ASX Announcement
26 August 2024
ASX: ETM

Solo and Good Setting Projects, James Bay, Canada

Initial Sampling Reveals Pegmatite Prospectivity

Highlights:

- **Initial field reconnaissance program completed at ETM's 100%-owned Solo and Good Setting Projects in James Bay, Quebec**
- **Key indicators for lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites confirmed at Solo**
- **ETM is assessing next steps for its Canadian projects, including a review of potential follow-up programs.**

Energy Transition Minerals Ltd ("Company" or "ETM") (ASX: ETM) advises that it has completed its first summer field reconnaissance program across its 100%-owned Solo and Good Setting claims in the highly prospective James Bay region of Quebec, Canada (Figure 1) with all assay results now received.

The 6-day helicopter-supported field program targeted high-priority areas prospective for lithium pegmatites within granted claims. Field observations and assay results located several rock samples which demonstrated prospectivity for lithium-caesium-tantalum ("LCT") pegmatites.

The Solo Project is located 17km south-east of Tearlach Resources Ltd's Fliszar LCT pegmatite occurrence, which contains both lepidolite and spodumene according to the Sigeom website.[1] The Good Setting Project is located south-west of Winsome Resources Ltd's Cancet and Adina Lithium Projects and north-east of Allkem Ltd's James Bay Lithium Project, and along strike from known spodumene outcrops (refer to Kuniko Limited's ASX release dated 9 March 2023).

ETM Managing Director, Daniel Mamadou, commented:

"We are pleased to provide an update on the recently completed initial field reconnaissance program conducted at our James Bay projects in Quebec, Canada. Fieldwork focused on our Solo and Good Setting claims, which are located close to a number of world-class lithium and gold deposits.

"These claims provide ETM with a strategic and highly prospective geological setting that is also a mining-friendly and infrastructure-rich jurisdiction. This program marks an important first step in our exploration efforts in Quebec and demonstrates our commitment to conduct intelligent, quick and efficient evaluations of the potential of our assets. We are currently assessing next steps for the Solo and Good Setting Projects, including refining targets for potential follow-up exploration".

[1] https://sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca/signet/classes/I1108_afchCarteIntr

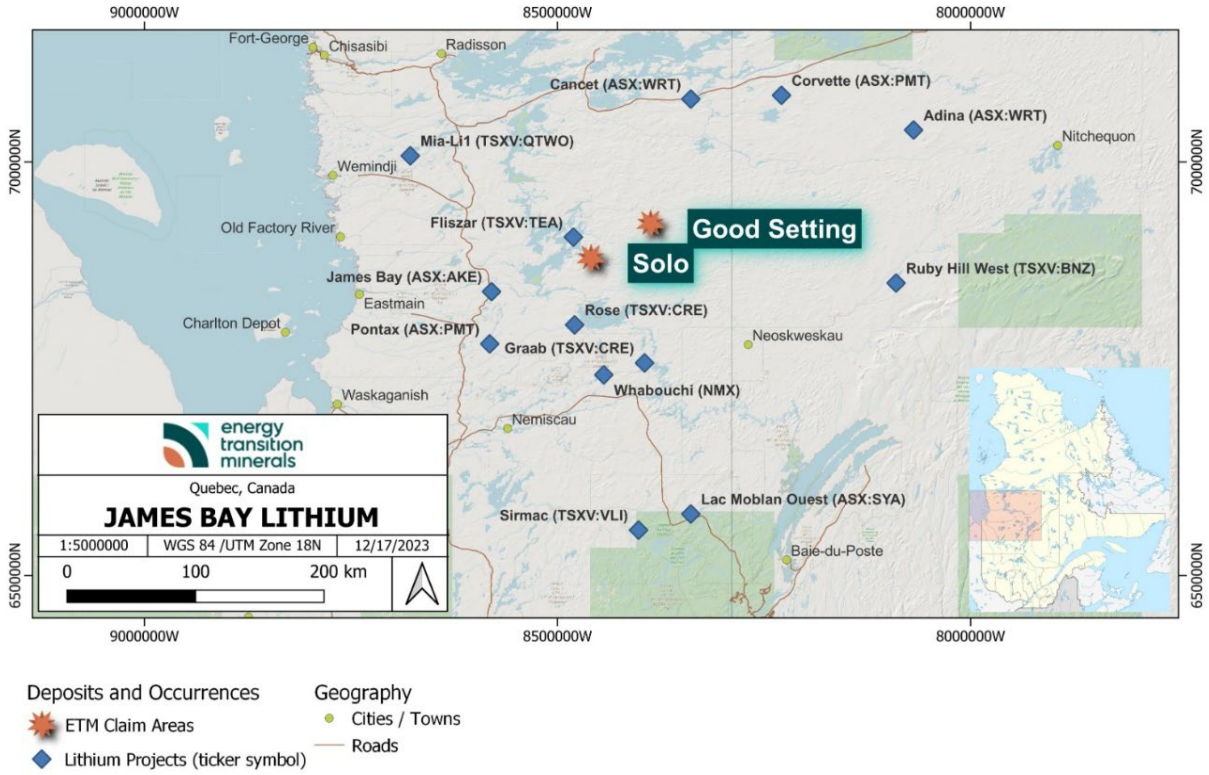

Figure 1. Location of the Solo and Good Setting Projects and other lithium occurrences, deposits or mines in the region.

Detailed Discussion of Results

Fieldwork was conducted over six days in early June 2024. The work was conducted by a team of four, supported by helicopter and based out of Nemiscau, Quebec.

Prior to commencing ETM's first fieldwork program, desktop exploration methods (including geophysics, geochemistry, satellite multispectral and geology) were employed to select specific locations of interest within the Solo and Good Setting claims. A total of 25 samples were collected from ETM's granted claims over the course of the program.

The fieldwork confirms the abundant, large-scale pegmatites throughout the property which demonstrate some evidence of fractionation and indicate potential LCT-type pegmatite field with potential for possible mineralisation nearby, or at depth. Smaller pegmatite dykes also occur at metre- to decimetre scale and intrude granites, gneissic rocks and metasedimentary and volcanic rocks throughout the property.

Sampling is sparse in most of the property, except in the northeast. Much of such areas are covered by dense vegetation; these sections remain inadequately tested and that further investigation might be technically justified. There are several areas of outcrop indicated in satellite multispectral data and various desktop exploration methods including geophysics and geochemistry.

The work done on the property to date is insufficient to confirm the presence of economic mineralisation, although the Company is encouraged by the assay results. It must be emphasised that these results do not comprehensively cover all the area of the project, and the samples and mapping completed to date represent a small overall area with respect to the project. Several large areas are yet to be sampled before the lithium prospectivity of the pegmatites at the Solo and Good Setting Projects can been conclusively assessed.

Geology and LCT Pegmatite Prospectivity

The Solo Project is located within the La Grande sub-province of the Superior Geological Province, southern Eastmain River domain (Gauthier and Larocque, 1998). All rocks observed in areas visited at Solo appear to be related to a large granite/granodiorite intrusive body. These rocks are likely associated with synvolcanic to syntectonic intrusions between the ages of 2747 and 2697 Ma.

A total of 15 rock chip samples were collected from Solo as part of an initial program of airborne and ground traverses. Fly-overs were an important part of the fieldwork, enabling the team to cover large areas relatively quickly as pegmatite bodies tend to be outcrop forming due to their resistive nature compared to host rocks.

A major guiding tool at Solo was also geophysical interpretation. The combination of re-interpreted radiometrics and magnetics from historical Quebec assessment reports was very effective at defining structural zones that could be potential conduits for low-viscosity pegmatite magma to move through.

The Good Setting Project is located within the Opinaca sub-province of the Superior Geological Province, which is characterized by paragneiss and migmatites intruded by syn- to post-tectonic intrusions.

A total of 10 rock chip samples were collected from the Good Setting claims. Rocks mapped and collected during the fieldwork were identified as pegmatitic dykes and sills up to 30 metres across. These bodies are almost always oriented NW-SE, consistent with major structural trends. These bodies have intruded into host meta-sediments/paragenetic rocks likely of the Auclair Formation. Late-stage post-tectonic intrusions (pegmatites) between 2697 to 2618 Ma have been injected into meta-sediments.

The sample analytical results returned values to 67.6ppm Li, however there are compelling trends in the geochemical data to suggest fertility for tantalum-rich pegmatites (Figure 2). The magnesium/lithium ("Mg/Li") ratio for bulk whole-rock analysis is one of the best indicators of the degree of fractionation of granites and pegmatites. Mg/Li ratios less than 30 indicate a high degree of fractionation. A low Mg/Li ratio (e.g. Mg/Li < 10) indicates elevated Li contents in an evolved rock (fertile granite). Spodumene pegmatites will have very low Mg/Li ratios (e.g. Mg/Li < 1.0). Pegmatites with the greatest LCT economic potential will also have very low lanthanum/tantalum ("La/Ta"). Note that samples that have Mg and Ta concentrations below detection, mafic samples, and altered samples with carbonate veins have been removed from Figure 2. Please refer to Appendix 1 for laboratory analytical results.

While the values of tantalum are low, some samples are indicative of prospective rocks. There are three samples that trend close to the "Ta mineralized pegmatite" field and the "Li mineralized pegmatite" field, all from Solo (Figure 3). No samples from Good Setting demonstrated LCT pegmatite prospectivity (Figure 4).

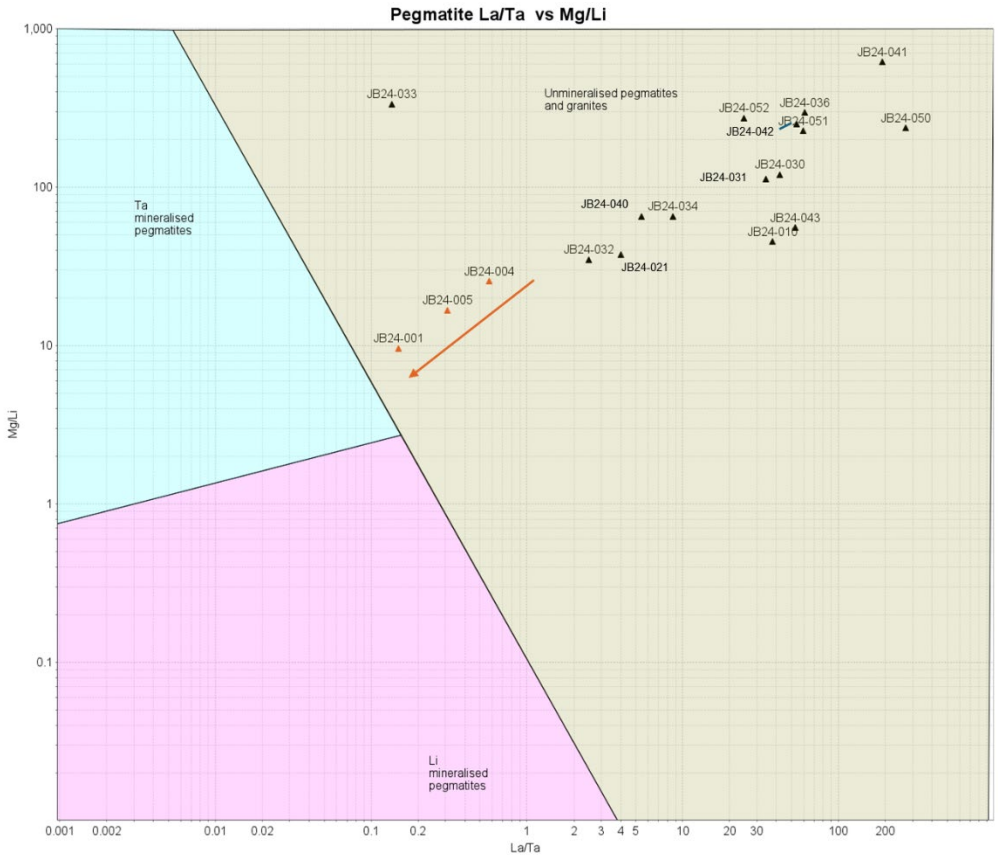

Figure 2. Plot of magnesium/lithium vs lanthanum/tantalum for all samples collected from Solo and Good Setting (except where Mg is less than laboratory detection limit or samples have been classified as mafic/ultramafic). There is a trend in the data towards tantalum-mineralized pegmatites for select samples collected from Solo (see orange triangles). Results suggest the presence of fractionated magma, a necessity for mineralization.

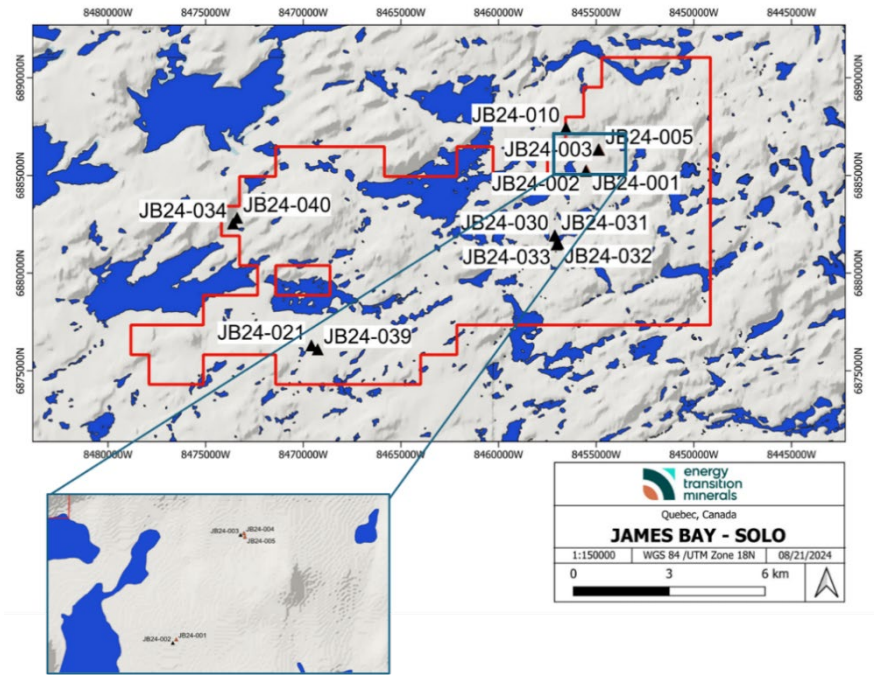

Figure 3. Location of rock chip samples showing Ta-prospectivity at Solo. Samples showing prospectivity for tantalum are shown in orange in the subset image.

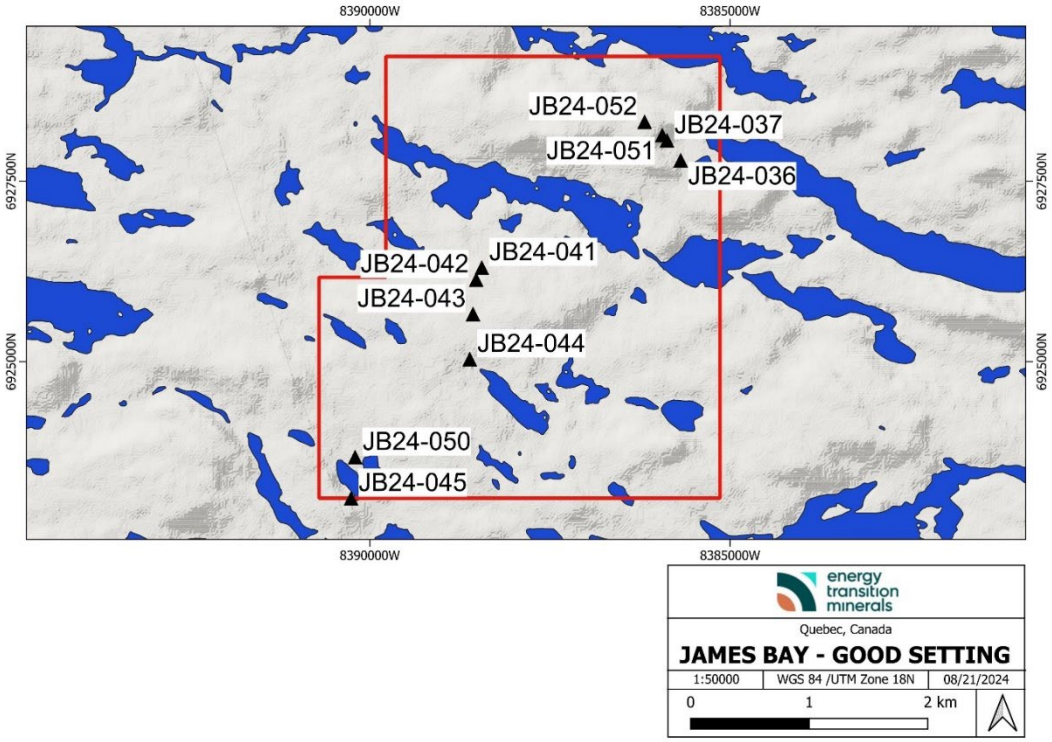

Figure 4. Location of rock chip samples collected at Good Setting.

ETM is currently assessing future plans and potential follow up at prospective sites. ETM notes there has been inadequate work done on the property to date to confirm the presence of economic mineralisation. These results do not comprehensively cover the area of the Projects. The samples completed to date represent a small overall area with respect to the Projects. There remain large areas yet to be sampled before the prospectivity of the Projects have been conclusively assessed. However, the Company is encouraged by the assay results.

References

Gauthier, M., and M. Larocque, 1998, Cadre géologique, style et répartition des minéralisation métalliques de la Basse et de la Moyenne Eastmain, Territoire de la Baie James. Édit Québec G (Governement of Quebec).

James Bay Region: Quebec's James Bay district stands as a premier global hard rock lithium province with numerous active exploration projects, resources, and emerging production. The prominence of James Bay within the global lithium sector is underscored by the extent of current exploration investment and significance of discoveries. Key industry participants in the area include Patriot Battery Metals, Allkem Ltd, and Albermarle Corp.

The opportunity of Quebec for lithium mining and processing is amplified by its extensive hydropower capacity that supports an environmentally responsible mining framework. The Province is distinguished for its advanced approach to resource development, offering access to specialised labour and a strategic location adjacent to the expanding electric vehicle markets of Europe and North America.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the board of Energy Transition Minerals Ltd

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About Energy Transition Minerals Ltd

Energy Transition Minerals Ltd (ASX: ETM) is an exploration and development company focused on developing and financing supply chains for the metals and materials that are critical to the decarbonization of the world, with a special focus on high-quality mineral projects globally. The Company is managing exploration projects in Western Europe, North America, and Greenland. The Company is involved in the Villasrubias Lithium-Tantalum exploration project which is in the province of Salamanca, in the region of Castille and Leon in Spain; it is expecting the grant of several additional exploration licenses in Castilla y Leon, Extremadura and Madrid. The Company has also recently completed the acquisition of the Solo and Good Setting lithium projects in James Bay, Quebec. The Kvanefjeld rare earths project remains subject to arbitration procedures in the Arbitration Tribunal in Copenhagen.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Saxon who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Saxon is a Director and security holder of the Company, and has sufficient experience which is relevant to this style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the overseeing activities 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, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves*". Mr Saxon consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 – Rock Chip Assay Results

Assay Data for Li, Ta, La, Mg, Mg/Li, La/Ta

Sample	Long (WGS84)	Lat (WGS84)	Li_ ppm	Ta_ ppm	La_ ppm	Mg_ %	Mg/Li	La/Ta	Description
Detection Limit			**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.01**			
JB24-001	-75.9571	52.4684	10.4	8	1.2	0.01	9.62	0.15	Coarse-grained tonalitic pegmatite with plagioclase, k-feldspar, quartz and biotite
JB24-002	-75.9574	52.4682	28.2	<0.1	0.9	0.04	14.18	18.00	Local boulder 1.5x1.5x1.5 m. Coarse to medium grained monzogranite-granodiorite composition
JB24-003	-75.9516	52.4742	11.5	6.5	0.5	<0.01	N/A	0.08	Local boulder 3x3x1.5 m. Coarse to medium grained monzogranite-granodiorite composition
JB24-004	-75.9513	52.4743	27.5	1.4	0.8	0.07	25.45	0.57	Local boulder 3x1.5x1.5 m. Coarse grained monzogranite-granodiorite composition with an intruding coarse grained-pegmatitic melt (same composition) sampled the pegmatite
JB24-005	-75.9512	52.4741	24	2.6	0.8	0.04	16.67	0.31	Local boulder 2x2x2 m. Coarse-grained monzogranite-granodiorite composition.
JB24-010	-75.9665	52.4803	28.8	0.6	22.6	0.13	45.14	37.67	Local boulder 3x3x2 m. Medium to coarse-grained monzogranite-granodiorite composition.
JB24-021	-76.0836	52.4193	37.6	0.3	1.2	0.14	37.23	4.00	Outcrop near fault structure. Tonalitic pegmatite approx 1 m across emplaced within granodiorite
JB24-030	-75.9717	52.4501	10	0.3	12.6	0.12	120.00	42.00	Outcrop. FeOx stained granite/granitic gneiss bearing 1 to 2% vol. magnetite

Sample	Long (WGS84)	Lat (WGS84)	Li_ ppm	Ta_ ppm	La_ ppm	Mg_ %	Mg/Li	La/Ta	Description
JB24-031	-75.9715	52.4501	67.6	0.4	13.7	0.76	112.43	34.25	Outcrop. Granitic gneiss; rare greenish beryl crystal: possible zircon, magnetite-biotite-quartz-feldspar
JB24-032	-75.97	52.4479	11.5	1.8	4.5	0.04	34.78	2.50	Outcrop. Goethitic granitic gneiss Contains trace sulphide (arsenopyrite); heavily but localized FeOx goethitic fracture-fill
JB24-033	-75.9708	52.4476	2.7	10.3	1.4	0.09	333.33	0.14	
JB24-034	-76.1197	52.4535	10.7	0.6	5.2	0.07	65.42	8.67	Outcrop. Fe-Ox stained quartz-felspar pegmatite hosted in granite.
JB24-036	-75.3299	52.7005	50.5	0.3	18.3	1.49	295.05	61.00	Outcrop. FeOx banded grantitic gneiss. Moderately to locally strong magnetism.
JB24-037	-75.3316	52.702	21.1	0.3	21.7	2.32	1099.53	72.33	Outcrop. <1 cm quartz/feldspar/carbonate stockwork of shear veins; erosional differentiation. Wall rock moderate FeOx stained; weak to locally moderate magnetism.
JB24-038	-76.1211	52.453	7.6	<0.1	1.6	14.7	19342.11	N/A	Float/subcrop. Gabbro with FeOx surface weathering.
JB24-039	-76.0807	52.4182	10.2	0.3	6.2	3.75	3676.47	20.67	Float. Diorite dominantly albitic plagioclase feldspar/quartz/carbonate and amphiboles; moderate to locally strong magnetism.
JB24-040	-76.1178	52.4551	13.8	1.1	6	0.09	65.22	5.45	Subcrop. Medium-coarse grained syeno-monzogranite.
JB24-041	-75.3547	52.6924	34.7	0.1	19.2	2.14	616.71	192.00	Boulder 1.5x2x2 m. Granitic gneiss. Banding and quartz veins with iron oxide staining at the contact with of the quartz veins.
JB24-042	-75.3554	52.6915	56.8	0.4	21.6	1.42	250.00	54.00	Outcrop. Granitic gneiss intruded by grantitic

Sample	Long (WGS84)	Lat (WGS84)	Li_ ppm	Ta_ ppm	La_ ppm	Mg_ %	Mg/Li	La/Ta	Description
									pegmatites.Sample collected was pegmatite.
JB24-043	-75.3558	52.6889	7.2	0.1	5.3	0.04	55.56	53.00	Boulder 2x2x2 m. Pegmatite composed mainly of plagioclase and quartz. Plagioclase crystals up to 10 cm in length.
JB24-044	-75.3562	52.6855	13.3	<0.1	0.5	0.06	45.11	N/A	Float. Quartz vein about 4 cm within gneiss. Sample was targeted at FeOX staining. K-feldspar grantitic pegmatites to 30 cm intruded into gneiss.
JB24-045	-75.371	52.675	17.2	<0.1	5	0.11	63.95	N/A	Outcrop. Tonalitic pegmatite intruding into granitic gneiss.
JB24-050	-75.3705	52.6781	12.7	0.2	54.1	0.3	236.22	270.50	Boulder 1x1x1. Medium-coarse grained granite pegmatite intruding granitic gneiss host rock.
JB24-051	-75.3322	52.7024	48.3	0.3	17.8	1.09	225.67	59.33	Outcrop. Gneissic, FeOx bearing stained pegmatite and small concoidal fractured almandine garnets.
JB24-052	-75.3344	52.7034	50.3	0.4	9.9	1.37	272.37	24.75	Outcrop. Gneissic with pegmatite intrusions. Pegmatite with FeOx stained material at joint face was sampled.

Appendix 2 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Surface rock chip samples were collected from outcrop and boulders, selected on the basis of visual appearance. • Samples were selected to indicate grade across a range of rock types and localities.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Not applicable, no drilling reported
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.*	• Not applicable, no drilling reported
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Samples are exploration surface samples and are not appropriate to support a Mineral Resource Estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Surface rock samples were taken by hand, utilising hammer and chisel following geological inspection. Samples are considered representative of the location. Samples were dry when collected.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were assayed by several methods at Bureau Veritas Minerals Laboratory, Vancouver, Canada: 1) 50 g fire assay (Method FA450), 2) Whole rock analysis for major oxides (Method LF300), 3) Sodium peroxide fusion for lithium (Method PF370-X), and 4) 4-Acid digest geochemistry (Method MA200) • Blind reference materials were submitted within the samples. These included certified reference materials (3), and certified coarse blanks (2). • The standards returned values for key elements Li, Ta, La, W with a precision of less than 2 standard deviations.
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.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Not applicable, no drilling reported
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.*	• Surface rock samples were located using hand-held GPS units with pre-loaded location data. • The Coordinate system used was lat/long (WGS84).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Surface rock chip samples were preliminary in nature and collected across a large area on an ad-hoc basis. • The data is not appropriate for use in estimating Mineral Resources and is not intended for such use. There has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will results in the determination of a Mineral Resource at this stage.
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.*	• Surface rock chip samples were taken across geological structure when appropriate.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were labelled, bagged, sealed with tamper-proof ties, and dispatched to Bureau Veritas Minerals Laboratory, Vancouver, Canada by Manitoulin Transport. • Samples were inspected and no indication of tampering was evident on arrival at the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken on the data 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.* • *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.*	• The mineral claims are 100% owned by a wholly owned subsidiary of Energy Transition Minerals Ltd. • The minerals claims have no underlying royalties. • The mineral claims are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Very limited previous exploration has occurred for lithium, gold and uranium within the region. • Data available does not indicate elevated values for target metals.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Solo and Good Setting lithium projects are located in the northeast part of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield craton. The Superior Province is mainly comprised of Archean-age rocks with greenschist facies metamorphism. • The projects lie in the vicinity of significant resource stage lithium projects. Lithium mineralisation is in the form of spodumene -bearing pegmatites, and the exploration strategy being applied by Energy Transition Minerals Ltd is designed to identify similar mineralization, should it exist.

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*
	  ○ *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.*
		• No drilling being reported.
		• The coordinates of recent samples are included in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.*	• Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
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.*	• Figure 3 shows project location and location of samples.
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.*	• Rock chip assay results received from samples at Solo and Good Setting have been reported in Appendix 1
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 currently underway however not considered material 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).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Continued review of publicly available data