

2022 DRILLING PROGRAM COMMENCED

Extensional Targets confirmed by Passive Seismic Geophysical Survey

Apollo Minerals Limited ('Apollo Minerals' or 'Company') is pleased to advise that the planned 2022 drilling campaign and exploration field work program has commenced at the province-scale Kroussou zinc-lead project ('Kroussou') in Gabon.

Kroussou, with 18 identified prospects over 80km of strike length, is developing as a globally significant large-scale, shallow, flat-lying, broadly mineralised zinc-lead system with possible continuity across multiple zones. Discoveries to date indicate near surface mineralisation which could allow simple open pit mining extraction with potential for high recoveries and high-quality zinc and lead concentrates.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Diamond drilling has commenced with two rigs at Dikaki to start the 2022 drilling program.
- 2022 drilling program will initially target the newly defined near surface, eastern high-grade trend at Dikaki as discovered by the 2021 drilling program.
- Previous high-grade, shallow, intercepts from the Dikaki trend include **5.0m @ 5.0% Zn+Pb from 1.2m, 9.5m @ 4.6% Zn+Pb from 8m and 7.8m @ 4.1% Zn+Pb from 11.5m.**
- Passive seismic surveys indicate potential for a broad and deep channel system to exist to the east of currently defined high-grade mineralisation at Dikaki.
- Regional airborne electromagnetic ('AEM') survey planned to commence in April.
- Field teams on site for additional passive seismic surveys over regional targets.
- Metallurgical samples from Dikaki have arrived in Perth for flotation and variability testing.
- 2022 work program is targeted to define sufficient high-grade mineralisation at Dikaki to enable resource definition, identify new discoveries at regional prospects, confirm metallurgical flow sheet options and investigate regional infrastructure solutions for future production.
- Strong and ongoing news flow is expected from the Company's planned 2022 work programs, with drilling results and exploration programs expected to confirm the scale and quality potential at Kroussou.

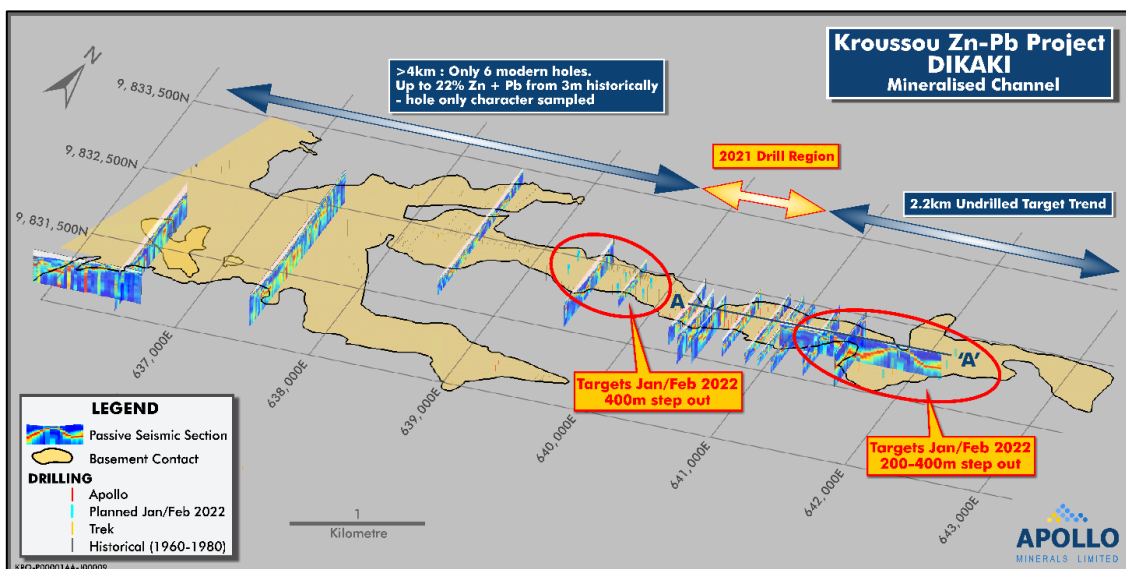


Figure 1: Dikaki – Displaying 2022 drill targets and passive seismic sections.



Apollo Minerals' Executive Director, Mr Neil Inwood commented:

“Drilling has commenced at Dikaki and our field team are on site and active at Kroussou. During the January-March dry season we will be concentrating on step out drilling at the developing Dikaki discovery and establishing clear access to other regional prospects. A regional-scale airborne electromagnetic survey is scheduled to commence in April and will allow for additional regional exploration targeting along Kroussou’s 80km of prospective strike length.”

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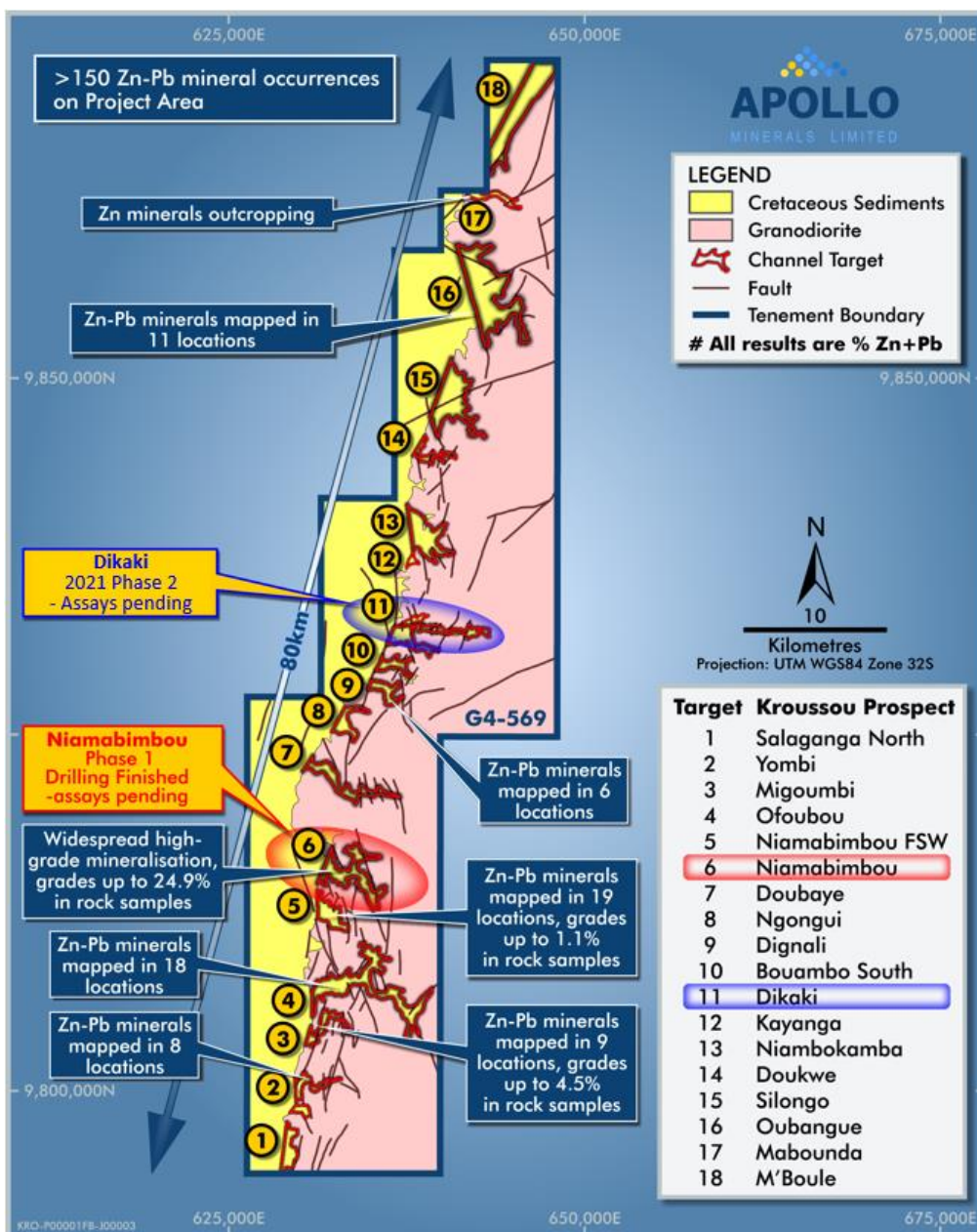


Figure 2: Kroussou project displaying 18 key prospects over more than 80km of prospective strike length.



Passive Seismic Geophysics Surveys

The Company recently commenced passive seismic surveys across the Dikaki and Niamabimbou embayment systems at Kroussou. To date, a total 40 lines of passive seismic surveys for approximately 45 line kilometres have been completed.

The passive seismic surveys utilise the ambient seismic energy to measure the seismic waves (natural vibrations) that is caused by wind, waves and microtremors. The resultant information is processed to develop a cross-section displaying a high frequency response of the acoustic impedance between lithological interfaces. The results from the surveys can provide useful information on a combination of: paleo-geomorphological contacts (e.g. basement); structure (e.g. identification of faults); major sedimentary contacts (e.g. sandstone to conglomerate contacts); and potentially of mineralised horizons. Understanding of these features will enable targeting of potential mineralised horizons in advance of drilling, particularly at the early stage regional prospects.

Figure 3 highlights a long section of the eastern portion of the Dikaki system. The north-south passive seismic sections are interpreted to be indicating areas of high-reflectance associated with a combination of basement contacts, lithological contacts, and the main mineralised stratigraphy. The east-west section shown below (which is targeted for drilling in early-2022) is interpreted to be indicating potential complex basement contacts, which are deeper and more extensive than previously thought, and may be favourable targets for mineralisation entrapment.

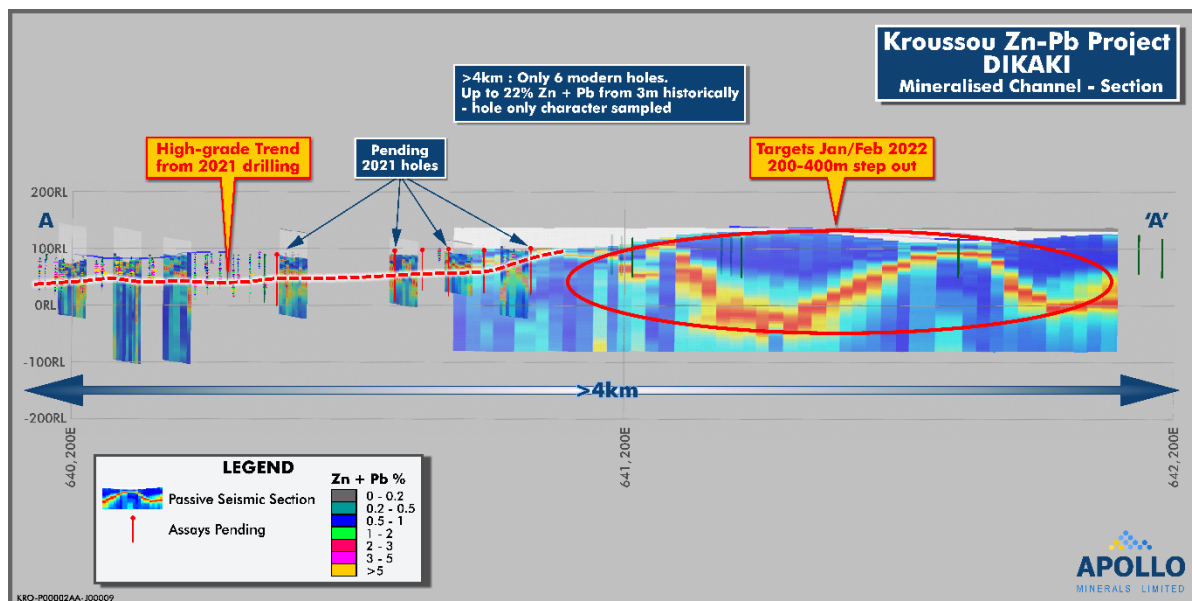


Figure 3: Dikaki Long Section: displaying passive seismic anomalies, and high-grade drilling trend.

The passive seismic sections have also enabled a model of the thalweg (or deepest part of the paleo-channel) to be interpreted (Figure 4). This model indicates areas of potentially meandering channels, which have potential for hosting high-grade mineralisation. This thalweg zone is being investigated as a targeting mechanism for thicker, higher-grade mineralised sequences. Additionally, regions of interaction between channel thalweg and 'bedrock islands' are interpreted to be prospective for higher-grade mineralisation. At Niamabimbou, interpretation of test seismic profiles (Figure 5) indicate that late-stage faults and potential structural traps for mineralisation can be identified.

During the 2022 field season, the Company will be progressing passive seismic surveys over the previously untested channel targets with a view to further defining drill ready targets.

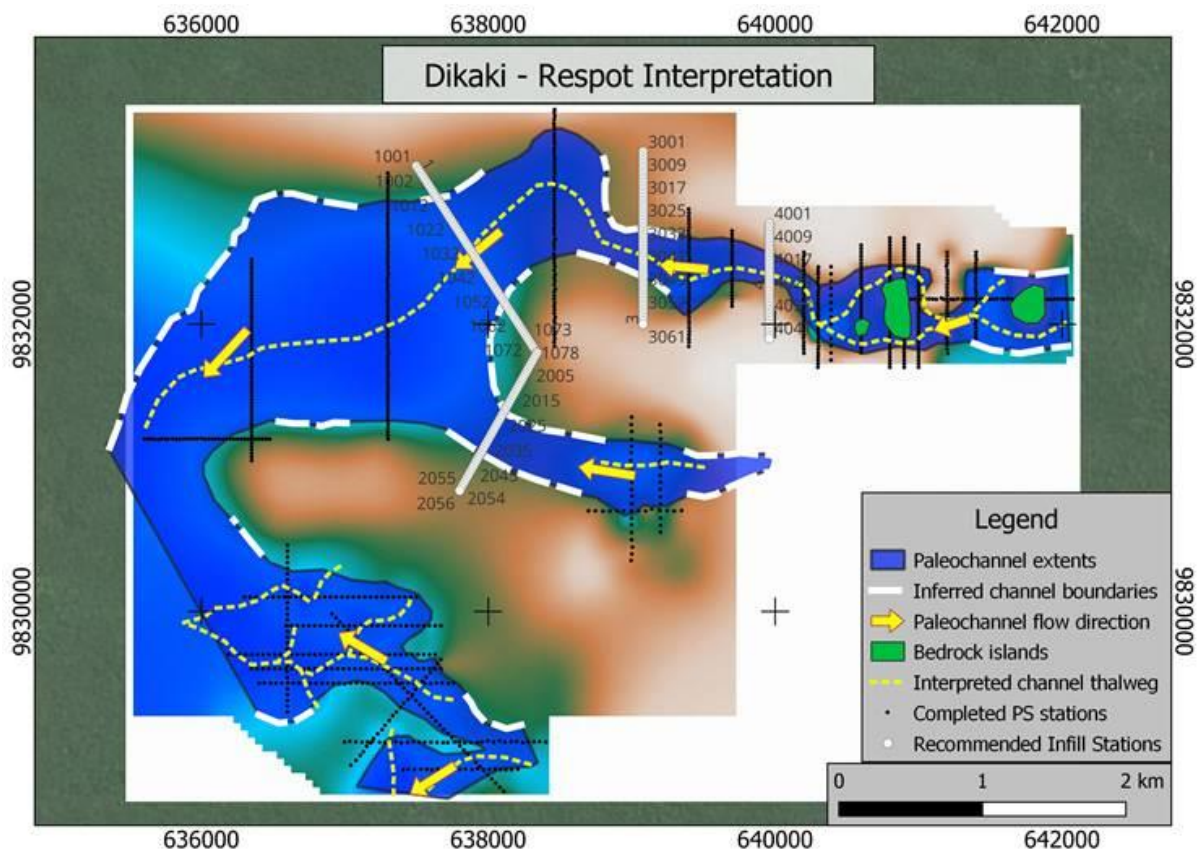


Figure 4: Dikaki prospect: Displaying passive seismic interpretations and interpreted channel thalweg. Regions of interaction between channel thalweg and 'bedrock islands' are interpreted to be prospective for higher-grade mineralisation.

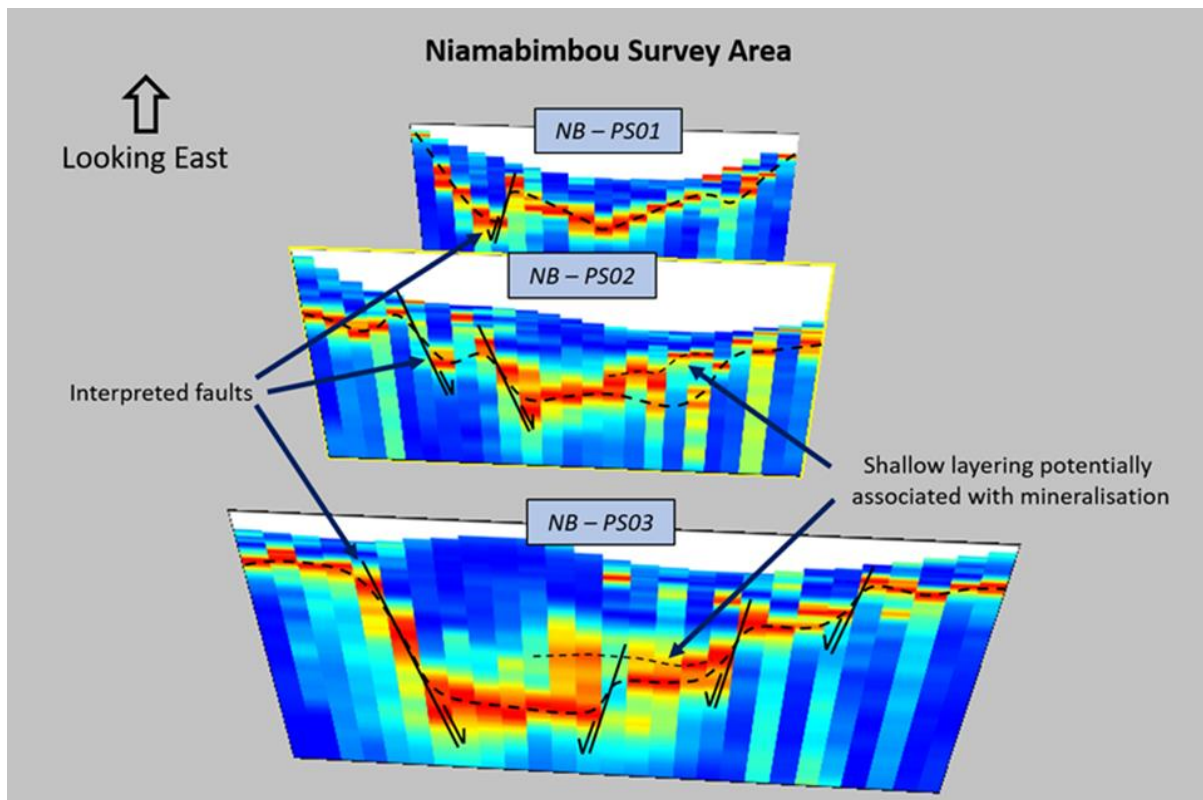


Figure 5: Niamabimbou Prospect: Displaying interpreted structure and mineralised target positions.



Figure 6: Passive seismic acquisition onsite by Apollo Minerals' team.

2022 Work Program

The 2022 work program has commenced at Kroussou and is focussed on:

- identifying high grade mineralisation at Dikaki to enable the definition of a resource;
- geophysics, ground exploration and drilling to identify new areas of mineralisation at other regional targets to prove out the scale potential of the asset;
- metallurgical test work to confirm positive high-recovery high-quality concentrate production; and
- high level analysis of regional infrastructure options for materials transport.

A diamond drill program has commenced at Dikaki with 200m to 400m step out extension drilling. In preparation for an expansion of the current drilling and exploration activities, regional passive seismic surveys and road access to regional targets is also being progressed.

The 2022 drilling program will initially target the newly defined eastern high-grade trend at Dikaki, with 20 diamond holes for 1500m planned to be completed in the current quarter. Shallow, high-grade intercepts include **5.0m @ 5.0% Zn+Pb from 1.2m** (DKDD062), **9.5m @ 4.6% Zn+Pb from 7.9m** (DKDD052), and **7.8m @ 4.1% Zn+Pb from 11.5m** (DKDD059) (refer ASX Announcements 11 November 2021, 6 October 2021, and 1 September 2021) (Figure 7).

Exploration activity planned for the June 2022 quarter will include infill and extensional drilling in the central project area (Dikaki and Niamabimbou), in addition to an AEM survey, field exploration (mapping, soil geochemical surveys) and drilling covering regional targets.

Approximately 500kg of HQ diamond core metallurgical samples taken from Dikaki have been received in Perth for flow-sheet test work (flotation, variability, comminution) to be undertaken by Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd (IMO) in Perth with initial results expected in the June 2022 quarter.

Assay results from 46 holes completed in 2021 at Dikaki (12) and Niamabimbou (34) have been delayed due to international transport logistics and are expected to be received and reported during the current quarter.



ABOUT THE KROUSSOU PROJECT

Kroussou consists of the Prospecting License G4-569 which covers 986.5km² in the Ngounié Province of Western Gabon located approximately 220km southeast of the capital city of Libreville. Gabon is a mining friendly jurisdiction with a long history of successful and stable extractive industry investment and operation.

Apollo Minerals entered into an Earn-in Agreement in September 2019 subject to which the Company is earning into an 80% interest in the Kroussou Project (see *ASX Announcement dated 3 September 2019*). The Company has commenced discussions with the various project vendor groups to accelerate and consolidate the Company's ownership interest in the Project. These negotiations are advanced and while an agreement is not yet certain, the Company expects to provide an update during the current quarter.

The project is easily accessible by the major sealed N1 road from Libreville, and well-maintained provincial roads to towns bordering the project. Well-established and wide forestry tracks are present within the project area to the camp and exploration sites.

Historical exploration work at Kroussou identified Zn-Pb mineralisation hosted in Cretaceous sediments within preserved channels lying on unconformable Archaean and Paleoproterozoic basement rocks. Eighteen separate shallow channels with base metal occurrences have been identified along more than 80km of strike length of prospective geology in the project area. The Zn-Pb mineral occurrences represent a province-scale opportunity offering numerous very shallow, near surface base metal targets with multiple opportunities for discovery. Dikaki (Figure 7) alone displays strong potential to host significant, shallow Zn-Pb sulphide mineralisation with previous drill intercepts including:

- **3.9m @ 20.8%** Zn+Pb from 1.4m
- **4.1m @ 15.2%** Zn+Pb from 8.1m
- **8.2m @ 7.7%** Zn+Pb from 13.6m
- **12.5m @ 6.2%** Zn+Pb from 3.9m
- **15.1m @ 6.1%** Zn+Pb from 0.7m *incl. 6.0m @ 10.0% Zn+Pb from 1.0m*
- **10.4m @ 5.2%** Zn+Pb from 8.9m
- **12.7m @ 4.6%** Zn+Pb from 25.1m *incl. 3.5m @ 9.8% Zn+Pb from 34.3m*
- **16.0m @ 4.3%** Zn+Pb from 11.6m
- **20.8m @ 4.2%** Zn+Pb from 2.4m *incl. 4.7m @ 9.7% Zn+Pb from 13.6m*

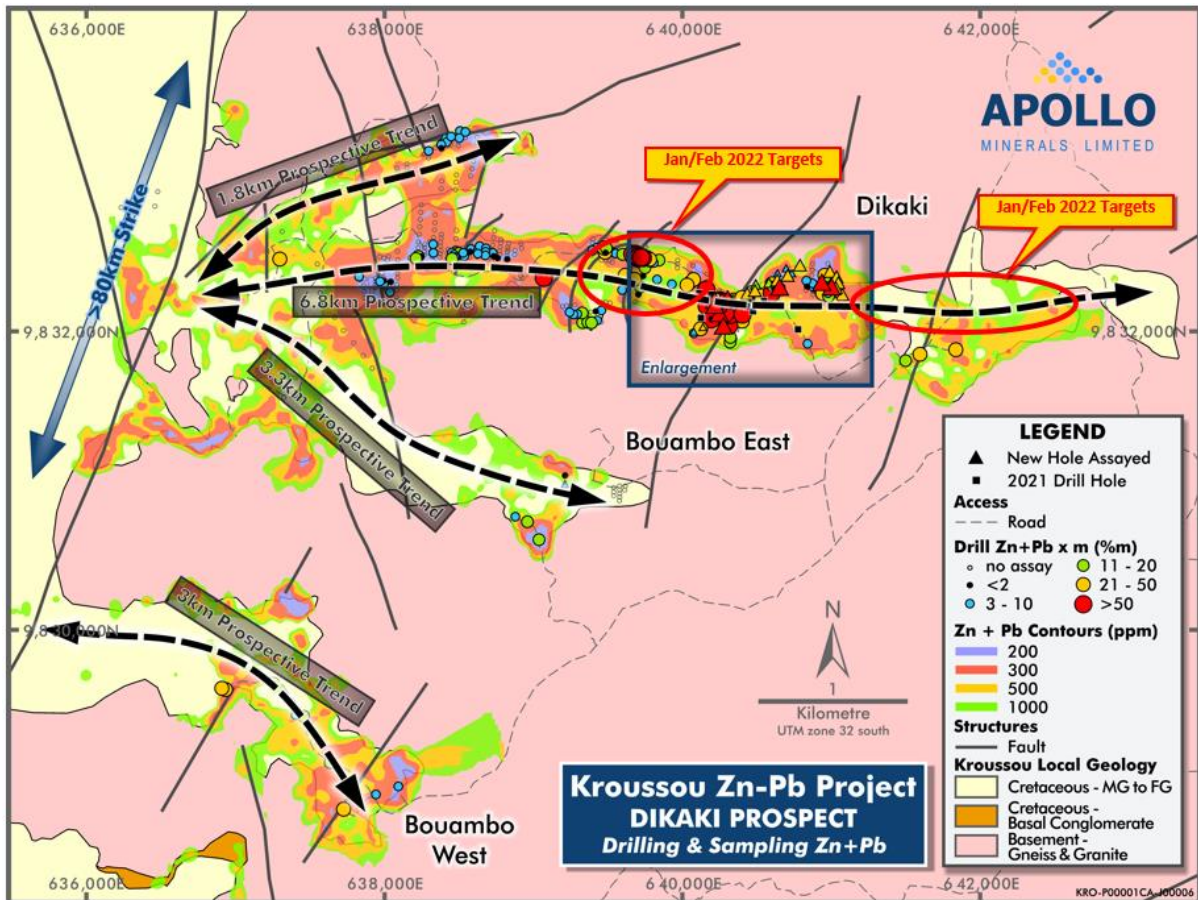


Figure 7: Drill intercepts around Dikaki – Displaying potential for a large mineralised system

Apollo Minerals completed a maiden drilling campaign in 2021 which returned significant wide Zn-Pb mineralised intercepts from shallow depths at Dikaki and Niamabimbou, two of the 18 channel prospects. The drilling results indicated both a developing discovery at Dikaki and confirmed shallow mineralisation at Niamabimbou. These results validate the province scale, base metal potential of Kroussou. There are multiple opportunities for further discovery of Zn-Pb mineralisation at Kroussou within the remaining untested channels.

The Zn-Pb discoveries made at Kroussou are represented by thick intercepts at shallow depths with geometry that may be favourable to simple low-cost open-pit mining scenarios.

Initial metallurgical test work on the Kroussou Zn-Pb mineralisation has demonstrated the potential for high grade clean concentrates with strong recoveries of both zinc and lead creating expectations for the potential for high payability.

High-level assessment of infrastructure and transport requirements for a future mining operation at Kroussou has indicated the potential for existing capability which will provide the basis for future feasibility study work.



COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results for Niamabimbou and Dikaki is based on information reviewed by Mr Neil Inwood, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Inwood is an Executive Director for Apollo Minerals and is a holder of incentive options and shares in Apollo Minerals. Mr Inwood has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types 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” (JORC Code). Mr Inwood consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to previous exploration results are extracted from the Company’s ASX announcements dated 3 September 2019, 15 January 2021, 30 April 2020, 29 January 2021, 21 July 2021, 30 August 2021, 1 September 2021, 6 October 2021 and 11 November 2021. These announcements are available to view on the Company’s website at www.apollominerals.com. The Company confirms that a) it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX announcements; b) all material assumptions included in the ASX announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed; and c) the form and context in which the relevant Competent Persons’ findings are presented in this report have not been materially changed from the ASX announcements.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements regarding plans with respect to Apollo’s project are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that the Company’s plans for development of its projects will proceed as currently expected. These forward-looking statements are based on the Company’s expectations and beliefs concerning future events. Forward looking statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. The Company makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this announcement, to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of that announcement.

This announcement has been authorised for release by Executive Director, Mr Neil Inwood.



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	<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>	Not Applicable
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Not Applicable
	<i>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.</i>	Not Applicable
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>	Not Applicable
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Not Applicable
	<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>	
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>	Not Applicable
	<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>	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not Applicable
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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 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>	
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>	Not Applicable
	<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>	Passive Seismic data was collected using a Tromino TE#/TEB Seismometer. Tromino readings were undertaken for 20 minutes at each station with handheld GPS locations recorded. Data was transferred from Tromino units and quality control completed remotely by Resource Potentials qualified geophysicists.
	<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>	Not Applicable
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Not Applicable
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not Applicable
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Not Applicable
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Not Applicable
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>	GPS coordinates of station locations were captured using a Garmin GPS in UTM WGS84 Easting/Northing coordinates with metric accuracy in horizontal and vertical position.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Station locations are provided as UTM co-ordinates within Zone 32, southern hemisphere using WGS 84 datum.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topographic control is based on topographic contours sourced from SRTM data.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Tromino station spacing of 25m along section lines with section lines spaces between 100m to 500m.
	<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>	Further work is required at the Project to test for extension of mineralisation potential and verification of historical collars. Some drilling is on a spacing which is sufficient to test the grade continuity of mineralisation for this style of mineralisation. The current data set is considered potentially appropriate for use in a future Mineral Resource providing further drilling is completed.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Not Applicable



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	Not Applicable
	<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>	This is not currently considered material.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Not Applicable
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Not Applicable

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	<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>	<p>The Kroussou Project consists of one Prospecting License (G4-569), covering approximately 986.5km² located in Ngounié Province, western Gabon.</p> <p>The Prospecting License (G4-569) is held by Select Explorations Gabon SA, a 100% owned subsidiary of Trek. The Prospecting License was granted in July 2015 and renewed in July 2018 for an additional three years. The subsidiary in Gabon with holds the Kroussou project Prospecting Licence, received formal confirmation of the renewal of the Kroussou zinc-lead project exploration licence in Gabon. The Licence has been renewed for an additional three (3) year period through to November 2024.</p> <p>Havilah Consolidated Resources (HCR) holds a 0.75% NSR in the Kroussou Project. This royalty may be bought back from HCR for US\$250,000.</p> <p>The Kroussou Project is now subject to the Earn-In Agreement between Trek and Apollo Minerals.</p> <p>No historical sites, wilderness or national parks are located within the Prospecting License.</p>
	<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>	Tenure in the form of a Prospecting License (<i>Permis de Recherche</i>) which has been granted and is considered secure. In accordance with the Gabonese Mining Code, the Prospecting License has been extended for a further three years to November 2024.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Intermittent historical exploration as conducted by French Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM) at Kroussou from 1962 - 1963, the project was then later re-examined in 1979-1981 by the BRGM in joint venture with Comilog which is a Gabonese government owned mining company.</p> <p>BRGM discovered the Kroussou Pb-Zn-(Ag) mineral occurrences as well as others along various river systems on the Kroussou license.</p> <p>BRGM conducted drilling on the project in 1962 and 1977-1980.</p> <p>Metals of Africa (renamed Battery Minerals) obtained historical reports and drill logs relating to BRGM's field program and completed cursory rock chip and mapping work in 2015 and 2016.</p> <p>Trek completed soil surveying, mapping, rock chip sampling, ground geophysics and two drilling programs to confirm historical results during 2017 and 2018.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The deposit style reported in BRGM historical files is Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) sedimentary mineralisation of Pb-Zn-(Ag) where mineralisation is similar to the Laisville (Sweden) style with deposition within siliciclastic horizons in a reducing environment.</p> <p>On a regional scale, the Pb-Zn mineral concentrations are distributed at the edge of the continental shelf which was being eroded during Lower Cretaceous time.</p> <p>Mineralisation is located within the Gamba Formation part of the N'Zeme Asso Series and was deposited during the Cretaceous as part of the Cocobeach Complex deposited during formation of the Cotier Basin.</p> <p>Mineralisation is hosted by conglomerates, sandstones and siltstones deposited in laguno-deltaic reducing conditions at the boundary of the Cotier Basin onlapping continental basement rocks.</p> <p>Large scale regional structures are believed to have influenced mineralisation deposition.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p><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></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	Not Applicable
	<p><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></p>	N/A
Data aggregation methods	<p><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></p>	Not Applicable
	<p><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></p>	Not Applicable
	<p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	Not Applicable
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Down-hole lengths are reported.</p> <p>The exploration drilling was conducted so that results would be close to orthogonal to the mineralisation as understood at the time. As such, the intercepts are interpreted to be close to true-thickness of the mineralization.</p>
	<p><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></p>	
Diagrams	<p><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</i></p>	<p>Appropriate diagrams, including geological plans, are included in the main body of this release.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
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 avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The exploration results should be considered indicative of mineralisation styles in the region. Exploration results stated indicated highlights of the drilling and are not meant to represent prospect scale mineralisation. As the projects are brownfields exploration targets, and there are large numbers of holes drilled over the region, it is considered appropriate to illustrate mineralised and non-mineralised drill holes by the use of diagrams, with reference to the table of significant intercepts.
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>	All meaningful and material information is reported.
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>	Infill and extensional drilling at the Dikaki Prospect and further drilling testing at the Niamabimbou Prospect. Additional surface exploration programs comprising soil surveying, geological mapping, rock chip sampling to further assess identified prospects and to generate new targets within the broader project area. Further drill testing of multiple exploration targets across the project area following after ranking and prioritisation. Additional metallurgical test work over all prospective targets to assess recovery characteristics, concentrate quality, and variability.
	<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>	These diagrams are included in the main body of this release.