Suite 60, Level 6 Tower Building
Chatswood Village
47-53 Neridah Street
Chatswood NSW 2067
T: + 61 2 8223 3744
F: + 61 2 8223 3799
E: info@zamia.com.au
www.zamia.com.au

24 February 2015

ASX Limited, Centralised Company Announcements Office
Exchange Centre 20 Bridge Street
Sydney NSW 2000

SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERSECTIONS - BELYANDO GOLD PROJECT DRILLING RESULTS

Highlights

- Four new percussion drill holes totalling 822 metres ('m') completed at the Belyando Project
- Significant gold intersections in 2 new drill holes collared to the north of the Belyando open cut:
    - Hole RC14BY005 intersected 70m averaging 0.7 parts per million ('ppm') or grams per ton ('g/t') gold
    - Holes RC14BY004 & RC14BY005 feature several 2-8m long intersections averaging above 1 ppm gold
- Elevated gold assays of up to 0.5 ppm within hole RC14BY007 reveal previously unknown south-east extent to the Belyando mineralisation system
- New intercepts demonstrate the potential for continuous gold mineralisation down-dip and along strike of the mined deposit, i.e. underneath and beyond the Belyando pit
- The three mineralised reverse circulation ('RC') drill holes were terminated prematurely due to groundwater inflow

Interpretation of Drilling Results

Gold intersections averaging above 0.5 ppm gold in holes RC14BY004 and RC14BY005 demonstrate the potential for continuing mineralisation down-dip of the deposit mined to date, accomplishing the main objective of Zamia's drilling programme. In context with previous drilling results published by Menzies Gold Ltd (1986-87) and Ross Mining NL (1988) the 70m long intersection in hole RC14BY005 suggests a zone of low-grade gold mineralisation (averaging 0.6 to 0.7 ppm) present underneath the current Belyando pit (Figure 2), with further potential existing down-dip to the north. Limited diamond drilling completed by previous explorers shows consistent gold intersections along strike to the east (Figures 3-4; see also ASX: ZGM 19 August 2014) and suggests that down-dip mineralisation continues beneath the current level of mining for a minimum of 100m.

Elevated gold assays of above 0.1 and up to 0.56 ppm returned from 130-160m depth, in hole RC14BY007, i.e. approximately 200m east of the current pit margin, indicate that the Belyando mineralisation system may be more extensive along strike than previously thought. This interpretation is supported by the drill hole geology, which is identical to the one observed in drill holes RC14BY004 and RC14BY005 and rocks exposed in the Belyando pit. Of particular encouragement to Zamia is evidence for trachyte dykes (see Figure 7, below), which follow the geological structure localising gold mineralisation at Belyando (Mustard, 1998), and may serve as marker horizons within the otherwise monotonous phyllite sequence.

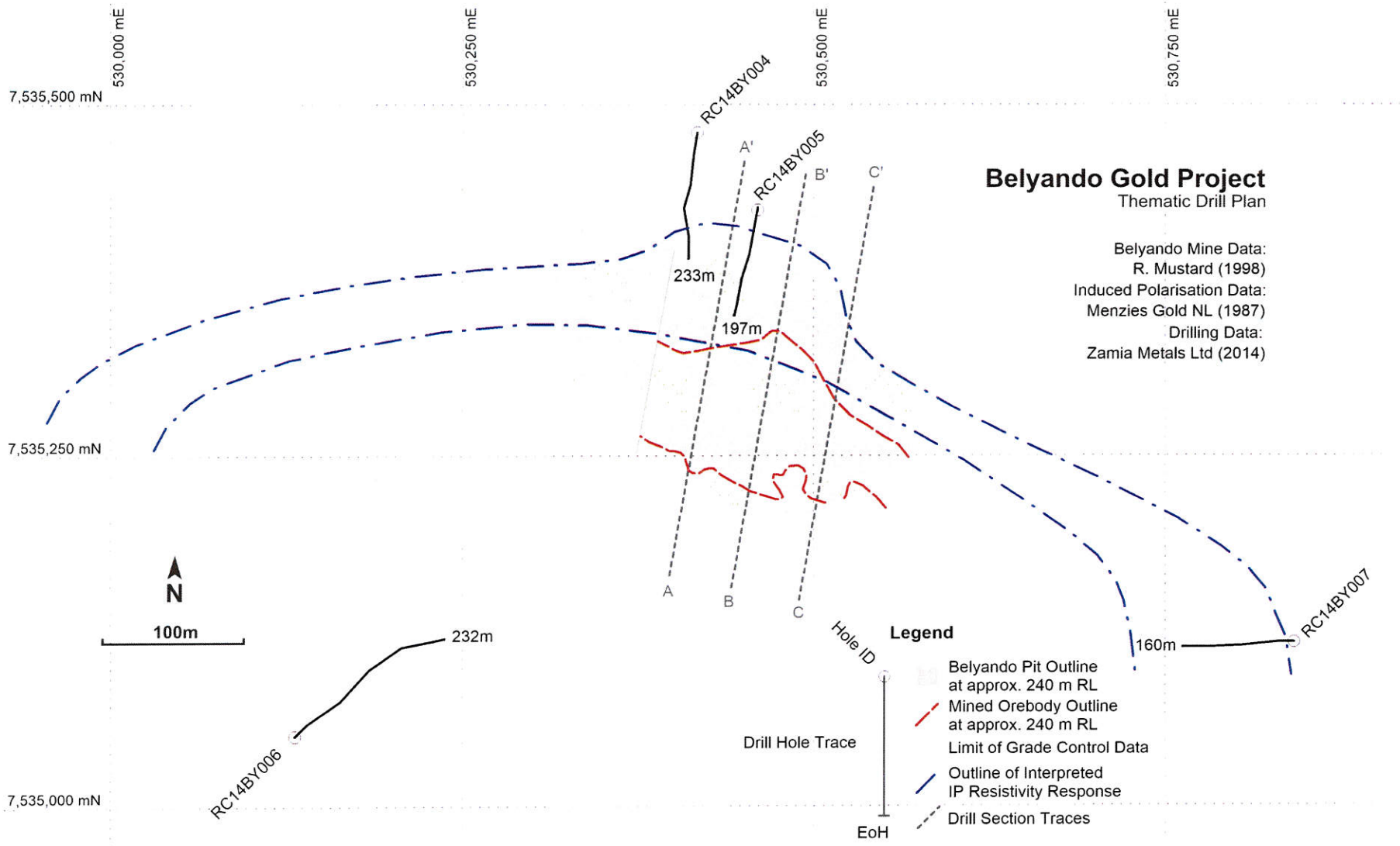

Figure 1. *Thematic map showing Zamia's November 2014 drill holes near the Belyando pit. Note location of sections A, B, C (shown in Figures 2-4) and the interpreted IP high resistivity response. Coordinates given are MGA94, Zone 55S.*

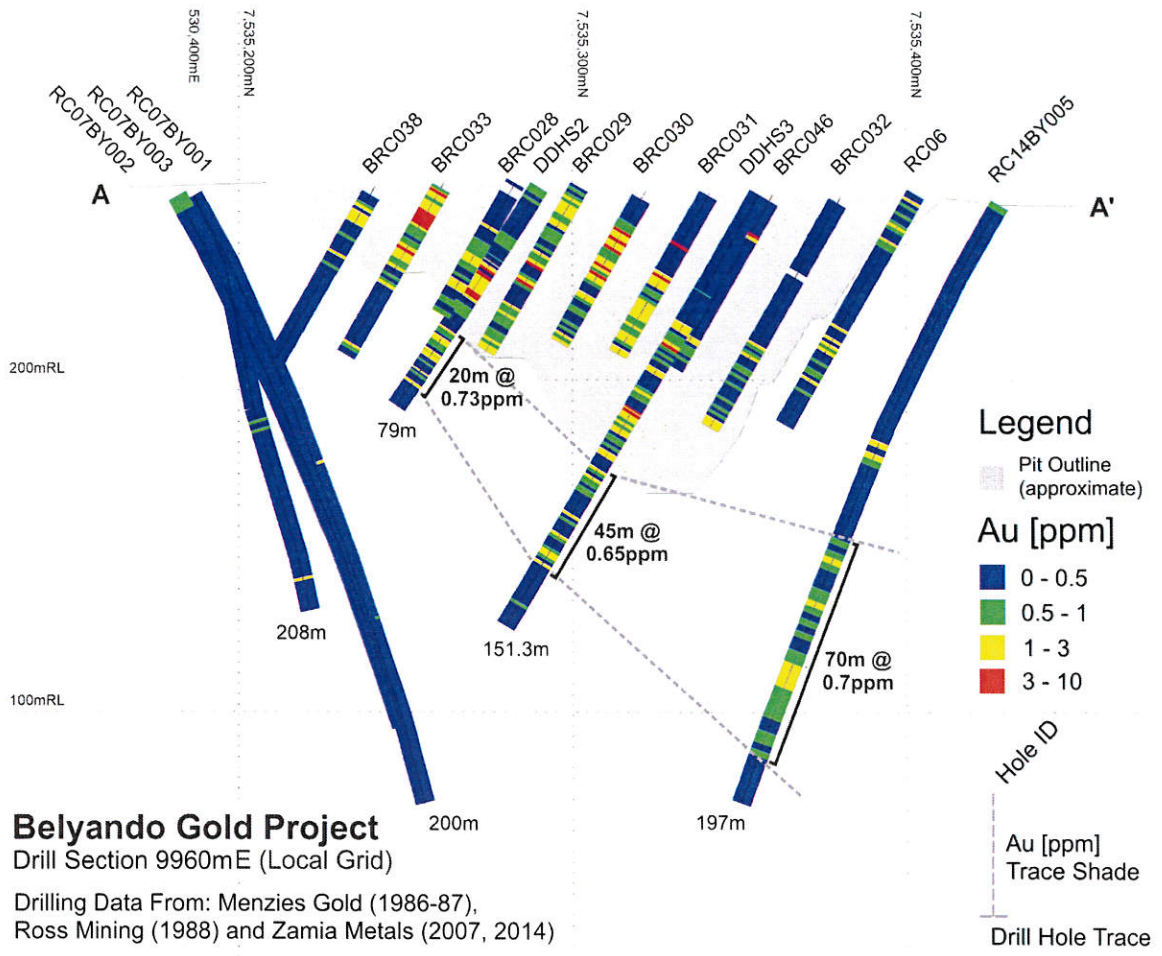

Figure 2. *Drill section through the Belyando Gold Project at 9960 mE (local grid), showing gold intersections in previous drilling and hole RC14BY005. Coordinates given are MGA94, Zone 55S.*

Using projected dips of two prominent trachyte dykes, exposed in the Belyando pit and identifiable on Ross Mining drill sections, Zamia has concluded that hole RC14BY005 is likely to have intersected the down-dip section of the Belyando deposit. Applying the same technique to hole RC14BY004 suggests that the hole may have fallen short of sampling the full width of down-dip mineralisation. Zamia has earmarked the hole for future extension by diamond drilling.

Project Background

Following the cancellation of ML 2312, the area covering the post-production Belyando Gold Mine ('Belyando') located north of Clermont, Central Queensland, became part of Zamia's EPM 15145 – 'Mazeppa Extended' in May 2014 (ASX: ZGM 28 May 2014). Zamia has since evaluated the potential for the discovery of new gold mineralisation at the project, based on historic exploration data (ASX: ZGM 19 August 2014). As a result, the company opted for a percussion RC drilling programme, testing (a) the presence of gold mineralisation down-dip of the resource established and mined by Ross Mining NL in 1989-93 and (b) the potential for intrusion-related or porphyry-style mineralisation lateral to the open pit.

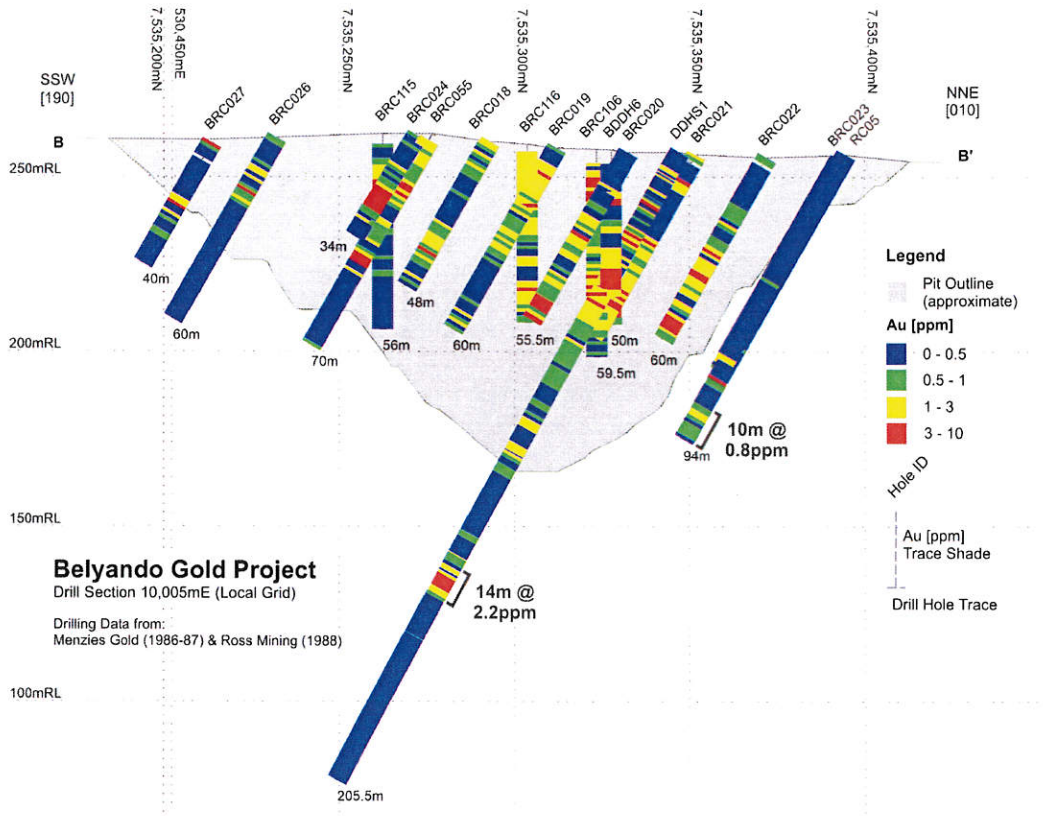

Figure 3. *Drill section through the Belyando Gold Project at 10,005 mE (local grid), showing gold intersections in previous drilling. Coordinates given are MGA94, Zone 55S.*

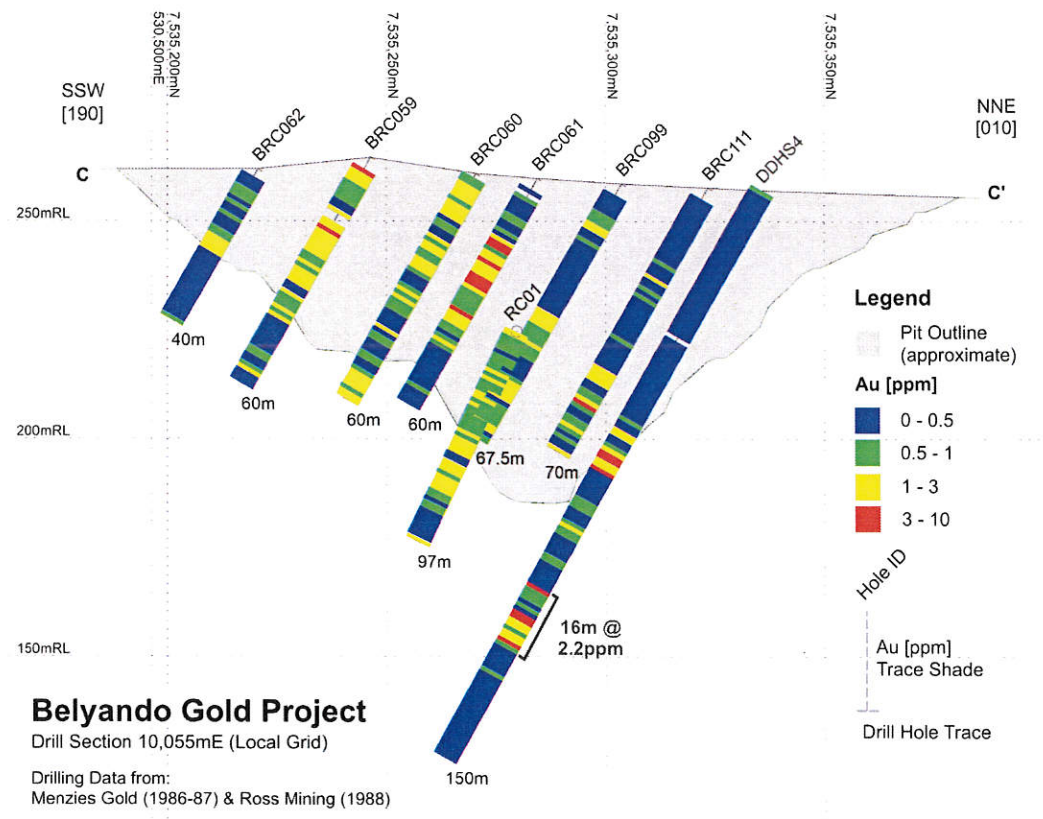

Figure 4. *Drill section through the Belyando Gold Project at 10,055 mE (local grid), showing gold intersections in previous drilling. Coordinates given are MGA94, Zone 55S.*

2014 Drilling Programme Details

Drilling contractors Mitchell Services Ltd completed 4 RC percussion drill holes totalling 822m in November 2014. Drill hole details are summarised in Table 1. Hole locations are shown in Figure 1.

Table 1. *Details of 4 RC percussion drill holes completed by Zamia Metals Ltd on the Belyando Gold Project in November 2014. Coordinates given are MGA94, Zone 55S.*

Hole ID	Easting [m]	Northing [m]	Azimuth [°]	Dip [°]	Length [m]
RC14BY004	530417	7535480	190	-60	233
RC14BY005	530460	7535427	190	-60	197
RC14BY006	530131	7535050	045	-60	232
RC14BY007	530842	7535116	270	-60	160
				Total	822

Two-metre composite samples were assayed for gold and a suite of trace elements at A.L.S. Chemex Ltd laboratories in Brisbane. Final assays became available on January 2015. Significant gold intersections for all holes are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2. *Significant gold assays from Zamia's November 2014 drilling programme at the Belyando Gold Project. Note that the unit parts-per-million ('ppm') is equivalent to grams-per-tonne ('g/t').*

Hole ID	From [m]	To [m]	Length [m]	Au [ppm]
RC14BY004	78	82	4	1.381
	186	194	8	0.992
	214	222	8	1.286
RC14BY005	80	88	8	0.943
	112	182	70	0.703
including	152	160	8	1.285
RC14BY007	130	142	12	0.271
including	138	140	2	0.562

Drilling Results

Drill holes RC14BY004, RC14BY005 and RC14BY007 intersected metamorphic siltstone ('phyllite'), showing hydrothermal sericite alteration as well as moderate to intense quartz veining and sulphide mineralisation (primarily pyrite and arsenopyrite). Narrow (1-3m) intersects of clay observed in the 3 holes are interpreted as altered trachyte dykes (Figures 5-7). Both lithologies are exposed in the Belyando pit and altered phyllite is known to host the Belyando gold mineralisation (Mustard, 1998). All three holes ended in sulphide-bearing quartz reef and were terminated due to ground water influx. Zamia may choose to extend any of the drill holes in the future, using diamond drilling.

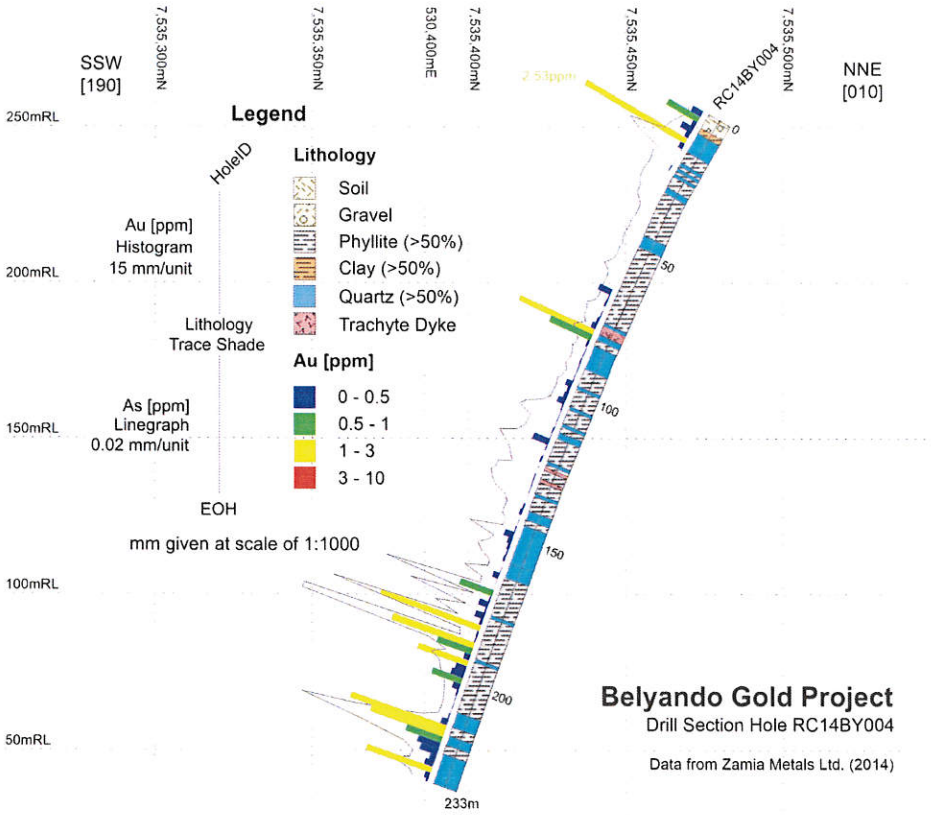

Figure 5. *Drill section of hole RC14BY004, showing a graphical representation of gold ('Au') and arsenic ('As') assays. Coordinates given are MGA94, Zone 55S.*

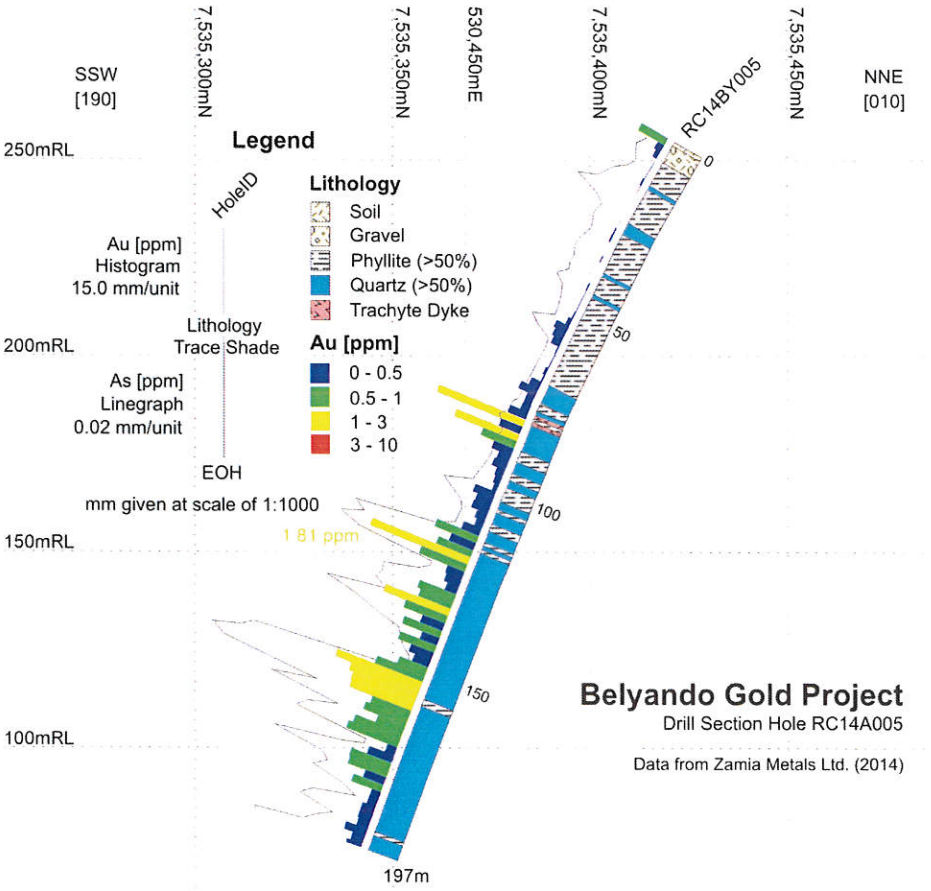

Figure 6. *Drill section of hole RC14BY005, showing a graphical representation of gold ('Au') and arsenic ('As') assays. Coordinates given are MGA94, Zone 55S.*

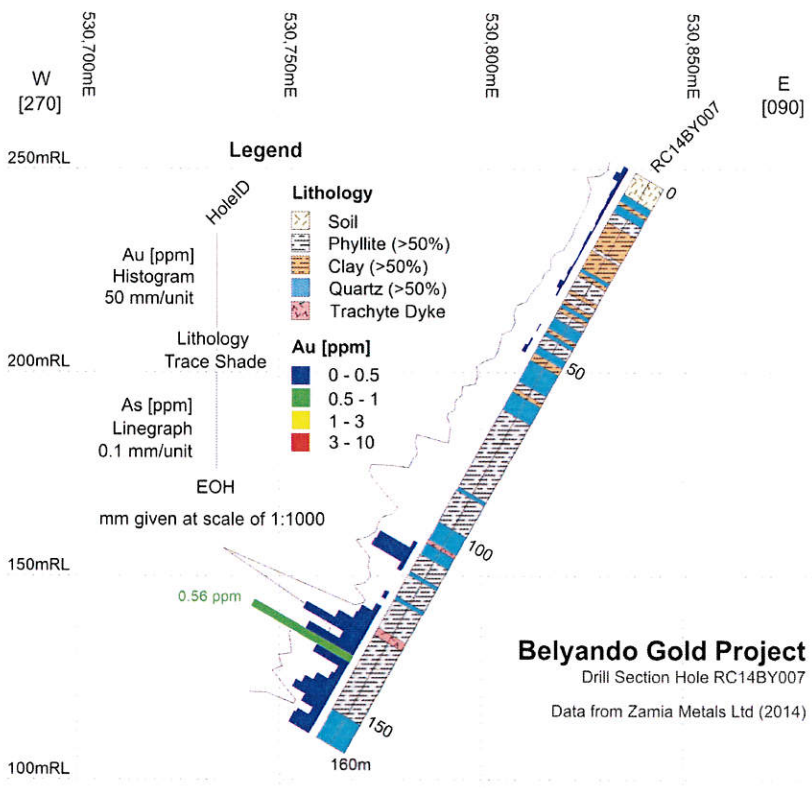

Figure 7. *Drill section of hole RC14BY007, showing a graphical representation of gold ('Au') and arsenic ('As') assays. Coordinates given are MGA94, Zone 55S.*

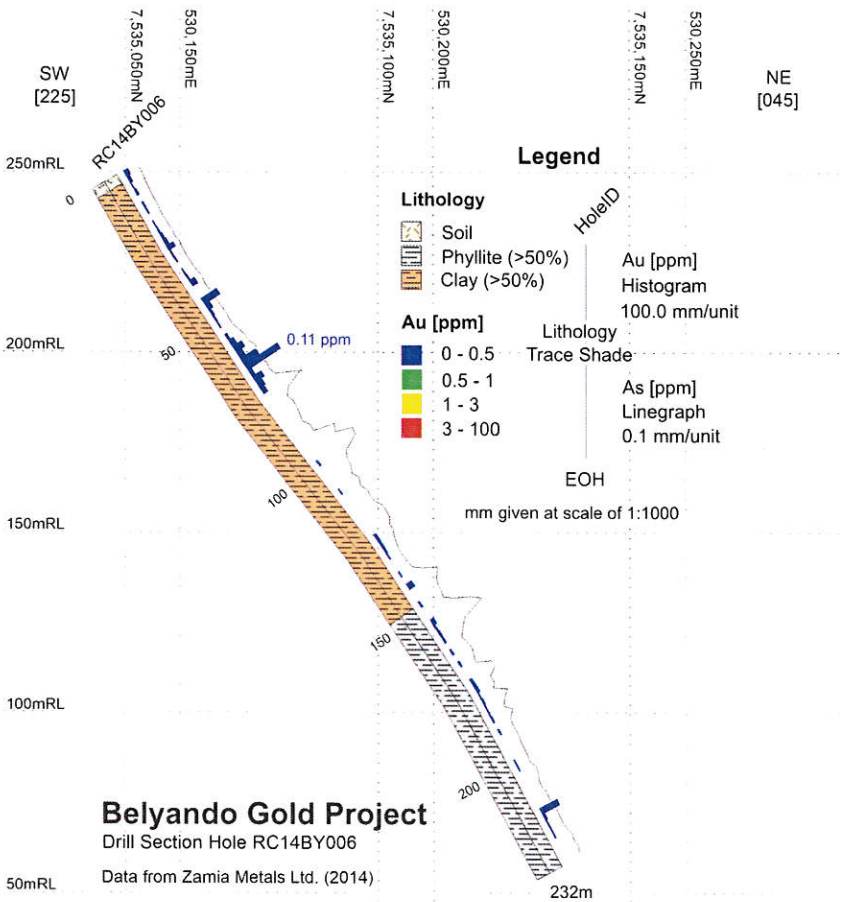

Figure 8. *Drill section of hole RC14BY006, showing a graphical representation of gold ('Au') and arsenic ('As') assays. Coordinates given are MGA94, Zone 55S.*

Holes RC14BY004 and 5 encountered several 2-8m long gold intersections assaying between 1 and 3 ppm. Longer intersections assaying below 1 ppm gold are common in both drill holes and hole RC14BY005 features a significant intersection of 70m length, averaging 0.7 ppm gold (Table 2).

Hole RC14BY007 features consistent elevated gold assays (>0.1 ppm) from 130m down-hole, including a best assay of 2m at 0.56 ppm gold. The hole location was chosen to test the nature of a subtle induced polarisation ('IP') resistivity response visible in data collected by Menzies Gold NL (Mustard, 1987; see Figure 1). The intersected lithology was not suitable to explain the shallow (<100m) IP resistivity high, but geology and assay results returned from depth (>130m) show a clear influence of the Belyando mineralisation system.

Hole RC14BY006 intersected extensive clay weathering to 147m depth (Figure 8). Based on clay texture, the top 75m of this clay is interpreted to represent weathered Permian or Quaternary volcanic rock covering the pre-Silurian 'Anakie Group' metamorphic host rocks. The clay weathering grades into successively fresher meta-siltstones characterised by a general lack of hydrothermal alteration and sulphide-bearing quartz veins, unlike the rocks observed in the other 3 drill holes.

Hole RC14BY006 returned a maximum assay result of 2m at 0.1 ppm gold (see Table 2). The result is interpreted to show a distal influence of the Belyando mineralisation system, and elevated gold may be related to localised enrichment during the weathering of the near-surface rocks (i.e. 'supergene' enrichment).

Planned Exploration

Zamia intends to continue exploration at the Belyando Project in 2015. The company aims to test the extent of gold mineralisation along strike of the known deposit to the north-west and south-east. In addition, Zamia plans to extend drill holes RC14A004 and RC14BY007, using diamond drilling.

Richard Keevers
Chairman, Zamia Metals Limited

Mr Richard Keevers, MAIG FAusIMM, Chairman and Director of Zamia Metals Limited, compiled the geological technical aspects of this report. He has sufficient experience to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Keevers consents to the inclusion of the matters in the form and context in which they appear and takes responsibility for the data quality.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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.*	• Sampling was conducted using a SCHRAMM 450 RC percussion drill rig, employing a 5 inch hammer. Samples were split twice using a 3-tier splitter before dispatch to the laboratory. Samples underwent standard preparation, including pulverization, screening and strong acid dissolution. • Drilling data presented on drill plans and sections not produced by Zamia has been cited from the following publications: ○ Mustard, H.M., 1987: Authority to Prospect 4165M Hill 266 Annual Report Covering Period 28 December 1986 – 27 December 1987. Menzies Gold N.L., QDEX Company Report 18248 ○ Lawton, J.J., 1988a: Authority to Prospect 4165M Hill 266 Six Monthly Progress Report for the Period Ending June 27, 1988. Ross Mining N.L., QDEX Company Report 18140 ○ Lawton, J.J., 1988b: Authority to Prospect 4165M Hill 266 Six Monthly Progress Report for the Period Ending December 27, 1988. Ross Mining N.L., QDEX Company Report 19642 • Additional information on the geology of the Belyando deposit has been cited from: ○ Mustard, R., 1998: Belyando gold deposit, in Berkman, D.A., and Mackenzie, D.H. (Eds.): Geology of Australian and Papua New Guinean Mineral Deposits, pp 707-714, The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Melbourne • Given the nature of historic data reviews, a number of industry standard sampling and assaying techniques were used, details of which are given in the respective Company Reports. Both companies in question have enjoyed an excellent industry-wide reputation.
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).*	• RC percussion drilling, using a 5-inch hammer.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Consistency of drill sample return was monitored by weighing each 1-metre bulk reject and calculating the original sample weight. • Holes were terminated once ground water inflow prevented the recovery of a dry sample. • No statistical relationship between sample recovery and assays could be detected.
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 RC samples were logged by a geologist on a 1-metre basis. • Logging of RC samples is considered qualitative in general, though attempts were made to estimate relative quantities of lithologies, quartz and sulphide content in %. • All samples were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Two-metre composites were collected at the rig-mounted riffle splitter (3-tier) and re-split using a second riffle splitter (3-tier). All samples were split dry. • Composite samples were submitted to industry standard preparation techniques at the ALS Chemex laboratories in Brisbane, including pulverisation, screening and strong acid dissolution. • The Quality of sub-sapling and laboratory sample handling was controlled via duplicate samples, blanks and gold standards. • Duplicate samples returned consistent assay results in all cases. • Sample sizes of >2 kg splits were more than sufficient to represent the fine-grained (meta-siltstone) material.
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.*	• The employed analytical methods used are industry standard for gold exploration and are considered partial. • No geophysical data has been used to prepare this report. • Zamia employed blanks, duplicates and standards for quality control. All QC procedures returned acceptable levels of accuracy. Sample preparation and assaying was carried out at the independent laboratories of ALS Chemex in Brisbane. No external (it is secondary) laboratory checks were employed.
Verification of	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or*	• Full assay results were shared with alternative technical company personnel

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sampling and assaying	*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.*	and all directors with technical background in geology/exploration. • No drill holes were twinned. • Drilling data and logs were digitised from field noted by hand. Assay data was received in digital format from the laboratory. All drilling data is stored in digital formal on the company's file server. • No adjustments have been made to the reported 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.*	• All collar locations were determined using a hand-held GPS receiver with an estimated precision of ± 4m. Down-hole surveys were collected using a • All data was collected in the MGA95, Zone 55S system. • The quality of the topographic control is considered adequate for this stage in the exploration process. Drill hole collars are preserved for re-survey via d-GPS if required.
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.*	• The original resource drilling on the Belyando project has been conducted by Ross Mining N.L. on a 20m grid spacing. Zamia's exploration drilling did not follow this grid pattern. • No Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves are reported in this release, nor have any been established using Zamia's data. • Nor sample compositing has been applied for the data presented in this announcement.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The majority of drill holes used for this release have been drilled semi-perpendicular to the known strike of mineralised features, as reported by Mustard (1998) and evident in the Belyando open cut. Hence we assume that no significant bias has been introduced by the direction of the reported drilling and sampling. • All intersections have been reported as lengths down-hole.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample pulps are stored securely at lock-down facilities in Central Queensland.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The company's RC sampling techniques have bee reviewed by independent resource consultants in 2009 and remain unchanged since.

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.*	• As previously reported by Zamia (ASX: ZGM 28 May 2014), the mining lease ML 2312 covering the Belyando Gold Mine was canceled by the Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines in November 2013. In May 2014, Zamia was advised by the Department that the area containing the Belyando mine could now be considered part of Zamia's underlying exploration tenement, EPM 15145. • EPM 15145 – Mazeppa Extended, is held (100%) by Zamia Resources Pty Ltd. • No known issues impeding on the security of the Zamia's tenure or ability to operate in the area exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Belyando Project was discovered Australian Consolidated Minerals Ltd in 1985. Additional to the drilling results presented in detail, data created by Menzies Gold NL (1986-87), Ross Mining NL (1988), Ashburton Mining Ltd (2006) and Zamia Resources Pty Ltd (2007). Previous exploration data is directly cited from company reports to the Queensland Mines Department.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Belyando gold deposit has been classified as a structurally controlled, vein-hosted, and potentially intrusion-related gold deposit by previous workers (Mustard, 1998).

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level inm) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Please refer to Table 1 in the main body of the release.
		• The plans and sections presented in this release contain data from 142 drill holes detailed in the following company reports:
		  • Mustard, H.M., 1987: Authority to Prospect 4165M Hill 266 Annual Report Covering Period 28 December 1986 – 27 December 1987. Menzies Gold N.L., QDEX Company Report 18248
		  • Lawton, J.J., 1988a: Authority to Prospect 4165M Hill 266 Six Monthly Progress Report for the Period Ending June 27, 1988. Ross Mining N.L., QDEX Company Report 18140
		  • Lawton, J.J., 1988b: Authority to Prospect 4165M Hill 266 Six Monthly Progress Report for the Period Ending December 27, 1988. Ross Mining N.L., QDEX Company Report 19642
		As the drill hole details for this data are already in the public domain, available through the QDEX report system of the Queensland Department of Mines, there is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		no necessity to repeat this information here. To gain access to the cited company reports, browse to: ○ http://www.dnrm.qld.gov.au/mapping-data/qdex-reports
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.*	• All results were reported by the laboratory or provided in the source report. No truncations of high or low assay results was undertaken • Where aggregate intercepts were reported (on drill sections), individual results were weighted by the length of the individual assay intercept. Care was taken to aggregate assays intercepts where individual sample values are of similar magnitude. Where high and low assays were aggregated, particular care was taken to avoid misrepresentation by high assays of narrow intersections dominating the average values of aggregates. • No metal equivalent values were given in this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All reported intercepts and aggregates represent down-hole lengths. • Based on the dip and plunge of mineralised structures, as exposen in the Belyando pit and deducted from drill hole intercepts, drill holes are judged to be oriented sub-perpendicular to known mineralisation. Exceptions to this are hole RC07BY001-3 and RC14BY006-7 which were aimed to test alternative mineralisation models.
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.*	• Please refer to Table 2 and Figures 1 to 7 in the report body. • To relate the data from the historic drilling, recorded on local coordinates, with the current open pit, X, Y and Z coordinates of the drill holes were migrated to global coordinates (Map Grid of Australia 1994, Zone 55 South) using rubber-sheeting of topographic project maps to common features on high-resolution satellite ortho-photos. Accuracy of the migration of X and Y coordinates, based on average distortion of the original grid, is ± 4m. • Z coordinates of drill collars and pit levels were migrated by referencing of 20 locations, which are undisturbed by earthworks undertaken during operation of the mine, to elevation above sea level (RL) provided by the NASA SRTM digital elevation model. • The topography and relative elevation of the pit and surrounding earthworks were derived from digital elevation by Ashburton Mining Ltd (2006).
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.*	• All new and previous drilling results discussed in this release have been graphically represented in full, showing both high and low intersections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The data highlighted in this release focuses strongly on new and previous drilling below the level of mining at the Belyando Project. Other information both on the Belyando Gold Mine and other nearby exploration projects (e.g. Anthony Molybdenum Deposit) exist. This information is (1) too large in volume to be meaningfully summarised in the scope of this release or this table and (2) fully available to the public in the form of previous ASX releases by Zamia Metals Ltd and company exploration progress reports though the QDEX report system: ○ http://www.dnrm.qld.gov.au/mapping-data/qdex-reports
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.*	• Future work as currently planned work has been detailed in the release. • Detailed plans to test possible extensions at Belyando will be the subject of a future release, once they are formalised.