NickelSearch – Nickel Sulphides Continue Down-Plunge at B1

Key Highlights:

- Seven holes were drilled at B1 in May 2023 for a total of 1,108m using reverse-circulation (**RC**) drilling. All holes intersected nickel sulphides. Results from this drilling extended mineralisation, with assays including:
  - **23NRC021: 7m at 0.73% Ni from 109m**
    - **Including 3m at 1.05% Ni from 109m,**
  - **23NRC019: 7m at 0.67% Ni from 48m**
- **Including 3m at 0.97% Ni from 52m, and**
  - **23NRC022: 7m at 0.51% Ni from 68m**
    - **Including 3m at 0.60% Ni from 68m.**
- Diamond drilling at B1 has intersected a 40m interval of disseminated nickel sulphide within mineralised ultramafic 67m down-plunge from DDHB1010, with signs that the sulphide is accumulating from 285m.
- Assay results are currently pending from this diamond hole at B1 and the two diamond holes at Sexton that intersected visual massive sulphides.
- The exploration team will review historic surface electromagnetic survey coverage around B1 and consider the opportunity to conduct further ultrafine soil sampling over the ultramafic horizon to test the fertile flow.

NickelSearch Limited (**ASX: NIS**) (**NIS** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on diamond drilling completed at the B1 Target at its Carlingup Nickel Sulphide Project (**Carlingup**) near Ravensthorpe in Western Australia.

NickelSearch's Managing Director, Nicole Duncan, commented:

> *"The assay results from the RC drilling show we have successfully expanded the extent of the nickel mineralisation at B1. We have completed the diamond drilling and, from the visuals, we can report that the hole has intersected 40m of predominantly disseminated nickel sulphides, giving us further understanding of the mineralisation. So far, we have observed a thick interval of ultramafic host rock with signs of the sulphide accumulating in the base of the sequence in the diamond hole, plus the mineralised horizon appears to stretch for some distance. The sulphides volumes in the ultramafic at B1 are low but the mineralisation is high tenor."*

B1 RC Drilling Assay Results

Diamond drilling at B1 targeted 67m down-plunge of historical hole DDHB1010. In May 2023, NickelSearch completed an RC drilling program, in which seven holes were drilled for a total of 1,108m, validating and extending the nickel mineralisation (grading >1% Ni over multiple metres) identified by historical drilling (see NIS ASX Announcement of 25 May 2023). See Table 1 for more detail on the significant assay results from the RC drilling.

B1 Diamond Drilling

Earlier this month, one diamond hole (23NDD031) was completed to 342.9m. The hole intersected a 40m interval of mineralised ultramafic from 285.2m depth, which appears to be the main cumulate body of this sequence. The mineralisation in this interval is showing signs of accumulation, with the observed sulphides becoming coarser going from cloudy, to disseminated, then blebby in form. The blebs appear disaggregated by metamorphic olivine (jackstraw texture) near the interpreted basal contact and within the mineralised interval itself (see Figure 1).

It is relevant to note that the mineralisation at NIS' RAV8 deposit, which produced 16.1kt at 3.45% Ni, contained three massive sulphide ore shoots (now mined out to a vertical depth from surface of 260m) surrounded by a large disseminated low-grade nickel halo. NickelSearch's exploration deposit model draws from RAV8 with the disseminated nickel halo acting as a vector to potential high-grade deposits on the basal contact (see NIS Prospectus of October 2021, page 48).

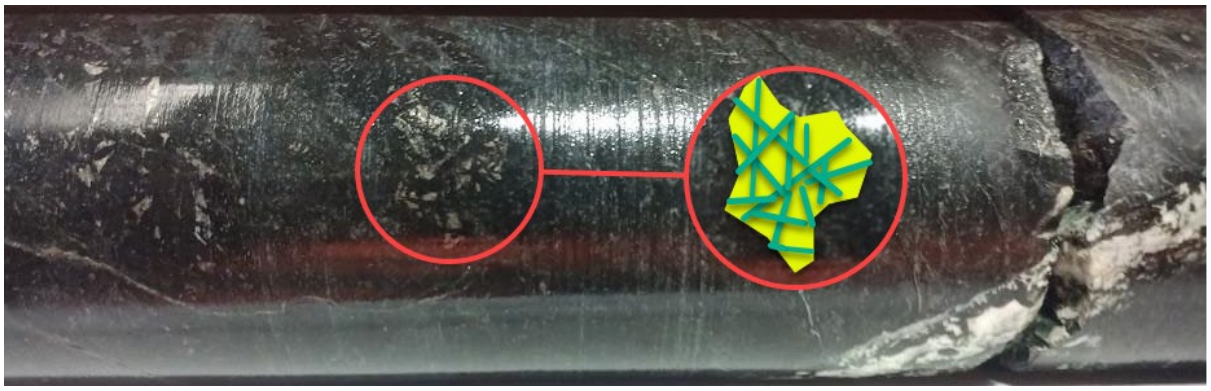

FIGURE 1: 23NDD031 SULPHIDE BLEB CROSSCUT BY METAMORPHIC OLIVINE (JACKSTRAW) AT 285M-286M

* Certain information in this announcement contains references to visual results. The Company draws attention to the inherent uncertainty in reporting visual results.

B1 Downhole Surveys

The Company conducted downhole electromagnetic (**DHEM**) surveys on the diamond hole and three of the RC holes, yielding five distinct conductive sources, including one at the end of the diamond hole. All conductors confirm the current geological model for the B1 Target, and are located approximately within the interpreted shoot (including direction) of thicker accumulations of nickel sulphide mineralisation (see Figure 2).

More regionally, the B1 mineralised horizon continues for hundreds of metres, particularly to the southeast where weak mineralisation has been observed on the contact along strike. These factors indicate that the fertile flow is extensive, and the location of further shoots (or channels) along this horizon where sulphides can accumulate is likely.

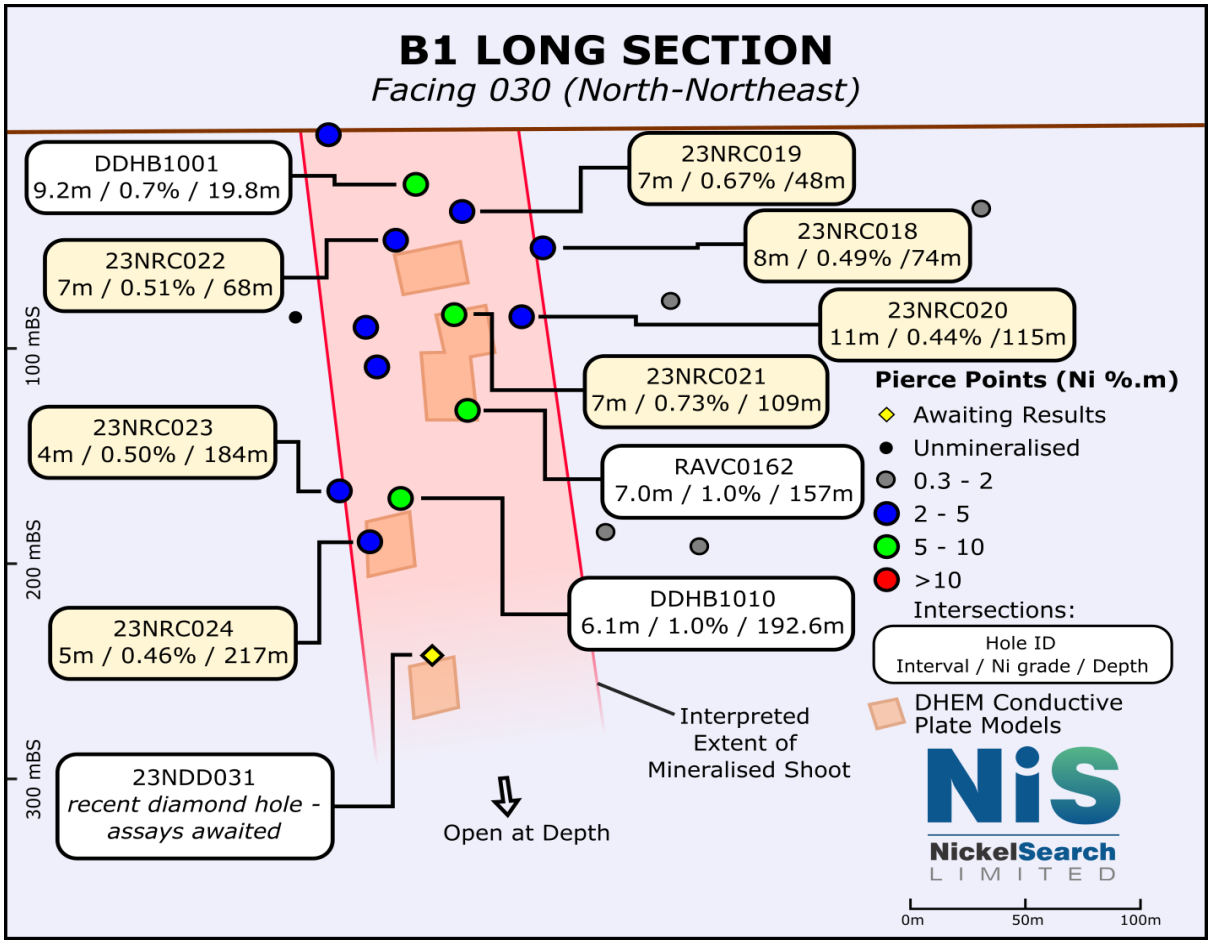

FIGURE 2: LONG SECTION OF THE NIS AND HISTORICAL DRILLING AT B1 HIGH PRIORITY TARGET, WITH DHEM PLATES

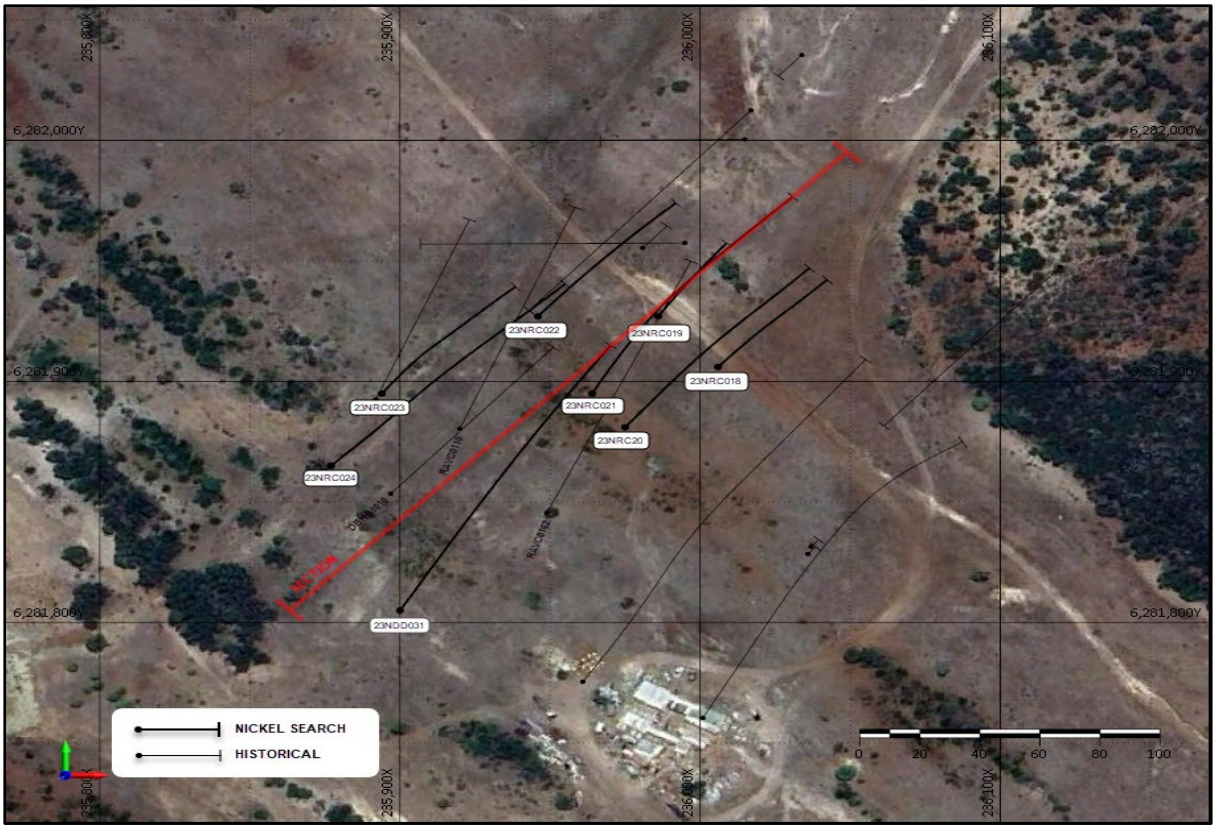

FIGURE 3: PLAN VIEW OF B1 WITH DRILL HOLE POSITIONS – SEE TABLES 3 AND 4 FOR COLLAR INFORMATION.

Figure 4 is a cross-section of relevant intersections. The logging for the diamond hole (23NDD031) is detailed in Table 2.

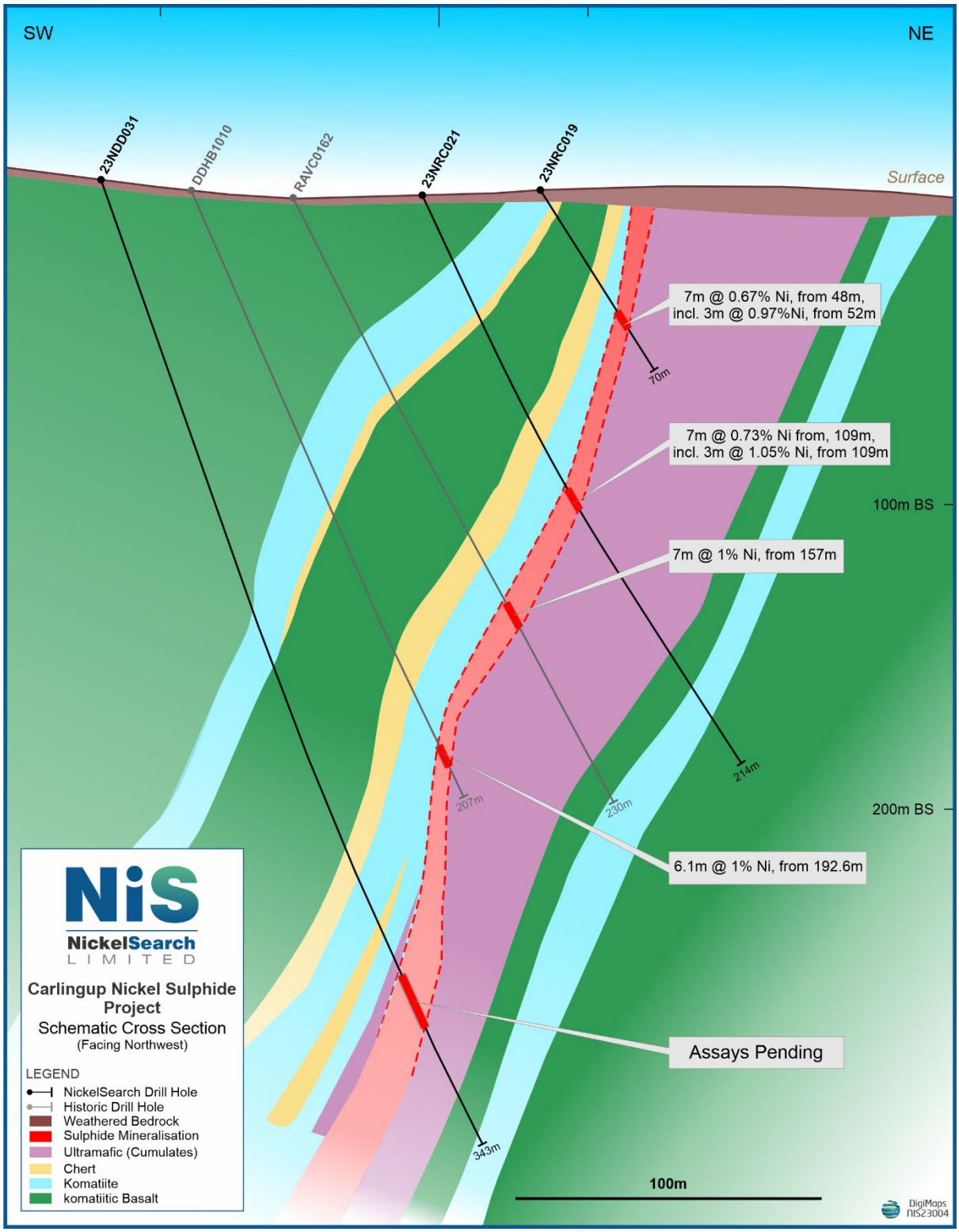

FIGURE 4: CROSS SECTION OF RELEVANT INTERSECTIONS AT B1, SHOWING HISTORICAL DRILLING AND RECENT NIS DRILLING

Next Steps at B1

1. Assays for the diamond hole are pending, expected mid-August 2023.
2. The exploration team will now review historic electromagnetic surveys at B1 and consider the opportunity to conduct further ultrafine soil sampling in the Target area to test the fertile flow.
3. With these results, the Company can plan further drilling within the B1 mineralised horizon, to test areas where the sulphides may have accumulated.

Greenfield Exploration Potential

NickelSearch's greenfield exploration strategy is to identify high grade nickel sulphides to complement the existing shallow, large-scale nickel sulphide resource base at Carlingup (11.6Mt @ 0.56% Ni for 65kt contained nickel.)

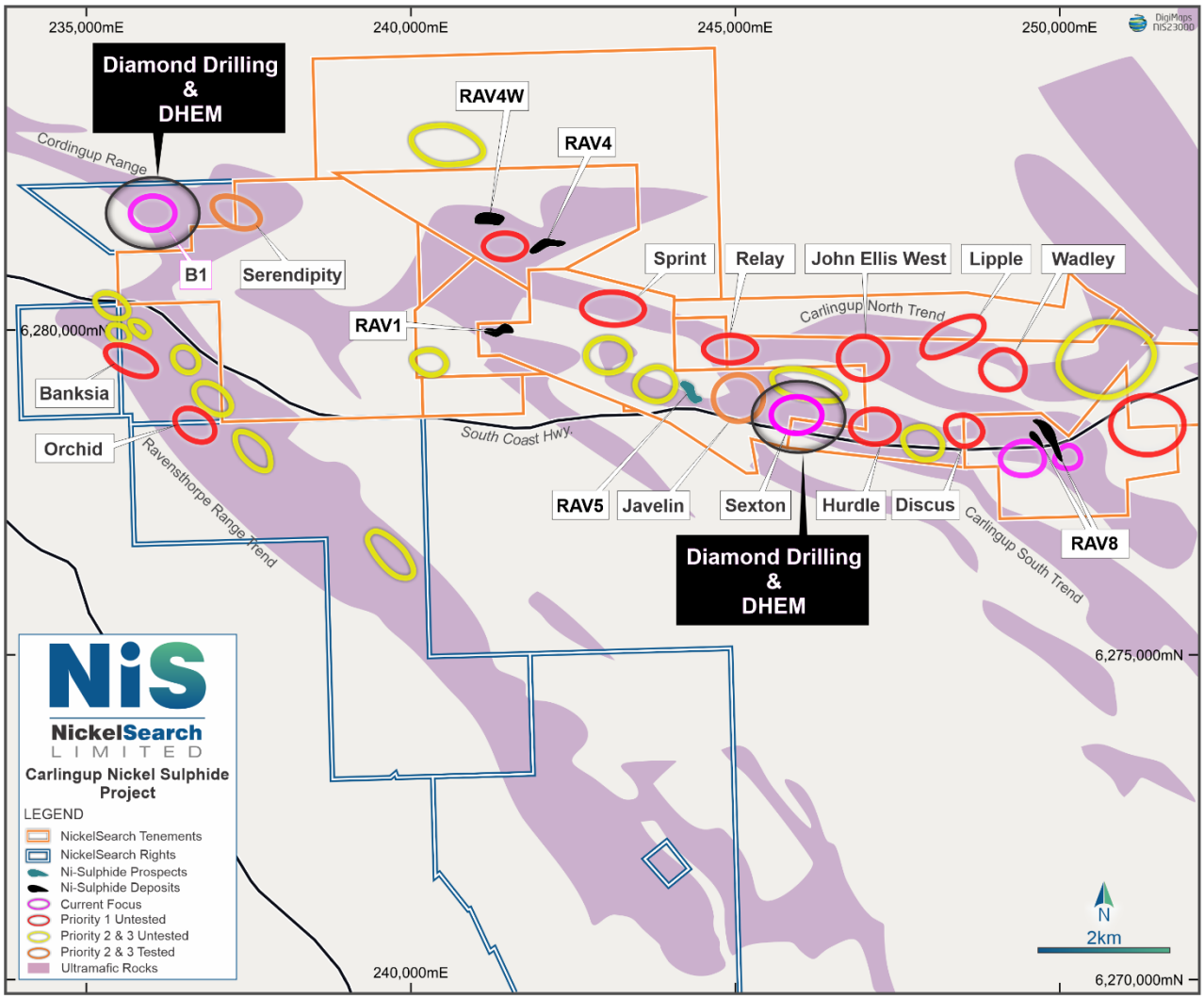

FIGURE 5: NICKELSEARCH TENEMENT PACKAGE, WITH B1 AND SEXTON HIGHLIGHTED.

Sexton and B1 (see Figure 4) continue to deliver encouraging results that warrant priority follow up.

Significant Assay Results

TABLE 1: SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS FROM RECENT RC DRILLING AT B1. *All intersections are down hole lengths.*

	From (m)	To (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Ni%
23NRC018	74.00	82.00	8.00	0.49
inc	74.00	76.00	2.00	0.67
23NRC019	48.00	55.00	7.00	0.67
inc	52.00	55.00	3.00	0.97
23NRC020	115.00	126.00	11.00	0.44
23NRC021	109.00	116.00	7.00	0.73
inc	109.00	112.00	**3.00**	**1.05**
23NRC022	68.00	75.00	7.00	0.51
inc	68.00	71.00	3.00	0.60
23NRC023	184.00	188.00	4.00	0.50
23NRC024	217.00	222.00	5.00	0.46
inc	220.00	222.00	2.00	0.56

Logging Results*

TABLE 2: SIGNIFICANT VISUAL LOGGING RESULTS FROM DIAMOND DRILLING AT B1

Hole ID	From (metres)	To (metres)	Comments
23NDD031		276.4	komatiite
23NDD031	276.5	285.1	ultramafic, cumulates
23NDD031	285.2	318.7	sharp contact, coarse serpentine (olivine) crystals, jackstraw texture with pyrrhotite+/-pentlandite interstitial to olivine blades, intercumulus, and blebby; sulphide present throughout, locally more abundant up to 1.0 % (volume)
23NDD031	318.8	326.5	ultramafic, sulphides grading from fine grained disseminated to cloud, pyrrhotite+/-pentlandite 0.2 to 1.0% (volume)
23NDD031	326.6	342.9	Komatiitic basalts, abrupt change from cumulates
23NDD031	342.9		End of hole

**Note: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.*

TABLE 3: COLLAR LOCATION OF 23NDD031

Hole number	Actual Depth (metres)	Northing (metres)	Easting (metres)	Elevation (metres above sea level)	Azimuth (true north degree)	Dip (degree)
23NDD031	342.9	6281805*	235900*	180.6	30	-70

*GDA94/MGA 51

TABLE 4: COLLAR LOCATIONS OF RC DRILLING

Hole number	Actual Depth (metres)	Northing (metres)	Easting (metres)	Elevation (metres above sea level)	Azimuth (true north degree)	Dip (degree)
23NRC015	142	6281854	237099	165	30	-60
23NRC016	148	6281769	237411	173	30	-60
23NRC017	166	6281691	237460	168	30	-65
23NRC018	94	6281906	236006	177	30	-60
23NRC019	70	6281927	235986	176	35	-60
23NRC020	148	6281881	235975	178	42	-60
23NRC021	214	6281895	235964	180	30	-62
23NRC022	118	6281927	235946	175	42	-60
23NRC023	214	6281895	235894	175	35	-80
23NRC024	250	6281867	235879	174.5	42	-70

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of NickelSearch Limited.

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About NickelSearch

NickelSearch Limited [ASX: NIS] is a dedicated nickel sulphide explorer focused on advancing its flagship Carlingup Nickel Project in Western Australia.

The Project has an existing resource base totalling 155kt contained nickel and is strategically located in the same greenstone corridor as IGO's Forrestania nickel mining complex, and adjacent to First Quantum Minerals' Ravensthorpe Nickel Operation.

Highly Prospective Tenure Covering +10km Strike

Multiple high priority, drill-ready greenfield nickel sulphide targets

Proven high grade nickel production of 16.1kt Ni at 3.45%

Significant, shallow resource base open in most directions

Competent Person's Statements:

Exploration Results

The information contained within this announcement on the nickel sulphide intersections at B1 is extracted from the announcement titled "Nickel Sulphides Intersected at B1" released 25 May 2023, which is available to view on www.nickelsearch.com. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration targeting and results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled and reviewed by Nicholas S Walker, who is a consultant to NickelSearch, and is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Walker has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code 2012). Mr Walker consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Resource

The information in this announcement that relates to estimates of Mineral Resources for NickelSearch has been extracted from the Company's announcement dated 30 March 2023, which was released to ASX and is available on the Company's website at www.nickelsearch.com. NickelSearch Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Company announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that relevant ASX market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. NickelSearch Limited confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the relevant ASX market announcement.

Forward-Looking Statements:

This announcement contains certain forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "may", "will", "except", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate"," continue", and "guidance", or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management. Indications of, and guidance on future earnings, cash flows, costs, financial position and performance are also forward-looking statements. Forward looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change, without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretation of current market conditions. Forward looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results or trends to differ materially. These variations, if materially adverse, may affect the timing or the feasibility and potential development of NickelSearch's exploration activities.

Cautionary Statement:

Certain information in this announcement may contain references to visual results. The Company draws attention to the inherent uncertainty in reporting visual results. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section1 SamplingTechniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• Samples were obtained by RC drilling with onboard cone splitter with 3-5kg samples for each metre collected in calico bags with the bulk of the residual sample in green plastic bags. • Core samples of approximate 0.2m -1.2m in length were collected for rock characterisation and from mineralised intervals as determined by the supervising geologist. • Samples were taken in pre-numbered calico bags. A typical composite sample weigh between 0.5 and 3kg. • Each one metre sample was visually logged, plus field analysis was completed by handheld pxrf and magsus meter. • Samples are dispatched to an accredited laboratory, Intertek Minerals in Perth where they are pulverized, followed by analysis using methods 4A/MS48 and FA25/MS or FP1/OM where applicable. • Certified Reference Materials (CRM) were inserted in the sample sequence.
Drilling techniques	• *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.).*	• The percussion samples are produced by reverse circulation. • The drill core is oriented standard tube hq/nq2. • Holes drilled at appropriate dip angles/azimuth where possible in order to orthogonally intercept the geological target.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The percussion and drill core sample recoveries were assessed and recorded during the program, and these were overall good to excellent. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been 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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) Photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill holes have been photographed, geologically logged, supplemented by basic petrophysics and geotechnical, measurements (where applicable) to a standard that would be appropriate for a mineral resource estimation. • All drill holes were logged in full.
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.*	• The sample preparation technique carried out in the field is considered industry's best standard practice. • The RC holes were sampled their entire length. • Unmineralised and mineralised sections of the core were split in half by diamond saw and sampled in intervals determined by the supervising geologist. • The samples were then transported to Intertek in Perth for sample preparation and analysis where they will be sorted, crushed and pulverised (up to 3kg) to achieve 85% passing 75µm to produce a homogenous representative media for analysis. • Individual samples assayed for a suite of 48 elements including nickel, copper, cobalt and related elements as per the laboratory's procedure for a 4-acid digestion followed by Inductively Coupled Mass Spectral analysis. • Samples above 5000ppm Ni were re-assayed by sodium peroxide fusion in zirconium crucible and determination by Inductively Coupled Optical Emission Spectral analysis. • Select samples analysed for Au, Pt and Pd by 25g Fire Assay followed by Inductively Coupled Mass Spectral analysis. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent nickel sulphide mineralisation and associated geology based on the style of mineralisation (massive and disseminated sulphides), the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Assaying has been completed by a commercial registered laboratory (Intertek Minerals) with internal duplicates and standards being inserted and reported in the sample batch. • Nickel Certified Reference Materials (CRM) were inserted into the batch by NickelSearch. • A Niton handheld portable XRF analyser (pXRF) was used to assist in the identification of the mineral sulphides and mineralised boundaries. No pXRF analyses have been reported.
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.*	• Assay, sample ID and logging data are matched and validated using filters in the drill database. • Assay results are provided by the laboratory to NickelSearch in a csv file format and then validated and entered into the database managed by third party database managers. • Primary geological and sampling data were recorded digitally and synchronized to a digital database where it was validated by experienced database personnel assisted by the geological consultants. • There has been no cross checking of laboratory performance at this stage. • Twinned holes have not been used in this program.
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.*	• Drill hole collars were initially located and pegged using a handheld GPS with an expected accuracy of +/-3m for easting, northing and elevation. • The rig was aligned using compass and tape, then more precisely by gyroscopic survey tool mounted to the drill mast. • All drill holes were surveyed using a north seeking gyro and downhole records calculated every 10m at the completion of each hole by the drill contractor. • The grid system used is GDA94, MGA zone 51.

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.*	• The drill hole will test the selected geological target. • The spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to this drilling program which is at the exploration stage rather than definition drilling. • The drilling to date at B1 is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity to support the definition of mineral resource and reserves and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
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.*	• The drill holes were planned to intersect the target zones at an appropriate orientation. However, the orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples collected during the program were transported from Ravensthorpe by a commercial transport contractor to Perth, and then delivered to Intertek minerals in Perth for submission and analysis. • Sample security was not considered a significant risk to the project. No specific measures were taken to ensure sample security beyond the normal chain of custody for sample submission.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audits or reviews have been conducted on sampling technique and data to date other than due-diligence procedures.

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.*	• Nickelsearch ltd is the operating entity of the Carlingup project. • The Carlingup project, located 20km east of Ravensthorpe comprises 8 MLS, 7 ELS covering 108 sq km (all rights - ML74/013, M74/085, M74/107, M74/104, M74/082, M74/084, M74/106, E74/685, E74/657, E74/675; nickel only rights M74/083, E74/656, E74/602, E74/683, E74/638). • The project tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. • The tenements are 100% owned by NickelSearch.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The region has a long history of mining (RAV8) and exploration and has been explored for nickel, copper, lithium and gold. • Historical exploration results and data quality have been considered during the planning of this drill program.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Nickel sulphide occurrences identified to date are associated with the Bandalup ultramafic on the northern limb of the Maydon Syncline. • They occur typically as disseminated sulphides, however narrow lenses of massive to semi-massive sulphide have been located near the basal contact of the ultramafic but are poorly exposed.
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.*	• Drill hole collar locations are tabulated in the body of the ASX release. • Relevant information pertaining to the drill holes is provided in the ASX announcement. This information is limited to collar location, azimuth, dip and hole length.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The assay intervals include combination of 4-acid and fusion digestion results. • Significant mineralised intervals were calculated using a 0.4% Ni cut-off. On occasion one to two metres of material below the cut-off were incorporated to make the interval contiguous and meaningful.
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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Assay intervals are downhole lengths, true width not known.
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.*	• Refer to figures and tables in the body of the ASX release.
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.*	• Refer to table in the body of the ASX release.
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.*	• Downhole Electromagnetic survey data from 2023 has been used to assist targeting drill holes.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work will be planned after drilling is complete, the sample results and the results from down hole EM (DHEM) surveys are modelled with the geology and other available geophysical data.