



ASX Announcement (ASX: TSC)

12 January 2021

## Outstanding gold soil anomalies identified at Rover

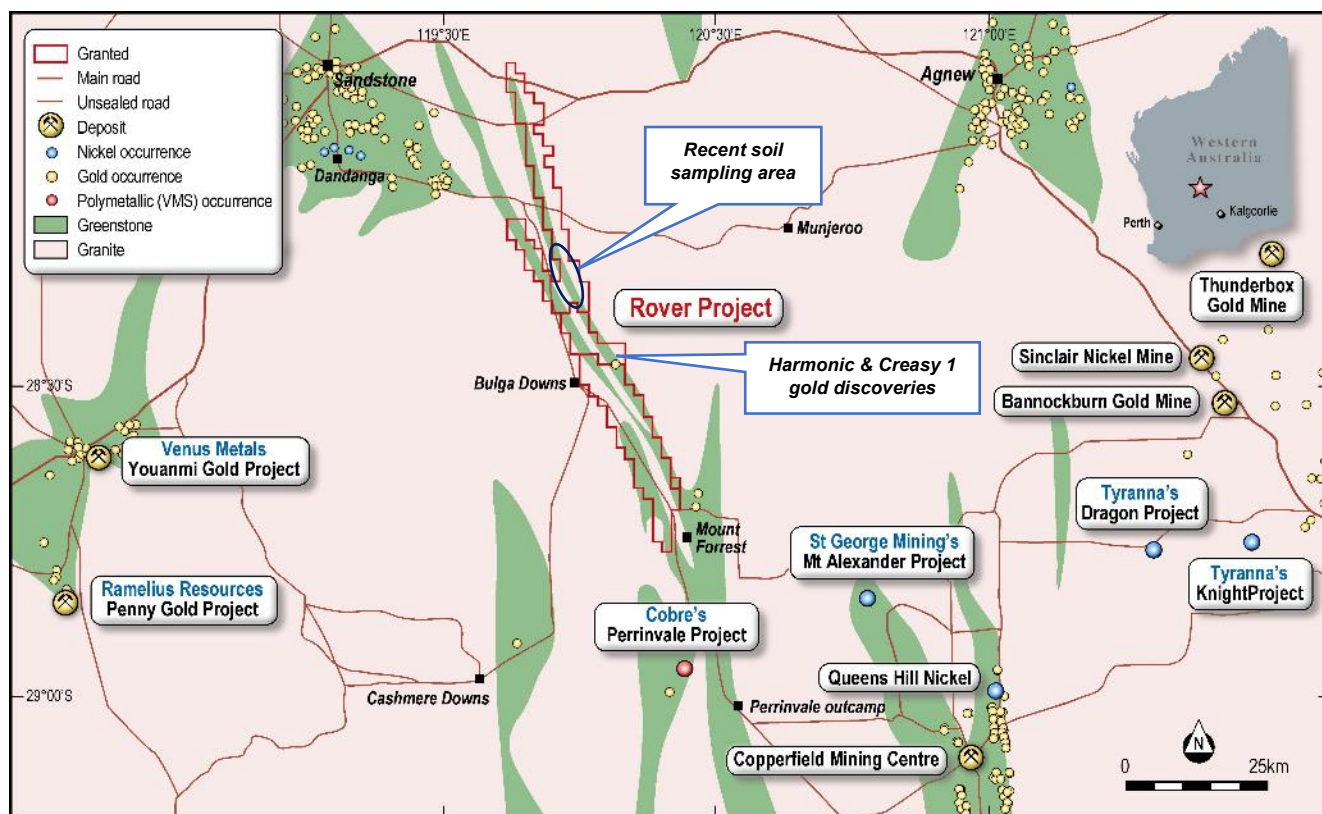
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- Recent soil sampling in an area 10km along strike to the northwest of the Creasy 1 and Harmonic gold prospects has discovered the largest and highest magnitude gold soil anomalies defined to date on TSC's 100% owned Rover Gold Project
- Three main gold anomalies have emerged in the new 10km x 1km survey area. From south to north, the three targets include:
  - Blue Hills – a 1.2km long anomaly with an extraordinary peak value of 1150ppb Au (1.15g/t Au), supported by associated pathfinder metal results including As to 122ppm and Cu to 85ppm
  - Four Corners – a very extensive and unbroken 4.7km long anomaly peaking at 60.5 ppb Au and with numerous samples assaying over 10ppb Au. Associated pathfinder metals include As to 182ppm and Cu to 105ppm
  - Middle Well – a cluster of four anomalies extending over 1.2km of strike with individual features having peak values including 42.9ppb Au and 32ppb Au
- *None of the new anomalies have ever been drill tested, and they represent outstanding new exploration opportunities to complement TSC's existing gold discoveries at the nearby Creasy 1 and Harmonic prospects*
- Auger soil sampling has successfully extended the Harmonic gold anomaly
- TSC's imminent program of works for early 2021 will include detailed follow-up work on the newly-identified Rover anomalies in addition to the inaugural drilling campaign at Mt Dimer, the design of which is in the process of being finalised.

CEO Ian Warland commented:

*"Our first program of systematic gold exploration on Rover tenement E57/1134, only granted around the start of August 2020, has delivered impressive results. A major geochemical survey has discovered a series of strike extensive, high magnitude gold anomalies that have never seen any historical drilling. The newly defined features have a combined strike length of 7.1km, easily eclipsing the 3.0km strike of the geochemical anomalies associated with our nearby Creasy 1 and Harmonic gold discoveries, while the magnitude of the new anomalies is also equal or superior. The new features therefore represent outstanding discovery opportunities to complement our existing finds at Harmonic and Creasy 1. We plan to progress these exciting new targets in parallel with undertaken our maiden drilling campaign at Mt Dimer in the early part of 2021."*

**Twenty Seven Co. Limited (ASX: TSC) (“TSC” or “the Company”)** is pleased to report results from a soil survey completed on E57/1134 in November 2020. E57/1134 was granted on 29 July 2020 and is the northern of three wholly owned tenements that comprise TSC’s Rover Gold Project (Figure 1).



**Figure 1: Rover Gold Project summary plan showing recent soil sampling area.**

### SOIL SAMPLING PROGRAM – E57/1134

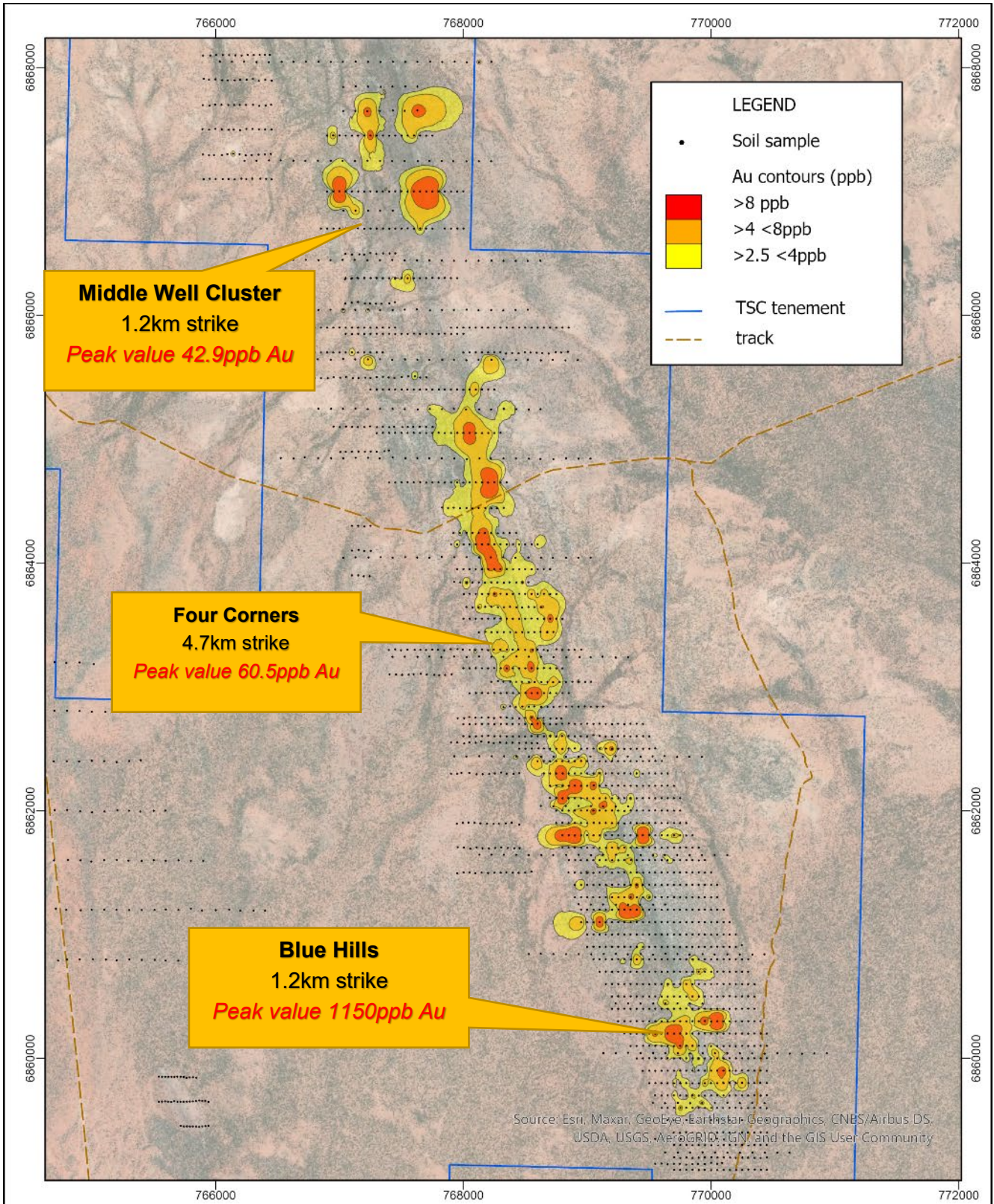
Soil geochemistry has proven highly successful in defining gold targets on the Rover Gold Project, exemplified by TSC’s discovery of the Harmonic deposit by drilling a soil anomaly in late 2019.

In November 2020, the Company completed a detailed soil sampling program towards the southern end of E57/1134, with sampling focused on outcropping and shallowly covered lithologies of the Maynard Hills Greenstone Belt. The survey area covered a 9km long x 1km wide corridor over the greenstones, with the survey boundaries selected with reference to wide spaced historical soil sampling completed by a previous explorer. New samples were collected at 50m centres on mostly 100m spaced east-west lines, with a total of 1091 samples collected. The southern limit of the newly surveyed area is 10km to the NNW of, and along geological strike from, the Harmonic and Creasy 1 deposits.

Assaying of the recent samples is now complete and interpretation of the results confirms several highly significant geochemical anomalies have been defined. Applying the regional anomaly threshold of 3ppb gold, three main anomalies have emerged in the new survey data, with each coincident with greenstones of the Maynard Hills Greenstone Belt. From south to north, the three new targets include:

- **Blue Hills** – a coherent 1.2km long gold anomaly supported by associated As and Cu pathfinder metals. Blue Hills includes one sample which assayed a remarkable 1150ppb Au (1.15g/t Au), with peak pathfinder metal values of 122ppm As and 85ppm Cu.
- **Four Corners** – a very extensive and unbroken 4.7km long anomaly peaking at 60.5 ppb Au and with numerous samples assaying over 10ppb Au. Associated pathfinder metals include As to 182ppm and Cu to 105ppm.
- **Middle Well** – a cluster of four anomalies extending over 1.2km of strike with the individual features having peak values of 42.9ppb Au, 32ppb Au, 11ppb Au and 11ppb Au respectively.

The three features are shown on Figure 2 over page.



**Figure 2**  
**E57/1134**  
**Gold anomalies in soils**  
**ROVER GOLD PROJECT**

The new anomalies are the largest and highest magnitude gold soil anomalies defined to date on TSC's wholly owned Rover Project, eclipsing the soil anomalies associated with the Creasy 1 and Harmonic gold discoveries located only 10km to the south (Figure 3).

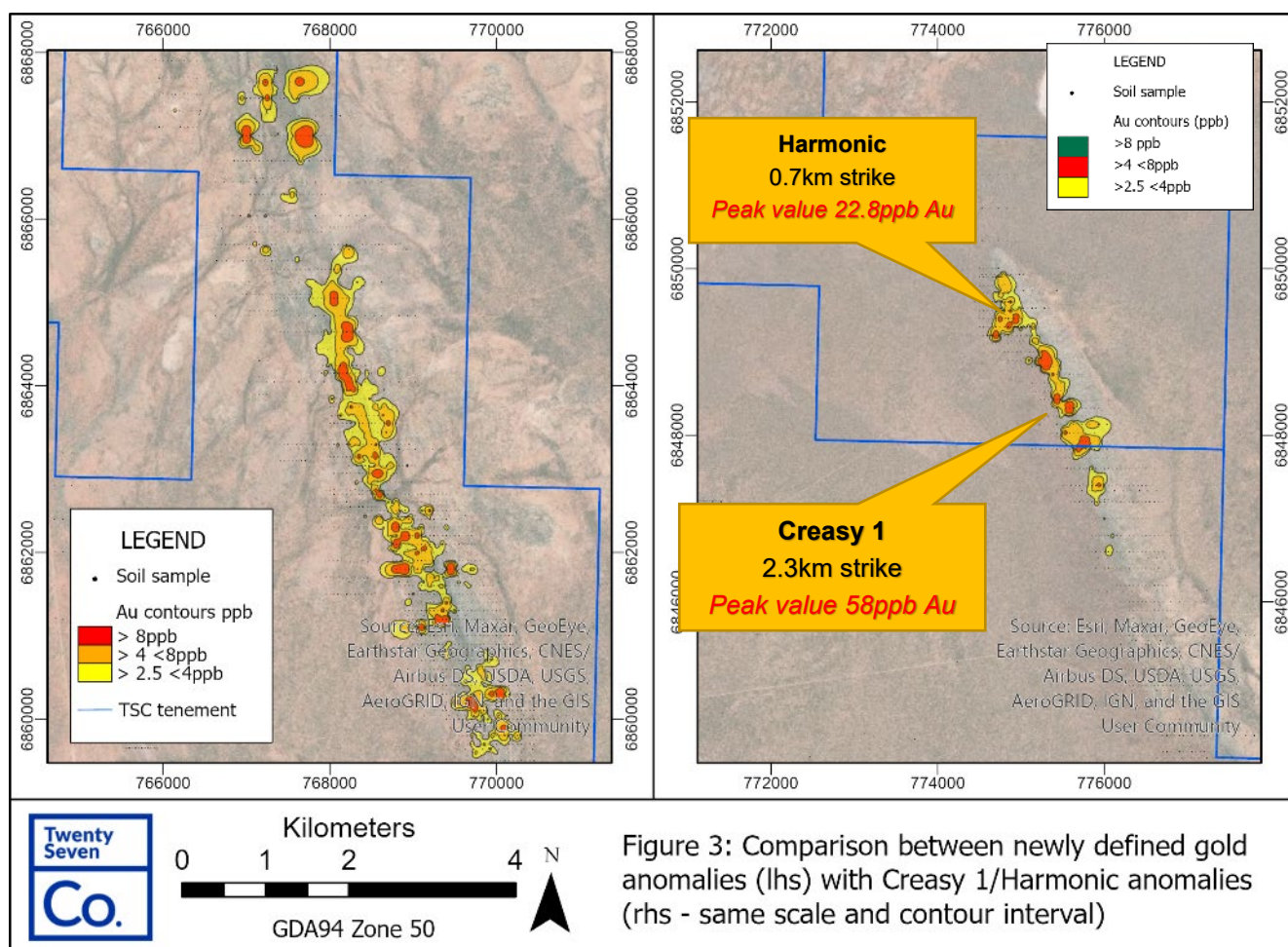


Figure 3: Comparison between newly defined gold anomalies (lhs) with Creasy 1/Harmonic anomalies (rhs - same scale and contour interval)

**Most significantly, the WA Government GeoVIEW database records no historical drilling anywhere in the vicinity of the soil anomalies, while no evidence of any past drilling was observed in the field during sample collection.**

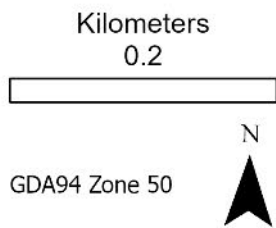
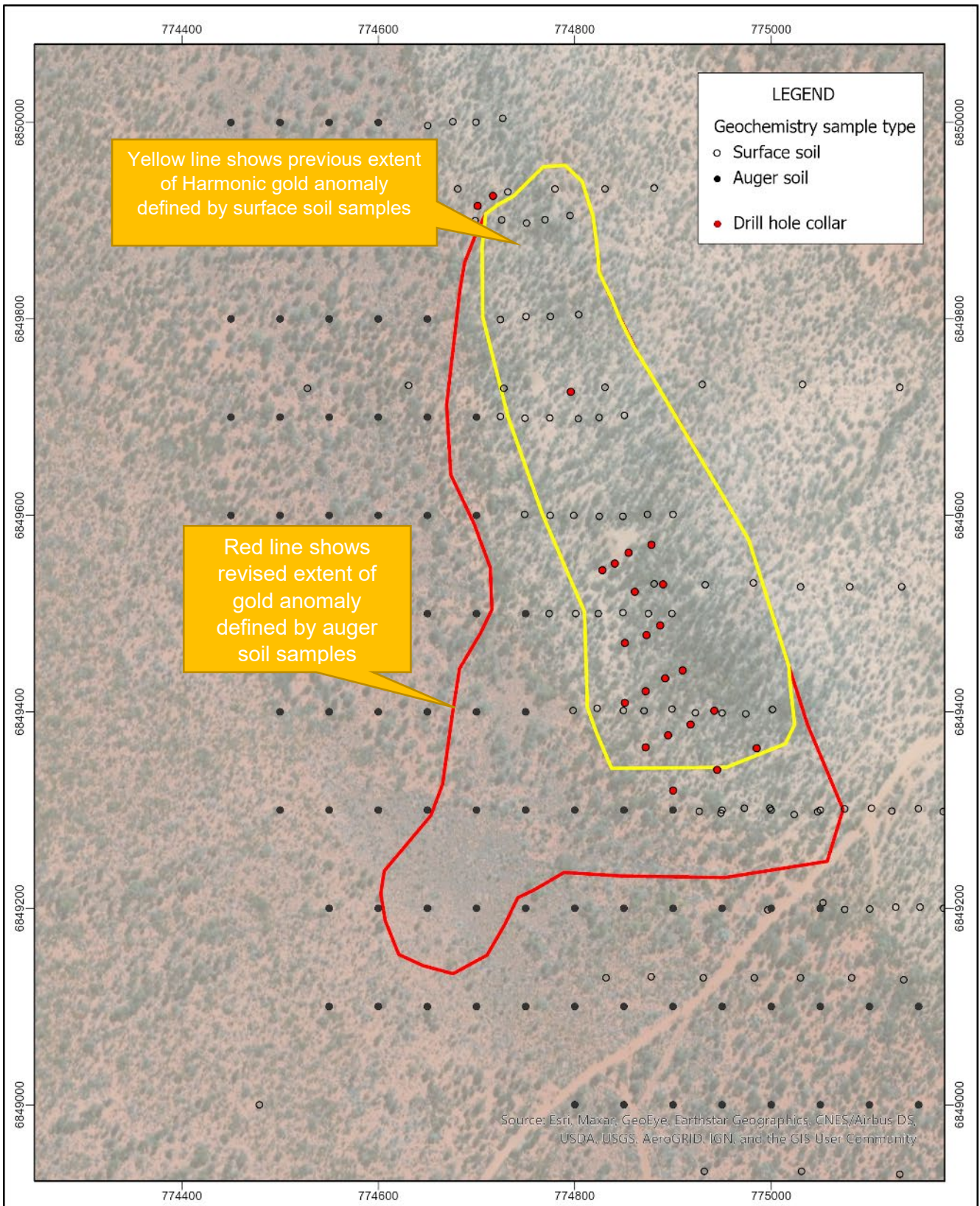
**The new anomalies therefore represent substantial and exciting blue sky exploration opportunities for TSC.**

Consequently, the Company now plans to rapidly progress work on the new targets with the goal of completing maiden drill tests early in the second quarter of 2021. Pre-drilling work will include detailed on-ground prospecting to check for outcropping mineralisation to fine tune the drill targets, along with putting in place the relevant government approvals required before drilling can commence.

### HARMONIC PROSPECT AUGER SOIL SAMPLING – E57/1120

The TSC geology team interprets the western limit of the surface soil anomaly defining the Harmonic Prospect on E57/1120 to be strongly regolith controlled, with the western anomaly boundary coinciding with the appearance of aeolian sand cover which blankets the residual soil profiles developed on the prospective greenstone geology. A program of auger soil sampling was completed to drill through the sand cover and sample the underlying media. Samples were collected at 50m centres along east-west lines spaced 100m apart, with a total of 92 samples collected over 1.1km of strike.

Auger sample assay results confirm the gold anomaly at Harmonic extends for as much as 200 metres further to the southwest than the (aeolian sand limited) surface soils indicated (see Figure 4 over page). TSC's interpretation of drill hole results from Harmonic indicates a number of stacked parallel lodes hosted in mafic lithologies are present, and the extended auger soil anomaly presents untested targets deserving of drill testing up dip of the known lodes.



**Figure 4: Auger soils extend Harmonic gold anomaly to south west**

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## Ongoing Exploration and Next Steps

TSC's key exploration activities over the near-term include:

- Finalising the design of the maiden drilling campaign at the Mt Dimer Project.
- Executing the initial Mt Dimer drilling programme.
- Detailed modelling of Oct 2020 Harmonic and Creasy 1 drilling data.
- On ground follow up of new geochemical gold anomalies on E57/1134 and drill design.

The Board of Twenty Seven Co. Limited authorised this announcement to be given to the ASX.

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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.*

## About Twenty Seven Co. Limited

Twenty Seven Co. (ASX: TSC) is an ASX-listed explorer. TSC's Australian assets comprise two tenure groupings detailed briefly as follows:

### WA Archaean Gold assets:

- **Mt Dimer Project:** is made up of mining lease M 77/515 and exploration license E77/2383. The project is highly prospective for Archaean gold.
- **Yarbu Project:** This project is located on the Marda Greenstone belt ~ 80km to the northwest of the Mt Dimer Project. Yarbu presently consists of an exploration license (E77/2442) which is highly prospective for Archaean gold deposits. TSC has also entered into an agreement to acquire two adjacent tenements (E77/2540 and E77/2539), which will expand the Yarbu Project significantly.
- **Rover Project:** TSC's 100% owned Rover project is located TSC's near Sandstone in a base metals and gold mineral-rich area associated with Archaean greenstone belts. Rover Project is a large 460sqkm tenure package covering two linear Archaean greenstones, with a combined length of around 160km. Historical the area is underexplored and is currently undergoing a resurgence in exploration.

### NSW Iron Oxide Copper Gold assets:

- The Midas Project is prospective for iron oxide copper gold (IOCG) and is located 40km NE of Broken Hill.
- TSC owns 33% of the Mundi Mundi Project (MMP) through a binding MOU with Peel Far West Pty Ltd (a subsidiary of Peel Mining; PEX) and private group New Zinc Resources Pty Ltd (NZR). The MMP area is highly prospective for IOCG / Broken Hill Type lead-zinc-silver mineralisation, and comprises TSC's Perseus tenement (EL8778) plus contiguous ground from PEX (EL8877) and NZR (EL8729).
- The Trident Project is prospective for iron oxide copper gold (IOCG) and is located ~35km north-east of Broken Hill.

**APPENDIX 1: The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with JORC Code (2012) requirements for exploration results for the Rover Project in WA.**

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>TSC surface soil samples were hand dug and collected from around 0.2m depth and sieved to -2mm, with approximately 1kg of material collected.</p> <p>TSC Auger samples were collected by a two man team of contractors using a Landcruiser mounted open flight auger rig. Auger drilling was conducted in areas of cover. Holes were drilled to refusal and on average were 2 to 3m deep. A ~2kg sample was taken at the bottom of the hole and sieved to -2mm.</p> <p>Both surface soils and auger soils were submitted to ALS laboratories in Kalgoorlie. At the Lab the samples were sorted and dried then 250g of each sample were pulverised to 85% &lt; 75 microns. Soil samples were analysed at ALS Perth using Super Trace Au -ST43 analysis for Au. A 25g sample was subjected to an aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS finish. If Au &gt;0.1ppm then run method Au-AROR43. A suite of 31 additional elements were analysed using method ME-ICP43 using AES read of aqua regia digest.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	The report does not discuss drilling results
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <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>	The report does not discuss drilling results
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>	The report does not discuss drilling results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> </ul>	The report does not discuss drilling results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	The report does not discuss drilling results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <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> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<p>TSC Soil samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TSC Soil sample size was a &lt;2mm sieved portion of around 1.0kg and is considered appropriate for the level of reporting and regional exploration.</li> <li>TSC Soil auger sample size was a &lt;2mm sieved portion of around 2.0kg and is considered appropriate for the level of reporting and regional exploration</li> <li>At the Lab samples were sorted and dried with pulverising to 250g of soil to 85% &lt; 75 microns (PIL 31-L)</li> <li>Samples were analysed at ALS Perth using Super Trace Au -ST43 analysis for Au. A 25g sample was subjected to an aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS finish. If Au &gt;0.1ppm then run method Au-AROR43.</li> <li>31 additional elements were analysed using method ICP43 using AES read of aqua regia digest.</li> <li>The laboratory introduced QAQC samples and completed duplicate check assays on a routine basis</li> <li>Duplicates are collected by TSC personnel with the use of a riffle splitter.</li> <li>Field QC is checked after analysis.</li> <li>Sample size is considered appropriate to the material sampled.</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> <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> <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>	<p>Soil samples were dispatched in three batches (one auger, two surface soils) to the laboratory where they were sorted, dried and the entire sample pulverised in a ring pulveriser. The samples have been digested with aqua regia which is considered a partial for many elements including gold.</p> <p>No geophysical tools were encountered in the reports</p> <p>The laboratory introduced QAQC samples into the analysis streams, including blanks and standard reference material, and also completed duplicate analyses. QAQC is considered appropriated for regional exploration.</p> <p>Assessment of laboratory QAQC confirms that acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.</p>
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>	The report does not discuss drilling results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> </ul>	The report does not discuss drilling results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> </ul>	Sample data is collected in a series of templates in excel including location and sample information, before being merged into TSC's electronic digitally exploration database.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	No adjustments to the data were made.
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> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<p>Both surface soil and auger sample locations were recorded via handheld GPS to +/- 3m accuracy and appropriate for this level of regional exploration.</p> <p>MGA94 Zone 50</p> <p>Topographic control recorded via handheld GPS to +/- 10m accuracy and appropriate for this level of regional exploration.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> </ul>	Nominal sample spacing for both surface soils and auger samples was 50m along line spacing on east-west oriented lines spaced 100m apart, with broader line spacing adopted if historical samples were already present.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	The sample spacing is considered sufficient to establish geochemical anomaly continuity.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	No sample compositing has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Sample traverses were oriented on east west lines, which is approximately 70° to the direction of geological strike. The pattern is considered to achieve unbiased sampling.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	Soil samples were collected in individually numbered calico bags and loaded into polyweave bags and cable tied. Samples were collected and stored at a secure location at Bulga Downs and transported to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by TSC contracted personnel along with appropriate identification and paperwork
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	No audits or reviews undertaken.

## 1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>The tenements referred to in this release are E57/1120 and E57/1134 which are owned by TSC Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Twenty Seven Co. Limited.</p> <p>Tenement E57/1120 was granted on the 16/9/2019 and E57/1134 was granted on 29/07/2020.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	The tenements are secure under WA legislation.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<p>Rover project, WA – The historical tenure reports indicated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the mid to late 1990's Golden Cross Resources held historical tenement E57/221 which covered the area of the soil anomalies discussed in the report. Golden Cross completed soil and rock chip sampling, reporting anomalous gold in soil results in the Four Corners area (which it called Anomaly 2), and in the Creasy 1 area (which it called Anomaly 3).</li> <li>Austminex NL held the historic tenement EL57/223, E7/224 E57/357 between 1996 and 1998. During that time the Bulga Downs Project consisted of; regolith mapping, laterite sampling, soil sampling, rock chip sampling, RAB drilling, aeromagnetics.</li> <li>Mindax limited held the historic tenement E29/534 between 20th November 2004 and 19th November 2008. During that time the Bulga Downs Project consisted of; soil sampling, airborne magnetic-radiometric, rockchip sampling and RC drilling.</li> <li>Mindax limited held the historic tenement E29/533 between 21st February 2005 and 15th November 2010. During that time the Bulga Downs Project consisted of; aeromagnetic survey, soil sampling, rock chip sampling and RC drilling.</li> <li>Mindax Limited held historic tenement E57/551 from 2003 to 2008. Work completed included soil and rock chip sampling, RAB and RC drilling.</li> <li>Cliffs Asia Pacific Iron Ore Pty Limited held the historic tenement E57/803-I between 31 May 2010 and 25th June 2014. During that time the Maynard Project consisted of; RC drilling, geological mapping and rock chip sampling tenements.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	The Rover project is located in southern Western Australia within the Archean Yilgarn Craton and is prospective for a range of deposit types including archaean lode gold, sulphide and lateritic nickel, and VHMS base metal deposits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The project area contains greenstones associated with known gold mineralisation at the Creasy 1 and Harmonic gold deposits located on E57/1120.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <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> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	The report does not discuss drilling results
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	The report does not discuss drilling results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	No metal equivalents used
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	The report does not discuss drilling results
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	See main body of this release.
Balanced reporting	<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>	The reporting is considered balanced
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations;</li> </ul>	There is no additional exploration data that is considered meaningful or material other than that discussed in the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> </ul>	TSC proposes to rapidly advance the anomalies discussed in the report in a program of work that includes on-ground prospecting, application of regulatory approvals required for drilling, and maiden drill testing of the targets.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	Refer to figures in the report.