ASX: **PLC**

ASX Announcement

26 March 2026

High-Resolution Gravity Survey Confirms Compelling Drill Targets at Rochefort Gold Prospect, Abbotts North Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- **High-resolution ground gravity survey completed at the highly prospective Rochefort Gold Prospect, Abbotts North Project**
- **Gravity data combined with existing high-resolution magnetics confirms that gold mineralisation defined by soil and high-grade rock chip sampling sits at the intersection of multiple major structures**
- **Rochefort located ~20 km north of the producing Crown Prince deposit (2.2Mt @ 3.9g/t Au for 279koz) owned by New Murchison Gold Ltd[1], within the same Abbotts Greenstone Belt**
- **Large coherent gold-in-soil anomaly (~400m x 350m) with peak values up to 30ppb Au and high-grade rock chips to 11.7g/t Au[2]**
- **Mineralisation hosted within highly fractionated and altered quartz dolerites analogous to those in major Yilgarn gold camps, remaining open along strike and under shallow cover**
- **Maiden drilling planned for Q2 2026 following ongoing structural interpretation and receipt of regulatory approvals**

Premier1 Lithium Limited (ASX:PLC) ("**Premier1**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the completion of a high-resolution ground gravity survey at the Rochefort Gold Prospect ("Rochefort"), part of its Abbotts North Project ("Abbotts North"). The project is located approximately 35 km north of Meekatharra in Western Australia's highly endowed Murchison region (*Figure 1*) and ~20 km north of the producing Crown Prince deposit (2.2Mt @ 3.9g/t Au for 279koz) owned by New Murchison Gold Ltd , within the same Abbotts Greenstone Belt.

Executive Director Simon Phillips commented:

"The high-resolution gravity survey data has provided additional strong support for the prospectivity of the Rocheford target. It gives us greater confidence in the structural controls on mineralisation, allowing us to advance rapidly toward drill testing. Drill planning is underway, with drilling scheduled to commence following receipt of the necessary regulatory approvals."

[1] New Murchison Gold Limited. ASX Announcement 28 November 2024

[2] Premier1 Lithium Limited. ASX Announcements 2 July 2025 and 30 July 2025

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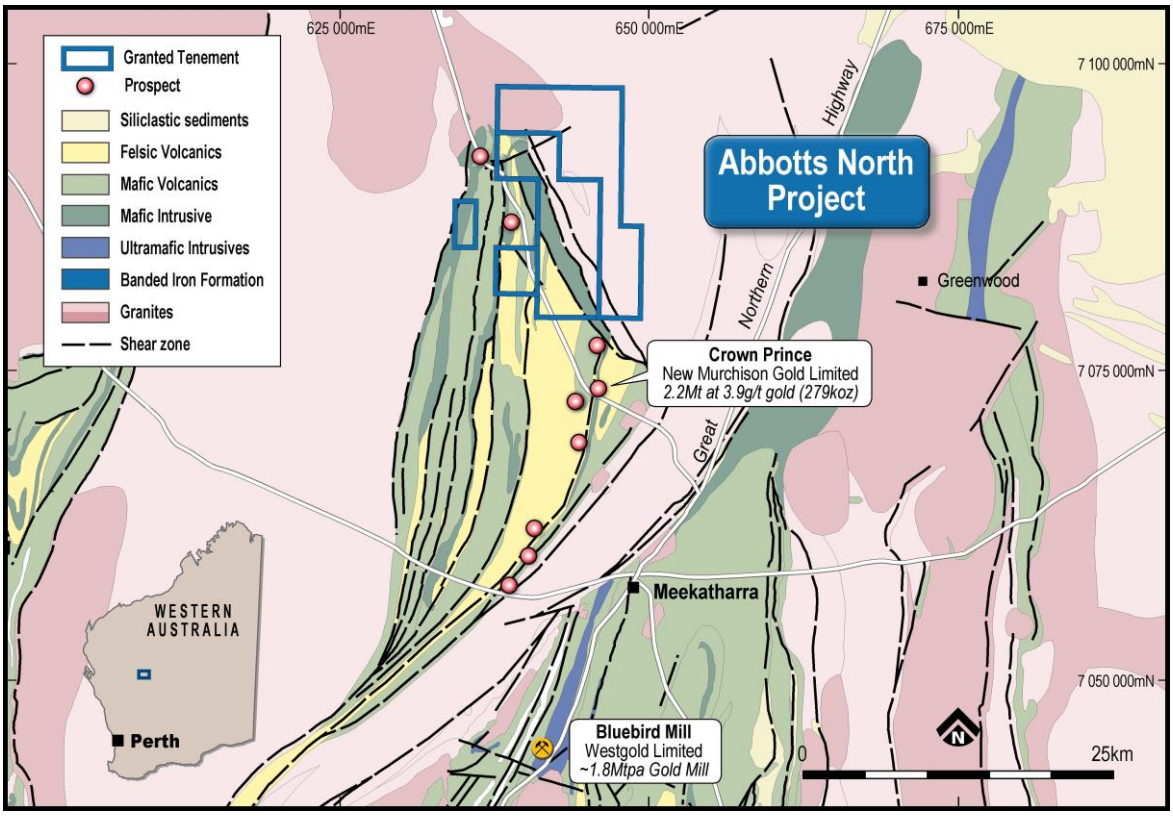

Figure 1: Abbotts North project location and regional geology

Review and interpretation of the high-resolution ground gravity survey data has identified that the gold mineralisation at the Rochefort Prospect, previously defined by Premier1 through soil and rock-chip sampling, is located at the intersection of several interpreted structures and lithological contacts. This favourable structural setting significantly enhances the prospectivity of the priority target and provides greater confidence in drill targeting. In addition, the gold mineralisation is hosted within a highly fractionated and altered dolerite unit that hosts north-south trending mineralised quartz veins. These features combine to make Rochefort a compelling near-term drill target.

Geological and structural interpretation of the ground gravity and magnetic data is ongoing and will be further refined to support planned drilling at the Rochefort Prospect, which is expected to commence in Q2 2026.

Rochefort is situated only ~20 km north of the Crown Prince deposit, a standout recent discovery and development success hosting a JORC Mineral Resource of 2.2 Mt @ 3.9g/t Au for 279 Koz. Both deposits lie within the same productive Abbotts Greenstone Belt. This proximity highlights the significant untapped potential of this underexplored belt and further strengthens the case for Rochefort to host a meaningful gold system.

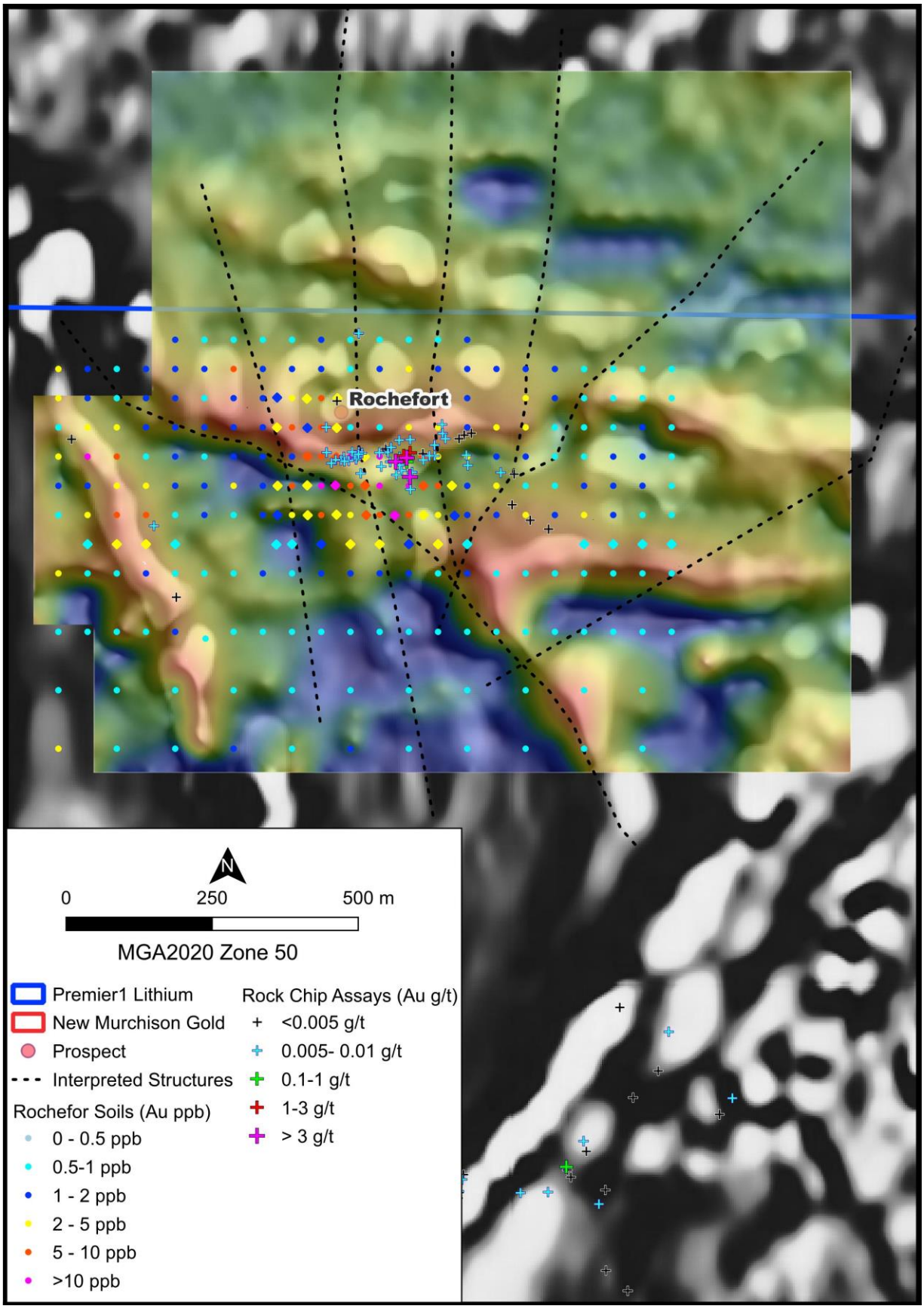

Figure 2: Rochefort Ground Gravity image (Tilt Derivative) over airborne magnetic image (2VD)

Why Rochefort is a Compelling Target

- Strategically located just ~20 km north of the Crown Prince deposit within the same underexplored greenstone belt and adjacent to recent successes in the Murchison region
- Features a coherent, expansive gold-in-soil anomaly measuring ~400m x 350m with strong extension potential under cover, offering clear scope for growth
- High-grade rock chips assays of up to 11.7g/t Au have been returned from north-south trending quartz-hematite veins, reinforced by peak soil values reaching 30 ppb Au, up to 15× background levels
- The mineralisation is hosted in highly fractionated and altered quartz dolerites mirroring major Yilgarn gold deposits
- The deposit sits in a structurally complex zone at the juncture of several north-south trending structures and a large arcuate structure/geological contact trending north-west
- Mineralisation remains open along strike and under shallow cover

Together, these attributes position Rochefort as a high-potential, scalable gold system in a proven district, with near-term upside from refined geophysics and maiden drilling.

Advancing a high potential gold system

Rochefort was initially identified through geological mapping and rock chip sampling, which returned high-grade results of up to 11.7g/t Au from north-south trending quartz-hematite veins. Follow-up soil sampling has since defined a coherent ~400m x 350m gold-in-soil anomaly, confirming the prospect's scale and continuity with peak soil values of 30 ppb Au highlight strong anomalism.

The high-resolution gravity was designed to:

- Delineate key structural corridors interpreted to control mineralisation
- Map the extent and boundaries of the highly fractionated and altered quartz dolerite host rock
- Refine litho-structural framework across the broader prospect area
- Enable precise, high-confidence prioritisation of drill targets for a future maiden drill program

The quartz dolerite host is particularly prospective, creating favourable rheological contrast within tightly folded ultramafic sequences, a recognised setting for significant Yilgarn gold systems including deposits such as the Golden Mile (>70 Moz, Northern Star), Rosemont (Regis Resources), and Paddington (Norton Gold Fields)[3]. Furthermore, the surface anomaly footprint at Rochefort is significant within the Abbotts Greenstone Belt and compares favourably in scale to the gold in soil anomalies at Crown Prince to the south. Preliminary structural interpretation of the gravity and historical, magnetics data highlights significant structures and lithological contacts that coincide with the gold anomalism making the prospect a high priority exploration target for the company.

[3] Proximate Statement: This release contains references to mineral exploration results derived by other parties either nearby or proximate to the Abbotts North Project and includes references to topographical or geological similarities to that of the Abbotts North Project. It is important to note that such discoveries or geological similarities do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have similar exploration successes on the Abbotts North Project, if at all.

Interpretation of the gravity data is ongoing and will lead to a refined geological and structural model that the Company will use to plan drilling to best target the gold anomalism at the Rochefort Prospect.

Ultrafine™ Soils Orientation Survey

Premier1 recently received assay results from an Ultrafines™ orientation survey completed at the Rochefort Prospect. The survey was designed to evaluate the method's effectiveness in expanding the Rochefort anomaly footprint beneath shallow cover.

A total of 51 previously assayed and reported[4] soil samples from the were re-assayed using Labwest's Ultrafines™. Overall, the method reported higher grade gold in soil results across Rochefort including in areas under cover to the south of the higher-grade anomaly, validating the Ultrafines™ exploration method over the projects tenure. A peak assay of 42.9ppb Au was returned from 25ANSS0307 using the Ultrafine™ methodology which previously reported 30ppb from standard aqua regia digest assay method. Results from the orientation survey are included in Table 1.

[4] Premier1 Lithium Limited. ASX Announcements 15 October 2025

Table 1: Rochefort Ultrafines™ soil assay results in comparison to original aqua regia assay results

Sample Number	Coordinates (MGA2020 Zone 50)			Au_AR (ppb)	Au_UF (ppb)
	Easting	Northing	RL		
25ANSS0183	638694	7093990	519	1.1	0.9
25ANSS0209	638694	7093940	519	1.8	1.7
25ANSS0240	638694	7093890	519	6	12.7
25ANSS0271	638694	7093840	518	6.5	4.3
25ANSS0296	638544	7093790	512	1.6	1.8
25ANSS0298	638594	7093790	513	1.9	4.8
25ANSS0300	638644	7093790	514	1.8	3.4
25ANSS0302	638694	7093790	516	6.9	19.6
25ANSS0304	638744	7093790	518	11.1	20.7
25ANSS0306	638794	7093790	519	16.9	35
25ANSS0307	638819	7093790	519	30.2	42.9
25ANSS0308	638844	7093790	519	15.7	27.2
25ANSS0309	638869	7093790	519	5.3	10
25ANSS0312	638944	7093790	519	4.7	8.6
25ANSS0314	638994	7093790	518	1.7	2.7
25ANSS0316	639044	7093790	517	1.1	1.6
25ANSS0317	639094	7093790	517	0.8	1.1
25ANSS0318	639144	7093790	516	0.4	0.5
25ANSS0319	639194	7093790	516	1.1	2.1
25ANSS0320	639244	7093790	516	1.7	2.2
25ANSS0334	638694	7093740	515	10.9	21
25ANSS0366	638694	7093690	513	5.8	11.5
25ANSS0368	638744	7093690	514	2.5	3.8
25ANSS0400	638744	7093640	512	2.4	3.3
25ANSS0402	638794	7093640	512	3	8.2
25ANSS0404	638844	7093640	513	1.9	3.9
25ANSS0406	638894	7093640	513	2.2	5
25ANSS0431	638694	7093590	510	1.8	4.3
25ANSS0433	638744	7093590	511	1.6	3.2
25ANSS0435	638794	7093590	511	1.5	2.4
25ANSS0437	638844	7093590	511	1.1	1.7
25ANSS0439	638894	7093590	512	0.9	0.9
25ANSS0441	638944	7093590	512	1.4	1.2
25ANSS0443	638994	7093590	512	0.5	1.1
25ANSS0445	639044	7093590	513	0.7	1.8
25ANSS0447	639094	7093590	514	1	1.3
25ANSS0484	638744	7093490	510	0.6	1
25ANSS0485	638794	7093490	510	0.6	0.025

Sample Number	Coordinates (MGA2020 Zone 50)			Au_AR (ppb)	Au_UF (ppb)
	Easting	Northing	RL		
25ANSS0486	638844	7093490	511	0.7	1
25ANSS0489	638994	7093490	512	0.8	2.1
25ANSS0490	639044	7093490	513	0.3	0.7
25ANSS0491	639094	7093490	514	0.4	0.025
25ANSS0492	639144	7093490	514	0.4	0.5
25ANSS0493	639194	7093490	515	0.5	0.025
25ANSS0494	639244	7093490	515	0.5	0.025
25ANSS0506	638744	7093390	511	0.7	1.7
25ANSS0508	638844	7093390	512	0.5	0.8
25ANSS0528	638744	7093290	514	1.4	2.5
25ANSS0531	638844	7093290	513	0.3	0.9
25ANSS0533	638944	7093290	513	0.8	0.8
25ANSS0535	639044	7093290	514	0.5	0.8

Abbotts North Project

The Abbotts North Project lies 35km north of Meekatharra in Western Australia's prolific Murchison region – a world-class gold district with excellent access via the Great Northern Highway and the well-maintained Meekatharra-Mount Clere Road, which bisects the tenure (*Figure 3*).

The Project falls within the Abbotts Greenstone Belt in the northern Murchison Domain of the Yilgarn Craton. The belt forms part of the northeast-trending Meekatharra Structural Zone and is structurally positioned between the Carbar Fault and Chunderloo Shear Zone. The margins of the belt are structurally complex, and the belt is bounded to the east, west and north by granites and monzogranites (*Figure 1*).

The Abbotts Greenstone Belt hosts the historic Abbotts mining centre, which produced ~1.28 t (41,000 oz) of gold at an exceptional head grade of 31 g/t Au from high-grade quartz reefs. The two main deposits were:

- New Murchison King: Produced 760 kg (24,400 oz) Au at 35 g/t Au between 1897 and 1908. The north–south striking, steeply dipping reef averaged 0.5 m in width and was mined to a vertical depth of only ~80 m.
- Vranizan: Produced 380 kg (12,200 oz) Au at 28 g/t Au between 1898 and 1904 from a northwest-striking, northeast-dipping reef averaging 1.2 m wide, developed to a depth of ~100 m.[5]

Despite the outstanding historical grades and relatively shallow mining depths (<100 m), the Abbotts centre has seen virtually no modern exploration.

[5] Ellis, H.A., 1936. The Geology and Ore Deposits of the Abbotts Mining Centre. Geological Survey Bulletin No 96.

Approximately 4 km south of the Abbotts North Project lies the Crown Prince deposit, owned by New Murchison Gold Ltd (ASX:NMG) (*Figure 1*). Situated on a splay off the major Abernethy Shear Zone - which runs along the southeastern margin of the Abbotts Greenstone belt – the structure, along with parallel splays, is interpreted to extend northward into Premier1's tenure.

At Crown Prince, gold mineralisation occurs in near surface indurated and saprolitic layers, within the lateritic profile and as supergene mineralisation. In fresh rock, gold mineralisation occurs in quartz veins hosted by chloritised, carbonated and strongly sheared meta-basalt, dolerite, occasional black shale units and quartz porphyry, showing strong sericite-carbonate alteration in the vicinity of the quartz veins.

The current Mineral Resource Estimate at Crown Prince stands at 2.2 Mt at 3.9g/t gold (279koz)[6], highlighting the deposit's high-grade shallow potential. NMG has successfully advanced Crown Prince into production, with first ore shipments to Westgold Resources Limited's (ASX:WGX) Bluebird processing facility[7], 36 km south by road. Recent regional exploration results have further highlighted the regional exploration potential of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt[8].

In contrast, historical exploration within the Company's tenements has been very minimal, with past exploration largely focused on the main Abbotts Mining Centre which lies outside of the current tenure. Work across the Abbotts Mining Centre included geophysical surveys, reconnaissance mapping, lag, soil and limited rock chip sampling and minor RAB drilling.

Notably, in 2011, 34 RAB holes were drilled at the nearby Abbotts West prospect but no significant follow-up on Premier1's ground. This sparse historical activity underscores the underexplored nature of the Abbotts North tenure and highlights substantial potential for new discoveries in this proven greenstone belt.

[6] *New Murchison Gold Limited ASX Announcement "Crown Prince Mineral Resource Update" – 28 November 2024*
[7] *New Murchison Gold Limited ASX Announcement "First Ore Shipment from Crown Prince" – 8 September 2025*
[8] *New Murchison Gold Limited ASX Announcement "High-Grade Results from Regional Drilling" – 3 September 2025*

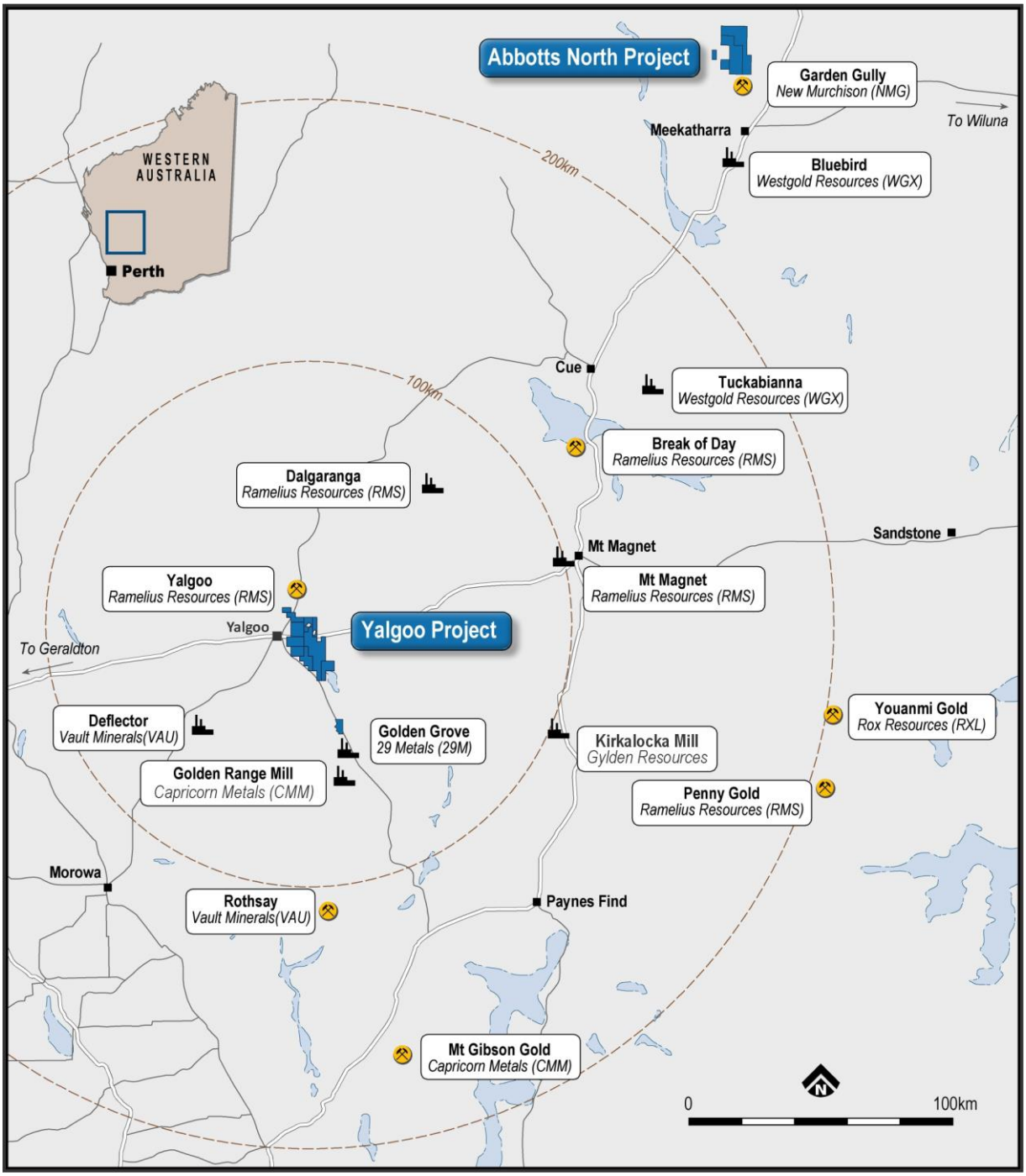

Figure 3: Location of Abbotts North Project

- ENDS -

This release was approved by the Premier1 Lithium Board.

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ABOUT PREMIER1

Premier1 (ASX:PLC) is harnessing the vast potential of Western Australia's world-class mineral resources. Our strategic exploration strategy in this premier mining jurisdiction is powered by a dedication to discovering high-value assets with precision and efficiency. Guided by rigorous project evaluation, disciplined capital allocation, and a sharp emphasis on high-impact opportunities in gold and copper, we are now fully focused on advancing our gold and copper prospects to deliver value for shareholders.

Our portfolio is strategically positioned in the core of Western Australia's legendary greenstone belts—renowned for their rich endowment of gold and copper deposits. Key assets include the Yalgoo Project in the highly prospective Yalgoo-Singleton Greenstone Belt and the Abbotts North Project in the Murchison region of Western Australia.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Paul Smith, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Smith is a full-time employee and the Exploration Manager of Premier1 Lithium Limited. Mr Smith has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Smith consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

PROXIMATE STATEMENT

Where this release contains references to mineral exploration results derived by other parties either nearby or proximate to the Abbotts North Project and includes references to topographical or geological similarities to that of the Abbotts North Project. It is important to note that such discoveries or geological similarities do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have similar exploration successes on the Abbotts North Project, if at all.

APPENDIX 1

JORC CODE[1] 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

The following Table 1 relates to surface sampling activities conducted over Premier1 Lithium Ltd Abbotts North Project tenements E51/2126, E51/2130, E51/2131 held by Matrix Exploration Pty Ltd and E51/1278 held by Exploration Ventures Ai Pty Ltd.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	• Soil samples were collected by from below the natural surface at an approximate depth of 20cm • Samples are sieved on site with the 1mm fraction retained for geochemical analysis • All sieved material (approximately 200g/sample) was placed in a paper geochemical sampling bag
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).	• Not Applicable. No drilling reported.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Not Applicable. No drilling reported.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Soil samples were logged recording sample depth, surface geology, topography, and colour.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• No subsampling was completed.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Soil samples were submitted to Intertek, Maddington, WA for the analytical techniques detailed below: • Soil samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to 95% passing -75µm. The samples underwent aqua regia digestion with a ICP-MS finish. • The analytical suite comprised:: Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, Zn • The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material as part of their own QA/QC. The laboratory has two duplicates, two replicates, one standard and one blank per 50 assays. Premier1 did not submitted QAQC samples. • Following the above process, Premier1 submitted pulverised samples from Intertek Maddington to LabWest Laboratory, Malaga, Western Australia, for ultrafine fraction (UltraFine+™) analysis. • The analytical suite comprised: Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, Zn. • Samples were dried and the ultrafine clay fraction (<2 µm) was separated and extracted for analysis. • The ultrafine fraction was digested using microwave-assisted aqua regia digestion, with elemental concentrations determined by ICP-MS (and ICP-OES where applicable). • This method targets the reactive clay fraction of soils and provides enhanced sensitivity for low-level element detection in regolith materials.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• The laboratory is independent and utilises industry-standard QA/QC procedures including certified reference materials, blanks, duplicates and replicates within each analytical batch. • No additional QA/QC samples were submitted by Premier1.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Primary data was collected by employees of the Company at the project site and verified in the Perth head office following field work. All observations were recorded digitally and entered into the company's database. Data verification and validation is checked upon entry into the database. • Digital storage is managed by an independent data management company. • Where the laboratory repeated an assay following a high-grade Au result, the average of the primary and repeat Au assay is reported.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• All sample points have their location recorded using a handheld Garmin GPX64sx GPS unit to an indicative accuracy of <5m. Elevation for each sample point was determined using the handheld GPS and sufficient for the sample types collected. • All sample locations are MGA2020, Zone 50 grid system.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• This report is for the reporting of exploration results derived from early-stage surface sampling programs. • Surface sampling reported in this release are used for exploration targeting purposes. • Data is not sufficient to establish any degree of geological grade continuity.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Soils samples were collected as part of the program across the interpreted north-south trends of the regional structures in the project area.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Soil samples were assigned a sample ID at the time of collection in line with company procedures and placed in a labelled paper geochemistry bag. Samples were then placed in a bulk bag, labelled with a sample range and secured with cable ties and transported from the field by Premier1 personnel in Meekatharra where they were

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		transported by staff directly to the laboratory in Perth. • The laboratory then checks the physically received samples against a Premier1 generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No external or third-party audits or reviews have been completed.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria		Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area	• The results reported in this announcement are on granted exploration licences E 51/2126 held by Matrix Exploration Pty Ltd. • Premier1 has the option to acquire 100% of the tenements from Matrix Exploration.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Past exploration is relatively limited within the current project area and focused on base metal and gold exploration. Previous exploration was largely around the Abbotts Mining Centre outside of the Company's project tenements. Limited drilling has been completed within the tenure. Some historical RAB drilling is reported however location accuracy of drill holes recorded in the historical reports cannot confidently determined. • Along the Abbotts historical mine area, there are also many small shafts and diggings over a 3km long north-south trending strip and 500m wide east-west area. Exploration in the region recommenced in the early 1970s targeting copper and other base metals and was undertaken by Western Mining Corporation, Conwest Australia, Samin Ltd and BHP. • Previous exploration across the current project tenure has included geophysical surveys, geological reconnaissance and mapping, lag, soil and minimal rock sampling and RAB drilling. • In 2011, 34 RAB holes were drilled at Abbotts West within current E51/2131 with several anomalous gold intersections. Gold exploration within the project remains at an early stage of assessment.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Abbotts North Project falls within the Abbotts Greenstone belt in the northern portion of the Murchison Domain in the western Yilgarn Craton. The Abbotts Greenstone Belt is a north-plunging synformal package of low-grade meta-igneous and metasedimentary rocks which has been intruded by porphyries, pegmatites and granites. • Structurally, the Abbotts Greenstone Belt is part of the northeast-trending Meekatharra Structural Zone. The zone lies between the

Criteria		Commentary
		Carbar Fault and Chunderloo Shear Zone and is dominated by north and northeast-trending folds and dextral shears. The margins of the belt are structurally complex and the belt is bounded by granites and monzogranites to the east, west and north. The lowest stratigraphic units in the Abbotts belt are komatiitic and tholeiitic mafic volcanic rocks and pillow lavas with minor interflow sedimentary rocks. Above the volcanics are a thick sequence of finer grained epiclastic volcanic sandstones and argillites that occupy the core of a regional fold. Many horizons of sulphide-rich black shale are present within the argillites. The central and eastern parts of the Abbotts belt are extensively weathered and outcrop on the tenements is generally poor due to drainage systems covering much of the northern and southern parts of the project area. The weathering of the sulphidic shales produces distinctive dark gossans, which are anomalous in base metals.
Drill hole information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ Easting and northing of the drill collar ○ Elevation of RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill collar ○ Dip and azimuth of the hole ○ Down hole length and interception depth ○ Hole length	• Not applicable. Drilling not reported.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high-grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated	• Results presented are final lab results as reported by the laboratory. Grades reported in the release are rounded to 2 or 3 significant figures. No averaging, aggregating or metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	• Not applicable. Mineralisation width not reported.

Criteria		Commentary
	• 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').	
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.	• A surface sample location plan is contained within Company 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.	• Not applicable. All results reported
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.	• Reference to other relevant exploration data is contained in Company announcements.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Premier 1 Lithium is currently in the process of reviewing exploration results contained within this release, as well as other geological, geophysical and structural data collected by company geologists in the field. • The compilation of historical data and data recently collected by Premier1 will inform future exploration targeting and strategy. • Premier1 is planning a regional aircore drilling programs and possible RC drilling to test targets including at the Rochefort Prospect.