

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

19 May 2026

Review finds Great Dirt's Pilbara Tenure shares key geological features with major nearby lithium deposits

Geophysics shows the tenure is located on the edge of the fertile granite that hosts the large Pilgangoora and Tabbatabba lithium projects; surface sampling is now being planned

HIGHLIGHTS

- Gravity and magnetic data highlight the strong prospectivity of Great Dirt's Pilbara tenement, E45/6863
- The surveys show that the tenement sits on the all-important edge of the fertile granite
- This granite margin is the key location feature of PLS Group Limited's (ASX: PLS) Pilgangoora lithium deposit just 43km away and Wildcat Resources Limited's (ASX: WC8) Tabbatabba deposit immediately adjacent to Great Dirt's tenement
- This boundary is a defined halo zone around the fertile granite that is known to provide an ideal geological setting for fractionation and development of LCT pegmatite mineralisation
- Historic mapping has identified numerous occurrences of pegmatites with little recent exploration with key characteristics being:
 - Highly elevated pathfinder elements (Cs, Be, Nb) and Lithium results up to 708ppm Li₂O in rocks
 - Mapped pegmatites and pathfinder elements are coincidental with major east-west dolerite and north-south greenstone blocks, a host sequence similar to that at Tabbatabba
- Great Dirt has developed numerous coincident geophysical, structural and geochemical targets which will be integrated in future exploration programs using Wildcat Resources' recent Bolt Cutter and Tabbatabba discoveries as an exploration model
- Great Dirt continues to assess potential project acquisition opportunities, assisted by consultants and substantial shareholders Steve Parsons and Michael Naylor
- The Company had \$3.9m cash at the end of the March quarter, 2026

Great Dirt Resources Ltd (ASX:GR8) is pleased to announce that a geophysics review has highlighted the lithium exploration potential at its Pilbara tenure.

The geophysics shows that Great Dirt's tenement E45/6863 shares the same key geological features as the world-scale Pilgangoora and Tabba Tabba lithium deposits nearby.

In light of these highly promising results, Great Dirt intends to undertake a surface sampling and mapping program this quarter to help define drilling targets.

Great Dirt's tenure covers 67km² and is strategically located ~43km from PLS Group's Pilgangoora Lithium Project and immediately adjacent to tenure held by Wildcat Resources and Sayona Mining (ASX:SYA).

Great Dirt Executive Director Tim Laneyrie said:

"This review shows that Great Dirt clearly occupies a highly desirable address in the heart of the world-class Pilbara lithium district.

We have established that our ground shares many key geological characteristics with the nearby Pilgangoora and Tabba Tabba lithium deposits, including the all-important location on the edge of the granite.

Given this highly favourable setting, we are moving quickly to start surface sampling and mapping to establish drilling targets."

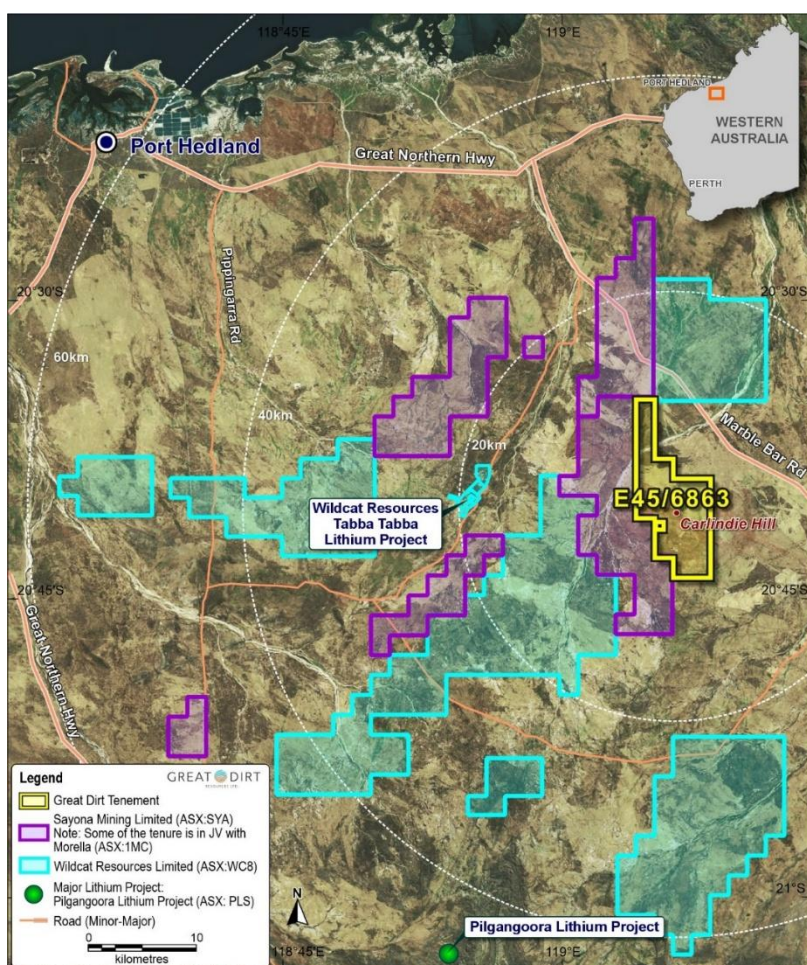


Figure 1: Location of Great Dirt Tenement E45/6863.

Using the recent Bolt Cutter discovery model, which demonstrated that spodumene-bearing pegmatites occur outside specific greenstone hosts¹, Great Dirt acquired and reprocessed a suite of aeromagnetic, radiometric, gravity, elevation and satellite data, and reviewed historic mapping and sampling by Sayona Mining, with a view to using the latest interpretations to develop exploration targets.

Reprocessed gravity data, confirmed by magnetics, highlighted a prominent northwest-southeast boundary passing through the centre of the tenement. This boundary is an obviously significant feature with indications that this contact defines a boundary between differing granitic bodies with the southern body appearing younger and fitting the age range of other fertile granites. This contact zone aligns with numerous identified mineral occurrences extending north from Pilgangoora including Beryl, Tantalum and Lithium (Figure 2).

As discovered during the previous soil sampling by Great Dirt² and historical rock chip sampling conducted by Sayona Mining, lithium anomalism up to 708.3ppm Li₂O in rock samples with elevated niobium (106ppm) (present in columbite), Caesium (51.2ppm), rubidium (1,050ppm), tin (42ppm)³ and tantalum indicates there is a degree of fractionation associated with this zone. This signifies potential for the development of LCT mineralisation.

Given the world-class lithium discoveries in the region and the new Wildcat Resources discovery at Bolt Cutter within a granite host, tenement E45/6863 has significant potential, as it has never been subject to extensive exploration.

In the Pilbara, lithium pegmatites are sourced by fertile granites. Sayona identified fertile granites within GR8's EL 45/6863 (Figure 2). Sayona's exploration approach was to take geochemical samples of pegmatites and granites and analyse the results using an algorithm designed to highlight prospective fractionated pegmatites.

¹ WC8 ASX Announcement 07/04/2026: [Bolt Cutter Central Lithium Discovery Extends to 2.3km](#)

² GR8 ASX Announcement 23/06/2025: [Initial Pilbara soil sampling highlights Li anomalism](#)

³ Results relate to Sayona's tenements. Refer to Table 1 below.

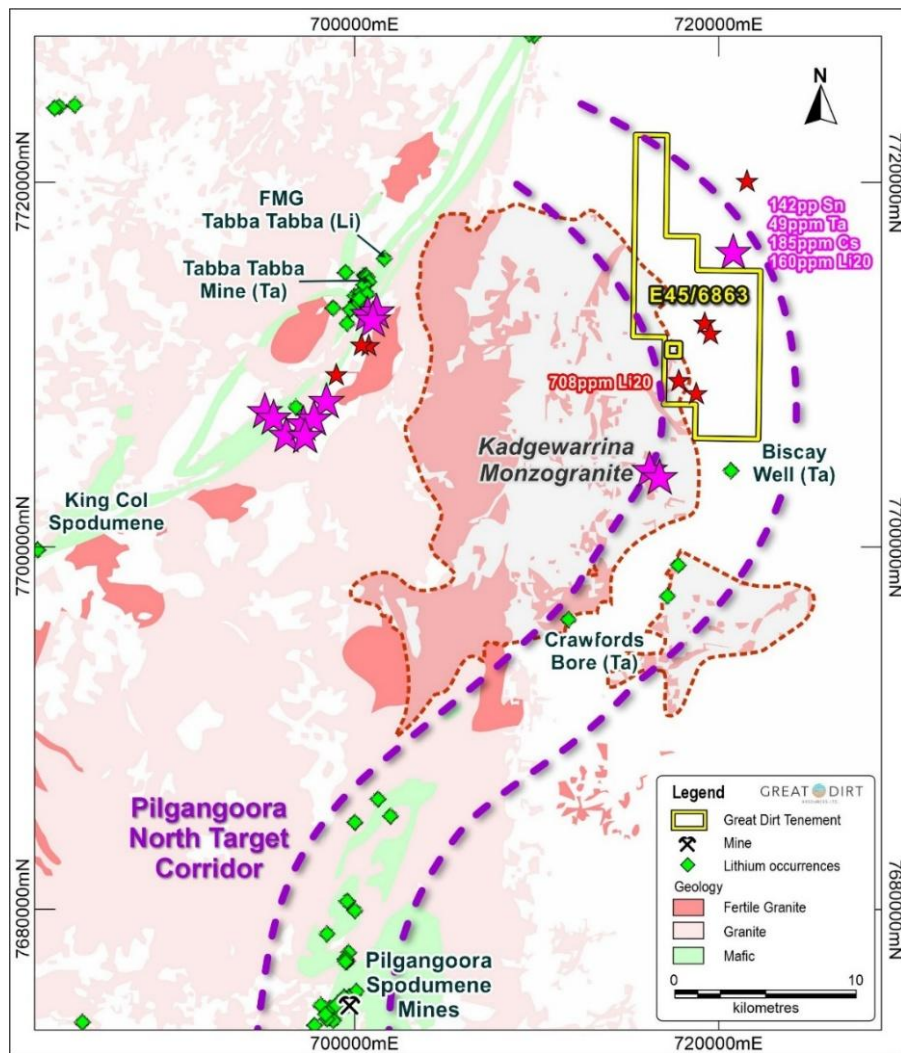


Figure 2: Great Dirt tenement relative to known Li occurrences, rock samples and the Kadgawarrina Monzogranite, refer to Sayona Mining Limited Annual Report for the Period 30 October 2017 to 29 October 2018 (WAMEX A119260).

Geophysical Review

The recently completed geophysical review on E45/6863 (Figure 3) collated a suite of open source aeromagnetic, radiometric, gravity, elevation and satellite data that were acquired, processed, interpreted, and reviewed, with a view to using interpretations to develop targets for further exploration.

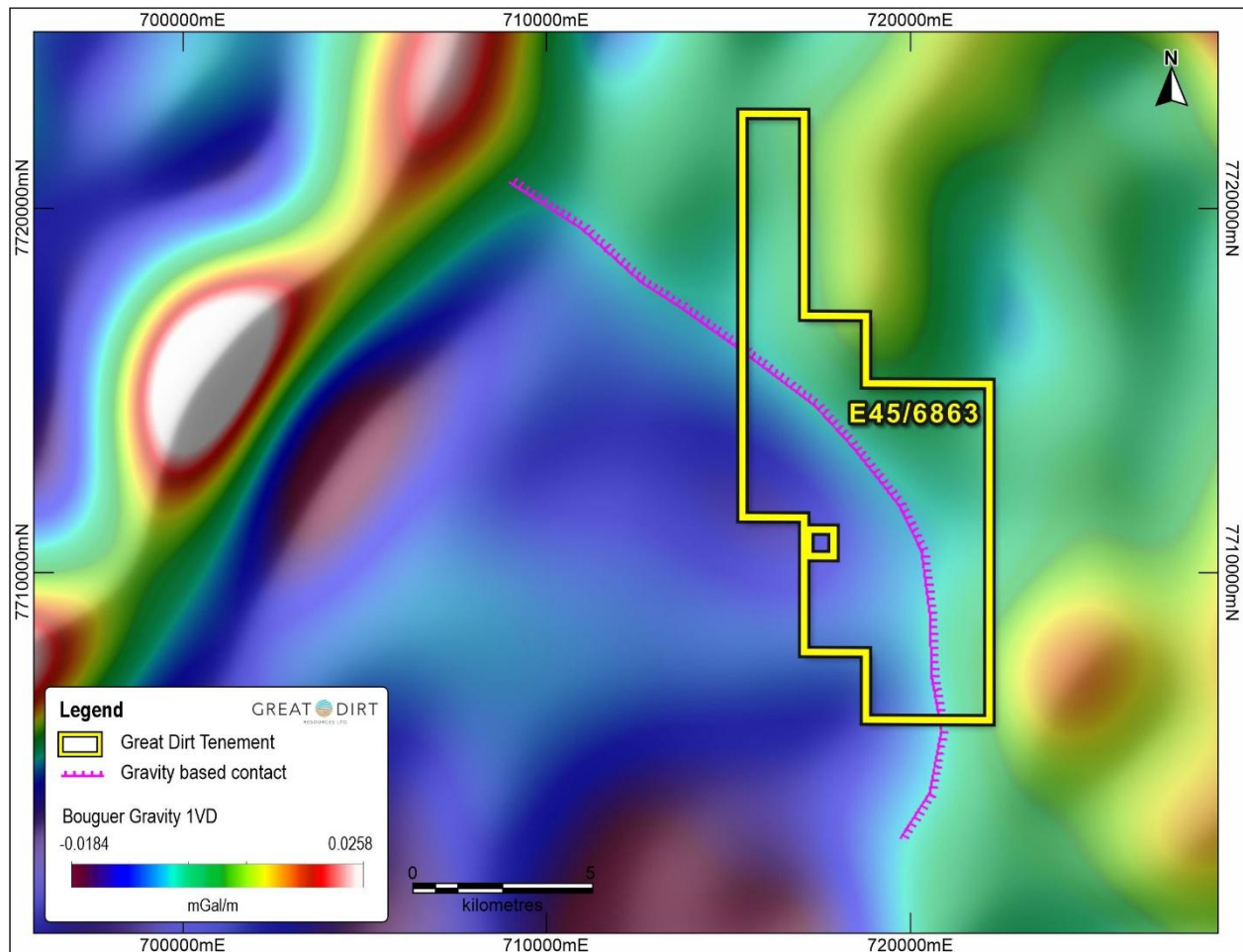


Figure 3: Bouguer Gravity – 1st Vertical Derivative Image.

The distinction between the two granites divided by gravity can also be seen in the magnetics. The southern body, shown as red crosses, is typified by muted response while the northern body has a more random magnetic texture with no discernibly consistent strike.

Analysis of the potassium radiometrics highlights patches of more potassic rocks (Figure 4). Potassic rocks could suggest either biotite/muscovite enrichment zones surrounding lithium pegmatites or could also highlight fertile granite hosts and is used as a vectoring guide.

The potassium anomalies appear coincident with other geophysically interpreted structures (East-West regional Dyke), LCT geochemical markers, elevated Li₂O as well as regional mapping indicating pegmatitic occurrences (K2, K3, K6 and K9 Targets).

The remaining identified targets are yet to be mapped and sampled.

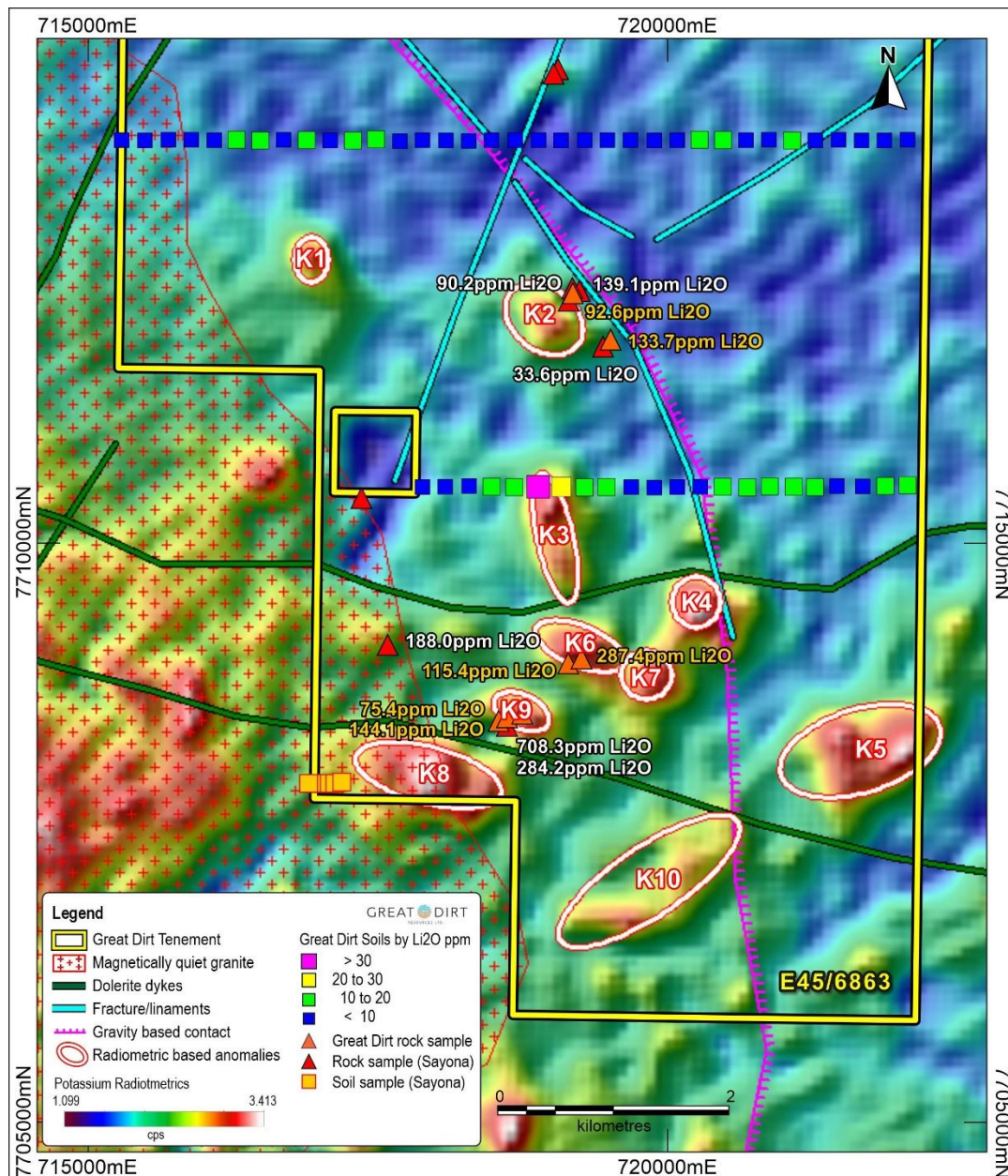


Figure 4: Potassium radiometric image with soil and rock samples⁴.

Future Works Programs

Great Dirt is planning an enhanced soil program across the recently acquired tenure, as well as a detailed mapping campaign to revisit areas with identified pegmatite occurrences and newly identified target areas (K1-K10).

This work is planned to be undertaken during the winter field season.

⁴ GR8 ASX Quarterly Announcement 15/10/2025: [September 2025 Quarterly Activities Report](#)

Table 1: Analytical data for rock samples collected by Sayona Mining Limited and reported in Sayona Mining Limited Annual Report for the Period 30 October 2017 to 29 October 2018 (WAMEX A119260 and A138615).

SampleID	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Au ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Ce ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cs ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Ge ppm
SP555844	0.02	7.4	0.5	-0.001	200	3.61	0.13	0	-0.02	4.2	0.5	4	10	2.5	0.8	44	0.08
SP555845	0.1	7.3	0.3	-0.001	20	2.77	0.27	0.1	0.03	2.9	0.4	4	22	2	0.4	19	0.09
SP555846	0.02	7.4	0.3	-0.001	20	2.54	0.11	0.2	-0.02	13	0.4	4	9.7	2.1	0.8	49	0.09
SP555847	0.07	7.7	0.3	-0.001	540	3.79	0.11	2	0.11	66	9.7	9	51	33	3.5	23	0.12
SP543001	0.07	6.8	1.7	-0.001	100	14.1	0.27	0.6	0.18	10	1.1	2	30	1.7	1	25	-0.05
SP543002	0.1	6.8	1.8	-0.001	110	4.27	0.84	0.8	0.08	16	0.8	1	15	9.1	0.7	23	-0.05
SP543003	0.05	6.8	1.5	-0.001	30	4.09	0.46	0.1	0.03	3.9	0.8	2	43	1.4	0.4	29	-0.05
SP543004	0.04	7.4	1.2	-0.001	30	1.65	0.41	0.1	0.03	5.3	1	2	22	1.1	0.5	22	-0.05
SP555897	0.07	4.8	0.6	-0.001	590	2.99	0.47	0	-0.02	32	1	6	5.1	4.2	0.6	18	0.09
SP555899	0.19	2.3	0.7		540	0.6	0.43	0	-0.02	2.1	0.6	8	2.7	3.2	0.6	5.7	0.06
SP555900	0.07	6.4	0.7		330	2.18	0.1	0.4	0.02	15	0.8	4	24	1.6	0.6	19	0.09
SP555901	0.08	6.8	0.9		180	1.58	0.08	0.5	0.03	16	0.5	4	5.3	7.7	0.5	22	0.09
SP555902	0.02	1.1	0.7		110	0.44	0.05	0.1	-0.02	4.3	1.6	21	0.9	4.2	0.9	3.7	0.05
SP555898	0.03	5.9	0.6	-0.001	590	3.13	0.81	0.1	-0.02	10	0.9	5	38	5.9	0.9	26	0.09

Table 1 continued

SampleID	Hf ppm	Ind ppm	K %	La ppm	Li2O ppm	Li ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Nb ppm	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Rb ppm	Re ppm	S %
SP555844	0.6	0.04	4.1	1.9	14.6	6.8	0.1	203	0.24	0.11	49.3	1.6	20	5.1	520	-0.002	-0.01
SP555845	0.8	0.01	4.9	1.6	188.0	87.3	0.01	324	0.15	1.81	5.1	0.9	160	59.3	385	-0.002	-0.01
SP555846	0.5	0.31	2.35	5.6	284.2	132	0.01	472	0.31	2.91	73.3	0.8	300	22.1	356	-0.002	0.01
SP555847	2.8	0.06	1.35	31.1	708.3	329	0.57	637	0.3	2.78	13.4	7.2	580	13.7	248	-0.002	-0.01
SP543001	1.7	0.05	3.81	5.7	139.1	64.6	0.04	296	0.33	2.89	40.6	1.3	50	47.4	349	-0.002	0.01
SP543002	3.6	0.02	3.3	8	77.1	35.8	0.04	177	0.55	3.11	11.9	0.7	40	48.1	224	-0.002	-0.01
SP543003	1.3	0.01	6.17	1.8	90.2	41.9	0.01	161	0.18	1.79	16.8	0.8	230	38.9	580	-0.002	-0.01
SP543004	1.1	0.02	6.38	2.9	33.6	15.6	0.01	201	0.23	2.01	12.5	0.9	70	65.5	680	-0.002	-0.01
SP555897	2.6	0.02	2.04	17.2		6.3	0.1	81	0.9	0.06	5.6	4.3	290	14.3	187.5	-0.002	-0.01
SP555899	0.3	-0.005	1.62	0.9		6.3	0.04	78	0.77	0.18	1.2	2.4	40	23.4	88.1	-0.002	-0.01
SP555900	1.5	0.01	3.47	6.8		47.2	0.02	155	0.25	2.64	5.3	1.2	120	36.5	241	-0.002	-0.01
SP555901	2.9	0.01	3.53	7.5		30.7	0.02	203	0.17	2.9	3.3	0.9	550	46.5	162	-0.002	0.01
SP555902	0.2	-0.005	0.38	2.7		12.7	0.14	164	0.4	0.05	0.6	12	20	0.8	30.1	-0.002	0.01
SP555898	3.6	-0.005	2.79	4.6		10.6	0.11	178	0.95	0.11	35.9	1.4	270	12.9	448	-0.002	-0.01

Table 1 continued

SampleID	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Te ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	WtRecvd kg	Y ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm	WtRecvd kg
SP555844	-0.05	2.1	-1	27.6	10.8	3.21	-0.05	0.009	3.76	0.7	3	1.3	1.31	3	30	7.3	1.31
SP555845	0.06	1.6	-1	2.9	5.2	0.84	-0.05	-0.005	5.34	21.5	-1	0.2	1.39	4.7	12	12.7	1.39
SP555846	0.06	27.8	-1	42	15.1	3.3	-0.05	0.024	2.22	4.2	-1	3.2	1.04	9.2	108	7.7	1.04
SP555847	-0.05	5.7	-1	5.2	198	1.4	-0.05	0.359	2.36	20.6	49	0.3	1.13	13.4	127	112	1.13
SP543001	0.14	3.2	-1	5	51.7	10.15	-0.05	0.033	2.32	6.1	2	0.5	1.26	12.4	101	24.7	1.26
SP543002	0.14	2.8	-1	2	52.7	2.3	-0.05	0.021	1.51	8.8	2	0.3	1.5	13.2	24	63.2	1.5
SP543003	0.11	1.7	-1	1.5	10.2	6	-0.05	0.005	3.82	4.6	1	0.3	1.66	4.7	9	10	1.66
SP543004	0.07	2.8	-1	2	6.5	2.53	-0.05	0.01	5.86	2.8	1	0.2	1.06	9.2	33	14.4	1.06
SP555897	0.06	2.6	-1	2.5	57	0.68	-0.05	0.111	1.4	2.5	17	0.4	1.28	8.6	13	104	1.28
SP555899	0.05	0.4	-1	0.4	21.7	0.24	-0.05	0.008	0.6	0.5	3	-0.1	0.78	1.9	23	7.6	0.78
SP555900	0.07	0.8	-1	2.6	73.5	0.65	-0.05	0.017	1.9	2	1	0.2	0.59	5.3	20	28.2	0.59
SP555901	0.07	1.3	-1	1	66.8	0.31	-0.05	0.014	1.02	9.3	1	0.1	1.67	10.3	14	56.9	1.67
SP555902	0.05	0.4	-1	0.2	11.3	0.13	-0.05	0.011	0.19	0.1	5	-0.1	0.95	1.1	5	6	0.95
SP555898	0.06	1.1	-1	18.5	28.6	14.15	-0.05	0.031	2.85	2.4	8	1.4	1.07	4.9	29	56.6	1.07

Table 2: Sample descriptions for rock sample analyses in Tables 1a-1c above, collected by Sayona Mining Limited and reported in Sayona Mining Limited Annual Report for the Period 30 October 2017 to 29 October 2018 (WAMEX A119260 and A138615).

SampleID	Sample Description
SP555844	Green tinged qtz fspr musc rich granite peg
SP555845	Flat lying hornblende rich foliated granite
SP555846	Pegmatite within a hornblende rich older granite
SP555847	Granite host of sample SP555846
SP543001	Qtz-Fspr Msc Peg w/ garnet. Granite hosted. Taken from quarry at Carlindie Hill
SP543002	Simple granite peg, with green alteration / weathering. Carlindie Hill quarry
SP543003	Simple pegmatite taken from old granite contact with dolerite dyke
SP543004	Quartz rich pegmatite within dolerite dyke at Carlindie hill
SP555897	Green tinged leucogranite in contact with massive qtz vn.
SP555899	Granite outcrop in sandy flat area
SP555900	Granite
SP555901	Pegmatite
SP555902	Silicified qtz vein / porphyry
SP555898	Pegmatite in contact with qtz vein and gravel pit

Table 3: Location details for rock sample analyses in Tables 1a-1c above, collected by Sayona Mining Limited and reported in Sayona Mining Limited Annual Report for the Period 30 October 2017 to 29 October 2018 (WAMEX A119260 and A138615).

SampleID	Sample	NAT Grid ID	NAT_North	NAT East	NAT RL	Survey
SP555844	Rock	MGA94_50	7710426	717367	112.3	GPS
SP555845	Rock	MGA94_50	7709171	717586	101.473	GPS
SP555846	Rock	MGA94_50	7708505	718577	111.286	GPS
SP555847	Rock	MGA94_50	7708506	718577	219.837	GPS
SP543001	Rock	MGA94_50	7712242	719218	104.281	Transform
SP543002	Rock	MGA94_50	7712236	719190	108.388	Transform
SP543003	Rock	MGA94_50	7712145	719138	120.505	Transform
SP543004	Rock	MGA94_50	7711751	719443	109.086	Transform
SP555897	Rock	MGA94_50	7714134	719032	110.872	GPS
SP555899	Rock	MGA94_50	7710645	724220	80.9235	GPS
SP555900	Rock	MGA94_50	7709310	722554	99.6676	GPS
SP555901	Rock	MGA94_50	7709302	722552	99.894	GPS
SP555902	Rock	MGA94_50	7707003	726233	92.738	GPS
SP555898	Rock	MGA94_50	7714117	719025	116.796	GPS

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About Great Dirt Resources Ltd

Great Dirt's **Doherty and Basin Projects** are contained within EL 9527, located near the Barraba township, in northern NSW. These projects are prospective for high-grade manganese, with both projects having produced metallurgical and battery grade manganese historically. The Doherty Project comprises the old Doherty and Junior Mines, plus other workings and occurrences of manganese. The Basin Project contains several smaller manganese workings.

From 1941, for two decades, mines of the Doherty Project produced around 9,000 tonnes of battery and metallurgical grade manganese, both from opencut and underground operations. The battery grade ore was delivered to Eveready in Sydney for use in dry cell batteries, the metallurgical grade ore was purchased by BHP for use in steel production.

Great Dirt believes that historical work, while having discovered manganese, is unlikely to have located all sources in the area. Floaters, being large rock fragments in the soil profile, of high-grade manganese ore reported outside known mine areas are a direct indication of unidentified manganese mineralisation. Additionally, notes on the mineral occurrences in the area refer to extensions and deposits along strike that were not mined.

A program of modern, systematic geochemical and geophysical surveys will test known targets and their extents and could locate previously unrecognised blind deposits. Subsurface geophysical methods and drilling are likely to yield further targets that could be developed into projects to produce metallurgical and battery grade manganese.

Following a successful ballot application, Great Dirt has expanded its WA portfolio to include a position in one of the most prominent lithium regions in Western Australia and worldwide. Tenement E45/6863 – '**Pilbara Project**' is located approximately 43km from Pilbara Minerals (ASX:PLS), Pilgangoora Lithium Project, one of the largest hard-rock lithium deposits in the world.

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results at Great Dirt's Pilbara tenement E45/6863 is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Mr Michael Leu, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Leu is not an employee of Great Dirt Resources Limited and is engaged as an independent geological consultant. Mr Michael Leu has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Michael Leu consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

Proximate Statements

References in this announcement to nearby deposits, projects or operations (including Pilgangoora and Tabba Tabba) are provided for contextual purposes only. There is no guarantee that the Company will achieve similar results or that mineralisation identified at those deposits extends into or is present within the Company's tenement E45/6863. Investors are cautioned against placing undue reliance on the proximity of the Company's tenure to these deposits as an indicator of the prospectivity or potential of the Company's project.

Forward Looking Statement

This announcement contains forward-looking statements concerning the projects owned by Great Dirt Resources Ltd. If applicable, statements concerning mining reserves and resources may also be deemed to be forward-looking statements in that they involve estimates based on specific assumptions. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact, and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are based on management's beliefs, opinions and estimates as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, opinions, and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	Regional Geophysical Data - The airborne magnetic and radiometric data is subset from the GSWA state-wide merges of multiple surveys. The GSWA survey information over the tenement indicates a 1996 survey flown at 200m and/or 400m line spacing at 60m terrain clearance with north-south flight lines. - The elevation (DEM) data was derived from SRTM (Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission) at approximately 30m resolution. - The satellite imagery at 1m resolution is from Esri’s world imagery site. This site uses a merge of satellite and aerial imagery from multiple sources. - The gravity data is from a GSWA airborne survey flown by Sander Geophysics in 2019. The survey was flown with 2500m east-west flight lines at 160m terrain clearance. - All data was reprocessed, imaged, and interpreted by Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC)
Drilling techniques	<i>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.).</i>	Not applicable as no new drilling was undertaken.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i>	Not applicable as no new drilling was undertaken.
Logging	<i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the</i>	Not applicable as no new drilling was undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>relevant intersections logged.</i>	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Not applicable as no new drilling was undertaken.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Not applicable as no new drilling was undertaken.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	The geophysical data was interpreted by Southern Geoscience Consultants and was verified against available geological information and other geophysical data sets.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	These regional surveys are designed by Geological Survey of Western Australia to be completed over large areas of the state on a broad line spacing to assist exploration activities.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	The data has a wide spacing as is common in regional data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 surveys are designed to be oriented for the best large scale features, this may not always be the best orientation at a project scale.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	The data sets were handled by Southern Geoscience Consultants
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Geophysical interpretation was conducted by Southern Geoscience Consultants by a qualified geophysicist.

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.	- Great Dirt Resources Ltd holds a 100% interest and all rights in E45/6863. - E45/6863 is considered to be in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- All historical exploration records are publicly available via the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety website: WAMEX (Western Australia Mineral Exploration reports) and GeoVIEW (https://geoview.dmp.wa.gov.au/geoview/). Key Sources of Exploration done by other parties include: - Sayona Mining Limited collected rock samples (refer to Tables 1 to Table 3 in the announcement) (Data provided in WAMEX A138615 and A119260) within their tenements E45/4716 and E45/4775. Sayona Mining Limited Annual Report for the Period 30 October 2017 to 29 October 2018 - Stream Sediment Sampling: Four samples were collected from streams running off a hill with a massive quartz vein array by Haoma Mining in 2014. (Data provided in WAMEX A104043 and A108018).
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The tenement is situated east of the Tabba Tabba Greenstone Belt and extends over the Carlindie Batholith complex, which consists of granitic formations from the Tambina, Callina, and Split Rock Supersuites. E45/6863 is located near key lithium projects in Western Australia, including Wildcat Resources' Tabba Tabba Lithium Project (approx. 18 km west) and the Pilgangoora Lithium Project (approx. 43 km southwest). However, there has been no dedicated lithium exploration over the area and to date it has remained largely untested
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	N/A, no drilling undertaken or reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Not applicable
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	Not applicable
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	- Pertinent maps for this stage of Project are included in the release. - Coordinates in MGA94 zone 50.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	All substantive data has been disclosed.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main</i>	Further infill soil sampling and more reconnaissance geology mapping and rock sampling will be done on new anomalies defined by the work reported herein.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	