METALS TECH LIMITED

ASX: MTC

ASX RELEASE // 11 OCTOBER 2023

# MetalsTech identifies high priority targets at Sauvolles Lithium Project, Quebec Hyperspectral Remote Sensing Survey

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Hyperspectral survey (Sentinel-2 and ALOS-1) completed at MTC's recently acquired Sauvolles Lithium Project, in the highly prospective James Bay Lithium District of Quebec, Canada
- Hyperspectral survey generated target maps for minerals related to LCT pegmatites using known lithium-tantalum (Li-Ta) occurrences in the region, such as those at the neighbouring Adina Lithium Project (ASX. WR1) as an indicator for potential lithium mineralisation
- Survey identified at least eleven (11) high priority targets within the Sauvolles Lithium Project
- MTC will commence on-ground exploration as soon as practicable to field test the targets
- Thermal signatures of the targets align with known Li-Ta mineralisation from neighbouring deposits and discoveries including the Adina Project (WR1), Galinee Project (Rio Tinto / Midland Exploration) and Trieste Project (LLI)
- Sauvolles covers ~300km$^2$ on the highly prospective east-west trending Lac Guyer Greenstone Belt which hosts the Adina Project (WR1). Adina returned high-grade lithium mineralisation in recent drilling including 107.6m @ 1.34% $Li_2O$, just 3km from Sauvolles *(refer to WR1 ASX announcement dated 6 January 2023)*
- Sauvolles borders WR1's recently acquired Jackpot Property and is east and adjacent to the Apollo Lithium Project (LU7) where a total of 17 outcrops were identified as dominantly being pegmatite hosted by Vieux Comptoir and Intrusion de Kamusaawach 1 – tonalite – similar geological host rock of the Adina Lithium Project

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**MetalsTech Limited (ASX: MTC)** (the Company or MTC) is pleased to announce it has identified **11 high priority targets** in a recently completed hyperspectral remote sensing survey at the Sauvolles Lithium Project, located in the highly prospective James Bay Lithium District in Quebec, Canada.

The Sauvolles Lithium Project covers an area of ~300km$^2$ on the highly prospective east-west trending Lac Guyer Greenstone Belt, which hosts the Adina Lithium Project (Winsome Resources, WR1), Galinee Lithium Project (Rio Tinto / Midland Exploration) and Trieste Lithium Project (Loyal Lithium, LLI).

**Sauvolles is ~3km from the Ridge Zone, Main Zone (Jamar) and Far East Zone that form the Adina Project** (WR1), which intersected high-grade lithium mineralisation in recent drilling including 107.6m @ 1.34% $Li_2O$ *(refer to WR1 ASX announcement dated 6 January 2023)*.

The Sauvolles project is highly prospective for spodumene hosted lithium mineralisation within LCT-type pegmatites.

**MetalsTech Director Gino D'Anna stated:** *"The hyperspectral survey has identified several high priority exploration targets across the Sauvolles Lithium Project, and we aim to mobilise a team to test these targets as soon as possible. The prospectivity of Sauvolles is further underpinned by the sheer size of some of the targets. We are excited to drive our lithium exploration forward, with a technical crew to be mobilised to the field as soon as possible.*

*The strategic location of the Sauvolles project, west of the Adina Lithium Project (WR1), north of the Jackpot Property (WR1) and directly adjacent to the east of the Apollo Lithium Project (LU7) reinforces our confidence that Sauvolles is highly prospective and has all the necessary ingredients to define a major discovery. A total of 17 outcrops were identified at the Apollo project (LU7) as dominantly being pegmatite hosted by Vieux Comptoir and Intrusion de Kamusaawach 1 – tonalite, the same geological sequences present at our Sauvolles project.*

*We look forward to keeping our investors informed of our progress."*

The Sauvolles Lithium Project comprises **558 mineral claims totalling 300km$^2$** in the James Bay Region, Quebec and is prospective for hosting hard-rock, pegmatite-hosted lithium mineralisation.

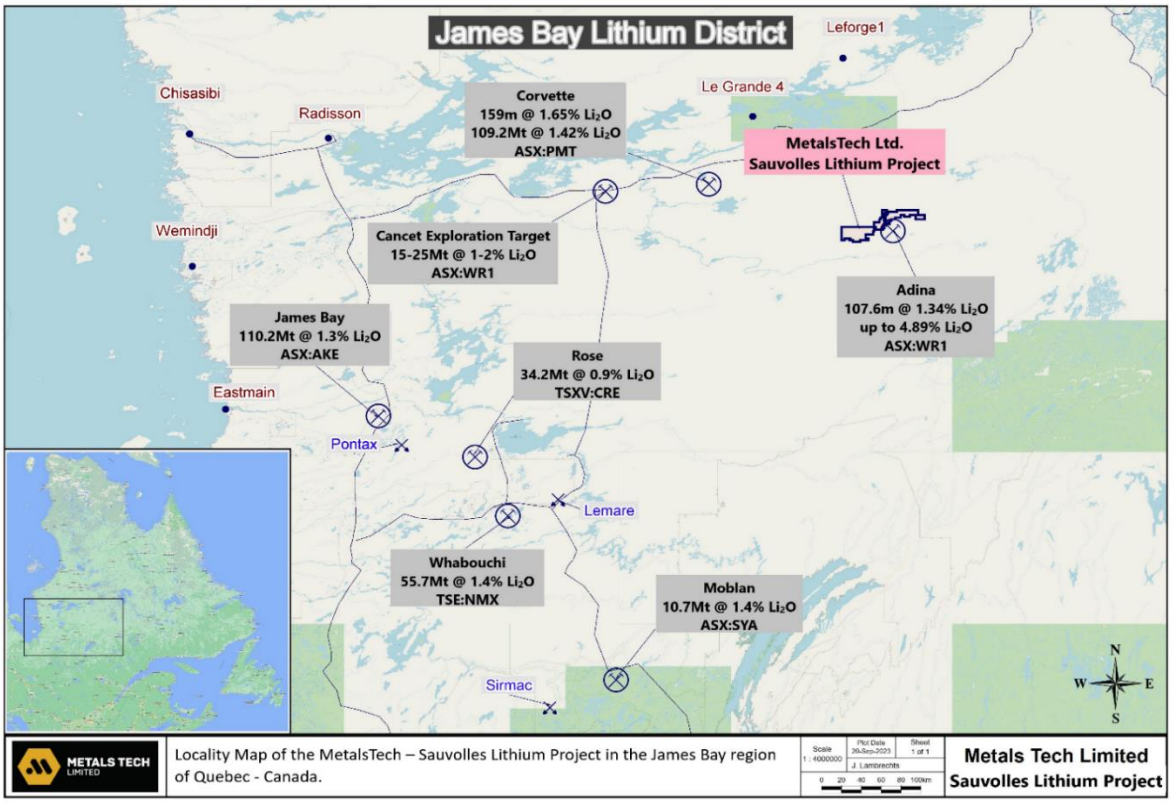


***Figure 1**: Location of the Sauvolles project in the James Bay Lithium District among major hard-rock lithium deposits*

**Figure 2** below outlines the regional geology of the Sauvolles project. The Sauvolles West project area is a high priority target for the Company given the different geological types that are exhibited across this zone including greenstone units, tonalite, granite and amphibolite.

Several mapped pegmatites have been identified on the Sauvolles West project area by the Geological Survey of Quebec with a number of rock samples collected on outcrops exhibiting strong indicator minerology along the Lac Guyer Greenstone Belt including anomalous historical lithium assay results.

Lithium was contained within a tonalite rock type, 34km along strike west in the same stratigraphic sequence and location that hosts the Adina Lithium Project (WR1). Samples collected have also displayed highly anomalous pathfinder mineralisation including tin, tantalum, caesium and rubidium.

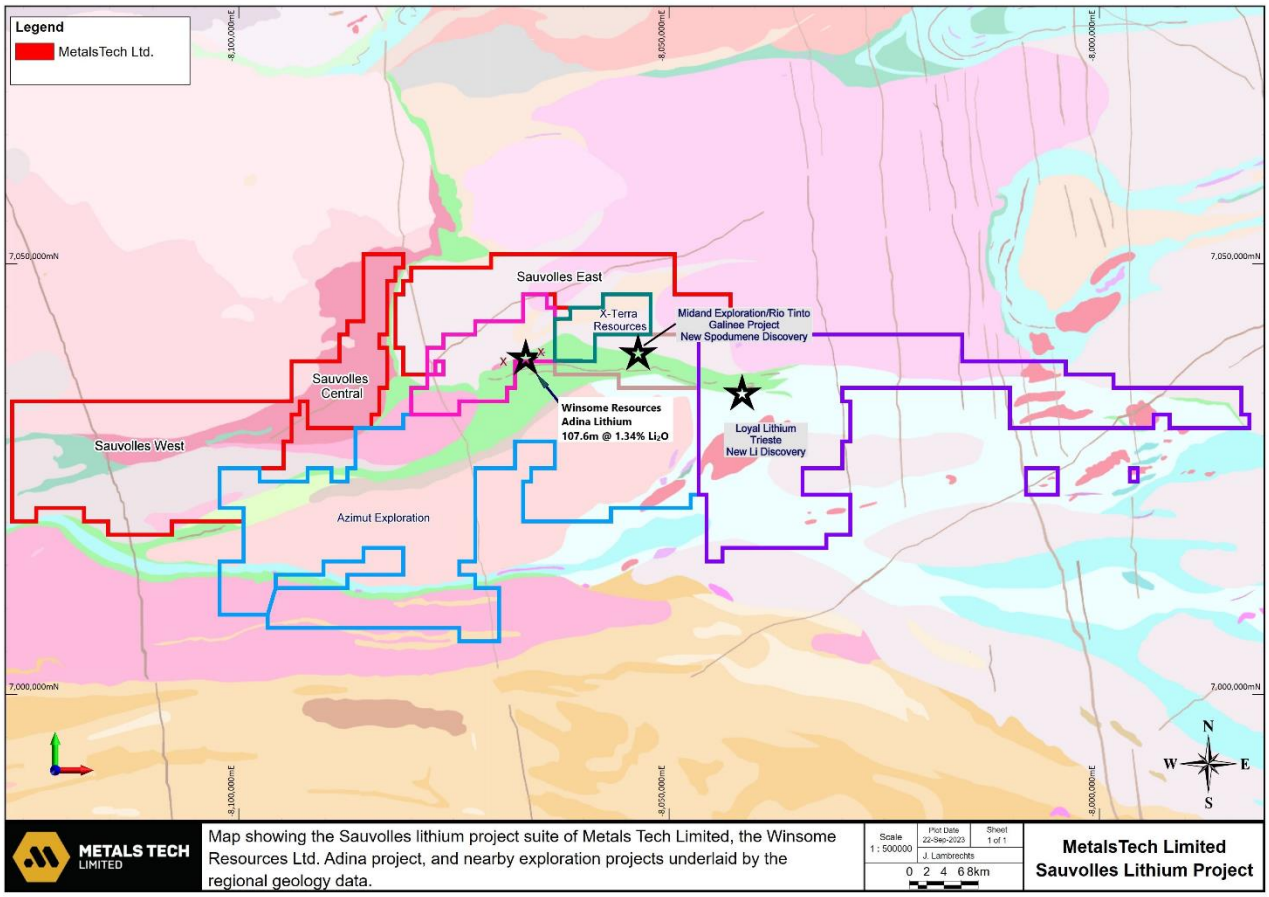


***Figure 2**: Regional geology map of the Sauvolles Lithium Project, Quebec and the nearby Adina Project (ASX: WR1)*

The Sauvolles East project area is also a high priority for the Company where regional geological interpretation by the Quebec Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles (Quebec Department of Energy and Natural Resources) (MERN) indicates the project area is principally underlain by the Joubert Suite, a suite of intrusive tonalites and granodiorites.

The Joubert Suite intrudes the adjacent greenstones of the Lac Guyer Formation, which hosts the lithium-bearing pegmatite swarms at Adina and has been postulated as contributing to the formation of these pegmatites.

Geological work completed by Magnor Exploration Inc. on behalf of the Company has shown there is potential for the contact with the greenstone belt to lie further north.

The intersection of mineralised pegmatites below the Adina Main Zone (WR1) also gives the Company encouragement that further pegmatite swarms may be north of Adina, reinforced by gravity targets identified north of the Adina Main Zone *(refer to WR1 ASX announcement dated 29 August 2023)*.

The regional magnetic data represents a compelling exploration concept for the Sauvolles project as shown in **Figure 3**.

Within the Lac Guyer Greenstone Belt, the pegmatites are generally identified along the contact of the magnetic high (typically a granite unit) and the magnetic low (typically the greenstone unit) and always inside the greenstone unit. An interpretation of the regional magnetic map has identified at least four significant exploration targets on the Sauvolles West project area, as highlighted by the blue stars.

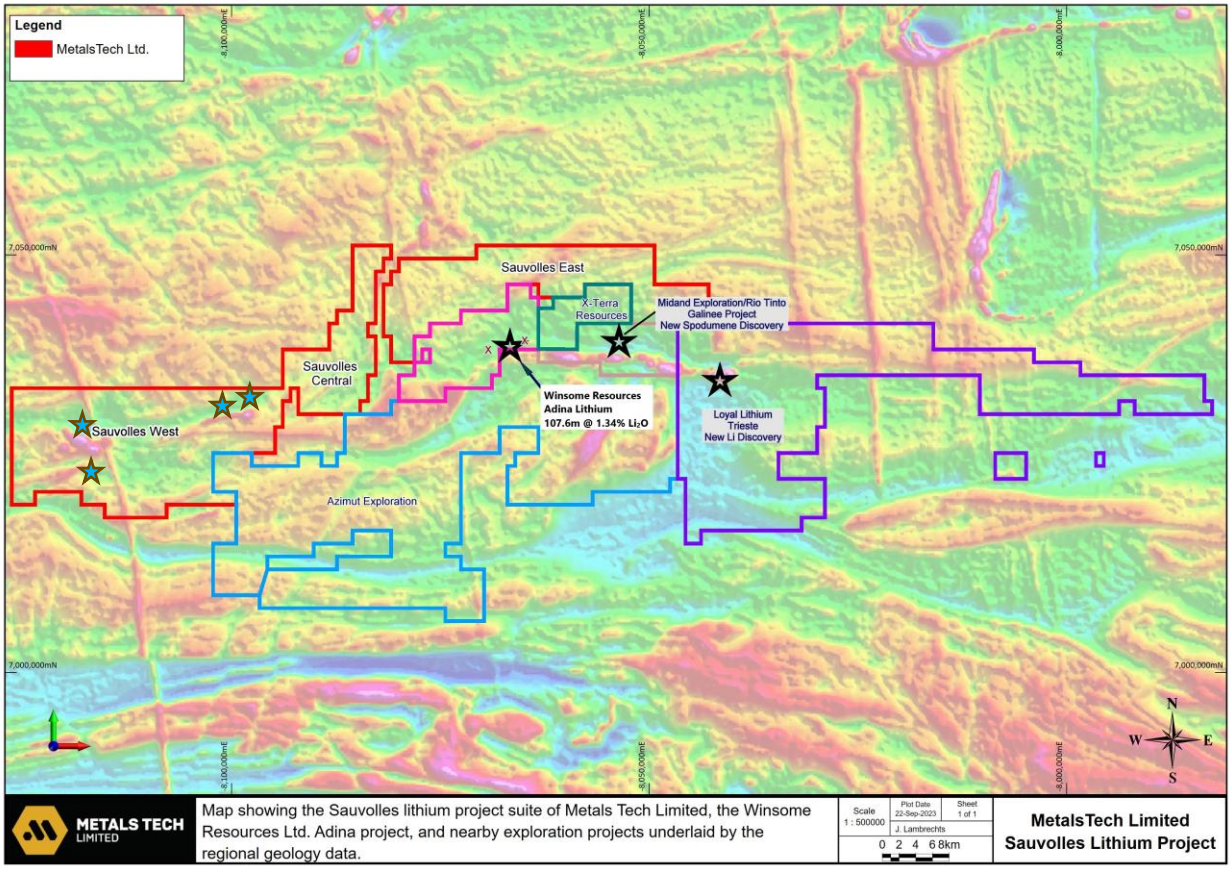


***Figure 3**: Magnetic data map of the Sauvolles Lithium Proiect, Quebec together with the nearby Adina Project (ASX: WR1)*

The Sauvolles project is ~3km from the Ridge Zone, Main Zone (Jamar) and Far East Zone that form the Adina Project and borders WR1's recently acquired Jackpot Property. It is also east and adjacent to the Apollo Lithium Project (LU7) where a total of 17 outcrops were identified as dominantly being pegmatite hosted by Vieux Comptoir and Intrusion de Kamusaawach 1 – tonalite, being a similar geological host rock of the Adina Lithium Project (WR1).

The geological sequence of these pegmatite targets is identical to that at the Sauvolles project with the same rock units extending into the western block of the Sauvolles project. Given the globally significant results from the neighbouring Adina project (WR1) in addition to a similar geological host, the Sauvolles Lithium Project has the potential to be equally successful.

The Adina pegmatites are also hosted by the greenstone belts of the La Grande sub-province. These spodumene pegmatites are hosted by mafic metavolcanic rocks in close proximity to the pegmatitic granite Vieux Comptoir. The Sauvolles project also has mafic metavolcanic rocks and pegmatitic granite Vieux Comptoir.

The Savolles project geology consists of Mesoarchean and Neoarchean intrusions. The Sauvolles project has geological and geophysical characteristics similar to the spodumene pegmatites in the area at Adina. The regional magnetics show that Adina and Sauvolles projects are all in the greenstone belt of the La Grande sub-province. The Vieux Comptoir pegmatitic granite intrusions have a high magnetic signature. The high magnetic signature in the tonalite could be pegmatitic granite rather than the tonalite as suggested by the geology map. The Adina and Sauvolles projects have the same medium low gravity signature.

**Figure 4** outlines the pegmatite occurrences which have been identified on the neighbouring Apollo Project (LU7) and clearly identifies an extension of the same favourable geology into the western block of the Sauvolles project.

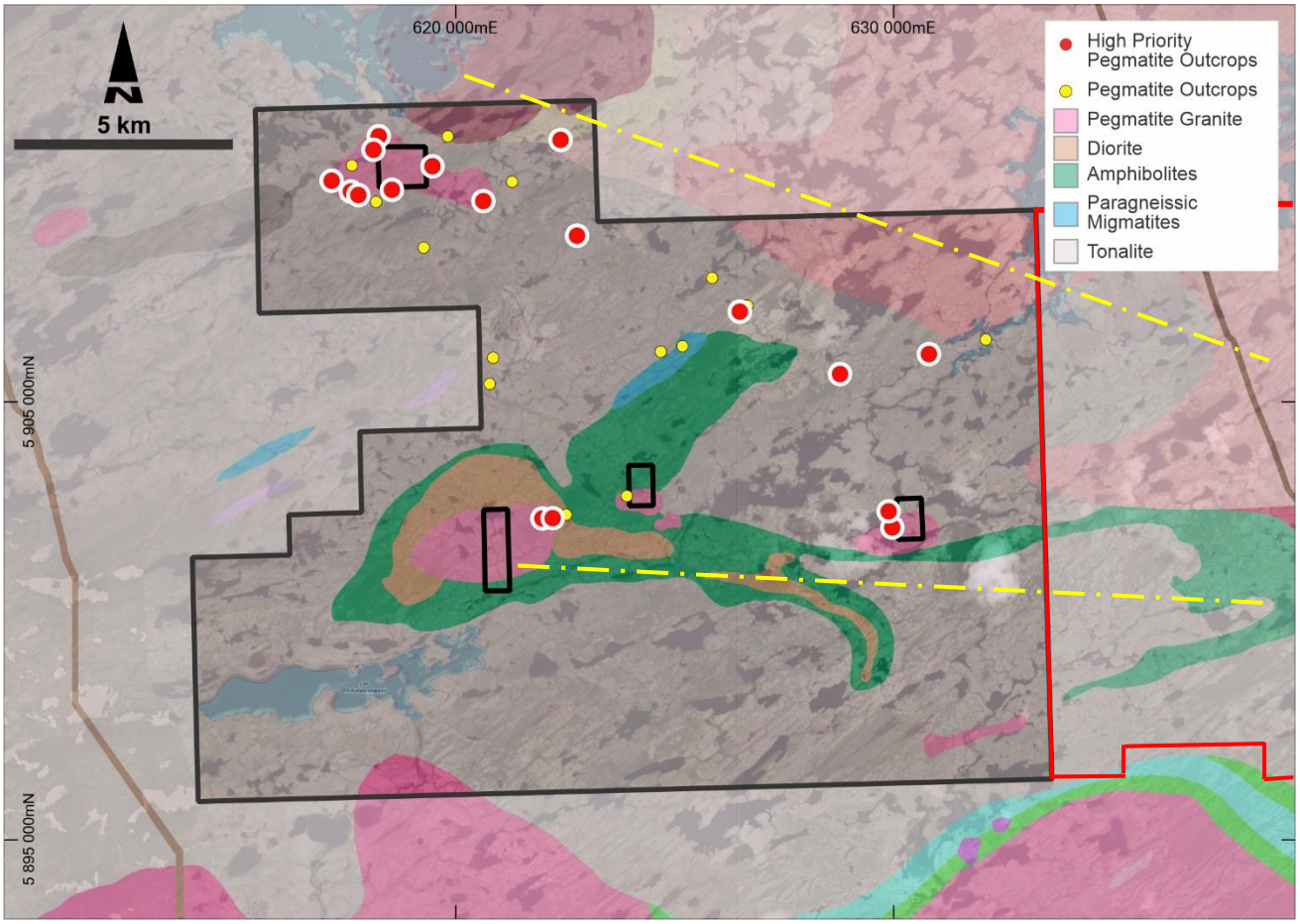


***Figure 4**: Apollo Project (LU7) licence boundary map outlined in black with mapped high priority pegmatites highlighted by the red circles. The licence boundary map of the western block of the Sauvolles project is outlined in red. The interpreted trend of outcropping pegmatite is outlined in yellow dashed lines. Source: Apollo Lithium Project - Lithium Universe Limited*

## Sauvolles Lithium Project: Hyperspectral Remote Sensing Survey

The hyperspectral program used Sentinel-2 satellite longwave infrared (**LWIR**), visible/near-infrared (**VNIR**), and shortwave infrared (**SWIR**) imagery for interpretation across the Sauvolles Lithium Project. The results were most encouraging, and multiple high priority exploration targets were identified using known lithium and tantalum occurrences to characterise the spectral signature of potential lithium occurrences within the area.

The hyperspectral program utilised the chemical signature of the neighbouring Adina Lithium Project (ASX. WR1) to map the spectral endmembers to delineate potential targets across the Sauvolles project.

The primary targets from the Hyperspectral Program are outlined in **Figure 5**.

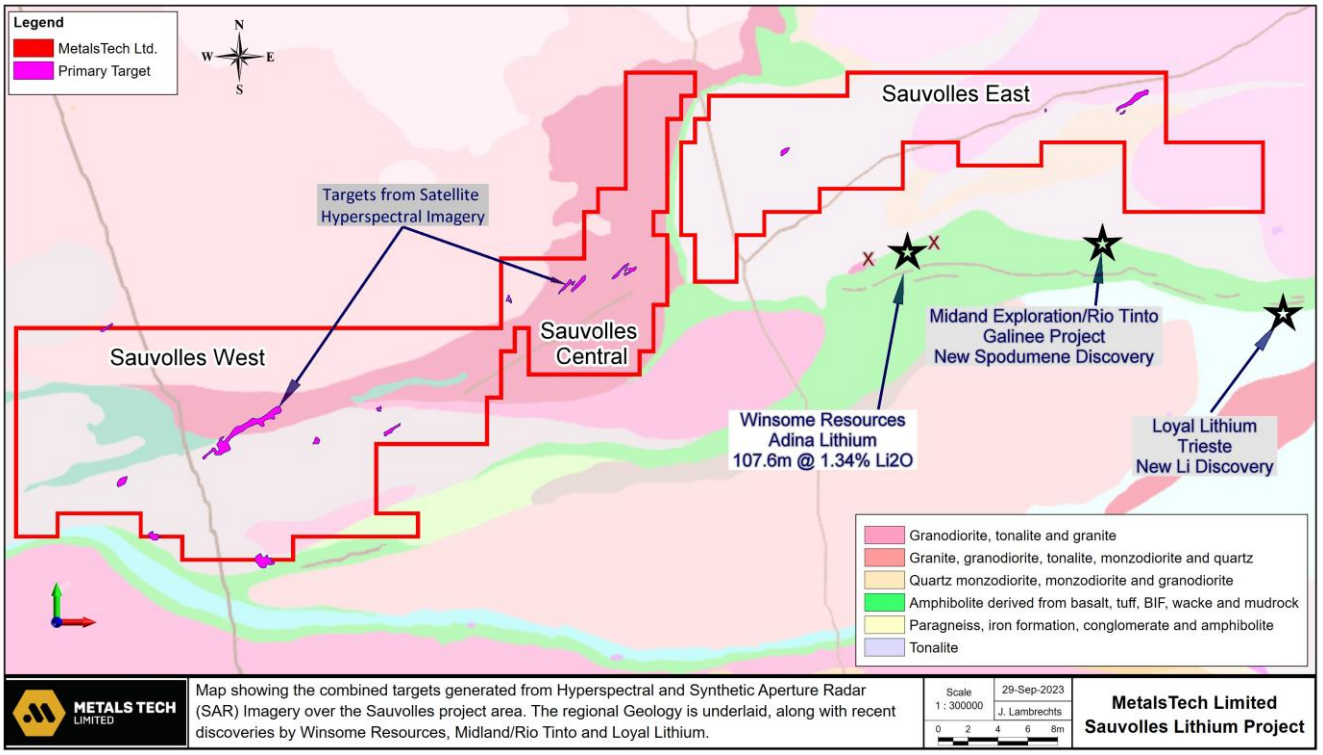


***Figure 5**: Primary targets map generated from the Hyperspectral Program covering the Sauvolles Lithium Proiect, Quebec*

The study aimed to delineate spodumene anomalies that may represent spodumene-bearing pegmatites, which host lithium mineralisation. The remote spectral imagery results provide for the delineated areas to be rapidly assessed in the field to determine if any lithium minerals are present, and if so, to plan and implement exploration programs to define the extent and grade of the mineralisation.

The spectral response in the VNIR/SWIR region of the electromagnetic spectrum is purely surficial and can only map soils and outcrop. However, some penetration of the regolith is possible using thermal imagery (Aster LWIR). Several associated lithium minerals occur as endmembers within the unmixed spectral data, including spodumene, lepidolite and elbaite (lithium tourmaline) ($Na(Li_{1.5}Al_{1.5})Al_6Si_6O_{18}(BO_3)_3(OH)_4$). The spatial association of these lithium minerals was then compared with the known lithium and tantalum occurrences in the region.

The Hyperspectral analysis was also trained on a multivariate statistical classifier to separate the LWIR signals over 71 drill holes at the Adina Lithium Project (WR1) from the rest of the region encompassing the Sauvolles project. This task combines the LWIR responses most associated with the Li-Ta occurrences in the area. A single "target" map was then generated, identifying areas that best represent the lithium endmember signatures, as shown in **Figure 5** (above).

The classifier is dominated by spodumene with lepidolite, elbaite and the olivine monticellite, also anomalous. Utilising dielectric constants (DC) as a method to determine resistivity indicates that ~97% of the drill holes at the neighbouring Adina project (WR1) have anomalously low DCs as estimated from an ALOS-1 scene.

The Adina project drill holes are also anomalous in H2, a gas which may be measured using Sentinel-2 imagery. These gas estimates may be used to generate exploration targets undercover as the gas can percolate to the surface along cracks and fractures. The more H2 detected, the shallower the source with outcrops the highest H2 emitters. Spectral unmixing provides estimates for various minerals which may be of exploration interest, in particular copiapite/cookeite, chert, almandine and serpentine. A multivariate statistical classifier may be used to generate points similar to the Adina project drill holes.

## Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) Targets

The Synthetic Aperture Radar (**SAR**) targets are showing targets based on high resistivity. Resistivity is considered important because quartz is a large component of felsic pegmatites. The best correlated endmember with SAR resistivity is quartz so broadly speaking, the SAR is mapping quartz pegmatites.

The SAR targets overlaid on the geology of the Sauvolles project is outlined in **Figure 6**.

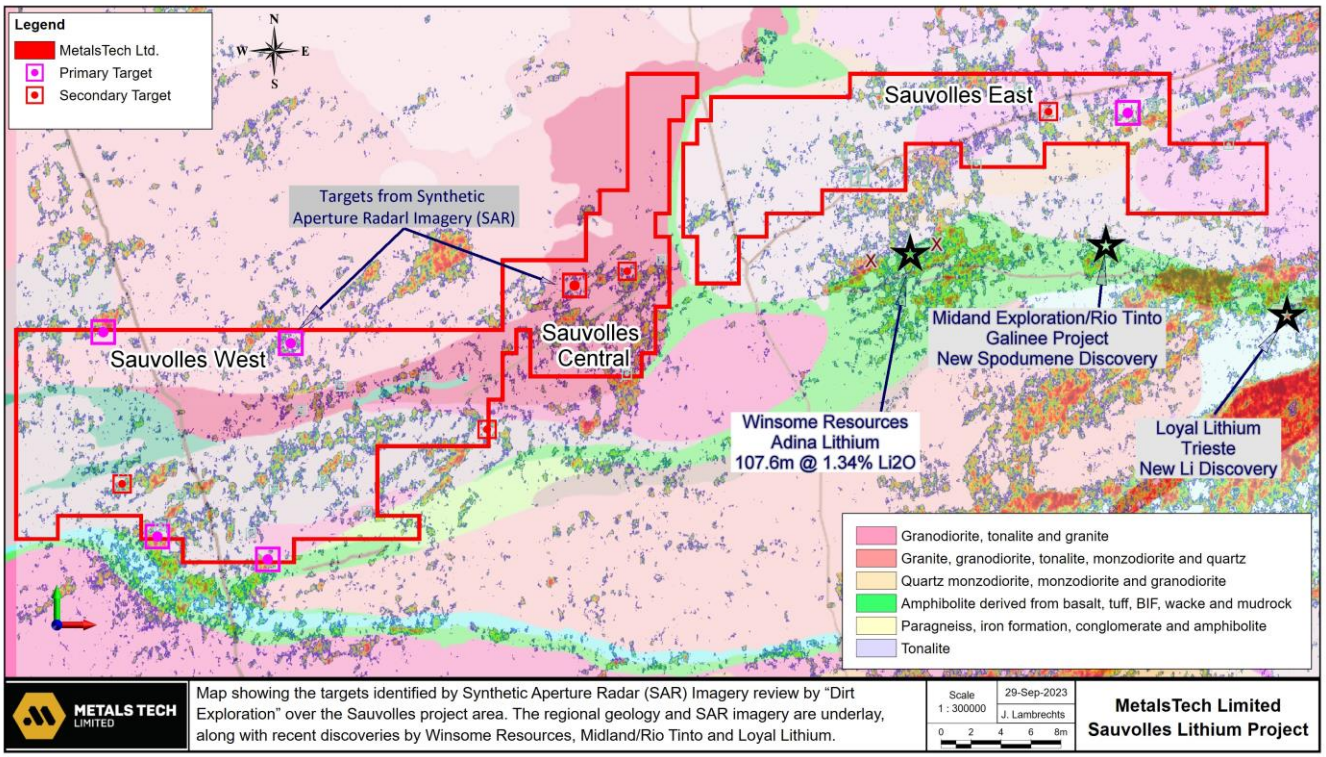


***Figure 6**: SAR target map generated from the Hyperspectral Program covering the Sauvolles Lithium Project, Quebec and the nearby Adina Project (ASX: WR1) – geological data overlay*

The SAR targets overlaid on the magnetic date of the Sauvolles project is outlined in **Figure 7**.

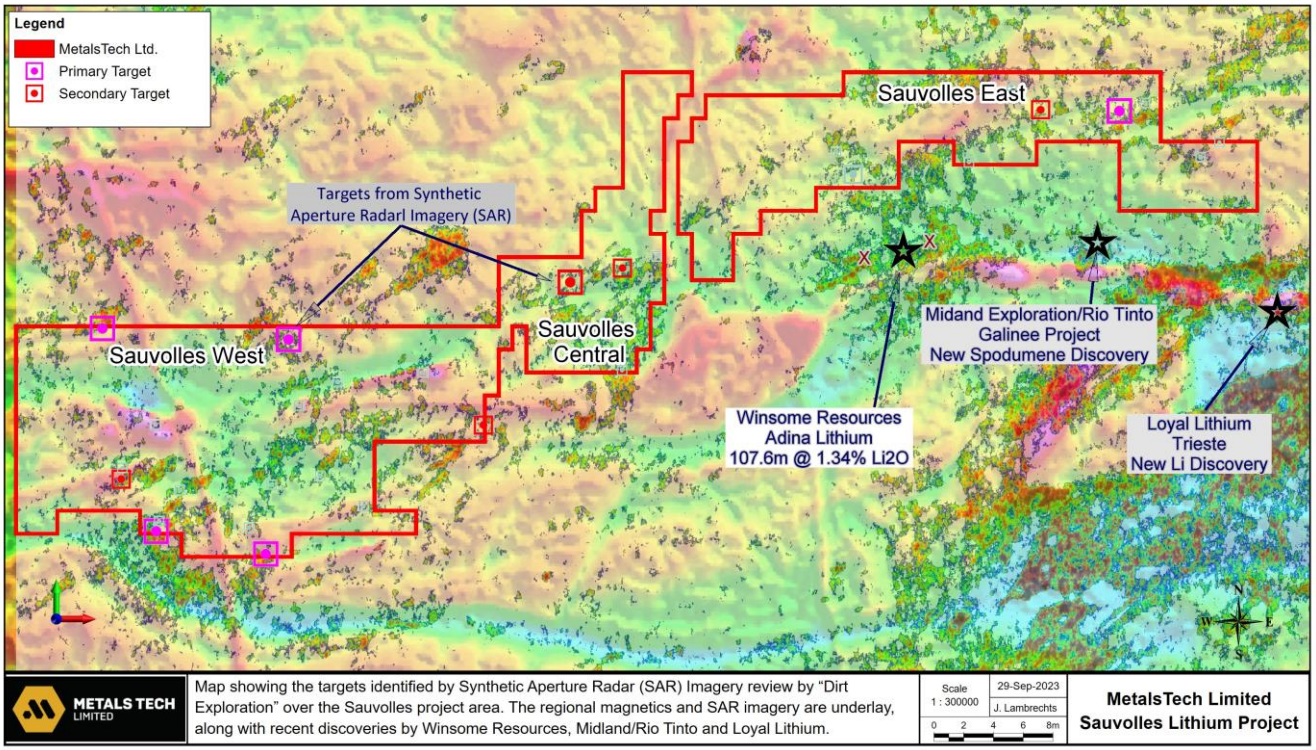


***Figure 7**: SAR target map generated from the Hyperspectral Program covering the Sauvolles Lithium Project, Quebec and the nearby Adina Project (ASX: WR1) - magnetic data overlay*

## Sentinel-2 Analysis

Eight spectral bands of Sentinel-2 VNIR imagery have 10 m spatial resolution and two bands of SWIR have 20 m resolution.

The VNIR/SWIR spectral response is surficial. Any soil and outcrop responses may be extracted using spectral unmixing.

Following the logic of Mobile Metal Ions (**MMI**), some diagnostic mineral responses may develop in the regolith above a buried deposit.

An exploration technique which allows exploration undercover to generate targets which do not outcrop is therefore applied.

Mapping gasses is a new application of remote sensing. Serpentinization is a hydration and metamorphic transformation of ferromagnesian minerals, such as olivine and pyroxene, in mafic and ultramafic rock to produce serpentinite with H2 and CH4 as byproducts.

Hydrogen and helium may be mapped from space at 10 m spatial resolution using emission features in their VNIR spectra while methane may be mapped using the SWIR at 20 m spatial resolution.

Gas signals may come from beneath cover as they percolate through cracks and fissures in surface rocks, soils and vegetation.

Any U or Th in a deposit may release He through radioactive decay while CH4 may be produced by metasediments as well as biogenic processes acting on buried minerals, for example pyrite.

Spodumene and lepidolite weather to cookeite, which is H2-rich. H2 concentrations may be estimated using emittance features in the VNIR.

The correlation of H2 abundance with spectral endmembers is interpreted as almandine, which has the best correlation, followed by arsenopyrite, a sulfide common in pegmatites.

Statistical analysis of the endmembers using H2 emittance was also completed.

The largest weights were applied to copiapite, chert and almandine, although it was also a good match to cookeite, which is the mineral Li micas and tourmalines weather to.

A target map was also generated using the Sentinel-2 analysis. The Sentinel-2 target map overlaid with the geology of the Sauvolles project is shown in **Figure 8**.

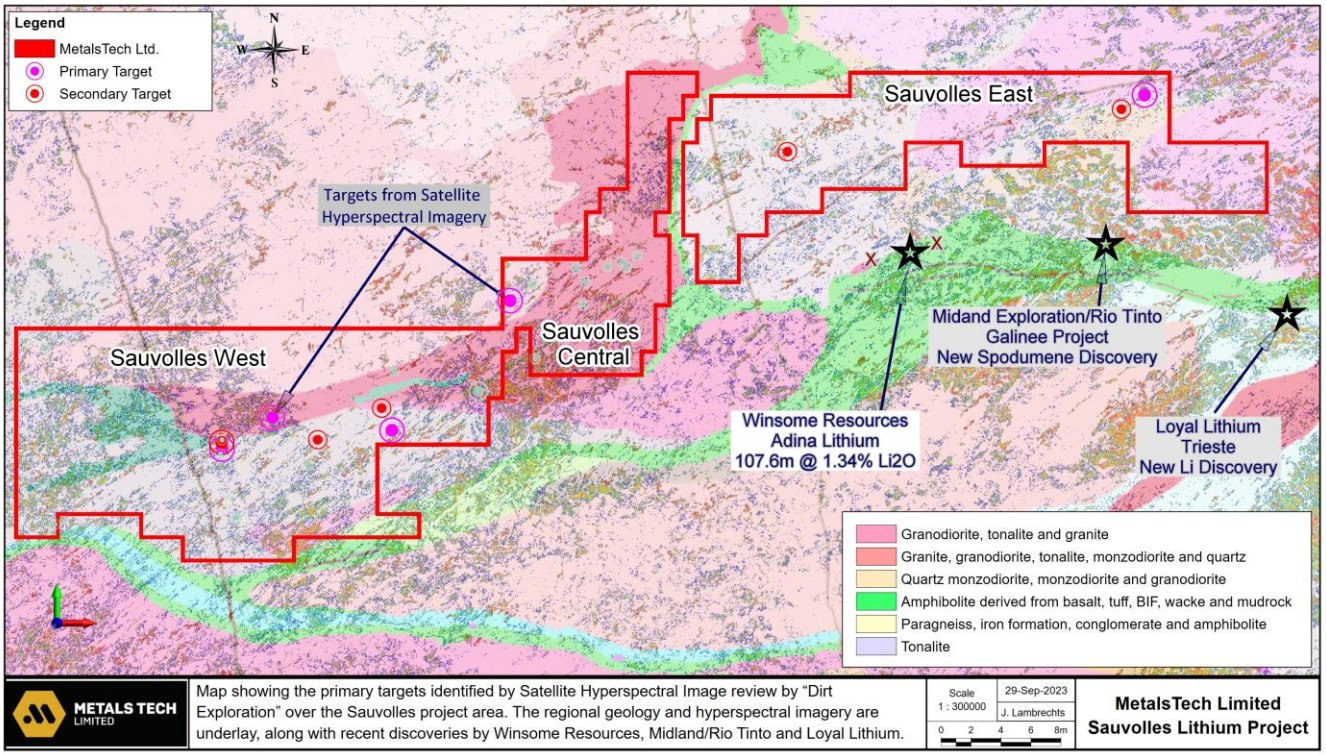


***Figure 8**: Sentinel-2 target map generated from the Hyperspectral Program covering the Sauvolles Lithium Proiect, Quebec and the nearby Adina Project (ASX: WR1) - geological data overlay*

The Sentinel-2 target map overlaid with the magnetic data of the Sauvolles project is shown in **Figure 9**.

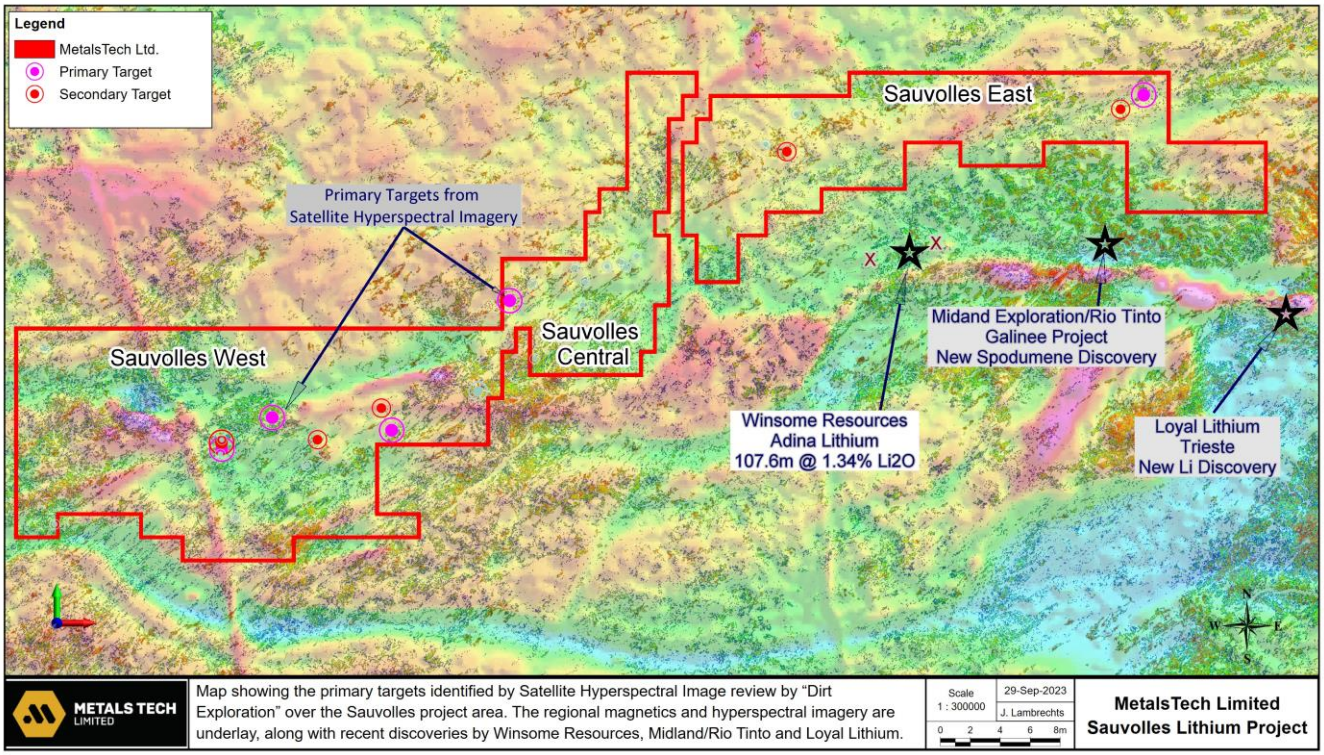


***Figure 9**: Sentinel-2 target map generated from the Hyperspectral Program covering the Sauvolles Lithium Project, Quebec and the nearby Adina Project (ASX: WR1) - magnetic data overlay*

## Planned Exploration

MetalsTech is compiling all publicly available geological, geochemical, geophysical and topographic data over the Sauvolles Lithium Project.

Targets generated from these datasets, including the recently completed hyperspectral survey, will provide the basis for exploration during the current 2023 exploration field season, which will employ similar methods to those used at neighbouring projects including visual identification of pegmatite outcrops, rock chip and soil sampling, which may be followed by stripping to better expose key outcrops and channel sampling.

The Company will also aim to include geophysical field work, such as airborne and ground gravity surveys and LiDAR surveys, similar to those already completed at the neighbouring Adina Lithium Project (WR1).

These exploration techniques have proven to be extremely effective in identifying pegmatite bodies in the James Bay Lithium District.

MetalsTech has engaged Magnor Exploration Inc. to oversee and implement field exploration campaigns at the Sauvolles project.

**ENDS**

**This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors of MetalsTech Limited.**

**For further information please contact**


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### CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

Forward looking statements in this document are based on the company's beliefs, opinions and estimates of MetalsTech 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.

### COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Johan Lambrechts, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Lambrechts is a technical consultant to MetalsTech Limited, who has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Lambrechts consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr Lambrechts notes that the information contained in this announcement is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the Sauvolles Lithium Project.

## Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 Report

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| Sampling techniques | • Nature and quality of sampling (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.<br>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.<br>• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. | **Geophysical / Hyperspectral Survey**<br><br>The Hyperspectral program used Sentinel-2 satellite longwave infrared (**LWIR**), visible/near-infrared (**VNIR**), and shortwave infrared (**SWIR**) imagery for interpretation across the Sauvolles Lithium Project. The results were most encouraging, and multiple high priority exploration targets were identified using known Lithium occurrences and known Tin-Tantalum occurrences to characterise the spectral signature of potential lithium occurrences within the area.<br><br>The spectral response in the VNIR/SWIR region of the electromagnetic spectrum is purely surficial and can only map soils and outcrop. However, some penetration of the regolith is possible using thermal imagery (**Aster LWIR**).<br><br>Several associated lithium minerals occur as endmembers within the unmixed spectral data, including spodumene, lepidolite and elbaite (lithium tourmaline) $(Na(Li_{1.5}Al_{1.5})Al_6Si_6O_{18}(BO_3)_3(OH)_4)$. The spatial association of these lithium minerals with the known Lithium occurrences is evident when zoomed in to the Adina Project pegmatite swarms.<br><br>The consultant producing the Hyperspectral analysis also trained a multivariate statistical classifier to separate the LWIR signals over the 71 drill holes at the Adina Project from the rest of the scene. This task combines the LWIR responses most associated with the Li-Sn-Ta occurrences in the area. A single "target" map is then generated identifying areas that best represent the Lithium endmember signatures. The classifier is dominated by spodumene with lepidolite, elbaite and the olivine monticellite, also anomalous. |
| Drilling techniques | • Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details. | Geophysical Survey – no drilling was undertaken |
| Drill sample recovery | • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. | Geophysical Survey – no drilling was undertaken |
| 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. | Geophysical Survey – no drilling was undertaken |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation | • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. | Geophysical Survey – no drilling was undertaken |
| 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.<br>• 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. | Geophysical Survey – no drilling was undertaken |
| Verification of sampling and assaying | • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.<br>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.<br>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | Geophysical Survey – verification of assaying and sampling not applicable |
| 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. | Geophysical Survey – sample locations / drill collar locations and other locations of relevance not applicable |
| Data spacing and distribution | • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample compositing has been applied. | The Hyperspectral program used Sentinel-2 satellite longwave infrared (**LWIR**), visible/near-infrared (**VNIR**), and shortwave infrared (**SWIR**) imagery for interpretation across the Sauvolles Lithium Project. Several associated lithium minerals occur as endmembers within the unmixed spectral data, including spodumene, lepidolite and elbaite (lithium tourmaline) ($Na(Li_{1.5}Al_{1.5})Al_6Si_6O_{18}(BO_3)_3(OH)_4$). The spatial association of these lithium minerals with the known Lithium occurrences is evident when zoomed in to the Adina Project pegmatite swarms. |
| Orientation of data in relation to geological structure | • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. | Not applicable |
| Sample security | • The measures taken to ensure sample security. | Data received directly from the geophysical contractor including raw data. |
| Audits or reviews | • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | All data collected and reviewed by independent consultant and validated by the Company. |

**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.<br>• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. | MetalsTech has the right to acquire 100% of the Sauvolles Lithium Project pursuant to a binding acquisition agreement.<br><br>There are no other material issues affecting the tenements.<br><br>Upon the completion of the obligations pursuant to the legal agreements, MetalsTech will own 100% of the lithium projects and ownership of the individual CDC claims will be transferred to MetalsTech.<br><br>All tenements are in good standing and have been legally validated by a Quebec lawyer specialising in the field. |
| Exploration done by other parties | • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | No modern exploration has been conducted by other parties.<br><br>Previous exploration has been undertaken by other exploration companies, as noted in this ASX Announcement. Government mapping records multiple lithium and accessory minerals bearing zones within the project areas. |
| Geology | • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | The mineralization encountered at the Sauvolles project is typical of a Lithium-Cesium-Tantalum (LCT) type of pegmatite. The pegmatites reside along a regional contact of tonalite and amphibolitic mylonite.<br><br>Regional geological interpretation by the Quebec Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles (Department of Energy and Natural Resources) (MERN) indicates the project area is principally underlain by the Joubert Suite, a suite of intrusive tonalites and granodiorites.<br><br>The Joubert Suite intrudes the adjacent greenstones of the Lac Guyer Formation, which hosts the lithium-bearing pegmatite swarms at Adina, and has been postulated as contributing to the formation of these pegmatites. |
| 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: | Not Applicable |
| Data aggregation methods | • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg | Not Applicable |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.<br>• 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. | |
| Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths | • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. | Not Applicable |
| Diagrams | • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. | Diagrams are included in the body of the document |
| Balanced reporting | • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of results. | All results reported are exploration results in nature. No representative significance were applied |
| Other substantive exploration data | • Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. | Assessment of other substantive exploration data is not yet complete however considered immaterial at this stage |
| Further work | • The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). | Follow up work programmes will be subject to interpretation of recent and historic results which is ongoing. |