

26 October 2023

ASX Announcement

Broad Lithium Anomalies Identified from Chalby Chalby Soil Geochemistry Survey

Strike length of mapped pegmatites extends to more than 13km.

Highlights

- Broad lithium anomalies identified from first pass, widely spaced soil geochemistry at Chalby Chalby.
- Lithium anomalies extending over 1600m in length and 800m in width and associated with pegmatites which returned rock chip results up to 0.61% Li_2O (see ASX:KFM 11 September 2023).
- Additional pegmatites mapped with results up to 0.22% Li_2O , increasing the pegmatite strike length to more than 13,000m and highlighting lithium fertility.
- On-ground work focused on mapping further pegmatites in the central and eastern anomalies is continuing.

Kingfisher Mining Limited (ASX:KFM) ("Kingfisher" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the results from the soil geochemistry survey at its Chalby Chalby lithium project in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia. A map showing the location of the soil samples, mapped pegmatites and rock chip results is shown in Figure 1.

Kingfisher's Executive Director and CEO James Farrell commented: "The Chalby Chalby soil geochemistry program has revealed exciting broad areas of anomalous lithium associated with our mapped pegmatites as well as new areas where there is potential to further extend the pegmatite targets. We are currently on-ground mapping these additional areas as we continue advancing our pegmatite discovery work ahead of the maiden drilling program".

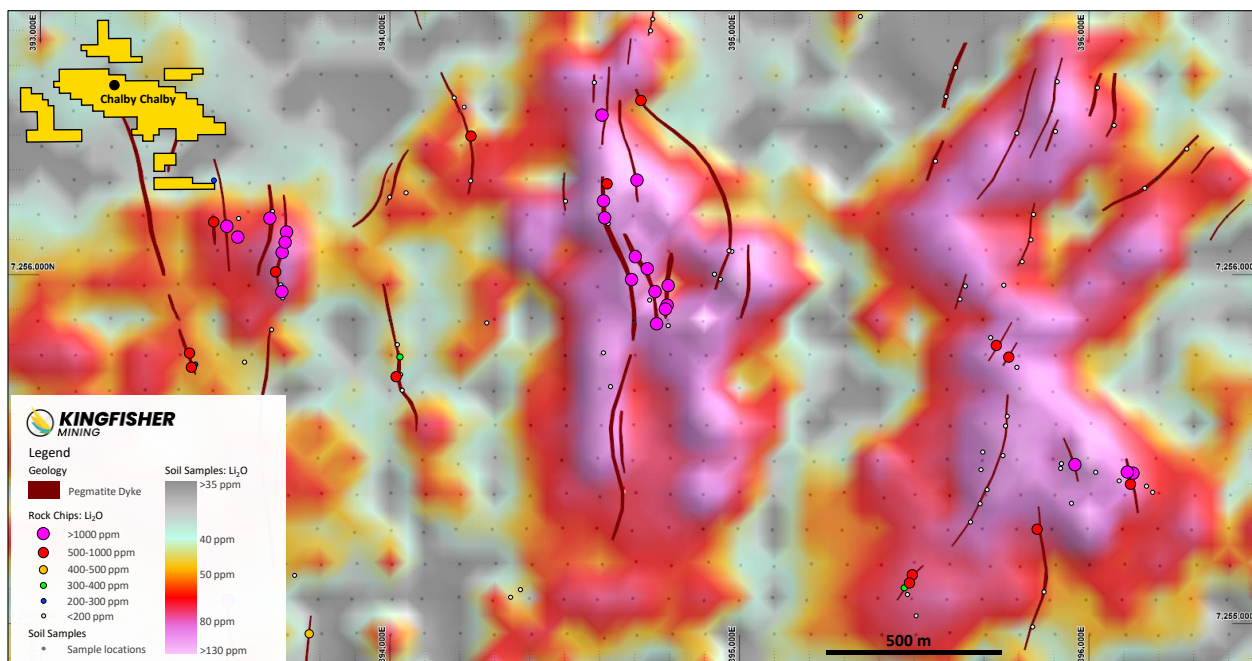


Figure 1: Chalby Chalby soil geochemistry and rock chip results (see ASX:KFM 11 September 2023 and 7 August 2023).

The results from the first pass and wide spaced Chalby Chalby soil geochemistry program have been received and reveal broad areas of lithium soil anomalism extending up to 1600m in length and 800m in width. The lithium soil anomalies are associated with mapped pegmatites, where rock chip results up to 0.61% Li_2O have been returned (see ASX:KFM 11 September 2023). Mapping during the soil program has also returned additional rock chips results of 0.22% and 0.14% Li_2O , extending the mapped pegmatites at Chalby Chalby to strike length of more than 13km. The new sample results are included in Annexure 1 and 2.

Recent exploration by Delta Lithium Limited has highlighted the potential of the Gascoyne Thirty Three Suite Pegmatites to host potentially economic lithium mineralisation. Significant and high grade spodumene-bearing mineralisation has been reported from Delta Lithium's Yinnetharra Project, which is located 40km northeast of Chalby Chalby. Recent exploration results from Yinnetharra include drill results of 33m at 1.9% Li_2O^* from the Malinda Prospect and rock chips results from Jamesons Prospect that include 4.2% Li_2O^* . Minerals 260 Limited has also defined a 5km long continuous lithium trend at Pyramid Hill¹, which is immediately along strike from Chalby Chalby. The mapping of pegmatites highlights a pegmatite target zone which extends more than 22km around a large granite intrusion of the Durlacher Suite (Figure 2).

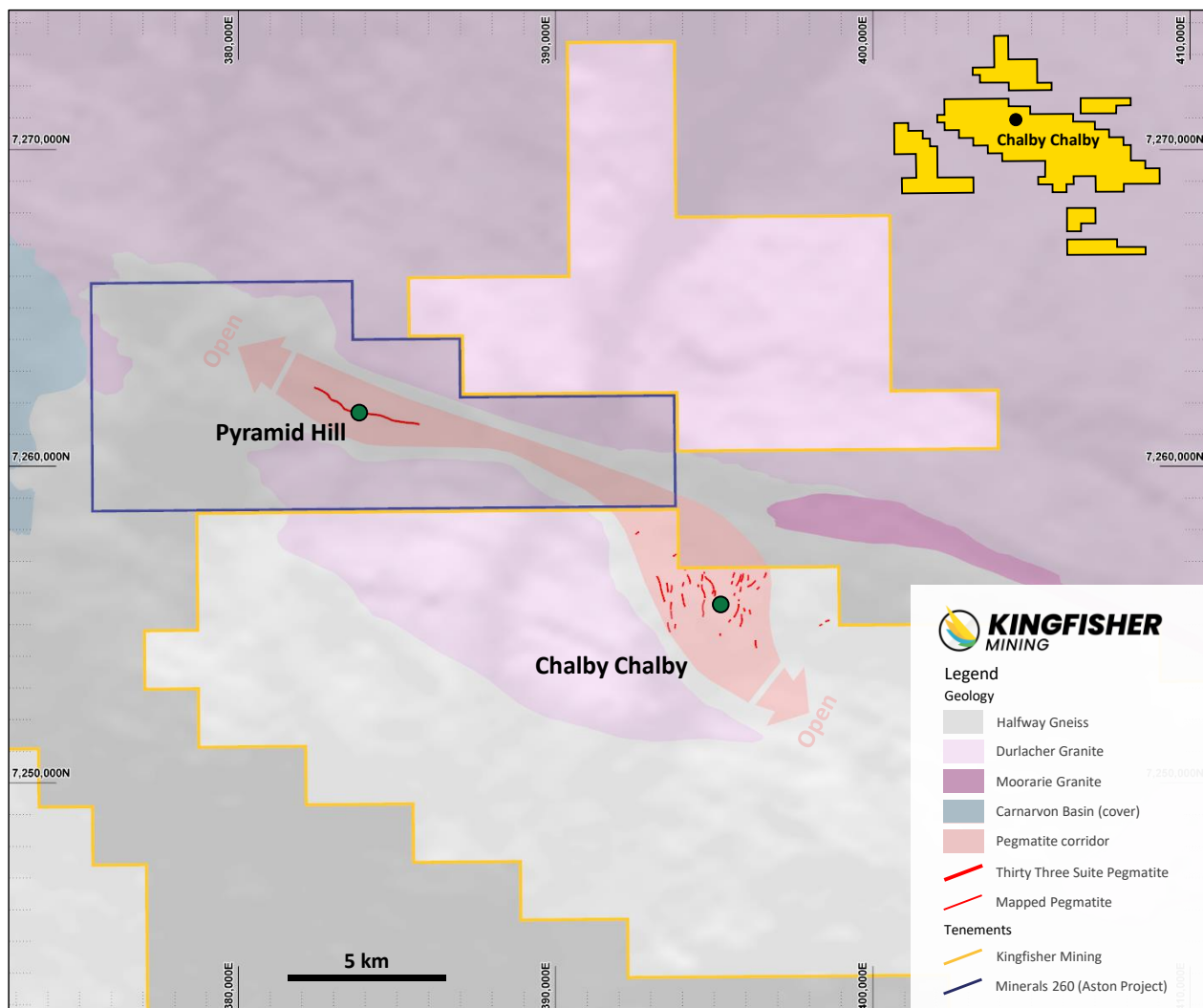


Figure 2. Simplified geology of Kingfisher's Gascoyne projects showing the location of the Company's Chalby Chalby lithium target and Thirty Three Suite Pegmatite at Minerals 260's Pyramid Hill (Aston Project).

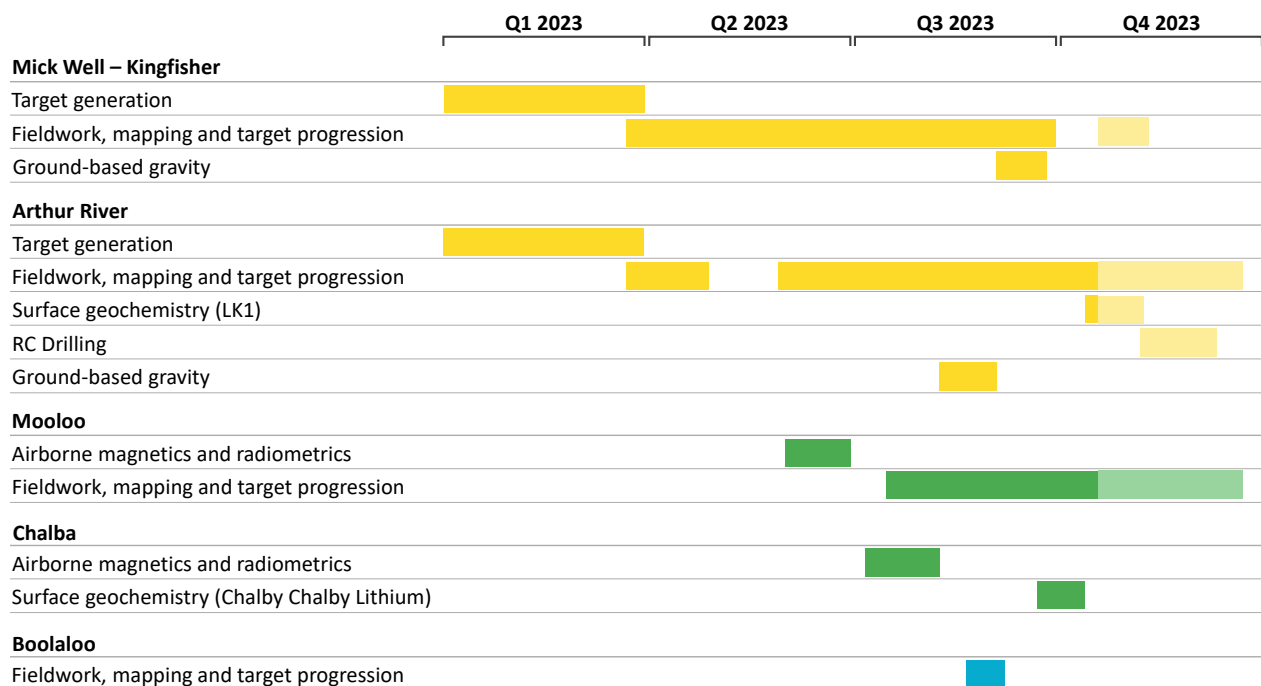
Gascoyne Exploration Program

Kingfisher is undertaking high impact and value building exploration programs targeting large-scale carbonatite targets along its 54km Chalba target corridor and its 30km long Lockier target corridor. The program will test high priority carbonatite targets across the Company's belt-scale tenement holding, building upon the significant carbonatite discoveries, which confirmed the presence of high grade REE mineralisation along the Chalba target corridor. In addition, the Company is undertaking exploration for lithium associated with various pegmatite outcrops within its tenements at Chalby Chalby.

The exploration work planned for the 2023 field season will include:

- Significant on-ground mapping and sampling targeting interpreted "Mt Weld style" carbonatite plugs as well as dyke mineralisation and alteration which can be used to vector towards the large-scale source of intrusions. The results will be used for drill planning of the high priority targets.
- RC drilling to test carbonatite targets at Mick Well, Kingfisher and Arthur River.
- Ground-based gravity at LK1 and Mick Well. The gravity survey will be used to model higher density rocks (potential mineralised carbonatites) at depth.
- Surface geochemical survey over the large-scale high priority LK1 target at Arthur River, where mapping is restricted by deep weathering associated with the highly altered rocks and cover.
- Surface geochemistry at Chalby Chalby to define additional lithium-bearing pegmatite drill targets.
- Further airborne geophysics to incorporate Mooloo and North Chalba Projects to our early-stage target generation. Magnetics and radiometrics are highly effective for identifying carbonatite mineralisation.

The timeline for the planned and completed activities for 2023 for Kingfisher's projects are shown below.



Upcoming News

- **November 2023:** Results from ongoing mapping and rock chip sampling of the high grade REE system at Mick Well.
- **December 2023:** Results from surface geochemistry survey at the large-scale LK1 carbonatite target.

About the Kingfisher's Gascoyne Projects

The Mick Well and Kingfisher Projects are located approximately 230km east of Carnarvon, in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia where the Company holds exploration licences covering 969km². The geological setting of the tenure is similar to Hastings Technology Metals' world-class Yangibana Deposit which includes 29.93Mt at 0.93% TREO[#] as well as the recent Yin discovery of Dreadnought Resources which includes mineral resources of 20.06Mt at 1.03% TREO[^]. The tenure is also prospective for lithium-bearing Thirty Three Suite Pegmatites which hosts Delta Lithium's Yinnetharra Project and has returned drill results of 33m at 1.9% Li₂O⁺ from Delta's Malinda Prospect and rock chips results of 4.2% Li₂O⁺ from Delta's Jamesons Prospect (Figure 3).

Kingfisher recently made discoveries of hard rock and clay rare earth elements mineralisation at Mick Well. Both styles of mineralisation are associated with carbonatites that intruded along a crustal-scale structural corridor, the Chalba Shear, which extends over a strike length of 54km within the Company's tenure. The Company has also identified a second structural corridor along the Lockier Shear which extends for 18km across the Company's Mooloo Project and 12km across the Arthur River Project.

Drilling at the MW2 Prospect has intersected five parallel ferrocarnatite lodes and associated monazite mineralisation within a 300m wide zone and has returned high-grade REE results with 5m at 2.63% TREO with 0.54% Nd₂O₃ + Pr₆O₁₁, 4m at 3.24% TREO with 0.54% Nd₂O₃ + Pr₆O₁₁, 5m at 1.54% TREO with 0.30% Nd₂O₃ + Pr₆O₁₁, 4m at 1.90% TREO with 0.34% Nd₂O₃ + Pr₆O₁₁ and 3m at 2.52% TREO with 0.41% Nd₂O₃ + Pr₆O₁₁. The results from the ferrocarnatite mineralisation is 500m northwest of Kingfisher's breakthrough REE discovery where maiden drilling returned 5m at 3.45% TREO with 0.65% Nd₂O₃ + Pr₆O₁₁ as well as 12m at 1.12% TREO with 0.21% Nd₂O₃ + Pr₆O₁₁ from a separate mineralised lode.

Mapping and sampling for lithium at the Company's Chalby Chalby project has delineated an area of 3.3km by 3km that includes multiple stacked pegmatites with a cumulative strike length of over 13km and with surface sample results up to 0.61% Li₂O.

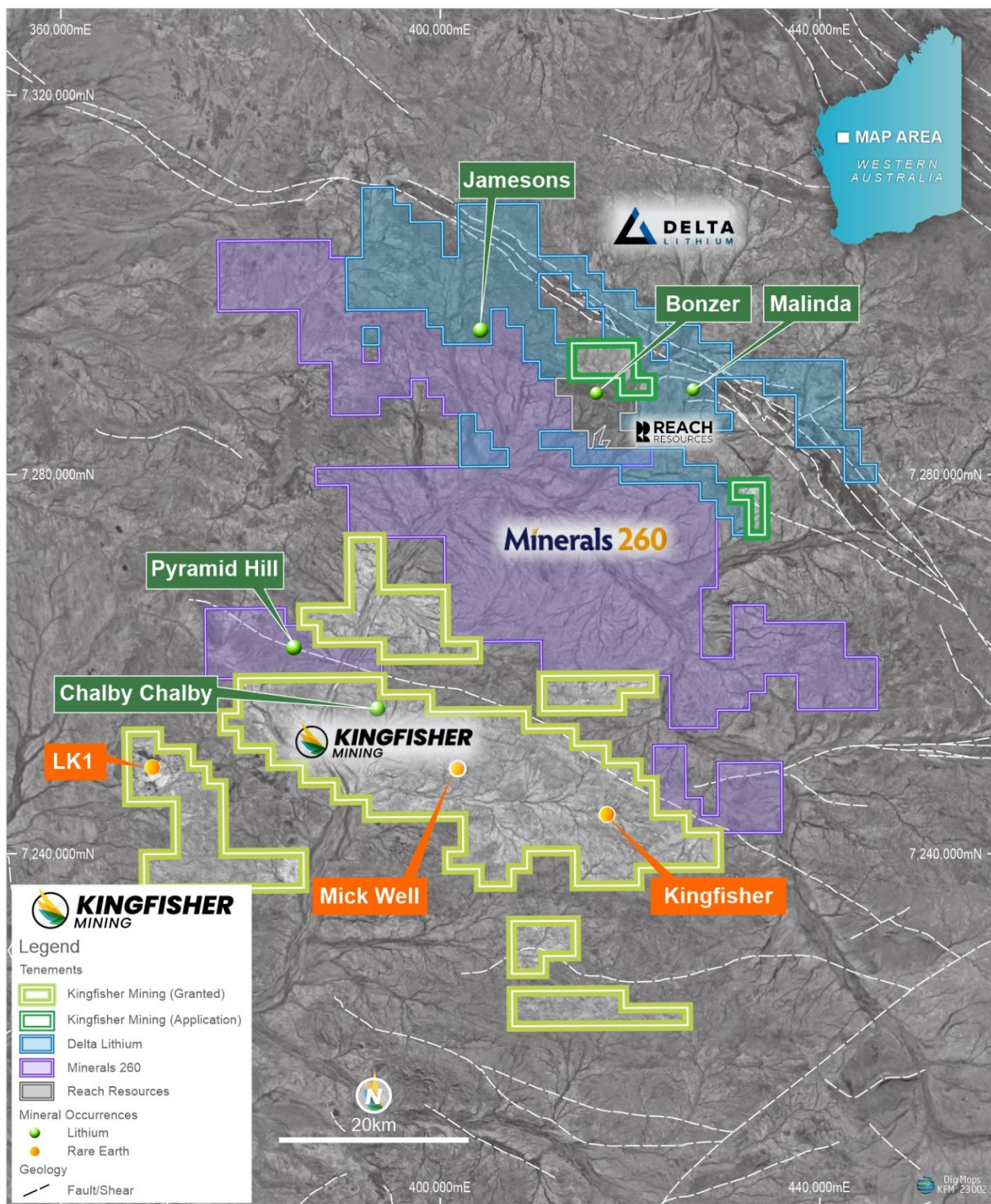


Figure 3: Location of the Mick Well Project in the Gascoyne Mineral Field showing the extents of the Durlacher Suite and Halfway Gneiss. The location of the Yangibana Deposit and Yin and Lyons Projects 100km north of Kingfisher's projects are also shown.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Ends**For further information, please contact:****Kingfisher Mining Limited**

James Farrell, Executive Director Ph: +61 (08) 9481 0389

E: info@kingfishermining.com.au

Media & Investor Enquiries

Peter Taylor, NWR Communications Ph: +61 412 036 231

E: peter@nwrcommunications.com.au

About Kingfisher Mining Limited

Kingfisher Mining Limited (**ASX:KFM**) is a mineral exploration company committed to increasing value for shareholders through the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral resource projects throughout Western Australia. The Company's tenements and tenement applications cover 1,676km² in the underexplored Ashburton and Gascoyne Mineral Fields.

The Company has made a number of breakthrough high grade rare earth elements discoveries in the Gascoyne region where it holds a target strike lengths of more than 54km along the Chalba mineralised corridor and more than 30km along the Lockier mineralised corridor. The Company has also secured significant landholdings across the interpreted extensions to its advanced copper-gold exploration targets giving it more than 30km of strike across the Boolaloo Project target geology.

To learn more please visit: www.kingfishermining.com.au

Previous ASX Announcements

ASX:KFM: Multiple Stacked Lithium-Bearing Pegmatites Mapped at Chalby Chalby 11 September 2023.

ASX:KFM: Lithium-Bearing Pegmatites Confirmed at Highly Prospective Gascoyne Tenure 7 August 2023.

[^] ASX Announcement '40% Increase in Resource Tonnage at Yin – Mangaroon (100%)'. Dreadnought Resources Limited (ASX:DRE), 5 July 2023.

[#] ASX Announcement 'Drilling along 8km long Bald Hill – Fraser's trend Increases Indicated Mineral Resources by 50%'. Hastings Technology Metals Limited (ASX:HAS), 11 October 2022.

^{*} ASX Announcement 'Stunning new drilling results from Yinnetharra'. Delta Lithium Limited (ASX:DLI), 23 June 2023.

⁺ ASX Announcement 'Yinnetharra Lithium Project Continues to Deliver'. Red Dirt Metals Limited (ASX:RDT), 14 April 2023.

[^] ASX Announcement 'Minerals 260 to accelerate exploration at Aston Project after defining new lithium trend'. Minerals 260 Limited (ASX:MI6), 4 September 2023.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or

uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions, and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

Cautionary Statement

The presence of pegmatites and even anomalous assay results does not confirm the presence of lithium in spodumene. Pegmatites are coarse grained igneous rocks and many pegmatites do not contain appreciable or economic quantities of spodumene mineralisation. The presence of lithium mineralisation can only be confirmed with assaying and spodumene has not yet been identified by the Company's geologists.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr James Farrell, a geologist and Executive Director / CEO employed by Kingfisher Mining Limited. Mr Farrell is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to this style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being reported on to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Farrell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters in the form and context in which it appears.

Annexure 1: Rock Chip Sample Information

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Geology	Be	Cs	Li	Li ₂ O	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta
MWGS2897	394604	7256459	Pegmatite	19	28.1	29	62	77	559.4	16	68.5
MWGS2898	394605	7256460	Micaceous pegmatite	96	147.3	628	1352	39	1733.5	7	4.3
MWGS2899	393383	7256364	Pegmatite	224	33.1	9	19	63	399.5	5	149.0
MWGS2900	393384	7256364	Micaceous pegmatite	52	193.0	72	155	31	1001.7	5	11.2
MWGS2901	393497	7256271	Micaceous pegmatite	80	147.7	111	239	29	967.5	4	1.3
MWGS2902	394670	7255378	Pegmatite	9	8.1	10	22	77	297.2	10	52.9
MWGS2903	394671	7255389	Micaceous pegmatite	12	71.6	274	590	25	1248.9	8	3.4
MWGS2904	394610	7255774	Pegmatite	7	6.0	10	22	54	194.5	7	19.1
MWGS2905	395853	7255271	Micaceous pegmatite	14	42.2	333	717	32	819.3	54	3.4
MWGS2906	395854	7255272	Pegmatite	8	12.1	9	19	98	689.5	10	48.0
MWGS2907	393537	7255061	Pegmatite	3	17.5	-	-	79	686.5	-	29.8
MWGS2908	393536	7255060	Micaceous pegmatite	19	199.1	1012	2179	33	2424.1	8	2.8

Annexure 2: Soil Sample Information >70 ppm Li₂O

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Li ₂ O	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Li ₂ O
MWSS0056	394702	7256672	75	MWSS0325	395694	7255972	86
MWSS0091	394502	7256564	77	MWSS0328	396001	7255976	77
MWSS0092	394605	7256564	77	MWSS0351	394599	7255869	86
MWSS0093	394706	7256571	82	MWSS0352	394697	7255868	85
MWSS0105	395904	7256565	81	MWSS0353	394795	7255870	96
MWSS0129	394595	7256470	74	MWSS0354	394896	7255866	124
MWSS0142	395894	7256468	104	MWSS0363	395797	7255872	96
MWSS0166	394601	7256363	95	MWSS0364	395898	7255871	92
MWSS0177	395706	7256370	88	MWSS0388	394604	7255769	109
MWSS0178	395802	7256368	76	MWSS0390	394803	7255771	88
MWSS0179	395902	7256370	88	MWSS0391	394905	7255768	87
MWSS0180	396006	7256369	70	MWSS0399	395704	7255771	100
MWSS0203	394598	7256268	112	MWSS0400	395800	7255767	82
MWSS0204	394695	7256270	100	MWSS0401	395904	7255768	72
MWSS0205	394793	7256272	71	MWSS0425	394600	7255673	105
MWSS0305	393694	7255970	73	MWSS0428	394897	7255672	90
MWSS0314	394594	7255965	81	MWSS0437	395802	7255673	107
MWSS0315	394695	7255974	109	MWSS0438	395897	7255664	82
MWSS0318	394995	7255973	133	MWSS0447	393105	7255570	74
MWSS0319	395090	7255968	77	MWSS0448	393190	7255564	75
MWSS0213	395598	7256270	76	MWSS0462	394605	7255568	97
MWSS0214	395699	7256272	87	MWSS0465	394907	7255568	115
MWSS0215	395797	7256272	73	MWSS0473	395703	7255573	100
MWSS0216	395890	7256266	78	MWSS0474	395802	7255567	96
MWSS0238	394392	7256172	79	MWSS0475	395906	7255571	91
MWSS0239	394498	7256174	88	MWSS0476	396006	7255574	78
MWSS0240	394595	7256174	121	MWSS0499	394595	7255474	98
MWSS0241	394696	7256168	88	MWSS0510	395695	7255467	89
MWSS0242	394795	7256173	110	MWSS0511	395794	7255470	104
MWSS0249	395495	7256173	74	MWSS0512	395897	7255471	74
MWSS0250	395594	7256169	81	MWSS0513	395997	7255474	126
MWSS0268	393705	7256075	81	MWSS0539	394897	7255370	98
MWSS0275	394404	7256071	101	MWSS0547	395705	7255369	101
MWSS0277	394603	7256067	71	MWSS0548	395805	7255369	87
MWSS0278	394708	7256069	103	MWSS0549	395903	7255368	95
MWSS0280	394902	7256067	80	MWSS0550	396006	7255371	87
MWSS0281	395007	7256073	95	MWSS0551	396103	7255368	80
MWSS0287	395602	7256073	90	MWSS0583	395597	7255268	70
MWSS0288	395706	7256070	71	MWSS0584	395695	7255272	76
MWSS0292	396116	7256068	93	MWSS0587	395996	7255272	109
MWSS0293	396206	7256069	76	MWSS0657	395594	7255069	71
MWSS0056	394702	7256672	75	MWSS0325	395694	7255972	86
MWSS0091	394502	7256564	77	MWSS0328	396001	7255976	77
MWSS0092	394605	7256564	77	MWSS0351	394599	7255869	86
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Unit 2, 106 Robinson Avenue
Belmont WA 6104 AUSTRALIA

P +61 9481 0389
E info@kingfishermining.com.au
W www.kingfishermining.com.au
ABN: 96 629 675 216

Investor Centre

Attachment 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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.	- Rock chip samples were taken as individual rocks representing an outcrop to give an indication of possible grades and widths that can be expected from drilling. Individual rock samples can be biased towards higher grade mineralisation. - Rock chip samples were typically between 1 and 2 kg. The entire sample received by the laboratory was crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 micron. - A duplicate sample of between 0.1 and 0.2 kg was retained by the Company for some of samples reported. - Soil samples were collected on a nominal 100m by 100m grid, with the <250 micron fraction retained for analysis. - The soil samples were placed in prenumbered paper bags, and packed in sample boxes for transport to the laboratory.
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 included in this report.
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 included in this report.
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 included in this report.
Sub-sampling techniques	- 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	The entire sample received by the laboratory was crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 micron.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	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.	
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.	- Samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis in Perth. The sample analysis uses a sodium peroxide fusion with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry and Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry (MS) and Optical Emission Spectrometry (OES) finish. - Li₂O is derived by multiplying Li by 2.153.
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.	Independent checks or field duplicates were not conducted for rock chips and are not considered necessary for that type of sample.
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.	Sample locations were surveyed using a handheld GPS using the UTM coordinate system, with an accuracy of +/-5m.
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 included in this report.
Orientation of data in relation to	- 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	Rock chip samples are collected to represent the outcrop. Where different material types are present within the pegmatites, separate samples were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	<i>mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	collected to ensure each material is represented.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- Samples were given individual samples numbers for tracking. - The sample chain of custody was overseen by the Company's geologists. Samples were transported to the laboratory in Perth sealed bags.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	- The sampling techniques and analytical data are monitored by the Company's geologists. - External audits of the data have not 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 project area is located 80km northeast of the Gascoyne Junction and 230km east of Carnarvon. - The project includes 12 granted Exploration Licences, E09/2242, E09/2349, E09/2319, E09/2320, E09/2481, E09/2494, E09/2495, E09/2653, E09/2654, E09/2655, E09/2660 and E09/2661. - The tenements are held by Kingfisher Mining Ltd. - The tenements lie within Native Title Determined Areas of the Wajarri Yamatji People and Gnulli People. - All the tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- No previous systematic exploration for carbonatite-associated mineralisation had been previously completed. - Exploration for base metals at Kingfisher undertaken was by Pasminco Ltd in 1994, Mt Phillips Exploration Pty Ltd in 2006 and WCP Resources in 2007. - Exploration for base metals at Mick Well was completed by Helix Resources Ltd in 1994, WA Exploration Services Pty Ltd in 1996, Mt Phillips Exploration Pty Ltd in 2006 and WCP Resources in 2007.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Company's tenements in the Gascoyne Mineral Field are prospective for rare earth mineralisation associated with carbonatite intrusions and associated fenitic alteration as well as lithium associated with pegmatite dykes.
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	No new drilling results are included in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Material drill holes: - o easting and northing of the drill hole collar - o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - o dip and azimuth of the hole - o down hole length and interception depth - o 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.	
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 included in this report and no data aggregation has been applied.
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 included in this report. • Pegmatite outcrops range in thickness from 0.5m to more than 50m. True width is occasionally obscured by thin cover.
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 map showing relevant data has been included in the report.
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 soil and rock chip samples from the pegmatites have been reported. The reported sample batches also included some samples collected as part of ongoing evaluation of the geology of the area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	- All of the relevant historical exploration data has been included in this report. - All historical exploration information is available via WAMEX.
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.	- On-going exploration in the area is a high priority for the Company. - Exploration to include target-scale mapping and RC drilling.