

MORE ENCOURAGING METALLURGICAL RESULTS FROM McDERMITT

- Testwork confirms significant increase in lithium grades and removal of carbonate and other acid consuming minerals in McDermitt ore through attrition scrubbing
- Reduction of acid consumption substantially improves project economics
- Additional work to further optimise metallurgical processes is proposed

Jindalee Resources Limited ('Jindalee' or 'Company') is pleased to provide the following update on metallurgical testwork conducted on samples from its 100% owned McDermitt lithium deposit, located in the USA. (Figures 1 and 2).

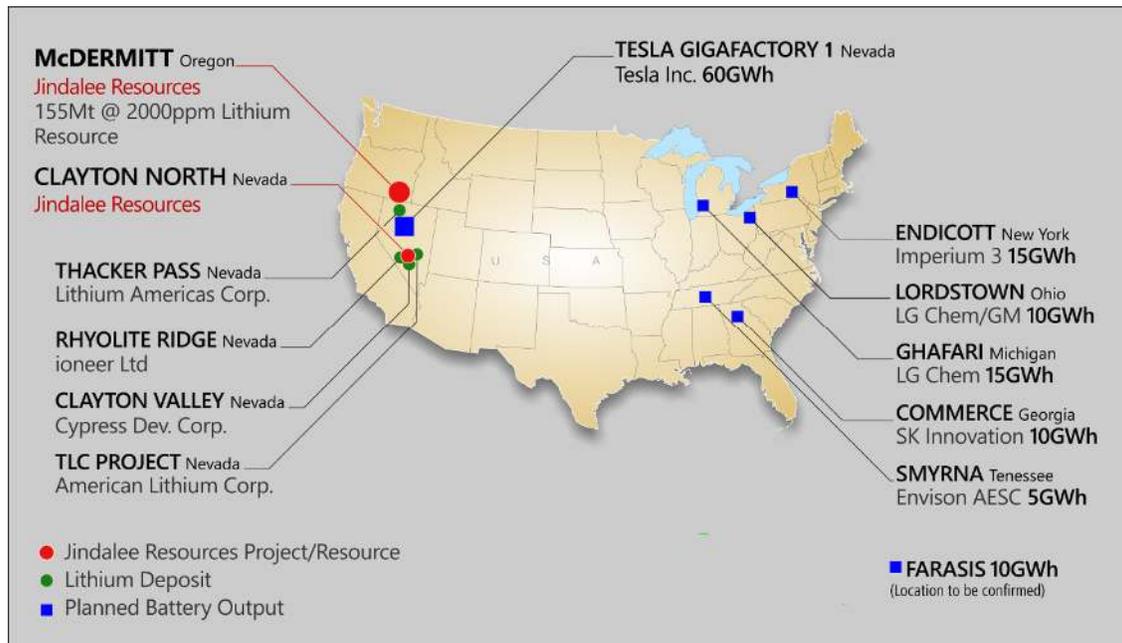


Figure 1 – Location of Jindalee’s US Lithium Projects & Battery Factories

In June 2020 Jindalee announced the results from metallurgical testwork on a sample of McDermitt ore from hole MDD-008 which had been shipped to Perth to trial alternative processing routes¹. Initial results from this work confirmed that most of the lithium occurs in the fine (clay) fraction, with material sized <0.038mm representing 58.5% of the mass but containing 80.4% of the lithium. This work also returned very high leach rates using hydrochloric acid (HCl) with 97.9% of the lithium extracted after 30 minutes.

Jindalee also advised that metallurgical testwork on a much larger composite sample of McDermitt ore was underway at a laboratory in Colorado, USA. This testwork was designed to evaluate the potential to further upgrade McDermitt ore and reduce acid consumption by removing carbonate prior to leaching. Results from the first phase of this work have now been received and are reported below.

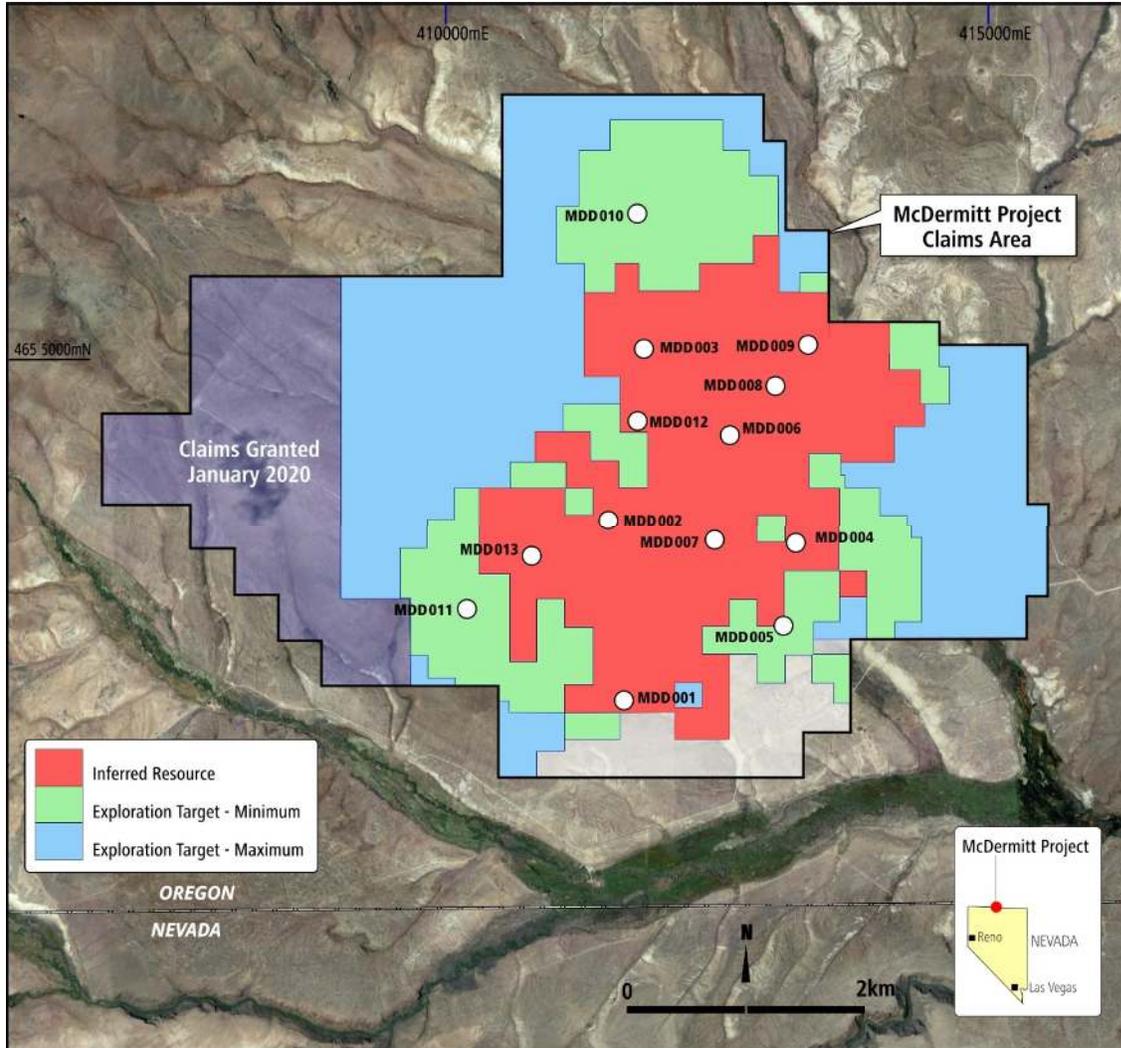


Figure 2 – Location of McDermitt Drill Holes, Resource and Exploration Target³

Discussion

Approximately 44kg of coarse residues from crushed core from holes MDD-006 and MDD-012 (adjacent to hole MDD-008) were shipped to Hazen Research Inc., a highly regarded metallurgical laboratory in Colorado (refer to Figure 2 for the location of these holes). These holes were selected because, like MDD-008, they are located in a relatively shallow part of the McDermitt resource³ and therefore represent portions of the deposit likely to be encountered early in any future mining operation.

The samples were composited to create a master or head sample for the metallurgical testwork. The head sample was assayed for lithium (Li) and several impurity elements; this assayed 0.232% Li using 4 acid digestion and 6.84% carbonate (CO₃). The sample was also analysed using X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) to identify the mineral constituents, which were dominated by feldspars (44%) with lesser amounts of quartz (13%), calcite (14%), analcime (11%) and smectite clays (17%). This also showed that lithium is almost exclusively associated with smectites.

The head sample (4031-89) was then screened to determine particle size distribution and the various size fractions weighed and analysed. Attrition scrubbing was also conducted on several sub-samples (4031-83, 4031-84 & 4031-91) using a range of solid densities and the results from these experiments compared with those from the head sample. This work confirmed that 63% of the lithium occurs in the <0.025mm fraction, with 36% in the <0.010mm material.

In the best results (4031-91 below), attrition scrubbing at 20% solids was able to:

- increase lithium in the <0.010mm fraction to 0.34% (3,400 ppm) (representing an increase of more than 50% over the head sample); and
- reduce CO₃ to 3.0% (representing less than half the head sample) (refer Figure 3).

Experiment	Comments	Size Fraction, µm	Weight, %	Analysis, %						Distribution, %				
				Li	CO ₃	Calcite (by XRD)	Smectite (by XRD)	Analcime (by XRD)	Li	CO ₃	Calcite	Smectite	Analcime	
4031-89	Head sample (no attrition scrubbing)	Plus 38	45.2	0.14	8.3	14	20	13	32	57	55	29	60	
		38 × 25	5.4	0.19	5.7	9	35	16	5	5	4	6	9	
		25 × 10	22.3	0.23	5.4	10	38	9	27	18	19	28	20	
		Minus 10	27.1	0.26	4.8	9	42	4	36	20	21	37	11	
		Total calculated head	100	0.19	6.6	11	31	10	100	100	100	100	100	
4031-83	Attrition scrubbing at 30% solids for 30 min	Plus 38	23.7	0.067	9.4	16	8	23	7	37	33	6	49	
		38 × 25	4.3	0.13	7.7	12	17	25	3	6	5	2	10	
		25 × 10	12.4	0.12	8.4	14	19	17	7	17	15	7	19	
		Minus 10	59.6	0.30	4.1	9	45	4	83	40	47	84	22	
		Total calculated head	100	0.21	6.0	11	32	11	100	100	100	100	100	
4031-84	Attrition scrubbing at 35% solids for 30 min	Plus 38	24.1	0.072	9.3	16	7	23	9	36	36	5	49	
		38 × 25	4.9	0.11	7.7	12	15	26	3	6	5	2	11	
		25 × 10	14.3	0.11	8.6	13	20	16	8	20	17	9	20	
		Minus 10	56.7	0.28	4.2	8	48	4	81	38	42	84	20	
		Total calculated head	100.0	0.20	6.2	11	33	11	100	100	100	100	100	
4031-91	Attrition scrubbing at 20% solids for 30 min	Plus 38	32.5	0.078	10	17	5	22	12	52	46	5	57	
		38 × 25	5.8	0.13	7.7	14	9	26	3	7	7	2	12	
		25 × 10	18.7	0.20	6.9	14	19	14	17	20	22	12	21	
		Minus 10	43.0	0.34	3.0	7	57	3	68	20	25	81	10	
		Total calculated head	100.0	0.22	6.3	12	30	13	100	100	100	100	100	
Assayed head				0.23	6.8	14	17	11						

Note: XRD results are semiquantitative

Figure 3 – Summary of Attrition Scrubbing Results

The head sample (4031-92) and two sub-samples (4031-93 & 4031-94) were also submitted for flotation testwork. The head sample (<1.7mm) was tested without further grinding, whilst the sub-samples were screened and the coarser fraction (>0.150mm) ground at different pulp densities and combined with the fine fraction before flotation.

The results from this experiment were encouraging with 90-91% of the lithium in the sub-samples reporting to the rougher tails (fine slimes) and 66-74% of the carbonate being rejected via the rougher concentrate (refer Figure 4). However, levels of analcime (a zeolite and acid consumer) were high in the tails.

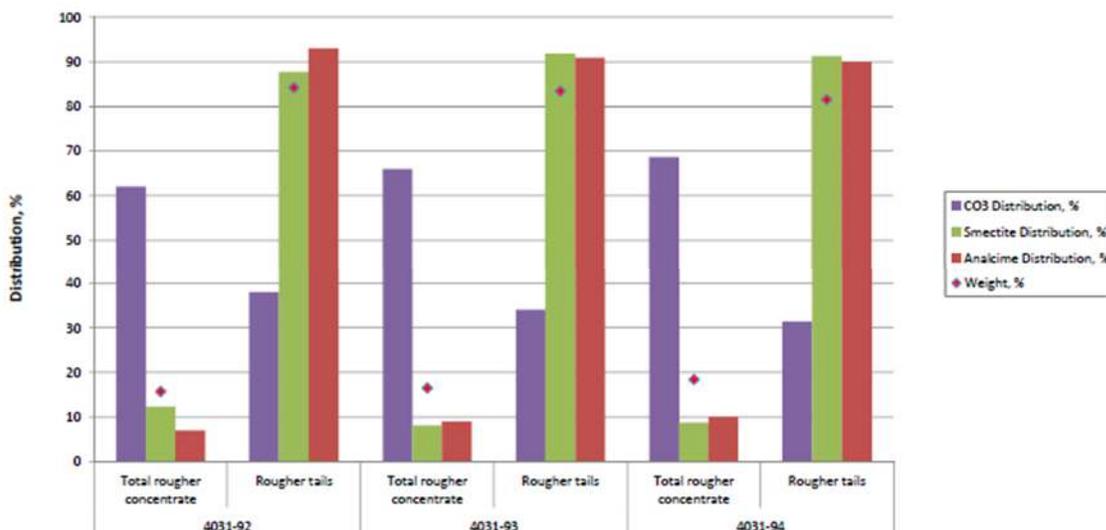


Figure 4 – Summary of Flotation Results



For further details on experimental conditions please refer to the appended JORC Table 1.

Summary

The recent testwork has confirmed that beneficiation of McDermitt ore via attrition scrubbing results in a significant increase in head grade and reduction in carbonate and other acid consuming minerals. There is no reason to believe that the results achieved in testwork could not be achieved at scale.

The potential for a substantial reduction in the volume of material being leached, coupled with the removal of acid-consuming minerals through the application of conventional processing technologies has positive implications for both operating and capital costs for the project.

The flotation experiments have also confirmed that it is possible to concentrate the lithium in the rougher tails (fine fraction) whilst removing carbonate via the rougher concentrate. Further work will be needed to reduce levels of analcime in the tails; however the attrition scrubbing results suggest that it is possible to remove around 70% of the analcime by rejecting the >0.025mm fraction.

Jindalee is currently reviewing the results of this recent testwork before proposing further work.

Authorised by the Board of Jindalee Resources Limited.

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About Jindalee

Jindalee Resources Limited (ASX: JRL) is an exploration company with direct and indirect exposure to lithium, gold, base and strategic metals, iron ore, uranium and magnesite through projects generated by the Company's technical team. Jindalee has a track record of rewarding shareholders, including priority entitlements to several successful IPO's and payment of a special dividend.

Jindalee's strategy is to acquire prospective ground, add value through low cost exploration and, where appropriate, either introduce partners to assist in funding further progress, or fund this activity via a dedicated company in which Jindalee retains a significant interest. At 30 June 2020 Jindalee held cash and marketable securities worth \$3.1M, which combined with the Company's tight capital structure (only 38.9M shares on issue) provide a strong base for advancing projects currently held by Jindalee and leveraging into new opportunities.

Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Lindsay Dudfield. Mr Dudfield is a consultant to the Company and is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Dudfield has sufficient experience, relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types 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, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves.' Mr Dudfield consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information that relates to Metallurgical Results is based on information reviewed by independent consultant Dr Yatendra Sharma (BSc Hons, MSc, PhD, CChem, MRACI., MAusIMM). Dr Sharma is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is an independent consultant chemist and metallurgist to Jindalee. Dr Sharma has sufficient experience that is relevant to the type of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves.' Dr Sharma consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

References:

Additional details including JORC 2012 reporting tables, where applicable, can be found in the following releases lodged with ASX and referenced in this announcement:

1. JRL's ASX announcement 16 June 2019: "Encouraging metallurgical test results from McDermit".
2. JRL's ASX announcement 30 July 2020: "Quarterly Activities Report".
3. JRL's ASX announcement 19 November 2019: "Maiden Lithium Resource at McDermit".

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements and, in the cast of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the competent person findings are presented has not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Forward-Looking Statements:

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include but are not limited to statements concerning Jindalee Resources Limited's (Jindalee) planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should", and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Jindalee believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Annexure A:
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond drilling was used to collect HQ triple tube (HQ3 63.5mm) diameter core. • Core was cut, and quarter core sampled on 2m intervals, except at the beginning and ends of holes which was controlled by the commencement and end of coring. • All samples were placed into individually labelled, consecutively numbered sample bags. • Metallurgical test work samples were a composite sample of coarse rejects from the previously conducted geochemical assaying and are believed to be representative of the interval under investigation. • The samples tested were 30-44m in hole MDD-006 and 40-76m in hole MDD-012, both below the base of oxidation.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond drilling was used to collect HQ3 (63.5mm) diameter core. • Core holes were drilled vertically, and core was not oriented.
Drill sample recovery	<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"> • Core blocks inserted by the drilling company indicated the length of a run and the amount of recovered core in feet. The site geologist converted this to metres and core recovery was recorded on the sampling sheet. Core recovery was the primary focus for the drill contractor and was typically 100% in the zones of interest. • Core recovery was recorded by the site geologist, and 1m downhole depths marked prior to geological logging and sampling • No relationship between recovery and grade was observed, no core loss was observed over the interval under investigation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<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"> • Qualitative lithological descriptions were recorded by the field geologist once core had been presented and depths marked. Correlation of this information to the field mapping and stratigraphic sections described in the immediate area is ongoing to build a comprehensive picture of the geology over the project area. • Photos (wet and dry) were taken of all core trays for later review.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</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"> • Core was cut, and quarter core sampled over 2m intervals. • The 25 core samples the subject of this release were from 30-44m in hole MDD-006 and 40-76m in hole MDD-012. The samples were individually crushed to 70% passing less than 2mm, and 500g sub samples were riffle split off by ALS Laboratories, Reno, with the remaining samples (coarse residues) averaging approximately 1.7kg each. • The coarse residue samples were forwarded to Hazen Research Inc. in Golden, Colorado (Hazen) where they were crushed to 100% passing 1.7mm before compositing to make a master or head sample (total weight ~44kg) to be used for the metallurgical testwork documented in this announcement.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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 and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were originally assayed by ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada via a 4-acid digest of a 0.25g sample split with a 48 element ICP-MS finish as previously reported. • Hazen analysed the head sample for Li and CO₃ using 4-acid digest and peroxide fusion digest with the digested solution analysed by ICP-OES. Hazen also analysed the head sample via X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) to identify the mineral constituents. • Metallurgical testing involved attrition scrubbing on splits of the 44kg head sample, using screen sizes from +0.038mm to -0.010mm with 4 size fractions analysed for Li and CO₃ using 4-acid digest/ICP and Calcite, Smectite and Analcime via XRD. Flotation experiments were undertaken on 3 1kg samples. The head sample (<1.7mm) was tested without further grinding, whilst the sub-samples were screened and the coarser fraction (>0.150mm) ground at different pulp densities and combined with the fine fraction before flotation.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metallurgical test work assays were conducted by Hazen Research Inc. in Golden, Colorado. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards, splits and replicates as part of in-house procedures. Hazen participates in numerous external umpire assessments to maintain high levels of QAQC in relation to their peers.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay results were verified by more than one Jindalee geologist. Data from Hazen is received and stored electronically. To date no .pdf certificates have been received for the assays completed by Hazen.
Location of data points	<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 a handheld Garmin GPS with an accuracy of +/- 3m horizontally, and +/- 5m vertically. Locations are reported in metres in UTM Zone 11. Downhole surveys were undertaken at approximately 30m intervals downhole and at the end of hole. The maximum variation from vertical observed was 1.7°, typically <0.5°, with a survey accuracy of +/- 0.1°.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spacing of drilling and associated sampling is adequate for first pass assessment of the areas and geological horizon(s) of interest. An Inferred Mineral Resource has been estimated for the McDermitt Project (refer Jindalee's ASX announcement dated 19/11/2019 for further details). Sample compositing was undertaken for metallurgical test work as described above.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vertical drill holes were appropriate for assessing the flat lying units of interest. Downhole lengths reported are therefore the same as true widths.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were boxed, palletised and sealed by Jindalee personnel, and delivered to ALS Laboratories Reno by a third-party freight company.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metallurgical samples were sent from ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada to Hazen Research Inc. in Golden, Colorado, USA. All samples were received as expected by the laboratories with no missing or mis-labelled samples.
Audits or reviews	<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"> The testwork undertaken by Hazen Research Inc. was supervised by Victoria Londono (geologist) and Ben Kronholm (metallurgist), both Hazen employees, and reviewed by Dr Yatendra Sharma MRACI MAusIMM, an independent consulting chemist and metallurgist.

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	<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 licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples reported are all from land managed by the US Bureau of Land Management, with the mineral rights held under placer claims owned 100% by HiTech Minerals Inc., a wholly owned US based subsidiary of Jindalee Resources Limited. No joint ventures or royalty interests are applicable.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At McDermitt, historic uranium exploration by Chevron first identified the presence of lithium. No data from historic work undertaken within the McDermitt Project area has been obtained.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lithium is hosted in flat-lying, lacustrine sediments deposited within the Tertiary aged McDermitt caldera.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please see table and figures in main body of text, including in previous releases referenced above.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. ● Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. ● The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Significant intercepts are presented as a simple average above a 1000ppm Li cut-off, with a maximum of 4m internal 'Waste' (where 'waste' is defined as intervals with less than 1000ppm Li). ● Conversion from Li ppm to Li₂O is achieved by multiplying by 2.153 and converting to % ● Length weighted averages are presented where less than a 2m interval was sampled at the commencement or completion of a hole.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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. ● 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vertical drill holes were appropriate for assessing the flat lying units of interest. Downhole lengths reported are therefore the same as true 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"> ● See main body of announcement.
Balanced reporting	<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"> ● Only selected metallurgical test results relevant to this release have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Field mapping across the project area, aerial photography and description of stratigraphic sections exposed in several escarpments allows for correlation of the geology between drill holes. ● Metallurgical test work is reported herein. Other data published is from previous releases and references to these have been provided.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Further metallurgical test work will be undertaken to identify improved options for lithium extraction.• Additional drilling is planned to define extensions to known mineralisation and potentially upgrade the mineral resource estimate.