ASX Announcement
11 January 2021

ENCOURAGING INITIAL BALD HILL RESULTS & RECOMMENCEMENT OF DRILLING

Sunshine Gold Limited (ASX:SHN, "**Sunshine Gold**", "**the Company**") is pleased to announce first results from RC drilling at Bald Hill West and Bonneville.

Thirteen RC holes were drilled for 1,364m in December 2020. The drilling is the first phase of a larger 7,500m program at Triumph which will recommence today at Bald Hill West.

HIGHLIGHT RESULTS

- Bald Hill West:
  - 20BHRC005 9m @ 1.77 g/t Au from 26m
  - 20BHRC006 3m @ 1.91 g/t Au from 55m
  - 20BHRC007 4m @ 1.20 g/t Au from 81m

Sunshine Gold's Managing Director, Damien Keys commented: *"The first drilling results are encouraging as we move east toward the core of the Bald Hill West lode. The alteration and veining observed in the drilling gives confidence in our geological model for the system. Today we recommence our program with infill drilling on Bald Hill West, before completing extensional and infill drilling at Super Hans and New Constitution. At Bonneville, the drilling is yet to adequately explain the significant induced polarisation chargeability anomaly with a further targeting survey planned. 2021 promises to be an exciting year for Sunshine Gold."*

BALD HILL WEST

Drilling has been designed to assess the potential for a shallow open pit deposit and to provide critical information for targeting deeper mineralisation around Bald Hill. The drilling aims to infill and extend on previous programs that have yielded results including: **12m @ 13.42 g/t Au** (9m, TDH039), **9m @ 3.59 g/t Au** (114m, TDH008), and **11m @ 3.03 g/t Au** (46m, TDH046).

Drilling was undertaken in December 2020 with 8 holes drilled for 866m. The drilling completed targeted extensions to the very western end of Bald Hill West (Figure 1).

Sunshine Gold is encouraged by the results to date which include:

- 9m @ 1.77 g/t Au from 26m (20BHRC005)
- 3m @ 1.91 g/t Au from 55m (20BHRC006)
- 4m @ 1.20 g/t Au from 81m (20BHRC007)
- 1m @ 1.04 g/t Au from 59m (20BHRC001)
- 1m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 68m (20BHRC002)
- 1m @ 1.50 g/t Au from 67m (20BHRC003)
- 1m @ 1.08 g/t Au from 51m (20BHRC004)

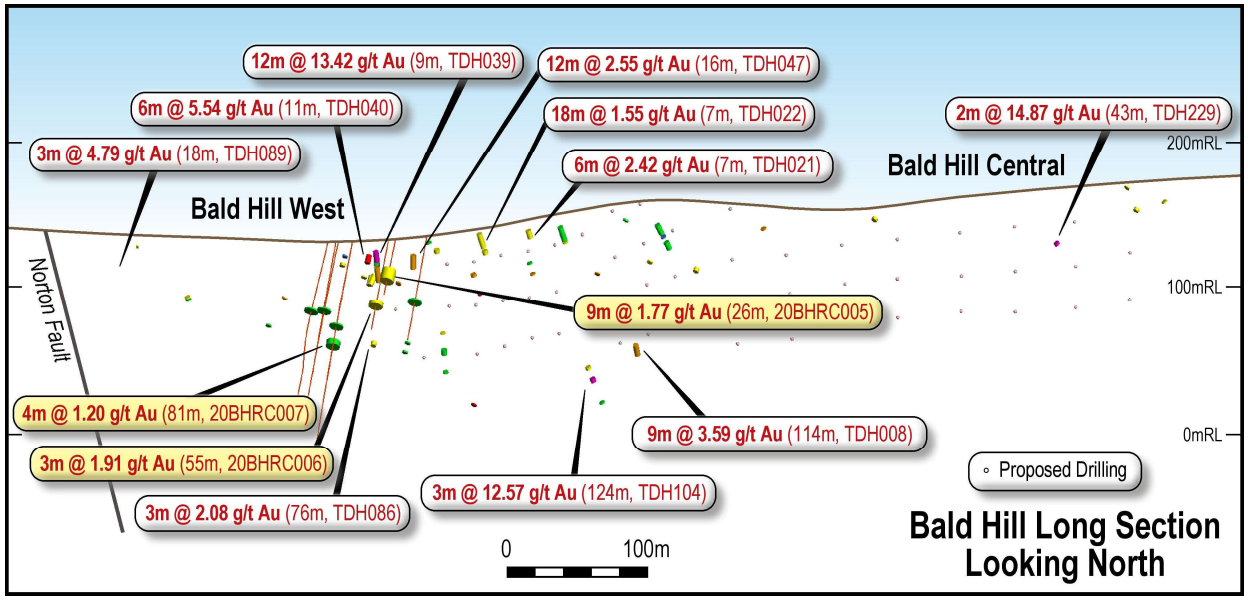

Figure 1: Long Section through Bald Hill West and Bald Hill Central.

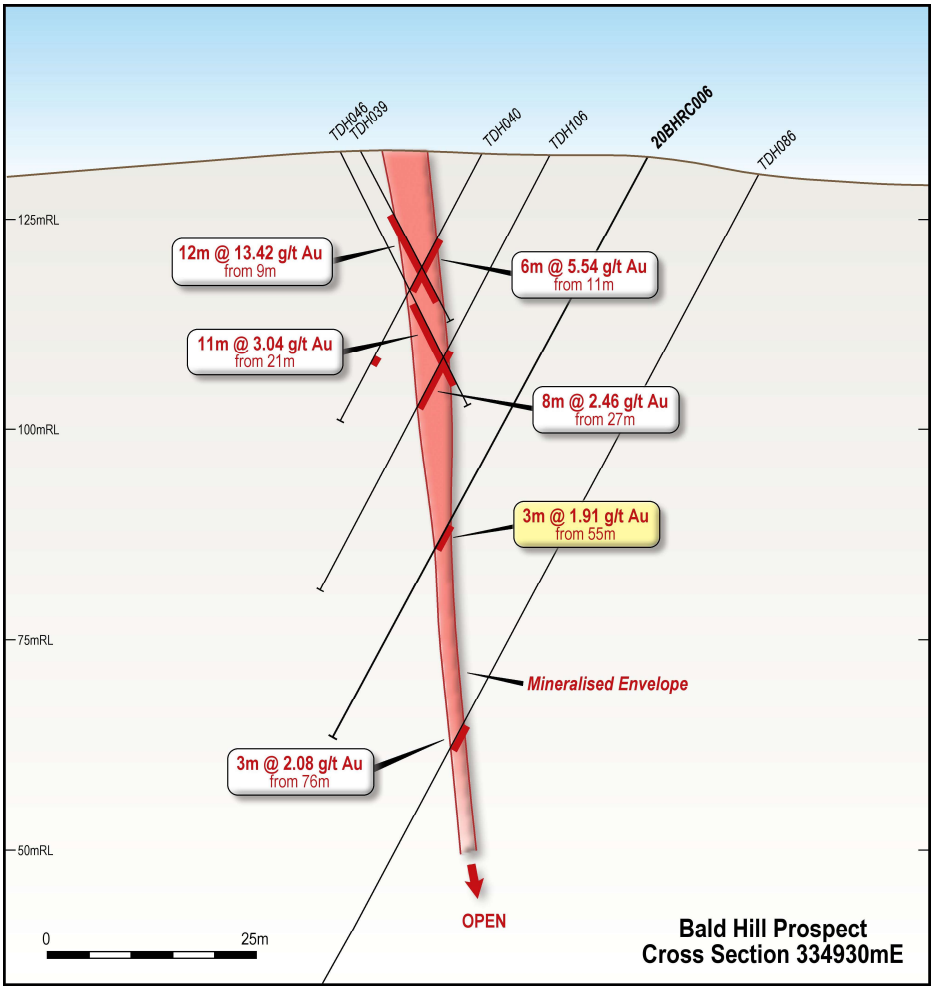

Figure 2: Cross Section through 334930mE at Bald Hill West.

Zones of sulphide from 5% - 25% content were logged in intervals over 3m in several holes in the interpreted lode positions. The drilling has validated the interpretation of a steeply-dipping, stacked WNW-ESE oriented vein system. Mineralisation is associated with elevated sulphide, in particular arsenopyrite, within a broader chlorite – sericite alteration system.

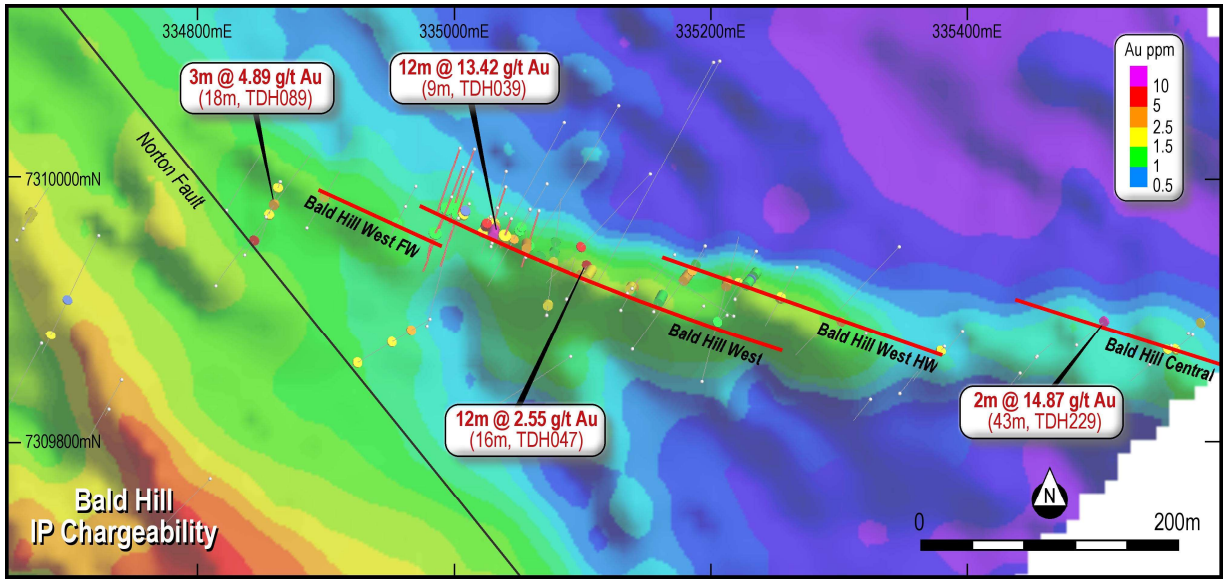

Figure 3: IP Chargeability map and interpretation of the stacked lodes at Bald Hill West and Bald Hill Central. 2020 RC drilling as red hole traces.

BONNEVILLE

A 5 hole, 494m RC reconnaissance program on the previously untested Bonneville prospect was also completed in December 2020. Drilling tested a coincident geophysical (magnetic and induced polarisation) and rock-chip geochemical anomaly (6.01 g/t Au and 5.62 g/t Au assayed rock chip samples). Visual estimates of up to 1% arsenopyrite were logged in RC chips in 3 of the 5 holes. A discrete zone of pervasive sericite alteration was logged in 20BVRC004, coincident with the intersection of 1m @ 1.37 g/t Au from 55m (20BVRC004).

The small amount of sulphide observed in the logging of the reconnaissance holes does not adequately explain the significant induced polarisation chargeability anomaly from the previous geophysical testing. Further refining of the drill target will be undertaken, including a detailed gradient-array IP survey over the area.

UPCOMING TRIUMPH DRILLING

The remaining program at Triumph constitutes 6,000m of RC drilling. Bald Hill West and Bald Hill Central will see a further 3,000m of infill and extensional RC drilling which will be amongst and beneath previous intersections of **12m @ 2.55g/t Au** (16m, TDH047), **18m @ 1.55 g/t Au** (7m, TDH022), **6m @ 2.42 g/t Au** (7m, TDH021) and **9m @ 3.59 g/t Au** (114m, TDH008). In addition, step off extensional drilling at Bald Hill Central will look to define mineralisation around the encouraging **2m @ 14.57 g/t Au** (43m, TDH229) intersection.

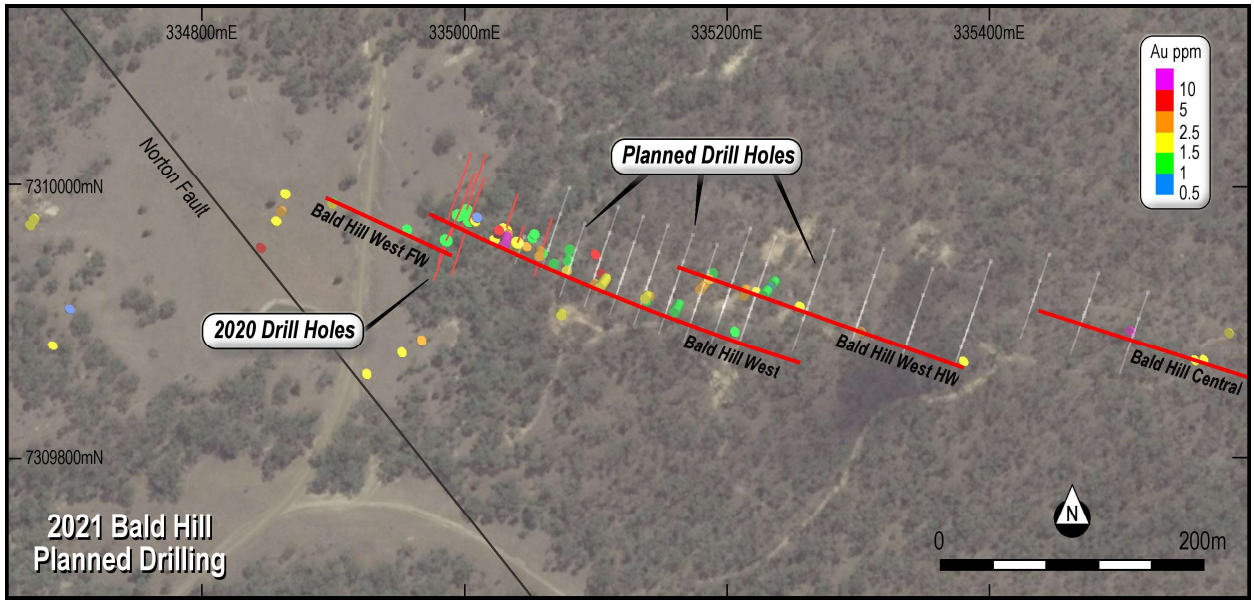

Figure 4: Drill intercepts and planned drilling for Bald Hill West and Bald Hill Central. 2020 RC drilling as red hole traces.

Following Bald Hill, drilling will move to Super Hans which is interpreted to be the faulted offset extension of Bald Hill, across the Norton Fault. Previously eight shallow RC holes have been drilled around a historic shaft with intercepts including **3m @ 6.46 g/t Au** (20m, TDH124), **3m @ 5.01 g/t Au** (20m, TDH182), and **2m @ 7.57 g/t Au** (1m, TDH181). Super Hans is interpreted to join into the NW trending Big Hans lode which includes an intercept of **17m @ 4.30 g/t Au** (1m, TDH118) near the interpreted junction of the two mineralised systems. Over 1,000m of drilling is planned to test beneath the historic shallow intersections and to test the zone between Super Hans and Big Hans.

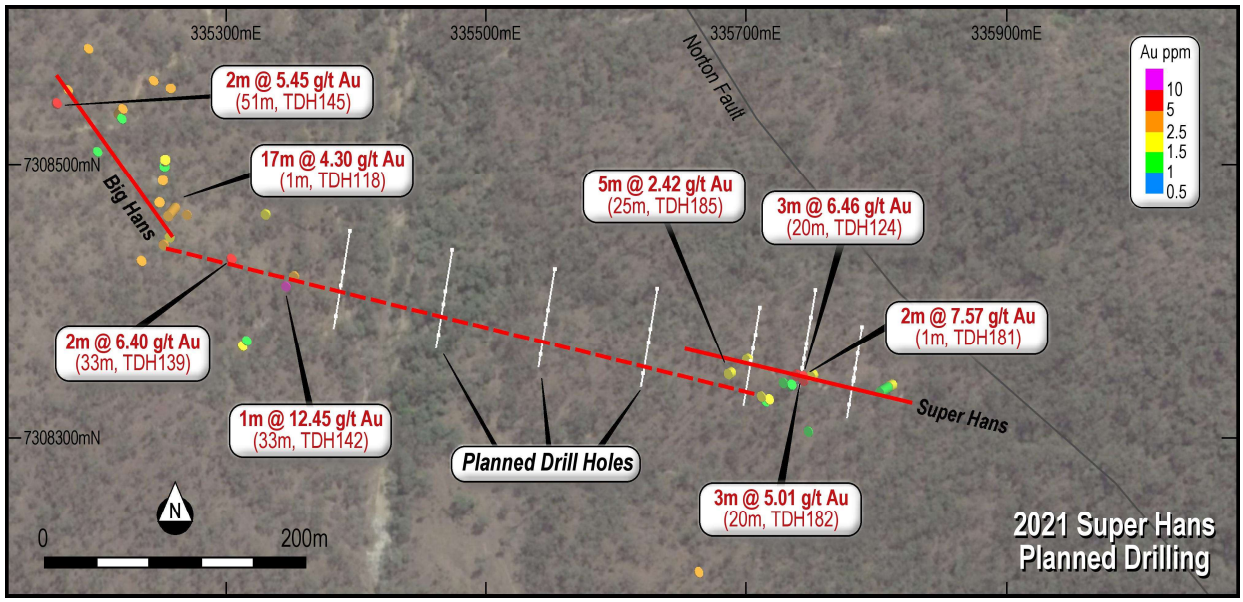

Figure 5: Drill intercepts and planned drilling for Super Hans and Big Hans.

Drilling will then move to New Constitution (1,500m RC planned) which contains significant historic workings and an RC hole intersecting **10m @ 26.86 g/t Au** (51m, TDH056) immediately adjacent to a 10m historic mined void. Reinterpretation of the mineralisation in the area shows three distinct steeply dipping lodes, trending NW. The WNW trending Brigham Young structure is interpreted to intersect New Constitution near the mined void and has possibly offset northern New Constitution to the west. Reconnaissance drilling will test the offset lode concept and assess the Brigham Young structure (similar orientation to the Bald Hill lodes).

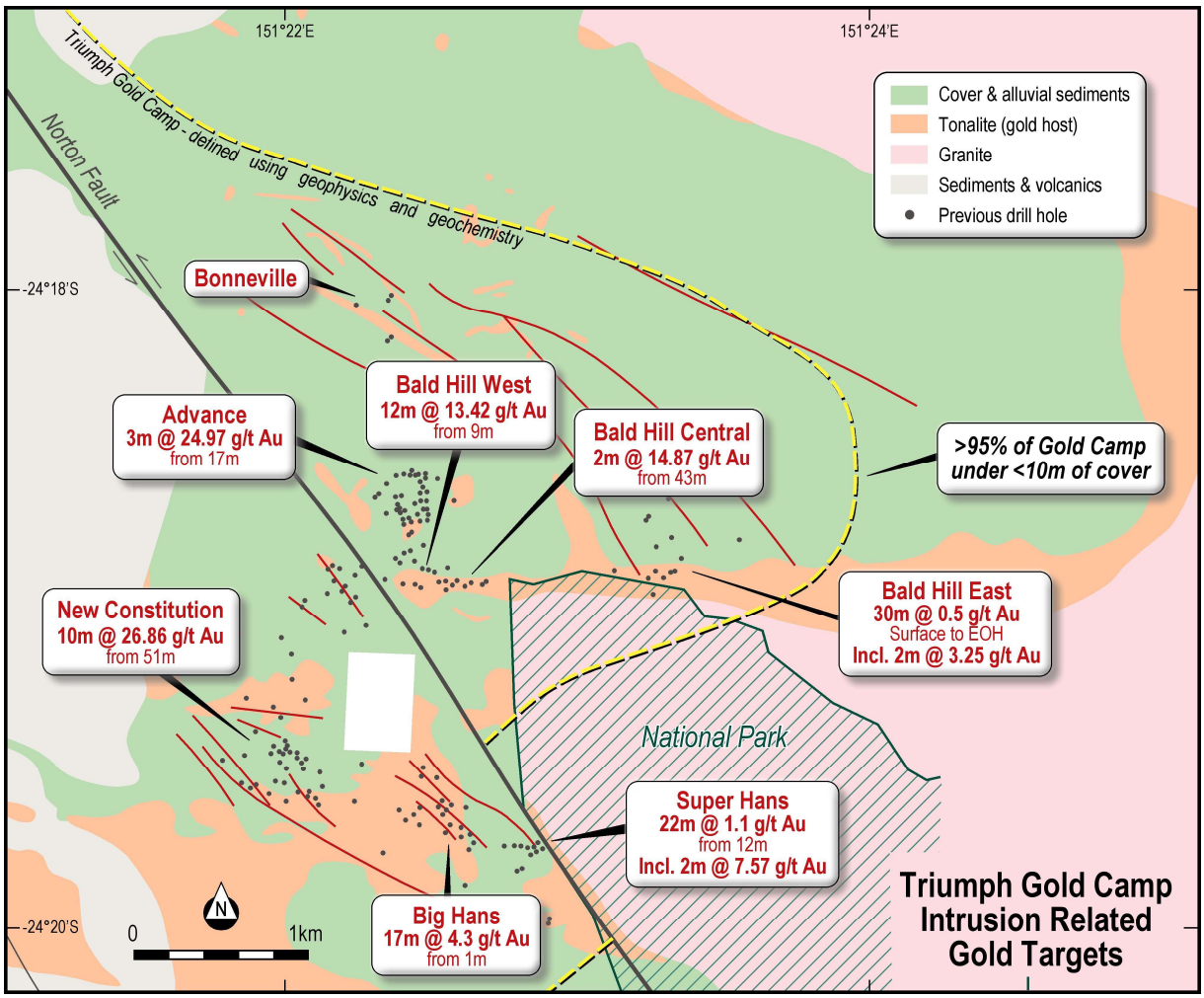

Figure 6: Prospects and key intersections from Triumph

PLANNED ACTIVITIES

- **Ongoing**: Continuation of 7,500m RC drilling program at Triumph in June 2021 quarter, including:
  - completion of the 4,000m Bald Hill West infill and Bald Hill Central extensional RC drilling program;
  - completion of 3,000m of RC drilling programs over Super Hans, Big Hans and New Constitution;
  - release of Triumph drilling results; and
  - continuation of drone surveys over the southern Triumph area.
- **January 2021:** Interpretation of airborne magnetic survey and integration into targeting models at Hodgkinson.
- **January 2021:** December 2020 quarterly.
- **February 2021:** Virtual Gold Conference presentation.
- **March 2021:** Audited half-year financial results.
- **March 2021 quarter**: Completion of detailed drone surveys over the southern Triumph prospects.
- **May 2021**: Sydney RIU Conference presentation.
- **June 2021 quarter:** Commencement of RC drilling at Hodgkinson.

Hole ID	Area	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth
20BHRC001	Bald Hill West	334898	7309986	137	-60	200	124
20BHRC002	Bald Hill West	334907	7310009	145	-60	200	154
20BHRC003	Bald Hill West	334914	7310004	134	-60	200	154
20BHRC004	Bald Hill West	334966	7309976	135	-60	200	82
20BHRC005	Bald Hill West	334945	7309970	136	-60	200	46
20BHRC006	Bald Hill West	334940	7309993	138	-60	200	76
20BHRC007	Bald Hill West	334916	7310022	140	-60	200	118
20BHRC008	Bald Hill West	334905	7310023	142	-60	200	112

Table 1: Collar locations for Sunshine Gold 2020 Bald Hill drilling

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval width (m)	Au_ppm	Intercept
20BHRC001	59	60	1	1.04	1 m @ 1.04 g/t Au
20BHRC002	68	69	1	1.01	1 m @ 1.01 g/t Au
20BHRC003	67	68	1	1.50	1 m @ 1.50 g/t Au
20BHRC004	67	52	1	1.08	1 m @ 1.08 g/t Au
20BHRC005	55	27	9	1.77	9 m @ 1.77 g/t Au
20BHRC006	55	56	3	1.91	3 m @ 1.91 g/t Au
20BHRC007	26	88	4	1.20	4 m @ 1.20 g/t Au
20BHRC008	-	-	-	-	NSI

Table 2: Significant results from Sunshine Gold 2020 Bald Hill drilling

ENDS

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This ASX announcement is authorised for market release by the Board of Sunshine Gold.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Dr Damien Keys, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Dr Keys has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Dr Keys consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT SUNSHINE GOLD

Sunshine Gold is focused on its high-quality gold and copper projects in Queensland. Following the recent acquisition of XXXX Gold Pty Ltd, Sunshine Gold has secured 100% interest in the Triumph, Hodgkinson and Investigator projects.

Triumph Gold Project (EPM18486, EPM19343: 100%)

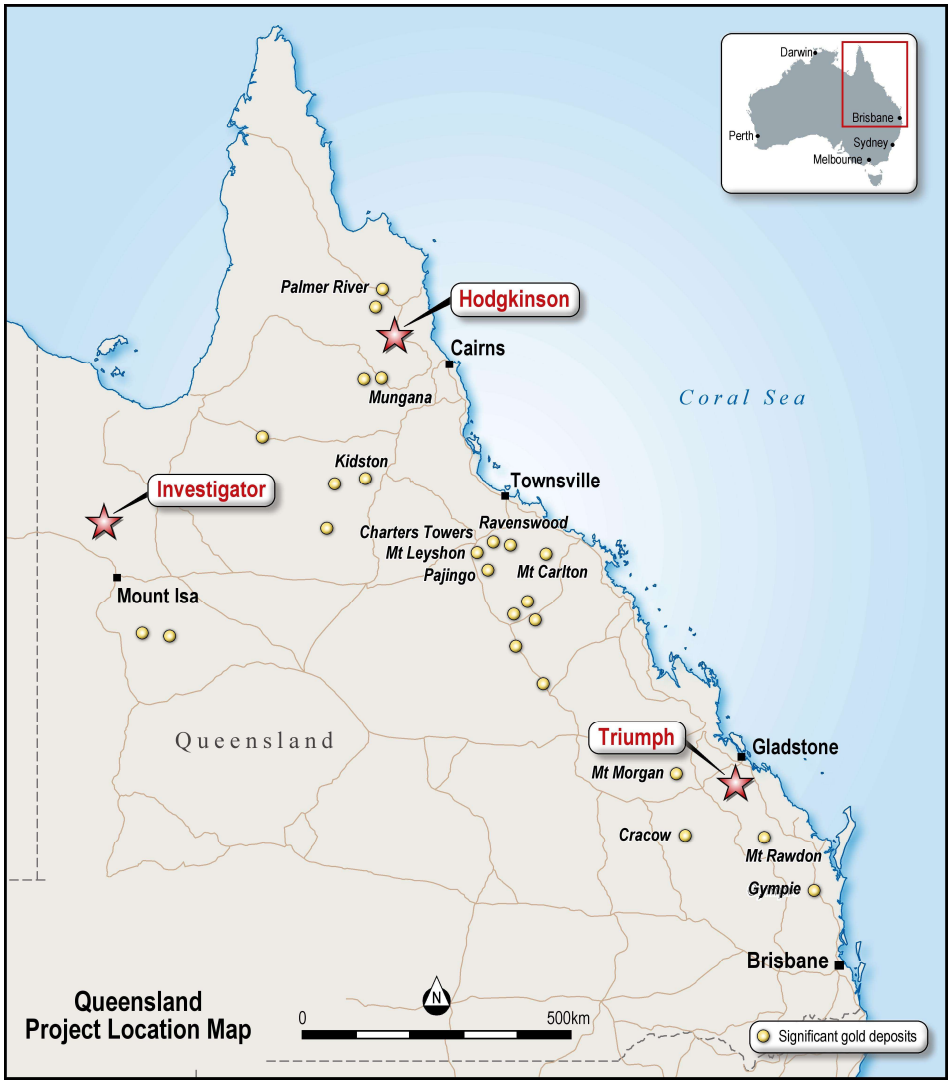
Triumph is centred around the historical Norton gold field from which ~20,000 oz of gold was extracted between 1879-1941. The project is located 50km south of the mining hub of Gladstone and comprises two exploration permits covering 138km^2. Triumph is located within the Wandilla Province of the New England Orogen. Nearby large gold deposits include Mt Rawdon (2.8 Moz Au), Mt Morgan (8 Moz Au and 0.4 Mt Cu) and Cracow (2 Moz Au). Triumph is a 15km^2 intrusion related gold system which has the potential to host both discrete high-grade vein deposits and large-scale, shear hosted gold deposits.

Hodgkinson Gold Copper Project (EPM18171, EPM19809, EPM25139, EPM27539, EPM27574, EPM27575: 100%)

Hodgkinson is located 100km north east of Cairns in North Queensland. The project comprises four exploration permits and two exploration lease applications covering 365km^2. The project is situated between the Palmer River alluvial gold field (1.35 Moz Au) and the historic Hodgkinson gold field (0.3 Moz Au) and incorporates the Elephant Creek Gold, Peninsula Gold-Copper and Campbell Creek Gold prospects. Hodgkinson has been extensively explored for tungsten, owing to its proximity to the Watershed and Mt Carbine tungsten deposits, but underexplored for gold. BHP-Utah International completed stream sediment sampling across the entire tenure in the late 1980's and confirmed that the area was anomalous in gold as well as tungsten.

Investigator Copper Project (EPM27344, EPM27345: 100%)

Investigator comprises two exploration permits covering 115km^2. It is located 110km north of Mt Isa and 12km south of the Mt Gordon Copper Mine. Investigator has seen no modern exploration and importantly, no holes have been drilled in the most prospective stratigraphic and structural positions.



JORC Code, 2012 Edition TABLE 1 – TRIUMPH GOLD PROJECT

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. • Drill holes were sited to test geophysical targets/surface geochemical targets as well as previous drilling results. • 1m samples were assayed in alteration or 4m composites in unaltered rock. • 4m composite RC samples were manually split by a riffle splitter and the splitter cleaned after each interval with a compressed air gun. • RC samples were submitted to the laboratory and sample preparation consisted of the drying of the sample, the entire sample being crushed to 70% passing 6mm and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns in a ring and puck pulveriser. RC samples are assayed for gold by 50g fire assay with AAS finish. Multielement analysis is completed using an ICPAES analysis. • Rock chip samples shown may represent float or outcrop grab samples. • Bedrock drilling was undertaken via open hole hammer with the bulk samples collected into buckets and the bottom of hole sample collected via spear sampling of the bucket.
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.).	• RC drilling technique using a 5.5" face sampling RC hammer. • Bedrock drilling was undertaken using a open hole 4.75" hammer.
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.	• For RC sample recoveries of less than approximately 80% are noted in the geological/sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. Very few samples were recorded with recoveries of less than 80%. No wet RC samples were recovered. • No relationship has been observed between sample recovery and grade. • Bedrock drilling samples recoveries were all >80% and no water was encountered in the shallow holes (average depth 5m).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Geological logging was carried out on all RC chips. This included lithology, alteration, sulphide percentages and vein percentages. • Geological logging of alteration type, alteration intensity, vein type and textures, % of veining, and sulphide composition. • All RC chip trays are photographed. • All drill holes are logged in full. • All bedrock drilling holes were geological logged with bottom of hole rock chips collected in chip trays.
Sub-sampling techniques, 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.	• 1m primary RC samples were obtained using a cyclone mounted 87.5%:12.5% riffle splitter. Compressed air was used to clean the splitter after each drill rod. • 4m composite RC samples obtained by manually splitting 1m primary samples with a standalone 87.5%:12.5% riffle splitter. • Duplicated samples were collected in visual ore zones and at a frequency of at least 1 in 20. • QAQC samples (standards / blanks) were submitted at a frequency of at least 1 in 20. Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by the Exploration Manager to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out. Sample sizes and preparation techniques are considered appropriate. • Bedrock drilling samples were collected from the bottom of hole 1m sample. Blank samples were used as QA/QC for the programme as part of the low-level detection analysis. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the nature of mineralisation within the project area. Duplicate RC sampling concentrated on potentially mineralised intervals.
Quality of 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• RC samples were assayed using 50g fire assay for gold which is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Fire assay is considered total assay for gold. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments have been used to determine assay results for any elements. • Monitoring of results of blanks and standards is conducted regularly. QAQC data is reviewed for bias prior to inclusion in any subsequent Mineral Resource estimate. • Au assays were completed as fire assay analysis and screen fire analysis will be contemplated on a suite of high-grade samples at the end of the drill programme. • For the bedrock drilling low level detection gold and multielement analysis was completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Significant intersections are routinely monitored through review of drill chip and by site visits by the Exploration Manager. • Data is verified and checked in Micromine software. • No drill holes have been twinned. • Primary data is collected via 'toughbook' laptops in the field in self-validating data entry forms. Data is subsequently uploaded into a corporate database for further validation/checking and data management. All original files are stored as a digital record. • No adjustments have been applied to assay data. • The assay laboratory is requested to re-split and re-assay high grade intervals as part of our verification where any concern on results is present with results reported in the relevant table.
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 collar locations are initially set out (and reported) using a hand held GPS with a location error of +/- 5m. All holes are pegged and will be accurately surveyed via RTK-DGPS at a later date. • Down hole surveys are completed using a "Pathfinder" or "EZ- Shot" digital survey system at a maximum interval of 30m. Measurements are taken either on a pull back from the RC hammer at the midpoint of a nonmagnetic stainless steel rod or completed as open hole surveys following hole completion. • All drilling is conducted on MGA94 Zone 56 grid system. • A topographic survey of the project area has not been conducted. • Bedrock drill holes were picked up using a handheld GPS with a location error of +/- 5m. None of these holes are planned for detailed survey pickup.
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 drill holes were sited to test surface geochemical and structural targets and not conducted in a regular grid type pattern. • The current drill hole spacing in some locations is of sufficient density to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource. A mineral resource estimate will be considered once further drilling is completed. • No sample compositing has been applied. • Bedrock drilling is a geochemical sampling technique of the basement rock below the shallow cover sediments and will not be used in a resource. RC drilling is completed across bedrock geochemical anomalies and these results may be used to form resources.
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**

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 drill holes were orientated in order to intersect the interpreted mineralisation zones as oblique (perpendicular) as possible. • Diamond drilling information is required to make the assessment on the best orientation of drilling to intersect the mineralisation at this time. • Bedrock drilling traverses was generally completed on traverses 100m to 1000m apart using the detailed airborne magnetics to identify prospective target structures. Bedrock holes along the traverses were spaced at 25m or 50m.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were stored in sealed polyweave bags on site and transported to the laboratory at regular intervals by MBK staff.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• The sampling techniques are regularly reviewed.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• 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.	• The Triumph project is within EPM18486 and EPM19343, both 100% owned by XXXX Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sunshine Gold Limited. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. • ML80035 (covering an area of 0.2km) is located within the project area and is excluded from the tenure. • Exploration is prohibited within a small area of Category B environmentally protected area as well as a National Park shown in Figure 1. The current approved Environmental Authority (EA) allows for advanced exploration activities to occur up to the National Park (NP) boundary.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• AMOCO conducted limited exploration focussing on the Bald Hill vein in 1987. 7 RC holes were drilled at Bald Hill. The bulk of exploration across the tenure has been conducted by Metal Bank Limited and subsidiary Roar Resources between 2012 – 2020). • Historical Exploration data and production records were compiled via open file reports accessible via the QLD Geological Survey QDEX system (notably Ball. L.C. 1906. Report on the Norton Goldfields, Queensland Geological Survey Publication 208). • All rock chip data shown was collected by Roar Resources Pty Ltd (100% subsidiary of Metal Bank Limited).
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**

Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• EPM18486 and EPM19343 overlaps the Calliope and Miriam Vale 1:100,000 map sheets. • The style of mineralisation intersected is intrusion related gold mineralisation within the northern New England Orogen.
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 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 intercept depth o hole length.	• Refer Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • 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.	• Unless specified otherwise, a nominal 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off has been applied incorporating up to 2m of internal dilution below the reporting cut-off grade to highlight zones of gold mineralisation. Refer Table 2. • High grade gold intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. • No metal equivalent values have been used for reporting exploration results.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The geometry of the mineralisation is not known in enough detail to determine the true width of the mineralisation. • Refer Table 1.
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 contained within this report.

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 results are presented in figures and tables contained within this report.
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.	• No other material data is presented in this report.
Further Work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further drilling is warranted and will be planned at all current priority targets and on bedrock geochemical anomalies defined.