ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

31 March 2022

Hombre Muerto West Project Update: DFS and Pilot Plant Works Making Strong Progress, New Resource Targets Identified

Highlights:

- **HMW Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) on budget and on track for completion by end-CY2022.**
- **Two pumping boreholes now completed with short term pumping tests successfully performed on both wells; third borehole to commence shortly.**
- **Long term borehole hydraulic pumping tests set to commence in May.**
- **Pilot plant construction progressing well; main pond completed with brine filling imminent and evaporation piloting to follow**
- **Exploration diamond drill hole underway at Pata Pila; to provide key information on potential Mineral Resource extension beyond salar limits.**
- **Mineral Resource update on track for delivery Q3 CY2022.**
- **Recently completed Transient Electromagnetic (TEM) geophysical survey identifies potential new Mineral Resource zones.**
- **New target zones exploration drilling set to commence in Q2 CY2022.**

Galan Lithium Limited (ASX: GLN) (**Galan** or **the Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the intensive site and study activities in progress for its 100%-owned Hombre Muerto West Lithium Project (**HMW**) in Catamarca Province, Argentina.

Galan's Managing Director and CEO, JP Vargas de la Vega, said:

"I have spent the past few months on the ground in Argentina and Chile working with our teams, relevant government authorities and the local communities. I am very pleased to say that our world-class lithium HMW Project is progressing strongly, on all fronts. My meetings with local Catamarca authorities saw evidence of excellent governmental and community support for the HMW and Candelas Projects. We are proud to be rapidly advancing projects that offer such economic and social benefits to the broader regions in which they are located."

"Despite the logistical challenges posed by COVID-19, our key activities at the HMW Project remain on track and on budget. Even more importantly, we remain lost time injury free with all work being undertaken in a safe and highly professional manner. Thank you to our dedicated teams in Argentina, Chile and Australia, who have Galan blood in their veins."

"Finally, as part of this update it is also pleasing to be able to demonstrate the further potential Mineral Resource upside evidenced by the recent TEM geophysical survey. We look forward to aggressively drilling these new target zones from next quarter and through the rest of 2022."

Definitive Feasibility Study update

The HMW Definitive Feasibility Study (**DFS**) is being led by leading global engineering consulting group, Hatch. The Feasibility Study teams Hatch with Galan's other key consultants, including Ad-Infinitum, SRK and WSP, along with the Company's own project teams in Argentina, Chile and Australia.

Early DFS workstreams have now been completed, including various trade-off analyses for location of main infrastructure and process design. Work has also now commenced on detailed facilities design.

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) preparation has begun with Galan further strengthening its team in this area, allowing for regular interaction with all key stakeholders on an ongoing basis.

The DFS is on budget and on schedule for completion by end-CY2022.

Borehole well drilling and pumping activities

Drilling of two pumping borehole wells has now been completed. These two wells are located at Pata Pila (to 225m depth) and at Rana de Sal (to 200m depth).

Short-term pumping tests were successfully performed on both wells (see Figure 1). Long term hydraulic pumping tests are set to commence in May 2022, once monitoring wells are constructed.

Figure 1 – Brine from pumping well PBPP-1-21 located at Pata Pila

Drilling of the third pumping borehole is set to commence shortly.

Pilot Plant progress

Construction of the initial evaporation pond (S1), covering approximately 3,000 m^2, has now been completed (see Figure 2). Commencement of brine filling is imminent as all quality control inspections have been completed.

Commencement of brine filling sees the initiation of the evaporation testing activities of the Pilot Plant. This is a major milestone given that it marks the commencement of large-scale piloting activities at HMW.

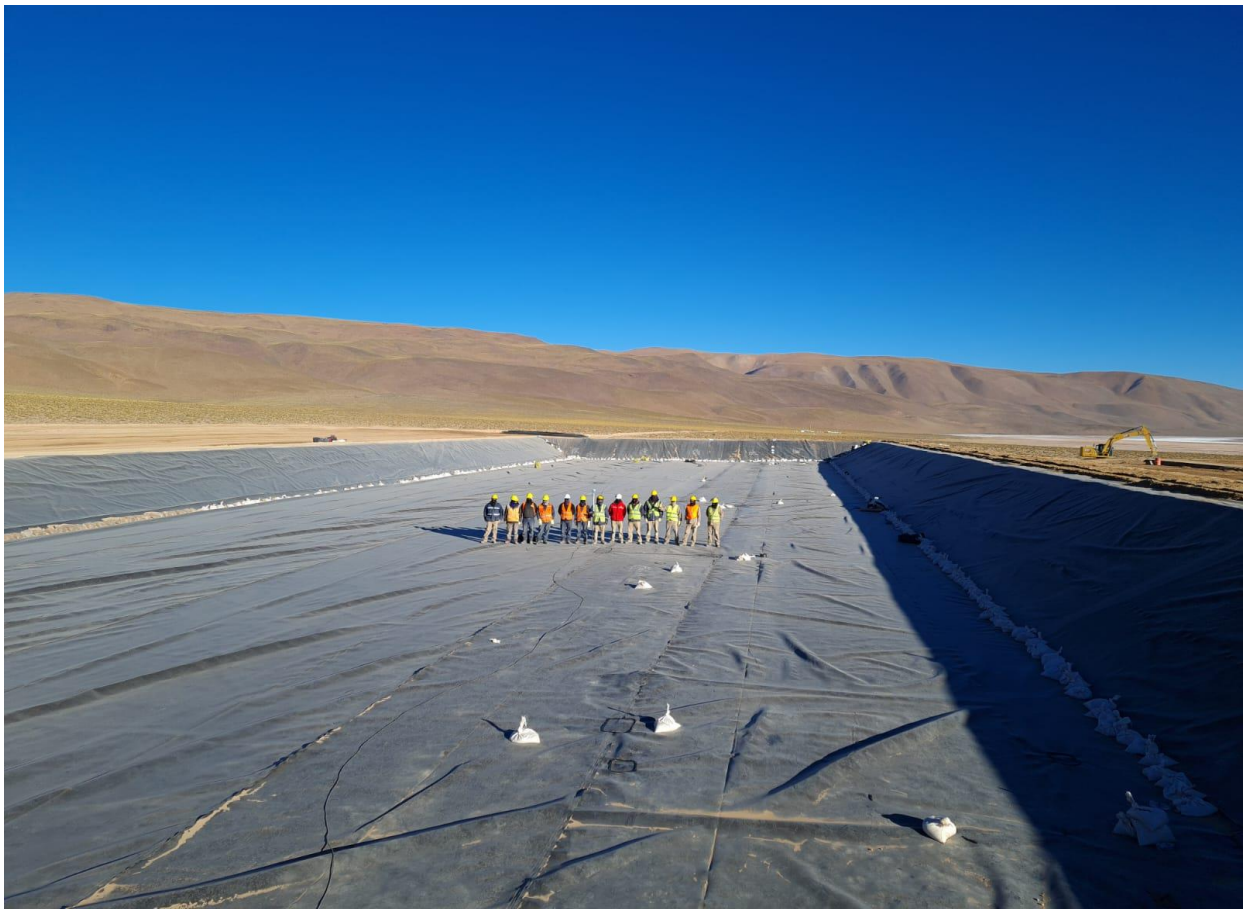

Figure 2 – Evaporation Pond S1 Ready for Filling

The data set to be obtained from this initial evaporation trial will allow the calibration of the simulation model to predict the completion time for achieving the first batch of brine concentrate with 6% of Li contents produced by the pilot plant.

New camp facilities

The new expanded camp at HMW has been operational since mid-January 2022. An additional 20,000 litre diesel tank and residual storage area have also been constructed.

Exploration drilling activities

An exploration diamond drillhole, EXP-002, is currently underway at Pata Pila. This drillhole is strategically located on higher ground and approximately 1km west from the Livent tenement boundary. This drillhole is expected to provide key geological data for testing extension to the existing Mineral Resource, in both horizontal and vertical dimensions, from the Salar's limit.

An update to the existing HMW Mineral Resource estimate is expected to be completed by Q3 CY2022.

Given recently identified new Mineral Resource expansion targets (see below), Galan now expects to continue exploration diamond drilling activities at HMW through the remainder of CY2022.

Geophysics delivers new Mineral Resource expansion targets

Quantec Geoscience Argentina S.A. recently completed nearly 32km (8 lines) of Transient Electromagnetic (**TEM**) surveying that spanned across Rana de Sal, Pucara del Salar, Casa del Inca III, and Pata Pila tenements. The TEM method provides information on the electric resistivity in the subsurface and is a well-suited method for Li brine exploration. Galan's lithium brine consultants, WSP, then integrated the widespread coverage of this new survey with the existing HMW data from past Quantec CSAMT geophysical surveys.

The TEM survey was able to image beneath recent lava flows to reveal a potentially significant brine body extension. The TEM survey results complement the interpretation of brine units previously recognised as well as the conceptual hydrogeological model. Lateral continuity of the brine in the different parts of the HMW are also now better supported.

Most significantly, WSP's new model has identified potential new Mineral Resource zones in Pucará del Salar, as well as the recently acquired Casa del Inca III. Any further Mineral Resource expansion could naturally deliver further productive zones and the opportunity to extend the HMW's wellfield.

Exploration diamond drilling of these new target zones is planned to commence in Q2 CY2022.

WSP Interpretation of TEM results

The TEM profiles of the recent geophysical exploration campaign were compared in a 3D model with the CSAMT profiles of the 2018 and 2019 campaigns. The objectives were:

1. To determine the lateral continuity of the brine between the different properties.
2. To explore the potential presence of brine below the recent lava flows of Casa del Inca.
3. To explore the properties of Rana de Sal II, Pucará del Salar.
4. To determine the lateral extension and potential connection of the brine from these properties to Rana de Sal I.

The new TEM profiles confirm the lateral continuity of subsurface brine response along the profiled tenements. This is observed as relatively low to moderate resistance zones corresponding with the upper sediments on the alluvial zone (the lower the resistance or higher conductivity, the better for brines exploration). Importantly, below the surface lava flows (for example in the Casa del Inca III tenement) a geoelectric unit was also identified which allows inference of the presence of brine units below this volcanic cap. This finding is planned to be confirmed with future drilling.

In general, the TEM profiles are consistent with geoelectric units described in the previous campaigns (SRK) and improves the geometric extension along the new HMW tenements. The TEM survey also shows a deep high resistance unit is persistent throughout the whole area, which is interpreted as an evaporitic unit (halite) or rock basement. This data is set to assist in the definition of the depth extent of the HMW Mineral Resource.

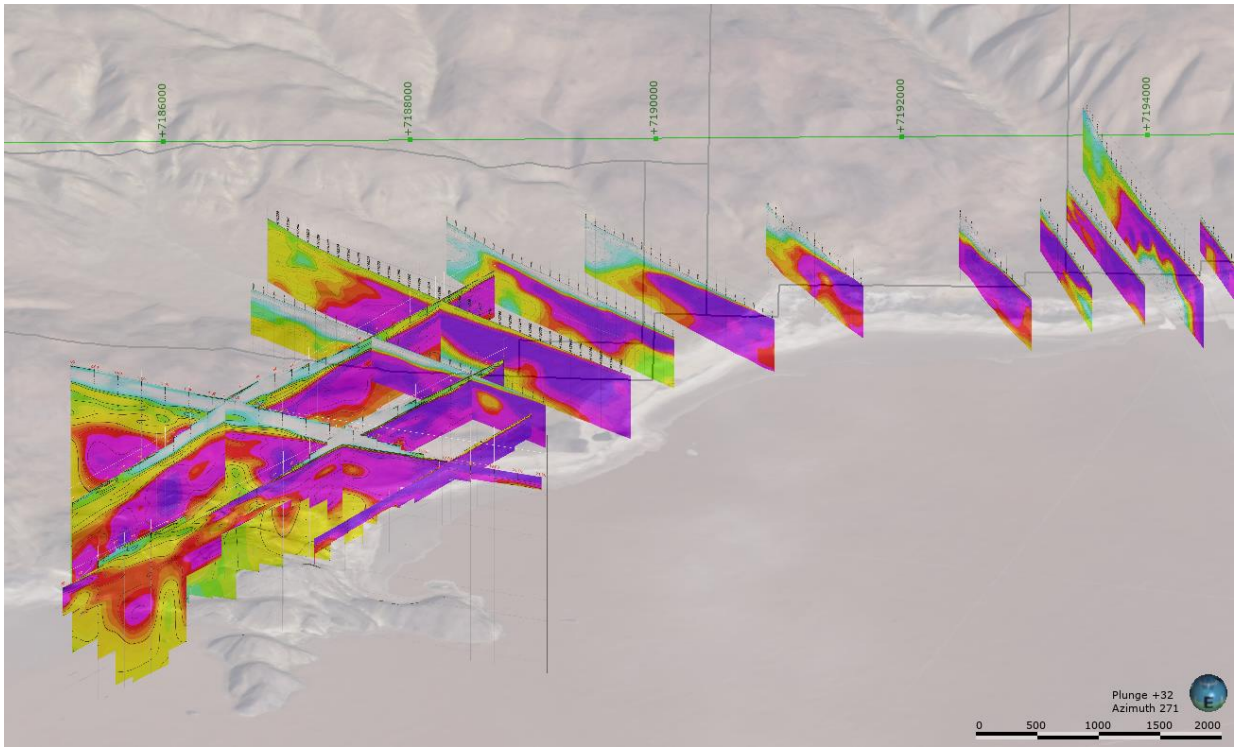

Figure 3 – HMW's Geophysics looking West, the darker the areas the more conductive and potentially associated with brines occurrence

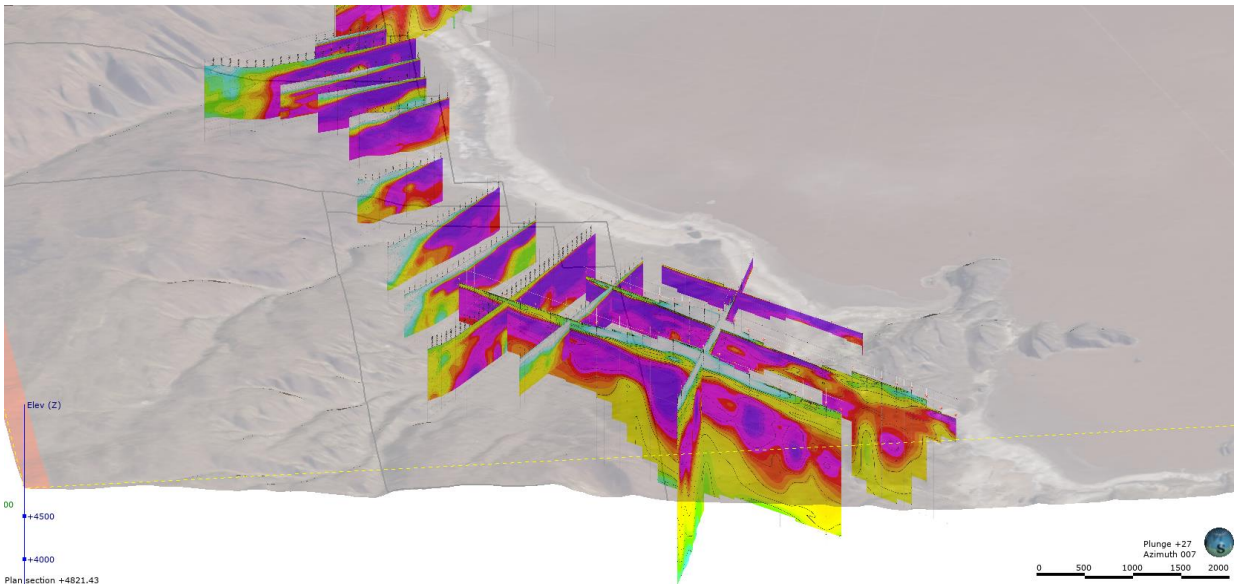

Figure 4 – HMW Geophysics looking North showing strong potential for brines (darker areas)

Downhole probe at Rana de Sal (Pumping Borehole No 2)

Borehole geophysics were conducted on borehole well, PBRS-01-21, within the Rana de Sal I tenement. Several geophysical probes were used including Borehole Magnetic Resonance (**BMR**), Conductivity and Temperature probe, Natural Gamma and Caliper.

The BMR method provides an accurate characterisation of pore structure in the subsurface by measuring signals from magnetic resonance. PBRS-01-21 was profiled up to 200m depth with data strongly correlating with the geological logging done by Galan's geological team.

Significant high porosity zones were observed along the profile. Consistent higher values of mobile (free) brine were recognised between 150 and 190 metres depth (approximately), in a gravel unit, which is considered potentially favourable for brine production.

This BMR profile strengthens the hydrogeological conceptual model and allows Galan to better recognise units for the construction of productive wells in the considered Mineral Resource area. These profile results continue to support SRK's Mineral Resource estimate models.

Figure 5 – Galan Managing Director and Exploration Manager meet with Governor Raúl Jalil, Vice Governor Rubén Dusso, Senator Lucía Corpacci and Mines Minister Marcelo Murua

The Galan Board has authorised this release.

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Competent Person Statement

The information contained herein that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Dr Luke Milan, who has consulted to the Company. Dr Milan is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Milan consents to the inclusion of his name in the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters have not materially changed. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward-Looking Statements

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be in the nature of forward-looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which Galan Lithium Limited operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward- looking statement. No forward-looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by several factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside Galan Lithium's control. Galan Lithium Limited does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions or conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of Galan Lithium Limited, its directors, employees, advisors, or agents, nor any other person, accepts any liability for any loss arising from the use of the information contained in this announcement. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

About Galan

Galan is an ASX listed company exploring for lithium brines within South America's Lithium Triangle on the Hombre Muerto salar in Argentina. Hombre Muerto is proven to host the highest grade and lowest impurity levels within Argentina and is home to Livent Corporation's El Fenix operation and Allkem and POSCO's Sal de Vida projects. Galan has three projects:

Candelas: a ~15km long by 3-5km wide valley filled channel which project geophysics and drilling have indicated the potential to host a substantial volume of brine and over which a maiden resource estimated 685kt LCE (Oct 2019). Furthermore, Candelas has the potential to provide a substantial amount of processing water by treating its low-grade brines with reverse osmosis, this is without using surface river water from Los Patos River.

Hombre Muerto West (HMW): a ~14km by 1-5km region on the west coast of Hombre Muerto salar neighbouring Livent Corp to the east. HMW is currently comprised of seven concessions – Pata Pila, Rana de Sal, Deceo III, Del Condor, Pucara, Catalina and Santa Barbara. Geophysics and drilling at HMW demonstrated a significant potential of a deep basin. In March 2020, a maiden resource estimate delivered 1.1Mt of LCE for two of the largest concessions (Pata Pila and Rana de Sal). That resource now sits at 2.3Mt of LCE with exploration upside remaining for the rest of the HMW concessions not included in the current indicated resource.

Greenbushes South Lithium Project: Galan has an Exploration Licence application (E70/4629) covering a total area of approximately 43 km2. It is approximately 15kms to the south of the Greenbushes mine. In January 2021, Galan entered into a sale and joint venture with Lithium Australia NL for an 80% interest in the Greenbushes South Lithium project, which is located 200 km south of Perth, the capital of Western Australia. With an area of 353 km2, the project was originally acquired by Lithium Australia NL due to its proximity to the Greenbushes Lithium Mine ('Greenbushes'), given that the project covers the southern strike projection of the geological structure that hosts Greenbushes. The project area commences about 3km south of the current Greenbushes open pit mining operations.

HMW Project looking north from Pata Pila

ANNEXURE 1
JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

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.*	• Quantec undertook a Transient Electromagnetic (TEM) survey between 05/11/2021 and 15/12/2021. Over 250 soundings were sampled across 12 profiles • The instruments used were a Geonics limited TEM58 Digital Protem receiver with 20 channels. A Geonics TEM-37 – 2.8 kilo watt and a Geonics 3D-3 with 200m^2 effective coil area • Data were collected with a moving-loop method in which the receiver coil was located at the center of a square, single-turn transmit loop. Transmit loop dimensions were fixed at 200 m x 200 m • A frequency of 25 Hz was employed throughout the survey allowing secondary magnetic field decay measurements over a total of 20-time channels. In addition to the 25 Hz frequency, a lower frequency of 2.5 Hz is usually collected. The receiver was configured to automatically record three samples, each with an integration period of 30 seconds (or higher in noisy areas). • Rotary tricone drill bits (12.5 inch) were employed and produced drill cuttings. Drill cuttings were sampled and sieved regularly at meter intervals. • Conductivity tests are taken on site with a field portable Hanna Ph/EC/DO multiparameter. • Drill core was recovered in 1.5 m length core runs in core split tubes to minimize sample disturbance. Core recovery was carefully measured by comparing the measured core to the core runs. • Drill core was to obtain representative samples of the stratigraphy and sediments.
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).*	• Rotary drilling with tricone head of 12.5 inches was employed for sampling of drill chips at meter intervals. • Diamond drilling with internal (triple) tube was used for drilling. The drilling produced core with variable core recovery, associated with unconsolidated material. Recovery of the more friable sediments was difficult, however core recovery by industry standards was very good. • Fresh water is used as drilling fluid for lubrication during drilling.
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.*	• Sand, conglomerate, halite, mud and silt were recovered, sampled and logged by a geologist and a photo was taken to document the lithologies. • Diamond drill core was recovered in 1.5m length intervals in triple (split) tubes. Appropriate additives were used for hole stability to maximize core recovery. The core recoveries were measured from the core and compared to the length of each run to calculate the recovery.

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.*	• The core is logged by a senior geologist and contract geologists who are overseen by the senior geologist who also supervised the taking of samples for laboratory analysis. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. The relative proportions of different lithologies which have a direct bearing on the overall porosity, contained and potentially extractable brine are noted, as are more qualitative characteristics such as the sedimentary facies. Cores are split for sampling and are photographed. • All core was logged by a geologist
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.*	• N/A
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.*	• Quantec Geoscience Ltd has significant experience in this type of exploration targeting lithium brine mineralization in the Andes. They have previously conducted work for Galan Lithium at the Candelas licence area. Additionally, Quantec have conducted geophysical surveys in the neighbouring Sal de Vida project.
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.*	• Field duplicates, standards and blanks are used to monitor potential contamination of samples and the repeatability of analyses. • Quantec Geoscience Ltd has significant experience in this type of exploration targeting lithium brine mineralization in the Andes. They have previously conducted work for Galan Lithium at the Candelas licence area. Additionally, Quantec have conducted geophysical surveys in the neighbouring Sal de Vida project.
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.*	• The survey locations were located using modern Garmin handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. • The grid System used by Quantec: POSGAR 94, Argentina Zone 3 • Topographic control was obtained by handheld GPS, and the topography is mostly flat with very little relief.

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.*	• Geophysical data was collected over 12 lines with a total of 32 km. The lines traversed across the salar shoreline (including coverage of alluvial fans). This ensured the optimum representation and interpretation of the salar boundary and extent, including the subsurface brines.
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.*	• The brine concentrations being explored for generally occur as sub-horizontal layers and lenses hosted by conglomerate, gravel, sand, salt, silt and/or clay. Vertical diamond drilling is ideal for understanding this horizontal stratigraphy and the nature of the sub-surface brine bearing aquifers
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Data was recorded, processed and provided by Quantec Geoscience Limited ensuring the data was not manipulated or altered. • Further data analysis and interpretation was provided by WSP • Data was recorded and processed by trusted employees, consultants and contractors to the Company and overseen by senior management ensuring the data was not manipulated or altered. Samples are transported from the drill site to secure storage at the camp on a daily basis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been conducted to date. The drilling is at a very early stage however the Company's independent consultant and CP have approved the procedures to date.

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 Hombre Muerto Lithium Project consists of numerous licences located in Catamarca Province, Argentina. The tenements are owned by Blue Sky Lithium Pty Ltd ('Blue Sky'). The Company and Blue Sky executed a Share Sale Agreement whereby Galan Lithium Limited purchased 100% of the issued share capital of Blue Sky.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No historical exploration has been undertaking on this licence area. Both PP-01-19 and RS-01-19 are west of the adjacent licence area by Livent Corporations (NYSE:LVHM), see figure 1.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Both the Pata Pila and Rana De Sal licence areas cover sections of alluvial fans located on the western shore of the Hombre Muerto salar proper. The salar hosts a world renowned lithium brine deposit. The lithium is sourced locally from weathered and altered felsic ignimbrites and is concentrated in brines hosted within basin fill alluvial sediments and evaporites.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results*	• Drillhole ID: PP-01-19

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Easting: 679776.5005 E (WGS84 Zone 19) • Northing: 7189763.574 N (WGS84 Zone 19) • Vertical hole • Hole Depth: 718m • Drillhole ID: RS-01-19 • Easting: 678684.72 E (WGS84 Zone 19) • Northing: 7194047.40 N (WGS84 Zone 19) • Vertical hole • Hole Depth: 474m • Drillhole ID: PP-02-22 • Easting: 679598.42 (WGS84 Zone 19) • Northing: 7185550.65 (WGS84 Zone 19) • Vertical Hole • 225m • Drillhole ID: PBRS-02-22 • Easting: 678684.72 E (WGS84 Zone 19) • Northing: 7194047.40 N (WGS84 Zone 19) • Vertical hole • Hole Depth: 200m
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 weighting or cut off grades have been applied to the assay results
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').*	• It is fairly assumed that the brine layers lie sub-horizontal and, given that the drillhole is vertical, that any intercepted thicknesses of brine layers would be of true thickness.
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.*	• Provided, refer to maps, figures and tables in the document
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.*	• These results are from the first drillholes at Pata Pila and Rana de Sal licence areas. •
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations;*	• All meaningful and material information is reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.*	• Future work will be guided upon completion of drilling. • CSAMT geophysical surveys to commence which will assist in resource estimation.