QUARTERLY REPORT

Quarter ending 31 March 2023

MIRAMAR RESOURCES LTD.

ISSUED CAPITAL

78,121,743 shares on issue

52WK SHARE PRICE RANGE

$0.004 – $0.205

MARKET CAPITALISATION

$3.52 million (@ $0.045)

BOARD

Allan Kelly
Executive Chairman

Marion Bush
Technical Director

Terry Gadenne
Non-Executive Director

PROJECTS

Gascoyne Region
- Whaleshark
- Bangemall

Eastern Goldfields Projects
- Gidji JV (80%)
- Glandore
- Randalls

Murchison Projects
- Lang Well
- Lakeside

MIRAMAR RESOURCES LTD

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ASX code: M2R

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Highlights

〉 Gascoyne Region Projects

- Aircore end of hole results upgrade Whaleshark IOCG potential
- Successful EIS application for diamond drilling at Whaleshark
- Multiple Large REE Targets Identified at Dooley Downs
- New heavy mineral sands/REE placer target acquired near Carnarvon

〉 Eastern Goldfields Projects

- Large Exploration Target Highlights Gidji JV Gold Potential
- PGE Results Increase Nickel Potential

〉 Murchison Projects

- Aircore drilling discovers shallow REE mineralisation at Lang Well

〉 Corporate

- Capital Raising completed

Miramar Resources Limited (ASX:M2R, Miramar or "the Company") is pleased to provide a summary of activities completed during the Quarter ending 31 March 2023.

Miramar's Executive Chairman, Mr Allan Kelly, said that, during the Quarter, the Company received further results from the 2022 aircore drilling programme at the Company's 100% owned Whaleshark IOCG Project in the Ashburton region of Western Australia.

"The end of hole results from Whaleshark included strongly elevated copper, cobalt, gold and silver which combined are indicative of IOCG mineralisation nearby," Mr Kelly said.

"We are now focussed on completing the first diamond drilling campaign testing the combined gravity and aircore anomaly in the neck of the Whaleshark granite, and look forward to commencing that programme in the first half of 2023, pending heritage approvals," he added.

EXPLORATION

Miramar Resources Limited has a portfolio of highly prospective exploration projects in the Eastern Goldfields, Murchison and Gascoyne regions of Western Australia.

The Projects have potential for the discovery of gold, IOCG, Ni-Cu-PGE's and REE mineralisation.

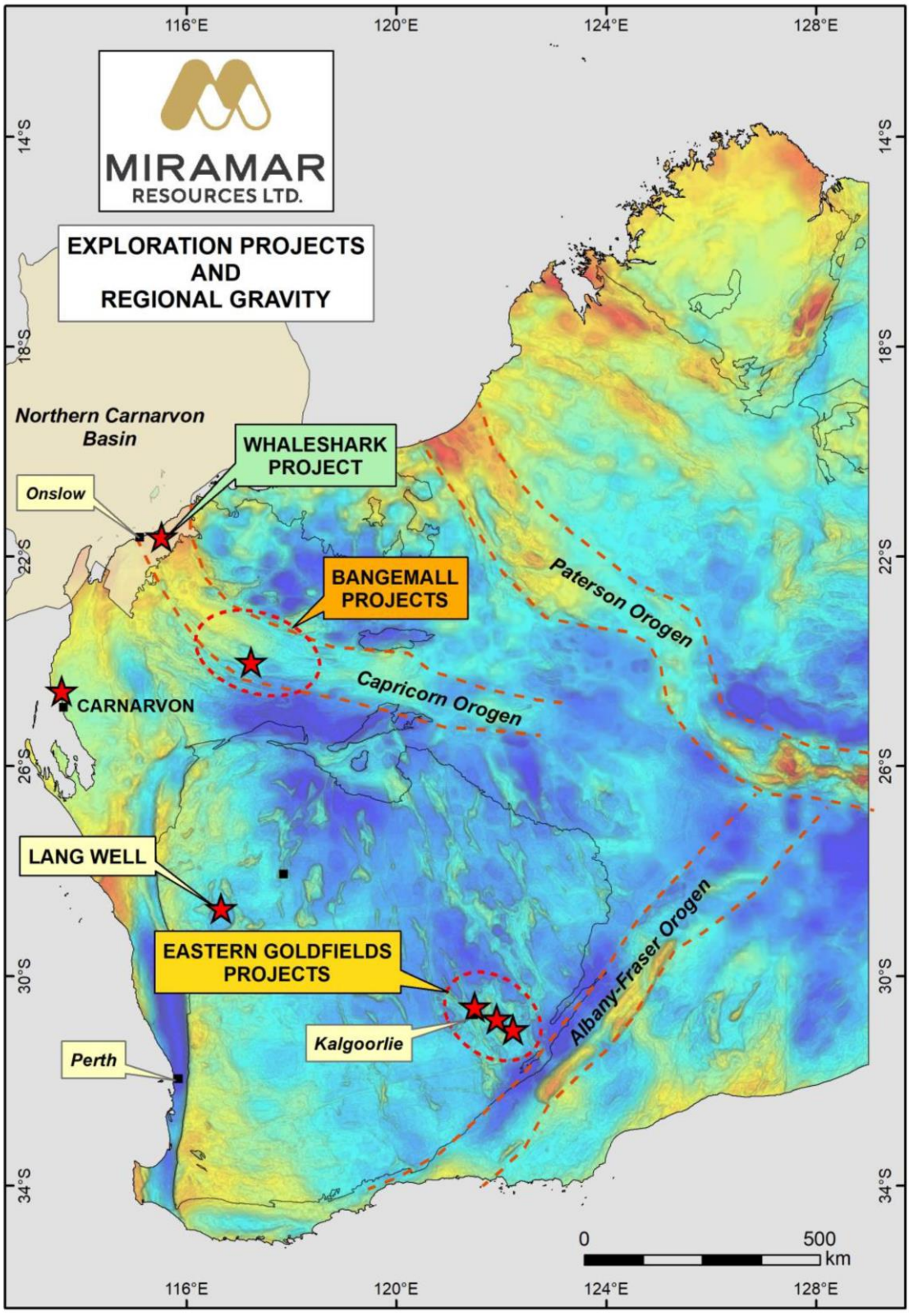

Figure 1. *Miramar exploration projects and regional gravity image.*

GASCOYNE REGION PROJECTS

Miramar has a strategic land position within the Proterozoic Capricorn Orogen comprising several granted and pending Exploration Licenses (Figure 2).

The projects have potential for a range of commodities, including Iron-Oxide Copper-Gold (IOCG), Gold (e.g., Paulsens, Mt Olympus), Ni-Cu-PGE (e.g., Mangaroon), REE Carbonatites (e.g., Yangibana, Yin), Cu-Pb-Zn (e.g., Abra), Diamonds, Lithium (e.g., Yinnetharra), Heavy Mineral Sands +/- REE's.

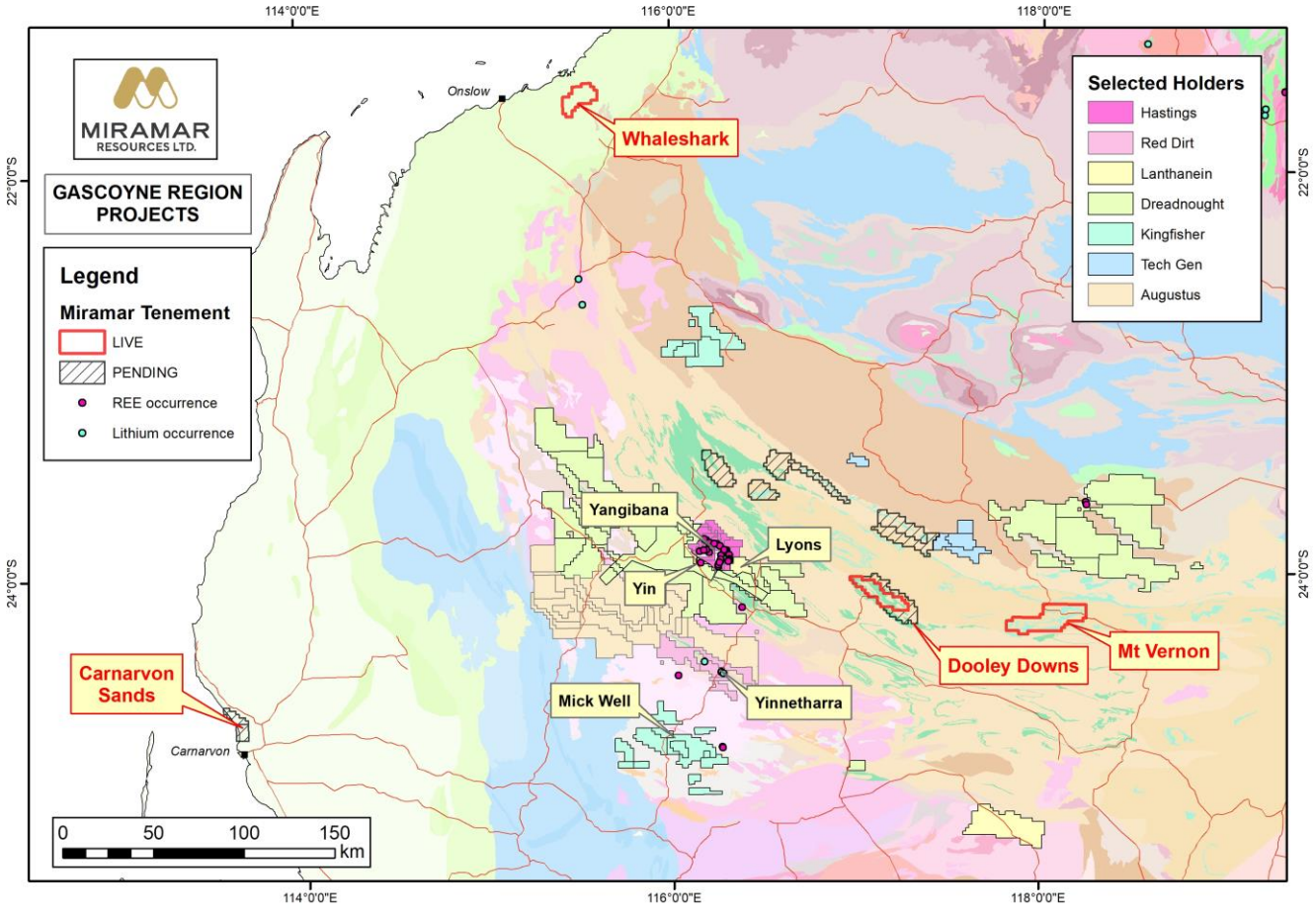

Figure 2. *Gascoyne Region Projects and selected neighbouring tenement holders.*

Whaleshark

The Whaleshark Project ("Whaleshark" or "the Project") is located approximately 40km east of Onslow, in the Ashburton region of Western Australia, and is characterised by a large folded Proterozoic banded iron formation and granite complex under approximately 100m of Cretaceous Carnarvon Basin sediments.

The Company believes there is potential for discovery of a large IOCG deposit at Whaleshark.

End of hole (EOH) samples from the 2022 aircore drilling campaign were analysed for a multi-element suite, including IOCG pathfinders and elements diagnostic of hydrothermal alteration.

WSAC010 (EOH 80m), at the northern edge of the drill pattern, intersected strongly elevated copper (**435.5ppm**), cobalt (**888.9ppm**) and silver (**7.71g/t**) along with anomalous tungsten and rhenium (Figure 3).

WSAC010 returned the highest copper and cobalt results from Whaleshark to date and overlies a 500m x 750m gravity anomaly within the granite intrusion which is bisected by a NW trending structure.

According to publicly available information, the large Ernest Henry IOCG deposit shows similar coincident copper and cobalt anomalism at the unconformity directly above the deposit.

Hole **WSAC035** (EOH 67m) intersected **165ppm Cu** and **0.16g/t Au** adjacent to the same structure.

EOH results for sodium (Na) and potassium (K) show overlapping anomalism (Figure 4) suggesting the presence of sodic and potassic alteration in the basement rocks, which is a key signature of significant IOCG mineralisation (Figure 5).

The magnitude of the Na and K anomalism is also comparable to the Ernest Henry data.

Importantly, the potassic alteration, usually observed proximal to IOCG mineralisation, is adjacent to the highest copper and gold results.

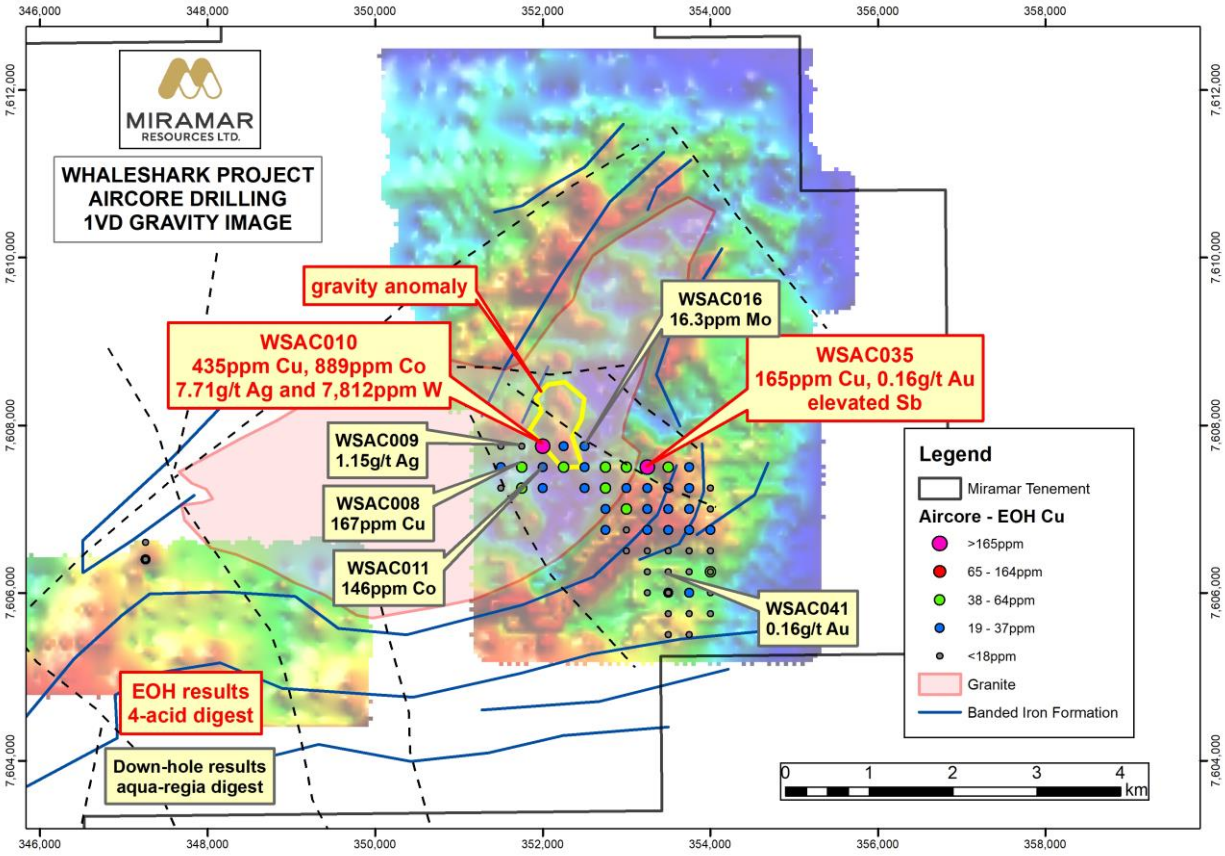

Figure 3. *Whaleshark aircore drilling showing EOH results over 1VD gravity image.*

The Company is planning to drill test the combined gravity and aircore anomaly with shallow diamond drilling during 2023, pending completion of heritage surveys over the targets.

Subsequent to the end of the Quarter, the Company was advised it had been successful in applying for funding under the Western Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS).

The remaining MMI targets will be tested with geophysics and/or aircore drilling, pending the results of the diamond drilling programme.

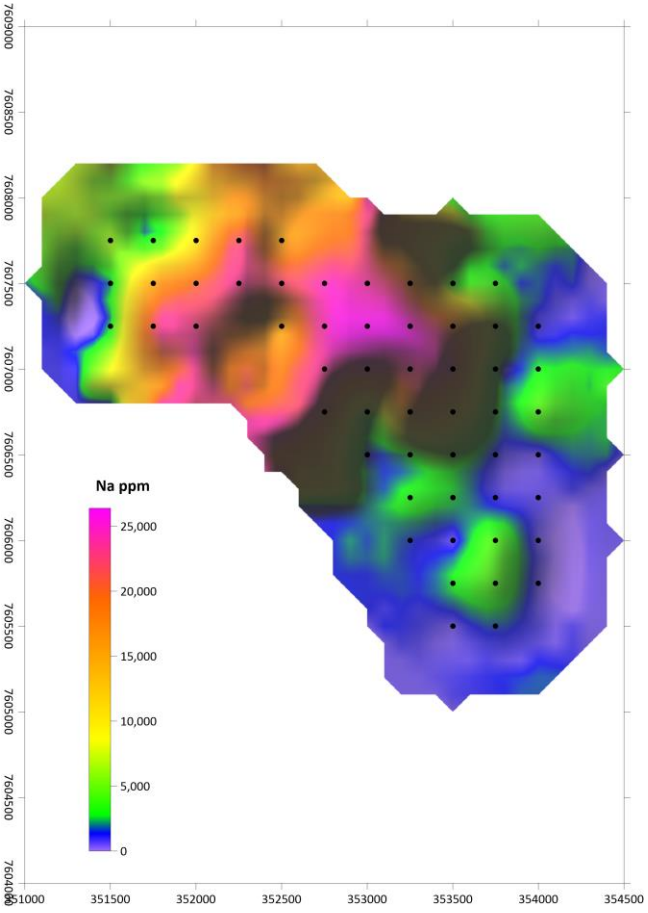

Figure 4 a). *EOH Na results/sodic alteration.*

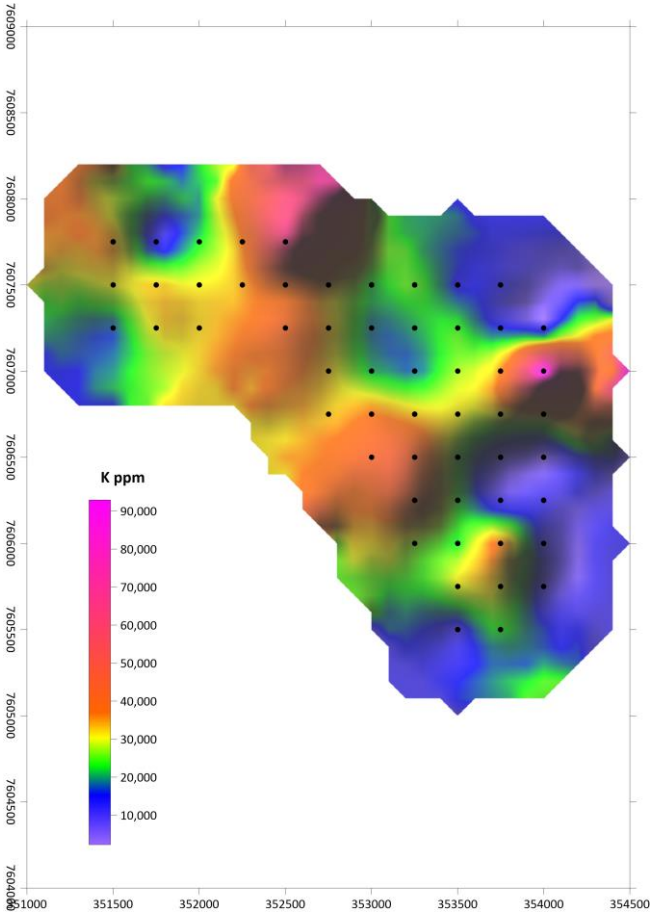

Figure 4 b). *EOH K results/potassic alteration.*

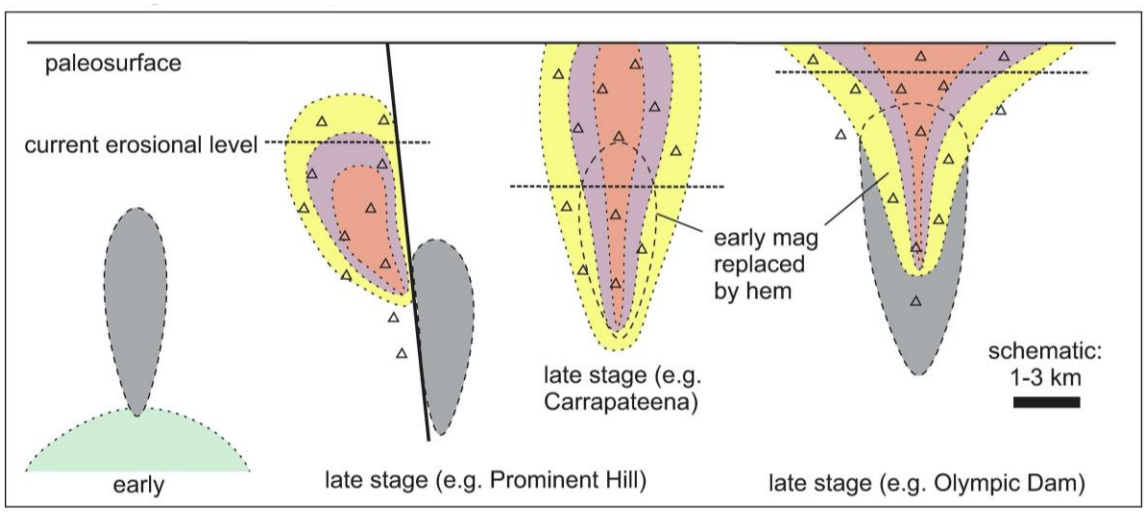

Figure 5. *Schematic cross sections of deposit-scale zoning and hydrothermal alteration in IOCG deposits formed in "post-orogenic" settings, with examples from the Gawler Craton. (Skirrow, 2022).*

Bangemall Projects

Dooley Downs

During the Quarter, the Company received the final processed data for the detailed aeromagnetic and radiometric survey flown over the granted tenement within the Company's 100%-owned Dooley Downs Project, in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia.

The magnetic and radiometric survey identified several large magnetic and/or radiometric anomalies over a strike length of approximately 35km, highlighting the potential for multiple unmapped intrusions, including carbonatites capable of hosting rare earth element (REE) mineralisation.

A number of ovoid magnetic features, ranging in size from 600m x 600m to 6km x 2km, have been identified in the central and south-eastern part of the Project (Figure 6).

A high priority target has been identified where the strongest of the smaller radiometric anomalies is located over a circular magnetic low approximately 800m across. The target also overlies an apparent embayment in the contact between the Edmund Basin and younger Collier Basin sediments.

The new "Eden Bore" target appears to have the "classic" carbonatite signature consisting of a central magnetic low, coincident with a Thorium and/or Uranium anomaly, surrounded by Potassium anomalism potentially related to peripheral fenite alteration (Figure 7).

Soil sampling is planned during the June Quarter.

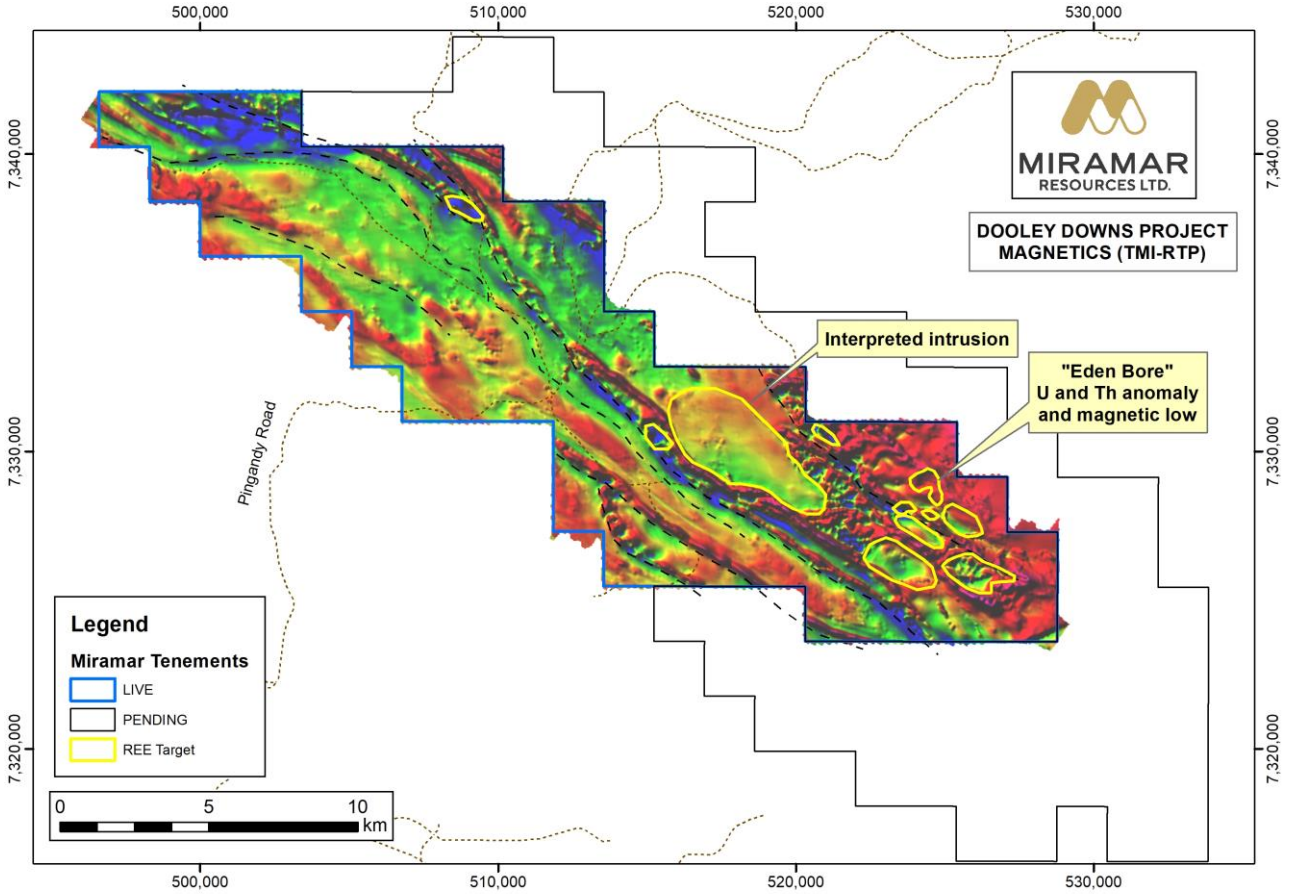

Figure 6. *Dooley Downs showing new magnetic data (TMI-RTP) and interpreted intrusions.*

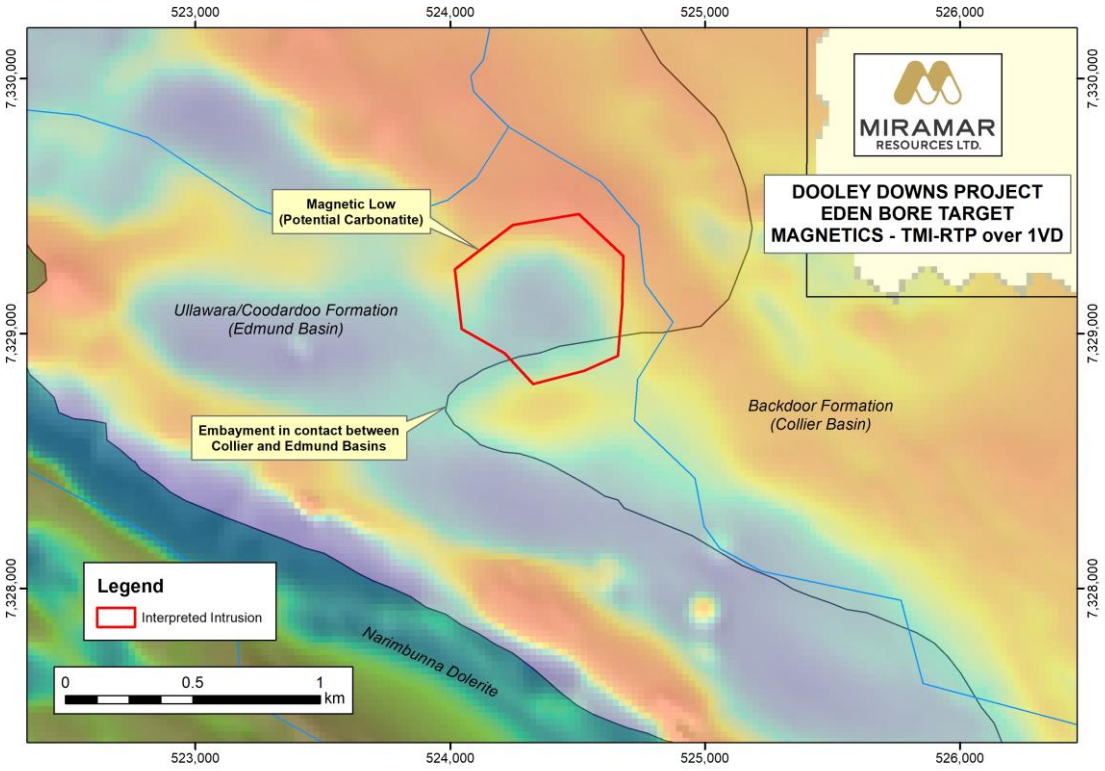

Figure 7 a). *Eden Bore target magnetic image with interpreted intrusion (red outline).*

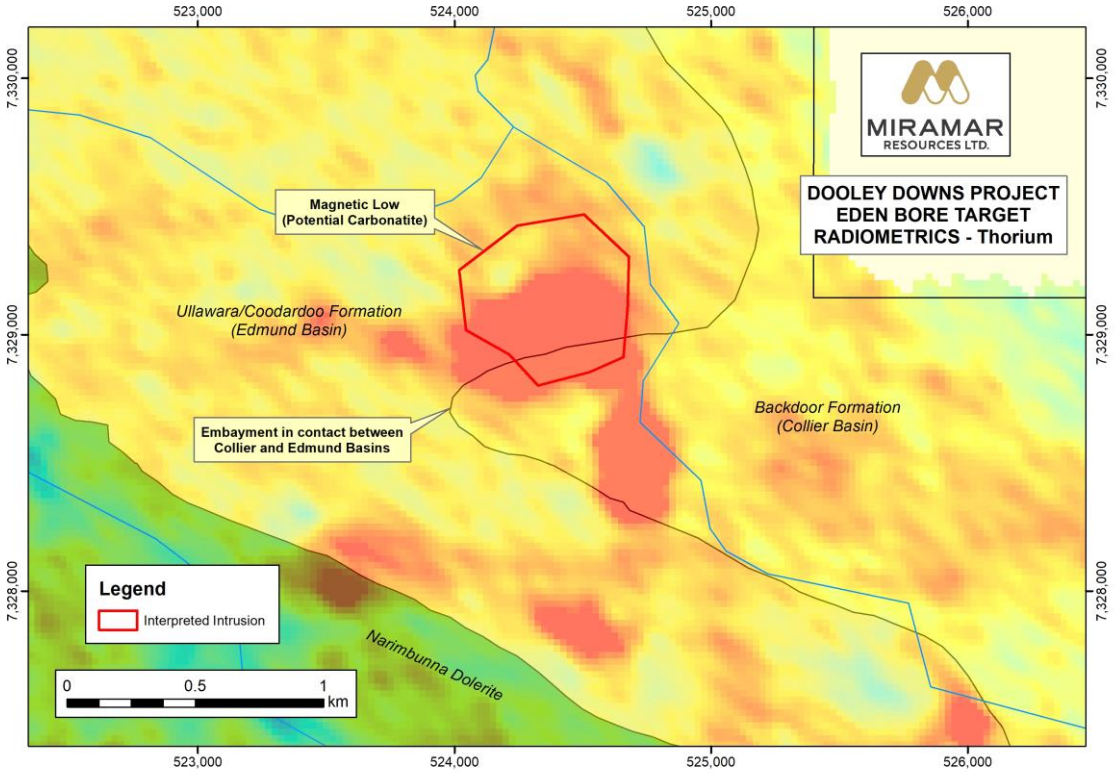

Figure 7 b). *Eden Bore target Thorium radiometric image with interpreted intrusion (red outline).*

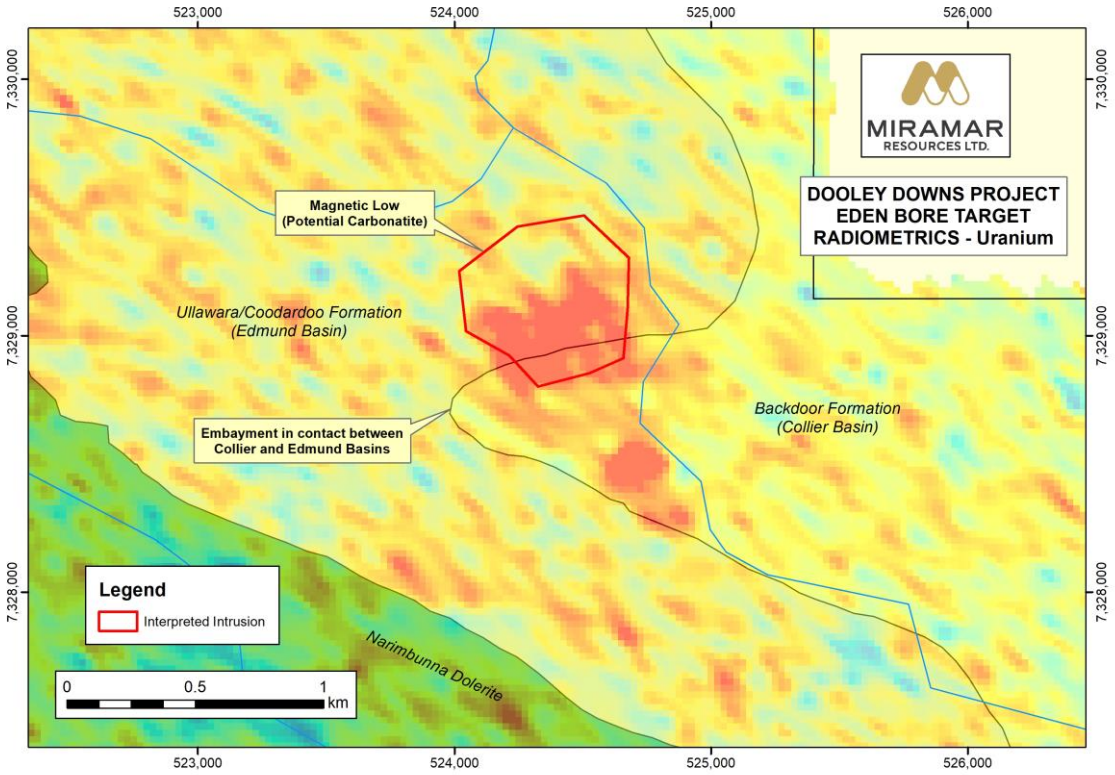

Figure 7 c). *Eden Bore target radiometric Uranium image with interpreted intrusion (red outline).*

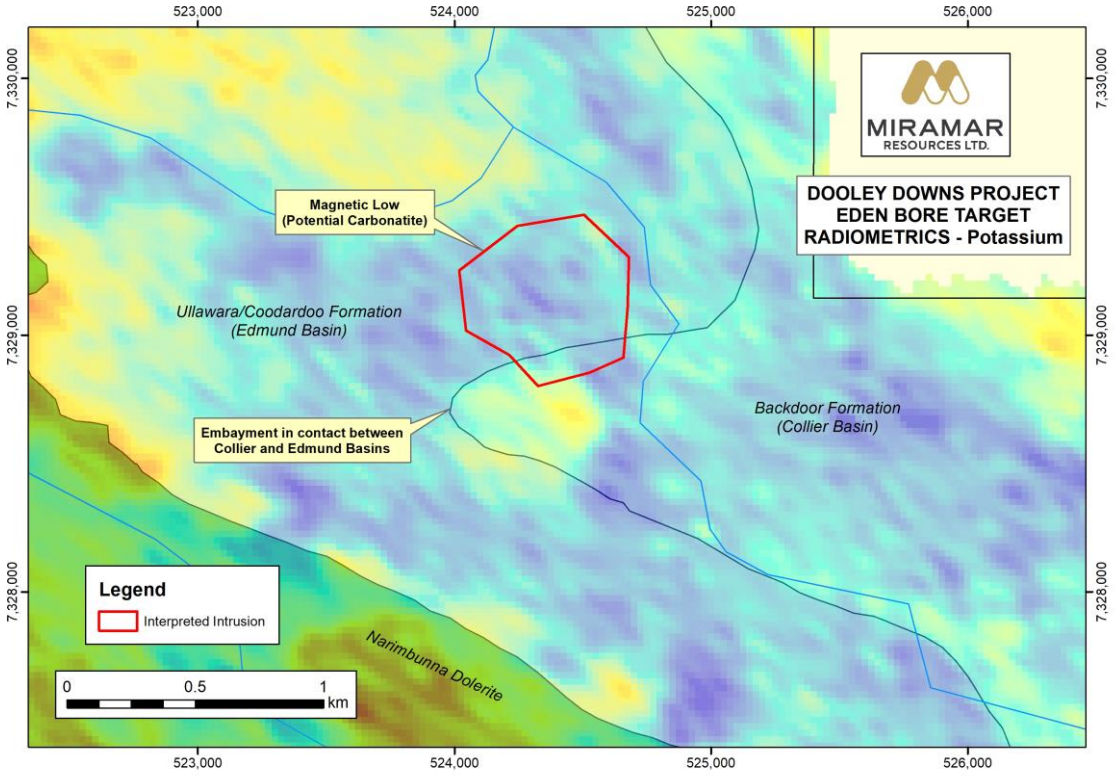

Figure 7 d). *Eden Bore target radiometric Potassium image with interpreted intrusion (red outline).*

Mount Vernon Ni-Cu-PGE Targets

The Mount Vernon Project covers a series of Proterozoic Kulkatharra Dolerite sills where regional data highlighted a number of large geophysical and geochemical anomalies, and where limited historical exploration work identified anomalous Ni-Cu and PGE's in soil sampling and drilling.

Miramar flew a detailed magnetic and electromagnetic (EM) survey over the target in early 2022 which highlighted a number of late-time EM anomalies associated with one particular dolerite sill towards the northern edge of the project area (Figure 8).

The previous drilling, completed in 1997, targeted Cu-Pb-Zn mineralisation within the sedimentary units.

Hole **RC97TM01** was collared in a southerly dipping dolerite sill and intersected elevated nickel, copper and PGE's at the base of that sill, whilst another hole intersected sulphides in a dolerite sill which prompted the geologist to record a "sulphur smell" from the drill chips.

None of the previous holes tested the EM anomalies, but the previous drilling did confirm the presence of sulphidic sediments which have been intruded by the various dolerite sills.

Most major magmatic nickel sulphide deposits are associated with sulphur-bearing country rocks.

The Company is planning a reconnaissance site visit and sampling programme with the aim of identifying Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide mineralisation.

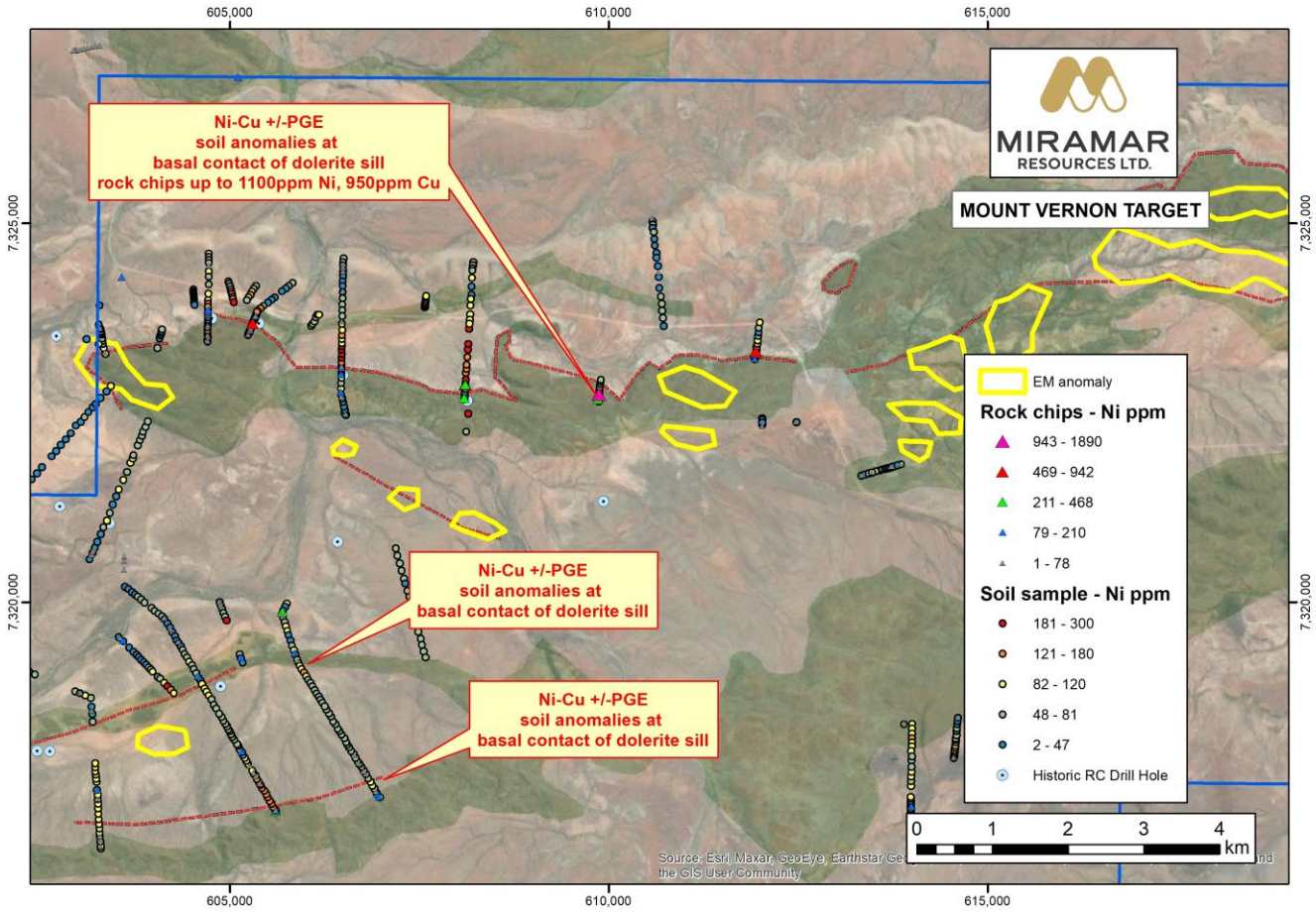

Figure 8. *Eastern portion of Mt Vernon Project showing soil anomalies, late-time EM anomalies and limited historic drilling in relation to the Proterozoic Kulkatharra Dolerite sills.*

Carnarvon Sands

During the Quarter, the Company submitted applications for two new Exploration Licences over a large heavy mineral sands +/- rare earth element (REE) placer target in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia.

The new target is characterised by a large coastal embayment north of the mouth of the Gascoyne River where a series of parallel historical shorelines are seen.

The Gascoyne River drains a very large catchment area covering approximately 71,000 square kilometres and containing several significant bedrock REE discoveries.

The local geological setting of the new target is analogous to the Coburn minerals sands project, near Shark Bay, and other heavy mineral sands (+/- REE) deposits along the west coast of Australia (Figure 9).

Heavy mineral strandline deposits form along current and historic coastlines as a result of persistent wave action and the resulting separation of denser minerals from beach sands.

Previous workers looking for heavy mineral sands in the area identified REE-bearing heavy minerals, including monazite and xenotime, but no systematic REE-focussed work was completed (ref: WAMEX a029292).

Limited historical surface sampling across the embayment identified additional heavy mineral strandlines, with heavy mineral contents above 1% and up to 12%, but no drilling or REE-focussed work was completed (ref: WAMEX a109570 and a115124) (Figure 10).

Compared with published results from the discovery of the Jacinth-Ambrosia deposits in South Australia, anything over 1% heavy minerals is considered significant.

Once granted, the Company plans to conduct systematic surface sampling and shallow auger and/or aircore drilling to test for accumulations of heavy mineral sands, including REE-bearing heavy minerals.

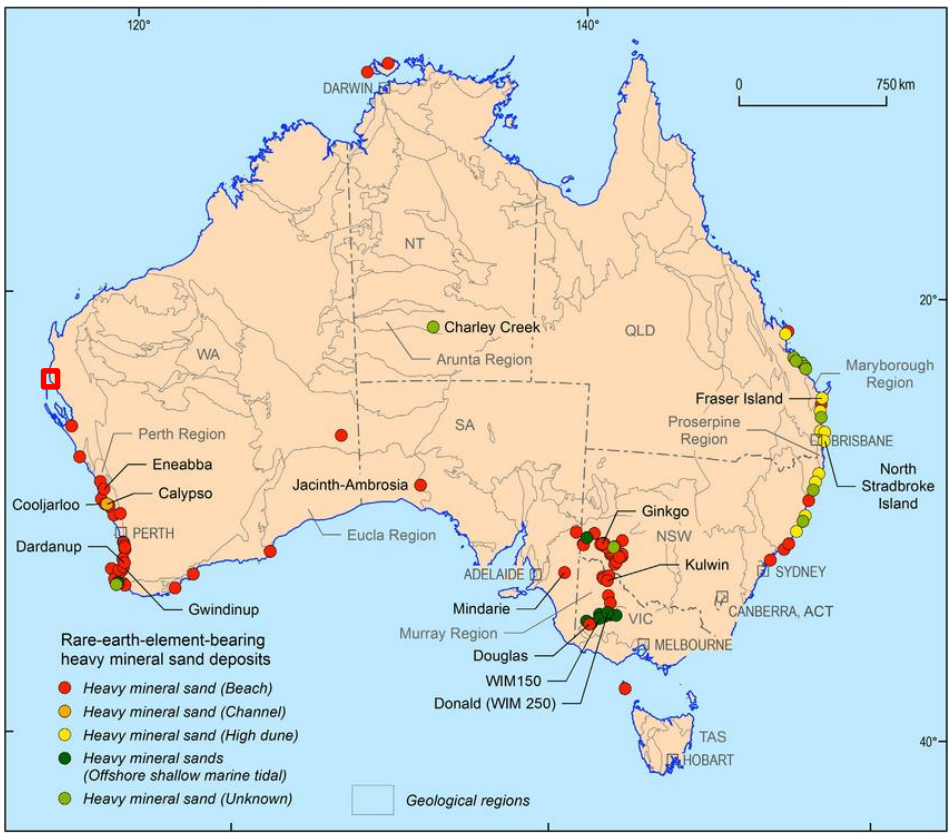

Figure 9. *REE-bearing heavy mineral sands deposits with red box indicating the new applications (Jaireth et al, 2014).*

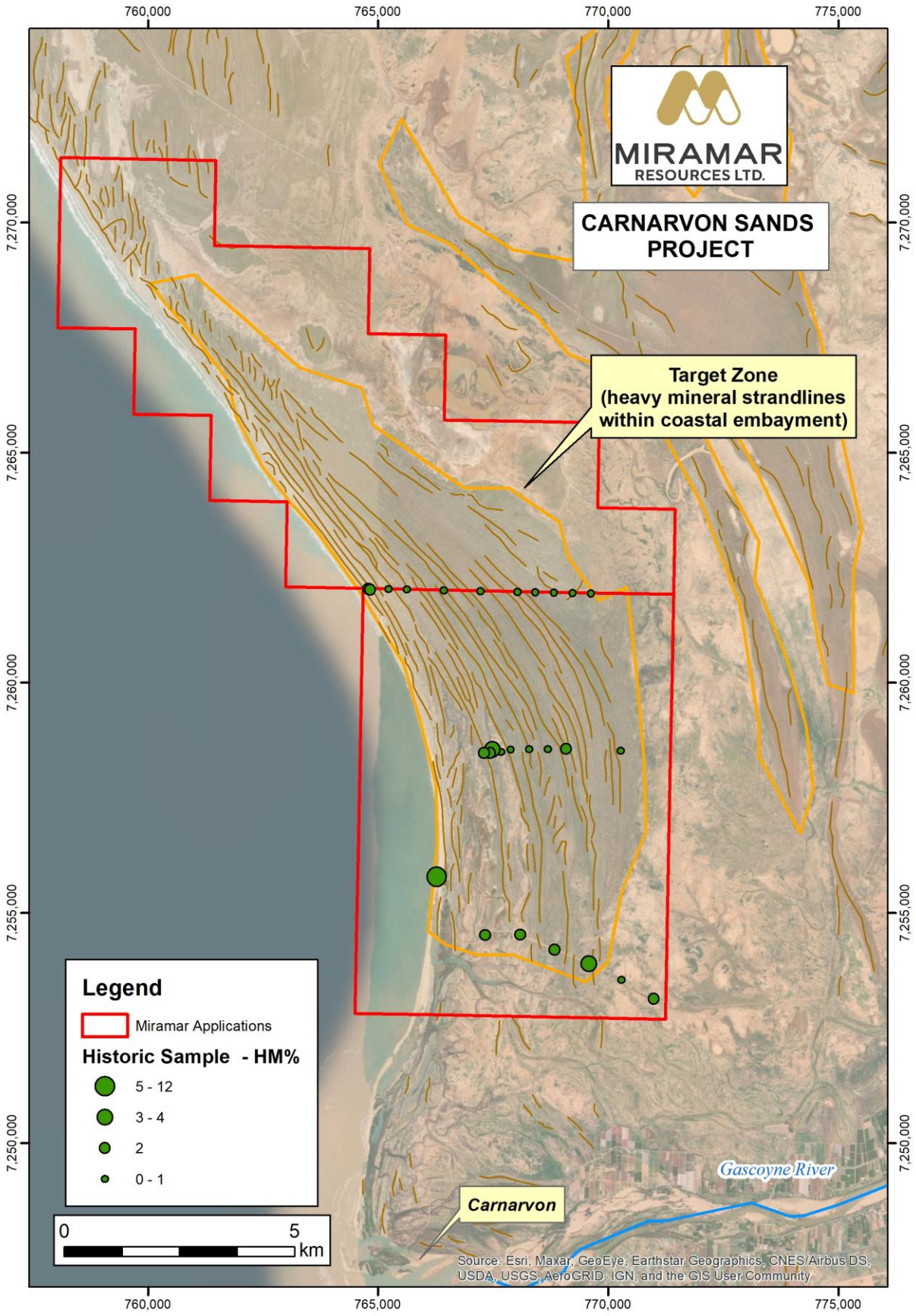

Figure 10. *Carnarvon Sands Target showing limited historic sampling.*

EASTERN GOLDFIELDS PROJECTS

Miramar has three projects in the Eastern Goldfields with the potential for new gold discoveries within proximity to existing mining and/or processing operations.

- **Gidji JV (80%)** – strategic land position within the Boorara Shear Zone, 15km north of Kalgoorlie
- **Glandore** – underexplored project with high-grade drill results 40km east of Kalgoorlie
- **Randalls** – Folded BIF adjacent to Silver Lake Resources' Mt Belches gold operations

Gidji JV (80%)

Marylebone Exploration Target

An initial shallow gold Exploration Target of 1.3 to 3.1 million tonnes, at a grade of 1.2 – 1.5g/t Au, has been estimated for the Marylebone target (Table 1, Figure 11).

The Exploration Target was estimated from aircore, RC and diamond drilling conducted by the Company since commencing exploration at Gidji in late 2020 and is currently restricted to the shallow supergene and/or alluvial gold mineralisation encountered within the Marylebone target.

According to the parameters of the Exploration Target, the Marylebone target could conceivably contain **55,000 - 155,000 ounces of gold** and appears similar to the historic Panglo gold deposit, which reportedly had a maiden supergene gold resource of approximately 117,000 ounces in 1987.

Other large aircore footprints similar in size to Marylebone, including the Blackfriars and Highway targets, have not been included in the Exploration Target at this stage, due to a relative lack of drilling data when compared with Marylebone.

Table 1. Marylebone Exploration Target (100% Basis)

Target	Tonnage (Mt)		Grade (g/t)	
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Marylebone	1.4	3.2	1.2	1.5

Cautionary Statement:

The Exploration Target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. The potential quantity and grade are conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a JORC-compliant Mineral Resource.

Exploration Target Parameters

The initial Exploration Target estimate ("the Estimate") was prepared by Miramar's Executive Chairman, Mr Allan Kelly, who is a "Competent Person".

The Estimate utilised a drilling database, comprising 121 aircore holes (7,726m), 26 RC holes (4,007m) and 1 diamond hole (190.75m) as well as limited historical drilling data from various previous tenement holders.

Drilling intersected supergene and/or alluvial gold mineralisation in a sub-horizontal layer within and/or beneath later paleochannel sediments. Figures 12 and 13 show examples of this mineralisation.

Drill hole spacing averages 80 x 50m but can be up to 400m x 100m in some areas.

Hole depths for vertical aircore holes drilled to "blade refusal" range from 3m to 108m, with an average depth of 52m. The RC and diamond holes were angled and drilled to a down-hole depth of between 180 – 240m.

Aircore holes drilled at Gidji before August 2021 were initially sampled as 4m composites for the entire hole and assayed for low-level gold and a multi-element suite via aqua-regia digest followed by analysis by ICPMS.

Composite samples returning above 250ppb Au (i.e., 0.25g/t Au) were re-sampled as 1 metre resplits and re-assayed whilst any composite or resplit samples returning over the upper detection limit of 2,000ppb Au (i.e., 2g/t Au) were routinely re-assayed by fire assay.

After August 2021, a modified sampling procedure was implemented to avoid sampling the overlying paleochannel sediments.

Quality control (QAQC) samples were inserted at a frequency of 4 QAQC samples (standards, blanks, duplicates) per 100 samples. A range of gold standards were used and no issues were identified.

A lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au was used to define the Exploration Target domains with a top cut of 7g/t Au applied to the Marylebone data.

Within the Marylebone target, a limited number of RC holes and 1 diamond drill hole were also drilled.

This RC drilling mostly confirmed the tenor of the aircore gold assay results and that there was no down-hole "smearing" of high-grade results evident in the aircore holes (see example cross sections).

The Estimate uses a minimum vertical thickness of 1 meter and an average thickness of 2 meters. As the mineralisation is sub-horizontal and the aircore drilling is vertical, the intersections are interpreted to represent the "true width" of the mineralisation.

At this stage, no specific gravity measurements have been taken for either the aircore or RC drilling samples. To calculate tonnages, the Company has therefore used theoretical SG values from 2.3 g/cm^3 to 2.5 g/cm^3, which is comparable with published data for other deposits in the area.

Nickel Potential

Re-analysis of multiple aircore holes has produced further significant platinum (Pt) and/or palladium (Pd) assays associated with high nickel (Ni) and/or copper (Cu) results, increasing the potential for the presence of nickel sulphide mineralisation.

The Gidji JV Project contains multiple ultramafic units, including the "Highway Ultramafic" which hosts the historic Scotia nickel mine and Auroch Minerals Limited's "Saints" nickel deposit

Following the recognition of elevated platinum (Pt) and palladium (Pd) results from re-assay of a limited number of aircore holes with high nickel (Ni) and/or copper (Cu) assays, the Company recently completed further re-assaying of multiple additional aircore holes.

Multiple additional significant Pt and/or Pd results have been received, with combined assays up to 200ppb (Figure 14). Significant Ni, Cu and PGE results are summarised in Table 2.

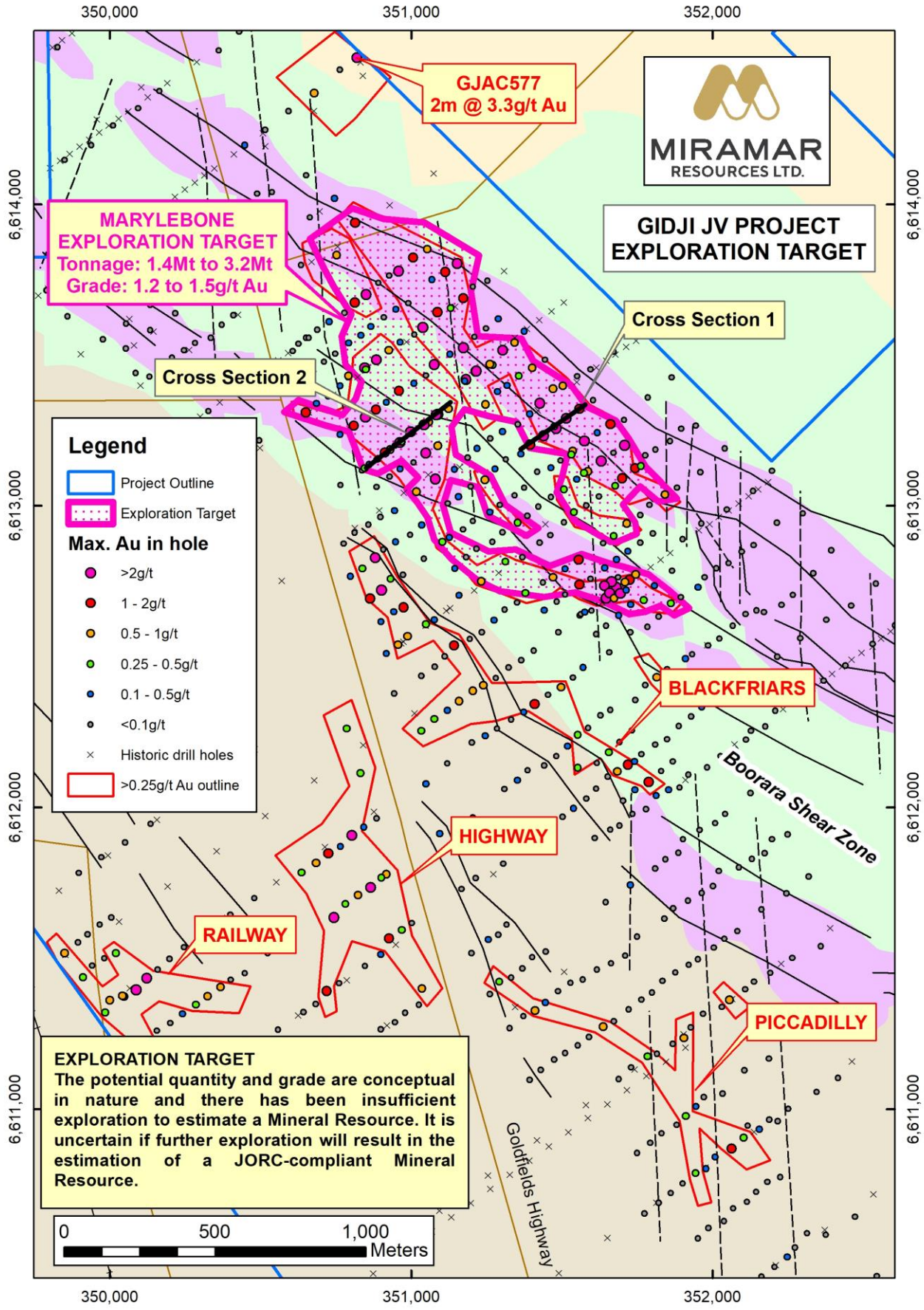

Figure 11. *Gidji Project showing Exploration Target in relation to drilling.*

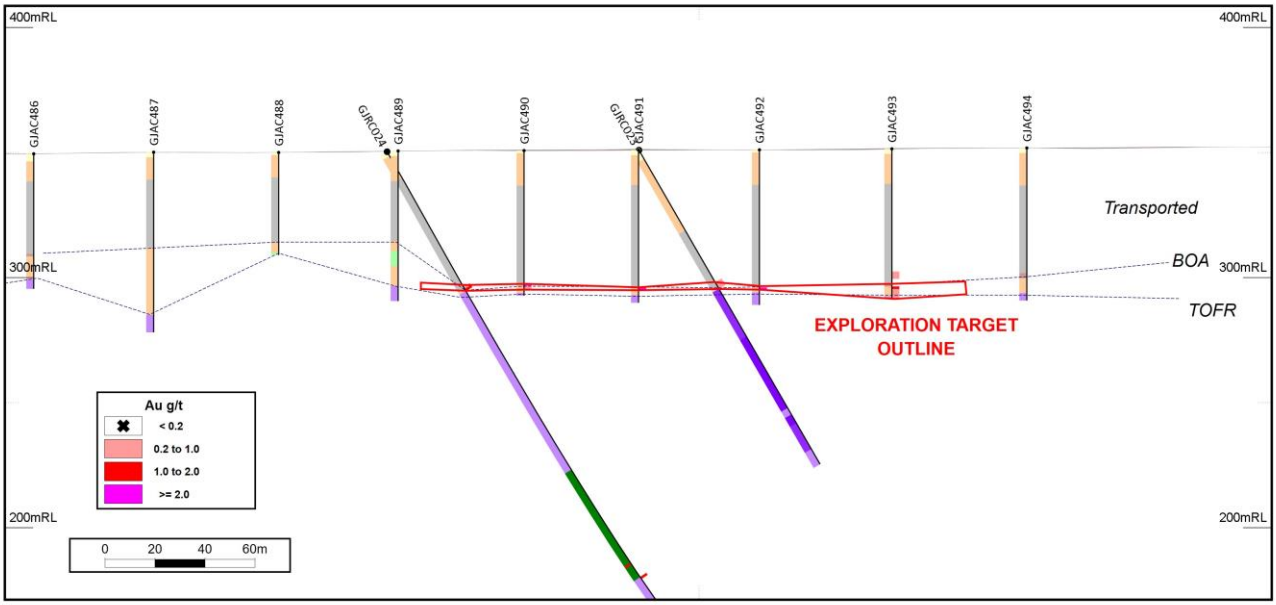

Figure 12. *Cross Section 1, Marylebone Target.*

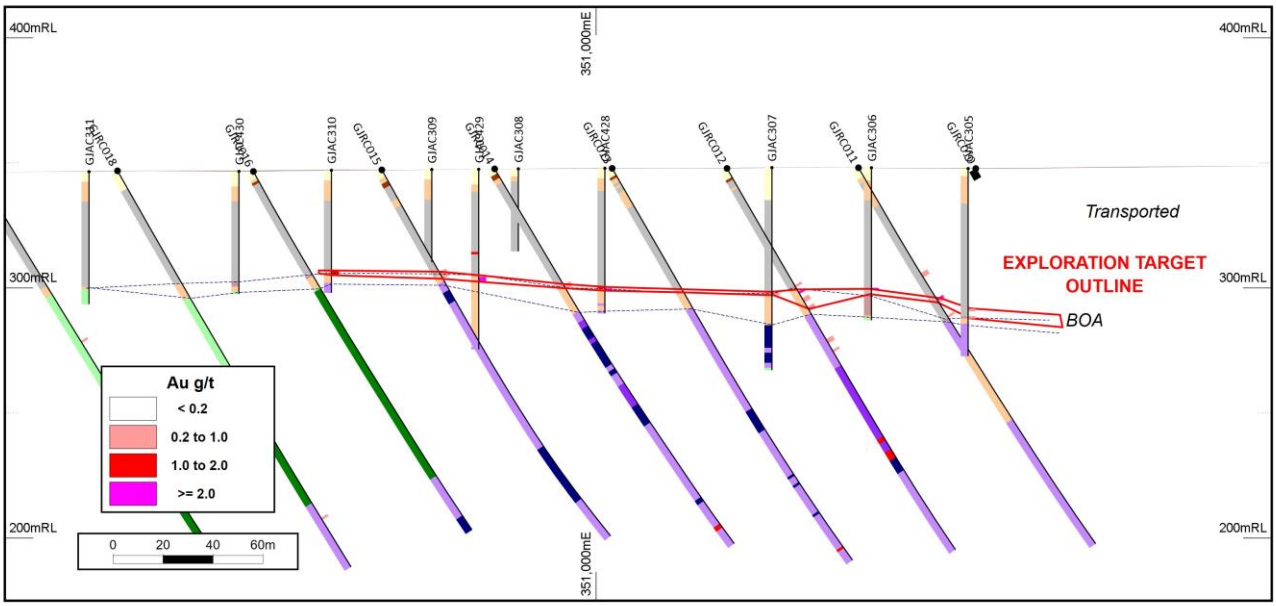

Figure 13. *Cross Section 2, Marylebone Target.*

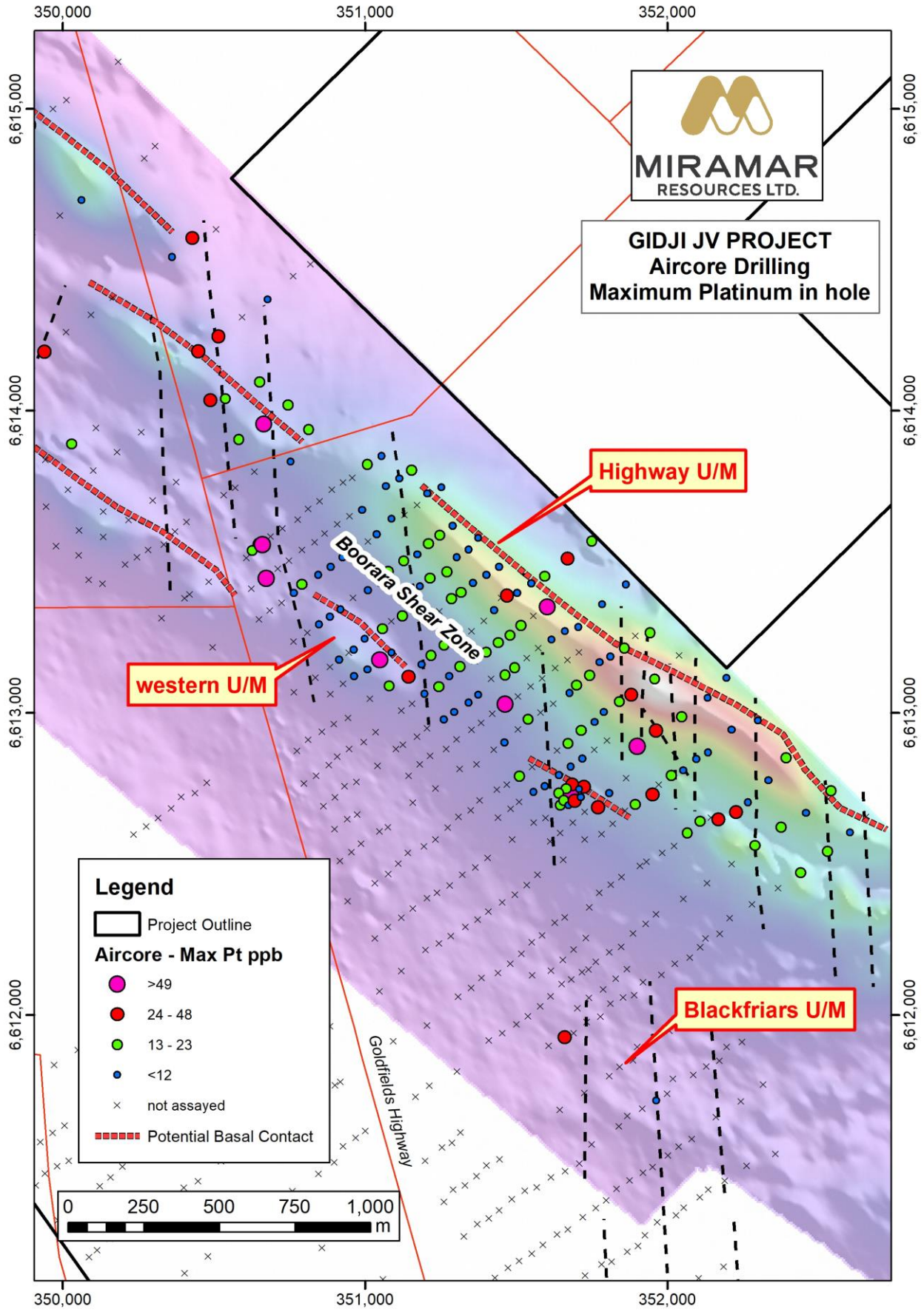

Figure 14. *Gidji JV showing maximum Pt results from selected aircore holes.*

Table 2. *Significant Ni, Cu and/or PGE re-assays results from Gidji JV aircore drilling.*

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Ni %	Cu ppm	Maximum PGE		Notes
						Pd ppb	Pt ppb	
GJAC024	48	56	8	0.37		12	12	
GJAC096	**61**	**73 (EOH)**	**12**	**0.43**	**107**	**34**	**62**	**EOH**
GJAC138	**32**	**48**	**16**	**0.31**	**86**	**171**	**33**	
GJAC148	**72**	**79 (EOH)**	**7**	**0.70**	**148**	**-**	**-**	**EOH**
GJAC150	**48**	**56**	**8**	**0.63**	**127**	**11**	**10**	
GJAC153	44	63 (EOH)	19	0.32	110	18	16	EOH
GJAC154	40	43 (EOH)	3	0.30	84	24	36	EOH
GJAC191	**40**	**48 (EOH)**	**8**	**0.26**	**3101**	**34**	**24**	**EOH**
GJAC331	44	58 (EOH)	14	0.26	108	13	17	EOH
GJAC359	**20**	**28**	**8**	**0.46**	**48**	**12**	**16**	
GJAC366	32	60 (EOH)	28	0.25	106	18	27	EOH
GJAC380	28	41 (EOH)	13	0.30	57	17	23	EOH
GJAC460	60	73 (EOH)	13	0.27	88	-	-	EOH
GJAC474	40	48	8	0.43	132	28	67	
GJAC494	**56**	**60**	**4**	**0.27**	**140**	**126**	**94**	
GJAC533	**50**	**60**	**10**	**0.52**	**86**	**10**	**9**	
GJAC545	**28**	**36**	**8**	**0.27**	**117**	**32**	**95**	
GJAC556	**24**	**40**	**16**	**0.32**	**452**	**59**	**62**	
GJAC571	**16**	**43 EOH**	**27**	**0.36**	**86**	**13**	**15**	**EOH**
GJAC620	51	53 (EOH)	2	0.29	58	7	8	EOH
Blackfriars								
GJAC227	48	68	20	0.37	84	10	11	
GJAC670	40	48	8	0.37	127	14	42	

Note:

- Ni results reported above 0.2% lower cut-off with maximum 1 sample of internal dilution
- Ni and Cu were routinely analysed by aqua regia digest followed by ICPMS, which will under-report these elements when compared with a "total" digest such as 4-acid.
- Pt and Pd results are from 1m re-sampling and/or re-assays of original 4m composite samples

Glandore

No fieldwork was completed during the Quarter.

Randalls

No fieldwork was completed at Randalls during the Quarter.

The Company will conduct a desktop review of other commodity potential (including Lithium and/or REE pegmatites) before completing any further work.

MURCHISON REGION PROJECTS

Miramar has two exploration projects in the Murchison region.

Lang Well

During the Quarter, the Company completed a reconnaissance aircore drilling programme beneath two historical auger anomalies at the Lang Well Project.

The drilling intersected shallow REE mineralisation in several holes over a significant lateral extent.

The initial programme tested beneath historic samarium and gold auger anomalies at the Toben Bore and Boundary Bore targets with a single line of 100m-spaced aircore holes drilled across each target utilising existing station tracks and fence lines (Figure 15).

At Toben Bore, the mineralisation extends over a horizontal distance of approximately 400m whilst, at Boundary Bore, the mineralisation is at least 200m wide and open to the south.

Significant aqua-regia results from the initial aircore programme include:

- LWAC002 – 4m @ 930ppm TREO from 20m (incl. 145ppm Nd_2O_3)
- LWAC011 – 4m @ 671ppm TREO from 24m
- LWAC013 – 12m @ 533ppm TREO from 16m
- LWAC015 - 4m @ 697ppm TREO from 24m
- LWAC016 – 4m @ 830ppm TREO from 16m
- LWAC017 - 8m @ 765ppm TREO from 8m
- LWAC022 – 4m @ 646ppm TREO from 12m

Follow-up aircore drilling has been planned to further test the extensive historic auger anomalism, including on the adjacent tenement application once granted.

Lakeside

No fieldwork was completed on this project as the application remains ungranted.

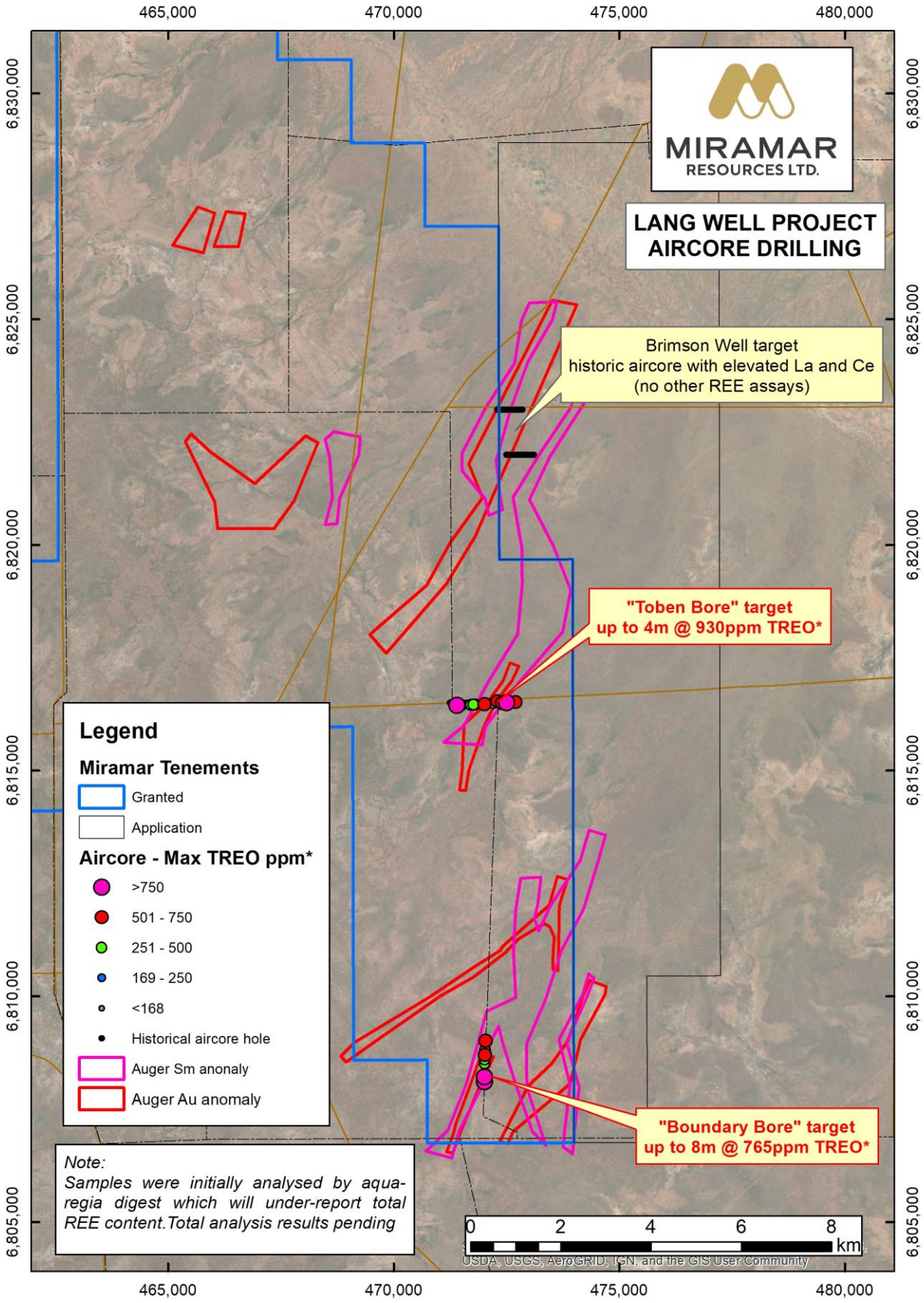

Figure 15. *Lang Well Project showing recent aircore results in relation to historic auger anomalism.*

CORPORATE

The Company completed a placement to Sophisticated Investors during the Quarter, raising approximately $372,000. A further placement, which Directors intend to participate in, will be completed subject to Shareholder approval.

The Company had cash on hand as of 31 March 2023 of approximately $477,000 and held shares in listed entities worth $44,000.

Related Party payments for the Quarter, as outlined in the Appendix 5B at section 6.1, total $133,000 and include amounts paid to directors including salary, directors' fees and statutory superannuation.

Since Listing in October 2020, Miramar has maintained a high level of exploration expenditure, compared with administrative overheads, with exploration expenditure averaging approx. 75% of cashflow (Figure 16).

Refer to the Appendix 5B for an overview of the Company's financial activities during the Quarter.

Capital Structure at 31 March 2023

Description	Number
Fully paid ordinary shares	**78,121,743**
Unlisted options exercisable at $0.25 on or before 9 October 2023	6,000,000
Unlisted options exercisable at $0.25 on or before 6 March 2024	375,000
Listed options exercisable at $0.25 on or before 18 July 2024	46,046,076
Unlisted options exercisable at $0.20 on or before 26 June 2025	3,000,000
Unlisted options exercisable at $0.27 on or before 3 November 2025	1,500,000
Performance Rights Class A expiring on or before 30 June 2025	366,280
Performance Rights Class B expiring on or before 30 June 2025	366,280
Performance Rights Class C expiring on or before 30 June 2025	313,953

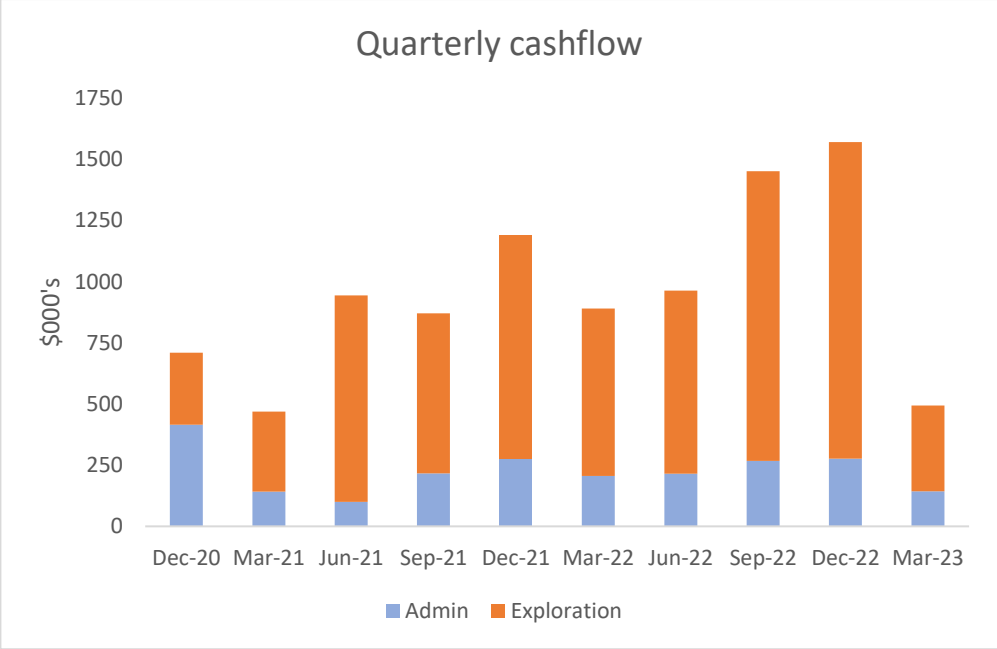

Figure 16. *Quarterly Exploration vs Admin expenditure.*

Marketing and Investor Relations

Representatives of the company attended the RIU Explorers' Conference in Fremantle and the Company's Executive Chairman presented an update on Miramar's projects and exploration plans.

Overview of Objectives for 2023

- Bedrock testing of IOCG targets at Whaleshark
- Examine REE and/or Ni-Cu-PGE potential of Bangemall Projects
- Examine supergene gold potential and test bedrock gold and nickel targets at the Gidji JV Project
- Complete detailed magnetic survey and complete follow-up diamond drilling at Glandore East
- Rationalise the Company's current project portfolio

This announcement has been authorised for release by Mr Allan Kelly, Executive Chairman on behalf of the Board of Miramar.

For more information on Miramar Resources Limited, visit the Company's website at www.miramarresources.com.au, follow the Company on social media (Twitter @MiramarRes and LinkedIn @Miramar Resources Ltd) or contact:

Allan Kelly
Executive Chairman
Email: info@miramarresources.com.au

Margie Livingston
Ignite Communications
Email: margie@ignitecommunications.com.au

About Miramar Resources Limited

Miramar Resources Limited is a WA-focused mineral exploration company with highly prospective gold exploration projects in the Eastern Goldfields, Murchison and Gascoyne regions of Western Australia.

Miramar listed on the ASX in October 2020, following a heavily oversubscribed IPO, and has a Board with a track record of successful discovery, development and production within Australia, Africa, and North America. Miramar's aim is to create shareholder value through the acquisition, exploration and monetisation of high-quality mineral assets.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets or Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Allan Kelly, a "Competent Person" who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Kelly is the Executive Chairman of Miramar Resources Ltd. He is a full-time employee of Miramar Resources Ltd and holds shares and options in the company.

Mr Kelly has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits 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 Kelly consents to the inclusion in this presentation of the matters based on his information and in the form and context in which it appears.

Information on historical exploration results for all Miramar's projects, including JORC Table 1 and 2 information, is included in the Miramar Resources Limited Prospectus dated 4 September 2020.

Information on recent exploration results for all Miramar's projects, including JORC Table 1 and 2 information, is included in the relevant ASX announcements as shown in the following table.

ASX Releases during the Quarter (bold type refers to market sensitive announcements)

Date	Title	Market Sensitive?
9/01/2023	Notification of cessation of securities - M2R	
17/01/2023	**Multiple Large REE Targets Identified at Dooley Downs**	**Y**
19/01/2023	**Gidji PGE Results Increase Nickel Potential**	**Y**
20/01/2023	Investor Update Presentation	
31/01/2023	**Quarterly Cashflow Report**	**Y**
31/01/2023	**Quarterly Activities Report**	**Y**
31/01/2023	**Drilling Underway at Lang Well REE Target**	**Y**
2/02/2023	**Large Exploration Target Highlights Gidji JV Gold Potential**	**Y**
8/02/2023	Lang Well REE Drilling Completed	
14/02/2023	RIU Investor Presentation	
14/02/2023	**Bedrock Copper Results Upgrade Whaleshark IOCG Potential**	**Y**
22/02/2023	New REE Placer Target In Gascoyne Region	
27/02/2023	**Shallow REE Mineralisation Discovered at Lang Well Project**	**Y**
9/03/2023	**Gascoyne Region Exploration Update**	**Y**
10/03/2023	**Trading Halt**	**Y**
14/03/2023	Half Year Report	
14/03/2023	Proposed issue of securities - M2R	
14/03/2023	Proposed issue of securities - M2R	
14/03/2023	**Gascoyne Plans Finalised following Capital Raising**	**Y**
23/03/2023	Updated Capital Structure & Cleansing Notice	
23/03/2023	Application for quotation of securities - M2R	

Tenement Schedule

Project	Tenement	Status	Ownership	
			Beginning of Quarter	End of Quarter
Gidji JV[2]	**E24/225**	**Live**	**80%**	**80%**
	E26/214	**Live**	**80%**	**80%**
	E26/221	Application	0%	0%
	E26/225	**Live**	**80%**	**80%**
	P24/5439	**Live**	**80%**	**80%**
	P26/4527	**Live**	**80%**	**80%**
	P26/4528	**Live**	**80%**	**80%**
	P26/4529	**Live**	**80%**	**80%**
	P26/4530	**Live**	**80%**	**80%**
	P26/4531	**Live**	**80%**	**80%**
	P26/4532	**Live**	**80%**	**80%**
	P26/4533	**Live**	**80%**	**80%**
	P26/4534	**Live**	**80%**	**80%**
	P26/4221	**Live**	**80%**	**80%**
	P26/4222	**Live**	**80%**	**80%**
Glandore	**E25/544**	**Live**	**100%**	**100%**
	P25/2381	**Live**	**100%**	**100%**
	P25/2382	**Live**	**100%**	**100%**
	P25/2383	**Live**	**100%**	**100%**
	P25/2384	**Live**	**100%**	**100%**
	P25/2385	**Live**	**100%**	**100%**
	P25/2386	**Live**	**100%**	**100%**
	P25/2387	**Live**	**100%**	**100%**
	P25/2430	**Live**	**100%**	**100%**
	P25/2431	**Live**	**100%**	**100%**
	P25/2465	**Live**	**100%**	**100%**
	E25/611	Application	0%	0%
Randalls	**E25/596**	**Live**	**100%**	**100%**
	E25/617	Application	0%	0%
	E25/622	Application	0%	0%
	E25/623	Application	0%	0%
	E25/624	Application	0%	0%
	E25/625	Application	0%	0%
	E25/626	Application	0%	0%
Lang Well	**E59/2377**	**Live**	**100%**	**100%**
	E59/2718	Application	0%	0%
Lakeside	E21/212	Application	0%	0%
Whaleshark	**E08/3166**	**Live**	**100%**	**100%**
Bangemall	E08/3176	Application	0%	0%
	E08/3177	Application	0%	0%
	E08/3195	Application	0%	0%

Project	Tenement	Status	Ownership	
			Beginning of Quarter	End of Quarter
	E08/3196	Application	0%	0%
	E08/3284	Application	0%	0%
	E08/3498	Application	0%	0%
	E09/2484	**Live**	**100%**	**100%**
	E09/2647	Application	0%	0%
	E52/3893	**Live**	**100%**	**100%**
Carnarvon Sands	E09/2784	Application	-	0%
	E09/2785	Application	-	0%