NIMY RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

MONS PROJECT, WA

Release Date: 19 February 2025

Drilling to grow high-grade WA gallium discovery set to start next month

The results will underpin a maiden Resource as part of Nimy's strategy to supply gallium to the US under its collaboration agreement with critical minerals specialist M2i Global

Key Points:

- Nimy's Block 3 high-grade gallium discovery is open in all directions;
- Upcoming drilling program will step out from the established high-grade zone and test 400m west along strike;
- Resistivity depth imaging (RDI) has outlined a 900m x 300m footprint west along strike of Block 3 East, with coincident IP and soil anomaly;
- Drilling is designed to extend the +100g/t (ppm) gallium saprock & +150g/t (ppm) gallium high-grade fresh rock zones;
- R/C drilling samples to be used for metallurgical test work;
- Technical studies to be undertaken to test gallium extraction methods as part of a JORC mineral resource estimate;
- M2i Global Collaborative Partnership is planning to accelerate development of Nimy's high-grade gallium project;
- The drilling program follows Nimy's recent collaboration agreement with US-listed M2i Global; M2i specialises in the development and execution of a complete global value supply chain for critical minerals for the US Government and US free trade partners;
- M2i Global CEO addressed the collaboration agreement in a recent interview; Investors can view Mr Rosendo's interview ***here.***

Nimy Managing Director Luke Hampson said:

"The geophysics survey shows there is huge scope to grow the Block 3 gallium discovery.

"The impending drilling program will aim to extend the known mineralization 400m along strike. These results will be used to help calculate a maiden JORC Resource estimate.

"The demand for gallium from non-Chinese sources is reflected in our recent collaboration agreement with M2i Global.

"We aim to capitalise on this opportunity by growing and advancing the Block 3 discovery, helping to ensure that Nimy becomes a key gallium supplier to the US".

Block 3 Summary:

Step out drilling (East) and new large target along strike (Central)

Step-out drilling has been planned at the Block 3 East prospect to test and expand the high-grade gallium Exploration Target, defined in January 2025. R/C drill holes will target extensions to the +150g/t (ppm) high-grade gallium fresh rock schist domain and the +100g/t (ppm) gallium transitional sap rock domain.

The Stage 2 drilling samples will also be utilised in metallurgical test work to assist with mineral characterisation, determine gallium metal recovery, and develop flow sheet options.

In addition, resistivity depth imaging (RDI) from the VTEM data set has been utilised to identify a significant additional target zone at **Block 3 (Central)**.

Block 3 Central represents an area between Block 3 East and Block 3 West untested by drilling, approximately 400m to the West of the Block 3 Gallium Exploration Target defined at Block 3 (refer to the Nimy ASX announcement 28th January 2025).

Based on the RDI data, the Block 3 Central target has an approximate footprint of 900m x 400m (represented by the light blue in **Figure 1**). This new zone will be tested with two 240m deep R/C drill holes. The Block 3 Central target also has a coincident, +23g/t (ppm) Ga Soil anomaly (refer Nimy ASX announcement 27th November 2024) overlaying the target area, within an elevated IP chargeability and resistivity zone.

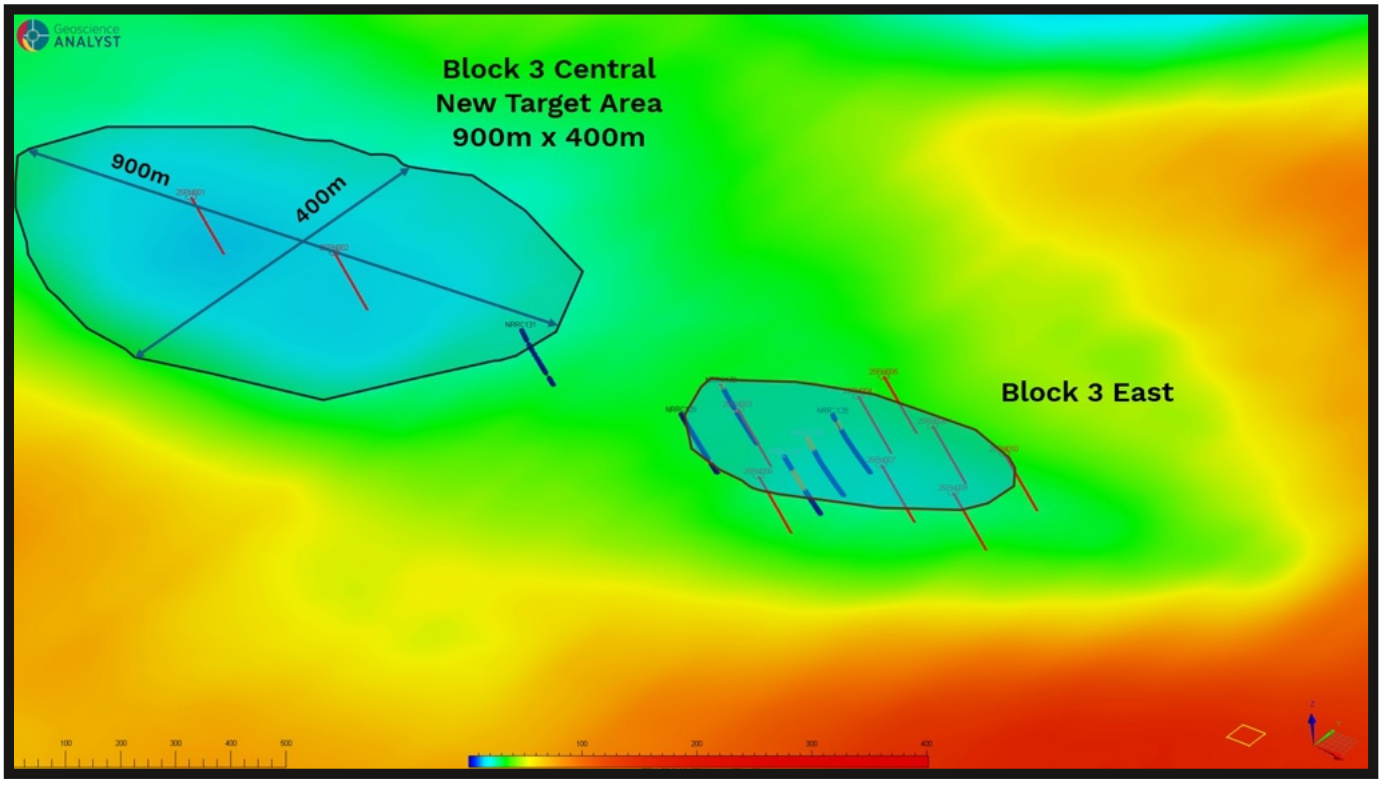

Figure 1 - Isometic View of Block 3 Central and Block 3 East Targets.

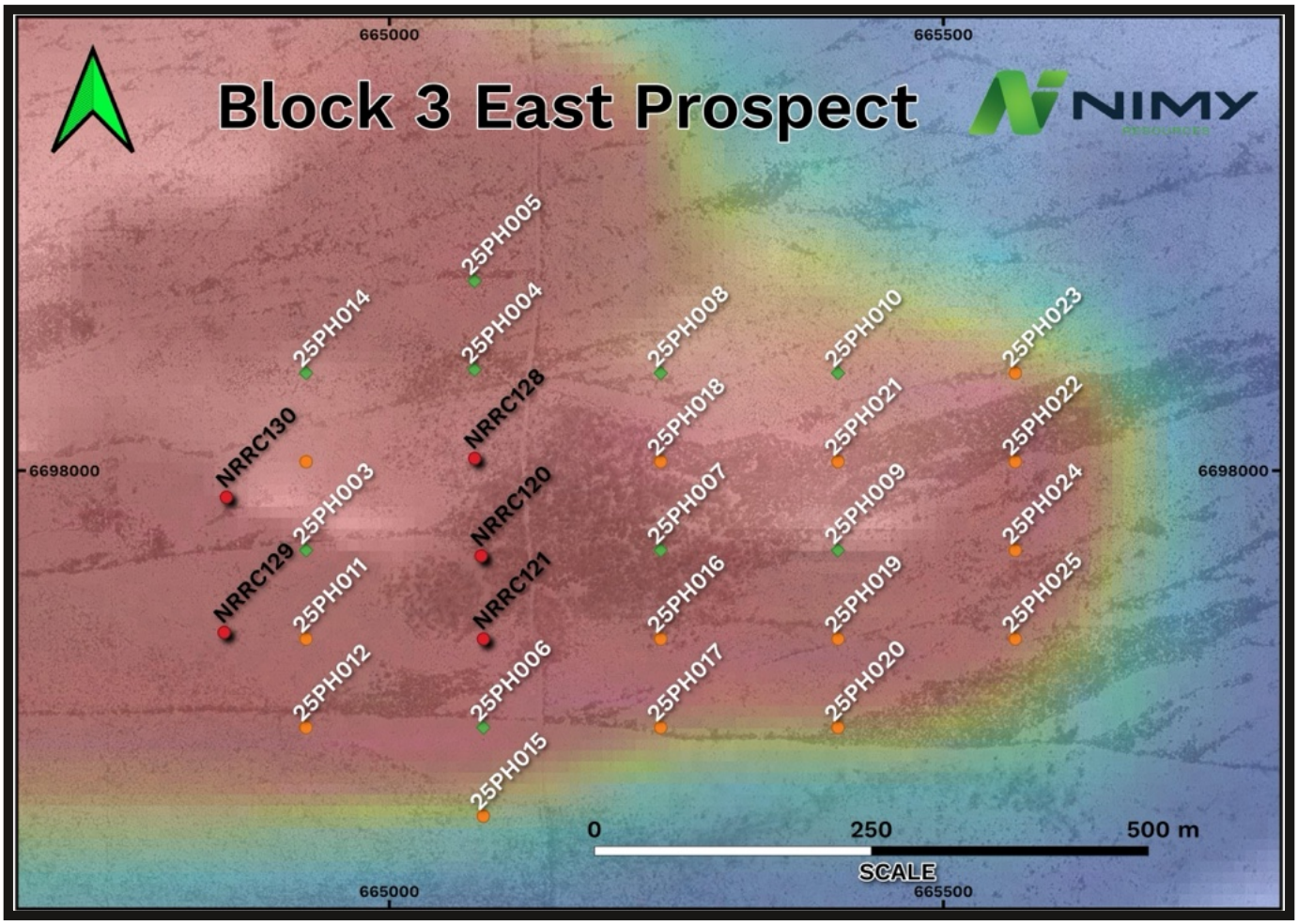

Figure 2 - Block 3 East Gallium Prospect - Drilled hole collars (red) and planned step out R/C drill hole collars (green & orange) .

M2i Collaborative Agreement Update

Under a Collaboration Agreement, Nimy continues to work with M2i to assist in the development and supply of gallium in support of the US Government and the Defense Industrial Base- Announced by Nimy on 3rd February 2025.

M2i is a US-listed company that specialises in the development and execution of a complete global value supply chain for critical minerals for the purposes of US National Defense and Economic Security and US free trade partners.

Working with Nimy, M2i Global's objective is to provide a sustainable supply of gallium to the Defense Industrial Base in support of the Department of Defense.

Previous Related Announcements:

03/02/25	Gallium collaboration agreement signed with M2i
28/01/25	Gallium exploration target defined
23/01/25	Gallium in demand and critical for evolving technologies
09/01/25	Dr. John Simonds appointed as Technical Advisor-Geology
11/12/24	Nimy completes capital raise to expand gallium exploration
28/11/24	Exploration update November 2024 AGM
27/11/24	Gallium soil anomaly extends high grade potential
19/11/24	CSIRO kick-start and mineral indicator study secured
08/11/24	Nimy receives $1.12m R & D refund
01/11/24	Copper at depth with a 1.4km strike extension
09/10/24	High grade gallium extended at Block 3
07/10/24	High grade copper trend within broad sulphide intervals
12/09/24	Further massive sulphides intercepted
28/08/24	Massive sulphide mineralisation increasing at Masson
14/08/24	Massive sulphides in first RC hole at Masson
05/08/24	Nimy Exploration Update
19/07/24	Drilling set to commence
27/06/24	Extension to copper gold sulphide targets in block 3
25/06/24	EM anomalies identified beneath Vera's Gossan

Board and Management

Neil Warburton
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Geraldine Holland
Joint Co-Secretary

John Simmonds
Technical Advisor - Geology
Fergus Jockel
Geological Consultant
Ian Glacken
Geological Technical Advisor

Capital Structure

Shares on Issue – 186.21m
Options on Issue – 25.37m

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Nimy Resources ASX:NIM

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information contained in this report that pertain to Exploration Results, is based upon information compiled by Mr. Fergus Jockel, a full-time employee of Fergus Jockel Geological Services Pty Ltd. Mr. Jockel is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (1987) and has sufficient experience in the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code).
Mr Jockel consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement

This report contains forward looking statements concerning the projects owned by Nimy Resources Limited. Statements concerning mining reserves and resources may also be deemed to be forward looking statements in that they involve estimates based on specific assumptions. 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 based on management's beliefs, opinions and estimates 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.

About Nimy Resources and the Mons Belt Project

Nimy Resources is a Western Australian exploration company that has prioritised the development of its recently discovered Mons Belt, situated 370km north-east of Perth and 140km north-northwest of Southern Cross a Tier 1 jurisdiction in Western Australia.

The Mons Belt represents a district scale discovery, spanning ~80km x 30km over 17 tenements with a north/south strike of some 80km strike of mafic and ultramafic sequences covering ~3004km^2 north of the Forrestania greenstone belt.

The Mons Belt provides a new and exciting frontier in base metal and gold exploration in Western Australia, the company is currently working with the CSIRO to advance the lithology and mineralisation types within one of Australia's newest greenstone belt discoveries in the Yilgarn Craton, a region with significant untapped potential.

Nimy Resources believes the Mons Belt offers multi commodity potential with the initial discovery of Masson (Cu, Ni, Co & PGE's) in addition to Block 3 east prospect with high-grade gallium (Ga) discovered in the northern tenements.

In addition to these discoveries, the southern tenements have significant fertile komatiite sequences similar to those found in the Kambalda region of WA.

Nimy Resources is always mindful of its shareholders and the need to continue efforts in creating shareholder value through a methodical and science based approach.

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 (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. ❖ Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. ❖ Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. ❖ In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	❖ All drilling and sampling was undertaken in an industry standard manner. ❖ RC holes samples were collected on a 1m basis or 4m composite basis with samples collected from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. Sample ranges from a typical 2.5-3.5kg. ❖ Diamond hole core samples were collected with a diamond rig drilling mainly HQ3 diameter core. ❖ After logging and photographing, HQ3 drill core were cut in half, with one half sent to the laboratory for assay and the other half retained. Holes to be sampled over mineralized intervals to geological boundaries on a nominal 0.5-1m basis. To gain a more thorough understanding of the ore mineralogy, those zones were cut and sampled to 0.5m lengths only. ❖ Industry prepared independent standards are inserted approximately 1 in 25 samples. ❖ Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. ❖ The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling. ❖ RC and core samples are appropriate for use in a resource estimate. ❖ Sample weight ranges from 300-500g from a nominal depth of 15cm. ❖ Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. ❖ The independent laboratory pulverises the entire sample for analysis as described below. ❖ The independent laboratory then takes the samples which are dried, split, crushed and pulverized prior to analysis as described below. ❖ The airborne electromagnetic survey was completed by UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd via helicopter. Airborne EM was carried out using the VTEM Max system. The VTEM Max survey consisted of 290 lines spaced at 200m, including 6 infill lines spaced at 100m, orientated at varying angles perpendicular to the expected geological strike.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques (cont.)		❖ VTEM surveys are an industry standard practise in testing for bedrock conductors representing potential mineralised disseminated and massive sulphide mineralised. ❖ Resistivity depth imaging (RDI) is a technique used to rapidly convert electromagnetic (EM) profile decay data into an equivalent resistivity versus depth cross-section, by deconvolving the measured TEM data. RDIs provide reasonable indications of conductor relative depth and vertical extent, as well as accurate 1D layered-earth apparent conductivity/resistivity structure across VTEM flight lines ❖ Time-domain electromagnetic survey detail: ❖ The survey data is analysed and interpreted by consulting geophysicists at Resource Potentials Pty Ltd. ❖ Gradient Array induced Polarisation Survey (Block 3) - • Receiver Dipole length at 50m. • Line length 1000m. • Number of lines 31. • Total length 31km. • Number of dipoles 620 • Domain and cycle: Time domain - 2 seconds or 0.125 ❖ The GAIP survey data is to be acquired by Fender Geophysics Pty Ltd. ❖ The survey data is to be analysed and interpreted by consulting geophysicists at Resource Potentials Pty Ltd ❖ Induced polarisation data were collected on behalf of Nimy Resources by Khumsup Geophysics between 7th and 15th of August 2024 using DDIP survey configuration with CuSO4 porous pot electrodes connected to a GDD Rx-II receiver and a GDD TX-4 transmitter. DDIP survey data were acquired along pre-planned survey lines that were oriented north-south and 1.6 km long for a total of 4.8 line km, with 100 meter receiver dipole lengths and 50-100 meter station moves. ❖ DDIP survey specifications: ❖ Configuration: dipole-dipole (roll-along) ❖ IP Method: time domain ❖ Transmitter: GDD Tx-4 ❖ Transmitter electrodes: ❖ Transmitter dipole length: 100-200 meters ❖ Receiver: GDD Rx-II ❖ Receiver electrodes: CuSO4 porous pots ❖ Receiver dipole length: 100 meters ❖ Station spacing: 50-100 meters ❖ Transmission time: 2 seconds ❖ Record time: 2 seconds ❖ Duty cycle: 50%

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		❖ IP integration Window: 590 ms to 1,450 ms
Drill Techniques	❖ Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	❖ Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were drilled with a 5 1/2-inch bit and face sampling hammer. ❖ Diamond core diameter is - HQ (61mm) and NQ (48mm).
Drill Sample Recovery	❖ Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. ❖ Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. ❖ Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	❖ RC samples were visually assessed for recovery. ❖ Samples are considered representative with generally good recovery. Some deeper holes encountered water, with some intervals having less than optimal recovery and possible contamination. ❖ No sample bias is observed.
Logging	❖ Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. ❖ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. ❖ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	❖ The holes have been geologically logged by Company geologists, with systematic sampling undertaken based on rock type and alteration observed. ❖ RC sample results will be appropriate for use in a resource estimation, except where sample recovery is poor. ❖ Diamond sample results are appropriate for use in a resource estimation, except where sample recovery is poor which has not been the case to date at the project.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	❖ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. ❖ If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. ❖ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. ❖ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. ❖ Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. ❖ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	❖ RC sampling was carried out by a cone splitter on the rig cyclone and drill cuttings were sampled on a 1m basis or 4m composite basis. ❖ Core samples were collected with a diamond drill rig drilling HQ3 diameter core. After logging and photographing, HQ3 drill core is to be cut in half, with one half sent to the laboratory for assay and the other half retained. Holes are to be sampled over mineralised intervals to geological boundaries on a nominal 0.5 or 1m basis. ❖ Each sample was dried, split, crushed and pulverised. ❖ Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. ❖ The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling. ❖ RC samples will be appropriate for use in a resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		❖ Core samples are appropriate for use in a resource estimate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	❖ The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. ❖ For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. ❖ Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established	❖ The samples were submitted to a commercial independent laboratory in Perth, Australia. ❖ RC and DD samples - Au was analysed by a 50g charge Fire assay fusion technique with an AAS finish and multi-elements by ICPAES and ICPMS. ❖ The techniques are considered quantitative in nature. ❖ As discussed previously the laboratory carries out internal standards in individual batches. ❖ The standards and duplicates were considered satisfactory. ❖ Soil samples were submitted to a commercial independent laboratory in Perth, Australia. ❖ Separation and collection of ultrafine (< 2 µm) fraction from soil samples. Analysis of 40-element suite on the fine fraction, plus pH, salinity (conductivity), particle size distribution, and clay mineralogy (ASD) followed by multi-element suite analysis by ICP-MS and OES. ❖ The techniques are considered quantitative in nature. ❖ No standards, blanks or duplicates were inserted into the sample batch, although Lab standards and QA/QC procedures have been historically used. ❖ VTEM Max system calibrated daily before commencement of the survey. ❖ All digital data is inspected daily by the UTS Geophysics site crew and the Company's consultant geophysicist. ❖ The Company receives a daily report on production and of any equipment issues. ❖ The data is reviewed by the Company's consultant geophysicist and any lines are re-flown if necessary. ❖ The data presented here has undergone a high degree of processing/levelling by UTS Geophysics. The Company' 's consultant geophysicist has completed a QA/QC of these data and has considered them suitable for public release.
Verification of sampling and assaying	❖ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. ❖ The use of twinned holes. ❖ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	❖ Sample results to be merged by the company’s database consultants. ❖ Results to be uploaded into the company database, with verification ongoing. ❖ No adjustments have been made to the assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	❖ Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	❖ Daily data independently checked by the Company's consultant geophysicist.
Location of data points	❖ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. ❖ Specification of the grid system used. ❖ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	❖ RC and DD drill hole collar and soil sample locations are located by DGPS to an accuracy of approximately 1 metre. ❖ Locations are given in MGA94 Zone 50 projection. ❖ Diagrams and location table are provided in the report. ❖ Topographic control is by detailed air photo and GPS data. ❖ Real-time GPS navigation system utilising Novatel WAAS enabled GPS receiver providing in-flight accuracy of 3 metres, and up to 1.5m depending on satellites available. A preliminary flight path map is plotted daily and checked against survey specifications. ❖ Coordinates presented are in WGS84 UTM Zone 50.
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.	❖ Drill collar (RC and DD) spacing was 80-320m and was of an exploration reconnaissance nature along drill lines at 0° Azimuth. ❖ All holes to be geologically logged and provide a strong basis for geological control and continuity of mineralisation. ❖ Data spacing and distribution of drilling is sufficient to provide support for the results to be used in a resource estimate. ❖ The soil sample spacing of 50m is appropriate for the exploration being undertaken. ❖ Spacing between flight lines was approximately 200m, with infill at 100m, and readings taken approximately 2 to 4m along line.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	❖ Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. ❖ If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	❖ The drilling is believed to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation where known and therefore the sampling is considered representative of the mineralised zone. ❖ In some cases, drilling is not at right angles to the dip of mineralised ❖ structures and as such true widths are less than downhole widths. ❖ This is allowed for when geological interpretations are completed. ❖ southeastern contact MGA Zone 50 grid. ❖ VTEM flight lines are approximately perpendicular to the geological strike
Sample Security	❖ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	❖ Samples are collected by company personnel and delivered direct to the laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		❖ All data acquired by UTS Geophysics are reported to the Company's consultant geophysicist.
Audits or reviews	❖ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	❖ No audits have been completed. Review of QAQC data by database consultants and company geologists is ongoing. ❖ The data were individually verified by the Company's consultant geophysicists.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	❖ Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. ❖ The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	❖ E77/2714 is registered in the name of Nimy Resources (ASX:NIM) or its 100% owned subsidiaries. ❖ The Mons Prospect is approximately 140km NNW of Southern Cross.
Exploration done by other parties	❖ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	❖ The tenements have had low levels of surface geochemical sampling and wide spaced drilling by Image Resources with no significant mineralisation reported.
Geology	❖ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	❖ Potential copper, nickel, gold, platinum, palladium, molybdenum and silver (sulphide hosted) and gallium, rare earth element mineralisation. Interpreted as mafic and felsic intrusive related – full interpretation to be completed
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: ❖ easting and northing of the drill hole collar. ❖ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar. ❖ down hole length and interception depth. ❖ hole length. ❖ If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the	❖ Drill hole location and directional information provided in the report.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	❖ In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. ❖ Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. ❖ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	❖ Some geochemical assay results are completed. The database is insufficient at this stage to consider cut-off grades and top cuts. ❖ Preliminary VTEM data has identified 21 priority targets across the survey area.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	❖ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ❖ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ❖ If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g) 'down hole length, true width not known').	❖ The drill holes are interpreted to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. ❖ Drilling is not always perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation and true widths are less than downhole widths. Estimates of true widths will only be possible when all results are received, and final geological interpretations have been completed. ❖ The anomalies are being assessed for massive sulphide hosted mineralisation prospectivity. ❖ The survey area is interpreted to contain ultramafic/ mafic rocks.
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.	❖ Maps / plans are provided in the report.
Balanced reporting	❖ Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	❖ All drill / soil collar locations are shown in figures, and all significant results are provided in this report. ❖ The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
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	❖ Metallurgical test work will commence after this drill campaign, geotechnical and groundwater studies are considered premature at this stage of the Project. ❖ Multiple geophysical datasets were utilised in the Exploration Target modelling process.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	❖ Aerial magnetics as depth slices and isosurfaces, ❖ Regional gravity data, ❖ Electromagnetic (EM) surveys, including: ❖ Downhole EM, ❖ Moving Loop EM, ❖ Airborne Versatile Time Domain EM (VTEM), and ❖ Induced Polarization (IP) data comprised of Dipole-Dipole IP (DDIP) and Gradient Array IP surveys.
Further work	❖ The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	❖ Programs of follow up soil sampling, DHEM, FLEM and RC and diamond drilling are currently in the planning stage -See image attached for planned collar locations