Gold and lithium anomalism defined in first-pass auger program at Pianto

Highlights

- **A total of 315 first-pass auger samples within surficial transported material at Pianto have yielded distinct gold and lithium anomalies.**
- **Gold anomalism is distributed along the southern margin of a distinct, fault-related demagnetisation anomaly evident in regional magnetic datasets.**
- **Lithium anomalism follows an extensive, late-stage, NW-striking structure hidden beneath transported cover:**
  - **Associated tantalum, niobium, tin, and other anomalism;**
  - **Outcropping pegmatites identified peripheral to the anomalies;**
  - **Lithium minerals tentatively identified in hand specimen (to be confirmed).**
- **Further field validation underway, with follow-up programs to be defined.**
- **Gold exploration remains priority with other commodities to be tested to maximise shareholder value.**

WA-focused gold explorer, Kalgoorlie Gold Mining (ASX:KAL) ('KalGold' or 'the Company'), is pleased to announce extensive gold and lithium anomalism defined by its first-pass auger exploration program on the Company's 100% controlled Pianto Project, located 85 km north of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder.

The program detected broad-scale, low-level, near-surface anomalism for potential lithium and gold mineralisation at depth in areas of little or no outcrop. A total of 315 auger samples tested near-surface transported material over a broad 11x3 km area. Confirmation of outcropping pegmatite peripheral to the anomalies likely contains Li-bearing spodumene and provides encouragement for future work programs.

KalGold MD and CEO, Dr Matt Painter, said:

"Anomalism possibly related to lithium and gold mineralisation at depth was detected by our first-pass surface exploration program at Pianto. Anomaly levels, as expected in landscapes covered by transported materials with little or no outcrop, are subdued, but are coherent and extensive. Follow-up work is required to fully define anomaly extents before drill testing beneath cover.

Promisingly, on-ground validation of the program has identified pegmatites in minor outcrops peripheral to the lithium anomalies. Furthermore, within these pegmatites, our geologists have made a tentative visual identification of the lithium mineral spodumene, which is yet to be confirmed.

KalGold is undertaking further field validation and sampling to attempt to confirm the presence of lithium bearing minerals and to inform design of follow-up programs. It's very early stages, but Pianto is providing great interest in an historically poorly explored area.

It is important to note that while gold exploration will always remain KalGold's first priority, the Company will additionally test for other commodities, like lithium, on our landholdings in an effort to maximise return for shareholders."

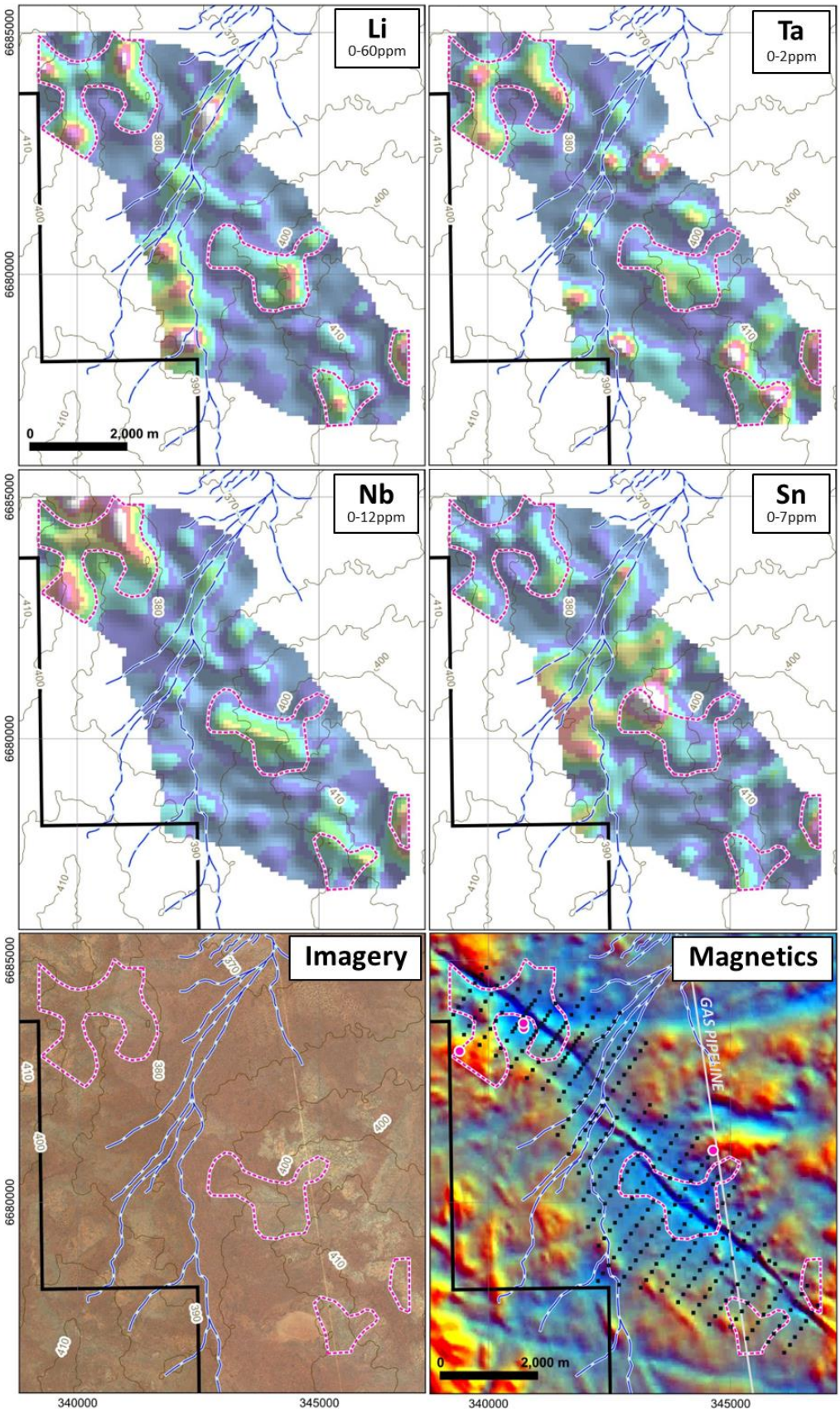

Figure 1 – Distributions of lithium and related pathfinder elements (tantalum, niobium, tin) showing distinct, coherent, low-level anomalism. Anomalism within the active drainage channel is disregarded. Bing satellite imagery and regional magnetics shown for reference. Topographic contours (brown) and drainage channels (blue) also shown. On the "Magnetic" image, sample sites (black squares), outcropping pegmatite sites (pink circles peripheral to Li anomalies), and the gas pipeline are shown. Projection GDA94 MGA Zone 51.

Lithium anomalism

Anomalous lithium and associated metals are evident throughout the Pianto survey area. As expected in transported material, levels are subdued, but coherent anomalism follows the trend of the northwest-striking structure throughout the survey area (Figure 1).

Importantly, other associated metals show similar coherent anomalism. Figure 1 shows strong spatial overlap of lithium (Li) with tantalum (Ta), niobium (Nb) and tin (Sn). Other metals commonly associated with pegmatites and lithium mineralisation that show a similar distribution at Pianto include aluminium (Al), bismuth (Bi), hafnium (Hf), scandium (Sc), thorium (Th), vanadium (V), tungsten (W), and zirconium (Zr). All anomalies are from samples of transported granitic sands in areas with little or no outcrop. The coincidence of all of these anomalies suggests an underlying, pegmatitic bedrock source.

A northeast-trending drainage disrupts the northwest trend of the anomalism (Figure 1). In some cases, anomalism within the drainage suggests additional source areas in the hinterland to the west and south.

Otherwise, Figure 1 shows that the trend of the lithium and associated anomalies appears to be controlled in a gross sense by the underlying late-stage fault system.

Figure 2 – Examples of pegmatite outcrops from the survey area peripheral to the anomalies detected by the auger survey (Left: 51J 339404mE 6683126mN. Right: 51J 344640mE 6681076mN). Note that the pegmatite outcrop on the right is surrounded by transported granitic sand typical of the area and is located less than 100m from the gas pipeline.

Outcropping pegmatites identified

The lithium and associated anomalies are located in areas largely devoid of outcrop. Initial field checking peripheral to these anomalies has identified outcropping pegmatites that are typically the host rock to primary lithium mineralisation (Figure 2). Sites visited are generally small but, in some cases, provide evidence for a northwesterly strike for several pegmatites (parallel to the inferred controlling structure).

From one pegmatite (Location: 51J 339404mE 6683126mN), the lithium mineral spodumene has been tentatively visually identified (Figure 3). The prominent cleavage and UV luminescence are consistent with a spodumene diagnosis, but further work is underway on this and other sites to provide confirmation.

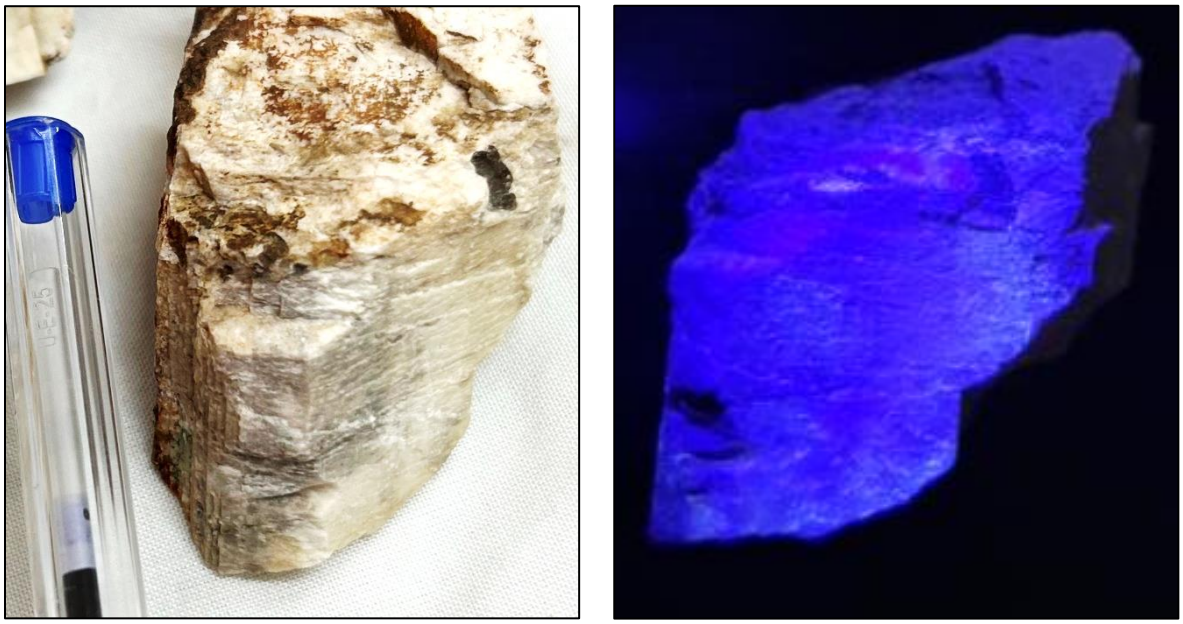

Figure 3 – Possible sample of spodumene (visually identified, to be confirmed) in natural light (left, showing the characteristic prominent cleavage) and luminescing under UV light (right). In the UV image, note the brighter colouring in the right side of the sample and pinkish tinges throughout.

Gold anomalism

Discrete gold anomalism is present along the southwestern side of the program. Some gold anomalism is also present on the north-eastern side though is more limited in its distribution. A cross-cutting drainage system partially obscures this northwest trend (Figure 4).

As to be expected in this type of terrain, gold anomalism is subdued but is coherent. Spatial coincidence with the margin of the demagnetised zone may be important and requires further investigation.

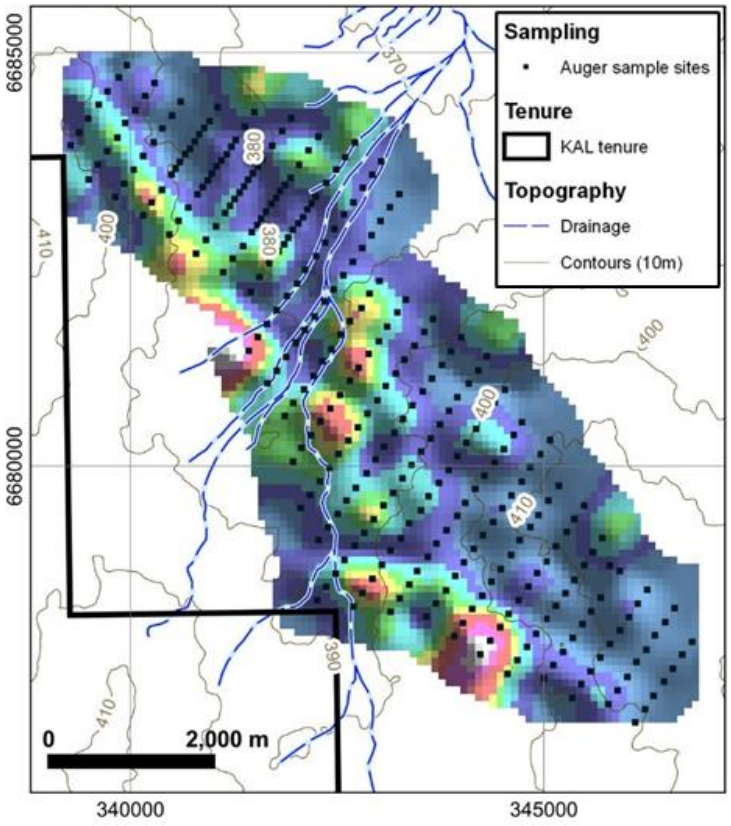

Figure 4 – Gold anomalism at Pianto (0-23ppb, blue=low, pink/white=high), showing coherent, low-level anomalism along the southern margin of the magnetic depletion zone (compare to Fig 1). Sample sites shown as black squares. Projection GDA94 MGA Zone 51.

Gold and lithium anomaly relationships

Gold and lithium are not typically geologically associated with one another. At Pianto, they are likely the result of different genesis mechanisms.

The proximity of the anomaly types is interesting. The gold anomalies are quite spatially distinct from the lithium anomalies, located around 1-2km to their southwest. That the gold anomalies parallel the gross trend of the lithium anomalies suggests that

the northwest-striking structure may have been long-lived. Over the course of its activity, it may have controlled at various times the distributions of hydrothermal, gold-bearing fluids as well as fractionated melt (pegmatite) intrusions. This working hypothesis will drive planning for future work programs.

Further work

The clear, low-level, coherent and extensive gold and lithium anomalism identified by KalGold's first program at Pianto requires follow-up work to better define the extent of anomalism and to confirm the presence of lithium bearing minerals in the area. Field reconnaissance of accessible outcrop will continue, and will inform the design of future sampling programs.

KalGold looks forward to informing the market of its progress following up these anomalies at Pianto and reporting on its continued progress in defining the first ever JORC resource estimate at its outcropping La Mascotte gold project just east of Kalgoorlie.

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Authorised for lodgement by the Board of Kalgoorlie Gold Mining Limited.

For further information regarding KalGold, please visit **kalgoldmining.com.au** or contact:

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About the Pianto Project

The Pianto Project comprises one granted Exploration Licence (E29/1125) of 146km^2, situated approximately 7km to the east of the Moriaty Shear, a major transcrustal structure separating the Boorara and Gindalbie Domains. The area is primarily underlain by Archaean granites, including monzogranites and leucogranitoids, with only minor inferred greenstones sequences to the immediate west (off tenure), and in the far south of E29/1125.

The project is cross-cut by a late-stage fault that is associated with broad demagnetisation and possibly extension. This structure may provide a means for hydrothermal fluids (for gold) and/or fractionated melts (for lithium) to infiltrate the rocks of the project area.

About KalGold

Kalgoorlie Gold Mining (KalGold, ASX: KAL) is an ASX-listed resources company, with a large portfolio of West Australian projects, focussed on:

- The **Bulong Taurus Project**, 35km east of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, which offers opportunity for rapid conversion of new and historic drill results to JORC resources. The Taurus gold mining centre was discovered in the 1890s gold rush and has been almost continuously worked by prospectors since. KalGold is the first company in generations to assemble the full tenement package over the mining centre to fully and properly assess this highly mineralised area for significant gold deposits.
- The **Keith-Kilkenny** and **Laverton Tectonic Zone Projects**, which will focus on overlooked areas of these highly prospective terranes. Broad areas containing nickel laterite deposits have not been assessed for gold in decades, and KalGold will initially focus on assaying archived samples from historic programs. Other areas contain recent prospector discoveries that have not been previously explored.
- Other projects, including the **Kalgoorlie Project**, that offer numerous conceptual targets that will be refined and tested through ongoing field and desktop programs.

Follow KalGold on social media.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This news release contains forward-looking statements and forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Australian securities laws, which are based on expectations, estimates and projections as of the date of this news release.

This forward-looking information includes, or may be based upon, without limitation, estimates, forecasts and statements as to management's expectations with respect to, among other things, the timing and amount of funding required to execute the Company's exploration, development and business plans, capital and exploration expenditures, the effect on the Company of any changes to existing legislation or policy, government regulation of mining operations, the length of time required to obtain permits, certifications and approvals, the success of exploration, development and mining activities, the geology of the Company's properties, environmental risks, the availability and mobility of labour, the focus of the Company in the future, demand and market outlook for precious metals and the prices thereof, progress in development of mineral properties, the Company's ability to raise funding privately or on a public market in the future, the Company's future growth, results of operations, restrictions caused by COVID-19, performance, and business prospects and opportunities. Wherever possible, words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "intend", "may" and similar expressions have been used to identify such forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is based on the opinions and estimates of management at the date the information is given, and on information available to management at such time.

Forward-looking information involves significant risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors that could cause actual results, performance, or achievements to differ materially from the results discussed or implied in the forward-looking information. These factors, including, but not limited to, fluctuations in currency markets, fluctuations in commodity prices, the ability of the Company to access sufficient capital on favourable terms or at all, changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations, political or economic developments in Australia or other countries in which the Company does business or may carry on business in the future, operational or technical difficulties in connection with exploration or development activities, employee relations, the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development, obtaining necessary licenses and permits, diminishing quantities and grades of mineral reserves, contests over title to properties, especially title to undeveloped properties, the inherent risks involved in the exploration and development of mineral properties, the uncertainties involved in interpreting drill results and other geological data, environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins and flooding, limitations of insurance coverage and the possibility of project cost overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses, and should be considered carefully. Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect the Company's actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, the Company. Prospective investors should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking information.

Although the forward-looking information contained in this news release is based upon what management believes, or believed at the time, to be reasonable assumptions, the Company cannot assure prospective purchasers that actual results will be consistent with such forward-looking information, as there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and neither the Company nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of any such forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake, and assumes no obligation, to update or revise any such forward-looking statements or forward-looking information contained herein to reflect new events or circumstances, except as may be required by law.

No stock exchange, regulation services provider, securities commission or other regulatory authority has approved or disapproved the information contained in this news release.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Dr Matthew Painter, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Painter is the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Kalgoorlie Gold Mining Limited (KalGold) and has 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, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Painter consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Dr Painter holds securities in Kalgoorlie Gold Mining Limited

APPENDIX 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

	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.* • *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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Soil samples collected via auger drill rig from base of hole or at drill refusal. Nominal maximum drilled depth was 1.5m. • Sample material with nominal target weight of 300 grams was transferred to industry standard, pre-numbered geochemical kraft sample bags. • Separately, limited rock chip samples were collected during field reconnaissance. These samples were inspected visually but were not assayed.
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).*	• Auger drilling was completed by Gyro Drilling using a purpose built, 4WD light-vehicle-mounted auger rig. Drill hole diameter was 3½".
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.*	• Depth of sample collection recorded. No other sample recovery information documented.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource*	• A basic lithology log was generated for each sample collected. • Hydrochloric acid fizz tests were undertaken on each sample collected and results recorded.

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary 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 sub-sampling 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.*	• Samples were retrieved from base of hole or from blade refusal. Nominal sample weight was 300 g. • Samples are considered representative of the sampled media. • QAQC samples were submitted at a ratio of 1:25. Selection of QAQC samples was rotated through standards, field duplicate and blank materials.

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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*
		• All KAL auger samples were submitted to Kalgoorlie Bureau Veritas (BV) laboratories and subsequently transported to BV Perth, where they were pulverised.
		• The samples have been sorted and dried. Primary preparation has been by crushing the whole sample. The whole sample has then been pulverised in a vibrating disc pulveriser.
		• Samples were digested separately by Aqua Regia (AR) and Mixed Acid (MA) methods with analysis by ICP-MS or ICP-AES as below:
		  ○ AR/ICP-MS: Au (only)
		  ○ AR/AES: B (only)
		  ○ MA/ICP-AES: Al, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, S, Sc, Ti, V and Zr.
		  ○ MA/ICP-MS: Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bu, Ce, Co, Cs, Cu, Eu, Hf, La, Li, Mo, Nb, Pb, Rb, Re, Sb, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, W, Y and Zn
		• BV routinely inserts analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into client sample batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring.
		• KAL also inserted QAQC samples into the sample stream at a 1 in 25 frequency, alternating between duplicate splits, blanks (industrial sands) and standard reference materials. All of the QAQC data has been statistically assessed. It has been determined that levels of accuracy and precision relating to the samples are acceptable.

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.*	• Verification of results beyond normal laboratory QAQC has not been undertaken, nor is it considered necessary at this early stage of exploration.
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*	• Handheld GPS used to record sample location. This is considered sufficient for this stage of exploration. • Sample location recorded in GDA94 • Topography is flat to gently undulating. RL values collected are

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	consistent with publicly available DTM values.
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.*	• Nominal auger spacing was 400x200m, with localised infill to 400x50m in the north-west quadrant of the drill grid. • Auger assay data is not suitable for the definition of Mineral Resources. • Sample compositing has not been applied.
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.* • *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.*	• Samples lines were oriented northeast to sample across the northwesterly grain of the area as defined by regional, publicly available magnetic datasets. • Otherwise, these criteria are not applicable to this program.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected in the field by Gyro Drilling employees and subsequently delivered to the local KAL field office in Kalgoorlie at program completion. Sample registers were checked and verified by KAL employees prior to direct transport and delivery to BV Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal analysis of laboratory results shows no discrepancies.

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to*	• Auger drilling and sampling was completed on E29/1125 which is located 85km north of Kalgoorlie. The tenement is held by Yerilla Nickel Pty Ltd, a 100% controlled entity of KAL. • KAL has all mineral rights. • No material issues with land tenure status.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Very little historic exploration work for gold has been completed across E29/1125. North Limited held tenure that in part overlaps E29/1125 in the late 1990's and completed wide spaced auger geochemistry which demonstrated low level gold anomalism. A limited RC program was completed which focused on areas south and west of KAL's existing exploration target areas, with no significant assay results returned. • There has been no prior documented work focusing on lithium on E29/1125.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Pianto Project tenure lies on the western margins of the Gindalbie Domain, approximately 7km to the east of the Moriaty Shear, a major transcrustal structure separating the Boorara and Gindalbie Domains. The area is primarily underlain by Archaean granites, including monzogranites and leucogranitoids, with only minor inferred greenstones sequences to the immediate west (off tenure), and in the far south of E29/1125. The model for gold mineralisation at Pianto is based on that of the Golden Cities Mining Camp (owned and operated by Norton Gold Fields) located east of Paddington within the granites of the Scotia Dome (around 50km south of Pianto). Here gold mineralisation at the Federal, Havana-Suva, and Jakarta deposits amongst others plunges northwards and is controlled by a NW-striking shear zone.

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.*
	• *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.*
		• All auger drill holes from the recent program are shown on figures within the body of this document.

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.* • *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.*	• No data aggregation methods used in the reporting of exploration results.
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').*	• Not applicable. • Auger program results show low level, sub-economic gold and lithium pathfinder element anomalism which requires follow up work.

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.*	• Appropriate maps are shown in the body of the document.
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.*	• The distributions of gold, lithium and associated anomalism as defined by the results of the entire auger program are presented within this document, with levels of Au, Li, Ta, Nb, and Sn indicated in Figures 1 and 4. As expected, results from the auger program recorded subeconomic levels of these elements as a potential indicator to economic mineralisation at depth beneath cover. No economic results were recorded and are not 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.*	• All meaningful data and relevant information has been documented in the body of the report.
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.*	• Future work programs at Pianto will include field reconnaissance, infill auger to better define anomalous target area, followed by first pass Aircore or slim line RC drilling.