ASX ANNOUCEMENT
21 NOVEMBER 2023

Spodumene confirmed at Kandui

- Spodumene mineralisation confirmed in recently reported high-grade lithium intersection at Kandui of **6m @ 1.11% Li_2O incl. 3m @ 1.99% Li_2O from 91m** (KDRC007).
- First phase wide-spaced drill programme nearing completion, testing extensive 2km x 1km lithium soil anomaly with multiple outcropping pegmatites. Assay results are expected in 3-4 weeks.
- Kandui lies within the greater Lefroy Lithium Project, located in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields "lithium corridor", ~20km south of Mineral Resources Ltd (ASX:MIN) Mt Marion Lithium mine.
- Systematic exploration programme commenced under the US$3 million (~A$4.8m) Lefroy Lithium Joint Venture with the Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation (KOMIR).
- Tenement-wide soil sampling progressing. 50% completed, aimed to deliver additional drill targets.

Maximus Resources Limited ('**Maximus**' or the '**Company**', **ASX:MXR**) is pleased to confirm that spodumene has been identified as the dominant lithium-bearing mineral from recent Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the Company's Lefroy Lithium Project (Lefroy), located 25km from Kambalda, Western Australia.

Maximus' Managing Director, Tim Wither commented *"This is a significant advancement for the Lefroy Lithium Project, confirming the high-grade lithium intersection at Kandui is **completely mineralised with spodumene**. This previously hidden pegmatite has a strong up-dip correlation to an extensive +100ppm lithium soil anomaly, highlighting the opportunity for additional lithium-bearing pegmatites to be discovered.*

Maximus has moved quickly following the execution of the KOMIR Joint Venture, commencing a tenement-wide soil sampling programme aimed at building a pipeline of additional drill targets. The first phase ~3,000m drill programme, is nearing completion and testing known pegmatites and an extensive 2km x 1km lithium soil anomaly. The current programme is utilising the KOMIR Joint Venture non-refundable deposit, with the larger programme scheduled to commence in early 2024."

SPODUMENE MINERALOGY CONFIRMED

Reverse Circulation drill samples from the recently reported high-grade lithium intersection of **6m @ 1.11% Li_2O from 90m, including 3m @ 1.99% Li_2O** from 91m (KDRC007) (ASX: MXR Announcement 1 November 2023) were submitted for RAMAN spectroscopy analysis.

RAMAN spectroscopy employs laser light for non-destructive analysis to determine the chemical structure, composition and mineralogy compared to a spectral profile from a database of control samples of spodumene**.**

RAMAN spectroscopy scans were conducted on samples from the intersected pegmatite in KDRC007 from 90m to 96m. The analysis confirmed the **entire pegmatite interval is mineralised with spodumene** with minor traces of mica minerals observed **(Figures 1 and 2).**

KDRC007 was intersected in the southern portion of the ongoing RC drill programme (**Figure 3**). Geological logging of intersected pegmatites in hole KDRC007 and additional mapping from legacy drilling has identified numerous stacked pegmatite bodies with a gentle southeast dip (**Figure 4**).

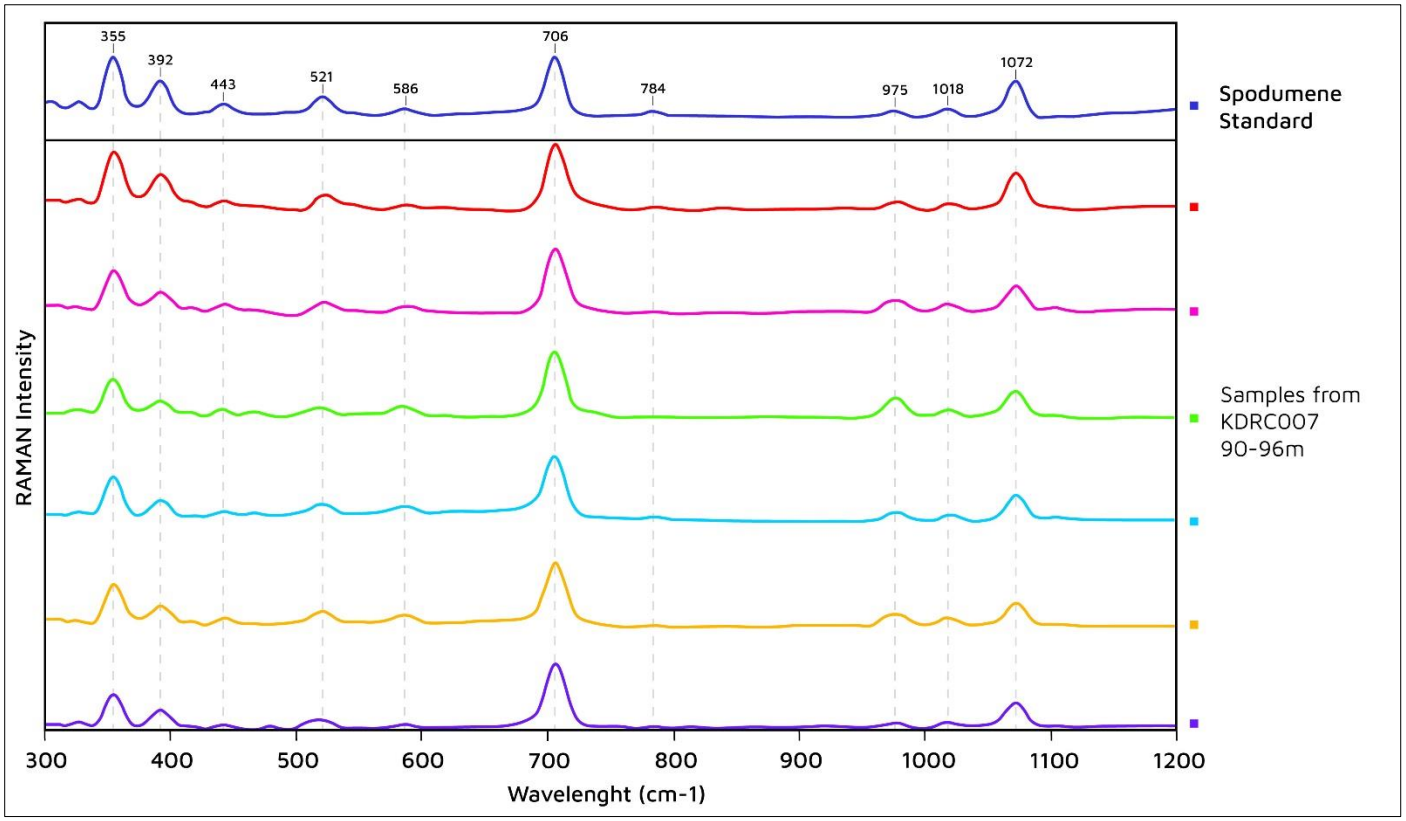

Figure 1 – *RAMAN spectroscopy output for KDRC007. RAMAN library spectral standard for spodumene at the top of the graph.*

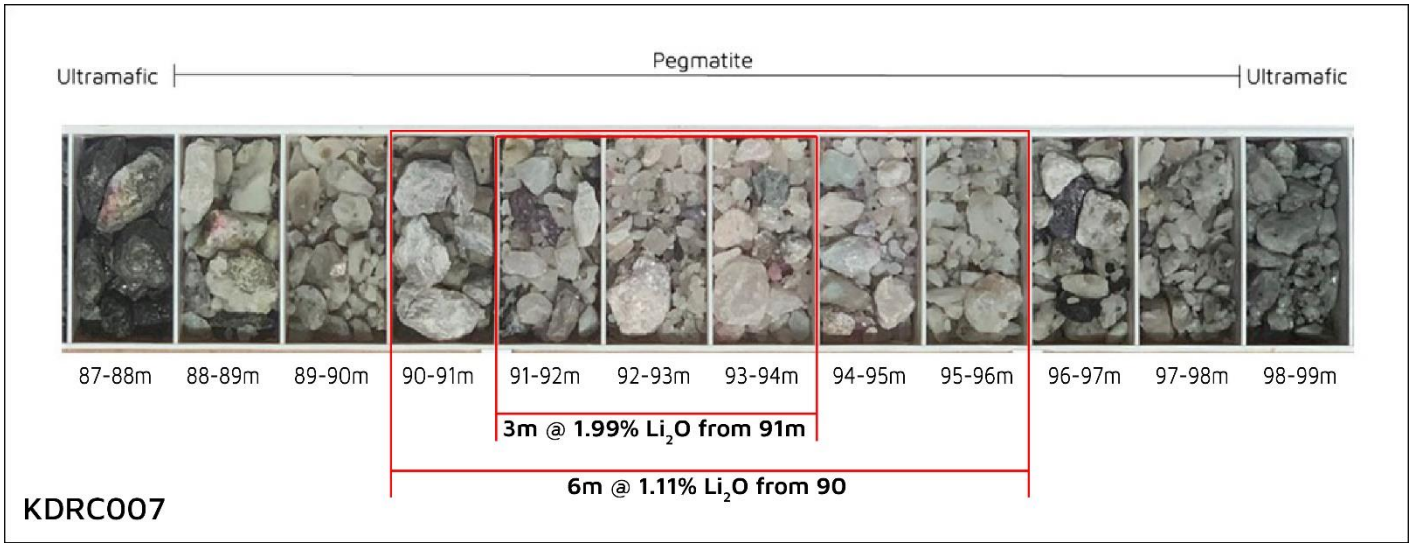

Figure 2 – *RC drill chips showing KDRC007 pegmatite intercept, with minerals comprising of spodumene-feldspar-quartz-albite(pink) ± trace micas.*

LEFROY LITHIUM PROJECT

The Lefroy Lithium target was identified through the presence of over 50 exposed pegmatites coinciding with an extensive 2km x 1km lithium soil anomaly **(Figure 3)**.

Geological mapping has identified numerous stacked pegmatite bodies with a gentle southeast dip that crosscut the greenstone host sequence. The geological setting of Lefroy is similar to Mt Marion, 16km to the north. The confirmation of spodumene marks a significant advancement at Lefroy, demonstrating its potential to host a significant Li-Cs-Ta (LCT) pegmatite mineral system.

KDRC007 intersected **6m @ 1.11% Li_2O from 90m, including 3m @ 1.99% Li_2O from 91m** during drilling at Kandui Prospect, which is within the greater Lefroy Lithium Project area. In addition to the intersected lithium mineralisation at Kandui, five RC drill holes intersected fertile lithium-bearing pegmatites with widths up to 12m downhole (ASX: MXR Announcement 1 November 2023).

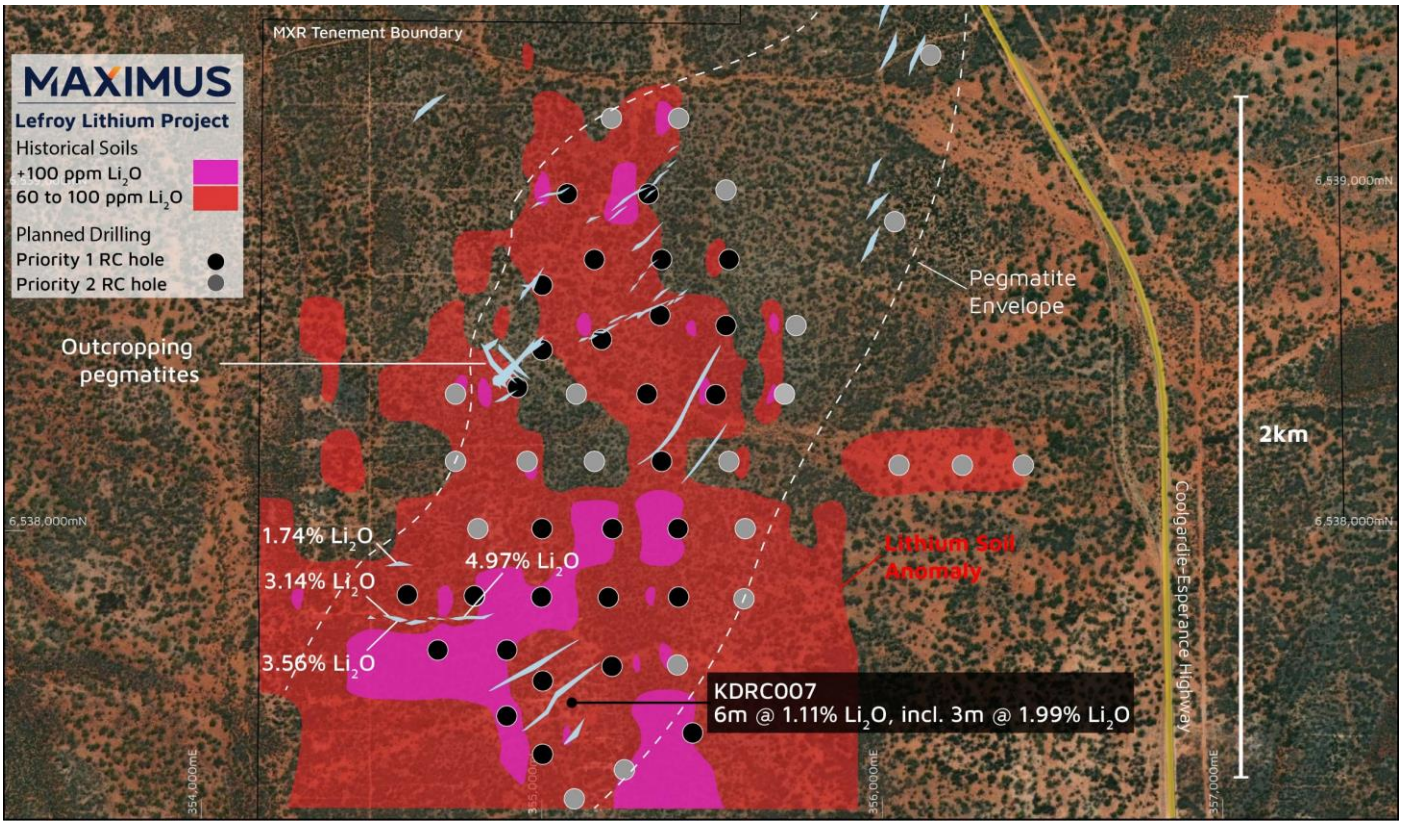

***Figure 3** – Location plan of KDRC007, Lefroy lithium soil anomaly and outcropping pegmatite envelope.*

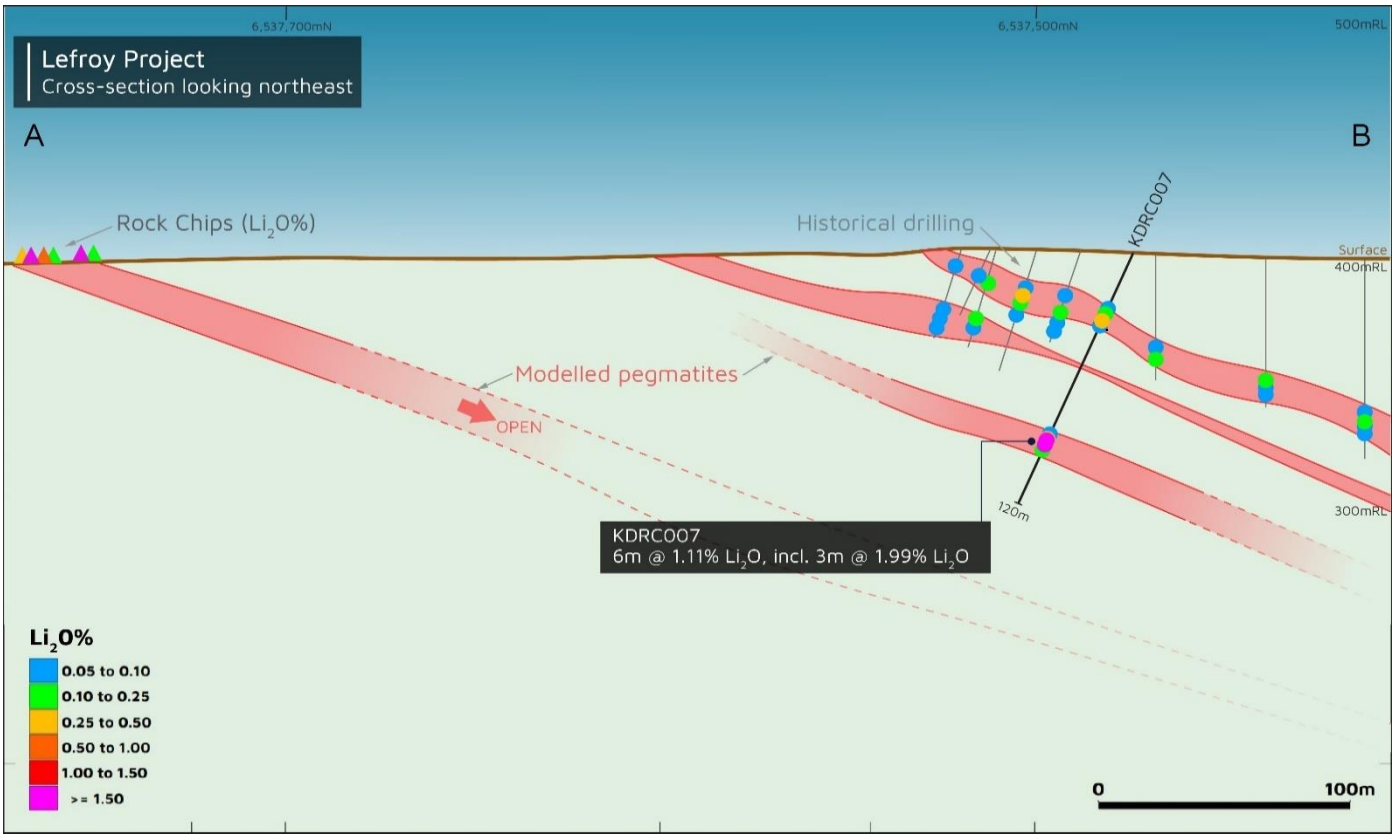

***Figure 4** – Cross-section looking northeast of RC drill hole KDRC007 with mapped shallow dipping pegmatites.*

FORWARD PLAN

The first-phase 30-hole, ~3,000m RC drilling programme, centred around a lithium soil anomaly is nearing completion with assay results expected in 3-4 weeks. Drilling is designed on 200m x 200m spacing and is planned to a depth of approximately 100-150m. RC samples are being submitted for RAMAN spectroscopy for analysis of lithium-bearing minerals.

Additionally, samples from KDRC007 have also been submitted for quantitative X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis to determine the relative concentrations of minerals present.

The Company has commenced a tenement-wide sampling programme (ASX: MXR Announcement 1 November 2023). **Soil geochemistry sampling has proven to be an effective method for detecting concealed or previously unknown areas of lithium-bearing pegmatites due to the shallow cover in the region**. The programme is advancing successfully, having to date collected 1,700 of the intended 3,500 samples, and is on track to be completed within the next two months. Regular updates on assay results and progress are anticipated throughout this period.

***Figure 5** – Location of the Lefroy Lithium Joint Venture with nearby lithium projects.*

LITHIUM PARTNERSHIP WITH KOMIR

A strategic lithium partnership has been established between Maximus and the Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation. KOMIR is a Korean Government agency responsible for their national resource security, including developing overseas mining and processing capacity to supply the Korean market (ASX announcement 16 October 2023).

KOMIR will fund US$3 million (~AUD$4.8 million) of lithium exploration to earn 30% interest in a Lithium Joint Venture across Maximus' Lefroy Lithium Project **(Figure 5)**. Maximus retains a significant upside, holding 70% interest at the end of the earn-in period.

A separate non-binding MOU has been executed with global battery manufacturer LG Energy Solution Ltd, providing an option to acquire KOMIR's 30% interest, and the right to negotiate the purchase of up to 70% of the project's future lithium product.

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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Maximus Resources Limited (ASX:MXR) is an Australian mining company focused on the exploration and development of high-quality gold, lithium, and nickel projects. The company holds a diversified portfolio of exploration projects in the world-class Kambalda region of Western Australia, with resources of **320,600 oz Au across granted mining tenements**. With a commitment to sustainable mining practices and community engagement, Maximus Resources aims to unlock the value of its projects and deliver long-term benefits to its stakeholders.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Data and Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Gregor Bennett a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute Geoscientists (AIG) and Exploration Manager at Maximus Resources. Mr Bennett has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Bennett consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this report relate to the future, including forward-looking statements relating to the Company's financial position, strategy and expected operating results. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. Other than required by law, neither the Company, their officers nor any other person gives any representation, assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements will actually occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.

APPENDIX A

Table 1. Drillhole collar details for KDRC007.

Hole ID	Prospect	Type	Grid System	Easting	Northing	RL	Incl	Azimuth	EOH depth
KDRC007	Lefroy	RC	MGA94_51	355095	6537498	411	-60	270	120

Table 2. Lithium intersections from KDRC007 - Assays are reported at 0.1% Li2O cut-off grade with 2m internal dilution for aggregated intercepts and 0.3% Li2O cut-off for internal high-grade zones.

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Li_2O %	Cs ppm	Ta ppm	Nb ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Be ppm
KDRC007	90	96	6	1.11	681	82	94	1607	79	55
Including	**91**	**94**	**3**	**1.99**	**1226**	**142**	**42**	**2269**	**129**	**60**

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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.*	• All drilling and sampling was undertaken in an industry-standard manner by Maximus Resources. • RC samples were collected directly into calico sample bags on a 1.0m basis from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. 1.0m sample mass typically averages 3.0kg splits. • Duplicate samples were also collected directly into calico sample bags from the drill rig cyclone, at a rate of 1 in every 25. • Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice procedures. • RC samples are appropriate for use in a Resource Estimate. • All samples were submitted to Intertek Minerals in Kalgoorlie for either fire assay (50 g aliquot) or multi-element analysis (ICP-MS). • RC chips logged as pegmatite were stored in chip trays for Raman spectroscopy analysis. • Raman spectroscopy was calibrated using reference material (spodumene) in addition to standard daily calibrations and checks as per Portable Spectral Services procedures.
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).*	• Drilling technique was Reverse Circulation (RC). The RC hole diameter was 140mm face sampling hammer. Hole depth reported was 120m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• RC drill recoveries were high (>90%). • Samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs. • There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias.
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.*	• Samples have been geologically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Logging information stored in the legacy database, and collected in current drill programs includes lithology, alteration, oxidation state, mineralisation, alteration, structural fabrics, and veining. • The logged data comprises both qualitative information (descriptions of various geological features and units) and quantitative data (such as structural orientations, vein and sulphide percentages, magnetic susceptibility) • Photographs of the DD core in both dry and wet forms, as well as RC sample chip trays, are taken to complement the logging data.
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.*	• RC samples were collected on a 1.0m basis from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. The 1.0m sample mass is typically split to 3.0kg on average. The cyclone was blown out and cleaned after each 6 m drill rod to reduce contamination. • Industry standard quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) measures are employed involving certified reference material (CRM) standard, blank and field duplicate samples. • 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. RC field duplicates were inserted in the sample stream at a rate of 1:25. • After receipt of the samples by the independent laboratory (Intertek Kalgoorlie) sample preparation followed industry best practice. Samples were dried, coarse crushing to ~10mm, followed by pulverisation of the entire sample in an LM5 or equivalent pulverising mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron. • The sample sizes are considered adequate for the material being sampled. • 1m RC samples logged as pegmatite were stored in chip trays for Raman spectroscopy analysis.
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*	• Samples were submitted to Intertek in Kalgoorlie for sample preparation i.e. drying, crushing where necessary, and pulverising. • Pulverised samples were then transported to Intertek in Perth for analysis. • Lefroy pegmatite samples were analysed using a 21-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	element suite including, Li, Cs, Ta, Nb, K, Rb, Sn, and Be using sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-MS. • This methodology is considered appropriate for the mineralisation types at the exploration phase. • Internal laboratory control procedures involve duplicate assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. All of these data are reported to the Company and analysed for consistency and any discrepancies. • Maximus collected RC samples for mineral identification, analysed by Raman Spectroscopy at Portable Spectral Services in Perth. Raman spectroscopy was conducted by a Bruker BRAVO Raman system. RAMAN Spectroscopy employs laser light for non-destructive chemical analysis, delivering detailed results on chemical structure, phase, polymorphy, crystallinity and molecular interaction. The Raman shift, denoting the energy variance between incident and scattered light, is quantified in wavenumbers, as depicted in the output graphs. Scans were conducted on the mineralised samples in KDRC007 from 90 to 96m and compared to a control sample standard of spodumene.
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 Maximus employees. • No adjustments were made to assay data. • Once data is finalised it is transferred to a database. • Templates have been set up to facilitate geological logging. Prior to the import into the central database managed by CSA Global, logging data is validated for conformity and overall systematic compliance by the geologist. • Geological descriptions were entered directly onto standard logging sheets, using standardized geological codes. • Assay results are received from the laboratory in digital format. CSA Global manage Maximus Resource's database and receive raw assay from Intertek. • Li_2O% was calculated by applying a conversion factor of 2.153 to the Li ppm values obtained from the laboratory analyses.
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.*	• Drill hole locations have been established using a field GPS unit. The data is stored as grid system: GDA/MGA94 zone 51. This is considered acceptable for exploration activities. • A north seeking gyro was used to collect azimuth and dip directions down the hole.
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*	• Angled drilling (-60 towards at 270°) tested the interpreted east dipping pegmatites. • Drill hole spacing along section lines is approximately 40m. • Sample intervals are based on geological boundaries with even one metre samples between. • For RC samples, 1m samples through target zones

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	were sent to the laboratory for analysis. The remainder of the hole was sampled using 4m composite samples.
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.*	• Drilling is designed to cross the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible. Most drill holes are designed at a dip of approximately -60 degrees. • Drill intersections approximate true width. • No orientation-based sampling bias is known at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security is managed by the Company. After preparation in the field samples are packed into polyweave bags and despatched to the laboratory by MXR employees.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have yet been completed.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The 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 Spargoville Project is located on granted Mining Leases. Tenements consist of the following mining leases: M15/1475, M15/1869, M15/1448, M15/1101, M15/1263, M15/1264, M15/1323, M15/1338, M15/1474, M15/1774, M15/1775, M15/1776, P15/6241 for which MXR has 100% of all minerals. M15/1101, M15/1263, M15/1264, M15/1323, M15/1338, M15/1769, M15/1770, M15/1771, M15/1772, M15/1773 for which MXR has 100% mineral rights excluding 20% nickel rights. L15/128, L15/255, M15/395, M15/703 for which MXR has 100% all minerals, except Ni rights. M15/97, M15/99, M15/100, M15/101, M15/102, M15/653, M15/1271 for which MXR has 100% gold rights. M 15/1449 for which MXR has 75% of all minerals.
Exploration done by other parties	• *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 undertaken by Selcast (Australian Selection), Pioneer Resources, and Ramelius Resources.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Spargoville Project is located in the Coolgardie Domain within the Kalgoorlie Terrane of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The greenstone stratigraphy of the Kalgoorlie Terrane can be divided into three main units: (1) predominantly mafic to ultramafic units of the Kambalda Sequence, these units include the Lunnon

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Basalt, Kambalda Komatiite, Devon Consols Basalt, and Paringa Basalt; (2) intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic sequences of the Kalgoorlie Sequence, represented by the Black Flag Group and (3) siliciclastic packages of the late basin sequence known as the Merougil Beds. The Paringa Basalt, or Upper Basalt, is less developed within the Coolgardie Domain, but similar mafic volcanic rocks with comparable chemistry are found in the Wattle Dam area. Slices of the Kambalda Sequence, referred to as the Burbanks and Hampton Formations, are believed to represent thrust slices within the Kalgoorlie Sequence. Multiple deformational events have affected the Kalgoorlie Terrane, with at least five major regional deformational events identified. Granitoid intrusions associated with syntectonic domains are found in the Wattle Dam area, including the Depot Granite and the Widgiemooltha Dome. Domed structures associated with granitoid emplacement are observed in the St Ives camp, with deposition of the Merougil Beds and emplacement of porphyry intrusions occurring during extensional deformation. Gold occurrences associated with the Zuleika and Spargoville shears are representative of deposits that formed during sinistral transpression on northwest to north- northwest trending structures. The local geology consists of a steep west-dipping sequence of metamorphosed mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks, interflow metasedimentary rocks and felsic porphyry intrusions. The dominant structural style consists of steep north-plunging isoclinal folds with sheared and attenuated fold limbs. The Wattle Dam Gold Project consists of several gold deposits, namely, Wattle Dam, Redback, Golden Orb and S5. The deposits exhibit a prominent northwards plunge of high-grade shoots and mineralised zones related to regional north-plunging isoclinal folds. The Lefroy Project geology consists of a steep west-dipping sequence of metamorphosed mafic-ultramafic volcanic rocks, interflow metasedimentary rocks and felsic porphyry intrusions. Pegmatite bodies intrude the greenstone sequence and are typically shallow dipping towards the east.

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*
		• Drill hole details are included in Appendix A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.*	• All reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts have been applied. • Assays are reported at 0.1% Li_2O cut-off grade with 2m internal dilution for aggregated intercepts and 0.3% Li_2O cut-off for internal high-grade zones. • No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
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 is believed to be generally perpendicular to strike. Given the angle of the drill holes and the interpreted dip of the host rocks and mineralisation (see Figures in the text), reported intercepts approximate true width. • All drill hole intercepts are measured in downhole metres.
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 Figures and Table in the text.
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.*	• Balanced reporting of representative intercepts is illustrated on the included diagrams.
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;*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work (DD, RC) is justified to locate extensions to mineralisation both at depth and along strike.