

14th August 2018

RC Drilling Confirms Lithium Fertile Pegmatites at Split Rocks Project - Forrestania

- Assay results from recent RC drilling at the Dulcie prospect confirm lithium fertile chemistry of pegmatites intersected at Split Rocks;
- Best chemical signature from base of thickest pegmatite (77m downhole width) in northernmost drill hole – follow-up RC drill testing required; and
- Planning underway to drill test seven other large scale lithium soil anomalies.

Zenith Minerals Limited (“Zenith” or “the Company”) is pleased to advise that preliminary 4 metre composite assay results have now been received from recent RC drilling at the Dulcie lithium prospect, part of the Split Rock project located 40 km north of Kidman Resources’ (ASX:KDR) Mt Holland (Earl Grey) lithium pegmatite deposit containing 189Mt @ 1.5% Li₂O (KDR ASX Release 19th Mar 2018). Zenith’s 100% owned Split Rocks Project covers a large portion (total area >500sqkm) of the Forrestania Greenstone Belt of Western Australia (Figure 3).

Zenith’s recent RC drilling at the Dulcie target tested a 950 metre long zone of pegmatites, from which shallow aircore drill holes in Zenith’s maiden program returned strongly anomalous lithium results up to 2m @ 0.12%Li₂O, and has confirmed the presence of thick pegmatite bodies (up to 77m downhole widths) - ASX Release 31st July 2018.

The assay results now received from initial 4m composite sampling of the RC drilling confirm that the basal portion of the thick pegmatite intersected in drill holes ZDRC003 and ZDRC006 from the northernmost drill holes has a chemical signature similar to those of major Western Australian lithium spodumene mines such as Greenbushes, Pilgangoora, Bald Hills, and Mt Cattlin and also similar to that of the nearby Mt Holland (Earl Grey) lithium deposit, (Figures 1, 2, & 4). The lithium content of the Dulcie pegmatites in the composite samples is strongly anomalous (80m @ 353ppm Li₂O in drill hole ZDRC006, with a peak value of 4m @ 917ppm) similar to the levels reported from prior aircore drilling, and also increases to the north and with depth, providing an additional exploration vector (Table1). The untested area north of the current drilling therefore presents a strong drill target for further follow-up testing. One metre resampling will be completed as soon as possible before permitting of follow up drilling.

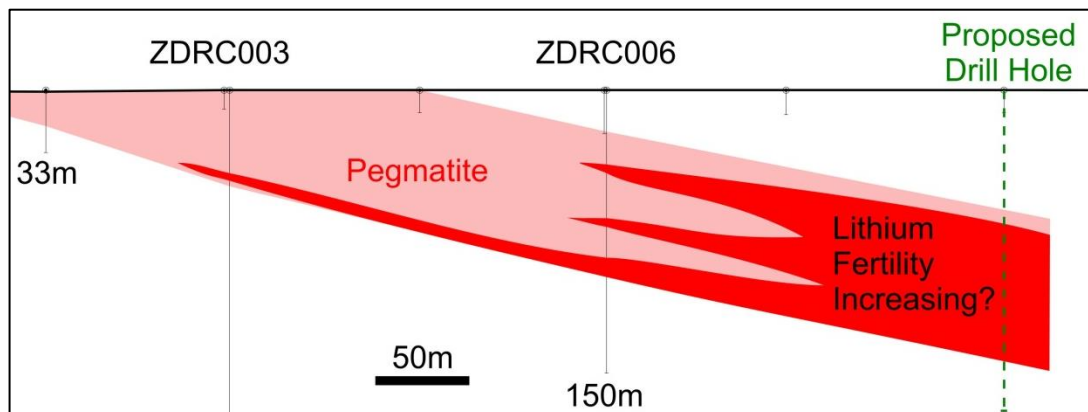


Figure 1: Dulcie Lithium Prospect – Long Section (looking west). Red intervals downhole indicate fertility in the field of known WA lithium deposits as shown in figure 2 below.

Corporate Details

ASX: ZNC

Issued Shares (ZNC) 212.8M

Unlisted options 2.5M

Mkt. Cap. (\$0.17) A\$36M

Cash (30th Jun 18) A\$2.5 M

Debt Nil

Directors

Michael Clifford:
Managing Director

Mike Joyce:
Non Exec Chairman

Stan Macdonald:
Non Exec Director

Julian Goldsworthy:
Non Exec Director

Graham Riley:
Non Exec Director

Major Shareholders

HSBC Custody. Nom. 12.8%

Nada Granich 5.4%

Miquilini 4.3%

J P Morgan 4.1%

Abingdon 4.1%

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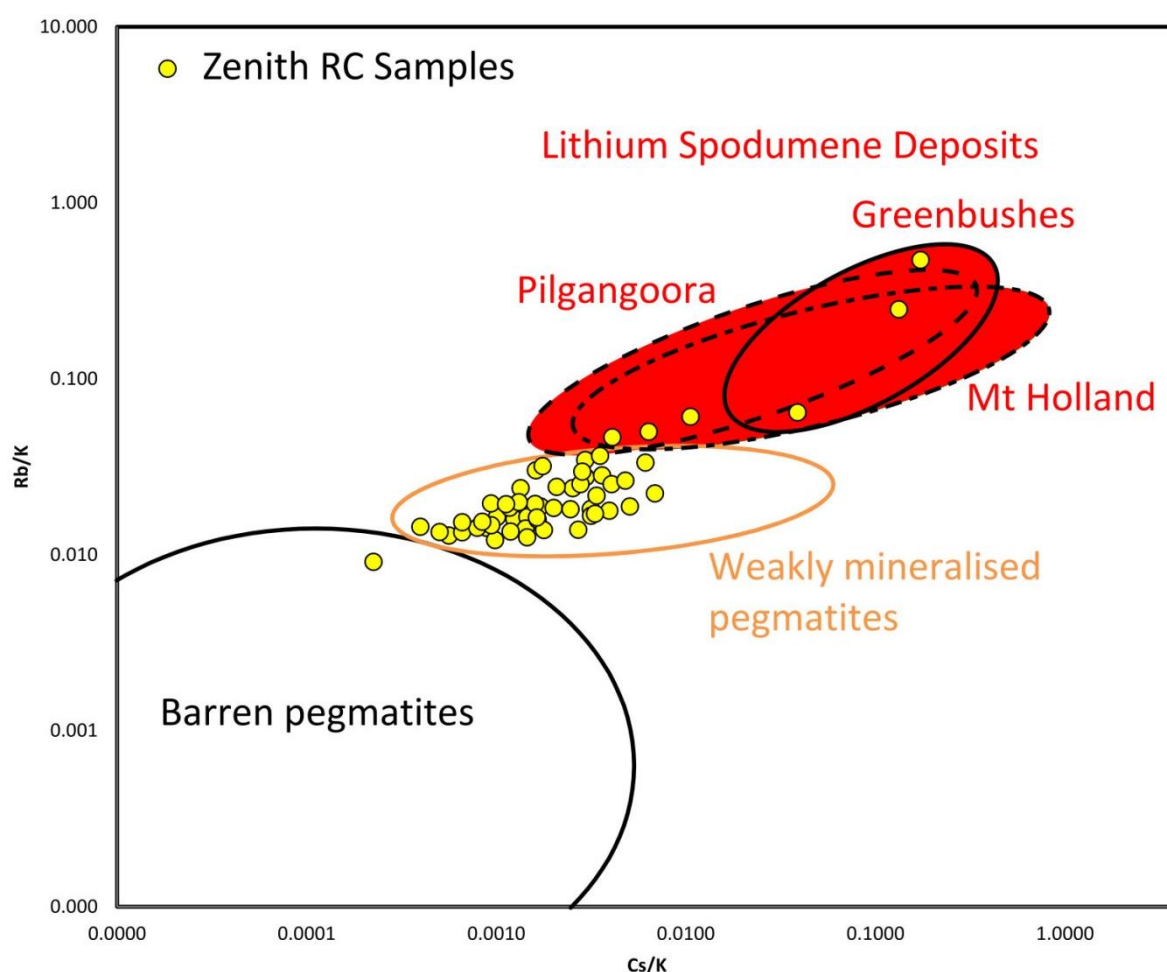


Figure 2: Dulcie Lithium Pegmatite - Chemistry of 4m Composite RC Samples Compared to Selected Lithium Spodumene Deposits – refer to Figure 1 for location of Fertile Dulcie samples.

Additional Split Rocks Lithium Targets

As detailed in Zenith's ASX releases on (17th April 2018, 14th September 2017, 4th December 2017 and 6th July 2018) first pass surface samples taken at Split Rocks, to date covering approximately 20% of the Company's tenements, has defined seven large, coherent lithium anomalies with variable levels of associated caesium, tantalum and rubidium surrounding granite bodies that may be potential source rocks for lithium bearing pegmatites (Figures 3). Three soil anomalies (Lithium Anomaly 1, and 4) as detailed in ZNC ASX Release 6th July 2018 returned results up to 134ppm lithium.

The tenor of these large scale lithium anomalies is comparable with competitor surface results that upon drilling have returned significant bedrock lithium mineralisation in several instances. Field follow-up indicated very little to no outcrop in the areas of the lithium soil anomalies and that drill testing will be required.

RAB drilling of lithium soil anomalies in the western portion of the Split Rocks project testing Lithium Anomaly 4 during the quarter was abandoned after only one line of drilling (6 holes) due to heavy rainfall. However encouragingly of the 6 holes one hole intersected pegmatite although assay results in this instance show it contained only weakly anomalous lithium. Further drill permits have now been applied for to cover the eastern lithium soil anomalies as detailed in ASX Release 6th July 2018) with a plan to drill test these in conjunction with the western lithium targets.

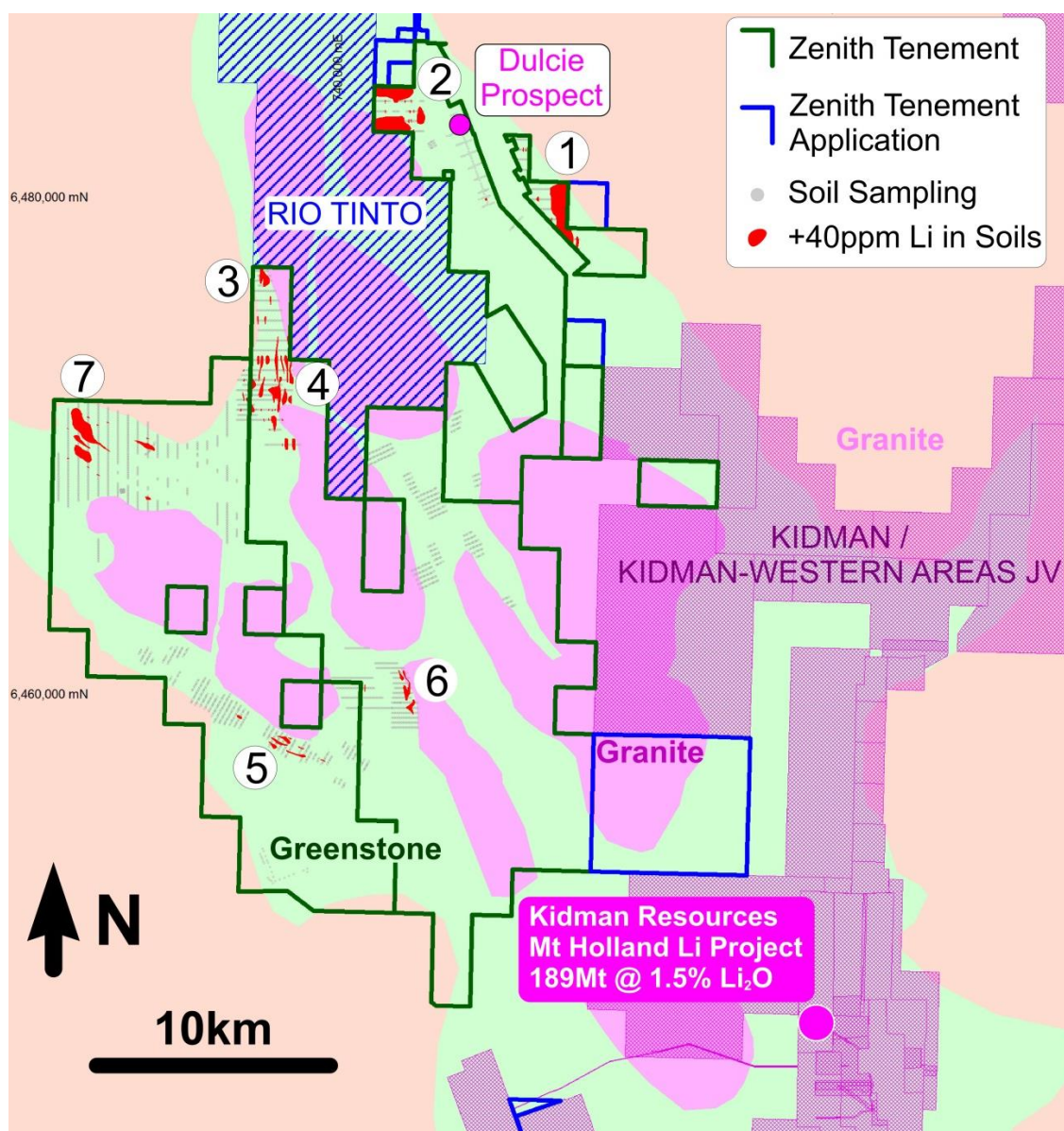


Figure 3: Split Rocks Project – Dulcie Lithium Prospect and Drill Targets 1-7 Overlying Generalised Geology

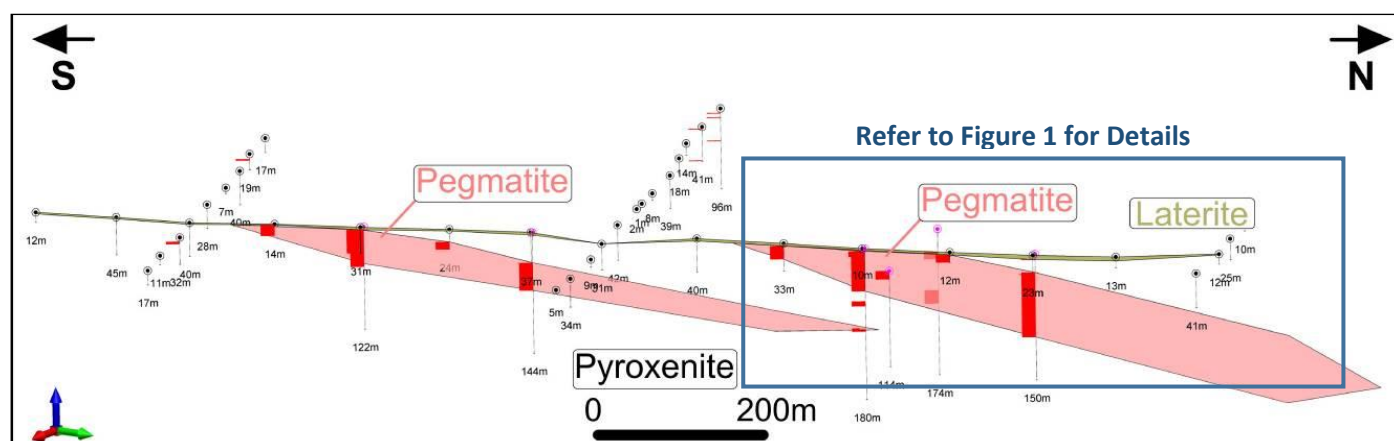


Figure 4: Dulcie Lithium Prospect – Long Section (looking west).



Table 1- Dulcie Prospect RC Drilling Significant Lithium Intersections

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li ₂ O (ppm)	K (%)	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
ZDRC001	8	12	4	203	3.7	0.8	26	120	656	30
ZDRC001	12	16	4	210	3.5	3	22	50	574	-10
ZDRC001	24	28	4	495	4	2.9	24	35	485	-10
ZDRC001	28	32	4	347	3.1	2.8	23	20	495	-10
ZDRC001	36	40	4	459	2.6	10.7	22	40	426	-10
ZDRC001	40	44	4	336	2.2	6.8	19	30	310	-10
ZDRC002	36	40	4	304	1.9	16.5	14	20	352	-10
ZDRC002	40	44	4	265	1.5	8.3	15	35	282	-10
ZDRC002	44	48	4	428	1.1	6.1	11	30	174	-10
ZDRC002	48	52	4	235	2.1	17.1	17	35	502	-10
ZDRC002	64	68	4	297	1.6	4.5	15	30	311	-10
ZDRC002	68	72	4	245	0.9	3.3	10	30	140	-10
ZDRC003	28	32	4	230	2.7	13.3	38	45	645	10
ZDRC003	36	40	4	224	1.9	16.8	29	40	479	-10
ZDRC003	40	44	4	241	1.6	12.9	26	100	552	15
ZDRC003	44	48	4	212	0.9	7.7	146	65	580	50
ZDRC003	52	56	4	377	0.8	2	92	15	425	-10
ZDRC003	56	60	4	332	0.4	0.8	63	-10	178	-10
ZDRC005	24	28	4	207	1.3	3.9	34	20	396	-10
ZDRC005	28	32	4	226	2.6	1.9	18	20	504	-10
ZDRC005	72	76	4	263	2.7	32.4	19	45	366	-10
ZDRC005	80	84	4	252	1.7	11.3	15	20	214	-10
ZDRC005	84	88	4	248	0.9	18.1	19	65	160	15
ZDRC006	24	28	4	334	2.6	18.6	45	40	473	-10
ZDRC006	28	32	4	286	2.9	13.7	40	45	527	-10
ZDRC006	32	36	4	295	2.8	18.9	48	75	466	15
ZDRC006	36	40	4	228	1.8	9	33	35	390	10
ZDRC006	40	44	4	230	1.8	1.8	58	45	902	10
ZDRC006	44	48	4	360	3.8	16.8	118	80	1270	25
ZDRC006	48	52	4	314	1.4	8.4	48	40	313	-10
ZDRC006	52	56	4	299	3.5	3.4	36	35	484	-10
ZDRC006	56	60	4	310	3.6	1.5	54	35	499	-10
ZDRC006	60	64	4	327	3.4	1.6	61	35	581	-10
ZDRC006	64	68	4	340	1.2	10.3	26	45	302	10
ZDRC006	68	72	4	201	1.3	3.7	28	30	606	10
ZDRC006	72	76	4	301	1.3	2.5	25	45	475	-10
ZDRC006	76	80	4	336	1.4	3.5	35	40	369	-10
ZDRC006	80	84	4	407	3	1.7	29	85	489	15
ZDRC006	84	88	4	286	1.9	1.9	30	20	565	-10
ZDRC006	88	92	4	293	1	3.2	51	15	610	-10
ZDRC006	92	96	4	308	0.2	2.4	98	35	497	10
ZDRC006	96	100	4	917	-0.1	0.6	31	20	237	-10
ZDRC006	100	104	4	695	0.2	-0.5	4	-10	42.4	-10



Table 2- Dulcie Prospect RC Collars

Hole_ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Datum	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Dip
ZDRC001	745147	6482376	GDA94_50	450	122	-90
ZDRC002	745074	6482560	GDA94_50	450	144	-90
ZDRC003	744947	6482935	GDA94_50	450	180	-90
ZDRC004	745022	6483018	GDA94_50	450	114	-90
ZDRC005	744827	6482957	GDA94_50	450	174	-90
ZDRC006	744871	6483120	GDA94_50	450	150	-90

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Clifford, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and an employee of Zenith Minerals Limited. Mr Clifford has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Clifford consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

14th August 2018

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Zenith is advancing its project portfolio of high-quality, gold, lithium and base metal projects:

Kavaklitepe Gold Project, Turkey (ZNC 30%, Teck 70%)

- Recent (2013) grass roots gold discovery in Tethyan Belt. Continuous rock chip sampling to: 54m @ 3.33g/t gold, incl 21.5m @ 7.2 g/t gold. Initial 2016 drill results include: 9 m @ 5.2 g/t Au from surface, 7.8 m @ 7.3 g/t Au from 3.3 m & 16.4m @ 4.7 g/t Au from 82.1m depth (ASX Release 5th Oct 2016). Follow-up drilling planned 2018.

American Lithium Projects (Bradda Head earning initial 55%)

Zacatecas Lithium Brine Project, Mexico

- Lithium brines to 2.1% lithium reported in sampling conducted by the Mexican Government from solar evaporation ponds for salt production (10km west of Zenith's new tenure) - Compelling geophysical targets – permitting for drilling in progress.

San Domingo Lithium, Arizona USA

- 9km x 1.5km lithium pegmatite field, initial surface sampling returned: 5m @ 1.97%Li₂O including 2.4m @ 2.49% Li₂O (ASX Release 18th Oct 2017) - Drill permits received.

Spencer & Wilson Salt Flat Lithium Brine Projects, Nevada USA

- Two lithium brine targets in producing lithium region - Geophysical surveys & infill sampling prior to drilling

Burro Creek Lithium, Arizona USA (ZNC option to acquire)

- Drilling completed returning widespread near surface lithium rich clay beds, preparation for resource estimate commenced (ASX Release 19th Jun 2018). Follow-up metallurgical testwork in progress.

Australian Projects

Develin Creek Copper-Zinc-Silver-Gold, QLD (ZNC 100%)

- 3 known VHMS massive sulphide deposits - JORC resources, 50km of strike of host rocks.
- 2011 drilling: 13.2m @ 3.3% copper, 4.0% zinc, 30g/t silver & 0.4g/t gold - Drilling planned to extend known deposits, geophysics, geochemistry to detect new targets (ASX Release 15th Feb 2015).

Split Rocks Lithium, Nickel-Cobalt & Gold, WA (ZNC 100%)

- 100% owned exploration licences covering 500km² in emerging Forresteria lithium district.

Tate River Gold QLD (ZNC earning up to 70%)

- Trenching returned 5m @ 3.9g/t Au as well as widespread strongly anomalous gold zones such as 166m @ 0.14g/t Au (ASX Release 21st Sep 2017). New targets identified at Far East and Far North prospects.

Red Mountain Gold-Silver Project QLD (ZNC 100%)

- Initial reconnaissance rock chip sampling results up to 114 g/t silver and 0.69 g/t gold, associated with strong, open ended silver soil anomaly (ASX Release 25th July 2017). Follow-up sampling planned

Waratah Well Lithium -Tantalum Project WA (ZNC 100%)

- Extensive outcropping pegmatites (3km x 2km) encouraging lithium rock chip sample results up to 1.75% Li₂O as well as widespread, high-grade tantalum up to 1166ppm Ta₂O₅ (ASX Release 29th Jul 2017 & 27th Apr 2018).

Earaheedy Manganese Project, WA (ZNC 100%) - Manganese province discovered by ZNC, potential DSO drill intersections (+40%Mn)

Mt Alexander Iron Ore, WA (ZNC 100%) - JORC magnetite Resource 566 Mt @ 30.0% Fe close to West Pilbara coast, 50% of target untested (ASX Release June Qtly 2015)- Seeking development partner/ buyer for iron project.

The Company has released all material information that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Reserves, Economic Studies and Production for its projects on a continuous basis to the ASX and in compliance with JORC 2012. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the content of this ASX release.



JORC Tables

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	4m composite reverse circulation drill samples were collected at depths ranging from 0 to 180m depth. Samples were collected via a cyclone.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Samples are considered to be representative of the intervals sampled.
	<i>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.</i>	Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 4 m composite samples from which 2 kg was pulverised with analysis for lithium by sodium peroxide fusion with ICPMS finish.
Drilling techniques	<i>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.).</i>	Reverse circulation face sample bit
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Selected samples were weighed in the field and using an estimated bulk density calculated weights were compared against weighed samples to check against visual estimates of recovery.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Reverse circulation face sample bit ensured good recoveries through-out the drill program, holes below 60m were wet.



	<i>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.</i>	Acceptable overall sample recoveries through-out drill program no bias likely.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	All drill samples were logged by a qualified geologist and descriptions recorded in a digital data base.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Qualitative logging, representative sample retained for each drill metre.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	100%
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Rotary splitter for each 1m sample with 4m composite samples, by tube sample
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples were analysed at SGS Laboratories in Perth, 2 kg was pulverised and a representative subsample was analysed for lithium by sodium peroxide fusion with ICPMS finish.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	~200g of sample was pulverised and a sub-sample was taken in the laboratory and analysed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation - continued	<i>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.</i>	Duplicate samples were taken in the field and analysed as part of the QA/QC process
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Each sample was approximately 2kg in weight which is appropriate to test for the grain size of material sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Samples were analysed at SGS Laboratories in Perth, 2 kg was pulverised and a representative subsample was analysed for lithium by sodium peroxide fusion with ICPMS finish.
	<i>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.</i>	Nil



	<i>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.</i>	Blanks, certified reference material for lithium, and duplicate samples were included in the analytical batches and indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. Resampling of the mineralised zones at 1m intervals is in progress and appropriate certified reference material will be included with the new assays for resamples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	At least 2 Zenith company personnel have been to the prospect area and observed samples and representative drill chip samples
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Nil
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Field data were all recorded on paper logs and sample record books and then entered into a database
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments were made.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Sample location is based on GPS coordinates +/-5m accuracy
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used to compile data was MGA94 Zone 50
Location of data points – continued	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topography control is +/- 10m.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Four drill holes over 950m north south with two holes offset 100m east & west, refer to Table 2 for collar coordinates.
	<i>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.</i>	There is insufficient information to calculate a mineral resource
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Simple weight average mathematical compositing applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	All Zenith drilling is vertical and is close to representing true width thickness of the sub-horizontal lithium mineralisation, based on the current geological interpretation. Further drilling is required to confirm this interpretation.
	<i>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</i>	No bias based on current interpretation of sub-horizontal lithium mineralisation



	<i>material.</i>	
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	All samples were taken by Zenith personnel on site and retained in a secure location until delivered directly to the laboratory by Zenith personnel.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	The sampling techniques and data have been reviewed by two company personnel who are qualified as Competent Persons

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i>	The Dulcie Prospect - Split Rocks Project is located within 100% Zenith owned exploration licences E77/2388. The project is located predominantly in vacant crown land.
	<i>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.</i>	All tenements are 100% held by Zenith and are in good standing with no known impediment to future granting of a mining lease.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	No previous lithium exploration in this area.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Forresteria greenstone belt is host to the new Mt Holland/Earl Grey lithium deposit containing 189Mt @ 1.5% Li ₂ O (KDR ASX Release 19 th Mar 2018). Zenith is exploring for this style of lithium rich (spodumene) pegmatite.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<i>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:</i>	Drill collars are provided in Table 2, whilst significant lithium results are included in Table 1.
	<i>o easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i>	
	<i>o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i>	
	<i>o dip and azimuth of the hole</i>	
	<i>o down hole length and interception depth</i>	
	<i>o hole length.</i>	



	<i>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.</i>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>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.</i>	Simple arithmetic weight averaging with minimum cut-off grade of 200ppm Li ₂ O with no internal dilution.
	<i>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.</i>	As above and included in Tables
<i>Data aggregation methods - continued</i>	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents used.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All Zenith drilling is vertical and based on current interpretation is thought to be representing true width thickness of the sub-horizontal lithium mineralisation however further drilling is required to confirm this interpretation.
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	As above
	<i>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').</i>	Length reported are down-hole lengths but are believed to be close to true thickness
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>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.</i>	Refer to Figures 1,2 & 3 and Tables 1 - 2 and descriptions in body of text
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	Refer to Figures 1,2 & 3 and Tables 1 - 2 and descriptions in body of text



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.	No other meaningful or material exploration data to be reported at this stage.
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).	1m resampling of composite samples is required before any resource estimation can be made contemplated Follow-up drill testing is planned to test strike and width potential of the cobalt, nickel & scandium mineralisation, lithium mineralisation and gold mineralisation
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Follow-up drilling to be planned after receipt of 1m resamples of initial composite samples