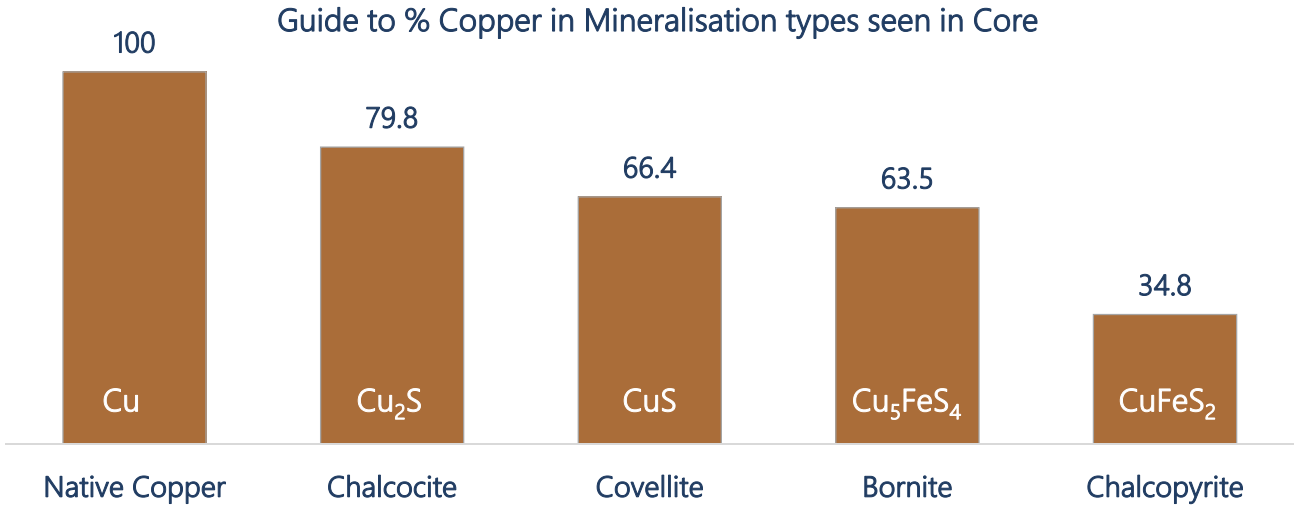
ANNOUNCEMENT
3 October 2017

HIGH-GRADE COPPER MINERALISATION SEEN IN MOST ZACKLY DRILL-HOLES

- Core drilling at the Zackly deposit reveals ***thick zones of visible mineralisation*** including the high-tenor ***copper sulphides, Covellite and Bornite*** plus disseminations and stringers of native copper.
- Historical drilling also recorded occasional **coarse gold** within the cores.
- **Multiple phases** of copper mineralisation and associated skarn alteration have been observed in most of the holes drilled to date.
- ***First assays are expected during October 2017.***
- Geological evidence for a ***buried porphyry intrusive*** which provided heat, fluids and copper has been observed in several holes.
- The mineralisation ***remains open along-strike and at depth*** and lies within a host of much larger and as yet untested soil anomalies.
- An Induced Polarisation survey has been completed across the strike-length of the existing Zackly deposit and will be used to plan additional drilling for the 2018 campaign.
- Zackly appears to be **part of a much bigger mineralised system** within PolarX's 100% owned tenure.



ZACKLY DRILLING UPDATE

PolarX Limited (**PolarX or the Company**), is pleased to announce visible results as drilling at its 100% owned high-grade Zackly copper-gold skarn deposit in Alaska nears completion, with mineralisation observed in all holes. (For location refer to Figures 1 and 2).

A total of 11 holes for 1,778 metres has been drilled to date (refer Table 1 and Figure 3 below), with two holes of approximately 150m each remaining to be drilled.

KEY OBSERVATIONS

Key geological observations to date are:

1. **Multiple phases** of mineralisation are evident in most of the drill holes.
2. **Phase 1**
   An initial mineralising event likely occurred when a diorite intrusion formed marbles and weakly mineralised skarns in the adjacent silty-limestones and volcanic rocks, and introduced disseminated Fe, Cu and Mo sulphides (Figures 4, 5).
3. **Phase 2**
   Stronger and later overprinting mineralisation events are also evident in most of the new drill holes, including:
   a. Widespread garnet-bearing skarns containing clots, veins and disseminations of **covellite, native copper and bornite**, with local formation of **secondary chalcocite** (Figure 6, 7, 8).
   b. Zones of massive magnetite-bornite-chalcopyrite skarns up to several metres down-hole thickness (Figure 9).
4. These later mineralising events are characterised by the following predominantly high-tenor copper minerals which have been observed in the Zackly drill core:
   - **Native Copper**
   - **Chalcocite**
   - **Covellite**
   - **Bornite**
   - **Chalcopyrite**

   Previous drilling in 1981 and 1982 also recorded **occasional coarse gold**.
5. The presence of porphyry style veins (Figure 10), overprinting potassic alteration containing K-feldspar and secondary biotite (Figure 11) and sub-vertical hydrothermal breccias provide evidence for the possible presence of a buried porphyritic intrusion (Figure 12).
6. Further drilling is being planned to establish the potential scale and commercial extent of this mineralised system at Zackly. This also provides important exploration indicators for PolarX's other potentially more significant targets.

Larger images of the drill cores are located on PolarX's website www.polarx.com.au

REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

PolarX is extremely encouraged by the presence of the higher-grade minerals observed in drilling to date and has accelerated laboratory assays which are expected to be reported during the next few weeks.

Zackly is one of a number of exciting and potentially much larger prospects within PolarX's extensive 28,064 Ha mineralised tenure holding. ***These new revelations may potentially evidence the presence of a much larger mineralising system from below.*** *(Phase 2, fig. 12)*

This has immediate significance to PolarX's even larger and completely untested targets including Mars, Jupiter, Gemini, Moonwalk and Senator.

These combined targets have each shown high-order soil anomalies spanning several kilometres. The company is currently processing and reviewing Induced Polarisation testing on some of these targets, which will be reported once completed.

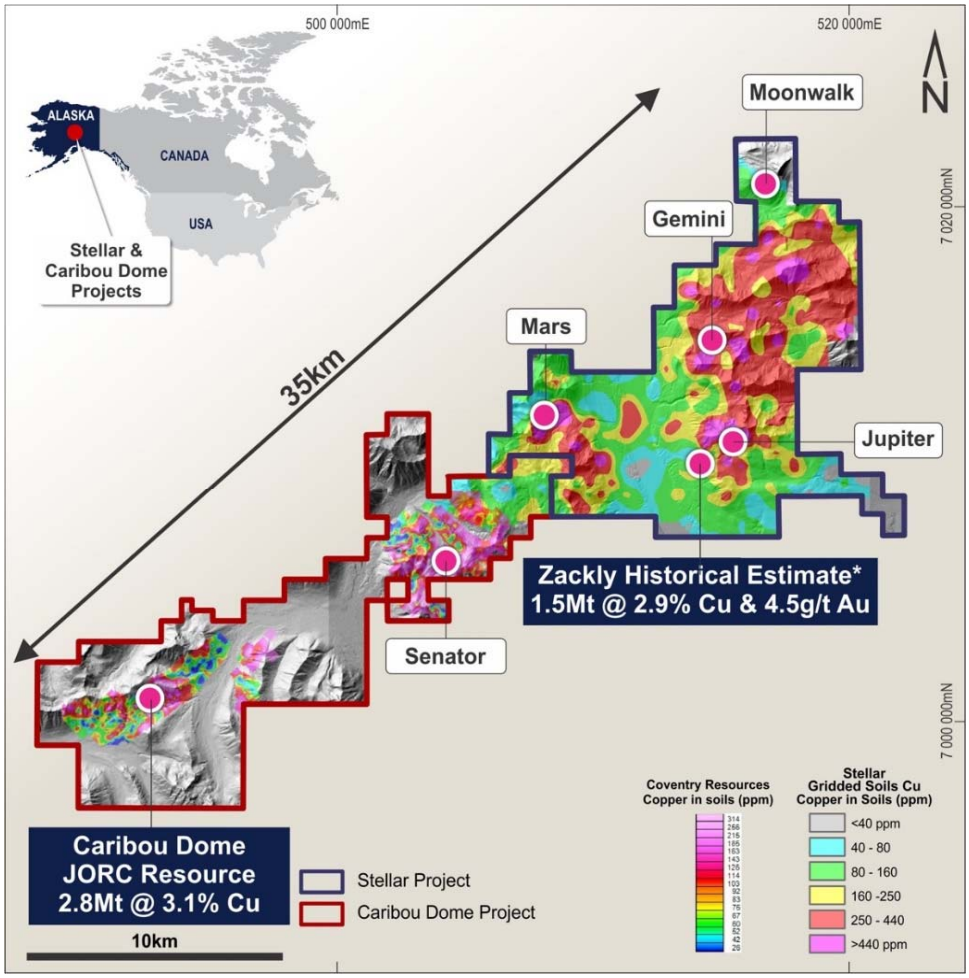


Figure 1. Company's Stellar and Caribou Dome projects showing the location of Zackly

Results from field programs will also be progressively reported as they are processed and finalised.

For and on behalf of the Board.

For further information contact the Company directly as detailed below.

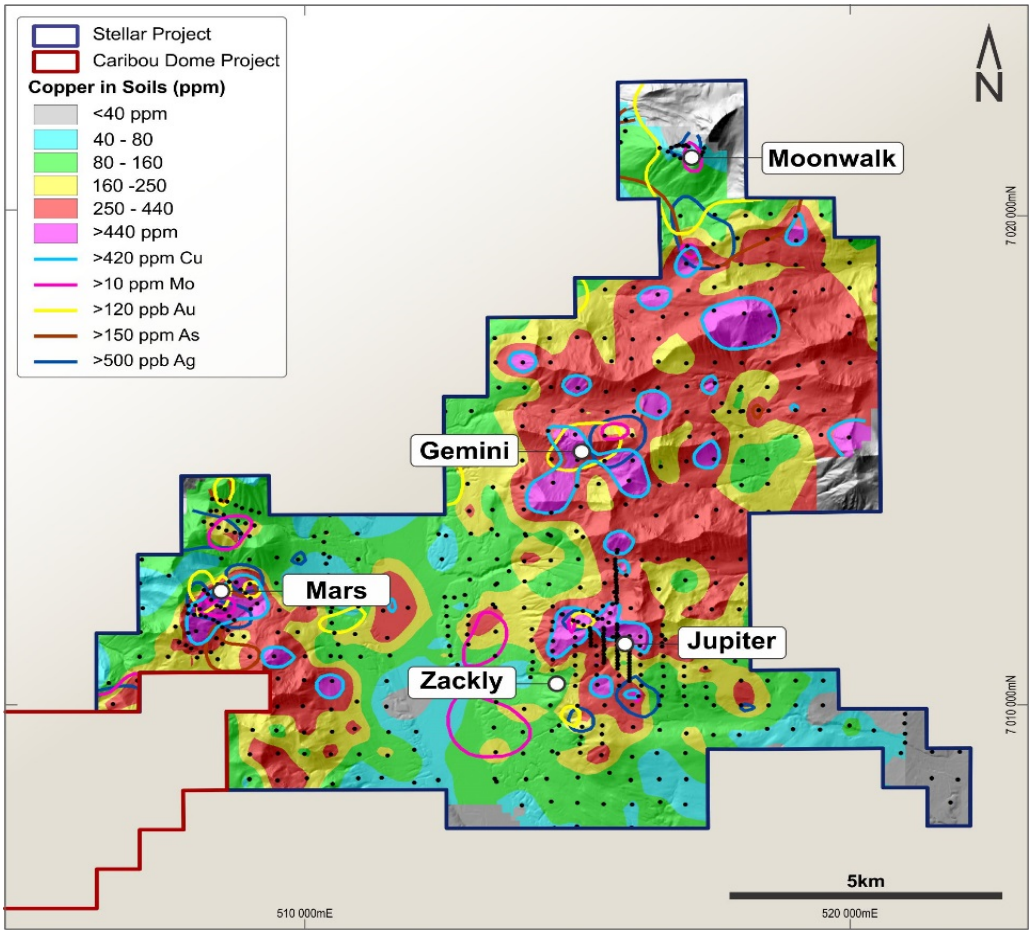


Figure 2. Company's 100% owned Stellar Project showing the location of Zackly within much larger untested soil sampling anomalies.

New Holes Drilled this Year

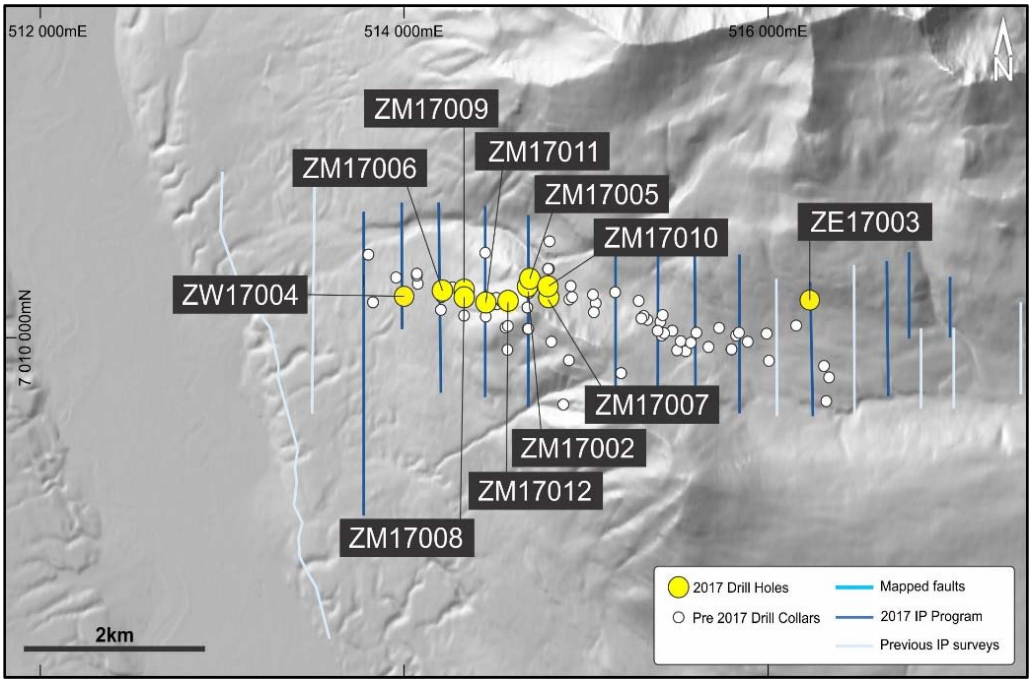


Figure 3. Drill collar locations for the 2017 Zackly drilling campaign showing cross section for location of Figures 3 and 10.

PHASE 1, MINERALISATION

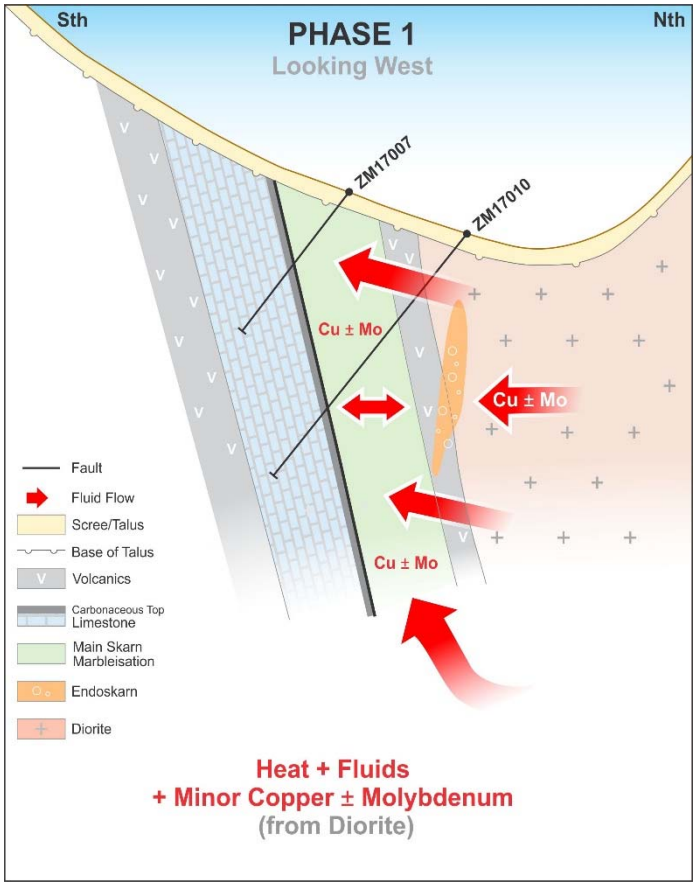
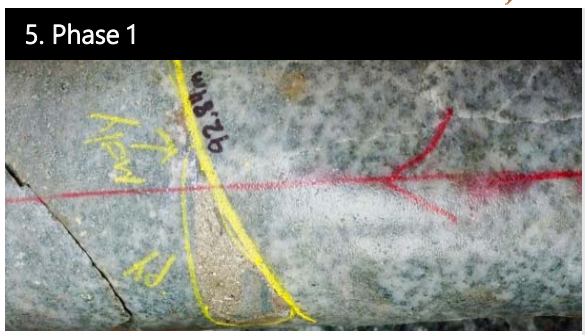


Figure 4. Schematic geological cross-section showing postulated early skarn development



Early iron and molybdenum sulphides in dioritic endoskarn Hole ZM17010, 92.84m

PHASE 2 MINERALISATION

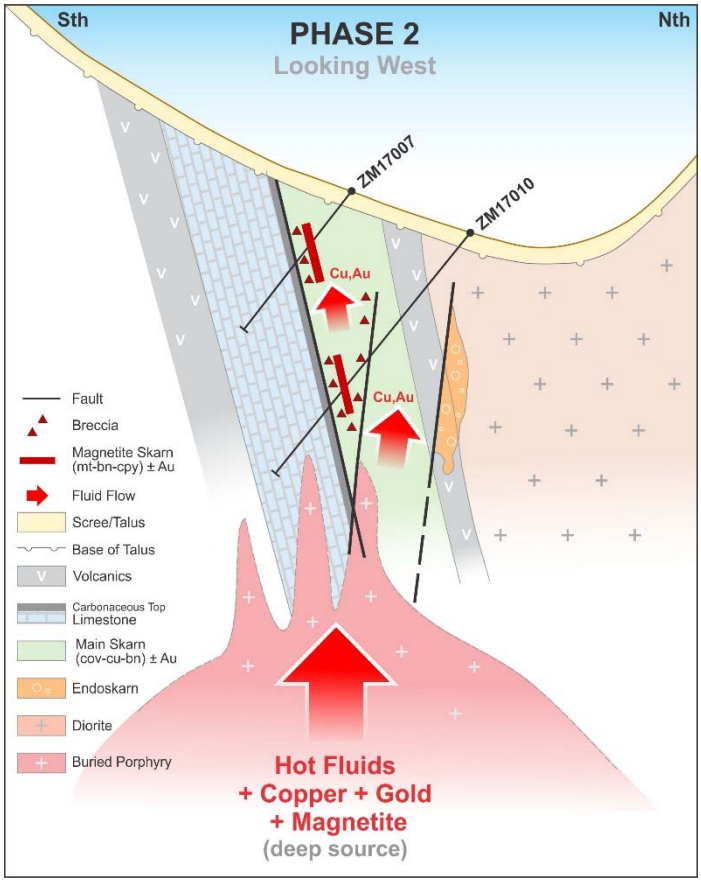
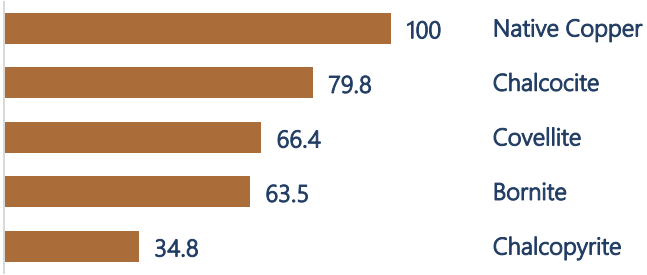


Figure 12. Schematic geological cross-section showing postulated early skarn development

11. Phase 2

Potassic alteration comprising K-Feldspar (pale pink) and secondary Biotite (black) overprinting earlier diorite ZM17010 91.6m

% Copper in Mineralisation



6. Covellite & Bornite

Covellite and **Bornite** bearing skarn, Hole ZM17008, 89.3m

7. Native Copper

Finely disseminated **Native Copper** in red and green garnet skarn, ZM17010 153.7m

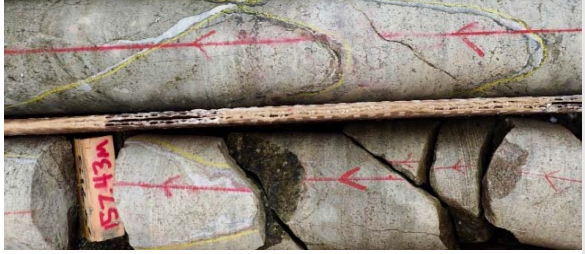
8. Bornite

Bornite mineralisation in garnetiferous skarn, ZM17010, 179.4m

9. Bornite + Chalcopyrite

Massive **Magnetite+Bornite+Chalcopyrite** skarn overprinting massive green garnet skarn ZM17010, 185m

10. Porphyry Veins + Native Copper



Multiple porphyry style veins containing **Native Copper** overprinting green garnet skarn, ZM17010 157-158m

PHASE 2

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HoleID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Mineralized Zone From (m)	Mineralized Zone To (m)	Mineralized Zone Down-hole thickness (m)	Summary of Mineralized Zone
ZM-17002	514670	7010270	180	-50	144.78	98.27	131.7	33.43	Garnet skarn with covellite and native copper in veinlets and fracture coatings
ZE-17003	516230	7010200	0	-60	126.19	86.45	117.21	30.76	Diorite hosting garnet veins. Minor chalcopyrite and native Cu is observed associated with pyrite-dominant veins.
ZW-17004	514000	7010220	0	-60	265.33	131.87	204.8	72.93	Brown garnet exoskarn, mostly barren except minor interstitial blebs and disseminated covellite, chalcopyrite and rare molybdenite
ZM-17005	514680	7010300	180	-55	252.53	186.89	230.14	43.25	Garnet exoskarn, semi- to massive magnetite with interstitial bornite>covellite>chalcopyrite to 209.76m. 212.04-214.58m: massive magnetite bands with traces bornite, covellite. 225.93-227.38m: hydrothermal breccia with copper oxides. 227.38-230.14m: late structural graphitic breccia with native Cu and copper oxides.
ZM-17006	514245	7010260	0	-60	72.7	9.7	33.2	23.5	Light buff-green-pink garnet skarn with native Cu, chalcocite, malachite, covellite and copper oxides down to 16.90m (supergene enrichment zone). Trace native Cu blebs assoc w/ calcite veins and fracture coatings to 33.20m
ZM-17007	514782	7010210	180	-60	179.83	17.07	27.51	10.44	Disseminated, banded, and patchy chalcocite>malachite>tennantite @ 24.69-27.51m, in light brown-green garnet skarn.
ZM-17008	514315	7010225	0	-60	114.5	85.7	105.5	19.8	Garnet skarn: very well mineralised 85.7-100.45m with covellite, native Cu tennantite, trace bornite. Native Cu is observed as veins, stringers and blebs, and partially to completely replacing chert lenses.
ZM-17009	514315	7010255	0	-60	114.9	9.7	18.4	8.7	Garnet exoskarn: very well mineralized with abundant native Cu, malachite, chalcocite, covellite. Local chert beds <10cm exhibiting near complete native Cu replacement w/ dendritic Cu from micro-veinlet flooding. Common qtz +/- Cu-bearing micro-veinlet flooding.
ZM-17010	514788	7010276	180	-55	207.57	151.85	189.63	37.78	Green garnet exoskarn with significant, continuous, variable mineralization intersected from 151.85-189.63m. Mineralization transitions from dominantly native Cu blebs and stringers, net-textured covellite with subordinate bornite and native Cu to semi-massive magnetite bands with interstitial bornite.
ZM-17011	514432	7010184	0	-60	131.1	Pending			Data still pending
ZM-17012	514561	7010189	0	-60	168.8	Pending			Data still pending

Qualified and Competent Persons Statements

The information in this announcement relating to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources for the Stellar Project is based on information compiled by Dr Frazer Tabeart (an employee of PolarX Limited) who is a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Tabeart 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 under the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 'JORC Code'). Dr Tabeart consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources for the Caribou Dome Project is based on information compiled by Mr Peter Ball who is a Member of The Australasian Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Ball has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Ball consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

*Foreign Historic Mineral Resource Estimate for the Zackly Main Skarn in the Stellar Project:

Readers are referred to the Company's initial market release dated 24 May 2017 which provides supporting information on these historical foreign resource estimates.

The Company confirms that the supporting information disclosed in the initial market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Readers are cautioned that that this estimate is a "foreign estimate" under ASX Listing Rule 5.12 and is not reported in accordance with the JORC Code.

A Competent Person has not yet undertaken sufficient work to classify the foreign estimate as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code.

It is uncertain that, following evaluation and/or further exploration work, it will be possible to report this foreign estimate as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code.

Forward Looking Statements

Any forward-looking information contained in this report is made as of the date of this report. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, PolarX does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update this forward-looking information.

Any forward-looking information contained in this report is based on numerous assumptions and is subject to all of the risks and uncertainties inherent in the Company's business, including risks inherent in resource exploration and development. As a result, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking information. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information due to the inherent uncertainty thereof.

JORC CODE 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT FOR THE ZACKLY PROSPECT

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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	• Multiple soil, trenching, geophysical and drilling programs have been completed at the Zackly Prospect between 1980 and 1994. All programs employed different methodologies from program to program. Previous work programs appear to have been undertaken in accordance with industry standard practices at the time they were implemented. • Drilling has been completed at the Zackly Prospect between 1981 and 1994 over 5 different campaigns using rotary and core drilling methods. • Resources Association of Alaska (RAA) in JV with UNC Teton Exploration Drilling (Teton) undertook the following campaigns: ➢ 1981: 21 diamond holes for 2,964m ➢ 1982: 19 diamond holes for 5,855m Core from the 1981 and 1982 campaigns was selectively sampled at varying intervals. • In 1987 Nerco Mining Company (NMCO) in JV with Alaska Boulder drilled 43 rotary holes for 2,959m (sampled at 5ft intervals) and 6 diamond holes for 390m (sampled at 2ft intervals). • In 1990 NMCO in JV with Phelps Dodge drilled 3 diamond holes for 386m. • In 1994 NMCO in JV with Hemlo Gold drilled 7 rotary holes for 460m. Holes were sampled at 5ft intervals. • Limited information exists regarding sample preparation and analysis techniques for the previous Zackly drilling programs.
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.).	• Approximately 9,595m of diamond drilling and 3,419m of rotary drilling has been completed at the Zackly Prospect (99 holes) prior to 2017. • This report specifically refers to drilling undertaken in 2017 on the Zackly Prospect, where 11 diamond holes for 1,785m have been completed to date, with a further 2 holes for approximately 300m outstanding. • The 2017 drilling program has utilised HQ standard tube and HQ3 triple tube drilling equipment. • Downhole surveys were completed using a Reflex EZ-trac multi-shot survey tool. • Core for the HQ3 triple tube holes was oriented by the drillers at the rig each run using the Reflex ACTIII orientation tool, and then checked by the rig geologist and again by the core logging geologist.
Drill Sample Recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material	• Drill hole logs for diamond drill holes include statistics on core recoveries. Core recoveries have generally been in the range of 79% to 98% for this program with the exception of one hole which recorded only 47% recovery in the mineralised zone. • Careful use of drilling muds and where possible, triple tubing drilling techniques have been employed to maximise core recovery.

JORC CODE 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT FOR THE ZACKLY PROSPECT

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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	• Geological logs were recorded for the entire length of all diamond drill holes. • Core is geologically and geotechnically logged by qualified geologists. Where possible structural angles are measured for later interpretation. • Core is qualitatively logged and all trays are photographed. • It is anticipated that no additional drilling in the known mineralised areas will be necessary in order to confirm the geological model and collect appropriate geotechnical data prior to defining any Mineral Resource.
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.	• No assays have yet been undertaken for this drilling program. Relevant data will be provided in due course.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established	• No assays have yet been undertaken for this drilling program. Relevant data will be provided in due course.
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	• Multiple companies have undertaken drilling programs at the project previously. Such programs have included infill drilling programs, whereby new holes have been drilled between previous holes that had successfully intersected mineralisation. Hence the presence and extents of mineralisation (to some extent) has been confirmed. • The current program has drilled 9 holes which are twins of historical drill holes, with 2 more to be drilled. • No assay data has been received from this drilling program. Sampling, data entry and verification procedures will be documented when assay results are released.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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.	• Drill hole collars are pegged to WGS84 UTM Zone 6N. Checks of the UTM Zone 6N set of coordinates have been made by differential GPS surveys of current and historic drill collars. • A high resolution (sub-metre accuracy) drone survey of digital elevation and orthophotography has been completed for the Zackly Prospect. • Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill hole is considered adequate for this stage of exploration

JORC CODE 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT FOR THE ZACKLY PROSPECT

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• Drillhole spacing is variable, with sections varying from 80m to 200m apart. • It is believed that the current drilling program will allow a statistical comparison between this program and previously undertaken drilling programs, and if the statistics indicate sampling of the same population, that the drilling density will be sufficient for a Mineral Resource to be declared once assays have been received and the appropriate resource estimation modelling has been completed. • No sample compositing has been documented.
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.	• The dip and azimuth of drill holes has been planned to twin previously drilled holes from 1981 and 1982 drilling programs and is believed to be orientated approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the previously identified skarn mineralisation. • The orientation of drill holes relative to key geological structures does not appear to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security	• Sample security measures have not been documented for any of the historical drilling. • Drill samples from the current program have been transported to ALS Global laboratories in Fairbanks, Alaska by representatives of PolarX, where they are being securely stored pending analysis.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	• The Company is unaware of any sampling audits adopted previously.

JORC CODE 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT FOR THE ZACKLY PROSPECT

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in section 1 also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area	• The Stellar Project comprises 181 contiguous State Mining Claims in the Talkeetna District of Alaska. The claims cover a total area of 28,960 acres (11,720 hectares), and are registered to Vista Minerals Alaska Inc a wholly owned subsidiary of PolarX Limited. • The Caribou Dome Project comprises 196 contiguous State Mining Claims covering an area of 25,560 acres (10,344 hectares) in the Talkeetna District of Alaska. The Company controls 80% of the Claims via option agreements with Hatcher Resources Inc. and SV Metals LP. • While the Claims are in good standing, additional permits/licences may be required to undertake specific (generally ground-disturbing) activities such as drilling and underground development.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• A brief history of previous exploration was released to the market on 24th May 2017.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	• A brief description of the deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation is included in the body of this announcement.

Drillhole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:
	• easting and northing of the drillhole collar
	  • elevation or RL (Reduced Level elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar
	  • dip and azimuth of the hole
	  • downhole length and interception depth
	  • hole length.
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.
		• Reported results are summarised in relevant tables within the attached announcement.
		  • The drill holes reported in this announcement have the following parameters appGrid co-ordinates are reported here in WGS 84 UTM Zone 6N.
		  • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported as the direction toward which the hole is drilled relative to True North.
		  • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace
		  • Intersection depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace.
		  • Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace.

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	• Not applicable – this report only provides qualitative assessments of drilling observations to date and does not include any information from assays as these have not yet been received.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Thickness of mineralisation reported is down-hole thickness. There is insufficient interpretation of the mineralisation to confidently report "true widths". It is however noted that the mineralized lenses appear to be relatively steeply dipping. As such it is probable that "true widths" will be smaller than the down-hole widths by approximately 50% (depends on hole dip and azimuth).
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views	• Summary plans and schematic sections are included in this 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	• This report does not include any assay results as samples have not yet been assayed. • This report provides a short summary of the mineralisation description and down-hole thickness encountered in each hole drilled in 2017.

JORC CODE 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT FOR THE ZACKLY PROSPECT

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in section 1 also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• Two lines of IP surveying were undertaken to the west of the Main Skarn in late 2016 by Vista Minerals Pty Ltd. • Additional IP surveying was undertaken in September 2017. Final data and inversion models have yet to be received by the Company and will be reported once available. • Two preliminary metallurgical reports focusing on gold recoveries from near-surface, mainly oxidized skarn material, were completed in 1987 and 1992. These tests comprised gravity, floatation and cyanidation methods for gold recoveries, and were conducted on 4 bulk samples.
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.	• A suitable work program will be developed following more comprehensive review, compilation and interpretation of previously acquired data. • Diagrams highlighting potential drilling target areas are included in this announcement.