ASX: AHN

Issued Capital
870,467,558 shares
75,000,000 @ $0.020 options
62,500,000 @ $0.018 options

Athena Resources Limited
ACN 113 758 900

Directors
Ed Edwards
Hau Wan Wai
Peter Newcomb

Company Secretary
Ed Edwards

About Athena Resources

AHN is an Australian ASX listed explorer and developer of high-grade iron ore assets in Western Australia.

The Company is focused on its Byro Project, strategically located in the Mid-West region 410km from the Port of Geraldton.

The Byro Iron Ore Project has potential to mine and supply premium grade, low impurity magnetite (>70% Iron Content) for the production of green steel, a fast-growing global market opportunity. The Byro Project also contains exciting base metal potential.

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BYRO MAGNETITE PROJECT

Progress of Byro Mineral Resource Estimate

Highlights

- The Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) is well progressed targeting mid-January 2023 for completion.
- A Preliminary modelling of the ore indicates an increased ore domain from that produced in the historic inferred resource estimation.
- Interpretation indicates a second, upper lens overlying the main lode.
- All data validation, initial geological and geochemical modelling and domaining is now complete.
- Assessments of DTR results outside previous the previous Inferred Mineral Resource has similar optimum grind, liberation and ore recovery.
- Re-interpretation of the host lithology indicates magnetite mineralisation is hosted within a layered mafic intrusion into the surrounding granitic gneiss and migmatites.

Athena Resources Limited ("the Company") are pleased to announce progress towards the completion of a 2012 JORC compliant updated MRE for the unique FE1 magnetite project. All data has been validated and assimilated with previous drill data. Entech Mining consultancy have commenced geological and domaining of ore lenses and lithologies.

Variogram modelling is now under way to measure the variation in iron percentage between drill holes and down hole samples. There is an apparent increase in mineralisation beyond the inferred resource on some sections. At this stage there is no estimate completed for tonnes and grade until the final MRE ore block has been resolved and statistical analysis of variogram data is completed.

Preliminary assessment of modelling to date has already highlighted several positive aspects. Infill drilling and detailed sampling of diamond core correlated with historic data has allowed greater resolution to include a second discrete surface spanning above the main ore body, depicted in red in Figure 1.

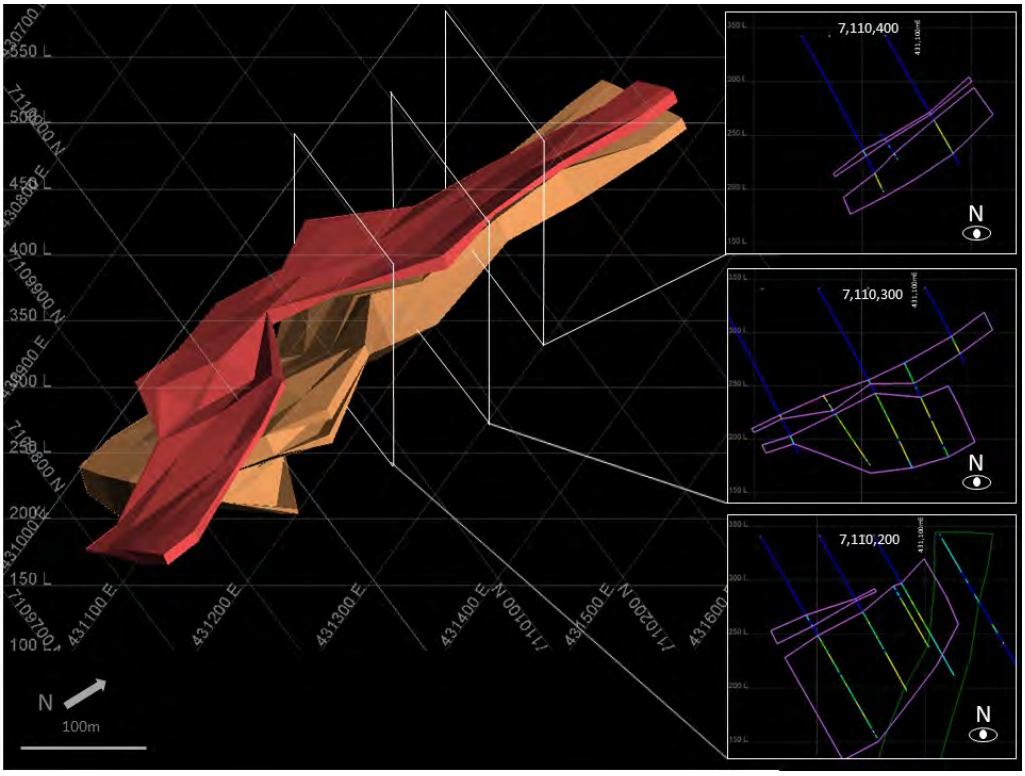


Figure 1. Oblique ore surface model and sections within the northern portion of FE 1

The new discrete surface spanning the ore body falls within the existing pit model and may carry a positive effect on economic development if the grade and volume is sufficient. In addition to the added discrete surface, the mid and southern parts of the ore body display a variable increase in interpreted depth to the mineralised footwall contact and extensions to the ore envelope to the west. This has been observed in the north and south portions of the ore body from 2D and 3D modelling, Figure 1 and Figure 2 show the sections from the current modelling that exhibit an increased ore profile.

The increased mineralisation below the current 150m deep pit model may require the company to remodel the open pit to cater for additional depth of up to 50m in some locations. There are three sections with mineralisation beyond the modelled 150 depth. These are 7,110,200mN ~**20m** below, 7,110,025mN ~**50m** below, and 7,109,970mN ~**10m** below.

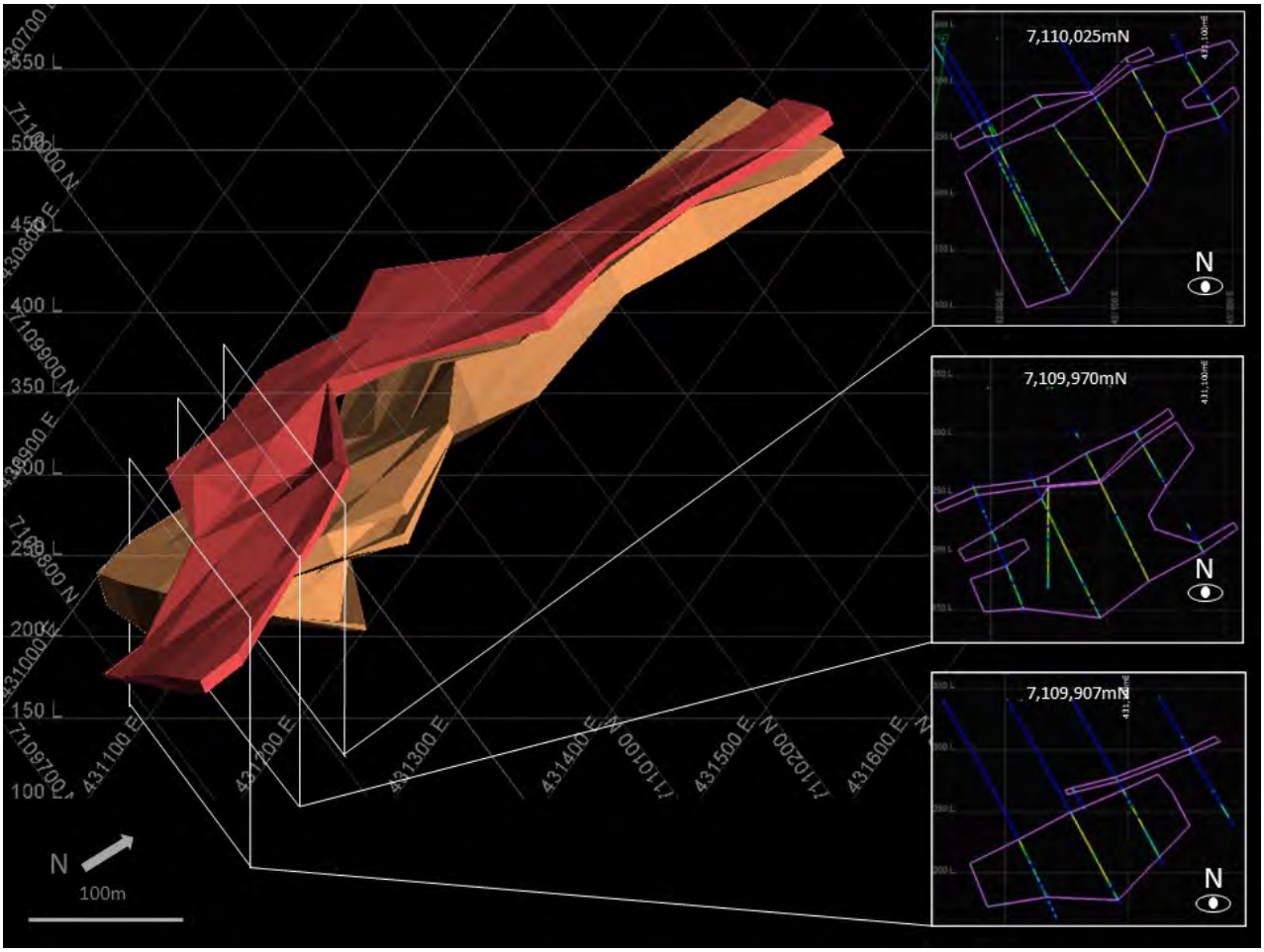


Figure 2. Oblique ore surface model and sections within the southern portion of FE 1

The sections above extracted from the MRE preliminary ore model can be directly compared to the equivalent section extracted from the historic inferred model on which early pit modelling was completed. Sections in Figure 1, (northern portion) and Figure 2, (southern portion) are compared below in Figure 3 through to Figure 8.

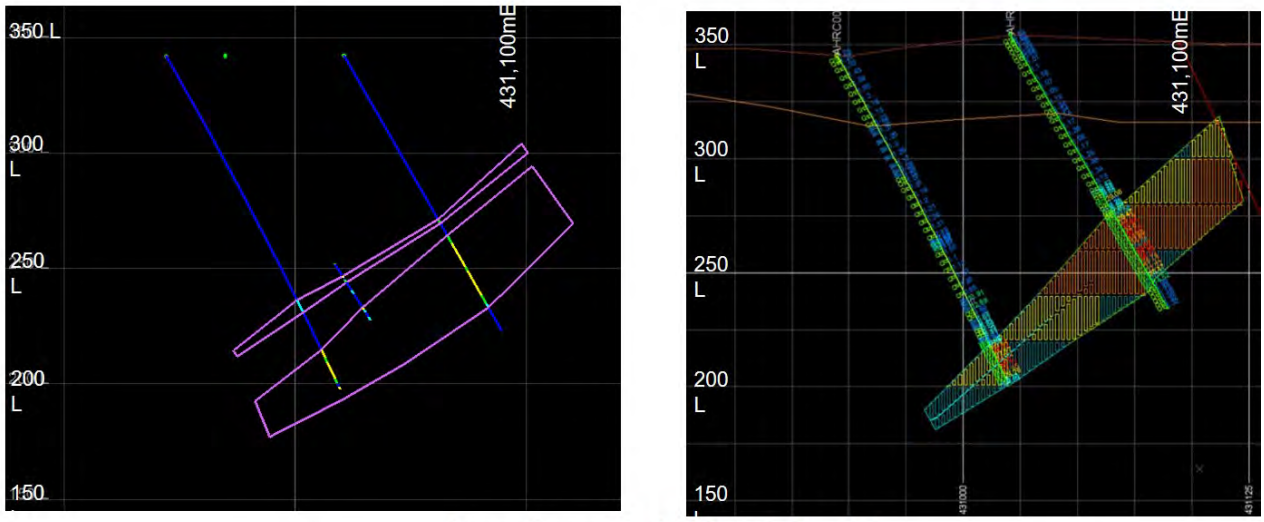


Figure 3. Ore domain comparison on Section 7,110,400mN, (current MRE model on left, inferred model on right).

Figure 3 shows the addition of the discrete ore surface above the main mineralised body along with the slightly wider profile between drill holes and to the west on Section 7,110,400mN.

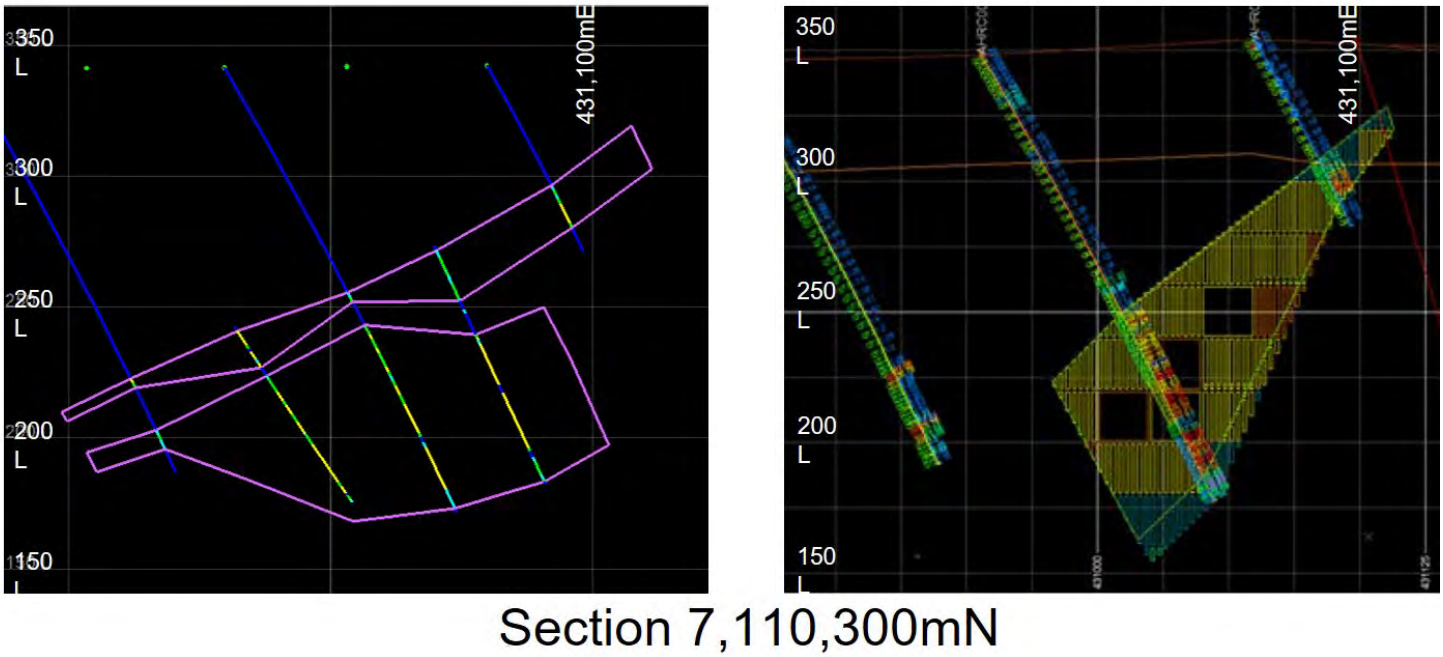


Figure 4. Ore domain comparison on Section 7,110,300mN, (current MRE model on left, inferred model on right).

Figure 4 shows the addition of the discrete ore surface above the main mineralised body along with infill drilling identifying an inflation of the main ore body to the west.

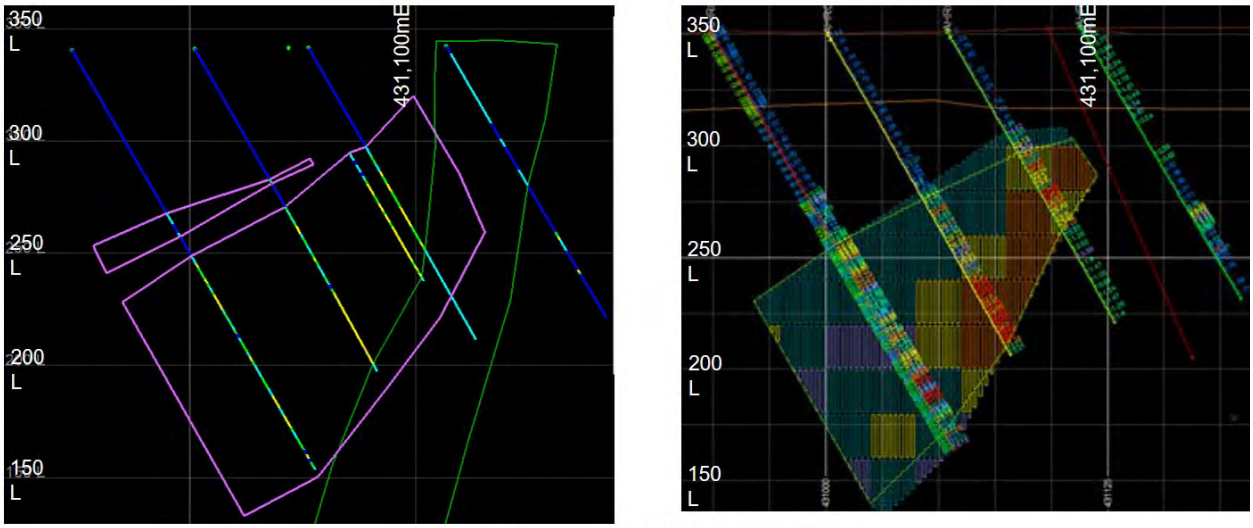


Figure 5. Ore domain comparison on Section 7,110,200mN, (current MRE model on left, inferred model on right).

Figure 5 shows the addition of the discrete ore surface above the main mineralised body. The apparent inflation of the main ore body to the east may be artificial at this stage as this area may have been stoped out by the later intrusion of a Proterozoic dyke. Work is continuing to resolve the impact of the dyke. Sections in the southern portion of the ore body that demonstrate mineralisation beyond the inferred model include Section 7,109,907mN, Section 7,109,970mN and Section 7,110,025mN. These are described below.

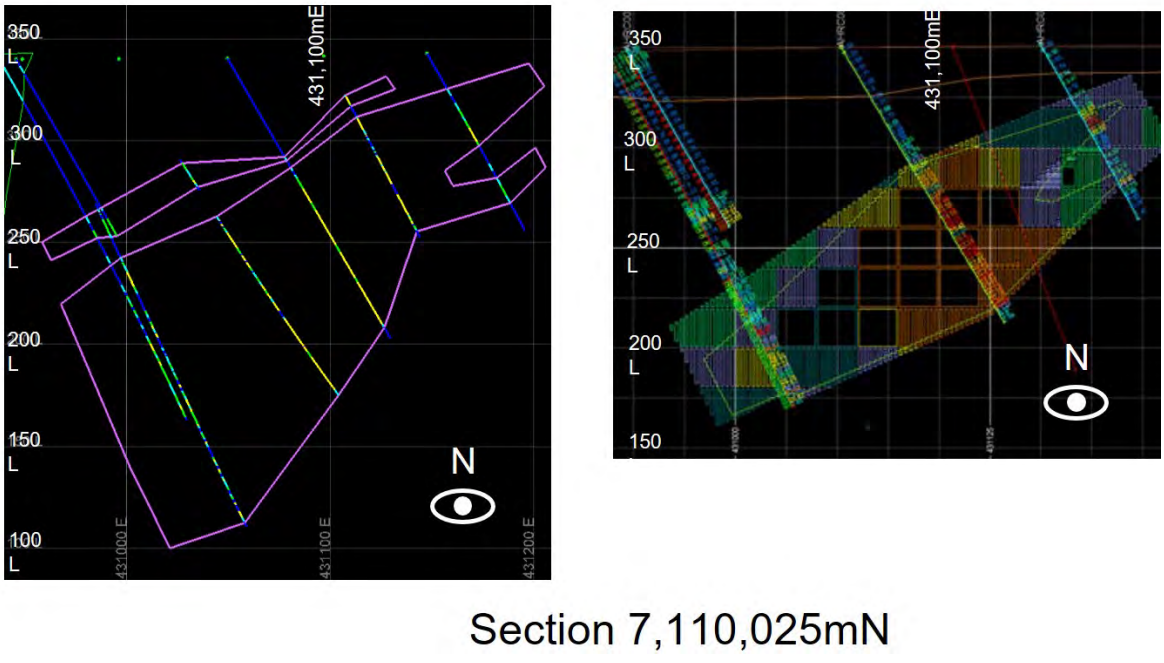


Figure 6. Ore domain comparison on Section 7,110,025mN, (current MRE model on left, inferred model on right).

Figure 6 above shows the discrete ore surface above the main mineralised body and the most significant addition of to the mineralised envelope from infill drilling. The western inflation on section is interpreted from drill hole AHRC0112D and contains units of internal dilution, but the central inflation interpreted from holes AHRC0111D and AHRC0110D carry high DTR grades from mineralisation outside the inferred envelope.

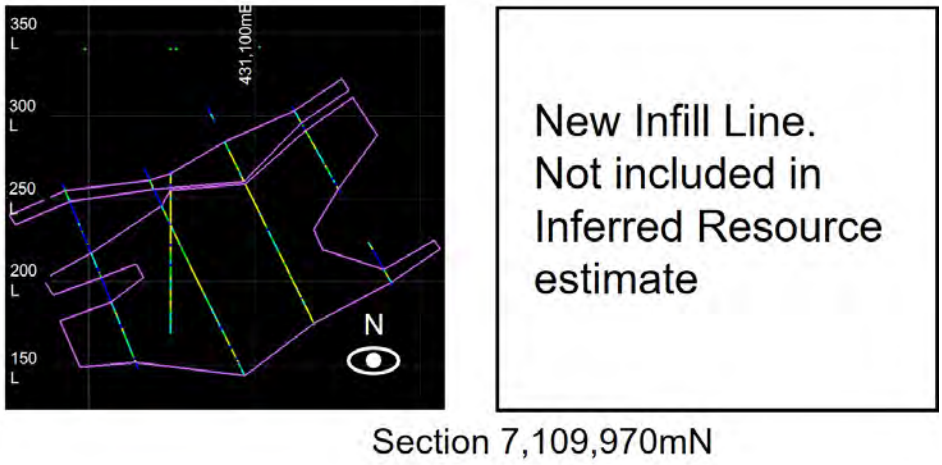


Figure 7. Ore domain comparison on Section 7,109,970mN, (current MRE model on left, inferred model on right).

Figure 7 above shows Section 7,109,970mN. This is an entirely new section drilled in the centre of the southern lobe. This section was drilled to reduce the line spacing of 120m between Section 7,109,907mN and 7,110,025mN to approximately 60m. The result raises confidence and extends mineralisation in the previously interpreted thickest part of the orebody.

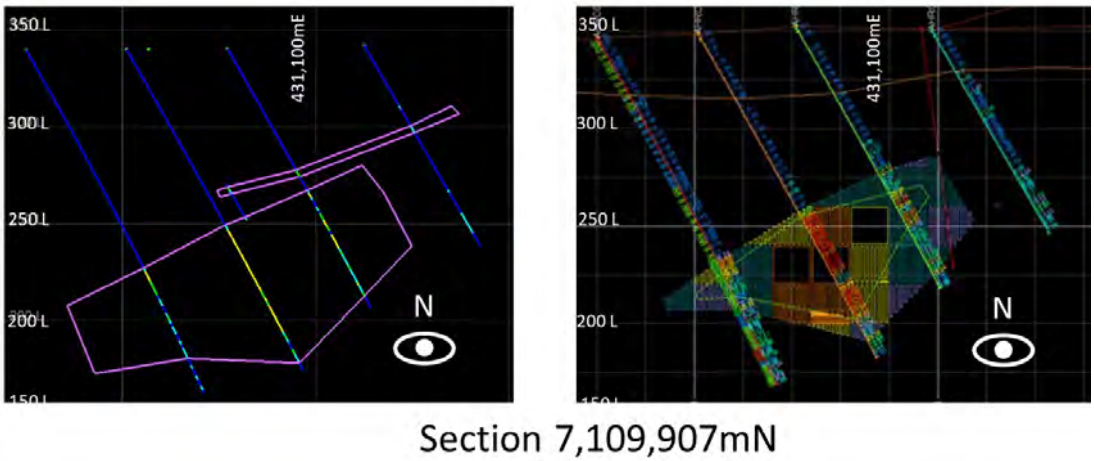
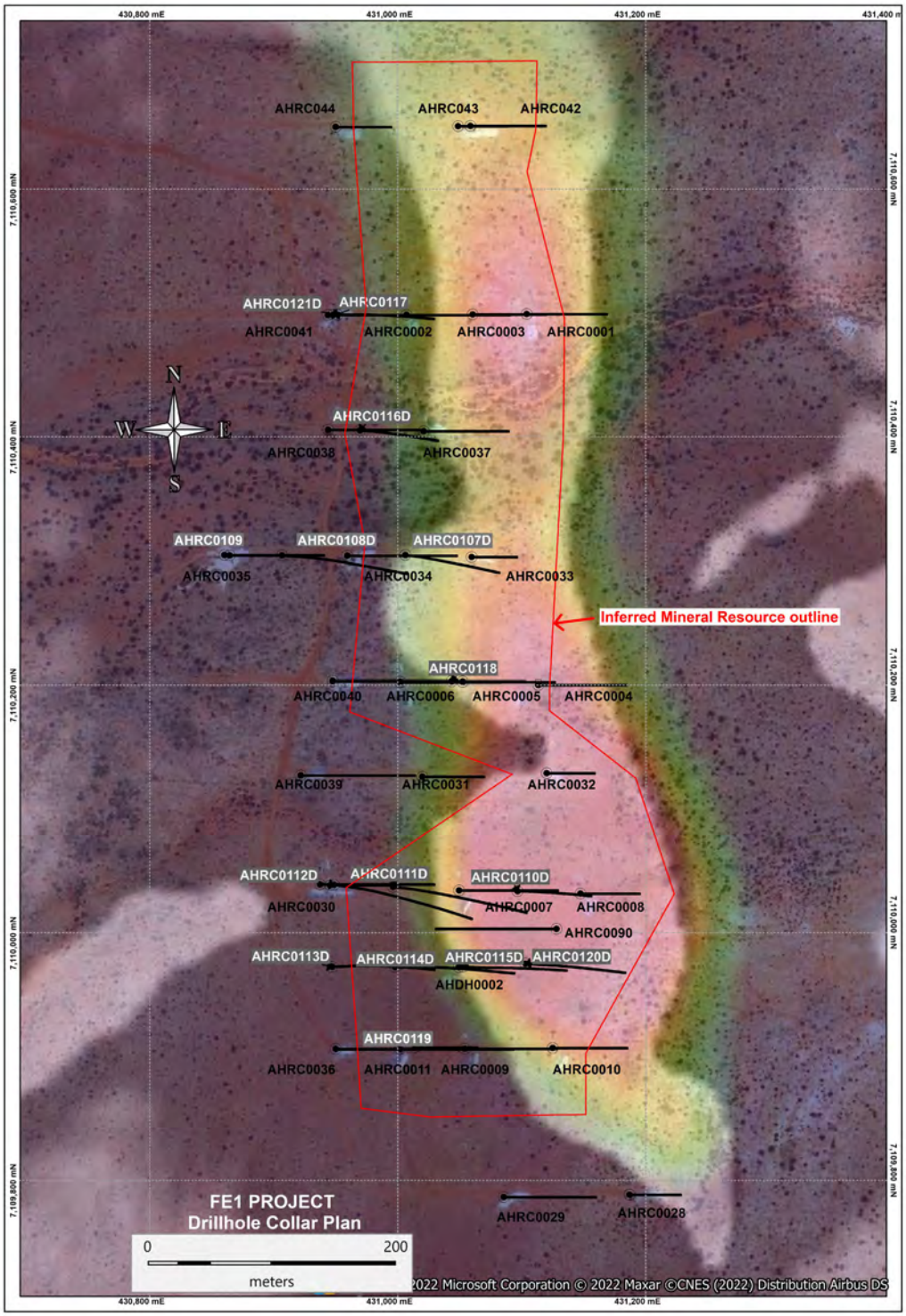


Figure 8. Ore domain comparison on Section 7,109,907mN, (current MRE model on left, inferred model on right).

Figure 8 above shows the discrete ore surface above the main mineralised body The western inflation on section is interpreted from drill hole AHRC0036 and contains units of internal dilution which are currently being re-evaluated.



Coordinates: MGA94 Zone 50

Figure 9. Collar and drill line locations

Table 1. Collar Table

Hole ID	Type	MGA North	MG East	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Diamond Tail Start Depth	Final Depth
AHRC0110D	DD	7,110,033.4	431,096.9	346.4	-60	90	86.86	127.36
AHRC0111D	DD	7,110,036.8	430,996.3	344.7	-60	90	108.16	198.28
AHRC0112D	DD	7,110,038.5	430,948.8	344.1	-60	90	174.10	258.30
AHRC0113D	DD	7,109,972.4	430,947.4	344.0	-60	90	116.60	209.90
AHRC0114D	DD	7,109,972.1	430,997.9	344.7	-60	90	128.80	219.10
AHRC0115D	DD	7,109,972.3	431,053.0	345.8	-60	90	139.67	186.27
AHRC0107D	DD	7,110,304.4	431,006.2	344.3	-60	90	110.66	177.16
AHRC0108D	DD	7,110,304.0	430,906.7	343.7	-60	90	95.40	195.40
AHRC0116D	DD	7,110,405.0	430,969.7	344.1	-60	90	131.50	131.60
AHRC0117	RC	7,110,498.2	430,947.8	344.4	-60	90	102.00	102.00
AHRC0118	RC	7,110,202.8	431,043.7	345.2	-60	90	120.00	120.00
AHRC0119	RC	7,109,907.0	431,013.5	344.7	-60	90	102.00	102.00
AHRC0120D	DD	7,109,974.8	431,103.0	347.0	-60	90	138.60	165.30
AHRC0121D	DD	7,110,498.5	430,951.8	344.5	-60	90	176.80	176.08

Coordinates: MGA94 Zone 50

Litho-geochemical analysis and origin of the ore

Reinterpretation from diamond drilling has advanced understanding of the ore origin indicating the the unique magnetite ore at Byro is more accurately described as part of a a mafic layered intrusive system subject to high level of metamorphism. This confirms the ore as primary magnetite compared to the more common sedimentary banded iron formations and also explains the purity of the ore.

The following sections are modelled based on detailed litho-geochemical evaluation. The hanging wall above and to the west of the orebody is dominated by a felsic granitic-gneiss rock type while the magnetite mineralization is largely confined and associated with a mafic lithology.

Although structurally overprinted and highly metamorphosed the mafic body has been identified by a litho-geochemical signature as largely confined within the mafic intrusive horizon with magnesium, chrome, nickel, cobalt and titanium in the non-mineralized domains. The most significant signature is the magnesium with a common 1.5 < 6% MgO component throughout the magnetite mineralized ore profile.

Within the central part of the orebody on section 7,110,200mN a Proterozoic dyke has intruded and stoped the mafic layered intrusive which is identified by an elevated signature of calcium, sodium and potassium.

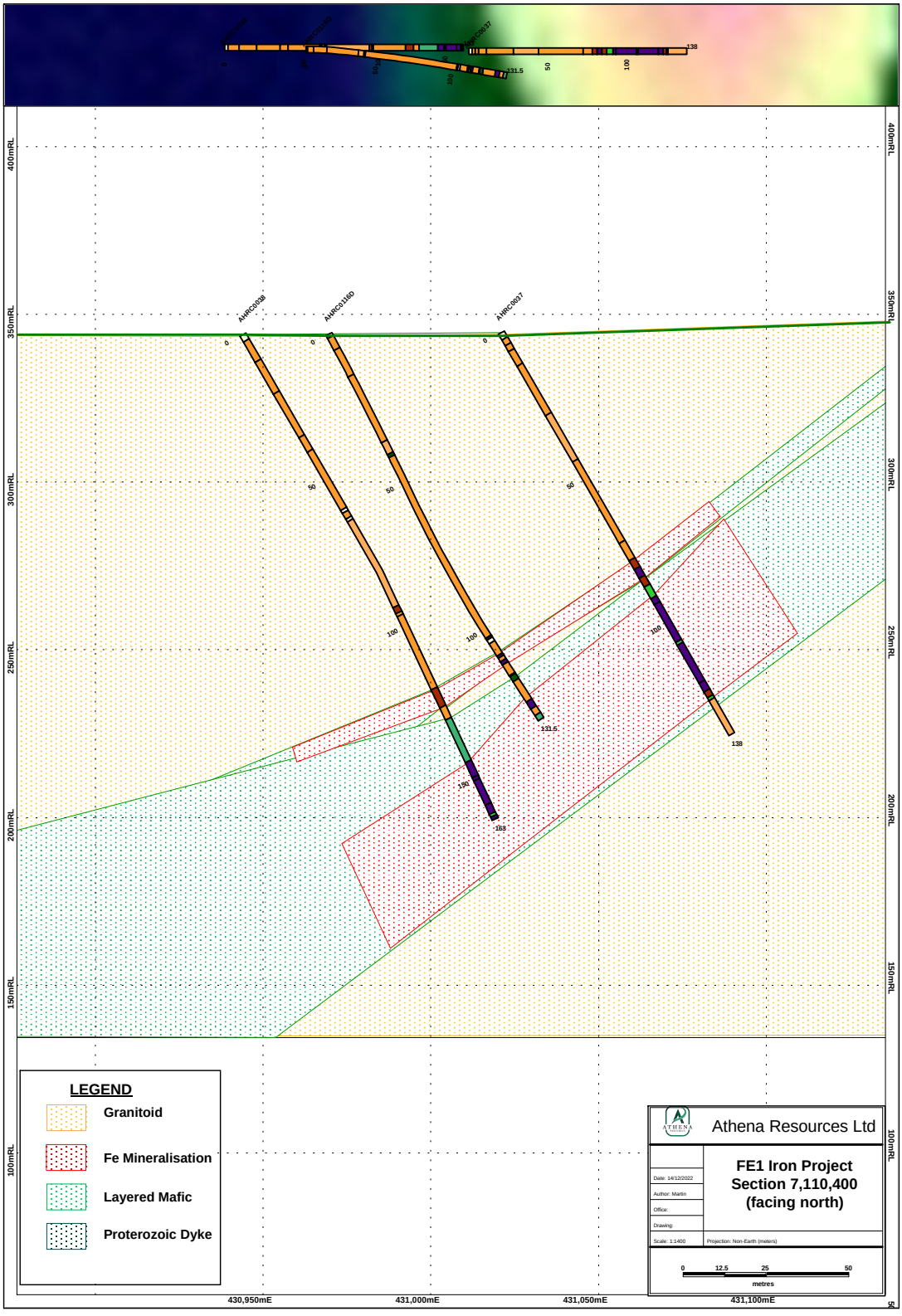


Figure 10. Section 7,110,400mN, looking north.

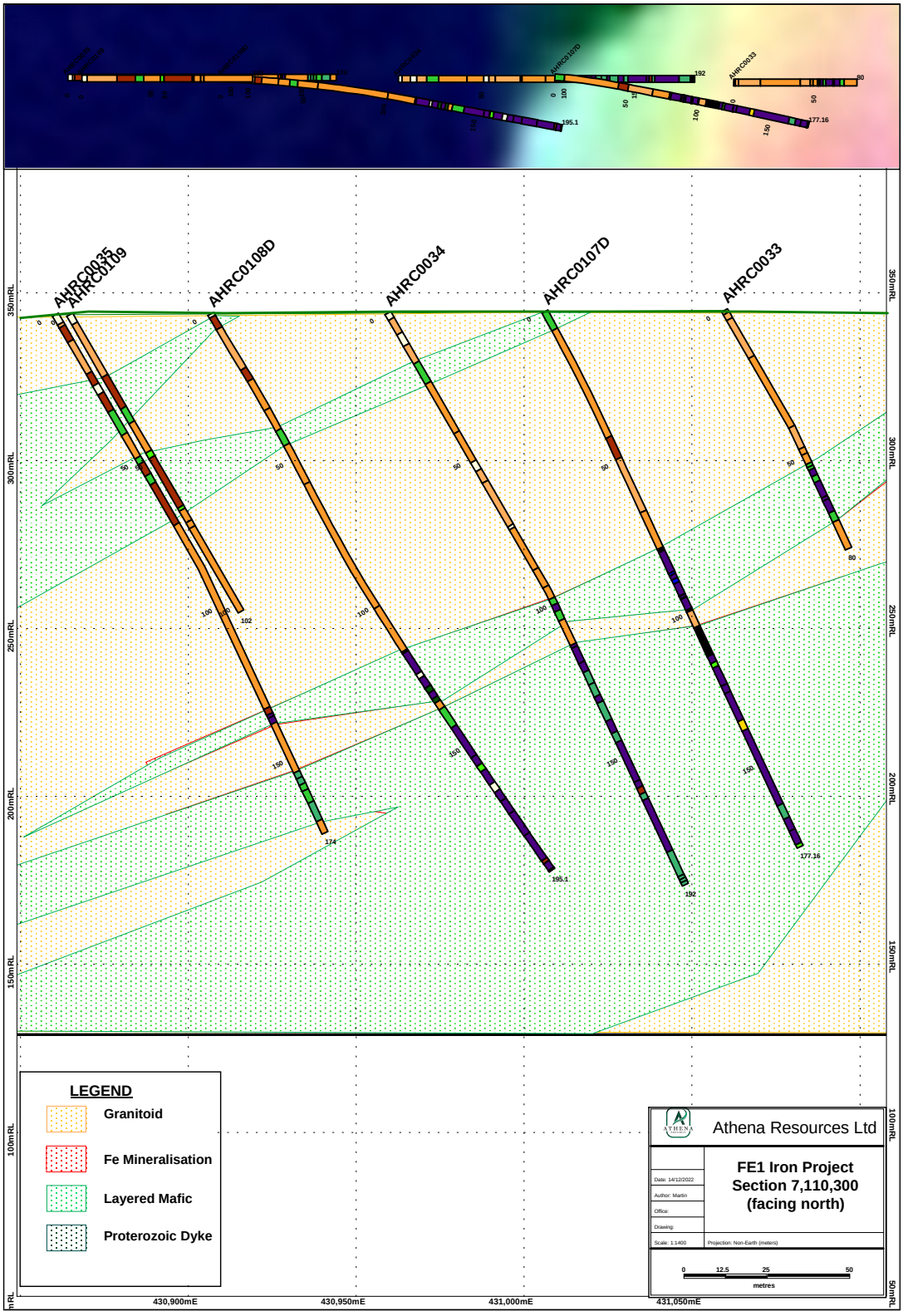


Figure 11. Section 7,110,300mN, looking north.

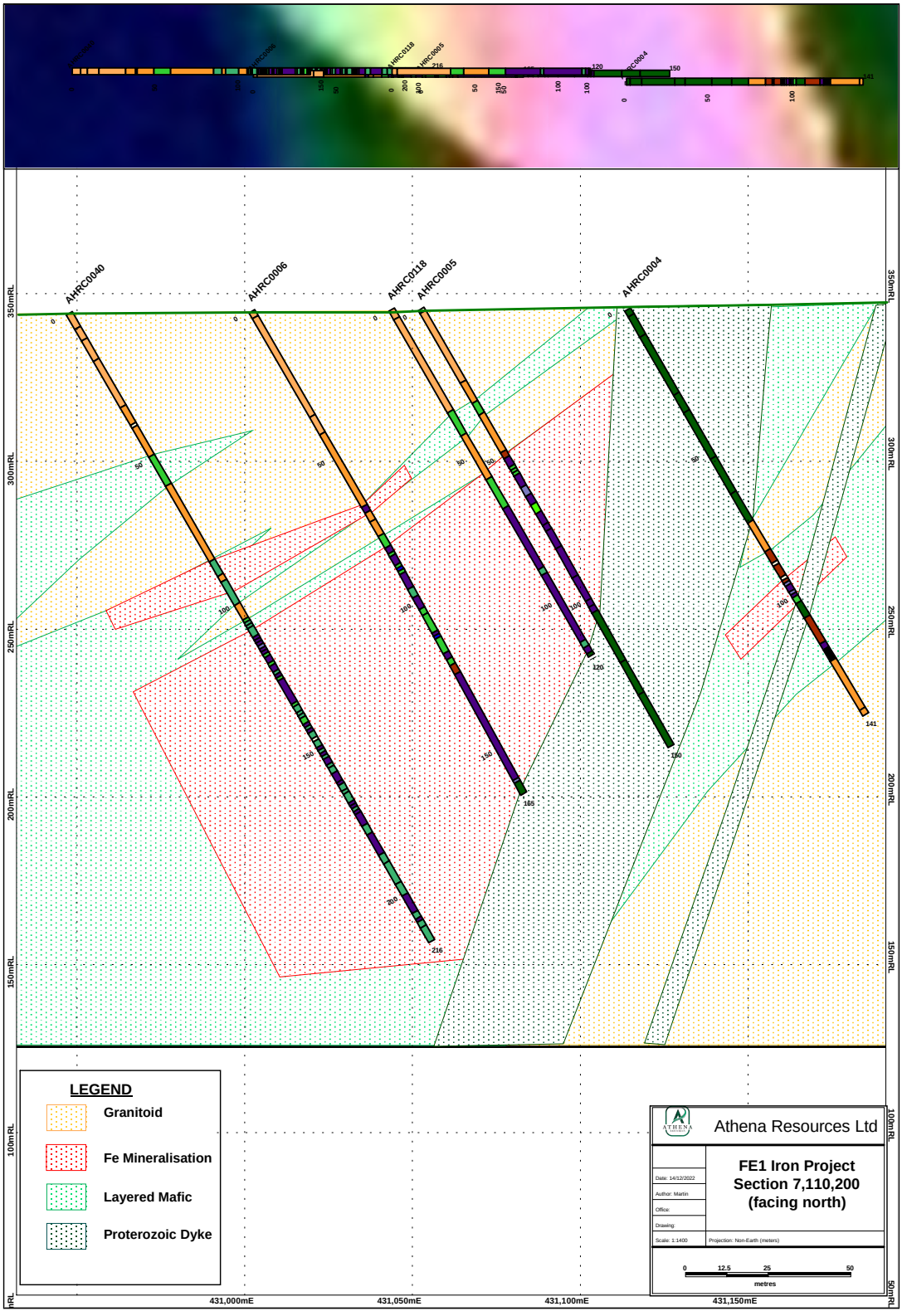


Figure 12. Section 7,110,200mN, looking north.

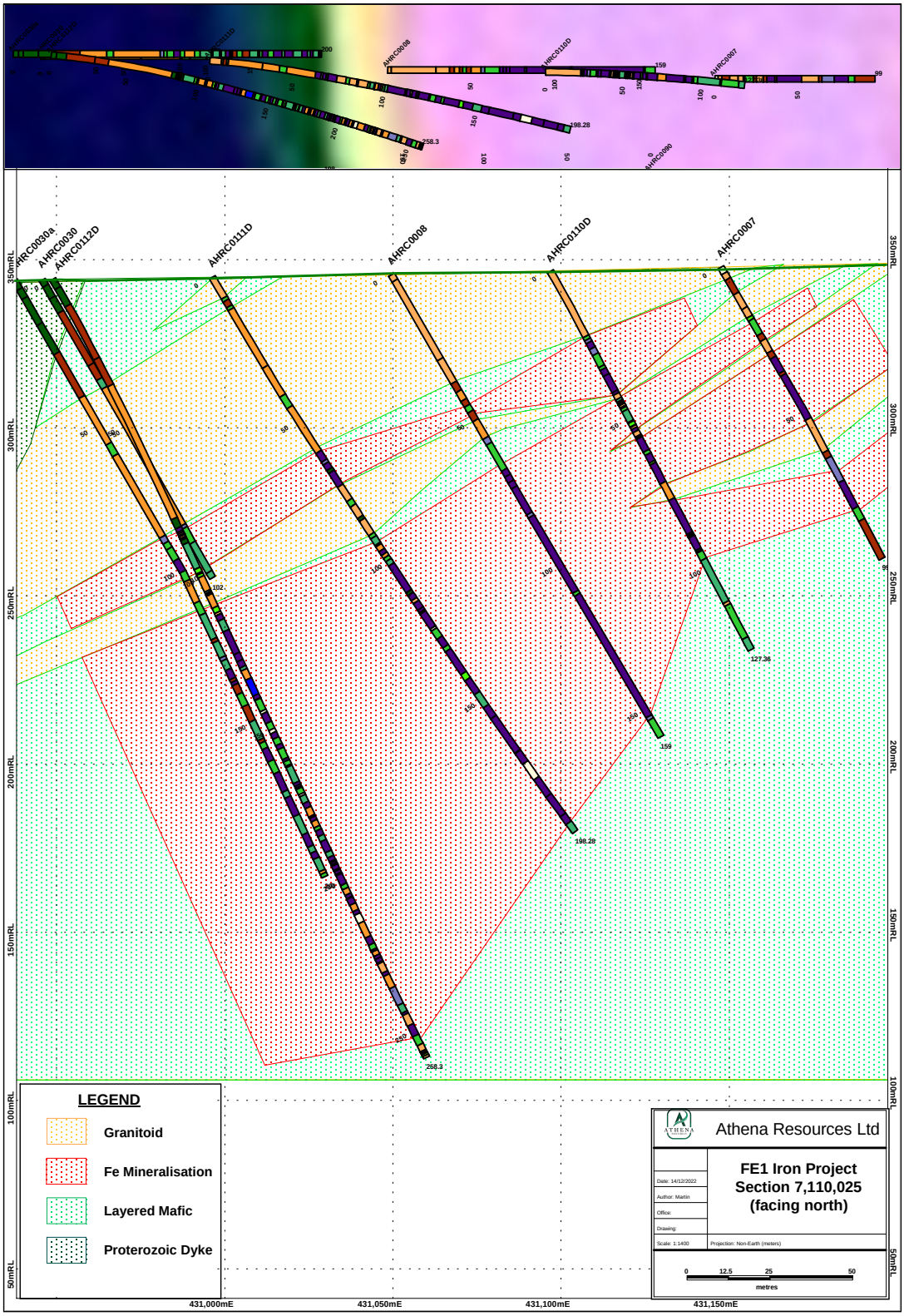


Figure 13. Section 7,110,025mN, looking north.

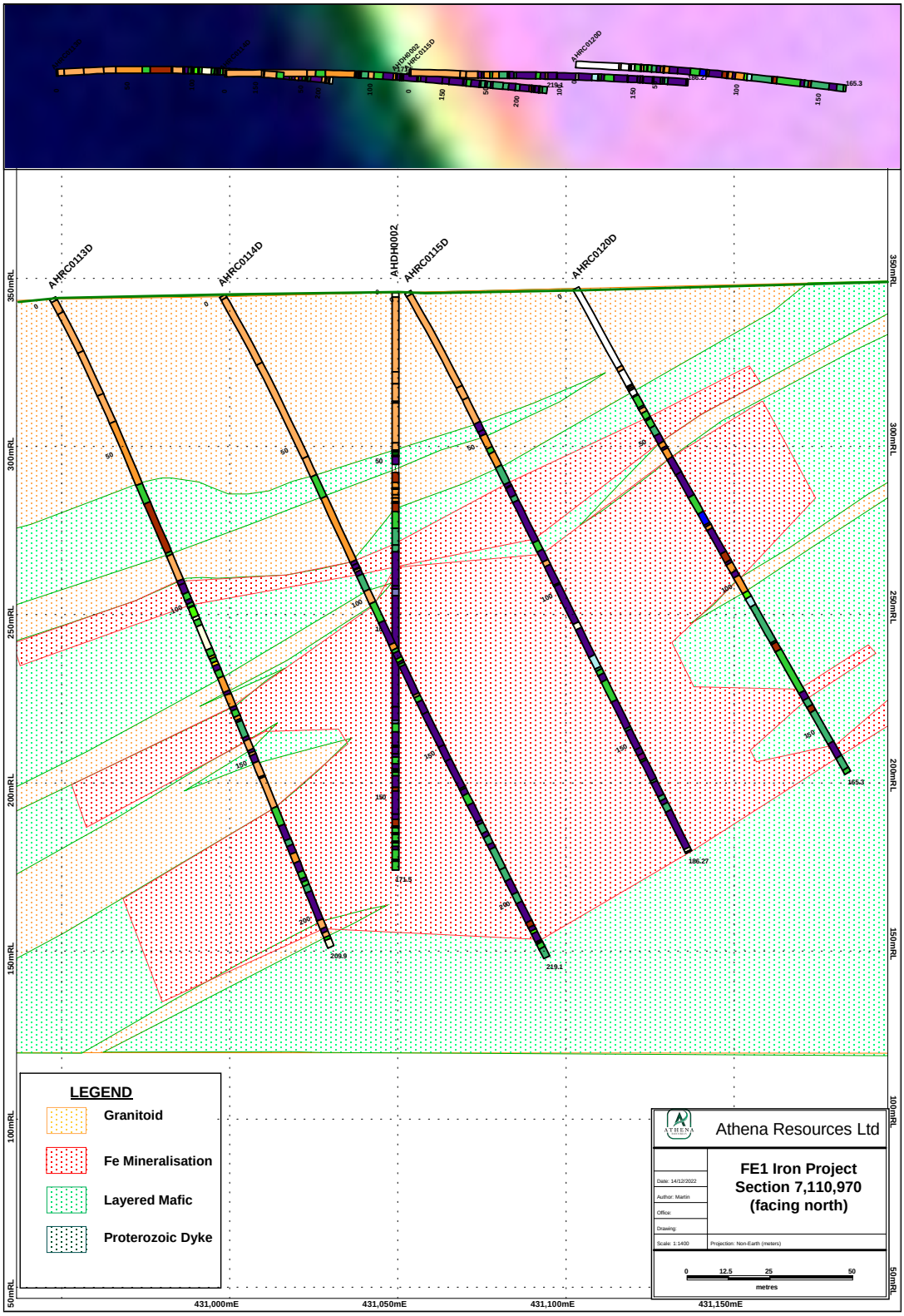


Figure 14. Section 7,109,970mN, looking north.

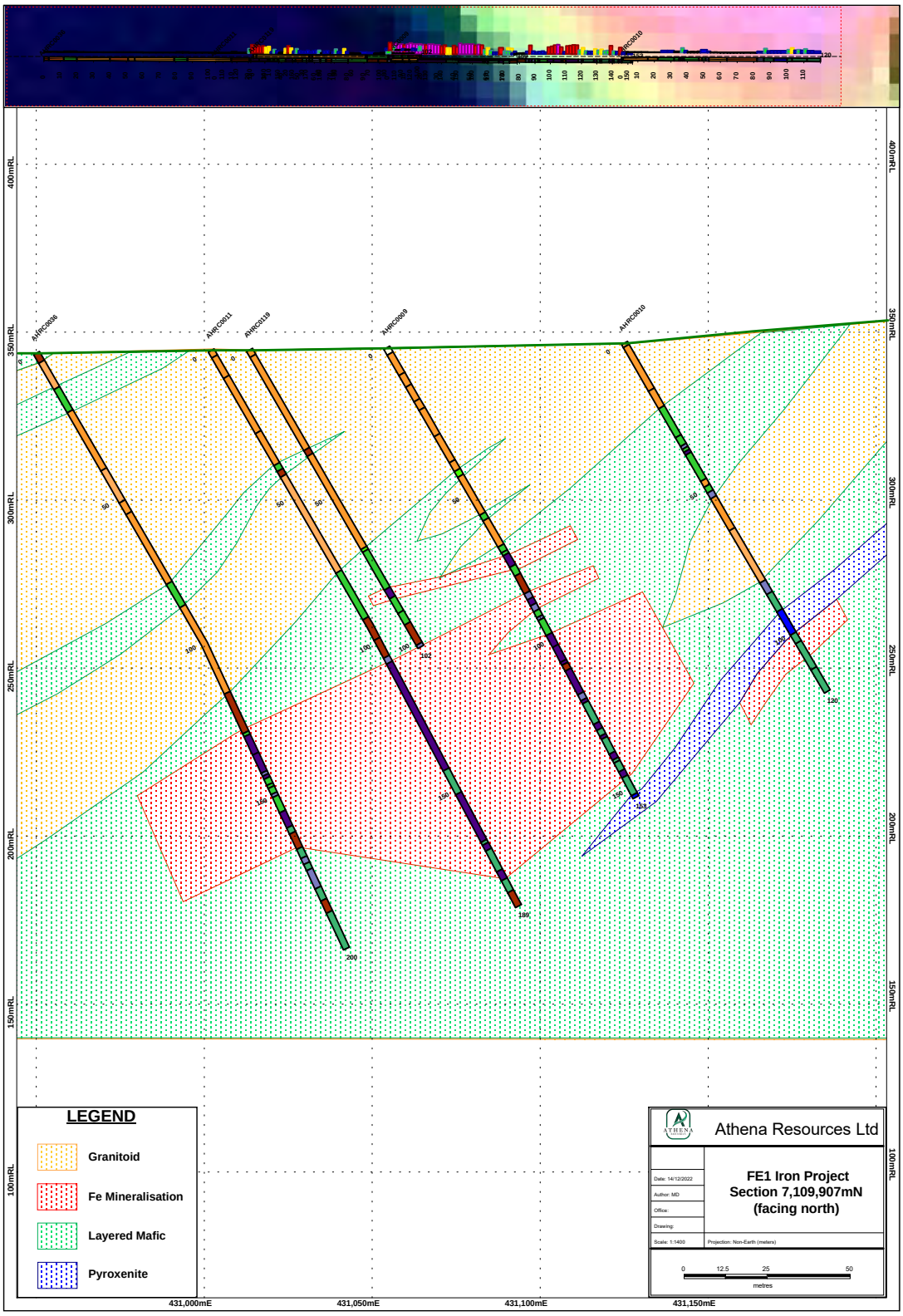


Figure 15. Section 7,109,907mN, looking north.

Athena Resources Limited (ASX:AHN), which is based in Perth was listed on the ASX in 2006. Athena owns a 100% interest in the Byro Project through its subsidiaries Complex Exploration and Byro Exploration where it is exploring for iron ore, copper, nickel, and PGE's.

This announcement

Ed Edwards
Executive Director
19 December 2022

CAUTIONARY NOTES AND DISCLOSURES

Disclosures

All data and Information of material nature referred to within this Report with reference to historical drilling have previously been reported on the ASX platform in compliance with the relevant JORC compliance reporting format at the time of data acquisition.

Cautionary Notes and Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains certain statements that may constitute "forward looking statements". Such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual values, results, performance achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward looking statements.

JORC Code Compliance Statement

Some of the information contained in this announcement is historic data that have not been updated to comply with the 2012 JORC Code. Some information referred to in the announcement was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 edition. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 edition on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

Competent Persons Disclosure

Mr Kelly is an employee of Athena Resources and currently holds securities in the company.

Competent Person Statement

The information included in the report was compiled by Mr Liam Kelly, an employee of Athena Resources Limited. Mr Kelly has had over twenty years' experience as a geologist in mining and exploration and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, (306501). Mr Kelly has sufficient relevant experience in the styles of mineralisation and deposit styles under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in "The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012 Edition)". The historical information included is compliant with the relevant JORC Code, 2004 Edition, and new information announced post that version of the JORC Code is compliant with the JORC Code 2012 Edition. Mr Kelly consents to the inclusion of the information in the report in the context and format in which it appears.

INTERESTS IN MINING TENEMENTS

Athena Resources Limited 100%	Tenement Type
Byro Exploration	E – Exploration License
E09/1507	
E09/1552	
E09/1637	
E09/1781	
E09/1938	
Byro Project Mining	M - Mining Lease
M09/166	
M09/168	

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Drill core and cuttings were lithologically and geotechnically logged and measured for magnetic susceptibility. Solid core was measured and core recovery was recorded. All core runs where possible were ORI marked and an orientation line applied to the core. The measurement tool used for Magnetic susceptibility was a handheld KT-10 with serial number # 8791.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Multiple magnetic susceptibility readings were taken over lithological units/intervals with the average reading noted from scanning mode.
	• *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.*	• Reverse Circulation drilling, (RC) was used to obtain 2m composite samples from which 5 kg samples were taken for assay per 2-meter interval' • Sampling from solid core did not overlap lithological boundaries. • Although the nature of RC drilling includes reduced inherent contamination from previous intervals it is an appropriate drilling method to determine basic lithology and to complete pre-collars for diamond tails.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Reverse Circulation Drilling, (RC) was used to pre-collar holes for diamond tails. • Pre-collars were drilled through the regolith to interpreted depths above the ore body upper contact with the Diamond tails coring through the ore body and up to 10m into the footwall.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Original samples recovered from RC drill cuttings at 2m intervals. • Collection of RC cuttings both chips and fines were retrieved from a cyclone splitter. • No bias was observed between recovery and sample quality or loss or gain. • Solid core was measured, and core recovery was recorded. All core runs where possible were ORI marked and an orientation line applied to the core.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Original RC drill chips were geologically logged as well as recording geotechnical features observable in chip over the full depth of the holes by a qualified geologist. • RC Sample piles and chip trays were photographed. • All RC intercepts were logged to an accuracy of 1m intervals. • HQ diameter core have been geologically and geotechnically logged using standard techniques to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • All core was photographed. • Further intersections are still being calculated and will be finalised on completion of QA-QC process on assays..
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• HQ diamond core has been quarter cut for assay and DTR work. Remainder in storage for metallurgy.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Original RC sample splits were retrieved directly from dry rotary cyclone for assay.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Samples were collected directly from cuttings and core, and are representative of the interval. • Samples are suitable for application of best practice XRF and DTR analysis as per ALS Laboratories.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Industry standard sampling preparation procedures were used such as Blanks, Standards and Repeat assays. Lab results will be reviewed and checked for deviation using lab certified references and in house analysis.
	• *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.*	• 5kg splits were collected directly from cyclone using industry standard procedures and sent directly to lab. • Core was cut representing lithological boundaries and ore variation. • Blanks, Standards and Repeat assays have been included at set intervals throughout sampling.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Original average RC drill sample size retrieved was 5kg, average chip size is 2-20mm. Sample sizes taken are large enough to be representative of the whole rock constituents. • Diamond quarter core samples ranged from minimum interval 100mm to maximum interval of 2m and are appropriate to the grain size.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All assays were completed using Xray Florescence (XRF) for an industry standard extended iron ore suite for 24 elements. • The nominal DTR procedure used the following conditions: • Stroke Frequency 60/minute • Stroke length – 38mm • Magnetic field strength – 3000 gauss • Tube Angle – 45 degrees • Tube Diameter – 25mm • Water flow rate – 540ml/min • Washing time 10 minutes or until the water runs clear • Concentrate collected and assayed • The tailings sample not collected

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Initial inspection and logging by onsite Geologist. • Holes have been twinned to interpret variability. • Samples and assays verified using standard QA QC methods • All primary data from drilling is recorded in the Company data base. • All Assays completed. • QA-QC completed on data contained in this announcement. • QA-QC underway on remaining results. • Significant Intersections Reported by company personnel only • Documentation and review is ongoing prior to final enter into database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• GPS +/- 10m Drill hole locations were measured with Garmin hand held GPS. Accuracy is within +/- 5m. • MGA_GDA94 Zone 50. • Topographic surface recorded with handheld Garmin. • Continuous down hole surveys were completed with a down hole north seeking gyro camera Axis/Reflex.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Initial sample intervals were routinely 2m or less dependent on geology and mineralisation and are appropriate for the mineral resource estimation being considered. • DTR composites were combined from sequential initial sample intervals. • DTR composites form up to 5m intervals.
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.*	• This report refers to testing down dip lithology with vertical hole orientations at -60° dip. • This report makes no interpretation or reference to the shape or size of the structure.
	• *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.*	• No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in this data at this point.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is being maintained from sample site to lab.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No reviews of data management systems have been carried out.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• The tenement referred to in this report, M09/166 is 100% Athena owned and operated within native title determined claim WAD 6033/98, made on behalf of the Wajarri Yamatji People.
	• *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.*	• The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist. • See tenement listing attached.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic exploration within the greater project area largely confined to south of a line extending from Imagi Well to the Byro East intrusion (Melun Bore). The earliest work with any bearing on Athena's activities is that of Electrolic Zinc Co (1969) exploring for chromatite at Imagi Well, followed closely by Jododex Australia (1970-1974) at Byro East. Much of the exploration of a more regional nature is of limited use either because of the vagaries of the accuracy of positional information and the limited range of elements analysed. More recent surveys pertinent to Athena's current investigations include that of Redback Mining (1996-2002), Yilgarn Mining Limited (2003-2008) and Mithril (2007, JV with Yilgarn) at Byro East, and Western Mining Corporation (1976-1979) and Precious Metals Australia at Imagi Well. Newcrest Mining carried out a limited reconnaissance RAB drilling programme for platinum just to the east of Byro homestead (1998-1990).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Upper amphibolite to granulite metamorphic facies with mafic to ultramafic intrusive. Granite and migmatite are common.

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.*
		• Refer to body of text for collar location, elevation, dip, azimuth, and EoH for holes drilled.

	• *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.*	• No information has been excluded.
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.*	• Whole rock feed assay grades reported from above a 10%Fe cut-off. • DTR concentrate assay grades reported from above a 65%Fe cut-off.
	• *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.*	• No metal equivalent are referred to in this report.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent are referred to in this report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported*	• There is no relationship to the geometry of mineralisation or drill hole angle.
	• *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').*	• There is no relationship to the width or depth extent of the body only down hole length.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All relevant data is tabulated within the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• This report contains all meaningful results to date for whole rock feed assays grades above a 10%Fe cut-off. • This report contains all meaningful results to date for DTR concentrate assay grades above a 65%Fe cut-off. • Further assays are pending.
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.*	• This report contains all meaningful results to the completion of drilling. • This report contains all meaningful results to date for whole rock feed assays grades above a 10%Fe cut-off. • This report contains all meaningful results to date for DTR concentrate assay grades above a 65%Fe cut-off. • Further assays are pending.
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 metallurgical work will be undertaken to obtain definitive and conclusive data to be incorporated into the exploration database. If warranted further drilling will be undertaken to gain better understanding of the body shape, size and characteristic.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Planned drilling information is not complete. • Future drilling is commercially sensitive and is not included in this report.