

Transformational Acquisition of the High-Grade Elizabeth Hill Silver Project A 180km^2 tenement package located in Western Australia and completion of a $3M Placement

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HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Transformational acquisition of the high-grade Elizabeth Hill Silver Project in the West Pilbara mining region of Western Australia**
- **Acquisition agreed in conjunction with a $3 million placement to existing shareholders and new investors including major fund investors**
- **Historical production of 1.2Moz Ag from 16kt ore (~2,194 g/t Ag head grade)[1] over only 1 year of operation**
- **Elizabeth Hill mining operations ceased in 2000 due to declining silver prices (~USD $5/oz)[2]**
- **Requisite geology and structure present, with the Project located on a major ultramafic complex with multiple high grade silver drill intercepts including[3]:**
  - **11.7 m @ 5,371 g/t Ag from 13m (21EHDD003)**
  - **24 m @ 1,228 g/t Ag from 64m (AMEHRC009)**
  - **43 m @ 370 g/t Ag from 0m (22AMC001); and**
  - **24.8m @ 915 g/t Ag from 2m (21EHDD001)**
- **Errawarra becomes the first explorer to consolidate the Elizabeth Hill Mine and the surrounding land package of 180km^2, which covers additional highly prospective underexplored areas for silver mineralisation**
- **Experienced precious metals geologist Mr. Robert Mosig has joined the board to assist in fast-tracking forward development and exploration activities at Elizabeth Hill**
- **Highly respected ERM Consultants led by Mr Ian Stockton have already commenced analysis of the Elizabeth Hill geological setting including comparisons with analogous projects globally to assist in target generation**
- **Project located on a granted mining lease (ML) and all the required exploration/drilling approvals are in place to fast track immediate drilling post site visit and target prioritisation**
- **Errawarra to be renamed West Coast Silver Limited (proposed ASX code: WCE) subject to shareholder approval**

[1] WAMEX Annual Report, 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, Elizabeth Hill Silver Project, Global Strategic Metals NL, p16
[2] www.kitco.com/charts/silver
[3] Refer to JORC Table in Annexure B

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Errawarra Resources Ltd (ASX: ERW) (**Errawarra** or the **Company**) is delighted to announce that it has entered binding agreements (**refer Acquisition Terms**) pursuant to which the Company has acquired 70% of the historical Elizabeth Hill Silver Project ("**Project**" or "**Elizabeth Hill**"), 70% of the silver rights to the Pinderi Hills Project tenement package and 70% of the ownership of 3 tenements or tenement applications surrounding the silver project. This collective tenement package totalling 180km^2 is in the Tier 1 mining jurisdiction of the Pilbara, Western Australia (Figure 2 – Project Location).

The Elizabeth Hill Project acquisition is conditional upon meeting the condition precedent and obtaining the relevant approvals, amongst others, Errawarra entering into separate joint venture agreements with Alien Metals Limited (**Alien**) (AIM: **UFO**) and GreenTech Metals Limited (**GreenTech**).

This transformational acquisition ensures that the Company is now underpinned by a high-grade historical producing silver asset, with significant resource growth potential and future low-cost operational opportunities in a Tier 1 global mining jurisdiction.

Chairman Thomas Reddicliffe commented:

"This is an exceptional opportunity for our shareholders, and we are fortunate to have secured an interest in the Elizabeth Hill Silver Project and extensions. This will enhance our existing exploration projects in the same region of Western Australia with the addition of an interest in a high-grade past producing silver asset with growth potential not previously tested."

"The combination of existing high-grade silver intercepts signify growth potential and compelling exploration prospectivity at both near mine and regional targets. With Elizabeth Hill being located on an approved mining lease, this presents an opportunity for the Company to fast-track drilling and, if successful, mining supported by a buoyant silver market driven by strong investor demand and global issues."

"We look forward to immediately getting work underway with regular news in the near future".



THE PERTH MINT AUSTRALIA

Figure 1 - Australia's largest native silver nugget "The Karratha Queen" recovered from the Elizabeth Hill Mine during the past mining operation weighs in at 145kg, measures an impressive 85 x 38 x 47cm and contains approx. 3,520 ounces of silver displayed at The Perth Mint.
Photo courtesy of The Perth Mint.

ELIZABETH HILL SILVER PROJECT OVERVIEW

Proven Production in a Tier 1 jurisdiction

Elizabeth Hill, one of Australia's high-grade silver projects has a proven production history which included the recovery of numerous nuggets (*Figure 1*) as shown on the previous page:

- **High grades enabled low processing tonnes:** 1.2Moz of silver was produced from just 16,830t of ore at a head grade of 2,194g/t (70 oz/t Ag)[4]
- **Previous mining operation ceased in 2000:** because of low silver prices (~US$5)[5]
- **Simplistic historical processing technique: native silver** was recovered via **low-cost** gravity separation techniques
- **Untapped potential remains** in and around the historic mine site, with limited exploration drilling and now outdated geophysics
- **Tier 1 Mining Jurisdiction located on a mining lease** with potential processing option at the nearby Radio Hill site.

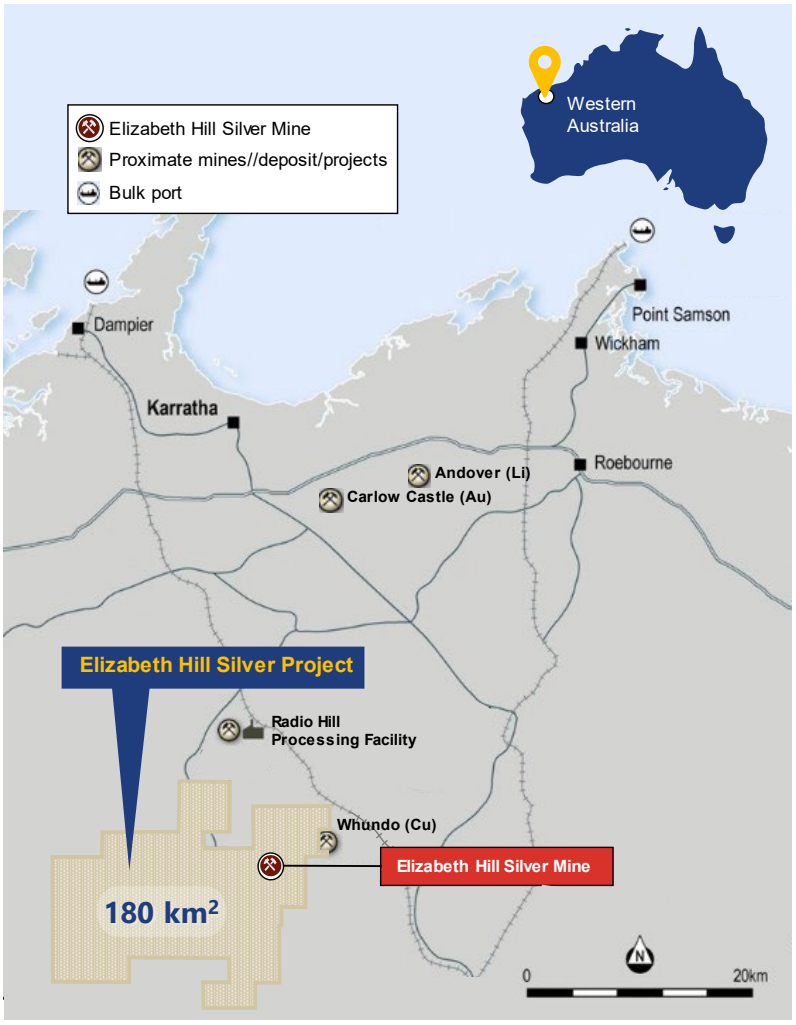


Figure 2 - Project Location

[4] WAMEX Annual Report,1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, Elizabeth Hill Silver Project, Global Strategic Metals NL, p16
[5] www.kitco.com/charts/silver

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Outstanding Geology – High Grade Silver

Elizabeth Hill hosts high grade silver mineralisation which has been confirmed by limited recent drilling completed by Alien Metals with impressive intercepts including[6]:

- **11.7 m @ 5,371 g/t Ag** from 13m (21EHDD003)
- **24 m @ 1,228 g/t Ag** from 64m (AMEHRC009)
- **43 m @ 370 g/t Ag** from 0m (22AMC001) including:
  - **13 m @ 1,102 g/t Ag** from 16m
- **24.8 m @ 915 g/t Ag** from 2m (21EHDD001)

A summary of the key geological features of the Elizabeth Hill project are as follows:

- **The Munni Munni fault:** considered prospective for repetitive silver deposits/pods
- **High grade historic lodes:** six lodes are recognised within the Historic Elizabeth Hill Mine mineralised envelope (*Figures 3 and 4)*
- **The Basal Lithologies of the Munni Munni Intrusion:** the Munni Munni Intrusion is over 6 kilometres thick with the basal contact with underlying granite reporting anomalous silver in soils over a 2 km strike length
- **Broader surface anomalies:** numerous surface silver anomalies associated with NNE trending faults sympathetic to the Munni Munni fault (Figure 5 - Regional map of Elizabeth Hill and geological setting)

Significant Growth Potential

Over several years, the surrounding land packages have been consolidated into a single contiguous 180km^2 package which provides significant exploration and growth potential both near the mine and regionally. This is important as it allows the undertaking of regional scale data gathering and interpretation across tenement boundaries without any impediments to exploration.

Three distinct avenues have been defined to add significant value to the Elizabeth Hill Project:

1. **Current Mine Resource Assessment including:**
   a. Reprocessing & interpretation of data;
   b. Assessment of historical core & geophysics reprocessing; and
   c. Resource quantification to JORC 2012 standards.
2. **Near Mine Targeting including:**
   a. Near mine targeting for repetitive silver lodes;
   b. Assessment of near surface open pit potential;
   c. Geophysics & Geochemistry; and
   d. Mineralisation remains open at Elizabeth Hill and will be tested for extension down dip and along strike

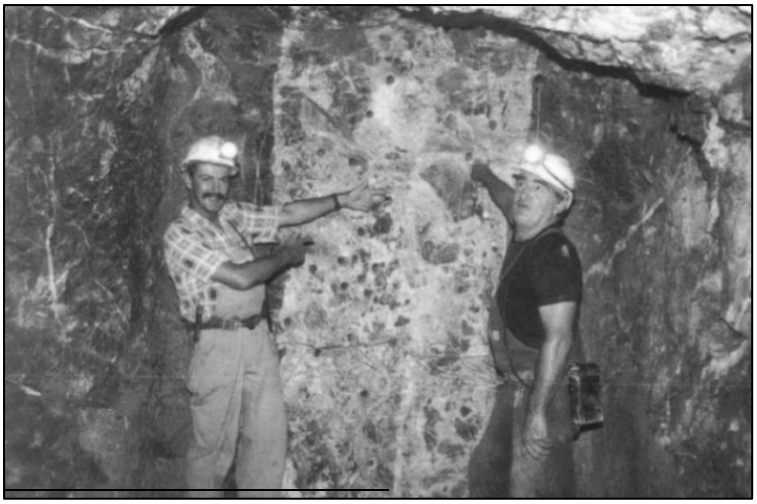


Figure 3 - Calcite-quartz breccia vein with 'wire silver' from 82m level. Clasts (100-350mm) in the breccia are mostly pyroxenite/peridotite, Elizabeth Hill mine[7].

[6] Refer to JORC Table in Annexure B fro all results

[7] Marshall, A.E. (2001) Low temperature-low pressure ('epithermal') vein deposits of the North Pilbara granite-greenstone terrane, Western Australia. Australian Geological Survey Organisation, Department of Industry, Science & Resources, AGSO Record 2000/1.

3. **Regional targeting for new look-a-like Elizabeth Hill silver deposits within large 180km^2 land package including:**
   a. Multiple look-a-like geological structures with similar characteristics to those associated with the Elizabeth Hill Mine remain untested;
   b. Historical geochemistry results from lithium exploration conducted by Errawarra during 2024 as part of the Pinderi Hills JV returned anomalous readings for silver which have not yet been tested; and
   c. Walk up targets to explore for Elizabeth Hill style mineralisation

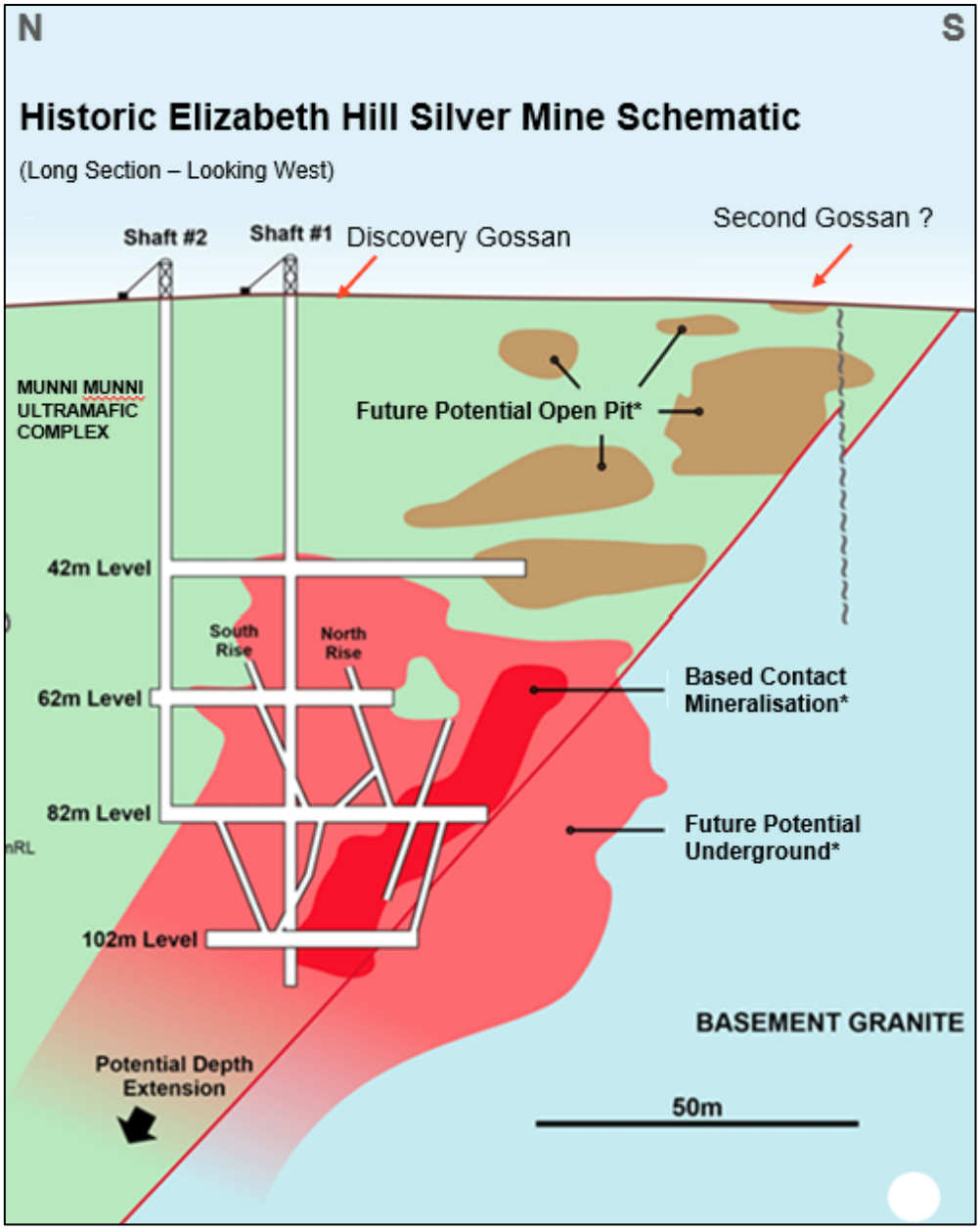


Figure 4 - Elizabeth Hill Mine Cross Section

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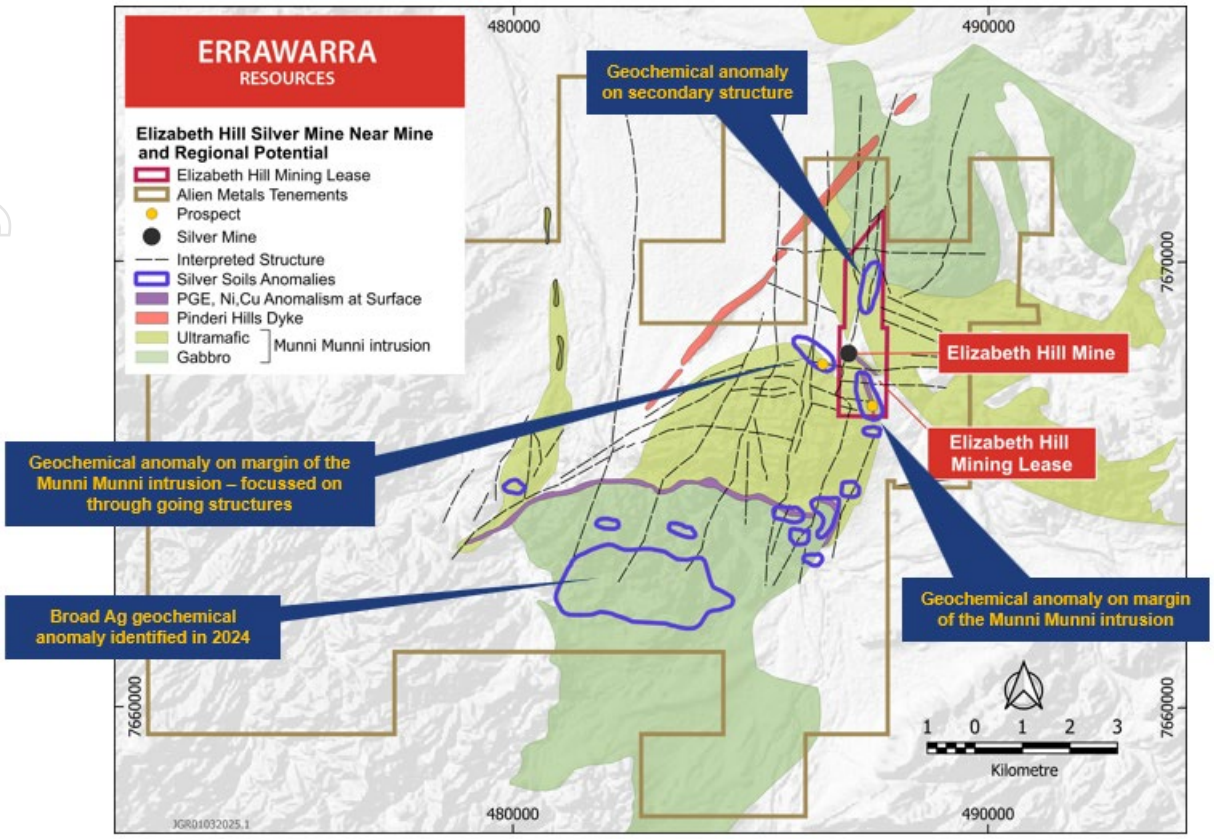


Figure 5 - Regional map of Elizabeth Hill Project showing prospectivity and geological setting

Elizabeth Hill Advancement Strategy

Errawarra's strategy to advance the Elizabeth Hill project consists of the following activities:

1. **Geological Modelling and Targeting - already commenced**
   a. Complete data analysis and geological modelling utilising all historic geophysical and geochemical data; and
   b. Generation of targets across the three exploration avenues.

2. **Maiden Resource Declaration Development - already commenced**
   a. Conversion of historical mine data into JORC 2012 compliant maiden resource; and
   b. Additional drilling may be carried out to complete this resource declaration.

3. **Fieldwork Exploration** – (**expected commencement in 1-2 weeks post completion of the acquisition) including**:
   a. Field reconnaissance and mapping;
   b. Geochemical and geophysical works; and
   c. Regional Exploration including assessment and prioritisation of targets.

4. **Resource Growth through Exploration Drilling** – (**expected commencement in 6 to 8 weeks post completion of the acquisition)**

ERW has engaged **ERM Consultants** to assist with technical and project management activities with works already commenced. Analysis of the Elizabeth Hill geological setting to analogous projects in various parts of the world is also underway to assist in target generation.

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APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR

Errawarra is pleased to advise the appointment of Mr Robert Mosig as an independent Non-Executive Director effective Monday, 24 March 2025.

Mr Mosig was the founder and Managing Director of Helix Resources Limited from 1986 to 2006 and the Managing Director of Platina Resources Limited from 2006 to 2018. He was instrumental in introducing Lonmin plc, a major platinum and palladium producer as a joint venture partner in the Munni Munni project in the late 1990's.

Mr Mosig has over 50 years of experience in the mining and exploration industry after receiving a Master of Science from Monash University and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (F.AusIMM) and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (**FAICD**).

He is currently a Non-Executive Director of Future Metals NL (ASX: FME).

The Board looks forward to Mr Mosig's appointment, who has an in-depth knowledge of the Munni Munni Mafic Intrusion with its associated platinum group metals and the Elizabeth Hill Silver project. He will bring invaluable knowledge and experience as the Company examines options to unlock the value of the project.

ACQUISITION TERMS & DETAILS

Alien Transaction

(a) Under its agreement with Alien, Errawarra has agreed to acquire from Alien 70% of the Elizabeth Hill mining lease and 70% of the silver mineral rights to the Pinderi Hill tenements.

(b) The Consideration for the Alien Transaction is:

(i) $500,000 cash to Alien; and

(ii) The issue of 44,500,000 shares,

(together, (the **Consideration Shares**).

(c) The conditions precedent to the Alien Transaction are as follows:

(i) completion of legal and technical due diligence by Errawarra to its sole and absolute satisfaction;

(ii) Errawarra completing a minimum of $2,500,000 capital raising via placement of shares;

(iii) Errawarra shareholders approving the issue of the Consideration Shares to Alien in accordance with the ASX Listing Rule 7.1;

(iv) Errawarra and Alien entering into a joint venture agreements in relation to the Elizabeth Hills tenement and the Pinderi Hill tenements (**Alien JV Agreement**); and

(v) Errawarra and Alien entering into a mineral rights deed under which Alien agrees to grant the Company the right to access, explore for and mine, process, own dispose of and exploit any silver within the ground of the Pinderi Hill Tenements (and any extension, renewals, conversion and successor tenements on that ground), on terms that are customary for a deed of this nature (**Mineral Rights Deed**).

(d) Subject to paragraph (d), Alien agrees to the application of a holding lock (escrow) for a period of:

(i) 6 months from the date of issue on 50% of the Consideration Shares; and

(ii) 12 months from the date of issue on 50% of the Consideration Shares.

(e) The parties agree that $500,000 worth of Consideration Shares are not subject to the

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holding lock (Selling Shares). Alien agrees it will not sell any portion of the Selling Shares exceeding $20,000 on any trading day.

(f) The key terms of the Alien JV Agreement in respect of both the Elizabeth Hills tenement and the Pinderi Hill tenements are as follows:

(i) On and from the date of completion of the Alien Transaction, Errawarra and Alien (together, the **JV Parties**) will be deemed to have established and commenced the joint venture and hold the joint venture interests on a 70/30 basis (**JV Start Date**).

(ii) On and from the JV Start Date, Errawarra agrees to solely fund all joint venture expenditure and free carry Alien's joint venture interest until Errawarra announces a Decision to Mine (**Free Carried Period**).

(iii) Upon a Decision to Mine, Alien must within 10 business days elect to:

(A) convert its joint venture interests to a 2% net smelter royalty (in which case the JV Parties agree to use reasonable endeavours to enter a royalty deed); or

(B) contribute to all joint venture expenditure made or incurred in respect of the joint venture in proportion to their respective joint venture interests and where either JV Party does not contribute to the joint venture expenditure Its joint venture interest will dilute in accordance with the formulae set out in the Alien JV Agreement (as the case may be).

GreenTech JV Transaction

(a) Under its agreement with GreenTech, Errawarra has agreed to acquire from GreenTech 70% of the ownership of 2 tenement and one tenement application surrounding the silver project.

(b) Errawarra agrees to pay $100,000 cash to GreenTech as consideration for the GreenTech Transaction.

(c) The conditions precedent to the GreenTech Transaction are as follows:

(i) completion of legal and technical due diligence by Errawarra to its sole and absolute satisfaction;

(ii) Errawarra undertaking a capital raising;

(iii) the grant of the prospecting licence application;

(iv) completion of the Alien Transaction (the 2 transactions will complete simultaneously); and

(v) Errawarra and GreenTech entering into a JV Agreement.

(d) The key terms of the GreenTech JV Agreement are:

(i) On and from the Completion Date, Errawarra and GreenTech (together, the **JV Parties**) will be deemed to have established and commenced the joint venture and hold the joint venture interests (**JV Start Date**).

(ii) On and from the JV Start Date, Errawarra agrees to solely fund all joint venture expenditure and free carry GreenTech's joint venture interest in the joint venture until Errawarra announces a Decision to Mine (**Free Carried Period**).

(iii) During the Free Carried Period, Errawarra agrees to incur a minimum of $1,000,000 in joint venture expenditure within four years of the JV Start Date (**Expiry Date**), unless otherwise extended by mutual agreement between the parties.

(iv) If Errawarra does not satisfy the minimum joint venture expenditure requirements in paragraph (iii) above, Errawarra must pay to GreenTech an amount equal to the difference between the respective minimum joint venture expenditure and the total costs

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Errawarra incurred by the Expiry Date. Such amount can be paid either in cash or shares (or a combination of both) at the election of Errawarra. Any such issue of the shares would be subject to the shareholder approval and the number of shares to be issued would be based upon an issue price determined in accordance with paragraph (vi) below.

(v) Upon a Decision to Mine:

(B) Errawarra must pay an amount of $2,000,000 to GreenTech. Such amount can be paid either in cash or shares (or a combination of both) at the election of Errawarra. Any such issue of shares would be subject to shareholder approval and the number of shares to be issued would be determined in accordance with paragraph (vi) below; and

(C) GreenTech must within 10 business days elect to:

(I) convert its joint venture interest into a 2% net smelter royalty (in which case the parties must use reasonable endeavours to enter into the royalty deed); or

(II) contribute to all joint venture expenditure made or incurred in respect of the joint venture in proportion to their respective joint venture interests and where either JV Party does not contribute to the joint venture expenditure its joint venture interest will dilute in accordance with the formula set out in the GreenTech JV Agreement.

(vi) The issue price per share, to determine the number of shares to be issued, will be equal to the greater of:

(A) the 10-day volume weighted average of shares immediately prior to the date of this Agreement; or

(B) the issue price per share issued pursuant to Errawarra's next capital raising with a floor price of $0.022.

(vii) Errawarra will be the manager of the joint venture during the Free Carried Period and will be solely responsible for setting the work programs and budgets of the joint venture.

PLACEMENT

Errawarra has received firm commitments from new and existing sophisticated investors to raise approximately $3 million (before costs) by way of a placement of Shares (**Placement**).

The proceeds from the Placement will be allocated to fund the Elizabeth Hill silver project, existing minerals exploration programmes and for working capital.

The Placement will result in the issue of 111,111,111 fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.027 per share .

The Placement issue price of $0.027 represents a 1.5% discount to the Company's fifteen (15) days volume weighted average price (**VWAP**) of $0.0274.

The Placement will be issued in two tranches:

- Tranche one (**T1**) will be issued pursuant to the Company's placement capacity under ASX Listing Rule (**LR**) 7.1 for 13,788,100 shares and LR 7.1A for 9,592,066 shares totalling to 23,380,166 shares; and
- Tranche two (**T2**) will consist of up to 87,730,945 shares, including up to 555,555 New shares as Directors' participation, which are subject to shareholder approval to be sought at the General Meeting to be held in May 2025.

The Company signed a mandate with CPS Capital Group Pty Ltd (**CPS Capital**) to act as lead manager to the Placement for which CPS Capital will receive standard capital raising fees together with up to 11,250,000 options to be issued at $0.00001, with an exercise price of $0.04 expiring three years from the date of issue (**Corporate Options**). The Corporate Options are subject to shareholder approval to be sought at the General Meeting to be held in May 2025.

PERFORMANCE RIGHTS, OPTIONS AND ADVISORY FEES

Performance Rights Granted as Part of Transaction

Directors will be granted the following Performance Rights expiring three years from the approval date (**PRs**), subject to shareholder approval:

- Thomas Reddicliffe: 1,000,000 Performance Rights
- Bruce Garlick: 1,000,000 Performance Rights
- Robert Mosig: 1,000,000 Performance Rights

subject to the following performance milestones being met:

- 1/3 vest on share price of $0.05 ,
- 1/3 vest on share price of $0.075 , and
- 1/3 vest on share price of $0.10.

With each milestone, the share price is determined over a twenty-day VWAP.

In addition, 9,000,000 PRs will also be issued to Royal Corporate Services Pty Ltd (**Royal**), an entity controlled by Bruce Garlick, on the same terms and conditions of the PRs set out above. This is granted in recognition of Royal's services in assisting Errawarra negotiating the transactions and securing the agreement between the vendors and continued executive services. This is subject to shareholder approval.

Options Granted as Part of the Transaction

Directors will be granted the following options, vesting in twelve months, exercisable at $0.04 each expiring three years from approval date (**Options**), subject to shareholder approval:

- Thomas Reddicliffe: 1,250,000 Options
- Bruce Garlick: 1,500,000 Options
- Robert Mosig: 1,250,000 Options

Furthermore, 7,000,000 Options will be issued to Royal, on the same terms and conditions as the Options set out above. This is granted in recognition of the outstanding level of support and value that Royal has added to Errawarra.

The Company has agreed to issue the above PRs and Options to the Directors and their associates in recognition of their effort and to ensure they are properly incentivised to achieve the best possible results for the Company.

Bennelong Venture Capital Advisory Fee

Bennelong Venture Capital has provided corporate advisory services and as part of this transaction will receive a fee of $120,000 payable in cash or shares for providing comprehensive advisory services and expertise in assisting the Company to secure both the transaction, and funding. At the election of Errawarra, the fee is payable in cash or Errawarra's shares at the placement price, subject to shareholder approval.

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PRO-FORMA CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Shares on issue	
Current shares on issue	95,920,669
Consideration Shares Agreed to be issued	44,500,000
Placement shares	111,111,111
Total Shares Post Completion	**251,531,780**
Options	
Current options on issue*	18,225,000*
Corporate Options to Brokers	11,250,000
Proposed issue of options to Director and related parties	11,000,000
Total Options Post Completion	**40,475,000**
Performance rights (PR)	
Current PR on issue*	5,000,000
Proposed issue of PR to Director and related parties	12,000,000
Total PR Post Completion	**17,000,000**

Breakdown of Existing Options

Option expiry date & exercise price	In-the-money	Out-of-money
OPTION EXPIRING 21-APR-2025 EX $0.30		7,500,000
OPTION EXPIRING 29-JUN-2025 EX $0.25		1,000,000
OPTION EXPIRING 25-SEP-2025 EX $0.25		1,500,000
OPTION EXPIRING 30-NOV-2025 EX $0.25		1,500,000
OPTION EXPIRING 21-APR-2026 EX $0.40		2,000,000
OPTION EXPIRING 30-OCT-2026 EX $0.18	3,525,000	
OPTION EXPIRING 25-NOV-2027 EX $0.117	1,200,000	
Total	**4,725,000**	**13,500,000**

Performance Rights Vesting conditions:

The current 5,000,000 Performance Rights are due to expire on the 21 April 2027 and will vest upon the Company announcing a 1,000,000mt JORC compliant Inferred Mineral Resource of at least 1 tonnes of nickel 1% (including nickel equivalent metals) without and using industry standard lower cut off grades at the Andover West Project.

TIMETABLE

An indicative timetable for the acquisitions is as follows:

Action	Date*
ASX announcement of acquisitions	Monday, 24 March 2025
Issue of T1 placement shares	Tuesday, 1 April 2025
ERW shareholder meeting	Thursday, 15 May 2025
Settlement of acquisitions and issue of T2 placement shares	Thursday, 22 May 2025

***** These date are subject to change.

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

For further information, please contact:

Thomas Reddicliffe
Executive Chairman
Errawarra Resources Ltd
E: info@errawarra.com

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Rob Mosig a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mosig is an Advisor of Errawarra Resources Ltd.

Mr Mosig has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves', and a Specialist under the 2015 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Public Reporting of technical assessments and valuations of mineral assets'.

Mr Mosig consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information and in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

Statements in this announcement which are not statements of historical facts, including but not limited to those relating to the proposed transaction, are forward-looking statements. These statements instead represent management's current expectations, estimates and projections regarding future events. Although management believes the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, forward-looking statements are based on the opinions, assumptions and estimates of management at the date the statements are made and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

Accordingly, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such statements.

Cautionary Statement

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Annexure A: Tenements

Alien Transaction

TENEMENT	HOLDER	SHARES	GRANT DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Elizabeth Hill Tenement				
M47/342	A.C.N. 643 478 371 Pty Ltd	100/100	29 April 1994	28 April 2036
Pinderi Hills Tenements				
E47/3322	Alien Metals Australia Pty Ltd	100/100	2 December 2016	1 December 2026
E47/4422	Alien Metals Australia Pty Ltd	100/100	5 April 2022	4 April 2027
M47/123	Alien Metals Australia Pty Ltd	100/100	5 June 1987	4 June 2029
M47/124	Alien Metals Australia Pty Ltd	100/100	5 June 1987	4 June 2029
M47/125	Alien Metals Australia Pty Ltd	100/100	5 June 1987	4 June 2029
M47/126	Alien Metals Australia Pty Ltd	100/100	5 June 1987	4 June 2029

GreenTech Transaction

TENEMENT	HOLDER	SHARES	GRANT DATE	EXPIRY DATE
E47/3535	Greentech Holdings Pty Ltd	100/100	1 September 2020	31 August 2025
P47/1832	Greentech Holdings Pty Ltd	100/100	5 April 2018	4 April 2026
P47/2033 (Application)	Greentech Holdings Pty Ltd	100/100	N/A – applied for on 23 May 2023	N/A

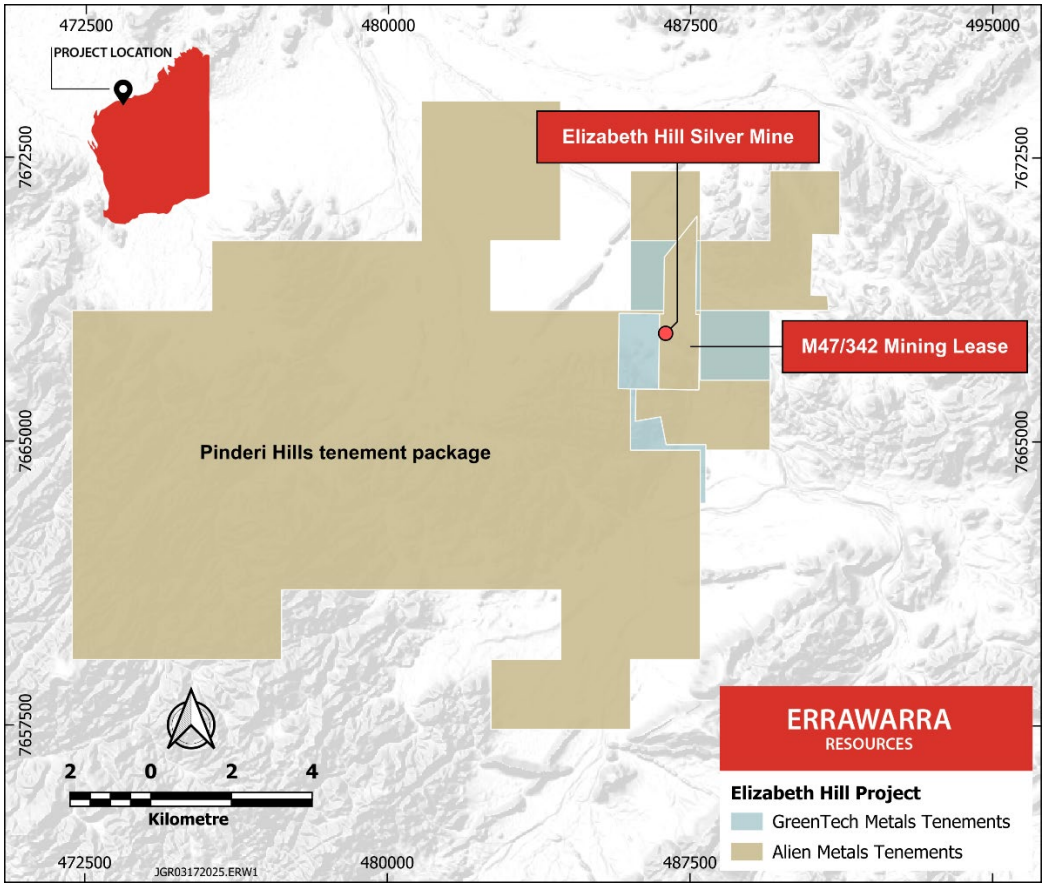


Figure 6 – Elizabeth Hill Project area

Annexure B: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.*	• Industry standard sampling techniques have been applied at the Project. • Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples. • A cone or occasionally a riffle splitter was used to obtain representative 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample into a uniquely pre-numbered calico bag and placed on the ground next to the remainder of the 1m sample. The samples were placed in order on the ground in ordered rows. • When water was produced by the hole, samples were continued to be taken with care to get as representative a sample per meter as possible. Water was expelled after rod change to reduce the amount of water in the ensuing samples. All efforts were made to ensure representative samples in wet conditions were taken. Notes were made on logging sheets for large volumes of water to ensure interpretation was consistent in the holes. • For some RC drilling intervals sampling was completed using 4m or similar composite sample intervals. When using 4m composites a uniquely numbered calico bag was used and the sample was collected by using a scoop through the sample pile to ensure the sample is representative. • Diamond core (DC) drilling was used in some drill holes. DC samples were via submission of half core which was sampled under geological supervision to geological contacts or up to 1m intervals. • The samples, with the QAQC samples, were transferred from the field or the secure core processing facility by Company staff to a secure yard for transport via freight contractors who delivered the samples and obtained chain of custody documentation to the nominated laboratory. • Certified Reference Materials (standards) and blanks were inserted approximately every 25 samples. Additionally, RC field duplicates were also completed for nominated intervals, approximately 1 in 50 samples. • RC samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. After assay via an appropriate method, approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to UFO for storage and potential re-assay at a later date. • DC samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm by a jaw crusher, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. After assay via an appropriate method, approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to UFO for storage and potential

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		re-assay at a later date. • Samples were analysed by Bureau Veritas in Perth and all results have been received.
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.).*	• For RC drilling, an industry standard face sampling type RC hammer and drill bit was used, with chip samples returned within the drill pipe and recovered through a cyclone. Holes were drilled at various azimuths and dips to varying depths. Hole diameter is a nominal 133mm in diameter. • DC drilling was completed by utilization of a top drive diamond core drilling rig which used an industry standard core barrel and wireline set up. Core was orientated, when possible, on 3m runs. Core was NQ in size (~47.6mm diameter).
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.*	• The geologist visually assessed RC drill sample recoveries during the program for each meter and these were overall very good. Intervals of poor recovery are noted on the log sheet. • Drill cyclone was cleaned after each 6m run during the drilling of the hole and also between holes to minimise down hole or cross-hole contamination. • Some drill intervals were wet, and these intervals were collected into plastic bags. • For DC drilling, the core recovery is noted for each interval on the log sheet. • All drillers, at all times, are directed that quality and recovery of sample are of upmost importance. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been recognised.
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.*	• All RC drill holes have been geologically logged for lithology, weathering, and other features of the samples using sieved rock chips from the drill samples. The level of geological detail is commensurate with nature and limitations of this exploratory drilling technique. • All DC is logged for core loss, marked into metre intervals, orientated, when possible, structurally logged, and logged with a hand lens with the following parameters recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralization, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present • All DC is photographed both wet and dry after logging, before cutting • All drill holes were logged in full and logging is of a sufficient quality for the information to be used in future Mineral Resource Estimates, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Data relating to the geological observations and the sampling intervals was entered in a standard industry database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• All RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. • The RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	that is used for the assay charge. • The DC samples are sawn in half and the right half of the core is submitted for assay. They are oven dried, jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, 3.5kg is obtained by riffle splitting and the remainder of the coarse reject is bagged while the 3.5kg is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is for the assay charge • For some RC drilling, typically in areas where the geologist decides that there is no mineralization, 4m or similar composite samples are taken and used for assay. The RC drill spoil samples were collected by traversing each sample pile systematically by scoop to obtain similar volumes of representative material for the nominated composite interval. This is regarded as a fit for purpose sampling regime for the type of drilling and the current stage of exploration. • Field duplicate sampling was also undertaken with the drillers collected a duplicate at the same time as the main sample off the second sample port on the cone splitter or re-splitting of the reject interval if using a riffle splitter. • The samples were then sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. At the laboratory, the samples are sorted and discrepancies to documentation notified to the Company, oven dried, crushed to -10mm for core samples, riffle split if oversize and the bulk reject is retained. The sample is then pulverized in a vibrating disc pulveriser in a single step to 95% passing 105um, ~200g is split off and bagged for analysis and the bulk reject is retained. The sample sizes are appropriate for the geology and style of mineralisation being investigated.
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 Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Perth, an accredited commercial laboratory. All sample results have been received. • For both RC and DC drilling, samples, appropriate commercial standards (Certified Reference Material), blanks and field duplicates were submitted at the rate of around 5% of all samples. • An aliquot of sample is fused with Sodium Peroxide and the melt is dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid and the solution analysed via Inductively Coupled plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry (MS). The detection limit for Ag is 5g/t Ag • As part of normal procedures, the Company examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they are within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicate results are examined to ensure no bias to silver grade exists.
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.*	• Drill collar data, sample information, logging data and assay results have been verified, compiled, and validated by a separate person to the person conducting the logging and sampling. • All laboratory reports have been received. • All sample data is stored digitally in an offsite, secure, database (MX Deposit) and has been audited by independent external database specialists (Expedio Services, a Perth based geological consultancy).

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Many of these holes are within 20m of previous RC and DC drilling. Results of this drilling confirm the location, widths and grade tenor of the existing drilling.
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 were located using a handheld GPS with an expected accuracy of +/-3m for easting and northing. Elevations were interpolated from the SRTM DEM grid of the area. • Down hole surveys using a north seeking gyro were undertaken on most of the drill holes. When no down hole survey is available, the collar dip and azimuth has been used. • The grid system used is GDA94, MGA zone 50.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• This report is for the reporting of recent exploration drilling. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to support the JORC classification of material reported previously and is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported. • The majority of RC holes were sampled at 1m, but when this isn't the case, sample compositing to 4m has been applied in the field to collect a representative sample from the interval. • The nominal exploration drill spacing is 40m x 40m with many E-W cross-sections in-filled to 20m across strike. This has been infilled with variable spacing for Resource estimate purposes to 20 x 20m and with underground grade control to 5.0 x 5m (N x E) spacing. • Reported assays in the attached Table are length weighted average grades.
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 local stratigraphy and the contained mineralisation comprising the Elizabeth Hill silver deposit has a northerly trend and a near vertical dip. • The drilling was generally orientated towards the east or west with some holes angled due to rough terrain making placement of the drill rig impractical. • The true orientation of mineralised bodies in this area is generally known and no bias is indicated through the drill orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All drill samples collected during the program are being freighted directly to the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Perth for submission. • Sample security was not considered a significant risk to the project. Only employees of the Company were involved in the collection, secure core yard storage and delivery of samples to the freight companies secure yard. There was a chain of custody from receival at the freight company to the Perth laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audits or reviews have been conducted on sampling technique and data to date.

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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 results reported in this announcement refer to drilling completed wholly on M47/342. • M47/342 is held by A.CN.643 478 371 Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Alien Metals Ltd. • The tenement lies within the Ngarluma Native Title claim. • The tenement is in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Elizabeth Hill deposit and adjoining areas has been explored for Ni, Cu, PGM, base metals, Li and Ag mineralization since 1968 when US Steel International Inc explored the area for base metals and nickel. • Massive silver was discovered in ~1994-1995 by Legend mining NL in a percussion hole drilling program. Further drilling followed and in 1997 an exploration shaft and drive was sunk by East Coast Minerals NL. • Underground mining at Elizabeth Hill was conducted in 1999-2000 with additional drilling completed by East Coast Minerals NL until the project was sold to Global Strategic Metals NL in 2012. Alien Metals Ltd purchased lease M47/342 in early 2020.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Elizabeth Hill silver mineralization is structurally controlled and is located on the eastern boundary of the north-south trending Munni Munni Fault. Mineralisation has been intersected over a 100m north-south zone along the boundary of the Munni Munni Fault, plunging south along the granite contact. The zone has an east-west width of 15-20m with the high-grade core restricted to around 3m in the region of the underground. The mineralized zone is separated into several pods and occurs within a quartz carbonate chalcedonic silica breccia that shows hydrothermal characteristics with pervasive carbonatization and silica veining. The silver occurs in fine disseminations, needles, veins, nuggets and platelets up to several centimeters in diameter.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No results from previous unreported exploration are the subject of this announcement. • Easting and Northing define the collar location in MGA94 zone 50 map projection. The map projection is a transverse Mercator projection, which conforms with the internationally accepted Universal Transverse Mercator Grid system. Collar elevations are RL's (elevation above sea level) • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal (i.e. a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°). Azimuth for current drilling is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by approximately 1° in this project area • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Intercept depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		intersection as measured along the drill trace. • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. • Drill hole collar locations are recorded in the body of the release.
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.*	• No high-grade cuts have been applied to assay results. Assay results are distance weighted using the interval appropriate for each assay. • Intersections are reported if the interval is at least 2m wide at 20g/t Ag grade. Intersections greater than 2m in downhole distance can contain up to 4m of low grade or barren material. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or 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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The intersection width is measured down the hole trace, it is not usually the true width. Cross sections in this announcement allow the relationship between true and down hole width to be viewed. • Data collected from historical workings and shafts within the area and from structural measurements from orientated diamond core drilling show the primary ore zones to be sub-vertical (nominal east dipping) in nature with a general north-south strike. • All drill results within this announcement are downhole intervals only and true widths are not reported.
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.*	• Plan and cross-sectional views are contained within this 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.*	• Refer to figures and tables in the body of the ASX release • All results >= 20g/t Ag are reported. The results are length weighted composites based on the Ag grade and down hole length, a maximum of 4m of internal dilution is included.
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.*	• No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement. • The drill program was designed to test various areas of interest identified from interpretation and modelling of the historic data pertaining to the Elizabeth Hill Silver Deposit.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Exploration work is ongoing at this time and may involve the drilling of more drill holes, both DC and RC, to further extend the mineralised zones and to collect additional detailed data on known and as yet unidentified mineralized zones.

Table 1 – Drill Hole Location Table

Hole Number	Hole Type	Collar North (MGA94-z50) m	Collar East (MGA94-z50) m	Collar RL m	Collar Dip^0	Collar Azi Magnetic^0	Maximum Depth m
21EHDD001	DD	7667948	487026	79.182	-90	0	33.2
21EHDD002	DD	7667933	487031	79.476	-90	0	48.2
21EHDD003	DD	7667938	487023	79.245	-90	0	24.7
21EHDD004	DD	7667866	487077	83.6	-90	0	106.1
22AMC001	RC	7667940	487011	78.986	-62.45	90.99	50
22AMC002	RC	7667876	486954	77.602	-62.5	93.72	120
22AMC003	RC	7667808	486940	78.319	-60.16	90.42	142
22AMC008	RC	7668080	487119	76.406	-59.38	91.19	80
22AMC009	RC	7668081	487082	76.383	-58.75	94.23	80
22AMC010	RC	7668080	487042	76.477	-60.56	89.41	80
22AMC011	RC	7668081	487019	76.331	-60.14	92.17	88
22AMC012	RC	7668069	486958	76.378	-59.82	88.94	80
AMEHRC001	RC	7667949	486991	77.509	-60	90	36
AMEHRC002	RC	7667948	486954	77.356	-60.11	88.44	76
AMEHRC003	RC	7667880	486970	77.424	-59.77	92.62	74
AMEHRC004	RC	7667948	486993	77.59	-60.72	94.13	55
AMEHRC005	RC	7667849	487068	81.732	-59.82	301.44	126
AMEHRC006	RC	7667888	486944	77.624	-59.49	100.75	123
AMEHRC007	RC	7667947	486934	77.315	-59.87	90.31	135

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Hole Number	Hole Type	Collar North (MGA94-z50) m	Collar East (MGA94-z50) m	Collar RL m	Collar Dip^0	Collar Azi Magnetic^0	Maximum Depth m
AMEHRC008	RC	7667907	487025	79.817	-88.85	130.44	90
AMEHRC009	RC	7667926	487028	79.718	-89.6	73.36	90
AMEHRC010	RC	7667475	486905	80.743	-58.57	275.94	96
AMEHRC011	RC	7667530	486911	80.283	-59.93	268.06	108
AMEHRC012	RC	7667575	486918	79.69	-59.44	267.36	118
AMEHRC013	RC	7668351	487101	74.559	-59.92	92.31	150
AMEHRC014	RC	7668350	487150	74.178	-69.64	92.09	168
AMEHRC015	RC	7667913	487078	83.024	-58.65	298.27	120

Table 2 – Significant SILVER (Ag) Assays

NOTE: Only silver Ag assays are relevant to this announcement. Holes may be anomalous for other elements such as Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, PGM, Au. However, this announcement is only concerned with silver.

Minimum thickness 2m, minimum grade 20g/t Ag, maximum 4m internal dilution, no top cutoff grade applied.

Hole Number	From	To	Thickness	Ag ppm
21EHDD001	**2**	**26.8**	**24.8**	**915.28**
21EHDD002	No significant Ag assay			
21EHDD003	5	7	2	57.50
21EHDD003	**13**	**24.7**	**11.7**	**5,371.54**
21EHDD004	**1**	**6**	**5**	**2,000.00**
22AMC001	**0**	**43**	**43**	**370.81**
22AMC001	**16**	**29**	**13**	**1,102**
22AMC002	No significant Ag assay			
22AMC003	No significant Ag assay			
22AMC004	No significant Ag assay			
22AMC005	No significant Ag assay			
22AMC006	No significant Ag assay			

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Hole Number	From	To	Thickness	Ag ppm
22AMC007	No significant Ag assay			
22AMC008	No significant Ag assay			
22AMC009	No significant Ag assay			
22AMC010	No significant Ag assay			
22AMC011	4	8	4	60.00
22AMC012	No significant Ag assay			
AMEHRC001	22	24	2	30.00
AMEHRC001	30	32	2	30.00
AMEHRC002	52	62	10	30.00
AMEHRC002	70	72	2	30.00
AMEHRC003	No significant Ag assay			
AMEHRC008	6	8	2	65.00
AMEHRC008	24	28	4	60.00
AMEHRC008	32	34	2	30.00
AMEHRC008	42	44	2	30.00
AMEHRC008	46	48	2	35.00
AMEHRC008	52	54	2	30.00
AMEHRC009	38	42	4	30.00
AMEHRC009	56	58	2	40.00
AMEHRC009	**64**	**88**	**24**	**1,228.00**
AMEHRC010	No significant Ag assay			
AMEHRC011	No significant Ag assay			
AMEHRC012	**108**	**110**	**2**	**1,550.00**
AMEHRC013	No significant Ag assay			
AMEHRC014	No significant Ag assay			
AMEHRC015	No significant Ag assay			

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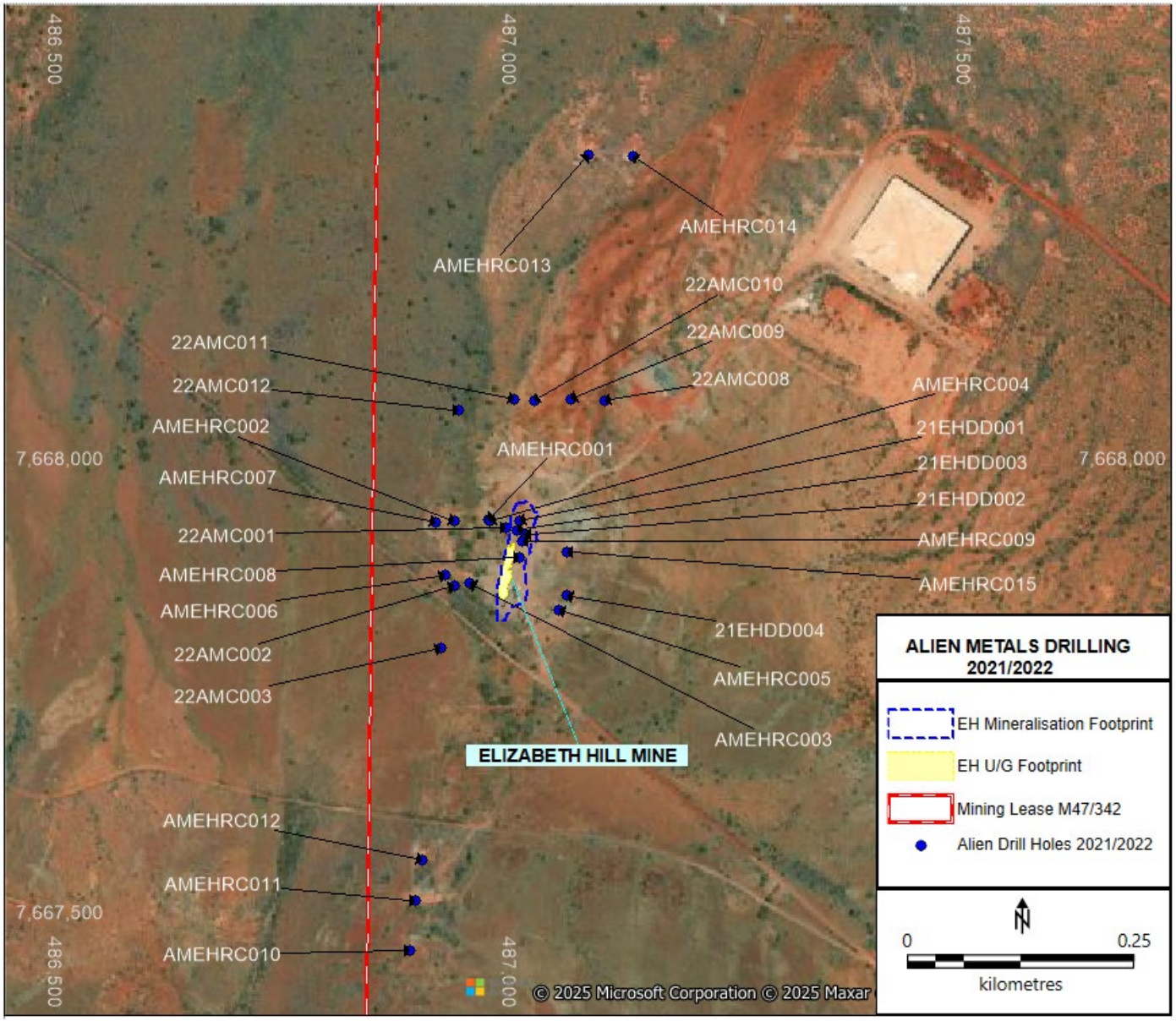


Figure 7 - Plan of 2021-2022 Drilling Completed by Alien Metals at Elizabeth Hill Project

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