15 January 2026

Formentera Lithium Drilling Update
219 ppm Lithium EOH 401m depth

- Drilling at Formentera concession well JAM 25-05 has reached 401m depth. Compacted low porosity clay sediments were intercepted from approximately 250m to 400m, consequently, the Company called end of hole (EOH).
- Three packer brine samples were taken from 99-102m depth – **156ppm Lithium**, 132-133.5m depth – **195ppm Lithium** and 165-170m - **219ppm lithium**.
- Several packer tests from 250m to 400m failed to produce any statistically measurable brine.
- Six representative cores were extracted and sent to the laboratory in Buenos Aires for porosity analysis to confirm on-site geologists' observations.
- Work is well underway to prepare the drill pad for well 26-06 south of well JAM24-02 to obtain a higher MRE on an indicated basis.

Figure 1. Jam25-05 core lithology at 206m showing clay units interspersed with sandy units and consolidated clay siltstone with specs of gypsum and anhydrite.

Patagonia Lithium Ltd (ASX:PL3, Patagonia or **Company**) announces it has completed well JAM 25-05 and did not drill to 600m due to compacted clays showing low porosity and failure of the packer to extract sufficient brine to make it statistically measurable. The well coordinates are (POSGAR 94 system / Strip 3): X = 3,399,655, Y = 7,412,332. Six 15cm core samples were taken and packed for porosity analysis in the Buenos Aires testing laboratory.

Alex Stewart Assay - Zone	Sample No	from	to	Interval	SG	Lithium	Calcium	Magnesium	Mg:Li ratio	Potassium	Pumping Rate
JAM 25-05		M	M	M	g/ML	ppm		ppm		ppm	L/Hr
Standard 400ppm	S	Standard C-3001 (Li 400)			1.212	397		1475	3.72	3156	
	55	99.00	102.00	3.00	1.060	156	535	639	4.10	1603	1,285
	56	132.00	133.50	1.50	1.063	195	403	792	4.06	1868	461
Domain 1	D	duplicate for 56			1.072	196	407	798	4.07	1889	
	57	165.00	170.00	5.00	1.079	218	471	897	4.11	2082	857
	D	duplicate for 57			1.072	219	471	891	4.07	2089	
		EOH	401.50								

Table 1. Assay analysis from three packer samples – shows lithium at 219ppm at 170m and low Mg:Li ratios

RBRC FORMENTERA PROJECT					JAM 25 05
Sample	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (cm)**	**Date Taken**	**Geologist**
1	102.65	102.86	21.00	29/11/2025	TF - TT
2	132.28	132.51	23.00	14/12/2025	TT
3	168.83	169.02	19.00	15/12/2025	TT
4	216.10	216.32	22.00	18/12/2025	TT

Table 2. Samples taken for core analysis of porosity

Packer Test - JAM 25 05						
Test Nº	**From_m**	**To_m**	**Length_m**	**Test**	**Geologist**	**Observations**
1	99.00	104.00	5.00	Simple Packer - airlift system	TF-TT	**Positive - Avarage 7 min (five 150L-tanks)**
2	132.00	133.50	1.50	Double Packer - airlift system	BC-NC	**Positive - Avarage 26 min (five 200L-tanks)**
3	165.00	170.00	5.00	Simple Packer - airlift system	BC	**Positive - Avarage 14 min (five 200L-tanks)**
4	198.00	206.00	8.00	Simple Packer - airlift system	BC - TT	**Negative**
5	219.00	224.00	5.00	Simple Packer - airlift system	BC - TT	**Negative**
6	294.00	308.00	14.00	Simple Packer - airlift system	BC - TT	**Negative**
7	321.00	335.00	14.00	Simple Packer - convencional	TF	**Negative**
8	381.00	401.00	20.00	Simple Packer - convencional	TF	**Negative**

Table 3. Packer system tests for brine and flow rates.

Phillip Thomas, Executive Chairman commented "While it is disappointing not reaching 600m depth, the lithology data we have obtained and the correlation with the resistivity data is invaluable. Low resistivity without brines is actually more common in South American salars than people expect. (I've drilled seven salars in the last 23 years). The key is that extremely low resistivity (<1 Ω·m) does not require brine or lithium. Several geological and petrophysical mechanisms can drive resistivity down to these values even in consolidated, low-porosity clays.

The extremely low resistivity, being a desirable drill target, can be attributed to the geochemistry. We encountered sandy and clay layers down to 170m where our highest assay was obtained (219ppm Lithium), but the volume of brine in sandy silt layers below this level obviously didn't connect with the large aquifer at depth discovered in drill hole JAM 24-03. Consolidated clays at depth can easily produce <1 Ω·m even if the capillary pore water is fresh and lithium-poor.

Clays have:
- Very high surface area
- Permanent negative surface charge
- Bound water layers that conduct electricity even when bulk water salinity is low

This "surface conduction" can overwhelm the formation water resistivity and drive the bulk resistivity below 1 Ω·m. This is well documented in petrophysics: even small amounts of clay can drastically reduce resistivity because of conductive clay-bound water.

We have identified our next drill hole location and are making preparations to commence drilling as soon as we can. We currently have three geologists on duty 24/7 and two on standby."

Over the last ~15 m drilled, the lithology was dominated by silty units with a clay-rich matrix and low visual porosity, locally interbedded with sporadic levels of tectonised clay (see edited image). These intervals also show fractures and veinlets infilled with gypsum/anhydrite. The cores from this depth are slightly moist, and a porosity sample was collected.

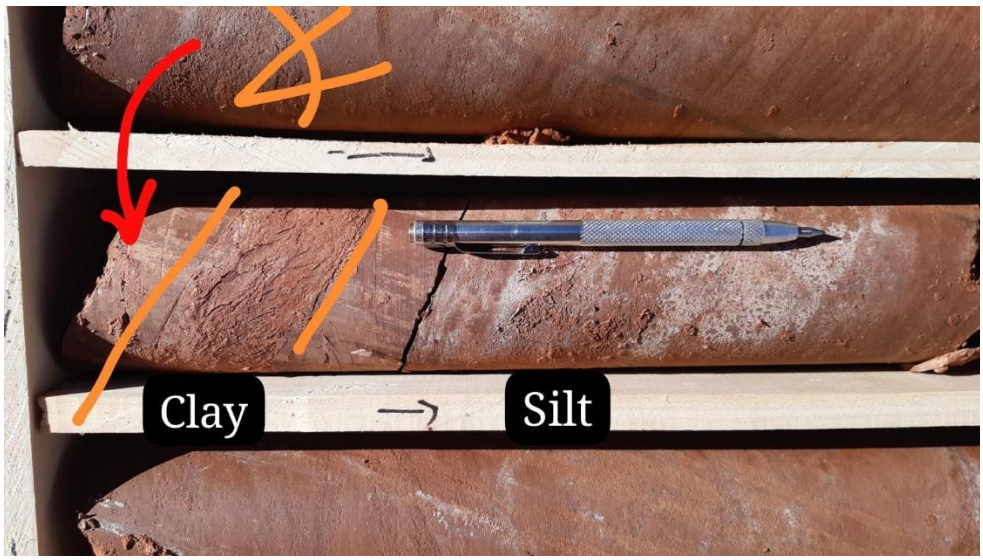

Figure 2. sporadic levels of tectonised clays are shown between the two yellow lines.

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. The Company is only interested in ***brines*** *not minerals as minerals or cores have no direct association with lithium values in salt lakes and consequently this figure does not constitute a visual estimate. Lithium ions can't be seen in brines it is only detected by assay. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Full assay results of the brines submitted will be released when available.*

Microporous systems (silt–clay mixes, volcanic ash-derived clays, diatomaceous units) exhibit:
- High cation exchange capacity
- High surface conduction
- Very low resistivity even when water saturation is low

This is a known cause of "low resistivity pay" in petroleum systems. The implication is our MT anomaly was mapping a thick microporous clay–silt package rather than brine. In addition our 2D MT inversion may be smoothing thin conductive layers into the observed thick low-resistivity zone.

Figure 3. Final drill tray showing fine grained consolidated clays. Smectite is a very conductive clay.

Our conclusion that 219 ppm Lithium at 200 m suggests:

- A brine-bearing horizon or semi-saturated porous water zone
- Likely perched or stratigraphically trapped above the clay units
- Unlikely to be connected to deeper units (core porosity test will tell us)

Below that, the consolidated clays:

- Have low permeability
- Do not host mobile brine
- Retain bound water only
- Are not expected to accumulate lithium

So the MT anomaly is mapping conductive clays.

Figure 4. Shows fractures and veinlets infilled with gypsum/anhydrite (Ca_2SO_4) in the clayey siltstone and appears to be a secondary event of calcium rich solutions precipitating in the veinlets.

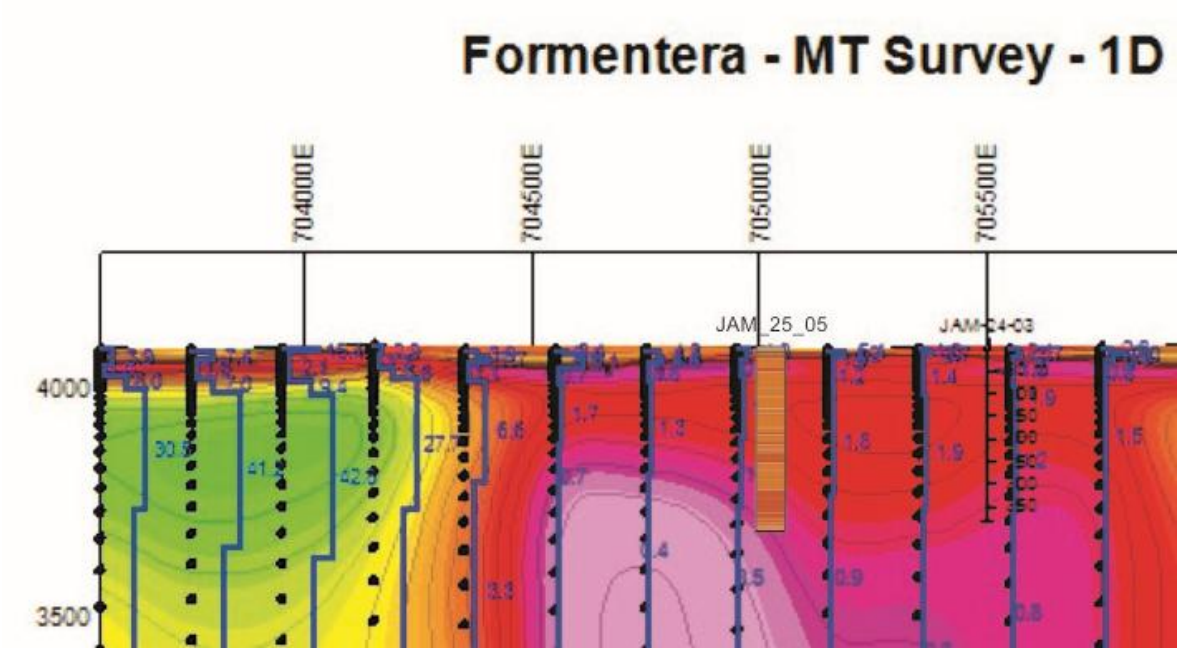

Figure 5. 1D MT Survey shows drill hole touching the 0.7Ohm resistivity zone with no brine able to be pumped.

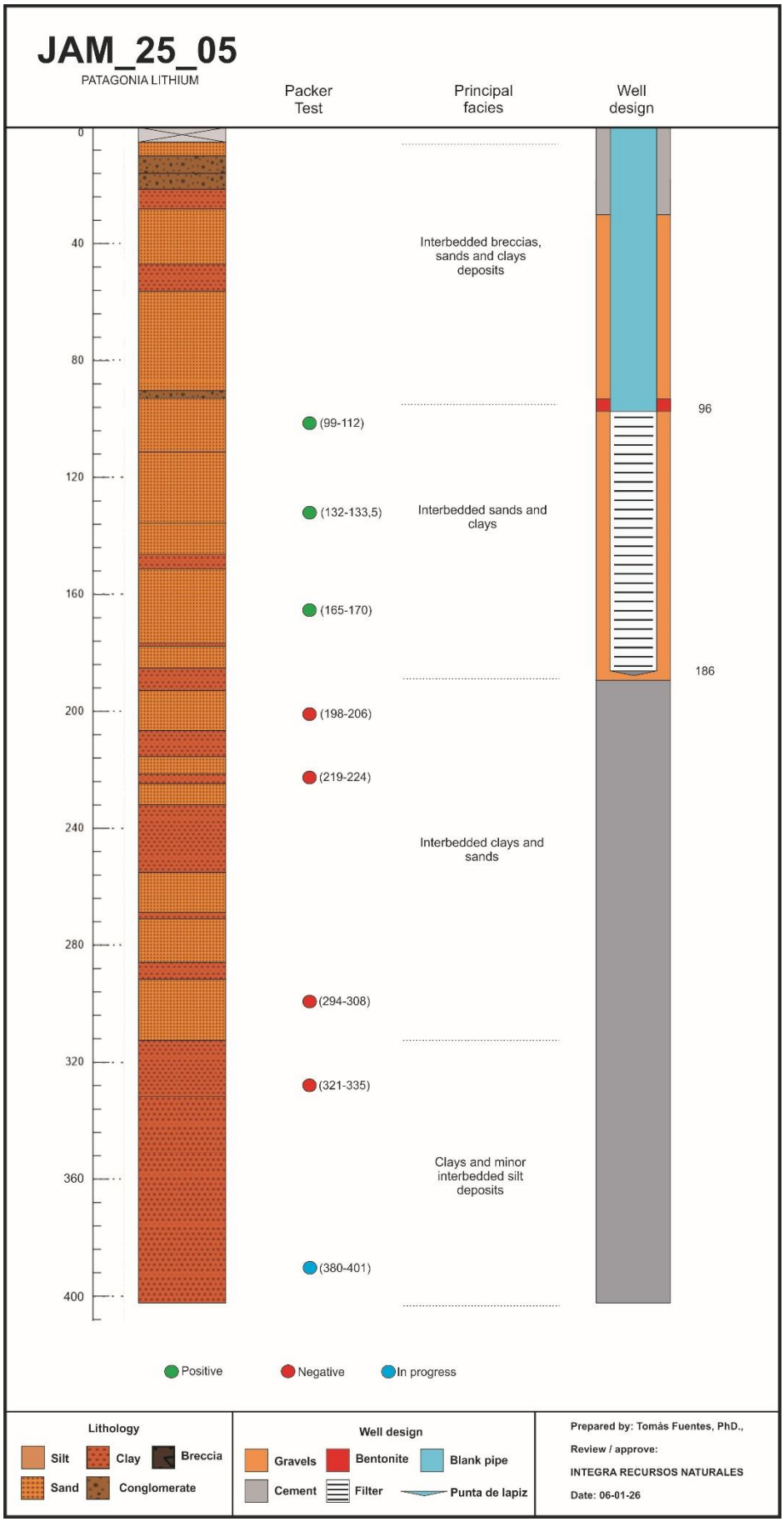

Figure 6. Schematic showing the sediments encountered to the EOH 401m depth JAM 25-05. Last packer test failed.

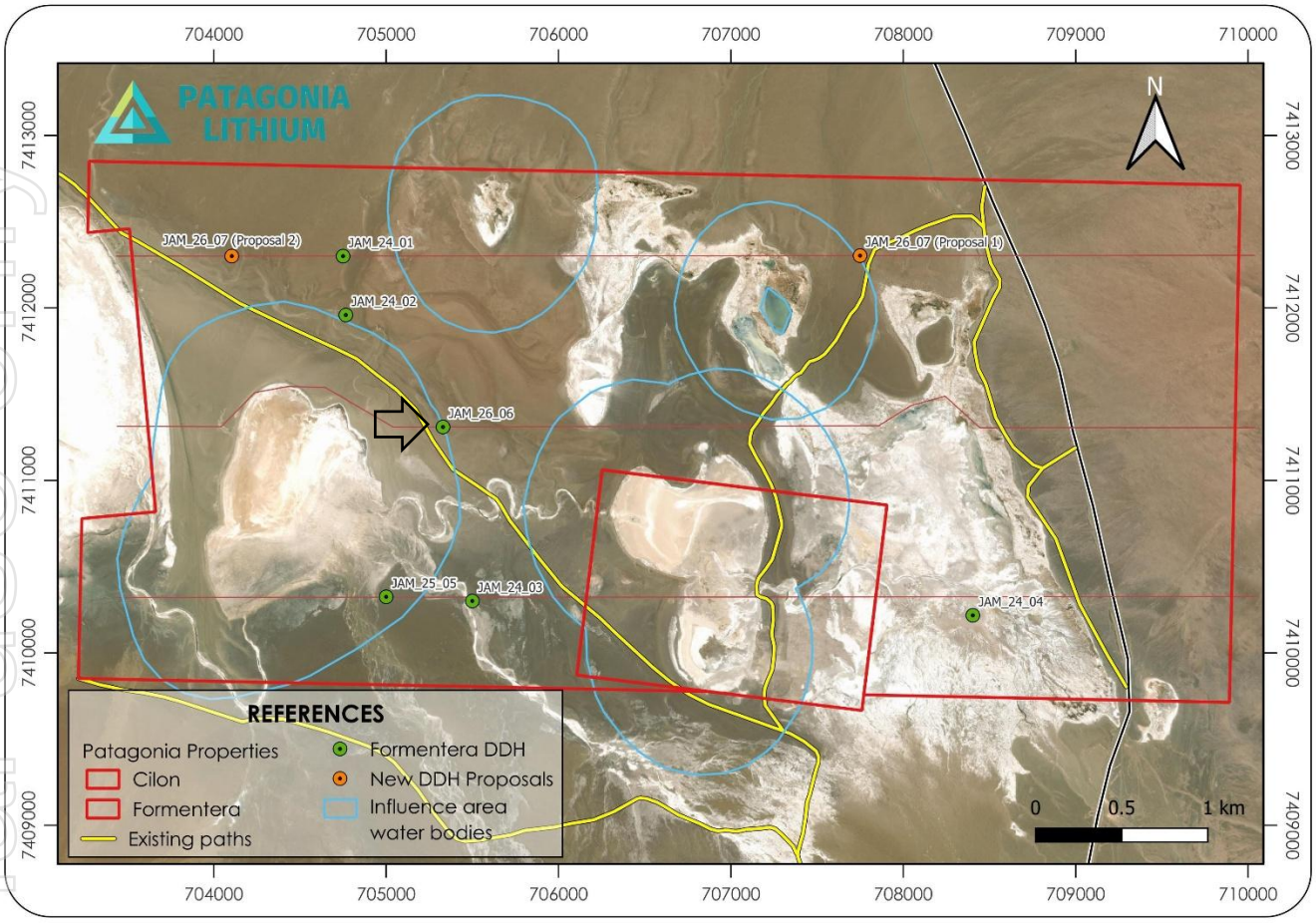

Figure 7. Location map showing well JAM 26-06 location with black arrow. Note it is only 500m from JAM 24-02.

Authorised for release by the Board of the Company. For further information please contact:

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https://www.patagonialithium.com.au/video-link

Our socials – www.patagonialithium.com.au has update video section, x.com @pataLithium, Instagram, facebook, pinterest, LinkedIn and Youtube.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EGY2uUe2AbA

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Phillip Thomas, BSc Geol, MBM, MAIG FAusIMM, Technical Adviser to Patagonia Lithium Ltd and is Executive Chairman, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Thomas has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he has undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Thomas consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information cross referenced in this announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the MRE (lodged on 14 July 2025 as "Lithium Carbonate Mineral Resource increased by 319%") continue to apply and have not materially changed. The LCE MRE of 551,400t LCE @ 294mg/L is comprised of 14,800t LCE @ 393mg/L Indicated MRE and 536,600t LCE @ 292mg/L Inferred MRE. 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 announcements.

Well Identification details – JAM 25-05
(POSGAR 94 system / Strip 3): E_UTM: 705004.04 N_UTM: 7410318.02 UTM zone 19S
Dip: -90 degrees
Azimuth: 0 degrees.
Depth at date of report 401m from collar EOH
Projected Depth: – 600m
Collar Height: 4091m ABSL

Well Identification details – JAM 26-06
(POSGAR 94 system / Strip 3): E = 7411309.201 N = 705329.596. UTM zone 19S
Dip: -90 degrees
Azimuth: 0 degrees.
Depth at date of report 0m from collar
Projected Depth: – 600m
Collar Height: 4086m ABSL

ABOUT PATAGONIA LITHIUM LTD
Patagonia Lithium has **two major lithium brine projects** – Formentera/Cilon in Salar de Jama, Jujuy province covering 19,500 has and Tomas III at Incahuasi Salar covering 580 Has in Salta Province of northern Argentina in the declared lithium triangle. In Brazil the Company has been granted five exploration concession packages **41,746 ha** of concessions where the company is exploring for **ionic REE clays, Niobium, Antimony and Lithium in pegmatites**. The Company has staked next door to the largest Niobium producer (CMOC) in Brazil in Goiás state with 10,024 tonnes per annum of Niobium production.

Since listing on 31 March 2023, surface sampling and MT geophysics have been completed, drill holes JAM-24-01, JAM-24-02, JAM-24-03 and JAM-24-04 completed. Progress to date has been exceptional as measured by lithium assays and pump tests. The MT Geophysics at Tomas III on Incahuasi salar is very prospective. In July 2023, a 10 drill hole drill program was approved for Formentera and a three drill hole program for Cilon. Samples as **high as 1,122 ppm Li** (2 June 2023 announcement) were recorded at Formentera and a Lithium value of **591 ppm in drill hole JAM-24-01** (Outstanding Assay Results from First Drilling in Argentina released on 3 May 2024). Very low resistivities were recorded to more than 1 km depth during the MT Geophysics survey at Formentera. On 14 July 2025 an upgraded Mineral Resource Estimate was released with **551,000 tonnes LCE.**

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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*	• A Boart Longyear LT190 drilling machine drilling using HQ3 diameter was used to drill to 401m to date (14 January 2026). The core recovery was greater than 95%. A tri-cone head drilling 6 inch diameter was used from collar to 30m and lined with PVC. • 3 lots of 150L was extracted using a single packer air lift system from the 98-104m level, 131-132 and 165-170m depths. The packer system was also used at 250, 350 and 400m but failed to extract any brines. • The three samples from well JAM 25-05 were tested for resistivity (85.7 microsiemens per cm) and specific gravity (1.05-1.07gm/cm^3) and will be sent for assay at two Laboratories Alex Stewart and SGS laboratory in Salta. • A distilled water sample and a lithium standard sample C 3001 (248ppm) was supplied to analysis to SGS and Alex Stewart labs. • Samples were tested on-site for conductance in micro siemens with a Hanna multi meter. The meter was calibrated prior to use with fresh standards. It has a maximum value of 200 ms. • Sediments were logged for fineness and clay content. No target minerals were encountered such as lithium carbonate or lithium chloride crystals. Gypsum, anhydrite and borate crystals at 226 and 305m depth were noted. • Well JAM 25-05 was drilled vertically and has an azimuth of zero. • A Hanna Multi tester was used to measure pH, conductivity, SG and temperature for comparison purposes. • No pumping tests were conducted.
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).*	• An 83mm bit (HQ3) was used with triple tube to drill the well and 3 metre long rods. A packer tool was lowered and samples taken at the nominated intervals of 30m from approximately 98m. • The well was not lined with slotted PVC pipe.
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.*	• Brine samples were collected at each point relative to the porosity of the lithological unit intercepted and flow of brines when core was extracted. One company A brine sample was taken and stored, and two B samples stored securely prior to sending to the lab under chain of custody.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Brine lithium assay values are not related to the quality of core samples. The porosity, transmissivity and permeability of the lithologies where samples are taken influences the rate of brine inflow and brine characteristics. • Drilling is required to determine the flow characteristics of the intersected aquifers, whereas interpolated ICP-OES lithium analysis tests are required for lithium concentrations from the brine samples.
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 core was logged by two geologists. • The sediments were analysed for grain size where they were sands, consolidated and unconsolidated clays, gravel and conglomerate units and the lower conglomerate/gravel units. (refer core photos). • 90%-100% of the core was retrieved from each 3m drill core and logged. Only minor amounts of core were lost to brine flow in unconsolidated sediments in some upper intervals.
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.*	• Brine samples were collected by sampling the packer airlift of brine which was approximately 150 litres per lift and bottles A and B were filled from each lift with the objective of getting the brine sample (a 10L bottle decanted into one litre bottles) from the same aquifer interval in the well to avoid sampling systemic error. • Duplicate sampling is undertaken for quality control purposes and a blank (distilled water and two standards were inserted with the samples making 5 in total). The lithium standard was A3001 – 248ppm lithium in solution. • Brine samples from the flow test have been sent for assay in sealed bottles. They are an average of aquifer flow. The results of the field test was 1.055gm/cm^3 specific gravity and 85 mS/cm conductivity at 98m. Brine from 134m is still to be tested.
	• *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)*	• The SGS laboratory will be used for analyses for QA/QC purposes and is also certified for ISO/IEC Standard 17025:2017. Alex Stewart is also certified for ISO/IEC Standard 17025:2017. • Security control was kept with each bottle being taped closed and contained in a locked chest which will be opened by SGS staff/Alex Stewart staff on delivery as part of the chain of custody protocol.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
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.*	• Field duplicates, standards and blanks are used to monitor potential contamination of samples and the repeatability of analyses. • It must be noted that each sample is a function of being averaged as approximately 150L of brine is extracted from the 5metre interval and then sampled in a 10L lot to get an average of the 150L extracted in the packer test.
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.*	• The survey locations were located using handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. • Other well locations have been surveyed using satellite with ground check points as reference. • The grid System used is POSGAR 94, Argentina Zone 3. • Topographic control was obtained by handheld GPS. • Most of the topography is flat although we have a surveyed topographic map of the concessions. • The drill hole will be surveyed by a registered surveyor.
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.*	• Brine samples are collected within the hole based upon the depth required to access brines. • This well is within 300m of JAM 24-03. Block modelling will be used to estimate a resource estimate given the basin contains flat lying sediments and can be consistent up to 1km apart. The domains have been segregated into three types in previous resource estimate work (WSP July 2025 announcement).
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 brine concentrations being explored for generally occur as horizontal layers and lenses hosted by conglomerate, sand, halites, silt and/or clay with gypsum and borates present. Vertical diamond drilling is ideal for understanding this horizontal orientated stratigraphy and the nature of the sub-surface brine bearing aquifers. • Surface sampling of brines allows us to determine the presence of lithium and other minerals such as boron and presence of anions eg. Ca, (gypsum), Mg. • The orientation was vertical for the drill, but brine was sampled not sediments.
Sample security	• *The measures are taken to ensure sample security.*	• Data was recorded and processed by employees, consultants and contractors to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the Company and overseen by senior management on-site. • Samples were transported from the drill site to secure storage at the camp on a daily basis. • Samples were then couriered by the senior Geologist to the laboratory on her shift rotation. • Samples are secured and videoed onsite being bottled and then tape and the tape marked to prevent tampering prior to being analysed at the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Samples from JAM 25-05 will be sent to two laboratories and the comparison of the results with each other and with the standard. The sampling is at a very early stage however the Company's independent consultant and Competent Person has approved the procedures to date. The CP inspected the SGS and Alex Stewart laboratories on 6 May 2024 to ensure the laboratory contamination is non-existent and discuss and audit handling procedures with the staff.

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 Formentera/Cilon Lithium Project consists of two tenements located in Jujuy Province, Argentina. The tenement is owned by Patagonia Lithium SA. The Company executed a purchase agreement on 18 December 2022 and paid for it on 19 December 2022.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No historical exploration has been undertaken on this licence area. • The Cilon concession area has been operated as a borate mine in the past although details of production records have not been available. • The application for the drilling permit has passed all the necessary environmental stages and has been issued.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Formentera/Cilon licence area covers most of the salar proper with minor alluvial cover to the southwest. The lithium concentrated brine is at depth from MT geophysics sourced data and occurs locally from hot fluids passing through lithium minerals (volcanics) and altered intrusives and is concentrated in brines hosted within basin alluvial sediments and evaporites.
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*	(POSGAR 94 system / Strip 3): E = 3,399,655, N = 7,412,332. UTM zone 19S Dip: -90 degrees Azimuth: 0 degrees. Depth at date of report 335m from collar Projected Depth: – 600m Collar Height: 4091m ABSL
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of*	• Assay results will be analysed by ALS Global /Alex Stewart method using ICP-OES and interpolation to correct for errors.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Measurements will be taken from each brine sample and averaged. Lithium values will be reported in ppm or mg/L.
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').*	• The brine layers are horizontal to sub-horizontal therefore the intercepted thicknesses of brine layers would be true thickness as the sample hole is vertical. • The brine flowed from the walls of the hole in a section accessed by the packer tube over 5m so the intercept width is variable depending on the porosity and transmissivity of the surrounding sands and clays and where it is located in the lithological unit.
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 maps in figure 6.
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.*	• All assay results will be reported as received from the laboratory. • The laboratory will provide a single value for each one litre bottle of brine.
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.*	• All meaningful and material information is reported.
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.*	• A further one or two wells, a seismic survey and a BMR gamma porosity survey are proposed before a Mineral Resource Estimate update is computed in this stage. Refer map on Figure 7 for future drill locations.