ASX Announcement
07 February 2023

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Drilling Plans for 2023 – Telfer & Havieron Region

South Telfer Project, Paterson Province

Highlights

- Rincon is planning to drill up to 1,000m of diamond core and 5,000m of reverse circulation drilling for its 2023 campaign.
- Drilling to focus on testing high-priority **Mammoth** and **Recurve** targets along highly prospective Telfer-Westin and Hasties-Grace trends.
- Drilling at Mammoth to include follow-up of historic high-grade gold intersection at the Westin Prospect, 700m southwest of Mammoth, where historic drillhole WSA08039 intersected:
  - **8m @ 3.85g/t Au[1] from 84m (incl. 4m @ 6.90g/t Au from 88m).**
- Ongoing assessment of geophysical targets along Telfer-Westin and Hasties-Grace trends to continue.
- Drilling to commence subject to receipt of statutory approval and heritage clearance.

Rincon's Managing Director, Gary Harvey commented:

"Following a diligent process of geophysical re-interpretation, modelling and drill planning, we're eager to start drilling at Mammoth and Recurve. These are our two highest-priority copper-gold targets with the most exciting target Mammoth, located along the Telfer-Westin Trend, a trend known to host several deposits including the World-Class Telfer Gold Mine (+32Moz Au[2]). We see the potential for a new discovery along this trend is tremendously high.

"Intercepting low-level copper-gold anomalism at our Defender Prospect in first pass aircore geochemistry drilling last year is a positive, indicating we may potentially be on the edge of something. We'll keep chipping away at testing our VTEM targets throughout the course of the year as a second priority to our main 2023 drilling objectives".

Rincon Resources Limited (**Rincon** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on its proposed exploration activities at the South-Telfer Copper-Gold Project located south of Telfer and Havieron in the Paterson Province, Western Australia.

Westin Tenement Area – Proposed 2023 Drilling Campaign

Following a process of geophysics reinterpretation and modelling by independent consultant Resource Potentials throughout 2022, drilling programs have now been proposed to test both high-priority copper-gold targets, Mammoth and Recurve.

Mammoth and Recurve are both located within the Westin tenement area along the highly

[1] Refer to Rincon's Prospectus dated 18 December 2020
[2] Refer to Newcrest's (ASX: NCM) NewGenGold Conference 2021 Presentation.

prospective Telfer-Westin and Hasties-Grace trends respectively (refer to Figures 1-3). These trends are regionally significant structural corridors known to be associated with several copper-gold deposits including the world-class Telfer Gold Mine.

In consultation with Rincon's technical consultants, up to 1,000m of diamond core (DD) and 5,000m of reverse circulation (RC) drilling has been proposed to broadly test both targets for intrusive-related reef, stockwork and breccia style copper-gold mineralisation like that associated with the nearby Telfer Gold Mine and the new Havieron deposit.

Subject to receipt of statutory approvals and heritage clearances, drilling is anticipated to commence during Q2 2023.

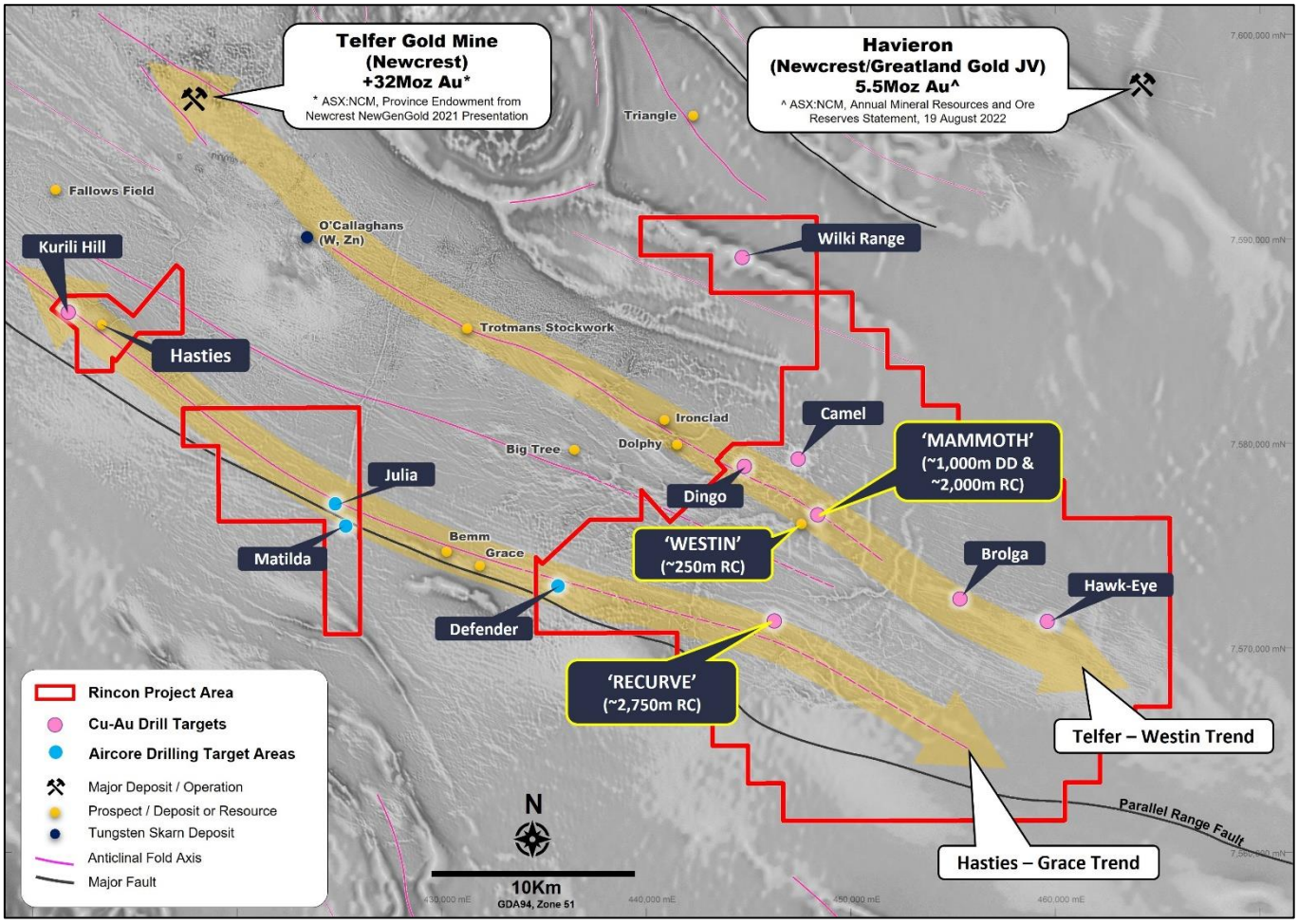

Figure 1: Map of South Telfer Copper-Gold Project showing location Mammoth and Recurve targets and recent aircore drilling areas, Julia, Matilda, and Defender.

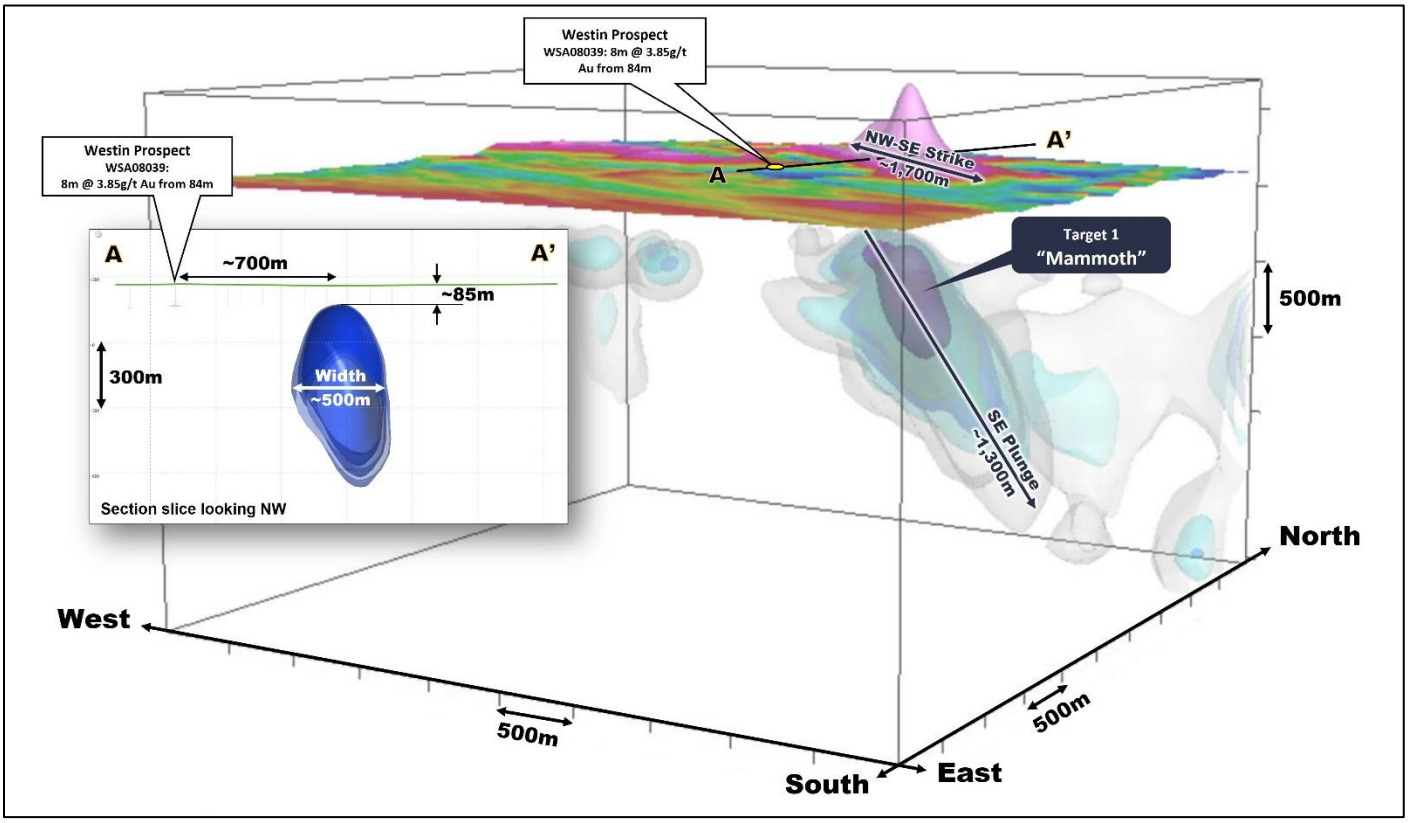

Figure 2: 3D Image of Mammoth Target.

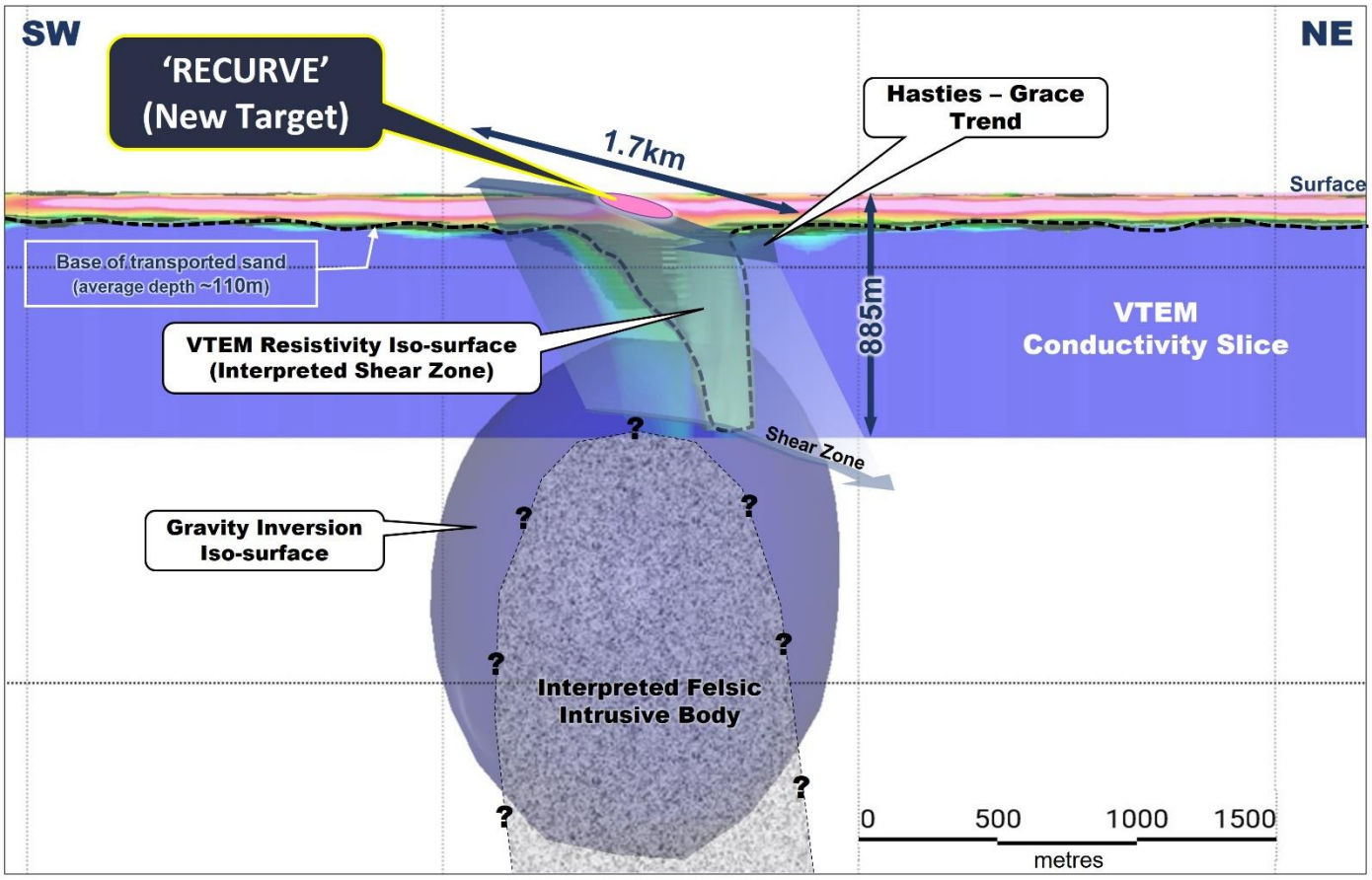

Figure 3: Schematic section through Recurve Target.

First-pass Aircore Drilling Results (Hasties-Grace Trend VTEM[3] Targets)

Seventy-six (76) holes (2,412m) from a planned 3,000m aircore drilling program to test geophysical VTEM targets (Julia, Matilda, and Defender) along the highly prospective Hasties-Grace Trend was completed early December 2022. The program was abandoned due to inclement weather with the Defender target only partially tested.

The purpose of the aircore drilling is to test for shallow geochemical dispersion at the transition between the base of weathering and partially oxidised bedrock that may represent the expression of a deeper copper-gold mineral system that may warrant further drill testing with RC or DD drilling.

An anomalous result of **44m @ 0.05g/t Au & 34.5ppm Cu from 4m (including 8m @ 0.11g/t Au from 8m)** was intersected in 22STAC071 at the Defender target. 22STAC071 was the last drill hole along the only completed traverse at Defender and adjacent to the regionally significant Hasties-Grace shear zone (refer to Figures 4-6). This wide zone of low-level anomalous Cu-Au mineralisation was associated with a sequence of goethite and ankerite altered sandstones with quartz-veining and minor brecciation.

The balance of the drilling program to complete testing the Defender target area will ensue in due course. First-pass aircore drill testing of other VTEM targets throughout the project area will continue throughout the year to determine the prospectivity of these targets.

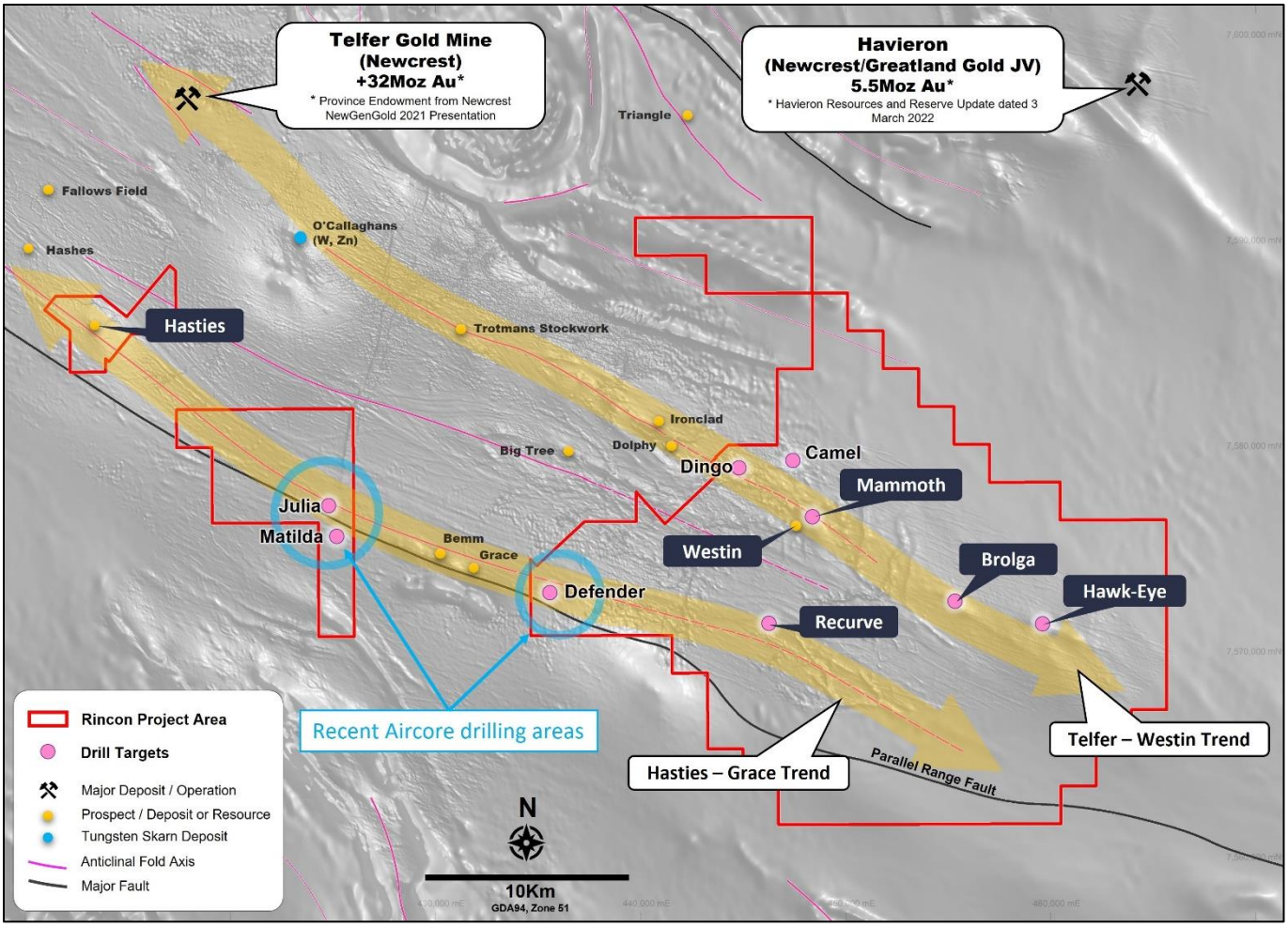

Figure 4: Map of South Telfer Copper-Gold Project showing location of forthcoming drilling areas.

[3] Versatile Time Domain Electro-Magnetic (VTEM)

Table 1: Hasties-Grace aircore drill hole summary table.

Target	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
Julia	22STAC001	424638	7577251	325	29	-60	200
Julia	22STAC002	424665	7577325	322	24	-60	200
Julia	22STAC003	424690	7577406	322	38	-60	200
Julia	22STAC004	424948	7576750	320	27	-60	200
Julia	22STAC005	424973	7576825	310	16	-60	200
Julia	22STAC006	425000	7576900	310	17	-60	200
Julia	22STAC007	425028	7576979	327	50	-60	200
Julia	22STAC008	425057	7577053	327	39	-60	200
Julia	22STAC009	425083	7577125	329	39	-60	200
Julia	22STAC010	425111	7577212	333	12	-60	200
Julia	22STAC011	425451	7576728	331	19	-60	200
Julia	22STAC012	425470	7576801	332	27	-60	200
Julia	22STAC013	425498	7576877	333	17	-60	200
Julia	22STAC014	425516	7576956	333	30	-60	200
Julia	22STAC015	425548	7577036	330	10	-60	200
Matilda	22STAC016	424587	7575885	324	21	-60	18
Matilda	22STAC017	424566	757812	324	16	-60	18
Matilda	22STAC018	424542	7575733	324	27	-60	18
Matilda	22STAC019	424522	7575656	325	44	-60	18
Matilda	22STAC020	424501	7575585	325	18	-60	18
Matilda	22STAC021	424473	7575497	328	28	-60	18
Matilda	22STAC022	424461	7575427	328	30	-60	18
Matilda	22STAC023	424431	7575347	334	15	-60	18
Matilda	22STAC024	425386	7575540	334	24	-60	18
Matilda	22STAC025	425371	7575472	333	12	-60	18
Matilda	22STAC026	425355	7575397	333	42	-60	18
Matilda	22STAC027	425337	7575314	328	42	-60	18
Matilda	22STAC028	424858	7575179	348	45	-60	18
Matilda	22STAC029	424872	7575227	352	50	-60	18
Matilda	22STAC030	424897	7575319	350	43	-60	18
Matilda	22STAC031	424921	7575404	363	21	-60	18
Matilda	22STAC032	424933	7575475	367	39	-60	18
Matilda	22STAC033	424986	7575715	357	22	-60	18
Matilda	22STAC034	424775	7575732	349	30	-60	18
Matilda	22STAC035	424759	7575624	357	26	-60	18
Matilda	22STAC036	424705	7575421	364	51	-60	18
Matilda	22STAC037	424717	7575473	367	27	-60	18
Defender	22STAC038	435038	7571952	283	21	-60	360
Defender	22STAC039	435034	7571863	284	21	-60	360
Defender	22STAC040	435039	7571789	288	16	-60	360
Defender	22STAC041	435269	7571869	289	31	-60	360
Defender	22STAC042	435262	7571787	295	39	-60	360
Defender	22STAC043	435269	7571707	294	36	-60	360
Defender	22STAC044	434261	7571636	297	13	-60	360
Defender	22STAC045	435509	7571796	297	33	-60	360
Defender	22STAC046	435499	7571741	298	42	-60	360
Defender	22STAC047	435499	7571659	278	33	-60	360
Defender	22STAC048	435507	7571589	276	27	-60	360
Defender	22STAC049	435498	7571523	278	12	-60	360
Defender	22STAC050	435695	7571698	275	49	-60	360
Defender	22STAC051	435688	7571616	274	54	-60	360
Defender	22STAC052	435694	7571525	283	29	-60	360
Defender	22STAC053	435698	7571458	286	53	-60	360
Defender	22STAC054	435701	7571382	287	29	-60	360
Defender	22STAC055	435870	7571639	287	27	-60	360
Defender	22STAC056	435866	7571555	292	48	-60	360
Defender	22STAC057	435870	7571475	303	8	-60	360
Defender	22STAC058	435870	7571404	305	46	-60	360
Defender	22STAC059	436077	7571530	306	57	-60	360

Target	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
Defender	22STAC060	436080	7571454	272	24	-60	360
Defender	22STAC061	436080	7571375	276	48	-60	360
Defender	22STAC062	436085	7571294	280	45	-60	360
Defender	22STAC063	436080	7571375	276	60	-60	360
Defender	22STAC064	435864	7571442	318	42	-60	360
Defender	22STAC065	435023	7571907	327	31	-60	360
Defender	22STAC066	434849	7572049	288	9	-60	360
Defender	22STAC067	434849	7571966	288	9	-60	360
Defender	22STAC068	434840	7571878	289	6	-60	360
Defender	22STAC069	434853	7571819	287	15	-60	360
Defender	22STAC070	434834	7571912	295	15	-60	360
Defender	22STAC071	436057	7572897	273	46	-60	360
Defender	22STAC072	436060	7572816	278	58	-60	180
Defender	22STAC073	436058	7572736	278	43	-60	180
Defender	22STAC074	436069	7572663	309	60	-60	180
Defender	22STAC075	436067	7572582	277	26	-60	180
Defender	22STAC076	435462	7572929	283	37	-60	180

Notes: 1. Easting, Northing are GDA94, MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates measured in metres.
2. Elevation and Depth are measured in metres.
3. Dip and Azimuth are measured in degrees.

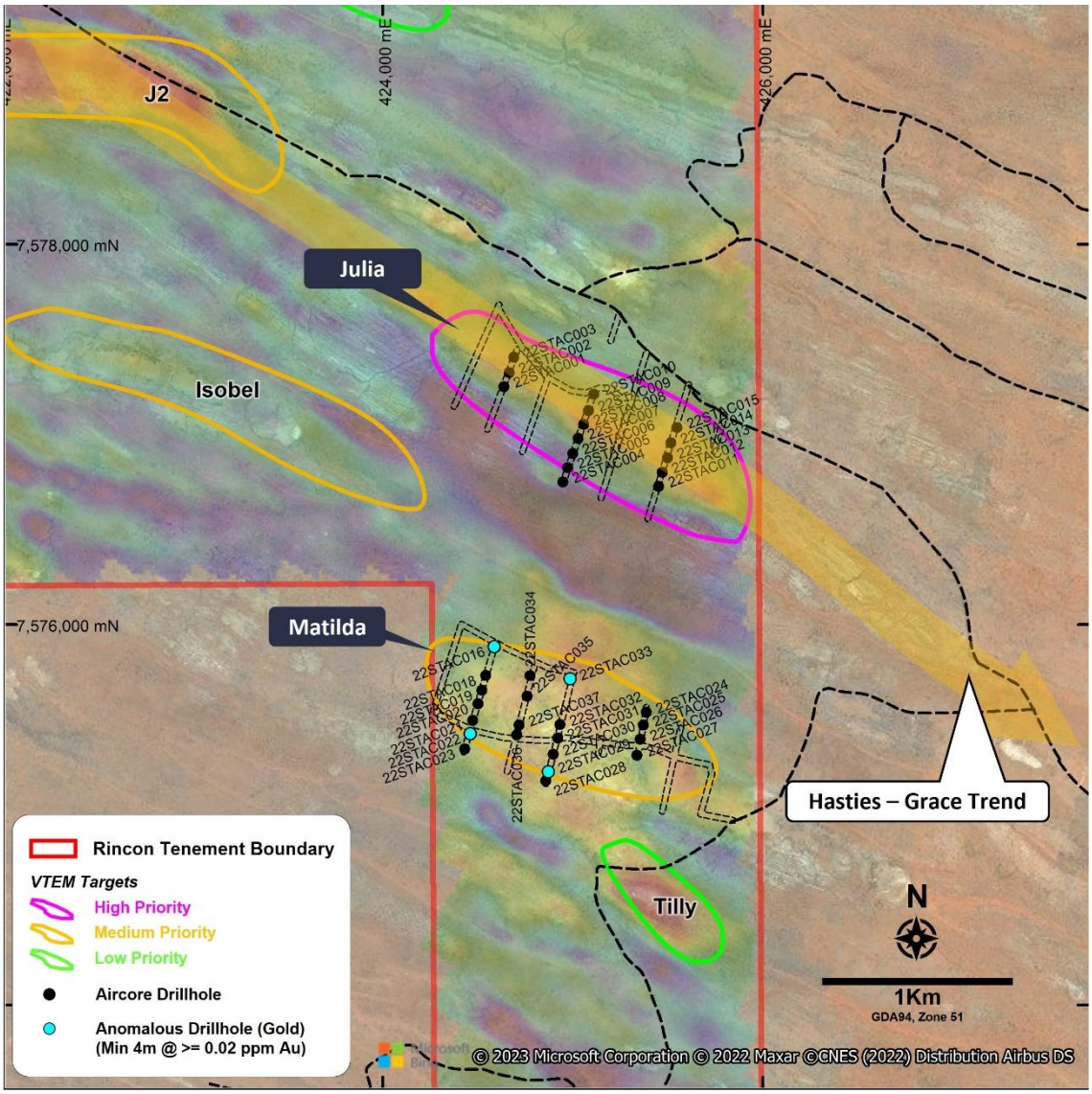

Figure 5: Drillhole collar location plan of Julia and Matilda overlying aerial and VTEM survey imagery.

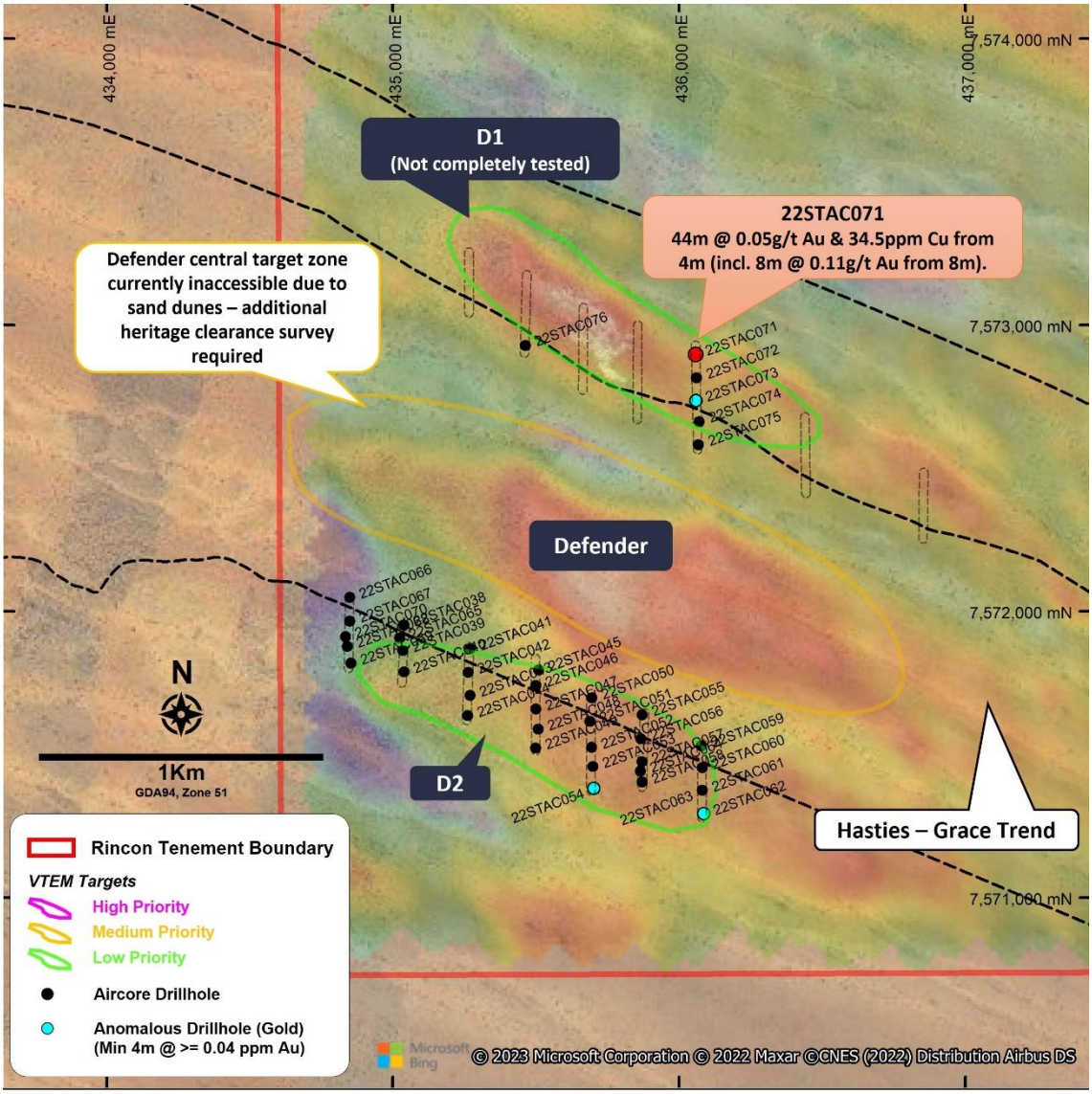

Figure 6: Drillhole collar location plan of Defender overlying aerial and VTEM survey imagery.

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Authorised by the Board of Rincon Resources Limited

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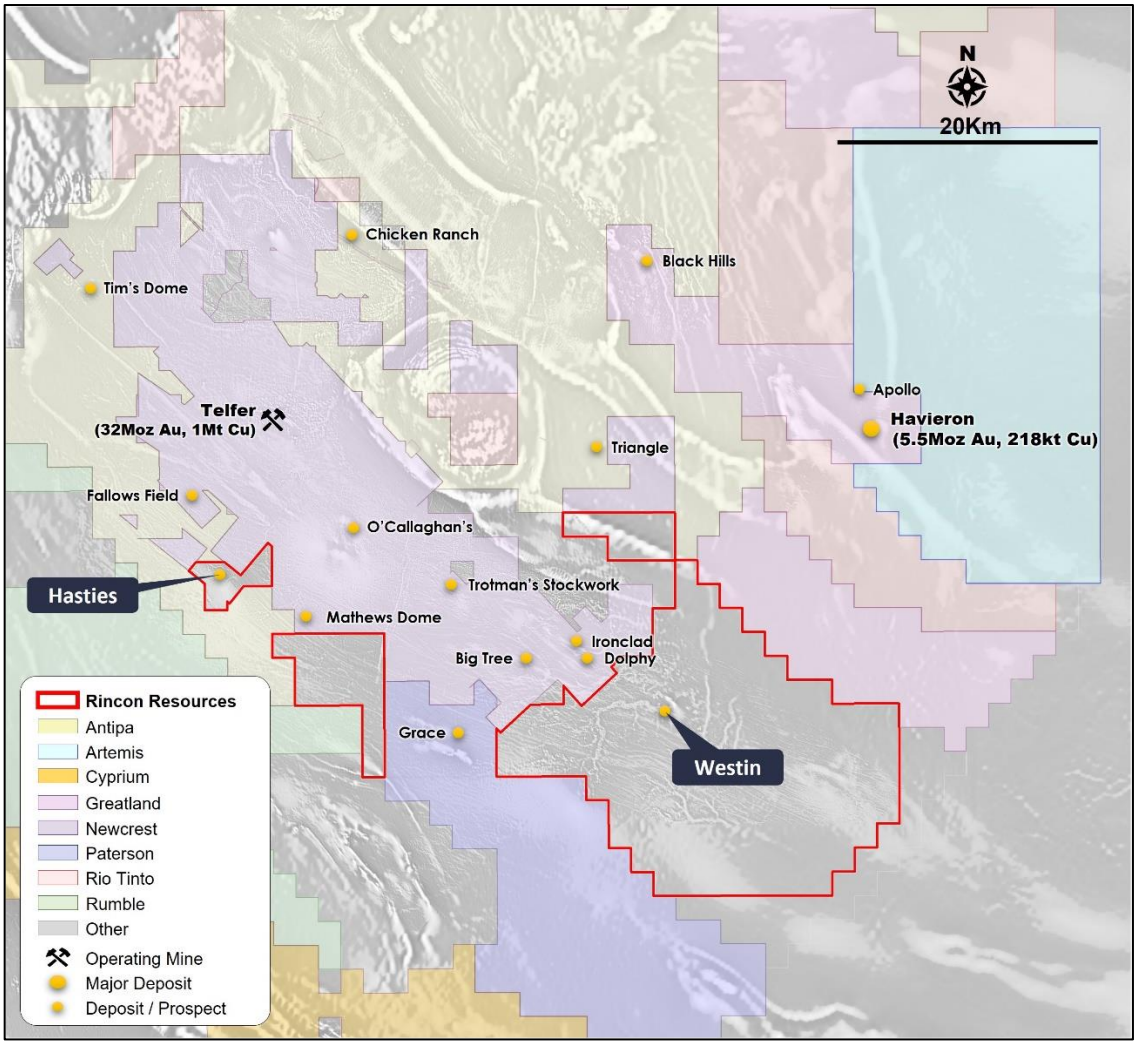
About Rincon

Rincon Resources Limited has a 100% interest in three highly prospective copper and gold projects in Western Australia: South Telfer, Laverton and Kiwirrkurra. Each project has been subject to historical exploration which has identified major mineralised systems which Rincon intends on exploring in order to delineate copper and gold resources.



South Telfer Copper-Gold Project location plan, Paterson Province WA.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Gary Harvey who is a Member of The Australian Institute Geoscientists and is Managing Director of the Company. Mr Harvey has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Harvey consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Future Performance

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and opinion. Forward-looking statements, including projections, forecasts and estimates, are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as an indication or guarantee of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, contingencies and other important factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company and which are subject to change without notice and could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from the future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Nothing contained in this announcement, nor any information made available to you is, or and shall be relied upon as, a promise, representation, warranty or guarantee as to the past, present or the future performance of Rincon.

Appendix 1
JORC Code, 2012 Edition
Table 1 – South Telfer Air-Core Drilling (Julia, Matilda and Defender)

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The sampling has been carried out using air-core drilling (AC). A total of 76 holes (22STAC001-076) were drilled in for a total of 2,412m to depths ranging from of 6m to 60m. All holes were drilled at - 60 degrees at approximately azimuths ranging from 18 to 360 degrees depending on bedding dips and strikes. Sample quality was high with only minimal sample loss. All samples were dry.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drill holes were located by handheld GPS. Sampling was carried out under Company protocols and QAQC procedures as per current industry practice. See further details below.
	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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	AC holes were drilled with a 3.5-inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples collected through a cyclone into buckets and placed on the ground as 1m samples, generally in rows of 10. Samples are collected with a scoop to generate 4m composite sample, or variable samples at EOH. 1.5-2.5 kg composite samples were dispatched to Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Perth. These samples were sorted and dried by the assay laboratory, pulverised to form a 40gm charge for Fire Assay/AAS. A suite of base metals (Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Cu, Co, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Sn and W) were analysed via ICP to ppb levels.
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).*	Inclined air-core drilling was completed by Harmec Drilling based in Perth.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	All samples were dry. No ground water was encountered. Sample recoveries were visually estimated, and any low recoveries recorded in the drill logs. Sample quality was noted on the drill logs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drill cyclone and sample buckets were cleaned between rod changes and after each hole to minimize contamination.
	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.	There is no observed relationship between recovery and grade in the AC drilling.
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.*	All holes were inspected by Company Geologists, with detailed logging using the Companies logging scheme to follow.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of AC samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and EOH samples stored in chip trays. These trays were stored off site for future reference. All sample piles were photographed and stored on the company's database.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were inspected by Company Geologists. Detailed logging of some hoes is planned.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	NA
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	AC composite samples, 1m individual samples and EOH samples were collected using a scoop. Samples are recorded as dry, wet or damp. Results from the composite samples are used to identify which singe meter samples will be submitted to laboratory. Composite samples are not used in resources calculations.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Perth. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverized to 90% passing 75um, and a reference sub-sample of approximately 200g retained. A nominal 40g was used for the analysis of Au (FA/AAS) with a separate split used for base metal analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	AC samples are collected at 1 m intervals and composited into 4m samples using a scoop to sample individual metre samples. Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) and/or blanks are analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final report. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.
	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.	Compositing of samples involves collection of representative scoop from within the single sample metre pile. Samples weigh 1.5-2.5kg prior to pulverization.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle sizes and the practical requirement to maintain manageable sample weights.
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.*	Samples were analysed for Au to ppm levels via 40g fire assay / AAS finish which gives total digestion and is appropriate for high-level samples. Base metals were analysed to ppm levels.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used in this program.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	For 4m composite AC sampling, Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks are inserted regularly within the sample sequence. At the Assay Laboratory additional Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed concurrently with the field samples. Results of the field and Lab QAQC samples were checked on assay receipt. All assays met QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests expected levels of sampling precision, with less than 10% pair difference.
Verification of sampling and	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company*	Significant results were checked by the MD.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying	*personnel.*	
	The use of twinned holes.	Twin holes were not employed during this part of the program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data is entered electronically at the Perth office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Company database system and maintained by the Database Manager.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for analysis purposes. No averaging is employed.
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.*	AC locations were determined by hand-held GPS. The drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer and rig is orientated using handheld compass.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	There was no topographic control for this program.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	AC drilling was designed to intersect oxide mineralisation within the known mineralized structures, interpreted mineralised shear zones within the tenement. One sample was collected for every 4 metres (maximum) drilled and submitted for assay.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The drilling is part of a first pass wide spaced regional exploration program and is not suitable for Resource estimation purposes.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been employed in the reported results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The orientation of the drill hole (azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the targeted mineralisation.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The drill orientation is estimated to be approximately perpendicular to the main mineralised trend. It is unclear at present whether cross structures are mineralised, however it is considered unlikely that any sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Composite samples were submitted in pre -numbered plastic bags (five calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed and transported to the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for assaying.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program.

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 AC drilling occurred within tenements E45/5363 and E45/5364 which are held 100% by South Telfer Mining Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Rincon Resources Ltd. The Project is located 20km south of Telfer in the Paterson Range of Western Australia
	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 tenements subject to this report are in good standing with the Western Australian DMIRS.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The majority of past exploration work within the project area including drilling, surface sampling; geophysical surveys and geological mapping has been largely completed by Newcrest, who explored the region South and SE of Telfer Mine during the 1990-2000's as part of a large regional program. Where relevant, assay data from this earlier exploration has been incorporated into Company databases.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Project occurs within the Proterozoic Paterson Province and is considered prospective for structurally controlled and replacement style Cu-Au mineralisation in folded sediments of the Isdell Formation.
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*	Refer to table in the body of text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.* *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	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.	All higher-grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
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.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	All intersections reported are down hole intervals. Most drilling has been planned to drill approximately perpendicular to the regional structures but the project is at an exploration stage of assessment and detailed understanding of the mineralisation is not available.
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.*	Refer to Figures in the body of text.
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.*	Refer to results reported in body of text and summary statistics for the elements reported. All samples over 0.1 g/t Au are reported.
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.*	Refer to body of text and this appendix.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further drill testing is planned, as described in this announcement. Location of drilling is still to be determined.