ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

SKY METALS

21 DECEMBER 2020

ASX: SKY

CALEDONIAN PROJECT - SHALLOW HIGH GRADE GOLD INTERSECTED

- Strong results in hole CARC002 confirm new, shallow high-grade eastern zone of gold mineralisation at the Caledonian Project.

  Hole CARC002: 3m @ 13.6 g/t gold from 14m including, 1m @ 38.4 g/t gold from 15m

- Assay results received from first two holes of maiden six hole RC drilling program.
- Targeted skarn mineralisation intersected in multiple drillholes.
- Follow up drilling program to commence early in the New Year.

The Board of Sky Metals Limited ('SKY' or 'The Company') is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at the Caledonian Gold Project near Yass in NSW (SKY 100%) (**Figure 3**).

CALEDONIAN GOLD PROJECT

RC PERCUSSION DRILLING

A six hole RC percussion drilling program (**Table 1**) has recently been completed by SKY (**Figure 1**). The drilling program was enacted to test two parallel zones of gold mineralisation approximately 500m long and 50m wide delineated by a multi-element soil sampling survey recently completed by SKY over the historic Caledonian gold mine (**Figure 1**). Previous explorers had not detected the eastern zone which contains exceptional gold results up to **65.3g/t Au** (ASX SKY 16th November 2020).

Assay results (gold only) have been received for drillholes CARC001 & CARC002 only. Strong, shallow high-grade gold results have been recorded from the eastern gold soil zone (**Figure 1** and **Table 2**).

CARC002: 3m @ 13.6 g/t Au from 14m including,
1m @ 38.4 g/t Au from 15m

SKY CEO Mark Arundell commented: *"The soil sampling gold results from Caledonian greatly exceeded our expectations. Drilling of this exceptional gold soil anomaly has not disappointed encountering high grade results in drillhole CARC002 with mineralisation appearing to be open in all directions. We look forward to receiving the remaining assays from this drill program and follow up drill testing of this excellent result in the new year".*

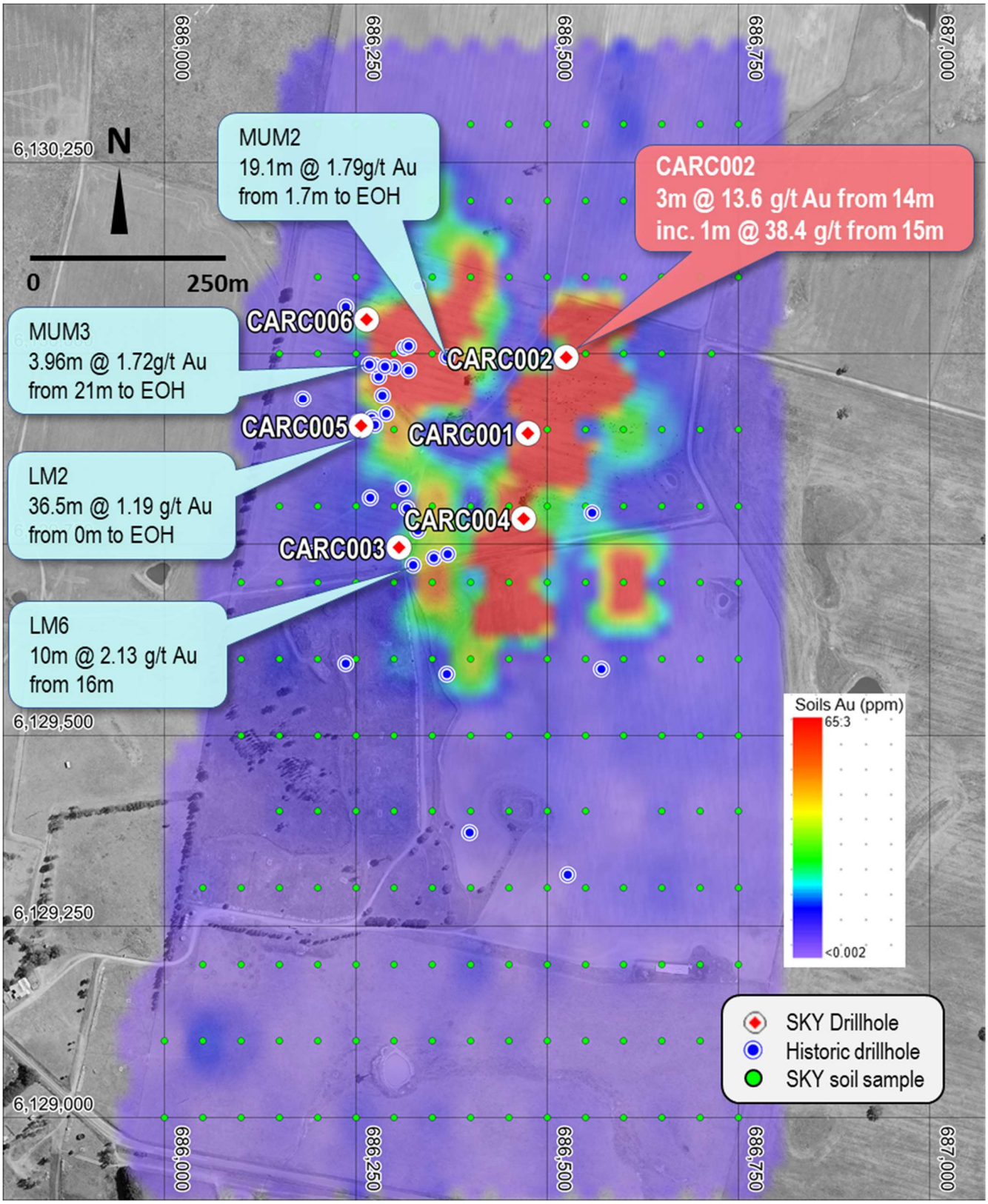

Figure 1 - Caledonian Target – SKY drilling. Background image: SKY soil gold values

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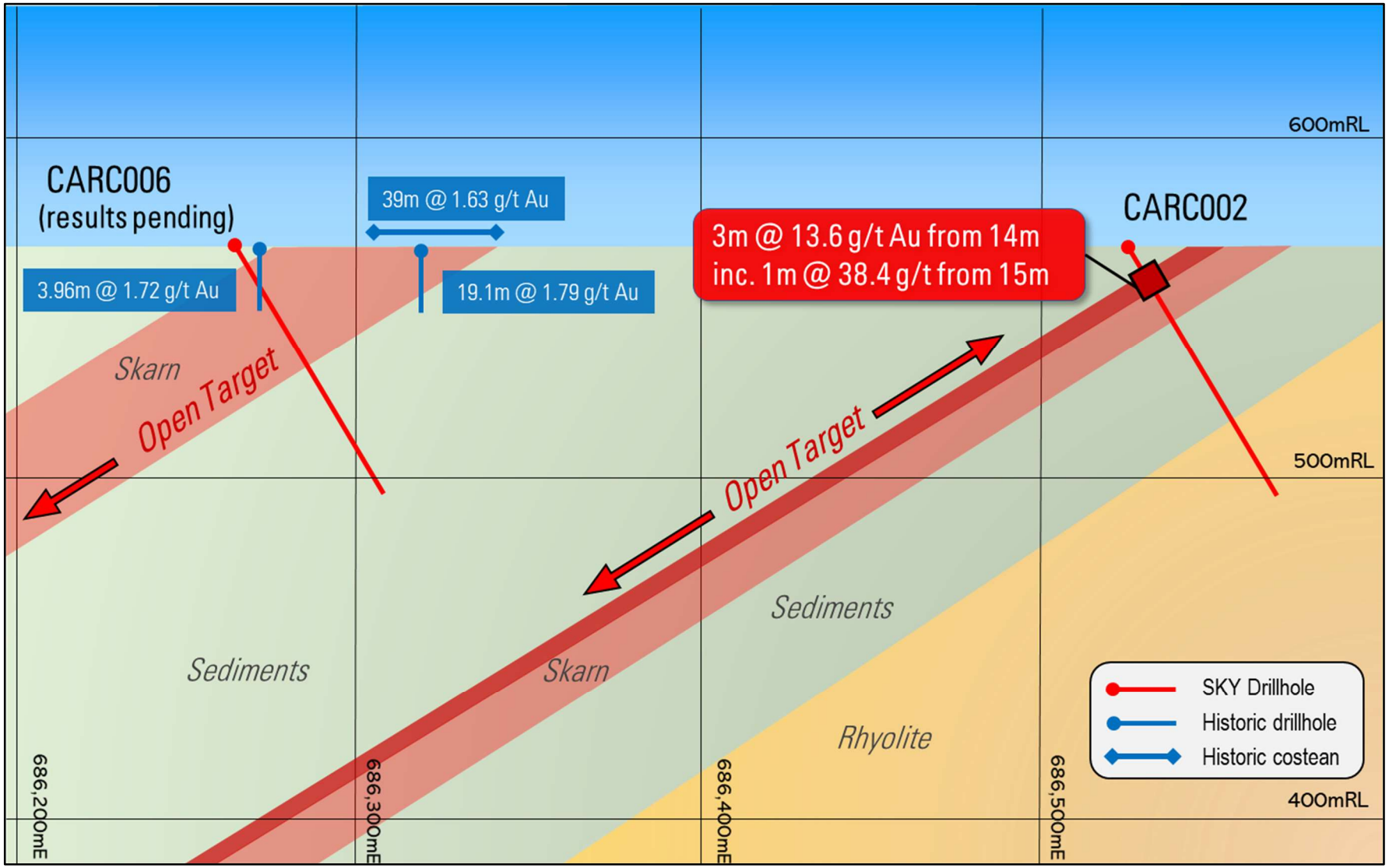

Figure 2 - Caledonian Target – Schematic cross section - 6,130,000mN

Results for drillholes CARC003-006 are expected in mid January.

High grade gold mineralisation in drillhole CARC002 appears to be associated with a zone of intense quartz veining (up to 50%) hosted by a strongly weathered unit interpreted to be a skarn (**Figure 2**). Drillholes CARC003, 005 & 006 all intersected substantial downhole thicknesses of the targeted skarn alteration package albeit heavily weathered (**Figure 2**). Drillhole CARC001 intersected sediments and rhyolite only and is considered to have been collared too far to the east to have intersected the eastern skarn unit.

A drill program to follow up these results is currently being prepared with drilling planned to commence early in the new year.

Hole ID	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Total Depth (m)	Comments
CARC001	686475	6129895	583	-60	90	90	Completed
CARC002	686475	6129995	580	-60	90	84	Completed
CARC003	686300	6129747	588	-60	90	138	Completed
CARC004	686492	6129781	587	-60	90	84	Completed
CARC005	686257	6129905	583	-60	90	90	Completed
CARC006	686264	6130045	580	-60	90	66	Completed

Table 1 – Caledonian Project. Drillhole collar details

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au	Comment
	(m)	(m)	(m)	g/t	
CARC001					No significant mineralisation
CARC002	10	23	13	3.24	0.1 g/t cut-off
inc.	**14**	**17**	**3**	**13.6**	
inc.	**15**	**16**	**1**	**38.4**	
	65	68	3	0.36	0.1 g/t cut-off
CARC003					*Results pending*
CARC004					*Results pending*
CARC005					*Results pending*
CARC006					*Results pending*

Table 2: Caledonian Project. Significant drillhole intersections

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Caledonian Project (EL8920) is located 30km southeast of Yass in the Southern Tablelands of New South Wales (**Figure 3**). The area contains the historic Caledonian Gold Mine. The distribution of multiple historic drill intersections at Caledonian Prospect indicate a potentially large and shallow mineralised gold system with discrete high-grade zones (e.g. 6m @ 8g/t Au recorded from the main lode, GSNSW; ASX SKY 11 Nov 2019). The deepest historical drillhole is 62m and most holes are ~25m deep with a number of drillholes ending in mineralisation.

These drillholes were mostly located within a coherent 600 x 100m soil gold anomaly (+0.1ppm) defined by a joint venture between Central West Gold NL/Mineral Management & Securities Pty Ltd / Kennecott in 1985 (GSNSW Report GS1985/224 R0005615). Also, a number of costeans (13) were completed at the prospect by Central West Gold.

COVID-19: Through its exploration procedures SKY maintains a clear focus on protecting the health and wellbeing of our staff, contractors, landholders, and other stakeholders. All planned work is subject to advice on any restrictions on normal business activities associated with COVID-19 imposed by the Australian and/or NSW governments. Being locally based SKY is in a unique position to be able to advance its projects at this time.

This announcement is authorised for release by SKY's Board of Directors.

ABOUT SKY (ASX: SKY)

SKY is an ASX listed public company focused on the exploration and development of high value mineral resources in Australia. SKY's project portfolio offers exposure to the gold, copper, and tin markets in the world class mining jurisdiction of NSW.

GOLD PROJECTS

CULLARIN / KANGIARA PROJECTS (EL7954; EL8400 & EL8573, HRR FARM-IN)

Under the HRR farm-in, SKY has now earned an 80% interest in the projects via the expenditure of $2M prior to the formation of a joint venture (ASX: 9 October 2019). Highlight, 'McPhillamys-style' gold results from previous drilling at the Cullarin Project include 148.4m @ 0.97 g/t Au (WL31) including 14.6m @ 5.1 g/t Au from 16.2m, & 142.1m @ 0.89 g/t Au (WL28) including 12m @ 4.4 g/t Au from 25.9m. The Cullarin Project contains equivalent host stratigraphy to the McPhillamys deposit with a similar geochemical, geophysical & alteration signature. SKY's maiden drill program to follow up this historical work was very successful including core hole HUD002 which returned 93m @ 4.2 g/t Au from 56m.

MYLORA / CALEDONIAN / TIRRANA PROJECTS (EL8915, EL8920, ELA5968, ELA6031 100% SKY)

Highlight, 'McPhillamys-style' gold results from previous exploration include 36m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 0m to EOH in drillhole LM2 and 81m @ 0.87g/t Au in a costean on EL8920 at the Caledonian Prospect, Caledonian Project. At the Caledonian Prospect, the distribution of multiple historic drill intersections indicates a potentially large, mineralised gold zone with discrete high-grade zones, e.g. 6m @ 8g /t Au recorded from lode at historic Caledonian Mines (GSNSW). A strong, robust soil gold anomaly (600 x 100m @ +0.1ppm) occurs and most drillholes (depth ~25m) terminate in the mineralised zone.

COPPER GOLD PROJECTS

GALWADGERE (EL6320, ALKANE OPTION)

The Galwadgere project is located ~15km south-east of Wellington in central NSW. High grade copper-gold mineralisation has been intersected by previous explorers (e.g. 47m @ 0.90% Cu & 1.58g/t Au) and the mineralisation is open along strike and at depth.

IRON DUKE (EL6064, BALMAIN OPTION; ELA5991 100% SKY))

The Iron Duke project is located ~10km south-east of Tottenham in central NSW. High grade copper-gold mineralisation has been intersected by previous explorers (e.g. 13m @ 1.56% Cu & 4.48g/t Au) and the mineralisation is open down dip to and to the south.

TIN PROJECTS

TALLEBUNG PROJECT (EL6699, 100% SKY)

The Tallebung Project is located ~70km north-west of Condobolin in central NSW. The project encompasses the historic Tallebung Tin Mining Field at the northern extent of the Wagga Tin Belt within the central Lachlan Orogen and is considered prospective for lode and porphyry-style tin - tungsten mineralisation.

DORADILLA PROJECT (EL6258, 100% SKY)

The Doradilla Project is located ~30km south of Bourke in north-western NSW and represents a large and strategic tin project with excellent potential for associated polymetallic mineralisation (tin, tungsten, copper, bismuth, indium, nickel, cobalt, gold).

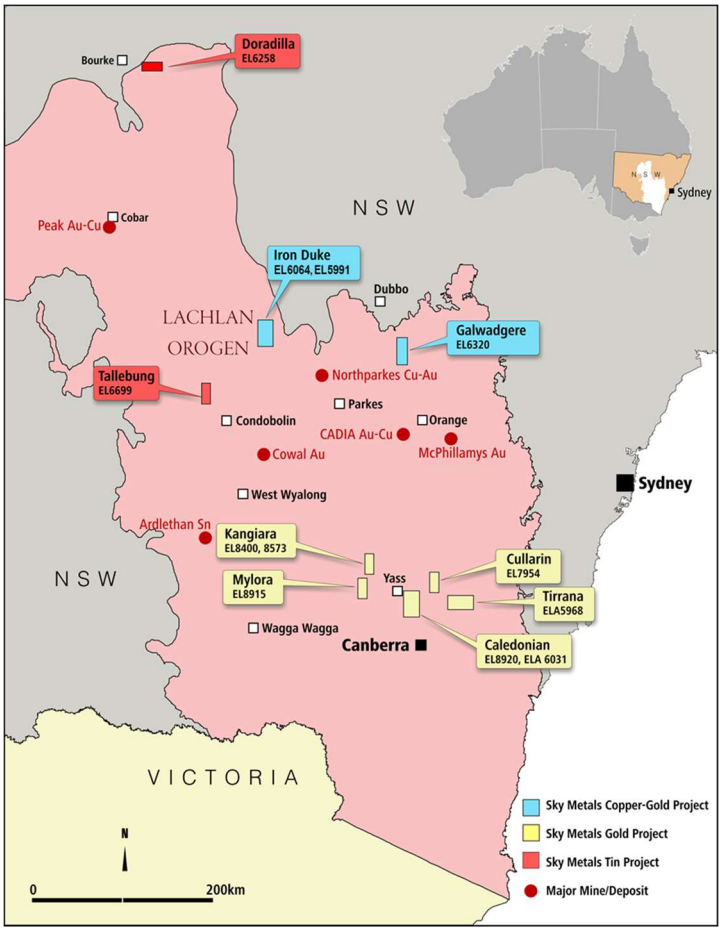

Figure 3: SKY Location Map

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to geology and exploration results and planning was compiled by Mark Arundell, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and CEO of Sky Metals Ltd. Mr Arundell has sufficient experience which 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 Arundell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The results include historical pre-1989 exploration results. Exploration activity at the Caledonian Project was undertaken from 1985-1988 (pre-JORC) by Central West Gold NL, Mineral Management & Securities Pty Ltd and Kennecott. As per ASX requirements for reporting pre-1989 historical data, SKY notes that the results are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012; a competent person has not done sufficient work to disclose the exploration results in accordance with the JORC Code 2012; it is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the prior reported exploration results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012; that nothing has come to the attention of SKY that questions the accuracy or reliability of the former owners exploration results, but SKY has not independently validated the former owner's Exploration Results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those results. The previous drilling activity, which produced these results, involved multiple diamond drillholes and check assaying, providing SKY with confidence that the results are reliable, relevant and an accurate representation of the available data and studies undertaken by previous exploration activity.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

The information in this report that references previously reported exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www. asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

DISCLAIMER

This report contains certain forward-looking statements and forecasts, including possible or assumed reserves and resources, production levels and rates, costs, prices, future performance, or potential growth of Sky Metals Ltd, industry growth or other trend projections. Such statements are not a guarantee of future performance and involve unknown risks and uncertainties, as well as other factors which are beyond the control of Sky Metals Ltd. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on a variety of factors. Nothing in this report should be construed as either an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell securities.

This document has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Australian securities laws, which may differ from the requirements of United States and other country securities laws. Unless otherwise indicated, all ore reserve and mineral resource estimates included or incorporated by reference in this document have been, and will be, prepared in accordance with the JORC classification system of the Australasian Institute of Mining, and Metallurgy and Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

JORC CODE, 2012 - TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data –CALEDONIAN PROJECT

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	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.*	All RC samples were submitted to ALS Orange for preparation and assaying
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	For RC drilling, assay standards or blanks are inserted at least every 30 samples.
	• *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.*	RC Drilling – the total sample (~20-30kg) is delivered via cyclone into a large plastic bag which is retained for future use if required. 1m intervals are split using a cone splitter on the rig into a separate calico at the time of drilling. Though the Permian overlying sequence, composite spear samples of 3m were taken. Each sample was dried, crushed and pulverised as per standard industry practice. Gold (Au) was determined by 50g fire assay (method Au-AA26) with a detection limit 0.01ppm.
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)*	Reverse circulation (RC) drilling using 110mm rods, 144mm face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	RC drilling - sample quality is assessed by the sampler by visual approximation of sample recovery and if the sample is dry, damp or wet.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples*	RC drilling - high capacity RC rig was used to enable dry samples collected. Drill cyclone is cleaned between rod changes and after each hole to minimise cross-hole contamination.
	• *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*	There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
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*	Systematic geological logging was undertaken. Data collected includes: • Nature and extent of lithologies. • Relationship between lithologies. • Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals. Location, extent, and nature of veins.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography	Both qualitative and quantitative data is collected. A representative sample of each one metre RC interval is retained in chip trays for future reference

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged*	All RC intervals was geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken*	Not applicable
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry*	RC drilling - the total sample (~20-30kg) is delivered via cyclone into a large plastic bag which is retained for future use if required. 1m intervals are split using a cone splitter on the rig into a separate calico at the time of drilling.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique*	For RC samples: samples were dried crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample to allow subsampling for the various assay techniques.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples*	Certified Reference Material (CRM) and blanks were inserted at least every 30 samples to assess the accuracy and reproducibility of the drill core results. The results of the standards were to be within ±10% variance from known certified result. If greater than 10% variance the standard and up to 10 samples each side were re-assayed. ALS conducted internal check samples every 20 samples for Au and every 20 for multielement assay.
	• *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.*	No field duplicates are taken for RC samples. The sample was crushed and pulverised to 90% passing 75 microns. This was considered to appropriately homogenise the sample.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled*	Sample sizes are industry standard and considered appropriate
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*	Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab, (ALS Group), were undertaken. Gold (Au) was determined by 30g fire assay for trace Au with Au-AA21 with a detection limit of 0.002ppm for soils samples.
	• *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 as no geophysical tools were used in the determination of assay results.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established*	Certified reference material or blanks were inserted at least every 30 samples. Standards are purchased from Certified Reference Material manufacture companies: Standards were purchased in foil lined packets of between 60g and 100g. Different reference materials were used to cover high grade, medium grade, low grade, and trace ranges of elements, with a primary focus on gold.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Drill data is compiled and collated and reviewed by senior staff. External consultants do not routinely verify exploration data until resource estimation procedures are deemed necessary. The intersection calculations were viewed by >1 geological personnel.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	Twinned holes have not been used in the drilling.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	Drill Hole Data including: meta data, any gear left in the drill hole, lithological, mineral, survey, and sampling was collected and stored as physical and electronic copies or entered directly into an excel spread sheet using drop down codes. When complete the spreadsheet was combined into a master excel spreadsheet as the drill hole database. Assay data was provided by ALS via .csv spreadsheets. The data was validated using the results received from the known certified reference material. Hard copies of the assay certificates were stored with drill hole data such as drillers plods, invoices, and hole planning documents.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	Assay data is not adjusted.
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.*	Drill hole collars were initially located using handheld GPS. DGPS surveying of drillholes (± 0.1m) will be undertaken.
	• *Specification of the grid system used*	All coordinates are based on Map Grid Australia Zone 55E, Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control*	. SKY has used handheld GPS to locate drillholes at this stage (accuracy ± 2m). DGPS surveying of drillholes (± 0.1m) will be undertaken.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results*	At this early exploration stage, the data spacing is variable as the focus is on identifying new zones of mineralisation.
	• *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*	Not Applicable as no resource estimate has been completed
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied*	Sample compositing is not applied.
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*	Drilling was orientated to cross the interpreted, gentle west dipping mineralisation trend at a high angle. .
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material*	No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known. However, the potential for bias is being investigated by the current drilling campaign
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security*	Sample chain of custody has been managed by the employees of Sky Metals who commissioned the sampling from the field to assay laboratory. All samples are bagged in sealed numbered craft bags, grouped into larger tied polyweave bags, or placed in a stillage box and transported to ALS in Orange by SKY personnel or a reputable contractor. All sample submissions are documented via ALS tracking system and all assays are reported via email. Sample pulps are returned to site and stored for an appropriate length of time (minimum 3 years). The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	The Company does not routinely have external consultants verify exploration data until resource estimation procedures are deemed necessary.

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

Criteria	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 Caledonian Project is described by NSW Exploration Licence 8920. The tenement is 100% owned by Aurum Metals Pty Ltd which is a 100% owned subsidiary of SKY Metals Ltd.
	• *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 licence is in good standing. EL 8920 expires on 5th December 2025.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	Significant exploration was carried out initially focussed on base metals and shifting to gold in the 1980s with the Caledonian prospect identified as a Au-rich skarn system. Shallow diamond drilling identified broad low-grade Au mineralisation. From the 1990s limited exploration has occurred on the prospect.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	Mineralisation at the Caledonian prospect appears to be associated with skarn units, particularly where iron oxides are more abundant than epidote. High gold grades were noted in the lowermost skarn unit; values in outcrop of the upper two horizons were not sustained in drill intersections down-dip. Previous drilling has largely been confined to a sequence of skarn and pelitic acid volcaniclastics. Three main skarn horizons, having an overall moderate westerly dip, have been recognised. Flexuring of these units, seemingly plunging to the south, is interpreted. Within the skarn, limonite/hematite development is extensive, probably in part after sericite/clay altered tremolite-actinolite, whilst nontronite is also common. Most, of the pelite/volcanics interbedded with the skarn are extensively clay altered as well.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* - *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* - *elevation or RL (Reduced Level–elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* - *dip and azimuth of the hole* - *down hole length and interception depth* - *hole length*	See body of announcement.
	• *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.*	Not applicable as drill hole information is included.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	Where reported, drilling results from the Caledonian Project have been length weighted. Grades greater than 0.1 and 0.5g/t Au have been used to calculate intercepts. No high cut-off has been applied.
	• *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.*	Intercepts are length weighted with no cutting of grades. This may lead to elevation of intercept grades due to the presence of a narrow interval of high-grade material. Such high-grade zones are reported as included intercepts inside the broader intercept.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated*	No metal equivalences quoted.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Orientation of the mineralisation and structural trends is constrained by previous drilling and outcrop though true widths are not yet estimated as there is insufficient data at this stage of exploration.
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.*	See body of announcement. ASX announcement, 16 November 2020
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.*	See body of announcement. ASX announcement, 16 November 2020
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.*	See body of announcement. ASX announcement, 16 November 2020
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).*	Drill testing to assess the scale and grade of the mineralisation is planned along with investigation of related targets.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	See body of announcement. ASX announcement, 16 November 2020