



Kingsgate

Consolidated Limited

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Additional Significant Gold Exploration Results near Chatree Gold Mine

Kingsgate Consolidated Limited (ASX: KCN) (“Kingsgate or the Company”) is pleased to announce that Akara Resources (“Akara”) has intersected significant gold and silver in the highly prospective Jorakae prospect approximately 7km northeast of the Chatree Gold Mine (“Chatree”) within the Company’s Special Prospecting Licenses (SPLs) in Phetchabun province.

Reverse Circulation (“RC”) drilling was conducted to follow up the previously reported RC drilling gold intercepts of **29m at 1.53g/t Au, 22m at 0.86g/t Au and 17m at 0.90g/t Au** announced on 13 February 2024 (see ASX:KCN release, “Near Mine Significant Gold Exploration Results in Thailand”). The latest follow-up RC drilling results indicate near surface gold mineralisation with significant intercept as follows:

7772RC: **14m at 5.16g/t Au and 61.6g/t Ag** from 36 to 50m, including
1m at 58.0 g/t Au and 750g/t Ag from 38m to 39m

7779RC: **12m at 3.2g/t Au** from 19m to 31m, including
3m at 10.3g/t Au and 174.3g/t Ag from 20m to 23m

7782RC: **11m at 1.28 g/t Au** from 68m to 79m, including **2m at 4.58g/t Au** from
71m to 73m

All intercepts are mainly in phyllic altered and silicified polymictic rhyolitic breccia with 1-3% quartz vein. This mineralisation is similar to that at the nearby Chatree Gold Mine.

Several significant RAB drilling bedrock assay results were received which yielded **1.26**, **1.45** and **1.06 g/t Au** in paddy fields. Significant RAB bedrock results include:

- 34377RA: 1m@1.26 g/t Au** from 5m to 6m in phyllic altered rhyolitic tuff
- 34379RA: 1m@1.06 g/t Au** from 8m to 9m in phyllic altered rhyolitic tuff
- 34389RA: 2m@1.45 g/t Au** from 2m to 4m in silicified rhyolitic tuff

RC drilling is ongoing in the area, focusing in areas where gold anomalies were found by recent RAB drilling.

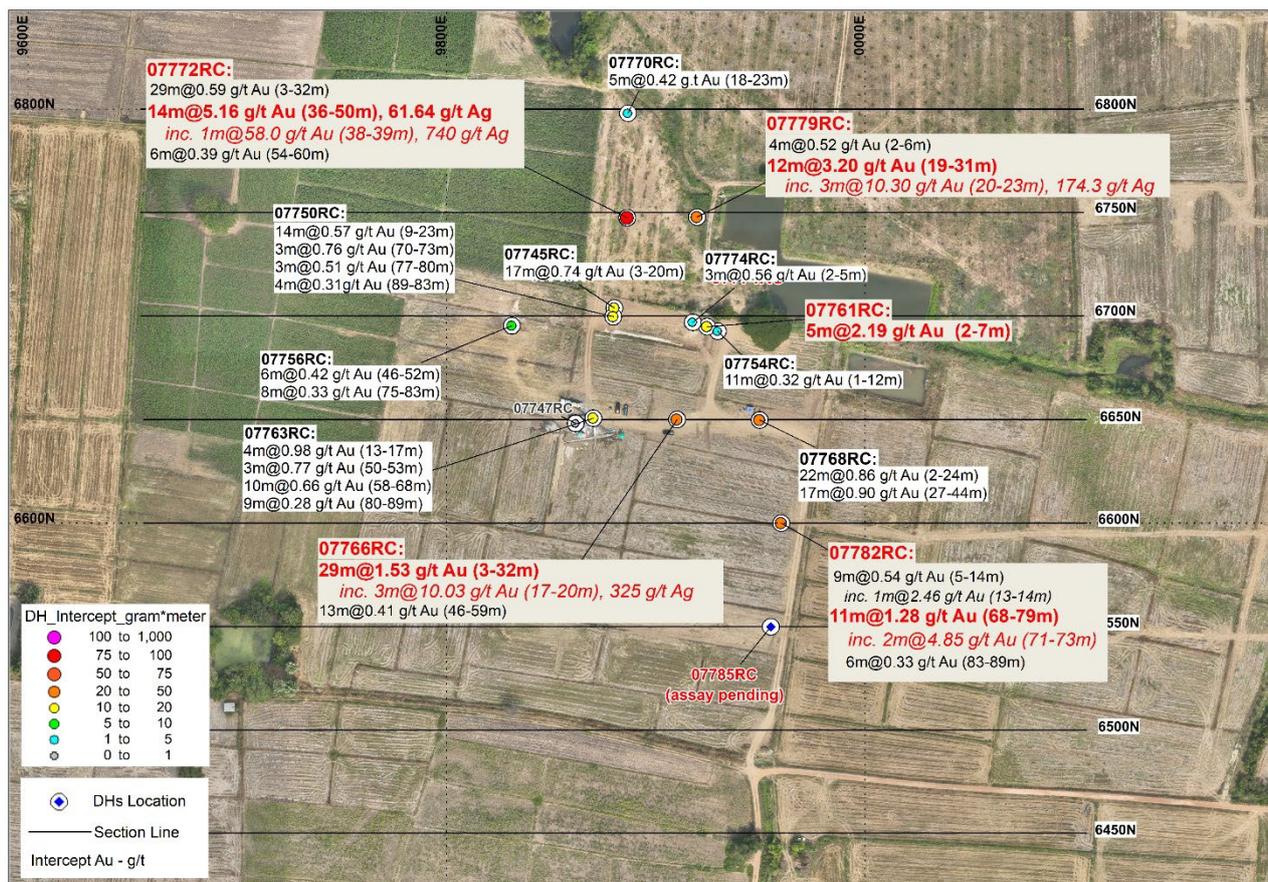


Figure 1: Significant Au intercepts in RC, Jorakae (JRK) prospect.

Appendix 1: RAB drill hole collar details

Hole ID	Easting Local	Northing Local	Azimuth Local	Dip	Hole depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Including
34377RA	0027	6593	0	-90	7	5	6	1	1.26	
34379RA	0074	6594	0	-90	15	8	9	1	1.06	
34389RA	0089	6548	0	-90	4	2	4	2	1.45	

Appendix 2: RC drill hole collar details

Hole ID	Easting Local	Northing Local	Azimuth Local	Dip	Hole depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Including
7772RC	9886	6747	90	-55	90	3	32	29	0.59	1m@58.0 g/t Au (38-39m)
						36	50	14	5.16	
						54	60	6	0.39	
7779RC	9919	6747	90	-55	54	2	6	4	0.52	3m@10.30 g/t Au (20-23m)
						19	31	12	3.20	
7782RC	9960	6600	90	-55	90	5	14	9	0.54	1m@2.46 g/t Au (13-14m) 2m@4.85 g/t Au (71-73m)
						68	79	11	1.28	

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Akara Resources exploration results is based on information compiled by Ron James, who is a consultant geologist to the Kingsgate Group. Ron James is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists as a Competent Person. Mr James 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 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Mr James has consented to the public reporting of these statements and the inclusion of the material in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement

These materials include forward looking statements. Forward-looking statements inherently involve subjective judgement and analysis and are subject to significant uncertainties, risks and contingencies, many of which are outside of the control of, and may be unknown to the Company. Actual results and developments may vary materially from that expressed in these materials. The types of uncertainties which are relevant to the Company may include, but are not limited to, commodity prices, political uncertainty, changes to the regulatory framework which applies to the business of the Company and general economic conditions. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue, subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration drilling results and sampling was completed by industry standard techniques and was guided by the Kingsgate Group protocols including industry standard QAQC procedures. • For reverse circulation (RC) drilling, one metre samples were collected from the cyclone then riffle split to create two representative samples of 3 to 4kg, one for the laboratory for assaying and the other for retention as a reference sample. Wet samples were left to naturally dry prior to riffle splitting. Sieved chip samples were geologically logged. • RAB holes were sampled over 1 m intervals, collected from the cyclone for a total of 3-4 kg. The sample is sent to the laboratory for assaying. • All samples were transported to the Chatree Mine laboratory for assaying by company personnel. • At the laboratory, all samples were dried, crushed and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns, with a 50g charge analyzed for gold by fire assay and silver by aqua regia. • Standard samples, duplicate samples and blank samples were inserted into the assay batches at a frequency of at least 1 in every 25 samples. Sample batches submitted for assay have generally 100 to 150 samples with a maximum of 250 samples per batch. • The QAQC results confirmed the reliability of sampling and assaying with sufficient confidence for the estimates. Close agreement between resource model estimates and mill reconciled production for mining to date provided additional confidence in the reliability of the resource sampling and assaying.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All exploration drilling uses RC drilling with face sampling bits and diameters of generally 5.25 inch to 5.5 inches (127 to 133mm) with sub- samples collected by riffle splitting. • Exploration drilling is initially carried out at variable collar spacing and becomes more detailed with 25 x 25 meter spacing once specific mineralised zones are identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional exploration uses RAB drilling with face sampling bits and diameters of generally 3.5 inch (89 mm) with samples collected by cyclone splitting.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling contracts and geological supervision of the drillers require the operators to do their best to provide good quality, high recovery, and uncontaminated samples. Exploration drilling used RC face-sampling bits and drill rigs of generally sufficient air capacity, including booster compressors where required to provide dry, high recovery samples. Exploration sample recovery from RC drilling was calculated by comparing total recovered sample weights with expected weights derived from bit diameters and the densities used for resource modelling. Overall, RC sample recovery averaged around 80% with some lower sample recoveries associated with soft and less competent rock such as soil, shear zones or broken rock. Most RC samples were dry, with 73% of samples having moisture records logged completely dry and 20% as wet. The potential for preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material was low. Test sieving and analyses of RC samples showed no notable average difference in gold grades between coarse and fine fractions. There is no recorded sample recovery for RAB drilling However RAB samples were visually checked for qualitative recovery, moisture and contamination. The cyclone was routinely cleaned initially when drilling through saprolite or highly weathered rock and entering to bedrock.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging is checked for consistency between adjacent holes providing a cross check of logging variations between geologists, and with time. Any logging revisions are recorded in field sheets and updated in the database. Most geologists responsible for recording geological data have been working at Chatree and nearby regional exploration prospects for more than five years providing consistency in logging.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sample collection and bagging are supervised by company geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAB holes were sampled over 1 m intervals, collected from the cyclone for a total of samples of 3-4 kg. per sample. Most RAB samples are sent to the laboratory for assaying • Standard samples, duplicated samples (RC) and blank samples were inserted to the assay samples batch at least 1 in every 25 samples. Each sample batch submitted for assay has generally 100 to 150 samples with a maximum of 250 samples per batch. • All samples were transported to the Chatree Mine laboratory by company personnel. • The on-site laboratory was certified by ISO with a 17025 rating. • At the laboratory, samples were dried at 120oC for a minimum of 8 hours then the entire sample was jaw crushed to a nominal 2-4mm. A 1-1.5kg split was taken and pulverized in a 2000cc Lab technics B2000 pulverizer. In addition to routine replicate assays of pulps, duplicate “re-split” samples of jaw-crushed material were taken at approximately every 10th sample. OREAS standards were used as internal laboratory standards. • The sub-sample sizes, sub-sample methods and sample preparation techniques were appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assaying for gold and silver for exploration results was carried out by the Chatree Gold Mine on-site laboratory. Gold assaying was by fire-assay (25 and 50g samples) with AAS finish. All assays of greater than 6.0g/t gold were repeated using a gravimetric finish. Silver was assayed using an aqua regia digestion with AAS finish. • The on-site laboratory at the Chatree Mine site was certified by ISO with a 17025 rating. • The analytical technique was a total representation of the interval sampled. • Substantial focus was given to ensure sampling procedures met industry best practice ensuring acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for the resource sampling and assaying. An appropriate sampling protocol was designed and implemented specifying sample collection and sample preparation and assaying at the laboratory. Laboratory sample preparation was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>routinely checked using grinding tests and sieve analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All assay batches included blind reference standards, blank samples, and field duplicates (RC), in addition to internal laboratory checks. These results were routinely evaluated to determine if results were within predefined tolerances. Inter-laboratory checks were done on a periodic basis and the results were analyzed statistically. Each set of 50 samples routinely contained three control samples (47 primary samples, 1 standard, 1 duplicate, 1 blank) with QAQC samples representing 6% of assaying. In 2014, the QAQC protocol was modified as part of Kingsgate's continuous improvement strategy. For the revised protocol each set of 22 samples contained the three control samples (19 primary samples, 1 standard, 1 duplicate, 1 blank) with QAQC samples representing 15% of assaying. Submitted standards results were analyzed on a batch-by-batch basis and monthly. Most standards show average accuracy of within 5% of expected value with no consistent positive or negative bias. In cases where initial standard assays fell outside the acceptable range, the entire batch was re-assayed. Duplicate assays show acceptable correlation with primary samples with no apparent bias. The quality control measures had established that the assaying was of appropriate precision and accuracy for the estimates.
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections will be re-assayed by different techniques (including Leachwell, Fire assay) to confirm their accuracy. The Kingsgate Group had formal data validation procedures with data being validated as close to the source as possible to ensure reliability and accuracy. Inconsistencies identified in the validation procedures were re-checked and changes were made to the database once the problem was identified.
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC and DD hole collars were surveyed using a DGPS by the Chatree Gold Mine survey team that follow up after drilling.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DGPS reading system always has been initiated and calibrated with Chatree Gold Mine base station CGM-01 prior to surveying drillhole collars. • DD and RC holes were surveyed at 50 m as a default interval. In some case the intervals were greater than 50m to avoid magnetic rocks that would provide an erroneous reading or where ground conditions were considered likely to collapse and cause damage to or loss of the survey instrument. • In general, there was very little variation between readings. • A non-magnetic stainless-steel starter rod was used for downhole survey to reduce the impact of magnetism in the steel rods on camera surveys. • RAB drill hole collars are located using a GPS at the time of drilling. • The location of the sample points and topographic surface had been established with sufficient accuracy for reporting of exploration results.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial exploration drilling was conducted with variable drill spacings. The exploration drill spacing becomes closer spaced where mineralisation is identified from the initial wide spaced drilling. • Drill hole spacing for resource estimation is usually at 25 x 25m, which is considered sufficiently detailed to adequately delineate the mineralised system. • Historically reconciliation results compare favourably with grade control and through the processing plant, which confirm the appropriateness of the data spacing. • Sample interval for RC drilling is 1.0m. • RAB drill hole spacing approximately of 50 -100 m in the Easting. • RAB drill holes are generally vertical and sampled at 1.0 m intervals.
<i>Orientation of data in</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration drilling in mineralised zones is 25 x 25m to variable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>relation to geological structure</i>	<p><i>the deposit type.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>depths.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling orientation will depend on the orientation of mineralization with the aim to intersect mineralization as close to orthogonal as drilling permits. The density and orientation exploration and resource drilling is such that there is no sampling bias.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were transported to the Chatree Mine laboratory by company personnel in sealed sample bags with sample numbers shown on the bags along with additional sample tags contained inside the bag.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedures for grade control have been previously audited in detail and the current procedures are unchanged from those previously audited with the exception that grade control drilling is being conducted at a more closely spaced pattern. An independent audit of drilling, sampling, and assaying procedures was conducted in February 2024. The results are still being analyzed and a report is forthcoming. No material issues were identified.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chatree Gold Mine is in central Thailand approximately 280km north of Bangkok and 35km southeast of Phichit Province. Akara Resources includes the recently re-granted 16 Mining Leases and 8 Waste Dump Leases covering a total of 11.85 km². Although exploration results are not part of the current release, Akara Resources holds 17 Special Prospecting Licenses (“SPL”) in the Phetchabun Province of central Thailand, all of which are in good standing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chatree Gold Mine was a greenfields discovery by the then Akara Resources exploration team, who first panned gold in 1988 in an area that had previously not been explored by Thai or other foreign parties. All exploration drilling was undertaken by Akara Resources of the parent Kingsgate Group.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the main part, the Phetchabun SPLs in central Thailand are hosted by Late Permian to Early Triassic volcanoclastic and volcanogenic sedimentary rocks. The regional geology is dominated by a volcano-sedimentary sequence that interfingers laterally with terrigenous sediments. The depositional environment is interpreted to have consisted of a series of andesitic and rhyolitic stratovolcanoes situated in a shallow marine environment adjacent to a continental margin. The Chatree Gold Mine is a low sulphidation epithermal gold–silver deposit located in the Loei – Phetchabun volcanic belt in central Thailand. The deposit spans 2.5 by 7.5km and consists of at least eight vein zones, five of which were mined by open pit methods. The Chatree low sulphidation epithermal gold–silver deposit occurred as veins, stockworks and minor breccias hosted by volcanic and volcanogenic sedimentary facies. The main gold–silver mineralisation was characterized by colloform–crustiform banded quartz ± carbonate ± chlorite ± adularia–sulphide–electrum veins. Gold mainly occurs as electrum, both as free grains associated with quartz, carbonate minerals and chlorite, and as inclusions in sulphides, mostly pyrite. Oxidisation and broad stratigraphic types control the gross distribution of gold and silver mineralisation with specific geological units providing preferred mineralisation hosts.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC holes and the only DD drill hole were drilled at approximately 55-85° designed to intersect the interpreted mineralisation at a high angle. All RAB drill holes were drilled vertically. Drill depth is usually to refusal at bedrock, which determines final hole depth.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>metres) of the drill hole collar</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Local coordinates are shown in table format showing northing, easting and RL as well as hole orientation, dip, azimuth and sample interval. ● Not all intersections are true width. ● Cross sections showing expected true widths are shown in diagrams where significant intersections are being reported.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>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.</i> ● <i>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.</i> ● <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● RC holes were generally sampled over one metre down-hole intervals, with assay grades at one-meter intervals. ● DD holes are sampled at variable length intervals depending on the geology of the drill core. ● RAB drilling results are reported at a cut-off above 0.1g/t Au. ● No metal equivalent factors were reported in this release.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> ● <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> ● <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Not all intersections are true width. ● Cross sections showing expected true widths are shown in diagrams where significant intersections are being reported.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Relevant diagrams are included in the body of this announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cross sections showing expected true widths are shown in diagrams where significant intersections are being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Airborne geophysical surveys were conducted at Chatree in 2004. Ground geophysical surveys comprising resistivity and chargeability continued until mine closure in 2016 and results of this inhouse work were used in this announcement.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration work comprising RC, DD and RAB drilling was ongoing during 2023 as well as other exploration tools including mapping, soil sampling and rock chip sampling. Further RC and DD drilling will be also considered in selected high priority targets to further verify geological factors.