

ASX Release

6 April 2023

Gold and critical minerals results, Ravenswood West.

Highlights – Wilbur’s Hill (SHN 100%)

- Sampling of a shear zone immediately adjacent to the Wilbur’s Hill breccia gold target has returned high-grade gold (Au) and silver (Ag) results including highly anomalous critical minerals bismuth (Bi) and indium (In). The high-grade results support a drill target generated in January 2023. Results included:
 - **7.30 g/t Au, 691 g/t Ag, 1.42% Pb, 0.21% Bi, 10.1ppm In** (WH23_004)
 - **1.28 g/t Au, 35 g/t Ag, 0.48% Pb** (WH23_005)

Highlights – Cardigan Dam (Lighthouse Farm-In)

- Field reconnaissance over a 300m ridge of gold anomalism at Cardigan Dam identified a gossanous breccia which was sampled. Results included:
 - **13.20 g/t Au, 4.8 g/t Ag** (CD23_023)
- A new zone of mineralisation was also identified ~500m south of the gossanous ridge, with a rock chip assaying:
 - **9.58 g/t Au, 9.9 g/t Ag** (CD23_004)
- A rock chip returned elevated cobalt (Co – critical mineral) and copper (Cu) over a strong magnetic anomaly, 250m NE of the gossanous ridge:
 - **0.62% Co, 0.48% Cu, 0.92% Ba, 185ppm Ni** (CD23_035)

Sunshine Gold Limited (ASX:SHN) has returned further high-grade gold, silver and critical minerals at the Wilbur’s Hill and Cardigan Dam targets, Ravenswood West Project.

Sunshine Gold Managing Director, Dr Damien Keys, said the company’s ongoing field reconnaissance mapping and sampling campaign was encouraging.

“We have taken the time to define solid, drill-ready targets ahead of a busy mid year campaign. An interpreted shear zone near Wilbur’s Hill that had been historically sampled was located and resampled. The sampled shear contained high-grade gold and silver, and critical minerals bismuth (Bi) and indium (In). This validates the target (“Target 2”) generated from diamond drilling and geochemical data interpretation in January 2023.

Cardigan Dam mapping has identified a new gold target zone south of the Main Gossan and a zone of copper-cobalt enrichment in a previously unsampled zone to the north (North Gossan).

The detailed mapping and comprehensive multi-element sampling is identifying exciting critical mineral associations with the known gold targets. This early-stage fieldwork has provided an excellent platform for follow up drilling programs in 2023.”

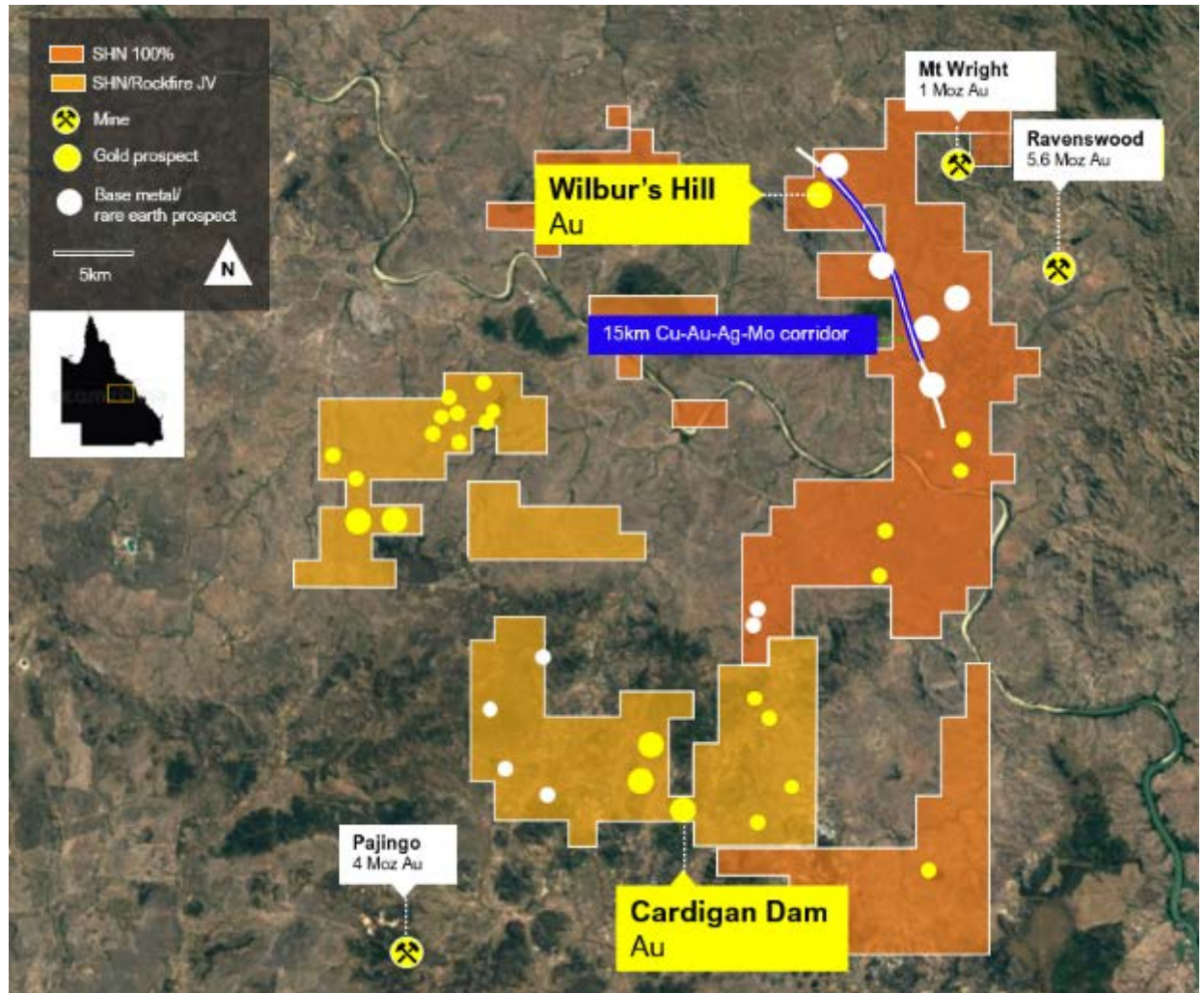


Figure 1: Recent field activities focussed on highly prospective areas at Wilbur's Hill and Cardigan Dam.

Wilbur's Hill: Undrilled, shear-zone drill target identified

Mapping and sampling was conducted to the south-east of the Wilbur's Hill breccia pipe Au target. The mapping identified a gossanous shear zone that returned high-grade Au, Ag and Pb. One of the samples also returned highly anomalous amounts of critical minerals Bi and In. Best results included:

- o **7.30 g/t Au, 691 g/t Ag, 1.42% Pb, 0.21% Bi, 10.1ppm In** (WH23_004)
- o **1.28 g/t Au, 35 g/t Ag, 0.48% Pb** (WH23_005)

The sampled shear zone is one of two identified targets (Target 2) in January 2023¹ for follow up drilling. Target 1 and 2 both contain IP anomalism, and elevated Pb, Zn and Cu in soil sampling. The targets will be RC drill tested in May 2023.

¹ SHN ASX Release, 31st January 2023, "Intrusion related gold system footprint defined at Wilbur's Hill prospect, Ravenswood West Project".

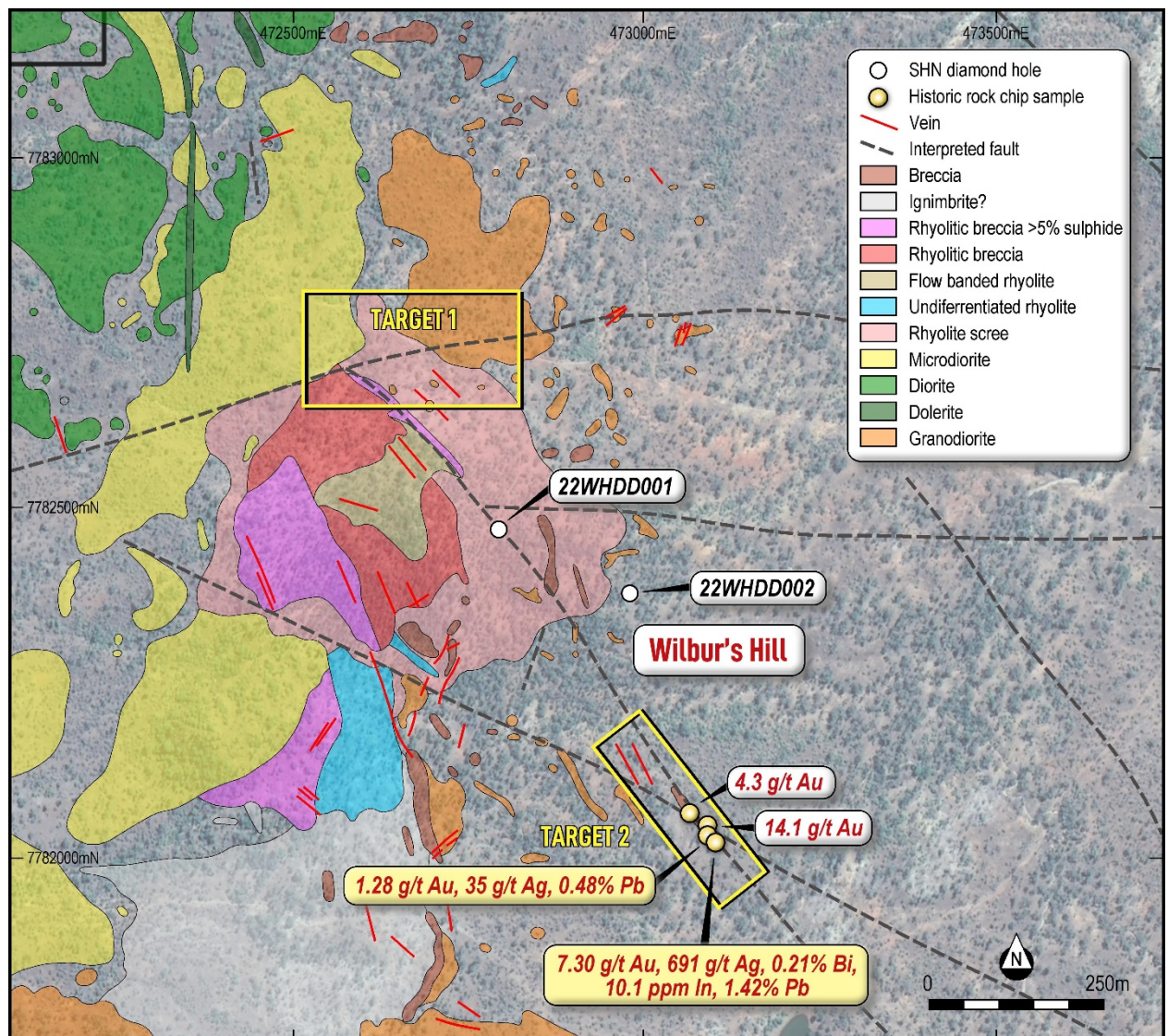


Figure 2: Recent rock chip results relative to the two breccia pipe drill targets at Wilbur's Hill.

Cardigan Dam: Strong rock chip gold-cobalt anomalism

Cardigan Dam comprises a ~300m long, sub-cropping zone of brecciated and sheared granodiorites. Historic rock chip results include: 23.4 g/t Au, 15.6 g/t Au, 11.4 g/t Au and 9.9 g/t Au². The rock chips correlate with a 350m long, >50ppb Au soil anomaly and are coincident with a magnetic feature interpreted to be a large fault zone.

Recent field reconnaissance located the historic ridge of rock chip gold anomalism and identified a gossanous breccia with clasts of rhyolite and granodiorite (**Main Gossan**). A rock chip assayed:
o **8.35 g/t Au, 32.8 g/t Ag, 0.28% Cu, 0.13% Co, 1.0% Ba** (CD23_001)²

² SHN ASX Release : 14 March 2023, "First fieldwork confirms high-grade potential at Lighthouse, Ravenswood West".

Further mapping has delineated the full 300m long extent of the outcropping gossan. Results include:

- o **13.20 g/t Au, 4.8 g/t Ag** (CD23_023)
- o **8.42 g/t Au, 0.9 g/t Ag** (CD23_029)
- o **6.86 g/t Au, 4.1 g/t Ag** (CD23_031)
- o **6.22 g/t Au, 6.5 g/t Ag** (CD23_025)
- o **5.05 g/t Au, 3.7 g/t Ag** (CD23_024)
- o **3.89 g/t Au, 11.9 g/t Ag** (CD23_022)

Field work also identified a 100m long manganiferous gossan (**North Gossan**, Figure 3, 4) to the north of the Main Gossan. The sample is highly enriched in cobalt, a critical mineral. Further work on the cobalt-enriched North Gossan is planned in April 2023. The rock chip sample contained:

- o **0.62% Co, 0.48% Cu, 0.92% Ba, 185ppm Ni** (CD23_035)

A sub-cropping breccia (**South Breccia**, Figure 3, 5) located 500m south of the Main Gossan was located during the traverse. The rock chip sample contained:

- o **9.58 g/t Au, 9.9 g/t Ag** (CD23_004)

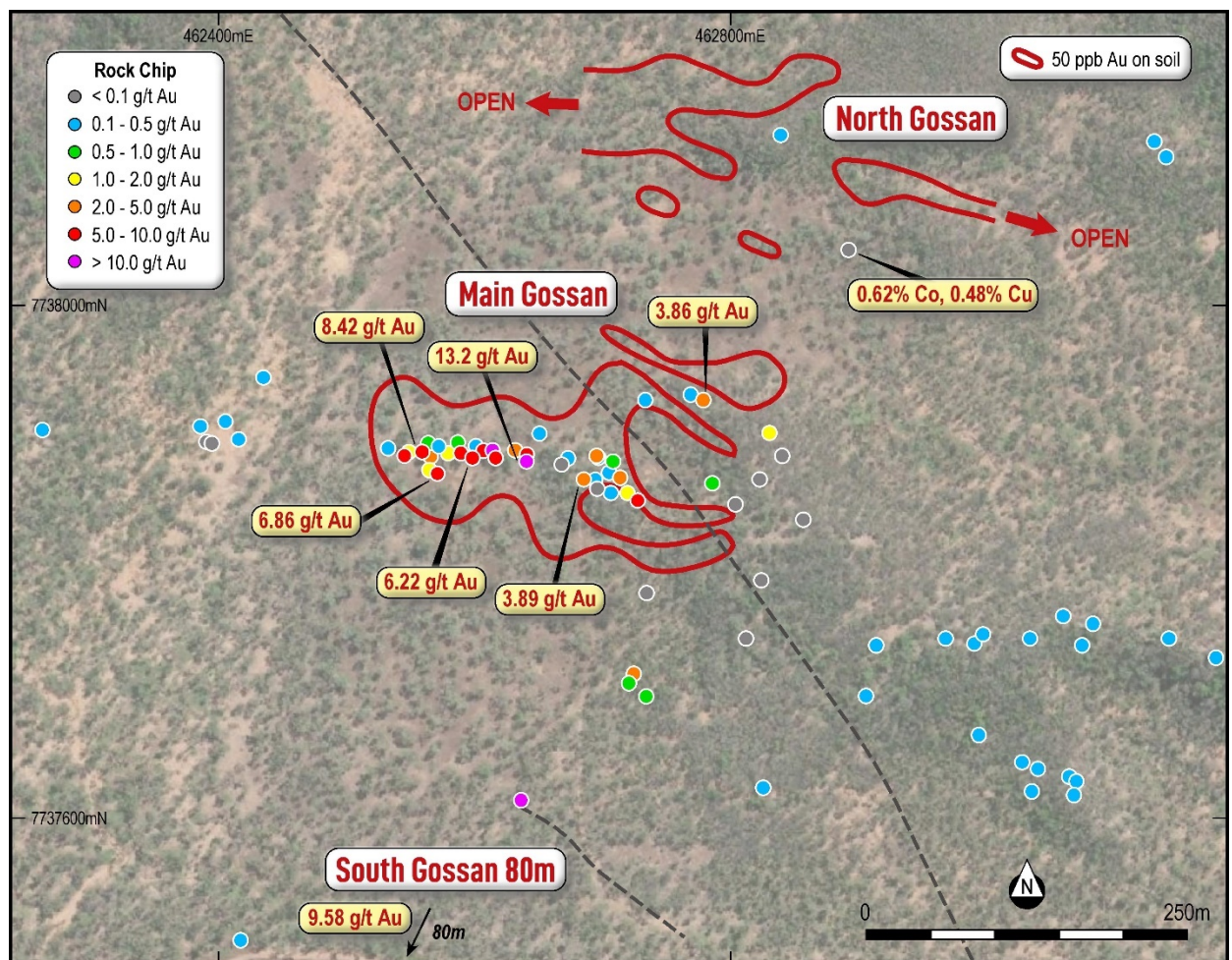


Figure 3. Cardigan Dam rock chip samples showing coherent, significant gold anomalism over the Main, North and South Gossans.



Figure 4: Sample (CD23_035) of manganiferous gossan from the North Gossan that is elevated in copper, cobalt, barium and nickel.



Figure 5: Sample (CD23_004) of gold-bearing rock from the South Breccia.

Next steps

RC Drilling is ongoing at Triumph Au project and expected to be completed in mid-April 2023. Drilling is then planned to commence at Ravenswood West in May 2023. The drilling will test a suite of gold targets including Wilbur's Hill targets 1 and 2, Cardigan Dam Main Gossan and Plateau.

Planned activities.

- Apr 2023: Extensional drilling, Triumph Au
- May 2023: Drilling Wilbur's Hill, Cardigan Dam Main Gossan & Plateau, Ravenswood West

Sunshine Gold's Board has authorised the release of this announcement to the market.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Matt Price, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Price 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 JORC Code. Mr Price consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Sunshine Gold

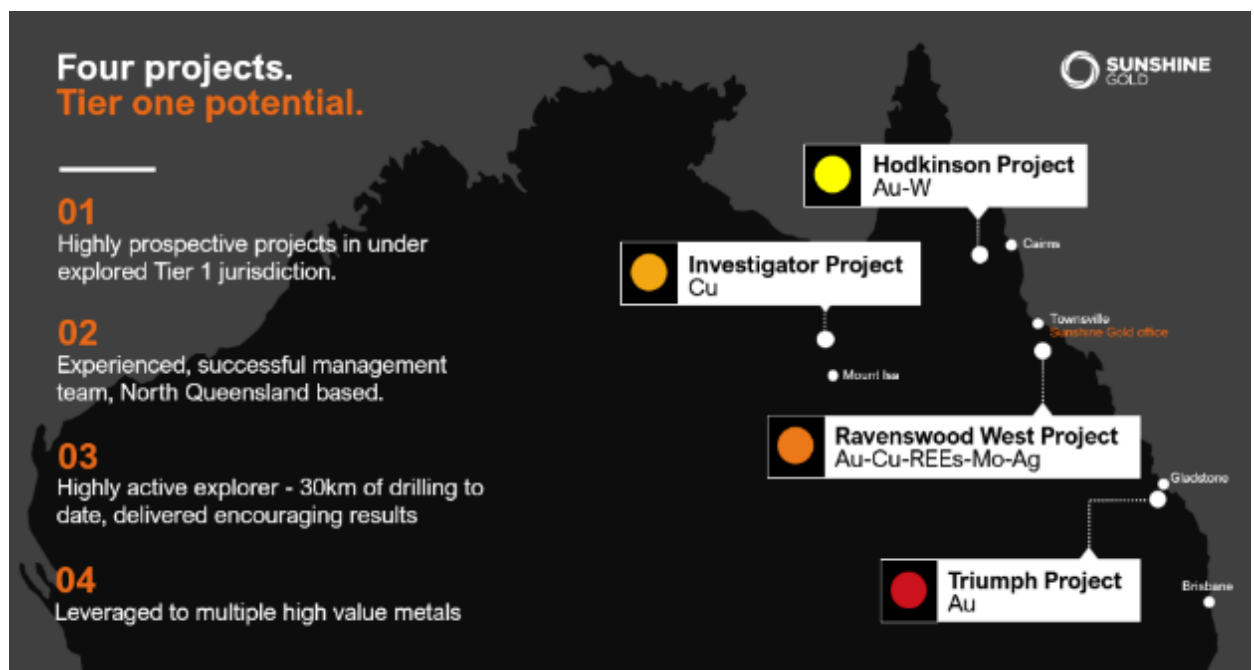
Four projects. Tier one potential. Sunshine Gold is developing four projects with tier one potential in north Queensland over 1,000km² in proven districts with high prospectivity for gold, copper, molybdenum, and rare earths elements:

Triumph Project (Au) – More than 85% of Triumph’s Inferred Resource of 118,000 ounces @ 2.03g/t Au³ is less than 100m deep and largely located within 1.25km of strike within a 6km long trend called the Southern Corridor. Recent drilling has confirmed the project’s intrusion-related gold system is characteristic of larger mines and deposits in the area including the Mt Morgan Mine and Evolution Mining’s Mt Rawdon Mine.

Ravenswood West Project (Au-Cu-REEs-Mo-Ag) – Adjacent to Queensland’s largest gold mine, Ravenswood, jointly owned by EMR Capital and SGL listed Gold Energy and Resources. The Ravenswood Mine hosts a 9.8Moz resource within a district that has produced over 20Moz of gold historically.

Investigator Project (Cu) - The project is located 100km north of the Mt Isa, home to rich copper-lead-zinc mines that have been worked for almost a century. Investigator is hosted in the same stratigraphy and a similar fault architecture as the Capricorn Copper Mine which is located 12km to the north.

Hodkinson Project (Au-W) - The project is situated between the Palmer River alluvial gold field (1.35 Moz Au) and the historic Hodgkinson gold field (0.3 Moz Au) and incorporates the Elephant Creek Gold, Peninsula Gold-Copper and Campbell Creek Gold prospects.



³ SHN ASX Release, 31st March 2022, “Robust Maiden Resource at Triumph Gold Project”.
No new information has been collected and all material assumptions remain unchanged.

Lighthouse (Farm-In tenements):

Sample ID	East	North	RL	Au g/t	Ag ppm	Bi ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	In ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	V ppm
CD23_002	462,412	7,737,352	287	0.13	0.52	51	2	101	0.35	2	1095	141
CD23_003	462,466	7,737,363	284	-0.01	0.95	1	2	69	0.10	2	410	128
CD23_004	462,442	7,737,403	285	9.58	9.94	16	4	976	0.20	2	500	150
CD23_006	462,807	7,737,723	299	0.09	0.42	1	8	291	0.12	14	37	218
CD23_007	462,820	7,737,767	326	0.02	0.79	22	3	219	0.60	14	51	133
CD23_008	462,853	7,737,815	320	0.01	0.32	1	4	433	0.08	10	15	117
CD23_009	462,836	7,737,865	325	0.01	0.76	27	17	235	0.54	4	84	161
CD23_010	462,826	7,737,884	322	1.06	3.96	10	1	84	0.07	4	42	22
CD23_011	462,819	7,737,846	317	0.02	1.22	56	12	119	0.20	2	266	50
CD23_012	462,800	7,737,827	311	0.01	0.59	32	4	161	0.52	2	49	103
CD23_013	462,781	7,737,843	310	0.52	7.30	466	3	113	0.72	4	204	32
CD23_014	462,731	7,737,759	296	0.04	0.39	1	40	155	0.05	8	19	102
CD23_015	462,726	7,737,831	302	1.65	6.80	255	1	289	0.49	3	321	64
CD23_016	462,711	7,737,844	304	0.82	2.29	22	2	152	0.17	2	43	78
CD23_017	462,705	7,737,847	310	0.97	5.50	72	79	1150	0.19	10	516	68
CD23_018	462,709	7,737,847	311	2.05	7.21	8	51	1225	0.16	14	126	53
CD23_019	462,692	7,737,865	306	3.88	3.64	125	121	548	0.32	15	58	42
CD23_020	462,665	7,737,859	296	0.04	19.75	3	600	1600	0.03	8	141	83
CD23_021	462,692	7,737,841	296	0.05	0.45	0	9	347	0.02	10	28	93
CD23_022	462,681	7,737,846	298	3.89	11.95	3	19	563	0.29	7	48	169
CD23_023	462,636	7,737,861	319	13.20	4.78	17	14	422	0.38	8	84	52
CD23_024	462,613	7,737,863	318	5.05	3.65	18	3	390	0.36	5	35	60
CD23_025	462,594	7,737,863	315	6.22	6.45	17	60	1160	0.21	25	50	96
CD23_026	462,388	7,737,876	312	0.08	0.30	1	943	790	0.03	49	61	174
CD23_027	462,390	7,737,875	313	0.02	0.29	9	42	294	0.21	8	64	121
CD23_028	462,412	7,737,878	311	0.21	0.35	1	7	60	0.02	6	9	59
CD23_029	462,541	7,737,865	322	8.42	0.88	35	50	1135	0.09	15	16	169
CD23_030	462,562	7,737,854	322	3.79	6.30	33	44	761	0.11	10	3050	182
CD23_031	462,567	7,737,851	321	6.86	4.09	99	7	476	0.39	9	547	138
CD23_032	462,567	7,737,872	324	0.47	1.34	1	3	89	0.01	3	9	47
CD23_033	462,765	7,737,912	329	0.13	0.86	1	116	728	0.02	21	105	76
CD23_034	462,774	7,737,909	330	3.88	5.79	32	108	638	0.10	15	217	101
CD23_035	462,889	7,738,025	329	0.02	11.40	0	6230	4780	0.01	185	10	129
PL23_042	460,018	7,740,680	333	0.25	2.31	1	5	19	0.29	1	183	5
PL23_043	459,793	7,740,366	324	3.14	38.70	6	122	366	37.30	30	21300	52

Ravenswood West (SHN 100%):

Sample ID	East	North	RL	Au g/t	Ag ppm	Bi ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	In ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	V ppm
WH23_001	473,017	7,782,107	307	-0.01	0.53	1	2	110	0.03	1	15	10
WH23_002	473,030	7,782,096	303	0.04	1.11	97	2	982	3.28	1	928	165
WH23_003	473,112	7,782,007	299	-0.01	1.59	3	11	344	0.12	5	33	101
WH23_004	473,090	7,782,030	299	7.30	691.00	2070	2	3790	10.10	2	14200	71
WH23_005	473,076	7,782,048	303	1.28	35.00	203	1	212	2.48	1	4810	76

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	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.	GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING SHN – Rocks were selected by the field geologist and recorded as either in situ (outcrop), float (alluvial) or from working spoil. A standard geopick hammer is utilised to collect a sample typically of 1 – 2kg size along the required outcrop ensuring care is taken to only sample the required unit.
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.).	DRILLING No drilling referred to in this report.
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.	DRILLING No drilling referred to in this report.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING SHN – Rocks have been logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation and veining and recorded in the SHN Geochemistry Database. Photos are taken of all submitted samples.
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.	GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING SHN: Sample size of 1 – 2kg is deemed representative as a “point sample” within a referenced outcrop or location. They are not deemed representative of the entire outcrop or prospect as a whole. No SHN QC procedures are used for rock chips. Samples have utilised the laboratory in-house QAQC protocols.
Quality of assay data and	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and	GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Laboratory tests	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.	SHN – Rock chips were assayed using a 50g fire assay for gold with AAS finish, which is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Fire assay is considered total assay for gold. All other elements were assayed using an ICP-MS/OES.
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	GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING SHN – All rock chips are considered valid for that point location only if outcrop, or as an example of ore/waste material if mullock.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING SHN – Sample locations are located as points using handheld GPS in GDA94, Zone 55 format.
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.	GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING SHN – No data spacing has been applied to the rock chip samples due to the nature of the technique.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.	GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING SHN – Rock samples are collected as “point” samples with no bearing on overall orientation of the possible structure.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING SHN – Samples were numbered in the field at the time of collection. The samples are photographed at the time of collection and are then transported by SHN to the laboratory. No third party was involved with the handling of the sample between collection and drop off.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Sunshine Gold: The sampling techniques are regularly reviewed during the program and further review will take place prior to future drilling.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	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.	The Ravenswood West Project consists of EPMs 26041, 26152, 26303, 26404, 27824, 27825, 28237 and 28240. All EPMs are owned 100% by Ukalunda Pty Ltd or XXXX Gold Pty Ltd, both wholly owned subsidiaries of Sunshine Gold Limited. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. Two current, third party Mining Leases exist on EPM 26041 – named ML 10243 (Delour) and ML 10315 (Podosky). One further current, third party Mining Lease exists partially on EPM 26152 – named ML 1529 (Waterloo). All of EPM 26303 and 28240 and part of EPM 26041 are situated within the Burdekin Falls Dam catchment area. The Lighthouse Project consists of EPMs 25617 and 26705. All EPMs are owned 100% by BGM Investments Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Rockfire Resources Limited. No current Mining Leases exist on the tenure. South-eastern blocks on EPM 26705 are situated within the Burdekin Falls Dam catchment area. Sunshine Gold has the option to earn 75% of the project.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Numerous exploration companies have explored within the Ravenswood West Project area, namely North Broken Hill, New Consolidated Gold Fields, Noranda, Planet Metals, MAT, Nickel Mines Ltd, Minefields, Kennecott, Cormepar Minerals, Geopeko,

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		Esso, Dampier Mining, IMC, CRA, Ravenswood Resources, Dalrymple Resource, BJ Hallt, Poseidon, Haoma Mining, Kitchener Mining, Placer, Goldfields, Carpentaria Gold, MIM, BHP, and Stavely Minerals. Several exploration companies have explored within the Lighthouse tenure, most notably Cormepar Minerals, Penarroya, Pan Australian, Esso Australia, Battle Mountain, CRA Exploration, Western Mining Corporation, Aberfoyle Resources, Mt Leyshon Gold Mines, Lione Resources, Ramelius Resources and most recently Rockfire Resources.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Ravenswood West Project area is located within open file 100k map sheet area 8257. The project is hosted within the Ravenswood Batholith of the Charters Towers Province, which consists primarily of Ordovician to Silurian granitoids and lesser sedimentary packages. The area is considered by SHN to be prospective for orogenic and intrusion-related gold deposits, as well as granitoid-related copper, molybdenum, silver and rare earth deposits. There also appears to be prospectivity for VMS deposits on the fringes of the tenement area. Any geological details pertinent to this release are located within the body of the text. The Lighthouse tenure is dominated by the Seventy Mile Range Group, which is considered prospective for VHMS deposits. These rocks have been intruded by younger felsics (and lesser mafics) including those of Ordovician, Silurian and Late Carboniferous-Early Permian age, the latter being prospective for breccia pipe style gold mineralisation.
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	No drilling referred to in this report.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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. 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	- Assay results reported within are raw assays directly reported by the laboratory with no subsequent modification of the data, with the exception of V₂O₅ assay which uses the following calculation: V₂O₅ ppm = V ppm x 1.785
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept length	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').	The rock chip samples are designated as point samples only and do not pronounce dimensions or orientations of the outcrop from which they are sourced.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant	All relevant diagrams are reported in the body of this report

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	discovery being reported These 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.	All relevant results are provided within this report
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.	Relevant rock chip sample data is tabulated within this report. Coordinates in GDA94, Zone 55.
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 work is addressed in the body of this report but will include further field visits to the sites to assess potential for drill targeting.