ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

6 February 2024

Infill Surface Sampling at Bullabulling Lithium-Gold Project WA Returns 646ppm Li_2O

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Anomalous lithium returned from an Infill Surface Sampling Program** completed in November 2023 at Belararox 100% owned Bullabulling Lithium and Gold project located west of Coolgardie in Western Australia.
- Assay results include **anomalous lithium up to 300 ppm (646 ppm Li_2O).**
- **Six (6) previously identified Areas of Interest ("AOI") have been refined** as the company looks **to delineate future drill targets**.

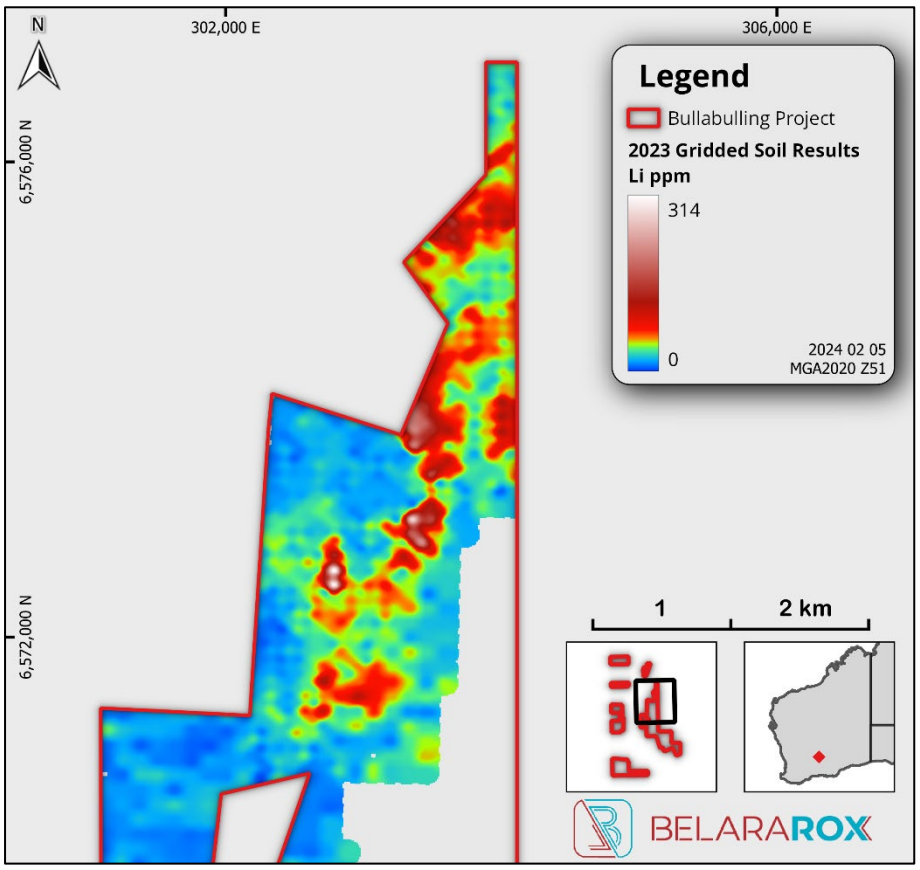

Figure 1: *Lithium (ppm) Soil Sampling Results and Areas of Interest with the rock chip sample locations*

Belararox' Managing Director, Arvind Misra, commented:

"We are thrilled to announce our infill soil assay results have confirmed 6 highly anomalous lithium targets at Bullabulling. The promising results along a 5 km zone, coupled with the current strong interest in lithium projects in Western Australia, further bolster the prospectivity of the Project."

Belararox Ltd (ASX:BRX) (Belararox or the Company), an advanced mineral explorer focused on high-value clean energy metals is pleased to announce it has received assay results from the November 2023 Surface Sampling Program at the Company's 100%-owned Bullabulling Lithium/Gold project. The Project is comprised of 26 wholly owned tenements covering ~50 km^2 to the west of Coolgardie in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. Significant lithium resources and projects in the surrounding area are displayed in **Figure 2** below.

The Company conducted an Infill Surface Sampling program in November 2023 at Bullabulling, collecting 383 soil samples and 7 rock chip samples. This was completed in follow-up of an earlier mapping and rock chip and soil sampling program that revealed widespread and elevated lithium and rubidium values across the Project's eastern tenements – refer to ASX Release Dated 25th Oct 2023 (Belararox Ltd, 2023.a). The merged soil sample results of both programs will be used to delineate drill targets in an upcoming drill program contemplated in CY2024.

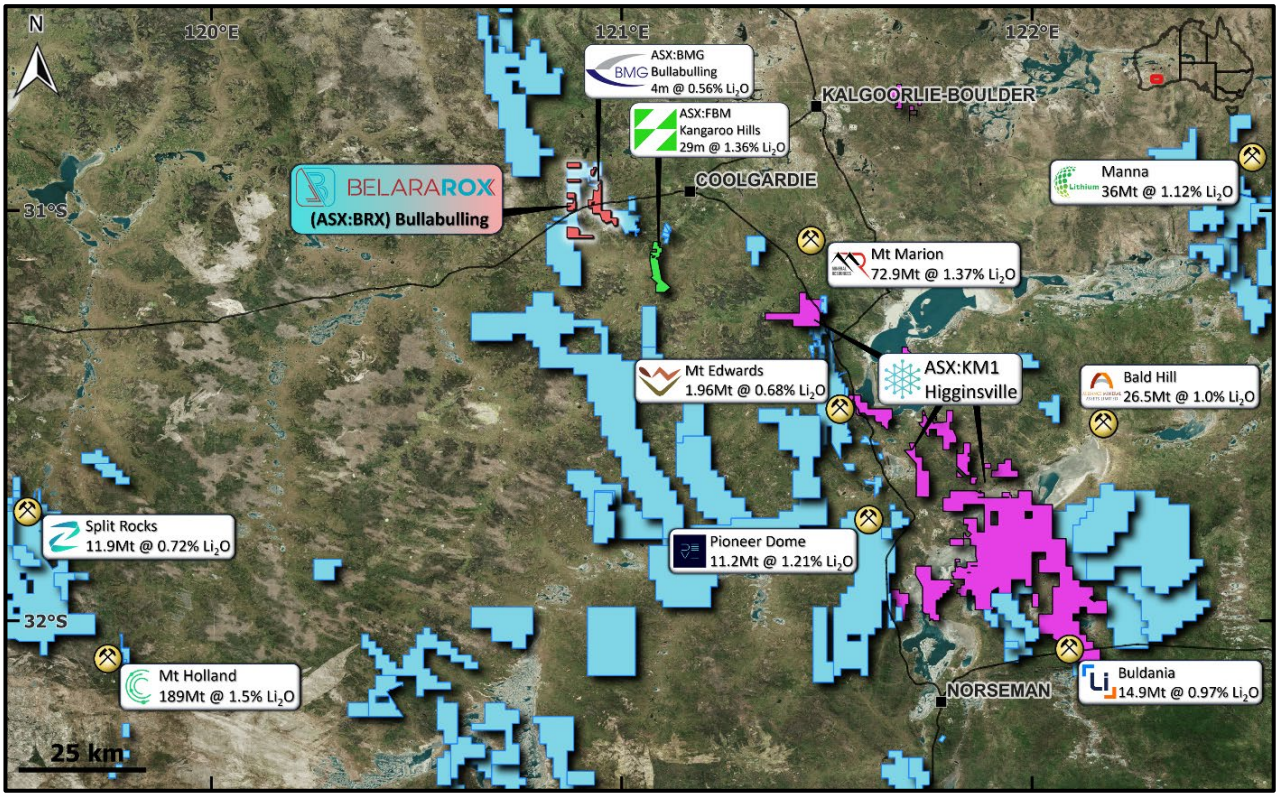

***Figure 2**: Lithium deposits and projects located within the Coolgardie region (Source information is contained in the Reference list)*

Peer Lithium explorers in the region include Future Battery Minerals Limited (ASX:FBM), Kali Metals Limited (ASK:KM1) and Liontown Resources Limited (ASX:LTR).

Closest of the three (3) slected Peers is Future Battery Minerals which is located 11.5km to the east of Belararox's eastern tenement boundary. In April 2023, the nearby explorer intercepted 29m @ 1.36% Li_2O from 38m downhole in a 14-hole Phase 1 reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at its Kangaroo Hill Lithium Project (Future Battery Minerals Limited, 2023).

Approximately ~30km to the south-east is the recently listed spin-out, Kali Metals and its Higginsville Lithium Project. In January 2024, KM1 identified the lithium-bearing mineral spodumene outcropping at its project with rock chip samples assaying as high as 3.69% Li_2O (Kali Metals, 2024.a). Kali Metals has commenced an extensive soil sampling program over the outcropping pegmatites at the Higginsville Lithium Project (Kali Metals, 2024.b)

Lastly, ~150km south-east lies Liontown Resources' renowned Buldania deposit. In 2019, at the "NW Pegmatite prospect of its then "Buldania Lithium Project" LTR drilled a top a >100ppm Li in soil sample anomaly that was surrounding and proximal to outcropping pegmatites and returned 11m @ 1.0% Li2O (Liontown Resources, 2019).

RESULTS

Soils

The results from the latest infill soil sampling efforts at Bullabulling have confirmed and constrained the lithium anomalies identified from the earlier soil sampling and will contribute to the delineation of targets in a future drilling program. **Figure 3** below displays the six (6) Areas of Interest ("AOI") that have refined from the initially identified AOI's in the BRX ASX Release 29th Nov 2023 (Belararox Limited, 2023.b).

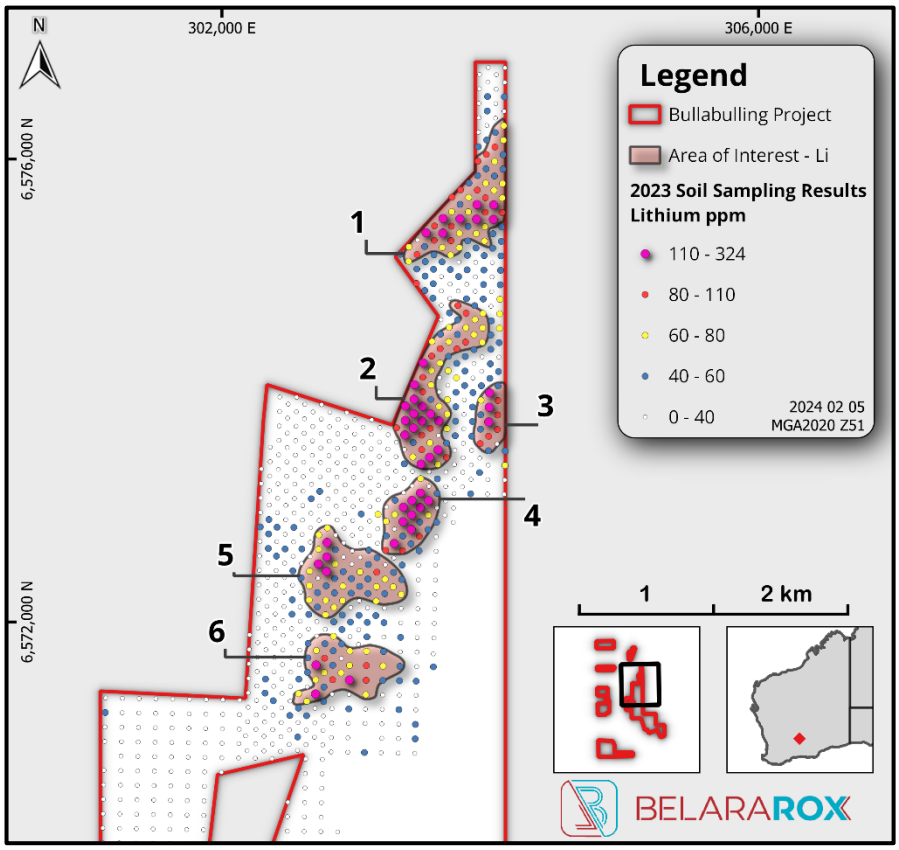

Figure 3: *Infill sample design plotted across the six (6) 6 identified lithium targets*

Of the 383 infill soil sample assays the highest result was 300ppm Li, equivalent to 646ppm Li_2O when using the industry standard conversion rate of 2.153 of the Li assay values.

The infill soil program also returned further anomalous gold with assay values reaching up to 62.7ppb Au. **Figure 4 on page 4** displays the gold assay values from the latest and previous soil sampling efforts. The gold results have provided more resolution over the previously identified gold anomaly, traceable over ~600m wide ESE and ~2,600m long NNE.

Appendix A on page 7 contains the statistics for the gridded lithium in soils assay results from both the earlier soil sampling conducted in 2023 and the November-December soil sampling 2023 program. The mean of the Li assay results has increased based on the resolution of the infill soil samples, and it is noted that the infill soil sample program had a higher mean and higher lower value for Li than the previous wider-spaced soil samples.

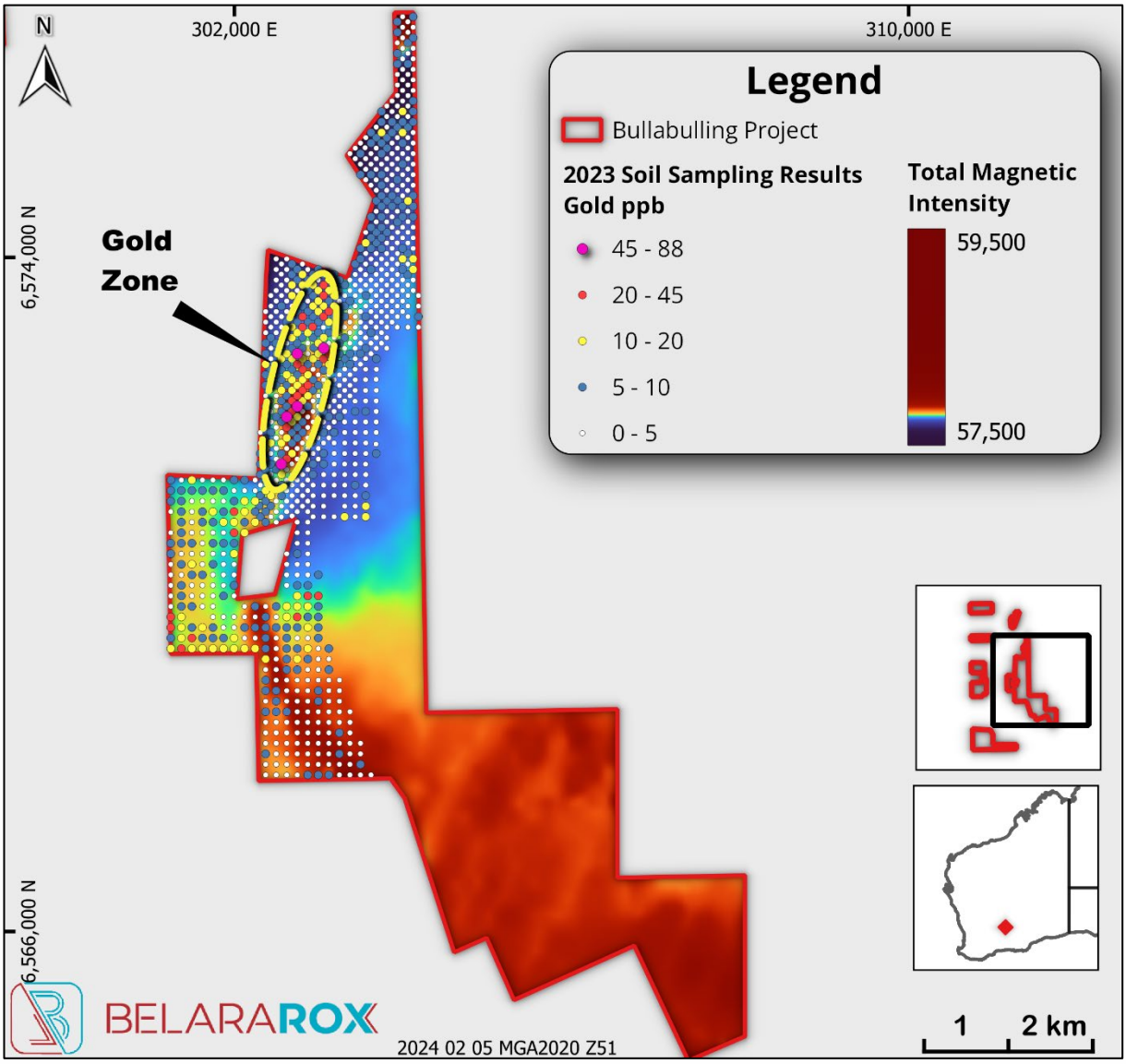

Figure 4: *Gold target - interpreted from soil assays and plotted with Total Magnetic Intensity*

Rock Chips

Rock chip samples were collected at seven locations bearing outcropping or subcropping pegmatites across the Project: refer to **Figure 6 on page 9** for locations of the samples. However, the results were not significant. The Company considers the absence of lithium anomalism are likely due to the heavily weathered nature of the pegmatites and thus places greater importance on the geochemical lithium halo unfolding within the soil samples, the lithium halo surrounds outcropping heavily weathered pegmatites.

NEXT STEPS

The next steps in the development of the Bullabulling project include:

- Refinement of initial drill target areas informed by results and observations from the recently completed field program.
- Drilling approvals process will commence to enable a drilling program contemplated for CY2024.
- Appointment of a drilling contractor to conduct the exploration drilling activities.
- Regional sampling will be conducted in CY2024 to investigate lithium potential in the southern tenements of the concession.

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

SHAREHOLDER ENQUIRIES	MEDIA ENQUIRIES	GENERAL ENQUIRIES
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ABOUT BELARAROX LIMITED (ASX: BRX)

Belararox is a mineral explorer focused on securing and developing resources to meet the surge in demand from the technology, battery and renewable energy markets. Our projects currently include the potential for zinc, copper, gold, silver, nickel, and lead resources.

BULLABULLING PROJECT

Belararox has a 100% interest in the 49 km^2 **Bullabulling Project** located in the proven gold-producing Bullabulling goldfield near Coolgardie, Western Australia. The Bullabulling Project surrounds the 3Moz Bullabulling Gold Project and is also considered prospective for LCT pegmatites given its close proximity to the highly fractionated Bali Monzogranite.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains forward-looking statements concerning the projects owned by Belararox Limited. Statements concerning mining reserves and resources and exploration interpretations may also be deemed to be forward-looking statements in that they involve estimates based on specific assumptions. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events, and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are based on management's beliefs, opinions and estimates as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement to which this statement is attached relates to Exploration Results and is based on information compiled by Jason Ward. Mr Ward is director of Condor Prospecting, a director of Belararox Limited, and is a Competent Person who is a Fellow and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Ward has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the exploration techniques being used 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 Ward has consented to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Ward is one of the Toro-Malambo-Tambo ("TMT") project vendors and currently director of Fomo Venture No 1 Pty Ltd.

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APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL MAPS

Additional maps for the current ASX Release include the:

- Overview of the 2023 gridded Lithium (ppm) values for the entire tenure package as displayed in **Figure 5**; and
- Lithium (ppm) Soil Sampling Results and Areas of Interest with the rock chip sample locations as displayed in **Figure 6 on page 9**.

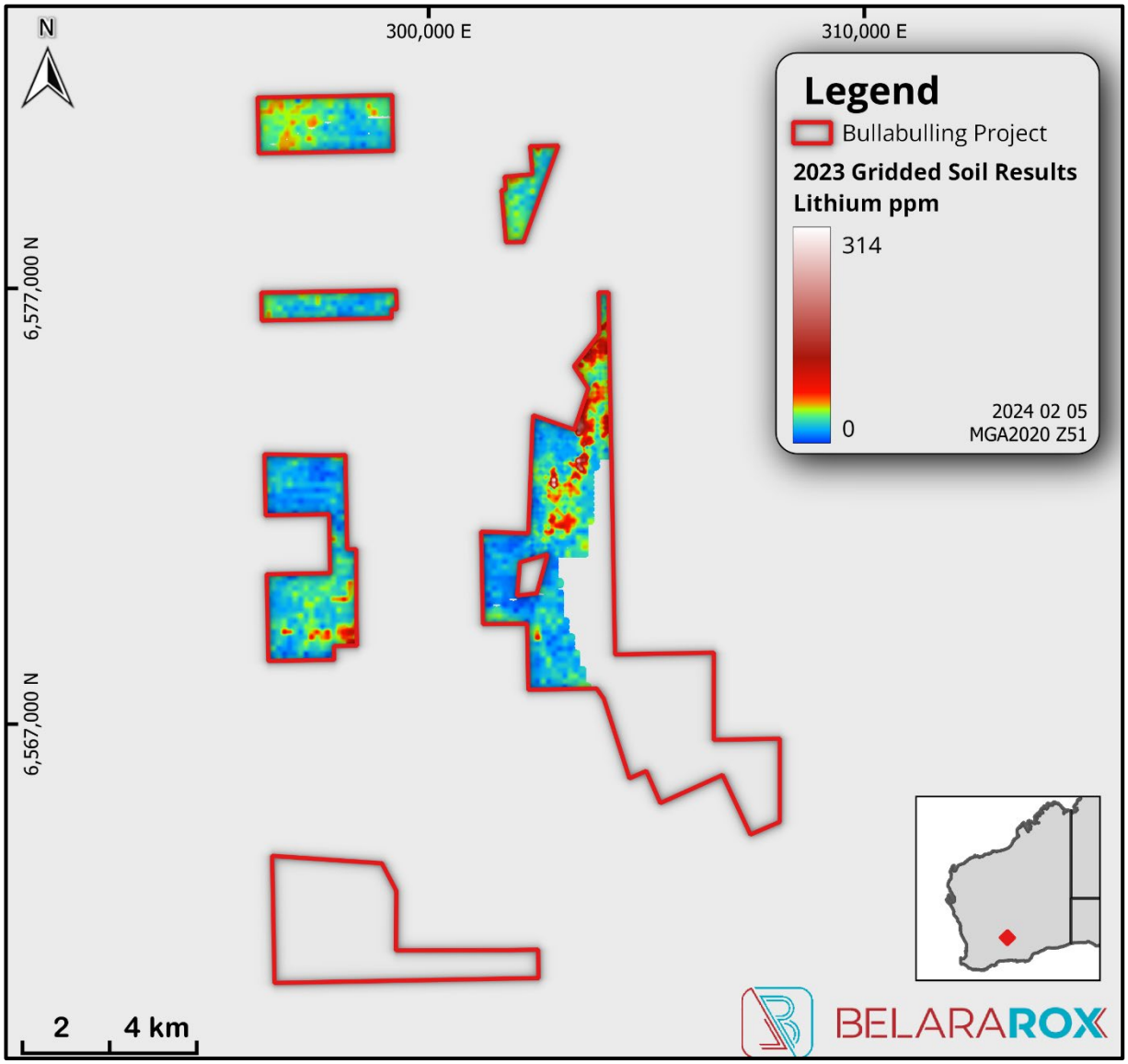

Figure 5: *Overview of the 2023 gridded Lithium (ppm) values for the entire tenure package*

Note***: Figure 1 on page 1*** displays an extent of the infill soil sample program.

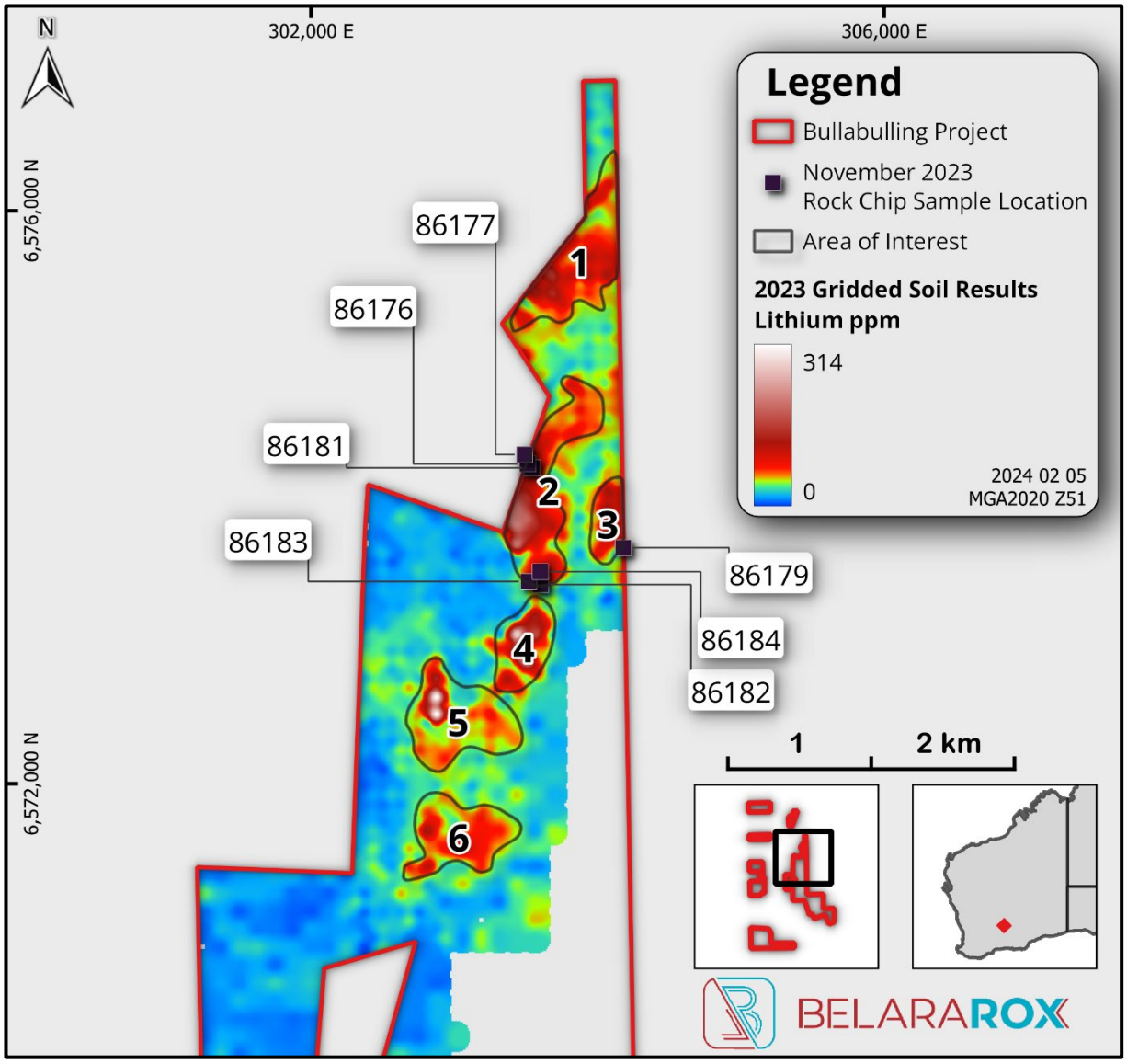

Figure 6: *Lithium (ppm) Soil Sampling Results and Areas of Interest with the rock chip sample locations*

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE STATISTICS

The sample statistics for the recent fieldwork are presented in **Table 1, Table 2, and Table 3.**

Table 1: *Recent Bullabulling infill soil summary table of selected assay values*

Variable + Units	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Dev.	Skewness	No. Above LDL
Li (ppm)	7.72	**300**	46.72	36.13	2.63	383
Li2O (ppm)	16.62	**645.81**	100.57	77.79	2.63	383
Be (ppm)	0.29	**6.42**	1.64	0.75	1.72	383
Cs (ppm)	1.17	**44.5**	7.08	5.85	2.97	383
K (ppm)	512	**13,800**	4,357.98	2,232.45	0.83	383
La (ppm)	3.72	**115**	23.04	16.00	2.35	383
Nb (ppm)	0.12	**6.08**	0.71	0.62	4.08	383
Rb (ppm)	13.1	**296**	72.25	39.88	1.60	383
Sn (ppm)	0.54	**3.73**	1.60	0.47	0.81	383
Ta (ppm)	0.001	**0.044**	0.01	0.01	2.97	374
U (ppm)	0.354	**11.2**	2.11	1.40	1.97	383
Au (ppb)	0.6	**62.7**	5.9	6.5	4.5	380

Table 2*: All 2023 Bullabulling soil summary table of selected assay values (includes the recent infill soil samples)*

Variable + Units	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Dev.	Skewness	No. Above LDL
Li (ppm)	1.4	**324**	36.24	26.03	3.92	1,929
Li2O (ppm)	3.01	**697.47**	78.01	56.05	3.92	1,929
Be (ppm)	0.27	**6.87**	1.53	0.63	1.89	1,929
Cs (ppm)	1.02	**58.2**	5.09	4.38	4.94	1,929
K (ppm)	512	**20,800**	5,684.63	3644.38	1.16	1,929
La (ppm)	2.57	**116.00**	17.49	11.37	2.87	1,929
Nb (ppm)	0.05	**6.27**	0.61	0.50	4.80	1,929
Rb (ppm)	10.90	**349.00**	67.25	32.06	1.91	1,929
Sn (ppm)	0.54	**5.34**	1.83	0.50	0.58	1,929
Ta (ppm)	0.001	**0.044**	0.005	0.004	2.913	1,929
U (ppm)	0.24	**11.20**	1.75	1.08	1.92	1,929
Au (ppb)	0.6	**87.6**	6.23	5.69	4.83	1,929

Table 3: *Recent Bullabulling rockchip sample results summary table of selected assay values*

Sample	East MGA94Z51	North MGA94Z51	Li (ppm)	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	La (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Au (ppb)
86179	304177	6573645	16.3	0.41	0.6	28.8	11.95	1.23	0.73	<0.01
86181	303542	6574203	70	2.11	6.95	15.1	157	0.86	0.58	<0.01
86176	303509	6574230	78.4	3.98	6.56	9.86	219	3.03	4.25	<0.01
86177	303489	6574295	47.8	2.38	4.66	6.25	177.5	0.91	0.47	<0.01
86182	303601	6573388	31.4	3.61	6.27	4.84	215	0.21	1.86	<0.01
86183	303519	6573409	28.1	4.57	5.47	7.72	80.2	0.35	1.92	<0.01
86184	303598	6573478	19.5	0.89	15.45	1.55	578	0.81	3.33	<0.01

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

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 (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.	• 7 rock chip samples were collected during field reconnaissance of in-situ and sub cropping pegmatite material identified in the field. • All rock chip samples have been submitted to ALS Brisbane a NATA accredited laboratory for all rock chip sample analysis. • Analysis includes: Au-AA26 – Ore Grade Au 50g FA AA finish ME-MS61L –Four Acid Super Trace Analysis MS61L-REE REE Add-on • Analysis included Lithium and Gold and associated pathfinder elements. • 383 soil samples were collected. Collection of soil samples involved the removal of 10cm of surface material and the collection of soil at the "B Horizon". • All sample were submitted to Labwest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd (Labwest) in Perth for UF-PER-T-AP (UltraFine+) analysis. • UFF-PER analysis includes: ○ Collection of <2µm clay fraction from soil samples ○ Analysis and reporting of Au plus full 50 element suite by ICP-MS/OES ○ Including analysis of Rare Earth Elements
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• No drilling has been undertaken as part this program.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• No drilling has been undertaken as part this program. • Recoveries for rock chip samples are not relevant as their intended purpose is for reconnaissance geochemical assessment only, and not for the purpose of supporting Mineral Resource estimation. • There is no relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical	• All rock chip samples have been lithologically logged and photographed to a level of detail considered appropriate to support reconnaissance geochemical assessment only.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.	• Soil samples were carefully collected from B horizon where possible. • Duplicate samples were collected in the field and submitted for analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• All soil samples have been submitted to Labwest for analysis and reporting of Au plus full 50 element suite by ICP-MS/OES, Including analysis of Rare Earth Elements. • Certified Reference Material (CRM) standards are included in the quality control procedures for the program. • Standards, blanks, and internal laboratory checks have been included in the quality control procedures for the program.
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.	• All rock chip sample locations, lithological logging details, and analytical data have been checked and uploaded into a secure database by a suitably qualified geologist.
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.	• Rock chip sample locations have been surveyed by handheld GPS only, which is considered suitable for their intended purpose of reconnaissance geochemical assessment only, and not for the purpose of supporting Mineral Resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Grid system used for rock chip sample locations is Map Grid of Australia '94, Zone 51.
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.	• Rock chip sample location and density is considered suitable for their intended purpose of reconnaissance geochemical assessment only, and not for the purpose of supporting Mineral Resource estimation. • No sample compositing has been completed as part of this program. • Aerometric and radiometric data was derived from an aerial survey using helicopter. • The survey included magnetic, elevation and (256-channel) radiometric survey methods. • The output survey coordinates are based on the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94), zone 51. • Magnetics were collected using a caesium vapour magnetometer with a sample interval of 20 Hz representing approximately 2.1 metres ground resolution. • Radiometrics gamma ray spectrometers were used for the radiometrics, the sample interval was 1.0 seconds which represents approximately 42 metres ground resolution. • Calculation of raw digital elevation data by subtracting the radar altimeter from the GPS altitude. The mesh size for data interpolation was 5 x 5 meters.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The orientation of rock chip sampling is not relevant as samples were collected from surface outcrop or sub crop based on geological mapping for the purpose of reconnaissance geochemical assessment only. • No drilling has been undertaken as part of this program.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All rock ship samples were securely collected and double bagged in calico bags and then heavy-duty plastic bags. • Unique sample IDs were clearly marked on the calico bag and supporting Chain of Custody documentation was submitted with the sample batch to the selected laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• A review of analytical data will be completed upon receipt of sample assay results prior to upload to secure Company database.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• All tenure is 100% owned by Belararox Limited. • All tenements are in good standing with no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Anaconda Mining Co. and Union Miniere Mining Co. (1966-1968): Prospecting for nickel. Unknown prospecting methods. • Western Mining Corporation (1974-1982): Targeting gold and nickel mineralization – 150 RC drill holes north of Phoenix (outside Belararox tenure). • Valiant Consolidated Ltd and Hillmin Gold Mines (1985-1989): Ground magnetics, soil sampling, rotary air blast (RAB) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling – discovery of Bacchus Gold deposit (outside Belararox tenure). • Central Kalgoorlie Mines NL and Ashton Mining (1989-1991): Took over joint venture. Exploration that led to the development of a laterite gold resource. • Samantha Gold NL (1992-1993): Identification of several aeromagnetic anomalies. Soil sampling, RAB/RC drilling. Company became Resolute Mining. • Resolute Mining Ltd (1993): Systematic soil sampling on previously untested ground, RAB/RC drilling. 175 RAB drillholes drilled at Endeavour on 100m line spacing, highlighting several gold anomalies which lead to discovery of Bacchus, Gibralter and Phoenix. • Nexus Mining NL (1995-1998): Geological and structural mapping, soil geochemical sampling, Rab and diamond drilling, resource modelling, metallurgical testwork and Feasibility Study. • Jervois Mining Ltd (2002): Mining operations at Bullabulling. • Metals Exploration (1984-1985): Magnetic survey, soil sampling, RC drilling. • Newcrest Mining Ltd JV with Fimiston Mining (1988-1993): Aerial photography, mapping, magnetics, soils, RAB, RC, diamond

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		drilling. Defined Gecko laterite deposit. • Tern Minerals NL (1990-1993): RAB drilling. • Maynard and Associates (2009-2010) • Auzex Resources Ltd (2011): Aerial radiometrics and magnetics survey. Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil sampling. • Golden Eagle Mining Ltd (2010-2017): Aeromagnetic data interpretation, MMI, geological mapping, geological modelling, RAB, RC and diamond drilling.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Bullabulling Project area contains the 'Bali Monzogranite', a highly fractionated granite body associated with pervasive post-gold pegmatites and quartz veining, with most of the of regional Lithium projects located within a structural corridor adjacent to the Bali Monzogranite and similarly fractionated granitic pegmatite source rocks to the south. • The pegmatites are associated with the mafic metamorphic rocks adjacent to the Bali Monzogranite and are considered prospective for Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) pegmatites, with additional gold targets identified as sheeted quartz veins.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• No drilling has been undertaken as part of this program.
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	• No weighting or aggregation applies.

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	should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Rock chip sample location and density is considered suitable for their intended purpose of reconnaissance geochemical assessment only, with no relationship between mineralisation width or intercept and rock chip grade. Rock chip values represent a spot value of surface samples only with no depth extent.
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.	• Refer to Figures in main text
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 available exploration data is reported.
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.	• The Li2O grid was generated in ioGAS 64 version 8.1.1 using the following key parameters: ○ Pre-Gridding Operation: Maximum of Cell ○ Cell Size (X & Y): 10m x 10m ○ Search Radius: 11 cells ○ Minimum Smoothing Radius: 3 cells ○ No Data Colour: Transparent • The Total Magnetic Intensity was sourced from Geoview, an interactive geological map (and data source) produced by the Government of Western Australia's Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation an Safety.
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.	• Further work is specified in the 'Next Steps' section of the ASX Release body.