AGC
ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
20 March 2023
Australian Gold and Copper Ltd
ACN 633 936 526

Hilltop: A New Gold & Base Metal Target
SOUTH COBAR PROJECT

HILLTOP: GOLD BASE METAL TARGET

- **South Cobar Project significantly strengthened by identification of a zone of strong gold and base metal anomalism over 4 kilometres long at the Hilltop target**
- **The target area includes a 0.5 x 1.0 kilometre outcropping zone** characterised by intensely sheared and quartz-sericite-chlorite altered volcano-sedimentary rocks
- **Gold in rock chips grade to an impressive 3.5g/t from outcropping gossanous rock (RARK004)**
- **The nine initial rock chip samples were also strongly anomalous in other metals,** returning up to 33g/t silver, 1.0% lead + zinc and 800ppm copper
- **Initial results highlight the strong potential for Hilltop to host a large, near-surface Cobar-style gold-base metal deposit, with the prospect yet to be effectively drill-tested**
- **Induced polarisation geophysical survey due to commence in the coming two weeks** to detect the presence of sulphides, following the completion of the current IP survey at the Achilles target to the north

Australian Gold and Copper Ltd (**ASX: AGC**) (**"AGC" or the "Company"**) has significantly strengthened its South Cobar Project with the addition of a new target called Hilltop, 25km west of the town of Lake Cargelligo, NSW. Hilltop is prospective for gold and base-metal deposits similar to the high-grade Federation discovery, located north along strike, and currently being developed by Aurelia Metals (ASX: AMI).

AGC Managing Director, Glen Diemar said *"AGC aims to have at least three exceptional Cobar-style, drill ready targets once this IP survey is complete. Hilltop is another great example of the progress we are making in the Southern Cobar Basin. The target is south along strike from major recent discoveries such as Federation and Mallee Bull and demonstrates just how prospective our ground is when subjected to modern systematic exploration.*

With IP well underway at Achilles and later this month starting here at Hilltop, we will soon have another new dataset highlighting potential drill targets. Federation was discovered using a combination of lead in soils and IP geophysics prior to drilling; that is exactly what we are hoping to replicate. Multiple coincident datasets such as soil and rock chip geochemistry and IP geophysics rapidly lowers the drilling risk and increases the probability of a major discovery. Drilling a discovery is our aim in 2023.

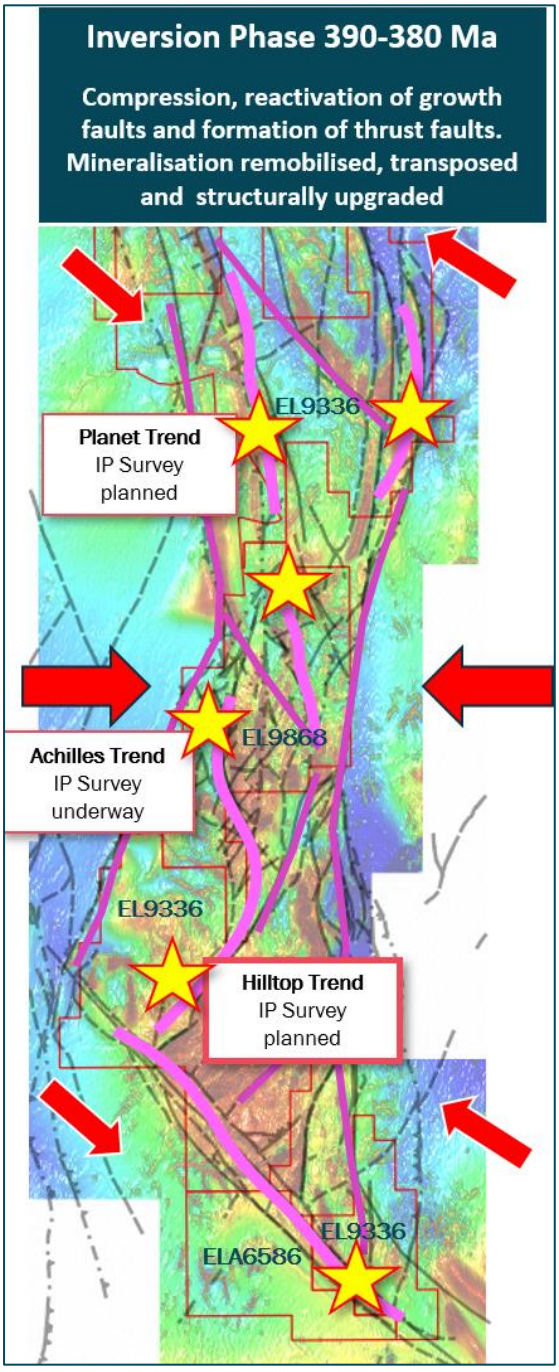


***Figure 1**: South Cobar Project tenement map with Hilltop location.*

Hilltop was identified by target generation and regional reconnaissance, followed by soil and rock chip sampling through new licence EL 9336. Hilltop sits within the recently announced prospective target horizons (*Figure 1; ASX AGC 16 March 2023*), which is dominated by volcanic and sedimentary rocks consistent with the Cobar Basin (Bull and McPhie, 2006).

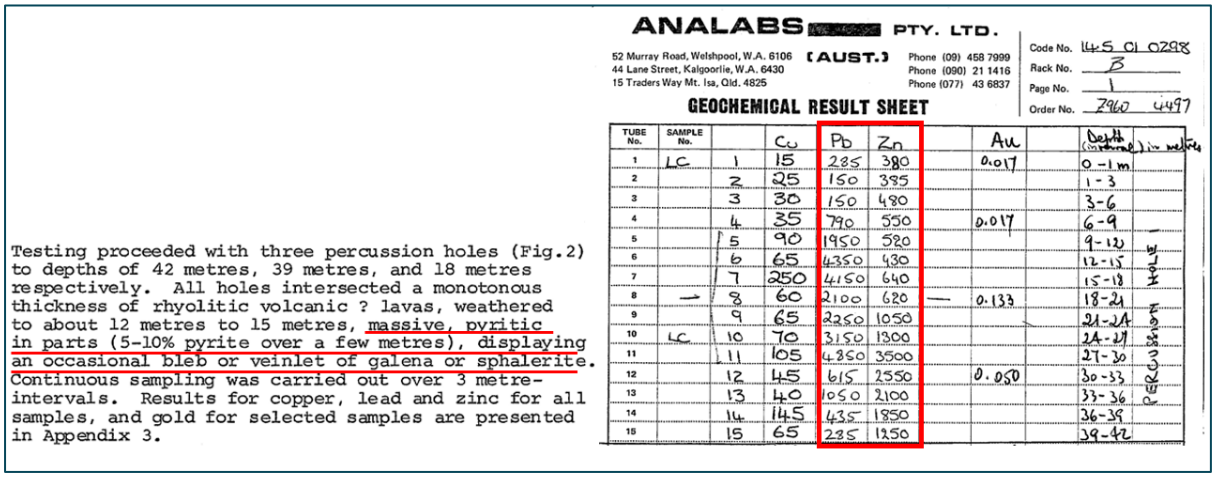
Hilltop is more than 4km long with outcropping rocks on the hills (*Figure 3*) where lead in soils were first identified by previous explorers. Currently, the main target zone is a hill defined by new soil sampling recently completed by AGC that resulted in an exceptional >100ppm lead in soil zone 1,000m long by 500m wide (*Figure 4*). The lead-in-soil anomaly separates into two zones greater than >200ppm lead. The geology at these higher tenor anomalies exhibits a SW plunge and pose as exceptional drill targets.

The prospective geochemistry is hosted in sheared, quartz-sericite-chlorite altered volcaniclastic rocks that abut coherent, blocky rhyolite. Localised areas display strong leached sulphide textures, called gossans, which host the highest tenor gold (*Figure 4 and 5*).

Nine rock chips taken recently returned up to 3.5g/t gold, 33g/t silver, 1.0% lead + zinc and 800ppm copper (RARK004) with seven of those returning 0.1g/t Au or greater (*Figure 4, 7-8*).

To the northeast, the target horizon appears to continue under transported cover and to the south is interpreted to plunge under rhyolite.

Hilltop, originally called Kemptons grid, was first explored by a subsidiary of BHP Ltd in the late 1970's (Dampier Mining Co. Ltd., 1979), where surface sampling defined the target, followed up with three shallow, vertical, percussion drill holes returning 5-10% pyrite and elevated lead, zinc copper and gold. The first hole PH01 returned an interval of 36m at 0.36% Pb+Zn from 6m depth to the end of hole *(Figure 2*) with up to 3m at 0.835% Pb+Zn from 27m.



Testing proceeded with three percussion holes (Fig.2) to depths of 42 metres, 39 metres, and 18 metres respectively. All holes intersected a monotonous thickness of rhyolitic volcanic ? lavas, weathered to about 12 metres to 15 metres, massive, pyritic in parts (5-10% pyrite over a few metres), displaying an occasional bleb or veinlet of galena or sphalerite. Continuous sampling was carried out over 3 metre-intervals. Results for copper, lead and zinc for all samples, and gold for selected samples are presented in Appendix 3.

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GEOCHEMICAL RESULT SHEET

TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.		Cu	Pb	Zn		Au		Depth (Continued) in metres
1	LC	1	15	285	380		0.017		0-1m
2		2	25	150	395				1-3
3		3	30	150	480				3-6
4		4	35	790	550		0.017		6-9
5		5	90	1950	520				9-12
6		6	65	4350	430				12-15
7		7	250	4150	640				15-18
8	→	8	60	2100	620	—	0.133		18-21
9		9	65	2250	1050				21-24
10	LC	10	70	3150	1300				24-27
11		11	105	4350	3500				27-30
12		12	45	615	2350		0.050		30-33
13		13	40	1050	2100				33-36
14		14	145	435	1850				36-39
15		15	65	235	1250				39-42

***Figure 2**: Screen captures of the Hilltop (Kempton Grid) historic 1979 exploration report of the shallow vertical percussion hole PH01 with hole description (from page 4) and assay file (from page 21) demonstrating anomalous lead (Pb) and zinc (Zn) written as parts per million* (see references for hyperlink to report, *Dampier Mining Co. Ltd., 1979)*

The three holes drilled by Dampier Mining were between 18m to 42m in depth and were all drilled vertically. Vertical holes are not typically considered suitable for Cobar style deposits, which will in general have pod shaped and vertically extensive ore bodies. Deeper angled holes are generally necessary to discover this style of deposits.

Another explorer between 2007 to 2011 defined further anomalism by rock chip sampling and aircore drilling (Rangott 2008-2011, see *Figure 3* for locations). Rangott focused on northern and southern extensions defining an area they called Brooks but did not drill test the main Hilltop zone.

With the new soil and rock sampling and upcoming IP geophysics survey, Hilltop represents a significant potential discovery opportunity for AGC. The new data shows strong prospectivity for a large, near-surface Cobar-style deposit that to date has not been effectively drill tested.

A broad spaced induced polarisation (IP) geophysical survey will commence shortly once the Achilles survey is complete.

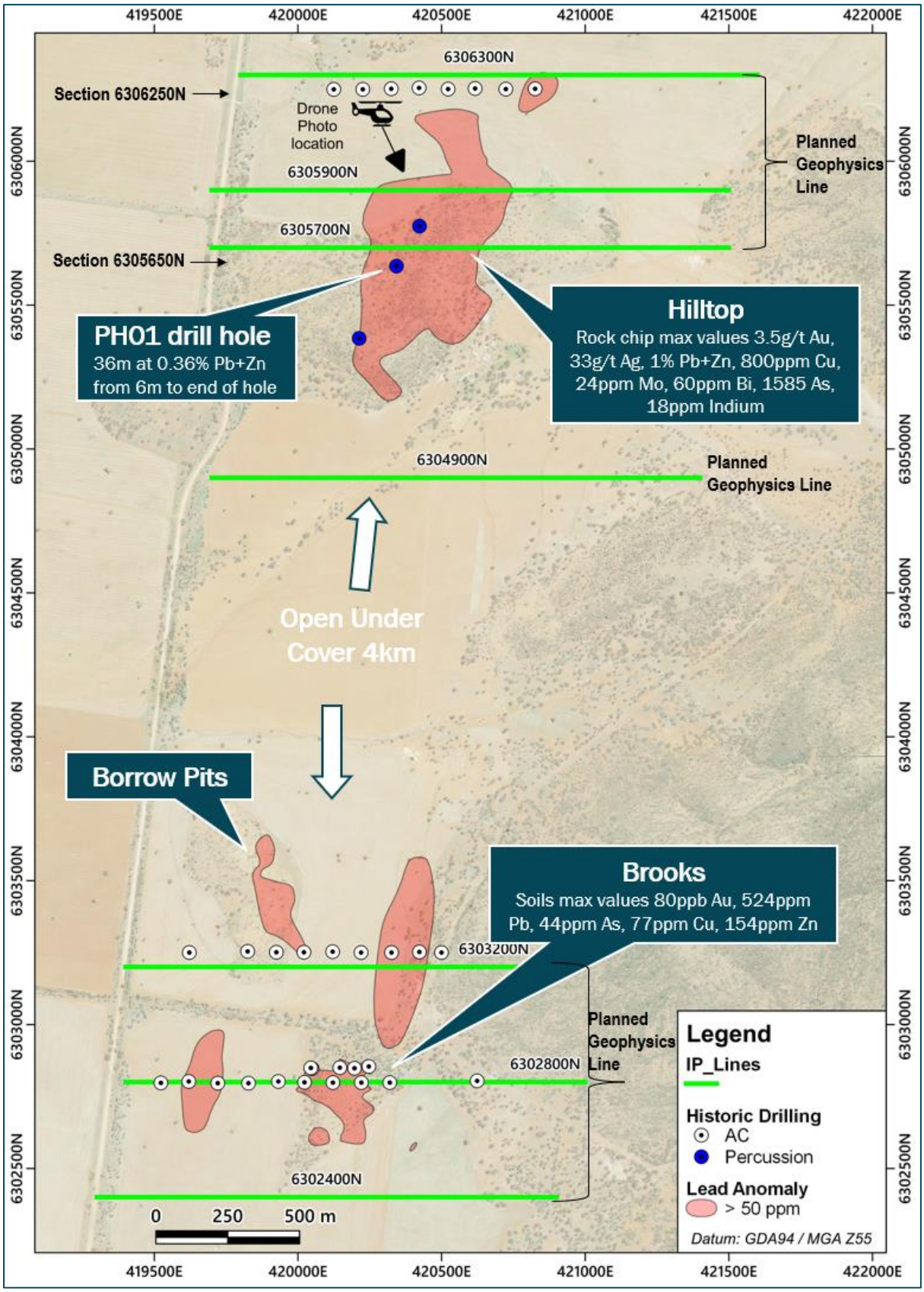


Figure 3: Satellite map showing historic holes, lead in soils zones and planned geophysics lines across the 4km Hilltop trend.

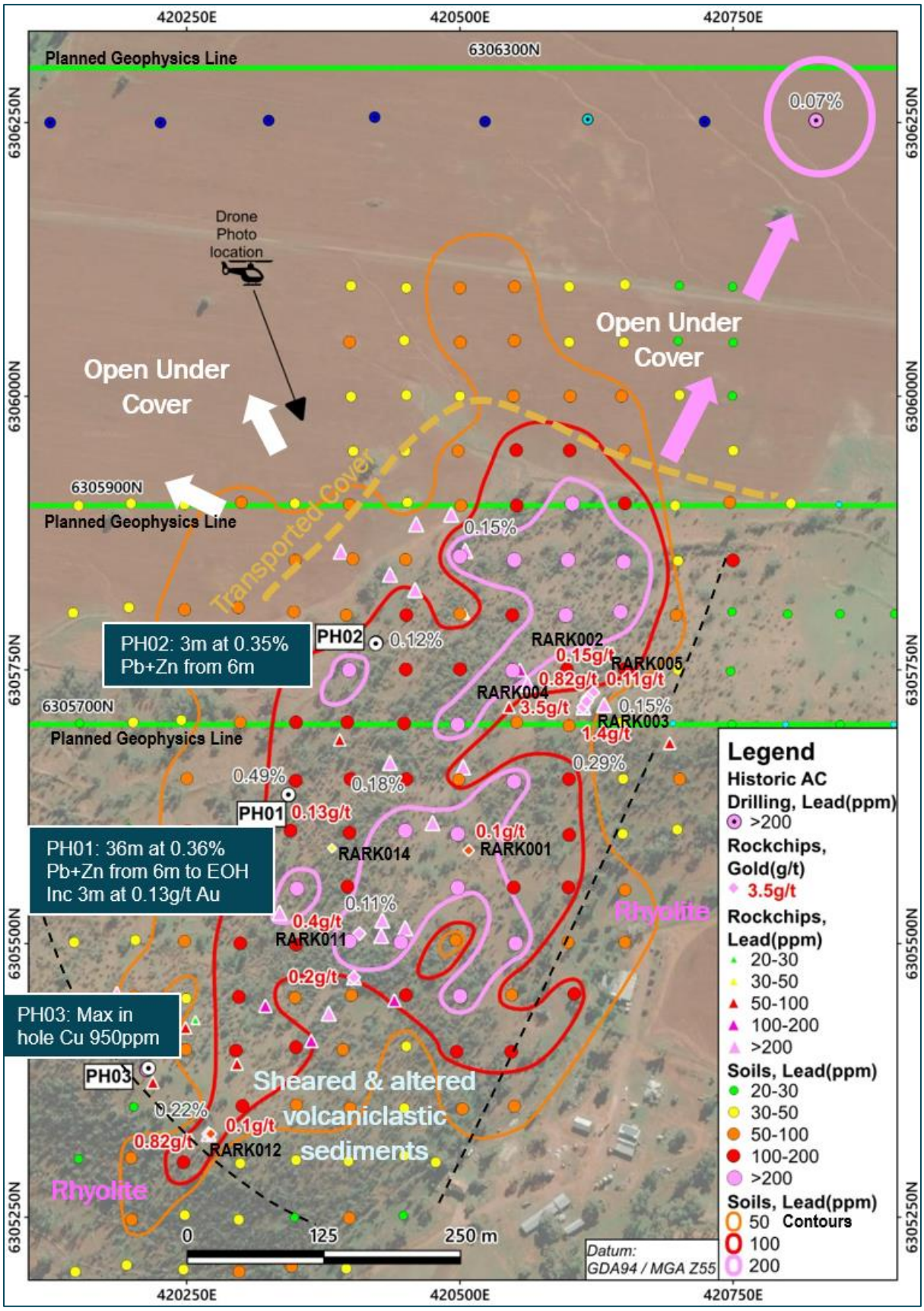
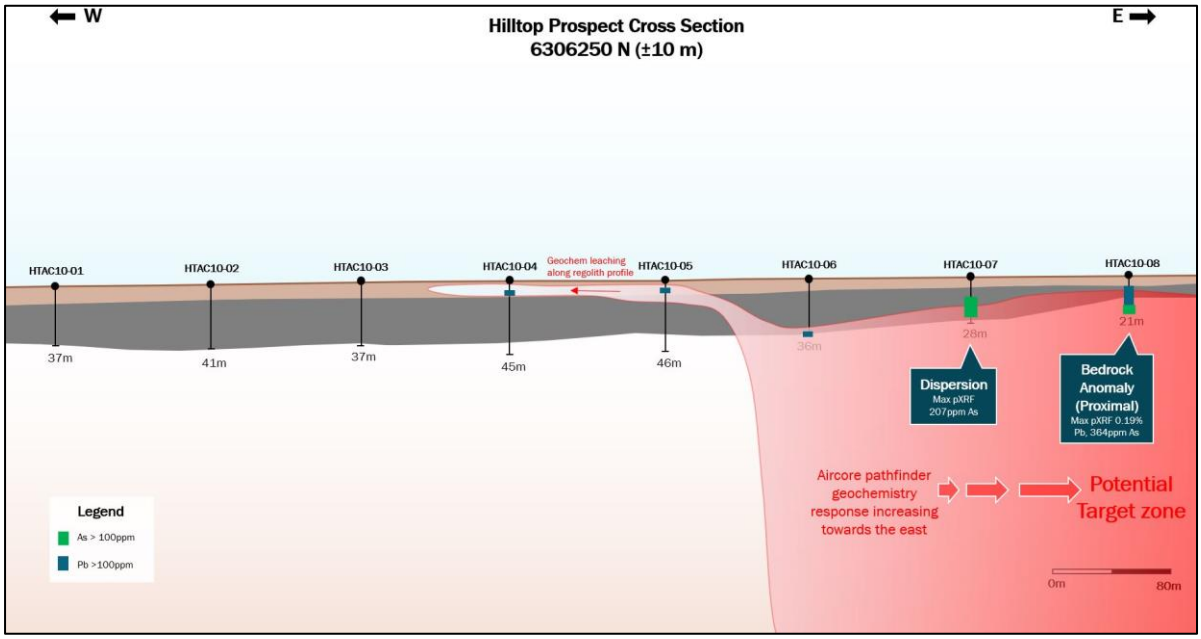


***Figure 4**: Plan map of the main Hilltop target with strong >100ppm lead-in-soil anomaly over 800m in length, separating into two at >200ppm, also gold in rock chips form a northeast trend. Results from three shallow historic holes support potential for a large Cobar style system.*



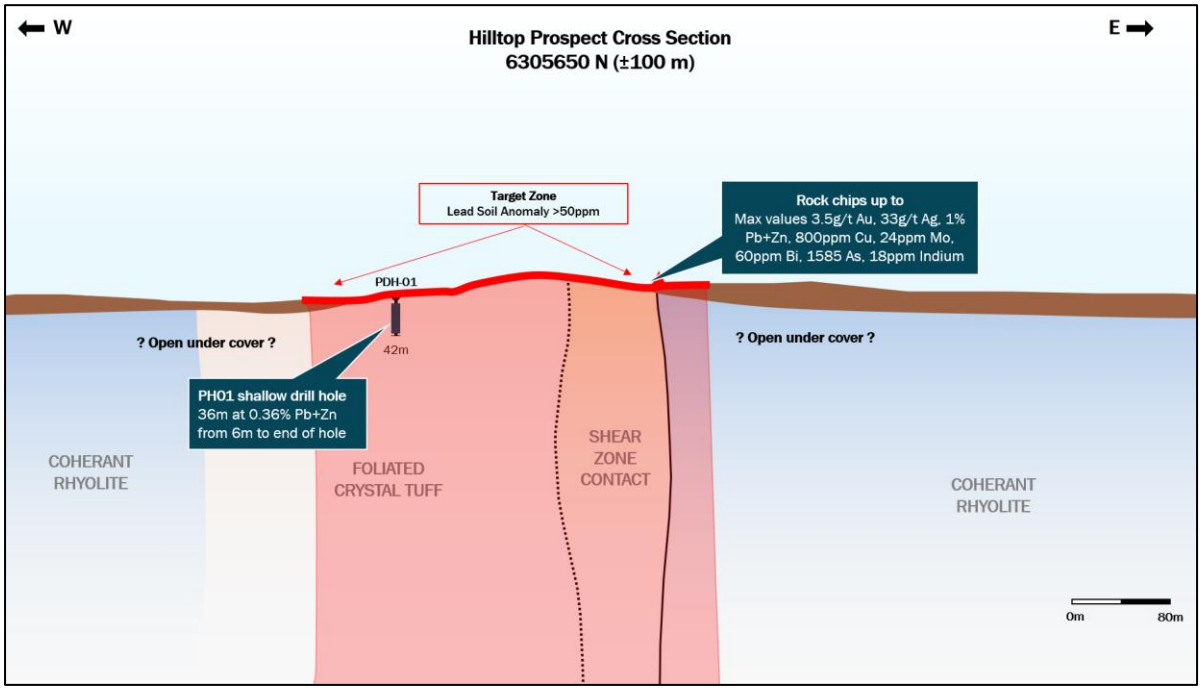


Figure 5: *Schematic cross sections from the Hilltop prospect showing basic geology and target zones in red. See Figure 3 for section locations.*

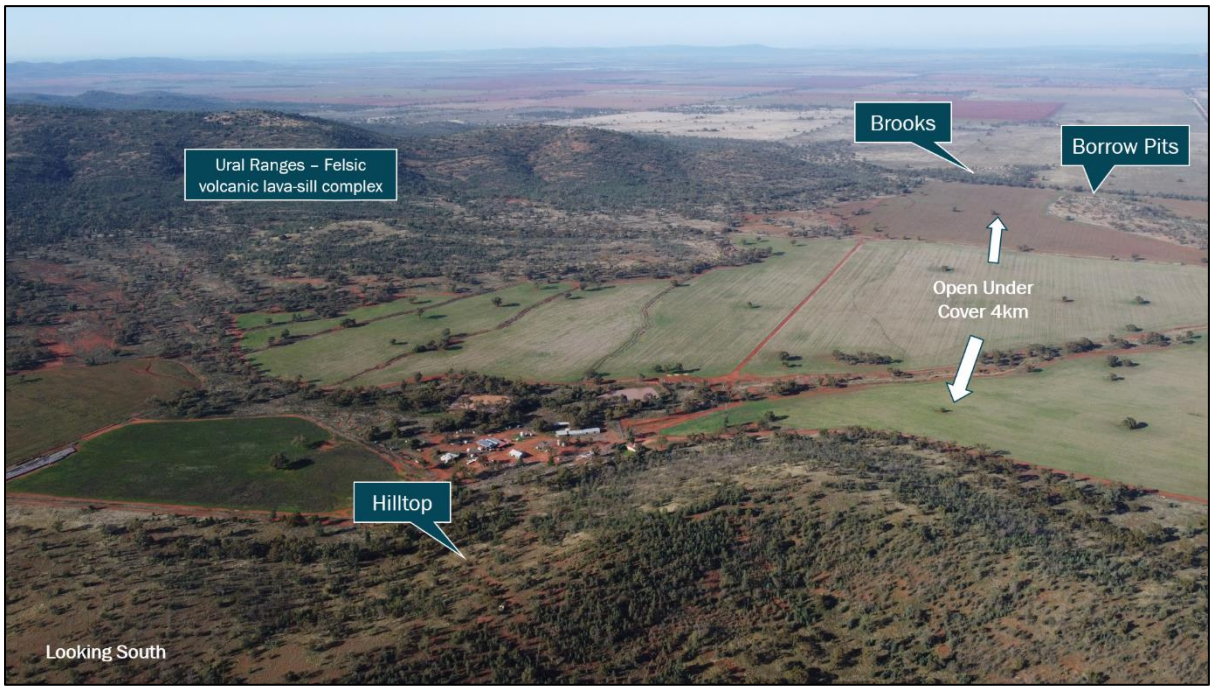


Figure 6: Recent drone photo, showing the various target locations and topography.

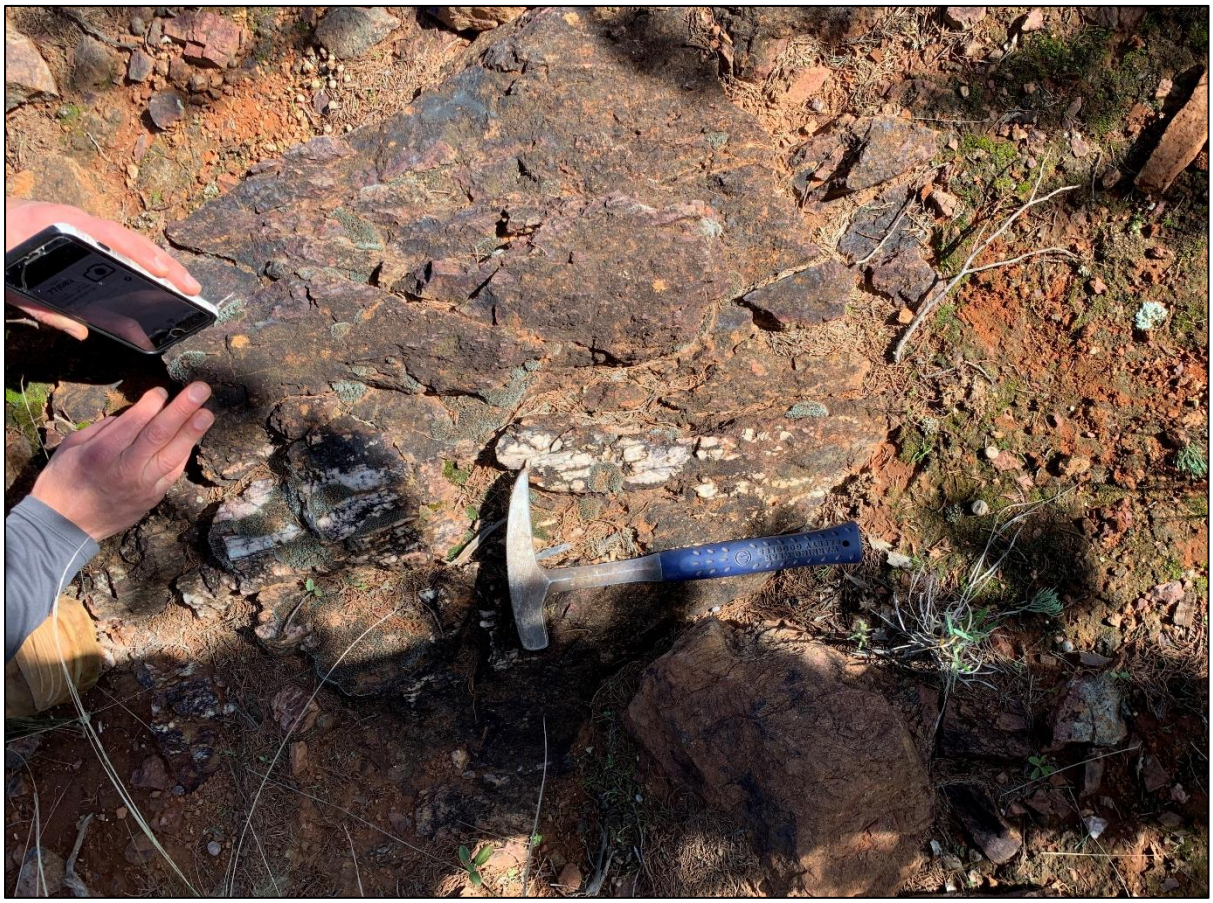


Figure 7 Rockchip sample location RARC004 prior to sampling showing gossanous brown rock and white quartz veins, hosted in foliated ex-sulphide bearing sediments and near the eastern contact with coherent rhyolite (out of picture).

***Figure 8**: Gossanous rockchip sample RARC004 from the outcrop in figure 7, RARK004 graded 3.5g/t gold, 33g/t silver, 1% lead + zinc, 800ppm copper, 24ppm molybdenum, 60ppm bismuth, 1585 arsenic, 18ppm indium.*

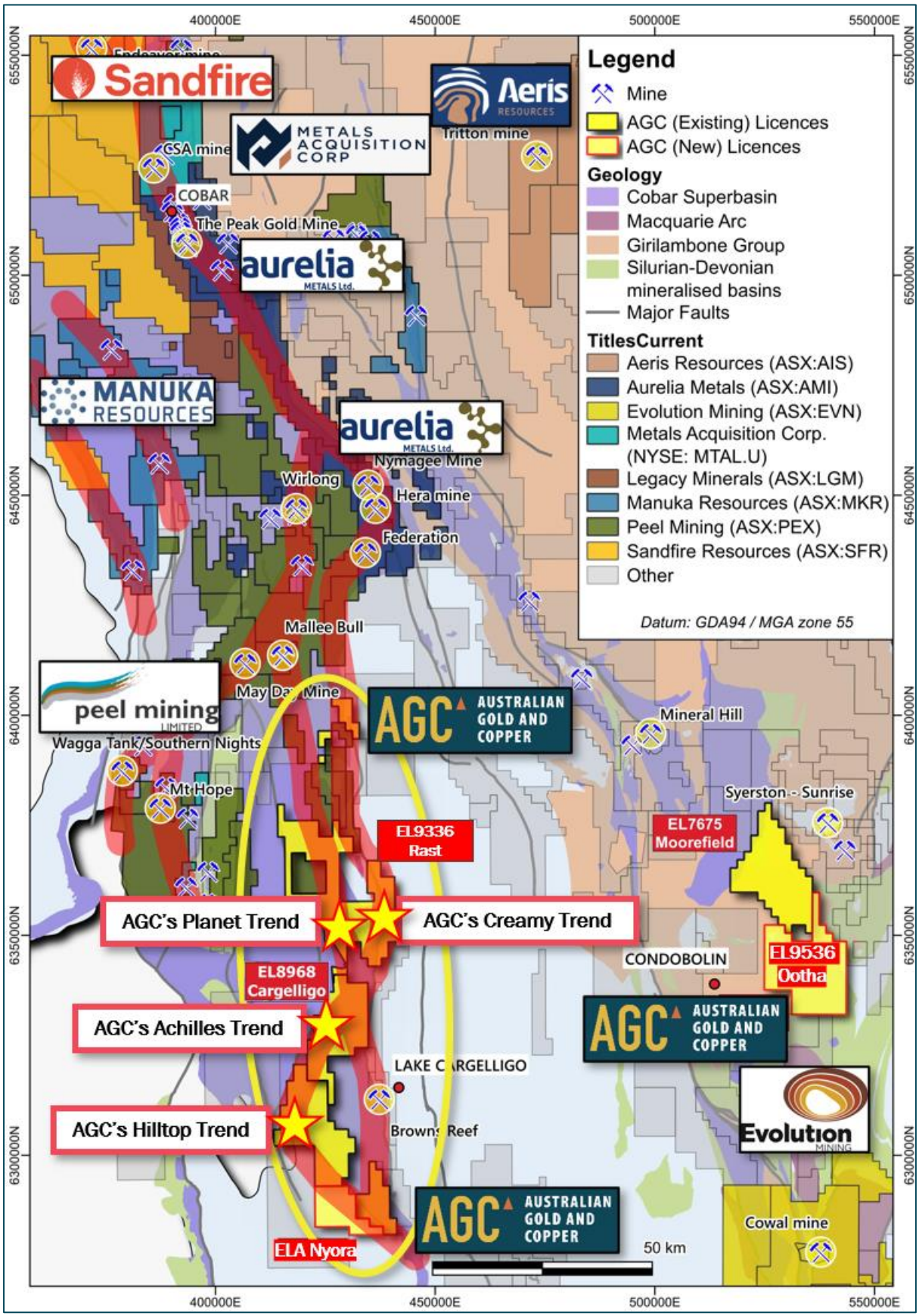


Figure 9: Cobar Basin map showing the recent major discoveries and mines relative to AGC's exploration licences in yellow and major prospective trends in red and the new AGC Hilltop target.

Table 1: Hilltop Rock Chip Results (GDA94)

SampleID	East	North	RL	Rock_Type	Assay_Method	Weight kg	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Fe_pct %	As_ppm	Bi_ppm	In_ppm	Mo_ppm
RARK001	420508	6305585	219	Ex-Sulfide cemented breccia (gossanous)	Au-AA24 ME-MS61	1.5	0.10	0.9	**794**	754	171	17	**417**	4	1.2	4.3
RARK002	420622	6305729	210	Volcanoclastic breccia (gossanous)	Au-AA24 ME-MS61	2.0	0.15	1.3	83	**1230**	211	9	**309**	**12**	1.3	**19.1**
RARK003	420616	6305721	214	Volcanoclastic breccia (gossanous)	Au-AA24 ME-MS61	2.6	1.38	33.4	**397**	**2830**	**3160**	21	**490**	**32**	**17.5**	**14.2**
RARK004	420617	6305724	214	Ex-Sulfide cemented breccia (gossanous)	Au-AA24 ME-MS61	3.9	3.48	20.1	**304**	**5660**	**4460**	33	**1585**	**60**	**11.8**	**24.4**
RARK005	420616	6305721	214	Qz-sulfide breccia	Au-AA24 ME-MS61	2.8	0.11	3.7	95	**2960**	285	6	**224**	**10**	1.7	**8.5**
RARK011	420408	6305509	226	Volcanoclastic sst.	Au-AA24 ME-MS61r	2.5	0.38	3.6	40	55.2	189	11	45	2	0.3	2.1
RARK012	420272	6305326	225	Rhyolite	Au-AA24 ME-MS61r	2.2	0.10	1.3	86	**1395**	36	1	**362**	0	0.1	3.0
RARK013	420201	6305528	196	Foliated facies	Au-AA24 ME-MS61r	1.3	BDL	0.0	7	17.5	20	2	25	0	0.1	1.1
RARK014	420383	6305587	204	Foliated facies	Au-AA24 ME-MS61r	2.0	0.01	1.5	50	**1160**	159	5	18	3	4.0	2.0

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of AGC.

ENDS

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References

AGC ASX prospectus lodged 18th November 2020 p118-125 and appendixes within

Bull, K.F. and McPhie, J., 2006, Facies architecture of the Early Devonian Ural Volcanics, New South Wales: Australian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 53, p. 919-945

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Dampier Mining Co. Ltd. (BHP Subsidiary), 1979, Exploration Licence 1130, Ural, Exploration Report, GS1979 044
https://digs.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/report/R00016143

Rangott Mineral Exploration PL 2008, First Annual Report on EL6769 - Hilltop Project, covering period 7 May 2007 to 6 May 2008
https://search.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/report/R00048037

Rangott Mineral Exploration PL 2009, Second Annual Exploration Report on EL6769 - Hilltop Project, Lake Cargelligo area, covering period 7 May 2008 to 6 May 2009
https://search.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/report/R00037808

Rangott Mineral Exploration PL 2010, Third Annual Exploration Report on EL6769 - Hilltop Project, Covering Period 7 May 2009 to 6 May 2010
https://search.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/report/R00036894

Rangott Mineral Exploration PL 2011, Final Exploration Report on EL6769 - Hilltop Project, Covering Period 7 May 2010 to 6 May 2011
https://search.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/report/RE0004267

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement contains "forward-looking statements." All statements other than those of historical facts included in this announcement are forward-looking statements. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and based upon information currently available to the company and believed to have a reasonable basis. Although the company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct as actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, copper, gold, and other metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty thereof. The forward-looking statements contain in this press release are made as of the date of this press release and except as may otherwise be required pursuant to applicable laws, the Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking statement".

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Glen Diemar who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Diemar is a full-time employee of Australian Gold and Copper Limited, and is a shareholder, however Mr Diemar believes this shareholding does not create a conflict of interest, and Mr Diemar has sufficient experience which 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 Diemar consents to the inclusion in this presentation of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information

The information in this report that references previously reported exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX IPO Prospectus released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The ASX IPO Prospectus is available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data: **South Cobar** Project**, Hilltop rock chips and soil program**

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.*	Grab samples were taken from in-situ outcropping rocks in the field. Sampling was selective of outcrops that looked mineralised in order to gain an understanding of best grades possible. A handheld XRF analyser was used to obtain soil analyses. The unit is a 2019 Olympus Vanta VMW pXRF. Samples were analysed on a systematic grid, 50m apart on 50m line spacing. Sample sites were prepared by digging/scuffing to 5cm depth to remove the vegetation and immediate topsoil, see photo. The instrument was then used to analyse the area directly. A very thin sandwich bag was placed over the front of the analyser to protect it from dust and contamination. The photo was taken during a recent Achilles soil program to demonstrate the sampling technique. 
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling was selective of outcrops that looked mineralised to gain an understanding of best grades possible. Sample sizes were typically large (multi kilogram) to better smooth average grades. Location by hand held GPS device to 3m accuracy, GDA94 zone 55
	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.*	Rock chips: All sampling was from the oxide zone and hence oxide gold may be nuggety in nature. 1-5kg was pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay Au-AA-24 and ME-MS61 ICP-MS/OES Soils: Written procedures for pXRF sampling and QAQC were developed and caried out by AGC staff using up to date techniques. Certified standard reference materials by OREAS were analysed at the start and end of each day and duplicates were recorded approximately every 50 and often once per line if highly anomalous lead (Pb) readings were analysed. The soil was analysed only if relatively dry, moist soil was not analysed. Battery is changed when at 25%. The pXRF machine has been calibrated by Olympus annually, last calibration February 2021. The Vanta is a three beam analyser, each beam time was set to 20 seconds, giving total read time as 60 seconds.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	Not applicable
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Not applicable
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not applicable
	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.	Not applicable
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.*	Rock samples were logged for rock type, structure, veining and alteration
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Not applicable
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not applicable
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Rock chips: A few kg of rock was sampled into a calico bag by chipping with a geopick from the outcrop. Sampling was manual and bias to the softer lithologies may have occurred Soils: Samples were analysed on a systematic grid, 50m apart on 50m line spacing. Sample sites were prepared by digging/scuffing to 5cm depth to remove the vegetation and immediate topsoil, see photo. The instrument was then used to analyse the area directly. A very thin sandwich bag was placed over the front of the analyser to protect it from dust and contamination.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Not applicable
	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.	Not applicable
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample methods are considered appropriate for the first pass nature
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.*	Rock chips: Standard assaying procedures by a reputable laboratory (ALS Group, Orange branch). 1-5kg RC sample was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay by ALS Orange Laboratory and four acid ICP analysis, ME-MS61 by ALS Brisbane or other ALS lab. This method is considered a near total digestion.
	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.	For soil sampling: 2019 Olympus Vanta VMW pXRF, three beam analyser, each beam time was set to 20 seconds, giving total read time as 60 seconds. No calibration factors applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	No standards or blanks were used in this sampling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Not applicable
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data logged into a computer such as mapping were backed up with an sample photo
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assay data is provided by ALS in csv format. This data is validated against standards and then merged into an SQL database and then csv's are exported for use. Below detection limit data reported with a < symbol is changed to a – symbol, for example <0.01 becomes -0.01. This is so this data will display in 2D and 3D software. Database and assay certificates storage within SharePoint
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.*	A handheld Garmin GPSmap was used to pick up collars with waypoint accuracy of 3m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Coordinates picked up using WGS84 and transformed into Map Grid of Australia 1994 Zone 55.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Using government data topography and 2017 DTM data
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Soil samples were analysed on a systematic line at 50m.
	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.	Not applicable
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No
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.*	Not applicable
	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.	Not applicable
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by AGC. Calicos are weighed immediately on site during the logging and sampling process. This weight is compared with the laboratory recorded weights as a method to check sample security and integrity. Five calicos placed into each polyweave bag and zip tied. Samples were driven to the lab by field staff.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or review are warranted at this stage

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 operate in the area.*	EL9336 Rast licence is located north west and south west of Lake Cargelligo NSW. The tenement is held by Australian Gold and Copper Ltd. No royalties exist on AGC tenure. Ground activity and security of tenure are governed by the NSW State government via the Mining Act 1992. Land access was granted.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	See body of report.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Base metal ± gold silver, in body of report
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.*	Not applicable
	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.	Not applicable
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.*	Not applicable
	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.	Not applicable
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Not applicable
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Not applicable
	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').	Not applicable
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These*	See figures in body of report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	Not applicable
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.*	The geological results are discussed in the body of the report.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	See body of report.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	See figures and text in body of report.