ASX RELEASE

WA1 RESOURCES LTD

28 MARCH 2024

WEST ARUNTA PROJECT
LUNI HIGH-GRADE INTERCEPTS CONTINUE

Highlights

- **Assays from broad-spaced diamond and RC drilling in the central and eastern zones further extends and demonstrates continuity of the shallow high-grade blanket of niobium mineralisation at Luni**
- **Best niobium intersection to date, located in the north-east zone:**

LUDD23-013 from 87.0m:	**34.0m at 4.8% Nb_2O_5**
including:	**16.0m at 7.9% Nb_2O_5**

- **Best new intersections from 200m spaced drillholes include:**

LURC23-085 from 39m:	**42m at 1.5% Nb_2O_5**
including from 50m:	**10m at 2.8% Nb_2O_5**
LURC23-086 from 81m:	**7m at 5.5% Nb_2O_5 (to EOH)**
LURC23-087 from 66m:	**15m at 1.5% Nb_2O_5**

- **Best new intersections from 100m spaced infill drillholes include:**

LURCD23-002 from 44.7m:	**8.8m at 2.9% Nb_2O_5**
LURC23-132 from 46m:	**72m at 1.0% Nb_2O_5**
including from 47m:	**16m at 2.6% Nb_2O_5**
LURC23-134 from 35m:	**36m at 2.2% Nb_2O_5**
including from 39m:	**20m at 3.4% Nb_2O_5**
LURC23-149 from 45m:	**93m at 1.3% Nb_2O_5 (to EOH)**
including from 49m:	**31m at 2.9% Nb_2O_5**
LURC23-178 from 58m:	**8m at 5.0% Nb_2O_5**
LURC23-181 from 41m:	**15m at 1.8% Nb_2O_5**

- **Remaining assays from 2023 drilling are due soon and will lead into an initial Mineral Resource estimate which remains on schedule for the June quarter**

WA1 Resources Ltd (ASX: WA1) (**WA1** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce further exploration results from drilling at the 100% owned West Arunta Project in Western Australia.

WA1's Managing Director, Paul Savich, commented:

"Today's results continue to increase the scale and quality of Luni's niobium mineralisation, with further broad high-grade intercepts returned in the central and eastern zones.

“Assays were also received from drillholes to support the initial Mineral Resource estimate and included the short-range variability (cross pattern) drilling program. The results from this program have performed well and are providing important additional geological datapoints at Luni, along with delivering high-grade niobium mineralisation within expectation for this area.

“Metallurgical testwork programs are progressing well and we continue to target the release of an initial Mineral Resource estimate for Luni late in the June quarter.”

Geological Discussion - Luni Carbonatite (Sambhar Prospect Area)

Assay results within this release relate to 43 reverse circulation (**RC**) drillholes (including one diamond tail) and three diamond drillholes (refer to Table 2), which were completed at the Luni carbonatite.

New significant drill intersections within this announcement predominantly relate to 100m and 200m-spaced RC and diamond drillholes in the central and eastern area of the Luni carbonatite complex (refer to Table 1).

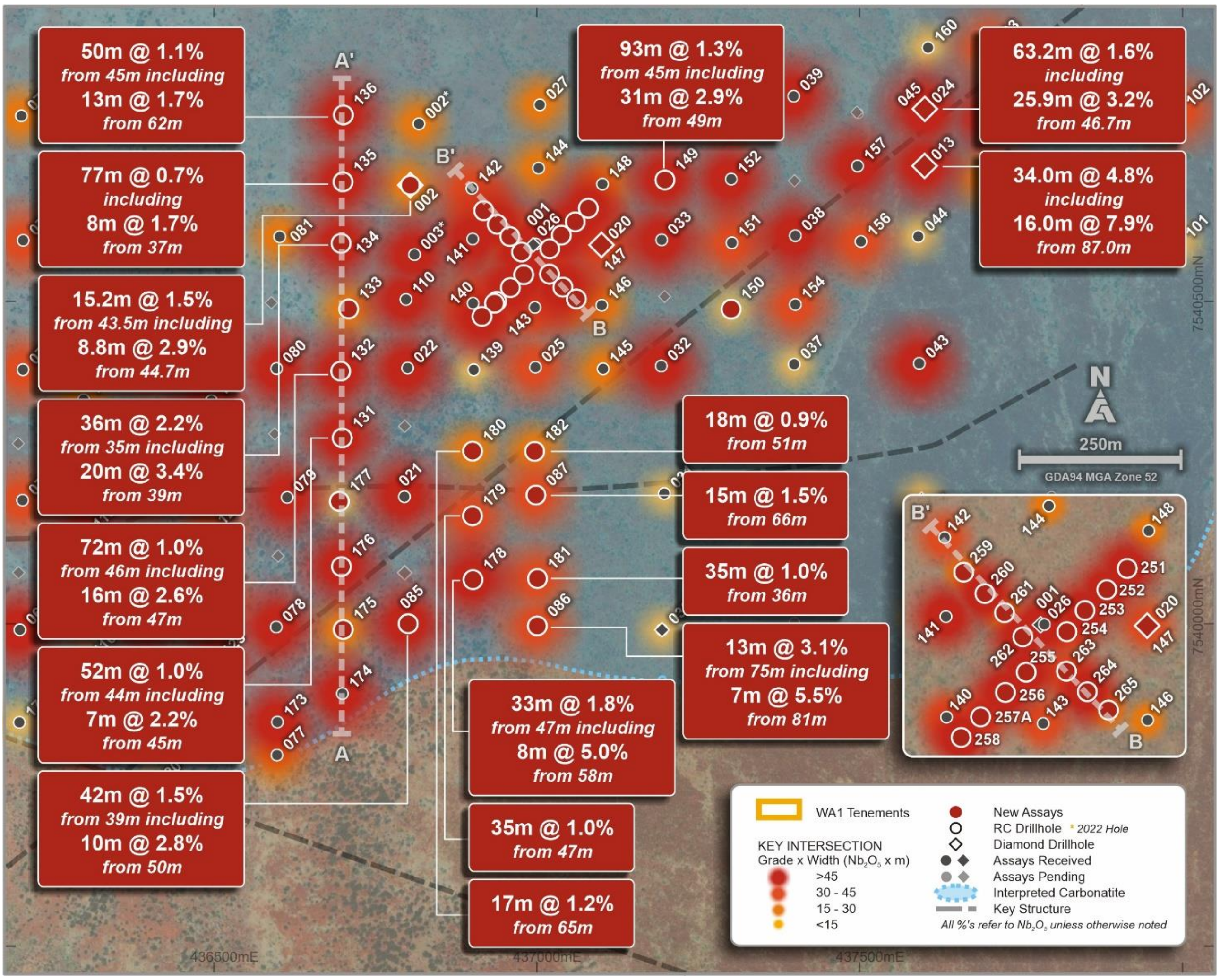

Figure 1: Luni plan view with drill collar locations and best new significant intersections

Drillholes LURC23-085, 086 and 087 are 200m step-outs and have returned high-grade mineralisation linking the south-central and south-eastern zones, while mineralisation remains open to the south-east.

LURC23-131 to 136, 175 to 182, and LURCD23-002 are 100m-spaced infill drillholes located in the central and southern zone of the carbonatite. These drillholes provide additional definition and support to the initial 200m spaced drilling.

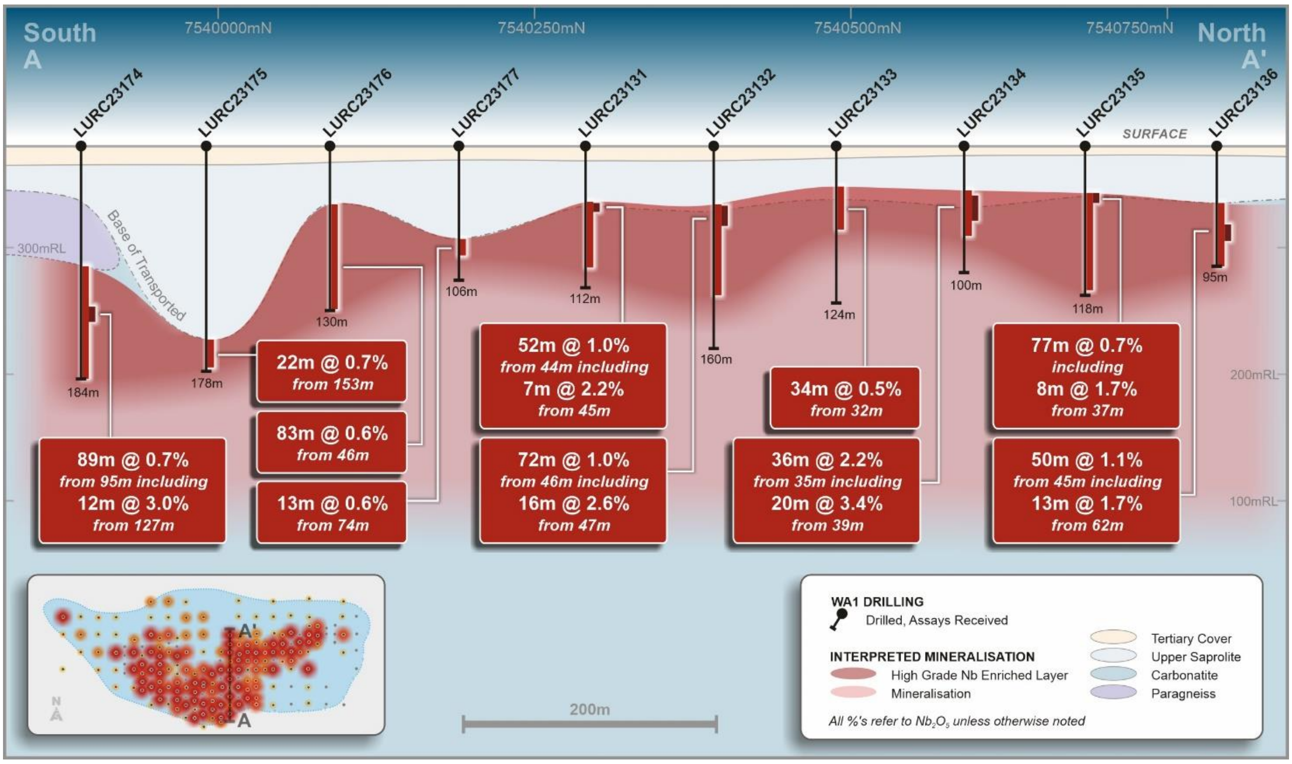

Figure 2: Simplified section looking west with new significant intersections

LURC23-149, 150, and LUDD23-013, provide 100m infill of the eastern zone. Diamond drillhole LUDD23-013 has returned the highest-grade intercept received to date at Luni.

LURC23-001, 051, 053, 056, 059 (failed to reach target depth), 060 and 061, are all located on the south-western periphery of the carbonatite and did not intercept any significant mineralisation.

Assay results have also been received relating to short-range variability testing which was completed in the eastern zone of the carbonatite. This drilling comprised 16 RC drillholes (LURC23-251 to 265) at an average spacing of 28m between holes. The program is the basis of an important study to inform the Mineral Resource estimation process and analysis of the results suggests that niobium mineralisation is continuous over shorter-ranges and provides further confidence in the current drill spacing.

Two diamond drillholes were completed as twins (or close-spaced) to RC drillholes. These drillholes returned broadly similar tenor of grades to their RC twins. LUDD23-020 is located approximately 1.4m from LURC23-147 (refer to ASX announcement dated 8 November 2023), and returned 72.1m at 0.5% Nb_2O_5 from 30.9m. LUDD23-024 is located in the north-eastern zone, approximately 5.9m from LURC23-045 (refer to ASX announcement dated 29 June 2023), and returned 63.2m at 1.6% Nb2O5 from 46.7m, including 25.9m at 3.2% Nb_2O_5.

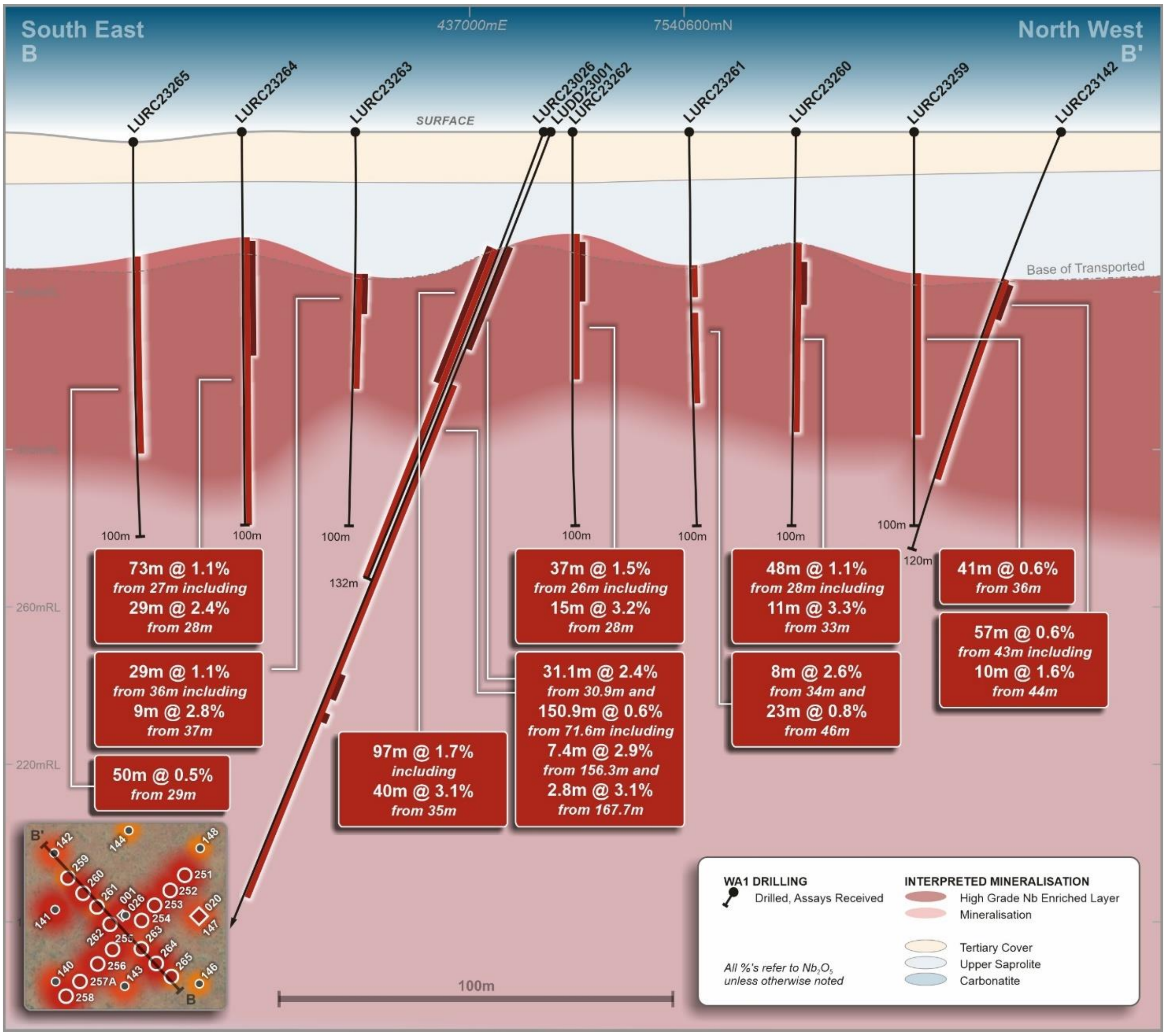

Figure 3: Simplified section B-B' looking south-west with new significant intersections

The orientation of enriched, oxide mineralisation (true width) intersected to date is generally interpreted to be sub-horizontal and coincident with the flat-lying transition between intensely and moderately weathered carbonatite. Drilling to date has focussed on outlining the mineralisation in the weathered zone of the Luni carbonatite. The potential for primary mineralisation in the deeper, unweathered zone is considered significant and will be tested at the appropriate time. The deeper transitional and fresh mineralisation remains poorly constrained, and the orientation of mineralisation in these zones is uncertain at this stage. For details of key intersections refer to the annotated images and Table 1.

Current & Upcoming Field Activities

Diamond drilling re-commenced at Luni in late February and has been progressing well despite intermittent pauses due to weather. To date this year, six drillholes have been completed in the eastern portion of Luni with the dedicated purpose of providing additional samples for planned metallurgical testwork. Drilling will continue with this purpose for the short-term before moving on to extensional and infill drilling. A second drill rig remains on-track to arrive at Luni in April.

Gravity and passive seismic surveys are also currently underway with the aim of infilling and extending coverage of the existing geophysical datasets at Luni and P2. Other field activities including heritage and environmental surveys are scheduled to commence in April.

The remaining RC and diamond drilling samples from the 2023 program are progressing through laboratory analysis and are expected shortly. These final results will form the basis for an initial Mineral Resource estimate which is on-schedule to be reported late calendar Q2-2024.

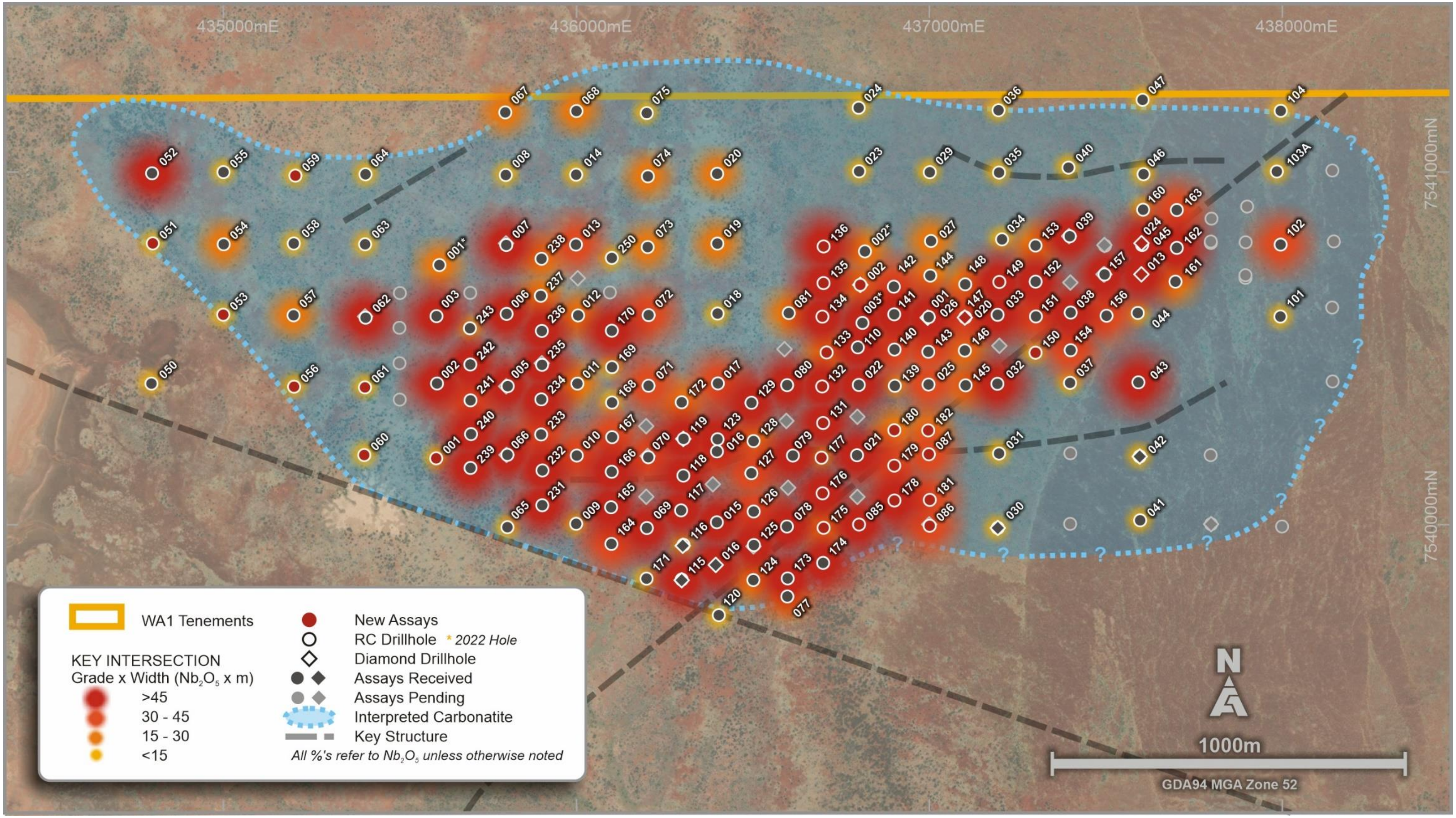

Figure 4: Luni carbonatite plan view of completed grid drilling with grade by width intersections to date

For previously released results refer to ASX announcements dated 6 Feb, 1 May, 5 Jun, 29 Jun, 21 Aug, 28 Aug, 26 Sept, 26 Oct, 8 Nov, 11 Dec 2023, 2 Feb and 21 Feb 2024

Niobium Overview – Market

Niobium is a critical metal with unique properties that make it essential as the world transitions to a low carbon economy.

The primary niobium product is Ferroniobium (FeNb, ~65% Nb) which accounted for 105,000tpa[1] of sales in 2022, representing approximately 90% of niobium product sales. Ferroniobium is primarily utilised as a micro alloy in the steel industry to improve the mechanical properties of steel.

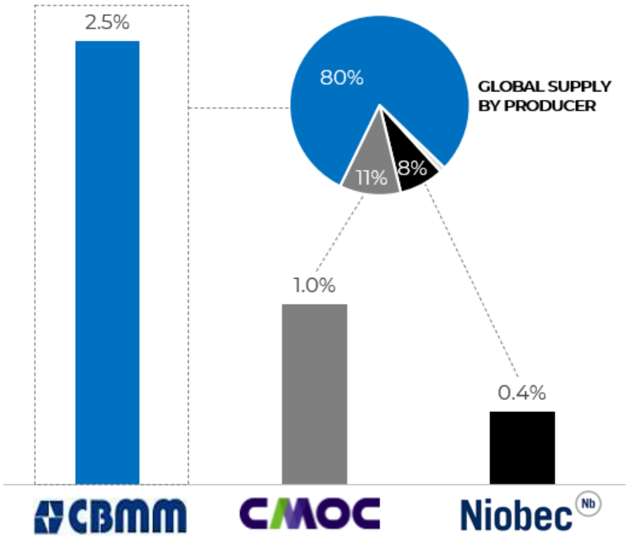

Figure 5: Grade of Key Niobium Producers

Source: See table 3 for full details

Niobium pentoxide (Nb_2O_5) represents a key growth market, with significant recent developments in lithium-ion battery technology which utilises niobium to substantially reduce charge times down to six minutes while enhancing battery life (up to 20,000 charge cycles), an increase of up to 10x compared to existing technologies[2].

Whilst global supply is concentrated in Brazil (90% of global production), global demand for niobium products is widespread. There are many end users and a growing number of applications.

Niobium Overview – Metallurgy

Niobium production at existing operations currently involves the concentration and further processing of niobium ore to produce a concentrate grading between ~50-60% Nb_2O_5[3]. This clean concentrate is then converted to an end-product, typically ferroniobium (FeNb, 65% Nb), via pyrometallurgical processes.

The initial concentration phase is completed via a combination of physical beneficiation (i.e. magnetic separation and desliming) and flotation (one to three stages) to achieve a lower-grade concentrate.

This lower-grade concentrate then typically undergoes an intermediate hydrometallurgical step (one to two stages of leaching), or pyrometallurgical step (electric arc furnace), to remove any remaining deleterious elements and achieve a clean, high-grade concentrate to take forward into conversion.

Of the processing steps, the most critical component is the development of a commercially viable flotation regime which, in the first instance, will show the ability to concentrate (i.e. separate) key niobium bearing minerals. The flotation step is integral as it provides the majority of the uplift from ore-grade to concentrate-grade and is also the step that incurs most of the recovery losses in the overall process.

Overall niobium recoveries at existing operations fluctuate between 30-70%[4] and are generally regarded as secondary to the optimisation of a commercially viable, low cost, concentration regime.

Note

1. Internal company estimated production figures compiled from data published by CBMM, USGS, and CMOC
2. https://www.batterydesign.net/niobium-in-batteries/ accessed on 18 August 2023
3. Gibson. C.E., Kelebek. S, and Aghamirian.M: 'Niobium Oxide Mineral Flotation: A Review of Relevant Literature and the Current State of Industrial Operations' International Journal of Mineral Processing (2015)
4. IAMGOLD Corporation, NI 43-101 Technical Report, Update on Niobec Expansion, December 2013

ENDS

This Announcement has been authorised for market release by the Board of WA1 Resources Ltd.

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Competent Person Statement
The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ms. Stephanie Wray who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms. Wray is a full-time employee of WA1 Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Ms. Wray consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

About WA1

WA1 Resources Ltd is based in Perth, Western Australia and was admitted to the official list of the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) in February 2022. WA1's shares are traded under the code WA1.

WA1's objective is to discover Tier 1 deposits in Western Australia's underexplored regions and create value for all stakeholders. We believe we can have a positive impact on the remote communities within the lands on which we operate. We will execute our exploration using a proven leadership team which has a successful track record of exploring in WA's most remote regions.

Forward-Looking Statements

This ASX Release may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may be based on forward-looking information that are subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those presented here. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors, see the Company's Prospectus and Annual Reports, as well as the Company's other ASX Releases. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this ASX Release, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Table 1: Drilling Results - Significant Intercepts

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Nb_2O_5 (%)	TREO (%)	Nd+Pr (ppm)	NdPr:TREO (%)	Sc_2O_3 (ppm)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	SrO (%)	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)	P_2O_5 (%)	TiO_2 (%)
LUDD23013		87.0	121.0	34.0	4.79	0.93	2,456	27	44	7	1.4	26	54	19.9	0.1
	incl	87.0	103.0	16.0	7.93	1.43	3,793	26	65	5	1.9	41	59	24.0	0.2
	and	107.0	113.3	6.3	5.66	0.74	1,969	34	41	5	1.6	21	93	25.8	0.1
	and	118.0	119.0	1.0	1.19	0.12	327	27	5	3	0.3	6	6	4.5	0.0
LUDD23020		30.9	103.0	72.1	0.49	0.20	392	21	18	138	0.3	24	15	2.5	0.5
	incl	35.0	36.0	1.0	1.45	0.65	1,338	20	23	234	0.6	50	31	1.3	1.3
	and	40.8	43.4	2.6	1.23	0.55	1,094	23	31	182	0.8	50	50	8.2	1.4
	and	88.0	90.0	2.0	1.83	0.55	1,025	20	23	134	0.6	133	112	8.8	0.5
	and	108.0	128.0	20.0	0.34	0.08	142	20	24	49	0.7	8	3	5.5	0.1
	and	133.6	152.1	18.6	0.28	0.11	190	22	16	66	0.5	15	11	2.2	0.3
LUDD23024		31.8	33.0	1.2	0.25	0.13	252	16	24	20	0.1	38	8	0.2	2.0
	and	46.7	109.9	63.2	1.64	0.44	1,123	27	62	7	1.0	86	19	15.4	0.2
	incl	46.7	72.6	25.9	3.18	0.75	1,922	30	106	2	1.7	158	38	26.1	0.2
	and	77.4	84.0	6.6	1.83	0.72	1,846	31	77	1	1.5	121	17	23.7	0.1
	and	113.0	161.8	48.8	0.32	0.11	265	27	6	22	0.4	18	10	3.7	0.0
	incl	136.0	137.0	1.0	1.03	0.17	454	26	3	54	0.4	14	21	6.4	0.0
LURC23051		34.0	35.0	1.0	0.28	0.12	250	20	39	57	0.0	67	7	0.1	0.8
	and	68.0	71.0	3.0	0.42	0.08	143	18	15	83	0.0	107	56	0.1	1.1
LURC23085		39	81	42	1.52	1.59	2,739	18	39	122	0.8	122	101	4.2	3.9
	incl	40	46	6	3.24	2.87	4,920	17	84	52	1.4	316	80	6.1	1.1
	and	50	60	10	2.79	2.49	4,316	17	59	240	1.2	199	173	5.1	2.8
	and	76	79	3	1.72	0.39	870	22	12	205	0.5	35	195	10.1	3.9
	and	87	89	2	0.40	0.55	1,074	19	10	165	0.2	35	90	7.4	1.2
	and	93	95	2	0.36	0.23	492	21	9	38	0.2	19	65	6.1	1.4
	and	100	119	19	0.43	0.82	1,488	18	10	195	0.3	38	119	11.9	0.6
	and	124	125	1	0.20	0.36	660	18	10	27	0.2	17	83	7.6	0.7
	and	139	142	3	0.33	0.17	315	19	5	40	0.1	17	44	3.2	0.7
LURC23086		75	88	13	3.14	1.44	3,104	20	44	218	0.8	77	76	1.2	1.7
	incl	75	76	1	1.32	0.38	780	20	35	68	0.2	33	34	0.4	0.9
	and	81	88	7	5.45	2.53	5,485	21	60	384	1.3	127	130	2.1	2.7
LURC23087		56	113	57	0.71	0.21	423	19	38	10	1.3	13	18	10.0	0.5

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Nb_2O_5 (%)	TREO (%)	Nd+Pr (ppm)	NdPr:TREO (%)	Sc_2O_3 (ppm)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	SrO (%)	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)	P_2O_5 (%)	TiO_2 (%)
	incl	60	61	1	2.16	0.99	1,990	20	60	19	0.9	49	41	3.5	0.5
	and	66	81	15	1.51	0.49	1,014	20	98	10	3.3	27	40	13.7	1.0
	and	103	104	1	1.04	0.04	71	18	16	3	0.5	3	3	12.8	0.0
LURC23131		44	96	52	0.96	0.36	834	23	10	19	0.4	15	11	10.4	0.3
	incl	45	52	7	2.19	0.88	2,072	24	39	66	0.8	32	30	4.9	0.8
	and	68	73	5	0.93	0.26	617	24	8	14	0.3	17	7	9.4	0.4
	and	79	84	5	1.00	0.24	575	24	3	12	0.2	14	5	6.4	0.1
	and	88	94	6	1.55	0.32	772	24	3	16	0.2	14	6	8.4	0.1
	and	100	104	4	0.44	0.09	205	22	3	13	0.4	6	3	7.4	0.0
LURC23132		46	118	72	1.01	0.56	1,381	25	10	155	0.4	69	38	5.7	0.9
	incl	47	63	16	2.58	1.73	4,284	25	34	256	1.3	174	96	9.7	2.8
	and	67	70	3	1.14	0.41	1,020	25	7	248	0.3	65	40	5.9	0.8
	and	85	87	2	1.14	0.28	695	25	3	239	0.3	76	51	6.5	0.8
	and	122	129	7	0.27	0.12	289	25	2	18	0.4	11	6	3.3	0.1
	and	133	141	8	0.39	0.13	299	23	3	30	0.1	10	13	4.0	0.2
	and	148	151	3	0.28	0.13	320	24	2	27	0.1	8	7	4.7	0.2
	and	157	160	3	0.21	0.17	392	23	3	125	0.1	17	20	3.9	0.2
LURC23133		32	66	34	0.53	0.35	783	22	33	106	0.5	73	53	6.3	0.8
	incl	32	33	1	1.36	0.98	2,339	24	67	322	1.4	167	178	7.5	1.6
	and	39	43	4	1.11	0.34	733	22	25	283	0.5	151	155	6.9	0.9
	and	73	77	4	0.40	0.14	310	22	8	60	0.2	38	12	3.0	0.3
	and	87	112	25	0.33	0.15	333	23	9	44	0.2	40	12	3.6	0.2
	and	121	122	1	0.27	0.16	342	22	12	72	0.2	34	30	4.6	0.4
LURC23134		35	71	36	2.17	0.58	1,445	24	54	31	1.0	77	50	8.8	0.5
	incl	39	59	20	3.37	0.86	2,159	25	81	44	1.5	113	86	12.1	0.5
	and	66	70	4	1.35	0.19	478	25	18	14	0.8	23	7	9.5	0.0
	and	76	87	11	0.24	0.10	223	23	23	1	0.5	11	2	3.6	0.0
	and	91	97	6	0.22	0.09	212	23	20	1	0.6	11	2	4.1	0.0
LURC23135		37	114	77	0.66	0.25	519	20	58	6	0.4	8	6	3.7	0.1
	incl	37	45	8	1.66	0.79	1,732	20	105	26	1.0	23	14	10.9	0.3
	and	49	50	1	1.04	0.41	854	21	37	13	0.4	9	8	6.7	0.5
	and	58	59	1	1.42	0.17	354	21	57	8	0.1	8	4	2.6	0.1
	and	78	79	1	1.59	0.15	342	22	75	7	0.5	6	3	4.1	0.1

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Nb_2O_5 (%)	TREO (%)	Nd+Pr (ppm)	NdPr:TREO (%)	Sc_2O_3 (ppm)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	SrO (%)	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)	P_2O_5 (%)	TiO_2 (%)
	and	102	106	4	1.02	0.15	297	19	72	5	0.3	10	9	1.5	0.1
LURC23136		45	95	50	1.05	0.68	1,452	21	38	43	0.7	35	41	8.6	0.7
	incl	46	56	10	1.74	1.37	2,848	21	75	54	1.3	62	75	13.1	0.7
	and	62	75	13	1.65	0.96	2,094	22	49	60	0.9	45	62	14.3	0.7
LURC23149		34	35	1	0.34	0.05	74	15	24	46	0.0	30	7	0.1	3.7
	and	45	138	93	1.29	0.53	1,281	23	47	45	0.8	61	65	11.4	0.8
	incl	49	80	31	2.88	1.24	2,992	24	113	44	1.9	129	96	25.5	0.7
	and	96	102	6	1.11	0.36	885	25	25	72	0.5	46	32	12.0	0.7
	and	111	114	3	1.07	0.20	449	22	24	84	0.7	55	224	11.0	1.0
LURC23150		41	43	2	0.44	0.56	1,297	22	21	46	0.3	64	16	7.3	1.8
LURC23175		105	106	1	0.25	0.14	242	17	26	19	0.1	21	10	0.2	1.9
	and	153	175	22	0.72	1.36	2,151	17	13	96	0.3	60	61	2.2	1.8
	incl	153	159	6	1.41	1.66	2,805	17	15	175	0.5	83	84	2.4	1.0
	and	170	171	1	1.60	2.70	4,210	16	3	146	0.4	121	145	3.5	1.1
LURC23176		46	129	83	0.59	0.11	243	22	11	3	0.6	6	9	10.8	0.1
	incl	47	49	2	1.41	0.97	2,314	24	48	10	0.8	36	29	2.6	0.3
	and	79	81	2	2.02	0.10	202	21	17	7	1.1	10	8	17.4	0.3
	and	85	86	1	1.00	0.14	331	23	12	4	1.8	11	5	25.1	0.1
	and	122	127	5	2.54	0.08	162	21	3	7	0.3	15	12	3.8	0.2
LURC23177		74	87	13	0.56	0.35	699	21	42	4	1.8	21	36	22.0	0.9
	incl	75	77	2	1.61	0.83	1,576	19	104	9	4.6	59	61	13.5	2.7
	and	105	106	1	0.27	0.12	265	23	12	1	1.0	7	9	20.4	0.1
LURC23178		47	80	33	1.82	0.68	1,277	19	50	20	1.5	35	32	7.3	0.8
	incl	47	52	5	2.13	0.73	1,553	20	45	31	0.9	49	37	2.9	1.3
	and	58	66	8	4.99	1.77	3,254	19	104	7	3.9	75	46	11.6	0.6
	and	100	111	11	0.35	0.07	130	18	10	8	0.5	6	13	11.7	0.1
	and	115	116	1	0.22	0.35	492	14	4	11	0.2	14	19	2.9	0.2
LURC23179		47	82	35	1.03	0.37	771	21	79	10	1.6	21	32	12.8	0.6
	incl	48	50	2	5.34	0.56	1,210	22	178	6	0.8	55	71	3.2	0.7
	and	55	62	7	1.52	0.80	1,740	21	173	10	3.4	40	58	11.3	0.8
	and	68	69	1	1.31	0.38	769	20	49	12	2.2	20	26	20.3	0.4
LURC23180		65	82	17	1.20	0.37	858	23	42	5	0.8	14	23	19.1	0.2
	incl	66	73	7	2.10	0.53	1,247	24	65	8	0.9	24	29	12.7	0.3

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Nb_2O_5 (%)	TREO (%)	Nd+Pr (ppm)	NdPr:TREO (%)	Sc_2O_3 (ppm)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	SrO (%)	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)	P_2O_5 (%)	TiO_2 (%)
LURC23181		21	22	1	0.21	0.11	210	20	33	15	0.1	23	7	0.1	1.5
	and	36	71	35	1.00	0.41	750	19	47	18	1.4	24	41	8.0	0.8
	incl	41	56	15	1.83	0.61	1,127	18	85	22	2.5	35	62	9.4	1.1
	and	75	87	12	0.28	0.11	209	20	9	11	0.3	7	15	8.3	0.4
LURC23182		51	69	18	0.86	0.23	514	22	38	4	1.1	13	26	7.3	0.2
	incl	52	59	7	1.55	0.35	810	23	68	7	1.7	23	54	9.6	0.3
	and	79	82	3	0.29	0.11	255	24	5	3	0.2	3	2	4.4	0.0
LURC23251		27	100	73	0.67	0.24	516	22	44	18	0.5	19	18	7.4	0.4
	incl	28	29	1	1.09	0.05	80	15	23	87	0.0	33	7	0.1	3.0
	and	34	40	6	1.21	0.75	1,561	21	158	64	1.1	46	79	20.8	1.3
	and	74	75	1	1.11	0.15	347	23	14	12	0.1	17	6	3.9	0.2
	and	81	89	8	1.45	0.17	384	22	21	8	0.2	23	9	4.7	0.2
	and	95	96	1	1.03	0.18	414	23	43	9	0.2	22	13	3.6	0.2
LURC23252		27	100	73	0.66	0.26	577	21	50	15	0.7	22	18	7.5	0.5
	incl	30	31	1	1.14	0.65	1,493	23	55	122	0.8	60	54	4.7	1.7
	and	35	43	8	1.88	1.21	2,812	23	201	19	1.4	89	79	25.6	1.0
	and	60	61	1	1.32	0.19	392	21	26	104	0.2	40	26	8.4	0.5
	and	89	92	3	0.97	0.07	153	20	14	12	0.6	13	3	3.0	0.1
LURC23253		26	100	74	1.10	0.50	1,087	22	62	16	0.5	16	15	9.4	0.4
	incl	29	46	17	2.31	1.19	2,613	22	137	6	1.5	37	44	22.9	0.6
	and	58	60	2	1.98	0.34	809	24	25	26	0.3	22	6	9.3	0.3
	and	64	73	9	1.34	0.23	518	23	23	53	0.2	13	7	6.0	0.3
	and	79	80	1	1.03	0.34	773	22	67	11	0.5	7	6	9.3	0.1
	and	89	91	2	1.36	0.42	924	22	58	25	0.5	13	8	8.3	0.1
LURC23254		27	62	35	0.97	0.35	713	17	57	11	0.6	15	16	3.7	0.3
	incl	29	37	8	3.07	1.16	2,467	21	134	18	1.4	40	51	13.6	0.9
	and	74	82	8	0.30	0.03	45	13	17	1	0.5	3	1	0.0	0.0
LURC23255		29	30	1	0.21	0.06	98	16	15	28	0.0	23	5	0.2	1.9
	and	61	100	39	2.21	0.20	371	19	105	34	0.7	30	34	6.3	0.3
	incl	62	81	19	3.36	0.29	550	19	160	42	1.0	44	46	7.8	0.4
	and	85	100	15	1.24	0.11	215	19	54	32	0.5	18	26	5.3	0.1
LURC23256		27	67	40	1.34	0.48	1,095	22	72	40	0.7	51	28	9.1	0.9
	incl	32	52	20	2.30	0.77	1,757	23	114	68	1.1	81	46	13.3	1.3

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Nb_2O_5 (%)	TREO (%)	Nd+Pr (ppm)	NdPr:TREO (%)	Sc_2O_3 (ppm)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	SrO (%)	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)	P_2O_5 (%)	TiO_2 (%)
	and	71	84	13	0.22	0.16	382	23	28	10	0.2	11	6	5.2	0.3
	and	95	100	5	0.26	0.14	309	22	12	16	0.2	18	12	5.9	0.3
LURC23257		27	41	14	0.40	0.60	1,174	19	19	92	0.4	68	45	3.9	2.0
	and	45	46	1	0.23	0.34	544	16	5	62	0.1	29	39	1.5	0.0
LURC23257A		26	100	74	0.46	0.90	1,302	15	13	114	0.2	49	47	2.0	0.5
	incl	33	35	2	1.20	0.35	664	19	20	147	0.5	79	89	2.8	0.7
	and	56	57	1	1.28	1.00	1,568	16	13	308	0.3	89	147	6.7	1.0
LURC23258		26	72	46	0.97	0.54	1,002	20	22	74	0.4	67	47	6.3	0.4
	incl	30	39	9	3.16	0.82	1,839	22	53	53	1.2	193	118	16.5	0.8
	and	76	100	24	0.38	0.22	450	21	8	150	0.1	43	78	4.3	0.2
	incl	78	79	1	1.17	0.24	497	21	9	463	0.2	85	326	5.0	0.4
LURC23259		29	30	1	0.20	0.11	191	17	16	8	0.1	18	3	0.2	0.9
	and	36	77	41	0.58	0.28	584	22	57	4	0.4	13	7	4.7	0.1
	incl	37	41	4	1.67	0.66	1,261	20	162	18	0.7	69	31	4.2	0.4
	and	47	48	1	2.50	0.36	806	23	51	1	0.9	11	10	9.1	0.3
	and	84	100	16	0.44	0.03	52	17	34	0	0.5	4	2	0.1	0.0
LURC23260		28	76	48	1.08	0.38	825	21	91	5	0.9	18	20	6.6	0.3
	incl	33	44	11	3.26	1.17	2,551	22	250	5	2.7	52	65	20.6	0.6
	and	82	92	10	0.26	0.06	87	16	36	1	0.4	9	2	0.1	0.0
LURC23261		26	30	4	0.34	0.14	254	18	21	14	0.1	22	7	0.3	1.2
	and	34	42	8	2.60	0.77	1,654	21	146	12	1.4	30	30	19.0	0.4
	incl	34	40	6	3.29	0.89	1,946	22	166	15	1.8	36	36	23.8	0.4
	and	46	69	23	0.78	0.19	421	22	39	5	0.4	7	3	4.8	0.1
	incl	46	57	11	1.13	0.22	489	22	42	4	0.4	8	4	6.1	0.1
	and	75	81	6	0.22	0.08	160	19	32	1	0.5	10	1	1.1	0.0
	and	89	93	4	0.38	0.06	130	20	39	2	0.6	10	1	1.3	0.0
LURC23262		26	63	37	1.54	0.38	715	18	92	9	0.6	39	27	5.0	0.3
	incl	28	43	15	3.17	0.82	1,575	19	173	15	0.9	86	58	11.3	0.6
	and	48	49	1	1.11	0.17	310	19	49	6	0.2	9	7	2.5	0.1
	and	69	71	2	0.30	0.02	34	18	17	1	0.7	7	2	0.1	0.0
	and	75	79	4	0.22	0.01	22	18	16	1	0.6	5	1	0.0	0.0
	and	86	87	1	0.20	0.02	25	17	24	0	0.4	1	1	0.1	0.0
	and	93	100	7	0.50	0.02	34	18	19	1	0.7	6	2	0.0	0.0

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Nb_2O_5 (%)	TREO (%)	Nd+Pr (ppm)	NdPr:TREO (%)	Sc_2O_3 (ppm)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	SrO (%)	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)	P_2O_5 (%)	TiO_2 (%)
	incl	94	95	1	1.08	0.03	47	18	19	2	0.7	16	5	0.0	0.0
LURC23263		36	65	29	1.08	0.14	260	18	82	18	0.5	24	22	1.4	0.2
	incl	37	46	9	2.78	0.36	667	19	199	33	0.4	52	47	3.8	0.6
	and	76	100	24	0.42	0.05	83	18	36	22	0.6	21	14	0.4	0.0
	incl	77	78	1	1.06	0.03	54	18	20	99	0.7	102	54	0.1	0.1
LURC23264		27	100	73	1.12	0.43	786	19	67	33	0.7	35	47	4.6	0.4
	incl	28	57	29	2.37	0.95	1,721	18	133	50	1.0	71	92	9.9	0.7
LURC23265		29	79	50	0.47	0.21	349	18	15	104	0.2	35	15	2.1	0.7
	incl	34	36	2	1.31	0.32	520	17	25	244	0.7	84	50	4.5	1.2
	and	69	70	1	1.01	0.16	250	16	21	62	0.2	67	27	1.5	0.6
	and	83	100	17	0.49	0.11	237	19	21	13	0.4	12	7	4.2	0.2
	incl	84	85	1	1.05	0.12	246	20	22	16	0.2	16	9	2.1	0.3
	and	94	95	1	1.12	0.13	308	23	25	30	0.5	13	8	4.2	0.2
	and	99	100	1	1.08	0.17	389	22	31	24	0.5	8	7	5.2	0.1
LURCD23002		43.5	58.7	15.2	1.51	0.47	1,005	27	94	7	0.5	31	18	6.6	0.2
	incl	44.7	53.5	8.8	2.86	0.73	1,604	27	136	10	0.7	46	28	11.0	0.2

Note: 1: Results not displayed above are considered to contain no significant mineralisation.
Note 2: 'TREO' is an abbreviation of Total Rare Earth Oxides, representing a combined group of 16 elements (La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu, Y, Sc).
Note 3: LURCD23-002 had the upper part (0-29m) of hole completed with RC drilling and the lower part (29-199.3m) completed with diamond drilling.

Table 2: Collar locations for drillhole results within this release

Hole ID	Drill Type	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip (Degrees)	Azimuth (Degrees)	Depth (m)
LUDD23013	DD	437600	7540710	382	-60	178	132.8
LUDD23020	DD	437100	7540588	381	-60	179	152.1
LUDD23024	DD	437601	7540799	382	-60	180	161.8
LURC23001	RC	435603	7540188	379	-60	180	138
LURC23051	RC	434800	7540798	380	-60	181	120
LURC23053	RC	435000	7540596	380	-60	180	120
LURC23056	RC	435200	7540391	380	-60	180	120
LURC23059	RC	435204	7540990	381	-60	180	45
LURC23060	RC	435399	7540198	379	-60	180	120
LURC23061	RC	435401	7540390	379	-60	180	120
LURC23085	RC	436801	7540000	380	-60	180	142
LURC23086	RC	437001	7539997	380	-60	180	88
LURC23087	RC	436999	7540200	380	-60	180	118
LURC23131	RC	436699	7540289	380	-90	-	112
LURC23132	RC	436696	7540392	380	-89	197	160
LURC23133	RC	436709	7540488	380	-90	-	124
LURC23134	RC	436697	7540590	381	-90	-	100
LURC23135	RC	436700	7540686	381	-90	-	118
LURC23136	RC	436701	7540789	381	-90	-	95
LURC23149	RC	437199	7540689	381	-59	181	138
LURC23150	RC	437301	7540488	381	-60	177	74
LURC23175	RC	436700	7539991	380	-90	-	178
LURC23176	RC	436698	7540089	380	-90	-	130
LURC23177	RC	436694	7540190	380	-90	-	106
LURC23178	RC	436901	7540069	380	-90	-	118
LURC23179	RC	436901	7540168	380	-90	-	82
LURC23180	RC	436901	7540268	380	-90	-	82
LURC23181	RC	437001	7540070	380	-90	-	88
LURC23182	RC	436997	7540268	380	-90	-	88
LURC23251	RC	437081	7540645	381	-90	-	100
LURC23252	RC	437060	7540624	381	-90	-	100
LURC23253	RC	437039	7540603	381	-90	-	100
LURC23254	RC	437021	7540582	381	-90	-	100
LURC23255	RC	436980	7540542	381	-90	-	100
LURC23256	RC	436960	7540522	381	-90	-	100
LURC23257	RC	436939	7540500	380	-90	-	46
LURC23257A	RC	436935	7540497	381	-90	-	100
LURC23258	RC	436916	7540477	381	-90	-	100
LURC23259	RC	436919	7540641	381	-90	-	100
LURC23260	RC	436939	7540620	381	-90	-	100
LURC23261	RC	436959	7540601	381	-90	-	100
LURC23262	RC	436977	7540577	381	-90	-	100
LURC23263	RC	437020	7540543	381	-90	-	100
LURC23264	RC	437041	7540522	381	-90	-	100
LURC23265	RC	437062	7540504	378	-90	-	100
LURCD23002	RC/DD	436804	7540680	381	-61	179	199.3

Table 3: Grade of key niobium producers

	Deposit Size	Nb_2O_5	Contained Nb_2O_5
CBMM (Araxa)	**(Mt)**	**(%)**	**(kt)**
Measured	Unknown*	Unknown*	Unknown*
Indicated	Unknown*	Unknown*	Unknown*
Inferred	Unknown*	Unknown*	Unknown*
Total	**462**	**2.48%**	**11,458**
Source: US Geological Survey published 2017 available at <https://pubs.usgs.gov/pp/1802/m/pp1802m.pdf> **Measured, Indicated and Inferred resource not publicly available to due CBMM private ownership*			
Magris Resources (Niobec)	**(Mt)**	**(%)**	**(kt)**
Measured	286	0.44%	1,252
Indicated	344	0.40%	1,379
Inferred	68	0.37%	252
Total	**698**	**0.41%**	**2,883**
Source: IAMGOLD NI 43-101 Report available at <https://www.miningdataonline.com/reports/Niobec_12102013_TR.pdf> *Resource as at 31 December 2012 (NI 43-101 Compliant)*			
CMOC (Catalao II)	**(Mt)**	**(%)**	**(kt)**
Oxide			
Measured	0.3	0.86%	2
Indicated	0.1	0.74%	1
Inferred	1.3	0.83%	11
Total	**1.7**	**0.83%**	**14**
Fresh Rock (Open Pit)			
Measured	0	0.00%	0
Indicated	27	0.95%	258
Inferred	13	1.06%	138
Total	**40**	**0.99%**	**396**
Fresh Rock (Underground)			
Measured	0.0	0.00%	0
Indicated	0.2	0.89%	2
Inferred	6.3	1.24%	78
Total	**6.5**	**1.23%**	**80**
Total (All)	**48.4**	**1.01%**	**490**
Source: China Molybdenum Co. Ltd: Major Transaction Acquisition of Anglo American PLC's Niobium and Phosphate Businesses available at <https://www1.hkexnews.hk/listedco/listconews/sehk/2016/0908/ltn20160908840.pdf> *Resource as at 30 June 2016 (JORC 2012 Compliant)*			

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	▪ Geological information referred to in this ASX Announcement was derived from Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond drilling programs. ▪ For most RC metres drilled a 2-3kg sample (split) was sampled into a calico bag via the rig mounted cone splitter. For samples where splitting by cone splitter was not suitable, a procedure was developed whereby the entire sample was collected and sent to the lab for later crushing and splitting. This replaced earlier field sampling methods for wet/damp RC samples. ▪ RC samples were collected over 1m intervals. ▪ Core samples were collected with a diamond drill rig and were mainly HQ3 or NQ2 core diameter. ▪ The core was logged and photographed onsite and then transported to ALS Perth for cutting and sampling. ▪ Diamond holes were sampled to major geological boundaries, or through broad mineralised intervals sampling was on a nominal 1m basis. ▪ At ALS the core was cut and sampled by two methods being either: a) competent HQ3 core was quarter-sampled, with one quarter sent for assay and the remainder retained, or; b) friable core was whole or half core sampled.
Drilling techniques	▪ RC holes were drilled with a diameter of 146mm or 143mm. ▪ Diamond holes were drilled with HQ3 (61mm) or NQ2 (51mm) rods. HQ core was triple tubed to enable increased core recovery.
Drill sample recovery	▪ RC sample recoveries were visually estimated for each metre and recorded as dry, moist or wet in the sample table. ▪ Recoveries for dry samples were generally good. Where RC drillholes encountered water, samples were recorded as moist, with some intervals having less optimal recovery through the mineralised zone. These samples are still considered to be reasonably representative based on review of the quality control data and observations of the onsite geologist. ▪ Diamond core recovery was generally moderate through the mineralised zone and the holes were triple tubed from surface to aid the preservation of the core integrity, see table below.

CRITERIA	COMMENTARY

HoleID	Incl./ and	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Core loss (m)
LUDD23013		87.0	121.0	34.0	1.8
	incl.	87.0	103.0	16.0	1.8
	and	107.0	113.3	6.3	0
	and	118.0	119.0	1.0	0
LUDD23020		30.9	103.0	72.1	0.3
	incl	35.0	36.0	1.0	0
	and	40.8	43.4	2.6	0
	and	88.0	90.0	2.0	0
	and	108.0	128.0	20.0	0
	and	133.6	152.1	18.6	0
LUDD23024		31.8	33.0	1.2	0
	and	46.7	109.9	63.2	10.9
	incl	46.7	72.6	25.9	4.9
	and	77.4	84.0	6.6	4.4
	and	113.0	161.8	48.8	0
	incl	136.0	137.0	1.0	0

- Less optimal sample recovery was observed in select RC and diamond holes associated with increased groundwater and where the units are highly-weathered and friable.
- The Company is continuously assessing and developing improvements to its drilling procedures with different methodologies trialled to enhance sample recovery for the drilling conditions encountered.

Logging

- The RC rock chips were logged for geology, alteration, and mineralisation by the Company's geological personnel. Drill logs were recorded digitally and have been verified.
- Logging of drill chips is qualitative and based on the presentation of representative chips retained for all 1m sample intervals in the chip trays.
- The metre interval samples were analysed on the drill pad by handheld pXRF to assist with logging and the identification of mineralisation.
- Detailed logging of the diamond core was completed onsite.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation

- A majority of RC samples were collected from the drill rig splitter into calico bags.
- In all holes the 1m samples within the cover sequence were composited by the site geologist into 4m intervals from spoil piles using a scoop.
- Single metre samples were collected and assayed from approx. 16m depth or as determined by the site geologist.
- During the program, the procedure was updated so that RC samples in the mineralised zone that the site geologist deemed were not adequately sub-sampled through the cone splitter had the entire material submitted to the laboratory for crushing (-2mm) and sub-sampling through a riffle splitter. Coarse crushed sampled duplicates were taken to monitor splitting performance.
- Industry prepared independent standards are inserted at a frequency of approximately 1 in 20 samples.
- At ALS core was cut and sampled by two methods being either: a) competent HQ3 core was quarter sampled, with one quarter sent for assay and the remainder retained, or; b) friable core was whole or half core sampled.
- Where friable diamond core was whole core sampled, it was single

CRITERIA	COMMENTARY
	pass crushed to 2mm and rotary split, 25% was submitted for assay and 75% retained for future metallurgical test work. Coarse crush duplicates were taken to monitor splitting performance. ▪ All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories for elemental analyses via Lithium Borate Fusion (ME-MS81D) with overlimit determination via ALS method ME-XRF30. ▪ Core and RC samples are considered appropriate for use in resource estimation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	▪ All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth for select element analyses via Lithium Borate Fusion (ME-MS81D) with overlimit determination via ALS method ME-XRF30. ▪ Standard laboratory QAQC was undertaken and monitored by the laboratory and then by WA1 geologists upon receipt of assay results. ▪ Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) were inserted at a rate of one for every 20 samples. The CRM results have passed an internal QAQC review. Blanks were also inserted to identify any contamination. Some minor contamination has been noted with ongoing investigation by the Company and the laboratory to identify and mitigate any potential issues or sources. ▪ The laboratory standards have been reviewed by the company and have passed internal QAQC checks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	▪ Sample results have been merged by the Company's database consultants. ▪ Results have been uploaded into the Company database, checked and verified. ▪ Analytical QC is monitored assessing internal and laboratory inserted standards as well as repeat assays. ▪ Any variance in grade from the twin drilling to date is expected and may be attributable to a combination of short-range geological and grade variability, as well as differences in drilling, sampling, core recovery, preparation methods, and downhole sample location control. ▪ Performance of coarse crush duplicates indicate that the splitter of the material in the laboratory performed well. ▪ Mineralised intersections have been verified against the downhole geology. ▪ Logging and sampling data was recorded digitally in the field. ▪ Significant intersections are inspected by senior Company geologists. ▪ Previously selected samples have been sent to Intertek for umpire laboratory analysis with results showing a strong correlation to the primary laboratory.
Location of data points	▪ Drillhole collars were initially surveyed and recorded using a handheld GPS. Drill collars are then surveyed with DGPS system at appropriate stages of the program. ▪ All co-ordinates are provided in the MGA94 UTM Zone 52 co-ordinate system with an estimated horizontal accuracy of ±0.008m and an estimated vertical accuracy of ±0.015m for the DGPS system. ▪ Azimuth and dip of the drillholes is recorded after completion of the hole using a gyro. A reading is taken every 30m with an assumed

CRITERIA	COMMENTARY
	accuracy of ±1 degree azimuth and ±0.3 degree dip.
Data spacing and distribution	▪ See drillhole table for hole position and details. ▪ Data spacing is actively being assessed and will be considered for its suitability in mineral resource estimation. ▪ Drillhole spacing is mostly in the range of 200x200m to 100x100m spacing east-west and north-south. ▪ Closer spaced drilling to test variability was done at 28m spacings in a NW and SW direction over 240m and 270m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	▪ The orientation of the oxide-enriched mineralisation is interpreted to be sub-horizontal and derived from weathering of primary mineralisation. The orientation of primary mineralisation is poorly constrained due to the limited number of drillholes that have penetrated to depth. ▪ See drillhole table for hole details and the text of this announcement for discussion regarding the orientation of holes. ▪ Drillholes were designed based on interpretation from modelled geophysical data and results from drilling to date. ▪ Oxide mineralisation is currently interpreted as a sub horizontal oxide unit.
Sample security	▪ Sample security is not considered a significant risk with WA1 staff present during collection. ▪ All geochemical samples were collected and logged by WA1 staff, and delivered to ALS Laboratories in Perth or Adelaide.
Audits or reviews	▪ The program and data is reviewed on an ongoing basis by senior WA1 personnel.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

CRITERIA	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	▪ All work completed and reported in this ASX Announcement was completed on E80/5173 which is 100% owned by WA1 Resources Ltd. ▪ The Company also currently holds two further granted Exploration Licences and nine Exploration Licence Applications within the area of the West Arunta Project.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ The West Arunta Project has had limited historic work completed within the Project area, with the broader area having exploration focused on gold, base metals, diamonds and potash. ▪ Significant previous explorers of the Project area include Beadell Resources and Meteoric Resources. Only one drill hole (RDD01) had been completed within the tenement area by Meteoric in 2009 (located approximately 17km southwest of the Luni deposit), and more recently additional drilling nearby the Project has been completed by Encounter Resources Ltd. ▪ Most of the historic work was focused on the Urmia and Sambhar Prospects with historic exploration (other than RDD01) being limited to geophysical surveys and surface sampling. ▪ Historical exploration reports are referenced within the WA1 Resources Ltd Prospectus dated 29 November 2021 which was released by ASX on 4 February 2022.

CRITERIA	COMMENTARY
	▪ Encounter Resources are actively exploring on neighbouring tenements and have reported intersecting similar geology, including carbonatite rocks.
Geology	▪ The West Arunta Project is located within the West Arunta Orogen, representing the western-most part of the Arunta Orogen which straddles the Western Australia-Northern Territory border. ▪ Outcrop in the area is generally poor, with bedrock largely covered by Tertiary sand dunes and spinifex country of the Gibson Desert. As a result, geological studies in the area have been limited, and a broader understanding of the geological setting is interpreted from early mapping as presented on the MacDonald (Wells, 1968) and Webb (Blake, 1977 (First Edition) and Spaggiari et al., 2016 (Second Edition)) 1:250k scale geological map sheets. ▪ The West Arunta Orogen is considered to be the portion of the Arunta Orogen commencing at, and west of, the Western Australia-Northern Territory border. It is characterised by the dominant west-north-west trending Central Australian Suture, which defines the boundary between the Aileron Province to the north and the Warumpi Province to the south. ▪ The broader Arunta Orogen itself includes both basement and overlying basin sequences, with a complex stratigraphic, structural and metamorphic history extending from the Paleoproterozoic to the Paleozoic (Joly et al., 2013).
Drill hole Information	▪ Refer to Table 2 for drill hole details.
Data aggregation methods	▪ Selected significant intercepts are weight averaged by length and calculated using a 0.2% Nb_2O_5 lower cut off, with a maximum of 3m of consecutive internal dilution. The *Including* intersections were calculated using a 1% Nb_2O_5 lower cut off, with a maximum of 3m of consecutive internal dilution. ▪ Core loss is treated as an interval with the same average grade as the overall intersection. Namely, average grade of intersection is equal to sum of grade x interval lengths assayed divided by the sum of the lengths of the intervals that were assayed. Then the intersection width is the from depth minus the start depth of the intersection. ▪ No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	▪ The oxide mineralisation intersected is sub-horizontal therefore drilling intercepts are interpreted be at or close-to true thickness. The orientation of the transitional and primary mineralisation remains poorly constrained and true thickness of the intercepts remain unknown.
Diagrams	▪ Refer to figures provided within this ASX announcement.
Balanced reporting	▪ All relevant information has been included and provides an appropriate and balanced representation of the results.
Other substantive exploration data	▪ All meaningful data and information considered material and relevant has been reported. ▪ Mineralogical assessments have been undertaken on a select number of samples.

CRITERIA	COMMENTARY
Further work	▪ Further interpretation of drill data and assay results will be completed over the coming months, including ongoing petrographic and mineralogical analysis. ▪ Planning and implementation of further exploration drilling is in progress and analysis of existing drill samples is ongoing. ▪ An initial Mineral Resource estimate for the Luni deposit is planned to be completed in the next quarter. More detailed quantification and examination of the deposit is under way. ▪ Preliminary metallurgical and engineering factors are under consideration and in progress. ▪ Work on the project is ongoing on multiple fronts.