High Grade Copper Assays up to 9.6% Cu from Resource Expansion Program at Home of Bullion Copper Mine, Northern Territory

HoB Mine previously one of Australia's highest-grade copper mines

Highlights

- Phase 1 of the resource expansion drilling at the Home of Bullion (HoB) completed at the end of August. Four holes were drilled for a total of 1,572.5m.
- **High grade copper assay** results received for hole HDD049B, located approximately **40 metres beyond the existing resource in the lower main lode.**;
- Thinly banded mineralisation located in hole HDD049AA located approximately 62 metres beyond the existing resource in the lower main lode
- Significant mineralised intervals include:
  - HDD049B: **10.4m @ 1.58% Cu, 1.91% Zn,** 0.99% Pb, 38.85 g/t Ag and 0.26 g/t Au from 540m downhole including;
    - **1.75m @ 5.46% Cu**, **7.37% Zn, 3.64% Pb, 142.89 g/t Ag and 0.83 g/t Au** from 548.65m which included **0.4m at 9.55% Cu**;
  - HDD049AA: 1.0m @ 0.03%Cu, 3.44% Zn, 3.09% Pb, 19.5 g/t Ag and 0.04 g/t Au from 495m downhole
- The high-grade mineralisation in hole HDD049B appears to be cut off by a large quartz vein with possible faulting having truncated the mineralisation - future drillholes will be designed to test for extensions to the high-grade mineralisation laterally and vertically.
- The Home of Bullion mine contains an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of **2.5 million tonnes averaging 1.8% Cu, 2.0% Zn, 36g/t Ag, 1.2% Pb and 0.14g/t Au**.
- The HoB mine was previously one of the highest-grade copper ore bodies mined in Australia
- The deposit comprises two distinct lodes in the Main and South Lodes which remain open along strike and down dip
- This drilling program was designed to test for potential extensions to the known resource envelope

Eastern Metals Limited (**ASX: EMS**, **'Eastern Metals'** or 'the **Company**') is pleased to announce that drill hole HDD049B, located approximately 40m beyond the existing Home of Bullion resource outline in the lower main lode, has returned very high level copper assays with significant zinc and silver credits. This result confirms the potential to further increase the size of the Home of Bullion deposit through further resource expansion drilling."

Managing Director and CEO, Wayne Rossiter said:

"The spectacular copper rich interval intersected in hole HDD049B demonstrates the ongoing high-grade potential of the HoB mine. This program was designed to step out from the existing resource envelope, where the resource has not been closed off, with the aim to increasing the resource tonnage at HoB. Future resource expansion drilling will be targeted to extend this new high grade zone along with other areas which remain open and have yet to be tested. The expansion of the existing resource along with discovery of new lodes in the area remains the strategy to prove a mineable resource"

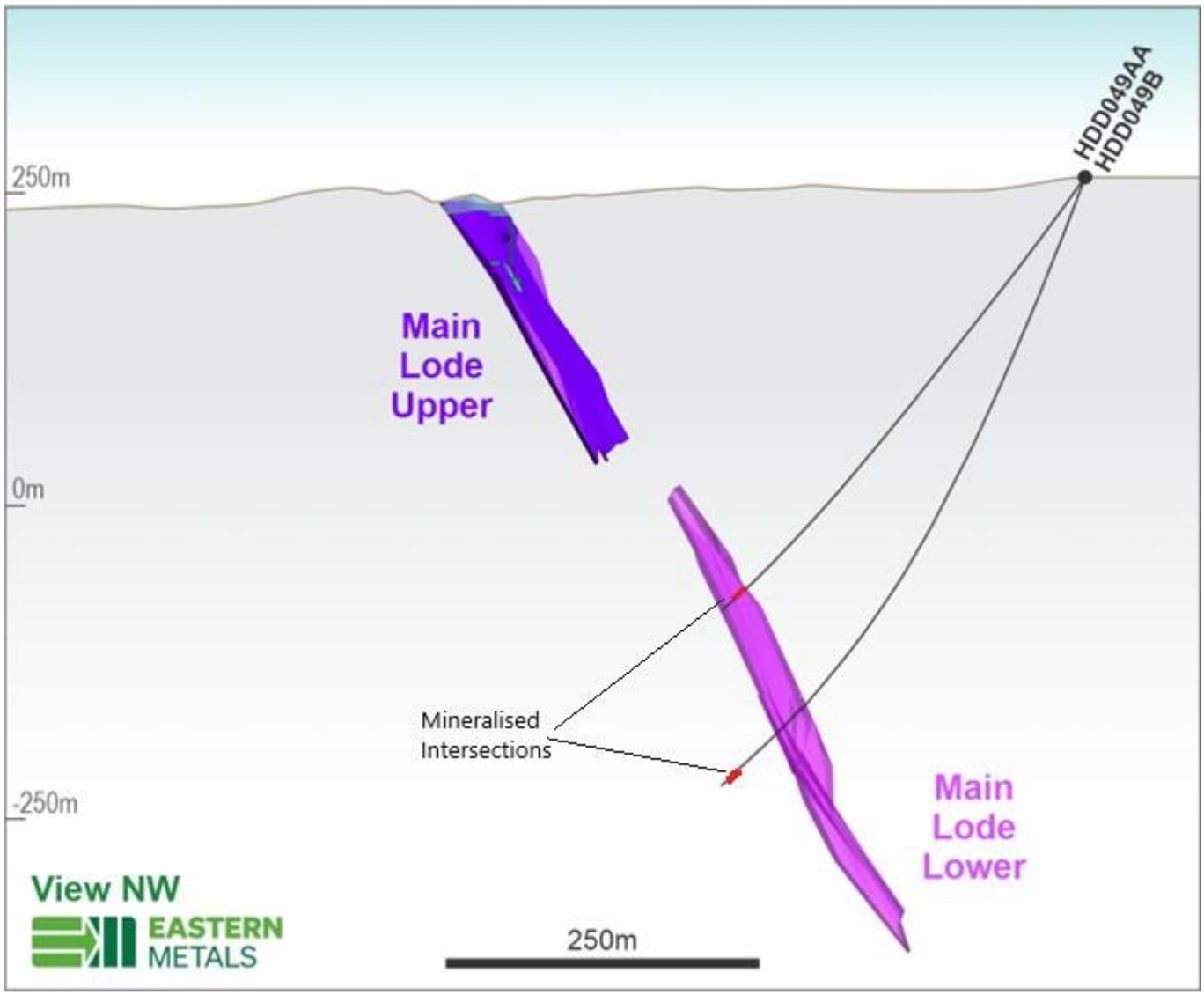

Figure 1. *Drill hole traces HDD049AA and HDD049B*, Home of Bullion

Home of Bullion

Eastern Metals' flagship asset in the Northern Territory is the Home of Bullion mine at Barrow Creek on EL23186, which was acquired from Kidman Resources (now owned by Wesfarmers) and hosts a total **Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 2.5 million tonnes averaging 1.8% copper, 2.0% zinc, 36g/t silver, 1.2% lead and 0.14g/t gold**. The HoB mine is classified as an Advanced Exploration Project under the Valmin Code.

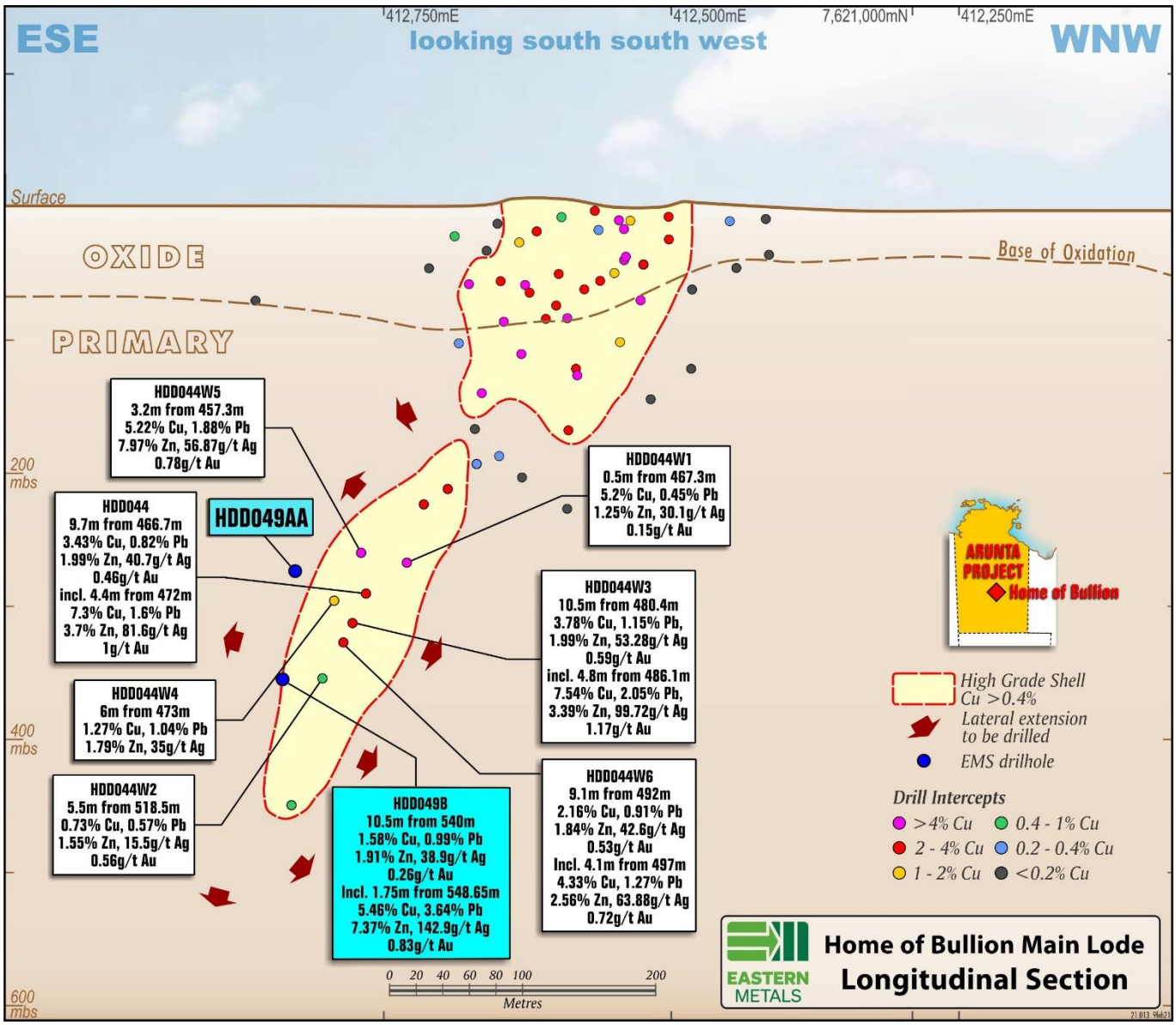

Figure 2. Long Section, Main Lode, Home of Bullion showing location of HDD049B and HDD049AA

There are two principal lodes at HoB. These are the Main Lode (which is divided into Upper and Lower sections), and the South Lode. Figure 2 is a longitudinal section through the Main Lode at Home of Bullion showing the location of holes HDD049B and HDD 049AA.

Hole HDD049AA targeted the central section of the known Main Lode Lower resource envelope for extensions of the mineralisation in the east-southeast direction. The hole intersected the Main Lower Lode between 487- 500m with small (10-15cm) bands of massive sulphides including pyrite, galena and sphalerite.

Hole HDD049B was designed to intersect the Main Lower Lode down dip from HDD049AA in order to extend the resource above historical drill holes HDD045 and HDD045W1. The hole intersected a significant interval of mineralisation at 540.0m downhole over an interval of 10.5m, including a copper rich interval of mineralisation over an interval of 1.75m within this zone.

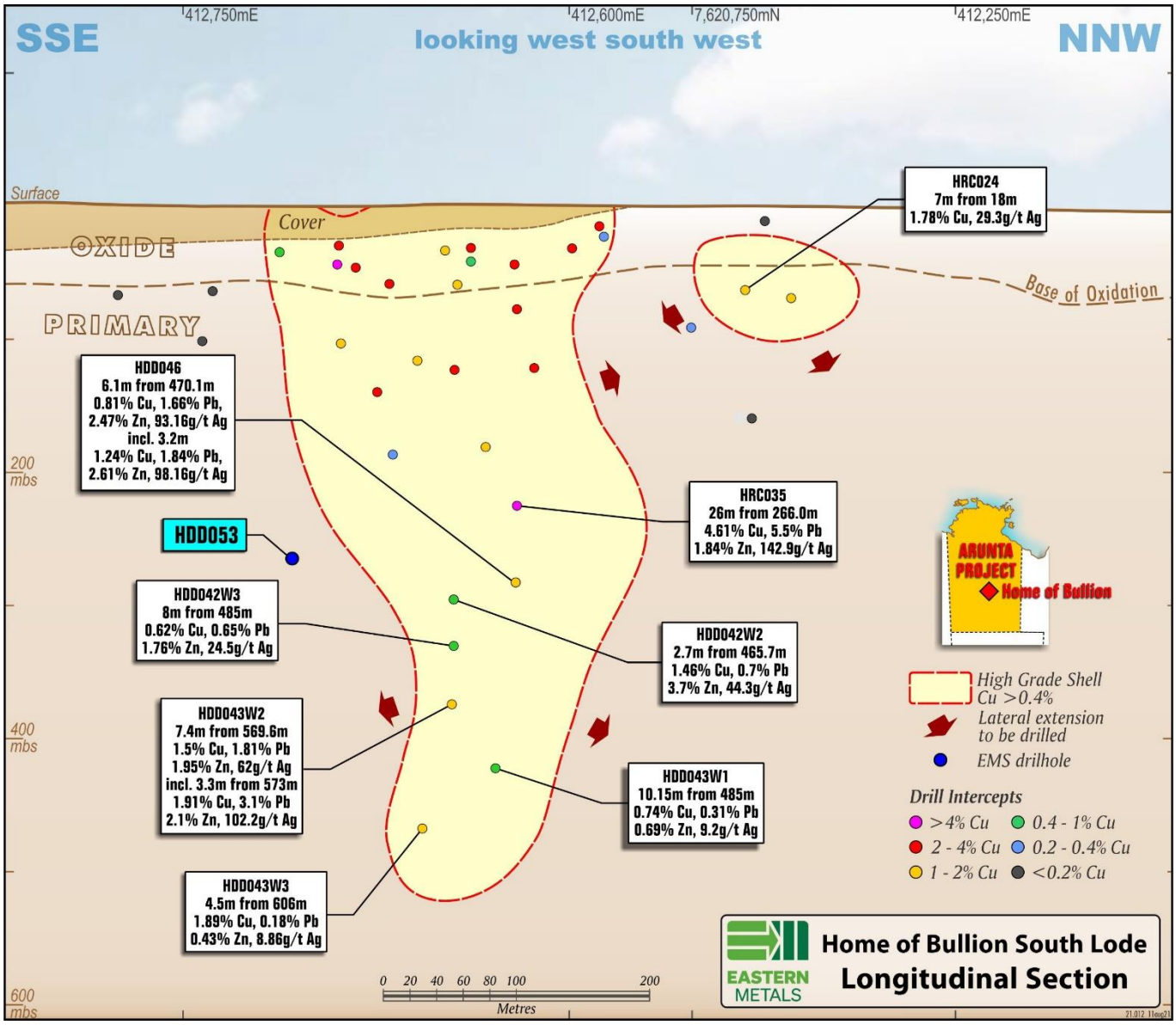

Figure 3. Long Section, South Lode, Home of Bullion showing location of HDD053

Hole HDD053 was drilled to test for an extension to the upper part of the South Lode at a target 50 metres to the southeast. The hole failed to intersect mineralization and was terminated at 398.6m. A longitudinal section showing the location of hole HDD053 is contained in Figure 3.

Hole HDD049AAA was designed to follow up the intersection in hole HDD049AA but was abandoned at 97.8m and redrilled as hole HDD049B.

The upper section of the Main Lode may be closed along strike and down dip. The lower section of the Main Lode remains open in all directions. The South Lode may be closed to the south southeast near the surface and at shallow depth but remains open along strike to the south and at depth. A small offset lode seen in two holes near the surface to the north northwest remains open.

Figure 1 above shows the drilling traces of both HDD049AA and HDD049B. **Neither of the intercepts in these holes are within the current resource estimate envelope**. The mineralisation in hole HDD049B appears to be cut off by a large quartz vein with possible faulting having truncated the lode. Future drill holes will be designed to test for extensions of the lode laterally and vertically to the HDD049B intersection.

Authorisation for this Announcement

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Company's Disclosure Officers in accordance with its Disclosure and Communications Policy which is available on the Company's website, www.easternmetals.com.au .

Previously Reported Information

The information in this announcement that references previously reported Exploration Results or Mineral Resources for EL 23186 and the Home of Bullion mine is extracted from the Company's Prospectus released on 18 August 2021 (ASX: EMS 22 October 2021). The Prospectus is available to view on the Company's website (www.easternmetals.com.au) and 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 Prospectus and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results and Resource Estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning the Company's planned activities, including mining and exploration programs, and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. In addition, summaries of Exploration Results and estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves could also be forward looking statements. Although Eastern Metals believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Competent Person Statement

The Exploration Results in this announcement not previously reported is based on information compiled by Mr Gary Jones who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Jones is a full-time employee of Geonz Associates, Consultant Geologists, a former director of Eastern Metals, and Principal Consultant – Geology to the Company. Mr Jones has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Jones consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Contacts

For more information or to arrange an interview, please contact:

Wayne Rossiter
Managing Director & CEO
waynerossiter@easternmetals.com.au

Victoria Humphries / Ben Creagh
Media & Investor Relations
victoria@nwrcommunications.com.au
benc@nwrcommunications.com.au

APPENDIX 1

KEY INFORMATION FOR HDD053, HDD049AA HDD049AAA & HDD049B

Hole_ID	Collar Co-ords		Dip	Azimuth	Azimuth	RL	Depth
	MGA94Z55_East	MGA94Z55_North	Degrees	MGA94Z53_Grid	Magnetic	M	M
HDD049B	413016	7621286	-71	193	188.5	529	565
HDD049AA	413016	7621286	-56	196	191.5	529	511.1
HDD049AAA	413016	7621287	-75	197	192.5	529	97.8
HDD053	412800	7620805	-68	201	196.5	498	398.6

Drill Hole Assay Summary – Home of Bullion Main Lower Lode

Hole_ID	Depth_From	Depth_To	Interval	Estimated	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au
	m	m	m	True Width	%	%	%	g/t	g/t
HDD049B	540	550.4	10.4	**8.32**	1.58	0.99	1.91	38.85	0.26
incl.	548.65	550.4	1.75	**1.4**	5.46	3.64	7.37	142.89	0.83
HDD049AA	495	496	1.0	0.8	0.03	3.09	3.44	19.5	0.04
HDD049AAA	Not assayed								
HDD053	Not assayed								

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data: Home of Bullion Project

Diamond Drilling

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.*	Diamond drill core provides a high-quality sample that is logged for lithological, structural, geotechnical, analytical and other attributes.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling of the mineralised core for assaying was carried out using a diamond saw as per industry best practice.
	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.	The tenor of the mineralisation was determined by laboratory analysis. The core from the holes was geologically logged in detail and visual estimates made of the quantities of the copper, lead and zinc sulphides.
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).*	The Home of Bullion project holes were drilled with standard diamond drilling techniques. Diamond coring commenced from surface in PQ size core (diameter: 80mm) to 30m, proceeded in HQ (diameter: 63.5mm) to fresh rock and then NQ core (diameter: 47.6mm) through the lode sections to end of hole (EOH). Eastern Metals used a reputable drilling contractor; DDH1 Drilling with a truck mounted rig.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Diamond drill core recoveries were recorded during drilling and reconciled during the core processing and geological logging. Core was generally competent with some zones of broken core. There was no significant drill core lost during drilling.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Diamond drill core is measured and marked after each drill run using wooden blocks denoting the depth. Rig procedures are adjusted as necessary including drilling rate, run length, bit and fluid pressure to maintain sample integrity and to keep the profile of the hole as near as possible to the planned dip and azimuth.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Laboratory analyses have been received and core loss was minimal. Care was taken to avoid bias when sawing the mineralised zones.
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 has been undertaken. Data collected includes: • Nature and extent of lithologies and alteration • Intervals, amount and mode of occurrence of metallic minerals such as pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. • Location, extent and nature of structures such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc • Geotechnical logging has yet to be completed.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography	Depending on the lithology being logged, drill core is logged as both qualitative (discretional) and quantitative (volume percent sulphide minerals, quartz veining). Core is being photographed wet and dry with one tray per image.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The entire hole was geologically logged from top to bottom (100%). Intervals with no recovery were noted as such but were generally minor.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken*	Core was dispatched to a core processing facility where it was cut using an automatic Almonte Core saw. The 1m intervals of half-core samples were submitted for assay analysis. Where core was incompetent due to being broken rock, representative samples were collected along the axis of the core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable – core drilling.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Drill core was cut in half along the length and the total half core was submitted as the sample. This procedure meets industry standards where 50% of the total sample taken from the diamond core is submitted. All intervals were submitted for assaying. Sample weights were recorded by the assay laboratory.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No sub-sampling was completed by Eastern Metals. All sub-sampling of the prepared core was completed by the assay laboratory.
	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.	The retention of the remaining half-core is an important control as it allows assay values to be viewed against the actual geology; and, where required, further samples may be submitted for quality assurance or petrography. Half core or duplicated samples will be retained by Eastern Metals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on style of mineralisation
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.*	The sample preparation and assaying methods used were selected by Eastern Metals and were appropriate for the style and grade of mineralisation. The techniques are considered as 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.	Magnetic susceptibility measurements were performed using a hand-held susceptibility meter at three repetitions within one metre intervals on all core drilled.
	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.	Appropriate standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream. Duplicate samples will be forwarded to an independent laboratory for check assaying.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The presence of massive sulphides has been confirmed by visual inspection by the senior project geologist and the Principal Consulting Geologist via close-up core photographs.
	The use of twinned holes.	Nil.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All data and logging was recorded directly into field laptops. Visual and numerical validation was completed by the on-site geologists.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments to the assay data is required.
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.*	A handheld Garmin GPSmap unit was used to site the hole collar positions with an averaged waypoint measurement accuracy of 1m. Completed hole collar positions have been accurately measured by a registered land surveyor. Alignment of the drill rig was carried out using offset fore and back site pegs and compass and confirmed with the down-hole survey tool. Down-hole surveys for dip and azimuth were carried out using an Axis gyroscopic survey instrument at down-hole intervals of 18m.
	Specification of the grid system used	Grid system used for the Home of Bullion project is Geodetic Datum of Australia (GDA)94 Zone 53S.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control with hand-held GPS and government 1:50,000 scale topographic mapping is adequate for the project. DTM data has been obtained from previous exploration company surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill holes in this program were designed to test for extensions to the zones of mineralisation outside of the existing resource estimate. Both holes HDD049AA and HDD049B were spaced approximately 206m and 98m respectively from the nearest previous drill hole and approximately 62m and 40m from the South Eastern margin of the resource outline for the Lower Main Lode. HDD053 was spaced approximately 130m from the nearest previous drillhole and

		approximately 55m from the South Eastern margin of the resource outline for the Southern Lode. Core blocks recording the depth are inserted at the end of each core run.
	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.	The spacing of drill holes HDD049AA and 049B will be sufficient to enable the revised estimation of an inferred mineral resource for this section of the Home of Bullion mineral deposit.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied	No.
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
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.*	The inclined drill holes were designed to intersect the known lithological and interpreted mineralisation as near as possible to a perpendicular orientation. The orientation of the drill holes achieved relatively unbiased sampling.
	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.	The holes were designed to intercept perpendicular to geological units and mineralisation to best obtain near true widths.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Mineralised sections of core were held at an off-site location and when being processed, was stored in secure storage. Unmineralised sections of core remain at the Home of Bullion core yard located at the Neutral Junction station where historic core is also stored. Mineralised sections of core were transported by secure private road transport. Core trays were strapped and wrapped in plastic securely to prevent loss, damage or theft of the core. The core was transported directly to Mining Industry and Mineral Exploration Field Services in Parkes for core cutting and assay sample preparation. 'MIME' Field Services specialise in assay cutting and sampling procedures as part of their services to the mineral exploration industry. Assay samples were delivered directly to the analytical laboratory by the Senior Field Geologist via utility vehicle.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or review are warranted at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	EL23816 Barrow Creek, which hosts the Home of Bullion deposit, is located 290 km north of Alice Springs in the Northern Territory. The tenement is held by Eastern Metals Limited. Ground activity and security of tenure are governed by the Northern Territory government. An exclusion zone exists to the South West of the Home of Bullion Prospect. The tenement is under renewal application with the NT government.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Ward (1925): The earliest available record on the Home of Bullion prospect is by the South Australian Government Geologist (Ward, 1925) who examined the workings in July and September 1925. • Madigan (1934): The earliest detailed records of the mine geology, exploratory underground mine development, ore reserves and mineral potential of the Home of Bullion copper deposits are given by Madigan (1934). Commissioned by Central Australian Silver, Lead & Copper Mining Company NL, he undertook a property examination on 21-24 August 1934. • Blanchard (1936): Blanchard (1936) inspected the property for the Mt Isa Mines Limited (owned by American Smelting and Refining Company). He provides interesting details on transportation, water supply and costs at that time, as well as valuable information on the general geology, exploratory underground development and mineral potential. • Hossfeld (1937): The next currently available record of the general geology, aerial photography, mine geology, underground workings, mineral potential, water supply and ore treatment of the Home of Bullion copper deposits is given by Hossfeld (1937), as part of the investigations carried out by the Geophysical Survey of Northern Australia. • Sullivan (1950): After a gap of 13 years the next available reports on the Home of Bullion mine were those by Sullivan, Brittingham and Thomson in 1950.Sullivan briefly summarised the main features of the general geology, mine geology, mine

		workings and mineral potential of the Home of Bullion copper deposits. • Thomson (1950): Thomson (1950) undertook an eight day field examination, magnetometer survey and sampling assessment for Zinc Corporation Limited in May 1950.He summarised the main features of the general geology, mine geology, workings and production, mining operation and mineral potential of the Home of Bullion copper deposits. • Brittingham (1950): In a preliminary metallurgical report on flotation of the Home of Bullion mineralisation, Brittingham (1950) provides some interesting facts on previous exploratory underground mine development as well as on two completed diamond drill holes. • Bell (1953, 1954): The Bureau of Mineral Resources' Resident Geologist at Alice Springs (Bell, 1953) undertook an assessment of Home of Bullion mine. • Australian Geophysical (1965b): In 1965 a private company (Australian Geophysical Pty.Ltd.) undertook geophysical surveys (mainly induced polarisation) and soil sampling by shallow drilling over the Home of Bullion mine. • Drown (1992): Aberfoyle Resources Limited examined the abandoned Home of Bullion in 1992 to assess the regional potential of EL 6910 which surrounded the MLC's covering the old mine workings. • Goldstake Exploration Inc. (2001-2012): Goldstake undertook an initial diamond drilling programme in June-August 2006.It comprised 15 drill holes totaling 1,406m on both the northern and southern groups of lodes. Seven of the drill holes failed to intersect the targeted lodes. • Kidman Resources (2012-2019): Kidman Resources drilled a total of 116 holes at the Home of Bullion site on both the Main and Southern Lodes. SRK Consulting completed a Resource Estimate on Home of Bullion in 2014 of 2.5MT @ 1.8% Cu, 2% Zn, 36 g/t Ag, 1.2 % Pb, 0.14 g/t Au at 0.5% CuEq cutoff • Wesfarmers (2019-2020): Wesfarmers did not complete any exploration activity during their ownership of the tenement associated with Home of Bullion.

Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Barrow Creek Project lies on the SW margin of the Late Proterozoic to Palaeozoic Georgina Basin. Block faulting during the Tertiary has produced a number of small non-marine basins in central Australia. Also preserved are relics of a Tertiary silicified land surface. A thin Quaternary veneer of soil, sand and gravel covers most of the lowland area in the region. The sulphide mineralisation appears to be VMS in origin with a large structural control on zones of higher grade.
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
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 Appendix 1 in the body of the report.
	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
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.*	Length weighting of individual samples was used to obtain the mean grades contained in this report.
	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	Aggregate intercepts were calculated using length weighted mean grades for each element.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been used in reporting of these results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	*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.	Drill hole azimuths were between 193 and 201 True North MGA 94 Z53 to the South West. The targeted mineral zone is steeply dipping

intercept lengths		and plunges to the North East. The holes were designed to intersect perpendicular to the mineralisation to best gain near true widths.
	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').	Intersections of sulphide mineralisation in this report are down hole lengths. Based on the known geology and orientation of the drill hole true widths are estimated at 80% of these down hole lengths.
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 figures 1, 2 and 3 in the body of the report.
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
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.*	Other exploration data are discussed in the body of the report.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Further step-out inclined diamond holes are intended for this project as detailed in the main body of the report.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Detailed planning of future drilling will be carried out incorporating the results of this drilling program reported here.