

# Significant Gallium and Scandium Confirmed at La Blache as RCL Technology Platform Builds Additional Value

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Latest drilling confirms thick, high-grade massive oxide mineralization and gallium, scandium and chromium associated with vanadium, titanium and iron, while western step-out holes extend mineralization toward surface and support potential resource and economic upside.

- Temas has received assay results for all HQ diamond drill holes completed in November 2025 on the La Blache Project, confirming consistent, high-grade zones of gallium (Ga), scandium (Sc), chromium (Cr), coincident with vanadium (V), titanium (Ti), and iron (Fe) in the massive-oxide (MO) zone

- Highlights include:

- FT-25-07 with 73m @ 83.7% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + TiO<sub>2</sub>, 0.46% V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and

56 ppm Ga, 19 ppm Sc and 1,240 ppm Cr from 110m

- FT-25-04 with 75m @ 79.8% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + TiO<sub>2</sub>, 0.43% V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and

57 ppm Ga, 17 ppm Sc and 1,463 ppm Cr from 204m

- FT-25-06 with 40m @ 75.6% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + TiO<sub>2</sub>, 0.39% V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and

59 ppm Ga, 17 ppm Sc and 1,110 ppm Cr from 145m

- FT-25-03 with 30m @ 78.7% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + TiO<sub>2</sub>, 0.39% V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and

53 ppm Ga, 16 ppm Sc and 1,294 ppm Cr from 214m

- FT-25-05 with 26m @ 86.6% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + TiO<sub>2</sub>, 0.45% V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and

60 ppm Ga, 19 ppm Sc and 1,309 ppm Cr from 210m

- FT-25-08 with 26m @ 84.6% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + TiO<sub>2</sub>, 0.43% V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and

58 ppm Ga, 19 ppm Sc and 1,258 ppm Cr from 108m

- FT-25-09 with 24m @ 83.3% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + TiO<sub>2</sub>, 0.45% V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and

57 ppm Ga, 18 ppm Sc and 1,133 ppm Cr from 123m

- Holes FT-25-06 to FT-25-09 confirm mineralisation extension up to 150m from the west of the historical drilling, where it shallows toward the outcropping mineralized Schmoo Zone. Mineralisation is thickening and remains open towards surface outcrops 500m to the west.
- Temas' Regenerative Chloride Leach ("RCL") technology platform is ideally placed to process this multi-element mineralisation, with the accessory Ga, Sc and Cr potentially recoverable alongside Ti, V and Fe, adding significantly to the projects economics.
- Temas' Fused Bead Assay Digestion Protocol for the 2025 samples has proven highly effective and is now being extended to all historic core. Historic core has been fully recovered in preparation for re-assay, with 748 samples from Temas' 2022 drilling already dispatched for re-assay under the new protocol in February 2026.

VANCOUVER, March 12, 2026 - [Temas Resources Corp.](#) ("Temas" or the "Company") (ASX:TIO)(CSE:TMAS)(OTCQB:TMASF)(FSE:26P0) is pleased to report assay results from the nine (9) HQ diamond drill program completed in the late 2025 at its La Blanche Project in Quebec, Canada.

The 2025 drilling program was designed to test the limits of the thickest up-plunge massive-oxide (MO) intercepts on the property to date, to infill and confirm mineralisation between the historic drill holes and upgrade the current Foreign Inferred Resource to a JORC Complaint Measured and Indicated, and improve the confidence in the absolute values of the critical metals within the mineralised portion of the system.

Importantly, gallium, scandium and chromium mineralisation occurs within the same iron, titanium and vanadium system at Le Blanche. This supports the view that these accessory metals may form part of the revised resource and Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA). The economics of the project will benefit from the Temas' proprietary RCL processing technology which is one of few platform technologies suited to complex and multielement mineralisation.

Mr. Tim Fernback, Temas Chief Executive Officer, commented:

"The consistency of the gallium, scandium, and chromium within the massive oxide zones at La Blanche is highly encouraging and adds another layer of potential value to an already strong titanium, vanadium and iron system.

What stands out is that these critical metals are hosted within the same thick, high-grade massive oxide intervals that are central to the project, while the latest western holes have also confirmed that the mineralisation continues to extend and shallow toward surface.

Our updated Fused assay work is also showing meaningful increases in reported values from several key elements, reinforcing the importance of re-assaying historical core under the new Protocol. With 748 samples from 2022 program already submitted, we expect to build a much stronger picture of the overall metal inventory at La Blanche in the near term.

At the same time, this style of multi-element mineralisation is well aligned with Temas' RCL technology, which we believe has the potential to enhance the value of the project beyond its existing titanium, vanadium and iron base.

This is truly an exciting step forward for the Company and our shareholders."

Figure 1: Long Section Schematic of the Farrell-Taylor Deposit, La Blanche Project

Drill Program Overview

The 2025 drill program commenced on 24 October 2025, and ran for approximately 30 days, totaling 2,304 m of HQ over nine (9) holes. Temas utilised existing sites to construct drill platforms, capable of supporting multiple holes at varied angles and azimuths, with nine holes drilled from four platform areas.

The program had two overlapping objectives;

1. Holes #1 through #5 were designed to obtain detailed infill data to improve the existing local modeling and resource confidence and,
2. Holes #6 through #9 stepped out to the far west to test the possible to test beyond the interpreted termination of the Farrell-Taylor mineralisation.

Temas used HQ tooling to maximize the sample volume for large scale RCL pilot testing of the Farrell-Taylor (FT) deposit.

### La Blache Mineralisation

The La Blache deposits are large lenticular bodies of massive Fe/Ti oxides hosted within the La Blache Anorthosite complex in the Grenville Province of Quebec. This geologic terrain is one of the most studied in the world, and is the host for Rio Tinto's world class Lac Tio deposit which has been in production since the 1950's. The deposits on Temas' land package were first discovered at about the same time as Lac Tio, and historic work including Temas 2022 Scoping study have demonstrated hundreds of millions of tonnes of high-grade massive oxide mineralisation.

The mineralisation at La Blache can be broken into two main styles tied to grade and geochemistry where grade of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{TiO}_2 + \sim 4.5\% \text{MgO}$  represents a proxy for the relative percentage mineralisation that carry the valuable metals in this system. The host minerals and valuable metals targeted at La Blache are vanadium titanomagnetite (VTM)  $\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{Fe}^{3+}, \text{Ti}^{4+}, \text{V}^{3+})_2\text{O}_4$ , ilmenite  $\text{Fe}(\text{Ti}, \text{V})\text{O}_3$  and spinel  $(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{2+})\text{Al}_2\text{O}_4$ . The trace metals deport primarily to these oxide phases in varying amounts:

1. Massive-oxide (MO) domain has average concentration of valuable minerals ranging from 87-92%. This equates to about 8-13% gangue dilution but has traditionally been treated as a run of mine (ROM) feedstock to the RCL testing with excellent results to date.

There is generally no interruption of the high-grade MO, and the total oxide grades are very tightly grouped (example ranging from 88.5 to 91.9% in the core image provided below). The MO is considered a proxy for a traditional concentrate, and trace metals are near their peak concentrations in this domain. This natural concentration represents a gravity settling of the dense oxide minerals as they crystallized in a magma chamber and are characteristic of the La Blache mineralization where we generally see 10's and even up to 100m of apparent thickness in MO based on all the drilling completed to date across the whole property.

2. Semi-massive oxide (SMO) domain has a variable Fe/Ti oxide content ranging from around 20% up to overlapping the lower end of the MO grade range but distinguished by having more mafic silicate gangue mixed into the zone and a higher MgO (>4.5%) content. This gangue is composed of olivine with lesser amounts of Ca-plagioclase and clinopyroxene.

SMO is characterized throughout the drilling to date as an admixture of massive magnetite with a greenish mafic silicate (olivine and/or pyroxene) that is distinct from the anorthositic host rock. It generally has slightly elevated MgO over the average  $\sim 4.5\%$  values seen in the MO. It has been broken out as a distinct geometallurgical unit and is not tied directly to the absolute grade of the material. It is almost always found above the MO in amounts that are seen to vary systematically across the FT deposit with a general thickening to the north across the mineralized body.

Figure 2; Core Photo of FT-25-05 216.6m - 227.9m as an example of the Massive Oxide Zone.

Figure 3; Core Photo of FT-25-05 194m - 205.3m as an example of the Semi-Massive Oxide Zone.

Table 1: Significant Drill Intercepts for all November 2025 Drilling\*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> + TiO <sub>2</sub> + &le; 4.5% MgO (%)	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> + TiO <sub>2</sub> (%)	TiO <sub>2</sub> (%)	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (%)
FT-25-01 NSI							
FT-25-02 NSI							
	187	196	8.3	59.3	55.4	13.3	42.1
FT-25-03	205	208	3.4	42.9	39.3	9.6	29.7
	214	244	30.0	82.8	78.7	17.8	60.8
	173	185	12.0	41.0	36.5	8.3	28.2
FT-25-04	186	204	17.2	71.7	67.9	15.2	52.8
	204	279	75.4	84.0	79.8	17.9	61.9
	128	149	21.3	31.5	27.0	6.8	20.2
FT-25-05	152	167	13.2	39.6	35.1	10.0	25.1
	175	210	35.7	53.2	48.7	10.0	38.7
	210	236	25.8	90.8	86.6	19.4	67.2
FT-25-06	142	145	2.5	70.9	66.4	12.3	54.1
	145	185	40.3	78.9	74.8	17.5	58.1
	17	24	7.1	52.8	48.3	12.0	36.3
FT-25-07	106	110	3.9	87.2	82.7	18.3	64.5
	110	183	72.8	88.1	83.7	19.1	64.6
	14	18	3.6	23.6	20.6	4.6	16.1
	33	51	18.5	51.8	47.3	11.2	36.1
	60	72	11.7	28.8	24.3	5.6	18.7
FT-25-08	75	84	8.5	43.7	39.2	10.0	29.2
	88	108	19.7	44.3	39.8	8.6	31.2
	108	134	26.1	89.0	84.6	19.5	65.1
	139	144	4.8	61.5	57.0	12.5	44.5
	147	153	5.7	92.3	87.9	20.8	67.1

	15	44	29.2	51.2		46.7	10.9	35.8
	57	77	20.0	41.2		36.7	8.2	28.5
FT-25-09	80	111	31.5	49.2		44.7	9.7	35.0
	111	120	9.1	92.6		88.4	20.1	68.3
	123	147	24.4	87.6		83.3	19.0	64.3

\*Cut off grades for massive oxide classification is 78% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + TiO<sub>2</sub> + &le; 4.5% MgO with an internal dilution of 2.9m and minimum composite of 2.5m. Massive oxide classification requires a maximum of 4.5% MgO. Cut off grades for semi-massive oxide classification and the determination of a significant intercept is 20% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + TiO<sub>2</sub> + &le; 4.5% MgO with internal dilution of 2.9m and minimum composite of 2.5m.

\*\*V2O5 (%) is recalculated from the reported V (ppm) using standard oxide conversion factors provided by ALS of 1.785 for V to V2O5.

Table 2: Collar Details for Farrell-Taylor Drilling, November 2025, Provided in NAD83/UTM 19N.

Hole ID	Prospect	Hole Type	EOH Depth (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth
FT-25-01	La Blache	DD	294	458499	5545948	522	-60	180
FT-25-02	La Blache	DD	342	458428	5545896	540	-65	180
FT-25-03	La Blache	DD	276	458427	5545897	540	-80	180
FT-25-04	La Blache	DD	348	458421	5545902	540	-60	315
FT-25-05	La Blache	DD	255	458485	5545993	517	-63	0
FT-25-06	La Blache	DD	216	458280	5546013	512	-60	180
FT-25-07	La Blache	DD	201	458280	5546012	511	-85	180
FT-25-08	La Blache	DD	183	458270	5546010	511	-70	270
FT-25-09	La Blache	DD	189	458270	5546010	511	-50	270

Figure 4; Collar Plan Map of Farrell-Taylor Deposit, Le Blache Project.

#### Next Steps

- Continued negotiations with potential RCL technology partners to advance the commercial application of Temas' proprietary progressing technology for La Blache and other suitable feedstocks.
- Temas expects assay results from the 748 pulp samples recently re-assayed from the 2022 NQ drill campaign. These results will bring all prior Temas drilling onto the same high assay standard and help quantify the difference between the historical and fused assay digestion methods.
- Temas is completing the relogging and sampling of the 20,294m of NQ core recently recovered from the field and transported to its secure facility in La Baie, Quebec. Samples of the mineralisation and adjacent rocks have been cut from the retained half core and will be assayed by ALS Chemex using Temas' standard fusion protocol, with results will be released as they come available over the coming months.

- Temas' geologic team in Quebec is in the final stages of processing 9,358m of historic core from the Hervieux West resource area. This work commenced on 22 January 2026 and is intended to bring the dataset up to Temas' fusion protocol standard at a fraction of the cost of redrilling.
- Following the completion of the Hervieux West program, Temas plans to commence processing the additional 10,936m of historic core from Hervieux East from mid-March, with assay results to follow.

Published Resources	Resource Type	Density	Tonnage	TiO <sub>2</sub> (%)	V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (%)	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (%)
Hervieux West MO	Historic M, I and I Resource	4.55	24,170,000	18.77	0.47	62.71
Hervieux East MO	Historic M, I and I Resource	4.54	22,684,000	18.37	0.42	62.56
Farrell-Taylor MO	Foreign Inferred Resource	4.42	108,800,000	17.83	0.32	59.4
Farrell-Taylor MO	Foreign Inferred Resource	3.28	99,700,000	6.26	0.07	21.98

- ENDS -

Approved for Release by the Board of Directors

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#### Foreign Resource Cautionary Statements

Details regarding the foreign resource estimate, project details and associated exploration results are set out in the Company's Prospectus. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the La Blache Project description in the Prospectus. The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the foreign resource estimate and exploration results in this original Prospectus continue to apply and have not materially changed. The estimates of the quantity and grade of mineralisation for the La Blache Project referred to in this document and set out in the La Blache Project in the Prospectus are "foreign estimates" within the meaning of the ASX listing rules and are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. A competent person has not undertaken sufficient work to classify the foreign estimates as mineral resources in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. It is uncertain that following evaluation and further exploration work that the foreign estimates will be able to be reported as mineral resources in accordance with the JORC Code.

#### Foreign Resource Cautionary Statements

Details regarding the foreign and historical mineral resource estimates, project details and associated exploration results are set out in the Company's Prospectus dated 29 August 2025 (the "Prospectus"). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the La Blache Project description in the Prospectus. The Prospectus is available on the Company's website at [www.temasresources.com/investors](http://www.temasresources.com/investors) or through the ASX platform under

announcement dated 15 July 2025 .

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the La Blache Project description in the Prospectus. The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the foreign resource estimate and exploration results in this original Prospectus continue to apply and have not materially changed. The estimates of the quantity and grade of mineralisation for the La Blache Project are set out in the La Blache Project in the Prospectus and are "foreign estimates" within the meaning of the ASX listing rules and are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. A competent person has not undertaken sufficient work to classify the foreign estimates as mineral resources in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. It is uncertain that following evaluation and further exploration work that the foreign estimates will be able to be reported as mineral resources in accordance with the JORC Code.

#### Disclaimer

No representations or warranty, express or implied, is made by the Company that the material contained in this announcement will be achieved or proved correct. Except for the statutory liability which cannot be excluded, each of the Company, its directors, officers, employees, advisors, and agents expressly disclaims any responsibility for the accuracy, fairness, sufficiency or completeness of the material contained in this announcement and excludes all liability whatsoever (including in negligence) for an loss or damage which may be suffered by any person as a consequence of any information in this announcement or any effort or omission therefrom. The Company will not update or keep current the information contained in this announcement or correct any inaccuracy or omission which may become apparent, or to furnish any person with any further information. Any opinions expressed in the announcement are subject to change without notice.

#### Competent Person's / Qualified Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources for the La Blache and Lac Brûlé Titanium-Vanadium Projects in Québec, Canada, is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Mr Blake Collins, BSc (Hons), MAIG, and Principal Consultant of Head Exploration Pty Ltd.

Mr Collins is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geosciences (MAIG). He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit under consideration, and 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 2012) and as a Qualified Person as defined by NI43-101.

Mr Collins is the Principal Consultant of Head Exploration Pty Ltd, which provides independent geological and technical advisory services to Temas Resources Corp. He has reviewed the information presented in this announcement and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear. Head Exploration Pty Ltd as an independent geological and technical consultancy and has no direct or indirect interest in Temas Resources Corp.

#### ABOUT TEMAS RESOURCES

Revolutionizing Metal Production  
Proprietary IP. Global Licensing. Titanium & Critical Minerals.

Temas Resources Corp. (ASX:TIO)(CSE:TMAS)(OTCQB:TMASF)(FSE:26P0) is a technology-driven critical minerals company advancing a dual-business model built around proprietary processing innovation and strategic mineral ownership. The Company's patented Regenerative Chloride Leach (RCL) technology platform delivers significant operational cost reductions - validated at up to 65% lower than traditional processing - while dramatically reducing energy use and environmental impact.

Temas' RCL process is the foundation of its technology licensing and partnership business, enabling global mining and materials companies to adopt sustainable, high-margin metal extraction methods across a range

of critical minerals including titanium, vanadium, nickel, and rare earth elements.?

Complementing its technology division, Temas also owns 100% of two advanced titanium-vanadium-iron projects in Québec, Canada - La Blache and Lac Brûlé - which are strategically positioned to feed directly into the Company's proprietary processing platform, creating a fully integrated mine-to-market supply chain for Western metals.

Through this combination of innovative IP commercialization and resource ownership, Temas Resources is positioned to deliver scalable, low-carbon solutions that strengthen Western critical-mineral independence and create long-term value for shareholders.

Benefits of the ORF - RCL Technology:

The RCL platform technology involves the hydrometallurgical mineral extraction of concentrates, whole ores, slags and tailings to enhance recovery of critical metals, battery metals, Platinum Group Minerals ("PGMs"), precious and base metals and Rare Earth Element ("REE") recovery at materially higher through-yields and lower capital and operating costs than many of the conventional approaches that are in use traditionally. This novel RCL technology is ideally suited to treat increasingly complex ores in an environmentally sensitive manner.

Pilot Testing Complete: The Company has completed a pilot test of approximately 1 ton of material from its La Blache TiO<sub>2</sub> mineral property yielding 88 kgs of a 99.8% pure TiO<sub>2</sub> commercial grade product. <sup>1</sup>

Validated Cost Reduction: A significant cost reduction of over 65%<sup>2</sup> is validated for TiO<sub>2</sub> processing using the RCL platform technology (e.g., reagent recycling, potentially lower energy use, optimized recovery etc.). These fundamental process efficiencies are expected to translate into economic advantages when applying the platform to Nickel or other target minerals hosted in complex ores.

Environmental Performance: The closed-loop design and high reagent recycling rates are core to the RCL platform, irrespective of the target mineral. Over 69% lower operating costs compared to conventional processing due to its core features operating at near ambient temperatures.<sup>3</sup> This means the reduced environmental footprint and enhanced ESG profile are benefits that extend to ores and minerals previously noted, not just TiO<sub>2</sub>.

High Recovery Potential: Just as we've demonstrated high-quality, 99.8% TiO<sub>2</sub> product from pilot testing<sup>1</sup> the RCL platform is engineered for high recovery and purity of all target metals. Our metallurgical expertise focuses on optimizing these recoveries and maximizing margins for each specific mineral.

RCL results in a quicker and more complete liberation of the target metals using atmospheric pressure and lower temperatures than competing methods and improves the selectivity and efficiency of subsequent solvent extraction steps. Management believes that this novel metallurgical process can be applied to many complex resource deposits worldwide, enhancing both extraction and recovery for the operator.

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Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Neither the Australian Securities Exchange nor the Market Regulator (as that term is defined in the policies of the Canadian Securities Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this news release.

This press release contains forward looking statements within the meaning of applicable securities laws. The use of any of the words "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "expect", "estimate", "objective", "may", "will", "project", "should", "predict", "potential" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements

Although the Company believes that the expectations and assumptions on which the forward-looking statements are based are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on the forward-looking statements because the Company cannot give any assurance that they will prove correct. Since forward looking statements address future events and conditions, they involve inherent assumptions, risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those currently anticipated due to a number of assumptions, factors and risks. These assumptions and risks include, but are not limited to, assumptions and risks associated with mineral exploration generally and results from anticipated and proposed exploration programs, conditions in the equity financing markets, and assumptions and risks regarding receipt of regulatory and shareholder approvals.

Management has provided the above summary of risks and assumptions related to forward-looking statements in this press release in order to provide readers with a more comprehensive perspective on the Company's future operations. The Company's actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur, or if any of them do so, what benefits the Company will derive from them. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this press release, and, other than as required by applicable securities laws, the Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise.

APPENDIX 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1  
 Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data  
 (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="810 1142 1596 1265">• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random or standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples show the meaning of sampling.</li> <li data-bbox="810 1288 1596 1355">• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativeness and any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li data-bbox="810 1377 1596 1556">• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material. If 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple. In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there are unusual sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types require disclosure of detailed information.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="810 1624 1596 1713">• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of drill type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="810 1803 1596 1836">• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoverability.</li> <li data-bbox="810 1904 1596 1937">• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representativeness.</li> <li data-bbox="810 1982 1596 2042">• Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and whether loss/gain occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</li> </ul>



**Criteria**

**Explanation**

Logging

• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically analysed to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies

• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core

• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections

• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all

• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc

• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation

• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages

• Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.

• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the

• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and the technique is considered partial or total.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests

• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments determining the analysis including instrument make and model, re and their derivation, etc.

• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standard checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias)

• The verification of significant intersections by either independent

• The use of twinned holes.

Verification of sampling and assaying

• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data (electronic) protocols.

• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.

• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation)

Location of data points

• Specification of the grid system used.

• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&amp;bull; Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>&amp;bull; Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates applied.</li> <li>&amp;bull; Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&amp;bull; Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>&amp;bull; If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the ore body is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&amp;bull; The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&amp;bull; The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques.</li> </ul>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results  
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&amp;bull; Type, reference name/number, location and ownership of the tenement, and any third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, over-riding royalties, mineral rights in wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</li> <li>&amp;bull; The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting, and whether a licence to operate in the area.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&amp;bull; Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration done by other parties.</li> </ul>

**Criteria**

**Explanation**

Geology

• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation

• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the tabulation of the following information for all Material

- easting and northing of the drill hole collar

- elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level)

Drill hole Information

- dip and azimuth of the hole

- down hole length and interception depth

- hole length.

• If the exclusion of this information is justified or the exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the mineralisation, explain why this is the case.

• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting average grades, truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades should be reported.

Data aggregation methods

• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short intervals, low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregations should be shown in detail.

• The assumptions used for any reporting of mineralisation should be stated.

• These relationships are particularly important in the case of high-grade mineralisation.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths reported.

• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the relationship between widths and intercept lengths is reported.

• If it is not known and only the down hole length is reported, the effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known') should be stated.

**Criteria**

**Explanation**

Diagrams

• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) of significant discovery being reported. These should include locations and appropriate sectional views.

Balanced reporting

• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration of both low and high grades and/or widths should be provided. Results.

Other substantive exploration data

• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, including geological observations; geophysical survey results; method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk chemical characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating elements.

Further work

• The nature and scale of planned further work (including large-scale step-out drilling).

• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this is appropriate.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Temas Resources Corp. "Pilot Scale Evaluation of Temas La Blache Ilmenite - Final Report PRO 21-16," 24 June 2022

<sup>2</sup> These metallurgical test results and cost-reduction data were first reported in the Company's Canadian market announcement dated 13 April 2021, titled "Temas Resources Acquires 50 % of Green Mineral Process Developer ORF Technologies Inc."

<sup>3</sup> The cost-reduction figure is supported by independent evaluation conducted by the Natural Resources Research Institute (University of Minnesota, 2017) and subsequent pilot-scale validation by ORF Technologies Inc., as detailed in Temas Resources news releases of 2021 and 2022.

SOURCE: Temas Resources Corp.

View the original press release on ACCESS Newswire

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