ASX RELEASE | 16th Nov 2022 **| ASX:C1X**

Cosmos to drill highly prospective gold target along strike from 2Moz McPhillamy's gold deposit, NSW

Maiden drill program at newly acquired Quintons prospect, Orange East Project, to commence in January

Highlights:

- **Drilling contractor BG drilling secured to undertake the first phase of air-core (AC) and shallow Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling (to max 100m depth) at the Quintons prospect.**
- **The prospect is analogous to the nearby McPhillamys deposit (2.02Moz Au Reserve), occurring in the same host Anson Formation stratigraphy and in an identical structural position, being proximal to the Godolphin fault.**
- **The drill program will aim to identify bedrock geochemical and hydrothermal alteration vectors (sericite) to effectively target the source of anomalous surface soil and rock chip results (As, Bi +- Au).**
- **Geochemical anomalism extends over an area of approximately 1km x 1km over Quintons Hill, with abundant outcropping and sub-cropping quartz veins. The multi-directional quartz veins contain goethite-limonite after sulphide, with individual quartz veins up to 600m in length and 7m in width, making this an attractive target.**
- **The first phase of drilling is scheduled to commence in early January 2023, pending POW government approval and the cessation of rain in NSW.**
- **The drill program will consist of up to 80 AC holes and six shallow RC holes for a total of 1,500m over an area of 1.6km x 1km area with holes spaced at 200m x 100m.**
- **A second larger RC rig is scheduled to arrive mid-March 2023 once assay and spectral results have been received from the first drill program at Quintons.**

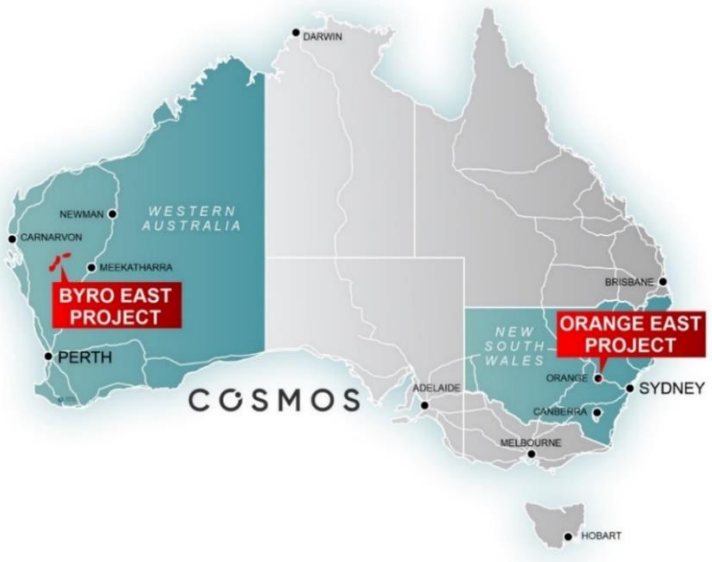

Figure 1 *– Cosmos Exploration Project Location Map.*

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Cosmos Exploration (ASX: C1X) ("Cosmos" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that it has secured a drilling contractor to undertake its maiden exploration campaign at the **Orange East Project**, located in the world-class Lachlan Fold Belt in NSW.

The Company has completed reconnaissance exploration, signed a land access agreement and completed preparations for its maiden drill program over the recently acquired Quintons Prospect, positioning it to hit the ground running in early 2023.

Cosmos Exploration Executive Chairman, **Jeremy Robinson said**:

"To be drilling a target of this size and quality directly along strike from a major gold deposit – the +2Moz McPhillamy's Project, currently being developed by Regis Resources – in a world-class mining district is a very exciting proposition. From acquiring the project in August to drilling in January is a very quick turnaround and we appreciate the support of all stakeholders."

Summary

In August 2022, Cosmos agreed to acquire an 80% interest in adjoining tenements (EL8807 and EL6378), located immediately south of its Orange East tenement (EL8442) and 10km along strike from Regis Resources NL's +2Moz McPhillamy's gold deposit (Figure 2).

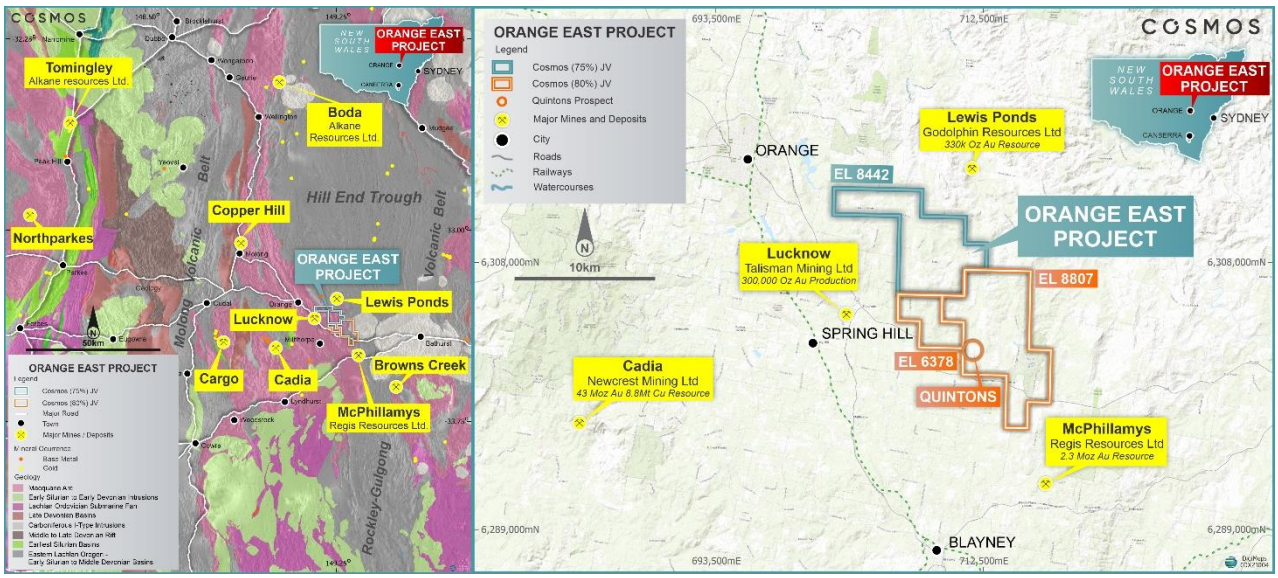

Figure 2 *– Orange East Project Regional Geological Setting and Mineral Deposits (left) and base map (right) showing major towns and infrastructure.*

The tenements contain extensions of highly prospective Anson formation (host to McPhillamys) and the mineralised Godolphin fault. The Quintons host lithology and structural position are analogous to the McPhillamys deposit (Figure 3).

The Quintons Prospect has not been drill tested to date and is the immediate focus for Cosmos as part of its maiden exploration campaign in January 2023. In parallel with the drill program, the

Company also intends to extend the soil/auger coverage across EL8807, targeting structural domains withing prospective lithologies. Large areas of EL8807 were last sampled by BHP in 1971, collecting stream sediments. The Company believes there are opportunities in these areas to re-evaluate the prospectivity using low-detection soil sampling technologies and methods.

Quintons

The Quintons Prospect is hosted by the volcaniclastic sediments of the Anson Formation and occurs at the favourable structural intersection of the regionally significant and mineralised Godolphin fault and adjoining north-south trending splay structure. This structural position and host stratigraphy are analogous to the McPhillamys deposit (2.02Moz Au Reserve), located ~10km to the south-east of the Quintons Prospect (Figures 3 & 4).

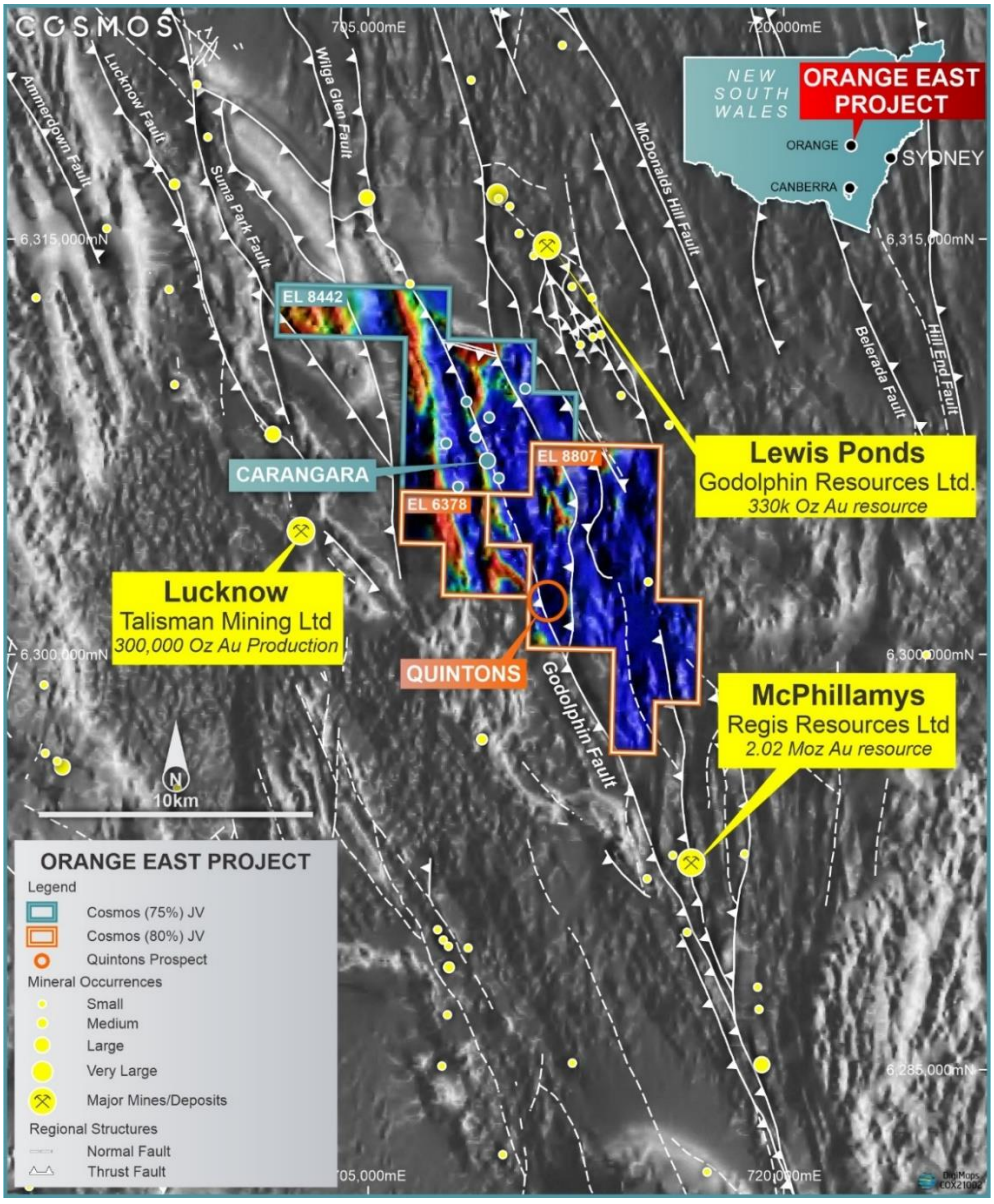

Figure 3 *– Orange East Project Regional Geological Setting over magnetics with major regional structures and mineral deposits.*

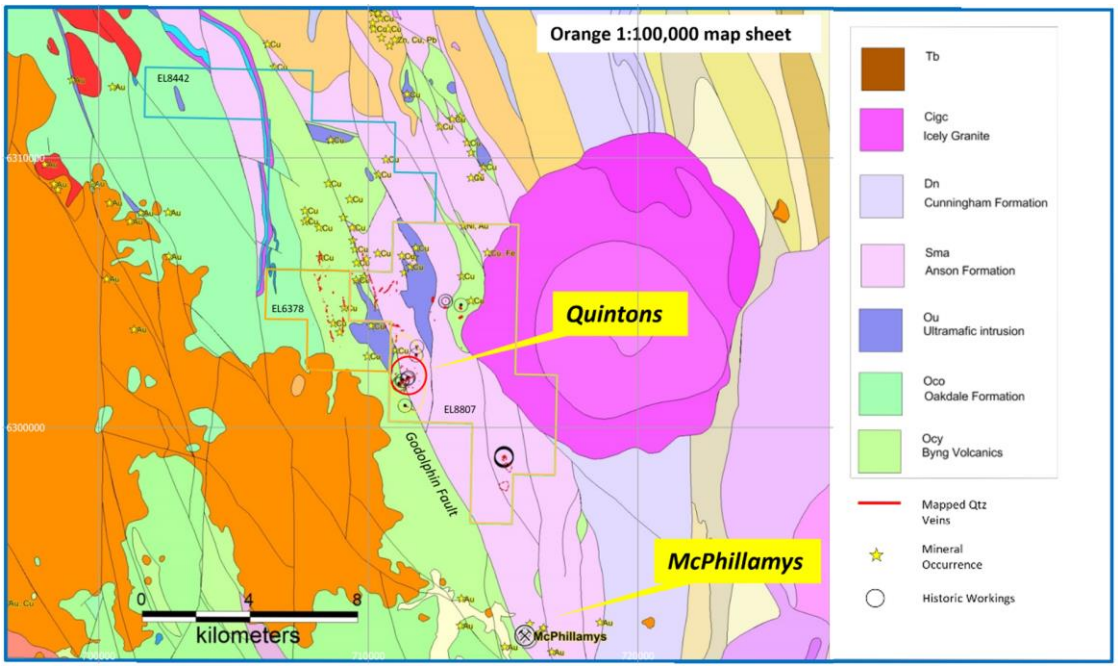

Figure 4 *– Orange 1:100 000 Geology Map Sheet with mineral occurrences and historic workings (EL8807 only).*

The Quintons prospect is defined by abundant multi-directional quartz veins up to 600m in length and 7m in width containing gossanous rocks and a broad 1km x 1km moderate to low As-Bi-Sb-Au geochemical anomaly in soil and rock chips. Rock chip samples have returned maximum values of arsenic up to 3,170ppm, 80 ppb Au, 15.75ppm Bi & 279ppm Sb (Figures 5 & 6).

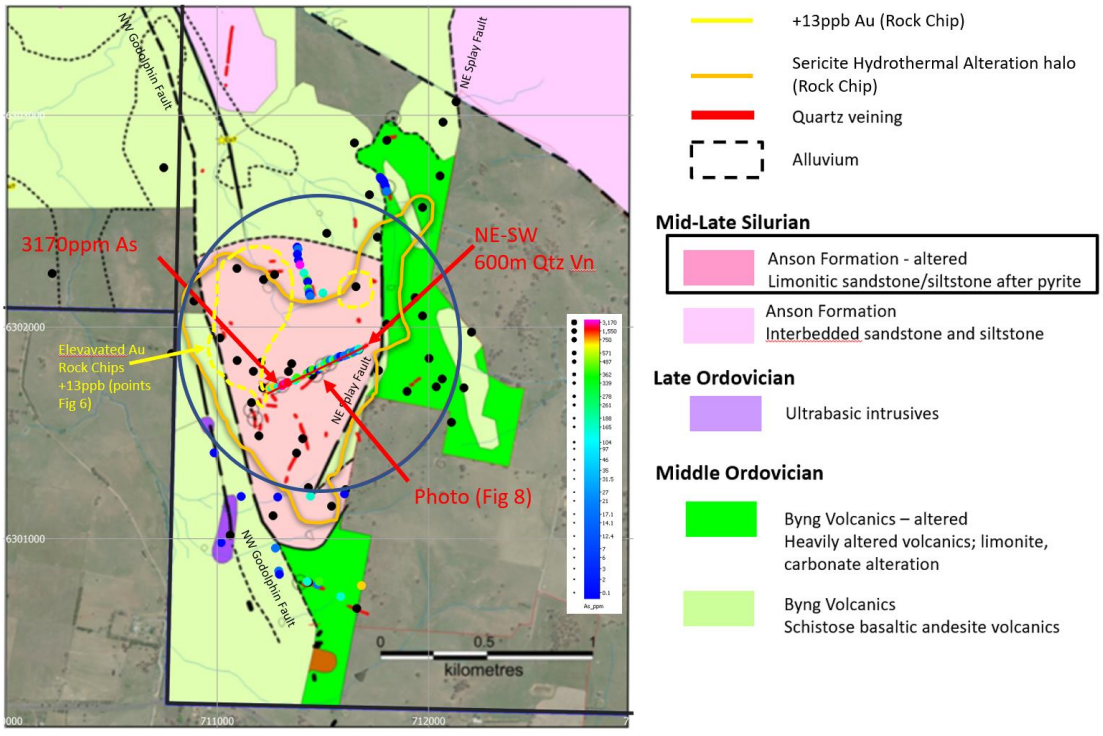

Figure 5 *– 1:5000 Prospect Scale Geology Map – After B Stevens 2012 with Rock Chip Assays coloured by As values, max value 3170 ppm As (also refer to Figure 6 for Au, Bi & Sb values) & photo location (Figure 8). Blue Circle for reference on Fig 6 & 7*

The lower grade gold assays for rock chip samples may suggest that the mineralised source is deeper within the bedrock compared to the outcropping mineralisation observed at McPhillamys.

Spectral analysis of selected rock chip samples has highlighted a core of sericite mineralogy, semi-coincident with the Au, As and Sb anomalism (Figure 6 & 7). The geochemical and spectral data reveal a zonation in pathfinder elements and alteration minerals (sericite) typically found above hydrothermal systems.

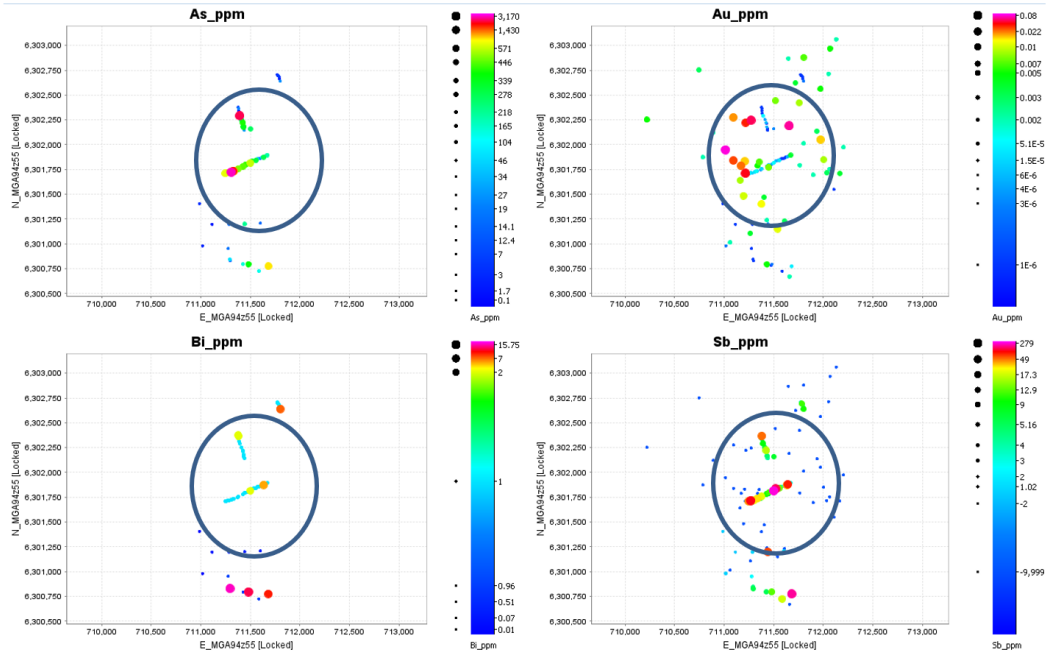

Figure 6 *– Rock Chip Assay Results collected from the Quintons Prospect. Blue Circle for reference on Fig 5*

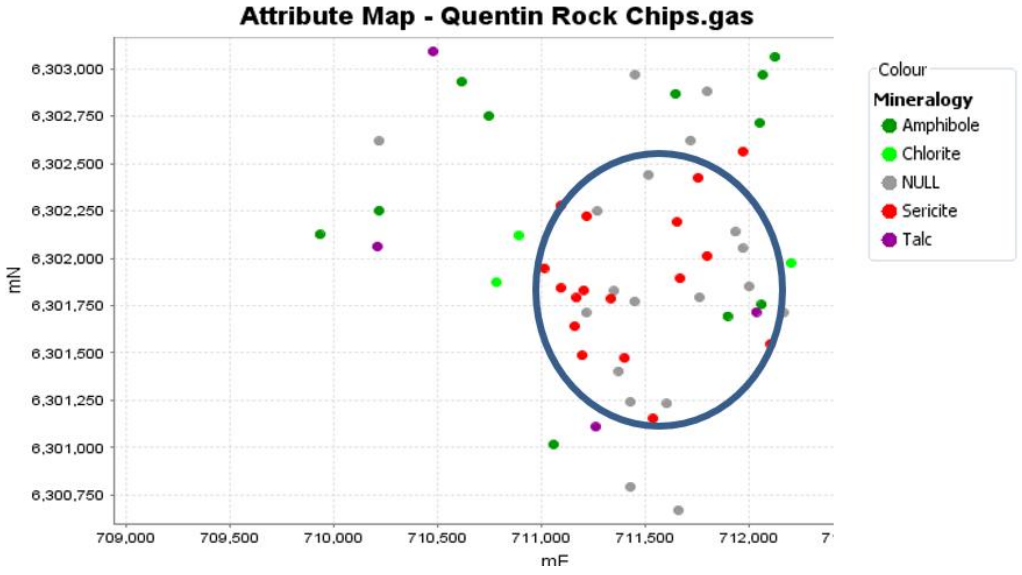

Figure 7 *– Spectral analysis of rock chips highlighting a sericite mica core to the McPhillamys deposit. Sericite typically is associated with hydrothermal alteration of host rocks.* ***Blue circle*** *imaged on Fig 5 for reference*

Figure 8 *– Recent Photograph of proposed drillhole containing FeOx gossanous float (red arrow) and subcrop. Location has not been previously rocked chipped for assay. Coordinates E 711504, N 6301754 (MGA94z55) +-3m. Location on Fig 5.*

Cosmos is encouraged by the results of its data review and reconnaissance exploration over the recently acquired Quintons prospect, and looks forward to the results from its maiden drill program in early 2023 (subject to pending POW government approval and the cessation of rain in NSW).

Orange East Project - Background

Lachlan Orogen Au-Cu province (>150Moz Au)

75% Cosmos / 25% RareX – (EL 8442)
80 % Cosmos / 20% Gold & Copper Resources (EL8807) & Columbine Resources Pty Ltd (EL6378)

The Orange East Project is located 200 km north-west of Sydney and 15 km southeast of Orange (Fig 8) in the well-endowed gold-copper mineral province of the Lachlan Orogen, central NSW. The project is centrally located within 25 km of some of the state's largest gold and base metal deposits which include (Figure 8):

- McPhillamys (Regis Resources ASX: RRL) - 2.02 Moz Au Reserve[1]) - ~15km SE
- Cadia-Ridgeway (Newcrest Mining Ltd ASX: NCM)- 35 Moz Au & 7.9Mt Cu Resource [2]) ~25km SW
- Lucknow (300 Koz Au past production) ~ 4km SE
- Lewis Ponds (300 Koz Au + base metals) ~5km NE

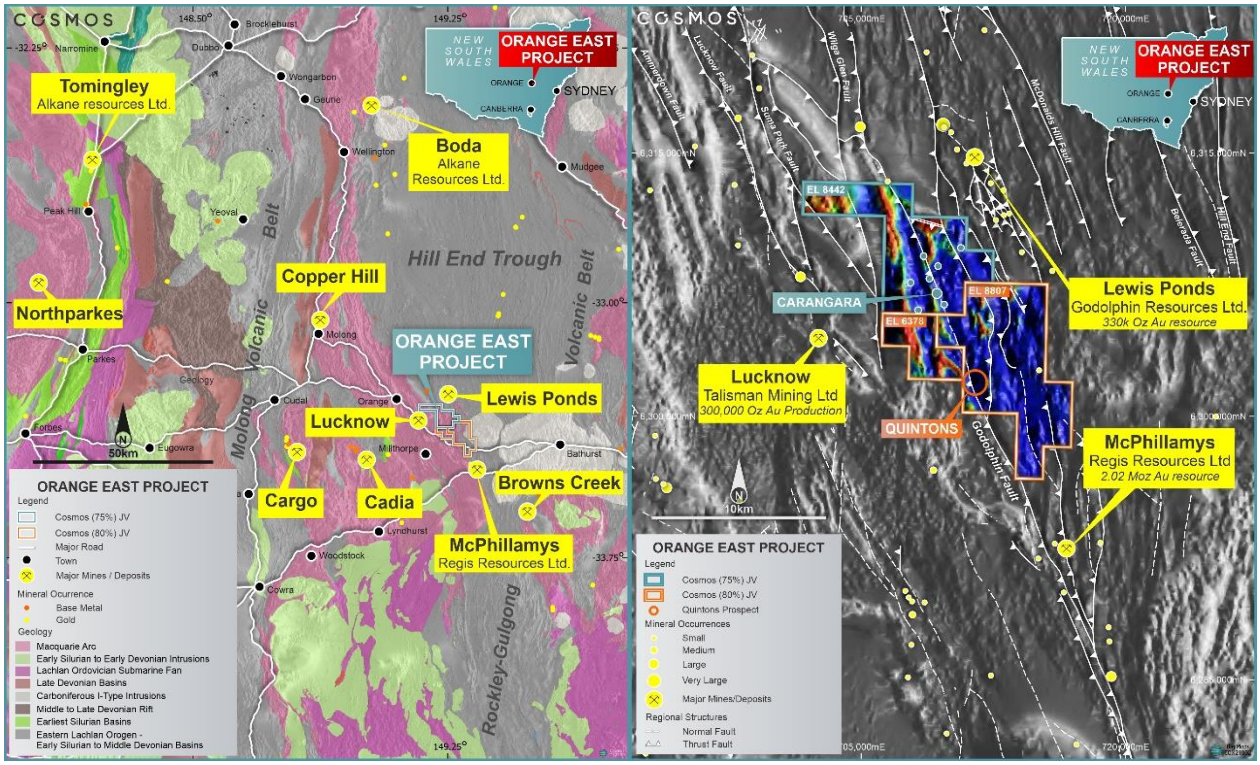

Figure 9 *– Orange East Project Regional Geological Setting and Mineral Deposits (left) and major structures over RTP magnetics (right).*

[1] Refer to Regis Resources (ASX: RRL) ASX Annual Report Announcement 25 October 2021

[2] Refer to Newcrest (ASX: NCM) ASX release "Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement 11 February 2021

The project is highly prospective for structurally controlled, orogenic and hydrothermally associated McPhillamys style gold mineralisation, Cu-Au Porphyry Style mineralisation (e.g., world-class Cadia Deposit), and Cu-Au VHMS (Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide) deposits as indicated by past exploration.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Cosmos Exploration Limited.

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About Cosmos Exploration

Cosmos Exploration (ASX: C1X) is an ASX listed and Australian focussed Nickel-Copper-PGE and Gold-Copper explorer focussed on making world class discoveries at both its highly prospective Byro East Nickel-Copper-PGE Project located in Western Australia and Orange East Gold Project located in New South Wales.

Byro East (100% Cosmos) was identified by RareX prior to the Julimar Discovery and has potential for mafic-ultramafic intrusion related nickel-copper and PGE mineralisation.
Orange East (75% Cosmos) is an advanced exploration project located on the boundary between the Molong Arc and Hill End Trough within the Lachlan Fold Belt, a major mineral province, within a similar geological setting and along strike from the multi-million-ounce McPhillamys Gold Mine.

Competent Person Statement

This report's information related to Exploration Results is based on information and data compiled or reviewed by Mr Kristian Hendricksen. Mr Hendricksen is an employee and shareholder of Cosmos Exploration Limited (Cosmos) and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM).

Mr Hendricksen has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activities 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. Accordingly, Mr Hendricksen consents to the inclusion of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context it appears.

Information on historical results outlined in this announcement is contained in the Independent Geologist Report within Cosmos' Prospectus dated 20 September 2021, released in an ASX announcement on 29 November 2021.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant ASX releases. The form and context of the announcement have not materially changed. This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Cosmos Exploration Ltd.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
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.	The CP is not aware of the procedures followed by previous explorers on their sampling or analytical protocols outside of what is described in NSW annual exploration progress reports RE0004300 (2012) RE0005152 (2013)
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The CP is not aware of the procedures followed by previous explorers on their sampling or analytical protocols outside of what is described in NSW annual exploration progress reports RE0004300 (2012) RE0005152 (2013) The reported data is only being used to establish the potential of the prospect and will be verified as soon as the Company has the ability to access the project for exploration purposes. The results from the program are not being used in any mineral resource statement and are only used by the Company as a guide to direct further exploration efforts.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
	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.	The release is partially based on historical Rock Chip and spectral results, which the Company can only reference to in historical reports. NSW annual exploration progress reports RE0004300 (2012) RE0005152 (2013) Rock chips (surface grab samples) approx. 1kg in size were taken in a non gridded pattern. Samples were pulverised to 50um and assayed by ALS laboratories using AA26 fire assay & ME-ICP41 methods. CP considers that the location of samples and confidence of the historical analysis is to a high standard however needs to be further verified with additional sampling.
Drilling techniques	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).	N/A – No Drilling Undertaken
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	N/A – No Drilling Undertaken
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	N/A – No Drilling Undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
	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.	N/A – No Drilling Undertaken
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.	N/A – No Drilling Undertaken
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	N/A – No Drilling Undertaken
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	N/A – No Drilling Undertaken
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	N/A – No Drilling Undertaken
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	At this time the CP is not aware of the exact procedures for collecting samples. The distribution (sample location) indicates the sample collection was non-gridded. The CP presumes a bias towards samples having a higher FeO (after sulphide) content. It should be noted that the information presented in this release does not refer to any mineral resource and is only being used as a guide for further exploration
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The CP is not aware of the exact sample preparation techniques executed by the previous explorers other than those described in NSW annual exploration progress reports RE0004300 (2012) RE0005152 (2013) Assay notes ALS rock chips (surface grab samples) approx. 1kg in size were taken. Samples were pulverised to 50um and assayed by ALS laboratories using AA26 fire assay & ME-ICP41 methods. The analysis method It should be noted that the information presented in this release does not refer to any mineral resource and is only being used as a guide for further exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The CP is not aware of the exact quality control procedures executed by the previous explorers. It should be noted that the information presented in this release does not refer to any mineral resource and is only being used as a guide for further exploration.
	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.	The CP is not aware of the exact sampling protocols executed by the previous explorers. It should be noted that the information presented in this release does not refer to any mineral resource and is only being used as a guide for further exploration
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The CP considers a 1kg sample size appropriate from the information the information at hand.
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.	From the information at hand, the CP believes that the analytical protocols administered by ALS laboratories (certified laboratory) are to a high standard. Assay notes ALS rock chips (surface grab samples) approx. 1kg in size were taken. Samples were pulverised to 50um and assayed by ALS laboratories using AA26 fire assay & ME-ICP41 methods. The CP is not familiar with the methods used by ALS laboratories and does not currently know if the methods are 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.	There was no reliance on such tools
	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 CP is not aware of any QAQC procedures undertaken by the previous explorer. The CP assumes that all necessary QAQC procedures undertaken by the ALS laboratories (certified laboratory) were to a high standard.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No independent verification of reported results was undertaken
	The use of twinned holes	No drilling results were reported
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	CP is not aware of the data documentation procedures employed by the previous explorers.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	There was no adjustment of assay data reported in this release.
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.	Reported information has been recorded from historical maps and cross sections recovered from government archives as described in NSW annual exploration progress reports RE0004300 (2012) RE0005152 (2013)
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA94 Zone 55 co-ordinate system was used for all data.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The tenement package exhibits subdued relief with undulating hills however the quality and adequacy of topographic control is not considered relevant for rock chip grab samples
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Geochemical samples were collected on a gridded pattern, either on a 450m x 450 for regional soils or 320m x 80m or 160mx80m for prospect soils
	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	N/A – No Resource estimation was completed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
	estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No drilling was reported. The CP is not aware of any compositing in the reported data sets and the data is reported as it has been recorded in the historical archives.
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.	Due to the limited number of outcrops/subcrops at the Quintons prospect the CP assumes a sampling bias towards the outcrops for the purpose of Rock Chip Sampling as opposed to digging down through the soil profile to hard rock.
	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.	N/A – No Drilling Undertaken
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	The CP is not aware of the sample of security protocols undertaken by the previous explorers but assumes it is to a high standard.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	To date no audits have been undertaken.
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.	Aboriginal Heritage Access Agreements are in place for - EL8442 (Cosmos 75% & RareX Ltd 25%) - *EL8807 (Cosmos 80% & Gold and Copper Resources 25%) - *EL6378 (Cosmos 80% & Gold and Copper Resources 25%) *Cosmos Exploration Ltd has entered into an agreement with to purchase 80% of EL8807 and EL6378 from Gold and Copper Resources & its subsidiary, Columbine Resources Pty Ltd. Government approval for the transfer of the titles is pending but expected in Jan 2023

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
	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.	All tenements are in good standing. No Aboriginal Heritage Access Agreements are in place and No Mining Agreement has been negotiated.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	A complete review of historic exploration has not been completed. Most recent summary is given below. Agricultural Equity Investments submitted ELA2419 on the 30th of August 2004 for an area of 78 graticular units (split between a "Vittoria Section" (now EL8807) and a "Neville Section). EL6378 was granted on the 17th of February 2005 (The licence is held 100% by Columbine Resources a wholly owned subsidiary of AEI). Prior to 2005 very little work was completed on the EL8807 tenement area as the overlapping EL's were targeting adjacent areas of known mineralization (Lewis Ponds, Byng, and Mount Bulga). Regional stream sediment surveys and airborne geophysical surveys were carried out over the area. Columbine Resources became a wholly owned subsidiary of Gold and Copper Resources during the 07-08 reporting period.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The project is highly prospective for structurally controlled, orogenic and hydrothermally associated McPhillamys style gold mineralisation, Cu-Au Porphyry Style mineralisation (e.g., world-class Cadia Deposit), and Cu-Au VHMS (Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide) deposits as indicated by past exploration. The geology of the Merriwonga Group is dominated by the Godolphin Fault, part of the Copperhannia Thrust, which strikes north east from the south of Hobbys Yard and continues north, where it beds to a north-westerly strike. Recent mapping by Gold and Copper Resources on the northern block of EL6378 has interpreted the Silurian Anson Formation to be present on the eastern side of the Godolphin Fault, rather than Ordovician Oakdale Formation (as appears in the 1:100,000 Orange Sheet). The Anson Formation is comprised of interbedded silts, sandstones and volcaniclastic sandstones within the license area. To

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
		the west of the fault lies the massive basaltic andesite volcanics of the Byng Volcanics. Significant ultramafic intrusions, some of which have been heavily serpentinised, are present within the Byng Volcanics. To the east of EL6378, the Anson Formation is abutted by the Bathurst Granite. The separate northern block of EL6315 covers late Ordovician Blayney Volcanics, and lies a short distance to the north of the Moorilda Igneous Complex. The Blayney Volcanics include clinopyroxene basalts, basaltic agglomerates, basaltic conglomerates and volcanic sandstones. The main portion of EL6315 covers a broad area of mid-Ordovician metasediments - the Coombing Formation, comprised of felspathic silt and sandstones. These are overlain by the late Ordovician Blayney Volcanics. The Silurian Barry Granodiorite intrudes within the central portion of the license area. To the south, the Ordovician units are truncated by the Adaminaby Group. The Fernside Monzonite outcrops in the southern part of the area, forming part of the Merriwonga Magnetic complex. This late Ordovician intrusion, composed of clinopyroxene monzonite and diorite, is a prospective host for porphyry style mineralisation, and was the target of G&C's 2008 diamond hole GC018. The south east corner of EL6315 is cut by the north-northeast trending Copperhannia Fault system, which is a major structure in the Lachlan Fold Belt. Within the corridor of the Fault, the two main stratigraphic units present are the late Silurian Campbells Formation, and the Box Ridge Volcanics. This area forms the faulted western margin of the Hill End Trough (HET) in contact with Ordovician units. The Silurian units on the margin of the HET contain several bedding parallel thrusts (and/or reverse faults) that may repeat the stratigraphy within an imbricate structure.
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 in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and	N/A – No Drilling Undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
	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.	No drilling results were reported nor has any drilling been conducted on the Quintons Prospect.
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.	No aggregated results are reported.
	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.	No aggregated results are reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are reported.
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').	N/A – No Drilling results were reported
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.	Refer to Figures in body of text.
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 relevant exploration data is reported at the scale being interpreted and is representative.
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.	All relevant exploration data is reported at the scale being interpreted. The CP considers that the IP survey conducted mapped the volcaniclastic sediments of the Anson fm and limited soils conducted over the area are not material and were excluded. Further geological data sets, including geochemical surveys, and geophysical surveys were collected by various groups, however this data are not being reported in detail as the information is not considered material at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
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.	Cosmos Exploration plans to undertake shallow AC / RC program in January 2023 and soil/auger program.