

Eminence Minerals Expands Strategic Rare Earths Position in Bahia, Brazil

Tayra Rare Earth Project Directly Adjacent to IMC Rare Earth's Itarantim Project

- Eminence Minerals Limited (ASX: EMA) has lodged three exploration licence applications covering approximately 3,697 hectares, consolidating the applications into a single project to be known as the Tayra Rare Earth Project in southern Bahia, Brazil.
- The application areas are dominated by the low-relief terrain under which deeply weathered regolith, the host of ionic adsorption clay (IAC) rare earth deposits, is preserved elsewhere in the district. Reconnaissance desktop measurement indicates that approximately 84% of the corridor (3,120 ha) lies at an interpreted gradient of 15% or less, rising to 96% within some areas. The classification addresses preservation potential only and is not a measurement of rare earth content.
- Public-domain airborne radiometric data displays elevated thorium dominance over potassium above district background across areas of the Tayra project, approaching the ratio measured over the adjoining IMC project ground. These are relative measurements on a rendered image and are not radioelement concentrations.
- The project is located in an established exploration district with access via sealed roads and grid power, together with access to a skilled regional workforce and established mining and exploration services.
- The Tayra area sits within a broader alkaline and metasomatic geological province, with mapped alkaline granitoid bodies approximately 0.8 km from the Polígono Principal and mapped fenite approximately 5 km southeast of Tayra.
- Tayra is strategically located within the Itarantim–Maiquinique rare earths district, with portions of the Tayra application areas directly adjacent to exploration tenure held by NYSE American-listed IMC Rare Earths Ltd (NYSE: IMC ~US \$840M market cap) and its Itarantim Rare Earths Project.
- Protolith fertility is the principal technical risk. The ground applied for is mapped on orthogneiss, and the presence beneath it of a weatherable rare earth-bearing source rock has not been demonstrated. A structured and cost-effective work plan will be developed for the Project to address technical risks.

Cautionary Statement: The Tayra Project application areas adjoin tenure held by IMC Rare Earths Ltd (NYSE American: IMC). Eminence has not verified, and does not report in this announcement, any exploration information of that company. Proximity to that tenure provides a favourable regional geological framework; it is not evidence of mineralisation within the application areas and does not guarantee the discovery of mineralisation or of comparable grades. Mineralisation on adjacent or nearby properties is not necessarily indicative of mineralisation within the Tayra Project.

Eminence Minerals Limited (ASX: EMA) ('Eminence' or the 'Company') advises that it has expanded its rare earth exploration portfolio in Brazil through the lodgement of three exploration licence applications covering approximately 3,697 hectares in the Itarantim–Maiquinique district of southern Bahia.

The three applications will be advanced collectively as the Tayra Rare Earth Project ("Tayra" or the "Project"). The applications were lodged with the ANM in the name of EQN Brazil Ltda, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eminence Minerals Limited, under process numbers 871.180/2026, 871.181/2026 and 871.183/2026. The areas were identified through a desktop review of publicly available geological, topographic and airborne geophysical datasets, and represent open ground within a district that is otherwise closely held. Grant of the exploration licences remains subject to the applicable regulatory processes administered by Brazil's Agência Nacional de Mineração (ANM).

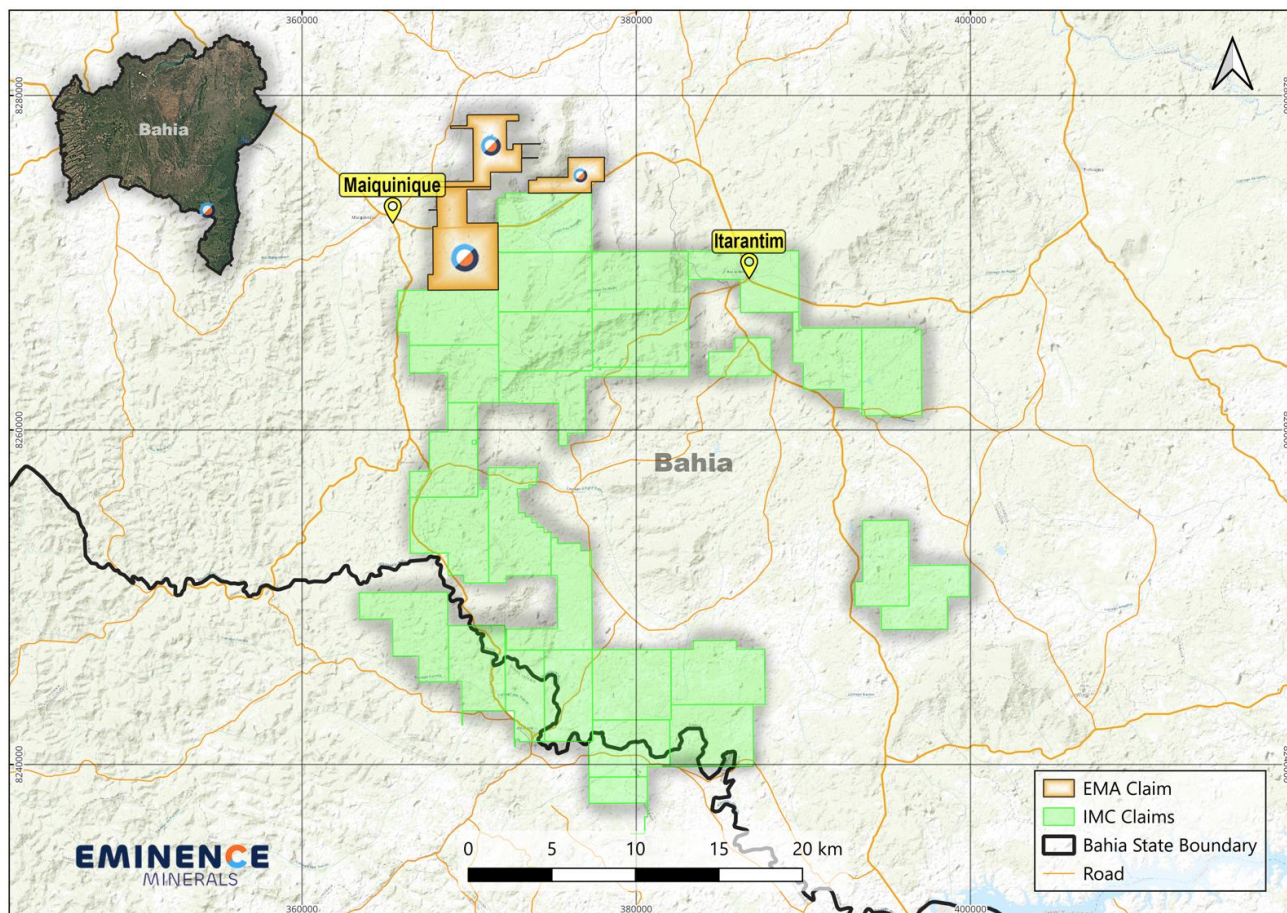


Figure 1: Location of the Eminence Tayra exploration licence applications shown in orange, with tenure held by IMC Rare Earths Ltd (NYSE American: IMC) shown in green. The IMC tenure is not Eminence ground. Itarantim–Maiquinique district, Bahia. The application areas are not individually labelled on the figure; they are identified by process number, name and area in Appendix 1.

Eminence Minerals Chief Executive Officer, Anthony Hills, commented:

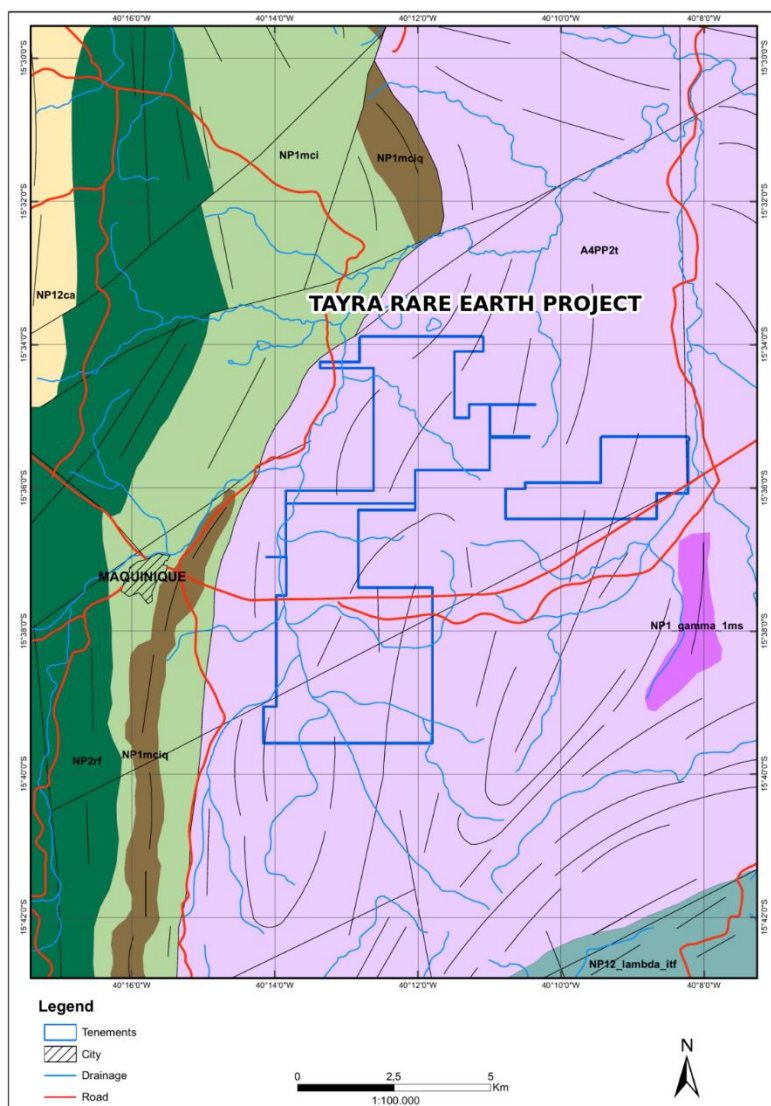
"I am excited to expand our exploration footprint further into the emerging rare earth districts of the state of Bahia, Brazil. Securing the Tayra REE Project gives Eminence a highly capital-efficient, high-upside foothold in an emerging ionic clay rare earth district. Tayra places Eminence directly within the emerging Itarantim–Maiquinique rare earths district, with portions of our applications immediately adjacent to the tenure of IMC Rare Earths and its Itarantim Project. Importantly, we are entering the district at very low cost and will now apply a disciplined exploration strategy to test the geological

model. Our immediate focus will be on field reconnaissance, geological mapping and targeted geochemical sampling to determine whether the favourable desktop indicators translate into prospective rare earth mineralisation. Tayra provides Eminence with a strategically located exploration platform in one of Brazil's increasingly recognised rare earth districts, while maintaining a disciplined approach to capital allocation and exploration risk."

Regional geological setting

The Tayra Project application areas lie on the southeastern margin of the São Francisco Craton, within the South Bahia Alkaline Province (PASEBA); a northeast-trending belt of Neoproterozoic anorogenic alkaline intrusions emplaced into Archaean to Palaeoproterozoic granulitic orthogneiss. The Itarantim nepheline-syenite massif anchors the southern end of the belt, and PASEBA syenites are documented as carrying a rare earth and thorium-bearing accessory assemblage including monazite, bastnäsite, allanite and thorite.

Regional 1:100,000 mapping (Figure 2) resolves the corridor into three lithostructural domains. The full extent of all three application areas is mapped as the Itapetinga Complex (A4PP2t), a Neoarchaeoan–Palaeoproterozoic assemblage of mylonitic garnet-bearing orthogneiss of syenogranitic to tonalitic composition. The nearest mapped alkaline-suite body, a foliated monzogranite and syenogranite stock of approximately 360 ha lies some 0.8 km southeast of the Polígono Principal, and fenite of the Itabuna Intrusive Suite is mapped approximately 5 km southeast of Tayra. Faults and fractures trend dominantly northeast–southwest, and one through-going lineament crosses the corridor.



EXPLANATION

NEOPROTEROZOIC

Cryogenian (850–650 Ma)

Itabuna Intrusive Suite

NP12lambdaitf — Fenite (alkaline metasomatic rock). Shown on the map as NP12_lambda_itf.

Macaúbas Group

NP2rf — Ribeirão da Folha Formation: banded garnet-biotite schist, sillimanite micaschist, graphitic biotite gneiss and quartzite.

NP12ca — Chapada Acauã Formation: metadiamictite with schistose matrix, gondite, quartzite and graphitic schist.

NP1mci — Campinarana-Inhobim Unit: muscovite-biotite paragneiss with micaschist, metarkose, amphibolite and sillimanite-garnet schist.

NP1mciq — Campinarana-Inhobim Unit as above, with graphitic schist and quartzite (q).

Anorogenic Granitoids

NP1gamma1ms — Foliated monzogranite and syenogranite, rich in enclaves and cut by basic dikes. Shown on the map as NP1_gamma_1ms.

NEOARCHAEAN-PALAEOPROTEROZOIC

Rhyacian (2,800–2,050 Ma)

Itapetinga Complex

A4PP2t — Mylonitic (hornblende)-biotite garnet-bearing orthogneiss, syenogranitic to tonalitic, with amphibolite and biotite levels; migmatitic hornblende-biotite orthogneiss, paragneiss and muscovite-biotite gneiss with intercalations of muscovite-kyanite quartzite (q) and associated metabasic and metaultrabasic rocks (b).

— Fault or fracture

Lithostratigraphic units after public-domain SGB/CPRM 1:100,000 mapping; unit coding after Teles (2016). Age ranges as given in the source compilation.

Figure 2: Regional geological map of the application corridor at 1:100,000, application areas outlined in blue. Compilation of public-domain SGB/CPRM lithostratigraphic mapping; unit coding after Teles (2016).

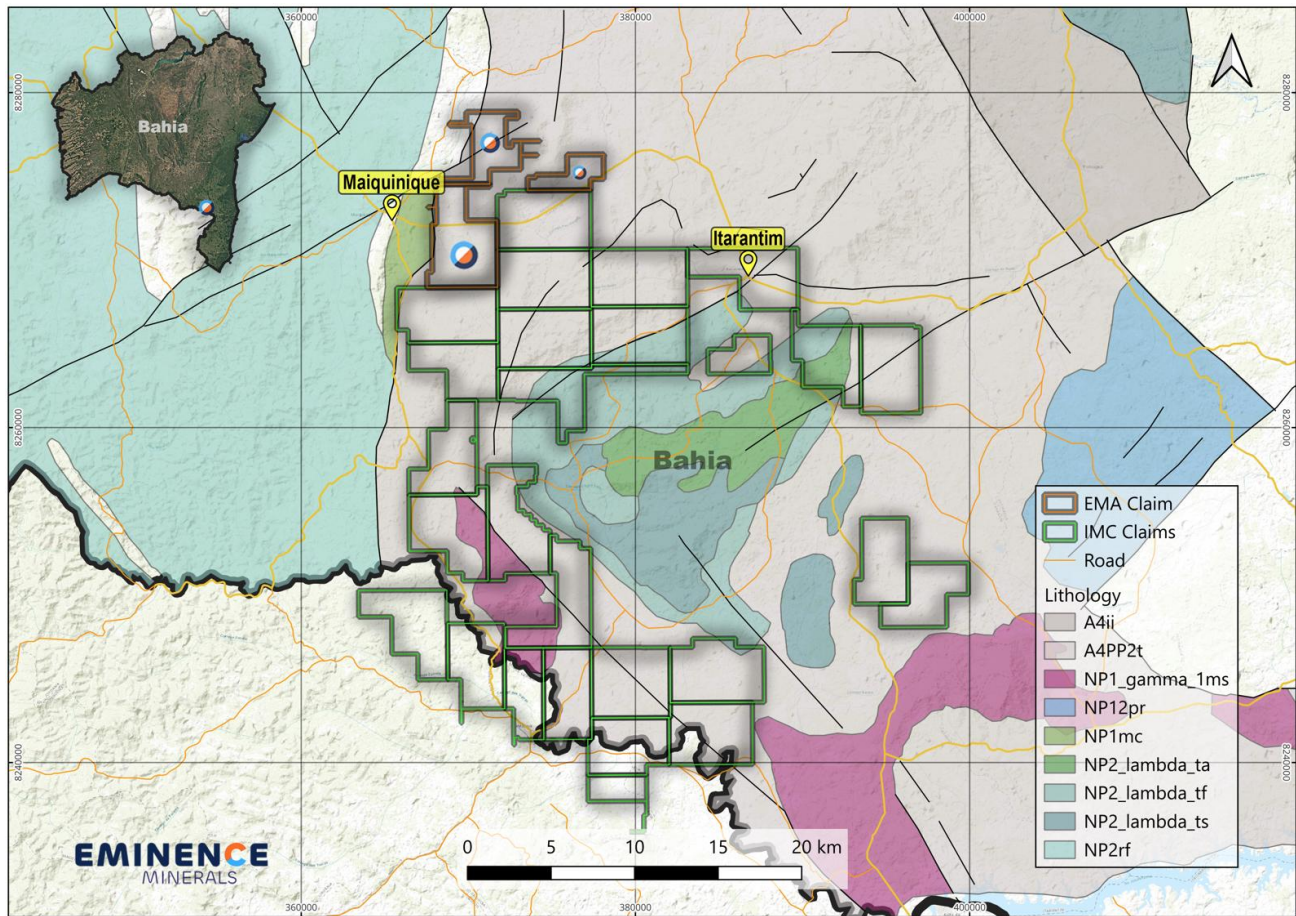


Figure 3: Regional geological setting at 1:1,000,000, application areas outlined in brown and tenure held by IMC Rare Earths Ltd outlined in green. Compilation of public-domain SGB/CPRM 1:1,000,000 geological mapping. Unit codes are reproduced as they appear in the source layer; the units underlying the application areas are described in Figure 2.

Terrain slope across the corridor was classified from contour density on the 1:100,000 topographic compilation (Figure 4). Approximately 3,120 ha, or 84% of the corridor, falls at an interpreted gradient of 15% or less: 1,925 ha (96%) of Gleba 1, of which 1,732 ha lies below 5%; 878 ha (82%) of Gleba 2; and 317 ha (51%) of the Polígono Principal, the last carrying 176 ha above 25% over the ridge that occupies its centre. Gleba 1 accordingly presents the closest local analogue to the plateau-remnant settings beneath which regolith thickens elsewhere in the district. The classification measures preservation potential only and says nothing of tenor.

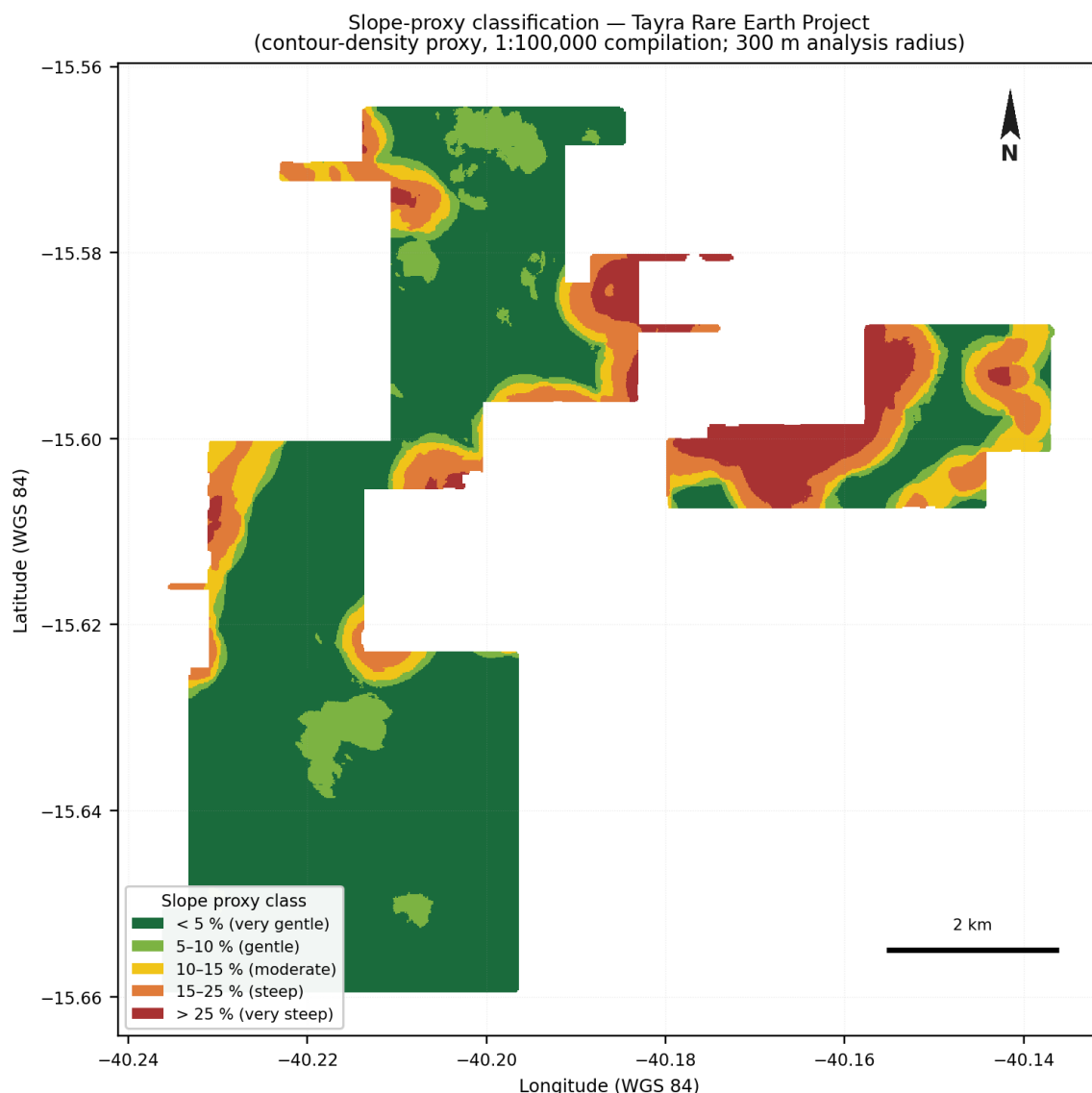


Figure 4: Slope-proxy classification of the application areas, derived by the Competent Person from contour density on the 1:100,000 topographic compilation (300 m analysis radius). The classification is a planning proxy and is not a measured slope model.

Airborne radiometrics

All three application areas return responses above district background in the equivalent thorium and equivalent uranium channels of the public-domain ternary composite (Figure 5). Gleba 2 returns a thorium-to-potassium ratio of 1.05 against a district background of 0.73, the closest of the three to the 1.15 measured over the adjoining project centre, and the third highest absolute thorium response of the domains examined.

The readings are not uniformly favourable, and the Company reports them in full. The Polígono Principal returns the brightest total response of the corridor but is dominated by potassium, at a thorium-to-potassium ratio of 0.78 that sits at district background. A potassium-dominant response is more readily explained by felsic rock at surface or subcrop than by mature regolith from which

potassium has been leached, and it is not the signature that the district targeting sequence seeks. Gleba 1 returns the weakest absolute response of the three, so that its case rests on geomorphology rather than on radiometry.

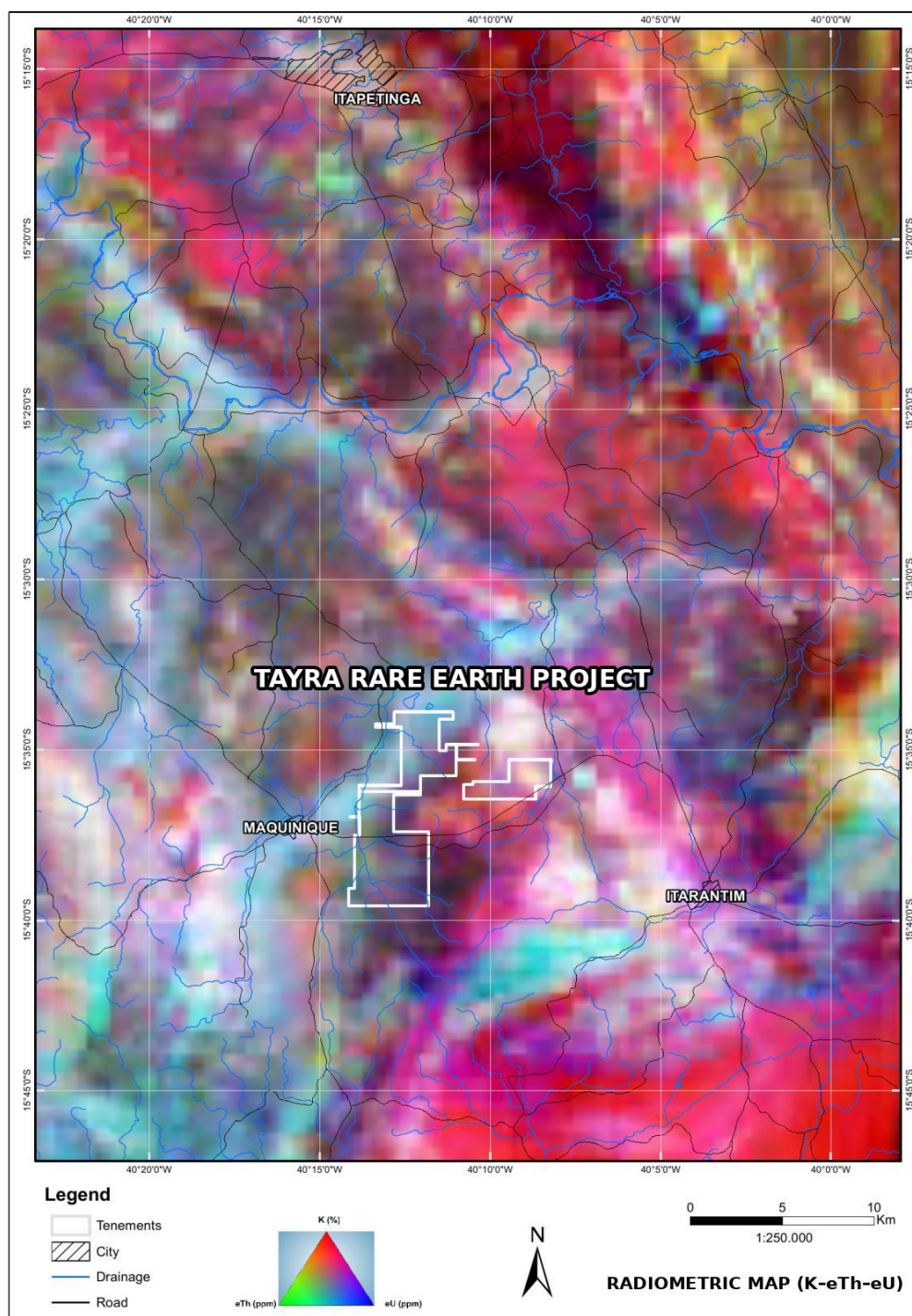


Figure 5: Ternary radiometric image (K–eTh–eU) of the Itapetinga–Itarantim region at 1:250,000, application areas outlined in white. Compilation of public-domain CBPM airborne gamma-spectrometric data flown at 500 m line spacing and 100 m nominal terrain clearance (Teles, 2016). Colours are a stretched RGB rendering and are not radioelement concentrations.

Basis and limitations of the desktop measurements

The slope classification in Figure 4 is a contour-density proxy computed by the Competent Person on the 1:100,000 topographic compilation with a 300 m analysis radius. It is a planning proxy and not a measured slope model. The radiometric ratios quoted above are relative comparisons of rendered colour within a single stretched image; they are not concentrations of eTh, K or eU in ppm or per cent and must not be read or reproduced as such. The airborne survey was flown at 500 m line spacing, which does not resolve features at the scale of an individual application area. No field work, sampling, drilling or analysis has been undertaken on the application areas.

Magnetics. On the equivalent magnetometric compilation, a composite magnetic high of district scale occupies the ground to the south and southeast of the application areas, toward the mapped alkaline bodies and the adjoining project ground, with the mapped fenite on its northwestern shoulder. The eastern areas straddle a discrete north-northeast-trending magnetic low. No depth or susceptibility modelling has been performed, no magnetic target is reported, and the pattern is treated as a framework observation pending located data.

Protolith fertility — the principal technical risk

The three application areas are mapped in their entirety on orthogneiss of the Itapetinga Complex. The ionic adsorption clay model requires a protolith carrying weatherable rare earth-bearing accessory minerals; that condition has not been demonstrated beneath the application areas and cannot be demonstrated from desktop data. Protolith fertility is therefore the principal technical risk to the Project and is the first question the planned field program is designed to answer.

Established Infrastructure and Exploration Access

Tayra is located within an established exploration district with close proximity to sealed roads, grid power and established regional services. The broader Itarantim area has supported sustained mineral exploration activity, providing access to local technical personnel, contractors and exploration services. The Project's proximity to existing infrastructure is expected to support a staged and capital-efficient exploration strategy, with initial work focused on low-cost geological and geochemical programs before any consideration of more intensive exploration.

Exploration Strategy and Next steps

Following the grant of the exploration licences and completion of the necessary permitting and access arrangements, Eminence intends to undertake a staged exploration program across the Tayra Rare Earth Project. Initial activities are expected to include verification and refinement of available geological, topographic, structural and airborne geophysical datasets, followed by field reconnaissance and geological mapping across priority low-relief areas. The Company also intends to assess regolith and weathering profiles to identify areas where deep weathering may be preserved, together with targeted soil, regolith and rock-chip sampling and appropriate geochemical analysis where warranted. Results from the initial field programs will be integrated with the regional geological and geophysical datasets to refine and prioritise exploration targets, with follow-up programs, including auger or other drilling, to be considered where supported by the results. The Company will

provide further updates as exploration progresses and meaningful results become available.

Concession Application and Status

Eminence has applied for these three concessions. Under the Brazilian mineral rights system administered by the ANM, applications are ranked on a first-come, first-served (priority) basis. There is no guarantee that all three applications will be granted to Eminence. The Company advises investors that the tenure status of the Tayra Project is subject to final confirmation by the ANM. Eminence will update the market in due course once claims grants have been officially registered.

Authorised for release by the Board of Eminence Minerals Limited.

Investor and Media:

Anthony Hills, Chief Executive Officer
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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to the geological setting, the interpretation of publicly available regional geological, topographic and airborne geophysical data, and the design of the proposed exploration program for the Itarantim–Maiquinique application areas is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Sérgio Luiz Martins Pereira, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Membership No. 7341), a Recognised Professional Organisation included in the list promulgated by ASX from time to time. Mr Martins Pereira is engaged by the Company as a senior consultant and is not an employee of the Company. He 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' (JORC Code). Mr Martins Pereira consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

No Exploration Results, Exploration Target or Mineral Resource are reported in this announcement. Sections 1 and 2 of JORC Table 1 are included at Appendix 2 on a voluntary basis and are reported on an 'if not, why not' basis. The desktop measurements reported in Figures 4 and 5 are relative reconnaissance proxies measured on raster compilations, are qualified in the section 'Basis and limitations of the desktop measurements' above, and are not to be reproduced or represented as measured slope values or as radioelement concentrations.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections. Such forward-looking statements and projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. Forward-looking statements and projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results achieved. Eminence Minerals Limited does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections, and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements or projections based on new information, future events or otherwise, except to the extent required by applicable laws. While the information contained in this announcement has been prepared in good faith, neither Eminence

Minerals Limited nor any of its directors, officers, agents, employees or advisers gives any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement.

Appendix 1 - Mining Rights Under Application

The three exploration licence applications are summarised below. All three were lodged with the ANM in the name of EQN Brazil Ltda, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eminence Minerals Limited, and none is subject to any royalty, overriding interest or deferred consideration payable to a third party. Areas are as lodged and are subject to confirmation on grant; the three areas total 3,696.67 ha, reported elsewhere in this announcement as approximately 3,697 ha.

ANM Process No.	Phase	Prospect	State	Size (ha)	Substance
871.180/2026	Exploration Request	Gleba 1	Bahia	2,000.00	Rare Earths
871.181/2026	Exploration Request	Gleba 2	Bahia	1,070.36	Rare Earths
871.183/2026	Exploration Request	Polígono Principal	Bahia	626.31	Rare Earths

Appendix 2 – 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.	- No sampling of any kind has been carried out by Eminence Minerals Limited on the application areas. Area selection was based on public-domain geological, topographic and airborne geophysical compilations only. Publicly reported information relating to ground held by IMC Rare Earths Ltd has not been verified by the Competent Person, is not reported in this announcement and has not been relied upon. - The style of mineralisation sought is ionic adsorption clay (IAC) rare earth mineralisation developed within a deeply weathered regolith profile. No mineralisation has been identified on the application areas.
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).	No drilling has been undertaken.

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.	No drilling has been undertaken.
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 as no drilling has been undertaken.
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 as no samples have been taken.
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.	- No assaying or laboratory testing has been undertaken. No historical exploration for rare earths is known on the application areas. - Public-domain airborne gamma-spectrometric and magnetic compilations flown for the CBPM, together with SGB/CPRM regional mapping and the compilation of Teles (2016), were used as an aid to area selection. These are rendered raster products used for relative comparison and are not analytical data.
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.	No samples taken or analysed
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.	No known sampling for REE

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.	No sampling undertaken.
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.	No drilling undertaken
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No samples taken
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No samples taken

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.	- Three exploration licence applications (ANM processes 871.180/2026, 871.181/2026 and 871.183/2026, totalling 3,696.67 ha) were lodged with the ANM in the name of Equinox Brazil Ltda, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eminence Minerals Limited, and are pending assessment and grant. The applications confer priority of assessment; they do not confer tenure, and there is no security of tenure until grant. No royalty, overriding interest or deferred consideration is payable to a third party over the application areas. - No impediment to grant is known to the Company at the date of this announcement. Access for field work will require agreement with surface landholders, and environmental and social screening of the application areas has not yet been undertaken.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No known exploration for REE has been carried out on the exploration licence application areas. No known exploration for other minerals is known over the licence application areas

Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The deposit type sought is ionic adsorption clay (IAC) and residual concentrations of rare earth elements (REE) associated with deeply weathered regolith profiles developed over Neoproterozoic anorogenic alkaline and syenitic intrusive complexes of the South Bahia Alkaline Province (PASEBA) in the eastern São Francisco Craton. The underlying Archaean to Palaeoproterozoic crystalline basement was polydeformed and metamorphosed prior to the emplacement of REE-enriched peralkaline and syenitic intrusive suites during the late stages of the Brasiliano Orogeny. Primary concentrations of REE-bearing accessory minerals are present within these alkaline intrusive suites and associated felsic differentiates. In the regional model, mineralisation is predominantly of ionic adsorption clay (IAC) type, hosted within kaolinite- and halloysite-bearing saprolite horizons. This describes the model sought and not the application areas, which are mapped entirely on orthogneiss of the Itapetinga Complex; the presence of a fertile rare earth-bearing protolith beneath the application areas has not been demonstrated, and no mineralisation has been identified on them.
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.	• No drilling undertaken

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.	No drilling or sample aggregation undertaken, no cut off grades applied
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').	No drilling undertaken
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.	No drilling has been undertaken. Figures 1 to 5 show the location of the application areas, the regional geological setting and the public-domain geophysical compilations used in area selection, at the scales stated in each caption.
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.	No sampling undertaken
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.	No additional data
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.	- Planned further work comprises reconnaissance mapping, review of the available radiometric data, rock-chip and soil sampling and, where results warrant, grid auger sampling, in order to define and rank exploration targets. - Evaluation of the existing radiometric data and of the topography will be undertaken to assist in target definition. No mineralisation has been identified on the application areas and no structural control on mineralisation is asserted.