west of Sydney and approximately 15 km to the northwest of the township of Fifield.

AUZ holds several exploration licences in the region. The Mineral Resource estimates described in this report are all contained within EL7805, which covers an area of 38.9 km^2. AUZ advised that this licence is 100% held by Flemington Mining Operations Pty Ltd. EL7805 was renewed on 15 August 2023 and has an expiry date of 13 July 2026. A regional map showing the deposit location and tenement boundaries is presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Regional map of the Flemington Project area



Source: SRK

Note: Coordinates MGA1994 Zone 55.

3 Geological overview

The Flemington deposit is hosted within laterites that have developed on rocks of the Tout Intrusive Complex. Tout is one of several intrusions that comprise the Fifield suite, a northerly trending belt of mafic and ultramafic intrusions located within the Lachlan Orogen, and extending for over 350 km. The complexes, described as Alaskan-type mafic-ultramafic intrusions, are thought to have been emplaced during the Early Silurian, and they typically intrude the Late Ordovician turbidites of the Girilambone Group.

At Flemington, elevated concentrations of Sc, Co, and Ni mineralisation occur in a lateritic-saprolitic mantle that has formed from the weathering of the dunites and pyroxenites of the Tout Intrusive. The elevated Sc, Co, and Ni concentrations have resulted from both supergene and residual enrichment processes that have occurred during the prolonged weathering of the ultramafic rocks. The Sc, Co, and Ni grades appear to occur in distinct zones that are thought to reflect the interlaying of dunites and pyroxenites within the intrusive complex, as well as the intensity of weathering. Elevated Sc concentrations are thought to reflect the weathering of clinopyroxenites, whereas the Co (+Ni) zones are thought to have developed on wehrlites and dunites.

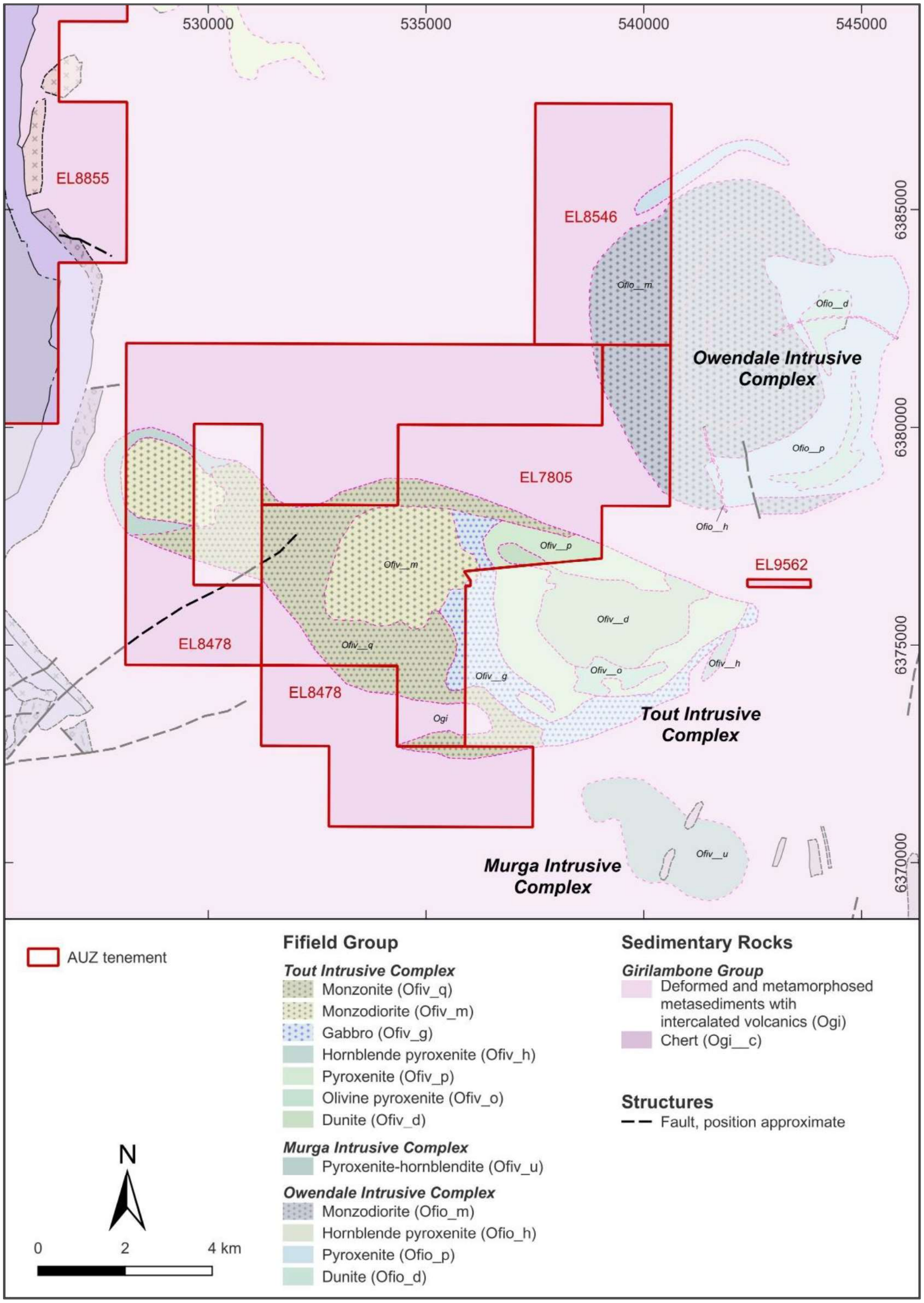
For this style of mineralisation, Sc is generally adsorbed into the crystal lattice of iron oxide minerals. The higher concentrations are associated with goethite (particularly aluminogoethite), with lower concentrations occurring in hematite.

A map showing the regional geology is presented in Figure 2. The Tout intrusion trends in a northwesterly direction. The thicker and higher-grade Sc, Co, and Ni accumulations occur in the eastern part of the complex. The grade tenor reduces to the west with the mineralised domains becoming thinner and more fragmented, particularly for Sc and Co. As shown in Figure 2, this is thought to be due to the change in bedrock from dunites and pyroxenites to gabbros and diorites.

Within the project area, the deposit is typically covered by a thin layer (<100 cm) of transported clay and soil. The eastern part of the deposit is cut by a palaeo-channel that is filled with weakly mineralised transported lateritic material.

The Flemington deposit adjoins Sunrise’s Syerston Sc-Co-Ni deposit to the south, which is also hosted within the Tout Intrusive. Rimfire’s Melrose Sc deposit, thought to have formed on the eastern extension of the Tout Intrusive Complex is located approximately 15 km east-southeast of Flemington. Rimfire’s Murga Sc deposit is located approximately 10 km southeast of Flemington and is thought to have developed on the Murga Intrusive Complex. Platina Resources’ Platina Sc-Co-Ni project, located approximately 7 km to the northeast, is hosted by what is considered to be the geologically similar Owendale Intrusive Complex.

Figure 2: Regional geology map



Source: SRK (modified from Colquhoun et al., 2024)

4 Data collection

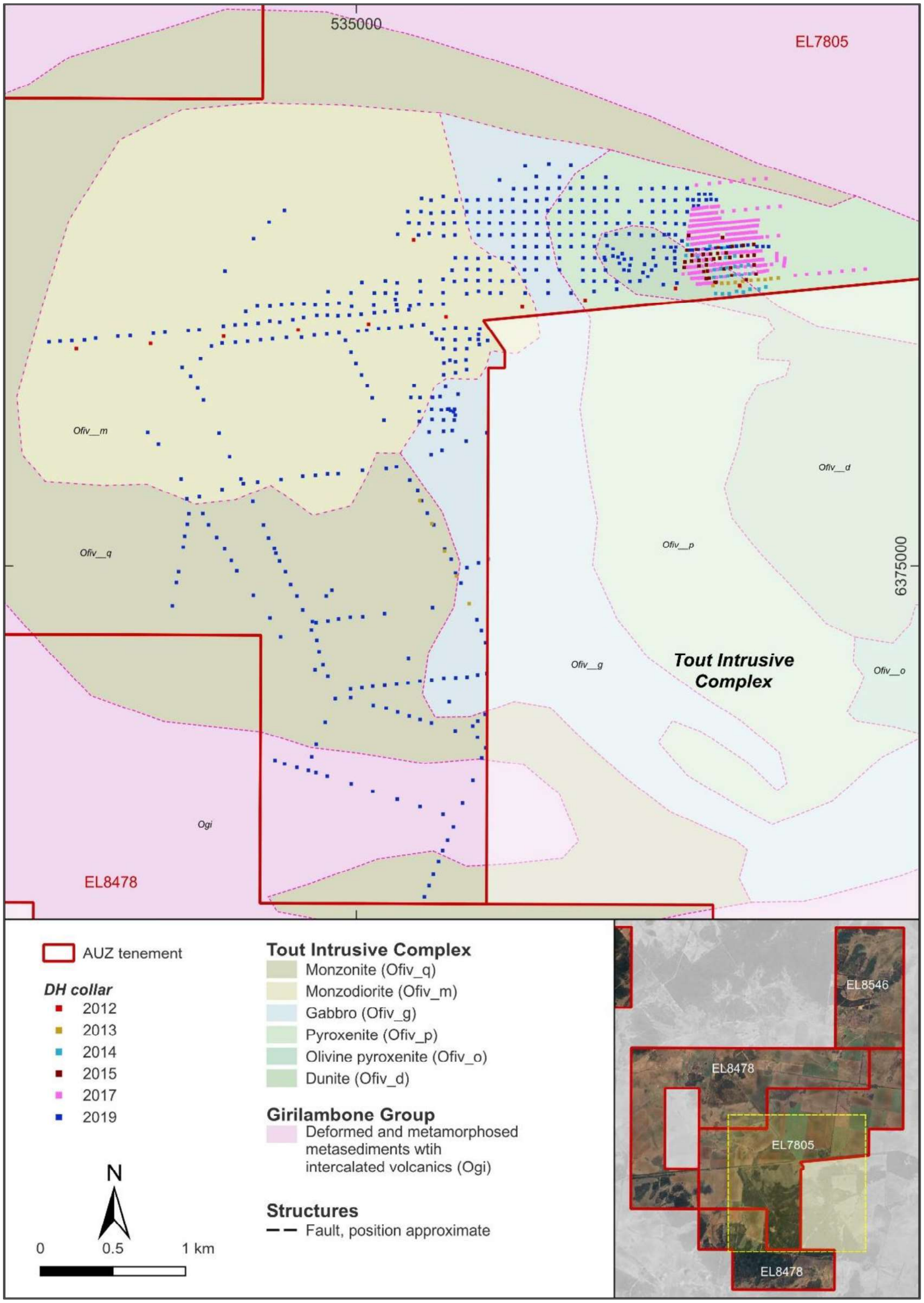
4.1 Drilling and sampling

The exploration database that AUZ made available for this study contains drilling data collected from numerous programs that were conducted between 2012 and 2019. Most of the holes were drilled using aircore (AC) equipment, with a small number of holes drilled using reverse circulation (RC) and diamond coring (DD) equipment. The database comprises a mix of resource delineation and reconnaissance drilling.

The programs conducted prior to 2017 were commissioned by Jervois Mining Pty Ltd (Jervois), with the holes drilled on a nominal 40 m × 40 m spacing. In 2017, AUZ infilled most of the area covered by the initial program to a nominal 40 m × 20 m spacing, as well as extending the coverage to the north. The data derived from these programs were used to prepare the 2017 Mineral Resource estimates. In 2019, AUZ extended the coverage to the west with grid drilling on a nominal spacing of 80 m × 80 m. AUZ also drilled several reconnaissance holes along accessible tracks in the southwestern portion of its tenement area. A plan showing the regional drill coverage is presented in Figure 3.

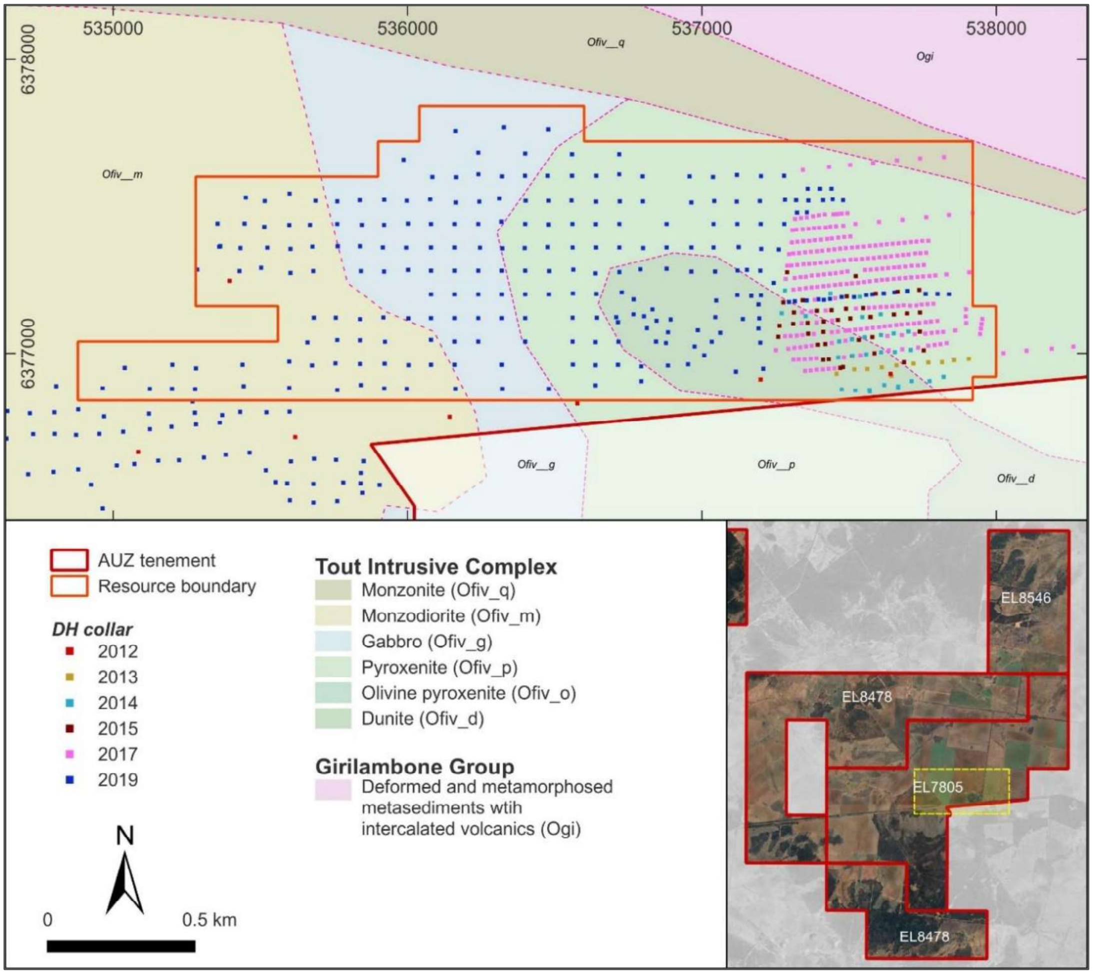
For the updated Mineral Resource estimates described in this report, SRK has only used the resource delineation drilling in areas with a uniform drill coverage. A summary of the drill quantities contained in the database, as well as those retained for resource modelling, is presented in Table 2 and Table 3 respectively. The collar locations for the holes used in resource modelling are shown in Figure 4. Only the holes located within the displayed resource boundary were used for estimation.

Figure 3: Regional drill hole collar plot



Source: SRK

Figure 4: Resource delineation drill hole collar plot



Source: SRK

Table 2: AUZ exploration database drill quantities

Year	AC		DD		RC		All	
	Count	Metres	Count	Metres	Count	Metres	Count	Metres
2012	-	-	-	-	11	262	11	262
2013	23	572	-	-	-	-	23	572
2014	27	588	2	61	-	-	29	649
2015	38	731	-	-	2	35	40	766
2017	238	4,743	-	-	-	-	238	4,743
2019	498	8,258	-	-	2	45	500	8,303
All	**824**	**14,892**	**2**	**61**	**15**	**342**	**841**	**15,295**

Table 3: Drill quantities retained for resource estimation

Year	AC		DD		RC		All	
	Count	Metres	Count	Metres	Count	Metres	Count	Metres
2012	-	-	-	-	3	78	3	78
2013	11	254	-	-	-	-	11	254
2014	27	588	2	61	-	-	29	649
2015	38	731	-	-	2	35	40	766
2017	231	4,636	-	-	-	-	231	4,636
2019	242	5,252	-	-	-	-	242	5,252
All	**549**	**11,461**	**2**	**61**	**5**	**113**	**556**	**11,635**

The data collection and testing procedures described below only pertain to the resource delineation holes summarised in Table 2. The procedures primarily pertain to the AUZ programs, but it is understood that similar procedures were used for the Jervois drilling programs. Comparative studies of the AUZ and Jervois datasets were used to confirm that the earlier data are suitable for resource estimation.

Detailed descriptions of the AUZ field procedures are only available for the 2017 program, and it is assumed that similar procedures were used for the 2019 program.

Most samples used for resource estimation were collected using AC drilling equipment. The rigs were fitted with 95 mm bits, with an internal tube diameter of 57 mm. Samples were collected on 1 m intervals from a rig-mounted rotary splitter configured to take a 1/6 split, giving a typical split size of approximately 2 kg. The entire sample from each interval was weighed, and logging included estimates of recovery and wetness.

4.2 Laboratory testwork

The 2017 samples were dispatched to ALS (Orange and Brisbane laboratories) for sample preparation and analyses. Each sample was oven-dried at 105°C. It was then crushed and a 250 g split was pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm. Geochemical analysis was performed using fused bead XRF, with the following constituents included in the analytical suite:

Al_2O_3, CaO, Co, Cr_2O_3, Cu, Fe_2O_3, K_2O, LOI, MgO, MnO, Na_2O, Ni, P_2O_5, Pb, Sc, SiO_2, TiO_2 and Zn.

The 2019 samples were prepared and assayed by SGS (Perth), using similar sample preparation procedures to those used by ALS. Geochemical analyses were performed using a sodium peroxide fusion, followed by a hydrochloric acid digest and an ICPMS finish. The following elements were included in the analytical suite:

Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Ho, In, La, Li, Mn, Mo, Nb, Nd, Ni, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, SnO_2, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Tl, Tm, U, W, Y, Yb and Zn.

The dry bulk density dataset was derived from 125 water immersion tests performed on 10 cm core fragments collected from two diamond core holes. The data were grouped according to material type, and the dataset averages calculated. These results were supplemented by density estimates derived from the AC sample weights (factored to account for assumed moisture content, bit wear, and recovery). The combined datasets were used to assign nominal values to the resource model cells with equivalent codes.

The quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) procedures included the insertion of standards, field duplicates and blanks.

The field duplicates comprised spear samples collected from the material remaining after rotary splitting at a nominal frequency of approximately 1 in 40. Spearing is not considered to be a reliable sampling method; however, a comparison of the original and duplicate results indicated acceptable levels of precision and without evidence of significant bias for the main analytes of interest.

A total of 19 different standards were used. Five different standards were used for the 2017 program and eight different standards were used for the 2019 program, with all being purchased from Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd (OREAS). The standards were included in the submission batches at a nominal frequency of 1 in 40. Acceptable performance was observed for the 2018 program, although one of the standards showed a relative high failure rate for Sc, with over 30% of the values reporting more than three standard deviations (3SD) lower than the 205 ppm expected value. A deterioration in standard performance is observed for the 2019 program, with significantly higher failure rates, higher variability and some evidence of bias for Sc and Co for some of the standards. In most cases, the failures (based on 3SD) report below the expected values. Poorer performance was more evident in the earlier 2019 batches.

4.3 Survey data

All data used for resource estimation are reported using MGA94 Zone 55 coordinate system, with elevations based on the Australian Height Datum. The topographic dataset for the deposit region was acquired from the open source 10 m gridded geophysical datasets contained on the NSW government geoscience website. Collar locations were surveyed using handheld GPS, and post-processed using data from a base station located at nearby Tullamore. Prior to resource modelling, the drill collar elevations were adjusted to the topographic surface. All holes were vertical and relatively shallow (average depth of 20 m) and downhole surveying was not performed.

5 Resource modelling

5.1 Overview

The previous Mineral Resource estimates were derived from a model prepared by SRK in 2017. The 2017 model was limited to the area covered by the 40 m × 20 m drilling. As shown in Figure 4, the 2019 program has significantly extended the drill coverage to the west, and included some additional holes in the 2017 model area. The 2024 resource model includes the western extension drilling, as well as a re-estimation of the resources in the 2017 model area. The updated resource model has been prepared using a similar modelling approach and parameters to those used for the 2017 model. AUZ requested that the updated estimates be reported as a Sc Mineral Resource with Co as a possible by-product.

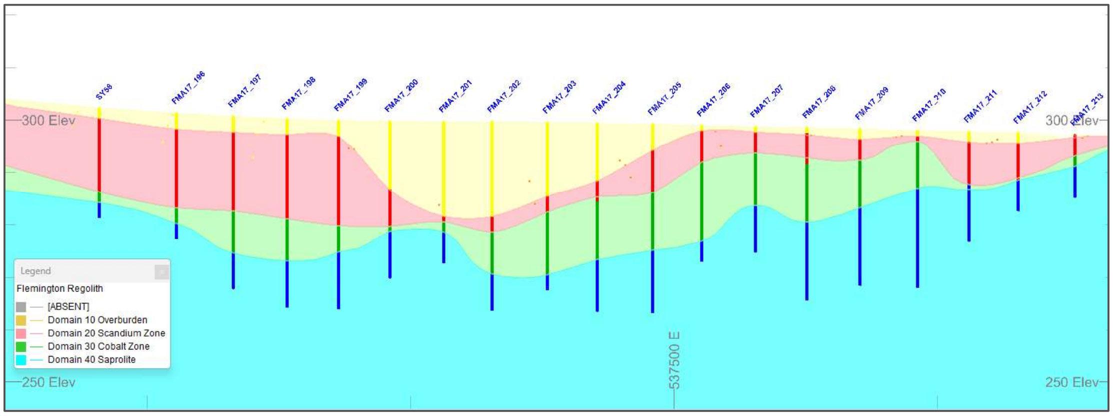
5.2 Geological model

The geological interpretation used for resource modelling was primarily based on the geochemical data. The multi-element datasets indicate the presence of clearly defined sub-zones within the lateritic profile, typically displaying a goethitic upper horizon and a more siliceous and magnesium-rich lower horizon. A total of four sub-horizontal domains were defined for estimation control. These were primarily based on Sc and Co grades, and comprised the following units (from the surface down):

- Overburden zone (LCODE = 10): this consists of a mix of soils and weakly mineralised channel-fill eroded laterite.
- Scandium zone (LCODE = 20): a relatively continuous and uniformly mineralised zone with elevated Sc grades (>200 ppm). It is generally typified by high Fe_2O_3 and Al_2O_3 grades.
- Cobalt zone (LCODE = 30): a relatively continuous and uniformly mineralised zone with elevated Co (>300 ppm) and Sc grades (>200 ppm). It is generally typified by a reduction in Fe_2O_3 and an increase in SiO_2.
- Saprolitic zone (LCODE = 40): this is treated as the basement domain in the model. It is generally marked by a relatively sharp reduction in Sc, Co, and Fe_2O_3, a gradational increase in SiO_2, and a sharp increase in CaO and MgO.

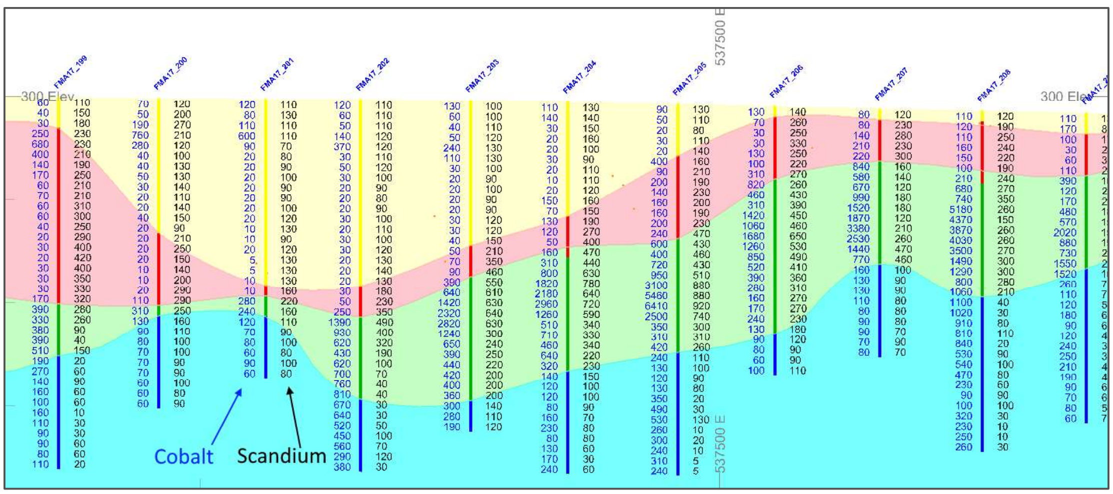
Each horizon was interpreted over the extents of the deposit and represented by upper and lower wireframe surfaces. Within the drilled area, the scandium zone and the cobalt zone both pinch out to the west. Figure 5 presents a typical east–west cross section showing the regolith domains used for estimation. Part of the same cross section is also shown in Figure 6 with the cobalt and scandium sample grades displayed.

Figure 5: Example cross section showing the estimation domains



Source: SRK

Figure 6: Example cross section showing cobalt and scandium grades



Source: SRK

5.3 Estimation dataset

The drill hole data used for Mineral Resource estimation were sourced from database extracts provided by AUZ on 13 November 2024. Only the holes located in the areas with a uniform drill coverage were retained in the estimation dataset. A total of eight holes within the resource area were excluded from the final estimation dataset because they twinned (or were very near) other holes. When choosing which of the paired holes to retain, priority was given to the holes that had the more complete analytical suite and/or penetrated more of the lateritic profile. None of the paired holes showed significant grade differences.

The geological model was used to assign regolith domain codes to the samples. The flagged samples were then composited to 1 m intervals to adjust for the very small number of samples (less than 1%) that had been collected over different interval lengths. Most of these adjusted samples had been collected on 2 m intervals and were located in the saprolitic material.

Statistical and geostatistical assessments of the major analyte grades were also conducted to assist with the selection of resource estimation parameters. Cumulative frequency distribution plots and decay tables were used to check for outlier grades. Based on this assessment, grade cutting was not considered necessary. An example histogram showing the scandium grade distribution in Domain 20 composites is presented in Figure 7.

Variographic studies were conducted on the transformed data (see below) for selected analytes. Well-structured variograms were obtained for Co, Sc, and Ni, as well as for most of the major oxides. Nugget values were typically low (<10%) and total ranges were in the order of 300 m, with 80% of the sill generally reached within 100 m. As expected for this style of mineralisation, the variograms exhibited minimal lateral anisotropy, but significant vertical anisotropy. Example histograms for selected analytes are presented in Figure 8.

Figure 7: Example histogram for scandium in Domain 20

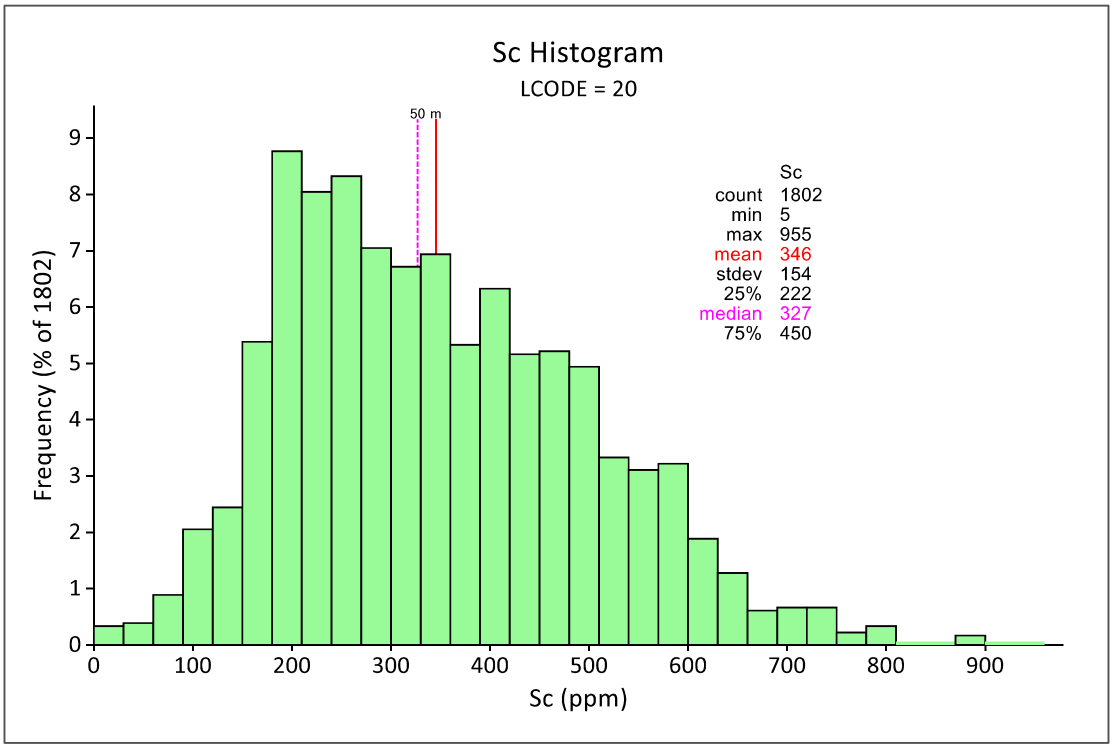
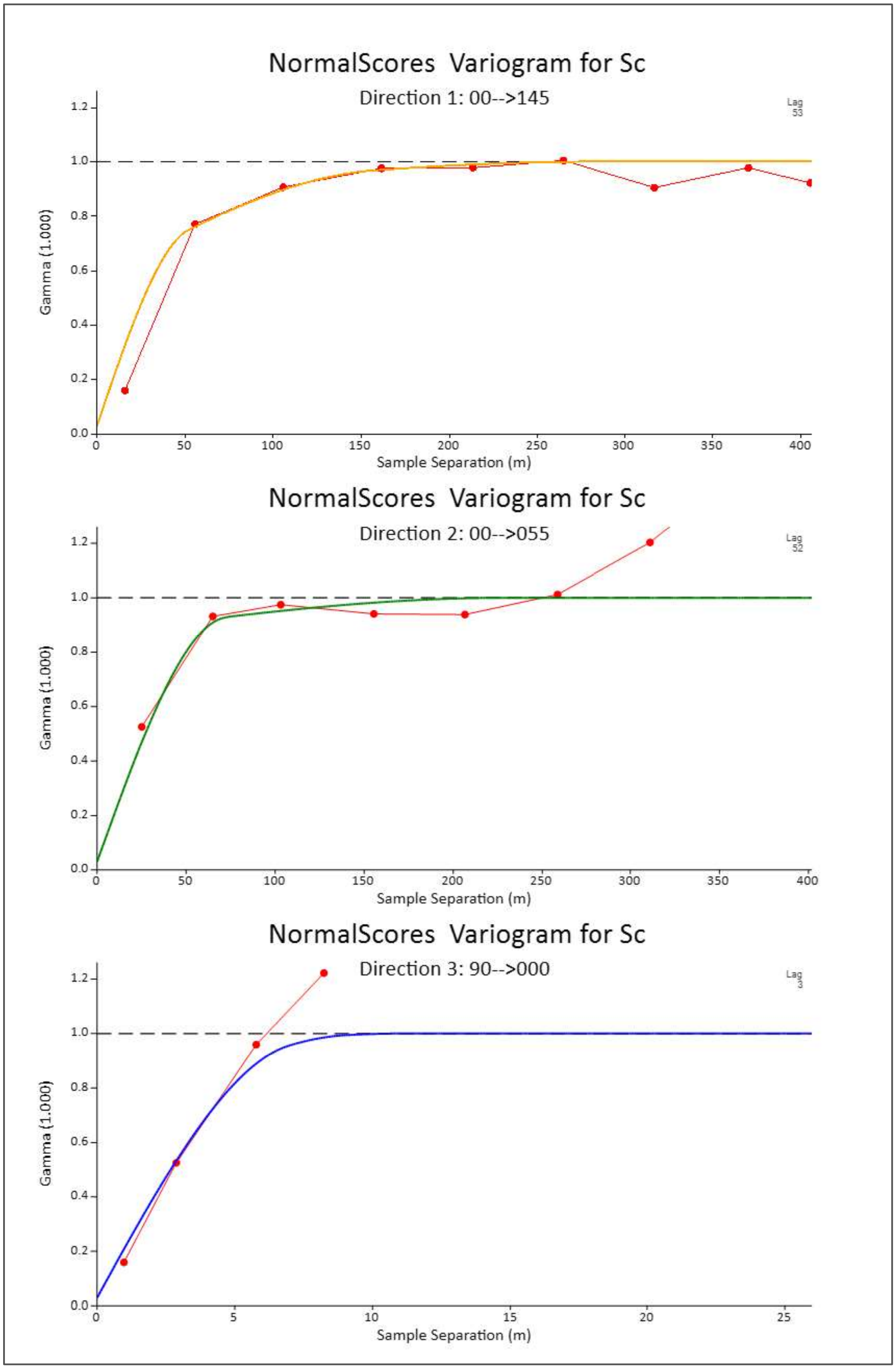


Figure 8: Example variograms for scandium in Domain 30



5.4 Volume modelling

The Mineral Resource estimates were prepared using conventional block modelling techniques. A single 3D model framework was created to cover the extents of the uniform drill coverage. The parent cell size of 10 m × 10 m × 1 m (XYZ), which was used for the 2017 model, was retained for the update. The cell size is sufficiently small to enable the wireframe volumes to be adequately reproduced in the block model and sub-celling was not considered necessary. It is well matched to the drill spacing in the eastern part of the deposit, which contains the bulk of the defined mineralisation. However, it is relatively small compared to the nominal spacing used for the extension drilling to the west. SRK conducted check estimates for this area using a larger cell size (20 m × 20 m × 1 m) and noted minimal differences to the grade-tonnage characteristics. Kriging neighbourhood analyses (KNA) were also conducted, and these did not indicate a significant reduction in estimation efficiency compared to larger cell sizes. Also, the Mineral Resources in the areas of wide spacing are assigned a lower confidence resource classification.

The domain wireframes were used to assign regolith domain codes to each model cell. Cells located above the topographic surface were removed from the model. The majority of the drill holes penetrated into the saprolite horizon. However, the penetration depths were variable and a nominal resource model base was defined by projecting the laterite base down by 10 m.

In order to improve estimation control, the model cells in each domain were transformed (flattened and dilated) relative to local datum planes such that cells located within similar parts of the lateritic profile were assigned similar elevations. Identical transforms were applied to the drill hole data such that the original geometric relationship between the samples and model cells was retained.

5.5 Grade estimation

Ordinary kriging was used for grade interpolation and all regolith domain contacts were treated as hard boundary constraints. KNA studies were used to assist with parameter selection. Estimates were made into the discretised parent cells.

A three-pass search strategy was implemented using discoid-shaped search ellipsoids, with the dimensions largely based on the results from variogram studies. Keyfield (drill hole) restrictions were invoked for additional estimation control. Default grades, which were equivalent to the average grades of estimation datasets for each domain, were assigned to any cells that did not receive estimated grades. Extrapolation was limited to approximately half of the local drill spacing. After estimation, the model cells were back-transformed to their original locations.

Local grades were estimated for the following analytes for all domains:

Sc, Co, Ni, Al_2O_3, CaO, Cr_2O_3, Cu, Fe_2O_3, K_2O, LOI, MgO, MnO, Na_2O, P_2O_5, Pb, SiO_2, TiO_2, V_2O_5 and Zn.

Where possible, the same estimation parameters were used for all analytes in a given domain to ensure that any grade relationship within the dataset was reproduced in the model. The scandium variogram was used to define the theoretical models for the Scandium, Cobalt, and Saprolite domains. The SiO_2 variogram was used to define the theoretical model for the Overburden domain.

5.6 Density estimation

The dry bulk density dataset was derived from 125 water immersion tests performed on 10 cm core fragments collected from two diamond core holes. The data were grouped according to material type, and the dataset averages calculated. These results were supplemented by density estimates derived from the AC sample weights (factored to account for assumed moisture content, bit wear, and recovery). The combined datasets were used to assign nominal values to the resource model cells with equivalent codes. The densities derived from the water immersion tests were approximately 10–15% higher than those derived from the sample weights. However, because their coverage was very limited, they were factored down by 10–15% to reduce the likelihood of over-estimation

The following default dry bulk density values were assigned to the model cells in each domain:

- Overburden = 1.8 t/m^3
- Scandium domain = 1.6 t/m^3
- Cobalt domain = 1.6 t/m^3
- Saprolite domain = 2.0 t/m^3.

5.7 Validation

Model validation included:

- visual comparisons of the sample and model cell grades
- local and global statistical comparisons of the sample and model cell grades
- assessment of the estimation performance data.

The validation procedures did not highlight any significant issues. The model cell estimates appeared to be consistent with the input data. The estimation performance data indicated that most of the model cell estimates were informed by an adequate number of relevant samples, and acceptable slope of regression and kriging efficiency values were achieved.

A summary of the cells estimated in each search pass is presented in Table 4.

Example plan plots showing the sample grades superimposed on the estimated model grades are shown in Figure 9. The colour-coding reflects the sample and model grades averaged over the thickness of the domain.

Example long section plots showing the sample grades superimposed on the estimated model grades are shown in Figure 10.

Example swath plots and statistical comparisons are presented in Figure 11.

Table 4: Estimation performance summary

		% Resource estimated in each pass				Average number of samples		
		Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3	Default	Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3
Measured	10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
	20	99.52	0.46	0.02	0.00	19	17	19
	30	99.80	0.20	0.00	0.00	19	20	0
	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Indicated	10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
	20	68.66	25.96	3.54	1.83	10	13	10
	30	59.32	40.21	0.47	0.00	9	15	15
	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Inferred	10	68.79	26.53	3.22	1.47	9	14	11
	20	21.03	60.10	11.79	7.08	7	12	16
	30	5.14	66.59	26.87	1.39	7	11	9
	40	53.57	42.88	3.55	0.01	10	15	17

Figure 9: Example plan plots of the sample and model grades

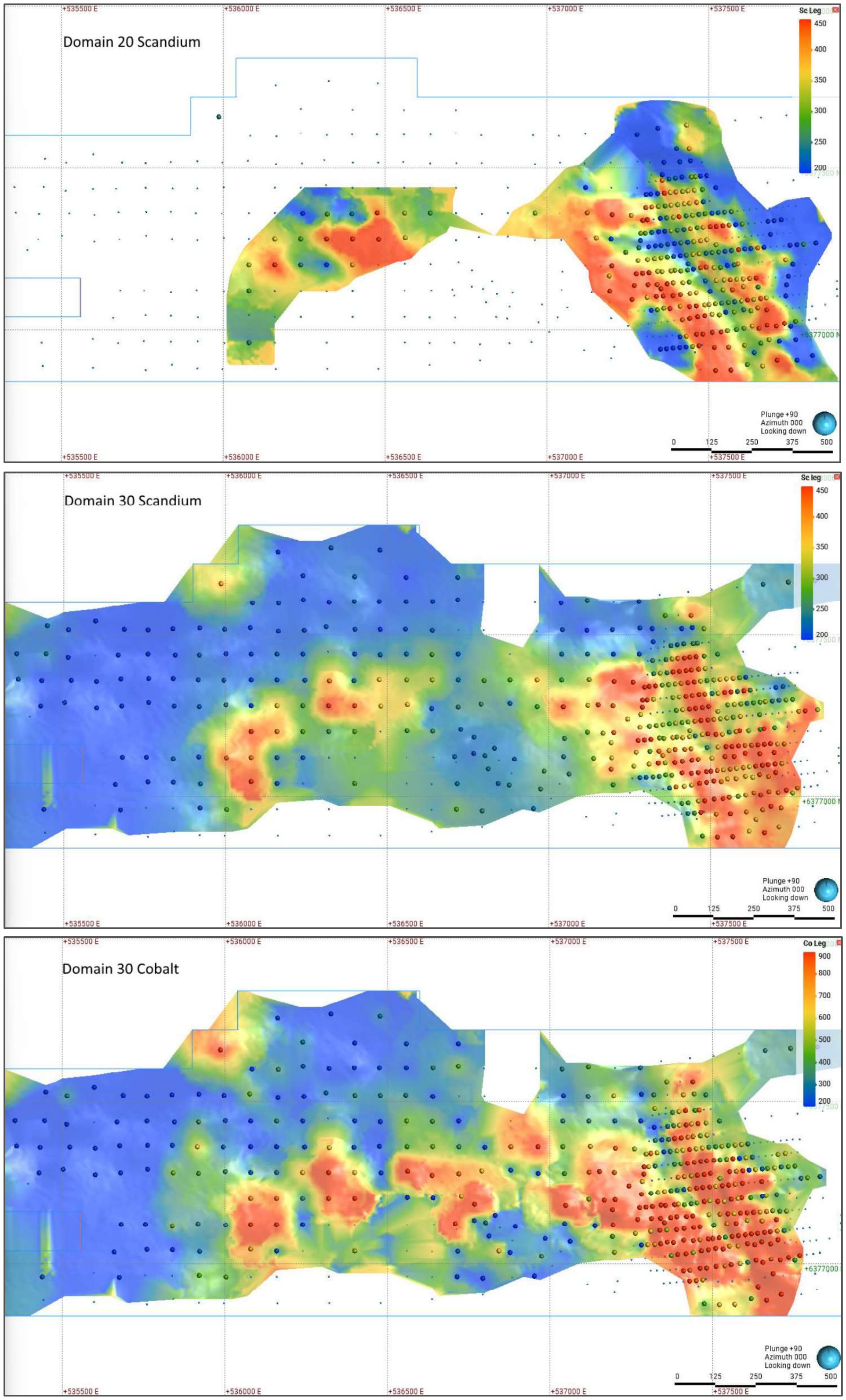
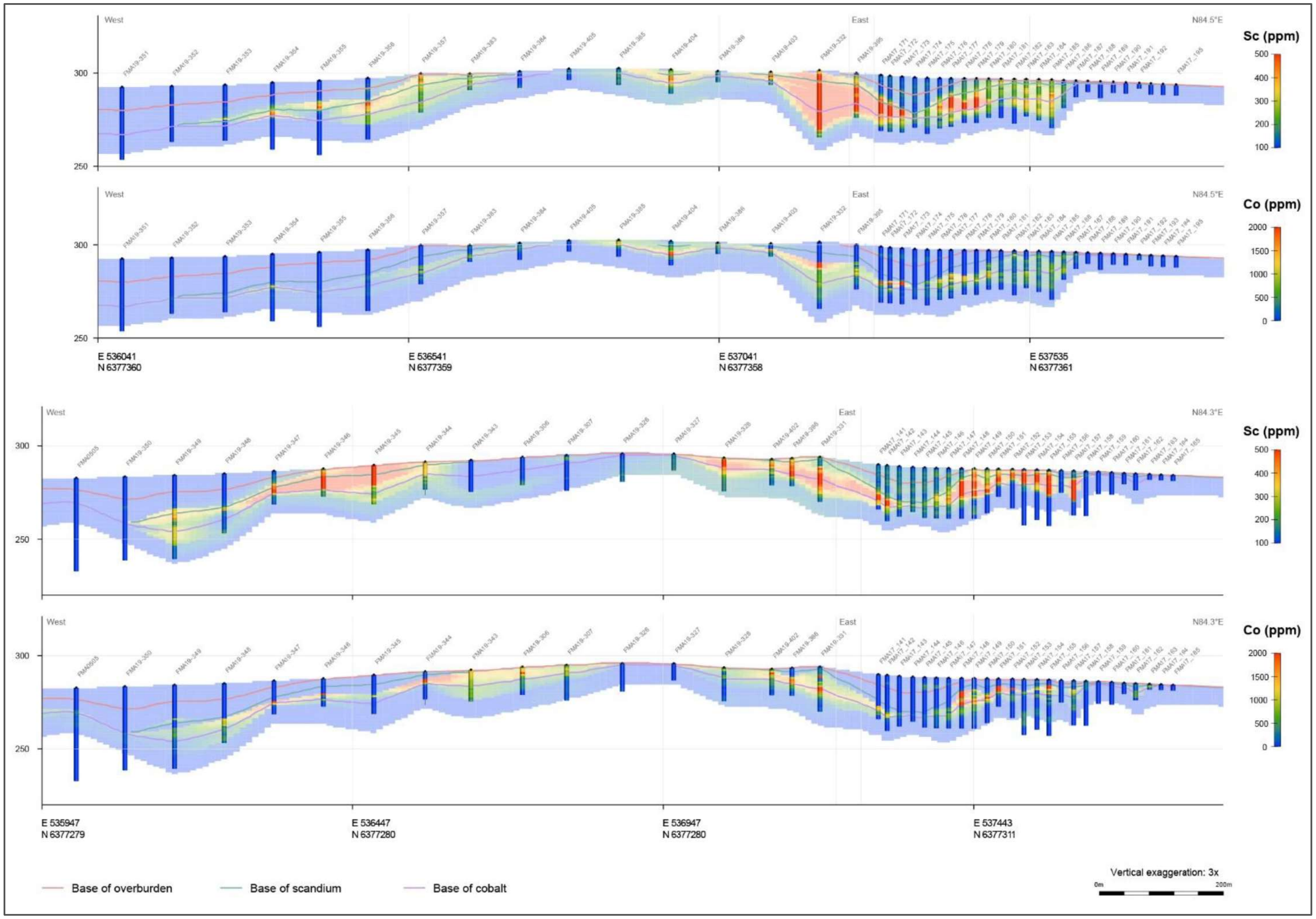
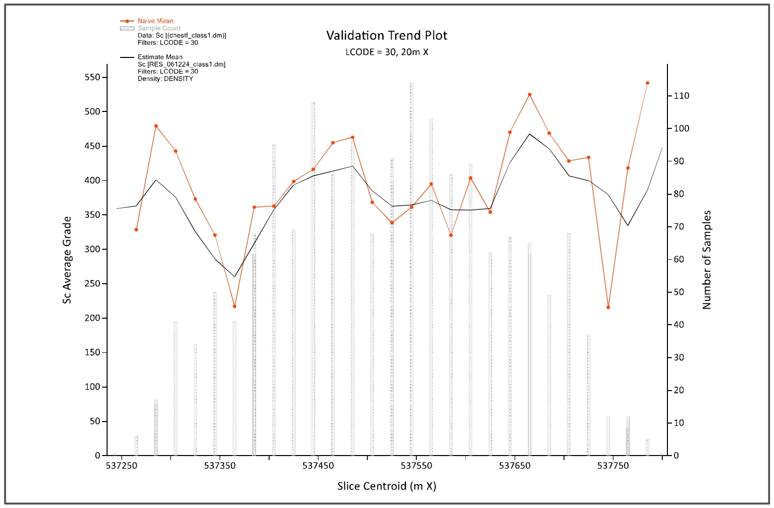


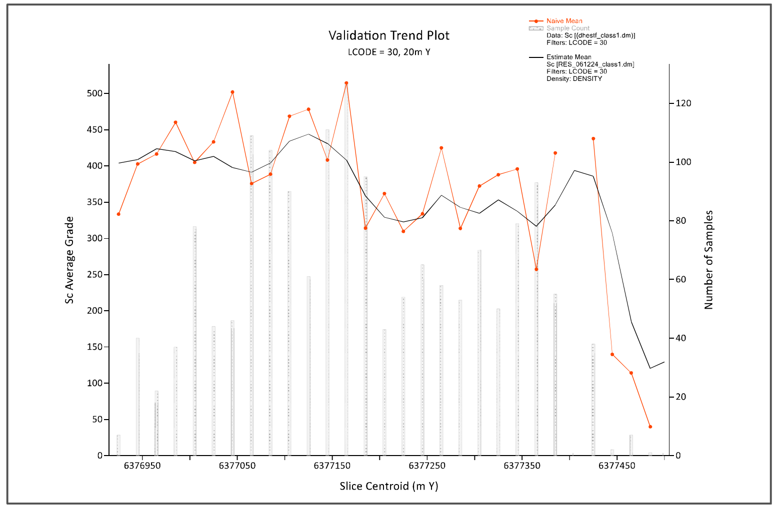
Figure 10: Example long section plots of the sample and model grades

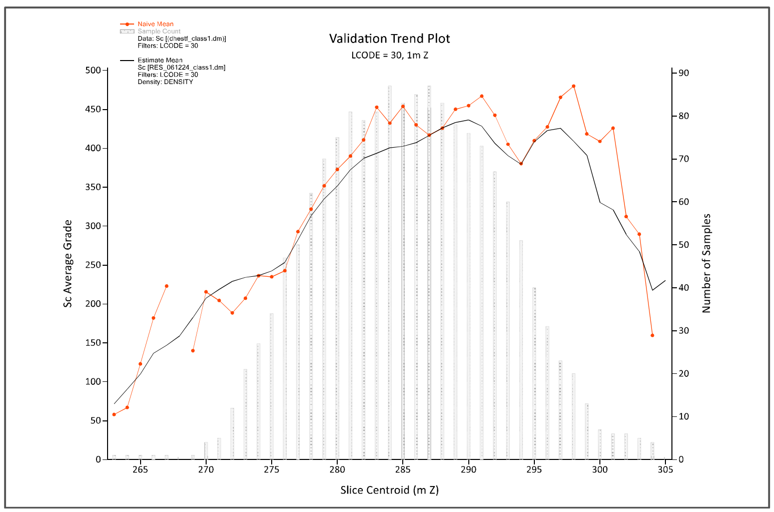


Source: SRK

Figure 11: Example swath plots – Sc in Domain 30 – Measured area







Statistics	Sample data	Block data	Block data versus sample data
Points	1,639.0	16,205.0	888.7
Mean	395.5	380.2	-3.9
Std Dev	212.9	162.7	-23.5
Variance	45,306.0	26,486.8	-41.5
CV	0.5	0.4	-20.5
Maximum	1,190.0	971.8	-18.3
75%	540.0	497.8	-7.8
50%	348.0	355.6	2.2
25%	230.0	250.2	8.8
Minimum	10.0	41.1	311.3

5.8 Mineral Resource classification and reporting

The Mineral Resource estimates have been classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). The classifications have been applied to the Mineral Resource estimates based on consideration of the confidence in the geological interpretation, the quantity and quality of the input data, the confidence in the estimation technique, and the likely economic viability of the material. These considerations include:

- **Lithological and grade continuity –** the regolith zones have been largely defined using geochemical data. However, good consistency and continuity is evident for multiple analytes, with individual zones quite easily traced along and between drill sections. The variograms indicate total ranges of approximately 300 m, but practical ranges (approximately 80% of the sill) of approximately 100 m.
- **Geological complexity –** the regional geology of the project area and the general controls on mineralisation are well understood. The general orientation of the regolith domains is quite consistent. As expected with this style of mineralisation, localised pinching and swelling is evident.
- **Data quality –** the majority of the data used to prepare the Mineral Resource estimates was acquired by AUZ over two programs that are both supported by an appropriate amount of QAQC data. As outlined above, QAQC performance was observed to be generally acceptable apart from the performance of some of the standards used in 2019. The risk associated with this is somewhat offset by the fact that these datasets have only been used to prepare the resource estimates in the extension areas that have a lower classification than the main area.
- **Grade modelling –** the model validation checks show an acceptable match between the input data and estimated grades, indicating that the estimation procedures have performed as intended and that the confidence in the estimates is consistent with the Mineral Resource classifications that have been applied.

Based on the above considerations, SRK considers that sample spacing is the primary controlling factor for the classification of the Mineral Resource estimates, given its influence on grade and lithological continuity and estimation quality. For this reason, the Mineral Resource classifications have been largely defined using average drill spacing, with the following criteria applied:

- Measured **–** model cells located in areas with a uniform coverage of 40 m × 20 m or less
- Indicated **–** model cells located in areas with a uniform coverage of 80 m × 80 m or less
- Inferred **–** model cells located in remaining areas with a generally uniform drill coverage.

The estimates were extrapolated beyond the drill coverage to a nominal distance that was approximately equivalent to half the local drill spacing.

The Mineral Resource estimates derived from the updated model are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Flemington Mineral Resource estimates – January 2025

Resource Class	Tonnage (Mt)	Sc (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Ni (ppm	Sc metal (t)	Co metal (t)	Ni metal (t)
Measured	3.12	455	658	1,569	1,420	2,054	4,900
Indicated	3.02	441	544	1,147	1,642	1,643	3,467
Inferred	0.15	371	588	906	101	91	140
Total	6.30	446	601	1,350	3,798	3,787	8,507

Note: Based on a scandium block cut-off grade of 300 ppm.

The Mineral Resource estimates are reported at a cut-off of 300 ppm Sc. An assessment of the geological data shows the mineralisation to be well defined at grade thresholds of around 200–300 ppm Sc.

SRK understands that detailed metallurgical and marketing studies have not been completed and, for the consideration of potential economic viability, these cut-off grades have been benchmarked against those used for what are considered to be peer projects at similar or more advanced stages of development.

As part of a scoping study commissioned by AUZ in 2017, Simulus Engineering indicated that there was a reasonable level of confidence in the amenability of Flemington material to processing using conventional high-pressure acid leach (HPAL). The scoping study process design work was supported by the testwork and findings from a study conducted by CSIRO for Jervois in 2015. Sighter testing under typical conditions (with an Sc priority) indicated expected recoveries of 86% Sc, 91% Co, and 93% Ni, with the expectation of improved extractions (particularly for Co and Ni) after the completion of optimisation studies (SRK, 2017a).

Elevated concentrations of scandium exist throughout the regolith profiles. The Mineral Resource estimates presented above are confined to the material contained within the high-grade Scandium domain and Cobalt domain. The full lateritic profile contains a significant amount of material that has enriched scandium grades that fall below the chosen resource reporting cut-off. Grade and tonnage tabulations of the material located with the defined resource area are presented in Table 6.

The material contained in the saprolite zone is tabulated separately to that contained in the combined overlying overburden + scandium + cobalt domain because it has significantly higher concentrations of magnesium and calcium, which would need to be taken into account when assessing the resource potential of this material.

Given the significant tonnages at lower cut-off grades, it is recommended that a conceptual pit study (using updated technical and economic factors) be conducted to assess the potential viability of this material.

A direct comparison with the resource quantities defined in the 2017 model is difficult because separate Co and Sc Mineral Resources were declared in 2017. The Sc resource with Co and Ni credits was reported using a 300 ppm Sc cut-off. The Co resource with Sc and Ni credits was reported using a 300 ppm Co cut-off. For comparative purposes, applying a 300 ppm Sc cut-off to the resource model cells in the 2017 model gives the following quantities:

- 3.7 Mt at 458 ppm Sc, 624 ppm Co, and 1,496 ppm Ni.

Table 6: Grade-tonnage summaries for material within the resource area

Zone	Cut-off	Measured area				Indicated area				Inferred area				Total area					
	Sc (ppm)	Tonne Mt	Sc (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Tonne Mt	Sc (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Tonne Mt	Sc (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Tonne Mt	Sc (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	MgO (%)	CaO (%)
Laterite	100	6.57	313	451	1,283	8.20	270	401	1,126	1.87	170	335	598	16.64	276	413	1,129	1.52	2.43
	200	4.54	391	580	1,592	4.64	374	512	1,252	0.46	286	600	998	9.64	378	548	1,400	1.51	2.24
	300	3.12	455	658	1,569	3.02	441	544	1,147	0.15	371	588	906	6.30	446	601	1,350	1.22	1.98
	400	1.90	524	780	1,545	1.68	515	555	1,051	0.03	481	237	706	3.61	519	671	1,308	1.07	1.79
	500	0.99	594	931	1,550	0.79	593	563	1,040	0.01	575	203	738	1.79	593	766	1,321	1.01	1.59
Saprolite	100	2.40	117	126	835	6.13	131	97	531	2.83	141	98	486	11.36	131	103	584	7.67	13.89
	200	0.00	233	198	1,133	0.08	263	216	532	0.29	298	240	642	0.38	290	234	624	6.56	9.73
	300	0.00	320	244	395	0.02	333	283	566	0.12	366	296	661	0.14	362	295	650	4.96	7.13
	400	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	424	319	492	0.03	431	359	671	0.03	431	358	667	3.90	5.76
	500	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	526	424	662	0.00	526	424	662	2.67	3.89

6 Competent Person's statement

The information in this statement that relates to the Mineral Resource estimates for Flemington is based on work conducted by Rodney Brown of SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd.

Rodney Brown is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person in terms of the *Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (JORC Code).

Regards
SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd

Rodney Brown
Principal Consultant (Resource Evaluation)

Michael Cunningham
Principal Consultant (Geology)

Attachments:

Attachment 1 JORC Code Table 1

References

Colquhoun, G P, Hughes, K S, Deyssing, L, Ballard, J C, Folkes, C B, Phillips, G, Troedson, A L and Fitzherbet, J A, 2024. New South Wales Seamless Geology dataset, version 2.4 [Digital Dataset]. Geological Survey of New South Wales, Department of Regional NSW, Maitland.

SRK, 2017a. Flemington Scandium Scoping Study, dated March 2017.

SRK, 2017b. Flemington Mineral Resource Statement, dated October 2017.

Attachment 1 JORC Code Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code 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.	The datasets used to prepare the Mineral Resource estimates described in this report were derived from drilling programs conducted by Australian Mines Limited (AUZ) in 2017 and 2019, and by Jervois from 2012 to 2015. Approximately 85% of the data were sourced from AUZ holes. The database that AUZ has compiled for the project area contains 841 drill holes, comprising a mix of resource delineation and reconnaissance drilling. For this study, SRK has only used the data collected from the 556 resource delineation drill holes, which comprise 11,461 m of AC drilling, 113 m of RC drilling, and 61 m of DD drilling. Approximately 42% of these holes were drilled in 2017, 43% in 2019, and 15% between 2012 and 2015. The AUZ reconnaissance holes are all located outside of the resource model area. They were not used for resource modelling, and they are not described in this report. Most of the commentary in this section of Table 1 pertains to the AUZ drilling programs. Only limited information is available for the Jervois programs. Also, only limited information is available for the 2019 field activities. However, both the 2017 and 2019 AUZ field programs were managed by Rangott Mineral Exploration (RME – an independent consultant directly engaged by AUZ), and it is understood that similar field procedures were used for both programs.
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.).	The majority of the sample data used for resource estimation was derived from samples collected using a Wallis Mantis 100 AC rig fitted with a 95 mm open-bladed bit, and an inner tube diameter of 57 mm. The majority of samples were collected on 1 m intervals. A 1/6 split (approximately 2 kg) was collected from a cyclone-mounted rotary splitter for assaying, with the remainder of the material from each interval retained for reference. The two core holes were drilled using PQ sized coring equipment.

Criteria	JORC Code 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.	A semi-quantitative assessment of AC recovery was performed by weighing each of the samples. In general, sample recovery was observed to be high, with the average weight being approximately 85% of the theoretical weight (differences are expected due to bit wear, as well as some loss in the collection system, and local variation/uncertainty in density). For core samples, recoveries were measured during logging. The cyclone-mounted rotary splitter was cleaned on a regular basis to eliminate/minimise downhole and cross-hole contamination. The majority of the samples are described as being relatively dry, with limited moist or wet samples. The relationship between sample recovery and grade, and whether bias had been introduced, has not been investigated at this stage. No significant grade differences were observed between the twinned diamond core and AC pairs.
Logging	▪ Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. ▪ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. ▪ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes used for resource estimation were geologically logged to a level of detail deemed sufficient to enable the delineation of geological domains appropriate to support Mineral Resource estimation and classification. The core samples were geologically logged, photographed, and marked up for sampling. Sieved rock chips from each AC sample were collected into chip trays, photographed, and retained for reference. Magnetic susceptibility measurements were recorded for all samples. Apart from the magnetic susceptibility measurements, all logging is deemed to be qualitative.
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.	The AC samples were collected from each 1 m interval via a rig-mounted rotary splitter configured to give a 1/6 split. The splits were sent for laboratory preparation and assaying, with the remainder bagged and transported to a sample farm. Upon receipt by the laboratory, the samples were sorted and oven dried before being crushed. Splits of approximately 250 g were pulverised to nominal size of 85% passing 75 µm. Sampling nomograms have not been prepared to assess the adequacy of the sample weight and grind size combinations, however, the quality assurance results do not indicate significant issues. The quality control procedures are summarised below under the relevant criteria.

Criteria	JORC Code 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. ▪ For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. ▪ Nature of quality control procedures adopted (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 the 2017 program, the geochemical analyses were performed by ALS (Brisbane and Orange) using fused bead XRF, with the analytical suite including the following constituents: *Al_2O_3, CaO, Co, Cr_2O_3, Cu, Fe_2O_3, K_2O, LOI, MgO, MnO, Na_2O, Ni, P_2O_5, Pb, Sc, SiO_2, TiO_2, and Zn.* For the 2019 program, the geochemical analyses were performed by SGS (Perth) using a sodium peroxide fusion, followed by a hydrochloric acid digest and an ICPMS finish, with the analytical suite including the following constituents: *Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Ho, In, La, Li, Mn, Mo, Nb, Nd, Ni, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, SnO2, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Tl, Tm, U, W, Y, Yb, and Zn.* Field duplicates, certified standards, and blanks were inserted into the sample batches by RME at frequencies of approximately 1:40. The field duplicates comprised spear samples collected from the material remaining after rotary splitting. Spearing is not considered to be a reliable sampling method; however, a comparison of the original and duplicate results indicated good repeatability. The majority of the standards were purchased from OREAS and were inserted into the submission batches by AUZ as pulps. The blanks comprised finely crushed basalt sourced from the quarry near Orange. The QAQC data do not indicate that there were significant issues with the laboratory testwork. The field duplicates show good repeatability, with acceptable levels of precision and no evidence of significant bias for the main analytes of interest. Acceptable performance was observed for the 2017 standards. A deterioration in standards performance is observed for the 2019 program. The 2019 standard results show more variability and higher failure rates than the 2017 results. The reports do not describe any remedial measures or follow-up action. The earlier batches are most affected and, in general, reflect an under-reporting compared to the expected values.
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.	RME reports that it undertook an assessment of significant and anomalous intersections. When preparing the domain interpretation, SRK examined the assay data in all holes, with visual checks of the grade continuity for all major elements. SRK also conducted spot-checks against the log sheets and the original laboratory reports. The database contains two pairs of AC–AC holes and two pairs of AC–DDH holes that are sufficiently close to be used to prepare twinned datasets. Twinned data comparisons indicated similar characteristics in terms of grade tenor and intercept thickness, with no significant issues identified. AUZ contracted Expedio to manage the importation, validation, and distribution of the laboratory and field data via an OCRIS data system hosted on a SQL Server platform. Validation included numerical range checks on survey and interval data, library code lists, and visual checks in Micromine® mining software. Database extracts were provided to SRK in CSV format. These were spot-checked against the original laboratory sheets, and additional visual checking was performed on the desurveyed drill hole data in Studio RM®.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All assay data were accepted into the database as supplied by the laboratory, with no adjustments applied.
Location of data points	■ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. ■ Specification of the grid system used. ■ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The drill hole collars were surveyed using a handheld GPS unit (Trimble Geoexplorer 6000), with the results post-processed using data from a base station located at Tullamore. The surveying was conducted by RME, which quotes a horizontal and vertical accuracy of <10 cm and <20 cm respectively. All survey data are reported according to MGA94 Zone 55, with elevations based on AHD. All holes are assumed to be vertical and, with an average hole depth of only 20 m, downhole surveying was not considered necessary.
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.	The 2017 drilling was performed on section lines angled at approximately 5° to the MGA94 grid. Many of the Jervois holes were drilled on a nominal spacing of 40 m × 40 m. Most of the 2017 AUZ holes, that infilled the Jervois drilling and extended the coverage to the north, were drilled on a nominal spacing of 20 m × 40 m. At these drill spacings, the continuity of zones of elevated Sc, Co, and Ni could be clearly traced between drill holes. The variography indicated practical grade continuity ranges of up to 100 m. The 2019 resource delineation drilling was primarily aimed at extending the 2017 coverage to the west. Most of the drilling was conducted on an 80 m × 80 m grid aligned parallel to the MGA grid. Over 99% of the data used for resource estimation was derived from samples collected on 1 m intervals, with most of the remainder derived from 2 m intervals. The dataset was composited to 1 m intervals prior to grade estimation.
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.	All drill holes are assumed vertical, which means that most of the sampling is orthogonal to the sub-horizontal zones of elevated Sc, Co, and Ni grades. In places, some steeply dipping lithological contacts have been interpreted between drill holes (typically in the vicinity of an erosional features). No orientation-based sampling biases have been identified, nor are expected for this style of mineralisation.
Sample security	■ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	RME retained responsibility for the samples until they were received by the laboratory. Individual samples for laboratory testing were collected from the rig into labelled calico bags, that were then packed into labelled and sealed polyweave bags. The bags were collected from the drill rig at the end of each daily shift and stored in a locked shed located at the exploration team's accommodation facilities in Tullamore (15 km to the north of the site). The samples were then transported by road to the ALS laboratory in Orange by a local contractor. Upon receipt, the samples were checked against the submission sheets and entered into the ALS laboratory information management system. Assay results were provided electronically to Expedio in both CSV and locked PDF formats.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Documentation for the sample security procedures used for the 2019 program is not available, however the procedures are understood to be similar to those used for the 2017 program.
Audits or reviews	■ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	SRK is not aware of any independent reviews or audits of the data collection procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	■ Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. ■ The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The reported resources are all contained within Exploration Licence EL7805. Descriptions of the tenure are contained in an Instrument of Renewal document that AUZ provided in December 2024. This document is dated 15 August 2023. It states that the Exploration Licence is held by Flemington Mining Operations Pty Ltd. It was renewed on 15 August 2023 and has an expiry date of 13 July 2026.
Exploration done by other parties	■ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The datasets provided to SRK were sourced by drilling programs conducted by Jervois between 2012 and 2015, and by AUZ in 2017 and 2019. The project adjoins Sunrise's Syerston deposit, which is located immediately to the south. SRK understands that numerous exploration programs have been conducted within the region, but SRK is not in possession (or aware of the existence) of datasets that may be directly relevant to the Flemington Mineral Resource estimates described in the report.
Geology	■ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Flemington is considered to be a residual supergene deposit. The selective removal of more soluble minerals during the intense weathering of ultramafic rocks has resulted in the residual and supergene enrichment of Sc, Co, and Ni. The mineralisation is hosted within laterites that have developed on rocks of the Tout Intrusive Complex, which is described as an Alaskan-type mafic-ultramafic intrusion that is thought to have been emplaced during the late Ordovician to early Devonian Period. Elevated Sc and Co (+ Ni) grades appear to occur in distinct zones that are thought to reflect the interlaying of dunites and pyroxenites within the intrusive complex.
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	No exploration results are reported for this study.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the 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 (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 exploration results are reported for this study.
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').	No exploration results are reported for this study.
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 exploration results are reported for this study.
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.	No exploration results are reported for this study.
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.	SRK is not aware of any meaningful and material exploration datasets that are additional to those used in the Mineral Resource estimates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	SRK is not aware of plans that AUZ may have for further exploration work in the project area.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	■ Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. ■ Data validation procedures used.	The dataset used to prepare the Mineral Resource estimates is stored in an SQL Server database managed by Expedio, a data management company contracted by AUZ. All data loading was via electronic transfer from files provided by ALS, SGS and RME. The data loading import scripts contain sets of rules and validation routines to ensure the data are of the correct format and within logical ranges. Extracts were checked to ensure the consistency of data across related tables. The database extracts were provided to SRK in CSV format, along with copies of the original source files from ALS and SGS. SRK conducted spot-checking of selected datasets against the original source files. The datasets were checked for internal consistency and logical data ranges when preparing data extracts for resource estimation.
Site visits	■ Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. ■ If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	A site visit has not been conducted by the Competent Person (CP) for the Mineral Resource sign-off. At the time of initial CP engagement, the 2017 drilling programs had been completed, and the sites rehabilitated. The CP's initial commission ended after completion of the 2017 resource study and the CP was not involved in the project when the 2019 drilling program occurred. The CP was engaged to prepare the Mineral Resource updates in late 2024, well after completion of the field programs. The project area is flat lying, under pasture, and understood to show minimal outcrop exposure. The CP has relied upon descriptions of the field activities and geology provided by RME, which has been supplemented by site, core and chip photographs.
Geological interpretation	■ Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. ■ Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. ■ The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. ■ The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. ■ The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The geological interpretation is considered consistent with datasets, as well as with the broadly accepted understanding within the mining community of the regional geology. Estimation domain definition was primarily based on geochemical data, with boundaries generally defined by distinct changes in Sc and Co grades. These boundaries also coincided with marked changes in many of the major oxide grades, including MgO, CaO, Fe_2O_3, and SiO_2. Domain geometry was observed to be relatively consistent and predictable over the extents of the drill coverage, with very good continuity evident between drill holes.
Dimensions	■ The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	Elevated Sc, Co, and Ni grades have been identified over an area with an east–west strike length of approximately 2.5 km and a width of approximately 700 m. The higher-grade mineralisation occurs in a lateritic horizon that has an elongated basin shape with a length of approximately 800 m, a width of approximately 400 m, and a thickness of up to 40 m. An erosional channel, that has been subsequently filled with weakly mineralised laterite, occupies the central part of the basin. The channel has a length of up to approximately 500 m, a width of up to 100 m, and depth of up to 30 m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The 2019 drill program has demonstrated that the mineralisation becomes more variable and fragmented to the west. This is thought to reflect the change in bedrock lithology from dunites and pyroxenites in the east to gabbros and diorites in the west. The following four sub-horizontal zones, each covering the extents of the drill coverage, have been defined: ■ Overburden zone: a covering mantle of soils and weakly mineralised channel-fill eroded laterite. Overburden was identified in approximately 50% of the holes, with an average depth of around 5 m and maximum depth of 30 m. ■ Scandium zone: a relatively continuous and uniformly mineralised goethitic zone with elevated Sc grades. The Sc zone was identified in approximately 75% of the holes, with an average thickness of 7 m and a maximum thickness of approximately 20 m. ■ Cobalt zone: a relatively continuous and uniformly mineralised siliceous-goethitic zone, with elevated Co and Sc grades. The Co zone was identified in approximately 75% of the holes, with an average thickness of 8 m and a maximum thickness of approximately 20 m. ■ Saprolitic zone: this was treated as the 'basement' zone and was defined by a relatively sharp reduction in Sc, Co, and Fe_2O_3, a gradational increase in SiO_2, and a sharp increase in CaO and MgO. Over 90% of the holes intersected the Saprolite zone.
Estimation and modelling techniques	■ The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. ■ The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. ■ The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. ■ Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). ■ In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. ■ Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. ■ Any assumptions about correlation between variables. ■ Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	The Mineral Resource estimates were prepared using conventional block modelling and geostatistical estimation techniques. A single model was prepared to represent the defined extents of the mineralisation. The resource modelling and estimation study was performed using Datamine Studio RM®, Supervisor®, and X10®. KNA studies were used to assess a range of parent cell dimensions, and a size of 10 m × 10 m × 1 m (XYZ) was considered appropriate given the drill spacing, grade continuity characteristics, and the expected mining method. The parent cell dimensions were considered to be suitable to accurately represent the interpreted domain volumes, and sub-celling was not used. The volume model and estimation datasets were spatially transformed (flattened and dilated) prior to estimation. The original sample data were downhole composited to 1 m intervals (over 99% of samples were collected on 1 m intervals). Probability plots were used to assess for outlier values, and grade cutting was not considered necessary. The parent cell grades were estimated using ordinary block kriging. The domain wireframes were used as hard boundary estimation constraints. Search orientations and weighting factors were derived from variographic studies conducted on the transformed data. A multiple-pass estimation strategy was invoked, with KNA used to assist with the selection of search distances and sample number constraints. Extrapolation was limited to approximately half the nominal drill spacing. Although the formal resource statement only declares estimates for Sc, Co, and Ni, the model contains local estimates for an additional 15 constituents that may be of interest for other discipline studies (including mining, processing, environmental, and marketing studies).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	■ Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. ■ The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Model validation included: ■ visual comparisons between the input sample and estimated model grades ■ global and local statistical comparisons between the sample and model data ■ an assessment of estimation performance measures including kriging efficiency, slope of regression, and percentage of cells estimated in each search pass.
Moisture	■ Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	The resource estimates are expressed on a dry tonnage basis, and in situ moisture content has not been estimated. A description of density data is presented below.
Cut-off parameters	■ The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	A resource reporting cut-off of 300 ppm Co has been used for the mineralisation contained within the Sc and Co domains. A resource reporting cut-off of 300 ppm Sc has been used for the mineralisation contained within the separate Sc domain. An assessment of the geological data shows the mineralisation to be well defined at grade thresholds of around 200–300 ppm Sc and Co. SRK understands that detailed metallurgical and marketing studies have not been completed and, for the consideration of potential economic viability, these cut-off grades have been benchmarked against those used for projects that are considered to be peer projects at similar or more advanced stages of development.
Mining factors or assumptions	■ Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	Detailed mining studies have not yet been completed. It is expected that ore will be extracted using conventional selective open pit mining methods, which includes hydraulic excavator mining, and dump truck haulage. Mining dilution assumptions have not been factored into the resource estimates.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	■ The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	Detailed metallurgical testwork has not yet been completed. However, as part of a scoping study commissioned by AUZ in 2017, Simulus Engineering indicated that there was a reasonable level of confidence in the amenability of Flemington material to processing using conventional HPAL. Simulus' scoping study process design work was supported by the testwork and findings from a study conducted by CSIRO in 2015. Sighter testing under typical conditions (with a Sc priority) indicated expected recoveries of 86% Sc, 91% Co, and 93% Ni, with the expectation of improved extractions (particularly for Co and Ni) after the completion of optimisation studies (SRK, 2017a).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	■ Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	It is anticipated that material included in the resource will be mined under the relevant environmental permitting, which will be defined as a part of scoping and feasibility studies. The characterisation of acid generating potential will be completed during a definitive feasibility study and factored into the waste rock storage design. The likelihood of acid generation is considered low, given the intense weathering of the profile and the geochemical characteristics of the host rocks.
Bulk density	■ Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. ■ The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. ■ Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	The dry bulk density dataset was derived from 125 water immersion tests performed on 10 cm core fragments collected from two diamond core holes. The data were grouped according to material type, and the dataset averages calculated. These results were supplemented by density estimates derived from the AC sample weights (factored to account for assumed moisture content, bit wear, and recovery). The combined datasets were used to assign nominal values to the resource model cells with equivalent codes. The densities derived from the water immersion tests were approximately 10–15% higher than those derived from the sample weights. However, because their coverage was very limited, they were factored down by 10–15% to reduce the likelihood of overestimation The following default dry bulk density values were assigned to the model cells in each domain: ■ Overburden = 1.8 t/m^3 ■ Scandium domain = 1.6 t/m^3 ■ Cobalt domain = 1.6 t/m^3 ■ Saprolite domain = 2.0 t/m^3.
Classification	■ The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. ■ Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). ■ Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The resource classifications have been applied based on consideration of the confidence in the geological interpretation, the quality and quantity of the input data, the confidence in the estimation technique, and the likely economic viability of the material. The mineralised zones show very good continuity between drill holes. The variographic studies indicate ranges of up to 100 m, which is in excess of the 20 m × 40 m drill spacing in the eastern part of the deposit and the 80 m × 80 m spacing in the western extension. It is considered that adequate QA data are available to demonstrate that the AUZ datasets, and by comparison, the Jervois datasets, are sufficiently reliable for the assigned classifications. The results for the standards indicate some possible concerns with the reliability of the 2019 data, however these data have primarily been used to define Indicated and Inferred Resources only.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The model validation checks show a good match between the input data and estimated grades, indicating that the estimation procedures have performed as intended, and the confidence in the estimates is consistent with the classifications that have been applied. Based on the findings summarised above, it was concluded that the controlling factor for classification is sample coverage. A resource boundary was defined approximately half the local drilling spacing beyond the extents of areas of relatively uniform drill coverage. A classification of Measured has been assigned to model cells located in areas with a uniform nominal drill spacing of 20 m × 40 m. A classification of Indicated has been assigned to model cells located in areas with a regular drill spacing of 80 m or less. A classification of Inferred has been assigned to remaining areas with a generally uniform drill coverage. The model cells contained in the Overburden and Saprolite domains have been downgraded to Inferred to reflect the uncertainty in mineralogy and estimation quality. These domains contained minimal material above the reporting cut-off.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	No independent audits or reviews have been conducted on the latest resource estimates.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	▪ Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. ▪ The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. ▪ These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	The resource estimates have been prepared and classified in accordance with the reporting guidelines that accompany the JORC Code (2012), and no attempts have been made to further quantify the uncertainty in the estimates. The resource quantities should be considered as regional or global estimates only. The accompanying models are considered suitable to support mine planning studies, but are not considered suitable for production planning, or studies that place significant reliance upon the local estimates. A source of uncertainty is considered to be related to density estimates. The estimates are derived from the density test results and from the factored sample weights. However, the samples used for density testing were all sourced from the southern part of the deposits, and the estimates derived from the sample weights are based on a number of assumptions pertaining to moisture content and recovery. The QAQC datasets indicate possible reliability issues with some of the 2019 data. It is recommended that this be followed up if infill drilling is planned for the affected areas. The surface topography model was prepared using open-source data made available by the NSW government. This is considered to be of acceptable accuracy for resource delineation given the minimal topographic relief in the project area, the geometry of the mineralised zones, and the elevation adjustments that were applied to ensure consistency between the drill hole collars and the topography model. More accurate survey data will be required to support detailed mine planning and infrastructure studies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The deposit contains a significant amount of material with elevated Sc and Co grades that fall below the resource reporting cut-off. It is recommended that a conceptual pit study (using updated technical and economic factors) be conducted to assess the potential viability of this material.

Competent Person's Consent Form

Pursuant to the requirements of ASX Listing Rules 5.6, 5.22 and 5.24 and Clause 9 of the JORC Code 2012 Edition (Written Consent Statement)

Report name

ASX Release: Flemington Resource Expands Significantly, dated 8th January 2025

Australian Mines Limited

Flemington scandium deposit

(Insert name of the deposit to which the Report refers)

If there is insufficient space, complete the following sheet and sign it in the same manner as this original sheet.

8th January 2025

(Date of Release)

Statement

I,

Rodney Brown

(*Insert full name(s)*)

confirm that I am the Competent Person for the Report and:

- I have read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition).
- I am a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code, 2012 Edition, having five years experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the Report, and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.
- I am a Member or Fellow of *The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy* or the *Australian Institute of Geoscientists* or a 'Recognised Professional Organisation' (RPO) included in a list promulgated by ASX from time to time.
- I have reviewed the Report to which this Consent Statement applies.

Rodney Brown is an employee of:

SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd

(Insert company name)

and has been engaged by

Australian Mines Limited

(Insert company name)

to prepare the documentation for

Flemington Mineral Resource Update, January 2025

(Insert deposit name)

on which the Report is based, for the period ended

January 2025

(Insert date of Resource/Reserve statement)

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 Ore Reserves.

Consent

I consent to the release of the Report and this Consent Statement by the directors of:

Australian Mines Limited

(Insert reporting company name)

7 January 2025

Signature of Competent Person:

Date:

AusIMM

MN 110384

Professional Membership:
(insert organisation name)

Membership Number:

D Slater West Perth

Signature of Witness:

Print Witness Name and Residence:
(eg town/suburb)