

ASX RELEASE 16 SEPTEMBER 2022

Assays Confirm Significant Rare Earth Discovery at Innouendy

Key Highlights

- First assays from the recent drilling program at the Innouendy project in WA have confirmed a significant clay-hosted rare earth discovery.
- Assays received from the first 1,128m of the recent 12,745m drilling program include the following new outstanding Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO) intersections:
 - 21m @ 1176ppm from 4m (incl 12m @ 1490ppm) hole 136
 - **8m @ 2734ppm** from 24m (incl 3m @ 4104ppm) hole 80
 - 17m @ 1347ppm from 28m (inc 8m @ 2085, incl 4m @ 2791) hole 130
 - 48m @ 665ppm from 20m (incl 8m @ 1209ppm) hole 70
 - 28m @ 965ppm from 12m (incl 16m @ 1255ppm) hole 140
 - 28m @ 855ppm from 4m (incl 8m @ 1311ppm) hole 137
 - 28m @ 607ppm from 24m (incl 8m @ 1122ppm) hole 69
 - 8m @ 1429ppm from 20m (inc 4m @ 2040ppm) hole 138
 - 8m @ 1325ppm from 12m (incl 4m @ 1771) hole 134
 - 8m @ 1111ppm from 12m (incl 4m @ 1674ppm) hole 77
 - 8m @ 1051ppm from 12m (incl 4m @ 1270ppm) hole 78
 - 8m @ 1020ppm from 32m (incl 4m @ 1125ppm) hole 72
- TREO intersections within the clay appear to be thick and relatively continuous from the limited results received.
- Step out drilling traverses across 20km of strike length have intersected both thick clays and large volumes of mafic and ultramafic rock, lab analysis will determine whether these units host significant mineralisation.
- Assays remain pending for an additional 11,617m.

ASX RELEASE 16 SEPTEMBER 2022

Desert Metals Limited (“the **Company**” or “**DM1**”) is pleased to announce the confirmation of a significant rare earth discovery at the Innounendy Project located in the Narryer Terrane in WA.

First assay results from the initial 1,128m of a 12,745 aircore and RC drilling program have been received and confirm the presence of thick - and continuous rare earths mineralisation lying close to surface and indicating a potentially significant mineralised system. Assays remain pending for a further 11,617m which will be released as received.

Managing Director Rob Stuart commented “This is a great result for the Company to confirm a significant rare earth discovery at an early stage in the exploration programs at the Innouendy Project. The mineralisation assayed to date is showing encouraging grades over significant widths from close to surface. The drill program extends over a 20km area, so we look forward to seeing just how large this system becomes as the remaining 11,000m of assays are returned over the coming weeks. Once all assays are compiled we intend to return to the field as soon as possible to execute a more expansive drill program to test the extent of this exciting discovery.”

ASX RELEASE 16 SEPTEMBER 2022

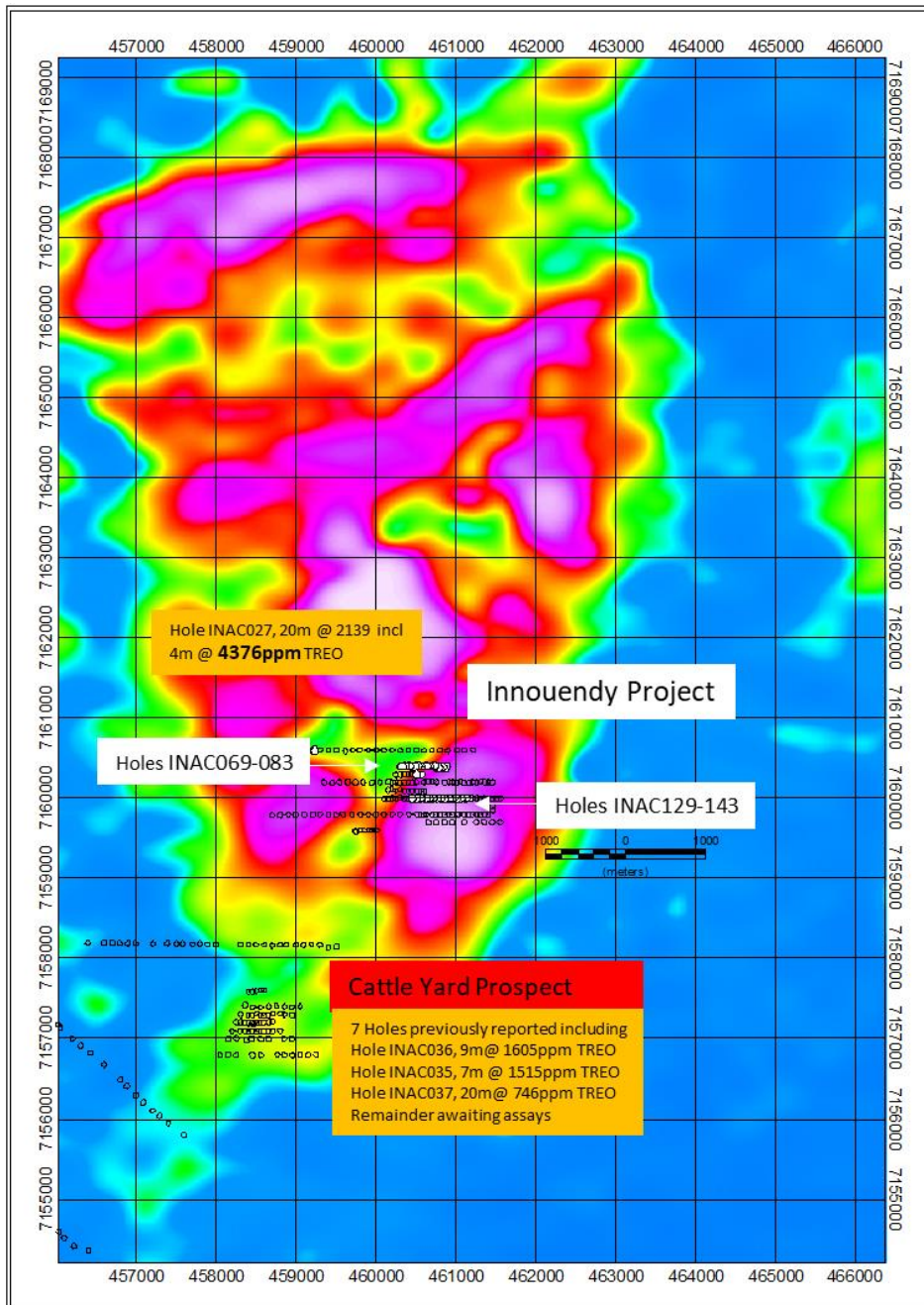


Figure 1. Assays reported this release from holes INAC 069-083 and INAC129-143 shown with white background (See Figure 2 for sections). Assays are pending for all other holes apart from the partial sampling previously reported. Background Image- Radiometric thorium count from airborne spectrometer. Primary minerals containing rare earth elements often contain thorium. Radiometric thorium, along with early time EM data, can be used in the targeting process to help identify thick clays with the potential for high-grade ionic rare earths.

ASX RELEASE 16 SEPTEMBER 2022

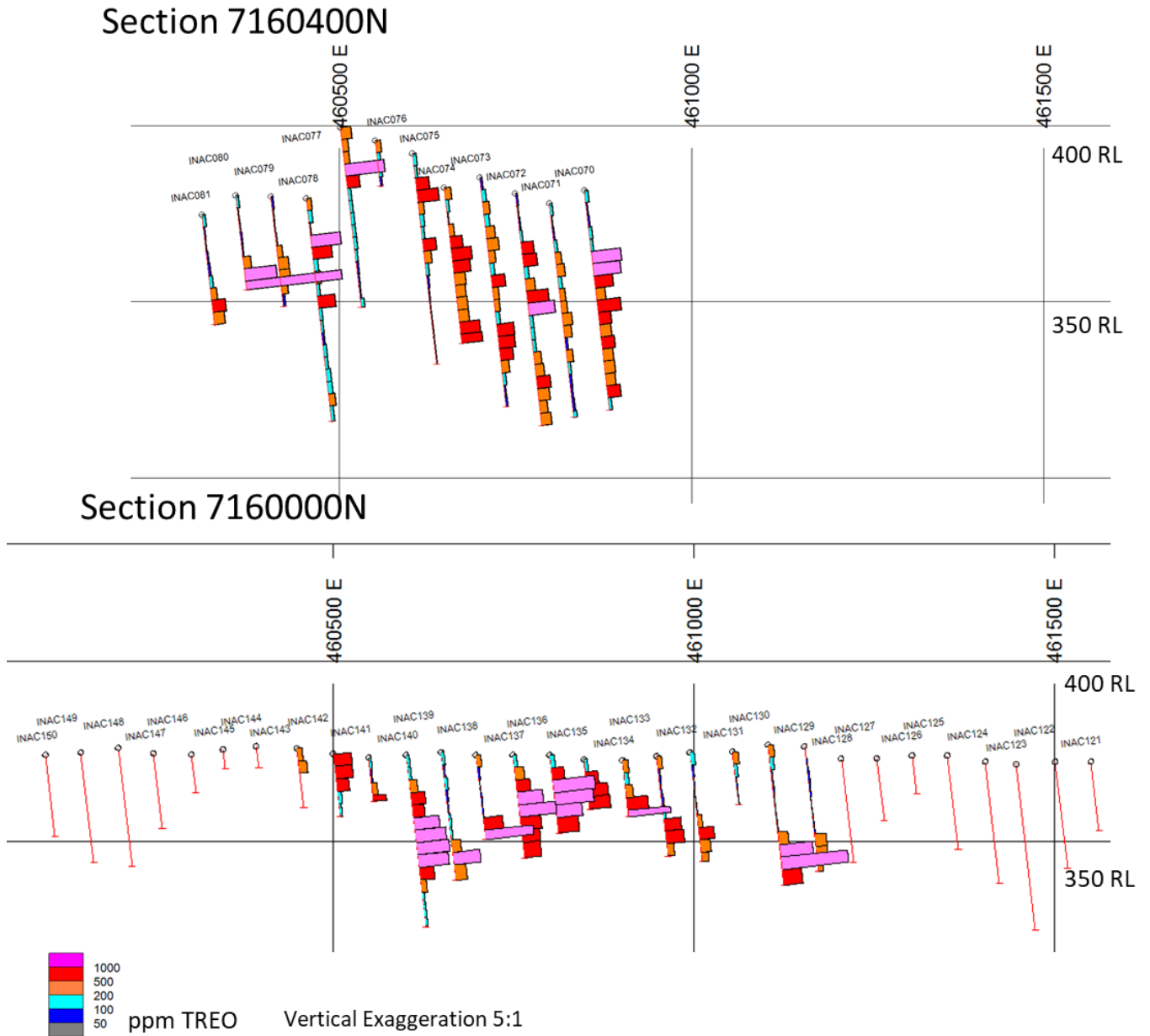


Figure 2. Total Rare Earth Oxides from two sections of assays received to date. Red drill traces = assays not yet received. TREO intersections within the clay appear to be thick and relatively continuous from the limited results received.

ASX RELEASE 16 SEPTEMBER 2022

Authorised by the Board of Desert Metals Limited.

Rob Stuart

Managing Director

Tony Worth

Technical Director

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Dr Rob Stuart, a competent person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Stuart has a minimum of five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves. Dr Stuart is a related party of the Company, being a Director, and holds securities in the Company. Dr Stuart has consented to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{CeO}_2 + \text{Pr}_6\text{O}_{11} + \text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Sm}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Tb}_4\text{O}_7 + \text{Dy}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Ho}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Er}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Tm}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Yb}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Y}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Lu}_2\text{O}_3$.

• TREO-Ce = TREO – CeO₂

light • LREO (Light Rare Earth Oxide) = $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{CeO}_2 + \text{Pr}_6\text{O}_{11} + \text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Sm}_2\text{O}_3$

heavy • HREO (Heavy Rare Earth Oxide) = $\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Tb}_4\text{O}_7 + \text{Dy}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Ho}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Er}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Tm}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Yb}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Y}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Lu}_2\text{O}_3$

Critical • CREO (Critical Rare Earth Oxide) = $\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Tb}_4\text{O}_7 + \text{Dy}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Y}_2\text{O}_3$

Magnetic • MREO (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxide) = $\text{Pr}_6\text{O}_{11} + \text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Sm}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Tb}_4\text{O}_7 + \text{Dy}_2\text{O}_3$.

Table 2 Drill holes

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Project	Dip	Azimuth
INAC069	459207	7160598	382	52	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC070	460847	7160392	382	72	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC071	460798	7160394	378	70	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC072	460749	7160385	381	76	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC073	460699	7160400	385	75	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC074	460648	7160398	382	51	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC075	460603	7160400	392	69	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC076	460550	7160398	396	15	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC077	460501	7160402	400	59	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC078	460452	7160394	379	73	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC079	460402	7160400	380	36	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC080	460352	7160399	380	31	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC081	460304	7160397	375	36	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC082	460554	7160299	375	7	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC083	460502	7160303	374	76	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC129	461152	7160005	376	40	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC130	461102	7160004	377	45	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC131	461053	7160002	375	17	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC132	460994	7160002	375	35	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC133	460947	7160000	374	32	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC134	460900	7160001	372	18	Innouendy	-60	90

INAC135	460847	7159999	373	16	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC136	460799	7160004	374	25	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC137	460748	7160004	374	33	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC138	460697	7160002	374	27	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC139	460649	7160003	375	41	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC140	460600	7160000	374	55	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC141	460548	7160003	373	14	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC142	460499	7160003	374	20	Innouendy	-60	90
INAC143	460449	7159999	376	19	Innouendy	-60	90

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore (AC) drilling samples were collected as 1-m samples from the rig cyclone and placed on the ground in separate piles. These 1-m sample piles were then sampled using a plastic PVC tube (“spear”) to collect a composite sample in the ratio of one sample for every four metres. The 4-m composite were then sent for analysis. The Competent Person considers the quality of the sampling to be fit for the purpose of early/reconnaissance exploration. Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling samples were collected as 1m samples split from the rig cyclone using a cone splitter. These samples were then stored securely on site. Approximately 1kg of sample was also collected from each metre interval and composited into one sample for every 4m. The 4m composite samples were then sent for analysis.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary airblast, 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INAC069-INAC083 and INAC129-INAC143. Aircore to blade refusal at EOH with a face sampling bit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chip recoveries were monitored for consistent sample size for each metre. • Appropriate measures were taken to maximise recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples, including efforts to keep the drill holes as dry as possible. • No relationship between recovery and grade has been observed.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill holes are logged in their entirety. Qualitative descriptions of mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, lithology, colour and other features are recorded. A sample of every metre is permanently retained in chip trays for any follow-up logging. Logging is sufficient to support early exploration studies.
<i>Sub-sampling and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chips were sampled with a “spear” (PVC tube) from the 1m sample piles and composited to make roughly 4-kg, 4-m composite samples. The single 1-m spear sample was approximately 2 kg in size. Where a sample was wet, it was dried in the sun before composite samples were collected. Samples underwent sample preparation at ALS Perth following method PREP31: Dry, Crush, Split and Pulverize – samples were first weighed, then crushed to >70% of the sample passing 2 mm, then split using riffle splitter. A sample split of up to 250 g was then pulverized to >85 % of the sample passing -75 microns. • Duplicates were submitted for analysis at a rate of approximately 1 per 20 samples, for quality control. The variability observed in duplicate sample results are considered appropriate by the Competent Person. The quality of the sub-sampling is considered fit for the purpose of early/reconnaissance exploration. • The Competent Person considers drill sample sizes to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation and the nature of the drilling program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc. the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make model, reading times, calibration factors applied and their derivation etc.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are to be submitted for sample preparation and geochemical analysis by ALS Perth. Standards and blanks were submitted in the sample stream at a rate of approximately 1 per 30 samples. The laboratory conducted its own checks which were also monitored. In the field spot checks were completed on selected samples using a handheld XRF unit. These results are not considered reliable without calibration using chemical analysis. They were used as a guide to the relative presence or absence of certain elements, including REEs, to help guide the drill program.
<p>Verification of assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Desert Metals Exploration Manager has personally inspected all core and chips. No twin holes have been completed. Primary drill data were collected manually on paper and digitally using Excel software before being transferred to the master database in mining software package Micromine. Conversion of elemental analysis (REE parts per million) to oxide (REO parts per million) was using the below element to oxide conversion factors. <p style="text-align: center;">Element - Conversion Factor - Oxide Form</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ce 1.2284 CeO₂</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dy 1.1477 Dy₂O₃</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Er 1.1435 Er₂O₃</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Eu 1.1579 Eu₂O₃</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gd 1.1526 Gd₂O₃</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ho 1.1455 Ho₂O₃</p> <p style="text-align: center;">La 1.1728 La₂O₃</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lu 1.1371 Lu₂O₃</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nd 1.1664 Nd₂O₃</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Pr 1.2083 Pr₆O₁₁</p> <p>Sm 1.1596 Sm₂O₃</p> <p>Tb 1.1762 Tb₄O₇</p> <p>Tm 1.1421 Tm₂O₃</p> <p>Y 1.2699 Y₂O₃</p> <p>Yb 1.1387 Yb₂O₃</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rare earth oxide is the industry-accepted form for reporting rare earth analytical results. The following calculations are used for compiling REO into their reporting and evaluation groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = La₂O₃ + CeO₂ + Pr₆O₁₁ + Nd₂O₃ + Sm₂O₃ + Eu₂O₃ + Gd₂O₃ + Tb₄O₇ + Dy₂O₃ + Ho₂O₃ + Er₂O₃ + Tm₂O₃ + Yb₂O₃ + Y₂O₃ + Lu₂O₃ ○ TREO-Ce = TREO – CeO₂ ○ LREO (Light Rare Earth Oxide) = La₂O₃ + CeO₂ + Pr₆O₁₁ + Nd₂O₃ + Sm₂O₃ ○ HREO (Heavy Rare Earth Oxide) = Eu₂O₃ + Gd₂O₃ + Tb₄O₇ + Dy₂O₃ + Ho₂O₃ + Er₂O₃ + Tm₂O₃ + Yb₂O₃ + Y₂O₃ + Lu₂O₃ ○ CREO (Critical Rare Earth Oxide) = Nd₂O₃ + Eu₂O₃ + Tb₄O₇ + Dy₂O₃ + Y₂O₃ ○ MREO (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxide) = Pr₆O₁₁ + Nd₂O₃ + Sm₂O₃ + Gd₂O₃ + Tb₄O₇ + Dy₂O₃.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole collar locations were surveyed using handheld GPS. • Expected accuracy for collar surveys is ± 3 m. • Down-hole surveys were taken by north-seeking gyro with readings at the surface and then approximately every 3 m downhole. • The grid system is MGA GDA94 (zone 50), local easting and northing are MGA. • Topographic surface uses handheld GPS elevation data, which is adequate for the current stage of the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample composting has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling to date has been reconnaissance in nature; the spacing is insufficient to make any conclusions as to the context, size, or extent of the mineralisation. • Data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to allow the estimation of mineral resources. • Drill samples were composted on site to create 4-m composite samples, with 1-m samples taken near end of hole.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of the sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not known whether the orientation of the sampling achieved unbiased sampling of possible structures; however, it is considered unlikely by the Competent Person. • It is not known if the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures has introduced a sampling bias; however, it is considered unlikely by the Competent Person.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were sealed in polyweave bags that were cable-tied closed and stored securely on site until transported by company personnel to the lab.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys were conducted within DM1 100%-owned Exploration Licenses E9/2330 and E9/2351 All tenements are in good standing with DMIRS. DM1 is unaware of any impediments for exploration on these licenses.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenements have had very limited published or open file exploration work for magmatic nickel type deposits. Limited exploration undertaken to date by past explorers was mostly focused on iron ore, and, to a lesser extent, gold. The main exploration that is relevant to Desert Metals is described in the prospectus downloadable from the Company's website.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project covers regions of the Narryer Terrane in the Yilgarn Craton, said to represent reworked remnants of greenstone sequences that are prospective for intrusion-hosted Ni-Cu-(Co)-(PGEs) and orogenic gold mineralisation. Nickel-sulphide mineralisation is anticipated to be related to mantle-derived (mafic and ultramafic) intrusives intersected by deep structures. The REE mineralisation is considered to occur in deeply weathered lateritic and saprolitic clay layers of the Narryer terrane.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collars elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to table in body of the report.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting average 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 incorporated 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 aggregation shown in detail. The assumption used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay results of REE are reported in ppm and the conversion of elemental analysis (REE parts per million) to stoichiometric oxide (REO parts per million) was undertaken using stoichiometric oxide conversion factors.
Relationship between mineralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relationship between drill hole orientations and mineralisation is unknown at this stage. All results are reported as downhole intervals/widths.
widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relationship between drill hole orientations and mineralisation is unknown at this stage. All results are reported as downhole intervals/widths.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Figures in body of text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results are reported transparently in the report.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new and relevant data have been reported.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A full review of the results to date will be undertaken prior to any future programs being executed.