Company update and strong start to Jameson drilling

Highlights:

- The **Yinnetharra Lithium Project** is an early-stage exploration project that covers a **large 1,769km^2 area** (including Farm-In's) within the Gascoyne Lithium Province of **Western Australia**
  - **At Malinda a Maiden Resource Estimate (MRE) of 25.7Mt @ 1% Li_2O was reported in December 2023**[1]
  - The Malinda MRE is located within a 1.6km section of the 80km strike length of Delta's prospective stratigraphy at the broader Yinnetharra Lithium Project, including the Jameson Prospect
- **Drilling at Jameson commenced** in late March, with the first results returned from the laboratory
  - **71m @ 1.2% Li_2O** from 27m in JREX002

    including **45m @ 1.8% Li_2O** from 41m
- **New drilling results from Malinda** in this round of results include:
  - **94m @ 0.94% Li_2O** from 152m in YRRD471 at M1

    including **34m @ 2% Li_2O** from 197m
  - **17m @ 1.2% Li_2O** from 155m in YRRD385 at M47
  - **22m @ 1.4% Li_2O** from 135m in YRRD470 at M1
  - **19m @ 1% Li_2O** from 93m in YRRD401 at M36
- **Positive metallurgical** results from Mt Ida gold

Delta Lithium Limited (ASX: DLI) ("Delta" or the "Company"), is pleased to announce an update for the ongoing exploration activities at its Lithium Project at Yinnetharra in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia and the Mt Ida Project in the Goldfields Region of Western Australia.

The maiden drilling program at Jameson kicked off in late March 2024 utilising an RC rig. Initial drilling results are very positive with coarse, clean spodumene within pegmatite visible in RC chips. The assay results from the initial hole support the identification of the spodumene.

Infill drilling at the Malinda Prospect continues to demonstrate quality lithium intercepts from surface with the dominant lithium bearing mineral being spodumene. The two holes highlighted above YRRD471 and JREX002 represent the two best intercepts to date at Yinnetharra.

Commenting on the results Managing Director, James Croser said;

"Malinda continues to provide us with excellent lithium results that confirm our existing resource and build our confidence in the geology. Particularly a very wide intercept in YRRD471 which will add significant lithium metal to an important part of the M1 resource.

The first hole assay results from the Jameson Prospect JREX002 has delivered fair reward for the Team's effort, with some of the coarsest visual spodumene seen to date at Yinnetharra over a very wide downhole interval, and individual assays in excess of 4% Li_2O."

1. Refer ASX Announcement 27 December 2023 titled 'Yinnetharra Lithium Project Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate'
2. Refer ASX Announcement 3 October 2023 titled 'Mt Ida Mineral Resource Estimate Update'
3. Refer to Appendix 1 for full drill hole information

Yinnetharra Exploration

The Yinnetharra project is an early-stage exploration project in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia targeting Lithium mineralisation. Delta Lithium has 1,769km^2 of tenure owned outright and as Farm-in Joint Ventures. A maiden MRE was released in December 2023 of 25.7Mt @ 1% Li_2O[1]. The recently executed Farm-In Joint Venture Agreements have expanded the prospective stratigraphy to over 80km in length.

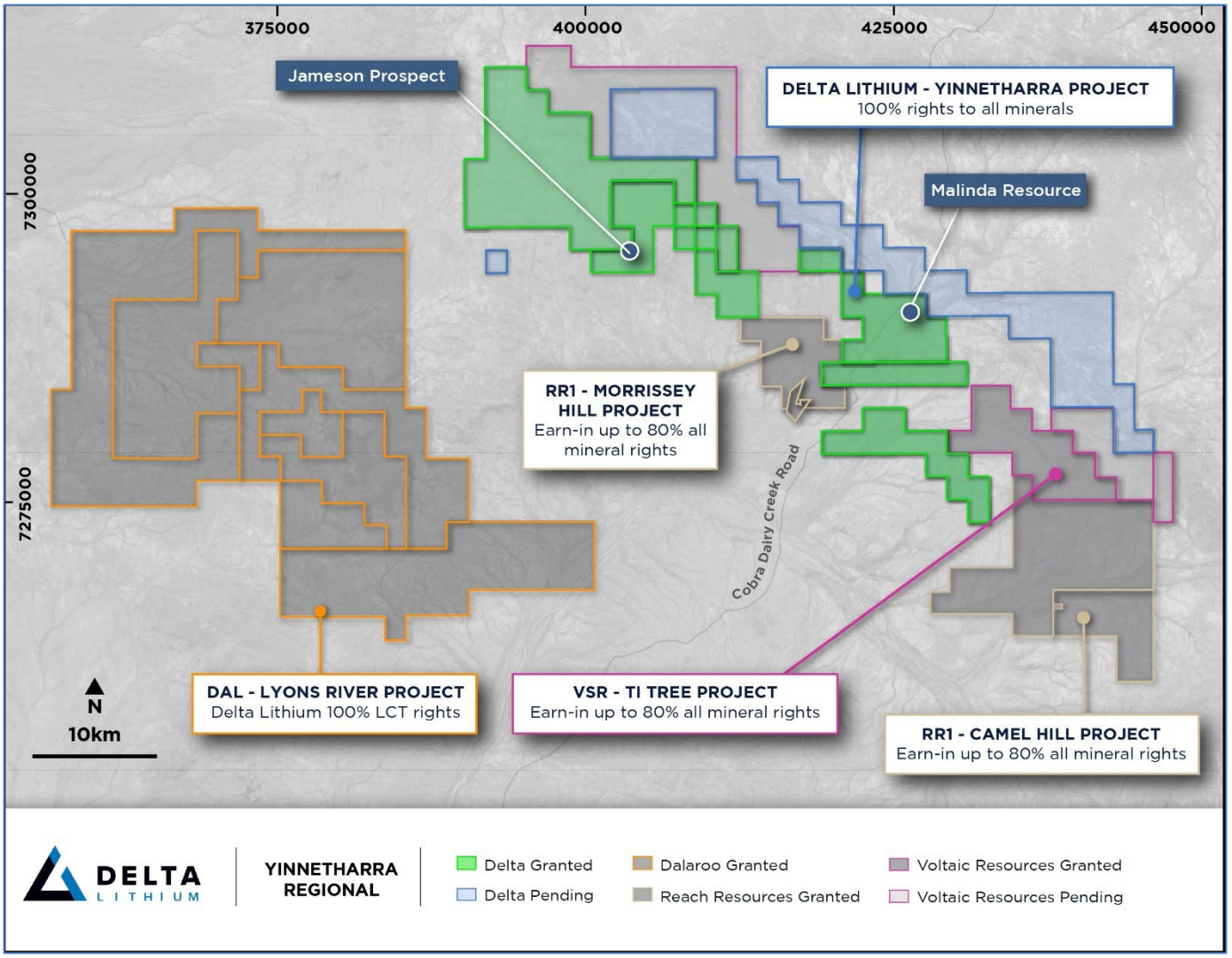

Figure 1: *Location of Yinnetharra Project*

The Company is actively exploring at the Yinnetharra Project with four drill rigs currently operating at Malinda, 1 rig operating at Jameson and multiple field teams undertaking geological mapping and surface sampling in order to further define target prospects.

The maiden drill result from the Jameson prospect is very encouraging. Lithium anomalism at Jameson is present as a coherent soil geochemistry anomaly >150ppm Li_2O approximately 600m long. Drilling orientations at Jameson were chosen to intercept the regional trend of stratigraphy in a perpendicular manner.

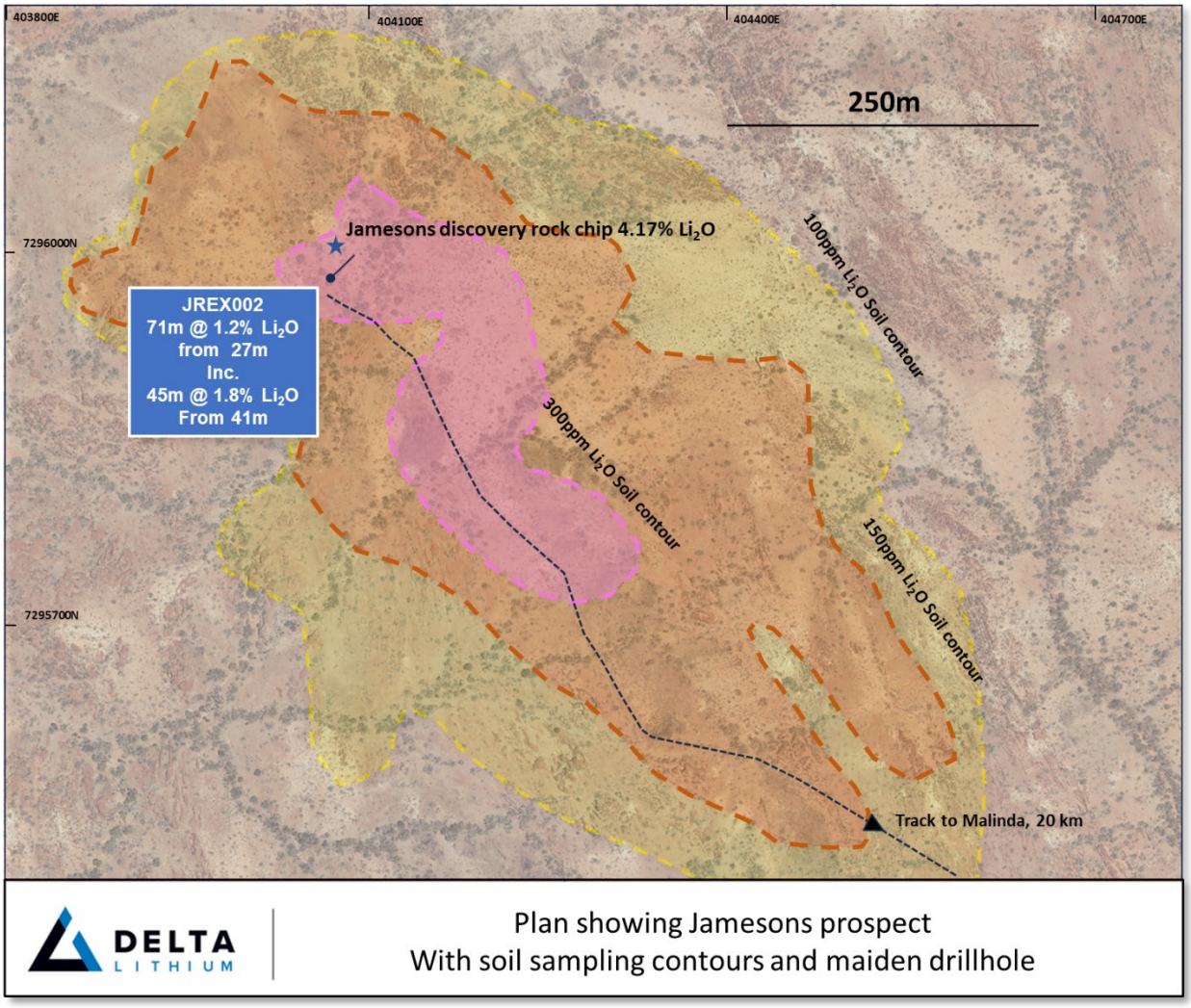

Figure 2: *Plan showing location of maiden Jameson drill hole (JREX002).*

Visual logging of the RC chips indicates spodumene is the only Li bearing mineral phase observed to date (Figures 3 & 4), with the remainder of the pegmatite composed of quartz, feldspar, and minor apatite and beryl. Assay results support this observation.

Figure 3: *Photo of pegmatite bearing portion of JREX002 with spodumene fluorescing under UV spot torch with Li_2O % grades above the fluorescing intervals. The assay results received for this hole confirm the*

fluorescing material is very coarse grained spodumene.

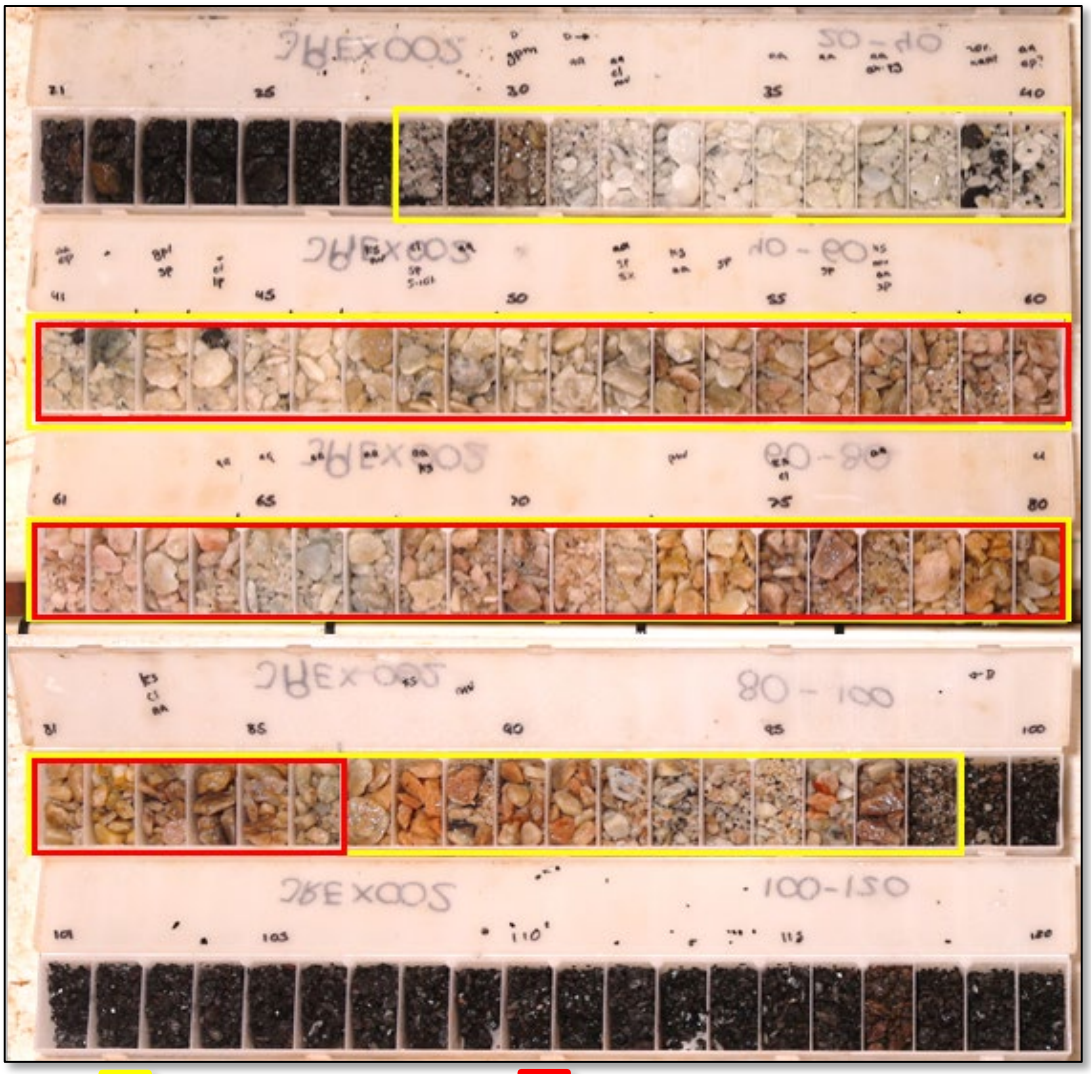

Figure 4: *Chip tray Photo of pegmatite bearing portion of JREX002. The red colour within the pegmatite is caused by orthoclase feldspar, not iron. There is a similar amount of orthoclase feldspar in the M1 pegmatite at Malinda which has demonstrated the ability to produce high grade, high recovery low impurity spodumene concentrates.*

Geological interpretation of the area is ongoing with more information becoming available through drilling and mapping. Orientations of mineralised pegmatite are not known at this stage, this drilling intercept reported may be oblique to the dip and dip direction of the mineralised pegmatite and not indicative of the true width of mineralisation.

Drilling is ongoing at Jameson, further results will be released in due course.

Figure 5: *Photo of Senior Geologist Colum O'Leary logging JREX002*

Drilling completed to date at Malinda has demonstrated quality lithium intercepts from surface with the dominant lithium bearing mineral being spodumene. Recent highlights can be seen below in Table 1 and Figure 5, with a full list of recent results in Appendix 3. Along strike extensions to M36 have been found as well as up dip extensions of M47 as indicated in Figure 5.

HoleID		From	To	Length	Li_2O pct	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Fe_2O_3 pct
JREX002		41	86	45	1.8	56	0.8
YRRD471		152	246	94	0.94	37	1.4
YRRD428		156	201	45	0.83	52	1.09
YRRD470		135	157	22	1.37	52	1.21
YRRD425		169	195	26	1	46.5	0.68
YRRD454		300	318	18	1.24	64	3.79
YRRD385		191	208	17	1.22	134	1.32
YRRD401		93	112	19	0.99	47	2.07
YRRD411		218	232	14	1.22	126	0.60
YRRD471		166	184	18	0.82	115	141
YRRD476		173	189	16	0.87	45	55
YRRD400		67	88	21	0.64	68	0.49
YRRD450		238	252	14	0.94	68	2.34
YRRD456		264	269	5	1.6	52	2.3
YRRD385		155	172	17	0.65	361	4.26
YRRD380		146	156	10	1.03	83	0.75
YRRD388		137	146	9	1.14	228	0.64

Table 1: Highlight of recent drilling results from Yinnetharra

Lithium resources are largely present in 3 main pegmatites at Malinda from surface to a depth of >300m. Metallurgical test work is ongoing with initial results demonstrating the potential for high recovery of spodumene to high grade low impurity concentrates[2].

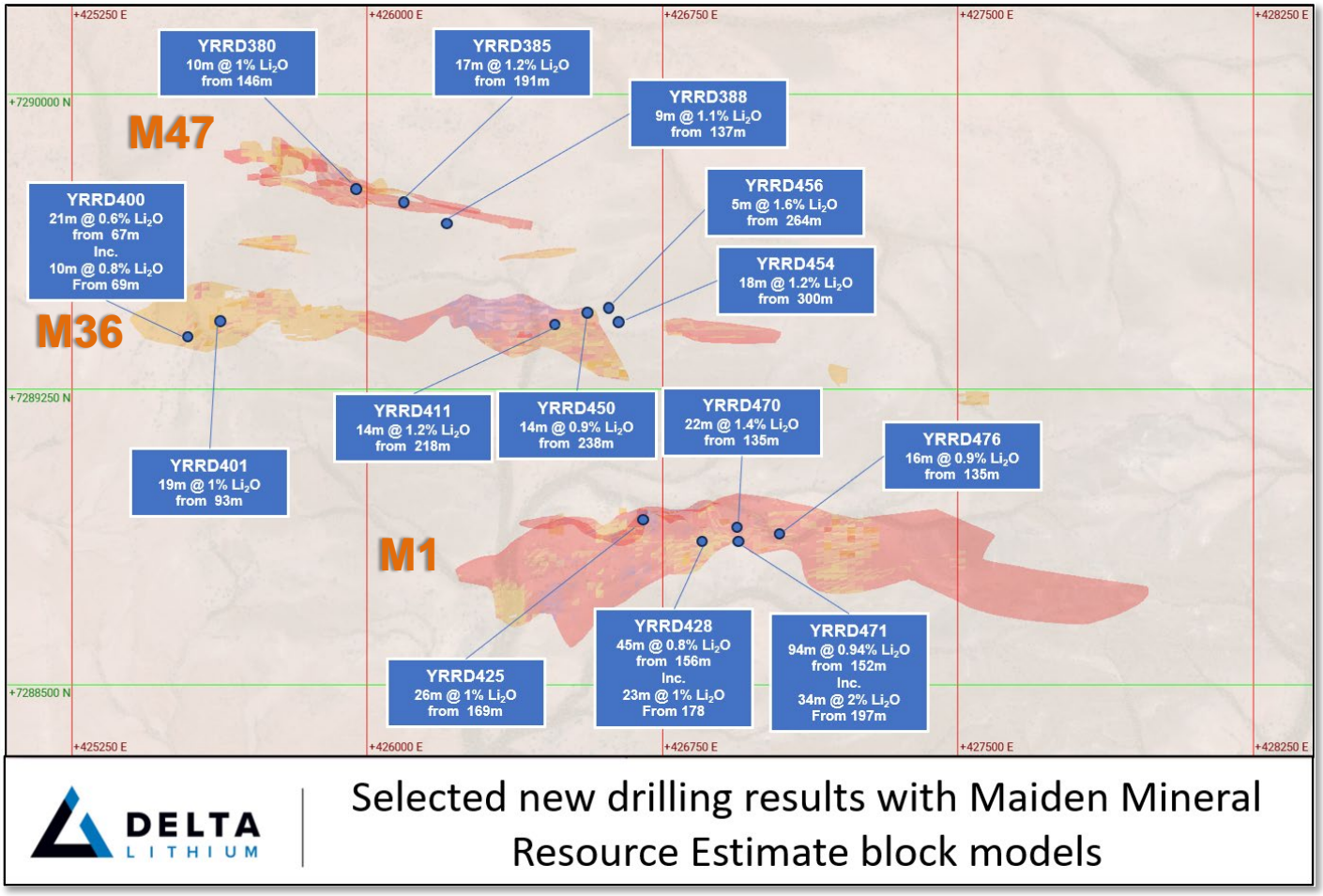

Figure 6: *Malinda* Plan view showing block models with selected recent intercepts

Mt Ida Update

The Mt Ida project is a “shovel ready” permitted lithium and gold project in the Goldfields region of Western Australia with lithium and gold JORC resources defined (Figure 6 below). A Lithium MRE was released in September 2023 of 14.6Mt @ 1.2% Li_2O (refer to Appendix 1). A Maiden gold resource of 3.1Mt @ 4.1 g/t Au for 412koz Au was released in October 2023 (Appendix 2).

Delta is progressing multiple options to monetise the gold assets at Mt Ida in conjunction with remodelling and optimising the resources, and advancing open pit and underground mining studies.

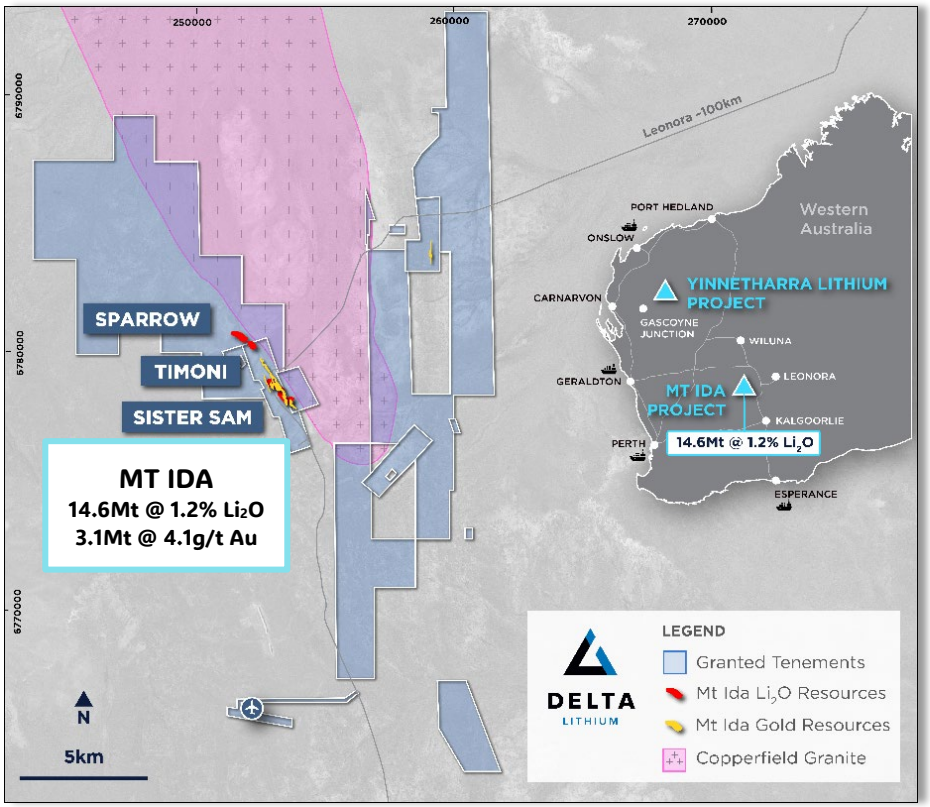

Figure 7: *Plan showing location of Mt Ida Project*

A significant amount of near surface high grade gold was discovered and defined by Delta in 2023 (Figure 7). The Baldock 086 lode (Sister Sam Open Pit) has a current resource of 0.24Mt @ 9 g/t Au for 70koz Au, whilst the Meteor North lode has a current resource of 0.6 Mt @ 4.7 g/t Au for 91koz Au.

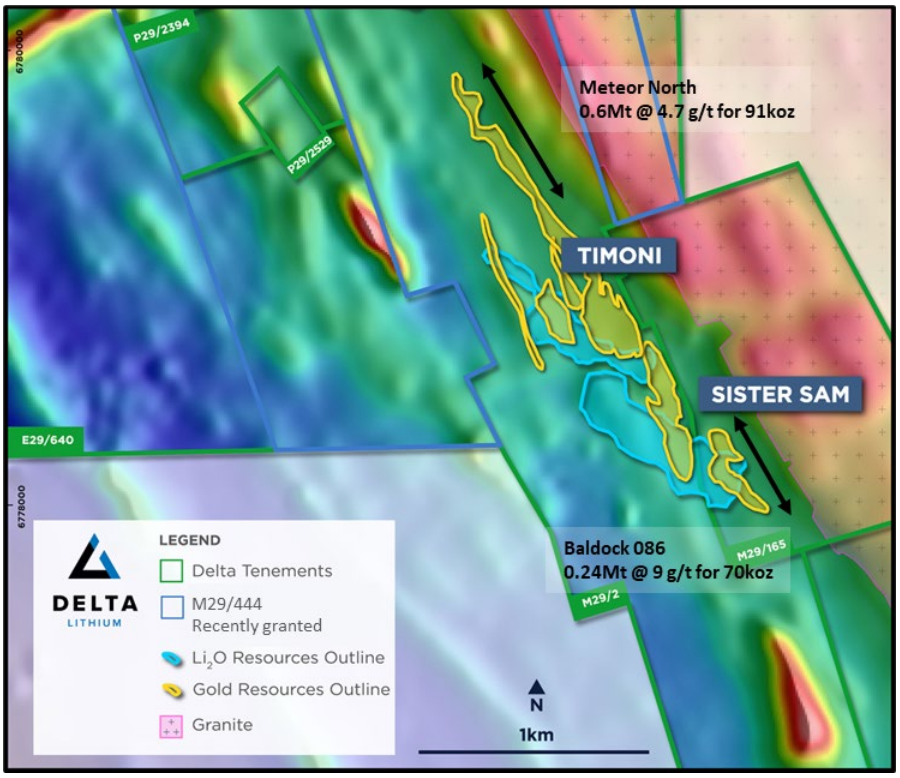

Figure 8: *Plan showing location of near surface high grade gold resources at Mt Ida*

The Baldock 086 Lode has been grade control drilled to a nominal 10m x 10m spacing. As part of this preparatory work a comprehensive metallurgical test work program has been undertaken and results received covering the Baldock 086 Lode, which is contained within the volume of the fully permitted Sister Sam Open Pit, as yet unmined. A total of 74 spatial variability samples were selected throughout the Baldock 086 lode and tested to understand gold recovery and reagent consumption using Mt Ida site water. From these samples 3 master composites based on ore types were created; an oxide master comp IM2078, a transitional master comp, IM2079 and a fresh master comp IM2080.

Gold extraction rates for each composite ore type are tabulated below in Table 2. A range of 91.4-99.7% recovery was achieved in an 8hr residence time, with 44-63% of the gold able to be recovered with a gravity circuit. Cyanide consumption was very low for the master composites ranging from 0.5-1.25 kg/t. Copper grades ranged from 502-1,110ppm and returned expected low cyanide solubilities.

Test ID	Grind Size P80 (µm)	Start NaCN (ppm)	Head Au Grade (g/t)		Head Cu grade ppm	Au Extraction (%)						Cu Extraction (%)	Tail Au Grade (g/t)	Reagents (kg/t)	
			Assay	Calc.	Assay	Grav	2-hr	4-hr	8-hr	24-hr	48-hr	48-hr		NaCN	Lime
IM2078	75	1000	4.55 / 3.55	4.76	502.00	44.14	84.20	86.93	91.40	97.83	99.26	5.94	0.04	0.54	7.43
IM2079	75	1000	8.73 / 4.13	6.06	778.00	63.03	97.39	98.34	99.97	99.97	98.84	21.36	0.07	0.68	8.73
IM2080	75	1000	3.17 / 3.83	3.02	1110.00	56.61	91.32	92.03	93.44	95.74	96.19	17.27	0.12	1.25	7.68

Table 2: *Summary metallurgical testwork table for Lode 086 master composites*

Release authorised by the Managing Director on behalf of the Board of Delta Lithium Limited.

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About Delta Lithium

Delta Lithium (ASX: DLI) is an exploration and development company focused on bringing high-quality, lithium-bearing pegmatite deposits, located in Western Australia, into production. With current global JORC compliant resources of 40.4Mt@1.1%Li_2O, strong balance sheet and an experienced team driving the exploration and development workstreams, Delta Lithium is rapidly advancing its Lithium Projects. The Mt Ida Lithium Project holds a critical advantage over other lithium developers with existing Mining Leases and an approved Mining Proposal. Delta Lithium is pursuing a development pathway to unlock maximum value for shareholders.

Delta Lithium also holds the highly prospective Yinnetharra Lithium Project that is already showing signs of becoming one of Australia's most exciting lithium regions. The Company is continuing exploration activities at Yinnetharra, with an extensive multi-rig campaign ongoing throughout 2024 to test additional regional targets and build on the Maiden Resource released in December 2023.

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this Announcement that relates to exploration results is based upon work undertaken by Mr. Charles Hughes, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AUSIMM). Mr. Hughes has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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' (JORC Code). Mr. Hughes is an employee of Delta Lithium Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Refer to www.deltalithium.com.au for past ASX announcements.

Past Exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates reported in this announcement have been previously prepared and disclosed by Delta Lithium in accordance with JORC 2012. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and content in which the Competent Person's findings are presented here have not been materially modified from the original market announcement, and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning Mineral Resource Estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Refer to www.deltalithium.com.au for details on past exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates.

Disclaimer

This release may include forward-looking and aspirational statements. These statements are based on Delta Lithium management's expectations and beliefs concerning future events as of the time of the release of this announcement. Forward-looking and aspirational statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are outside the control of Delta Lithium, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. Delta Lithium makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward looking or aspirational statements made in this release to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this release, except as required by applicable laws and the ASX Listing

Refer to www.deltalithium.com.au for past ASX announcements.

Appendix 1 Lithium MRE summary table

Delta Lithium Group Mineral Resource estimate						
	Resource category	Cut-off grade (Li_2O%)	Li_2O		Li_2O	Ta_2O_5 Grade (Ta_2O_5 ppm)
			Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (% Li_2O)	(Kt)	
Yinnetharra	**Measured**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	-	**-**
	Indicated		6.7	1.0	65	**51**
	Inferred		19.0	1.0	181	67
	Total Resource		**25.7**	**1.0**	**246**	**62**
Mt Ida	**Measured**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Indicated		7.8	1.3	104	224
	Inferred		6.8	1.1	76	154
	Total Resource		**14.6**	**1.2**	**180**	**191**
Total Measured			-	-	-	-
Total Indicated			14.5	1.2	169	144
Total Inferred			25.8	1.0	257	90
Total			**40.4**	**1.1**	**426**	**109**

Notes:
Tonnages and grades have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Inconsistencies in the totals are due to rounding.

Appendix 2 Gold MRE summary table

Cut-off	Prospect	Classification	Tonnes	Grade	Metal
Au g/t			**Mt**	**Au g/t**	**Au koz**
0.5 Open Pit 1.5 Underground	Combined	Indicated	1.12	5.7	206
		Inferred	1.97	3.2	206
		Total	**3.10**	**4.1**	**412**

Notes:
Tonnages and grades have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Inconsistencies in the totals are due to rounding.

Appendix 3 Recent Drilling Information

HoleID		From	To	Length	Li_2O pct	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Fe_2O_3 pct
JREX002		27	98	71	1.2	62	0.95
JREX002	including	41	86	45	1.8	56	0.8
YDEX001	no significant results						
YREX083	no significant results						
YREX111	no significant results						

HoleID		From	To	Length	Li_2O pct	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Fe_2O_3 pct
YREX115	no significant results						
YRRD364	no significant results						
YRRD366	no significant results						
YRRD375	no significant results						
YRRD376		34	39	5	0.49	192	3.23
YRRD377	no significant results						
YRRD380		67	70	3	0.33	82	9.65
YRRD380	and	82	92	10	0.89	87	2.86
YRRD380	and	98	115	17	0.58	85	8.10
YRRD380	and	120	125	5	0.43	46	12.32
YRRD380	and	146	156	10	1.03	83	0.75
YRRD382	not sampled						
YRRD384	no significant results						
YRRD385		155	172	17	0.65	361	4.26
YRRD385	and	174	184	10	0.6	53	6.71
YRRD385	and	191	208	17	1.22	134	1.32
YRRD386	no significant results						
YRRD388		137	146	9	1.14	228	0.64
YRRD389		210	214	4	0.5	721	1.01
YRRD390		340	352	12	0.54	46	1.29
YRRD398		70	77	7	0.75	68	3.17
YRRD399		64	65	1	0.5	2	8.92
YRRD399	and	70	72	2	0.45	24	1.05
YRRD400		67	88	21	0.64	68	0.49
YRRD401		93	112	19	0.99	47	2.07
YRRD402		120	126	6	1.17	112	1.15
YRRD403		117	123	6	1.13	48	1.05
YRRD404	no significant results						
YRRD405	no significant results						
YRRD406	no significant results						
YRRD407		3	6	3	0.33	101	3.36
YRRD407	and	265	271	6	0.72	158	0.61
YRRD408	no significant results						
YRRD409	no significant results						
YRRD410		201	217	16	0.36	108	5.4
YRRD411		218	232	14	1.22	126	0.60

HoleID		From	To	Length	Li_2O pct	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Fe_2O_3 pct
YRRD412		4	5	1	0.33	7	7.88
YRRD412	and	276	277	1	0.37	66	9.08
YRRD413		71	76	5	0.47	83	3.21
YRRD414	no significant results						
YRRD415	no significant results						
YRRD416		132	138	6	1.13	34	1.18
YRRD417		116	120	4	0.45	30	0.74
YRRD418	no significant results						
YRRD419		140	149	9	0.57	26	0.78
YRRD420		151	155	4	1.24	34	1.02
YRRD421		156	158	2	1.3	42	1.61
YRRD421	and	164	166	2	1.78	16	2.00
YRRD422		61	69	8	0.63	49.8	3.30
YRRD423	no significant results						
YRRD424		173	177	4	1.29	23	0.83
YRRD425		169	195	26	1	46.5	0.68
YRRD425	and	201	208	7	0.74	36.1	0.69
YRRD426		147	152	5	0.59	48.6	1.21
YRRD426	and	159	161	2	0.54	23.7	0.89
YRRD426	and	171	174	3	1.55	13.6	13.08
YRRD426	and	179	183	4	0.94	34.5	0.96
YRRD427		108	123	15	0.58	48	1.69
YRRD428		156	201	45	0.83	52	1.09
YRRD429		105	124	19	0.62	67	1.71
YRRD430	no significant results						
YRRD431	no significant results						
YRRD432	no significant results						
YRRD433		58	69	11	0.38	115.8	4.70
YRRD435	no significant results						
YRRD436	no significant results						
YRRD437	no significant results						
YRRD438	no significant results						
YRRD439		218	229	11	0.58	85	1.78
YRRD450		238	252	14	0.94	68	2.34
YRRD452	no significant results						
YRRD454		300	318	18	1.2	64	3.79

HoleID		From	To	Length	Li_2O pct	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Fe_2O_3 pct
YRRD456		264	269	5	1.6	52	4.57
YRRD470		135	157	22	1.37	52	1.21
YRRD471		152	246	94	0.94	62	2.4
YRRD472	no significant results						
YRRD473		75	83	8	0.56	61	1.49
YRRD474		105	110	5	0.34	38	4.31
YRRD476		173	189	16	0.87	45	55
YRRD477		168	174	6	0.66	46	56

HOLEID	DEPTH	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP
YDEX001	519.08	427655.61	7288555.81	338.54	1.98	-63.27
JREX002	125	404070.14	7295980.43	323.3	49.4	-79.45
YDEX002	491.9	427656.63	7288555.97	339.44	349.99	-57.91
YDEX003	741	427823.14	7288290.25	336.45	359.74	-58.42
YDEX004	603.17	427902	7288480	332		
YDRD043	194.8	426656	7288796	321	0.18	-61.41
YREX083	203	425057	7289945	317.96	4.69	-55.99
YREX094	204	425057	7289465	321.98	2	-55.92
YREX095	210	424897	7290025	317.45	183.6	-55.92
YREX096	144	424737	7289945	317.45	356.82	-55.99
YREX097	209	424417	7289945	316.87	357.64	-56.03
YREX098	215	424417	7289465	319.03	2.51	-55.79
YREX099	204	424257	7289545	317.98	181.24	-55.56
YREX100	246	424232	7289706	317.28	172.88	-55.99
YREX101	191	426441	7288015	340	181.44	-55.46
YREX102	96	426553	7288020	340	176.91	-55.95
YREX103	192	426674	7288020	340	176.84	-55.69
YREX110	208	427903.73	7289088.74	337.13	359.62	-55.22
YREX111	208	427903.73	7289028.43	337	0.17	-55.62
YREX112	298	427903.73	7288924.47	337	0.62	-55.89
YREX113	202	428109.76	7289360.6	334.75	0.14	-55.66
YREX114	202	428120.53	7289280	335.21	1.51	-59.1
YREX115	202	428247.4	7289305.51	335.52	356.88	-58.93
YREX116	208	428280.53	7289160	336.03	358.6	-56.19
YREX117	202	428280.53	7289080	336.14	355.4	-55.59
YREX118	202	428422	7289185	337	356.25	-56.04
YREX119	202	428441	7289120	337	356.45	-56.13
YREX120	300	427763	7288955	333	0.91	-55.96
YREX121	300	427744	7288857	332	359	-60.7
YREX122	200	424257	7290025	316	178.28	-55.71
YREX123	200	424094	7290008	316	2.02	-54.89
YREX124	220	424097	7289785	317	1.54	-54.47
YREX125	240	424097	7289625	317	359.52	-54.83

HOLEID	DEPTH	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP
YREX126	207	424097	7289465	318	358.65	-55.43
YREX127	177	423937	7289545	317	178.64	-55.13
YREX128	155	423937	7289705	316	181.1	-55.69
YREX129	201	423937	7290025	315	179.4	-55.5
YREX130	99	423900	7290070	330	180.79	-55.53
YREX131	105	423900	7290230	330	179.46	-55.5
YREX132	99	423900	7290390	330	180.28	-54.95
YREX140	173	426656	7288034	320	0.12	-55.44
YREX141	119	426354	7287879	340	178.63	-55.19
YREX142	209	426979	7288040	325	2.15	-55.43
YRRD364	306	426431	7289243	319	3.79	-63.77
YRRD366	354	426431	7289183	318.5	7.12	-64.77
YRRD375	100	425829.21	7289888.45	320.79	172.67	-64.78
YRRD376	112	425946.03	7289778.48	325.24	188.98	-59.82
YRRD377	184	425950.87	7289851	322.45	177.95	-60.24
YRRD380	172	425987.99	7289821.29	323.36	181.26	-60.33
YRRD382	28	426071.73	7289785.01	324.95	185.95	-55.4
YRRD384	238	426079.36	7289859.23	322.38	181.77	-61.23
YRRD385	232	426117.25	7289819.5	323.2	180.42	-60.21
YRRD386	154	426150.17	7289761.74	323.76	183.21	-60.38
YRRD388	161	426223.35	7289748.75	323.43	180.81	-61.2
YRRD389	298	426239.3	7289813.82	322.24	180.52	-65.95
YRRD390	401	427485	7288660	330	3.36	-63.26
YRRD398	89	425542	7289442	322.2	20.29	-65.95
YRRD399	125	425545	7289402	322.8	14.63	-67.68
YRRD400	137	425548.85	7289362.7	323.45	13.8	-69.29
YRRD401	155	425631.39	7289393.48	323.57	3.43	-65.22
YRRD402	185	426479	7288673	317	0.69	-54.97
YRRD403	191	426476	7288620	317	0.84	-64.36
YRRD404	209	426476	7288590	317	1.18	-64.37
YRRD405	251	426551.38	7289342.66	323.73	11.7	-64.78
YRRD406	35	426551	7289303	324	12.88	-63.08
YRRD407	293	426561	7289303	324	9.18	-63.16
YRRD408	215	426591	7289375	323	0.98	-57.44
YRRD409	233	426591	7289363	323	3.51	-60.99
YRRD410	252	426471	7289323	321	9.65	-65.66
YRRD411	258	426511	7289323	323	6.48	-66.08
YRRD412	300	426511	7289283	322	9.41	-65.53
YRRD413	318	426511	7289243	322	8.41	-64.44
YRRD414	240	426511	7289203	320	8.23	-64.1
YRRD415	120	426516	7288895	318	4.69	-55.9
YRRD416	186	426476	7288651	317	1.92	-61.37
YRRD417	198	426525	7288738	318	7.2	-56.55
YRRD418	210	426564	7288747	319	7.07	-61.11
YRRD419	222	426564	7288707	319	5.27	-58.83
YRRD420	204	426564	7288667	318	6.15	-61.12

HOLEID	DEPTH	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP
YRRD421	174	426564	7288627	317	8.15	-60.44
YRRD422	168	426596	7288856	320	3.82	-55.92
YRRD423	144	426636	7288876	320	2.21	-60.87
YRRD424	222	426716	7288777	321	3.63	-55.61
YRRD425	252	426716	7288821	322	2.23	-56.12
YRRD426	270	426803	7288771	321	7.13	-55.45
YRRD427	228	426859	7288845	322	4.81	-56.69
YRRD428	246	426876	7288778	321	358.63	-56.66
YRRD429	198	426916	7288844	322	2.59	-57.73
YRRD430	346	426368.03	7289822	321.4	175.69	-63.16
YRRD431	418	426412	7289840	321.2	172.5	-62.09
YRRD432	251	426226.14	7289768.08	322	171.56	-66.08
YRRD433	143	425990	7289789	325	185.77	-60.98
YRRD434	251	426120	7289843	322	179.6	-60.85
YRRD435	137	426152	7289751	324	186.85	-60.45
YRRD436	131	426192	7289741	324	188.2	-60.44
YRRD437	295	426189	7289839.98	320.9	169.01	-60.82
YRRD438	155	426228	7289722	323	176.33	-63.87
YRRD439	257	426292	7289790	323	187.67	-59.51
YRRD440	50	425918.42	7289631.94	333	2.93	-60.56
YRRD441	70	425918.42	7289591.94	331	1.19	-60.64
YRRD442	84	425843	7289620	332	359.15	-60.49
YRRD443	70	425998.4	7289591.9	329	1.61	-60.76
YRRD444	110	425838.42	7289551.94	329	359.4	-60.36
YRRD445	122	425785	7289550	329	359.34	-60.59
YRRD446	78	425670	7289592	327	359.83	-55.31
YRRD447	120	425669.87	7289552.29	327.27	1.82	-55.3
YRRD448	60	425576	7289614	322	0.4	-55.08
YRRD449	80	425574	7289574	322	0.03	-54.89
YRRD450	275	426591	7289323	325	3.43	-60.23
YRRD451	297	426591	7289243	323	8.33	-62.68
YRRD452	323	426591	7289203	321	13.14	-60.96
YRRD453	215	426630	7289369	324	10.86	-57.28
YRRD454	377	426631	7289263	325	7.61	-62.22
YRRD455	395	426631	7289203	340	7.23	-63.04
YRRD456	335	426631	7289308	326.7	3.07	-61.39
YRRD458	263	426439	7289303	319	358.93	-60.66
YRRD470	216	426956	7288825	323	2.12	-58.98
YRRD471	252	426956	7288781	322	359.45	-58.68
YRRD472	72	427036	7288965	323	0.45	-60.98
YRRD473	120	427036	7288914	323	2.14	-60.53
YRRD474	156	427107	7288910	324	17.26	-76.05
YRRD475	174	427036	7288847	323	3.95	-58
YRRD476	234	427116	7288805	324	1.66	-62.37
YRRD477	252	427196	7288820	326	3.35	-60.42
YRRD478	234	426818	7288816	322	352.83	-56.07

HOLEID	DEPTH	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP
YRRD479B	270	426767	7288741	319	1.85	-65.32
YRRD480	228	426522.64	7288540.55	316.1	0.63	-60.89

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Table 1; Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data Yinnetharra

Criteria	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 (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling has been carried out by Delta Lithium at the Yinnetharra project, encompassing the Malinda and Jameson prospects • RC samples are collected from a static cone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone on the rig • DD sampling is carried out to lithological/alteration domains with lengths between 0.3-1.1m • Limited historic data has been supplied, reverse circulation (RC) drilling and semi-quantative XRD analysis have been completed at the project. Historic drilling referenced has been carried out by Segue Resources and Electrostate • Historic sampling of RC drilling has been carried out via a static cone splitter mounted beneath a cyclone return system to produce a representative sample, or via scoop • These methods of sampling are considered to be appropriate for this style of exploration
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).	• Diamond drilling has been carried out by DDH1 utilising a Sandvik DE880 truck mounted multipurpose rig or Frontline Drilling and is HQ or NQ diameter. • RC drilling has carried out by Precision Exploration Drilling (PXD) using a Schramm 850 rig, Orlando Drilling , or Frontline Drilling. • Some RC precollars have been completed, diamond tails are not yet completed on these holes • Historic RC drilling was completed using a T450 drill rig with external booster and auxiliary air unit, or unspecified methods utilising a 133mm face sampling bit • It is assumed industry standard drilling methods and equipment were utilised for all drilling

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Sample condition is recorded for every RC drill metre including noting the presence of water or minimal sample return, inspections of rigs are carried out daily • Recovery on diamond core is recorded by measuring the core metre by metre • Poor recoveries were occasionally encountered in near surface drilling of the pegmatite due to the weathered nature • Historic RC recoveries were visually estimated on the rig, bulk reject sample from the splitter was retained on site in green bags for use in weighing and calculating drill recoveries at a later date if required • Sample weights were recorded by the laboratory
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.	• Quantitative and qualitative geological logging of drillholes adheres to company policy and includes lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering • Diamond core and RC chip logging records lithology, mineralogy, alteration, weathering, veining, RQD, SG and structural data • All diamond drillholes and RC chip trays are photographed in full • A complete quantitative and qualitative logging suite was supplied for historic drilling including lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining and weathering • No historic chip photography has been supplied • Logging is of a level suitable to support Mineral resource estimates and subsequent mining studies

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• DD sampling is undertaken by lithological/alteration domain to a maximum of 1.1m and a minimum of 0.3m. Core is cut in half with one half sent to the lab and one half retained in the core tray • Occasional wet RC samples are encountered, extra cleaning of the splitter is carried out afterward • RC and core samples have been analysed for Li suite elements by ALS Laboratories, Samples are crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns for peroxide fusion digest followed by ICPOES or ICPMS determination • Historic RC sampling methods included single metre static cone split from the rig or via scoop from the green bags, field duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1:20 within the pegmatite zones • Historic samples were recorded as being mostly dry • Historic samples were analysed by Nagrom or ALS Laboratories where 3kg samples were crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns for a sodium peroxide fusion followed by ICP-MS determination for 25 elements. • Semi-Quantitative XRD analysis was carried out by Microanalysis Australia using a representative sub-sample that was lightly ground such that 90% was passing 20 µm to eliminate preferred orientation
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. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. For 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.	• Samples have been analysed by an external laboratory utilising industry standard methods • The assay method utilised by ALS for core sampling allows for total dissolution of the sample where required • Standards and blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 in RC and DD sampling, all QAQC analyses were within tolerance • Duplicate samples are inserted at a rate of 1:20 in RC sampling, with the frequency increasing in ore zones • The sodium peroxide fusion used for historic assaying is a total digest method • All historic samples are assumed to have been prepared and assayed by industry standard techniques and methods • In the historic data field duplicates, certified reference materials (CRMs) and blanks were inserted into the sampling sequence at a rate of 1:20 within the pegmatite zone • Internal standards, duplicates and repeats were carried out by Nagrom and ALS as part of the assay process • No standards were used in the XRD process .

Criteria	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	• Significant intercepts have been reviewed by senior personnel • Some holes in the current diamond program have been designed to twin historic RC drillholes and verify mineralised intercepts • Primary data is collected via excel templates and third-party logging software with inbuilt validation functions, the data is forwarded to the Database administrator for entry into a secure SQL database • Historic data was recorded in logbooks or spreadsheets before transfer into a geological database • No adjustments to assay data have been made other than conversion from Li to Li2O and Ta to Ta2O5
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	• Drill collars are located using a handheld GPS unit, all holes will be surveyed by third party contractor once the program is complete • GDA94 MGA zone 50 grid coordinate system was used • Downhole surveys were completed by DDH1, PXD, Orlando or Frontline using a multishot tool or north seeking gyro • Historic collars were located using handheld Garmin GPS unit with +/- 5m accuracy • Historic holes were not downhole surveyed, planned collar surveys were provided
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.	• Drill hole spacing is variable throughout the program area • Spacing is considered appropriate for this style of exploration • Sample compositing has not been applied
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	• Drill holes were orientated to intersect the pegmatite zones as close to perpendicular as possible; drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any bias to sampling techniques utilised as true orientation of the pegmatites is yet to be determined
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	• Samples are prepared onsite under supervision of Delta Lithium staff and transported by a third party directly to the laboratory • Historic samples were collected, stored, and delivered to the laboratory by company personnel
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• None carried out

JORC Table 2; Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results, Yinnetharra

Criteria		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	• Drilling and sampling activities have been carried on E09/2169 (Malinda) and E09/2621 (Jameson) • The tenements are in good standing • There are no heritage issues
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The area has a long history of multi commodity exploration including base and precious metals, industrial minerals and gemstones stretching back to the 1970s, activities carried out have included geophysics and geochemical sampling, and some drilling • Targeted Li exploration was carried out in 2017 by Segue Resources with follow up drilling completed by Electrostate in July 2022
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The project lies within the heart of the Proterozoic Gascoyne Province, positioned more broadly within the Capricorn Orogen — a major zone of tectonism formed between the Archean Yilgarn and Pilbara cratons. The Gascoyne Province has itself been divided into several zones each characterised by a distinctive and episodic history of deformation, metamorphism, and granitic magmatism. The project sits along the northern edge of the Mutherbukin zone, along the Ti Tree Syncline. Mutherbukin is dominated by the Thirty-Three supersuite — a belt of plutons comprised primarily of foliated metamonzogranite, monzogranite and granodiorite. Rare-earth pegmatites have been identified and mined on small scales
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• A list of the drill hole coordinates, orientations and metrics are provided as an appended table
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.	• No metal equivalents are used • Significant intercepts are calculated with a cut-off grade of 0.5% Li2O
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 pegmatites are interpreted as dipping moderately to steeply toward the south at Malinda • Pegmatites at Jameson have an unknown orientation • Further drilling is required to confirm the true orientation of the pegmatites across multiple lines

Criteria		Commentary
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.	• Figures are included in the announcement.
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 drill collars, and significant intercepts have been reported in the appendix
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.	• Metallurgical testwork from Malinda indicates the potential for high grade, high recovery, low impurity spodumene concentrates.
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.	• Work across the Yinnetharra project is ongoing with multiple drill rigs operating at multiple prospects, mapping teams, studies testwork