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ASX CXO

CORE LITHIUM

19 October 2026

ASX: CXO Announcement

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Thick High-Grade Lithium Intersections at Blackbeard

Highlights

- Diamond drilling at the Blackbeard prospect has returned thick, high-grade lithium intersections, including;
  - **92m @ 1.25% Li_2O** from 92m in NMRD104 (~45m true width) including;
    - **73m @ 1.45% Li_2O** from 110m (~35m true width)
  - **29m @ 1.35% Li_2O** from 209m in NMRD108 (~17m true width)
    - Partial results received, remaining assays pending
- NMRD104 is the longest downhole mineralised intersection recorded at Blackbeard to date, located approximately 80m up-dip of the previously reported 63m @ 1.67% Li_2O in NRC269[1], confirming continuity of high-grade mineralisation.
- NMRD108 intersected high-grade mineralisation approximately 50m along strike from SRC117 (41m @ 1.63% Li_2O from 137m)[2], with partial results returning 29m @ 1.35% Li_2O from 209m, with assays for the remainder of the hole pending.

Core Lithium Ltd (**ASX:CXO**) (**Core** or **Company**) is pleased to provide results from the diamond drilling program at the Blackbeard prospect, part of the Company's 100% owned Finniss Lithium Operation (**Finniss**). Assay results have now been received for five completed diamond holes, NMRD101 to NMRD105, and the first batch of samples from NMRD108.

The standout result is from NMRD104, which intersected 92m @ 1.25% Li_2O from 92m, including 73m @ 1.45% Li_2O from 110m. This represents the longest downhole mineralised intersection recorded at Blackbeard to date and is located approximately 80m up-dip of the previously reported 63m @ 1.67% Li_2O intersection in NRC269[1], providing further evidence of the continuity of high-grade mineralisation.

Partial results from NMRD108 returned 29m @ 1.35% Li_2O from 209m, with assays for the remainder of the hole pending.

Drilling is ongoing at the Blackbeard prospect, with results to be released progressively as they become available and used to further refine Core's understanding of the geology and mineralisation at Blackbeard.

1 Refer to ASX announcement "New High-grade Lithium Drill Results within 20km of Grants" on 6 November 2024

2 Refer to ASX announcement "Significant Increase to Finniss Mineral Resources" on 18 April 2023

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Commenting on the Blackbeard drilling results, Core Managing Director Paul Brown said:

"NMRD104 is an outstanding result, delivering the longest mineralised intersection recorded at Blackbeard to date and providing further evidence of the continuity of the high-grade mineralisation identified in our earlier RC drilling. Together with the initial results from NMRD108, these results continue to demonstrate the potential scale of this pegmatite system, located less than 20km from our Finniss processing plant.

"Importantly, these results represent just the first six holes of the current drilling program, and we are still at an early stage of understanding the full potential of Blackbeard. Drilling is continuing, and we look forward to updating the market as further assay results become available.

"Blackbeard represents an exciting growth opportunity for Core, with the potential to become a significant future source of high-grade ore feed for our Finniss operation. With Carlton already converted to Ore Reserve and development progressing at BP33, these results reinforce our strategy to grow our resource base, extend mine life and create further expansion opportunities across Finniss."

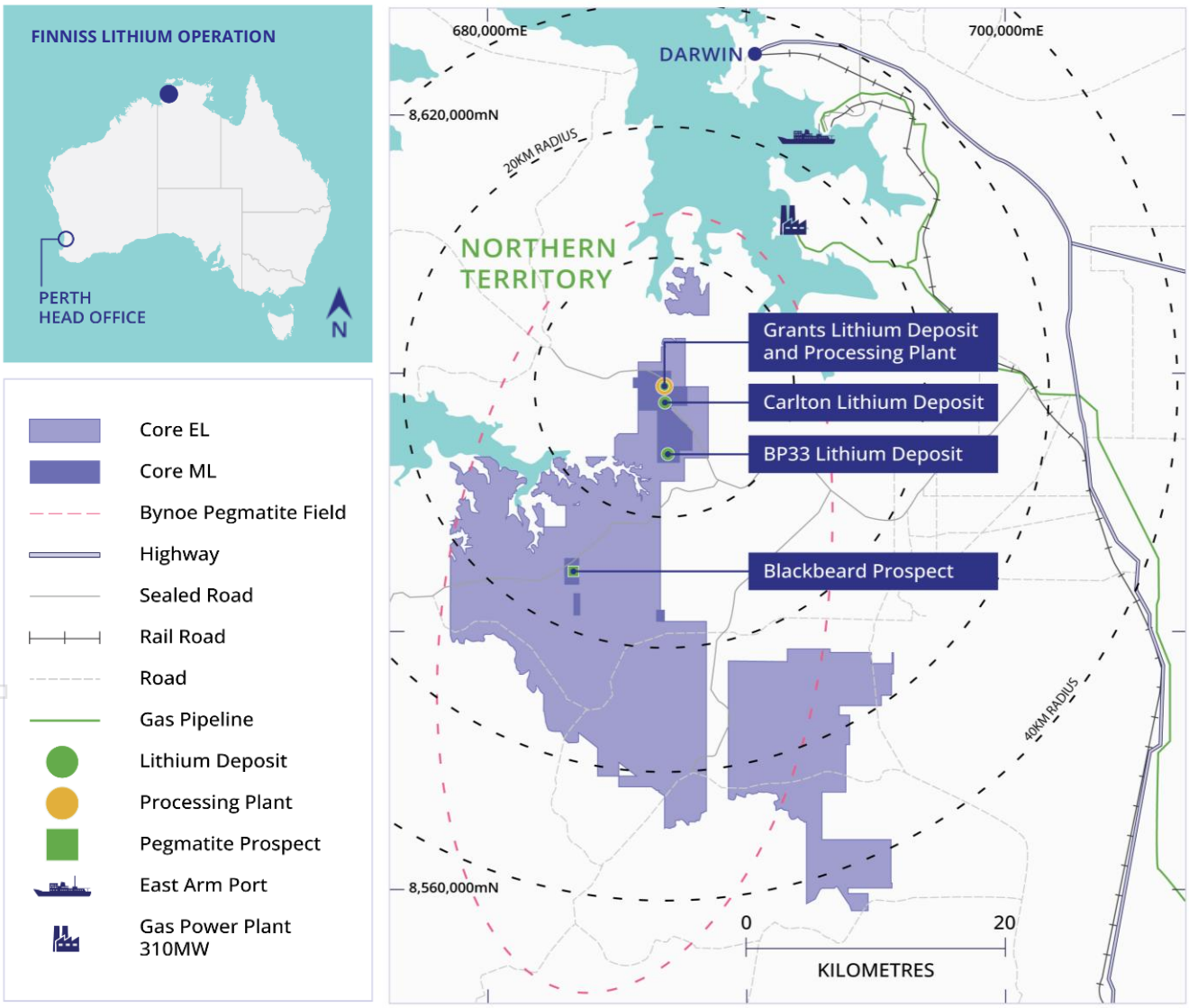

Figure 1: Overview of Finniss project showing Blackbeard location relative to Core's existing processing plant.

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Blackbeard

Blackbeard has the potential to provide additional high-grade resources to support mining studies and production options. Its proximity to the Finniss processing plant, established logistics chain, and existing infrastructure provide a strong platform for assessing future development options. Together with the existing >2Mtpa crushing capacity, successful resource definition at Blackbeard may support Core's ongoing assessment of plant throughput expansion opportunities above the current 1.2Mtpa base case[3], providing a potential pathway to increase production scale over time while leveraging capital already invested at Finniss.

Technical Summary

The Blackbeard exploration program is a staged and gated diamond drilling campaign, totalling 12,150m and forms part of Core's broader strategy of resource growth and mine life extension at Finniss. Results included in this announcement are summarised in Table 1 and discussed below.

NMRD104 was drilled to test the continuity of the high-grade zone approximately 80m up-dip of NRC269 (63m @ 1.67% Li_2O from 166m). The hole intersected 92m @ 1.25% Li_2O from 92m, including 73m @ 1.45% Li_2O from 110m (Figure 3), confirming continuity of mineralisation between the two holes. Mineralisation is contained within a 100m pegmatite intersection from 91m to 192m. NMRD104 was drilled at -60° into the steeply dipping pegmatite and the reported intersection is a downhole length; the estimated true thickness is approximately 45m, consistent with the up to 45m true thickness previously interpreted at Blackbeard.

NMRD108 was designed to test along strike continuity to the south-west of NMRD104 and previously reported hole SRC117, which intersected 41m @ 1.63% Li_2O from 137m and SRC118 which intersected 59m @ 1.54% Li_2O from 158m[4]. Assays received to date for the first batch of samples returned 29m @ 1.35% Li_2O from 209m (Figure 4). Assays remain pending for the remaining ~67m of the overall 96m pegmatite intersection downhole.

NMRD101 and **NMRD102** were deep holes (760.7m and 624.1m respectively) designed to test the depth extent of the pegmatite in the central area of the Blackbeard prospect. NMRD101 was co-funded by the Northern Territory Government. Both holes intersected interbedded phyllite and sandstone with zones of faulting observed in drill core. NMRD101 intersected four thin (<10m) pegmatites between 654m and 727m which are currently interpreted to represent faulted portions of the Blackbeard Pegmatite. Both holes returned only narrow, low-grade intersections (Table 1). Geological interpretation of these holes is ongoing with a more detailed structural interpretation to follow at the completion of drilling.

NMRD103 was drilled to the south-east to test the down-dip extent of mineralisation below SRC117 and SRC118. The hole intersected two pegmatites, from 231m to 245m and from 302m to 352m, and returned 19m @ 0.59% Li_2O from 330m in the lower part of the deeper pegmatite (Table 1).

NMRD105 was drilled to the northeast of NMRD104 and previously reported hole SRC119 (71m @ 1.05% Li_2O from 101m)[5]. Drilling intersected two pegmatites and returned 4m @ 1.11% Li_2O from 142m in the upper pegmatite and 12.9m @ 0.72% Li_2O from 203m within the 26m lower pegmatite, including 5m @ 1.02% Li_2O from 204m (Table 1).

3 Refer to ASX announcement "FID Approved and Funding Secured for Finniss Restart" on 18 March 2026

4 and 5 Refer to ASX announcement "Significant Increase to Finniss Mineral Resources" on 18 April 2023

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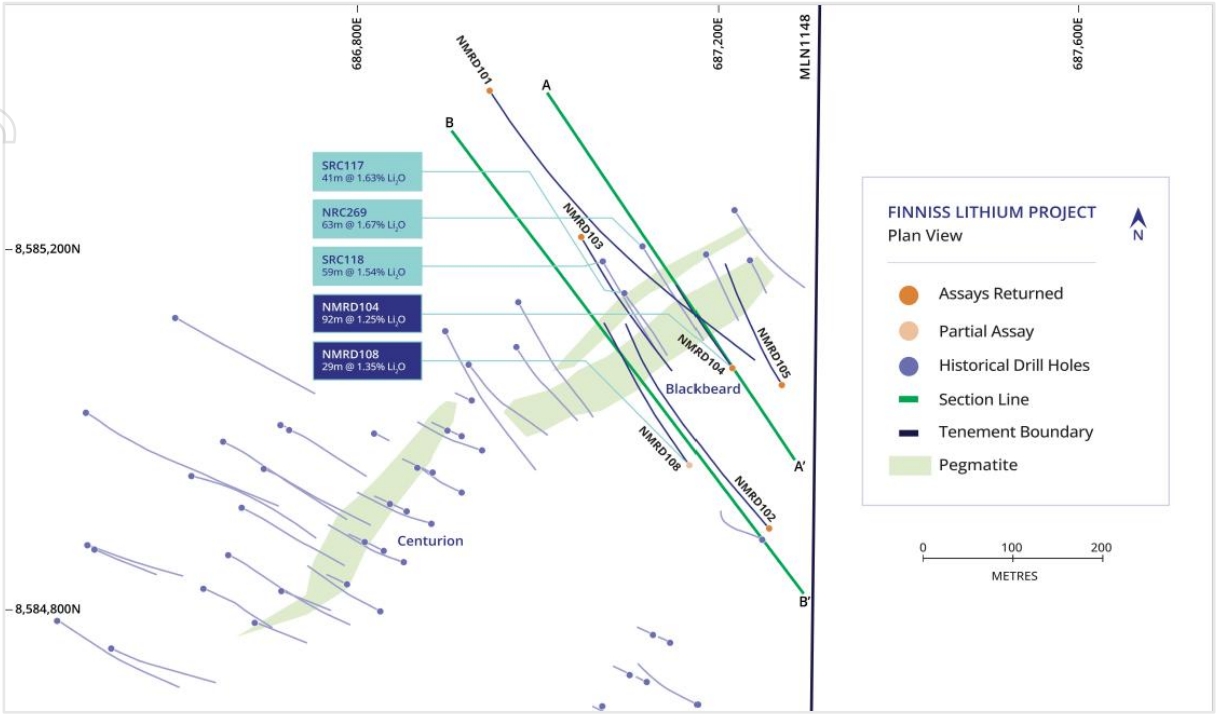

Figure 2: Blackbeard drill hole plan showing NMRD101-105 and NMRD 108, previous RC drilling and section lines.

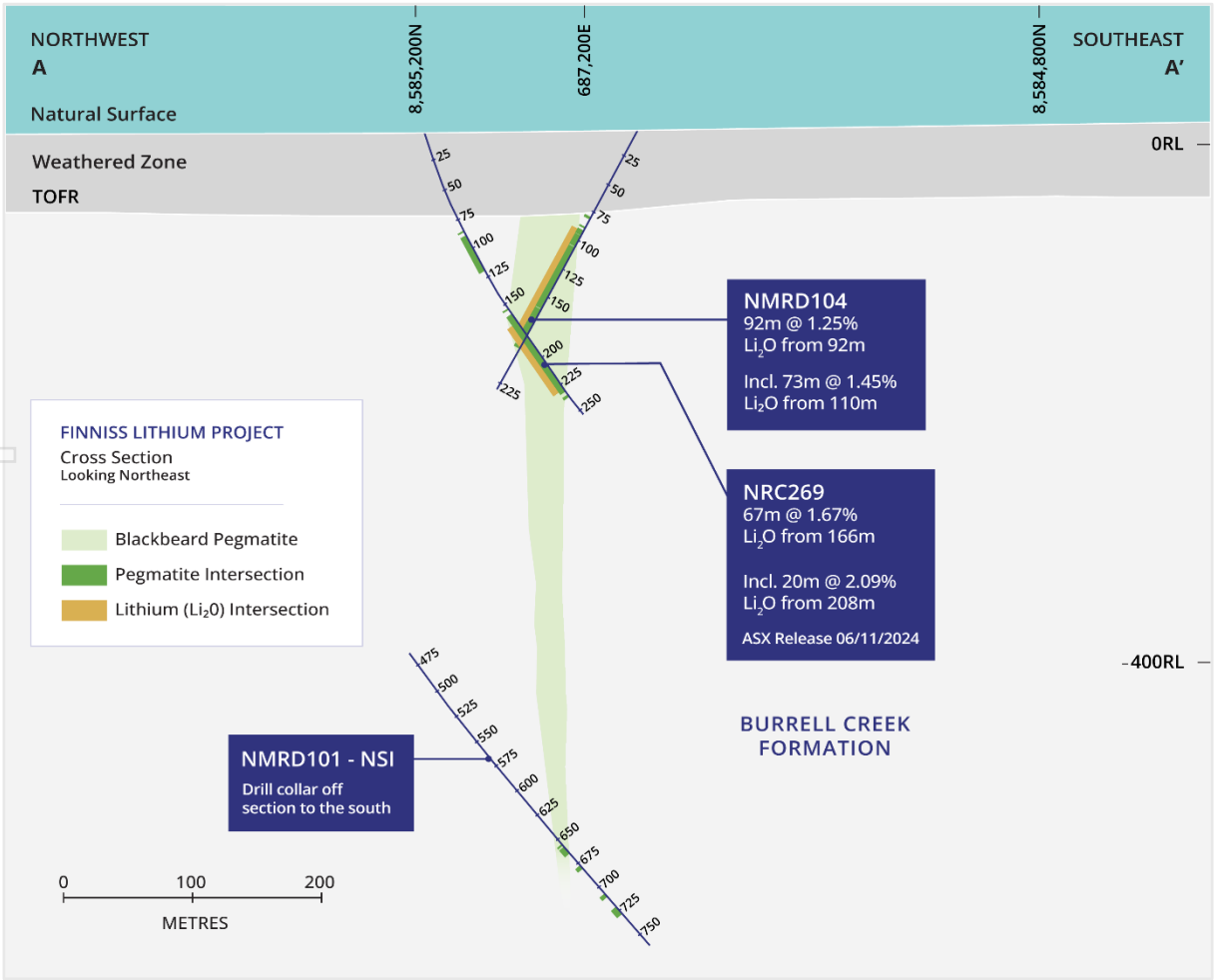

Figure 3: Geological cross section of NMRD 104 at Blackbeard.

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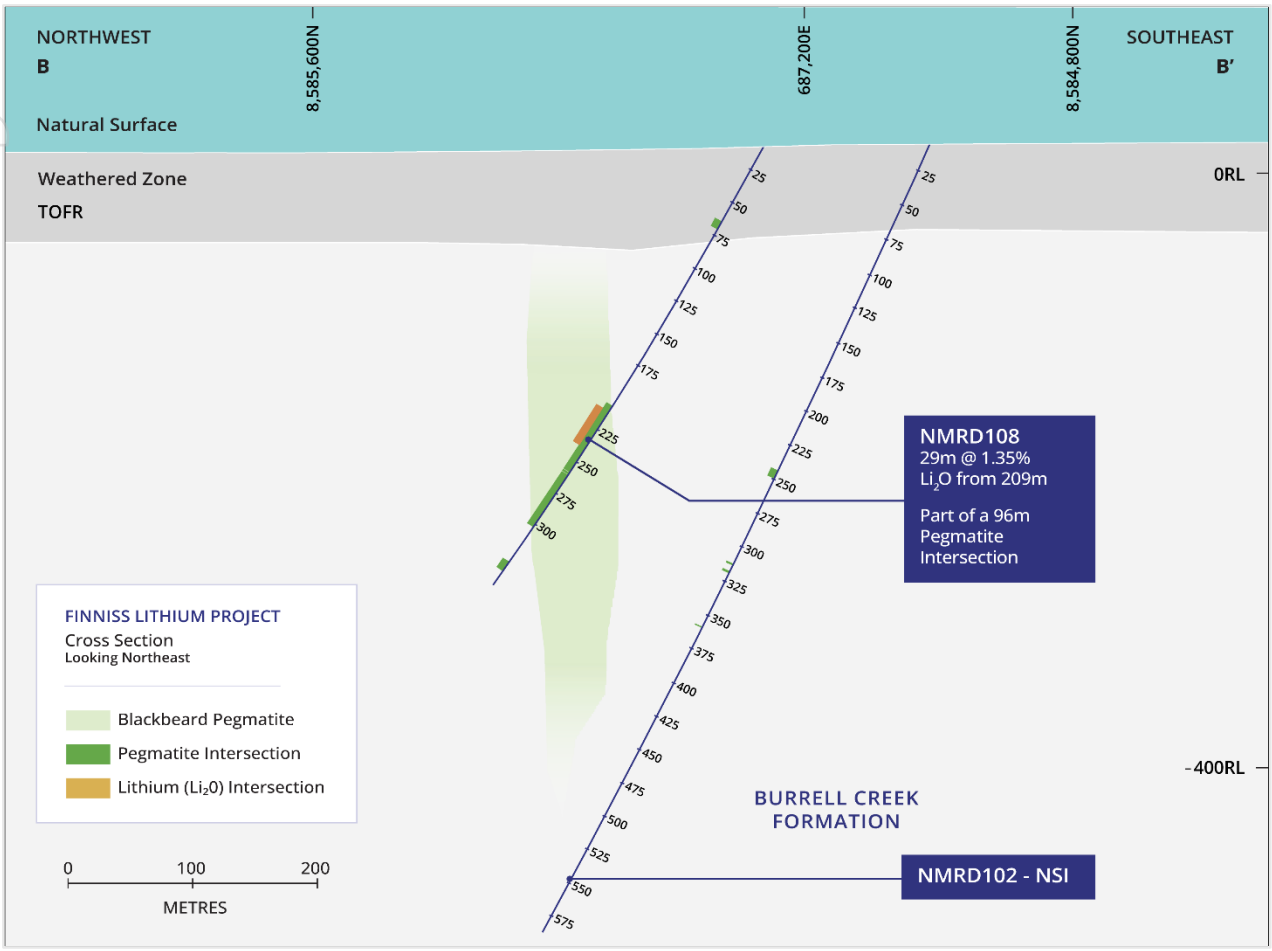

Figure 4: Geological cross section of NMRD 108 at Blackbeard.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Core Lithium Board.

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About Core

Core Lithium Ltd (**ASX: CXO**) (**Core or Company**) is an Australian hard-rock lithium company that owns the Finniss Lithium Operation on the Cox Peninsula, south-west and 88km by sealed road from the Darwin Port, Northern Territory. Core's vision is to generate sustained value for shareholders from critical minerals exploration and mining projects underpinned by strong environmental, safety and social standards.

For further information about Core and its projects, visit www.corelithium.com.au.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Smith (BSc (Geoscience)), who is a full-time employee of Core Lithium Ltd and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is bound by and follows the Institute's codes and recommended practices. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities 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". Mr Smith consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported Exploration Results is extracted from the ASX announcements titled "Significant Increase to Finniss Mineral Resources" dated 18 April 2023, "New High-grade Lithium Drill Results within 20km of Grants" dated 6 November 2024 "Updated Finniss Lithium Project Reserve and Resource" dated 14 May 2025 and "FID Approved and Funding Secured for Finniss Restart" dated 18 March 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements and that all technical parameters and material assumptions underpinning the production target and forecast financial information derived from the production target continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented, have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

Table 1: Summary of drill hole data and received assay results from diamond drilling at Blackbeard

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Total Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (Li_2O %)
NMRD101	Blackbeard	MR/DD	686945	8585375	20	-65	145	760.7		No Significant Intercept			
NMRD102	Blackbeard	MR/DD	687250	8584900	29	-64	318	624.1		No Significant Intercept			
NMRD103	Blackbeard	MR/DD	687050	8585220	26	-68	144	420.2		330	349	19	0.59
									Incl	333	334	1	2.40
NMRD104	Blackbeard	MR/DD	687210	8585070	26	-60	324	231.1		92	184	92	1.25
									Incl	110	183	73	1.45
NMRD105	Blackbeard	MR/DD	687270	8585050	27	-63	325	306.1		142	146	4	1.11
									and	203	216	13	0.72
									Incl	204	209	5	1.02
NMRD108	Blackbeard	MR/DD	687165	8584960	26	-60	324	348.0		209	238	29	1.35
										Remaining NMRD108 assays pending			

Notes: Intervals are downhole lengths. Intersections reported using a 0.3% Li_2O lower cut-off with up to 3m of internal dilution. Grid MGA94 Zone 52; collars located by handheld GPS. MR/DD = mud rotary pre-collar with diamond tail.

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Appendix 1 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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done, this would be relatively simple (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 core (DDH) drill techniques have been employed for the Core Lithium Ltd ("Core" or "CXO") drilling. A list of the hole IDs and positions for drilling discussed in the release has been included. • Drill core was collected directly into trays, marked up by metre marks and secured as the drilling progressed. • DDH Core was transported to a local core preparation facility where geological logging and sample interval selection took place. If sampled, core was cut into half longitudinally along a consistent line between 0.3m and 1m in length, ensuring no bias in the cutting plane. • DDH sampling of pegmatite for assaying is done over the sub-1m intervals described above. 1m-sampling continued into the barren phyllite host rock.
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.).	• PQ and HQ Diamond drilling was utilised. Core was oriented using a HQ core orientation tool. • Drilling was completed by Titeline Drilling and Westcore Drilling. Holes utilised mud rotary pre-collars to approximately 38–63m, with PQ core typically to approximately 50–60m and HQ core to end of hole.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade	• Core recoveries were measured using conventional procedures, utilising the driller's markers and estimates of core loss. • Core was reconstructed into continuous runs, with recovered core marked up and measured by the geologist or geo-technician, checking against recorded depths on the core blocks. • DDH core recovery is typically 100% in the pegmatite zones and in fresh host-rock.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.	• Detailed geological logging was carried out on all diamond drill holes. • Logging recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other sample features. • DD core is stored in plastic core trays. • All holes were logged in full. • Pegmatite sections are also checked under a single-beam UV light for spodumene identification on an ad hoc basis. These only provide indicative qualitative information. • DDH core trays are photographed and stored on the CXO server.
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 representativity 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.	• Half Drill Core sample intervals were constrained by geology, alteration or structural boundaries, intervals varied between a minimum of 0.3 metres to a maximum of 1 m. The core is cut along a regular Ori line to ensure no sampling bias. • Due to the coarse-grained nature of the spodumene mineralisation, no duplicates of DD core were collected.
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 include 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	• Sample preparation (crushing and pulverising) occurs at Intertek's Darwin, NT laboratory. All samples are crushed and pulverised. • For lithium samples, a sub-sample of the pulp is digested via a sodium peroxide fusion in a Ni crucible and analysed at Intertek's Perth laboratory via ICP-MS and ICP-OES methods for the following elements: Li, Al, B, Ba, Be, Ca, Cs, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Nb, P, Rb, S, Sn, Sr, Ta, W and As. • Intertek utilise standard internal quality control measures including the use of Certified Lithium Standards and duplicates/repeats. • CXO implemented quality control procedures include appropriate certified Lithium ore standards and blanks. • There were no significant issues identified with

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	established.	any of the QAQC data.
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.	• Senior technical personnel have visually inspected and verified the significant drill intersections. • All field data was initially entered into excel spreadsheets (supported by lookup tables) at site and imported into the centralised CXO Access database. • Hard copies of survey and sampling data are stored in the local office and electronic data is stored on the CXO server. • Metallic Lithium percent was multiplied by a conversion factor of 2.1527/10000 to report Li ppm as Li_2O%.
Location of data points	• The 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.	• Hand held GPS has been used to determine the collar location. Core is in the process of picking up all collars via DGPS. Collar position audits are undertaken, and no issues have arisen. • The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 52 for easting, northing and RL. • All DD hole traces were surveyed by north seeking gyro tool operated by the drillers. • The local topographic surface is used to generate the RL of collars when coordinates are obtained via handheld GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting 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 spacing at Blackbeard is variable, with holes typically 50-100m apart on section. Geological continuity between holes is supported by the 2026 diamond drilling. • No Mineral Resource has been estimated for Blackbeard. Data spacing is not yet sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity for Mineral Resource estimation. • No sample compositing has been applied other than length-weighted reporting of intersections.
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.	• Drilling is oriented approximately perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralisation (pegmatite body) as mapped. Because of the dip of the hole, drill intersections are apparent thicknesses, and overall geological context is needed to estimate true thicknesses. • Estimates of true thickness are generally between 50-90% of the drilled thickness and depends on the prospect drilled. • No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	• The measures are taken to ensure sample security.	• Sample security was managed by the CXO. After preparation in the field or CXO's warehouse, samples were packed into polyweave bags and transported by the Company directly to the assay laboratory. The assay laboratory audits the samples on arrival and reports any discrepancies back to the

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Company.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Ongoing QAQC and validation of the data has been excellent, and no specific audits or reviews are considered necessary.

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 license to operate in the area.	• Blackbeard is located on MLN1148, 100% owned by CXO. • The project area is located on Freehold Land and to a lesser extent Crown Leases (perpetual and term). • The tenements are in good standing with the NT DPIR Titles Division.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The history of mining in the Bynoe area dates to 1886 when tin was discovered by Mr. C Clark. • By 1890 the Leviathan Mine and the Annie Mine were discovered and worked discontinuously until 1902. • In 1903 the Hang Gong Wheel of Fortune was identified. • By 1909, activity was limited to Leviathan and Bells Mona mines in the area with little activity from 1907 to 1909. • In the early 1980s, the Bynoe Pegmatite field was reactivated during high tantalum prices by Greenbushes Tin, which owned and operated the Greenbushes Tin and Tantalite (and later spodumene) Mine in WA. Greenbushes Tin Ltd entered a JV with Barbara Mining Corporation. • Greenex (the exploration arm of Greenbushes Tin Ltd) explored the Bynoe Pegmatite field between 1980 and 1990 and produced tin and tantalite from its Observation Hill Treatment Plant between 1986 and 1988. • They then tributed the project to a company named Fieldcorp Pty Ltd who operated it between 1991 and 1995. • In 1996, Julia Corp drilled RC holes into representative pegmatites in the field, but like all their predecessors, did not assay for Li. • Since 1996, the field remained dormant until recently when exploration began on ascertaining the lithium prospectivity of the Bynoe pegmatites.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• The NT geological Survey undertook a regional appraisal of the field, published in 2004 (NTGS Report 16, Frater 2004). • LTR drilled the first RC holes testing for lithium potential at BP33, Hang Gong and Booths in 2016. • CXO subsequently drilled BP33, Grants, Far West, Central, Ah Hoy and several other prospects in 2016. • After purchasing the LTR tenements in 2017, CXO drilled Lees, Booths, Carlton and Hang Gong. • Early in 2021, Core purchased a group of small ML's from Outback Metals Pty Ltd within the Finniss Project area. Since that time some exploration activities have been undertaken on them. • Late in 2021, Core commenced development of Grants Mineral Resource with first ore mined and crushed late in 2022. • In 2026, CXO commenced underground development of the BP33 Mineral Resource. • Drilling at Blackbeard has taken place between 2022 (SRC Series Holes) and 2024 (FRC Series Holes). • Drilling at the adjacent Centurion Prospect was undertaken in 2022 and 2024.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The project area covers a swarm of complex zoned rare element pegmatites, which comprise the 70km long by 15km wide Bynoe Pegmatite Field (NTGS Report 16). • The Finniss pegmatites have intruded early Proterozoic shales, siltstones and schists of the Burrell Creek Formation which lies on the northwest margin of the Pine Creek Geosyncline. To the south and west are the granitoid plutons and pegmatitic granite stocks of the Litchfield Complex. The source of the fluids that have formed the intruding pegmatites is generally accepted as being the Two Sisters Granite to the west of the belt, and which probably underlies the entire area at depths of 5-10 km. • Fresh pegmatite at most deposits is dominated by coarse-grained spodumene, quartz, albite, microcline and muscovite. Spodumene, a lithium bearing pyroxene ($LiAl(SiO_3)_2$), is the predominant lithium bearing phase and displays a diagnostic red-pink UV fluorescence. • Mineralisation is typically hosted within large, massive, sub vertical pegmatite bodies (e.g. Grants, BP33, Blackbeard). It can also be present within shallow to moderately dipping stacked pegmatite bodies or sheets (e.g. Hang Gong).

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 meters) 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 summary of material information for all drill holes discussed in this release is contained within the body of the report. This includes all collar locations, hole depths, dip and azimuth as well as current assay or intercept information. • Drill holes with assays returned and pending are discussed and presented within the body of the report. • Drilling at Blackbeard is ongoing. Results will be disclosed when assays have been received.
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.	• Any sample compositing reported here is calculated via length weighted averages of the assayed intervals. Length weighted averages are acceptable method because the density of the rock (pegmatite) is constant. • 0.3% Li_2O was used as lower cut off grades for compositing and reporting intersections with allowance for including up to 3m of consecutive drill material of below cut-off grade (internal dilution). • No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of 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 of this effect (e.g. down hole length, true width not known').	• Historically, all holes have been drilled at angles between 55 - 85° and approximately perpendicular to the strike of the pegmatite. • Some holes deviated in azimuth and therefore are marginally oblique in a strike sense. • Based on an assessment of drill sections, true width typically represents about 50-90% of the intercept width.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being	• Refer to any Figures and Tables in the release.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	reported. These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.	• Assay results for all Blackbeard diamond holes received to date have been reported, including holes NMRD101 to NMRD103 and NMRD105, which returned lower-grade or no significant results. NMRD108 results are partial.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• All meaningful and material data has been reported.
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.	• Drilling at Blackbeard is ongoing with additional holes designed to expand the current extent of the Blackbeard pegmatite and mineralisation. • Resource Definition Drilling is also ongoing at the BP33 prospect.