

13 March 2025

MASSIVE SULPHIDE INTERSECTIONS CONFIRM DOWN PLUNGE COPPER POTENTIAL AT WHUNDO

Highlights

- Two diamond core drill holes for a total 1,187m completed, testing deep DHEM conductor plates at both Shelby and Austin mineralised shoots
- Massive, semi-massive and blebby sulphide with widths of 10m and 7.23m was intersected at Shelby and Austin respectively. Pending assays will establish Cu-Zn grade for these mineralised intersections
- The sulphides comprised chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrrhotite and pyrite with various relative abundances*
- Drilling has confirmed down plunge continuation of Cu-Zn mineralisation at both Shelby and Austin mineralised shoots with both shoots maintaining thickness
- Samples of the mineralised horizons were dispatched to Perth for analysis and have been received by the laboratory
- Both drill holes are being prepared for follow-up DHEM surveys
- DHEM survey and assay results when received will assist forward targeting for the stage 2 drill program
- Further drilling to continue focus on the under-explored mineralised prospects at Austin, Shelby, Yannery and Ayshia with an emphasis on deeper resource potential
- The plunging mineralised shoots at Shelby and Austin present potential to significantly increase existing Cu-Zn resources challenging the previous belief that resource expansion was limited
- Cu prices continue to surge with LME price ~US\$9,600/t¹

*Cautionary Statement

Using visual mineral characteristics and PXRF analyses in the identification of mineral species should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where specific minerals, concentrations or grade are a factor of principle economic interest.

GreenTech's Executive Director, Tom Reddicliffe, commented: "We are pleased with the visual confirmation of massive to semi-massive sulphides associated with the conductor targets tested at both Shelby and Austin. These visual results confirm that these two mineralised shoots are continuing down plunge and present a great opportunity to expand the Whundo project resources. This program is validation of our conceptual model around

¹ <https://www.lme.com/en/metals/non-ferrous/lme-copper>

the potential scale of the Whundo project based on the plunging mineralised Cu-Zn shoots. We will continue to explore the deeper reaches of the Austin, Shelby, Yannery and Ayshia VMS deposits which represent great potential to significantly expand the project resources based on the size of their associated geophysical signatures and the results of drilling. With samples already in the lab we are looking forward to receiving the assay results from the current drilling. Based on the assay results and DHEM surveys further drilling at Shelby and Austin may be included as part of the stage 2 drill program."

GreenTech Metals Ltd (**ASX: GRE**), ('**GreenTech**' or 'the **Company**') is pleased to announce completion of the first 2 holes of the stage 2 drill program being undertaken at the Whundo Copper project in the West Pilbara region of Western Australia. This is a diamond core drill program that is investigating down dip conductor plates representing potential extensions to the plunging mineralised shoots at Shelby, Austin, Yannery and Ayshia with a view to confirming increased resource potential at the Whundo copper project. The program which commenced in December was delayed by both cyclonic weather events and drilling adjustments that were necessary to keep the deep Shelby drill hole on target.



Figure 1: Drilling the Shelby target at the Whundo cluster of VMS style Cu-Zn deposits

Drill Program

These first 2 drill holes totalling 1,187m have proved immensely successful in that massive to semi-massive sulphide intersections comprised of chalcopyrite-Sphalerite-pyrrhotite-pyrite have been intersected in both drill holes. These mineralised intersections are at depths consistent with being the down dip continuation of the nearer surface mineralisation

intersected in the previous drill holes at both Shelby and Austin². Drill hole details are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Drill Hole Details

Drillhole Id	Target Id	Easting m	Northing m	Datum Zone	Elevation m	Azimuth deg	Dip deg	EOH m	DHEM Survey
25GTDD001	Shelby	492625	7670005	GDA94z50	103	162	67	815.7	Pending
25GTDD002	Austin	492192	7669413	GDA94z50	116.5	134	67	371.4	Pending

25GTDD001 (Shelby)

Drill hole 25GTDD001 intersected massive, semi-massive, disseminated and blebby sulphides from 598.1m to 608.1m which represents a close to true width of 10m. The sulphides are composed of chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrrhotite and pyrite in varying relative abundances, estimates of which are detailed in Table 2 below. Visual estimates are difficult to accurately quantify without the benefit of laboratory assays.



Figure 2: Massive and Blebby Sulphide intersection (599.69m – 603.31m shown) in Drill Hole 25GTDD001

Table 2: Drill Hole 25GTDD001 showing Details of Main Mineralised intercepts

From m	To m	Interval m	*Sulphide Type and Visual Estimate %
598.18	598.28	0.1	massive sulphide (30% cp), blebby sulphide (5% cp, 5% sp),
598.28	600.2	1.92	massive sulphide (10% cp), disseminated sulphide (25% py, 5% sp)
600.2	602.9	2.7	massive sulphide (5% cp), blebby sulphide (15% py, 3% sp)
602.9	603.51	0.61	massive sulphide (15% cp), blebby sulphide (10% py, 5% sp),
603.51	604.48	0.97	blebby sulphide (5% cp, 20% py, 3% sp)
604.48	604.84	0.36	blebby sulphide (15% cp, 5% py, 2% sp)
604.84	606.4	1.56	blebby sulphide (10% cp, 10% py, 5% sp)
606.4	607.62	1.22	blebby sulphide (3% cp, 10% sp, 7.5% py,)
607.62	608.06	0.44	blebby sulphide (10% cp, 5% py, 3% sp)

*cp -chalcopyrite, sp – sphalerite, py –pyrite, pyrrhotite not estimated

25GTDD002 (Austin)

Drill hole 25GTDD002 intersected massive and semi-massive sulphides from 277.17m to 284.4m which represents a close to true width of 7.23m. The sulphides comprise chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrrhotite and pyrite in varying relative abundances, estimates of which are

² Refer to GRE ASX Announcement 19 September 2024

detailed in Table 3 below. and which are difficult to accurately quantify without the benefit of laboratory assays.



Figure 3: Massive Sulphide intersection (277.17.69m – 280.68m shown) in Drill Hole 25GTDD002

Table 3: Drill Hole 25GTDD002 showing Details of Main Mineralised intercepts

From_m	To_m	Interval_m	*Sulphide Type and Visual % Estimate
277.17	277.95	0.78	blebby (5% py), stringer/veinlets (2% sp)
277.95	278.55	0.6	blebby (10% cp), stringer/veinlets (1% cp, 5% sp)
278.55	279.5	0.95	stringer/veinlets (5% cp), massive (20% sp), blebby (15% py),
279.5	279.83	0.33	stringer/veinlets (10% cp), disseminated (5% py), blebby (5% sp)
279.83	280.06	0.23	stringer/veinlets (5% py, 1% cp)
280.06	280.88	0.82	stringer/veinlets (10% py, 2% cp), blebby (1% sp)
280.88	281.43	0.55	massive (20% cp, 10% py)
281.43	282.56	1.13	blebby (2% py), disseminated (3% te)
282.56	283.55	0.99	stringer/veinlets (1% cp), blebby (25% py, 5% mt)
283.55	283.77	0.22	blebby (2% cp), stringer/veinlets (20% py, 10% mt),
283.55	284.17	0.62	stringer/veinlets (5% cp), blebby (5% mt)
284.17	284.31	0.14	stringer/veinlets (15% cp, 5% py)

*cp -chalcopyrite, sp – sphalerite, py –pyrite, mt – magnetite, te – telluride, pyrrhotite not reported

The mineralisation in both holes has been visually identified by experienced site geologists and confirmed by onsite PXRF analysis*. The mineralised zones in each hole were sampled, dispatched to Perth and have been received by the laboratory for analysis with results anticipated in a few weeks.

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Next Steps

When assay results are received and assessed and the DHEM surveys are completed on these first 2 holes it is anticipated that the second stage of the drill program will recommence. Drilling will continue to target the under-explored mineralised prospects at Austin, Shelby, Yannery and Ayshia with priorities reviewed when the new drill sample assay and DHEM survey data has been received and incorporated into the individual deposit models.

The aim of the drill program remains unchanged which is to target a significant expansion of the existing Whundo/Ayshia Mineral Resource³ and where possible quantifying new resources. The current identified targets associated with the known mineralised shoots present potential to significantly increase existing Cu-Zn resources of 6.19Mt @ 1.12% Cu, 1.04% Zn.⁴

Further details of the drill program are provided in GRE's ASX announcement titled ["Drill campaign aims to expand Whundo Cu Resources"](#) dated 13 June 2024.⁵

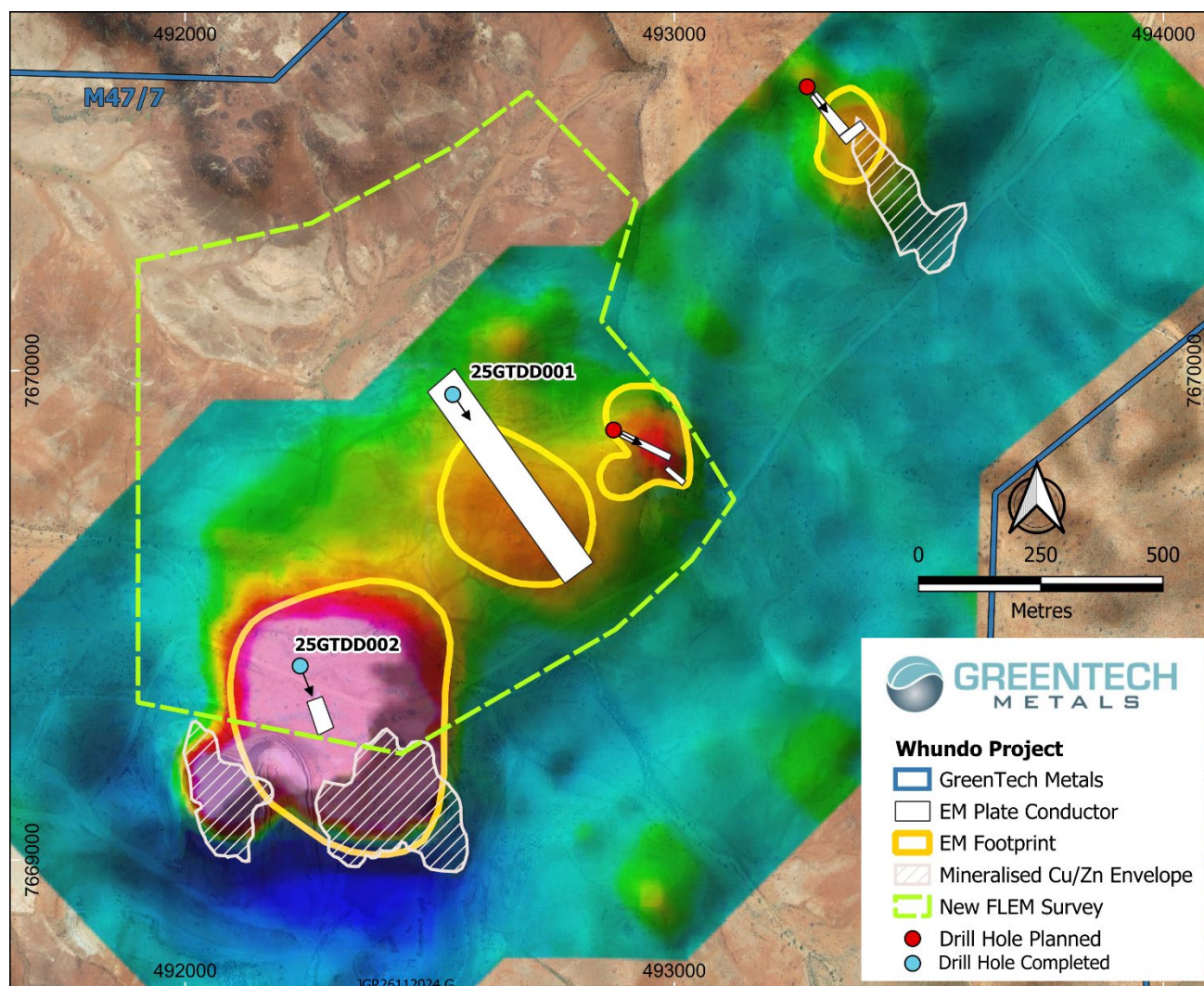


Figure 4: Whundo Resources, Prospects and Drill Targets over Electromagnetic Image

³ Refer to GRE ASX Announcement 9 May 2024

⁴ Refer to GRE ASX Announcement 12 April 2023

⁵ Refer to GRE ASX Announcement 13 June 2024

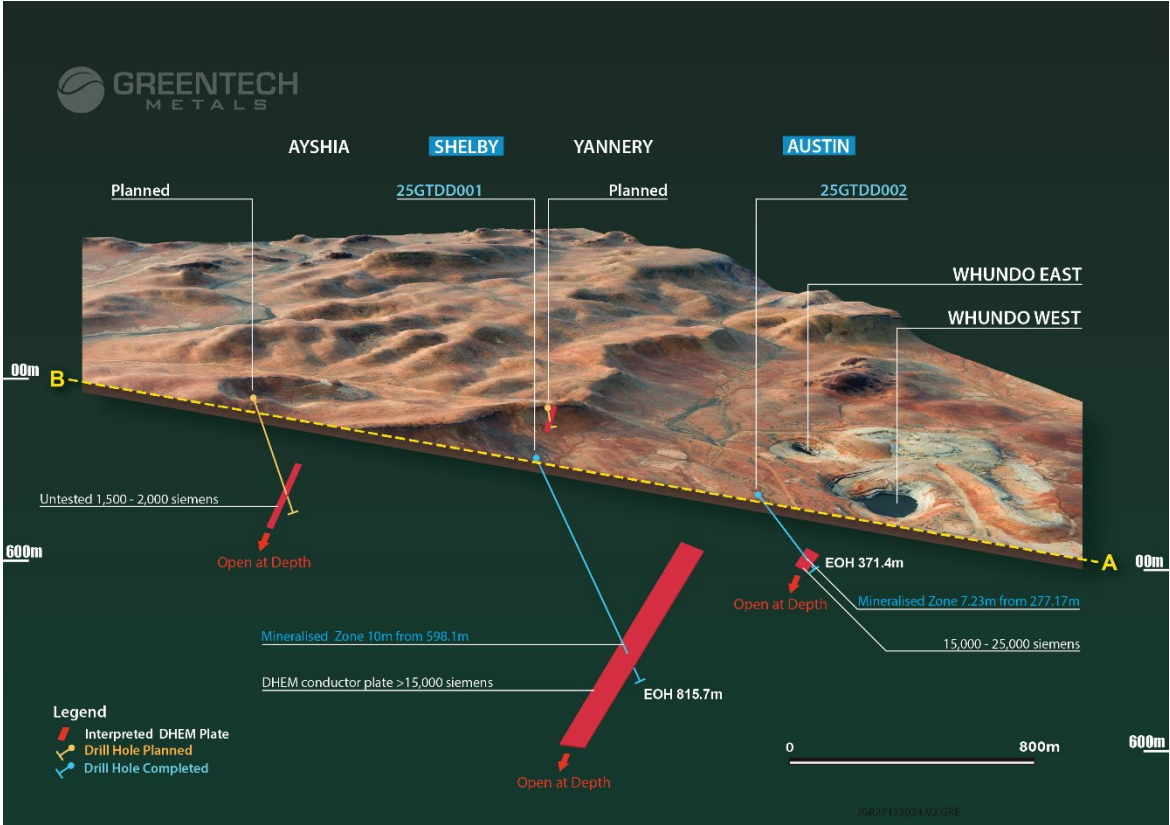


Figure 5: Targeted Conductor Plates with Completed and Planned Drill Holes

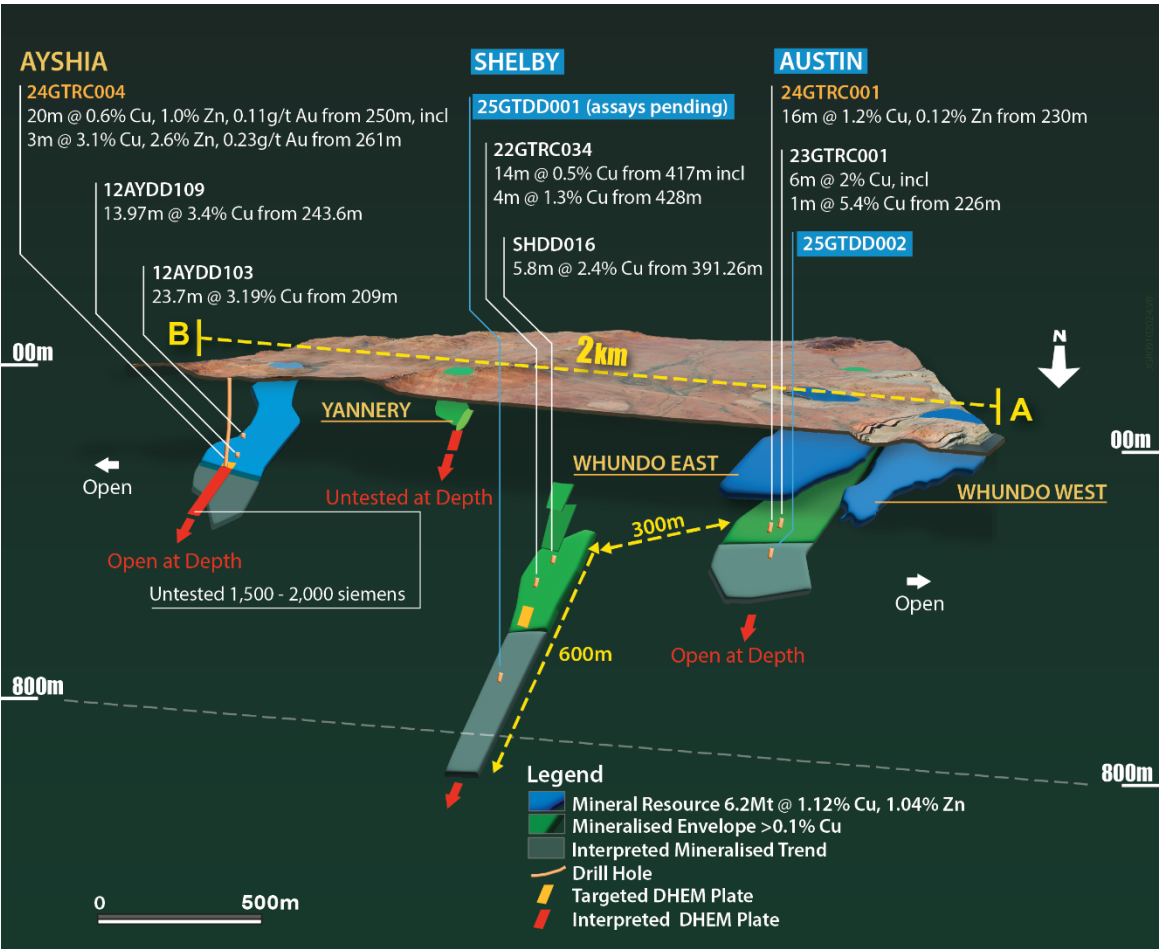


Figure 6: Whundo Field showing Targeted Mineralised Shoots

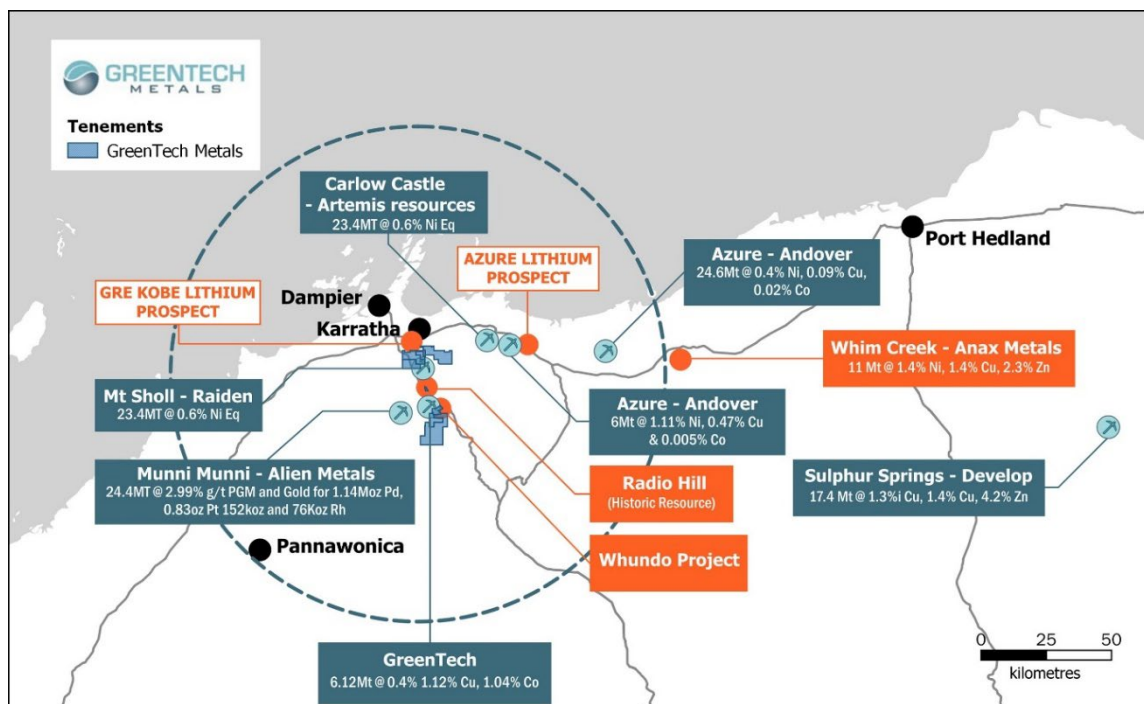


Figure 7: Regional Location of Whundo Copper Project

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

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About GreenTech Metals Limited

The Company is an exploration and development company primarily established to discover, develop and acquire Australian and overseas projects containing minerals and metals that are used in the battery storage and electric vehicle sectors. The Company's founding projects are focused on the lithium, copper, nickel and cobalt potential within the West Pilbara and Fraser Range Provinces.

The green energy transition that is currently underway will require a substantial increase in the metals supply of these minerals and metals for the electrification of the global vehicle fleet and for the massive investment in the electrical grid and renewable energy infrastructure and storage.

Caution regarding Forward Looking Information

This document contains forward looking statements concerning GreenTech 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 in this document are based on GreenTech'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 or estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

Competent Person Statement

Thomas Reddicliffe, BSc (Hons), MSc, a Director and Shareholder of the Company, is a Fellow of the AUSIMM, and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration 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'. Thomas Reddicliffe consents to the inclusion in the report of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information

To the extent that this announcement contains references to prior exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates for the Whundo project which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company, unless explicitly stated, no new information is contained. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

ASX Announcements referred to in this report:

- ¹ Review confirms Whundo Copper Resource Potential, 9 May 2024 (ASX:GRE)
- ² Whundo Copper-Zinc Project Increases Resource Tonnes by 72%, 12 April 2023 (ASX:GRE)
- ³ Drill campaign aims to expand Whundo Cu Resources, 13 June 2024 (ASX:GRE)
- ⁴ Whundo Copper Results Indicate Significant Growth, 19 September 2024 (ASX:GRE)

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	<p><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></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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></p>	<p>Drill core samples were taken at variable intervals from split (halved) HQ/NQ core based on lithology and visible mineralisation.</p> <p>The individual samples were bagged and dispatched to the ALS Global Perth laboratory for analysis.</p> <p>These were exploratory drill holes with the primary aim to identify or not mineralisation associated with deep geophysical anomalies.</p> <p>The results were not used to establish a resource estimate.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><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></p>	<p>The diamond core drill hole GTDD001 was drilled at 67 deg dip and 162 deg azimuth to a total depth of 815.7m.</p> <p>The diamond core drill hole GTDD002 was drilled at 67 deg dip and 134 deg azimuth to a total depth of 371.4m.</p> <p>Drilling was completed using the diamond coring method. The core was orientated, and a total 17 down hole orientation surveys were taken at approximately 25 intervals using an SS Eastman camera.</p> <p>Core size was PQ/HQ/ NQ for 25GTDD001 and HQ/NQ for hole 25GTDD002</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><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></p>	<p>The geologist visually assessed drill core recoveries and these were recorded, and these were overall very good.</p> <p>The core was recovered from the drill rig using a standard core barrel and the core was placed into core trays</p> <p>Only selected mineralised intervals of core were selected for analysis.</p>
Logging	<p><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></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>Both drill holes were geologically logged for lithology, weathering, and other features. The level of geological detail is commensurate with nature and limitations of this exploratory drilling technique.</p> <p>The drilling was supervised by an employee of Greentech Metals and using experienced geological contractors provided by APEX Geoscience.</p> <p>These are isolated exploratory drill holes which renders the assay results unsuitable for Resource Estimation. Although data acquired from this program would complement future drilling and assist with Resource Estimation.</p>

		Data relating to the geological observations and the sampling intervals was entered in a database and the core is stored at the core shed located at Karratha.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>The mineralised sections of the HQ core were sawn in half and then quartered and with quarter core samples taken for analysis.</p> <p>The mineralised sections of the NQ core were sawn in half and with half core samples taken for analysis.</p> <p>There was no core loss associated with the intervals that were sampled.</p> <p>Samples of split core were taken from variable but continuous intervals</p> <p>The samples were then sent to ALS Global Laboratory in Perth for sample preparation and analysis.</p> <p>The sample sizes were appropriate for the style of mineralisation being investigated.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><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></p>	<p>Laboratory Certified Reference Materials and/or in-house controls, blanks, splits and replicates are analysed with each batch of samples by the laboratory. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in their final report. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.</p> <p>Assay results from the samples taken are not yet available.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>Drill collar data, sample information, logging data and assay results are yet to be completed, compiled, and validated by a separate person to the person conducting the logging and sampling.</p> <p>Data is stored electronically in a database managed by Greentech Metals.</p>
Location of data points	<p><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></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>A DGPS will be used to record the collar location and RL of the drill hole.</p> <p>Down hole orientation surveys were completed on the drill hole at approximately 25m intervals with 17 measurements recorded.</p> <p>The grid system used is GDA94, MGA zone 50.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<p>The samples have been taken from a single isolated exploratory drill holes which were drilled to test and identify the cause of a deep geophysical anomalies and to confirm or not the presence of mineralisation.</p> <p>Grade considerations and sample bias were not a consideration for this initial test drill hole.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><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></p> <p><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 material.</i></p>	<p>The regional stratigraphy and the contained mineralisation comprising the Whundo resource has a northerly trend and a dip of 30 deg. The orientation of the stratigraphy in the vicinity of both drill holes is not accurately known but would likely be similar to the regional trends.</p> <p>Sampling bias is not considered an issue with respect to the core sampling of these exploratory drill holes.</p> <p>The relationship of lithology within both drill holes to the regional geological trends in subject to ongoing investigation and is not reported.</p> <p>The true orientation of mineralised bodies in this area is generally known, so an assessment of the effect of drill orientation on sample bias can be made if further drilling is undertaken.</p>

Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	All drill samples collected from this drill hole were freighted by Greentech Metals directly to the ALS Global laboratory in Perth for analysis. Sample security was not considered a significant risk to the project. Only employees of Greentech Metals were involved in the collection, short term storage (in a remote area), and delivery of samples.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No formal audits or reviews have been conducted on sampling technique and data to date.

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	<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. 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>	The drill holes are part of a larger program being entirely conducted on E 47/7 held 100% by Greentech Metals. The tenement lies within the Ngarluma Native Title claim, with Heritage clearances having been completed. There is no heritage issues associated with the drill hole sites. The tenement is in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The Whundo copper-zinc-cobalt deposit has a long history of prospecting, exploration and small-scale mining dating back to early 1970s. In 2018 Artemis Resources was able to complete an Indicated Mineral Resource Estimate totalling 2.7Mt @1.14%Cu and 1.14%Zn. In addition, geophysical surveys completed by Fox Resources and Artemis Resources led to the identification of numerous conductor targets in proximity to Whundo.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The target for drilling is VMS style copper-zinc-cobalt deposits in proximity to the known Whundo VMS deposits. The geological setting of the area is Archaean greenstones consisting of steeply dipping and folded basalts, felsic volcanics, komatiites, and sediments, intruded by voluminous gabbro, dolerite dykes, and granitic intrusions.
Drill hole Information	<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: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole 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 Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	The drill hole collar locations are shown in diagrams in the body of the release. Drilling was conducted at the natural land surface. Elevation of the drill hole to be determined from a hand held DGPS instrument with an accuracy of +/- 0.1m. Drill hole 25GTDD001 was collared at a dip of 67 deg and an azimuth of 162 deg. The depth of the hole is 815.7m. Drill hole 25GTDD002 was collared at a dip of 67 deg and an azimuth of 134 deg. The depth of the hole is 371.4m. These are discrete isolated drill holes which targeted deep conductor anomalies.
Data aggregation methods	<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. 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>	Data aggregation methods were used to report on a portion of the mineralised intersection. The standard weighted average method was used to report the composite grade in hole 25GTDD001 from 598.1m to 608.1m and in hole 25GTDD002 from 277.17m to 284.4m.

	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><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></p>	The holes drilled was reconnaissance in nature and the relationship between the reported mineralisation and the angle of the drill hole is not known precisely. Hence down hole intercepts of mineralisation have been reported.
Diagrams	<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>	The drilling data has been tabulated into a generalised section to illustrate the relationship of the drill hole to the geophysical target and the possibly related VMS deposits in the area.
Balanced reporting	<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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	No assay results have been received for any of the mineralised drill samples. Non mineralised drill sections outside the mineralised zone were not sampled.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	The drill holes were designed to test DHEM conductor anomalies identified from DHEM surveys conducted on previous drill holes. These anomalies were considered to represent down plunge extensions to known mineralised shoots.
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	The potential economic significance of these targets remains untested pending future exploratory drilling to test the lateral and depth extent of the mineralisation and the grade consistency.