JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 Report

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information*	**Historical exploration** The data used for Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) are based on the logging and sampling of reverse circulation (RC) drilling (all aircore holes were excluded from the MRE). The majority of the drilling was completed between June 1998 and December 2000 by Weld Range Joint Venture, Anaconda Nickel Ltd (ANL) and EVM Group Plc (EVM). The drilling and sampling processes are documented in the Anaconda report TR921 and CSA Global Pty Ltd (CSA Global) considers that the quality of the sample collection procedures was acceptable. Sample lengths vary – less than 3% of sample lengths are less than 1 m, 46% of samples are 1 m, 22% of samples are 2 m, 25% of samples are 4 m, and 4% of samples >5 m. Most 4 m and 5 m samples were resampled by ANL using 1 m intervals. **2020-2021 exploration** The deposit was sampled by RC drilling (5" diameter size). Total drilling amounts in 2020-2021 was 397 drillholes for 19,500 m. Drillholes were spaced on grids of 200 m × 200 m, 80 m × 800 m and 50 m × 50 m. Drillholes were sampled over their entire length. 1 m or 2 m samples were collected from the cone splitter into a calico bag and into a plastic bucket. Sample weight varied from 0.5 kg to 3 kg. The sample bags were delivered to the drill rig in boxes. All sample bags were pre-numbered in Perth with sample numbers and then used at the site in the certain pre-defined sequence. The material collected into the bucket was placed on the ground as sample heaps in the sequence of the sample collection, and the bag with collected material placed next to the sample. When the geological logging was complete, five samples from each sampling area were then bagged into polyweave bags, labelled, sealed and transported to the exploration camp.

Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	**Historical exploration** Most of the drilling was completed by RC drilling techniques, along with some aircore drilling. Rotary air blast (RAB) drilling has also been completed across the project. Details of the drilling techniques are poorly documented. RC drilling in 2000 used a 5” face sampling bit. A conventional crossover bit was used during some of the earlier drilling (e.g. 1991). All aircore and RAB holes were excluded from the current MRE. **2020-2021 exploration** The last exploration campaign was completed by EVM in October-December 2020 and in March-October 2021 when 397 RC (for 19,500 m) and eight diamond holes were drilled in the central part of the deposit to infill the ANL holes, which resulted in the general exploration grid of 80 m × 200 m. The diamond holes were not used for the MRE as they were drilled for the metallurgical purposes as well as to determine the specific gravity (SG) and moisture contents of different lithological units. EVM subcontracted Precision Exploration Drilling, Kennedy Drilling and Raglan Drilling. The companies used RC rigs with 1150 CFM 445 PSO air compressor face sampling hammers. All holes were dry, the drilling diameter was 5” (12.7 cm). All drill runs were 6 m. The cone splitter was cleaned with compressed air after each 6 m run. Some holes were pre-collared to 1–2 m to hold the loose material at the top of the holes. Oriented core drilling was not carried out.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recovery data for the RC and aircore drilling was not documented for the historical exploration. Sample weight data were not collected in the field in 2020 and 2021, but was reported by the laboratory as the ‘as received’ weight. Samples were weighed prior to drying and this information could be used as an indication of the weight of the sample collected in the field. The minimum sample weight was 151 g and the maximum weight was 12,833 g (average sample weight was 2,179 g). Holes were re-drilled if estimated sample recovery was poor.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Historical documentation refers to difficult drilling conditions in some holes due to poor ground conditions and free-flowing sands at surface, with hole collars requiring casing.

		Some holes were pre-collared to 1–2 m in 2020-2021 to hold the loose material at the top of the holes.
	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.	Poor sample recovery is generally restricted to rocky zones. There is potential for fines or mud to have been flushed, but this is not considered material. The Competent Person (Dmitry Pertel) is not aware of any relationship between recovery and grades.
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.*	It was reported for the historical drilling that where geological logging has been completed, the logging was done with sufficient detail. No other details are available in the provided reports, but the data available for the MRE database included full geological logging for all holes used in the MRE. With regards to the drilling by EVM in 2020-2021, logging was carried out at the drill site by the rig geologist. The sample was initially sieved from the sample heap, washed and the RC chips were then logged. Observations were recorded by hand on to pre-printed logging sheet. The chips were then placed into the RC chip tray and stored for further reference. The logbook was sent to Cue, checked for errors and entered into a spreadsheet, which was emailed to Perth and transcribed into a database. Hard copies of all logbooks were scanned and digitised. Characteristics recorded included hole ID, logged interval, colour, lithology, structures, rock type, some mineralogy, date, hardness, and magnetic intensity.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	RC logging for both historical and 2020-2021 exploration programs includes qualitative observational logging. All RC chips were photographed in 2020-2021.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drillholes that were used in the MRE were logged in full. All other holes were excluded from the MRE.

Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core drilling was not used for the MRE, apart from the results of metallurgical testwork and SG determination.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	**Historical exploration** The majority of RC and aircore samples were collected based on a nominal 1 m or 2 m sample interval. ANL reported that RC drill cuttings in the 2000 drilling program were mostly dry. RC drilling in 2000 used a three-tiered riffle splitter to subsample the drill cuttings to produce a nominal 2–4 kg subsample. Where wet samples were returned, a subsample was collected by grab sampling. **2020-2021 exploration** 1 m or 2 m samples were collected from the cone splitter into a calico bag. RC drill cuttings in 2020-2021 drilling programs were mostly dry. Sample weight varied from 0.5 kg to 3 kg. Where wet samples were returned, a subsample was collected by grab sampling.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	**Historical exploration** Sample preparation for the historical drilling comprises oven drying and then pulverising using an LM2 or LM5 pulveriser. Chromium-free pulveriser bowls were used for sample preparation in 1999 and 2000; however, Snowden reported that it is not possible to rule out contamination from the pulveriser bowl for earlier drilling. **2020-2021 exploration** EVM completed sample preparation and analyses at the Intertek Genalysis laboratory in Maddington or in Bureau Veritas (2021 program), Perth. After checking sample receipts and sorting, the samples were weighed, and then oven dried. After drying, the samples were split by either rotary or linear splitter for 1–2 kg of material for milling and XRF and retaining ~1 kg of material for bottle roll test. The sample was then pulverised and sent for analysis. Sample size varied from 300 g to 3 kg. Although the Competent Person (Dmitry Pertel) was unable to inspect the Intertek Genalysis and Bureau Veritas laboratories directly, sample preparation procedures are well known and operate to 'industry standards', and the Competent Person has no reason to cast doubt on their validity. The sample size and sampling techniques are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the mineralisation style and deposit type.

	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	A three-tiered riffle splitter or cone splitter was used to subsample the drill cuttings.
	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.	The identified duplicates for the historical exploration were collected from the holes drilled by ANL, where field duplicates were collected at a ratio of approximately 1:20. During the 2020-2021 exploration program, duplicate samples were taken at the deposit site together with the original samples. The coding of the field duplicates took place at the deposit by EVM geologists, so the main analytical laboratory was not aware which samples were field duplicates. Data provided for repeat analysis for field duplicates show it occurred at a frequency of 119 repeats from 4,458 analyses (2.6%) for the 2020 program, and 129 repeats from 7,482 analyses (1.7%) at the Bureau Veritas laboratory in 2021.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to accurately represent the nickel-cobalt (+chromium) mineralisation at Range Well, based on the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and the percent value assay ranges for the primary elements. The Competent Person considers that the sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of material being sampled.
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.*	XRF (fused bead) has proven to be a very accurate analytical technique for a wide range of base metals, trace elements and major constituents found in rocks and mineral materials. A limited number of historical analyses used acid digest followed by analysis – either inductively coupled plasma with optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES) or atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS). The technique is 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.	Not applicable. Geophysical tools were not used for the MRE.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of	**Historical exploration** A number of analytical laboratories in Western Australia have been used over the life of the project, including Actlabs (Kalgoorlie), Ultra Trace Laboratories (Perth) and Intertek Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd (Perth).

	accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	CSA Global is only aware of limited quality control data being collected as part of the various drilling campaigns, including: ▪ Field duplicates collected every 20 samples for drillholes WRRC0001 to WRRC0249. Results show reasonable precision has been achieved for these holes. ▪ Reference materials inserted into the sample batches (nominal rate of 1:30) during the 2000 drilling campaign to monitor analytical accuracy. The certified standard deviation of the reference materials is unknown and as such, only general conclusions can be drawn from the results, which suggests that the analytical accuracy was reasonable. **2020-2021 exploration** ▪ Measurement of RC sample recovery. All holes with poor sample recovery were redrilled. ▪ Submitting repeat pulps and field duplicates to the main laboratory – Intertek Genalysis in Perth. The repeat samples were taken at the deposit site together with the original samples, the coding of the field duplicates took place at the deposit by EVM geologists, so the main analytical laboratory was not aware which samples were field duplicates. Data provided for repeat analysis for field duplicates shows it occurred at a frequency of 119 repeats from 4,458 analyses (2.6%) in 2020, and 134 repeats from 7,482 analyses (1.8%) in 2021 Stage 2A drilling program. All pulp duplicates were submitted by Intertek Genalysis as an in-house quality control procedure. Data provided for repeat analysis for pulp duplicates shows it occurred at a frequency of 153 repeats from 4,458 analyses (3.4%) in 2020, and at a frequency of 153 repeats from 4,458 analyses (3.4%) in 2021. The overall population of repeat samples is considered sufficient. ▪ Submitting repeat pulps to the umpire laboratory – Bureau Veritas in Perth. The repeat pulps were selected from the pulps stored at the Intertek Genalysis laboratory until all the testwork is completed, and then all the pulps and laboratory rejects will be moved to EVM's warehouse. Repeat pulps were selected after receipt of the results from the main laboratory. The repeat pulps were selected from the various nickel grade ranges. The coding took place at the pulp storage by EVM geologists, so the umpire laboratory was not aware which samples were pulp duplicates. Data provided for repeat analysis at umpire laboratory shows it occurred at a frequency of 137 repeats (~3% of 2020 drilling program). No umpire laboratory was employed in 2020. The overall population of repeat samples is considered sufficient. ▪ Standards were submitted with each analytical batch to reference the performance of the analysis and sample preparation. ▪ Blanks were submitted with each analytical batch to reference the performance of the analysis and sample preparation in 2021. The Competent Person considers the assay data are suitable for Mineral Resource estimation, based on assessment of the quality control results.

Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	With regards to the historical exploration, in 2009, Snowden completed re-assaying of seven holes for chromium, nickel and iron from the sample pulps at the ALX Chemex laboratory in Brisbane. The re-assaying showed a good comparison between the original assays and the re-assays with the results were typically within 10%. CSA Global reviewed the sampling techniques and data during a site visit in 2020 to verify the drilling, logging and sampling techniques.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were drilled for the MRE purposes. Several diamond drillholes were twinned, but diamond drilling was not used in the MRE.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data entry and database procedures are not documented for the historical exploration programs, so CSA Global is unable to comment on their appropriateness. In 2020-2021, the primary data were recorded by hand on to pre-printed logging sheets, which were later transcribed into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The spreadsheet was checked by the geologist in Cue for any transcription errors. Sample numbers were generated by EVM on pre-printed bags and logging sheets. Analytical results were obtained from the laboratory as Microsoft Excel files, which were uploaded to the database using macros by matching sample numbers. The database is stored at EVM's head office in Perth and is regularly backed up. Pulp duplicates are stored at the Intertek Genalysis laboratory.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	All grade values equal to zero or negative values were replaced with a value equal to half the detection limit.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Historical reports indicated that collar locations for the 2000 drilling campaign were surveyed by a contract surveyor using a differential global positioning system (GPS) (accuracy reported to be ±10 cm both horizontally and vertically). It is not known how the location of other historical holes was established, but Snowden ran some field checks and validations and was satisfied with the quality of the collar locations. With regards to the 2020-2021 exploration program, collar locations for each drillhole were initially determined using handheld GPS. Once drilling was complete, the actual collar location was determined again by differential GPS and updated in the database.

		EVM reported that once holes are drilled, sampled and logged, they are sealed with concrete plugs (though no plugs were available for the review by the Competent Person during the site visit as the site visit was done at the beginning of the drilling campaign), and then a peg is installed with the hole ID. A CSA Global representative inspected several drillhole collars and completed measurements of the collar location using a GPS inbuilt into a Sony camera. The measured geographic coordinates were converted to GDA 94 Zone 50 South by EVM, without knowing the hole names that were measured. The calculated coordinates were then compared with the corresponding ones in the database. The survey measurements and controls are considered satisfactory.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is based on GDA94 Zone 50 South.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The airborne laser scanning data for the topography was acquired from an airborne drone by AAM Pty Limited on 18 and 19 December 2020. The entire project area was subject to the survey. The reported horizontal accuracy of the surface is 0.3 m and the vertical accuracy is 0.1 m. The quality and adequacy of topographic control is believed to be excellent.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The spacing between drill sections varies throughout the project. The drilling density for the holes drill by ANL was initially generally 200 m × 800 m (blue collars) and the exploration lines were from south to north. Sons of Gwalia holes (green collars) were drilled 80 m × 800 m and 150 m × 400 m with northwest-southeast exploration lines. EVM infilled the ANL holes, resulting in a general exploration grid density of 200 m × 200 m. In addition, ANL drilled eight holes with 50 m × 50 m spacing, and EVM drilled 21 holes 20 m apart and ~20 holes at a 50 m × 200 m spacing. The section spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity necessary to support the Mineral Resource classifications that were applied.
	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.	The degree of geological and grade continuity demonstrated by the data density is sufficient to classify the Mineral Resource according to the definition of Mineral Resources in the JORC Code.

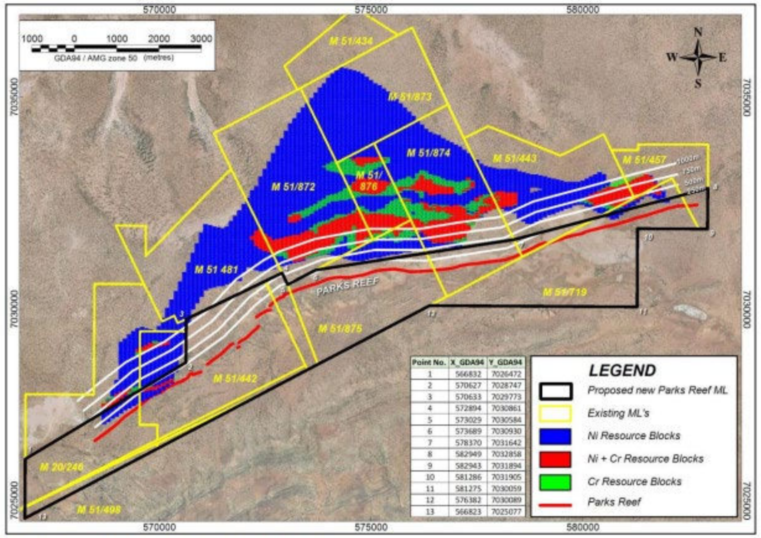
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Based on the length analysis of raw intercepts, a 2 m composite length was chosen for the MRE.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	All holes were vertical, which is appropriate for a sub-horizontal laterite deposit. CSA Global considers there is no sample bias of the mineralisation due to hole orientation.
	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.	Overall, there is considered to be no sampling bias from the orientation of the drilling due to the nature of mineralisation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Protocols relating to sample security for the historical drilling are not documented. However, CSA Global has no reason to believe that sample security poses a material risk to the integrity of the assay data used in the current MRE. With regards to the 2020-2021 exploration program run by EVM, the sample chain of custody was reviewed by CSA Global during the site visit. The chain of custody is managed by drilling, geological and laboratory contractor personnel. RC samples were placed next to the drill rig logged and sampled. The geologist at the site makes sure that all samples and their numbers match the logbooks and labels on sample bags. All samples are registered in the Sample Record Sheet. Five samples from sampling areas were then bagged into polyweave bags, labelled, sealed and transported to the exploration camp, which is located at the deposit site. All bags with five samples are then packed into bulk bags for one tonne of material. The bulk bags were then loaded to trucks and transported to the Intertek Genalysis laboratory in Perth. The database is stored at EVM's head office in Perth and is regularly backed up. Pulp duplicates are stored at the Intertek Genalysis laboratory. All measures taken to ensure sample security are considered to be 'industry standard'.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and data were reviewed by a CSA Global representative during a site visit completed in October 2020. The review did not reveal any fatal flaws. The sampling and data collection techniques are considered to be industry standard.

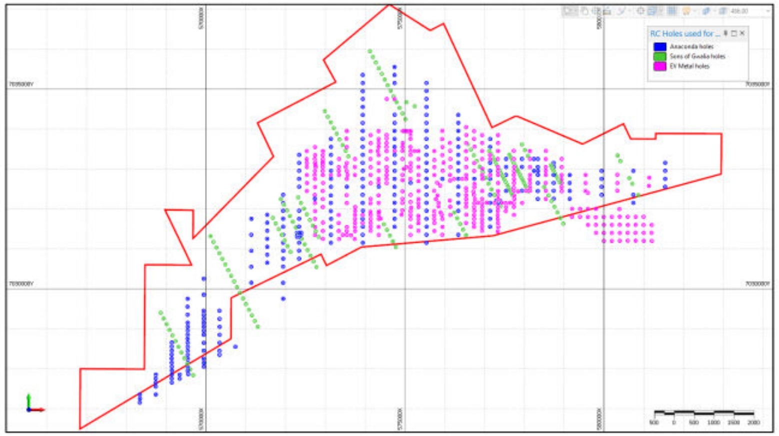
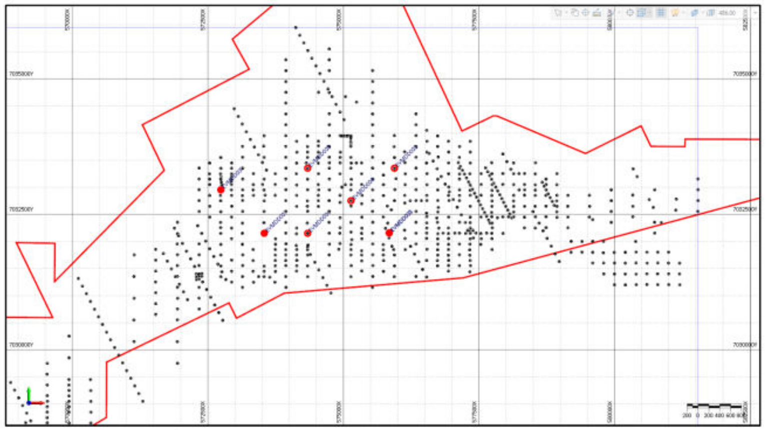
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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.*	EVM owns all the issued capital of EVM Australia Pty Ltd (EVM), which in turn owns 100% of the Oxide Mining Rights within 13 contiguous mining leases with an area of 77 km2 ('Mining Leases') covering the entire Weld Range Complex, and one exploration licence adjoining the eastern boundary of the Mining Leases ('Exploration Licence'), approximately 60 km northwest of Cue in the Murchison Province of Western Australia. Podium Minerals Limited (Podium) is the registered holder, with a legal interest of 100% in the Mining Tenements, subject to the terms of the Mining Rights Deed between Podium and EVM dated 20 November 2017. The Oxide Mining Rights comprise exclusive rights to explore for and mine all metals contained in Oxide Minerals within the Mining Tenements. Oxide Minerals comprise all minerals within the Mining Tenements containing nickel, chromium, copper, cobalt, iron, manganese, magnesium, gold and other metals contained in or associated with minerals containing one or more of those metals, from surface to a depth of 50 m or to the base of weathering or oxidation of fresh rock, whichever is the greater, and includes the Range Well Nickel-Cobalt Resources and the Range Well Chromium Resources, and all oxide minerals in which the oxide anion (O_{2-}) is bound to one or more metal ions (such as XO, XO_2, X_2O, X_2O_3, X_2O_4, X_2O_5, X_3O_4 and so on where X represents one or more metal ions) above and below 50 m from surface, in fresh rock or otherwise, but excludes all platinum group metals (PGMs), namely platinum, palladium, ruthenium, rhodium, osmium and iridium, contained in those minerals ('Oxide Minerals'). Podium retains 100% of the rights to mine all metals contained in Sulphide Minerals and all PGMs in the Mining Tenements. Sulphide Minerals comprise all minerals other than Oxide Minerals within the Mining Tenements ('Sulphide Minerals').
	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.	No impediments are known at the time of reporting.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Significant exploration was conducted during the 1970s by International Nickel (Aust.) Ltd, BHP, Australian Consolidated Minerals and CRA Exploration Pty Ltd. Exploration also occurred during the period 1995–2001 by the Weld Range Joint Venture and ANL. From 1990 through 1995, exploration was conducted by Dragon Resources Ltd and Austmin Gold NL, a subsidiary of Sons of Gwalia Ltd. Only results of exploration by ANL, Sons of Gwalia Ltd and EVM were employed for the MRE.

Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	A nickel laterite deposit formed from the surface leaching of ultramafic rock, mainly serpentinised dunite. The four main zones of enrichment in the deposit are the ferricrete, ferruginous zone, transition zone and the saprolite zone. The ferruginous zone is characterised by iron oxides, a mixture of goethite and haematite and is usually brown-yellow-orange in colour. The saprolite zone is a transitional zone between the weathered limonite zone and the saprock.
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* ▪ *Easting and northing of the drillhole collar* ▪ *Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* ▪ *Dip and azimuth of the hole* ▪ *Downhole length and interception depth* ▪ *Hole length.*	Exploration Results are not being reported.
	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.	Exploration Results are not being reported.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Exploration Results are not being reported.
	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.	Exploration Results are not being reported.

	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Exploration Results are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Exploration Results are not being reported.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Exploration Results are not being reported.
	If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').	Exploration Results are not being reported.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Relevant maps of the Resource Model Area and RC drill collars:  *Figure 2:* *Location of the tenement package* *Source: EVM*

		 *Figure 3: Drillhole distribution at Range Well*
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.*	Exploration Results are not being reported.
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.*	Bulk density and moisture determinations were carried out using samples from diamond holes drilled during the 2020 program. Eight holes with a total depth of 316.3 m, and with an average depth of 39.5 m, were drilled and logged, and samples from seven of these holes were taken for density measurements specifically for this purpose (228 determinations). The location of diamond holes is shown on Figure 44 (red circles).  *Figure 44: Location of diamond holes*

		The determinations were done by the ALS laboratory in Perth. Competent pieces of drill core were taken from each interval of PQ drill core provided and both dry and wet densities were measured, as well as the moisture content.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Planned further work recommendations include: ▪ Additional drilling to upgrade the Mineral Resource classification ▪ Additional lithological and geochemical domaining to improve the geological definition of the deposit ▪ Drilling test areas with variable grid to determine optimal drill spacing for Indicated category ▪ Additional moisture and density determinations ▪ Completion of a scoping study followed by a prefeasibility study based on the MRE and other reports.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Diagrams were used for the MRE and included: ▪ Geological maps with drillholes ▪ Gridded seam models Future work will be focussed on infill drilling and increasing confidence.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	All data, including location, geological and analytical data, were supplied in Micromine format. In addition, all laboratory analytical reports were provided in Microsoft Excel format. One combined database was provided for the MRE – drillholes for all exploration programs, including recent drilling completed by EVM in 2020-2021. All holes, except ones drilled by the Sons of Gwalia Ltd, ANL and EVM were excluded from the MRE. The database was developed by EVM. All drillholes were logged, and the analytical databases compiled from laboratory reports. All drillhole data supplied by EVM for the MRE were stored in databases, mostly in Micromine format. All the database changes are strictly regulated according to in-house protocols.
	Data validation procedures used.	The following error checks were carried out during final database creation: ▪ Missing collar coordinates. ▪ Missing values in fields FROM and TO. ▪ Cases when FROM values equal or exceed TO ones (FROM≥TO). ▪ Data availability – checked for each drillhole in the tables: ▪ Collar coordinates ▪ Sampling data. ▪ Duplicate drillhole numbers in the table of the drillhole collar coordinates. ▪ Duplicate sampling intervals. ▪ Sample 'overlapping' (when the sample TO value exceeds FROM value of the next sample). ▪ Negative-grade samples. Drillhole data were selectively verified against source documentation.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	Dmitry Pertel (Principal Geologist) from CSA Global visited the Range Well site from 15 to 16 October 2020. He observed drilling, logging and sampling operations at the site, visited a number of hole collars, verified collar locations, reviewed the deposit geology and reviewed the access road from the main highway and Cue. The observations found no material risks to the reporting of an MRE.

	If no site visits have been undertaken, indicate why this is the case.	Not applicable; a site visit was completed.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	The deposit is a typical nickel laterite deposit formed by surface weathering of a layered ultramafic intrusive complex. Ten deposit regolith domains were recognised based on geochemical composition — Alluvial Clays (AC), Smectite Saprolite Clay (SSC), Goethite Clay (GCZ), Siliceous Goethite Clay (SGZ), Carbonite Magnesite (CM), Serpentinite Protolith (SP), Talc-rich Protolith (TRP), Granite Protolith (GP), Carbonate Ankerite (CA) and Carbonate Dolomite (CD). Six of them were interpreted and modelled using conventional strings and wireframes, while four of them were modelled using indicator approach within the other domains using hard boundaries. Mineral Resource estimation assumed that these 10 units formed a multi-layer blanket more or less parallel to the topography.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	Interpretation for grade domains was based on sampling results of drillholes, which were sampled at 1 m and 2 m intervals. The grade domaining was completed for each modelled regolith domain. Classical statistical analysis was done for each main elements within each regolith domain. When multiple populations were established, the relevant cut-offs for corresponding grades were then used as indicators to interpolate high grade and low grade populations in the corresponding regolith domains, with subsequent calculation of final grades using estimated probabilities.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	No alternative interpretations were adopted. The regolith and mineralisation domains were supported by clear geological and geostatistical observations, and 1 m and 2 m sampling at the deposit. Therefore, the Competent Person (Dmitry Pertel) considers that alternative interpretations are not supported and are unlikely to provide more appropriate results.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Chemical composition with the help of lithological logging was mainly used to interpret all modelled geochemical domains. Various cut-offs depending on regolith domain were used to model high grade and low grade domains for nickel, iron, magnesium, alumina, silicon and chromium in each geochemical domain.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The mineralisation is sub-parallel to the topography, trends roughly northeast-southwest and has a total strike length of ~14 km, although majority of the resource occurs in the central portion over a strike length of some 4 km. The mineralisation is on average ~20 m thick but is up to 45 m thick in the Chrome Hill area.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum*	The MRE is based on surface RC drilling using Ordinary Kriging to inform blocks with the parent cell size of 50 m × 50 m × 1 m. The block model was constrained by 10 geochemical domains and several grade domains for nickel, iron, magnesium, silicon, alumina and chromium, and also by the Mining Lease boundary. Sectional interpretation was carried out for all geochemical domains, while all grade domains were modelled using indicators.

distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen, include a description of computer software and parameters used

Hard boundaries were used between the interpreted geochemical domains. The drillhole data were composited to a consistent length of 2 m based on the length analysis of raw intercepts.

The following table shows the interpolation parameters adopted for the increasing search ellipse dimensions, based on variogram model anisotropy, for successive estimation passes for the estimated blocks from left to right:

Interpolation method	Ordinary Kriging			
Search radius (m)	1/3 of 496 x 511 x 2	2/3 of 496 x 511 x 2	496 x 511 x 2	N x (496 x 511 x 2)
Minimum no. of points	3	3	3	1
Maximum no. of points	16	16	16	16
Minimum no. of drillholes	2	2	2	1

The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the MRE takes appropriate account of such data.

The previous model for the Range Well deposit was developed by CSA Global in May 2021 with an effective date of 1 March 2021.

CSA Global estimated the Mineral Resources on a global basis and reported them using a range of cut-offs between 0.4% and 0.6% Ni. CSA Global modelled six main regolith domains – alluvial clay, smectite saprolite clay, goethite clay, siliceous goethite clay, carbonite magnesite and protolith. Some domains were also subdivided into subdomains – granite protolith, talc-rich protolith, serpentinite protolith.

The current estimate at 0.5% Ni cut-off reports 353 Mt, which is 8% (relative) higher in tonnes than the March 2021 estimate, whereas the average grades in the updated model are 1.0% higher for nickel and 9.4% lower for cobalt.

The differences are explained by the modelling methodology applied in March and October 2021. The previous model was based mainly on the lithological codes and geological domaining, while the updated model is based mainly on the regolith domaining (mostly a geochemical approach). In addition, the updated model was built using additional exploration results from the March to October 2021 drilling campaign.

However, the global differences are well within expected accuracy.

The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.

No definitive metallurgical work has been completed, and industry standard estimates of ~90% recovery have been assumed for nickel and cobalt.

EVM has considered Chromium and Calcrete by products, but no work has been done to look at recoveries or economics at this stage.

Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic

All elements that could affect metallurgical processing have been modelled and estimated, including Ni, Co, Cr, Sc, As, Al_2O_3, Ca, CaO, Cr_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, K, K_2O, LOI, MgO, Mn, Na, Na_2O, P, P_2O_5, SiO_2, S, SO_3, Ti, TiO_2, Cu, Zn, Au, Pb, Nb, Pd, Pt, Sn and V.

	significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	The block model used a parent cell size of 50 m(E) × 50 m (N) × 1.0 m(RL) with sub-celling to 10 m(E) × 10 m(N) × 0.2 m(RL) to maintain the resolution of all the lithological and grade domains. The northing and easting parent cell size was selected based on approximately one half and one quarter of the densest drill section spacing at the deposit. The model cell dimensions were also selected to provide sufficient resolution to the block model in all directions and to honour vertical variability of grades.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No assumptions have been made regarding selective mining units.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables	No assumptions about correlation between variables were made.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	All boundaries between main geochemical zones should be initially modelled by DTMs, which were subsequently used to code the analytical database. The geochemical coding of the database was completed by EVM and provided to CSA Global. Some holes did not have sufficient chemical data for geochemical coding, and geological logging was used to assist with geochemical interpretation of those holes. The following six main geological boundaries were initially interpreted for each section: ▪ AC – Base of the alluvial clays ▪ SSC – Base of Smectite-Saprolite clay ▪ GCZ – Base of Goethite clay ▪ SGZ – Base of Siliceous Goethite clay ▪ CM – Base of Carbonate Magnesite ▪ BDR – Base of Protolith. The Carbonate Ankerite and Carbonate Dolomite geochemical domains were not initially interpreted and wireframed. The Protolith zone included the combined Serpentinite Protolith, Talc-rich Protolith and Granite Protolith zones. Those geochemical zones that were not initially interpreted and wireframed (Carbonite Ankerite, Carbonate Dolomite and three individual Protolith types) were then modelled in the block model using indicators. The block model was therefore divided for all regolith domains using geochemical codes. High grade domains were modelled for nickel, iron, magnesium, silicon, alumina and chromium grades using the following cut-offs:

Domains	Elements	Ni, ppm	Fe, %	Co, ppm	Mg, %	Al, %	Si, %	Cr, ppm
AC (Alluvial Clays)	Populations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cut-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SSC (Smectite Saprolite Clay)	Populations	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
	Cut-offs	2,000 ppm	16%	-	6.4%	-	18.2%	7,400 ppm
GCZ (Goethite Clay)	Populations	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cut-offs	2,500 ppm	-	-	-	-	-	-
SGZ (Silicious Goethite Clay)	Populations	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
	Cut-offs	-	-	-	8.0%	-	-	5,100 ppm
CM (Carbonite Magnesite)	Populations	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
	Cut-offs	-	-	-	10.5%	-	-	2,300 ppm
SP (Serpentinite Protolith)	Populations	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
	Cut-offs	-	-	-	-	0.07%	-	2,400 ppm
TRP (Talk-rich Protolith)	Populations	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
	Cut-offs	-	-	-	-	4.7%	-	3,300 ppm
GP (Granite Protolith)	Populations	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
	Cut-offs	-	7.3%	-	-	-	25%	-
CA (Carbonate Ankerite)	Populations	2	2	1	1	2	1	2
	Cut-offs	1,500 ppm	26%	-	-	2.3%	-	3,300 ppm
CD (Carbonate Dolomite)	Populations	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
	Cut-offs	1,200 ppm	3%	-	7.2%	1.9%	25%	-

All grade domains were modelled using grade indicators.

Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	Top-cutting is carried out to reduce the influence of outlier grades on the local estimation. The outlier grades were identified based on the analysis of the log probability plot, histogram data and coefficient of variation for each element in each modelled domain.

Top-cuts selected (dash means no top-cut applied):

Domains	Elements	Ni, ppm	Fe, %	Co, ppm	Mg, %	Al, %	Si, %	Cr, ppm
AC (Alluvial Clays)	Top-cut	-	-	-	11.8%	-	-	53,000 ppm
	COV	1.6	0.8	3.8	1.5	0.4	0.2	2.2
SSC (Smectite Saprolite Clay)	Top-cut	28,000	-	9,000 ppm	-	-	-	-
	COV	1.0	0.5	1.8	1.6	0.7	0.4	1.1
GCZ (Goethite Clay)	Top-cut	-	-	7,000 ppm	9.8%	-	16.8%	-
	COV	0.8	0.2	1.5	2.3	0.7	3.4	0.8
SGZ (Silicious Goethite Clay)	Top-cut	26,000 ppm	-	-	-	-	-	-
	COV	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.1	1.2	0.2	1.3
CM (Carbonite Magnesite)	Top-cut	30,000 ppm	-	2,000 ppm	-	-	-	66,000 ppm
	COV	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.4	2.0	0.5	1.4
SP (Serpentinite Protolith)	Top-cut	9,200 ppm	-	1,000 ppm	-	-	20%	-
	COV	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	2.6	0.2	1.2
TRP (Talk-rich Protolith)	Top-cut	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000 ppm
	COV	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.3	1.1
GP (Granite Protolith)	Top-cut	-	25	1,300 ppm	11%	15.2%	40%	-
	COV	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.7
CA (Carbonate Ankerite)	Top-cut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	COV	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9
CD (Carbonate Dolomite)	Top-cut	-	-	7,000 ppm	-	-	-	-
	COV	1.3	0.9	1.9	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.6

	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Grade estimation was validated using visual inspection of interpolated block grades vs sample data, statistically and swath plots.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages are reported on a dry basis, using dry bulk density factors.

Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	High grade populations for four elements are based on cut-offs that were estimated using classical statistical analysis. The MRE was reported above a range of cut-offs between 0.40% and 0.60% Ni. All elements considered to be important in the choice of treatment processes (nickel, cobalt, iron, magnesium, silicon, chromium, calcium, manganese, and aluminium) have been reported.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	No mining factors have been applied to the Mineral Resource. Mining of laterites is a relatively simple open cut operation so the Competent Person (Dmitry Pertel) has concluded that no specific assumptions need to be made.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	Bottle roll, 0.25 mm screening and assays of RC cuttings have been used to estimate the potential mass passing and high-pressure acid leaching (HPAL) feed grades of seven elements (nickel, cobalt, magnesium, aluminium, iron, chromium and manganese) from 489 one-metre-long drill intervals collected from nickel-cobalt laterite mineralisation in at Range Well. A total of 38 data records resulted in negative or >100% HPAL leach feed grades and these results have been excluded from the regression predictor data. Multivariate regression was applied in 2019 to the validated 451 records using head grade predictor elements for each leach feed variable, which were both statistically significant in terms of direct correlation and not significantly cross correlated with the other predictor variables. Regression mean absolute error and R2 metrics have been used to quantify the quality of the regression predictors. The metallurgical testwork is considered preliminary and further testing is required. No metallurgical modifying factors have been applied to the MRE.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable*	It is assumed that no environmental factors exist that could prohibit any potential mining development at the Range Well Project.

	prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered, this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	Bulk density determinations were carried out during the 2020 drilling program only. No measurements were made in the historical exploration campaigns. Bulk density and moisture determinations were carried out using seven diamond holes, where measurements on core samples were taken specifically for this purpose (228 determinations).
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	The determinations were completed by the ALS laboratory in Perth. Competent pieces of drill core were taken from each interval of PQ drill core provided and tested as follows: ▪ Each test specimen was checked to be competent. ▪ The specimen was then wrapped in thin plastic to preserve its moisture and porosity. ▪ The mass of the specimen was measured and recorded. ▪ The specimen was immersed in water. ▪ The apparent mass of the immersed sample was measured and recorded. ▪ The apparent relative density of the specimen was calculated via the Archimedes principle as follows: ▪ Apparent SG = M1 / (M1 - M2) where: M1 = Sample mass in air (g); M2 = Apparent sample mass in water (g).
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	CSA Global assigned dry bulk density values to each block of the block model according to the regression formulas that were calculated using available data points within each regolith domain. The GCZ domain was subdivided in two groups – high density and low density, based on MgO: MnO ratio. The applied formula was as follows: If (‘-1.584309 + 7.026003 × MgO% + 13.029127 × MnO%’ >= ‘-11.430989 + 24.259234 × MgO% + 45.502321 × MnO%’ then ‘GCZ High SG’, otherwise ‘GCZ Low SG’).

- SG for AC domain = 2.314 t/m3 (average value based on 3 samples).
- SG for CA and CD domains = 2.057 t/m3 (based on 2 samples).
- SG for CM domain = 0.323028 + 0.139734 × Fe2O3% + 0.055063 × MgO% - 4.386782 × (Fe2O3%/SiO2%) (based on 16 samples).
- SG for SGZ domain = -0.282685 + 0.125115 × LOI% - 0.36665 × MgO% - 0.693109 × MnO% + 0.78277 × Ni% + 0.0215 × SO2% (based on 104 samples).
- SG for SSC domain = 3.422717 - 10.777776 × Co% - 0.160604 × LOI% (based on 9 samples).
- SG for TRP, GP and SP domains = 2.517466 + 3.301323 × CaO% - 0.254973 × LOI% (based on 9 sample).
- SG for high density GCZ domain = 3.556962 - 0.054092 × Al2O3% + 3.630191 × CaO% - 0.079586 × LOI% (based on 47 samples).
- SG for low density GCZ domain = 0.989057 + 0.366514 × MgO% - 0.532386 × MnO% (based on 37 samples).

Once all density values were calculated for each model cell and each regolith domain, the minimum and maximum constraints shown in the table below were applied.

Domain	Min SG, t/m^3	Max SG, t/m^3
AC	N/A (2.247)	N/A (2.408)
CA	N/A (2.024)	N/A (2.090)
CM	1.392	2.212
SGZ	0.978	2.466
SSC	1.263	2.293
TRP, GP and SP	1.131	1.928
GCZ High SG	1.830	3.116
GCZ Low SG	0.689	1.751

Classification

The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.

CSA Global has considered several factors to classify Mineral Resources, such as search ellipse dimensions, geological data and density of the exploration grid.

The semi-variogram ranges in horizontal directions varied between 145 m and 946 m for all elements (372 m to 551 m for nickel) with an average range of ~500 m. The average exploration density grid is ~200 m × 200 m. The modelled semi-variogram ranges support that the deposit areas explored with a 200 m × 200 m exploration grid could be classified as Indicated. Since very long semi-variogram ranges are quite common for lateritic deposits, the semi-variogram models were analysed to determine the distance at which they reach 80% of the total sill as a guide for reporting Indicated Mineral Resources. It was found that at 200 m range for nickel, the variogram reached ~75% of the total sill. This supports classification of the deposit as Indicated for the areas with 200 m spaced exploration grid.

CSA Global also considered the following:

		▪ The previous model of the deposit, which was developed using 400 m × 400 m spacing had ~5% less tonnage at 0.5% Ni cut-off grades and almost identical grades. The higher tonnage of the updated model is mostly due to the slightly larger limits of the model. When the exploration grid was closed to 200 × 200 m, the overall impact on the global Mineral Resources was not material. It is therefore expected that if the exploration grid is closed to 100 × 100 m, it is unlikely that the global estimate would change materially, and therefore the current exploration grid density of 200 by 200 m supports Indicated classification of the deposit. ▪ It was found that the Range Well deposit has a grade distribution that is less variable than of the typical lateritic deposits in the tropical climate conditions. This is supported by the results of geostatistical analysis. Based on the observed geological and grade continuity, it was decided that the deposit areas with 200 m × 200 m exploration grid density are classified as Indicated, and all other deposit areas are classified as Inferred. The classification process included manual interpretation of the deposit areas and coding the block model.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	Data quality, grade continuity and drill spacing were assessed by CSA Global to form an opinion regarding MRE confidence.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The classification reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	The Mineral Resource block model was peer reviewed internally by Serikjan Urbisinov, who is employed by CSA Global as a Principal Resource Geologist. Mr Urbisinov concluded that the procedures used to estimate and classify the Mineral Resources were appropriate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate, a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	Industry standard modelling techniques were used, including but not limited to: ▪ Classical statistical analysis, cut-off selection and domaining ▪ Interpretation and wireframing ▪ Top-cutting and interval compositing ▪ Geostatistical analysis for all main modelled elements ▪ Block modelling and grade interpolation techniques ▪ Model classification, validation and reporting. The relative accuracy of the estimate is reflected in the classification of the deposit.

	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	The statement relates to the global estimate of the deposit and is suitable for use in a subsequent PFS and further development at the deposit.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	There is no production data available to compare the MRE against.