ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

25 August 2022

Manono Lithium and Tin Project
Site Operational Update

AVZ Minerals Limited
Level 2, 1 Walker Avenue
West Perth, WA 6005
Australia

T: + 61 8 6117 9397
F: + 61 8 6118 2106
E: admin@avzminerals.com.au
W: www.avzminerals.com.au

ABN 81 125 176 703

ASX Code: AVZ
OTCQX Code: AZZVF

Highlights:

- Diamond drilling progressing smoothly at the Roche Dure extension area northeast of the current open pit mine design
- Eight new diamond drillholes completed for a total of c.1,500m drilled out of a planned 15,000m drill programme
- All eight holes have been logged showing visual spodumene present
- First 4 holes sampled with pulverised portions have left site and are in transit to the laboratory in Perth
- Dathcom Mining SA host a team of 7 medical researchers assisting the local community

AVZ Minerals Limited (ASX: AVZ, OTCQX: AZZVF) ("**AVZ**" or "**Company**") is pleased to provide an operational update in relation to its flagship Manono Lithium and Tin Project ("**Manono Project**").

Additional diamond drilling program commenced at Roche Dure[1]

Delineation drilling at the Roche Dure lithium deposit at the Manono Project has progressed and is expected to confirm the reinterpretation of the hanging wall pegmatite contact about 50m further northeast as indicated by the ore discovered in an earlier 'outlying" piezometer drillhole. This current program, targets completion of approximately 15,000m of diamond drilling and to date approximately 1,500m across 8 holes, has been completed out of the planned 48-hole program. Two rigs are currently double shifting with plans to add a third rig.

AVZ's Managing Director, Mr Nigel Ferguson, said: "We are happy to report that the first eight holes are mineralised with coarse crystalline spodumene present. Hole MO22DD008 is located about 300metres north-east of the current open pit design."

"The diamond core is being processed at our on-site laboratory and the first four holes have been pulverised and are in transit to Perth where the assays will confirm the lithium grades in addition to other elements being tested. Early visual indications are as per our expectations and are assisting in interpreting the shape and dip of the orebody moving further north-east along strike from areas previously drilled."

1. *Refer 15 July 2022 ASX Announcement "Site Operational Update Manono Lithium and Tin Project"*

Status of Roche Dure Extension drilling programme

Table 1, below, details the lengths of the intersections of pegmatite from each of the 8 completed drillholes (Figure 1) as well as the lithologically logged pegmatite intervals.

Currently there are no assays available and the contained percentages of spodumene (Figures 2 and 3) noted by the geologists in Table 1 are estimates only, which require follow up assay results for inclusion in the new resource estimates that will be undertaken at the conclusion of the drilling programme. These results will be published in due course.

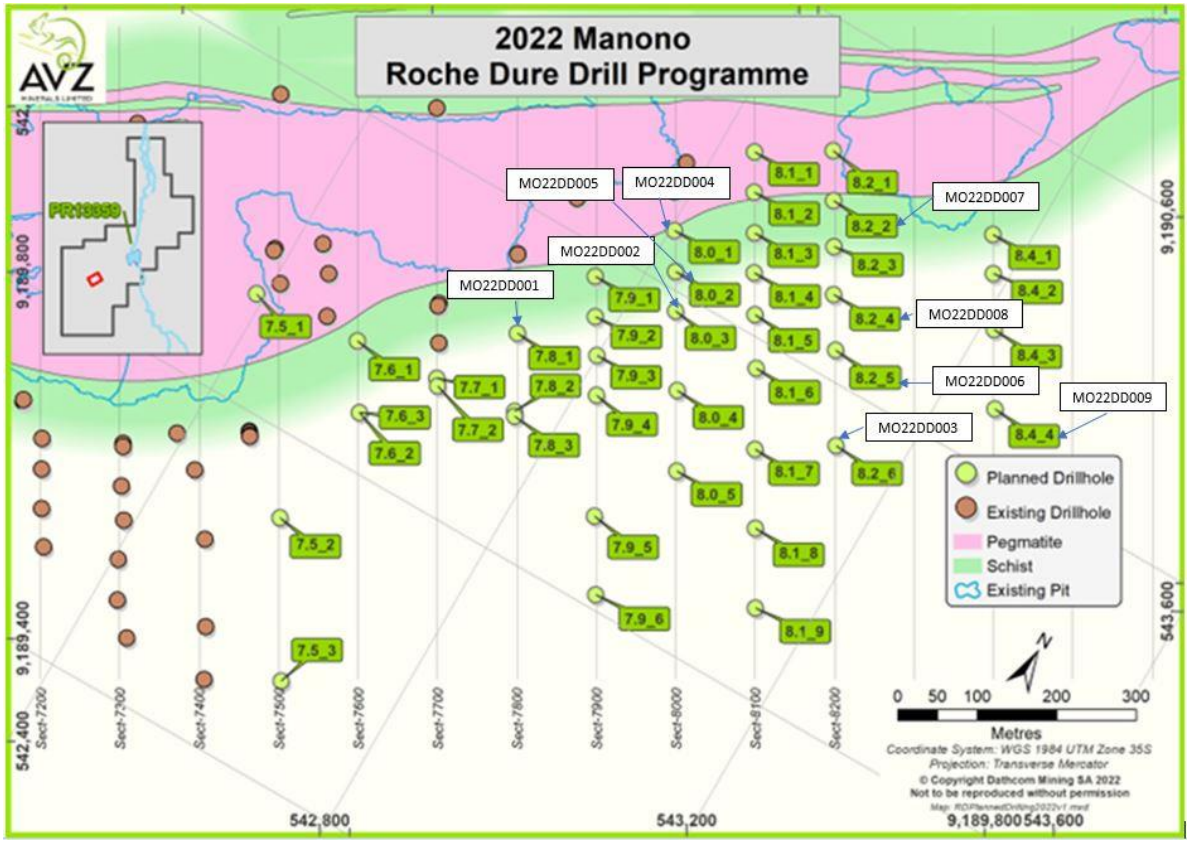

Figure 1: Locations of planned drillholes labelled with new hole numbers at Roche Dure

Intersections of the Roche Dure Pegmatite						
Planned I.D.	Actual Hole I.D.	Section	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Remarks
7.8_1	MO22DD001	78000mN	45.56	274.51	228.95	Fresh pegmatite from 48.7m
8.0_3	MO22DD002	80000mN	0	160.74	160.74	Fresh pegmatite from 19.22m
8.2_6	MO22DD003	82000mN	71.4	256.7	185.3	High visual spodumene content 140 - 179m
8.0_1	MO22DD004	80000mN	0	125.7	125.7	Fresh pegmatite from 31.7m
8.0_3	MO22DD005	80000mN	1.7	120.5	118.8	High visual spodumene content 52 - 120.5m
8.2_5	MO22DD006	82000mN	19.5	222.7	203.2	Fresh pegmatite from 48.0m
8.2_2	MO22DD007	82000mN	0	98.2	98.2	Fresh pegmatite from 10.7m
8.2_2	MO22DD008	82000mN	3.4	162.5	159.1	Fresh pegmatite from 3.4m

Table 1: Lengths of pegmatite intersections from current drilling programme at Roche Dure
NB: Shorter pegmatite intercepts relate to drill holes located closer to the Footwall contact

Figure 2: Top 3rd of drillhole MO22DD001 down to 124.6m laid out for lithological logging

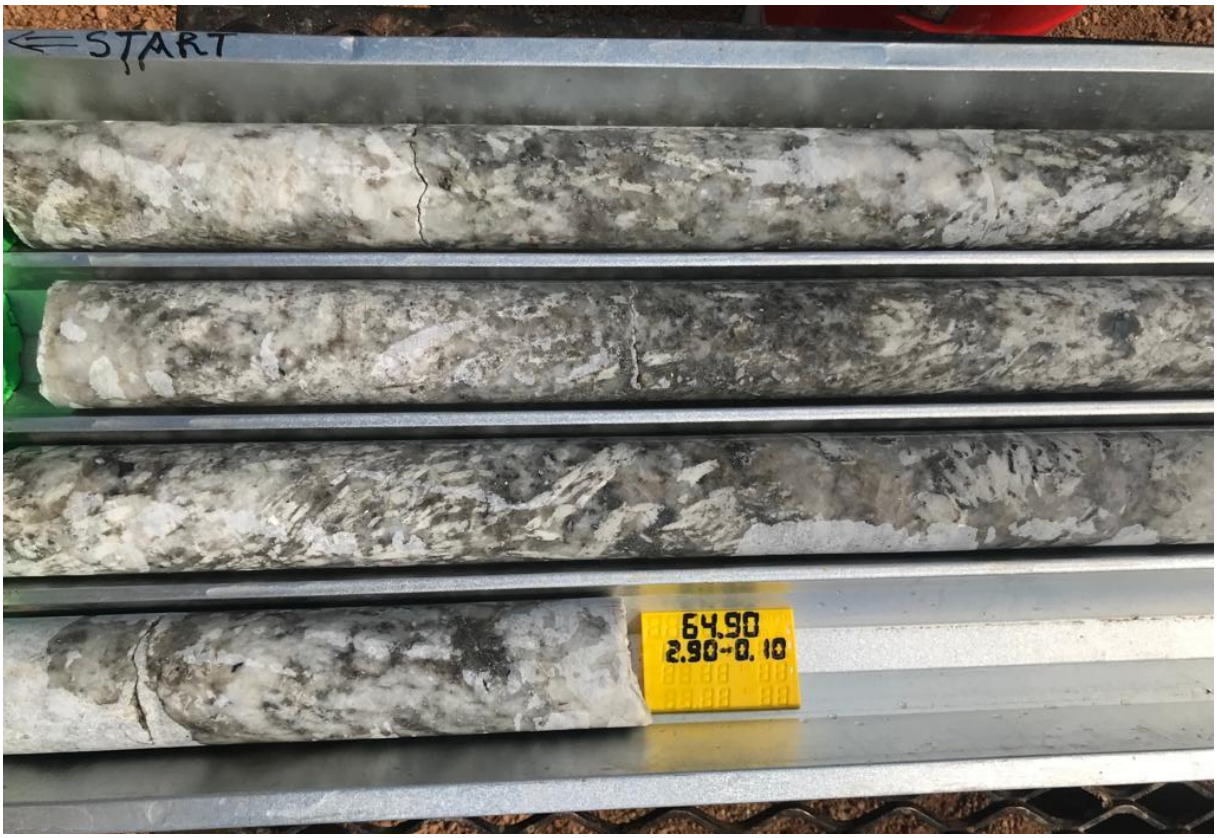

Figure 3: Close up of visible spodumene in MD22001 at 64.9m downhole

Dathcom Mining SA hosting a team of 7 Medical Researchers

The Company recently hosted an international team of medical researchers (Figure 4) at Camp Colline in Manono last week. This team, headed up by Professor Celestin Banza of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Lubumbashi, included colleagues from Belgium as well as Doctor Patrice of the Manono District Hospital. The group are involved in research into the health of artisanal miners and people living and working around mines in the DRC (Figure 5).

The results collected by this team, will assist with the baseline health study to assist with the monitoring of the health and wellbeing of the local population post the commencement of operations.

The Company was also pleased that Doctor Anouk Borst, Senior researcher at the Royal Museum for Central Africa and Assistant Professor at the University of KU Leuven, Belgium, was able to accompany her university colleagues to site and observe firsthand the geology of the pegmatites at Manono within the framework of her research into ore forming processes and mining potential in Central Africa.

The Company looks forward to continuing to support both groups in their continued research projects.

Figure 4: AVZ Joint Company Secretary Mr. Ben Cohen (left) with international healthcare researchers headed up by Professor Celestin Banza as well as Doctor Anouk Borst, Senior researcher at the Royal Museum for Central Africa at Manono on the 14th August 2022

Figure 5: International researchers undertaking their healthcare mission at Manono

This release was authorised by the Board of AVZ Minerals Limited.

For further information, visit www.avzminerals.com.au or contact:

Mr. Jan de Jager or Mr. Ben Cohen
Joint Company Secretary
AVZ Minerals Limited
Phone: +61 8 6117 9397
Email: admin@avzminerals.com.au

Media Enquiries:
Mr. Peter Harris
Peter Harris & Associates
Phone: +61 (0) 412 124 833

ABOUT MANONO LITHIUM AND TIN PROJECT

AVZ holds a 75% interest in the Manono Project, located 500km north of Lubumbashi in the south of the Democratic Republic of Congo, hosting the world class **Roche Dure Mineral Resource,** one of the largest undeveloped hard rock lithium deposits in the world.

The Manono Project is strategically positioned as a clean, sustainable source of lithium, significantly contributing to the green energy transition, feeding the global lithium-ion battery value chain. With industry leading ESG credentials, it is forecast to be one of the lowest carbon emitting hard rock mines in the world.

NO NEW INFORMATION

This document may include references to information that relates to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2012. The information references the Company's previous ASX announcements noting the following:

- Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for the Manono Lithium and Tin Operation "MLTO" or Roche Dure reference the Company's previous ASX Announcements "Updated Mineral

Resource Estimate Includes Pit Floor "Wedge" Drill Results" released to ASX on 24 May 2021 and "JORC Ore Reserves increase by 41.6% at Roche Dure" released to ASX on 14 July 2021.

- The Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) refers to the April 2020 DFS, announced to the ASX on 21 April 2020.

These announcements are available to view on the Company's website www.avzminerals.com.au. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the relevant original market announcements

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to geological logging is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled and reviewed by Mr Nigel Ferguson, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Ferguson is a Director of AVZ Minerals Limited. Mr Ferguson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves." Mr Ferguson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This announcement contains certain forward-looking statements and comments about future events, including the Company's expectations about the Manono Project and the performance of its businesses. Forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as 'expect', 'anticipate', 'likely', 'intend', 'should', 'could', 'may', 'predict', 'plan', 'propose', 'will', 'believe', 'forecast', 'estimate', 'target' and other similar expressions within the meaning of securities laws of applicable jurisdictions. Indications of, and guidance on, future earnings or financial position or performance are also forward-looking statements.

Forward looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, and there is a risk that such predictions, forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements will not be achieved. Forward looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as an indication or guarantee of future performance. Forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainty and other factors which can cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements and many of these factors are outside the control of the Company. As such, undue reliance should not be placed on any forward-looking statement. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made by any person as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements, forecast financial information or other forecast. Nothing contained in this announcement nor any information made available to you is, or shall be relied upon as, a promise, representation, warranty or guarantee as to the past, present or the future performance of the Company.

Except as required by law or the ASX Listing Rules, the Company assumes no obligation to provide any additional or updated information or to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results, or otherwise.

Appendix 1
Collar Table for holes *MO22DD001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007 and MO22DD008*

Drill Hole_ID	Drilling Method	Section Line (mN)	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (m)	Datum	Zone	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (mag degrees)	EOH (m)
MO22DD001	DDH	7800	542698	9190054	600*	WGS84	35S	-60	330	289.9
MO22DD002	DDH	8000	542857	9190178	640*	WGS84	35S	-60	330	179.5
MO22DD003	DDH	8200	543117	9190132	658*	WGS84	35S	-60	330	290.2
MO22DD004	DDH	8000	542806	9190266	640*	WGS84	35S	-60	330	127.9
MO22DD005	DDH	8000	542832	9190221	640*	WGS84	35S	-60	330	136.4
MO22DD006	DDH	8200	543056	9190236	658*	WGS84	35S	-60	330	306.2
MO22DD007	DDH	8200	542959	9190399	658*	WGS84	35S	-60	330	152.2
MO22DD008	DDH	8200	543108	9190295	648*	WGS84	35S	-60	330	211.6

***** *Co-ordinates measured using handheld GPS which require confirmation by independent surveyor post end of drilling campaign*

Cautionary note: The Company stresses that the reported visually estimated percentages in Appendix 2 below, relate specifically to the abundance of spodumene crystals logged in the drill core and is not an estimated lithium grade for the interval. In relation to the disclosure of visual results, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for a laboratory analysis. Assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visual mineralisation noted from preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory results become available.

Appendix 2

Visual Estimates of Spodumene Mineralisation for holes *MO22DD001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007 and MO22DD008*

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Description	Visually Estimated Spodumene (%)
MO22DD001	45.6	47.6	2	Weathered pegmatite at top of ore body	0 – 10%
MO22DD001	47.6	64.9	17.3	Fresh , hard coarse grained pegmatite, moderfate mineralisation	± 15%
MO22DD001	64.9	274.5	209.6	Coarse grained pegmatite with high spodumene content	20 - 25%
MO22DD002	0	19.2	19.2	Highly weathered pegmatite with low spodumene content	0 – 5%
MO22DD002	19.2	41	21.8	Fresh , massive pegmatite, moderate spodumene content	20 - 40%
MO22DD002	41	160.7	119.7	Moderately mineralised spodumene pegmatite	10 – 20%
MO22DD003	71.4	81	9.6	Massive pegmatite with low spodumene content	<10%
MO22DD003	81	136.64	55.64	Coarse grained pegmatite with moderate spodumene content	10 - 15%
MO22DD003	136.64	140	3.36	Broken pegmatite with poor Li mineralisation	<10%
MO22DD003	140	179	39	High grade spodumene bearing pegmatite	>25%
MO22DD003	179	256.7	77.7	Well mineralised spodumene pegmatite	>20%
MO22DD004	0	12	12	Strongly weathered pegmatite with leached spodumene	<10%
MO22DD004	12	31.7	19.7	Massive, moderately weathered spodumene bearing pegmatite	<10%
MO22DD004	31.7	75	43.3	Coarse grained pegmatite with spodumene content up to 10%	<10%
MO22DD004	75	108.7	33.7	Well mineralised Li pegmatite	10 - 15%
MO22DD004	108.7	125.7	17	Weakly mineralised pegmatite	<10%
MO22DD005	1.7	7.2	5.5	Highly weathered pegmatite with leached spodumene	<5%
MO22DD005	7.2	12.9	5.7	Fresh pegmatite with minor greisen and moderate Li mineralisation	>10%
MO22DD005	12.9	52	39.1	Moderately mineralised massive spodumene bearing pegmatite	>15%
MO22DD005	52	120.5	68.5	Well mineralised massive Li pegmatite	>25%
MO22DD006	19.5	48	28.5	Highly weathered pegmatite with low spodumene content	2 - 10%
MO22DD006	48	171.7	123.7	Fresh, massive moderately mineralised pegmatite	~10%
MO22DD006	171.7	222.7	51	Massive, moderately mineralised spodumene pegmatite	10 - 20%
MO22DD007	0	10.7	10.7	Extremely weathered pegmatite	0%
MO22DD007	10.7	47.2	36.5	Fresh, massive well mineralised spodumene pegmatite	20 - 40%
MO22DD007	47.2	82	34.8	Crushed and faulted moderately mineralised pegmatite	10 - 15%
MO22DD007	82	98.2	16.2	Massive moderately mineralsied pegmatite	10 - 15%
MO22DD008	3.4	91.2	87.8	Fresh, massive, weakly mineralised spodumene pegmatite	5 - 10%
MO22DD008	91.2	162.5	71.3	Moderately spoumene mineralised Li pegmatite	10 - 20%

JORC 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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond drilling, producing drill core has been utilised to sample the pegmatite below ground surface. This method is recognised as providing the highest quality information and samples of the unexposed geology. • Supplementing the drilling data, surface samples were collected from outcrops, utilising channel sampling from trenches and point-source sampling of scattered outcrops. • Based on available data, there is nothing to indicate that drilling and sampling practices were not to normal industry standards at the time within the Manono licence PR13359. The pegmatite has been sampled from the hanging wall contact continuously through to the footwall contact. In addition, the host-rocks extending 2 m from the contacts have also been sampled. • Diamond drilling has been used to obtain core samples which have then been cut longitudinally. Intervals submitted for assay have been determined according to geological boundaries. Samples were taken at 2 m intervals. • The submitted half-core samples typically had a mass of 3 – 4 kg / m.
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).*	• The drilling was completed using diamond core rigs with PQ used from surface to sample through to fresh-rock and HQ or NQ sized drill rods used after the top-of-fresh-rock had been intersected. Most holes are angled between 50° and 75° and collared from surface into weathered bedrock. All collars were surveyed after completion. All holes were downhole surveyed using a digital multi-shot camera at about 30 m intervals. Selected drillholes have been orientated for the collection of geotechnical information to be used in open pit wall design.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill core recovery attained >97% in the pegmatite. • Based upon the high recovery, AVZ did not have to implement additional measures to improve sample recovery and the drill core is considered representative and fit for sampling. • For the vast majority of drilling completed, core recovery was near 100% and there is no sample bias due to preferential loss or gain of fine or 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.*	• Drill core is logged by qualified geologists using a data-logger and the logs are then uploaded into Geobank which is a part of the Micromine software system. The core is logged for geology and geotechnical properties (RQD & planar orientations). A complete copy of the data is held by an independent consultant. • All core was logged, and logging was by qualitative (lithology) and quantitative (RQD and structural features) methods. All core was also photographed both in dry and wet states, with the photographs stored in the database. • Half core is sampled at regular intervals for continuous recording of density measurements down each hole. • The entirety of all drillholes are logged for geological, mineralogical and geotechnical data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Core is cut longitudinally, and half-core samples of a nominal 2 m length are submitted for assay. • The current programme is diamond core drilling. • The sample preparation for drill core samples incorporates standard industry practice. The half-core samples have been prepared at ALS Lubumbashi and the ALS sample preparation facility on site at Manono, with holes from MO18DD021 onwards being prepared at Manono. • At AVZ's onsite sample preparation facility the half-core samples of approximately 6-8 kg every 2 metres are oven dried, crushed to -2 mm with a 500 g sub-ample being split out. This 500 g sub-sample is then pulverised to produce a pulp with 85% passing -75um size fraction. A 120 g subsample is then split from this, the certified reference material, blanks and duplicates are inserted at appropriate intervals and then the complete sample batch is couriered to Australia for assay analysis. • Standard sub-sampling procedures are utilised in the onsite laboratory at all stages of sample preparation such that each sub-sample split is representative of the whole it was derived from. • Duplicate sampling is undertaken for the drilling programme. After half-core samples were crushed at the Manono preparatory facility, an AVZ geologist took a split of the crushed sample which is utilised as a field duplicate. The geologist placed the split into a pre-numbered bag which was then inserted into the sample stream. It is then processed further, along with all the other samples. The drilling produced from PQ, HQ and NQ drill core, providing a representative sample of the pegmatite which is coarse-grained. Sampling was mostly at 2 m intervals through the orebody, and the submitted half-core samples typically had a mass of 6-8 kg prior to splitting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Diamond drillhole (core) samples were submitted to the Manono site laboratory (DRC) where they are crushed and pulverised to produce pulps. These pulps are couriered to Australia and analysed by ALS Laboratories in Perth, Western Australia using a sodium peroxide fusion of a 5g charge followed by digestion of the prill using dilute hydrochloric acid thence determination by AES or MS, i.e. methods ME-ICP89 and ME-MS91. Samples from the drilling completed in 2017 i.e. MO17DD001 and MO17DD002, were assayed for a suite of 24 elements that included Li, Sn, Ta & Nb. Samples from the drilling completed in 2018 onwards were assayed for a suite of 12 elements; Li, Sn, Ta, Nb, Al, Si, K, Fe, Mg, P, Th and U, with Li reported as Li_2O, Al as Al_2O_3, Si as SiO_2, K as K_2O, Mg as MgO, Fe as Fe_2O_3 and P as P_2O_5. • Peroxide fusion results in the complete digestion of the sample into a molten flux. As fusion digestions are more aggressive than acid digestion methods, they are suitable for many refractory, difficult-to-dissolve minerals such as chromite, ilmenite, spinel, cassiterite and minerals of the tantalum-tungsten solid solution series. They also provide a more-complete digestion of some silicate mineral species and are considered to provide the most reliable determinations of lithium mineralisation. • Sodium peroxide fusion is a total digest and considered the preferred method of assaying pegmatite samples. • Geophysical instruments were not used in assessing the mineralisation. • For the drilling, AVZ incorporated standard QAQC procedures to monitor the precision, accuracy and general reliability of all assay results from assays of drilling samples. As part of AVZ's sampling protocol, CRMs (standards), blanks and duplicates were inserted into the sampling stream. In addition, the laboratory (ALS Perth) incorporated its own internal QAQC procedures to monitor its assay results prior to release of results to AVZ. The Competent Person is satisfied that the results of the QAQC are acceptable and that the assay data from ALS is suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• An independent expert will visit the site to observe the mineralisation in the majority of cores on site. • The independent expert will observe and photograph several collar positions in the field, along with rigs that are drilling at the time of the site visit. • Twinned holes for the verification of historical drilling, are not required. Short vertical historical holes were drilled within the pit but are neither accessible nor included within the database used to define the Mineral Resource. • Drilling data is stored on site as both hard and soft copy. Drilling data is validated onsite before being sent to data management consultants in Perth where the data is further validated. When results are received, they are loaded to the central database in Perth and shared with various stakeholders via the cloud. QC results are reviewed by both independent consultants and AVZ personnel at Manono. Hard copies of assay certificates are stored in AVZ's Perth offices. • AVZ has not adjusted assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The drillhole collar locations will be located by a registered surveyor using a Hi-Target V30 Trimble differential GPS or equivalent with an accuracy of +/- 0.02 m unless otherwise noted. Current collar locations were measured with a Garmin GPSMap 64 handheld device. • All holes were downhole surveyed using a digital multi-shot camera at approximately 30 m intervals. • For the purposes of further geological modelling and estimation, the drillhole collars will be projected onto the topographic surface. In most cases adjustments will be within 1 m (in elevation). • Coordinates are relative to WGS 84 UTM Zone 35M.
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.*	• Drillhole spacing will be completed on sections 100 m apart, and collars from 50 to 100 m apart on section where possible. In situations of difficult terrain, multiple holes will be drilled from a single drill pad using differing angles for each drillhole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drillhole orientation is designed to intersect the Roche Dure Pegmatite at, or nearly at, 90° to the plane of the dip of the pegmatite. • No material sampling bias exists due to drilling direction.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• When transporting pulverised samples, the chain of custody is maintained by AVZ personnel on-site to Lubumbashi. Samples are stored on-site until they are delivered by AVZ personnel in sealed bags to the courier company in Lubumbashi. • At Lubumbashi, the prepared samples (pulps) are sealed in a box and delivered by DHL to ALS Perth. The ALS laboratory in Perth checks received samples against the sample dispatch form and issues a reconciliation report. • ALS issue a reconciliation of each sample batch, actual received vs documented dispatch. • The Manono site preparation facility is managed by AVZ personnel who supervise the sample preparation. Prepared samples are sealed in boxes and transported by air to Lubumbashi and are accompanied by an AVZ employee, where export documentation and formalities are concluded. DHL couriers the samples to ALS in Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The sampling techniques were reviewed by the Competent Person during the site visit. • The Competent Person considers that the exploration work conducted by AVZ was carried out using appropriate techniques for the style of mineralisation at Roche Dure, and that the resulting database is suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the previous 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.*	• The Manono licence was awarded as Research Permit PR13359, issued on the 28th December 2016 to La Congolaise d'Exploitation Miniere SA (Cominiere). It is valid for 5 years but this period was extended indefinitely in April 2020 when the Company applied for a new Mining Licence. On the 2nd February 2017, AVZ formed a joint-venture (JV) with Cominiere and Dathomir Mining Resources SARL (Dathomir) to become the majority partner in a JV aiming to explore and develop the pegmatites contained within PR13359. With the purchase of Dathomir's 15% shareholding in 2021, current ownership of the Manono Lithium Project is AVZ 75% and Cominiere 25%. • AVZ manages the project and meets all funding requirements. • All indigenous title is cleared and there are no other known historical or environmentally sensitive areas.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Within PR13359 exploration of relevance was undertaken by Geomines whom completed a programme of drilling between 1949 and 1951. The drilling consisted of 42 vertical holes drilled to a general depth of around 50 - 60 m. Drilling was carried out on 12 sections at irregular intervals ranging from 50 - 300 m, and over a strike length of some 1,100 m. Drill spacing on the sections varied from 50 - 100 m. The drilling occurred in the Roche Dure Pit only, targeting the fresh pegmatite in the Kitotolo sector of the project area. • The licence area has been previously mined for tin and tantalum through a series of open pits over a total length of approximately 10 km excavated by Zairetain SPRL. More than 60 Mt of material was mined from three major pits and several subsidiary pits focused on the weathered upper portions of the pegmatites. Ore was crushed and then upgraded through gravity separation to produce a concentrate of a reported 72% Sn. There are no reliable records available of tantalum or lithium recovery as tin was the primary mineral being recovered. • Apart from the mining excavations and the drilling programme, there has been very limited exploration work within the Manono region specifically for lithium mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Project lies within the mid-Proterozoic Kibaran Belt - an intracratonic domain, stretching for over 1,000 km through Katanga and into southwest Uganda. The belt strikes predominantly SW-NE and is truncated by the N-S to NNW-SSE trending Western Rift system. The Kibaran Belt is comprised of a sedimentary and volcanic sequence that has been folded, metamorphosed and intruded by at least three separate phases of granite. The latest granite phase (900 to 950 million years ago) is assigned to the Katangan cycle and is associated with widespread vein and pegmatite mineralisation containing tin, tungsten, tantalum, niobium, lithium and beryllium. Deposits of this type occur as clusters and are widespread throughout the Kibaran terrain. In the DRC, the Katanga Tin Belt stretches over 500 km from near Kolwezi in the southwest to Kalemie in the northeast comprising numerous occurrences and deposits of which the Manono deposit is the largest. The geology of the Manono area is poorly documented and no reliable maps of local geology were observed. Recent mapping by AVZ has augmented the overview provided by Bassot and Morio (1989) and has led to the following description. The Manono Project pegmatites are hosted by a series of mica schists and by amphibolite in some locations. These host rocks have a steeply dipping penetrative foliation that appears to be parallel to bedding. There are numerous bodies of pegmatite, the largest of which have sub-horizontal to moderate dips, with dip direction being towards the southeast. The pegmatites post-date metamorphism, with all primary igneous textures intact. They cross-cut the host rocks but despite their large size, the contact deformation and metasomatism of the host rocks by the intrusion of the pegmatites seems minor. The absence of significant deformation of the schistosity of the host rocks implies that the pegmatites intruded brittle rocks. The pegmatites constitute a pegmatite swarm in which the largest pegmatites have an apparent en-echelon arrangement in a linear zone more than 12 km long. The pegmatites are exposed in two areas; Manono in the northeast, and Kitotolo in the southwest. These areas are separated by a 2.5 km section of alluvium-filled floodplain which contains Lake Lukushi. At least one large pegmatite extends beneath the floodplain. The pegmatites are members of the LCT-Rare Element group of pegmatites and within the pegmatite swarm there are LCT albite-spodumene pegmatites and LCT Complex (spodumene sub-type) pegmatites.

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 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.*
		• See table for collar locations. Verified survey and assay data is pending.

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.*	• Intersections will be reported as length-weighted grades within the logged pegmatite. • No grade truncations will be applied. • The majority of samples were taken at 2 m lengths. • No equivalent values are 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 the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The majority of samples were taken at 2 m lengths. • There is no relationship between mineralisation width and grade. • The geometry of the mineralisation is reasonably well understood however the pegmatite is not of uniform thickness nor orientation. Consequently, most drilling intersections do not represent the exact true thickness of the intersected pegmatite, although intersections are reasonably close to true thickness in most cases.
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.*	• The location map for the first 8 holes completed in the current Roche Dure drilling campaign in included. Relevant sections have not been included as the sectional interpretations remain incomplete at this early stage of the current drilling programme.
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 pegmatite intersections for holes MO22D001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007 and MO22DD008 are reported.

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.*	• No other exploration data is available. • Wide spaced reconnaissance drilling along with surface mapping and sampling is being used for geological understanding and future drill planning
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.*	• Diamond drill testing of the identified priority targets will be on-going.