



## ANGLO AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES NL

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19 June 2020

# MANDILLA GOLD DISCOVERY CONTINUES TO GROW

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Latest drilling results have more than doubled the potential scale of mineralisation at Mandilla, near Kalgoorlie in WA.
- Mandilla East strike extensions of over 300m to the south with best new results including:
  - 26m @ 8.29g/t Au from 76m in MDRC215
  - 21m @ 3.7g/t Au from 35m in MDRC185
  - 17m @ 3.71g/t Au from 59m in MDRC182 plus 19m @ 0.55g/t Au from 83m
- Mandilla East strike extensions of over 250m to the north with best new results including:
  - 9m @ 5.89g/t Au from 76m in MDRC195
  - 38m @ 1.34g/t Au from 38m in MDRC201
  - 14m @ 2.19g/t Au from 34m in MDRC158
- Drilling at Mandilla South (1km from Mandilla East) has returned best results of:
  - 27m @ 1.79g/t Au from 168m and 10m @ 1.76g/t Au from 123m in MDRC130
  - 16m @ 1.65g/t Au from 188m plus 31m @ 0.53g/t Au from 131m in MDRC220
- Results from in-fill diamond drilling include:
  - 7.95m @ 8.31g/t Au from 163.1m plus 18.25m @ 0.76g/t Au from 189.55m and 24.1m @ 2.11g/t Au from 216.35m in MDRCD147
  - 26.6m @ 1.49g/t Au from 182.5m in MDRCD151
- Recently completed high-resolution Drone Magnetic Survey highlights new areas of low magnetic response which will be drill tested.
- 3,000m diamond drilling program underway and 10,000m RC drilling program commencing in July.

Anglo Australian Managing Director Marc Ducler said: *"This is the most significant drill program undertaken at the Mandilla Gold Project targeting mineralisation within the Mandilla Syenite. With over 9,000m of drilling already completed and another 13,000m to come, the mineralised footprint of the discovery from only three months ago<sup>1</sup> has already more than doubled in size and remains open to the north and south.*

*"The strong results support our view that there is a significant low strip ratio open pit opportunity. The recently completed DroneMag survey is also providing excitement with a number of anomalies yet to be followed up."*

<sup>1</sup> Anglo Australian Corporate Update released on ASX 27 February 2020



Anglo Australian Resources NL (ASX: AAR) (**Anglo Australian** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that recent RC and diamond drilling has significantly expanded the gold mineralised footprint at the Company's 100%-owned **Mandilla Gold Project**, located 70km south of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (Figure 1).

The Mandilla Gold Project lies on the western margin of a porphyritic granitic intrusion known as the Mandilla Syenite. The syenite intrudes volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks in the Project area which form part of the Spargoville Group as shown in Figure 2.

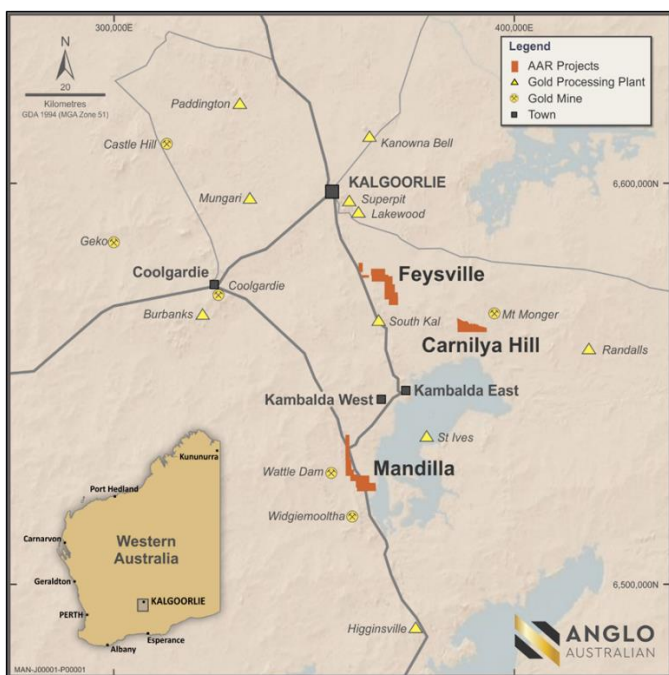


Figure 1 – Mandilla Gold Project location map

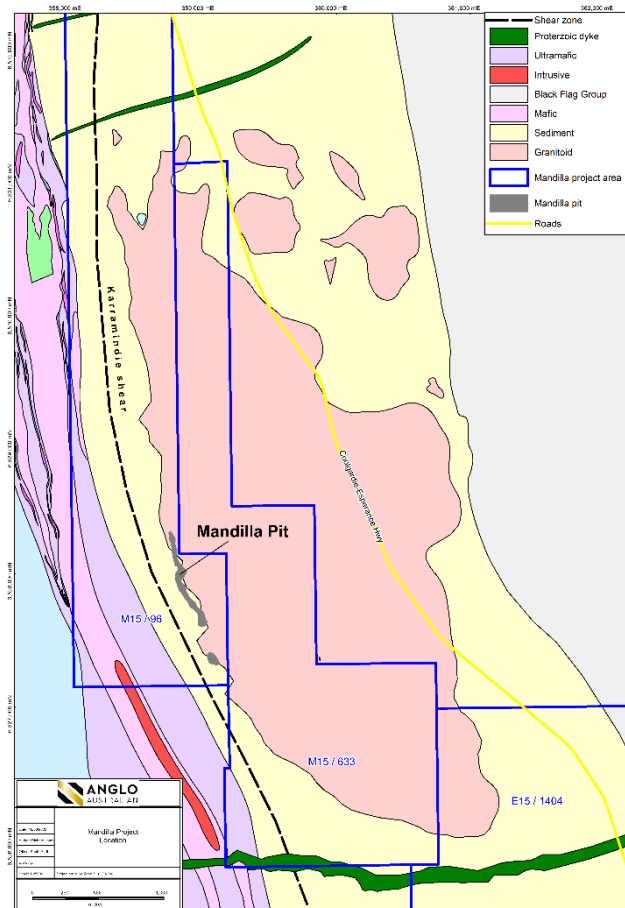


Figure 2 – Mandilla local area geology

Significant NW to WNW-trending structures along the western flank of the project are interpreted from aeromagnetic data to cut through the Mandilla Syenite and may be important in localising mineralisation at Mandilla East. A second sub-parallel structure appears to host Mandilla South. The Mandilla Gold Project is covered by existing Mining Leases.

Over the period 2006 to 2007, Anglo Australian mined approximately 23,000 ounces of gold at a recovered grade of approximately 7.5 g/t Au from two shallow (less than 20 metres deep) open pits at Mandilla West targeting paleochannel gold deposits, the gold likely sourced from in-situ mineralised quartz vein deposits located nearby.

The recent focus of exploration activity at the Mandilla Gold Project has been targeting fresh rock within the Mandilla Syenite, where a combination of RC and diamond drilling has delineated a large gold mineralised footprint.

The mineralisation within the main zone, referred to as Mandilla East, remains open to the north and south. Figure 3 below demonstrates the scale of the mineralised system using gram/metre intervals to delineate the mineralised zone which now extends for a strike length of over 1000m.

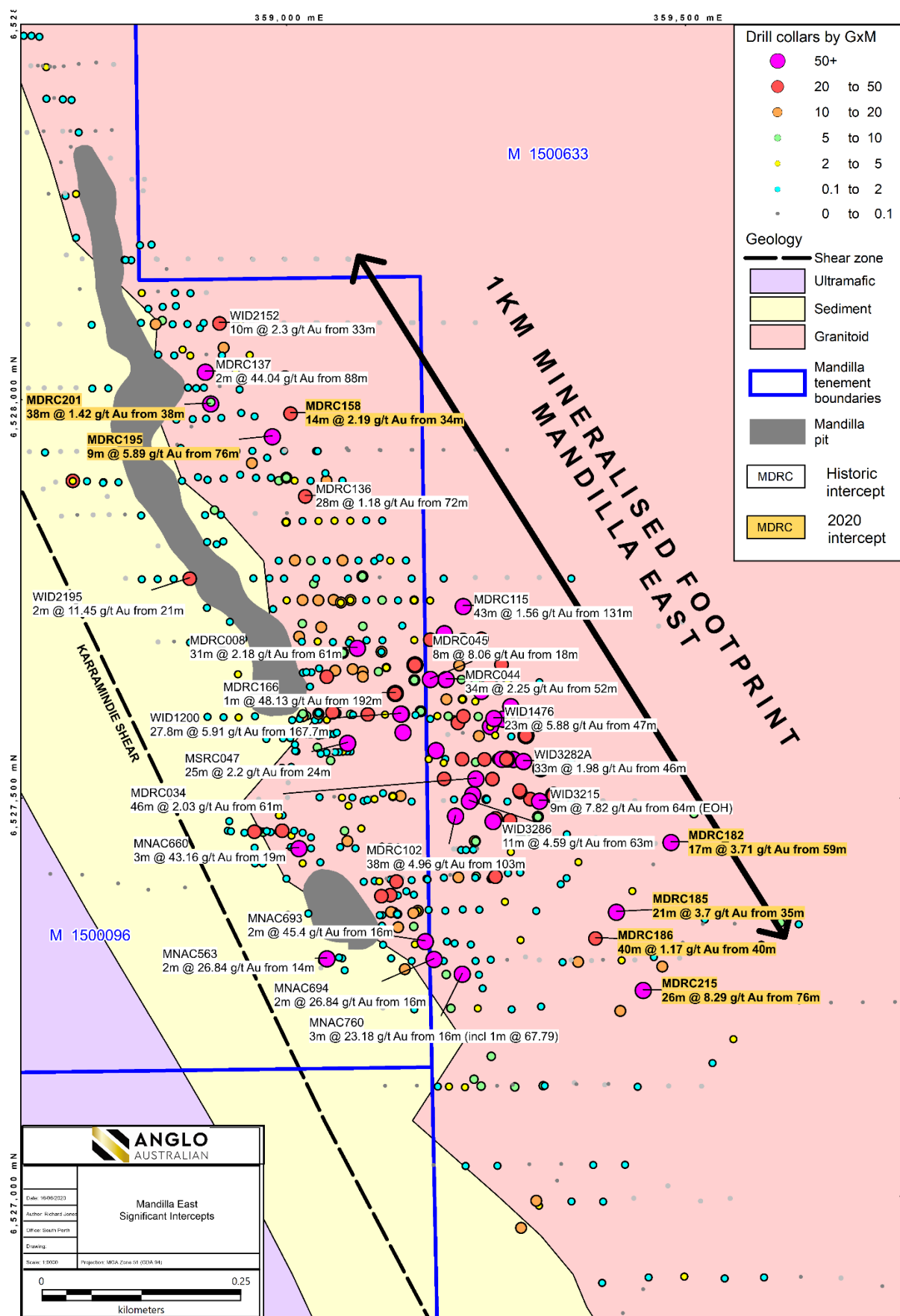


Figure 3 – Mandilla East significant intercepts



Since the last drilling results reported from Mandilla on 12 February 2020, the Company has completed a further extensive drilling program comprising 9,106m of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling aimed at extending the gold mineralised footprint and 312m of diamond drilling (which commenced in late 2019) aimed at extending the Mandilla East mineralisation to a vertical depth of 200m.

All assay results have now been received from this drilling, which are reported in full below.

## Mandilla East

Six holes for 746m of RC drilling and two diamond tails (MDRCD147 and 151) for 312m of HQ were completed to in-fill and test the mineralisation at depth at Mandilla East. Four RC holes tested the up-dip near surface mineralisation and were collared on the eastern margins of the projected zone, and two holes were drilled toward the south-west testing the sediment/granitoid contact.

Three diamond holes on 80m spaced sections were drilled into the main Mandilla East mineralisation (the locations of which can be seen on Figure 9 in Appendix 1), MDRCD165 was drilled in late 2019 and with an initial steep mineralised trend interpreted, the hole intersected the mineralisation toward the top of the diamond tail (**14.52m @ 1.35g/t Au** from 180.48m). MDRCD151 was drilled south of MDRCD165 with significant mineralisation intersected in the top half of the diamond tail (**26.6m @ 1.49g/t Au** from 182.5m). Section 1 (Figure 4) shows the diamond tail MDRCD147, which intersected **7.95m @ 8.31g/t Au** from 163.1m and **24.1m @ 2.11g/t Au** from 216.35m, this was the southernmost hole of the diamond program.

Continuity of mineralisation has now been demonstrated to a vertical depth of 230m (see Figure 4) and remains open at depth. Highlights of the diamond and RC drill results are presented in Table 1 and Table 2 respectively.

Table 1 – Mandilla East significant diamond drill intersections

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
MDRCD147	Mandilla East	<b>163.1</b>	<b>171.05</b>	<b>7.95</b>	<b>8.31</b>
		includes 0.9m @ 14.78g/t Au from 163.1m and			
		includes 0.75m @ 69.37g/t Au from 170.3m			
		<b>189.55</b>	<b>207.8</b>	<b>18.25</b>	<b>0.76</b>
		<b>216.35</b>	<b>240.45</b>	<b>24.10</b>	<b>2.11</b>
		includes 0.66m @ 11.07g/t Au from 223.7m and			
		includes 0.5m @ 23.68g/t Au from 225.0m and			
		includes 0.5m @ 13.63g/t Au from 227.5m			
MDRCD151	Mandilla East	<b>182.5</b>	<b>209.1</b>	<b>26.60</b>	<b>1.49</b>
		includes 0.75m @ 11.87g/t Au from 191.5m and			
		Includes 0.5m @ 23.28g/t Au from 208.6m			
MDRCD165	Mandilla East	<b>180.48</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>14.52</b>	<b>1.35</b>
		includes 0.3m @ 53.50g/t Au from 186.2m			

Table 2 – Mandilla East significant RC intersections

	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
MDRC163	Mandilla East	<b>54</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.91</b>
		106	110	4	1.89
MDRC191	Mandilla East	<b>41</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4.79</b>
		includes 1m @ 15.90g/t Au from 41m			
MDRC193	Mandilla East	<b>100</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.87</b>
		<b>119</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.48</b>

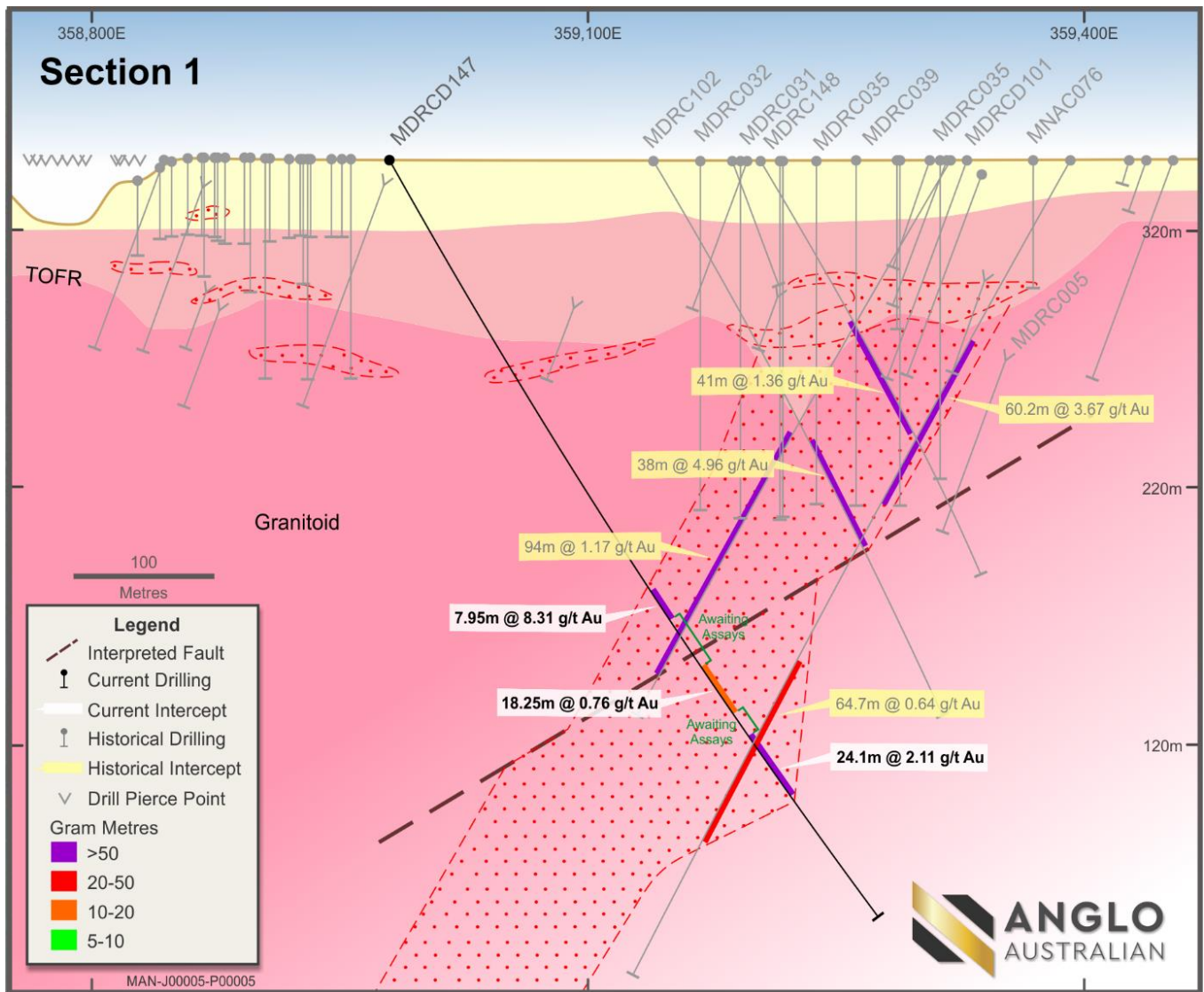


Figure 4 – Mandilla East cross section 1 (see figure 9 for section location)

### Mandilla East – Southern Extension

A total of 23 holes for 2,711m of RC drilling was completed to test for extensions to the south of Mandilla East. Section 2 (Figure 5) shows a zone of near surface gold mineralisation sub-parallel to and similar in width to Mandilla East with a potential strike length of more than 400m. A second zone was also located, oriented along a NW striking structure with potential to link to Mandilla East.

MDRCD217 (as illustrated in Figure 5) was drilled as a pre-collar for a diamond tail and is currently being drilled to test the Mandilla East southern extension to a vertical depth of 200m.

This new discovery adds significantly to the potential scale of gold mineralisation at the Mandilla Gold Project. The highlights of these RC drill results are presented in Table 3 below.



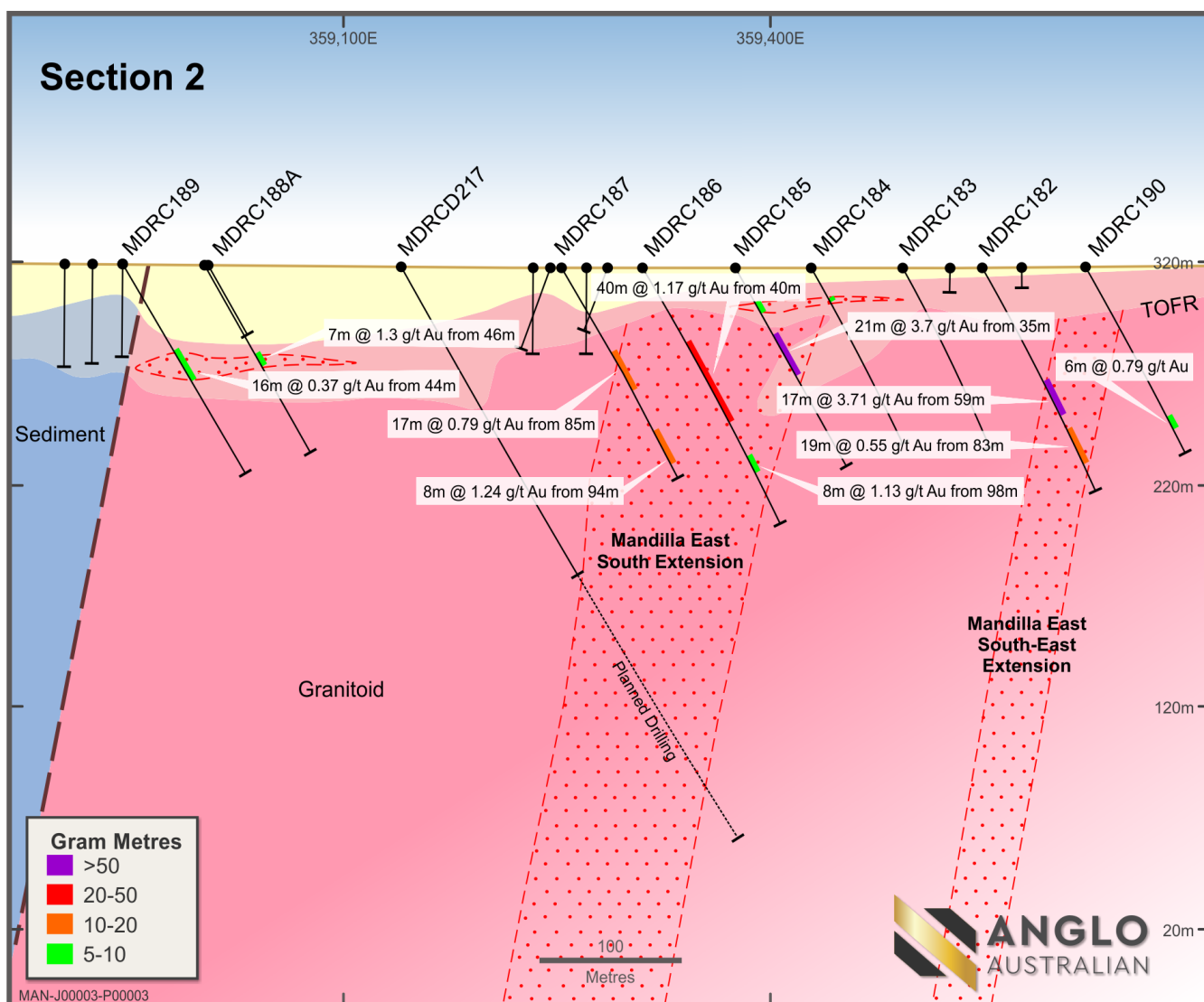


Figure 5 – Mandilla East southern extension cross section 2 (see figure 9 for section location)

Table 3 – Mandilla East southern extension significant RC intersections

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
MDRC177	Mandilla South Western Extension	44	53	9	1.36
MDRC182	Mandilla-South Eastern Anomaly	59	76	17	3.71
		includes 1m @49.48g/t Au from 74m			
		83	102	19	0.55
MDRC185	Mandilla East -Southern Extension	35	56	21	3.70
		includes 1m @63.75g/t Au from 40m			
MDRC186	Mandilla East -Southern Extension	40	80	40	1.17
		includes 1m @18.74g/t Au from 62m			
MDRC187	Mandilla East -Southern Extension	45	64	19	0.75
		85	102	17	0.79
		94	102	8	1.24
MDRC214	Mandilla East -Southern Extension	25	39	14	1.31
MDRC215	Mandilla East -Southern Extension	76	102	26	8.29
		includes 1m @189.17g/t Au from 84m			
MDRC216	Mandilla East -Southern Extension	109	126	17	0.83



## Mandilla East – Northern Extension

A total of 16 holes for 2,060m of RC drilling was completed to test for extensions to the north of Mandilla East. This drilling demonstrated a 250m strike length extension including near surface gold mineralisation. Potential exists for further extensions to the north in an area that may represent the source of the previously-mined Mandilla palaeochannel gold. The highlights of these results are presented below in Table 4.

*Table 4 – Mandilla East northern extension significant RC intersections*

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
MDRC157	Mandilla East- North Ext	41	54	13	1.27
MDRC158	Mandilla East- North Ext	34	48	14	2.19
<i>includes 1m @24.57g/t Au from 43m</i>					
MDRC195	Mandilla East- North Ext	76	85	9	5.89
<i>includes 1m @40.64g/t Au from 78m</i>					
MDRC201	Mandilla East- North Ext	38	76	38	1.42
<i>includes 1m @17.79g/t Au from 59m</i>					

## Mandilla South

A total of 12 holes for 2,029m of RC drilling was completed to test the Mandilla South target, which is located approximately 1km along strike from Mandilla East. Figure 6 shows the extent of the mineralised footprint at Mandilla South within the syenite which now extends for a strike length of over 500m.

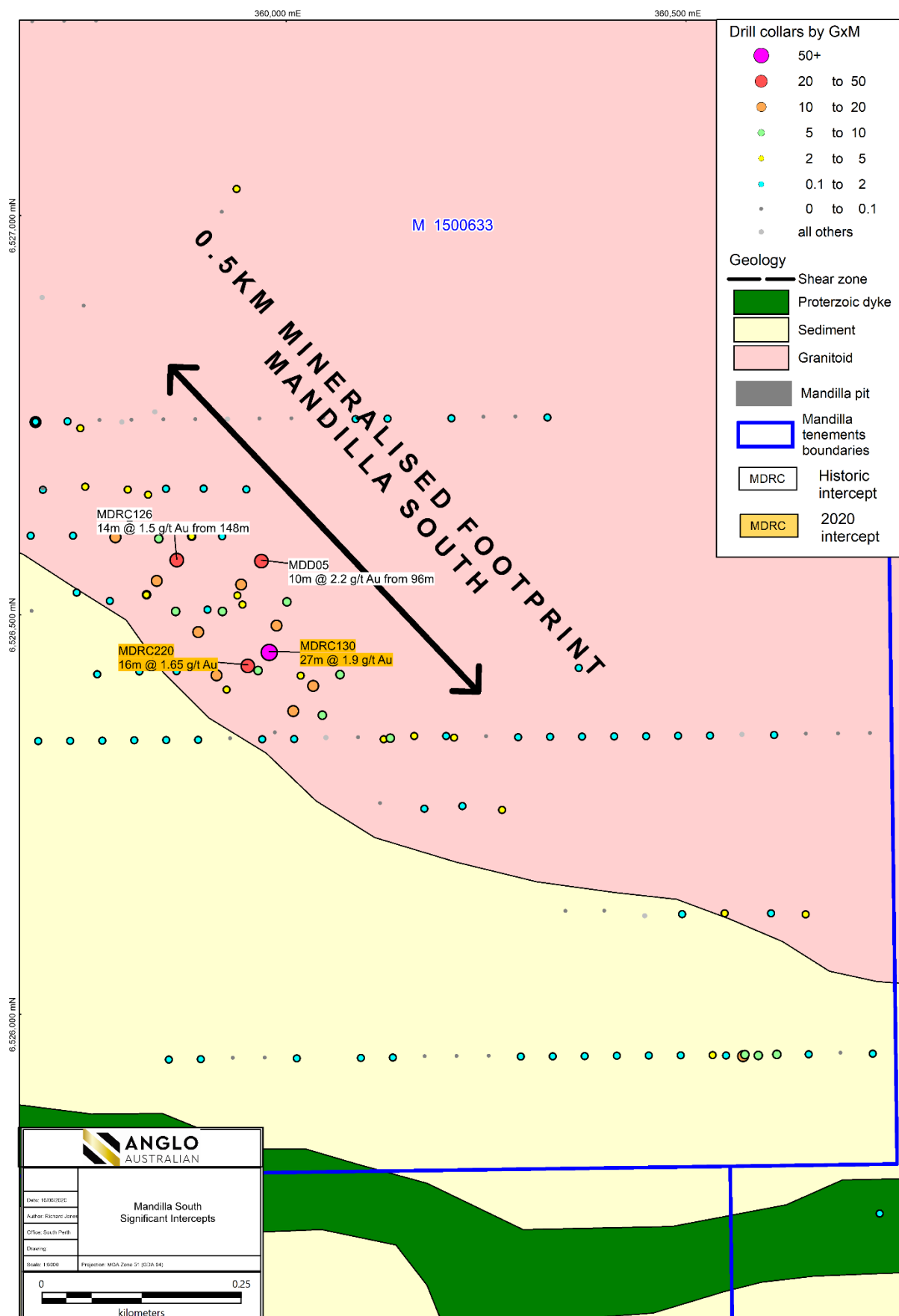


Figure 6 – Mandilla South significant intercepts





The cross section in Figure 7 shows the mineralisation is located closer to the contact with the surrounding sedimentary rocks than is the case at Mandilla East and has up to 50m of unconsolidated cover. Highlights of these RC results are presented in Table 5.

Table 5 – Mandilla South - significant RC intersections

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
MDRC129	Mandilla South	110	118	8	1.31
MDRC130	Mandilla South	123	133	10	1.76
		includes 1m @ 10.74g/t Au from 127m			
		168	195	27	1.79
		includes 1m @ 26.93g/t Au from 173m			
MDRC218	Mandilla South	58	76	18	0.83
		106	122	16	0.80
MDRC220	Mandilla South	131	162	31	0.53
		188	204	16	1.65
MDRC221	Mandilla South	77	89	12	1.12
MDRC222	Mandilla South	74	96	22	0.59
		150	158	8	1.62
MDRC224	Mandilla South	109	120	11	1.26

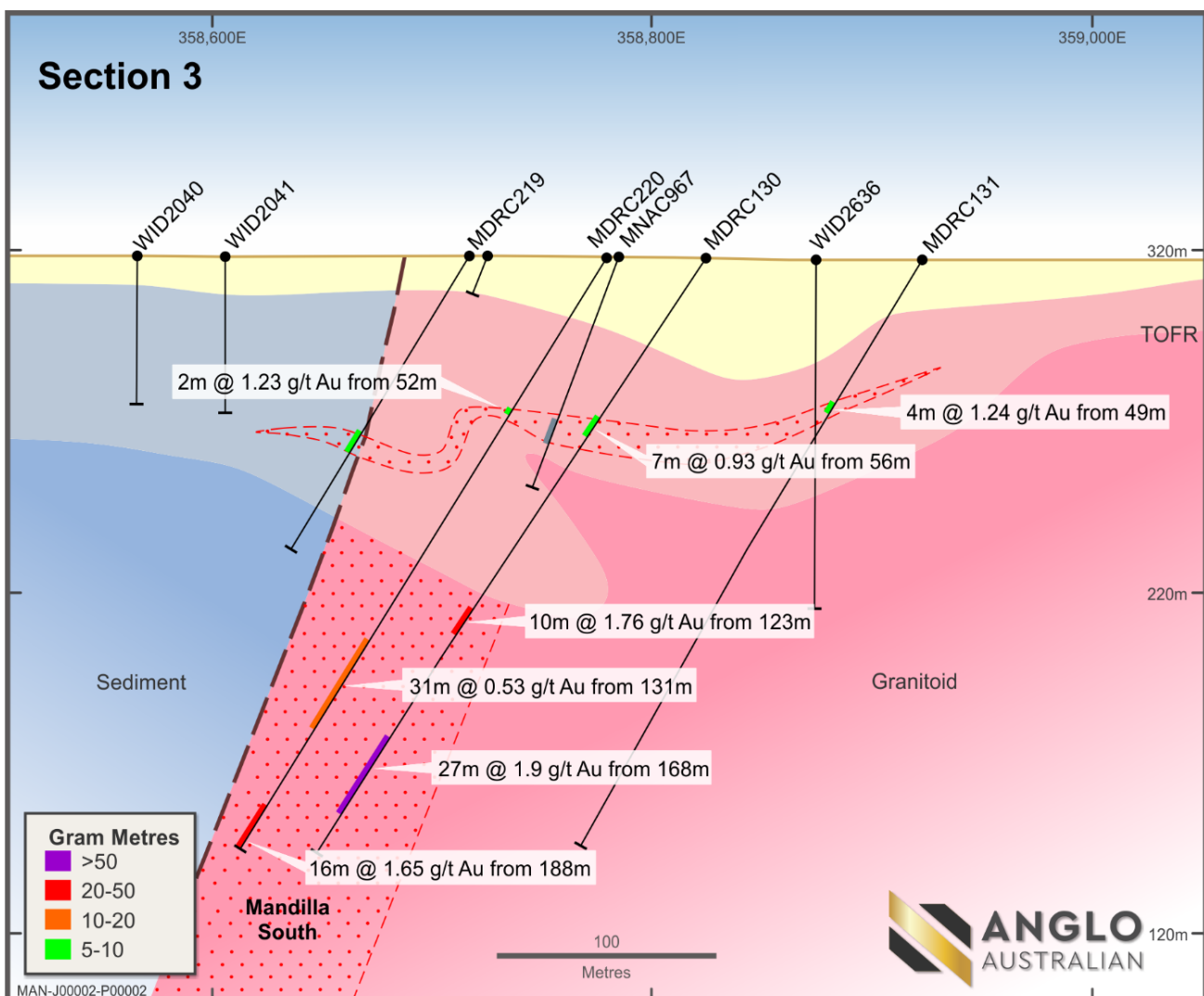


Figure 7 – Mandilla South cross section 3 (see figure 9 for section location)



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## DroneMag Survey

The high-resolution drone magnetic survey (DroneMag) was completed in March 2020. Areas of low magnetic susceptibility have been demonstrated previously to closely correspond with reported mineralised intervals, such as at Mandilla East. Accordingly, magnetic low domains in detailed magnetic data appears to outline gold-related alteration and assists in both validating current geological interpretations and generating new exploration targets.

Figure 8 below shows the extensional targets to the north and south of Mandilla East. These extensional targets correspond with areas of low magnetic response that are also associated with identified structures. Initial RC drilling confirmed the Mandilla East extensions directly to the north and south. A second zone in the south-east was also located oriented along a NW striking structure. A NNW trending target to the north of Mandilla East is still to be fully tested as previous drilling targeted a zone further west on a north-westerly orientation.

Follow-up drilling is planned to test targets highlighted in the DroneMag (as depicted in Figure 8) and to in-fill the new north and south extensions to further extend the mineralisation at the Mandilla Gold Project. Additionally, the Mandilla South target appears to be of similar scale to that of Mandilla East with only limited RC drilling to date. Follow-up diamond and step-out RC drilling is planned at Mandilla South. This drilling will also investigate the potential for a mineralised corridor between Mandilla East and Mandilla South.

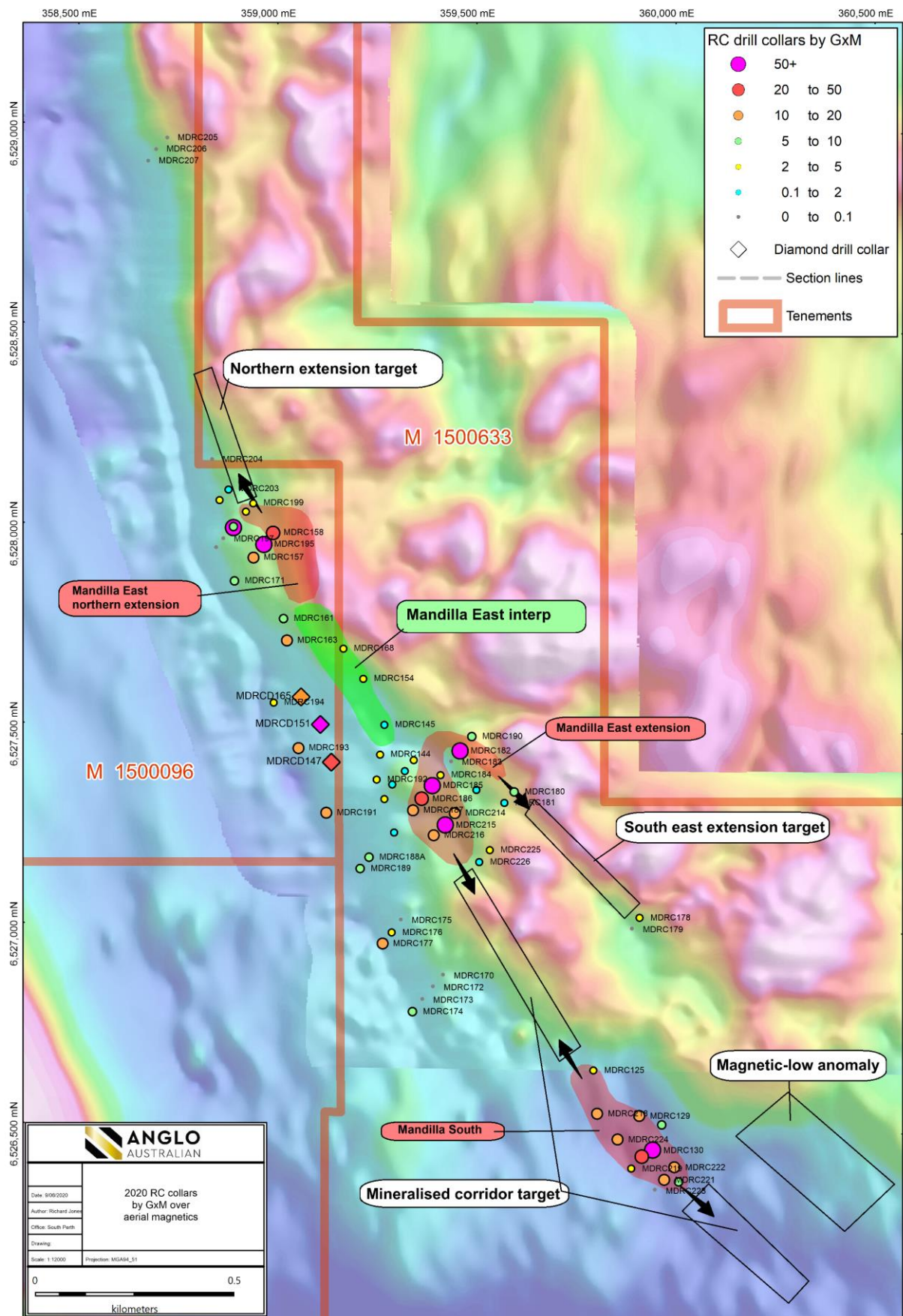


Figure 8 – Detailed magnetic image of Mandilla Gold Project



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This announcement has been approved for release by the Managing Director. For further information:

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**Compliance Statement**

The information in this report that relates to exploration targets and exploration results is based on information compiled by Ms Julie Reid, who is a full-time employee of Anglo Australian Resources NL.

Ms Reid is a Competent Person and a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Ms Reid has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ms Reid consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the material based on this information, in the form and context in which it appears.

**Previously Reported Results**

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results which were previously announced on 19 September 2019, 12 December 2019 and 12 February 2020. Other than as disclosed in those announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.



## APPENDIX 1 - RC AND DIAMOND DRILL HOLE DETAILS

**Table 6 - Drill hole data**

Hole ID	Type	Hole Depth (m)	GDA (North)	GDA (East)	GDA RL	Dip	MGA Azmith
MDRC143	RC	150	6,527,406	359,256	320	-60	40
MDRC125	RC	150	6,526,652	359,827	317.8	-60	220
MDRC129	RC	200	6,526,540	359,944	317.2	-60	220
MDRC130	RC	210	6,526,454	359,979	317.2	-60	220
MDRC131	RC	200	6,526,518	360,001	316.8	-60	220
MDRC144	RC	108	6,527,434	359,281	318.7	-60	40
MDRC145	RC	100	6,527,509	359,291	319.1	-60	40
MDRC154	RC	100	6,527,623	359,237	320.1	-60	40
MDRC157	RC	150	6,527,922	358,956	322.8	-60	40
MDRC158	RC	156	6,527,984	359,005	322.9	-60	40
MDRC161	RC	150	6,527,771	359,034	321.8	-60	220
MDRC163	RC	132	6,527,716	359,043	321.5	-60	220
MDRC168	RC	156	6,527,697	359,185	320.8	-60	40
MDRC170	RC	120	6,526,884	359,447	318.8	-60	40
MDRC171	RC	156	6,527,863	358,910	323.2	-60	40
MDRC172	RC	120	6,526,854	359,422	319.0	-60	40
MDRC173	RC	120	6,526,822	359,396	319.3	-60	40
MDRC174	RC	120	6,526,793	359,371	319.5	-60	40
MDRC175	RC	102	6,527,020	359,339	318.6	-60	40
MDRC176	RC	108	6,526,990	359,316	318.8	-60	40
MDRC177	RC	108	6,526,962	359,294	318.9	-60	40
MDRC178	RC	96	6,527,035	359,938	316.2	-60	40
MDRC179	RC	96	6,527,005	359,920	316.4	-60	40
MDRC180	RC	90	6,527,345	359,619	317.1	-60	40
MDRC181	RC	90	6,527,317	359,595	317.2	-60	40
MDRC182	RC	114	6,527,445	359,482	318.0	-60	40
MDRC183	RC	90	6,527,417	359,460	318.0	-60	40
MDRC184	RC	90	6,527,385	359,434	317.8	-60	40
MDRC185	RC	102	6,527,358	359,413	317.9	-60	40
MDRC186	RC	132	6,527,325	359,387	318.0	-60	40
MDRC187	RC	108	6,527,296	359,365	318.1	-60	40
MDRC188	RC	36	6,527,180	359,255	318.6	-60	40
MDRC188A	RC	96	6,527,177	359,256	318.7	-60	40
MDRC189	RC	108	6,527,149	359,235	318.7	-60	40
MDRC190	RC	96	6,527,482	359,511	318.3	-60	40
MDRC191	RC	132	6,527,287	359,148	319.1	-60	40
MDRC192	RC	120	6,527,371	359,274	318.4	-60	40
MDRC193	RC	162	6,527,447	359,076	319.7	-60	40
MDRC194	RC	108	6,527,560	359,012	321.1	-60	40
MDRC195	RC	120	6,527,955	358,982	322.9	-60	40
MDRC196	RC	120	6,527,944	358,863	323.5	-60	220



MDRC197	RC	114	6,527,966	358,881	323.4	-60	220
MDRC198	RC	132	6,527,999	358,905	323.7	-60	220
MDRC199	RC	132	6,528,058	358,954	323.8	-60	40
MDRC200	RC	120	6,528,037	358,936	324.2	-60	40
MDRC201	RC	132	6,527,996	358,905	323.6	-60	40
MDRC202	RC	150	6,528,065	358,870	324.2	-60	220
MDRC203	RC	144	6,528,092	358,891	324.6	-60	220
MDRC204	RC	138	6,528,164	358,850	325.2	-60	220
MDRC205	RC	96	6,528,966	358,726	330.1	-60	40
MDRC206	RC	108	6,528,937	358,699	330.6	-60	40
MDRC207	RC	92	6,528,908	358,679	330.8	-60	40
MDRC208	RC	117	6,527,421	359,366	318.3	-60	40
MDRC209	RC	132	6,527,394	359,344	318.2	-60	40
MDRC210	RC	141	6,527,360	359,313	318.3	-60	40
MDRC211	RC	162	6,527,323	359,293	318.3	-60	40
MDRC212	RC	137	6,527,349	359,524	317.6	-60	40
MDRC213	RC	138	6,527,319	359,497	317.6	-60	40
MDRC214	RC	126	6,527,290	359,471	317.7	-60	40
MDRC215	RC	156	6,527,260	359,447	317.8	-60	40
MDRC216	RC	126	6,527,234	359,418	317.9	-60	40
MDRC217	RC	150	6,527,240	359,319	318.4	-60	40
MDRC218	RC	156	6,526,544	359,838	317.7	-60	220
MDRC219	RC	102	6,526,408	359,926	317.6	-60	220
MDRC220	RC	204	6,526,438	359,952	317.3	-60	220
MDRC221	RC	129	6,526,381	360,009	317.1	-60	220
MDRC222	RC	162	6,526,412	360,034	317.1	-60	220
MDRC223	RC	138	6,526,353	359,986	317.0	-60	220
MDRC224	RC	174	6,526,480	359,890	317.0	-60	220
MDRC225	RC	120	6,527,199	359,560	318.0	-60	40
MDRC226	RC	102	6,527,169	359,534	318.0	-60	40
MDRC227	RC	204	6,526,376	360,045	317.0	-60	220



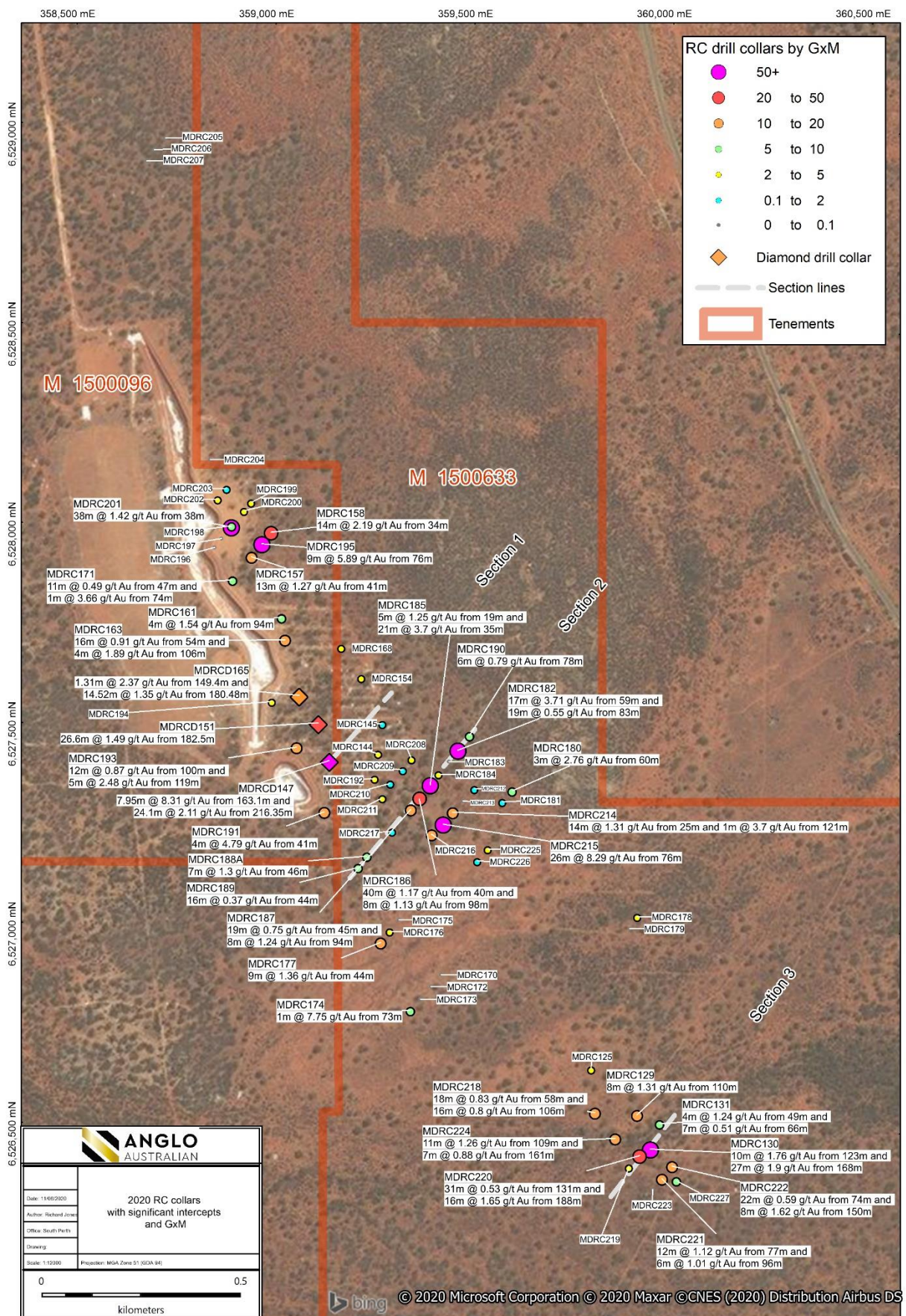


Figure 9 – Drill hole location map



**Table 7 - Diamond drilling intersections**

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
MDRCD147	Mandilla East	146.5	149.8	3.30	2.22
		<b>163.1</b>	<b>171.05</b>	<b>7.95</b>	<b>8.31</b>
		<i>includes 0.9m @ 14.78g/t Au from 163.1m and</i>			
		<i>includes 0.75m @ 69.37g/t Au from 170.3m</i>			
		<b>189.55</b>	<b>207.8</b>	<b>18.25</b>	<b>0.76</b>
		<b>216.35</b>	<b>240.45</b>	<b>24.10</b>	<b>2.11</b>
		<i>includes 0.66m @ 11.07g/t Au from 223.7m and</i>			
		<i>includes 0.5m @ 23.68g/t Au from 225.0m and</i>			
		<i>includes 0.5m @ 13.63g/t Au from 227.5m</i>			
		247.8	249.65	1.85	0.82
MDRCD151	Mandilla East	61	64	3.00	0.39
		82	83	1.00	0.38
		95	96	1.00	0.56
		119.6	120.6	1.00	0.71
		149.6	150	0.40	2.88
		154.85	158.25	3.40	0.59
		175.5	177.5	2.00	0.36
		<b>182.5</b>	<b>209.1</b>	<b>26.60</b>	<b>1.49</b>
		<i>includes 0.75m @ 11.87g/t Au from 191.5m and</i>			
		<i>Includes 0.5m @ 23.28g/t Au from 208.6m</i>			
		219	221.3	2.30	0.98
MDRCD165	Mandilla East	149.4	150.71	1.31	2.37
		<b>180.48</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>14.52</b>	<b>1.35</b>
		<i>includes 0.3m @ 53.50g/t Au from 186.2m</i>			
		200.14	202	1.86	0.17
		216.5	229	12.50	0.18
		246	249.89	3.89	0.22
		272.4	273.55	1.15	0.73



**Table 8 - Reverse circulation drilling intersections**

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
MDRC125	Mandilla South	56	60	4	1.11
		123	124	1	1.04
		140	143	3	1.34
MDRC129	Mandilla South	55	61	6	0.46
		68	72	4	0.58
		<b>110</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.31</b>
		179	183	4	0.65
MDRC130	Mandilla South	56	63	7	0.93
		89	90	1	2.60
		<b>123</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.76</b>
		<i>includes 1m @ 10.74g/t Au from 127m</i>			
		<b>168</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1.79</b>
		<i>includes 1m @ 26.93g/t Au from 173m</i>			
		203	209	6	0.59
MDRC131	Mandilla South	49	53	4	1.24
		66	73	7	0.51
		85	89	4	0.43
		93	96	3	0.66
		175	177	2	0.57
MDRC144	Mandilla East	45	50	5	0.74
MDRC145	Mandilla East	14	15	1	0.98
MDRC154	Mandilla East	38	39	1	1.18
		47	49	2	0.77
		52	55	3	1.20
MDRC157	Mandilla East- North Ext	30	31	1	3.51
		<b>41</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1.27</b>
		61	63	2	0.62
		78	79	1	1.30
		85	87	2	0.77
MDRC158	Mandilla East- North Ext	<b>34</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2.19</b>
		<i>includes 1m @24.57g/t Au from 43m</i>			
MDRC161	Mandilla East- North Ext	38	39	1	1.95
		79	80	1	1.11
		94	98	4	1.54
		137	138	1	0.89
MDRC163	Mandilla East	27	28	1	0.67
		<b>54</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.91</b>
		106	110	4	1.89
MDRC168	Mandilla East	57	58	1	1.43
		94	95	1	3.27
MDRC171	Mandilla East- North Ext	35	37	2	0.54
		47	58	11	0.49
		74	75	1	3.66



		90	96	6	0.37
		119	120	1	0.60
MDRC170	Mandilla South Western Extension				NSI
MDRC172	Mandilla South Western Extension				NSI
MDRC173	Mandilla South Western Extension	52	53	1	0.34
		59	60	1	0.35
MDRC174	Mandilla South Western Extension	73	74	1	7.75
MDRC175	Mandilla South Western Extension	28	29	1	0.28
		59	61	2	0.23
MDRC176	Mandilla South Western Extension	38	39	1	3.90
MDRC177	Mandilla South Western Extension	<b>44</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.36</b>
MDRC178	Mandilla-South Eastern Anomaly	83	85	2	1.68
MDRC179	Mandilla-South Eastern Anomaly	43	44	1	0.32
MDRC180	Mandilla-South Eastern Anomaly	60	63	3	2.76
MDRC181	Mandilla-South Eastern Anomaly	52	53	1	0.63
MDRC182	Mandilla-South Eastern Anomaly	37	38	1	0.35
		44	45	1	2.05
		<b>59</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3.71</b>
		<i>includes 1m @49.48g/t Au from 74m</i>			
		<b>83</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0.55</b>
MDRC183	Mandilla East -Southern Extension				NSI
MDRC184	Mandilla East -Southern Extension	16	18	2	1.76
MDRC185	Mandilla East -Southern Extension	19	24	5	1.25
		<b>35</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3.70</b>
		<i>includes 1m @63.75g/t Au from 40m</i>			
MDRC186	Mandilla East -Southern Extension	24	27	3	0.73
		<b>40</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1.17</b>
		<i>includes 1m @18.74g/t Au from 62m</i>			
		98	106	8	1.13
		115	121	6	0.59
MDRC187	Mandilla East -Southern Extension	45	50	5	1.69
		<b>45</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0.75</b>
		59	61	2	2.08
		85	88	3	1.07
		<b>85</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.79</b>
		<b>94</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.24</b>
MDRC188A	Mandilla South Western Extension	46	53	7	1.30
MDRC189	Mandilla South Western Extension	44	60	16	0.37
		77	78	1	0.58
MDRC190	Mandilla-South Eastern Anomaly	30	32	2	0.37
		78	84	6	0.79
MDRC191	Mandilla East	<b>41</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4.79</b>
		<i>includes 1m @15.90g/t Au from 41m</i>			
		114	115	1	1.32
		120	124	4	0.77
MDRC192	Mandilla East -Southern Extension	47	50	3	1.19





		78	79	1	0.56
MDRC193	Mandilla East	50	70	20	0.22
		57	58	1	1.22
		<b>100</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.87</b>
		<b>119</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.48</b>
		145	160	15	0.25
		159	160	1	1.48
MDRC194	Mandilla East	52	54	2	1.69
		65	66	1	0.71
		77	78	1	0.76
MDRC195	Mandilla East- North Ext	55	59	4	0.84
		<b>76</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5.89</b>
		<i>includes 1m @40.64g/t Au from 78m</i>			
		102	105	3	2.67
MDRC196	Mandilla East- North Ext			NSI	
MDRC197	Mandilla East- North Ext	51	52	1	0.39
MDRC198	Mandilla East- North Ext	36	41	5	0.50
		65	66	1	0.77
		79	84	5	0.50
		99	101	2	2.87
MDRC199	Mandilla East- North Ext	51	59	8	0.23
MDRC200	Mandilla East- North Ext	55	58	3	0.70
		65	73	8	0.41
MDRC201	Mandilla East- North Ext	30	31	1	2.57
		<b>38</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1.42</b>
		<i>includes 1m @17.79g/t Au from 59m</i>			
		99	104	5	0.58
MDRC202	Mandilla East- North Ext	65	66	1	1.69
MDRC203	Mandilla East- North Ext	40	44	4	0.25
MDRC204	Mandilla East- North Ext				NSI
MDRC205	NE Anomaly				NSI
MDRC206	NE Anomaly				NSI
MDRC207	NE Anomaly				NSI
MDRC208	Mandilla East -Southern Extension	19	21	2	0.38
		93	94	1	0.65
		111	114	3	0.75
MDRC209	Mandilla East -Southern Extension	65	74	9	0.15
MDRC210	Mandilla East -Southern Extension	114	115	1	0.34
MDRC211	Mandilla East -Southern Extension	145	147	2	1.93
MDRC212	Mandilla East -Southern Extension	111	116	5	0.22
MDRC213	Mandilla East -Southern Extension				NSI
MDRC214	Mandilla East -Southern Extension	18	19	1	0.69
		<b>25</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1.31</b>
		121	122	1	3.70
MDRC215	Mandilla East -Southern Extension	37	38	1	0.65
		50	53	3	0.48



		<b>76</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8.29</b>
		<i>includes 1m @189.17g/t Au from 84m</i>			
MDRC216	Mandilla East -Southern Extension	31	48	17	0.48
		<b>109</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.83</b>
MDRC217	Mandilla East -Southern Extension	55	56	1	1.29
MDRC218	Mandilla South	<b>58</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.83</b>
		97	102	5	0.72
		<b>106</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.80</b>
MDRC219	Mandilla South	60	67	7	0.44
MDRC220	Mandilla South	52	54	2	1.23
		86	87	1	1.14
		104	105	1	0.93
		113	114	1	1.47
		<b>131</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.53</b>
		<b>188</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1.65</b>
MDRC221	Mandilla South	48	53	5	0.72
		60	62	2	0.35
		<b>77</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1.12</b>
		96	102	6	1.01
		103	124	21	0.13
MDRC222	Mandilla South	50	56	6	0.84
		<b>74</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0.59</b>
		122	127	5	0.44
		<b>150</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.62</b>
MDRC223	Mandilla South	54	55	1	0.47
MDRC224	Mandilla South	50	53	3	0.30
		71	73	2	0.33
		<b>109</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1.26</b>
		161	168	7	0.88
MDRC225	Mandilla East -Southern Extension	105	107	2	1.32
MDRC226	Mandilla East -Southern Extension	25	28	3	0.42
MDRC227	Mandilla South	48	57	9	0.39
		71	72	1	2.00
		139	140	1	3.57
		155	165	10	0.66





## APPENDIX 2 – JORC 2012 TABLE 5

### Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data - Mandilla

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>The project has been sampled using industry standard drilling techniques including diamond drilling (DD) and RC drilling.</p> <p>The sampling described in this release has been carried out on Diamond (DDH) drilling. 3 DDH holes were drilled and sampled. The DDH core is orientated, logged geologically and marked up for assay at a maximum sample interval of 1.0 metre constrained by geological boundaries. Drill core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half HQ core samples submitted for assay analysis. RC precollars were used for this programme.</p> <p>The sampling described in this release has been carried out on Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. The 71 RC holes were drilled and sampled. The samples are collected at 1m intervals via a cyclone and splitter system and logged geologically. A four-and-a-half-inch RC hammer bit was used ensuring plus 20kg of sample collected per metre.</p> <p><i>Historical - The historic data has been gathered by a number of owners since the 1980s. There is a lack of detailed information available pertaining to the equipment used, sample techniques, sample sizes, sample preparation and assaying methods used to generate these data sets. Down hole surveying of the drilling where documented has been undertaken using Eastman single shot cameras (in some of the historic drilling) and magnetic multi-shot tools and gyroscopic instrumentation. All Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700 gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample. All Aircore samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700 gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample.</i></p> <p>All RC samples were collected in bulka bags in the AAR compound and trucked weekly to MinAnalytical in Kalgoorlie via Hannans Transport. All samples transported were submitted for analysis. Transported material of varying thickness throughout project was generally selectively sampled only where a paleochannel was evident. DD core was marked up by AAR geologists with MDRCD151 sent to Genalysis-Kalgoorlie for cutting and the other two holes to MinAnalytical in Perth, via Centurion Transport. Cut core was sampled and all samples assayed by MinAnalytical. Company standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted at 25 metre intervals.</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<p>DD Drilling was cored using HQ diamond bits.</p> <p>All RC holes were drilled using face sampling hammer reverse circulation technique with a four-and-a-half inch bit.</p> <p>Aircore Drilling - blade bit. For a 4.5 inch diameter hole</p>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Definitive studies on RC recovery at Mandilla have not been undertaken systematically, however the combined weight of the sample reject and the sample collected indicated recoveries in the high nineties percentage range. Poor recoveries are recorded in the relevant sample sheet.</p> <p>No assessment has been made of the relationship between recovery and grade. Except for the top of the hole, while collaring there is no evidence of excessive loss of material and at this stage no information is available regarding possible bias due to sample loss.</p> <p>DDH: DDH drilling collects uncontaminated fresh core samples which are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling. RC: RC face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone</p>



		splitter, the rejects deposited on the ground, and the samples for the lab collected to a total mass optimised for photon assay (2.5 to 4 kg).
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<p>All chips and drill core were geologically logged by company geologists, using their current company logging scheme. The majority of holes (80%+) within the mineralised intervals have lithology information which has provided sufficient detail to enable reliable interpretation of wireframe.</p> <p>The logging is qualitative in nature, describing oxidation state, grain size, an assignment of lithology code and stratigraphy code by geological interval.</p> <p>RC: Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. DDH: Logging of DDH core records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples, and structural information from oriented drill core. All recent core was photographed in the core trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry, and wet, and photos uploaded to the AAR Server. Older pre-2020 core has been variously photographed and are copied onto the AAR server for reference.</p>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<p>HQ Diamond core was halved and the right side sampled</p> <p>The 71 RC holes were drilled and sampled. The samples are collected at 1m intervals via a cyclone and splitter system and logged geologically. A four-and-a-half inch RC hammer bit was used ensuring plus 20kg of sample collected per metre.</p> <p><i>Historical - The RC drill samples were laid out in one metre intervals. Spear samples were taken and composited for analysis as described above. Representative samples from each 1m interval were collected and retained as described above. No documentation of the sampling of RC chips is available for the Historical Exploration drilling</i></p> <p>Recent RC drilling collects 1 metre RC drill samples that are channelled through a rotary cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and positioned on top of the rejects cone. Wet samples are noted on logs and sample sheets.</p> <p>Standard Western Australian sampling techniques applied. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage.</p> <p>MinAnalytical assay standards, blanks and checks were inserted at regular intervals. Standards, company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 25 metre intervals.</p> <p>RC: 1 metre RC samples are split on the rig using a cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Samples are collected to 2.5 to 4kg which is optimised for photon assay.</p> <p>Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p> <p>Unable to comment on the appropriateness of sample sizes to grain size on historical data as no petrographic studies have been undertaken. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 4kg mass which is the optimal weight to ensure representivity for photon assay. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage.</p>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Photon Assay technique at MinAnalytical Laboratory Services, Kalgoorlie. Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (method code PAP3512R)</p> <p>The 500g sample is assayed for gold by PhotonAssay (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates.</p> <p>The MinAnalytical PhotonAssay Analysis Technique: - Developed by CSIRO and the Chrysos Corporation, This Photon Assay technique is a fast and chemical free alternative to the traditional fire assay process and utilizes high energy x-rays. The process is non-destructive on and utilises a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. MinAnalytical has thoroughly tested and validated the PhotonAssay process with results benchmarked against conventional fire assay.</p> <p>The National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), Australia's national accreditation body for laboratories, has issued Min Analytical with</p>



		<p>accreditation for the technique in compliance with TSO/TEC 17025:2018-Testing.</p> <p>Certified Reference Material from Geostats Pty Ltd submitted at 75 metre intervals approximately. Blanks and duplicates also submitted at 75m intervals giving a 1:25 sample ratio.</p> <p><i>Historical - Sample receipt – LIMS Registration – Sample sorting and Reconciliation. Sample weights are recorded – Samples dried on trays 105° C for a minimum of 12 hours Samples are pulverised to 85% passing 75um using a LM5 Pulveriser. Pulps sent to Intertek Perth with a 25 gram sample split off. Assayed for Au, As Co, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn by method AR25/MS, Samples assaying greater than 1000ppb Au assay by AR25hMS. Standard Intertek Minerals protocols re blanks, standards &amp; duplicates applied.</i></p> <p>Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.</p>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<p>Geology Manager or Senior Geologist verified hole position on site.</p> <p>MDRCD151 diamond RC precollar to 150m, subsequent DD drilling speared away from precollar and diamond core was produced from 46m down hole, producing a twin hole to 150m.</p> <p>Standard data entry used on site, backed up in South Perth WA.</p> <p>No adjustments have been carried out. However work is ongoing as samples can be assayed to extinction via the PhotonAssay Analysis Technique</p>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<p>Drill holes have been picked up by Leica RTK GPS. Minecomp were contracted to pick up all latest drilling collars.</p> <p>Grid: GDA94 Datum UTM Zone 51</p>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<p>RC Drill hole spacing is 40m on section, with 40m sectional spacing in the Mandilla East area increasing to up to 120m by 80m away from the main mineralisation. Diamond drilling is at 80m spacing with only 6 AAR DD holes drilled in the area.</p> <p>AC Drill hole spacing is 50 to 100m on section, with 200 and 400m sectional spacing (approximate).</p> <p>NO Sample compositing was undertaken</p>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>All drill holes have been drilled normal to the interpreted strike. Most of the current holes drilled on a 040 azimuth, with a few still at 220 azimuth as dip had been interpreted as steep.</p>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<p>All samples taken daily to AAR yard in Kambalda West.</p>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<p>No audits have been carried out at this stage.</p>



## Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – Mandilla

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary			
		Tenement	Status	Location	Interest Held (%)
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	E 15/1404	Granted	Western Australia	100
		M 15/96	Granted	Western Australia	Gold Rights 100
		M 15/633	Granted	Western Australia	Gold Rights 100
		<p>The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety.</p> <p>Mining Lease M15/633 is subject to two third party royalties.</p>			
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	Unavailable at current time.			
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	Archaean orogenic gold mineralisation hosted by felsic to intermediate schist, Mafic volcanics, ultramafic intrusives and porphyry.			
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	This Information has been summarised in Table 6, 7 and 8 of the ASX announcement.			
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<p>No data aggregation methods have been used.</p> <p>A 100ppb Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for AC drilling</p> <p>A 0.3g/t Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for RC drilling</p> <p>A cutoff grade of &gt;0.5g*m has been applied for reporting purposes in the tables of results.</p> <p>This has not been applied.</p>			
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	Not known at this stage.			
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Applied			



<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>	Balanced reporting has been applied.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>	No other substantive exploration data.
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li><li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li></ul>	Follow up Reverse Circulation & Diamond Drilling is planned. No reporting of commercially sensitive information at this stage.