demetallica
ASX: DRM

18 January 2023

Encouraging Copper Results from Maiden Drilling Program at Peake and Denison Project, South Australia

Demetallica Limited ("Demetallica") (ASX:DRM) is pleased to announce assays results from its maiden drilling program at the Peake and Denison project, located 150 kilometres northeast of the Prominent Hill Mine, South Australia.

Overview

- Three diamond holes were drilled into magnetic basement anomalies (Mawson, Wills and Wentworth) targeting Iron-Oxide Copper-Gold (IOCG) style deposits. Target depths were successfully achieved at the Mawson and Wills targets.
- At the Wills target – anomalous copper sulphide mineralisation associated with intense alteration, typical of IOCG-style deposits, was intersected:
    - 27m grading 0.08% Cu from 449m
    - 1m grading 0.15% Cu from 542m
    - 10m grading 0.21% Cu from 572m
    - 2m grading 0.17% Cu from 680m
- At the Mawson target – anomalous copper mineralisation, associated with IOCG-style alteration, was also intersected:
    - 2.1 m grading 0.13% Cu from 356.9m
    - 6m grading 0.11% Cu from 384m
- Both targets warrant further drilling.

Following completion of the takeover offer from AIC Mines Limited ("AIC Mines") (ASX:A1M) and compulsory acquisition of the remaining shares in Demetallica, Demetallica is now wholly owned by AIC Mines (see AIC Mines' ASX announcement titled "Completion of Compulsory Acquisition of Demetallica Limited" dated 12 January). Demetallica is expected to be removed from the ASX official list on Monday 23 January 2023.

Peake and Denison Project

The Peake and Denison project is located 750km NNW of Adelaide along the north-eastern margin of the Gawler Craton (Figure 1). The project tenements cover approximately 2,500km^2 of the Peake and Denison Inlier.

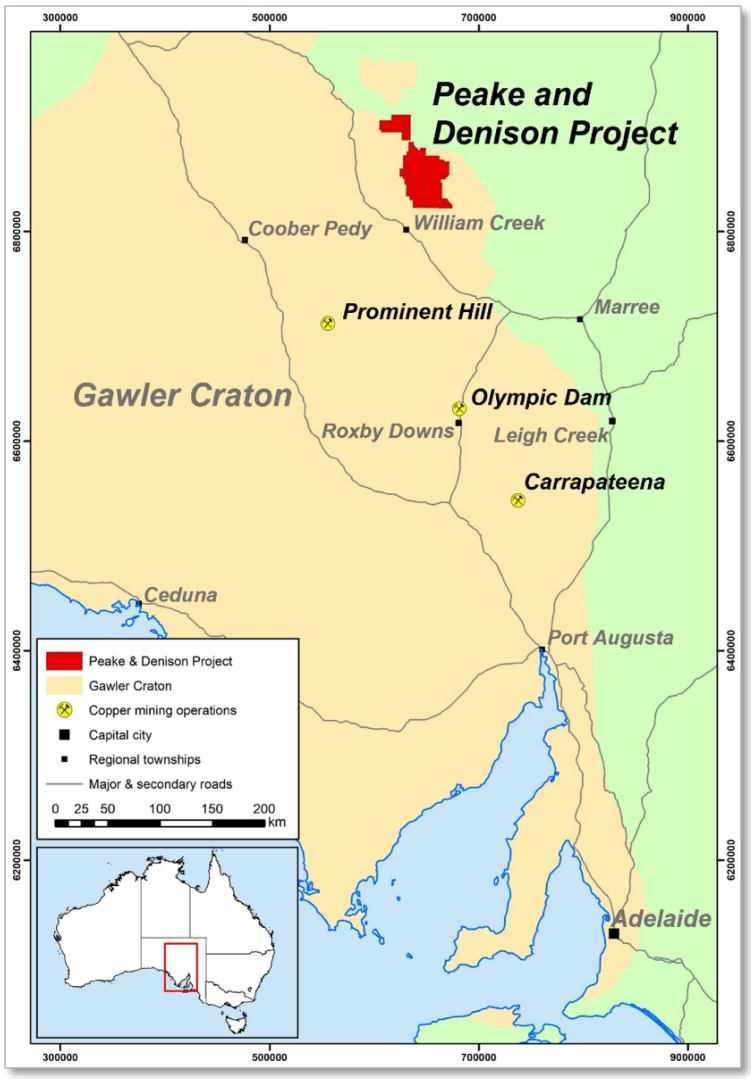

Figure 1: Peake and Denison Project location map

Exploration at the Peake and Denison Project is funded by OZ Minerals Ltd under a Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement. OZ Minerals Ltd can earn an initial 51% interest in the project by sole funding $4 million of exploration expenditure over three years (Stage 1). OZ Minerals Ltd can earn an additional 19% interest by sole funding a further $6 million of expenditure over the subsequent three years (Stage 2).

Historical drilling has shown that basement rocks in the Peake and Denison Inlier have undergone sodic-calcic-iron alteration developed at broadly the same time (1520-1470Ma) as alteration related to copper-gold deposits in the Cloncurry region, indicating similar potential for large IOCG deposits.

Eight priority targets were defined across the Peake and Denison Project. Three of these targets were selected for initial drilling (Figure 2). Only the Mawson and Wills targets were effectively tested by drilling as the hole (WW22DD001) testing the Wentworth target encountered drilling difficulties in the cover sequence and was abandoned at 107m depth.

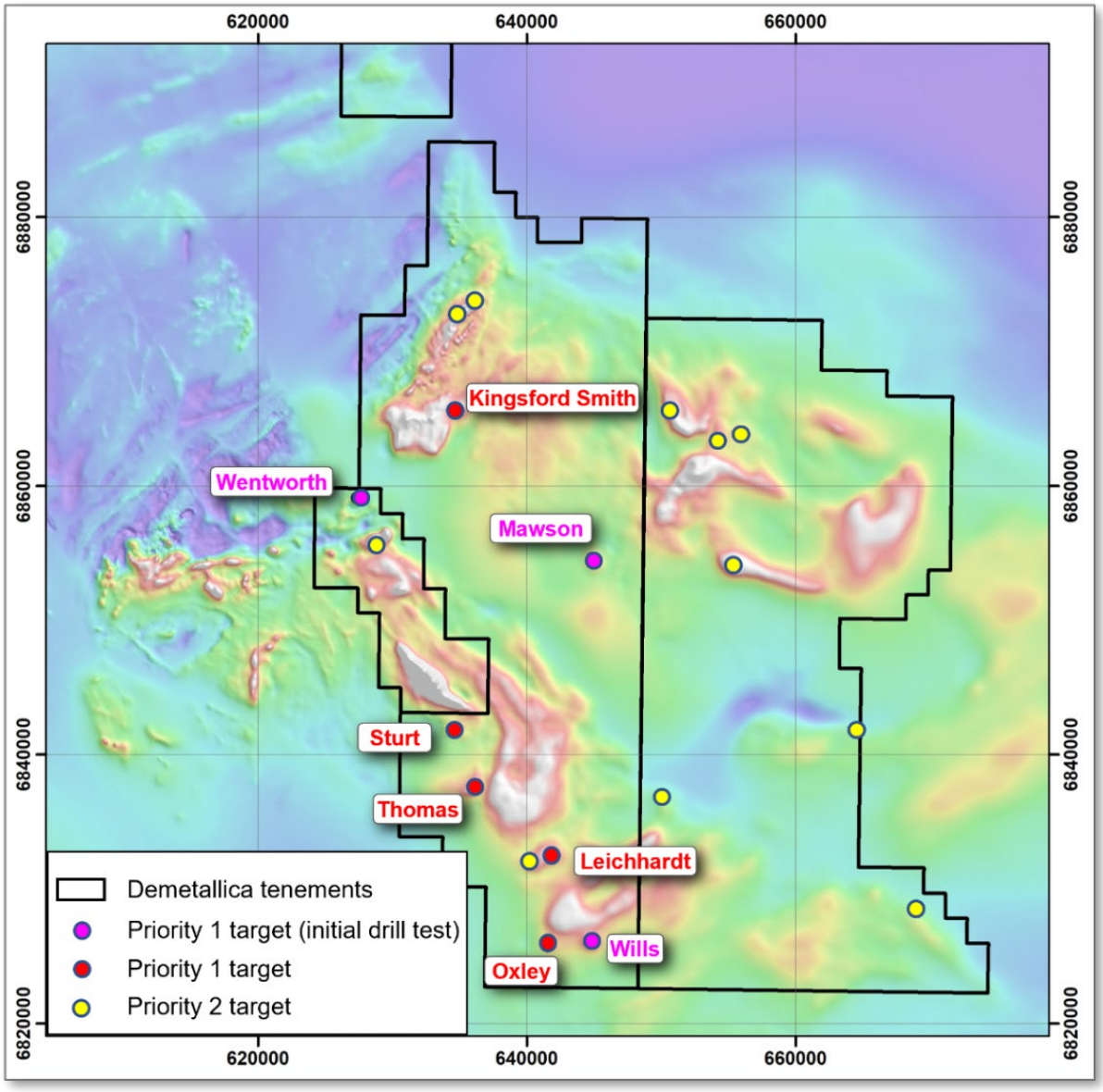

Figure 2: Priority targets on magnetics image.

Drilling Results

Wills Target

The Wills target is a discrete 1km x 1km magnetic anomaly (Figure 3). A single diamond drill hole, WL22DD001, was drilled to a depth of 720.5m targeting the peak of the magnetic response. Anomalous copper sulphide mineralisation, in the form of chalcopyrite, associated with intense magnetite, actinolite, biotite and chlorite hydrothermal alteration is present throughout the length of basement intersected, including the following significant intercepts (Figure 4):

- 27m grading 0.08% Cu from 449m
  - including 1m grading 0.20% Cu from 458m, and
  - 5m grading 0.12% Cu from 470m
- 1m grading 0.15% Cu from 542m
- 10m grading 0.21% Cu from 572m
  - including 3m grading 0.40% Cu from 575m
- 2m grading 0.17% Cu from 680m

Additional information is provided in Appendix Table 2.

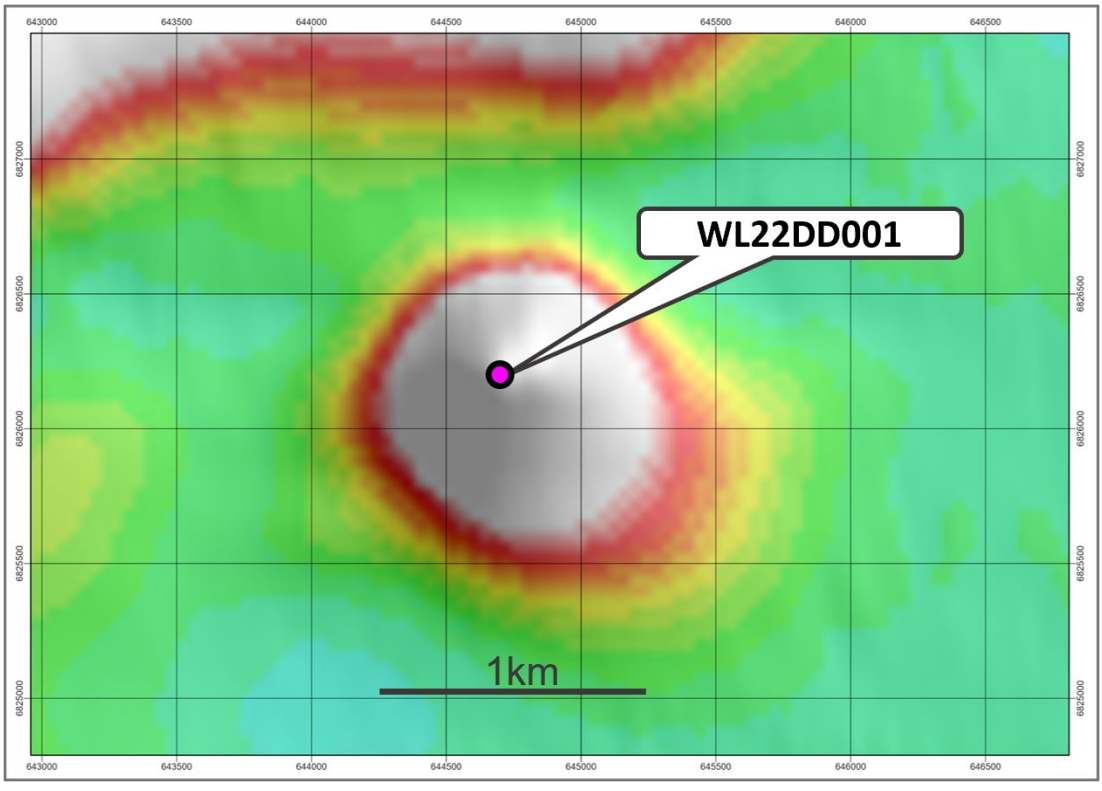

Figure 3: Wills magnetic anomaly showing location of drill hole WL22DD001

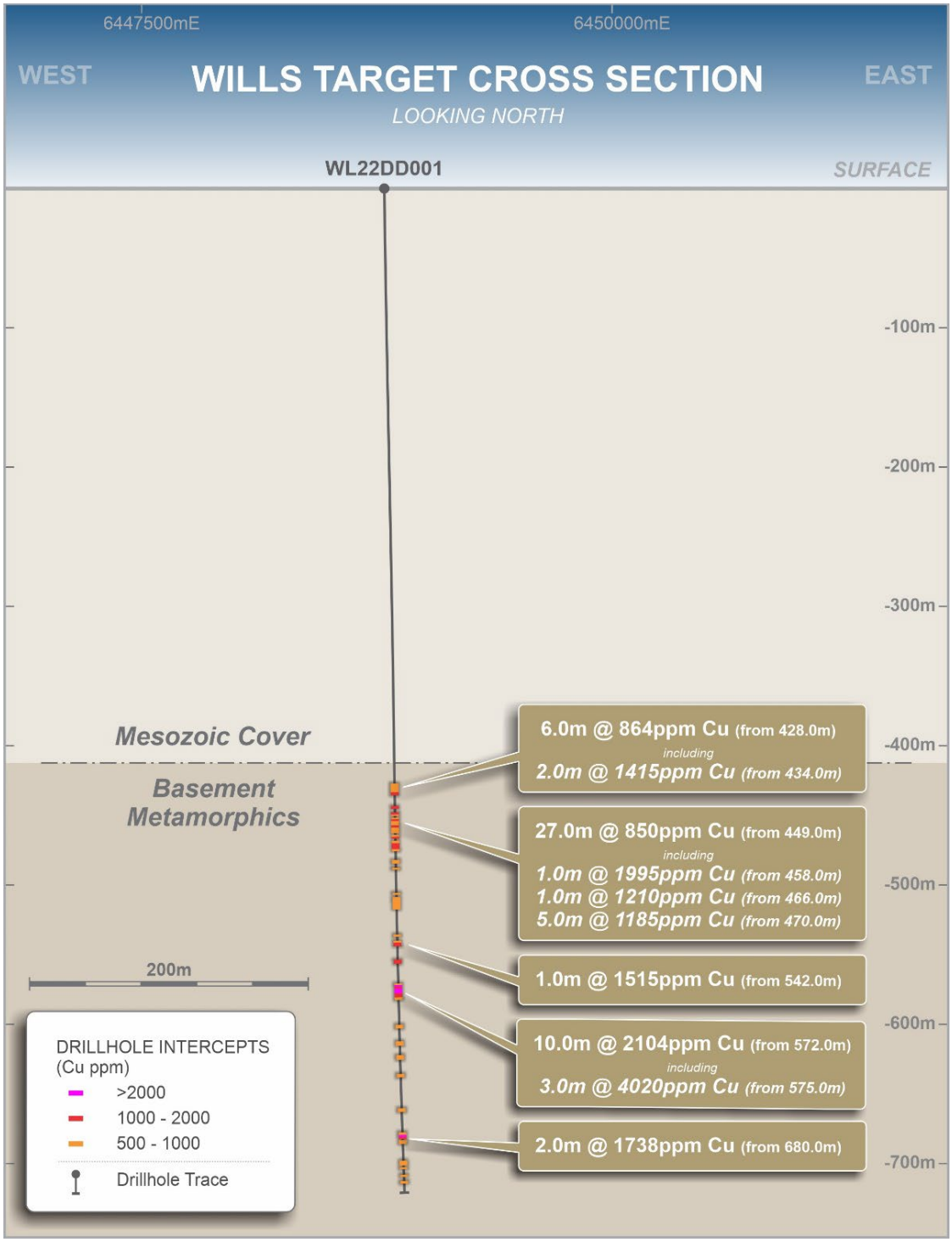

Figure 4: Cross section at 6826200mN through the Wills Target.

Basement metamorphics were intersected at 408.5m depth after passing through a younger age cover sequence of black shale and lesser sandstone, comprising felsic volcanics to granitic gneiss variably altered by intense hematitic potassic feldspar alteration later brecciated and overprinted by hydrothermal magnetite, actinolite, clinopyroxene, biotite and chlorite alteration associated with chalcopyrite mineralisation (Figure 5).

As a single hole test into a large discrete magnetic feature, now known to be caused by intense hydrothermal alteration associated with copper mineralisation, ample space remains within the footprint of the geophysical anomaly to define further copper mineralisation on the scale of a large IOCG deposit.

Figure 5: WL22DD001: Examples of hematite dominant alteration of volcanics with copper sulphide (chalcopyrite) mineralisation between 575m-577.7m. Drill core shown is 63.5mm in diameter.

Mawson Target

The Mawson Target is a 1.2km x 800m magnetic anomaly coincident with a gravity anomaly interpreted to lie adjacent a large northwest-trending fault (Figure 2 and 6). Drill hole MW22DD001 targeted the larger northern portion of the magnetic anomaly and was completed to a depth of 535.1m after intersecting basement at 318m (Figure 7).

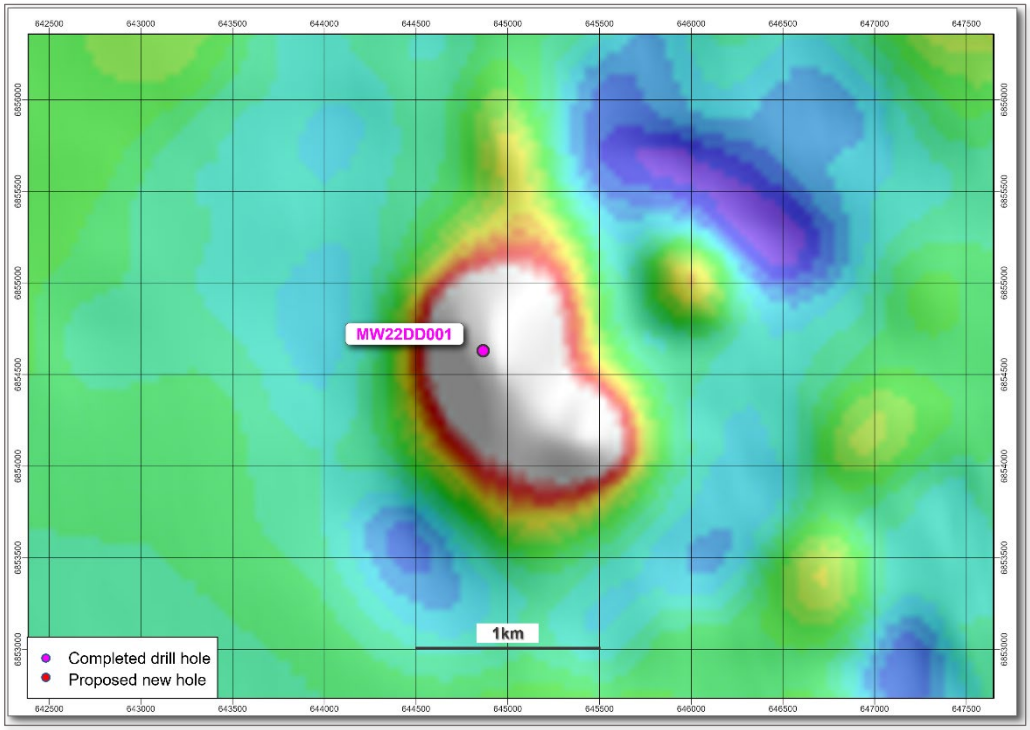

Figure 6: Mawson magnetic anomaly showing location of drill hole MW22DD001

Basement rocks comprise felsic volcanics and granitic gneisses similar to the Wills target and similarly altered by hematite-feldspar before brecciation and overprinting by hydrothermal magnetic, biotite, actinolite and chlorite. Associated copper sulphide mineralisation is less developed in this hole with only two significant intercepts near the top of the basement contact:

- 2.1 m grading 0.13% Cu from 356.9m
- 6.0m grading 0.11% Cu from 384m

Wentworth Target

Drill hole WW22DD001 testing the Wentworth target (Figure 2) encountered drilling difficulties in the cover sequence and was abandoned at 107m depth. As the hole had drilled through the Great Artesian Basin, on completion of the hole a bridge seal and concrete grout cap were installed to seal the hole. Subsequent inspection however showed that water was propagating to surface. The incident was reported to the South Australian Department of Energy and Mining. A plan to remediate the hole has been devised and is planned for the March 2023 Quarter.

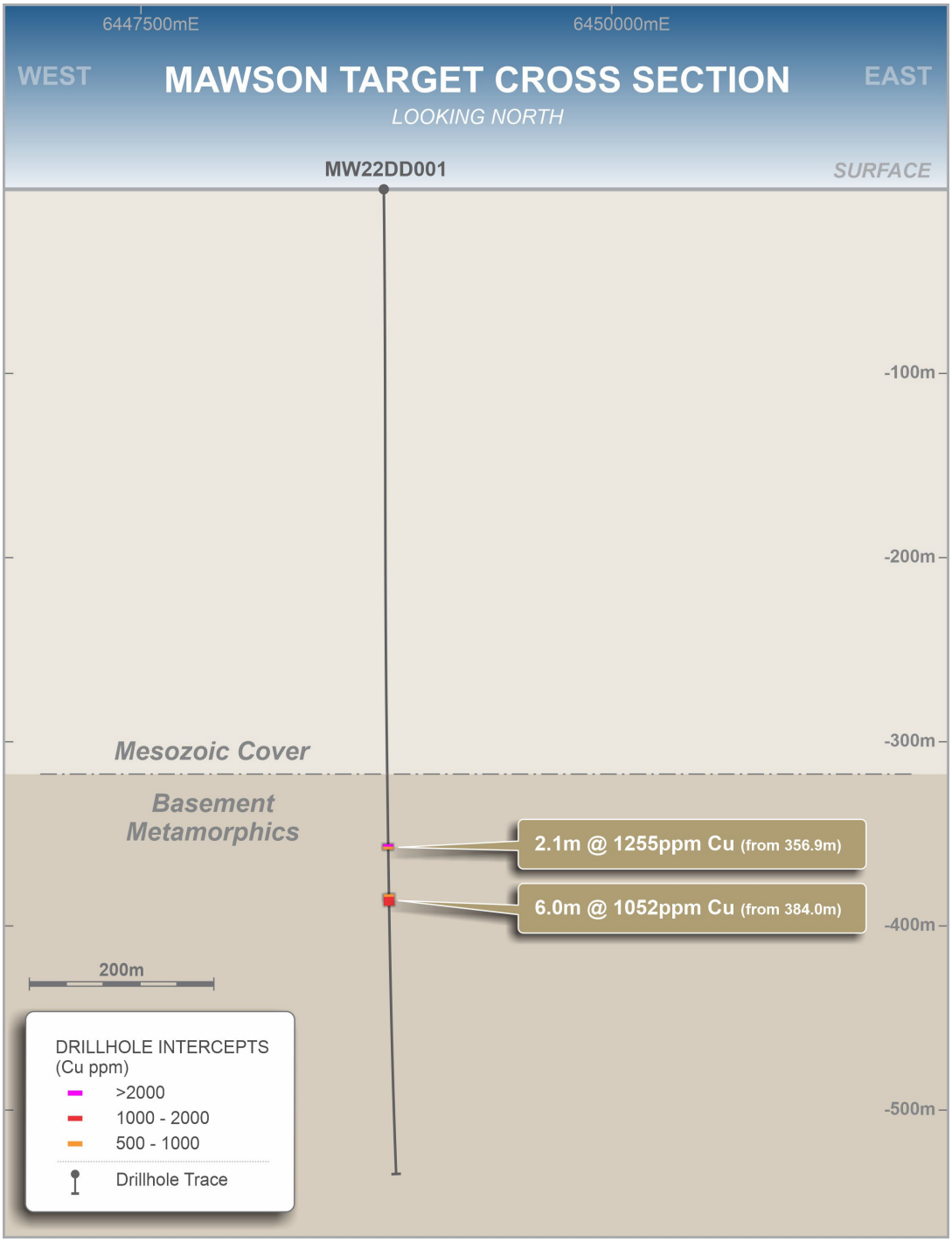

Figure 7: Cross section at 6826200mN through the Mawson Target.

The Government of South Australia co-funded the drilling program through its Accelerated Discovery Initiative, providing $230,000 towards drilling activities.

Authorisation

This announcement has been approved for issue by, and enquiries regarding this announcement may be directed to Aaron Colleran, Director, via info@aicmines.com.au.This announcement has been approved for issue by, and enquiries regarding this announcement may be directed to Aaron Colleran, Managing Director, via info@aicmines.com.au.

Exploration Information Extracted from ASX Announcements

This announcement contains information extracted from previous Demetallica Limited ASX market announcements reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" ("2012 JORC Code").

- Peake and Denison Copper Exploration Strategy Supercharged by First Results – 22 October 2022
- Initial Public Offering Prospectus – 24 May 2022

Demetallica confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original ASX announcement.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Geological Data and Exploration Results is based on information, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mike Taylor who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they have undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Taylor is a full-time employee of AIC Mines Limited. Mr Taylor consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1.

Table 1: Peake and Denison Project –Drill Hole Locations (All Holes)

Hole ID	Method	Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	Assay Status
WL22DD001	RM/DDH	720.5	644877	6854634	-90	0	Received
MW22DD001	RM/DDH	535.1	644696	6826181	-90	0	Received
WW22DD001	RM.DDH	107	627384	6859092	-90	0	Not Sampled

All coordinates reported in GDA94, Zone 53. RM = Rotary Mud, DD = Diamond

Table 2: Peake and Denison Project – Reconnaissance Drilling – Anomalous Intercepts

HOLE_ID	Hole Type	Target		Depth (From)	Depth (To)	Interval	Au ppb	Cu ppm
WL22DD001	DDH	Wills		428	436	6	BDL	864
			Including	*434*	*436*	*2*	*BDL*	*1415*
				449	476	27	BDL	850
			Including	*449*	*450*	*1*	*BDL*	*1125*
			Including	*453*	*454*	*1*	*BDL*	*1175*
			Including	*458*	*459*	*1*	*BDL*	*1995*
			Including	*466*	*467*	*1*	*BDL*	*1210*
			Including	*470*	*475*	*5*	*BDL*	*1185*
				514	515	1	0.02	997
				542	543	1	BDL	1515
				554	555	1	BDL	1010
				572	582	10	BDL	2104
			Including	*575*	*578*	*3*	*0.03*	*4020*
				680	682	2	BDL	1738
				699	702	3	BDL	870
MW22DD001	DDH	Mawson		356.9	359	2.1	0.01	1255
				384	390	6	0.03	1052

The data aggregation method uses length weighted averaging with anomalous values: Cu > 500 ppm and/or Au >10 ppb
All intercepts represent down hole lengths. True widths are not currently known due to wide spacing of the drilling.
Maximum dilution in an interval is 3 metres
BDL = Below Detection Limit

Appendix 2. JORC Code 2012 Assessment and Reporting Criteria

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.*	• The Peake and Denison Project was sampled using diamond drilling (DDH) with mud rotary (MD) collars. • 100% of the assays reported are from HQ core samples. Core samples of typically 1 metre lengths were split with a core saw and half core samples submitted for analysis. Reported results are from 0.6-1.0m lengths. Half HQ core samples are appropriate to indicate the degree and extent of mineralisation during this phase of exploration. Duplicate core samples were not submitted and were not deemed necessary for this early phase of exploration assessment. • The samples assayed included typically one metre lengths of halved HQ core although a small number of samples (approximately 2%) had interval lengths of between 0.6m and 0.8m. Sample intervals were selected from zones. Variation in core sample lengths reflects visible change in lithology or sulphide content. • Sampling was done selectively across zones of alteration and sulphide mineralisation where prospective geology and/or visible sulphides were apparent but typically.at the geologist's discretion. • Portable XRF measurements have been recorded approximately every 1m for the entire cored intervals of the holes. Photographs have been taken of all drill core trays. This detailed information was used to determine zones of mineralisation for assay and appropriate sample lengths. • Core samples were split with a core saw and half core samples ranging from 0.6-1.0 metre lengths were sent to ALS laboratories for assay. One metre length core samples are considered appropriate for the laboratory analysis of intervals with visible copper mineralisation, however variation in sample size to align with visible changes in lithology or sulphide content is also appropriate. • Samples were either sent to ALS laboratory in Adelaide for sample preparation (documentation, crushing, pulverizing and subsampling). Geochemical analyses for gold and multi-element suite analyses, including base metals, were undertaken at the ALS laboratory in Perth. • 30g charges were prepared for fire assay for gold and 0.25g charges were prepared for multi-element analyses; in both instances the sub-sample size used for assay is industry standard.
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).*	• Drilling contractor Adams Drillers conducted the drilling. • Each hole was rotary-mud drilled through the cover sequence (pre-collar) until the hole intersected basement. Drill hole WW22DD001 did not intersect basement. • The pre-collar had 30m of 8 5/8 inch steel casing installed at the top of the hole from surface, this portion of the drill casing is called the conductor. The remainder of the rotary mud portion of the hole, drilled down into basement (WW22DD001 did not reach basement but the same technique was used) had 4 ½ inch steel casing inserted to the bottom which was then pressure-cemented to secure the casing in the hole. • The remainder of holes MW22DD001 and WL22DD001 were drilled using diamond drilling coring method in HQ core (drill core retrieved from this drilling technique is 63.5mm in diameter). • A Reflex north-seeking gyro downhole survey system was used to survey the drill hole every 30m down the hole to give an accurate trajectory of the drill hole. • The drilling program was supervised by experienced Demetallica personnel.

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.*	• Core recovery measurements for the mineralised zones reported indicate 99% recovery for sampled intervals. As such, there is no apparent correlation between ground conditions/drilling technique and anomalous metal grades. • Ground conditions in the basement rocks for both holes was generally excellent with near 100% core recovery. • There is no apparent relationship between sample recovery and metal grade for the reported intervals. Sample bias does not appear to have occurred.
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 of the cover sequence and basement has been conducted by experienced Demetallica geologists. Logging detail was sufficient for early stage exploration and including logging of lithologies, alteration and mineralisation. Magnetic susceptibility and specific gravity data has also been collected. • Geological logging is qualitative in nature and records interpreted lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining and other features of the samples. • Geological logging is qualitative. Magnetic susceptibility and specific gravity measurements are quantitative. • Due to the early stage of this drilling program, data was not expected to be used for resource estimation mining studies or metallurgical studies.
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.*	• 98% of the half core samples reported were 1 metre lengths (with other sample lengths ranging 0.6-0.8m). The sample lengths are considered to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation being targeted. • Logging of the drill core was conducted to sufficient detail to maximise the representivity of the samples when determining sampling intervals. • Duplicate core samples were not submitted and were not deemed necessary for this early phase of exploration assessment
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.*	• All samples were submitted to ALS laboratories Adelaide to be crushed and pulverized to ensure minimum 85% passing 75µm. Splits of the resulting pulps were sent by ALS to their Perth laboratory for analysis. • A 30g subsample was analysed by fire assay fusion (lead flux with Ag collector) with AAS finish (method Au-AA25). A 10-20g pulp subsample was analysed for multi-element analyses of 0.25g subsamples using four acid digest (HF-HNO3-HClO4) with an ICP-MS/ICP-AES finish (method ME-MS61). • Analytical methods Au-AA25 and ME-MS61 are considered to provide 'near-total' analyses and are considered appropriate for regional exploratory appraisal and evaluation of any high-grade material intercepted. • Quality control samples were submitted at a rate of approximately 9% of total samples submitted. Commercially produced Cu-Au standards, coarse-grained (chips) blanks and fine-grained (pulp) blanks

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		were submitted as blind samples. • For the laboratory assays reported in the body of this document an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been confirmed.
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 intersection reporting has been verified by alternative company personnel. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data. • All geological logging has been validated using Demetallica's data entry protocols and will be uploaded to Demetallica's geological database for data storage.
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 collar positions were located by handheld GPS with approximately +/-2m accuracy, sufficient accuracy for the reporting of information in the body of this document. • Downhole orientation surveys were conducted at ~30m intervals by the drilling contractor using a Reflex north-seeking gyro. • The survey data spacing is considered adequate. • Grid system used is GDA94, Zone 53. • Only single holes have been drilled and topography is not relevant
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.*	• Drill core has been typically sampled at intervals of 1 metre lengths through the main zone of mineralization. The data spacing is considered appropriate for assessing mineralisation and reporting geochemical results. • No compositing applied
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.*	• All holes were drilled vertically because of the requirement to drill through a thick cover sequence obscuring basement; this is the best method to ensure drill success rate in covered terranes, and Demetallica has no prior drilling experience in the project area. This means that the drill core is no oriented and geological structures cannot be measured. It is uncertain at this stage of the true orientation of any mineralisation encountered in the drilling and if either the Wills or Mawson target is followed. Additional data will be required to ascertain better geological information to better inform possible orientations of mineralised structures. • No orientation-based sampling bias is expected or evident in the assay results presented.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The transportation was via a third party transport company and loading of the pallets was supervised by Demetallica personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews have been completed.

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.*	• Drill hole WW22DD001 was drilled on EL 6270 and drill holes MW22DD001 and WL22DD001 are on EL 6221. The tenements are 100% owned by Demetallica. • The project is in Joint Venture with OZ Minerals Ltd which has the right to earn up to a 70% interest in the project, including EL's 6270 and 6221. • A registered native title claim exists over EL's 6270 and 6221 and Demetallica has a Native Title agreement with the Arabana Aboriginal Corporation (Arabana). Native title site clearances were conducted at each drill site with Arabana representatives prior to drilling. • Access agreements are in place with the relevant landholders. • A PEPR is in place authorising the drilling • EL's 6270 and 6221are secure and compliant with the Conditions of Grant. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the project area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The only pre-existing exploration data prior to drilling of the three targets at Wentworth, Mawson and Wills was publicly available magnetics and gravity data and 23 drill holes that intersected basement across the 2,500kn2 tenure held by Demetallica. • Some drill holes are available for viewing at the core library in Adelaide, however these covered a broad area and were only used to help interpret the basement geology across the project area. No previous drilling is available near any of the targets drilled by Demetallica.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area is cover by 150m to +400m of younger cover lying over crystalline basement of the Peake and Denison Inliers. • The basement rocks, and hydrothermal alteration of those rocks present in historic drill holes is similar to geological aspects of the basement in the Eastern Succession of the Mt Isa Inlier in the Cloncurry district of NW Qld. The Cloncurry district is host to numerous significant copper deposits, known as Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) type deposits including Ernest Henry, Osborne and Starra. Demetallica is targeting IOCG type deposits in the Peake and Denison project area. • Demetallica view both the Mawson and Wills drill holes reported here to have similar geological features to some of the Cloncurry IOCG type deposits based on visual observations from the logging of those holes.

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 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.*
		• Refer to tables in the body of this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The average grades presented in this report are length-weighted averages above a 0.05% (500ppm) Cu and 10ppb Au cut off. • Internal dilution is generally < three non-continuous metres. • No high cuts have been applied. • Metal equivalents have not been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient drilling in the targeted area. • Anomalous intercepts are reported over down hole length as true width is not known, due to the early stage of exploration. • At this early stage of exploration the relationships between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths are not known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• All relevant figures are included in the body of this announcement.
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 material zones of enrichment in typical ore forming elements have been reported herein.
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 meaningful and material information has been included in the body of this announcement. • No metallurgical or mineralogical assessments have been completed.
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.*	• The current drilling program is complete. The nature and scale of further work will be assessed following further analysis of all drilling and other data and in consultation with JV partners.