GASCOYNE

GOLD AND CRITICAL MINERALS PROJECT

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

COMPANY PRESENTATION

FEBRUARY 2025

OVERVIEW

The Gascoyne Project is located in the Gascoyne Province of Western Australia, 750km to the north-northeast of Perth, 280 km to the east of Carnarvon and 250km northwest of Meekatharra. The Gascoyne Project is comprised of four (4) granted exploration licences for an area of 186 km^2 and an option to acquire another large adjacent exploration licence (157 km^2) which would bring the total tenure area to 343 km^2.

The Gascoyne Project tenements, acquisition option Liconi Pty Ltd (ACN 659 406 167) ("**Liconi**"). The Companies were quick to secure prospective ground in this emerging critical minerals district, which is now a tenure land-locked position surrounded by ASX listed explorers including Spartan Resources Ltd, Delta Lithium Ltd, Reach Resources Ltd, Dreadnought Resources Ltd, Buxton Resources Ltd, Hastings Technology Metals Ltd and Cosmos Exploration Ltd. These companies are exploring for gold, PGE's, critical minerals (including REE's and lithium) and base metals.

The Gascoyne Project has the potential to host critical and precious minerals which includes gold, lithium, rare earth elements, nickel-cobalt, copper and precious metals including gold and platinum group elements (PGE's). These commodities provides the essential minerals for the world's transition to Net-Zero carbon emissions target by 2050. Mineralisation has been identified on the Gascoyne Project through our proven advanced internal data mining process of historical exploration data and other geological and geophysical datasets.

GOLD

The Gascoyne Project is along strike to the northeast from the Glenburgh gold deposits totalling 1 million ounces gold owned by Gascoyne Resources Ltd (ASX: GSY). The same faults and geology of the Glenburgh gold deposits are emplaced within the Gascoyne Project. Historical surface sampling within the Gascoyne Project shows significant gold-in-soil mineralisation with 53 samples assaying > 100ppb gold (up to 1,860ppb gold in soils). Several drill targets could quickly be defined from current mineralisation.

RARE EARTH ELEMENTS

Prospective zones utilising geology, geophysics and remote sensing data has shown the Gascoyne Project offers potential for discovery of rare earth elements. Neighbouring ASX listed companies are also exploring for rare earth elements and other critical minerals.

GALLIUM

The Company has identified high grade Gallium within its Gascoyne Project assaying up to 88.6 g/t Ga_2O_3. Gallium is a critical mineral essential to the electronics and other industry, with production dominated by China (98%) and is now has an extremely high supply risk.

LITHIUM

The Gascoyne Project has outcropping pegmatites with the potential to host fertile lithium-cesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites mineralisation.

NICKEL-COBALT, COPPER and PGE's

The Gascoyne Project hosts significant strike lengths of deep-seated structures including the Cardilya Fault and Deadman Fault/Shear Zone. There are historical copper deposits and occurrences located within close proximity to the Gascoyne Project. GSWA completed an Aerial Electromagnetic (AEM) survey with 14 lines of the AEM survey intercepting the Gascoyne Project with in excess of 135 flight line kilometres. There are a number of EM conductor anomalies identified within the Gascoyne Project.

OVERVIEW

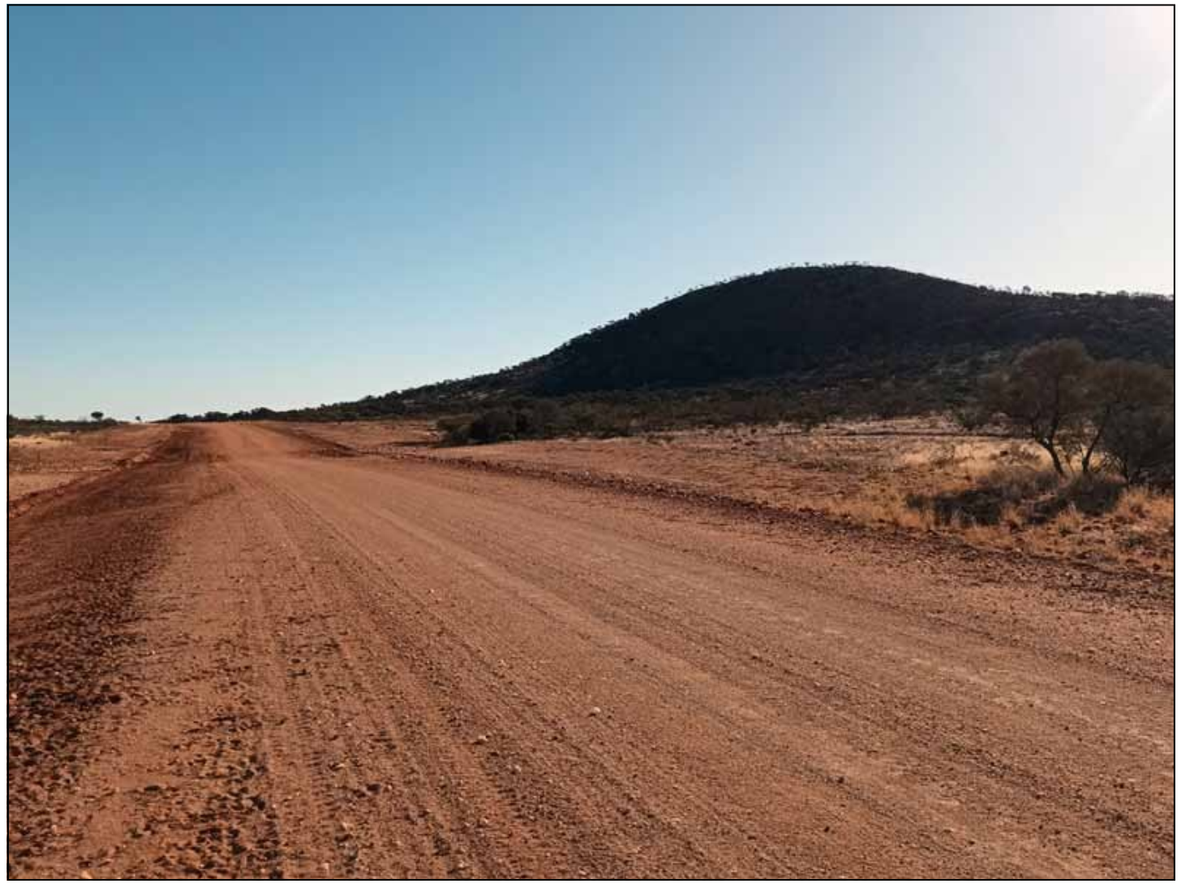
The Companies are open for discussion of any transaction with the entire Gascoyne Project including:

- Equity investment for immediate exploration requirements and progress to an ASX listing via an IPO;
- Merger / Acquisition into an existing listed Company (ASX or other exchange); or
- Joint venture.

This presentation provides an overview of the historical exploration data the potential of the Gascoyne Project.

The Gascoyne Project remains vastly under explored providing opportunities for mineral discoveries particularly gold and critical minerals.

MAIN ACCESS ROAD INTO THE GASCOYNE PROJECT



The Deadman Fault is a prominent quartz ridge/hill (seen on the right hand side)

TYPICAL TERRAIN OF THE GASCOYNE PROJECT

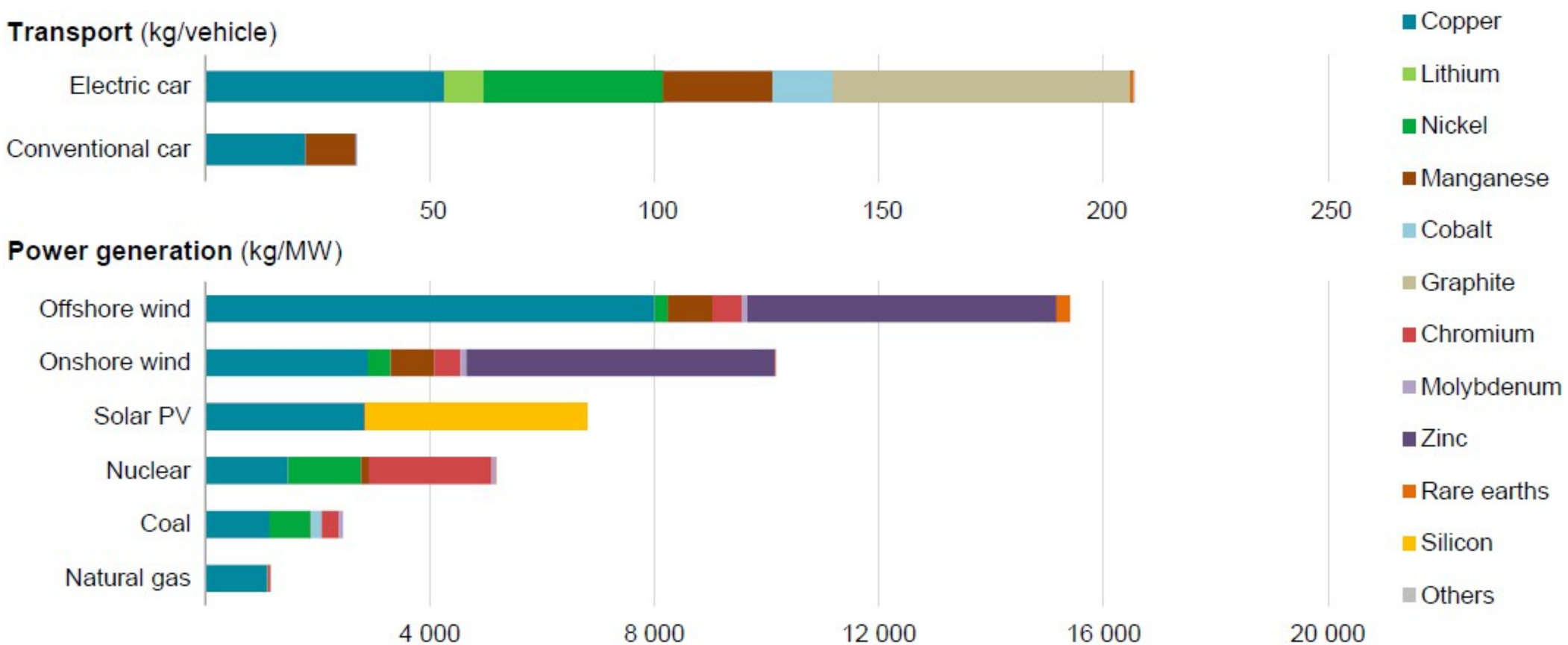
Quartz float scatters is wide spread similarly to the WA Eastern Goldfields

HIGH DEMAND FOR NET ZERO AND CLEAN ENERGY MINERALS

The rapid deployment of clean energy technologies as part of energy transitions implies a significant increase in demand for minerals

- Building solar photovoltaic (PV) plants, wind farms and electric vehicles (EVs) generally requires more minerals than their fossil fuel based counterparts.
- A typical electric car requires six times the mineral inputs of a conventional car, and an onshore wind plant requires nine times more mineral resources than a gas-fired power plant.
- The types of mineral resources used vary by technology. Lithium, nickel, cobalt, manganese and graphite are crucial to battery performance, longevity and energy density. Rare earth elements are essential for permanent magnets that are vital for wind turbines and EV motors. Electricity networks need a huge amount of copper and aluminium, with copper being a cornerstone for all electricity-related technologies.

Minerals used in selected clean energy technologies



Notes: kg = kilogram; MW = megawatt. Steel and aluminium not included.

Source: International Energy Agency, "World Energy Outlook Special Report"

LITHIUM AND NICKEL - THE FUTURE IN BATTERY MINERALS

INFORMATION AND GEOLOGICAL TARGETING FOR LCT PEGMATITES

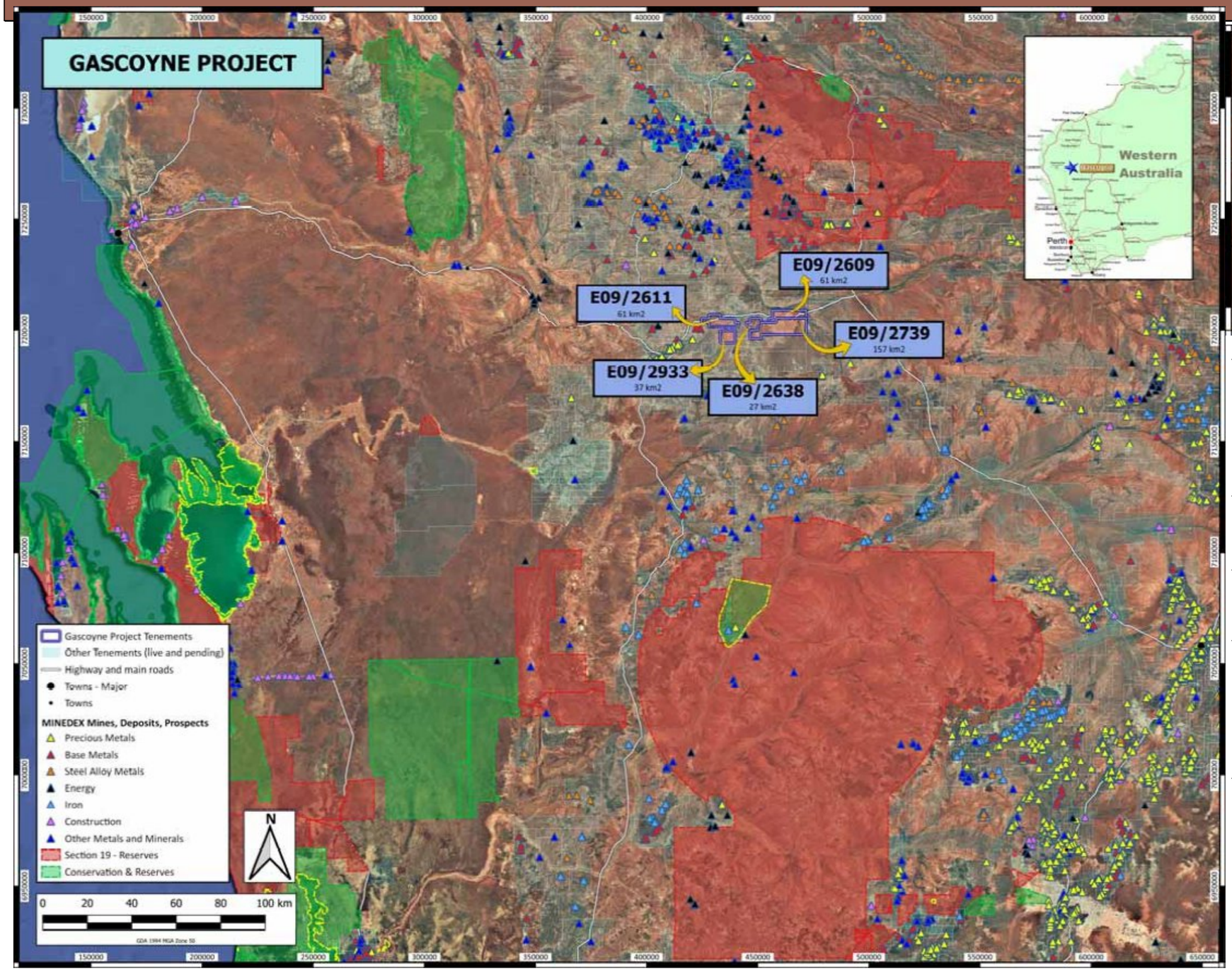
Lithium (Li) has a bright future, although future global demand for lithium is difficult to forecast, most projections have increasingly positive trends with expectations to exceed 25 times the current level of demand. The primary growth in demand has and will be driven by the use of lithium in rechargeable batteries, not only for electronic devices but also for electric vehicles and storage of renewable and other energies. Australia is well placed to meet this demand, with many hard-rock, pegmatite-hosted lithium resources, largely located in Western Australia. These include the producing Greenbushes Mine, the newly or soon-to-be producing Pilgangoora, Mount Cattlin, Early Grey, Mount Marion and Bald Hill deposits, plus other deposits with significant lithium resources and current exploration activities mostly by ASX listed companies.

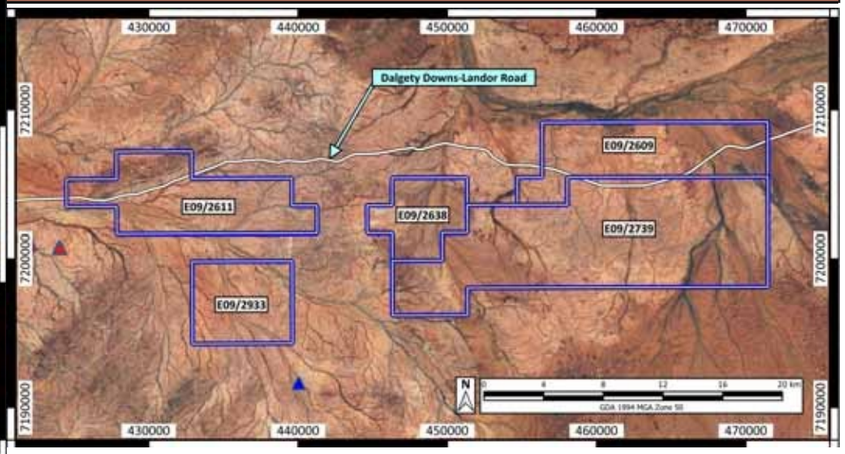
LICONI'S LITHIUM PROJECTS HAVE THE RIGHT ATTRIBUTES TO HOST FERTILE LITHIUM PEGMATITES

- ✓ All tenements within the Gascoyne Complex have the right aged outcropping Archean granites (~2630 to ~2316 Ma).
- ✓ Outcropping pegmatites are located on virtually all tenements based on GSWA datasets and sampling (where available) and are also proximal to Archean age granites.
- ✓ Methodology for targeting LCT pegmatites is based historical sampling mineralisation (i.e. mineralisation to include Muscovite, Biotite, K-Feldspar, Quartz, Apatite, Fluorite, Monazite, etc.) and specific minerals to include Lithium, Caesium, Tantalum, REEs, Fluorine, Zirconium, Boron, Potassium, Beryllium, Tin, Tungsten, etc. and granite compositions include Leucogranites, Monzogranites, Granodiorite, etc.

GASCOYNE PROJECT

GASCOYNE PROJECT – LOCATION





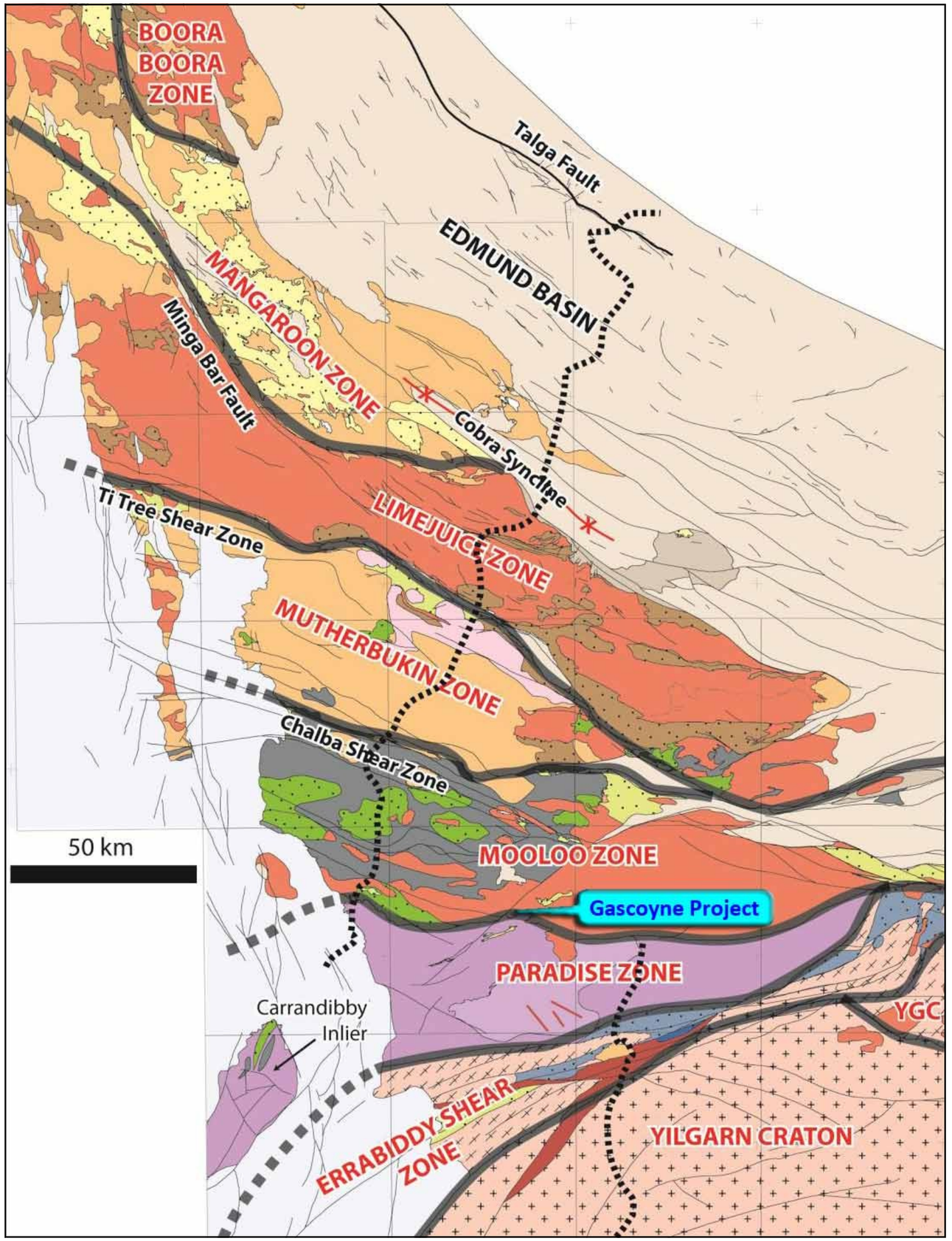
- The Gascoyne Project is located in Western Australia 750km north-northeast of Perth, 280 km to the east of Carnarvon and 250km northwest of Meekatharra.
- **<u>Liconi Pty Ltd</u> (acquisition option)**
  - E09/2739 (157.91 km^2).
- Underlying pastoral station leases are Dalgety Downs, Mooloo Downs and Landor.
- Most tenements have no native title requirements for exploration activities; otherwise partially under Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) requirements.
- All tenements are well outside the Mt Augustus National Park (Section 19 reserve).

Excellent access to the Gascoyne Project:

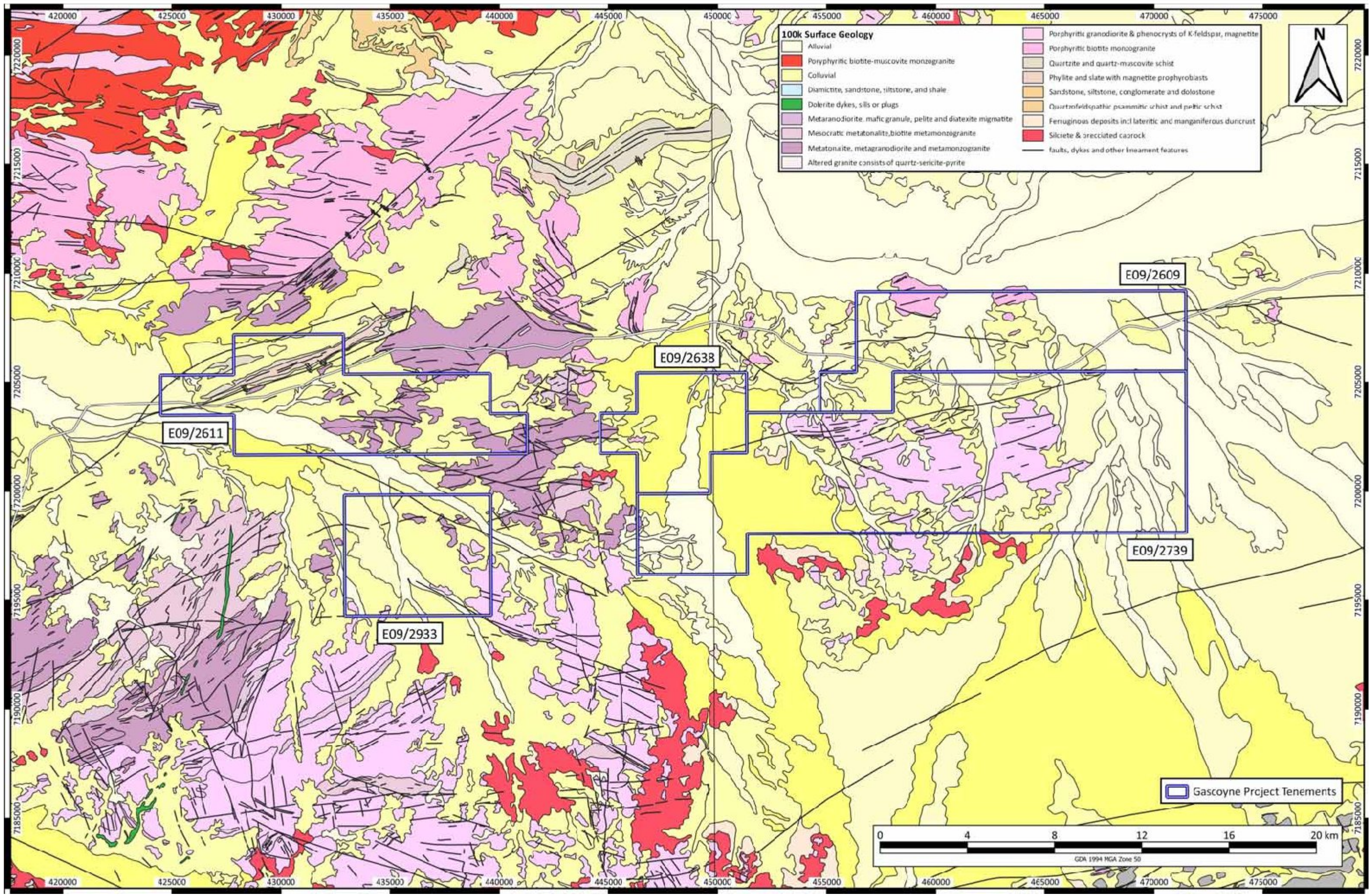
- From Perth to Mullewa via Moora or Eneabba; then to Glenburgh/Landor via Murchison Roadhouse following the Carnarvon-Mullewa Road and Dalgety Downs-Glenburgh Road.
- From Meekatharra towards Glenburgh via Landor following the Landor-Meekatharra Road.
- Access into the tenements is then via pastoral station roads and tracks

GASCOYNE PROJECT – GEOLOGY

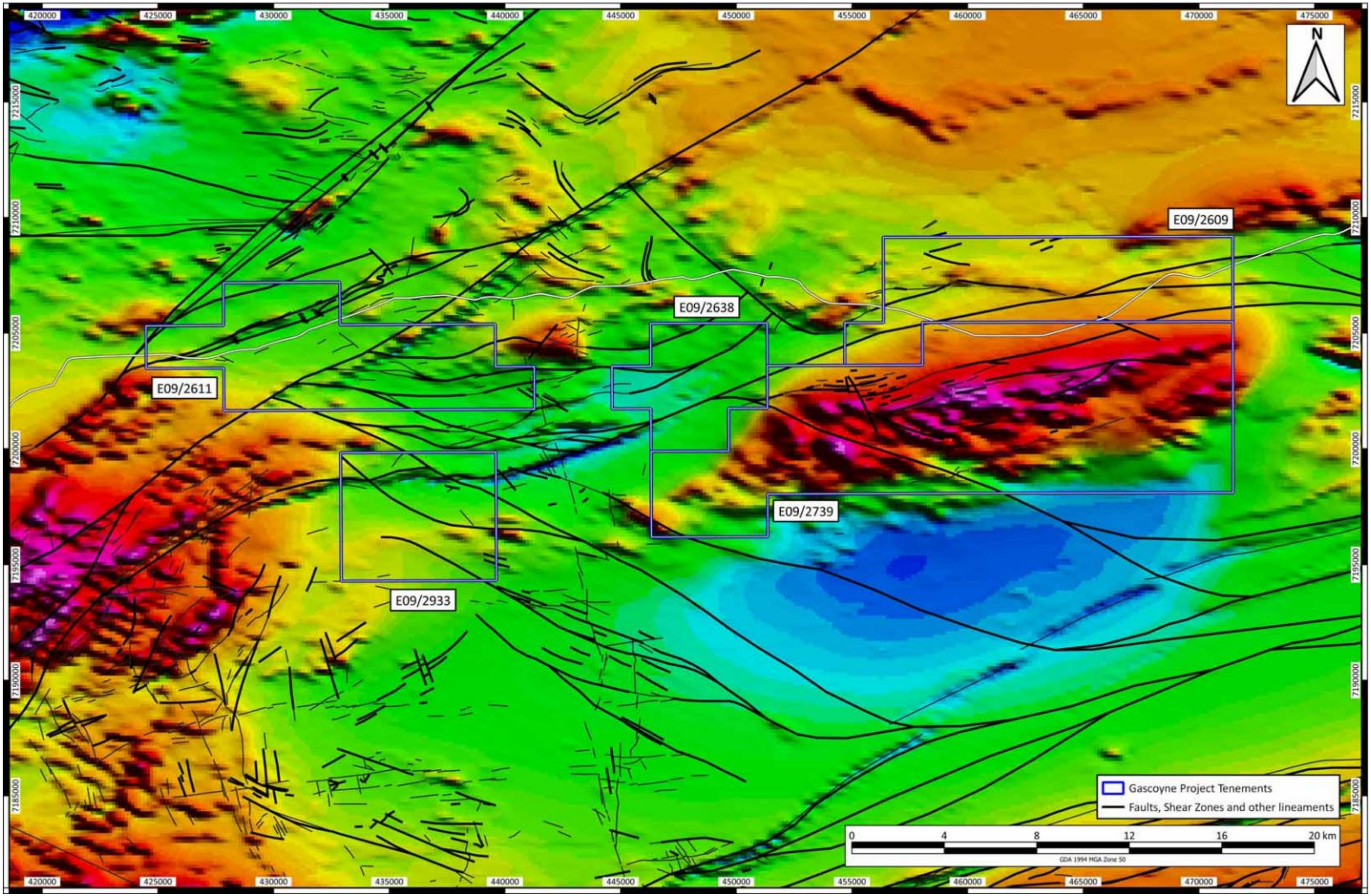
- The Gascoyne Project is located within the Gascoyne Complex which is a terrane of Proterozoic granite and metamorphic rock in the central-western part of WA. The Gascoyne Complex is separated from the Yilgarn Craton to the south by a major fault, the Errabiddy Shear Zone. To the east and northeast rocks of the complex are overlain unconformably by fine-grained Mesoproterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Edmund Basin and Collier Basin. To the west, the Gascoyne Complex is overlain unconformably by sedimentary rocks of the Phanerozoic Carnarvon Basin.
- The Gascoyne Complex is divided into two parts, the 1840–1620 Ma northern and central Gascoyne Complex, and the 2005–1970 Ma Glenburgh Terrane in the southern Gascoyne Complex. The two are separated by a major east-southeast trending fault, the Chalba Shear Zone. Rocks of the Glenburgh Terrane do not outcrop at surface north of the Chalba Shear Zone.
- The Gascoyne Project is situated within the Glenburgh Terrane; the rock types are comprised of interlayered leucocratic granitic gneiss and foliated leucocratic granite, mesocratic granitic gneiss, pale-grey granitic gneiss and foliated granite, gneissic to foliated porphyritic granodiorite, pegmatite and amphibolite.
- The Cardilya Fault separates the Paradise and Mooloo Zones. The Paradise Zone contains upper amphibolite to granulite-facies gneisses of the Dalgaringa Supersuite, and the Mooloo Zone contains mid- to upper-amphibolite facies rocks of the Halfway Gneiss and Moogie Metamorphics. Rocks within the Mooloo Zone were significantly retrogressed in the greenschist facies during the 1820–1770 Ma Capricorn Orogeny, but those within the Paradise Zone were essentially unaffected. The Cardilya Fault extends across the Gascoyne Project east to west and the Project is located within both the Mooloo Zone (north) and Paradise Zone (south).
- The Deadman Fault is an discrete fault that extends the northwest part of E09/2611. It is mostly exposed as a quartz vein and carries gold and is considered prospective for intrusive-hosted Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation.



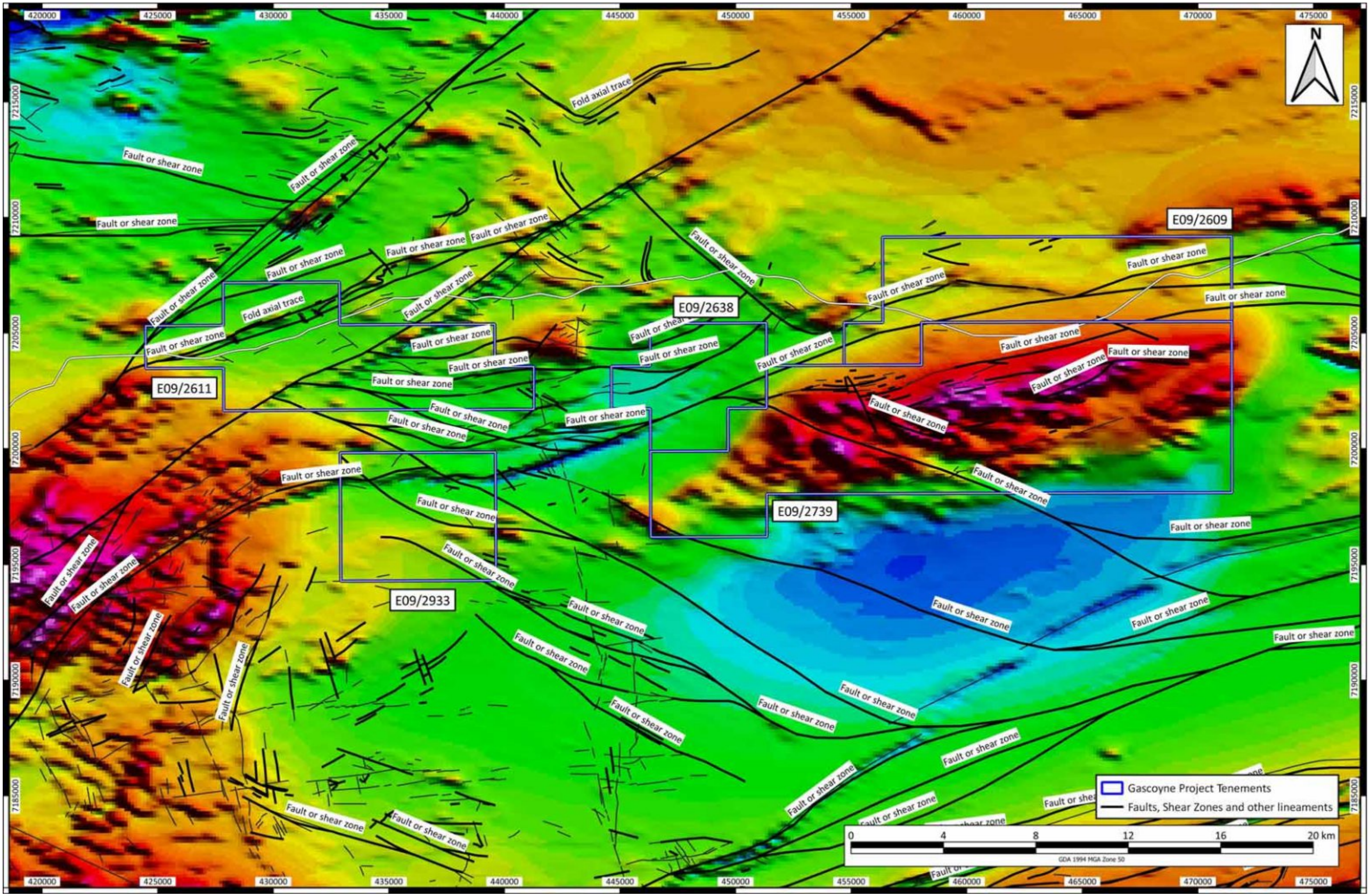
GASCOYNE PROJECT – GEOLOGY MAP (1:100,000)



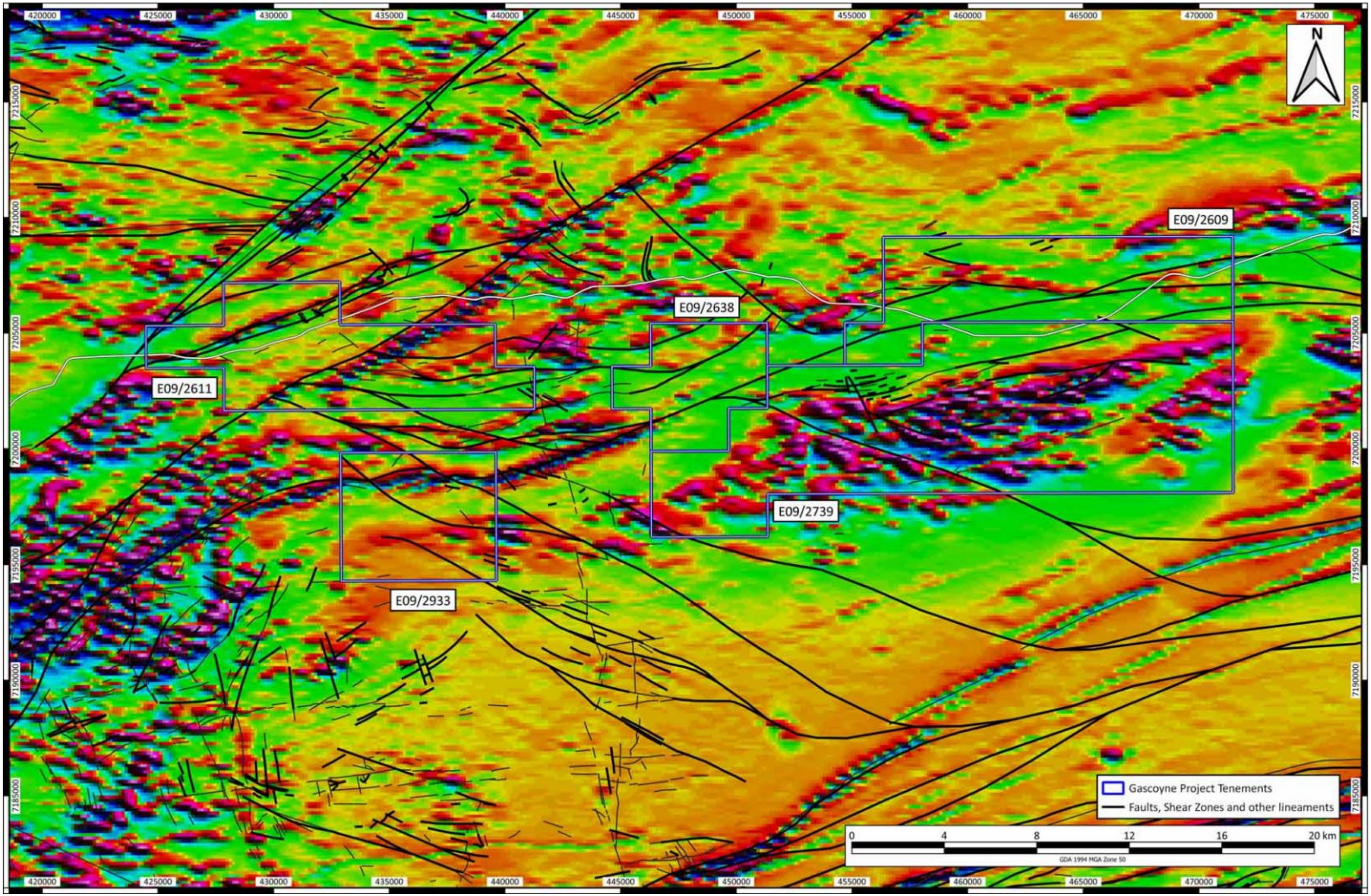
GASCOYNE PROJECT – TOTAL MAGNETIC IMAGERY



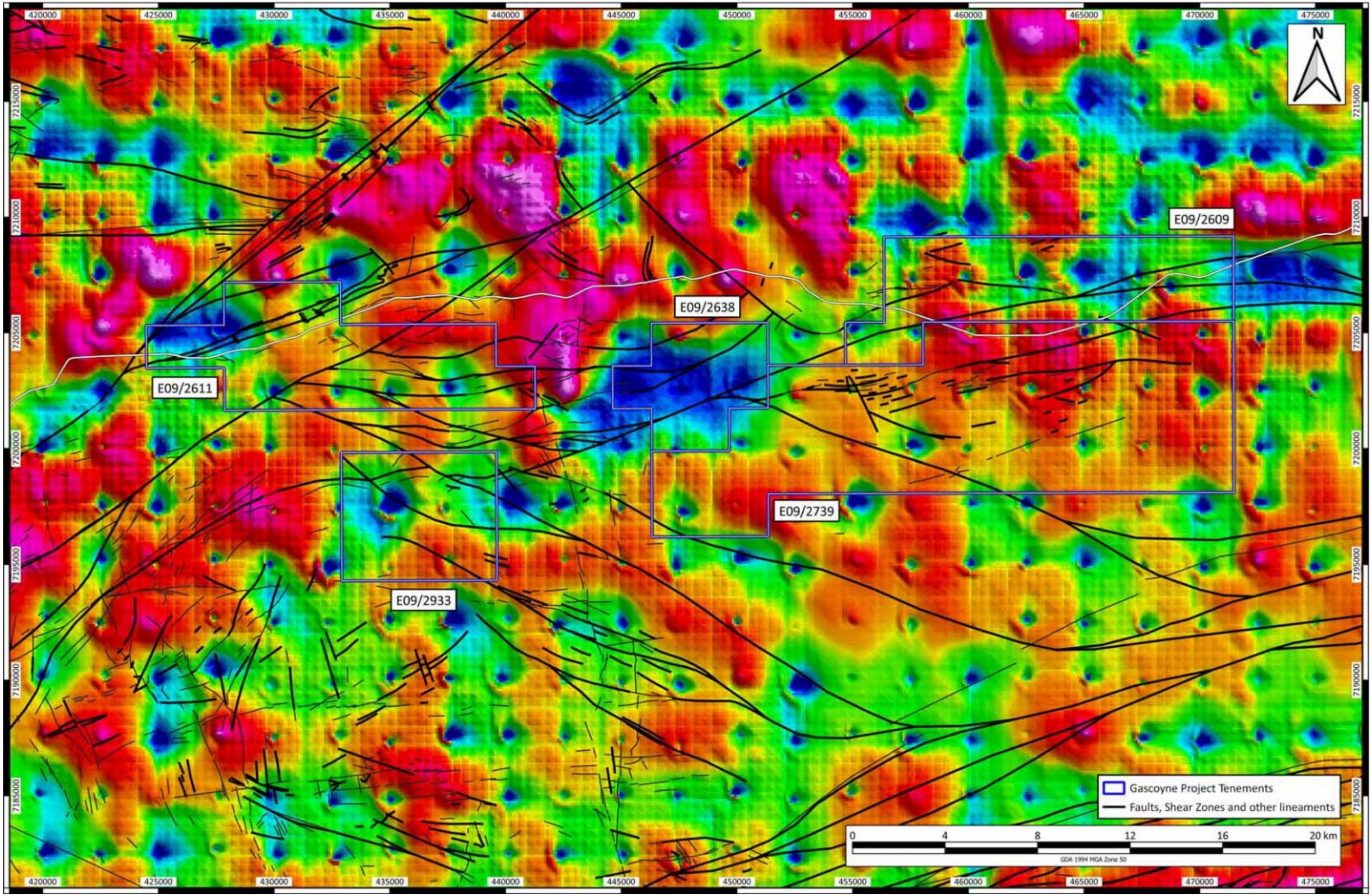
GASCOYNE PROJECT – TOTAL MAGNETIC IMAGERY WITH STRUCTURES



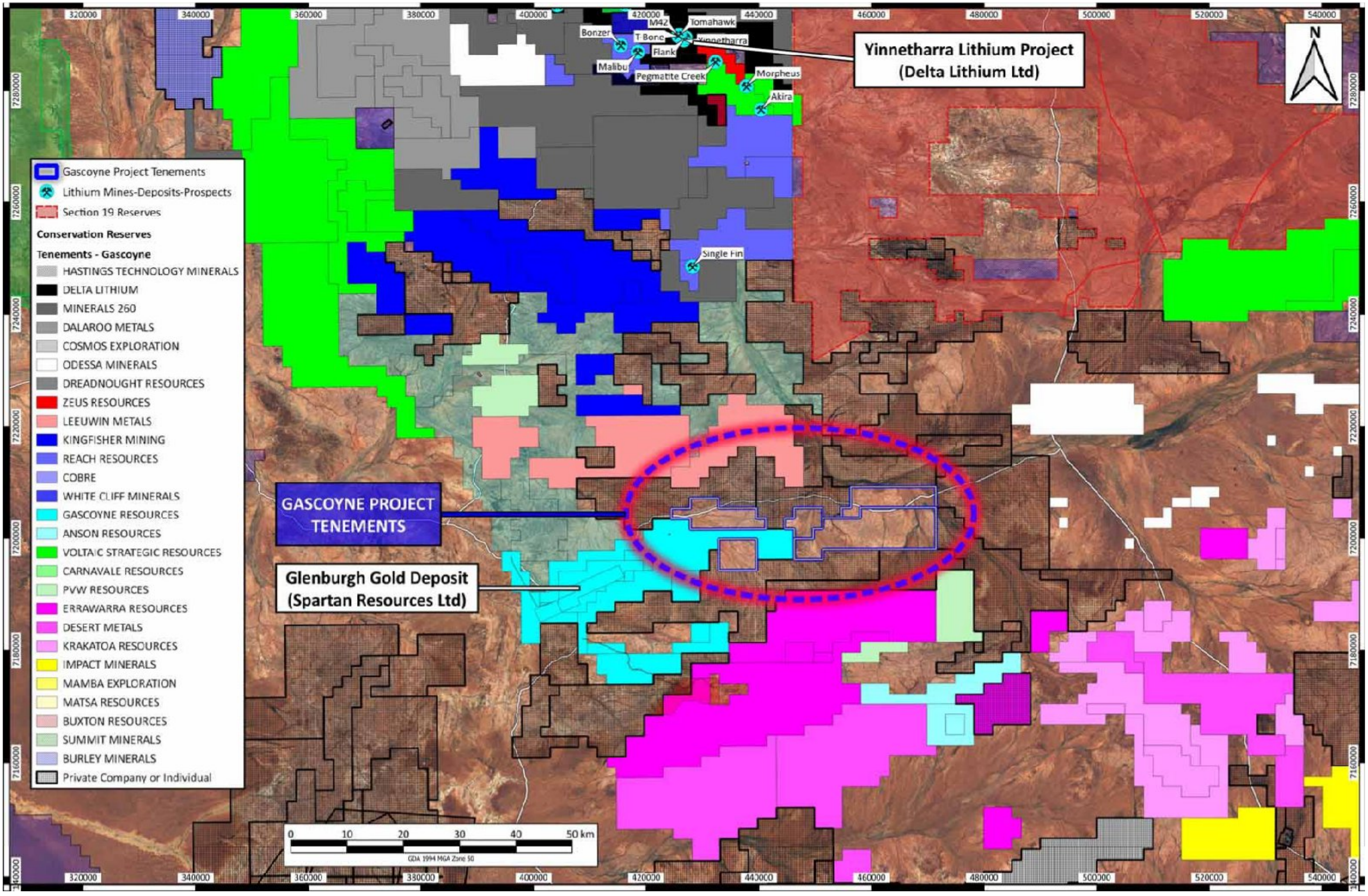
GASCOYNE PROJECT – MAGNETIC 1VD IMAGERY



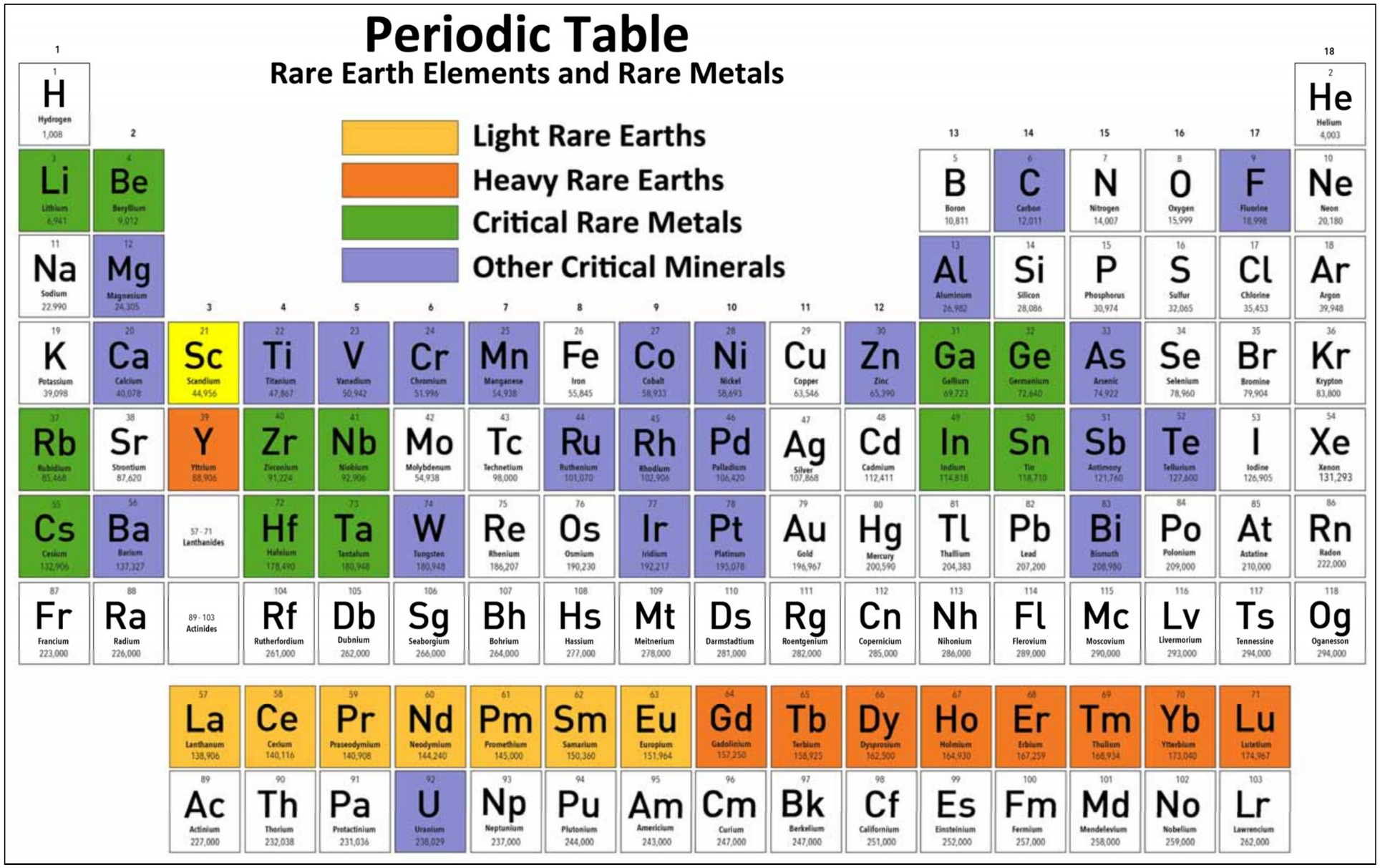
GASCOYNE PROJECT – GRAVITY 1VD IMAGE



GASCOYNE PROJECT – PEER EXPLORERS



GASCOYNE PROJECT – TARGETING CRITICAL MINERALS



TARGETING

NET-ZERO

GREEN ENERGY

CRITICAL MINERALS

Rare Earth Elements

Scandium

Lithium

Nickel

Cobalt

Copper

Platinum Group Elements

Exploring for minerals to support the world's transition to Net-Zero Carbon Emissions by 2050

GASCOYNE PROJECT
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

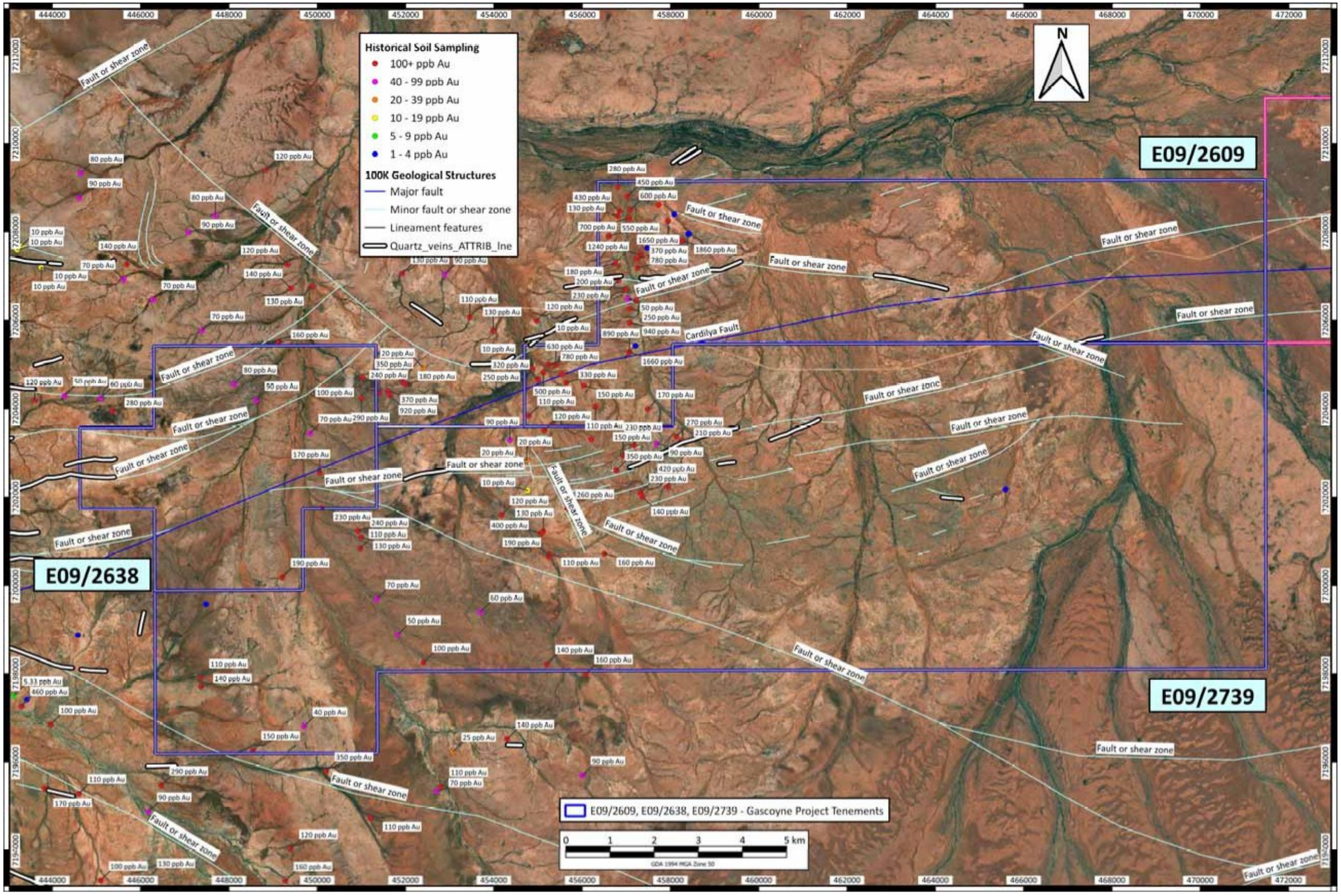
GOLD PROSPECTIVITY

GASCOYNE PROJECT – GOLD POTENTIAL

- The Gascoyne Project is located from 10 km to the northeast of Spartan Resources Limited (ASX: SPR) Glenburgh 1 million ounce gold deposit, which comprised of several individual gold deposits each ranging between 3,900 to 182,300 ounces gold.
- Rocks within the resource zone of the Glenburgh gold deposit consist of granitic gneiss, amphibolite and mafic granulite, and minor migmatitic pelitic rocks. These same type of rocks are hosted within the Gascoyne Project.
- The northeast trending faults and shear zones from the Glenburgh gold deposit extends through the Gascoyne Project tenements, this includes the Deadman Fault which is mostly exposed on surface as a quartz vein.
- The Gascoyne Project tenements are vastly under explored offering exploration upside.
- The Gascoyne Project has high potential for gold mineralisation subject to surface sampling and exploration drilling.

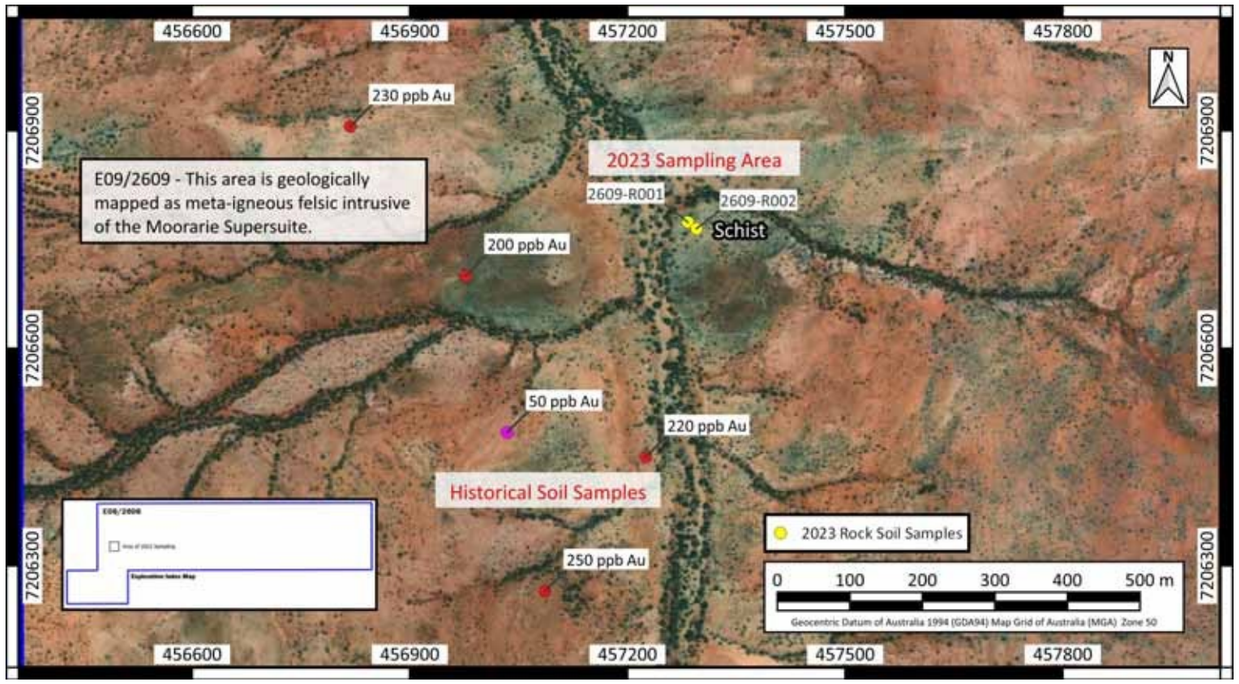
GASCOYNE PROJECT – SOIL SAMPLING E09/2609, E09/2638 AND E09/2739

- Tenement E09/2739 showing historical soil sampling locations and assay results.
- 75 samples recorded assay values ranging from 40ppb Au to 1,860ppb Au.
- The Cardilya Fault traverses easterly through all tenements.



GASCOYNE PROJECT – 2023 ROCK SAMPLING E09/2609 (GOLD PROSPECT)

In June 2023, 2 rock chip samples were taken from a quartz schist outcrop.

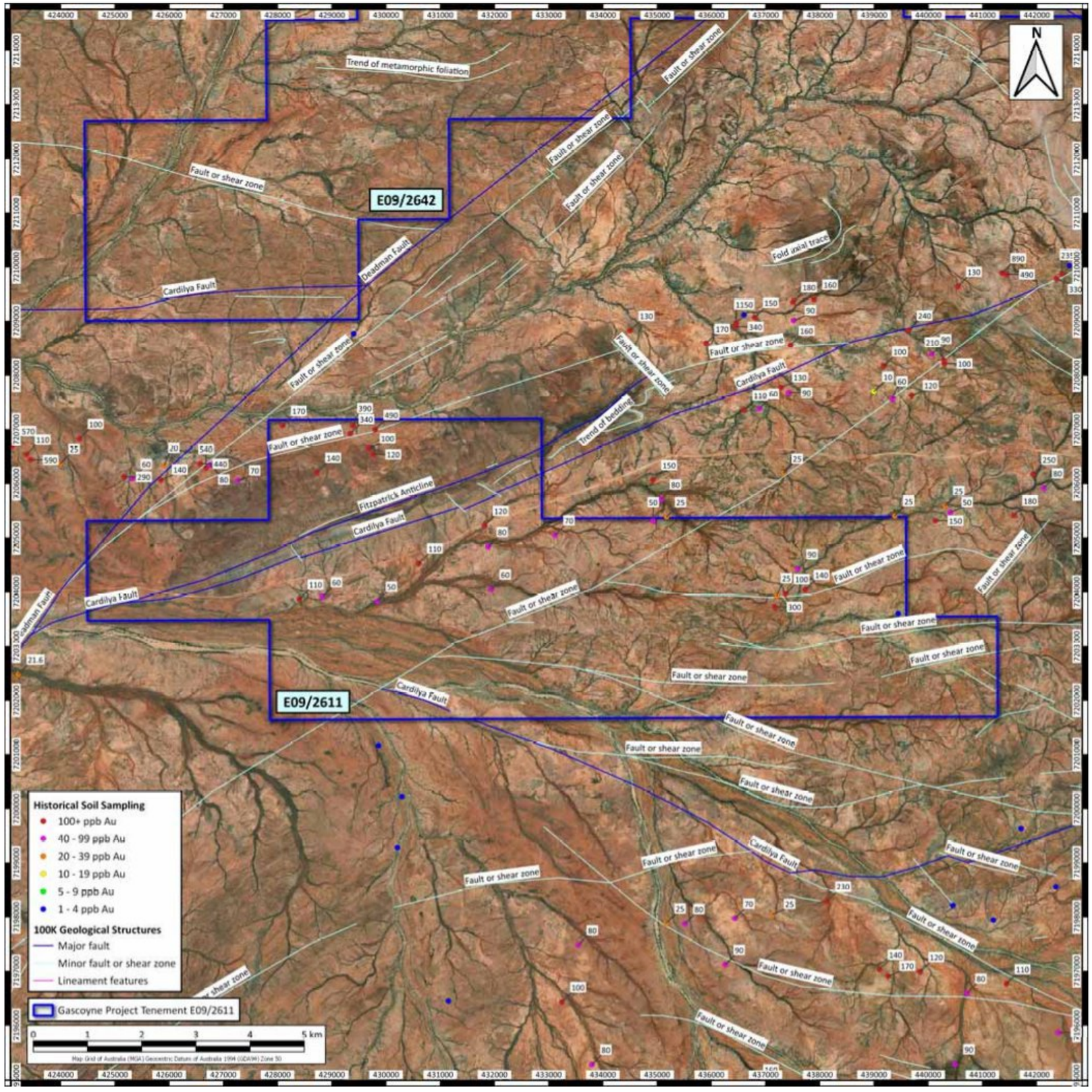


Rock Sample 2609-R001 contained fine disseminated chalcopyrite and very minor pyrite cuboid crystals.

Rock Sample 2609-R002 contained fine disseminated chalcopyrite and very minor pyrite cuboid crystals.

Rock Sample 2609-R001.

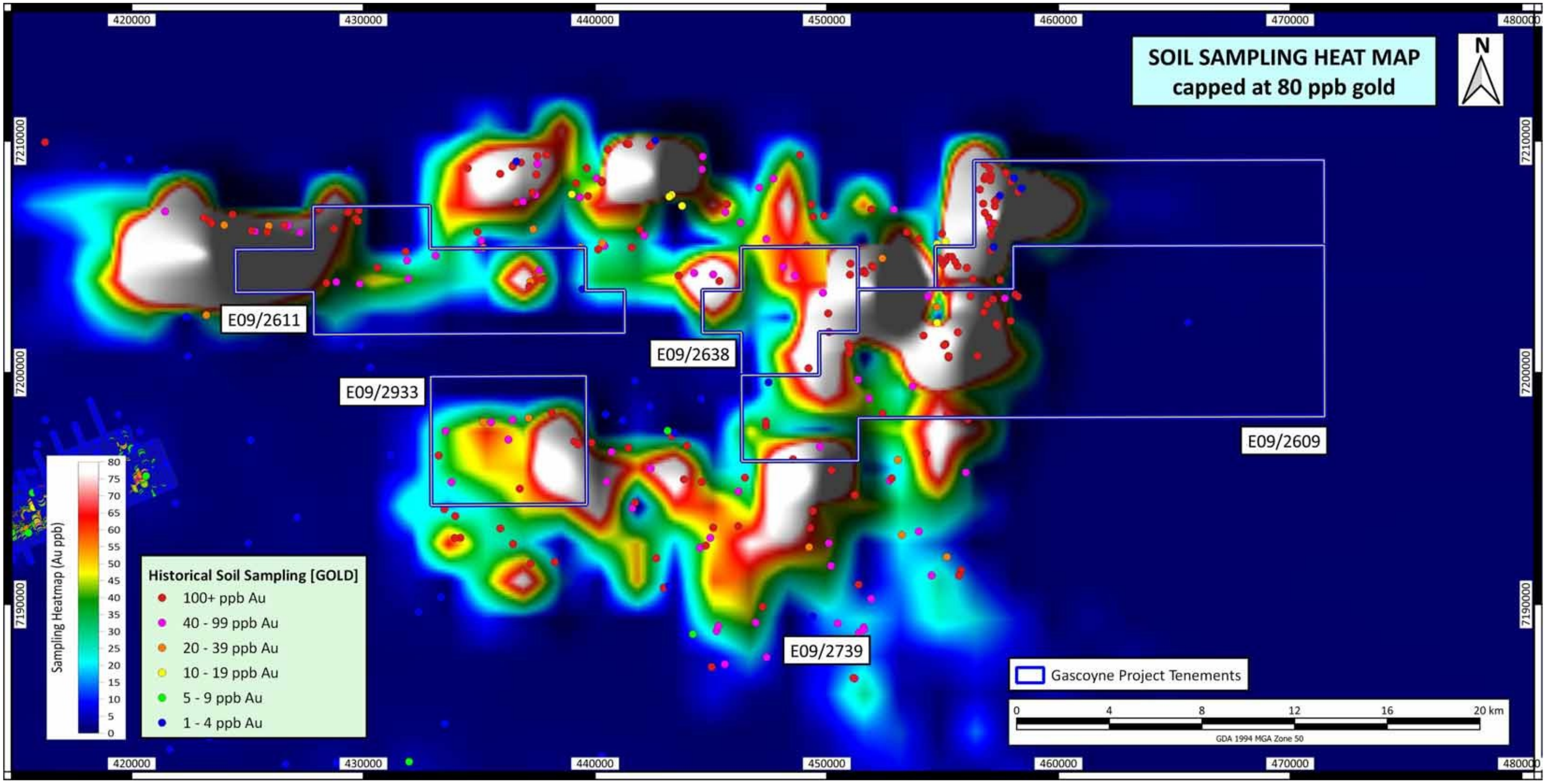
GASCOYNE PROJECT – SOIL SAMPLING E09/2611



- Tenement E09/2611 showing historical soil sampling locations and assay results.
- Historical soil sampling was wide spread across the tenement.
- 13 samples with assays ranging from 100ppb Au to 490ppb Au.
- The Cardilya Fault traverses northeast through E09/2611. There are also several other major faults and shear zones.

GASCOYNE PROJECT – SOIL SAMPLING HEAT MAP

- Heat Map image below shows distribution of gold-in-soil geochemistry from historical sampling.
- Heat Map is capped at 80 ppb gold (white zones).
- Soil sample locations are also shown from 1 ppb gold to +100 ppb gold.
- Drill targets for gold can be defined from current historical sampling with a single site visit.



GASCOYNE PROJECT
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

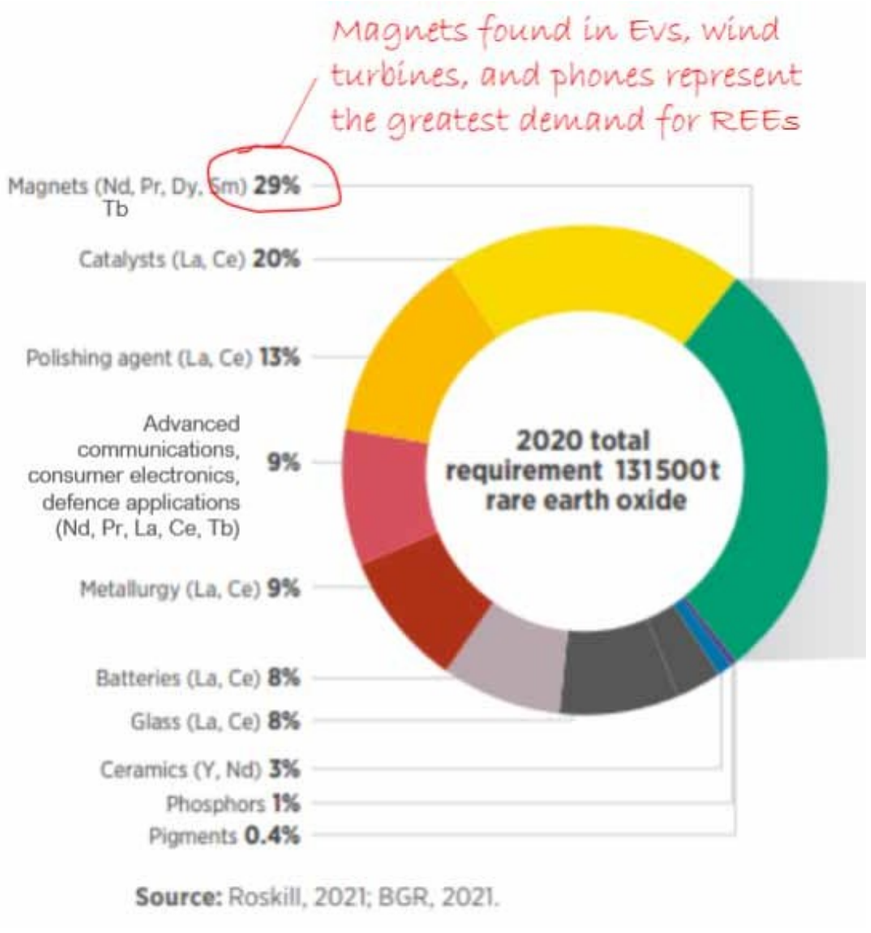
REE PROSPECTIVITY

57-71
REE
Rare Earths

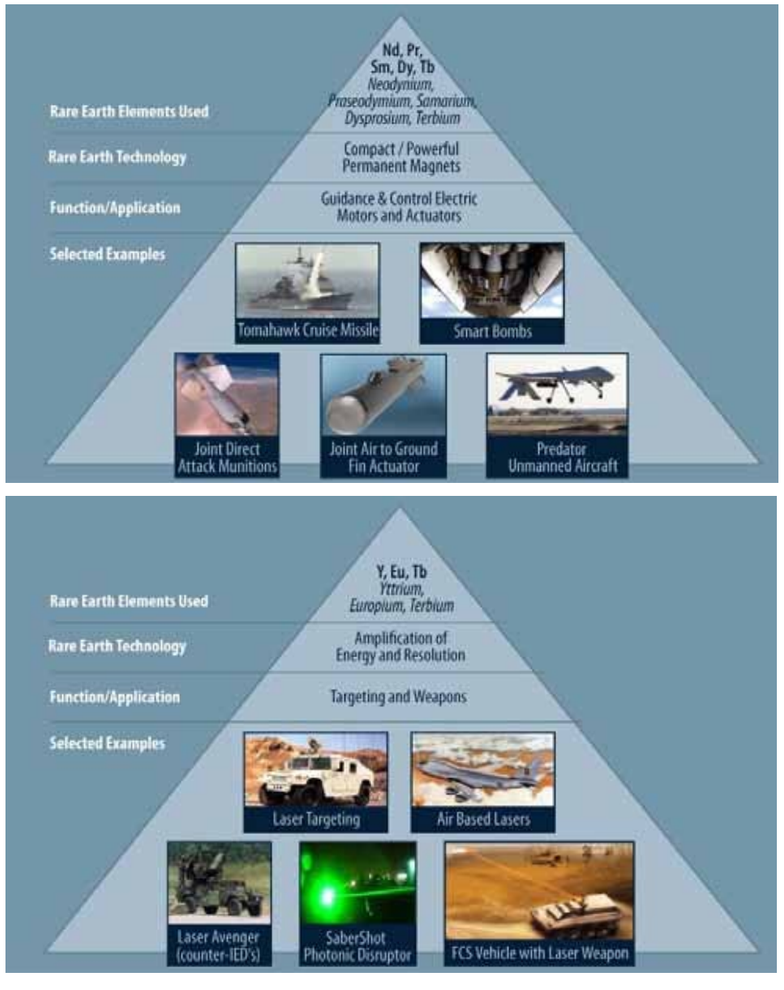
GASCOYNE PROJECT – RARE EARTH ELEMENTS POTENTIAL

Light Rare Earth Elements (LREE)							Heavy Rare Earth Elements (HREE)								
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	39
La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Y
Lanthanum 138,906	Cerium 140,116	Praseodymium 140,908	Neodymium 144,240	Promethium 145,000	Samarium 150,360	Europium 151,964	Gadolinium 157,250	Terbium 158,925	Dysprosium 162,500	Holmium 164,930	Erbium 167,259	Thulium 168,934	Ytterbium 173,040	Lutetium 174,967	Yttrium 88,906

REEs ARE IN DEMAND FOR A VARIETY OF USES



REE USES IN MILITARY APPLICATIONS



Rare Earths Oxides (**REO**): Oxides of the rare earths elements. Grades of rare earths oxides are commonly quoted as parts per million (ppm) or percent (%) of TREO where:

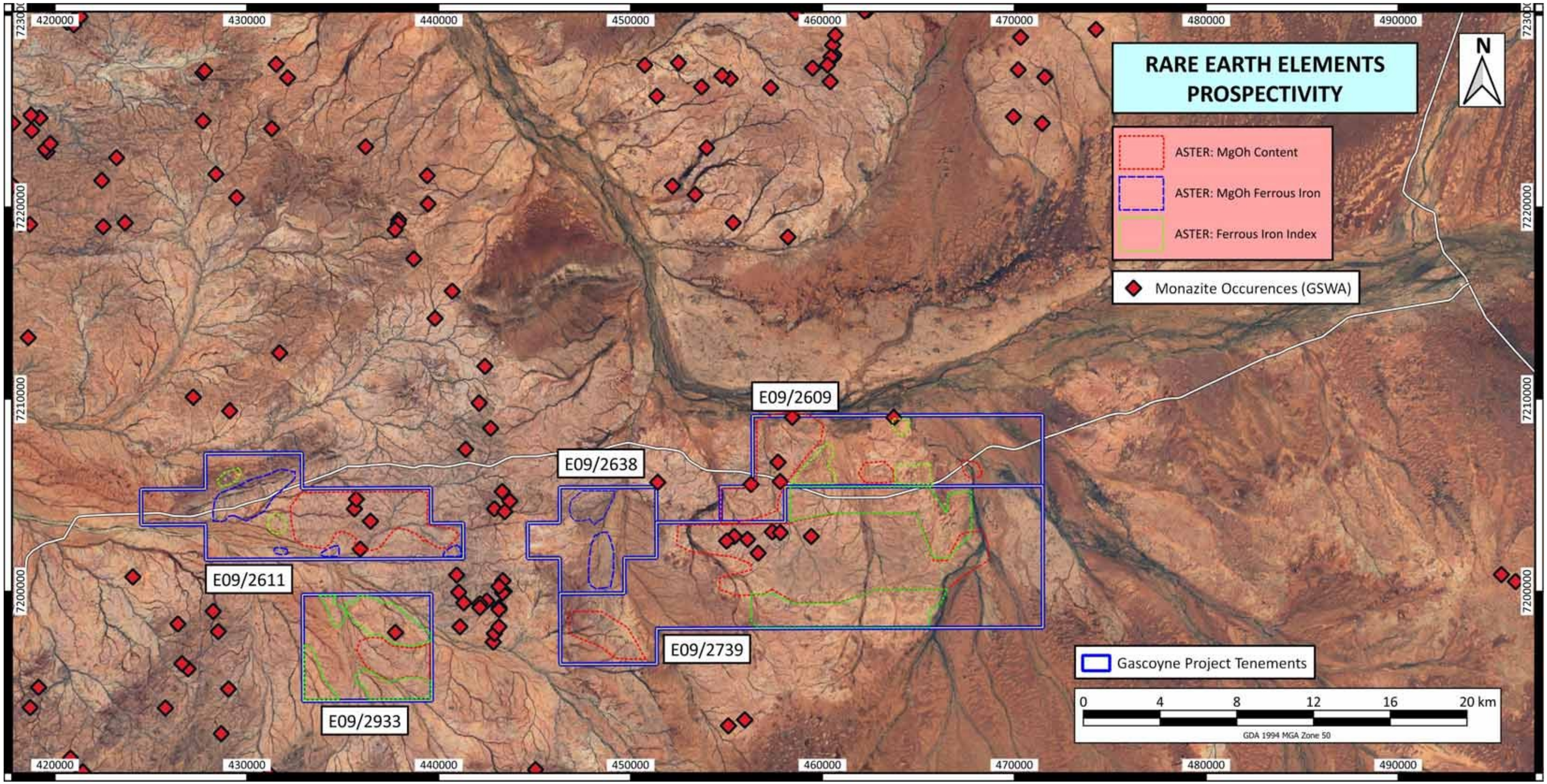
TREO is the sum of the oxides of the so-called heavy rare earths elements (HREO) and the so-called light rare earths elements (LREO).

HREO is the sum of the oxides of the heavy rare earths elements europium (Eu), gadolinium (Gd), terbium (Tb), dysprosium (Dy), holmium (Ho), erbium (Er), thulium (Tm), ytterbium (Yb), lutetium (Lu), and yttrium (Y).

LREO is the sum of the oxides of the light rare earths elements lanthanum (La), cerium (Ce), praseodymium (Pr), neodymium (Nd), and samarium (Sm). The HREO are less common than the LREO and are generally of higher value.

GASCOYNE PROJECT – RARE EARTH ELEMENTS POTENTIAL

An integrated remote sensing ASTER-based approach has been undertaken for mapping carbonatites that potentially host rare earth elements which includes iron oxide-apatite type deposits . Over 30 target areas have been defined within the Gascoyne Project using ASTER datasets. ASTER MgOH filter (red dotted zones) is useful for mapping carbonates with magnesite and to a lesser degree dolomite. ASTER MgOH Ferrous Iron filter (blue dashed zones) is useful for mapping ferrous-bearing carbonates (Fe-chlorite, actinolite, siderite, ankerite, etc.). ASTER Ferrous Iron filter (green dotted zones) is useful for also mapping ferrous-bearing carbonates (actinolite, chlorite, ankerite, pyroxene, olivine, ferroan dolomite, siderite, etc.). In addition, datasets are available to map areas with high silica content which could be considered prospective for rare earths in silicocarbonatite type deposits, which are carbonatites with > 20% silica content (not shown on map). Further REEs prospectivity can be indicated by magnetic or radiometric features targeting igneous intrusions, thorium responses +3x background level, circular patterns in magnetics and coincident uranium and potassium anomalies. There are several Monazite occurrences (GSWA source) within the project.

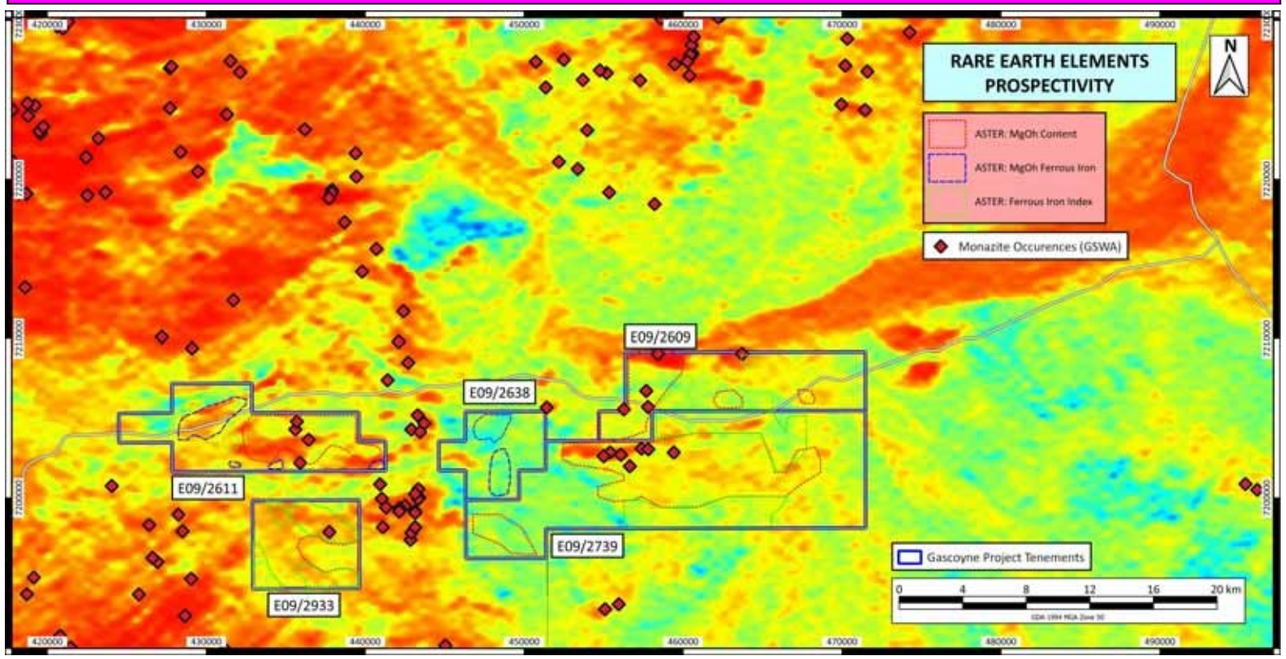


GASCOYNE PROJECT - RARE EARTH ELEMENTS POTENTIAL

Further REEs prospectivity can be indicated by magnetic or radiometric features targeting igneous intrusions (such as hydrothermal alteration). Potassium radiometrics is one method to identify potential intrusions (potassium radiometrics anomaly image shown below) and coincident uranium responses (uranium radiometrics anomaly image shown below). Thorium responses in sampling with +3x background level (thorium radiometrics anomaly imagery shown below).

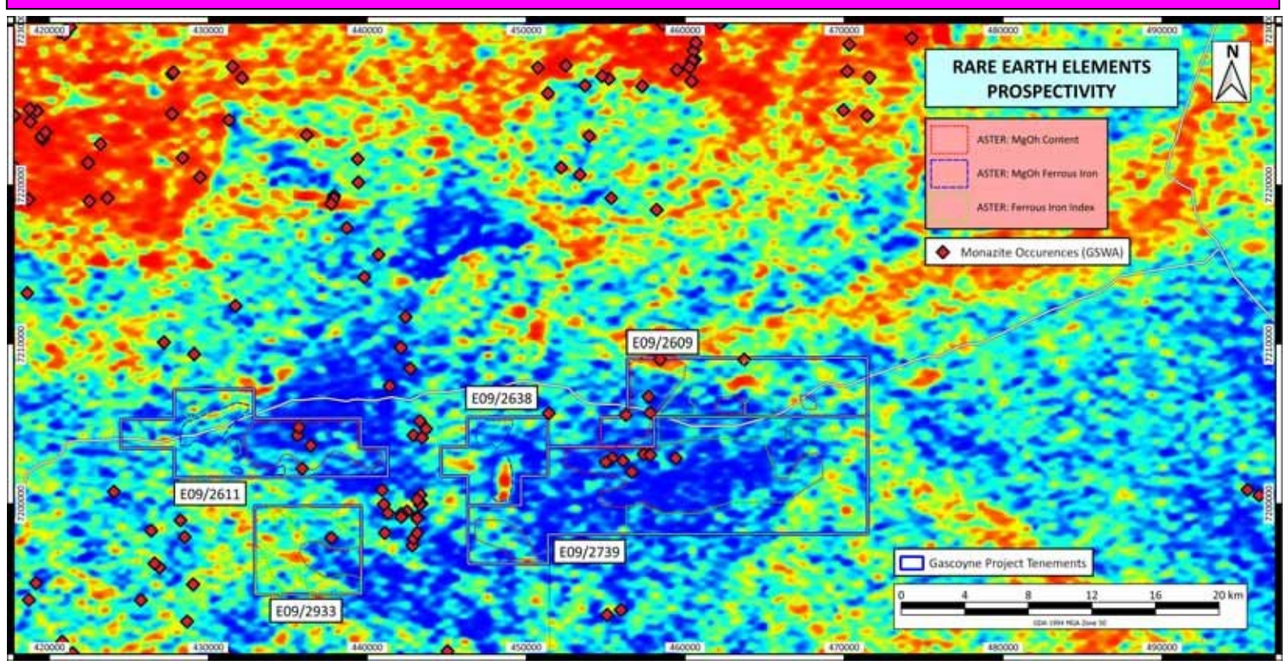
WARM COLOURS INDICATES HIGH POTENTIAL

GASCOYNE PROJECT - RADIOMETICS POTASSIUM ANOMALY MAP

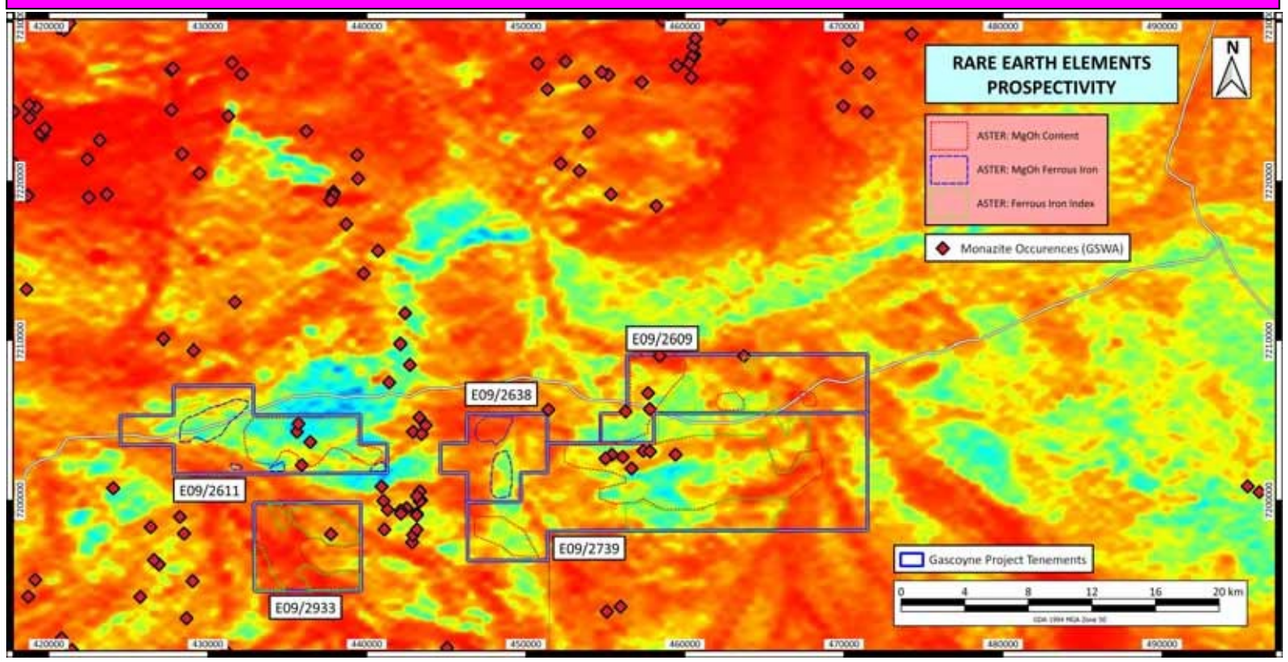


COOL COLOURS INDICATES LOW POTENTIAL

GASCOYNE PROJECT - RADIOMETICS URANIUM ANOMALY MAP

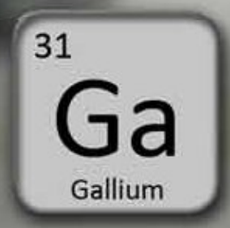


GASCOYNE PROJECT - RADIOMETICS THORIUM ANOMALY MAP



GASCOYNE PROJECT
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

GALLIUM
PROSPECTIVITY



GASCOYNE PROJECT - GALLIUM POTENTIAL

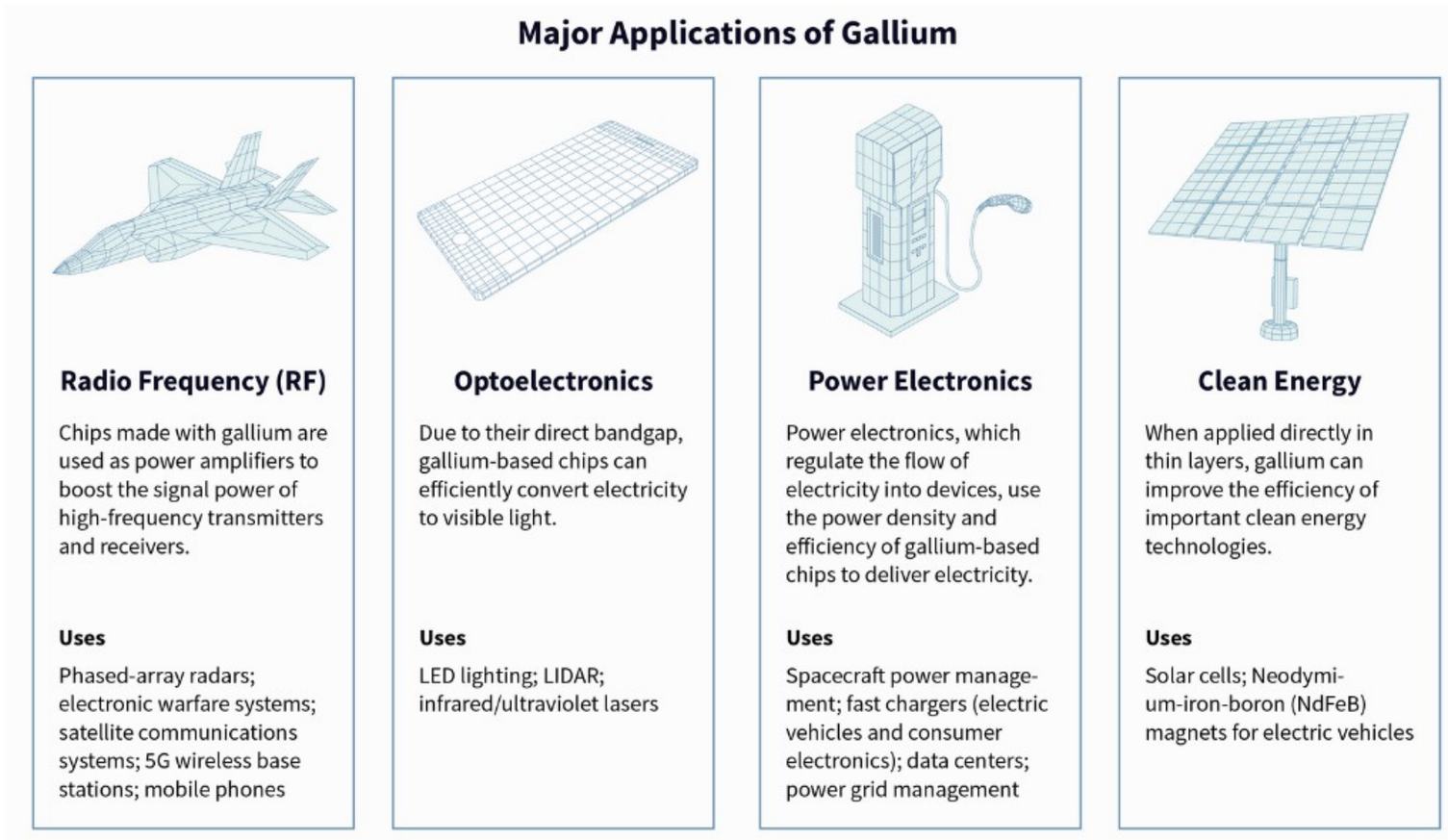
GALLIUM

On July 3, 2023, a previously obscure mineral called gallium was thrust into the spotlight when China's Ministry of Commerce announced plans to impose new restrictions on exports of the metal. These measures went into effect on August 1, 2023, and are already shaking up global supply chains. They are primarily a shot across the bow designed to showcase China's capacity and willingness to weaponise critical minerals for geopolitical gain. Refer to the images below for the major applications of Gallium and the supply risk assessment.

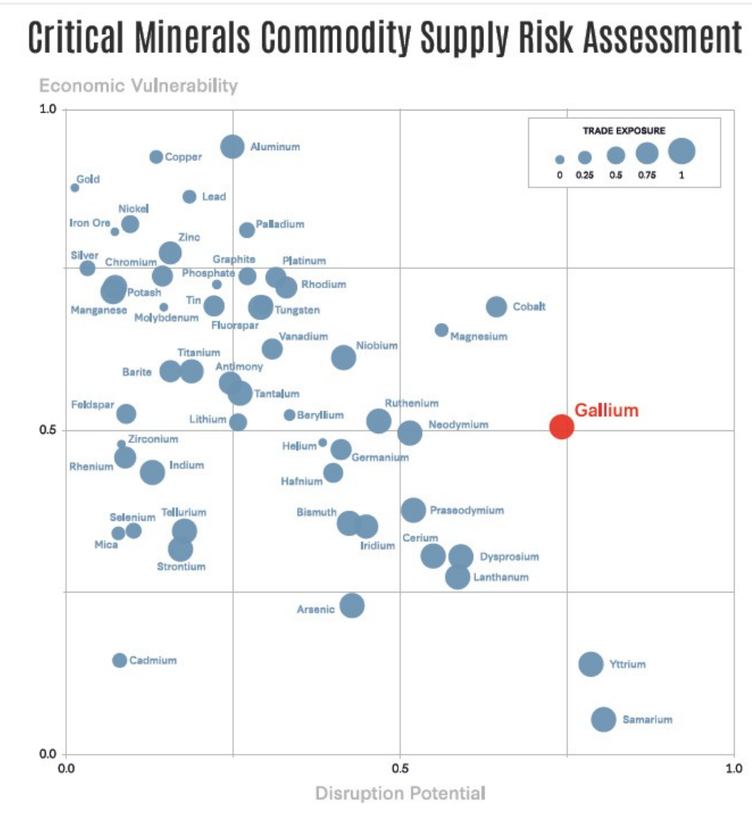
As of 2022, China produced a staggering 98 percent of the world's supply of raw gallium. This virtual monopoly is largely a result of China's position as the global leader in aluminium production - the process through which most gallium is extracted. Over the past few decades, deep government subsidies and tax incentives have fuelled the rapid rise of China's domestic metals industry, which has forced most global producers out of business, leaving China as one of the world's only remaining producers of gallium.

In 2023, the Company has made a discovery of high grade Gallium within rock chip and soil samples Gallium on its Gascoyne Project (see next page).

GALLIUM APPLICATIONS



GALLIUM - SUPPLY RISK



Note: The disruption potential (horizontal axis), economic vulnerability (vertical axis), and trade exposure (point size) are the inputs used by the USGS to calculate the overall supply risk.

Source: Adapted from Nedal T. Nassar and Steven M. Fortier, *Methodology and Technical Input for the 2021 Review and Revision of the U.S. Critical Minerals List*, Open-File Report 2021–1045 (Reston, VA: 2021, USGS), https://doi.org/10.3133/ofr20211045.

GASCOYNE PROJECT - GALLIUM POTENTIAL

GALLIUM - GASCOYNE PROJECT

In 2023, the Company completed a preliminary reconnaissance site visit to 4 of the Gascoyne Project tenements. Samples collected were targeting lithium (pegmatites), rare earth elements and gold.

Rock chip samples that contained <10 g/t Gallium were targeted for gold (quartz, schist and mafic rocks) hence why these samples were most likely under the Gallium detection limit.

Gallium assays returned high grade results up to 65.93 g/t Ga (**88.6 g/t Ga_2O_3**) in rock chip samples on tenement E09/2642 and up to 24.0 g/t Ga (**32.3 g/t Ga_2O_3**) in soil samples on tenement E09/2638.

With the exclusion of rock chip samples targeted for gold, 12 rock chip samples contained an average of 35.2 g/t Ga (**47.4 g/t Ga_2O_3**).

3 tenements that were sampled returned at least **71 g/t Ga_2O_3** in rock chip samples and probably less than 0.001% of the project was sampled - which shows enormous prospectivity for Gallium (and other) mineralisation within the Gascoyne Project.

It is presumed that Aluminium would be associated with the Gallium mineralisation. There has not been any laboratory assays conducted for aluminium.

GALLIUM SAMPLE ASSAYS

			BM040	
SAMPLE_ID	SAMPLE_TYPE	TENEMENT	Ga_ppm	Ga2O3_ppm
2611-R001	ROCK CHIP	E09/2611	52.8	71.0
2611-R002	ROCK CHIP	E09/2611	51.1	68.7
2611-R003	ROCK CHIP	E09/2611	<10	<10
2611-S001	SOIL	E09/2611	19.9	26.7
2611-S002	SOIL	E09/2611	17.4	23.4
2609-R001	ROCK CHIP	E09/2609	13.8	18.5
2609-R002	ROCK CHIP	E09/2609	19.5	26.2
2638-R001	ROCK CHIP	E09/2638	<10	<10
2638-R002	ROCK CHIP	E09/2638	13.0	17.5
2638-R003	ROCK CHIP	E09/2638	<10	<10
2638-R004	ROCK CHIP	E09/2638	48.2	64.8
2638-R005	ROCK CHIP	E09/2638	54.7	73.5
2638-S001	SOIL	E09/2638	12.1	16.3
2638-S002	SOIL	E09/2638	24.0	32.3
2638-S003	SOIL	E09/2638	19.0	25.5
2642-R001	ROCK CHIP	E09/2642	10.8	14.5
2642-R002	ROCK CHIP	E09/2642	34.6	46.5
2642-R003	ROCK CHIP	E09/2642	65.9	88.6
2642-R004	ROCK CHIP	E09/2642	<10	<10
2642-R005	ROCK CHIP	E09/2642	37.0	49.7
2642-R006	ROCK CHIP	E09/2642	21.8	29.3
2642-S001	SOIL	E09/2642	14.6	19.6
2642-S002	SOIL	E09/2642	13.0	17.5

Assay Method: BM040 - 4 Acid Digest (On Site Laboratory Services)

GASCOYNE PROJECT
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

NICKEL-COBALT-COPPER-PGE PROSPECTIVITY

28 Ni Nickel

27 Co Cobalt

29 Cu Copper

44-46,76-78 PGE Platium Group Elements

GASCOYNE PROJECT – NICKEL-COBALT-COPPER-PGE POTENTIAL

NICKEL-COBALT-COPPER-PGE

The Gascoyne Province is a highly prospective, very under explored, terrane for nickel-cobalt-copper-PGE mineralisation particularly proximal with the margin of Yilgarn Craton. Such collision belts at the margin of cratons are known to host deep crustal-scale structures, favourable target sites for mineralisation. The Gascoyne Project hosts significant strike lengths of such deep-seated structures including the Cardilya, Errabiddy and Deadman Shear Zones, the latter of which hosts the proximal 510k ounce Glenburgh Gold Deposit (owned by Gascoyne Resources Limited).

Hannans Ltd have exploration licences on the boundary of the Gascoyne Project with initially three EM conductor targets generated for potential Nickel-Cobalt-Copper-PGE mineralisation by Airborne electromagnetics (AEM) and further ground electromagnetic surveys located within very close proximity to the Gascoyne Project within 250m (Target A) to 1.2km (target B Minni Ritchi and target C). These prospects are located in a structurally favourable position in a zone of thickening of Cardilya Shear Zone at intersection with Deadman Fault Zone. (source: Hannans Ltd Moogie Project ASX announcements dated 26 Nov 2021, 17 Feb 2022 and 05 April 2022).

The Gascoyne Project has significant strike lengths of the Cardilya Shear Zone and Deadman Fault.

Other explorers that have identified nickel-cobalt-copper-PGE potential (in addition to lithium and REE's) include Minerals 260 Ltd, Dalaroo Metals Ltd, Augustus Minerals Ltd and Miramar Resources Ltd in the eastern Gascoyne Province.

COPPER

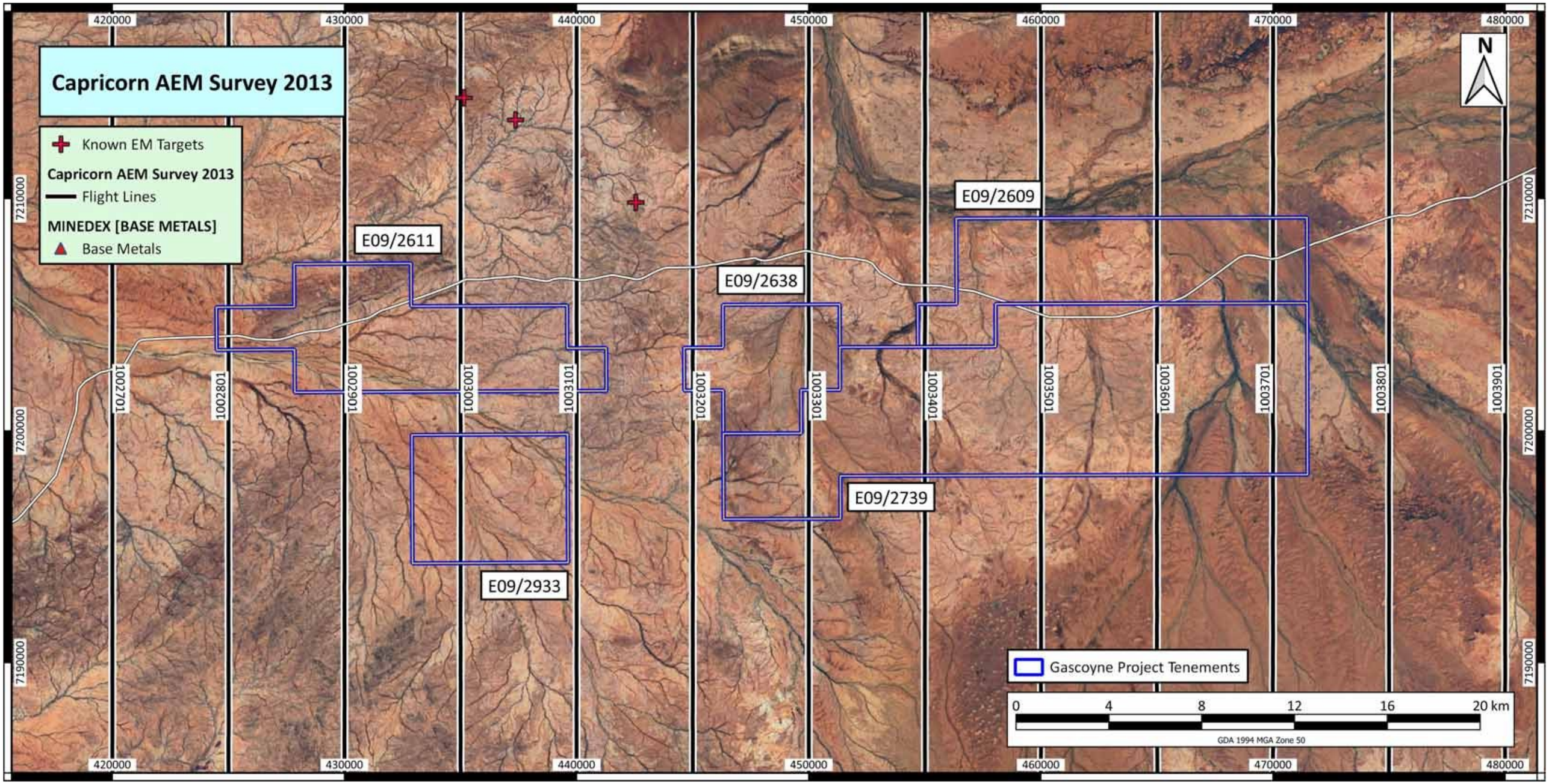
The Gascoyne Province has wide spread copper mineralisation/anomalism with two historical deposits "Mangaroon" currently explored by Dreadnaught Resources Ltd (in addition to lithium and REE's) and Dalgety Downs which is located approximately 2.7 km south of the Gascoyne Project / 5.5 km southeast of Dalgety Downs homestead. There are several other copper prospects within a radius of 20km of the Gascoyne Project. The Dalgety Downs copper prospect comprises of quartzite, schist, marble and migmatite - the Gascoyne Project is very prospective for the same mineralogy. Most of these copper prospects are proximal to the Deadman Fault of which the fault has significant strike lengths through the Gascoyne Project.

GSWA Capricorn 2013 Reconnaissance AEM TEMPEST survey

In 2013, GSWA initiated an AEM survey with 14 lines of the AEM survey intercepting the Gascoyne Project with in excess of 135 flight line kilometres. Many potential EM anomalies have been identified within the Gascoyne Project, but will require interpretation by an experienced geophysicist and undertaking ground EM surveys.

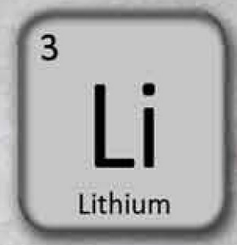
GASCOYNE PROJECT – NICKEL-COBALT-COPPER-PGE POTENTIAL

- Map below shows the Hannans EM targets and the Dalgety Copper projects all within close proximity to the Gascoyne Project.
- GSWA Capricorn 2013 Reconnaissance AEM TEMPEST survey flight lines are shown on the map with 14 lines within the Gascoyne Project (in excess of 135 flight line kilometres).
- Hannans Ltd (former tenements) generated three EM conductor targets prospective for potential Nickel-Cobalt-Copper-PGE mineralisation by Airborne electromagnetics (AEM) with 1 prospect located within 250m of the Gascoyne Project boundary.



GASCOYNE PROJECT
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LITHIUM PROSPECTIVITY

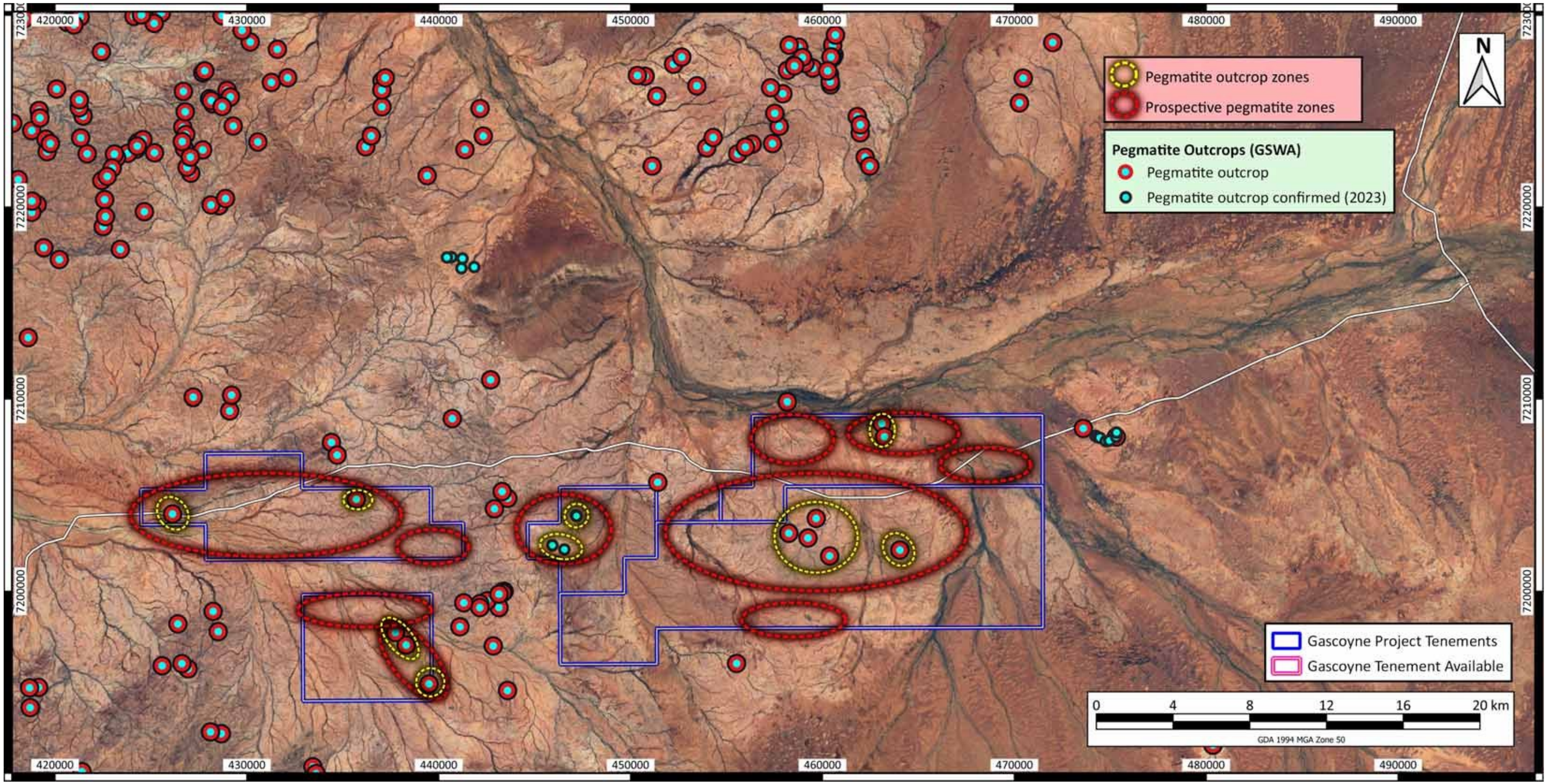


GASCOYNE PROJECT – LITHIUM POTENTIAL

- The Gascoyne Project is located to the south of a major pegmatite field within the Gascoyne Province. The Yinnietharra lithium project (Delta Lithium Ltd) is located 63km to the north of the Gascoyne Project. There are many ASX listed lithium explorers within the Gascoyne Province.
- There are pegmatite outcrops occurring on virtually all of the Gascoyne Project tenements. These outcrops have occurrences of common mineralogy for LCT bearing pegmatites including biotite (and white mica), K-feldspar, schlieren, tourmaline, muscovite and quartz.
- Pegmatites and granites at various sites within the project are described by GSWA:
  - medium-grained biotite-muscovite bearing.
  - pegmatite containing large flakes of muscovite and fine-grained tonalite.
  - muscovite monzogranite and a porphyritic biotite monzogranite.
  - pegmatite-banded granitoid gneiss and slightly porphyritic fine-grained biotite granitoid gneiss; with possible tourmaline clusters and veins.
  - tourmaline tends to be associated with the leucocratic phase granites.
  - even-grained to slightly porphyritic fine-grained biotite granodiorite; locally foliated but generally massive; veined by leucocratic pegmatite.
  - large pavements of medium grained weakly porphyritic biotite monzogranite that intrudes a porphyritic biotite granodiorite with an S1 foliation; both intruded by blotchy leucocratic biotite monzogranite and pegmatite.
  - foliated mafic granodiorite; folded; some amphibolite; cut by biotite monzogranite with tourmaline veins.
- Portable XRF devices are not capable of detecting lithium directly due to X-ray physical limitations as lithium is too light of an element. Indicator minerals that can be detected by pXRF device mainly include cesium, tantalum, tin and rubidium and also many other trace elements including potassium, calcium, strontium, yttrium, niobium, antimony, tungsten, bismuth, arsenic, gallium, thallium and the rare earth elements lanthanum and cerium. There are many other formulas for targeting LCT bearing pegmatites such as granites that have a lower potassium/rubidium ratio.

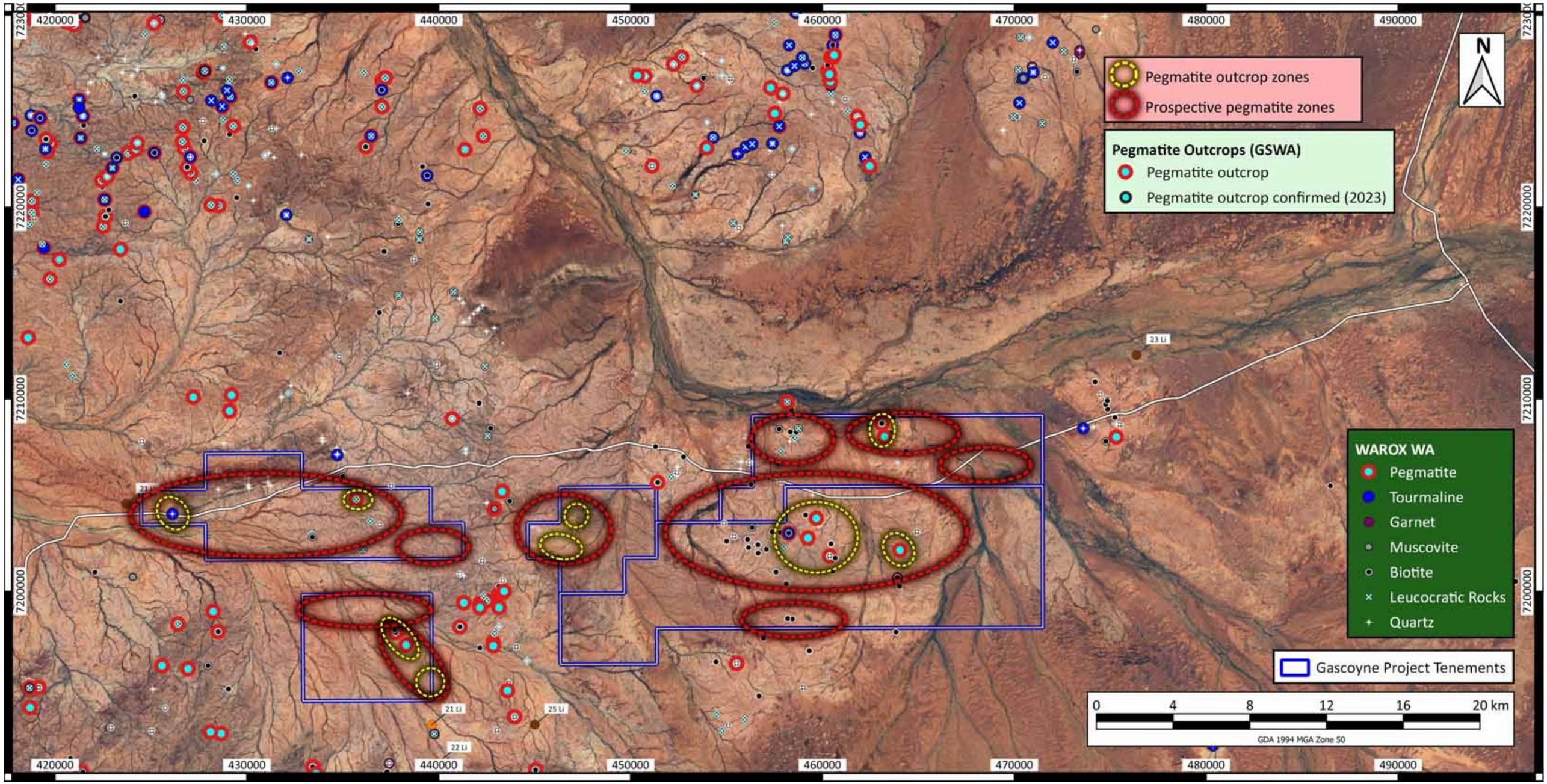
GASCOYNE PROJECT – LITHIUM POTENTIAL

- Pegmatite outcrops have been identified at several locations within the Gascoyne Project (GSWA) (cyan-red dots).
- Pegmatite outcrops have been confirmed from preliminary field reconnaissance by the Company in 2023 (yellow-black dots).
- Pegmatite outcrop zones from GSWA and other datasets (yellow polygons) have high potential for pegmatite outcrops and swarms.
- Further zones (red polygons) have been identified as having potential for outcropping pegmatites based on visual interpretation of satellite imagery, surface geology, geophysical and remote sensing imagery.



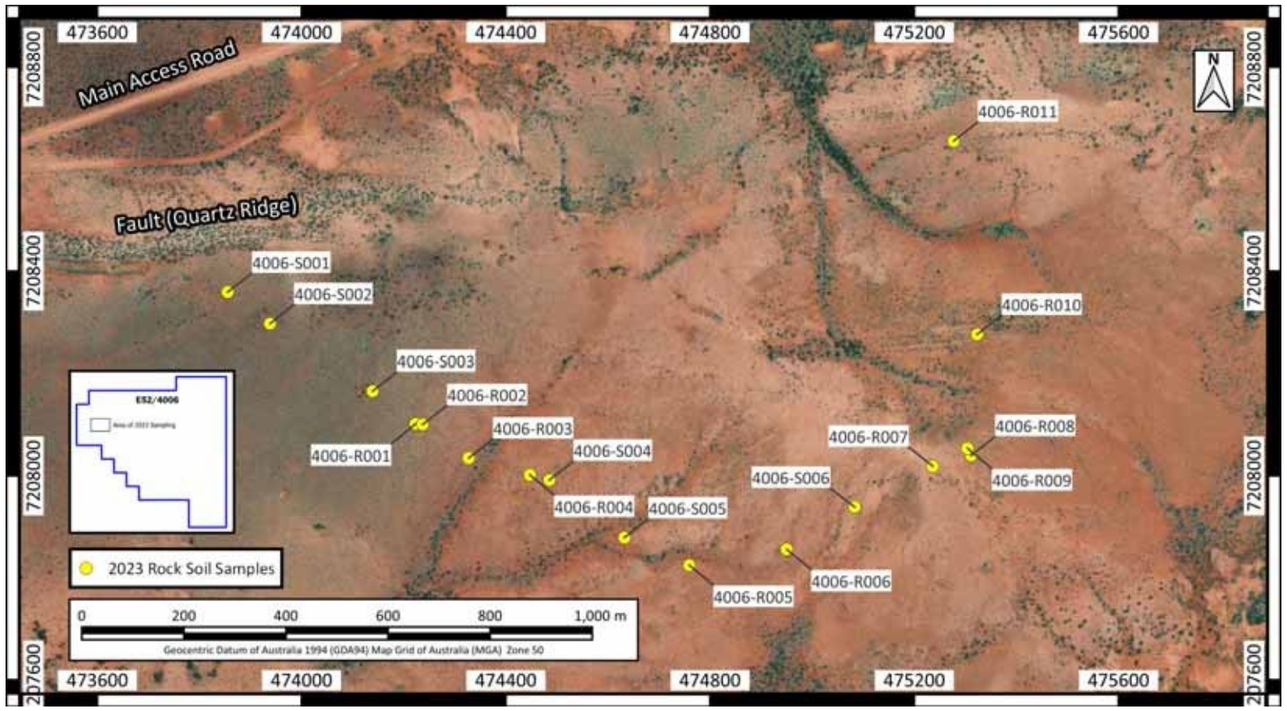
GASCOYNE PROJECT – LITHIUM POTENTIAL

- Pegmatite outcrop zones and pegmatite prospective zones are shown from the previous image (yellow and red polygons).
- Further potential areas that may host fertile LCT Pegmatites have been identified by mineralisation containing minerals indicative of pegmatites including tourmaline (blue dots), muscovite (grey dot), biotite and white mica (black-grey dots), quartz outcrops (white stars) and leucocratic rocks (cyan x) which are light-coloured igneous rocks containing 65 to 95% of Felsic minerals, such as feldspathoids (nepheline and leucite), muscovite and corundum.
- This data will assist in field exploration programs for targeting areas that may host fertile LCT Pegmatites with lithium mineralisation.



GASCOYNE PROJECT – 2023 ROCK SAMPLING GROUND AVAILABLE

In June 2023, 11 rock chip samples and 6 soil samples in available ground.



Rock Sample 4006-R003 from pegmatite outcrop.

Rock Sample 4006-R008 from pegmatite outcrop.

Rock Sample 4006-R010 pegmatite with biotite and muscovite.

CONTACT US

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