ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
16 August 2021

ASX ABX

Significant Increase in Rare Earth Prospect Size

- The areal extent of ABx's Rare Earth Elements (**REE**) mineralisation at its DL130 project has significantly increased by new assay results that revealed enrichment trends towards NW, NE & Sth
- North-western hole DL162 is the highest grade, thickest intercept to date and is relatively enriched in Terbium and Dysprosium which are the highest-priced of the REE metals
- DL130 mineralisation is enriched in Neodymium (Nd), Praseodymium (Pr), Terbium and Dysprosium (Dy) which are the rare earth elements in super magnets used in electric vehicles, wind turbines, smart phones and military electronics – see Figure 1
- The new results confirm that the REE mineralisation at DL130 is zoned, which will influence the design of bulk sampling and metallurgical testwork in coming weeks
- The drill rig is being upgraded in readiness for drilling the possible "**Source Rock**" that lies to the northeast of the high grade zone – see Figure 3 below

Australian Bauxite Limited (ASX:ABX) is pleased to report the latest rare earth element (**REE**) results from exploration at the DL130 bauxite-REE project in northern Tasmania (see Figure 2):

- The new samples have significantly increased the areal extent of REE enrichment at DL130 by identifying new enrichment zones trending to the northeast, northwest and to the south
- The main REE element at DL130 is Neodymium which is the main component of super-magnets used in electric vehicles, wind turbines, smart phones and military electronics
- Samples in hole DL162 are relatively enriched in the most highly valuable Terbium and Dysprosium REE and expands the prospectivity significantly to the north-west (see Figure 2).

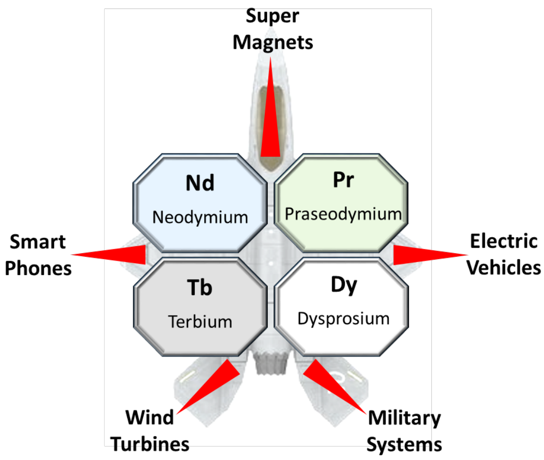

Figure 1

Chemical symbols and main uses of ABx's key Rare Earth Elements (REE)

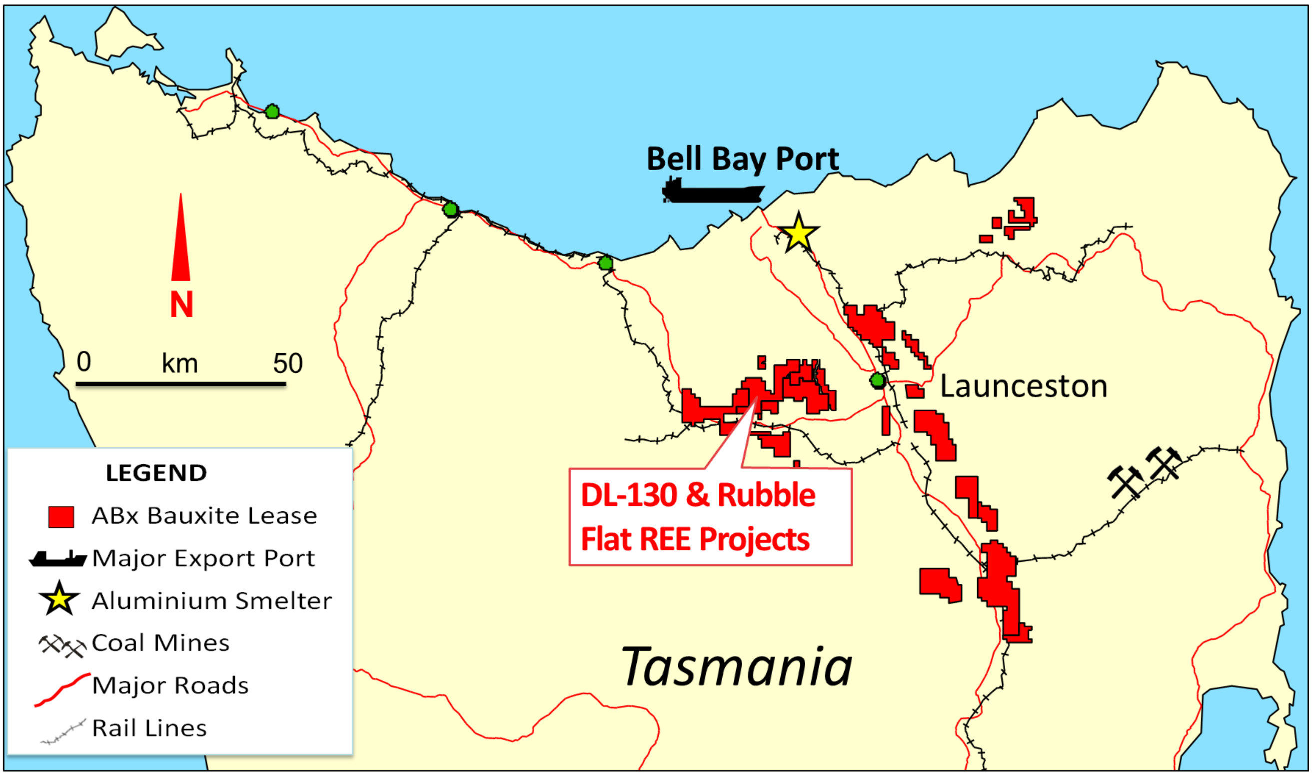

Figure 2: Location of ABx's REE Discoveries in Northern Tasmania

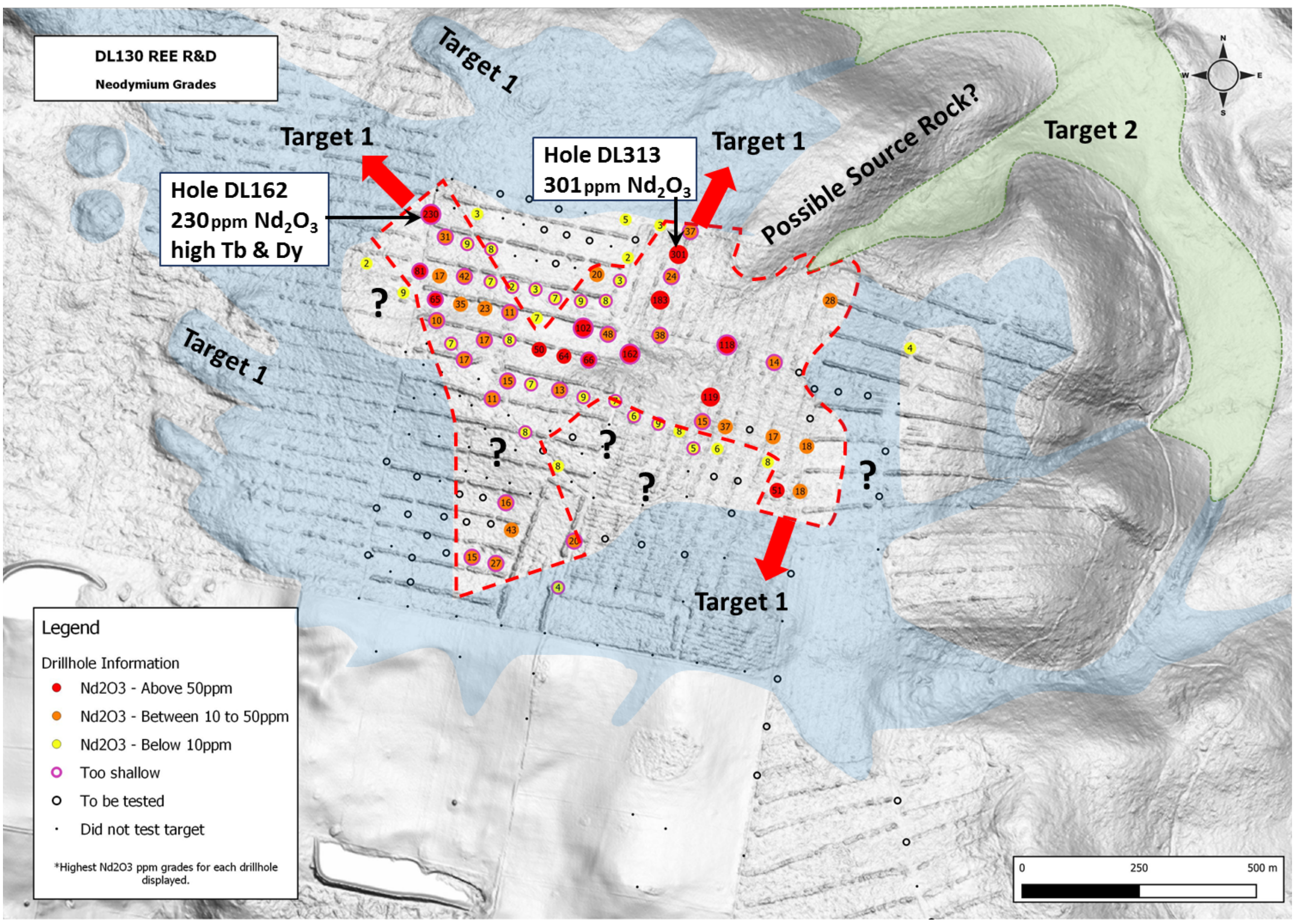

Figure 3: Neodymium grades in drillholes at DL130 plotted on a topographic image. Nd2O3 targets now identified to the northeast, northwest and south. Target 1 (blue) is in clay zones on the plateau. Target 2 (green) is interpreted to be in valley sediments.

Terbium and Dysprosium increasing to the North-West

Hole DL162 is the most north-western hole in the mineralised zone (see Figure 3 above) and it has higher levels of high-priced super-magnet Rare Earth Elements, terbium and dysprosium (see price charts in Figure 4 below). Hole DL162 in the northwest is the highest grade and thickest intercept to date and has expanded the Target 1 substantially in a north-western direction as shown in Figure 3.

The previous highest grade hole DL313 is in the northeast of the mineralised zone which remains a major Target 1 for expansion of the mineralisation at this Prospect.

Both holes DL162 and DL313 appear to have finished still in the REE mineralisation - see Table 1:

		Super-magnet REE				
Hole	**From-To m**	**Nd_2O_3 ppm**	**Pr_2O_3 ppm**	**Tb_2O_3 ppm**	**Dy_2O_3 ppm**	**Nd_2O_3 equiv ppm**
Latest Highest-Grade Drillhole DL162						
DL162	6 to 7m	210	46	10	53	619
DL162	7 to 8m	209	47	10	53	615
DL162	8 to 9m	230	51	11	62	702
Previous Highest-Grade Drillhole DL313						
DL313	6 to 7m	9	2	0	2	26
DL313	8 to 9m	51	14	2	12	143
DL313	9 to 10m	301	88	7	37	645

Table 1:
Rare Earth Assay Results from holes DL162 and DL313

Nd_2O_3 equivalent = Nd_2O_3 + 1.01 x Pr_2O_3 + 11.89 x Tb_2O_3 + 4.64 x Dy_2O_3 based on medium-term REE prices – see price charts in Figure 4

See JORC-Code details in Appendix 1

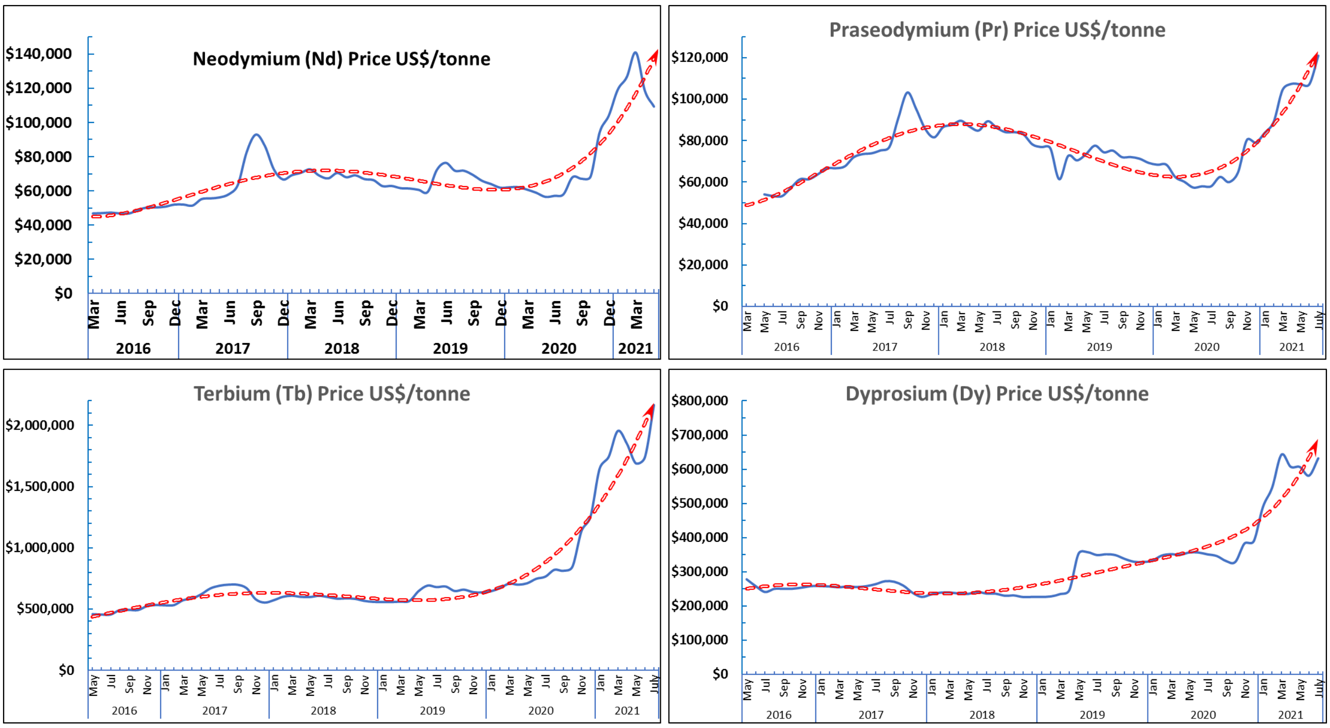

Figure 4: Prices per tonne for the 4 REE used for super-magnets Sources: Chinese exports, cross-referenced with Kitco data.
These prices are used for the Nd-equivalent price-weighted grades in Table 1 above and Table 2 below.

Table 2: Rare Earth Assay Results from DL130 Prospect – see JORC Statement in Appendix 1

			Super-magnet REE					Other REE			
	Hole	From-To m	Nd_2O_3 ppm	Pr_2O_3 ppm	Tb_2O_3 ppm	Dy_2O_3 ppm	Nd_2O_3 equiv ppm	Ce_2O_3 ppm	Other REE ppm	TOTAL REE ppm	Comments
New	DL162	6 to 7m	210	46	10	53	619	224	608	1150	High Tb & Dy grades
New	DL162	7 to 8m	209	47	10	53	615	216	606	1140	High Tb & Dy grades
New	DL162	8 to 9m	230	51	11	62	702	126	734	1214	High Tb, Dy grades. Hole stopped short
	DL313	6 to 7m	9	2	0	2	26	246	25	284	
	DL313	8 to 9m	51	14	2	12	143	268	135	482	
	DL313	9 to 10m	301	88	7	37	645	121	553	1107	Hole stopped short
	DL315	3 to 4m	6	2	0	2	22	29	22	61	
	DL315	5 to 6m	26	7	1	8	87	394	86	522	
	DL315	8 to 9m	183	45	7	42	508	193	545	1016	
	DL315	9 to 10m	156	36	5	33	409	176	395	800	Repeat assay, different lab
	DL315	9 to 10m	146	35	6	35	407	171	398	789	Hole stopped short
	DL156	6 to 7m	162	37	6	35	436	227	367	835	Hole stopped short
New	DL172	4 to 5m	29	7	2	10	103	86	101	235	
New	DL172	5 to 6m	118	30	5	26	325	217	321	717	Hole stopped short
	DL227	5 to 6m	15	4	1	4	48	232	42	298	
	DL227	8 to 9m	101	26	4	27	306	119	298	576	Hole stopped short
New	DL316	3 to 4m	52	13	2	10	133	86	133	296	
New	DL316	4 to 5m	119	31	4	23	299	1909	278	2363	Ce-rich top of mineralised zone
	DL236	8 to 9m	81	19	4	25	264	547	259	934	
	DL239	2 to 3m	18	5	0	2	36	38	41	105	
	DL239	7 to 8m	65	15	3	19	202	301	192	594	
	DL221	1 to 2m	8	2	1	3	32	82	44	140	
	DL221	9 to 10m	62	14	2	13	166	119	159	370	
	DL221	10 to 11m	47	11	2	12	137	92	136	300	
	DL221	11 to 12m	66	15	3	17	193	117	207	424	
	DL222	6 to 7m	49	11	2	10	128	185	114	371	
	DL222	7 to 8m	60	13	2	13	162	149	154	391	
	DL222	7 to 8m	64	13	2	12	160	152	148	392	Repeat assay, different lab
	DL222	8 to 9m	14	4	1	4	45	341	37	401	Wet, depleted. Hole stopped short
	DL321	6 to 7m	51	13	2	13	146	1093	138	1310	Ce-rich top of mineralised zone
	DL228	4 to 5m	6	2	0	2	21	122	20	152	
	DL228	5 to 6m	16	4	1	5	54	224	51	301	
	DL228	6 to 7m	30	7	1	8	93	298	92	436	
	DL228	6 to 7m	30	7	1	8	90	403	88	537	Repeat assay, different lab
	DL228	8 to 9m	48	11	2	13	142	232	127	433	
	DL223	6 to 7m	11	3	1	3	35	115	33	166	
	DL223	8 to 9m	50	11	2	11	134	76	129	278	
	DL234	8 to 9m	42	10	2	11	126	187	116	369	
	DL303	5 to 6m	7	2	0	2	23	163	20	194	
	DL303	7 to 8m	33	9	1	9	100	378	91	521	
	DL303	8 to 9m	42	10	2	10	116	224	107	394	
	DL303	8 to 9m	43	10	2	9	115	299	101	464	Repeat assay, different lab
	DL317	6 to 7m	37	10	2	11	116	588	101	747	
	DL317	8 to 9m	16	4	1	6	56	246	46	318	
	DL173	5 to 6m	38	9	2	10	112	223	104	385	
	DL238	6 to 7m	17	4	1	5	52	574	43	643	
	DL238	7 to 8m	34	8	1	9	102	253	90	396	
	DL238	7 to 8m	35	8	1	9	100	342	89	484	Repeat assay, different lab

Nd_2O_3 equivalent = Nd_2O_3 + 1.01 x Pr_2O_3 + 11.89 x Tb_2O_3 + 4.64 x Dy_2O_3 based on medium-term REE prices – see price charts in Figure 4

Table 2: Rare Earth Assay Results from DL130 Prospect continued

	Hole	From-To m	Super-magnet REE Nd_2O_3 ppm	Pr_2O_3 ppm	Tb_2O_3 ppm	Dy_2O_3 ppm	Nd_2O_3 equiv ppm	Other REE Ce_2O_3 ppm	Other REE ppm	TOTAL REE ppm	Comments
New	DL163	7 to 8m	15	4	1	3	42	108	42	173	
New	DL163	8 to 9m	37	9	1	8	99	247	91	393	
New	DL293	3 to 4m	6	2	0	2	24	218	20	249	
New	DL293	4 to 5m	10	2	1	3	34	180	31	228	
New	DL293	5 to 6m	31	7	2	9	99	761	88	898	
New	DL174	0 to 1m	28	7	1	7	82	60	79	182	
	DL306	8 to 9m	27	7	1	6	71	411	64	516	
	DL168	2 to 3m	7	2	0	2	21	20	21	52	
	DL168	4 to 5m	18	5	1	5	57	288	55	373	
	DL237	6 to 7m	7	2	0	1	17	68	18	96	
	DL237	8 to 9m	23	6	1	4	54	111	49	193	
	DL314	6 to 7m	24	7	1	3	52	121	43	198	
	DL314	8 to 9m	7	2	0	1	19	266	18	295	
	DL269	6 to 7m	16	5	0	3	38	94	39	156	
	DL269	8 to 9m	14	3	1	5	50	83	47	154	
	DL235	3 to 4m	5	1	0	1	17	29	16	54	
	DL235	5 to 6m	17	4	1	4	48	79	47	152	
New	DL311	10to11m	8	2	0	3	28	105	26	144	
New	DL311	11to12m	15	4	1	4	47	105	41	170	
	DL169	5 to 6m	18	4	1	4	47	466	44	537	
	DL287	6 to11m	9	3	0	1	20	90	25	128	
	DL287	11to12m	19	5	1	3	45	255	49	333	
	DL319	4 to 5m	8	2	0	2	21	35	20	66	
	DL319	5 to 6m	16	4	1	3	42	402	40	466	
	DL319	5 to 6m	17	4	1	3	43	614	39	677	Repeat assay, different lab
	DL319	6 to 7m	15	4	0	3	38	299	37	358	
	DL319	7 to 8m	15	4	1	3	38	640	35	696	
	DL319	8 to 9m	17	4	1	3	44	717	40	782	
	DL305	6 to 7m	15	4	1	4	43	200	38	260	
	DL077	4 to 5m	16	4	1	3	43	69	44	137	
	DL077	4 to 5m	16	4	1	3	42	70	44	137	Repeat assay, different lab
	DL134	0 to 1m	17	6	0	3	40	85	64	175	
	DL134	7 to 8m	4	1	0	1	13	29	18	54	
	DL138	8 to 9m	20	6	0	2	39	78	47	153	
	DL171	3 to 4m	3	1	0	1	8	14	9	27	
	DL171	5 to 7m	14	4	0	3	39	289	41	352	
	DL219	2 to 3m	5	1	0	2	18	29	18	56	
	DL219	7 to 8m	13	3	0	3	35	130	33	182	
New	DL240	7 to 8m	17	6	0	1	33	74	53	152	
New	DL240	8 to 9m	8	3	0	1	19	67	28	108	
	DL220	11to12m	9	2	1	3	33	64	31	110	
New	DL308	10to11m	8	3	0	2	21	59	33	105	
New	DL308	11to12m	9	2	0	3	32	69	37	121	
New	DL225	7 to 8m	9	2	0	2	27	59	27	100	
New	DL225	8 to 9m	11	3	0	2	30	59	29	104	
	DL135	4 to 5m	7	2	0	1	18	35	25	71	
	DL135	7 to 8m	10	3	0	2	30	881	31	928	
New	DL292	7 to 8m	8	2	0	3	29	56	25	95	
New	DL292	8 to 9m	9	2	0	2	27	76	25	115	
	DL217	8 to 9m	15	5	0	1	29	78	50	149	
	DL217	8 to 9m	15	5	0	1	29	80	50	152	Repeat assay, different lab

Summary comments

ABx exploration manager, Paul Glover said; "This discovery is starting to take shape but we are still at an early discovery stage. The latest set of results confirmed that this prospect is open in several directions and also showed that some early drill holes did not test the REE enriched horizon and need to be redrilled carefully to evaluate the clay-rich zones that are sitting on the basement bedrock. The prospect is now recognised to be untested to the south and this potential will be drilled in due course.

Most importantly, the latest results also showed that the mineralised zone is increasing in grade and thickness to the northwest where there is a large tract of untested ground that has the right geology to be prospective. This has been exciting new information.

The previously recognised trend of increasing grades to the northeast also remains an important direction for expansion of exploration – see Figure 3.

ABx is assessing the value of a geophysical program to map the subsurface channels that may be carrying high grade rare earth elements. There is also potential for the REE-rich clay horizon to outcrop on slopes around the edge of this plateau and this could be revealed by a shallow geophysical survey.

Because the REE occurs in clays and are soluble, the mineralisation appears likely to be Ionic Adsorption Clay deposits ("IAC") which have been a major source of low-cost REE production in southern China. We are designing a bulk sampling program to allow metallurgical tests to confirm the deposit type and to design the best way to produce a bulk REE concentrate from this mineralisation."

This announcement is authorised by the Board of Australian Bauxite Limited.

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Qualifying statements

General regarding exploration data and reporting

The information in this report that relate to Exploration Information and Mineral Resources are based on information compiled by Jacob Rebek and Ian Levy who are members of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Rebek and Mr Levy are qualified geologists and Mr Levy is a director of Australian Bauxite Limited.

Ian Levy has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ian Levy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mainland

The information relating to Mineral Resources on the Mainland was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

Mr Rebek and Mr Levy have sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Rebek and Mr Levy have consented in writing to the inclusion in this report of the Exploration Information in the form and context in which it appears.

Tasmania

The information relating to Exploration Information and Mineral Resources in Tasmania has been prepared or updated under the JORC Code 2012. Mr Rebek and Mr Levy have sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Mr Rebek and Mr Levy have consented in writing to the inclusion in this report of the Exploration Information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This ASX announcement (Announcement) contains various forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to uncertainties in that they may be affected by a variety of known and unknown risks, variables and factors which could cause actual values or results, performance or achievements to differ materially from the expectations described in such forward-looking statements.

ABx does not give any assurance that the anticipated results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in those forward-looking statements will be achieved.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

See ASX release dated 04 May 2021 and update in Appendix 1.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data *(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *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.*	• Drill holes samples to 25 metres maximum depth but typically to 12 metres depth
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Reverse circulation rotary percussion
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording & assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery & ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Weight tests indicated reliable sample recovery
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geologically logged in detail by senior professional geologists. Every sample photographed, with photos and logs and assays entered into ABx's proprietary ABacus database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Chips are subsampled using bauxite shovel method in accordance with ISO standards

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All assaying done at NATA-registered commercial laboratories of ALS Brisbane Australia and Labwest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd in Western Australia. Duplicate interlab assays done. • Round robin assays with 4 other major laboratories confirmed accuracy and precision meets industry standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All assaying done at NATA-registered commercial laboratories of ALS Brisbane Australia and Labwest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd in Western Australia. Duplicate interlab assays showed excellent correspondence.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• GPS hole locations have been tested for accuracy on many prospects, all satisfactorily – within 1m.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drilling typically at 50 to 75 metre spacing on mineralised prospects
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Vertical holes through flat-dipping bauxite is as good as it gets
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples collected and assembled onto pallets every day
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Several audits confirmed reliability

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	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Satisfactory to excellent. All tenements are unencumbered.…
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 3 industry majors and two customers have approved exploration methods and data collection, interpretation and reporting
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Bauxite deposit formed on Lower Tertiary basalts
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.* • *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.*	• GPS location. • Airborne Radar RL topography • All holes are short straight vertical holes
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All data is presented. To enable comparisons between different mixtures of valuable elements, an aggregation into a price-weighted equivalence of Neodymium oxide was used as follows: **Nd_2O_3 equivalent** = Nd_2O_3 + 1.01 x Pr_2O_3 + 11.89 x Tb_2O_3 + 4.64 x Dy_2O_3.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralisation typically 3 to 6 metres thick and Drillholes are sampled at 1 metre intervals
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.*	• N.A.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All new results are reported in this report
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.*	• N.A.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• To be planned