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9 November 2022

New Ironstones Discovered at Lyons Additional Targets Identified from Satellite Data

- **New ironstones discovered during recent fieldwork**
- **Extensive sampling program of new targets to commence shortly**
- **Interpretation of high-resolution Worldview Satellite Imagery has led to identification of 41 targets that may be related to REE ironstones**
- **Exciting pipeline of future drill targets with multiple interpreted ironstone trends and carbonatites under thin cover still to be drill tested in Q4 2022 and Q1 2023**

Mr Brian Thomas, Lanthanein Technical Director commented "*The Lyons rare earths project is continuing to deliver exciting results with the addition of 41 initial targets, further highlighting the prospectivity of the Gifford Creek Carbonatite Complex. An extensive sampling program will commence shortly to follow up on the satellite imagery spectral targets of potential ironstones and quartz outcrops that may host rare earth mineralisation.*"

"We are eagerly awaiting the assay results from our first drill program which intersected consistent ironstones at Lyons 11, 12, 13 and 27 prospects. The visual logs of RC chips confirm the ironstones are continuous along strike and at depth, providing a solid base for future drill programs to build out any potential REE resources."

Lanthanein Resources Ltd (ASX: LNR) (**Lanthanein** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the discovery of new ironstones found during recent fieldwork and the identification of 41 new targets at the Lyons Rare Earths Project in Western Australia (**Lyons Project**). An extensive sampling program will commence shortly to follow up on these satellite imagery spectral targets of potential ironstones and quartz outcrops that may host rare earth mineralisation (Figures 1 and 2).

Worldview-3 satellite imagery (30cm Panchromatic, 1.2m Multispectral VNIR, and 3.7m SWIR Resolution) was acquired and interpreted by the Company over the Lyons tenement Block to help delineate ironstone outcrop. Initial interpretation defined 41 outcrop targets in the north-western sector of the tenement which now require rock sampling, due to commence shortly. The ground truthing and outcrop sampling is expected to help determine which spectral satellite imagery best detects outcropping ironstones. Rock sampling results will help define near term additional drill targets for rare earth elements.

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Ironstone surface trends at the Lyon 12 and 13 (Photo 1) prospects that were recently drilled (refer to ASX Announcement dated 21 October 2022) were intersected in all 8 holes at the Lyon 12 prospect, and 19 of the 20 holes drilled at Lyons 13. This provides a level of confidence of intersecting similar interpreted ironstone satellite targets throughout the tenement (Table 1).

Most of the initially interpreted ironstone targets occur within the "LI-01 Crown Carbonatite" target as defined from the airborne geophysical data (Figures 1 and 3). This large carbonatite target, with similar geophysical characteristics to the Mount Weld rare earth carbonatite, is planned to be tested by deep drilling following the award of a $200,000 co-funded drilling grant from the WA Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (refer to ASX Announcement dated 17 October 2022).

Further rock chip sampling, high resolution satellite spectral interpretation and drilling programs are planned to investigate additional targets not yet followed up, including thorium and magnetic anomalies throughout the Lyons Project and the high priority structural target along the major Bald Hill lineament which transects both the Edmund and Lyons Project Areas (Figure 3).

The Bald Hill lineament is the major control on rare earth mineralisation at Hastings Technology Metals Yangibana mine and represents a very high priority target for Lanthanein. Potential remains for further discoveries of ironstones and carbonatites (Figures 3 and 4) within the Company's tenure where no historical REE exploration has occurred.

Photo 1. Ironstone Outcrop at Lanthanein's Lyons 12 prospect with Drilling Rig in the Background

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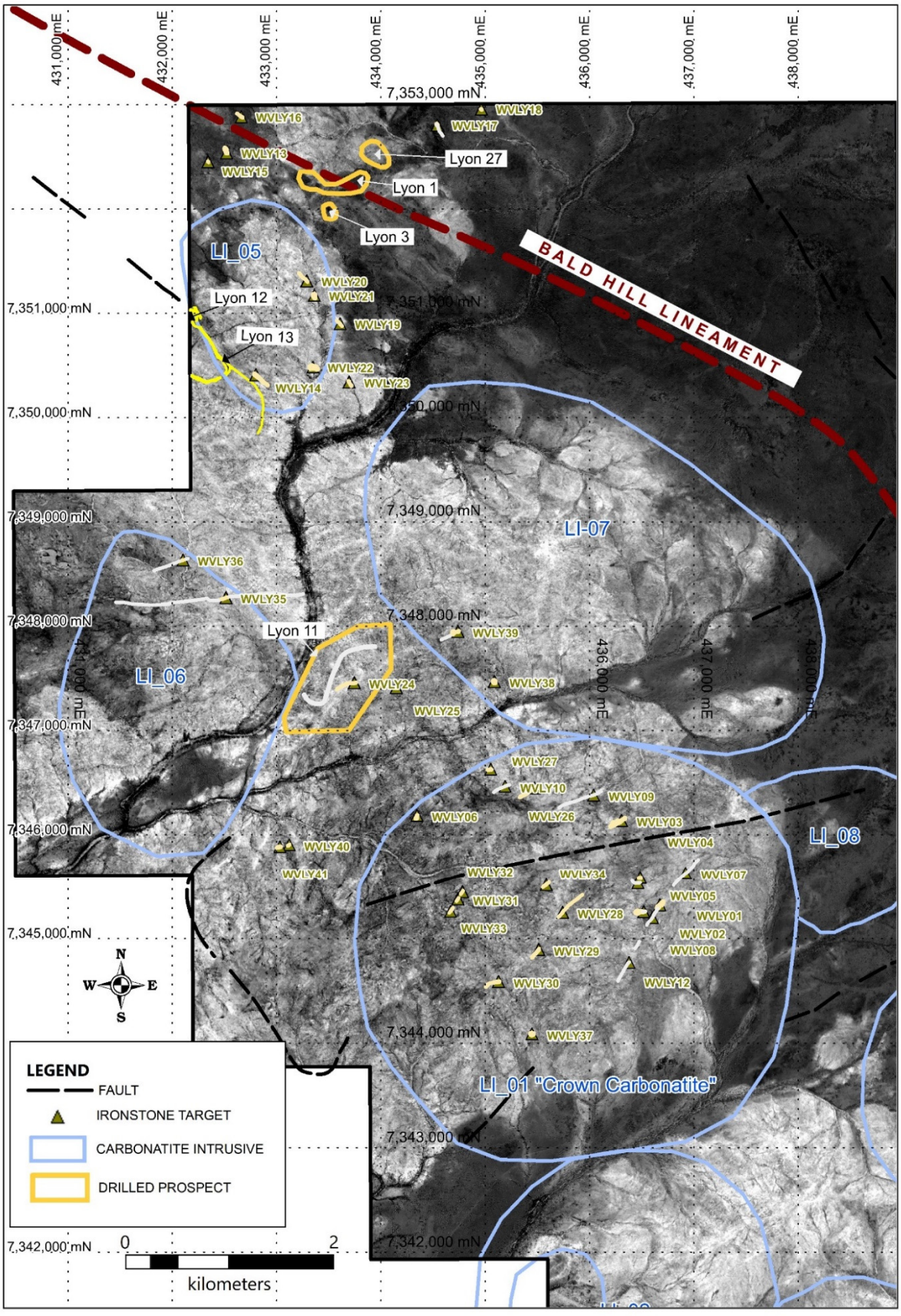

Figure 1. Satellite Spectral Image Showing Location of Outcrop Ironstone Targets and Drilled Prospect Areas.

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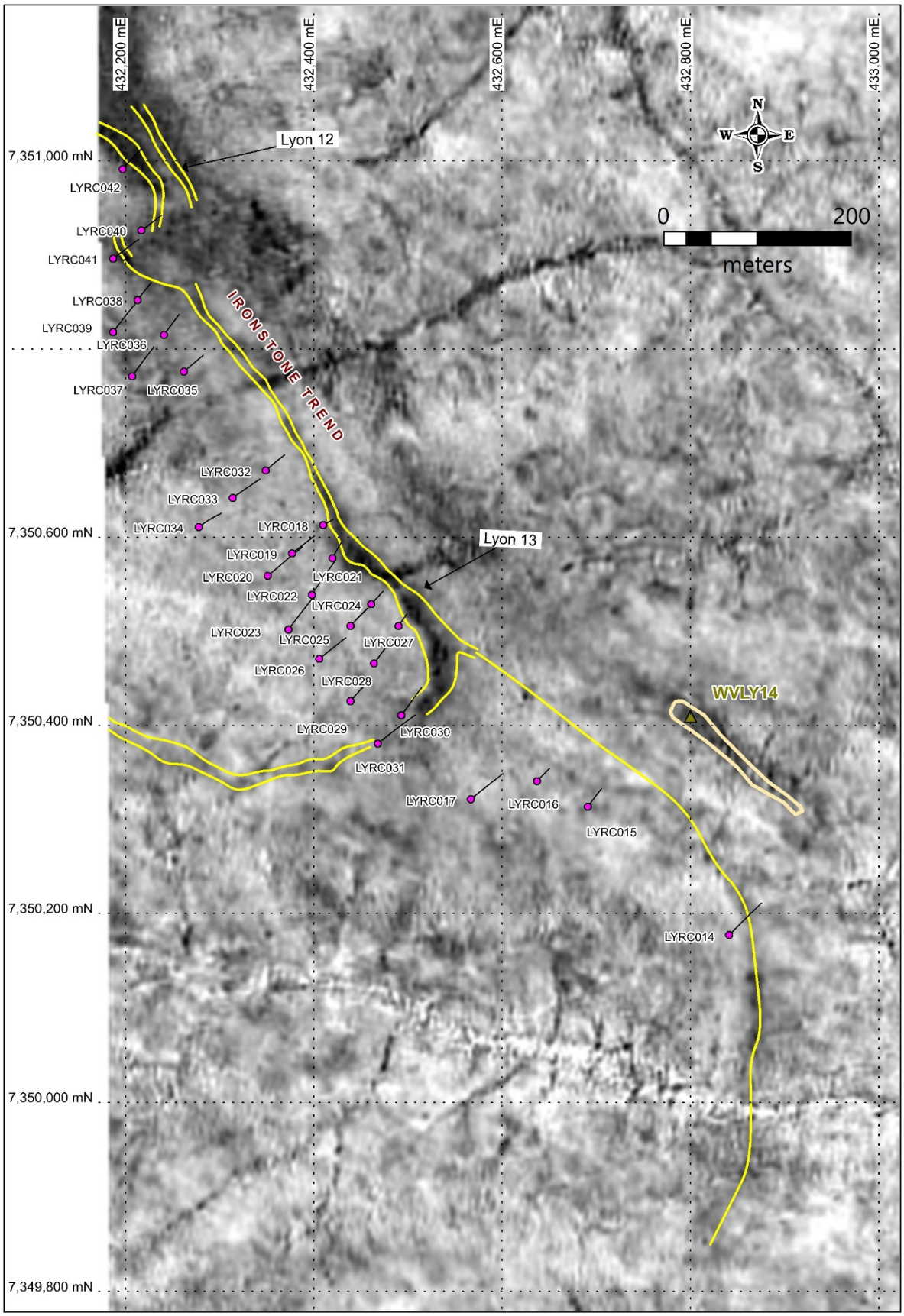

Figure 2. Satellite Spectral Image used to help define outcropping Ironstone trends.

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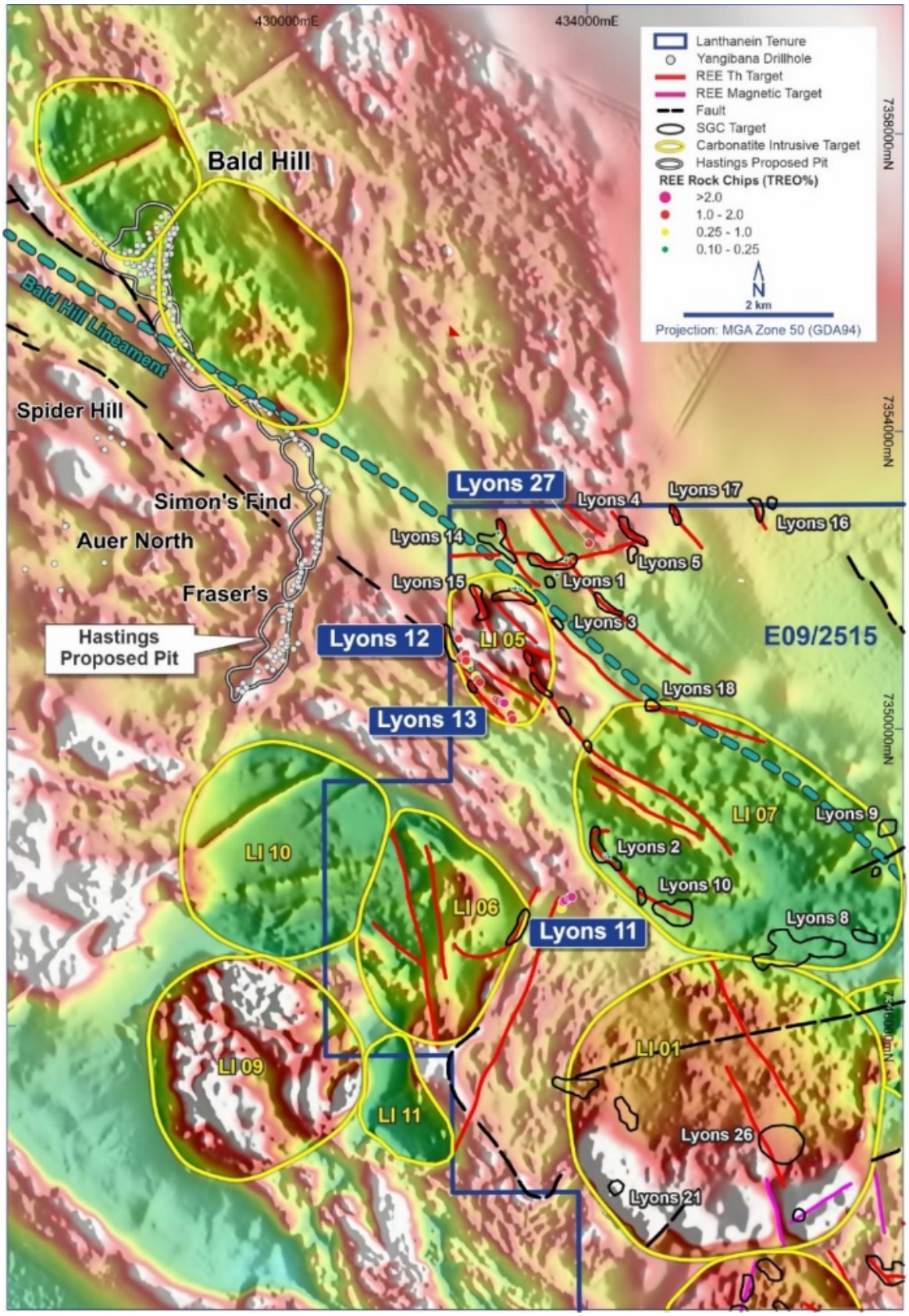

Figure 3. Interpreted intrusives with RTPVD1 filtered magnetics imagery, highlighting relationship with rare earth mineralisation at Hastings, and target areas on Lanthanein's Lyons Project.

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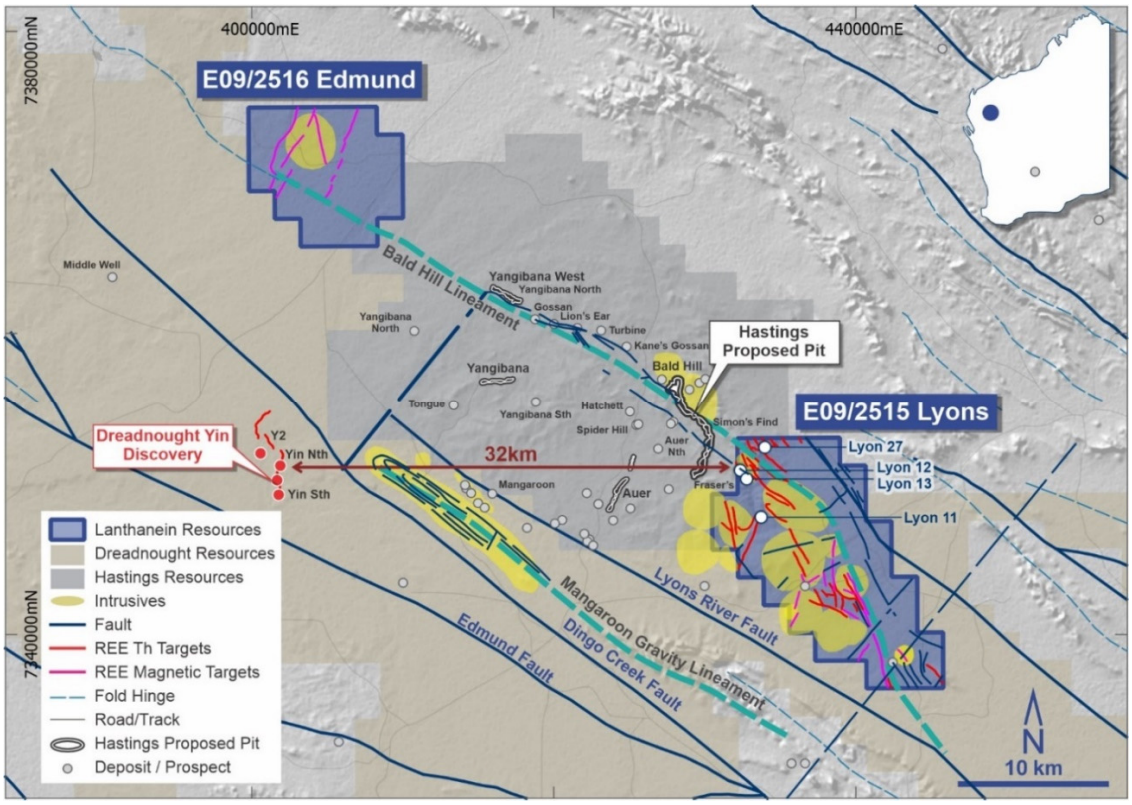

Figure 4. Lanthanein Resources Lyons and Edmund Projects located within close proximity of Dreadnought Resources Yin discovery and Hastings Technology Metals Yangibana REE mine.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Directors of the Company.

For additional information please visit our website at www.lanthanein.com

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The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the original reports, and that the format and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original reports.

Competent Person's Statement
The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr. Thomas Langley who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG) and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr. Thomas Langley is a consultant of Lanthanein Resources Limited, and is a shareholder, however Mr. Thomas Langley believes this shareholding does not create a conflict of interest, and Mr. Langley has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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. Langley consents to the inclusion in this presentation of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Geophysical Exploration and Satellite Remote Sensing Results is based on information compiled by Peter Swiridiuk - Member of the Aust. Inst. of Geoscientists. Peter Swiridiuk is a Technical Consultant and Non-Executive Director for Lanthanein Resources. Peter Swiridiuk has sufficient experience which is relevant to the type of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Resources. Peter Swiridiuk consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Mr Swiridiuk 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.

Table 1: Worldview Initial Phase Satellite Ironstone Targets (GDA94 MGAz50)

Target	Easting	Northing	Comments
WVLY01	436674	7345322	Ironstone Dyke outcrop with halo of carbonate and ferric iron alteration or fenitisation
WVLY02	436518	7345258	East-west linear ironstone outcrop surrounded by an area of alteration (spectral Cube image)
WVLY03	436306	7346138	ENE trending outcropping ironstone 170m length with alteration halo (Carbonate & Spectral Cube imagery)
WVLY05	436463	7345534	100m outcropping ironstone associated with Spectral Cube, ferric and ferrous iron signatures
WVLY04	436484	7345589	Outcropping ironstone within ferric iron alteration halo
WVLY07	436920	7345630	345m NE trending outcropping ironstone target anomalous in carbonate and ferric iron
WVLY06	434345	7346187	Outcrop anomalous in carbonate, ferrous iron & spectral cube image anomaly
WVLY08	436603	7345198	Outcrop along a 200m NE trending lineament related to ferric iron and Gypsum image
WVLY09	436038	7346381	ENE trending 430m lineament anomalous in Spectral Cube and Gypsum imagery
WVLY10	435190	7346464	ENE trending 170m long lineament anomalous in gypsum and alunite
WVLY11	4366441	7344913	NE trending ironstone lineament outcrop associated with ferric iron lineament
WVLY12	436377	7344771	Gypsum and carbonate lineament ironstone target
WVLY13	432520	7352538	NW trending outcrop and spectral cube anomaly
WVLY14	432800	7350410	NW trending spectral cube anomaly and Host Rock low
WVLY15	432343	7352454	Spectral cube anomaly. White outcrop
WVLY16	432661	7352884	NW trending subtle spectral cube anomaly
WVLY17	434539	7352805	Carbonate anomaly on linear trend
WVLY18	434962	7352959	Outcrop with spectral cube anomaly
WVLY19	433608	7350901	74m lineament of carbonate and spectral cube anomaly
WVLY20	433288	7351311	NW outcropping lineament with low Host Rock and high spectral cube
WVLY21	433360	7351171	Circular white outcrop with low gypsum and AlunKaol anomaly
WVLY22	433347	7350485	Spectral Cube anomaly with low AlunKaol anomaly
WVLY23	433694	7350341	Spectral cube lineament with low host rock anomaly
WVLY24	433745	7347458	Lyon 11 East west Spectral Cube lineament low with low ferric iron
WVLY25	434147	7347413	Low AlunKaol and Low Gypsum anomaly outcrop
WVLY26	435472	7346449	NE trending low Host Rock lineament low
WVLY27	435052	7346629	Low KaoAlun and gypsum outcrop
WVLY28	435740	7345250	NE trending 150m long lineament low in gypsum and Host Rock image low
WVLY29	435512	7344895	NE trending linear outcrop of low Gypsum and Host Rock image low
WVLY30	435127	7344590	Outcrop with low Host Rock and low Gypsum
WVLY31	434738	7345379	Linear outcrop with low Gypsum and Low Host Rock image low
WVLY32	434781	7345449	Linear outcrop with low Gypsum and Host Rock image low
WVLY33	434668	7345260	NE trending linear outcrop Low Host Rock and low AlunKaol image anomaly
WVLY34	435584	7345518	NE trending linear outcrop with low host rock and high Spectral Cube anomaly
WVLY35	432514	7348274	Outcrop as part of a 1.8km linear low Gypsum and low Host Rock anomaly
WVLY36	432102	7348635	Outcrop part of a 350m long Host Rock low ferric iron lineament
WVLY37	435448	7344088	Outcrop of ferrous iron halo
WVLY38	435086	7347470	Lyon10 Outcrop of ferrous iron and Spectral Cube anomaly
WVLY39	434737	7347950	Outcrops of ferric iron and Spectral Cube anomaly on lineament
WVLY40	433121	7345904	Outcrop of low Gypsum and Spectral Cube anomaly
WVLY41	433031	7345885	Outcrop of Low AlunKaol,, low Gypsum on lineament

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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.*	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was undertaken to produce samples for assaying. Two sampling techniques were utilised for this program, 1m metre splits directly from the rig sampling system for each metre and 3m composite sampling from the spoil piles. Samples submitted to the laboratory were determined by the site geologist. **1m Splits** From every metre drilled a 2-3km samples (split) was sub-sampled into a calico bag via a Metzke cone splitter from each metre of drilling. **3m Composites** All remaining spoil from the sampling system was collected in buckets in rows adjacent to the rig. An aluminium scoop was used to then sub-sample each spoil pile to create a 2-3kg 3m composite sample in a calico bag. Only at Lyons 11 prospect as a 3m composite collected. All samples are submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth for determination of Rare Earth Oxides by Lithium Borate Fusion XRF (ALS Method ME-XRF30). • Worldview-3 VNIR & SWIR imagery were processed for the Lyons tenement, and interpreted by Lanthanein for prospectivity analysis and targeting outcropping ironstone. • The remote-sensed data was processed by Geoimage Pty Ltd. The remote-sensed data have a pixel size of 0.3m Panchromatic, 1.2m Multispectral (VNIR), and 3.7m SWIR and cover an area of 147 sq.km.
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*	**RC Drilling** Topdrill undertook the program utlising a Drill Rigs Australia track mounted Schramm T685WS drill rig with additional air from an auxillary compressor and booster. Bit size was 5 ¾ inch.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	method, etc).	
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 Drilling** Drilling was undertaken using a 'best practise' approach to achieve maximum sample recovery and quality through the mineralised zones. Best practise sampling procedure included: suitable usage of dust suppression, suitable shroud, lifting off bottom between each metre, cleaning of sampling equipment, ensuring a dry sample and suitable supervision by the supervising geologist to ensure good sample quality. At this stage, no known bias occurs between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	RC chips were logged by a qualified geologist with sufficient experience in the geological terrane and relevant styles of mineralisation using an industry standard logging system which could eventually be utilised within a Mineral Resource Estimation. Lithology, mineralisation, alteration, veining, weathering and structure were all recorded digitally. Chips were washed each metre and stored in chip trays for preservation and future reference. RC pulp material is also analysed on the rig by pXRF, scintillometer and magnetic susceptibility meter to assist with logging and the identification of mineralisation. Logging is qualitative, quantitative or semi-quantitative in nature.
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.*	**RC Drilling** From every metre drilled, a 2-3kg sample (split) was sub-sampled into a calico bag via a Metzke cone splitter. QAQC in the form of duplicates and CRM's (OREAS Standards) were inserted through the ore zones at a rate of 1:50 samples. Additionally, within mineralised zones, a standard and a blank were inserted. 2-3kg samples are submitted to ALS Laboratories (Perth), oven dried to 105ºC and pulverised to 85% passing 75um to produce a 0.66g charge for determination of Rare Earth Oxides by Lithium Borate

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Fusion XRF (ALS Method ME-XRF30). Standard laboratory QAQC is undertaken and monitored.
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.*	**Laboratory Analysis** Lithium Borate fusion is considered a total digest and Method ME-XRF30 is appropriate for REE determination. Standard laboratory QAQC is undertaken and monitored by the laboratory and by the company upon assay result receival. Airborne geophysical data including magnetics and radiometrics (eK, eTh, eU) were collected by MagSpec Airborne Surveys. The survey was flown with a Cessna 206 aircraft. Magnetic data was collected from a G-823A cesium vapour magnetometer using a 50m line spacing and 30m sensor height. Radiometric data was collected from an RSI RS-500 gamma-ray spectrometer of 32L Crystal Volume flown at 30m sensor height and 50m line spacing. All readings (X,Y,Z) were within a 2m accuracy. Traverse Line Direction was East-West.
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.*	**Logging and Sampling** Logging and sampling were recorded directly into a digital logging system, verified and eventually stored in an offsite database. Significant intersections are inspected by senior company personnel. No twinned holes have been drilled at this time. No adjustments to any assay data have been undertaken.
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.*	• Remote-sensed data were obtained by satellite. Worldview-3 was launched om August 13, 2014 from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. It is positioned in a orbit at 617km altitude and delivers super-spectral, high resolution imagery featuring 16 multispectral bands. • The resolution is 31 cm for the Panchromatic Band 450-800nm • The resolution is 1.24m for the Multispectral Bands

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		400-745nm visible and 770-1040 Near Infared. • The resolution is 3.7m for the SWIR bands 1195-2365nm. • All figures in this report are provided in MGA Zone 50 (GDA94) coordinate system. • Topographic control is not relevant for targeting from remote-sensed data. • Collar position was recorded using a Garmin handheld GPS which has an accuracy of +/- 5m. • GDA94 Z50s is the grid format for all xyz data reported. Azimuth and dip of the drill hole was recorded after the completion of the hole using a Reflec Sprint IQ Gyro. A reading was undertaken every 10th metre with an accuracy of +/- 1° azimuth and +/- 0.3° dip.
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 processed remote-sensed data have a pixel size of 31cm x 31cm Panchromatic, 1.24m x 1.24m Multispectral NIR and 3.7m x 3.7m SWIR and cover an area of 147 sq.km. Data spacing at this stage is not suitable for Mineral Resource Estimation.
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 was undertaken at a near perpendicular angle to the interpretated strike and dip of the ironstone outcrops and modelled magnetic data. No sample bias is known at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All geochemical samples were collected, bagged, and sealed by Gascoyne Geological Services staff and delivered to Bishops Transport in Carnarvon. Samples were delivered directly to ALS Laboratories in Wangara, Perth by Bishops Transport ex Carnarvon.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The program is continuously reviewed by senior company personnel.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.*	Lanthanein Resources Ltd entered into a conditional agreement to acquire all of the shares in Dalkeith Capital Pty Ltd (Dalkeith) which holds two granted exploration licences in the Gascoyne Region of Western Australia. The acquisition was completed on 4 January 2022. • The Gascoyne Project consists of 2 granted Exploration Licenses (E09/2515 and E09/2516). • All tenements are 100% owned by Dalkeith Capital. • The Gascoyne Project covers 2 Native Title Determinations including the Thudgari (WAD6212/1998) and the Combined Thiin-Mah, Warriyangka, Tharrkari and Jiwarli (WAD464/2016). • The Gascoyne Project is located over the following pastoral leases; Edmund, Gifford Creek, and Wanna.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration of a sufficiently high standard was carried out in the region by a few parties including: Hurlston Pty Ltd 1986-1987: WAMEX Report A23584 Newmont 1990: WAMEX Report A32886 Newcrest 1990: WAMEX Report A36887 Desert Energy 2006-2007: WAMEX Reports A78056, A80879
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Gascoyne Project is located within the Gascoyne Province of the greater Capricorn Orogen – the region that records the collision of the Pilbara-Glenburgh Terrane at 2215–2145 Ma (Ophthalmian Orogeny) and eventual collision of Pilbara/Glenburgh and Yilgarn at 2005–1950 Ma (Glenburgh Orogeny), the Gifford Creek Carbonatite Complex (GCCC) intrudes the Durlacher Supersuite (including Yangibana and Pimbyana Granites) and the Pooranoo Metamorphics. The c.1360 Ma GCCC is composed of; • ~NW striking Lyons River Sills (calcio-, magnesio- and ferrocarbonatites) • ~NE striking fenite (alteration) veins • Yangibana Ironstones (REE ore bodies)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Magnetite-biotite dykes • Carbonatites in the region are thought to have been generated from melting of the Glenburgh Orogen-fertilized mantle during reactivation of structures (e.g. Lyons River Fault) at c. 1370 Ma followed by magma ascent along the same structures. • The Gascoyne Project is prospective for Ferrocarbonatite hosted REEs.
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:* 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.*	An overview of the drilling program is given within the text within this document.
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 pXRF readings or metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation*	Drilling is undertaken close to perpendicular to the dip and strike of the mineralisation. The true thickness of the mineralisation intersected in

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intercept lengths	*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').*	drill holes cannot currently be calculated.
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 within this report.
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 accompanying document is a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
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.*	• Suitable commentary of the geology encountered are given within the text of this document. • Targets were defined based on previous rock sampling and drilling lithology, radiometric and magnetics, and processed remote-sensed Worldview-3 imagery.
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.*	Mapping and sampling of the selected Worldview-3 Targets due to commence in the second week of November 2022 to evaluate interpretation ahead of a final interpretation. Additional RC drilling Diamond Drilling Metallurgical test work Resource Modelling