Yinnetharra and Mt Ida Project Updates

Highlights:

Yinnetharra

- **Drill program to commence on 6 new reconnaissance targets** generated from regional surface sampling and detailed mapping
- **Two strong gold in soil anomalies** with corresponding high grade rock chip and drill hole samples provide complementary gold targets within Yinnetharra tenure.
    - **High-grade** gold rockchip **6.83 g/t** in sample M444
    - **2m @ 5.69 g/t gold** from 96m in MSRC004 (previously announced)
- Drill testing planned during Q4 2026 pending approvals**.**

Mt Ida

- Metallurgical testwork on a 1 tonne composite of Mt Ida core is underway to confirm the proposed tantalum flowsheet and to produce additional mica, spodumene and tantalum concentrate for refining testwork.
- Drilling continues to provide mineralised lithium, tantalum and rubidium intercepts contributing to increased resource confidence and project development.

  Best drill intercepts include[1]:

    - **8.0m @ 1.2% Li_2O, 58ppm Ta_2O_5 and 0.31% Rb_2O** from 615m - TNEX011
    - **9.95m @ 1.4% Li_2O, 117ppm Ta_2O_5 and 0.45% Rb_2O** from 648.05m - TNEX011

Corporate

- As of 29 September 2026, Delta's cash balance was **$48.8M** and additional ASX-listed investments based on closing prices on 29 September 2026 of **$125M[2].**

Delta Lithium Limited (ASX: DLI) ("Delta" or **"the Company")** is pleased to provide a company update across its 100% owned Yinnetharra and Mt Ida Lithium Projects, where exploration and development activities continue in line with the broader company strategy.

Yinnetharra

The Yinnetharra Lithium project is located in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia. Delta Lithium has 2,325km^2 of 100% owned project tenure. A mineral resource estimate (MRE) update for Yinnetharra was released in March 2025 of **21.9 Mt @ 1% Li_2O and 75ppm Ta_2O_5** and an **additional 17.5Mt @ 136ppm Ta_2O_5.**

Regional exploration has continued across the Project with the team conducting systematic surface exploration and mapping across prospective areas with a current focus on 6 prospects, prior to planned drill

[1] Intercepts are from Mt Ida gold drilling by Ballard Mining (BM1) and do not represent true widths

[2] Shares in listed investments include 156M BM1 (subject to escrow), 5M MEX (formerly UVA) and 16.1M JAV

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testing later in CY2026. Lithium remains the primary focus, however, two of the prospects are following up on significant gold in soil anomalies identified as part of the broader geochemical exploration conducted to date. Initial anomalism identified from regional gridded sampling has been followed up with close spaced targeted soil geochemistry to refine and identify localised drill targets.

The Company has now designed reconnaissance drilling programs to test these targets during Q4 this year and pending receipt of approvals.

Commenting on ongoing activities, Delta Lithium Managing Director, James Croser said;

"The regional lithium and gold anomalies at Yinnetharra present compelling targets for our next program of reconnaissance drilling, after having been identified through detailed mapping and geochemical sampling across the broader tenement package.

The gold anomalies in particular warrant further investigation due to both containing high grade gold samples corresponding directly with the underlying soil geochemistry.

At Mt Ida, the ongoing metallurgical test work continues to increase confidence in and confirmation of the chosen flow sheet with respect to maximising tantalum recoveries. This work, as it progresses through the flowsheet with the 1 tonne sample, will also generate substantial mica and spodumene concentrate to be used in downstream refining test work, including the production of samples of end use rubidium chemicals for review by potential industrial offtake partners.

In addition to our lithium assets, Delta remains very well-funded, with significant strategic investments continuing to deliver solid gains."

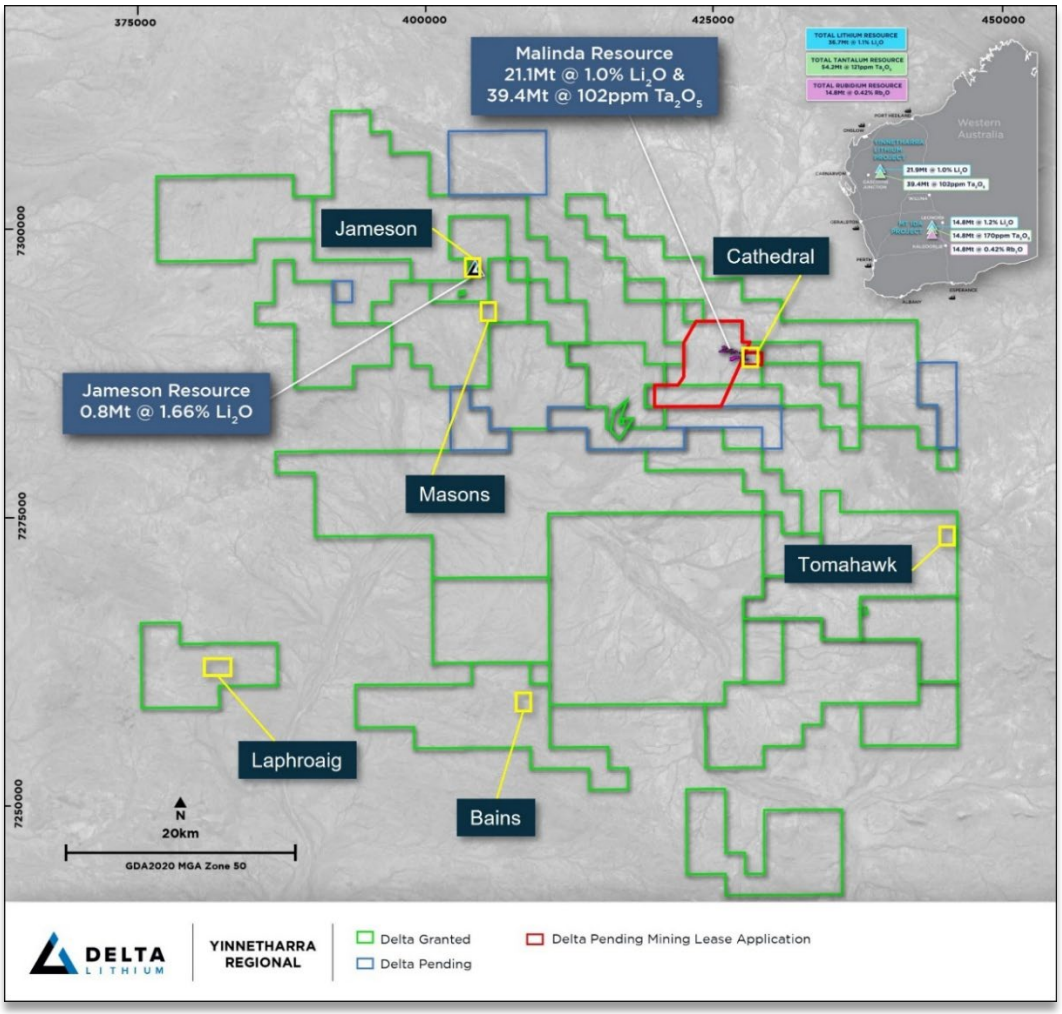


Figure 1: *Yinnetharra Project and Tenure with current active prospects*

Tomahawk LCT – E09/2388

Detailed mapping in conjunction with historic rock chip sampling has identified two sub parallel outcropping pegmatite dykes in an area with little exposure and significant cover with recent sediment. The dykes fall within proximity to the Leake Spring metamorphic unit and to the south-west in similar geological terrain to the Malinda deposit.

Rock chip samples from the dykes have returned elevated lithium grades with corresponding low K/Rb ratio's indicating the evolved nature of the pegmatite. Four drill holes have been planned to test fertility of the outcropping pegmatite at depth and strike extent beneath cover.

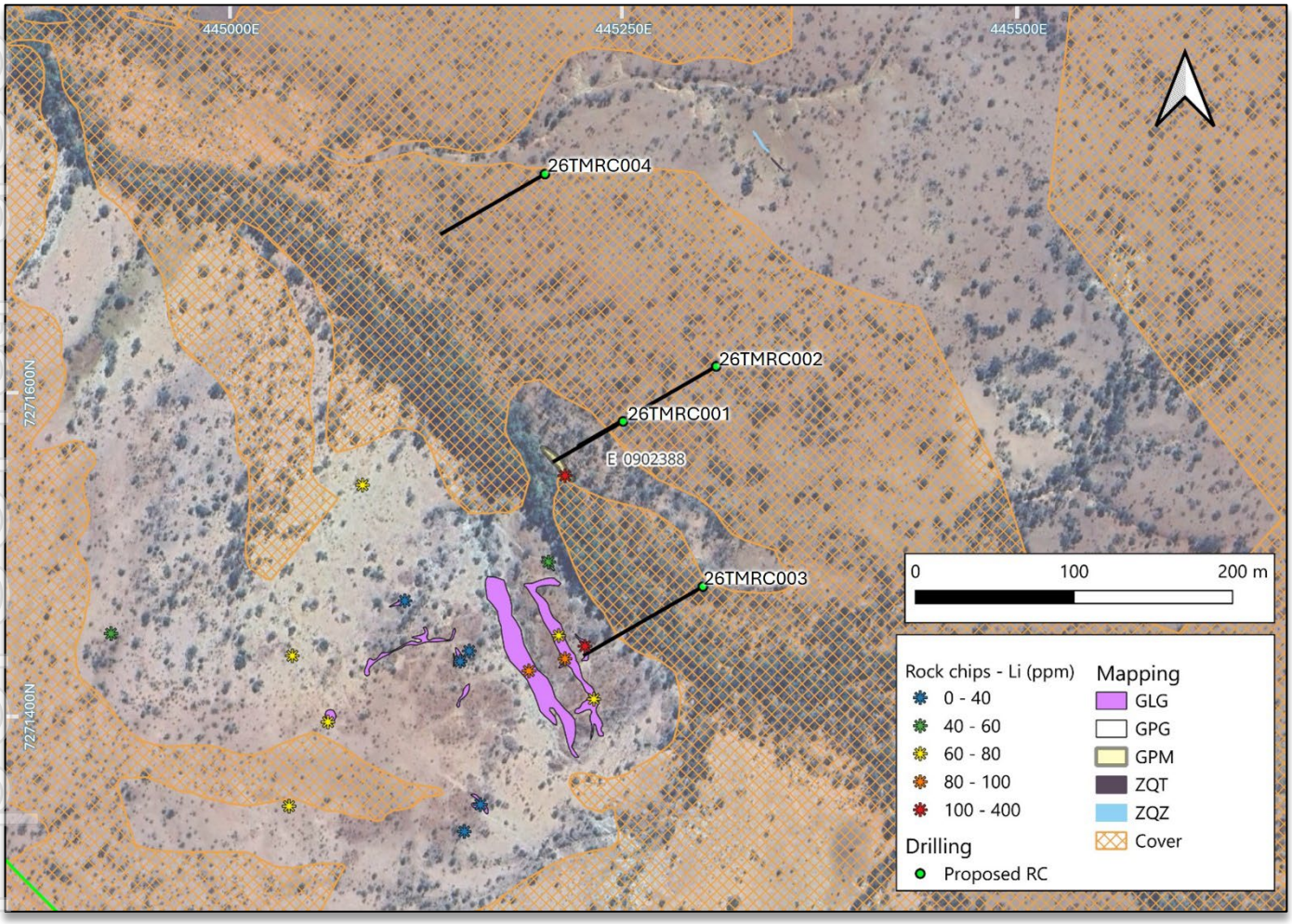


Figure 2: *Tomahawk Lithium target*

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Bains LCT – E09/3024

This tenement was granted earlier in 2026 and is one of the southern most tenements in the group. Lithology consists of varying types of granite and gneiss broadly aligned with a major structural shear zone trending northwest – southeast through the tenement. Multiple coarse grained pegmatite dykes exist in swarms across the tenure with some in an oblique orientation to the shear and others more perpendicular.

Mapping conducted around an historic rock chip containing 453 ppm Li identified an outcropping crosscutting pegmatite in excess of 200m in length, proximal to a trend of mafic (amphibolite) dykes broadly aligned with the regional shear zone. The pegmatite has been described as an albite, quartz, K-feldspar type with limited muscovite content suggesting the rock chipped lithium grade is most likely attributable to a mineral other than mica.

Four drillholes have been designed to intersect the pegmatite at regular intervals along its outcropping length.

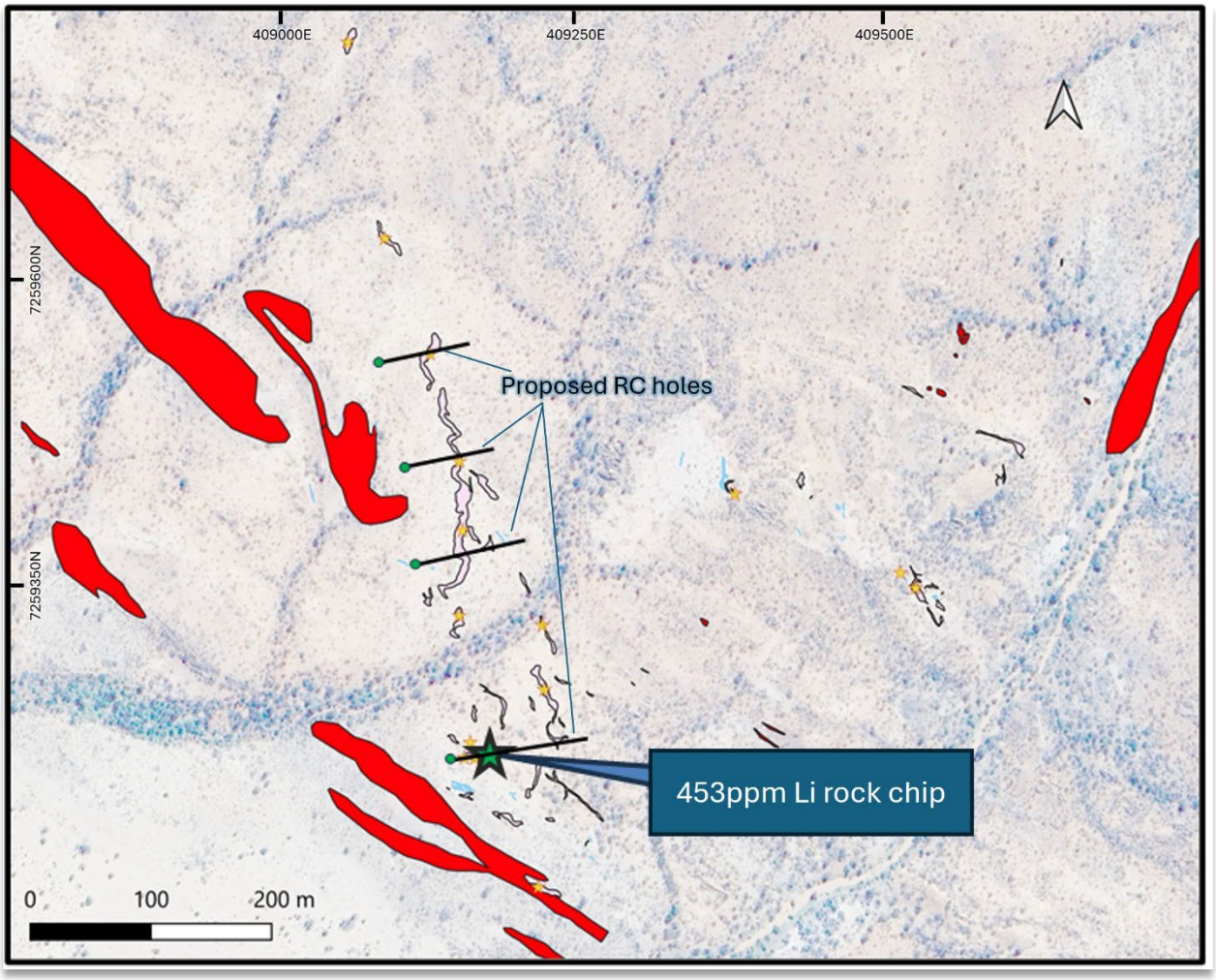


Figure 3: *Bains Lithium target*

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Laphroaig LCT - E09/2302

Located 50km southwest of Malinda and along strike to the west of Bains with similar lithology, abundant swarms of pegmatite dykes have intruded the granitoid country rock in two major orientations.

A large part of the tenement was mapped and sampled by the previous tenement holder with targeted rock chips and gridded soil sampling programs returning a number of lithium anomalies.

Samples from a section of one of the centrally located pegmatites returned elevated lithium results with corresponding low K/Rb ratio's indicating a more highly evolved zone within the pegmatite. Four drill holes have been planned to test the fertility of these pegmatites beneath the weathered outcrop.

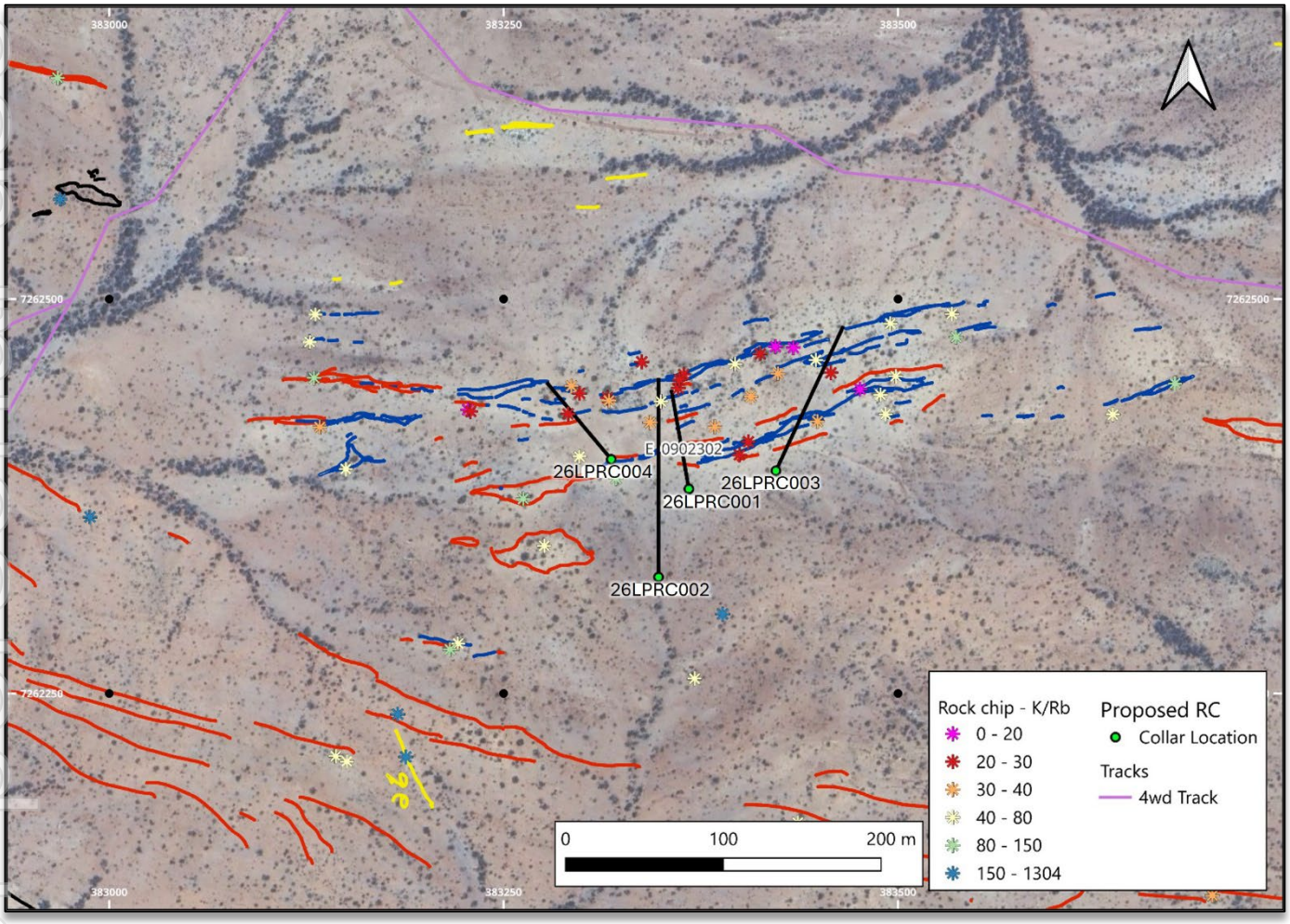


Figure 4: *Laphroaig Lithium target*

Jameson LCT – E90/2621

The Jameson prospect was drilled during 2024 resulting in a defined resource of 0.8Mt @ 1.66% Li_20 (ASX announcement 31/03/2025)

Some of the outcropping pegmatite was not adequately tested in the previous drilling program along with a mineralised intersection at depth not forming part of the resource and requiring follow up. Two drillholes have been designed test and further define these targets.

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Mason's Gold and LCT

Following a recent high grade intercept of 2m @ 5.69 g/t Au in drillhole MSRC004, (announced 16/06/2026) a preliminary soil geochemical program was conducted to identify any broad soil anomalies in the area.

This program returned a promising broad gold in soil anomaly coincident with the location of the intercept and was immediately followed up with close spaced surface sampling to further refine the anomaly.

Two discrete sub parallel gold trends have been identified with one directly related to the previous drill hole intercept at depth.

A program of 22 drill holes has been planned to target gold mineralisation beneath the soil anomaly and along strike of the previous drill hole. The drilling is also intended to test a series of sub-parallel pegmatite occurrences in the same area with elevated lithium in soil results.

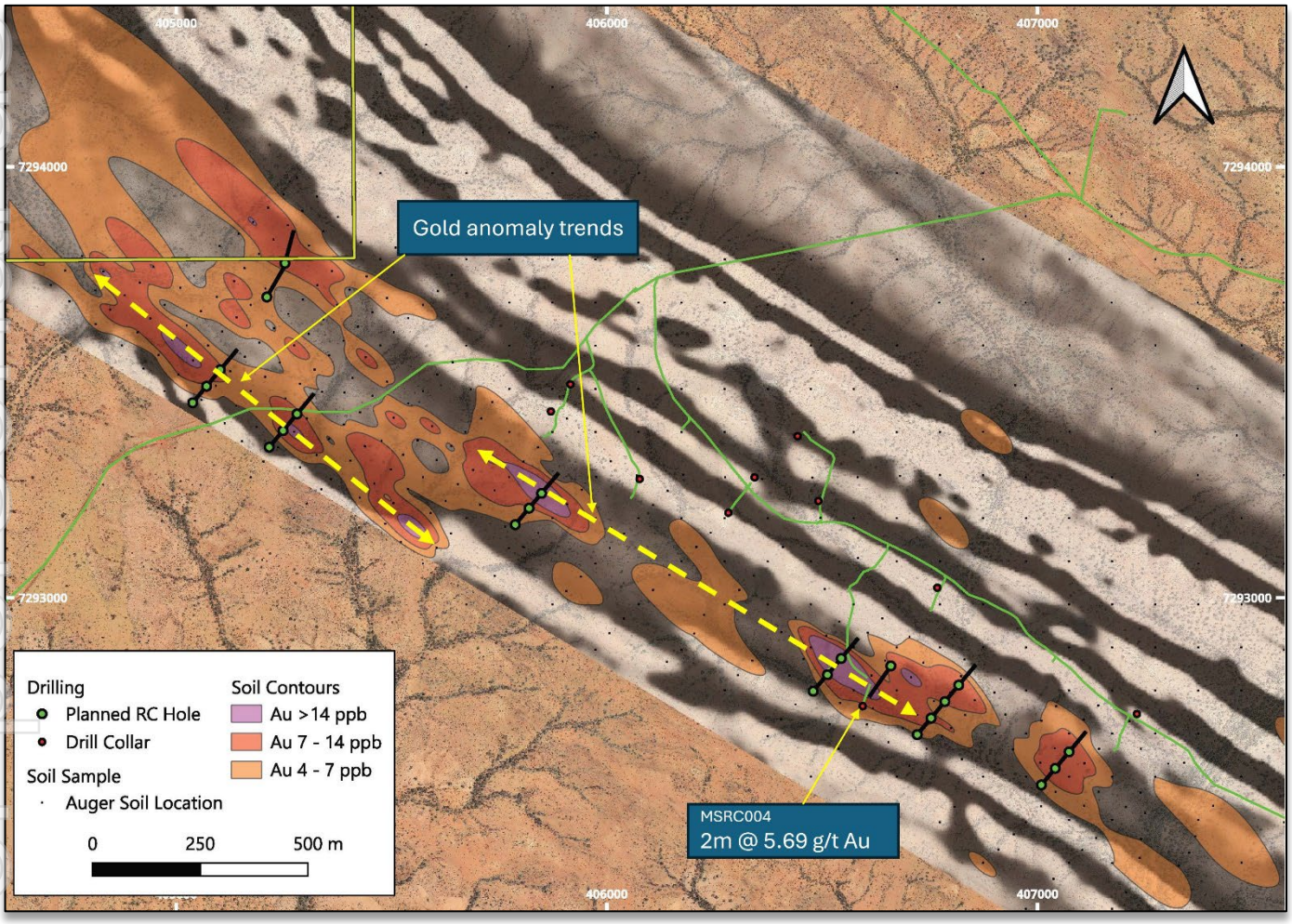


Figure 5: *Masons Gold anomaly*

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Cathedral Gold

The Cathedral prospect is due east and adjacent to the Malinda lithium deposit. A previous wide spaced geochemical program has returned a strong gold in soil anomaly and has since been followed up with close spaced sampling (results pending) to refine the target.

Rock chip sampling in the same area returned a peak result of **6.83 g/t Au** – M444 from a gossanous schistose sample with several surrounding rock chips returning anomalous ppb gold grade coincident with the broad gold in soil anomaly (full results in Appendix 2A).

Three drill holes have been planned across the peak of the broad anomaly which may be subject to adjustment following receipt of results from the recent soil program and remaining rock chips.

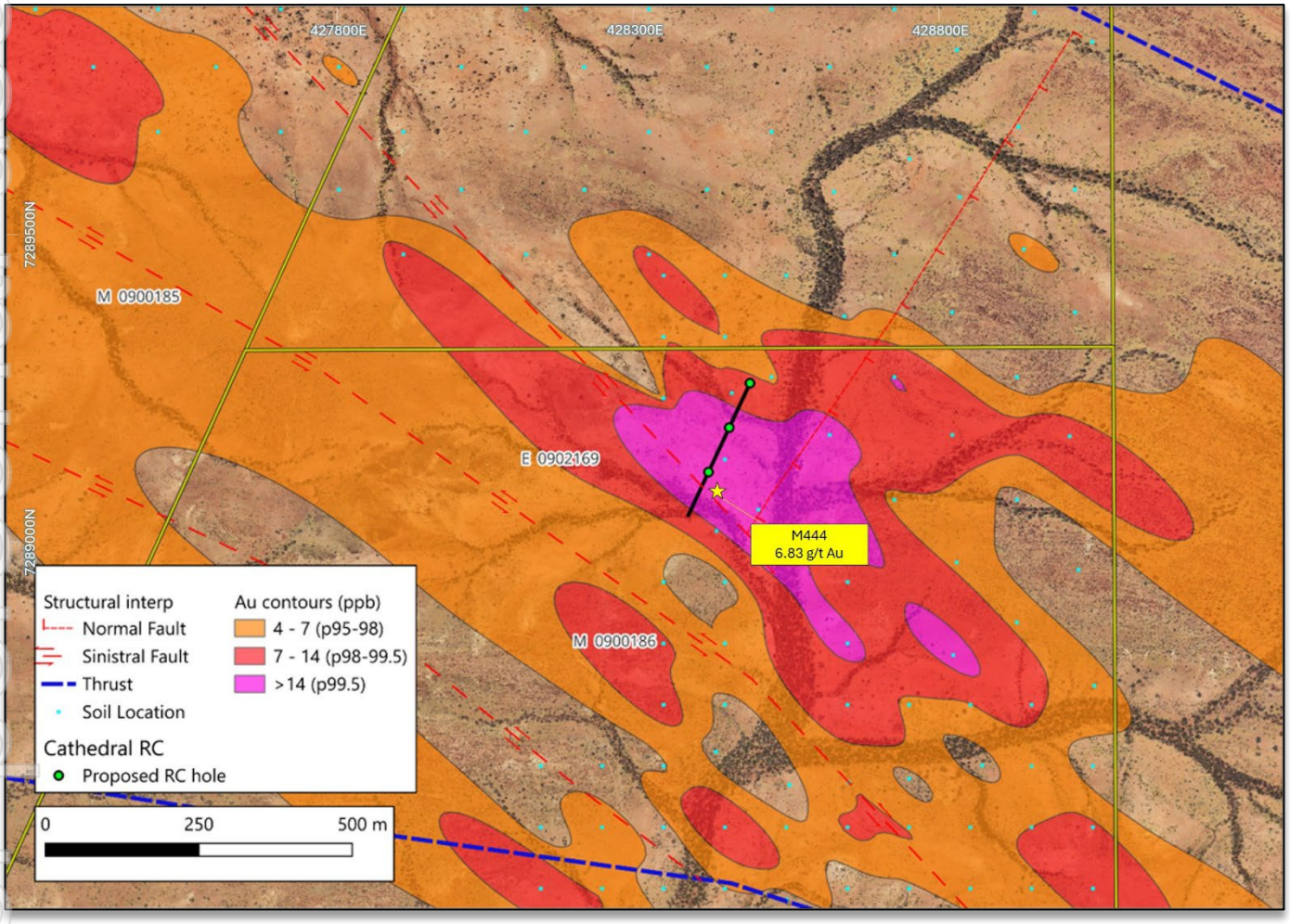


Figure 6: *Cathedral Gold anomaly*

Mt Ida Lithium Update

Mt Ida is located approximately 240km north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. The Project area resides on granted mining leases and is fully permitted for commencement of open pit and underground mining at the main Sister Sam and Timoni lithium resources.

Mt Ida Lithium updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) currently:

14.8 Mt @ 1.21% Li_2O, 170 ppm Ta_2O_5 and 0.42% Rb_2O

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Ballard Mining's gold infill drill program has continued to return high-grade mineralised lithium intervals. These intercepts demonstrate the excellent quality and continuity of the Mt Ida Lithium resource, while also increasing confidence in the block model.

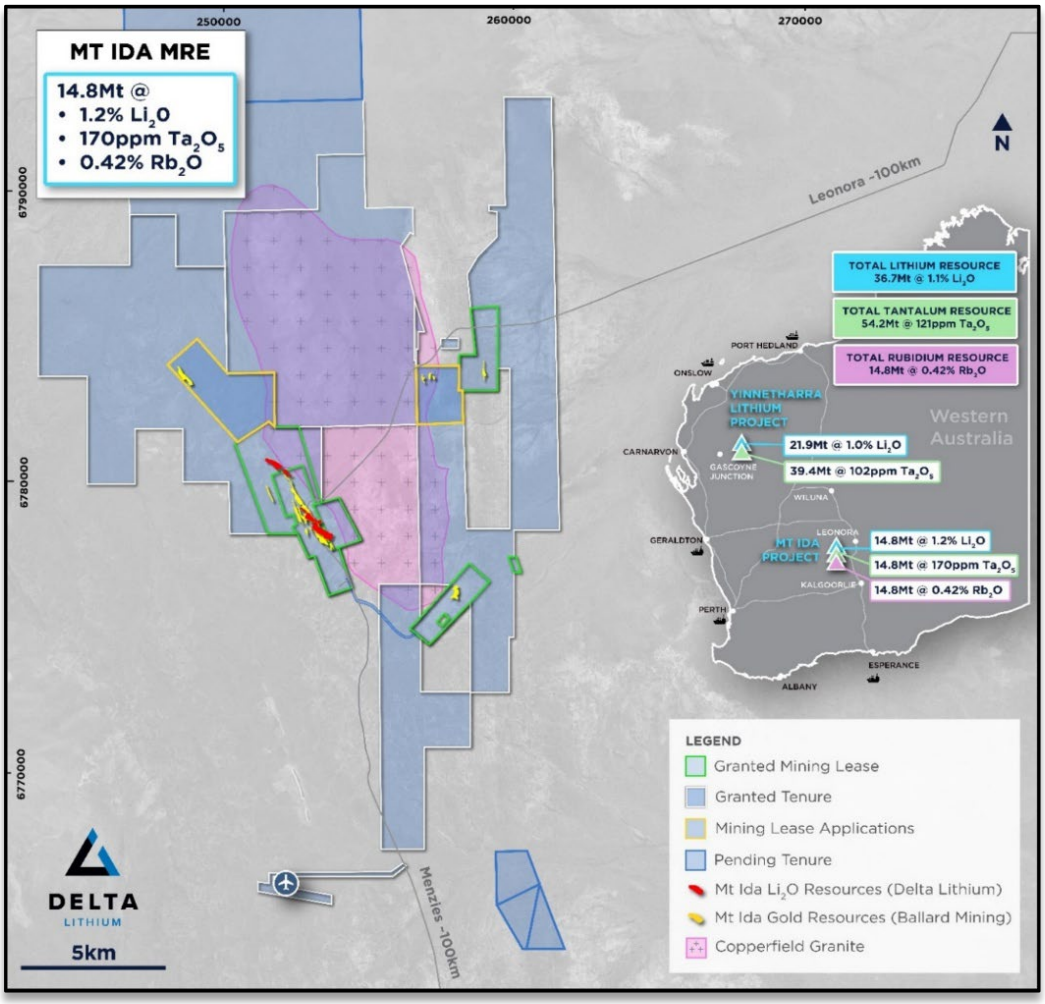


Figure 7: *Mt Ida Project and Tenure with lithium, tantalum and rubidium resources*

These additional infill holes have been used to refine the existing MRE model interpretation and will be incorporated into the next resource update. Importantly, this drilling also provides additional diamond core which Delta can utilise for future metallurgical testing.

Some of the recent intervals have intercepted deep pegmatite extensions which have returned,

- **8.0m @ 1.2% Li_2O, 58ppm Ta_2O_5 and 0.31% Rb_2O** from 615m, and
- **9.95m @ 1.4 Li_2O, 117ppm Ta_2O_5 and 0.45% Rb_2O** from 648.05m in TNEX011.

These mineralised intervals intersect the inferred depth extension of the hanging wall and footwall lodes of the current model. This additional data confirms the mineralisation and will contribute to converting the inferred category to indicated providing increased confidence in the resource model (refer Appendix 1A and 1B for recently received drill hole results).

Regarding the current metallurgy testwork program underway at the Nagrom laboratory (Perth), results will be announced at the completion thereof.

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Next Steps

Yinnetharra

- Finalise regional drilling program planning
- Complete required heritage surveys and POW works
- Target drilling Q4 2026 (subject to rig availability and approvals)

Mount Ida

- Incorporate recent drill results into the models
- Continue metallurgy flowsheet and downstream testwork
- Finalise the Mt Ida Scoping Study

Release authorised by the Managing Director on behalf of the Board of Delta Lithium Limited.

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About Delta Lithium

Delta Lithium (ASX: DLI) is an exploration and development company focused on bringing high-quality, lithium-bearing pegmatite deposits, located in Western Australia, into production. With current global JORC compliant resources of 36.5Mt@1.0% Li_2O, strong balance sheet and an experienced team driving the exploration and development workstreams, Delta Lithium is rapidly advancing its Projects.

The Mt Ida Project has coincident gold and lithium orebodies and holds a critical advantage over other developers with existing Mining Leases and an approved Mining Proposal. Delta Lithium is pursuing a development pathway to unlock maximum value for shareholders. Delta has recently spun out its gold assets into Ballard mining on 14th July 2025 and retains a 41% equity stake in this company.

Delta Lithium also holds the highly prospective Yinnetharra Lithium Project, with exciting lithium discoveries at the Malinda and Jamesons prospects. The Company is currently conducting exploration activities at Yinnetharra with fieldwork continuing in 2026 across our large tenure package, testing additional targets and aiming to build on the current JORC Resources.

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this Announcement that relates to exploration results is based upon work undertaken by Mr. Olaf Frederickson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr. Frederickson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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' (JORC Code). Mr. Frederickson is an employee of Delta Lithium Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Refer to www.deltalithium.com.au for past ASX announcements.

Past Exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates reported in this announcement have been previously prepared and disclosed by Delta Lithium in accordance with JORC 2012. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and content in which the Competent Person's findings are presented here have not been materially modified from the original market announcement, and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning Mineral Resource Estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Refer to www.deltalithium.com.au for details on past exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates.

Disclaimer

This release may include forward-looking and aspirational statements. These statements are based on Delta Lithium management's expectations and beliefs concerning future events as of the time of the release of this announcement. Forward-looking and aspirational statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are outside the control of Delta Lithium, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. Delta Lithium makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward looking or aspirational statements made in this release to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this release, except as required by applicable laws and the ASX Listing

Refer to www.deltalithium.com.au for past ASX announcements.

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Appendix 1 A – Lithium Assay Results from recent Mt Ida Drilling Information

HoleID	From	To	Length	Li_2O %	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Fe_2O_3 %	Rb_2O ppm
BCV019	583.9	588.88	4.98	0.39	74	3.17	2369
BCV019	604.44	608.05	3.61	0.35	70	1.95	4737
BDG031	675.1	679.55	4.45	0.6	265	0.36	4548
NEB076	186	190	4	0.62	126	2.28	3684
NEB077	227	233	6	0.41	95	3.01	4237
NEB080	221	231	10	0.53	118	3.39	1589
NEB080	269	274	5	1.01	286	1.37	4753
TNEX011	615	623	8	1.2	58	0.43	3091
TNEX011	648.05	658	9.95	1.4	117	1.30	4534

Appendix 1B - Recent collar information Mt Ida from gold drilling that contained economic lithium

HOLEID		EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP
BCV019		252615.2	6778690	473.057	52.34	-60.33
BDG031		253006	6778005	476.657	56.03	-59.19
NEB076		251784.7	6780503	460.586	52.59	-60.27
NEB077		251747.4	6780478	460.911	55.79	-60.57
NEB080		251676	6780488	461.181	54.24	-60.45
TNEX011		252527.6	6778612	473.925	62.48	-57.39

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Appendix 2A – Yinnetharra Rock Chip Assay results

SAMPLEID	EAST	NORTH	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Cu_ppm	W_ppm	DESCRIPTION
M420	428,119	7,288,932	0.04	0.47	3070	4160	Peg/quartz vein in amphibolite, Oxidised + tourmaline, albite.
M435	428,696	7,289,222	0.005	0.018	14.75	0.874	Sheared quartz vein in schist. Chlorite and muscovite within.
M436	428,795	7,289,256	0.01	0.018	163	0.586	Sheared quartz vein in schist: hematite: muscovite: and chlorite
M437	428,832	7,289,162	0.02	0.054	292	0.221	Silicified zone in schist and quartz vein; abundant chlorite: biotite: and minor Fe-oxides.
M438	429,017	7,289,164	0.005	0.003	7.59	0.298	Sheared/foliated quartz vein in garnet-schist. Recrystallised quartz: hematite and muscovite and chlorite.
M439	428,835	7,288,865	0.005	0.008	24.8	1.325	Sheared quartz vein in schist. Recrystallised texture. Mod chlorite-biotite
M440	428,636	7,288,867	0.005	0.007	41.6	0.513	Bucky quartz vein. Minor chlorite: coarse white quartz.
M441	428,635	7,288,935	0.07	0.012	20.2	0.248	Sheared/foliated quartz vein in schist. Chlorite-biotite on the fracture/shear planes.
M444	428,432	7,289,081	**6.83**	0.6	413	3.23	Goethite altered schist, schist foliation remains. Proximal to elevated Au soil.
M445	428,518	7,289,098	0.02	0.525	127	43.6	Colluvial cover area, abundant pseudo-gossanous alluvials, goethite-limonite. Possible ex-schist.
M446	428,715	7,289,257	0.05	0.095	1305	3.3	Schist sample, chlorite-sericite schist, some Fe-ox bands and garnet. Proximal to Au anomalous soils.
M447	428,736	7,289,255	<0.01	0.008	25.5	2.69	Schist, outcrop appears brown and Fe-rich. On fresh surfaces the schsit is sericite-chlorite dom. Proximal to Au soils.
M448	428,767	7,289,274	0.05	0.028	79	3.09	Fine grained chlorite biotite schist with quartz veinlets and minor garnet. Minor gossanous float.

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Appendix 3 A - Lithium MRE Group summary table

Delta Lithium Group Mineral Resource estimate (Li_2O only)							
	Resource category	Cut-off grade (Li_2O%)	Li_2O			Ta_2O_5	Rb_2O
			Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (% Li_2O)	Li_2O (Kt)	Grade (Ta_2O_5 ppm)	Grade (Rb_2O %)
Yinnetharra	**Measured**	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		16.1	1.0	158	77	-
	Inferred		5.8	0.9	54	69	-
	Total Resource		**21.9**	**1.0**	**212**	**75**	**-**
Mt Ida	**Measured**	0.3 - 0.5	0.5	1.1	5.9	256	0.39
	Indicated		7.2	1.3	96	215	0.45
	Inferred		7.1	1.1	83	126	0.38
	Total Resource		**14.8**	**1.2**	**190**	**173**	**0.42**
Total Measured			0.5	1.1	5.5	256	0.39
Total Indicated			23.3	1.1	254	120	**-**
Total Inferred			12.9	1.0	137	100	**-**
Total			**36.7**	**1.1**	**402**	**115**	**-**

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Appendix 2 B - Yinnetharra Tantalum Only MRE

Yinnetharra Tantalum Only Resource March 2025								
Area	Resource category	Cut-off grade (Ta_2O_5ppm)	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O%	Li_2O (Kt)	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Ta_2O_5 (Kt)
MT1	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		3.7	0.1	3	82	0.3
	Inferred		0.6	0.0	0	94	0.1
	Total Resource		**4.3**	**0.1**	**4**	**84**	**0.4**
MT20	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		0.2	0.1	0	115	0.0
	Total Resource		**0.2**	**0.1**	**0**	**115**	**0.0**
MT36	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		4.3	0.1	5	123	0.5
	Inferred		0.6	0.1	1	106	0.1
	Total Resource		**4.9**	**0.1**	**5**	**121**	**0.6**
MT42	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		0.3	0.2	1	175	0.1
	Inferred		2.5	0.1	2	208	0.5
	Total Resource		**2.8**	**0.1**	**3**	**204**	**0.6**
MT47	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		2.1	0.1	3	186	0.4
	Inferred		0.5	0.1	0	257	0.1
	Total Resource		**2.5**	**0.1**	**3**	**199**	**0.5**
MT67	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		0.6	0.2	1	113	0.1
	Total Resource		**0.6**	**0.2**	**1**	**113**	**0.1**
MT69	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		1.6	0.1	2	105	0.2
	Total Resource		**1.6**	**0.1**	**2**	**105**	**0.2**
MT70	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		0.7	0.1	1	161	0.1
	Total Resource		**0.7**	**0.1**	**1**	**161**	**0.1**
Total Measured			-	-	-		-
Total Indicated			10.4	0.1	12	122	1.3
Total Inferred			7.1	0.1	7	156	1.1
Total			**17.5**	**0.1**	**19**	**136**	**2.4**

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Appendix 3 – Mount Ida JORC Tables

JORC Table 1: Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	*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*	• Gold and lithium sampling activities carried out by Delta Lithium and now Ballard Mining at the Mt Ida Project have included reverse circulation (RC)and diamond (DD) drilling. • RC samples were collected from a static cone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone on the rig, DD sampling was carried out to lithological/alteration domain with lengths between 0.3-1.1m • Limited historical data has been supplied, historic sampling has been carried out by Hammill Resources, International Goldfields, La Mancha Resources, Eastern Goldfields and Ora Banda Mining, and has included RC, DD and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling • Sampling of historic RC has been carried out via riffle split for 1m sampling, and scoop or spear sampling for 4m composites, historic RAB drilling was sampled via spear into 4m composites • Historic core has been cut and sampled to geological intervals • These methods of sampling are considered to be appropriate for this style of exploration
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).*	• RC Drilling has been carried out by Orlando Drilling and Frontline Drilling, PXD, RC drilling utilised an Explorac 220RC rig, T66 Schramm RC Rig with a 143 mm face sampling hammer bit, DD drilling was completed by a truck mounted Sandvik DE820 and a KWL 1500 and is HQ2 and NQ2 diameter. • Diamond tails average 200-300m depth • Historic drilling has been completed by various companies including Kennedy Drilling, Wallis Drilling, Ausdrill and unnamed contractors • Historic DD drilling was NQ sized core • It is assumed industry standard drilling methods and equipment were utilised for all historic drilling

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Criteria	*Explanation*	Commentary
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 condition is recorded for every RC drill metre including noting the presence of water or minimal sample return, inspections of rigs were carried out daily • Recovery on diamond core is recorded by measuring the core metre by metre • Limited sample recovery and condition information has been supplied or found for historic drilling
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 inersections logged.*	• Quantitative and qualitative geological logging of drillholes adheres to company policy and includes lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering • Diamond core logging records lithology, mineralogy, alteration, weathering, veining, RQD, SG and structural data • All RC chip trays and drill core are photographed in full • A complete quantitative and qualitative logging suite was supplied for historic drilling including lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining and weathering • It is unknown if all historic core was oriented, limited geotechnical logging has been supplied • No historic core or chip photography has been supplied • Historic comments on logging are very useful in to verify geological details between lithologies. • Logging is of a level suitable to support Mineral resource estimates and subsequent mining studies

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Criteria	*Explanation*	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• DD sampling is undertaken by lithological/alteration domain to a maximum of 1.1m and a minimum of 0.3m. Core is cut in half with one half sent to the lab and one half retained in the core tray • Occasional wet RC samples were encountered, extra cleaning of the splitter was carried out afterward • Should over 6 samples in a row be wet, the hole will be abandoned if it is aimed to be used in a MRE, with the intention of Diamond tailing it to retain sample quality. • RC and DD samples have been analysed for Au by 50g fire assay by ALS, Nagrom, NAL and SGS, and via photon assay by ALS • Samples analysed by via fire assay at ALS, Nagrom, NAL and SGS were dried, crushed and pulverised to 80% passing 75 microns before undergoing a selected peroxide fusion digest or 4 acid digest with ICPMS finish or fire assay with ICPMS finish • Samples analysed via photon assay at ALS are dried and crushed to 3mm with 500g of material utilised for the analysis. • The recent system in place has been to conduct Photon assaying and then 4-acid digest to determine Gold and other analytes, then all pegmatite interval pulps are re-submitted for lithium analysis via peroxide fusion. • RC duplicate field samples were carried out at a rate of 1:20 and were sampled directly from the splitter on the rig. These were submitted for the same assay process as the primary samples and the laboratory are unaware of such submissions • Historic chip sampling methods include single metre riffle split and 4m composites that were either scoop or spear sampled, while historic core was cut onsite and half core sampled • Historic samples were analysed at LLAS, Genalysis and unspecified laboratories • Historic Au analysis techniques generally included crushing, splitting if required, and pulverisation, with aqua regia or fire assay with AAS finish used to determine concentration
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. 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. 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.*	• Samples have been analysed by external laboratories utilising industry standard methods • The assay methods utilised by ALS, Nagrom, NAL and SGS for RC chip and core sampling allow for total dissolution of the sample where required • Photon assay is a non-destructive total analysis technique • Standards and blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 in RC and DD sampling, All QAQC analyses were within tolerance • QAQC reviews are completed on a monthly basis with any fails being investigated thoroughly in conjunction with the lab. • All historic samples are assumed to have been prepared and assayed by industry standard techniques and methods • Limited historic QAQC data has been supplied, industry standard best practice is assumed

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Criteria	*Explanation*	Commentary
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 intercepts have been reviewed by senior personnel • No specific twinned holes have been completed, but drilling has verified historic drilling intervals • Primary data is collected via excel templates and third-party logging software with inbuilt validation functions, the data is forwarded to the Database administrator for entry into a secure SQL database. Historic data was supplied in various formats and has been validated as much as practicable • No adjustments to assay data have been made • Data entry, verification and storage protocols remain unknown for historic operators
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*	• MGA94 zone 51 grid coordinate system is used • Current drilling collars have been pegged using a handheld GPS unit, all collars will be surveyed upon program completion by an independent third party • Downhole surveys are completed by the drilling contractors using a true north seeking gyro instrument, AC drillholes did not have downhole surveys carried out • Topography has been surveyed by recent operators. Collar elevations are consistent with surrounding holes and the natural surface elevation • Historic collars are recorded as being picked up by DGPS, GPS or unknown methods and utilised the MGA94 zone 51 coordinate system • Historic downhole surveys were completed by north seeking gyro, Eastman single shot and multi shot downhole camera
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.*	• Drill hole spacing is variable throughout the program area • Spacing is considered appropriate for this style of exploration • Sample compositing has not 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*	• Drill holes are orientated perpendicular to the regional trend of the mineralisation previously drilled at the project; drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any bias to sampling techniques utilised • Some drillholes previously targeting lithium mineralisation was not optimal for the Gold but this has been taken into account for modelling and statistics.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	• Samples are prepared onsite under supervision of Delta and now Ballard staff and transported by a third party directly to the laboratory • Historic sample security measures are unknown
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• None carried out

JORC Table 1; Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – Mount Ida

Criteria	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*	• Drilling and sampling activities from this announcement have been carried on M29/2 and M29/165 in this announcement • The tenements are in good standing • There are no heritage issues
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area has a long history of gold and base metals exploration and mining, with gold being discovered in the district in the 1890s. Numerous generations of exploration and mining have been completed including activities such as drilling, geophysics and geochemical sampling throughout the tenure
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mt Ida project is located within the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia within the Mt Ida/Ularring greenstone belt • Locally the Kurrajong Antiform dominates the regional structure at Mount Ida, a south-southeast trending, tight isoclinal fold that plunges at a low angle to the south. The Antiform is comprised of a layered greenstone sequence of mafic and ultramafic rocks • Late stage granitoids and pegmatites intrude the sequence • These later stage pegmatites intrude through the pre-exiting Gold lodes and other stratigraphy. • The intrusion of this Granitoid resulted in the greenstone sequence being overturned with the Western sequence dipping to the West and the Eastern limb dipping to the East. • The Mt Ida Project has a structural complex history with a number of deformational events.
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.*	• A list of the recent and historical drill hole coordinates, orientations and metrics are provided in Appendix 1
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 metal equivalents are used • Significant intercepts are calculated with a cut-off grade of 0.3% Li2O • Rb ppm is converted to Rb2O by the below equation; - Rb ppm * 1.0936 / 10,000
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*	• The geometry of the mineralisation is oblique in this announcement • This drilling was gold focused which is trending NNW while the stated intercepts are referring to the Lithium pegmatites which are trending NWW

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Figures are included in 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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All new or unreported drill collars, and significant intercepts have been reported in Appendix 1 • These collars have been reported via Ballard Mining's ASX announcements but did not refer to the contained lithium.
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.*	• Extensive metallurgical test programs have been completed with results being reported to the ASX previously. • Downstream processing programs are in progress focusing on the Mica concentrate • Downstream flow sheets are being developed to generate a Lithium Carbonate (Li2CO3), rubidium carbonate (Rb2CO3) and Potassium Sulphate (K2SO4) • To date, a 99.8% Li2Co3 pure saleable product has been generated while the rubidium flowsheet is still in progress • Strategic Metallurgy are completing this work. • Two phases of Geotechnical analysis have been completed for both OP and UG mining methods for gold and lithium.
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.*	• Drilling is continuing at Mt Ida with an RC rig commencing infill on Au lodes via Ballard mining after Delta Lithium spun out its Gold assets via an IPO on the ASX 14th July 2025

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Appendix 4 – Yinnetharra JORC Tables

JORC Code, 2012 Edition
Table 1; Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data Yinnetharra – (Exploration and Metallurgical)

Criteria	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	• Diamond (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling has been carried out by Delta Lithium at the Yinnetharra project, encompassing the Malinda and Jameson prospects • RC samples are collected from a static cone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone on the rig • DD sampling is carried out to lithological/alteration domains with lengths between 0.3-1.1m • Limited historic data has been supplied, reverse circulation (RC) drilling and semi-quantative XRD analysis have been completed at the project. Historic drilling referenced has been carried out by Segue Resources and Electrostate • Historic sampling of RC drilling has been carried out via a static cone splitter mounted beneath a cyclone return system to produce a representative sample, or via scoop • These methods of sampling are considered to be appropriate for this style of exploration
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).	• Diamond drilling has been carried out by Frontline Drilling utilising a Sandvik DE880 truck mounted multipurpose rig and is HQ or NQ diameter, or PQ for metallurgical drilling. • Other dedicated metallurgy holes were drilled perpendicular mainly utilising HQ2 core which was then half cored. • RC drilling has carried out by Frontline Drilling using a Schramm 850 rig. • Current RC drilling is being carried out using a track mounted Schramm rig by Strike Drilling • Some RC precollars have been completed, diamond tails average up to 225m depth • Historic RC drilling was completed using a T450 drill rig with external booster and auxiliary air unit, or unspecified methods utilising a 133mm face sampling bit • It is assumed industry standard drilling methods and equipment were utilised for all drilling
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 condition is recorded for every RC drill metre including noting the presence of water or minimal sample return, inspections of rigs are carried out daily • Recovery on diamond core is recorded by measuring the core metre by metre • Poor recoveries were occasionally encountered in near surface drilling of the pegmatite due to the weathered nature • Historic RC recoveries were visually estimated on the rig, bulk reject sample from the splitter was retained on site in green bags for use in weighing and calculating drill recoveries at a later date if required • Sample weights were recorded by the laboratory

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.	• Quantitative and qualitative geological logging of drillholes adheres to company policy and includes lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering • Diamond core (including metallurgical core) and RC chip logging records lithology, mineralogy, alteration, weathering, veining, RQD, SG and structural data • All diamond drillholes and RC chip trays are photographed in full • A complete quantitative and qualitative logging suite was supplied for historic drilling including lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining and weathering • Additional TIMA analysis was completed on pulps and core to log mineralogical abundances throughout selected samples. • No historic chip photography has been supplied • Logging is of a level suitable to support Mineral resource estimates and subsequent mining studies
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• DD sampling is undertaken by lithological/alteration domain to a maximum of 1.1m and a minimum of 0.3m. Core is cut in half with one half sent to the lab and one half retained in the core tray. Metallurgical drilling was often quarter core sampled to retain maximum material for testwork • Occasional wet RC samples are encountered, extra cleaning of the splitter is carried out afterward • RC and core samples have been analysed for Li suite elements by ALS Laboratories, Samples are crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns for peroxide fusion digest followed by ICPOES or ICPMS determination • Historic RC sampling methods included single metre static cone split from the rig or via scoop from the green bags, field duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1:20 within the pegmatite zones • Historic samples were recorded as being mostly dry • Historic samples were analysed by Nagrom or ALS Laboratories where 3kg samples were crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns for a sodium peroxide fusion followed by ICP-MS determination for 25 elements. • Samples analysed for Fluorine are crushed, pulverised then scanned via ME-XRF24 to determine absolute fluorine values. • Fusion decomposition, with XRF Measurement uses 0.7 g sample • Semi-Quantitative XRD analysis was carried out by Microanalysis Australia using a representative sub-sample that was lightly ground such that 90% was passing 20 µm to eliminate preferred orientation

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Criteria	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. 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. 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.	• Samples have been analysed by an external laboratory utilising industry standard methods • The assay method utilised by ALS for core sampling allows for total dissolution of the sample where required • Standards and blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 in RC and DD sampling, all QAQC analyses were within tolerance • Duplicate samples are inserted at a rate of 1:20 in RC sampling, with the frequency increasing in ore zones • The sodium peroxide fusion used for historic assaying is a total digest method • All historic samples are assumed to have been prepared and assayed by industry standard techniques and methods • In the historic data field duplicates, certified reference materials (CRMs) and blanks were inserted into the sampling sequence at a rate of 1:20 within the pegmatite zone • Internal standards, duplicates and repeats were carried out by Nagrom and ALS as part of the assay process • No standards were used in the XRD process **Metallurgical Sample assaying:** • Metallurgical samples were analysed at Nagrom Laboratory, Kelmscott, Western Australia. • Li, Rb, U and Th were measured by ICP which is considered industry standard for lithium analysis. All other analytes were measured by XRF. • ICP samples were prepared by sodium peroxide fusion and acid digestion. QA/QC controls included periodic blanks, and duplicates; and inclusion of lithium standards with every submission. • XRF samples were prepared by fusion with lithium borate flux and lithium nitrate additive to form a bead which was analysed by XRF.
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 intercepts have been reviewed by senior personnel • Some holes in the current diamond program have been designed to twin historic RC drillholes and verify mineralised intercepts • Primary data is collected via excel templates and third-party logging software with inbuilt validation functions, the data is forwarded to the Database administrator for entry into a secure SQL database • Historic data was recorded in logbooks or spreadsheets before transfer into a geological database • No adjustments to assay data have been made other than conversion from Li to Li2O and Ta to Ta2O5 • Rb has also been converted to Rb2O which entails a conversion factor of 1.0936 • To convert elemental fluorine (F) content to fluorite equivalent (CaF_2), use the molecular weight relationship between fluorine and calcium fluoride. • CaF2 is calculated by multiplying Fl values by 2.055

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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 collars are located using a handheld GPS unit, post-drilling, all holes are surveyed by trained Delta personnel using a Trimble DGPS. • GDA94 MGA zone 50 grid coordinate system was used • Downhole surveys were completed by DDH1, PXD, Orlando or Frontline using a multishot tool or north seeking gyro • Historic collars were located using handheld Garmin GPS unit with +/- 5m accuracy • Historic holes were not downhole surveyed, planned collar surveys were provided
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.	• Drill hole spacing is variable throughout the program area • Spacing is considered appropriate for this style of exploration • Sample compositing has not been applied • Metallurgical drilling was completed within modelled geometallurgical domains which are spatially located throughout the orebody to capture any possible variability
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	• Exploration drill holes were orientated to intersect the pegmatite zones as close to perpendicular as possible; drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any bias to sampling techniques utilised as true orientation of the pegmatites is yet to be determined • Current and upcoming programs will be drilled at various orientations in order to confirm geometry of pegmatites at regional prospects
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	• Samples are prepared onsite under supervision of Delta Lithium staff and transported by a third party directly to the laboratory • Historic samples were collected, stored, and delivered to the laboratory by company personnel • Samples are secured in a monitored compound when awaiting mark up and testing at Nagrom laboratories
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Snowden Optiro conducted as site visit in 2023 to review and audit sampling and QAQC protocol. • All metallurgical results and assays were peer reviewed internally by Nagrom prior to finalising.

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JORC Table 2; Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results, Yinnetharra

Criteria	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	• Drilling and sampling activities have been carried on E09/2169 (Malinda), E09/2621 (Jamesons), E09/2388 (Caribou) • The tenements are in good standing • There are no heritage issues, identified sites have been demarcated and DLI has coordinated with the traditional owners
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The area has a long history of multi commodity exploration including base and precious metals, industrial minerals and gemstones stretching back to the 1970s, activities carried out have included geophysics and geochemical sampling, and some drilling • Targeted Li exploration was carried out in 2017 by Segue Resources with follow up drilling completed by Electrostate in July 2022
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The project lies within the heart of the Proterozoic Gascoyne Province, positioned more broadly within the Capricorn Orogen — a major zone of tectonism formed between the Archean Yilgarn and Pilbara cratons. The Gascoyne Province has itself been divided into several zones each characterised by a distinctive and episodic history of deformation, metamorphism, and granitic magmatism. The project sits along the northern edge of the Mutherbukin zone, along the Ti Tree Syncline. Mutherbukin is dominated by the Thirty-Three supersuite — a belt of plutons comprised primarily of foliated metamonzogranite, monzogranite and granodiorite. Rare-earth pegmatites have been identified and mined on small scales
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.	• A list of the drill hole coordinates, orientations and metrics are provided as an appended table
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 metal equivalents are used • Significant intercepts are calculated with a cut-off grade of 0.5% Li2O • To convert elemental fluorine (F) content to fluorite equivalent (CaF_2), the molecular weight relationship between fluorine and calcium fluoride was used. • CaF2 is calculated by multiplying Fl values by 2.055
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 pegmatites are interpreted as dipping moderately to steeply toward the south at Malinda • Pegmatites at Jamesons have an unknown orientation • Further drilling is required to confirm the true orientation of the pegmatites across multiple lines

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.	• Figures are included in 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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All drill collars, and significant intercepts have been reported in the appendix
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.	• Metallurgical testwork from Malinda indicates the potential for high grade, high recovery, low impurity spodumene concentrates.
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.	• One drill rig is currently conducting a regional exploration program targeting a number of regional prospects

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