Exploration Update and Acquisition of Tenements

Highlights:

Yinnetharra

- **Acquisition of tenements** subject to current Earn-in Agreement with Reach Resources Ltd comprising:
    - **Morrissey Hill** (consisting of the Talisker and Fireball prospects) and **Camel Hill** (consisting of Aberlour, Cirka and Tomahawk Prospects) Projects
    - Area 170km^2 which overlays extensive lithium prospective host stratigraphy with identified lithium, gold, fluorite and tungsten anomalies.
- Final assay results received from Yinnetharra regional drilling program
- Assay results from Mason's reported a gold occurrence of 2m @5.69 g/t Au from 96m.
- As of 31 March 2026, Delta's cash balance was **$52.2M** and additional ASX-listed investments based on closing prices on 15 June 2026 of **$115M[1].**

Delta Lithium Limited (ASX: DLI) ("Delta" or **"the Company")** is pleased to provide an update in relation to the Yinnetharra Lithium and Tantalum Project.

The Yinnetharra Project is in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia targeting lithium mineralisation. Delta has 2,300km^2 of project tenure 100% owned and as Farm-in Joint Ventures. A mineral resource estimate (MRE) update for Yinnetharra was released in March 2025 of **21.9 Mt @ 1% Li_2O and 75ppm Ta_2O_5** and an **additional 17.5Mt @ 136ppm Ta_2O_5**. Farm-In Joint Venture Agreements and acquisitions have expanded the prospective stratigraphy to over 80km in length of the Leake Spring metasediment package.

Delta has agreed to acquire the tenements subject to the Farm-In Joint Venture Agreement with Reach Resources Limited (ASX: RR1). The tenements consist of M09/0101 E09/2375, E09/2388 and E09/2354, together with pending applications E09/2805 and E09/2807. The tenure package includes the *Talisker, Fireball, Aberlour, Cirka and Tomahawk prospects (refer Figure 1).*

Prospects identified remain prospective for lithium caesium tantalum (LCT) pegmatite mineralisation, with Leake Spring Metamorphic packages situated within the favourable 'Goldilocks' zone adjacent to Thirty-Three Suite granites. Drilling to date has identified numerous tantalum-bearing pegmatites within a fertile LCT pegmatite system. In addition, tungsten-greisen occurrences and fluorite-vein systems have been identified during historic and recent reconnaissance exploration. Multi-element soil surveys are currently underway that will test the prospects for multiple mineralisation styles.

The details of the agreement are summarised below;

- $400,000 cash payment;
- $400,000 of DLI shares issued at the 30-day volume weighted average price (VWAP) up to execution date;
- Subject to customary warranties for a transaction of this nature; and
- The acquisition terminates the Earn-In and Joint Venture Agreement as announced 11 March 2024[2].

[1] Shares in listed investments include 156M BM1 (subject to escrow), 5M MEX (formerly UVA) and 16.1M JAV

[2] Refer ASX Announcement 11 March 2024 entitled '*Farm-In Joint Venture Agreements adjacent to Yinnetharra*'

- Transfer of the tenements is subject to Ministerial consent. Where Ministerial consent is not received prior to completion, the seller will hold the tenements for the benefit, and at cost and direction of Delta, until such time as the relevant interest can be transferred to Delta.

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

"Buying out this joint venture brings Delta to full ownership over this important tenement package. This provides Delta with flexibility in terms of the timing and type of exploration we will conduct. Our team on the ground continues to map and identify targets in our task for more MRE tonnes at Yinnetharra.

The gold anomaly at Mason's will require further follow-up work to properly examine its potential."

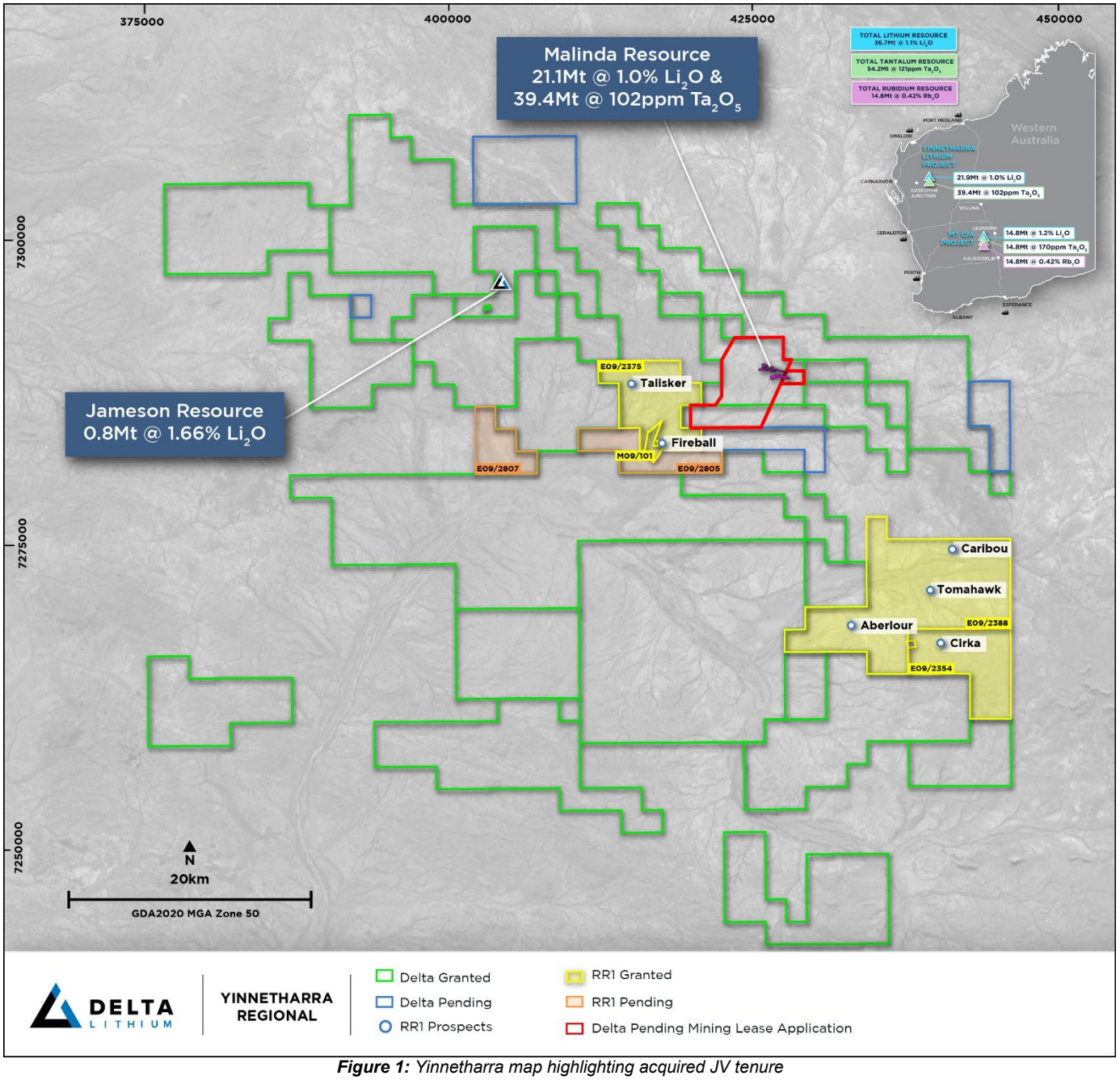

Figure 1: *Yinnetharra map highlighting acquired JV tenure*

Yinnetharra Regional Exploration

Final assays from the most recent reverse circulation regional exploration drill campaign have been received. These results included Yamazaki, East Calypso and Mason's targets. Whilst first pass drilling intercepted a number of pegmatites of similar visual composition to the M1 pegmatite, no significant lithium grades were intersected in the most recent drilling campaign. Full details of the results can be found in Appendix 1A and 1B.

As part of the current regional campaign, exploration work has continued across the Yinnetharra Project and JV tenure. The team have been conducting systematic surface exploration and mapping across prospective areas and have generated over 25 prospects. Although lithium is the primary focus, the field team have identified a number of coincident metal anomalies in addition to several lithium surface anomalies within the significant 2,300 km^2 project area – see Figure 2.

The team continue to work their way the through the tenure with initial mapping followed by targeted first pass soil programs and potential drilling where warranted.

The geology at Yinnetharra is highly prospective and conducive to early-stage exploration with significant exposures of near-fresh rock across large portions of the Project area. This exploration focus is now expanding to the prospects that are greater distances away from the Malinda area.

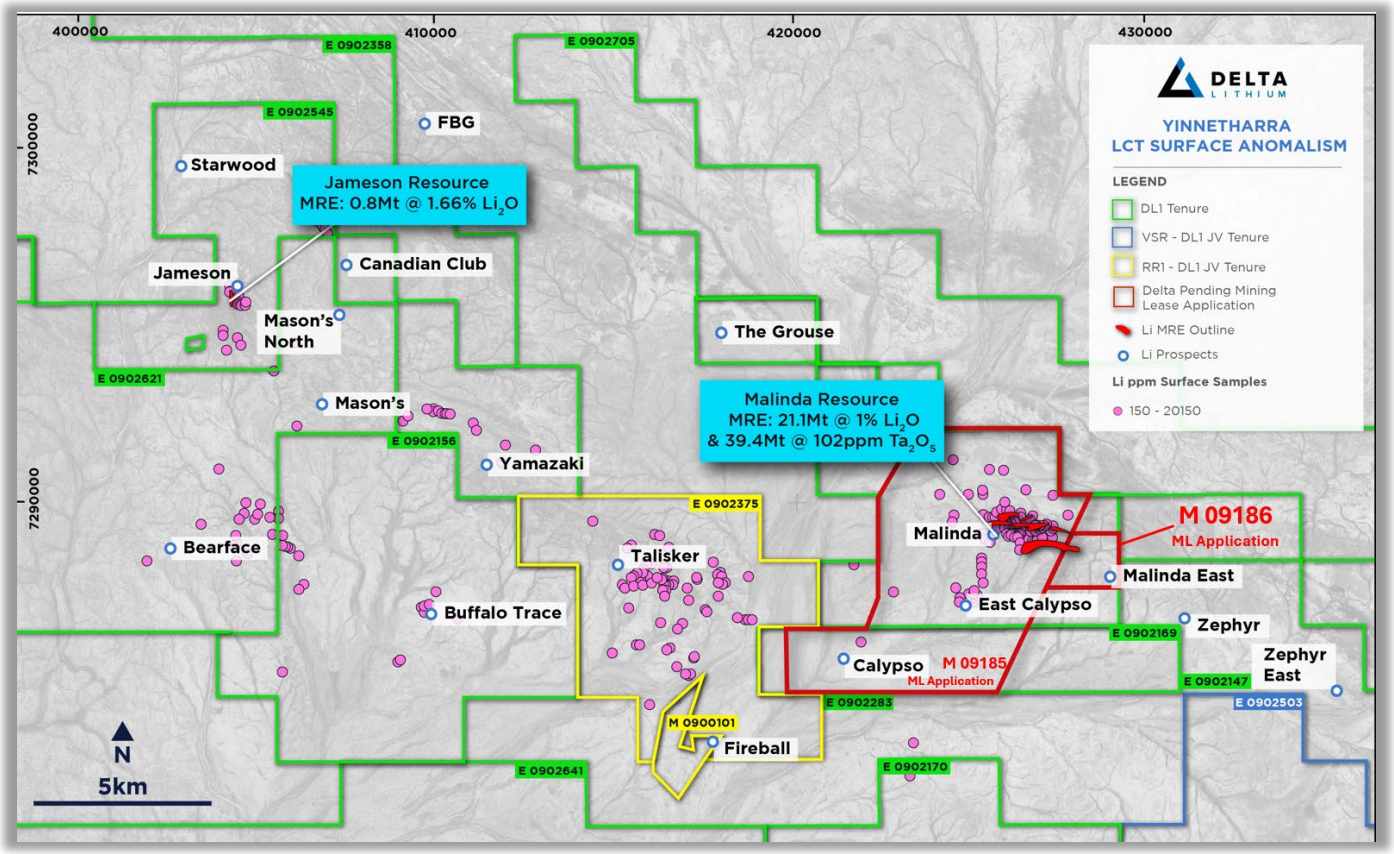

Figure 2: *Plan View to Yinnetharra MRE's, New Mining Lease application over East Malinda and Li surface anomalism across Project*

Gold occurrence at Mason's

A limited number of holes were drilled targeting anomalous lithium in soils with a coincident historic gold anomaly over a de-magnetised zone in the Leake Spring metasediment. Sampling returned an initial result of 6.32 g/t Au for a 4m composite sample from 96m–100m depth in hole MSRC004. Individual metre samples from the 4m composite were sent for assay which returned 10.85 g/t Au from 96m–97m and 0.53 g/t Au from 97m–98m.

Although relatively deep and thin, the gold result coinciding with the soil anomaly warrants further follow up when a rig returns to Yinnetharra. A closer spaced soil program focussing on gold anomalous hot spots was planned and had been completed at the time of releasing this announcement. Samples will be sent for multi element assay plus gold.

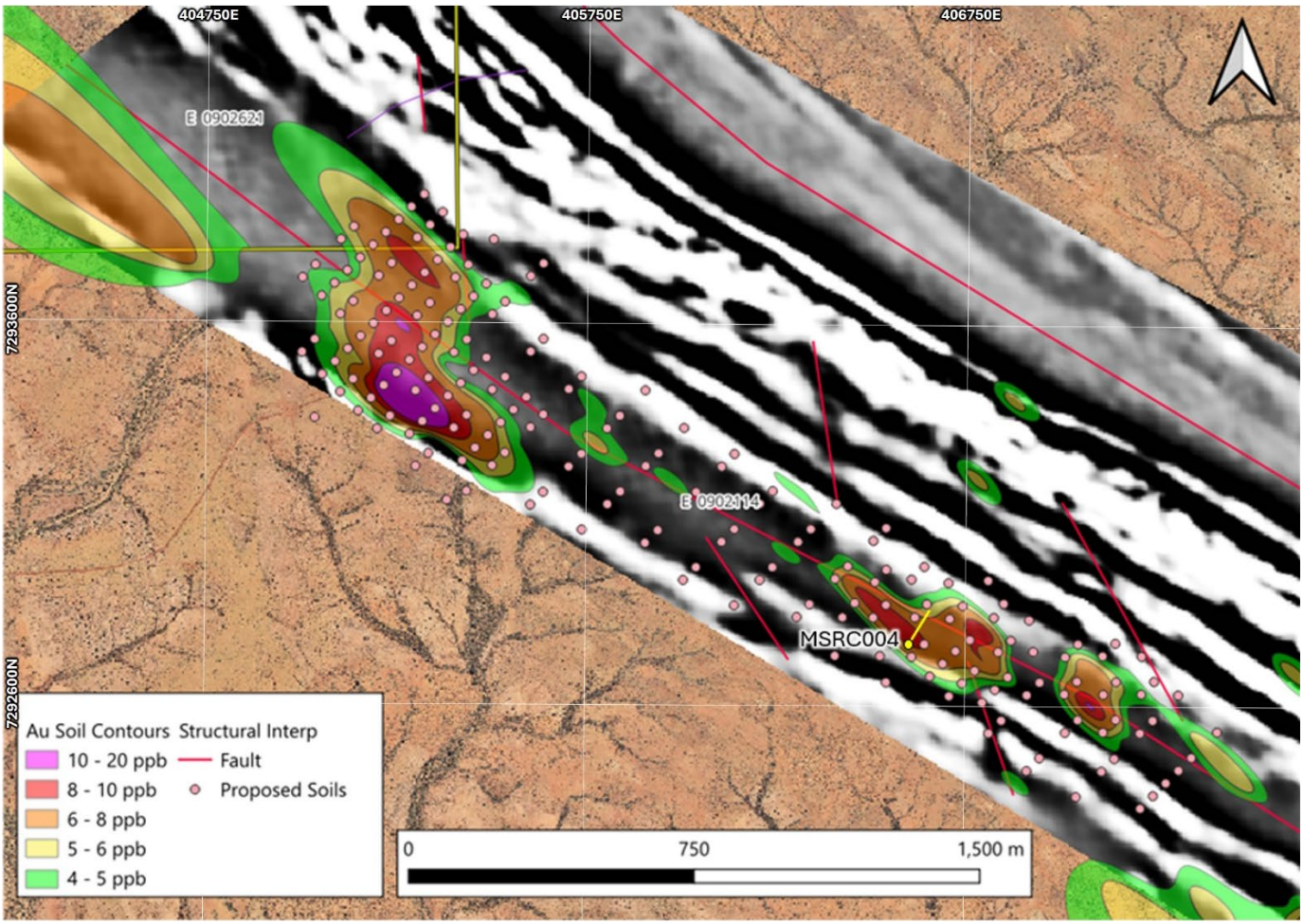

Figure 3: *Soil Sampling infill program on a 50m x 75m grid*

Delta advises that Mr Shane Murray has resigned as Geology Manager. The Company thanks Shane for his service and dedication over the last 5 years. Delta would like to welcome Mr Olaf Frederickson in the role of Geology Manager. Mr Frederickson joins the team bringing extensive experience in mineral sands, iron ore, lithium and gold with a focus on resource estimation and exploration over a 30 year career.

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

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About Delta Lithium

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

The Mt Ida Project has coincident gold and lithium orebodies and holds a critical advantage over other developers with existing Mining Leases and an approved Mining Proposal. Delta Lithium is pursuing a development pathway to unlock maximum value for shareholders. Delta has recently spun out its gold assets into Ballard mining on 14th July 2025 and retains a 34.4% equity stake in this company.

Delta Lithium also holds the highly prospective Yinnetharra Lithium Project, with exciting lithium discoveries at the Malinda and Jamesons prospects. The Company is currently conducting exploration activities at Yinnetharra with fieldwork continuing in 2026 across our large tenure package, testing additional targets and aiming to build on the current JORC Resources.

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this Announcement that relates to exploration results is based upon work undertaken by Mr. Olaf Frederickson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr. Frederickson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a 'Competent Person' as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr. Frederickson is an employee of Delta Lithium Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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

Refer ASX Announcements;

- 31 March 2025 entitled '*Yinnetharra Lithium and Tantalum MRE Update*'
- 13 November 2025 entitled '*Mt Ida Lithium and Rubidium MRE*

Disclaimer

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

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

Appendix 1A – Lithium Assay Results from recent Yinnetharra Regional Exploration

HoleID		From	To	Length	Li_2O %	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Fe_2O_3 %
CREX010	NSI						
CREX014	NSI						
CREX015	NSI						
ECEX001		52	53	1	0.39	6.3	8.29
ECEX002	NSI						
ECEX003	NSI						
ECEX004	NSI						
ECEX005	NSI						
JREX020	NSI						
MSRC001	NSI						
MSRC002	NSI						
MSRC003	NSI						
MSRC005	NSI						
MSRC006	NSI						
MSRC007	NSI						
MSRC008	NSI						
MSRC009	NSI						
MSRC010	NSI						
STEX001	NSI						
STEX002	NSI						
STEX003	NSI						
STEX004	NSI						
TREX013	NSI						
TREX014	NSI						
TREX015	NSI						
TREX016	NSI						
TREX017	NSI						
TREX018	NSI						
TREX019	NSI						
TREX020	NSI						
YZRC001	NSI						
YZRC002	NSI						
YZRC003	NSI						
YZRC004	NSI						
YZRC005	NSI						
YZRC006	NSI						
YZRC007	NSI						
YZRC008	NSI						

Appendix 1B – Gold Assay Results from recent Yinnetharra Regional Exploration

HoleID		From	To	Length	Au g/t
MSRC004		96	97	1	10.85
		97	98	1	0.53

Appendix 1C – Fluorine Assay Results from recent Yinnetharra Regional Exploration

HoleID		From	To	Length	CaF_2 %
CGEX016		12	16	4	0.82
	and	32	33	1	0.62
CGEX017		32	34	2	0.82

Appendix 2 A - Collar information from exploration drilling reported

HOLEID	DEPTH	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP
CGEX016	52	424956.7	7287732	313.446	238.3	-50.57
CGEX017	34	425006.2	7287552	311.116	239	-49.42
CREX010	305	441880	7274889	320.996	249.64	-55.03
CREX014	298	441717.2	7274760	324.04	340.25	-64.22
CREX015	143	441754.5	7274866	322.87	243.13	-50.4
ECEX001	214	424587.5	7287164	308.802	0.39	-54.94
ECEX002	148	424589.6	7287240	308.126	1.5	-55.2
ECEX003	214	424722.1	7287168	310.251	357.74	-54.5
ECEX004	220	424688.4	7287091	309.077	310.72	-55.18
ECEX005	148	424712.8	7287243	310.151	1.86	-55.21
JREX020	330	404110.5	7295856	323.618	302.78	-56.39
MSRC001	144	406343	7293279	309.223	47.1	-54.28
MSRC002	203	406282.2	7293197	307.723	45.57	-52.76
MSRC003	143	406491.1	7293224	306.8	26.16	-64.12
MSRC004	161	406594.1	7292749	296.274	30.04	-58.96
MSRC005	83	407230.9	7292731	298.379	31.67	-64.77
MSRC006	185	406076	7293275	310.117	28.92	-54.15
MSRC007	101	405870	7293432	312.624	29.63	-59.3
MSRC008	119	405915.3	7293495	313.768	221.2	-64.46
MSRC009	197	406442.9	7293375	314.577	211.22	-55.51
MSRC0010	131	406767.4	7293023	298.399	32.71	-54.53
STEX001	178	440174.4	7277132	337.063	232	-53.33
STEX002	178	440331.5	7276902	337.313	234.52	-54.43
STEX003	82	439958.8	7277072	340.711	296.34	-53.56
STEX004	76	440339.6	7276526	338.809	74.01	-58.21
TREX013	179	415976.9	7289256	318.789	232.36	-53.86
TREX014	137	416008.8	7289066	312.926	10.86	-53.97
TREX015	245	415998.6	7288999	316.682	8.46	-54.58
TREX016	197	416169.3	7288922	319.436	10.43	-55.33
TREX017	197	416038.8	7289235	313.363	169.21	-52.34

HOLEID	DEPTH	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP
TREX018	149	416383.2	7288882	316.159	270.31	-55.85
TREX019	155	416179.9	7289032	315.321	272	-53.2
TREX020	185	415994.8	7289002	316.609	340	-57
YZRC001	101	409903.3	7292570	306.477	15.56	-64.91
YZRC002	101	410113.7	7292506	307.918	17.39	-64.6
YZRC003	181	410107.2	7292348	304.969	15.59	-64.83
YZRC004	101	410312.9	7292449	307.95	11.01	-50.52
YZRC005	209	410300.5	7292366	307.148	9.79	-65.42
YZRC006	173	410964.5	7292235	315.715	21.7	-50.3
YZRC007	149	409489.5	7292535	302.842	15.72	-55.15
YZRC008	221	409094	7292469	302.121	25.1	-55.38

Appendix 3 A - Lithium MRE Group summary table

Delta Lithium Group Mineral Resource estimate (Li_2O only)								
	Resource category	Cut-off grade (Li_2O%)	Li_2O			Ta_2O_5	Rb_2O
			Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (% Li_2O)	Li_2O (Kt)	Grade (Ta_2O_5 ppm)	Grade (Rb_2O %)
Yinnetharra	**Measured**	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated		16.1	1.0	158	77	-
	Inferred		5.8	0.9	54	69	-
	Total Resource		**21.9**	**1.0**	**212**	**75**	**-**
Mt Ida	**Measured**	0.3 - 0.5	0.5	1.1	5.9	256	0.39
	Indicated		7.2	1.3	96	215	0.45
	Inferred		7.1	1.1	83	126	0.38
	Total Resource		**14.8**	**1.2**	**190**	**173**	**0.42**
Total Measured			0.5	1.1	5.5	256	0.39
Total Indicated			23.3	1.1	254	120	-
Total Inferred			12.9	1.0	137	100	-
Total			**36.7**	**1.1**	**402**	**115**	**-**

Refer ASX Announcements;

31 March 2025 entitled '*Yinnetharra Lithium and Tantalum MRE Update*'
13 November 2025 entitled '*Mt Ida Lithium and Rubidium MRE*'

Appendix 3 B - Yinnetharra Tantalum Only MRE

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

Appendix 4 – Yinnetharra JORC Tables

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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	• Diamond (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling has been carried out by Delta Lithium at the Yinnetharra project, encompassing the Malinda and Jameson prospects • RC samples are collected from a static cone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone on the rig • DD sampling is carried out to lithological/alteration domains with lengths between 0.3-1.1m • Limited historic data has been supplied, reverse circulation (RC) drilling and semi-quantative XRD analysis have been completed at the project. Historic drilling referenced has been carried out by Segue Resources and Electrostate • Historic sampling of RC drilling has been carried out via a static cone splitter mounted beneath a cyclone return system to produce a representative sample, or via scoop • These methods of sampling are considered to be appropriate for this style of exploration
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Diamond drilling has been carried out by Frontline Drilling utilising a Sandvik DE880 truck mounted multipurpose rig and is HQ or NQ diameter, or PQ for metallurgical drilling. • Other dedicated metallurgy holes were drilled perpendicular mainly utilising HQ2 core which was then half cored. • RC drilling has carried out by Frontline Drilling using a Schramm 850 rig. • Current RC drilling is being carried out using a track mounted Schramm rig by Strike Drilling • Some RC precollars have been completed, diamond tails average up to 225m depth • Historic RC drilling was completed using a T450 drill rig with external booster and auxiliary air unit, or unspecified methods utilising a 133mm face sampling bit • It is assumed industry standard drilling methods and equipment were utilised for all drilling
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Sample condition is recorded for every RC drill metre including noting the presence of water or minimal sample return, inspections of rigs are carried out daily • Recovery on diamond core is recorded by measuring the core metre by metre • Poor recoveries were occasionally encountered in near surface drilling of the pegmatite due to the weathered nature • Historic RC recoveries were visually estimated on the rig, bulk reject sample from the splitter was retained on site in green bags for use in weighing and calculating drill recoveries at a later date if required • Sample weights were recorded by the laboratory

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Quantitative and qualitative geological logging of drillholes adheres to company policy and includes lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering • Diamond core (including metallurgical core) and RC chip logging records lithology, mineralogy, alteration, weathering, veining, RQD, SG and structural data • All diamond drillholes and RC chip trays are photographed in full • A complete quantitative and qualitative logging suite was supplied for historic drilling including lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining and weathering • Additional TIMA analysis was completed on pulps and core to log mineralogical abundances throughout selected samples. • No historic chip photography has been supplied • Logging is of a level suitable to support Mineral resource estimates and subsequent mining studies
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• DD sampling is undertaken by lithological/alteration domain to a maximum of 1.1m and a minimum of 0.3m. Core is cut in half with one half sent to the lab and one half retained in the core tray. Metallurgical drilling was often quarter core sampled to retain maximum material for testwork • Occasional wet RC samples are encountered, extra cleaning of the splitter is carried out afterward • RC and core samples have been analysed for Li suite elements by ALS Laboratories, Samples are crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns for peroxide fusion digest followed by ICPOES or ICPMS determination • Historic RC sampling methods included single metre static cone split from the rig or via scoop from the green bags, field duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1:20 within the pegmatite zones • Historic samples were recorded as being mostly dry • Historic samples were analysed by Nagrom or ALS Laboratories where 3kg samples were crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns for a sodium peroxide fusion followed by ICP-MS determination for 25 elements. • Samples analysed for Fluorine are crushed, pulverised then scanned via ME-XRF24 to determine absolute fluorine values. • Fusion decomposition, with XRF Measurement uses 0.7 g sample • Semi-Quantitative XRD analysis was carried out by Microanalysis Australia using a representative sub-sample that was lightly ground such that 90% was passing 20 µm to eliminate preferred orientation

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• Samples have been analysed by an external laboratory utilising industry standard methods • The assay method utilised by ALS for core sampling allows for total dissolution of the sample where required • Standards and blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 in RC and DD sampling, all QAQC analyses were within tolerance • Duplicate samples are inserted at a rate of 1:20 in RC sampling, with the frequency increasing in ore zones • The sodium peroxide fusion used for historic assaying is a total digest method • All historic samples are assumed to have been prepared and assayed by industry standard techniques and methods • In the historic data field duplicates, certified reference materials (CRMs) and blanks were inserted into the sampling sequence at a rate of 1:20 within the pegmatite zone • Internal standards, duplicates and repeats were carried out by Nagrom and ALS as part of the assay process • No standards were used in the XRD process **Metallurgical Sample assaying:** • Metallurgical samples were analysed at Nagrom Laboratory, Kelmscott, Western Australia. • Li, Rb, U and Th were measured by ICP which is considered industry standard for lithium analysis. All other analytes were measured by XRF. • ICP samples were prepared by sodium peroxide fusion and acid digestion. QA/QC controls included periodic blanks, and duplicates; and inclusion of lithium standards with every submission. • XRF samples were prepared by fusion with lithium borate flux and lithium nitrate additive to form a bead which was analysed by XRF.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data	• Significant intercepts have been reviewed by senior personnel • Some holes in the current diamond program have been designed to twin historic RC drillholes and verify mineralised intercepts • Primary data is collected via excel templates and third-party logging software with inbuilt validation functions, the data is forwarded to the Database administrator for entry into a secure SQL database • Historic data was recorded in logbooks or spreadsheets before transfer into a geological database • No adjustments to assay data have been made other than conversion from Li to Li2O and Ta to Ta2O5 • Rb has also been converted to Rb2O which entails a conversion factor of 1.0936 • To convert elemental fluorine (F) content to fluorite equivalent (CaF_2), use the molecular weight relationship between fluorine and calcium fluoride. • CaF2 is calculated by multiplying Fl values by 2.055

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control	• Drill collars are located using a handheld GPS unit, post-drilling, all holes are surveyed by trained Delta personnel using a Trimble DGPS. • GDA94 MGA zone 50 grid coordinate system was used • Downhole surveys were completed by DDH1, PXD, Orlando or Frontline using a multishot tool or north seeking gyro • Historic collars were located using handheld Garmin GPS unit with +/- 5m accuracy • Historic holes were not downhole surveyed, planned collar surveys were provided
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill hole spacing is variable throughout the program area • Spacing is considered appropriate for this style of exploration • Sample compositing has not been applied • Metallurgical drilling was completed within modelled geometallurgical domains which are spatially located throughout the orebody to capture any possible variability
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material	• Exploration drill holes were orientated to intersect the pegmatite zones as close to perpendicular as possible; drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any bias to sampling techniques utilised as true orientation of the pegmatites is yet to be determined • Current and upcoming programs will be drilled at various orientations in order to confirm geometry of pegmatites at regional prospects
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	• Samples are prepared onsite under supervision of Delta Lithium staff and transported by a third party directly to the laboratory • Historic samples were collected, stored, and delivered to the laboratory by company personnel • Samples are secured in a monitored compound when awaiting mark up and testing at Nagrom laboratories
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Snowden Optiro conducted as site visit in 2023 to review and audit sampling and QAQC protocol. • All metallurgical results and assays were peer reviewed internally by Nagrom prior to finalising.

JORC Table 2; Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results, Yinnetharra

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area	• Drilling and sampling activities have been carried on E09/2169 (Malinda), E09/2114 (Masons), E09/2621 (Jamesons), E09/2388 (Caribou) • The tenements are in good standing • There are no heritage issues, identified sites have been demarcated and DLI has coordinated with the traditional owners
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The area has a long history of multi commodity exploration including base and precious metals, industrial minerals and gemstones stretching back to the 1970s, activities carried out have included geophysics and geochemical sampling, and some drilling • Targeted Li exploration was carried out in 2017 by Segue Resources with follow up drilling completed by Electrostate in July 2022
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The project lies within the heart of the Proterozoic Gascoyne Province, positioned more broadly within the Capricorn Orogen — a major zone of tectonism formed between the Archean Yilgarn and Pilbara cratons. The Gascoyne Province has itself been divided into several zones each characterised by a distinctive and episodic history of deformation, metamorphism, and granitic magmatism. The project sits along the northern edge of the Mutherbukin zone, along the Ti Tree Syncline. Mutherbukin is dominated by the Thirty-Three supersuite — a belt of plutons comprised primarily of foliated metamonzogranite, monzogranite and granodiorite. Rare-earth pegmatites have been identified and mined on small scales
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• A list of the drill hole coordinates, orientations and metrics are provided as an appended table
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents are used • Significant intercepts are calculated with a cut-off grade of 0.5% Li2O • To convert elemental fluorine (F) content to fluorite equivalent (CaF_2), the molecular weight relationship between fluorine and calcium fluoride was used. • CaF2 is calculated by multiplying Fl values by 2.055
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The pegmatites are interpreted as dipping moderately to steeply toward the south at Malinda • Pegmatites at Jamesons have an unknown orientation • Further drilling is required to confirm the true orientation of the pegmatites across multiple lines

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Figures are included in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All drill collars, and significant intercepts have been reported in the appendix
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Metallurgical testwork from Malinda indicates the potential for high grade, high recovery, low impurity spodumene concentrates.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• One drill rig is currently conducting a regional exploration program targeting a number of regional prospects