ASX Announcement
07 February 2022 **ASX:MLS**

Lithium Pegmatite Drilling to Commence at Manindi Project, WA

- **Drilling rig has been mobilised to commence an RC drilling program of up to 3,500m, designed to test key lithium-tantalum bearing pegmatites on the Company's Manindi Project in WA.**
- **In addition, the Company has carried out systematic rockchip sampling along the entire strike length of the Foundation Pegmatite, as well as other pegmatites identified nearby (e.g. Dibbler).**
- **Initial XRF readings and visual inspection indicates that the Foundation and nearby Dibbler Pegmatites contain lithium bearing minerals in sampled surface outcrops (Figure 1).**

Metals Australia Ltd (ASX: MLS) ("Metals" or, "the Company") is very pleased to announce that a drilling rig has been mobilised to commence a reverse circulation (RC) drilling program of up to 3,500m, testing the key lithium-tantalum-caesium (LCT) pegmatites at the Company's Manindi Project, located approximately 20 km southwest of the Youanmi Gold Mine in the Murchison District of Western Australia.

In addition to the drilling program, the Company has recently completed a systematic rockchip channel sampling campaign. The channel sampling averages 40m line-spacing over the entire 500m strike length of the recently discovered **Foundation Pegmatite** (see Figure 1, below) and other nearby Pegmatites (e.g. **Dibbler Pegmatite**) (see location, Figure 2), which remain untested by drilling.

Figure 1: Foundation Lithium – Caesium – Tantalum (LCT) Pegmatite, Manindi Project, WA

Channel samples have been submitted to Intertek laboratories in Perth for the "lithium suite" of analyses. XRF readings have detected Rubidium (Rb) levels in the Foundation and Dibbler Pegmatites that, supported by visual inspection, indicates that extensive lithium bearing minerals are present (see Figure 1).

The recently discovered **Foundation Pegmatite**[11] is the largest pegmatite identified to date at Manindi and has been mapped for over 500m in a southwest–northeast direction and includes multiple pegmatite outcrops across a 200m zone in a northwest-southeast direction (see Figure 2).

Previously announced rockchip sampling of the Foundation Pegmatite produced high-grade lithium, tantalum and caesium results that confirm **that the Foundation Pegmatite is a LCT pegmatite** (Figure 2), including:

MNRK0002: 1.25% Li_2O, 126.0 ppm Ta_20_5 and 154.6 ppm Cs_2O (Foundation)[11]

These results compare favourably with previous rockchip results from the **Mulgara pegmatites** (Figures 2 and 3) that produced high-grade results of up to **2.84% Li_2O, 296 ppm Ta_20_5 and up to 746ppm Cs_2O**[1].

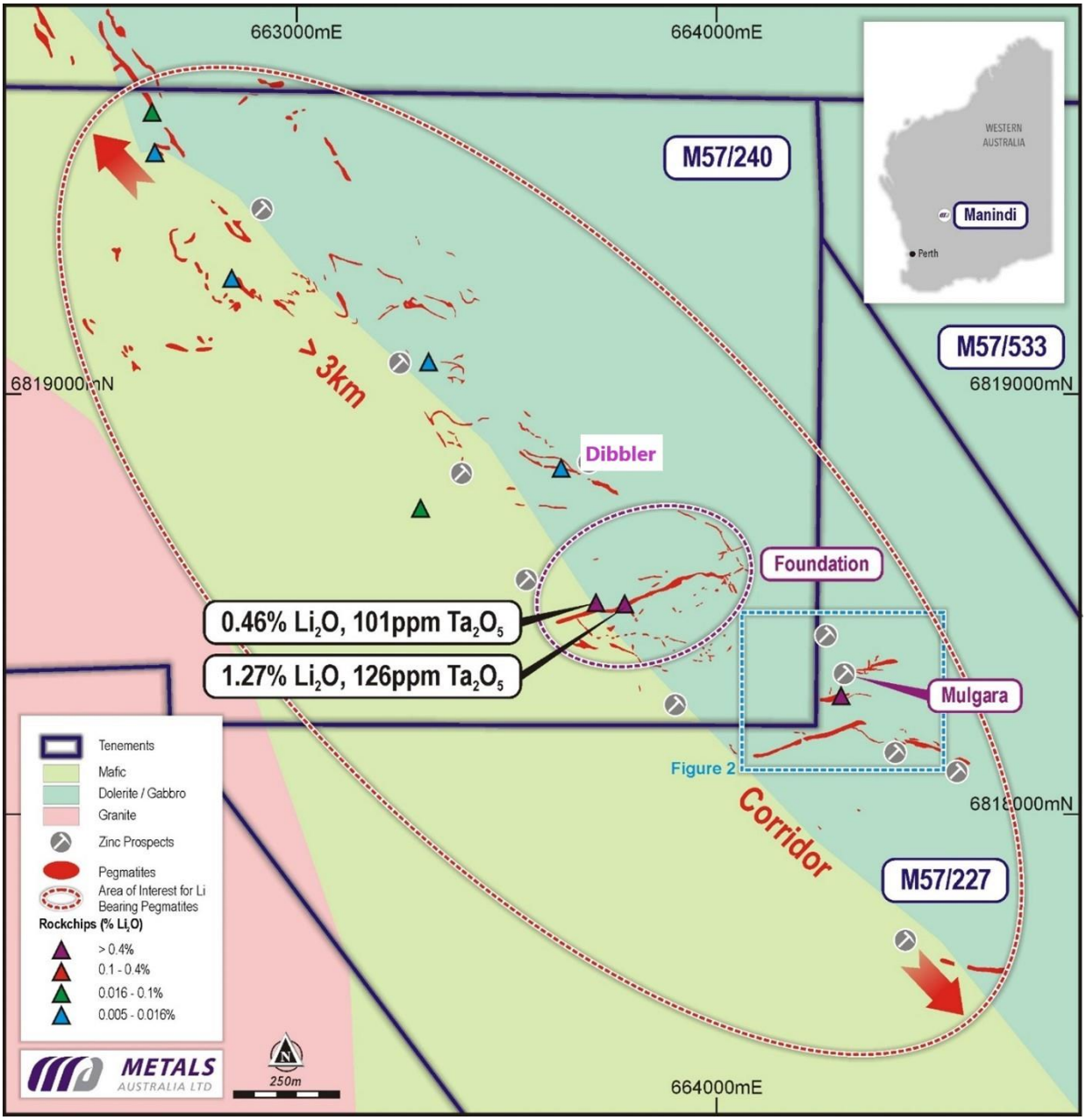

Figure 2: Manindi Lithium Project, mapped pegmatites and Rockchip sample locations

Previous, shallow, RC drilling[5,6] tested the three initially identified pegmatites at the Mulgara Prospect on an approximate 40m spacing, but with only one hole per section. This program delivered multiple significant intersections of lithium and tantalum mineralisation (see locations Figure 2), including:

- **8m @ 1.06% Li_2O from 18m incl. 3m @ 1.65% Li_2O with up to 1.96% Li_2O in MNRC030**[5,6]
- **8m @ 1.00% Li_2O, 158ppm Ta_2O_5 from 32m, and 7m @ 1.29% Li_2O, 242ppm Ta_2O_5 from 42 m incl. 5m @ 1.53% Li_2O in MNRC033**[5,6]

A drilling rig operated by Westdrill has been mobilised to commence the current RC drilling program, which will include up to 45 holes for 3,500m, designed to meet the following objectives:

i) Following up the previous high-grade lithium and tantalum results at **Mulgara** with both deeper drilling on key sections and extension drilling along strike of the three LCT pegmatites identified to date (see Figure 3 below), and,

ii) Initial RC drilling of the **Foundation Pegmatite** (and other nearby pegmatites e.g. **Dibbler**) at approximately 40m section spacing along the entire 500m strike length of this pegmatite zone.

Drillholes will range from 60m depth in areas of initial testing and up to 120m depth on sections with existing significant intersections or as immediate follow-up below encouraging new pegmatite intersections.

Selected diamond core drilling is also planned, at a second stage, to provide accurate intersection boundaries, structural orientations and petrography as well as metallurgical samples for concentrate testing.

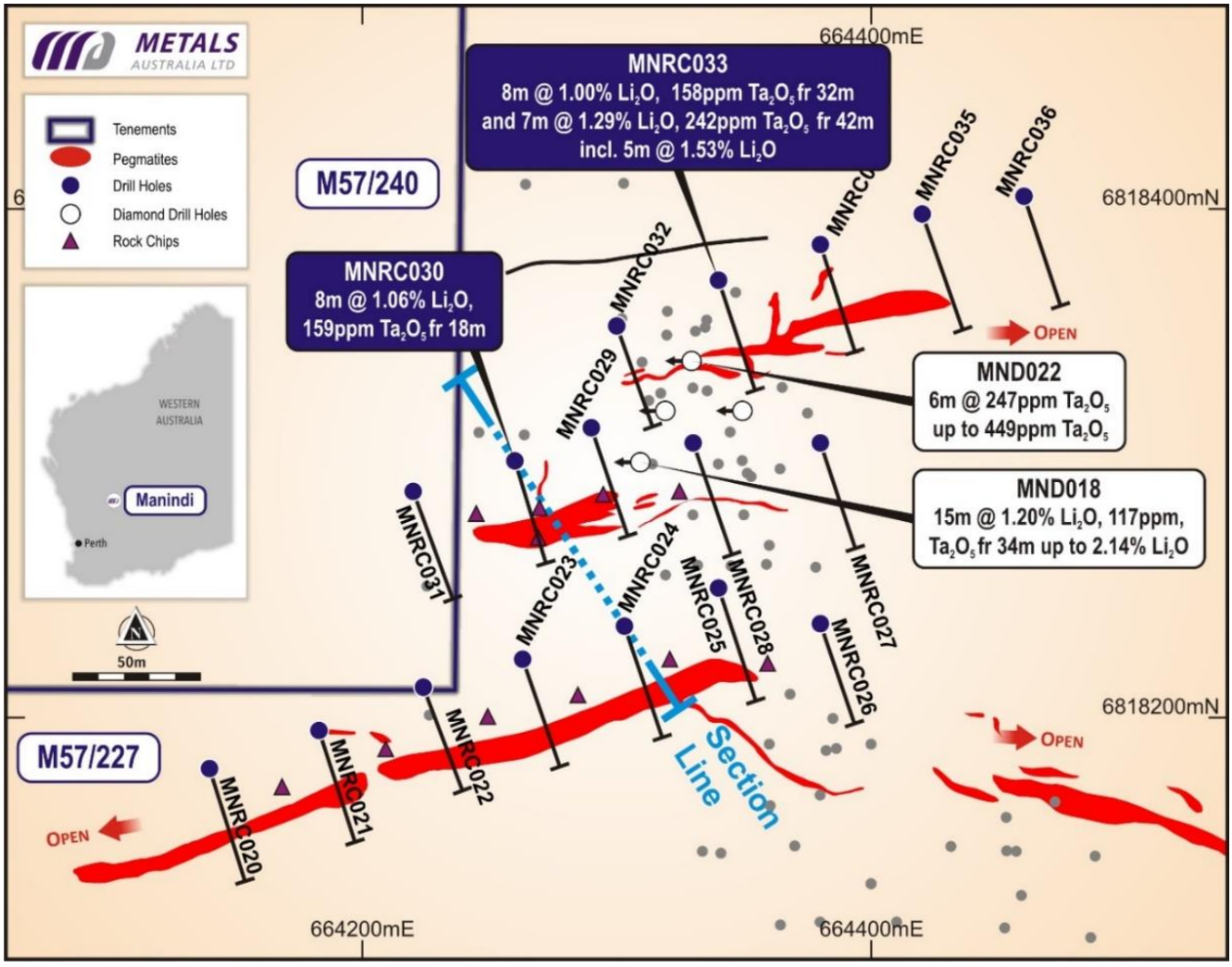

Figure 3: Manindi Project, Mulgara Lithium Pegmatite Prospect, drillhole locations and intersections

About the Manindi Lithium Project:

The Manindi Project includes three granted mining leases in the fertile Youanmi Igneous geological complex, located approximately 20 km southwest of the Youanmi Gold Mine in the Murchison District of Western Australia (see location inset Figure 2).

Detailed surface mapping carried out at Mulgara and Warabi, situated approximately 1.3km SE of the Kultarr and Kowari zinc resources (Figure 2), previously identified at least three lithium bearing pegmatites outcropping at surface with strike lengths of over 300m and widths of up to 25-30m. The pegmatite intrusions cross-cut the main geological strike in a northeast-southwest orientation and appear to be moderately zoned with coarser grained crystals adjacent to the contacts, fining inward toward the centre. The pegmatite dykes generally trend east-northeast and have a moderate dip to the north-northwest.

Lithium-tantalum mineralisation also appears to be more concentrated adjacent to contacts exhibiting coarser grained and more abundant lepidolite +/- spodumene crystals. The pegmatites overall strike-length is not limited to surface outcrop as detailed airborne magnetics strongly suggests far more extensive development of pegmatite structures exist sub-surface.

Re-sampling of previous diamond drillcore that targeted VHMS sulphide mineralisation at Mulgara, produced intersections including **15m @ 1.20% Li_2O from 34m, including 5m @ 1.53% Li_2O from 38m, in MND018 and 3m @ 1.00% Li_2O from 41m in MND022**[1] (see location, Figure 3).

Following the positive identification of lithium bearing LCT pegmatites at Manindi, a shallow RC percussion drilling program was completed at the Mulgara Prospect to test the three outcropping pegmatite dykes (Figure 3).

A total of 17 RC percussion drill holes were completed along three traverses, for a total of 837 m of drilling. Hole collars were located at approximately 40 metre intervals along the traverses. Significant intersections produced from this RC drilling program were as follows[5,6]:

- **MNRC030: 8m @ 1.06% Li_2O from 18m incl. 3m @ 1.65% Li_2O with up to 1.96% Li_2O**
- **MNRC032: 7m @ 599ppm Ta_20_5**
- **MNRC033: 8m @ 1.00% Li_2O, 158ppm Ta_20_5 from 32m, and 7m @ 1.29% Li_2O, 242ppm Ta_20_5 from 42 m incl. 5m @ 1.53% Li_2O**

Preliminary metallurgical testwork and mineralogical characterisation was completed on two composite samples of lithium mineralisation from the Manindi Project[3]. Tests completed included semi-quantitative XRD analysis, size fraction analysis, wet screen analysis, heavy liquid separation, magnetic separation, and sighter flotation testing.

These, preliminary, flotation tests produced concentrates with grades up to 3.05% Li_2O and lithium recovery of up to 77% from a concentrated 30% of the mass feed[3]. Flotation tails contained significant tantalite mineralisation (Ta_2O_5) that could also be recovered and provide additional upside to the potential economics of the project.

Potential for further improvements in the metallurgical results are high, given that the previous tests carried out were scoping level in nature and that the flowsheet had not been optimised for the Manindi mineralization.

The current work program for the Manindi pegmatites includes the systematic rockchip sampling just completed and the up to 3,500m RC drilling program summarised in this release.

Diamond drilling is planned to follow, which will provide additional samples for metallurgical tests and flow-sheet optimisation (for Li *and* Ta recovery), prior to resource estimation and development studies initiation.

About Metals Australia Ltd (ASX:MLS)

Metals Australia is also actively exploring a number of highly prospective battery minerals projects as well as base and precious metal projects within Australia and in Quebec, Canada.

Manindi Zinc Project

The Manindi Zinc project is located in the Murchison District of Western Australia in close proximity to the Golden Grove (Cu-Zn) Mine and the Youanmi Gold Mine. The Manindi Zinc Deposit hosts a JORC 2012, **Measured, Indicated & Inferred resource of 1.08Mt @ 6.52% Zn for 70,102t Zn (2% Zn cut-off)**[7]. A number of target zones remain to be tested, both close to the existing resource and in other prospect areas along strike. Drilling to date has been limited to a depth of approximately 250m.

Lac Rainy Graphite Project

The 100% owned Lac Rainy Graphite Project is located in Quebec, Canada, in close proximity to the operating mines around Fermont. The Lac Rainy project hosts **a JORC 2012 Indicated and Inferred Resource of 13.3Mt @ 11.5% TGC**[8]. In 2020, Metals Australia completed a Phase 1 Scoping Study highlighting the significant potential economic attractiveness of the Lac Rainy project[9].

The Company is very close to completing an advanced stage of metallurgical testwork designed to improve the mesh size distribution across the large and jumbo flake sizes. In addition, the metallurgical testwork is anticipated to show improvements in the optimised flowsheet which has the potential to reduce overall OPEX and CAPEX relative to the initial Scoping Study[9] outcomes.

The testwork nearing completion will generate bulk concentrate sample to enable downstream testing for spheronized graphite, a critical component of lithium-ion batteries, as well as expandable graphite on larger flake sizes. This will provide impetus to discussions with key North American and European potential off-take and/or funding partners to assist driving the Lac Rainy Project towards feasibility, development and production.

Eade-Felicie-Pontois Copper-Gold-Polymetallic Projects

The Eade-Felicie-Pontois Copper-Gold-Polymetallic Projects are located in northern Quebec, Canada in the Lac Grande Greenstone Belt along strike of the Midland Exploration Inc. (TSX: MD) deposits.

The results of a EM-TDEM survey confirmed areas of identified mineralisation and identified new targets to be field tested across the extensive 15km strike. The Company recently completed a field program over high priority target areas and, based on the results of sampling, will finalise plans for an initial drilling campaign.

Lac du Marcheur Copper-Cobalt Project

The Lac du Marcheur Copper-Cobalt Project is located in central Quebec, Canada, in close proximity to the Chilton Copper-Cobalt project. An initial field program was undertaken by the Company in 2017 which confirmed the historical high-grade copper and cobalt occurrences and prospects on surface. The Company has recently completed an airborne EM-TDEM survey and is expected to have the processed results shortly.

References

[1] Metals Australia Ltd, 21 March 2017. High Grade Lithium Bearing Pegmatites Discovered at Manindi
[2] Metals Australia Ltd, 30 January 2018. Expanded Lithium Exploration Opportunities at Manindi Project
[3] Metals Australia Ltd, 13 April 2018. Preliminary Metallurgical Test program underway at Manindi Lithium Project
[4] Metals Australia Ltd, 21 May 2018. Manindi Lithium Metallurgical testwork demonstrates high lithium recovery and favourable grades
[5] Metals Australia Ltd, 12 June 2018. Lithium pegmatite drilling program commences at Manindi Lithium Project
[6] Metals Australia Ltd, 24 July 2018. Results of RC percussion drilling program at Manindi Lithium Project

[7] *Metals Australia Ltd, 12 January 2017. Metals Australia commences drilling at Greenfield and Resource Extension Targets at Manindi Zinc Deposit*
[8] *Metals Australia Ltd, 15 June 2020. Metals Australia delivers High Grade Maiden JORC Resource at Lac Rainy Graphite Project, Quebec*
[9] *Metals Australia Ltd, 3 February 2021. Lac Rainy Graphite Study delivers strong economics with Significant Economic upside*
[10] *Metals Australia Ltd,3 March 2021. Metals Australia to Acquire Nepean South Nickel Project, Western Australia*
[11] *Metals Australia Ltd, 10 November 2021. High Grade Lithium-Tantalum Results from Manindi Pegmatites*

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

*****ENDS*****

For further information, please refer to the Company's website or contact:

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Cautionary Statement regarding Forward-Looking information

This document contains forward-looking statements concerning Metals Australia. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes.

Forward looking statements in this document are based on the company's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Metals Australia Ltd as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results has been reviewed, compiled and fairly represented by Mr Nick Burn. Mr Burn is the Exploration Manager of Metals Australia Limited and a member of the AIG. Mr Burn has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee ('JORC') Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Burn consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. 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 announcements.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., 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 (e.g., '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Reverse circulation (RC) percussion drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples, from which approximately 2-3 kg was sub-sampled and pulverised to produce a sample for assay. Previous diamond drilling has also been sampled at approximate 1m intervals, utilising geological contacts where necessary. Rockchip samples reported in this release were grab samples of pegmatite occurrences, collected in a calico bag and weighing approximately 2 to 3 kg.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., 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).*	Drilling type is reverse circulation (RC) percussion drilling, using a 4.5" face-sampling drill bit.
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 was visually assessed on basis of the volume of RC percussion chip recovery and overall is considered to be good based on the drilling records. Standard RC percussion drilling techniques were utilised to maximise sample recovery. The cyclone unit was routinely cleaned to limit contamination and ensure representivity of the sample. There is no apparent relationship between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	Chips from 1m RC percussion drilling intervals were logged according to industry standard practice and representative samples stored in chip trays. Logging was qualitative in nature and recorded using standard logging templates. The resulting data was uploaded to a Datashed database and validated. 100% of the drilling was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores 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.*	RC percussion samples were collected for every metre drilled using a cone splitter installed beneath the rig cyclone. Each sample had a weight of approximately 2-3 kg. Duplicate samples of the same size were collected using a second collection point from the cone splitter at a frequency of approximately one duplicate per 20 samples. For all samples, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique is considered suitable as per industry best practice. All samples were sent to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth for sample preparation (codes PR001 and PR302) using standard codes of practices. All samples were dry and presented to the lab "as is". Rockchip samples were processed by Intertek / Genalysis laboratories in Maddington, Perth and analysed using the 48 element "Lithium Package" (4A-Li/MS48). The sample preparation is considered appropriate for the sample size and grain size of the material being sampled and appropriate for the sample type.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Assaying was completed by the Bureau Veritas (BV) laboratory based in Perth, Western Australia. BV undertook a standard multi-element assay procedures (codes PF100, PF101 and PF102) utilising a peroxide fusion digestion technique followed by ICP-AES and ICP-MS analysis. The quality of the assay and laboratory procedures is considered to be high and appropriate for the type of mineralisation. The technique used is considered to be a total digestion. A comprehensive QAQC program including blank, standard and duplicate samples were submitted by the Company for analysis with the drilling samples. The results of the QAQC program have been reviewed by the Company's consultant, who has not identified any material concerns. Routine internal QAQC checks were also completed by Bureau Veritas and the results are considered to be satisfactory with no material concerns.
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.*	Significant intersections have been reviewed and verified by company technical and management personnel. Primary drilling data was documented in detailed electronic drill hole logs. Primary assay data was received electronically from the analytical laboratory. Data is uploaded to a Datashed geological database and verified. No adjustments have been made to the reported assays other than the calculation of Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 grades from assay data, as specified in the 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.*	Drill hole collar locations have been verified with handheld GPS with a ±5 m degree of accuracy. The grid system used is GDA94 datum, MGA zone 50 projection. Topographic control is based on a digital terrain model (DTM) 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.*	Data spacing is 1 m intervals downhole drill holes spaced at approximately 40 m intervals along 3 traverses, as discussed in the announcement. Insufficient data is available to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity required for estimation of a resource. No sample 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.*	The drilling and sampling orientation is considered to have resulted in a true width intersection of the mineralised pegmatite dykes. Given the nature of the deposit type, the drilling and the sampling is therefore considered to achieve unbiased sampling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Industry standard chain of custody followed, with samples collected, transported and delivered to a secure freight depot by Company geologist. Samples were shipped directly to the analytical lab.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The Company's consultant has reviewed the sampling and assay data for completeness and quality control and has not identified any material concerns.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 - 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 controls an 80% Interest in three granted Mining Licences in Western Australia covering the known mineralisation and surrounding area. The licences are M57/227, M57/240 and M57/533. The licence reports and expenditure are all in good standing at the time of reporting. There are no known impediments with respect to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Manindi zinc deposits were identified by WMC in the early 1970s and have been extensively explored using surface and geophysical techniques prior to drilling. Mapping and soil geochemistry preceded airborne, and surface geophysical techniques being applied to the project. The Project has been drilled in 8 separate drill programs since 1971, with a total of 393 holes having been completed. These include 109 diamond drillholes, 109 RC drillholes, 169 RAB drillholes and 8 percussion holes. The zinc deposits have never been mined. The Project has not previously been explored for lithium.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The mineralisation at Manindi is hosted within an Archaean felsic and mafic volcanic sequence. The sequence has been extensively deformed by regional metamorphism and structural event related to the Youanmi Fault and emplacement of the Youanmi gabbro intrusion and other later granitic phases. The Manindi zinc-copper mineralisation is considered to be a volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit, comprising a series of lenses of zinc-dominated mineralisation that have been folded, sheared, faulted, and possibly intruded by later dolerite and gabbro. Pegmatite dykes crosscut the felsic and mafic rock sequences at a high angle and are interpreted to have intruded along structures that transect the area. The dykes that occur in the area are considered to be of the lithium-caesium-tantalum type (LCT) and some contain visible lepidolite mineralisation.

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:*
	  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.*
		A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results is included in the announcement, see Appendix 1 of the announcement by Metals Australia Ltd, 24 July 2018. "Results of RC percussion drilling program at Manindi Lithium Project".

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., 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.*	Exploration results are reported as a length weighted average grade. This ensures that short lengths of high-grade material receive less weighting than longer lengths of low-grade material. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results within longer lengths of lower grade results, these zones have been reported separately. No maximum or minimum grade truncations have been applied. No metal equivalents are reported.
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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The orientation and dip of the reported drill holes were designed to intersect the pegmatite dykes that host lithium mineralisation as close as possible to perpendicular to their strike and dip. Reported mineralised intersections are therefore considered to be close to true width.
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.*	Appropriate maps are included in body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Full and representative reporting of relevant results in announcement by Metals Australia Ltd, 24 July 2018. "Results of RC percussion drilling program at Manindi Lithium Project".
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.*	There are no other substantive exploration data.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., 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.*	Systematic rockchip sampling then further drilling is underway to test the grade, thickness and continuity of lithium mineralisation at the Manindi Project, as discussed in the announcement.