ASX: AS2

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT | 21 February 2024

ASKARI ACQUIRES HIGHLY PROSPECTIVE MATEMANGA URANIUM PROJECT IN TANZANIA AFRICAN FOCUSED CLEAN ENERGY

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Askari acquires 100% ownership of Matemanga Uranium Project *(under application)*, spanning more than 260km^2 in highly prospective area of Tanzania**
- **Extensive review of available data identified significant radiometric anomaly measuring 10km by 6km, reinforcing exploration potential for high-value, in-demand uranium**
- **Local Tanzanian partners working to fast track direct staking applications, ahead of field reconnaissance exploration campaigns**
- **In-country exploration team bolstered as uranium expert Bertie Pepler joins Askari, brings more than 40 years' experience**
- **Diversification of portfolio solidifies Askari's clean energy commitment, with additional project areas also under review**
- **Matemanga is located approximately 70km south-east of the world-class Nyota Uranium Project (Tanzania) owned by Uranium One / ARMZ containing a resource of 124.6Mlbs contained U_3O_8 at a grade of 306ppm U_3O_8** ***(refer to ac541c981011483f6178d66baa61c3a7.pdf (uranium1.com))***
- **World-class Nyota Uranium Project was sold by previous owner Mantra Resources in 2011 for $1.16Bn** ***(refer to ASX Announcement dated 22 March 2011 lodged by Mantra Resources Limited (ASX:MRU))***
- **Matemanga is located less than 220km south-east of the Kayelekera Uranium Project (Malawi) owned by Lotus Resources Limited (ASX. LOT) containing a resource of 46.4Mlbs contained U_3O_8 at a grade of 802ppm U_3O_8** ***(refer to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves - Lotus Resources)***

Askari Metals Limited (ASX: AS2) ("**Askari Metals**" or "**Company**") is pleased to announce that it has acquired a 100% interest in the Matemanga Uranium Project (**Matemanga project**) *(under application)* located in the southern part of Tanzania through direct staking applications covering an area of approximately 264km^2 via its wholly owned Tanzanian subsidiary, Infinum Uranium Limited.

The Company conducted an extensive review of available geological and geotechnical data which identified the Matemanga project as a high-priority uranium project with significant exploration potential.

Commenting on the acquisition, Managing Director, Mr Gino D'Anna, stated:

"The Matemanga Uranium Project represents a significant exploration opportunity for Askari as we expand our exploration strategy to include high-value and in-demand uranium, in line with our clean energy mission.

We are well positioned to execute high-impact, low-cost exploration campaigns in Tanzania, which is globally renowned as a low-risk, pro-mining jurisdiction which has been significantly under-explored.

An extensive review of available data by our African exploration team has identified a major radiometric anomaly, spanning 10 kilometres by 6 kilometres, which has not been further investigated before.

Strategically, the Matemanga project is located approximately 70km south-east of the Nyota Uranium Project which boasts a resource of 124.6Mlbs contained U_3O_8 at a grade of 306ppm U_3O_8 and is located less than 220km south-east of the Kayelekera Uranium Project which boasts a resource of 46.4Mlbs contained U_3O_8 at a grade of 802ppm U_3O_8.

Our focus is fast-tracking applications at the Matemanga Uranium Project, in close collaboration with our local Tanzanian partners, ahead of initial field sampling and radiometric surveying campaigns at this site.

Excitingly, we have also expanded our in-country team with Bertie Pepler joining our ranks, bringing a wealth of uranium exploration knowledge, with significant expertise in Tanzania.

I look forward to providing further updates as we progress the Matemanga Uranium Project."

Matemanga Uranium Project, Tanzania

The Matemanga project is located in southern Tanzania, about 470km southwest of Dar es Salaam covering an area of 264km^2 which is highly prospective for uranium mineralisation targeting a similar geological deposit setting as those in the surrounding project areas including the Nyota Uranium Deposit which contains a resource of 124.6Mlbs contained U_3O_8 at a grade of 306ppm U_3O_8, the Mkuju Uranium Project and the Likuyu North Uranium Deposit which contains 4.6Mlbs contained U_3O_8 at a grade of 267ppm U_3O_8.

Refer to "ac541c981011483f6178d66baa61c3a7.pdf (uranium1.com)" and ASX Announcement dated 29 April 2022 and released by Gladiator Resources Limited (ASX:GLA).

The acquisition of the Matemanga project represents a significant exploration opportunity for the Company with an expansion into uranium exploration in line with our African clean energy focus. The Company has assembled a strong exploration team in Namibia and is well positioned to execute upon high-impact, low-cost exploration campaigns in Tanzania.

Strategically, the Matemanga project is located approximately 70km south-east of the Nyota Uranium Project, Tanzania, which boasts a resource of 124.6Mlbs contained U_3O_8 at a grade of 306ppm U_3O_8 and is located less than 220km south-east of the Kayelekera Uranium Project, Malawi, which boasts a resource of 46.4Mlbs contained U_3O_8 at a grade of 802ppm U_3O_8.

Refer to "ac541c981011483f6178d66baa61c3a7.pdf (uranium1.com)" and Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves - Lotus Resources.

Refer to **Figure 1** which identifies the location of the Matemanga project and its proximity to other major mines and discoveries.

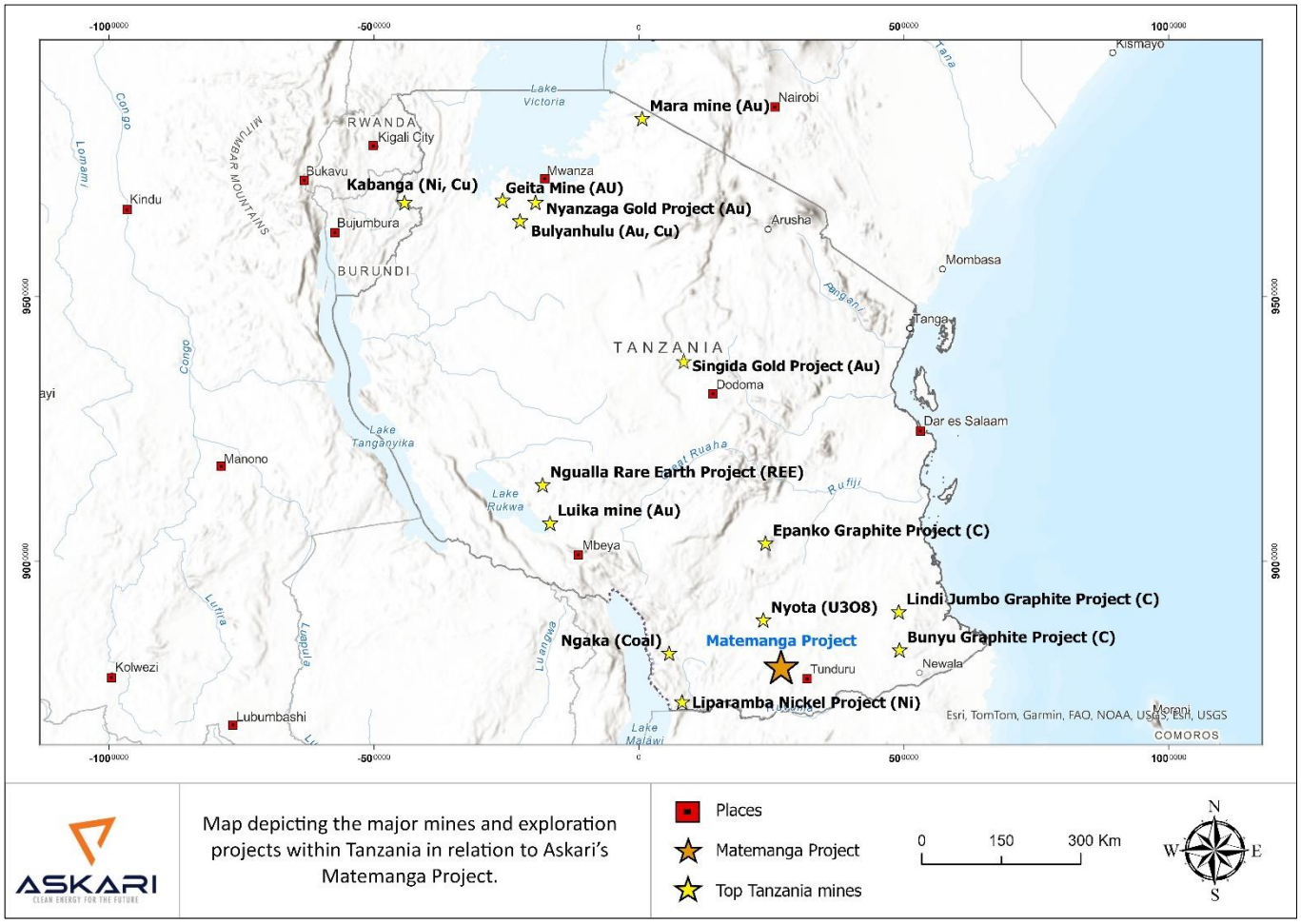

Figure 1: Producing mines and advanced mineral exploration projects in Tanzania.

This region of southern Tanzania represents an emerging world class uranium exploration district with strong potential for Tier One uranium deposit discoveries. The deposit model target type are classic roll-front and tabular sandstone hosted type uranium deposits which are hosted within Karoo Supergroup sandstone units within the Selous Basin.

In addition to the known deposits at Nyota (124.6Mlbs contained U_3O_8 at a grade of 306ppm) and Likuyu North (4.6Mlbs contained U_3O_8 at a grade of 267ppm U_3O_8) a number of companies are actively advancing exploration projects in the area including Gladiator Resources (ASX:GLA), Auking Mining (ASX:AUK) and Sienna Mining.

Tanzania's political stability and pro-mining environment create a conducive atmosphere for exploration and development. The Company is seeking to emerge as a multi-disciplined African focused exploration company and the acquisition of the Matemanga project is the first step in providing that diversification. The Company will now focus on fast tracking the applications at the Matemanga project through working closely with our local Tanzanian partners.

The Matemanga project has been the subject of previous exploration and study activities, particularly prior to the Fukushima disaster in Japan in March 2011 and the subsequent collapse in uranium price that occurred in the years following.

Radiometric Data Highlights Significant Exploration Potential

The Matemanga project historically formed part of a larger block of licenses that were owned and explored by Uranex. Uranex undertook a 3,000km^2 airborne radiometric survey in 2006 over this block of licenses, consisting of 12,165 lines at either a 200m or 400m line spacing with the data being independently processed. The survey identified a number of clearly delineated radiometric anomalies, namely Likuyu North and South, Mteramwahi North and South and Matemanga to the east.

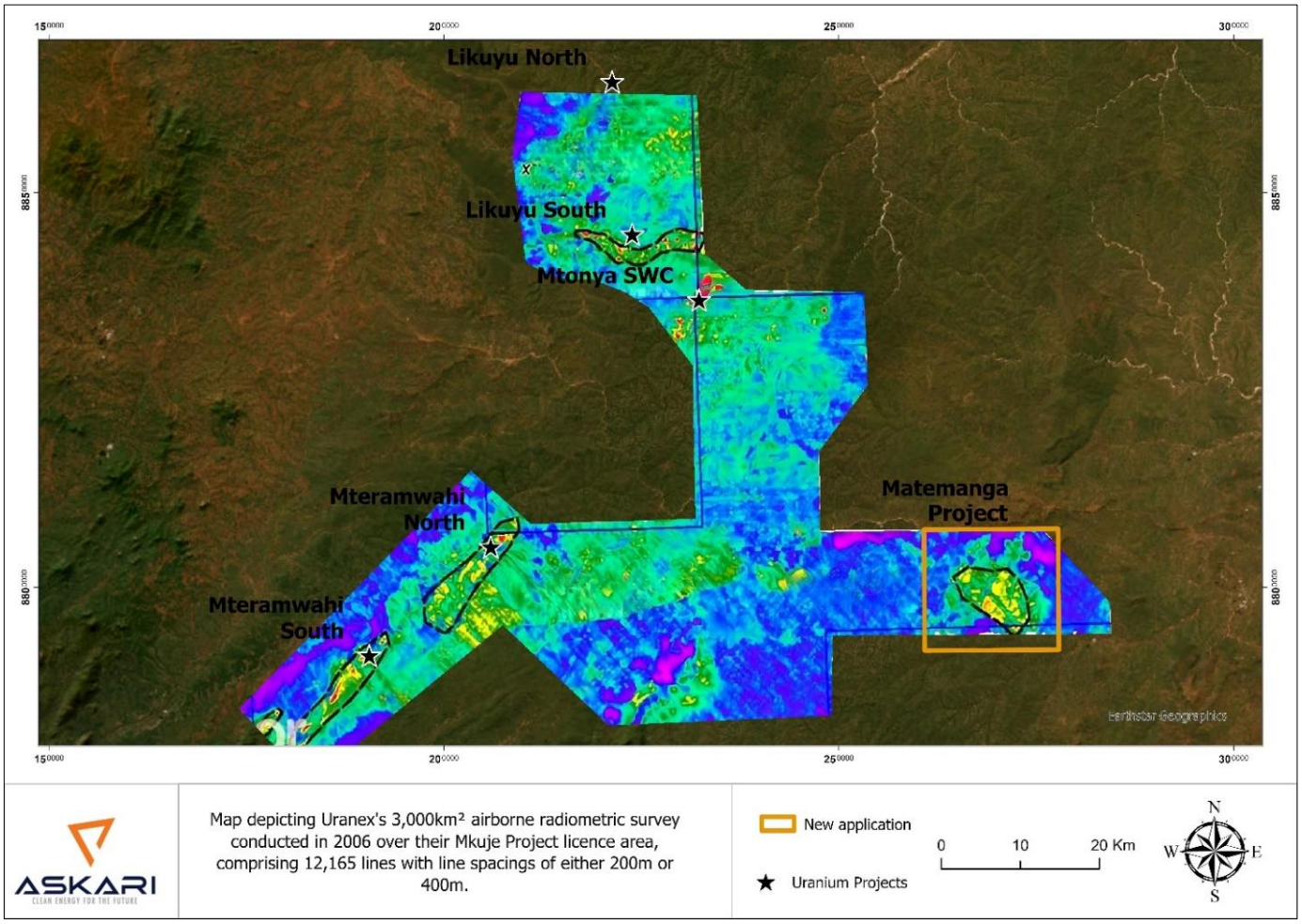

Figure 2: Uranex's ex Mkjuje Project area overlain with their airborne radiometric survey results.

The Matemanga anomaly is indicated by a clearly defined cluster of radiometric anomalies of 10km x 6km in size and is located in an area of Karoo sandstone that is known as a potential host for roll-front uranium. Importantly, the radiometric anomaly at the Matemanga project is located outside the boundaries of the Selous Game Reserve.

Limited ground follow-up work was done by Uranex on these anomalies, with much of the focus being directed towards the Likuyu North and South anomalies. Results from the 2010 drilling program

completed by Uranex encountered multiple mineralized intersections at the Likuyu North prospect with significant intersections including 10.5m @ 1,124ppm U_3O_8 ,13m @ 614ppm U_3O_8, 7.5m @ 352ppm U_3O_8, 2m @ 1,244ppm U_3O_8 and 4m @ 337 ppm U_3O_8.

Refer to ASX Announcement dated 9 February 2011 and released by Uranex NL (ASX:UNX).

In 2012, Uranex planned 256 channel spectral radiometric surveys over the remaining areas, including the Matemanga anomaly. SRK Consulting Australia completed a detailed review of the airborne radiometric anomalies at Likuyu North, Likuyu South, Grand Central, Mteramwahi and Matemanga target areas for uranium deposits. In their investigation, SRK determined preferential channel sand flow directions in the uranium bearing Karoo sandstones. The SRK work also included spectrographic field determinations differentiating uranium, thorium and potassium from airborne gamma surveys.

The Matemanga project is also located north of the Foxy project, owned by Gladiator Resources Limited (ASX:GLA). Mineralization at the Foxy project is associated with a hematized sandstone bed, with secondary uranophane mineralization. A grab sample collected at the Foxy project delivered a result 13,400ppm U_3O_8 (1.34% U_3O_8). A total of 19 boreholes were drilled at the Foxy project by Western Metals, with holes intersecting shallow, moderate grade uranium mineralisation with the best results from hole FRC014 which returned 6m at 213ppm U_3O_8 from 27m.

Refer to ASX Announcement dated 18 January 2008 and released by Western Metals Limited (ASX:WMT) together with ASX Announcement dated 29 January 2009 and released by Western Metals Limited (ASX:WMT).

The Matemanga project is also located north of the Eland project, owned by Gladiator Resources Limited (ASX:GLA). Detailed mapping, ground geophysical and geochemical sampling surveys were undertaken by Western Metals Limited (ASX: WMT) in 2008 which further delineated the nature and extent of mineralisation at the Eland project. Rock chip sampling of the hard rock prospect returned significant uranium, tantalum and niobium values. Significant assay results included:

- 1,040 ppm U3O8, 2740ppm Nb and 530ppm Ta in sample A7-535
- 370ppm U3O8, 6,480ppm Nb and 950ppm Ta in sample A7-536
- 1,060ppm U3O8, 4640ppm Nb and 690ppm Ta in sample A7-539
- 1,260ppm U3O8, 5,450ppm Nb and 870ppm Ta in sample A7-547
- 880ppm U3O8, 2,890ppm Nb and 620ppm Ta in sample A7-568
- 1,140ppm U3O8, 4,960ppm Nb and 860ppm Ta in sample B0-200

Refer to ASX Announcement dated 16 October 2008 and released by Western Metals Limited (ASX:WMT).

Askari is targeting tabular sandstone hosted deposits similar to Nyota (Tanzania) and Kayelekera (Malawi) at or near surface, and sandstone hosted roll-front deposits at depth, similar to Beverley Four Mile.

Matemanga Project Geological Setting

The Matemanga project is regionally located within the Selous Basin which covers much of southern Tanzania. The Selous Basin is part of the East African Rift System and was formed during the breakup of Gondwana during the late Paleozoic to early Mesozoic eras.

Rifting and crustal extension resulted in subsidence of the Selous Basin with a thick sedimentary package being deposited within the basin as a result thereof. The basin comprises predominantly Karoo Supergroup sedimentary rocks which formed between the Late Carboniferous and the Early Jurassic, and consist mainly of sandstones, conglomerates, tillite, shale, red and grey mudstones and intermittent limestone deposits.

The mineralization model target for Matemanga is that of the classic roll-front Karoo sandstone hosted deposits. These are usually characterized by tabular or roll-shaped mineralization zones along the margins of permeable sandstone units. Uranium bearing fluids migrate through the porous and permeable sandstone reservoirs encountering reducing conditions which leads to the precipitation of uranium mineralization at the front of the migrating fluids.

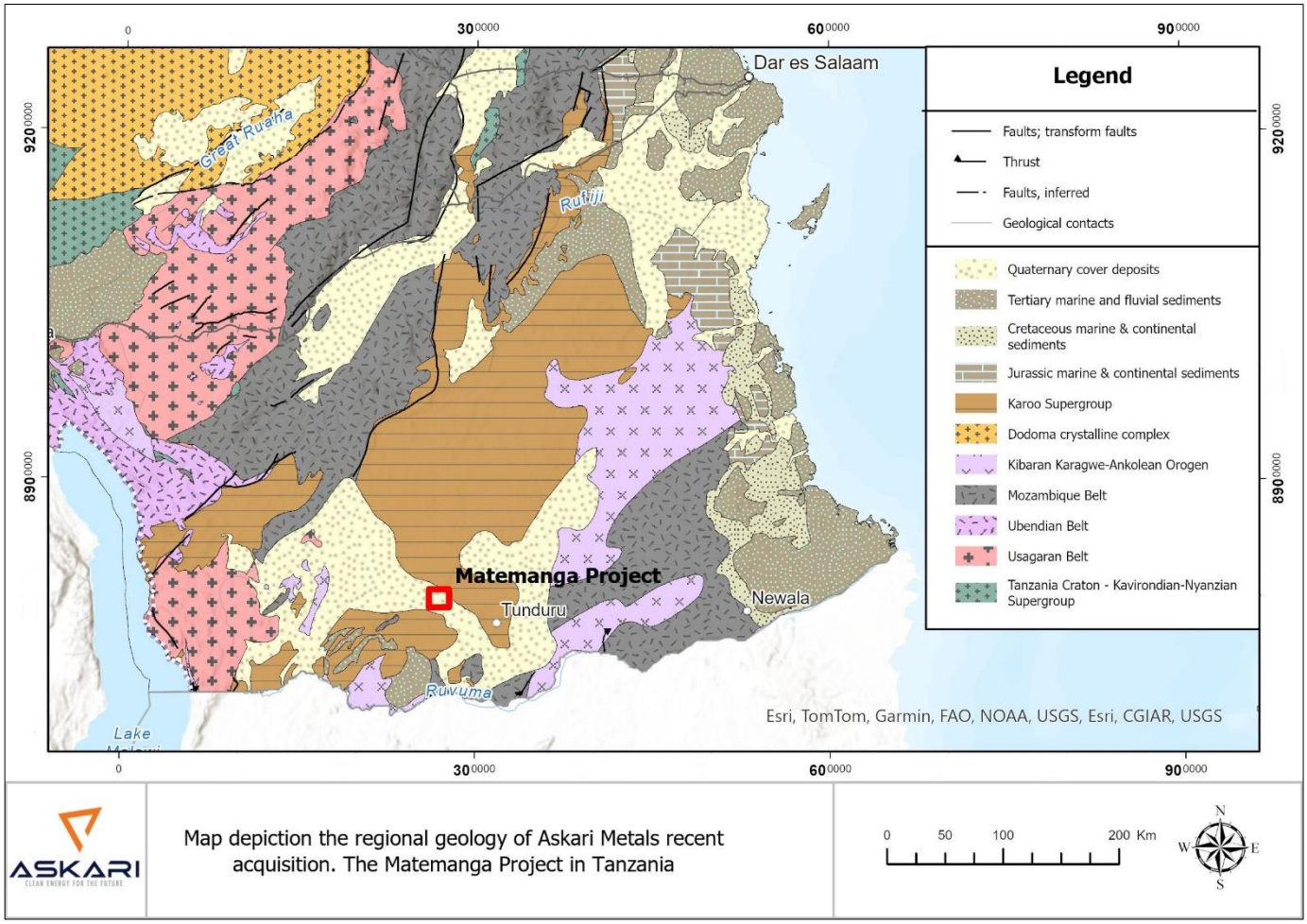

Figure 3: Regional geological map of Southern Tanzania showing the location of the Matemanga licence.

Future Work and Planned Exploration

The Company intends to acquire all historic data as well as high resolution satellite imagery covering the project area. The Company then plans to carry out a sequence of low-cost exploration programmes in order to generate drill targets:

- A detailed desktop research study into the regional and local geology including sourcing all relevant historic data.
- A high-resolution remote sensing study using high resolution satellite imagery for the area covering the Matemanga project.
- Field reconnaissance including mapping and rock chip sampling.
- Ground based radiometric surveys using a scintillometer.

Strategic Acquisitions

The Company continues to review and evaluate strategic acquisitions within this emerging Tier 1 uranium province of Southern Tanzania. The Company has completed due diligence investigations on several projects and is currently in discussions with a number of parties.

The Company will continue to keep shareholders up to date as the strategic acquisitions progress further.

Appointment of Bertie Pepler as Uranium Exploration Specialist

Bertie Pepler is a vastly experienced South African geologist who has amassed more than 40 years of career experience within the African mining and exploration sector. He has been involved in projects spanning uranium, gold, diamonds, base metals and industrial minerals predominantly in South Africa but also throughout East Africa as well as Angola and Liberia. He worked for South Africa's Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) for a period of nine years during which time he spearheaded the financial and technical assessment of mining projects and the initiation of new mineral exploration projects. Bertie led the uranium exploration activities in Tanzania during the mid-2,000's for ASX listed East African Metals where he was responsible for building a highly prospective uranium portfolio for the company. He has intimate knowledge and firsthand experience of the key uranium deposit types in Tanzania and has played a key role in identifying and sourcing the Matemanga project for the Company.

Bertie has BSc Honours (Geology, Mineral Economics) and BCom degrees and is a member of the Geological Society of South Africa as well as of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions.

Mining in Tanzania

The Tanzania Mining industry is highly important since it accounts for a significant share of the country's export revenues. The new government, led by President Samia Suluhu, has pledged its "commitment to the development of the mining sector", with the aim of the mining sector accounting for 10% of the country's GDP by 2025, up from 6.7% in 2020.

Besides a few major companies, this sector contains several medium scale companies and a cluster of small-scale mining companies. Key mineral deposits include coal, copper, diamonds, gold, nickel, silver, uranium, and Tanzanite gemstone, which is found nowhere in the world other than Tanzania.

In December 2021, Tanzania signed new framework agreements with Australian companies Strandline Resources, Black Rock Mining and OreCorp – which was awarded a special mining licence for its Nyanzaga gold project, reflecting over $100 million in committed capex.

Hilaire Diarra, a Malian expert on sustainability and ESG in the African extractive industry, agrees with the current positive sentiment towards mining in Tanzania: "The clear communication from the President of Tanzania about the government's willingness to attract foreign investors in the mining sector has sent a strong signal. Tanzania is in fact a very good destination for investment, despite minor administrative hurdles."

This is illustrated by mining giant BHP's investment in the Kabanga Nickel project in January 2022 – its first investment in Africa since the company spun off its coal operations as South32 in 2015. BHP's involvement in the project has the potential to accelerate the development of what is believed to be the world's largest development-ready nickel sulphide deposit.

The combination of abundant mineral reserves, a new more investor friendly government, and the entrance of major players such as BHP points to Tanzania being able to leverage its expertise in gold and diamonds to develop minerals critical to the energy transition.

Exploration Update – Uis Lithium Project, Namibia

The Company is continuing its exploration activities at the Uis Lithium Project, Namibia having completed all trenching, mapping and channel sampling work campaigns at the OP pegmatite target. This exploration has revealed a much thicker and more extensive zone of LCT type pegmatites at the OP target up to 26m in thickness with an average thickness of 10m across the entire ~2.0km strike length. The Company is expecting the assay results from the channel sampling campaign at the OP pegmatite will be received over the coming weeks. Following receipt of the results, the Company will finalise its maiden diamond drilling design. A 3D geological and pegmatite structural model has been built which is continually updated as new information and assay data is received. This allows the Company to continually refine its drill targets with an aim to delineating a maiden JORC (2012) resource at the OP target during the 2024 calendar year.

In addition, the Company is continuing with the mapping and channel sampling of the K9, DP and PS pegmatite targets which is expected to be completed over the next 4 weeks with assay results expected during March and April 2024. Once assay results have been received, a 3D geological and pegmatite structural model will also be built for these individual targets and final drill designs will be completed.

A steady flow of assay results and information is expected from the Uis project over the coming months as the planned Phase 1 trenching, mapping and channel sampling commences at EPL 8535, with a Phase 2 trenching, mapping and channel sampling campaign also planned at EPL 7345. The Company is also planning to commence a project-wide detailed soils and streams sediment sampling campaign across EPL 7345, EPL 8535 and EPL 7626 which is expected to generate additional trenching targets.

Exploration at the Uis project and the Matemanga project will be carried out using the African exploration team that has been assembled by the Company with a focus on low-cost, high-impact exploration.

This announcement is authorised for release by the executive board.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT

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ABOUT ASKARI METALS

Askari Metals was incorporated for the primary purpose of acquiring, exploring and developing a portfolio of high-grade battery (Li + Cu) and precious (Au + Ag) metal projects across Namibia, Western Australia, Northern Territory and New South Wales. The Company has assembled an attractive portfolio of lithium, copper, gold and copper-gold exploration/mineral resource development projects in Western Australia, Northern Territory, New South Wales and Namibia.

For more information please visit: www.askarimetals.com

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This document contains forward-looking statements concerning Askari Metals Limited. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes.

Forward looking statements in this document are based on the Company's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Askari Metals Limited as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Clifford Fitzhenry, a Competent Person who is a Registered Professional Natural Scientist with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) as well as a Member of the Geological Society of South Africa (GSSA) and a Member of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG).

Mr. Fitzhenry is the Chief Project and Exploration Manager (Africa) for Askari Metals Limited, who 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. Mr. Fitzhenry consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section applies 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.	• Only historical airborne radiometric results are included in the release with 200m and 400m line spacing
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, bangka, sonic, etc) and details.	• Not applicable with this release
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Not applicable with this release
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.	• Not applicable with this release
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Not applicable with this release
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. • 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.	• Not applicable with this release
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Not applicable with this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Not applicable with this release
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Not applicable with this release
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.	• Not applicable with this release
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Not applicable with this release
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Not applicable with this release

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 license to operate in the area.	Askari Metals has completed the acquisition of its Matemanga Uranium project. An application located just 50 kilometres northwest along the A19 from the town Tunduru, situated within the Tunduru District of the Ruvuma Region in Tanzania and Songea, the capital of the Ruvuma Region approximately 150km from the application.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Matemanga project historically formed part of a larger block of licenses that were owned and explored by Uranex. Uranex undertook a 3,000km2 airborne radiometric survey in 2006 over this block of licenses, consisting of 12,165 lines at either a 200m or 400m line spacing. This survey data was independently processed. The Matemanga anomaly is indicated by a clearly defined cluster of radiometric anomalies of 10km x 6km in size and is located in an area of Karoo sandstones that is known as a potential host for roll-front uranium. Limited ground follow-up work was done by Uranex on these anomalies.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The application is located within the Selous Basin, located in south Tanzania, forming a NE–SW depocenter that connects with the Metangula Basin in Mozambique. The basin forms part of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		fragmentation process of Gondwana and forms part of the East African Rift system, which has played a key role in Tanzania's structural geology, with graben rift valleys often associated with volcanism. The Selous Basin's is marked by the Karoo Supergroup deposits, which formed between the Late Carboniferous and the Early Jurassic, consisting of sandstones, conglomerates, tillite, shale, red and grey mudstones, and periodically, limestone deposits. The sedimentary sequence within the application area were deposited in a braided river system with mineralisation classified as a roll-front style within tabular sandstone that is very shallow dipping and controlled by faulting and oxidation/reduction boundaries.
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.	• No grade aggregation, weighting, or cut-off methods were used for this announcement.
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.	• Not applicable with this release
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.	• Diagrams are included in the body of 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 results.	• Not applicable with this release
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.	• Assessment of other substantive exploration data is not yet complete.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	• A detailed desktop research study into the regional and local geology including sourcing all relevant historic data. • A remote sensing study using high resolution data. • Field reconnaissance including mapping and rock chip sampling. • Ground based radiometric surveys using a scintillometer.