11 December 2024

5km Gold-in-Soil Anomaly Identified at Marble Bar

Grades up to 4 g/t Gold Recorded in Outcrop at Sherman Prospect

Highlights

- Kali Metals Limited (**ASX: KM1**) ("**Kali**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce results from its 100%-owned Marble Bar Lithium-Gold Project in Western Australia[1]
- Kali has utilised historical soil sampling results from the Kalamazoo Resources Limited (**ASX: KZR**) (**"Kalamazoo"**) / SQM Australia lithium earn-in joint venture (**"JV"**)[2] to identify **a large, coherent gold-in-soil anomaly, cumulatively > 5.1km in strike length**
- Kali has also obtained > 600 historical soil samples not previously assayed for gold. These samples were collected on a 200x100m grid in 2021 by Kalamazoo as part of the JV[3]. Results expected in late December / early January
- Seven rock-chip samples collected from the Sherman Prospect, with **best results up to 4 g/t gold returned from a quartz vein measuring 120m in length and up to 7m in width**
- This follows the discovery of gold in veins at the Tiger Prospect, 2km west of Sherman, with **rock-chip results up to 3 g/t gold in quartz veins up to 5m wide in outcrop[4], over a 400x400m area**
- Aboriginal heritage surveys over four emerging gold prospects at Marble Bar completed during November 2024

Paul Adams, Managing Director of Kali Metals commented:

"Following our recent gold discovery at the Tiger Prospect at our Marble Bar Project, the discovery of gold at surface with grades up to 4 g/t from our emerging Sherman Gold Prospect is extremely encouraging. The gold-bearing quartz vein, up to 7m wide on surface, is returning positive results along the entire 120m strike length mapped so far. The gold discoveries at Tiger and Sherman reinforce the validity of the historic gold-in-soil anomalies generated from Kalamazoo's lithium exploration in 2021. The soils program has also identified further gold anomalism, yet to be followed up. These target areas have the potential to grow with additional reconnaissance and surface sampling, in addition to the results from the historical soils program which are being re-assayed for gold. The completed heritage surveys pave the way for a future drilling campaign at our Marble Bar gold prospects."

The Pilbara

On 7 October 2024, Kali announced the renegotiated terms of its JV with SQM Australia, including increasing SQM Australia's total spend to $4.25M by 15 December 2026 in order for SQM Australia to earn a 50% interest in Kali's expanded DOM's Hill and Pear Creek Projects[5]. As part of the change in terms, Kali retained 100% ownership of the Marble Bar Project. As a result, Kali's exploration focus for the Marble Bar Project now includes gold (Refer Figure 1), as opposed to the JV Projects with SQM Australia that are purely lithium-

[1] Refer Annexure A.
[2] KM1 was assigned the JV in connection with its initial public offering. Refer Prospectus dated 3 November 2023 for further details.
[3] Refer KZR ASX announcement dated 28 February 2022.
[4] Refer KM1 ASX announcement dated 15 October 2024.
[5] Refer KM ASX announcement dated 7 October 2024.

focused.

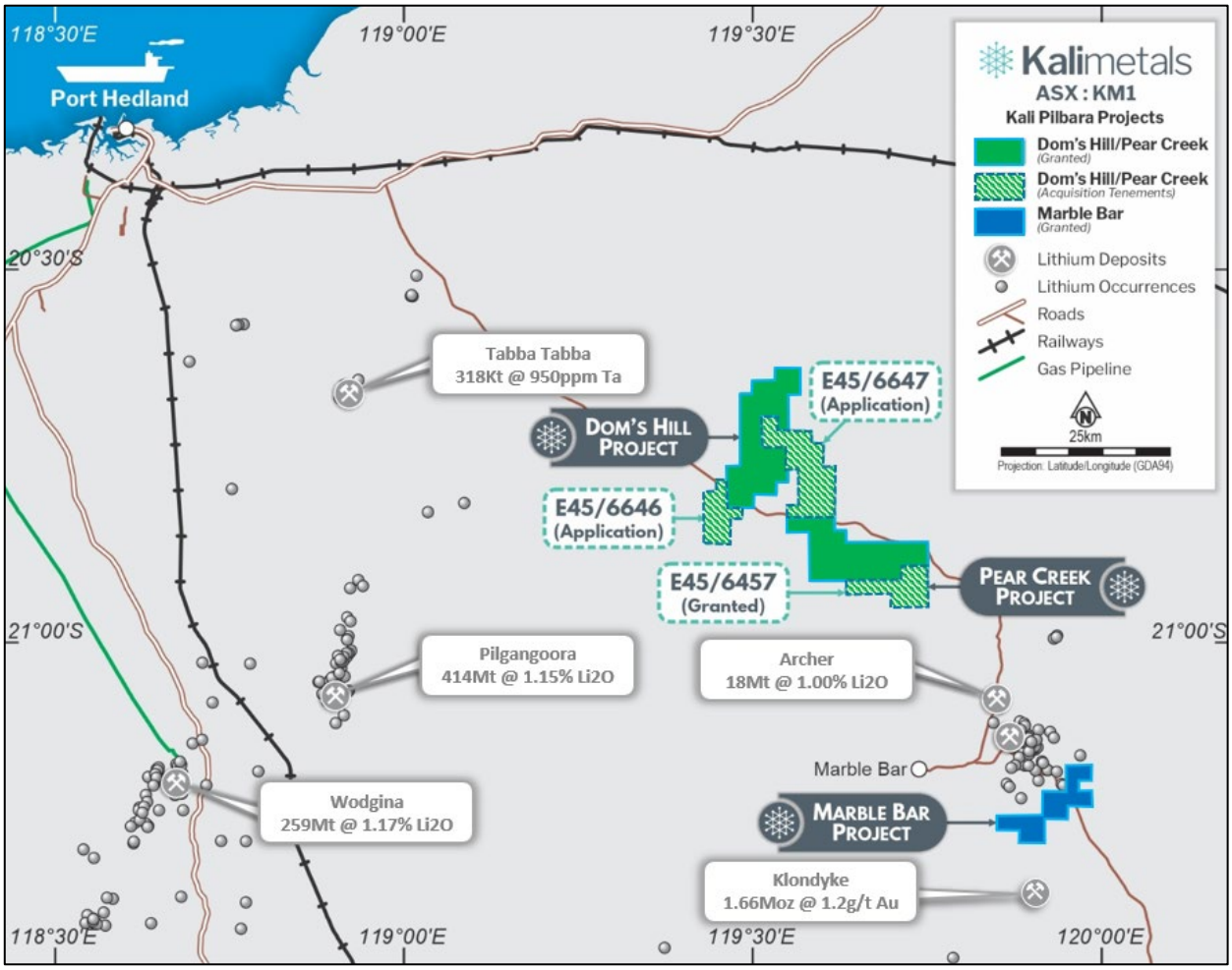


Figure 1. Kali's Pilbara tenure

Marble Bar Soil Sampling – New Anomaly Discovered

Kali's Marble Bar Project is located in the eastern region of the Pilbara, approximately 30km east of the town of Marble Bar and its historic gold mining centre (Refer Figure 1). Covering 42km^2, the project geology comprises the Mount Edgar Granitic Complex and Warrawoona Greenstone Belt (sedimentary and volcanic rocks).

In September 2024, reconnaissance mapping and sampling over the Marble Bar Project area targeted both LCT pegmatites and quartz veining for gold potential. Initial areas of gold focus included the Tiger and Sherman Prospects, with the primary focus on Tiger where rock-chip results recorded values up to 2.95 g/t gold. A single, isolated rock-chip sample from Sherman recorded a value of 1.71 g/t gold.[6]

Simultaneously, multi-element geochemistry results from a historical soil sampling program, conducted in late 2021 by Kalamazoo pursuant to the JV, were compiled.

From the historical results, Kali has delineated a cumulative, coherent, 5.1km long WNW striking gold-in-soil anomaly, interpreted to be bisected by several, off-setting north-east striking structures. The mineralised structures at both the Sherman and Tiger Prospects are dominated by WNW trending quartz veins, in the same orientation as the gold-in-soil anomalies (Refer Figure 2). The Tiger Prospect also contains a second set

[6] Refer KM1 ASX announcement dated 15 October 2024.

of mineralised quartz veins trending N to NE.

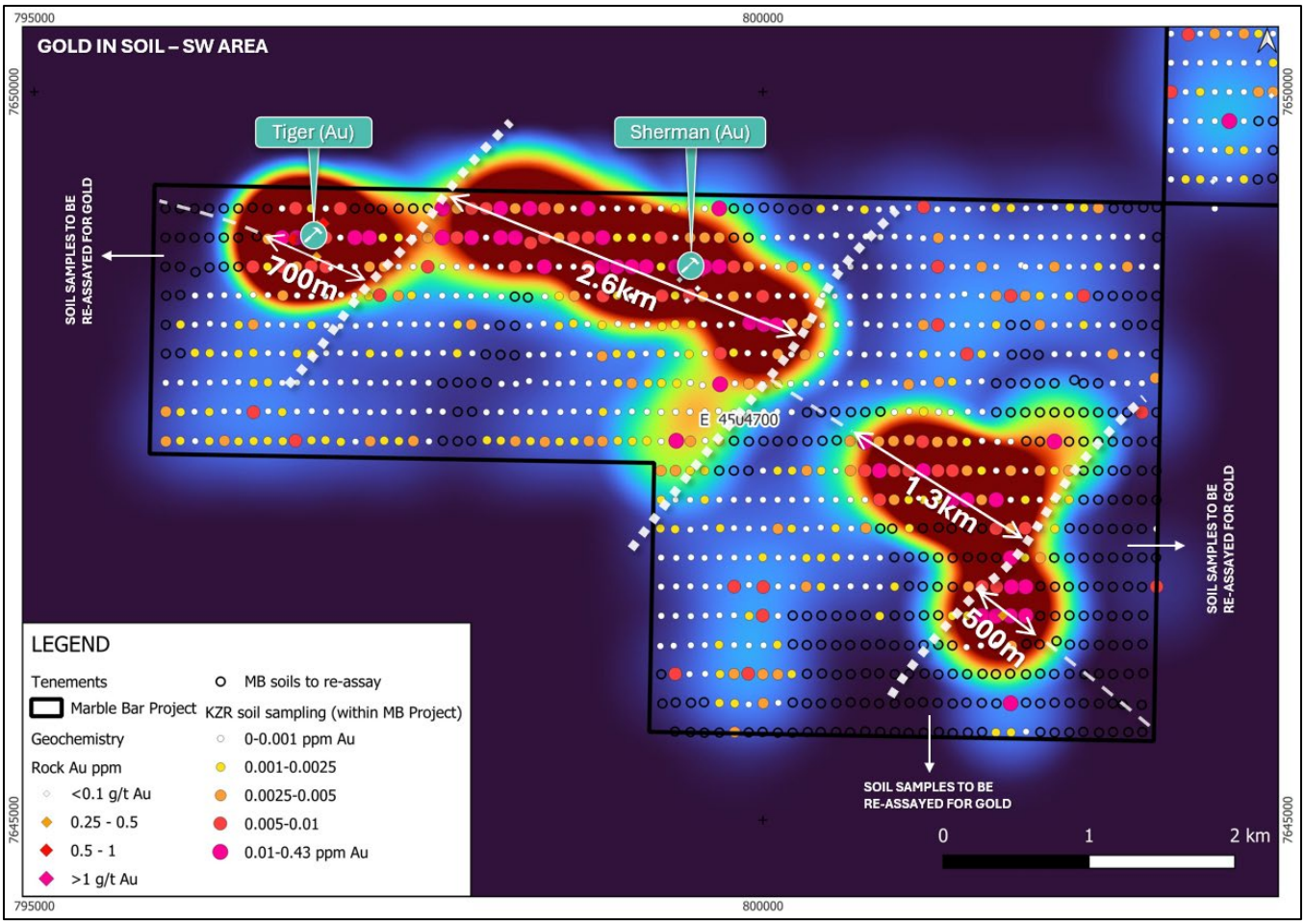


Figure 2. Marble Bar Project (SW area) gold-in-soil results and location of soil samples for re-assay

Rock Chip Sampling Results

The Sherman Gold Prospect was identified during reconnaissance in September 2024 when a sole, isolated rock-chip sample taken at this locality returned 1.71 g/t gold[7] (2409MBR023). During November 2024, 22 rock-chip samples were collected over the Marble Bar Project and analysed at ALS Perth using Au-ICP22 method. Of those 22 rock-chip samples, seven rock chips were taken from the Sherman Prospect, with four returning mineralised values up to 4.0 g/t gold (Refer Appendix 1 and Figures 3 & 6 for locations and results).

The gold-bearing quartz vein appears to be subvertical and has significant width at surface of up to 7m. The quartz vein has been mapped and sampled for 120m in WNW-ESE direction and remains open along strike (albeit the quartz vein is being increasingly covered by scree and soil further along strike). A thinner, subparallel quartz vein has been mapped near the main quartz vein, with a sole sample returning 2.95 g/t gold, suggesting potential for other subparallel gold-bearing quartz veins at the Sherman Prospect.[8]

The quartz veins at Sherman are orogenic. The quartz is often brecciated, with signs of sulphidic alteration in quartz (cubic iron-oxide mineral relicts and pits 1-5mm in size) and with potassic alteration at the contact with syenogranitic host rocks.

[7] KM1 ASX Announcement 15 October 2024.
[8] KM1 ASX Announcement 15 October 2024.

The encouraging results to date from Sherman Gold Prospect build upon Kali's recent outcrop sampling 2km west at the Tiger Prospect where rock-chip samples included values up to 3.0 g/t gold within outcropping quartz veins over a 400x400m area (Refer Figure 4). Both the Tiger and Sherman Prospects warrant further follow up with both vein prospects yet to be fully mapped and sampled.

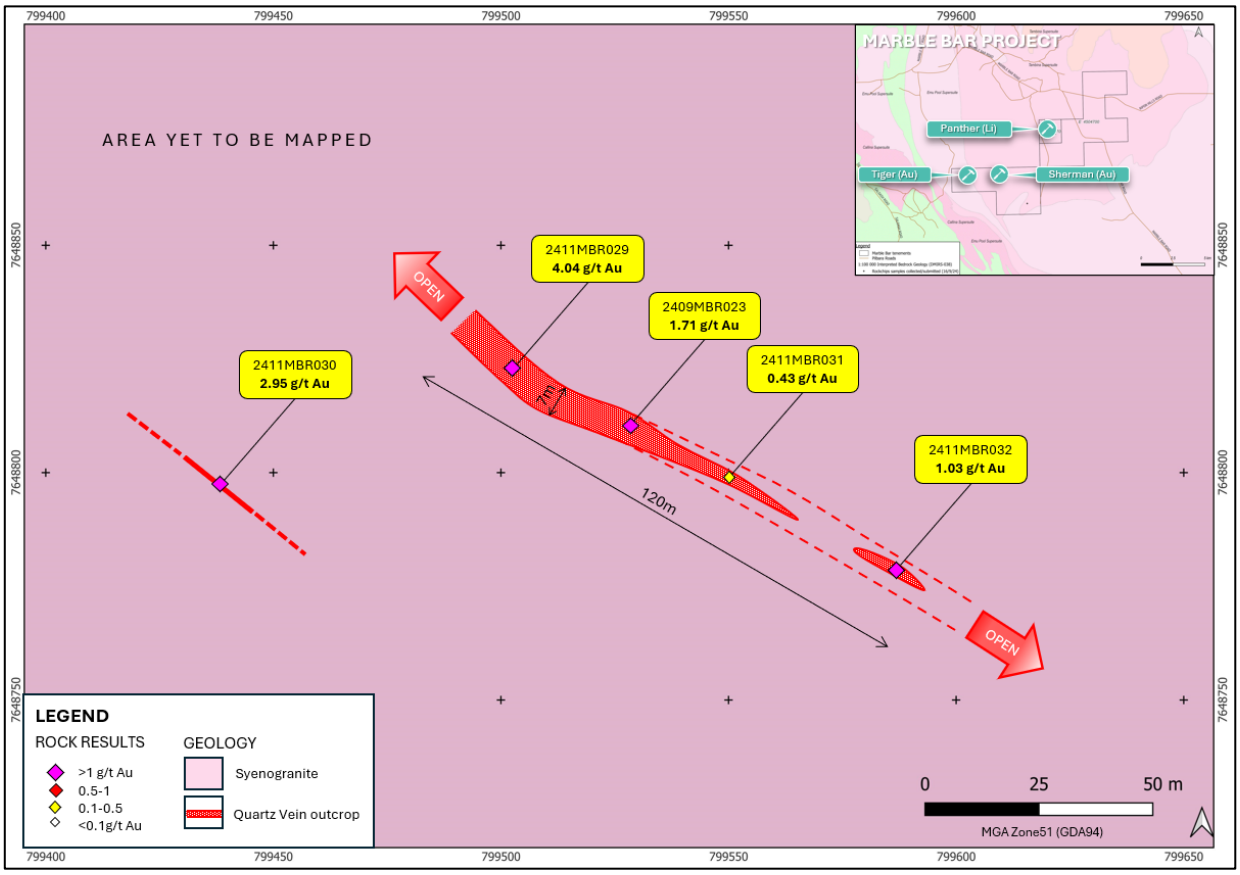


Figure 3. Sherman Gold Prospect geology plan map showing sampling locations

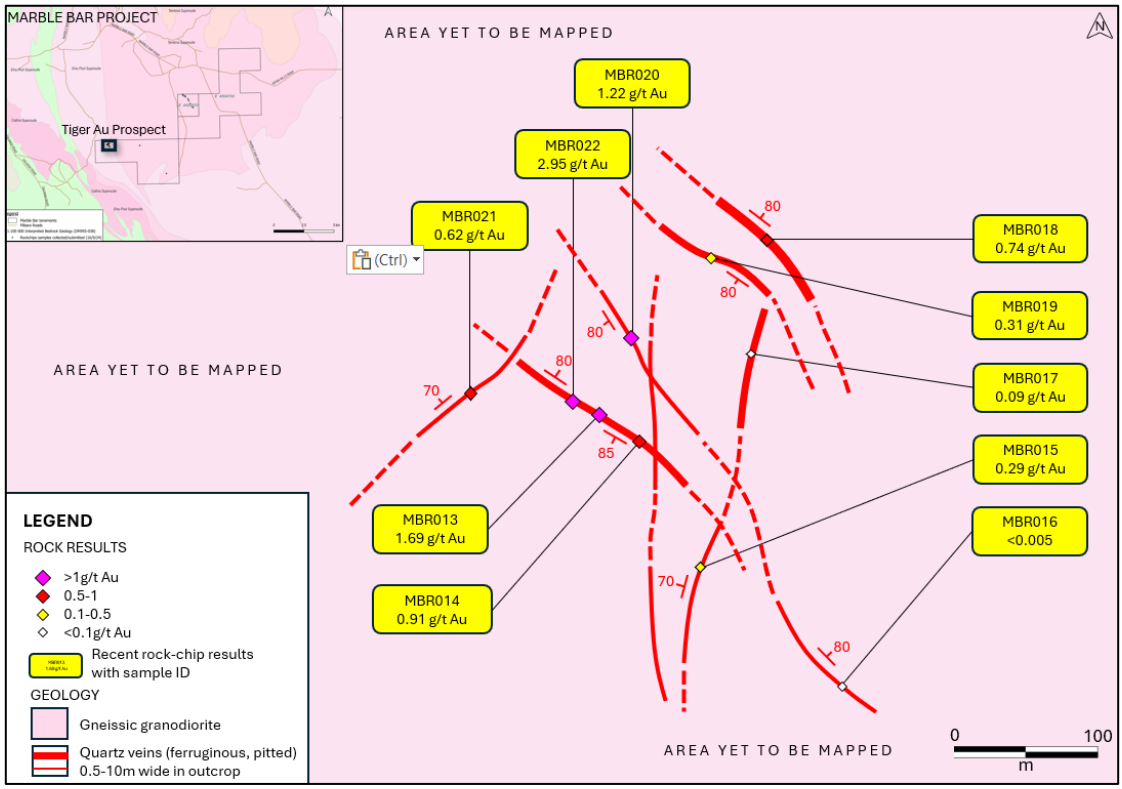


Figure 4. Tiger Gold Prospect, plan view showing quartz veins and rock sampling results

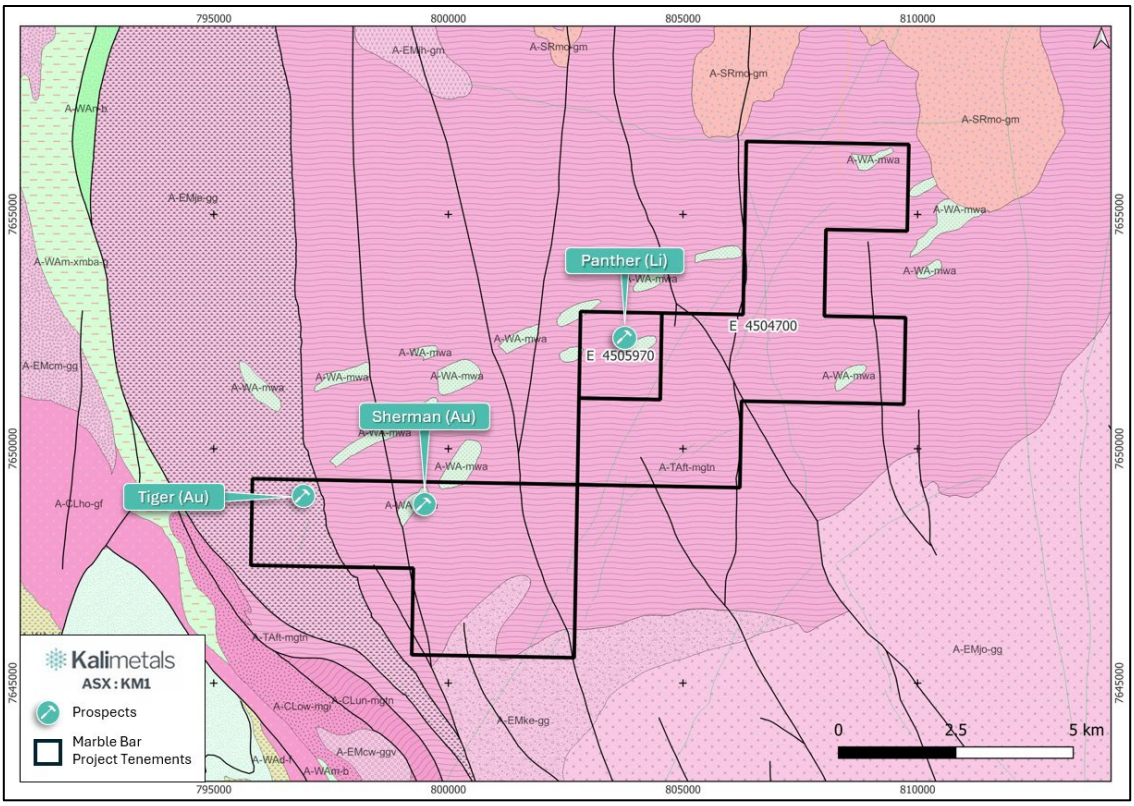


Figure 5. Marble Bar project geology[9] and exploration prospects identified to date

Authorised for release by the Board of Kali Metals Limited.

For further information please contact:

Paul Adams
Managing Director
E admin@kalimetals.com.au

Andrew Willis
Investor & Media Relations
E awillis@nwrcommunications.com.au

About Kali Metals Limited

Kali Metals' (ASX: KM1) portfolio of assets represents one of the largest and most prospective exploration packages across Australia's world leading hard-rock lithium fields. Kali's 3,960km^2 exploration tenure is located near existing, emerging, and unexplored lithium and critical minerals regions in WA including the Pilbara and Eastern Yilgarn and the Southern Lachlan Fold Belt in NSW and Victoria.

Kali Metals has a team of well credentialed professionals who are focused on exploring and developing commercial lithium resources and identifying new strategic assets to add to the portfolio. In addition to Lithium, Kali Metals has a number of prospective gold and tin projects within its existing tenure and is committed to generate shareholder value through exploration and development of these assets.

[9] Refer Annexure B for Marble Bar geology legend.

Forward Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Kali's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential", "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Kali believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Previously Reported Results / Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Data and Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled and reviewed by Mr Mladen Stevanovic a Competent Person who is a Member of the AusIMM (membership number 333579) and Exploration Manager at Kali Metals. Mr Stevanovic has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Stevanovic 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 announcement that relates to previously reported Exploration Results was previously announced in Kali's announcements dated 28 June 2024 and 10 September 2024. Kali confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements.

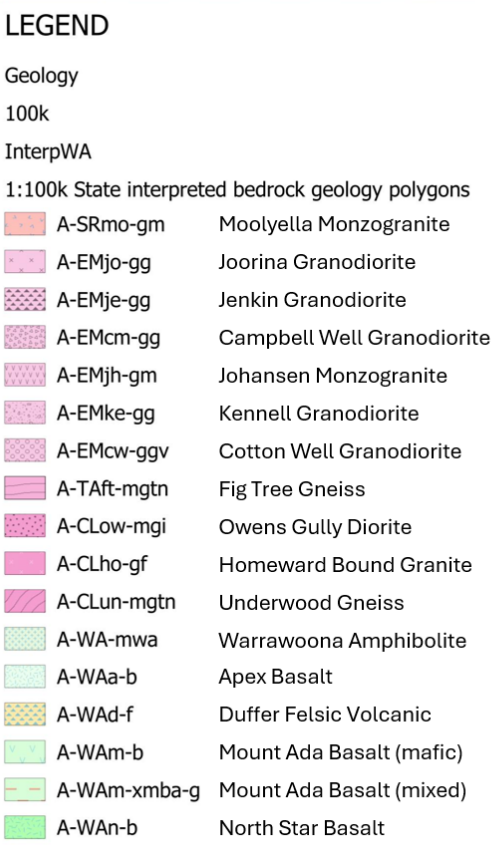
Annexure A – Tenements

Marble Bar Project (WA):

E45/4700

E45/5970

Annexure B – Marble Bar 100k Geology Legend



Appendix 1: Reported Results

SampleID	NAT_Grid_ID	NAT_North	NAT_East	Prospect	Au (g/t)
2411MBR001	MGA94_50	7,652,189	805,818		0.014
2411MBR002	MGA94_50	7,651,211	804,754		-0.001
2411MBR003	MGA94_50	7,650,697	803,962		0.001
2411MBR004	MGA94_50	7,650,168	803,696		0.003
2411MBR008	MGA94_50	7,649,385	803,087		0.001
2411MBR009	MGA94_50	7,649,974	803,489		0.001
2411MBR010	MGA94_50	7,650,933	804,427		0.001
2411MBR011	MGA94_50	7,651,924	804,933		0.001
2411MBR012	MGA94_50	7,654,336	806,502		0.001
2411MBR013	MGA94_50	7,654,264	806,683		0.001
2411MBR014	MGA94_50	7,653,932	806,662		0.001
2411MBR015	MGA94_50	7,653,951	806,585		-0.001
2411MBR016	MGA94_50	7,653,948	806,579		-0.001
2411MBR017	MGA94_50	7,654,096	806,811		0.001
2411MBR018	MGA94_50	7,654,292	806,765		-0.001
2411MBR028	MGA94_50	7,648,711	799,428	Sherman	-0.001
2411MBR029	MGA94_50	7,648,833	799,501	Sherman	4.040
2411MBR030	MGA94_50	7,648,796	799,435	Sherman	2.950
2411MBR031	MGA94_50	7,648,810	799,530	Sherman	0.430
2411MBR032	MGA94_50	7,648,782	799,587	Sherman	1.030
2411MBR033	MGA94_50	7,648,651	799,552	Sherman	0.008
2411MBR034	MGA94_50	7,648,567	799,479	Sherman	0.008

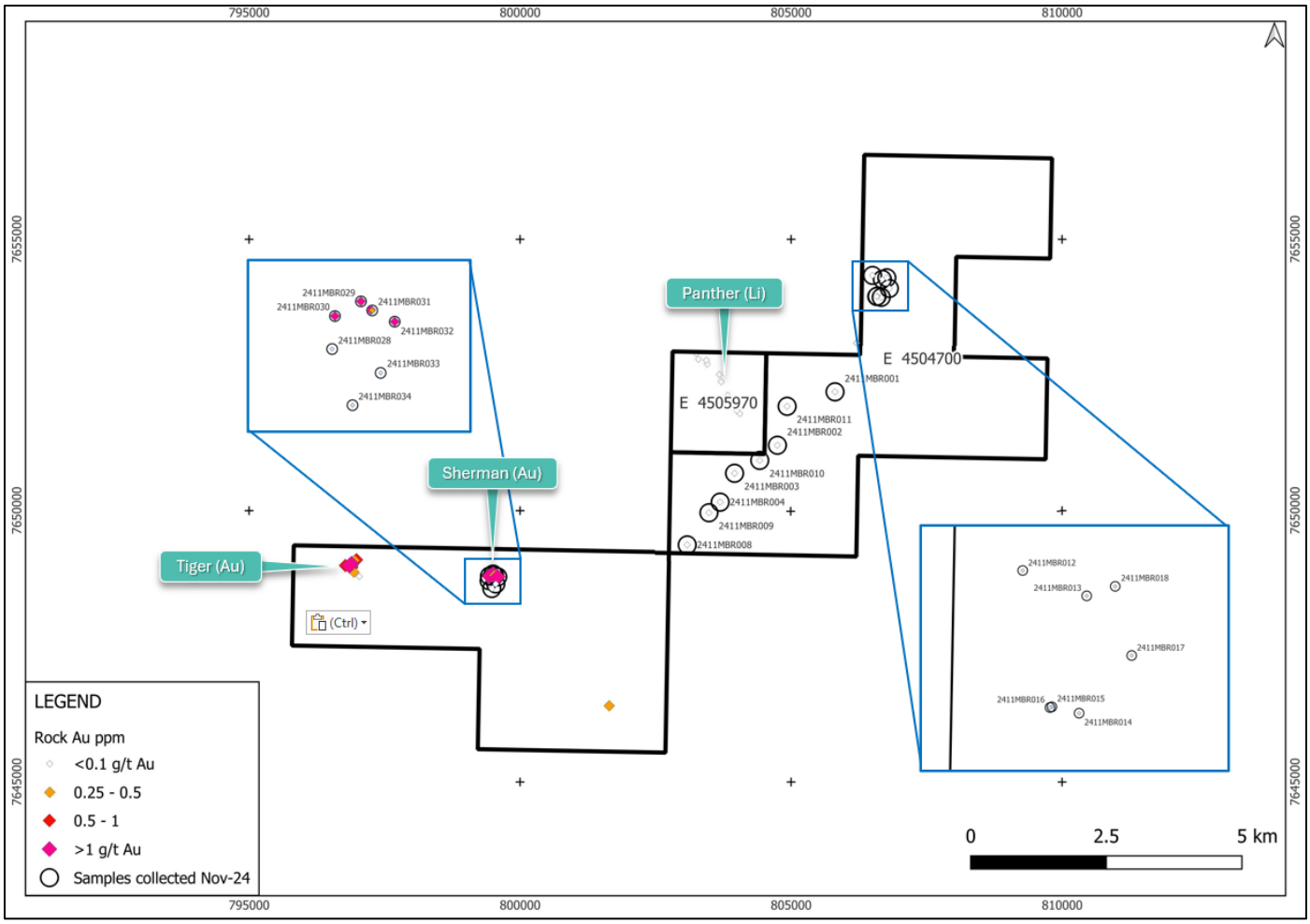


Figure 6. Rock sampling locations at Marble Bar project, November 2024

Appendix 2: 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 (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.*	· 2024 rock chip samples referred to in this report were obtained from random insitu rock chip samples of quartz veins in E45/4700 as observed by Kali geologists during standard field reconnaissance campaign. The random rock chip samples are irregularly spaced which is considered appropriate for "regional scale" reconnaissance-level lithium and gold exploration. This sampling practice is appropriate to the generally sub-cropping to outcropping profile of the area sampled and complies with industry best practice. · 2021 soil samples referred to in this report were obtained from in situ soil samples overlying dominantly Archaean Tambina Supersuite and to a lesser extent Emu Pool Supersuite granitoid basement rocks. Soil sampling was conducted along 200m spaced E-W lines with a sample station every 100m i.e. a 200m x 100m grid pattern. The soil sampling interval is considered sufficient for reconnaissance-level lithium and gold exploration. Soil samples were sieved to -2mm size fraction. Soil sampling practice is appropriate to the generally residual soil profile of the area sampled and complies with industry best practice. For additional details on reported soil sampling refer to KZR announcement dated 28 February 2022.
	· *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	· Rock-chip samples are "point" samples (unlike channel or drilling samples) and thus should be considered partially representative only.
	· *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	· Gold mineralisation in outcrop was not visible; however, rock-chip sampling was guided by visual indications of mineralisation (quartz veins, signs of late foliation and shearing features, presence of vughs and cubic pits with iron oxide staining likely after sulphides etc.).
	· *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*	· 2024 rocks: Some 2kg of sampled material per sample from outcrops taken with geopick. The rock material is collected in dry conditions and placed in calico bags. Samples were submitted (without sub-sampling) for sample preparation and analysis to ALS laboratories in Perth, WA. Sample preparation at the lab included sample sorting, drying, crushing and milling. · 2021 soils: Soil samples were collected in dry

	(eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	conditions and placed in numbered calico bags and grouped in polyweave bags for dispatch to the laboratory. Sample size was generally 0.3-0.5 kg. Samples were directly delivered to the Kalamazoo Perth office and subsequently Portable Spectral Services via tracked TOLL freight consignment. Field duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 1:50. Duplicate results show an acceptable level of variability for the material sampled and style of mineralisation. Sample weights are recorded and provided by the laboratory. For additional details on reported soil sampling refer to KZR announcement dated 28 February 2022.
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).*	· Not applicable, as no new drilling information has been reported.
Drill sample recovery	· *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	· Not applicable, as no new drilling information has been reported.
	· *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	· Not applicable, as no new drilling information has been reported.
	· *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.*	· Not applicable, as no new drilling information has been reported.
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.*	· Geological logging was completed by qualified Geologist. Information collected at each observation/sampling point would normally include presence of lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structural measurements – which is sufficient for geological mapping and rock-chip sampling but insufficient to support Mineral Resource estimate or mining and metallurgical studies.
	· *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	· Qualitative logging has been completed in the field. After logging (described above), sampled material would be placed onto labelled calico bag, photographed with visible hand-held GPS, then placed into the bag. Mapping and sampling locations and information was typed into Excel spreadsheet at the end of each day and validated in GIS. Photos of samples and photos of notes/sketches from notebooks were copied over onto the Company's server.
	· *The total length and percentage of the*	· All samples were geologically logged.

	relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	· *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	· Not applicable, as no new drilling information has been reported.
	· *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	· No field sub-sampling technique was applied.
	· *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	· Rock chip sample preparation included: dry, crush & fine crush to -2mm, pulverise to -75um (85%).
	· *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	· No field sub-sampling technique was applied.
	· *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.*	· Rock-chip samples are "point" samples (unlike channel or drilling samples) and thus should be considered partially representative only. Analysis has included lab standard and duplicate analysis. During reconnaissance, aim was to identify levels of mineralisation that are considered anomalous to warrant follow up work (which may include channel sampling and drilling) when spatial variability of mineralisation will be assessed more accurately.
	· *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	· Rock chip samples contain 2kg of chipped in-situ outcrop pieces, with individual chips sizes usually varying from 1cm to 10cm. · Soil samples contain 0.3-0.5kg of -2mm sieved material from surface soil B horizon.
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.*	· 2024 rock chip samples were submitted to ALS Perth (independent and internationally accredited laboratory). Samples were analysed with method Au-ICP22 on gold. Previous multi-element sampling in these areas did not identify elevated levels of other commodity that would be potentially of economic interest (or deleterious otherwise). However, multi-element analysis will be carried out again once these gold prospects progress to drilling stage. Sampling and assaying quality control procedures consisted of the laboratory inclusion of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs), coarse blanks and sample duplicates. Assays of quality control samples were compared with reference samples for gold and verified as acceptable prior to use of data from analysed batches. The analytical techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the data to be used for reporting exploration rock chip mineralogy results. · 2021 soil samples were analysed with a pXRF unit and conducted by Portable Spectral Services Pty Ltd in Perth WA. The pXRF analysis used was a

		specialised "Li Index" function developed by Portable Spectral Services Pty Ltd. Based on "Li index", a sub-selection of samples was then made to be sent to ALS Perth for muti-element analysis (including lithium and gold). The assaying techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the data to be used for reporting exploration soil geochemistry results. For additional details on reported soil sampling refer to KZR announcement dated 28 February 2022.
	· *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.*	· Not applicable, as only the accredited chemical laboratory was used in determining the analysis.
	· *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.*	· Rock-chip samples are "point" samples (unlike channel or drilling samples) and thus should be considered partially representative only. Analysis has included lab standard and duplicate analysis. During reconnaissance, aim was to identify levels of mineralisation that are considered anomalous to warrant follow up work (which may include channel sampling and drilling) when spatial variability of mineralisation will be of greater interest.
Verification of sampling and assaying	· *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	· Not applicable, as no new drilling information has been reported.
	· *The use of twinned holes.*	· Not applicable, as no new drilling information has been reported.
	· *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	· Analytical results have been received and stored electronically, with no data manipulation. All data has been validated by the Company personnel. Database is managed externally by RockSolid database management services.
	· *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	· No adjustment was needed. The results have been reported without using cut-off grades.
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.*	· Sample coordinate positions have been located by handheld GPS which is considered appropriate for reconnaissance and geological mapping.
	· *Specification of the grid system used.*	· Grid system used is GDA94/MGA50
	· *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	· Handheld GPS error is 1-5m for easting and northing, and 10m for elevation.
Data spacing and distribution	· *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	· Rock-chip sampling locations were chosen ad-hoc during reconnaissance. Sample spacing is hence irregular.

		· Soil sample spacing: 100m along east west lines; lines spaced 200m north-south.
	· *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.*	· Sampling type and style is not suitable to establish grade continuity suitable for estimation studies.
	· *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	· 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.*	· Point sampling, no sampling orientation in relation to trend of mineralisation.
	· *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.*	· No known bias has been introduced.
Sample security	· *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	· Samples were always in the custody and control of the Company representatives until delivery to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	· *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	· No external audit has been undertaken at this stage.

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.*	· All Marble Bar tenements are in good standing and are 100% owned by the Company. Please refer to Prospectus (announced on 04/01/2024) and the announcement about renegotiated Farm-In agreement with SQM Australia (dated 7 October 2024).
	· *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.*	· There are no impediments to operate on the tenement holding outside the current requirements under, national parks or the EPA.
Exploration done by other parties	· *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	· The project has been a subject to a relatively limited historical exploration, mostly targeting alluvial tin (1896) and alluvial and quartz-hosted gold, and LCT pegmatites in recent years. Some of the current Kali's prospects have been indicated on geological maps and initially surface-sampled by previous explorers (for details see ASX announcement "Prospectus" dated 04/01/2024), together with government data provided by GSWA past information. This information has allowed recognition

		of the project's potential and assisted with selection of areas for Kali's initial reconnaissance work and rock-chip sampling.
Geology	· *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	· Marble Bar is predominantly underlain by Archean granitic and gneissic (monzogranitic, granodioritic, tonalitic and similar) batholiths. The quartz veins and LCT pegmatite dykes intrude Tambina Supersuite toward the central part of the batholith, with spodumene-lepidolite mineralisation confirmed in thin sections (see ASX announcement "Prospectus" dated 04/01/2024). Gold is associated to orogenic quartz veining away from the centre and toward the rim of batholith. The orientation of quartz veining at Sherman and Tiger prospects appears to be similar to those at the Klondyke gold deposit several km south of Marble Bar project.
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:*	· For this entire criteria, not applicable (N/A) as no drilling information is being reported.
	o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*	· N/A
	o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*	· N/A
	o *dip and azimuth of the hole*	· N/A
	o *down hole length and interception depth*	· N/A
	o *hole length.*	· N/A
	· *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.*	· N/A
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.*	· All results have been reported without truncation or averaging.
	· *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.*	· Not applicable, as only "point" data is being reported.
	· *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	· Not applicable, as no metal equivalent values have been reported.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	· *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	· Not applicable, as surface sampling is reconnaissance in nature.
	· *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	· The geometry of mineralisation cannot be established with confidence in reconnaissance stage; However, this information was provided in text where possible.
	· *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').*	· The outcrop widths reported are "apparent" widths on surface, and where the dip angles can be measured with sufficient confidence (subject to sufficient exposure at surface) the expected true widths have been provided.
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.*	· Appropriate maps have been included.
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 have been reported.
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 relevant new information has also been included (i.e. geological observations).
Further work	· *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	· Near-future work (next 3 months) will consist of follow up on results to date (further reconnaissance), re-analysis of historical soil samples, ground truthing some of eventual soil anomalies and possibly additional heritage surveys.
	· *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	· Possible extensions of mineralisation have been marked on diagrams.