



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT – DISCOVEX RESOURCES LIMITED

25/01/2022

Edjudina Exploration Results *Aircore drilling and regional soil sampling.*

- 4m composite AC results returned from the Octavia Prospect.
- Confirmation of the northern extension of the Celia Shear.
- 2.5km strike length tested with multiple +0.5g/t Au intersections returned.
- Significant results include:
 - 4m@1.03g/t Au from 72m (EDAC107)
 - 8m@0.87g/t Au from 60m (EDAC077)
 - 4m@0.66g/t Au from 48m (EDAC116)
- Regional soil sampling completed with results highlighting untested extensions to the Hornet East anomaly.

Putting the Explore back into Modern Exploration

DiscovEx Resources Limited (ASX: DCX, DiscovEx or the Company) is pleased to announce that composite assay results have been returned from aircore drilling completed at the Octavia Prospect, located approximately 250km north-east of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia (**Figure 5**).

Drilling results include several +0.5g/t Au intersections, spatially associated with the highly mineralised Celia Shear, which is host to the recent Gibb River Diamonds (ASX:GIB) Neta gold discovery. Results show a coherent supergene anomaly and provides encouragement that this structure remains prospective for significant gold mineralisation at depth.

Additionally, encouraging results have been received from a regional soil sampling program that was completed at the Hornet East and Jaguar Prospects.

DCX Managing Director, Toby Wellman, commented:

“Drilling results have confirmed supergene mineralisation consistent with the location of the Celia Shear and highlighted that this structure is “live” for gold mineralisation. More regionally, the delineation of large surface anomalies at Hornet East and Jaguar, within an area that has had limited exploration gives the Company an opportunity to build its prospect pipeline towards a drill ready stage.”

Octavia Prospect - Aircore Drilling

Assay results from the recently completed aircore drilling program at the Octavia Prospect have now been returned, with broad low-level gold mineralisation identified in multiple holes within the 2.5km long target zone. A total of 49 aircore drillholes for 4,403m was completed in November 2021 with initial 4m composite results now returned. All holes were drilled to the south-west and completed on 200 x 80m centres.



Figure 1: Drillhole EDAC088

Drilling was centred on the continuation of the Celia Shear north-west of the recent Neta Lode discovery (ASX:GIB), as the structure intersects an interpreted fold hinge in the local geology. A ~2.5km long zone of this structural trend remained untested by drilling and was the focus of the drill program. Historic intersections within the DiscovEx tenement that are coincident with the location of the shear zone returned significant intersections of **5m @ 3.3g/t Au** from 68m (HGRC001) and **2m @ 6.6g/t Au** from 60m (CEJRB065) (**Figure 2**) (refer announcement "Exploration Update" - 4th of November 2021).

Within this latest round of drilling, numerous elevated gold results were returned sub-parallel to the regional trend of the Celia Shear. Mineralisation generally occurred as a supergene blanket close to the base of complete oxidation with best intersections of **20m @ 0.48g/t Au** from 52m including **8m @ 0.87g/t Au** (EDAC077), **16m @ 0.37g/t Au** from 80m including **4m @ 1.03g/t Au** (EDAC077) and **24m @ 0.18g/t Au** from 52m including **4m @ 0.49g/t Au** (EDAC115) (**Figure 3**).

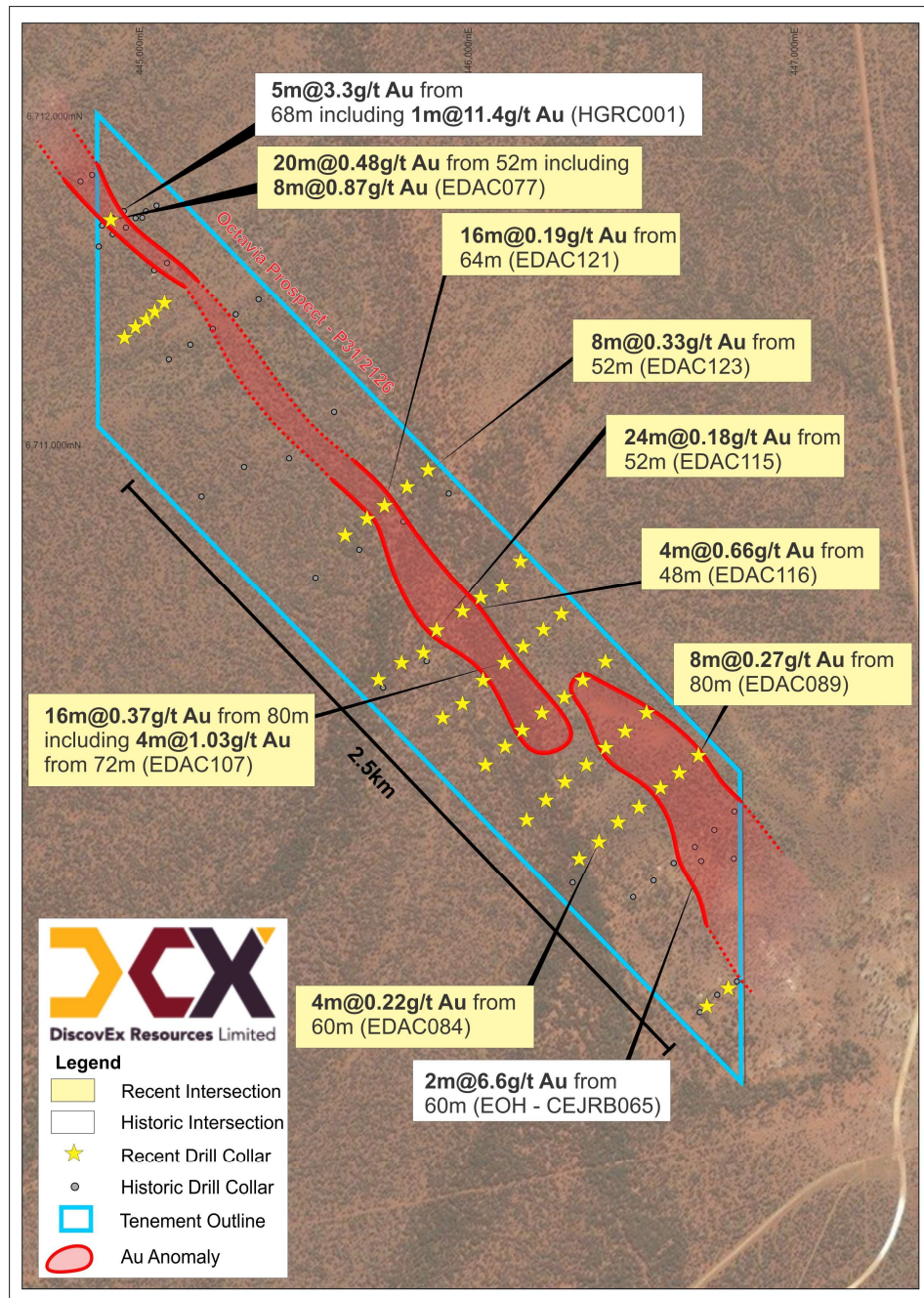


Figure 2: Drill collar positions of completed drillholes from the Octavia AC drilling program

The broad, low-level and flat lying supergene blanket suggests the gold is being generated by a deeper primary source that has not been intersected by the drilling. This primary source is potentially higher grade however is likely to be at depths greater than 100m. Drilling intersected predominantly mafic schist and andesite lithologies with minor interbedded shale and banded iron formations. Quartz veining occurred throughout the sequence, often coincident with geological boundaries. Elevated pyrite (up to 3%) was noted within those holes drilled on the north-eastern edge of the tenement. Lithologies are interpreted as dipping at ~60° to the north-east.

Soil Sampling – Hornet East and Jaguar Prospects

A regional soil sampling program was completed in late 2021 consisting of 759 samples on 100 x 200m and 100 x 400m spaced patterns. The program was designed to target extensions to soil anomalies generated from previous programs at both the Hornet East and Jaguar Prospects (located approximately 30km east of Octavia). Samples were sieved to -177µm prior to being analysed for Au and a suite of multi-elements.

Results at the Hornet East Prospect show a continuous +10ppb gold anomaly, open to the south and with significant single results of 0.14g/t Au (SNS09559) and 0.10g/t Au (SNS09573). The current anomaly has been defined across multiple sample lines (both recent and historic) and extends for approximately 1.2km.

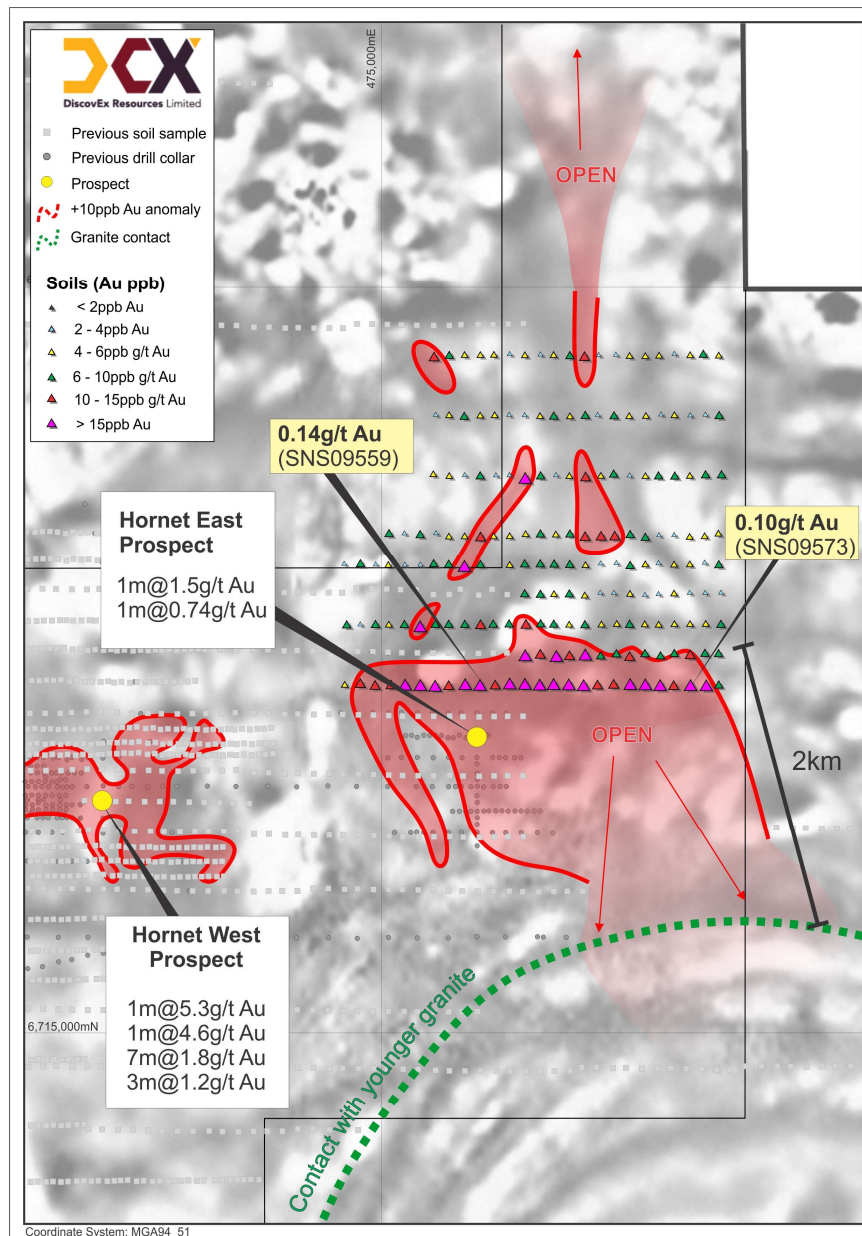


Figure 3: Location of soil assays from the Hornet East Prospect. Background image TMI RTP magnetics

AC drilling was completed by DiscovEx in early 2020 over the western edge of the anomaly (refer announcement “Supergene gold at Edjudina” - 14th April 2020) however the core of the anomaly has yet to be tested with drilling. The current anomaly appears to be spatially associated with a younger granite to the south (**Figure 4**) with this position potentially in a favourable structural trap consistent with pressure shadow type mineralisation.

Results at the Jaguar Prospect located approximately 5km to the south-west of Hornet East, also show multiple +10ppb gold trends that remain open to the south. Anomalies are more discrete than those observed at Hornet East however are very significant given lack of exploration that has been completed in the area. Further sampling is required to follow-up anomalies generated at both Hornet East and Jaguar and will begin within the first quarter of 2022.

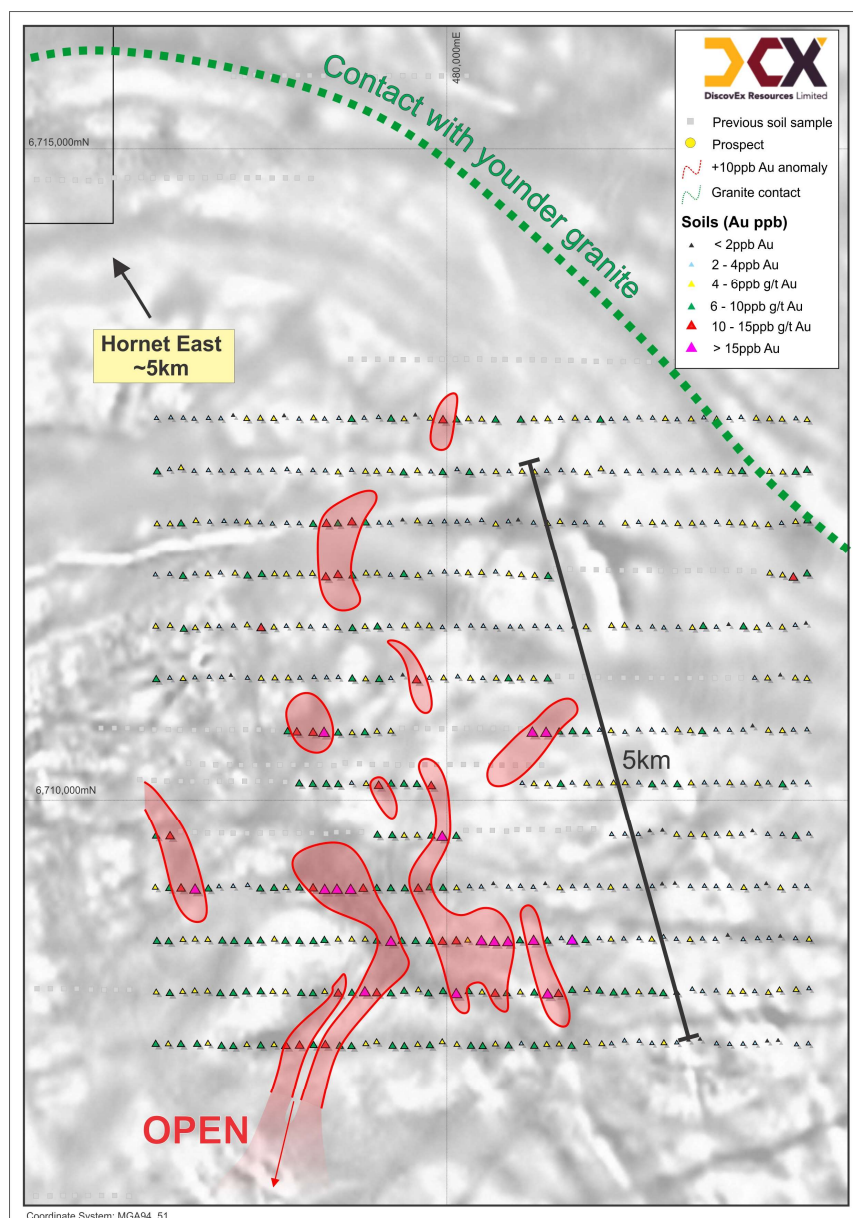


Figure 4: Location of soil assays from the Jaguar Prospect. Background image TMI RTP magnetics

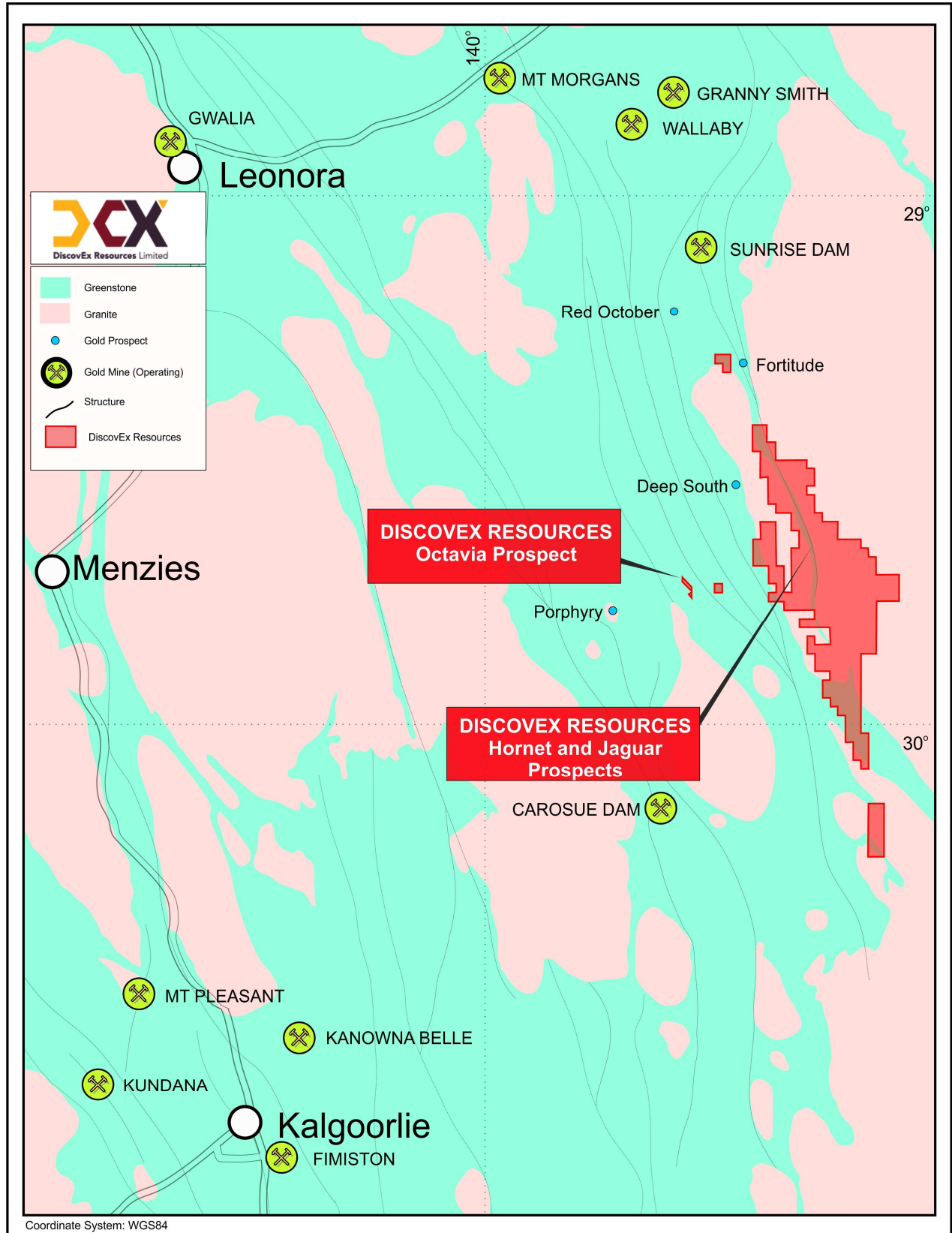


Figure 5: Location of the Edjina Project

Table 1: Drill intersections from the Octavia Prospect

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth	Grade
EDAC075	6709305	446709	350	-60	230	77	NSA
EDAC076	6709359	446769	350	-60	230	93	NSA
EDAC077	6711705	444902	350	-60	230	82	20 m @ 0.48g/t Au from 48 m
EDAC077	"	"	"	"	"	including	8 m @ 0.87g/t Au from 60 m
EDAC078	6711348	444940	350	-60	230	90	NSA
EDAC079	6711375	444974	350	-60	230	83	NSA
EDAC080	6711398	445003	350	-60	230	67	NSA
EDAC081	6711425	445033	350	-60	230	85	NSA
EDAC082	6711451	445064	350	-60	230	80	NSA
EDAC083	6709765	446324	350	-60	230	68	NSA
EDAC084	6709817	446382	350	-60	230	90	4 m @ 0.22g/t Au from 60 m
EDAC085	6709867	446442	350	-60	230	99	4 m @ 0.11g/t Au from 60 m
EDAC086	6709919	446507	350	-60	230	96	NSA
EDAC087	6709975	446570	350	-60	230	93	4 m @ 0.11g/t Au from 84 m
EDAC088	6710022	446629	350	-60	230	111	NSA
EDAC089	6710074	446689	350	-60	230	93	4 m @ 0.24g/t Au from 48 m
EDAC089	"	"	"	"	"	and	8 m @ 0.27g/t Au from 80 m
EDAC090	6709881	446162	350	-60	230	69	NSA
EDAC091	6709940	446225	350	-60	230	63	NSA
EDAC092	6709994	446283	350	-60	230	87	NSA
EDAC093	6710046	446348	350	-60	230	90	NSA
EDAC094	6710100	446408	350	-60	230	96	4 m @ 0.36g/t Au from 8 m
EDAC095	6710151	446466	350	-60	230	118	4 m @ 0.24g/t Au from 112 m
EDAC096	6710200	446532	350	-60	230	120	4 m @ 0.22g/t Au from 112 m
EDAC097	6710044	446039	350	-60	226	56	NSA
EDAC098	6710105	446099	350	-60	236	79	NSA
EDAC099	6710150	446152	350	-60	238	77	4 m @ 0.14g/t Au from 48 m
EDAC100	6710203	446212	350	-60	252	83	4 m @ 0.11g/t Au from 52 m
EDAC101	6710250	446281	350	-60	248	90	NSA
EDAC102	6710302	446336	350	-60	231	114	4 m @ 0.19g/t Au from 80 m
EDAC103	6710359	446403	350	-60	241	106	NSA
EDAC104	6710190	445906	350	-60	228	50	NSA
EDAC105	6710231	445968	350	-60	227	78	NSA
EDAC106	6710298	446031	350	-60	235	96	NSA
EDAC107	6710353	446094	350	-60	250	83	4 m @ 0.18g/t Au from 44 m
EDAC107	"	"	"	"	"	and	16 m @ 0.37g/t Au from 60 m
EDAC107	"	"	"	"	"	including	4 m @ 1.03g/t Au from 72 m
EDAC108	6710401	446151	350	-60	260	105	NSA
EDAC109	6710452	446212	350	-60	213	132	NSA
EDAC110	6710503	446270	350	-60	229	103	NSA
EDAC111	6710301	445711	350	-60	239	74	NSA
EDAC112	6710355	445780	350	-60	235	78	NSA

EDAC113	6710384	445848	350	-60	227	59	NSA
EDAC114	6710452	445894	350	-60	235	96	NSA
EDAC115	6710510	445966	350	-60	245	114	24 m @ 0.18g/t Au from 52 m
EDAC115	"	"	"	"	"	including	4 m @ 0.49g/t Au from 52 m
EDAC115	"	"	"	"	"	and	4 m @ 0.1g/t Au from 84 m
EDAC116	6710555	446027	350	-60	242	96	4 m @ 0.66g/t Au from 48 m
EDAC116	"	"	"	"	"	and	12 m @ 0.16g/t Au from 68 m
EDAC117	6710588	446092	350	-60	236	101	NSA
EDAC118	6710664	446147	350	-60	221	119	NSA
EDAC119	6710743	445613	350	-60	236	87	NSA
EDAC120	6710791	445682	350	-60	232	78	NSA
EDAC121	6710835	445734	350	-60	227	86	16 m @ 0.19g/t Au from 64 m
EDAC121	"	"	"	"	"	including	4 m @ 0.35g/t Au from 64 m
EDAC121	"	"	"	"	"	and	1 m @ 0.19g/t Au from 85 m to end of Hole
EDAC122	6710894	445803	350	-60	228	102	4 m @ 0.12g/t Au from 76 m
EDAC122	"	"	"	"	"	and	4 m @ 0.1g/t Au from 88 m
EDAC123	6710945	445861	350	-60	232	111	8 m @ 0.33g/t Au from 92 m
EDAC123	"	"	"	"	"	including	4 m @ 0.51g/t Au from 96 m

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Toby Wellman, a competent person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Wellman has sufficient experience that 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 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code"). Mr Wellman is the Executive Technical Director and Exploration Manager of DiscovEx Resources Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

The forward-looking statements in this announcement are based on the Company's current expectations about future events. They are, however, subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, many of which are outside the control of the Company and its Directors, which could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements in this announcement. Forward looking statements generally (but not always) include those containing words such as 'anticipate', 'estimates', 'should', 'will', 'expects', 'plans' or similar expressions.

Authorised for release by and investor enquiries to:

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JORC CODE 2012 EDITION TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	Soil sampling – Samples were collected from a depth between 5-30cm below surface and sieved in the field to -0.5mm, achieving a sample weight between 100g - 200g. Drilling sampling - A cyclone was provided by the contracted drilling company to ensure the reliability and accuracy of samples collected. In-house field personnel then collected the samples using a clean 'spear' into a calico, achieving a weight between 2kg - 4kg. Drilling samples were collected by an in-house field crew, with drilling operations performed by an external contractor (Raglan Drilling).
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	Soil sampling – Completed by an in-house field crew. Crews are familiar with industry standard sampling as detailed in the Company's standard operating procedures. Drilling sampling – AC drilling
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i>	Drilling sampling – Drilling intervals were assessed to determine the approximate recovery as a percent. Recovery and condition of samples were recorded. The cyclone was also kept balanced to prevent potential build up and contamination. No bias between sample recovery and grade has been identified.
Logging	<i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	Soil sampling – Additional comments were added summarising the type of soil sampled and the lithology of nearby subcrop/outcrop. Drilling sampling – All drilling logged in detail. Qualitative: Lithology, alteration, mineralisation etc.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of</i>	Soil Sampling – sieved to -0.5mm in the field and sent to the laboratory for further sieving down to -80mesh. No further sample preparation was completed. No standards or blanks were completed by DiscovEx with all QAQC samples submitted by Minanalytical including Standards inserted every 25th sample and blanks inserted every 50th sample. No field duplicates were taken; however, lab checks

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	were completed every ~25-30 samples. The sample sizes are appropriate for the first pass nature of the exploration. Drilling sampling – A cyclone was provided by the contracted drilling company to ensure the reliability and accuracy of samples collected. In-house field personnel then collected the samples using a clean ‘spear’ and placed into a calico. Duplicates were inserted with a frequency of 1:50. Standards were inserted with a frequency of 1:50. Samples were then pulverised, collected and assayed at Minanalytical. Samples were assayed for gold only, using Aqua regia with an ICP-MS finish, except for the last metre of every hole, which was assayed for multi-elements, including gold, using Fire Assay techniques. The sample sizes are appropriate for the first pass nature of the exploration.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	Soil sampling– submitted to Minanalytical (Perth). Multi-element analysis including gold was completed using 10g aqua regia with an MS finish. Drilling sampling– submitted to Minanalytical (Perth). Samples were assayed for gold only, using Aqua regia with an ICP-MS finish, except for the last metre of every hole, which was assayed for multi-element, including gold, using Fire Assay techniques. Aqua regia is considered a partial digest. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in the reported results. Soil sampling - No standards, blanks or duplicates were completed by DiscovEx with all QAQC samples submitted by Minanalytical including Standards inserted every 25th sample and blanks inserted every 50th sample. Drilling sampling - Duplicates were inserted with a frequency of 1:50. Standards were inserted with a frequency of 1:50
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Sampling personnel movements are logged via GPS and spot trackers, confirming locations of sampling points. Sampling from drilling was supervised by senior personnel to ensure samples were collected from their corresponding interval. No twinning of holes was completed Data is recorded digitally at the project within standard industry software with assay results received digitally also. All data is stored within a suitable database. No assay adjustments have been made.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Sample locations recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m). Sampling personnel movements are logged via GPS and spot trackers, confirming locations of sampling points.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Grid System – MGA94 zone 51 Soil samples - Collected on 100 x 400m and 100 x 200m grid patterns, avoiding locations which have already been sampled. No information is available on the quality or adequacy of topographic control.
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Soil samples - Sample spacing is insufficient to establish geological or grade continuity. Drilling sampling – samples were collected as 4 m composites, with intervals of interest sampled as 1 m samples. Additionally, the end of holes were sampled as 1 m intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	Soil sampling – Samples were collected on 100 x 400m and 100 x 200m grid pattern, avoiding locations which have already been sampled. Drilling Sampling – Drill holes were designed at 80 x 200 m spacing, with density increasing to 40 m x 200 m over areas with historic anomalies to determine reliability of historic data.
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Soil sampling - Sample paper packets were stored in boxes of 100 and delivered by sample crews directly to the Minanalytical Perth lab. Drilling sampling – Samples were placed in bulka bags and freighted directly to the Minanalytical Perth lab using Hampton Transport.
Audits or reviews	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews of the sampling technique were completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results		
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	Edjudina: P31/2126 is a 100% owned tenement of Crest Investment Group 3. DiscovEx has the right to earn up to 80% in the Tenement provided it completes the minimum required expenditure and maintains the tenements in good standing for two years from 12th March 2020. Soil sampling was conducted within tenement E39/1882 and E39/1765. DCX holds an 80% interest in the tenement with the remaining 20% owned by Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd. A 1.5% royalty on future production greater than 200,000 oz of gold or equivalent is also in place over E39/1882 and E39/1765.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	All tenements are in good standing

Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Exploration has been undertaken by several companies over time including but not limited to Dominion Mining, Arimco Mining Limited and Delta Gold. This work was largely limited to surface geochemistry, surface geophysics and shallow aircore and RAB drilling with only minor deeper RC drilling being undertaken.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Edjudina: Exploration is for shear hosted gold and komatiitic nickel deposits typical of the Yilgarn Region of Western Australian
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i>	Refer to Table 1 within this Announcement.
	<i>Easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i>	Refer to Table 1 within this Announcement.
	<i>Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i>	Refer to Table 1 within this Announcement.
	<i>Dip and azimuth of the hole</i>	Refer to Table 1 within this Announcement.
	<i>Down hole length and interception depth</i>	Refer to Table 1 within this Announcement.
	<i>Hole length.</i>	Refer to Table 1 within this Announcement.
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	All drill hole details shown in Table 1
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Significant intervals reported were taken above 0.1g/t Au with a maximum 2 samples of internal dilution.
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	The high grades in the exploration results have not been cut. Weighted averaging has been used when calculating intervals of differing sample lengths.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents have been used within this announcement
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	No relationship between widths and intercept lengths have been made as all results are point samples
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	Mineralisation is poorly understood and no comments on its nature can be made with confidence at this stage.
	<i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i>	All intercepts are reported as down-hole length.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to figure 3 within this Announcement.
Balanced reporting	<i>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</i>	All results (both high and/or low) have been used when included within this announcement.

	<i>avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	No other exploration other than that mentioned above has been used.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Edjudina - AC testing of the interpreted structural position in addition to an extension of soil sampling to cover the identified anomaly.
	<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>	Refer to figures 3, 4 and 5 within this Announcement.