ASX RELEASE

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CASPIN

New Drill Targets Confirm Magmatic Sulphide Potential at Brassica Prospect

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Two new conductors identified in Moving Loop Electromagnetic survey**
- **Both conductors located on an important sedimentary-mafic/ultramafic contact, a common stratigraphic position for magmatic sulphide deposits**
- **Coincident with near-surface Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation from historical drilling**
- **Geological setting and historical drilling results provides confidence in a likely mineralised magmatic sulphide source**
- **Continuing to recognise new opportunities for high-grade nickel, copper and PGEs, as well as lithium, across the Yarawindah Brook Project**

Caspin Resources Limited (ASX: CPN) is pleased to provide results of the recently completed moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) survey at the Brassica Prospect within the Company's Yarawindah Brook Project in Western Australia. The survey covered an area of 5km2, comprising 454 stations, across a large (up to 5.6 x 1.2km) Ni-Cu-PGE mineralised (Gonneville-Yarabrook type) mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex along the stratigraphic extension of rocks hosting Chalice Mining's Gonneville Deposit.

Two new prospective EM conductors

The Company is encouraged by the geological context of the new conductors with supporting datasets indicating good potential for the conductors to be related to a mineralised magmatic sulphide source:

- The two conductors are large with dimensions of 320m x 225m and 800m x 160m at depths of between 250m to 300m. The conductance is typical of sulphide bodies in the region.
- Geological interpretation of geophysical data, supported by field mapping, suggests the conductors are aligned with the stratigraphy and lie on the contact between sedimentary and mafic/ultramafic rocks. Sulphide bodies at these contacts could represent primary 'basal' sulphide accumulations or secondary sulphide bodies concentrated in faults or shear zones
- Shallow drilling above the conductors has returned highly anomalous Ni-Cu-PGE results (peak values of 0.12% Ni+Cu, 0.65g/t 3E) in a clearly highly leached environment. Please refer to Caspin's ASX announcement of 24 January 2024 for further details of the drilling results.

Caspin's Managing Director, Mr Greg Miles, commented *"This is a significant development for the Yarawindah Brook Project, as it confirms the prospectivity of the Brassica Shear Zone, which has been only lightly explored compared to the Company's efforts at the Yarabrook Hill Prospect. The recognition of EM conductors within what was already a conceptually prospective geological setting is highly encouraging. There are now several independent datasets that indicate excellent potential for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralised sulphide.*

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"The Company strongly believes in the value of the Yarawindah Brook Project and the potential for new discoveries of near-surface, high-grade nickel, copper and PGEs. The Company could be on the verge of such a discovery at Brassica and we look forward to testing these new targets at the earliest opportunity."

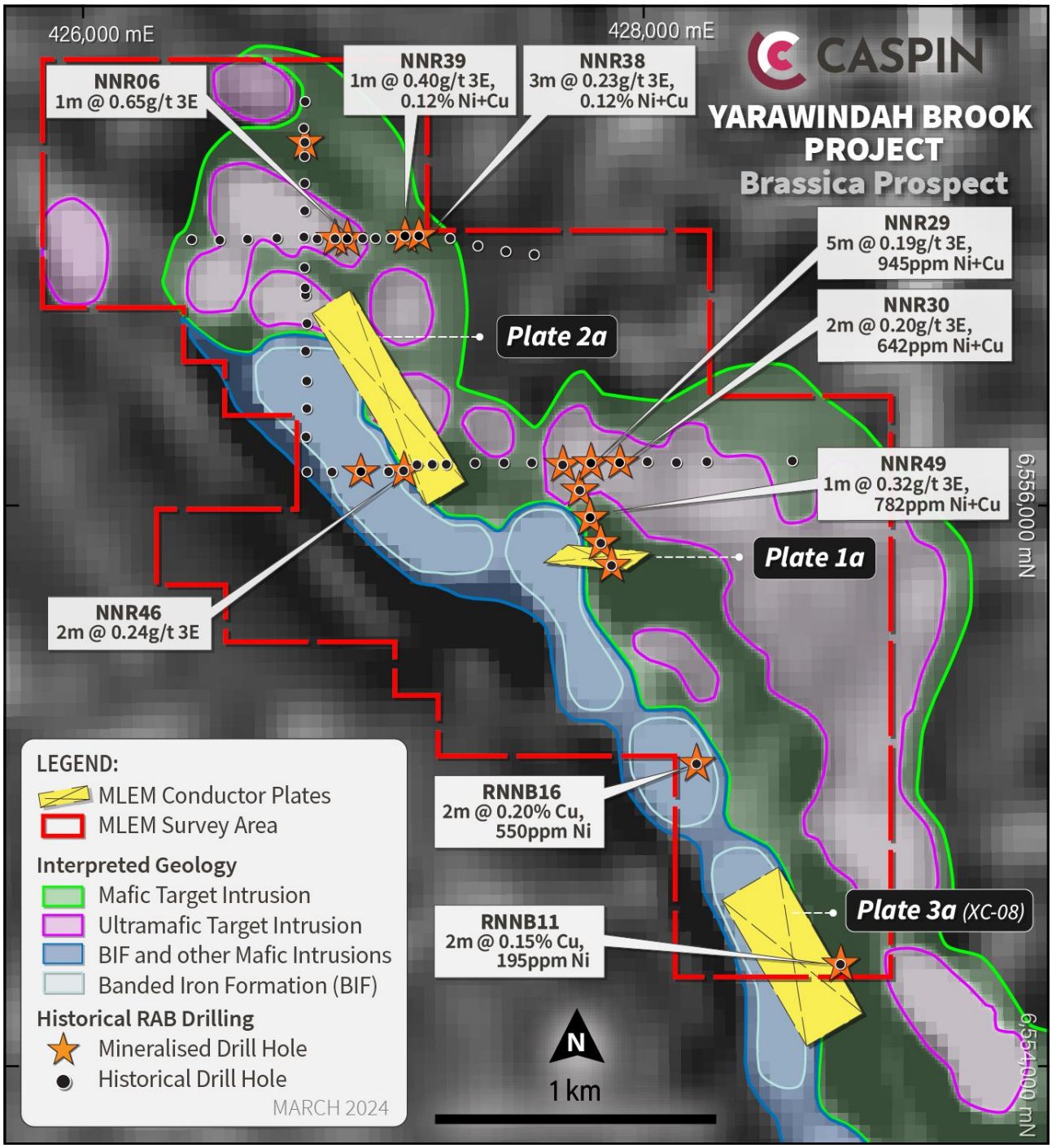

Figure 1. Brassica Prospect MLEM conductors, geology and mineralised intercepts.

A third conductor is recognised at the south end of the Brassica Prospect, which correlates to the XC-08 AEM anomaly. This conductor lies in metasedimentary rocks and probably represents a non-mineralised, stratigraphic sulphide body.

With the exception of the XC-08 anomaly, the new MLEM conductors do not appear to have been detected by the 2020 airborne electromagnetic (AEM) survey, suggesting limited depth penetration of the airborne system. The AEM system has been proven to reliably detect near surface conductors, but may have limited effectiveness beyond the weathered zone and probably not beyond 100m. This demonstrates the importance of ground electromagnetic testing supported by multiple, complementary datasets in exploration models and targets.

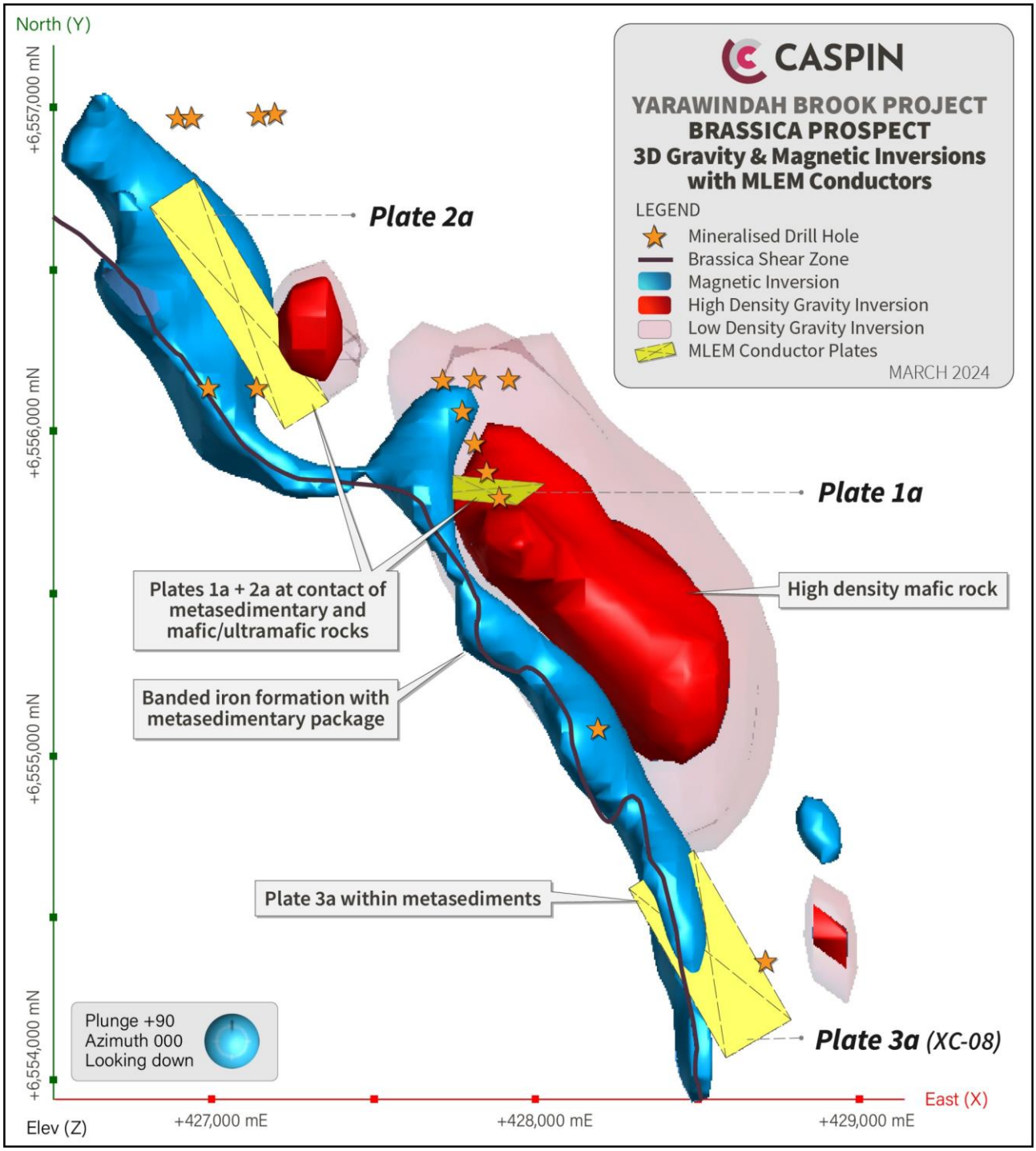

Figure 2. 3D inversion of magnetics and gravity with MLEM conductors.

Brassica Prospect Targeting Background

The Brassica Shear Zone (BSZ) is interpreted as a long-lived mantle tapping structure which is interpreted to span some 100km, directly linking the Brassica prospect with Gonneville and other Chalice regional targets (Hooley, Dampier, Baudin, Jansz, Torres and Flinders prospects; see Figure 3). Chalice have confirmed mineralised Gonneville like intrusions through drilling across approximately 13km of this strike, with exploration access further along strike slowed by the restricted Bindoon Military Training Area. Regional gravity imagery strongly suggests a common source of mantle derived melt between Brassica and Gonneville.

Caspin has previously drilled holes (YAD014-YAD016, XC-29 AEM anomaly, west of Elongata Prospect) targeting electromagnetic conductors along the broader BSZ trend. However, the Company now recognises that these anomalies were situated within an unfavourable portion of the stratigraphy (directly on top of the shear zone) which is dominated by Banded Iron Formation (BIF) and other mafic-ultramafic intrusions which are distinct from the prospective Yarabrook-Gonneville suite.

The newly identified target area sits to the east of the BSZ, which is interpreted as the same stratigraphic and structural position of Gonneville (Figure 4; Note that the regional dip is interpreted to reverse between Gonneville and Brassica).

Next Steps

The MLEM survey, assisted by our new geological interpretation, has recognised two conductors with good prospectivity for hosting Ni-Cu-PGE mineralised sulphides, easily the most compelling targets along the BSZ identified to date. The Company has applied for WA government EIS co-funded assistance to test these targets, with the current funding round expected to be announced towards the end of April. The Company will then evaluate the timing of drill testing. In the meantime, drill planning and environmental permitting is underway.

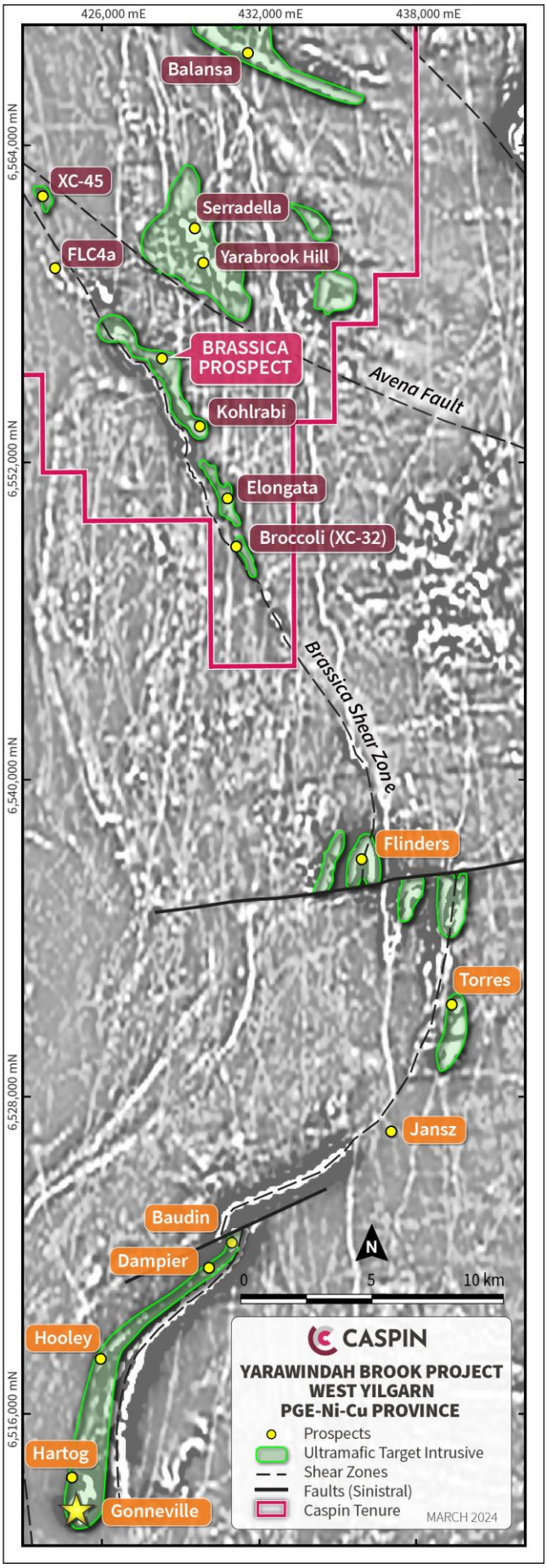

Figure 3. Regional geological setting.

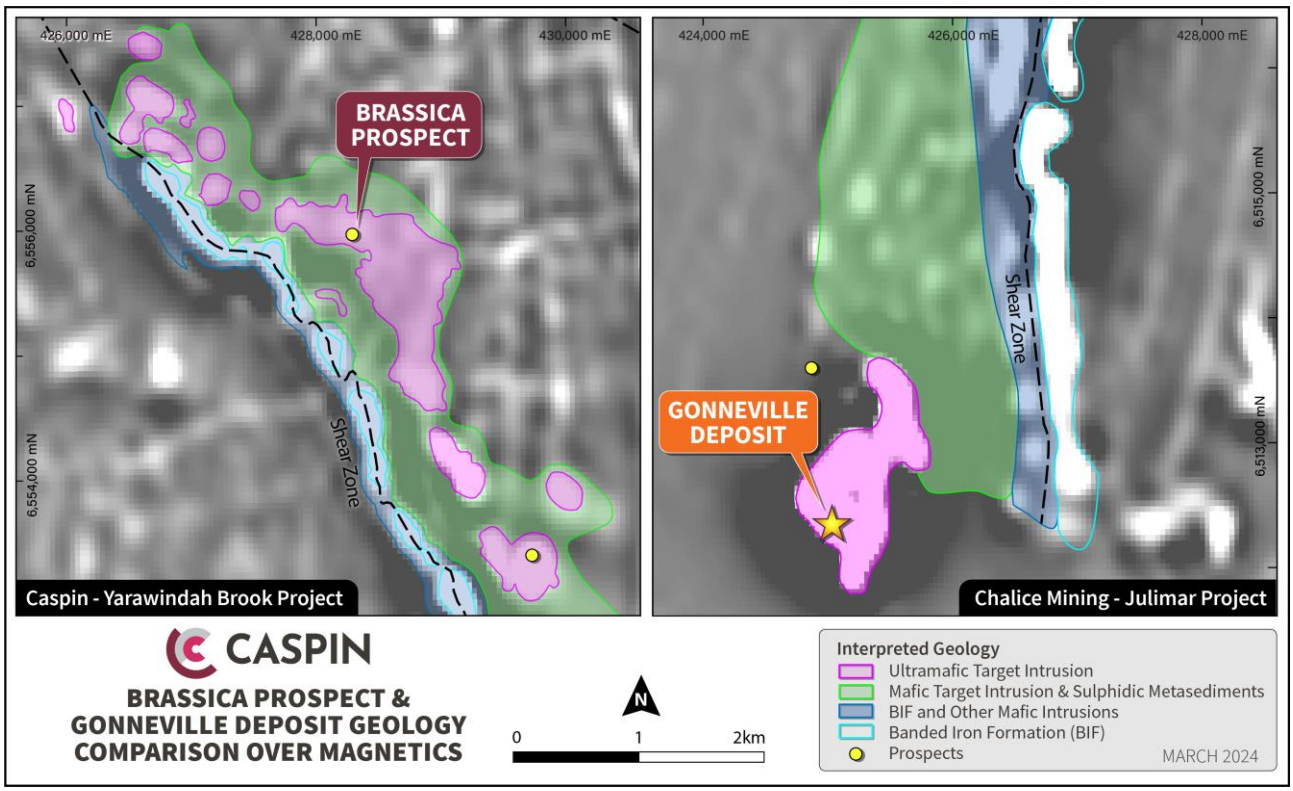

Figure 4. Simple geological setting comparison of the Brassica Prospect and Gonneville Deposit. Within the Yarawindah Brook Project, the stratigraphy has been tilted and dips to the east in contrast to Gonneville which dips to the west. It is proposed that this reversal of dip occurs proximal to the Flinders Prospect, see Figure 3.

The Company continues to evaluate the lithium potential of the project and recently received encouraging rock chip results from samples collected during field mapping. Results from highly weathered felsic rocks returned anomalous lithium values of 292ppm and 283ppm from an area with very little soil anomalism (Figure 5). The very strong weathering environment of the southwest Yilgarn means most lithium will be leached from the near-surface, therefore these values are highly significant. The Company continues to extend its exploration access across the project to evaluate the lithium potential whilst monitoring lithium opportunities in the region and broader southwest Yilgarn.

The recent results add to the Company's pipeline of prospects identified and developed over the past three years (see table below) which has elevated the Yarawindah Brook Project as one of the most significant, camp-scale, magmatic intrusive opportunities in the West Yilgarn.

Prospect/Target	Status
Brassica	- Two new MLEM conductors, drill ready
Serradella	- High-grade PGE-Ni-Cu mineralisation defined > 1000m strike. Best result 17m @ 2.33g/t 4E
Serradella Nth	- MLEM conductor on major structure, drill ready
Central Yarabrook	- Disseminated PGE-Ni-Cu >100m thickness, open at depth
Vicia	- PGE mineralised intrusion, open in all directions. First drilling result of 32m @ 0.48g/t 3E
Balansa	- Ni-Cu-PGE soil anomaly over mafic rocks. MLEM survey ready
Kohlrabi, Elongata, Broccoli	- Geophysical targets identified, to be confirmed by field mapping and reconnaissance
Lithium	- Proof of mineralisation concept, accessing key areas for further field mapping and sampling

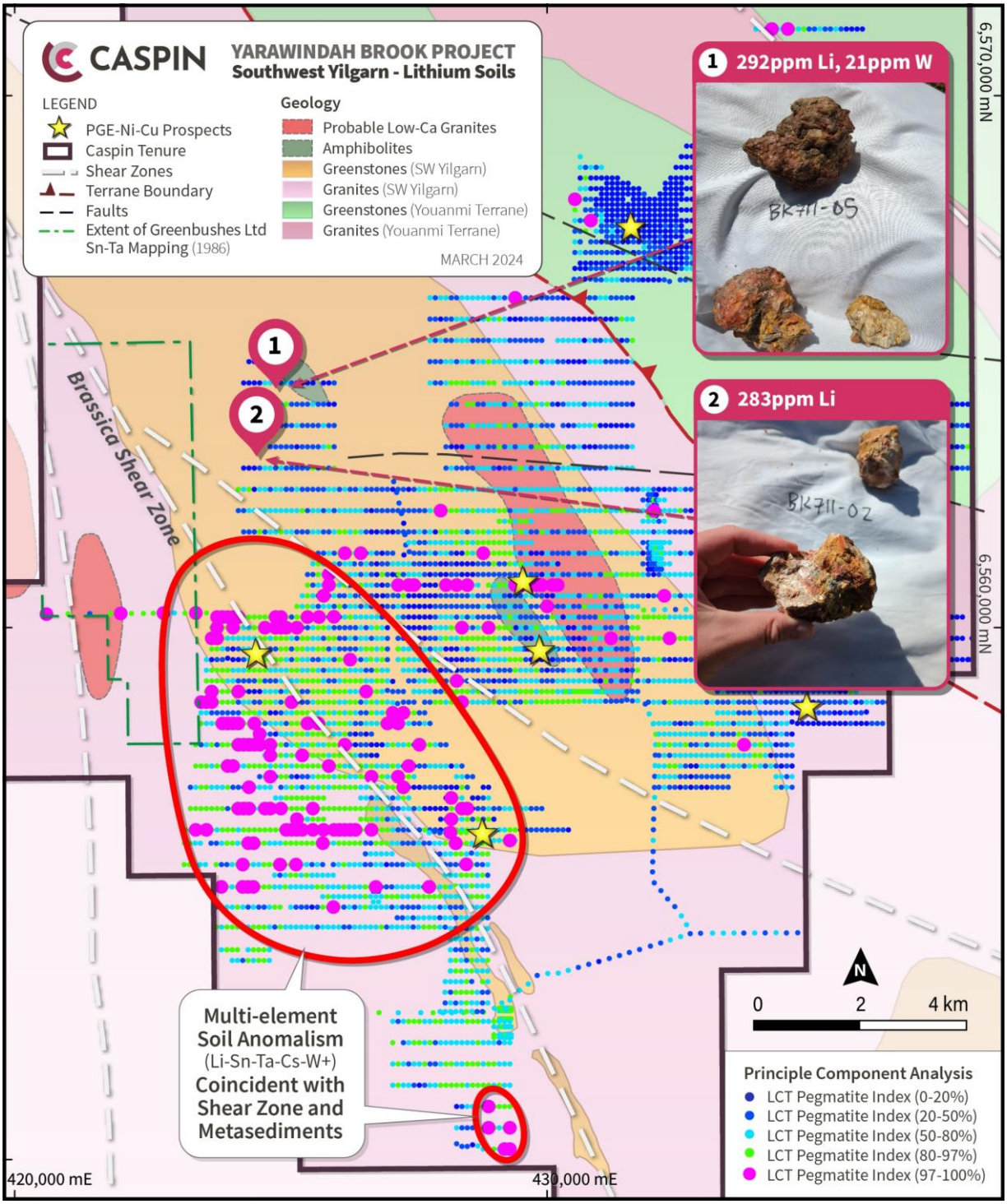

Figure 5. Location of anomalous lithium rock chip samples against LCT pegmatite soil index. INSET: Rock chip Sample (1): YARK048, Sample (2) YARK045.

TABLE 1: **ANOMALOUS ROCK CHIP SAMPLES** (GDA 94 / Zone 50)

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Li ppm	Cs ppm	Ta ppm	Sn ppm	W ppm
YARK048	424857	6564222	292	0.35	0.42	8.2	21.1
YARK045	424637	6563229	283	0.16	0.25	0.94	0.386
YARK042	424847	6564231	147	0.36	0.43	4.08	5.41

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Caspin Resources Limited.

-ENDS-

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Greg Miles, a Competent Person who is an employee of the company. Mr Miles is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, 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 Miles consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results information included in this report from previous Company announcements, including Exploration Results extracted from the Company's Prospectus announced to the ASX on 23 November 2020 and the Company's subsequent ASX announcements of 28 June 2021, 3 August 2022, 29 September 2022, 15 November 2022, 29 November 2022, 14 December 2022, 13 February 2023, 4 May 2023, 23 May 2023, 21 August 2023, 13 September 2023, 17 October 2023 and 24 January 2024.

ABOUT CASPIN

Caspin Resources Limited (ASX Code: **CPN)** is a new mineral exploration company based in Perth, Western Australia. Caspin has extensive skills and experience in early-stage exploration and development. The Company is actively exploring the Yarawindah Brook Project in Australia's exciting new PGE-Ni-Cu West Yilgarn province and the Mount Squires Project in the West Musgrave region, one of Australia's last mineral exploration frontiers.

At the Company's flagship Yarawindah Brook Project, recent drilling campaigns at Yarabrook Hill have made new discoveries of PGE, nickel and copper sulphide mineralisation. Meanwhile, the Company continues to bring new targets to drill readiness by collecting geophysical and geochemical data across the project.

At the Mount Squires Project, Caspin has identified a 40+km structural corridor with significant gold mineralisation as well as a 17km extension of the West Musgrave Ni-Cu corridor which hosts the One Tree Hill Prospect and Nebo-Babel Deposits along strike. The Company will conduct further soil sampling, geophysics and reconnaissance drilling along both mineralisation trends.

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ANNEXURE 1:

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of the Exploration Results at the Yarawindah Brook Project.

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.*	Moving Loop Time-Domain Electro Magnetic (MLTEM) survey was conducted with a low-noise SQUID system. Data was acquired in a Slingram configuration with the receiver offset 200m east of the loop centre. Loops were 200 x 200m and nominal current delivered was 90A. Station spacing was 50m on nominal 200m line spacing. Data was acquired with a base frequency of 1Hz (250msec time base). 454 stations were surveyed over 20 lines for 21.7 line kilometres. Surface Rock chips were collected at surface exposures at areas of geological interest or anomalism identified in soil sampling campaigns. Samples were retrieved using a geopick and stored in calico bags. Sample sizes ranged from 500 grams to 2 kilograms. Historical drilling referenced in this document was completed in 1989 by Precious Metals Australia (PMA) (WAMEX report: a29253). This work was completed pre-2012 and thus does not contain much of the detail provided in JORC 2012 compliant reporting. It is assumed that PMA collected their samples as composites in calico bags from drill spoils, as per industry standard.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Rock chip sampling has been carried out under Caspin protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Locations were surveyed by handheld GPS units which have an accuracy to ±5 metres. Specific details of sampling procedure of 1989 PMA drilling are not detailed in WAMEX report a29253. It is assumed that industry standard techniques were applied.
	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.	Rockchip samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories Perth for ME-IPC61 Four Acid Digest. 1989 PMA samples were submitted to SGS Group Laboratories Perth for preparation via the SP10 method and analysis via the M5-FB fire assay and D2(a) four acid digest methods. RAB drilling samples were collected as default composite samples of 4 metres with single metre samples collected in areas of target mafic/ultramafic basement or favourable visual anomalism.
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-*	Drilling was completed via the RAB blade method through unconsolidated and heavily weathered material. A hammer was used when holes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling bit or other type, whether core is orientated and if so, by what method, etc).	intercepted the target mafic/ultramafic basement.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Details of sample recovery in 1989 PMA drilling are not detailed in WAMEX report a29253. It is assumed that industry standard practices were applied.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Details of sample recovery in 1989 PMA drilling are not detailed in WAMEX report a29253. It is assumed that industry standard practices were applied.
	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.	Details pertaining to relationships between sample recovery and grade in 1989 PMA drilling are not detailed in WAMEX report a29253.
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.*	Rock chip samples are described geologically, focusing on host lithologies, alteration, mineralisation and structure. 1989 PMA drilling was logged geologically on an interval basis. This method is suitable for first-pass exploration but not for purposes of mineral resource reporting.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	1989 PMA drilling is primarily qualitative in nature (lithological descriptions) with minor quantitative logging (modal mineral percentage).
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All 1423m of drilling was logged across 53 drill holes.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not relevant as core drilling was not completed.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Details of sample collection in 1989 PMA drilling are not detailed in WAMEX report a29253. It is assumed that industry standard practices were applied.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Details of sample preparation in 1989 PMA drilling are not detailed in WAMEX report a29253. It is assumed that industry standard practices were applied.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Caspin Rock chip assay procedures involve the use of certified reference material (CRM) as assay standards and blanks along with field duplicates. The insertion rate of these will average 1:25. Details of quality control in 1989 PMA drilling are not detailed in WAMEX report a29253. It is assumed that industry standard practices were applied.
	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.	Details of sample representivity in 1989 PMA drilling are not detailed in a29253. It is assumed that industry standard practices were applied.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Details of sample sizes in 1989 PMA drilling are not detailed in WAMEX report a29253. It is assumed that industry standard practices were applied.
	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and	Caspin Rock chips: the analytical techniques, methodology and laboratory (ALS) for geochemical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	assaying is suitable for this stage of exploration. Assay techniques are considered total. 1989 PMA drilling: Specific details of SGS Laboratories are not outlined in WAMEX report a29253. It is assumed that this laboratory and its methods were suitable for this stage of mineral exploration.
	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.	No alternative geochemical analysis methods were used or have been reported.
	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.	Sample preparation for fineness checks were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of >90% passing 75 micron was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material (CRM), blanks, splits and replicates as part of their in-house procedures. Certified reference materials, having a good range of values, are inserted blindly and randomly. Repeat and duplicate analyses returned acceptable results. Details of quality control measures in 1989 PMA drilling are not detailed in WAMEX report a29253. It is assumed that industry standard practices were applied.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Rock chip assay results have been verified by multiple Caspin geologists with further reviews and interpretation continuing. Details of verification of mineralised intercepts in 1989 PMA drilling are not detailed in WAMEX report a29253. It is assumed that industry standard practices were applied.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were completed by PMA.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Rock chip sample locations, data and geological information were recorded in the field by Caspin geologists and then sent to the company database managed by MX deposit. Specific details of data collection in 1989 PMA drilling are not detailed in WAMEX report a29253. It is assumed that industry standard practices were applied.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay results from Caspin rock chips were adjusted. No information is available as to the adjustment of PMA drill assay data. It appears that raw results were not adjusted.
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.*	Caspin rock chip sample points were located with a Garmin hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ±5m. This is considered appropriate for early-stage exploration field mapping. Specific details of collar location collection in 1989

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		PMA drilling are not detailed in WAMEX report a29253. It is assumed that industry standard practices were applied.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system for the Yarawindah Brook Project is GDA94 MGA Zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The tenement package exhibits subdued relief with undulating hills and topographic representation is sufficiently controlled.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Rock chip samples were collected opportunistically where lithologies of interest and laterite was exposed. 1989 PMA drill collars were completed every 100m along access tracks through bushland and along the boundaries of farm paddocks. Where mafic/ultramafic basement was encountered, infill holes were completed at 50m spacing.
	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.	Data continuity from both rock chips and historical collars are not sufficient at the current time to estimate resources.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Data compositing was not applied to either Caspin Rock chip or PMA drill results.
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.*	At this early stage of exploration, mineralisation thickness, orientation and geometry are not known.
	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.	1989 PMA drilling represents early-stage exploration. The relationship between mineralisation and structures is yet to be established.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	2023 rock chips: chain of custody managed by Caspin Resources. Samples for the Yarawindah Brook Project were collected on site and delivered to the assay laboratory by Caspin personnel. Specific details of sample security in 1989 PMA drilling are not detailed in WAMEX report a29253. It is assumed that industry standard practices were applied.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No reviews have been carried out to date.

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 Yarawindah Brook Project is located approximately 15km SSE of New Norcia in the SW of Western Australia and comprises five granted Exploration Licence (E70/4883, E70/5166, E70/5116, E70/5330 and E70/5335). Tenements are held by Souwest Metals Pty Ltd, of which Caspin Resources Limited controls 80%, and Mr Scott Wilson, retains a 20% interest. Caspin has entered into land access and compensation agreement with the property owners on which Serradella, Yarabrook Hill, Avena, Ovis, Brassica and XC29 Prospects are situated. Aboriginal Heritage Access Agreements are in place for the live tenements.
	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.	All tenements are in good standing. No Mining Agreement has been negotiated.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Yarawindah Brook Project area has been explored for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation since the discovery of outcropping Ni-Cu gossans in 1974. A series of drill programmes conducted by various companies since that time mainly focused on near-surface, laterite-hosted PGE mineralisation. Later drilling programmes and limited electromagnetic surveying was conducted by Washington Resources, resulting in intersections of massive Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides; however, on-ground exploration on the project area has been limited since the GFC in 2008. The work completed by previous operators is considered by Caspin to be of a high standard.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Yarawindah Brook Project is located within the Jimperding Metamorphic Belt hosted in the Lake Grace Terrane at the SW end of the Yilgarn Craton. In the area of the Yarawindah Brook, outcrop is poor with deep regolith development. Regionally, the lithological trend is NW, with moderate dips to the NE. The western portion of the project area is dominated by metasediments and gneiss containing lenses of mafic and ultramafic rocks. It is these mafic-ultramafic lithologies that are the hosts to Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide mineralisation and have been the main targets for exploration. The Yarawindah Brook Project is considered prospective for accumulations of massive, matrix and disseminated Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides, both within the mafic-ultramafic complex and as remobilised bodies in the country rocks.

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.*	All significant drillholes and intersections from Precious Metals Australia drilling are tabulated in Tables 1 & 2. All drill results by Shell Minerals & Otter Exploration have previously been reported in the Company's prospectus of November 2020.
	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.	Not applicable as all material information is included.
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.*	No weighted averages have been used.
	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.	No aggregate intercepts are reported.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values 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 geology hosting mineralised intercepts is unknown. The true width is not known.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures in body of text.
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 significant and relevant samples have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	All relevant exploration data is shown on figures, in text and Annexure 1.
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.*	Review of Lithium and Ni-Cu-PGE targets at the Yarawindah Brook Project is ongoing, with key targets considered for infill soil sampling, ground EM surveys and drill testing.