NICKEL-COPPER-COBALT SULPHIDES INTERSECTED AT HILDITCH WEST TARGET

- Maiden 6-hole RC drill programme at Hilditch West has intersected several shallow nickel-copper-cobalt intersections.
- Three mineralised zones have been identified with significant Nickel-Copper-Cobalt intersections including:
  - **5m @ 1.2% Ni, 0.23% Cu, 0.08% Co** from 43m and,

    2m @ 1.5% Ni, 0.03% Co from 87 m and,

    19m @ 0.4% Ni, 0.1% Cu, 2.4g/t Ag from 107m (HWRC004).
  - **12m @ 0.5% Ni, 0.06% Co** from 18m, incl. **2m @ 0.8% Ni, 0.2% Cu, 0.06% Co** from 21m (HWRC003).
  - **5m @ 0.3% Ni, 0.7% Cu, 0.09% Co** from 3m (HWRC006).
- Nickel mineralisation intersected over a ~750m strike of a fuchsite alteration domain, considered to be remobilised within a shear zone, from ultramafics deeper in the stratigraphy.
- High-grade Scandium, including **8m @ 57ppm Sc** (HWRC003) and **6m @ 55ppm Sc** (HWRC004), intersected in each of the three drill sections over a 500m strike, proximal to the nickel-copper-cobalt intercepts.
- EM Geophysical survey covering the Hilditch West target has been completed and modelling of data is expected to be delivered in the coming weeks.

Maximus Resources Limited ('Maximus' or the 'Company', ASX:MXR) is pleased to announce highly encouraging nickel sulphide assay results from the maiden Reverse Circulation (RC) drill programme at the Hilditch West target, located 25km from BHP's Kambalda Nickel Operation.

A maiden 6-hole, 624 metre RC campaign has successfully intersected shallow, highly anomalous nickel-copper-cobalt and scandium intercepts across all three drill sections covering 500 metres of strike along the extensive alteration domain at the Hilditch West target.

Maximus Resources' Managing Director Tim Wither commented on the results:"*These highly encouraging nickel-copper-cobalt and scandium intersections are a fantastic start to developing our understanding of the Hilditch West target."*

"Sulphide mineralisation has been intersected over a 500 metre strike and the intersections from these initial six shallow RC holes are both encouraging, and very early stage providing potential for major upside. Including a legacy 9m @ 1% nickel intersection, 250 metres to the south, the recent drilling provides indications of 750 metres strike of mineralisation."

"Hilditch West is now a very compelling nickel-sulphide target and will be bolstered by the recent geophysics programme which overlaps the target. We are eagerly awaiting the EM modelling which may guide us towards a potential source of the sulphide mineralisation."

HILDITCH WEST TARGET

The Hilditch West target was identified as an extensive alteration domain comprising of fuchsite altered volcanics and metasediments which has been mapped over ~1,000 metres of strike in a north-south direction and is up to 30 metres wide (see ASX announcement 30 November 2020).

The exposed Fuchsite is located on an interpreted district-scale shear zone and is proximal to the structural contact between the Paringa Basalt and overlying Black Flag volcanic rocks. Limited legacy shallow RAB drilling has not adequately tested the Hilditch West target.

HILDITCH WEST RC DRILL PROGRAM

The 624 metre RC drill program at Hilditch West consisted of 6 holes across three east-west drill traverses, evenly spaced 250 metres apart covering 500 metres of strike along the fuchsite altered domain.

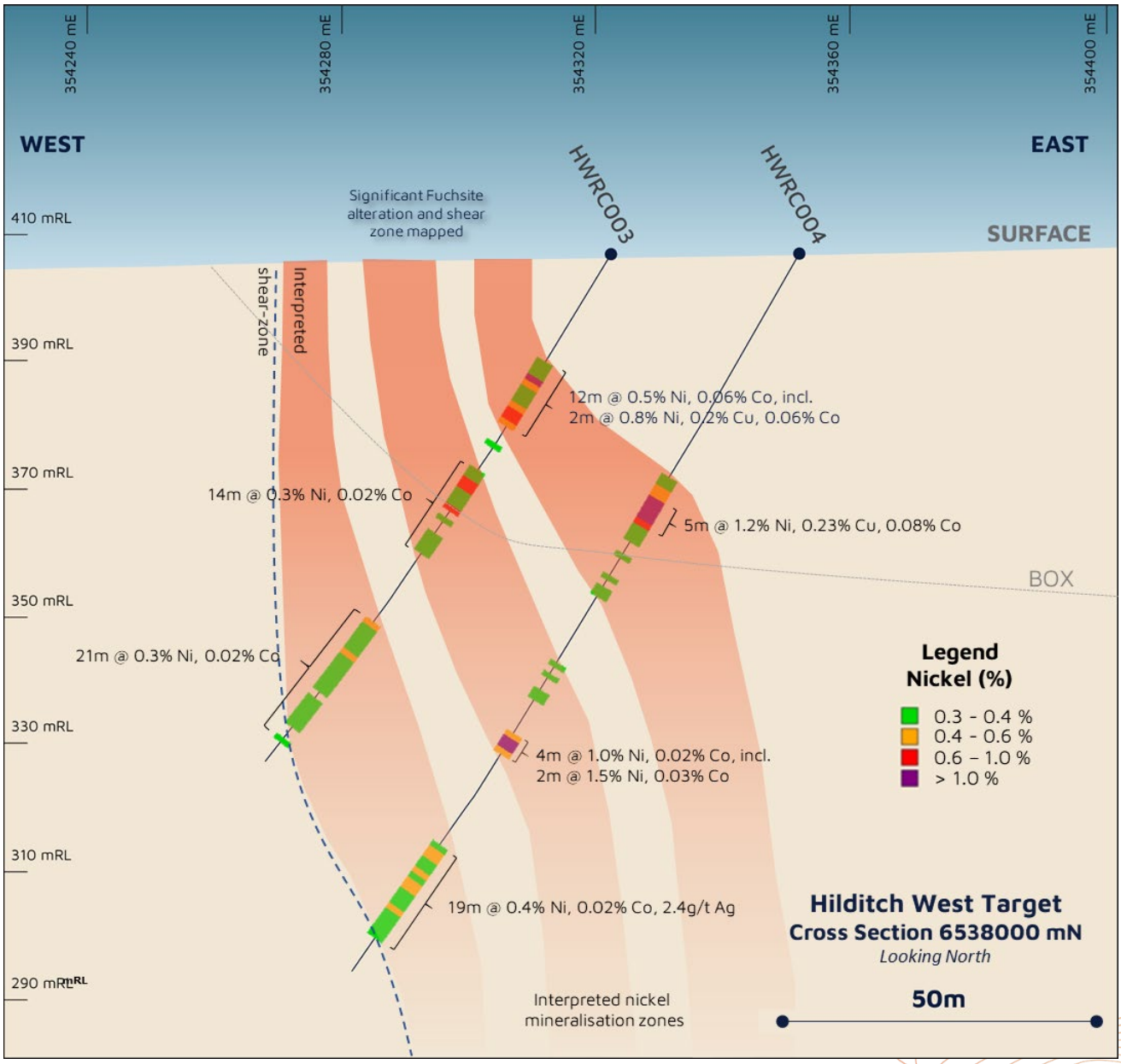

Figure 1 – Hilditch West cross section - 6538000mN illustrating nickel intersections and interpreted mineralisation zones. Only western margin of broad shear zone shown.

The program significantly upgrades Hilditch West as a polymetallic target with significant mineralisation encountered in 4 of the 6 holes drilled in both oxidised and sulphide material. Disseminated and fracture-controlled sulfides (dominantly pyrite) was observed in all six holes. Three discrete Nickel-Cobalt zones have been interpreted within the central section (Figure 1) with coincident copper in two of those zones, which appears to be remobilised within the broad interpreted shear zone.

The Hilditch West drilling programme was designed to target extensive fuchsite alteration mapped at surface along an interpreted district scale shear-zone. Intersected mineralisation occurs as disseminated and fracture-fill sulfides, adjacent to the Fuchsite/Chrysoprase alteration. **This alteration is considered to be remobilised within the shear zone structure from ultramafics deeper in the stratigraphy.**

The wide spaced RC drillholes in the Hilditch West programme were targeting a gold in soil anomaly coincident with the district-scale shear zone (Figure 2) and fuchsite alteration, being along strike from a legacy Nickel and Gold intercept of 9m @ 1% Ni and 7m @ 0.6g/t Au (SRRB0240). The intersected sulfide mineralisation in the Hilditch West drill programme has been predominantly nickel-copper-cobalt with sporadic gold intercepts.

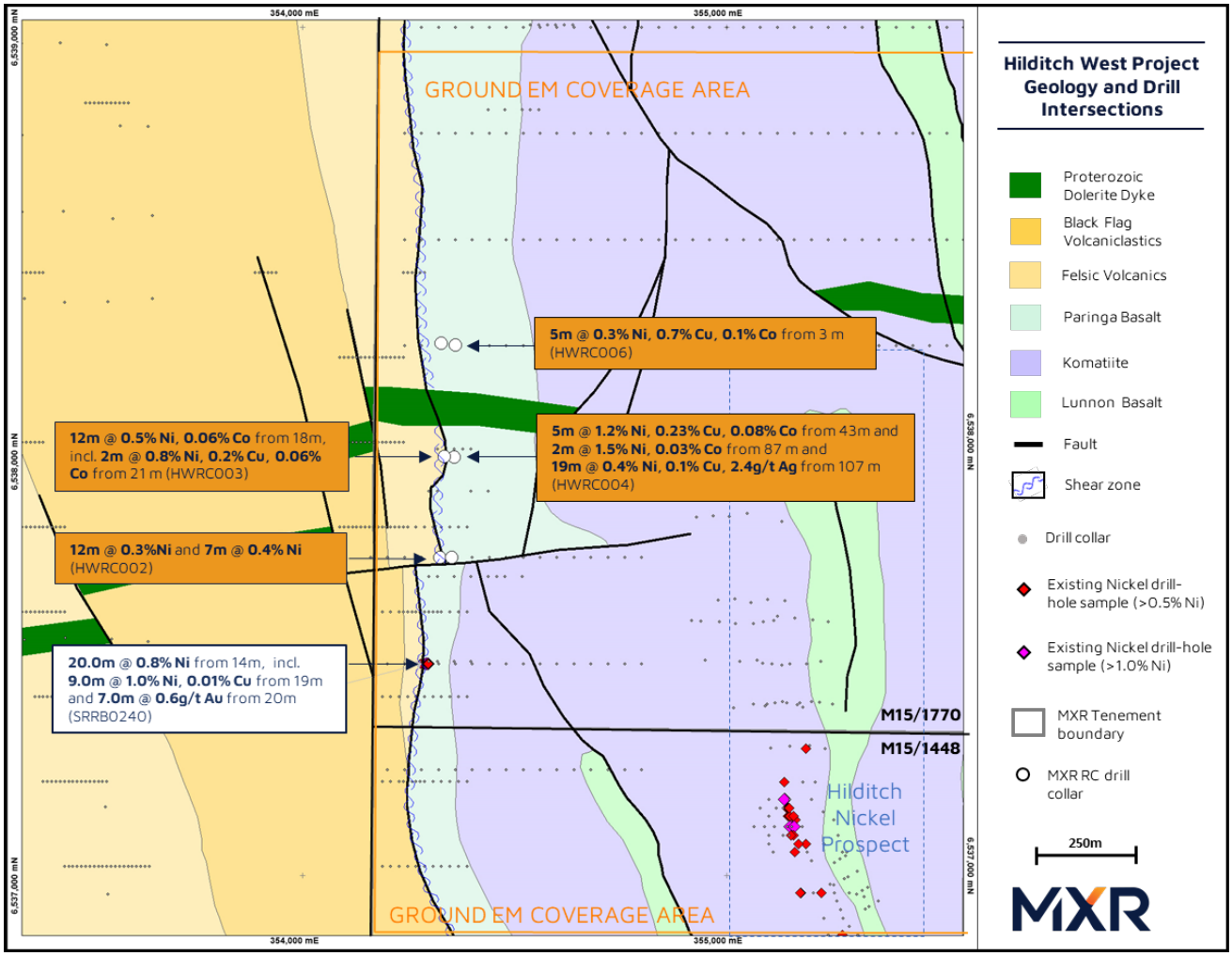

Figure 2 – Drill intersections at Hilditch West target. Orange outline shows coverage of geophysics programme- results expected to be delivered in the following weeks.

The host rocks to mineralisation are strongly foliated and intensely silicified metasediments (Black Flag Beds), atypical of the expected hostrocks for nickel mineralisation in this region. It is likely nickel sulfide mineralisation has been remobilised within the significant structure from ultramafics deeper in the stratigraphy. Ultramafic host rocks are interpreted at depth at Hilditch West and subcropping ~250 metres to the east.

Figure 3 – Drill rig at HWRC003 (left) with sieved chips showing contrast between mineralised structure and fuchsite halo (right)

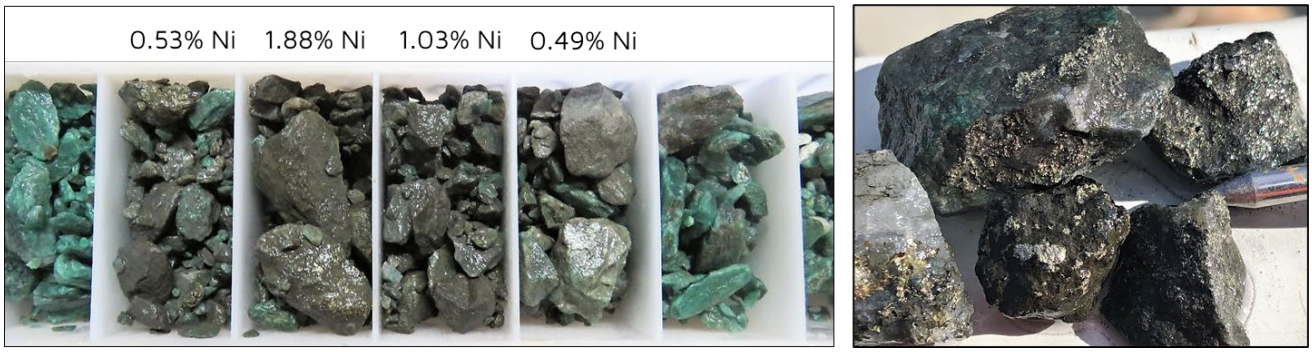

Figure 4 – HWRC003 - RC chip tray showing intersection (left) - 2m @ 1.5% Ni, 0.003% Co from 85m and closeup of RC chips with sulphides.

SCANDIUM

In addition to the strong base metal intercepts, a number of broad, highly anomalous Scandium zones were intercepted, proximal to the Nickel-Copper-Cobalt intercepts (Figure 5), including:

- **22m @ 37ppm Sc** from 1m . incl. **8m @57 ppm Sc** from 14m (HWRC003)
- **17m @ 38ppm Sc** from 31m incl. **6m @55 ppm Sc** from 38m (HWRC004)

Scandium metal has a strategic importance for the production of specialized aluminum alloys, such as those used within the rapidly expanding Electric Vehicle (EV) market. The addition of scandium increases aluminum's strength similar to that of titanium and steel alloys. Economic concentrations of scandium are rare, limiting supply, resulting in high market prices.

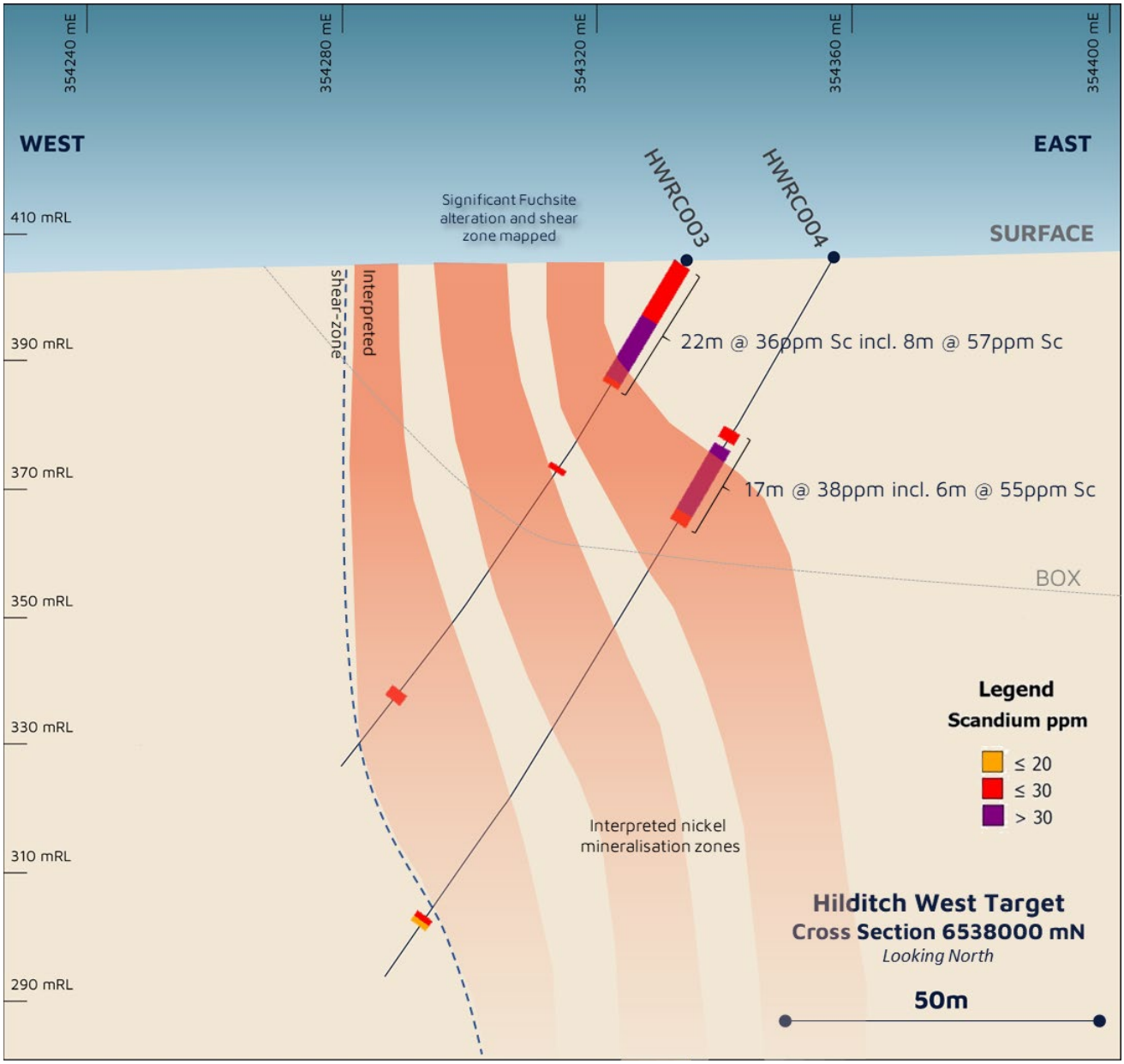

Figure 5 – Hilditch West cross section -6538000mN showing scandium intersections in HWRC003 and HWRC004.

GROUND GEOPHYSICS PROGRAMME

A ground Electromagnetic Geophysics survey has been completed which incorporated the Hilditch West target. The Fixed Loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) survey is designed to evaluate geology up to 500 metres in depth, which is considered to be adequate to evaluate mineralisation potential of any deeper stratigraphy.

Ground based electromagnetic geophysics is an extremely useful tool in exploring for nickel sulphide mineralisation due to the conductive response of sulphide minerals. Massive and semi-massive nickel sulfide mineralisation exhibit strong conductive signatures in contrast to surrounding geology.

With the field geophysics work completed, it is expected that interpretation/modelling of the data will be received within two-three weeks and the Company looks forward to providing the results once received.

HoleID	FROM m	TO m	INTERVAL m	Au ppm	Co %	Cu %	Ni %	Sc ppm	Zn %	Comments
HWRC001	1	4	3	NSI	0.02	0	**0.3**	**36.1**	0	
	49	54	5	0.04	0.01	0	0.2	10.5	0	
	64	67	3	0.02	0.01	0	0.2	4.1	0	
	70	76	6	0.06	0.02	0	0.2	18.4	0	76-78m (EOH) : 2m @ 38.0 ppm Sc
HWRC002	1	13	12	0.03	0.01	0	**0.3**	**25.8**	0	13-16m: 3m @ 22.4 ppm Sc
	74	82	8	NSI	0.01	0	0.1	3.5	0	
	95	102	7	0.02	0.02	0	**0.4**	10.9	0	
	110	112	2	0.18	0.02	0	0.2	21.7	0	103-112m: 9m @ 27.2 ppm Sc
HWRC003	18	30	12	0.08	**0.06**	0.1	**0.5**	**31.0**	0.2	1-23m: 22m @ 36.8 ppm Sc (incl. 8m @ 57 ppm from 14m)
incl	*21*	*23*	*2*	*0.04*	***0.06***	***0.2***	***0.8***	***39.6***	*0.3*	
	40	54	14	0.05	0.03	0	**0.3**	7.3	0	
	67	88	21	0.04	0.02	0	**0.3**	10.3	0.1	
HWRC004	39	62	23	0.06	0.03	0.1	**0.4**	**20.8**	**0.3**	31-48m: 17m @ 38 ppm Sc (incl. 6m @ 55 ppm Sc from 38m)
incl	*43*	*48*	*5*	*0.11*	***0.08***	***0.2***	***1.2***	***32.8***	***0.9***	
	73	90	17	0.01	0.02	0	**0.4**	5.7	0.1	
incl	*87*	*89*	*2*	*0.02*	*0.03*	*0*	***1.5***	*5.1*	*0*	
	107	126	19	0.07	0.02	0.1	**0.4**	10.5	0.1	
HWRC005	57	63	6	0.08	0.02	0	0.2	12.1	0.2	52-62m: 10m @ 4 ppm Ag
HWRC006	3	8	5	NSI	**0.09**	**0.7**	**0.3**	4.7	0.3	
	91	95	4	0.03	0.02	0	0.2	3.8	0.1	103 - 111m: 8m @ 24 pp Sc

Figure 4 - Significant intersections table at Hildicth West target.

This ASX announcement has been approved by the Board of Directors of Maximus.

For further information, please visit www.maximusresources.com or contact:

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info@maximusresources.com

ABOUT MAXIMUS RESOURCES

Maximus Resources (ASX:MXR) is a junior mining explorer with tenements located 20km from Kambalda, Western Australia's premier gold and nickel mining district. Maximus currently holds 48 sq km of tenements across the fertile Spargoville Shear Zone hosting the very high-grade Wattle Dam Gold Mine. Mined until 2012, Wattle Dam was one of Australia's highest-grade gold mines producing ~286,000oz @ 10.1g/t gold. Maximus is developing several small high-grade operations across the tenement portfolio, whilst actively exploring for the next Wattle Dam.

MXR's Spargoville tenements are highly prospective for Kambalda-style komatiite-hosted nickel sulphide mineralisation. A near contiguous belt of nickel deposits extends from Mincor Resources Limited's (ASX:MCR) Cassini nickel deposit to the south of the Neometals (ASX:NMT) Widgiemooltha Dome/Mt Edwards projects, through Estrella Resources (ASX:ESR) Andrews Shaft Nickel Deposit, to the northern extent of the Maximus tenement package, including Maximus' Wattle Dam East and Hilditch Nickel Prospects.

Competent Person Statement: The information in this announcement that relates to the Hilditch West RC drill results outlined within this document is based on information reviewed, collated and compiled by Dr Travis Murphy, a full-time employee of Maximus. Dr Murphy is a professional geoscientist and Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of Deposit under consideration, and to the activity which has been undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves. Dr Murphy consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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.* • *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.*	• The database of soil-samples, auger holes, RAB, RC and diamond drill-holes for the Spargoville area has been compiled over several decades and via multiple owners. The database comprises unverified information coupled with recent drilling data with higher confidence. • With respect to legacy drill-holes, the method of collar survey is not known, however evidence for drilling activity (pads, piles of cuttings) are observed which correlate with the stored drill-hole data. Aircore and RC samples were collected at set nominal intervals and laid on the ground in rows. Details regarding the splitter arrangement and laboratory process are not available for the entirety of the legacy exploration database. • The legacy drilling data will be used as an indicator and will be followed-up using best practice drilling, sampling, QAQC, and assaying techniques. • The six RC holes reported herein were conducted to industry standard and comprised 1m samples from a cone splitter on the RC Rig. QAQC measures included insertion of certified reference material, blank, and collection of duplicate samples. All samples were submitted for fire assay (50g aliquot) and multi-element analysis.
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).*	• Within the Spargoville Project area, the dominant drilling method has been RAB, with few deeper RC holes as follow-up on selected anomalies. • Diamond drill-holes are few and are concentrated proximal to the historic mines. • The six hole reported here were drilled as reverse circulation with a face sampling bit.
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.*	• Recovery was assessed by comparison of sample volume in rows of sample piles. • No significant variation of recovery was detected, nor voids etc.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Geological logging of the RC drillholes has been executed appropriately and captured in the drill-hole data base. • Not all of the legacy drill-holes have complete logging datasets.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.* • *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.*	• Method of sample-splitting at the rig, in legacy drill-holes, is not known and limited information is available for analytical techniques applied. • Samples obtained during the recent RC drilling campaign were collected form a cone-splitter attached to the drill-rig. • Duplicate samples were taken via a second chute on the cone-splitter. The duplicate samples were observed to be of comparable size to the primary samples.
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.*	• For legacy data, limited information is available for the utilised analytical technique and the QAQC (standards and blanks) protocols applied. • In this recent RC programme, certified reference material (standard) and blank were included every 25m, and a duplicate sample was taken every 50m. • Assay results for standards and blanks are within acceptable limits, and duplicates compare well in terms of recovered sample and assay results, with the respective primary samples. • Assays were undertaken utilising a 50g fire assay and ICP-MS multielement suite. Where Nickel grades were returned >0.5%Ni, those samples were also analysed for PGE content.
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.*	• Significant intersections have been verified for the current program by other Maximus employees. • No aircore or RC holes have been twinned in the current program. • No adjustments were made to assay data.
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.*	• The method of collar survey/pick-up for legacy drill-holes is not known, and assumed to be hand-held GPS for the majority of collars. • The recent RC programme has involved GPS record of collar locations as a temporary measure until campaign pick-up of collars by a certified

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	surveyor. • The data is stored as grid system: MGA_GDA94 zone 51. • Topographic control for the area requires validation and a surface built from the SRTM (1sec) dataset is used until more accurate surveyed locations are obtained.
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.*	• Drill-hole spacing varies considerably across the tenement package. This RC program comprised two 25m spaced drill-holes on sections 250m apart as a reconnaissance test of the target structural corridor. • Further drilling of prospects with significant intersections may not necessarily result in definition of a mineral resource. • No compositing is known to have occurred in legacy drilling, and was not applied to the recent programme.
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.* • *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.*	• Drill lines are oriented East-West and approximately perpendicular to the broadly North-South district-scale strike of prospective stratigraphy and structure. • No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not known for the legacy drill-hole data. • Maximus Resources drill-hole samples were bagged into Polyweave bags and cable-tied before transport to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie by MXR employees and contractors.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review or audit has been carried out.

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 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 six drill-holes are located on M15/1770 for which Maximus Resources has rights to 100% of all metals excluding 20% Nickel rights, which belong to Essential Metals (ESS)
Exploration done by	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The database is mostly comprised of work done by previous holders of the above listed tenements. Key nickel exploration activities were

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>other parties</td><td></td><td>undertaken by Selcast (Australian Selection), Pioneer Resources, and Ramelius Resources.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• The styles of nickel mineralisation considered prospective in the tenement group includes:
○ Kambalda-style komatiite-hosted sulfide mineralisation at the base of the ultramafic sequence
○ Structurally controlled nickel-sulfide and/or gossan occurring within the ultramafic sequence. These may have gold and arsenic associations.
• The mineralisation intersected at Hilditch west occurs within siliclastic rock types which are atypical for Nickel sulfide mineralisation. A structural control on this mineralisation is inferred, as is the controls on significant Fuchsite/Chrysoprase alteration (interpreted to be remobilised Cr and Ni, respectively; from the ultramafic sequence at depth.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>HoleID</th><th>Drill Type</th><th>Grid System</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>RL</th><th>Incl.</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>EOH Depth</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>HWRC001</td><td>RC</td><td>GDA/MGA94_51</td><td>354328</td><td>6537750</td><td>401</td><td>-60</td><td>271</td><td>78</td><td>GPS coordinates</td></tr>
<tr><td>HWRC002</td><td>RC</td><td>GDA/MGA94_51</td><td>354354</td><td>6537750</td><td>401</td><td>-60</td><td>269</td><td>126</td><td>GPS coordinates</td></tr>
<tr><td>HWRC003</td><td>RC</td><td>GDA/MGA94_51</td><td>354327</td><td>6537989</td><td>402</td><td>-59</td><td>269</td><td>96</td><td>GPS coordinates</td></tr>
<tr><td>HWRC004</td><td>RC</td><td>GDA/MGA94_51</td><td>354351</td><td>6537989</td><td>402</td><td>-60</td><td>274</td><td>132</td><td>GPS coordinates</td></tr>
<tr><td>HWRC005</td><td>RC</td><td>GDA/MGA94_51</td><td>354331</td><td>6538253</td><td>407</td><td>-60</td><td>270</td><td>66</td><td>GPS coordinates</td></tr>
<tr><td>HWRC006</td><td>RC</td><td>GDA/MGA94_51</td><td>354364</td><td>6538252</td><td>407</td><td>-61</td><td>275</td><td>126</td><td>GPS coordinates</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• Reported intercepts are simple averages where the sample lengths are length-weighted where combining samples of different length.
• Nickel, copper, cobalt, and scandium are reported separately and as such no metal equivalence calculation is employed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• All reported intercepts are down-hole lengths in metres. At this early stage of initial drill-testing, there is insufficient information to ascertain accurate strike and dip of the mineralisation. As a result, the true width of mineralisation cannot be determined at present.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and intercept lengths	• *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').*	
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.*	• A map indicating prospect and drill-hole locations, and cross-section illustrating results; is included in the body of the announcement.
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.*	• Reported intercepts are considered anomalous in the context of early stage exploration activity.
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.*	• This is an initial identification of early stage targets and no testwork of mineralised material has been conducted apart from routine assays.
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.*	• Mineralised intercepts will be assessed in the context of the results of the FLEM geophysical survey, with modelling and interpretation expected to be finalised in coming weeks. • Any resultant conductive anomalies will be resolved against knowledge of the structure and stratigraphy of the prospect area, and follow-up programmes of work may include drilling as required. • Mineralogical investigation will be undertaken so as to better understand the deportment of Ni-Cu-Co-Sc and assist with the interpretations of controls on this newly defined mineralisation.