

Encouraging Critical Metal Assays Received from Georgetown Sampling Program

1st June 2022

Summary and Highlights

- **34 rock samples collected from the Georgetown Project with significant results including:**
 - ✚ **Silver to 306ppm**
 - ✚ **Manganese to 12.45%**
 - ✚ **Iron to 41%**
 - ✚ **Strontium to 459ppm**
 - ✚ **Lead to 12.2%**
 - ✚ **Copper to 0.53%**
 - ✚ **Zinc to 0.23%**
 - ✚ **Barium to 0.14%**
- **Gold and lithium assays expected shortly**

Gold Copper and Lithium explorer ActivEX Limited (ASX: AIV) (“ActivEX” or “the Company”) is pleased to report encouraging assays from sampling programs undertaken at the Georgetown Project. Assay highlights are referenced, with lithium and gold results expected shortly. A total of **66 soil, 34 rock (including pegmatites) and 13 stream samples** were collected and taken to the ALS geochemistry laboratory in Townsville.

Managing Director Mark Derriman commented: *“These first-pass assays for Georgetown provide an encouraging indication that Georgetown is host to a number of metals and critical minerals with good grades. The assays we’ve received to-date still only represents a small population of the total amount of sampling work at the site, so on that basis the base metals look particularly encouraging, with strong results for the critical elements as well. We also look forward to updating the market with the results from our surface exploration program for gold mineralisation, along with a pegmatite sampling program focused on the potential of lithium caesium-tantalum (LCT) mineralisation that was first announced to the market on November 15, 2021.*

ASX Code: AIV

Issued Capital

216,202,577 ordinary shares (AIV)

Market Capitalisation

\$10.37M (31st May 2022, \$0.048)

Directors

Min Yang (Chairman, NED)
Mark Derriman (Managing Director)
Geoff Baker (NED)
Dongmei Ye (NED)
Andrew Bald (NED)
Louis Chien (Alternate Director to Min Yang)

About ActivEX

ActivEX Limited is a minerals exploration company committed to the acquisition, identification, and delineation of new resource projects through active exploration.

The ActivEX portfolio is focused on gold copper and critical metal projects, with substantial tenement packages in the north and southeast Queensland.

Suite 2, 3B Macquarie Street
Sydney, NSW 2000

admin@activex.com.au
www.activex.com.au

Phone +61 (02) 9251 9088

ABN 11 113 452 896

GEORGETOWN GOLD AND LITHIUM PROJECT – North Queensland**(EPMs 27805, 27811, 27812 & EPM Applications 28120, 28277 and 28417 – ActivEX 100%)**

(Prospecting for critical minerals Cu, Ta, Nb, Co, Sn, W and Li)

The Georgetown Gold Project (Figure 1 & 2) is situated within the Proterozoic Etheridge Province in northeast Queensland, approximately 400km west-northwest of Townsville and 80km north of the Gilberton Gold Project. The project comprises a granted area of 504.29km² with ActivEX Limited holding a 100% interest in all the tenements. One EPM application (Bridle Track, EPM 28417) has been lodged in May, which covers 100 sub-blocks. Historic data shows pegmatites were intersected in previous drill holes; However, no Au or Li has been assayed. Bridle Track is anticipated to be granted towards the second half of 2022.

The Georgetown Project is in an area which is prospective for several metals, precious and base, in addition to critical minerals (Cu, Ta, Nb, Co, Sn, W and Li) over a wide range of deposit styles. Initial evaluation of the Georgetown Project was focussed on the lithium and gold potential as evident by the numerous historical gold and silver in the region, in addition to the lithium and tantalum prospect located to the east (**Figure 3**).

The Buchanan's Creek lithium prospect comprises pegmatite hosted lithium mineralisation and folded Cobbold Metadolerite/Land Creek micaceous metasediments. Numerous pegmatites were sampled within the Forsayth and Leichardt Creek tenements. Most of the field time was spent in the Forsayth tenements adjacent and to the east of the Buchanan's Lithium Project comprising rock and stream sediment sampling. A folded sequence of Cobbold Metadolerite and Micaceous Lane Creek Formation was targeted for soil sampling and during the sampling program several pegmatites were noted and sampled.

The significant sample results from the Forsayth Project are shown in Figure 4. In the centre of the area, samples FYR010 to 015 were taken from a small iron/manganese ridge over 40m in length. The outcrop comprised massive ironstone with manganese staining and local boxwork textures likely after sulphides at depth. Several prospecting pits have been dug along the length of the ironstone ridge to a depth of 1.5m with no obvious drill testing.

The ironstone returned results to 41.6% Fe, 10% Mn, 0.9% Pb and 0.53% Cu. This target will be further evaluated via geological mapping, rock sampling and pXRF soil geochemistry. A series of ferruginous quartz veins in the west of the tenement were sampled (FYR005 to 008 and 017 to 018) with results to 12.2% Pb, 306 ppm Ag, 5.5% Mn, 0.35% Cu and 0.23% Zn. The area will be further evaluated in a similar manner to that proposed at the ironstone ridge area mentioned above.

This announcement is authorised by the Board of ActivEX Limited

**For further information contact:
Mr Mark Derriman, Managing Director**

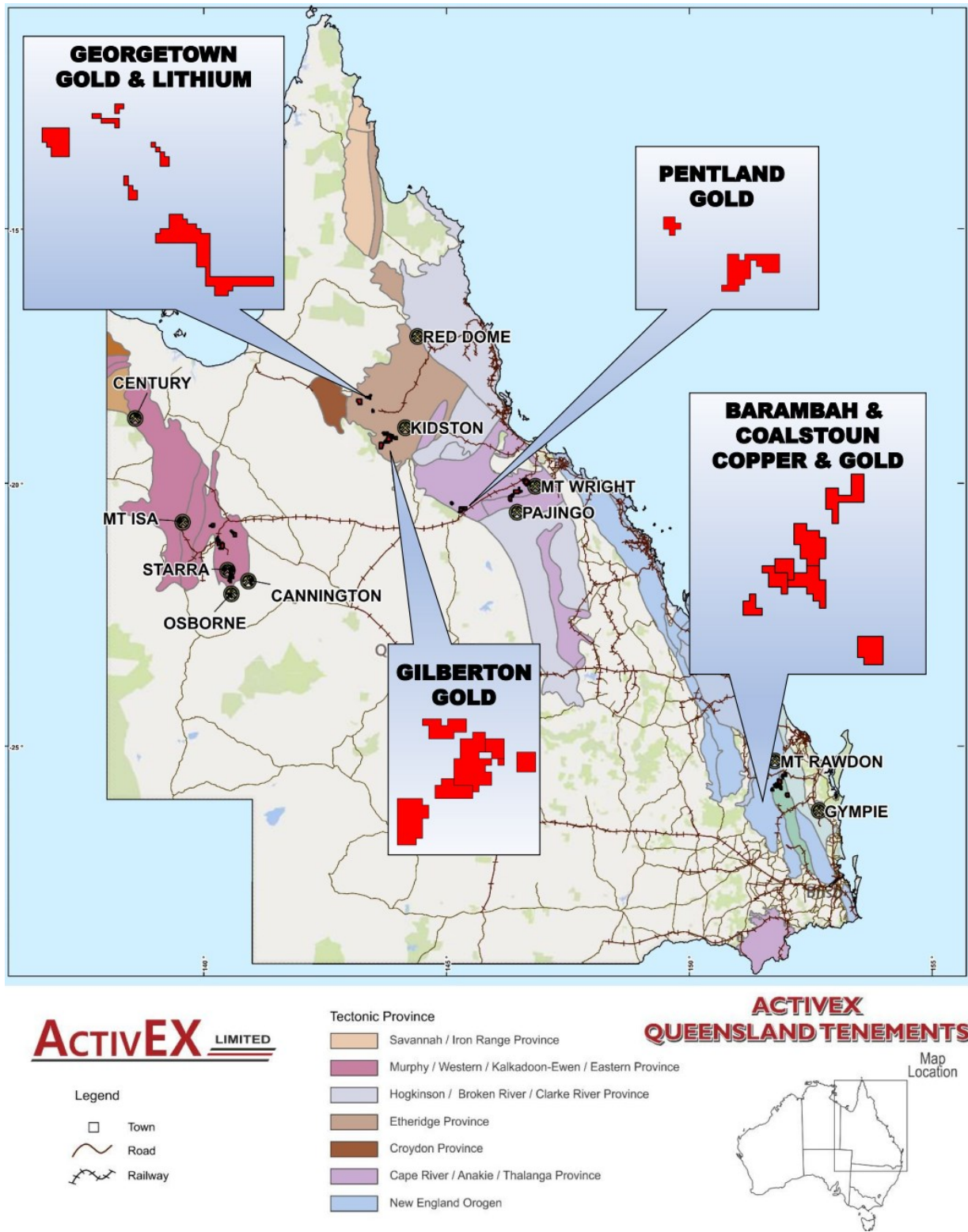


Figure 1. ActivEX Limited Queensland Projects and tenements

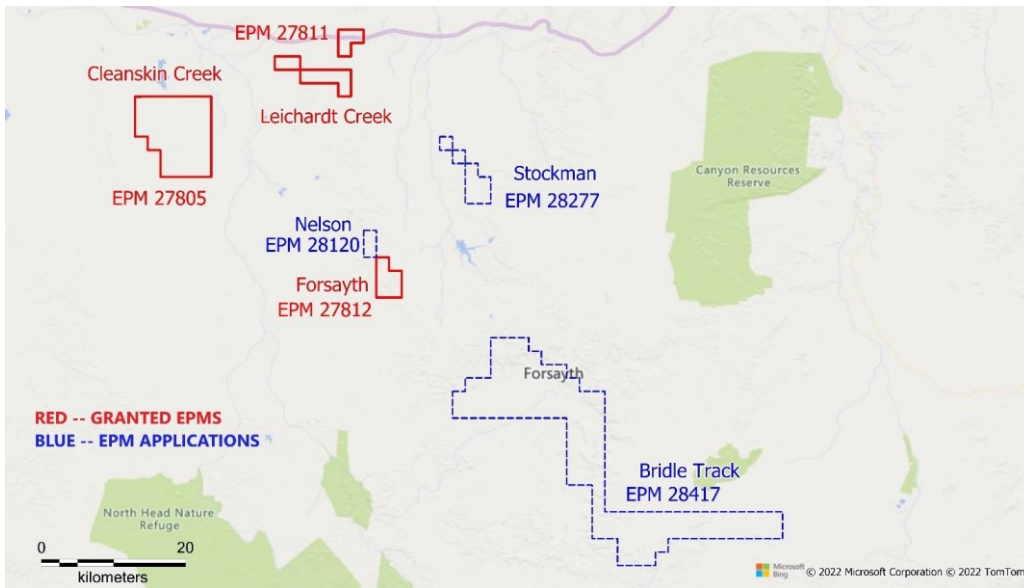


Figure 2. Georgetown Gold Project showing location EPM 27812, Lithium/Tantalum prospects within the Georgetown Project

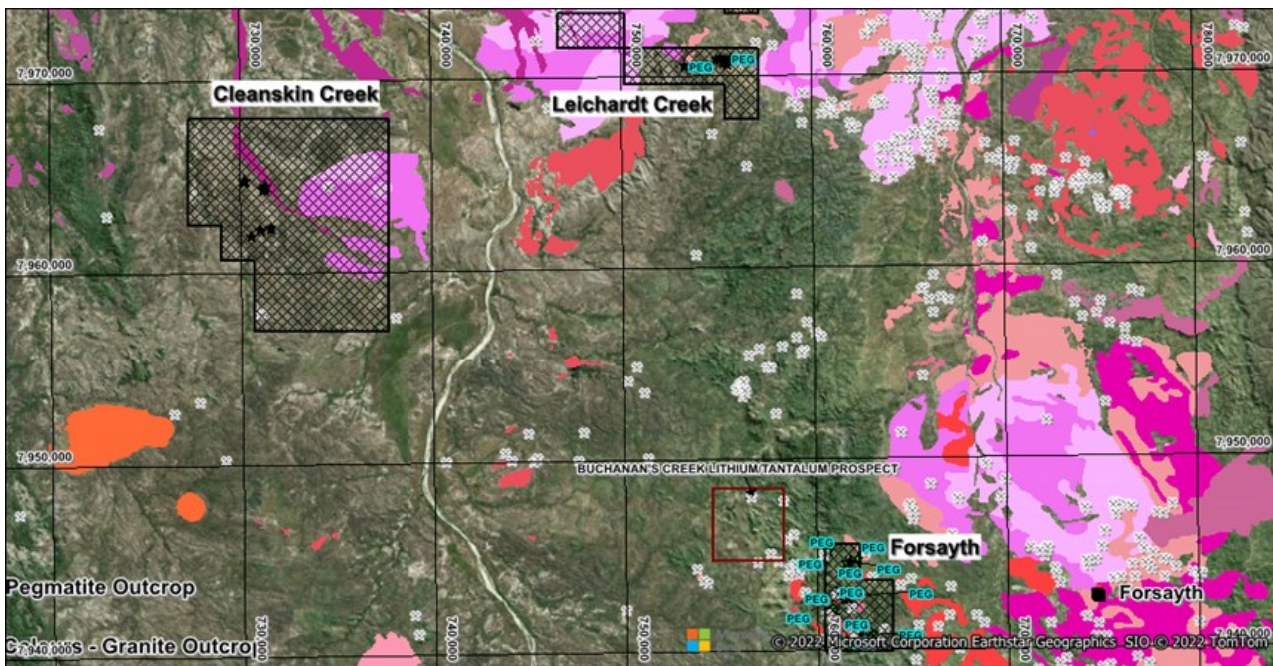


Figure 3. Georgetown Gold Project showing location of pegmatites sampled within the Forsayth and Leichardt Creek Tenements. The shades of red and orange are various phases of granitoid in the region



Photos 1 & 2 Forsayth Muscovite Garnet Pegmatites intruding fine grained biotite granite (left) and a close-up of the green mica mineralisation (right)

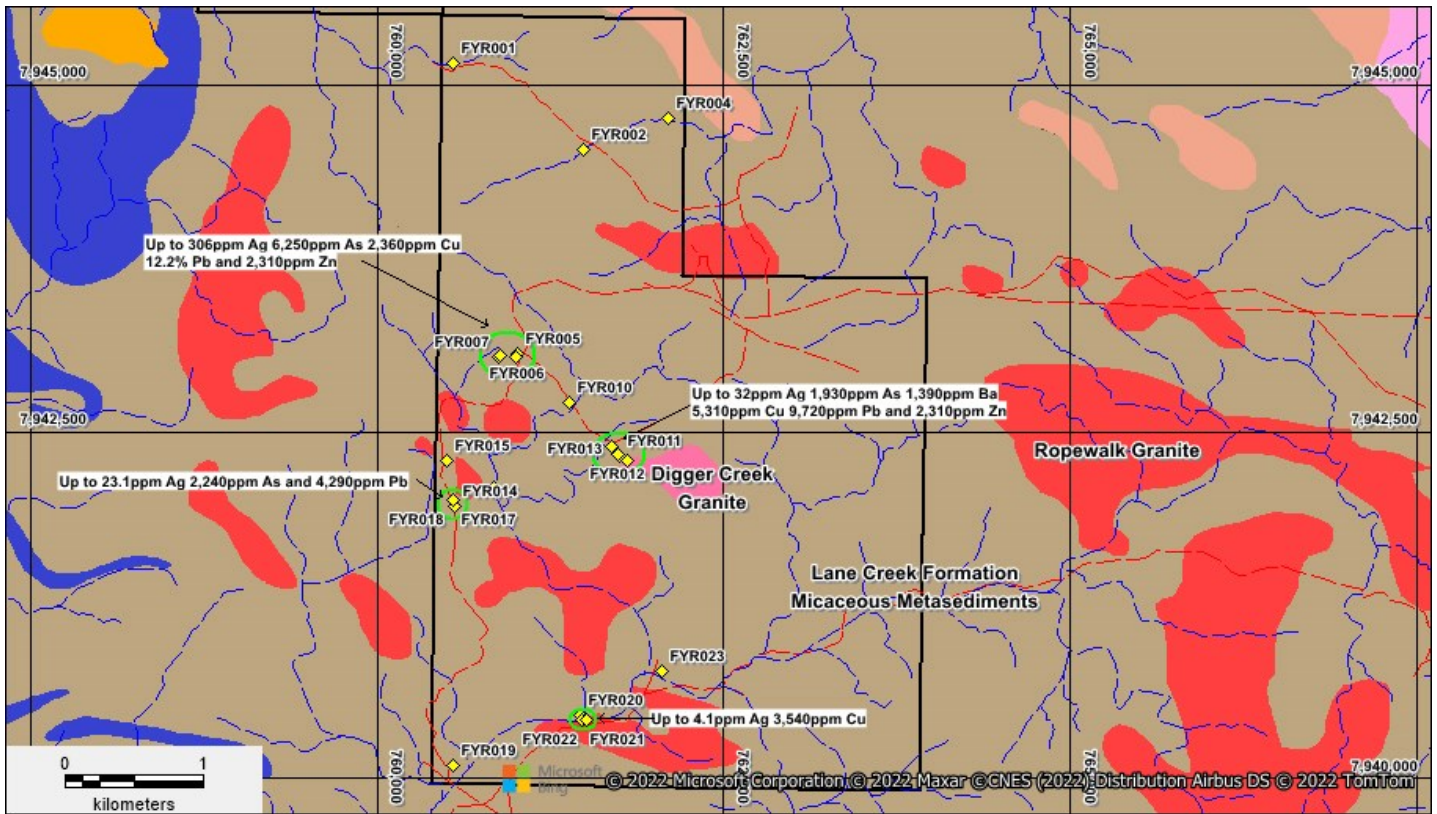


Figure 4 Forsyth tenement showing area of anomalous geochemistry



Photo 3 ironstone/manganese ridge (L) and **Photo 4** sample of ferruginous and sulphur stained vein quartz(R)

Declarations under 2012 JORC Code and JORC Tables

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Mr. Mark Derriman, who is a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (1566) and Mr. Xusheng Ke, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (310766) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (6297).

Mr. Mark Derriman and Mr. Xusheng Ke have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Mr. Mark Derriman and Mr. Xusheng Ke consent to the inclusion of his name in this report and to the issue of this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Previous Disclosure - 2012 JORC Code

Information relating to Mineral Resources, Exploration Targets and Exploration Data associated with previous disclosures relating to the Gilberton and Georgetown Gold Project in this report has been extracted from the following ASX Announcements:

- ASX announcement titled "Gilberton and Ravenswood Gold Projects Exploration Update" dated 28 October 2020.
- ASX announcement titled "Highly encouraging results from the Gilberton Gold Project" dated 10 September 2021
- ASX announcement titled "Georgetown Lithium Potential to be assessed" dated 15 November 2021
- ASX announcement titled "Lithium and other Critical Metal analyses at the Gilberton Project" dated 27 January 2022

Copies of reports are available to view on the ActivEX Limited website www.activex.com.au. These reports were issued in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.4.3 the Company reports as follows in relation to minerals tenements held as of the 18th May 2022 and acquired or disposed of during that quarter and their locations. The Cloncurry Project tenements were sold 100% to Fetch Metals and the 49% equity in the Ravenswood Project was converted to 2,000,000 shares in ASX listed Ballymore Resources.

List of Exploration/Mining Tenements held by ActivEX Limited at 18 May 2022

Project Name	Tenement Name	EPM(a)	Status	Granted	Expires	Holder	Details	Interest at start of quarter	Interest at end of quarter	Sub-blocks at start of quarter	Sub-blocks at end of quarter
Southeast Queensland											
Esk Copper & Gold	Barambah	14937	Granted	14-Mar-05	13-Mar-27	ActivEX Limited		100%	100%	9	9
	Boobyjan	14476	Granted	08-Jun-04	07-Jun-22	ActivEX Limited	Renewal lodged	100%	100%	15	15
	Blairmore	16265	Granted	04-Sep-07	03-Sep-22	ActivEX Limited		100%	100%	24	24
	Coalstoun	14079	Granted	23-Oct-03	22-Oct-23	ActivEX Limited		100%	100%	46	46
North Queensland											
Gilberton Gold	Mt Hogan	18615	Granted	19-Jun-13	18-Jun-23	ActivEX Limited		100%	100%	54	54
	Gilberton	18623	Granted	08-Apr-14	07-Apr-24	ActivEX Limited		100%	100%	29	29
	Gum Flat	26232	Granted	02-Feb-17	01-Feb-27	ActivEX Limited		100%	100%	17	17
	Split Rock	26307	Granted	06-Mar-17	05-Mar-27	ActivEX Limited		100%	100%	14	14
Georgetown Gold & Lithium	Cleanskin Creek	27805	Granted	26-Aug-21	25-Aug-26	ActivEX Limited		100%	100%	31	31
	Leichardt Creek	27811	Granted	30-Sep-21	29-Sep-26	ActivEX Limited		100%	100%	10	10
	Forsayth	27812	Granted	26-Aug-21	25-Aug-26	ActivEX Limited		100%	100%	5	5
	Nelson	28120	Application	N/A	N/A	ActivEX Limited		100%	100%	2	2
	Stockman	28277	Application	N/A	N/A	ActivEX Limited		100%	100%	0	7
	Bridle Track	28417	Application	N/A	N/A	ActivEX Limited		100%	100%	0	100
Pentland Gold	Pentland	14332	Granted	10-Dec-04	09-Dec-24	ActivEX Limited	JV with Rockland	49%	49%	39	39

ActivEX Canning Queensland and Western Australian Coal tenement schedule

Tenure	Project	Status	Grant	Expiry	Location	Sub-blocks	Sq Km	State
EPC 2360	DENISON CREEK	Granted	14/01/2014	13/01/2021	22KM NE OF NEBO	17	54.4	Qld
EPC 2386	LONESOME CREEK	Granted	28/11/2013	27/11/2020	SW OF BILOELA	36	115.2	
EPC 2387	BILOELA SOUTH	Granted	28/11/2013	27/11/2020	SW OF BILOELA	38	121.6	
EPC 2390	STYX	Granted	4/03/2015	3/03/2025	74KM NW ROCKHAMPTON	42	134.4	
EPC 2392	MOUNT LORNE	Granted	22/04/2015	21/04/2025	20KM W OGMORE	46	147.2	
EPC 2421	CRACOW WEST	Granted	18/03/2014	17/03/2021	6KM SW CRACOW	7	22.4	
EPC 2432	CARNARVON	Granted	31/10/2013	30/10/2020	55KM N OF INJUNE	30	96	
EPC 2451	MOUNT PATTERSON	Granted	22/04/2015	21/04/2025	60KM W OF GLENDEN	31	99.2	
EPC 2459	RIVERVIEW	Granted	2/05/2014	1/05/2021	EAST OF PENTLAND	69	220.8	
E 04/2681	LIVERINGA	Application	LODGE DATE: 11/5/2020	N/A	120KM SE OF DERBY	5	15.7	WA

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Metals and Critical Minerals Results at Georgetown Project– May 2022

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rock samples were random grab samples of outcrop and collected as 2-3kg samples in prenumbered calico bags. • The soil and stream samples were sieved to -1mm and placed in pre numbered paper geochemistry bags and were 200-300 grams in weight • This form of sampling is adequate for early-stage exploration. • All samples were submitted to ALS in Townsville for gold and multi element analyses. The Au results are not being reported as they have not been received as yet
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as no field-based exploration is being reported
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as no field based exploration is being reported
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as no field based exploration is being reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																																																																																	
	<p>studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 																																																																																																																		
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as no field based exploration is being reported 																																																																																																																	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The analyses are full geochemical analyses carried out by ALS Laboratories • The rock samples were analysed by method ME-ICP61 for the following elements <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Ag</td><td>%Al</td><td>As</td><td>Ba</td><td>Be</td><td>Bi</td></tr> <tr> <td>%Ca</td><td>Cd</td><td>Co</td><td>Cr</td><td>Cu</td><td>%Fe</td><td>Ga</td></tr> <tr> <td>%K</td><td>La</td><td>%Mg</td><td>Mn</td><td>Mo</td><td>Na</td><td>Ni</td></tr> <tr> <td>P</td><td>Pb</td><td>%S</td><td>Sb</td><td>Sc</td><td>Sr</td><td>Th</td></tr> <tr> <td>%Ti</td><td>Tl</td><td>U</td><td>V</td><td>W</td><td>Zn</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Ag</td><td>Pb</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> • Unless indicated the results are ppm • The soil and stream samples were analysed by the method ME-MS61R for the following elements: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Ag</td><td>%Al</td><td>As</td><td>Ba</td><td>Be</td><td>Bi</td><td>%Ca</td><td>Cd</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ce</td><td>Co</td><td>Cr</td><td>Cs</td><td>Cu</td><td>%Fe</td><td>Ga</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Ge</td><td>Hf</td><td>In</td><td>K</td><td>La</td><td>Li</td><td>%Mg</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Mn</td><td>Mo</td><td>Na</td><td>Nb</td><td>Ni</td><td>P</td><td>Pb</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Rb</td><td>Re</td><td>%S</td><td>Sb</td><td>Sc</td><td>Se</td><td>Sn</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Sr</td><td>Ta</td><td>Te</td><td>Th</td><td>Ti</td><td>Tl</td><td>U</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>V</td><td>W</td><td>Y</td><td>Zn</td><td>Zr</td><td>Dy</td><td>Er</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Eu</td><td>Gd</td><td>Ho</td><td>Lu</td><td>Nd</td><td>Pr</td><td>Sm</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Tb</td><td>Tm</td><td>Yb</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> 	Ag	%Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	%Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	%Fe	Ga	%K	La	%Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	%S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	%Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn		Ag	Pb						Ag	%Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	%Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	%Fe	Ga		Ge	Hf	In	K	La	Li	%Mg		Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P	Pb		Rb	Re	%S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn		Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U		V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Dy	Er		Eu	Gd	Ho	Lu	Nd	Pr	Sm		Tb	Tm	Yb					
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	Not applicable as no field based exploration is being reported
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	Not applicable as no field based exploration is being reported
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Random rock grab samples were collected
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as no field based exploration is being reported
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The samples were collected in the field and delivered by hand to the ALS facility in Townsville by the Company Geologist
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ActivEX internally reviewed the sampling technique and deemed it appropriate for early-stage exploration.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lithostructural targets were developed inhouse by ActivEX geologists for EPM's Forsayth, Leichardt Creek and Cleanskin Creek tenements EPMs 27812, 27811 and 27805 • The tenements are 100% owned by ActivEX Limited • The tenements are located in Queensland approximately 50km west and southwest of Georgetown and 20km west of Forsayth • Georgetown is the nearest major town. • There are no JVs and Royalties • Initial exploration programs were submitted to the Native Title Claimants • The tenements are located in the Etheridge Shire
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surtec Geophysical – grass roots exploration for fissure type gold • Bridge Minerals – rock and stream sampling • Australian Anglo American – stream and soil sampling • Kidston Au – ground IP survey • Western Compass Minerals – Ground mag and Auger Drilling • Associated Mining-Streams and rock sampling
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The exploration targets are gold, base metals and lithium mineralisation associated with granites, pegmatites, micaceous metasediments and quartz veins
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as no field based exploration is being reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no field based exploration is being reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no field based exploration is being reported
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A map showing the all-target areas in relation to the tenements, is included in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geological maps included in this report are open file datasets obtained from the Queensland Government Data Download Section of the Website Through the study of Geological Site Observation Database (Published by Geological Survey of Queensland), the Company identified a historic lithium prospect (Buchanan) to the NW and historic tantalum prospects to the west of EPM 27812 Geological Survey of Queensland Sub-Project #6, Queensland Government Exploration Initiative Report Completed in 2018 entitled "Metallogenic Study of the Georgetown, Forsayth and Gilberton Regions, North Queensland, Dr G. Morrison, etc, developed a new metallogenic database, GIS and interpretation for the Georgetown region of North Queensland and highlighted a number of "mineral camps"
Other substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no field based exploration is being reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>exploration data</i>	<i>method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The next phase of surficial geochemical exploration will include further geochemical sampling and geological mapping within Leichardt Creek, Forsayth and Georgetown in Q2/Q3 2022.