Appendix 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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.*	• Samples reported in this release are surface float samples. The majority of the samples collected are considered as float and have not been collected directly from in-situ outcrop. • Samples have been collected from various pegmatite bodies across the Quartz Hill Project Area. Although float samples, they are considered representative of the outcrop they were collected from. • Given the nature of pegmatites having variable grain size and mineralogy samples were between 1 kg and 3 kg in weight. The rock samples are collected and placed in a marked calico bag for submission to the laboratory. • Float samples are collected under the discretion of the field mapping geologists with the intention of taking a representative rock chip sample for the parent rock sampled. • Samples were crushed and riffle split to 2 to 2.5 kg for pulverising to 80% passing 75 microns. Prepared samples are fused with sodium peroxide and digested in dilute hydrochloric acid (Sodium Fusion). The resultant solution is analysed by ICP by Jinning Testing and Inspection Laboratory in Maddington, Perth. • The assay technique is considered to be robust as the method used offers total dissolution of the sample and is useful for mineral matrices that may resist acid digestions.
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).*	• No drilling was undertaken.
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.*	• No drilling was undertaken.
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.*	• Float samples were collected as part of a detailed surface geological mapping program. Qualitative field logging of the rocks is completed in the field including assessment of weathering, lithology, alteration, veining, colour, mineralisation and mineralogy. Surface topography & type is recorded at the sample location and digital photographs are taken for each sample collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Data was then captured in the company database
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.*	• No field sub-sampling techniques were employed. • Sample preparation following standard industry practice was undertaken at Jinning Testing and Inspection Laboratory, where the received samples were sorted and dried. • Samples were dried at 105°C. • All rock chips were initially crushed and then pulverized using a vibrating disc pulveriser to produce a homogenous, representative sample. • Internal screen QAQC is done at 80% passing 75 µm. • Prepared samples are fused in a furnace (~650°C) with sodium peroxide in a nickel crucible and digested in dilute hydrochloric acid (Sodium Fusion). The resultant solution is analysed by ICP. • Float samples collected were assessed by the mapping geologists for their representativeness with grainsize of each pegmatite taken in account to ensure the sample size was appropriate. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

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 (if lack of bias) and precision have been established.*
		• Industry standard procedures considered appropriate with a peroxide fusion (total dissolution) as standard four-acid digest is not considered strong enough to break down the highly resistive elements.
		• All rock samples were analysed by the below method:
		  ○ FUSNLi - Na2O2 fusion: -
		  ○ (i) ICP-OES finish including majors in addition to Lithium.
		  ○ (ii) ICP-MS finish from same digest solution for key trace elements
		• Not relevant; no geophysical tool used.
		• Jinning Testing and Inspection Laboratory in Perth used Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) and/or in house controls, blanks, splits, and replicates which are analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final report.
		• CRMs including blanks samples were inserted by Liatam Mining. The insertion rate for the field CRM's and blanks was 1 in 50 for float samples. This is considered as industry standard.
		• Results from Liatam and Jinning QAQC are considered acceptable for the early stage of exploration reported

Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• Primary data was collected by employees of the Company at the Project site. All measurements and observations were recorded digitally and entered in the Company's database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Data verification and validation is checked upon entry into the database by the Company's full-time database manager. • Li_2O% was calculated from Li ppm using a conversion factor of 2.1527 from original laboratory assays. • Rb_2O was calculated from Rb ppm using a conversion factor of 1.0936 from original laboratory assays. • Ta_2O_5 was calculated from Ta ppm using a conversion factor of 1.2211 from original laboratory assays. • Cs_2O was calculated from Cs ppm using a conversion factor of 1.0602 from original laboratory assays. • SnO_2 was calculated from Sn ppm using a conversion factor of 1.2696 from original laboratory assays. • Nb_2O_5 was calculated from Nb ppm using a conversion factor of 1.4305 from original laboratory assays.
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 sample locations are determined by using a handheld GPS system with an expected accuracy of +/-5m for easting, northing and elevation. This is considered adequate for the type and purpose of the sample collection. • The grid system used is MGA1994 zone 51. • Elevation data from detailed orthophotography has been collected across the project. A topographic surface has been created using this elevation data. • The local elevation data is also captured with the handheld GPS when sampling.
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.*	• Sample spacing has been determined solely by geological mapping and no grade continuity is implied. • Data spacings and distribution at this stage is not considered satisfactory for estimation of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve. • No sample compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
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.*	• No known sampling bias has been introduced. • The float samples are taken at the discretion of the mapping geologist. The orientation of key structures may be noted whilst mapping exercises are undertaken.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were placed in calico bags on site. Calico bags were placed in a poly weave bag and cabled tied closed at the top. Poly weave bags were placed inside a large bulka bag prior to transport. • Bulka bags were transported from site to Newman to the Jinning laboratory in Perth by a freight contractor.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The laboratory confirms receipt of all samples on the submission form on arrival. • All assay pulps are retained and stored on site at the for future reference if required.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been conducted in relation to surface float sampling.

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 license to operate in the area.*	• Exploration Licences E46/794, E46/795, E46/796, E46/797 & E46/1317, Prospecting Licences P46/1809, P46/1810, P46/1836, P46/1837, P46/1838, P46/1839, P46/1840, P46/1841, P46/1842, P46/1843, P46/1844, P46/1845, P46/1846, P46/1847, P46/1849 P46/1850, P46/1851, P46/1852, and P46/1853. • Liatam has acquired legal title to the tenements included in the Quartz Hill Joint Venture and is the manager of the joint venture. Novo retains 20% ownership of battery mineral rights along with 100% of the gold and silver rights on the tenements. • The tenements are centred approximately 250 km southeast of Port Hedland and 200 km north-northeast of Newman in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. • Access to the tenements is gained by travelling 180 km north along Marble Bar Road from Newman to the town of Nullagine, then 42 km east along Skull Springs Road. • The tenement area is approximately 702 km^2 in size. • The tenements are kept in good standing with all regulatory approvals having been met. There are no known impediments to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Limited exploration has been completed within the Quartz Hill Project area. • Research has identified the following phases of exploration: • **1973 – 74 Carpentaria Exploration Co Pty Ltd** - Stream sediment, soil, rock chip sampling, detailed mapping, IP, radiometrics, percussion and diamond drilling conducted at Coondamar (Horse Ck and Coondoon Ck) base metal gossans eastern E46/796 and south E46/795. • **1985 Keeble Nominees Pty Ltd** - Stream sediment sampling returned a peak of 64 ppb Au, and > 100 ppm As anomaly south of Middle Creek Fault postulated as an exhalite. • **1991 Stockdale Prospecting Ltd** - Stream sediment BLEG and rock chip sampling returned a peak of 2.38 g/t Au from HMC near southern contact of MCF within E46/796. • **1996 – 2000 Tuppaglenda Pty Ltd** - Soil sampling returned sporadic, isolated gold anomalies away from Middle Creek Fault; peak 114 ppb Au. • **2000 – 2002 Tyson Resources** - Soils returned peak 103 ppb Au. 8 RAB holes returned poor results (peak 4 m @ 0.52 g/t from surface). • **2003 Creasy Group** - Stream sediment sampling returned peak 0.5 g/t Au plus other 100 ppb spot highs in the orthogneiss in E46/794 testing Ta / Nb / Sn potential of pegmatite veins. Anomalies were considered too sporadic to warrant further work. • **2001 – 2009 Millennium Minerals Ltd (formerly Wedgetail Exp)** - Conducted extensive exploration over most of the tenure, but focusing on the northern area, incl surface sampling, RAB drilling within QH. Soil sampling focused on the western end of an anomalous trend south of the Middle Creek Fault. Isolated peak of 649 ppb Au.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• **2003 – 2014 Northwest Resources Ltd** - Airborne EM highlighted conductors. HYMAP survey. Soil, rock chip sampling, mapping. 400 m Au in soil anomaly. 800 m > 100 ppb Au anomaly. Sporadic spot highs. Drilled shallow RC holes. Best results included 18 m @ 3.33 g/t including 3 m @ 15.67 g/t Au in qtz veined chl-ser-carb altered arenite / shale. A second hole returned 3 m @ 3.85 Au, 650 m west. No follow up. • **2013 – 2020 Creasy Group/ Conglomerate Gold Pty Ltd** - Stream sediment, soil and rock chip sampling across all tenure. Rock chip sampling for Li returned 3.36% Li_2O however RC drilling for Li minerals in E46/794 - 796 only returned 4m @ 0.4 % Li_2O. Aeromag and radiometric data collection. • **2021 – 2022 Novo Resources Corporation** - mapping and surface sampling undertaken along the previously defined Kurrana Pegmatite Swarm over the Quartz Hill project area. A total of 35 soils, 74 stream and 139 rock chips were collected - 248 surface samples. Best result returned from the Kurrana Pegmatite Swarm was 7,155 ppm Li.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The project covers Mosquito Creek Formation rocks deposited in the Mosquito Creek Basin comprising a succession of Archaean-aged siliciclastic rocks, including conglomerate, sandstone and shale. • These are inferred to be deposited in a fan-delta depositional system, metamorphosed under lower-greenschist conditions. • Coondamar Formation, intruding ultramafic Dalton Suite and Golden Eagle Orthogneiss form the basement margin to the Mosquito Creek Basin in the south of the project. • The lepidolite-rich pegmatite bodies have intruded the Golden Eagle Orthogneiss along pre-existing structures. • The Split Rock Supersuite monzogranite intrudes the southern edge of the sequence and is believed to be the source of the targeted Lepidolite enriched pegmatites.
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, including 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 plus 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.*	• No drilling was undertaken.
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.*	• No data aggregation techniques have been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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').*	• Not applicable.
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.*	• Refer to the body of the release for appropriate maps and diagrams.
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.*	• The Company believes that the ASX announcement is a balanced report with all material results 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.*	• Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report. Geological observations have been factored into the report.
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.*	• Results from geochemical sampling and mapping programs have been evaluated to prioritise pegmatite bodies that require initial drill testing. • Results of petrographic studies to be incorporated within the developing geological model for the area. • RC drilling is scheduled for Q2 2024.

(No Section 3 or 4 report as no Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves are reported in this Appendix)