ASX Announcement 18 September 2023

ANT Geophysical Survey Interpretation Identifies 9 Priority Pegmatite Targets at Bynoe

Highlights

- **Final Ambient Noise Tomography ("ANT") geophysical interpretation received.**
- **Nine potential pegmatite targets in total have been identified, each characterised by low seismic velocity anomalies.**
- **Survey data integration with geochemical data shows surface expression of anomalies.**
- **Geochemical sampling and mapping continues at Bynoe in advance of maiden drill program which awaits conclusion of MMP and AAPA approval process.**
- **Geophysical and geochemical integration and analysis ongoing.**

EverGreen Lithium Limited **(ASX:EG1) ("EverGreen"** or **"the Company")** is pleased to announce the final analysis of its EXOSPHERE BY FLEET® Ambient Noise Tomography (ANT) geophysics survey at Bynoe.

ANT Background

ANT is a ground geophysics method that uses natural or man-made seismic noise as a signal source to measure the seismic velocity of the subsurface in three dimensions.

The key objective of the survey was to identify potential lithium-bearing pegmatites at depth, otherwise known as **blind pegmatites**.

Lithium pegmatites in the Bynoe Pegmatites Field have been shown to be indicated by zones of slower velocities than the surrounding metamorphic host rocks of the Burrell Creek Formation.

The data has been processed and undergone a complete analysis, with a view to initially defining priority targets within each survey grid.

Preliminary results from the ANT Survey Grid 1 were announced by EverGreen on 28 June 2023 in an ASX Release titled ***"ANT Survey Identifies Priority Pegmatite Targets at Bynoe"***.

In 2022, Core Lithium (ASX:CXO), utilised ANT technology developed by Fleet Space Technologies at its Finniss Project, which is contiguous and along strike of EverGreen's Bynoe Project.

On 1 August 2022, Core announced "BP33 drilling delivers outstanding results" (Refer: https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/CXO/02548420.pdf) whereby Core utilised Fleet's ANT technology over its already drilled world-class BP33 prospect, where the ANT Survey identified the BP33 pegmatite characterised by a zone of lower velocities.

EverGreen ANT Survey Location's

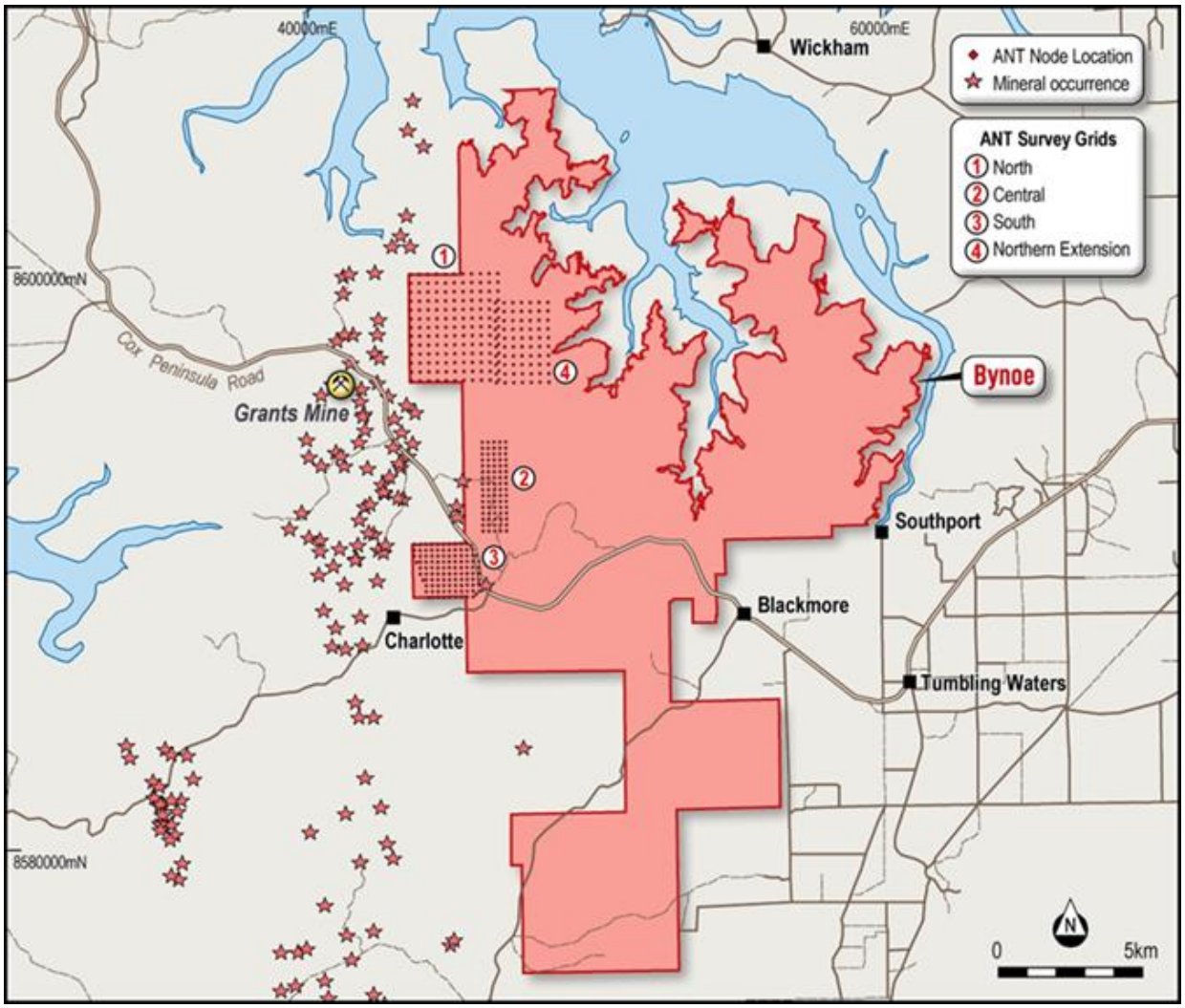

Figure 1: *Location of EverGreen's ANT survey grids 1 through to 4.*

Results

Analysis of the results from the four surveys and additional geoscience datasets including airborne magnetics, ground gravity and soil geochemistry, has led to the identification and classification of **nine priority anomalies or target areas**.

In addition, two important structural trends have been identified. Northeast structures show the general bedding and lithological trends, whereas northwest structures represent a cross-cutting relationship and are related to stacked pegmatite lenses in neighbouring areas.

Table 1 below provides a summary of the nine target areas:

Name	Dimensions	Depth	Structural Association
ANT A1-1	400m x200m	Weathering to 600m	NW
ANT A1-2	600m x 300m	Weathering to 1,125m	NE
ANT A4-1	500m x 1,500m	Weathering to 870m	NE
ANT A4-2	1,500m	Weathering to 870m	NE
ANT A2-1	200m x 100m	Weathering to 870m	NW
ANT A3-1	800m x 300m	Weathering to 660m	NW
ANT A3-2	400m x 200m	Weathering to 660m	NW
ANT A3-3	800m x 600m	Weathering to 660m	NW
ANT A3-4	400m x 200m	Weathering to 660m	NW

Table 1: *Overview of ANT Anomalies*

Figure 2 shows the processed seismic data for all four survey areas from which the nine anomalous areas were identified.

The depth of weathering has been interpreted as 2,550 m/s.

Areas exhibiting a low velocity beneath the depth of weathering are interpreted as potentially fresh pegmatite dykes.

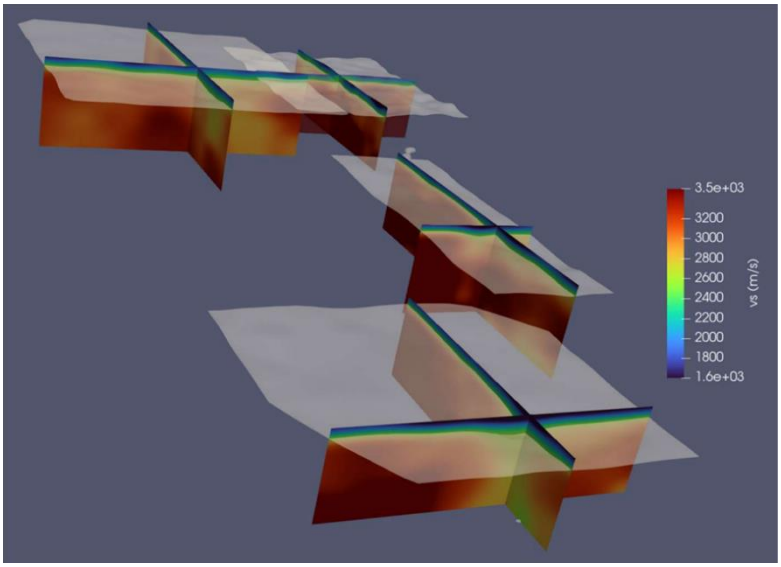

Figure 2: *View of all velocity models generated from the ANT Survey. View is NNE.*

Survey Area 1

Survey Area 1 is located to the northeast and along strike of the Core Lithium Carlton and Hang Gong Lithium mines.

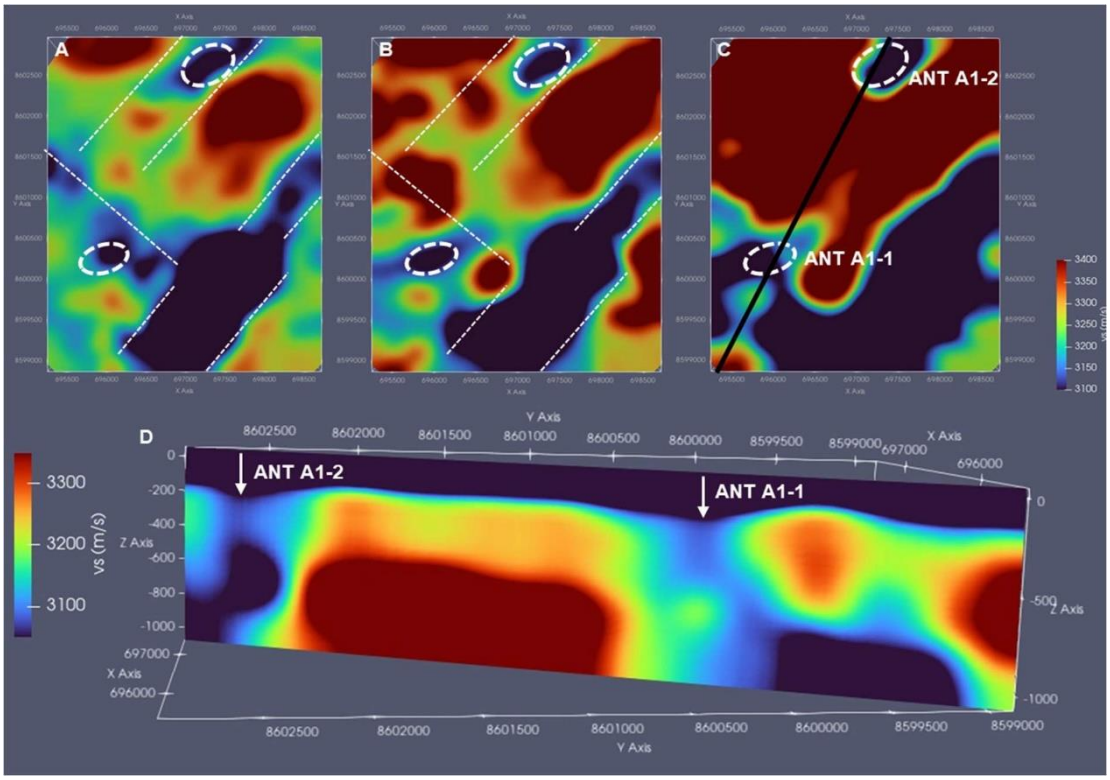

Figure 3: *Area 1 Velocity Model. Three depth slices showing interpreted structures and target areas - A) 250m depth, B) 450m depth and C) 650m depth. Sectional view D identifies two target areas.*

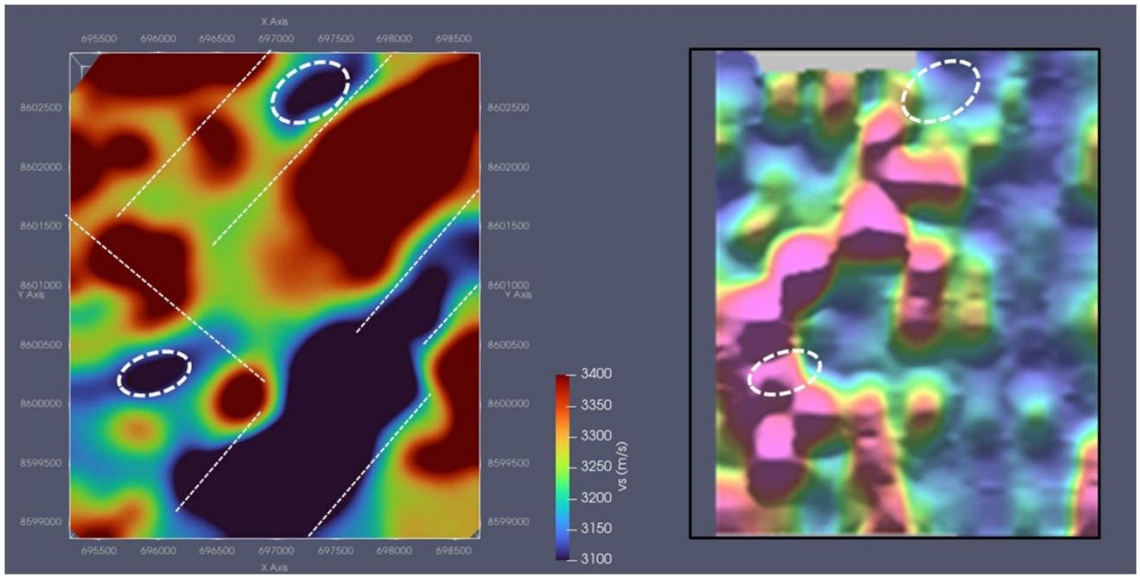

Figure 4*: (Left) 450m depth slice through the velocity model, (Right) Li2O geochemical sampling grid. Geochemical anomaly locations are shown on both.*

Target Discussion

Two anomalously low velocity zones have been identified in the Area 1 velocity model that could be associated with pegmatites:

- **ANT A1-1**: Central west, with dimensions of **400m x 200m** and extending from 200m to 600m below surface. Notably coincidental with geochemically high Li2O as shown in Figure 4 above.
- **ANT A1-2**: North, with dimensions of **600m x 300m** and extending from 200m to the depth limit of the model, 1000m below surface.

The ANT data in Area 1 highlighted two structural trends:

- The first, most pervasive structural trend is NE and this was expected as it matches major magnetic lineaments and bedding in the Bynoe Pegmatite field.
- The second is a more subtle NW trend, that is thought to be related to emplacement of stacked pegmatite lenses (such as those found at Hang Gong, 2km to the SE). ANT-A1-1 is seen to be contained within this NW-SE trend.

Survey Area 4

Area 4 lies immediately east of Area 1 with a slight overlap in geophone station locations between the two grids.

Target Discussion

Two target areas have been identified in Area 4:

- **ANT A4-1:** This zone in the south of the grid represents a large, complex structural zone with multiple Li2O geochemical anomalies. The feature is **1.5km x 500m and extends to a depth of 870m.**

The structures as seen in the ANT velocity model follow the regional fabric of the Bynoe area and trend northeast. However, within these general trends there are complex changes in the velocity model, including what appear to be two isolated lenses of high velocity Burrell Creek phyllite.

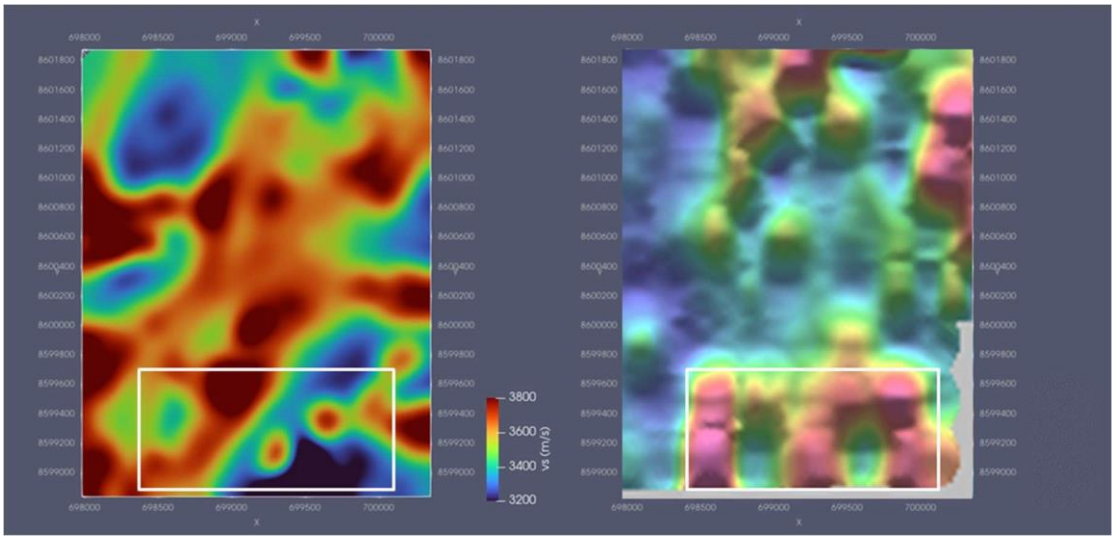

Figure 5: Anomalous area ANT-A4-1 in Area 4. *(Left) 450m depth slice through the velocity model, (Right) Li2O geochemical sampling grid.*

ANT A4-2: Located in the north of Area 4, a clear velocity structure follows a 1.5 km long Li2O geochemical anomaly. As in the southern zone (ANT A4-1), the structure trends northeast, although the area in general is far less structurally complex**. Modelling shows a depth extent to 870m.**

Figure 6 below, identifies the interpreted structure and coincidental geochemical anomaly.

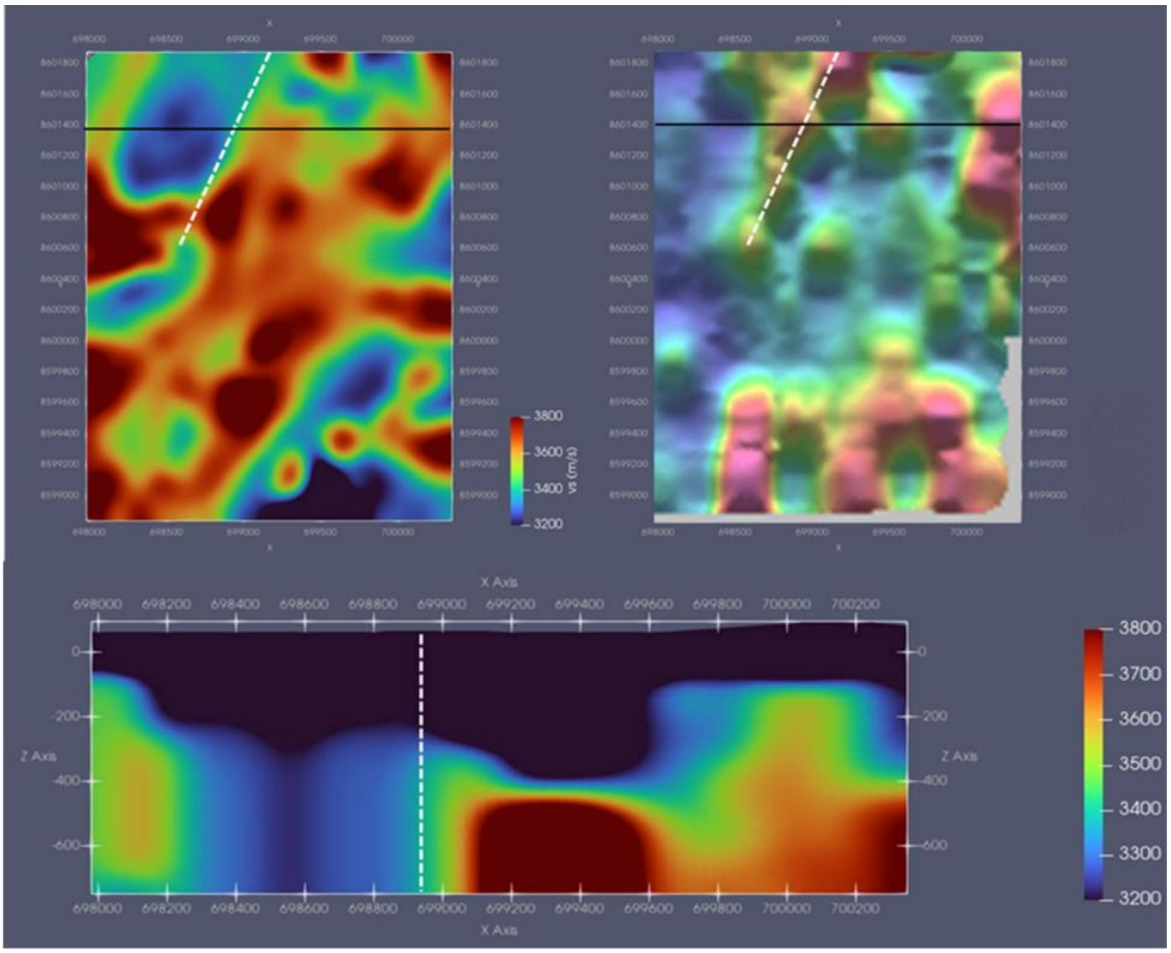

Figure 6: *(Left) 450m depth slice through the velocity model, (Right) Li2O geochemical sampling grid, (Bottom) velocity section. The white dashed line (ANT-A4-2) shows the velocity and geochemical structure, and the black line indicates the location of the section.*

Survey Area 2

Area 2 lies approximately 5 km south of Area 1 and 4 and is situated along the western tenement boundary.

While the main structural orientation matches the regional NE trend that is seen throughout the Bynoe region, Area 2 also exhibits a near surface NW structural trend that cross cuts the regional structures. This trend matches one seen in the Li2O soil geochemistry data, as can be seen in Figure 7.

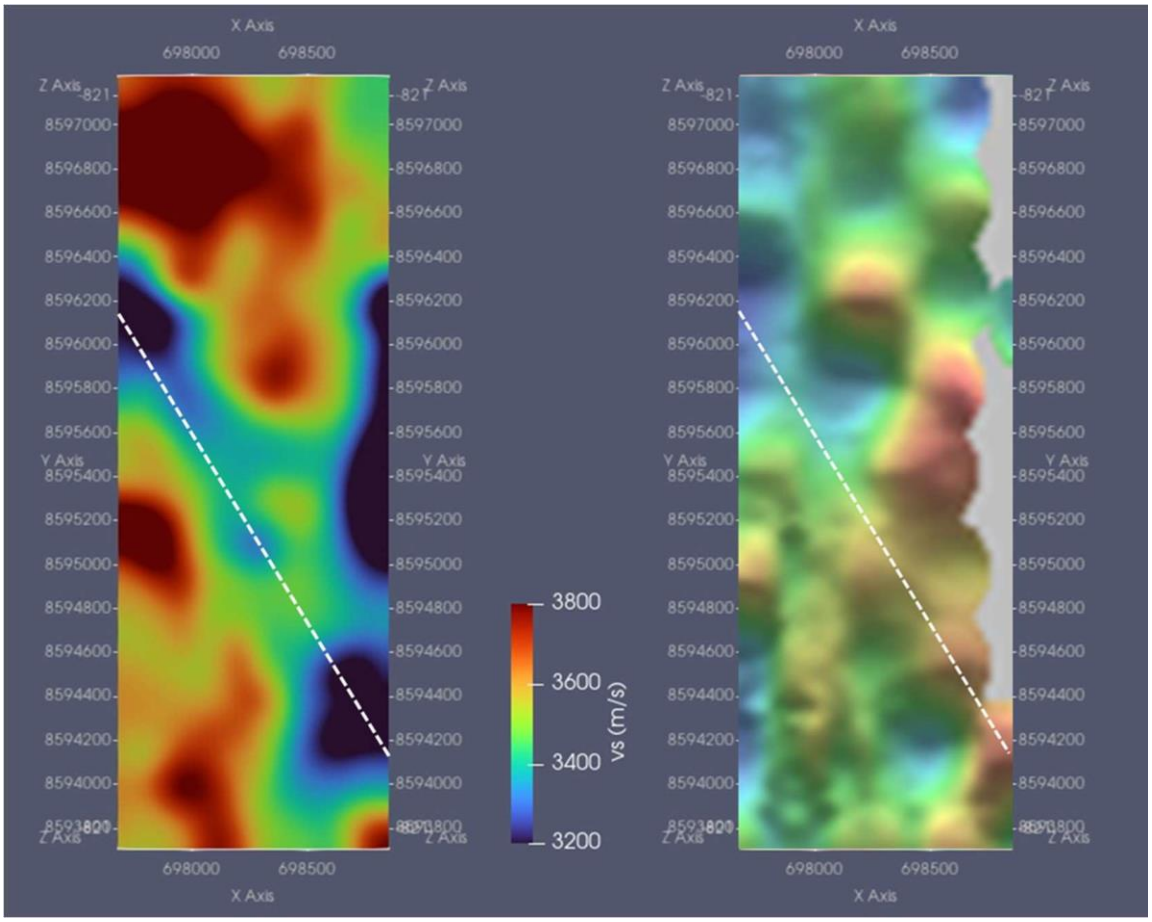

Figure 7: *(Left) 350m depth slice through the velocity model of Area 2, (Right) Li2O geochemical sampling grid highlighting NW structural trend.*

Target Discussion

ANT A2-1: The isolated velocity low anomaly as noted in Figure 8, is associated with the cross cutting NW trend and when looked at in three dimensions is seen to dip to the south. While this is not consistent with NE dipping stacked pegmatite lenses that can form is association with NW trending structures (such as Hang Gong), the ANT data may not be directly imaging the stacked lenses and is instead highlighting an emplacement corridor.

Additionally, there are significant velocity lows in the northwest and along the eastern side of Area 4. The eastern portions of the area also exhibit anomalously high Li2O soil geochemistry data and should be considered generally prospective.

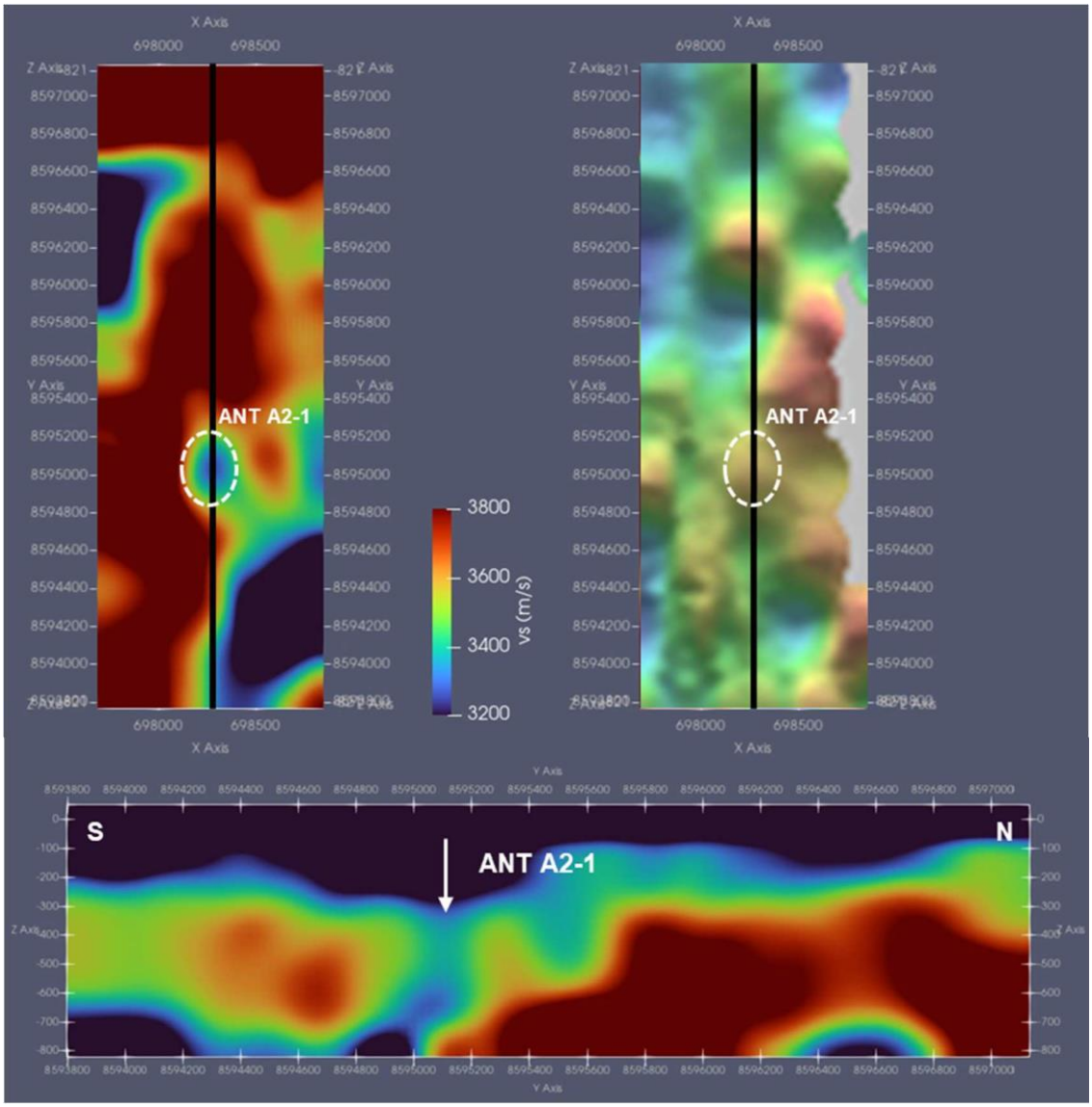

Figure 8: *(Left) 650m depth slice through the velocity model of Area 2, (Right) Li2O geochemical sampling grid highlighting anomalous velocity low and associated geochemical sampling response and location of section line, (Bottom) section through velocity model with arrow highlighting anomalous velocity low dipping towards the south.*

Survey Area 3

Area 3 is approximately one kilometre east of the BP33 resource which is Core's largest mineral resource estimate of 10.1mt @ 1.48% Li_2O^2 (refer to announcement 6 March 2023, "*BP33 Mineral Resource More Than Doubled"*).

Target Discussion

Four velocity low anomalous zones, **ANT-A3-1**, **ANT-A3-2**, **ANT-A3-3** and **ANT-A3-4** were identified flanking a central NW trending structure within the survey area, as noted in Figures 10 and 11.

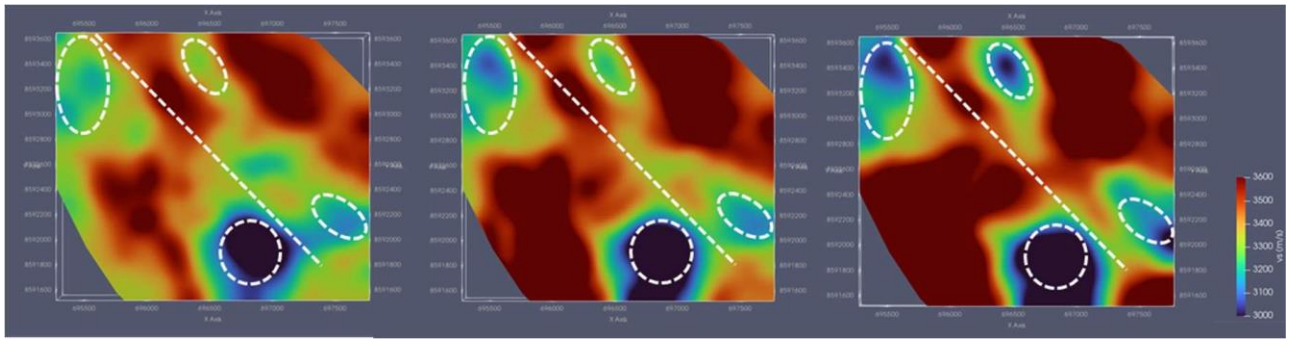

Figure 9: *(Left) 350m depth slice through the velocity model of Area 3, (Centre) 450m depth slice through the velocity model of Area 3, (Right) 550m depth slice through the velocity model of Area 3. NW trending structure and low velocity anomalies highlighted on each.*

The Li2O geochemical data shows a similar pattern (figure 10, right).

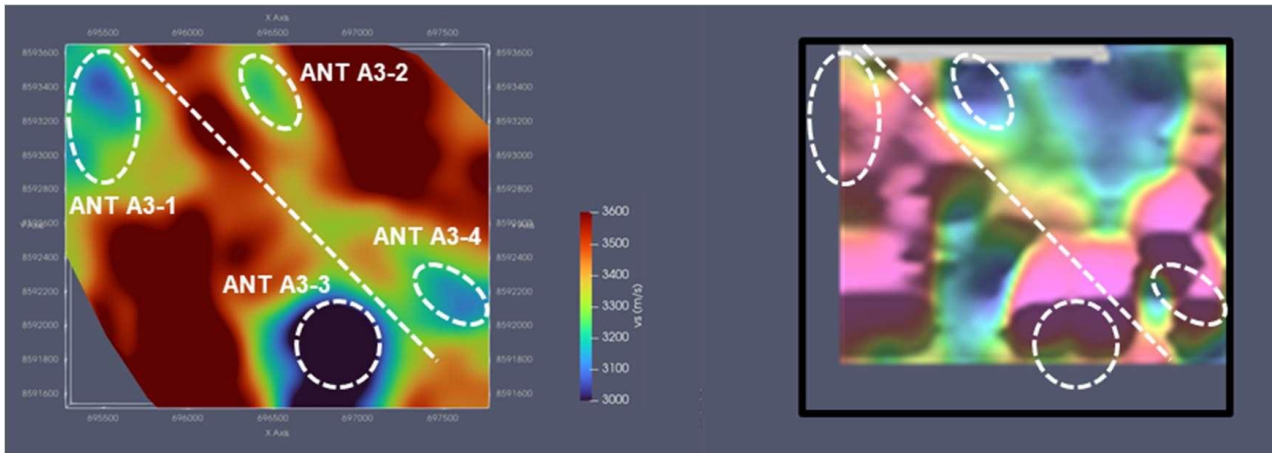

Figure 10: *(Left) 450m depth slice through the velocity model of Area 3, (Right) Li2O geochemical sampling grid. The same NW trending structure and low velocity anomalies are highlighted on each.*

- **ANT A3-1 & ANT A3-2:** The northern two anomalies are relatively small and subtle closer to surface, but broaden out and show lower velocity values at depths below 400m. A3-1 is 800m x 300m in size, whereas A3-2 is 400m x 200m in size. Each feature extends to 660 meters depth.

- **ANT A3-3:** The southern anomaly exhibits a very low velocity of 2800 m/s which might suggest that this is a formational feature. However, it is directly correlated with a very large Li2O anomaly. It is smaller in size at only 200m x 200m, or about 50% as big as the Hang Gong deposit to the west. The Geochemical correlation is the strongest in the northern parts of the ANT feature.
- **ANT A3-4:** This feature is 400m X 200m in size and extends to 660 meters depth and exhibits a slight northerly dip.

Figure 11 below shows sections through all four of the anomalies allowing for comparison. It is clear that the two northern zones are similar while ANT A3-3 and ANT A3-4 in the south are somewhat different.

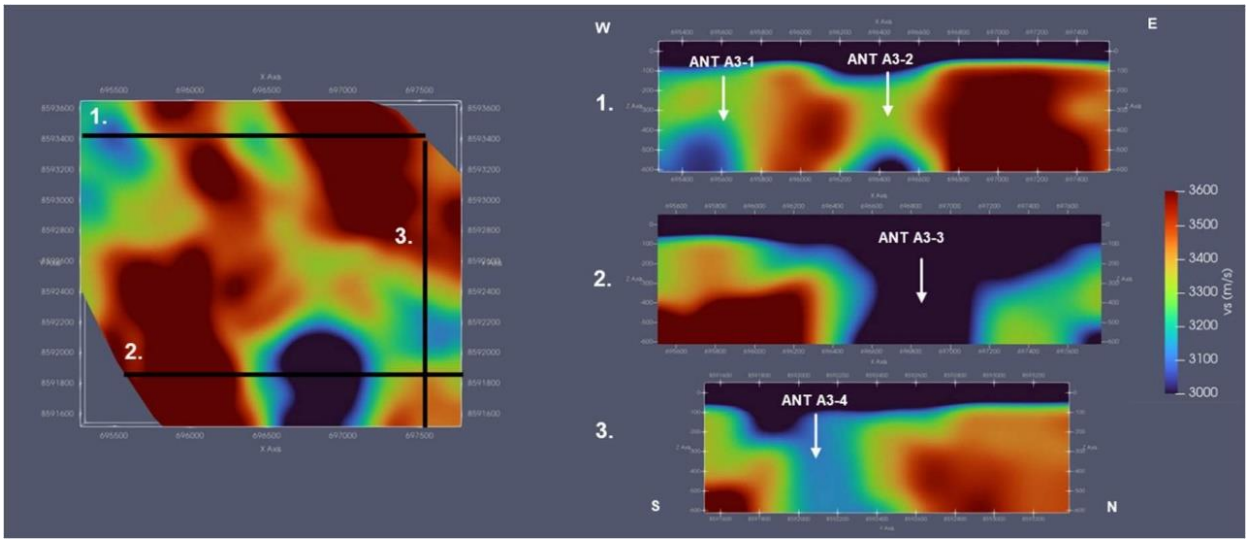

Figure 11: *(Left) 450m depth slice through the velocity model of Area 3. 1) East-West section showing ANT A3- 1 and ANT A3-2, 2) East-West section showing ANT A3-3, 3) North-South section showing ANT A3-4.*

Next Steps at Bynoe

Geochemical soil sampling is continuing across the Bynoe tenement with several teams currently in the field.

Progressive results from three sample batches submitted for analysis in June 2023 will be announced once interpretation is completed in the near future.

The Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (AAPA) clearance process is continuing and the Mine Management Plan (MMP) to facilitate drilling activities at Bynoe is in progress. It is hoped that approvals may be received in time to allow drilling to commence prior to the wet season this year. The Company is also assessing targets which may be amenable to drilling during the wet season.

The Company will provide updates as they become available.

About EverGreen Lithium (ASX:EG1)

EverGreen Lithium (ASX:EG1) is an exploration company which owns 100% of three highly prospective lithium spodumene projects in Australia. The Bynoe, Bynoe and Fortune Projects are located in areas of known lithium pegmatite occurrences within the Northern Territory and Western Australia. EverGreen's flagship Bynoe Lithium Project comprises a 231km² land position contiguous to Core Lithium's (ASX:CXO) producing Finniss Project. EverGreen's objective is to achieve exploration success with the goal of identifying a world class discovery utilising the latest in exploration techniques while maintaining an ESG focus with a view to contributing to a clean and green future.

To learn more, please visit: www.EverGreenlithium.com.au

Forward looking Statements:

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements that have been based on current expectations about future acts, events and circumstances. These forward-looking statements are, however, subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause those acts, events and circumstances to differ materially from the expectations described in such forward-looking statements. These factors include, among other things, commercial and other risks associated with exploration, estimation of resources, the meeting of objectives and other investment considerations, as well as other matters not yet known to EverGreen Lithium or not currently considered material by the company. EverGreen Lithium accepts no responsibility to update any person regarding any error or omission or change in the information in this presentation or any other information made available to a person or any obligation to furnish the person with further information.

Competent Person Statement:

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information reviewed by Chris Connell a Competent Person who is a Fellow and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Technical Exploration Manager to EverGreen Lithium Limited. He is an exploration geologist with over 25 years' experience including sufficient experience in the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Chris Connell has consented to the inclusion in this Public Report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This ASX announcement has been authorised by the Board of EverGreen Lithium.

For further information, please contact:

EverGreen Lithium Limited
E: admin@EverGreen.com.au

Appendix D: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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.*	• Not Applicable – the ASX Release only contains geophysical results
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).*	• Not Applicable – the ASX Release only contains geophysical 'Exploration Results'.
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.*	• Not Applicable – the ASX Release only contains geophysical 'Exploration Results'.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	
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.*	• Not Applicable – the ASX Release only contains geophysical results
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.*	• Not Applicable – the ASX Release only contains geophysical results
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*	• Not Applicable – the ASX Release only contains geophysical results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Not Applicable – the ASX Release only contains geophysical results
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.*	• Not Applicable – the ASX Release only contains geophysical results
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.*	• Not Applicable – the ASX Release only contains geophysical results
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.*	• Not Applicable – the ASX Release only contains geophysical results
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not Applicable – the ASX Release only contains geophysical results
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Not Applicable – the ASX Release only contains geophysical results

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Bynoe project consists of a single tenure, Exploration Licence ("EL") 31774, which consists of 92 sub-blocks (~231Km^2), the tenure details are as follows: **Tenement** / **Grant Date** / **Expiry Date** / **Holder** EL31774 / 15/02/2019 / 14/02/2025 / Synergy Prospecting Pty Ltd • The Bynoe project (EL31774) is held by Synergy Prospecting Pty Ltd which is a 100% subsidiary of EverGreen Lithium Limited (ASX:EG1). • The Bynoe project is situated on predominantly Vacant Crown Land, with additional portions of Government Owned Land and Freehold Land. • The Bynoe project is situated approx. 15km SW across water from Darwin in Northern Territory of Australia and approx. 1.5 hours drive from Darwin Airport on sealed roads.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration Activities undertaken by parties other than EverGreen Lithium Limited are detailed in the Valuation & Resource Management Pty Ltd's 'Technical Assessment Report of EverGreen Lithium Limited' (dated 20/Dec/2022) forming part of the Prospectus (dated 13/Jan/2023) released by EverGreen Lithium Limited in an ASX Release on the 05/Apr/2023.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Bynoe project lies in the eastern Bynoe Pegmatite Field; the northern field of the larger Litchfield Pegmatite Belt in the Northern Territory. • The bulk of the following geological summary is presented in the Valuation & Resource Management Pty Ltd's 'Technical Assessment Report of EverGreen Lithium Limited' (dated 20/Dec/2022) forming part of the Prospectus (dated 13/Jan/2023) released by EverGreen Lithium Limited in an ASX Release on the 05/Apr/2023. • The 180km-long Litchfield Pegmatite Belt stretches along the eastern

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		contact aureole of the Two Sisters, Allia Creek, and Soldiers Creek granites, from Darwin Harbour in the north to the Wingate Mountains in the south. These granites form part of the 'Allia Creek Suite', a late- to post-tectonic, felsic, fractionated S-type granite system emplaced along the western margin of the Pine Creek Orogen at 1,845Ma. ● The fractionated S-type Two Sisters granite comprises two phases: a medium-grained or porphyritic biotite granite and a coarse-grained pegmatitic phase. Frater (2005) proposed that the biotite granite straddles the boundary between the volcanic-arc and syn-collisional environment, whereas the pegmatitic granite (and associated pegmatites) represent the synto late-collisional setting. ● The dominant host stratigraphy of the Litchfield pegmatites is a succession of psammite and slate of the Palaeoproterozoic Burrell Creek Formation of the Finniss River Group or its metamorphosed equivalent, the Welltree Metamorphics. ● The primary target for mineralisation are lithium-bearing pegmatites, ideally Lithium-Cesium-Tantalum ("LCT") pegmatites that contain spodumene. Beryl, tantalum, and/or tin have the potential to be associated with the LCT pegmatites. ● Additional targets for mineralisation include gold, documented from Core Lithium's ASX Releases to be nuggety gold associated with quartz veins at Core Lithium Limited's (ASX:CXO) Far East prospect which is less than 50m from the tenure boundary. CXO's prospects of Windswept, Hurricane, & Far East (SSW to NNE) are interpreted to trend NNE into EverGreen's Bynoe project (EL31774). ● The gold occurrences are likely associated with the Pine Creek Orogen. The Pine Creek Orogen has a 150 year history of gold mining with more than 4 million ounces of gold produced. Most deposits are orogenic gold deposits in the Palaeoproterozoic Cosmo Supergroup, with gold most commonly hosted in-quartz veins, lodes, sheeted veins, stockworks and saddle reefs, with some gold also hosted within iron-rich sediments. Gold also occurs with zinc and silver associated with volcanic-associated massive sulphide deposits (sourced from Resourcing the Territory: Pine Creek Orogen).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.*
		• Not Applicable – the ASX Release only contains geophysical results

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.*	• Not Applicable – the ASX Release only contains geophysical results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not Applicable – the ASX Release only contains geophysical results
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 and diagrams are presented within the ASX Release Body and/or the appendices of the ASX Release. • Individual assay results of the sampled intervals are not included as an appendix table, as appropriate maps and diagrams present the visual trend of the assay results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Not Applicable – the ASX Release only contains geophysical results
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.*	• Ambient seismic noise refers to the continuous vibrations that are present in the earth at different frequencies. Geophones are acoustic detectors which are laid out in a grid to record these vibrations and allow subsurface rocks with differing S-wave velocities to be detected. • The ANT survey was completed under the supervision of Fleet Space Technologies. Approximately 100 Geophones were deployed at approximately 300m spacing for approximately 10 days across four separate grids (Figure 1)
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.*	• 'Further work' is presented in the 'Next Steps' section of the ASX Release Body.