# High Quality Kaolin Confirmed and Halloysite Detected within Tambellup Kaolin Project

## Highlights

- Independent test results confirm potential for high quality Kaolin product with no amorphous phases
- Halloysite detected in a number of the XRD analyses including 7.2% and 6.1% by weight in composite samples TBC009 and TBC023.

**Accelerate Resources Limited (ASX: AX8; "Accelerate" and the "Company")** is pleased to announce that it has received independent confirmation that the Tambellup Kaolin deposit has close to 90% total combined Kaolin with no amorphous phases detected in the -45 µm fraction.

In addition, analytical results (XRD) by the James Hutton Institute in Scotland, have identified minor halloysite in 4 of the 5 samples tested with samples TBC009 and TBC023 returning the highest values of 7.2% and 6.1% respectively.

James Hutton Institute is a well-respected and globally recognized research organization. It offers high quality mineralogical analysis services for customers including the Scottish and UK Governments, the EU and other organizations worldwide.

Kaolin and halloysite are alumina-based clays that can naturally occur intermixed and may undergo beneficiation to high-value and hard-to-substitute high-purity alumina ("HPA"). Halloysite has a nanostructure that could allow its application as an efficient catalyst in the petrochemicals industry, amongst other high value end-uses.

The Company's 100% owned Tambellup Kaolin Project is located approximately 280 km south-southeast of Perth and 10 km west of the township of Tambellup in the Southwest of Western Australia.

In February 2020, the Company conducted a 769 metre Aircore drill program, targeting the Saddlers Kaolin prospect within E70/4969. The drill program confirmed the presence of near surface kaolin mineralisation as identified in previous historical drilling data. (see ASX announcement dated 20 February 2020)



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**Drilling at Tambellup Kaolin Project 2020**

## Metallurgical Test Results

In March 2020, 62 composite samples were selected for initial geochemical analysis, from 23 Aircore holes within the main part of the Saddlers Kaolin prospect. (see ASX announcements dated 26th March 2020 and 26th May 2020)

A limited subset of 21 composite samples, from seven holes, were selected and 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).

| Regolith Zone | Number of Composite Samples | Yield -45µm % | $Al_2O_3$ Grade % | $Fe_2O_3$ Grade % | $TiO_2$ Grade % | $K_2O$ 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.*

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 | $Al_2O_3$ Grade % | $SiO_2$ Grade % | $Fe_2O_3$ Grade % | $TiO_2$ Grade % | $LOI_{1000}$ | 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*

The complete set of results are shown in Appendix 2

In March 2021, a single sample (6149) was selected for halloysite determination by Microanalysis Australia. The sample was sonicated in Reverse Osmosis (RO) water with a dispersant (Calgon), then dropped onto a glass coverslip and allowed to dry before being carbon coated. The sample was analysed using a Carl Zeiss EVO50 scanning electron microscope (SEM) fitted with an Oxford INCA X-Max energy dispersive spectrometer (EDS).

The majority of the sample was observed to contain platy particulates with a very trace quantity of potentially tubular particles indicative of halloysite nanotubes. Given the very trace nature of the result, the potential for halloysite was inconclusive and required further test work on several representative samples.

**Current Results - James Hutton Institute XRD test**

Five of the 21 composite samples were selected for additional XRD analysis at the Hutton Institute. Samples were ground in a McCrone mill for 12 minutes, before being spray dried to produce random powder specimens, which were then subject to analysis by x-ray powder diffraction.

Based on the results, IMO concluded:

- The Hutton methods have improved the granularity of the results, identifying no amorphous phases.
- On average, the combined kaolin and amorphous fractions from the Intertek analysis (91.8%) were similar to the combined halloysite and kaolinite fractions from the Hutton Institute analysis (90.2%). (Table 3 and Table 4 below).

- Halloysite was detected in varied quantities in samples with TBC009 and TBC023 returning the highest values of 7.2% and 6.1% respectively.
- The Hutton Institute results showed greater resolution and proportion of the mica minerals and was able to differentiate between muscovite crystal forms.
- Quartz values were similar, at 2.5% (Hutton Institute) vs 3.0% (Intertek).

As a result of this work and potentially the discovery of more widespread unrecognised halloysite, several samples will undergo testing by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) to confirm the presence of halloysite nanotubes (HNT's) within the Saddlers orebody.

| Mineral | TBC009 | TBC023 | TBC038 | TBC051 | TBC052 | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Kaolinite + Halloysite | 90.3 | 90.2 | 91.9 | 89.6 | 88.9 | 90.2 |
| Kaolinite | 83.1 | 84.1 | 91.0 | 88.8 | 88.9 | 87.2 |
| Halloysite | 7.2 | 6.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 3.0 |
| Potassium feldspar | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 1.5 |
| Sodium plagioclase | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Quartz | 2.4 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| Muscovite 1M | 3.0 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 2.4 |
| Muscovite 2M1 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 3.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.1 | 100.8 | 100.0 | 100.1 | 100.2 |

*Table 3: Tambellup Hutton Institute XRD Results*

| Mineral | TBC009 | TBC019 | TBC037 | TBC049 | TBC050 | TBC055 | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Amorphous + Kaolin | 96.0 | 85.0 | 95.0 | 90.0 | 89.0 | 96.0 | 91.8 |
| Amorphous content | 34.0 | 18.0 | 23.0 | 18.0 | 20.0 | 17.0 | 21.7 |
| Illite/Muscovite | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |
| Kaolin | 62.0 | 67.0 | 72.0 | 72.0 | 69.0 | 79.0 | 70.2 |
| Potassium feldspar | <1.0 | 7.0 | <1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| Quartz | 2.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Rutile | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | <1.0 | 1.0 |
| Sodium plagioclase | <1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | <1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | <1.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 99.0 | 101.0 | 99.0 | 101.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

*Table 4: Tambellup Intertek XRD Results*

**Note**: Only one duplicate sample (TBC009) was tested by both the Intertek and Hutton tests but all the samples are a subset of the original 21 composites as detailed above.

## 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)

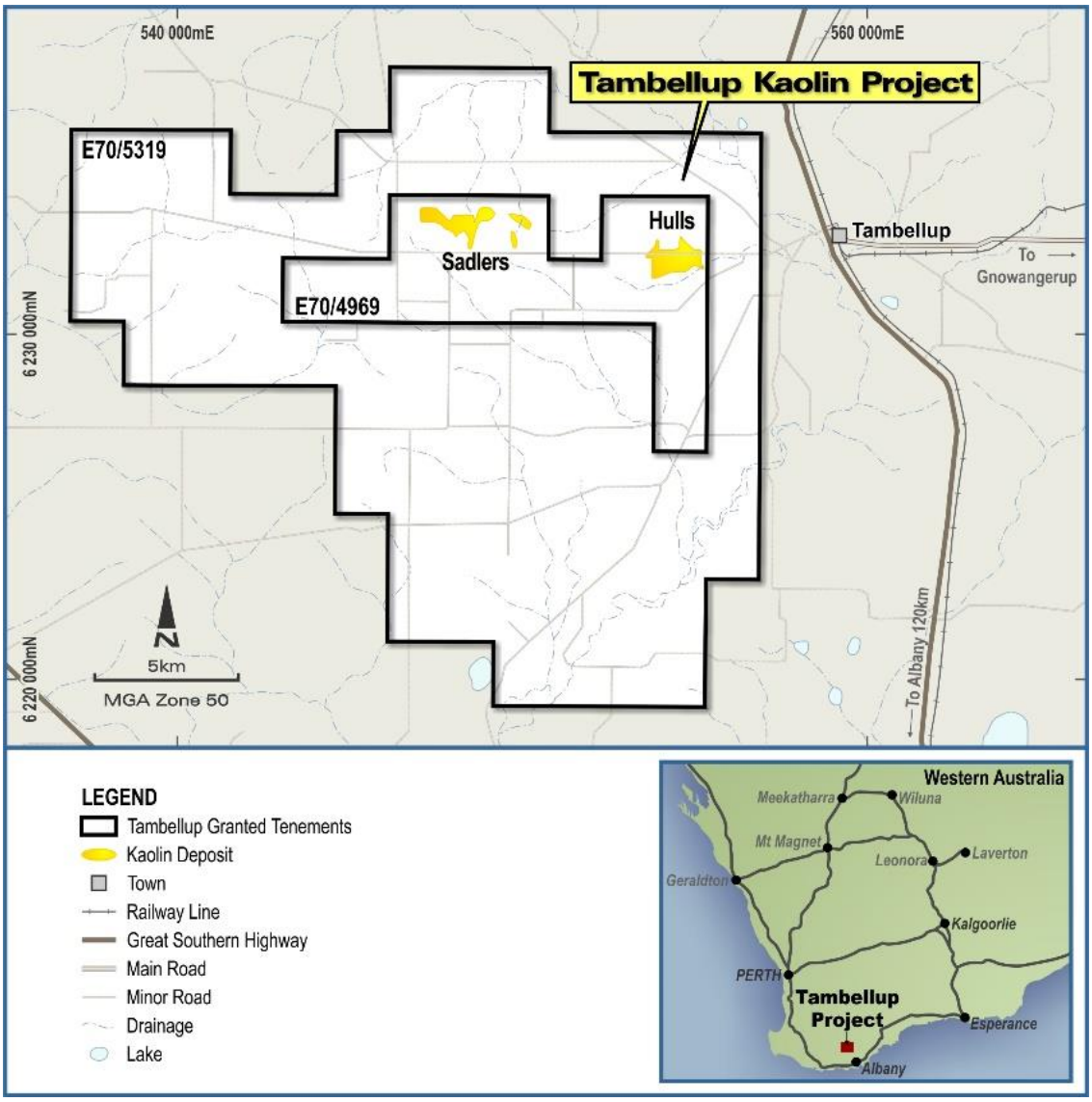


*Figure 1:Tambellup Project location and nearby infrastructure;*

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

*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.*

**Appendix 1. Tambellup Kaolin Project – Aircore drilling details**

| 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 |

| 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 |

## Appendix 2. -45µm Fraction Assays

| Element | Unit | Detection Limit | Method | TBC009 | TBC010 | TBC011 | TBC017 | TBC018 | TBC019 | TBC020 | TBC021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $Al_2O_3$ | % | 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 |
| $Cr_2O_3$ | % | 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 | 0.75 | 0.37 | 0.26 | 0.33 | 0.27 | 0.29 | 0.4 | 0.58 |
| $K_2O$ | % | 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 |
| $Na_2O$ | % | 0.01 | FB1/XRF | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.1 | 0.28 |
| $P_2O_5$ | % | 0.002 | FB1/XRF | 0.022 | 0.031 | 0.03 | 0.043 | 0.041 | 0.042 | 0.051 | 0.053 |
| $SO_3$ | % | 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 |
| $V_2O_5$ | % | 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 |
| $LOI_{1000}$ | % | 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 |

* 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 | TBC039 | TBC049 | TBC050 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $Al_2O_3$ | % | 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 |
| $K_2O$ | % | 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 |
| $Na_2O$ | % | 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 |
| $SO_3$ | % | 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 |
| $V_2O_5$ | % | 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $Al_2O_3$ | % | 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 |
| $Cr_2O_3$ | % | 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 |
| $K_2O$ | % | 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 |
| $Na_2O$ | % | 0.01 | FB1/XRF | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.07 |
| $P_2O_5$ | % | 0.002 | FB1/XRF | 0.04 | 0.042 | 0.039 | 0.014 | 0.04 |
| $SO_3$ | % | 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 |
| $V_2O_5$ | % | 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.

**----- END ----**

# 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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 |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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 |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | brightness testing. Yield % results have been received from IMO and are reported in this announcement.<br>• 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) $Al_2O_3$, BaO, CaO, $Cr_2O_3$, $Fe_2O_3$, K2O, MgO, MnO, $Na_2O$, $P_2O_5$, $SiO_2$, SrO, $TiO_2$ 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.<br>• 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 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. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *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.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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.*<br>• *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.<br>• All logging is quantitative. All holes have been chip tray sampled, un-sieved and in their natural state.<br>• The entirety of holes TBAC001 to TBAC052 inclusive, have been geologically logged from surface to EOH |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • *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.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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 |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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) $Al_2O_3$, BaO, CaO, $Cr_2O_3$, $Fe_2O_3$, K2O, MgO, MnO, $Na_2O$, $P_2O_5$, $SiO_2$, SrO, $TiO_2$ and Loss on Ignition LOI (ME-GRA05 and OA-GRA05x methods). |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | The results have been received and are reported in the ASX announcement dated 26/05/2020.<br>• 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.*<br>• *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.<br>• A total of 169 individual one metre samples were selected from 23 holes (TBAC001, 003, 008 to 013 inclusive, 015, 017, |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • *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) $Al_2O_3$, BaO, CaO, $Cr_2O_3$, $Fe_2O_3$, K2O, MgO, MnO, $Na_2O$, $P_2O_5$, $SiO_2$, SrO, $TiO_2$ and Loss on Ignition LOI (ME-GRA05 and OA-GRA05x methods).<br>• 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.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *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<br>• No twinned holes have been completed at present<br>• 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. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • *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.<br>• All electronic data is routinely backed up. Original hard copy data (geological logs, field sampling notes, etc) is retained.<br>• 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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *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.<br>• The GDA94 Zone 50 datum is used as the coordinate system.<br>• Topographic Control is from DTM and Differential 3D GPS. Accuracy +/- 0.01m |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 1 to 4m sample composite samples were prepared for the geochemical analysis conducted by ALS (62 samples for fused |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | 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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.<br>• The tenement is located in the Great Southern Pastoral region of Western Australia, ~320km southeast of Perth.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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:*<br>  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  ○ *hole length.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.<br>• Not Applicable as no aggregating has been undertaken on the assay results.<br>• 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.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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).*<br>• *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, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | |