# ASX: CXO Announcement

18 February 2022

## Broad high grade lithium intersections extend BP33

### Highlights

- Broad and high-grade lithium intersections continue to be delivered at the Finniss Lithium Project near Darwin in the NT
- Two recent deep diamond drill holes at BP33 have produced high grade spodumene-rich intersections including:
  - 57.35m @ 1.83% $Li_2O$ in NMRD016
  - 51.0m @ 1.63% $Li_2O$ in FRCD023
- Significant southern extension to spodumene bearing pegmatite at BP33 identified in additional reverse circulation and diamond drilling
- Intersections outside of the current Mineral Resource at BP33 expected to deliver substantial extensions
- Further drilling planned at BP33 for the coming field season
- Expanded exploration and resource drilling to recommence and ramp-up in early Q2 2022 across the Finniss Project

---

Advanced Australian lithium developer, Core Lithium Ltd (**Core** or **Company**) (ASX: **CXO**), is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities and results from the Finniss Lithium Project (**Finniss Project**) near Darwin in the Northern Territory.

This update provides results and assays for drilling undertaken at the BP33 deposit throughout the 2021 field season. Drilling included deep mineral resource extensional drilling below existing BP33 mineralisation, as well as two diamond holes drilled to collect samples for variability metallurgical testwork and a small program of reverse circulation (RC) drilling to test for a southern extension to the pegmatite hosting mineralisation at BP33.

## Drilling Results

### BP33 Deep Drilling

Two deep diamond drill holes were completed at BP33 along strike to the north and south to test for the continuity of the pegmatite and mineralisation at depth (Figures 1 and 2). Both holes intersected high quality spodumene-bearing pegmatite mineralisation.

Significant intersections, which represent a true thickness of approximately 30m-35m in each hole, are shown below with full drill hole data included in Table 1.

- 57.35m @ 1.83% $Li_2O$ in NMRD016
  - Incl. 11.51m @ 2.37% $Li_2O$ and 10.48m @ 2.05% $Li_2O$

- 51.0m @ 1.63% $Li_2O$ in FRCD023
  - Incl. 17.0m @ 2.12% $Li_2O$ and 9.0m @ 2.21% $Li_2O$

These high-quality intersections support the current interpretation that the BP33 mineralisation is improving with depth. The continuity in grade and thickness displayed, together with the position of the intersections outside or on the boundary of the current Mineral Resource envelope, is expected to result in an increase in the Mineral Resource estimate for BP33.

### BP33 Southern Extension Drilling

A total of 7 RC holes and 2 diamond holes were drilled during the 2021 field season to test for southern extensions to the BP33 mineralised system (Figures 2 and 3, Table 1). The drilling has confirmed that a spodumene bearing pegmatite extends to the south and beyond the limits of the current Mineral Resource estimate.

The southern BP33 pegmatite dips steeply to the east and strikes in a north south direction. This is a different trend compared to the main BP33 pegmatite (Figure 3) and it is uncertain at this stage how the two bodies are related. Although spodumene has been identified, the southern pegmatite is not as strongly mineralised as the main body. The true thickness of the body varies between 4 to 10m but does appear to be increasing in thickness with depth.

Further drilling is planned for the coming field season to evaluate the distribution as well as the grade continuity of this southern pegmatite at BP33. Given the proximity to the main high grade BP33 mineralisation, even a pegmatite with modest grade and tonnes could have a significant positive impact on the Mineral Resource estimate.

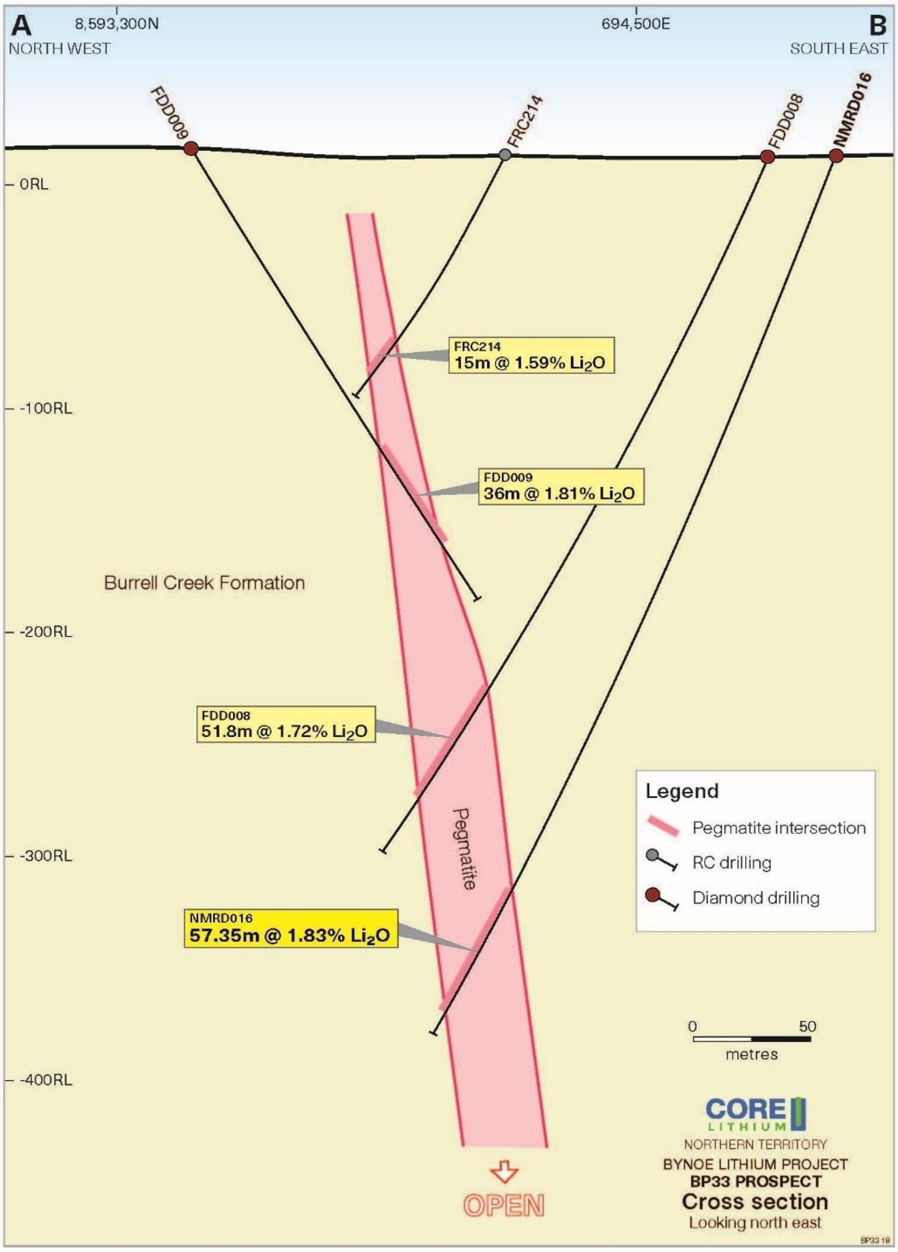


*Figure 1. Cross-section for BP33 showing new and previous drill assay results.*

## BP33 Metallurgical Drilling

Two additional shallow diamond drill holes were completed at BP33 with the aim of collecting mineralised pegmatite material suitable for a metallurgical test work program (Figures 2 and 3). Both holes were drilled into well understood areas of the mineralisation and as such intersections were in line with expectations. Intersections for each hole are shown below with full drill hole data included in Table 1.

- 68.20m @ 1.73% $Li_2O$ in NMRD018
- 50.28m @ 1.24% $Li_2O$ in NMRD019

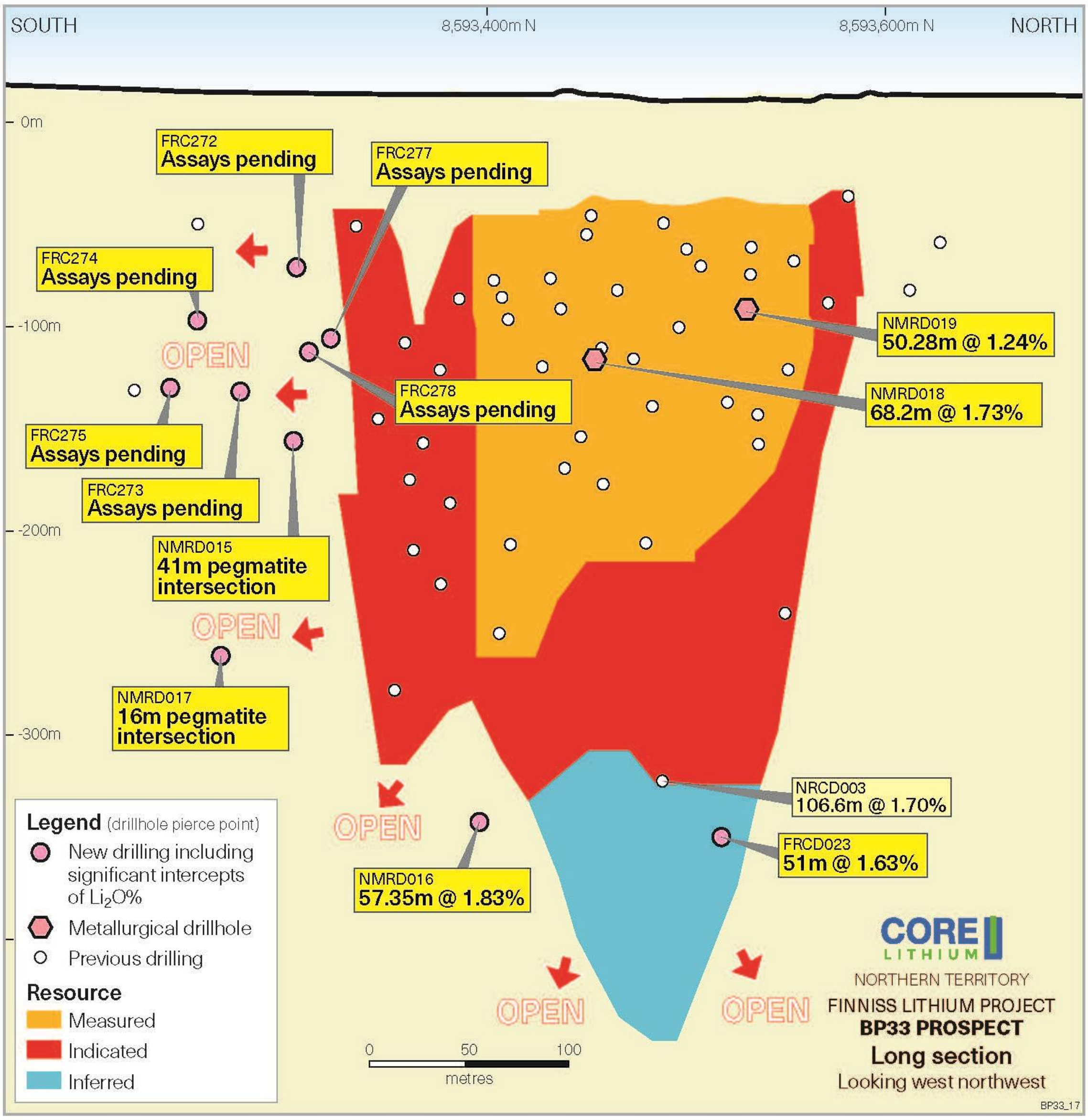


*Figure 2. Long-section for BP33 showing the current Mineral Resource (coloured by resource category), showing new assay results (intercept widths are not true width).*

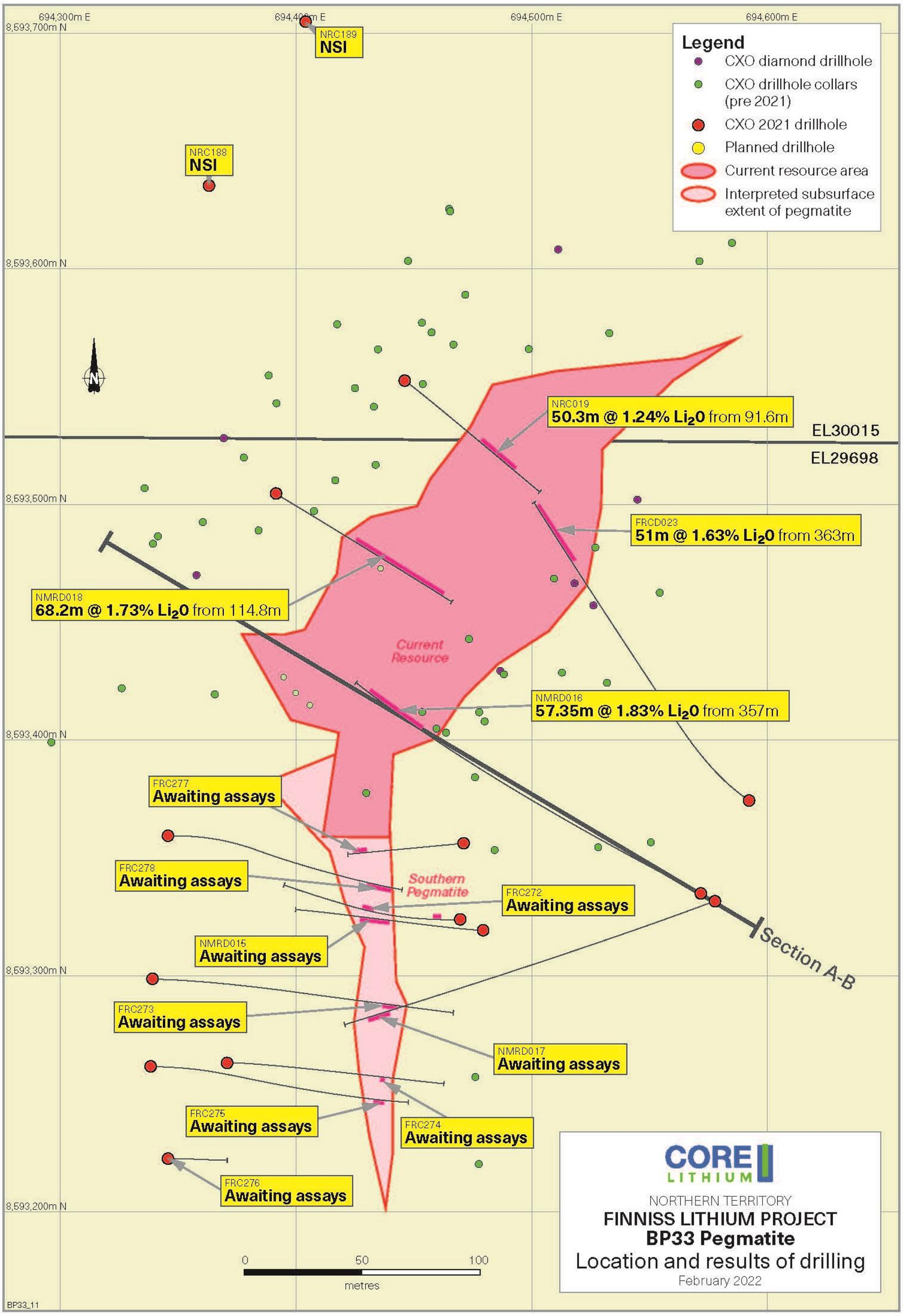


*Figure 3. Plan of BP33 showing recent drilling and pegmatite distribution with extension of mineralised pegmatite to the south beyond limits of the current Mineral Resource.*

## Next Steps

Additional drill assay results from the 2021 drilling campaigns at the Finniss Project are expected to be reported over coming weeks as substantial delays in laboratory productivity are resolved.

Expanded exploration and resource drilling will recommence and ramp-up in early Q2 2022 across the Finniss Lithium Project.

Core Managing Director Stephen Biggins commented:

*"Our prime directive is to deliver first production of high-quality lithium concentrate from the Finniss Project this year in the midst of a very high lithium price and high operating margin environment.*

*"These new world-class lithium drilling results reflect the confidence Core has in delivering significant resource growth from the Finniss Project that will add to our life of mine and our capacity to materially increase lithium production from northern Australia in the future to keep up with rapidly growing global demand."*

This announcement has been approved for release by the Core Lithium Board.


For further information please contact:

Stephen Biggins
Managing Director
Core Lithium Limited
+61 8 8317 1700
info@corelithium.com.au

For Media and Broker queries:

Fraser Beattie
Account Manager
Cannings Purple
+61 421 505 557
fbeattie@canningspurple.com.au


## About Core

Core Lithium is building Australia's newest and most advanced lithium project on the ASX, the Finniss Project in the Northern Territory. With first production on schedule for delivery by the end of 2022, the Finniss Project places Core Lithium at the front of the line of new global lithium production.

The Finniss Project has been awarded Major Project Status by the Australian Federal Government, is one of the most capital efficient lithium projects and has arguably the best logistics chain to markets of any Australian lithium project.

The Finniss Project boasts world-class, high-grade and high-quality lithium suitable for lithium batteries used to power electric vehicles and renewable energy storage.

*Table 1 Summary of BP33 drill hole data and received assay results at the Finniss Project*

| Hole ID | Prospect | Drill Type | Easting | Northing | Dip | Azimuth | Total Depth | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | Grade ($Li_2O$%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FRCD023 | BP33 | RCD | 694593 | 8593375 | -73.68 | 305.41 | 429.8 | 362 | 413 | 51.0 | 1.63 |
| | | | | | | | **incl** | 368 | 385 | 17 | 2.12 |
| | | | | | | | **incl** | 396 | 405 | 9 | 2.21 |
| NMRD015 | BP33 | MRD | 694480 | 8593319 | -75.03 | 273.24 | 309.3 | Assays Pending | | | |
| NMRD016 | BP33 | MRD | 694572 | 8593335 | -68.51 | 297.25 | 428.4 | 357 | 414.35 | 57.35 | 1.83 |
| | | | | | | | **incl** | 361.49 | 373 | 11.51 | 2.37 |
| | | | | | | | **incl** | 395.52 | 409 | 10.48 | 2.05 |
| NMRD017 | BP33 | MRD | 694578 | 8593331 | -60.21 | 251.23 | 336.8 | Assays Pending | | | |
| NMRD018 | BP33 | MRD | 694392 | 8593505 | -60.87 | 121.15 | 188.8 | 114.8 | 183.0 | 68.2 | 1.73 |
| NMRD019 | BP33 | MRD | 694447 | 8593553 | -65.01 | 127.73 | 150.7 | 91.59 | 141.87 | 50.28 | 1.24 |
| FRC272 | BP33 | RC | 694470 | 8593324 | -66.0 | 267.7 | 140 | Assays Pending | | | |
| FRC273 | BP33 | RC | 694339 | 8593299 | -64.1 | 89.9 | 216 | Assays Pending | | | |
| FRC274 | BP33 | RC | 694371 | 8593263 | -63.2 | 90.7 | 168 | Assays Pending | | | |
| FRC275 | BP33 | RC | 694339 | 8593262 | -65.2 | 92.2 | 192 | Assays Pending | | | |
| FRC276 | BP33 | RC | 694346 | 8593223 | -65.4 | 93.5 | 66 | Assays Pending | | | |
| FRC277 | BP33 | RC | 694472 | 8593356 | -68.4 | 265.5 | 138 | Assays Pending | | | |
| FRC278 | BP33 | RC | 694346 | 8593360 | -65.1 | 90.6 | 168 | Assays Pending | | | |

## Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Graeme McDonald (BSc(Hons)Geol, PhD) as Consultant to Core Lithium Ltd who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is bound by and follows the Institute's codes and recommended practices. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr. McDonald consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

# JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

## 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.<br>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.<br>• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.<br>• 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. | • Reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core (DDH) drill techniques have been employed for the Core Lithium Ltd ("Core" or "CXO") drilling at BP33. A list of the hole IDs and positions has been included in the release.<br>• RC drill spoils over all programs were collected into two sub-samples:<br>  ○ 1 metre split sample, homogenized and cone split at the cyclone into 12x18 inch calico bags. Weighing 2-5 kg, or 15% of the original sample.<br>  ○ 20-40 kg primary sample, which for CXO's drilling was collected in 600x900mm green plastic bags and retained until assays had been returned and deemed reliable for reporting purposes.<br>• RC sampling of pegmatite for CXO's assays was done on a 1 metre basis. 1m-sampling continued into the barren wall-zone of the pegmatite and then a 3m composite was collected from the immediately surrounding barren host rock.<br>• Drill core was collected directly into trays, marked up by metre marks and secured as the drilling progressed.<br>• DDH Core was transported to a local core preparation facility where geological logging and sample interval selection took place. Core was cut into half longitudinally along a consistent line between 0.3m and 1m in length, ensuring no bias in the cutting plane.<br>• Core for metallurgical sampling was sent to Nagrom in Perth where it was cut and sampled.<br>• DDH sampling of pegmatite for assays is done over the sub-1m intervals described above. 1m-sampling continued into the barren phyllite host rock. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 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). | • RC Drilling was carried out with 5 inch face-sampling bit.<br>• DDH drilling used a triple tube HQ technique. Core was oriented using a Reflex HQ core orientation tool.<br>• Hole FRCD023 was drilled with an RC precollar to a depth of 142m followed by a diamond tail to end of hole.<br>• All other diamond holes utilised Mud Rotary precollars to fresh rock (approx. 65m) with diamond tails. |
| Drill sample recovery | • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.<br>• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.<br>• 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. | • RC drill recoveries were visually estimated from volume of sample recovered. The majority of sample recoveries reported were dry and above 90% of expected.<br>• RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs.<br>• The rigs splitter was emptied between 1m samples. A gate mechanism on the cyclone was used to prevent inter-mingling between metre intervals. The cyclone and splitter were also regularly cleaned by opening the doors, visually checking, and if build-up of material was noted, the equipment cleaned with either compressed air or high-pressure water. This process was in all cases undertaken when the drilling first penetrated the pegmatite mineralization, to ensure no host rock contamination took place.<br>• Drill collars are sealed to prevent sample loss and holes are normally drilled dry to prevent poor recoveries and contamination caused by water ingress. Wet intervals are noted in case of unusual results.<br>• DDH core recoveries were measured using conventional procedures utilising the driller's markers and estimates of core loss, followed by mark up and measuring of recovered core by the geologist or geotechnician.<br>• DDH core recovery is 100% in the pegmatite zones and in fresh host-rock.<br>• Previous studies have shown that there is no sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of the fine or coarse material. |
| 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 | • Detailed geological logging was carried out on all RC and DDH drill holes.<br>• Logging recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other sample features. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | studies.<br>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.<br>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. | • RC chips are stored in plastic RC chip trays.<br>• DDH core is stored in plastic core trays.<br>• All holes were logged in full.<br>• Pegmatite sections are also checked under a single-beam UV light for spodumene identification on an ad hoc basis. These only provide indicative qualitative information.<br>• RC chip trays and DDH core trays are photographed and stored on the CXO server. |
| Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation | • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.<br>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.<br>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.<br>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. | • The majority of the mineralised samples were collected dry, as noted in the drill logs and database.<br>• The field sample preparation followed industry best practice.<br>• This involved collection of RC samples from the cone splitter on the drill rig into a calico bag for dispatch to the laboratory.<br>• The sample sizes are considered more than adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects relating to the grain size of the mineralisation.<br>• A field duplicate sample regime is used to monitor sampling methodology and homogeneity of RC drilling at Finniss. The typical procedure was to collect Duplicates via a spear of the green RC bag, having collected the Original in a calico bag.<br>• The duplicates cover a wide range of Lithium values.<br>• Results of duplicate analysis show an acceptable degree of correlation given the heterogeneous nature of the pegmatite and the two methodologies used to derive the laboratory sample at BP33.<br>• Sample preparation for RC samples occurs at North Australian Laboratories ("NAL"), Pine Creek, NT.<br>• A 1-2 kg riffle-split of RC Samples are then prepared by pulverising to 95% passing -100 um. RC samples do not require any crushing, as they are largely pulp already.<br>• Half Drill Core sample intervals were constrained by geology, alteration or structural boundaries, intervals varied between a minimum of 0.3 metres to a maximum of 1 m. The core is cut along a regular Ori line to ensure no sampling |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | bias.<br>• Field and lab standards together with blanks were used routinely.<br>• DDH metallurgical samples were prepared in a similar way at Nagrom Laboratory in Perth, WA. |
| 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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. | • Sample analysis for RC and routine DDH samples occurs at North Australian Laboratories, Pine Creek, NT.<br>• Metallurgical DDH samples were sampled and assayed at Nagrom in Perth via similar technique as described below.<br>• A 0.3 g sub-sample of the pulp is digested in a standard 4 acid mixture and analysed via ICP-MS and ICP-OES methods for the following elements: Li, Cs, Rb, Sr, Nb, Sn, Ta, U, As, K, P, S and Fe. The lower and upper detection range for Li by this method are 1 ppm and 5000 ppm respectively.<br>• During the drilling program a 3000 ppm Li trigger was set to process that sample via a fusion method. The fusion method was - a 0.3 g sub-sample is fused with 1g of Sodium Peroxide Fusion flux and then digested in 10% hydrochloric acid. ICP-OES is used for the following elements: Li, P and Fe. The lower and upper detection range for Li by this method are 10 ppm and 20,000 ppm respectively.<br>• A barren flush is inserted between samples at the laboratory.<br>• NAL has a regime of 1 in 8 control subsamples.<br>• NAL utilise standard internal quality control measures including the use of Certified Lithium Standards and duplicates/repeats.<br>• Approximate CXO-implemented quality control procedures include:<br>  ○ One in 20 certified Lithium ore standards were used for this drilling.<br>  ○ One in 20 duplicates were used for the RC drilling program.<br>  ○ One in 20 blanks were inserted for this drilling.<br>• There were no significant issues identified with any of the QAQC data. |
| Verification of sampling and assaying | • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.<br>• The use of twinned holes.<br>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data | • Senior technical personnel have visually inspected and verified the significant drill intersections.<br>• All field data is entered into OCRIS logging system (supported by look-up/validation tables) at site and imported into the centralized CXO Access |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.<br>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | database.<br>• Hard copies of survey and sampling data are stored in the local office and electronic data is stored on the CXO server.<br>• Metallic Lithium percent was multiplied by a conversion factor of 2.1527/10000 to report Li ppm as $Li_2O$%. |
| 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.<br>• Specification of the grid system used.<br>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control. | • Differential GPS has been used to determine all collar locations, including RL. Collar position audits are regularly undertaken, and no issues have arisen.<br>• The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 52 for easting, northing and RL.<br>• All of the CXO drilled RC and DD hole traces were surveyed by north seeking gyro tool operated by the drillers and the collar is oriented by a line of sight compass and a clinometer. |
| Data spacing and distribution | • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample compositing has been applied. | • Drill spacing is illustrated in the Long Section.<br>• The mineralisation and geology show good continuity from hole to hole and will be sufficient to support the definition of a Mineral Resource and the classifications contained in the JORC Code (2012 Edition).<br>• All RC intervals are 1m. All DDH mineralised intervals reported are based on a maximum of one metre sample interval, with local intervals down to 0.3m. |
| 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.<br>• 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. | • Drilling is oriented approximately perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralization (pegmatite body) as mapped. Because of the dip of the hole, drill intersections are apparent thicknesses and overall geological context is needed to estimate true thicknesses.<br>• Estimates of true thickness have been discussed in the announcement to avoid confusion.<br>• No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced. |
| Sample security | • The measures taken to ensure sample security. | • Sample security was managed by the CXO. After preparation in the field or CXO's warehouse, samples were packed into polyweave bags and transported by the Company directly to the assay laboratory. The assay laboratory audits the samples on arrival and reports any discrepancies back to the Company. No such discrepancies occurred. |
| Audits or reviews | • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | • No audits or reviews of the data associated with this drilling have occurred. |

## 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.<br>• 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. | • Drilling by CXO took place on EL30015 and EL29698, which are 100% owned by CXO.<br>• The area being drilled comprises Vacant Crown land.<br>• There are no registered heritage sites covering the areas being drilled.<br>• The tenements are in good standing with the NT DPIR Titles Division. |
| **Exploration done by other parties** | • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | • The history of mining in the Bynoe area dates back to 1886 when tin was discovered by Mr. C Clark.<br>• By 1890 the Leviathan Mine and the Annie Mine were discovered and worked discontinuously until 1902.<br>• In 1903 the Hang Gong Wheel of Fortune was found, and 109 tons of tin concentrates were produced in 1905. In 1906, the mine produced 80 tons of concentrates.<br>• By 1909 activity was limited to Leviathan and Bells Mona mines in the area with little activity in the period 1907 to 1909.<br>• The records of production for many mines are not complete, and in numerous cases changes have been made to the names of the mines and prospects which tend to confuse the records still further. In many cases the published names of mines cannot be linked to field occurrences.<br>• In the early 1980s the Bynoe Pegmatite field was reactivated during a period of high tantalum prices by Greenbushes Tin which owned and operated the Greenbushes Tin and Tantalite (and later spodumene) Mine in WA. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
| --- | --- | --- |
| | | Greenbushes Tin Ltd entered into a JV named the Bynoe Joint Venture with Barbara Mining Corporation, a subsidiary of Bayer AG of Germany.<br>• Greenex (the exploration arm of Greenbushes Tin Ltd) explored the Bynoe pegmatite field between 1980 and 1990 and produced tin and tantalite from its Observation Hill Treatment Plant between 1986 and 1988.<br>• They then tributed the project out to a company named Fieldcorp Pty Ltd who operated it between 1991 and 1995.<br>• In 1996, Julia Corp drilled RC holes into representative pegmatites in the field, but like all their predecessors, did not assay for Li.<br>• Since 1996 the field has been defunct until recently when exploration has begun on ascertaining the lithium prospectivity of the Bynoe pegmatites.<br>• The NT geological Survey undertook a regional appraisal of the field, which was published in 2004 (NTGS Report 16, Frater 2004).<br>• LTR drilled the first deep RC holes at BP33, Hang Gong and Booths in 2016, targeting surface workings dating back to the 1980s. The operators at that time were seeking Tin and Tantalum.<br>• CXO subsequently drilled BP33, Grants, Far West, Central, Ah Hoy and several other prospects in 2016.<br>• After purchase of the Liontown tenements in 2017, CXO drilled Lees, Booths, Carlton and Hang Gong. |
| Geology | • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | • The tenements listed above cover the northern and central portion of a swarm of complex zoned rare element pegmatite field, which comprises the 55km long by 10km wide West Arm – Mt Finniss pegmatite belt (Bynoe Pegmatite Field; NTGS Report 16). The main pegmatites in this belt include Mt Finniss, Grants, BP33, Hang Gong and Sandras.<br>• The Finniss pegmatites have intruded early Proterozoic shales, siltstones and schists of the Burrell Creek Formation which lies on the northwest margin of the Pine Creek Geosyncline. To the south and west are the granitoid plutons and pegmatitic granite stocks of the Litchfield Complex. The source of the fluids that have formed the intruding pegmatites is generally accepted as |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | being the Two Sisters Granite to the west of the belt, and which probably underlies the entire area at depths of 5-10 km.<br>• Lithium mineralisation has been identified historically as occurring at Bilato's (Picketts) and Saffums 1 (both amblygonite) but more recently LTR and CXO have identified spodumene at numerous other prospects, including Grants, BP33, Booths, Lees, Hang Gong, Ah Hoy, Far West Central and Sandras. |
| 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:<br>o easting and northing of the drill hole collar<br>o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar<br>o dip and azimuth of the hole<br>o down hole length and interception depth<br>o hole length.<br>• 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. | • A summary of material information for all drill holes drilled and discussed in this release is contained within the body of the report. This includes all collar locations, hole depths, dip and azimuth as well as current assay or intercept information.<br>• No drilling or assay information has been excluded. |
| 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.<br>• 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.<br>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | • Any sample compositing reported here is calculated via length weighted averages of the 1 m assays. Length weighted averages are acceptable method because the density of the rock (pegmatite) is constant.<br>• 0.4% $Li_2O$ was used as lower cut off grades for compositing and reporting intersections with allowance for including up to 3m of consecutive drill material of below cut-off grade (internal dilution).<br>• No metal equivalent values have been used or reported. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths | • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.<br>• 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'). | • All holes have been drilled at angles of between 60 - 75° and approximately perpendicular to the strike of the pegmatite. The pegmatite dips steeply to the east. Refer to the drill hole table for dip and azi data.<br>• Some holes deviated in azimuth and therefore are marginally oblique in a strike sense.<br>• Based on rough assessment of drill sections, true width represents about 50-70% of the intercept width. |
| 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 and Tables in the release. |
| 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 exploration results received to date for the BP33 prospect have been reported.<br>• Assays for some DD and RC holes at BP33 are still pending and will be reported when received. |
| 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 meaningful and material data has been reported. |
| 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).<br>• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. | • CXO will undertake resource definition in coming month.<br>• Further drilling is being planned for the 2022 dry season to both expand the resource at depth and test for further extensions to the south. |