9 March 2022

ASX Announcement

MULTI-ELEMENT ASSAY RESULTS FURTHER DEMONSTRATE RARE EARTH AND POLYMETALLIC POTENTIAL AT GREENLAND PROSPECTS

Highlights

- **Highly anomalous preliminary multi-element assay results received from grab samples collected at the Ivigtût and Grønnedal-Ika prospects, including:**
  - **IVIGTÛT mine dumps - 165.00 g/t silver, 0.14% copper, 3.83% lead and 0.37% zinc.**
  - **GRØNNEDAL-IKA carbonatite - Up to 0.62% lanthanum, 10% cerium, >0.10% praseodymium, 0.82% neodymium, 0.10% samarium, 0.10% gadolinium and 0.86% yttrium.**
  - **GRØNNEDAL-IKA aplite vein >0.25% niobium, 34.00g/t silver, 0.96% lead, 0.15% copper, 0.16% tin, and 4.40% fluorine.**
- **Assessment of exploration results to date indicates two or more distinct styles of REE mineralisation at the Ivigtût and Grønnedal-Ika prospects, ranging from light to heavy REE.**

Eclipse Metals Ltd (ASX: **EPM**) (**Eclipse Metals** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide the following update for its Ivigtût (also referred to as Ivittuut) rare earth element (REE), base metal and industrial mineral prospect and Grønnedal-Ika REE prospect in southwestern Greenland.

Eclipse Chairman Carl Popal commented: "Further results from Ivugtût and Grønnedal-Ika highlight the polymetallic nature of these prospects, in particular the REE potential with both heavy and light REE mineralisation evident. Some initial results exceed testing limits for the analytical method used and these samples are being further analysed. When final results are received and analysed, a targeted exploration program will be designed in time to take advantage of the northern summer season to further advance evaluation of our projects in Greenland."

Highly anomalous multi-element assay results received

Interim laboratory assay results have been received for nine grab samples from Ivigtût and Grønnedal-Ika, collected during a helicopter-assisted reconnaissance program in late 2021 (see ASX release dated 17th November 2021). Many overlimit values were returned from the first analytical run which are now being further analysed by more accurate methods. These results are expected to be returned in the near future when the Brisbane laboratory is fully operational after recent flooding prevented staff access.

Samples from Grønnedal-Ika and Ivigtût returned highly anomalous total rare earth oxide (TREO) together with niobium (Nb), tungsten (W), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn) and silver (Ag) concentrations (Table 1), further confirming the polymetallic nature of the Company's Greenland project. (Refer also tables in Annexure 1)

Laboratory analyses of two fluorite samples (I21007 and I21009) and one cryolite-fluorite-siderite sample (I21012) collected from the historic Ivigtût mine dumps (Figure 1) returned[1,2]:

- **22.20% fluorine, 8.60 g/t silver** and **0.12% copper** in sample I21007; and
- **26.00% fluorine, 165.00 g/t silver, 0.14% copper, 3.83% lead** and **0.37% zinc** in sample I21012.

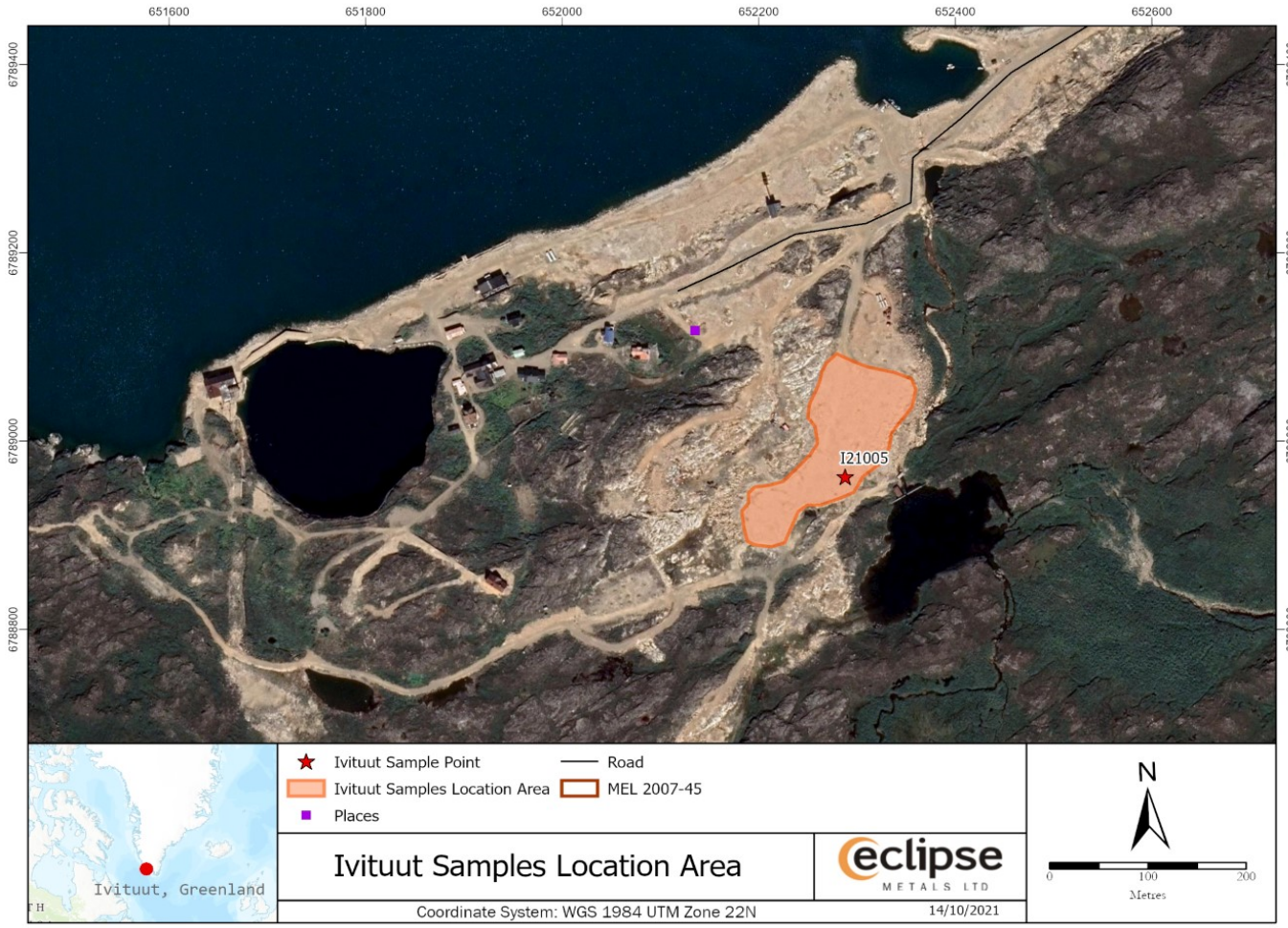

Figure 1. Image of the historic Ivigtût pit and waste dumps showing sample point.

Even though overall REE concentrations in samples I21007, I21009 and I21012, collected from the Ivigtût mine dumps are relatively low in TREO values, ranging from 2.26 to 161.44 ppm, the ratio of high demand heavy REE to light REE is considered to be very encouraging. The results in Annexure Table 1 confirm the polymetallic nature of the pit environment.

Analysis of five magnetite-limonite-bearing ferro-carbonatite grab samples (G21010: G21014, G21016, G21017 and G21019) collected from the Grønnedal-Ika carbonatite complex (Figure 2) returned highly anomalous light and heavy REE assay values, including[1,2]:

- **0.32% lanthanum, 0.83% cerium, >0.10% praseodymium, 0.43% neodymium, 0.07% samarium, 0.05% gadolinium** and **0.06% yttrium** (sample G21014).
- **0.60% lanthanum, >10.00% cerium, >0.10% praseodymium, 0.82% neodymium, >0.10% samarium, >0.10% gadolinium** and **0.86% yttrium** (sample G21016).
- **0.27% lanthanum, 0.73% cerium, 0.10% praseodymium, 0.39% neodymium, 0.07% samarium, 0.05% gadolinium** and **0.05% yttrium** (sample G21017).

A sample from a sulphide-bearing aplite (G21011) that cuts the carbonatite rocks returned:

- **>0.25% niobium, 34.00 g/t silver, 0.96% lead, 0.15% copper, 0.16% tin, 200 ppm lithium** and **4.40% fluorine**.
- Anomalous heavy REE values such as **0.02% erbium, 0.03% ytterbium** and **0.09% yttrium** with overall anomalous TREO of 0.30%.

Full assay results are provided in **Annexure 1.**

[1] Assay data rounded to two decimal places. See Annexure 1 for full assay results.
[2] Over-limit assay data yet to be received.

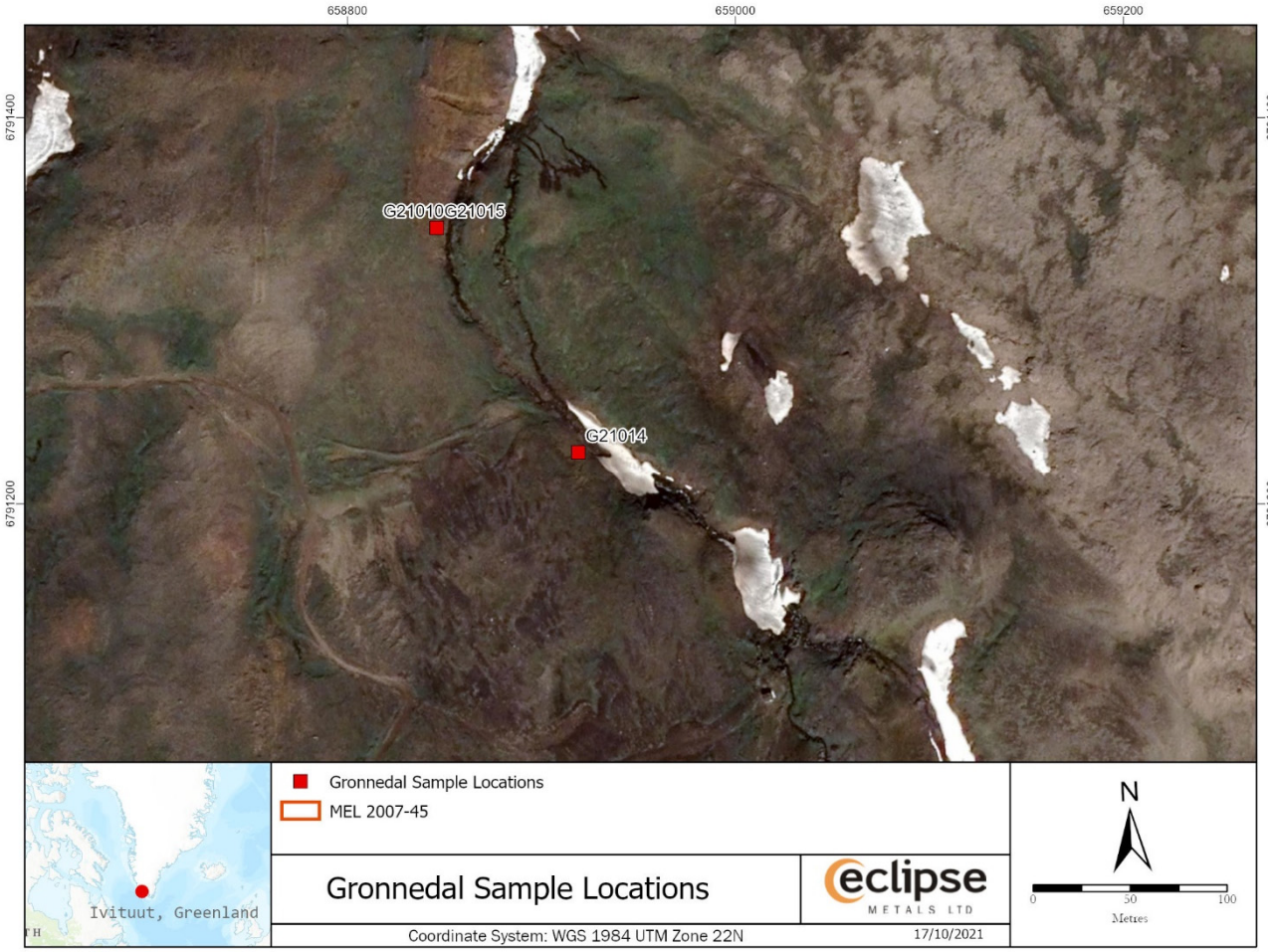

Figure 2. Grønnedal-Ika sample locations

Discussion of REE results

Laboratory assay results from surface grab and historic drill core samples collected by the Company to date (ASX release dated 15th November 2021) as well as supplementary readings obtained with a handheld XRF (ASX release dated 17th November 2021) indicate the presence of two or more distinct styles of REE mineralisation:

1. Carbonatite-hosted REE mineralisation

   The Mesoproterozoic (1,299 ± 17 Ma) Grønnedal-Ika carbonatite-syenite complex covers a surface area of 8km × 3km and, as such, is comparable in size to other REE-bearing carbonatites such as Mountain Pass (California), Mt Weld (Australia) and Steenkampskraal (South Africa).

   The multiple significant REE results obtained by the Company to date (see ASX release dated 02nd March 2021 and 15th November 2021) imply that Grønnedal-Ika has the potential to contain significant REE mineralisation. The presence of light REE mineralisation at Grønnedal-Ika is consistent with other REE-bearing carbonatite intrusive complexes.

   Preliminary sampling by the Company of historic drill core from Grønnedal-Ika returned significant TREO up to 22.70% in sample IVT 21-3 (see ASX release dated 15th November 2021). Laboratory results and complementary XRF readings suggest that, in addition to light REE mineralisation, the Grønnedal-Ika carbonatite-syenite complex is also – at least in part – enriched in **praseodymium (Pr)** and **neodymium (Nd).** The latter are often termed the 'magnet feed' rare earth elements which are critical for high-performance magnets used by the automotive sector and in wind turbines.

Figure 3. XRF testing large samples from Grønnedal-Ika

2. Other styles of REE mineralisation

   Additional REE targets requiring field examination include:

   (i) Certain aplite and pegmatite dykes that cut the Grønnedal-Ika carbonatite complex are characterised by a combination of highly anomalous heavy REE and other metals such as tin, niobium, and thorium as exemplified by sample G21011. Further work is required to determine the volume of these aplite and pegmatite dykes and their resource potential.

   (ii) Carbonatite and dolerite dykes at Ivigtût and Grønnedal-Ika are reported as having REE potential, which is yet to be tested.

   (iii) The greisen that encloses the Ivigtût cryolite deposit is known to be enriched in REE, tin, tantalum, niobium, and tungsten, however, previous operators focused on cryolite only. Further work, in particular drilling, is required to better define the economic potential of this greisen.

Overall, the various styles of REE mineralisation at Grønnedal-Ika and Ivigtût, ranging from light to heavy REE, and their various respective geological host environments are testament to a complex intrusive history and multiple episodes of REE enrichment. Given the focus by previous operators on only exploring and mining of the Ivigtût cryolite deposit, Eclipse Metals is the first company to test the REE and multi-element potential at both Grønnedal-Ika and Ivigtût.

Authorised for release by the Board

Carl Popal
Executive Chairman

Oliver Kreuzer
Non-Executive Director

About Eclipse Metals Ltd (ASX: EPM)

Eclipse Metals Ltd is an Australian exploration company focused on exploring South-western Greenland, Northern Territory and Queensland for multi commodity mineralisation. Eclipse Metals Ltd has an impressive portfolio of assets prospective for cryolite, fluorite, siderite, quartz (high purity silica), REE, gold, platinum group metals, manganese, palladium, vanadium and uranium mineralisation. The Company's mission is to increase shareholders' wealth through capital growth and ultimately dividends. Eclipse Metals Ltd plans to achieve this goal by exploring for and developing viable mineral deposits to generate mining or joint venture incomes.

About the Ivigtût Project

Ivigtût is located in southwestern Greenland and has a power station and fuel supplies to service this station and local traffic to support mineral exploration. About 5.5km to the northeast of Ivigtût, the settlement of Kangilinnguit (aka Grønnedal), provides a heliport and an active wharf with infrastructure. The Gronnedal-Ika carbonatite complex is less than 10km from Ivigtût and only 5km from the port of Grønnedal. This complex is one of the 12 larger Gardar alkaline intrusions in Greenland and is recognised by GEUS as one of Greenland's prime REE targets along with Kvanefjeld and Kringlerne (Tanbreez).

The Gardar Province of southwest Greenland constitutes one of the best-endowed REE provinces worldwide. It represents an ancient continental rift zone that was active between 1,330 and 1,140 Ma (i.e., Mesoproterozoic era). Gardar magmatism produced a broad suite of extrusive and intrusive rocks, including kilometre-scale alkaline complexes that are among the world's largest alkaline ore deposits. The Ivittuut mineralised system, spatially and genetically associated with an evolved alkaline complex of the Gardar Province, formed 1.3 billion years ago as cooling hydrothermal fluids moved through the Earth's crust.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report / ASX release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr. Rodney Dale, Non-Executive Director of Eclipse Metals Ltd. Mr. Dale holds a Fellowship Diploma in Geology from RMIT, is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM) and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported 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 Dale consents to the inclusion in this report / ASX release of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Mr Dale confirms that the entity is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this report.

Annexure 1. Sample Assay Data Ivigtût and Gronnedal

1. Assay results using ME-MS81 Method

	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81
SAMPLE	**Ba**	**Ce**	**Dy**	**Er**	**Eu**	**Ga**	**Gd**	**Hf**	**Ho**	**La**	**Lu**	**Nb**	**Nd**	**Pr**	**Rb**	**Sm**	**Sn**	**Sr**	**Ta**	**Tb**	**Th**	**Tm**	**U**	**V**	**W**	**Y**	**Yb**	**Zr**
DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
I21007	283	40.1	8.67	7.03	0.1	70.4	3.14	9.4	2.06	15.1	1	57.4	7.8	3.56	585	2.75	68	1210	6.3	1.11	44.4	1.21	5.04	10	5	36.8	7.55	224
I21009	7.9	0.5	0.11	0.09	<0.02	16.1	<0.05	<0.1	0.03	0.2	0.02	0.8	0.2	0.08	183	0.05	14	154.5	0.1	0.02	0.22	0.02	0.11	8	1	0.4	0.14	<2
I21012	147	5.3	3.06	1.82	0.05	22.8	1.18	0.1	0.61	1.8	0.18	2.8	2.3	0.73	162.5	1.24	12	529	0.7	0.39	6.41	0.25	0.59	63	3	6.7	1.56	2
G21010	>10000	2910	93.3	25.6	92.2	14.3	198	0.1	13.9	1240	1.01	21.5	1490	379	10	287	1	>10000	0.3	21.8	226	2.47	1.31	23	<1	320	9.94	3
G21011	125	346	242	239	2.26	87	69.2	931	62	98.3	47.4	>2500	127.5	42.5	631	59.8	1630	760	654	27.8	>1000	46.6	248	6	144	864	331	>10000
G21014	6150	8320	203	42.3	224	38.4	467	2.7	26.7	3190	1.49	114.5	4320	>1000	16.7	733	9	893	3.6	51	585	3.44	26.5	61	2	563	13.15	102
G21016	>10000	>10000	410	78.6	466	64.1	>1000	1.3	51.4	6030	2	19.7	8190	>1000	3	>1000	3	1905	0.6	106	809	5.87	25.3	283	1	1075	19.15	73
G21017	5320	7270	186.5	34.5	215	31.5	464	5.4	23	2700	1.21	62.5	3910	977	7	694	15	178.5	4.9	50	420	2.7	30.9	121	2	457	10.55	153
G21019	2910	5240	147.5	29.2	162.5	25	356	0.5	18.95	2230	1	20.1	2990	766	6.2	515	1	631	0.4	37.7	344	2.28	26.7	94	1	418	8.88	31

2. Assay Results - F-ELE81a , ME-ICP61, AG-OG62 and ME-XRF15b

	F-ELE81a	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	Ag-OG62	Pb-OG62	ME-XRF15b
SAMPLE	F	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Pb	F
DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
I21007	>20000	8.6	1160	84	89			22.2
I21009	>20000	>100	1375	>10000	3710	165	3.83	26
I21012	>20000	7.8	485	1195	1315			19.9
G21010	4530	<0.5	13	81	578			
G21011	>20000	34	1500	9600	409			4.4
G21014	8870	<0.5	27	134	2480			
G21016	3160	0.9	5	98	1230			
G21017	2420	1.9	26	238	1665			
G21019	2620	0.5	10	52	2350			

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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.*	• Random chips from outcrops and mullock dumps. • Samples from Ivigtut mine dumps intended to represent major rock types; qualitative only. • Gronnedal-Ika carbonatite samples represent outcropping rock formations; qualitative only. • Initial field tests by hand-held XRF assumed to be indicative only. Instrument not calibrated. • Chemical analyses to assess levels of elements contained, not for ore-grade estimates.
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).*	• Not applicable
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.*	• Not applicable
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*	• Samples geologically logged before submission for analysis for identification only. Not quantitative.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• Samples for geological determination and identification only. Not quantitative. . • No duplicates collected or determined.
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.*	• Standard laboratory procedures for sample preparation, elemental determination, QA / QC. • XRF instrument used only to select mineralized samples for shipment to reduce quantity and weight of samples sent from Greenland to Australia. • Standard laboratory procedures with blanks and duplicates. No external laboratory checks warranted at this stage.
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.*	• Not applicable.
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.*	• Hand held GPS locations:- Ivigtut – within 100m of 652288mE : 6788960mN Gronnedal-Ika – within 100m of 658880mE : 6791300mN. • No grid. Hand held GPS only and correlation with hard-copy maps.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Not applicable • No assumption of continuity or resource estimation. • Samples not composited.
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.*	• Not applicable.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples secured on-site and transported by airline to Australia under normal security procedures.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Not applicable.

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.*	• MEL 2007 / 45 granted to Eclipse Metals in February 2021 for a period of 3 years with extensions subject to activities and expenditure. • Granted by Government of Greenland.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	GEUS Report File No. 20236 The Planning of the Ivigtut Open Pit of Kryolitselskabet Oresund A/S - Mining of the Flouritic Orebody"; Outokompu OY Mining Consultants, 1987. This report provided 18 cross sections showing drill traces with cryolite (kry), fluorite (fs) and siderite (sid) values together with pit profiles, resource blocks and tabulated tonnage estimates on each section with an SG of 2.95.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		GEUS Report File No. 20238 "The Planning of the Ivigtut Open Pit of Kryolitselskabet Oresund A/S – Report of the First Phase, Investigation of the Quantity and Quality of Extractable Ore from the Ivigtut Open Pit"; Outokompu OY Mining Consultants, 1986. This report contained 23 sections showing drillhole traces and contoured cryolite/fluorite grades with an overlay of resource blocks. These sections were used to check positions of drillholes relative to those shown in the above report (GEUS 20236). Resource tonnages are provided. GEUS Report File No. 20335 Kryolitselskabet Oresund A/S, De Resterende Mineralreserver I Kryolitforekomsten Ved Ivigtut, Ultimo 1987" This report is the most useful of the reports. It provides: - Drillhole location plan - Complete cross section locations - Pit survey points - Plans of underground and in-pit ramp - 38 cross section showing drillhole traces, geological interpretation and ore blocks - Tabulated ore blocks with cryolite, fluorite and siderite grades and tonnages (back-calculated blanket SG of 3) GEUS Report File No. 21549 "Ivigtut Mineopmaaling, 1962" This report is a survey record of the open pit and includes 28 sections, each of which show the pit profile together with drillhole traces and, on some sections, underground workings. GEUS Report File No. 20241 • Kryolitselskabet Oresund A/S, Lodighedsdistribution I, Ivigtut Kryolitbrud, 31.12.1985" (Danish) 108 pages of drillhole analytical data in %: hole ID, from to, cryolite, fluorspar, Fe, Cu, Zn, Pb, S
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Late stage granitic / syenitic / carbonatite intrusions into crystalline basement
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.*	• Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	• Not applicable.
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').*	• Not applicable.
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.*	• Not applicable.
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.*	• Not applicable.
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.*	• Not applicable.
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,*	• Geological mapping; remote sensing; drilling. • Detailed geological assessments planned for 2022 field season.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	