**ASX RELEASE**
18 July 2023

**LOCKSLEY RESOURCES LIMITED**
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ASX: LKY

**SHARES ON ISSUE**
87,499,996

**LOCATION:** South-eastern border of California and Nevada, USA.

# REE FIELD EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES TO COMMENCE AT THE MOJAVE PROJECT IN THE COMING DAYS

**Locksley Resources Limited is excited to announce that REE field exploration at the Mojave Project is scheduled to commence in the coming days.**

## Highlights:

- Exploration field activities are planned to commence at the Mojave Project within the coming days
- Multiple REE targets have been identified within the Mojave Project
- Significant outcropping REE's rock samples have been identified with TREO results up to 9.49%[2]
- The Mojave Project lies 1.4km to the north-east of the Mountain Pass Mine, the largest REE mine in the US and the largest producer of high-grade rare-earth materials in the western hemisphere, delivering approximately 15% of the global rare earth supply[2]

Locksley Resources Limited (ASX:LKY) ("Locksley" or "the Company") is partnering with US based experts to assist Locksley in advancing to the next stage of field exploration activities at the Mojave Project in California.

On ground field work is expected to commence at the Mojave Project, within the coming days. The Mojave Project comprises of 201 mineral claims and is situated within 1.4km of the Mountain Pass Mine, the only producing Rare Earth Mine in the USA and one of the richest rare earth element deposits in the world.

The Mountain Pass Mine boasts an average rare earth content of 7%[1] and is one of the highest grade REE mines in the world. Mountain Pass Mine is the largest producer of high-grade rare-earth materials in the western hemisphere, delivering approximately 15% of the global rare earth supply.[2]

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1. *Mountain Pass Mine website https://mpmaterials.com/what-we-do/ - visited July 7, 2023*
2. *LKY Announcement – 15 June 2023*

## Locksley Resources Limited Managing Director, Steve Woodham stated:

*"The expansion of Locksley Resources into the Rare Earth Elements sector is a highly anticipated step forward for the Company. The surging global demand in the renewable sector especially within the EV, quantum computing, material sciences and medical applications market is unprecedented.*

*Having boots on the ground via a highly skilled exploration team with multiple REE targets within eyesight of the world's richest Rare Earth deposits in the western hemisphere, is exceptional.*

*Having the prospect to expand on existing strong targets, with further multiple high grade carbonatite veins, highlights the importance of the imminent exploration program at the Mojave Project.*

*The Directors are certainly looking forward to reporting the findings to the shareholders, in this highly prospective region of REE".*

*Locksley representatives will have boots on ground at the Mojave Project within the coming days, with the intention of conducting field mapping of identified outcropping REE mineralisation on the El Campo Prospect and reconnaissance across the Mojave Project north and south blocks. The El Campo Prospect has an already identified mineralised breccia with surface rock chip samples assaying up to 9.49%*$^{2}$ *TREO and in close proximity to the Mountain Pass Mine.*

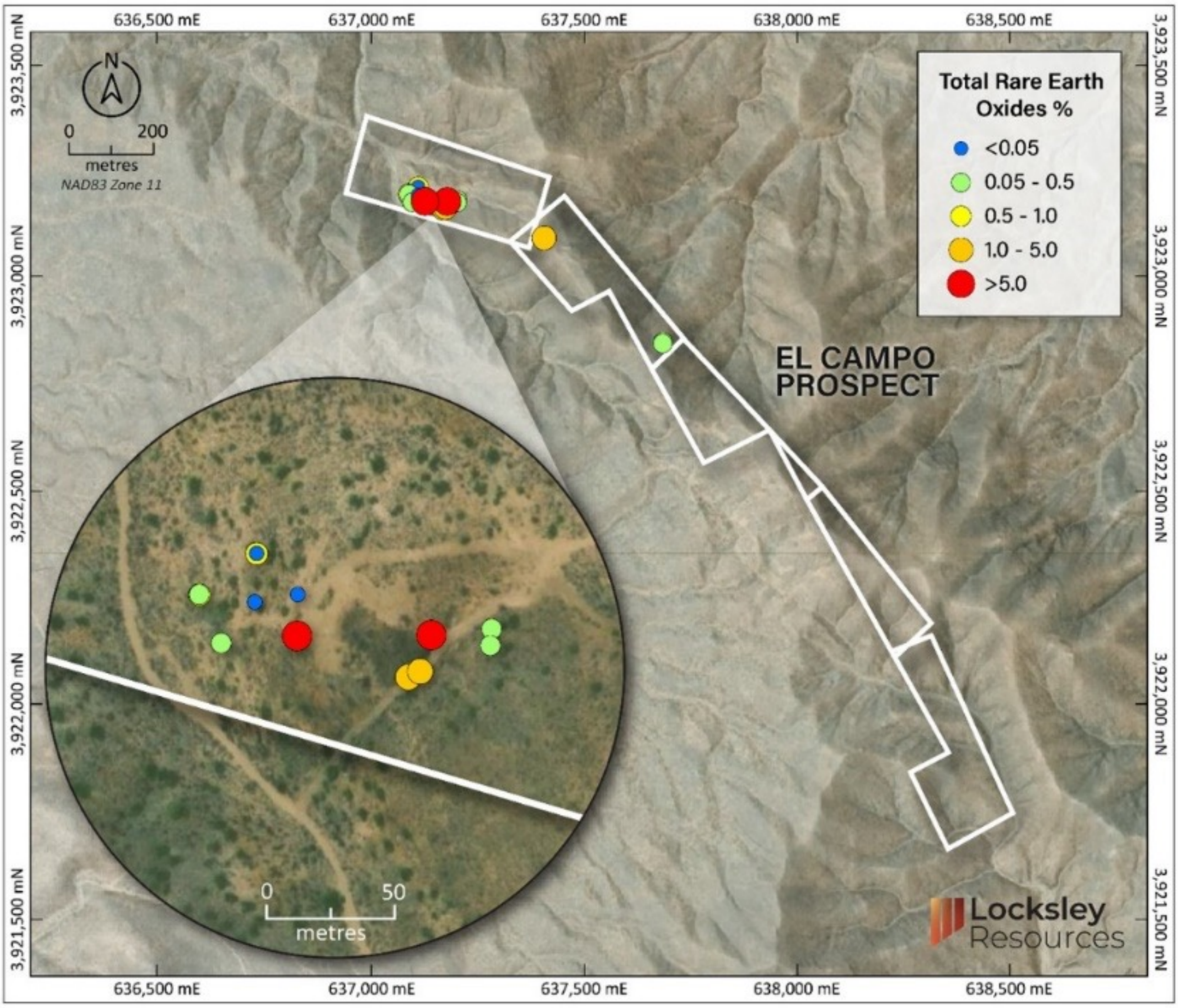

**Figure 1: EL CAMPO PROSPECT** – Rockchip geochemistry on aerial photography

The Mojave Project consists of three areas: The North Block is comprised of 164 claims totalling 14.9km², South Block comprising of 32 claims totalling 3.5km², and the El Campo Prospect comprising of 5 claims totalling 0.34km².

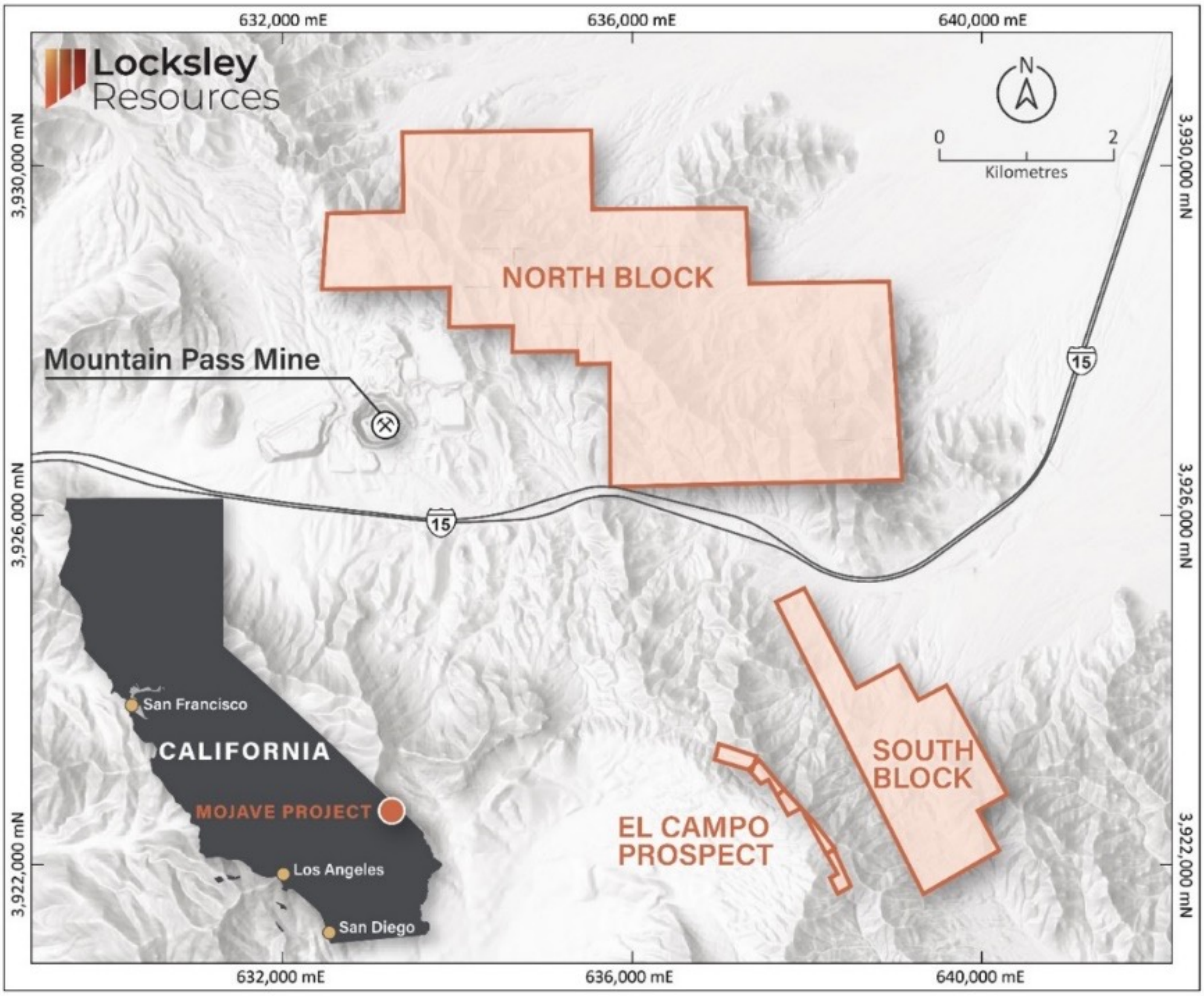

**Figure 2: MOJAVE PROJECT** – Location of the Mojave Project Blocks in south-eastern California, USA

## REE GLOBAL SUPPLY & DEMAND

The total demand for Rare Earth Oxides (REOs) is expected to increase from 208,250 metric tons in 2019 to a forecasted 304,678 metric tons by 2025.[3] 73% of REE are used in mature industries and the remaining 27% are used in the production of permanent magnets, which are essential components in EVs.[4]

Global sales of electric vehicles (EVs) continued to be strong. A total of 10.5 million new (both EV and hybrid) EV's were delivered during 2022, with an increase of +55% compared to 2021.[5] EV sales in the USA and Canada increased by 48% year-on-year while EV sales in China increased by +82% year-on-year.[6]

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3. *Garside, M. (2021, April 27). Rare earth oxide demand worldwide from 2017 to 2025. Statista. Retrieved June 20, 2023, from https://www.statista.com/statistics/1114638/global-rare-earth-oxide-demand/*
4. *(2023, February 1). Global Rare Earth Metals Market Outlook Report 2022: A $15.47 Billion Market by 2030 - Increase in Demand for Semiconductors Bodes well for the Sector. Cision PR Newswire. Retrieved June 20, 2023, from https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/global-rare-earth-metals-market-outlook-report-2022-a-15-47-billion-market-by-2030---increase-in-demand-for-semiconductors-bodes-well-for-the-sector-301736562.html*
5. *n.d.). Global EV Sales for 2022. The Electric Vehicle World Sales Database. Retrieved June 19, 2023, from https://www.ev-volumes.com/*
6. *(2019, January 29). Electric vehicles and rare earths. Edison. Retrieved June 19, 2023, from https://www.edisongroup.com/insight/electric-vehicles-and-rare-earths/23277/*

Locksley Resources

EXPLORATION UPDATE

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China has the highest reserves of rare earth minerals at 44 million MT. The country was also the world's largest, rare-earth producer in 2022, putting out 210,000 MT. The US reported the second highest output of REE in 2022 at 43,000 MT and takes the sixth top spot in global REE reserves at 2.3 million MT. Australia was the third largest REE mining country in 2022 with 18,000 MT of REE production and has the fifth largest reserves of REE in the world at 4.2 million MT. Vietnam has the world's second highest REE reserves at 22 million MT and is the world's fourth highest REE producer during 2022, totalling 4,300 MT of REE production. Brazil, Russia and India have encouraging reserves with Brazil and Russia having the third largest REE global reserves at 21 million MT although are not major producers of REE during 2022.[7]

## THE FUTURE OF REE

REE are likely to remain an important part of our future, from quantum computing and material sciences to medical applications and advances in green technology.[8] The growth of wind farms will continue to drive demand for neodymium and dysprosium used in wind turbine motors and the move from internal combustion cars to EVs will also increase demand for permanent magnets. The International Energy Agency (IEA) forecasts the EV fleet will grow from 3.1 million in 2017 to 125 million in 2030. Given that an electric vehicle requires between 1 kg to 2 kg of permanent magnets, the REE market is set to expand massively over the next decade.[9] Global demand for neodymium is expected to grow 48% by 2050, exceeding the projected supply by 250% by 2030, and the need for praseodymium could exceed supply by 175%.[10]

*The Board of Directors of Locksley Resources Limited authorised the release of this announcement.*

## Further information contact:

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[7] *Kelly, L. (2023, February 20). Rare Earths Reserves: Top 8 Countries (Updated 2023). Investing News Network. Retrieved June 19, 2023, from https://investingnews.com/daily/resource-investing/critical-metals-investing/rare-earth-investing/rare-earth-reserves-country/*

[8] *(n.d.). The Future of Rare Earth Elements. Science History Institute - Museum and Library. Retrieved June 19, 2023, from https://sciencehistory.org/education/classroom-activities/role-playing-games/case-of-rare-earth-elements/history-future/#:~:text=The%20Future%20of%20Rare%20Earth%20Elements&text=The%20growth%20of%20wind%20farms,rare%20earth%20magnets%20and%20batteries*

[9] *2019, January 29). Electric vehicles and rare earths. Edison. Retrieved June 19, 2023, from https://www.edisongroup.com/insight/electric-vehicles-and-rare-earths/23277/*

[10] *Cho, R. (2023, April 5). The Energy Transition Will Need More Rare Earth Elements. Can We Secure Them Sustainably? Columbia Climate School - Climate, Earth, and Society. Retrieved June 20, 2023, from https://news.climate.columbia.edu/2023/04/05/the-energy-transition-will-need-more-rare-earth-elements-can-we-secure-them-sustainably/#:~:text=Demand%20is%20growing&text=Global%20demand%20for%20neodymium%20is,exceed%20supply%20by%20175%20percent.*

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# Compliance Statements

## Forward-Looking Statements

*This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside the control of the Company. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this document. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. No representation is made that, in relation to the tenements the subject of this presentation, the Company has now or will at any time the future develop resources or reserves within the meaning of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.*

## Competent Persons

*The information in this document that relates to exploration targets, exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by David Ward BSc, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AUSIMM), (Member 228604). David Ward is a shareholder of Locksley Resources Ltd. David Ward has over 25 years of experience in metallic minerals mining, exploration and development and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as a 'Competent Person' as defined under the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Ward consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

## Previously Reported information for reference

- *LKY Investor Presentation 22 June 2023*
- *LKY Acquisition of Highly Prospective REE Project in USA 15 June 2023*

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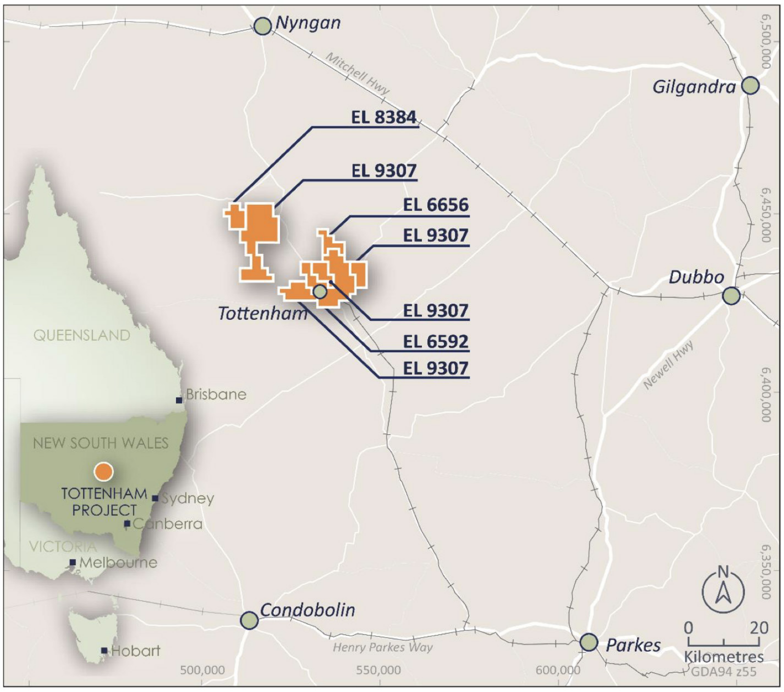
# About the Tottenham Project

The Tottenham Project is an advanced Cu-Au exploration project that consists of four Exploration Licences, (EL6592, EL6656, EL8384, EL9307), covering 470km2, located in the Lachlan Fold Belt of central New South Wales.



Tottenham Project location

The Tottenham deposits are hosted within the Ordovician Girilambone Group that also host the Tritton and Girilambone Mines and Constellation Deposit, 110km to the north-northwest (Aeris Resources Ltd.), and is immediately along strike from the CZ Copper Deposit (Helix Resources Ltd). Resources have been defined at both the Mount Royal to Orange Plains and Carolina Deposits for a global inferred resource of:

**9.86Mt @ 0.72% Cu, 0.22g/t Au, 2g/t Ag at a 0.3% Cu cut off.**

*The Competent Person for the 2022 Resource is Mr Jeremy Peters FAusIMM CP(Geo, Min), a Director of Burnt Shirt Pty Ltd. The Mineral Resource estimate is stated in accordance with the provisions of the JORC Code (2012). Mr Peters has more than five years' experience in the estimation and reporting of Mineral Resources for base metals mineralisation in Australia and overseas, 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 Peters consents to the inclusion in the presentation of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

# 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.*<br>- *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>- *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>- *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.* | - The samples referred to in this release were rockchip samples collected by Enigma Strategic Minerals LLC during August in 2022.<br>- Multi-element analysis was completed for 32 elements using Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) analysis methods (ME-MS81).<br>- Multi-element analysis was completed for a further 18 elements using ICP-MS Rare Earth Scan and ICP-35 Element Scan (M-ICPMS-RE-4A & M-ICP-35_4A).<br>- Samples ranged in weight from 0.08kg to 5.36kg and weighed 2.7kg on average. |
| *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).* | - No drilling reported. |
| *Drill sample recovery* | - *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>- *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>- *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.* | - No drilling reported. |
| *Logging* | - *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate* | - It is unknown if the samples represented within the announcement have been geologically logged or if the nature of the sample |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
|  | *Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*<br>- *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>- *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | occurrence was noted.<br>- It is unknown if the samples represented within the announcement have been geologically logged in a qualitative or quantitative nature. |
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | - *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>- *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>- *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>- *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>- *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.*<br>- *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | - No sub-sampling<br>- Rock chip samples were collected using a geopick at the geologists discretion. |
| *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.*<br>- *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.*<br>- *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.* | - Rockchip samples were sampled and numbered and then submitted to two different labs.<br>- Rockchip samples that were submitted for analysis on the 23/12/2022, were sent to ALS Twin Falls Idaho and samples were assayed using ICP ME-MS81 laboratory methods.<br>- Rockchip samples that were submitted for analysis on the 2/08/2022, were sent to American Analytical Services (AAS) Osburn Idaho and samples were assayed using ICP-MS Rare Earth Scan and ICP-35 Element Scan (M-ICPMS-RE-4A & M-ICP-35_4A) laboratory methods.<br>- No standard, blanks or duplicates have been submitted.<br>- No geophysical tools were used in the determination of assay results.<br>- Scout sampling only. No standards or duplicates. |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | - *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>- *The use of twinned holes.*<br>- *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data* | - It is unknown if samples containing significant REE results, were confirmed by repeat sampling in the lab.<br>- Some laboratory results that returned values higher than the upper 0.1% and 1% detection limits for the analytical method used, these samples were not re-assayed. The results for these samples reported |

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td><em>verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</em><ul><li><em>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</em></li></ul></td><td>only the upper detection limit.<ul><li>Data has been uploaded to the LKY geochemistry database.</li><li>Multielement results (REE) are converted to stoichiometric oxide (REO) using element to oxide stoichiometric conversion factors.</li></ul>
<table>
<tr><th>Element</th><th>Oxide</th><th>Conversion Factor</th></tr>
<tr><td>La</td><td>La2O3</td><td>1.1728</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ce</td><td>Ce2O3</td><td>1.1713</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pr</td><td>Pr2O3</td><td>1.1703</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nd</td><td>Nd2O3</td><td>1.1664</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sm</td><td>Sm2O3</td><td>1.1596</td></tr>
<tr><td>Eu</td><td>Eu2O3</td><td>1.1579</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gd</td><td>Gd2O3</td><td>1.1526</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tb</td><td>Tb2O3</td><td>1.151</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dy</td><td>Dy2O3</td><td>1.1477</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ho</td><td>Ho2O3</td><td>1.1455</td></tr>
<tr><td>Er</td><td>Er2O3</td><td>1.1435</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tm</td><td>Tm2O3</td><td>1.1421</td></tr>
<tr><td>Yb</td><td>Yb2O3</td><td>1.1387</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lu</td><td>Lu2O3</td><td>1.1371</td></tr>
<tr><td>Y</td><td>Y2O3</td><td>1.2699</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sc</td><td>Sc2O3</td><td>1.5338</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td><em>Location of data points</em></td><td><ul><li><em>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.</em></li><li><em>Specification of the grid system used.</em></li><li><em>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</em></li></ul></td><td><ul><li>Methods used to obtain location of samples is hand held GPS with an accuracy of +-5m.</li><li>Four rockchip locations were obtained in WGS84 Zone11 format and converted to Universal Transverse Mercator NAD83 Zone 11 coordinates.</li><li>Twenty-one rockchip samples were compiled using Universal Transverse Mercator NAD83 Zone 11 projected coordinate system.</li></ul></td></tr>
</table>

| **Criteria** | **JORC Code explanation** | **Commentary** |
|---|---|---|
| *Data spacing and distribution* | - *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>- *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.*<br>- *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | - Data spacing is variable.<br>- Sampling is not sufficient to calculate a mineral resource estimate.<br>- No sample compositing has been applied. |
| *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.*<br>- *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.* | - Six samples were collected in the North Block and nineteen samples were collected in the El Campo Lease during historical and recent rockchip sampling programs.<br>- Reconnaissance sampling only the orientation of mineralized structures is unknown. |
| *Sample security* | - *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | - Sample collection was conducted by a consulting geologist.<br>- Samples collected during the sampling program conducted in March 2023, were collected in numbered calico bags. |
| *Audits or reviews* | - *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | - Data and sampling techniques have not been reviewed or audit. |

## 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.*<br>- *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 Mojave Project combines to a total area of 18.74 km$^2$ and is a Rare Earth Element (REE) project located to the east and southeast of the Mount Pass Mine in San Bernardino Country, California. The project area lies to the north of and adjacent to Interstate-15 (I-15), approximately 24 km southwest of the California-Nevada state line and approximately 48 km northeast of Baker, California USA. This area is part of the historic Clark Mining District established in 1865 and Mountain Pass is the only REE deposit identified within this district. The project is accessed via the Baily Road Interchange (Exit 281 of I-15) and the southern extensions of the project area can be accessed via Zinc Mine road. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Exploration done by other parties* | - *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | - Rockchip samples mentioned in the body of the announcement were collected and sampled by Enigma Strategic Minerals Pty Ltd. |
| *Geology* | - *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | The Mojave Project is located in the southern part of the Clark Range in the northern Mojave Desert. The Mojave Desert is situated in the southwestern part of the Great Basin province, a region extending from central Utah to eastern California. The region is characterised by intense Tertiary regional extension deformation. This deformational event has resulted in broad north-south trending mountain ranges separated by gently sloping valleys, a characteristic of Basin and Range tectonic activity. The Mountain Pass Rare Earth deposit is located within an uplift block of Precambrian metamorphic and igneous rocks that are bounded on the southern and eastern margins by basin-fill formations in the Ivanpah Valley. The block is separated from Palaeozoic and Mesozoic rocks to the west by the Clark Mountain fault, which strikes north-northwest and dips steeply to the west.<br>Mountain Pass, located within 1.4 km to the Mojave Project, is a carbonatite hosted rare earth deposit. The mineralisation is hosted principally in carbonatite igneous rock and Mountain Pass is the only known example of rare earth deposit in which bastnasite is mined in the primary magmatic economic mineral. |
| *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:*<br>○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>○ *hole length.*<br>- *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.* | - No drilling reported. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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.*<br>- *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.*<br>- *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | - No data aggregation, all results mentioned in the body of the press release are reported. |
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | - *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>- *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>- *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').* | - No drilling reported. True widths of mineralisation cannot be interpreted from the results received to date. |
| *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.* | - No drilling reported. Locations of all significant results are shown in the body of the announcement. |
| *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.* | - All results received are shown in the body of the announcement. |
| *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.* | - All material results are shown in the body of the announcement. |
| *Further work* | - *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>- *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | - The rockchip sampling program was a first pass exploration tool for previous explorers in the area, if elevated REE values are obtained from analysis within the next rockchip sampling program coincident with ground reconnaissance and mapping, further work may, but not limited to geophysical surveys and drilling. |