ABx4 Pty Ltd

Final Drilling Project Report on work subject to an Exploration Drilling Grant Initiative (EDGI) Funding – Round 8 on tenement: EL9/2010 – Deloraine

Wind Break Project

EDGI Ref: D23/134332

Grant deed: ABX4 Pty Ltd, Wind Break $70,000 June 2023

EDGI grant references: Deed D23/134332

Reporting Period (Deed): 18 May 2023 – 07 June 2024 (Items 5 & 6 of Deed)
Drilling Project Duration: 24/10/23 to 16/11/23
Project Duration: 01/10/23 to 02/02/2024

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Date: 10 May 2024
31 May 2024 (confidential commercial information redacted)

Information Table

MRT Tas reference numbers: Deed D23/134332

Item 1 (clause 1.1): Approved Purpose for which the Grant is provided

To assist ABx4 Pty Ltd ("ABx") to undertake the Wind Break exploration drilling project

Item 2 (clause 2.1): Grant Amount

Up to $70,000 (seventy thousand dollars) GST exclusive, payable in accordance with Item 3.

Item 3 (clause 3.1): Payment method for the Grant

The Grant Amount upon satisfaction of Conditions precedent (Item 4) anticipated by 10 May 2024.

Item 4 (clause 3.2(a)): Conditions precedent to payment of the Grant

Final Drilling Project Report, lodgement of drill cuttings at the Mornington Core Library 10 May 2024.

Item 5 (clause 4.2): Date for commencement of the Approved Purpose: 18 May 2023.

Item 6 (clause 4.3): Date for completion of the Approved Purpose: 7 June 2024.

Item 7 (clause 7.2): Reporting requirements

(a) Final Drilling Project Report; and (b) Final acquittal of all grant monies and including evidence of the Recipient's 50% contribution to the project in cash or in kind with respect to the actual drilling costs associated with the Approved Purpose and (c) All information and reports requested by the Grantor of the Recipient must be provided

Item 8 (clause 10): Special terms and conditions

Recipient to (a) contribute a minimum of 50% in cash or in kind with respect to the actual drilling costs associated with the Approved Purpose; (b) any cost overruns are the Recipient's responsibility; (c) any interest received on the Grant is to be used for the Approved Purpose; (d) to provide additional information requested by Grantor within 10 business days (e) the information to be in the form acceptable to the Grantor (f) to participate in any funding evaluation by Grantor (g) all information and drill samples to be publicly available 6 months after the Final Drilling Project Report is received

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GLOSSARY

Exploration Drilling Grant Initiative Program (EDGI) includes:

- up to 50% (capped at $70,000) of the direct drilling costs (excluding mobilisation and demobilisation); and
- (if applicable) helicopter costs but only where a remote location or environmental sensitivities necessitate rig mobilisation and support by helicopter (capped at $20,000). (Not applicable)

Final Drilling Project Report means a final report that conforms to the standard format for Mineral Tenement reports described in the MRT Reporting Guidelines, available at: www.mrt.tas.gov.au/forms_and_information/reporting_guidelinesreporting_guidelines

Grantor means Mineral Resources Tasmania, Burnie Tasmania

REE means Rare Earth Elements.

REO means Rare Earth Elements expressed as oxides

TREO means total REO as ppm (same unit as grams per tonne)

TREO-CeO_2 means TREO minus cerium oxide as ppm.

IAC REE means "ionic adsorption clay rare earth elements" which is an attractive low-grade type of REE mineralisation occurring in shallow clay layers. Not all clay-hosted rare earths are created equal. Only those clay deposits formed by ionic adsorption of REE metals onto clays (IAC REE) achieve high extraction rates at low cost and are the most sought-after deposits, delivering extraction rates of 50% to 75% of contained REE using benign, low-cost processing techniques. ABx is the first to discover true IAC REE in Tasmania.

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1 ABSTRACT

Objective

The project's objective was to determine the presence of Rare Earth Elements (REEs) in an outlying, unexplored portion of a project area called Wind Break which is interpreted to be an eastern extension of the REE mineralisation that was first discovered at Deep Leads at the western side of tenement EL9/2010 located 10km north of Exton, northern Tasmania.

This project will also provide samples for metallurgical physico-chemical research to investigate if the Wind Break REE are similar to the REE mineralisation discovered by ABx at Leech Scrub on EL10/2021 west of the township of Birralee (7km west of Wind Break) or similar to the REE mineralisation at Deep Leads and Rubble Mound located 15km and 11km respectively southwest of Wind Break.

The REE mineralisation in this locality is extremely enriched in the strategically critical REE elements Dysprosium and Terbium (Dy+Tb) and it is important to discover if Wind Break is similar.

A more powerful drilling technology is used at Wind Break for this project which will help determine if the original bauxite drilling conducted in southern parts of Wind Break was adequate for REE evaluation.

This new drilling program is a major step-out and deeper penetration into country with unknown REE-potential to determine if ABx's new-style of clay-hosted REE mineralisation (or any other type) exists in a large area of mainly hardwood plantation operations. It could expand the types of exploration targets and materially change the prospectivity of a large area, requiring much more drilling and study of project development potential.

Exploration Methodology

1. Geomorphological observation using LiDAR maps, to define the areas with best potential for REEs.
2. Observations of natural outcrops and also areas of no outcrop that could be clay channels.
3. Drill testing of the new areas that have been identified as zones with best potential
4. Using a track-mounted reverse circulation (RC) drill rig with a powerful 250 psi compressor, RC Drill rods which can operate both clay-cutter and hammer bits so as to penetrate occasional rubble and boulders within the clay horizon and penetrate wet zones.
5. Applying knowledge about Rare Earth Element (REE) mineralisation obtained from elsewhere in northern Tasmania and eastern Australia to assess REE prospectivity in this area.
6. Drilling for REE mineralisation using the aircore RC method and collecting drill chips at 1 metre intervals.
7. Collection of drill chips into two identical chip trays – one for company storage at ABx's Research Laboratory in Western Junction near Launceston Airport and the second for lodgement at the MRT's . Mornington Core Library as required under the terms of this EDGI Grant.
8. Logging the drill chips samples
9. Splitting the sample by the quartering method 2 or 3 times to collect a subsample for analysis
10. Placing a representative sample of each metre sample in the chip tray
11. Assaying the subsample for REE at the ALS Laboratory in Brisbane, Australia
12. Photographing each subsample
13. Photographing the final chip tray of samples
14. Immediately rehabilitating the drillhole site according to ABx's standard procedures
15. Photographing the rehabilitated site upon rig departure (can't be found 2 weeks later).

Results

1. Thirty (30) drill holes named WB126 to WB155 were drilled at Wind Break for this project
2. A total of 369 metres were drilled and sampled, with 177 samples sent for assay
3. Significant zones of REE mineralisation were discovered
4. The most informative intercept was in hole WB126 which had two layers of different types of REE mineralisation as follows:

Table 1. Significant REE intercept in hole WB126

Hole WB126 located at 492105E 5412837N 198mRL					Permanent Magnet REE "PerMag"				Dy+Tb Ratio	Other Rare Earth Elements											Radioactives	
From (m)	To (m)	TREO ppm	TREO -CeO_2 ppm	Perm Mag ppm	Nd_2O_3 ppm	Pr_6O_{11} ppm	Tb_4O_7 ppm	Dy_2O_3 ppm	Dy+Tb TREO %	CeO_2 ppm	Er_2O_3 ppm	Eu_2O_3 ppm	Gd_2O_3 ppm	Ho_2O_3 ppm	La_2O_3 ppm	Lu_2O_3 ppm	Sm_2O_3 ppm	Tm_2O_3 ppm	Yb_2O_3 ppm	Y_2O_3 ppm	ThO_2 ppm	U_3O_8 ppm
2	3	635	550	247	177	45	3.8	22	4.0%	85	10	8	25	3.7	122	1.2	37	1.3	9	85	5.6	1.3
3	4	2,172	1,101	502	360	92	7.5	43	2.3%	1,071	21	16	47	7.3	242	3.0	74	3.0	22	165	5.2	1.3
4	5	3,710	1,653	757	542	138	11.2	65	2.1%	2,058	31	24	68	11.0	361	4.8	111	4.6	34	246	4.7	1.2
5	6	2,452	1,527	679	488	123	10.0	59	2.8%	925	29	22	65	9.7	352	5.0	100	4.3	33	228	5.0	1.1
6	7	2,644	1,728	740	528	130	11.3	69	3.1%	915	35	23	72	11.7	413	6.6	105	5.5	43	274	4.4	0.9
7	8	2,093	1,652	707	503	126	11.4	67	3.7%	441	36	23	71	11.9	378	7.1	104	5.5	44	265	4.3	0.8
8	9	2,322	2,105	945	683	175	13.5	74	3.8%	217	35	28	90	12.5	535	5.8	135	5.0	37	276	4.4	0.8
9	10	2,183	2,026	860	616	159	12.8	73	3.9%	157	34	28	87	12.5	537	5.3	119	5.0	35	304	4.1	1.0
2	10	2,276	1,543	680	487	123	10.2	59	3.0%	734	29	21	66	10.1	367	4.8	98	4.3	32	230	4.7	1.1
10	11	1,342	1,203	412	278	61	9.8	64	5.5%	139	37	14	60	12.3	252	6.2	58	5.8	41	304	5.1	1.1
11	12	1,189	995	316	206	48	8.3	54	5.2%	194	35	11	50	11.0	209	5.4	43	5.1	36	273	5.1	1.1
12	13	2,164	1,840	708	492	119	13.8	84	4.5%	324	45	24	86	15.2	418	7.0	101	6.5	48	381	4.5	1.1
13	14	1,361	1,273	395	259	59	10.2	67	5.7%	88	40	14	64	13.6	254	4.2	57	5.4	29	396	4.9	1.4
14	15	655	601	147	91	20	4.9	32	5.6%	54	20	6	30	6.6	108	1.4	20	2.4	11	248	4.9	1.2
15	16	584	534	122	76	16	3.8	27	5.2%	50	16	5	26	5.8	92	1.1	16	1.8	9	239	4.6	1.1
10	16	1,216	1,074	350	234	54	8.5	54	5.2%	142	32	12	53	10.8	222	4.2	49	4.5	29	307	4.8	1.2

Significance: The upper 8 metre thick layer from 2 to 10m depth averaged 2,276ppm TREO and 1,543ppm TREO-CeO_2 but had a Dy+Tb/TREO ratio of 3.0% which is excellent by Australian standards but not the usual >4% ratio for ABx's Tasmanian REE mineralisation. As usual, the upper layer had high CeO_2 levels, averaging 734ppm CeO_2 and this additional CeO_2 dilutes the otherwise high concentrations of Dy+Tb.

The deeper 7 metre thick layer from 10 to 16m depth averages 1,216 ppm TREO and 1,074ppm TREO-CeO_2 and had a very high Dy+Tb/TREO ratio of 5.2% and a low CeO_2 of 142ppm.

5. A layer of well-formed peat up to 4.5 metres thick was discovered in low-lying areas of the Wind Break target area, for example in hole WB142 from 10 to 13m depth. This is possibly usable for Tasmania's high-quality whisky distillation industry? It can also be used in fertilisers to increase organic contents of soils but is beyond the scope of this drilling project.
6. **A REE resource estimate** for the entire REE project area explored to date was produced during the period once assay results from Wind Break drilling project had been received and assessed.

   The JORC-compliant resource estimated for the Deep Leads-Rubble Mound and Wind Break rare earth element (REE) deposits has increased by 70% to 89 million tonnes at a cut-off grade (cog) of US$30/tonne (equal to 350ppm TREO-CeO_2) as shown in Table 1 (see more details in Section 4).

   Note that 1 ppm = 1 gram per tonne.

   For further information, see: ASX release 2 May 2024: ASX ABx Rare Earth Resources Increase 70% to 89Mt 02 May 2024.pdf. Website: https://www.abxgroup.com.au/site/pdf/e99173ac-b547-43a9-b682-833b45b92452/ABx-Rare-Earth-Resources-Increase-70-to-89-Mt.pdf

Table 2. Resource Estimates May 2024

Resources at Deep Leads-Rubble Mound & Wind Break @ US$30/t cog								Permanent Magnet REOs				**Key Ratios**	
Resource Category	**Million Tonnes**	Avg depth (m)	Avg base (m)	Avg thickness (m)	TREO ppm	TREO-CeO_2 ppm	Perm Mag ppm	Nd_2O_3 ppm	Pr_6O_{11} ppm	Tb_4O_7 ppm	Dy_2O_3 ppm	PermMag / TREO %	Tb+Dy / TREO %
Inferred	41.4	4.2	12.3	8.0	811	629	212	141	36	5.0	30	26%	4.3%
Indicated	41.6	4.2	11.8	7.7	856	656	225	150	38	5.2	31	26%	4.2%
Measured	5.6	4.1	11.4	7.3	998	790	263	174	43	6.6	39	26%	4.6%
Totals	**89**	**4.2**	**12.0**	**7.8**	**844**	**652**	**221**	**147**	**37**	**5.2**	**31**	**26%**	**4.3%**

Other Rare Earth oxides												**Low radioactivity**	
Resource Category	CeO_2 ppm	Er_2O_3 ppm	Eu_2O_3 ppm	Gd_2O_3 ppm	Ho_2O_3 ppm	La_2O_3 ppm	Lu_2O_3 ppm	Sm_2O_3 ppm	Tm_2O_3 ppm	Yb_2O_3 ppm	Y_2O_3 ppm	ThO ppm	U_3O_8 ppm
Inferred	182	17	8.3	31	6.0	124	2.2	31	2.4	15	180	6.6	1.8
Indicated	200	18	9.0	33	6.2	131	2.3	34	2.5	15	181	6.4	1.8
Measured	209	22	11.3	41	7.8	150	2.8	40	3.0	19	229	6.2	1.7
Totals	**192**	**18**	**8.8**	**33**	**6.2**	**129**	**2.3**	**33**	**2.5**	**15**	**183**	**6.5**	**1.8**

Parameters: Note 1 ppm=1 gram/t: Block cut-off grade (cog) = US$30/t (~350ppm TREO-$CeO_2$) Min thickness = 2 metres Density = 1.9 t/metre^3
Search ellipse = 120 x 150m (Meas & Ind), 250 x 250m (Inf). TREO = total rare earth elements as oxides. TREO-CeO2 = TREO minus cerium oxide.

Tenement

An application for extension of the term of EL 9/2010 was lodged and an extension has been granted until 13 December 2026.

2 INTRODUCTION

Exploration Rationale and Objectives

Work on EL 9/2010 "Deloraine" was originally intended to be exploration program to discover economically viable deposits of bauxite associated with Tertiary Volcanics and Jurassic Dolerite in an area with old peneplained surfaces preserved as plateaus. The goal of the program was to determine the quality and quantity of the bauxite in the area using an RC drill rig mounted on a light 12 tonne truck. A sizeable bauxite resource called DL130 was discovered and is subject to a mining lease approval process to supply specialist fertiliser grade bauxite to help Impact Fertilisers plant in Risdon Hobart make its strongly-selling low-dust, slow-release strong superphosphate fertiliser granules for agriculture and to supply cement-grade bauxite to cement-makers for making high late-strength cement (eg. for bridge construction).

During the community lockdowns and travel restrictions arising from the Covid 19 pandemic, ABx reassessed all of its many thousands of bauxite assays in eastern Australian bauxite terranes. No REE assays had been done on the bauxite hole samples but ABx devised an algorithmic surrogate indicator that hypothetically might identify project areas that could be conducive for clay-hosted REE mineralisation.

Based on studies of the ionic adsorption clay-hosted rare earth elements (IAC REE) deposits in sub-tropical southern China, ABx initially suspected that its Queensland bauxite projects may prove to be most prospective. This turned out to not be the case.

It was EL 9/2010 that displayed the strongest and most abundant occurrence of the highest algorithmic surrogate indicator values and resampling of clay samples from old DL130 bauxite holes in late 2020 by ABx's National Operations Manager, Nathan Towns, based in Launceston, returned some high REE values. Redrilling of EL 9/2010 during October 2021 in an area now called Deep Leads revealed very high grade REE and initial leaching tests confirmed that ABx had discovered the first truly ionic adsorption clay REE (IAC REE) in Australia.

Drilling technology: It became clear that the usual drilling method for bauxite was inadequate for REE drilling because bauxite holes would stop drilling if a rock boulder was encountered in the hole. ABx realised that the most prospective clay horizon often extended below the layer of isolated boulders, so it has boosted the power of the rig and introduced new methods including push-tube coring of wet clay

Wind Break at the far northeastern end of the EL9/2010 tenement, produced some encouraging REE values from resampling of old bauxite holes but it remained "OUT OF MIND" for exploration drilling for REE for the following reasons:

1. It was 14 to 16km ENE away from Deep Leads, and
2. It was thought to have more rock boulders that made drilling difficult in the early years

The Round 8 EDGI program was the reason ABx re-evaluated the potential to conduct a major exploration drilling project at Wind Break. The improved and more powerful drilling capability of ABx's drill contractor, eDrill from Wynyard in northern Tasmania was the final factor in the decision to drill Wind Break.

Geological Setting

The historic work done by H.B. Owen ('Bauxite in Australia', 1954) demonstrated that bauxite in Tasmania can be found in both Jurassic Dolerite and Tertiary Basaltic Volcanics. According to Owen, these bauxite deposits - regardless of parent rock type - are thought to form either as 'grouped remnants of former continuous sheet' or 'formed in lenticular or pod shaped bodies in localised depressions'.

This setting of bauxite formed by weathering of Tertiary Volcanics (basalts) overlaying dolerite basement rocks is considered to also be conducive to the accumulation of REE mineralisation hosted by clay horizons, often most concentrated in buried channel structures.

For REE exploration, the hydrological setting is also considered critical where REE can be adsorbed onto clays, so that genuine Ionic Adsorption Clay types of REE mineralisation (IAC REE) can develop. IAC REE are considered the best targets for REE because they can be leached in projects that are low in both capital and operating cost and can be developed rapidly. Reliable supplies of REE are vitally important for the manufacture of permanent magnets which are essential in electronics, mobile phones, wind turbines, electric vehicles and military applications.

Tasmanian IAC REE are especially enriched in the 4 permanent magnet REE species, namely neodymium Nd, praseodymium Pr, Terbium Tb and Dysprosium Dy however they are different from all other Australian REE mineralisation in that they are relatively easily leached in fairly mild leaching environments (pH 4 – same as apple juice) and they are exceptionally enriched in Dy & Tb – the two most critical REE species and the ones that are in greatest short supply.

Tenement Information

EL 9/2010 "Deloraine" was originally granted to ABx4 on 14 September 2010 for a period of 5 years. On 21 March 2017, adjacent ABx4-held tenement EL37/2010 "Westbury" was consolidated into EL9/2010 "Deloraine", thus enlarging the tenement area at that time to 211 km^2. After the partial relinquishment in 2017, the area was reduced to 136 km^2.

Several applications for extensions have been submitted and approved.

An application for extension of the term of the licence over residual area of EL 9/2010 of 51 km^2 was lodged in 9th September 2021 prior to the licence expiry on 13 September 2021. This extension was granted on 8/11/2021 with an updated expiry date of 13/09/2023.

An application for extension of the term of EL 9/2010 of 51km^2 was lodged in September 2023 and an extension has been granted until 13 December 2026.

The Mineral Categories of EL 9/2010 are:

1 – Metallic Minerals and Atomic Substances.

3 – Rocks, Stone, Gravel, Sand and Clay used in construction, bricklaying and ceramics.

5 – Industrial Minerals, Precious Stones, Semi-precious Stones.

Location

EL 9/2010 is located around the town of Deloraine (Map 1) where there is a rail line which connects all the ports of Tasmania. Ports and railway lines in Tasmania are generally under capacity and the Deloraine Tenement is only 42km from Devonport.

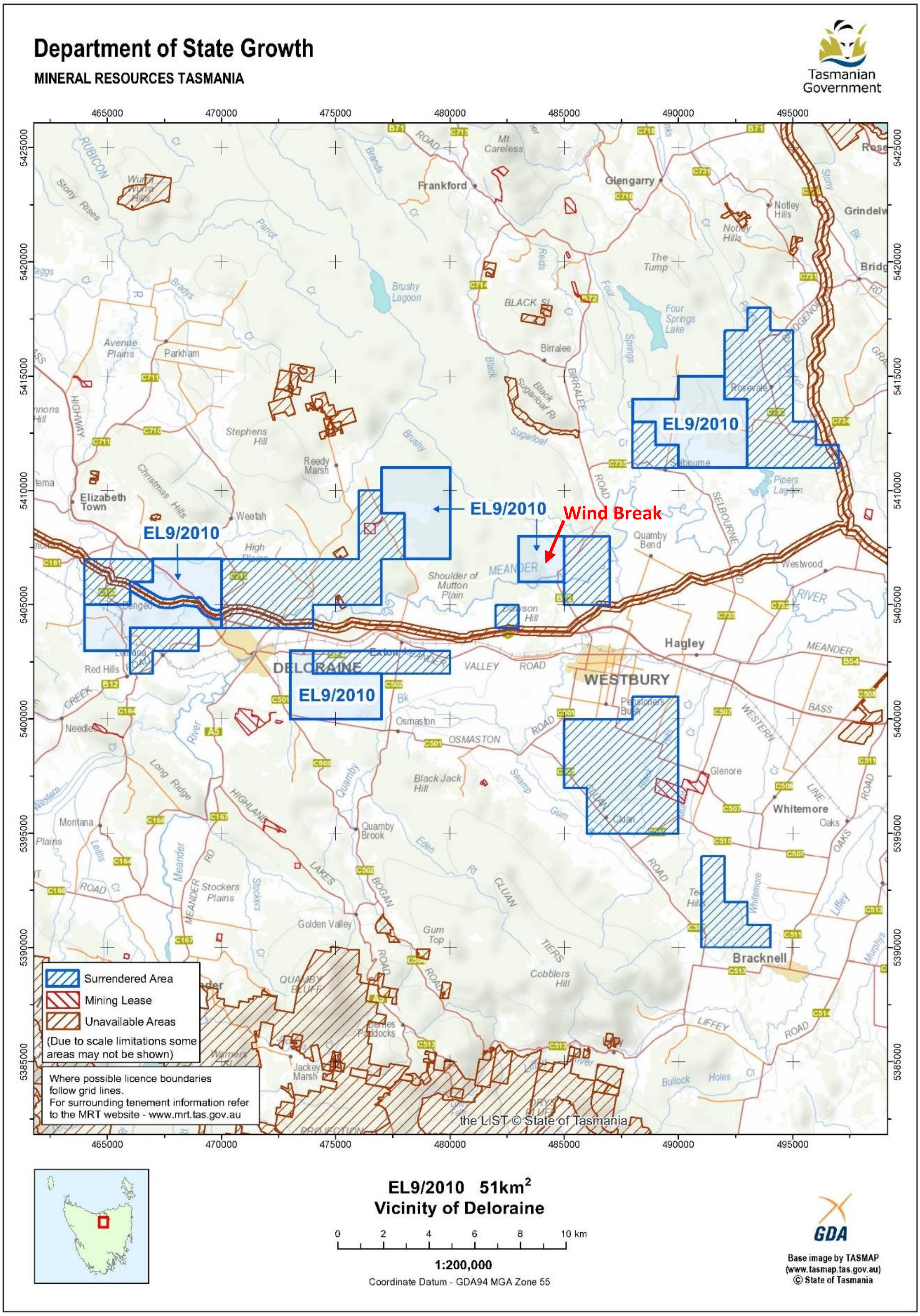
The main method for generating electricity in Tasmania is hydro-electric power augmented by wind and gas turbine. Tasmania has the cheapest electricity in Australia.

EL 9/2010 is close to the city of Launceston and could offer a wide range of services and skilled work force.

Launceston is the main engineering support city for the heavy industry precinct at Bell Bay which is an export-import sea port and has an aluminium smelter, a manganese smelter, high technology aluminium powders and granules, a gas turbine power station with 3 combined cycle gas turbine electrical generators.

Tenure, including joint venture details and title transfers

EL 9/2010 "Deloraine" is 100% owned by ABx4 which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of ABx Group Limited.



Map 1. Location of EL 9/2010 "Deloraine" showing Wind Break Project Area and the 85 km^2 area relinquished by cross-hatching - Datum GDA94 (MGA94 Zone 55).

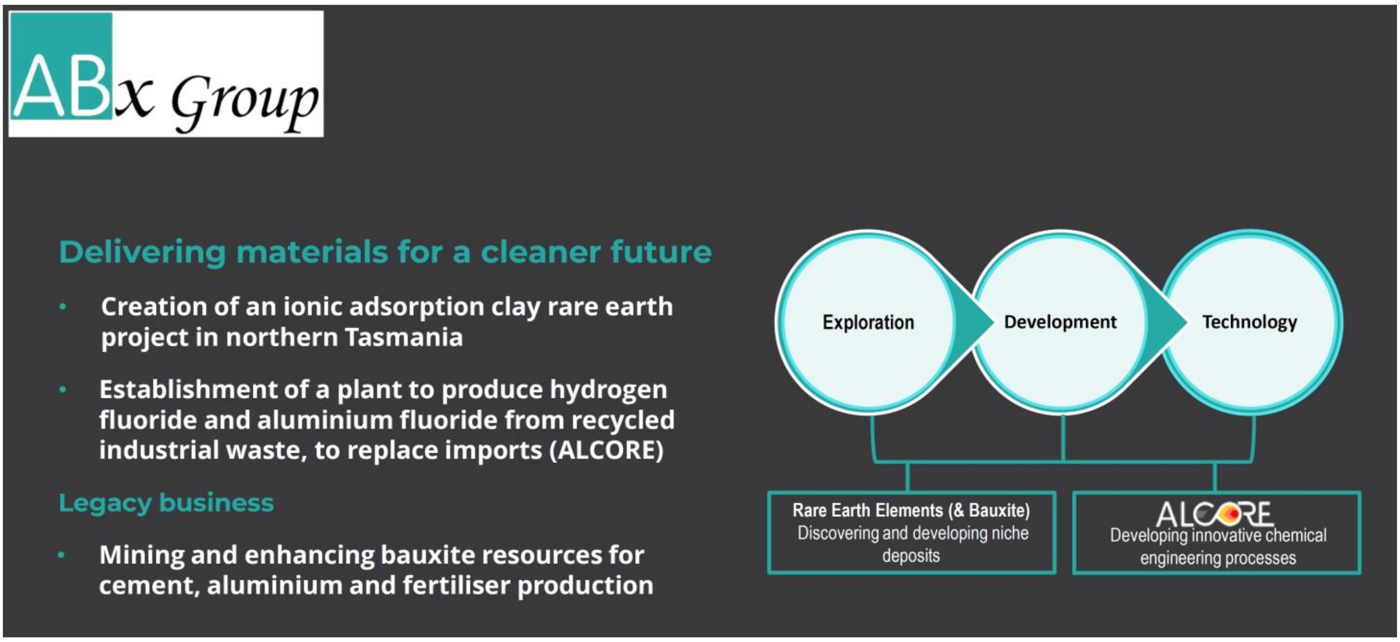
Exploration and research are key parts of the ABx strategy

ABx has developed new technologies and retains exploration in Tasmania as a core business priority. Emphasis of ABx exploration is focussed on developing a new bauxite mine at DL130 in ABx's Deloraine EL 9 / 2010 and also exploring for Rare Earth Elements that occur in ABx's tenements.

The Alcore technology for the development of Australia's first production plant to make aluminium fluoride by reprocessing waste products from aluminium smelting is to be built in Bell Bay. A federal government grant of $7.5 million has been approved and will help accelerate this project which will increase the security of supply of the key ingredient aluminium fluoride for Australia's aluminium smelters and will increase recycling in Australia's smelters.

Once operational, the Alcore Production Plant will expand into the technology developed by Alcore for the conversion of bauxite into aluminium fluoride.

The following diagram summarises the ABx strategy (extracted from 2024 public presentations):



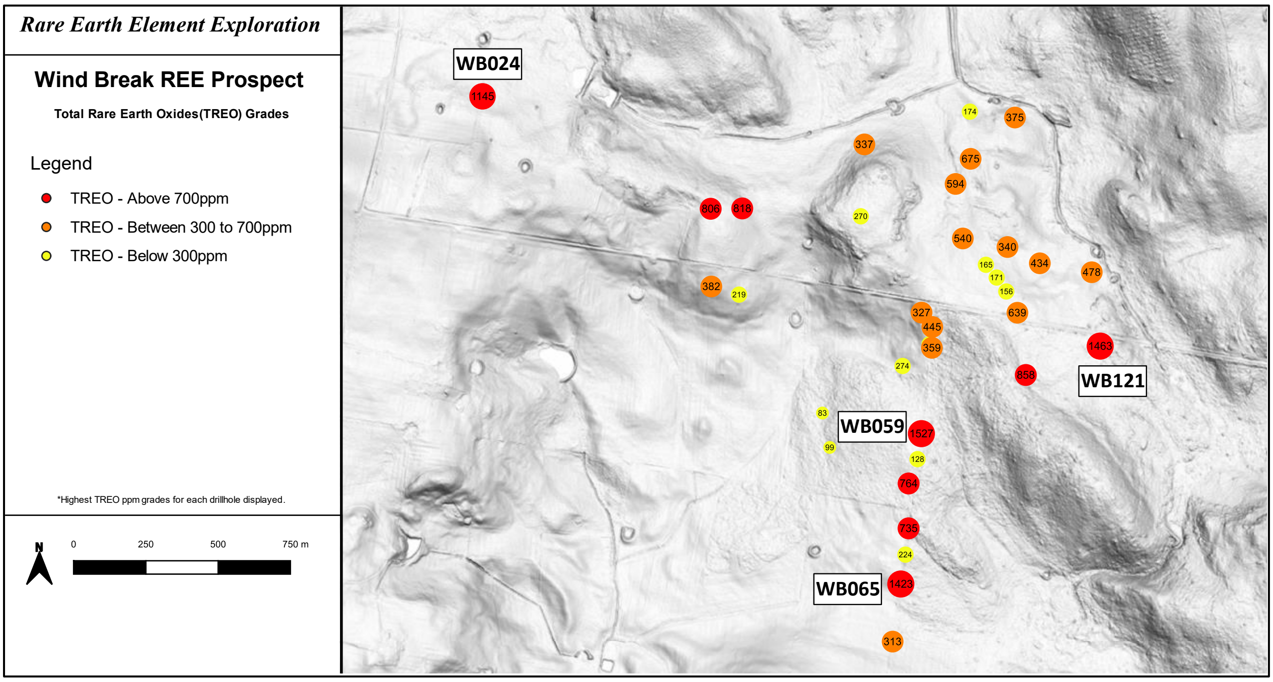
3 REVIEW OF PREVIOUS BAUXITE WORK

Prior to Current Reporting Period

In the years 2011-2013, 74 bauxite drillholes were drilled on the Wind Break project area involved in this EDGI drilling project for a total of 900 metres, averaging 12.2m depth in the lowland areas where depth to bedrock is usually large. A small bauxite resource was identified.

A significant number of the holes were not located in prospective REE target areas. Some, possibly most holes stopped short of drilling through the REE horizon due to hitting rock boulders within the clay formation.

Resampling of old bauxite holes at Wind Break returned mixed results in early 2022 because many holes stopped at shallow depths due to the drill bit being unable to penetrate loose rock boulders. Four holes, WB024, WB121, WB059 and WB065 (see Map 2) were considered "prospective" but finished in REE mineralisation (see below). Most bauxite holes, with the possible exception of WB121 were not located in REE prospective target area.



Map 2. Location of old bauxite holes and highest REE grades in each hole at Wind Break Project Area EL 9/2010

Table 3. Four prospective old bauxite holes from Windbreak February 2022

Hole	From m	To m	Nd_2O_3 Ppm	Pr_2O_3 ppm	Dy_2O_3 ppm	Tb_2O_3 ppm	Sm_2O_3 ppm	Other REE ppm	TREO Ppm
WB024	6	7	253	64	45	9	58	646	**1,075**
WB024	7	8	280	71	50	9	65	670	**1,145**

WB024 is well mineralised, shallow and ended in the mineralised horizon

WB059	9	10	282	74	52	9	58	922	**1,398**
WB059	12	13	239	57	67	11	53	1,099	**1,527**

WB059 is well mineralised probably four metres thick (9 to 13m depth) and ended in the mineralised horizon

WB065	9	10	197	48	62	10	43	1,063	**1,423**

WB065 is well mineralised, shallow and ended in the mineralised horizon (1m sample only)

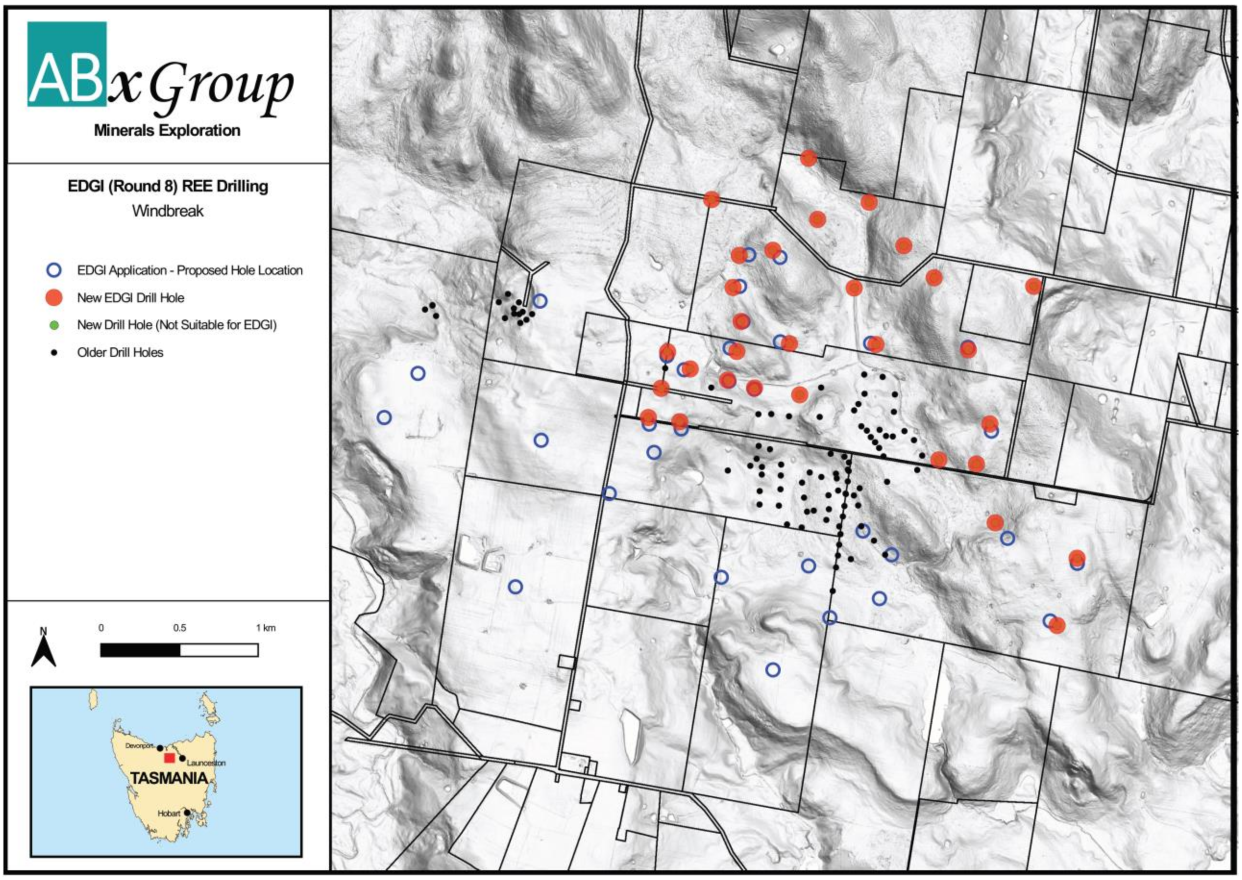
WB121	0	1	69	10	11	2	10	367	**469**
WB121	1	2	54	13	20	3	14	350	**454**
WB121	2	3	83	14	22	3	16	554	**693**
WB121	3	4	190	20	31	5	24	1,194	**1,463**

WB121 is mineralised at surface with increasing super-magnet REE grades with depth and ended in the mineralised horizon.

4 WORK COMPLETED FOR THE APPROVED PURPOSE

1. Geomorphological observation using LiDAR maps, to define the areas with best potential for REEs.

   Results: Map 3 below shows the LiDAR work done and EDGI holes drilled where access was possible.



Map 3. LiDAR topographic map showing old bauxite holes (black dots), proposed EDGI holes (blue circles) and new EDGI holes completed (red) with cadastral property boundaries and access roads

2. Observations of natural outcrops and also areas of no outcrop that could be clay channels.

   Results: The sharp ridge lines evident from the LiDAR Map 3 trending 330° are mainly outcrop of hard, fresh rock with parallel shears of various degrees of alteration in places. The sharp ridge lines are broken by cross-cutting structures in places and the flanks of these ridge lines have clay channels that vary from less than 1 metre to more than 18 metres thickness.

3. Drill testing of the new areas that have been identified as zones with best potential

   Results: 30 drill holes completed in the prospective target area where access was possible

4. Using a track-mounted reverse circulation (RC) drill rig with a powerful 250 psi compressor, RC Drill rods which can operate both clay-cutter and hammer bits so as to penetrate occasional rubble and boulders within the clay horizon and penetrate wet zones.

   Results: 29 of the 30 holes drilled through the full clay horizon and penetrated the bedrock.

5. Applying knowledge about Rare Earth Element (REE) mineralisation obtained from elsewhere in northern Tasmania and eastern Australia to assess REE prospectivity in this area.

   Results: During drilling, some holes were shifted or added based on similarities with REE knowledge.

6. Drilling for REE mineralisation using the aircore RC method and collecting drill chips at 1 metre intervals.

   Results: 30 drill holes completed totalling 369 metres of which, 177 metres were assayed – see drill data below and in Appendix 1 and in supporting data files

7. Collection of drill chips into two identical chip trays – one for company storage at ABx's Research Laboratory in Western Junction near Launceston Airport and the second for lodgement at the MRT's . Mornington Core Library as required under the terms of this EDGI Grant.

   Results: completed as required.

8. Logging the drill chips samples

   Results: all holes logged – see Appendixes and supporting data files

9. Splitting the sample by the quartering method 2 or 3 times to collect a subsample for analysis

   Results: complete as required

10. Placing a representative sample of each metre sample in the chip tray

    Results: complete as required

11. Assaying the subsample for REE at the ALS Laboratory in Brisbane, Australia

    Results: complete as required – see appendixes and supporting data files

12. Photographing each subsample

    Results: complete as required – see appendixes and supporting data files

13. Photographing the final chip tray of samples

    Results: complete as required – see appendixes and supporting data files

14. Immediately rehabilitating the drillhole site according to ABx's standard procedures

    Results: completed immediately on every site

15. Photographing the rehabilitated site upon rig departure (can't be found 2 weeks later).

    Results: completed as required – see appendixes and supporting data files

Drilling and Assay Results

Appendix 1 lists the drill holes, locations, total depth and REE assay results expressed as oxides.

Number of drill holes:	30 holes
Metres drilled:	369 metres
Average depth:	12.3 metres
Number of metres assayed:	177 metres
Number of REE elements assayed:	15 REE elements (including Yttrium Y)
Number of other elements assayed:	27 non-REE elements
--	
Total assays	42 per sample, totalling 7,434 assay data points

The full assays as received from ALS Laboratory are in Supporting Data Files (see list below)

Mineral Resource Estimates

A comprehensive mineral resource report for REE resources identified across tenements EL9/2010 and EL10/2021 has been published and announced in the ASX release – see: ABx Group ASX release dated 2 May 2024: ASX ABx Rare Earth Resources Increase 70% to 89Mt 02 May 2024.pdf. Website: https://www.abxgroup.com.au/site/pdf/e99173ac-b547-43a9-b682-833b45b92452/ABx-Rare-Earth-Resources-Increase-70-to-89-Mt.pdf

The resources report and estimation methodology are summarised following:

Mineral Resources at Deep Leads-Rubble Mound-Wind Break REE Deposits

Executive summary (concise version)

The JORC-compliant resource estimated for the Deep Leads-Rubble Mound and Wind Break rare earth element (REE) deposits has increased by 70% to 89 million tonnes at a cut-off grade (cog) of US$30/tonne (equal to 350ppm TREO-CeO_2) as shown in Table 1 following. (Note that 1 ppm = 1 gram per tonne).

Table 1: Resource Estimates

Resources at Deep Leads-Rubble Mound & Wind Break @ US$30/t cog									Permanent Magnet REOs				Key Ratios	
Resource Category	**Million Tonnes**	Avg depth (m)	Avg base (m)	Avg thickness (m)	TREO ppm	TREO-CeO_2 ppm	Perm Mag ppm	Nd_2O_3 ppm	Pr_6O_{11} ppm	Tb_4O_7 ppm	Dy_2O_3 ppm	PermMag / TREO %	Tb+Dy / TREO %
Inferred	41.4	4.2	12.3	8.0	811	629	212	141	36	5.0	30	26%	4.3%
Indicated	41.6	4.2	11.8	7.7	856	656	225	150	38	5.2	31	26%	4.2%
Measured	5.6	4.1	11.4	7.3	998	790	263	174	43	6.6	39	26%	4.6%
Totals	**88.6**	**4.2**	**12.0**	**7.8**	**844**	**652**	**221**	**147**	**37**	**5.2**	**31**	**26%**	**4.3%**

Other Rare Earth oxides												Low radioactivity	
Resource Category	CeO_2 ppm	Er_2O_3 ppm	Eu_2O_3 ppm	Gd_2O_3 ppm	Ho_2O_3 ppm	La_2O_3 ppm	Lu_2O_3 ppm	Sm_2O_3 ppm	Tm_2O_3 ppm	Yb_2O_3 ppm	Y_2O_3 ppm	ThO ppm	U_3O_8 ppm
Inferred	182	17	8.3	31	6.0	124	2.2	31	2.4	15	180	6.6	1.8
Indicated	200	18	9.0	33	6.2	131	2.3	34	2.5	15	181	6.4	1.8
Measured	209	22	11.3	41	7.8	150	2.8	40	3.0	19	229	6.2	1.7
Totals	**192**	**18**	**8.8**	**33**	**6.2**	**129**	**2.3**	**33**	**2.5**	**15**	**183**	**6.5**	**1.8**

Parameters: Note 1 ppm = 1 gram/t: Block cut-off grade (cog) = US$30/t (~350ppm TREO-$CeO_2$) Min thickness = 2 metres Density = 1.9 t/metre^3
Search ellipse = 120 x 150m (Meas & Ind), 250 x 250m (Inf). TREO = total rare earth elements as oxides. TREO-CeO2 = TREO minus cerium oxide.

Resource increase: This resource estimate is 70% larger tonnes and 3% to 4% higher grade than the previous estimate in November 2023[1] due to expanded drill coverage and has some resources in measured category.

Ionic Clay REE: This is a confirmed ionic adsorption clay REE deposit (IAC REE) with high extraction rates of REE from clays under benign leach conditions around pH 4 which no other Australian deposit has achieved.

Dy+Tb Rich: Dysprosium + Terbium to TREO (Dy+Tb/TREO) of 4.3% is the highest in Australian clay-REE resources and high by world standards. Dy & Tb are the most valuable rare earth elements, being in critical short supply and mainly produced from IAC REE deposits in southern China and Myanmar - (Figure 1).

Potential for expansion: The estimates come from 29% of the mineralised outline - (Figure 2).

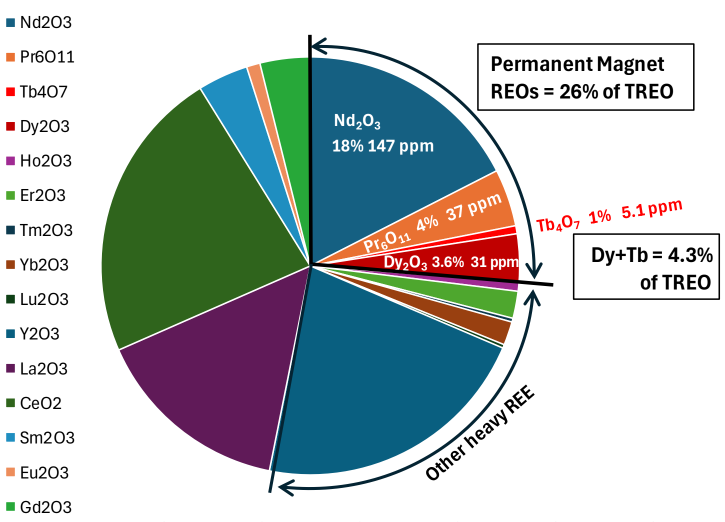


Figure 1: Pie chart showing the relative proportions of each rare earth element oxide

Notes:
The main revenue-earning Permanent Magnet REOs are high, being 26% of total rare earth oxides (TREO)

Critical REOs of Dy+Tb are, on average, 4.3% of TREO and has some areas exceeding 6% of TREO. This is the highest concentration ratio of Dy+Tb in Australian clay-hosted REE resources and high by world standards.

Uranium & Thorium grades are low (see Table 1) which is a preferred outcome because the REE concentrate will be saleable in all jurisdictions.

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[1] See ASX announcement: ASX ABx 50Mt REE Resource Milestone 20 November 2023

Figure 2 below shows "REE Accumulation" for each resource block, which is the TREO grade x metres thickness (ppm x m) with the red & purple blocks exceeding 7,000ppm x m TREO. Note 1ppm = 1 gram/t.

The five main high grade REE zones identified by this resource model are shown in Figure 2 below as (1) Deep Leads, (2) Rubble Mound, (3) Alluvial Flats, (4) Leech Scrub and (5) Wind Break, which is the company's newest prospect area.

The exploration potential is self-evident and will focus on higher grade areas for viability assessments.

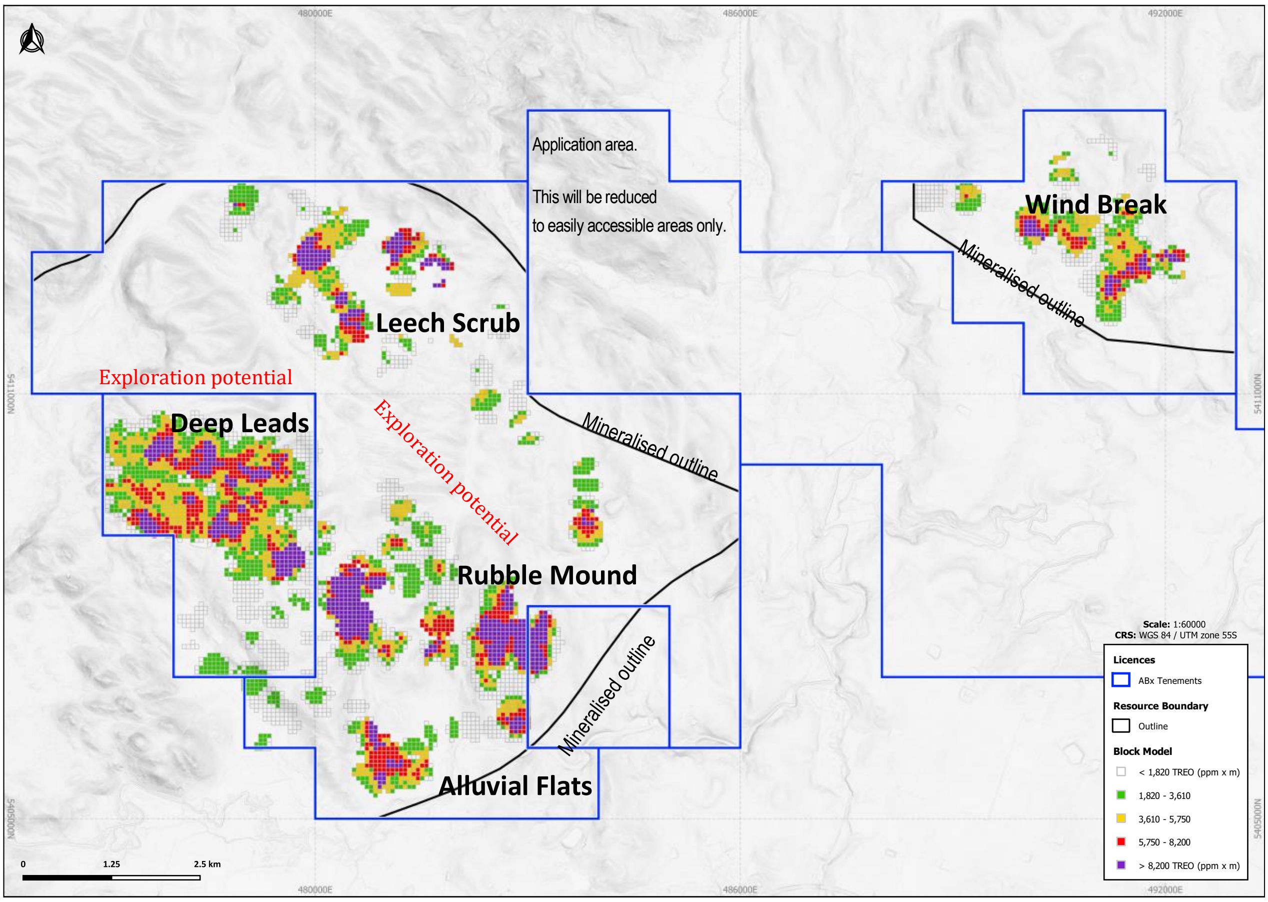

Figure 2: Map of block model showing the zones of high REE enrichment as the purple, red and orange coloured blocks.

This resource model is based on 3,843 metres assayed from 895 drillholes across the REE resource area:

Table 2: Holes drilled and the number of assays from the 895 drillholes assayed for REE and used in this resource estimate

Project	Tenement	Holes drilled	Metres drilled	Holes assayed	Metres assayed
Deep Leads	EL9/2010	486	3,977	388	1,522
Rubble Mound	EL10/2021	437	3,936	413	1,968
Wind Break	EL9/2010	154	1,829	94	353
Totals		**1,077***	**9,742**	**895***	**3,843**

* Note that 182 holes were not assayed for REE at all, mainly because they were old bauxite holes pre-2014.

Deposit significance: high Dy & Tb

ABx is expanding the size of its ionic clay-hosted Rare Earth Elements (IAC REE) resources in northern Tasmania. The resources are more enriched in the most important REE species, Dy and Tb, than any other Australian REE resource. Dy & Tb are in critical short supply.

Permanent Magnet Rare Earth Elements (PREE) Pr, Nd, Tb & Dy, are strategically important minerals for electronics, IT, communications, renewable energy-green transition technologies and military applications. Current supply is dominated by China. ABx's deposits have similarities with the Chinese deposits but are uniquely Tasmanian in detail. ABx intends to exploit the special features of these unique deposits.

ABx's ionic adsorption clay REE deposit (IAC REE) has achieved high extraction rates of up to 88% of REE and averaging above 50% using benign, low-cost processing leaching at pH4, confirming it to be an IAC REE deposit which are rare and important. At present Dy & Tb is mainly (if not exclusively) sourced from IAC REE deposits in southern China and Myanmar.

Area selection focusses on accessibility to the land, landholder support and geological settings. Since the inception of ABx in 2009, ABx's paramount company policy has been as follows:

> ABx endorses best practices on agricultural land, strives to leave land and environment better than we find it. We only operate where welcomed.

Economic Setting

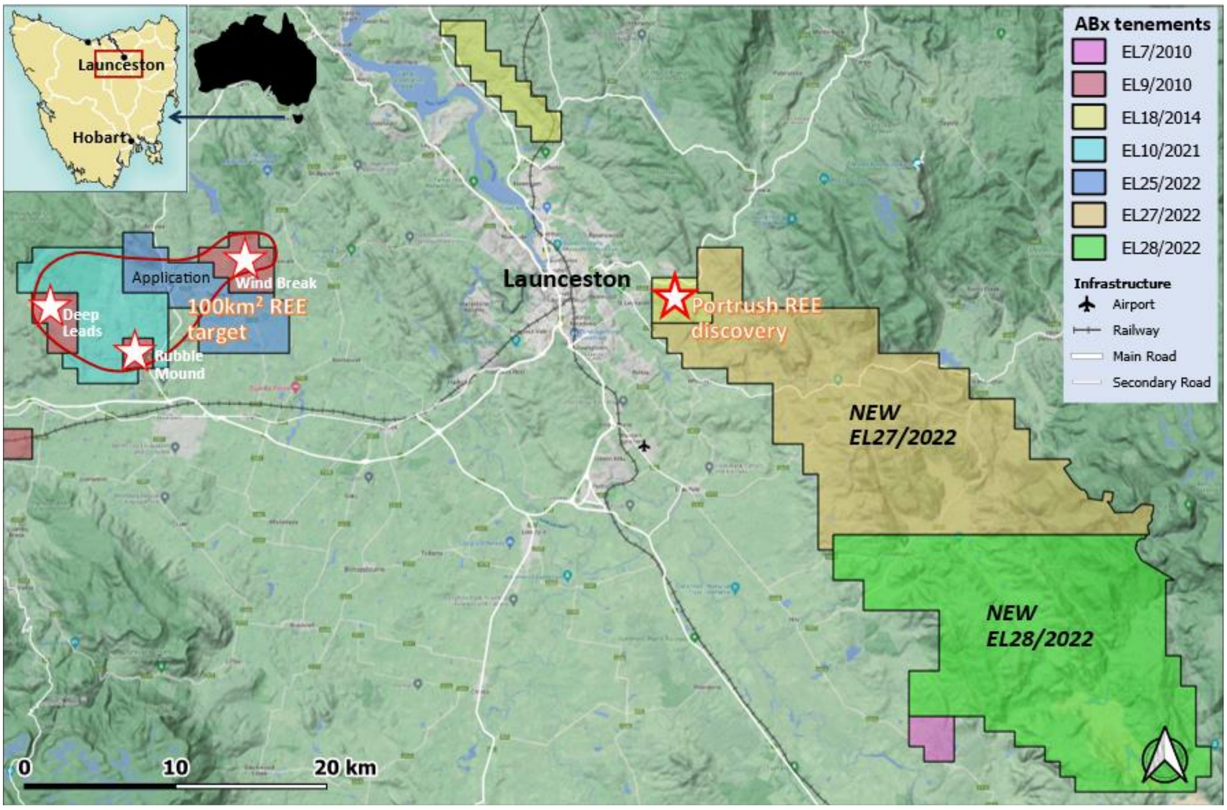

Figure 3: Location of ABx Exploration Projects in northern Tasmania

ABx's REE resources and exploration tenements are ideally located (see Figure 5) with regards:

1. **Transport**: major highways, rail, export ports and airport. Sealed roads to the project
2. **Electricity**: hydro and renewable power grid with lowest-quartile industrial electricity costs
3. **Water**: abundant town water, dam water, permanent rivers and groundwater
4. **Accessibility**: most of the resource is in freehold pine plantations and scrubland
5. **Housing**: modern towns and cities within 40 minutes' drive of the project area
6. **Industry**: heavy engineering in Launceston and Tasmania's large mining sector
7. **Workforce**: skilled workforces, with two major smelters in region
8. **Zoning**: plantation timber and 3 hard-rock quarries operate nearby

There are no known barriers to developing a project at this location, subject to the normal approval processes. ABx has operated in Tasmania since 2010 and is well known for its strict adherence to its paramount corporate policy to apply the best practices for land management and rehabilitation; to leave the land better than they found it and to only operate where welcomed.

Tenements

These resources occur on two Exploration Licence tenements, namely EL9/2010 Deloraine-Deep Leads with an area of 13,600 hectares (136km^2) and EL10/2021 Brushy Rivulet-Rubble Mound with an area of 5,100 hectares (51km^2). A third central tenement (see Figures 2 & 6) is still in the application stage and will be reduced in size to focus only on easily accessible areas with exploration potential.

Figure 4 below shows the tenement boundaries and an outline of the area that has been explored to date and found to have mineralisation with elevated REE grades. Only a small proportion of the mineralised area has been sufficiently drilled for resource estimation.

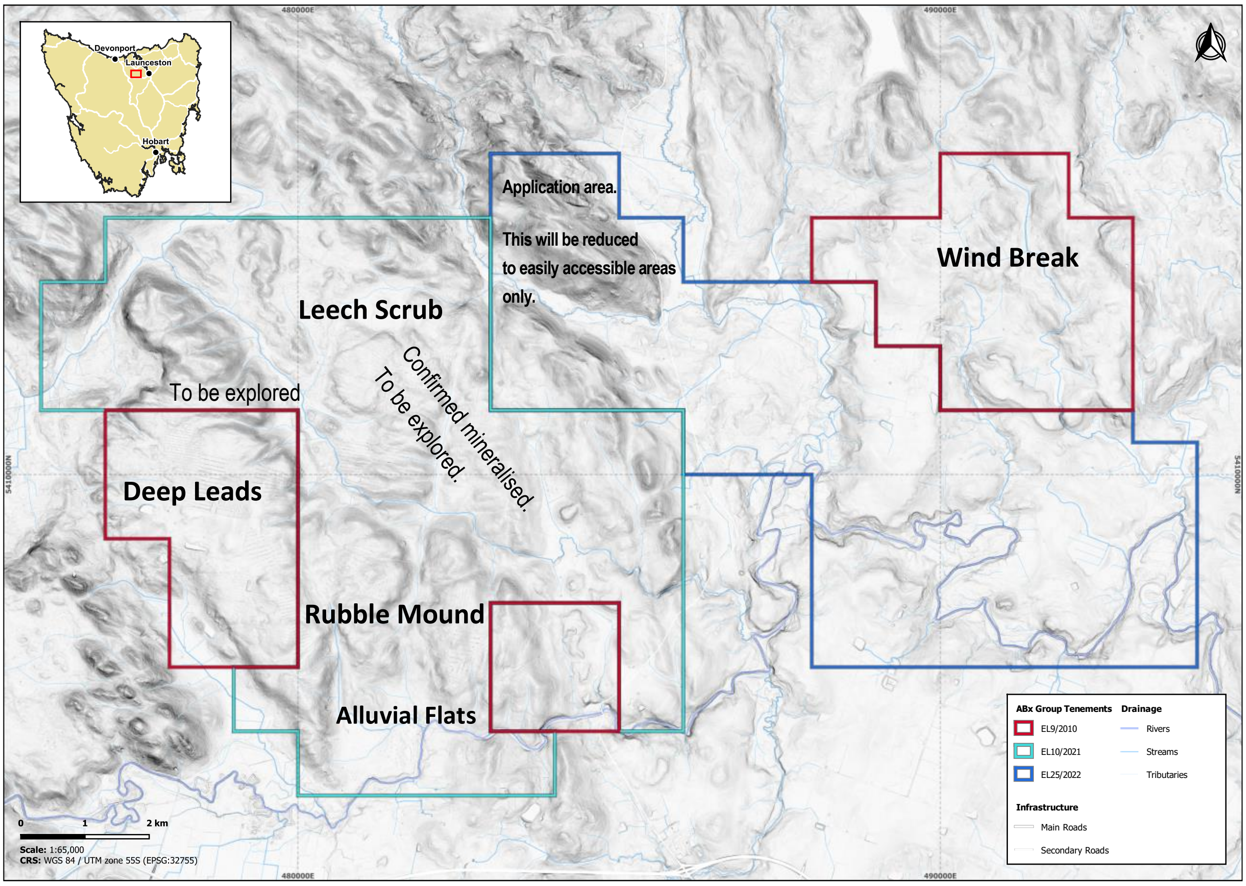

Figure 4: Tenements, topography and REE discoveries to date

Drilling Techniques

Drilling was by 100mm diameter aircore reverse circulation holes and push-tube coring, using an RC Rig provided by Edrill Tasmania. In some locations, the holes must penetrate a mixture of clay, boulders and water, with the boulders being a mixture of weathered and very hard bedrock. This is a difficult, mixed drilling environment – see Figure 5 below.

Figure 5: Example of the mixed drilling environment of hard rock boulders, wet clays and bedrock

An aircore cutter bit is used to drill clays and, when hard rock is encountered, the drill string is withdrawn which often allows water to enter the hole, and a hammer bit is fitted.

In wet areas, the compressor has been operated at high pressure to keep the formation dry for efficient drilling. Tests have shown that the groundwater and fine suspended clays that are being repelled by the high drilling pressure is carrying REE which could lead to an underestimation of REE grade in some places.

Duplicate holes have not been drilled to date, but several new REE holes have been drilled near old bauxite holes with only moderate correspondence of REE grades, usually because the bauxite holes did not drill through the entire REE mineralised horizon. Five well-holes were drilled next to selected holes and the geological correspondence between holes was strong. However, grade correspondence could not be tested because the well holes were drilled with an oversized hammer to ream and flush-out the chips.

Sampling & Assaying

Sampling has been done at 1 metre intervals. Each sample is quartered 2 or 3 times to collect a 0.5kg subsample for assaying and the rest is stored at the ABx Research Lab in Western Junction near the Launceston Airport. Samples are geologically logged, photographed and samples placed in chip trays.

Assaying has been done by two commercial laboratories, ALS in Brisbane and LabWest in WA. The ALS analytical method is coded ME-MS81™ involving lithium borate fusion followed by acid dissolution and ICP-AES measurement (a proprietary method of inductively coupled plasma with atomic emission spectroscopy). The LabWest method is coded MMA04, involving sample digestion in an HF-based acid mixture under high pressure and temperature in a microwave apparatus for determination of 61 elements including Rare-Earths by a combination of ICP-MS (inductively-coupled plasma and Mass Spectrometry) and ICP-OES (ICP and Optical Emission Spectrometry).

For comparison, 13 duplicate samples were also analysed using LabWest's AF02 method. Correlation was near-perfect, except for cerium (Ce) especially for samples with very high cerium values. Whilst this test was not definitive, the analytical methods were considered to be acceptable for resource estimation purposes.

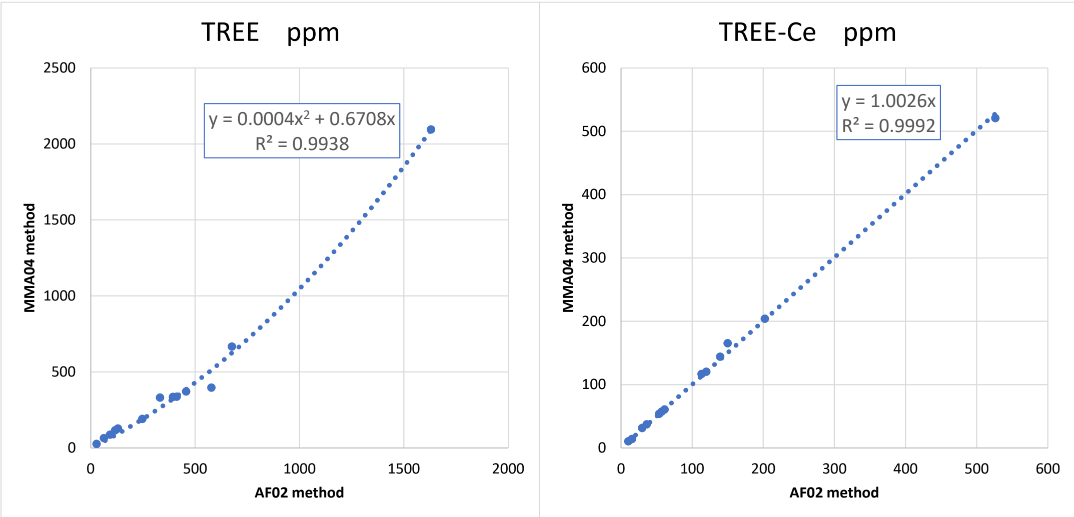

Figure 6: Graphs comparing values for total rare earths (TREE) and TREE-Ce for two different analytical methods.

Oxide conversion factors for converting the elemental values received from the laboratories to oxides were based on atomic weights and are as follows (rare earths highlighted in yellow):

Metal	Ag	Al	As	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Dy	Er	Eu
Oxide	Ag2O	Al2O3	As2O3	As2O5	BaO	BeO	Bi2O5	CaO	CdO	Ce2O3	CeO2	CoO	Cr2O3	Cs2O	CuO	Dy2O3	Er2O3	Eu2O3
Conversion	1.074	1.890	1.320	1.534	1.117	2.776	1.191	1.399	1.142	1.171	1.228	1.272	1.462	1.060	1.252	1.148	1.143	1.158
Metal	Fe	Fe	Ga	Gd	Ge	Hf	Hg	Ho	In	k	La	Li	Lu	Mg	Mn	Mn	Mo	Na
Oxide	FeO	Fe2O3	Ga2O3	Gd2O3	GeO2	HfO2	HgO	Ho2O3	In2O3	K2O	La2O3	Li2O	Lu2O3	MgO	MnO	MnO2	MoO3	Na2O
Conversion	1.287	1.430	1.344	1.153	1.441	1.179	1.080	1.146	1.209	1.205	1.173	2.153	1.137	1.658	1.291	1.583	1.500	1.348
Metal	Nb	Nd	Ni	P	Pb	Pb	Pr	Pr	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sm	Sn	Sr	Ta
Oxide	Nb2O5	Nd2O3	NiO	P2O5	PbO	PbO2	Pr2O3	Pr6O11	Rb2O	ReO	SO3	Sb2O5	Sc2O3	SeO3	Sm2O3	SnO2	SrO	Ta2O5
Conversion	1.431	1.166	1.273	2.292	1.077	1.154	1.170	1.208	1.094	1.086	2.497	1.328	1.534	1.608	1.160	1.270	1.183	1.221
Metal	Tb	Tb	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	Tm	U	U	U	V	W	Y	Yb	Zn	Zr		
Oxide	Tb2O3	Tb4O7	TeO3	ThO2	TiO2	Tl2O3	Tm2O3	UO2	UO3	U3O8	V2O5	WO3	Y2O3	Yb2O3	ZnO	ZrO2		
Conversion	1.151	1.176	1.376	1.138	1.668	1.117	1.142	1.134	1.202	1.179	1.785	1.261	1.270	1.139	1.245	1.351		

Table 3: Conversion factors applied to convert elemental values to oxides. Rare earths are highlighted in yellow.

Estimation Methodology

Consultants and the Competent Person agreed that block modelling interpolation is the most appropriate estimation method at this stage. The block model interpolation procedure comprised the following:

1. Validation of the digital data by reference to original assay certificates
2. Examination of selected cross sections to assess continuity of grades and geology
3. Using photos of sample chip trays to look for continuity of structure and clay layers
4. Elimination of old bauxite holes that were incompletely sampled and assayed
5. Elimination of old bauxite holes that stopped at depths too shallow to test the REE horizon
6. Replacement of old bauxite holes with more recent REE drillholes (an ongoing task)
7. Geostatistical analysis of assay data from holes that tested the REE horizon
8. Conversion of all drill hole collar heights to heights from the official LiDAR data. LiDAR stands for Light Detection and Ranging which uses a pulsed laser to accurately measure land surface heights
9. Provision of a final set of data suitable for block modelling
10. Drafting an outline of the area that has been explored and determined to be mineralised
11. Agreement on the model blocks to be 60m x 60m x 2m thick aligned with the true-north survey grid
12. Agreement on the search ellipses for Measured and Indicated Resources (120m x 150m) and Inferred Resources (250m x 250m) and the interpolation method (inverse distance squared – ID2)
13. Agreement that the minimum number of samples for a grade estimate is 3 for the entire model and a minimum of 4 samples for the outer limit of Inferred Resources
14. Gravimetric tests on samples of the heavy clays (SG 2.65 t/m^3) and dolerite (SG 2.5 to 3.0 t/m^3) that host the REE and selection of a general density factor of 1.9 dry tonnes per cubic metre in-situ
15. Conversion of LiDAR data to a precise model of the land surface to constrain blocks
16. Generation of the block model for the Mineral Resource estimation and
17. Sorting the block model estimates into Resource categories according to JORC definitions.

Table 4: Block modelling parameters applied

True north grid	Cell Dimensions	Origin	Number of Blocks	**Measured & Indicated Resources** Search Ellipse	**Inferred Resources** Search Ellipse
X Easting	60m	475000	300	120m oriented 230°	250m
Y Northing	60m	5405000	200	150m oriented 320°	250m
Z RL (LiDAR)	2m	322	81	2m	4m

Interpolation method: Inverse Distance Weighted (Squared)

Block Model 60m x 60m x 2m blocks on a grid oriented north-south

Maximum samples from 1 hole for grade estimate 2

Minimum number of samples within search ellipse 3 4 for Resources

Maximum number of samples for grade estimate 12

Resource modelling: Skandus Pty Ltd, Gems 4.11 software. QGIS & LiDAR by Terra Geospatial UK

Proportion of mineralised area with grade estimates

Area of the mineralised outline: 64.54 km^2

Area of blocks covering the mineralised outline: 65.4 km^2 incl. perimeter blocks with % recorded

Area of blocks with grade estimates: 18.37 km^2

∴ Proportion of mineralised outline with grade estimates = **29% of the mineralised outline area**

Selecting the optimum block Cut-Off Grade (cog)

The 15 REE Oxides in the deposits range in value from less than US$1 per kg to over US$2,000 per kg. Therefore, a "gross value in situ" aggregation has been created based on ABx's published long-term base case REO prices as shown in Table 5 which also shows comparable published price lists for Rare Earth Oxides.

Rare Earth Oxide	Resource grade	ABx base case prices [1]	REE Value per tonne	Prices used in announcements by other REE companies, Market Reports & Analysts			
	ppm	US$/kg	US$/tonne	Price (US$/kg) [2]	Price (US$/kg) [3]	Price (US$/kg) [4]	Price (US$/kg) [5]
La_2O_3	128.9	**$1**	$0.13	$1.52	$1.35	$2.86	$0.56
CeO_2	192.2	**$1**	$0.19	$1.58	$1.40	$2.01	$0.97
Pr_6O_{11}	37.5	**$128**	$4.79	$169.00	$104.50	$106.19	$56.72
Nd_2O_3	147.5	**$134**	$19.76	$182.50	$106.00	$97.34	$56.84
Sm_2O_3	32.9	**$4**	$0.13	$5.20	$2.55	$2.45	$2.11
Eu_2O_3	8.8	**$30**	$0.26	$31.50	$28.50	$49.35	$27.38
Gd_2O_3	32.7	**$69**	$2.25	$112.50	$58.50	$37.16	$27.22
Tb_4O_7	5.2	**$2,046**	$10.68	$2,340.00	$1,830.00	$1,415.92	$897.31
Dy_2O_3	31.0	**$382**	$11.85	$480.00	$323.00	$566.37	$282.92
Ho_2O_3	6.2	**$179**	$1.11	$305.00	$102.00	$111.50	$69.95
Er_2O_3	17.7	**$54**	$0.96	$69.00	$55.00	$34.64	$41.66
Tm_2O_3	2.5	**$100**	$0.25	$850.00	$850.00	--	$113.45
Yb_2O_3	15.4	**$17**	$0.26	$16.30	$13.50	$17.66	$14.08
Lu_2O_3	2.3	**$810**	$1.86	$805.00	$805.00	$707.96	$781.18
Y_2O_3	183.2	**$12**	$2.20	$16.10	$9.20	$7.39	$6.12
TREO gross contained value US$/t			**$56.69**				

Sources
1. 2022 Adamas Intelligence: https://www.adamasintel.com/. Corporate Connect report for ABx. Also used in presentation by Iluka Resources Ltd ASX ILU 3-4 May 2023. See https://iluka.com/media/rcbbrobg/macquarie-conference-presentation.pdf
2. Argus Metal Prices https://www.argusmedia.com (from Ionic Resources Ltd (ASX IXR) APAC Vegas Conference, 23 March 2022)
3. Argus Metal Prices https://www.argusmedia.com for 29 Sep 2022 (from IXR, ASX release, 6 Oct 2022)
4. Alcara Resources Inc (TSX ARA) RNI 43-101 Report 2022, Table 1-1 and Table 14-40
5. Ginger International Trade & Investment Pte., Ltd. 19 April 2024. Shanghai spot prices - see https://giti.sg/products/rare-earths

Table 5: REO Prices used for cut-off grades

Note: ABx uses published market outlook prices and not spot prices which are volatile, as shown in the Shanghai daily spot price in the right-hand column.

The cut-off grade aggregation technique is designed to weight each REE Oxide by its price relative to the other REE Oxide prices.

The 4 permanent magnet REE Oxides, namely Neodymium (Nd_2O_3), Dysprosium (Dy_2O_3), Terbium (Tb_4O_7), and Praseodymium (Pr_6O_{11}) are the 4 main contributors to the REE Value per tonne used for cut-off grades.

The previous resource estimate applied a cut-off grade of 350ppm TREO-CeO_2. For this estimation, a block cut-off grade of US$30/tonne REE Value is applied, and it closely approximates 350ppm TREO- CeO_2 that was used previously. REE Value in US$/t is considered to be more useful for financial assessments and for research into depletion zones and accumulation zones which often occur in ionic clay REE deposits.

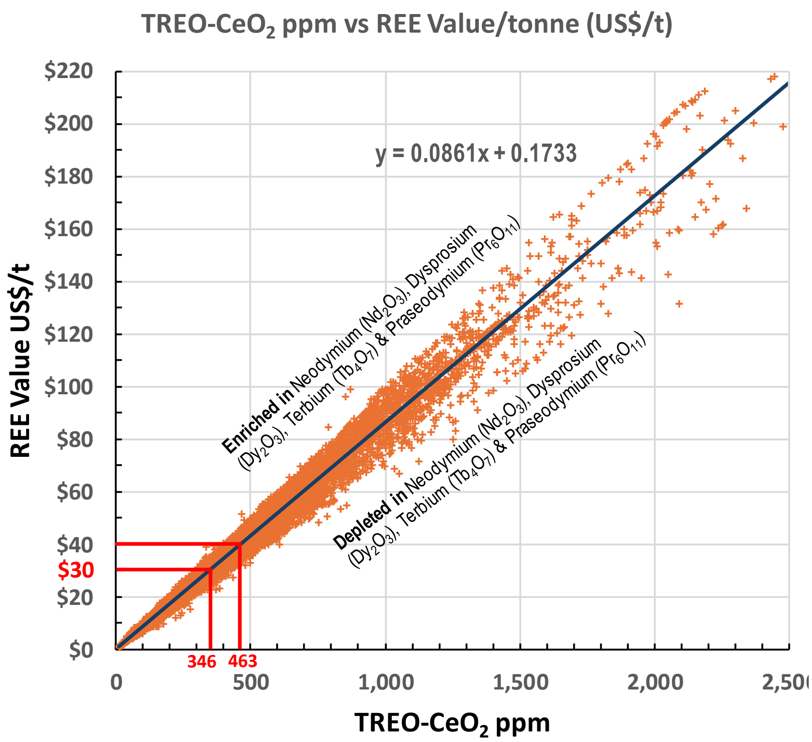

Figure 7: Plot of block grades of TREO-CeO_2 versus REE Value per tonne (US$/t)

Note: The base-case cut-off grade used for this resource estimate is US$30/tonne which is approximately equal to the previous cut-off grade of 350ppm TREO-CeO_2.

The cut-off grade for higher-grade zones used for this resources study is US$40/tonne which is approximately equal to the previous high-grade cut-off grade of 450 ppm TREO-CeO_2 - see red lines.

"TREO-CeO_2" is the total of all rare earth oxide species except for cerium oxide, which is not targeted by ABx. CeO_2 is low value and can be undesirable in REE concentrates.

RESOURCE ESTIMATES AT TWO CUT-OFF GRADES

ABx is assessing the potential of these deposits for future commercial development and therefore, the resources are estimated at two different cut-off grades, called “Standard” and “Higher grade”.

Table 6: Standard grade resources at US$30/tonne (~ 350ppm TREO-$CeO_2$) cut-off grade (cog) (Base Case)

Resources at Deep Leads-Rubble Mound & Wind Break @ US$30/t cog								Permanent Magnet REOs				**Key Ratios**	
Resource Category	**Million Tonnes**	Avg depth (m)	Avg base (m)	Avg thickness (m)	TREO ppm	TREO-CeO_2 ppm	Perm Mag ppm	Nd_2O_3 ppm	Pr_6O_{11} ppm	Tb_4O_7 ppm	Dy_2O_3 ppm	PermMag / TREO %	Tb+Dy / TREO %
Inferred	41.4	4.2	12.3	8.0	811	629	212	141	36	5.0	30	26%	4.3%
Indicated	41.6	4.2	11.8	7.7	856	656	225	150	38	5.2	31	26%	4.2%
Measured	5.6	4.1	11.4	7.3	998	790	263	174	43	6.6	39	26%	4.6%
Totals	**88.6**	**4.2**	**12.0**	**7.8**	**844**	**652**	**221**	**147**	**37**	**5.2**	**31**	**26%**	**4.3%**

Other Rare Earth oxides											**Low radioactivity**	
Resource Category	CeO_2 ppm	Er_2O_3 ppm	Eu_2O_3 ppm	Gd_2O_3 ppm	Ho_2O_3 ppm	La_2O_3 ppm	Lu_2O_3 ppm	Sm_2O_3 ppm	Tm_2O_3 ppm	Yb_2O_3 ppm	Y_2O_3 ppm	ThO ppm	U_3O_8 ppm
Inferred	182	17	8.3	31	6.0	124	2.2	31	2.4	15	180	6.6	1.8
Indicated	200	18	9.0	33	6.2	131	2.3	34	2.5	15	181	6.4	1.8
Measured	209	22	11.3	41	7.8	150	2.8	40	3.0	19	229	6.2	1.7
Totals	**192**	**18**	**8.8**	**33**	**6.2**	**129**	**2.3**	**33**	**2.5**	**15**	**183**	**6.5**	**1.8**

Parameters: Note 1 ppm = 1 gram/t: Block cut-off grade (cog) = US$30/t (~350ppm TREO-$CeO_2$) Min thickness = 2 metres Density = 1.9 t/metre^3
Search ellipse = 120 x 150m (Meas & Ind), 250 x 250m (Inf). TREO = total rare earth elements as oxides. TREO-CeO2 = TREO minus cerium oxide.

Notes:

1. The main revenue-earning Permanent Magnet REOs are high, being 26% of total rare earth oxides (TREO)
2. Critical REOs of Dy+Tb are, on average, 4.4% of TREO and has some areas exceeding 6% of TREO. This is the highest concentration ratio of Dy+Tb in Australia and are high by world standards.
3. Uranium & Thorium grades are very low which is preferred.

Table 7: Higher grade resources using US$40/tonne (~450ppm TREO-$CeO_2$) cut-off grade (cog)
This higher-grade resource is significant and the higher-grade zones (see Figure 1) are being further tested for continuity by infill drilling and tested for metallurgical performance – see discussion following.

Resources at Deep Leads-Rubble Mound & Wind Break @ US$40/t cog								Permanent Magnet REOs					
Resource Category	**Million Tonnes**	Avg depth (m)	Avg base (m)	Avg thickness (m)	TREO ppm	TREO-CeO_2 ppm	Perm Mag ppm	Nd_2O_3 ppm	Pr_6O_{11} ppm	Tb_4O_7 ppm	Dy_2O_3 ppm	PermMag / TREO %	Tb+Dy / TREO %
Inferred	26.1	4.3	11.9	7.6	967	764	260	174	44	6.1	36	27%	4.3%
Indicated	26.4	4.4	11.4	7.1	1,026	807	280	188	48	6.4	38	27%	4.3%
Measured	3.9	4.0	10.9	6.9	1,189	964	321	212	52	8.1	48	27%	4.7%
Totals	**56.4**	**4.3**	**11.6**	**7.3**	**1,010**	**798**	**274**	**183**	**47**	**6.4**	**38**	**27%**	**4.4%**

Other Rare Earth oxides											**Low radioactivity**	
Resource Category	CeO_2 ppm	Er_2O_3 ppm	Eu_2O_3 ppm	Gd_2O_3 ppm	Ho_2O_3 ppm	La_2O_3 ppm	Lu_2O_3 ppm	Sm_2O_3 ppm	Tm_2O_3 ppm	Yb_2O_3 ppm	Y_2O_3 ppm	ThO ppm	U_3O_8 ppm
Inferred	203	21	10.3	38	7.2	152	2.7	39	2.8	18	214	6.3	1.8
Indicated	219	21	11.1	41	7.5	163	2.7	42	2.9	18	218	6.2	1.8
Measured	225	27	13.8	50	9.5	184	3.3	49	3.6	22	281	6.1	1.6
Totals	**212**	**21**	**10.9**	**40**	**7.5**	**159**	**2.7**	**41**	**2.9**	**18**	**221**	**6.2**	**1.8**

Parameters: Note 1 ppm = 1 gram/tonne: Block cut-off grade (cog) = US$40/t (~350ppm TREO-$CeO_2$) Min thickness = 2 metres Density = 1.9 t/metre^3
Search ellipse = 120 x 150m (Meas & Ind), 250 x 250m (Inf). TREO = total rare earth elements as oxides. TREO-CeO2 = TREO minus cerium oxide.

GRADE-TONNAGE DISTRIBUTION

Table 7 above shows that there is potential for higher grades in some parts of the deposit. Figure 8 below summarises the data for this block model at different cut-off grades.

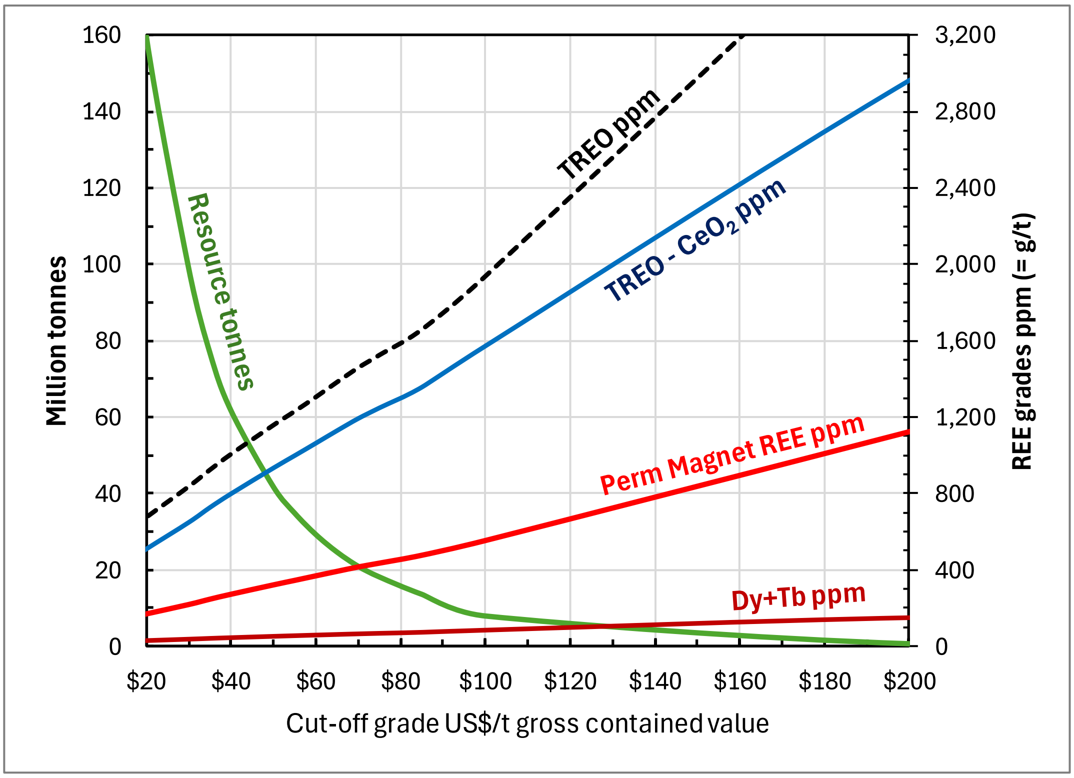

Figure 8: Grade-tonnage graph showing reduction in resource tonnages and increasing average resource grades as the cut-off grade is increased.

Significance of grade-tonnage: As ABx moves into an economic assessment of these REE resources, its focus is on the tonnages that are readily accessible as well as having attractive grades and feasible metallurgy:

1. TREO is important in that processing will probably recover all REE into a bulk concentrate
2. TREO-CeO_2 excludes cerium, which is not highly valuable
3. Permanent Magnet REE (Nd, Pr, Dy & Tb) are the most valuable REE
4. Dy & Tb are the most highly priced of all the REE species. They are in critically short-supply and are predominantly sourced from ionic adsorption clay REE deposits such as this one.

This is a widespread, broad-acre style of resource, extending across a diverse landscape and resource continuity becomes a key factor in future economic-engineering assessments. Drilling will be focussed on prospective areas.

One of the major benefits of this resource block model is that it maps the distribution of high-grade sections of the deposit – see Figure 2 above and Figure 9 next page.

DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES AND EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

Figure 9 below shows the "REE Accumulation" across the deposit. The units used are the thickness of the REE formation multiplied by the grade, so the units are expressed as REE ppm x metres (ppm x m). Note that 1ppm is the same unit as 1 gram per tonne (g/t) as used for other high-value metals.

This map shows where the REE mineralisation is most abundant (the purple, red and orange zones in Figure 9) and where it is weakest (the light green and grey zones), usually because of rock outcrop and thin clay but also caused by depletion during weathering.

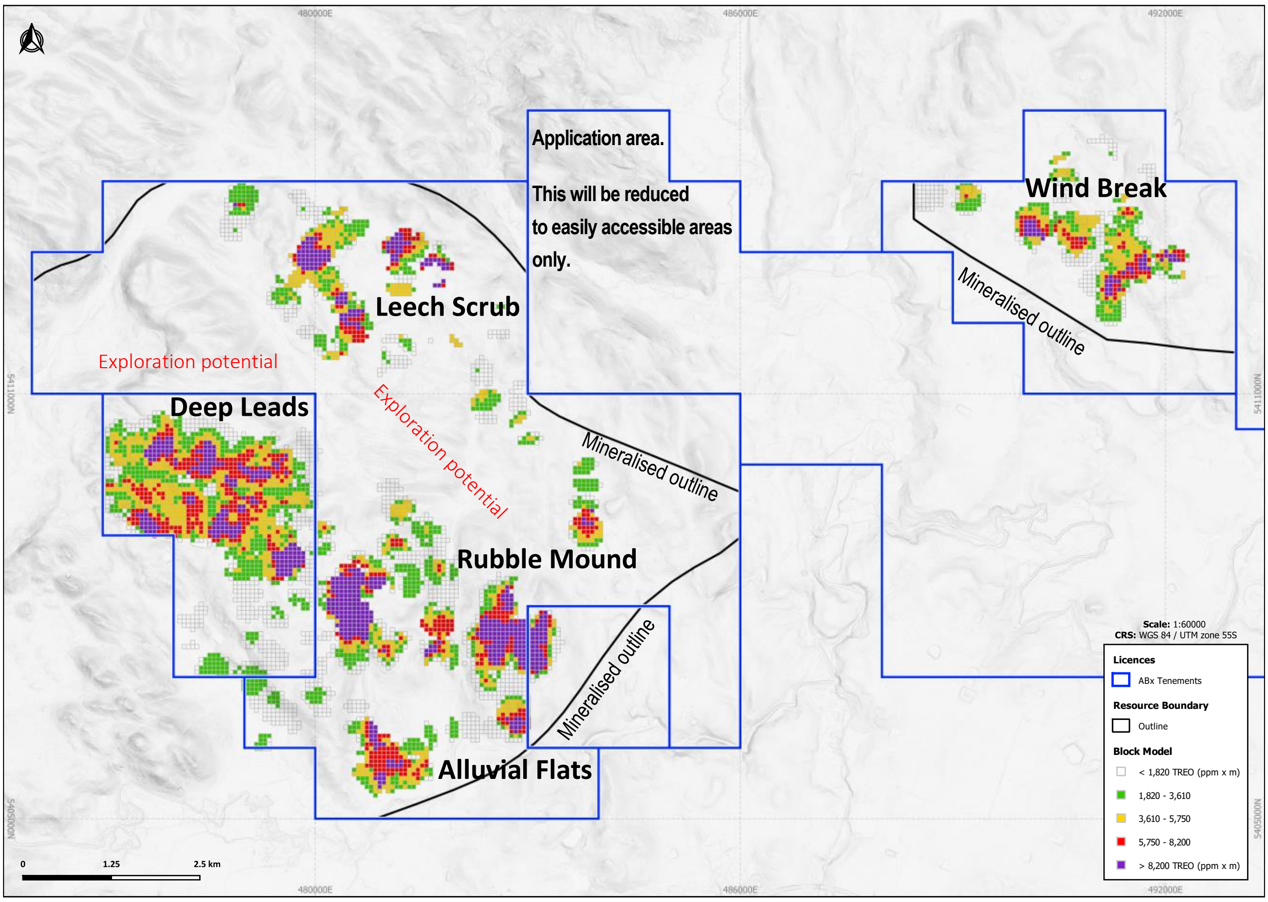

Figure 9: Map of REE accumulation across the area assessed to date and areas of exploration potential. The resources block model covers 29% of the mineralised outline area which is the area where some form of exploration has identified evidence of REE mineralisation and will be further explored.

Patterns of mineralisation and their prospectivity

Channels of higher-grade and thicker REE-clay mineralisation are evident in this map:

1. **Deep Leads** appears to have two channels trending WNW. There is further potential for additional channels to the north which will be explored in due course.
2. **Rubble Mound** appears comprise two, possibly three mounds of thicker clay REE deposits but still has large areas with no drillhole information (white zones with no block outlines). It has the largest accumulation of REE in this district so far.
3. **Alluvial Flats** may be accumulation of REE shed from Rubble Mound. It is a mixture of clay-hosted REE and alluvial-hosted REE which may actually be detrital in nature.
4. **Wind Break** has NE and NW trending channels and has a central peat deposit in low-grade areas
5. **Leech Scrub** trends of mineralisation are unclear, but a NW trend is suspected.

Table 8 - Summary of resource estimation information in accordance with LR 5.8.1

Geology and geological interpretation	REE mineralisation occurs in clay layers that overlie a Jurassic age dolerite basement in a district with some residual weathered Tertiary age alkali basalt. Jurassic age tholeiitic dolerite and Tertiary age bauxite-laterite are the main bedrock geological units. Paleochannels host thicker clay zones which host the rare earth element mineralisation.
Sampling and sub-sampling techniques	Sampling was at 1 metre intervals. Subsampling for assaying is by quartering the clay samples twice and each time, mixing diagonally opposite quarters. Assay results from resampling correspond satisfactorily.
Drilling techniques	RC aircore and push-tube coring used.
Criteria used for classification, including drill and data spacing and distribution.	Indicated Resources are those blocks with grades above the cut-off grade that were estimated based on a minimum 4 samples within 120 metres. Inferred Resources are those blocks with grades above the cut-off grade that were estimated based on a minimum 4 samples within 250 metres.
Sample analytical method	Assay samples are analysed by standard NATA-approved induction coupled plasma analytical methods for rare earth elements at ALS labs in Brisbane (method ME-MS81) and LabWest in Perth (method MMA04). Interlab comparisons proved satisfactory.
Estimation methodology	The centroid of each 1 metre sample is accurately located in Easting, Northing and the RL coordinates are derived from 1m LiDAR data. Because the clay horizon drapes the topography, estimation is by two runs of horizontal circular search ellipses. The first search ellipse is 120 x150 metres horizontally and 2 metres vertically to define Indicated Resources. The second search ellipse is at 250 x 250 metres to estimate Inferred Resources. Clay density by gravimetric measurements typically exceeds 2 tonnes per cubic metre, but some samples exhibit density loss, so a density of 1.9 tonnes per cubic metre was applied globally.
Cut-off grade	Block cut-off grade is US$30/t of gross REO value which approximates 350 ppm TREO - CeO_2 that was used in the previous estimate. A higher-grade resource was estimated using a cut-off grade of US$40/t which approximates 450 ppm TREO-CeO_2 used previously.
Mining and metallurgical methods and parameters, and other modifying factors	None applicable at this resource-drilling stage. Production and rehabilitation strategies are being reviewed. Deposits of this type are mined in China but under very different jurisdictions. The land is freehold hardwood and pine plantations.

Additional information:

Figure 10 below shows the location of all drill holes, as of 11 April 2024.

See ASX announcement for a listing of all drillhole data used for the block modelling the ASX release – see: ABx Group ASX release dated 2 May 2024: ASX ABx Rare Earth Resources Increase 70% to 89Mt 02 May 2024. Website: https://www.abxgroup.com.au/site/pdf/e99173ac-b547-43a9-b682-833b45b92452/ABx-Rare-Earth-Resources-Increase-70-to-89-Mt.pdf

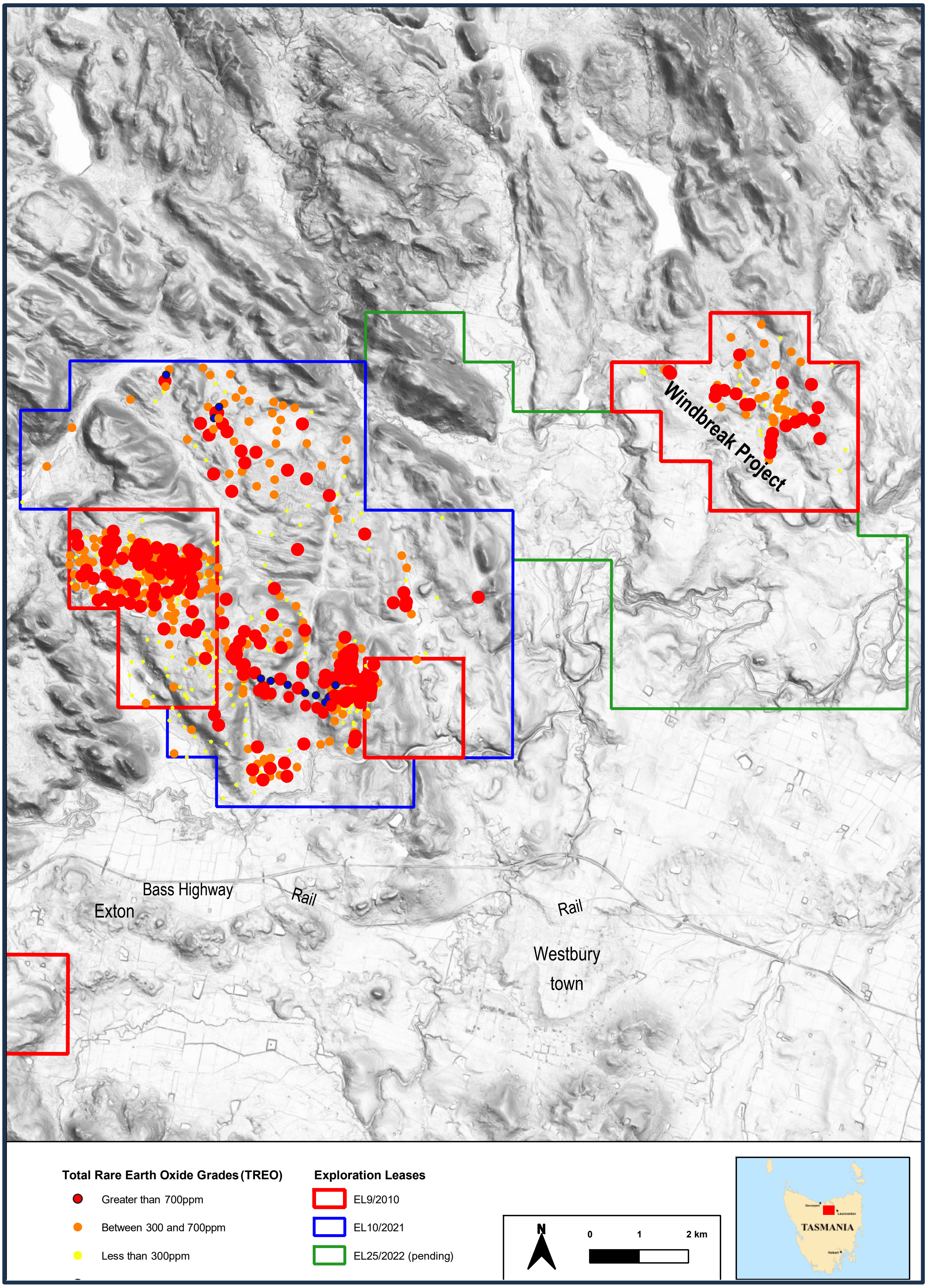

Figure 10: Drill coverage map & local infrastructure
Prospect and deposit names are shown in Figures 2 & 9 above

Qualifying statements

Disclaimer Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This ASX announcement (Announcement) contains various forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to uncertainties in that they may be affected by a variety of known and unknown risks, variables and factors which could cause actual values or results, performance, or achievements to differ materially from the expectations described in such forward-looking statements.

ABx does not give any assurance that the anticipated results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied in those forward-looking statements will be achieved.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relate to Exploration Information and Mineral Resources are based on information compiled by Ian Levy who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Levy is a qualified geologist and a director of ABx Group Limited.

Mr Levy has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Levy has consented in writing to the inclusion in this report of the Exploration Information in the form and context in which it appears.

Consultants

The geostatistical consultants that created the resource block model were: block modelling by Skandus Pty Ltd using GEMS 4.11 software; QGIS & LiDAR modelling by Terra Geospatial, UK.

About ABx Group Limited

ABx Group (ABX) is a uniquely positioned, high-tech Australian company delivering materials for a cleaner future.

The three current areas of focus are:

- Creation of an ionic adsorption clay rare earth project in northern Tasmania
- Establishment of a plant to produce hydrogen fluoride and aluminium fluoride from recycled industrial waste, via its 83%-owned subsidiary, Alcore
- Mining and enhancing the value of bauxite resources for cement, aluminium and fertilisers.

ABx endorses best practices on agricultural land, strives to leave land and environment better than we find it. We only operate where welcomed.

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5 REE RESOURCES DISCOVERED AT WIND BREAK

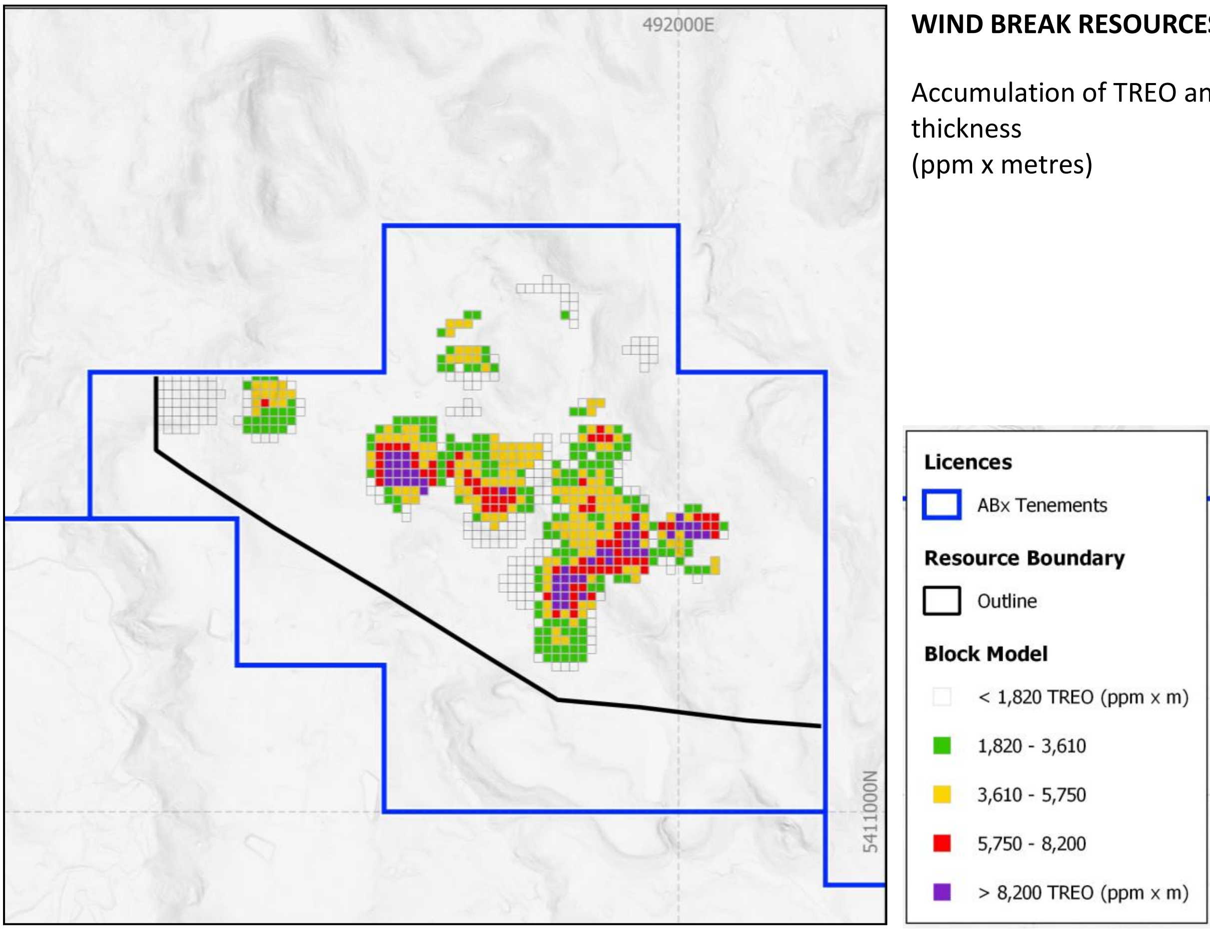
As a result of the drilling project documented in this report, it was possible to estimate the REE mineral resources in the area of the Wind Break project that has been sufficiently drill-evaluated.

Table 4. Resource Estimates at Wind Break Only, May 2024

Resources at Wind Break only @ US$30/t cog								Permanent Magnet REOs				**Key Ratios**	
Resource Category	**Million Tonnes**	Avg depth (m)	Avg base (m)	Avg thickness (m)	TREO ppm	TREO-CeO_2 ppm	Perm Mag ppm	Nd_2O_3 ppm	Pr_6O_{11} ppm	Tb_4O_7 ppm	Dy_2O_3 ppm	PermMag TREO %	Tb+Dy TREO %
Inferred	6.8	3.6	9.2	5.6	821	641	206	137	34	5.0	31	25%	4.4%
Indicated	2.1	3.9	8.9	5.0	841	666	224	149	37	5.3	32	27%	4.4%
Totals	**8.9**	**3.7**	**9.1**	**5.5**	**826**	**647**	**210**	**139**	**34**	**5.1**	**31**	**25%**	**4.4%**

Other Rare Earth oxides												**Low radioactivity**	
Resource Category	CeO_2 ppm	Er_2O_3 ppm	Eu_2O_3 ppm	Gd_2O_3 ppm	Ho_2O_3 ppm	La_2O_3 ppm	Lu_2O_3 ppm	Sm_2O_3 ppm	Tm_2O_3 ppm	Yb_2O_3 ppm	Y_2O_3 ppm	ThO ppm	U_3O_8 ppm
Inferred	180	18	7.4	31	6.3	125	2.4	30	2.6	16	197	7.4	2.1
Measured	175	19	8.0	33	6.7	131	2.6	33	2.8	17	190	7.9	2.3
Totals	**179**	**18**	**7.5**	**32**	**6.4**	**126**	**2.4**	**30**	**2.6**	**16**	**195**	**7.5**	**2.1**

Parameters: Note 1 ppm = 1 gram/t: Block cut-off grade (cog) = US$30/t (~350ppm TREO-$CeO_2$) Min thickness = 2 metres Density = 1.9 t/metre^3
Search ellipse = 120 x 150m (Meas & Ind), 250 x 250m (Inf). TREO = total rare earth elements as oxides. TREO-CeO2 = TREO minus cerium oxide.



WIND BREAK RESOURCES

Accumulation of TREO and thickness (ppm x metres)

6 RELATED DATA FILES LIST

The following is a list of 10 files comprising this report and 9 other related data files documents that were provided to the Grantor, MRT Tas on or about 10/05/2024 and resubmitted herewith on 31/05/2024 after corrections and redaction of commercial-in-confidence data from contractors.

Final Drilling Project Report	EDGI 8 D23-134332 Wind Break_202405_01_EDGI Final Drilling Project Report May 2024.pdf	
Related Data Files		FileType
Surface_location_data_file	EDGI 8 D23-134332 Wind Break_202405_02_SL_1.xlsx	xlsx
Downhole_survey_data_file	EDGI 8 D23-134332 Wind Break_202405_03_DS_1.xlsx	xlsx
Downhole_lithology_data_file	EDGI 8 D23-134332 Wind Break_202405_04_DL_1.xlsx	xlsx
Drill_photos	EDGI 8 D23-134332 Wind Break_202405_04a_DrillPhotos_1.pdf	pdf
Downhole_logs	EDGI 8 D23-134332 Wind Break_202405_04b_DLogs_1.pdf	pdf
Lithology_code_file	EDGI 8 D23-134332 Wind Break_202405_05_LithologyCodes.xlsx	xlsx
Downhole_geochem_data_file	EDGI 8 D23-134332 Wind Break_202405_06_DG_1.xlsx	xlsx
QAQC_data_file	EDGI 8 D23-134332 Wind Break_202405_07_QAQC_1.pdf	pdf
File verification list	EDGI 8 D23-134332 Wind Break_202405_09_FileListing_1 lodgement.xlsx	xlsx

Total report documents = 10

7 DISCUSSION OF WORK PROGRAM

The drilling work program conducted for the Approved Purpose of this EDGI Round 8 grant has:

1. Expanded total REE resources in this district significantly
2. Conducted this project much earlier than otherwise because of the EDGI Round 8 program
3. Helped improve the understanding of Tasmanian clay-hosted REE mineralisation
4. Improved drilling and exploration procedures
5. Helped train new drilling and exploration staff that worked on this project (on-the-job training)
6. Operated smoothly, without OHS&E incidents
7. Increased total expenditures in the Launceston-Westbury-Devenport district by more than $200,000 including drilling, salaries, accommodation and travel expenses.

The commercial multiplier on these EDGI programs is substantial and they improve the potential for discovery of new Tasmanian resources whilst also materially helping the economic activity levels in regional areas in Tasmania. – see Section 9 Expenditures below.

8 ENVIRONMENT

Surface Disturbing Operations:

No surface disturbance activities were carried out. An ecological officer with the MRT Tasmania inspected the drilling for environmental and safety compliance during the active drilling program.

Surveys (archaeological, botanical):

No surveys were undertaken during the project which was entirely within a hardwood timber plantation.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of all drill collars on this tenement was completed immediately and the end of drilling each hole in accordance with the ABx Group’s standard procedures.

There is no further rehabilitation required. All future exploration activities will be immediately rehabilitated as ABx have always done in the past.

Safety, ecological security and sanitation

For logistical practicality and lock-up security at the ABx laboratory near Launceston Airport, ABx supplied:

1. Agreed safety documentation as required by landholders and forest operators
2. Site attendance and morning tool box safety forms
3. Covid hand sanitizer, Rapid Antigen Test kits, masks, gloves
4. Bottled water – large packs
5. Water trailer with fire-fighting pump and hoses
6. High pressure water pump for washing down all vehicles whenever moving between properties
7. Portable toilet for drill crews and field staff
8. 4WD hire vehicle for towing water trailer and portable toilet.

9 DRILLING EXPENDITURES FOR EDGI GRANT

Appendix 1 summarises the drilling statistics. For EDGI Grants, 50% of the direct drilling costs (excluding mobilisation and demobilisation) was refunded to ABx 4 Pty Ltd. ABx expresses thanks for the encouragement that the EDGI program provides to encourage more aggressive exploration.

The EDGI Grant brought forward this step-out exploration work and led to an increase in total expenditure in the Launceston-Westbury-Devenport district by more than $200,000. This included the direct drilling costs plus the non-EDGI expenditures of mobilisation-demobilisation, additional support costs, wages, equipment hire, vehicle hire and fuel, accommodation, food, land access and travel expenses.

The commercial multiplier on these EDGI programs is substantial and the direct-multiplier factor has exceeded 10 in this work program. The EDGI programs accelerate the discovery of new Tasmanian resources whilst also increasing economic activity levels in regional areas of Tasmania.

Table 5. Exploration expenditure for Wind Break EDGI Round 8 for September 2023 to May 2024.

EL 9/2010 Wind Break Expenditure for September 2023 - May 2024			
1. Geoscientific costs			
	Geology (4 staff, 2 4WD)	$69,780	
	Geochemistry (176 assays)	$17,220	
	Geophysics (regional interp)	$2,800	
	Remote sensing (LiDAR maps)	$7,280	
2. Drilling and Gridding Costs			
	Gridding		
	Drilling (direct & others)	$58,760	
	Holes/metres	*30 / 369*	
3. Land Access Costs (agreements)		$11,800	
4. Rehabilitation Costs (additional to routine hole rehab)		$2,120	
5. Feasibility Study Costs			
6. Other Costs (R&D at bauxite lab)		$3,570	
			Real (est)*
7. Administration Costs *	(< 10%)*	$19,814	$35,600
8. Total Costs		**$198,144**	**$213,930***

* Due to the increased costs arising from the expanding of government reporting requirements and the general on-going increases in regulation and compliance costs for businesses, the true gross cost-to-company for Administration and general overhead costs now **typically consumes about 18%** of total project costs. However, regulations and procedures require that reported administration costs cannot exceed 10%, irrespective of the actual administration costs.

10 REFERENCES

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Sinclair, A.J. 1976. Applications of Probability Graphs in Mineral Exploration. Special Volume No. 4, Association of Exploration Geochemists, BC Canada. https://www.appliedgeochemists.org/sites/default/files/documents/Members%20area/Probability%20Plots%20Special%20Vol.%204%20by%20Sinclair.pdf

11 APPENDIX 1 – WIND BREAK DRILLHOLES DRILLED

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation GPS	Elevation LiDAR 1m	Max Depth
WB126	5412834	492104	-41.43602500	146.905487	233	198	16
WB127	5413088	492189	-41.43374101	146.906511	233	204	11
WB128	5413557	492052	-41.42951502	146.904873	236	220	15
WB129	5414013	491834	-41.42539700	146.902274	243	225	5
WB130	5413590	491464	-41.42921001	146.897844	206	190	7
WB131	5413595	490914	-41.42915997	146.891252	203	193	21
WB132	5413545	490579	-41.42960496	146.887244	225	205	4
WB133	5413735	490606	-41.42788801	146.887575	233	214	3
WB134	5413950	490555	-41.42595900	146.886961	222	206	15
WB135	5414153	490594	-41.42412999	146.887440	211	208	7
WB136	5414186	490808	-41.42383302	146.889990	235	222	5
WB137	5413434	490283	-41.43059897	146.883706	220	201	8
WB138	5413542	490139	-41.42962500	146.881984	218	202	10
WB139	5413364	490521	-41.43123700	146.886554	219	196	27
WB140	5413314	490692	-41.43168502	146.888597	203	192	19
WB141	5413271	490980	-41.43207997	146.892040	200	190	34
WB142	5413948	491325	-41.42598398	146.896182	197	188	20
WB143	5414382	491092	-41.42207198	146.893393	210	197	11
WB144	5414507	490418	-41.42093799	146.885336	241	210	15
WB145	5414491	491420	-41.42108903	146.897321	221	192	10
WB146	5413960	492467	-41.42588097	146.909850	234	212	4
WB147	5414216	491641	-41.42357402	146.899961	244	224	8
WB148	5414769	491034	-41.41858502	146.892715	208	193	23
WB149	5413100	490217	-41.43360900	146.882904	236	209	13
WB150	5413126	490017	-41.43336802	146.880517	224	214	5
WB151	5413311	490098	-41.43170597	146.881484	217	213	19
WB152	5412860	491865	-41.43578896	146.902623	191	183	6
WB153	5412462	492224	-41.43937801	146.906918	211	187	21
WB154	5412238	492745	-41.44139897	146.913159	211	202	4
WB155	5411812	492618	-41.44523604	146.911629	204	190	3
TOTAL	**30 holes**					**Metres drilled =**	**369**

Total samples assayed for REE = 176*
* excludes lab R&D testwork assays

Sampling, sample handling and storage

Each metre is logged and subsampled by quartering 3 or 4 times. The subsample is photographed and placed in a zip-lock clear plastic sample bag. (390 bags - some duplicates)

Chips from each metre is placed in an ABx chip-tray and a duplicate is placed in a second "EDGI" chip tray for sending to the MRT Mornington Core Library (60 chiptrays).

Each metre remainder is bagged and zip-tied in heavy duty green plastic sample bags, for storage at ABx laboratory, Western Junction near Launceston Airport. (430 heavy duty green plastic bags (some wastage) & 450 zip-ties).

Sample bags are aggregated into groups of 5 metres placed in a poly-woven storage bag then zip-tied (95 polyweave bags & 140 zip-ties (polyweave bags are often reopened and retied at laboratory)

Some metres are identified as being required for assaying and the subsample (clear plastic bag) is boxed, sealed, labelled and sent to ALS Laboratory Burnie for onsending to ALS Brisbane lab (chain of custody)

The unassayed subsamples are stored with the main green bag samples in polyweave bags in multi-tonne wooden boxes stacked by ABx forklift inside the ABx laboratory, Western Junction near Launceston Airport.

12 APPENDIX 2 – DRILL REE ASSAYS AS OXIDES

					WGS84 55S								Permanent Magnet REE "SuperMags"																
Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Metres (m)	Max depth (m)	East	North	RL LiDAR (m)	TREO max ppm	TREO ppm	TREO-CeO_2 ppm	Super Mag ppm	Dy+Tb TREO %	Nd_2O_3 ppm	Pr_6O_{11} ppm	Tb_4O_7 ppm	Dy_2O_3 ppm	CeO_2 ppm	Er_2O_3 ppm	Eu_2O_3 ppm	Gd_2O_3 ppm	Ho_2O_3 ppm	La_2O_3 ppm	Lu_2O_3 ppm	Sm_2O_3 ppm	Tm_2O_3 ppm	Yb_2O_3 ppm	Y_2O_3 ppm	ThO_2 ppm	U_3O_8 ppm
WB126	2	3	1	16	492104	5412834	198	635	635	550	247	4.0%	177	45	3.8	21.5	85	10	8	25	4	122	1	37	1	9	85	5.6	1.3
WB126	4	5	1	16	492104	5412834	198	3710	3710	1653	757	2.1%	542	138	11.2	65.0	2058	31	24	68	11	361	5	111	5	34	246	4.7	1.2
WB126	5	6	1	16	492104	5412834	198	2452	2452	1527	679	2.8%	488	123	10.0	59.0	925	29	22	65	10	352	5	100	4	33	228	5.0	1.1
WB126	6	7	1	16	492104	5412834	198	2644	2644	1728	740	3.1%	528	130	11.3	69.3	915	35	23	72	12	413	7	105	5	43	274	4.4	0.9
WB126	7	8	1	16	492104	5412834	198	2093	2093	1652	707	3.7%	503	126	11.4	66.8	441	36	23	71	12	378	7	104	5	44	265	4.3	0.8
WB126	8	9	1	16	492104	5412834	198	2322	2322	2105	945	3.8%	683	175	13.5	73.7	217	35	28	90	13	535	6	135	5	37	276	4.4	0.8
WB126	9	10	1	16	492104	5412834	198	2183	2183	2026	860	3.9%	616	159	12.8	72.9	157	34	28	87	12	537	5	119	5	35	304	4.1	1.0
WB126	10	11	1	16	492104	5412834	198	1342	1342	1203	412	5.5%	278	61	9.8	63.6	139	37	14	60	12	252	6	58	6	41	304	5.1	1.1
WB126	11	12	1	16	492104	5412834	198	1189	1189	995	316	5.2%	206	48	8.3	54.2	194	35	11	50	11	209	5	43	5	36	273	5.1	1.1
WB126	12	13	1	16	492104	5412834	198	2164	2164	1840	708	4.5%	492	119	13.8	83.7	324	45	24	86	15	418	7	101	6	48	381	4.5	1.1
WB126	13	14	1	16	492104	5412834	198	1361	1361	1273	395	5.7%	259	59	10.2	67.1	88	40	14	64	14	254	4	57	5	29	396	4.9	1.4
WB126	14	15	1	16	492104	5412834	198	655	655	601	147	5.6%	91	20	4.9	31.6	54	20	6	30	7	108	1	20	2	11	248	4.9	1.2
WB126	15	16	1	16	492104	5412834	198	584	584	534	122	5.2%	76	16	3.8	26.6	50	16	5	26	6	92	1	16	2	9	239	4.6	1.1
WB127	3	4	1	11	492189	5413088	204	3044	3044	1226	466	2.4%	316	76	10.3	63.1	1818	34	18	61	11	257	5	73	5	35	262	4.7	1.2
WB127	5	6	1	11	492189	5413088	204	1138	1138	956	341	4.6%	233	55	7.6	45.1	182	25	12	47	9	213	3	50	4	24	227	5.6	1.3
WB127	6	7	1	11	492189	5413088	204	890	890	833	177	5.4%	106	24	6.2	41.4	57	28	7	38	9	128	3	23	3	19	396	6.2	1.2
WB127	7	8	1	11	492189	5413088	204	1046	1046	944	220	5.2%	136	30	6.8	47.2	102	30	8	44	10	151	3	31	4	21	423	5.0	1.2
WB127	8	9	1	11	492189	5413088	204	366	366	317	70	4.6%	43	10	2.3	14.7	49	11	3	15	4	47	1	10	1	7	149	5.4	1.2
WB127	9	10	1	11	492189	5413088	204	221	221	178	46	4.5%	29	7	1.3	8.6	42	5	2	8	2	30	1	6	1	4	75	5.1	1.2
WB128	3	4	1	15	492052	5413557	220	570	570	242	87	2.9%	57	14	1.9	14.6	328	8	3	12	3	41	1	14	1	10	62	6.4	1.8
WB128	5	6	1	15	492052	5413557	220	402	402	323	108	5.4%	70	16	2.9	18.7	79	12	4	16	4	51	2	19	2	12	94	6.6	1.7
WB128	7	8	1	15	492052	5413557	220	549	549	484	174	5.5%	115	29	4.0	26.3	65	15	6	23	5	92	2	25	2	15	123	5.5	1.6
WB128	9	10	1	15	492052	5413557	220	694	694	632	224	5.0%	151	38	4.8	30.2	62	17	8	30	6	133	2	33	2	15	161	5.5	1.6
WB128	10	11	1	15	492052	5413557	220	653	653	568	197	4.9%	134	32	4.4	27.5	85	16	7	27	6	116	2	29	2	14	152	6.5	1.9
WB128	11	12	1	15	492052	5413557	220	1253	1253	1185	239	5.8%	136	30	9.3	63.6	68	42	11	58	14	152	4	35	5	27	598	5.1	1.6
WB128	12	13	1	15	492052	5413557	220	734	734	651	175	3.9%	118	28	4.1	24.8	83	17	6	29	5	150	2	21	2	11	232	5.3	1.8
WB129	2	3	1	5	491834	5414013	225	290	290	232	77	4.3%	52	13	1.6	10.7	59	7	2	9	2	49	1	11	1	7	66	7.5	2.0
WB129	3	4	1	5	491834	5414013	225	499	499	388	104	4.5%	66	15	2.9	19.5	111	14	4	17	4	63	2	15	2	12	152	5.8	1.6
WB130	3	4	1	7	491464	5413590	190	1328	1328	925	392	3.5%	279	67	6.8	39.4	403	21	14	44	7	188	3	58	3	20	175	7.1	2.1
WB130	4	5	1	7	491464	5413590	190	824	824	621	196	5.1%	127	28	5.6	36.6	203	23	8	32	7	91	3	31	3	23	204	6.6	1.8

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Metres (m)	Max depth (m)	East	North	RL LiDAR (m)	TREO max ppm	TREO ppm	TREO-CeO_2 ppm	Super Mag ppm	Dy+Tb TREO %	Nd_2O_3 ppm	Pr_6O_{11} ppm	Tb_4O_7 ppm	Dy_2O_3 ppm	CeO_2 ppm	Er_2O_3 ppm	Eu_2O_3 ppm	Gd_2O_3 ppm	Ho_2O_3 ppm	La_2O_3 ppm	Lu_2O_3 ppm	Sm_2O_3 ppm	Tm_2O_3 ppm	Yb_2O_3 ppm	Y_2O_3 ppm	ThO_2 ppm	U_3O_8 ppm
WB130	5	6	1	7	491464	5413590	190	900	900	765	268	5.4%	180	40	6.6	41.8	136	24	11	40	8	128	3	43	3	23	213	6.3	2.0
WB130	6	7	1	7	491464	5413590	190	417	417	371	105	6.7%	63	14	3.8	24.3	47	14	5	24	5	51	2	18	2	13	131	5.0	1.5
WB131	4	5	1	21	490914	5413595	193	421	421	365	99	5.1%	62	15	2.9	18.6	56	12	4	17	4	66	2	14	2	11	137	6.4	1.4
WB131	6	7	1	21	490914	5413595	193	656	656	567	149	4.8%	96	23	4.2	27.1	89	18	5	25	6	94	2	21	2	14	229	10.0	2.3
WB131	7	8	1	21	490914	5413595	193	533	533	458	117	5.0%	73	18	3.4	23.1	76	15	4	21	5	78	2	16	2	13	184	8.3	2.1
WB131	9	10	1	21	490914	5413595	193	207	207	154	41	4.2%	26	6	1.0	7.6	54	5	1	7	2	27	1	6	1	4	58	7.5	3.6
WB131	11	12	1	21	490914	5413595	193	237	237	177	51	4.4%	33	8	1.3	9.1	60	6	2	9	2	31	1	8	1	5	61	6.6	2.3
WB131	13	14	1	21	490914	5413595	193	160	160	111	34	4.3%	22	5	0.9	6.0	49	4	1	6	1	19	1	5	1	4	36	6.2	1.7
WB131	15	16	1	21	490914	5413595	193	209	209	159	46	4.5%	29	7	1.3	8.2	50	5	2	8	2	29	1	7	1	5	54	6.6	1.9
WB131	16	17	1	21	490914	5413595	193	186	186	137	43	4.3%	28	7	1.1	7.0	49	4	2	7	1	27	1	6	1	4	42	6.2	1.7
WB131	17	18	1	21	490914	5413595	193	213	213	157	47	4.2%	31	7	1.2	7.7	57	5	2	8	2	30	1	6	1	5	52	6.6	2.0
WB131	18	19	1	21	490914	5413595	193	226	226	166	45	4.2%	28	7	1.3	8.3	60	5	2	8	2	28	1	6	1	5	62	7.1	1.8
WB131	19	20	1	21	490914	5413595	193	242	242	181	50	4.3%	32	8	1.3	9.0	60	6	2	9	2	30	1	7	1	5	69	5.8	1.8
WB132	1	2	1	4	490579	5413545	205	126	126	91	26	3.9%	17	4	0.7	4.2	35	3	1	4	1	21	0	4	0	2	30	8.7	2.8
WB132	2	3	1	4	490579	5413545	205	159	159	113	34	4.4%	22	5	0.9	6.1	46	4	1	5	1	20	1	5	1	3	37	6.4	1.8
WB133	1	2	1	3	490606	5413735	214	81	81	58	17	4.2%	11	3	0.5	2.9	23	2	1	3	1	11	0	3	0	2	18	6.6	1.9
WB134	3	4	1	15	490555	5413950	206	43	43	26	9	4.3%	5	1	0.2	1.6	17	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	7	8.0	2.4
WB134	6	7	1	15	490555	5413950	206	136	136	97	32	4.6%	20	5	0.8	5.4	40	4	1	5	1	17	1	4	0	3	28	6.5	1.8
WB134	8	9	1	15	490555	5413950	206	554	554	201	70	2.3%	46	11	1.6	11.1	353	7	3	10	2	40	1	11	1	7	50	6.0	1.9
WB134	10	11	1	15	490555	5413950	206	379	379	205	62	4.1%	38	9	1.9	13.5	174	8	3	11	3	31	1	11	1	8	65	5.4	1.9
WB134	12	13	1	15	490555	5413950	206	547	547	480	117	5.0%	73	17	3.5	23.6	67	16	5	22	5	78	2	17	2	13	203	5.6	1.5
WB134	13	14	1	15	490555	5413950	206	373	373	292	79	4.4%	50	12	2.1	14.2	81	10	3	13	3	53	1	11	1	8	109	6.0	1.8
WB135	2	3	1	7	490594	5414153	208	576	576	290	83	3.2%	51	13	2.4	16.2	286	10	3	14	3	48	2	12	1	10	104	6.3	1.8
WB135	3	4	1	7	490594	5414153	208	821	821	629	221	4.0%	151	38	4.8	28.0	192	16	7	31	5	139	2	32	2	13	159	5.1	1.3
WB135	4	5	1	7	490594	5414153	208	1065	1065	904	274	4.9%	180	42	7.2	45.1	161	26	10	46	9	179	3	39	4	22	291	5.5	1.7
WB135	5	6	1	7	490594	5414153	208	849	849	710	213	4.8%	140	32	5.4	35.5	138	20	8	37	7	142	2	30	3	18	230	6.3	2.0
WB135	6	7	1	7	490594	5414153	208	498	498	410	101	4.7%	63	15	3.0	20.2	88	13	4	19	4	65	2	14	2	11	176	7.5	1.9
WB136	1	2	1	5	490808	5414186	222	555	555	270	77	2.6%	51	12	1.9	12.6	285	8	3	13	3	53	1	11	1	7	93	8.8	2.6
WB136	2	3	1	5	490808	5414186	222	633	633	342	112	2.9%	75	18	2.4	15.7	291	10	4	16	3	72	1	14	1	8	100	7.6	2.3
WB136	3	4	1	5	490808	5414186	222	309	309	214	62	3.8%	41	10	1.6	10.1	95	7	2	10	2	38	1	9	1	6	77	6.3	1.7
WB137	1	2	1	8	490283	5413434	201	316	316	221	70	4.6%	44	11	1.9	12.6	94	7	3	11	2	39	1	10	1	7	69	8.4	2.7
WB137	2	3	1	8	490283	5413434	201	464	464	383	127	4.7%	84	21	3.0	18.9	81	11	4	19	4	77	2	18	1	10	110	7.5	2.0
WB137	3	4	1	8	490283	5413434	201	765	765	686	216	4.5%	146	35	4.8	29.8	78	17	7	34	6	144	2	32	2	15	211	7.4	2.2
WB137	4	5	1	8	490283	5413434	201	623	623	555	148	4.5%	97	23	3.6	24.6	68	16	5	26	5	98	2	20	2	13	220	7.1	2.1
WB137	5	6	1	8	490283	5413434	201	276	276	213	61	4.3%	40	9	1.6	10.2	64	6	2	10	2	37	1	9	1	6	77	6.7	1.7

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Metres (m)	Max depth (m)	East	North	RL LiDAR (m)	TREO max ppm	TREO ppm	TREO-CeO_2 ppm	Super Mag ppm	Dy+Tb TREO %	Nd_2O_3 ppm	Pr_6O_{11} ppm	Tb_4O_7 ppm	Dy_2O_3 ppm	CeO_2 ppm	Er_2O_3 ppm	Eu_2O_3 ppm	Gd_2O_3 ppm	Ho_2O_3 ppm	La_2O_3 ppm	Lu_2O_3 ppm	Sm_2O_3 ppm	Tm_2O_3 ppm	Yb_2O_3 ppm	Y_2O_3 ppm	ThO_2 ppm	U_3O_8 ppm
WB137	6	7	1	8	490283	5413434	201	312	312	248	73	4.2%	48	12	1.9	11.3	64	8	3	12	2	46	1	11	1	6	85	6.6	1.9
WB138	2	3	1	10	490139	5413542	202	339	339	220	67	4.2%	42	10	1.9	12.5	119	8	3	11	3	38	1	9	1	7	73	8.3	2.4
WB138	3	4	1	10	490139	5413542	202	415	415	295	93	5.0%	58	15	2.7	18.1	120	11	4	16	4	48	1	15	2	11	91	7.0	1.9
WB138	4	5	1	10	490139	5413542	202	524	524	376	120	4.5%	76	20	3.0	20.4	148	13	5	19	4	74	2	17	2	11	110	7.4	1.9
WB138	5	6	1	10	490139	5413542	202	556	556	444	151	4.6%	99	27	3.5	22.0	112	12	6	22	4	97	2	23	2	11	115	6.9	2.0
WB138	6	7	1	10	490139	5413542	202	308	308	274	75	5.7%	45	12	2.3	15.2	34	10	3	14	3	46	1	11	1	8	102	6.7	1.7
WB138	7	8	1	10	490139	5413542	202	349	349	301	85	5.1%	53	14	2.3	15.4	49	9	3	16	3	61	1	12	1	8	102	6.7	1.7
WB138	8	9	1	10	490139	5413542	202	308	308	263	71	4.9%	44	11	1.9	13.1	45	8	3	13	3	49	1	10	1	7	98	6.1	1.7
WB139	2	3	1	27	490521	5413364	196	1070	1070	1018	320	4.9%	213	55	7.1	44.9	52	26	11	51	9	239	3	42	3	19	295	5.5	0.9
WB139	3	4	1	27	490521	5413364	196	652	652	544	160	4.4%	105	26	4.1	24.7	108	15	6	26	5	122	2	21	2	11	174	6.4	1.4
WB139	4	5	1	27	490521	5413364	196	337	337	277	79	3.9%	53	13	1.9	11.1	60	6	3	14	2	70	1	11	1	4	87	5.5	0.9
WB139	5	6	1	27	490521	5413364	196	219	219	167	48	3.9%	31	8	1.2	7.4	52	4	2	8	1	37	1	7	1	3	55	5.4	0.9
WB139	6	7	1	27	490521	5413364	196	446	446	371	117	4.6%	77	20	2.9	17.8	76	10	4	18	4	77	1	17	1	9	111	6.3	1.3
WB139	7	8	1	27	490521	5413364	196	239	239	172	55	4.3%	35	9	1.4	8.8	67	5	2	9	2	35	1	8	1	4	52	5.4	0.9
WB139	8	9	1	27	490521	5413364	196	155	155	110	31	4.0%	19	5	0.8	5.4	45	3	1	5	1	30	0	4	0	3	32	6.0	0.9
WB139	9	10	1	27	490521	5413364	196	547	547	432	123	4.6%	78	20	3.2	22.0	115	14	4	21	4	80	2	18	2	12	152	5.5	1.1
WB139	10	11	1	27	490521	5413364	196	213	213	175	43	5.3%	25	6	1.3	10.1	38	7	2	8	2	26	1	6	1	7	73	5.7	1.1
WB139	11	12	1	27	490521	5413364	196	98	98	68	20	4.3%	12	3	0.5	3.6	30	2	1	3	1	13	0	2	0	3	23	5.8	1.3
WB139	12	13	1	27	490521	5413364	196	170	170	130	38	4.7%	24	6	1.0	6.9	40	4	2	6	1	26	1	5	1	4	42	6.0	1.3
WB139	13	14	1	27	490521	5413364	196	178	178	109	32	3.8%	20	5	0.9	5.9	69	4	1	5	1	21	0	5	0	3	35	5.9	1.3
WB139	14	15	1	27	490521	5413364	196	150	150	91	29	3.6%	19	5	0.8	4.6	58	3	1	5	1	18	0	4	0	3	26	6.0	1.5
WB139	15	16	1	27	490521	5413364	196	135	135	82	26	4.1%	16	4	0.7	4.9	52	3	1	4	1	15	0	4	0	3	25	6.2	1.3
WB139	16	17	1	27	490521	5413364	196	112	112	68	21	3.7%	13	3	0.5	3.7	44	2	1	3	1	13	0	3	0	3	21	6.1	1.4
WB139	17	18	1	27	490521	5413364	196	178	178	124	39	3.9%	26	7	1.0	5.9	54	4	1	7	1	24	0	5	0	3	38	6.1	1.8
WB139	18	19	1	27	490521	5413364	196	191	191	139	43	4.3%	28	7	1.1	7.2	52	4	2	7	1	27	1	6	1	4	43	6.1	1.8
WB139	19	20	1	27	490521	5413364	196	147	147	98	30	4.3%	18	5	0.8	5.5	49	3	1	5	1	19	0	4	0	3	31	6.0	1.6
WB139	20	21	1	27	490521	5413364	196	124	124	75	25	3.6%	17	4	0.6	3.8	49	2	1	4	1	14	0	4	0	3	21	5.5	1.5
WB139	22	23	1	27	490521	5413364	196	120	120	81	26	3.9%	17	4	0.6	4.0	38	2	1	4	1	18	0	4	0	3	22	5.1	1.5
WB139	24	25	1	27	490521	5413364	196	124	124	89	29	4.1%	19	5	0.7	4.4	35	2	1	4	1	18	0	4	0	3	26	4.4	1.0
WB140	3	4	1	19	490692	5413314	192	96	96	51	15	2.9%	10	2	0.4	2.3	45	1	1	2	0	12	0	3	0	1	14	13.9	3.0
WB140	4	5	1	19	490692	5413314	192	49	49	21	5	2.1%	3	1	0.1	0.9	28	1	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	1	6	13.6	3.9
WB140	8	9	1	19	490692	5413314	192	111	111	32	9	2.1%	5	1	0.3	2.0	79	2	0	2	0	6	0	1	0	2	10	20.1	5.7
WB140	9	10	1	19	490692	5413314	192	123	123	37	10	2.1%	6	2	0.4	2.2	86	2	0	2	1	7	0	2	0	2	12	16.4	4.5
WB140	10	11	1	19	490692	5413314	192	99	99	35	10	2.4%	6	1	0.3	2.1	64	2	0	1	0	7	0	2	0	2	11	12.6	3.0
WB140	12	13	1	19	490692	5413314	192	116	116	43	13	2.5%	8	2	0.4	2.5	73	2	0	2	1	7	0	2	0	2	14	10.9	3.0

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Metres (m)	Max depth (m)	East	North	RL LiDAR (m)	TREO max ppm	TREO ppm	TREO-CeO_2 ppm	Super Mag ppm	Dy+Tb TREO %	Nd_2O_3 ppm	Pr_6O_{11} ppm	Tb_4O_7 ppm	Dy_2O_3 ppm	CeO_2 ppm	Er_2O_3 ppm	Eu_2O_3 ppm	Gd_2O_3 ppm	Ho_2O_3 ppm	La_2O_3 ppm	Lu_2O_3 ppm	Sm_2O_3 ppm	Tm_2O_3 ppm	Yb_2O_3 ppm	Y_2O_3 ppm	ThO_2 ppm	U_3O_8 ppm
WB140	14	15	1	19	490692	5413314	192	270	270	78	21	1.7%	13	4	0.6	3.9	192	3	1	3	1	22	0	3	0	3	21	9.9	3.2
WB140	16	17	1	19	490692	5413314	192	212	212	94	32	2.5%	21	5	0.7	4.5	119	3	1	4	1	21	0	5	0	3	24	9.3	2.9
WB141	1	2	1	34	490980	5413271	190	170	170	102	34	3.0%	23	6	0.8	4.3	68	3	1	5	1	23	1	5	0	2	28	9.1	2.7
WB141	2	3	1	34	490980	5413271	190	175	175	113	37	3.2%	25	6	0.8	4.9	63	3	1	5	1	24	0	5	0	3	31	10.9	3.6
WB141	4	5	1	34	490980	5413271	190	503	503	338	103	3.8%	66	18	2.6	16.3	165	9	4	17	3	68	1	15	1	8	109	11.9	3.7
WB141	6	7	1	34	490980	5413271	190	103	103	72	19	4.2%	11	3	0.5	3.8	31	2	1	3	1	16	0	2	0	3	25	11.3	3.1
WB141	8	9	1	34	490980	5413271	190	226	226	143	49	3.1%	33	9	1.0	6.0	82	4	1	6	1	36	1	6	0	4	35	12.6	3.4
WB141	10	11	1	34	490980	5413271	190	192	192	127	42	3.3%	28	7	0.9	5.4	65	3	1	5	1	31	1	6	1	3	33	11.4	3.0
WB141	11	12	1	34	490980	5413271	190	219	219	143	48	3.3%	32	8	1.0	6.3	76	4	1	6	1	34	1	6	1	3	38	11.9	3.1
WB141	14	15	1	34	490980	5413271	190	231	231	151	50	3.4%	34	9	1.0	6.9	80	4	2	7	1	34	1	6	1	4	41	11.7	3.0
WB141	17	18	1	34	490980	5413271	190	193	193	127	41	3.5%	26	7	0.9	5.9	66	4	1	6	1	28	1	5	1	4	37	10.1	2.8
WB141	20	21	1	34	490980	5413271	190	218	218	144	47	3.5%	31	8	1.0	6.6	74	4	1	6	1	32	1	6	1	4	41	10.6	3.3
WB141	23	24	1	34	490980	5413271	190	252	252	160	55	2.9%	38	10	1.1	6.2	92	4	2	7	1	40	1	7	1	4	39	12.5	3.3
WB141	25	26	1	34	490980	5413271	190	147	147	100	31	3.7%	21	5	0.8	4.6	47	3	1	5	1	15	0	5	0	3	35	3.8	4.2
WB141	28	29	1	34	490980	5413271	190	184	184	121	37	3.5%	24	6	0.9	5.6	63	3	1	6	1	27	1	5	0	3	37	8.5	4.1
WB141	31	32	1	34	490980	5413271	190	156	156	102	32	3.8%	21	5	0.7	5.2	54	3	1	5	1	23	0	5	0	3	28	10.7	2.9
WB142	1	2	1	20	491325	5413948	188	254	254	182	60	3.9%	40	10	1.4	8.5	72	5	2	9	2	38	1	8	1	5	52	12.4	3.4
WB142	3	4	1	20	491325	5413948	188	613	613	447	141	3.7%	95	24	3.5	19.1	165	12	5	23	4	81	1	18	2	9	151	11.7	3.1
WB142	5	6	1	20	491325	5413948	188	186	186	122	40	3.0%	28	7	0.8	4.7	64	3	1	5	1	30	0	5	0	3	33	10.9	2.7
WB142	7	8	1	20	491325	5413948	188	156	156	102	34	3.4%	22	6	0.7	4.6	54	3	1	4	1	24	0	5	0	3	27	9.4	2.6
WB142	10	11	1	20	491325	5413948	188	139	139	91	28	2.9%	19	5	0.5	3.6	49	2	1	4	1	24	0	4	0	2	25	7.2	2.0
WB142	12	13	1	20	491325	5413948	188	168	168	92	31	3.6%	19	5	0.8	5.2	76	3	1	5	1	18	0	4	0	3	25	10.1	3.1
WB142	14	15	1	20	491325	5413948	188	82	82	50	16	3.6%	10	3	0.4	2.6	32	2	1	2	0	10	0	2	0	2	15	9.2	2.6
WB142	16	17	1	20	491325	5413948	188	162	162	97	26	3.4%	16	4	0.7	4.9	65	3	1	4	1	21	1	3	0	3	34	7.4	2.4
WB142	18	19	1	20	491325	5413948	188	195	195	130	39	3.9%	25	6	1.0	6.7	64	4	1	6	1	23	1	6	1	5	42	6.9	1.8
WB143	1	2	1	11	491092	5414382	197	91	91	59	17	3.6%	11	3	0.4	2.9	32	2	1	3	1	13	0	2	0	2	18	9.0	2.2
WB143	3	4	1	11	491092	5414382	197	82	82	39	11	3.3%	7	2	0.3	2.4	43	2	0	2	0	6	1	2	0	3	13	7.2	1.8
WB143	5	6	1	11	491092	5414382	197	600	600	435	172	2.8%	123	32	2.6	14.2	165	7	5	20	3	128	1	22	1	7	69	8.0	2.2
WB143	7	8	1	11	491092	5414382	197	592	592	332	110	3.1%	73	19	2.4	16.1	260	11	4	15	3	65	2	16	2	11	94	6.2	2.2
WB143	9	10	1	11	491092	5414382	197	164	164	116	37	4.3%	24	6	1.0	6.1	48	4	1	5	1	21	0	5	1	4	37	5.4	1.5
WB144	1	2	1	15	490418	5414507	210	129	129	90	28	3.7%	18	5	0.7	4.1	39	3	1	4	1	20	0	4	0	3	27	9.0	2.2
WB144	3	4	1	15	490418	5414507	210	310	310	227	78	4.9%	51	12	2.0	13.3	83	8	3	12	3	34	1	11	1	8	68	6.1	1.6
WB144	5	6	1	15	490418	5414507	210	267	267	189	63	4.7%	41	10	1.5	11.0	78	6	2	10	2	31	1	9	1	7	57	7.6	2.0
WB144	7	8	1	15	490418	5414507	210	499	499	353	116	4.3%	76	19	2.7	18.7	146	11	4	18	4	66	2	16	2	11	105	7.4	1.8
WB144	9	10	1	15	490418	5414507	210	598	598	443	139	3.8%	92	23	3.2	19.8	155	12	5	21	4	92	2	19	2	13	136	6.0	1.8

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Metres (m)	Max depth (m)	East	North	RL LiDAR (m)	TREO max ppm	TREO ppm	TREO-CeO_2 ppm	Super Mag ppm	Dy+Tb TREO %	Nd_2O_3 ppm	Pr_6O_{11} ppm	Tb_4O_7 ppm	Dy_2O_3 ppm	CeO_2 ppm	Er_2O_3 ppm	Eu_2O_3 ppm	Gd_2O_3 ppm	Ho_2O_3 ppm	La_2O_3 ppm	Lu_2O_3 ppm	Sm_2O_3 ppm	Tm_2O_3 ppm	Yb_2O_3 ppm	Y_2O_3 ppm	ThO_2 ppm	U_3O_8 ppm
WB144	12	13	1	15	490418	5414507	210	269	269	195	62	4.5%	40	10	1.5	10.6	74	6	2	10	2	36	1	9	1	7	59	6.2	1.8
WB145	1	2	1	10	491420	5414491	192	164	164	113	38	3.7%	26	7	0.8	5.3	50	3	1	5	1	25	1	5	0	3	30	10.3	2.0
WB145	3	4	1	10	491420	5414491	192	124	124	86	28	3.7%	19	5	0.6	4.0	38	3	1	4	1	19	0	4	0	2	23	6.3	2.1
WB145	5	6	1	10	491420	5414491	192	121	121	89	30	3.7%	20	5	0.6	3.9	33	2	1	4	1	20	0	4	0	2	24	6.7	2.2
WB145	7	8	1	10	491420	5414491	192	140	140	94	32	4.0%	21	5	0.8	4.8	45	3	1	4	1	19	0	5	0	2	26	8.3	2.2
WB145	9	10	1	10	491420	5414491	192	123	123	88	28	4.5%	18	4	0.8	4.7	35	3	1	4	1	16	1	4	0	3	28	4.5	1.2
WB146	1	2	1	4	492467	5413960	212	159	159	108	37	3.8%	25	6	0.7	5.3	51	3	1	5	1	24	0	5	0	2	27	8.1	1.9
WB147	1	2	1	8	491641	5414216	224	118	118	87	28	3.7%	19	5	0.6	3.8	32	2	1	4	1	19	0	4	0	3	25	10.4	2.2
WB147	4	5	1	8	491641	5414216	224	426	426	352	119	4.4%	81	19	2.5	16.5	75	10	4	16	3	69	1	18	1	9	100	6.8	2.3
WB148	1	2	1	23	491034	5414769	193	310	310	222	72	3.7%	49	12	1.6	10.0	87	6	2	10	2	48	1	10	1	5	65	11.1	2.7
WB148	3	4	1	23	491034	5414769	193	212	212	146	50	3.7%	34	8	1.0	6.7	66	3	1	7	1	35	1	6	1	4	38	10.2	2.8
WB148	5	6	1	23	491034	5414769	193	107	107	57	20	2.6%	14	4	0.4	2.4	51	1	0	2	0	14	0	2	0	1	13	11.8	3.0
WB148	7	8	1	23	491034	5414769	193	391	391	300	99	3.9%	67	17	2.0	13.4	92	10	3	14	3	65	1	15	1	9	80	7.5	2.2
WB148	9	10	1	23	491034	5414769	193	459	459	385	125	5.2%	82	20	2.9	20.7	74	13	4	18	4	72	2	18	2	13	114	8.1	1.9
WB148	12	13	1	23	491034	5414769	193	287	287	236	73	5.1%	46	11	1.9	12.7	52	8	3	11	3	42	1	11	1	7	76	8.4	2.1
WB148	16	17	1	23	491034	5414769	193	270	270	204	69	4.6%	45	12	1.7	10.8	65	6	2	11	2	39	1	10	1	5	58	10.6	2.6
WB148	20	21	1	23	491034	5414769	193	349	349	239	80	4.3%	52	13	2.0	13.0	110	7	3	12	2	44	1	11	1	7	70	12.5	2.7
WB149	1	2	1	13	490217	5413100	209	390	390	171	64	2.0%	44	12	1.2	6.7	219	4	3	8	1	47	0	9	0	3	32	9.2	2.7
WB149	3	4	1	13	490217	5413100	209	435	435	307	128	3.4%	92	21	2.3	12.4	128	6	5	16	2	65	1	17	1	5	59	8.1	2.3
WB150	2	3	1	5	490017	5413126	214	297	297	146	52	2.3%	36	9	1.0	5.6	150	3	2	7	1	41	0	7	0	2	30	10.5	2.8
WB151	1	2	1	19	490098	5413311	213	216	216	128	46	1.6%	31	11	0.6	3.0	88	1	1	4	0	56	0	6	0	1	12	9.0	2.8
WB151	3	4	1	19	490098	5413311	213	532	532	258	111	1.6%	82	21	1.5	7.1	274	3	4	11	1	84	0	13	0	2	28	9.1	3.0
WB151	5	6	1	19	490098	5413311	213	755	755	485	182	3.3%	127	30	3.7	21.2	270	10	10	28	4	113	1	27	1	8	103	8.2	2.7
WB151	7	8	1	19	490098	5413311	213	132	132	82	23	3.9%	15	4	0.6	4.5	50	3	1	4	1	12	0	4	0	2	31	12.9	3.3
WB151	9	10	1	19	490098	5413311	213	182	182	98	32	2.9%	21	6	0.7	4.6	84	3	1	5	1	22	0	5	0	3	27	12.9	3.3
WB151	11	12	1	19	490098	5413311	213	102	102	57	19	3.3%	12	3	0.4	3.0	45	2	1	3	1	13	0	3	0	2	15	9.7	2.7
WB151	13	14	1	19	490098	5413311	213	553	553	317	112	3.2%	74	20	2.4	15.4	236	9	4	15	3	69	1	16	1	9	78	8.9	2.7
WB151	15	16	1	19	490098	5413311	213	616	616	514	200	4.2%	138	36	3.8	22.3	102	11	7	26	4	112	1	28	1	11	111	6.9	1.9
WB151	17	18	1	19	490098	5413311	213	3089	3089	2962	840	5.5%	537	133	22.3	148.6	127	89	31	148	31	569	11	116	11	72	1044	6.5	2.6
WB152	1	2	1	6	491865	5412860	183	1695	1695	1561	432	5.1%	276	68	11.8	75.3	133	47	15	77	16	307	6	58	7	40	557	6.5	2.1
WB152	3	4	1	6	491865	5412860	183	554	554	493	136	5.1%	86	22	3.6	24.9	62	15	5	25	5	96	2	18	2	12	177	5.2	1.5
WB153	1	2	1	21	492224	5412462	187	773	773	196	67	1.5%	44	11	1.5	10.2	577	5	3	10	2	39	1	10	1	5	52	8.3	2.2
WB153	3	4	1	21	492224	5412462	187	666	666	300	98	2.5%	66	16	2.3	14.2	366	8	3	15	3	57	1	15	1	8	89	7.5	2.0
WB153	5	6	1	21	492224	5412462	187	444	444	290	100	4.0%	66	16	2.3	15.6	154	9	3	13	3	54	1	14	1	9	82	8.1	1.8
WB153	7	8	1	21	492224	5412462	187	401	401	282	89	4.6%	57	14	2.3	16.0	119	10	4	14	3	42	2	14	2	10	93	8.2	1.6

Appendix 2 concluded

					WGS84 55S								Permanent Magnet REE "SuperMags"																	
Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Metres (m)	Max depth (m)	East	North	RL LiDAR (m)	TREO max ppm	TREO ppm	TREO-CeO_2 ppm	Super Mag ppm	Dy+Tb TREO %	Nd_2O_3 ppm	Pr_6O_{11} ppm	Tb_4O_7 ppm	Dy_2O_3 ppm	CeO_2 ppm	Er_2O_3 ppm	Eu_2O_3 ppm	Gd_2O_3 ppm	Ho_2O_3 ppm	La_2O_3 ppm	Lu_2O_3 ppm	Sm_2O_3 ppm	Tm_2O_3 ppm	Yb_2O_3 ppm	Y_2O_3 ppm	ThO_2 ppm	U_3O_8 ppm
WB153	9	10	1	21	492224	5412462	187	618	618	516	177	4.6%	120	29	3.9	24.8	102	16	6	25	5	101	2	26	2	15	141	7.6	1.6
WB153	11	12	1	21	492224	5412462	187	345	345	297	88	5.5%	56	14	2.6	16.4	48	11	3	15	3	49	2	13	2	11	100	6.8	1.8
WB153	13	14	1	21	492224	5412462	187	362	362	313	95	5.3%	61	15	2.5	16.7	49	10	3	16	3	55	1	13	2	11	102	6.8	1.6
WB153	15	16	1	21	492224	5412462	187	487	487	425	132	5.0%	87	22	3.3	20.9	62	13	5	21	4	76	2	19	2	12	140	6.7	1.8
WB153	17	18	1	21	492224	5412462	187	450	450	392	113	4.8%	73	18	3.0	18.8	58	12	4	19	4	72	2	16	2	11	138	6.5	1.5
WB154	1	2	1	4	492745	5412238	202	94	94	62	21	4.0%	13	4	0.5	3.2	32	1	1	3	1	15	0	3	0	2	16	7.8	2.6
WB155	1	2	1	3	492618	5411812	190	230	230	155	54	3.4%	37	9	1.3	6.5	76	4	2	8	1	38	0	9	0	3	36	5.0	1.3

30 Drillholes 177 samples assayed for REE

END OF APPENDIX 2

13 APPENDIX 3 – DRILL ASSAYS RECEIVED FROM LABS

These 7,434 data are supplied in digital form as a Related Data File in a separate Excel file

See excel file: EDGI 8 D23-134332 Wind Break_202405_06_DG_1.xlsx

End of Appendix 3