

Excellent Metallurgical Test Results Received For Tambellup Kaolin Project

Highlights

- Excellent first pass metallurgical testwork confirms potential for high quality Kaolin product.
- All six samples met Kaolin industry key parameters including:
 - High yield range between 42.9% 73.1% (Suvo Strategic Minerals¹, 2021 reported ~41-42% yield).
 - ISO brightness range average 83.51% (Suvo Strategic Minerals, 2021 reported ISO Brightness ~80.4-80.9).
 - Al2O3 range average 36.85%
- Tambellup Kaolin Project located close to infrastructure including sealed roads, rail and 130kms to Port of Albany.
- Next steps include:
 - Combined Infill drilling and further metallurgical testwork to establish a JORC 2012 resource estimate of the current defined mineralisation
 - Investigate product quality opportunities
 - Expand the mineralisation footprint through geophysics and additional drilling, and
 - Investigate investor and off-take opportunities based on final product quality.

Managing Director Yaxi Zhan said: "The Company's 2020 drilling campaign confirmed the presence of near surface kaolin mineralisation. Following from the initial success, the Company has carried out detailed metallurgical testwork and verified that white kaolin could be extracted from the kaolinised granite by wet screening below 45 microns. The Company plans to carry out further work to gain further understanding of the project. At the same time, the Company will carry out industry standard bulk sample testing in China which will provide valuable information and samples to assist the Company with identifying end user specifications and potential markets."

Market Data ASX Code: AX8 Shares on Issue: 156.8M

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BOARD

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Drilling at Tambellup Kaolin Project 2020

Metallurgical Test Results

A total of 62 composite samples were selected for initial geochemical analysis, from 23 Aircore holes within the main part of the Sadlers Kaolin prospect.

The composite samples were predominantly selected from the visually whitest and brightest sections of the upper and lower saprolite horizons of each hole, based on the geological logging of the drill samples. The sampling aimed to cover the majority of holes in the more strongly weathered (upper and lower saprolite) parts of the main Sadlers prospect. Kaolin mineralisation is expected to be developed in the Upper Saprolite horizon and present within parts of the Lower Saprolite. (see ASX announcements dated 26th March 2020 and 26th May 2020)

Regolith Zone	Number of Composite Samples	Yield -45µm %	Al₂O₃ Grade %	Fe₂O₃ Grade %	TiO₂ Grade %	K₂O Grade %
Upper	38	59.8	22.7	0.49	0.38	0.67
Lower	24	47.3	20.8	0.49	0.33	2.94

Table 1: Tambellup Drilling – Kaolin Mineralisation Average Assay and Yield Results from Raw Drill Material.

A limited subset of 21 composite samples, from seven holes, were dispatched for further metallurgical testing by Independent Metallurgical Operations (IMO). The initial Metallurgical testing comprised -45µm wet sieving to determine the yield (%) of the kaolin mineralisation. (see Table 1 for results of this testing and ASX announcement dated 26th May 2020).



Six of the 21 composite samples were selected for additional analysis, by IMO, on the -45µm fraction, including chemical analysis by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) and mineralogical analysis by X-Ray Diffraction (XRD). These results are shown in Table 2 and summarized below;

- Kaolin yield range 42.9% to 73.1%
- ISO brightness range 79.76 to 86.23
- Kaolin Yellowness results range 5.58 to 8.98
- Kaolin and Amorphous Content above 85% in -45µm fraction

Sample ID	Al ₂ O ₃ Grade %	SiO₂ Grade %	Fe ₂ O ₃ Grade %	TiO₂ Grade %	LOI1000	ISO Brightness	Yellowness	Yield -45µm %	Kaolin + Amorphous Content
TBC009	36.92	47.07	0.75	0.47	12.88	79.76	7.80	63.0	96
TBC019	35.57	49.53	0.29	0.47	11.36	85.77	5.92	42.9	85
TBC037	37.58	47.77	0.16	0.53	12.96	85.23	6.88	59.5	95
TBC049	36.97	47.21	0.53	0.98	12.41	81.39	8.53	73.1	90
TBC050	36.30	48.02	0.50	1.00	12.12	80.53	8.98	69.1	89
TBC055	37.76	47.41	0.24	0.27	13.38	86.23	5.58	53.0	96

Table 2: Tambellup Drilling – Recent Kaolin Mineralisation Assay and Yield Results for -45µm fraction

Note that the Kaolin yield range is broadly comparable with publicly reported results at other projects in Western Australia (Suvo Strategic Minerals Limited reported ~41-42% yield in their ASX announcement dated 25th Mach 2021).

The complete set of results are shown in Appendix 2

Next Steps

Given the strong metallurgical results, the Company will seek to expand the known Kaolin footprint by:

- Combined Infill drilling and further metallurgical test work to establish a JORC 2012 resource estimate of the current defined mineralisation
- Investigate product quality opportunities
- Expand the mineralisation footprint through geophysics and additional drilling, and
- Investigate investor and off-take opportunities based on final product quality.

About Tambellup Kaolin Project

Accelerate Resources Limited has a 100% interest of the Tambellup Kaolin Project. The project comprises two granted exploration licenses covering 242 square kilometres.

The Tambellup Kaolin Project is located approximately 280 km south-southeast of Perth via the Great Southern Highway, 130 km north of Albany, and 10 km west of the township of Tambellup in the Southwest of Western Australia.

The Tambellup Kaolin project adjacent to excellent infrastructure. The Tambellup West Road bisects the project and links to the Albany Highway in the west. The Perth - Albany freight railway corridor runs north-south through the centre of the township. (Figure 1)

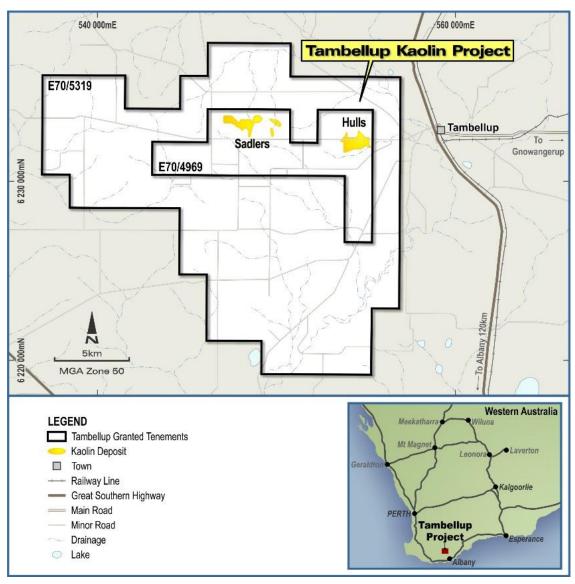


Figure 1:Tambellup Project - Location of tenement E 70/4969 and nearby infrastructure;

the Sadlers and Hulls prospect wireframes (GM Minerals Consultants, 2017).

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Accelerate 2020 Aircore Drilling

Accelerate undertook an Aircore drilling program at the Tambellup Kaolin project during February 2020. The program, comprising 52 holes for 769 metres, targeted the Saddlers Kaolin prospect within E70/4969 and confirmed the presence of near surface kaolin mineralisation as identified in previous historical drilling data. (see ASX announcement dated 20 February 2020)

A total of 169 one metre samples were collected from 23 drill Aircore holes and composited into 62 composite and individual samples (1m to 4m), which were sent to a Certified Analytical Laboratory for geochemical analysis. (see ASX announcement dated 26th March 2020).

The majority of the one metre samples (103m) were selected from the upper saprolite horizon, with the remainder (66m) from the lower saprolite. Analysis of the drilling data, for the selected holes, indicates that the upper saprolite (the potential Kaolin zone) at the Sadlers prospect is between 2 to 14 m thick (Average 6.75m) and is present from 1 to 15m depth below surface. The lower saprolite is between 2 to 12m thick (Average 6.75m) from 2 to 23m depth below surface. (see Figure 2 and Figure 3 & 4 Cross sections)

Interpretation of the results from the drilling indicates that the Sadlers kaolin prospect remains open to the southeast and is bounded to the northeast and southwest by two east-southeast trending mafic units which are observable in outcrop and shallow drilling. A shallow granite basement high occurs in the western part of the prospect. (see Figure 2) (see ASX announcement dated 26th May 2020)

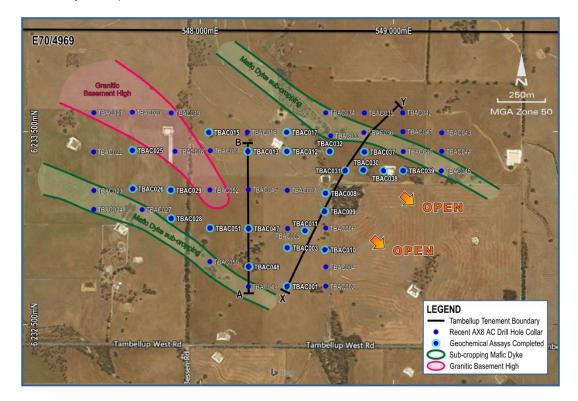


Figure 2 Sadlers prospect Location showing Accelerates 2020 drilling & cross section lines on aerial imagery.

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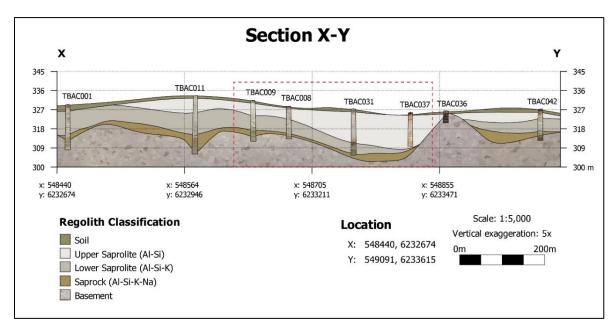


Figure 3: Cross section XY, through the Sadlers prospect showing 2020 Aircore drilling and regolith geology.

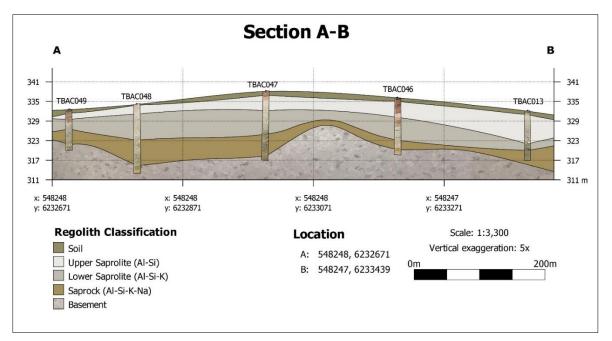


Figure 4: Cross section AB, through the Sadlers prospect showing 2020 Aircore drilling and regolith geology.

Foot Notes

¹Suvo Strategic Mineral Limited, ASX announcements dated 25th Mach 2021

This Announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Accelerate Resources

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Competent Person Statement:

Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Griffiths, who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Griffiths has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Griffiths consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Statements contained in this release, particularly those regarding possible or assumed future performance, costs, dividends, production levels or rates, prices, resources, reserves or potential growth of Accelerate Resources Limited, are, or may be, forward looking statements. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on a variety of factors.

Hole ID	East MGA94 Zone 50	North MGA94 Zone 50	Height AHD metres	Azimuth	Dip	EOH metres
TBAC001	548448.58	6232698.17	329.10	000	-90	21
TBAC002	548649.34	6232698.64	327.79	000	-90	6
TBAC003	548449.65	6232898.39	333.25	000	-90	10
TBAC004	548649.85	6232798.96	329.98	000	-90	19
TBAC005	548451.64	6232998.19	333.97	000	-90	10
TBAC006	548649.37	6232999.67	333.23	000	-90	19
TBAC007	548450.23	6233195.66	330.99	000	-90	12
TBAC008	548648.27	6233180.51	327.92	000	-90	14
TBAC009	548643.48	6233086.15	331.08	000	-90	18
TBAC010	548643.94	6232887.68	334.11	000	-90	27
TBAC011	548542.11	6232987.22	333.31	000	-90	27
TBAC012	548447.66	6233398.34	327.14	000	-90	21
TBAC013	548246.09	6233398.17	332.07	000	-90	15
TBAC014	548052.21	6233401.84	336.40	000	-90	15
TBAC015	548044.38	6233497.39	334.22	000	-90	18
TBAC016	548243.69	6233498.16	329.23	000	-90	5
TBAC017	548447.29	6233497.00	324.26	000	-90	21
TBAC018	547868.71	6233398.27	338.93	000	-90	21
TBAC019	547849.92	6233597.20	334.71	000	-90	3
TBAC020	547648.76	6233601.18	335.98	000	-90	10
TBAC021	547449.57	6233599.20	336.33	000	-90	15
TBAC022	547448.86	6233394.66	334.39	000	-90	16
TBAC023	547449.99	6233194.81	335.58	000	-90	9
TBAC024	547449.74	6233096.59	335.52	000	-90	12

Appendix 1. Tambellup Kaolin Project – Aircore drilling details

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Hole ID	East MGA94 Zone 50	North MGA94 Zone 50	Height AHD metres	Azimuth	Dip	EOH metres
TBAC025	547649.40	6233402.52	338.47	000	-90	21
TBAC026	547650.65	6233203.54	338.73	000	-90	21
TBAC027	547699.65	6233096.16	336.56	000	-90	15
TBAC028	547849.58	6233049.94	334.10	000	-90	18
TBAC029	547847.61	6233196.95	337.76	000	-90	18
TBAC030	548842.66	6233301.26	326.05	000	-90	36
TBAC031	548749.79	6233298.16	327.07	000	-90	21
TBAC032	548670.24	6233398.19	324.04	000	-90	12
TBAC033	548674.67	6233478.67	322.35	000	-90	4
TBAC034	548649.28	6233598.21	321.99	000	-90	3
TBAC035	548847.80	6233597.05	325.77	000	-90	15
TBAC036	548845.54	6233496.25	325.89	000	-90	5
TBAC037	548848.77	6233395.03	325.37	000	-90	15
TBAC038	548948.24	6233297.91	326.98	000	-90	15
TBAC039	549048.62	6233298.16	327.77	000	-90	12
TBAC040	549049.54	6233396.80	327.68	000	-90	9
TBAC041	549047.64	6233499.78	327.46	000	-90	15
TBAC042	549047.44	6233597.84	326.92	000	-90	14
TBAC043	549249.14	6233495.45	323.72	000	-90	6
TBAC044	549248.72	6233397.71	325.96	000	-90	10
TBAC045	549246.71	6233297.24	327.76	000	-90	7
TBAC046	548249.04	6233198.84	336.08	000	-90	17
TBAC047	548249.97	6232997.63	338.11	000	-90	21
TBAC048	548251.23	6232799.86	334.11	000	-90	21
TBAC049	548249.34	6232696.59	332.49	000	-90	12
TBAC050	548049.76	6232825.52	331.26	000	-90	15

Hole ID	East MGA94 Zone 50	North MGA94 Zone 50	Height AHD metres	Azimuth	Dip	EOH metres
TBAC051	548050.96	6232999.53	335.81	000	-90	18
TBAC052	548049.90	6233198.13	339.24	000	-90	9



Element	Unit	Detection Limit	Method	ТВС009	ТВС010	TBC011	TBC017	TBC018	TBC019	ТВС020	TBC021
Al ₂ O ₃	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	36.92	37.67	37.34	37.16	37.36	35.57	35.71	35.74
BaO	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.05
CaO	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.08
Cr ₂ O ₃	%	0.005	FB1/XRF	0.005	0.005	0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	<0.005	0.006
Fe_2O_3	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	0.75	0.37	0.26	0.33	0.27	0.29	0.4	0.58
K ₂ O	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	0.74	0.93	1.27	1.14	1.11	2.5	2.06	1.62
MgO	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	0.21	0.15	0.12	0.21	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.15
MnO	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Na ₂ O	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.1	0.28
P ₂ O ₅	%	0.002	FB1/XRF	0.022	0.031	0.03	0.043	0.041	0.042	0.051	0.053
SO3	%	0.002	FB1/XRF	0.014	0.006	0.008	0.015	0.008	0.011	0.007	0.01
SiO ₂	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	47.07	47.54	48.17	47.11	47.08	49.53	49.21	48.73
TiO ₂	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	0.47	0.5	0.46	0.52	0.45	0.47	0.62	0.72
V ₂ O ₅	%	0.005	FB1/XRF	0.011	0.014	0.012	0.01	0.009	0.012	0.012	0.014
ZrO ₂	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05
LOI1000	%	0.01	/TGA	12.88	12.92	12.48	12.65	12.7	11.36	11.56	11.75
Total	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	99.39	100.38	100.4	99.47	99.39	100.23	100.06	99.88
Amorphous + Kaolin	%	1		96					85		
Amorphous Content *	%	1		34					18		
Anatase	%	1		ND					ND		
Illite/Muscovite	%	1		2					3		
Kaolin	%	1		62					67		
Potassium feldspar	%	1		<1					7		
Quartz	%	1		2					3		
Rutile	%	1		ND					1		
Sodium plagioclase	%	1		<1					ND		
Total	%	1		100					99		
Brightness				79.76	83.73	87.1	84.89	85.3	85.77	76.04	84.63
Yellowness				7.8	6.55	5.28	5.64	6.44	5.92	5.7	6.5

Appendix 2. -45µm Fraction Assays

* Amorphous content is the portion within the -45µm sample that is too fine to be assigned to a mineral in the XRD.



Element	Unit	Detection Limit	Method	TBC023	TBC024	TBC025	TBC037	TBC038	твс039	TBC049	твс050
Al ₂ O ₃	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	37.44	37.19	36.92	37.58	37.43	37.61	36.97	36.3
BaO	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	0.03	0.04
CaO	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05
Cr_2O_3	%	0.005	FB1/XRF	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	0.006
Fe_2O_3	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	0.37	0.41	0.36	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.53	0.5
K ₂ O	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	1.02	0.97	1.34	0.66	0.65	0.58	1.29	1.33
MgO	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	0.19	0.22	0.24	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.19	0.22
MnO	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Na ₂ O	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	0.1	0.1	0.09	0.08	0.1	0.07	0.12	0.12
P_2O_5	%	0.002	FB1/XRF	0.013	0.02	0.032	0.018	0.02	0.019	0.03	0.039
SO₃	%	0.002	FB1/XRF	0.014	0.013	0.01	0.018	0.022	0.018	0.017	0.023
SiO ₂	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	47.62	47.91	48.17	47.77	48.23	47.99	47.21	48.02
TiO ₂	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	0.44	0.45	0.41	0.53	0.38	0.45	0.98	1
V ₂ O ₅	%	0.005	FB1/XRF	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.007	0.009	0.024	0.028
ZrO ₂	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03
LOI ₁₀₀₀	%	0.01	/TGA	12.76	12.7	12.41	12.96	12.93	13.08	12.41	12.12
Total	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	100.12	100.14	100.18	99.95	100.11	100.17	99.92	99.86
Amorphous + Kaolin	%	1					95			90	89
Amorphous Content *	%	1					23			18	20
Anatase	%	1					ND			ND	ND
Illite/Muscovite	%	1					2			6	7
Kaolin	%	1					72			72	69
Potassium feldspar	%	1					<1			1	1
Quartz	%	1					4			2	4
Rutile	%	1					ND			ND	ND
Sodium plagioclase	%	1					ND			<1	ND
Total	%	1					101			99	101
Brightness				86.31	84.96	86.74	85.23	85.85	85.43	81.39	80.53
Yellowness				6.1	6.15	5.25	6.88	6.38	6.51	8.53	8.98

* Amorphous content is the portion within the -45µm sample that is too fine to be assigned to a mineral in the XRD.



Element	Unit	Detection Limit	Method	TBC051	TBC052	TBC053	TBC054	TBC055
Al ₂ O ₃	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	37.21	36.69	37.43	36.99	37.76
BaO	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	0.03	0.05	0.03	<0.01	<0.01
CaO	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.04
Cr ₂ O ₃	%	0.005	FB1/XRF	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Fe_2O_3	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	0.34	0.23	0.24	0.58	0.24
K ₂ O	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	1.02	1.52	1.06	0.51	0.31
MgO	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.07
MnO	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Na ₂ O	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.07
P ₂ O ₅	%	0.002	FB1/XRF	0.04	0.042	0.039	0.014	0.04
SO₃	%	0.002	FB1/XRF	0.005	0.005	0.003	0.015	0.013
SiO ₂	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	47.62	48.49	47.09	47.92	47.41
TiO ₂	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	0.5	0.42	0.52	0.37	0.27
V ₂ O ₅	%	0.005	FB1/XRF	0.012	0.013	0.013	0.016	0.03
ZrO ₂	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03
LOI ₁₀₀₀	%	0.01	/TGA	12.68	12.37	12.92	13.18	13.38
Total	%	0.01	FB1/XRF	99.78	100.11	99.61	99.97	99.68
Amorphous + Kaolin	%	1	,					96
Amorphous Content *	%	1						17
Anatase	%	1						ND
Illite/Muscovite	%	1						1
Kaolin	%	1						79
Potassium feldspar	%	1						ND
Quartz	%	1						3
Rutile	%	1						<1
Sodium plagioclase	%	1						ND
Total	%	1						100
Brightness				81.4	86.21	84.33	79.8	86.23
Yellowness				8.71	5.74	7.27	7.77	5.58

* Amorphous content is the portion within the -45µm sample that is too fine to be assigned to a mineral in the XRD.

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JORC Table 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - TABLE 1 (Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	 Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be 	 Aircore drilling, 52 holes for 769m, undertaken using a 4 wheeled, truck mounted UDR - KL150 Aircore drill rig, with onboard Sullair Compressor (600 CFM / 250 PSI). 3m drill rods with an 85mm face sampling Aircore bit. Recovered drill material collected at 1 metre intervals, through a rig mounted cyclone into individually labelled and numbered, clear plastic mining bags. Individual bags laid out in sequence adjacent to the hole and folded over to reduce moisture loss and contamination of the sample. All individual samples recovered from the drilling were weighed in the field on an open dial scale (0.1 to 40kg capacity). Sample weights range from 3 to 12kg, Averaging 7.9kg/metre. Each metre of drilling was sub sampled to provide a 1.5 kg representative sample for geochemical analysis and metallurgical testing and a second sieved (-1.4mm) sample of ~200 grams for portable XRF analysis. Approximately 1.5kg of drill sample (weighed on an OHAUS scout digital scale (0.01 kg to 6.4 kg) was collected by plastic scoop and placed into small (350mm x 300mm) individually labelled and numbered (Hole and metre) plastic mining bags, which were cable tied closed to retain moisture and prevent contamination. An additional waterproof label (Hole and metre) was inserted into each bag prior to sealing. A second sub sample was taken



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	required, such as where there is coarse Au that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	 using a plastic sieve to collect ~200 grams of -1.4mm material, which was placed into 100mm x 200mm paper Geochem bags and wire tied shut. The individual sub samples were bagged and boxed up for transport to Perth. 761, sieved 200 gram samples from TBAC001 to TBAC052 inclusive were submitted to Portable Spectral Services Pty Ltd (PSS) in West Perth, for initial (first pass) analysis by portable XRF. The samples were dried to remove moisture and latent water. 5 grams of each sample was placed in an XRF cup and capped. Each, individual sample was analysed by Bruker Tracer pXRF with helium purge, to detect elements with Atomic Numbers(Z) in the range of Z11 to Z92, sodium (Na) to uranium (U). A total of 23 elements, Na, Mg, Al, Si, K, Ba, Ca, Mn, Ti, Fe, Cr, P, Ni, Cu, Zn, Pb, As, Rb. Sr, Tl, Sn, Ta, Nb, were analysed for and reported as element and oxide values. A total of 169 individual one metre samples were selected from 23 holes (TBAC001, 003, 008 to 013 inclusive, 015, 017, 025, 026, 028 to 032 inclusive, 037, 038, 039, 047, 048 and 051) for further geochemical analysis and metallurgical testing. 62 composite samples for metallurgical sampling were created by taking a measured scoop of material (by weight) in its natural state, from each one metre sample to provide 500-600 grams of composite material covering consecutive intervals of 1 to 4 metres. 21 of these composite samples have been submitted to Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd (IMO) in Perth, for kaolin yield (%) and



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		 brightness testing. Yield % results have been received from IMO and are reported in this announcement. A further 62 composite samples for geochemical analysis were created from the original 169 samples (using the same intervals as the metallurgy samples) at Independent certified laboratory ALS in Perth (ALS). A 250 gram split was taken from each individual sample, dried and pulverised, then composited (to generate a 200 gram composite sample. The 62 composites have been submitted for fused disk (silicate package) XRF analysis (ME-XRF26 method) Al₂O₃, BaO, CaO, Cr₂O₃, Fe₂O₃, K2O, MgO, MnO, Na₂O, P₂O₅, SiO₂, SrO, TiO₂ and Loss on Ignition LOI (ME-GRA05 and OA-GRA05x methods). The results have been received and are reported in the ASX announcement dated 26/05/2020. 21 of the 62 composites were selected for additional analysis on the -45µm fraction. The -45µm fractions were submitted to Intertek Genalysis Perth for loss on ignition (XRF_W002. No digestion or other pre-treatment undertaken. Analysed by Thermal Gravimetric Analyser) and XRF analysis (XRF_W001, Fused disk preparation for XRF analysis. Analysed by XRF Spectrophotometry.) The results have been received and are reported and are reported in this announcement
Drilling techniques	 Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling 	 Aircore drilling, 52 holes for 769m, undertaken using a 4 wheeled, truck mounted UDR - KL150 Aircore drill rig, with onboard Sullair Compressor (600 CFM / 250 PSI). 3m drill rods with an 85mm face sampling Aircore bit.



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	bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method).	
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. 	 Recovered drill material collected at 1 metre intervals, through a rig mounted cyclone into individually labelled and numbered, clear plastic mining bags. Individual bags laid out in sequence adjacent to the hole and folded over to reduce moisture loss and contamination of the sample. All individual samples recovered from the drilling were weighed in the field on an open dial scale (0.1 to 40kg capacity). Sample weights range from 3 to 12kg, Averaging 7.9kg/metre. No sample bias has been established. Based on the use of face sampling Aircore drilling methods and the homogeneous nature of the sample material, it is assessed that no sample bias exists within the results
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 Aircore drilling has been geologically logged to a level of detail to be appropriate for mineral resources estimation. The logging records, lithology, grain size, recovery, weight (kg), colour, visual brightness, staining and other appropriate features. All logging is quantitative. All holes have been chip tray sampled, un-sieved and in their natural state. The entirety of holes TBAC001 to TBAC052 inclusive, have been geologically logged from surface to EOH



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	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
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. 	 Each metre of Aircore drilling was sub sampled to provide a 1.5 kg representative sample for geochemical analysis and metallurgical testing and a second sieved (-1.4mm) sample of ~200 grams for portable XRF analysis. Approximately 1.5kg of drill sample (weighed on an OHAUS scout digital scale (0.01 kg to 6.4 kg) was collected by plastic scoop and placed into small (350mm x 300mm) individually labelled and numbered (Hole and metre) plastic mining bags, which were cable tied closed to retain moisture and prevent contamination. An additional waterproof label (Hole and metre) was inserted into each bag prior to sealing. A second sub sample was taken using a plastic sieve to collect ~200 grams of -1.4mm material, which was placed into 100mm x 200mm paper Geochem bags and wire tied shut. The individual sub samples were bagged and boxed up for transport to Perth. 761, sieved 200 gram samples from TBAC001 to TBAC052 inclusive were submitted to Portable Spectral Services Pty Ltd (PSS) in West Perth, for initial (first pass) analysis by portable XRF. The samples were dried to remove moisture and latent water. 5 grams of each sample was analysed by Bruker Tracer pXRF with helium purge, to detect elements with Atomic Numbers(Z) in the range of Z11 to Z92, sodium (Na) to uranium (U). A total of 23 elements, Na, Mg, Al, Si, K, Ba, Ca, Mn, Ti, Fe, Cr, P, Ni, Cu, Zn, Pb, As, Rb. Sr, Tl, Sn, Ta, Nb, were



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		 analysed for and reported as element and oxide values. pXRF analysis is only considered to be a first pass analytical tool, utilised to assist in the selection of zones of interest for further geochemical sampling and analysis. A total of 169 individual one metre samples were selected from 23 holes (TBAC001, 003, 008 to 013 inclusive, 015, 017, 025, 026, 028 to 032 inclusive, 037, 038, 039, 047, 048 and 051) for further geochemical analysis and metallurgical testing. 62 composite samples for metallurgical sampling were created by taking a measured scoop of material (by weight) in its natural state, from each one metre sample to provide 500-600 grams of composite material covering consecutive intervals of 1 to 4 metres. 21 of these composite samples were submitted to Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd (IMO) in Perth, for kaolin yield (%) and brightness testing. Yield % results have been received from IMO and are reported in this announcement. A further 62 composite samples for geochemical analysis were created from the original 169 samples (using the same intervals as the metallurg samples) at Independent certified laboratory ALS in Perth (ALS). A 250 gram split was taken from each individual sample, dried and pulverised, then composited (to generate a 200 gram composite sample. The 62 composites have been submitted for fused disk (silicate package) XRF analysis (ME-XRF26 method) Al₂O₃, BaO, CaO, Cr₂O₃, Fe₂O₃, K2O, MgO, MnO, Na₂O, P₂O₅, SiO₂, SrO, TiO₂ and Loss on Ignition LOI (ME-GRAO5 and OA-GRAO5x methods).



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 The results have been received and are reported in the ASX announcement dated 26/05/2020. 21 of the 62 composites were selected for additional analysis on the -45µm fraction. The -45µm fractions were submitted to Intertek Genalysis Perth for loss on ignition (XRF_W002. No digestion or other pre-treatment undertaken. Analysed by Thermal Gravimetric Analyser) and XRF analysis (XRF_W001, Fused disk preparation for XRF analysis. Analysed by XRF Spectrophotometry.) The results of this analysis have been received and are reported in this announcement.
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. 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. 	 761, sieved 200 gram samples from TBAC001 to TBAC052 inclusive were submitted to Portable Spectral Services Pty Ltd (PSS) in West Perth, for initial (first pass) analysis by portable XRF. The samples were dried to remove moisture and latent water. 5 grams of each sample was placed in an XRF cup and capped. Each, individual sample was analysed by Bruker Tracer pXRF with helium purge, to detect elements with Atomic Numbers(Z) in the range of Z11 to Z92, sodium (Na) to uranium (U). A total of 23 elements, Na, Mg, Al, Si, K, Ba, Ca, Mn, Ti, Fe, Cr, P, Ni, Cu, Zn, Pb, As, Rb. Sr, Tl, Sn, Ta, Nb, were analysed for and reported as element and oxide values. The assaying technique is considered partial and indicative only. pXRF analysis is only considered to be a first pass analytical tool, utilised to assist in the selection of zones of interest for further geochemical sampling and analysis. A total of 169 individual one metre samples were selected from 23 holes (TBAC001, 003, 008 to 013 inclusive, 015, 017,



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	 Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	 025, 026, 028 to 032 inclusive, 037, 038, 039, 047, 048 and 051) for further geochemical analysis. 62 composite samples for geochemical analysis were created from the original 169 samples (using the same intervals as the metallurgy samples) at Independent certified laboratory ALS in Perth (ALS). A 250 gram split was taken from each individual sample, dried and pulverised, then composited (to generate a 200 gram composite sample. The 62 composites were submitted for fused disk (silicate package) XRF analysis (ME-XRF26 method) Al₂O₃, BaO, CaO, Cr₂O₃, Fe₂O₃, K2O, MgO, MnO, Na₂O, P₂O₅, SiO₂, SrO, TiO₂ and Loss on Ignition LOI (ME-GRA05 and OA-GRA05x methods). Due to the early stage of exploration no external, additional standards, blanks or duplicates have been used. No verification or additional assaying has yet been undertaken. QC relies on the supplied laboratory report, when it is received.
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. 	 Initial pXRF and geochemical assay results and drilling data have been verified by other company personnel No twinned holes have been completed at present Primary drilling data, including logging records, lithology, grain size, recovery, weight (kg), colour, brightness, staining, etc, is collected using Excel templates and paper logs in the field. Data from the field and assay laboratory is validated, data entered and stored into a database.



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	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	 Electronic data is stored on the Perth office server. Data is exported from the database for processing by a number of different software packages. All electronic data is routinely backed up. Original hard copy data (geological logs, field sampling notes, etc) is retained. Not Applicable as no assay data is included in the report
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 hole collars and soil sample locations were located by Differential 3D GPS. Expected accuracy is +/- 0.01m for northing, easting and RL height. The GDA94 Zone 50 datum is used as the coordinate system. Topographic Control is from DTM and Differential 3D GPS. Accuracy +/- 0.01m
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. 	 Collar coordinates and hole dip, azimuth and depth for holes TBAC001 to TBAC052 inclusive are included in Table 2 within the body of this announcement. All drilling was undertaken predominantly on 200m x 200m spacings on 100m and 200m spaced, east-west orientated lines with holes spaced predominantly at 200m along lines. The 1m sample spacing and geological logging is considered sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity, although no Mineral Resources has been established at this time. 1 to 4m sample composite samples were prepared for the geochemical analysis conducted by ALS (62 samples for fused



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		disk analysis ME-XRF26 method). The results have been received and are reported in this announcement.
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. 	• All drilling is vertical and is targeting a generally flat lying kaolinite weathering profile, comprising zones of horizontal and sub-horizontal kaolin and saprolite. As a result, no orientation bias is expected from the drilling.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	 Chain of custody is managed by AX8 Resources. All drill samples and sub-samples were stored on site while the drilling was being conducted, before being transported by AX8 personnel, to ALS in Perth for compositing and analysis. The Metallurgical samples were delivered by AX8 personnel to the IMO laboratory. The remaining representative field samples are stored in AX8's locked storage facility.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No independent audits or reviews have been undertaken



Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	 Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	 Exploration Licence E70/4969 is held 100% by Accelerate Resources Limited through its 100% owned subsidiary Halcyon Resources Pty Ltd. The tenement is located in the Great Southern Pastoral region of Western Australia, ~320km southeast of Perth. The project lies within freehold farm land. Accelerate, through Halcyon has an executed land access and compensation agreement with the Sadler family over the area covering the Sadlers kaolin prospect. The tenement falls within the Wagyl Kaip Southern Noongar Peoples Native Title Determination area. The Company, through Halcyon, has an executed Indigenous Land Use Agreement with the Wagyl Kaip Southern Noongar Peoples
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	 Previous historical exploration work by other Companies includes geochemical surface sampling, mapping, Aircore drilling and non-JORC compliant kaolin resource estimation at Sadlers and Hulls prospects. For more information of historical work please refer to the Company's announcement regarding acquisition of the Tambellup Kaolin Project (ASX release 18/11/2019).



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	 Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	 Previous exploration activity at the Tambellup Kaolin Project by other explorers, identified potential kaolin mineralisation derived from the weathering of the underlying adamellite granites.
		• The Kaolin prospects in the Tambellup area have formed due to in situ weathering of biotite adamellite, which forms the predominant basement rock type in the area. The degree of weathering and thickness of the weathering profile is related to structural features in the underlying basement geology. Regionally, the distribution of outcropping basement geology appears to be controlled by northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest basement structures. These trends are evident in regional magnetic data where magnetic highs delineate basement ridges and correspond with outcropping basement geology, whereas the identified kaolin prospects correlate with magnetic lows that likely reflect a thicker weathering profile.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 	 Refer to Appendix 1. in the ASX Announcement, which details, Hole Number, coordinates, dip & azimuth and hole depths.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	 In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	 Not Applicable as no aggregating has been undertaken on the assay results. Not Applicable as no aggregating has been undertaken on the assay results. Not applicable as metal equivalent values are not used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	 These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	 All drilling is vertical and is targeting a generally flat lying kaolinite weathering profile, comprising zones of horizontal and sub-horizontal kaolin and saprolite. As a result, no orientation bias is expected from the drilling and the down hole lithological intersections discussed in the report are expected to be true.



Criteria	JORC Code 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. 	 Collar locations for TBAC001 to TBAC052 inclusive, are included in Appendix 1 of the announcement and shown in Figure 3.
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.	 Average assay results and sampling are included in Table 1 within the body of the announcement. Results of mineralogical and geochemical analysis of the -45μm fraction for the six reported metallurgical samples are shown in table 2 and Appendix 2 in the body of the announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• All relevant exploration data is discussed in the text. Please refer to the Company's announcement regarding acquisition of the Tambellup Kaolin Project (ASX release 18/11/2019) and Company announcements detailing drilling results and sample analysis (ASX releases 20/02/2020, 26/03/2020 and 26/05/2020) for additional information on previous historical exploration activities and Accelerates recent drilling at the Tambellup Kaolin Project.
Further work	 The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological 	 Planned future exploration includes further metallurgical testing, geochemical analysis, bulk sampling and resource estimation



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	
	interpretations and future drilling areas, pro this information is not commercially sensitiv		

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