ASX Announcement

19 August 2025

Comet Vale Gold Project, WA – Exploration Update

Bonanza gold grades in initial down-dip extensional drill-holes at Sovereign

- **Step-out diamond drilling** at the **Sovereign deposit** at Comet Vale delivers bonanza grade assays, further extending the high-grade mineralisation down-dip:
  - **5m @ 66.3g/t Au from 399m** in **STEX084**, **80m** down-dip from historical hole JVD028 (1.2m @ 32g/t Au from 338.5m) **and 100m along strike to the north** of JVD014 (1.6m @ 14g/t Au).
  - **8.9m @ 13.8g/t Au from 371.4m** in **STEX085,** drilled 60m down-dip to the south of historical drill-hole RD007 (3.1m @13.3g/t Au from 302m).
  - **0.9m @ 29.5g/t Au from 296m** in **STEX086,** drilled 60m along strike to the south of historical drill-hole RD007 (3.1m @13.3g/t Au from 302m).
- A review of the data by the Gorilla geology team has led to the interpretation that **high-grade shoots plunge moderately to the north**, whereas previously an assumed moderate south plunge was used to target extensional drilling.
- The **bonanza intercept in STEX084 is located in a footwall lode** and a review of drilling down-plunge of this intercept indicates that the **historical drilling in this part of the deposit did not reach target depth.**
- **Two Reverse Circulation ('RC') rigs are currently undertaking exploration drilling at the Silverback trend, including at the Happy Jack and Cheer prospects, as well as the Sovereign North trend with results from Happy Jack Prospect drilling expected soon.**
- An **updated MRE for the Comet Vale Project** is planned for Q4 2025, including Lakeview, Sovereign, Sovereign North and Cheer.
- There are also a number of diamond drill-holes in the lab from the recently completed drill program at the **Mulwarrie Project** which sit outside of the recently updated Mineral Resource Estimate, the results for which will be received in the coming weeks.

Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd (ASX: GG8) ('Gorilla' or 'the Company'), is pleased to provide an update on ongoing exploration and growth drilling at the 100%-owned Comet Vale Project, located 97km north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia's Goldfields.

This release reports significant new high-grade assay results from step-out drilling undertaken in June 2025 targeting initial down-dip extensions at the Sovereign Prospect, well beyond the limits of the current Mineral Resource Estimate (96koz at 4.8g/t Au).

Drilling is continuing to extend the known mineralisation across multiple prospects at Comet Vale, with five rigs currently operating (three diamond and two RC rigs).

The current phase of drilling will underpin a key Mineral Resource Estimate ('MRE') update for Comet Vale scheduled for Q4 this year, following the recently announced MRE upgrade for the Mulwarrie Project.

Charles Hughes, Gorilla's Chief Executive Officer, commented:

"STEX084 is the best intercept ever returned from the Sovereign deposit – and it is a significant extensional hole, extending the mineralisation down-dip and along strike by 100m! It's always great to see plus-300 gram-metre intercepts in a deposit, particularly where this drilling has significantly expanded the mineralised envelope.

"These results have triggered an important rethink of the geometry and distribution of the Sovereign mineralisation by the Gorilla geology team. Previously, most of the mineralisation at Sovereign was believed to be located in the hanging wall (western side) of the mafic-ultramafic contact, with a lot of historical drilling actually finishing as soon as the ultramafic lithologies were intersected. However, all of these new results have actually been returned from a footwall lode, well within the ultramafic unit.

"Drill-hole STEX037 has intercepted the mineralised system nearly 200m down-dip of previous drilling and, with what we now know about the plunge orientation of the high-grade mineralised shoots, we see this as a very positive step that gives us clear vectors to define further high-grade zones at depth.

"This means that there is significant upside at Sovereign to discover additional resources to the east of the current drilling zone. Together with the interpretation of recently acquired ground gravity data across the Comet Vale Project, these results have significantly expanded the potential for new discoveries at Sovereign and throughout the Comet Vale Project as a whole.

"With five rigs now operating at Comet Vale, we are rapidly building exploration momentum on a number of fronts – with RC rigs currently testing the Happy Jack and Cheer prospects as well as the Sovereign North trend.

"At the same time, three diamond rigs are operating across the Lakeview discovery, testing extensions of the high-grade King Kong lode at depth, as outlined in a recent announcement.

"All of this work is geared towards delivering a project-wide MRE update for Comet Vale next quarter, advancing our strategy of targeting high-grade gold at brownfields projects close to existing infrastructure and operating mills."

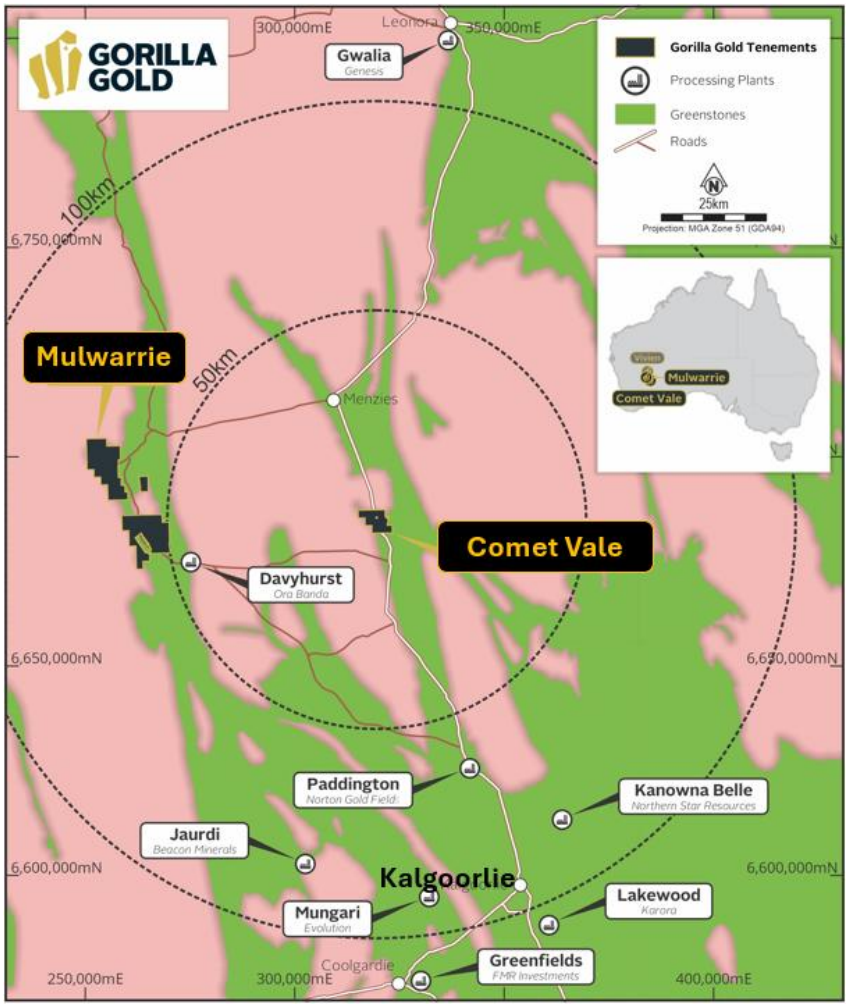

Figure 1. *Overview map, Comet Vale and Mulwarrie Projects*

Growth and Exploration Activities at Comet Vale

The Comet Vale Project has seen historical gold production of >200koz @ >20g/t Au, with underground operations occurring as recently as 2018. The bulk of historical production comes from the Sovereign Prospect, which also hosts a MRE of 96koz @ 4.8g/t Au (including a lower grade potential open pit component).

Gorilla Gold made a significant high-grade gold discovery at the **Lakeview Prospect** in February 2025, with new extensional lodes also discovered at Sovereign in January 2025. The project lies within granted Mining Leases, adjacent to the Goldfields Highway, in a region with multiple operational gold mills within a 100km radius. The Company has now identified more than 10 mineralised parallel east-west structures at Comet Vale, extending over a strike length of more than 1km with either historical mining workings or anomalous rock chips on these structures.

Previous operators of the Project employed strategies to get the Comet Vale mine into production as quickly as possible, which has left the Project with significant exploration upside. Gorilla's immediate objective is to grow the high-grade gold resource base at the Comet Vale Project across the Lakeview, Cheer and Sovereign prospects.

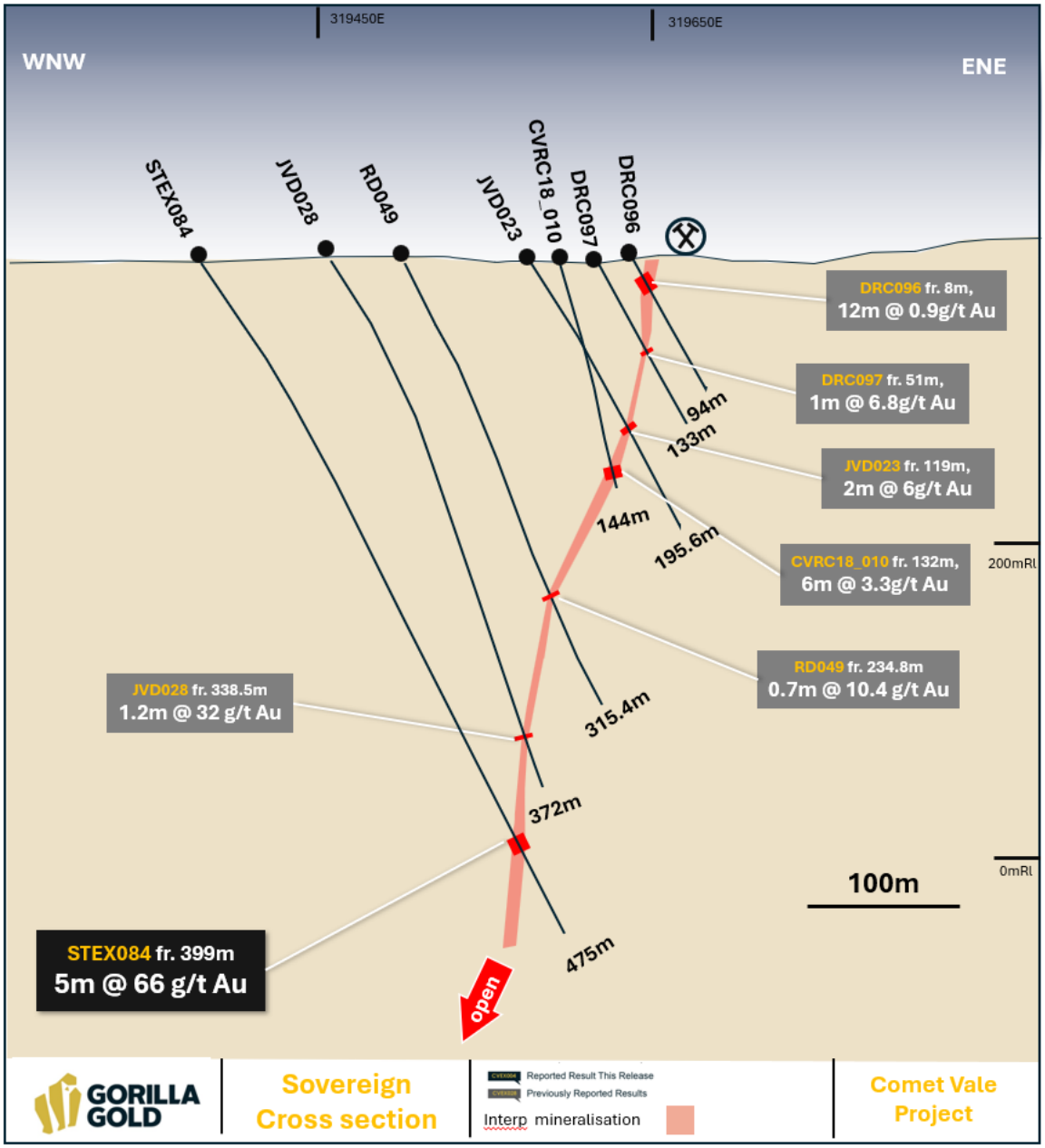

Figure 2. *Cross section STEX084 Sovereign Prospect*

Update from Sovereign Prospect, Comet Vale Project

High grade gold mineralisation at Sovereign has been mined historically, as recently as 2020, with a total historical production of more than 200Koz at a grade of approximately 20g/t Au.

Whilst the Sovereign area is the most heavily drilled Prospect at the Comet Vale Project, the fact that Gorilla made a new high grade discovery from surface, immediately along strike of the MRE is testament to the relatively underexplored nature of the Project.

The majority of gold mineralisation is associated with shear zone development and accompanying quartz-sulphide veining, and biotite alteration mostly within the hanging wall of a major mafic-ultramafic stratigraphic contact. However recent exploration drilling by Gorilla has demonstrated gold mineralisation in the footwall of this contact too, a relatively underexplored position.

Drilling results from Sovereign reported in this release are from the first down dip.

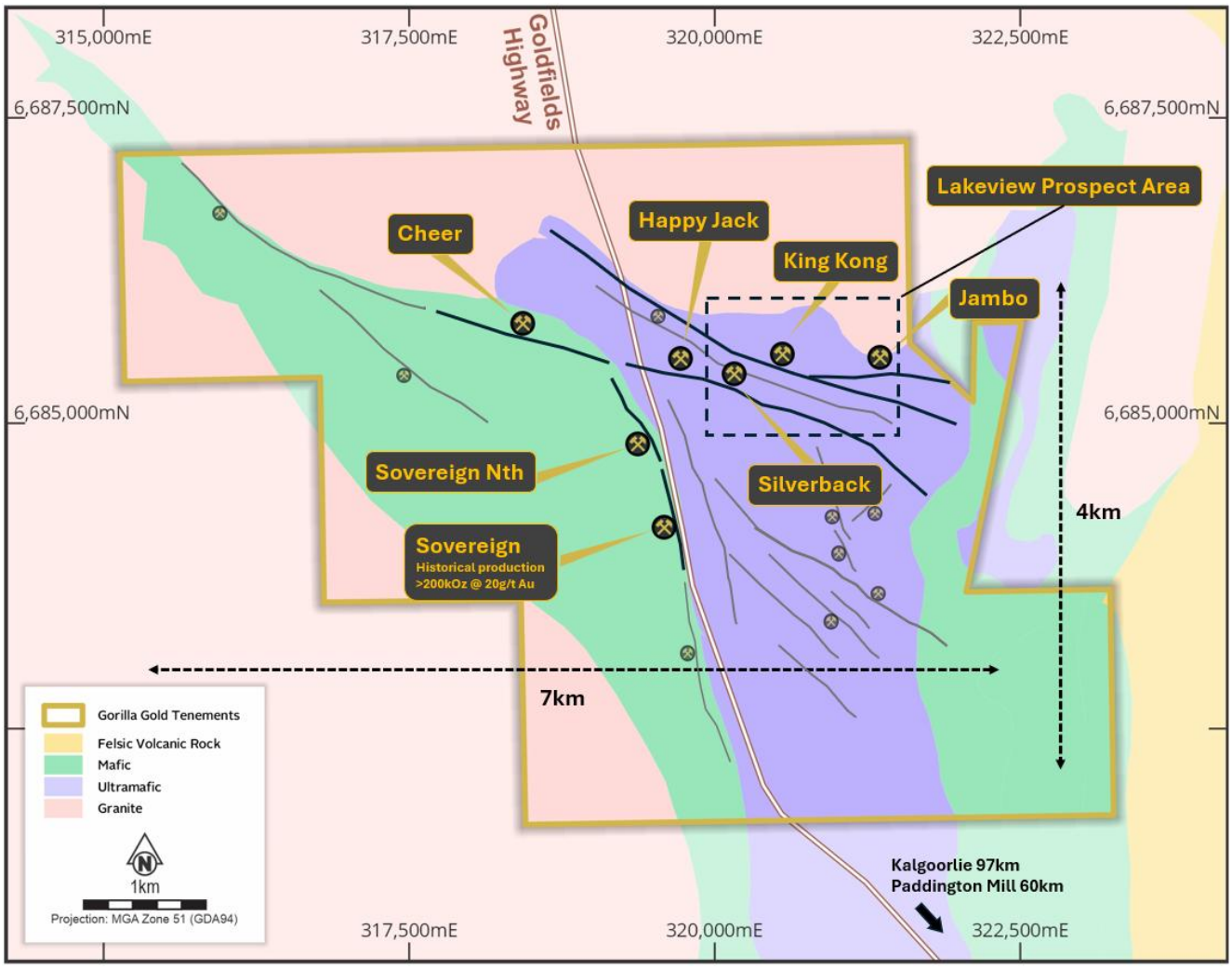

Figure 3. *Map showing targets, and prospects at the Comet Vale Project*

Hole ID	From	To	interval	Au g/t
STEX084	399.0	405.0	**5.0**	**66.0**
STEX085	371.4	379.3	**8.9**	**13.8**
STEX086	296	296.9	**0.9**	**25.9**
STEX037	644.0	645.0	**1.0**	**9.2**
STEX034	175.0	178.0	**3.0**	**2.7**
STEX043	578.4	578.8	**0.4**	**8.9**
STEX042	643.0	644.0	**1.0**	**4.5**

Table 1. *Intercepts from this release*

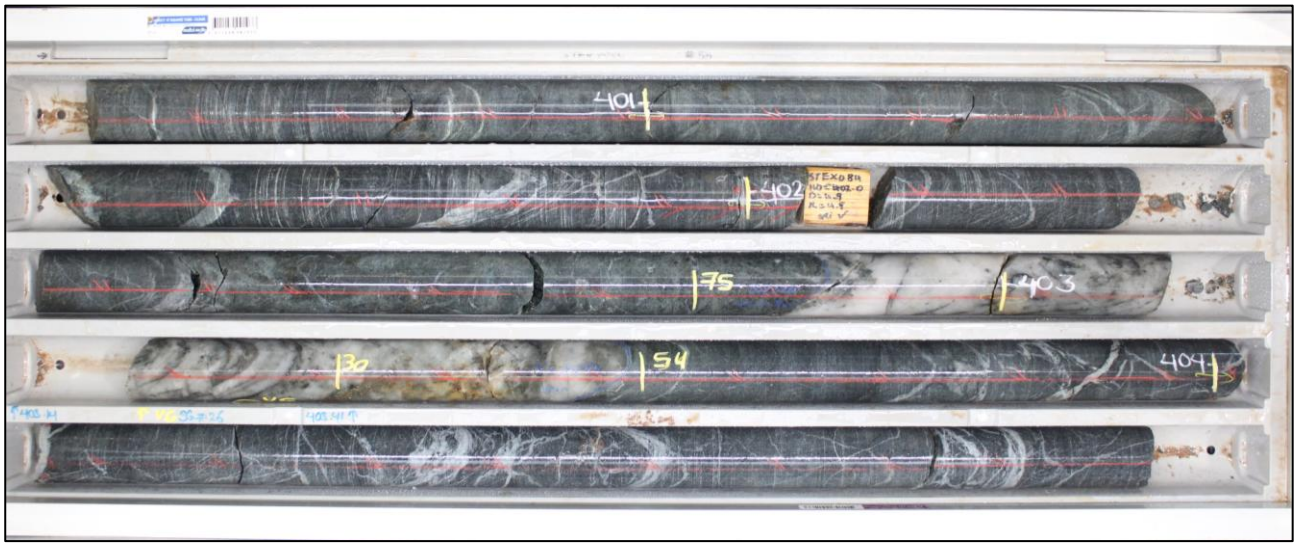

Figure 4. *Photo of Core from STEX084 showing mineralised intercept, quartz-sulphide vein hosted by veined and biotite altered ultramafic lithology with disseminated sulphide development.*

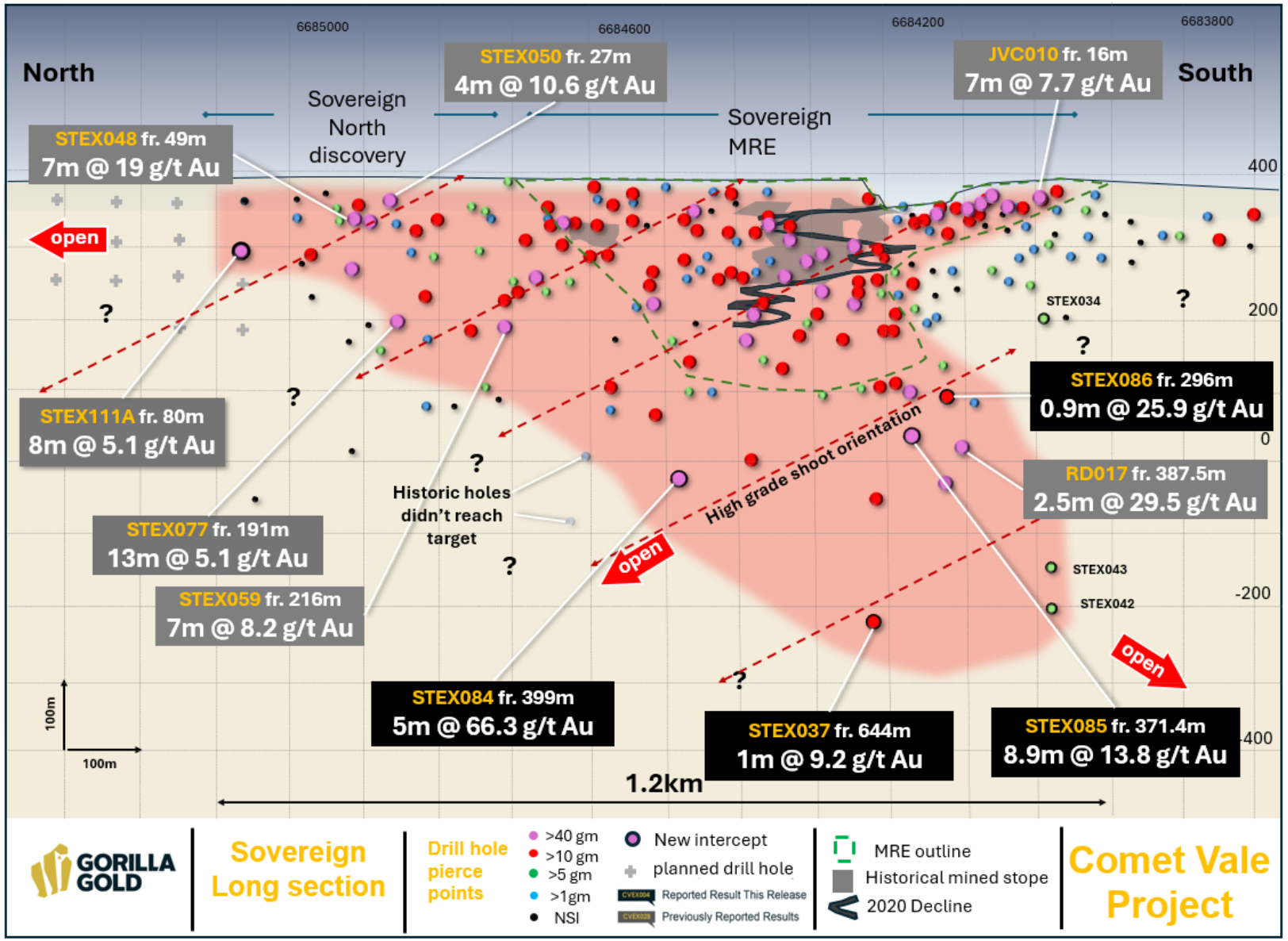

Figure 5. *Long section of Sovereign showing recent results*

Next Steps at Comet Vale

Five drill rigs are currently operating at Comet Vale, targeting a major upgrade to the MRE in Q4 2025.

Drilling at Lakeview is targeting major down-dip potential utilising three diamond drill rigs. Lakeview has demonstrated significant thick high-grade intercepts.

Other exploration and growth drilling is targeting the Silverback trend, including Happy Jack and Cheer as well as Sovereign North (see Figure 3).

Further assays for Lakeview, Sovereign, Sovereign North, Happy Jack and Cheer are due to be returned in the coming weeks.

Metallurgical testwork is underway for Lakeview and other mine study and permitting work including hydrogeology and hydrology is being planned.

This announcement has been authorised and approved for release by the Board.

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Competent Person's Statement:

The information in this announcement relates to exploration results for the Comet Vale Project which Mr. Charles Hughes has reviewed and approves. Mr. Hughes, who is an employee of Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd, a professional geoscientist and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Hughes has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration, and to the activities which have been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Hughes consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Specific exploration results referred to in this announcement were originally reported in the following Company announcements in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7:

Title	Date
Comet Vale Drilling Update	14 August 2025
Results from Initial Metallurgy Testwork at Lakeview	5 August 2025
Lakeview Drilling update	7 July 2025
Update for Comet Vale and Mulwarrie	2 July 2025

Lakeview Update	6 June 2025
Parallel Structure Discovered at Lakeview	19 May 2025
Lakeview Update	8 May 2025
Lakeview Extended 125m Along Strike	17 April 2025
Further Intercepts from Lakeview Prospect	21 March 2025
Further High-Grade Hits from Lakeview & Sovereign Prospects	17 March 2025
Lakeview High-Grade Intercepts Grow Mineralisation	28 February 2025
Gold Intercepts from New Prospects at Comet Vale and Vivien	24 February 2025
Maiden Gold Drilling Results at Cheer	6 November 2024
LRL Set to Acquire Vivien Project and 100% of Comet Vale	17 July 2024
Comet Vale Mineral Resource Estimate	11 April 2023

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information or data that materially affects the information included in the said original announcements and the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcements.

The current Mineral Resource Statement for the Comet Vale Project:

Comet Vale Depleted Resource as of 03/09/2020, Au>=0.5g/t (OP) and Au>=2.5g/t (UG)			
Category	**Tonnage**	**Au Grade (g/t)**	**Au Ounces**
Indicated	310,868	5.61	56,027
Inferred	308,620	4.00	39,683
Total	***619,489***	**4.81**	***95,710***

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information as previously released on 11 April 2023 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX 1 NEW COLLAR INFORMATION COMET VALE

Prospect	Hole_ID	Depth	Hole_Type	Grid	East	North	RL	dip	azi
SOVEREIGN	**STEX084**	475	DD	GDA94z51	319396	6684396	372	64	71
SOVEREIGN	**STEX085**	423.6	DD	GDA94z51	319465	6684187	366	64	91
SOVEREIGN	**STEX086**	366.9	DD	GDA94z51	319475	6684155	371	55	84
SOVEREIGN	**STEX037**	667.5	DD	GDA94z51	319321	6684293	369	59	88
SOVEREIGN	**STEX034**	252	RC	GDA94z51	319664	6683983	374	65	79
SOVEREIGN	**STEX043**	727	DD	GDA94z51	319334	6684021	367	60	87
SOVEREIGN	**STEX044**	670	DD	GDA94z51	319392	6684022	368	60	89

APPENDIX 3 JORC TABLES

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
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.	▪ RC drilling - samples collected as 4m composites and n areas where interesting lithology, alteration, mineralisation or veining was encountered, 1m splits were taken. Composite samples are collected from samples piles, 1m splits are taken for every metre from the cyclone with duplicate samples taken at the instruction of the field geologist from the second chut on the cone. DD drilling has samples collected as half core in intervals between 0.3-1m based on lithology.
	▪ Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	▪ Samples collected by GG8 field crew and submitted to ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie, WA. All samples are considered to be representative for the manner in which they are 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').	▪ The samples were analysed using the photon assay method which uses a 0.5kg sample and requires minimal handling. The samples are riffle split at the lab and crushed to 80% passing 2mm to ensure homogeneity as uniform sample distribution is important to a quality analysis.
	▪ 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.	
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).	▪ RC drilling was completed by several contractors using multiple modern RC rigs capable of significant drill depths. DD drilling was completed by contractors using multiple modern DD rigs. All drill rigs utilised by GG8 are industry best standard.
Drill sample recovery	▪ Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	▪ RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by the field geologists. Good recoveries were had. DD recovery measured actual core length between drillers blocks to the nearest cm. Sample weights are recorded by the laboratory and average 3kg.
	▪ Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	▪ Sample depths were cross-checked regularly. The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. The drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation.
	▪ 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.	▪ no obvious sample recovery biases or biases related to loss or gain of fines have been identified.

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.	▪ Logged for geology on the 1m intervals with chips washed and stored in chip trays by the geologist. Logging was inputted directly into the onsite laptops using suitable Company logging. ▪ DD core stored in trays with every metre logged. ▪ Logging is of a qualitative nature.
	▪ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	▪ RC chips and DD were logged for lithology, colour, weathering, texture and minerals present. Structural measurements and geotechnical data were recorded on DD core
	▪ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	▪ N/A
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	▪ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.	▪ Core is sawn with half cores taken for assay
	▪ If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	▪ RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. 4m composite samples were taken from sample piles. Samples have been dry. Samples are then riffle split at the lab into 0.5kg samples and crushed to 2mm prior to photon assay with a particle size distribution test to ensure 80% passing the 2mm threshold.
	▪ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	▪ The technique was appropriate for the work undertaken. During RC logging samples that showed mineralisation, veining or alteration had 1m split samples collected. 1m split samples are later taken from where 4m composites show >0.2g/t gold anomalism. During DD logging any sulphide veining or alteration were sampled.
	▪ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	▪ QAQC reference samples and duplicates were submitted by GG8. In house standards and blanks were also inserted by ALS.
	▪ 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.	▪ 1m samples are automatically bagged from the cyclone, field duplicates are taken from a second shute off the splitter. DD duplicates are taken
	▪ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	▪ All RC samples are collected to approximately 1-5 kg. The sample sizes taken are appropriate relative to the style of mineralisation and analytical methods undertaken. DD sample size is appropriate
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.	▪ All samples were sent to ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Photon Assay method has shown to provide quick turnaround times and high accuracy.
	▪ 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.	▪ All analytical results listed are from an accredited laboratory using photon assay method with fire assay as a check method.
	▪ 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.	▪ Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) are included in each batch to ensure the reliability of the assay. These CRMs, such as OREAS254C, OREAS230, and OREAS241, are specifically chosen for photon assay to maintain quality standards and were evaluated against published certificates. The standard deviation was minimal for samples. Selected photon assays over a range of grades and from different parts of orebodies are umpire checked with Fire Assays and so far shows no material difference in reported grades.

Verification of sampling and assaying	▪ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	▪ External verification has not been carried out, but values were checked against logging and photographs to ensure the intersected Au values are in line with logged alteration, mineralisation or veining. Significant intercepts have been verified by the Exploration Manager, the CEO and Principal consulting geologist.
	▪ The use of twinned holes	▪ No twinned holes at this stage
	▪ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	▪ Data was captured directly into specific geological logging software. Assay files have been sent directly from the lab to database manager to avoid operator errors. All physical sampling sheets are filed and scanned electronically and submissions to the lab checked to ensure that no samples are missing or incorrect IDs.
	▪ Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	▪ No adjustments were made to the assay data.
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.	▪ Samples were located using handheld Garmin GPS, the GPS is accurate within 3-5m.
	▪ Specification of the grid system used.	▪ All collar locations and maps quoted in this Report are using the GDA1994 MGA, Zone 51 coordinate system.
	▪ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	▪ Topography based on detailed topographic surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	▪ Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	▪ Data spacing is varied
	▪ •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.	▪ N/A
	▪ Whether sample compositing has been applied.	▪ Intercepts are aggregated based upon 0.5g/t Au cut off grade and 3m of dilution material.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	▪ Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	▪ The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Most holes have been drilled perpendicular to the main orientation of the interpreted mineralised zone.
	▪ 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.	▪ No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the Project. Some orientation changes were made to historic holes and the main structure was intersected at the interpreted depth.
Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	▪ Samples were transported from the field to the lab by GG8 personnel.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ GG8 undertakes continuous audits and reviews of all its field processes.

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.	COMET VALE Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd is in a Joint Venture with Sand Queen Gold Mines Pty. LRL carries 51% and SQGM carries 49% of all Mining Leases at Comet Vale listed below. An overriding royalty by Reed Resources is maintained for 1% of the gold mined at Comet Vale. In July 2024 the Company announced the option for the remaining 49% for a deferred $3M to be paid within 12 months, the option agreement was completed in September 2024. Kakara Part A has just been granted Native Title over the project area. The Company does not at present have any agreements with Kakara part A but are in the process of engagement. M29/197,M29/198,M29/199,M29/200,M29/201,M29/232,M29/235,M29/233,M29/185,M29/270,M29/52,M29/35,M29/85,M29/186,M29/321
	▪ 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.	▪ No known impediments exist with respect to the exploration or development of the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ See previous announcements. In particular ASX announcement, 13 September 2024, *Review of Historical Vivien and Comet Vale Databases.*
Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	COMET VALE Archean orogenic gold mineralisation associated with major structures and mafic-ultramafic stratigraphy with intermediate intrusives adjacent to intracratonic monzogranites, gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veining, pyrrhotite chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and actinolite-biotite-chlorite alteration
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.	▪ Tables reported in the announcement.

	▪ 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.	▪ No information material to the understanding of the exploration results has been excluded.
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.	▪ Assay results reported here have been length weighted. ▪ No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
	▪ Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	▪ All samples were 1m or 4m samples were reported as returned.
	▪ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	▪ No weighting used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	▪ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	▪ All samples reported are downhole width.
	▪ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	▪ Mineralization is generally perpendicular to drilling orientation.
	▪ 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').	▪ All intercepts are down hole lengths, true widths not yet determined.
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.	▪ Plans and sections are located in the body of the announcement.
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 samples were reported for Au and their context discussed.

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 other relevant data has been included within this 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).	COMET VALE Drilling is ongoing, refer to end of text for more comprehensive update.
	▪ Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	▪ Maps plans and sections are all found in the body of the text.