ASX Announcement

17 November 2022

Burley to Acquire 100% Ownership of Strategic Canadian and Gascoyne Lithium Projects

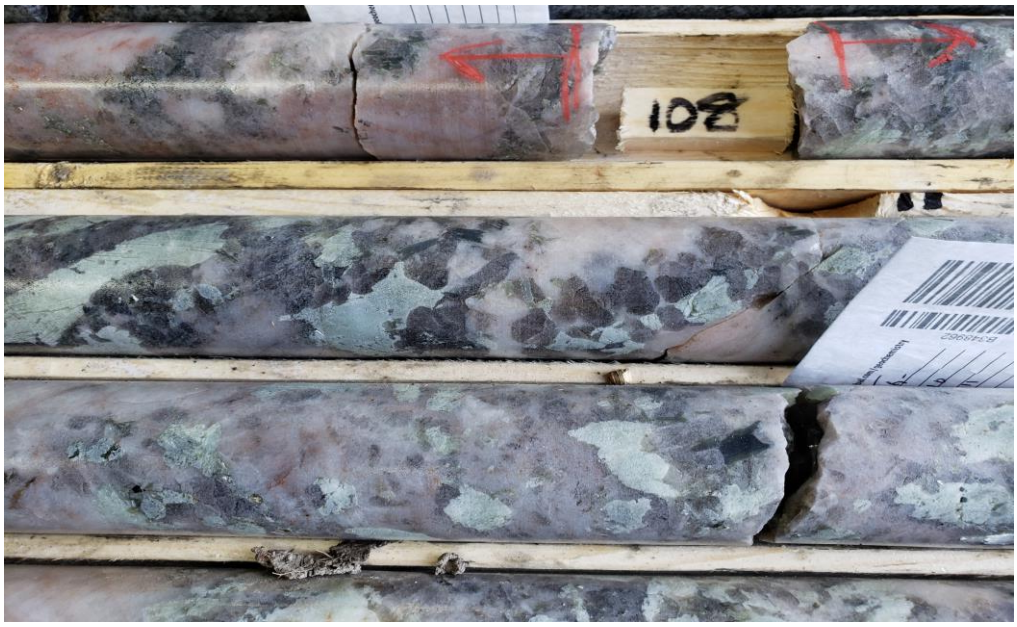
- Chubb Lithium Project is strategically located in **the heart of the world-class lithium province of Quebec**, which hosts major lithium projects including Sayona Mining Ltd (ASX: SYA) and Piedmont Lithium Inc's North American Lithium (NAL) mines and operations.
- The Chubb Lithium Project is represented by **35 contiguous mineral claims in a single block totalling 1,509 ha** in the Val-d'Or Quebec region in Canada. Drilling has confirmed the presence of spodumene-bearing lithium pegmatites in shallow, multiple parallel dykes extending along a strike of 560m and a corridor width of 240m. Key intersections include:
    - **12m at 1.57% Li_2O from 108m in 21-CH-15**
    - **11.8m at 1.28% Li_2O from 83.2m in 22-CH-17**
    - **9.0m at 1.26% Li_2O from 69m in 21-CH-07**
    - **6.3m at 1.18% Li_2O from 54m in C-17-01**
    - **5.8m at 1.24 Li_2O from 70.2m 21-CH-06**
    - **5.8m at 1.21% Li_2O from 202.2 in 22-CH-26**
    - **5.4m at 1.24% Li_2O from 31.2 in L-94-1**
    - **2.3m at 2.34% Li_2O from 32.3m in 21-CH-04**
- "Main Dyke" outcropping with spodumene-bearing lithium pegmatites remain **open along strike and at depth**
- Drilling from 1950's by Lithium Americas Corp defined mineralisation **100-310m along strike to the south of the above-mentioned results. Multiple substantial widths of spodumene were logged but were not assayed for lithium and warrant priority drill testing** including:
    - **9.4m of logged spodumene pegmatite** from 37.2m in hole 3
    - **9.1m of logged spodumene pegmatite** from 3m in hole 6
    - **8.8m of logged spodumene pegmatite** from 117.7m in hole 4
    - **8.2m of logged spodumene pegmatite** from 70.7m in hole 1
    - **7m of logged spodumene pegmatite** from 61.6m in hole 7

  Note**:** Whilst spodumene has been observed and logged in the 1950's historical drilling, the relative abundance of spodumene is uncertain. No chemical assays were undertaken from this drilling and no estimate as to the lithium grades can be determined based on the historical geological logging. There is no certainty that the logged pegmatites will contain lithium mineralisation
- The Chubb Lithium Project is **extremely well-positioned with supporting infrastructure** including excellent sealed road access (route 111) just 3 kms east of the tenement, operating rail networks within the district, multiple port export options and established towns, mines, and hydro-generated power network systems
- The **Gascoyne Projects are prospective for Lithium**, with outcropping pegmatites knowingly mapped. Previous copper and gold anomalism has been identified on the tenements. Projects located in the central Gascoyne of Western Australia on the same corridor as the Yinnetharra Lithium Project recently acquired by Red Dirt Metals Limited (ASX: RDT).

Emerging mineral explorer, Burley Minerals Ltd (**Burley** or **the Company**) (ASX: **BUR**) is pleased to announce that it has entered into an exclusive agreement to acquire 100% of the Chubb Lithium Project in Quebec, Canada and the lithium-prospective Mt James and Dragon Projects in the central Gascoyne Region of Western Australia.

Signing of the Agreement expands the Company's exploration footprint into high-grade lithium-bearing spodumene Projects and creates an outstanding opportunity for Burley Shareholders to benefit from future value enhancement achieved through exploration success.

The Chubb Lithium Project represent a strategic opportunity for Burley to further explore and unlock resource potential in the heart of the world-class lithium province of Quebec, Canada. The Project is surrounded by significantly advanced lithium projects currently developing mines, concentration plant(s) and potential lithium carbonate or lithium hydroxide refineries. Well established towns, sealed roads, airports, hydro-generated power and rail networks, support the Project.



Hole 21-CH-15: Pegmatite close-up, with spodumene crystals in green

Burley's Managing Director, Mr Wayne Richards commented:

"We are very pleased to announce the signing of this Agreement to acquire such high-potential Lithium Projects in jurisdictions complemented by other major Lithium explorers and developers. The strategic and geographic location of all three potential Projects are located in world class mining provinces and in Tier 1 jurisdictions of Australia and Canada.

The strategic geographical positioning of the Chubb Lithium Project with regard established infrastructure, services, and transport corridors, greatly supports the development potential of the assets. The presence of neighbouring mines, concentrate plants and proposed refineries likewise offers many future operational permeations for Burley.

The exploration that has been conducted to date at Chubb has defined near surface mineralisation along a corridor of 550m with multiple paralleling pegmatites. Our research has unveiled previous drilling completed in the early 1950's, that was conducted along strike of the known body of mineralisation which intersected up to 9.4m of spodumene pegmatites and was not assayed.

Whilst the acquisition is progressing the Company intends on modelling the existing drilling, permitting infill and extensional drilling and tendering for diamond drilling which will commence at Chubb upon completion. Concurrently all data available in relation to the Gascoyne Projects is being evaluated and a suitable geochemical and mapping program is being devised to rank and prioritise targets warranting further investigation.

The acquisitions present the opportunity for value accretive exploration and the potential development of forward-looking battery minerals projects at a time of record lithium prices.

Chubb Lithium Project Overview: Located in the strategic heart of the Quebec's lithium Province:

The Chubb lithium project is located within the Manneville Deformation Corridor, host to the North America Lithium Mine (Sayona Mining Limited ASX: SYA, Piedmont Lithium ASX: PLL Joint Venture), with a (Measured, Indicated and Inferred) resource totalling 101.9Mt at 1.06% Li_2O [1]. *(Refer Sayona Mining's ASX Release dated 23 May 2022).*

The Chubb lithium Project represents a significant opportunity for Burley to develop multiple lithium and/or rubidium Project(s) that host known spodumene-bearing pegmatites. The Chubb Mineral claims (35 in total) and the Gascoyne Projects are both located in sort after lithium provinces known for spodumene bearing pegmatites.

The Chubb Lithium property is located 25 km north of the mining community of Val d'Or, within the province of Quebec, Canada. (Refer Figure 1). The Project area covers 15 km^2 of tenure and is located in a strategic and prolific lithium province with significant lithium Projects surrounding the tenement. The spodumene is hosted within the La Corne Pegmatite Field.

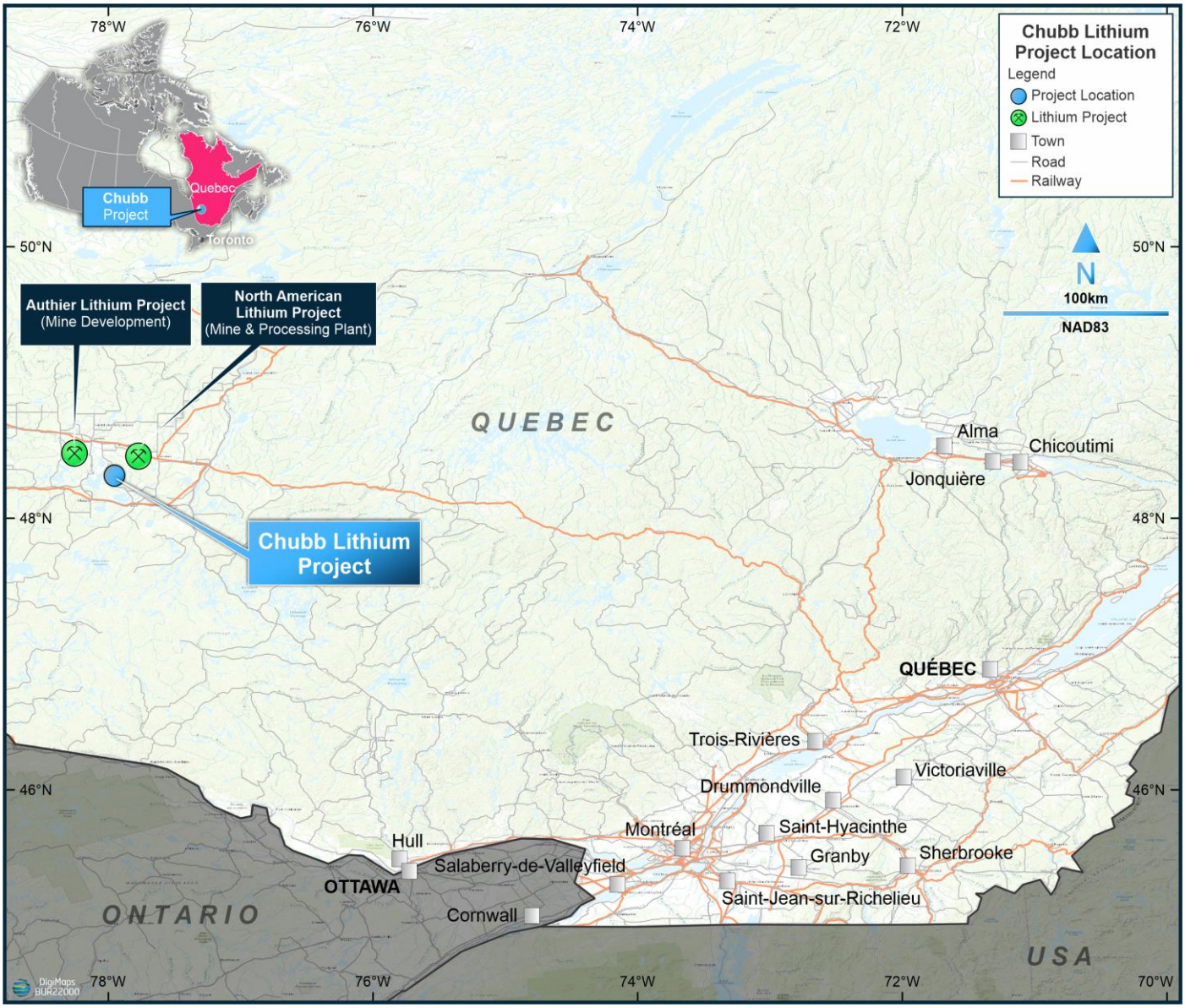


Figure 1: Location of the Chubb Lithium Project and location respective of other significant lithium mines, concentrators, Infrastructure (road and rail) and ports

The Chubb Lithium Project is also very proximal to the Authier Lithium Deposit of Sayona Mining Limited which is estimated to contain Measured and indicated resources of 17.18 Mt grading 1.01% Li_2O and Inferred resources of

3.76Mt grading 0.98% Li_2O [2]. *(Refer to Sayona Mining's ASX Release dated 22 June 2022).* Figure 2 displays the location of the Chubb Lithium project with respect map to developing mines within the southern Quebec provincial region.

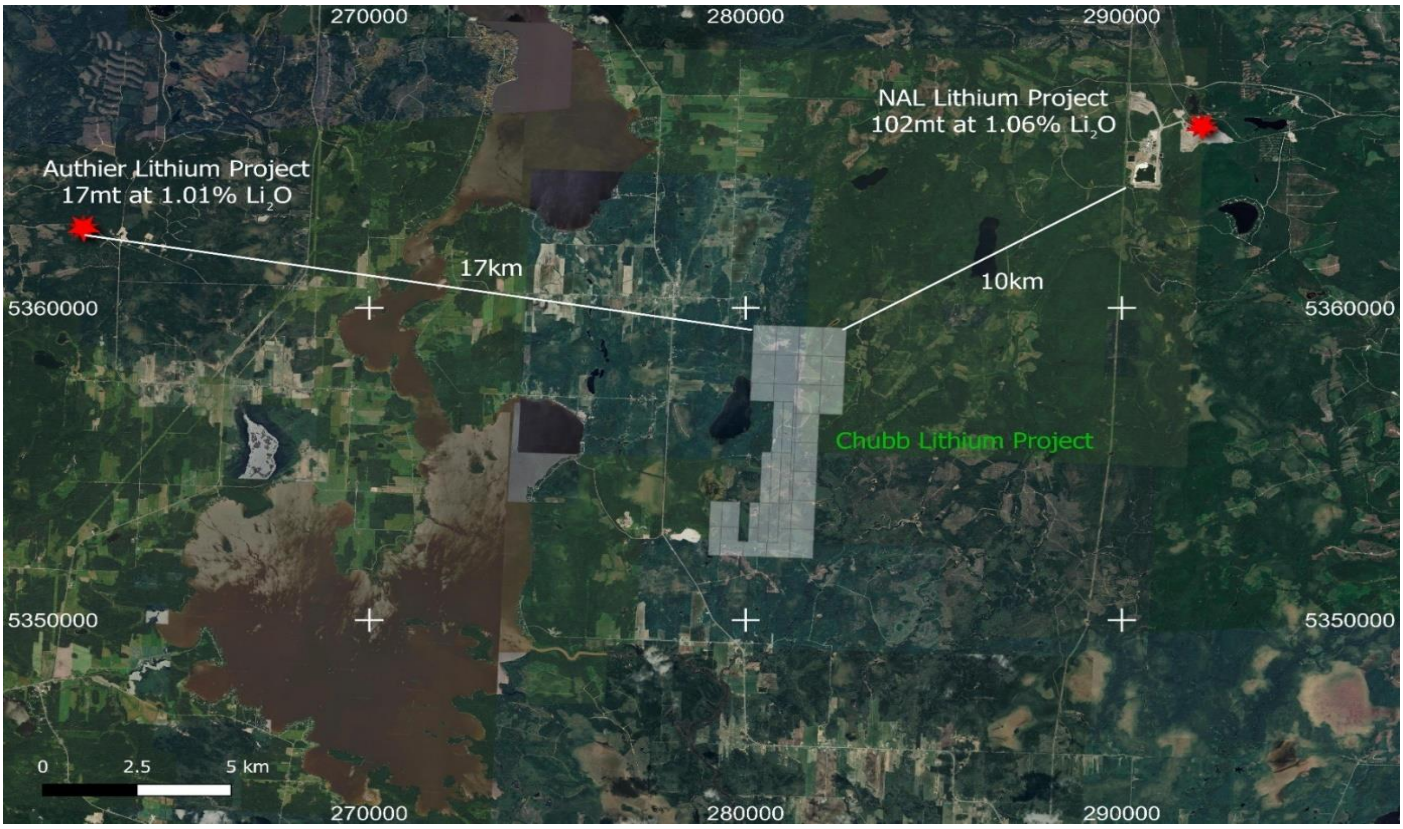


Figure 2: Location map of the Chubb Lithium Project with respect to the North America Lithium Mine and Processing Plant currently being recommissioned by Sayona Mining Ltd and Piedmont Lithium Ltd

The Authier Project and North American Lithium (NAL) Project are referred to as the Abitibi Lithium Hub, with a Inferred, Indicated and Measured resource of 119.1 Mt @ 1.1 % Li2O [3] (*Refer to Sayona Mining's ASX Presentation dated 27 May 2022)*

The Chubb Lithium property consists of 35 contiguous mineral claims for a total area of 1,509 hectares – as shown in Figure 3.

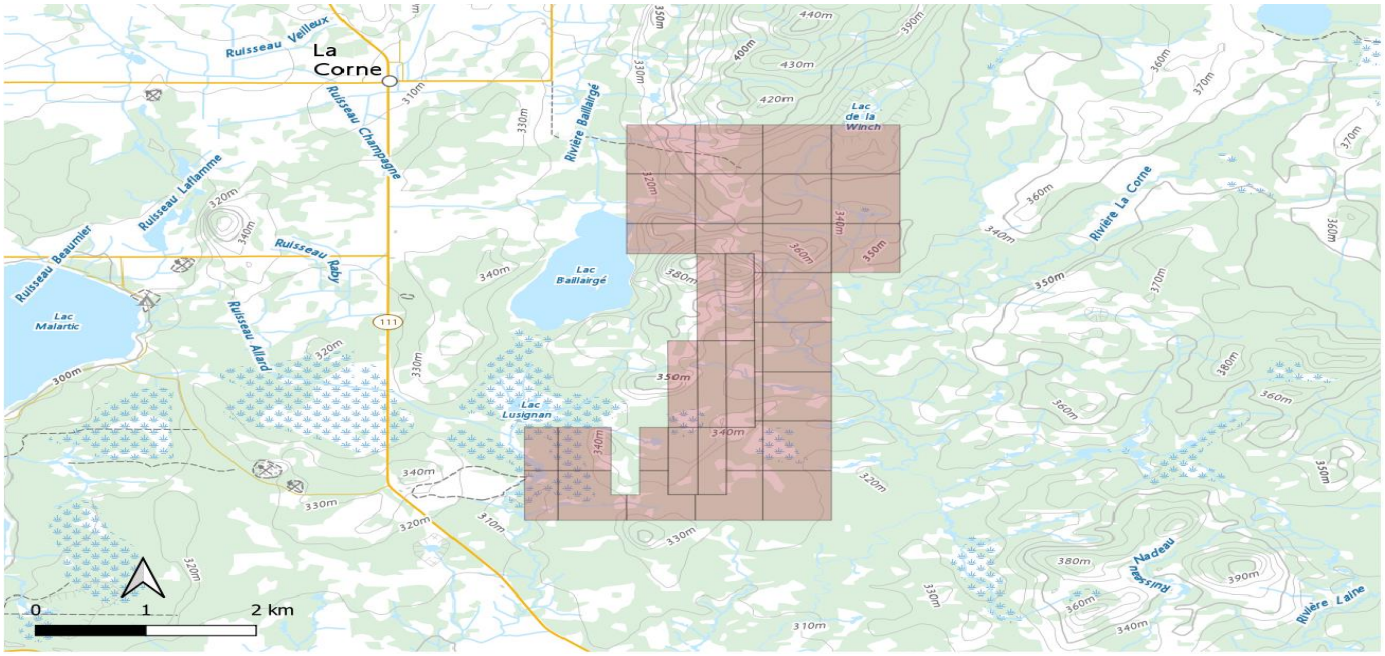


Figure 3: Location and orientation of the 35 Mineral Claims within the Chubb Lithium Project Area

There are three mapped and drilled pegmatite dykes containing abundant spodumene (Main Dyke, Dyke #2, and Dyke #3) – as shown in Figure 4. Drilling from previous owners has confirmed the presence of multiple parallel and oblique targets, as confirmed by historic drill hole analyses and geological mapping. In total 43 diamond drill holes for 5,460m of drilling has been completed to date across the Project.

Chubb Lithium Drill Rig - Winter 2022 - Drilling Programme

In 2017 Newfoundland Discovery Corporation ("NDC") drilled 3 holes for 306m of NQ diamond drilling within the Project. Highlights of the 2017 drilling included a drill intersection of **5.3m** at **1.33% Li_2O from 55m** in hole C-17-01 as reported in a NI 43-101 Technical Report Chubb Property 26 Sept 2022.

In 2021 NDC completed a further 15 diamond drill holes totalling 2,283 metres of NQ diamond drilling., with better drill intersections (reported in a NI 43-101 Technical Report Chubb Property Sept 26, 2022) as **12.0 m at 1.48% Li_2O from 107.3m in 21-CH-15 and 9.8m at 1.16% Li_2O from 68.2m in 21-CH-07 within the Main Dyke.** The better intersections were trending South-west and the mineralisation remained open in along strike and at depth.

Earlier this year an additional fourteen holes were drilled for a total of 2,028m of NQ diamond drilling. The table below details all the drill intersections from the 1994, 2017, 2021 and 2022 drilling. Note the drill intersections tabulated below are slightly different to those above and in technical report due to a different lower cut-off grade. Appendix A includes a Table that details the drill collar location information for all the 1994, 2017, 2021 and 2022 drilling in the project.

Significant outcropping mineralisation has been identified as spodumene bearing lithium pegmatites across multiple targets within the 35 Mineral Claims. The orientation of the outcropping pegmatites and geological mapping suggests the contiguous nature of the pegmatite is similar to that of the NAL deposit, approximately 10 km NE of the tenement boundary.

Multiple significant drilling results to date, containing Lithium include:

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Li_2O (%)
L-94-1	31.2	35.8	5.4	1.24
L-94-3	13.1	14.9	1.8	0.42
L-94-3	25.7	28.0	2.4	1.25
L-94-3	47.8	50.5	2.7	1.00
L-94-3	51.8	52.8	1.0	1.56
C-17-01	54.0	60.3	6.3	1.18
C-17-01	64.0	66.1	2.1	1.15
C-17-02	32.8	36.4	3.6	0.90
21-CH-03	33.4	34.4	1.0	0.65
21-CH-04	32.3	34.6	2.3	2.34
21-CH-05	49.7	51.1	1.4	0.93
21-CH-05	52.9	54.8	1.9	0.50
21-CH-05	59.5	64.2	4.7	0.68
21-CH-06	70.2	76.0	5.8	1.24
21-CH-06	114.9	118.5	3.6	0.35
21-CH-07	69.0	75.0	6.0	1.45
21-CH-07	119.4	121.4	2.0	0.69
21-CH-08	24.5	26.2	1.7	0.37
21-CH-08	55.8	57.3	1.5	0.22
21-CH-09	24.2	29.1	4.9	0.41
21-CH-14	91.4	92.9	1.5	0.28
21-CH-15	108.0	120.0	12.0	1.57
22-CH-17	83.2	95.0	11.8	1.28
22-CH-25	117.0	121.0	4.0	0.71
22-CH-26	202.2	208.0	5.8	1.21

Note the significant drill intersections are based on a lower cut-off of 0.2% Li_2O, a minimum thickness of 1m with a maximum of 1m of internal dilution and no external dilution. The drill intersections in this table are slightly different to the intersections in the NI 43-101 Technical Report[4] due to slightly different reporting criteria. All other intersections were deemed non-significant or were below the 0.2% Li_2O cut-off limit criteria.

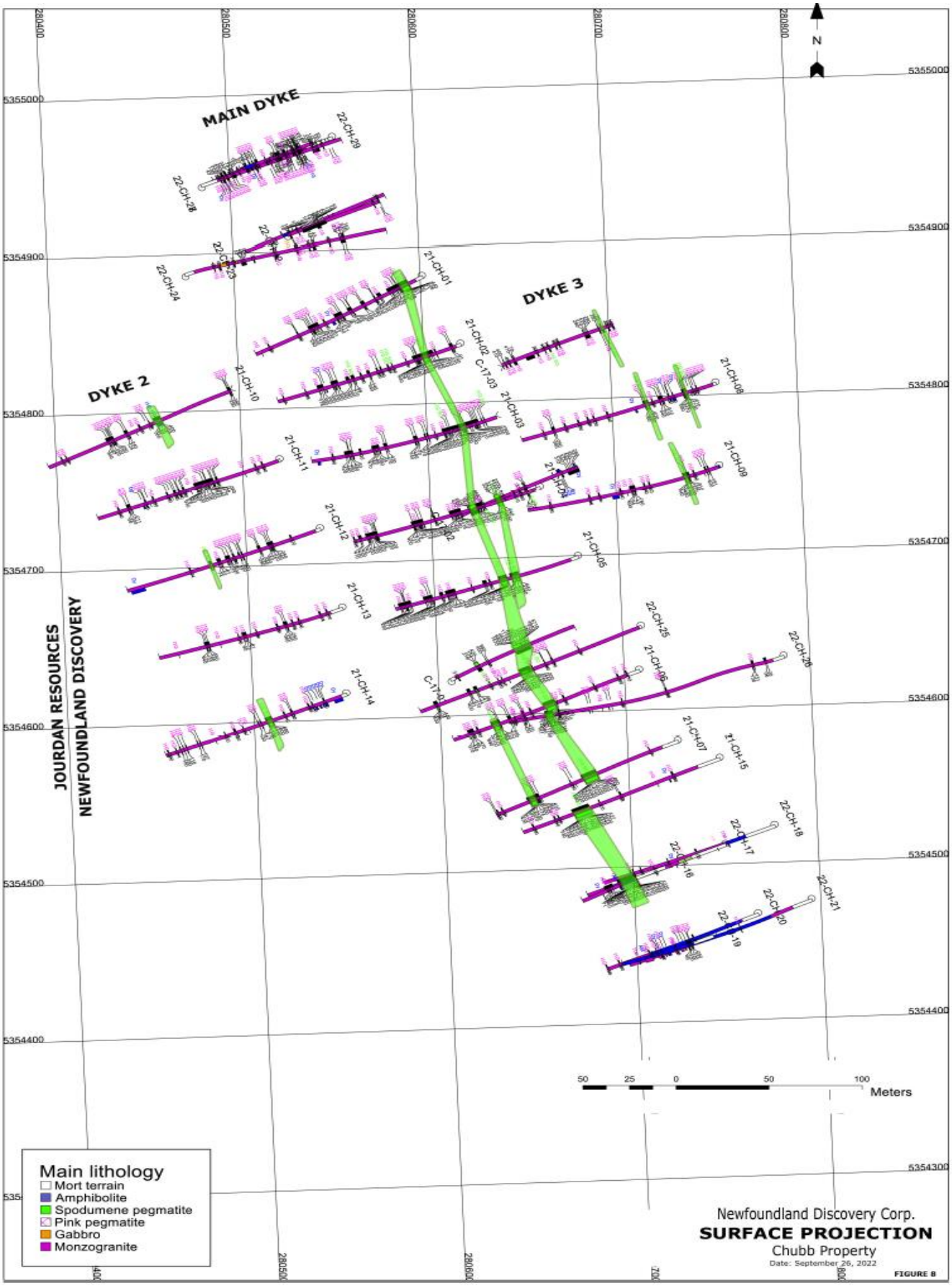
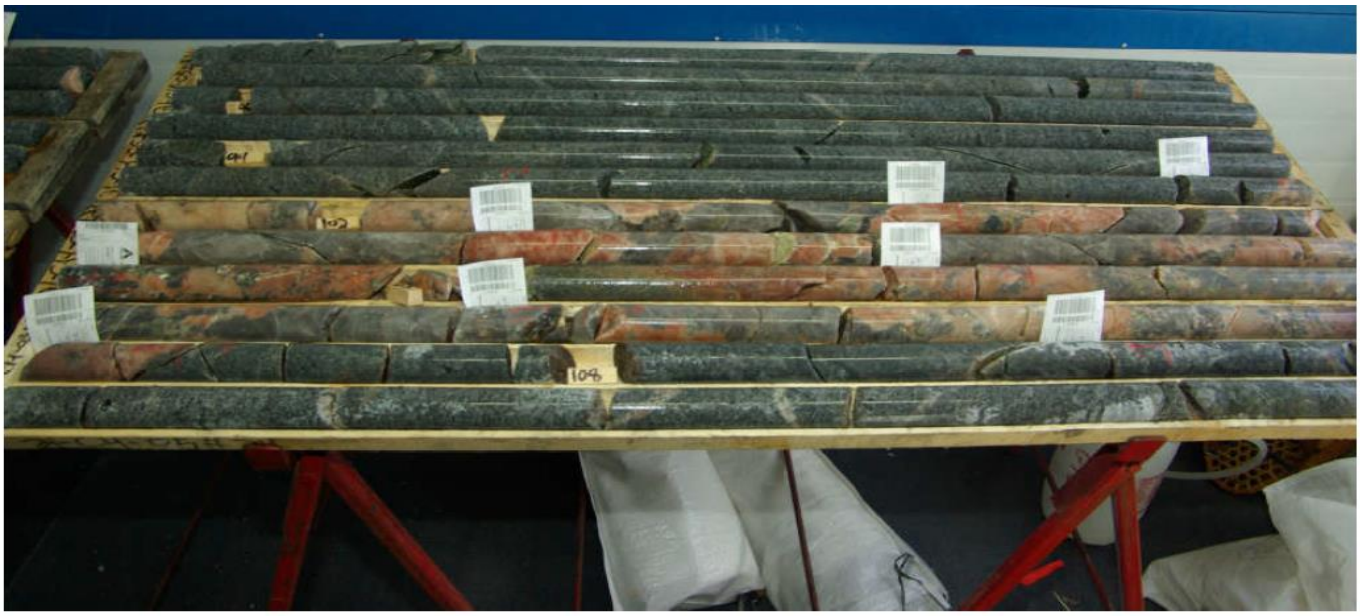


Figure 4: Lithium-bearing spodumene intercepts within the Main, #1 and #2 Dykes

The Project also has highly anomalous Rubidium assays, with several metres measuring up to 2,918 ppm Rb within the drill core. Further geochemical, physical, and geological analysis and modelling of the Rb anomalism to determine the mineralogy and potential significance will be undertaken during the proposed exploration. The Rb presents as a "pink" quartzite pegmatite – as shown in Figure 5.



Hole 21-CH-05 at around 102 m

Figure 5: Pink Pegmatites with high Rubidium Concentrations

Drilling completed by Lithium Corp of America in the 1950's, 100-310m along strike to the south of the drilling completed by Newfoundland Discovery Corp included multiple intersections of spodumene bearing pegmatites, which weren't assayed. Intersections included:

- 9.45m of spodumene bearing pegmatite from 37.2m
- 9.14m of spodumene bearing pegmatite from 3.05m
- 8.84m of spodumene bearing pegmatite from 117.65m
- 8.23m of spodumene bearing pegmatite from 70.71m
- 7.01m of spodumene bearing pegmatite from 60.96m
- 7.01m of spodumene bearing pegmatite from 61.57m
- 5.49m of spodumene bearing pegmatite from 57.91m
- 4.57m of spodumene bearing pegmatite from 92.96m

Whilst spodumene has been observed and logged in the historical drilling the relative abundance of spodumene is uncertain. No chemical assays were undertaken from this drilling and no estimate as to the lithium grades can be determined based on the historical geological logging. There is no certainty that the logged pegmatites will contain lithium mineralisation. Burley confirms that:

- these Exploration results have not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012;
- a Competent Person has not done sufficient work to disclose the Exploration Results in accordance with the JORC Code 2012;
- it is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the prior reported Exploration Results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012;

- that nothing has come to the attention of the acquirer that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the former owner's Exploration Results; but
- the acquirer has not independently validated the former owner's Exploration Results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting, or endorsing those results.

Results can be reviewed via the following Link:

Index of /documents/examine/GM01336B (gouv.qc.ca)

There are multiple outcropping spodumene bearing pegmatites mapped and sampled within the overall single-block tenement. Refer Figure 6 for mapping of pegmatite outcropping in the North-west sector of mineral claims.

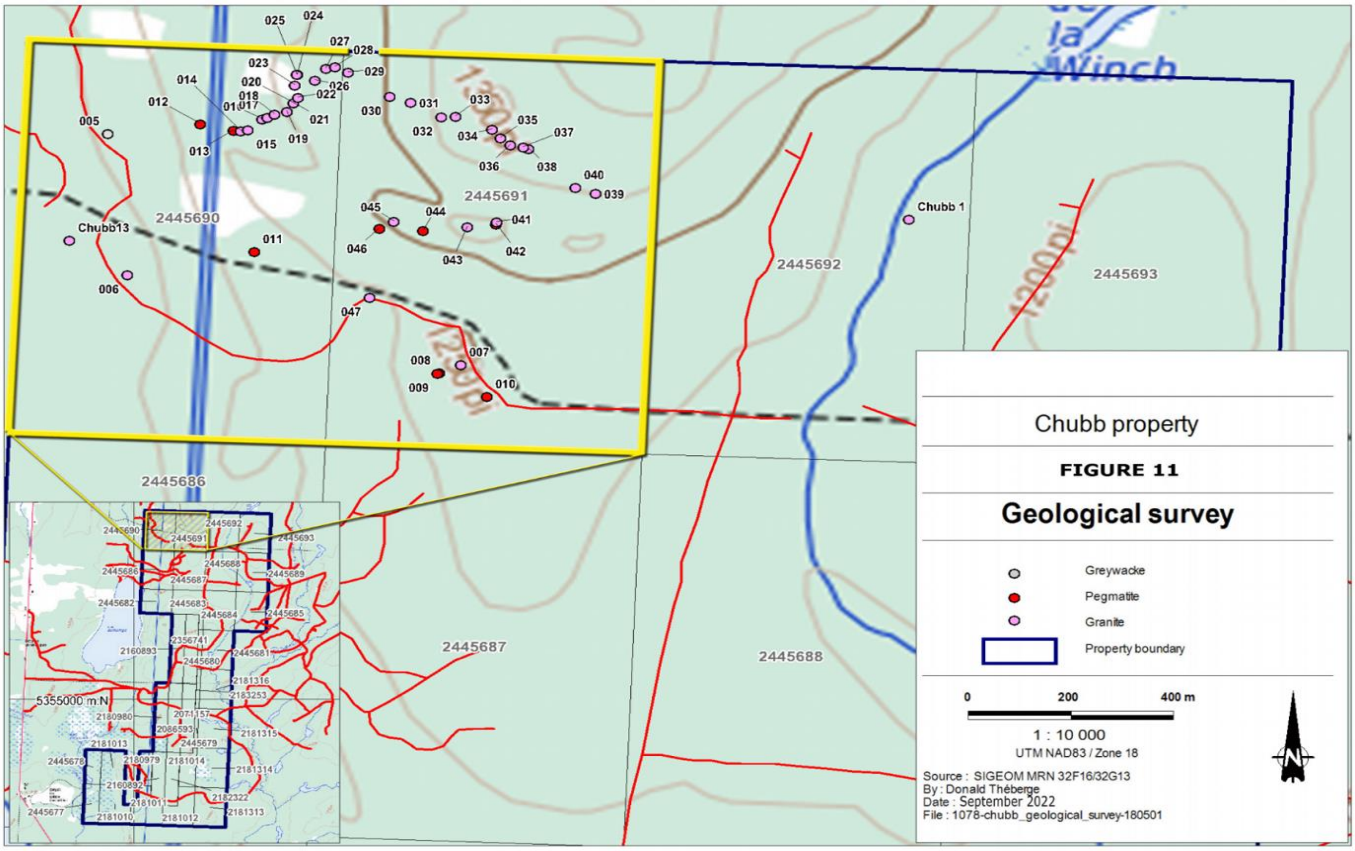


Figure 6: Mapping of Pegmatites in the NW sector of the Chubb Mineral Claims

Geology and Mineralisation

The Chubb Lithium Project is regionally located in the Val-d'Or – Malartic area, situated in the southern part of the Archean Abitibi sub-province of Quebec. The geology of the area consists of a succession of Archean quartz monzo-diorite and metasomatized quartz diorite (tonalite) with a minor quartz monzonite and granodioritic rocks. The pegmatites, that are the target for lithium mineralisation, are later highly fractionated felsic intrusions into the host rocks. Figures 7 and 8 show the relationship of the pegmatites and the host rocks. The lithium mineralisation is directly associated with the pegmatites containing spodumene with very low lithium assay results away from the spodumene pegmatites. Several different generations of pegmatite intrusions have been intersected in the drilling with the pink pegmatites having elevated rubidium and low lithium, the source and significance of the rubidium is at this stage unknown.

Figure 7: Typical assemblage of spodumene-quartz-feldspar-muscovite observed in granitic pegmatite at the Chubb Project

Figure 8: Core Samples from Main Dyke -showing large crystal structure of the spodumene-bearing pegmatites

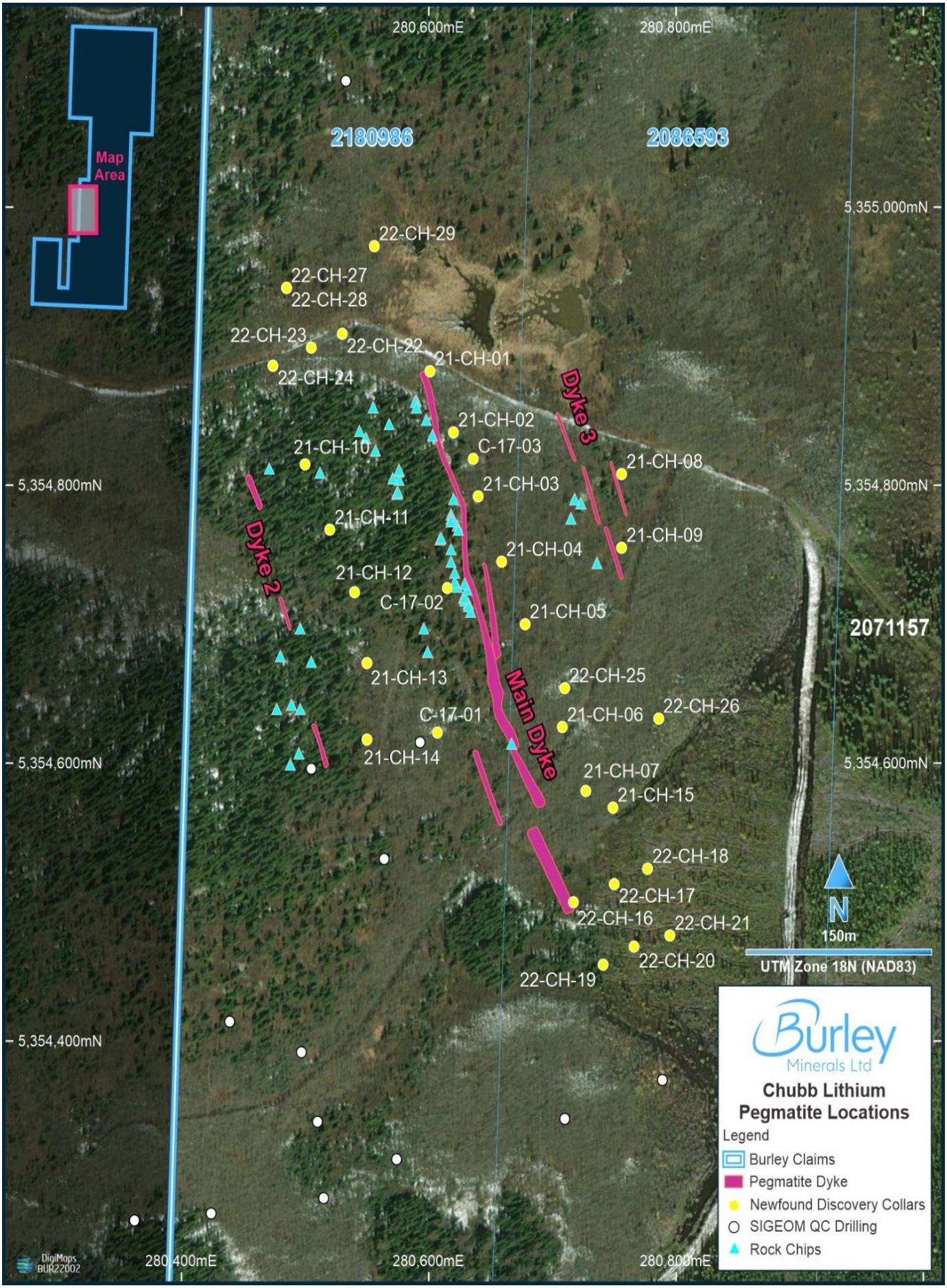


Figure 9: Topographic View overlaid with Pegmatite dykes, drill collar locations and rock-chip sampling

Strategic Location and Established Infrastructure

The Project is strategically located in the developing Abitibi lithium hub district of Val d'Or in the province Quebec. Established lithium mines, and a processing concentrator are within a 20 km radius of the Chubb Lithium Project.

The Project is situated only 32 km North-west of the mining town of Val d'Or and 15km South-East of the town of Amos. The property is only 3 km from the fully sealed Route 111 highway - linking Amos with Quebec City, Ottawa and Montreal.

Val d'Or has an airport and railway system that connects directly with the rail networks of southern North America, and directly to coastal ports such as Montreal, Trois-Rivieres and Quebec City. Major development Projects for current and future Critical and Strategic Metals (CSM) Projects persist within the immediate district and further north in the James Bay District.

The tenement is in close proximity to hydro-generated power grids and distribution systems. Localised work forces can be secured for drilling programmes and future logistical work scopes.

Proposed lithium carbonate and lithium hydroxide refineries are being considered within a 100 km radius of the Chubb Lithium Project, as part of the SYA/PLL Joint Venture Development Plan[2].

Gascoyne Projects:

LI20 Pty Ltd owns 100% of the Mt James Gold, Copper and Lithium Project ELA 52/4185, and the Dragon Lithium Project ELA 09/2747, are located in the Gascoyne of Western Australia (Figure 10).

The Mt James Gold, Copper and Lithium Project ELA52/4185, the Dragon Lithium Project ELA09/2747 are located in the central Gascoyne of Western Australia on the same corridor as the Yinnetharra Lithium Project recently acquired by Red Dirt Metals Limited (ASX: RDT).

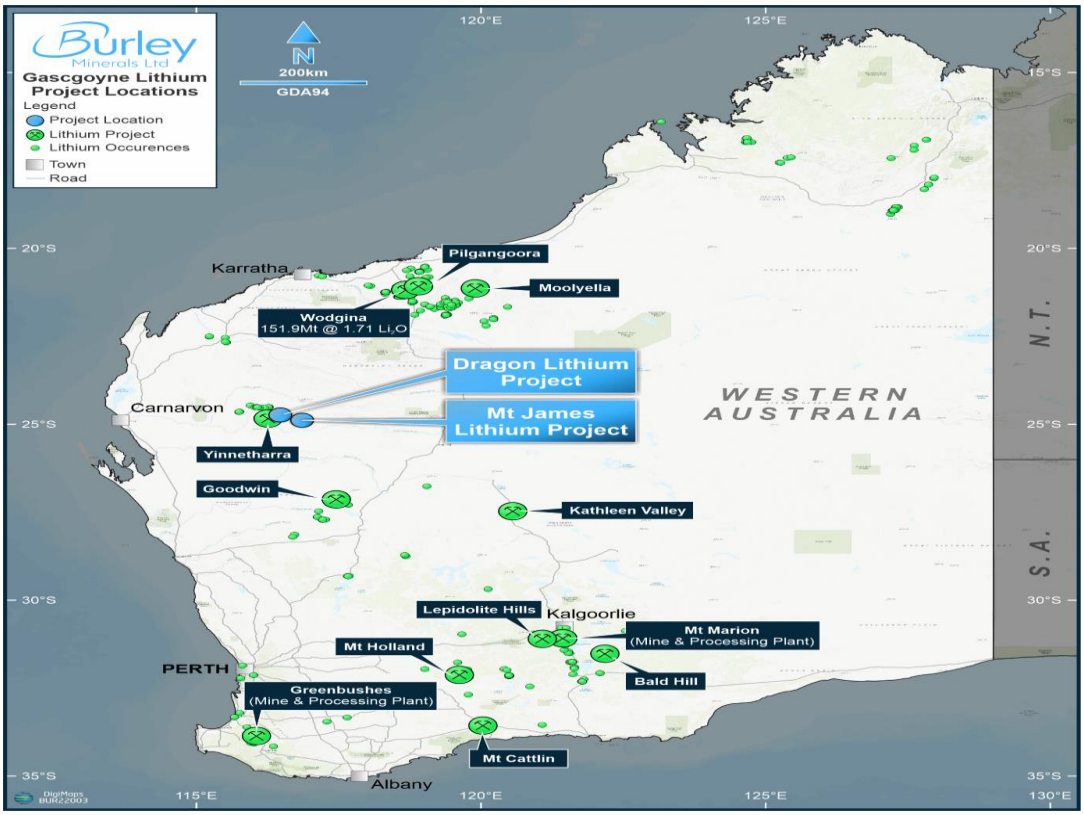


Figure 10: Location Map - Mt James and Dragon Lithium Project

Numerous known pegmatites are located throughout both tenements and will require a detailed programme of soil and rock chip sampling/mapping to further define future drill targets.

Transaction Summary:

The Company has entered into a binding term sheet (Agreement) with LI20 Pty Ltd pursuant to which the Sellers will agree for the Company to acquire 100% of the issued capital of LI20 Pty Ltd (the Sale Shares).

Consideration

Subject to the completion of successful due diligence, the consideration payable for the Proposed Transaction will comprise:

(a) A$10,000 in cash for exclusivity (Upfront Cash Consideration)

On Completion:

(a) Issue to the Sellers (or their nominees) of 26,091,305 BUR Shares (Consideration Shares);
   i. 13,000,000 Shares will be held in escrow for 12 months from the date of issue of the Consideration Shares

(b) Payment of the sum of C$500,000 for the rights, title, and interest, subject to underlying royalties to the 35 mineral claims set out in Schedule 1 of the Chubb Lithium Property.

(c) BUR shall take the assignment of the 2% gross metal return royalty payment to Electric Royalties Ltd;

(d) Issue 1,000,000 BUR Shares to Canaccord Genuity (Corporate Advisory Fee); and

(e) Grant to Mining Equities Pty Ltd (and/or its nominees) a 0.5% Net Smelter Royalty over the Chubb Lithium Property, the Mt James Lithium Project ELA52/4185 and the Dragon Lithium Project ELA09/2747.

Conditions- Precedent:

Completion of the Proposed Transaction will be conditional upon the Company having satisfied the following conditions (unless waived by the parties):

(a) completing due diligence to its satisfaction in relation to LI2O Pty Ltd;

(b) obtaining all necessary shareholder approvals in relation to the Proposed Transaction or relevant aspects of the Proposed Transaction, including Listing Rule 7.1 approval for the issue of the Consideration Shares;

(c) obtaining all ASX and other regulatory approvals required in relation to the Proposed Transaction;

(d) no material adverse change in LI2O Pty Ltd or its business; and

(e) LI2O Pty Ltd to have no liabilities and approximately $329,000 in cash at Completion.

There will be no changes to the Burley Minerals' board or senior management. The Company will convene a Shareholder meeting to approve the issue of the Consideration Shares to the Sellers pursuant to Listing Rule 7.1. Chapter 10 of the Listing Rules does not apply to the Proposed Transaction given the Sellers are not related parties, child entities or substantial shareholders of the Company or associates of any of those persons.

Forward Work Program

The Company proposes to spend approximately $500,000 in exploration expenditure during FY2023 on LI2O's Projects including:

- reprocessing of geophysical data and developing a geological model
- Conducting LIDAR survey to obtain high resolution digital terrain model and imagery to assist with identification of areas of outcrop
- Undertaking soil, rock chip and trenching to identify further potential lithium targets and formulate drilling programmes
- Develop 3D geological model of known mineralisation and interpreted extensions
- drilling of the key lithium targets; and
- commencement of Scoping and Pre-feasibility study work to advance the Project's effective viability

About LI2O Pty Ltd

LI20 Pty Ltd is a private company which owns 100% of Mt James Lithium Project Exploration License (ELA) 52/4185, the Dragon Lithium Project ELA 09/2747 and the binding agreement represents the acquisition of the rights, title and interest, subject to underlying royalties, in the 35 mineral claims set out in Schedule 1 hereto and known as the Chubb Lithium Property tenements covering 15km^2 in the Val-d'Or Quebec region in Canada.

Burley Minerals Ltd ("Burley", "BUR" or "The Company") has entered into a binding term sheet (**Agreement**) with LI20 Pty Ltd pursuant to which the Sellers have agreed for Burley Minerals Limited to acquire 100% of the issued capital of Li20 Pty Ltd (the Sale Shares) .

LI2O Pty Ltd, being a private company with a significant exploration potential with known pegmatites occurrences in known prospective lithium belts within Australia and Internationally.

For further information, please contact:

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[1] Refer to ASX release for Sayona Mining Limited (ASX:SYA; OTCQB: SYAXF) dated 23 May 2022 www.sayonamining.com.au

[2] Refer ASX release for Sayona Mining Limited (ASX:SYA; OTCQB: SYAXF) dated 22 June 2022 www.sayonamining.com.au

[3] Refer ASX Release for Sayona Mining Limited (ASX: SYA;OTCQB:SYAXF) dated 27 May 2022

www.sayonamining.com.au

[4] Refer to NI43-101 Report prepared by Théberge, D., 2022: Diamond drilling winter 2022, Chubb property, NTS 32C05, La Corne Township, Quebec, Canada. Prepared for Newfoundland Discovery Corp., September 26, 2022.

About Burley Minerals Limited

Burley Minerals Ltd (ASX: BUR) is a well-funded ASX-listed minerals explorer with an agreement to acquire 100% ownership of the Chubb Lithium Project in Quebec, Canada, and the Mt James and Dragon Lithium Projects in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia.

Burley also owns a 70% interest in the Yerecoin Magnetite iron Ore Project located approximately 120km to the northeast of Perth, Western Australian that has a JORC 2012 compliant Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resource of 246.7Mt capable of producing a concentrate at >68% Fe. Various studies completed by previous operators, included various production scenarios as well as evaluation of infrastructure solutions. Drilling approvals are currently being progressed and a Land Access and Compensation Agreement with a Landowner was recently signed

Burley initially applied for exploration license applications (ELA's) over three iron ore prospects Cane Bore, Broad Flat Wells and Hardey West in the world class Hamersley Iron Ore Province. The Cane Bore Prospect has 28kms of remnant outcropping Channel Iron Deposit (CID) mineralisation which on average is 400m wide. Broad Flat Well has CID mineralisation confirmed by historical rock chip assays ranging up to 61.5% Fe. An Exploration Licence for Broad Flat Well was issued in September 2022. Countersigning of the Heritage Agreements for the two subsequent ELA's by the NT Claimant Group are pending.

The Yerecoin Project also has potential for ultramafic hosted Ni-Cu-Co-PGE mineralisation and is located within the Jimperding Metamorphic Belt, only 60kms north of the world class, 20Moz palladium equivalent Julimar - Gonneville nickel-copper-PGE Project[1] owned by Chalice Mining Ltd (ASX: CHN). Helicopter-borne VTEMTM Max electromagnetic and magnetic geophysical survey identifies several EM anomalies. Historical drilling at Yerecoin South magnetite deposit intercepted abundant serpentinised ultramafic rocks adjacent to the BIF over strike length of ~3km and in places up to 150m thick.

Competent Person Statements

The information in this annoucment that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Paul Dunbar, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Dunbar is a consultant to Burley Minerals and a full-time employee of Valuation and Resource Management Pty Ltd (VRM). Mr Dunbar has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person and defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Dunbar consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to iron ore exploration results is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr. Gary Powell, a Competent Person, who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Powell is a Technical Advisor and a shareholder of Burley Minerals Limited and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr. Powell consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Yerecoin Main and South Mineral Resource Estimate was reported in 2014 under the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". The Mineral Resource Estimate was detailed in refer to Prospectus dated 27 May 2021 Section 10 for the Independent Technical Assessment Report.

Appendix 1: CANADIAN TENEMENTS

The following claims are located in Quebec, Canada:

Schedule 1 – Chubb Property Tenements

NTS sheet	Claim No.	Expiry date	Area (ha)	Excess work	Required work	Required fees
32C05	2071157	March 25, 2024	42.52	$0	$2,500	$68.75
32C05	2086593	May 25, 2024	42.52	$0	$2,500	$68.75
32C05	2160892	June 12, 2023	33.17	$0	$2,500	$68.75
32C05	2160893	June 12, 2023	42.71	$0	$2,500	$68.75
32C05	2180979	March 15, 2024	21.03	$0	$1,000	$35.25
32C05	2180980	March 15, 2024	42.53	$346,351	$2,500	$68.75
32C05	2181010	March 16, 2024	50.72	$0	$2,500	$68.75
32C05	2181011	March 16, 2024	40.96	$0	$2,500	$68.75
32C05	2181012	March 16, 2024	44.3	$0	$2,500	$68.75
32C05	2181013	March 16, 2024	38.23	$0	$2,500	$68.75
32C05	2181014	March 16, 2024	27.66	$0	$2,500	$68.75
32C05	2181313	March 22, 2024	57.33	$0	$2,500	$68.75
32C05	2181314	March 22, 2024	57.32	$0	$2,500	$68.75
32C05	2181315	March 22, 2024	57.31	$0	$2,500	$68.75
32C05	2181316	March 22, 2024	57.3	$0	$2,500	$68.75
32C05	2182322	April 14, 2024	32.85	$0	$2,500	$68.75
32C05	2183253	May 12, 2024	7.01	$0	$1,000	$35.25
32C05	2356741	July 23, 2023	42.71	$0	$1,800	$68.75
32C05	2445677	May 25, 2023	28.52	$0	$1,200	$68.75
32C05	2445678	May 25, 2023	24.7	$0	$500	$35.25
32C05	2445679	May 25, 2023	6.73	$0	$500	$35.25
32C05	2445680	May 25, 2023	7.26	$0	$500	$35.25
32C05	2445681	May 25, 2023	57.29	$0	$1,200	$68.75
32C05	2445682	May 25, 2023	35.38	$0	$1,200	$68.75
32C05	2445683	May 25, 2023	38.19	$0	$1,200	$68.75
32C05	2445684	May 25, 2023	57.28	$0	$1,200	$68.75
32C05	2445685	May 25, 2023	57.28	$0	$1,200	$68.75
32C05	2445686	May 25, 2023	57.27	$0	$1,200	$68.75
32C05	2445687	May 25, 2023	57.27	$0	$1,200	$68.75
32C05	2445688	May 25, 2023	57.27	$0	$1,200	$68.75
32C05	2445689	May 25, 2023	57.27	$0	$1,200	$68.75
32C05	2445690	May 25, 2023	57.26	$0	$1,200	$68.75
32C05	2445691	May 25, 2023	57.26	$0	$1,200	$68.75
32C05	2445692	May 25, 2023	57.26	$0	$1,200	$68.75
32C05	2445693	May 25, 2023	57.26	$0	$1,200	$68.75
	35 claims	Total	1,508.93	$346,351	$59,600	$2,238.75

PART 2 - AUSTRALIAN TENEMENTS

(a) Exploration Licence Applications 52/4185 and 09/2747 made under the *Mining Act 1978* (WA);

Drill Hole Collar Information

Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Start	End
1	280424	5354276	-	71	-45-	86		1952
3	280515	5354287	-	80	-47	49.1		1952
4	280510	5354342	-	80	-45	128		1952
5	280574	5354315	-	79	-45	73.8		1952
6	280710	5354344	-	75	-45	68.6		1952
7	280789	5354372	-	74	-45	72.5		1952
8	280497	5354392		259	-41	60.7		1952
L-94-1	280593	5354615	-	210	-55	91.4	-	1994
L-94-2	280505	5354596	-	66	-45	76.2	-	1994
L-94-3	280564	5354531	-	66	-45	76.2	-	1994
L-94-4	280439	5354414	-	237	-45	61	-	1994
C-17-01	280607	5354622	-	60	-45	102	12/12/2017	13/12/2017
C-17-02	280615	5354726	-	60	-45	102	10/12/2017	11/12/2017
C-17-03	280636	5354819	-	60	-45	102	8/12/2017	10/12/2017
21-CH-01	280601	5354882	328	240	-45	150	15/04/2021	16/04/2021
21-CH-02	280620	5354838	334	247	-45	150	16/04/2021	17/04/2021
21-CH-03	280640	5354792	343	247	-45	150	17/04/2021	18/04/2021
21-CH-04	280659	5354745	336	247	-45	150	18/04/2021	19/04/2021
21-CH-05	280678	5354700	336	247	-45	150	20/04/2021	20/04/2021
21-CH-06	280708	5354626	338	247	-45	150	21/04/2021	22/04/2021
21-CH-07	280727	5354580	336	247	-45	150	22/04/2021	24/04/2021
21-CH-08	280756	5354808	324	247	-45	159	26/04/2021	27/04/2021
21-CH-09	280756	5354755	327	247	-45	150	24/04/2021	26/04/2021
21-CH-10	280500	5354815	345	247	-45	162	28/04/2021	29/04/2021
21-CH-11	280520	5354768	334	247	-45	150	29/04/2021	30/04/2021
21-CH-12	280540	5354723	329	247	-45	150	30/04/2021	1/05/2021
21-CH-13	280550	5354672	333	247	-45	150	1/05/2021	2/05/2021
21-CH-14	280550	5354617	333	247	-45	150	2/05/2021	3/05/2021
21-CH-15	280749	5354568	336	247	-45	162	3/05/2021	4/05/2021
22-CH-16	280717	5354500	321	247	-50	78	15/01/2022	17/01/2022
22-CH-17	280750	5354513	321	247	-50	129	9/01/2022	11/01/2022
22-CH-18	280777	5354524	321	247	-50	177	12/01/2022	15/01/2022
22-CH-19	280741	5354455	323	247	-50	81	21/01/2022	21/01/2022
22-CH-20	280766	5354468	324	247	-50	141	17/01/2022	19/01/2022
22-CH-21	280795	5354476	324	247	-50	174	18/01/2022	21/01/2022
22-CH-22	280530	5354909	334	67	-50	84	29/01/2022	30/01/2022
22-CH-23	280505	5354899	334	67	-50	135	27/01/2022	28/01/2022
22-CH-24	280474	5354886	332	67	-50	180	26/01/2022	27/01/2022
22-CH-25	280710	5354654	328	247	-55	225	23/01/2022	25/01/2022
22-CH-26	280786	5354632	328	247	-50	240	30/01/2022	1/02/2022
22-CH-27	280485	5354942	336	67	-50	135	2/02/2022	4/02/2022
22-CH-28	280485	5354942	336	67	-65	162	4/02/2022	6/02/2022
22-CH-29	280556	5354972	336	247	-50	87	7/02/2022	8/02/2022

Note The elevation of the 1994 and 2017 holes and the exact drill dates for the 1994 holes are unknown.

Additional Historical Drill Collar Information

Hole	Easting	Northing	Az	Dip	Length (m)	Start	End
1	280424	5354276	71	-45	86		1947
2	280362	5354271	81	-45	99		1947
3	280515	5354287	80	-47	49		1947
4	280510	5354342	80	-45	128		1947
5	280574	5354315	79	-45	74		1947
6	280710	5354344	75	-45	69		1947
7	280789	5354372	74	-45	73		1947
8	280497	5354392	259	-41	61		1947
1	281933	5359037	315	-50	240.2		1955
12	280296	5358986	60	-45	22.9		1968
13	280295	5358987	60	-60	28.2		1968
GNC&C- 1B	280540	5355149	270	-45	76.2		1976
GNC&C- 2B	280533	5355091	270	-45	76.2		1976
L-94-1	280593	5354615	210	-55	91.4		1994
L-94-2	280505	5354596	66	-45	76.2		1994
L-94-3	280564	5354531	66	-45	76.2		1994
L-94-4	280439	5354414	237	-45	61		1994
98-4	282045	5355063	180	-50	252		1998
98-5	281991	5355868	180	-50	104.5		1998

Note The elevation and the exact drill dates for the Historical holes are unknown.

Lithium Corp of America Drill Hole Logging (1952, report GM-01336-B)

Hole	From m	To m	Interval m	Lithology
1	70.7	78.9	8.2	Spodumene-Pegmatite
1	33.8	34.1	0.3	Spodumene-Pegmatite
3	37.2	46.6	9.4	Spodumene-Pegmatite
3	4.6	5.2	0.6	Spodumene-Pegmatite
3	8.2	8.5	0.3	Spodumene-Pegmatite
3	9.8	10.1	0.3	Spodumene-Pegmatite
4	117.7	126.5	8.8	Spodumene-Pegmatite
4	75.0	77.1	2.1	Spodumene-Pegmatite
4	80.5	81.1	0.6	Spodumene-Pegmatite
5	61.0	68.0	7.0	Spodumene-Pegmatite
5	7.6	9.8	2.1	Spodumene-Pegmatite
6	3.0	12.2	9.1	Spodumene-Pegmatite
6	57.9	63.4	5.5	Spodumene-Pegmatite
6	23.5	24.1	0.6	Spodumene-Pegmatite
7	61.6	68.6	7.0	Spodumene-Pegmatite
8	47.2	50.0	2.7	Spodumene-Pegmatite
8	10.7	12.8	2.1	Spodumene-Pegmatite
8	43.3	44.8	1.5	Spodumene-Pegmatite
8	41.8	42.7	0.9	Spodumene-Pegmatite
8	39.3	39.6	0.3	Spodumene-Pegmatite

Appendix 2: Drill hole logging, by Company and year of completion for Canadian Project:

6.0) HISTORY

The main studies, surveys and reports done on the property by the MERN and exploration companies over the years are summarized in table 2, in chronological order.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE MERN AND EXPLORATION COMPANIES

GM #	Year	Company	Work	Results
1336B	1947	Lithium Corp. of America	8 holes totalling 639 m, drilled on lot 11, Rg II, on the west part of the property.	Holes cut a succession of granodiorite and pegmatites, locally with spodumene. No analytical results provided.
03466	1955	Shoreland Mines Ltd.	1 hole drilled on lot 16, Rg V, Lacorne Twp.	Hole cut biotite schist, granitic dykes and pegmatites dykes. No assay results provided.
38956	1956	American Lithium Co., Ltd.	Trenching on lots 10 and 11, Rg II, Lacorne Twp. (lot 11 is located on the property).	Only one very basic map provided. No results indicated.
24443	1956	MERN	Description of Li_2O deposits and their general geological setting.	
10948	1961	MERN	General report on the Lacorne Batholith	General interest report
11368	1961	Denison Mines Ltd.	Geological survey on the central part of the property.	
11400	1961	Rocket Petroleum Co.	Afmag (EM) on the north part of the property.	No anomalies found.
23117	1968	Val Nor Exploration Ltd.	2 holes drilled on lot 10, Rg V, La Corne Twp.	Holes cut granite, pegmatites and biotite schist. No assay results indicated.
32243	1976	Lithium Corp. of America	2 holes totalling 152.4 m.	Holes cut mainly a sequence of granite and granodiorite. No spodumene observed and no assays indicated
37894	1981	Belmoral Mines	Stripping and sampling	Up to 1.7% Li_2O in grab sample from lot 2, Rg II, Lacorne Twp. on the centre-west of the property.
39795	1983	Groupe Remart and J. Viau	Report on the potential for high technology minerals (beryl, mica, feldspaths and colombo-tantalite).	Covering the north part of the Chubb property.
51854	1991	Abitibi Lithium Corp.	Geological report on lithium-tantalum-bearing pegmatites.	Located on lots 10 to 12, Rg II, Lacorne Twp., lot 12 being part of the Chubb property.
51853	1991	Wrightbar Mines Ltd.	Geological report	Description of spodumene-bearing pegmatite dykes located in the central part of the property.
ET 91-09	1992	MERN	General study on the metallogeny of Li, Be and Ta in the granitic systems.	
52881	1994	Wrightbar Mines Ltd.	4 holes totalling 304.8 m.	Best value of 1.68% Li_2O/3.7 m.
ET 93-05	1995	MERN	General study on the metallogeny of rare metals in the Preissac-Lacorne batholith.	

GM #	Year	Company	Work	Results
54796	1997	AAA Expl'Oremines Inc.	Mag, VLF and IP surveying immediately west of and in part on the Chubb property.	
56635	1999	AAA Expl'Oremines Inc.	1 hole drilled on the property numbered 98-5. Soil survey (B horizon).	Hole cut diorite and granodiorite. No anomalous values obtained. Soil survey revealed a gold anomaly at the eastern boundary of the property.
59861	2001	Kermode Resources	Sampling in the Lac Baillargé area, immediately west of Chubb property.	No tantalum anomalies found.
65090	2009	Aka Ventures Inc.	Magnetic and gamma ray spectrometry.	Survey done west of Chubb property, in the Lac Baillargé area.
DP 2009-05	2009	Resources Naturelles Canada	Airborne magnetic survey	Covering the main part of the Chubb property.
64975	2009	Ontrack Exploration Ltd.	IP survey on the Chubb and Bouvier properties.	Several IP anomalies identified.
64977	2010	Mineral Hill Industries Ltd	NI 43-101 technical report.	Covered the Chubb and Bouvier properties.
66452	2011	Ressources Jourdan	Prospecting immediately west of the Chubb property.	Li_2O anomaly identified at the boundary of the Chubb property.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Historical diamond drilling, C17 and 21 and 22 • All samples within this report consist of nominal 1m lengths however range from 0.5 – 1.5m additionally, whole rock samples were also submitted and were made up of 20cm core. Mineralization intervals were visually determined through Geological logging and identification of pegmatite zones within recovered core. • QAQC was inserted for the 2021 and 2022 drilling program using certified reference material and ALS lab supplied blank material, barren granitic rock.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling occurred from surface using diamond drilling techniques using standard tube to recover NQ size core. Core was not orientated but was surveyed downhole using a Reflex survey tool.
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.*	• Core recoveries have not been documented however photography of the core suggest very good recovery from surface in hard rock.
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.*	• All core was geologically logged for lithology and mineralization which has been recorded in the geology table of the drillhole database. • Geological logging is of qualitive and descriptive in nature • 4,517m has been logged (100%) and photographed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	• Core was cut in half by diamond saw with one half retained as reference and one half sent for assay. • All core processing was carried out by MNG Service and stored in their facility. • All samples were submitted to ALS and prepared according to the PREP-31 protocol which involves, core to be crushed to 70% less than 2mm, rifle split off 250, then pulverized and split to better than 85% passing 75 microns. • Quality control procedures were not used on the 2017 drill program other than those inserted by the laboratory. For the 2021 and 2022 drilling a QA/QC program comprising 5% standards and blanks were inserted into the analytical chain.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples were submitted to for a 53-element suite to ALS laboratory having both ISO9001:2008 and ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation. • ALS protocol ME-MS89L was used for core and is specific to lithium testing and associated elements in Pegmatites, which consists of a Na2O2 fusion19 and the ALS super trace • ALS protocol ICP-MS20 was used for whole rock analyses which is used to verify the major oxides present and to characterize the rock. • ALS protocol ME-MS81 (acid digestion method) was used for Gold analyses. • No geophysical tools, handheld XRF or spectrometers were used • As the results were reported in pp, Li, they were converted to Li_20 by first transforming the ppm to % (1% = 10,000 ppm) and the multiplying the % Li by a factor of 2.1527 to obtain % Li_20. • Internal ALS QAQC passed internal protocol and inserted standards were generally within 1STD. All blanks remained under detection limits confirming no contamination was introduced through the laboratory process.
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.*	• Verification of significant intersections and documentation of primary data and data entry was carried out by qualified person, Donald Theberge, P.Eng., M.B.A, re calculation of the Significant drill intersections was undertaken by Paul Dunbar the independent Competent Person for this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No holes were twinned • There were no other adjustments made to the data, other than ppm conversion.
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 hole collars were located using handheld GPS and were not surveyed. Their locations have been marked in the field by a wood pole placed in each hole for future locating. • The grid system used is UTM NAD83 (zone 18)
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill holes are located approximately 50m in section and plan • N/A No resource estimation made • No sample compositing was applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill lines are orientated approximately at right angles to the current interpreted strike of the known mineralization. • No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were bagged and sealed on site, sample bags were grouped by batched of 15 -20 and put into shipping bags that were again sealed and transported directly to ALS lab by MNG technicians.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling and assaying techniques of the 2017, 21 and 22 drill programs are considered to be industry standard. At this stage of exploration, no external audits or reviews have been undertaken.

1.1 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	• *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*	• The drill hole data reported within this announcement is from the Chubb property owned by Li20 Ltd Pty with Burley Minerals Ltd entering a binding agreement to acquire 100% of LI20 Ltd Pty. • The Chubb property is made up of 35 map-designated cells in one block totalling 1,508.93ha, located in NTS 32c05, in La Corne and Vassan townships, 28km NNW of Val-d'Or

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
tenure status	*known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Expiry dates range from May 25 2023 to May 25 2024 and there are no environmental liabilities. • First nation title claims sit with the Abitibi Winni First Nation Council • At the time of reporting security is held by Li20 Pty Ltd or (MEPL) - TBC • A 2%gross royalty to Electric Group and a 0.5% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) to Mining Equities
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Since 1947, 19 holes totalling 1,744m have been reported on and in the immediate vicinity of the property. These holes are summarized in the drilling Table however have not been included in formal review due to lack of integral data. A complete listing of the drilling performed by previous mining Companies and the year in which the drilling was completed is presented in Appendix 2 of this release.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Chubb property sits in an area dominated by quartz monzodiorite and metasomatized quartz diorite (tonalite) with a subordinate amount of quartz monzonite and granodioritic rocks. These constitute the early metaluminous plutonic suite of the Preissac-Lacorne complex. The plutonic rocks contain various proportions of hornblende and biotite with plagioclase, microcline and quartz forming the major constituents. The plutonic rocks are fine- to medium-grained and are strongly foliated. The early metaluminous rocks are characterized by their numerous cm- to metre-sized biotized metasedimentary and chloritized/amphibolitized metavolcanic enclaves. The metaluminous plutonic rocks intrude, to the east of the property, the metasedimentary rocks of the Lac Caste Formation which consists of metagreywacke, biotite schist and mudrock. A 2-km SW/NE-oriented sliver of tholeiitic meta-basaltic and meta-andesitic volcanic rocks metamorphosed to the upper greenschist-lower amphibolite facies extends to the south of Lake Baillargé. Spodumene-rich granitic pegmatite dykes intrude fractures and small faults within the metaluminous plutonic rocks. The pegmatite dykes are 1 to several m thick and oriented 345°-350°, and vary in length from 25 to more than 250 m. They are crudely zoned, some having quartz cores and border zones of aplite. The granitic pegmatites are composed of quartz, albite and/or cleavelandite, K feldspar and muscovite, with 5 to 25% spodumene. Accessory minerals are beryl, tantalite, garnet, bismuthine and molybdenite.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• All requisite drillhole information is tabulated elsewhere in this release. Refer Appendix A

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.*	• All intersection results are reported as raw data from ALS lab reporting. • As discussed above a ppm conversion (2.1527) has been applied for the reporting of % Li_20 • No metal equivalent values have been reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The geometry of the pegmatite dykes are interpreted as being sub vertical however insufficient down dip drilling has been executed to provide an accurate assumption of the general deposit. • Only down hole lengths have been reported
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.*	• See elsewhere in report
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All drilling results have been reported.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical*	• Geophysical surveys were conducted (IP and Mag) in 2009 and later reprocessed in 2017 with the goal to verify whether the IP and Mag

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*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.*	surveys could detect lithium bearing pegmatites surrounded by quartz-monzonite-granodiorite and/or granite. Results concluded that there is slight magnetic differences between pegmatite and host rock and further more based on available information IP was difficult to ascertain as to the worthiness of such methodology.
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.*	• Upon completion of the binding agreement Burley Minerals intends to review current Geophysical data for use in a broader survey of the tenement while conducting definition and development diamond drilling to further current resource and provide additional geological information within the tenement.