Dablo RC Drilling Update

HIGHLIGHTS

- **3,000m RC drilling programme completed at Dablo PGE-Au-Ni-Cu project**
- **Fourteen of the seventeen holes completed encountered visible sulfides with elevated copper values (*pXRF results*)**
- **Previous exploration results indicate PGE, gold and nickel mineralisation usually associated with Cu values**
- **Assays results expected late June 2018**
- **Regional exploration activities continuing**

Pegasus Metals Limited (**ASX:PUN**) ("**Pegasus**" or the **"Company**") is pleased to announce the completion of a 3,000m Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling programme at the Dablo Pd-Pt-Au-Ni-Cu (palladium-platinum-gold-nickel-copper) Prospect in Burkina Faso (refer Figure 1). Pegasus has previously announced that it has entered into an agreement to acquire Scorpion Minerals Limited, which holds the rights to enter a 70% joint venture interest in the Dablo exploration project (refer PUN:ASX announcement 10 January 2018) through Newgenco Exploration (West Africa) Pty Ltd ("NEWA") .

The Dablo Project is a significant multi-pulse, dynamic ultramafic-mafic complex in an emerging Ni-Cu-PGE Province which could potentially host a large palladium-platinum-gold-nickel-copper deposit. The Dablo Project consists of a large tenement package comprising 4 tenements for a total of 981 km^2 (refer Figure 2) covering the Dablo Main Intrusion (DMI), with a strike length of 6km identified so far within an anomalous trend of over 35km length. Previous drilling has confirmed that significant mineralisation extends for at least 180m in strike, and possibly up to 300m in the small portion of the DMI tested-to-date, at Dablo North.

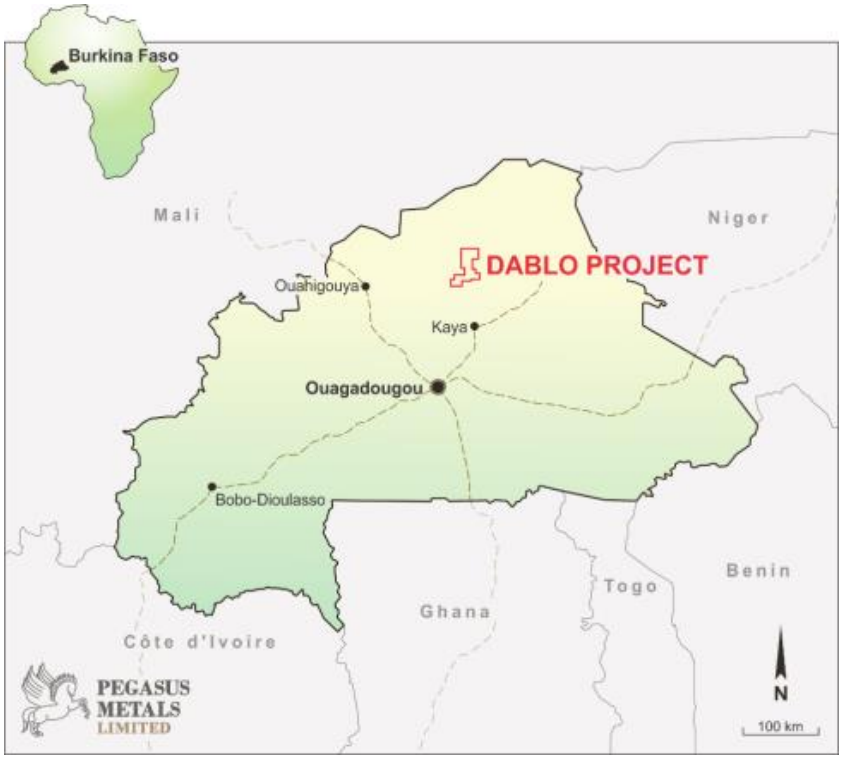

Figure 1: Location of Dablo Project, Burkina Faso.

PEGASUS METALS LIMITED

ABN 66 059 326 519
24 Mumford Place
Balcatta WA 6021

T: +61 8 6241 1877
F: +61 8 6241 1811

www.pegasusmetals.com.au

RC Drilling Programme

A total of 17 holes for 3,152 metres (refer Table 1) were drilled over the Dablo intrusion complex testing extensions to previous drilling within a kilometre-long zone (Dablo North) previously targeted by the historic focus of activity. The second phase of the programme was designed to test undrilled regional targets with a 4 km long portion of the intrusion to the south of this area (refer Figure 3). Specifically:

- Holes DBRC2018-01 to 08 were completed as extensional holes to the previous focus of drilling activity over Dablo North;
- Holes DBRC2018-09 to 11 were drilled in the southern part of the intrusion, south of Dablo village;
- Hole DBRC2018-12 was a single hole drilled to test the magnetic anomaly northwest of Dablo village; and
- Holes DBRC2018-13 to 16, 16W targeted the northern/central extent of the intrusion (refer Figure 3).

Samples were systematically logged and measured for magnetic susceptibility with a Vanta pXRF for quantitative base metal content. Fourteen of the seventeen holes encountered visible sulfides with elevated Cu values from pXRF assessment (refer Table 2). The Company notes that PGE, gold and nickel mineralisation is usually associated with Cu values in previous assaying of mineralisation at the project. Observations made included:

- Visible sulfides were observed in holes 02, 03, 05, 06 and 08 drilled at Dablo North; and anomalous copper intervals recorded from pXRF analysis in these respective holes.
- Hole 05 was an RC twin on diamond drill hole DBDD001 (refer ASX:PUN announcement 10 January 2018) which returned **39m @ 4.5 g/t Pd +Pt +Au, 0.87% Ni and 0.27% Cu from 13m**) to check between the two drilling techniques.
- Visible sulfides were observed in holes 09, 10, and 11 drilled south of Dablo Village; and anomalous copper intervals recorded from pXRF analysis in these respective holes.
- Hole 12 was completed in volcanics and amphibolitised magnetic paragneiss, possibly derived from iron-rich pelites- with no anomalous copper values recorded from pXRF analysis.
- Visible sulfides were observed in holes 13, 14, 15, 16 and 16W drilled at Dablo North; and anomalous copper intervals recorded from pXRF analysis in these respective holes.
- The Dablo North ultramafic intrusion occupies an area between a volcano-sedimentary sequence and orthogneiss.
- The northern/central extent of the intrusion has orthogneisses and amphibolitic magnetic paragneiss to the west as enclosing rocks, and dry leucogranites (with no biotite alteration) intruding into the ultramafic to the east. The ultramafic intrusion in this area seem to be located within the orthogneiss but near the contact with the volcanosedimentary sequences.
- In the holes south of Dablo village strong pervasive serpentinisation was observed, and the weathering profile is much deeper than observed elsewhere.
- All contacts are typically altered and schistose

Mineralised intervals have been selected and samples have been transported to ALS Global in Canada for analysis, and results are expected within the next few weeks. The Company will update the market when results become available.

Regional Exploration

Work has continued at Dablo with a geochemical lag survey being undertaken over the Perko and Dablo 1 permits and over the southern portions of the Dablo 3 and Kelbo-Ouest permits (refer figures 2, 4). Five targeted soil orientation lines will be completed over key anomalous portions of the Dablo northern/central portion of the intrusions, north of Dablo village, to assess the effectiveness of the technique in this area. The company also intends to undertake regional mapping over the Perko permit in the near-term.

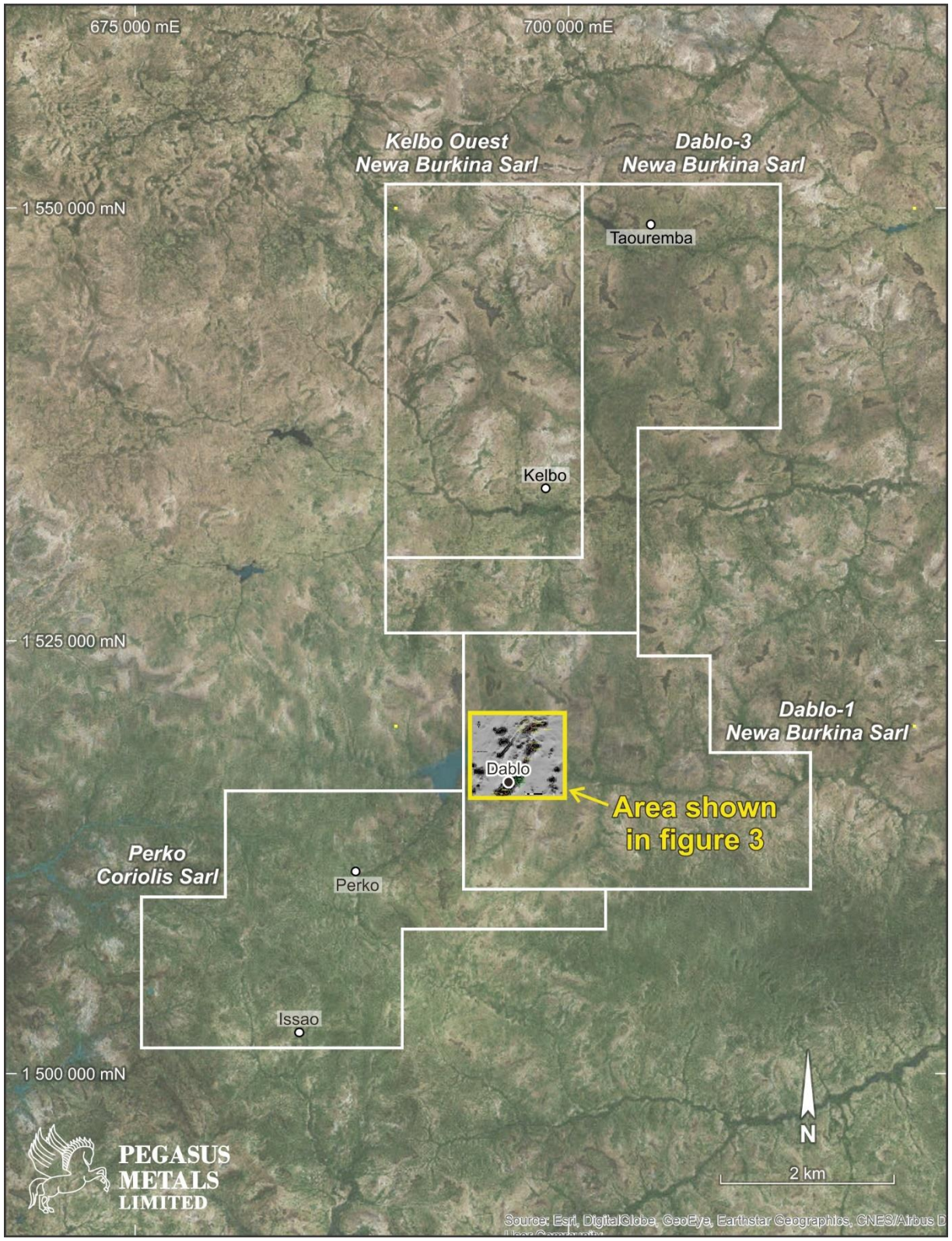

Figure 2: Dablo Project Tenure, highlighting current area of activity

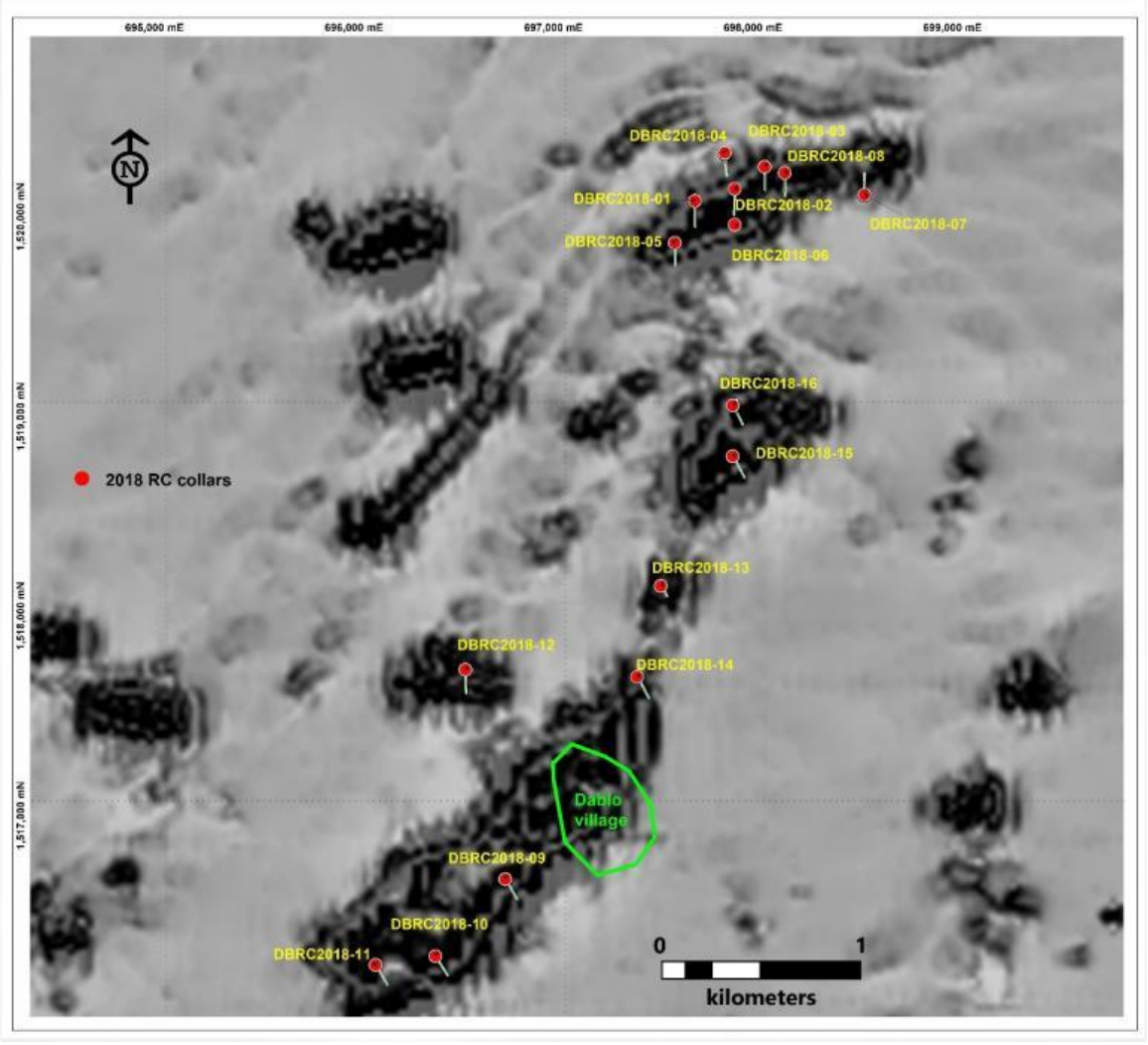

Figure 3: Drill location plan of the 2018 RC drilling collars overlain on modified magnetic first derivative image (1VD), highlighting magnetic nature of the Dablo Main Intrusion (DMI).

Table 1: Location of Reverse Circulation drill hole collars (WGS84 Z30N datum)

Hole_ID	UTM_E	UTM_N	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth (m)
DBRC2018-01	697650	1520010	TBA	180	-53	200
DBRC2018-02	697850	1520070	TBA	180	-53.5	200
DBRC2018-03	698000	1520180	TBA	180	-56.7	200
DBRC2018-04	697800	1520250	TBA	180	-55.6	200
DBRC2018-05	697550	1519800	TBA	180	-56.6	200
DBRC2018-06	697850	1510890	TBA	180	-55	75
DBRC2018-07	698500	1520040	TBA	360	-60	200
DBRC2018-08	698100	1520150	TBA	180	-56	200
DBRC2018-09	696700	1516610	TBA	150	-56.5	200
DBRC2018-10	696350	1516225	TBA	150	-55	200
DBRC2018-11	696050	1516180	TBA	150	-55.5	200
DBRC2018-12	696500	1517660	TBA	180	-55	200
DBRC2018-13	697480	1518080	TBA	150	-55	114
DBRC2018-14	697360	1517625	TBA	150	-55.5	200
DBRC2018-15	697840	1518730	TBA	150	-56	250
DBRC2018-16	697840	1518985	TBA	150	-55.7	243
DBRC2018-16W	697860	1518945	TBA	0	-90	70

Table 2: Summary of geology logging, sulfide observations and pXRF reading.

NB- PGE, Au and Ni mineralisation is typically associated with elevated Cu values at the project.

Hole_ID	Simplified geology/ notes	Sulfides observed from	to	elevated Cu from pXRF from	to	Max Depth
DBRC2018-01	volcanics/seds 0-112 ultramafic 112-200					200
DBRC2018-02	volcanics/gneiss 0-74 ultramafic 74-200	67 91 183	71 97 200	52 91 141 187	76 97 151 189	200
DBRC2018-03	volcanics/gabbro 0-115 ultramafic 115-200	114	200	144 163	153 197	200
DBRC2018-04	volcanics/seds 0-200					200
DBRC2018-05	ultramafic 0-200	61	200	95 113 144	98 120 147	200
DBRC2018-06	RC twin on DBDD001	32	61*	2	67	75
DBRC2018-07	ultramafic 0-24 orthogneiss 24-200					200
DBRC2018-08	amphibolite 0-122 ultramafic 122-200	122	200	181	200	200
DBRC2018-09	ultramafic 0-200	65	87	39 66	42 87	200
DBRC2018-10	ultramafic 0-36 orthogneiss 36-54 ultramafic 54-200			14 72 161	26 83 168	200
DBRC2018-11	granite/qtz diorite 0-54 ultramafic 54-200	77 107 161	100 118 168	161	168	200
DBRC2018-12	volcanics/gneiss 0-74					200
DBRC2018-13	ultramafic 0-114	75	78	1 86	78 94	114
DBRC2018-14	ultramafic 0-114	79	127	0 78	34 88	200
DBRC2018-15	ultramafic 0-114	87 157 192 207	107 169 201 231	64 157 192 222 234	66 160 201 231 240	250
DBRC2018-16	ultramafic 0-243	61 100 105 161 219	72 102 134 183 225	0 92 105 121 162 220	76 102 112 129 177 223	243
DBRC2018-16W	ultramafic 0-70	49	70	0 26 66	20 41 69	70

**Relict in oxide profile*

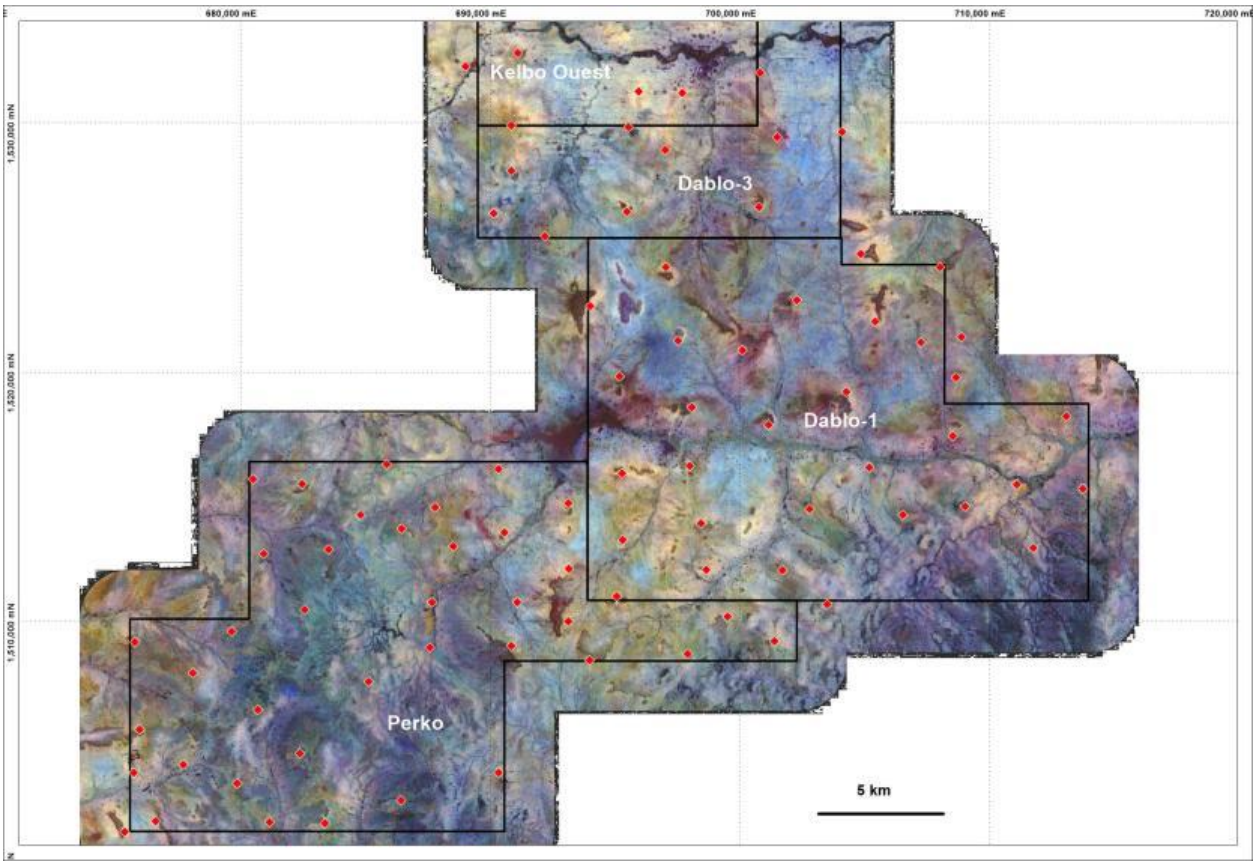

Figure 4: Location of the planned Lag sample points over satellite imagery.

Enquiries

Michael Fotios
Non-Executive Director
T: +61 8 6241 1877

Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in this announcement that relates to geology and exploration results is based, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr Grant Osborne, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Osborne is a consultant to Pegasus Resources Ltd. Mr Osborne 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 as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Osborne consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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.*	NEWA drilled 17 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for 3152m advance in March-April 2018 (DBRC2018-series). Observations for these holes are discussed in this release. A Vanta pXRF was used to assess Cu values on all samples --where elevated Cu was encountered; 1m sample intervals were submitted for analysis. Where the host rocks contained visible sulfides, 2 metre composites were submitted; otherwise intervals were not submitted for analysis
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	NEWA exploration- Sample representivity was ensured by a combination of Company Procedures regarding quality controls (QC) and quality assurance/ testing (QA). Examples of QA include (but are not limited to), daily workplace and equipment inspections, as well as drilling and sampling procedures. Examples of QC include (but are not limited to), collection of drilling duplicates (field duplicates), and the sourcing and use of certified standards (STD OREAS 13b) and blank samples.
	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.	NEWA RC drilling – RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples, from which split samples have been obtained for transport to ALS Global in Canada. Samples were assayed using analytical methods ME-MS61 and PGM-ICP23.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	NEWA RC drilling – RC drilling was conducted by Major drilling using a Hanjin D&B 30 with booster
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	NEWA RC drilling – RC drilling recoveries were not recorded.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	NEWA RC drilling – RC drilling recoveries were not recorded but considered satisfactory. A booster was employed to keep air pressure up down the hole, and minimize the effects of ground water, which was observed to be negligible for most holes, although significant flows were encountered in holes 13, 15, 16 and 16W.
	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.	The company is investigating the possibility of sample bias occurring due to preferential loss of fine-grained material in the RC drilling process, particularly in the mineralised zone which could have a material effect on the assayed grade of the mineralisation.
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.*	Geological logging of samples followed industry common practice. Qualitative logging of samples including (but not limited to); lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering. The quality of logging is high and consequently the confidence in the data to support resource estimations is satisfactory. Acquisition of orientated core in additional drilling programmes will be required for some mining studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Detailed RC logging of all drilling was completed on site.

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.*	Not Applicable, RC drilling observations only referenced in this release
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All RC samples were riffle split at the rig, and sampled dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Company procedures were followed to ensure sub- sampling adequacy and consistency. These included (but were not limited to), daily work place inspections of sampling equipment and practices.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Blanks, duplicates and certified reference materials (CRM) were submitted with the samples to the laboratory as part of the quality control procedures. A blank was inserted every 50 samples, a duplicate sample was taken every 50 samples and a CRM standard inserted every 24 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.	A duplicate sample was taken every 50 samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought mineralisation.
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.*	ME-MS61 is a Four Acid Digestion technique with MS finish and considered a total extraction method, particularly appropriate for this type of deposit and stage of exploration.
	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.	For RC samples, pXRF measurements were undertaken using a Vanta pXRF which operated satisfactorily and within manufacturer's specifications. Discussion within this release refers to copper values from this assessment as being either anomalous or elevated interchangeably, and only in terms of assessment for submission of likely mineralized intervals to a laboratory for qualitative analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Company QAQC involved the submission of blanks and standards, and a Certified Reference Material (CRM) standard was inserted into the sample run, as detailed above. The analytical laboratory also provide their own routine quality controls within their own practices. The results from their own validations were provided to NEWA. Results from the CRM standards and blanks gives confidence in the accuracy and precision of the assay data returned from ALS.
	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Multiple company geologists and consultants have verified mineralised intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	Hole DBRC05 twins DBDD001 as a test of RC versus diamond drilling techniques.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected for drill holes using a laptop computer and Microsoft Excel Software. The information was sent to the company for validation and compilation into a database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
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.*	Drill collar locations were pegged before drilling and surveyed using handheld GPS to accuracy of +/- 1m. Down-hole single were conducted by the drilling contractor. The survey method used was GyroSmart every 5m downhole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is WGS84 UTM Zone 30N
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The collars generally plot within ± 3m RL of the high resolution AW3D Japanese Satellite DEM (1m) acquired by NEWA in December 2017

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill hole spacing is target specific, refer to figure 3 in the text.
	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.	The drilling is effectively reconnaissance in nature, and currently not appropriate for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve Estimations.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	No sampling bias is known.
	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.	Not Applicable
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	All samples were removed from site to a secure local storage facility after drilling. Samples submitted for assay were split from the originals on-site and transported in company vehicles to the preparation laboratory in Ougadougou. ALS laboratory checks received samples against the sample dispatch form and issues a reconciliation report. The chain of custody is managed company management, in conjunction with ALS using tracking sheets to monitor the progress of sample dispatches.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or review of the data management system has been carried out.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria 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.*	Scorpion Minerals holds a right to acquire up to a 70% interest in the Dablo Project via a joint venture (JV) with Newgenco Exploration (West Africa) Pty Ltd ("NEWA") over the Dablo Project in Burkina Faso. Four permits (Dablo1-4) covering 40km of regional strike form the project area and expire between 2022 and 2025. The earn-in is two tiered: −Phase 1 - Scorpion to spend $4M on agreed expenditure within 24 months to earn an initial interest of 51% in the Dablo Project. −Phase 2 - Scorpion can earn up to a further 19% interest in the Dablo Project by spending up to a further $4M on agreed expenditure within the period of 18 months after completion of Phase 1. −Scorpion must spend a minimum of $1.15M within 12 months with approximately $930,000 already spent to date as at the date of this release
	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 permits are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The German Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources agency, BGR (Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe) explored and drilled the area in the 1980s, returning significant Ni-Cu grades but only partially assayed for precious metals. NEWA conducted in a Project Generation Alliance with First Quantum Minerals Ltd ("FQM"), with the objective of discovering Ni-Cu-PGE sulfides in West Africa. The DMI occurrence was discovered in an outcrop by NEWA in 2011 with rock chip sampling yielding 3-4g/t PGE. A land package was assembled and FQM supported the drilling of 5 diamond holes for 915m in 2014, with the best result returning 39.00m at 0.87% Ni, 0.27% Cu and 4.51 g/t Pd+Pt+Au (from 13.00m-52.00m in DBDD001) from disseminated sulfides in peridotite. The drilling success led to a ground TEM survey and subsequent airborne VTEM survey. The area has been covered with several regional datasets (soils, mapping, VTEM, Aeromagnetics) as well as local project scale work including rock chipping, mapping, soils, and Induced Polarisation (IP) surveying etc., and can be considered largely drill-ready.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The mineralisation is PGE-Ni-Cu disseminated magmatic sulfide associated with the Dablo Main Intrusion, an elongate ultramafic-mafic intrusion 6 km long and up to 500 meters wide. It is part of a 30 km long ultramafic-mafic intrusive trend of Paleoproterozoic age. The host is mostly gabbronorite/ norite/peridotite at greenschist facies, with mineralization associated with an early ~2.0-2.1 Ga Birimian-aged magmatic event, located on a trans-lithospheric fault associated with a large scale gravity anomaly. The area is flat, with almost no outcrop, regolith cover consists of soil, lateritic duricrust and locally sand. The average depth of regolith is around 12 metres. Some supergene mineralization is noted at the weathering interface, and sulfides are observed below the weathered zone as disseminations and interstitial concentrations, with lesser sulfide veinlets and local small blebs. It is interpreted that disseminated sulfide mineralisation is associated with at least two mafic-ultramafic magmatic pulses.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	The drill hole collar plan in Figure 3 of this release illustrates the spatial relationship of the NEWA 2017 RC drill holes and the location of each of the holes as well as drill hole orientation data at the collar position (coordinates stated in WGS84 Z30N datum) are shown in Table 2. Downhole intercept values are tabulated in the release.
	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.	Downhole survey data has not been included, due to size of the data, and difficulty displaying in tabulated view. Drill hole lift was <5° and drill hole azimuth deviated <3° from planned specifications which is considered acceptable.
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.*	Results reported relate to geological observation at the metre scale
	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.	No Applicable
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated	No metal equivalents have been reported. Values for Pd and Pt are arithmetically added to deliver a “Pd + Pt” value, and values for Au, Pd and Pt are arithmetically added to deliver a “3E” value.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	All reported intervals are down-hole lengths.
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*	A plan view of the drill hole collars is shown in Figure 3 of this release. No sections available as drilling is reconnaissance in nature
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.*	Not applicable
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 relevant exploration data is shown on the figure and tables and is discussed in the text.
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.*	More detailed geological logging and structural interpretation will be carried out, to further validate the exploration model. Soil sampling over the two more recent permits, as well as an orientation lag sample program over the Dablo North target is planned. A decision will be made on the possible analysis of diamond drill core from hole DBDD-005, drilled in 2014 ostensibly for metallurgical test work, but still unanalyzed and wrapped in plastic in Ouagadougou. Thin sections will be prepared and described petrologically from available core. Additional RC drilling is planned follow up on the current programme.