Yinnetharra & Mt Ida Project Updates

Highlights:

Yinnetharra

- The **Yinnetharra Lithium Project** is an exploration project covering more than **3,100km²** within the Gascoyne Lithium Province of Western Australia
- The current Yinnetharra Lithium and Tantalum Project **Mineral Resource Estimate[1] (MRE)** is:
  - **21.9Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O** (at 0.5% Li_2O cut-off)
  - **39.4Mt @ 102ppm Ta_2O_5** (at 65ppm Ta_2O_5 cut-off)
- Detailed ground mapping and geochemical sampling at Yinnetharra through 2025 has already **identified six (6) priority regional exploration targets**, including multiple targets on newly acquired tenure
- **Heritage Surveys have been completed** and earthworks have been prepared
- Phase 1 Reverse Circulation (RC) program will focus on extending the high-grade **Jameson Prospect and its current MRE of 0.8Mt @ 1.66% Li_2O**
- **High resolution Drone Magnetic Survey completed** over priority prospects to expand and define drill targets
- **Reverse Circulation (RC) drill rig is mobilising to Yinnetharra this week** to commence drilling

Mt Ida

- Mt Ida is an **advanced lithium and tantalum project with a current MRE** of:
  - **14.6Mt @ 1.2% Li_2O and 198ppm Ta_2O_5** (at 0.55% Li_2O cut-off)
- Following the successful spin-out of Delta's Gold rights[2], infill gold drilling conducted by **Ballard Mining (ASX: BM1)** at Mt Ida has intercepted notable Lithium intervals that were drilled obliquely, including;
  - **37m @ 2.05% Li_2O** from 217m in DFS399 (Sister Sam)
  - **17m @ 1.47% Li_2O** from 144m in IDRD381 (Sister Sam)
  - **23m @ 1.04% Li_2O** from 212m in DFS066B (Timoni)
- As at 30 September 2025, Delta's cash balance was **$56.8M** and additional ASX-listed investments based on closing prices on 1 October of circa **$100M[3].**

Delta Lithium Limited (ASX: DLI) ("Delta" or **"the Company")** is pleased to provide an exploration update across its 100% owned Yinnetharra and Mt Ida Lithium Projects. The Company has mobilised an RC rig up to the Yinnetharra Project to test up to six (6) high priority regional targets adjacent to Jameson (MRE 0.8Mt @ 1.66% Li_2O) and extending south then east toward Malinda along the 20km of prospective Leake Springs metasediment unit. Program of Work (POW) approval has been received, heritage clearance surveying completed and earthworks for track and sump construction largely completed. Drilling will commence this

[1] ***Yinnetharra Lithium and Tantalum MRE Update*** released to the ASX 31st March 2025
[2] ***Results of Meeting*** released to the ASX 30th June 2025
[3] Shares in listed investments include 156M BM1 (subject to escrow), 5M UVA and 500M JAV (subject to escrow)

week to systematically test these high priority prospects which have been developed throughout 2025 via extensive "boots on the ground" exploration across existing and newly acquired tenure.

Commenting on the project, Delta Lithium Managing Director, James Croser said;

"It's great to be drilling at Yinnetharra again, testing around Jameson and greenfields targets generated by the team during the year. There are several strong geochemical anomolies stretching south from Jameson along the Leake Springs unit back to Malinda, which are fully mapped, permitted and ready to drill. Each extra resource tonne we find at Yinnetharra continually improves the prospect of a positive FID once lithium prices reach an economic and meaningful position.

"At Mt Ida, we continue to generate further upside potential, with new lithium hits resulting from some recent Ballard drilling, including one of the best holes drilled into Sister Sam – 37m @ 2%Li_2O – and a new LCT pegmatite discovered in the Sister Sam footwall. If that is not compelling enough, further reinforcing our belief in the high critical minerals value at Mt Ida in addition to the high-grade Lithium and Tantalum, there is a strong case to pursue potential for co-product revenue from high-grade Rubidium which is strongly correlated within the current MRE wireframes.

"It has been a strategic and measured year so far for Delta Lithium, with corporate activities conducted to strengthen the Company's project status and financial position taking precedence over lithium exploration. But with the success of Ballard Mining's ASX listing now confirmed, it is now an exciting time for Delta to continue pursuing the significant potential value of our lithium assets."

Yinnetharra Lithium Project

The Yinnetharra project is in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia targeting lithium mineralisation. Delta Lithium has ~3,000km^2 of project tenure 100% owned and as Farm-in Joint Ventures. A MRE update for Yinnetharra was released in March 2025 of **21.9 Mt @ 1% Li_2O and 75ppm Ta_2O_5** and an **additional 17.5Mt @ 136ppm Ta_2O_5**. Farm-In Joint Venture Agreements and acquisitions have expanded the prospective stratigraphy to over 80km in length of the Leakes Springs metasediment package. Substantial groundwork has been completed by the geological team with greater than 25 prospects identified and many areas left to explore – see Figure 1.

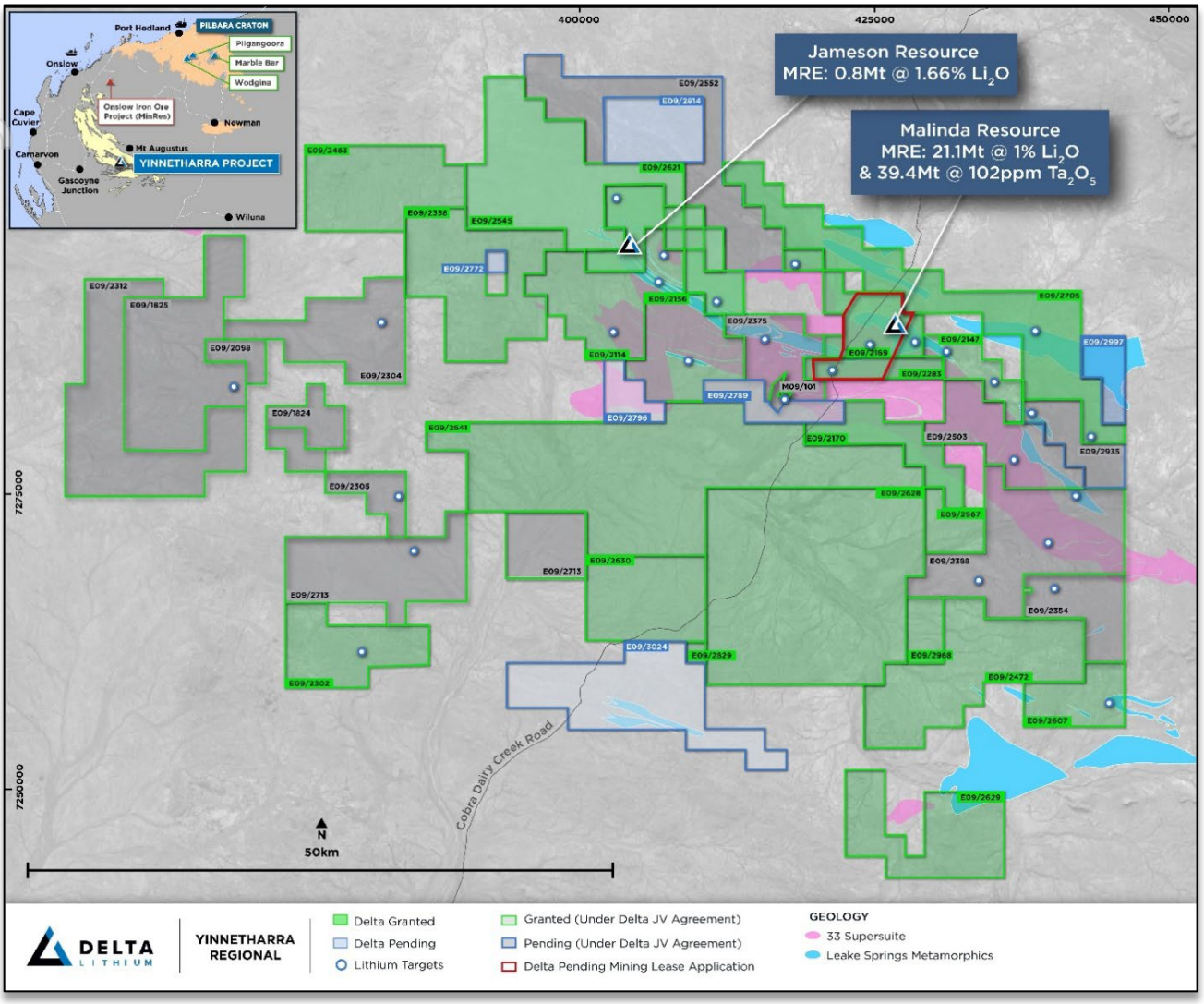

Figure 1: *Yinnetharra Project Tenure with identified Lithium Prospects*

Lithium resources at Malinda are present in three main pegmatites: the M1, M36 and M47, with smaller resources at M42, M20, M67 and M69. Mineralisation extends from surface to a depth of greater than 300m. The recent MRE update has now classified 74% of the Resource as Indicated underpinning future studies and project development pathways – See Figure 2.

The Malinda Project is well advanced with DFS-level metallurgy and geotechnical studies[4] completed and the mining lease application has been submitted. The investigation of various mining scenarios are well advanced, while the regional tenure presents significant upside for additional resource tonnes.

[4] ***Yinnetharra Operational & Metallurgical test work update*** released to the ASX 21st January 2025

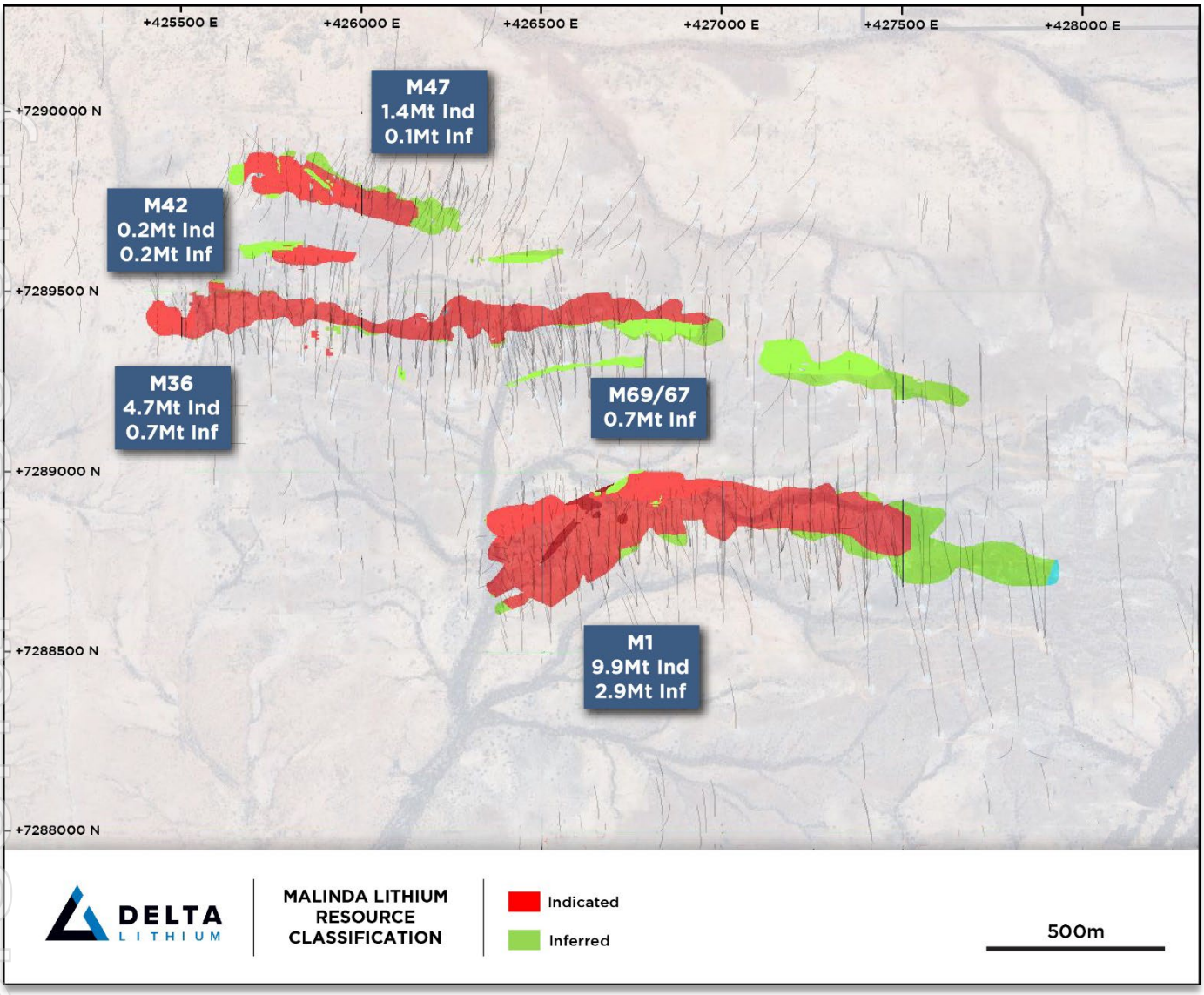

Figure 2: *View to Malinda MRE Classification*

Jameson

Jameson represents a high priority target in relation to exploration and resource growth. The current **Jameson MRE of 0.8Mt @ 1.66% Li_2O** is open down plunge and will be tested during this program. The area is structurally complex with several deformational and folding events. Structural analysis undertaken has improved understanding of the paragenesis and subsequent mineralisation which is hosted in these structural traps.

The detailed structural review identified the F2 fold hinges and later stage faults as priority targets for future exploration. The current surface data correlates with this thesis, suggesting Lithium-enriched fluids have mobilised through these potential structural trap zones – See Figure 3) The majority of this Phase 1 drilling program is targeting these fold hinges, limbs and faults which possess elevated discrete surface anomalies and represent compelling targets. These targets have never been drill tested and have an identical structural setting to the J1 pegmatite.

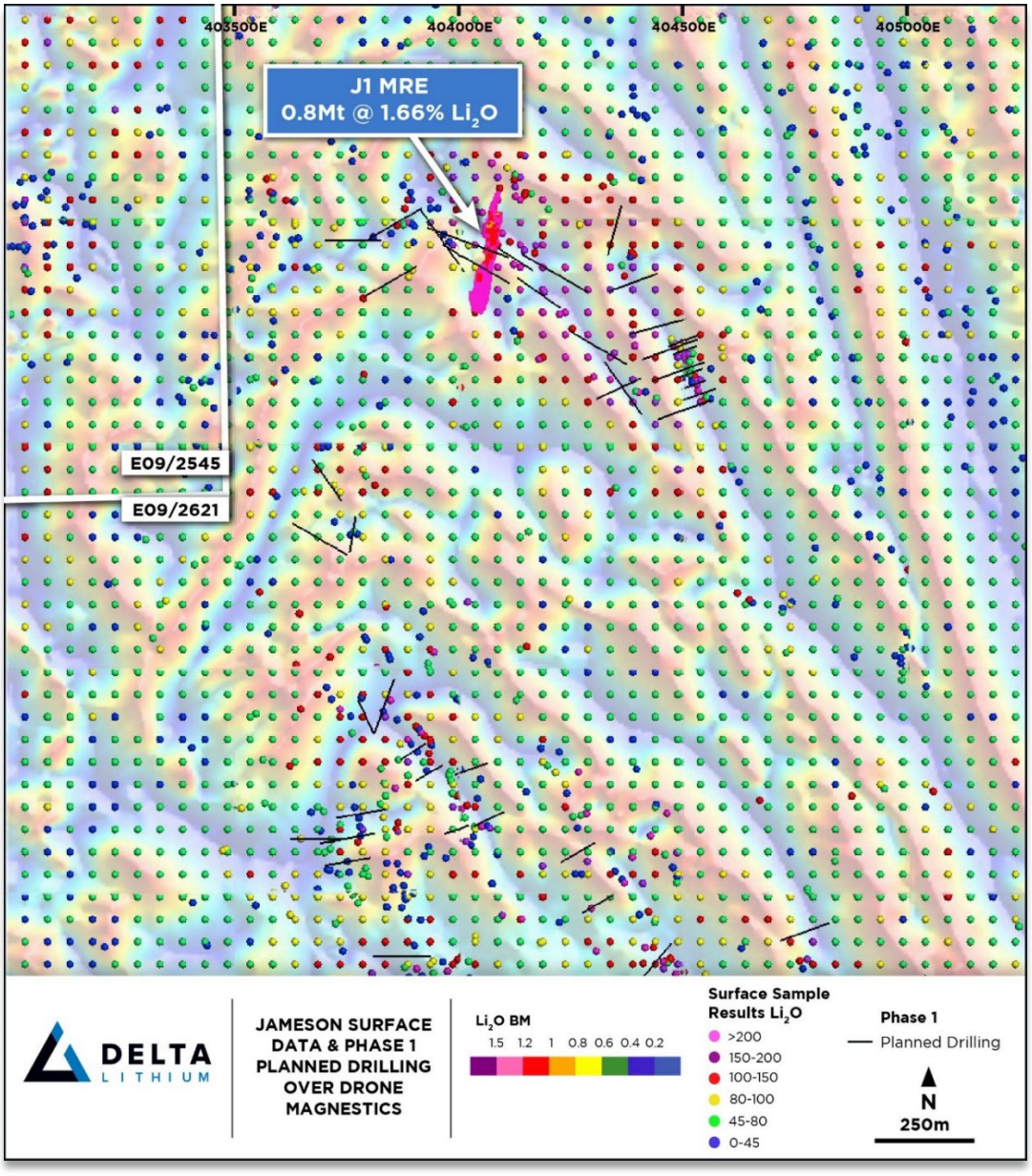

Figure 3: *Plan View to Jameson with planned drilling*

Yinnetharra Regional Exploration

As part of the regional campaign, exploration work has continued across the 3000km^2 Project and JV tenure. The team have been conducting systematic surface exploration across prospective areas and generated over 25 prospects (Figure 1) with many areas not yet explored. This greenfields geological work comprised of detailed mapping, rock chip and auger sampling as well as a high-resolution drone magnetic survey (EM).

The EM survey was completed in September and flown at 25m spacings and 20m vertical height to produce a high-resolution map which will aid with structural interpretations and target generation. The culmination of these greenfields geological workstreams has resulted in six priority drill targets that will be the focus of the Phase 1 drill program, all of which are hosted in the Leake Springs Metamorphics unit which is also the preferential host of Jameson and Malinda deposits – see Figure 4.

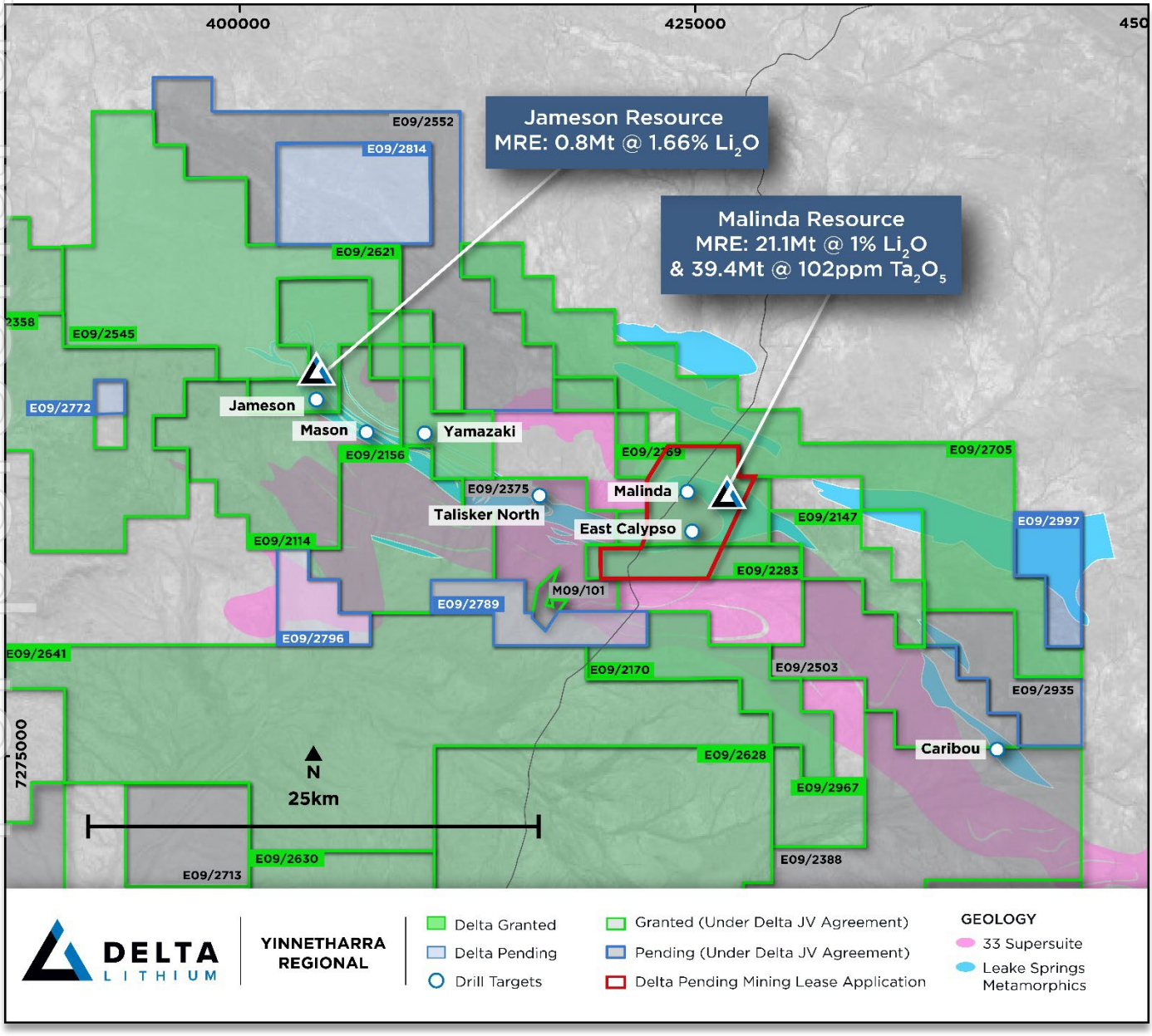

Figure 4: *Plan View to Yinnetharra MRE's and drill targets for current exploration programs*

Mason's Prospect is a 500m long target characterised by enriched Lithium, Caesium, Tantalum (LCT) pegmatites located 3km along strike from Jamesons within the same host rocks. The first phase of drilling will target these northwest trending pegmatites at depth and along the defined strike.

Yamazaki Prospect represents a compelling exploration target sitting just 8km from Jameson and 12km from Malinda along the margin of the continuous Leake Springs unit. It hosts a 4km long Lithium surface geochemical anomaly that has never been drilled – See Figure 5. First pass drilling will focus on the primary Lithium anomalies while Phase 2 and 3 drilling have been planned pending successful results.

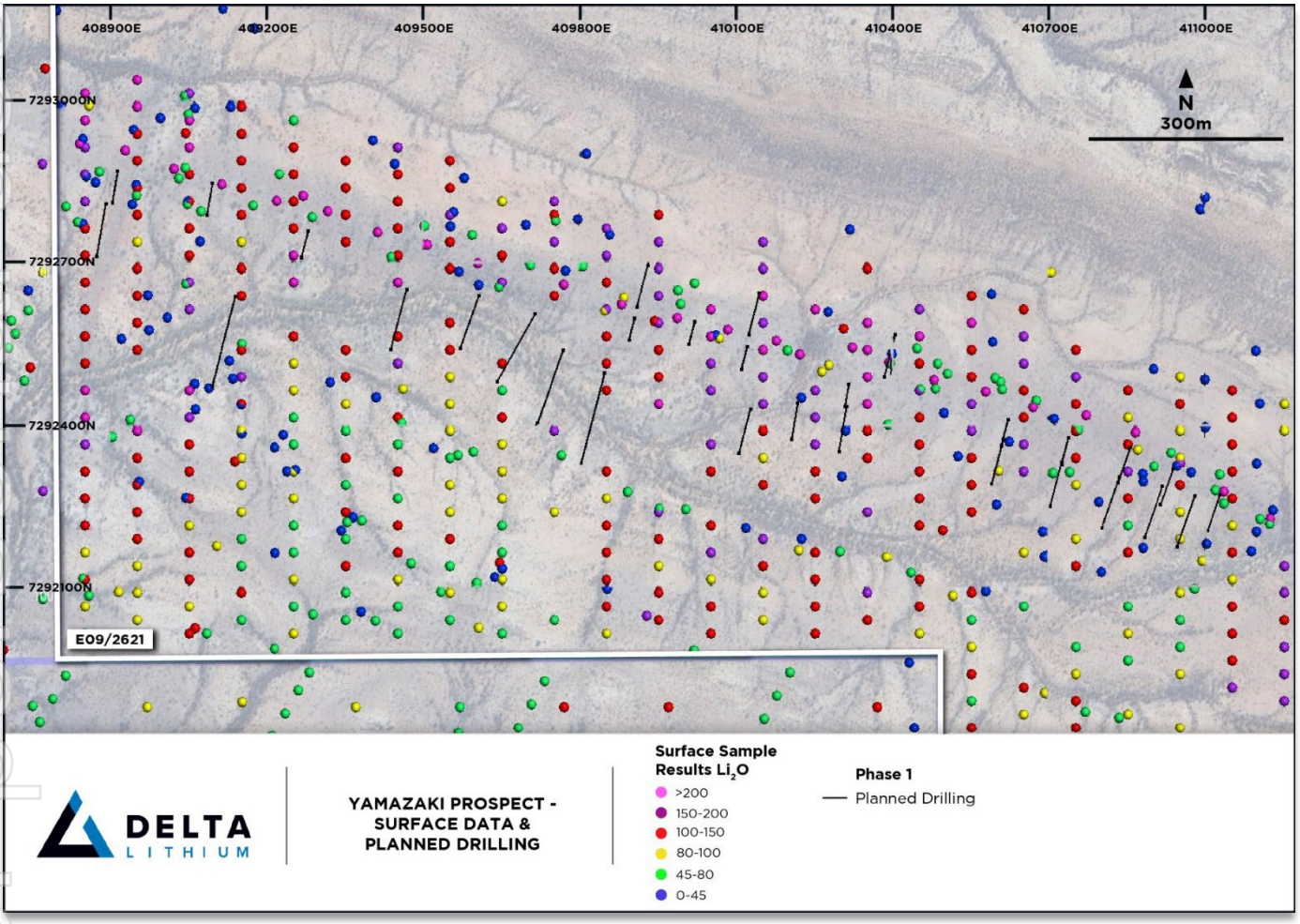

Figure 5: *Plan View to Yamazaki prospect showing surface anomalism*

East Calypso Prospect is one of the highest ranked targets beyond Jameson. This prospect sits immediately adjacent to the Thirty-Three suites Granite within the Leak Springs which is a mirror image of the geological setting at the Malinda deposit. Contrary to the general LCT models, the 21.1Mt @ 1% Li_2O at Malinda is located only a few hundred metres away from the apparent source Granite which is identical to East Calypso to the South. East Calypso is also strengthened by the same host rocks and consistently high Lithium / Caesium levels in the surface dataset, while Caesium is generally very immobile and does not travel far from the source – see Figure 6. These E-W trending pegmatites will be tested thoroughly during this current program.

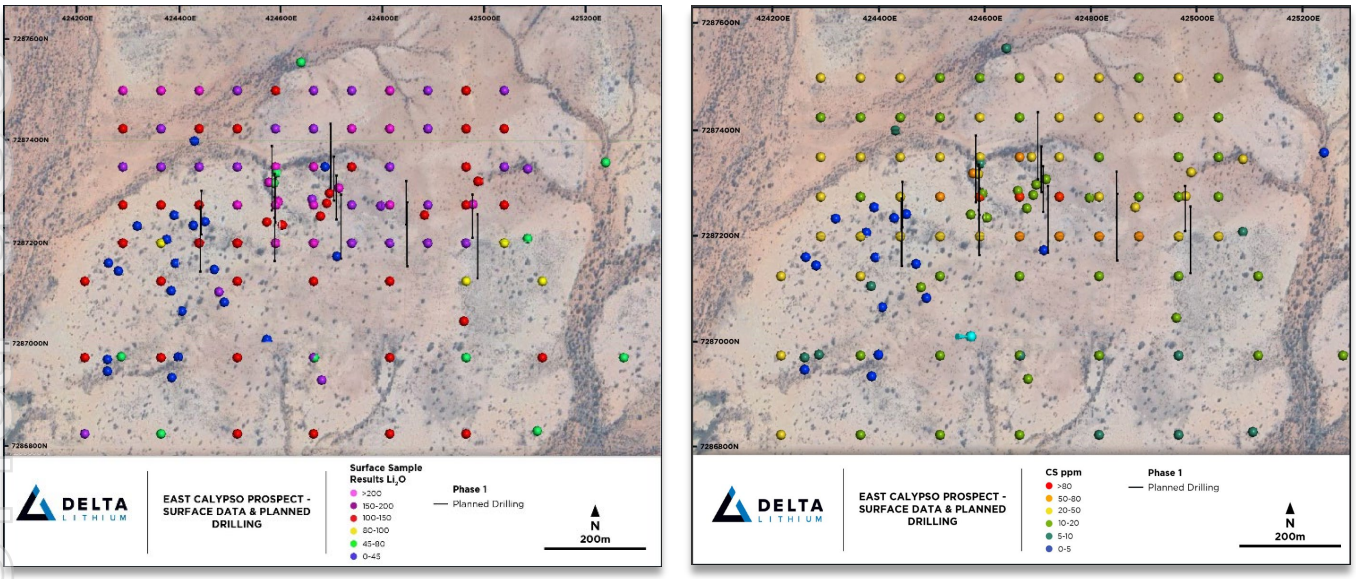

Figure 6: *Plan Views to East Calypso with surface data showing Lithium & Caesium anomalism*

North Talisker and Caribou both represent strong targets with each hosting consistent LCT signatures and rock chips as high as 822ppm Ta_2O_5. North Talisker has never been drilled while only 13 holes were completed at Caribou South last year with follow up work identified at that time.

Approvals and Project Development

A Mining Lease application M09/185 has been submitted for the Malinda Mining Area (Figure 7) and Native Title negotiations are ongoing.

Environmental permitting has advanced with all flora and fauna field surveys now completed, and technical reports being finalised. No new or introduced environmental risks have been identified from the most recent field surveys.

The approvals and permitting strategy remain on track, with the submissions to regulators planned for completion in Q4 2025.

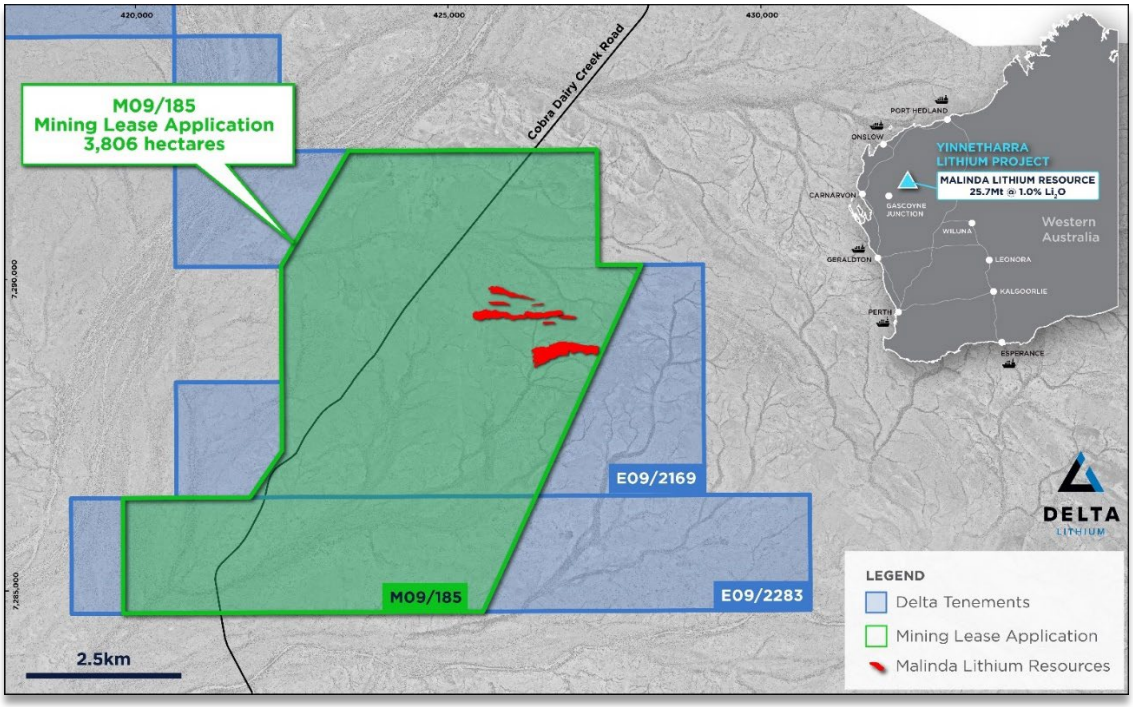

Figure 7: *Plan View to submitted Mining Lease application.*

Delta is advancing the water exploration program at Yinnetharra via Passive Seismic surveying, which has been completed across the target terrain and successfully mapped out the paleochannel bedrock in these locations – see Figure 8. Probe holes will be completed during the upcoming drill program to confirm the location of the modelled thalweg, that being the deepest and most productive part of a paleochannel system. This confirmatory drilling will allow for the precise planning of water production bore drilling and construction to follow. The Water Development workstream serves to identify a reliable subsurface water source supporting Projects' mining and processing requirements for feasibility, planning and approvals purposes. Water is a crucial aspect of mine feasibility and water investigations are ongoing and in parallel with current exploration activities.

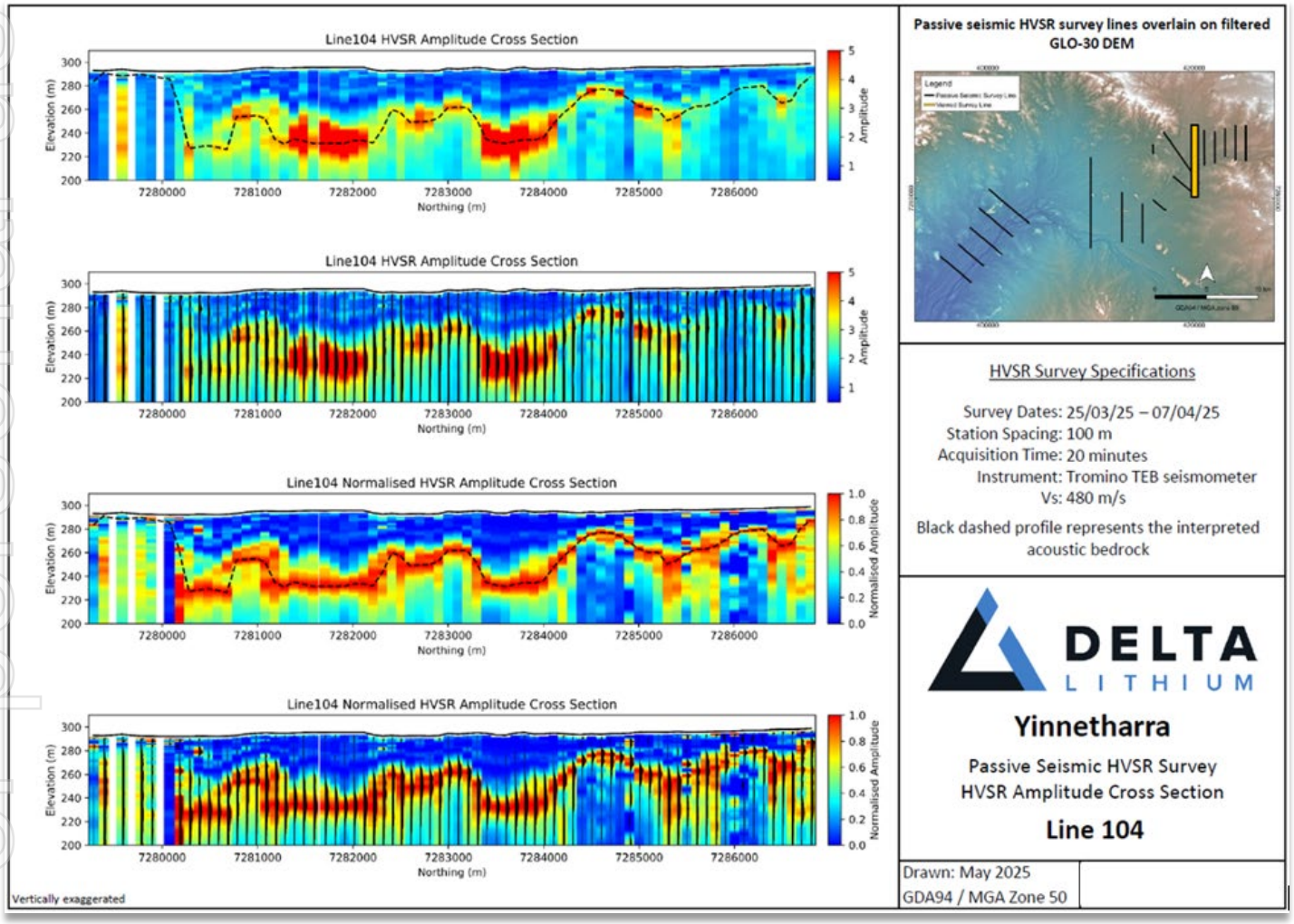

Figure 8: *View to Passive Seismic Survey Results mapping paleochannels*

Mt Ida Update

During recent and ongoing gold-focused drilling at Mt Ida by Ballard Mining (**ASX:BM1**), LCT pegmatites have been intercepted multiple times due to the spatial nature of both the pegmatites and the gold lodes proximal to the Copperfield granite – see table 1 below for significant intervals. Ballard has all gold mineral rights at Mt Ida. Under the operation of the current Mineral Rights Agreement with Ballard, Delta is provided with free supply of the intercepted pegmatite drill returns from Ballard's drilling, with additional lithium-suite assaying simple to progress at Delta's cost when desired. This has the effect of very low cost resource drilling that has added confidence, extending specific areas of Delta's LCT models including the interception of a **new blind pegmatite discovery** in the footwall of Sister Sam – see Figure 9. This new pegmatite demonstrates good width and identical mineralogy to the nearby Sister Sam resource, including elevated tantalum and rubidium assays, and will be followed up further in future drill programs. Numerous additional pegmatites have been intercepted by the current gold drilling and are currently in the lab awaiting assay.

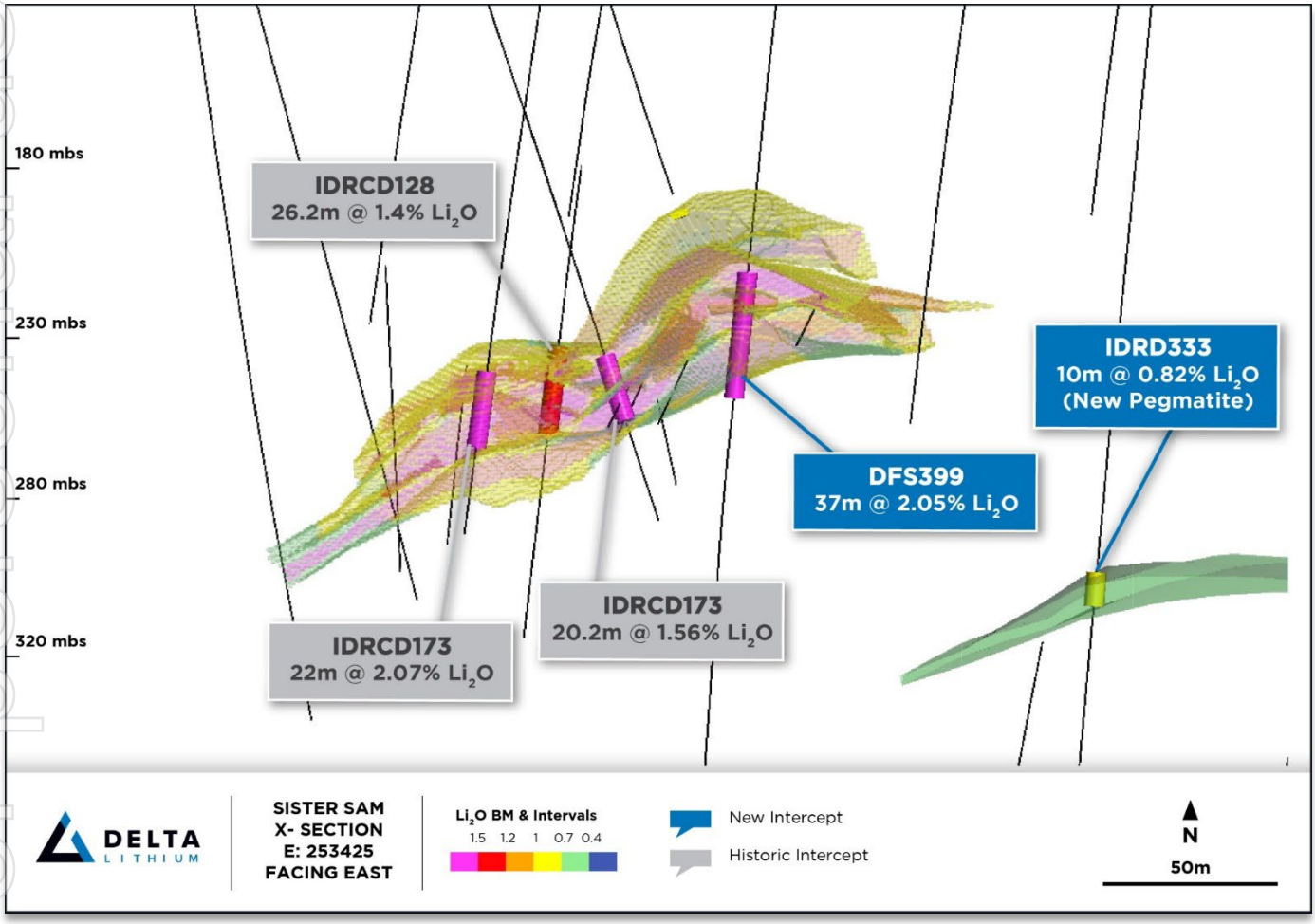

Figure 9: *20m Sister Sam Cross section illustrating recent significant results returned from Gold drilling including the identification of a new pegmatite in the footwall.*

HoleID		From	To	Length	Li_2O %	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Rb_2O %	Location
DFS060		44	50	6	1.97	195	0.12	Timoni Resource Extension
DFS063		47	64	17	0.44	209	0.25	Timoni
DFS066B		67	92	25	0.82	140	0.41	Timoni
	and	121	144	23	1.04	68	0.51	Timoni
DFS399		217	254	37	2.05	254	0.71	Sister Sam
IDRD333		310	320	10	0.82	239	0.58	New Pegmatite Discovery
IDRD362A		261	279	18	1.05	147	0.42	Timoni
IDRD381		144	161	17	1.47	209	0.62	Sister Sam

***Table 1**: List of Significant Intervals Intercepted during Gold resource drilling (drillhole orientations were designed to intercept the gold lodes, not pegmatites meaning these intervals do not represent true width)*

These new lithium results and a new pegmatite discovery are extremely encouraging for the Mt Ida Lithium Project and confirm the high potential of discovering further resources at depth and along strike of the existing Lithium MRE with future drilling.

Furthermore, a thorough review of the Mt Ida database has confirmed that the Mt Ida LCT pegmatite system also hosts high-grade rubidium, coincident and seemingly correlated with the existing high-grade lithium and tantalum mineralised zones. Very high-grade rubidium intercepts have been assayed, for example up to 5m @ 1.79% Rb_2O as in hole GCS0013. Table 2 below includes a small selection of many significant rubidium intercepts contained within the existing Mt Ida LCT pegmatites. The rubidium is completely contained within the existing MRE, potentially adding significant value as a co-product to the lithia production at the Mt Ida Project, by reporting to the mica pre-float concentration part of the existing Mt Ida WOF flowsheet design. As a result, this new data will be incorporated into a MRE update for Mt Ida (inclusive of Rb), which Delta aims to complete in the December Quarter.

HoleID	From	To	Length	Li_2O %	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Rb_2O %
IDRD162	275.96	318	42.04	1.77	382	0.71
IDRD077W2	385.1	443.03	57.93	1.37	187	0.55
IDRD077	398.31	436.58	38.27	1.20	146	0.56
IDRD178	353	390.93	37.93	1.26	204	0.54
DFS399	217	254	37	2.05	254	0.71
IDRD229W1	676	740.96	64.96	1.1	122	0.46
SSRD058	574.85	603.58	28.73	1.6	112	0.51
IDRD041	142.92	169	26.08	1	65	0.51
GCS0077	63	89	21	1	203	0.35
GCS0013	55	60	5	0.84	44	1.79

***Table 2**: List of Significant Rubidium Intercepts contained within current Mt Ida MRE as previously released*

Next Steps

Yinnetharra

- Complete Priority Regional drilling at Yinnetharra
- Complete Phase 2 and follow up drilling at Yinnetharra
- Continued regional exploration of recently acquired Minerals 260 tenure
- Continue to advance project development and approvals work programs

Mount Ida

- Update MRE in December Quarter to incorporate new data inclusive Rubidium
- Further investigate Rubidium metallurgy in the Mt Ida flowsheet

Release authorised by the Managing Director on behalf of the Board of Delta Lithium Limited.

For further information, please contact:

Delta Lithium
James Croser, Managing Director
Peter Gilford, CFO & Company Secretary
+61 8 6109 0104
info@deltalithium.com.au

Investor/Media Enquiries
Sodali & Co
Russell Quinn +61 403 322 097

About Delta Lithium

Delta Lithium (ASX: DLI) is an exploration and development company focused on bringing high-quality, lithium-bearing pegmatite deposits, located in Western Australia, into production. With current global JORC compliant resources of 36.5Mt@1.0% Li_2O, strong balance sheet and an experienced team driving the exploration and development workstreams, Delta Lithium is rapidly advancing its Projects.

The Mt Ida Project has coincident gold and lithium orebodies and holds a critical advantage over other developers with existing Mining Leases and an approved Mining Proposal. Delta Lithium is pursuing a development pathway to unlock maximum value for shareholders. Delta has recently spun out its gold assets into Ballard mining on 14th July 2025 and retains a 46% equity stake in this company.

Delta Lithium also holds the highly prospective Yinnetharra Lithium Project, with exciting lithium discoveries at the Malinda and Jamesons prospects. The Company is currently conducting exploration activities at Yinnetharra with fieldwork commenced for 2025 across our large tenure package, testing additional targets and aiming to build on the Maiden Resource at Malinda.

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this Announcement that relates to exploration results is based upon work undertaken by Mr. Shane Murray, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr. Murray has sufficient experience that 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 of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr. Murray is an employee of Delta Lithium Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Refer to www.deltalithium.com.au for past ASX announcements.

Past Exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates reported in this announcement have been previously prepared and disclosed by Delta Lithium in accordance with JORC 2012. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and content in which the Competent Person's findings are presented here have not been materially modified from the original market announcement, and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning Mineral Resource Estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Refer to www.deltalithium.com.au for details on past exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates.

Disclaimer

This release may include forward-looking and aspirational statements. These statements are based on Delta Lithium management's expectations and beliefs concerning future events as of the time of the release of this announcement. Forward-looking and aspirational statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are outside the control of Delta Lithium, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. Delta Lithium makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward looking or aspirational statements made in this release to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this release, except as required by applicable laws and the ASX Listing

Refer to www.deltalithium.com.au for past ASX announcements.

Appendix 1 A – Lithium Assay Results from recent Mt Ida Drilling Information

HoleID		From	To	Length	Li_2O %	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Fe_2O_3 %	Rb_2O %
DFS047		147	155	8	0.42	172	2.45	0.35
DFS060		44	50	6	1.97	195	0.83	0.12
DFS062		44	50	6	0.96	270	0.89	0.08
DFS063		47	64	17	0.44	209	3.00	0.25
	and	118	122	4	1.35	37	1.13	0.12
DFS066B		67	92	25	0.82	140	1.77	0.41
	and	121	144	23	1.04	68	0.47	0.51
DFS399		217	254	37	2.05	254	0.31	0.71
IDRD325		304	307	3	0.38	171	2.76	0.27
IDRD327		269	275	6	0.9	322	1.11	0.12
IDRD333		310	320	10	0.82	239	0.73	0.58
IDRD354		135	138	3	1.11	231	3.06	0.41
	and	182	197	15	0.72	343	1.43	0.31
IDRD362A		261	279	18	1.05	147	2.32	0.42
IDRD381		144	161	17	1.47	209	0.53	0.67

Appendix 1 B - Recent collar information from gold drilling that contained economic lithium

HOLEID	DEPTH	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP
DFS047	160	253287	6778573	476.311	50.99	-59.97
DFS060	135	253272	6778642	471.099	56.58	-60.14
DFS062	192	253247.3	6778625	472.323	55.28	-59.43
DFS063	216	253236.9	6778616	472.52	55.88	-60.37
DFS066B	255.9	253192.9	6778613	471.317	55.42	-62.07
DFS399	387.1	253353.7	6778098	474.746	56.11	-60.86
IDRD325	462	253419	6778001	476	55.56	-61.21
IDRD327	378	253451.6	6777943	476.18	54.93	-60.39
IDRD333	450	253369.3	6777995	475.719	61.66	-62.06
IDRD354	252	252901.3	6778643	472.067	34.8	-67.3
IDRD362A	312	252785	6778641	473.579	59.78	-56.14
IDRD381	247.3	253475.1	6778176	474.664	61.25	-62.58

Appendix 2 A - Lithium MRE Group summary table

Delta Lithium Group Mineral Resource estimate (Li_2O only)						
	Resource category	Cut-off grade (Li_2O%)	Li_2O			Ta_2O_5
			Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (% Li_2O)	Li_2O (Kt)	Grade (Ta_2O_5 ppm)
Yinnetharra	**Measured**	0.5	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		16.1	1.0	158	77
	Inferred		5.8	0.9	54	69
	Total Resource		**21.9**	**1.0**	**212**	**75**
Mt Ida	**Measured**	0.5	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		7.8	1.3	104	224
	Inferred		6.8	1.1	76	154
	Total Resource		**14.6**	**1.2**	**180**	**191**
Total Measured			-	-	-	-
Total Indicated			23.9	1.1	262	125
Total Inferred			12.6	1.0	130	115
Total			**36.5**	**1.1**	**392**	**121**

Appendix 2 B - Yinnetharra Tantalum Only MRE

Yinnetharra Tantalum Only Resource March 2025								
Area	Resource category	Cut-off grade (Ta_2O_5ppm)	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O%	Li_2O (Kt)	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Ta_2O_5 (Kt)
MT1	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		3.7	0.1	3	82	0.3
	Inferred		0.6	0.0	0	94	0.1
	Total Resource		**4.3**	**0.1**	**4**	**84**	**0.4**
MT20	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		0.2	0.1	0	115	0.0
	Total Resource		**0.2**	**0.1**	**0**	**115**	**0.0**
MT36	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		4.3	0.1	5	123	0.5
	Inferred		0.6	0.1	1	106	0.1
	Total Resource		**4.9**	**0.1**	**5**	**121**	**0.6**
MT42	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		0.3	0.2	1	175	0.1
	Inferred		2.5	0.1	2	208	0.5
	Total Resource		**2.8**	**0.1**	**3**	**204**	**0.6**
MT47	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		2.1	0.1	3	186	0.4
	Inferred		0.5	0.1	0	257	0.1
	Total Resource		**2.5**	**0.1**	**3**	**199**	**0.5**
MT67	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		0.6	0.2	1	113	0.1
	Total Resource		**0.6**	**0.2**	**1**	**113**	**0.1**
MT69	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		1.6	0.1	2	105	0.2
	Total Resource		**1.6**	**0.1**	**2**	**105**	**0.2**
MT70	Measured	65	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		0.7	0.1	1	161	0.1
	Total Resource		**0.7**	**0.1**	**1**	**161**	**0.1**
Total Measured			-	-	-		-
Total Indicated			10.4	0.1	12	122	1.3
Total Inferred			7.1	0.1	7	156	1.1
Total			**17.5**	**0.1**	**19**	**136**	**2.4**

Appendix 3 – Yinnetharra JORC Tables

JORC Code, 2012 Edition
Table 1; Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data Yinnetharra – (Exploration & Metallurgical)

Criteria	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	• Diamond (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling has been carried out by Delta Lithium at the Yinnetharra project, encompassing the Malinda and Jameson prospects • RC samples are collected from a static cone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone on the rig • DD sampling is carried out to lithological/alteration domains with lengths between 0.3-1.1m • Limited historic data has been supplied, reverse circulation (RC) drilling and semi-quantative XRD analysis have been completed at the project. Historic drilling referenced has been carried out by Segue Resources and Electrostate • Historic sampling of RC drilling has been carried out via a static cone splitter mounted beneath a cyclone return system to produce a representative sample, or via scoop • These methods of sampling are considered to be appropriate for this style of exploration
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).	• Diamond drilling has been carried out by Frontline Drilling utilising a Sandvik DE880 truck mounted multipurpose rig and is HQ or NQ diameter, or PQ for metallurgical drilling. • Other dedicated metallurgy holes were drilled perpendicular mainly utilising HQ2 core which was then half cored. • RC drilling has carried out by Frontline Drilling using a Schramm 850 rig. • Current RC drilling is being carried out using a track mounted Schramm rig by Strike Drilling • Some RC precollars have been completed, diamond tails average up to 225m depth • Historic RC drilling was completed using a T450 drill rig with external booster and auxiliary air unit, or unspecified methods utilising a 133mm face sampling bit • It is assumed industry standard drilling methods and equipment were utilised for all drilling
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.	• Sample condition is recorded for every RC drill metre including noting the presence of water or minimal sample return, inspections of rigs are carried out daily • Recovery on diamond core is recorded by measuring the core metre by metre • Poor recoveries were occasionally encountered in near surface drilling of the pegmatite due to the weathered nature • Historic RC recoveries were visually estimated on the rig, bulk reject sample from the splitter was retained on site in green bags for use in weighing and calculating drill recoveries at a later date if required • Sample weights were recorded by the laboratory

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.	• Quantitative and qualitative geological logging of drillholes adheres to company policy and includes lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering • Diamond core (including metallurgical core) and RC chip logging records lithology, mineralogy, alteration, weathering, veining, RQD, SG and structural data • All diamond drillholes and RC chip trays are photographed in full • A complete quantitative and qualitative logging suite was supplied for historic drilling including lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining and weathering • Additional TIMA analysis was completed on pulps and core to log mineralogical abundances throughout selected samples. • No historic chip photography has been supplied • Logging is of a level suitable to support Mineral resource estimates and subsequent mining studies
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.	• DD sampling is undertaken by lithological/alteration domain to a maximum of 1.1m and a minimum of 0.3m. Core is cut in half with one half sent to the lab and one half retained in the core tray. Metallurgical drilling was often quarter core sampled to retain maximum material for testwork • Occasional wet RC samples are encountered, extra cleaning of the splitter is carried out afterward • RC and core samples have been analysed for Li suite elements by ALS Laboratories, Samples are crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns for peroxide fusion digest followed by ICPOES or ICPMS determination • Historic RC sampling methods included single metre static cone split from the rig or via scoop from the green bags, field duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1:20 within the pegmatite zones • Historic samples were recorded as being mostly dry • Historic samples were analysed by Nagrom or ALS Laboratories where 3kg samples were crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns for a sodium peroxide fusion followed by ICP-MS determination for 25 elements. • Semi-Quantitative XRD analysis was carried out by Microanalysis Australia using a representative sub-sample that was lightly ground such that 90% was passing 20 µm to eliminate preferred orientation

Criteria	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. 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. 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.	• Samples have been analysed by an external laboratory utilising industry standard methods • The assay method utilised by ALS for core sampling allows for total dissolution of the sample where required • Standards and blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 in RC and DD sampling, all QAQC analyses were within tolerance • Duplicate samples are inserted at a rate of 1:20 in RC sampling, with the frequency increasing in ore zones • The sodium peroxide fusion used for historic assaying is a total digest method • All historic samples are assumed to have been prepared and assayed by industry standard techniques and methods • In the historic data field duplicates, certified reference materials (CRMs) and blanks were inserted into the sampling sequence at a rate of 1:20 within the pegmatite zone • Internal standards, duplicates and repeats were carried out by Nagrom and ALS as part of the assay process • No standards were used in the XRD process **Metallurgical Sample assaying:** • Metallurgical samples were analysed at Nagrom Laboratory, Kelmscott, Western Australia. • Li, Rb, U and Th were measured by ICP which is considered industry standard for lithium analysis. All other analytes were measured by XRF. • ICP samples were prepared by sodium peroxide fusion and acid digestion. QA/QC controls included periodic blanks, and duplicates; and inclusion of lithium standards with every submission. • XRF samples were prepared by fusion with lithium borate flux and lithium nitrate additive to form a bead which was analysed by XRF.
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	• Significant intercepts have been reviewed by senior personnel • Some holes in the current diamond program have been designed to twin historic RC drillholes and verify mineralised intercepts • Primary data is collected via excel templates and third-party logging software with inbuilt validation functions, the data is forwarded to the Database administrator for entry into a secure SQL database • Historic data was recorded in logbooks or spreadsheets before transfer into a geological database • No adjustments to assay data have been made other than conversion from Li to Li2O and Ta to Ta2O5 • Rb has also been converted to Rb2O which entails a conversion factor of 1.0936

Criteria	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	• Drill collars are located using a handheld GPS unit, post-drilling, all holes are surveyed by trained Delta personnel using a Trimble DGPS. • GDA94 MGA zone 50 grid coordinate system was used • Downhole surveys were completed by DDH1, PXD, Orlando or Frontline using a multishot tool or north seeking gyro • Historic collars were located using handheld Garmin GPS unit with +/- 5m accuracy • Historic holes were not downhole surveyed, planned collar surveys were provided
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.	• Drill hole spacing is variable throughout the program area • Spacing is considered appropriate for this style of exploration • Sample compositing has not been applied • Metallurgical drilling was completed within modelled geometallurgical domains which are spatially located throughout the orebody to capture any possible variability
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	• Exploration drill holes were orientated to intersect the pegmatite zones as close to perpendicular as possible; drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any bias to sampling techniques utilised as true orientation of the pegmatites is yet to be determined • Current and upcoming programs will be drilled at various orientations in order to confirm geometry of pegmatites at regional prospects
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	• Samples are prepared onsite under supervision of Delta Lithium staff and transported by a third party directly to the laboratory • Historic samples were collected, stored, and delivered to the laboratory by company personnel • Samples are secured in a monitored compound when awaiting mark up and testing at Nagrom laboratories
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Snowden Optiro conducted as site visit in 2023 to review and audit sampling and QAQC protocol. • All metallurgical results and assays were peer reviewed internally by Nagrom prior to finalising.

Appendix 4 – Mount Ida JORC Tables

JORC Table 1: Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	*Explanation*	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information*	• Gold & Lithium sampling activities carried out by Delta Lithium at the Mt Ida Project have included reverse circulation (RC)and diamond (DD) drilling. • RC samples were collected from a static cone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone on the rig, DD sampling was carried out to lithological/alteration domain with lengths between 0.3-1.1m • Limited historical data has been supplied, historic sampling has been carried out by Hammill Resources, International Goldfields, La Mancha Resources, Eastern Goldfields and Ora Banda Mining, and has included RC, DD and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling • Sampling of historic RC has been carried out via riffle split for 1m sampling, and scoop or spear sampling for 4m composites, historic RAB drilling was sampled via spear into 4m composites • Historic core has been cut and sampled to geological intervals • These methods of sampling are considered to be appropriate for this style of exploration
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).*	• RC Drilling has been carried out by Orlando Drilling and Frontline Drilling, PXD, RC drilling utilised an Explorac 220RC rig, T66 Schramm RC Rig with a 143 mm face sampling hammer bit, DD drilling was completed by a truck mounted Sandvik DE820 and a KWL 1500 and is HQ2 and NQ2 diameter. • Diamond tails average 200-300m depth • Historic drilling has been completed by various companies including Kennedy Drilling, Wallis Drilling, Ausdrill and unnamed contractors • Historic DD drilling was NQ sized core • It is assumed industry standard drilling methods and equipment were utilised for all historic drilling

Criteria	*Explanation*	Commentary
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.*	• Sample condition is recorded for every RC drill metre including noting the presence of water or minimal sample return, inspections of rigs were carried out daily • Recovery on diamond core is recorded by measuring the core metre by metre • Limited sample recovery and condition information has been supplied or found for historic drilling
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 inersections logged.*	• Quantitative and qualitative geological logging of drillholes adheres to company policy and includes lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering • Diamond core logging records lithology, mineralogy, alteration, weathering, veining, RQD, SG and structural data • All RC chip trays and drill core are photographed in full • A complete quantitative and qualitative logging suite was supplied for historic drilling including lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining and weathering • It is unknown if all historic core was oriented, limited geotechnical logging has been supplied • No historic core or chip photography has been supplied • Historic comments on logging are very useful in to verify geological details between lithologies. • Logging is of a level suitable to support Mineral resource estimates and subsequent mining studies

Criteria	*Explanation*	Commentary
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.*	• DD sampling is undertaken by lithological/alteration domain to a maximum of 1.1m and a minimum of 0.3m. Core is cut in half with one half sent to the lab and one half retained in the core tray • Occasional wet RC samples were encountered, extra cleaning of the splitter was carried out afterward • Should over 6 samples in a row be wet, the hole will be abandoned if it is aimed to be used in a MRE, with the intention of Diamond tailing it to retain sample quality. • RC and DD samples have been analysed for Au by 50g fire assay by ALS, Nagrom, NAL and SGS, and via photon assay by ALS • Samples analysed by via fire assay at ALS, Nagrom, NAL and SGS were dried, crushed and pulverised to 80% passing 75 microns before undergoing a selected peroxide fusion digest or 4 acid digest with ICPMS finish or fire assay with ICPMS finish • Samples analysed via photon assay at ALS are dried and crushed to 3mm with 500g of material utilised for the analysis • Delta have recently amended the Photon methodology to carry out analysis on Pulverised material rather than crushed material, studies suggest the results are comparable. • The recent system in place has been to conduct Photon assaying and then 4-acid digest to determine Gold and other analytes, then all pegmatite interval pulps are re-submitted for Lithium analysis via peroxide fusion. • RC duplicate field samples were carried out at a rate of 1:20 and were sampled directly from the splitter on the rig. These were submitted for the same assay process as the primary samples and the laboratory are unaware of such submissions • Historic chip sampling methods include single metre riffle split and 4m composites that were either scoop or spear sampled, while historic core was cut onsite and half core sampled • Historic samples were analysed at LLAS, Genalysis and unspecified laboratories • Historic Au analysis techniques generally included crushing, splitting if required, and pulverisation, with aqua regia or fire assay with AAS finish used to determine concentration
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. 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. 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.*	• Samples have been analysed by external laboratories utilising industry standard methods • The assay methods utilised by ALS, Nagrom, NAL and SGS for RC chip and core sampling allow for total dissolution of the sample where required • Photon assay is a non-destructive total analysis technique • Standards and blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 in RC and DD sampling, All QAQC analyses were within tolerance • QAQC reviews are completed on a monthly basis with any fails being investigated thoroughly in conjunction with the lab. • All historic samples are assumed to have been prepared and assayed by industry standard techniques and methods • Limited historic QAQC data has been supplied, industry standard best practice is assumed

Criteria	*Explanation*	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	• Significant intercepts have been reviewed by senior personnel • No specific twinned holes have been completed, but drilling has verified historic drilling intervals • Primary data is collected via excel templates and third-party logging software with inbuilt validation functions, the data is forwarded to the Database administrator for entry into a secure SQL database. Historic data was supplied in various formats and has been validated as much as practicable • No adjustments to assay data have been made • Data entry, verification and storage protocols remain unknown for historic operators
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*	• MGA94 zone 51 grid coordinate system is used • Current drilling collars have been pegged using a handheld GPS unit, all collars will be surveyed upon program completion by an independent third party • Downhole surveys are completed by the drilling contractors using a true north seeking gyro instrument, AC drillholes did not have downhole surveys carried out • Topography has been surveyed by recent operators. Collar elevations are consistent with surrounding holes and the natural surface elevation • Historic collars are recorded as being picked up by DGPS, GPS or unknown methods and utilised the MGA94 zone 51 coordinate system • Historic downhole surveys were completed by north seeking gyro, Eastman single shot and multi shot downhole camera
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.*	• Drill hole spacing is variable throughout the program area • Spacing is considered appropriate for this style of exploration • Sample compositing has not 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. 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*	• Drill holes are orientated perpendicular to the regional trend of the mineralisation previously drilled at the project; drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any bias to sampling techniques utilised • Some drillholes previously targeting Lithium mineralisation was not optimal for the Gold but this has been taken into account for modelling and statistics.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	• Samples are prepared onsite under supervision of Delta Lithium staff and transported by a third party directly to the laboratory • Historic sample security measures are unknown
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• None carried out

JORC Table 1; Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results - Yinnetharra

Criteria		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*	• Drilling and sampling activities have been carried on M29/2 & M29/165 in this annoucment • The tenements are in good standing • There are no heritage issues
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area has a long history of gold and base metals exploration and mining, with gold being discovered in the district in the 1890s. Numerous generations of exploration and mining have been completed including activities such as drilling, geophysics and geochemical sampling throughout the tenure
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mt Ida project is located within the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia within the Mt Ida/Ularring greenstone belt • Locally the Kurrajong Antiform dominates the regional structure at Mount Ida, a south-southeast trending, tight isoclinal fold that plunges at a low angle to the south. The Antiform is comprised of a layered greenstone sequence of mafic and ultramafic rocks • Late stage granitoids and pegmatites intrude the sequence • These later stage pegmatites intrude through the pre-exiting Gold lodes and other stratigraphy. • The intrusion of this Granitoid resulted in the greenstone sequence being overturned with the Western sequence dipping to the West and the Eastern limb dipping to the East. • The Mt Ida Project has a structural complex history with a number of deformational events.
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.*	• A list of the recent and historical drill hole coordinates, orientations and metrics are provided in Appendix 1
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade 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.*	• No metal equivalents are used • Significant intercepts are calculated with a cut-off grade of 0.3% Li2O
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down*	• The geometry of the mineralisation is oblique in this announcement • This drilling was gold focused which is trending NNW while the stated intercepts are referring to the Lithium pegmatites which are trending NWW

Criteria		Commentary
	hole length, true width not known').	
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.*	• Figures are included in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All new or unreported drill collars, and significant intercepts have been reported in Appendix 1 • These collars have been reported via Ballard Mining's ASX announcements but did not refer to the contained Lithium.
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.*	• Extensive metallurgical test programs have been completed with results being reported to the ASX previously. • Two phases of Geotechnical analysis have been completed for both OP and UG mining methods for Gold and Lithium.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Drilling is continuing at Mt Ida with an RC rig commencing infill on Au lodes via Ballard mining after Delta Lithium spun out its Gold assets via an IPO on the ASX 14th July 2025