ASX Code: AIV

Issued Capital

215,502,577 ordinary shares (AIV)

Market Capitalisation

$1.078M, 20th June 2024, $0.005

Directors

Min Yang (Chairman, NED)
Mark Derriman (Managing Director)
Geoff Baker (NED)
Dongmei Ye (NED)
Andrew Bald (NED)

About ActivEX

ActivEX Limited is at the forefront of mineral exploration, committed to uncovering high-value mineral resources.

With a steadfast dedication to sustainability and innovation, ActivEX aims to deliver enduring value for its shareholders and positively impact the communities in which it operates.

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ActivEX Secures Exciting REE and Base Metal Target in Central Queensland 20th June 2024

ActivEX Limited (ASX: AIV) ("ActivEX" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has recently been granted one of the two Exploration Permits for Minerals (EPM) applications lodged in Queensland in 2022 for its Aramac Project. The Company intends to explore for rare earth elements (REE) within the kaolinitic and in part calcareous sediments of the basal Lower Cretaceous Wallumbulla Formation (Doncaster Member) and base metals (Zn/Co) and Mn/Ba in the underlying Upper Jurassic/Lower Cretaceous fine-grained sediments of the Ronlow Beds.

Key Highlights:

- **Exploration Permits:** ActivEX lodged two EPM applications (EPMa 28644 & 28645) in Queensland in 2022. EPM28644 has now been granted, enabling the Company to advance its exploration activities at the Aramac Project.
- **Project Overview:** The Aramac Project has two primary targets:
  - **Kaolinitic Fine-grained sediments of the Wallumbulla Formation with REE Potential:** Recent field work has delineated a 15km strike of pale kaolinitic rock exposed as a 3m high scarp above a generally flat sand covered plain. Limited surface geochemical rock sampling at the northern end has highlighted the REE potential of this unit. A total of 9 rock samples (L064-68 and L071-074) were collected from the pale stratigraphy with local red limonite coating. **A maximum TREO analysis of 777ppm was obtained with 4 samples being > 250ppm TREO**. The sampling was completed in a very small fraction of the 15km strike have shown some promising assay results for rare earth elements.
  - **Fine-grained sediments of the underlying Ronlow Beds with Base Metal Potential:** As part of the initial exploration 9 samples of outcropping fine-grained sediments underlying the "pale" scarp with black and brown limonite coating were submitted to ALS for geochemical analyses with some very encouraging results.

    Zn – 8 samples > 200ppm to a maximum of 706ppm

    Co – 2 samples > 200ppm to a maximum of 1,070ppm

    Ba – All samples > 100ppm and 3 samples > 0.1% to a maximum of 11.45%

    Fe – 5 samples > 30% with a maximum of 45.8%

    Mn – 5 samples > 500ppm to a maximum of 10%

Exploration Manager Mark Derriman Commented " These are exciting results for ActiveX and indicate both REE and Base Metal potential along a considerable strike length at the contact of two sedimentary units. The TREO analysis of 777ppm from only a handful of samples is very encouraging along with the 2-3m thickness of the host kaolinitic sediment. The adjacent outcropping limonite stained sediments with Co to 1,070ppm and Zn to 706ppm are of interest in that they may be the surface expression of sulphide mineralisation at depth. Historical exploration has only been a handful of shallow Aircore drillholes targeting mineral sands with no exploration for REE of Base Metal mineralisation.

2024/2025 Exploration Plans:

- Desktop study involving review of all historical exploration and geological/regolith studies of satellite imagery to define the target stratigraphy.
- Submission of all required documents to the relevant stakeholders regarding our proposed exploration plans.
- Field-based geological traverses across the contact of the Wallumbilla Formation REE target and the Ronlow Beds Base Metal Target. Along all the geological traverses the Company will collect pXRF readings using our in-house Niton instruments.
- Selected rock samples will be submitted to ALS for a full suite of geochemical analyses.
- The initial phase of exploration will be followed by detailed geological/regolith mapping and soil sampling to define drilling targets.
- Broad-spaced aircore drilling traverses across the Wallumbilla Formation/Ronlow Beds contact to test REE and Base metal targets.

Results from the reconnaissance exploration programme are shown in Figures 3 to 7.

This announcement is authorised by the Board of ActivEX Limited

For further information contact:
Mr Mark Derriman, Managing Director

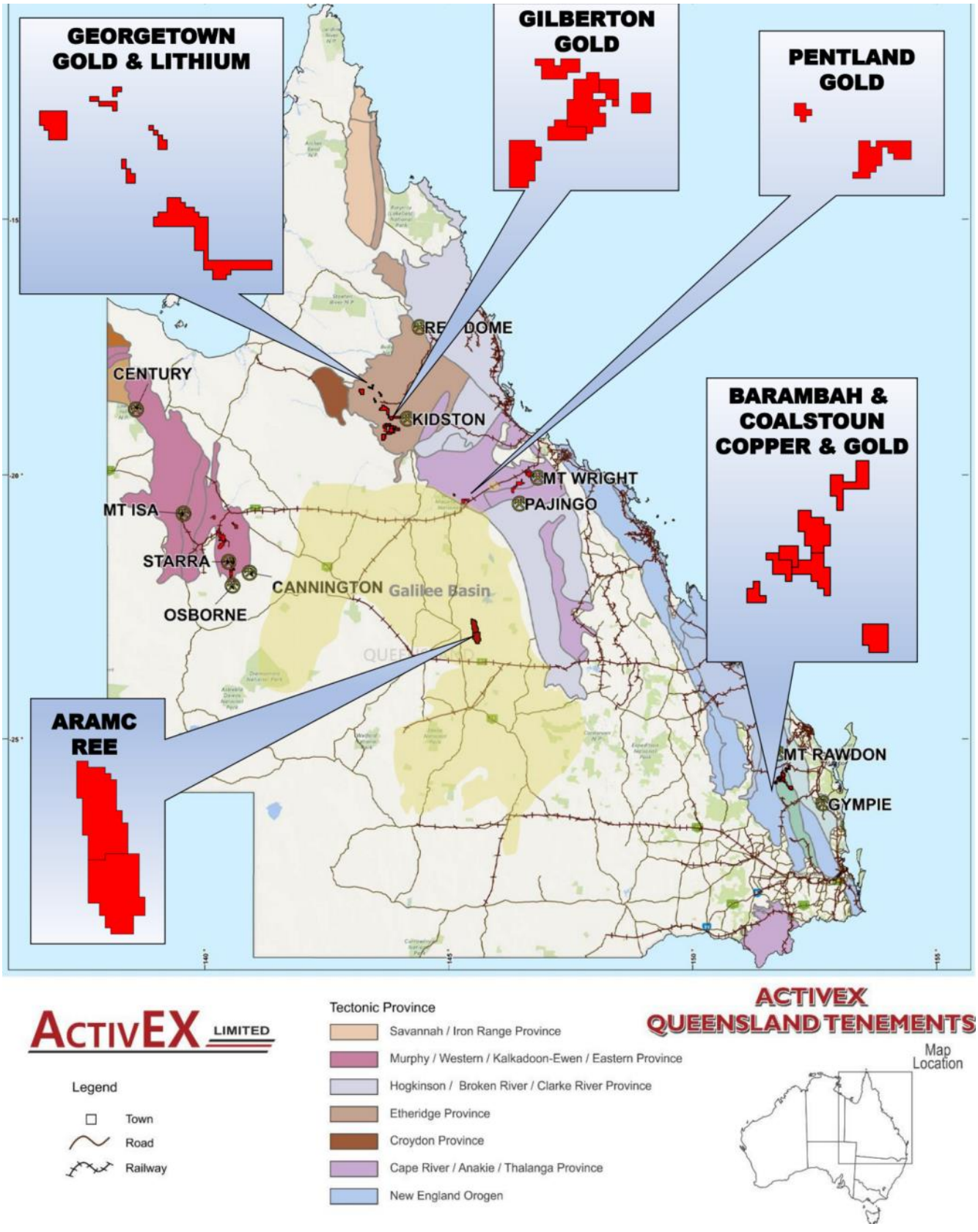
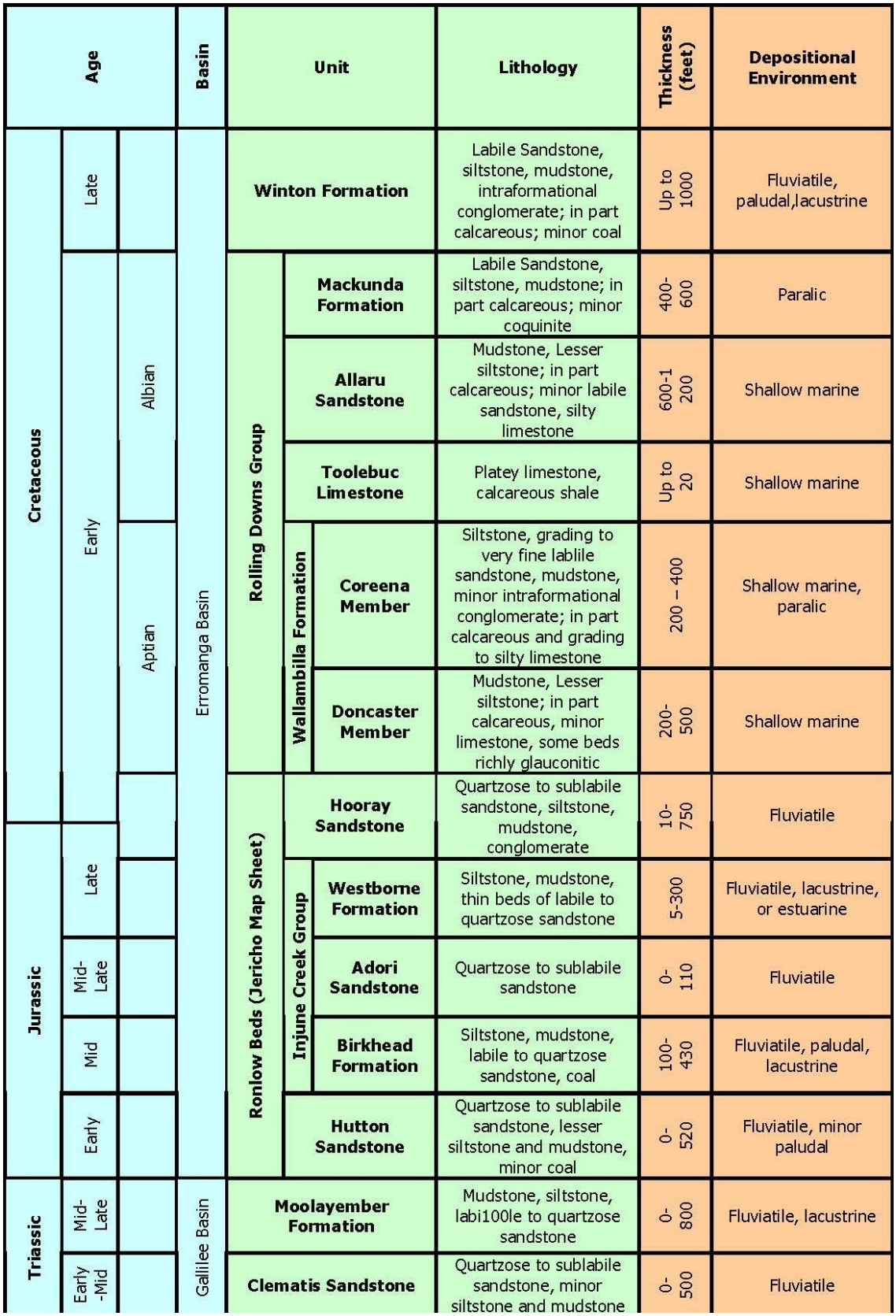


Figure 1. ActivEX Limited Queensland Projects and tenements



Age			Basin	Unit			Lithology	Thickness (feet)	Depositional Environment
Cretaceous	Late		Erromanga Basin	Winton Formation			Labile Sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, intraformational conglomerate; in part calcareous; minor coal	Up to 1000	Fluviatile, paludal,lacustrine
	Early	Albian		Rolling Downs Group	Mackunda Formation		Labile Sandstone, siltstone, mudstone; in part calcareous; minor coquinite	400-600	Paralic
					Allaru Sandstone		Mudstone, Lesser siltstone; in part calcareous; minor labile sandstone, silty limestone	600-1200	Shallow marine
					Toolebuc Limestone		Platey limestone, calcareous shale	Up to 20	Shallow marine
		Aptian			Wallambilla Formation	Coreena Member	Siltstone, grading to very fine lablile sandstone, mudstone, minor intraformational conglomerate; in part calcareous and grading to silty limestone	200 – 400	Shallow marine, paralic
						Doncaster Member	Mudstone, Lesser siltstone; in part calcareous, minor limestone, some beds richly glauconitic	200-500	Shallow marine
				Ronlow Beds (Jericho Map Sheet)	Hooray Sandstone		Quartzose to sublabile sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, conglomerate	10-750	Fluviatile
Jurassic	Late				Injune Creek Group	Westborne Formation	Siltstone, mudstone, thin beds of labile to quartzose sandstone	5-300	Fluviatile, lacustrine, or estuarine
	Mid-Late					Adori Sandstone	Quartzose to sublabile sandstone	0-110	Fluviatile
	Mid					Birkhead Formation	Siltstone, mudstone, labile to quartzose sandstone, coal	100-430	Fluviatile, paludal, lacustrine
	Early				Hutton Sandstone		Quartzose to sublabile sandstone, lesser siltstone and mudstone, minor coal	0-520	Fluviatile, minor paludal
Triassic	Mid-Late		Gallilee Basin	Moolayember Formation			Mudstone, siltstone, labi100le to quartzose sandstone	0-800	Fluviatile, lacustrine
	Early-Mid			Clematis Sandstone			Quartzose to sublabile sandstone, minor siltstone and mudstone	0-500	Fluviatile

Figure 2. Eromanga Basin Stratigraphy showing the sub-units of the Wallumbilla Formation and the underlying Ronlow Beds.

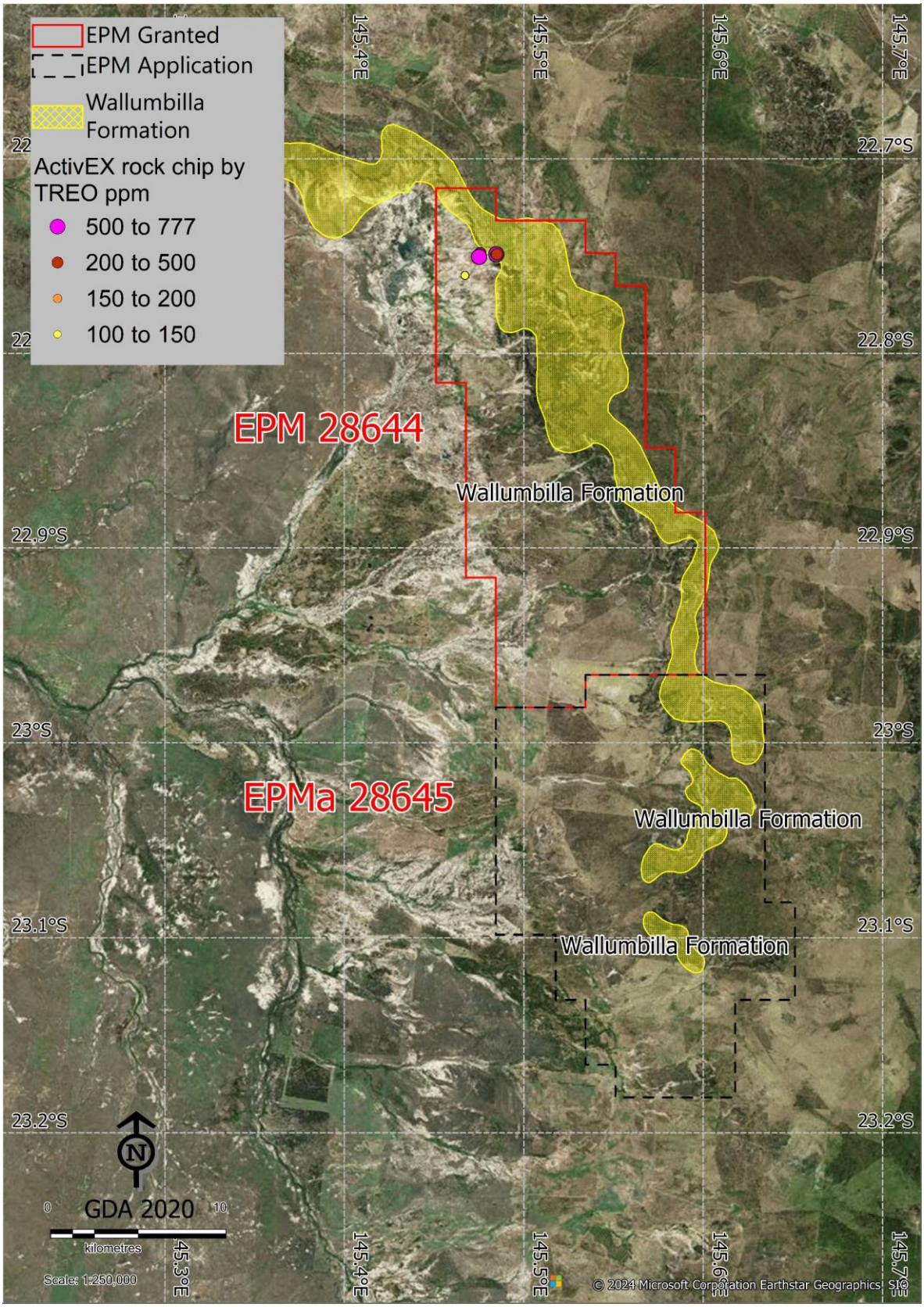


Figure 3. Rock chip assays of ActivEX Limited Aramac REE project

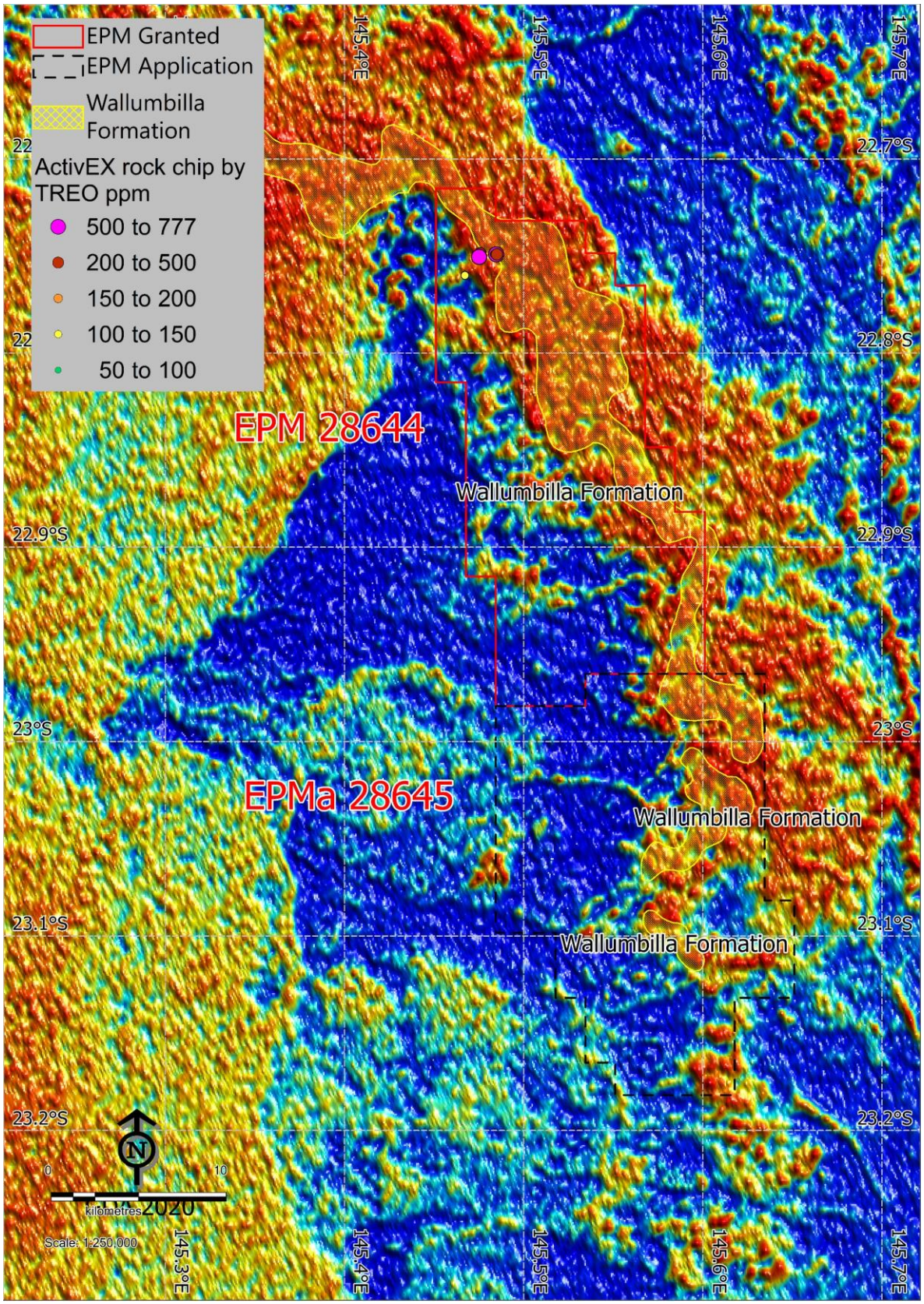


Figure 4. Rock chip assays of ActivEX Limited Aramac REE project on radiometric Thorium image

Figure 5. REE Target - Kaolinitic sediments of the Walumbilla Formation exposed as a scarp.

Figure 6. Base Metal Target - Outcroping fine-grained sedimentary rock of the Ronlow Beds with cleavage steeply dipping toward NE - strike NW-SE - yellow-ochre, black & brown limonite possibly derived oxidation of sulphides at depth

Figure 7. Base Metal Target – Close up of the outcropping fine-grained sedimentary rock of the Ronlow Beds showing a distinctive cleavage with yellow-ochre, black &brown limonite possibly derived oxidation of sulphides at depth

Table 1 Surface rock chip sampling assays (selected elements in ppm, Fe in %) – TREO is the sum of the last 16 elements in the table (Ce to Yb)

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Elev	Ba	Co	Fe_%	Mn	Zn	Ce	La	Sc	Y	Dy	Er	Eu	Gd	Ho	Lu	Nd	Pr	Sm	Tb	Tm	Yb	TREO
BX26	343506	7483513	298	240	1	1	34	2	43.2	22.6	7.3	9.1	1.6	1.0	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.2	16.5	4.6	2.4	0.3	0.2	1.2	135.3
L056	342628	7482268	254	1,460	5	7	92	47	43.9	21.5	6.3	5.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.1	17.0	4.4	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.6	126.4
L057	343445	7483345	273	110	32	**46**	831	200	11.7	4.7	5.5	12.8	2.5	1.4	0.6	2.0	0.5	0.3	6.9	1.5	1.9	0.4	0.2	1.6	66.7
L058	343443	7483348	273	110	41	**43**	904	300	12.6	5.1	6.6	12.8	2.8	1.6	0.6	2.3	0.6	0.3	7.5	1.6	2.1	0.4	0.3	1.7	72.2
L059	343404	7483358	271	160	42	**39**	611	270	12.5	5.6	6.4	13.6	2.8	1.6	0.6	2.3	0.6	0.3	7.4	1.6	2.1	0.4	0.3	1.6	73.0
L060	343407	7483370	272	120	71	**41**	563	482	14.3	5.6	7.2	18.3	3.8	2.3	0.8	3.1	0.8	0.3	9.3	1.9	2.7	0.6	0.3	2.1	89.9
L061	343417	7483404	274	1,170	23	11	231	315	31.2	14.2	16.4	11.5	2.3	1.2	0.7	2.4	0.4	0.2	16.5	3.9	3.2	0.4	0.2	1.3	130.9
L062	343446	7483415	277	**3,180**	226	**44**	**12,150**	**706**	33.4	12.2	5.0	16.0	3.6	1.9	0.8	3.2	0.7	0.3	13.3	3.5	2.8	0.6	0.3	1.9	119.3
L063	343491	7483440	285	600	3	1	158	12	142.0	67.0	6.0	11.0	2.6	1.2	1.5	4.8	0.5	0.2	51.4	16.0	6.7	0.6	0.2	1.3	**369.2**
L064	343526	7483509	291	280	4	1	216	12	49.1	22.8	7.2	8.7	1.7	1.0	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.2	18.4	5.1	2.7	0.3	0.2	1.1	144.9
L065	343514	7483509	296	240	1	1	47	2	32.0	15.7	7.3	9.1	1.6	1.0	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.2	14.4	3.6	2.5	0.3	0.2	1.2	110.4
L066	343506	7483513	298	200	1	1	109	6	61.8	26.8	6.3	8.8	1.9	1.0	1.0	3.1	0.3	0.2	28.7	7.1	4.9	0.4	0.2	1.1	182.5
L067	343486	7483530	300	710	1	1	31	6	98.3	50.6	9.0	8.0	2.0	0.9	1.2	3.3	0.4	0.2	45.9	10.9	6.4	0.4	0.1	1.0	**282.9**
L068	343485	7483535	302	730	2	1	89	11	139.0	62.9	8.0	9.3	2.3	1.1	1.4	4.3	0.4	0.2	59.5	17.9	6.2	0.5	0.2	1.1	**371.3**
L069	343429	7483330	272	200	70	27	3,680	220	15.1	6.0	4.2	12.4	2.1	1.2	0.5	2.1	0.4	0.2	8.4	1.8	1.9	0.4	0.2	1.2	70.4
L070	343426	7483331	272	**114,500**	**1,070**	19	**100,000**	**549**	91.7	33.3	6.5	156.5	18.3	10.0	3.9	19.5	3.9	1.3	47.0	9.9	13.0	3.0	1.3	7.7	**515.2**
L071	344407	7483493	298	2,230	4	1	269	5	278.0	99.5	26.3	9.9	5.8	1.1	7.0	17.7	0.7	0.1	144.0	32.5	30.4	1.7	0.1	0.7	**776.5**
L072	344341	7483495	290	270	5	2	438	6	42.7	18.5	8.8	8.8	1.8	1.0	0.8	2.3	0.4	0.2	21.8	5.3	3.6	0.3	0.2	1.1	141.4
L073	344305	7483499	286	180	2	5	59	28	24.5	16.4	11.9	14.0	2.3	1.6	0.5	2.8	0.5	0.3	10.9	2.8	2.3	0.3	0.3	1.9	114.6
L074	344445	7483487	300	520	4	1	231	10	92.3	44.1	6.3	8.0	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.2	25.5	8.6	2.8	0.2	0.1	1.0	**229.6**

Declarations under 2012 JORC Code and JORC Tables

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Mr. Mark Derriman, who is a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (1566) and Mr. Xusheng Ke, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (310766) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (6297).

Mr. Mark Derriman and Mr. Xusheng Ke have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities which he is undertaking 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. Mark Derriman and Mr. Xusheng Ke consent to the inclusion of his name in this report and to the issue of this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Previous Disclosure - 2012 JORC Code

Information relating to Mineral Resources, Exploration Targets and Exploration Data associated with previous disclosures relating to the Gilberton and Georgetown Gold Project in this report has been extracted from the following ASX Announcements:

- ASX announcement titled “Rare Earth Opportunities in Queensland” dated 26th October 2022

Copies of reports are available to view on the ActivEX Limited website www.activex.com.au. These reports were issued in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • 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.	• Random rock samples were collected. • Samples were sent to an independent and accredited laboratory (ALS Townsville)
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).	• No drilling reported.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • 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 drilling reported.
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. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• No drilling reported.
Sub-sampling techniques	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• Rock samples obtained using geo-pick and collected in calico bag. • Rock samples sent for laboratory analysis to ALS Global, Townsville laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • 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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Assays were conducted using standard procedures and standard laboratory checks, by method of ME-MS61r • The nature and quality of the sample preparation is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style. • The samples sizes are appropriate for the material being sampled.
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. • 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. • 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.	• The nature and quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures used is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Laboratory results and associated QAQC documentation are stored digitally. • Lab data is integrated into a Company Access database. • All results were verified by Senior Management
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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Location of rock chip samples was recorded by handheld Garmin GPS device. • Co-ordinates are recorded in grid system MGA2020, Zone 55. • Refer to Table 1 for location of rock samples.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • 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. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• No sample compositing has been applied. • The data spacing is appropriate for the reporting of exploration results
Orientation of data in relation to	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key	• No sample compositing has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Sample bags were packed in batches into polyweave bags, secured by plastic tie wires, for transport. • Samples were transported to laboratory in Townsville by ActivEX personnel.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Standard laboratory procedure for laboratory samples. • In-house review of QAQC data for laboratory samples.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Rock chip sampling was conducted on EPM 28644 which are held by ActivEX Limited (100%), see Figure 1 for location. • EPM 28644 forms part of the ActivEX Aramac REE Project.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Previous exploration in the region has been limited to coal, oil shale, gas and heavy mineral. No Rare Earth Elements (REE) exploration has been undertaken in the area. • For additional information, refer to the ActivEX website
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• In the region of Barcaldine and Aramac, the Eromanga Basin unconformably onlaps the Galilee Basin which provides the mainly alluvial lithified sequence that acts as a buttress for the Alice Tablelands. The Eromanga Basin is comprised of the Jurassic-Cretaceous Ronlow Beds conformably overlain by the Doncaster Formation, a Cretaceous unit forming the basal portion of the Rolling Downs Group. These are unconformably overlain by Quaternary cover. • The Ronlow Beds are characterised by quartz and labile sandstone, mudstone and minor coal and outcrop sporadically over the area. Information from the proposed drill program will be used to form a more complete geological picture. It is expected that the Ronlow beds are largely unconsolidated at depth..

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ 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.	• Drilling data is not being reported.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • 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. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No data aggregation applied.
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').	• Drilling data is not being reported.
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.	• Refer to enclosed maps and diagrams.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Drilling data is not being reported.
Other substantive	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical	• Refer to body of report for additional geological observations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.	• Refer to body of report for further work plans.