

2 May 2024

**Firering Strategic Minerals plc**  
("Firering" or "the Company")

**Expanded known lithium mineralisation by 122% at Atex Project in Cote d'Ivoire**

*Assay results include intercept of 15m at 0.74% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 6m at 1.59% Li<sub>2</sub>O*

Firering Strategic Minerals plc, an exploration company focusing on critical minerals, is pleased to announce assay results from its Reverse Circulation ("RC") campaign at its Atex Lithium-Tantalum Project ("Atex" or "the Project") in Côte d'Ivoire.

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- Expanded known lithium mineralisation by 122%, stretching the strike length to 800m.
  - 80m NNE (TVRC0009) and 712m SSW (TVRC0005) from diamond core hole TVDD004.
- Positive assay results within the Atex license area, with notable intercepts including 15m at 0.74% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 118m and 6m at 1.59% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 118m (TVRC0009).
- Assay results confirmed promising lithium potential within the license area, aligning with the broader lithium exploration success in the region.
- Next stage to focus on expanding drilling exploration efforts in an easterly and northerly direction and delineating a maiden resource at Atex.

**Yuval Cohen, Chief Executive of Firering, said:** *"Our recent RC drilling efforts at Atex have yielded significant extensions to the known lithium mineralisation, expanding it by 80m in a north-north-easterly direction (TVRC0009) and 712m in a south-south-westerly direction (TVRC0005). This brings the total strike length of identified intermittent lithium mineralisation to 800m, which is a substantial 122% increase from the previous known strike length of 360m ascertained during our DD campaign in 2022. Noteworthy assay results include a positive intercept of 15m at 0.74% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 118m in hole TVRC0009, which encompasses a 6m section yielding an even higher grade of 1.59% Li<sub>2</sub>O.*

*"Our focus is now on expanding exploration efforts in an easterly and northerly direction within our Atex license area. This will involve increased drilling activities, with the ultimate goal of delineating a maiden resource in the near future."*

**DETAILS**

**Lithium-cesium-tantalum ("LCT") pegmatites within the Atex licence area**

The lithium bearing LCT pegmatites within the Atex Project area are hosted rocks of the Birimian Supergroup within the Syama-Boundiali Greenstone Belt of northern Cote d'Ivoire. These pegmatites form part of the larger Birimian-age (~2 Ga) pegmatite province within the Baoulé-Mossi domain of the West African Craton, which is host to a number of lithium bearing LCT pegmatite fields including those in southwestern Mali, Ghana, south-western Niger, and Burkina Faso (Melcher et al., 2017). Ivory Coast and the broader region is

considered to have significant hard rock lithium potential and is demonstrated by the success of a number of explorers in the region that have advanced lithium projects for which Mineral Resource estimates and studies have been reported, including:

- Ewoyaa Lithium Project in Ghana for which Atlantic Lithium (AIM:ALL, ASX:A11) announced its Definitive Feasibility Study (“DFS”) for the project in June 2023 - (EWOYAA, GHANA — Atlantic Lithium Ltd);
- Bougouni Lithium Project in southern Mali of Kodal Minerals (AIM: KOD.L) - Bougouni Lithium Project – Kodal Minerals; and
- Goulamina Lithium Project in southern Mali for which Leo Lithium’s (ASX:LLL) updated its DFS in December 2021 - Goulamina Project – Leo Lithium Limited.

Firering, currently the only lithium focused exploration company within Cote d’Ivoire exploring the lithium bearing pegmatites, has focused on the central and southern parts of the Atex licence. The northern parts of the licence area and broader region are also considered prospective for pegmatite hosted lithium mineralisation and will be the focus of Firering’s next exploration activities.

On 9 April 2024, gold explorer Desert Metals (ASX:DM1) reported the discovery of a lepidolite bearing pegmatite from air core drilling in the west of its Tengrela South licence, which Firering believes is encouraging given this is approximately 2km north of the northern edge of its Atex licence and 12km NNE of its key target, Spodumene Hill. The western extremity of the Tengrela South licence (PR-683) shares its southern boundary with the northern edge of Firering’s Atex licence (PR-777), and the two licences are geologically contiguous in this area comprising the north-northeast striking metavolcanics and metasedimentary rocks of the Birimian.

### **RC Assay Results**

The Company completed a 23-hole RC drilling campaign for a total of 3,753m ranging from 80m to 200m depth, averaging 163m (Figure 1) in March 2024. Although 23 holes were drilled, TVRC0001 and TVRC0002 were abandoned due to poor recoveries and redrilled as TVRC0009 and TVRC0008 respectively. Accordingly, the results for the samples of the 21 holes submitted for assay have all been received and positive intercepts are shown in Table 1.

Sections showing significant intercepts in holes TVRC0009, TVRC0020 and TVRC0005 are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4 respectively. A plan view of the location of the sections is shown in Figure 2.

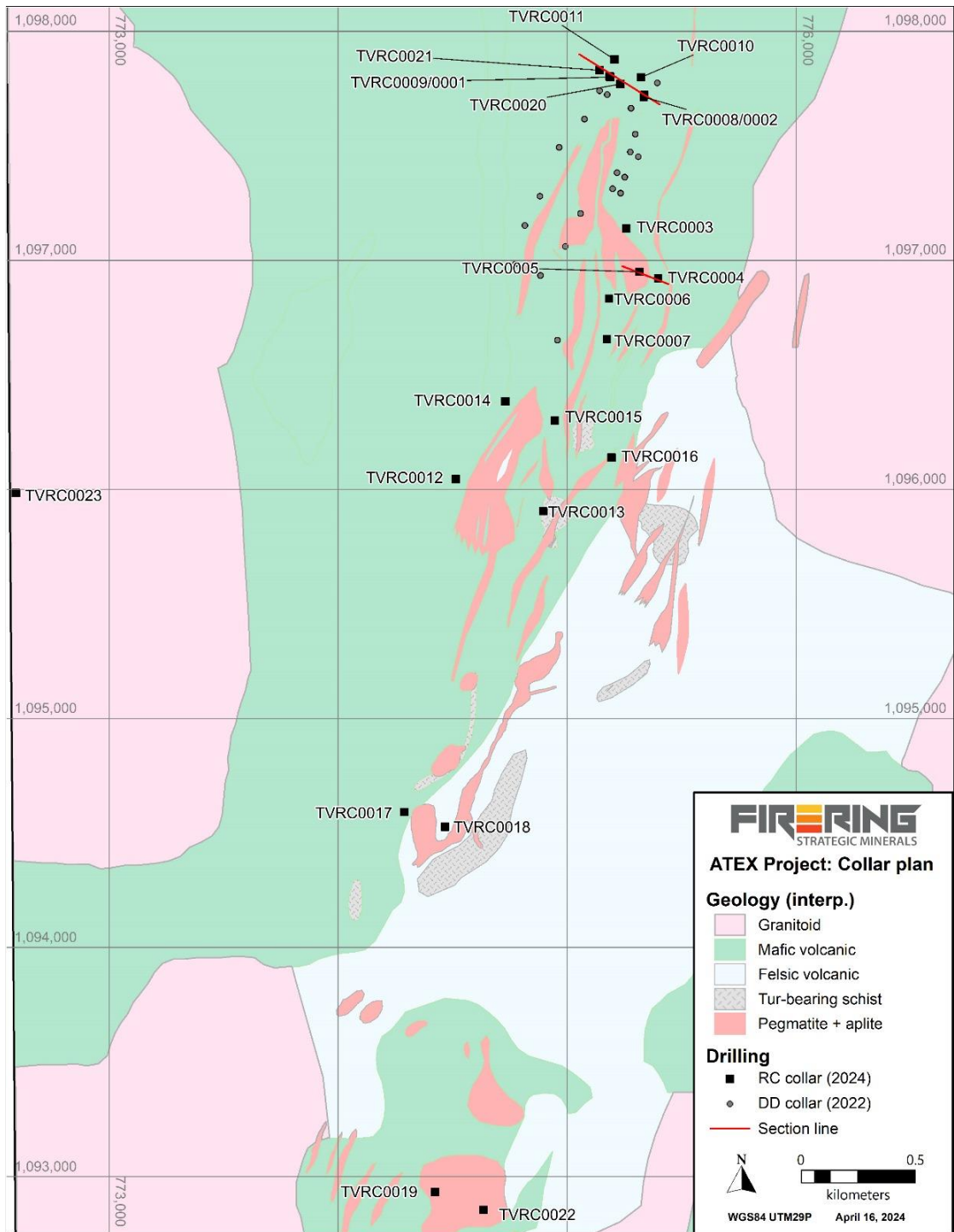


Figure 1: Map showing RC collars (2024 campaign) and DD collars (2022 campaign).

Hole ID	Dip Angle (Degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Drill type	Pegmatite Intersection, From/To (m)	Intersection Length (m)	Grade			Comments		
						Li2O (%)	Ta (ppm)	Nb (ppm)			
RC0001 (redrilled as TVRC0009)	-57	122	RC	Abandoned due to poor sample recovery			Spodumene and lepidolite confirmed visually.				
/RC0009 (spod) - redrill of Hole TVRC0001	-57	122	RC	30-39*	No significant lithium mineralisation			includes 4 m of mixed pegmatite and internal waste from 30-34m			
				<b>118-133*</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>132</b>	Spodumene and lepidolite present.		
				includes 118-124 136-164*	6	1.59	106.1	206	Traces of lepidolite present		
RC0002 (redrilled as TVRC0008)	-57	297	RC	Abandoned due to poor sample recovery							
RC0008 (redrill of hole TVRC0002)	-57	297	RC	66-68* 146-166* 187-190	No significant lithium mineralisation			Traces of spodumene present			
TVRC0003	-50	290	RC	32-42 62-65* 127-132* 146-149*	No significant lithium mineralisation						
TVRC0004	-50	290	RC	42-56* 97-103* 111-114*	No significant lithium mineralisation						
TVRC0005	-70	290	RC	1-6 36-39*	No significant lithium mineralisation			including 4 m of mixed pegmatite and internal waste from 2-6m			
				<b>42-55*</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>53</b>	includes 2 m of mixed pegmatite and internal waste from 36-38m		
				includes 42-48m 128-131* 139-140	6	0.52	31.13	51	includes 2m mixed pegmatite and internal waste from 50-52 m Spodumene present. includes 2 m of mixed pegmatite and internal waste from 128-130m mixed pegmatite and waste interval		
TVRC0006	-63	290	RC	9-10 12-14 99-101* 105-107* 124-126*	No significant lithium mineralisation			mixed pegmatite and waste interval mixed pegmatite and waste interval mixed pegmatite and waste interval			
TVRC0007	-65	290	RC	3-4 29-30 57-66 76-90* 134-151* 153-167*	No significant lithium mineralisation			mixed pegmatite and waste interval - - - -			
TVRC0010	-60	297	RC	32-33 56-57 63-64 127-134* 140-142*	No significant lithium mineralisation			mixed pegmatite and waste interval mixed pegmatite and waste interval mixed pegmatite and waste interval -			
TVRC0011	-50	110	RC	No significant pegmatite intervals intercepted except for mafic schists with minor vein/pegmatite material							
TVRC0012	-50	110	RC	36-83	No significant lithium mineralisation			includes 2 m of mixed pegmatite and internal waste from 45-47m and 1m from 39-40m			
				85-88* 138-141 153-157 162-166				mixed pegmatite and waste interval - - -			
				10-11 33-50* 118-125 126-128*	No significant lithium mineralisation						
TVRC0014	-60	110	RC	51-74* 121-126* 157-166*	No significant lithium mineralisation						
TVRC0015	-50	110	RC	5-15* 19-40*	No significant lithium mineralisation			includes 2 m of mixed pegmatite and internal waste from 20-22m			
				<b>41-45</b>				<b>Lepidolite bearing pegmatite confirmed visually in interval 41-42m. Entire interval comprises a mixed pegmatite with subordinate waste interval</b>			
				76-80* 140-200				includes 4 m of mixed pegmatite and internal waste from 140-144m			
TVRC0016	-50	110	RC	8-14 29-32*	No significant lithium mineralisation			includes 2 m of mixed pegmatite and internal waste from 12-14m -			
TVRC0017	-55	110	RC	45-62* 98-100* 17-30 44-46* 73-79 93-98 102-104 107-112 127-138*	No significant lithium mineralisation			includes 1 m of mixed pegmatite and internal waste intervals from 46-47m and 61-62m includes 1 m of mixed pegmatite and internal waste from 99-100m			
TVRC0019	-85	110	RC	5-26 36-47* 60-68	No significant lithium mineralisation			includes 1 m of mixed pegmatite and internal waste intervals from 60-61m; 64-65m and 67-68m -			
TVRC0020	-55	297	RC	<b>43-50*</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>48</b>	-		
				including 43-44m (mixed pegmatite and mafic schist)	1	0.75	11.2	34	-		
				including 47-48m	1	0.57	35.1	67	-		
				including 49-50m (mixed interval of pegmatite and mafic schist)	1	0.51	9.6	21	-		
				<b>54-63*</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>68</b>	-		
				including 54-56m (mixed pegmatite and mafic schist)	2	0.71	34.1	44	-		
				<b>70-88*</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>69</b>	-		
including 87-88m (mixed pegmatite mafic schist)	1	0.70	36.70	49	-						
TVRC0021	-55	297	RC	95-101* 126-136 138-140*	No significant lithium mineralisation			includes mixed pegmatite and internal waste intervals from 126-127m (1m) and 134-136m (2m) mixed pegmatite and mafic schist interval			
TVRC0022	-85	290	RC	93-113* 4-6 7-33 63-66	No significant lithium mineralisation			includes mixed pegmatite and internal mafic schist intervals from 93-94 m (1m); 99-101m (2m); 104-108m (4m) and 111-112m (1m)			
TVRC0023	-55	110	RC	35-37* 69-70 89-91	No significant lithium mineralisation			- - Aplitic pegmatite			

Table 1: Positive intercepts (in bold) reported for completed RC holes.

Note: Significant intercepts for pegmatite  $\geq 1\text{m}$  and with sample interval(s)  $\geq 0.5\%$  Li2O. Intercept represents apparent widths and not true widths. Apparent width will be greater than true width and the relationship

between apparent and true width has not yet been established. \* Intercepts include 1m of mixed mafic schist and pegmatite along top and/or bottom contacts.

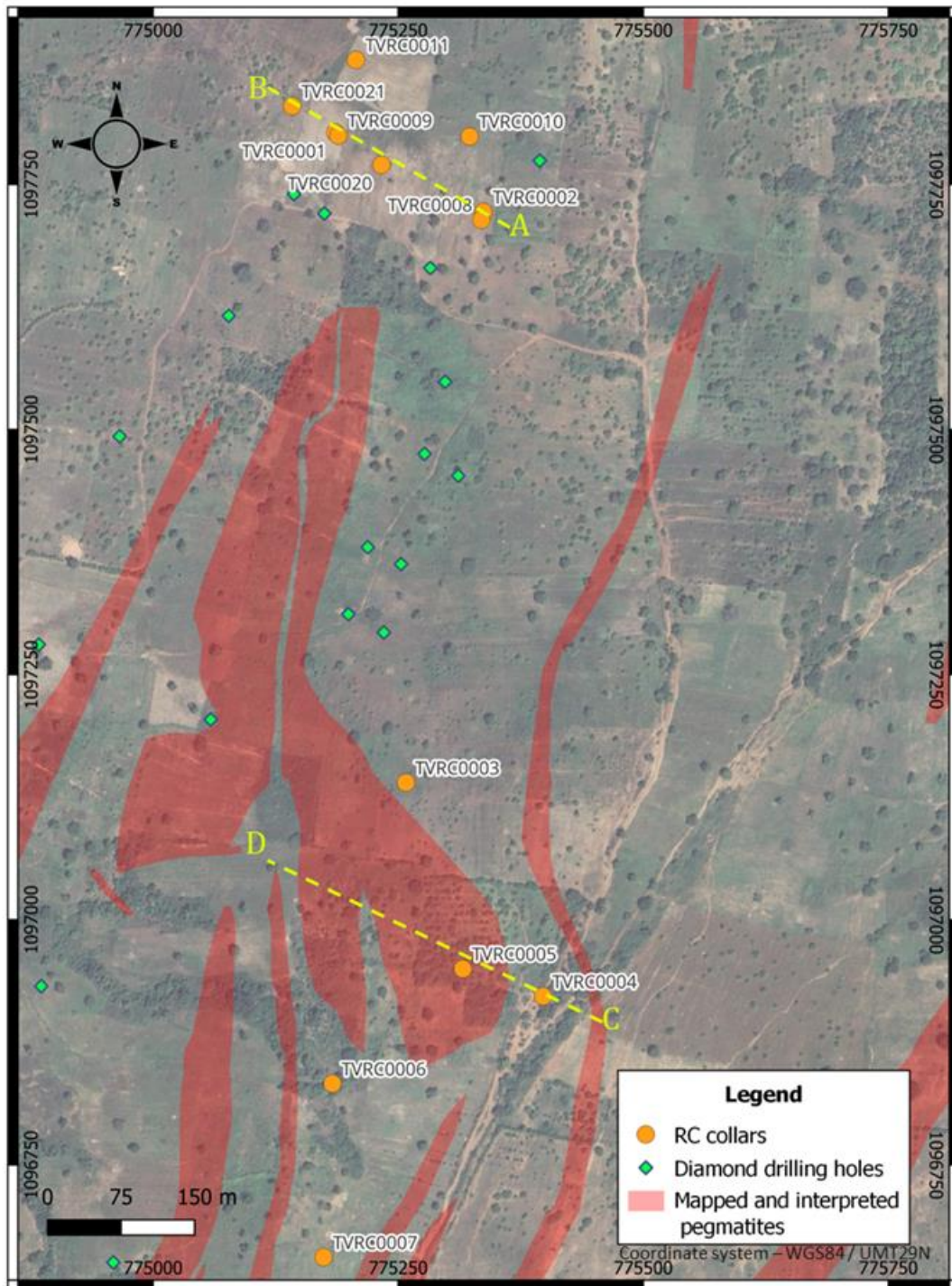


Figure 2: Plan view of the two sections A-B and C-D shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4 respectively.

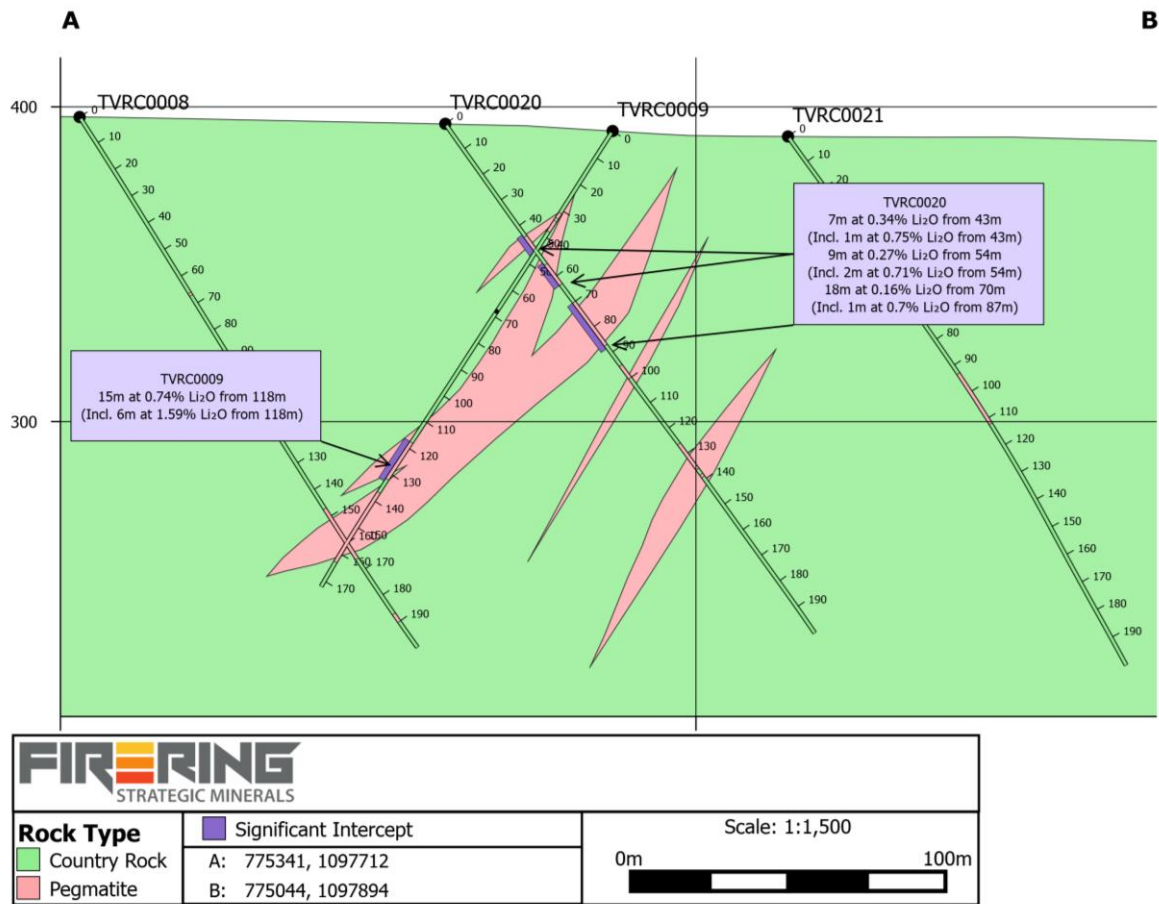


Figure 3: Section looking southwest showing significant intercepts in holes TVRC0009 and TVRC0020. Note: Section A – B in Figure 3 shows significant intercepts in hole TVRC0009 and TVRC0020 in relation to the current geological interpretation. Intercepts show apparent thickness, not true thickness.

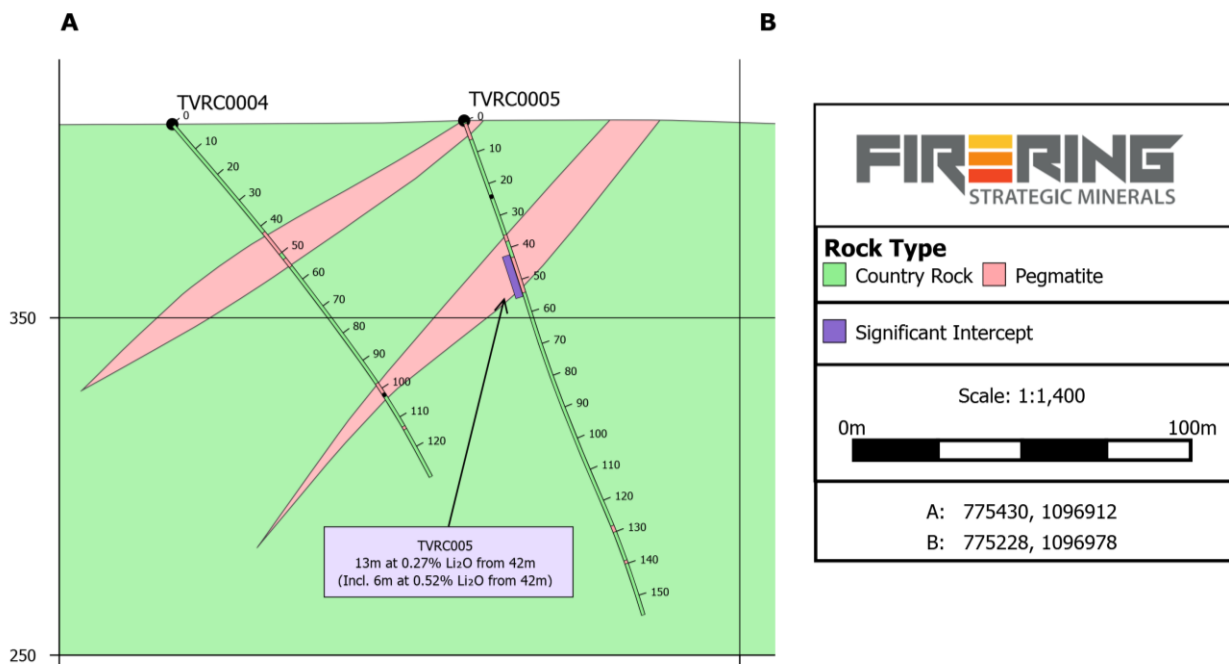


Figure 4: Section looking southwest showing significant intercept in holes TVRC0005. Note: Section C – D in Figure 4 shows significant intercept in hole TVRC0005 in relation to the current geological interpretation. Intercept shows apparent thickness, not true thickness.

### **Drilling, Logging, Sampling and QA/QC**

The drill holes are sited using a hand-held GPS (Global Positioning System device) within the tenement areas. On completion of the drilling, the final coordinates, and elevations of drillhole collars are also collected using a handheld GPS.

The RC drilling producing rock chips core has been utilised to sample the pegmatite below ground surface. Drilling was done using an Atlas Copco T3W RC drill rig with a 5.5 inch (140 mm) steel percussion hammer to drill from surface to sample through to fresh rock to a maximum down hole depth of 200 m. Drill chips were collected at 1m intervals from the start to the end of each hole. A small split from each intervals was washed, and a library of drill chips collected down each hole at 1 m intervals, and were qualitatively logged (i.e. lithology, weathering, and mineralogy). A sample of the drill chips were also laid out on a pallet on site and photographed. All drill chips in the chip trays were photographed both in dry and wet states, with the photographs stored in the database.

All intervals containing pegmatite material are split using a riffle splitter at the rig. Splits were collected for analysis and a duplicate split was collected every 50th sample. A split of the rejects has been retained as a reference sample. All host rock (i.e. non-pegmatite) intervals were also split, and a reference sample retained. All bulk samples were weighed prior to splitting to monitor recoveries, and wet or damp samples were first air dried, weighed and then split at Firering's core yard in Tounvre.

The samples were crushed to -2mm and pulverised at the Intertek Preparation Laboratory, Cote d'Ivoire to 85% passing -75 microns. Sample pulps are exported to Perth, via Ghana, where pulps are fused with sodium peroxide and analysed by ICP-OES and ICP-MS to report 19-elements. (Intertek code FP6/MS and FP6/OE). QA/QC comprising alternating Certified Reference Materials (CRM) are inserted every 25th sample and blanks (silica chips) inserted every 33rd sample into the samples stream as well as alternating field duplicates (comprising a split from the RC sample rejects) and pulp duplicates are inserted every 25th sample into the sample stream sent to the laboratory to monitor the sampling methodology and laboratory performance as part of QA/QC compliance.

These QA/QC results were assessed upon receipt of analyses, checked and, if acceptable, imported into the Company's exploration database. Follow-up with the laboratory is instigated in cases were any QA/QC sample fails the QA/QC parameters. No areas of concern were identified in the results being reported.

### **Geology**

The area is located in the western limit of the Bagoé Basin within a southwest to north-south orientated arcuate belt of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Birimian Supergroup that are surrounded by Eburnean-aged granitoids, including undeformed K-feldspar porphyritic monzogranites, which are temporally associated with the pegmatites in the region. The pegmatites within Atex are hosted in mafic

schists, although some minor mica schist is also present, and comprise a series of steeply dipping north-northeast striking bodies. Less common are smaller east-west orientated pegmatites.

Work to date by Firering has identified several pegmatite bodies around Spodumene Hill that were the focus of the initial diamond core drilling campaign completed in 2022. Several of these pegmatites have been identified to be potentially lithium bearing, with the lithium hosted in spodumene and lepidolite.

Subsequent soil sampling and auger drilling completed in 2023 identified a number of additional pegmatite targets, which can be found at [fireringplc.com](http://fireringplc.com):

- 22 June 2023 – 64940aeb5e64e\_Exploration\_Update\_Atex\_Lithium-Tantalum\_Project.pdf;
- 11 July 2023 – 64ad0989af4e2\_Phase\_II\_of\_Auger\_Drilling\_Campaign\_commenced\_successfully.pdf; and
- 25 October 2023 – 6538d2be755b3\_Commencement\_of\_Part\_2\_of\_Phase\_II\_5000m\_auger\_drilling\_campaign\_at\_Atex.pdf.

This RC drilling programme focused on testing the strike extensions to the north and south of Spodumene Hill as well as a number of the pegmatites to the south of Spodumene Hill that were identified in the more recent soil sampling and Phase II auger drilling completed in 2023.

#### **Competent Person**

In accordance with the AIM Note for Mining and Oil and Gas Companies, Firering discloses that Michael Cronwright of ERM Ltd is the Competent Person that has reviewed the technical information contained in this document. Michael Cronwright has a Pr.Sci.Nat with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (“SACNASP”) and is a member in good standing with SACNASP. Mr Cronwright has the appropriate relevant qualifications, experience, competence, and independence to act as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Michael Cronwright consents to the inclusion of the information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears.

*THIS ANNOUNCEMENT CONTAINS INSIDE INFORMATION AS STIPULATED UNDER THE UK VERSION OF THE MARKET ABUSE REGULATION NO 596/2014 WHICH IS PART OF ENGLISH LAW BY VIRTUE OF THE EUROPEAN (WITHDRAWAL) ACT 2018, AS AMENDED. ON PUBLICATION OF THIS ANNOUNCEMENT VIA A REGULATORY INFORMATION SERVICE, THIS INFORMATION IS CONSIDERED TO BE IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.*

**\*\*\* ENDS \*\*\***

For further information visit [www.fireringplc.com](http://www.fireringplc.com) or contact:

<b>Firering Strategic Minerals</b> Yuval Cohen	Tel: +44 20 7236 1177
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<b>SPARK Advisory Partners Limited (Nominated Adviser)</b> Neil Baldwin / James Keeshan / Adam Dawes	T: +44 20 3368 3550
<b>Optiva Securities Limited (Joint Broker)</b> Christian Dennis / Daniel Ingram	T: +44 20 3137 1903
<b>Shard Capital Partners LLP (Joint Broker)</b> Damon Heath / Erik Woolgar	T: 020 7186 9950
<b>St Brides Partners Limited (Financial PR)</b> Isabel de Salis / Susie Geliher / Isabelle Morris	E: <a href="mailto:firering@stbridespartners.co.uk">firering@stbridespartners.co.uk</a>

#### Notes to Editors:

#### Firering Strategic Minerals

Firering Strategic Minerals plc is an AIM-quoted mining company focused on exploring and developing a portfolio of mines producing strategic minerals in Côte d'Ivoire, specifically lithium and tantalum, to support the global transition to net zero emissions. It operates the Atex Lithium-Tantalum Project in northern Côte d'Ivoire, which is prospective for both lithium and tantalum. Firering's main focus is working together with Australian diversified minerals company Ricca Resources to advance development at Atex with a view to establishing a maiden lithium resource and then progressing a Lithium project through to DFS. Firering is also assessing pilot scale production of ethically sourced tantalum and niobium to generate early revenues and support further exploration work. Should pilot production be successful, a large-scale tantalum production facility may be developed, which will be supported by a debt facility of FCFA 5,057,000,000 (approximately €7,500,000) currently under negotiation to fund the entire scale-up plan to develop a portfolio of ethically sourced mineral projects in the Côte d'Ivoire, supplying EV batteries, high tech electronics and other fast-growing end markets. Firering also has an option to acquire up to 28.33% of Limeco Resources Limited, the owner of a Limestone project located 22km west of Lusaka in Zambia.

#### Glossary of Technical Terms

Lepidolite	Lepidolite is a purple to lilac-grey or rose-coloured member of the mica group of minerals. It has chemical formula $K(Li,Al)_3(Al, Si)_4O_{10}(F,OH)_2$ . It is part of the polyolithionite, lepidolite, and trilithionite group of minerals, which share similar properties but have varying ratios of lithium and aluminium in their chemical formulas and a potential secondary source of lithium.
ICP-OES	Inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectroscopy.
ICP-MS	Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry.
Li	Lithium.
Li <sub>2</sub> O	Lithium Oxide (Lithia) - an inorganic lithium compound used to assess lithium minerals. Relationship between Li and Li <sub>2</sub> O: $Li_2O = Li \times 2.153$

Metasediments	Sedimentary rocks that have been metamorphosed.
Metavolcanics	Volcanic rocks that have been metamorphosed.
Pegmatite	An igneous rock typically of granitic composition, which is distinguished from other igneous rocks by the extremely coarse size of its crystals, or by an abundance of crystals with skeletal, graphic, or other strongly directional growth habits, or by a prominent spatial zonation of mineral assemblages.
pXRF	Portable X-ray Fluorescence handheld device that uses X-rays to excite matter at the atomic level for determining approximate chemical compositions. A built in CPU and display on the back of the unit provide live geochemical results within seconds.
QA/QC	Quality assurance and quality control. Use to assess the accuracy and reliability of assay results.
Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling	Reverse circulation is a percussion drilling method whereby compressed air is circulated down the annulus of the drill rod string (made up of dual wall drill rods) to power a pneumatic piston which drives tungsten-steel drill bit designed to crush hard rock. The drill cuttings (rock chips) are returned to surface along the inner tube of the drill rods by the compressed air.
Spodumene	Spodumene is a pyroxene group mineral with a chemical formula of $\text{LiAlSi}_2\text{O}_6$ . Spodumene is mined from pegmatites and concentrates produced which are the one of the primary sources of lithium.
Ta	Tantalum.
XRD	x-Ray diffraction (XRD), or x-ray powder diffraction, utilizes x-ray radiation on crystalline organic and inorganic samples. The rays are diffracted in a pattern determined by the position, arrangement, and size of the constituents of the crystal.

#### Appendix – Table of Drillhole Collar Locations

Hole_ID	Coordinate system	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)
TVRC0001	WGS84_UTM29N	775186	1097803	398	186
TVRC0002	WGS84_UTM29N	775337	1097722	401	160
TVRC0003	WGS84_UTM29N	775258	1097140	408	156
TVRC0004	WGS84_UTM29N	775398	1096922	419	130
TVRC0005	WGS84_UTM29N	775316	1096950	419	156
TVRC0006	WGS84_UTM29N	775183	1096833	419	156
TVRC0007	WGS84_UTM29N	775174	1096656	417	200
TVRC0008	WGS84_UTM29N	775335	1097714	411	200
TVRC0009	WGS84_UTM29N	775189	1097800	398	172
TVRC0010	WGS84_UTM29N	775323	1097799	407	200

TVRC0011	WGS84_UTM29N	775207	1097877	400	180
TVRC0012	WGS84_UTM29N	774514	1096045	412	180
TVRC0013	WGS84_UTM29N	774896	1095906	392	132
TVRC0014	WGS84_UTM29N	774730	1096384	414	170
TVRC0015	WGS84_UTM29N	774946	1096301	410	200
TVRC0016	WGS84_UTM29N	775194	1096139	436	150
TVRC0017	WGS84_UTM29N	774289	1094591	436	140
TVRC0018	WGS84_UTM29N	774467	1094527	435	142
TVRC0019	WGS84_UTM29N	774423	1092932	412	80
TVRC0020	WGS84_UTM29N	775233	1097770	397	200
TVRC0021	WGS84_UTM29N	775142	1097830	397	200
TVRC0022	WGS84_UTM29N	774634	1092854	406	83
TVRC0023	WGS84_UTM29N	772593	1095985	417	180