**ASX Code: ESS**

**Corporate Profile**
Shares on issue: 151 million
Cash: $4.4m (30 Jun 2020)
Debt: Nil

**Corporate Directory**

**Non-Executive Chairman**
Craig McGown

**Managing Director**
Timothy Spencer

**Non-Executive Directors**
Paul Payne
Warren Hallam

**CFO & Company Secretary**
Carl Travaglini

**Key Projects**

**Sole Funded**
Juglah Dome (Au)
Blair-Golden Ridge (Au, Ni)
Dome North (Li)
Sinclair Caesium Mine (Cs)
Mavis Lake (Li)

**Free Carried to Decision to Mine**
Acra (Au) 25%
Kangan (Au) 30%
Balagundi (Au) 25%

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ESSENTIALMETALS
for a sustainable future

**29 September 2020**

# DOME NORTH LITHIUM MINERAL RESOURCE INCREASES BY 33% TO 11.2Mt @ 1.21% $Li_2O$

The Mineral Resource now incorporates three deposits, Cade, Davy and Heller, with just over half of the contained lithium oxide classified in the Indicated category.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Contained lithia ($Li_2O$) in the Mineral Resource has increased substantially by 33% from 102,000 tonnes to 136,000 tonnes.
- 51% of the contained $Li_2O$ is classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource – 5.4Mt @ 1.3% $Li_2O$ from the Cade Deposit.
- The Mineral Resource now includes three mineralised pegmatites; Cade, Heller and Davy, located within 2km of each other.
- The Dome North Project is located <10km from key infrastructure, including a major highway and gas and water pipelines. It is approximately 275km from the Esperance bulk and container Seaport.
- Metallurgical test work on the Cade Deposit is well advanced with results expected in the second half of October.
- Extensional drilling immediately north of the Sinclair Caesium Mine is complete with assays expected to take 4 to 6 weeks. Drilling in one of three zones tested intersected visual crystalline pollucite.

Essential Metals Managing Director, Tim Spencer, said: *"The Dome North Mineral Resource upgrade reflects the quality and excellent potential of the Project and the outstanding results achieved from the three drilling programme undertaken to date.*

*At this early stage, it is already possible to see a quality lithium project in the making with the right ingredients present in the form of multiple deposits, exploration upside, an easy development location and a fundamentally strong medium to long term outlook for lithium demand. Completion of the first pass metallurgical test work, expected late October, will be important to understand an optimal process route and the related cost parameters."*

Essential Metals Limited (ASX: ESS – "Essential Metals" or "the Company") is pleased to report a substantial 33% increase in contained lithium oxide (lithia or $Li_2O$) in an updated Mineral Resource estimate for its 100%-owned Dome North Lithium Project, located 55km north of Norseman, Western Australia.

## DOME NORTH LITHIUM PROJECT (ESS: 100%)

The Dome North Lithium Project, part of the greater Pioneer Dome Project, is located in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields approximately 130km south of Kalgoorlie and 275km north of the Port of Esperance. The southern Yilgarn area is recognised as highly endowed with spodumene deposits, including the Bald Hill Mine, Mt Marion Mine and the Buldania Project. The Earl Grey deposit and the Mt Cattlin Mine are located further west and south, respectively.

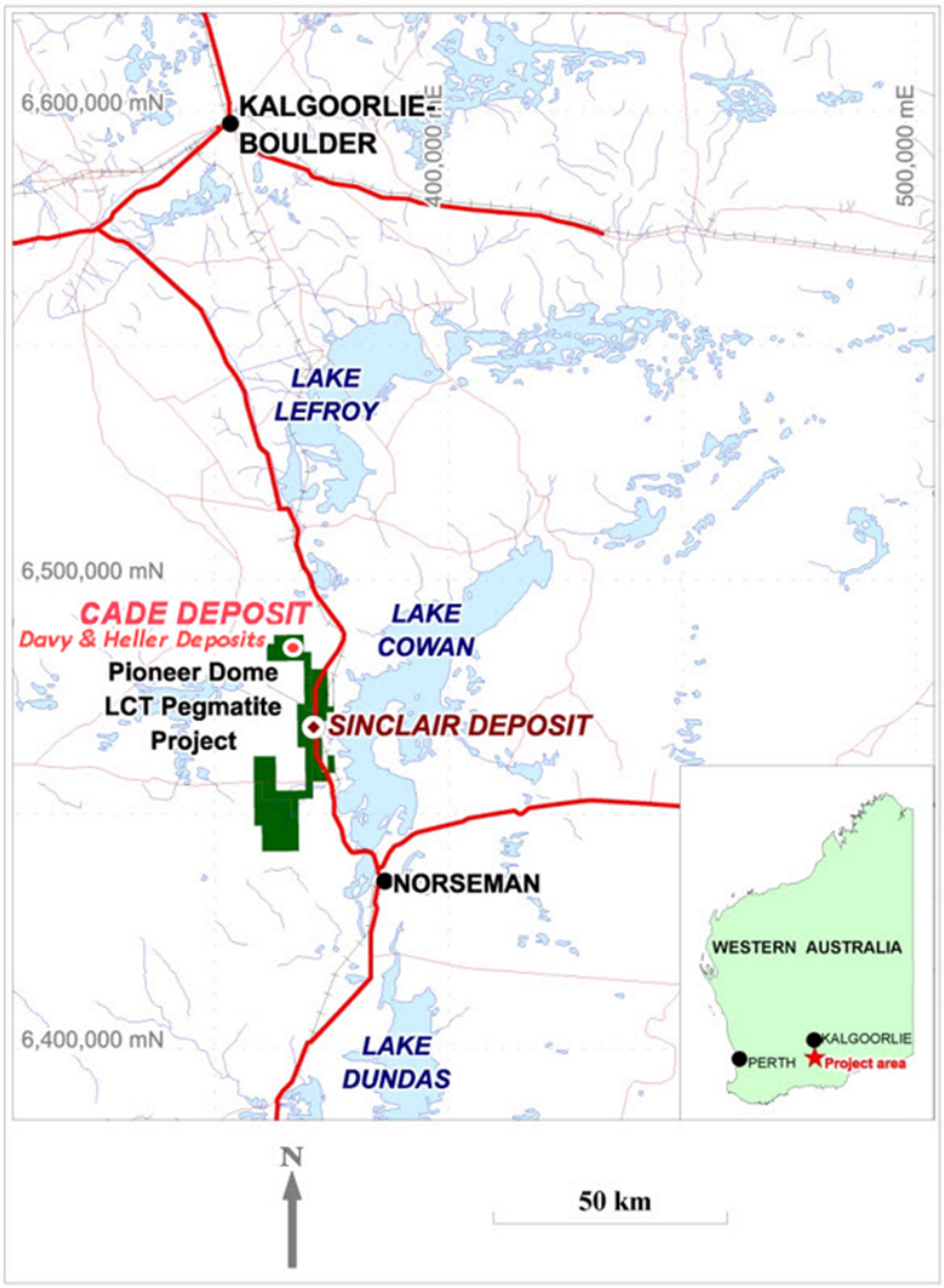


***Figure 1**. Location of the Deposits within the Pioneer Dome Lithium–Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) Project.*

The updated Mineral Resource represents the first increase since a maiden Mineral Resource was published in November 2019. It highlights the clear growth potential of the Dome North area, further enhanced by known pegmatite formations within the greater Pioneer Dome Project.

The Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource, which was prepared by independent specialist resource and mining consulting group Trepanier (Geology & Resource Consultants), comprises 11.2Mt at an average grade of 1.21% $Li_2O$ and 40ppm $Ta_2O_5$ and is set out in Table 1.

**Table 1. Mineral Resource by Category: Dome North Lithium Project (0.5% $Li_2O$ cut-off grade)**

| Classification | Tonnes (Mt) | $Li_2O$ % | $Ta_2O_5$ ppm | Contained $Li_2O$ (t) | $Fe_2O_3$ % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Measured | - | - | - | - | - |
| Indicated | 5.4 | 1.30 | 33 | 70,000 | 0.55 |
| Inferred | 5.8 | 1.14 | 46 | 66,000 | 0.66 |
| **Total** | **11.2** | **1.21** | **40** | **136,000** | **0.61** |

*Note: Appropriate rounding applied.*

The Mineral Resource represents a 37% increase in tonnes and a 33% increase in contained lithium oxide compared to the maiden resource announced in November 2019 (*refer ASX release 25 November 2019*).

Importantly, the increase in tonnes has come predominantly from the addition of two more pegmatites, Davy and Heller (Table 2), with both hosting near surface mineralisation.

At the Cade Deposit, increased confidence through infill drilling (including diamond core) and the collection of bulk density data has resulted in 5.4Mt @ 1.3% $Li_2O$ being reported in the Indicated category with the remaining 2.8Mt @ 1.18% $Li_2O$ as Inferred.

The Mineral Resource is reported and classified in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code; 2012).

**Table 2. Mineral Resource by deposit and category: Dome North Lithium Project (0.5% $Li_2O$ cut-off grade)**

| Deposit | Classification | Tonnes (Mt) | $Li_2O$ % | $Ta_2O_5$ ppm | Contained $Li_2O$ (T) | $Fe_2O_3$ % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cade | Indicated | 5.4 | 1.30 | 33 | 70,000 | 0.55 |
| | Inferred | 2.8 | 1.18 | 33 | 33,000 | 0.63 |
| Davy | Inferred | 2.3 | 1.13 | 53 | 25,000 | 0.68 |
| Heller | Inferred | 0.7 | 1.02 | 76 | 8,000 | 0.72 |
| **Total** | **Total** | **11.2** | **1.21** | **40** | **136,000** | **0.61** |

*Note: Appropriate rounding applied.*

The three Deposits that comprise the Mineral Resource Estimate are Cade, Davy and Heller and their proximal locations are shown in Figure 2 below.

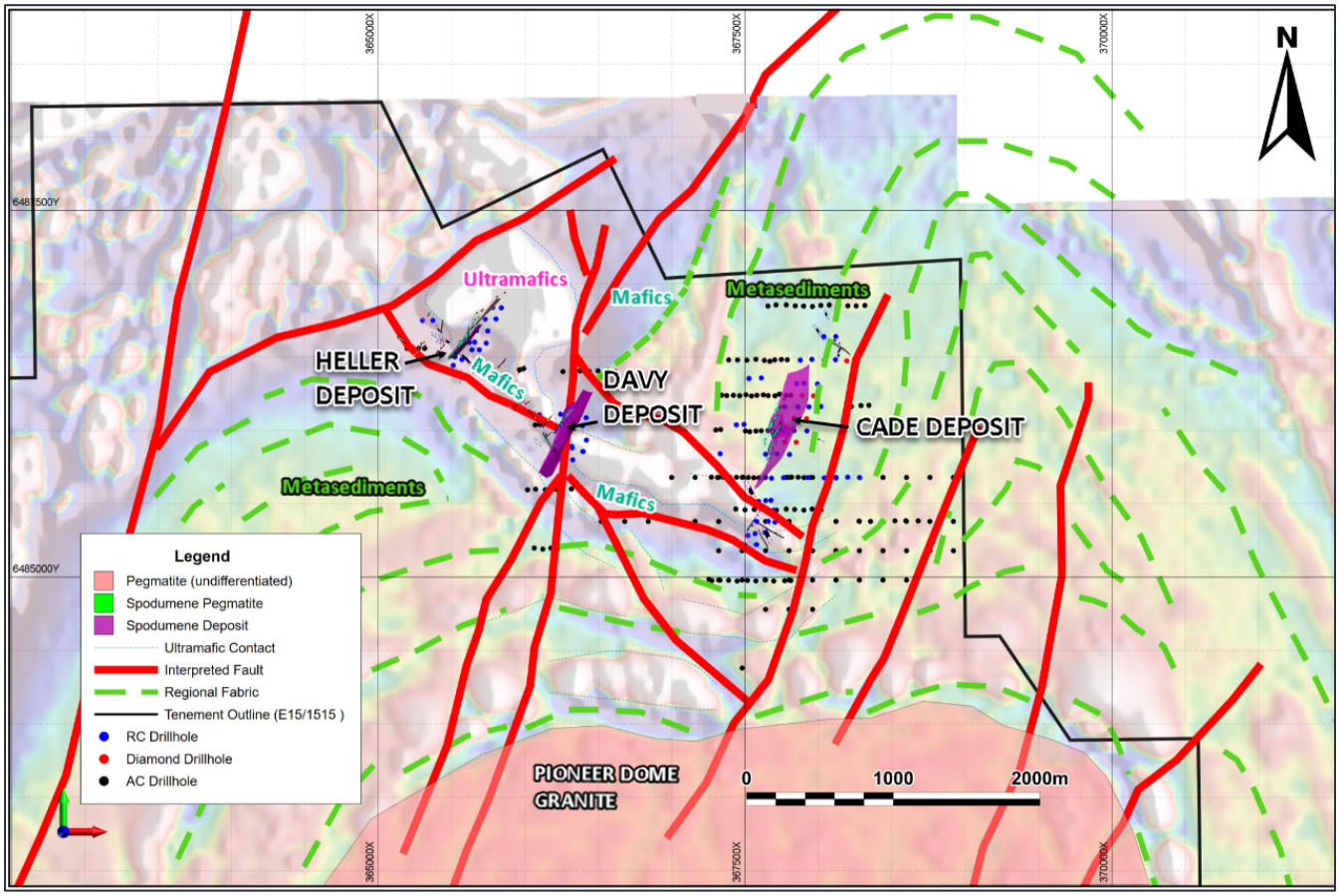


***Figure 2.*** *Local geology and structural interpretation of the Dome North Project area - Cade, Davy and Heller Deposits underlain by magnetics TMI_1VD_Eshade_NL imagery.*

**Further Planned Work**

Exploration work is ongoing at this time with the emphasis in stepping back to improve the understanding of the structural setting, based on further geological mapping and inclusion all available datasets for the entire Pioneer Dome Project to identify and prioritize the next drill targets.

In addition, the gravity and flotation test work being undertaken on samples from the Cade Deposit is progressing well with final results expected to be received towards the end of October.

**UPDATE ON SINCLAIR DEPOSIT EXTENSION DRILLING**

The Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling programme commenced at the start of the month with drilling now complete. During the programme, visual pollucite was identified in 7 holes by an ESS geologist. Individual 1m drill spoils were analysed using a *Bruker S1 Titan 600 pXRF (portable X-ray fluorescence) instrument** to identify anomalous caesium oxide zones. The elemental Cs from the pXRF data also allows approximate elemental Cs values and aids the geologist in approximating grade as either low, moderate or high and defining sampling intervals.

**pXRF values are used internally by the geologist as a guideline to sampling and logging only and are not indicative of actual pollucite $Cs_2O$ intersections as determined by a certified laboratory.*

In summary, three main areas were targeted along the modelled caesium corridor. These three areas are shown in Figure 3 below as a red ellipse (extension target), a yellow ellipse (central target) and a green ellipse (infill target).

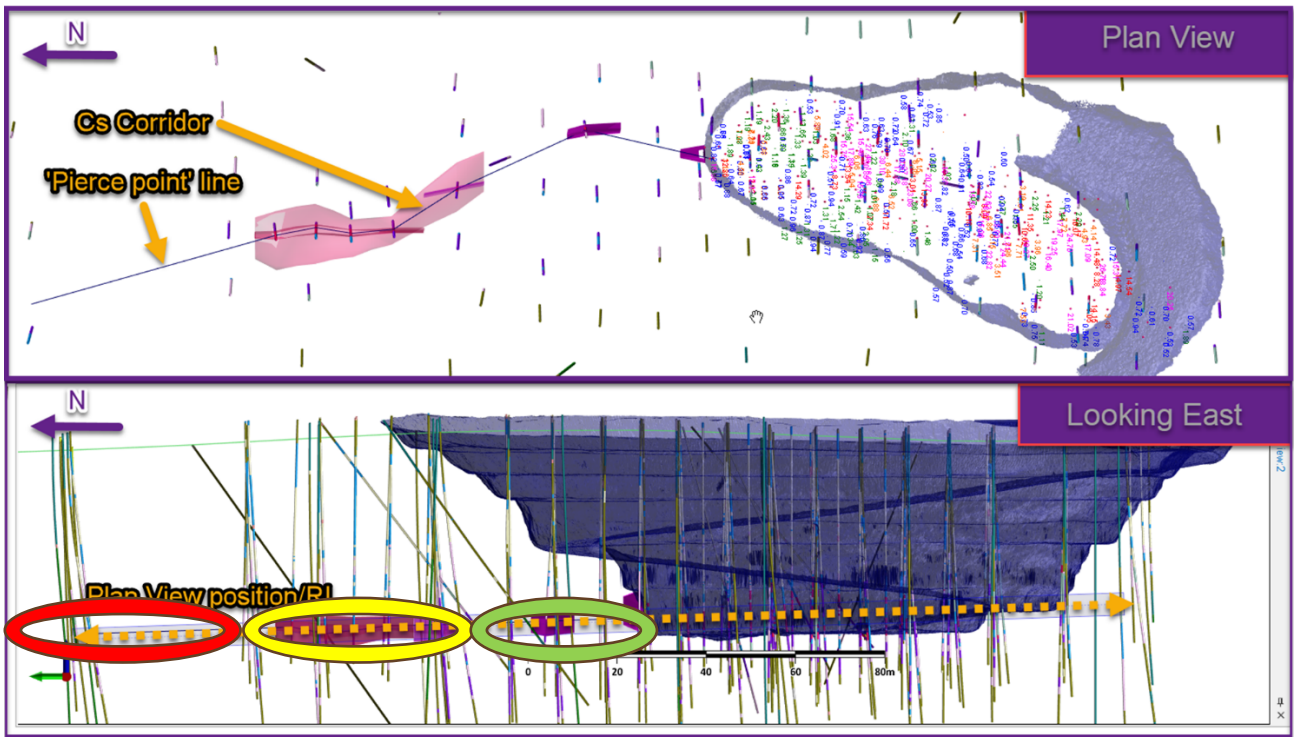


***Figure 3.*** *Overview of the targeted drilling area. The plan figure is on the 285mRL flitch (4m window) showing a 'pierce point' line from existing caesium intersections. The pierce point line has been extrapolated at the end to denote a theoretical extension of possible pollucite zones.*

The central target (yellow ellipse) represents a zone of pollucite intersected from previous drilling (*refer ASX releases dated 26 July 2018 and 15 August 2019*). Drilling in this zone has intersected visual crystalline pollucite interpreted as multiple lenses constrained to a six metre wide corridor of pollucite mineralisation defined along 20m of strike. Drilling at the extension (red ellipse) and infill (green ellipse) targets did not intersect identifiable pollucite either via pXRF (Cs) or visually.

Due to increased workloads at WA laboratories, the assay results are expected to take four to six weeks. Once received, the geology and mineralisation will be modelled and interpreted to determine if further drilling is warranted.

**Drilling results from PEG007**

A separate pegmatite, PEG007, that lies approximately 1km north of the Sinclair Caesium Deposit identified as a target for caesium was also drilled tested. Five holes, including two sections of scissor holes, were drilled with a narrow pegmatite (~15m) intersected in two holes with no visual mineral zonation. It was concluded that this represented a feeder conduit to the geochemical anomalism apparent at surface and that PEG007 is small with no strike extent and is flat lying, portraying a large surface expression that is effectively rootless with limited potential to host caesium or lithium minerals.

Laboratory assay results have not yet been received and will be reported in conjunction with the Sinclair Caesium Mine extensional drilling results once received and interpreted.

*This ASX release has been approved by the Board of Directors*


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## About Essential Metals Limited

Following successful completion of the Sinclair Caesium Mine, Essential Metals is now a well-funded and active explorer focused on key global demand-driven commodities, looking for its next opportunity to create shareholder wealth through exploration and project development. The Company operates a portfolio of strategically located lithium, caesium, gold, nickel and cobalt projects in mining regions in Western Australia, plus a high-quality lithium asset in Canada.

**Lithium - Caesium**:

- The ***Pioneer Dome LCT Project*** is highly prospective for lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) mineral systems:
    - The ***Dome North Lithium Project*** is located in the northern area where multiple spodumene bearing pegmatites were discovered in 2019. It now has a Mineral Resource of 11.2 million tonnes @ 1.21% $Li_2O$.
    - The ***Sinclair Caesium Deposit*** that was successfully developed and mined by the Company and extensions to the deposit are currently being explored.
- The Company holds a 51% Project interest in the ***Mavis Lake Lithium Project***, Canada where Company drilling has intersected spodumene.

**Gold:**

- The ***Juglah Dome Project*** is located 60km east-southeast of Kalgoorlie and is considered to be highly prospective for gold with recent work also raising its prospectivity for VHMS style polymetallic deposits.
- The ***Blair - Golden Ridge*** Project is located ~20km SSE of Kalgoorlie, WA and is prospective for gold. Activities are focussed on reappraising known prospects as well as identifying new areas within the large land tenure.

**Gold Farmin/Joint Ventures**: Essential Metals has three free-carried interests with well credentialed JV partners:

- ***Acra JV Project*** near Kalgoorlie: Northern Star Resources Limited (ASX:NST) has earned a 75% Project Interest and continues to fully fund exploration programmes until approval of a Mining Proposal by DMIRS with Essential Metals retaining a 25% interest.
- ***Kangan Project*** in the West Pilbara: A farmin & JV agreement with Novo Resources Corp (TSXV.NVO) and Sumitomo Corporation will fully fund gold exploration programmes until a decision to mine is made, with Essential Metals retaining a 30% interest.
- ***Balagundi Project***: A farmin & JV agreement where Black Cat Syndicate Limited (ASX:BC8) is earning a 75% interest in the Project located at Bulong, near Kalgoorlie. Black Cat will then fully fund gold exploration programmes until a decision to mine is made, with Essential Metals retaining a 25% interest.

**Nickel**: The ***Blair-Golden Ridge Project*** includes the suspended Blair Nickel Sulphide Mine and the advanced Leo Dam prospect as well as several other prospects.

**Reference to previous market announcements**

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

**Forward Looking Statement**

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions, and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

**Dome North Mineral Resource Estimate - Competent Persons Statement**

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for the Dome North Lithium Project is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Stuart Kerr and Mr Lauritz Barnes. Mr Kerr was, at the time of compiling this report, a fulltime employee of Essential Metals Limited and is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Barnes is a consultant to the Company and is a member of both the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Both Mr Kerr and Mr Barnes have sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons 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. Specifically, Mr Kerr is the Competent Person for the database, geological model and completed the site inspections. Mr Barnes is the Competent Person for the 3-D geological and mineralisation interpretation plus the resource estimation. Mr Kerr and Mr Barnes consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

**Sinclair Extension and PEG007 Exploration Results - Competent Person Statement**

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Results for the Sinclair Caesium Mine extension drilling and the PEG007 pegmatite outcrop prospect drilling is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Stuart Kerr. Mr Kerr was, at the time of compiling this report, a fulltime employee of Essential Metals Limited and is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Kerr has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons 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 Kerr consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

# APPENDIX 1 – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

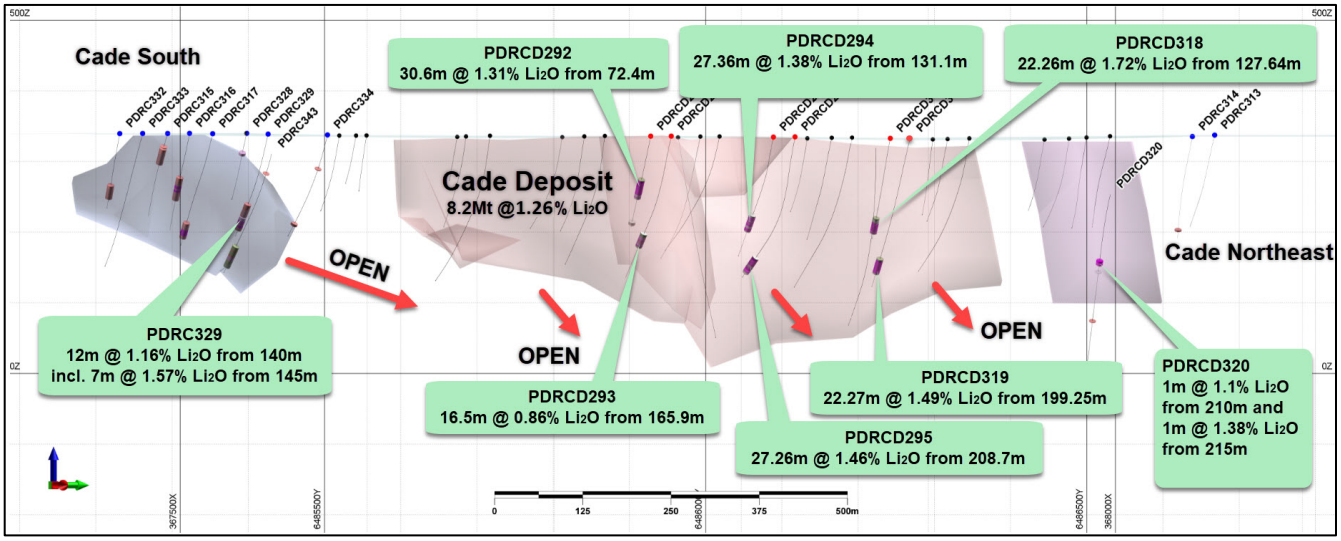


***Figure 4**: Long section looking west through the Cade spodumene Deposit.*

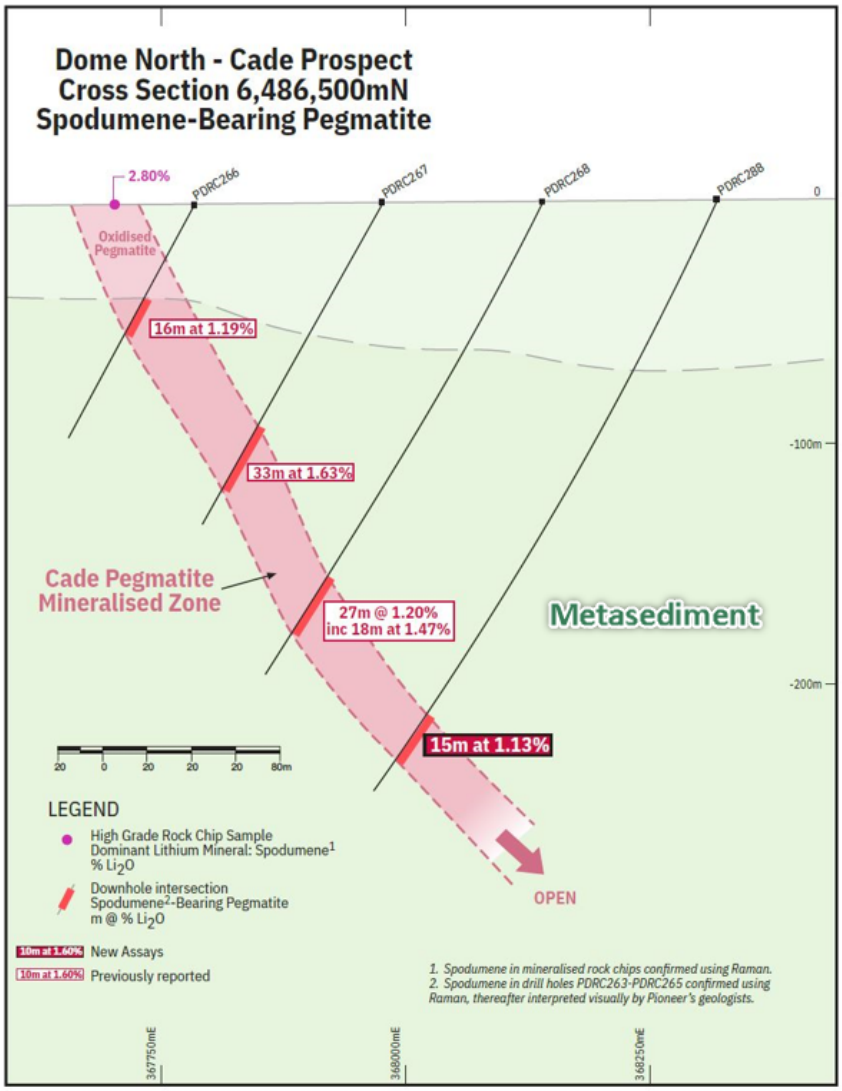


***Figure 5**: Cross section of the Cade Deposit, showing holes intersecting lithium mineralisation.*

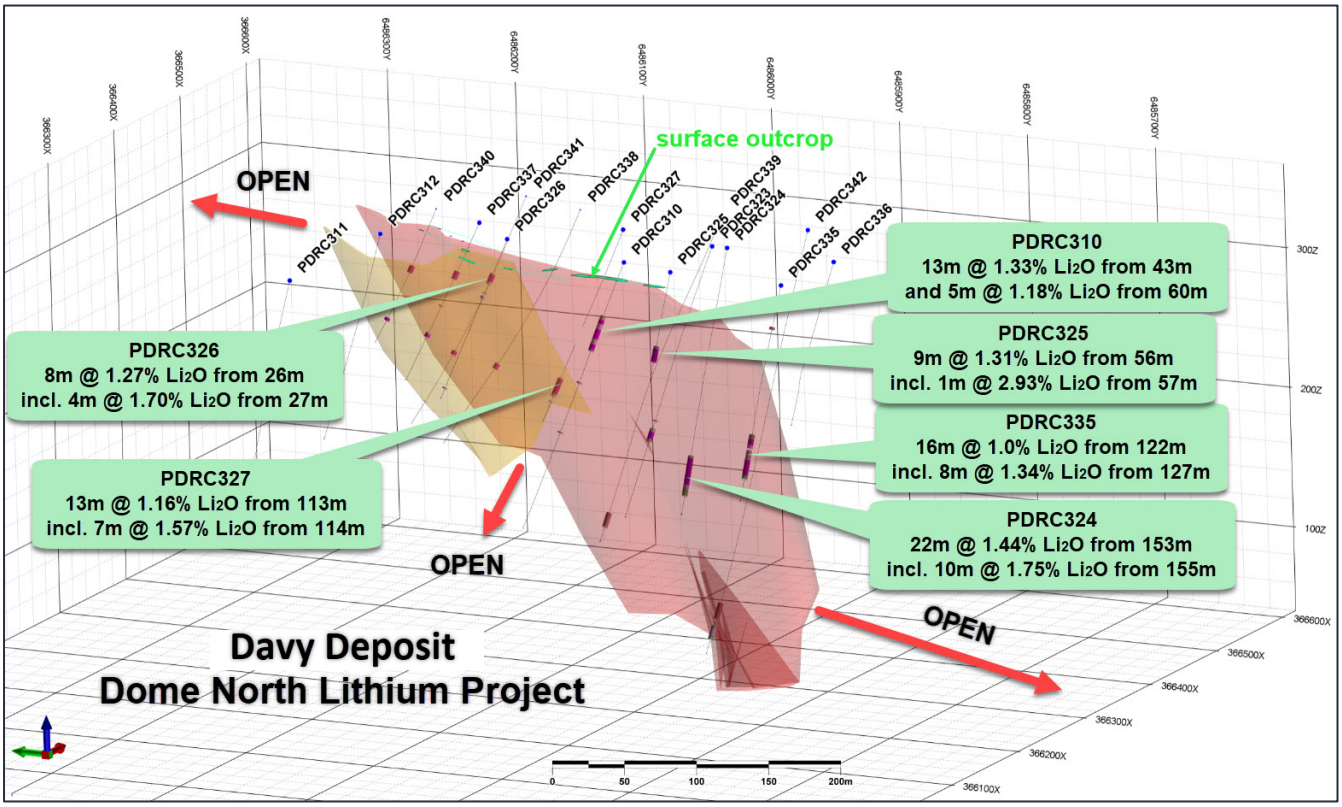


***Figure 6**: Davy Deposit oblique view looking northeast - significant $Li_2O$ intersections annotated.*

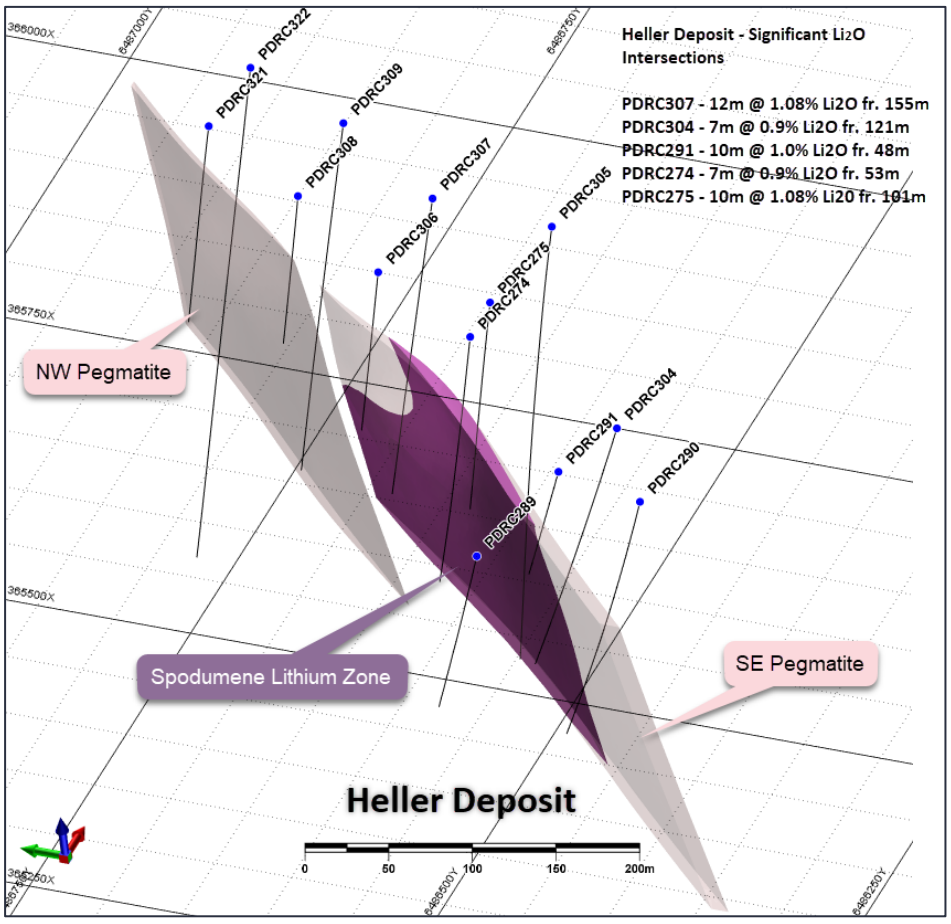


***Figure 7**: Heller Deposit oblique view looking down and northeast.*

# APPENDIX 2 - SUMMARY OF RESOURCE AND REPORTING CRITERIA

A summary of JORC Table 1 (included as Appendix 3) is provided below for compliance with the Mineral Resource and in line with requirements of ASX listing rule 5.8.1.

**Location and Description**

The Dome North Lithium Project is part of the Pioneer Dome Project, owned 100% by Essential Metals Limited, and located 50km north of Norseman in the Eastern Goldfields Province of Western Australia. The Project is well serviced by existing infrastructure including a sealed road, water pipeline, rail and a gas pipeline all are related to the modern mining history within the tenement package and the proximity to other current and historic operations and the nearby regional centre of Kalgoorlie.

**Geology and geological interpretation**

The Pioneer Dome project area is located at the southern end of the Kalgoorlie Terrane, which is part of the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane (EGS) of the Yilgarn Craton. The Dome North spodumene deposits fall within the Depot Domain, near the boundary of the Kambalda Domain to the east (Cassidy et al., 2006).

In the vicinity of the project area, the Archean greenstone sequence dominates, and is broadly north-south striking, westerly dipping and younging to the east. Lithologies include tholeiitic basalt, pyroxene spinifex-textured basalt, komatiite, peridotite and dolerite, in addition to sedimentary rock derived from felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks and pelitic and psammitic metasedimentary rocks of the Black Flag Group (Cade Deposit host rock). Interflow sediments are also present, commonly in the form of carbonaceous shale horizons.

The entire greenstone sequence is intruded by a series of pegmatite dykes and sills associated with the later stage Pioneer Dome granite intrusive. These pegmatite dykes form a swarm of intrusive bodies along a strike length of approximately 15 km along the eastern edge of the granite dome.

The host rocks differ between each of the deposits. Cade is hosted in metasediment of the Black Flag Group, of which are fine grained and largely quartz, mica, amphibole and garnet in composition +/- pyrite, andalusite with black shale interbeds common. The host metasediments are strongly deformed, locally folded and sheared providing the structural preparation for a later stage pegmatite emplacement. Davy and Heller are hosted in both ultramafic (pyroxenite dominant) and mafic (basalt) rocks where pegmatites have intruded sheared contacts along NNE striking faults. Mafic lithologies tend to be more favourable for thickening of the spodumene pegmatites within a more brittle host.

**Drilling techniques**

Drill holes within the resource model were reverse circulation (RC) drill holes drilled with a 4½ - 5½" face sampling hammer, Aircore drilling used a 90mm face-sampling blade bit or hammer in hard rock and diamond drilling was undertaken using an industry standard HQ3 triple tube with a diamond-set cutting bit.

**Sampling techniques**

RC drilling samples were collected at 1m intervals from a cone splitter attached to the drill cyclone. Samples were approximately 3kg. Air core drilling samples were laid out on the ground as 1m sample piles. Single metre samples were taken in pegmatite lithology and three metre composite samples were collected for the entire length of the drillhole by sampling 3 consecutive sample piles, using an aluminium scoop. HQ3 diamond core from the pegmatite (target zone) was half cut then quarter cut from one half only for lab submission. Sample length was dependent on geological contacts and ranged from 0.2m to 1.2m in length.

**Sampling Analyses**

Analysis of all drilling samples was undertaken by Intertek Genalysis in Perth for rare metals including Li and Ta. Samples were analysed using a four-acid digestion with a Mass Spectrometer (MS) determination (Intertek analysis code ZR01 / 4A Li MS-48).

**Cut-off Grade**

Resource intersections were calculated using 0.5% cut off with a maximum 3m internal dilution and no external dilution typically applied except where drill hole logging (e.g. continuous pegmatite) and assays indicate wider internal dilution is warranted.

**Estimation Methodology**

Grade estimation for all elements was completed using Ordinary Kriging (OK) in GEOVIA Surpac™ software into the mineralised domains. The estimate was resolved into parent cells that had been sub-celled at the domain boundaries for accurate domain volume representation. A separate model was built for each deposit, but with the same block sizes.

**Mineral Resource Classification**

The Mineral Resources estimates for the Dome North lithium deposits have been classified in accordance with the criteria laid out in the 2012 JORC code.

Key factors considered for the resource classification included:

- Drill spacing (typically 80m x 80m).
- Confidence in geological interpretation
- Confidence in mineralised zone interpretation
- Sample and geochemical analysis quality
- Availability of bulk density data

The Cade Lithium resource has, in part, been classified Indicated Mineral Resource on the basis of confidence in the geological understanding and continuity of the mineralised zone (drill spacing 80m x 80m) plus the availability of bulk density data. At this stage, the oxide/transition material has been reported as part of the Inferred Mineral Resource, noting the requirement for more drilling to intercept the pegmatite in the weathered zone and the lack of bulk density data from the oxide/transition material.. In situ, reasonably fresh spodumene-bearing pegmatite rock chip samples have been collected at surface where the Cade pegmatite outcrops suggesting that the weathering of the pegmatite is limited. However, further drilling is required to better define the depth of oxidation and to allow samples to be collected for metallurgical testing to determine the ability to economically recover lithia from this material. Table 3 below includes a summary of the Dome North Lithium Project Mineral Resource by oxidation profile.

The bulk density applied to the fresh pegmatite was based on determinations from drill core. Density values for oxide and transitional material have been assumed.

In summary, the Mineral Resource for Cade has been classified partially as Indicated (fresh only, not oxide or transitional material) with the remainder as Inferred. At this stage, due to a lack of diamond core and bulk density measurements, both Davy and Heller are classified as Inferred only.

**Cut-off Grade**

The shallow, sub-cropping nature of the Dome North deposits suggests good potential for open pit mining if sufficient resources can be delineated to consider a mining operation. As such, the Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5% Li2O lower cut-off grade to reflect assumed exploitation by open pit mining

**Modifying Factors**

No modifying factors were applied to the reported Mineral resources. Parameters reflecting mining dilution, ore loss and metallurgical recoveries will be considered during the planned mining evaluation of the project.

**Metallurgy**

The Company has commenced metallurgical test work on the Cade Deposit, using core from six diamond core holes drilled specifically to provide samples for this work. The results are expected to be received by the end of October 2020 however the mineralogy of the deposit suggests that it will be amenable to conventional processing methods.

**Table 3. Mineral Resource Summary by oxidation and category: Dome North Lithium Project**

**(0.5% $Li_2O$ cut-off grade)**

| Oxidation | Classification | Tonnes (Mt) | $Li_2O$ (%) | Contained $Li_2O$ (T) | $Fe_2O_3$ (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oxide | Inferred | 0.7 | 1.24 | 9,000 | 0.63 |
| Transition | Inferred | 1.0 | 1.21 | 12,000 | 0.59 |
| Fresh | Indicated | 5.4 | 1.30 | 70,000 | 0.55 |
| | Inferred | 4.1 | 1.10 | 45,000 | 0.68 |
| **Combined Total** | | **11.2** | **1.21** | **136,000** | **0.61** |

*Note: Appropriate rounding applied*

# Appendix 3: JORC, 2012 Edition Table 1, Sections 1 to 3

## Dome North Lithium Project (the "Project") including the Cade, Davy and Heller Deposits – 100% owned by Essential Metals Limited (the "Company")

### 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 Faces, 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.* | • Reverse circulation (RC) and aircore (AC) samples from holes drilled from surface.<br>• Single metre samples were collected in calico bags via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone on the RC drill rig. Three-metre composite samples for intervals that were considered to have low LCT element concentrations from the pXRF data were collected from the sample piles via an aluminium scoop.<br>• AC drill samples outside of pegmatite zones were taken as 3m composites from single metre sample piles and as single metre samples for the mineralised pegmatite zones, samples were collected via an aluminium scoop.<br>• HQ3 diamond core sampled on tails of holes with RC pre collars.<br>• pXRF analysis was undertaken on each 1m sample using a Bruker S1 Titan 600 handheld portable XRF analyser for internal use, and not reported herein. |
| | • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* | • Industry-standard reverse circulation drilling, using a face-sampling hammer with a booster and auxiliary compressors used to ensure dry samples.<br>• Industry-standard aircore drilling, using a face-sampling blade bit.<br>• RC: Individual one metre samples were collected using a cyclone and a cone splitter into sub samples of approximately 3.0kg weight, the cyclone was regularly cleaned to minimise contamination.<br>• Industry-standard HQ3 triple tube diamond core drilling using a diamond-set cutting bit. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • Duplicate samples (RC and AC only) and Certified Reference Standards were inserted at regular intervals to provide assay quality checks. The standards and duplicates reported within acceptable limits.<br>• Samples are considered 'fit for purpose'. |
| | • *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 (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.* | • RC and AC drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which approximately 3.0 kg sampled.<br>• 3.0kg samples were crushed then subsetted to produce a 100g sample which was pulverised by zirconium bowl pulp mill to nominal P80/75um to produce a standard charge for analysis.<br>• Half core samples of lengths determined by geology vary in weight.<br>• Lithium exploration package of elements: analysed by a four-acid digestion with a Mass Spectrometer (MS) determination (Intertek analysis code ZR01 / 4A Li MS-48). The quoted detection limits for this method are a lower detection limit of 0.1ppm and an upper detection of 5000ppm Li. Most other elements have a similar analytical range. Any over range samples were re analysed by a sodium peroxide zirconium crucible fusion with a detection range of 1ppm to 20% Li. |
| ***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).* | • Reverse Circulation Drilling, 4.5-inch drill string, 5.25 – 5.75-inch face-sampling hammer, auxiliary and booster compressors used to exclude ground water.<br>• Aircore Drilling using a 90mm blade bit or face sampling hammer in hard rock.<br>• HQ3 standard core drilling. |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* | • During RC and AC drilling the geologist recorded occasions when sample quality is poor, sample return was low, when the sample was wet or compromised in another way.<br>• During diamond drilling the core recovery was measured and recorded from every drilled core run and compared against the drillers core blocks of known drill depths. |
| | • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* | • Sample recovery is good for RC drilling using the equipment described.<br>• RC Sample recovery is mostly under the control of the drill operator and is generally influenced by the experience and knowledge of the operator.<br>• Sample recovery is generally good for AC drilling when the sample is dry.<br>• Sample recovery for core drilling is usually very high. HQ3 triple tube enables better representation of the core and measurable recovery. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | • Core measurements enable core recoveries to be calculated and form part of the QA/QC record. |
| | • *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.* | • Because the sample recoveries are assumed to be high, any possible relationship between sample recovery and grade has not been investigated. |
| ***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.* | • Lithological logs exist for all holes in a database. Fields captured include lithology, mineralogy and abundance, sulphide abundance and type, alteration, texture, recovery, veining and type, weathering, oxidation and colour.<br>• All diamond drillholes were orientated with reference to bottom of the hole and geotechnically and structurally logged for recovery, RQD, fracture frequency and alpha/beta measurements on oriented core.<br>• SG measurements were acquired on all rock types of half core samples using the Archimedes water submersion method.<br>• The detail captured is considered high and fit for purpose. |
| | • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, Face, etc) photography.* | • Logging is qualitative but includes quantitative estimates on mineral abundance.<br>• Qualitative litho-geochemistry based on pXRF analyses is used to confirm rock types.<br>• A representative sample of each RC drill metre is sieved and retained in chip trays for future reference. |
| | • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • The entire length of the drill holes were geologically logged. |
| ***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.* | • RC drilling - Individual one metre samples were collected via a cone splitter directly attached to the cyclone dry and wet. Individual samples were approximately 3.0kg. The bulk residue was laid out in order on the drill pad.<br>• AC drill samples were laid out in order directly onto the ground.<br>• Individual RC and AC drilling metre samples of the pegmatite (target zone) were submitted to the laboratory. Three metre composite samples were aggregated to form 3.0kg for the remainder of the drillhole and sent to the laboratory.<br>• HQ3 diamond core from the pegmatite (target zone) was half cut then quarter cut from one half only for lab submission leaving three quarters of |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | the core in the core tray for future work. Sample length was dependent on geological contacts and ranged from minimum 20cm to maximum 120cm.<br>• The sample collection, splitting and sampling for the types of drilling used is considered standard industry practise and fit for purpose. |
| | • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* | • Cyclones are routinely cleaned after each drill rod.<br>• Geologist looks for evidence of sample contamination, which was recorded if seen.<br>• The use of booster and auxiliary compressors ensures samples are dry, which best ensures a quality sample.<br>• The cut core was sampled with the right-hand side of the core always collected for chemical analysis, the orientation line was retained where possible. |
| | • *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.* | • Standard Reference Material is included at a rate of 1 per 30 samples.<br>• Duplicate RC drill samples were collected from a second calico sample taken directly off the cone splitter attached to the drill rig. Duplicates are routinely inserted at a 1 per 30 samples.<br>• Duplicate AC drill samples are routinely inserted at approximately 1 per 30 samples.<br>• No duplicates were inserted for the diamond drill core.<br>• Laboratory quality control samples were inserted in accordance with the laboratory procedure with the performance of these control samples monitored by the laboratory and the company. |
| | • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • The sample size is considered industry-standard and appropriate for the style of deposit being sampled. |
| ***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.* | • The sample preparation and assay method used is considered standard industry practice and is appropriate for the deposit other than:<br>• A zirconium bowl is used to grind the sample to be analysed to minimise Fe contamination for the mineralised pegmatite samples. |
| | • *For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* | • The Company owns a Bruker S1 Titan 600 handheld XRF instrument which it used to provide the geologist with basic, qualitative litho-geochemistry data and may be used to assist with selecting zones for sampling. Zones have been selected due to elevated caesium, niobium, tantalum, gallium, rubidium, thallium or tin.<br>• Intervals during RC an AC drilling identified as not obviously mineralised have been sampled with three metre composites. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | • Standards and blanks are routinely analysed with the Bruker to ensure the instrument is operating as expected and correctly calibrated. |
| | • *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.* | • Standards and laboratory checks have been assessed. The standards show results within acceptable limits of accuracy, with good precision. Internal laboratory checks indicate very high levels of precision. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.* | • Significant intersections are calculated by experienced staff with these intersections checked by other staff.<br>• No holes have been twinned. |
| | • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* | • The Company has a digital SQL drilling database where information is stored.<br>• The Company uses a range of consultants to load and validate data and appraise quality control samples. |
| | • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • The Company has adjusted the lithium (Li), tantalum (Ta) and caesium (Cs) assay results to determine $Li_2O$, $Ta_2O_5$ and $Cs_2O$ grades. This adjustment is a multiplication of the elemental Li, Ta and Cs assay results by 2.153, 1.221 and 1.0602 to determine $Li_2O$, $Ta_2O_5$ and $Cs_2O$ grades respectively. |
| ***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.* | • The collar locations of the RC and DD holes have been surveyed by a licenced surveyor using an RTK differential GPS. The collar surveys provide very accurate positions for all holes including the RL of each drill collar.<br>• AC holes have been located by handheld GPS.<br>• Downhole surveys for RC and Diamond core holes were collected every 10m from surface to bottom of hole by the AXIS Mining Technology north seeking gyro tool, surveys were carried out by an experienced drilling operator. |
| | • *Specification of the grid system used.* | • MGA94 (Zone 51) |
| | • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • Topographic control is by RTK DGPS, carried out by a licensed surveyor.<br>• A surface DTM was created locally using the surveyed drill collars, AC holes were snapped to the DTM. |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* | • Exploration RC drilling was drilled on panels spaced between 40 – 160m apart with drill holes 40-80m apart, dependent on the size of the target area. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | • Diamond drilling at the Cade Deposit was spaced 80m from existing drill panels with holes spaced 80m apart.<br>• AC drilling traverses were nominally 200-400m apart with individual holes spaced 40-80m apart. |
| | • *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 spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity for three deposits within the Dome North project resulting in three Resource Estimates.<br>• An updated mineral resource estimate has been complete for the Cade Deposit of 8.2Mt at 1.26% $Li_2O$ and classified as Indicated 5.4Mt and Inferred 2.8Mt.<br>• Maiden resource estimates have been complete for the Davy and Heller Deposits of 2.2Mt @ 1.13% $Li_2O$ and 0.7Mt @ 1.02% respectively and classified as Inferred. |
| | • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • No sample compositing has been applied for the reported assays.<br>• All reported assays are of 1m samples for RC and AC drilling.<br>• Diamond drilling assays are geology dependent and sample intervals range from 20cm – 120cm. |
| ***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.* | • The strike of the mineralisation at the Cade Deposit is estimated at to be broadly north-south, and dipping east, therefore angled diamond drill holes at -60° have been drilled towards 2700 to intersect the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible.<br>• RC and AC drilling was designed to intersect the target perpendicular to the mapped geology and angled at -60° for the best representation of lithological thickness.<br>• Down hole intersection widths are estimated to closely approximate true widths based on the interpreted dip of the pegmatite bodies and the orientation of the drilling. |
| ***Sample security*** | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • The Company uses standard industry practices when collecting, transporting and storing samples for analysis.<br>• Drilling pulps are retained by the Company off site. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • Sampling techniques for assays have not been specifically audited but follow common practice in the Western Australian exploration industry.<br>• The assay data and quality control samples are periodically audited by an independent consultant. |

## 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* | • The drilling reported herein is entirely within E15/1515 which is a granted Exploration Licence.<br>• The tenement is located approximately 60km N of Norseman WA.<br>• The Company Limited is the registered holder of the tenement and holds a 100% unencumbered interest in all minerals within the tenement.<br>• The tenement is on vacant crown land.<br>• The Ngadju Native Title Claimant Group has a determined Native Title Claim which covers the Project area. |
| | • *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.* | • At the time of this Statement E15/1515 is in Good Standing. To the best of the Company's knowledge, other than industry standard permits to operate there are no impediments to the Company operations within the tenement. |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • There has been no previous lithium exploration drilling or sampling on the Project other than by the Company. Previous mapping by the Western Australian Geological Survey and Western Mining Corporation (WMC) in the 1970's identified several pegmatite intrusions however these were not systematically explored for Lithium or associated elements. |
| ***Geology*** | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The Project pegmatites are consistent with records of highly differentiated Lithium Caesium Tantalum (LCT) pegmatite intrusion. This type of pegmatite intrusions are the target intrusions of hard rock lithium deposits. The Dome North Deposits and reported lithium occurrences are considered part of the LCT Pegmatite group and Albite-Spodumene Type. |
| ***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, including 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 plus hole length.*<br>• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and* | • Refer to Tables and Figures herein and Appendices of this announcement/report.<br>• Refer to previous ASX Announcements for significant intersections from The Company's drilling, including:<br>• 23/07/2020 - Dome North Lithium Project Update<br>• 04/02/2020 - Successful 2nd drill programme at Dome North Area<br>• 10/10/2019 - Drilling Results from Cade Spodumene Deposit<br>• 16/09/2019 - Dome North Drilling Update<br>• 22/08/2019 - Dome North Drilling Advancing and Pegmatites Intersected<br>• 17/07/2019 - Spodumene results from Pioneer Dome North |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.* | |
| ***Data aggregation methods*** | • *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.* | • Intersections noted are from 1m sample intervals.<br>• $Li_2O$ intercepts calculated using 0.5% cut off with a maximum 3m internal dilution and no external dilution typically applied except where drill hole logging (e.g. continuous pegmatite) and assays indicate wider internal dilution is warranted.<br>• There are no metal equivalent values reported. |
| ***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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').* | • The current geological interpretation, based on drilling and mapping, suggests that the true widths approximate the down hole widths. (See the cross sections and maps within the report/release) |
| ***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 herein and Appendices in this report/ announcement. |
| ***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.* | • Comprehensive reporting of all exploration results has previously been reported by the Company. |

| 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 meaningful and material exploration data has been reported. |
| ***Further work*** | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.* | • Geological mapping and target generation for additional lithium resources.<br>• Extensional and exploration drilling for lithium and potential co-products within the Project.<br>• Metallurgical test work at the Cade Deposit is in progress. |

## Section 3 – Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in the section1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| ***Database integrity*** | • *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* | • The drilling has been imported into a relational SQL server database using Datashed™ (Industry standard drill hole database management software).<br>• All of the available drilling data has been imported into 3D mining and modelling software packages (Surpac™ and Leapfrog™), which allow visual interrogation of the data integrity and continuity. All of the resource interpretations have been carried out using these software packages. During the interpretation process it is possible to highlight drilling data that does not conform to the geological interpretation for further validation. |
| | • *Data validation procedures used.* | • Data validation checks were completed on import to the SQL database.<br>• Data validation has been carried out by visually checking the positions and orientations of drill holes. |
| ***Site visits*** | • *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* | • CP, Mr Stuart Kerr, has visited the site numerous times. |
| ***Geological interpretation*** | • *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*<br>• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*<br>• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.* | • The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered robust as the continuity the pegmatite is consistent between drillholes.<br>• No assumptions have been made regarding the geological interpretation.<br>• There have been no alternative interpretations have been considered at this stage.<br>• The key factors affecting continuity is the presence of spodumene within the pegmatite. |
| ***Dimensions*** | • *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.* | • The Mineral Resource estimate is based on LCT pegmatite dykes, striking roughly north-north-east/south-south-west, dipping steeply to the east for a strike length of approx. 900m and downdip of 350m at Cade, 650m strike and 300m down-dip at Davy and 350m strike and 250m down-dip at Heller. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Estimation and modelling techniques*** | • *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*<br>• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*<br>• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*<br>• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*<br>• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*<br>• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*<br>• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*<br>• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*<br>• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*<br>• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.* | • Grade estimation used Ordinary Kriging for $Li_2O$ % using GEOVIA Surpac™ version 6.8.1<br>• Drillhole samples were flagged with the wireframed domain code.<br>• Sample data were composited to 1m which is the most frequent sampling interval.<br>• Influences of extreme sample distribution outliers were reduced by top-cutting on a domain basis. Top-cuts were decided by using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and statistical tools. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population, no top-cuts were applied.<br>• Directional variograms were modelled by domain using traditional variograms. Nugget values are moderate and grade ranges reasonably long (up to 270m) although this is influenced by the current drill spacing (approximately 80m by 80m).<br>• The Block Model was constructed with parent blocks of 4m (E) x 20m (N) x 10m (RL) parent cells that was sub-celled to 0.5 (E) x 2.5m (N) x 1.25m (RL) at the domain boundaries for accurate domain volume representation.<br>• Search ellipse sizes were based primarily on a combination of the variography and the trends of the wireframed mineralized zones. Hard boundaries were applied to the estimation domain.<br>• Three estimation passes were used. The first pass had a limit of 120m, the second pass 240m and the third pass searching a large distance to fill and blocks within the wireframed zones. Passes used a minimum of 6 samples and a maximum of 12 samples and maximum samples per hole of 4 – based on the sample distribution and number of samples contained within each domain.<br>• Validation of the block model included a volumetric comparison of the resource wireframe to the block model volume. Validation of the grade estimate included comparison of block model grades to the declustered input composite grades plus swath plot comparison by easting, northing and elevation. Visual comparisons of input composite grades vs. block model grades were also completed. |
| ***Moisture*** | • *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.* | • Tonnes have been estimated on a dry basis. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| ***Cut-off parameters*** | • *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.* | • Grade envelopes have been wireframed to a nominal 0.5% $Li_2O$ cut-off which equates to the spodumene geological zone within the pegmatite. |
| ***Mining factors or assumptions*** | • *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.* | • The Company has not undertaken any detailed mining studies to date, however it is assumed that any future mining methods would initially be by open pit method. |
| ***Metallurgical factors or assumptions*** | • *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.* | • In January 2020, six diamond-tailed drill holes drilled to further delineate the Cade Deposit and provide representative core samples for metallurgical test work to be overseen by Primero, a leading engineering group with extensive experience with West Australian hard rock spodumene deposits. These samples were sent to Nagrom Laboratories and various mineralogy dense medium separation. heavy liquid separation and flotation test work programs are being undertaken. The results expected by end-October 2020. |
| ***Environmental factors or assumptions*** | • *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be* | • Environmental studies including Flora and Fauna studies were completed. Targeted search for flora/fauna and vegetation communities of conservation significance within the Project area was carried out prior to drilling programs. Desktop studies have been carried out, according to the DBCA Communities database, the project area is not located within the boundary of any Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities listed by the DBCA or within any proposed / vested Conservation Reserve.<br>• No Threatened Flora pursuant to the Biodiversity Conservation (BC) Act 2016 and the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999 were identified within the survey area. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.* | • One Priority Flora taxon, as listed by Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) was identified within the survey area; Diocirea acutifolia (P3). Botanica recorded a total of 75 locations of this taxon (estimated total of 30,191 plants; 13,781 plants within the survey area).<br>• An application to impact 9.5ha of the total population area (estimated total of 2126 plants to be impacted) of Diocirea acutifolia was submitted to DBCA. BC obtained email confirmation from DBCA on 8th August 2019 that the proposal will impact a maximum of 7% of the total number of plants and 3.5% of the mapped extent, based on clearing 40m width along drill lines. The proportional impact of the exploration is unlikely to be significant at either the local or regional scale.<br>• The pegmatite (lithium mineralised rock) contains no sulphides and would be benign with no acid forming potential. The host rocks contains some pyrite and will have some acid forming potential. At this very early stage of the project, no detailed work has been carried out in this regard, however due to the potential for AMD this will require further studies investigating the potential impacts and mitigation processes during pre-feasibility studies. |
| ***Bulk density*** | • *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*<br>• *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.*<br>• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.* | • A total of 76 bulk density measurements have been completed to date on samples taken from six diamond core tails drilled into Cade.<br>• Samples of half HQ core ranging between 7cm and 30cm length were submitted to Genalysis for measuring. They were primarily taken from fresh mineralised pegmatite zones from between 69.4m and 242.3m downhole (60.1m to 209.9m vertically below surface).<br>• Of the 76 readings, 56 were from pegmatite – and of these, 44 were from spodumene-rich pegmatite. These were analysed by domain and by depth from surface. Results are very consistent (standard deviation of 0.1) and an average of 2.7 has been used for fresh pegmatite.<br>• However, as all of the material sampled and measured to date is fresh - measurements are required from transitional and oxide material.<br>• As there are no measurements from the oxide or transition zones, assumed values were used.<br>• Densities were assigned, based on oxidation code, as follows:<br>Oxide: 1.9<br>Transition: 2.3<br>Fresh: 2.7 |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Classification*** | • *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*<br>• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*<br>• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* | • The Mineral Resource for the Dome North Lithium Project has been classified on the basis of confidence in the detailed geological understanding and defined continuity of the mineralised zone (drill spacing 80m x 80m), the requirement for more drilling to intercept the pegmatite in the oxide/transition zone and the lack of bulk density data from the oxide/transition zone.<br>• All factors considered; the Mineral Resource has partially been assigned to Indicated (Cade fresh material only, not oxide or transitional material) with the remainder as Inferred. Due to a lack of diamond core and bulk density measurements, both Davy and Heller are classified as Inferred only in their entirety.<br>• At this stage, the oxide material has been reported as part of the resource. In situ, reasonably fresh spodumene-bearing pegmatite rock chip samples have been collected at surface and from limited shallow drilling where the Cade pegmatite outcrops. However, the majority of drilling to date has only intersected the pegmatite at the boundary of and below the base of oxidation. More shallower drilling targeting the oxide/transition zone is required with subsequent metallurgical testwork on the material to determine the ability to economically recover lithia from this material. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.* | • No external audits of the MRE have been carried out. |
| ***Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence*** | • *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*<br>• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation.* | • The relative accuracy of the MRE is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code.<br>• The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*<br>• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.* | |