Tuesday, 11th January 2022

Strong gravity survey results support potential for significant nearmine mineralisation and expansion of the West Desert Deposit

- **New high-resolution gravity survey completed by American West over the West Desert Deposit and broader project area**
- **Multiple gravity anomalies identified that are interpreted as West Desert Deposit look-alikes**
- **Historical drilling indicates potential association of gravity anomalies with high-grade zinc-copper-lead mineralisation**
- **American West's inaugural drill programme at West Desert to commence this week, with planning and permitting underway to also test new exploration targets with a second drill rig**

American West Metals Limited (**American West** or **the Company**) (ASX: AW1), is pleased to announce the results of the recent gravity survey that was completed over the West Desert Project in Utah (**West Desert** or the **Project**).

The gravity survey was the first of its type completed over the West Desert Project area and was designed to image the known deposit – a large historical and foreign resource (Ni 43-101 compliant) of over **59Mt**, including a higher-grade core of approximately **16.5Mt @ 6.3% Zn, 0.3% Cu and 33g/t In** – and porphyry system, and identify new focus areas for exploration.

Significantly, the West Desert Deposit presents as a distinct gravity anomaly in the data, with multiple other similar anomalies – in areas with little to no drilling – also recorded in the survey data.

Dave O'Neill, Managing Director of American West Metals commented:

"The recent gravity survey over the West Desert project area has produced outstanding results. Based on geological similarities of West Desert to other mineralised porphyry systems in the region, we anticipated the potential for further targets.

*"The high-resolution gravity survey has successfully mapped the geological architecture of the district and identified prominent gravity features that are interpreted to represent further zones of skarn and carbonate replacement deposit **(CRD)** mineralisation. "These results give us added confidence that further drilling will expand the already large West Desert resource, and add a number of new discoveries.*

"The survey defined a 6km East-West corridor with multiple anomalies that look identical to the CRD dominant portion of the West Desert Deposit. Two of these anomalies have been clipped with a historical drill hole and those holes encountered high grade copper-zinc-lead mineralisation. "Additionally, some of these anomalies are also located beneath historical zinc-lead-silver mine workings.

"CRD type deposits, similar to those present at West Desert, are known to occur in clusters, so we are understandably very excited about the upside of the area."

HIGH-RESOLUTION GRAVITY SURVEY

The gravity survey was the first of its type at the Project and was designed to test the response of the existing mineralisation of the West Desert Deposit, and to screen the nearmine area for similar features.

The survey included a total of 1,537 gravity stations (Figure 1), with the station spacing of the immediate deposit area at 100m, and the greater Fish Springs area with 400m spacings. Given the high and often variable relief over the project area, topographic surveying was performed simultaneously with gravity data acquisition, and terrain corrections were applied on the data. A small portion of the stations could not be collected along the steeper slopes.

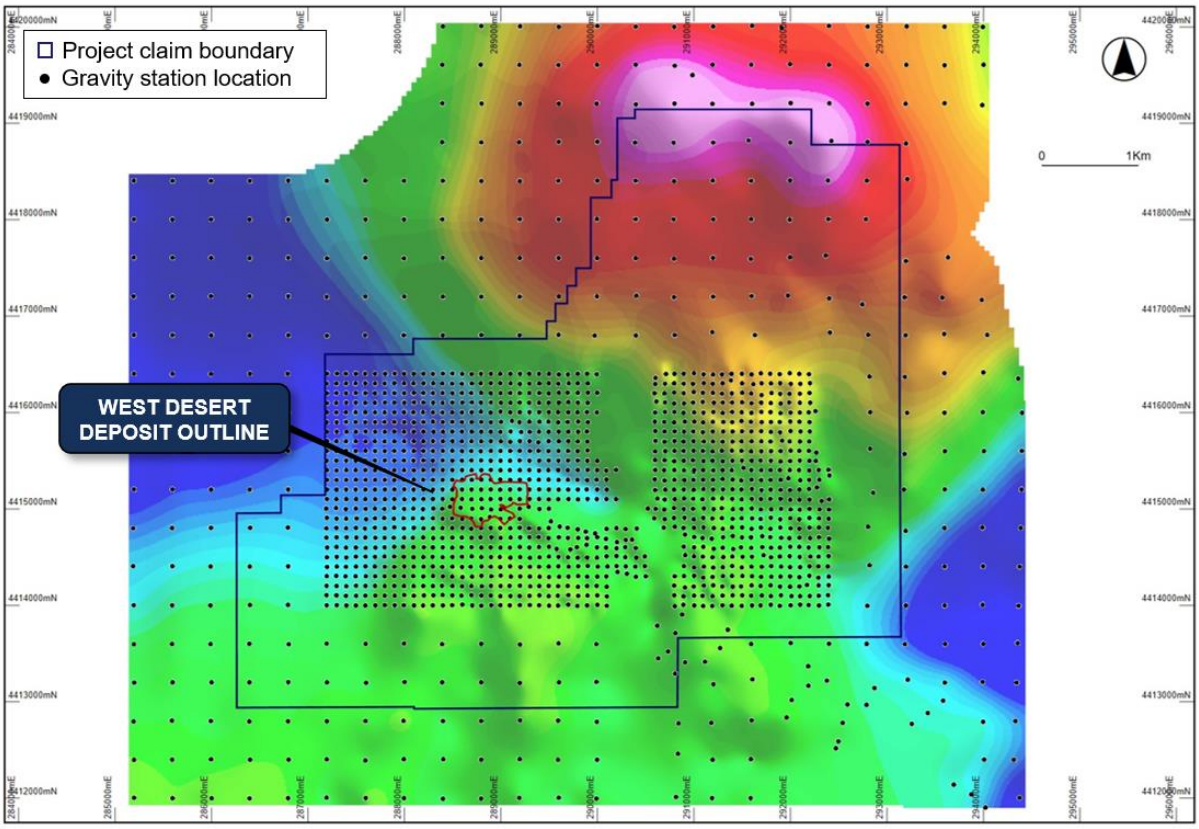


Figure 1: Ground gravity station locations and claim boundary overlaying gravity image (complete bouguer anomaly at density 2.45g/cc – cooler colours are lower density and warmer colours indicate higher density)

The survey is interpreted to have successfully detected the CRD dominant and lower skarn portion of the West Desert Deposit. This part of the orebody is largely stratiform and contains massive lenses of coarse-grained sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite/pyrrhotite within ferromagnesium skarns and replacement bodies hosted within carbonates and shale.

STRONG RESULTS PAVE WAY FOR EXPANSION OF KNOWN MINERALISATTION

The gravity data has highlighted multiple anomalies within a 6km long East-West corridor that appear identical to the West Desert feature. These anomalies are located in compelling geological locations, including an offset to the known orebody, and along the contacts of the porphyry where similar deposits could be expected to form. Importantly, a number of these anomalies are situated in areas where historical drilling has intersected zinc-copper-lead-silver rich mineralisation.

Outside of the immediate deposit area, a significantly large and strong gravity anomaly was identified in the northern part of the project area (Figure 1), and partly within newly staked land. The anomaly is located at the very northern end of the Fish Springs Range, in a semi-circular topographical low, where the range slopes off onto the Great Salt Lake.

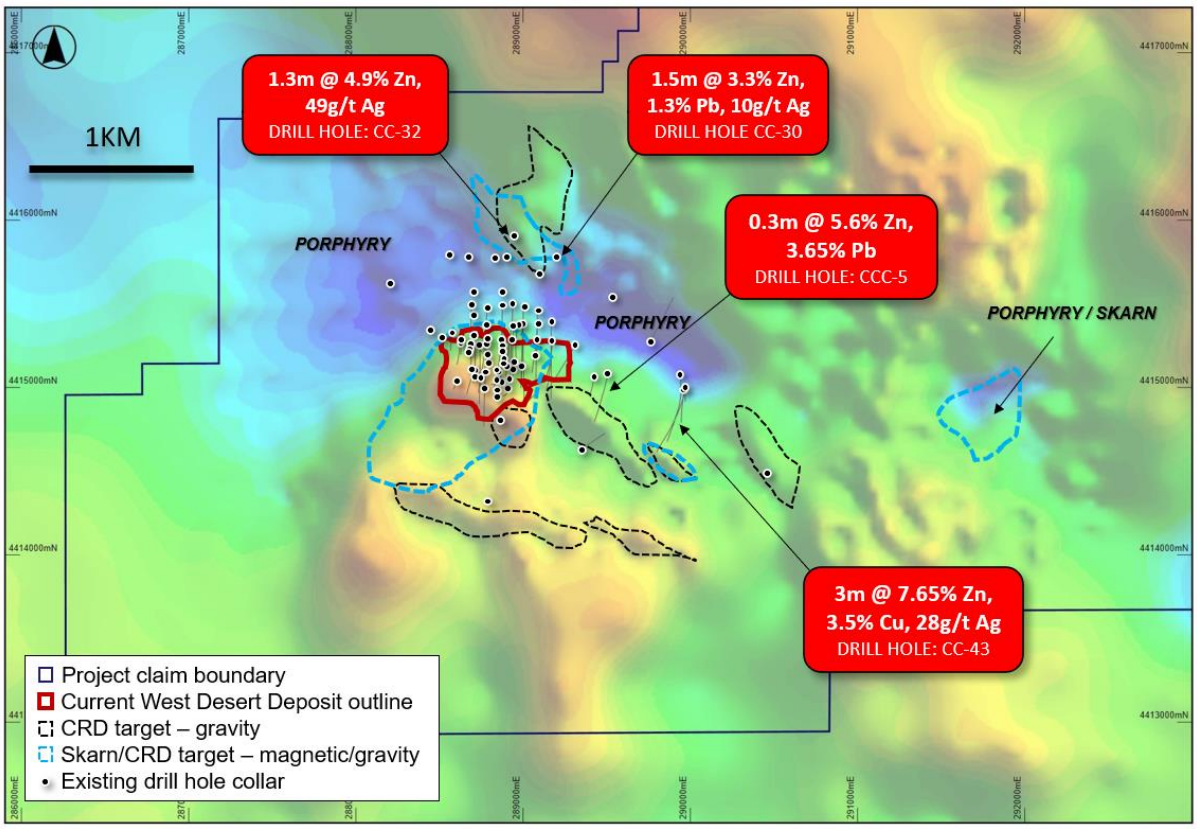


Figure 2: Interpreted CRD and skarn targets as defined by gravity and magnetics, overlaying historical drill holes and gravity image (CBA residual -400m at density 2.70g/cc – cooler colours are lower density and warmer colours indicate higher density)

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

The gravity survey and data interpretation represents a significant increase in the understanding of the West Desert area and greater Fish Springs mineral district. Given the high contrast in densities between magnetite skarn and/or massive sulphide associated mineralisation and the host porphyry and sedimentary rocks (limestone/dolomite/shale), this technique was anticipated to be an effective targeting tool. This is in contrast to the historical magnetic data which is interpreted to have only imaged the magnetite rich skarns and alteration.

The geophysical interpretation suggests that the gravity data has effectively mapped the porphyry system and main structural architecture of the project area. What is interpreted to represent the main quartz-monzonite intrusive body, appears as a distinct gravity low in the data (blue in Figure 2), and this feature appears to be a focal point of a major East-West structural corridor that is perpendicular to the main North-South geological trend.

The East-West structural trend matches the orientation of the West Desert orebody and the gravity data suggests that the CRD dominant portion of the ore body may have extended for at least a kilometre to the east of West Desert in its original state. The anomalies appear to be offset which may be a function of the presence of multiple individual zones of mineralisation, or the result of dislocation by multiple North-South oriented faults (common in the general area).

Importantly, the Galena and Utah historical mines (both within the West Desert Project area and with 20,303 tonnes of ore mined from 1890 to 1953) are located immediately above two of these anomalies (Figure 3). Historical drill hole CC-43 was completed below the Utah mine workings and intersected a number of high-grade zones below the lowermost mine level, including 3m @ 3.5% Cu, 7.65% Zn and 28g/t Ag, indicating that mineralization may continue at depth.

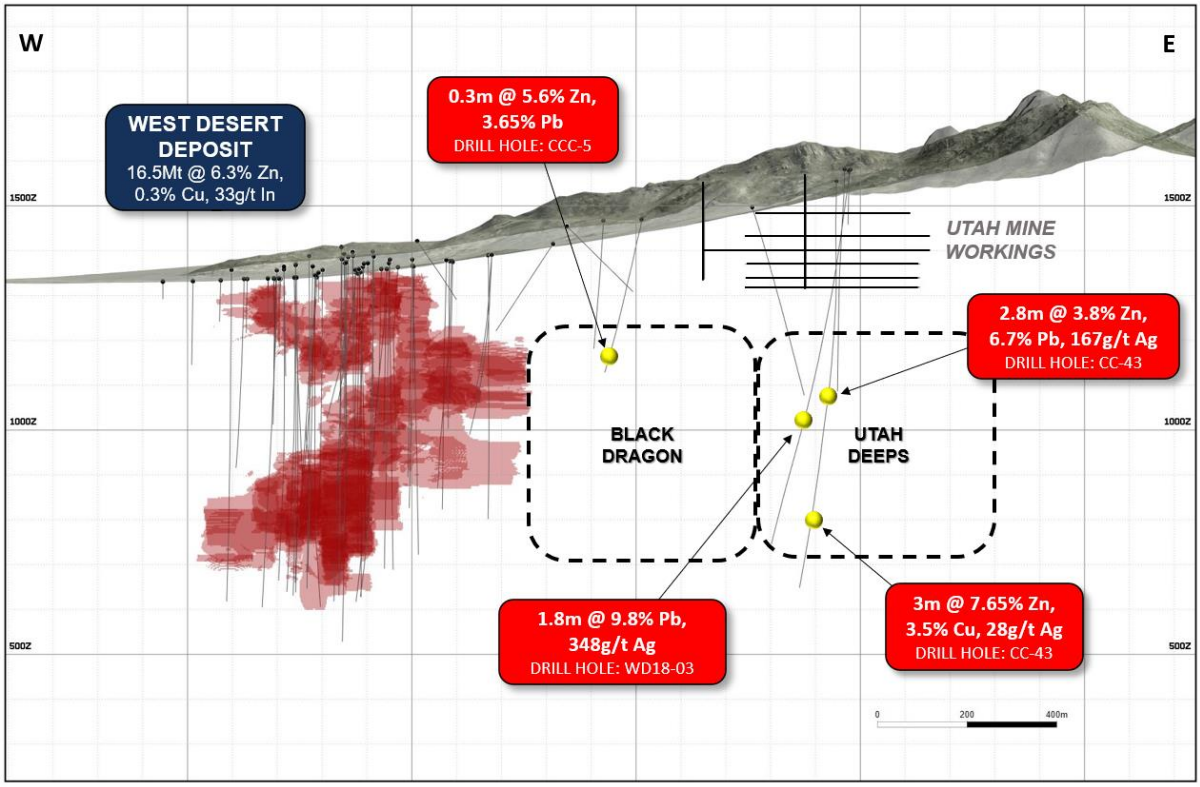


*Figure 3: Longsection 4414700N showing the Black Dragon and Utah Deeps target areas, located to the east of the West Desert Deposit (red resource shell defines **16.5Mt @ 6.3% Zn, 0.3% Cu and 33g/t In** for over **1Mt of zinc metal**)*

Sparse exploration drilling to the immediate north of the West Desert Deposit has intersected weak skarn mineralisation with a number of discrete zinc-lead-sliver zones in drill holes CC-30 and CC-32 (Figure 2). These drill holes appear to clip the edge of the gravity anomaly in this location and therefore may be on the edge of much stronger and broader zones of skarn development.

The prominent anomaly in the northern part of the project area is an order of magnitude stronger and larger than other anomalies in the project area and may represent an uplifted block of more dense material (potential mafic rocks), though this is not obvious in the well exposed surface geology. There has been no historical drilling at this location. Soil and rock sampling is planned to be completed over the area soon.

DRILLING TO COMMENCE

The Project team is currently onsite, in preparation for the commencement of drilling this week.

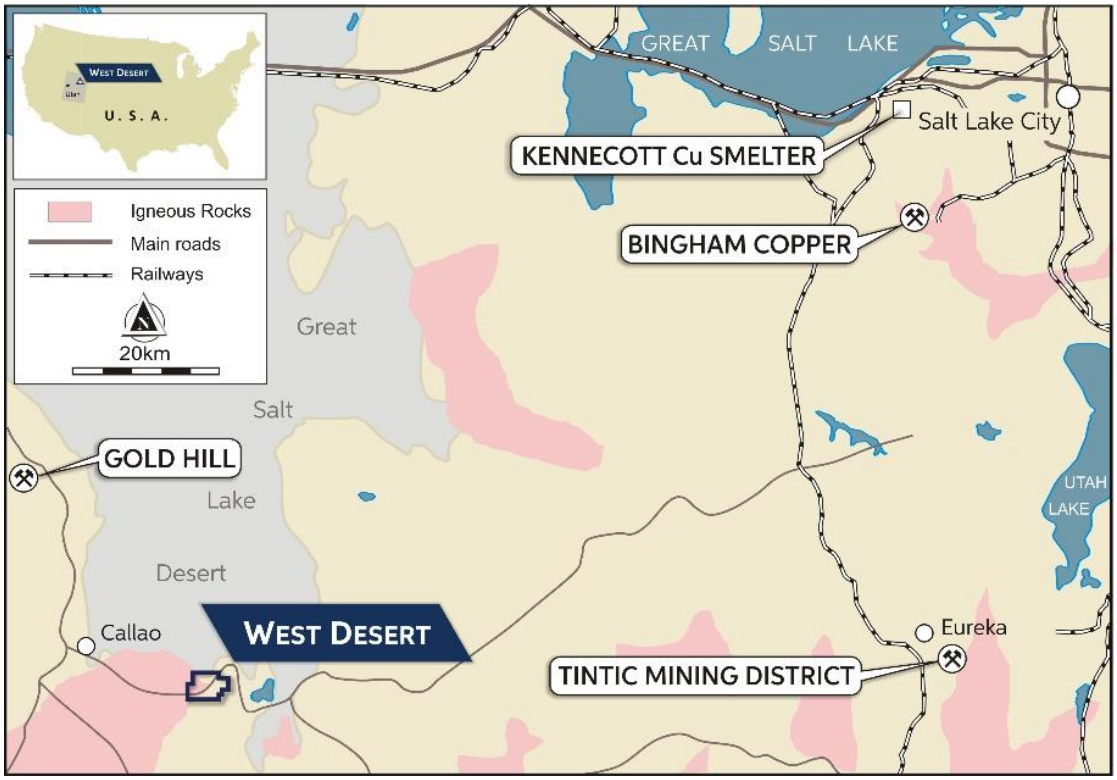
Phase 1 of the program will consist of approximately 7,500m of drilling and will focus on confirming the continuity of the high-grade mineralisation (zinc and copper) at the West Desert Deposit, as well as progressing oxide/transitional metallurgical test work. The drilling results from this program (in conjunction with historical drilling) will be used to support the estimation of a JORC compliant resource for the West Desert Deposit.

Phase 2 of the exploration drill program will focus on testing the high priority targets defined by the recent gravity and historical geophysical surveys and is expected to commence in March/April 2022 depending on drill rig availability.

ABOUT WEST DESERT PROJECT, UTAH

The West Desert Project is located 160km southwest of Salt Lake City, Utah, within the heart of the Sevier Orogenic Belt which hosts the world class Bingham Canyon copper deposit and Tintic Mining District. The Project now comprises 330 acres of private land, 336 unpatented lode mining claims and a single State Metalliferous Mineral Lease, for a total land holding of approximately 32km^2.

The West Desert Deposit is 100% owned by American West Metals, and contains a historical and foreign resource (Ni 43-101 compliant) of over **59Mt**, which contains a higher-grade core of approximately **16.5Mt @ 6.3% Zn, 0.3% Cu and 33g/t In** (1.03Mt Zn, 45Kt Cu and 545t In).



This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of American West Metals Limited.

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ASX Listing Rule 5.12

The Company has previously addressed the requirements of Listing Rule 5.12 in its Initial Public Offer prospectus dated 29 October 2021 (released to ASX on 9 December 2021) (**Prospectus**) in relation to the West Desert Project. The Company is not in possession of any new information or data relating to the West Desert Project that materially impacts on the reliability of the estimates or the Company's ability to verify the estimates as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code. The Company confirms that the supporting information provided in the Prospectus continues to apply and has not materially changed.

This ASX announcement contains information extracted from the following reports which are available on the Company's website at https://www.americanwestmetals.com/site/content/:

- 29 October 2021 Prospectus

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results included in the Prospectus. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Prospectus.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results for the West Desert Project is based on information compiled by Mr Dave O'Neill, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr O'Neill is employed by American West Metals Limited as Managing Director, and is a substantial shareholder in the Company.

Mr O'Neill has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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'. Mr O'Neill consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears

ABOUT US

American West Metals Limited

ABOUT AMERICAN WEST METALS

AMERICAN WEST METALS LIMITED (ASX: AW1) is an Australian company focused on growth through the discovery and development of major base metal mineral deposits in Tier 1 jurisdictions of North America. We are a progressive mining company focused on developing mines that have a low-footprint and support the global energy transformation.

Our portfolio of copper and zinc projects include significant existing resource inventories and high-grade mineralisation that can generate robust mining proposals. Core to our approach is our commitment to the ethical extraction and processing of minerals and making a meaningful contribution to the communities where our projects are located.

Led by a highly experienced leadership team, our strategic initiatives lay the foundation for a sustainable business which aims to deliver high-multiplier returns on shareholder investment and economic benefits to all stakeholders.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• The gravity survey was completed by Magee Geophysical Services LLC, USA. • The surveys were completed using LaCoste & Romberg Model-G and Scintrex CG-5 Autograv gravity meters. • Model-G gravity meters measure relative gravity changes with a resolution of 0.01 mGal. Scintrex CG-5 gravity meters have a resolution of 0.001 mGal. The manufacturer's calibration tables were used to convert gravity meter counter units to milliGals with the delivered data. • Gravity surveys are used to detect density contrasts which may be related to the underlying lithology and rock types, alteration of minerals or mineralisation.
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).*	• This information refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
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.*	• This information refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• This information refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
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.*	• This information refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The surveys were completed LaCoste & Romberg Model-G and Scintrex CG-5 Autograv gravity meters. • 100m by 100m spacings, orientated to 0 degrees, were used around the West Desert Deposit area. • 400m x 400m spacings, orientated to 0 degrees, were used for the regional areas.
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*	• This information refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	
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 gravity survey is tied to a gravity base designated SHED that was established August 06, 2021 using the long-term drift corrected values from CG-5 1211. The SHED gravity base is tied to a gravity base established at the Days Inn in Delta, UT which was in turn tied to the U.S. Department of Defence (reference number 4617-1) gravity base in Beaver, Utah (Jablonski, 1974). • All gravity stations were surveyed using the Real-Time Kinematic (RTK) GPS method or, where it was not possible to receive GPS base information via radio modem, the Post-Processing Kinematic (PPK) or Fast-Static (FS) method was used. • Trimble SPS88x/R8/5700 receivers, Trimble Model TSC2 controllers, Trimble TrimMark III, TDL and PDL base/repeater radios and Trimble Zephyr GPS antennas were used on the survey. • The GEOID18 (Conus) geoid model was used to calculate the North American Vertical Datum of NAVD88 elevations. • The grid system used is WGS84 / UTM zone 12N
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.*	• 100m by 100m spacings, orientated to 0 degrees, were used around the West Desert Deposit area. • 400m x 400m spacings, orientated to 0 degrees, were used for the regional areas. • The spacings are considered effective for the detection of mineralisation present at the West Desert Project.
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.*	• Surface gravity surveys are considered effective and unbiased for detecting the high-density contrasts between the variable lithology of the area.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• This information refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A review of the data was completed by Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) who considered to surveys to be effective for these styles of mineralisation.

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 license to operate in the area.*	• West Desert property consists of 336 unpatented lode mining claims; all or part interest in 20 patented mining claims covering 330 acres, which are now private land; and one state mineral lease. The property has an aggregate area of approximately 32km^2. • All tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Pinnacle completed conducted heavy-metal geochemical sampling, geological mapping, and a VLF-EM geophysical survey during 1958–59, including two core drill holes totalling 228.6m (C-1 and C-2). • From 1961 to 1985, Utah drilled 39 core holes totalling 16,555.8 m and eight RC holes totalling 609.5 m. The Main Zone sulphide zinc and oxide deposits were discovered during this time. • Noble Peak purchased the property in 1985 from Utah, carried out a small soil and rock geochemical survey, and sampled the old drill core and mine dumps for their potential to support a silver leaching operation. • In 1990, a joint venture between Cyprus and Mitsui Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd. (Mitsui) obtained an option to earn a 50% interest in the property from Noble Peak. Cyprus completed 15.3 line-km of gradient-array IP resistivity and 3.2 line-km of dipole-dipole IP surveying along with surface geological mapping. This led to identification of the main West Desert anomaly, its continuation to the east toward and under the Galena and Utah mines, and a new doughnut-shaped anomaly in the north-eastern quadrant of the survey area. By the end of 1991, Cyprus had completed 17 DD holes totalling 9,434.6m and two RC holes totalling 670.6m and had undertaken preliminary metallurgical studies. Cyprus relinquished its option on the property to Noble Peak in 1993. • In 1994, Noble Peak carried out a small prospecting and surface rock geochemical program to investigate the possibility of zone(s) of gold enrichment. • In 1998, Noble Peak changed its name to Vaaldiam Resources Ltd (Vaaldiam), began to concentrate on diamond exploration, and optioned the property to Sierra Gigantes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Resources Inc. (Sierra). Sierra carried out an enzyme leach soil sampling survey prior to relinquishing its option. • In 2001, EuroZinc Mining Corporation (EuroZinc) purchased the West Desert property from Vaaldiam by purchasing a 100% equity interest in N.P.R. (US), Inc., a Nevada corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of Vaaldiam whose sole asset was the mineral title to the West Desert property. Other than compiling some of the historical results in a computer database, EuroZinc did not conduct any work. • In 2005, Lithic purchased N.P.R. (US), Inc. from EuroZinc, thereby acquiring the West Desert property. • From 2006, Lithic has conducted exploration that included photogrammetry, a helicopter-borne magnetic survey and a pole-dipole IP survey. • In 2007–08, Lithic completed 10,639m of core drilling, and undertook preliminary metallurgical test work. • In 2009, Lithic completed metallurgical test work to evaluate recovery of zinc and copper in both the oxide and sulphide portions of the orebody. • In 2013, Lithic completed test work to evaluate magnetite recovery. • In February 2014, the company changed its name from Lithic to InZinc Mining Ltd. • In 2018, InZinc (formerly Lithic Resources Ltd) completed 5 DD holes totalling 3,279m to test and expand the mineralisation model created by MDA in 2014.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Base metal mineralisation discovered to date on the West Desert property consists of sphalerite with minor chalcopyrite occurring in a series of concordant to discordant magnetite-bearing skarns and replacement bodies in carbonate rocks south of, and adjacent to, the quartz monzonite intrusive complex. • Two main types of skarn have been distinguished on the basis of mineralogy, generally reflecting the chemistry of the host rock: a) the most common type is magnesian, consisting of humite ± magnetite ± phlogopite along with lesser spinel, periclase, actinolite, forsterite and tremolite (humite and forsterite may be partly retrograded to serpentinite, brucite and/or talc) and b) less common type of skarn/carbonate replacement deposit (CRD) is more calcareous in composition. It generally exhibits a less disrupted character, with preserved bedding replaced by alternating bands of reddish-brown grossularite garnet separated by bands of fine-grained diopside and potassium feldspar, probably reflecting a protolith of thinly bedded limestone with shaly partings. Magnetite is occasionally present. • The Main Zone mineralisation has been traced with drilling over a length of about 525m, a width of about 150m, and to a depth of 575m, and remains open to the west and to depth.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Main Zone has been oxidised to an average depth of about 250m. • The Deep Zone is located immediately south of the Juab Fault and is hosted predominantly in thinly bedded limestones and shaley members of the Orr Formation. • For Deep Zone, three separate CRD style mineralised horizons have been identified through drilling over an area of about 330m by 225m at depths from about 450m to 750m. They remain open to the west, south, and possibly the east.

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.*
		• This release refers to results from geophysical surveys.
		• Historically drilling and significant intercepts have been independently compiled by Entech and can be found in the Independent Geologist's Report.
		• Supporting drillhole information (easting, northing, elevation, dip, azimuth, down hole length) is supplied within Appendix E of the Independent Geologist's Report.

Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
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*	• The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	length, 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.*	• Relevant maps and sections are included as part of this 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.*	• The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this 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.*	• All material or meaningful data collected has been 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.*	• Diamond Drilling at the West Desert Deposit will commence during January 2022 and will focus on resource definition and metallurgical test work. Subsequent activities are being planned and include the testing the geophysical targets covered under this release and other high priority exploration targets within the project area.