ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
7 March 2022

POSITIVE LITHIUM MINERALOGICAL TEST RESULTS RECEIVED

HIGHLIGHTS

- Mineralogical test work conducted by Anzaplan on a composite sample produced during the current drilling campaign has identified the Bitterwasser clay mineral as Montmorillonite, similarly to that found in Nevada lithium clays (part of the smectite group)[1].
- The Company has commenced leach test work on the lithium clays at the University of Stellenbosch
- The Company appointed Multotech to conduct cyclone test work and to investigate the possibility of removing the clay fraction from the coarse fraction of the potential ore body, and by doing this, possibly increasing the lithium grade in the material to be leached.
- Drill results from the recently completed drilling program across the pan containing an existing JORC Mineral Resource remain on track to be received in the first half of this month.

Arcadia Minerals Ltd (ASX:AM7, FRA:8OH) (Arcadia or the Company), the diversified exploration company targeting a suite of projects aimed at Tantalum, Lithium, Nickel, Copper, and Gold in Namibia, is pleased to announce positive lithium mineralogical test results from its Bitterwasser lithium clay project.

Jurie Wessels, the Chairman of Arcadia stated: *"In addition to an increase in the existing clay resource and other factors, the result confirming the mineralogical nature of the clay material is a first milestone for the company towards possibly confirming the economic viability of the Bitterwasser lithium-in-clay project. Clays with similar mineralogical composition have shown to be amenable to economic extraction.*

[1] Refer to https://cypressdevelopmentcorp.com/site/assets/files/3567/cypress_development_presentation_-_march_1-_2022.pdf and to https://www.noramlithiumcorp.com for report Preliminary Economic Assessment Zeus Project, December 2021 (refer to section 13.2 Minerology).

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Furthermore, and if successful, the work to test whether a lithium-rich concentrate can be produced by separating coarser gangue material from the finer lithium-rich clays will greatly improve the prospects of economic extraction using conventional leaching methodologies. This initial milestone will hopefully be complimented by the potential of an increased resource, should positive drill results be received from the recently completed drill program".

Mineralogical Results

A representative sample made up from the 5 drillholes, (Refer to Annexure 1: Map of drill hole locations and Annexure 2: Table describing from which boreholes the composite sample was assembled) during the current drilling campaign was sent to Anzaplan in Germany for mineralogical test work. The test work included sample analyses (XRF and ICP) and four different XRD analyses (Normal, Texture, Glycolyzed and Calcined).

The results indicate that the following minerals are present within the sample: Quartz, Calcite, Dolomite, Feldspar (Microcline and Albite), Muscovite and Montmorillonite. Refer to Annexure 2: Graph of Glycolyzed XRD Results.

Montmorillonite, which represents the clay fraction, makes up around 25% (previous mineralogical test work conducted by SGS, Johannesburg in 2020[2]) of the volume of the sample. The test work confirmed the clay is an aluminium-rich clay mineral of the smectite group (swelling clays). Montmorillonite is also the clay that is present in the Nevada (USA) lithium clay deposits that are being developed by companies such as Noram Lithium[3].

In addition, the mineralogy showed that quartz, dolomite, and calcrete minerals are located in the coarse-grained fractions of + 50 micron. Arcadia is to investigate the prospect of identifying cost effective methods to separate the coarse-grained dolomite and calcite fraction from the clay fraction through the necessary studies. Given most of the lithium is adsorbed in the fine-grained clay particles, an increase in the lithium grade in the sample that requires leaching through possibly removing the dolomite and calcite grains and thereby leaving a lithium rich fine-grained clay, could greatly enhance the economic extraction potential of the project. To investigate this, Arcadia appointed Multotech, a technology-driven global supplier of mineral processing equipment, based in Johannesburg South Africa, to conduct bulk (800kg) cyclone test work to investigate the possibility of removing the clay fraction from the coarse fraction. By doing this, it is possible that the lithium grade could be increased significantly in the material to be leached that could have a positive effect on operational costs to be confirmed by future economic studies.

[2] Refer ASX announcement "Arcadia acquires adjacent lithium project with JORC mineral resources" 3rd November 2021

[3] See footnote 1 above.

The internal leach test work is concurrently being explored at the University of Stellenbosch Geochemistry Laboratories to test leachability of the lithium from the clays using various different types of acid.

If the work by Multotech and the University of Stellenbosch is successful (i.e., a potential increase in the grade of the material to be leached is possible and optimal leaching methodologies have been established), it could point to the commercial viability of extracting lithium from the clays at Bitterwasser.

Drilling Results

The Company previously announced that it had completed a drill program over the remaining 74% area of the clay pan containing the existing JORC Mineral Resource (Refer ASX announcement on the 9th of February 2022 "Drilling completed at Bitterwasser Lithium Project"). This pan represents only one of seven known exposed clay pans at the Bitterwasser lithium project and contained a maiden inferred JORC Mineral Resource of 15.1 million tons @ 828ppm Li and 1,79% K[4]. Notably, this maiden resource is located within only 24% of one clay pan within the Bitterwasser Clay Pan district.

The Company is awaiting 370 core samples for assay from the 64 Auger drill holes undertaken across the remaining 74% surface area of the clay pan. Although results were expected from mid-February to mid-March, the Company is confident all results will be received by the middle of this month.

If results are favourable, a revised JORC Mineral Resource estimate is expected to be re-estimated and completed by Q2/2022.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the directors of Arcadia Minerals Limited.

For further information please contact:
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Arcadia Minerals Limited
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[4] Refer ASX announcement "Arcadia acquires adjacent lithium project with JORC mineral resources" 3rd November 2021

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT & PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

The information in this announcement and the contents in Appendix 4 below that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by the Competent Person whose name appears, who is either an independent consultant to the Company and a member of a Recognised Professional Organisation or a director of the Company. The persons named below has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to quality as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012.

Competent Person	Membership	Report/Document
Mr Philip le Roux (Director Arcadia Minerals)	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions #400125/09	This announcement and JORC Table

With reference to footnote 2 above, the Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented in this announcement have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

MINERAL RESOURCES

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the resource estimate communicated in this announcement and that all material assumptions and parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed when referring to its resource announcement made on 3 November 2021, "Arcadia Acquires Lithium Project with JORC Mineral Resources".

DISCLAIMER

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be forward-looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which Arcadia operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement. No forward-looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by a number of factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside Arcadia's control.

The Company does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions or conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of Arcadia, its directors, employees, advisors, or agents, nor any other person, accepts any liability for any loss arising from the use of the information contained in this announcement. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

This announcement is not an offer, invitation, or recommendation to subscribe for, or purchase securities by the Company. Nor does this announcement constitute investment or financial product advice (nor tax, accounting, or legal advice) and is not intended to be used for the basis of making an

investment decision. Investors should obtain their own advice before making any investment decision.

BACKGROUND ON ARCADIA

Arcadia is a Namibia-focused diversified metals exploration company, which is domiciled in Guernsey. The Company explores for a suite of Gold and battery metals (Nickel, Lithium and Copper) and owns the advanced Swanson Tantalum & Lithium project. Some of the Company's projects are located in the neighbourhood of established mining operations and significant discoveries.
The mineral projects include-

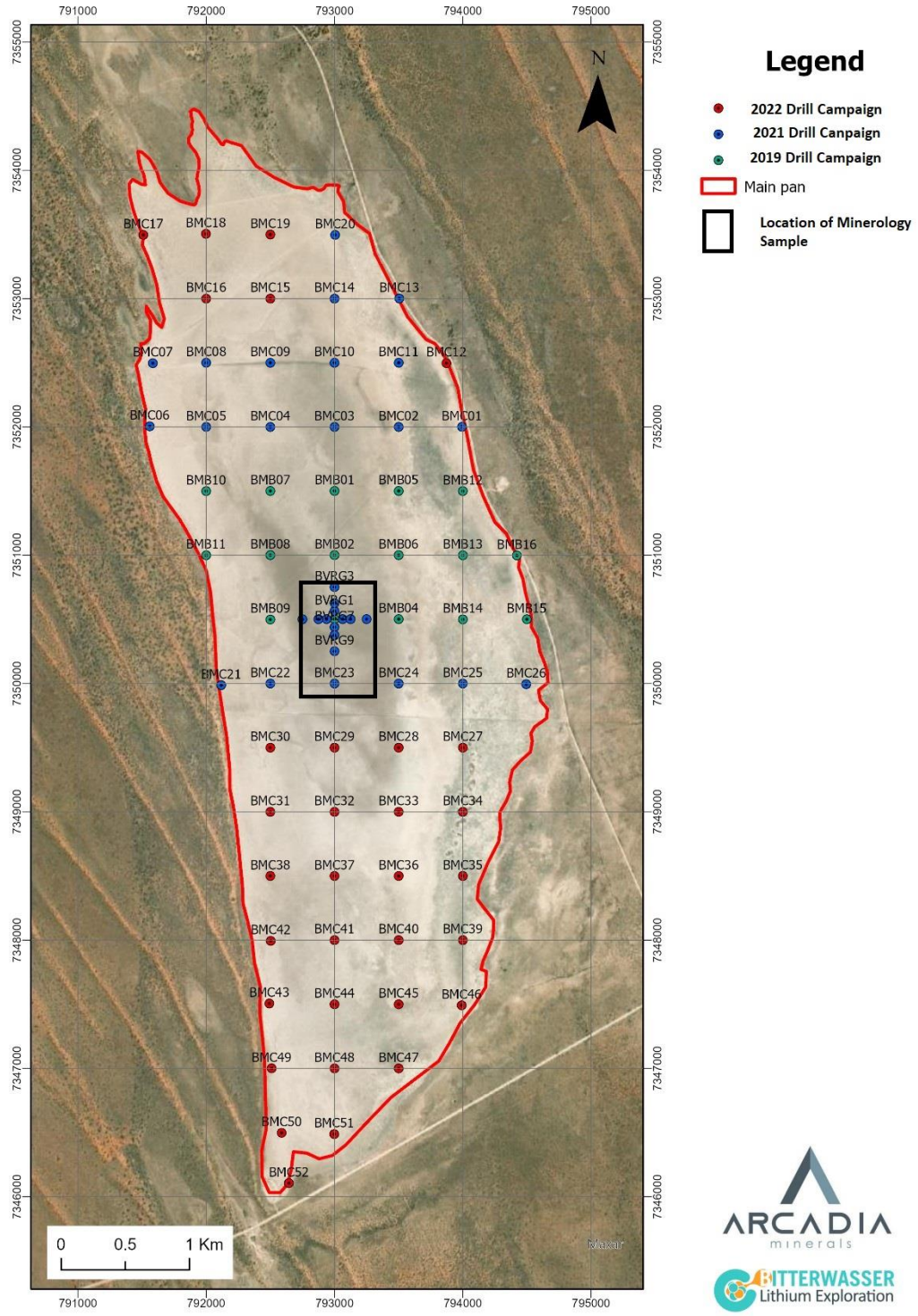
1. The Swanson Project – advanced tantalum and lithium project with early development potential
2. Kum-Kum Project – prospective for nickel, copper, and platinum group elements
3. Karibib Project – prospective for copper and gold
4. Bitterwasser Project – prospective for lithium-in-brines and lithium-in-clays.

The Bitterwasser Clay Project contains a JORC Mineral Resource of 15.1Mt at an average grade of 828 ppm Li, which is derived from 16 drillholes completed over the Eden Pan in the Bitterwasser Pan District and announced on the 3rd of November 2021.

Mineral Reserve Category				Mineral Resource Category				
Classification	**Tonnage (kt)**	**Li Grade ppm**	**Contained Li (ton)**	**Classification**	**Tonnage (kt)**	**Li Grade ppm**	**Contained Li (ton)**	**Lithium Carbonate Equivalent**
Total Probable	0			Total Indicated	0	0	0	0
				Total Inferred	15 100	828	12 503	66 929
Total Reserves	0			Total Resources	**15 100**	828	12 503	**66 929**

For more details, please visit www.arcadiaminerals.global

ANNEXURE 1 – MAP SHOWING DRILLHOLE LOCATIONS FOR MINERALOGICAL SAMPLING

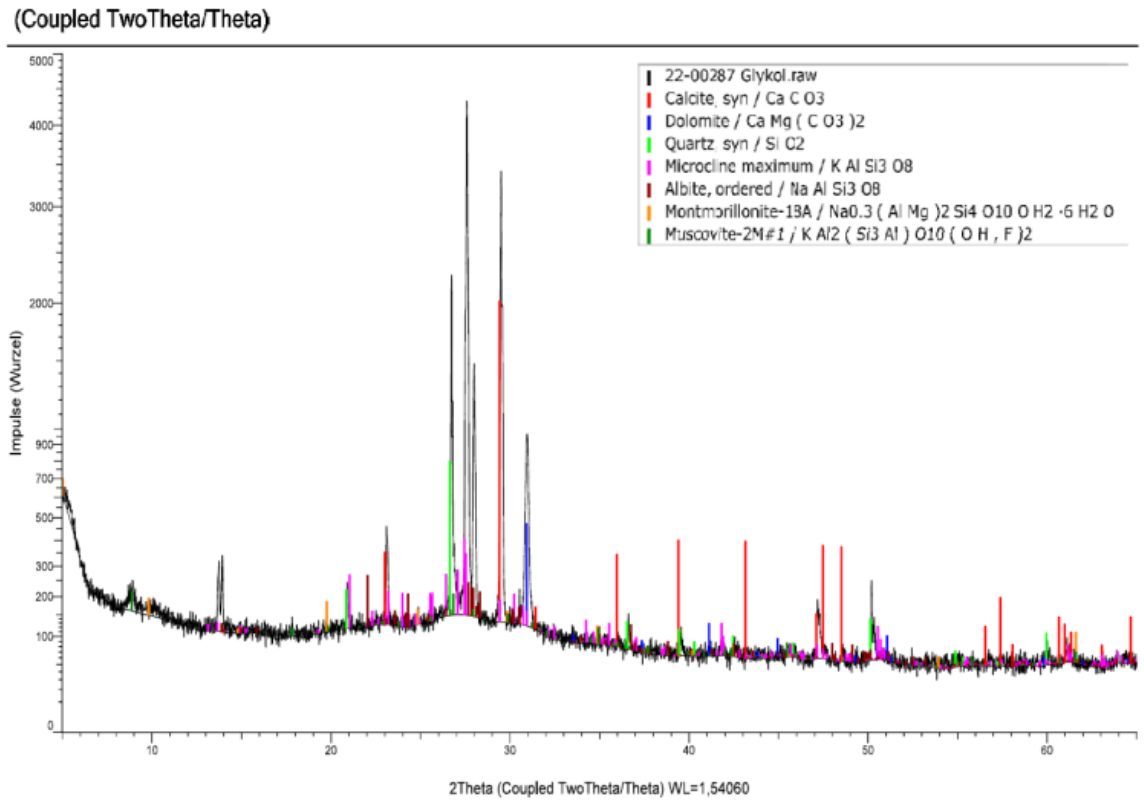


ANNEXURE 2 – COMPOSITION OF MINEROLOGY SAMPLE

Hole_ID	UTM33S_X	UTM33S_Y	Lithology	From	To	Kg
BVRG2	793000	7350627	Middle	11.6	6.6	17.5
BVRG2			Middle	6.6	11.0	15.5
BVRG4	793063	7350502	Middle	0.0	4.6	1.9
BVRG4			Middle	4.6	6.8	28.6
BVRG4			Middle	6.6	11.6	1.5
BVRG7	793000	7350440	Middle	11.0	3.8	3.8
BVRG7			Middle	3.8	5.8	20.4
BVRG7			Middle	5.8	10.8	6.7
BVRG10	792938	7350502	Middle	3.2	5.2	20.1
BVRG10			Middle	10.4	11.6	8.2
BMC23	793000	7350000	Middle	11.6	4.2	5.5
BMC23			Middle	4.2	6.2	7.7
BMC23			Middle	6.2	8.2	6.6
BMC23			Middle	8.2	9.6	6.7
BMC23			Middle	9.6	10.6	3.0

ANNEXURE 3 - XRD GLYCOLYZED RESULTS BY ANZAPLAN

X-ray diffraction glycolyzed sample



ANNEXURE 4

JORC 2012 TABLES

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results and Mineral Resources at the Bitterwasser Lithium-in-Clays Project.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling was undertaken using industry standard practices and consist of hand-auger drilling by Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd. during December 2021 and January 2022. • All drill holes are vertical • A total of 370 samples were taken from the core of the drilling campaign, of and 45 for QAQC samples was added. • Samples ranged from 317 g to 1090 g. • An additional 38 density samples were collected. • To minimize sample contamination, the collected sediment samples were placed on a canvas cloth, while the clay-bit was cleaned with a wet cloth and water after every sample. • All drill hole and sample locations are mapped in WGS84 UTM zone 33S
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*	• 64 vertical hand-auger drillholes were drilled perpendicular to the long axis of the main Bitterwasser pan. • The holes were drilled on a 500 m x 500 m grid and have a total core length

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	of 412.60 m. • A 250 mm long auger clay-bit with a 90 mm outer diameter was used. • The depth of the holes ranged from 1.00 m to 13.00 m.
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 recovery in the mineralised clay zone was almost 100% due to the cohesive nature of the clay. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples is not recorded in available documents. • No apparent bias was noted between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	• All drill holes were fully logged and are qualitative. • The core has been logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • The total length of the mineralized clay logged is 412.60 m
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-coare, 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.*	• Each of the 370 samples was split into two. One split was for chemical analysis and the other split for is kept for mineralogical and metallurgical test work. • The Middle clay was composite sampled at an interval of 0.20 m to 2.80 m average of 1.43m and the Upper Clay Unit was sampled at an average interval of 0.20 m to 5.00 m average 0.92m. • ***For the mineralogy sample a composite sample of the core hat was not send for analyses was made up from 5 drillholes, refer to Annexure 1 Table 1 this announcement.***

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The samples were analysed at ALS in Namibia, where sample preparation took place, and the samples was then sent to ALS in Ireland. • Sodium peroxide fusion ICP-MS finish for analysis of Li (ppm), K (%), Al (%), Cr (%), Si (%), Ti (%), As (ppm), Cd (ppm), Fe (%), Mg (%), Mn (%), P (%), Co (%) and Y (%) was done. • The QAQC samples consisted of African Minerals Standards (Pty) Ltd's (AMIS) certified reference materials AMIS0683 (standard), and AMIS0577 (blank) and were inserted on average every 6 – 7 m within the sampling stream. • It is assumed that industry best practices were used by the laboratories to ensure sample representivity and acceptable assay data accuracy, however the specific QAQC procedures used are not recorded in available documents • ***The minerology sample was sent to Anzaplan in Germany for mineralogical test work, The test work included sample analyses (XRF and ICP) and four different XRD analyses (Normal. Texture, Glycolyzed and Calcined)***
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.*	• All samples and data were verified by the project geologist. • All sample material was bagged and tagged on site as per the specific clay unit it was located on. The sample intersections were logged in the field and were weighed at the sampling site. • All hard copy data-capturing was completed at the sampling locality. • All sample material was stored at a secure storage site. • The original assay data has not been adjusted. • Recording of field observations and that of samples collected was done in field notes and transferred to and electronic data base following the Standard Operational Procedures. • No twin holes were drilled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The locations of all the samples were recorded. • The sample locations were GPS captured using WGS84 UTM zone 33S. • The quality and accuracy of the GPS and its measurements is not known, because it is not stated in available documents.
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.*	• The drill holes are spaced on a 500 m x 500 m grid. • The data spacing and distribution of the drill holes and samples 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 • The Middle clay was composite sampled at an interval of 0.20 m to 2.80 m average of 1.43m and the Upper Clay Unit was sampled at an average interval of 0.20 m to 5.00 m average 0.92m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The holes were all drilled vertical and perpendicular to the sediment horizons and all the sediment horizons were sampled equally and representative. • The lithium is not visible; therefore, no bias could take place when selecting the sample position. • The orientation of the sampling is unbiased. • The relationship between the sampling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd. maintained strict chain-of-custody procedures during all segments of sample handling, transport and samples prepared for transport to the laboratory are bagged and labelled in a manner which prevents tampering. Samples also remain in Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd control until they are delivered and released to the laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• An export permit was obtained from the Namibian Mining Department to transport the samples across the border.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Audits and reviews were limited to the Standard Operational Procedures in as far as data capturing was concerned during the sampling.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Bitterwasser Project area is east of Kalkrand in south central Namibia, some 190 km south of Windhoek in the Hardap Region. • The Bitterwasser Lithium Project comprise of three exclusive exploration licences, EPLs 5353, 5354 and 5358, all held by Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd. • The project covers a total area of 59 323.09 hectares. • A land-use agreement, including access to the property for exploration has been obtained through the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry of Namibia and the two landowners of which the drilling took place.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• A regional reconnaissance investigation in the form of a systematic field survey covering the entire southern Namibia and some parts of the Northern Cape Province of South Africa was done during 2009 and 2010. The reconnaissance investigation was aimed at establishing the prospectiveness of the area that could potentially sustain economic exploitation of soda ash and lithium.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Main Bitterwasser Pan forms part of the Cenozoic aged Kalahari Group and comprises a lithium, potassium and boron enriched sulphate-, chlorite- and carbonate- saltpan. • Post-Cretaceous Brukkaros alkaline volcanics and sub-volcanics in the area and are potential source rocks for the lithium. • The presence of an active deep-seated connate/hydrothermal water circulation network is suggested, which acts as a transport mechanism for lithium bearing brines into the overlying Gordonia Formation pan sediments. • High evaporation rates (>3200 mm/year) occurring in the area are favourable for brine formation and salt-concentration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *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.*
		• Drill results have been described in annexure 3 of this report and all relevant data is included in the report.

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.*	• Two clay units was identified the Upper and Middle unit, and each was in samples independently.
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 drill holes were all drilled vertical, with the clay units being horizontal. • The mineralized clay thickness intercepted range from 1 m to 12.80 m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	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.*	• The appropriate diagrams and tabulations are supplied in Annexure 3.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• This report has been prepared to present the prospectivity of the project and results of historical and recent exploration activities. • All the available reconnaissance work results 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.*	• The Namibian Government conducted a regional magnetic survey in the area. • The Namibian Government conducted a radiometric survey of potassium in the area. • An electromagnetic (EM) survey was done by the groundwater consultancy Geoss during October 2019.
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.*	• The next exploration phase should focus on the further in-fill drilling to increase the resource classification on the Eden pan, while also conducting exploration on some of the other pans in the region. • Mineralogical and metallurgical test work would also be done to prove that the Li could be extracted from the clay.