ASX / MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENT (ASX: JNO) **20 MARCH 2024**

MOUNT IDA LITHIUM PROSPECT – GEOCHEMICAL DRILLING REVIEW – CLARIFICATION ANNOUNCEMENT

Juno Minerals Limited (ASX: JNO) ('**Juno'** or '**the Company'**) wishes to provide a clarification to its announcement released 19 March 2024 in relation to the geochemically modelling of drilling data.

The announcement previously did not include certain disclosures as required under the JORC reporting code. Please find attached an updated announcement incorporating the required amendments.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board.

CONTACTS

Investor Relations
Greg Durack – Managing Director and CEO
P: + 61(0)8 9346 5599
E: investorrelations@junominerals.com.au

ASX / MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENT 20 MARCH 2024

MOUNT IDA LITHIUM PROSPECT – GEOCHEMICAL DRILLING REVIEW

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The results from both Phases 1 and 2 of the drilling campaigns were geochemically evaluated using the Prospectively and the Fertility Index.**
- **The evaluation has confirmed the lithium prospect is a fertile LCT mineralised environment.**
- **Phase 1 drilling dominantly intersected beryl-columbite pegmatites.**
- **Phase 2 drilling intersected albite pegmatites.**
- **The lithium rich LCT pegmatites lie outboard of the current drilling and away from the granite pluton.**
- **The next phase of exploration currently being evaluated.**

Juno Minerals Limited (ASX: JNO) ('**Juno'** or '**the Company'**) is pleased to announce that the two phases of drilling data have been geochemically modelled. The Phase 1 drilling tested geological structure and the Phase 2 drilling tested the northern and southern soil anomalies to evaluate the potential for shallow subsurface Lithium Caesium and Tantalum (LCT) pegmatite developments as shown in Figures 1 and 2 respectively. The drill sample multi element results have subsequently been independently evaluated by a geochemist using the both the Prospectively and Fertility Index, "Evaluation of Phase 1 & Phase 2 LCT focused drilling, Mt Ida".

The Prospectively Index incorporates all the LCT elements (Li, Be, Nb, Ta, Tl, and Sn) along with the granitic lithic elements (Al, K, Rb, Ga) and greenstone lithic elements (Mg, Cr). The purpose of the Prospectively Index is to identify areas related to true pegmatites and filter out false anomalies due to scavenging in a near surface environment.

The Fertility Index is [(Rb/K) x 10] informs position within the granite-pegmatite system, with the closer to unity (1) the better the fertility.

The interpretation on the available data, has confirmed that the drilling has intersected LCT pegmatites, with Phase 1 dominantly intersecting beryl-columbite pegmatites, proximal to a granite, and Phase 2 intersecting albite pegmatites. The drilling has confirmed that the Mount Ida Lithium Prospect is a fertile LCT mineralised system, with the lithium rich LCT pegmatites lying outboard of the current drilling and away from the granite pluton in a north easterly vector as shown in Figure 3.

The next phase of exploration is currently being evaluated, which will most likely involve soil sampling on a tight spaced grid to the east of the Phase 2 drilling where the soil sampling was on a 400m grid. This will add further geochemical information to the data set to target lithium rich LCT pegmatites.

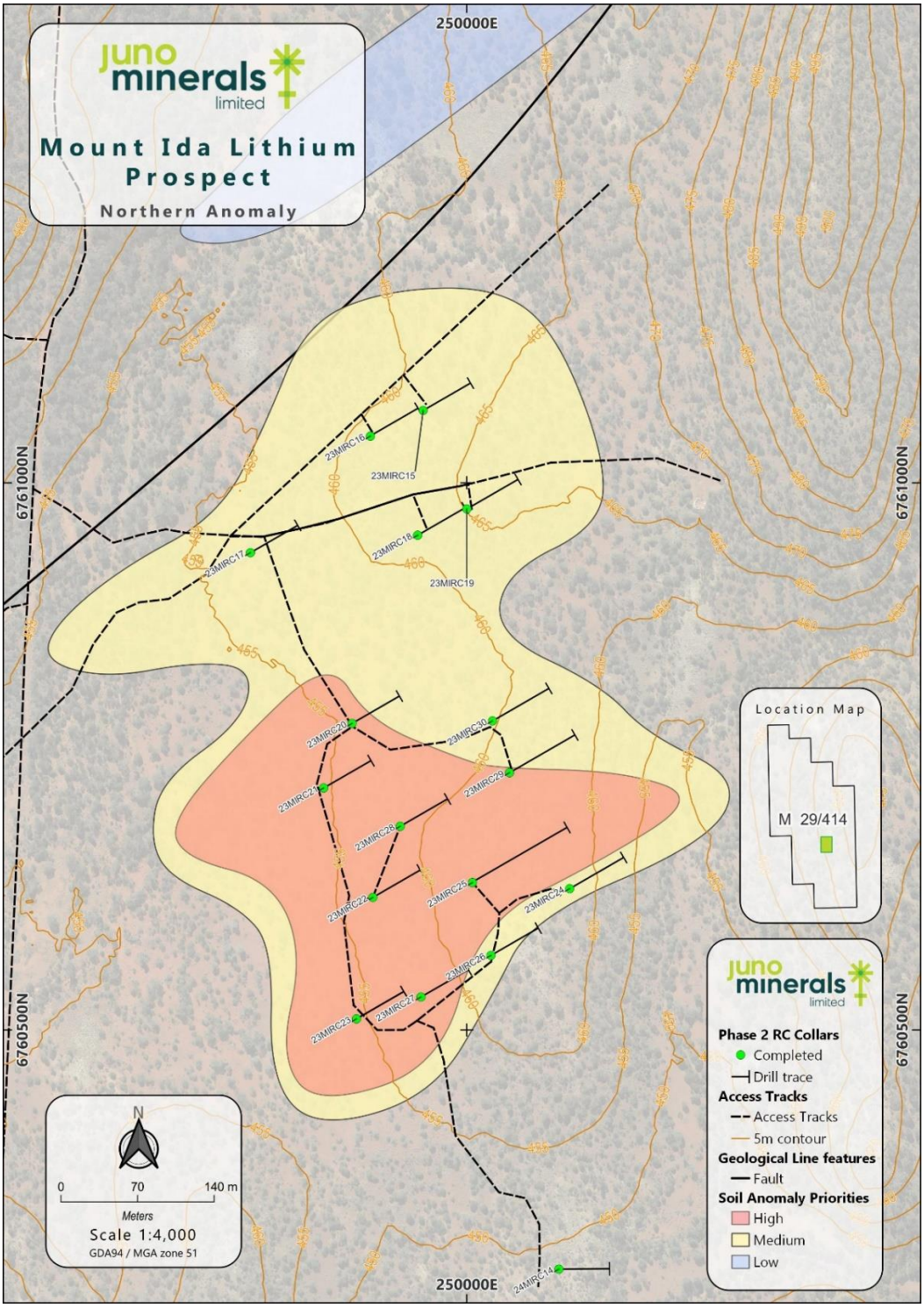


Figure 1: Northern anomaly completed drill positions on geochemical soil anomalies

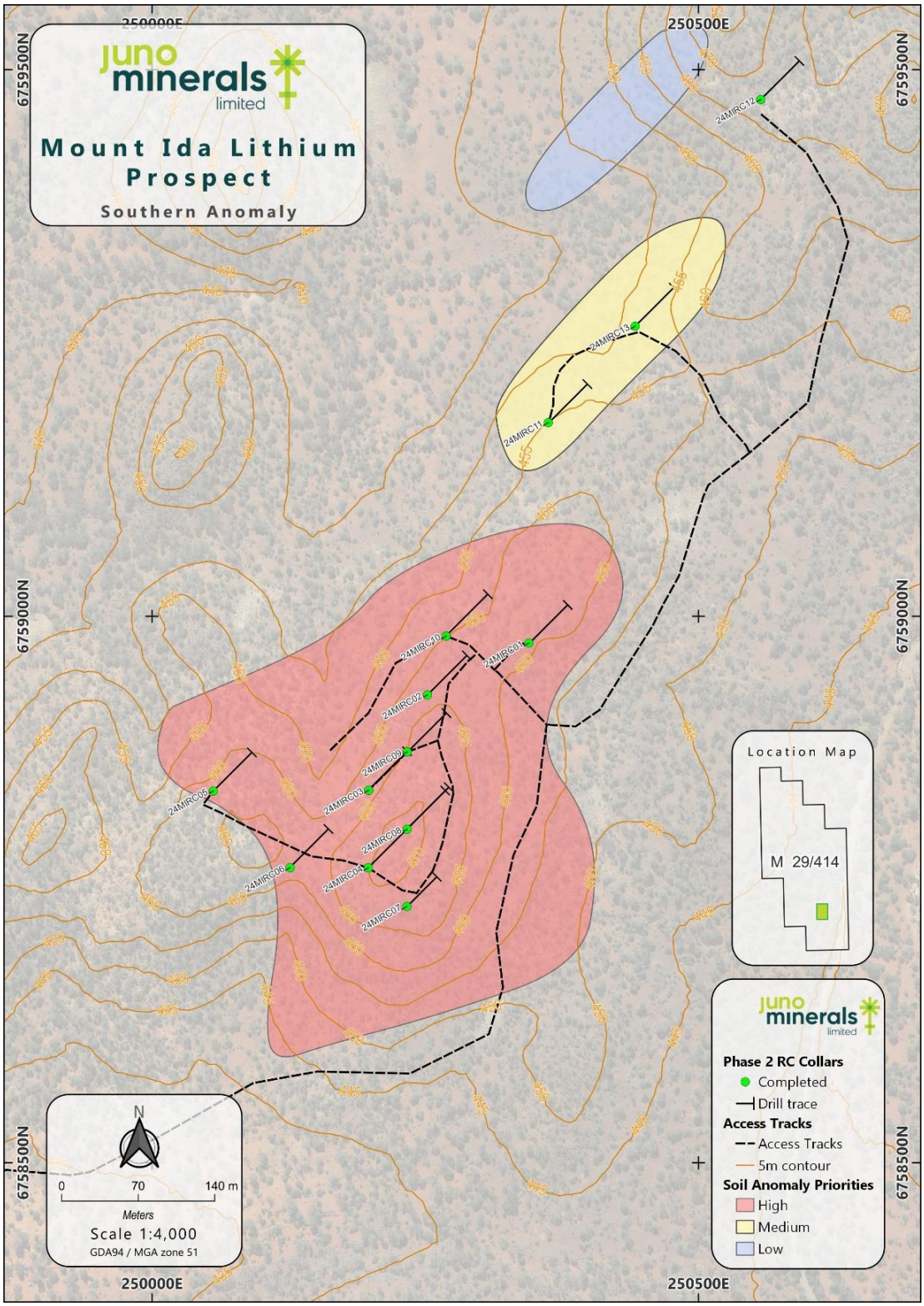


Figure 2: Southern anomaly completed drill positions on geochemical soil anomalies

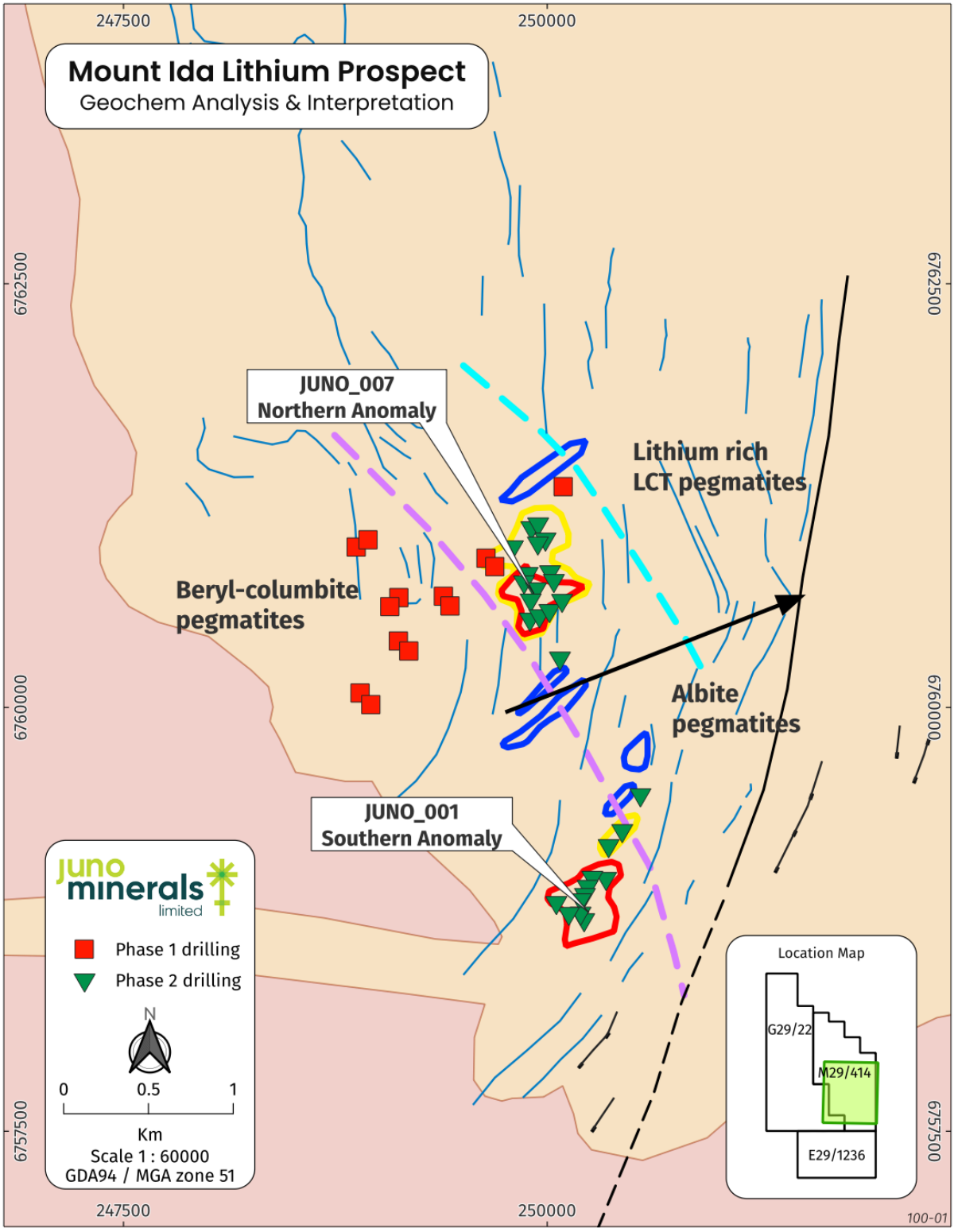


Figure 3: Geochem analysis and interpretation of drilling data

The geochemical evaluation of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling have confirmed that the Mount Ida Lithium Prospect is a fertile LCT pegmatite system. The drilling has substantially added to the Prospect's data set and will inform the next exploration phase to target lithium rich pegmatites.

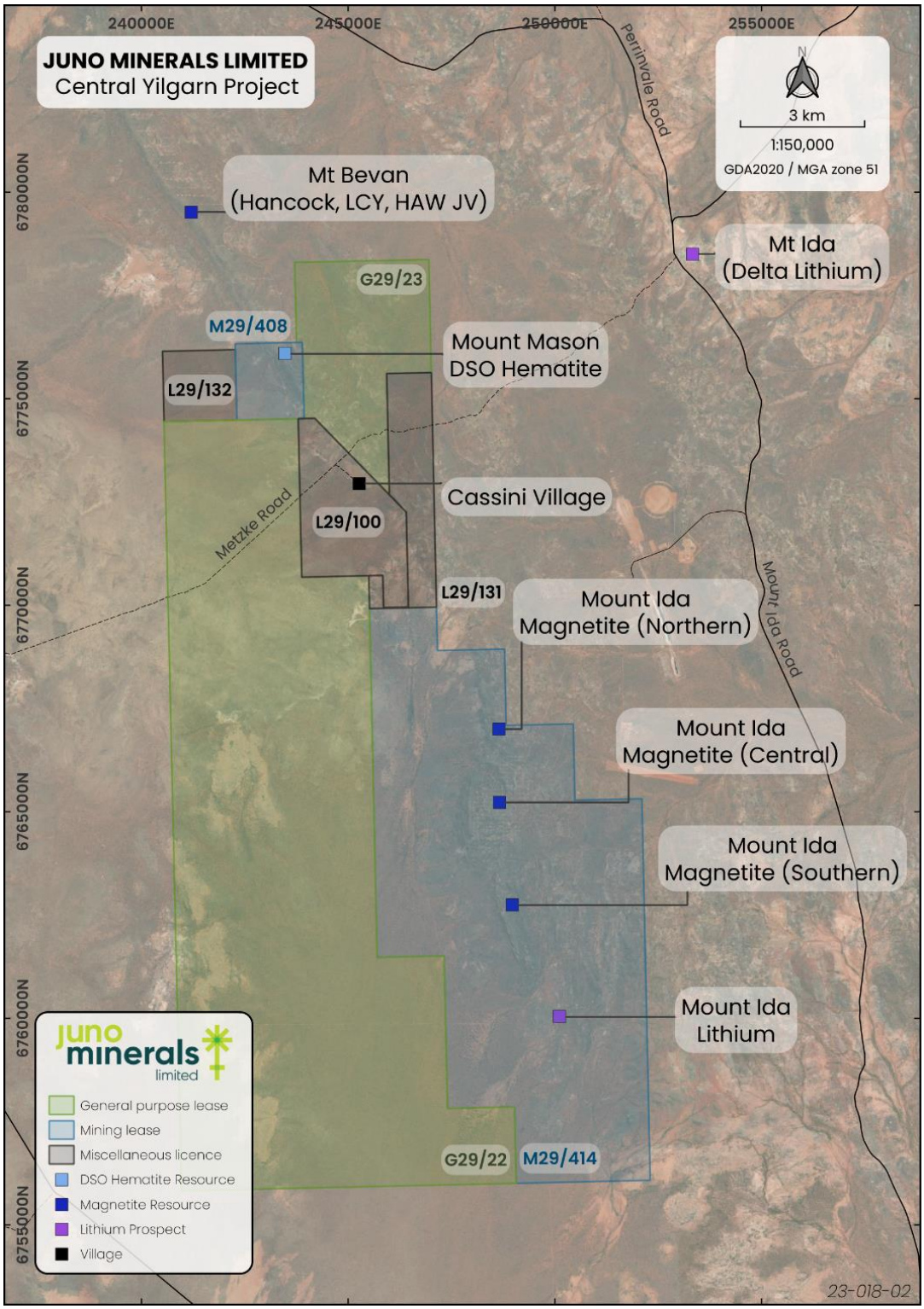
The Prospect doesn't have walk up outcropping lithia rich pegmatite targets, as such under cover exploration techniques are required. Juno will continue with a pragmatic and systematic approach to cost effective exploration on its Prospect. The Mt Ida region is an emerging area of interest for lithium exploration with Juno having a significant tenure position within the region.

This announcement has been approved for release by Greg Durack on behalf of the Board.

CONTACTS

Investor Relations
Greg Durack – Managing Director and CEO
P: + 61(0)8 9346 5599
E: investorrelations@junominerals.com.au

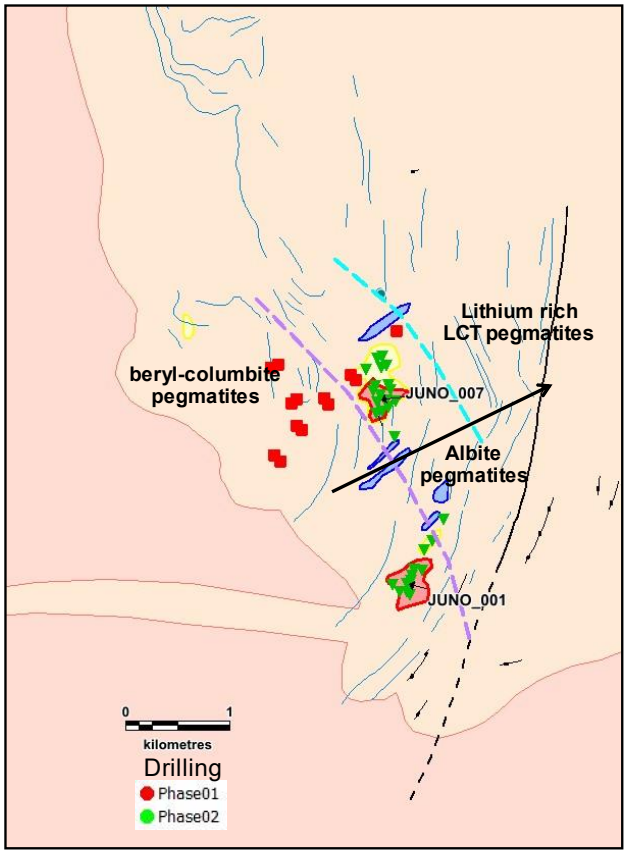
APPENDIX 1 – Juno's Central Yilgarn Project with Mount Ida Lithium Prospect



1 – Mount Ida Lithium Prospect: Summary

Summary

- Drilling has intersected LCT pegmatites. Interpretation based on available data indicates:
  - Phase 1 dominantly intersected beryl -columbite pegmatites (Nb > Ta) proximal to a granite and forming at temperatures ~ 600 -650 C. In addition, Phase 2 intersected beryl -columbite at JUN_001
  - Phase 2 intersected albite pegmatites Ta -Nb, Be ±Sn at JUN_007 and indicate the presence of a flux -rich, highly fractionated magma related to a large pluton volume and forming at ~500 -550 C
  - Lithium rich LCT pegmatites lie outboard of the current drilling and away from the granite pluton.



2 - Mount Ida Lithium Prospect: LCT Pegmatites – Drilling Phase 1 and Phase 2 positions

LCT Pegmatites: Pluton related?

Type	Subtype	Family	Geochemical Signature
Complex	Spodumene	LCT	**Li, Rb, CS, Be, Ta-Nb, (Sn, P)**
	Petalite	LCT	**Li, Rb, CS, Be, Ta-Nb, (Sn, P)**
	Lepidolite	LCT	**Li, Rb, CS, Be, Ta-Nb, (Sn, P)**
	Elbaite	LCT	Li, Rb, Sn, (Ta, Be, Cs)
	Amblygonite	LCT	**Li, Rb, CS, Ta-Nb, Be, (Sn)**

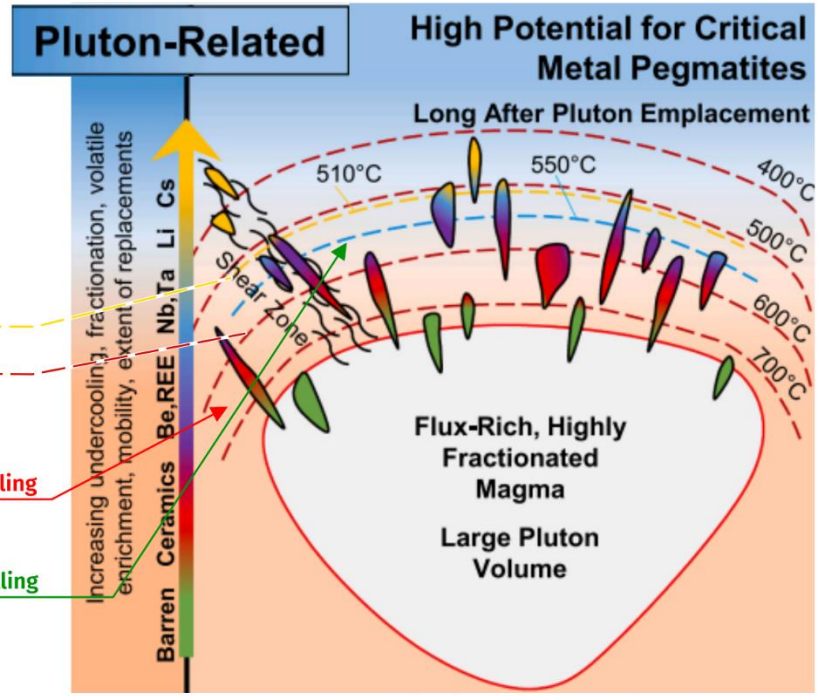
REL Class, Complex type (LCT's) 510 C

REL Class, REE subclass & Li subclass, beryl type 550 C

Type	Subtype	Family	Geochemical Signature
Beryl	Beryl-Columbite	LCT	Be, Nb-Ta, (+/- Sn)
Beryl	Beryl-Columbite Phosphate	LCT	Be, Nb-Ta, P, (Li, +/- Sn)
Albite-Spodumene		LCT	Li, (Sn, Be, Ta-Nb)
Albite		LCT	Ta-Nb, Be, (Li, +/- Sn)

Phase 1 drilling

Phase 2 drilling

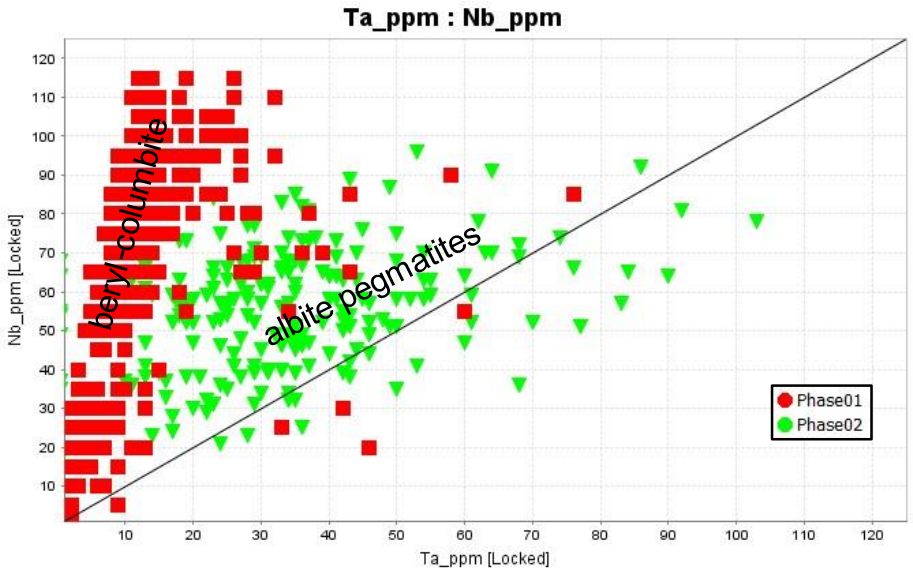


McCaffrey & Jowitt (2023) https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earscirev.2023.104541

LCT Pegmatites

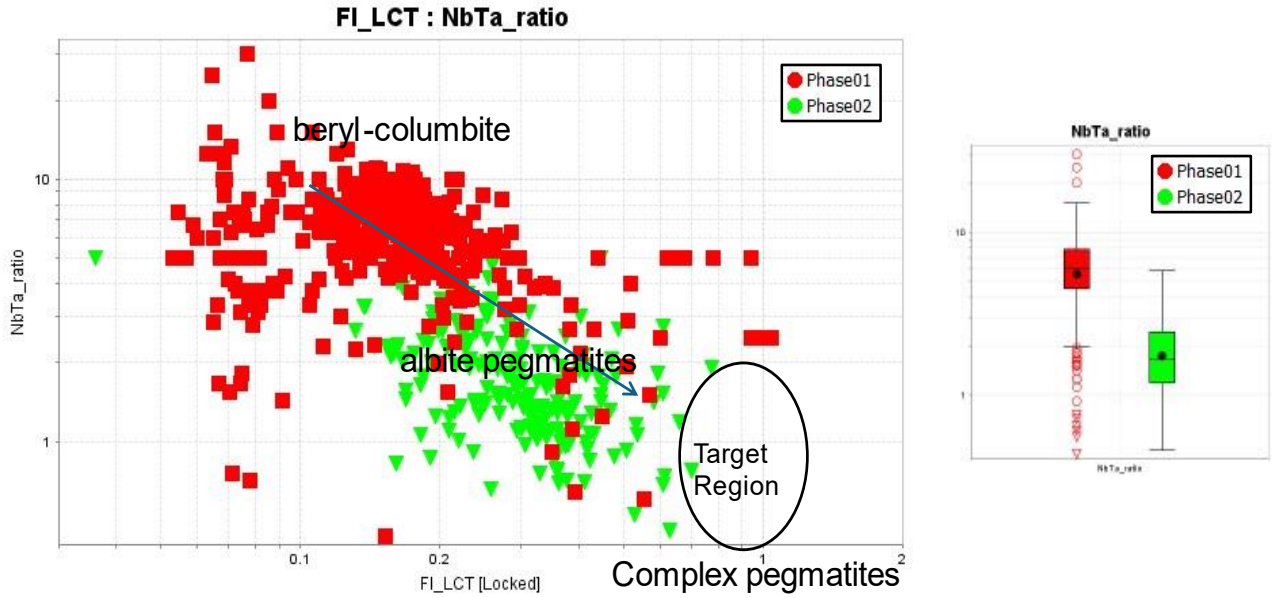
This is a fertile / mineralized environment.

Ta vs Nb (pegmatites only)



A very distinct and different Ta -Nb distributions from Phase 01 vs Phase 02 drilling.

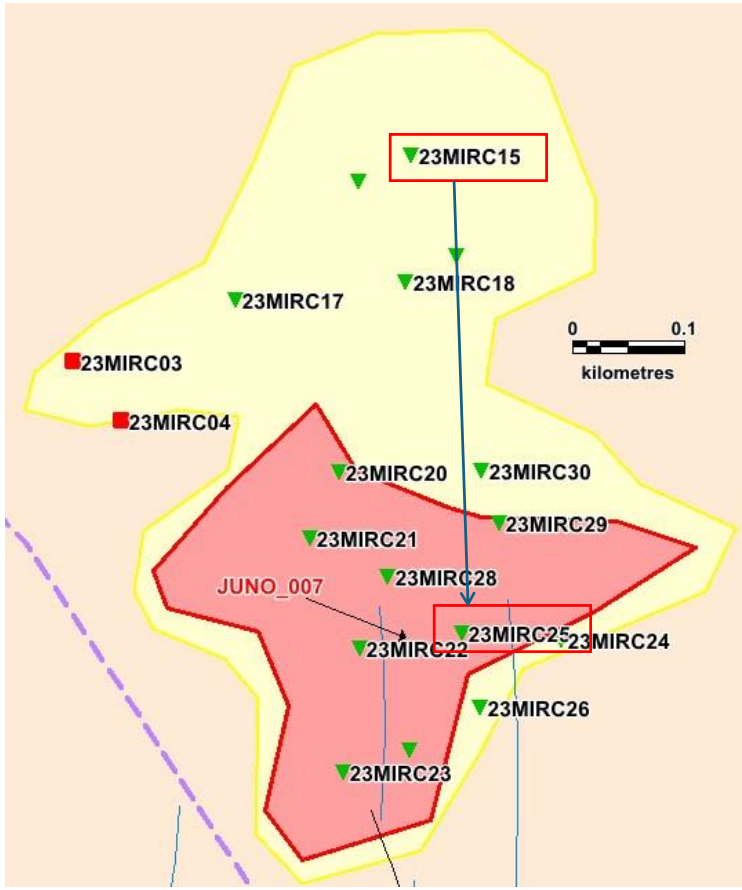
Fractionation of pegmatites



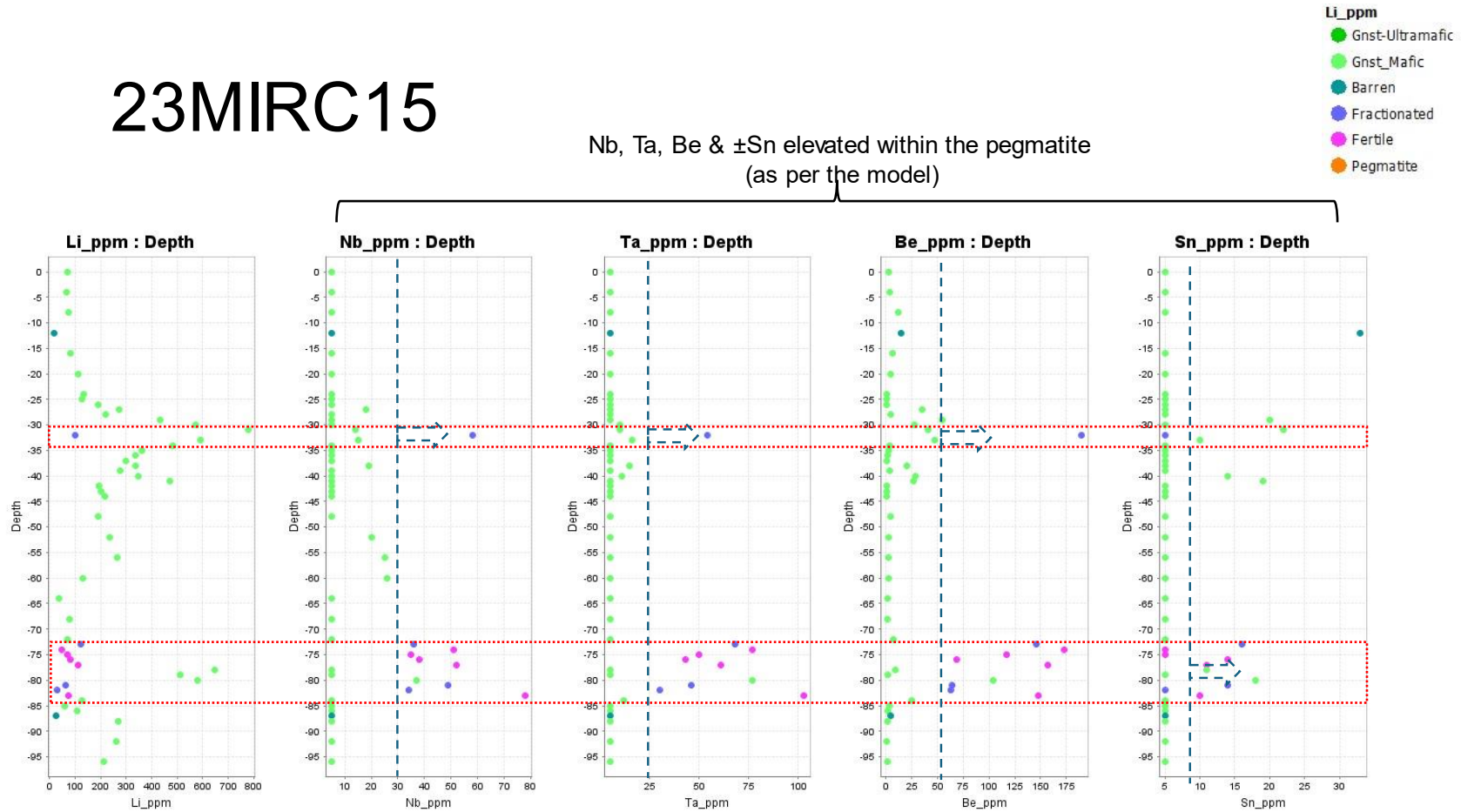
FI_LCT = Fractionation Index ([(Rb/K) x 10]

Local Vectors

- The regional trends are also present at a local level.
  - For example 23MIRC15 appears to intersected beryl-columbite pegmatites whilst 23MIRC25 intersected albite pegmatites.
- This would suggest there is little room at JUN_007 for a significant Li-rich LCT pegmatite.
  - Regionally the Li-rich LCT pegmatite will lie outboard of JUN_007.



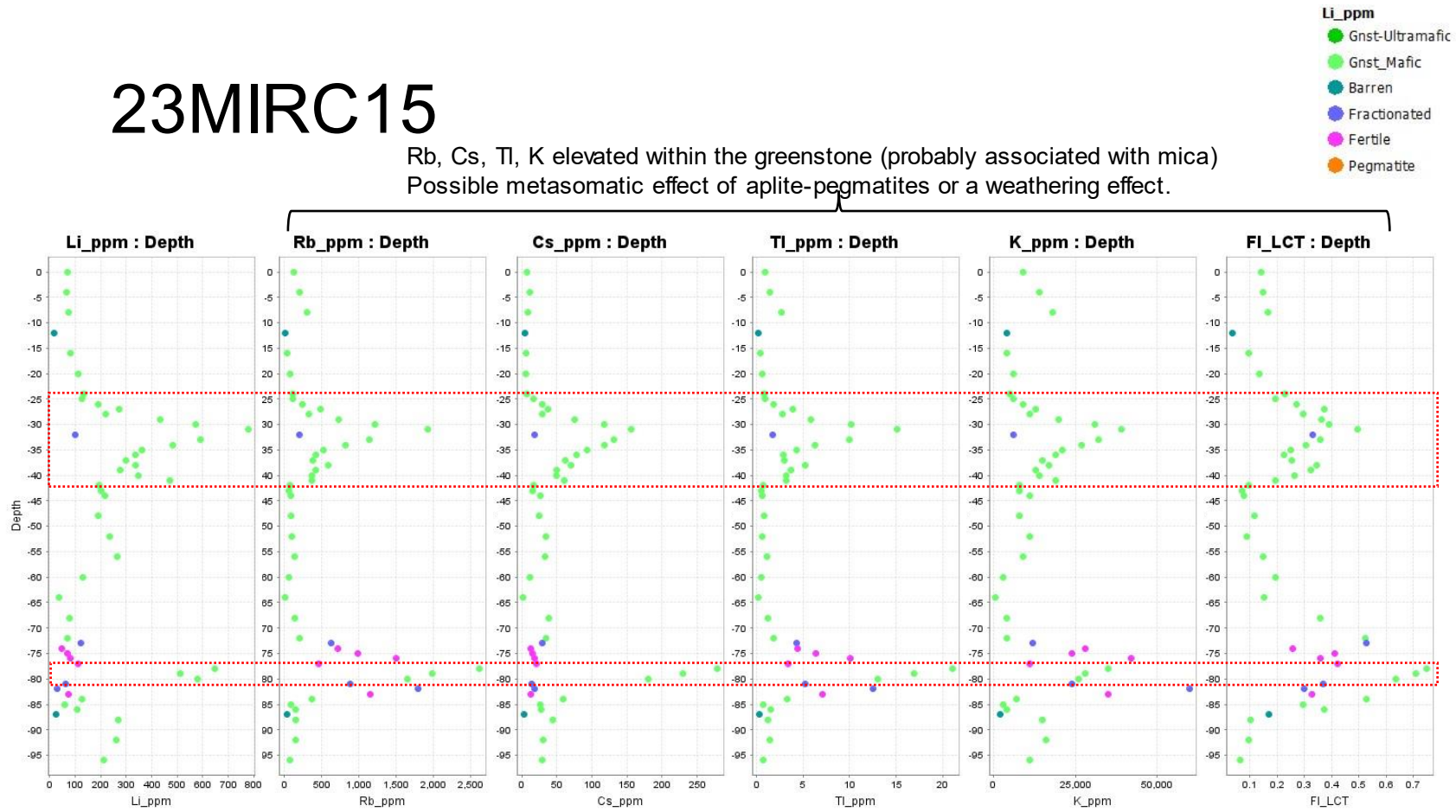
6 - Mount Ida Lithium Prospect: 23MIRC15 Nb, Ta, Be & +/-Sn



7 - Mount Ida Lithium Prospect: 23MIRC15 Rb, Cs, Tl, K

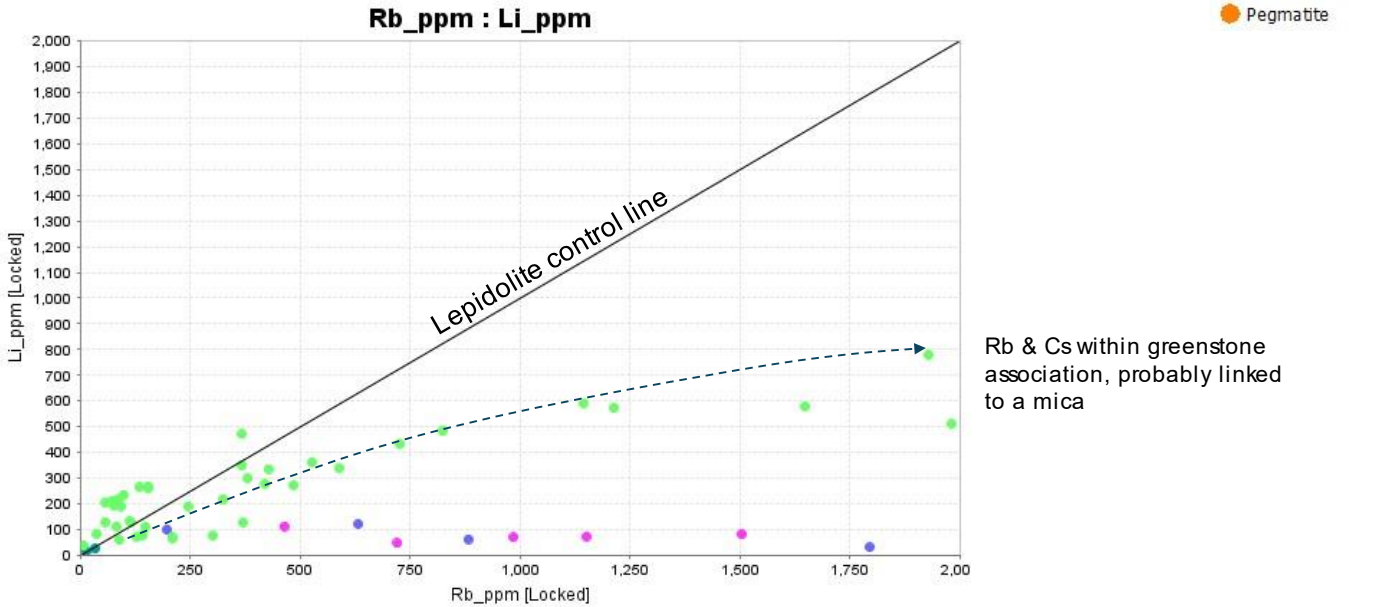
23MIRC15

Rb, Cs, Tl, K elevated within the greenstone (probably associated with mica)
Possible metasomatic effect of aplite-pegmatites or a weathering effect.



8 - Mount Ida Lithium Prospect: 23MIRC15 Rb, Li

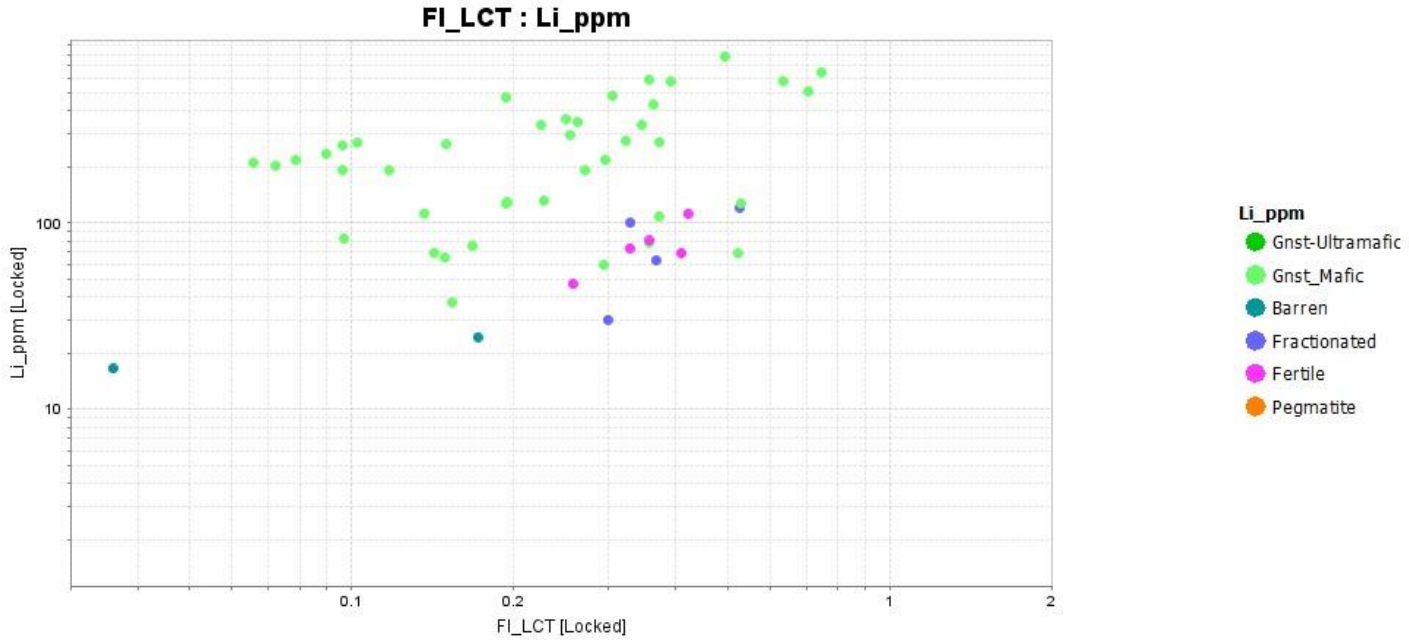
23MIRC15



Rb & Cs within greenstone association, probably linked to a mica

9 - Mount Ida Lithium Prospect: 23MIRC15 Li

23MIRC15

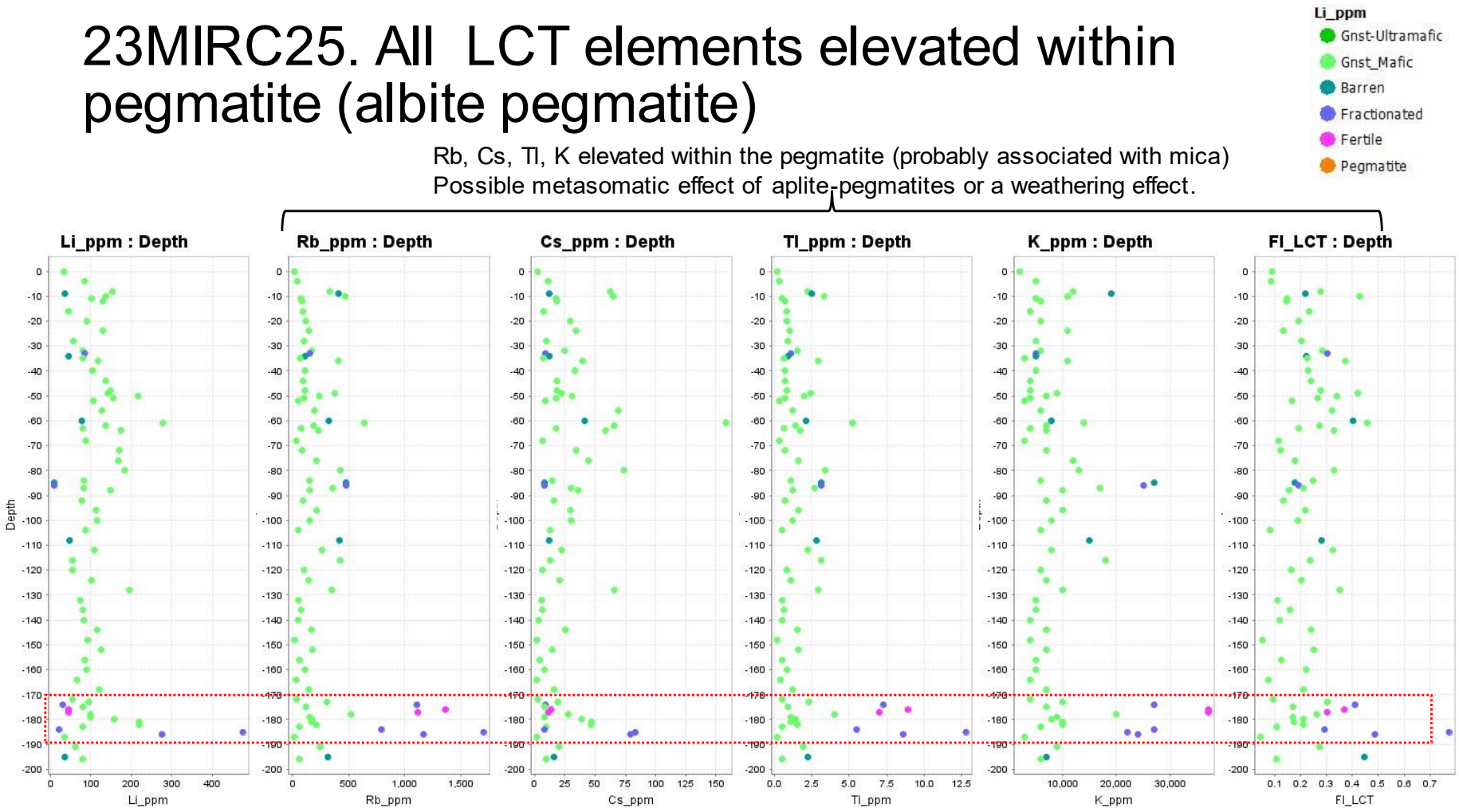


Note elevated Li in greenstone not in pegmatite.

10 - Mount Ida Lithium Prospect: 23MIRC25 LCT Elements – Albite Pegmatite

23MIRC25. All LCT elements elevated within pegmatite (albite pegmatite)

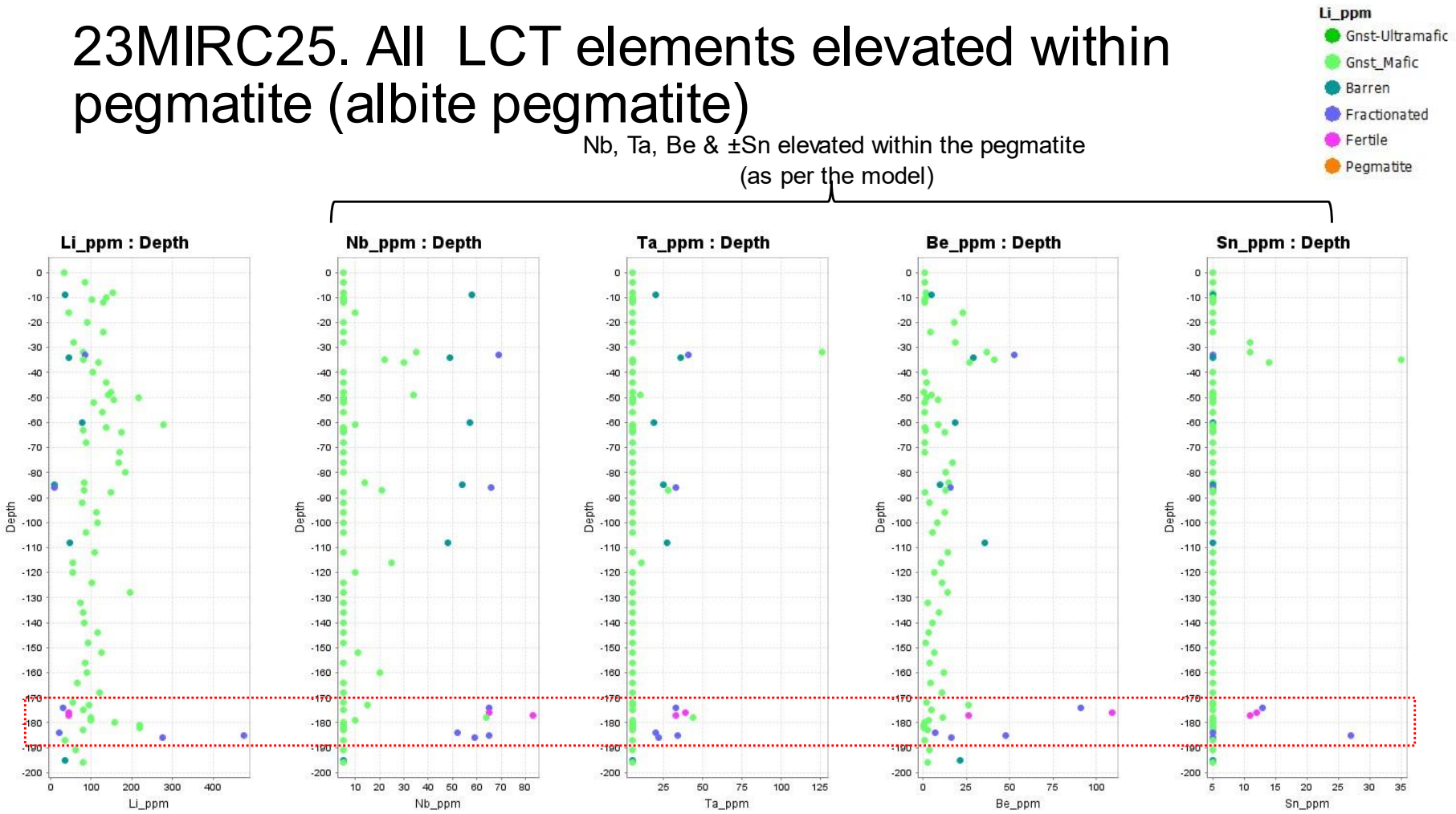
Rb, Cs, Tl, K elevated within the pegmatite (probably associated with mica)
Possible metasomatic effect of aplite-pegmatites or a weathering effect.



11 - Mount Ida Lithium Prospect: 23MIRC25 LCT Elements – Albite Pegmatite

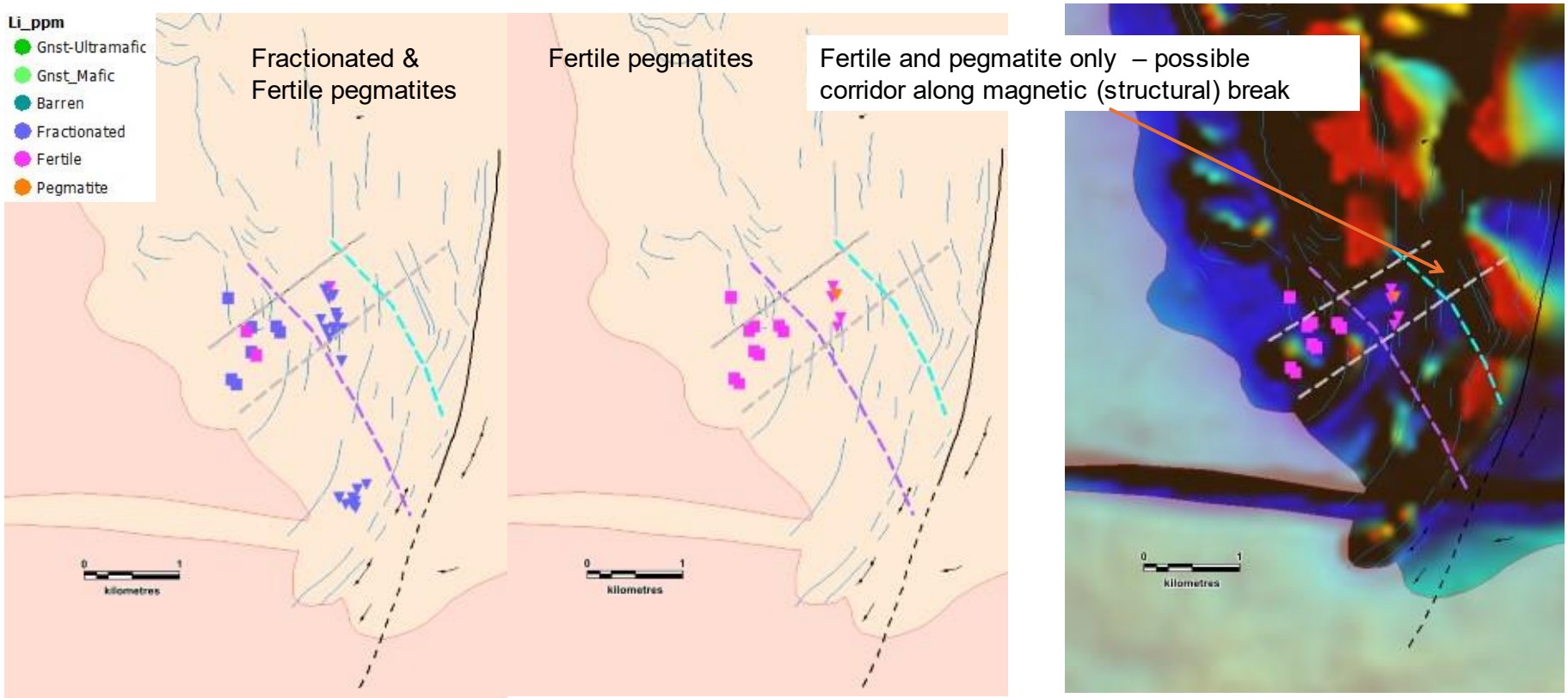
23MIRC25. All LCT elements elevated within pegmatite (albite pegmatite)

Nb, Ta, Be & ±Sn elevated within the pegmatite (as per the model)



12 - Mount Ida Lithium Prospect: Distribution of Pegmatites

Distribution of pegmatites



APPENDIX 3 – COMPETENT PERSON

Andrew Bewsher – BM Geological Services Pty Ltd

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information reviewed by Andrew Bewsher, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Andrew Bewsher is a full-time employee of BM Geological Services Pty Ltd who provide geological consultancy services to Juno Minerals Limited. Andrew Bewsher has sufficient experience that 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 ("JORC Code"). Andrew Bewsher consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

All parties have consented to the inclusion of their work for the purposes of this announcement. The interpretations and conclusions reached in this announcement are based on current geological theory and the best evidence available to the author at the time of writing. It is the nature of all scientific conclusions that they are founded on an assessment of probabilities and, however might be, they make no claim for absolute certainty. Any economic decisions which might be taken on the basis of the interpretations or conclusions contained in this presentation will therefore carry an element of risk.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.*	• Ultra-fine Fraction (UFF) Geochemical Soil Sampling: A total of 1066 samples (including duplicates) were collected by Juno Minerals over the Mount Ida and Mason Project during December 2023 and January 2024. • The Ultra-fine soil sampling program included a infill close spaced sampling grid covering anomalous geochemical signatures identified from previous geochemical work and a first pass geochemical test for previously untested areas of mining tenement M29/414 and M29/408, primarily testing for enrichment in LCT pegmatite pathfinder elements. • The UFF soils geochemical samples were collected at a nominal 500m (northing shift) X 100m (easting shift) grid for areas not previously sampled, the infill sampling was spaced on a 100m x 100m grid. • The Ultrafine soil samples from the Mount Ida and Mount Mason project were analysed using a CSIRO developed program that utilises the latest advanced technologies for geochemical mapping and targeting. • Ultrafine is designed to analyse the clay-sized fraction (<2µm) for gold exploration and multielement analysis for major and trace elements. • Exploration Drilling: The subsurface extension of the pegmatites was tested by means of RC drilling, Goldfields Drilling completed a 30 hole, 3 286m RC drilling program during December 2023 and January 2024. • RC drilling derived pegmatite samples in this announcement are 1m intervals, samples were analysed by SGS in Perth using Peroxide Fusion Digest with MS finish.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Soil samples were collected in the field by removing any surface vegetation, lag and topsoil and then digging down to a nominal depth of approximately 20cm. The collected sample was sieved to -2mm and placed in a pre-numbered paper sample bag.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Approximately 500g of sample material was collected at each sample point • Juno Minerals submitted all UFF soil samples to LabWest – Perth for analysis utilising the CSIRO backed Ultrafine analysis method. • All sampling was conducted using QAQC sampling protocols which are in accordance with industry best practice, including certified reference material standards, blanks and duplicates. • RC holes were sampled every meter with samples split on the rig using a cyclone splitter. The sampling system consisted of a rig mounted cyclone with cone splitter and dust suppression system. • All soils and rockchip samples were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated.
	• *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 required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Soils Sampling: Ultrafine+ is designed to analyse the clay-sized fraction (<2µm) for gold exploration, and multielement analysis for major and trace elements using LabWest's Ultrafine microwave digest with an ICPEOS/MS finish. • RC Drilling: Peroxide Fusion Digest with ICP finish. The prepared sample is fused with sodium peroxide and digested in dilute hydrochloric acid. The resultant solution is analysed by ICP Mass Spectrometry. This method offers total dissolution of the sample and is useful for mineral matrices that may resist acid digestions.
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 bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The RC drilling was completed using a Schram 685 truck mounted drill rig. Hole diameter was 125mm.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Recoveries for all of the holes were logged as good with no indication of regular sample loss. One sample meter interval was lost due to a burst inner tube – this was logged. • All of the RC and soils samples were dry.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Sampling equipment was cleaned in between each sample for the soils samples. • Rods were flushed with air after every 6m drill rod was drilled to prevent contamination between samples. • The cyclone was kept at 90 degrees. • Loss of fines as dust was mitigated by means of injecting water into the sample pipe before it reached the cyclone. By doing this, reduces the possibility of positive bias as both the lighter Li bearing material and the heavy tantalum bearing material is retained.
	• *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.*	• No material bias has been identified during the soils sampling and the RC drilling.
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.*	• RC chips were geologically logged using predefined lithological, mineralogical, and physical characteristic (colour, weathering etc.) logging codes and captured into electronic spreadsheets. • Rock chips where sieved, washed using clean, potable water and stored according to meter interval in marked 20 compartment plastic rock chip trays. • RC logging was completed on one metre intervals at the rig by a qualified geologist. • All holes are logged in full
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• RD drilling: Logging was predominately qualitative in nature, although pertinent lithology percents (eg. pegmatite) was estimated visually.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All the drillholes were logged in full
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• N/A, no core was recovered
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• All samples were dry during collection. • RC samples were split at the rig using a rig mounted cyclone splitter.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Soils samples: All samples were dry sieved (-2mm) and approximately 500 grams of minus 2mm material sampled in the field and bagged. No further subsampling is conducted. A 200g sample is considered appropriate for UFF soil sampling. • Soil samples were placed directly into pre-numbered paper bags at the location from which they were collected. • RC samples: were discharged directly from the cyclone into pre numbered calico bags, the cyclone automatically splits the sample to obtain a representative sample.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Soils sampling: Standards (prepared on site) were submitted every 50 samples; duplicates were taken every 50 samples. • RC Drilling: utilized a QAQC regime consisting of certified reference material checks and blanks. Checks where added at least every 30 samples on RC samples submitted to the lab. • Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the geological model and the style of mineralisation.

	• *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.*	• Soil Sampling criteria included:
		  ○ the sample was a fair representation of the area sampled.
		  ○ the sample being in-situ and not to be transported material
		  ○ Sample mass was at least 500g per sample.
		  ○ Field duplicates were taken every 50 samples within 1m of the original sample.
		• RC Drilling criteria: Use of a rig mounted cyclone splitter is considered appropriate to generate accurate representative splits of the sampled material.

	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Required samples mass for the Ultrafine method is 200g, enough sample material was provided to ensure multiple repeat assays of each sample if needed. • The Ultrafine method utilises the -2 micron clay fraction, all sample material above 2mm was screened off to ensure ample -2 micron material in the sample. • RC Drilling: sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the geological model and the style of mineralization. • Samples masses collected off the RC drill rig were between 2 and 3 kg per samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• All UFF soil samples was submitted to LabWest – Perth for analysis and sample preparation including separation and collection of <2µm fraction. Gold and multi-element analysis was done utilising LabWest's Ultrafine+ microwave digest with an ICPEOS/MS finish. • RC Drilling samples were sent to SGS – Perth, and analysed using Peroxide Fusion Digest with ICP finish to analyse for multople elements. The prepared sample is fused with sodium peroxide and digested in dilute hydrochloric acid. The resultant solution is analysed by ICP. This method offers total dissolution of the sample and is useful for mineral matrices that may resist acid digestions.
	• *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.*	• No geophysical tools or other non-assay instrument types were used in the analyses reported.
	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	• Soils sampling: Standards (prepared on site) were submitted every 50 samples; duplicates were inserted every 50 samples. • RC Drilling: CRMS and blanks were added at least every 30 samples • Analyses were undertaken at recognized industry specific laboratory. It is therefore expected that the reported assay results achieved acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for the relevant analytical method employed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Not relevant due to samples being surface samples and no intersections of significant Li mineralisation during RC drilling
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• This was a first round pass on the tenement testing for Li mineralisation in the area, as such there are no historical holes to be twinned.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Results are uploaded into the company database, checked and verified. • All data is stored in a Company database system and maintained by the Database Manager

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	• There were no adjustments to assay data. • For the RC drilling, the Li concentration was reported directly by SGS.
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.*	• The soils sample and RC drill collar locations were located using handheld GPS systems, due to the relative lack of thick tree cover the accuracy can be expected to be within +/- 3m on the easting and northing. • This is considered adequate for the type and purpose of sampling program. • No downhole surveys were completed on the RC drillholes.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 51.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Z values quoted in this report where derived by draping the handheld GPS X and Y coordinates onto historical LIDAR data, as such the topographical control is of high quality.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Data spacing and distribution at this stage is not considered satisfactory for estimation of economic parameters.
	• *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.*	• N/A
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No compositing has been applied to the exploration results
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.*	• The orientation of the sample lines and RC drillhole azimuths is perpendicular to the strike of regional structures and geological contacts. The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate with respect to the structure and targets being tested.
	• *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.*	• No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody has been managed by the company and the relevant consulting geologist until the soil samples passed to the registered freight company transporting the samples to the Labwest laboratory in Perth. • RC samples were delivered by the geological team directly to SGS Kalgoorlie • When in transit the samples were placed in sealed boxes and wrapped in plastic shrink wrap that would indicate tampering. • The laboratory was sent a sample submission sheet detailing the sample numbers and analyses and a full list of analytes. • The sample submission sheet was cross referenced with the samples on arrival at the laboratory. No sample preparation or analyses was to commence if there were any discrepancies
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling and assaying techniques are industry standard. • No external audit has been completed.

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 Li target area falls within Mining Lease M29/414, which is wholly owned by Juno Minerals Limited, it was granted on 25 November 2011 and expires on 24 November 2032. The tenement is bounded by Hawthorn Resources' tenement E29/510 (Exploration) to the north and the Juno tenement G29/022 (General) to the south. M29/408 is bounded by E29/510 to the north and E29/510 to the south. • These tenements have been cleared of Native Title interests.
	• *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.*	• The tenement is in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The tenements and surrounding area has had extensive hematite exploration since its initial discovery in 1912. LCT pegmatites has not been previously explored for on M29/414 or M29/408.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralization style related to this release are specialty metals related to LCT-pegmatite intrusives. These types of pegmatite are known to occur locally to the northeast on the Delta Lithium Mt Ida Lithium Project. • The Juno Minerals Mount Ida and Mount Mason project lies in the easternmost part of the Southern Cross domain of the Archean Youanmi Terrane, just west of the Ida fault. • Youanmi Terrane greenstone banded iron formation and basalt units dominate the majority of the tenement with the western flank of the tenement hosting Tuckanarra Suite granitoids and Walganna Suite granitoids in the south. • Interconnected intrusions of granitic pegmatite up to 20m thick crop out extensively in the south of tenement M29/414. The granitic pegmatite instructions are heavily modified by ductile deformation and voluminous late-stage injections of aplite.

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, ASX Announcement, 8 March 2024 for the reporting of the geologically important intercepts.
		• Refer to Appendix 2, ASX Announcement, 8 March 2024 for the reporting of the RC drilling results.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	• Juno Minerals has reported raw assays for drilling results with no further criteria applied. • Not applicable as no aggregates results were reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent values are 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').*	• Soil sampling generate a set of point data. In aggregation these may define an anomaly whose size and geometry becomes apparent. No structural context is gleaned from this dataset. • Downhole results have been reported in Appendix 2, refer to ASX Announcement, 8 March 2024. Reported intercepts are not true width.
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.*	• The table (page 8) referring to pegmatites in this this announcement and the pegmatite cartoon (page 8) are adapted from McCaffrey & Jowitt (2023) https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earscirev.2023.104541. Other diagrams have been developed internally to enable the evaluation of pegmatite prospectivity.
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.*	• There were no significant intercepts for any of the LCT minerals on the RC drillholes. • Results summarised in the report are referenced to appropriate detail for large datasets, ranges of results are provided
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.*	• Refer to body of text and Appendix 1 and 2, ASX Announcement, 8 March 2024. • All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text. • There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this announcement
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 interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work is described in the body of the announcement. • Further work is proposed and is subject to both budgetary constraints and to new information coming to hand which may lead to changes in the proposed work.