

ENCOURAGING INITIAL ROCK RESULTS FROM FENIX UP TO 4.1g/t Au & 6.5% Cu

HIGHLIGHTS

- 35 rock chip samples taken over the Copperfield target area of interest have returned **maximum gold values of 4.1g/t Au and copper up to 6.5% Cu** in separate rock samples.
- Results confirm the copper-gold-potential with historical rock chip results including **3.54 g/t Au and 15.2% Cu¹**.
- New rock chip results have extended the Copperfield area of known mineralisation 860m NNW of historical gold rock chips.
- First-pass soil sampling program at the Emerald Springs Anticline Target has confirmed the historical soil gold anomaly and extended the strike length to approximately 900m.
- Both Copperfield and Emerald Springs copper-gold targets expected to be drill tested as part of the larger Fenton gold drilling program.
- Geophysical test survey's to be completed at Fenton in the coming months to provide further guidance on the large Diamond Drill (DD) program to be completed post the wet season.
- Results imminent from a regional-scale stream sampling program targeting lithium potential approximately 1-3km's outboard of mapped granites.
- Sampling and mapping program for Shoobridge West and Shoobridge East to be completed Q2 2023.

Commenting on the results, DeSoto Managing Director Chris Swallow:

"We are very pleased with these initial copper-gold assays from the Fenix Project that confirm the potential of the Project to return high-grade results and deliver new targets for drill testing. The results from Copperfield and Emerald Springs also demonstrate the prospective nature of the Pine Creek Oregon, host to multiple world-class deposits.

These results, as well as the pending assays, demonstrate the Company's ability to generate exploration targets from largely greenfield areas of interest with most of the Project untested by modern exploration techniques.

The Company is well funded to complete major drilling programs, with further plans for exploration programs post the wet season to be announced in the coming weeks."

¹DES ASX Announcement: Prospectus (14th December 2022)

DeSoto Resources Limited (ASX:DES or 'Company') is pleased to provide new assay results from the Company's 100%-owned Fenix Copper-Gold-Lithium Project, located in the Northern Territory.

Initial gold reconnaissance sampling comprising 81 samples was completed across the Fenix Project licences EL31356, EL31899 and EL32148 in 2022 (Fig. 1).

The sampling and mapping program was designed to field validate existing datasets, confirm historical targets and conduct a regolith assessment to determine the amenability of the new project area for soil sampling.

A full list of significant results and methods can be found in tables 1-3.

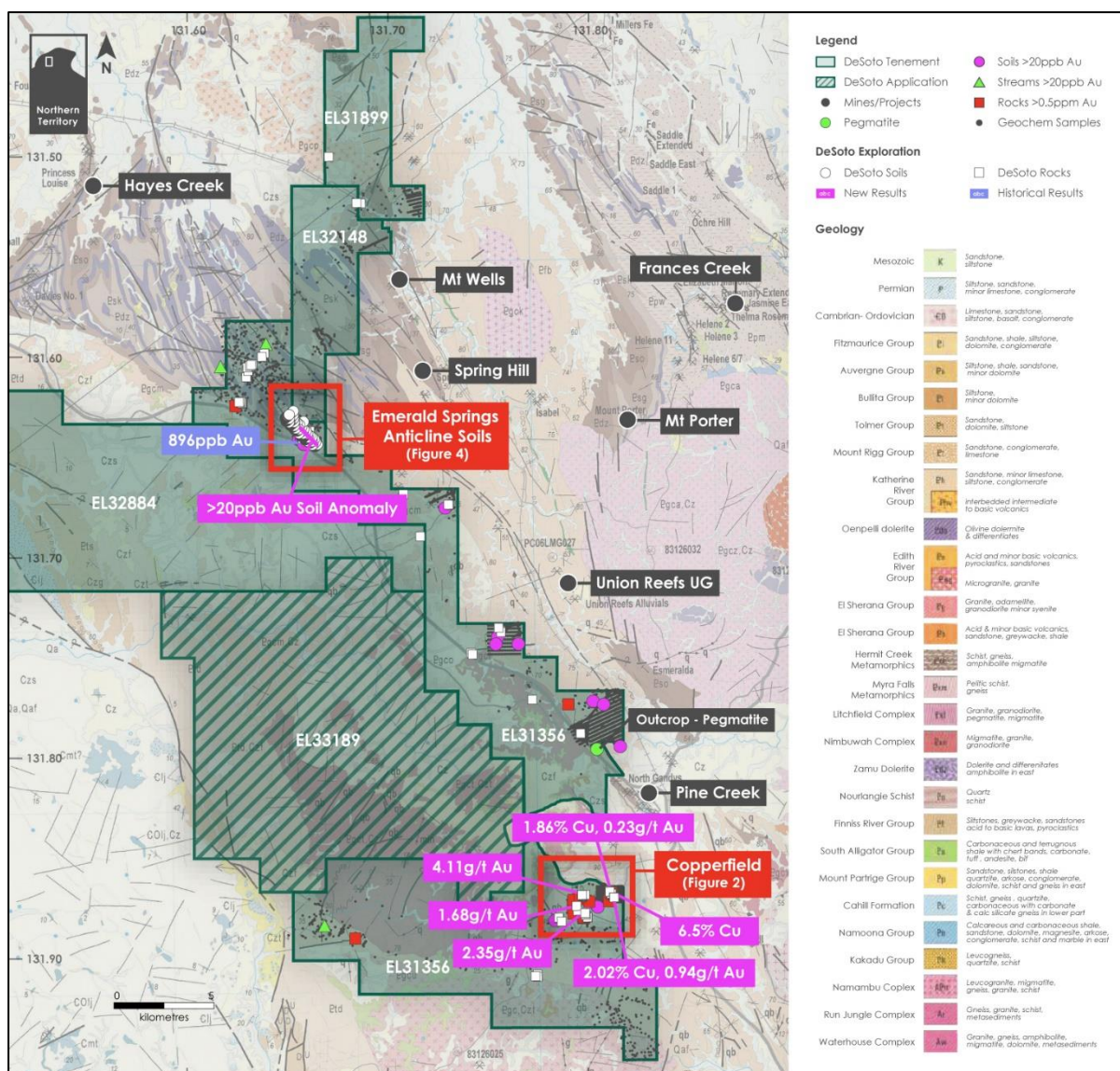
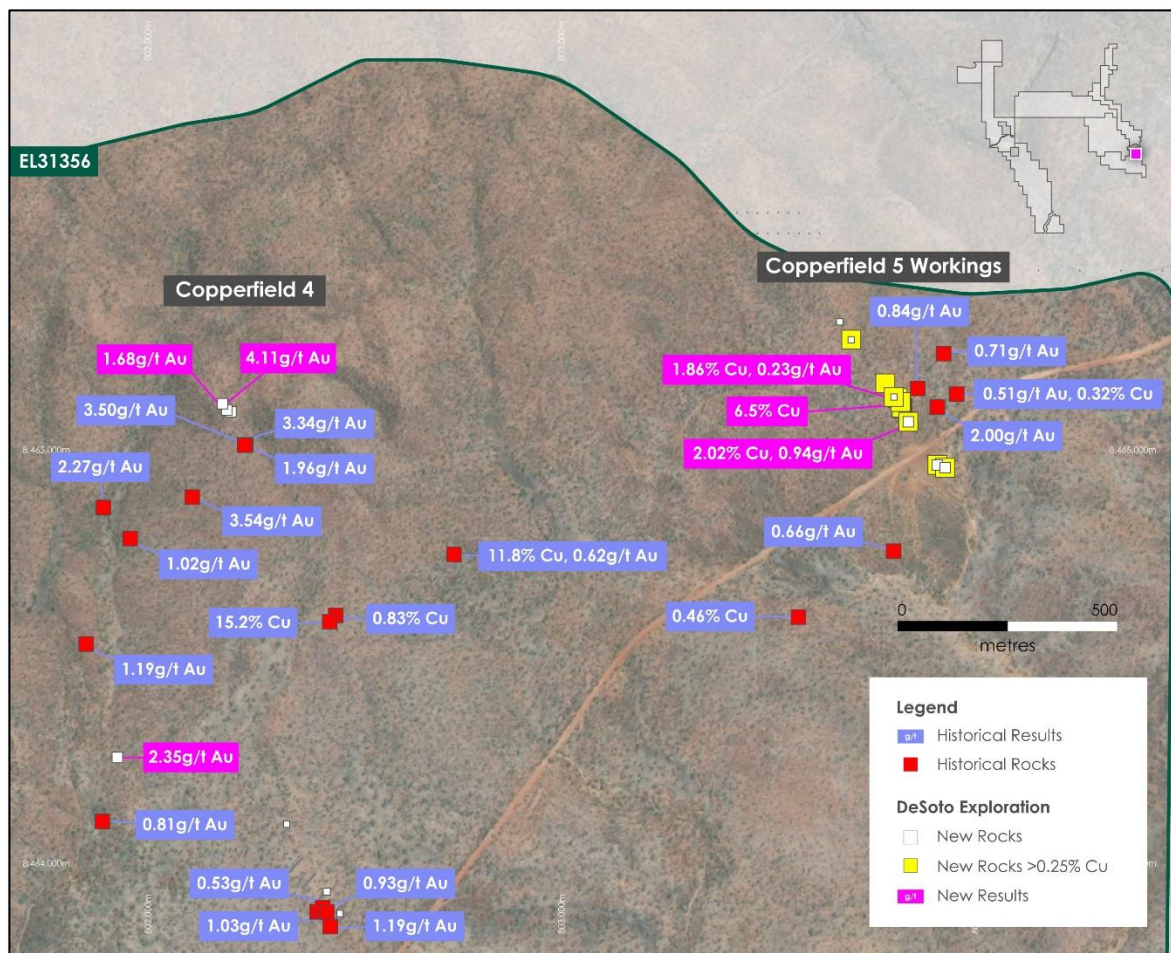


Figure 1 – Fenix Cu-Au-Li Project, with new and historic results overlain Pine Creek geology.

Copperfield

The geology of the Copperfield area consists of prospective Paleoproterozoic sediments of the Burrell Creek Formation intruded by the Tabletop Granite where several NW-SE trending shears have been identified.

A total of 35 reconnaissance rock samples were collected over an 8km² area collectively known as Copperfield where numerous small historical copper-gold workings occur, particularly in the east of the area where up to 2.0g/t Au (CR1984-0255) and 0.32% Cu (CR1997-0022) have been reported in separate rock chips (Copperfield 5 workings; Figure 2).



In the west of the area numerous anomalous gold and copper results have been historically reported including a best gold rock chip of 3.54 g/t Au (Copperfield 4; CR1997-0022) and a 15.2% Cu rock chip in the central area (CR1997-0022) (Fig.2).



Figure 3 - Copperfield target with historical workings and location of high-grade copper rock chips.

Desoto collected a total of 13 rock samples (DSRK0040-52) from the eastern Copperfields area. These samples were taken along a 1-5m wide SW dipping shear with laminated and weakly brecciated ferruginous quartz veining that was mapped coincident with the historical workings. A total of three samples reported greater than 1% Cu with a best result of 6.5% Cu (DSRK0044) returned from a 10cm quartz-malachite-goethite vein adjacent to historical workings.

Reconnaissance mapping has extended the structure over a strike of 620m, to the tenement boundary in the north, and to the SE where it is concealed under thin (<20cm), unconsolidated pisolitic soils.

In the western Copperfields area (Copperfield 4), a total of 8 rock samples (DSRK0059-66) were collected with best results including 4.11g/t Au (DSRK0066) and 1.68g/t Au (DSRK0064).

Reconnaissance mapping of the area identified SW dipping veining throughout with individual veins mapped over strikes up to 300m. Veins vary in size from centimetre scale up to 2m width with multiple styles observed including bucky opaque, gossanous breccia veins and extension veins. The new rock chips have extended the area of known mineralisation 860m NNW of historical gold rock chips. The aerial extent of parallel veining, coupled with grades of up to 3.45g/t Au observed in previous work is considered encouraging for the area, pointing to a mineralised fluid corridor of significant scale.

Emerald Springs Anticline Target

At Emerald Springs exploration comprised field validation of regional geology, regolith, historical gold rock and soil sample results, and a new auger soil sampling survey.

The initial field program confirmed local geology to be a gold prospective Pine Creek anticline position comprising the Koolpin and Welltree Formation stratigraphy and Zamu Dolerite at the southern extent of the Burrundie Dome. Of encouragement was the high degree of outcrop and sub-crop in the area indicating that most soil areas are comprised of locally derived colluvium, including the location of the historical >20ppb Au soil anomaly where a best result of 896ppb Au was reported (Fig. 1)².

An auger soil sampling programme comprising 269 samples was completed to validate the historical gold soil anomaly. A total of fifteen 160m spaced traverses were sampled on 20m centres along SW-NE oriented lines, approximately perpendicular to the regional anticlinal trend.

Encouraging results were received for the Emerald Springs anticline soil survey with a coherent >20ppb Au anomaly now defined over a 900m strike (Fig 4). This gold anomaly is associated with elevated As values up to 642ppm and falls within a wider >150ppm As halo, characteristic of Pine Creek gold mineralisation.

These new soil results confirm the gold prospectivity of the Emerald Springs anticline trend and will be followed up with drilling in the upcoming field season.

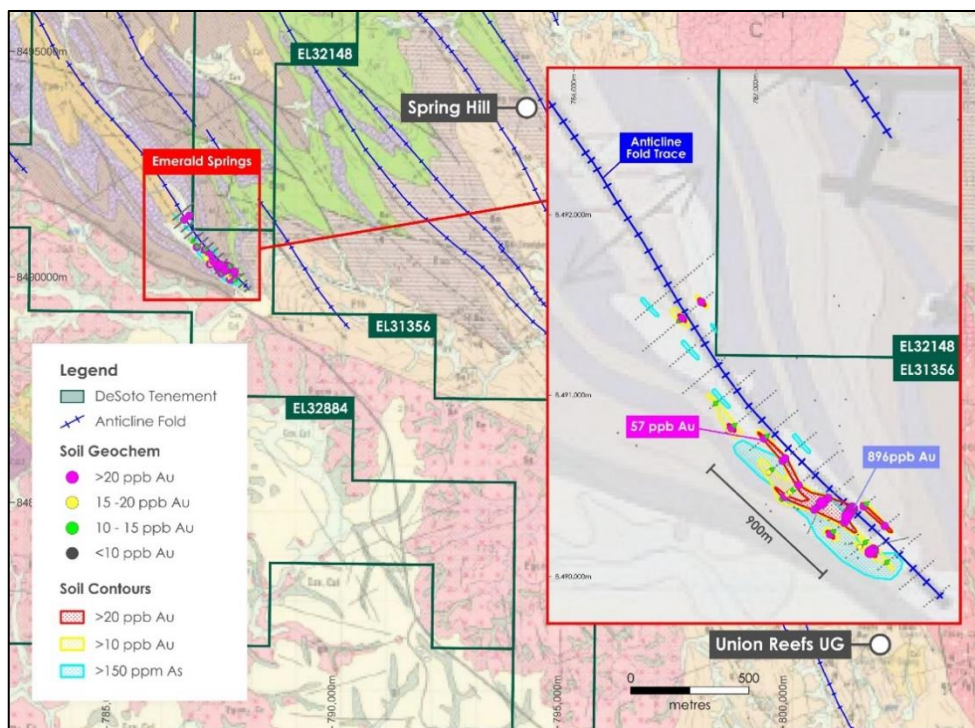


Figure 4 - Emerald Springs Anticline soil survey locations showing coincident contoured Au and As anomalies.

²DES ASX Announcement: Prospectus (14th December 2022)

This announcement is authorised by the Board of Directors of DeSoto Resources Limited.

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For further information visit our website at Desotoresources.com or contact:

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ABOUT DES AND PROJECTS

DeSoto is a gold and battery-metal exploration Company with a 1,893km² landholding located in the Northern Territory's prolific Pine Creek gold and pegmatite province (Fig. 5). The Company's immediate focus is the ongoing exploration of these exciting assets with an experienced Board that uses a distinctive exploration method and capability which sets us apart from our peers.

With strong mineral-finding capability and a systematic geophysics and geochemical approach to gold exploration, DeSoto is well positioned to make new mineral discoveries. The Company has already identified important indicators of lithium potential in our Northern Territory projects, including pegmatites in some historical core and known tin occurrences.

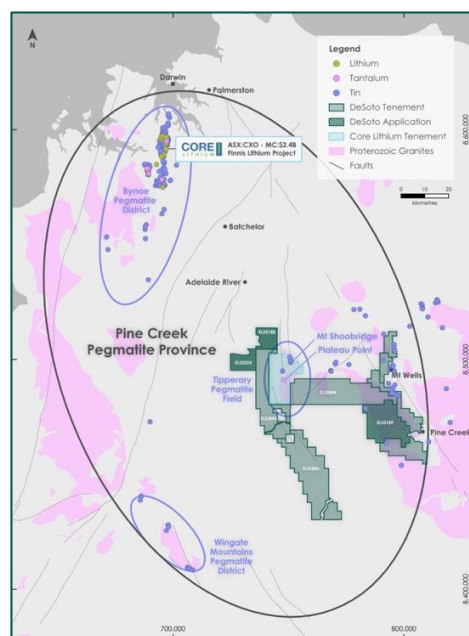


Figure 5 – DeSoto Resources Fenton and Fenix Lithium-Gold Projects, located in the Northern Territory close to new and existing lithium and gold projects.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Ms Bianca Manzi. Ms Manzi is an employee of the company, is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Ms Manzi consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which they appear.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

DeSoto advises that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the previous exploration results or mineral resource estimate contained in this announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT



TABLE 1 - GEOCHEM ROCK RESULTS - COPPERFIELD - PINE CREEK PROJECT

SampleID	East (MGA94z52)	North (MGA94z52)	RL (m)	Au ppm	As ppm	Cu %	Ag ppm	Bi ppm	Sb ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Rock Description	Area	
DSRK0001-75, 77, 79-82, and 86-87 - Total 81 samples	Refer to Figure X for most sample locations	Refer to Figure X for most sample locations											As per figures	Reconnaissance
DSRK0066	802155	8465137	150	4.11	420	0.18	7.2	2150	17	181.5	6	Quartz vein - breccia	EL31356	Copperfield 4
DSRK0058	801901	8464281	150	2.35	289	0.13	0.7	2590	NSR	87.2	3	Quartz vein - breccia	EL31356	Copperfield 4S
DSRK0064	802166	8465122	150	1.68	268	0.09	10.7	1020	11	48.1	7	Quartz vein - breccia	EL31356	Copperfield 4
DSRK0040	803815	8465093	150	0.94	27100	2.02	9.4	378	8	220	194	Quartz vein	EL31356	Copperfield 5
DSRK0062	802176	8465117	150	0.71	58.8	0.05	4	1070	3	42	5	Quartz vein	EL31356	Copperfield 4
DSRK0051	803885	8464989	150	0.68	28900	0.32	5.2	947	29	131	14	Workings - Gossan	EL31356	Copperfield 5
DSRK0052	803904	8464982	150	0.52	44900	0.37	1.9	2440	81	31.2	29	Quartz vein	EL31356	Copperfield 5
DSRK0063	802175	8465117	150	0.46	72.5	0.02	6.9	808	5	59.9	12	Quartz vein	EL31356	Copperfield 4
DSRK0071	802408	8463956	150	0.31	124	0.04	2.4	1055	0	243	17	Quartz vein - breccia	EL31356	Copperfield 4S
DSRK0047	803780	8465153	150	0.23	2820	1.86	16.7	24	4	37.1	59	Quartz vein	EL31356	Copperfield 5
DSRK0050	803677	8465292	150	0.18	7480	0.27	2.3	99	26	217	18	Quartz vein	EL31356	Copperfield 5
DSRK0045	803789	8465151	150	0.09	3910	0.56	3.1	39	3	126	125	Quartz vein	EL31356	Copperfield 5
DSRK0042	803799	8465127	150	0.07	2090	0.32	1.8	4	3	26.5	80	Workings - Argillite with malachite and boxworks	EL31356	Copperfield 5
DSRK0041	803801	8465126	150	0.06	4730	0.89	2.3	NSR	2	17.3	426	Workings - Argillite with malachite and boxworks	EL31356	Copperfield 5
DSRK0044	803796	8465141	150	0.03	7180	6.50	31.4	23	4	58.5	56	Quartz vein- malachite and goethite	EL31356	Copperfield 5
DSRK0048	803759	8465186	150	0.02	1400	0.66	10.4	8	2	19	14	Quartz vein	EL31356	Copperfield 5

Note: Rock samples with Au > 0.25ppm and / or Cu >0.25% are tabulated, all other rock sample locations are shown on report figures only. Relative levels (RL) are nominal, NSR - No significant result.

TABLE 2 - GEOCHEM SOIL RESULTS - EMERALD SPRINGS - PINE CREEK PROJECT

Sample ID	East (MGA94z52)	North (MGA94z52)	RL (m)	Au ppb	As ppm	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Bi ppm	Sb ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Licence	Area
TTS001-033, 035-047, 049-085, 087-166, 168-210, 212-270, & 272-275 - Total 269 samples	Refer to Figure 1 and 4 for most sample locations	Refer to Figure 1 and 4 for most sample locations											
TTS052	787650	8490324	150	21	94	71.4	0.1	NSR	NSR	21.6	51	EL31356	Anticline ES
TTS059	787348	8490279	150	36	642	225	0.2	NSR	NSR	74.5	68	EL31356	Anticline ES
TTS064	787425	8490343	150	37	623	46	0.5	NSR	NSR	98.2	31	EL31356	Anticline ES
TTS065	787440	8490356	150	26	329	34.1	0.3	NSR	NSR	58.6	38	EL31356	Anticline ES
TTS071	787532	8490433	150	24	106	52.5	NSR	NSR	NSR	41.2	16	EL31356	Anticline ES
TTS076	787261	8490415	150	38	251	160	0.2	NSR	NSR	206	239	EL31356	Anticline ES
TTS077	787276	8490427	150	39	266	122	0.3	NSR	NSR	197.5	165	EL31356	Anticline ES
TTS078	787291	8490440	150	30	266	97.3	0.3	NSR	NSR	188.5	117	EL31356	Anticline ES
TTS079	787307	8490453	150	23	287	90.9	0.2	NSR	NSR	222	113	EL31356	Anticline ES
TTS080	787322	8490466	150	20	276	95.8	0.2	NSR	NSR	207	104	EL31356	Anticline ES
TTS081	787337	8490479	150	20	201	74.4	0.2	NSR	NSR	132.5	65	EL31356	Anticline ES
TTS092	787097	8490486	150	26	208	96.2	0.4	NSR	NSR	101.5	104	EL31356	Anticline ES
TTS097	787173	8490550	150	35	241	102.5	0.1	NSR	NSR	126.5	133	EL31356	Anticline ES
TTS117	787086	8490685	150	31	182	41.8	0.1	NSR	NSR	85.4	47	EL31356	Anticline ES
TTS118	787101	8490698	150	26	124	38.3	0.1	NSR	NSR	55.1	33	EL31356	Anticline ES
TTS135	786983	8490808	150	57	52.3	22	NSR	NSR	NSR	19	28	EL31356	Anticline ES
TTS150	786803	8490866	150	23	88.1	36.1	NSR	NSR	NSR	32	69	EL31356	Anticline ES
TTS233	786530	8491472	150	54	129	69.4	NSR	NSR	NSR	148	63	EL31356	Anticline ES
TTS240	786637	8491562	150	26	101	45.2	NSR	NSR	NSR	39.5	14	EL31356	Anticline ES
Note: Soil samples with Au > 20ppb are tabulated, all other soil sample locations are shown on report figures only. Relative levels (RL) are nominal, NSR - No significant result.													

TABLE 3 – JORC CODE – GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Technique	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 downhole 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.	The new sampling described in this report refer to rock and auger soil samples. Soil – A single auger soil sample was collected from each location comprising a minimum of 1.0kg of -2mm sieved material collected from a 10cm interval. The sample depths are generally between 0.15m to 0.5m depth but can be up to 1.2m depth based on surficial cover material. All samples were submitted to ALS laboratory in Perth for trace level Au (Au-TL43) and multi-elements Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Ag, Sb & Bi (ME-ICP43) Rock -Individual reconnaissance rock chip samples (0.4-1.2kg) were collected from gold and lithium prospects and submitted to ALS laboratory in Perth for analysis. Samples of granite and pegmatite were analysed by ME-MS61r for 60 multi-elements including rare earths. All other rock samples were analysed for trace level Au (Au-TL43) and multi-elements Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Ag, Sb & Bi (ME-ICP43). Sampling techniques for historical rock and soil samples (CR1997-0022 and CR1984-0255) discussed in this report have been previously described, where known, in the Independent Technical Assessment Report and Prospectus that was lodged with the ASX 14 December 2022. A copy can also be found on the company website www.desotoresources.com Report numbers referenced in text can be found on the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS) online database Geoscience Exploration and Mining Information System (GEMIS). For full details refer to the specific NTGS open file reports.
Drilling	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).	The auger soil sampling was carried out using a small motorised auger. Rocks were collected using hammer and mallet.
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.	Sample recovery is not assessed for auger soil sampling as it is a geochemical method. In general, however, recoveries are good because the hole has to be cleared by the screw-type bit in order for the auger to advance downwards.

Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical 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/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	None of these samples will be used in a Mineral Resource estimation. All rock samples have been geologically logged in a qualitative fashion. Streams and soil samples have not been logged.
Sub-Sampling Technique 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, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	All samples are considered sufficiently representative of the sampled material in a geochemical program. Company standards and duplicates were included in the rock sample batches at a ratio of 1:20 No field duplicates or standards were collected for the soil sampling program.
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.	All geochemical samples were submitted to ALS laboratory in Perth for analysis as indicated below. For gold the analytical methods used include a 30g fire assay (Au-ICP21) and trace level 25g aqua regia (Au-TL43) both with a 0.001ppm Au detection limit which is appropriate for a geochemical program. Soil – samples were analysed for trace level Au 25g by aqua regia (Au-TL43) and multi-elements Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Ag, Sb & Bi by aqua regia with AES (ME-ICP43). The method Au-TL43 is considered a partial method for gold digestion and may result in underestimation of gold if coarse gold is present. Rock -Samples were collected from gold and lithium prospects. Samples of granite and pegmatite were analysed by ME-MS61r for 60 multi-elements including rare earths. Rare Earth Elements (REE's) may not be totally soluble in this method. All other rock samples were analysed for trace level Au 25g by aqua regia (Au-TL43) and multi-elements Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Ag, Sb & Bi by 4 acid digest (ME-ICP43). Over range results were analysed by the following methods Au (AROR43), Ag & Cu by ore grade aqua regia (OG-46), and As by ore grade 4 acid digest (As-OG62). Company standards and blanks were inserted in batches at a ratio of 1:20. The results of these QC check as well as the laboratory standards, blanks, duplicates and checks indicate the analytical results are suitable for a geochemical program and indicate no bias.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative	No verification of sampling has been conducted. Over grade assay samples were re-analysed by appropriate methods as indicated in Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests section above.

	company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data	
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	Geochemical samples were located using a hand held GPS with a location error of +/-15m. All co-ordinates are recorded in Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94), MGA Zone 52 - Southern Hemisphere. Heights were not recorded by the field crew so a nominal Relative Level (RL) has been set at 150m until a detailed DEM is sourced.
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	Auger soil samples were located on fifteen 160m spaced traverses with samples collected on 20m centres along lines. Rock samples were collected at random intervals as deemed appropriate. This type of sampling is not appropriate for the calculation of any Mineral Resource estimate. No compositing has been applied.
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.	Auger soil samples were collected on NE-SW traverses perpendicular to the prevailing regional Pine Creek Shear Zone which is a well-documented gold mineralised structure in the Pine Creek region. Rocks were collected from outcrops as appropriate. Samples will be biased to outcrop rather than covered areas and known structures. The sampling of structures is considered unbiased.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	All samples were collected, bagged and transported by Desoto contract staff from Pine Creek NT, to Swan Valley WA and thence to ALS labs in Perth.
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
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 Pine Creek Project comprises eight contiguous exploration licences (EL31356, EL32148, EL31899, EL32884-32886, EL33188 and EL33225) and two applications (EL33189 and EL33450) covering an area of 1,893 km². These licences are held by or in the process of being transferred to, Mangusta Minerals Pty Ltd, a 100% owned Desoto Resources Ltd subsidiary. The Project is located approximately 150 km south of Darwin, and 8 km north of Pine Creek in the Northern Territory.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The majority of past exploration work within the Project area (including drilling, surface sampling; geophysical surveys, geological mapping) has been largely completed by Homestake Gold of Australia, North Mining, Newmont Australia, St George Mining Pty Ltd, Aztec Mining Ltd, AngloGold Australia, Davos Resources and Thundelarra Exploration

		The relevant reports are available on the Northern Territory Geological Survey GEMIS open file database library. A summary of previous work completed can be found in the company prospectus at www.desotoresources.com
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Project is located in the western and central sections of the Central Domain of the Pine Creek Orogen and comprises units of the Cosmo Supergroup which include the South Alligator Group, and Finnis River Group. The stratigraphic sequences are dominated by mudstones, siltstones, greywackes, sandstones, tuffs, and limestones. These sedimentary units, as well as basic intrusions, were folded, metamorphosed, and then subsequently intruded by the Cullen Batholith. Pegmatites occur throughout the region in close proximity to the Cullen Granites. The Pine Creek Project is considered prospective for orogenic Pine Creek gold mineralisation and pegmatite hosted lithium (spodumene) mineralisation. The majority of known gold deposits are hosted by the South Alligator Group and the lower parts of the Finnis River Group along anticlines, strike-slip shear zones and thrusts proximal to the Cullen Granite.
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.	Sample locations are provided in Table 1 and 2 and on report Figures.
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 weighted average or truncation methods were used for the assay results. No cut-off grade was applied to grade calculations.
Relationship Between	These relationships are particularly important in the	Not applicable to single point surface sampling.

Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	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').	
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.	An appropriate map is provided in Figure 1-2, and 4.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All significant results are reported in Table 1 and 2.
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.	DeSoto is relying on exploration data completed by previous tenement holders within the Project area. Exploration work to date has largely been of a preliminary or reconnaissance nature. The Company is aware of regional scale aeromagnetic surveys and geological mapping programmes undertaken by past explorers and has access to versions of the data that is available in reports. Surface soils, rock chip sampling and reconnaissance drilling programmes have been undertaken over many parts of the Project area. This has not been fully compiled by the Company as yet.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral 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.	On the Pine Creek Gold Shear, additional mapping, geochemical sampling followed by AC/RC drilling will be carried out to follow up the anomalous results as required. The stream sampling and mapping programme will be expanded to cover newly granted lithium exploration areas in the north west of the project.