



ABN: 48 119 978 013

ASX Announcement (ASX: TSC)

13 November 2018

## Two New Cobalt Tenements Granted in NT

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- These Northern Territory tenements bring TSC's landholding to 2456sqkm within the highly prospective McArthur Basin, host to the world class McArthur River zinc-lead-silver deposit, the Stanton cobalt deposit and historic Redbank copper deposits
- TSC's Pungalina and Pear Tree Projects are adjacent to Northern Cobalt's tenements containing the breccia pipe hosted Stanton cobalt deposit (ASX: N27)
- Potential breccia pipes are identified in satellite imagery at TSC's Pear Tree Project
- TSC's Calvert Project contains part of the regionally significant Calvert Fault, which may have acted as an important plumbing system for cobalt and copper rich mineralising fluids
- Historic anomalous cobalt stream sediment samples up to 80ppm Co are located next to the Calvert fault on TSC's Calvert Project

Twenty Seven Co. Limited (ASX: TSC) ("Twenty Seven Co." or "the Company") is pleased to announce that two Northern Territory (NT) Exploration Licenses EL31788 (Pear Tree) and EL31787 (Calvert) have been granted to its wholly owned subsidiary TSC Exploration Pty Ltd. The Company now holds three highly prospective cobalt exploration tenements totaling around 2456sqkm in the NT, including Pungalina (EL31761), granted in August 2018<sup>1</sup>.

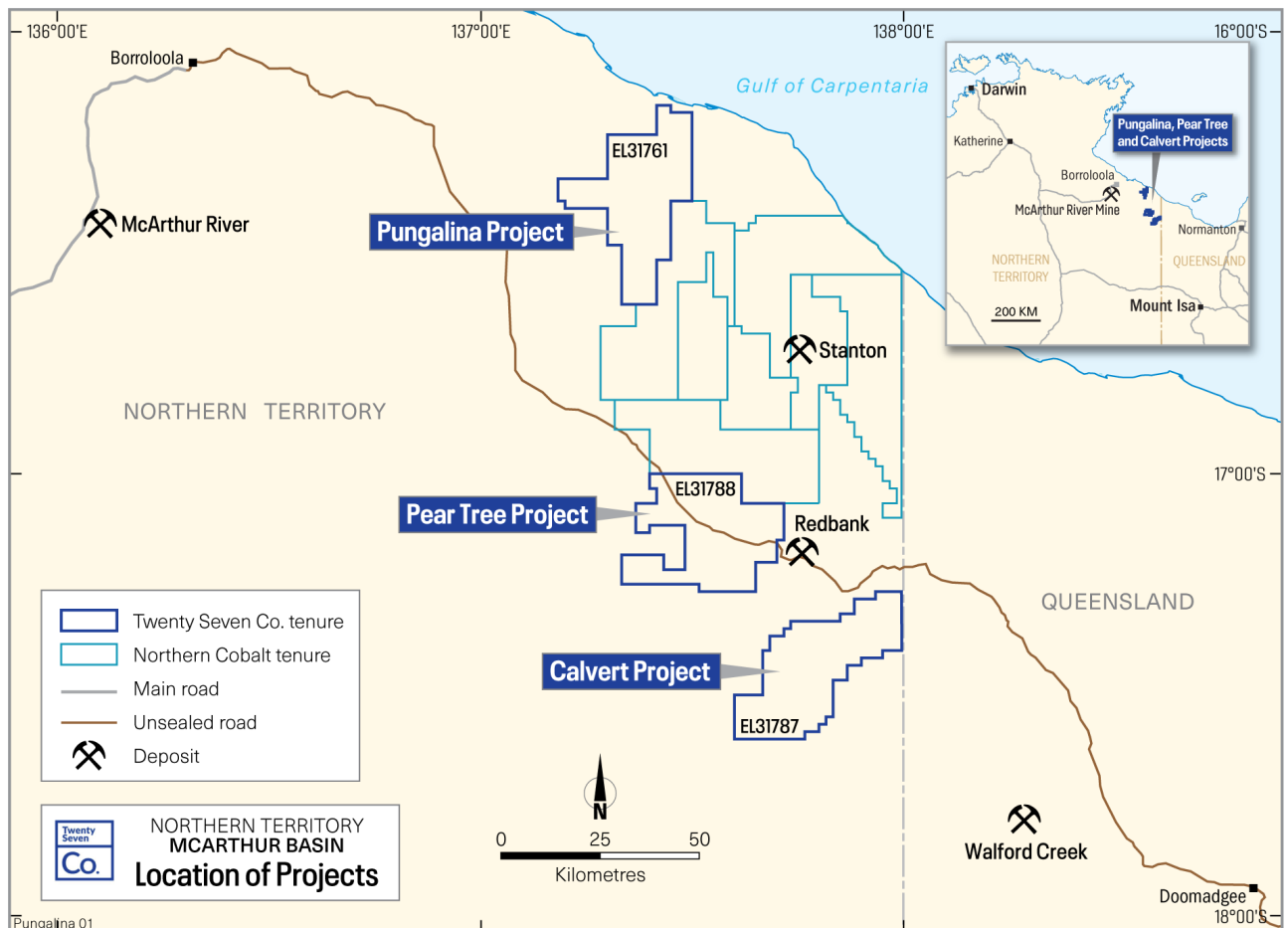
### CEO Ian Warland commented:

*"The addition of two new tenements in the highly prospective McArthur Basin provides TSC with a significant exploration footprint in this exciting cobalt copper area. The presence of anomalous cobalt in historic stream sediments next to a significant fault at Calvert is highly encouraging. The Calvert cobalt anomalies and Pear Tree circular features in our new NT projects provide a great starting point for on ground follow up."*



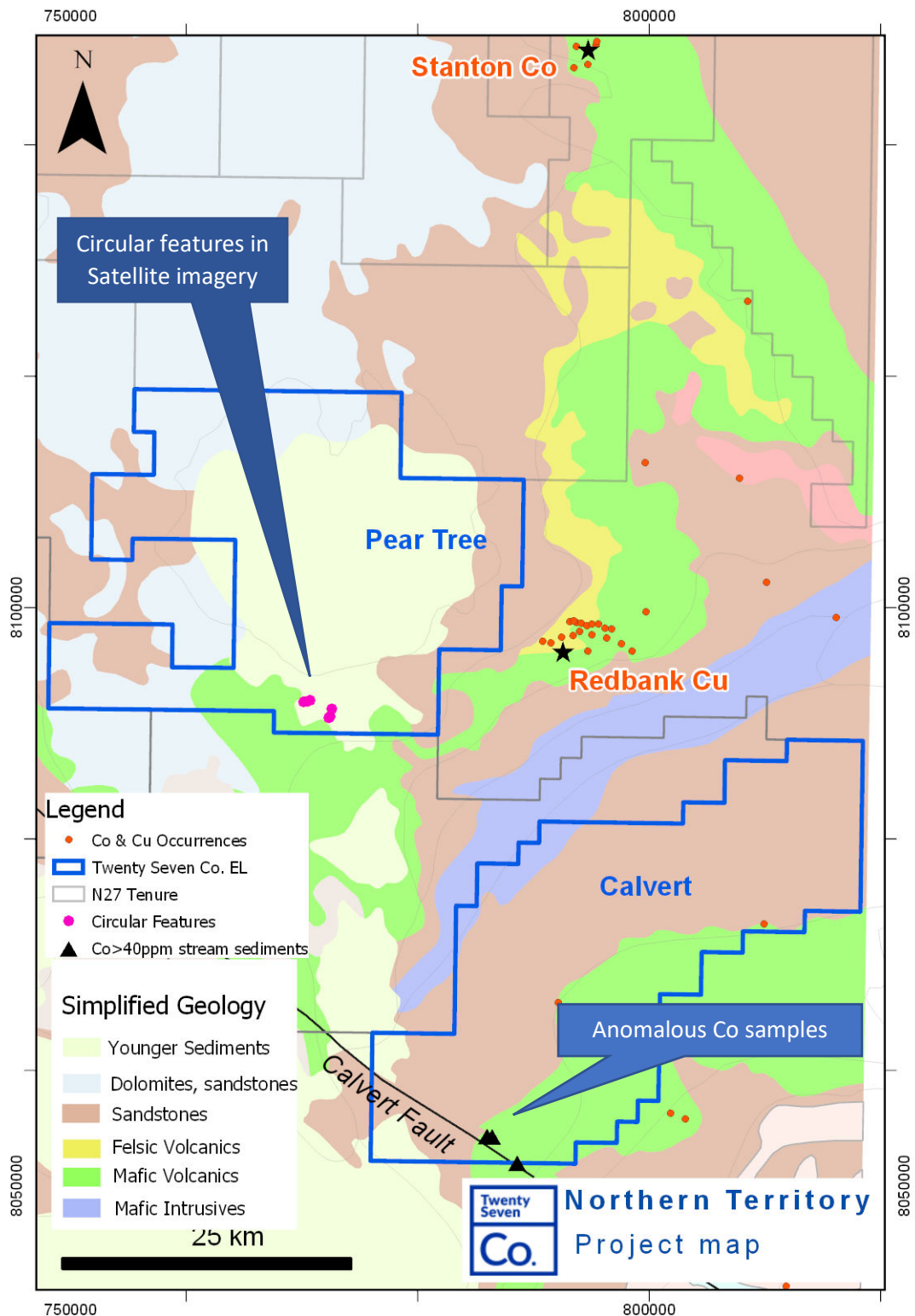
## Pear Tree Project (EL31788)

The Pear Tree Project is adjacent to Northern Cobalt's (ASX: N27) tenements, hosting the Stanton cobalt (Co) deposit containing 1200t of cobalt<sup>2</sup>. The historic Redbank copper (Cu) deposits are located immediately east of Pear Tree Project (Figure 1). The Stanton cobalt deposit and Redbank copper deposits are hosted in the Gold Creek Volcanics containing breccia pipes and collapse structures that vary in size up to 150m or more in diameter. Breccia pipes are thought to have acted as a conduit and trap site for Cu and Co mineralisation in the Gold Creek Volcanics. Redbank Copper Ltd (ASX: RCP) reports an inferred and indicated resource of 6.2Mt @1.5% Cu hosted in several breccia pipes and also reports anomalous Co in stream sediments for follow up exploration.<sup>3</sup>



**Figure1: Northern Territory Project Location Map**

TSC's Pear Tree Project is mostly covered by younger sediments obscuring prospective Gold Creek Volcanics. The Gold Creek Volcanics are shown in government geology maps in the southern portion of the Pear Tree, where a review of satellite imagery by TSC geologists indicates circular features consistent with breccia pipe shape and a great starting point for on ground follow up (Figure 3).



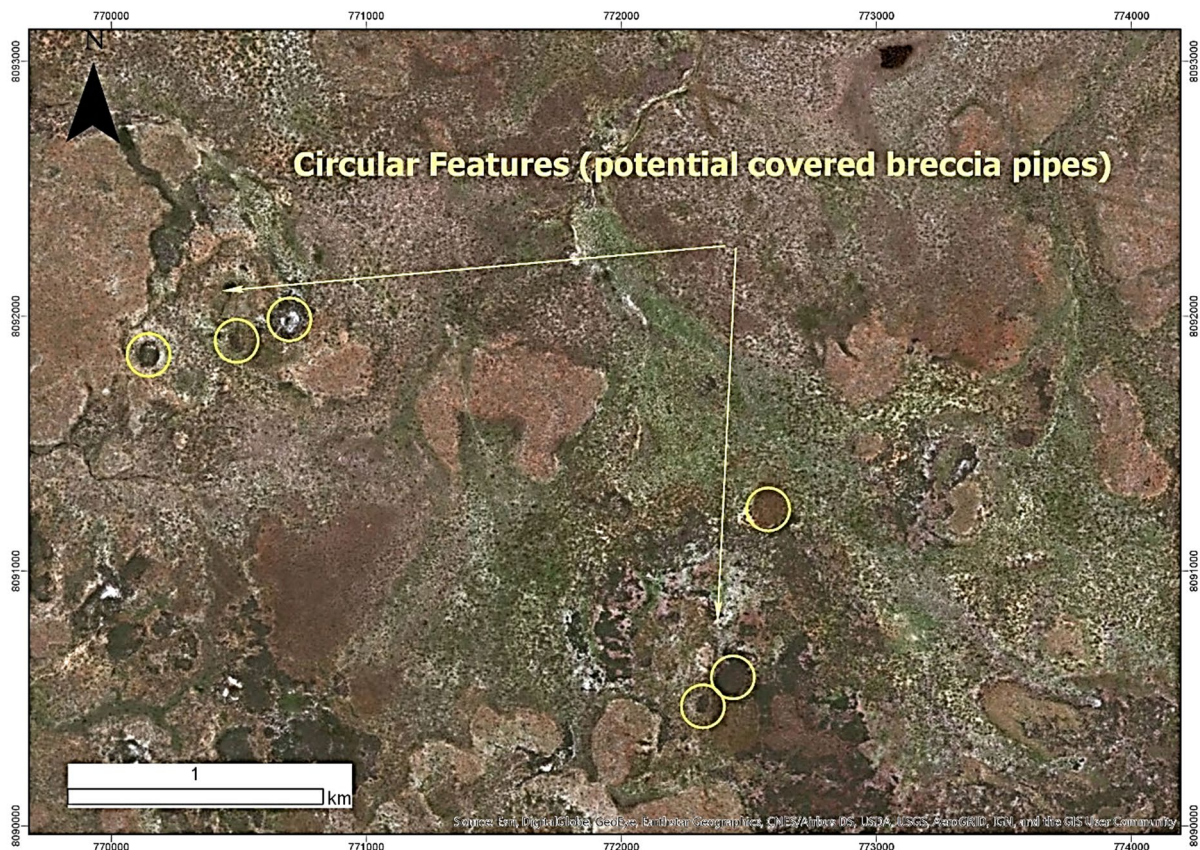
**Figure 2: TSC Tenure over Simplified Geology**

### Calvert Project (EL31787)

Aeon Metals' Walford Creek Cu Pb Zn Ag Co deposit (ASX: AML) lies on the Fish River Fault approximately 60km to the SE of TSC's Calvert Project. The Fish River Fault is thought to have been important for transporting mineralising fluids from depth to pyritic shales that host the polymetallic mineralisation at Walford Creek.



Moreover, the Fish River Fault intersects the Calvert Fault, a regionally significant fault that trends NNW through TSC's Calvert Project. Approximately 14km length of Calvert Fault cuts through the Calvert Project and may have acted as an important plumbing system for Co Cu mineralising fluids in an analogous model to Walford Creek. The Calvert Project contains sediments and mafic volcanics where a number of small shear hosted Cu occurrences are recorded in the NT government database (Figure 2).



**Figure 3: Interpreted Circular features at Pear Tree (see Figure 2 for location)**

Historic stream sediment sampling conducted in 2008 by Lagoon Creek Resources returned assay results up to 80ppm Co, forming a small cluster of anomalous Co (>40ppm Co) within mafic volcanics proximal to the Calvert Fault. (Figure 2) The cobalt anomalies do not appear to have been followed up by previous explorers. Very limited historic exploration drilling (looking for uranium) is recorded in the Calvert Project area.

## Next Steps

Land access negotiations are already in progress ahead of preparation for field work. A review of previous exploration is ongoing to prioritise targets for initial follow-up work, which will include ground truthing, geochemical soil sampling and geophysics.

For further information please contact:

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## COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT:

*The information in this report that relates to Geological Interpretation and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ian Warland, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Warland is employed Twenty Seven Co. Limited. Mr Warland has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Warland consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information and the form and context in which it appears.*

## Reference:

1. TSC: ASX 16 August 2018
2. N27: ASX 6 March 2018
3. RCP:ASX 30 April 2018

## About Twenty Seven Co. Limited

Twenty Seven Co. (ASX: TSC) is an ASX-listed cobalt focused explorer. In brief, TSC's Australian assets are 100% owned and comprise four tenure groupings detailed briefly as follows:

**NSW assets:** TSC's two NSW projects – Midas and Perseus are targeting the prospective Thackaringa Group Rocks which hosts Cobalt Blue's (ASX: COB) Thackaringa Project containing around 61kt of cobalt (COB: ASX Release dated 19 March 2018). TSC's Midas Project is located 40km NE of Broken Hill adjacent to Silver City Minerals (ASX: SCI) Yalcowinna Tenement. The Perseus Project is located 20km west of Broken Hill, and is north of Alloy Resources (ASX: AYR) Ophara Project and to the east is the adjacent Havilah Resources (HAV.ASX) Kalkaroo Project. Previous explorers rarely assayed for cobalt.

**NT assets:** TSC's has three prospective tenements in NT. The Pungalina tenement was granted in August 2018, the Pear Tree and Calvert Projects were granted in November 2018. Both the Pungalina and Pear Tree Projects are adjacent to Northern Cobalt's tenements that host the Stanton Cobalt Deposit (ASX: N27). The region remains under explored due to Cenozoic Cover.

**SA assets:** TSC's Kalanbi project is located near Ceduna in South Australia and covers part of the Ceduna Intrusive Mafic Complex located in the prospective Western Gawler Craton. Historic exploration in the area has identified several mafic intrusives including the Kalanbi Prospect, where aircore drilling by Pasminco Exploration intersected up to 3400ppm Co at 24 to 26m and 2600ppm Ni in gabbroic rocks (ASX: TSC Release 28 August 2018). TSC acquired Kalanbi to explore primarily for magmatic Ni-Cu sulphides, which often contain Co.

**WA assets:** TSC's Rover project is located TSC's 140km west of Leonora in Cobalt, Nickel and Copper mineral rich area associated with mafic and ultramafic rocks. Historically the area is underexplored for cobalt and is currently undergoing resurgence in exploration.

**1. APPENDIX 1: The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with JORC Code (2012) requirements for exploration results for the Northern Territory Projects.**

**1.1. Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data is downloaded from Northern Territory STRIKE website.</li> <li>Lagoon Creek Resources (LCR) Stream Sediment samples are historic and taken in regional streams at Calvert.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LCR Historic stream sediments were taken around 2kg each of -80# fraction.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LCR stream sediment samples are regional sampling in nature only</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LCR stream sediment samples were around 2kg each and -80# fraction.</li> <li>All samples were submitted to ALS in Townsville for sample preparation and analysis. Analysis details are not fully reported, analysis is reported as multielement ICP analysis.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling reported</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling reported</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling reported</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling reported</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling reported</li> <li>LCR stream sediment samples location recorded, and basic lithological information</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All field descriptions are qualitative in nature</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling reported</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling reported</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling reported</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LCR Stream sediment samples were sieved to -80# in the field. Samples are historic and full preparation details are not reported.</li> <li>Sample preparation is considered appropriate for the level of reporting.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No subsampling taken</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LCR stream sediment samples are historic and details are not reported.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LCR stream sediments are ~2kg are appropriate for the -80# fraction collected</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LCR stream sediment samples are historic and full details are not reported.</li> <li>The appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory technique is considered to be appropriate given ALS laboratory was used in Townsville.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No geophysical tools were used</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LCR stream sediment samples are historic and no QAQC procedures are reported.</li> <li>The laboratory has its own QAQC system for standards, repeats and duplicates.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to early stage of exploration no verification of significant results has been completed at this time.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No Drilling reported</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All data is digitally recorded in exploration report to NT government</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No adjustments to the data.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location of samples by hand held GPS to +/- 15m accuracy</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MGA94 Zone 53</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hand held GPS control adequate for early stage exploration</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stream sediment sampling density is not recorded, but appears to be based on stream availability and is suitable for early stage exploration</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The data spacing is not sufficient to establish degree of grade continuity or appropriate for resource estimation purposes.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No compositing</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No orientated samples collected</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling reported</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LCR Stream sediments were transported by courier from site to ALS in Townsville.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No audits or reviews undertaken.</li> </ul>

## 1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The tenement referred to in this release is EL31787, EL31788, EL31761 owned by Nomad Exploration Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Twenty Seven Co. Limited.</li> <li>The tenements in this release are currently in good standing with the relevant authorities.</li> <li>Landowner negotiations are in progress</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The tenement is secure under NT legislation.</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The historical tenure reports are publicly available on STRIKE NT. There have been several explorers over the last 40 years whose tenure partially overlaps TSC tenements. Exploration was mostly for base metals with very little assay work done for cobalt.</li> <li>Exploration drilling has been limited on all tenements.</li> <li>STRIKE database indicates extensive stream sediment sampling on Calvert and to a lesser extent on Pungalina and Pear Tree tenements.</li> <li>Some airborne geophysics has been conducted on all the tenements, including GEOTEM survey by BHP in 1991 over part of the Pear Tree tenement and aeromagnetic survey data on all the tenements.</li> <li>Exploration for manganese has been evident on the Pear Tree tenement with a number of small prospects recognised.</li> <li>Recent sedimentary cover has hampered exploration on Pear Tree and Pungalina tenements.</li> <li>Calvert tenement was had exploration for base metals and uranium with a small amount of drilling for Uranium by Urañez in 1984.</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NT Projects are located in the Proterozoic McArthur Basin, a thick sedimentary succession of dolostone, sandstone and shale units with minor felsic and mafic volcanics.</li> <li>The main geological units of interest in the project area are the Wollongorang Formation and Gold Creek Volcanics (interlayered basalt lavas and sediments). Co and Cu mineralisation is often associated with breccia pipes within the Gold Creek Volcanics, such as at Stanton and Red Bank deposits.</li> <li>On the Wearyan Shelf the Gold Creek Volcanics can be overlain in the west by younger sediments of Echo Sandstone.</li> </ul>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No data aggregation</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No metal equivalents used</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See main body of this release.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reporting is considered balanced</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considerable historical work was completed with mapping sampling and geophysics This work needs further review.</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Early stage exploration and follow-up of identified Co, and base metal anomalies including additional interpretation of geophysical data, reviews and assessments of regional targets and infill geochemical sampling of ranked anomalies in preparation for future drill testing.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to figures in this report.</li> </ul>