

AUSTRALIAN SILICA QUARTZ GROUP LIMITED



RC AND DIAMOND DRILLING COMMENCES TO TEST NEW IP ANOMALIES AT SOVEREIGN NICKEL-COPPER-PGE PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

ASX Listed DevEx Resources Limited ("DevEx", ASX: DEV) has today lodged an announcement advising drilling has commenced testing new IP anomalies at the Sovereign Project in the highly prospective Julimar Region, WA.

DevEx are conducting exploration on the Sovereign Project under the 50/50 Joint Venture on ASQ's E70/3405 located along strike from the Chalice Gold Mines Ltd (ASX: CHN) nickel-copper-platinum group elements (Ni-Cu-PGE) Julimar discovery in WA.

A full copy of the DevEx announcement is attached.

DevEx is earning into the non-bauxite rights of E70/3405 by an initial spend of \$3m to earn a 50% interest. Following the initial spend, ASQ may elect to contribute to further exploration to maintain its 50% interest, or may have DevEx spend an additional \$3m to earn a further 20% interest with ASQ diluting.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

1 March 2023

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Reverse circulation and diamond drilling commences to test new IP anomalies at Sovereign Nickel-Copper-PGE Project

Drilling expedited to test shallow anomalies for potential disseminated Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation, to the north of previously completed Hole 2

DevEx Resources Limited (ASX: DEV, “DevEx” or “the Company”) is pleased to advise it has commenced a short program of Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling at the **Sovereign Nickel-Copper-PGE Project** in Western Australia’s Julimar Province. The Sovereign Project lies within the highly prospective Julimar Complex and is located north of Chalice Mining Limited’s (ASX: CHN) Julimar Ni-Cu-PGE Project.

With systematic ground-based electromagnetic (EM) surveys currently underway, DevEx also recently trialled two Induced Polarization (IP) traverses testing for near-surface disseminated nickel-copper-PGE sulphides within the prospective ultramafic rocks at Sovereign (Figure 1). IP is a geophysical exploration method used to locate chargeable metals in the sub-surface and is specifically suited to mapping disseminated sulphide mineralisation.

Initial results from this trial survey have resulted in the identification of two near-surface IP chargeability anomalies, with the southern anomaly (Figures 2 and 3) located within the prospective ultramafic rocks north of both diamond hole 21SVDD02 (Hole 2) completed in late 2021 (see ASX announcement, 23 December 2021) and sub-surface elevated palladium (Pd) results previously reported in shallow air-core drilling.

Two RC holes are planned to test these IP anomalies to determine whether they are related to disseminated nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation.

In addition, a review of Hole 2 indicates the presence of elevated PGEs together with copper sulphides at the base of the intrusion and in the underlying volcanic rocks. DevEx plans to extend Hole 2 to determine the extent of copper sulphides beneath the intrusion.

In conjunction with this drilling, ground EM is continuing over the eastern half of the intrusion. This survey will likely take another two months to complete and is testing for massive sulphide Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation within the mafic-ultramafic intrusion.

Any significant conductors identified from this survey would be fast-tracked to drilling.

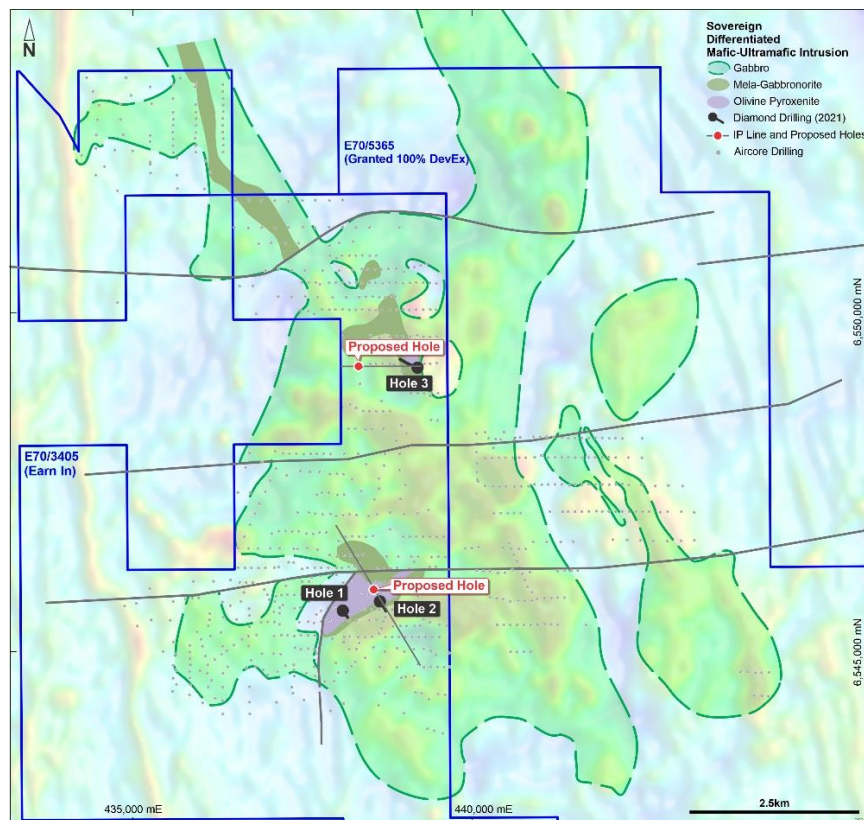


Figure 1. Sovereign Project: Location of proposed drilling designed to test two IP chargeability anomalies.

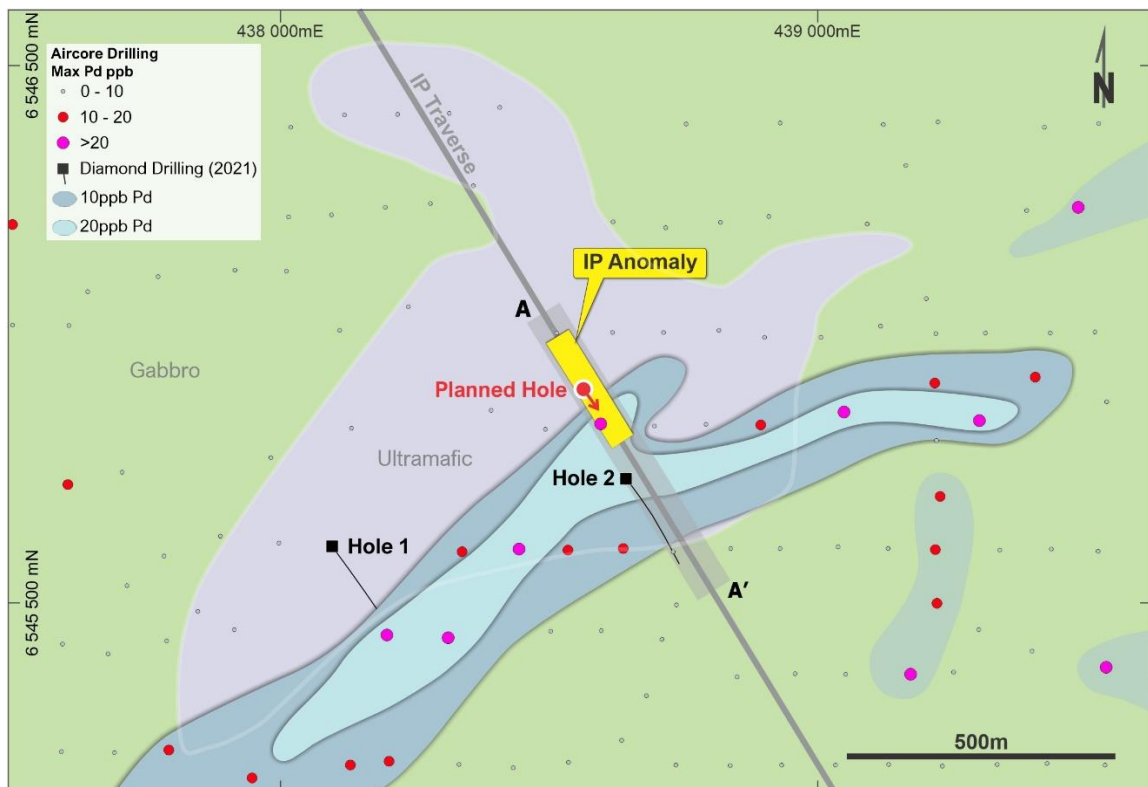


Figure 2. Planned RC hole to test IP chargeability anomaly (yellow) located north of elevated palladium in air-core results. These palladium results lie at the differentiated contact between the ultramafic and mafic intrusive rocks. Drilling will test the position where the IP anomaly overlaps the projected position of this prospective contact (see Figure 3).

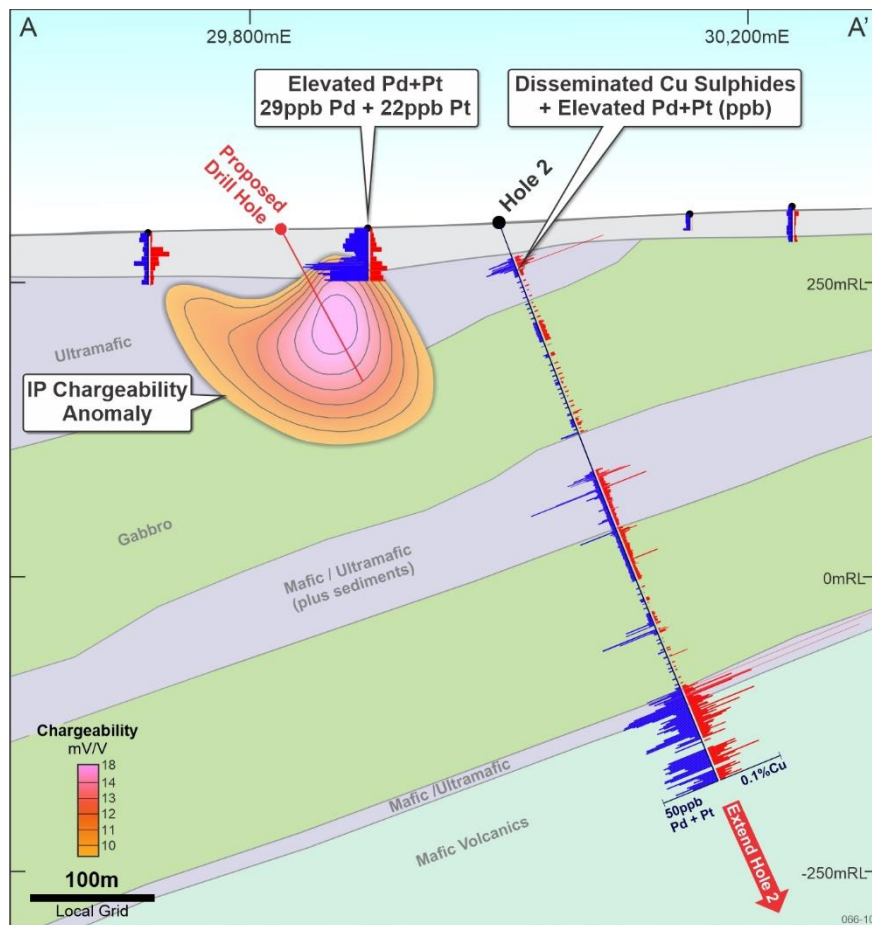


Figure 3. Generalised geological cross section and interpretation with copper and palladium+platinum assays represented as histograms (see Figure 2 for reference). A broad IP chargeability anomaly is identified in a recent survey adjacent to Hole 2.

DevEx is currently exploring the western half of the Sovereign mafic-ultramafic Intrusion (E70/3405) under an Earn-In Agreement with Australian Silica Quartz Group Ltd (ASQ) (see the Company Announcement on 1 June 2020). The eastern half of the intrusion is located within a granted tenement held by DevEx (E70/5365).

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by DevEx Resources Limited and reviewed by Mr Brendan Bradley who is the Managing Director of the Company and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Bradley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation, the types of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Bradley consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for the Sovereign Project is extracted from the ASX announcements titled "Further diamond drilling and initial assays confirm extensive, thick, and prospective intrusive sequence at Sovereign" released on 23 December 2021 and "Large-scale, 12km long mafic-ultramafic intrusion at Sovereign Project, paving way for ground EM and initial diamond drilling" released on 17 August 2021 which are available at www.devexresources.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 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.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This announcement contains 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.

Appendix 1. Sovereign Prospect - JORC 2012 Table

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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. - 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.	No new drilling results are reported in this Announcement.
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).	No new drilling results are reported in this Announcement.
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.	No new drilling results are reported in this Announcement.
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.	No new drilling results are reported in this Announcement.
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 sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected,	- No new drilling results are reported in this Announcement. - Raw IP data supplied by Kinematex to the Company's consulting geophysicist Terra Resources was imported into TQIPdb, an IP data quality control and processing software package developed by Scientific Computing and Applications. Individual chargeability decays from each station were inspected and data edited as required. Data quality from the Sovereign survey was generally of acceptable quality but some sections of data were affected by high noise levels. - The data was processed using Zonge TS2DIP resistivity/IP 2D inversion software to produce inversion sections of resistivity and chargeability.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material 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. - 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.	- No new drilling results are reported in this Announcement. - For Dipole Dipole IP Survey Generator: 5KVA Transmitter Frequency : 0.125Hz (2sec on 2 sec off) Receiver Dipole Size : 50m Transmitter current : 0.4 – 9.4A Integration Time : 450ms – 1100ms Transmitter Dipole Size – 50m GPS: Garmin GPS62 or equivalent to locate receiver points The IP system is fully calibrated and daily tests were carried out to ensure data quality. - The IP Survey method is commonly used to determine the location of disseminated sulphides. An external current is applied and charge separation can occur on sulphide grain boundaries. When the transmitter is turned off the decaying charge is measured. Other minerals such as graphite and clays can also cause IP anomalies.
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.	No new drilling results are reported in this Announcement.
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.	No new drilling results are reported in this Announcement.
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.	- No new drilling results are reported in this Announcement. - Induced Polarisation Dipole Dipole lines were completed on two separate lines over identified areas of geological interest. The survey utilised a roll along dipole-dipole (DDIP) configuration using 50m transmitter dipoles and up to 8 x 50m receiver dipoles. Station moves were 50m.
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.	No new drilling results are reported in this Announcement.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No new drilling results are reported in this Announcement.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The 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 Company has an Earn-In Agreement with Australian Silica Quartz Group Ltd (ASQ) for granted tenement E70/3405. - Under the Earn-In Agreement with ASQ, DevEx has the right to earn a 50% interest in all mineral and metal rights, excluding bauxite, within the ASQ Tenement by spending up to \$3 million within 3 years from commencement of the Earn-In Agreement. This includes a minimum expenditure requirement of \$250,000 in the first 12 months which has been met. - DevEx can earn an additional 20%, taking its interest to 70%, by spending an additional \$3 million within two years if ASQ elect to not contribute to exploration expenditure after DevEx earning the 50% interest. - Within E70/3405, the majority of the prospective ground holding is classed as freehold and exploration land access agreements with land owners are in place and cover the main targets that lie within this tenement. - Tenement E70/5365 lies adjacent to the ASQ Tenement E70/3405 and is 100% held by the Company. Access agreements are now in place over the majority of the prospective intrusion and the Company is in the process of negotiating for further access elsewhere within the tenement. - Some properties on E70/5365 are classified as "Minerals to Owner" under a prior pre-1899 provision where gold, silver and precious metals are reserved for the Crown, with all other metals assigned to the property. On both property types, where exploration is taking place, the Company has land access agreements with the landholder giving the Company the exclusive right to explore the Tenement over that land. - Both tenements lie on broad acre farm land which follow the WA crop and harvesting cycle. - The Company has signed a Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement (NSHA) with the Yued People for E70/5365, this sets a notification framework for exploration activities to the Yued People and methodology for a heritage survey if required.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Apart from bauxite exploration carried out by ASQ (see the Company announcement on 19 August 2020) no other material exploration has previously taken place at the Sovereign Project. - A published paper by Harrison (1984) documents the mineral potential of layered igneous complexes within the Western Gneiss Terrain – The paper identified a sequence of magnetic features prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE deposits on the western side of its Figure which it terms the Julimar Complex – The Sovereign Project forms one of these magnetic features
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Sovereign Project is located within the Western Gneiss Terrain of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton of southwest Australia. - The prospective areas are described in Harrison (1984) as within the "Julimar Complex", a series north-trending magnetic anomalies in the western part of the Jimperding Metamorphic Belt that contains mineralised prospects. The Company has interpreted the outline shape of "Julimar Complex" based on this description. The Complex comprises layered basic/ultramafic intrusions prospective for nickel sulphide related mineralisation. The Chalice discovery within the Complex adds significant support for the overall prospectivity of the Complex. - Within the Sovereign Project, local geology is masked by extensive laterite cover, predominately bauxite or lateritic duricrust. - Previous petrographic and geochemical analysis of samples had shown there to be strong evidence of a fractionated sequence of mafic gabbro-gabbro-norite rocks through to peridotite-olivine websterite ultramafics. Recent petrology

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		identified nickel and copper sulphide mineralisation occurring as clusters within gabbro norite and pyroxenite in Hole 2. Ilmenite and magmatic blue quartz show a spatial association with these zones of Fe-Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation indicating the potential for sedimentary assimilation by the intrusion. Regional metamorphism has strongly modified geology and mineralisation within the intrusion, similar to processes described at Gonneville by Chalice Mining Limited.
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - 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.	No new drilling results are reported in this Announcement.
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.	No new drilling results are reported in this Announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	No new drilling results are reported in this Announcement
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to figures in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	No new drilling results are reported in this Announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All relevant exploration data is shown on the figures and in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	- Ground EM is currently underway on the eastern half of the Sovereign mafic-ultramafic intrusion. - RC drilling has commenced to test two IP chargeability anomalies to determine whether disseminated nickel and copper sulphides can be identified. - Diamond drilling is planned to deepen Hole 2.

About Australian Silica Quartz Group Limited

ASQ DEVEX 50/50 JV (non-dilutable at ASQ's election)

ASQ has entered into a joint venture with DevEx Resources ("DevEx" ASX:DEV) on its 100% owned E70/3405 tenement located along strike from Chalice Gold Mines ("Chalice" ASX:CHN) nickel copper platinum group elements Julimar discovery in WA. The first \$3M expenditure on the JV area is to be fully funded by DevEx to earn 50%. ASQ has the option to jointly fund future expenditure to maintain 50% share or opt to allow DevEx to fund the next \$3M to earn a further 20% share in non-bauxite minerals. Initial geochemical and geophysical exploration work returned positive results. Recently completed aircore drilling has defined a layered, differentiated mafic-ultramafic intrusion, extending over 12 kilometres in length. Three reconnaissance diamond holes have confirmed the presence of a thick sequence of differentiated mafic-ultramafic intrusive rocks extending over the full length of the Project. As part of this initial diamond programme, several zones of disseminated (low grade) Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation were intersected which, together with signs of assimilation of the surrounding country rock, provide an indication of the potential for the intrusion to host concentrations of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation. Extensive ground electromagnetic (EM) surveys have been completed designed to test for conductors that may be associated with massive Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation. (Refer full detail in the 1 June 2020 ASX announcement *ASQ reaches agreement for funding of exploration on its tenement in Julimar Region, WA*, 8 October 2020 ASX announcement *Update on Geophysics Targets at ASQ/DevEx JV in Julimar Region, WA*, 19 August 2020 ASX announcement *Update on ASQ/DevEx 50/50 JV in Julimar Region, WA*, 4 December 2020 ASX announcement *DevEx Exploration Update*, 27 April 2021 ASX announcement *Drilling confirms Mafic-Ultramafic Intrusion at Sovereign*, 17 August 2021 ASX announcement *12km Long Mafic-Ultramafic Intrusion at Sovereign, Large Scale Ground EM and Diamond Drilling set to Commence*, 7 October 2021 ASX announcement *Diamond drilling underway at Sovereign Ni-Cu-PGE Project*, 10 November 2021 ASX announcement *Disseminated Ni-Cu sulphides in drilling - Sovereign Project* and 23 December 2021 ASX announcement *Drilling results confirm prospective intrusion at Sovereign*).

SILICA

ASQ has established a range of silica sand and hardrock projects held via exploration licence applications 100% owned by ASQ's subsidiary Australian Silica Quartz Pty Ltd. These projects now consist of 10 granted exploration licences and two applications covering approximately 1,130 km² within Western Australia and Queensland.

High grade silica (99.5-99.9% SiO₂) and high purity silica (>99.95% SiO₂) currently have a wide range of applications. All indications suggest the high grade and high purity silica market is currently growing strongly due to greater demand from the PV Solar, TFT glass, Electronics, Flat Glass and Speciality Glass industries. This is reinforced by the level of enquiries from qualified end user customers the Company has received primarily from China and Southeast Asia.

SILICA SAND

ASQ's high grade silica sand projects are located in the regions of Albany and Gingin in the southwest of Western Australia.

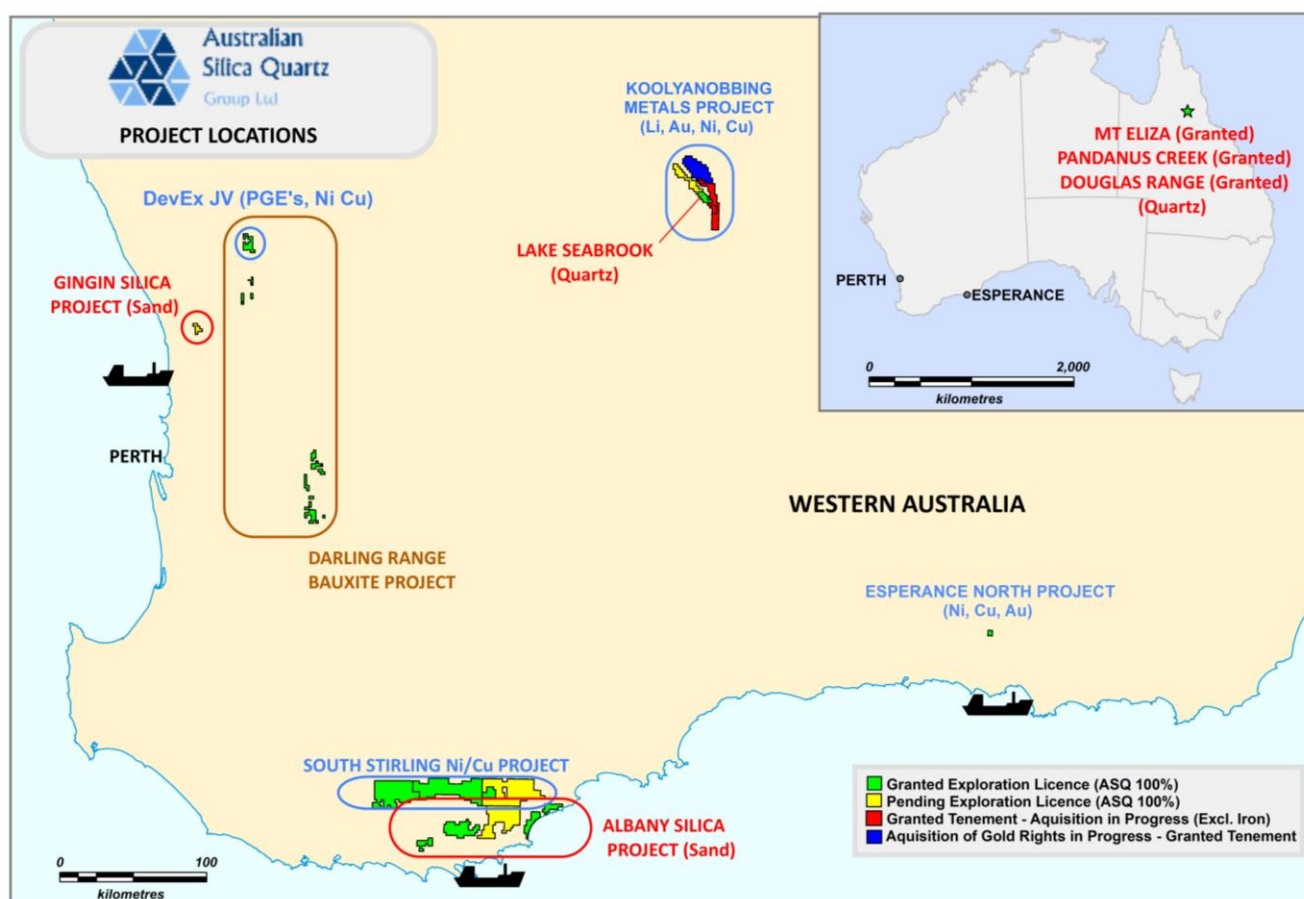
These projects potentially present the opportunity for the Company to produce a washed DSO silica sand product with longer term potential to enter the higher value higher grade silica sand market with a niche processed product.

ASQ is currently working on a Scoping Study for the 11.6Mt Albany White Hill high grade, low iron Silica Sand Project (refer full detail in the 28 January 2021 ASX announcement *High Grade, Low Iron Silica Sand Resource*). The Albany White Hill Project is located on farmland cleared of native vegetation 70 km east northeast of the port of Albany. In addition to its wholly owned silica exploration projects ASQ has reached an agreement with an existing local sand producer. In 2019 the Company executed a binding terms sheet with Urban Resources Pty Ltd (Urban) to jointly exploit Urban's Silica Sand deposit located in Bullsbrook, Western Australia. Urban

has operated the mine for the last six years and produced over 1Mt from the deposit in the last two years. The ASQ/Urban Resources agreement presents the Company with the opportunity to potentially fast track its entry into the DSO silica sand export market. ASQ has completed a JORC 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource on the raw sand at Urban's Maralla Road tenement M70/326 (Refer full detail in the 7 May 2019 ASX announcement *Update on Maralla Road Silica Sand Deposit Maiden Resource* and 29 January 2020 ASX announcement *Spiral and Classifier Testwork Results for the M70/326 Silica Sand Products*). ASQ has now reached an agreement to supply Fortune 500 company C&D Logistics with 45kt/month of processed silica sand from the Marella Rd Deposit. At present this business is on hold due pending a port access solution (Refer full detail in the 1 February 2022 ASX announcement *MOU Terms Sheet agreed for Bulk Silica Sand Exports*, and the 26 April 2022 ASX announcement *Update on Kwinana Port access for Silica Sand Export*).

HARDROCK QUARTZ R&D

The Company is undertaking an R&D program aiming to develop a high purity, high value silica quartz product. To this end the Company has secured a number of hardrock quartz tenements and is progressing with a research and development project in this area. Assays from rock chip sampling of ASQ's hard rock tenements reported grades of up to 99.993% SiO₂ with processed hard rock samples demonstrating further grade improvement (refer to full detail in the 15 December 2021 ASX announcement *Exploration and Research Update Hardrock High Purity Quartz and Silica - Revised*).



SOUTH STIRLING Ni/Cu PROJECT

ASQ has established the South Stirling Ni/Cu Project by way of four exploration lease applications lodged covering 1,603 km² over the Albany Fraser Mobile Belt, South-Western WA, where the Company has identified a historical end of hole aircore drilling assay of 1.5m at 0.79% Ni, 934 ppm Cu, 832 ppm Co from 28.5m that was never followed up. ASQ has now twinned and extended the anomalous historical hole to 52m depth, confirming and upgrading the mineralisation intersection. ASQ considers the project area has potential for

Nickel-Copper magmatic sulphide mineralisation associated with mafic-ultramafic intrusions emplaced into granulite facies country rocks and planning is underway to complete extensive airborne EM surveys and other associated exploration work (Refer full detail in the 23 September 2020 ASX announcement *Exploration Update* and the 3 June 2022 announcement *South Stirling Ni/Cu Project – Positive Drilling Results*).

KOOLYANOBING METALS PROJECT

ASQ has established the Koolyanobbing Metals Project by combining recently acquired ground with the existing ASQ tenure in the area. The KMP is considered prospective for Au, Ni, Cu and Li. (Refer full detail in the 11 August 2022 ASX announcement *ASQ Acquires Li/Au/Ni/Cu Ground*). Late 2022 Koolyanobbing Shear Zone soil sampling results outlined several well-defined significant gold anomalies with follow-up infill sampling planed for early 2023. Ground EM surveying underway in early 2023 (Refer full detail in the 7 December 2022 ASX announcement *Extensive Gold in Soil Anomalies Detected*).

BAUXITE JV

ASQ has a joint venture with HD Mining & Investments Pty Ltd (HDM). HDM is currently working towards obtaining a 40% interest in the bauxite rights of several tenements under the joint venture which are wholly owned by ASQ. Exploration activities are fully funded by HDM. Should HDM and ASQ make a subsequent decision to mine, then HDM will earn an additional 20% interest in bauxite rights on the tenements. ASQ maintains 100% interest in all other minerals. A seventy-eight million tonne Bauxite JORC resource has been identified under this JV (Refer to Company Annual Financial Report for 2022 - Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves section).

BAUXITE ROYALTY

Following the sale of the Bauxite Resources Joint Venture Bauxite Project to Yankuang Group a royalty on future bauxite sales from the Project of 0.9% of FOB price payable to ASQ was negotiated. The Yankuang Group bauxite project contains over 300 million tonnes in the world class bauxite region in the Darling Range, Western Australia. ASQ is entitled to a royalty of 0.9% of the FOB price on the first 100 million tonnes mined (under current prices of Bauxite, this royalty would equate to approx. A\$0.50/tonne) (refer full detail in 30 November 2015 ASX announcement *Final Agreements signed with Yankuang for sale of Joint Venture Interest and Buy Back of Shares*).