



ESSENTIAL METALS

for a sustainable future

14 July 2022

Pioneer Dome Lithium Project - Resource extension drilling, metallurgical test work and Mining Lease Application underway

Current activities expected to pave the way for an updated Mineral Resource and Scoping Study in the December 2022 quarter

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Cade Deeps drilling:** Three holes completed ~120-130m below the Cade Mineral Resource, suggesting that a southerly plunge could be present instead of the previously interpreted northerly plunge. Thick pegmatite intersections up to 25m in true width were observed in two holes with a ~1m interval of visual spodumene observed in one hole. All pegmatite drill core will be submitted for lithium assays. The programme is expected to be completed by mid-August.
- **Metallurgical test work:** Three composite samples are currently being processed at Nagrom Laboratories. The composites have been selected from diamond drill core obtained from the March quarter drill programme, which returned outstanding near-surface results, including¹:
 - **Cade Deposit** assay results include:
 - **19.2m @ 1.44% Li₂O** from 15m (PDD596)
 - **23.7m @ 1.26% Li₂O** from 3.6m (PDD599)
 - **18.9m @ 1.24% Li₂O** from 21.1m (PDD600)
 - **Davy Deposit** assay results include:
 - **31.95m @ 1.24% Li₂O** from 45.4m (PDD601)
 - **18.7m @ 1.05% Li₂O** from 17m (PDD603)
- An application for a Mining Lease to encompass the Dome North Mineral Resources is being prepared and is expected to be lodged by end-August. The regulatory process will likely take 6-9 months.

Essential Metals Managing Director, Tim Spencer, said: *"We are working hard to determine the optimal project operating scale that the Dome North lithium Resource can support, to allow us to move ahead with more detailed economic studies. Having thick zones of near-surface, high-grade lithium-bearing spodumene greatly enhances the Project and provides a strong foundation for feasibility studies, commencing with a Scoping Study in the December Quarter."*

¹ Refer to ASX announcement dated 7 June 2022 "Assays confirm high grade near-surface lithium at Dome North"

ASX Code: ESS

Corporate Profile

Shares on issue: 246,487,425
Listed options: 20,720,729
(\$0.15 exercise: 30/11/22 expiry)

Cash: \$11m (31 May 2022)
Debt: Nil

KEY PROJECTS

LITHIUM Pioneer Dome
GOLD Golden Ridge
GOLD Juglah Dome

Joint Ventures (ESS %)

2x nickel projects (20-25%)*
4x gold projects (25-30%)*
* Free carried to a decision to mine

Corporate Directory

Non-Executive Chairman
Craig McGown

Non-Executive Directors
Paul Payne
Warren Hallam

Managing Director
Timothy Spencer

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PIONEER DOME LITHIUM PROJECT

The 450km² Pioneer Dome Project (ESS: 100%) is located in the core of Western Australia's lithium corridor in the Eastern Goldfields, approximately 130km south of Kalgoorlie and 275km north of the Port of Esperance. A Mineral Resource² of 11.2Mt @ 1.21% Li₂O has been defined at 'Dome North' in the northern area of the Project.

The southern Yilgarn area is recognised as being well-endowed with spodumene deposits, including the Bald Hill Mine, the Mt Marion Mine and the Buldania Project, all of which are located within 80km of the Pioneer Dome Project. The world-class Greenbushes Deposit, the Mt Holland Mine and the Mt Cattlin Mine are located further west, south-west and south-south-west, respectively.

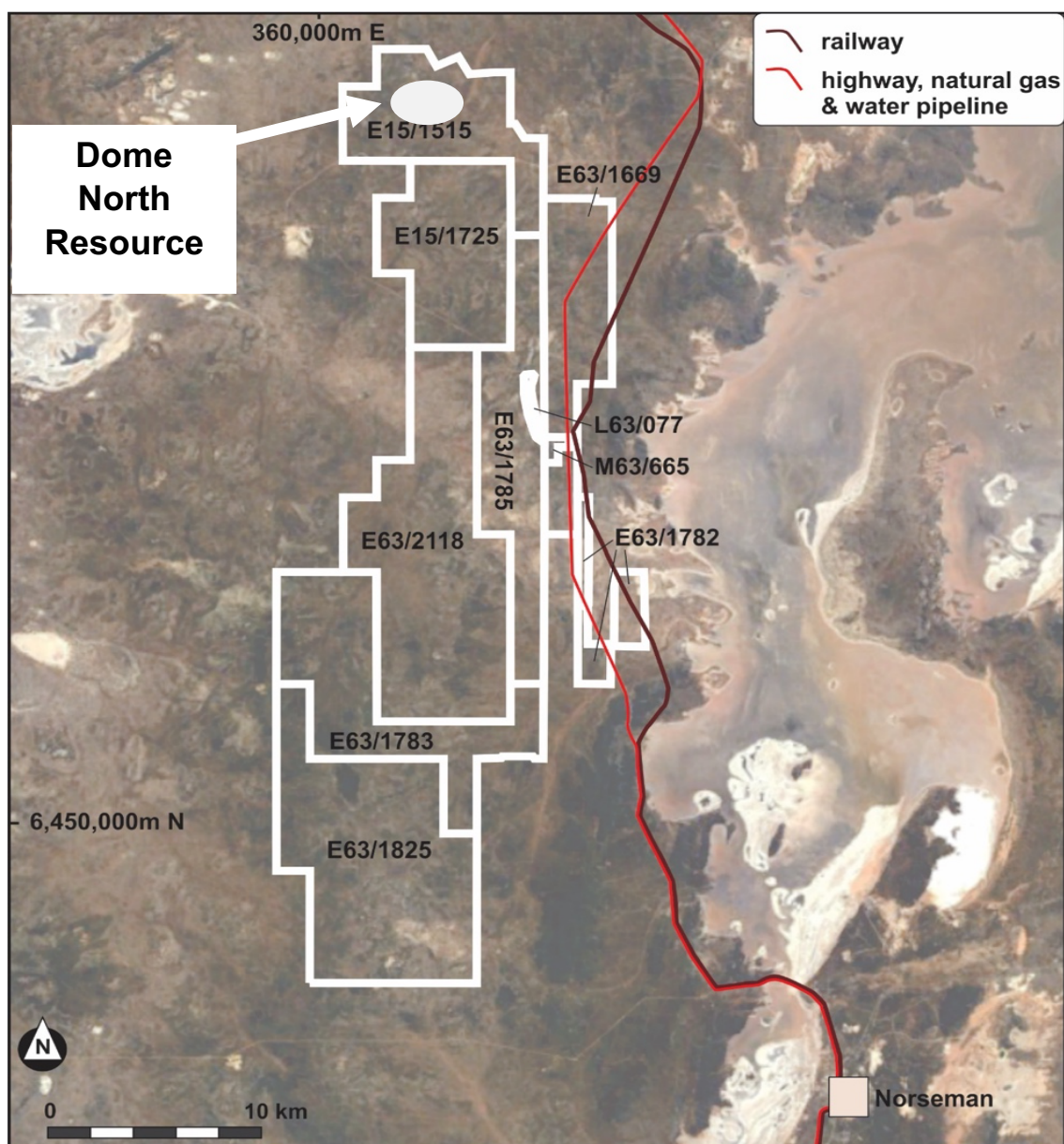


Figure 1 - The location of the tenements of the Pioneer Dome Lithium Project relative to major infrastructure.

² Refer to ASX announcement dated 29 September 2020 "Dome North Lithium Project - Resource Upgrade"



DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAMME AT DOME NORTH

- CADE DEEPS

The objective of this drill programme is to test below the Cade Deposit, at a vertical depth of ~100-200m below the lower boundary of the current lithium Resource to better understand the plunge extent and geometry and therefore the potential for extensions to the lithium mineralisation at depth.

The first holes were designed to primarily test the interpreted northerly plunge of the thicker and higher-grade zone within the Cade deposit.

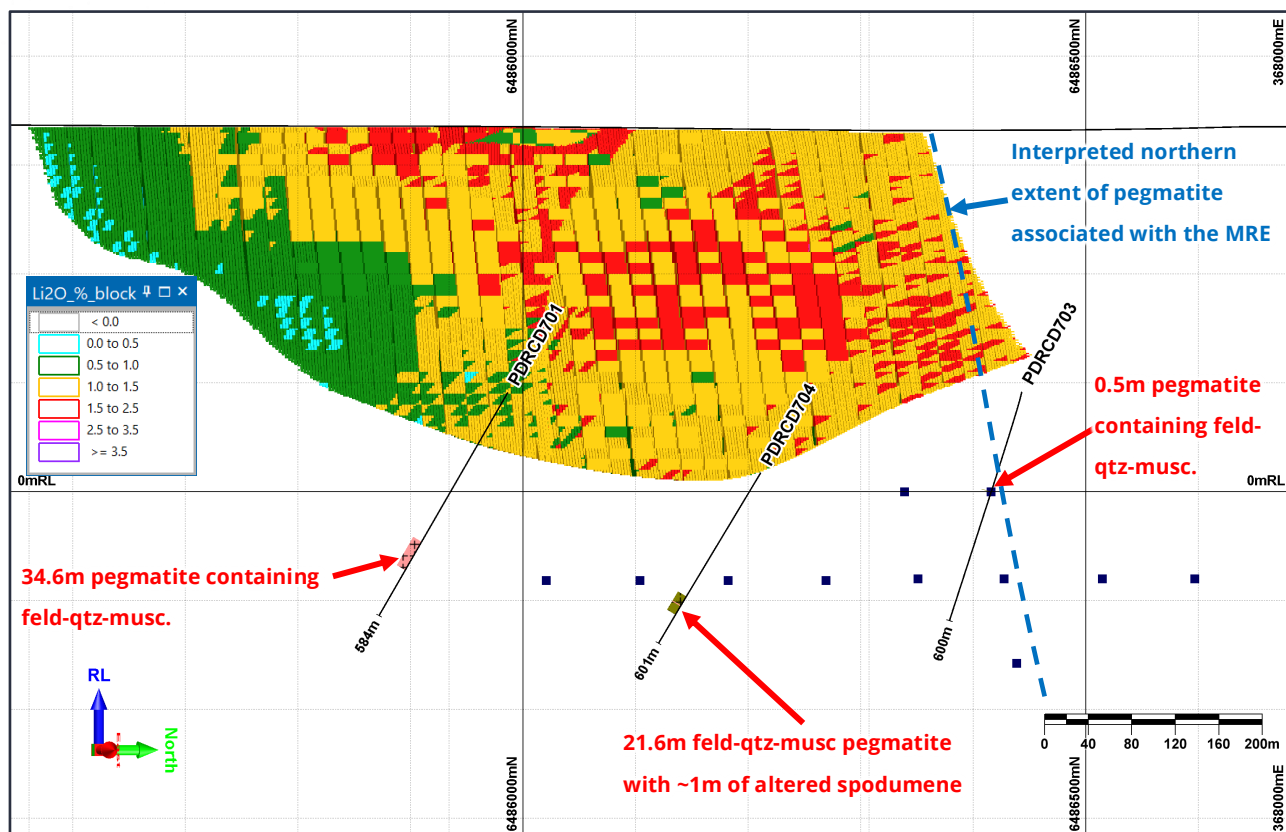


Figure 2 - Long-section of Cade spodumene deposit showing the observations from PDRCD701, PDRCD703 and PDRCD704. Planned pierce points (black squares), 2020 MRE (coloured by Li₂O% grade as per legend). NB: musc=muscovite, qtz= quartz & feld=feldspar.

The observations from the first three holes completed to date suggests that the Cade pegmatite plunges to the south rather than to the north as originally interpreted. To the south of the deposit is the Pioneer Monzogranite, which is interpreted to be the parental source of the Dome North pegmatites.

Importantly, the pegmatite intersected in holes PDRCD701 and PDRCD704 appears to be thickening to the south (PDRCD704: ~16m true width; PDRCD701: ~25m true width) and, while no visual spodumene was observed in PDRCD701, the pegmatite is zoned and possibly fractionated with the development of quartz zones. Spodumene was observed in hole PDRCD704 over a one metre interval at a down-hole depth of 556.1m (Figure 3).

All logged pegmatite core will be sampled immediately. Assays are expected to take 10-12 weeks from receipt of the samples.



The number and location of diamond holes planned at Cade Deeps as part of the Dome North drill programme will be reviewed and modified as needed following completion of each hole.

Caution: Estimates by experienced, competent geoscientists are considered to be reliable and reproducible semi-quantitative estimates of the abundance of minerals present in a sample. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should, however, never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where metal concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest.

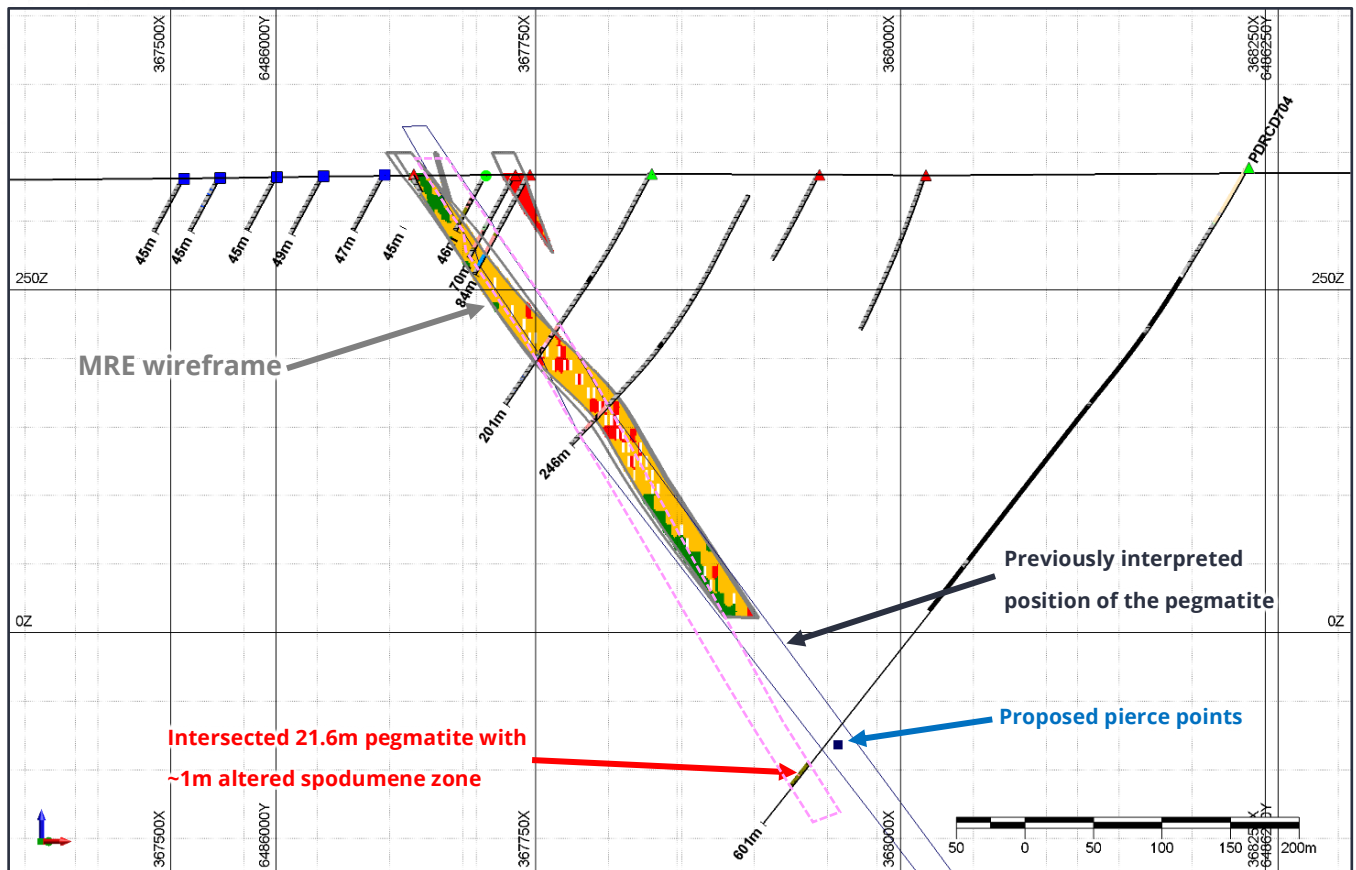


Figure 3 - Cross-section of PDRCD704 showing the location of the 21.6m pegmatite interval (~16m true width) relative to the planned pierce points and interpreted pegmatite position. The pierce point is approximately 120m below the bottom of the lithium Mineral Resource shell.

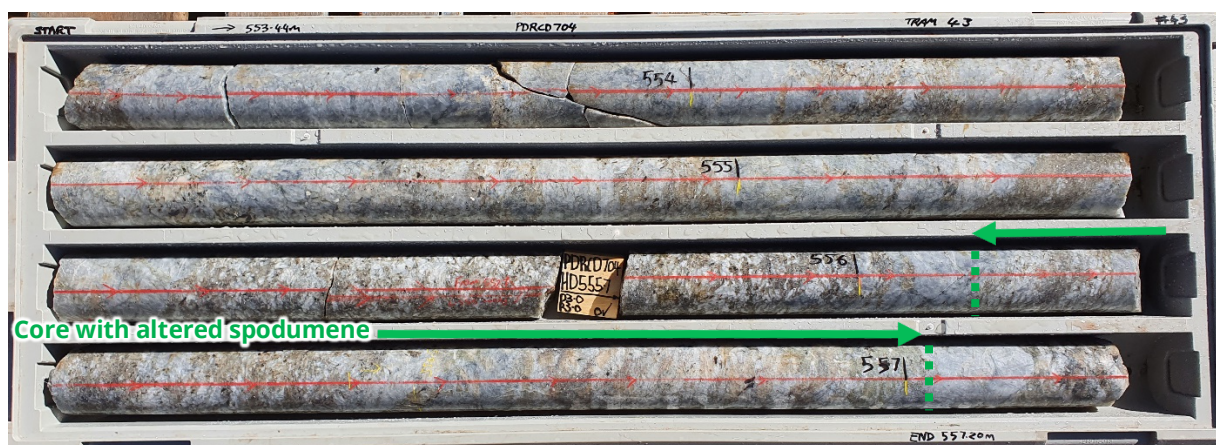


Figure 4 - Core photo from PDRCD704 diamond tail showing the spodumene interval from 556.1m to 557m.



- DAVY EXTENSIONS

The 11-hole program has been designed to test three zones around the Davy deposit and is expected to commence in 2-3 weeks. Three Reverse Circulation (RC) pre-collar holes with diamond core tails (RCD holes) will be drilled ~100m below the lower boundary, down-dip of the current lithium Resource. A further six RC holes will test the northern strike and two RC holes will test the southern strike of the Davy deposit.

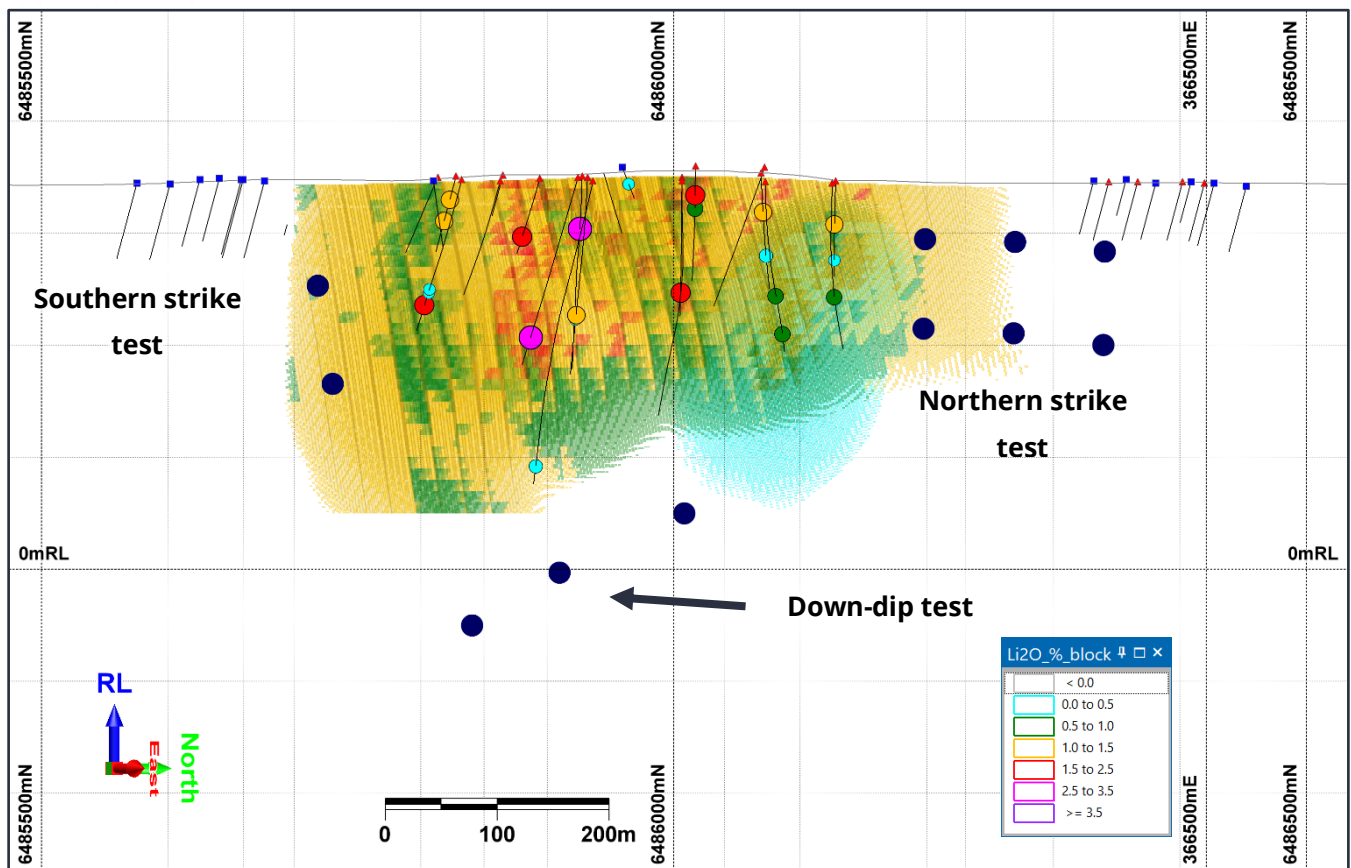


Figure 5 - Long-section of Davy with September 2020 MRE (coloured by grade - see legend), drill traces of previous drilling with Li₂O intersection >0.5% (coloured dots) and proposed Davy drilling (dark blue circles representing planned drill pierce points).

Metallurgical Test Work

The two main objectives of the diamond drilling programme completed in the March quarter were, firstly, to increase the confidence of the Lithium Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) by converting a large part of the Davy deposit and areas across the upper zone of the Cade deposit from the Inferred to Indicated Resource categories by in-fill drilling, measuring the bulk densities and completing metallurgical test work. The assays and logged mineralogy suggest that the upgrade should be achieved, subject to metallurgical test work. An update of the MRE is planned for the December quarter.

Secondly, metallurgical test work will be conducted on the drill core to confirm that high lithium recovery can be achieved in the upper zone of the Cade and Davy deposits as well as in the fresh rock zone in the Davy deposit.

Having now received the drill core assays, the metallurgical test work is now underway and expected to be completed by early September.



Mining Lease Application

Preparation of the Mining Lease Application has commenced, with consultancy SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd engaged to prepare the required technical reports to accompany the application.

The regulatory process in Western Australia for reviewing an application through to the granting of a Mining Lease is estimated to take between 6 and 9 months.

This is an important step in getting the Dome North lithium Mineral Resource development ready.

In the December quarter, the Company expects to be able to commence an updated Mineral Resource Estimate, which together with the metallurgical test work results, will underpin a Scoping Study targeted for completion by end-December. This in turn is expected to pave the way for a Feasibility Study commencing in early 2023.

A high-level hydrology study and a baseline flora and fauna study have already been completed and a mining agreement is in place with the Ngadju Native Title Aboriginal Corporation, an aboriginal corporation representing the interests of the Ngadju aboriginal people who are the native title custodians of the land on which the Pioneer Dome Project is located. More detailed heritage surveys are required to appropriately clear the mining lease footprint.

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

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ABOUT ESSENTIAL METALS LIMITED

Essential Metals is a well-funded and active explorer focussed on the discovery of lithium and other key global demand-driven commodities, for the creation of shareholder wealth through exploration and project development. The Company operates **three strategically located lithium and gold projects** in Western Australia.

100% OWNED AND MANAGED PROJECTS:

- **LITHIUM:** The **Pioneer Dome Lithium Project** is highly prospective for lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) mineral systems and includes the **Dome North Lithium Mineral Resource** of 11.2 million tonnes @ 1.21% lithium (Li₂O).³
- **GOLD:** The **Juglah Dome Project** is located 60km east-south-east of Kalgoorlie and is considered to be highly prospective for gold and has potential for VHMS style polymetallic deposits.
- **GOLD:** The **Golden Ridge Project** is located ~20km south-east of Kalgoorlie, WA. Our activities are focussed on reappraising known prospects as well as identifying new areas within the large land tenure.

JOINT VENTURE INTERESTS:

- **GOLD:** The **Acra** Project is 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 is received with Essential Metals holding a 25% interest.
- **GOLD:** The **Kangan** Project is in the West Pilbara and part of a joint venture with Novo Resources Corp (TSXV:NVO), who will fund 100% of gold exploration programmes until a decision to mine is made, with Essential Metals holding a 30% interest.
- **GOLD:** The **Balagundi** Project is subject to 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.
- **GOLD:** The Company holds a 25% free-carried interest (20% for nickel rights) in the **Larkinville** Project near Kambalda, WA, with Maximus Resources Ltd (ASX:MXR).
- **NICKEL:** The nickel mineral rights on the **Blair-Golden Ridge** Project, which includes the suspended Blair Nickel Sulphide Mine, are subject to a Farmin/Joint Venture with Australian Nickel Company Ltd, a nickel exploration specialist which is earning up to a 75% interest. The Company will retain a 25% free-carried interest up to a decision to mine.
- **NICKEL:** The Company holds a 20% free-carried interest (nickel only) in the **Wattle Dam** project near Kambalda, WA, with Maximus Resources Ltd (ASX:MXR).

³ Refer to ASX announcement dated 29 September 2020 "Dome North Lithium Project – Resource Upgrade"



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.

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 original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which Exploration Results or Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Competent Person Statements

Mr Andrew Dunn (MAIG) holds the position of Exploration Manager and is employed full-time by Essential Metals Limited. Mr Dunn compiled the technical aspects of this Announcement, including information that relates to the Cade Deposit Exploration Target, which is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Dunn.

Mr Dunn is eligible to receive equity-based securities in Essential Metals Limited under the Company's employee incentive schemes. Mr Dunn is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to this style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being reported on 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". Mr Dunn consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters in the form and context in which it appears.

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 Competent Persons Mr Stuart Kerr and Mr Lauritz Barnes as extracted from the report entitled "Dome North Lithium Project – Resource upgrade" created on 29 September 2020 and is available to view on www.essmetals.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.



Appendix A - Lithium intersections & drill hole data

Table 1 - Diamond drill hole locations

Deposit	Hole_ID	GDA94_z51_East	GDA94_z51_North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
Cade	PDRCD701	368140	6486000	338	270	-60	584
Cade	PDRCD703	368277	6486400	344	270	-60	600
Cade	PDRCD704	368242	6486240	338	270	-60	601



Appendix B

JORC Code 2012 Table 1 Section 1 – Diamond Drill Hole Sampling Techniques and data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC pre-collar drilling was carried out using a 5-3/8-inch (137mm) face sampling hammer bit. Diamond drilling is being carried out using HQ sized equipment.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duplicate samples and Certified Reference Standards will be inserted at regular intervals to provide quality checks for assays.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC pre-collar had three-metre composite samples for intervals using an aluminium scoop from the sample piles to produce a nominal 3.0 kg samples. These samples will be crushed and pulverised by pulp mill to nominal P80/75um to produce a pulverised sample for analysis. Lithium exploration package of elements will be digested by a four-acid digestion and determined with a Mass Spectrometer (Intertek analysis code 4A Li48-MS). Any over range Li values will be re-analysed by a sodium peroxide zirconium crucible fusion with Mass Spectrometry (MS) finish. Diamond core samples have yet to be submitted for analysis.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC pre-collar drilling. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 137mm face sampling RC bit. Diamond Drilling. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HQ size (nominal core diameter of 63.5mm).
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recoveries were logged for the diamond component.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HQ core drilling was used to maximise the core recovery through the expected mineralised zones.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assays have been received.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological information was captured during drilling. This included lithology, mineralogy, alteration, texture,



	<p>level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p>	<p>recovery, weathering and colour. For diamond core structural measurements were taken.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The details captured were considered appropriate.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, Face, etc) photography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging has primarily been qualitative, but it includes quantitative estimates of mineral abundance. All drill core is photographed in full.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entire length of the drill holes were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond – competent core will be quarter core cut for analysis. Friable core will be whole core sampled and split at the laboratory. RC pre-collar material were composite sampled with equal amounts from each of the individual three metre piles using an aluminium placed in a calico bag. Individual calico bags representing one metre samples from the rig-mounted cone splitter were retained for further analysis, if significant assay results are returned from the composite samples.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geologist observed and recorded sample recoveries to track representivity.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duplicates were submitted for the RC pre-collar component. Assays are pending.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample size is considered appropriate for the style of deposit being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample preparation and assay method used is considered standard industry practice for exploration. Where significant results are returned from the composite samples then the corresponding 1m rig-mounted cone splits will be sent for analysis. The assay technique is considered a total or near total determination of elements that will be analysed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assays have been received.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geological and sampling information was collected in MDS software, validated in Micromine and then uploaded to the Company's SQL drilling database.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The collar locations of the holes were initially surveyed by handheld GPS. Subsequently the diamond holes will be picked up using RTK DPGS by a qualified surveyor.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MGA94 (Zone 51)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SRTM was used to validate the RL. This is sufficient for the exploration holes. Any holes to be used in MRE will be surveyed by differential GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill spacing was nominally 80m from existing drill panels with holes spaced 80- 100m apart.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current drilling is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity at the Cade and Davy deposits, which is similar to the data used to estimate the previous Dome North lithium Mineral Resource Estimate.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three metre composite samples have been submitted for the RC pre-collar material.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geometry of the spodumene mineralisation at Cade and Davy is broadly has a north-north-east striking and dips steeply to the east. The majority of the drill holes were designed to test the mineralisation at a near optimal orientation. Significant hole deviation was observed in the current drilling, it is not likely that this has introduced significant sampling bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company uses standard industry practices when collecting, transporting and storing samples for analysis.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling techniques for assays have not been specifically audited but follow common practice in the Western Australian exploration industry.



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling reported herein is within E15/1515 which is a granted Exploration Licence. The tenement is located approximately 55km north-north-west of Norseman, WA. The Company is the registered holder of the tenement and holds a 100% unencumbered interest in all minerals within the tenement. The tenement is on vacant crown land. The Ngadju Native Title Claimant Group has a determined Native Title Claim which covers the Pioneer Dome project, which includes E15/1515.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the time of this report E15/1515 was in Good Standing. To the best of the Company's knowledge, other than industry standard permits to operate there are no impediments to Company's operations within the tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been no previous LCT exploration drilling or sampling on the Pioneer Dome project other than that carried out 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.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project pegmatites are consistent with highly fractionated Lithium Caesium Tantalum (LCT) pegmatite intrusion. This type of pegmatite intrusions are the target intrusions of hard rock lithium deposits. The Dome North deposits are classified as a Spodumene sub type and are highly enriched in Lithium.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Appendix A of this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new assay results were reported. There are no metal equivalent values reported.



	<p>high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Downhole lengths are reported in the Appendices attached to ASX announcements, which list drill hole statistics. Due to the deviation of the drill holes the down hole thicknesses are expected to greater than the true widths.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to figures in this report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of the drill details for the latest drill programmes have been provided in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the current drill programme. Assess deposits for further drilling to extend the known extent of mineralisation. Update MRE after results of current programme and metallurgical test work have been received.