15 February 2023

THREE NEW HIGH PRIORITY TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT GRANMUREN

HIGHLIGHTS

- Downhole Induced Polarisation and Resistivity (DHIP-R) and Downhole Transient Electromagnetic (DHTEM) surveys completed at Granmuren identifies three new targets including:
  - TARGET 1: Large DHTEM plate 300m by 250m modelled from 21DDTS001 identified a target at depth east and below 22DDTS012 where new assays returned **31m at 0.8% Ni & 0.5% Cu and 0.55m at 1.74% Ni & 0.80% Cu.** This new target area at depth to the east is strongly supported by the DHIP chargeability model that may represent a whole new mineralised gabbroic body.
  - TARGET 2: Large DHTEM plate 200m by 250m modelled from 21DDTS001 identified a target at depth below 21DDTS002 that intersected **7m at 1.2% Ni & 0.8% Cu**. This new target at depth supports the westerly plunge supported by the DHIP conductivity and gabbro model.
  - TARGET 3: Another medium sized DHTEM plate 150m by 150m modelled from 21DDTS006 identified a new target at intermediate depth west along strike from 22DDTS010 that recently returned assays of **30m at 0.8% Ni, 0.5% Cu & 0.1% Co.** This new target area is strongly supported by both the chargeability and conductivity DHIP 3D models.
- The new IP and EM models provide further evidence of Ragnar's ore forming model and now provide three new high priority target areas that will test the deeper Basal and Central massive and matrix sulphide mineralisation toward the base of the gabbroic host intrusion.

Executive Director Eddie King commented:

"*We are very excited about the new target areas defined by these new cutting-edge downhole geophysics technologies that provide evidence the Granmuren nickel-copper-cobalt system continues to expand in several directions at depth.*"

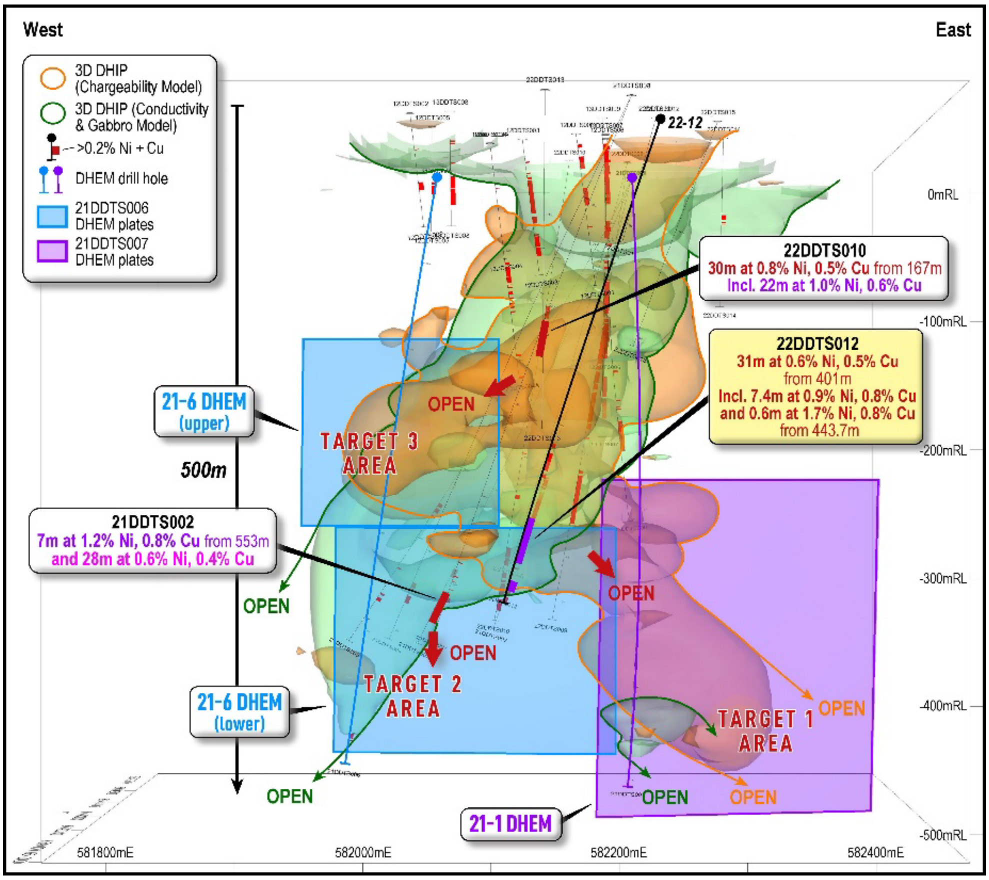

Figure 1: *Long section looking north at Granmuren showing the new DHIP and DHTEM models highlighting 3 new high priority drill target areas.*

Program Overview

Ragnar Metals Limited ("**Ragnar**" or "**the Company**", **ASX: RAG**) is pleased to announce the highlights from results of the Downhole Induced Polarisation and Resistivity (DHIP-R) and Downhole Transient Electromagnetic (DHTEM) surveys completed at Granmuren as well as assay results from 22DDTS012. Granmuren is located within the Company's 100%-owned Tullsta Nickel Project in Sweden, 110km NW of Stockholm ("Tullsta" or "the Project").

Geophysics and Assay Results

Downhole Induced Polarisation and Resistivity (DHIP-R) survey was completed by Swedish geophysical consultants GeoVista in September 2022 and merged with data collected during previous surveys completed in 2019 and early 2022. In addition, DHTEM surveys were completed in January 2023 by GeoVista within recently completed drill holes and combined with previous survey data collected in late 2021. GeoVista undertook digital modelling of the geophysical data presenting Ragnar with 3D model files which have been combined with the geological and assay data collected from the diamond core drilling programs.

The new 3D geophysical model has highlighted three new target areas:

Target Area 1: A large DHEM plate was interpreted from the extension of drill hole 21DDTS001, which intersected 92m of gabbro in the base of the hole below the main Granmuren Intrusion (Figure 1). DHIP-R and geological model supports this as a standalone gabbroic body parallel/below the main intrusion to the east (Figure 2). The DHIP chargeability model is limited by the geophysical data from only a single drill hole but indicates a dimension greater than 180m x 100m x 50m. DHTEM modelling defined a plate with dimensions of 250m x 300m centred 140m east and above hole 21DDTS001, which intersects the DHIP-R model (Figure 1). Since hole 21DDTS001 was terminated at a depth of 707m (downhole depth) within weakly disseminated sulphide-bearing gabbroic rocks. This target provides strong support for future drill testing to explore the extent of new gabbroic body and its potential to contain more extensive nickel sulphide mineralisation. This new target area may connect as an apophasis extension of mineralisation from 22DDTS012 where new assays (Table 1) returned:

31m at 0.63% Ni, 0.51% Cu, 0.06% Co from 401m

including **7.4m at 0.85% Ni, 0.82% Cu & 0.08% Co** from 406.0m

& also **0.55m at 1.74% Ni, 0.80% Cu & 0.12% Co** from 443.7m

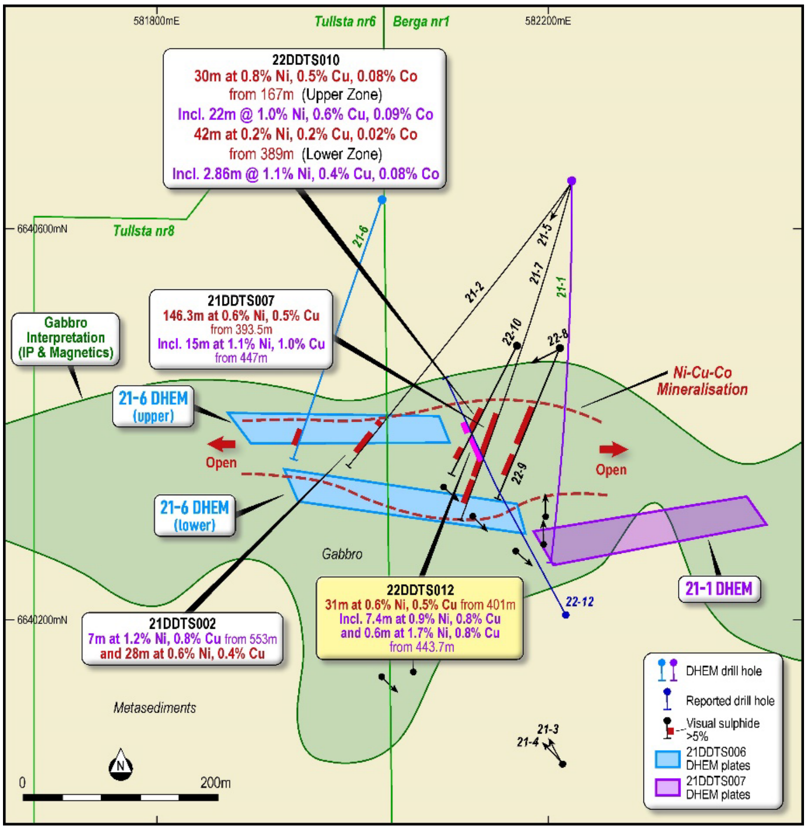

Figure 2: *Plan map at Granmuren showing the new DHTEM plate targets and location of 22DDTS012 that returned new assay results.*

Target Area 2: A large DHTEM plate was generated from drillhole 21DDTS001 and has a dimension of 300m x 350m (Figure 1). It is centred approximately 50m west and 25m south of the DHIP-R model and 200m southwest of drill hole 22DDTS007 that intersected **146.3m at 0.6% Ni & 0.5% Cu**[1] (Figure 2) as well as sitting directly below 21DDTS002 that also intersected 35 metres of Ni-Cu mineralisation including **7m at 1.2% Ni and 0.8% Cu**[1] (Figures 1 & 2).

This new DHTEM sits in a position which corresponds with the westerly extension of the southern Basal Zone within the gabbroic intrusion and could provide a reasonable extension of the known mineralisation in a westerly direction, above and south of drillhole 22DDTS006.

This new target at depth to the west supports the westerly plunge supported by the DHIP conductivity and gabbro model (Figure 1).

Target Area 3: Another medium sized DHTEM plate 150m by 150m modelled from 21DDTS006 highlighting a new target at intermediate depth west along strike from 22DDTS010 recently returned the highest ever assays from the upper zone along the northern contact of the gabbro with **30m at 0.8% Ni, 0.5% Cu & 0.1% Co**[2] from 167m. This new target area is strongly supported by both the chargeability and conductivity DHIP 3D models.

Technical Discussion & Ongoing Work

The new DHIP and DHTEM models provide further evidence for Ragnar's ore forming model (Figure 3) and now provide new high priority target areas that will be tested for the deeper Basal contacts for massive and matrix sulphide mineralisation toward the base of the gabbroic host intrusion in three different positions.

<u>Target Area 1</u> represents a huge opportunity for new Basal Zone style mineralisation within a second gabbro apophasis that is completely open to the west and at depth (Figures 1 & 2).

<u>Target Area 2</u> is supported by the westerly plunge to the DHIP conductivity model of the main gabbro intrusion and strongly indicates exciting potential for a large area of basal zone mineralisation in particular below holes 21DDTS007 and 21DDTS002.

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[1] ASX:RAG 12/04/2022 "Assays Confirm Large Potential of Granmuren Discovery"
[2] ASX:RAG 21/11/2022 "Assays Confirm Ni-Cu-Co Mineralisation"

<u>Target Area 3</u> most likely indicates an opportunity for significant high grade mineralisation closer to surface within the Upper and/or Central Depositional zones along strike to the west from significant mineralisation intercepts recently returned from 22DDTS010.

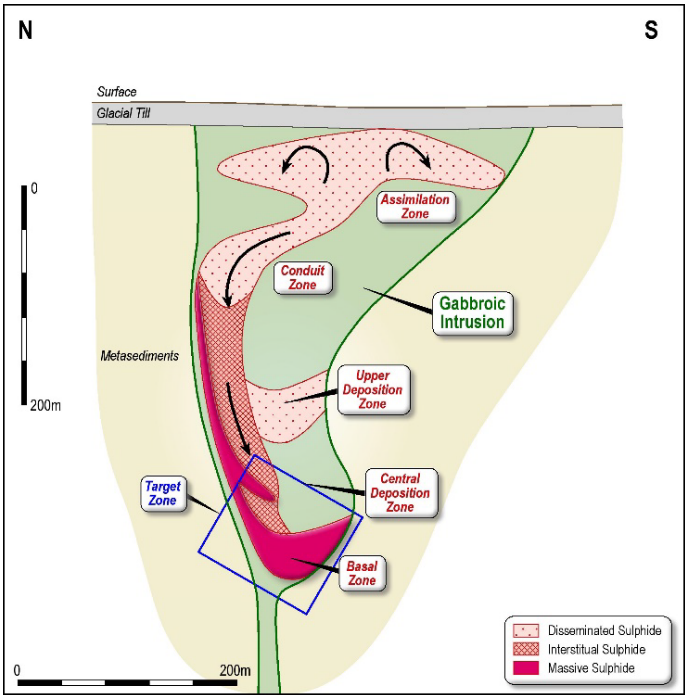

Figure 3: *Schematic section showing the interpreted ore forming model within the Granmuren gabbro host intrusion. The Central and Basal zones are the most prospective for massive sulphide deposition and are the focus for future drill programs.*

Table 1: *Significant Intercepts (0.3% Ni Cut-off)*

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	C/O Grade	Ni %	Cu%	Co%	3PGE_ppm
22DDTS012	401.00	432.00	31.00	0.30%	0.63	0.51	0.06	0.06
incl	*406.00*	*413.40*	*7.40*	*0.75%*	*0.85*	*0.82*	*0.08*	*0.07*
and incl	*416.40*	*418.40*	*2.00*	*0.75%*	*0.9*	*0.3*	*0.08*	*0.04*
and incl	*422.40*	*425.00*	*2.60*	*0.75%*	*0.81*	*0.99*	*0.07*	*0.09*
22DDTS012	443.70	444.25	0.55	0.30%	1.74	0.80	0.12	0.07
22DDTS014	79.00	79.50	0.50	0.30%	0.73	0.28	0.10	1.03

Table 2: *Tullsta Project-Collar Details*

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Coords	Azi	Dip	Depth
22DDTS012	DD	582241	6640197	84	SWEREF99	324	-60.00	482m

Table 3: *Ragnar Metals Tullsta Project Tenement Details.*

Name	License ID	RAG Ownership	Area Ha	Valid From	Valid To
Berga nr 1	2018 48	100%	2181.52	28/03/2018	28/03/2026
Tullsta nr 6	2017 158	100%	2695.03	06/11/2017	06/11/2025
Tullsta nr 7	2019 5	100%	4452.74	25/01/2019	25/01/2024
Tullsta nr 8	2020 45	100%	31.41	07/05/2020	07/05/2025
Tullsta nr 9	2021 75	100%	1599	27/10/2021	27/10/2024
Total Area			**10959.70**		

For the purpose of ASX Listing Rule 15.5, the Board has authorised this announcement to be released.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement relating to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Leo Horn of All Terrain Geology and Neil Hutchison of Geolithic Geological Services. Both are consultants to Ragnar Metals and a members of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Horn and Mr Hutchison have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves". Both Mr Horn and Hutchison consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

END

APPENDIX 1 JORC TABLE 1 - JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data - Drilling & Geophysics

(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.	• NQ sized Diamond drill core was collected in wooden core trays and geological sampling intervals were selected then cut in half using a core saw. • Half core was collected for assay testing. • DownHole Induced Polarization and Resistivity (DHIP-R) and Down Hole Transient Electromagnetic (DHTEM) geophysical survey measurements were completed down the diamond core holes
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Core is cut and sampled to ensure the sample is representative and no bias is introduced. • Repeat check assays were completed at an independent laboratory. • The geophysical data included QAQC and repeat readings to ensure correct sample representivity.
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public Report.	• Mineralisation was determined based on geological logging and by visual sulphide estimates mineralised intervals. Samples were selected for assay analysis and dispatched to an accredited laboratory for multi-element analysis.
	• 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 30g 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	• Diamond Core drilling was used to obtain 3m length samples from the barrel which are then marked in one-meter intervals based on the drillers core block measurement. • Samples were selected and cut based on geological observation of sulphide mineralisation boundaries. • Collected samples weigh a nominal 2-3 kg (depending on sample length). • The selected core trays were dispatched to MSALabs in Sweden, an accredited laboratory, where the selected intervals were cut, sampled and prepped. • Geophysical data was collected and processed by GeoVista in Sweden.
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).	• Drilling was undertaken by Allroc AB using NQ2 sized drill core. • Hole was collared with mud rotary from surface (~4m) and cored with NQ2 sized cored to EOH. • DHIP survey was carried out with a GDD 3.6 kW/2400 V transmitter and a GDD GRx8-32 receiver. The receiver can measure the signal from up to 32 simultaneous poles/dipoles. • DHTEM survey was carried out with a TerraTX-50 transmitter, a TerraTEM receiver and a Vectem V downhole probe.

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.	• Core recovery was recorded by the drill crew and verified by the geologist. • RQD measurements will be digitally recorded to ensure recovery details are captured. • Sample recovery in all holes was high with negligible loss of recovery observed. • Diamond core drilling is the highest standard and no relationship has been established between sample recovery and reported grade as the core is in very good condition. • Geophysical data was collected downhole and set intervals (ave 10m), scanned for errors and normalised prior to processing.
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.	• Detailed industry standard of collecting core in wooden core trays, marking meter intervals and logging will be undertaken. • Core trays were photographed prior to logging. • Drill hole logs are recorded in Excel spread sheets and validated in Micromine and Surpac Software. • All core trays were photographed and validated against the drill logs. • The entire length of all holes is logged. • DH geophysical surveys were logged using advanced digital equipment designed for the survey purpose.
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.	• Core is cut in half using a core saw, with half being used for assay analysis and the other half remaining in the core boxes. • Sample preparation technique is appropriate for diamond core sampling. • Core was consistently cut on the same side as the orientation line to reduce sampling bias. • Check samples from 21DDTS002 were sent to an independent laboratory ALS in Sweden for QAQC duplicate checks. • Sample lengths and volume sampled are appropriate for coarse sulphide mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• 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.	• No geophysical results are being reported at this stage. • QAQC procedures included Certified Reference Material source from Accredited Australian Standards supplier. • These were inserted into the sample stream. • Duplicate samples were completed on the homogenised samples pulps. • Repeated readings were taken at most stations to check repeatability of the results. The repeatability was very good and standard deviations for stacked signals was in general low (except for readings with very low signal strength with borehole electrodes). The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		decaying IP signal was measured at 20 time gates. The first time gate starts at 40 ms. • The survey was carried out with a GDD GRx8-32 receiver and a GDD 3.6 kW/2400 V transmitter. The receiver can measured 32 poles simultaneously.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• Intersections have been verified by GeoVista in Sweden and Geolithic in Australia.
	• The use of twinned holes.	• No twinned holes have been completed.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• The data was collected and logged using Excel spreadsheets and validated using Micromine Software. The data is loaded into a Dropbox database for sharing between consultants.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustments have been made to the assay data other than length weighted averaging. • Processing of the data included the following steps: Removal of obviously erroneous or disturbed data (hardly any), Removal of duplicates (readings with low standard deviation were kept), Normalization of measured on-time potential difference by output current magnitude
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.	• The holes were pegged by GeoVista consultants using a handheld GPS $\pm$ 3m. The rig was setup over the nominated hole position and final RTK-GPS pickup occurred at the completion of the hole.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• SWEREF99TM
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Collar RLs are determine by Swedish state 1m^2 LIDAR surface topography data from Lantmäteriet to within 0.5m accuracy.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• Measurements were made with a loop to the south of the targeted area. Receiver electrodes were also placed in numerous boreholes. An electrode string with seven dipoles, each being 10 m long, was used in the borehole. The signal was also measured between the uppermost borehole electrode and two surface electrodes.
	• 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.	• No Mineral Resource is being stated.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied	• No post sample compositing has been applied and is presented as length-weighted averages.
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.	• Drilling is aimed for the azimuth to be close to right angles to the target zones. Dip angles are not always at right angle due to collar positioning and distance from the target. • Best orientation has now been determined from drilling and geological modelling, determining that drilling from the south is the optimal direction

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples are in the possession of GeoVista personnel from field collection to laboratory submission and geophysical data processing.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews have been conducted for this release given the early stage of the project.

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.	• Exploration Permit Berga nr1 (2018:48:00) and Tullsta nr8 (2020:45) are owned 100% by Ragnar Metals. The tenures are located in Bergslagen District within the Municipality of Sala on Map page 11G. The Permits are valid until 28/03/2025 & 7/05/2024 respectively. • All regulatory and heritage approvals have been met and work permits approved. There are no known impediments to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Granmuren is Ragnar's greenfield nickel, copper, cobalt discovery in the Bergslagen district of Sweden, which has a very long and significant mining history dating back more than 1,000 years and contains over 6,000 known mineral deposits and prospects. Bergslagen was more recently recognized as a prospective region resulting in interest from mining and exploration companies over the last 10 years. The Tullsta Project contains the Granmuren Nickel Deposit which was discovered in 2012 by drilling of a VTEM survey anomaly. In 2018, Geolithic and GeoVista commenced re-evaluation and field work on the Granmuren mineralisation, recognising the sulphides had been remobilised from a distal source. Ragnar commissioned GeoVista to complete an IP-Resistivity survey over the area in late 2019, and 3D modelling of the data defined a large NW plunging anomaly below the Granmuren mineralisation. The geological and geophysical model was similar to that of the Sakatti Ni-Cu-PGE deposit to the NE across the border in Finland, which was discovered in 2009. The 3D IP model defined a continuous body that extends from below the level of historical drilling and open to the northwest. Magnetic and gravity modelling also indicated a western to north-western plunging body trending through the Tullsta Nr8 permit area, which abuts the Berga Nr1 permit.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Scandinavia and the adjoining Karelia Province in north-west Russia is one of the major nickel-copper provinces of the world. It includes the giant Pechenga deposit in Karelia, as well as recent discoveries at the Sakatti and Kevitsa Projects, both in Finland. Granmuren is an extension of the Svecofennian province which has played a long significant part of Finland's smelting and refining success. Scandinavian

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		operations are both open pit and underground with typical grades of 0.25% to 1.0% nickel. Cobalt is locally present and has only been mined as an economic by-product from nickel-copper-rich sulphide deposits in the Bergslagen region. Nickel-copper sulphides hosted have been mined historically in the Bergslagen region from gabbroic rocks since the middle of the 18th Century. The small but significant Slättberg and Kuså deposits in the northern part of the Bergslagen region were important producers in the context of their time. Other deposits of this type are the Frustuna deposit in southern Bergslagen as well as the Ekedal and Gaddebo deposits in the central part of the region. Initially exploited for Cu alone, their Ni component was obtained as a smelter by-product in the 1850-1880 period, before a drop in the Ni price caused by production from New Caledonia (where export of Ni began in 1875) effectively made them uneconomic. World production of Ni metal at this time was on the order of 1000 tpa. The Bergslagen Ni-Cu deposits received renewed interest during the two World Wars, owing to the strategic value of Ni and Cu in arms and ammunition production. Total production is estimated to be approximately 700-800 tonnes of Ni metal, which to put into context, amounts to approximately one week's production at BHPs Mount Keith Ni mine in Western Australia. In contrast to other base-metal deposit styles, sulphidic Ni-Cu had not been a focus for modern exploration companies in the region, possibly because the known deposits have been small in comparison with other Ni camps around the World. The blind, greenfields discovery of sulphidic Ni-Cu sulphides at Granmuren by Ragnar in 2012 stands a modern milestone in Bergslagen exploration history. The discovery validates the modern strategy of applying 21st century technologies such as electrical geophysics to historic mining belts and warrants further evaluation and exploration.
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.	• All reported drill results have been length-weighted averaged at a nominal 2% visual sulphide cutoff for the upper and lower sulphide boundaries. • No maximum cutoff has been applied. • Internal dilution of <2% visual sulphide is included within the overall mineralised sulphide zone for continuity.
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	• The two combined models from the geophysical survey form a continuous body that extends from surface to below the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	• 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').	boreholes and open to the west and to the north. Magnetic and gravity modelling also indicates a western to north-westerly plunging body which is supported by the results of this recent geophysical survey. Mineralisation is interpreted to follow this trend. • Sulphide mineralisation contacts appear to be perpendicular to the core however, true width cannot be determined at this stage as the dip of the mineralised contact is yet to be accurately determined.
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.	• Appropriate maps, sections and tables are included in the body of the Report.
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 completed drillholes within this announcement are detailed in the body of this report.
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.	• Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report. • Geological observations are included in the report. • No bulk samples, metallurgical, bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and/or rock characteristics test were carried out. • There are no known potentially deleterious or contaminating substances.
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.	• Use the DHEM, DHIP-R and 3-dimensional geological model to drive the next round of exploration targeting. • Undertake regional MLTEM/FLTEM geophysical surveys over identified regional target zones.