

SIGNIFICANT GOLD ANOMALISM IDENTIFIED IN REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILLING AT THE TIN CAN PROSPECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Reverse circulation drilling at the Tin Can prospect returns high grade gold anomalism
 - Drilling has extended the high-grade gold shoot down plunge
 - A second broad high grade gold shoot may be present
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Peregrine Gold Limited (“Peregrine” or the “Company”) (ASX: **PGD**) is pleased to announce the results from its recent reverse circulation (“RC”) drilling programme at the Newman Gold Project (the “Project”).

RC Drilling at Tin Can

The recently completed drilling programme focused solely on the Tin Can prospect with 31 holes for a total of 1,680 metres drilled. A total of 458 four metre composite samples including duplicates, standards and blanks were submitted for laboratory testing for gold and multi-element analysis. Drill hole depths ranged from 24 to 100 metres with all holes intersecting saprolitic clays or saprock. No fresh rock was intersected.

Significant intersects include:

24KRC 2	4 metres @ 1.43 g/t from 32 to 36 metres & 4 metres @ 10.42 g/t from 36 to 40 metres
24KRC 4	4 metres @ 1.14 g/t from 16 to 20 metres
24KRC 7	4 metres @ 4.78 g/t from 20 to 24 metres
24KRC 9	4 metres @ 1.29 g/t from 28 to 32 metres
24KRC 11	4 metres @ 0.40 g/t from 28 to 32 metres & 4 metres @ 10.82 g/t from 32 to 36 metres
24KRC 12	4 metres @ 0.50 g/t from 36 to 40 metres 4 metres @ 4.72 g/t from 40 to 44 metres & 4 metres @ 0.81 g/t from 56 to 60 metres
24KRC 14	4 metres @ 11.35 g/t from 28 to 32 metres
24KRC 20	4 metres @ 1.41 g/t from 44 to 48 metres

The reverse circulation drilling programme has confirmed the down plunge extension of the gold shoot structure identified and reported during the 2023 diamond drilling programme (ASX: PGD 12 October 2023). These drill holes, 24KRC 11, 12 and 14 returned four metres

composite gold results of 10.82 g/t, 4.72 g/t and 11.35 g/t gold respectively and has extended the gold shoot 35 metres down plunge. As well, the longitudinal section reveals that the extended shoot structure is broader.

Of additional significance is reverse circulation drill hole 24KRC 2 which returned 8 metres @ 5.93 g/t Au from 32 to 40 metres. This hole was drilled to confirm and expand the gold mineralisation identified during the initial RC drilling programme completed in 2022. During the 2022 programme (ASX: PGD 13 December 2022) two RC holes returned:

22KRC 85 4 metres @ 2.14 g/t from 28 to 32 metres;

22KRC 86 4 metres @ 0.41 g/t from 36 to 40 metres.

These two holes were drilled at right angles to the current drill direction and in conjunction with drill hole 24KRC 2 may confirm the presence of a second high grade gold shoot structure approximately 15 metres beneath the main gold shoot. Diamond drill hole 23KDD 87 drilled up plunge of 24KRC 2 returned 0.5 metres @ 1.12 g/t at the bottom of the hole

This possible second shoot structure may be an off shoot from the main shoot structure, or a standalone shoot. Additional drilling will confirm this.

As discussed above, all drill holes terminated in saprolitic clays or saprock with no fresh rock intersected. A closer look at the drill logs in conjunction with the assay results reveal that the gold mineralisation is associated with brown to dark brown and red clays with minor quartz material. It is important to note that not all intervals with quartz were anomalous. Additional drilling will endeavour to drill deeper in order to ascertain with confidence the geology-gold mineralisation association.

Ten (10) RC holes were drilled to test three discrete gold soil anomalies approximately 250 metres west-northwest of the Tin Can prospect. Best results included:

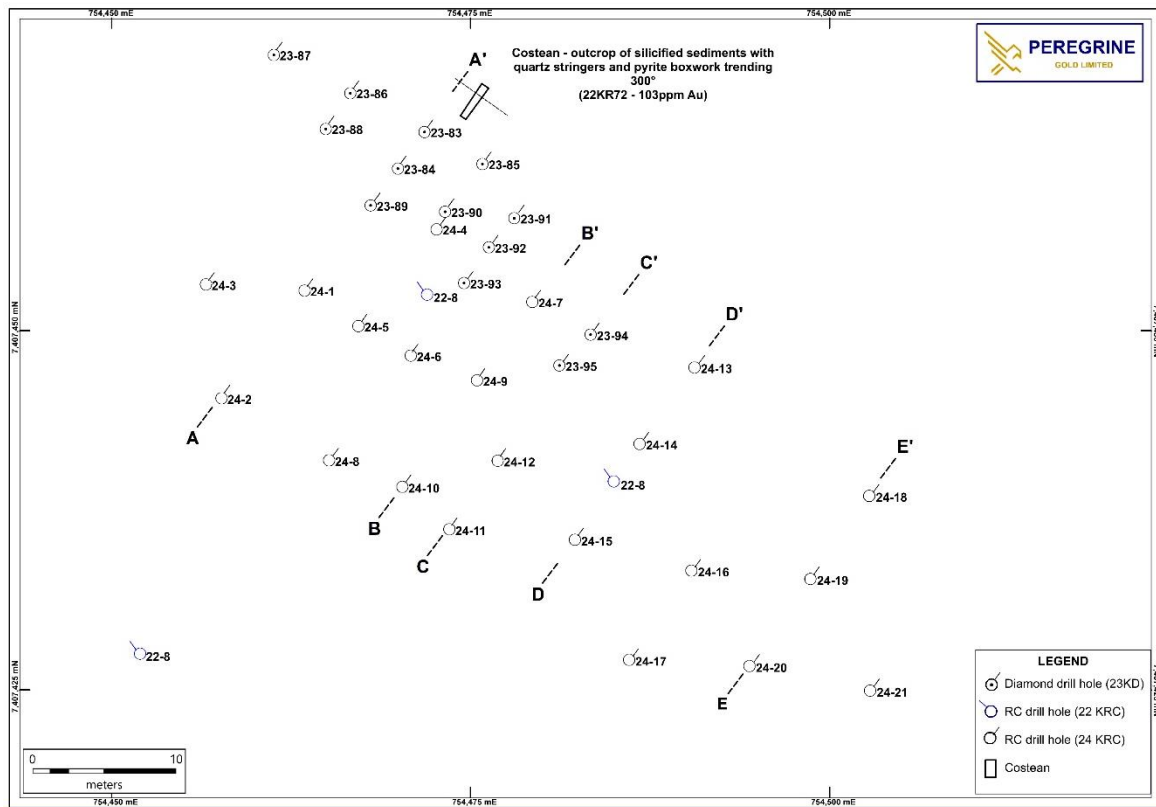
24KRC 28 4 metres @ 0.52 g/t Au from 4 to 8 metres

These holes were drilled approximately 10 metres apart along strike and down dip. The next phase of RC drilling will infill these holes and extend the drilling along strike and down dip.

Additional drilling will commence over the next several weeks and 1 metre splits have been collected and submitted for analysis

Technical Director of Peregrine, Mr. George Merhi, commented:

This follow up reverse circulation drilling programme has been successful in extending the high-grade gold shoot at the Tin Can prospect and has most likely defined a second high-grade shoot. The technique of keeping the drilling tight spaced has been successful thus far and will continue until it is possible to ascertain with confidence the host rock to the gold mineralisation. Follow up drilling will commence in several weeks with the objective of drilling into fresh rock and extending the main shoot to depth and ascertain the likely hood of a second pitching gold shoot structure.



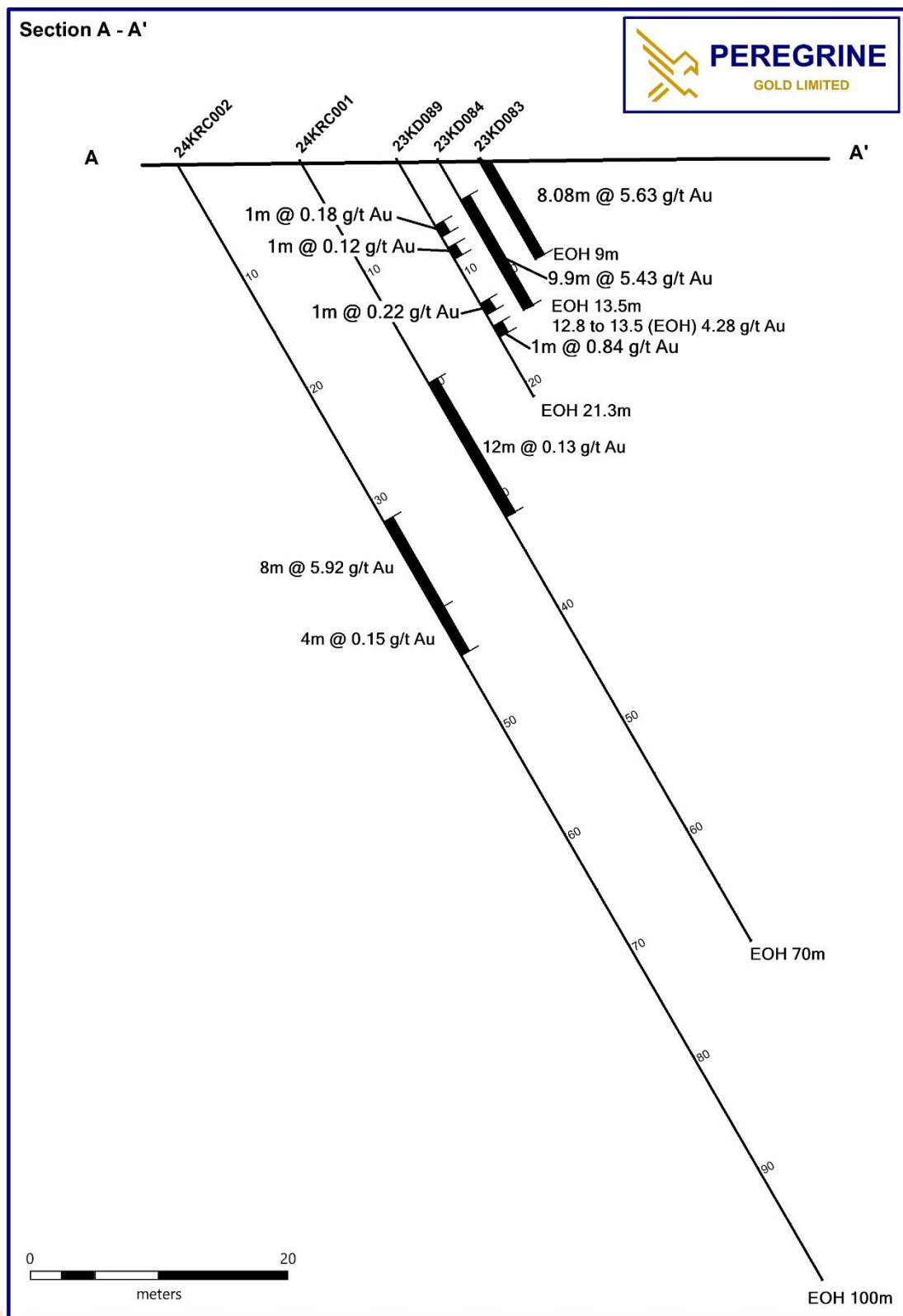


Figure 2: Tin Can Prospect – Section A

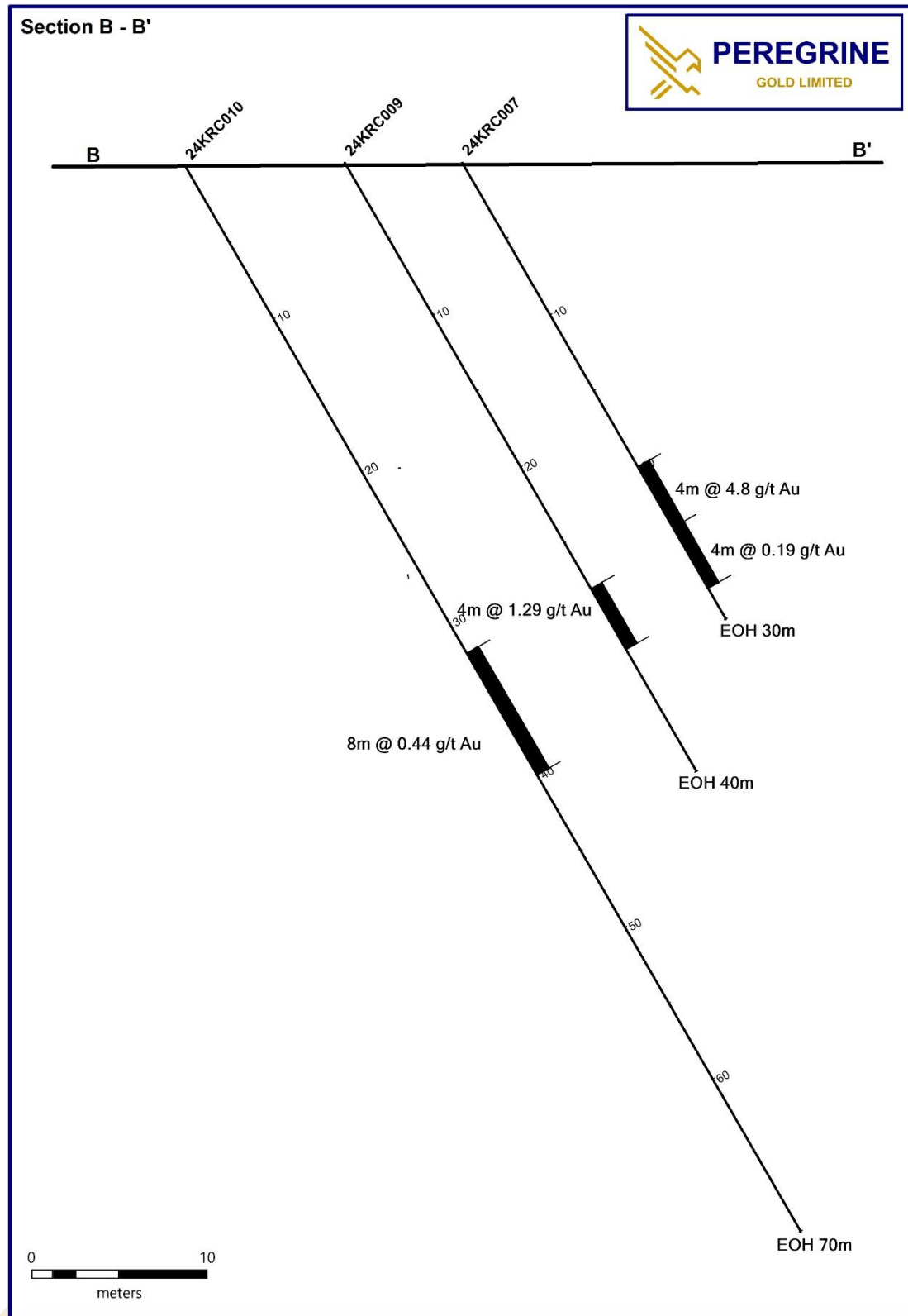


Figure 3: Tin Can Prospect – Section B

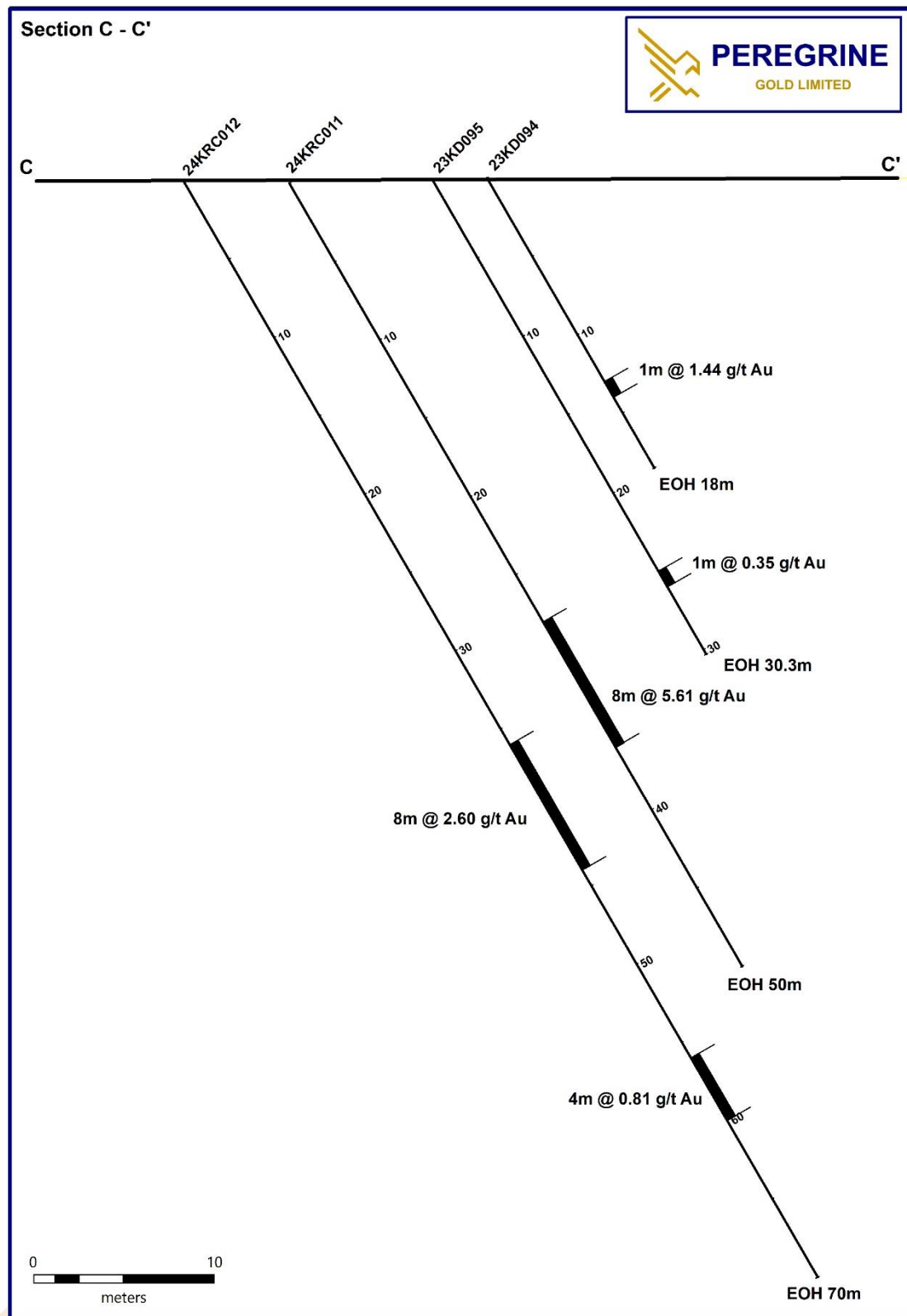


Figure 4: Tin Can Prospect – Section C

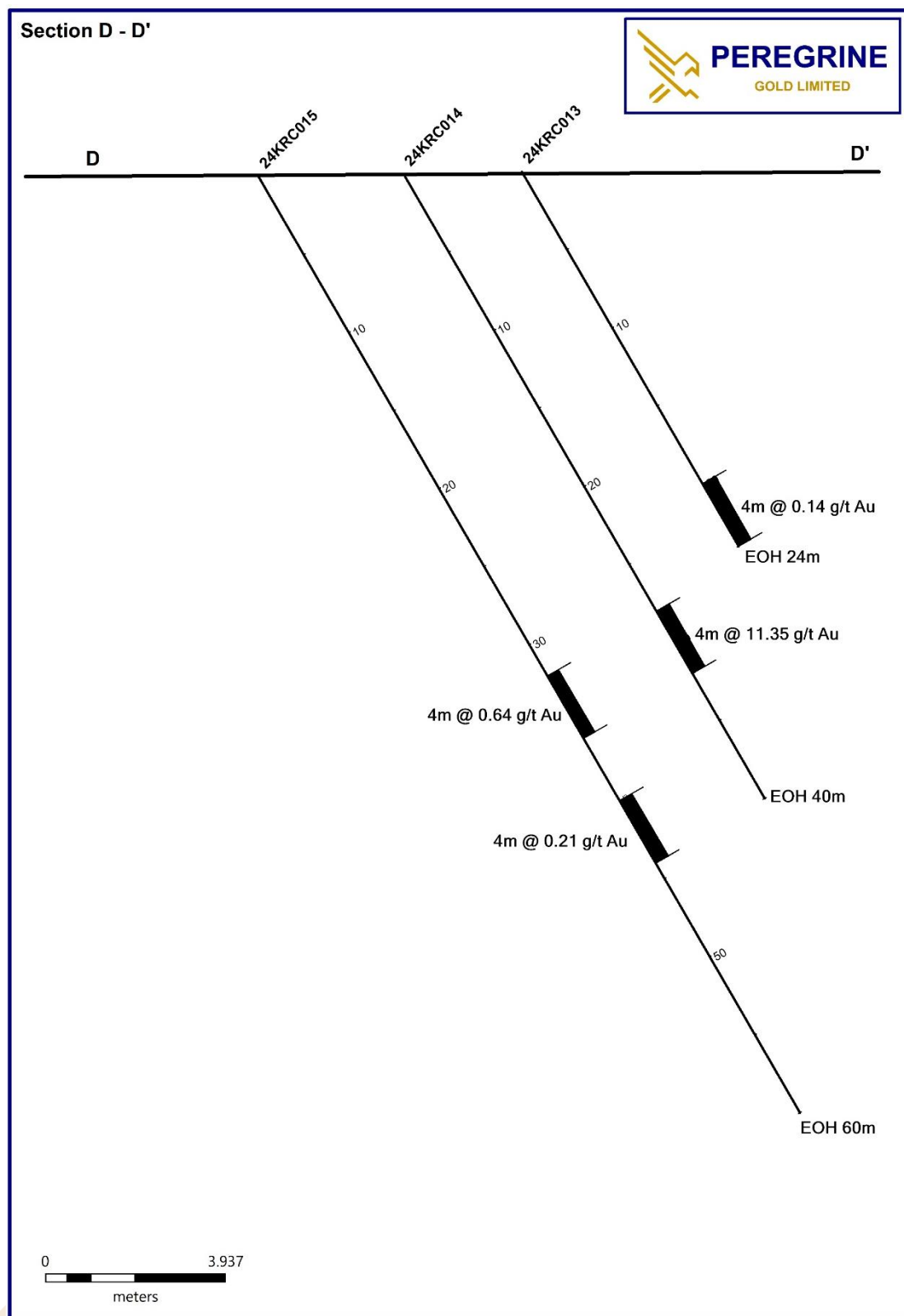


Figure 5: Tin Can Prospect – Section D

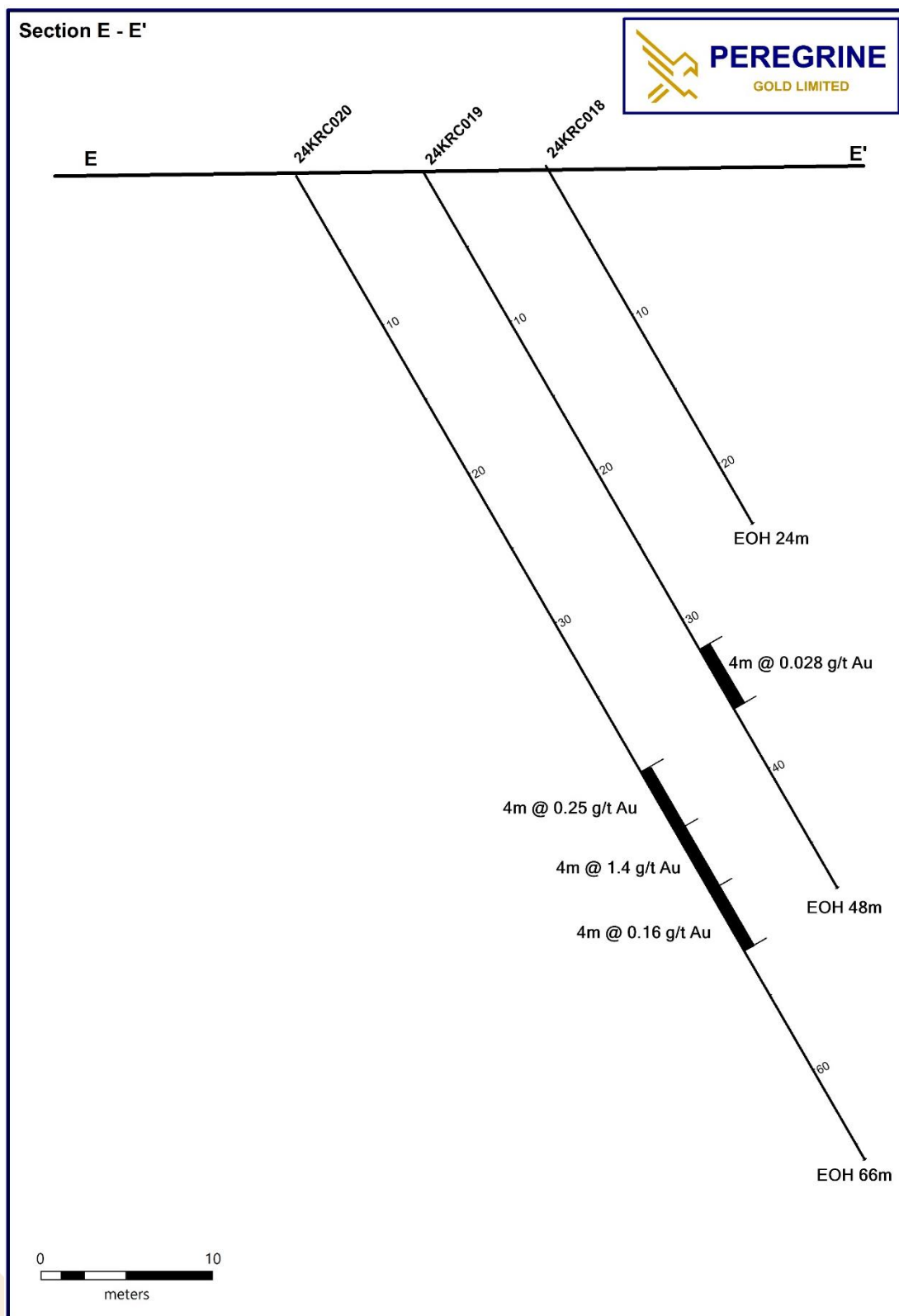


Figure 6: Tin Can Prospect – Section E

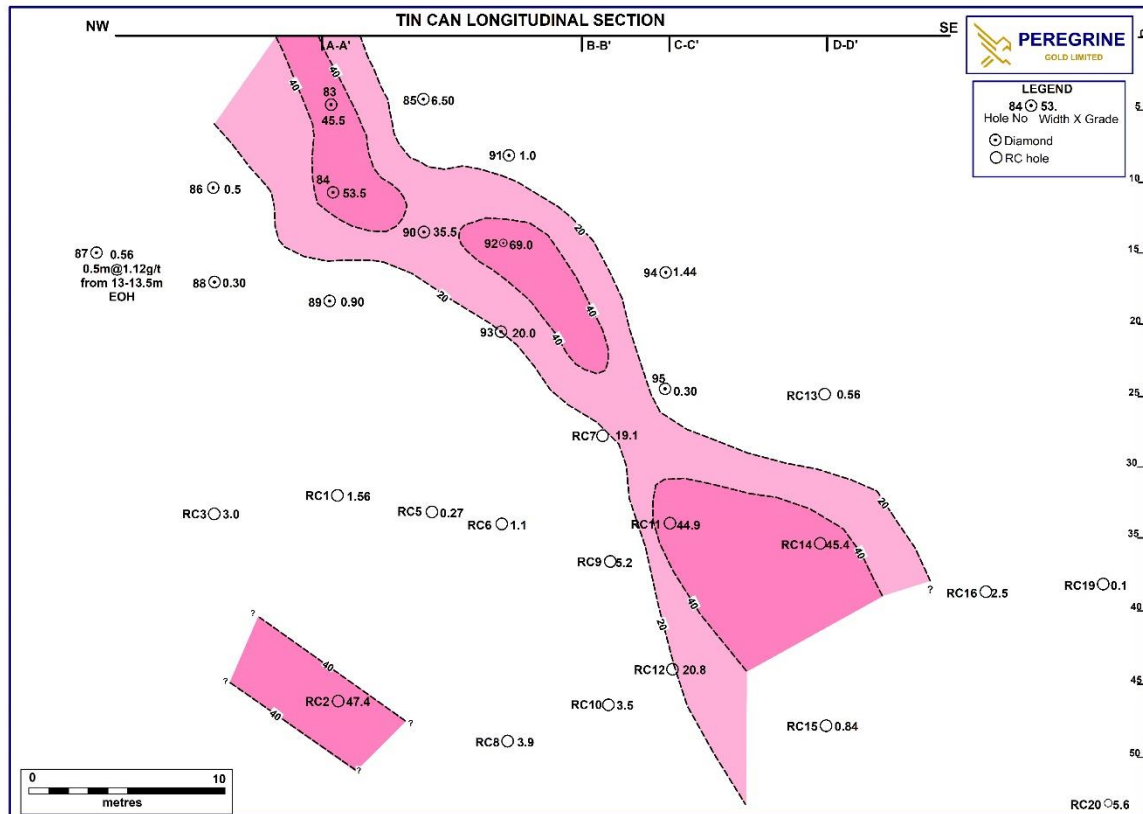


Figure 7: Tin Can Prospect – Longitudinal Section

For further information, please contact:

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This ASX Announcement has been approved in accordance with the Company's published continuous disclosure policy and authorised for release by the Company Board of Directors.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report which relates to exploration results is compiled by George Merhi, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Merhi is a Technical Director of Peregrine Gold Limited and a holder of shares, performance shares and options in Peregrine Gold Limited. Mr Merhi has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types 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" (JORC Code). Mr Merhi consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results information included in this report from previous Company announcements results announced on the dates specified in the body of this report.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements regarding plans with respect to Peregrine's projects are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that the Company's plans for development of its projects will proceed as currently expected. These forward-looking statements are based on the Company's expectations and beliefs concerning future events. Forward looking statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. The Company makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this announcement, to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of that announcement.

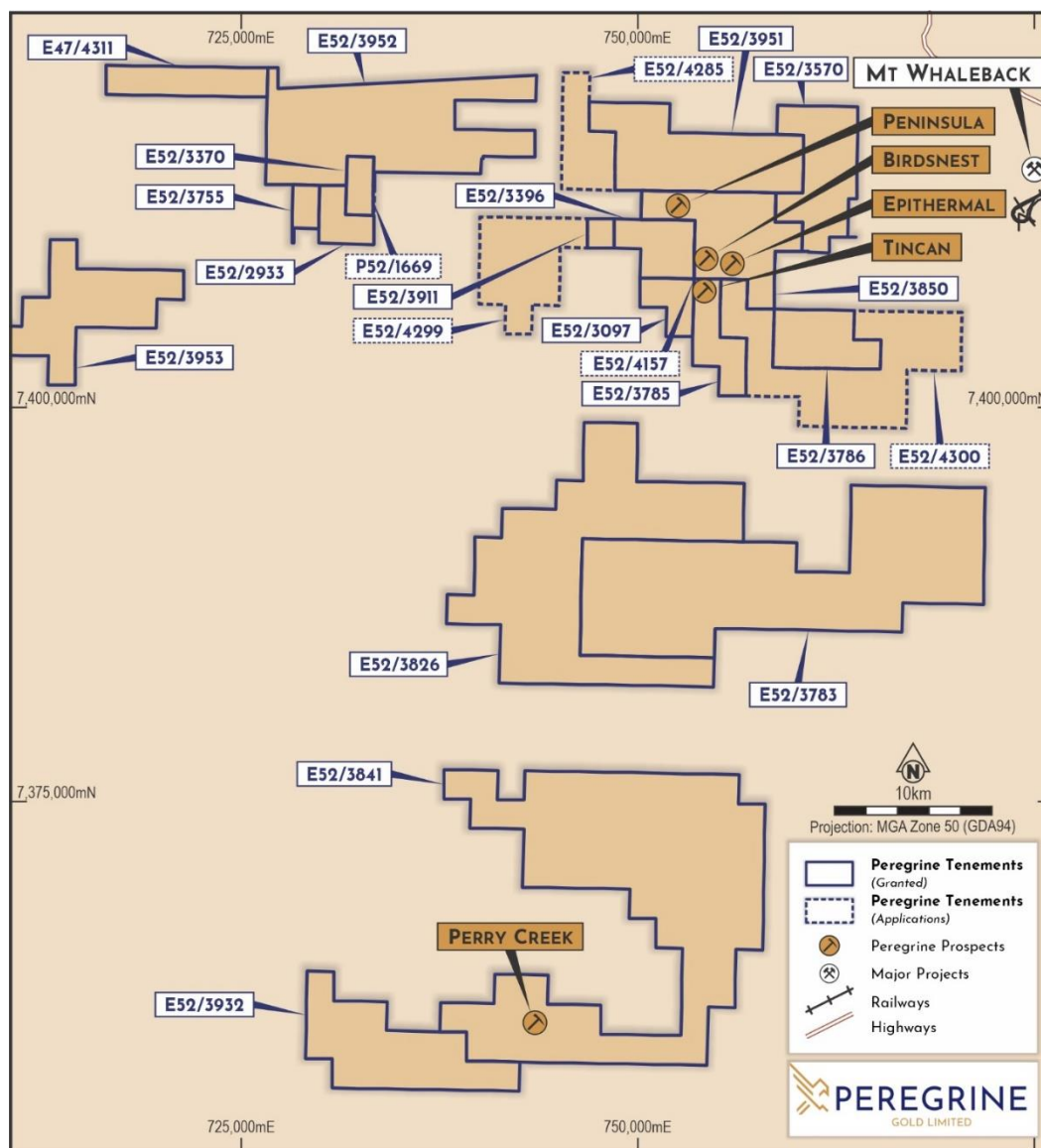


Figure 8: Newman Gold Project tenements

Table 1: Selected 4 Metre Intersects

Elements	Au	Au-Rp1	Au-Rp2
Units	ppb	ppm	ppb
Detection	1	0.005	1
Method	AR25/MS	FA25/OE	AR25/MS
Sample numbers			
24KRC-1 20-24	113		
24KRC-1 24-28	112		
24KRC-1 28-32	165		
24KRC-2 32-36	1425		
24KRC-2 36-40	>2000	10.415	
24KRC-2 40-44	148		
24KRC-2 68-72	108		
24KRC-3 28-32	552		
24KRC-3 32-36	210		
24KRC-4 16-20	1143		
24KRC-4 20-24	100		
24KRC-6 24-28	280		
24KRC-6 28-32	44		
24KRC-6 32-36	609		
24KRC-6 36-40	438		
24KRC-7 16-20	102		
24KRC-7 20-24	>2000	4.78	
24KRC-7 24-28	190		
24KRC-7 28-30	110		
24KRC-8 36-40	982		
24KRC-9 28-32	1302		1279
24KRC-10 32-36	581		
24KRC-10 36-40	291		
24KRC-11 28-32	399		
24KRC-11 32-36	>2000	10.819	
24KRC-12 36-40	497		
24KRC-12 40-44	>2000	4.707	
24KRC-12 56-60	805		
24KRC-14 28-32	>2000	11.351	
24KRC-15 32-36	713		640
24KRC-15 40-44	209		
24KRC-16 36-40	560		683
24KRC-20 40-44	254		
24KRC-20 44-48	1449		1378
24KRC-20 48-52	115		
24KRC-21 44-48	423		
24KRC-28 4-8	519		

Table 2: Drill hole summary

Hole_ID	East	North	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	Method
24KRC001	754462	7407451	-60	37	70	RC
24KRC002	754457	7407444	-60	37	100	RC
24KRC003	754455	7407452	-60	35	78	RC
24KRC004	754471	7407456	-60	38	42	RC
24KRC005	754466	7407448	-60	38	50	RC
24KRC006	754470	7407447	-60	38	50	RC
24KRC007	754478	7407450	-60	38	30	RC
24KRC008	754464	7407440	-60	38	92	RC
24KRC009	754474	7407445	-60	38	40	RC
24KRC010	754469	7407437	-60	38	70	RC
24KRC011	754476	7407439	-60	35	50	RC
24KRC012	754473	7407435	-60	35	70	RC
24KRC013	754489	7407445	-60	35	24	RC
24KRC014	754485	7407440	-60	35	40	RC
24KRC015	754481	7407433	-60	35	60	RC
24KRC016	754489	7407431	-60	35	48	RC
24KRC017	754484	7407425	-60	35	72	RC
24KRC018	754501	7407436	-60	35	24	RC
24KRC019	754497	7407430	-60	35	48	RC
24KRC020	754493	7407424	-60	35	66	RC
24KRC021	754501	7407423	-60	35	60	RC
24KRC022	754271	7407547	-60	35	50	RC
24KRC023	754260	7407551	-60	35	30	RC
24KRC024	754273	7407532	-60	38	54	RC
24KRC025	754279	7407540	-60	35	30	RC
24KRC026	754159	7407541	-60	35	60	RC
24KRC027	754266	7407523	-60	35	72	RC
24KRC028	754150	7407531	-60	35	54	RC
24KRC029	754319	7407473	-60	35	50	RC
24KRC030	754326	7407467	-60	35	36	RC
24KRC031	754346	7407476	-60	35	60	RC

Appendix 1: 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	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The sampling has been carried out using Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling from the following project and target;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tin Can 31 Holes for 1680 m <p>Samples were collected as drilling chips from the RC rig using a cyclone collection unit and directed through a static cone splitter to create a 2-3 kg sample for assay. Samples were taken as individual metre samples.</p> <p>Sampling was carried out under Peregrine Gold’s protocol and QAQC procedures. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted. See further details below.</p> <p>Holes were drilled with a 5.5-inch face-sampling bit, and 1 m samples were collected through a cyclone and static cone splitter, to form a 2-3 kg sample.</p> <p>For all samples, the entire 1 m sample was sent to the Intertek Genalysis laboratory in Perth for analysis.</p> <p>Samples were dried, and fully pulverised at the laboratory to - 75 um and split to produce a nominal 200 g sub-sample of which 10 g was analysed using aqua-regia digestion. This is deemed acceptable and industry standard for detecting low-level gold anomalism in weathered terranes.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<p>The program was conducted using a Schramm T685 exploration RC drilling rig, owned and operated by TopDrill Drilling.</p> <p>The face-sampling RC bit has a diameter of 5.5 inches (140 mm).</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The majority of RC samples were dry. Drilling operators ensured water was lifted from the face of the hole at each rod change to ensure water did not interfere with drilling and to make sure samples were collected dry. Wet or damp samples are recorded in the database. RC recoveries were visually estimated, and recoveries were recorded in the log as a percentage. Recovery of the samples was good, generally estimated to be full, except for some sample loss at the top of the hole. All mineralised samples were dry. Peregrine Gold Limited’s procedure is to stop RC drilling if water cannot be kept out of the hole and continue with a DDH tail at a later time if required.</p> <p>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 static cone splitter, the rejects are deposited in a plastic bag and a 2 to 3kg lab is collected, to enable a full sample pulverisation.</p> <p>No significant sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities.</p>

Logging	<p><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></p> <p><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></p>	<p>All chips were geologically logged by Peregrine Gold Limited geologists, using the Company's prescribed logging scheme. The detail of logging was sufficient for mineral resource estimation and technical studies.</p> <p>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. All holes were logged in full.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>n/a</p> <p>1 m drill samples are channelled through a static cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in a numbered calico bag, and positioned on top of the plastic bag. >95% of samples were dry, and whether wet or dry is recorded.</p> <p>A duplicate field sample is taken from the cone splitter at a rate of approximately 1 in 40 samples. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.</p> <p>1 m samples are split on the rig using a static cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Samples are collected to weigh between 2 to 3 kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.</p> <p>Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the expected particle size</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Samples were analysed at the Intertek Genalysis Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used was a 50 g Fire Assay with ICP finish for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation. The method gives a near-total digestion of the material intercepted.</p> <p>Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks were inserted at a rate of 4 Standards and 4 Blanks per 100 samples. Field duplicates are generally inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 40. Umpire checks are not required for early-stage projects.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>Significant results are checked by the Technical Director. Additional checks are completed by the Database Manager. High-grade gold RC samples are panned or sieved to check for visual evidence of coarse gold.</p> <p>No twinned holes have been completed.</p> <p>All field logging is carried out in the field by a qualified geologist. Logging data is submitted electronically to the Database Geologist in the Perth office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in SQL database system and maintained by the Database Manager.</p> <p>No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed.</p>

Location of data points	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used.</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<p>RC locations were determined by handheld GPS, with an accuracy of 5 m in Northing and Easting.</p> <p>For angled drill holes, the drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer.</p> <p>RC drillers use a true north seeking gyroscope at 30 m intervals and end-of-hole.</p> <p>Grid projection is GDA94, MGA Zone 51.</p> <p>RC RL's are surveyed by a Qualified Surveyor using DGPS.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	<p>Tin Can – 31 Holes completed</p> <p>This is not considered relevant for this report.</p> <p>Samples are collected using a 4m composite for all drill holes, using the scoop/spear methodology from the one-metre sample piles. One metre individual samples are submitted where anomalous results arise from the composited samples. Composite sampling is undertaken using a stainless steel spear/trowel on the one-metre samples and combining them into a calico bag for a combined weight of approximately 2-3kg.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	<p>Drilling is designed to intersect any mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible. Most drill holes are designed to dip at -60 degrees.</p> <p>The true width of drill intersection is not known at this time.</p>
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Pre-numbered calico sample bags were collected in plastic bags (five calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed, and transported by company transport to the Intertek Genalysis Laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme.

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The exploration results in this report relate to Exploration Licenses E52/3850. Tenure in the form of Exploration Licenses with standard expiry conditions and options for renewal.</p> <p>E52/3850 is 100% owned by Peregrine's subsidiary, Pilbara Gold Exploration Pty Ltd.</p> <p>The tenement is within the Nyiyaparli and Nyiyaparli #3 determination and claim for native title purposes.</p> <p>The tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>Limited regional exploration on E52/3850 was undertaken by previous companies and included geophysical, and geochemical surveys</p> <p>Geochemical surveys included soil and stream sampling.</p>
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The tenement partially overlap the southeast corner of the Pilbara Craton with Archaean granite and minor greenstone exposed in the Sylvania Inlier. The northern margin of this terrane is in tectonic contact with the Fortescue and Hamersley Groups that lie within the Hamersley Basin. In the south it is unconformably overlain by the Bresnahan and Bangemall basins that form the Bangemall Group. Gold deposits of significant

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>scale occur in a variety of spatial and temporal settings.</p> <p>The assembly of the Archaean to Proterozoic rock between the Pilbara and Yilgarn cratons is referred to as the Capricorn Orogen. Approximately 1000km long and 500km wide, the damage zone of this orogen records this punctuated Proterozoic construction. It includes the deformed margins of these cratons as well as the continental margin rocks such as the Hamersley Basin, meta-igneous and metasedimentary rocks of the Gascoyne Complex and numerous low-grade sedimentary rocks such as the Bresnahan Basin.</p> <p>Throughout the region there are numerous gold, basemetal and rare earth element occurrences. Deposits of significance are observed within the boundaries of the Capricorn Orogen which include the nearby Bibra, Paulsons/Whyloo Dome, Plutonic, Ashburton Project and the DeGrussa copper-gold-silver deposit.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>	Refer to tables included in the body of the report.
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	Only field observations have been reported. There has been no data aggregation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	Due to the poor outcrop coverage in the prospect area, width of mineralisation is currently unknown.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being	Refer to diagrams in body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	All available relevant information is presented.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	All available relevant information is presented.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Future exploration activities may include additional costeans followed by close spaced diamond drilling beneath the vein.