12 October 2022

BATTERY ANODE PRODUCT STRATEGY DRIVEN BY PREMIUM PRICING

Sarytogan Graphite Limited (ASX: SGA, "the Company" or "Sarytogan") is pleased to provide an update on metallurgical test work for the Sarytogan Graphite Deposit in Central Kazakhstan.

Highlights

- 92.1% purity graphite concentrate produced by our Australian lab partners using flotation, low-temperature caustic roasting, leaching with a weak sulphuric acid and a final calcine step.
- Preferred product strategy identified as battery anode material at an optimal micro-crystalline sizing which attracts a premium product price.
- Further test work now commencing at leading specialist graphite laboratories Pro-Graphite and Anzaplan in Germany.
- Optimisation is aiming to improve on the 98.6% purity historically achieved on Sarytogan graphite samples (refer Prospectus dated 23 February 2022).

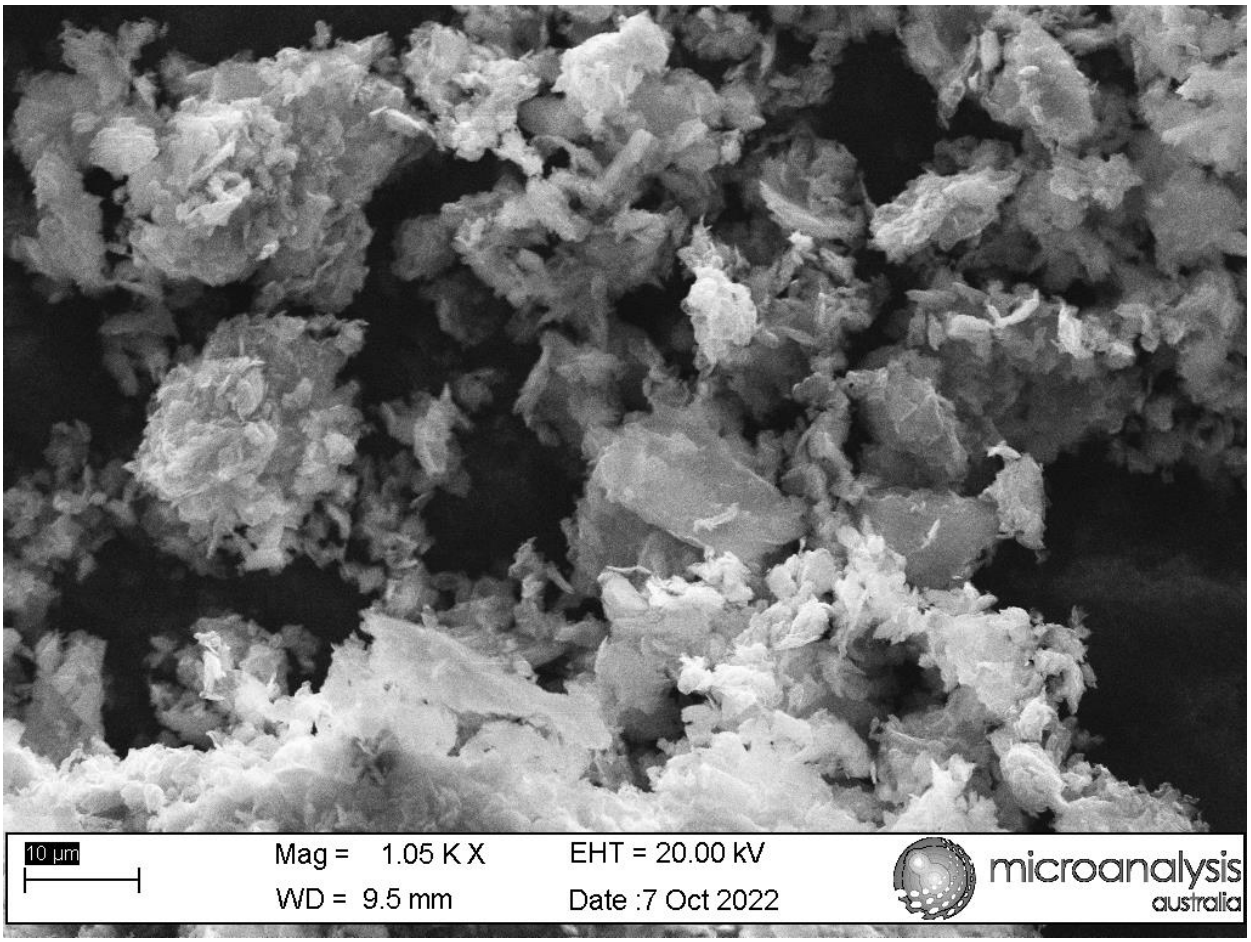

Figure 1 - SEM image of Sarytogan graphite after flotation, caustic roasting and leaching with weak sulphuric acid.

Sarytogan Managing Director, Sean Gregory commented:

> *"Sarytogan is positioning itself as a future supplier to the rapidly growing battery anode material market. The micro-crystalline graphite produced in this sighter test is shaping our product strategy for the Sarytogan Graphite Deposit. These initial results are a significant step towards this ultimate goal of producing battery grade material. We are pleased to welcome our German laboratory partners to the team who will collaborate with our Australian laboratory partners to continue to advance the process development steps."*

Initial Metallurgical Results

Our Australian laboratory partners Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd (IMO) is progressing metallurgical test work at Metallurgy Pty Ltd mineral processing laboratory in Perth, Western Australia.

A master composite sample was blended from samples collected from 6 diamond drill holes across the Northern Graphite Zone of the Sarytogan Graphite Deposit. Through multiple flotation and grinding stages, the sample was upgraded to 81.3% Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) with 88% recovery.

Figure 2 – Flotation test on Sarytogan graphite at the Metallurgy laboratory, Perth

The flotation concentrate was then further upgraded with a low-temperature caustic-roast, a weak sulphuric acid wash and a final calcine step to 92.1% TGC purity at a recovery of 80%. The cumulative recovery of both process steps currently stands at 70%.

The remaining diluent is almost exclusively silica; 7.3% silica, 0.6% other. This indicates that the alumino-silicate minerals such as andalusite and muscovite have been effectively leached. It provides a focus for the next step of optimisation of the caustic roast conditions to target the remaining quartz. This may include moderate temperatures for shorter duration.

Sarytogan is confident that further optimisation will yield positive results as historical test work achieved 98.6% graphite purity via a similar flowsheet consisting of flotation, sintering, and leaching with weak 5% sulphuric acid (Refer Prospectus dated 23 February 2022 published on the ASX on 14 July 2022).

Preferred Battery Anode Material Product Strategy

The premium fine sizing of the Sarytogan graphite supports a preferred pathway towards high-value spherical graphite products for the lithium-ion battery market. 96% of the concentrate from these initial tests passes a 20 micron wet screen and visual inspection of Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) images indicates the modal size is below 10 microns (Figure 1).

Whilst the 20th century graphite market was focused on flake size, the new paradigm for premium pricing is for finer spherical graphite products that are required for lithium-ion batteries.

For example, 90-93% carbon at a small flake size of minus150 micron attracts US$598/t and 94-95% carbon at a large flake size of plus 180 micron attracts US$1,190/t (Source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence, September 2022).

21st century graphite market growth is being led by the lithium-ion battery sector which is set to become the largest graphite market within a few years. In this market, it is the finer-sized value-added spherical graphite products at a 99.95% carbon specification that attract even higher prices. For example, uncoated spherical graphite at a size of 20 micron attracts US$2,920/t and the finer 10-micron uncoated spherical graphite attracts a premium US$3,330/t (Source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence September 2022).

Further work is required on the Sarytogan graphite samples to demonstrate spheroidization and thermal or chemical purification to the required 99.95% carbon specification.

Sarytogan notes that several larger ASX listed graphite companies are also pursuing a value-adding fine spherical graphite product strategy including Talga Resources Ltd (ASX: TLG) and Renascor Resources Ltd (ASX: RNU). Both these companies have more advanced projects having completed Definitive Feasibility Studies on Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources. Sarytogan is looking to be a "fast follower" of this strategy.

Additional Flake Product Strategy

Sarytogan also has the potential to make flake graphite products as ribbons of graphite are commonly observed in thin sections (

Figure 3). The flotation test work to date has focused on grinding to finer sizes to liberate the minerals in pursuit of higher levels of graphite purity. This approach will be further tested with our German laboratory partners.

Figure 3 - Thin section photomicrograph of St-47-56.4 (21_1310_209) in reflected light (XPL, 5x objective). Thick graphitic ribbons in graphite schist with late-stage quartz veins crosscutting the fabric.

German Laboratory Partners

Sarytogan is also pleased to report that two leading specialist graphite laboratories in Germany, namely Pro-Graphite and Anzaplan, are partnering with Sarytogan to progress the next steps of the metallurgical test work program.

Pro-graphite has just commenced a series of tests on samples of Sarytogan Graphite. The testwork at Pro-Graphite is being led by Mr. Christoph Frey M.Sc. who is highly regarded in the graphite industry with several decades of experience in technical, operational, executive and board roles with leading graphite producers.

Samples have also been dispatched to Anzaplan in Germany who will conduct initial sample characterisation and quote on process development testwork. Anzaplan is a specialist in the industrial and specialty minerals and metals business with a one-stop shop solution across all phases of the development, technical and economic evaluation of mining and mineral projects. They bring technological expertise from their own chemical and mineralogical laboratories, test centres and pilot plant processing facilities.

The test work at the laboratories in Germany will include ore characterisation, flake size determination, and purification.

This announcement is authorised by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Sean Gregory

Managing Director

About Sarytogan

The Sarytogan Graphite Deposit is located in the Karaganda region of Central Kazakhstan. It is 190km by highway from the industrial city of Karaganda, the 4th largest city in Kazakhstan (Figure 4).

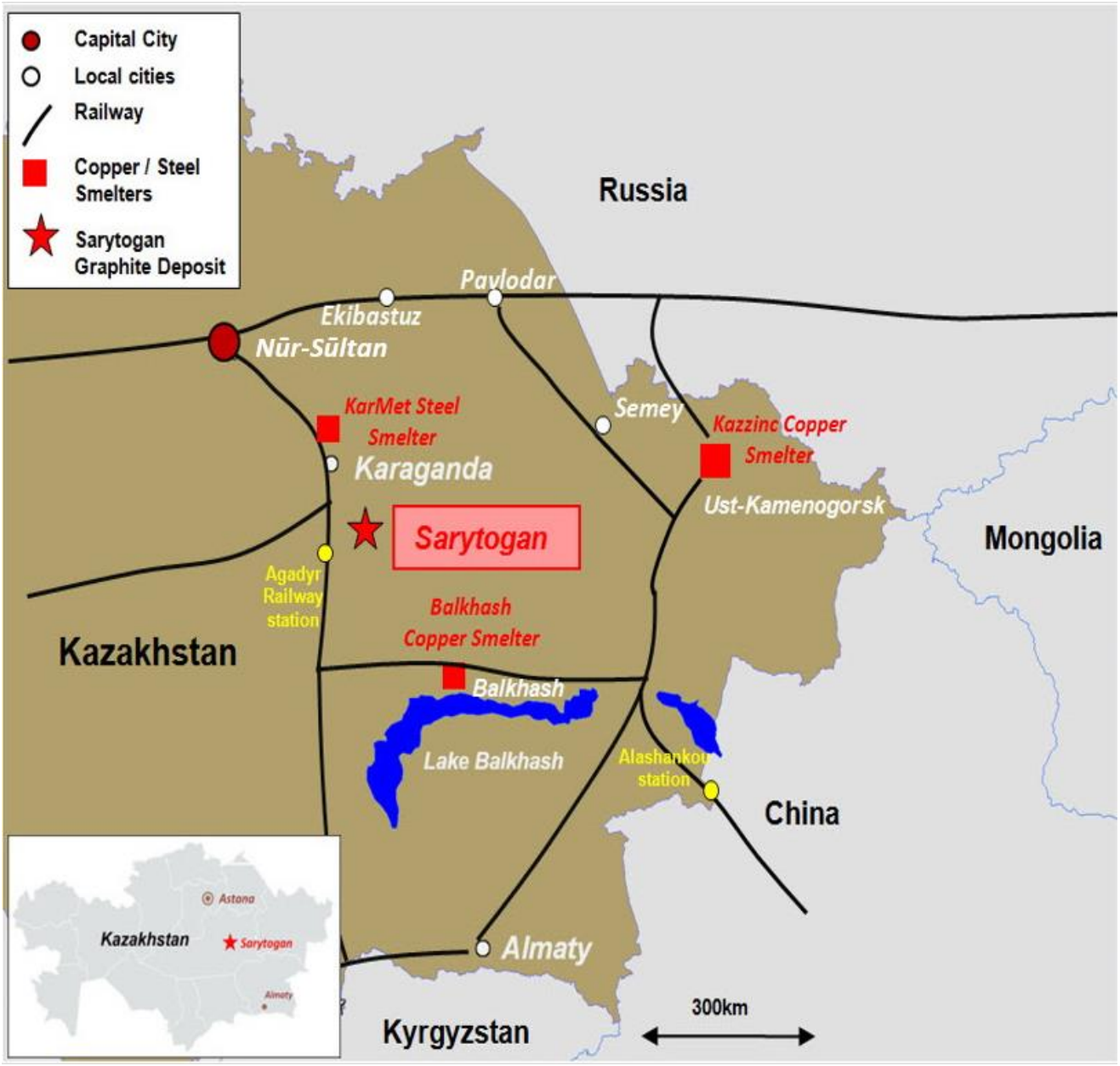

Figure 4 - Sarytogan Graphite Deposit location

Previous Exploration

The Sarytogan Graphite Deposit was first explored during the Soviet era in the 1980s with sampling by trenching and diamond drilling. Metallurgical test work utilising flotation, sintering, and leaching successfully produced graphite concentrate of up to 98.6% purity (reported in the 23 February 2022 Prospectus). Further testing is planned and underway to validate these historical results.

Diamond drilling and surface sampling resumed after a 30-year hiatus in 2019 that enabled the estimation of an Inferred Mineral Resource of **209Mt @ 28.5% TGC for 60Mt contained graphite** by CSA Global (Table 1).

Table 1 - Sarytogan Graphite Deposit Inferred Mineral Resource (cut-off grade of 15%). Refer to Prospectus dated 23 February 2022, published on the ASX 14 July 2022, for full details of the Mineral Resource Estimate.

Zone	JORC Classification	In-Situ Tonnage (Mt)	Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC %)	Contained Graphite (Mt)
North	Inferred	159	28.8	46
Central	Inferred	49	27.5	14
Total	**Inferred**	**209**	**28.5**	**60**

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to JORC estimates of Mineral Resources and historical Exploration Results was first reported in the Prospectus dated 23 February 2022 and published at www.asx.com.au on 14 July 2022. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified.

The information in this report that relates to 2022 Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Waldemar Mueller, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Mueller is a full-time employee of the Company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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'. Dr Mueller consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this document that relates to metallurgical test work is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation reviewed by Mr Peter Adamini, BSc (Mineral Science and Chemistry), who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Adamini is a full-time employee of Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd, who has been engaged by Sarytogan Graphite Ltd to provide metallurgical consulting services. Mr Adamini has approved and consented to the inclusion in this document of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 (e.g., 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 (e.g., '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Quarter HQ diamond core was sampled for metallurgical testing. Samples from holes ST-3,4,12,15,23, and 30 were combined to make the master composite tested here. Sample length within graphitic rocks is primarily 2 m or less depending on the lithology.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., 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).*	Core drilling was completed by an XY-44T drill rig mounted on wheel-based mobile trailed platforms and equipped with a smooth-bore drill with a detachable core receiver of the Boart Longyear system equipped with double core tubes. Pre-drilling is completed with carbide crowns with a diameter of 112-132 mm to a depth of 2-4 m, followed by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		casing. Drilling is carried out using a removable core receiver and HQ diamond crowns (diameter 96 mm), in rare cases, in complex geological conditions, diameter was reduced to NQ size (diameter 76 mm). Water was used as a washing liquid, and polymer solutions were used at absorption sites. All drill holes are vertical. At the completion of a drill hole, downhole survey is carried using a MIR-36 inclinometer with measurements every 20 m.
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.*	To maximise core recovery, double tube HQ and NQ core drilling was used, with the drilling utilising drillers experienced in drilling difficult ground conditions. Drill penetration rates and water pressure were closely monitored to maximise recovery. During the diamond drilling the length of each drill run and the length of sample recovered was recorded by the driller (driller's recovery). The recovered sample length was cross checked by the geologists logging the drill core and recorded as the final recovery. Average core recoveries are greater than 98%. At present, no relationships between sample recovery and grade bias due to loss/gain of fines or washing away of clay material has been identified. It is assumed that the grade of lost material is similar to the grade of the recovered core.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation,*	All logging is completed on paper and later transferred to a digital media. The core documentation includes information on the length of the drill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	runs, drilling diameter, core recovery and sampling intervals. Special attention was paid to the zones of graphitised rocks, lithology, alteration and mineralisation, the orientation of quartz veins and veinlets were studied in detail. All drill core is digitally photographed and completed in separate room using a specially designed stand that provides a fixed angle. The camera positioned at the same distance from the stand. The core is photographed in 2 stages before sawing and then after sawing. The most interesting samples are photographed at close distances. A collection of representative samples is used during logging to provide consistency with descriptions
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.*	Quarter HQ diamond drill core was sampled for metallurgical testing. Sample length within graphitic rocks is primarily 2 m or less depending on the lithology. Most core was cut using an electric diamond saw and some more friable intervals were split manually. All core for sampling was pre-marked with the cut line, and only one side of the core was sent for assay to maintain consistency. The core sampling was generally at a 2 m interval, refined to match logged lithology and geological boundaries. A minimum sample length of 0.5 m was used. The quality of sampling is checked by comparing geological documentation and samples.
Quality of assay data	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory*	The metallurgical test work was conducted at Metallurgy Pty Ltd

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and laboratory tests	*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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	(Metallurgy) laboratory in Welshpool Western Australia. A master composite sample was blended from stage crushed (<3.35 mm) samples collected from quartered HQ diamond drill core across the Northern Graphite Zone (Holes ST-3,4,12,15,23, and 30). Samples of 0.5 to 1kg were subjected to multiple grinding and flotation stages. The TGC grades achieved are measured by the difference between the LOI 1000-degree result and LOI 425-degree result. All assays have been conducted by Intertek Group plc. Caustic Soda was added to the flotation concentrate which was then roasted at low temperature. The residue was washed with water and leached with 15% sulphuric acid. The final purity recorded has been calculated post the LOI 425-degree result and normalised from difference between the LOI 1000-degree result and LOI 425-degree result as any volatile material was deemed to have burned off in the final calcine stage at 425°C. Silica and other metal oxide values have been normalised post the LOI425 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.*	Visual validation of mineralisation against assay results was undertaken for several holes. All diamond drill core samples were checked, measured, and marked up before logging in a high level of detail. The diamond drilling, sampling and geological data were recorded on paper into standardised templates and transferred to Microsoft Excel by the logging/sampling geologists. Geological logs and associated data were cross checked by the supervising Project Geologist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Laboratory assay results were individually reviewed by sample batch and the QC results checked before uploading. All geological and assay data were uploaded into Excel. This data was then validated for integrity visually and by running systematic checks for any errors in sample intervals, out of range values and other important variations. All drill core was photographed with corrected depth measurements before sampling. Mineralisation observed was entirely compatible with reported assays in both drill core. No specific twin holes were drilled; however, some recent drill holes were placed and drilled close to the historical holes. Similar grades and distribution were observed in the recent drill holes.
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.*	Topographic and geodetic works were carried out using modern, high-precision, satellite geodetic equipment — a single-frequency 12-channel GPS Sokia GRX1, represented by a base station and mobile receiver with a GPS antenna. The device at the measurement time has valid calibration certificates. For this report the holes were set out using the Sokia instrument and have been picked up by handheld GPS in the interim. The grid system used at the deposit is the WGS84 UTM Zone 43 coordinate system, Baltic elevation system. Downhole survey was carried out with a gyro instrument. Measurements of the angle and azimuth are carried out

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		every 20 m. Control measurements have not revealed any inconsistencies and errors. The accuracy of the Sokia GRX1 results in deviations of no more than 10 cm.
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.*	The density of the drill holes within the estimated limits of the proposed open pit mining area is 40-100 m between the drill holes on each section. The distances between the sections is 250 m, and the depths of the drill holes varies between 60 and 300 m. The grid is sufficient to trace mineralisation zones.
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 spatial position of the graphite zones is confined structurally to the western and southwestern limbs of the Shiyozek fold, complicated by the large curved Sarytoganbai syncline which trends in northeast and east directions. The North zone has a strike length of 2,300 m, a width of between 110 and 500 m, and a depth up to 190 m. The weighted average TGC for drill holes is 32.42% (for 20% cut-off). The average depth is 100 m. The Central zone has a strike length of 2,900 m, a width of between 86 and 114 m on the flanks up to 450 m in the centre, and a depth up to 80 m, with an average of 40 m. The weighted average graphite carbon content is 28.12% (for 20% cut-off).
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Control over the security of samples is carried out throughout the entire process. Each sample is assigned a unique number. The core samples selected after logging are transferred

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(with the corresponding orders and sample registers) to the sample preparation facilities, which is located in the Ekibastuz city. In the sample preparation laboratory, each sample underwent the entire processing cycle in compliance with all necessary requirements for the preservation of samples and the prevention of their contamination.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A desktop review of the 2019 sampling techniques and data was carried out by CSA Global. The Competent Person from CSA Global also visited the site and sample preparation laboratory during August 2022. The results of this audit are pending and will be applied to the ongoing drilling and for the planned Mineral Resource upgrade. Visual validation of the drill hole and mineralised intersections was undertaken against hard copy drill sections and provided core photographs.

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 exploration licence 1139-R-TPI (1139-P-ТПИ) was issued to Ushtogan LLP on 14/08/2018 and confirmed by 5406-TPI (5406-ТПИ) contract on 26/10/2018. The contract was extended in June 2022 for a further 3 years to June 2025. The exploration concession covers 70 km2. There are no other mineral deposits and protected natural areas within the concession area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	In the period from 1985 to 1987, geological exploration was carried out by the Graphite party of the Karaganda State Regional geological expedition. Since 2019, exploration drilling is being carried out by Ushtogan LLP a 100% owned subsidiary of Sarytogan Graphite Limited.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	Structurally, the Sarytogan site is confined to the western and southwestern wing of the Shiyozek fold, complicated by a large curved Sarytoganbai syncline which trends in northeast and east directions. In general, the Sarytogan site is a large, over-intrusive zone; the volcanic and sedimentary rocks developed here have undergone extensive contact metamorphism; volcanogenic and terrigenous rocks are transformed into quartz-biotite, quartz-sericite hornfels; carbonaceous rocks are either altered into hornfels, or underwent significant graphitisation, and along contacts with intrusive granite domes, quartz-tourmaline and tourmaline hydrothermal rocks of the greisen type are developed. The deposit belongs to the black shale regional-metamorphic type and represents a carbon-bearing conglomerate sequence with a greisen zone with a thickness of more than 80 m in the over-intrusive zone of the granite massif that compose the Sarytoganbai syncline. Host rocks include graphite siltstone and graphite shale.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the*	Refer to the Prospectus dated 23 February and published on the ASX on 14 July 2022 and ASX Announcements

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	following information for all Material drill holes: o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	dated 15 August 2022 and 19 September 2022
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., 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.*	Intervals are reported at a 10% TGC cut-off with up to 2m internal dilution. Higher-grade 'inc' zones are reported at a 35% cut-off at a minimum thickness of 4m and with up to 6m internal dilution.
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*	The deposit is hosted in folded meta-sediments that vary in dip angle. The relationship between the drillholes and the meta-sediment dip is shown in the cross sections. Vertical holes are considered appropriate to define the mineralisation envelope at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	clear statement to this effect (e.g., '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.*	Refer to diagrams in body of text and the drilling results announcements.
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.*	The metallurgical testwork program has been exploratory in nature, testing several different pathways. The results of the preferred pathway is presented here.
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.*	In 2019, drilling, analytical, metallurgical studies of small bulk samples and petrographic studies have been carried out at the deposit. The Prospectus dated 23 February 2022 available at asx.com.au also details historical metallurgical tests on the Sarytogan Graphite Deposit. Further metallurgical test work is underway and ongoing.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., 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.*	Drilling is planned to upgrade the resources and check the extent of the mineralised zones. Metallurgical testwork is ongoing in Australia and Germany.