Announcement by FE Limited

Australian resources and investment company, Cape Lambert Resources Limited (ASX: CFE) (**Cape Lambert** or the **Company**) refers its shareholders to the announcement made by FE Limited (**FEL**) (ASX: FEL) today entitled "Drilling Results Received from Kasombo 5 Copper Project in DRC" and attached to this announcement.

Cape Lamberts holds 145,848,635 shares in FEL representing 39.63% of the total share capital.

Yours faithfully
Cape Lambert Resources Limited

Tony Sage
Executive Chairman

Cape Lambert Contact

Investor Relations
Phone: +61 8 9380 9555
Email: info@capelam.com.au

ASX Announcement

28 February 2018

Drilling Results Received from Kasombo 5 Copper Project in DRC

Highlights:

- **Drilling intersected unexpected cobalt mineralisation**
- **KSB002: 15 m @ 0.16% cobalt from 17 m**
- **Assay from cobalt-rich Kasombo 7 prospect due imminently**

Fe Limited (**Company**) (ASX: **FEL**) is pleased to advise that it has recently received the assay from its second drillhole completed at the Kasombo Copper-Cobalt Project (**Kasombo Project**). The assay was from abandoned drillhole KSB002 located at the Kasombo 5 prospect. The drillhole was abandoned before the copper target zone was intersected because of driller error, but still intersected unexpected cobalt mineralisation.

The assays show drillhole KSB002 intersected a zone of low grade cobalt mineralisation, having a thickness of 15 m, averaging 1670 ppm cobalt from a hole depth of 17 m.

Preliminary reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling was completed at Kasombo 5 and Kasombo 7 in late December 2017 and early January 2018 (ASX announcement 8 January 2018):

- Kasombo 5: drilling targeted copper mineralisation mapped in the pit-wall of an open cut:
  - two completed RC holes for 149 m;
    - FEL described the copper-rich nature of Kasombo 5 from assays from first hole, KSB001, that returned 23 m @ 3.18% copper from 54 m (ASX announcement dated 16 February 2018);
    - The assays from the second completed hole is awaited.
  - two abandoned RC holes for 114 m;
    - KSB002, the subject of this report, is one of these abandoned drillholes.
- Kasombo 7: drilling targeted cobalt mineralisation observed in bedding cross-cutting breccias and in conformable bedding layers exposed by small-scale artisanal workings. The assays for these holes are awaited.

Australian Securities Exchange Code: **FEL**

Ordinary Shares:

368,065,463

Unlisted Options:

2,812,500

Board of Directors:
Tony Sage
Non-Executive Chairman
Kenneth Keogh
Non-Executive Director
Nicholas Sage
Non-Executive Director

Contact:
www.felimited.com.au
32 Harrogate St, West Leederville
Western Australia 6007 Australia
Telephone +61 8 6181 9793
Email info@felimited.com.au

Fe Limited is an Australian domiciled mineral resources exploration and development company.

Fe Limited
ABN: 31 112 731 638

The Kasombo Project comprises three mineralised areas of approximately 600 hectares, Kasombo 5, 6 and 7, located within two granted mining licenses PE481 and PE4886 and situated approximately 25 km from the DRC's second largest city, Lubumbashi, in the Katanga Copper Belt.

Commenting on the exploration works, Chairman Tony Sage said; *"I am pleased to see that the early results of the preliminary drill program continue to support our high hopes for this project.*"

Yours faithfully
FE LIMITED

Tony Sage
Non-Executive Chairman

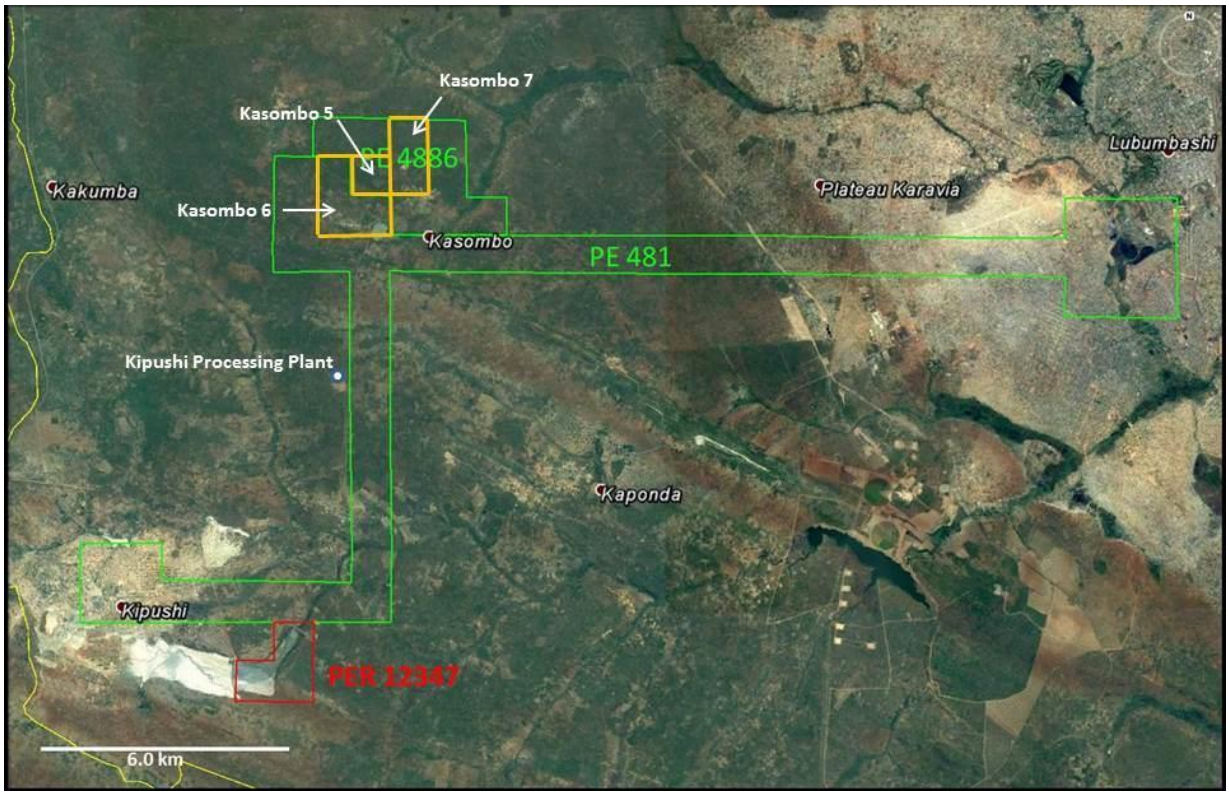

Figure 1: Location of Kasombo Project and nearby Kipushi Processing Plant

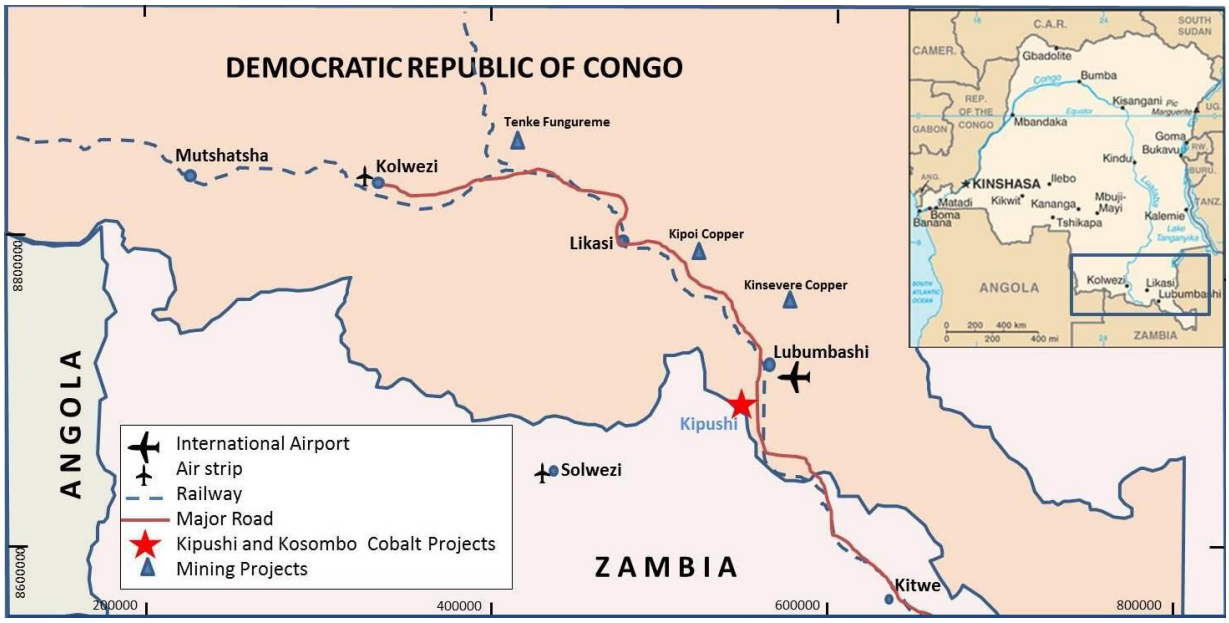

Figure 2: Kasombo Location Map

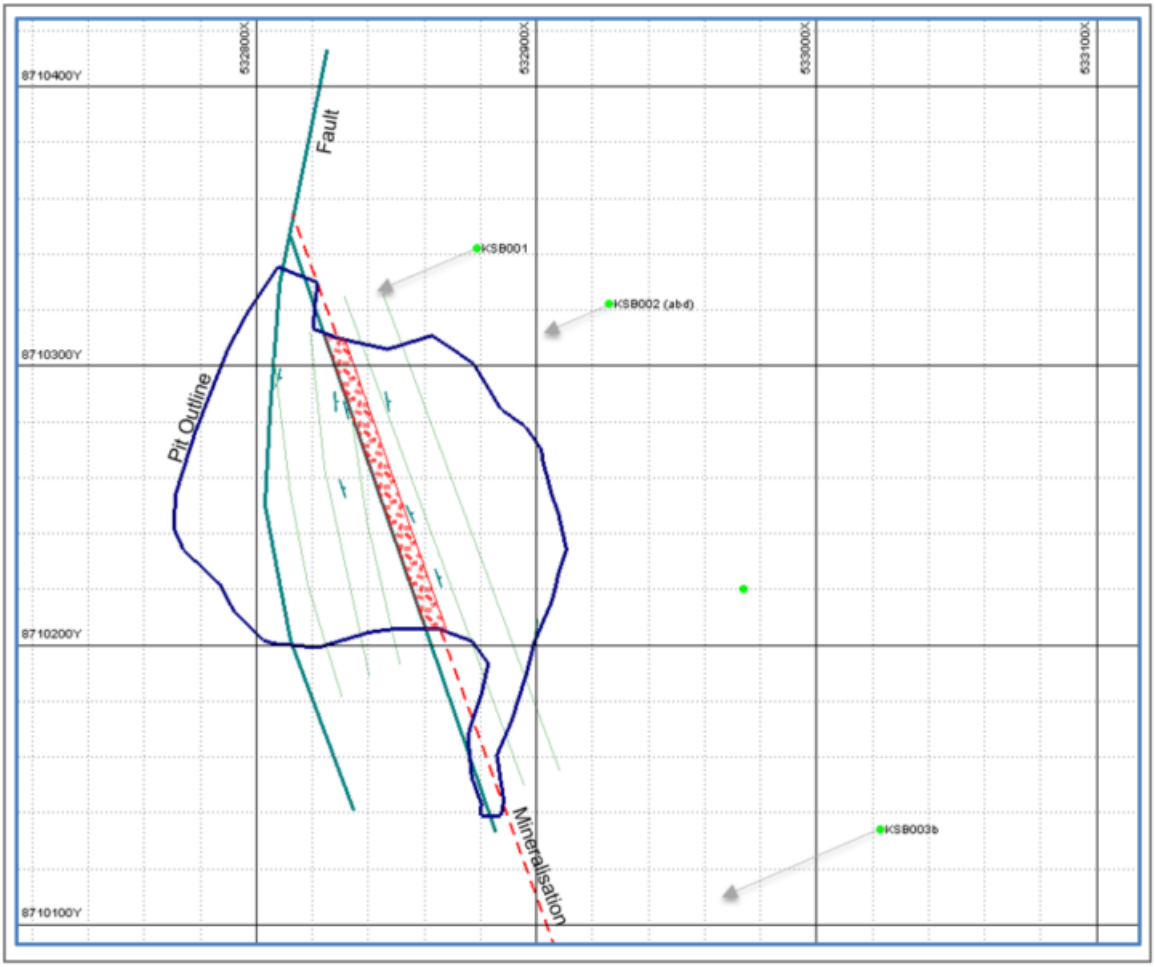

Figure 3; Kasombo 5 plan-view of KSB002, open-cut outline shown by blue outline; fault shown by thick green line, bedding shown by thin dotted green line; mineralisation zone shown by red stipple, drillhole collar shown by green dot, and surface projection of drill-trace is shown by the grey arrows. Drillhole, KSB002 is located at 532,905mE 8,710,313mN (datum: wgs84 zone 35 south)

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report is compiled and collected by Mr Jess Oram, Executive Director of Cauldron Energy (an affiliate company of FE Limited) who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Oram has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation, 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 Exploration, Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). Oram consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1; Kasombo Project – entire drillhole assay; selected elements

AREA	LOCATION				PREFERRED ASSAY				ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
Prospect	SampleID	Drill_ID	From	To	Cu_ppm	Cu_meth	Co_ppm	Co_meth	Fe_%	Mn_ppm	Pb_ppm	S_ppm
Kas5	404683	KSB002	0	1	328	ME-MS61	339	ME-MS61	7.23	145	19.6	0.03
Kas5	404684	KSB002	1	2	2340	ME-MS61	622	ME-MS61	5.62	341	12.1	0.03
Kas5	404685	KSB002	2	3	706	ME-MS61	494	ME-MS61	3.88	94	15.2	0.02
Kas5	404686	KSB002	3	4	1540	ME-MS61	612	ME-MS61	10.3	144	16.3	0.02
Kas5	404687	KSB002	4	5	1430	ME-MS61	615	ME-MS61	5.37	177	9.8	0.01
Kas5	404688	KSB002	5	6	4970	ME-MS61	329	ME-MS61	6.74	176	10.6	0.01
Kas5	404689	KSB002	6	7	365	ME-MS61	211	ME-MS61	6.14	67	11.5	0.01
Kas5	404690	KSB002	7	8	290	ME-MS61	107	ME-MS61	7.03	41	11.4	0.01
Kas5	404691	KSB002	8	9	410	ME-MS61	159	ME-MS61	5.54	32	12.3	0.01
Kas5	404692	KSB002	9	10	754	ME-MS61	218	ME-MS61	5.51	82	15.8	0.01
Kas5	404693	KSB002	10	11	999	ME-MS61	595	ME-MS61	6.18	145	14	0.02
Kas5	404694	KSB002	11	12	370	ME-MS61	142.5	ME-MS61	5.39	66	12.3	0.01
Kas5	404695	KSB002	12	13	387	ME-MS61	212	ME-MS61	4.98	64	10.4	0.01
Kas5	404696	KSB002	13	14	294	ME-MS61	127	ME-MS61	5.05	26	12	0.01
Kas5	404697	KSB002	14	15	275	ME-MS61	114.5	ME-MS61	4.27	161	10.1	0.01
Kas5	404698	KSB002	15	16	700	ME-MS61	329	ME-MS61	4.82	775	11.9	0.01
Kas5	404699	KSB002	16	17	1060	ME-MS61	928	ME-MS61	3.72	745	10.5	0.01
Kas5	404700	KSB002	17	18	932	ME-MS61	2110	ME-MS61	4.81	1660	18.8	0.02
Kas5	404701	KSB002	18	19	1170	ME-MS61	2280	ME-MS61	5.97	1130	16.3	0.02
Kas5	404702	STD			7370	ME-MS61	42.6	ME-MS61	6.99	949	39.1	0.99
Kas5	404703	KSB002	19	20	1700	ME-MS61	3570	ME-MS61	5.77	3870	8.2	0.02
Kas5	404704	KSB002	20	21	1520	ME-MS61	2600	ME-MS61	5.4	3390	8.6	0.01
Kas5	404705	KSB002	21	22	1250	ME-MS61	2330	ME-MS61	5.42	2290	8.4	0.01
Kas5	404706	KSB002	22	23	792	ME-MS61	780	ME-MS61	5.19	1070	7.8	0.02
Kas5	404707	KSB002	23	24	613	ME-MS61	686	ME-MS61	5.16	1480	8.5	0.01
Kas5	404708	KSB002	24	25	1350	ME-MS61	1610	ME-MS61	5.36	2480	8.3	0.01
Kas5	404709	KSB002	25	26	829	ME-MS61	515	ME-MS61	4.02	727	9	0.01
Kas5	404710	KSB002	26	27	1430	ME-MS61	1200	ME-MS61	5.4	1180	10.2	0.01
Kas5	404711	KSB002	27	28	1800	ME-MS61	1160	ME-MS61	5.66	993	9.4	0.01
Kas5	404712	KSB002	28	29	2880	ME-MS61	1540	ME-MS61	7.78	693	10.2	0.01
Kas5	404713	KSB002	29	30	3670	ME-MS61	2050	ME-MS61	6.59	1130	9.9	0.01
Kas5	404714	KSB002	30	31	2850	ME-MS61	1490	ME-MS61	7.86	2050	23.4	0.02
Kas5	404715	KSB002	31	32	2500	ME-MS61	1130	ME-MS61	6.41	1560	12.8	0.02
Kas5	404716	KSB002	32	33	1510	ME-MS61	924	ME-MS61	4.87	834	11.9	0.01
Kas5	404717	KSB002	33	34	1580	ME-MS61	385	ME-MS61	5.16	298	12.3	0.01
Kas5	404718	KSB002	34	35	5070	ME-MS61	699	ME-MS61	6.5	713	10.1	0.02
Kas5	404719	KSB002	35	36	1260	ME-MS61	526	ME-MS61	4.92	450	10.2	0.01

AREA	LOCATION				PREFERRED ASSAY				ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
Prospect	SampleID	Drill_ID	From	To	Cu_ppm	Cu_meth	Co_ppm	Co_meth	Fe_%	Mn_ppm	Pb_ppm	S_ppm
Kas5	404720	KSB002	36	37	2270	ME-MS61	770	ME-MS61	4.34	993	9.3	0.01
Kas5	404721	KSB002	37	38	2560	ME-MS61	488	ME-MS61	5.06	270	7.6	0.01
Kas5	404722	STD			7370	ME-MS61	37.4	ME-MS61	6.86	920	34.9	0.98
Kas5	404723	KSB002	38	39	2770	ME-MS61	378	ME-MS61	3.05	239	4.4	0.01
Kas5	404724	KSB002	39	40	1770	ME-MS61	385	ME-MS61	3.35	148	14.7	0.01
Kas5	404725	KSB002	40	41	746	ME-MS61	270	ME-MS61	2.9	171	7.3	0.01
Kas5	404726	KSB002	41	42	1000	ME-MS61	500	ME-MS61	3.15	153	7.9	0.01
Kas5	404727	KSB002	42	43	1190	ME-MS61	333	ME-MS61	4.26	41	9.3	0.01
Kas5	404728	KSB002	43	44	2020	ME-MS61	411	ME-MS61	8.88	49	11.7	0.02
Kas5	404729	KSB002	44	45	1850	ME-MS61	602	ME-MS61	5.13	95	9.1	0.01
Kas5	404730	KSB002	45	46	1360	ME-MS61	697	ME-MS61	6.22	147	23.7	0.01
Kas5	404731	KSB002	46	47	1960	ME-MS61	417	ME-MS61	5.31	54	10.8	0.01
Kas5	404732	KSB002	47	48	2210	ME-MS61	365	ME-MS61	6.38	33	10.9	0.01
Kas5	404733	KSB002	48	49	546	ME-MS61	74	ME-MS61	5.04	15	11.3	0.05
Kas5	404734	KSB002	49	50	1300	ME-MS61	406	ME-MS61	9.46	124	24.6	0.04
Kas5	404735	KSB002	50	51	2720	ME-MS61	409	ME-MS61	8.97	171	23.7	0.09
Kas5	404736	LOST	51	52								
Kas5	404737	KSB002	52	53	1750	ME-MS61	416	ME-MS61	4.39	132	9.6	0.02
Kas5	404738	KSB002	53	54	2290	ME-MS61	568	ME-MS61	3.86	465	6.9	0.02
Kas5	404739	KSB002	54	55	2890	ME-MS61	581	ME-MS61	4.34	244	5.6	0.13
Kas5	404740	KSB002	55	56	1380	ME-MS61	360	ME-MS61	3.39	170	8.2	0.05
Kas5	404741	KSB002	56	57	2060	ME-MS61	594	ME-MS61	4.13	333	9.3	0.06
Kas5	404742	DUP	56	57	1960	ME-MS61	589	ME-MS61	3.83	281	8.3	0.06
Kas5	404743	KSB002	57	58	2300	ME-MS61	565	ME-MS61	3.35	498	7.3	0.03
Kas5	404744	KSB002	58	59	2400	ME-MS61	771	ME-MS61	3.82	471	9.5	0.02
Kas5	404745	KSB002	59	60	2620	ME-MS61	723	ME-MS61	3.77	484	10.4	0.01
Kas5	404746	KSB002	60	61	3600	ME-MS61	710	ME-MS61	5.96	276	13.8	0.07
Kas5	404747	KSB002	61	62	3010	ME-MS61	520	ME-MS61	6.04	534	16.6	0.05
Kas5	404748	KSB002	62	63	4300	ME-MS61	327	ME-MS61	6.74	200	11	0.09

KEY:
Kas5 is Kasombo 5 prospect
An assay of 10,000 ppm is equivalent to 1%; to convert units of concentration, divide ppm by 10000 to obtain units of %
ME-MS61 is ALS analysis using a four-acid digest with ICP-MS and ICP-AES finish
OG62 is ALS method for over-range grade re-assay of ME-MS61
STD refers to certified reference material GBMS911-3 manufactured by Geostats Pty Ltd
DUP refers to duplicate sample collected for interval
LOST refers to sample not recovered from drilling

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Kasombo Mapping and Sampling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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 (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.*	• RC chip samples were collected from each one metre downhole drill increments commencing from the collar to the end of hole • Samples collected plastic bags attached to cyclone • Calico bags used to take a 3 kg assay sample • We rely on ALS systems, a NATA certified laboratory, to ensure their ICP instruments are in calibration
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• 5.5" Reverse circulation; face sample hammer bit.
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.*	• Sample mass was not measured • Visual inspection used to identify potential intervals containing contaminated sample
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.*	• Chip sample geologically logged and small specimen sample retained in chip trays • The entire drillhole was geologically logged

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Assay sample were sub-sampled from the large (about 30 kg) plastics using a spear • Four spear traverses were taken across the entire sample bag material • One duplicate taken from this hole • Malachite mineralisation is fine grained and distributed on a scale smaller than metre increments collected downhole
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were prepared and analysed by ALS; with samples crushed and pulverised in ALS' Lubumbashi, DRC laboratory, and ICP-AES or ICP-MS finish in ALS' Johannesburg laboratory. • Preparation: crush and pulverise so that 80% of sample pass minus 80 micron • ALS method ME-MS61, having a low lower level of detection • Over-range assay re-analysed by ALS ore grade method OG-62 • Digest: four acid digest on a 0.25g charge • Element Suite (with lower level of detection in brackets in ppm): Ag(0.01), Al(100), As(0.2), Ba(10), Be(0.05), Bi(0.01), Ca(100), Cd(0.02), Ce(0.01), Co(0.1), Cr(1), Cs(0.05), Cu(0.2), Fe(100), Ga(0,05), Ge(0,05), Hf(0.1), In(0.005), K(100), La(0.5), Li(0.2), Mg(100), Mn(5), Mo(0.05), Na(100), Nb(0.1), Ni(0.2), P(10), Pb(0.5), Rb(0.1), Re(0.002), S(100), Sb(0.05), Sc(0.1), Se(1), Sn(0.2), Sr(0.2), Ta(0.05), Te(0.05), Th(0.2), Ti(0.005), Tl(0.02), U(0.1), V(1), W(0.1), Y(0.1), Zn(2), Zr(0.5) • Certified Reference Material (CRM) where inserted in the sample stream at every 20th consecutive sample • Two CRM's used in the drill program (only one used for this first drillhole) – manufactured by Geostats Pty Ltd
Verification of sampling	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• No verification work has been conducted • Only second hole of program, data stored in spreadsheets - no

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and assaying	• *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.*	database developed as yet • No adjustment to assay – reported as is from ALS except with the addition of locational information (HoleID, DepthFrom and DepthTo)
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Samples were located with handheld GPS, having an accuracy of plus or minus 10 m. • No downhole surveys were taken to measure drillhole deviation • Collar location described in datum WGS84 Zone 35south
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.*	• Results from only one drillhole taken to the north of the mineralized structure • The data is not suitable for Mineral Resource estimation; much more drilling is required • No sample compositing
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 drillholes were set up with an azimuth orthogonal to strike and a dip of 60 degrees dip at the collar – azimuth WSW; mineralisation contained in bedding mapped in pit exposures was dipping 40 ENE; but the orientation of the cobalt zone is different to that mapped in the pit and remains to be verified with follow-up drilling
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples kept under supervision of geological/sampling crew and transported to ALS laboratory by drill crew
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed

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.* • *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 licence is held by state owned company Gecamines and is the subject of a rights agreement between Gecamines and Paragon SARL. Paragon has a joint venture with Cape Lambert Resources and Cape Lambert Resources has entered in to an agreement with Fe Limited to assign its rights to the Kasombo Project to Fe Limited.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gecamines mapping completed in 1990's.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Cu-Co mineralisation of the Katangan style; where stratabound mineralisation is located in the Lower Roan Supergroup • Breccia style cross-cutting Cu-Co mineralisation in vertically dipping structures

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Drillhole KSB002 collar location is at 532,905mE 8,710,313mN
		• Drillhole KSB002 datum: wgs84 zone 35 south
		• Drillhole KSB002 collar elevation: 1290mASL
		• Drillhole KSB002 collar setup: -60 dip towards 240 true
		• Drillhole KSB002 end of hole: 63 m

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.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such*	• No length weighted averaging applied as lengths all same width • No mass weighted averaging as mass of sample was not measured •

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The drillholes were set up with an azimuth orthogonal to strike and a dip of 60 degrees dip at the collar – azimuth WSW; mineralisation contained in bedding mapped in pit exposures was dipping 40 ENE; but orientation of cobalt mineralisation reported here is unknown until further drilling is completed, so it is unknown if length of intercept is representative of thickness if mineralisation.
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.*	• Presented in the body of the report
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.*	• Full reporting of results presented here
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.*	• Proof of concept stage drilling only, further data to be collected on next phase of drilling – if appropriate
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further assays from initial drill-test are awaited • Step-out drilling and infill drilling required