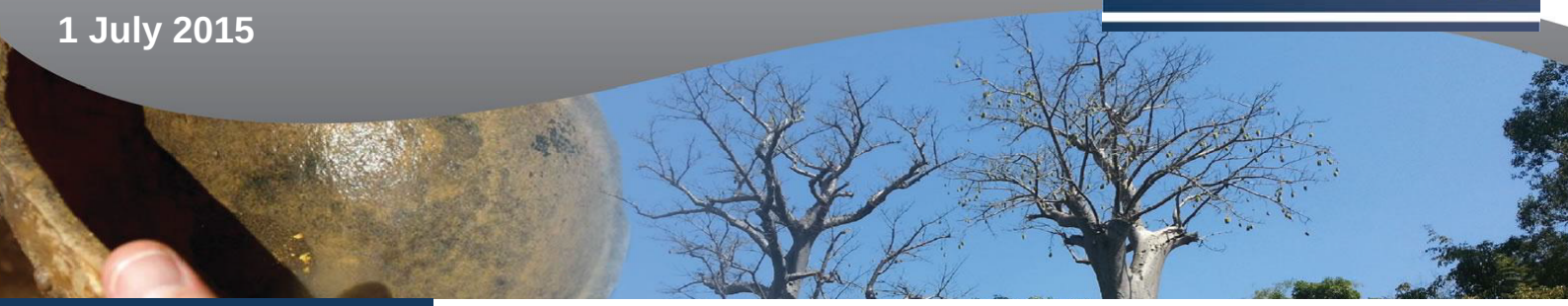
Birimian Gold Limited

1 July 2015



ASX : BGS

The emerging West African Gold Exploration Company

Targeting multi-million ounce gold deposits in Mali and Liberia.

Expanding gold inventory at existing assets and via new project generation.

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BROAD MINERALISED EXTENSIONS TO HIGH GRADE ZONES DEFINED IN DRILLING AT MASSIGUI GOLD PROJECT

VIPER PROSPECT

- **Multiple robust gold intersections in follow up RC drilling at Viper Prospect, including;**
  - **20m @ 2.27 g/t Au from 44m (including 11m @ 3.40 g/t Au)**
  - **18m @ 1.45 g/t Au from 30m**
  - **3m @ 3.56 g/t Au from 44m**
- **Drilling highlights excellent continuity of strong gold grades on the northern portion of the Viper Gold Trend**

KOTING PROSPECT

- **Additional broad intersections in RC drilling at Koting extend near surface higher grade zones. RC drilling highlights include;**
  - **26m @ 1.54g/t Au from 20m**
  - **17m @ 1.21g/t Au from 7m**
  - **9m @ 2.41 g/t from 128m (within 23m @ 1.44 g/t)**
  - **2m @ 4.19 g/t Au from 138m**
- **Wide spaced step out AC drilling defines continuation of the Koting Trend over 500m of strike and open beyond the limits of current drilling**
- **Excellent scope to define shallow oxide gold resources amenable to open pit mining at Viper and Koting**
- **Planning underway for follow up drilling program**

Birimian Gold Limited (ASX:BGS; "Birimian Gold" and the "Company") is pleased to advise that it has received final analytical results from Reverse Circulation (RC) and Aircore (AC) drilling at the Massigui Gold Project in southern Mali. These new results confirm the presence of extensive shallow gold mineralisation at Viper and Koting Prospects and support the potential to define shallow gold resources amenable to open pit mining within the Project.

This phase of drilling comprised 2,530m of RC and AC drilling designed to extend coverage and increase drilling density over portions of the recently discovered mineralised zones at Viper and Koting Prospects (Figure 1). In total, 12 RC holes and 22 AC holes were completed during this program.

Birimian Gold continues to aggressively target the discovery and definition of new gold resources through drilling at highest priority prospects in the Ntiola District, situated in the north-west of the Massigui Gold Project.

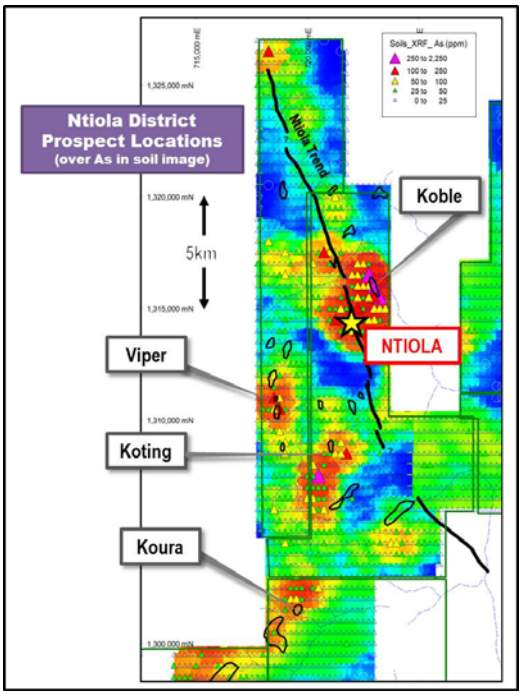

Figure 1. Ntiola District, Massigui Gold Project.

Viper Prospect

Multiple phases of drilling at Viper Prospect have confirmed the presence of a geologically continuous zone of gold mineralisation extending over in excess of 1.2km of strike and hosting multiple high grade gold zones indicating good potential for open pit mineable gold resources.

The current phase of RC drilling focused on the northern portion of the Viper mineralised trend to increase drill density and confirm grade continuity on drill sections spaced at 50m intervals adjacent to the high grade zones intersected in the Company's earlier 100m spaced drilling.

Analytical results from this drilling have identified significant down dip extensions to higher grade mineralisation and confirmed robust grades between previous drill sections. Complete results are shown in Table 1. Drilling highlights include;

- **20m @ 2.27 g/t Au from 44m (including 11m @ 3.40 g/t Au)**
- **18m @ 1.45 g/t Au from 30m**
- **3m @ 3.56 g/t Au from 44m**

The Company is encouraged by the continuity of gold grade between sections. Drilling targeted a selected high grade oxide zone within the extensive >1.2km long Viper Trend. Similar higher grade zones have been identified along trend in wide spaced drilling (see highlighted areas in Figure 2). There appears to be good scope to aggregate approximately 600m of potentially mineable strike by undertaking additional drilling in these areas.

Average width of mineralisation at the Viper Prospect is expected to be up to 15m at gold grades in excess of 2 g/t in highly weathered rocks. Mineralised occurs within 1m from surface and is open at depth.

The Company believes that additional close-spaced drilling (50m sections) at Viper will further upgrade the high-grade mining potential of the zones which have been identified to date. Plans are currently being formulated for detailed infill and down dip drilling at these locations.

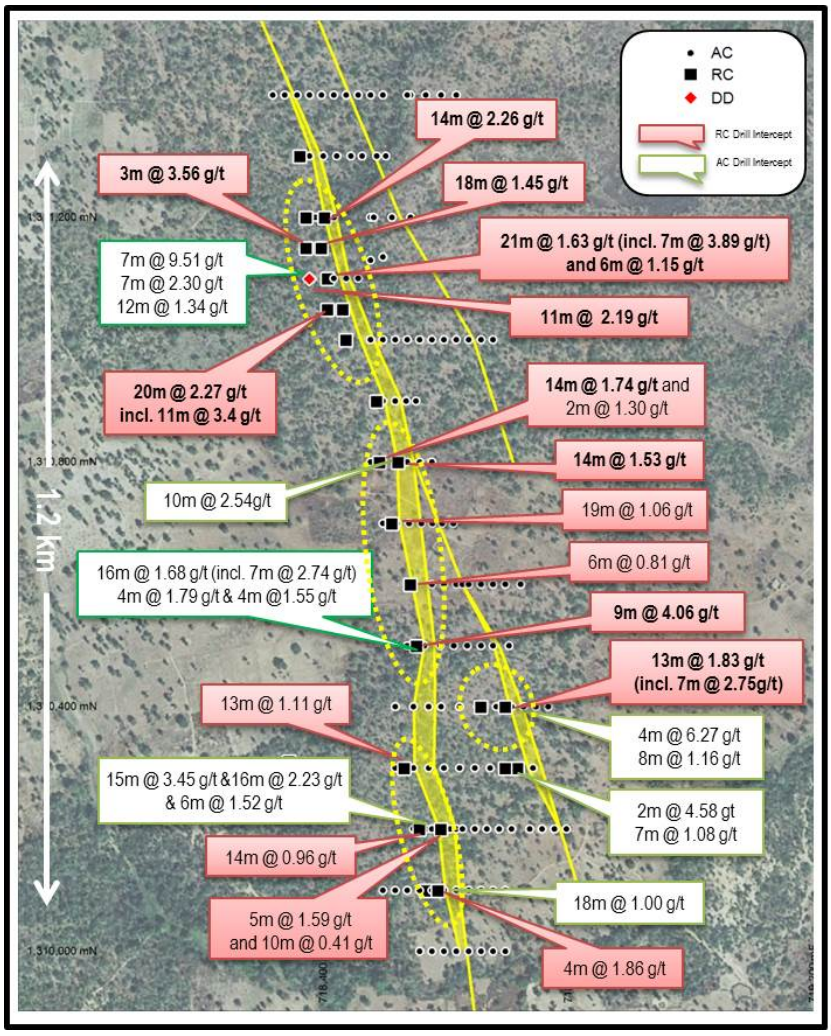

Figure 2. Viper Prospect. Drillhole locations and significant drill intersections. Dashed yellow polygons highlight target zones for infill drilling.

Koting Prospect

Limited previous drilling by the Company at Koting Prospect returned ore grade intersections over very broad widths. The scale and tenor of the mineralisation identified to date suggests there is excellent scope to define considerable new gold resources which may be amenable to open-pit mining at Koting. The combined program of RC and AC drilling recently completed was designed test the strike and depth extensions of mineralisation to further define mineralised orientations and ore controls in advance of an anticipated infill drilling program.

Analytical results from the RC drilling component of the program have returned highly significant shallow intersections which provide substantial encouragement for delineating open pit mineable resources at this location. Notable results include;

- **26m @ 1.54g/t Au from 20m**
- **23m @ 1.44 g/t Au uncut, including 9m @ 2.41 g/t Au from 128m**
- **17m @ 1.21g/t Au from 7m**
- **10m @ 1.42 g/t Au from 115m**
- **2m @ 4.19 g/t Au from 138m**

Deeper RC holes have resolved the depth continuation of a broadly mineralised east dipping structure at Koting. The apparent width of this zone is up to 60m on section and has now been defined by RC drilling to a depth of approximately 130m from surface (open at depth), and over >250m of strike at a nominal average grade of approximately 1g/t gold. Importantly, there are a number of higher grade lenses within this broad zone that the Company believes can be further defined with additional drilling re-orientated to drill towards the west. Planning for follow up drilling has commenced.

Analytical results from three widely (200m) spaced AC drilling traverses to the north and south of Koting (see Figure 3) have returned broadly anomalous gold values which correlate with the interpreted projection of the RC-defined mineralisation in the central portion of the prospect area, therefore confirming continuation of the Koting gold trend over >500m of strike.

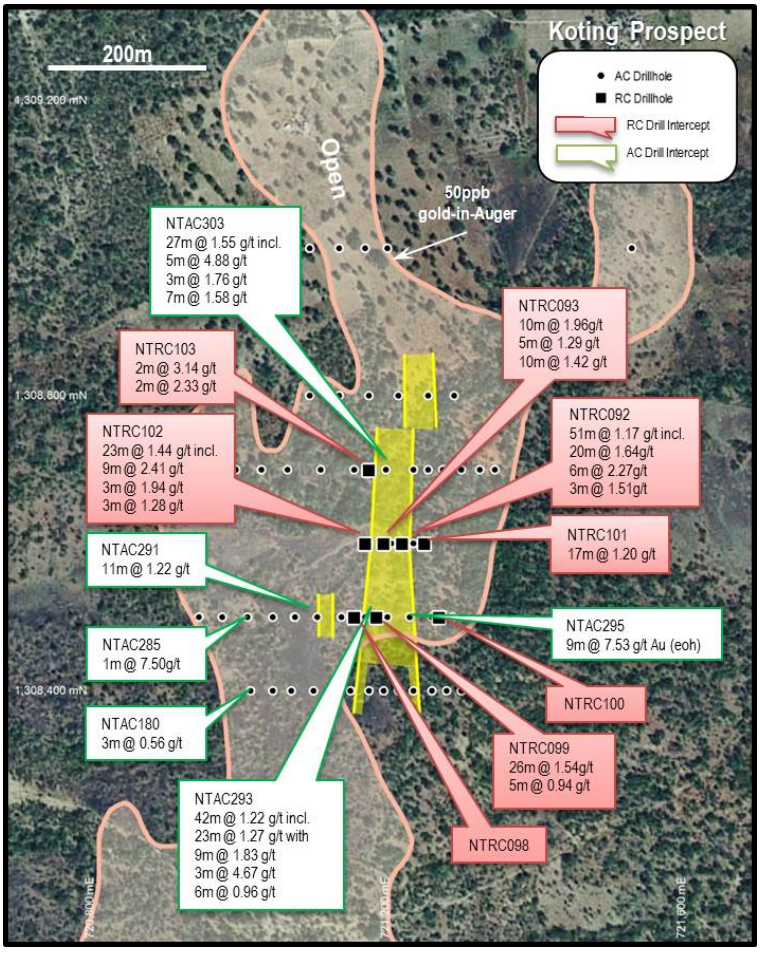

Figure 3. Koting Prospect. Updated drill hole locations and significant intersections.

About Birimian Gold Limited

Birimian Gold holds substantial interests in several highly prospective gold projects situated within the Birimian Gold Belt of West Africa; a gold rich region which has produced in excess of 250 million ounces of gold from large, low cost mines. The Company's primary assets include the advanced Massigui Gold Project and Dankassa Gold Project in Southern Mali, and the Basawa Gold Project in Liberia.

Following the discovery of the Ntiola Deposit at the Massigui Project, Birimian Gold continues to pursue a targeted exploration campaign over the greater Project area with the aim of identifying additional shallow gold resources amenable to open pit mining techniques.

The recent gold discoveries at Koting and Viper Prospect are exciting new developments and the Company believes there is excellent scope to define additional shallow gold resources at these Prospects to add to the mineralisation already identified at Ntiola. Detailed planning is now underway for a more extensive program of infill RC drilling to quantify the shallow resource potential at these prospects.

Key prospect areas are located approximately 25km from the world class Morila Gold Mine, operated by Randgold Resources.

For further information please contact :

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Competent Persons Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of Kevin Anthony Joyce. Mr Joyce is Managing Director of Birimian Gold Limited and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Joyce has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results. Mr Joyce consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1. Significant analytical results from RC drilling at the Massigui Project, Mali. Drill intersections >0.5 g/t Au reported. All RC holes are reported.

Hole_ID	North	East	Dip	Azm	Hole Depth	From	To	Width	Au g/t
Koting Prospect									
NTRC093	1308600	721200	-54.9	95.9	150	91	94	3	0.59
	Hole extended from 83m to 150m					**100**	**112**	**12**	**0.74**
						115	**125**	**10**	**1.42**
						138	**140**	**2**	**4.19**
NTRC098	1308500	721160	-59.2	89.5	100	77	82	5	0.91
NTRC099	1308500	721190	-59.1	89.8	100	**12**	**17**	**5**	**0.94**
and						**20**	**46**	**26**	**1.54**
and						60	63	3	0.56
NTRC100	1308500	721275	59.3	275.1	72				nsa
NTRC101	1308600	721255	-60.6	88.4	73	**7**	**24**	**17**	**1.21**
NTRC102	1308600	721175	-59.5	90.9	150	95	99	4	0.46
and						**114**	**117**	**3**	**1.94**
and						**121**	**124**	**3**	**1.38**
and						**128**	**137**	**9**	**2.41**
NTRC103	1308700	721180	-59.7	93.8	150	95	97	2	2.33
and						143	145	2	3.14
Viper Prospect									
NTRC104	1311000	718440	-60.5	90	120	37	42	5	0.81
and						55	67	12	0.6
and						79	81	2	0.73
NTRC105	1311050	718435	-60.8	92.4	54	30	33	3	1.88
NTRC106	1311050	718410	-59.8	92.5	72	**44**	**64**	**20**	**2.27**
and						**68**	**71**	**3**	**1.24**
NTRC107	1311150	718400	-60.3	90.8	60	**30**	**48**	**18**	**1.45**
NTRC108	1311150	718375	-60.1	92.4	84	**44**	**47**	**3**	**3.56**
and						60	68	8	0.9
and						72	77	5	1.03

1) Intercepts are calculated using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, allowing for 2m maximum internal waste.

2) Intercepts are reported from 1m samples submitted to ALS Bamako for 30g Fire Assay.

3) QAQC standards, blanks and duplicate samples were routinely inserted/collected at every 10th sample.

Table 2. Significant analytical results from AC drilling at the Massigui Project, Mali. Drill intersections >0.3 g/t Au reported. AC collars shown in Table 3.

Hole_ID	North	East	Dip	Azm	Hole Depth	From	To	Width	Au g/t
NTAC313	1308400	721155	-60	90.5	51	20	32	12	0.55
NTAC317	1308400	721240	-60	90.5	54	16	24	8	0.42
NTAC321	1308800	721100	-60	90.5	83	4	8	4	0.63
NTAC324	1308800	721220	-60	90.5	83	56	60	4	0.71
NTAC325	1308800	721260	-60	90.5	71	52	56	4	0.8

1) Intercepts are calculated using a 0.3 g/t Au cut-off, allowing for 4m maximum internal waste.

2) Intercepts are reported from 4m composite samples submitted to ALS Bamako for 30g Fire Assay.

3) QAQC standards and blanks were routinely inserted/collected at every 20th sample.

Table 3. AC drill hole collars at the Massigui Project, Mali.

Hole_ID	Max_Depth	Orig_North	Orig_East
NTAC310	63	1308400	721075
NTAC311	56	1308400	721105
NTAC312	56	1308400	721130
NTAC313	51	1308400	721155
NTAC314	47	1308400	721180
NTAC315	47	1308400	721200
NTAC316	46	1308400	721220
NTAC317	54	1308400	721240
NTAC318	43	1308400	721265
NTAC319	43	1308400	721285
NTAC320	40	1308400	721305
NTAC321	83	1308800	721100
NTAC322	83	1308800	721140
NTAC323	83	1308800	721180
NTAC324	83	1308800	721220
NTAC325	71	1308800	721260
NTAC326	59	1308800	721295
NTAC327	83	1309000	721100
NTAC328	70	1309000	721140
NTAC329	60	1309000	721175
NTAC330	52	1309000	721205
NTAC331	72	1309000	721535

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes were routinely sampled at 1m intervals down the hole. • Samples were collected at the drill rig by riffle splitting drill spoils to collect a nominal 2 - 3 kg sub sample. • Routine standard reference material, sample blanks, and sample duplicates were inserted or collected at every 10th sample in the sample sequence for RC drill holes • Aircore (AC) samples were collected at the drill rig and scoop sampled from 1m drill spoils to collect a nominal 2 - 3 kg sub sample. • Aircore (AC) holes were routinely sampled as 4m composited intervals down the hole. • Additional 1m samples were also collected and stored on site during AC drilling operations. • Routine standard reference material and sample blanks were inserted/collected at every 20th sample in the sample sequence. • All samples were submitted to ALS Bamako for preparation and analysis by 30g Fire Assay.
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).*	• All holes were completed by reverse circulation drilling techniques. • RC hole diameter is nominally 5.5 Inch. A face sampling down hole hammer was used at all times. • A face sampling down hole hammer was used at all times for RC drilling • AC hole diameter is nominally 3.3 inch
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• A qualitative estimate of sample recovery was done for each sample metre collected from the drill rig. • Riffle split samples were weighed to ensure consistentecy of sample size and monitor sample recoveries. • Drill sample recovery and quality is considered to be adequate for the drilling technique employed.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill sample intervals were geologically logged by Company Geologists. • Where appropriate, geological logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types and weathering using a standardized logging system. • A small sample of drill material was retained in chip trays for future reference and validation of geological logging.
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled,*	• RC 1m samples were riffle split at the drill rig. • Routine field sample duplicates were taken to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	*rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	evaluate whether samples were representative. • Additional sample preparation was undertaken by ALS Bamako laboratory. • At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and crushed to -2mm in a jaw crusher. A 1.5kg split of the crushed sample was subsequently pulverised in a ring mill to achieve a nominal particle size of 85% passing 75um. • Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Analysis for gold is undertaken at ALS Bamako by 30g Fire Assay with AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm. Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique. • No geophysical tools or other non-assay instrument types were used in the analyses reported. • Review of routine standard reference material and sample blanks suggest there are no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. • Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation being evaluated and considered to be representative of the geological zones which were sampled. • Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory. • Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Drill hole data is compiled and digitally captured by Company geologists at the drill rig. • The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database consultant before loading into the drill hole database. • Twin holes were not utilized to verify results. • Reported drill hole intercepts are compiled by the Company's database consultant and the Managing Director. • There were no adjustments to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collars were set out in UTM grid WGS84_Zone29N • Drill hole collars were positioned using hand held GPS. • RC drill holes are routinely surveyed for down hole deviation at approximately 50m spaced intervals down the hole. • SRTM elevation data was used to establish topographic control where appropriate. • Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		hole is considered appropriate for this early stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• RC holes were nominally drilled on 50m spaced east-west orientated drill sections. • AC holes were nominally drilled on 200m spaced east-west orientated drill sections • Hole spacing on section varies between 25m to 50m. • The reported drilling has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves. • Sample compositing was used for AC samples
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling at Viper Prospect has defined a westerly dipping mineralised structure which has been effectively targeted by drill holes angled to the east. • Drilling at Koting has advanced to a stage where it is reasonable to interpret a broadly mineralised easterly dipping gold bearing structure(s) (see text). Drilling to date has been angled to the east and potentially parallel to the interpreted overall dip of the gold bearing trend. • At Koting, short range geological controls within this broader structure are not well understood at this stage, however it is feasible that the intersections in the reported drill holes do not reflect the true width of the gold bearing zones
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are stored on site in a locked storage area prior to road transport by Company personnel to the laboratory in Bamako, Mali.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There have been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• A portion of the reported results are from an area within the Hanne Permis de Research, which is held 95% by Birimian Gold Mali SARL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Birimian Gold Limited. • A portion of the reported results are from an area within the Finkola Permis de Research, which is held 100% by Birimian Gold Mali SARL, a subsidiary of Birimian Gold Limited • Tenure is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area which is presently covered by the Hanne and Finkola Permis' de Researche was explored intermittently by Randgold Resources in the period 2000 to 2009. Exploration consisted of soil sampling, reconnaissance drilling and pitting, and sporadic follow up RC and diamond drilling. • Birimian Gold has previously undertaken AC and RC drilling over the area which is the subject of the reported results..
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit style targeted for exploration is lode gold. This style of mineralisation typically forms as veins or disseminations in altered host rock. Deposits of this type often form in proximity to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		linear geological structures. • Surficial geology within the project area typically consists of indurated gravels forming plateau, and broad depositional plains consisting of colluvium and alluvial to approximately 5m vertical depth. • Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is typically 35m vertical.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Reported results are summarised in Table 1 within the attached announcement. • The drill holes reported in this announcement have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections are reported. • Grid co-ordinates are UTM WGS84_29N • Collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL) • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in WGS 84_29N degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace • Intersection depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. • Intersection width is the down hole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. • No results from previous exploration are the subject of this Announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• RC drill hole intercepts are reported from 1m metre down hole samples. • AC drill hole intercepts are reported from 4m metre composited down hole samples. • A minimum cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au is applied to the reported RC intervals. • A minimum cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au is applied to the reported AC intervals. • Maximum internal dilution is 2m within a reported interval. • No grade top cut off has been applied. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
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*	• See discussion in Section 1 • Results are reported as down hole length, true width is unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Drill hole location plans are included in Figures 2 and 3.
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.*	• Results have been comprehensively reported in this announcement. • Drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections, are reported
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.*	• There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this announcement.
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.*	• RC and diamond drilling where appropriate will be undertaken to follow up the results reported in this announcement.