AVZ MINERALS LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

1 December 2022

Further positive results confirmed at Roche Dure extension drilling program

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Highlights

- Further widespread, high-grade spodumene lithium mineralisation (including 144.5m @ 1.75% Li_2O & 934ppm Sn and 172.3m @ 1.57@ Li_2O & 702ppm Sn) confirmed from second 4 of 46 planned resource drill holes at Roche Dure North-East Extension
- 58 samples returned values greater than 2% Li_20 including two individual samples grading greater than 3% Li_2O with the highest value being from hole MO22DD005 from 8.7 metres to 10 metres downhole grading 3.41% Li_2O
- Drilling results from Section 8,200mN provide further evidence of Roche Dure orebody dipping at significantly shallower angles
- Drilling fleet joined by a fourth diamond drill rig

AVZ Minerals Limited (ASX: AVZ, OTC: AZZVF) (**AVZ** or **Company**) is pleased to report it has received further strong results from its Mineral Resource drilling (Figure 3) program at the Manono Lithium and Tin Project (**Manono Project**) in the Democratic Republic of Congo (**DRC**).

The Company has received results from the second four diamond drill holes at the Roche Dure North-East Extension drilling program.

AVZ's Managing Director Mr Nigel Ferguson commented: *"The second lot of four holes drilled at Roche Dure (Figure 1) continue to demonstrate solid grade continuity both along strike and down dip from the current open pit design.*

"Thirty-three holes have now been completed with twenty-five holes sampled and dispatched to the laboratory in Perth.

"We secured the services of a fourth diamond rig in October (Figure 5) which will assist to increase the progress being made on our comprehensive drilling program."

Results from the 4 holes are detailed in Table 1 below.

Hole I.D.	Section	Intersections of the Roche Dure pegmatite
MO22DD005	8000mN	1.70m - 5.79m – 4.09m @ 0.22% Li_2O & 1534ppm Sn (with 2.20m core loss) and 5.79m – 120.69m; 114.99m @ 1.52% Li_2O & 1196ppm Sn (with 1.80m core loss) and including **34.0m – 40.0m; 6.0m @ 1.92% Li_2O & 2481ppm Sn**
MO22DD006	8200mN	20.0m – 48.5m – 28.5m @ 0.1% Li_2O & 166ppm Sn (with 11.85m of core loss) and 48.50m – 220.85; 172.35m @ 1.57% Li_2O & 702ppm Sn (with 1.20m of core loss) including **80.0m – 104.0m; 24.0m @ 1.94% Li_2O & 541 ppm Sn and 153.0m-165m; 12.0m @ 2.01% Li_2O & 764 ppm Sn**
MO22DD007	8200mN	3.2m – 62.0; 58.8m @ 1.47 Li_2O & 1055ppm Sn (with 1.2m core loss) and including **16.0-22.0m; 6.0m @ 2.16% Li_2O & 626ppm Sn, 32.0-40.0m; 8.0m @ 2.18% Li_2O & 841ppm Sn** and 62.0m – 82.4m – 20.4m @ 0.11% Li_2O & 152ppm Sn (with 6.1m of core loss)
MO22DD008	8200mN	3.41m – 13.5m; 10.09m @ 0.35 Li_2O & 186ppm Sn (with 4.1m core loss) and 13.5m – 158.0m; 144.5m @ 1.75% Li_2O & 934ppm Sn (with 2.7m core loss) and including **28.0-40.0m; 12.0m @ 1.96% Li_2O & 858ppm Sn, 86.0-96.0m; 10.0m @ 2.00% Li_2O & 841ppm Sn and 104-120.0m; 16.0m @ 1.99% Li_2O & 1124ppm Sn.**

Table 1: Summary of pegmatite intervals and grades from MO22DD005 to MO22DD008

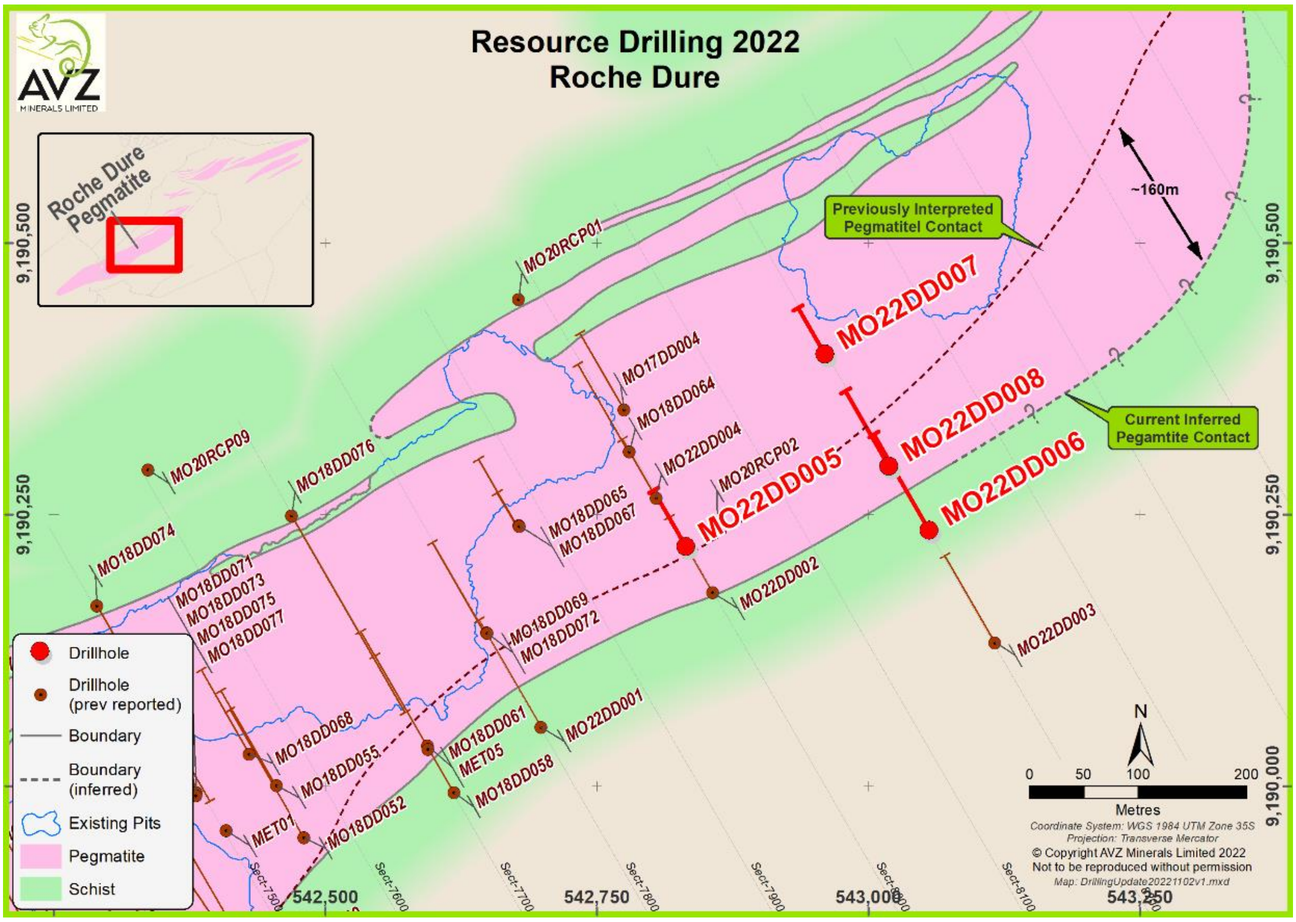

Figure 1: Locations of drillholes MO22DD005 to MO22DD008

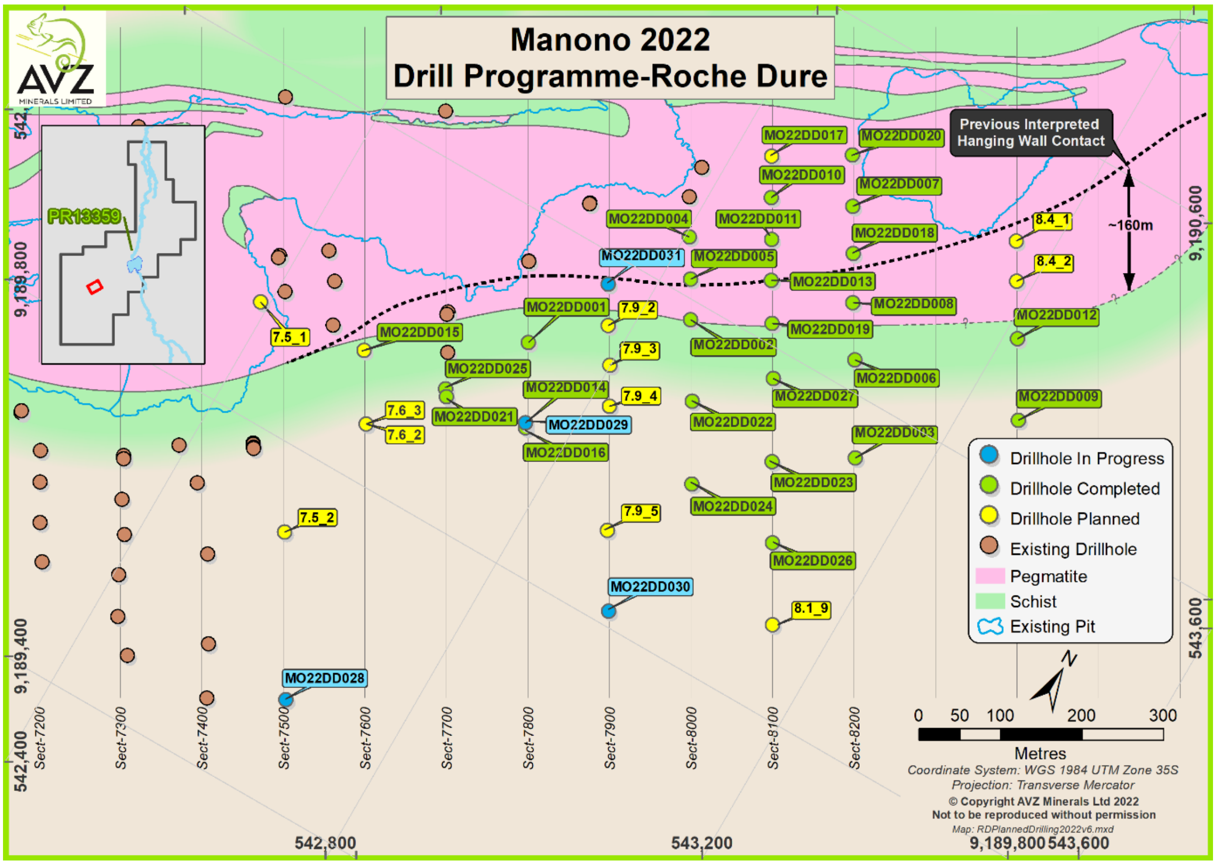

Figure 2: Location of completed holes, planned incomplete holes and current holes being drilled

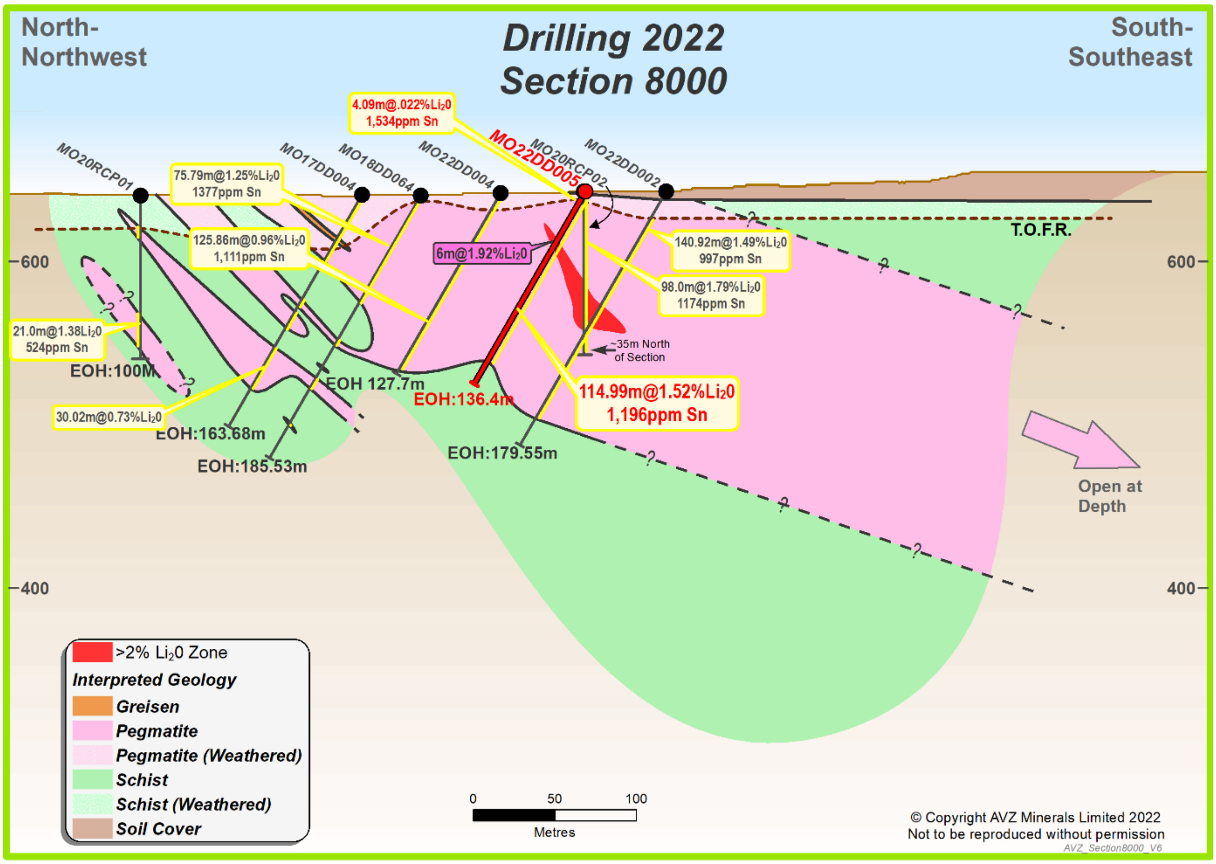

Figure 3: Intersections achieved by M022DD005 on section 8,000mN

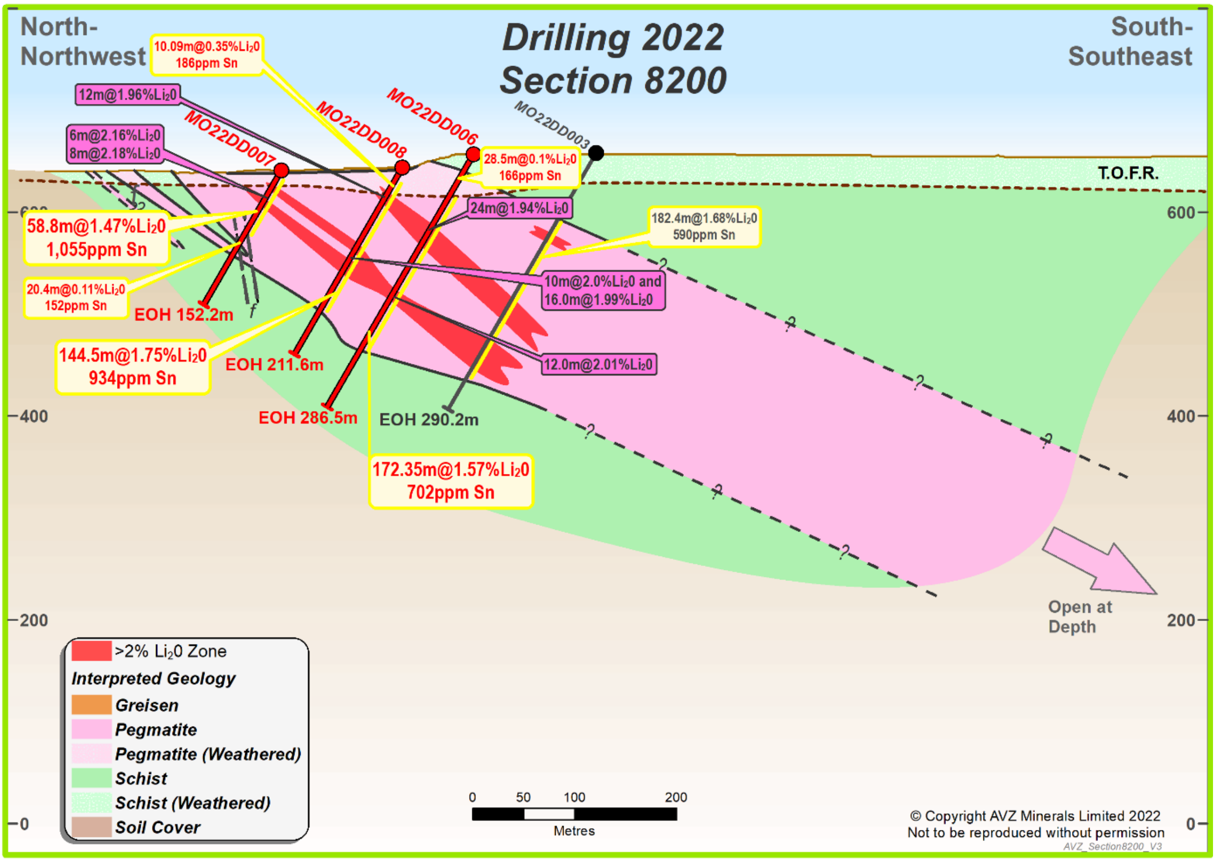

Figure 4: Intersections achieved by MO22DD006 to MO22DD008 drilled on section 8,200mN

Figure 5: Drill rig at drillhole MO22DD028

This release was authorised by Nigel Ferguson, Managing Director of AVZ Minerals Limited.

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

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Competent Person's Statement
The information in this report that relates to analytical assay and drilling results 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.

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 "JORC Ore Reserves increase by 41.6% at Roche Dure" released to ASX on 14 July 2021 and "Updated Mineral Resource Estimate Includes Pit Floor "Wedge" Drill Results" released to ASX on 24 May 2021.
- Any reference to Carriere de l'Este mineral resource estimate (MRE) should be read in conjunction with the Company's previous ASX Announcement "Assays from Carriere de l'Este drilling confirms deposit a likely rival to Roche Dure" dated 16 August 2021.
- Any reference to tin exploration targets should be read in conjunction with the Company's previous ASX Announcement "Initial Exploration Target for Alluvial Placer Hosted Tin Defined at the Manono Lithium and Tin Project" dated 18 May 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

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 MO22DD005 to MO22DD008

Drill Hole_ID	Drilling Method	Section Line	Easting (mE) *	Northing (mN) *	Elevation (m)*	Datum	Zone	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (mag degrees)	EOH (m)
MO22DD005	DDH	8000	542832	9190221	640	WGS84	35S	-60	330	136.4
MO22DD006	DDH	8200	543056	9190236	658	WGS84	35S	-60	330	306.5
MO22DD007	DDH	8200	542959	9190399	646	WGS84	35S	-60	330	152.2
MO22DD008	DDH	8200	543019	9190296	648	WGS84	35S	-60	330	211.6

* *Hole co-ordinates and elevations collected by handheld GPS. Final survey co-ordinate data to be collated at the end of the drill programme.*

Appendix 2
Down-hole Survey Table MO22DD005 to MO22DD008

Hole_ID	Depth (m)	Inclination (deg)	Azimuth (deg)
MO22DD005	30	-61.7	328.6
MO22DD005	60	-61.7	328.4
MO22DD005	90	-62.2	327.4
MO22DD005	120	-62.1	326.1
MO22DD005	136	-62.6	326.4
MO22DD006	30	-59.4	331.3
MO22DD006	60	-59.5	333.2
MO22DD006	90	-58.9	332.4
MO22DD006	120	-58.8	334.2
MO22DD006	150	-59	334.4
MO22DD006	180	-58.7	333.3
MO22DD006	210	-58.5	335.6
MO22DD006	240	-58.8	334.9
MO22DD006	270	-58.2	334.8
MO22DD006	300	-58.6	335.6
MO22DD006	306	-58.3	335.5
MO22DD007	30	-57.9	332.6
MO22DD007	60	-57.7	332.5
MO22DD007	90	-58.2	332.5
MO22DD007	120	-58.9	331.5
MO22DD007	152	-59.4	330.7
MO22DD008	30	-59.6	333.3
MO22DD008	60	-59.6	333.7
MO22DD008	90	-58.8	333.2
MO22DD008	120	-58.2	332.7
MO22DD008	150	-56.7	335.4
MO22DD008	180	-57	335.4
MO22DD008	211	-56.6	334

Appendix 3
Assay Results for holes MO22DD005 to MO22DD008

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Sample_ ID	Li2O (%)	Sn (ppm)
MO22DD005	0	1.7	Waste	NS		
MO22DD005	1.7	2.5	Peg	53821	0.11	477
MO22DD005	2.5	2.7	Core loss	NS	0	
MO22DD005	2.7	3.2	Peg	53822	0.112	4310
MO22DD005	3.2	4.2	Core loss	NS	0	
MO22DD005	4.2	4.7	Peg	53823	0.642	1385
MO22DD005	4.7	5.7	Core loss	NS	0	
MO22DD005	5.7	6.3	Peg	53824	2.41	331
MO22DD005	6.3	7.2	Core loss	NS	0	
MO22DD005	7.2	8.2	Peg	53825	2.27	1100
MO22DD005	8.2	8.7	Core loss	NS	0	
MO22DD005	8.7	10	Peg	53826	3.41	397
MO22DD005	10	12	Peg	53827	1.145	248
MO22DD005	12	12.64	Peg	53828	0.967	509
MO22DD005	12.64	12.9	Greisen	53829	0.519	2090
MO22DD005	12.9	13.8	Peg	53831	0.977	604
MO22DD005	13.8	16	Peg	53832	1.175	3200
MO22DD005	16	16.4	Core loss	NS	0	
MO22DD005	16.4	18	Peg	53833	1.01	736
MO22DD005	18	20	Peg	53834	1.68	1230
MO22DD005	20	22	Peg	53836	1.525	5460
MO22DD005	22	24	Peg	53837	1.505	1855
MO22DD005	24	26	Peg	53838	2.15	1050
MO22DD005	26	28	Peg	53839	1.085	2440
MO22DD005	28	30	Peg	53840	1.865	776
MO22DD005	30	32	Peg	53841	1.81	3130
MO22DD005	32	34	Peg	53842	0.995	1190
MO22DD005	34	36	Peg	53843	2.15	1985
MO22DD005	36	38	Peg	53844	1.615	1680
MO22DD005	38	40	Peg	53846	2.01	3780
MO22DD005	40	42	Peg	53847	0.695	1680
MO22DD005	42	44	Peg	53848	1.405	969
MO22DD005	44	46	Peg	53849	2.68	898
MO22DD005	46	48	Peg	53851	1.41	1170
MO22DD005	48	50	Peg	53852	0.545	561
MO22DD005	50	52	Peg	53853	1.39	2460
MO22DD005	52	54	Peg	53854	1.445	528
MO22DD005	54	56	Peg	53856	2.27	1210
MO22DD005	56	58	Peg	53857	2.23	608
MO22DD005	58	60	Peg	53858	1.565	1965
MO22DD005	60	62	Peg	53859	0.379	599
MO22DD005	62	64	Peg	53860	0.21	847
MO22DD005	64	66	Peg	53861	1.055	693
MO22DD005	66	68	Peg	53862	1.055	472
MO22DD005	68	70	Peg	53863	1.445	657
MO22DD005	70	72	Peg	53864	1.625	527

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Sample_ ID	Li2O (%)	Sn (ppm)
MO22DD005	72	74	Peg	53865	1.275	571
MO22DD005	74	76	Peg	53866	1.26	926
MO22DD005	76	78	Peg	53867	2.35	858
MO22DD005	78	80	Peg	53868	0.94	806
MO22DD005	80	82	Peg	53869	1.825	990
MO22DD005	82	84	Peg	53871	1.145	1505
MO22DD005	84	86	Peg	53872	1.66	661
MO22DD005	86	88	Peg	53873	1.43	647
MO22DD005	88	90	Peg	53874	1.9	1125
MO22DD005	90	92	Peg	53876	3.32	314
MO22DD005	92	94	Peg	53877	1.415	901
MO22DD005	94	96	Peg	53878	1.52	1315
MO22DD005	96	98	Peg	53879	2.12	1210
MO22DD005	98	100	Peg	53880	1.295	713
MO22DD005	100	102	Peg	53881	1.415	959
MO22DD005	102	104	Peg	53882	1.845	951
MO22DD005	104	106	Peg	53883	2	1200
MO22DD005	106	108	Peg	53884	1.27	877
MO22DD005	108	110	Peg	53886	1.69	1365
MO22DD005	110	112	Peg	53887	1.715	496
MO22DD005	112	114	Peg	53888	1.995	512
MO22DD005	114	116	Peg	53889	0.842	1230
MO22DD005	116	118	Peg	53891	0.854	1375
MO22DD005	118	119.5	Peg	53892	1.615	812
MO22DD005	119.5	120.69	Peg	53893	1.585	486
MO22DD005	120.69	122	Greisen	53894	0.055	690
MO22DD005	122	124	Greisen	53896	0.052	292
MO22DD005	124	125.06	Greisen	53897	0.024	307
MO22DD005	125.06	127	Hms	53898	0.326	125
MO22DD005	127	129	Hms	53899	0.381	78
MO22DD006	0	19.4	Waste zone	NS		
MO22DD006	19.4	20	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD006	20	21.3	Peg	53911	0.067	430
MO22DD006	21.3	21.5	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD006	21.5	22.5	Peg	53912	0.054	165
MO22DD006	22.5	23	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD006	23	24.2	Peg	53913	0.081	870
MO22DD006	24.2	24.5	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD006	24.5	25.56	Peg	53914	0.13	414
MO22DD006	25.56	27.2	HMs	53915	0.585	174
MO22DD006	27.2	27.5	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD006	27.5	29	Peg	53916	0.161	91
MO22DD006	29	30.9	Peg	53917	0.067	376
MO22DD006	30.9	33.5	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD006	33.5	34.2	Peg	53918	0.052	319
MO22DD006	34.2	36.5	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD006	36.5	36.8	Peg	53919	0.048	235
MO22DD006	36.8	39.5	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD006	39.5	41.1	Peg	53921	0.199	236

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Sample_ ID	Li2O (%)	Sn (ppm)
MO22DD006	41.1	42.5	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD006	42.5	44	Peg	53922	0.035	57
MO22DD006	44	45.3	Peg	53923	0.439	211
MO22DD006	45.3	45.5	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD006	45.5	47.15	Peg	53924	0.179	214
MO22DD006	47.15	48.5	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD006	48.5	50	Peg	53926	1.15	209
MO22DD006	50	51	Peg	53927	1.805	302
MO22DD006	51	51.5	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD006	51.5	53	Peg	53928	1.69	1945
MO22DD006	53	55	Peg	53929	1.73	385
MO22DD006	55	56.75	Peg	53930	1.105	446
MO22DD006	56.75	57.25	HMs	53931	0.749	265
MO22DD006	57.25	59	Peg	53932	0.159	365
MO22DD006	59	61	Peg	53933	0.058	513
MO22DD006	61	63	Peg	53934	2.44	541
MO22DD006	63	65	Peg	53936	1.935	608
MO22DD006	65	67	Peg	53937	0.491	645
MO22DD006	67	69	Peg	53938	0.118	1070
MO22DD006	69	70.1	Peg	53939	1.12	520
MO22DD006	70.1	72	Peg	53941	1.86	1400
MO22DD006	72	74	Peg	53942	1.41	528
MO22DD006	74	76	Peg	53943	1.61	213
MO22DD006	76	78	Peg	53944	1.26	1450
MO22DD006	78	80	Peg	53946	1.575	402
MO22DD006	80	82	Peg	53947	2.77	294
MO22DD006	82	84	Peg	53948	2.25	601
MO22DD006	84	86	Peg	53949	1.71	595
MO22DD006	86	88	Peg	53950	1.84	379
MO22DD006	88	90	Peg	53951	1.15	1280
MO22DD006	90	92	Peg	53952	2.02	697
MO22DD006	92	94	Peg	53953	1.91	466
MO22DD006	94	96	Peg	53954	2.36	363
MO22DD006	96	98	Peg	53955	1.645	198
MO22DD006	98	100	Peg	53956	1.445	317
MO22DD006	100	102	Peg	53957	2.21	373
MO22DD006	102	104	Peg	53958	2.01	937
MO22DD006	104	106	Peg	53959	1.65	236
MO22DD006	106	108	Peg	53961	1.295	1390
MO22DD006	108	110	Peg	53962	1.525	412
MO22DD006	110	112	Peg	53963	1.475	437
MO22DD006	112	114	Peg	53964	1.595	306
MO22DD006	114	116	Peg	53966	1.295	1025
MO22DD006	116	118	Peg	53967	1.25	292
MO22DD006	118	120	Peg	53968	2.42	306
MO22DD006	120	122	Peg	53969	1.81	335
MO22DD006	122	124	Peg	53970	1.315	1420
MO22DD006	124	126	Peg	53971	2.72	355
MO22DD006	126	128	Peg	53972	1.93	267

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Sample_ ID	Li2O (%)	Sn (ppm)
MO22DD006	128	130	Peg	53973	1.51	1690
MO22DD006	130	132	Peg	53974	2.08	359
MO22DD006	132	134	Peg	53976	1.165	2660
MO22DD006	134	134.8	Peg	53977	1.42	395
MO22DD006	134.8	135.5	Core loss	NS		
MO22DD006	135.5	137	Peg	53978	2.04	681
MO22DD006	137	139	Peg	53979	0.321	196
MO22DD006	139	141	Peg	53980	0.02	5
MO22DD006	141	143	Peg	53982	1.35	708
MO22DD006	143	145	Peg	53983	1.3	966
MO22DD006	145	147	Peg	53984	2.15	1800
MO22DD006	147	149	Peg	53985	2.17	1805
MO22DD006	149	151	Peg	53987	1.54	642
MO22DD006	151	153	Peg	53988	1.07	1600
MO22DD006	153	155	Peg	53989	2.08	443
MO22DD006	155	157	Peg	53990	2.26	567
MO22DD006	157	159	Peg	53991	1.35	629
MO22DD006	159	161	Peg	53992	1.31	1400
MO22DD006	161	163	Peg	53993	2.84	984
MO22DD006	163	165	Peg	53994	2.21	565
MO22DD006	165	167	Peg	53995	1.24	759
MO22DD006	167	169	Peg	53996	1.355	717
MO22DD006	169	171	Peg	53997	1.4	923
MO22DD006	171	173	Peg	53998	2.32	380
MO22DD006	173	175	Peg	53999	1.19	723
MO22DD006	175	177	Peg	54000	1.79	62
MO22DD006	177	179	Peg	54002	2.28	568
MO22DD006	179	181	Peg	54003	1.835	648
MO22DD006	181	183	Peg	54004	1.375	869
MO22DD006	183	185	Peg	54006	1.335	760
MO22DD006	185	187	Peg	54007	2.9	594
MO22DD006	187	189	Peg	54008	1.145	513
MO22DD006	189	191	Peg	54009	1.64	872
MO22DD006	191	193	Peg	54010	1.455	859
MO22DD006	193	195	Peg	54011	1.165	678
MO22DD006	195	197	Peg	54012	2.65	994
MO22DD006	197	199	Peg	54013	1.645	1065
MO22DD006	199	201	Peg	54014	1.76	819
MO22DD006	201	203	Peg	54015	1.685	139
MO22DD006	203	205	Peg	54017	1.66	823
MO22DD006	205	207	Peg	54018	1.31	791
MO22DD006	207	209	Peg	54019	1.85	993
MO22DD006	209	211	Peg	54020	0.002	8
MO22DD006	211	213	Peg	54022	1.215	655
MO22DD006	213	215	Peg	54023	1.69	1105
MO22DD006	215	217	Peg	54024	1.145	489
MO22DD006	217	219	Peg	54025	1.135	478
MO22DD006	219	220.85	Peg	54027	1.25	826
MO22DD006	220.85	222.75	Greisen	54028	0.042	942

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Sample_ ID	Li2O (%)	Sn (ppm)
MO22DD006	222.75	224.75	HMSst	54029	0.198	66
MO22DD006	224.75	226.75	HMSst	54030	0.232	50
MO22DD007	0	3.2	Waste	NS		
MO22DD007	3.2	4.2	Peg	54041	1.465	2460
MO22DD007	4.2	4.7	Core Loss	NS		
MO22DD007	4.7	5.7	Peg	54042	1.46	1130
MO22DD007	5.7	6.2	Core Loss	NS		
MO22DD007	6.2	8	Peg	54043	1.77	651
MO22DD007	8	10	Peg	54044	1.335	580
MO22DD007	10	12	Peg	54045	1.455	479
MO22DD007	12	12.2	Core Loss	NS		
MO22DD007	12.2	14	Peg	54046	0.897	732
MO22DD007	14	16	Peg	54047	1.26	1615
MO22DD007	16	18	Peg	54048	2.29	1175
MO22DD007	18	20	Peg	54049	2.71	439
MO22DD007	20	22	Peg	54051	1.495	263
MO22DD007	22	24	Peg	54052	0.885	714
MO22DD007	24	26	Peg	54053	1.035	670
MO22DD007	26	28	Peg	54054	1.605	496
MO22DD007	28	30	Peg	54056	0.525	229
MO22DD007	30	32	Peg	54057	1.13	1710
MO22DD007	32	34	Peg	54058	2.44	708
MO22DD007	34	36	Peg	54059	2.32	709
MO22DD007	36	38	Peg	54060	2.07	787
MO22DD007	38	40	Peg	54061	1.9	1160
MO22DD007	40	42	Peg	54062	0.945	4670
MO22DD007	42	44	Peg	54063	1.33	939
MO22DD007	44	46	Peg	54064	0.787	1970
MO22DD007	46	48	Peg	54066	1.915	737
MO22DD007	48	50	Peg	54067	0.796	1220
MO22DD007	50	52	Peg	54068	2.01	1185
MO22DD007	52	54	Peg	54069	1.165	337
MO22DD007	54	56	Peg	54071	1.51	1635
MO22DD007	56	58	Peg	54072	1.985	951
MO22DD007	58	60	Peg	54073	0.977	1750
MO22DD007	60	62	Peg	54074	1.63	863
MO22DD007	62	64	Peg	54076	0.045	586
MO22DD007	64	66.2	Peg	54077	0.019	487
MO22DD007	66.2	68.2	Core Loss	NS		
MO22DD007	68.2	69.2	Peg	54078	0.009	51
MO22DD007	69.2	71.2	Core Loss	NS		
MO22DD007	71.2	73.2	Peg	54079	0.012	76
MO22DD007	73.2	74.2	Core Loss	NS		
MO22DD007	74.2	76	Peg	54080	0.007	52
MO22DD007	76	78	Peg	54081	0.011	73
MO22DD007	78	79.1	Peg	54082	0.008	139
MO22DD007	79.1	80.2	Core Loss	NS		
MO22DD007	80.2	82.4	Peg	54083	0.01	117
MO22DD007	82.4	83.2	Core Loss	NS		

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Sample_ ID	Li2O (%)	Sn (ppm)
MO22DD007	83.2	88.57	HMs	NS		
MO22DD007	88.57	90	Peg	54084	0.012	72
MO22DD007	90	92	Peg	54085	0.008	91
MO22DD007	92	94	Peg	54086	0.009	249
MO22DD007	94	96.1	Peg	54087	0.009	107
MO22DD007	96.1	98.1	HMs	54088	0.098	40
MO22DD007	98.1	100.1	HMs	54089	0.081	21
MO22DD008	0	3.41	Lat	NS	0	
MO22DD008	3.41	3.8	Peg	54111	0.445	2140
MO22DD008	3.8	4.5	Core loss	NS	0	
MO22DD008	4.5	5.3	Peg	54112	0.261	752
MO22DD008	5.3	6	Core loss	NS	0	
MO22DD008	6	6.9	Peg	54113	0.325	248
MO22DD008	6.9	7.5	Core loss	NS	0	
MO22DD008	7.5	8.2	Peg	54114	0.139	101
MO22DD008	8.2	9	Core loss	NS	0	
MO22DD008	9	10.2	Peg	54115	2.13	88
MO22DD008	10.2	10.5	Core loss	NS	0	
MO22DD008	10.5	11.3	Peg	54116	0.172	29
MO22DD008	11.3	12	Core loss	NS	0	
MO22DD008	12	13.2	Peg	54117	0.03	15
MO22DD008	13.2	13.5	Core loss	NS	0	
MO22DD008	13.5	15	Peg	54118	1.485	182
MO22DD008	15	17	Peg	54119	1.135	188
MO22DD008	17	19	Peg	54121	1.675	720
MO22DD008	19	20.6	Peg	54122	1.165	891
MO22DD008	20.6	22	Peg	54123	0.961	1240
MO22DD008	22	24	Peg	54124	1.97	1070
MO22DD008	24	26	Peg	54126	1.485	857
MO22DD008	26	28	Peg	54127	1.125	1730
MO22DD008	28	30	Peg	54128	2.21	817
MO22DD008	30	32	Peg	54129	2.38	781
MO22DD008	32	34	Peg	54130	1.27	1300
MO22DD008	34	36	Peg	54131	1.57	600
MO22DD008	36	38	Peg	54132	1.965	921
MO22DD008	38	40	Peg	54133	2.39	730
MO22DD008	40	42	Peg	54134	1.395	1375
MO22DD008	42	44	Peg	54136	1.35	1130
MO22DD008	44	46	Peg	54137	0.946	1010
MO22DD008	46	48	Peg	54138	1.685	384
MO22DD008	48	50	Peg	54139	2.14	859
MO22DD008	50	52	Peg	54141	1.515	1515
MO22DD008	52	54	Peg	54142	1.63	354
MO22DD008	54	56	Peg	54143	2.08	902
MO22DD008	56	58	Peg	54144	2.35	988
MO22DD008	58	60	Peg	54146	1.345	1110
MO22DD008	60	62	Peg	54147	1.35	1170
MO22DD008	62	64	Peg	54148	1.23	937
MO22DD008	64	66	Peg	54149	1.475	792

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Sample_ ID	Li2O (%)	Sn (ppm)
MO22DD008	66	68	Peg	54150	1.86	672
MO22DD008	68	70	Peg	54151	1.345	1535
MO22DD008	70	72	Peg	54152	1.1	789
MO22DD008	72	74	Peg	54153	2.48	1290
MO22DD008	74	76	Peg	54154	1.37	828
MO22DD008	76	78	Peg	54155	1.235	1525
MO22DD008	78	80	Peg	54156	2.05	2380
MO22DD008	80	82	Peg	54157	0.79	149
MO22DD008	82	84	Peg	54158	0.767	865
MO22DD008	84	86	Peg	54159	0.949	592
MO22DD008	86	88	Peg	54161	2.39	517
MO22DD008	88	90	Peg	54162	1.405	1025
MO22DD008	90	92	Peg	54163	2.21	737
MO22DD008	92	94	Peg	54164	1.19	1680
MO22DD008	94	96	Peg	54166	2.82	511
MO22DD008	96	98	Peg	54167	1.685	1065
MO22DD008	98	100	Peg	54168	0.912	2250
MO22DD008	100	102	Peg	54169	1.55	441
MO22DD008	102	104	Peg	54170	1.82	845
MO22DD008	104	106	Peg	54171	2.03	1240
MO22DD008	106	108	Peg	54172	2.66	1280
MO22DD008	108	110	Peg	54173	1.815	890
MO22DD008	110	112	Peg	54174	1.595	633
MO22DD008	112	114	Peg	54176	2.08	784
MO22DD008	114	116	Peg	54177	1.235	1525
MO22DD008	116	118	Peg	54178	2.41	932
MO22DD008	118	120	Peg	54179	2.09	1715
MO22DD008	120	122	Peg	54181	1.565	614
MO22DD008	122	124	Peg	54182	1.94	604
MO22DD008	124	126	Peg	54183	0.997	1290
MO22DD008	126	128	Peg	54184	1.865	1140
MO22DD008	128	130	Peg	54186	2.07	1120
MO22DD008	130	132	Peg	54187	1.59	905
MO22DD008	132	134	peg	54188	1.27	535
MO22DD008	134	136	Peg	54189	1.9	508
MO22DD008	136	138	Peg	54190	1.415	930
MO22DD008	138	140	Peg	54191	1.19	899
MO22DD008	140	142	Peg	54192	0.513	677
MO22DD008	142	144	Peg	54193	1.515	658
MO22DD008	144	146	Peg	54194	1.865	712
MO22DD008	146	148	Peg	54195	0.977	1465
MO22DD008	148	150	Peg	54196	0.705	426
MO22DD008	150	152	Peg	54197	1.61	359
MO22DD008	152	154	Peg	54198	1.655	1105
MO22DD008	154	156	Peg	54199	0.187	687
MO22DD008	156	158	peg	54201	0.152	249
MO22DD008	158	160	Peg	54202	0.09	181
MO22DD008	160	161.8	Peg	54203	0.071	750
MO22DD008	161.8	162.68	Greisen	54204	0.041	416

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Sample_ ID	Li2O (%)	Sn (ppm)
MO22DD008	162.68	177.87	HMS	NS	0	
MO22DD008	177.86	179.3	Greisen	54206	0.02	840
MO22DD008	179.3	201.08	HMS	NS	0	
MO22DD008	201.08	203.2	Greisen	54207	0.016	116
MO22DD008	203.2	205.2	HMS	54208	0.144	71
MO22DD008	205.2	207.2	HMS	54209	0.162	19

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 1 or 2m intervals. • The submitted half-core samples typically had a mass of 4 – 6 kg.
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 HQ and 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 holes were downhole surveyed using a digital multi-shot camera at about 30 m intervals.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Drill core was logged by qualified geologists using a data-logger and the logs were then uploaded into Geobank which is a part of the Micromine software system. The core was 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. • The entirety of all drillholes are logged for geological, mineralogical and geotechnical data.
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 2m 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 the AVZ sample preparation facility on site at Manono. • At AVZ's onsite sample preparation facility the half-core samples of approximately 4-6 kg are oven dried, crushed to -2 mm with a 500g sub-ample being split out. This 500 g sub-sample is then pulverised to produce a pulp with 85% passing -75um size fraction. A 120g 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 ALS Manono at all stages of sample preparation such that each sub-sample split is representative of the whole it was derived from. • Duplicate sampling was undertaken for the drilling programme. After half-core samples were crushed, an AVZ geologist took a split of the crushed sample which can if required be used 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 PQ, HQ and NQ drill core, providing a representative sample of the Pegmatite which is coarse-grained. Sampling was mostly at 2m intervals, and the submitted half-core samples typically had a mass of 4-6 kg.

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 onsite prep laboratory Manono (DRC) where they were crushed and pulverised to produce pulps. These pulps were 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. • 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.*	• CSA Global (CSA) observed the mineralisation in the majority of cores on site, although no check assaying was completed by them. • CSA observed and photographed several collar positions in the field, along with rigs that were drilling at the time of the site visit. • Twinned holes for the verification of historical drilling, were 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.*	• For JORC 2012 resource estimation, the drillhole collars 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. • All holes were downhole surveyed using a digital multi-shot camera at approximately 30 m intervals. • For the purposes of geological modelling and estimation, the drillhole collars were projected onto this topographic surface. In most cases adjustments were 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 was completed on sections 100 m apart, and collars were 50 to 100 m apart on section where possible. Given the coarse homogenous nature of the orebody this spacing is expected to generate Measured Resources.
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 Pegmatite. • No material sampling bias exists due to drilling direction.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The prepared samples (pulps) are sealed in a box and delivered by DHL to ALS Perth. • ALS issue a reconciliation of each sample batch, actual received vs documented dispatch. • The ALS Manono site preparation facility is managed by staff trained previously by ALS. Prepared samples are sealed in boxes and transported by air to ALS 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 or to the lodging of a PE (Permite d'Exploitation) whichever comes first. 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 PR 13359. 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.

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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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, survey and assay data.
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 are reported as length-weighted grades within the logged Pegmatite. • No grade truncations were 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 relevant plans and sections are included in this document.
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 MO22DD005 to 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.