

28 July 2022

Lady Colleen Drilling Update

Highlights:

- Updated resource model and resultant pit shell evaluation confirm potential, identify drilling targets
- Drilling has commenced at Lady Colleen with observations of both oxide and sulphide mineralisation
- Austral to accelerate assessing the potential for economic extraction of copper sulphide resource at Lady Colleen

Lady Colleen (LC) is located on an existing Mineral Lease (ML90170) and contains a JORC Mineral Resource Estimate of 7.9MT at 0.84% Cu - see Table 1 below ⁽¹⁾. The quoted resource was calculated in 2013 by the previous mine owner.

DEPOSIT	MATERIAL TYPE	МТ	CU%	CA%	MG%	CONTAINED CU TONNES
	Oxide	0.2	0.58	0.9	0.4	1,160
LADY	Transitional	2.1	0.75	3.8	2.1	15,750
COLLEEN	Sulphide	5.6	0.89	4.4	2.4	49,840
	Total**	7.9	0.84	4.2	2.3	66,750

Table 1. Lady Colleen JORC Mineral Resource Estimate. ** Rounding applied to resource numbers.

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¹ Appendix 1, ASX release 26 April 2022



As previously announced², Austral Resources has commenced work to re-evaluate the current global resource, with a focus on the current sulphide resource. The intent is to determine the potential at LC for a lower tonnage, higher grade resource that could be economically open pit mined. Progress to date includes.

- Completed update and re-calculation of the LC sulphide resource by an independent resource geologist, confirming the continuity of the higher-grade core of the LC resource.
- Pit shell evaluation of the updated LC sulphide resource with positive results warranting further detailed mine design and economic evaluation
- Integration of both the updated resource model and pit shells were then used to optimise the design of a now in-progress drilling program with multiple targets being;
 - o Infill of the current LC resource and upgrade portions of the Inferred Resource to Indicated and Measured status
 - Potential extensions of the resource within and immediately outside or adjacent to the
 Pit shells with step out drilling
 - o To the north and northeast of the current resource envelope targeting potential extensions of mineralisation along strike and down plunge, and
 - o Evaluation of the oxide and transitional cap over the sulphide resource.

Resource Update and Pit Optimisation

The resource model displayed in the following images has not been reported in accordance with JORC, and the economics used for pit shell evaluation are based on Austral internal estimates as at 7 July 2022

Open pit optimisation of the Lady Colleen deposit has been undertaken to justify further drilling and provide insight into potential targets to improve the value of the project. The geologic resource model was updated in June 2022, and the inputs used for optimisation are Austral internal estimates.

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² Appendix 1, ASX release 6 June 2022



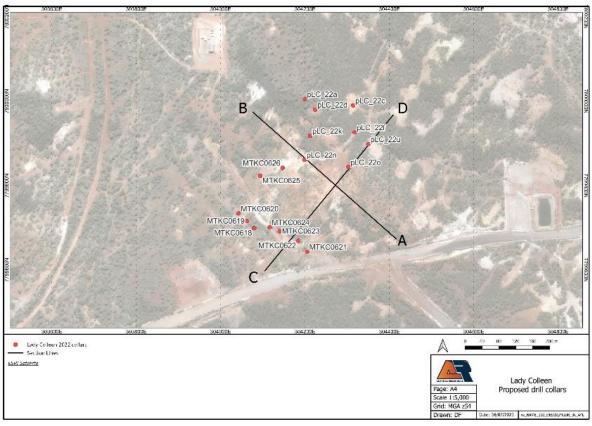


Figure 1. Lady Colleen Drilling collars and sections lines.

Analysis and resultant drill design was targeted at the inferred and unclassified material between the base pit shell and +5% increased revenue factor (RF) shell to evaluate the potential to improve predicted grades in this volume and to seek to increase the potential metal yield and value of the project.





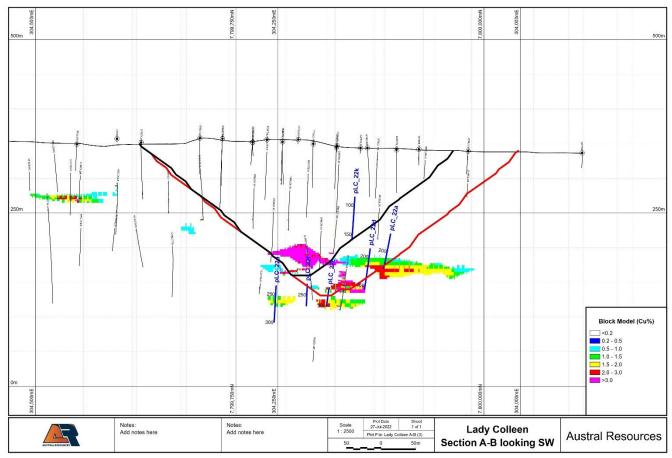


Figure 2. Lady Colleen Section AB. Heavy blue lines are planned drilling, black is base pit shell and red line is pit shell +5% RF.





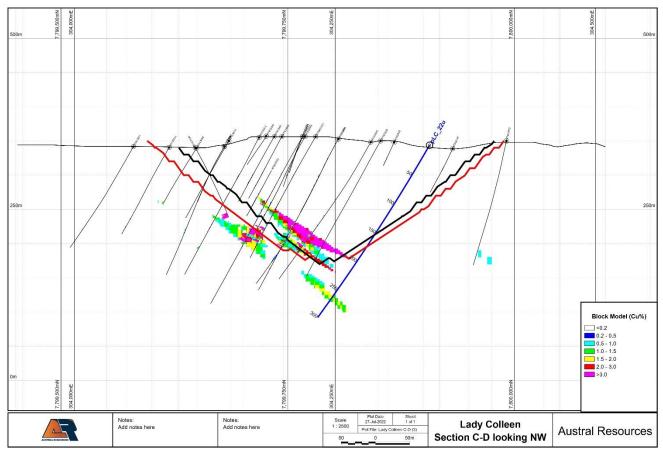


Figure 3. Lady Colleen Section CD. Heavy blue lines are planned drilling, black is base pit shell and red line is pit shell +5% RF.



Drilling Update

This overview of drilling is preliminary in nature based on incomplete information and will be updated once laboratory assays are received in August or September 2022.

Austral Resources is in the progress of drilling a total of 17 RC drill holes for 2,475m at LC, with 6 of the (not yet drilled) RC drillholes having diamond tails totalling 655m. A plan view of collar locations and sections lines is displayed in Figure 1, with section lines displayed in Figures 2 & 3. Drillhole design details are listed in Table 2.

Drilling results to date have validated the continuity of the revised geologic resource model and the targeting strategy applied. All RC drillholes targeting oxides are completed and have variable widths of visible copper oxide, occurring predominantly along fracture coatings. The highest visible oxides intersected to date at Lady Colleen are in MTKC00624 (Figure 4).



Figure 4. Lady Colleen MTKC00624 visible copper oxides.

All RC drillholes completed to date targeting sulphides have intersected variable widths of visible pyrite and chalcopyrite, with the sulphide content varying from disseminated to semi massive. The highest visible sulphides intersected to date at Lady Colleen are in MTKC00626 (Figure 5).



Figure 5. Lady Colleen MTKC00626 visible copper sulphides (tray108-111).



All RC drillholes are being sampled on 1m intervals and submitted to ALS Laboratory for analysis and we will update the market as soon as results are received. On completion of the drilling program and once all assays are received, the LC resource model will be updated to enable generation of a new Mineral Resource estimate that will be reported in accordance with the JORC Code.

HoleID	Status	EAST	NORTH	RL	Dip	Azi (TN)	Depth	RC (m)	HQ (m)	Comment
MTKC0619	Drilled	304062	7799716	340	-60	220	75	75		Trace malachite
MTKC0620	Drilled	304042	7799734	339	-60	220	75	75		Trace malachite
MTKC0618	Drilled	304080	7799700	340	-60	220	75	75		Trace malachite
MTKC0623	Drilled	304140	7799692	350	-60	220	129	130		Trace malachite
MTKC0622	Drilled	304184	7799669	345	-60	220	129	120		Trace malachite
MTKC0624	Drilled	304116	7799701	345	-60	220	93	100		Trace to minor malachite
MTKC0621	Drilled	304205	7799643	342	-60	220	75	75		Trace malachite
pLC_22k	To drill	304212	7799918	347	-60	220	270	160	110	To drill
MTKC0625	Drilled	304094	7799823	344	-60	220	129	120		Dessiminated & veins
MTKC0626	Drilled	304146	7799843	346	-60	220	150	150		Disseminated to semi-massive
MTKC0627	Drilled	304199	7799861	345	-60	220	231	250		Disseminated & veins
MTKC0628	Drilled	304304	7799844	351	-60	220	225	220		Disseminated & veins
pLC_22a	To drill	304200	7800005	355	-55	213	300	200	100	To drill
pLC_22c	To drill	304314	7799990	347	-53	222	300	200	100	To drill
pLC_22d	To drill	304224	7799980	356	-60	216	300	200	100	To drill
pLC_22f	To drill	304318	7799926	339	-60	225	270	150	120	To drill
MTKCD083	In progress	304350	7799898	345	-55	227	300	175	125	In progress
								2475m	655m	

Table 2. Lady Colleen 2022 Drilling Program.

Further Work

Further work includes:

- Completion of the drilling program design at LC, receipt of all assays, geological evaluation
 and updating the LC resource model to enable generation of a new Mineral Resource
 estimate that will be reported in accordance with the JORC Code. To be completed by the
 end of September.
- Evaluation and optimisation of pit shells generated from updated resource model using current financial inputs and detailed mine design. To be completed by the end of September
- Economic evaluation of the potential for extraction of LC sulphide resource through open pit
 mining, including all costs relevant to having the material transported and processed at an
 appropriate sulphide concentrator. To be completed by the end of October.

This ongoing evaluation of LC is a first step in assessing the potential to begin commercialising Austral's 210,000t of contained copper in sulphides to augment the Company's current 40,000t Anthill Mine copper production from the Anthill copper oxide mine.



This announcement is authorised for market release by Ben Coutts - Exploration Manager

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About Austral Resources

Austral Resources Australia Ltd is an ASX listed copper cathode producer operating in the Mt Isa region, Queensland, Australia. Its Mt Kelly copper oxide heap leach and solvent extraction electrowinning (SXEW) plant has a nameplate capacity of 30,000tpa of copper cathode. Austral has developed its Anthill oxide copper mine which has an Ore Reserve of 5.06Mt at 0.94% Cu. The Company expects to produce 40,000t of copper cathode over a four-year period from mid-2022.

Austral also owns a significant copper inventory with a JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimate of 60Mt@ 0.7% Cu (420,000t of contained copper) and 2,100km² of highly prospective exploration tenure in the heart of the Mt Isa district, a world class copper and base metals province. The Company is implementing an intensive exploration and development programme designed to extend the life of mine, increase its resource base and then review options to commercialise its copper resources.

Competent Persons' Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Assets, Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is based on and fairly reflects information compiled and conclusions derived by Mr Andrew Beaton and Mr Ben Coutts, Competent Persons who are Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Beaton is the Site General Manager at Austral and Mr Coutts is Exploration Manager at Austral. Mr Coutts and Mr Beaton are geologists and have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results and Ore Reserves (2012 JORC Code). Mr Coutts and Mr Beaton consent to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimate Statements

Detailed information that relates to Ore Reserves and Mineral Resource Estimates is provided in Austral Resources Prospectus, Section 7, Independent Technical Assessment Report. This document is available on Austral's website: www.australres.com and on the ASX released as "Prospectus" on 1 November 2021. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves as cross referenced in this release and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not changed.



Appendix 1. Key Austral ASX announcements

DATE	TITLE
1 Nov 2021	Austral Prospectus
3 Nov 2021	Austral lists on ASX
9 Nov 2021	Anthill and Mt Kelly development underway
17 Nov 2021	Anthill blasting commences
7 Dec 2021	Thiess signing
14 Dec 2021	Updated Company presentation
11 Jan 2022	Mining commences at Anthill
30 Jan 2022	December Quarter Report
3 Feb 2022	Offtake and Prepayment Agreement secured with Glencore
31 Mar 2022	Austral's Anthill Mine Ore Shipments Commence
26 Apr 2022	Exploration update
28 Apr 2022	March Quarter Report
4 May 2022	RIU Conference presentation
6 Jun 2022	Austral exploration update
8 Jun 2022	Glencore (MIM) JV
8 Jun 2022	Resources Rising Stars Presentation



Appendix 2. JORC Code Table 1

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 (e.g. '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.	RC drilling was sampled on 1 m intervals to collect 2 to 3 kg samples. The splitter was cleaned at the end of each rod, the cyclone was cleaned at the start of each hole. Diamond core drilling was used to sample half core in 1 m lengths based on mineralisation. Samples were sent to ALS lab for sample preparation and analysis. The laboratory conforms to Australian Standards ISO 9001 and ISO 17025.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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 and percussion methods were used to test near surface oxide mineralisation while diamond drilling (HQ and NQ) was used for evaluating deeper sulphide mineralisation. RC drilling used standard face sampling hammers, high pressure compressor and a riffle splitter. Diamond drilling was HQ & NQ size using standard/triple tubing. Drill holes considered unreliable such as water bore, percussion holes, RAB holes, were excluded from the resource estimate
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and 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.	For RC samples the weight of the recovered sample was recorded as high, medium or low or as a number from 1 to 5. The drill hole database indicates that 35% of the samples have a high sample recovery weight and 51% with medium sample recovery weights. For diamond drilling, the historical sample recovery averages 95%. RC and diamond sampling methods are appropriate for the style of mineralisation. Current AR1 drilling procedures include adequate measures to control sample contamination and minimise sample loss.
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.	Geological logging entered into a Microsoft Access database includes lithology, oxidation, grain size, colour, rock texture, dominant copper minerals, fracture angle and bedding angle (DD).





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant	
	intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary	Diamond core is sawn longitudinally with half core taken for sampling. The RC drilling has an attached cyclone and riffle splitter from which 2 to 3 kg samples were collected.
preparation Quality of	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 subsampling 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. The nature, quality and appropriateness of the	Field duplicates were collected for the RC samples from a bucket containing the rejects using a spear. Duplicates for diamond core samples were taken from the crushed rejects at ALS laboratory. Standards and blanks were inserted at a rate of 1 in 25 and a minimum of
assay data and	assaying and laboratory procedures used and	2 standards per batch. Standards were picked to match the expected
laboratory	whether the technique is considered partial or total.	grade of the mineralised interval.
tests	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model,	Blanks were inserted immediately after the standard. Field duplicates were inserted with the blanks and standards. Prior to 2008 there was minimal QAQC, but some check sampling and
	reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory	production reconciliation indicated no material problems with assaying. Available QAQC data was assessed and there were no significant sampling and assaying issues noted. The frequency of standards, blanks and duplicates is considered
	checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	adequate. 2022 XRF sampling protocols are being established to statistically determine levels of accuracy compared to laboratory assay methods.
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	At the LC deposit, there has not yet been any twinning program or other verification of significant intersections. Current drilling is designed to test and validate predicted grades, estimated and interpolated from prior drilling assay results.
	procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The AR1 drill hole database (including LC) is maintained on site in digital (Microsoft SQL database) and hard-copy format. A designated database administrator maintains the database and is tasked with adding data and making any corrections to the database. Negative assay values indicate half detection limit (typically 0.005). Unsampled intervals within the mineralised envelope were assigned a value of 0.01% Cu.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Across AR1 (including LC) the majority of the drill hole locations are reported to be by differential GPS which provides sub-metre accuracy for regional AMG coordinates. All drilling is in Australian Map Grid (AMG84) coordinates Zone 54. Down hole surveys were collected using a range of methods with the majority of the drill holes surveyed using a single-shot or multi-shot camera on approximately 30 m intervals. 16% of samples at Lady Annie were surveyed by compass and 3% were vertical. For 34% of the Lady Annie drill holes the survey method is not recorded in the database. Topography is provided by a detailed survey by Austral, which is continuously updated with sub metre accuracy. The current topography surfaces have been updated to the end of January 2021.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Lady Colleen: drill spacing varies from 20 m to over 100 m and averages
and	Whether the data spacing and distribution is	approximately 30 m by 40 m.
distribution	sufficient to establish the degree of geological and	Drill hole data was composited to 3 m intervals by mineralisation domain
	grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral	for Lady Colleen.
	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s)	The drill spacing is sufficient to capture the salient geological features
	and classifications applied.	controlling the mineralisation and is sufficient, in places, to define
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources.
Orientation of	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves	Lady Colleen: drilling is oriented 60 toward azimuths of 220; copper
data in	unbiased sampling of possible structures and the	mineralisation is flat dipping near surface oxide and steeper
relation to	extent to which this is known, considering the	mineralisation is dipping 35 to 40 with a strike of 120 to 160.
geological	deposit type.	
structure	If the relationship between the drilling orientation	Drilling is appropriately oriented to intersect the mineralisation across dip
	and the orientation of key mineralised structures is	to avoid any sampling bias.
	considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this	
	should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Sample numbers are recorded on the sample sheet and the data is later
security		entered into the corresponding drill log. Once the hole/log is complete
		the file is sent to the database manager and checked by a geologist.
		Samples are placed in numbered samples dispatch bins, prior to being
		sent to the laboratory. The sample number, bin and date-time are
		recorded in the sample dispatch sheet which is signed by the operating
		field technician.
		Each sample bin or approximately every 300 samples are allocated a
		batch number and a separate laboratory submission sheet. Samples were
		dispatched by truck to the ALS Townsville laboratory weekly.
		The assay results were sent from the Laboratory directly to the database
		The assay results were sent from the laboratory directly to the manager
		and geologist by email.
Audits or	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling	FinOre Mining Consultants undertook an audit of the drill hole QAQC
reviews	techniques and data.	including an audit of the laboratory in 2005 for the CopperCo Lady Annie
		Feasibility Study.
		In 2007 and 2008 Maxwell GeoServices assessed the CopperCo QAQC
		data.
		Snowden in 2010 assessed the QAQC data collected since 2008.
		Golder completed a high-level database review in 2012, including
		undertaking a small number of checks of the hard-copy data with the
		digital data and rudimentary checks of the drill hole database.
		No major issues with the sampling and assaying were identified by the
		reviews. The RC and diamond drilling data are appropriate for Mineral
		Resource estimation.



Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral	Type, reference name/number, location and	Lady Colleen is located on ML90170
tenement and land tenure status	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.	Austral Resources Lady Annie Pty Ltd holds 15 Mining Leases (ML) and 14 Exploration Permit for Minerals (EPM) around the Lady Annie Copper Project. Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves and all mining and processing infrastructure are located on ML's. A further 18 EPM's are held by Austral Resources Exploration Pty Ltd, a 100% subsidiary of Austral Resources.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Buka Minerals Limited (Buka) purchased the Lady Annie and Lady Loretta deposits in 1996 and commissioned a pre-feasibility study into the development of a standalone cathode copper operation at Lady Annie. In June 2004, Avon Resources was renamed to CopperCo Limited (CopperCo) and acquired 100% of the Lady Annie Project from Buka. The Lady Annie Project was developed by CopperCo and mining commenced at Mount Clarke with pre-stripping in April 2007 and at Lady Annie in October 2008. The Mount Kelly process plant was commissioned in October 2007. Exploration primarily utilised RC and diamond drilling to test the Lady Annie, Mt Kelly and Anthill areas. Drilling at Lady Annie and Mt Kelly was conducted from 1964 to present-day with the majority of the drilling completed in 2004 using predominantly modern reverse circulation (61% of drilling) and diamond drilling (11% of drilling) methods. The rest of the drilling is predominately rotary air blast (RAB 12% of drilling) and unspecified drilling methods (10%).
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Mount Kelly mining area, where Lady Colleen Deposit is located, is dominated by early to mid-Proterozoic siltstones and dolomitic siltstones of the McNamara Group. Copper mineralisation occurs within units of the McNamara Group and is reportedly related to the north-west-trending Mount Kelly and Spinifex Faults, which intersect and cut the McNamara Fault. The known mineralisation is associated with multiple phases of brecciation and veining along the fault zones. The copper oxide mineralisation appears to be shear and fault controlled.
Drillhole information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: easting and northing of the drillhole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole 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.	Drillhole information is considered to be of a good standard.





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting	No data aggregation methods have been applied.
aggregation	averaging techniques, maximum and/or	
methods	minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.	
Relationship	These relationships are particularly important in	Drill intersections are reported as downhole intersections and may not reflect
between	the reporting of Exploration Results.	true widths.
mineralisation	If the geometry of the mineralisation with	
widths and	respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	
intercept lengths	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths	
lengths	are reported, there should be a clear statement	
	to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width	
	not known').	
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and	All diagrams contained in this document are generated from spatial data
	tabulations of intercepts should be included for	displayed in industry standard mining and GIS packages.
	any significant discovery being reported These	g
	should include, but not be limited to a plan view	
	of drill hole collar locations and appropriate	
	sectional views.	
Balanced	Where comprehensive reporting of all	Balanced reporting principles are being applied.
reporting	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	
Other	Results.	Historia accordinate data con a constantina 2024 to a confirma contrationa
Other	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not	Historic geophysical data was reprocessed late 2021 to confirm projections and apply new processing methods where possible
substantive exploration	limited to): geological observations; geophysical	and apply new processing methods where possible
data	survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk	
uata	samples – size and method of treatment;	
	metallurgical test results; bulk density,	
	groundwater, geotechnical and rock	
	characteristics; potential deleterious or	
	contaminating substances.	
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work	Update of Lady Colleen resource model integrating all new data to enable
	(e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth	generation of a new Mineral Resource estimate that will be reported in
	extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	accordance with the JORC Code.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of	Evaluation and optimisation of pit shells generated from updated resource
	possible extensions, including the main	model using current financial inputs and detailed mine design. Economic
	geological interpretations and future drilling	evaluation of the potential for extraction of LC sulphide resource through open
	areas, provided this information is not	pit mining, including all costs relevant to having the material transported and
	commercially sensitive.	processed at an appropriate sulphide concentrator.