

Firefly secures access to shallow copper-gold drill targets on granted tenure in WA's Paterson Province

Historical drill grades of up to 6.5% copper, 0.99g/t gold and 1,330ppm molybdenum less than 100m from surface, now all on granted tenure

Highlights:

- Firefly has successfully negotiated and signed heritage agreements on favourable terms with Traditional Owners across five existing tenements in the Paterson Province.
- Shallow high-grade copper-gold-molybdenum targets first delineated by CRA exploring for uranium in the 1980s.
- Grades from historical drilling of up to 6.5% copper, 0.99g/t gold and 1,330ppm molybdenum across a ~50m wide magnetite alteration zone (Wanderer Prospect 100% FFR).
- Geochemical assemblage (CuAuMo) seen as strongly indicative of a porphyry intrusive source.
- Several walk-up drill targets with low-mag/high-gravity signature defined from Firefly-commissioned reprocessing of large geophysical dataset.
- Firefly has also secured a sixth tenement application just north of its now granted central tenement holding, adding to its large highly-prospective Paterson Cu-Au Project footprint.

Firefly Resources Ltd (**ASX: FFR; Firefly or the Company**) is pleased to advise that it has successfully negotiated Heritage Agreements with both the Martu and Nyangumarta People as the Traditional Owners at its Paterson Copper-Gold Project in Western Australia, paving the way for the commencement of exploration activities.

The Paterson Project is located in the world-class Paterson Province of northern Western Australia and covers approximately 600km² across three separate tenement packages – northern, central and southern. Each tenement group sits in highly prospective locations either containing, or located directly along-strike from, existing copper-gold prospects.

The Paterson Province hosts several major copper and gold operations, including the Nifty copper mine and the world-class Telfer gold mine, and has more recently seen a number of exciting new copper-gold discoveries, at Winu (Rio Tinto) and Haveron (Greatland Gold, now joint ventured with Newcrest) (**see Figure 1**).

Firefly commenced negotiations with the Traditional Owners in 2018. These negotiations have now been finalised and favourable heritage agreements have been signed with the Traditional Owner parties.

Following the completion of this process, the WA Department of Mines, Infrastructure, Resources and Safety (DMIRS) has granted the tenements to Firefly Resources. Firefly can now commence ground-based activities and start planning for initial drilling activities (**see ASX:FFR announcement 12.02.19**).

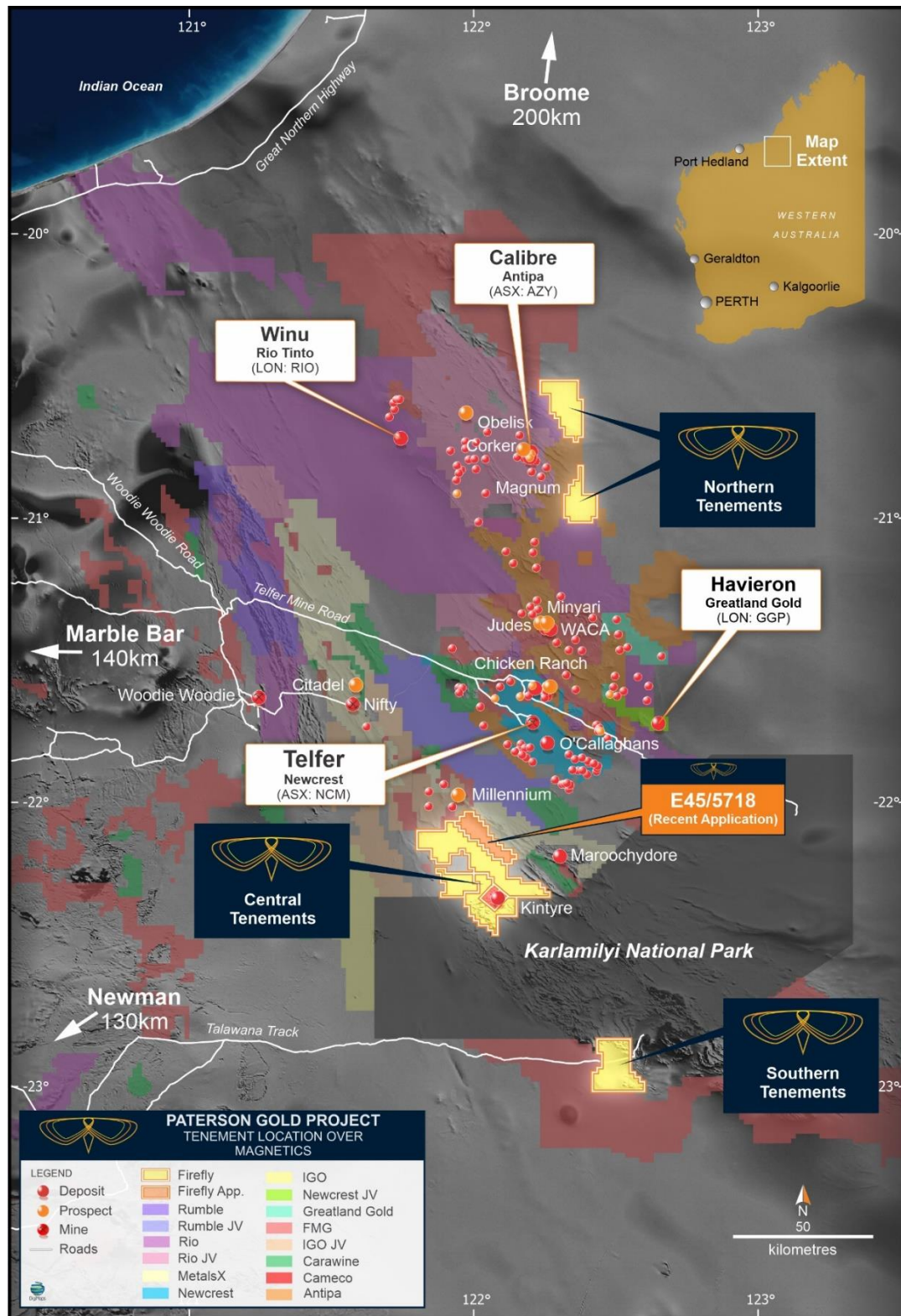


Figure 1. Firefly's Paterson Copper-Gold Project illustrating tenure across the three project areas and other regional areas of interest.

Firefly has identified the Wanderer Copper-Gold Prospect – located in its Central Tenements project area, and first discovered by CRA in 1987 targeting basement-unconformity uranium deposits – as its key advanced prospect and initial “walk-up” drill target.

Recent geophysical work has also highlighted the prospectivity of the Wanderer target and nearby areas and illustrated a number of coincident targets to be followed up (**see Figures 2 and 3**).

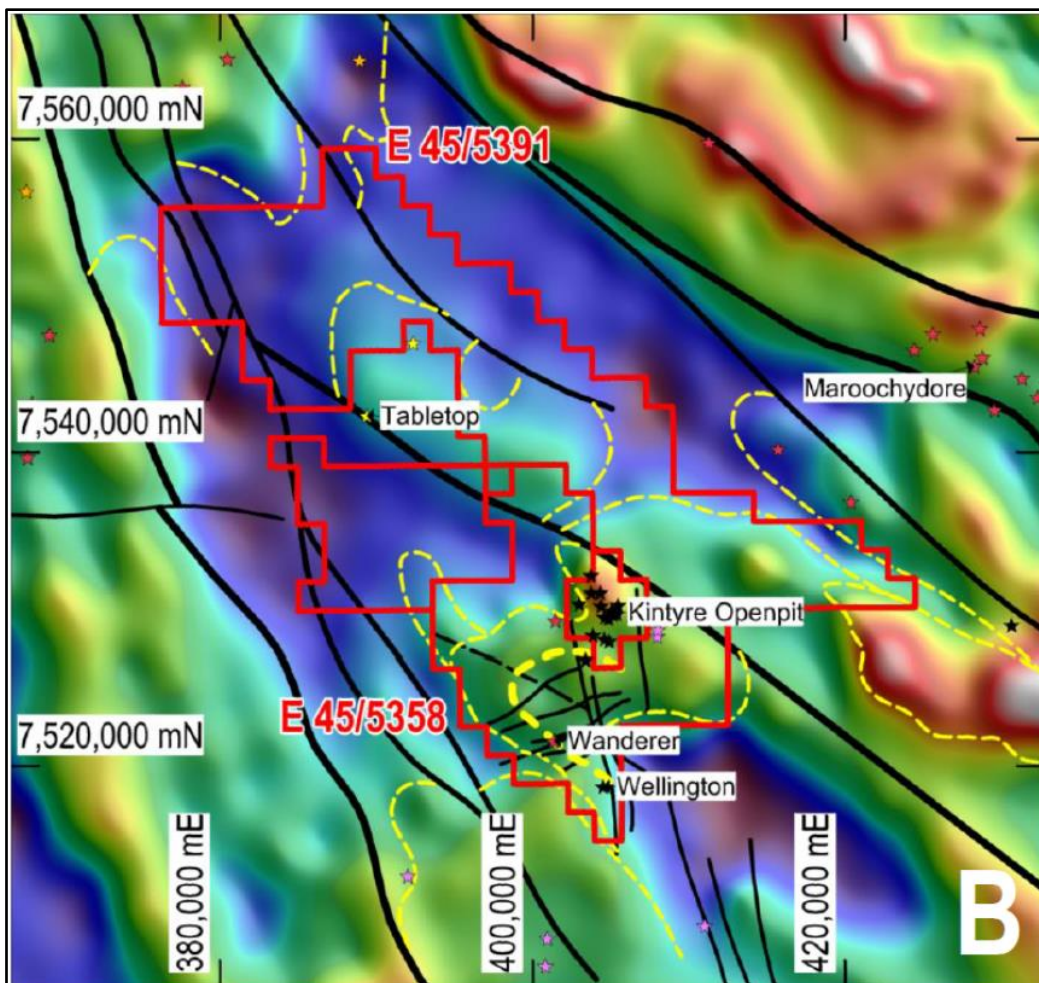


Figure 2. Regional gravity over Firefly's Central Tenements tenure illustrating large scale semi-circular folding of stratigraphy in the area (dashed yellow line).

Management Comment

Commenting on the Paterson Project, Firefly Managing Director, Simon Lawson, said: “We are delighted to have reached mutual agreement with the Traditional Owners at our Paterson copper-gold project to secure access to this highly prospective project area.

“It is important for us to embark on our exploration activities there with the blessing of the Traditional Owners and to commit to operate in a respectful way and with full communication of our intentions and activities. We have successfully established a framework in which to operate and we will begin planning for our ground-based exploration activities in the coming months.”

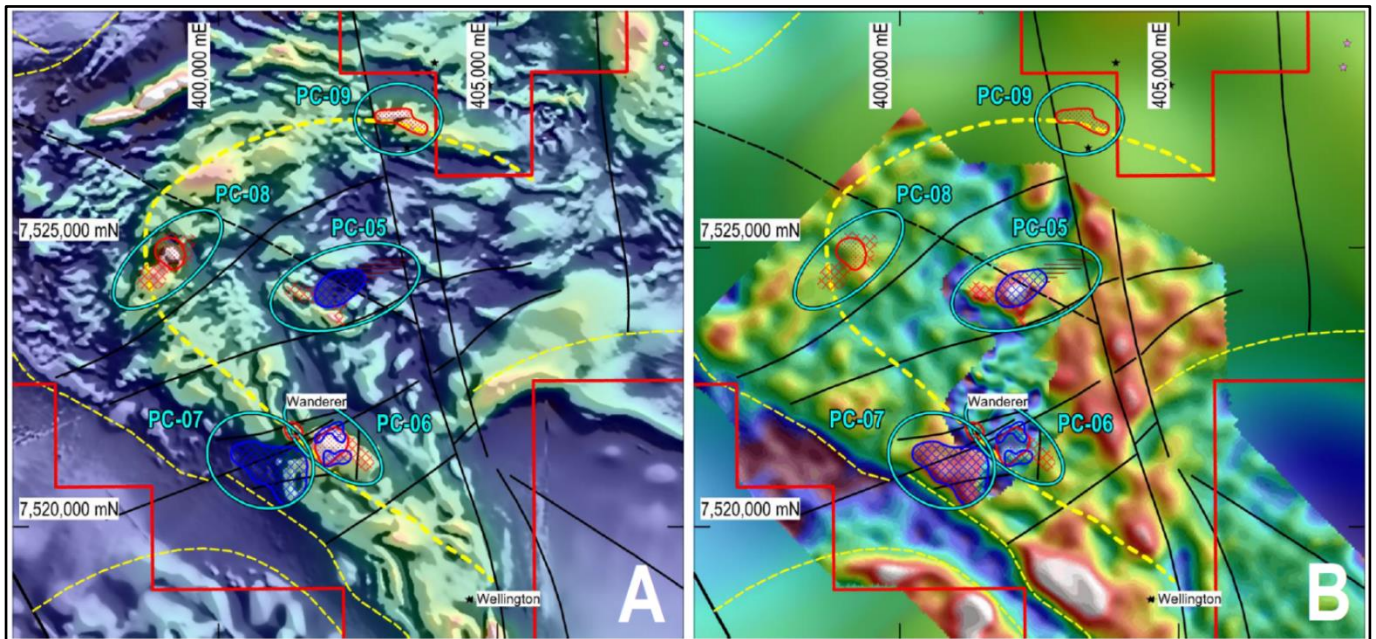


Figure 3. RTP magnetics (left) and Gravity (right) illustrating a number of coincident low magnetic/high gravity targets on Firefly granted tenure (blue hashed areas).

"Our initial focus is at the shallow Wanderer copper-gold prospect, which we believe to be a related "feeder" structure to a nearby large-scale porphyry intrusive. Our geophysical modelling shows a circular coincident low-magnetic/high-gravity target just to the south-west of the established Wanderer prospect which we believe to be a priority porphyry source target. There are also a number of other similar but earlier-stage geophysical targets around our tenure, providing multiple exploration options and solidifying our granted tenure as a very valuable footprint in the world-class Paterson Province.

"The Paterson Province has only just started seeing widespread and committed exploration and Winu and Havieron are already two of the recent success stories, separated by ~150km. The well-established 32Moz Telfer gold/copper mine sits between these two discoveries, illustrating the truly regional-scale prospectivity for large intrusive-related copper and gold systems across the entire Paterson Province.

"At Wanderer, the high-grade mineralisation has been found less than 100m from surface on 100% Firefly-owned, and now granted tenure.

"As a Company, we are focused on identifying geological opportunities for our shareholders and committed to delivering value from these opportunities. The Yalgoo Gold Project remains our primary focus for value creation, with the second stage of our 10,000m drilling campaign starting at Yalgoo this week. With our tenure over the Paterson copper/gold project areas now fully granted, we can also get to work on creating accretive value from the geological opportunity we have identified there."

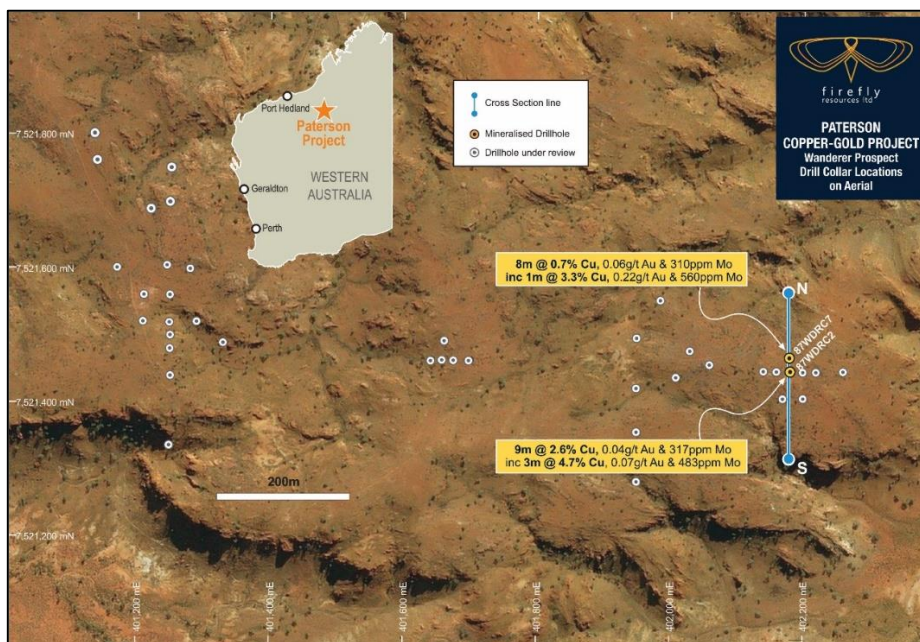


Figure 4. Wanderer drill-hole collars (historic) illustrating the limited amount of drill testing conducted so far.

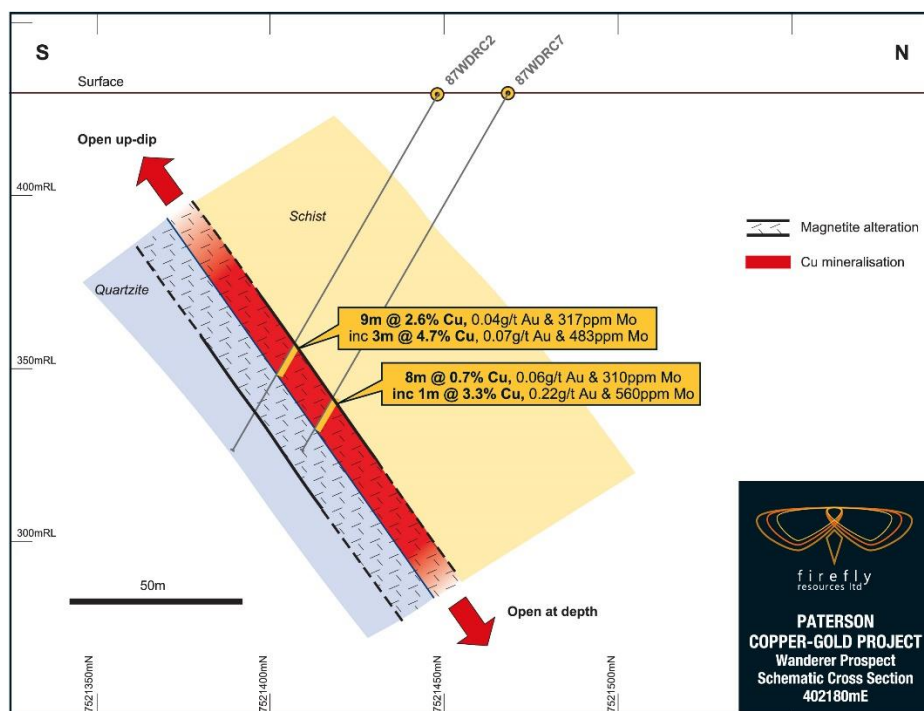


Figure 5. Schematic cross-section of Wanderer prospect geology illustrating very shallow mineralisation and simple geometry

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information reviewed, collated and compiled by Mr Simon Lawson, a full-time employee and the Managing Director of Firefly Resources Ltd. Mr Lawson is a professional geoscientist and Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which has been undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves. Mr Lawson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

ANNOUNCEMENT
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Authorised by Simon Lawson, Managing Director – Firefly Resources Ltd

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Annexure A

Collar Table

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Type
87WDRC1	402140	7521450	430	104	-60	180	RC
87WDRC2	402180	7521450	430	120	-60	180	RC
87WDRC3	402220	7521450	430	120	-60	180	RC
87WDRC4	402200	7521410	430	120	-60	180	RC
87WDRC5	402170	7521410	430	120	-60	180	RC
87WDRC6	402160	7521450	430	116	-60	180	RC
87WDRC7	402180	7521470	430	120	-60	180	RC
87WDRC8	402200	7521450	430	109	-60	180	RC
87WDRC9	402260	7521450	430	98	-60	180	RC
87WDRC10	402060	7521460	430	89	-60	180	RC
87WDRC11	402030	7521480	430	120	-60	180	RC
87WDRC12	402010	7521440	430	120	-60	180	RC
87WDRC13	401250	7521520	450	120	-90	0	RC
87WDRC14	401250	7521480	450	120	-90	0	RC
87WDRC15	401210	7521520	450	114	-90	0	RC
87WDRC16	401250	7521560	450	109	-90	0	RC
87WDRC17	401290	7521520	450	115	-90	0	RC
87WDRC18	401330	7521490	450	119	-90	0	RC
87WDRC19	401170	7521600	450	120	-90	0	RC
87WDRC20	401210	7521560	450	120	-90	0	RC
87WDRC21	401250	7521440	450	120	-90	0	RC
87WDRC22	401642	7521465	450	98	-60	180	RC
87WDRC23	401658	7521465	450	100	-60	180	RC
87WDRC24	401675	7521465	450	100	-60	180	RC
87WDRC25	401700	7521465	450	96	-60	180	RC
87WDRC26	401662	7521493	450	100	-60	180	RC
88WDRC27	401245	7521605	450	80	-60	240	RC
88WDRC28	401280	7521600	450	81	-60	240	RC
88WDRC29	401220	7521690	450	69	-60	250	RC
88WDRC30	401140	7521760	451	54	-60	250	RC
88WDRC31	401135	7521800	448	69	-60	240	RC
88WDRC32	401250	7521750	450	106	-90	0	RC
88WDRC33	401250	7521700	440	87	-60	200	RC
88WDRC34	401250	7521335	450	105	-90	0	RC
88WDRC35	401950	7521360	430	106	-90	0	RC
88WDRC36	401950	7521285	450	106	-90	0	RC
88WDRC37	401950	7521425	440	106	-90	0	RC
87WDD01	401950	7521500	415	287.7	-61	181	DD
87WDD02	401985	7521555	440	117	-70	180	DD
88WDD03	401250	7521500	420	212.7	-90	0	DD
88WDD04	402180	7521480	434	200.8	-90	0	DD
90WDD05	401950	7521425	440	409.9	-90	0	DD

88WDD04	142	147	5	31	0	3
88WDD04	147	152	5	29	0	3
88WDD04	152	157	5	58	0	3
88WDD04	157	162	5	85	0	3
88WDD04	162	167	5	28	0	3
88WDD04	167	172	5	27	0	3
88WDD04	172	177	5	149	0.01	3
88WDD04	177	182	5	171	0.01	3
88WDD04	182	187	5	9	0	3
88WDD04	187	192	5	24	0	3
90WDD05	105.5	115.3	9.8	27	0	4
90WDD05	115.3	125	9.7	21	0	5
90WDD05	125	136.1	11.1	55	0	6
90WDD05	136.1	141.8	5.7	68	0	5
90WDD05	141.8	149.6	7.8	360	0	14
90WDD05	149.6	159.4	9.8	140	0	8
90WDD05	159.4	172	12.6	88	0	3
90WDD05	172	181.6	9.6	51	0	5
90WDD05	181.6	193.4	11.8	18	0	8
90WDD05	193.4	204.2	10.8	300	0	7
90WDD05	204.2	216.8	12.6	200	0	3
90WDD05	216.8	226	9.2	15	0	6

90WDD05	226	236.1	10.1	34	0	8
90WDD05	236.1	245	8.9	6	0	5
90WDD05	245	251.4	6.4	12	0	7
90WDD05	251.4	259.5	8.1	16	0	7
90WDD05	259.5	270.3	10.8	10	0	8
90WDD05	270.3	280.1	9.8	14	0	5
90WDD05	280.1	293.2	13.1	27	0	7
90WDD05	293.2	305.3	12.1	110	0	19
90WDD05	305.3	315	9.7	21	0	8
90WDD05	315	325	10	10	0	6
90WDD05	325	335.1	10.1	5	0	7
90WDD05	335.1	345.9	10.8	70	0	7
90WDD05	345.9	355	9.1	6	0	6
90WDD05	355	366.4	11.4	22	0	6
90WDD05	366.4	375	8.6	25	0	7
90WDD05	375	387	12	13	0	5
90WDD05	387	396	9	12	0.01	6
90WDD05	396	403	7	10	0	6
90WDD05	403	409.9	6.9	3	0	5

Annexure C

JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay').</i> <i>In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historic drilling was completed between 1987 to 1990 by CRA exploration. The assay results have been digitised from the final report A47265. No description of sampling techniques are described in the report. It is assumed the sampling was completed to industry standards at that time. RC drill holes have been sampled with 2-10m composites and areas where mineralisation was visually confirmed sampling was reduced to 1m intervals. The most common composite width in unmineralized areas is 5m. The size of the diamond drill core was not described in the report. Sample widths in drill holes 87WDD01-02 and 88WDD03-04 ranged from 0.5m to 7m. In unmineralized lithologies samples are typically 2m-5m and in mineralised areas samples mostly 1m. In drill hole 90WDD05 samples were over large widths ranging from 6.9m to 13.1m with an average sample width of 9.8m. Due to the large intervals it is assumed that a quarter core or similar (<25%) of the core was assayed in this hole.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC and diamond drilling techniques were used. Drilling specifics were not described in the historic report (A47265). No surveys were tabulated in the report. Core orientation was not mentioned in the report.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling specifics were not described in the report.

	<p><i>and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes were all logged to an appropriate standard. Logging details include, lithologies, texture, minerals, colour and magnetic susceptibility.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling techniques were not described in the historic report. It is assumed CRA utilised industry standards sampling procedures. • Some of the sample intervals are not appropriate for base metal and gold mineralisation due to the large sample widths. The sample widths and also standard hole depths reflect the target horizon as basement and the likely target commodity as uranium. Any sub-sampling was purely “out of interest” at the time. • Large sampling intervals in this style of mineralisation has likely diluted the grade of the base metals and precious metals.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The analytical methods and laboratory were not described in the historic report (A47265). It is assumed CRA use a reputable laboratory. • The Au assays were presented as ppm. Drill holes 87WDRC1-26 had a lower detection limit of 0.003ppm and drill holes 88WDRC27-37 had a lower detection limit of 0.005ppm. • 28 other elements were assay for using an unknown technique. Only Cu and Mo were presented in this announcement. The lower detection limit for Cu is unknown, but the lowest value is 3ppm. The lower detection limit for Mo is 3ppm.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests (Cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The analytical methods and laboratory were not described in the historic report (A47265). It is assumed CRA used reputable methods and a reputable laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No verification has been completed on the significant intersections.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRA was a well known exploration company in Western Australia and found and drilled many prospects. The exploration completed on the Wanderer prospect was conducted over 3 field seasons and multiple drill holes have been drilled through the mineralised system confirming the grade and widths.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No description of how the drill holes were surveyed is in the historic report (A47265). • The drill holes were most likely surveyed by a professional surveyor. • Grid system is AMG84 Zone 51. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control was not described in the historic report.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing and distribution is sufficient for an exploration project. Further drilling is required to understand the geology and mineralisation potential. • Sample compositing has been applied to all drill holes and is described in detail in the Sampling Techniques section of this Table 1.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling appears to be intersecting the mineralised horizon at a roughly perpendicular angle. • Further drilling is needed to fully understand the geometry of the mineralisation. • There appears to be no apparent sample bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results have been added to a database and reviewed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prospect is located on Exploration license E45/5358, the tenement is now granted. A Heritage Agreement has been signed with the Martu people, as the Traditional Owners on which the Wanderer Prospect sits.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wanderer was first recognised by CRA as a high priority radiometric anomaly in 1986 and was confirm with anomalous base metals and Au rock chips that year. Over the next 4 years to 1990 CRA completed partial soils over the prospect, rock chipping, ground magnetics, IP, and drilling. No further base metals or gold exploration has been completed over the area since 1990. Uranium exploration has been active over the project area and Cameco has completing most of the work which includes ground gravity and ground radiometrics over the Wanderer prospect.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Paterson Copper-Gold Project lies within the Paterson Province of Western Australia and comprises two lithological packages; the Rudall Metamorphic Complex ('RMC') and the Yeneena Group. The RMC contains orthogneiss and metasediments overlying an Archaean or younger Proterozoic basement. A large fault passes through the project separating the RMC in the South West from the younger Yeneena Group in the North East. The Yeneena Group comprises a basal Coolbro Sandstone +/- shale and carbonaceous mudstone. Overlying this is the Broadhurst Formation which contains carbonaceous shale, sandstone, dolomite and limestone. Late tertiary and quaternary regolith sequences comprising colluvium, alluvium, calcrete and aeolian sands overlie these bedrock packages in areas where significant erosion and

		weathering of the underlying bedrock has taken place.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole or down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Collar Table in release.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intercepts were included where there was >1000ppm over a 2m interval.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling appears to be intersecting the mineralised horizon at a roughly orthogonal angle as shown on the section in the release.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See section and plan view in release.

Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data collected is not considered as material to this document at this stage. Further data collection will be reviewed and reported when considered material.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An exploration program is currently being planned for the Wanderer Prospect. The initial program will consist of a number of confirmatory diamond drill-holes at the Wanderer Prospect.