Haoma Mining NL

March 8, 2022

Haoma Mining Shareholder Update

To all Shareholders,

PIRRA LITHIUM

Significant Lithium Prospect Identified in East Pilbara

Lithium-bearing pegmatite mapped over +1km with assays up to 2.3% Li_2O

Haoma Mining is pleased to advise shareholders that Pirra Lithium has identified **a substantial lithium-bearing pegmatite with a mapped strike length of more than 1km** approximately 50km south-west of Marble Bar in the East Pilbara. Pirra Lithium is owned equally by Haoma and Calidus Resources Ltd (ASX: CAI) [1].

Thirty-four rock-chip samples of the pegmatite and the adjacent granitic country rocks were collected.

Assays of the pegmatite yielded 0.66%-2.34% Li_2O, with two samples of metasomatized country rock adjacent to the pegmatite yielding 2.78% and 2.91% Li_2O.

More geological mapping is underway to identify and confirm other pegmatites in the area and an initial 2,500m RC drilling program has been planned to test the thickness and down-dip extent of the pegmatite. Applications for Programs of Work (PoW) and heritage surveys are being lodged to facilitate drilling, targeting the June quarter of 2022.

Figure 1 – Outcrop of the pegmatite

Spear Hill

The Spear Hill area, about 50km SW of Marble Bar, is part of the historic Shaw River tin field[2]. The area has been mined for alluvial tin since about 1893 with a little more than 6,500t of tin concentrate won from the field up until 1975.

The Shaw River tin field lies almost entirely within granitic rocks of the Shaw River batholith. The batholith is a composite feature of old (>3,400-million-year-old) granitic gneisses, granites, and slivers of greenstone, intruded by 2,950-million-year-old granites and fractionated 2,890–2,830-million-year-old granites of the Split Rock Supersuite.

Across the Pilbara Craton, including at Wodgina, Pilgangoora, and Global Lithium's (ASX:GL1) Archer deposit near Marble Bar, lithium is hosted in pegmatites associated with granites of the Split Rock Supersuite[3]. In the late 1980s Greenex documented the presence of lepidolite in pegmatites[4] in the Shaw River tin field in their pre-feasibility study of alluvial tin-tantalum deposits for Western Australia Rare Metals Co. Ltd and Greenbushes Ltd.

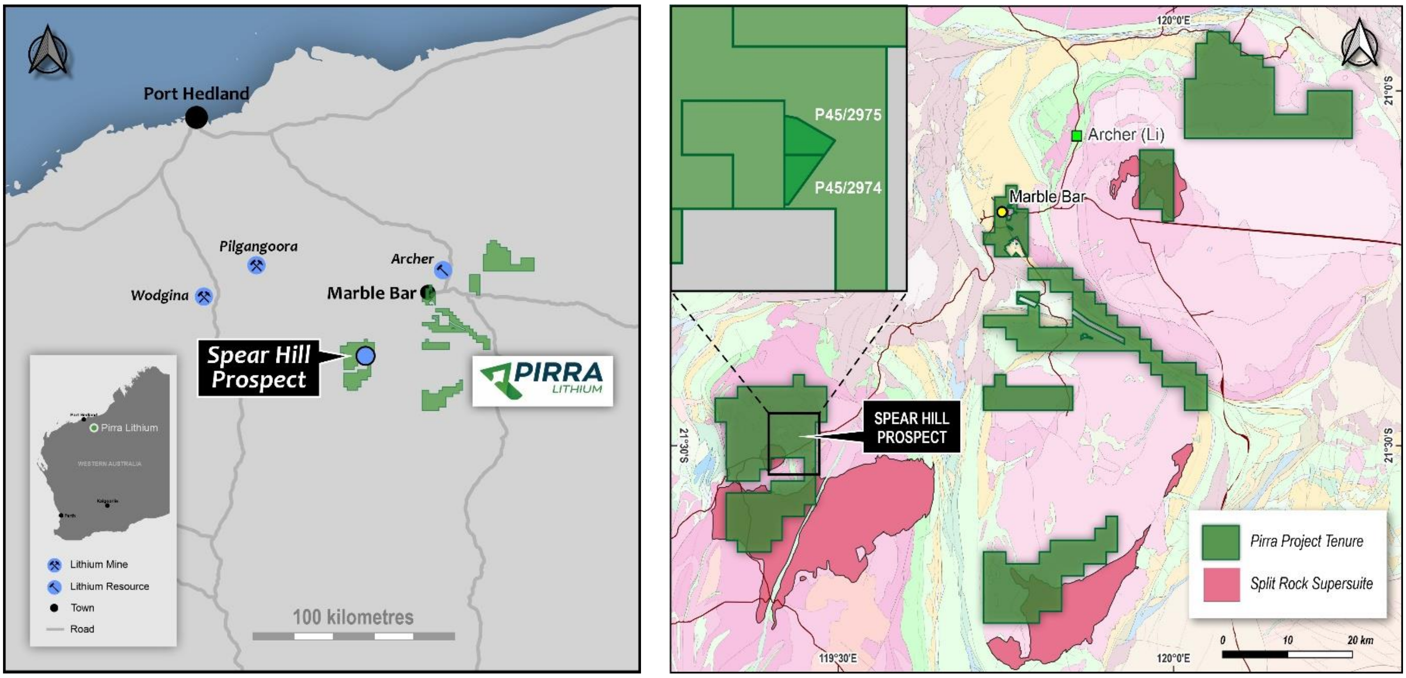

Figure 2 – Location of the Spear Hill area and tenement holdings and lithium rights of Pirra Lithium on a background of GSWA's 1:500,000 state bedrock geology and linear structures layers.

Geology of the Pegmatite

The spodumene- and lepidolite-bearing pegmatite is located on P45/2975 just over 3km ENE of Spear Hill and about 300m north of the Hillside–Marble Bar Road. The pegmatite has been mapped for about 1.2km along strike and appears to be broadly parallel to the foliation or gneissic layering in the enclosing granitic rocks. The pegmatite strikes ESE and probably dips shallowly to the NNE. The width of the pegmatite at surface ranges from less than 10m to more than 30m, but the true thickness is not yet known owing to uncertainty about the dip angle.

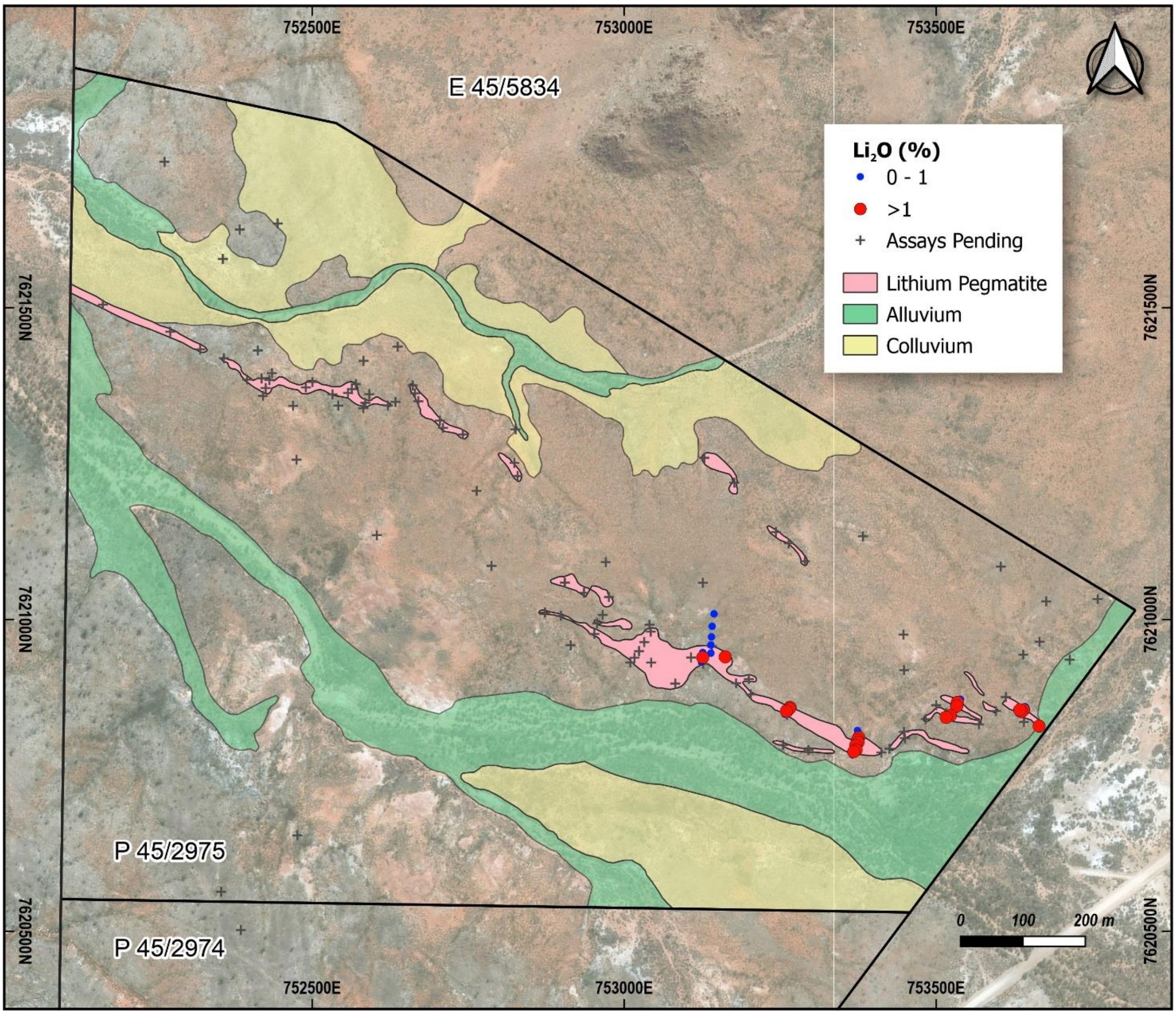

Figure 3 – Geology of P45/2975 and the mapped distribution of the lithium pegmatite. Also shown are the Li$_2$O values for all the samples collected and analysed.

In places the pegmatite bifurcates, with slivers of country rock present within the main body, or the pegmatite may comprise several parallel sheets. Small pegmatite veins with lepidolite and/or spodumene intrude country rock proximal to the main pegmatite. The main pegmatite is offset by several small NE-striking faults with a throw of less than a metre to a few tens of metres.

Spodumene forms pale green, white, pale grey, and pale purple crystals up to 20cm long with a frosted appearance on weathered surfaces. Lepidolite is present as both very coarse aggregates and finer grained masses of pale purple plates. Granitic rock and amphibolite wall rocks commonly show lepidolite alteration within a metre of the pegmatite contact. No consistent mineralogical zoning either along strike or across strike has been identified yet and it is not yet possible to estimate the relative abundance of each mineral.

Pegmatite assays and mineralogy

Thirty-four rock chip samples were collected from the pegmatite, metasomatized country rock adjacent to the pegmatite, and background country rock. Samples were collected from five traverses perpendicular to the strike of the pegmatite. Along each traverse, samples were collected 3-12m apart to ensure that all the main components of the pegmatite, including lepidolite- and spodumene-poor zones, were sampled. At each site, the pegmatite was sampled according to the mineralogical proportions of both lithium minerals and barren minerals (feldspar and quartz) present in the outcrop. Samples ranged from fine grained to coarse grained, with the majority medium to coarse grained.

Figure 4 – Samples of coarse spodumene (LHS) and coarse lepidolite (RHS) from samples sent for assay.

Assays for Li_2O, Cs, Rb, Fe, and P, are shown in the attached Table 1. All Sn values were less than 141ppm and Ta values less than 378ppm. Samples of pegmatite returned values of Li_2O between 0.66% and 2.34%, with most between 1.31% and 2.34%. Samples of moderately to strongly altered granite adjacent to the pegmatite span a wide range from 0.43% to 2.91% Li_2O. Values for P and Fe in the pegmatite are, respectively, less than 300ppm and 0.57%, with the exception of sample CL009511 with 700 ppm P and 1.07% Fe; higher values are confined to samples consisting, wholly or partly, of metasomatized granite.

After initial discovery of the pegmatite and sampling, an interpreted fault-offset extension to the NW and a possible separate body about 200m to the NNE were identified. A further 40 rock-chip samples were collected and have been sent to the laboratory for priority assay. Results are pending.

Yours sincerely

Gary C. Morgan
Chairman

NOTES

1. "Haoma Mining and Calidus Resources Limited form new Pilbara lithium exploration venture" Shareholder Update 18 January 2022.
2. Blockley, J.G., 1980, The tin deposits of Western Australia, with special reference to the associated granites: Geological Survey of Western Australia, Mineral Resources Bulletin 12, 184p
3. Sweetapple, M.T. and Collins, P.L.F., 2002, Genetic Framework for the Classification and Distribution of Archean Rare Metal Pegmatites in the North Pilbara Craton, Western Australia: Economic Geology v. 97, 873-895.
4. Kimber, P. and Bale, D., 1988, Pilbara Tin-Tantalum-Rare Earth Project, 1988 Pre Feasibility Study: DMIRS Statutory Report A24569.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement includes certain "forward looking statements". All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurances that such statements will prove accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Such information contained herein represents management's best judgement as of the date hereof based on information currently available. The Company does not assume any obligation to update forward looking statements.

Table One: Li_2O, Cs, Rb, Fe, and P values for rock-chip assays from the lithium pegmatite on P45/2975. Also included is a brief description of each sample, a visual estimate of the abundance of lithium-bearing minerals (Lpd = lepidolite, Spd = spodumene) and grainsize (fg = fine grained, mg = medium grained, cg = coarse grained).

Sample No.	Easting	Northing	Li2O (%)	Cs (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Fe (%)	P (ppm)	Rock type and mineralogy
CL009501	753643	7620860	0.01	4	160	1.42	400	Weakly altered granite; no Lpd or Spd; mg
CL009502	753640	7620855	1.94	795	6375	1.24	200	Altered granite & pegmatite with ~5% Lpd; fg to cg
CL009503	753637	7620852	2.00	492	6895	0.31	<100	Pegmatite; ~25% Lpd & ~25% Spd; cg
CL009504	753634	7620855	1.72	475	5580	0.20	200	Pegmatite; ~40% Lpd & ~10% Spd; cg
CL009505	753632	7620850	0.54	197	2720	0.58	100	Moderately altered granite; no Lpd or Spd; fg to mg
CL009506	753665	7620829	1.61	533	5200	0.22	200	Pegmatite; ~30% Lpd & ~45% Spd; cg
CL009507	753539	7620872	0.02	11	140	2.05	500	Gneissic granite; no Lpd or Spd; fg to mg
CL009508	753534	7620867	1.98	501	5090	0.42	100	Strongly altered granite & pegmatite; ~20% Lpd & ~15% Spd; mg to cg
CL009509	753533	7620861	2.34	975	6910	0.16	100	Strongly altered granite & pegmatite; ~20% Lpd & ~10% Spd; mg to cg
CL009510	753532	7620856	0.26	128	1105	0.59	200	Weakly altered granite; no Lpd or Spd; mg
CL009511	753524	7620848	0.66	396	2625	1.07	700	Strongly altered granite & pegmatite; ~8% Lpd & no Spd; mg to cg
CL009512	753523	7620846	1.31	290	4025	0.19	300	Pegmatite; ~20% Lpd & ~45% Spd; cg
CL009513	753516	7620843	2.78	1220	8745	1.38	500	Moderately altered granite; no Lpd or Spd; mg
CL009514	753374	7620822	0.01	8	150	0.71	<100	Weakly altered granite; no Lpd or Spd; mg
CL009515	753376	7620811	2.91	1434	9510	3.41	600	Altered granite & amphibolite; no Lpd or Spd; fg to mg
CL009516	753374	7620807	2.15	350	5305	0.23	<100	Pegmatite; ~35% Lpd & ~35% Spd; mg to cg
CL009517	753375	7620803	2.25	397	5815	0.14	<100	Strongly altered granite & pegmatite; ~35% Lpd & ~10% Spd; mg to cg
CL009518	753371	7620798	2.09	449	6030	0.13	200	Strongly altered granite & pegmatite; ~23% Lpd & ~27% Spd; mg to cg
CL009519	753372	7620791	1.66	466	5365	0.36	<100	Strongly altered granite & pegmatite; ~22% Lpd & ~28% Spd; mg to cg
CL009520	753368	7620788	1.68	267	4760	0.25	<100	Strongly altered granite & pegmatite; ~20% Lpd & ~20% Spd; mg to cg
CL009521	753366	7620783	0.02	7	165	1.92	500	Gneissic granite & pegmatite; no Spd or Lpd; mg to cg
CL009522	753266	7620859	2.01	1238	7260	1.92	300	Heavily altered granite; ~5% Lpd; fg to mg
CL009523	753265	7620857	2.05	421	5725	0.15	<100	Strongly altered granite & pegmatite; ~45% Lpd & ~10% Spd; mg to cg
CL009524	753260	7620853	1.63	314	4775	0.16	<100	Strongly altered granite & pegmatite; ~33% Lpd & ~2% Spd; mg
CL009525	753258	7620848	0.01	5	160	0.93	100	Weakly altered granite & pegmatite; no Spd or Lpd; mg
CL009528	753144	7621009	0.01	13	170	1.05	<100	Weakly altered granite; no Lpd or Spd; mg
CL009529	753141	7620989	0.01	7	195	0.88	<100	Weakly altered granite; no Lpd or Spd; mg to cg
CL009530	753140	7620972	0.01	5	350	0.50	<100	Weakly altered granite; no Lpd or Spd; mg to cg

CL009531	753139	7620959	0.26	139	1555	0.62	<100	Strongly altered granite; no Lpd or Spd; mg
CL009532	753139	7620946	0.43	648	3250	0.85	200	Altered granite & pegmatite; no Lpd & ~2% Spd; mg to cg
CL009533	753126	7620947	0.75	362	3020	0.67	100	Strongly altered granite & pegmatite; ~15% Lpd & ~15% Spd; fg to cg
CL009534	753126	7620939	1.29	379	4460	0.23	<100	Strongly altered granite & pegmatite; ~18% Lpd & ~2% Spd; mg to cg
CL009535	753124	7620932	0.81	510	3385	0.57	200	Pegmatite; no Lpd & ~2% Spd; cg
CL009551	753162	7620940	1.89	390	4765	0.10	<100	Strongly altered granite & pegmatite; ~30% Lpd & ~5% Spd; cg

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Steve Sheppard a competent person who is a member of the AIG (Member #5290). Mr Sheppard is an employee of Calidus Resources Limited and holds shares and options in Calidus. Mr Sheppard has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Sheppard consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his work in the form and context in which it appears.

DISCLAIMER

References in this document may have been made to previous announcements, which in turn may have included exploration results and Minerals Resources. For full details, please refer to the said announcement on the said date. Haoma is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects this information. Other than as specified in this announcement and mentioned announcements, the Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement(s), and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Haoma confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – P45/1975

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Rock-chip samples were collected every 3-12m along traverses perpendicular to strike of the pegmatite. Sample spacing was dictated by changes in rock type, texture, and mineralogy. Each traverse spanned the mapped width of the pegmatite. Samples weighed about 4kg each.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Rock-chip samples are subject to bias and are often unrepresentative of the typical widths required for economic consideration. They are, by nature, difficult to replicate with any meaningful precision or accuracy. However, at each sample site every effort was made to sample lithium-bearing minerals in the proportions that they are present in the outcrop. Pegmatites are commonly difficult to collect representative samples from owing to their coarse grain sizes.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Analyses were carried out at the Nagrom laboratory in Perth. Prepared pulps (0.25g sample size) were fused with sodium peroxide and digested in dilute hydrochloric acid. This method offers total dissolution of the sample particularly for minerals that may resist acid digestions. The resultant solution was analysed by ICP. Twenty elements were determined (with LLDs in ppm in brackets): Al (100), Be (1), Ca (1,000), Cs (1), Fe (100), Ga (10), K (1,000), Li (10), Mg (50), Mn (10), Mo (5), Nb (10), P (100), Rb (5), S (100), Si (100), Sn (1), Ta (1), Ti (100), V (1).
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).*	No drilling was undertaken.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	No drilling was undertaken.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling was undertaken.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse	No drilling was undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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*	No drilling was undertaken.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	No drilling was undertaken.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drilling was undertaken.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Complete samples were submitted to the laboratory where they were dried, fine crushed to a nominal topsize of 2mm, riffle split to <3kg, and pulverized to 95% passing 75µm.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	At the laboratory, oversized samples were riffle split to a size of <3kg.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Complete samples were submitted to the laboratory where they were dried, fine crushed to a nominal topsize of 2mm, riffle split to <3kg, and pulverized to 95% passing 75µm. The sample preparation technique is considered appropriate for rock-chip samples.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	From the <3kg pulverized sample, a packet of roughly 200g is scooped. From this packet a 0.25g sample for analysis is weighed. Given the inherently heterogenous nature of rock-chip samples, this methodology is regarded as suitable. Furthermore, analyses of two coarse duplicates in the batch showed that values for elements such as Li_2O, Cs, Rb, Fe, and P were within 1% of those in the primary sample.
	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.	For the rock-chip samples, no field duplicates were collected because these samples are inherently subject to bias and are, by nature, difficult to duplicate with any meaningful precision or accuracy.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Each sample comprised about 4kg of material. For fine and medium grained rocks, this is an appropriate size to be considered representative of the material sampled. For coarse-grained rocks, the sample size may not be sufficient to guarantee representivity.
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.*	A 0.25g sample weight was used for ICP analysis. The peroxide fusion and subsequent dilute acid digest is considered to be a total or near-total digest for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the elements of interest.
	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.	No geophysical tools, spectrometers or portable XRF instruments were used in this release.
	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 the rock-chip samples, the following QAQC data were generated: two sample duplicates (i.e., a second pulp analysis of a sample), two replicates (a second analysis of a pulp), and two analyses each of two certified reference materials (CRMs). This is a rate of 1:20 for duplicates, replicates, and each CRM. There are too few samples at this early stage to conduct a statistical analysis of the precision and accuracy. However, analyses of two coarse duplicates in the batch showed that values for elements such as Li_2O, Cs, Rb, Fe, and P were within 1% of those in the primary sample. For the two replicate pulps, analytes well above LLD were within 0.5% of the primary assay. Two CRMs supplied by Nagrom were analysed in the batch: OREAS147 (a Li-Nb-Sn pegmatite ore) and OREAS999 (a lithium concentrate). All four analyses of these CRMs returned concentrations close to the certified values for elements at >10x the LLD.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No drilling was undertaken.
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling was undertaken.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Mapping points were collected in QGIS using a field tablet computer. Locations were validated against an orthophotograph layer. Site IDs, field notes, sample descriptions, and sample numbers were recorded in an Excel spreadsheet. Eastings and Northings were exported from the QGIS shapefile into the spreadsheet. At the end of each day, the mapping and sampling data were uploaded onto the Company's server.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to the assay data other than to convert Li_2O and Fe from ppm, as reported by the laboratory, to percentages. All values less than the LLD have been presented as reported by the laboratory.
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.*	All soil sample locations were recorded with a Garmin handheld GPS which has an accuracy of 5-10m for eastings and northings. This accuracy is more than adequate to relocate sample locations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 50. All coordinates in this release refer to this grid system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Handheld GPS units are not reliable for determining altitude. The area sampled has less than 5m topographic relief, so this has no material affect on the interpretation of the results or the geology.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	See Table 1 and Figure 2 for the sample locations.
	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.	The spacing, distribution and surficial nature of the rock-chip samples are not appropriate to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been undertaken.
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.*	Sampling was carried out on NNE-trending traverses, as close to perpendicular to strike of the pegmatite as possible. In some instances, owing to a lack of outcrop, samples had to be taken several metres along strike. Traverses started and ended in country rock to ensure that the entire width of the pegmatite was sampled.
	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.	No drilling was undertaken.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The sampling crew bagged and sealed the samples and then took the samples directly to a reputable freight company in Port Hedland. From there, the samples were delivered directly to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been undertaken.

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.*	P45/2975, which is owned by Haoma Mining NL, is one of several tenements in the Spear Hill area owned by Haoma for which Pirra Lithium holds the lithium rights. The Spear Hill area is located about 50km SW of Marble Bar. **Tenement ID** / **Holder** / **Size (ha)** / **Renewal** / **Ownership/ Interest** P45 2975 / Haoma Mining NL / 158.37 / 22/09/2019 (extended) / 100%
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Numerous companies have investigated the alluvial Sn-Ta potential of the Spear Hill area. In the late 1980s Greenex documented the occurrence of lepidolite in pegmatites in the field in their pre-feasibility study of alluvial tin-tantalum deposits for Western Australia Rare Metals Co. Ltd and Greenbushes Ltd. FMG Ltd and Lithex Resources Ltd both explored the area around P45/2975 for tin, tantalum, lithium and rare earth elements. However, there is no record of mapping, surface sampling or drilling on P45/2975.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Spear Hill area lies within the Shaw batholith in the Archean East Pilbara Terrane. The batholith is one of a number of ovoid or dome-shaped granite batholiths in the east Pilbara that intruded the greenstone successions. The Shaw River batholith is a composite of granite intrusions belonging to four disparate supersuites that span nearly 700 million years, from about 3,470 Ma to 2,830 Ma. The batholith hosts the Shaw River tin field which is associated with granite and pegmatite of the Split Rock Supersuite, the youngest supersuite in the batholith. Across the Pilbara Craton, including at Wodgina, Pilgangoora, and Global Lithium's Archer deposit near Marble Bar, lithium is hosted in pegmatites associated with granites of the 2890-2830 Ma Split Rock Supersuite. There is also a strong spatial coincidence between the location of lithium discoveries with historic tin and tantalum fields; for instance, the Archer lithium deposit and the Moolyella tin field, the Wodgina lithium deposit and the Wodgina tin field, and the Pilgangoora lithium deposit and the Pilgangoora tin deposits.
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*	No drilling was undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metres) of the drill hole collar *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.*	
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.*	No data aggregation methods, truncations or cut offs were applied to the rock-chip samples.
	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.	No drilling was undertaken.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents values are used for reporting of the exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	No drilling was undertaken.
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.*	Suitable summary plans are included in the body of the report. No sections have been drawn since the work is at a very early stage and the dip of the pegmatite is not yet known with much certainty.
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.*	Li_2O, Rb, Cs, Fe, and P values for all samples are presented in Table 1. Other elements analysed by ICP have not been reported because they are either not of economic importance or not regarded as deleterious elements and are, therefore, not material. The report is considered balanced and provided in context.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 are included in the body of the announcement. The dip of the pegmatite is not yet clear but is likely to be shallow, at least at the level of exposure. Therefore, pegmatite widths at surface should not be considered as a reflection of the true width.
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).*	Follow-up exploration is being planned and is expected to be undertaken over the next 12 months. This exploration may comprise RC drilling, more detailed mapping, and diamond drilling. RC drilling will be undertaken to determine the true width of the pegmatite, the dip of the pegmatite, and to test for down-dip extensions.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Diagrams are contained in this announcement.