JINDALEE Resources Limited

MAIDEN LITHIUM RESOURCE AT McDERMITT

- **Maiden Inferred Mineral Resource of 150 Mt @ 2,000 ppm Li at 1,750 ppm cut-off**
- **Rapid project progress achieved - from pegging to resource in less than 18 months**
- **Substantial exploration upside remains outside the Mineral Resource footprint**
- **Resource lies within 100m of surface with positive implications for future development**

Jindalee Resources Limited ('Jindalee') is pleased to announce the estimation of a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource at its 100% owned McDermitt lithium project, following on from the recently completed Exploration Target Range (ETR) upgrade[1]. The Mineral Resource was estimated using a relatively high cut-off grade of 1,750 ppm Li, resulting in an average grade of 2,000 ppm Li (0.43% Li_2O) (Table 1, Table 2, Figure 1). This cut-off grade is appropriate in the context of similar projects and based on an assessment of the likelihood of future economic extraction as required by the JORC (2012) Code. A grade tonnage curve is presented at Figure 2, highlighting the potential for additional material available at lower grades.

Cut off (ppm Li)	Mass (Mt)	Grade (ppm Li)	Contained LCE (Mt)
1,750	150	2,000	1.6

Table 1 – Summary of the Maiden Inferred Mineral Resource at McDermitt. (LCE refers to 'lithium carbonate equivalent')

Using the same cut-off grade as the Mineral Resource, an ETR of 180-330 Mt @ 1,800-2,200 ppm Li (exclusive of the Inferred Resource) has also been estimated (Table 2, Figure 1). The previously reported ETR has been updated here by excluding the material now classified as Mineral Resources.

Cut-off	Mineral Resource		ETR Lower Limit (Mt)	ETR Upper Limit (Mt)	ETR Grade Range (ppm Li)
ppm Li	Mt	ppm Li			
1,000	996	1,420	1,200	3,000	1200-1600
1,500	328	1,800	370	800	1600-2000
1,750	**155**	**2,000**	**180**	**330**	**1800-2200**
2,000	64	2,200	75	120	2000-2400
2,500	5	2,590	2	3	2400-2800

Table 2 – Summary of the Maiden Inferred Mineral Resource and revised ETR at varying cut-off grades with the preferred cut-off grade figures in bold. Note figures may not sum precisely due to rounding, and an increased number of significant figures does not imply increased precision.

Importantly the entire Inferred Mineral Resource sits within 100m of surface and is flat lying, both positive factors for any future project economics. The confirmation of a substantial, near-surface Inferred Mineral Resource is a major step forward in demonstrating that McDermitt is not only a significant new lithium discovery but also has the potential to provide a long-term source of lithium for the US. This is particularly significant given the identification by US Federal Government agencies of lithium as critical to the US future national security due to its current reliance on imported lithium ion batteries and lithium battery chemicals to support a rapidly growing electric vehicle manufacturing industry.

Rapid progress has been achieved to date at McDermitt, with a substantial maiden Mineral Resource defined less than 18 months after announcing staking of the initial claims. This significant milestone has been achieved at minimal cost due largely to the favourable location and characteristics of the deposit, being relatively flat lying, close to surface and with excellent continuity. The Company looks forward to further progressing and de-risking this significant strategic asset.

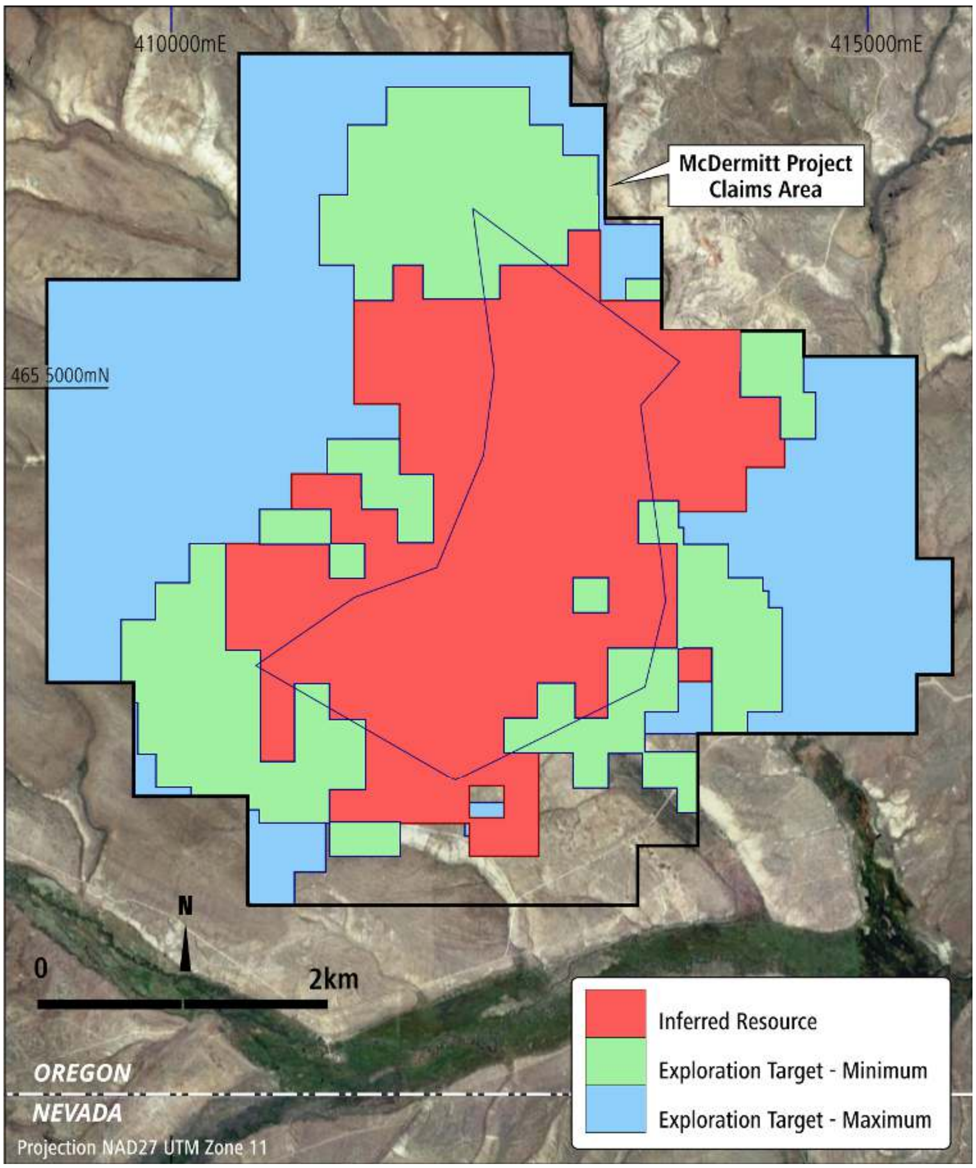

Figure 1 – Schematic plan view of the McDermitt Project showing the Inferred Mineral Resource and ETR footprints at a 1,750 ppm Li cut-off. The blue line shows the boundary beyond which the Inferred Mineral Resource has been extrapolated.

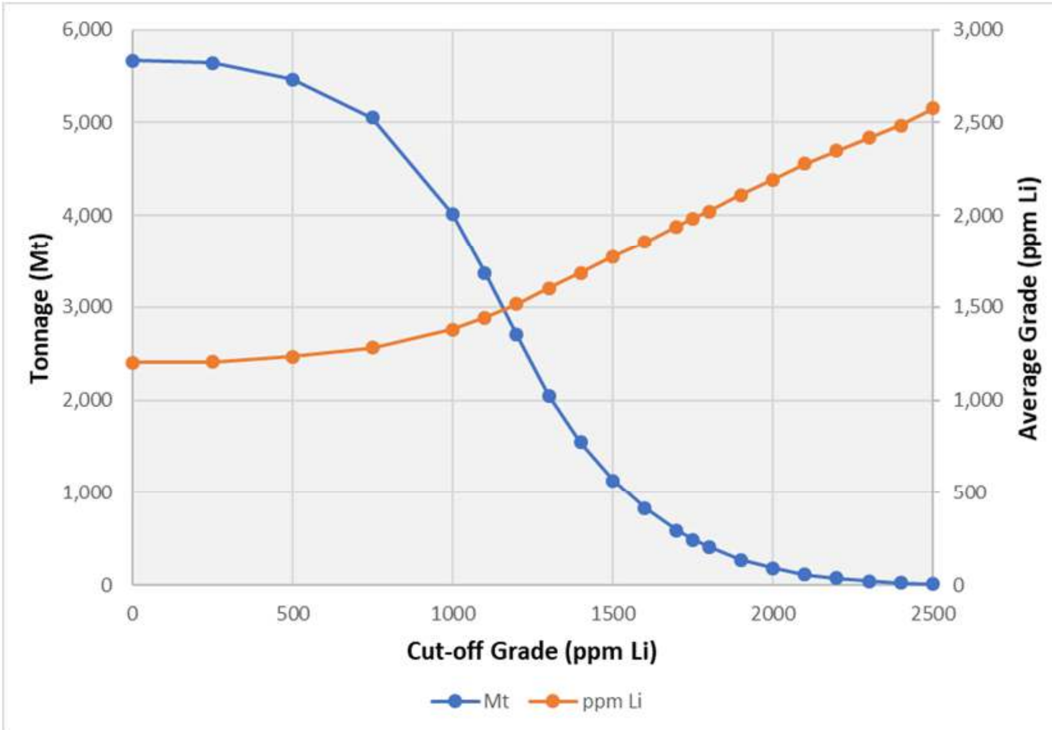

Figure 2 – Grade/tonnage curve for the mineral resource estimate at McDermitt

Estimation Methodology

Geology, Drilling and Sampling
Two drill campaigns were conducted at McDermitt, in 2018 and 2019. Thirteen vertical HQ core holes were drilled through a sequence of flat-lying, lithium mineralised sediments that sit above a volcanic (basalt) basement within the Tertiary aged McDermitt caldera. During drilling, the supervising geologist recorded core recovery and geologically logged and photographed the core on site. The core was then sent to ALS Laboratories ('ALS') in Reno, Nevada where it was cut and quarter core sampled at 2m intervals or on lithological boundaries and placed in separately labelled bags.

Assaying
Samples were crushed and pulverised by ALS to 85% passing 75 microns, then assayed via a 4-acid digest of a 0.25g sample split with a 48 element ICP-MS finish. No significant QAQC issues were observed with respect to blanks, duplicates or standards, which were assayed at the same time as the core samples. The QAQC results provide confidence in the assay results indicating no external contamination, no issues with laboratory accuracy, and that the samples assayed were representative of the units under consideration. No bias was observed in relation to assay results and core recovery. All assay results were verified by more than one Jindalee geologist as they were received, with further verification also undertaken by the resource estimation consultants.

Mineral Resource Estimation
The Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) is based on block model estimates constructed from 250x250x5m blocks using ordinary kriging with a narrow vertical search, clipped to the topography (1m contours generated from 10m Aster data) and the claim boundary. The Mineral Resource estimate is guided by stratigraphy, which is the major control on the continuity of both lithium grade and geology. Lithium grade was estimated with nominal 2.0m sample composites using the ordinary kriging estimation

technique in Datamine software. The mineralised domain was limited to potentially mineralised sediments, with overlying colluvium and underlying basalt excluded, and there are no extreme values requiring grade cutting. Search radii of 1500x1500x8m were used for the Mineral Resource Estimate, with a minimum of 12 samples and 3 drill holes, and a maximum of 5 samples per hole. The Mineral Resource Estimate was limited to blocks within 1000m of holes, which is the maximum distance of extrapolation. Tonnages were estimated on a dry weight basis utilising data from dry density determinations from 33 samples distributed throughout the project area; moisture was determined by comparison of dry and wet sample weights. The relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimates are considered to be in line with the generally accepted accuracy and confidence of the nominated JORC Mineral Resource category. This has been determined on a qualitative, rather than quantitative, basis, and is based on the Competent Person's experience with similar deposits.

Resource Classification
The MRE was classified as Inferred for blocks within 1000m of holes, where they were estimated using search radii of 1500x1500x8m with a minimum of 12 samples and 3 drill holes, and a maximum of 5 samples per hole. The average drill hole spacing for the MRE is around 800m.

Cut-off Grade
The adopted cut-off grade is based on a comprehensive economic model that incorporates a range of conceptual costs for items including mining, processing, administration and capital.

Modifying Factors
An assessment of the potential for economic extraction was made. No complications from by-products were assumed and only lithium has been estimated. The adopted cut-off grade is based on a comprehensive economic model that incorporates a range of conceptual costs for items including mining, processing, administration and capital. These conceptual costs are drawn from comparable projects and supplier information. An ongoing program of metallurgical test work is being undertaken by Hazen Research of Golden, Colorado. To date this work has demonstrated high lithium recoveries of >95% with short residence times using a conventional sulphuric acid leach at moderate temperatures and at atmospheric pressure. At this stage of the project, limited environmental investigations have been conducted and no environmental assumptions have been made beyond that a conventional open-pit mine and processing facilities should be possible.

Additional work planned for the McDermitt project includes planning for future drill programs to increase the density of information across the claim area, additional metallurgical test work and reviewing the options and timelines for early stage permitting.

For further information please contact the Company.

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Why Lithium Sediments?

Lithium is highly sought after for a range of industrial uses, in particular energy storage where it is a vital component of most popular battery electrolytes and electrodes. A high charge and power to weight ratio makes Lithium ideal for applications where weight is a significant consideration (e.g. electric vehicles, mobile phones, hand tools, drones and robots).

Lithium is found in pegmatites, brines and sediments. Lithium bearing sediments at Jindalee's McDermitt Project have several positive characteristics including:

- Mineralisation is from or close to surface, flat-lying to shallowly dipping with low stripping ratios.
- Contained within soft rocks suggesting low cost mining.
- Favourable metallurgy - initial testwork has indicated high lithium recoveries from conventional sulphuric acid leaching at low temperature and atmospheric pressure.
- The economics of advanced sediment projects demonstrate the costs to produce lithium compounds used in battery manufacture are highly competitive.
- An adequate scale potential to support a long mine life.

Increasing domestic demand and energy security goals make the USA an ideal location for development of lithium projects:

- Growing local demand is currently satisfied overwhelmingly by imported material with the Silver Peak mine in Nevada owned by Albemarle (NYSE: ALB), the only operating production facility in the US.
- The USA is politically stable, with excellent infrastructure and a skilled labour force.
- Executive Order 'Federal Strategy to Ensure Secure and Reliable Supplies of Critical Minerals' signed by President Trump on 20 December 2017 makes the development of Lithium projects in the USA a focus and priority for Federal agencies.
- The US Geological Survey included Lithium in its June 2018 list of minerals critical to the USA economic and national security.
- US Department of the Interior report June 2018 includes Lithium as critical to economic and national security.
- Bipartisan Bill 'American Minerals Security Act' introduced May 2019 to secure mineral resources and reduce reliance on foreign sources.
- A domestic source of Lithium would not be subject to tariffs (currently 3.7% minimum).
- Jindalee's USA Lithium projects are located on 100% owned tenure, with no royalties.

About Jindalee

Jindalee Resources Limited (ASX: JRL) is an exploration company with direct and indirect exposure to gold, lithium, base and strategic metals, iron ore, uranium and magnesite through projects generated by the Company's technical team. Jindalee has a track record of rewarding shareholders, including priority entitlements to several successful IPO's and payment of a special dividend.

Jindalee's strategy is to acquire prospective ground, add value through low cost exploration and, where appropriate, either introduce partners to assist in funding further progress, or fund this activity via a dedicated company in which Jindalee retains a significant interest. At 30 September 2019 Jindalee held cash and marketable securities worth $3.2M, combining with the Company's tight capital structure (only 38.5M shares on issue) to provide a strong base for leverage into new opportunities. Further information on the Company can be found at www.jindalee.net

About H&S Consultants

H&S Consultants provides a range of geological services for mineral projects worldwide, from advanced exploration through evaluation and bankable feasibility to mine production. H&SC grew out of Hellman & Schofield Pty Ltd (formed in 1998) and is currently run by Directors Luke Burlet, Arnold van der Heyden and Simon Tear. H&SC works closely with a number of Australian and international metallurgical, mining and project engineering groups to provide the geological and resource basis for mining projects.

Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Pip Darvall. Mr Darvall is an employee of the Company and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Darvall has sufficient experience, relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activity which is being undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves.' Mr Darvall consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this Report that relates to Mineral Resource Estimates and Exploration Target Ranges for the McDermitt deposit is based on information compiled by Mr. Arnold van der Heyden, who is a Member and Chartered Professional (Geology) of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Director of H&S Consultants Pty Ltd. Mr. van der Heyden has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr. van der Heyden consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements:

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include but are not limited to statements concerning Jindalee Resources Limited's (Jindalee) planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should", and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Jindalee believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

References:

1. Jindalee Resources Limited ASX Announcement 13/11/2019 'Exploration Target Confirms Huge Scale at McDermitt'.

Annexure A:
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond drilling was used to collect HQ triple tube (HQ3 63.5mm) diameter core. • Core was cut and quarter core sampled on 2m intervals or lithological boundaries. • Colluvium/overburden was not sampled • All samples were placed into individually labelled, consecutively numbered sample bags.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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 was used to collect HQ3 (63.5mm) diameter core. • Core holes were drilled vertically, and core was not oriented.
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.*	• Core blocks inserted by the drilling company indicated the length of a run and the amount of recovered core in feet. The site geologist converted this to metres and core recovery was recorded on the sampling sheet. Core recovery was the primary focus for the drill contractor and was typically >90% in the zones of interest. • Core recovery was recorded by the site geologist, and 1m downhole depths marked prior to geological logging and sampling • No relationship between recovery and grade was observed.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and*	• Qualitative lithological descriptions were recorded by the field

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	geologist once core had been presented and depths marked. Correlation of this information to the field mapping and stratigraphic sections described in the immediate area is ongoing to build a comprehensive picture of the geology over the project area. • Photos (wet and dry) were taken of all core trays for later review.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Core was cut and quarter core sampled. • Sample preparation at the laboratory involved crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 250g, pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns. • Duplicate samples were inserted approximately every 15 samples to check the representivity of samples and precision in assaying. In all but 5 cases duplicate sample assays were within 10% of the original sample indicating samples are representative of the unit being assessed. The 5 samples outside this range are currently being re-run by the laboratory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were assayed by ALS Laboratories in Reno Nevada via 4 acid digest of 0.25g sample split with a 48 element ICP-MS finish. • 4 Acid digests are considered to approach but not achieve a total digest, as some refractory minerals are not attacked. • Certified lithium sediment standards were inserted approximately every 15 samples. Assay results for all standards except one were within the 95% confidence limits indicating no issues with laboratory accuracy or contamination. The one standard result outside this range is currently being re-run. • Blank samples were inserted approximately every 15 samples to check for laboratory contamination. In all cases lithium assays indicated no external contamination. • Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards, splits and replicates as part of in-house procedures. ALS Laboratories participates in external umpire assessments to maintain high levels of QAQC in relation to their peers.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Assay results were verified by more than one Jindalee geologist. • Data is received and stored electronically with a comparison between the .pdf certificates and the .csv data files indicating no errors in transmission.
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.*	• Sample locations were surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS with an accuracy of +/- 3m horizontally, and +/- 5m vertically. • Locations are reported in metres in UTM Zone 11. • Downhole surveys were undertaken at approximately 30m (100') intervals downhole including at the end of hole. The typical variation from vertical observed was <1°, maximum variation from vertical observed was 2.3°, with a survey accuracy of +/- 0.1°. No downhole survey data was received for MDD007.
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.*	• Data spacing is approximately 800m and this data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation procedure and classification applied. • Samples were composited to nominal 2.0m intervals.
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.*	• Vertical drill holes were appropriate for assessing the flat lying units of interest. Downhole lengths reported are therefore the same as true widths.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected, boxed, palletised and sealed by Jindalee personnel, and subsequently delivered to ALS Laboratories by a third-party freight company. • All samples except for one missing blank sample were received as expected by the laboratory with no mis-labelled samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling data were reviewed by more than one Jindalee geologist, and subsequently by the external independent consultant.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Samples reported are all from land managed by the US Bureau of Land Management, with the mineral rights held under placer claims owned 100% by HiTech Minerals Inc., a wholly owned US based subsidiary of Jindalee Resources Limited. • No joint ventures or royalty interests are applicable.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• At McDermitt, historic uranium exploration by Chevron first identified the presence of lithium. Lithium Americas Corp (TSX:LAC) is exploring the southern end of the McDermitt caldera, approximately 20km south of the Project area for lithium within geologically identical stratigraphy.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Lithium is hosted in flat-lying lacustrine sediments deposited within the Tertiary aged McDermitt caldera.

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.*
		• Drillhole collar information has been previously released.
		• Please see table and figures in main body of text.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade*	• Significant intercepts are presented as a simple average above a 1000ppm Li cut-off, with a maximum of 4m internal 'waste' (where 'waste' is defined as intervals with less than 1000ppm Li). • Lithium carbonate equivalent ('LCE') is calculated by taking the Li

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	value and multiplying by 5.323 to determine the molar equivalent in standard industry fashion.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Vertical drill holes were appropriate for assessing the flat lying units of interest. Downhole lengths reported are therefore the same as true widths.
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.*	• See main body of 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 drilling results above a cut-off of 1000ppm lithium containing a maximum of 4m internal 'waste' (where 'waste' is defined as intervals with less than 1000ppm Li) are regarded as significant and have been reported.
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.*	• Field mapping across the project area, and description of stratigraphic sections exposed in several escarpments will allow for correlation of the geology between drill holes once further results are available. • Also see main body of announcement.

Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*
		• Additional work underway includes:
		  • An assessment of the potential for a maiden resource
		  • planning for future drill programs to extend and increase the density of information
		  • Planning for additional metallurgical test work
		  • Understanding the regulatory framework and timelines for early stage permitting

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Assay results were verified by more than one Jindalee geologist. • Data is received and stored electronically with a comparison between the original .csv data files and the compiled database indicating no errors in transmission or transcription. • H&SC spot checked a small proportion of the highest Li grades and detected no errors; basic checks were also performed to ensure internal data integrity.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Site visits have been undertaken by Jindalee Competent Persons. • No site visit was undertaken by the Competent Person responsible for the estimation of the MRE (mineral resource estimate) because the project is at an early stage of investigation.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Lithium mineralisation occurs predominantly within specific stratigraphic units that can be correlated over project area using field mapping, aerial photography and drilling. The new drilling confirms the previous interpretation, adding to confidence in the continuity of both geology and grade. • The MRE is based on 13 drill holes and a specific correlation of units between drill holes has been assumed. • Alternative interpretations could correlate the horizons differently from hole to hole, but this is unlikely to have a substantial impact on the estimates. • The MRE is guided and controlled by stratigraphy, which is the major control on the continuity of both grade and geology. • Stratigraphy is the major factor affecting the continuity both of grade and geology, although lithium grades appear to be less continuous than the individual stratigraphic units.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• At a 1750ppm Li cut-off grade, the MRE has the following approximate extent: • 4km in the north-south direction,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 4km in the east-west direction, • 0-100m below surface, with ~5m of colluvium cover in places, • although only a proportion of layers within this volume are above cut-off grade.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Lithium grade was estimated with nominal 2.0m sample composites using the ordinary kriging (OK) estimation technique in Datamine software. The mineralised domain was limited to potentially mineralised sediments, with overlying colluvium and underlying basalt excluded. The grade distribution for lithium is not strongly skewed so OK was considered to be an appropriate estimation method; there are no extreme values requiring grade cutting. Search radii of 1500x1500x8m were used for the MRE, with a minimum of 12 samples and 3 drill holes, and a maximum of 5 samples per hole. Stratigraphic control was achieved by using a dynamic search that followed the orientation of a geochemical marker horizon. The MRE was limited to blocks within 1000m of holes, which is the maximum distance of extrapolation. • The new drilling confirms the previous ETR (exploration target range) estimate, so the MRE does take appropriate account of this data. • No assumptions were made regarding recovery of by-products. • No deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance were estimated. • The model block size is 250x250x5m, which is approximately one third of the average sample spacing, which is around 800m. The horizontal search radii are 6 times the block size. Minimum sub-blocks are 25x25x1m. • No specific assumptions were made regarding selective mining units (SMUs), so the model block size is effectively the SMU. • There are no assumptions about correlation between variables because only lithium has been estimated. • The geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates through stratigraphic constraints imposed via the narrow vertical radius and dynamic search strategy. • The grade distribution for lithium is not strongly skewed so no grade cutting or capping was required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The estimates were validated in a number of ways – visual and statistical comparisons of block and drill hole grades, examination of grade-tonnage data and comparison with previous ETR model. The comparisons of model and drill hole data show that the estimates appear reasonable. No reconciliation data is available because the deposit remains unmined.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages were estimated on a dry weight basis; moisture was determined by comparison of dry and wet sample weights.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The adopted cut-off grade is based on a comprehensive economic model that incorporates a range of conceptual costs for items including mining, processing, administration and capital.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The mining method is currently assumed to be open pit extraction. The estimates include an allowance for internal mining dilution within the blocks and sub-blocks, which currently define minimum mining dimensions. • The resource estimates do not include potential external mining dilution arising from factors such as blast movement, mixing of materials during blasting and digging, or misallocation of ore and waste. • Assumptions regarding mining are conceptual at this stage of the project.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• An ongoing program of metallurgical test work is being undertaken by Hazen Research of Golden, Colorado. To date this work has demonstrated high lithium recoveries of >95% with short residence times using a conventional sulphuric acid leach at moderate temperatures and atmospheric pressure. • Assumptions regarding metallurgical amenability are conceptual at this stage of the project.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of*	• At this stage of the project, limited environmental investigations have been conducted and no environmental assumptions have been made beyond that a conventional open-pit mine and processing facilities should be possible.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• It is assumed that all necessary environmental approvals will be in place when mining commences. All waste and process residues will be disposed of in a responsible manner and in accordance with the mining license conditions.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Dry bulk density (DBD) for MRE was estimated using a regression between density and depth below surface, based on measurements taken on 33 sections of HQ core from the 2018 and 2019 drill programs. Shortly after retrieval from the hole the length (typically 20cm) and diameter was measured in several locations on each piece of core using measuring tape and Vernier callipers respectively. The samples were securely wrapped and subsequently dried and weighed by ALS Laboratories in Reno to estimate dry bulk density via DBD = weight/volume. The results indicated a variation with depth below surface, and the DBD estimates used for each block were determined using the regression DBD = 1.4134 + (DEPTH x 0.0012), capped at a maximum of 2.00. The average DBD across the volume estimated is 1.51. • The bulk density was measured by a method that adequately accounts for void spaces (vughs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • The bulk density formula was applied to the mineralised sediments and the overlying colluvium.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The MRE was classified as Inferred for blocks within 1000m of holes, where they were estimated using search radii of 1500x1500x8m with a minimum of 12 samples and 3 drill holes, and a maximum of 5 samples per hole. • 45% of the Mineral Resource Estimate at a 1750ppm Li cut-off has been extrapolated (refer Figure 1). • Appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors, including relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimates, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data. • The reported MRE appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No independent audits or reviews have been undertaken to date; the MRE has been subject to internal peer review within H&SC.

Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*
	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*
	• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*
		• The relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimates are considered to be in line with the generally accepted accuracy and confidence of the nominated JORC Mineral Resource category. This has been determined on a qualitative, rather than quantitative, basis, and is based on the Competent Person's experience with similar deposits. Factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate include:
		  • The correlation of mineralised horizons,
		  • The continuity of higher-grade samples.
		• The estimates are local, in the sense that they are localised to model blocks of a size considered appropriate for local grade estimation. As the entire MRE is classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource, these tonnages could be relevant to technical and economic analysis at the level of a Scoping Study.
		• No production data is available as the deposit remains unmined.