15 October 2024 ASX:LCL
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EXTENSIVE NICKEL LATERITE MINERALISATION DISCOVERED AT WEDEI, PNG NICKEL PROJECT

Highlights

- Wedei is a 7km x 4km stream sediment Nickel anomaly – one of the largest in Papua New Guinea.
- Nickel laterite mineralisation discovered in every test pit – anomaly remains open in every direction.
- Peak results of 3.44% Ni, 2.25% Ni and 2.10% Ni highlight the very high laterite grades of the deposit.

LCL Resources Ltd (ASX: LCL) (LCL or the Company) provides an update on its 100% owned PNG Nickel Project following completion of a maiden three-week reconnaissance field program at the Wedei prospect.

The LCL field program was conducted over an area of 5.5km x 4.5km with 30 pits hand dug on an approximate 1km x 1km grid (**Figure 1**). All of the pits encountered anomalous nickel with 18 of 30 pits returning values in excess of 1% Nickel which highlights the scale and tenor of the Wedei laterite.

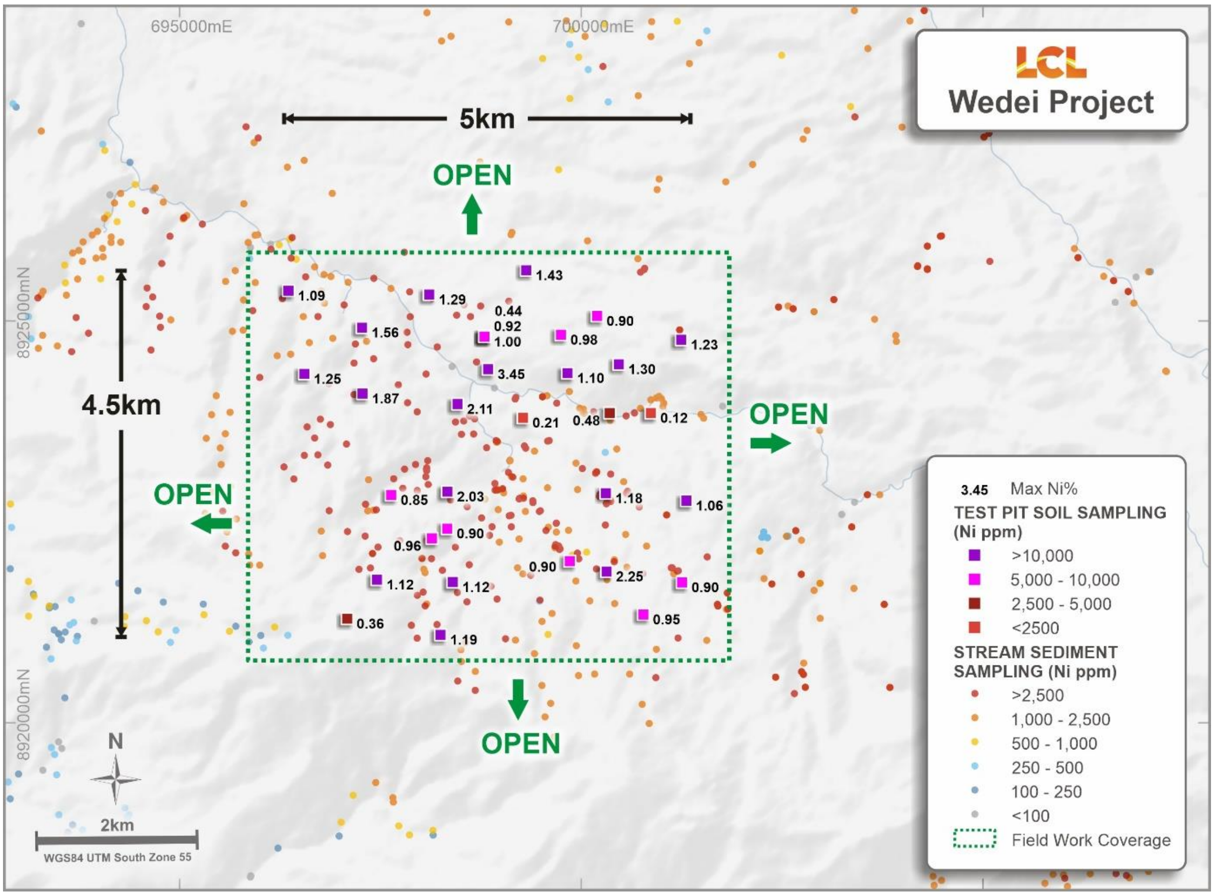

***Figure 1**: Wedei pit results with Ni in stream sediment values in the background.*

The pitting indicates that the anomalous nickel stream sediment geochemistry is derived from weathering of ultramafic rocks belonging to the Papuan Ultramafic Belt and ultramafic breccia (Ibau Breccia), which weather to release Nickel and are the protolith for Nickel laterite. As the Nickel is immobile in soils, it becomes enriched in the soil profile as the more mobile elements are leached out of the soil.

Wedei is a 7km x 4km Ni >0.25% stream sediment anomaly, located 20km northeast of the Company's Veri Veri nickel sulphide prospect and defined from open file historical exploration data collected from the PNG Mineral Resources Authority. Processing the data by the Company identified Wedei as one the largest and most coherent surface nickel geochemical anomalies in PNG (See **Figure 2**).

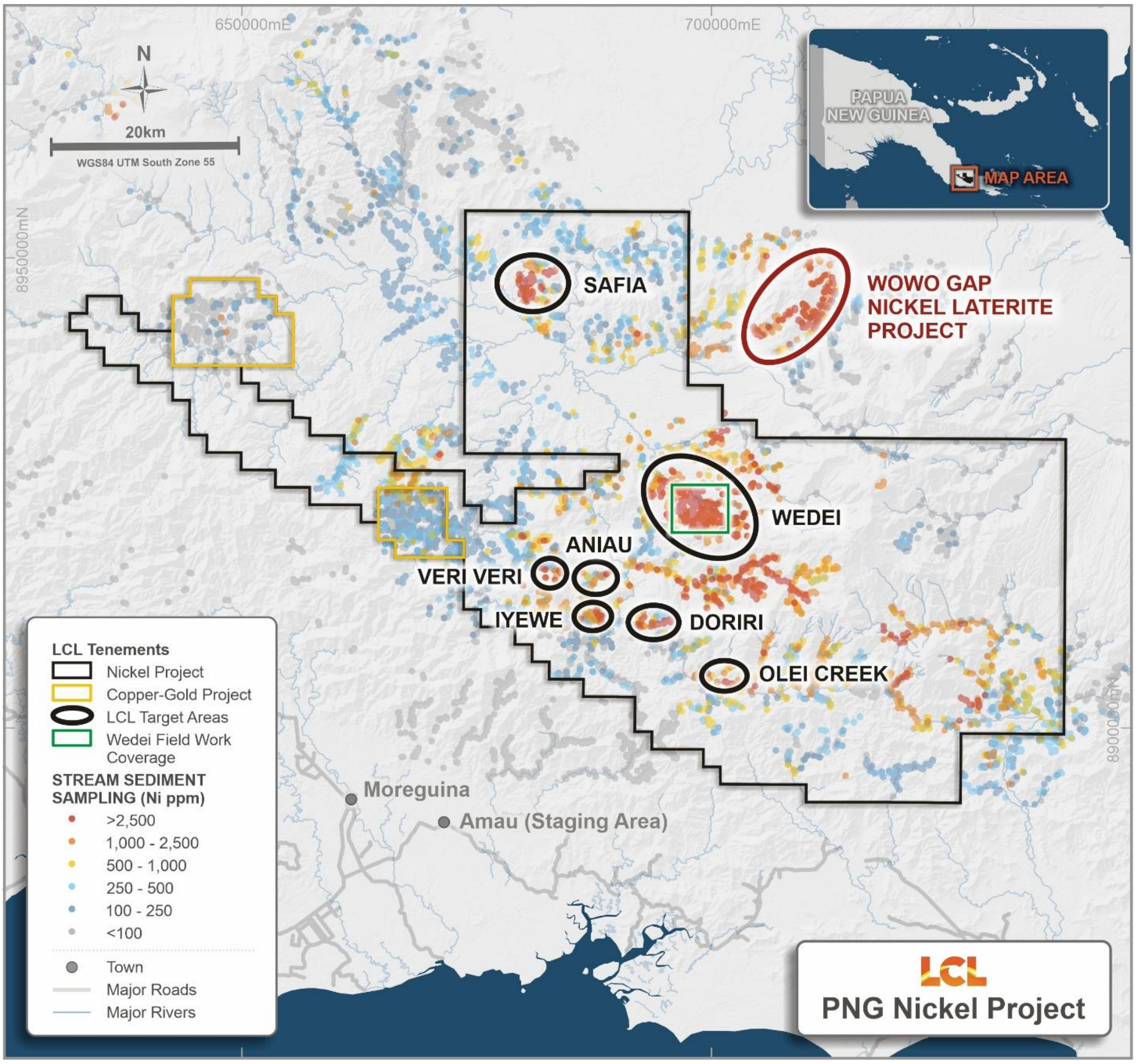

Figure 2: *Area of pitting in relation to Wedei nickel stream sediment anomaly.*

Historical exploration over the anomaly is restricted to approximately 3.5km of soil sampling lines in the east and west of the stream sediment anomaly. In the west, three lines of soil sampling over a total length of approximately 3km predominantly recorded values in the range of 0.4-1.0% Ni; with the last two samples on one of the sampled lines assaying over 1.0% Ni. There are no records of historical pitting, trenching or drilling over the anomaly.

The typical laterite profile exposed by pitting comprises topsoil, oxide layer, limonite layer, saprolite and bedrock (See **Figure 3** below for an example). The Laterite thickness varies from 1.2m on slopes to >5m on flatter areas and ridge tops where the profile has been less eroded. The deepest pit bottomed at 5m and failed to intersect bedrock.

Lateritised exposures of ultramafic and Ibau Breccia extend beyond the area sampled in all directions and require more detailed auger sampling to fully understand the lateral extent, thickness and grade.

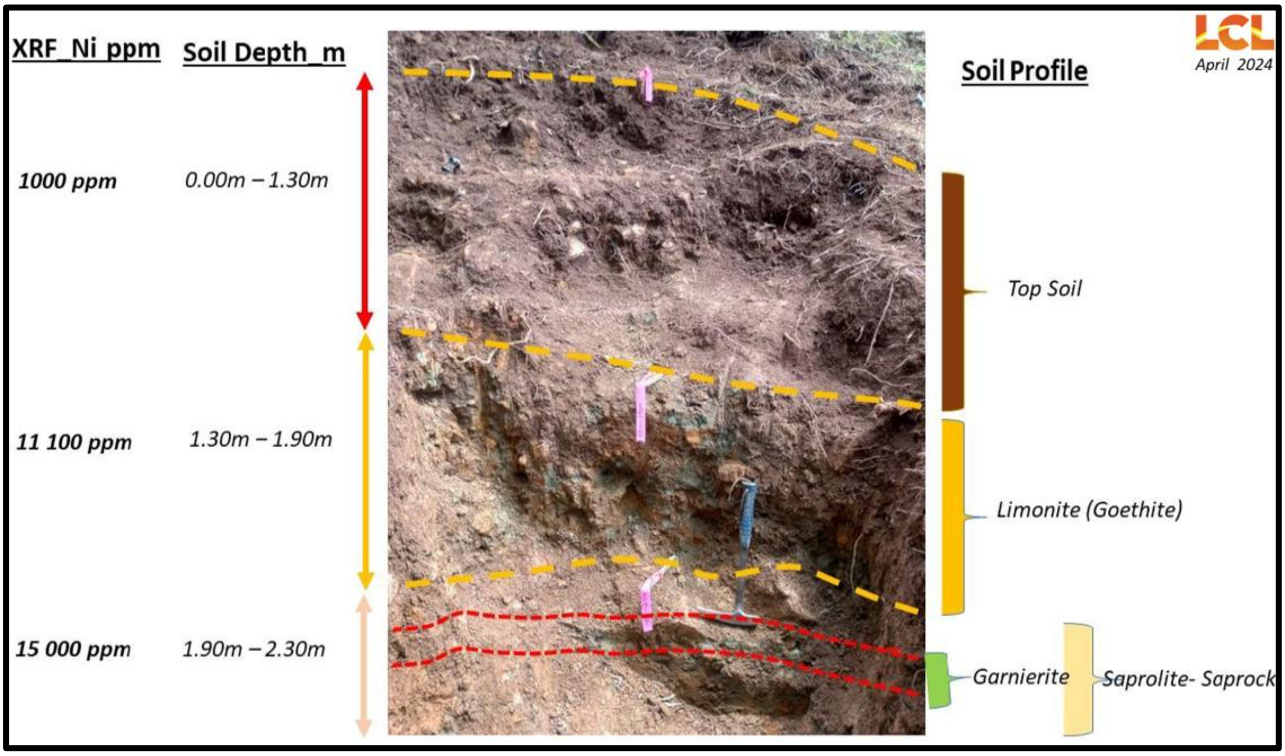

Figure 3*: Example of pit laterite profile and XRF nickel values*

The Company's geologists have yet to conduct field work at the 3km x 2km Ni >0.25% Safia nickel stream sediment anomaly located within the PNG Nickel Project 30km NW of Wedei.

For the purpose of ASX Listing Rule 15.5, the Board has authorised this announcement to be released.

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JORC STATEMENTS - COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENTS

The technical information related to LCL Resources assets contained in this report that relates to Exploration Results (excluding those pertaining to Mineral Resources and Reserves) is based on information compiled by Mr Christopher van Wijk, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and who is a Geologist employed by LCL Resources as a Non-Executive Director. Mr van Wijk has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr van Wijk consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on the information he has compiled in the form and context in which it appears.

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Appendix 1 – Pit Locations

PIT ID	Easting WGS 84 Z55	Northing WGS 84 Z55	EOH Depth (m)
STN 03	701,311	8,922,765	1.8
STN 04	700,309	8,922,858	1.7
STN 10	699,860	8,922,013	1.7
STN 11	700,318	8,921,883	2.7
STN 12	701,258	8,921,748	2.8
STN 13	700,777	8,921,348	3.8
STN 14_A	698,798	8,924,806	1.6
STN 14_Pit	698,808	8,924,818	5
STN 15	697,090	8,921,297	4
STN 16	699,750	8,924,829	1.8
STN 17	701,248	8,924,767	1.1
STN 18	697,275	8,924,917	2.8
STN 19	696,557	8,924,342	2.4
STN 21	697,281	8,924,097	2.45
STN 23	698,843	8,924,400	2.3
STN 25	699,832	8,924,352	1.2
STN 26	700,471	8,924,461	1.9
STN 28	697,638	8,922,835	2.3
STN 29	697,461	8,921,781	4
STN 30	698,252	8,921,095	3
STN 31	698,111	8,925,330	2
STN 32	696,359	8,925,377	2.4
STN 33	698,464	8,923,967	1.3
STN 35	699,278	8,923,797	1.6
STN 37	700,357	8,923,856	2.5
STN 38	700,869	8,923,856	1.9
STN 6	698,338	8,922,877	2.7
STN 64	698,145	8,922,296	3.5
STN 64_A	698,335	8,922,417	1.4
STN 7	699,318	8,925,631	2.4
STN 8	700,201	8,925,063	2.8
STN 9	698,404	8,921,753	3.1

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Appendix 2 – Sampling Details

Pit ID	Sample _ID	Sample Type	Sample Material	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Final Depth (m)	Ni %	Co ppm
STN 03	174117	Saprolite	C Horizon	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.06	268
STN 04	174111	Saprolite	C Horizon	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.18	141
STN 10	174112	Clay	B Horizon	0.5	1.7	1.7	0.90	440
STN 11	174113	Saprolite	C Horizon	1.3	2.7	2.7	2.25	510
STN 12	174116	Saprolite	C Horizon	1.3	2.8	2.8	0.90	651
STN 13	174201	Float	IUO	0	0.7	3.8	0.95	105
STN 13	174114	Saprolite	C Horizon	2.5	3.1	3.8	0.48	803
STN 13	174115	Saprolite	C Horizon	3.1	3.8	3.8	0.78	934
STN 14_A	174102	Soil	B Horizon	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.92	148
STN 14_Pit	174120	Clay	B Horizon	0	1.5	5	0.44	385
STN 14_Pit	174121	Clay	B Horizon	1.5	2.3	5	0.19	183
STN 14_Pit	174122	Clay	B Horizon	2.3	5	5	0.26	110
STN 14A	174204	Bedrock	Brecccia	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.00	128
STN 15	174151	Soil	B Horizon	0	0.6	4	0.26	278
STN 15	174152	Soil	C Horizon	0.6	1.43	4	0.19	89.2
STN 15	174153	Soil	C Horizon	1.43	2.23	4	0.25	428
STN 15	174154	Soil	C Horizon	2.23	4	4	0.36	878
STN 16	174109	Clay	B Horizon	0.7	1.8	1.8	0.98	1277
STN 17	174108	Saprolite	C Horizon	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.23	250
STN 17	174207	Bedrock	IUO	1.1	1.4	1.4	0.82	199
STN 18	174160	Soil	B Horizon	0.9	2.4	2.8	1.38	196
STN 18	174216	Bedrock	Breccia	2.4	2.8	2.8	1.56	114
STN 18	174161	Soil	B Horizon	2.4	2.8	2.8	1.41	417
STN 19	174165	Soil	B Horizon	0.9	1.4	2.4	1.25	232
STN 19	174166	Soil	C Horizon	1.4	2.4	2.4	1.06	211
STN 21	174162	Soil	B Horizon	0.7	1.25	2.45	1.28	662
STN 21	174163	Soil	C Horizon	1.25	1.85	2.45	1.87	462
STN 21	174211	Bedrock	Ultramafic	1.85	2.45	2.45	1.05	116
STN 21	174164	Soil	C Horizon	1.85	2.4	2.45	1.60	441
STN 23	174103	Soil	B Horizon	1.3	1.9	2.3	3.23	166
STN 23	174104	Soil	C Horizon	1.9	2.3	2.3	3.45	143
STN 23	174218	Bedrock	Brecccia	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.47	128
STN 25	174105	Soil	C Horizon	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.10	150
STN 25	174202	Bedrock	Brecccia	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.70	133
STN 26	174206	Bedrock	IUO	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.30	104

Pit ID	Sample _ID	Sample Type	Sample Material	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Final Depth (m)	Ni %	Co ppm
STN 26	174107	Soil	B Horizon	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.17	188
STN 28	174137	Soil	C Horizon	1.93	2.33	2.33	0.85	590
STN 29	174147	Soil	B Horizon	0	1	4	0.48	377
STN 29	174148	Soil	C Horizon	1	2	4	0.61	1141
STN 29	174149	Soil	C Horizon	2	3	4	0.75	1867
STN 29	174150	Soil	C Horizon	3	4	4	1.12	1167
STN 30	174143	Soil	B Horizon	0	1	3	1.19	716
STN 30	174144	Soil	C Horizon	1	2	3	1.15	390
STN 30	174145	Soil	C Horizon	2	3	3	1.04	343
STN 30	174146	Soil	C Horizon	3	4	4	0.77	343
STN 30	174205	Bedrock	Ultramafics	4	4.5	4.5	0.68	267
STN 31	174118	Saprolite	C Horizon	0.5	1.5	2	1.29	268
STN 31	174119	Saprolite	C Horizon	1.5	2	2	1.20	288
STN 32	174167	Soil	B Horizon	0	0.6	2.4	0.86	364
STN 32	174168	Soil	B Horizon	0.6	1.5	2.4	1.09	334
STN 32	174212	Bedrock	IUO	1.5	2.4	2.4	0.45	105
STN 32	174169	Soil	C Horizon	1.5	2.4	2.4	0.82	218
STN 33	174129	Soil	B Horizon	0.3	1	1.3	1.61	199
STN 33	174130	Soil	C Horizon	1	1.3	1.3	2.11	184
STN 33	174209	Bedrock	Breccia	2.1	2.5	2.5	0.95	116
STN 33 A	174217	Bedrock	Breccia	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.68	135
STN 35	174106	Soil	B Horizon	0.7	1.6	1.6	0.21	50.5
STN 37	174131	soil/rocks	B Horizon	1.7	2.1	2.5	0.48	168
STN 37	174132	soil/rocks	C Horizon	2.1	2.5	2.5	0.36	132
STN 38	174110	Saprolite	C Horizon	0.7	1.1	1.9	0.12	56.2
STN 6	174133	Soil	B Horizon	0.6	0.8	2.7	0.91	945
STN 6	174134	Soil	B Horizon	0.8	1.4	2.7	1.11	1082
STN 6	174135	Soil	C Horizon	1.4	2	2.7	1.37	2802
STN 6	174215	Bedrock	Breccia	2	2.7	2.7	0.73	117
STN 6	174136	Soil	C Horizon	2	2.7	2.7	2.03	2968
STN 64	174155	Soil	B Horizon	0	0.8	3.5	0.96	463
STN 64	174156	Soil	B Horizon	0.8	1.5	3.5	0.89	188
STN 64	174157	Soil	C Horizon	1.5	1.9	3.5	0.61	197
STN 64	174213	Bedrock	Breccia	1.9	2.7	2.7	0.52	110
STN 64	174158	Soil	C Horizon	1.9	2.7	3.5	0.37	153
STN 64	174159	Soil	C Horizon	2.7	3.5	3.5	0.27	147

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Pit ID	Sample _ID	Sample Type	Sample Material	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Final Depth (m)	Ni %	Co ppm
STN 64_A	174101	Soil	C Horizon	0.6	1.4	1.4	0.90	622
STN 7	174123	Soil	B Horizon	0.5	0.9	2.4	0.50	218
STN 7	174124	Soil	B Horizon	0.9	1.7	2.4	1.07	575
STN 7	174125	Soil	C Horizon	1.7	2.1	2.4	1.43	416
STN 7	174126	Soil	C Horizon	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.41	306
STN 8	174127	Soil	B Horizon	0.5	1.1	2.8	0.80	194
STN 8	174128	soil	C Horizon	1.1	2.1	2.8	0.90	193
STN 9	174138	Soil	B Horizon	0	0.6	3.1	1.12	317
STN 9	174139	Soil	B Horizon	0.6	0.9	3.1	0.42	320
STN 9	174140	Soil	C Horizon	0.9	1.9	3.1	0.80	1062
STN 9	174141	Soil	C Horizon	1.9	2.3	3.1	1.00	727
STN 9	174142	Soil	C Horizon	2.3	3.1	3.1	1.06	327

JORC Table 1

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.*	• Pits are sampled by grab sampling with an attempt to capture a representative section of the depth of material being sampled. • Pit soil and bedrock samples are bagged in numbered calico sacks with a sample tag. Groups of 5 samples are bagged in a heavy-duty plastic bag, labelled, weighed and sealed, for transport. • Transport is via helicopter to the township of Upalima, where the samples are couriered with a commercial transport group to the Intertek (ITS) Laboratory in Lae, PNG. • All pit soil and rock chip samples are approximately 2kg in weight.
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 – no drilling results reported.
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.*	• Not Applicable – no drilling results reported.
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.*	• Soils and rock chips are logged geologically by the project geologist to accepted industry standards capturing lithology, mineralogy and structural measurements and soil horizon and depth for the soil samples. • Logging is qualitative in nature and the entire pit from top to bottom is logged and photographed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	• Rockchip samples, where possible, are taken from outcrops or saprock. However, during reconnaissance mapping, samples from float material may also be taken if it is considered by the geologist that the material is locally derived with minimum transport. • Continuous rockchip channel samples were obtained in the pits dug to bedrock to determine the Ni content of the laterite horizon. • Continuous rockchip sampling is an accepted exploration methodology to obtain a representative sample. However, it does not have the same precision as cut (saw) channel samples and should be regarded as being indicative of the magnitude and extent of mineralization. • Sample preparation (PB05) is carried out by ITS Laboratory in Lae, PNG where the whole sample is dried (105°C), crushed and pulverised (95%,106µm). Splits are then generated for fire assay (FA50/AAS). • Pulp samples (30g) are shipped by ITS to the ITS Laboratory in Townsville, Australia where the samples are analysed for an additional 48 elements using Four Acid ICP-OES & MS package 4A/OM10.
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.*	• Samples were submitted to ITS laboratory in Lae for sample preparation and Au assay. Pulps are sent to ITS' laboratory in Townsville, Australia for multi-element assays. Gold assays were obtained using a lead collection fire assay technique (FA50/AAS) and analyses for an additional 48 elements obtained via Four Acid ICP-OES & MS package 4A/OM10. • Fire assay for gold is considered a "total" assay technique. • An acid (4 acid) digest is considered a total digestion technique. However, for some resistant minerals, not considered of economic value at this time, the digestion may be partial e.g. Zr, Ti etc. • Geochemistry results are reviewed by the Company for indications of any significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses.
Verification of sampling	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• The digital data reported here has been verified and validated by the Company's geologists and exploration manager before loading into the database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and assaying	• *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 adjustments to Assay data were made. • Data is stored digitally in a database which has restricted access to LCL database personnel.
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.*	• Samples are located using a handheld GPS. • The grid system is WGS84 UTM zones Z55S.
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.*	• The pit locations are spaced approximately 1km x 1km apart on a grid depending on topography and accessibility.
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.*	• The sample spacing is considered optimal to determine extent of laterite development across the area of stream sediment anomaly.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Surface sample dispatches are secured and labelled on site. Groups of 5 samples are bagged in a heavy duty plastic bag, labelled, weighed and sealed, for transport. • Transport is via helicopter to a commercial airport, where the samples are couriered with a commercial transport group to the ITS laboratory in Lae, PNG.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• At this stage no audits have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results. Safia EL2768, Abau, EL2566, Silimindi, EL2783

(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 Exploration Titles were validly issued as Exploration Licences pursuant to the 1992 Mining Act. • The Exploration Licence grants its holders the exclusive right to carrying out exploration for minerals on that land. There are no outstanding encumbrances or charges registered against the Exploration Title at the National Registry. • All tenements over which this survey was carried out are valid and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• At Wedei Project: Goldminex (2007-2009), Highlands Pacific (1990) International Nickel, INAL(1968), Pagini Mining (1988) and Highlands Pacific (1990) carried out stream sediment sampling, pan con and rock chip sampling. • Veri Veri & Iyewe Projects: Goldminex (ASX:GMX) 2006-2013. Drilling, stream sampling, soils, rock chips, trenching, aeromagnetics, VTEM. GMX sampling of rocks and trenches within this report was undertaken prior to 2009. • Doriri Project: Historical explorers include INSEL, CRAE, Highlands Gold, PPM, PML. Historical work includes stream, soils, rock chips, trenching, drilling, aeromagnetics, ground magnetics and ground EM.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Wedei Project is a cluster of Ni stream sediment anomalies of similar strength but larger than Wowo Gap centred on the utramafic rocks of the Papuan Ultramafic belt. The 2,500ppm Ni (0.25% Ni) anomaly extends over an area of approximately 20x10km in extent. At this stage, laterization of the ultramafics has been observed and there is still potential for hydrothermal shear hosted nickel-sulphide targets.
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*	• Not Applicable – no drilling results reported. • All relevant Pit results have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *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 – no data aggregation methods have been 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').*	• The results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration of the mineralisation at this occurrence. • Mineralisation geometry is assumed to loosely correspond to the topography and the base of weathering.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant Maps have been included in the body text.
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.*	• All results have been reported in Appendix 2.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical*	• No exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	
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 surface work will be planned to access the continuity of laterite layers between the pits reported in this report when market conditions for Nickel improve. • Ultramafic lithologies and Ni stream sediment anomalies extend in multiple directions outside the area in this report indicating further potential to expand the target size.