21 January 2025

Gold Anomaly increases 80% to >9km at Marble Bar

Highlights

- Kali Metals Limited (**ASX: KM1**) ("**Kali**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce further results from its 100%-owned Marble Bar Gold-Lithium Project in Western Australia (Refer Figure 1)[1]
- Kali has increased the recently identified (December 2024)[2] gold-in-soil anomaly trend by 80% from 5.1 km to a **9.5 km cumulative, coherent strike length** by assaying 619 historical soil samples not previously tested for gold
- Currently, less than 1 km of gold-in-soil trend has been mapped in the field. Reconnaissance to date has identified two Prospects (Tiger and Sherman)[3] with gold-bearing quartz veins on surface measuring up to 7m in width, 120m in length and up to 4.0g/t gold at surface[4]
- At the Panther Lithium Prospect, two channels (31m and 9m length), cut across the main pegmatite outcrop, returned results with average grades of 0.14% Li_2O and 0.48% Li_2O, respectively

Paul Adams, Managing Director of Kali Metals commented:

"We are extremely pleased with the gold soil sample assay results. The cumulative length of the anomaly is exciting at 9.5 km, and so far, we have mapped only 10% of that length in the field. The trend of the main soil anomaly matches the orientation of discovered quartz veins already recorded at both the Tiger and Sherman Prospects, giving us confidence in the soil results. Now that the Christmas break is behind us, we are scheduled to recommence the field work and continue ground-truthing the entire soil anomaly during Q1 2025. This is expected to identify and define potential drill targets.

In light of these promising results, Kali is shifting its primary focus at Marble Bar to gold exploration, with lithium remaining an important but secondary focus."

The Pilbara

On 7 October 2024, Kali announced the renegotiated terms of its JV with SQM Australia, including increasing SQM Australia's total spend to $4.25M by 15 December 2026 in order for SQM Australia to earn a 50% interest in Kali's DOM's Hill and Pear Creek Projects[5]. As part of the change in terms, Kali retained 100% ownership of the Marble Bar Project.

Kali's Marble Bar Project is located in the eastern region of the Pilbara, approximately 30km east of the town of Marble Bar and its historic gold mining centre (Refer Figure 1). Covering 42km^2, the project geology comprises the Mount Edgar Granitic Complex and Warrawoona Greenstone Belt (sedimentary and volcanic rocks).

[1] Refer Annexure A.
[2] Refer KM1 ASX announcement dated 11 December 2024.
[3] Refer KM1 ASX announcement dated 15 October 2024.
[4] Refer KM1 ASX announcement dated 11 December 2024.
[5] Refer KM ASX announcement dated 7 October 2024.

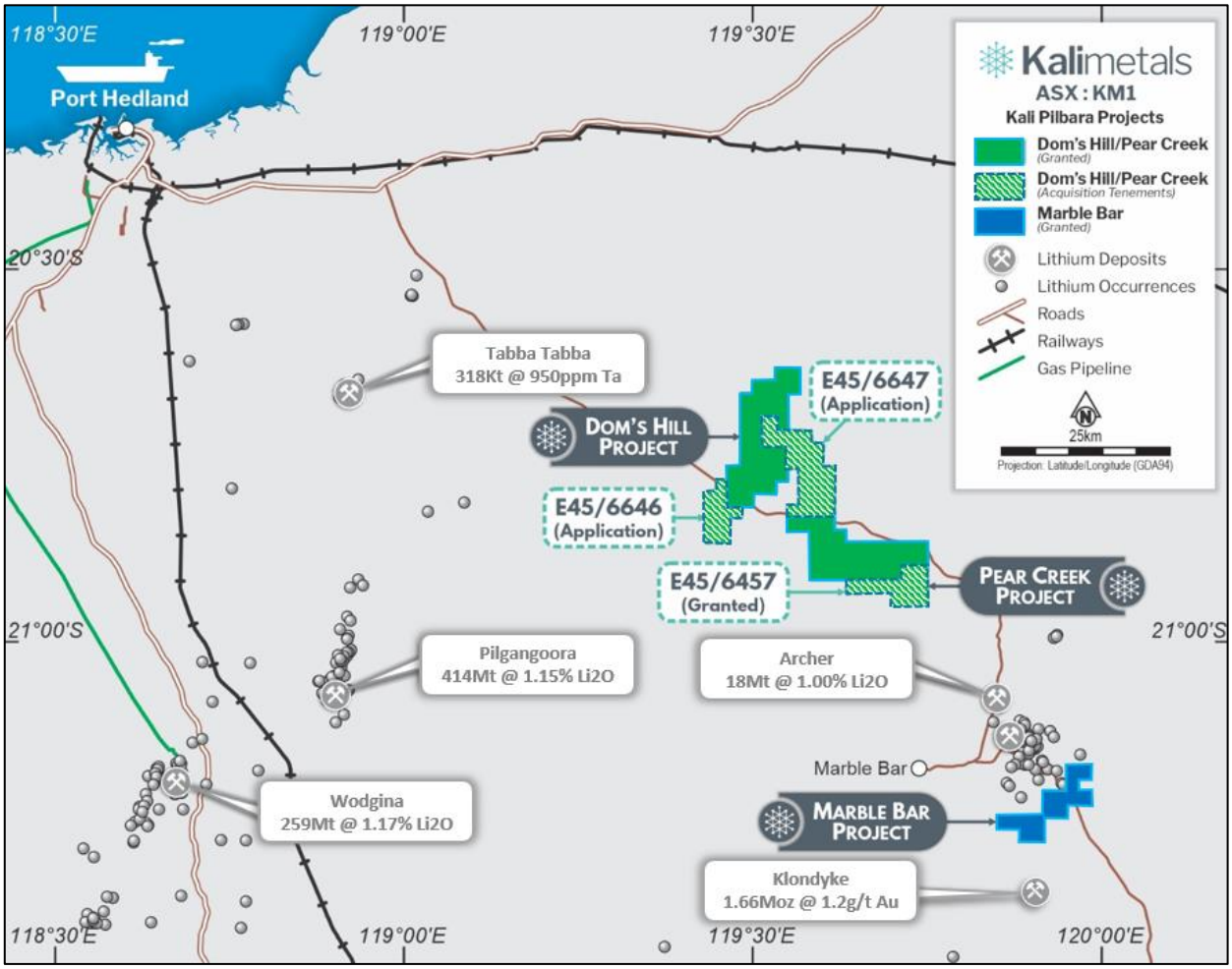

Figure 1. Kali's Pilbara tenure

Marble Bar – Gold Anomaly Discovered

In September 2024, reconnaissance and sampling over the Marble Bar Project area targeted both LCT pegmatites and quartz veining for gold potential. Initial areas of gold focus included the Tiger and Sherman Prospects (Refer Figure 2), with the primary focus on Tiger where rock-chip results recorded values up to 2.95 g/t gold[6]. A single, isolated rock-chip sample from the Sherman Prospect recorded a value of 1.71 g/t gold.[7]

In November 2024, the Sherman Prospect was revisited. Through mapping, a sizeable gold-bearing quartz vein 7m wide and 120m long (its further strike length being obscured by scree and soil) was discovered, retuning several rock chip samples of >1 g/t gold with a peak value of 4.0 g/t gold.[8]

In December 2024, multi-element geochemistry results from a historical soil sampling program, conducted in late 2021 by Kalamazoo Resources Limited (**ASX:KZR**) pursuant to the SQM Australia JV, were compiled. As a result, Kali delineated a cumulative, coherent 5.1km long WNW striking gold-in-soil anomaly, bisected by several off-setting north-east striking structures inferred from the regional magnetic (RTP1VD) imagery.

The mineralised structures at both the Sherman and Tiger Prospects are characterised by dominant NW-WNW trending quartz veins, in a similar orientation to the gold-in-soil anomalies (Refer Figures 2 and Figure 3).

[6] Refer KM1 ASX announcement dated 15 October 2024.
[7] Refer KM1 ASX announcement dated 15 October 2024.
[8] Refer KM1 ASX announcement dated 11 December 2024.

The gold-bearing quartz veins are hosted in syenitic granites within the larger Mt Edgar granitoid dome.

Assaying of Historical Soil Samples

In December 2024, Kali submitted 619 historical soil samples (not previously assayed for gold) to the ALS laboratory at Wangara, being the same laboratory that previously assayed the soil samples for lithium geochemistry.

The sample preparation method included dry screening to 75 micron and split using riffle splitter. The analysis consisted of fire assay fusion and Au-ICP21 (Refer JORC Table 1 for details).

The assay results support the Company's previous interpretation of gold-in-soil anomalism. The previous anomaly areas were extended along strike and new additional anomalous zones are identified. The cumulative strike length of coherent gold-in-soil anomalies has increased from the previous 5.1km to 9.5km (this includes a 2.2km weaker anomaly zone in the SW part of the Project area), representing an >80% increase in cumulative strike length. The shapes of the anomalies appear offset along the trends that coincide with magnetic-low features inferred from regional magnetic (RTP1VD) imagery, likely representing the geological faults that have segmented the underlaying geology into major blocks. Occasionally, gold anomalism occurs along these offsetting mag-low features.

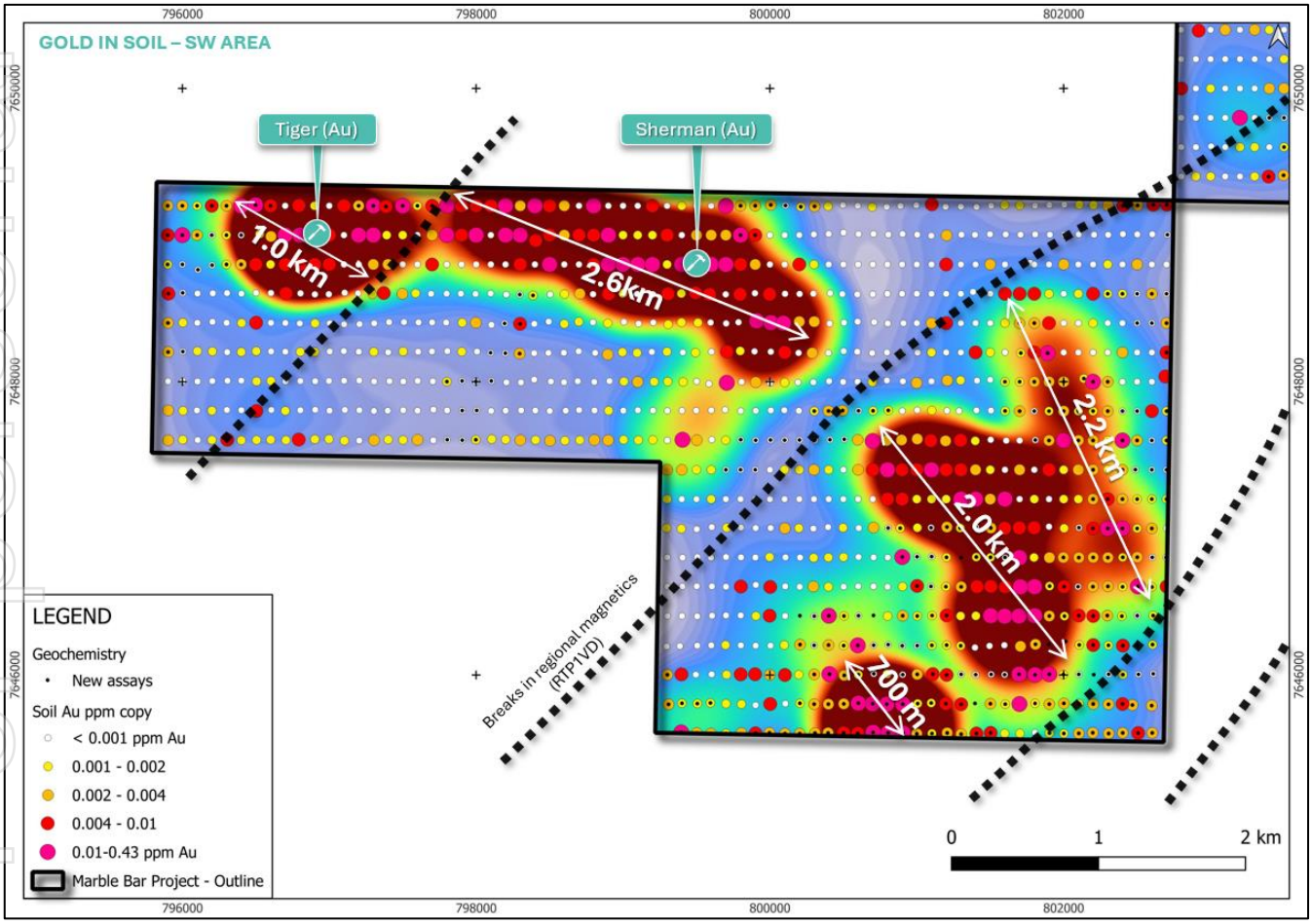

Figure 2. Marble Bar Project (SW area) gold-in-soil results

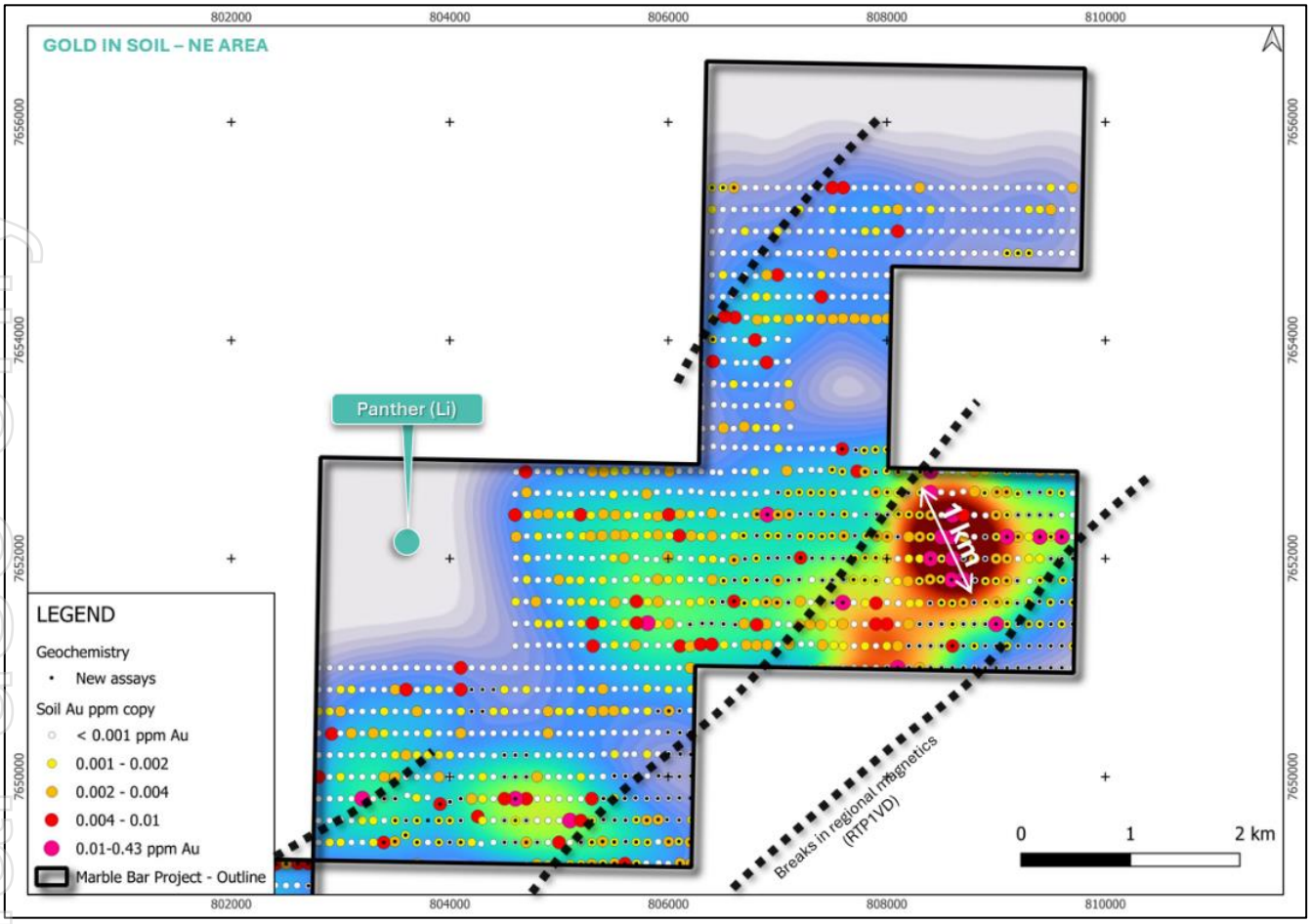

Figure 3. Marble Bar Project (NE area) gold-in-soil results

Marble Bar – Lithium Exploration

The pegmatites at the Panther Prospect are NW-striking, hosted in gneissic granite. The pegmatites sit flatly over the top of granitic outcrops and toward east the dip increases from gentle to steep. The sampled pegmatite true thickness is estimated at approximately 10m.

Previous reconnaissance at this locality returned outcrop rock-chip samples between 0.35% Li_2O and 1.8% Li_2O[9]. Two channels with lengths 31m and 9m were located ~50m apart along the strike. The channels were cut (with a battery-powered rock saw) 6-7cm wide and 3-4cm deep, to simulate HQ half-core rock volume. Every sample length was photographed before and after cutting, geologically logged and rock recovery was recorded. The start, end and inflection points in trajectory were picked up with DGPS. Sample length was nominally 1m, honouring the geological boundaries where required. Channels were sampled continuously, with 10% control samples (duplicates, standards and blank samples). Samples were submitted to ALS Wangara, Perth for sample preparation (crushing and pulverising) and analysed with combination of methods sodium peroxide fusion, ME-ICP89 (ICP-AES) and ME-MS91 (ICP-MS).

The channel sampling results from the north-west part of Panther Prospect from the two trenches returned 31m @ 0.14% Li_2O and 9m @ 0.48 Li_2O (Refer Figure 5). Further lithium exploration at towards the south-east part of the prospect and at depth to west where the thicker pegmatite bodies could occur would be warranted at a future date.

[9] Refer KM1 ASX announcements dated 4 January 2024 and 15 October 2024.

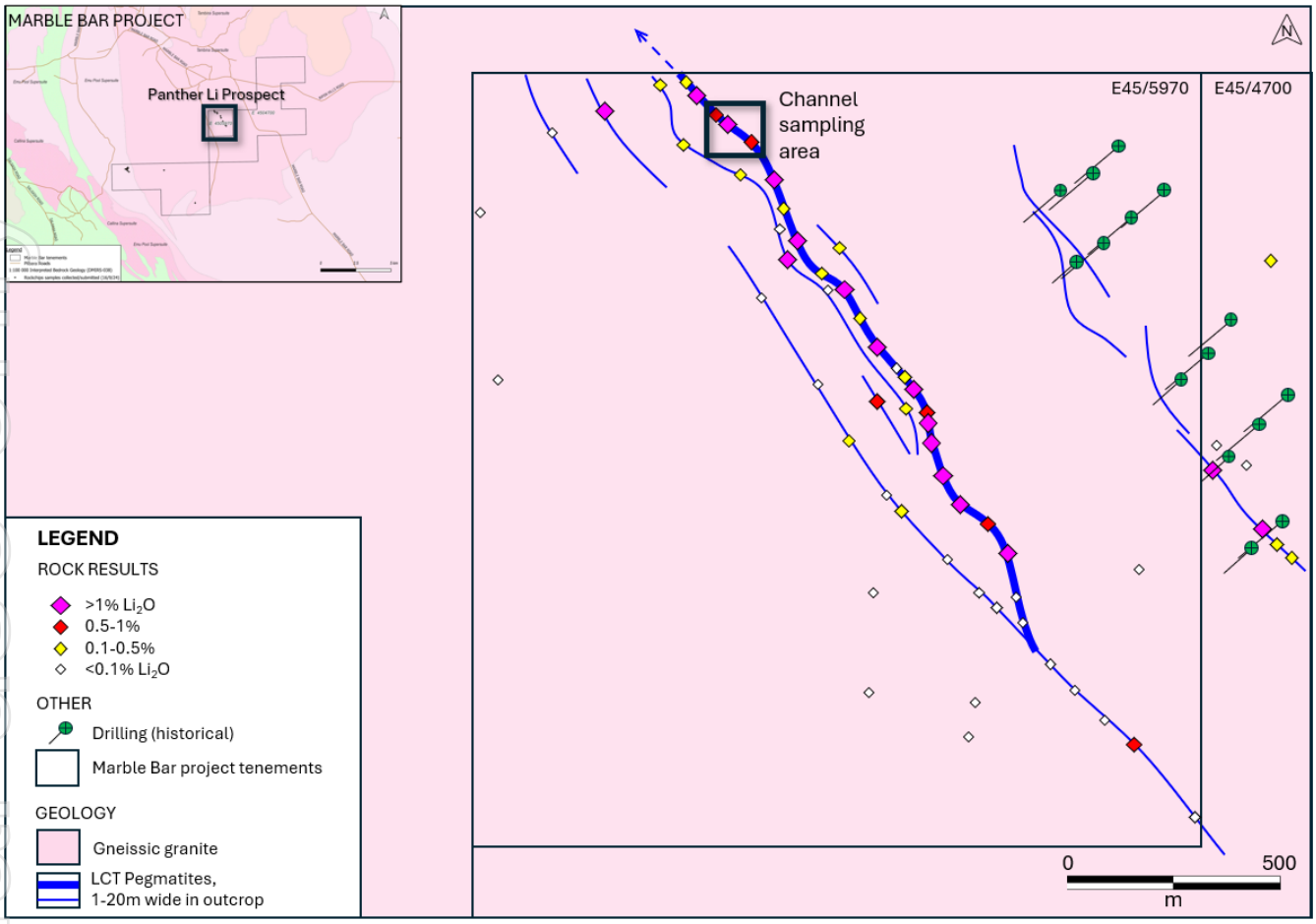

Figure 4. Panther Lithium Prospect geology plan map and rock-chip-sampling results

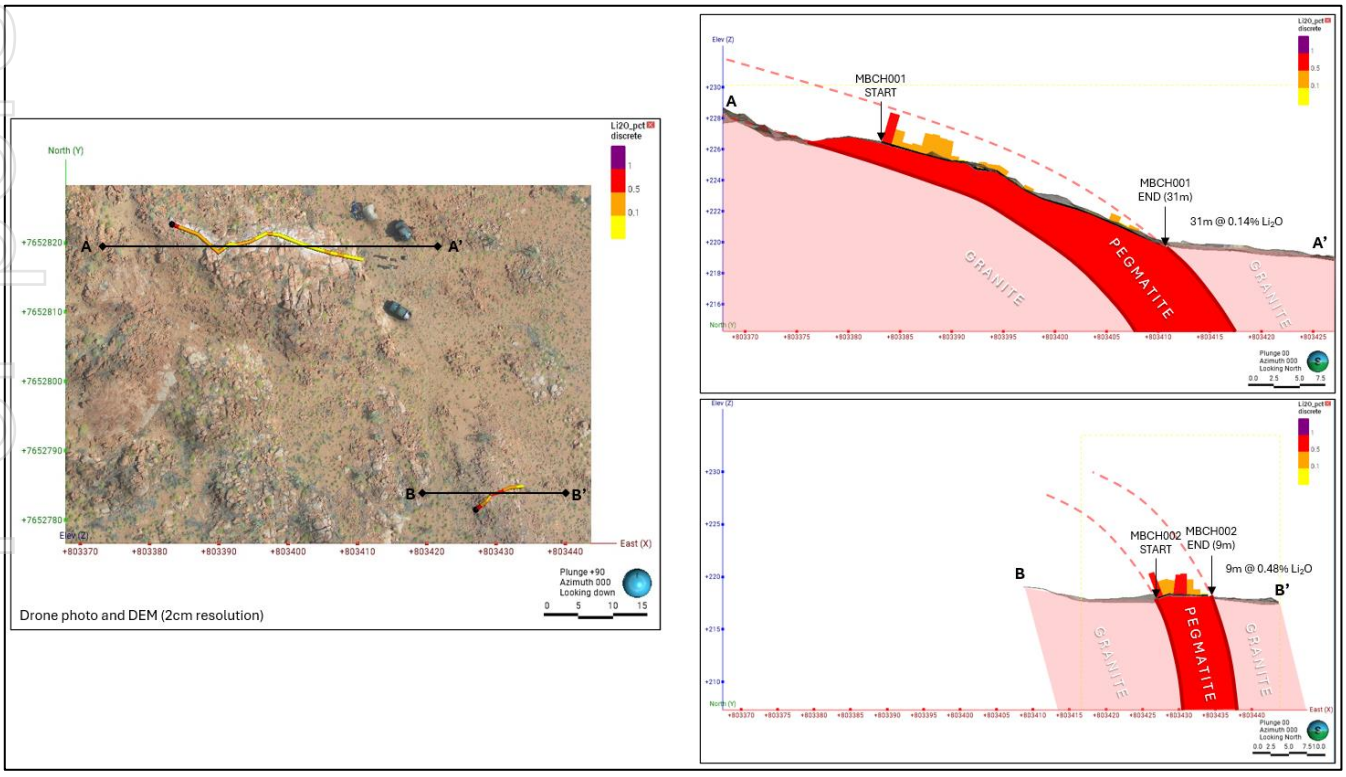

Figure 5. Trenching in the northern part of Panther Lithium Prospect

Authorised for release by the Board of Kali Metals Limited.

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About Kali Metals Limited

Kali Metals' (ASX: KM1) portfolio of assets represents one of the largest and most prospective exploration packages across Australia's world leading hard-rock lithium fields. Kali's 3,960km^2 exploration tenure is located near existing, emerging, and unexplored lithium and critical minerals regions in WA including the Pilbara and Eastern Yilgarn and the Southern Lachlan Fold Belt in NSW and Victoria.

Kali Metals has a team of well credentialed professionals who are focused on exploring and developing commercial lithium resources and identifying new strategic assets to add to the portfolio. In addition to lithium, Kali Metals has a number of prospective gold and tin projects within its existing tenure and is committed to generate shareholder value through exploration and development of these assets.

Forward Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Kali's 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 Kali 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.

Previously Reported Results / Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Data and Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled and reviewed by Mr Mladen Stevanovic a Competent Person who is a Member of the AusIMM (membership number 333579) and Exploration Manager at Kali Metals. Mr Stevanovic has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Stevanovic consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported Exploration Results was previously announced in Kali's announcements dated 4 January 2024, 7 October 2024, 15 October 2024 and 11 December 2024. Kali confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements.

Annexure A – Tenements

Marble Bar Project (WA):

E45/4700

E45/5970

Annexure B – Channel Sampling

Table: Channel sampling details

Channel_ID	Max_Depth	NAT_Grid	NAT_East	NAT_North	RL	Azimuth*	Dip*
MBCH001	31	MGA94_50	803383.21	7652822.64	226.46	100	-14
MBCH002	8	MGA94_50	803427.09	7652781.55	217.97	64	+2

Note * general for entire length of trench

Appendix 2: 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	· *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.*	2024 rock chip samples referred to in this report were obtained from random insitu rock chip samples of quartz veins in E45/4700 as observed by Kali geologists during standard field reconnaissance campaign. The random rock chip samples are irregularly spaced which is considered appropriate for "regional scale" reconnaissance-level lithium and gold exploration. This sampling practice is appropriate to the generally sub-cropping to outcropping profile of the area sampled and complies with industry best practice. 2024 channel samples referred to in this report were obtained from outcrop pegmatite body in E45/5970. Two channels were cut (39m and 9m long) at 50m spacing between channels. The channel samples were treated like HQ drillcore in terms of volume of rock in sample, geological logging and QAQC. The practice is considered appropriate as a step between the surface (rock-chip, soil, stream etc.) sampling and drilling. It complies with industry best practice. 2021 soil samples referred to in this report were obtained from in situ soil samples. Soil sampling was conducted along 200m spaced E-W lines with a sample station every 100m i.e. a 200m x 100m grid pattern. The soil sampling interval is considered sufficient for reconnaissance-level lithium and gold exploration. Soil samples were sieved in the field to -2mm size fraction. Soil sampling practice is appropriate to the generally residual soil profile of the area sampled and complies with industry best practice. For additional details on reported soil sampling refer to KZR announcement dated 28 February 2022. 2025 assay of historical soil samples has copied the 2021 sample submission workflow. It used the same laboratory, preparation method and analytical method as it was done by Kalamazoo in 2021.
	· *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	Rock-chip samples are "point" samples (unlike channel or drilling samples) and thus should not be considered representative of overall/average grade. Soil samples are "point" samples (unlike channel or drilling samples) and thus should not be considered representative of overall/average grade. By assessing the relative relation between the

		background and the anomalous values, it can provide the indication for mineralisation potential over a certain area. Channel samples are "continuous" samples (like drilling samples) and thus should be considered representative in terms of overall/average grade at sampling locality. Channel samples provide good indication of what is expected to be encountered at depth by drilling.
	· *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	Gold mineralisation in outcrop was not visible; however, rock-chip sampling was guided by visual indications of mineralisation (quartz veins, signs of late foliation and shearing features, presence of vughs and cubic pits with iron oxide staining likely after sulphides etc.). Gold mineralisation in soil was not visible. The sampling was completed systematically in 200x100m pattern. Lithium mineralisation was visually identified by colour, shape and weathering typical for spodumene and lepidolite, supported by the previously completed mineralogical assessment and identification of lithium minerals at this locality (as per published in Company's Prospectus announced on 04/01/2024).
	· *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.*	· 2024 rocks: Some 2kg of sampled material per sample from outcrops taken with geopick. The rock material is collected in dry conditions and placed in calico bags. Samples were submitted (without sub-sampling) for sample preparation and analysis to ALS laboratories in Perth, WA. Sample preparation at the lab included sample sorting, drying, crushing and milling. · 2024 channels: Some 3-5kg of sampled material per sample from outcrops cut using rock saw and taken with chisel. The rock material is collected in dry conditions and placed in calico bags. Samples were submitted (without sub-sampling) for sample preparation and analysis to ALS laboratories in Perth, WA. Sample preparation at the lab included sample sorting, drying, crushing and milling. The QAQC was the same as for the drilling. · 2021 soils (and 2025 assay): Soil samples were collected in dry conditions and placed in numbered calico bags and grouped in polyweave bags for dispatch to the laboratory. Sample size was generally 0.3-0.5 kg. Samples were directly delivered to the Kalamazoo Perth office and subsequently Portable Spectral Services via tracked TOLL freight consignment. Field duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 1:50. Duplicate results show an

		acceptable level of variability for the material sampled and style of mineralisation. Sample weights are recorded and provided by the laboratory. For additional details on reported soil sampling refer to KZR announcement dated 28 February 2022.
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).*	Channels were cut using a handheld battery-powered rock saw and sampled with chisel and hammer. The cut channel was consistently 6-7cm wide and 3-4cm deep, to replicate HQ half-core volume of rock sample.
Drill sample recovery	· *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Channels were logged for material recovered. Any fissures in outcrop or soil patches along the sampling trajectory were recorded as a "loss" in percentages.
	· *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	The soil patches along the sampling trajectory were attempted to be cleaned to bedrock ahead of cutting. Where unsuccessful (e.g. thick soil pockets filling the fissure in outcrop), these intervals were recorded a recovery loss.
	· *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.*	The depth and width of channel samples was consistent, so no bias can occur between 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.*	Geological logging was completed by qualified geologist. Information collected for each sample would include type of lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structural measurements (and recovery for channel sampling). As opposed to rock-chip or soil sampling, channel sampling may be used to support Mineral Resource estimate or mining and metallurgical studies, as being representative of interval sampled.
	· *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	Qualitative logging has been completed in the field. After logging (described above), the sampled material would be placed onto labelled calico bag, photographed (for rock-chip samples: with visible hand-held GPS on photo; for channel samples additional photos of the channel trajectory before and after cutting were taken), then placed into the bag. The sampling locations and information was transferred from portable GIS device (e.g. tablet) or typed from field notebook to Excel spreadsheet at the end of each day and locations validated in GIS. Photos of samples and photos of notes/sketches from notebooks were copied over onto the Company's server.
	· *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	· All samples were geologically logged.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	· *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Channels were cut using a handheld battery-powered rock saw and sampled with chisel and hammer. The cut channel was consistently 6-7cm wide and 3-4cm deep, to replicate HQ half-core volume of rock sample.
	· *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	Soil samples were sieved in the field to -2mm fraction.
	· *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	The sample preparation in the lab included: dry, crush & fine crush to -2mm, pulverise to -75um (85%).
	· *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	The only control of soil sampling sieving fraction is the sieve used for sieving; this can be considered a good check. Aside from soils, no other samples were prepared in the field before sampling.
	· *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.*	Field duplicates are collected in the field (however, this is not a measure representativity in case of nuggetty mineralisation), as well the lab duplicates were requested. Other control samples were standards and blanks. Rock-chip and soil samples can indicate it, but only channel and drilling samples can be used to assess the spatial variability of mineralisation.
	· *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Rock chip samples contain 2kg of chipped in-situ outcrop , with individual chips sizes usually varying from 1cm to 10cm. Channel samples contain 3-5kg of cut & chiselled in-situ outcrop pieces, with individual pieces usually varying from 1cm to 20cm in size. Soil samples contain 0.3-0.5kg of -2mm sieved material from surface soil B horizon.
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.*	2024 rock chip samples were submitted to ALS Perth (independent and internationally accredited laboratory). Samples were analysed with method Au-ICP22 on gold. Previous multi-element sampling in these areas did not identify elevated levels of other commodity that would be potentially of economic interest (or deleterious otherwise). However, multi-element analysis will be carried out again once these gold prospects progress to drilling stage. Sampling and assaying quality control procedures consisted of the laboratory inclusion of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs), coarse blanks and sample duplicates. Assays of quality control samples were compared with reference samples for gold and verified as acceptable prior to use of data from analysed batches. The analytical techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the data to be used for reporting

		exploration rock chip mineralogy results. 2021 soil samples were analysed with a p-XRF unit and conducted by Portable Spectral Services Pty Ltd in Perth WA. The p-XRF analysis used was a specialised "Li Index" function developed by Portable Spectral Services Pty Ltd. Based on "Li index", a sub-selection of samples was then made to be sent to ALS Perth for muti-element analysis (including lithium and gold). The assaying techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the data to be used for reporting exploration soil geochemistry results. For additional details on reported soil sampling refer to KZR announcement dated 28 February 2022. 2024 soil re-assay samples were submitted to ALS Wangara, Perth. The sample preparation method included SCR-41f (dry screening to 75 micron; 200 mesh) and SPL-21 (split sample using riffle splitter). The analysis consisted of FA-FUSPG1 (fire assay fusion - lead flux with Ag collector; nominal sample weight 30g) and Au-ICP21 (gold by fire assay and ICP-AES; 30g nominal sample weight). 2024 channel samples were submitted to ALS Wangara, Perth for sample preparation (crushing and pulverising) and analysed with combination of methods FUS-PER02 (sodium peroxide fusion), ME-ICP89 (ICP-AES) and ME-MS91 (ICP-MS).
	· *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.*	· Not applicable, as only the accredited chemical laboratory was used in determining the analysis.
	· *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.*	Quality control process consist of Company procedures, prescribed style of sampling and use of control samples. Control samples were duplicates, standards and blanks. The control samples have confirmed good quality of the results, aside from a few failed field duplicates (which can happen in nuggetty orogenic systems).
Verification of sampling and assaying	· *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	· Not applicable, as no significant channel or drilling intersections have been reported.
	· *The use of twinned holes.*	Not applicable, as no new drilling information has been reported.
	· *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	Analytical results have been received from the lab and stored electronically, with no data manipulation. All data has been validated by the Company personnel. The data is sent directly (without

		manipulation) to database contractor. Database is managed externally by RockSolid database management services.
	· *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	No adjustment was needed. The results have been reported without using cut-off grades.
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.*	Soil and rock-chip samples: locations have been located by handheld GPS which is considered appropriate for reconnaissance and geological mapping. Channel sampling: start, end and inflection points in trajectory were picked up by DGPS.
	· *Specification of the grid system used.*	Grid system used is GDA94/MGA50
	· *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Handheld GPS error is ±5m for easting and northing, and ±10m for elevation. Stick DGPS horizontal precision is ±0.25m and vertical ±0.5m
Data spacing and distribution	· *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Rock-chip sampling locations were chosen ad-hoc during reconnaissance. Sample spacing is hence irregular. Soil sample spacing: 100m along east west lines; lines spaced 200m north-south. Channels were cut at 50m spacing along strike of pegmatite.
	· *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.*	Rock-chip and soil sampling type and style is not suitable to establish grade continuity suitable for estimation studies. Channel sampling carried out is suitable to establish the average grade and spatial variability in the northern part of Panther Prospect.
	· *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	· *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Rock-chip and channel sampling: Point sampling, no sampling orientation in relation to trend of mineralisation. Channel sampling: cut relatively orthogonally to strike (its exposed part on surface, at least); however, not orthogonally to dip of mineralisation (especially in the case of trench MBCH001, see cross section on Figure 5).
	· *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.*	Due to topography, trench MBCH001 has intersected the pegmatite at low angle, which resulted in exaggerated intercept. Trench MBCH002 has cut the pegmatite relatively orthogonal to thickness of pegmatite.
Sample security	· *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were always in the custody and control of the Company representatives until delivery to the laboratory.

Audits or reviews	· *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audit has been undertaken at this stage.

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.*	All Marble Bar tenements are in good standing and are 100% owned by the Company. Please refer to Prospectus (announced on 04/01/2024) and the announcement about renegotiated Farm-In agreement with SQM (dated 7 October 2024).
	· *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.*	There are no impediments to operate on the tenement holding outside the current requirements under, national parks or the EPA. Several rounds of heritage survey have been carried out and cleared the areas with the reported results. Please refer to the KM1 ASX announcement dated 11 December 2024.
Exploration done by other parties	· *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The project has been a subject to a relatively limited historical exploration, mostly targeting alluvial tin (1896) and alluvial and quartz-hosted gold, and LCT pegmatites in recent years. Some of the current Kali's prospects have been indicated on geological maps and initially surface-sampled by previous explorers (for details see ASX announcement "Prospectus" dated 04/01/2024), together with government data provided by GSWA past information. This information has allowed recognition of the project's potential and assisted with selection of areas for Kali's initial reconnaissance work and channel sampling follow up.
Geology	· *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Marble Bar is predominantly underlain by Archean granitic and gneissic (monzogranitic, granodioritic, tonalitic and similar) batholiths. The quartz veins and LCT pegmatite dykes intrude Tambina Supersuite toward the central part of the batholith, with spodumene-lepidolite mineralisation confirmed in thin sections (see ASX announcement "Prospectus" dated 04/01/2024). Gold is associated to orogenic quartz veining away from the centre and toward the rim of batholith. The orientation of quartz veining at Sherman and Tiger prospects appears to be similar to those at the Klondyke gold deposit several km south of Marble Bar project.
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:*	· For this entire criteria, not applicable (N/A) as no drilling information is being reported. However, comments were added where applicable to channel sampling.

	o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*	· See Annexure B
	o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*	· See Annexure B
	o *dip and azimuth of the hole*	· See Annexure B
	o *down hole length and interception depth*	· See Annexure B and Figure 5; no intersection depth is provided as no significant channel results are being reported.
	o *hole length.*	· See Annexure B
	· *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.*	· N/A
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.*	Length-weighted average grades were reported for channel sampling. No upper or lower cut-off grades were applied.
	· *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 average grades relate to geological criteria (i.e. pegmatite width).
	· *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	· Not applicable, as no metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	· *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The approximate true width of pegmatite intersected by channel sampling has been provided in the text.
	· *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	The geometry of mineralisation has been described in the text and shown on Figure 5
	· *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').*	The outcrop widths reported are "apparent" widths on surface, and where the dip angles can be measured with sufficient confidence (subject to sufficient exposure at surface) the expected true widths have been provided.
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.*	· Appropriate maps have been included.

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 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.*	· All relevant new information has also been included (i.e. geological observations).
Further work	· *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Gold: Near-future work (next 3-5 months) will consist of follow up on soil results (in form of reconnaissance and rock-chip sampling), possibly channel sampling where justified, additional heritage surveys and design of first-ever drilling campaign over identified gold Prospects. Lithium: Assessment of geology in the field and possibly another round of channel sampling in the central part of the main pegmatite body (1.4km long).
	· *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Possible areas to discover additional gold mineralisation in outcrop is within the provided soil anomaly areas, as marked on diagrams.