21 November 2023

Assays Confirm Thick Outcropping Zones of Higher-Grade Cu-Mo Mineralisation at the Briggs Project in Queensland

Summary:

- **Assays from the current core drilling program at the Briggs Copper Project in Central Queensland have confirmed a higher-grade zone of copper-molybdenum mineralisation straddling the contact between the granodiorite intrusion and enclosing volcanic sediments.**
- **Holes 23BRD0019 and 23BRD0020 both intersected thick zones of copper-molybdenum mineralisation along their entire length other than in minor post-mineral intrusions.**
- **Both holes were terminated in mineralisation at planned depth ~200m down-hole depth. The purpose of this program was to test for mineralisation that could be accessed in a higher-grade starter pit.**
- **Significant thicknesses of mineralisation at grades >0.30% copper was encountered from surface in both holes:**

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intersection Length (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)
23BRD0019	**8.5**	**197.0**	**188.5**	**0.30**	**46**
incl	**8.5**	**67.0**	**58.5**	**0.36**	**34**
and	**106.2**	**153.0**	**46.8**	**0.35**	**41**
and	**161**	**177.0**	**16.0**	**0.40**	**47**
23BRD0020	0.0	200.5	200.5	0.29	37
incl	**0.0**	**28.0**	**28.0**	**0.32**	**35**
and	**52.0**	**78.0**	**26.0**	**0.34**	**75**
and	**89.0**	**200.5**	**111.5**	**0.33**	**34**
incl	**89.0**	**105.9**	**16.9**	**0.47**	**72**
and	**114.8**	**160.0**	**45.2**	**0.32**	**33**
and	**167.2**	**200.5**	**33.3***	**0.37**	**24**
incl	**171.0**	**185.0**	**14.0**	**0.50**	**26**

- **Additional drilling also confirmed continuity of mineralisation between the Inferred Resources for the Northern Porphyry and Briggs Central.**
- **Drilling will continue until mid-December to test for further zones of higher-grade mineralisation around the Briggs Central porphyry.**
- **Further drilling to evaluate the intrusive contact zone is planned to commence in early Q2 2024 with the objective of upgrading resource confidence in order to support a scoping study.**

Alma Metals Limited (ASX: ALM, "the Company" or "Alma") provides assay results from the first four holes of the current drilling program at the Briggs Copper-Molybdenum Project in Queensland (Figure 1). Exploration at Briggs is being funded by Alma under an Earn-In Joint Venture agreement where Alma currently has a 30% JV interest and can earn up to a 70% interest from owner Canterbury Resources Limited (ASX: CBY) via a staged earn-in.

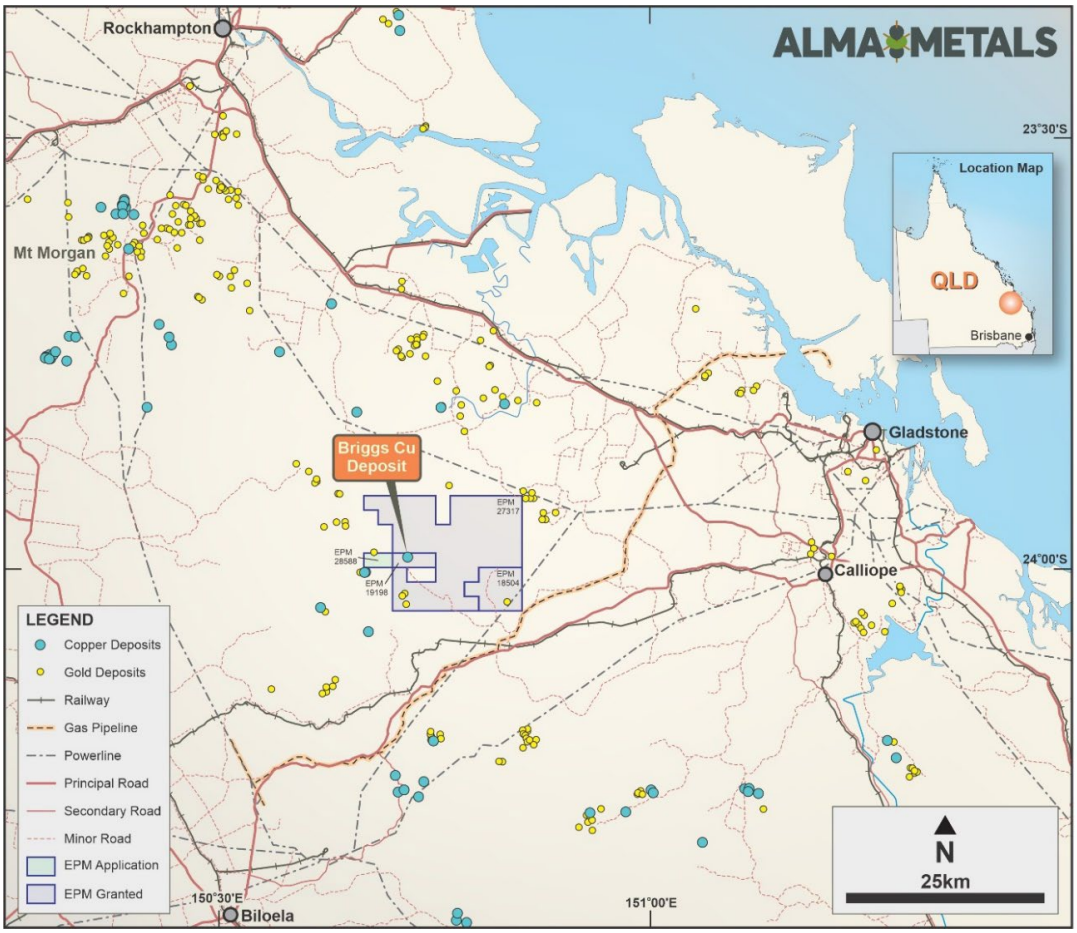

Figure 1. *Regional plan showing proximity of the Briggs copper deposit to key infrastructure elements around Gladstone.*

The Project includes the Briggs Copper-Molybdenum deposit, where an Inferred Mineral Resource of 415Mt at 0.25% Cu and 31ppm Mo has been defined at a 0.20% Cu cut-off grade (ALM release 6 July 2023). The current drill program has been testing the Exploration Target[1] of 480-880Mt @ 0.20% to 0.30% Cu and 25 to 40ppm Mo which surrounds the Inferred Resource (ALM release 18 July 2023) and testing a zone of potentially elevated copper and molybdenum grades around the margin of the central porphyry (see Figure 3 and ASX release dated 21 September 2023).

1. ***NOTE:*** *The potential tonnage and grade ranges of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in an increase in the Mineral Resource Estimate. The Exploration Target for Briggs excludes the current Inferred Resource estimate (415Mt at 0.25% Cu, 31ppm Mo).*

Assay Results for drill holes 23BRD0017 to 23BRD0020

Drill holes **23BRD0017** and **23BRD0018** were drilled to test mineralisation within the Exploration Target adjacent to the southern extent of the Northern Porphyry (Figure 2 and Tables 1 and 2). Moderate thicknesses of copper and molybdenum mineralisation was encountered in these holes (see Table 1), supporting the extension of mineralisation outside the current Inferred Resource. This mineralisation occurs in the gap between the Northern Porphyry and Briggs Central inferred resources and is within the Exploration Target.

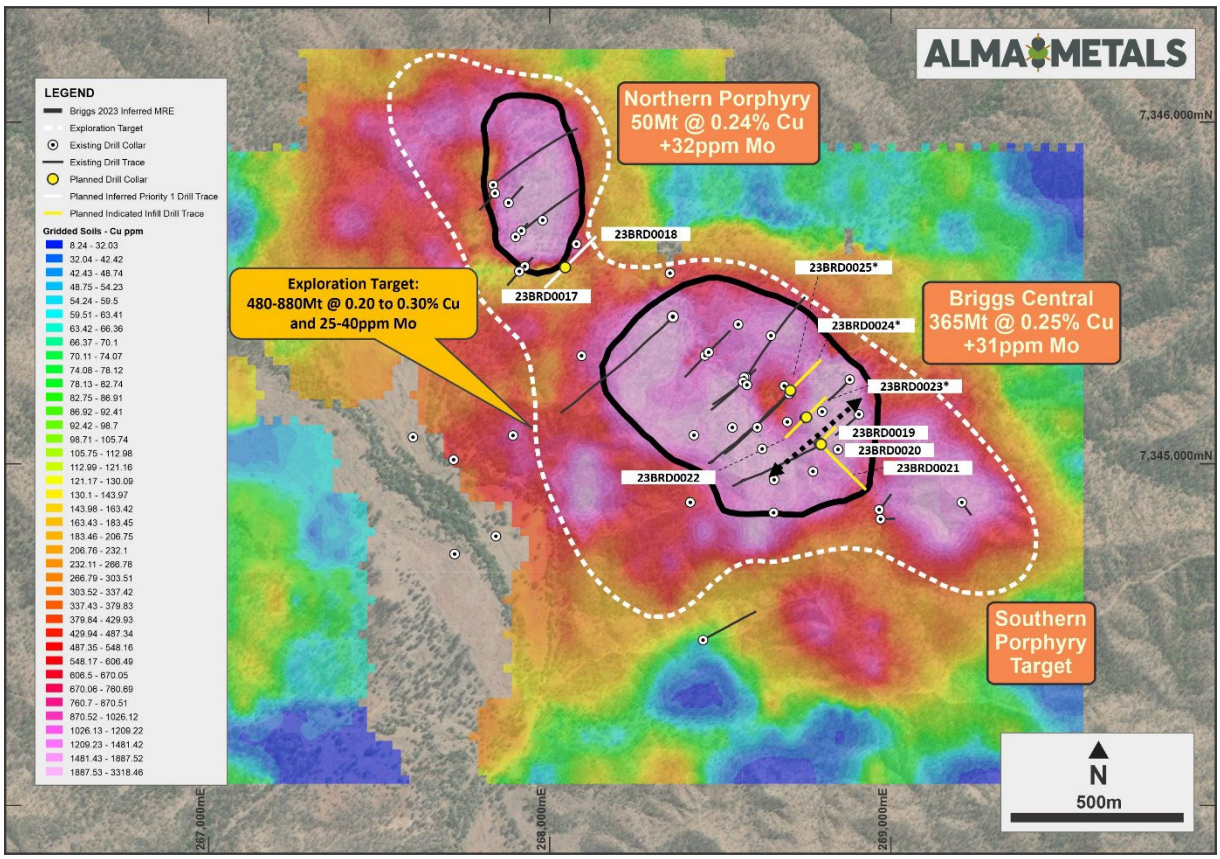

Figure 2. *Plan displaying Cu in soil geochemistry, Exploration Target outline and existing Inferred Resource outline (black), plus historic and recently completed drill holes. Location of cross-section depicted with dashed black line. Assays are awaited for holes 23BRD0021 and 23BRD022. Hole 23BRD0023 is in progress and holes 23BRD0024 and 23BRD0025 are planned for completion in this program.*

Drill holes **23BRD0019** and **23BRD0020** were collared near the south-eastern margin of the Briggs Central Inferred Resource to test for potential higher-grade Cu-Mo mineralisation straddling the contact between the main porphyritic granodiorite intrusion and the surrounding volcanic sediments (Figure 2). Higher grades in the top 50-200m were targeted to test the potential for a high-grade starter pit.

This drilling has been highly successful, with both holes encountering mineralisation averaging 0.3% copper and 37ppm to 46ppm molybdenum along their entire length, other than in minor dykes of post-mineral intrusive (Figure 3 and Table 1).

Mineralisation occurs as chalcopyrite and molybdenite grains in quartz veins within both heavily altered porphyritic granodiorite (Figure 4) and the surrounding volcanic sediments, and as fine disseminations throughout the rock mass. **Multiple, thick, down-hole zones of coherent mineralisation exceeding 0.30% copper were encountered, along with molybdenum grades significantly higher than those in the Inferred Resource.**

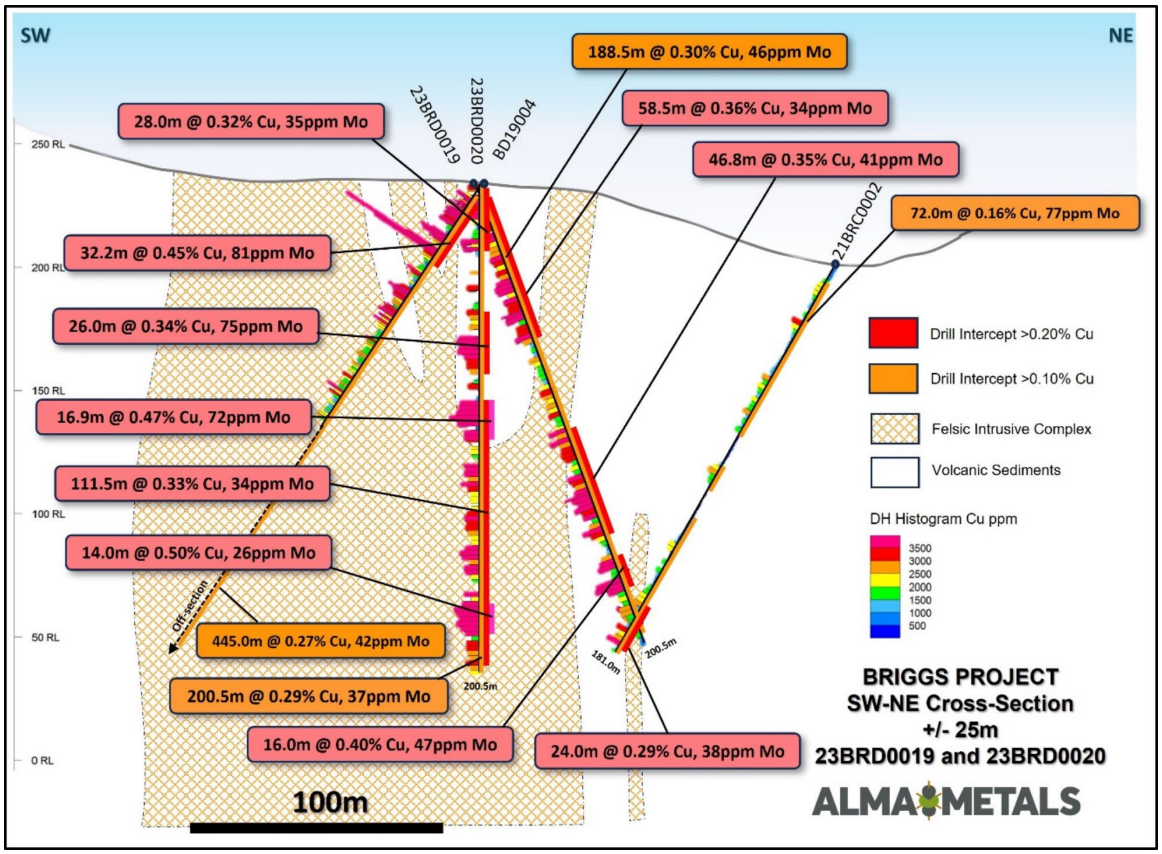

Figure 3. *Cross-Section for 23BRD0019 and 23BRD0020, Briggs Central.*

Figure 4. *Strongly altered, quartz veined and mineralised porphyritic granodiorite in 23BRD0020 from 174.2m to 177.3m down-hole depth. Average assay for this interval is 0.59% Cu and 11ppm Mo.*

These results strongly validate the concept of enhanced copper and molybdenum grades in the zone straddling the contact between the granodiorite intrusion and the surrounding volcanic sediments, both at the Northern Porphyry and at Briggs Central.

Significant further drilling is warranted to evaluate the full potential of this annular zone, which the Company believes may allow for a resource upgrade in 2024 that would support a scoping study.

Table 1 *Assay Results for drill holes 23BRD0017 to 23BRD0020*

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Cut-off (% Cu)
23BRD0017	7.0	99.0	92.0	0.14	33	Min-Env
incl	7.0	55.0	48.0	0.17	31	0.10%
and	61.4	79.0	17.6	0.13	23	0.10%
and	88.8	99.0	10.3	0.16	69	0.10%
23BRD0018	8.5	19.9	11.4	0.20	18	0.10%
23BRD0019	**8.5**	**197.0**	**188.5**	**0.30**	**46**	0.10%
incl	**8.5**	**67.0**	**58.5**	**0.36**	**34**	0.30%
and	**106.2**	**153.0**	**46.8**	**0.35**	**41**	0.30%
and	**161**	**177.0**	**16.0**	**0.40**	**47**	0.30%
23BRD0020	0.0	200.5	200.5*	0.29	37	Min-env
incl	**0.0**	**28.0**	**28.0**	**0.32**	**35**	0.30%
and	**52.0**	**78.0**	**26.0**	**0.34**	**75**	0.30%
and	**89.0**	**200.5**	**111.5**	**0.33**	**34**	0.20%
incl	**89.0**	**105.9**	**16.9**	**0.47**	**72**	0.30%
and	**114.8**	**160.0**	**45.2**	**0.32**	**33**	0.30%
and	**167.2**	**200.5**	**33.3***	**0.37**	**24**	0.30%
incl	**171.0**	**185.0**	**14.0**	**0.50**	**26**	0.40%

Notes:
1. Downhole intersections may not reflect true widths.
2. Average grades are weighted against sample interval.
3. Significant results reported at 0.0%Cu, 0.1%Cu, 0.2%Cu, 0.3%Cu and 0.4% Cu cut-off grade.
4. Significant intervals reported are >10m with a maximum internal dilution of 4m.
5. Intervals where no core has been recovered the assay is deemed to be the average of the preceding and following assay.
6. * Denotes end of hole depth

Table 2 *Collar details of completed core drill holes in the current program at the Briggs Copper Project*

Target	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
Northern Porphyry	23BRD0017	268049	7345573	174m	235	-70	193.1m
Northern Porphyry	23BRD0018	268048	7345572	174m	60	-50	177.6m
Central Porphyry	23BRD0019	268792	7345051	186m	45	-70	200.5m
Central Porphyry	23BRD0020	268792	7345053	191m	-	-90	200.5m

Alma will complete the current drilling program in mid-December 2023, with all assays expected to be received by mid Q1, 2024. Further drilling is planned to commence in early Q2, 2024.

Figure 5. *Drill core shack at Briggs laydown area on Fig Tree Hill station.*

Figure 6. *Core drilling at Briggs Central.*

Figure 7. *Core drilling at Briggs to the south of the Northern Porphyry.*

This announcement is authorised for release by Managing Director, Frazer Tabeart.

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 'JORC Code') sets out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for Public Reporting in Australasia of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The information contained in this announcement has been presented in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) and references to "Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources" are to those terms as defined in the JORC Code (2012 edition).

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Dr Frazer Tabeart (Executive Director of Alma Metals Limited). Dr Tabeart is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

Dr Tabeart has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Tabeart consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

There is information in this announcement extracted from:

(i) the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Briggs Central Copper Deposit, which was previously announced on 6 July 2023, and

(ii) Exploration Target which was previously announced on 18 July 2023.

The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS*:*

Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is made as of the date of this news release. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, Alma Metals does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update this forward-looking information. Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is based on numerous assumptions and is subject to all the risks and uncertainties inherent in the Company's business, including risks inherent in resource exploration and development. As a result, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking information. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information due to the inherent uncertainty thereof.

APPENDIX 1 - JORC TABLES

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Drill core was photographed and logged by a company geologist to industry standard. • Sample intervals were nominally 2m. • Whole core was transported to ALS Laboratories in Zillmere, Brisbane for cutting, sample preparation and assay.
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).	• Diamond drilling is HQ3 (61.1mm diameter) from surface.
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 determined during logging by reference to drillers marker blocks. • Core recovery exceeded 90%.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All drill core is photographed and logged to industry standard.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Core has been cut longitudinally using an Almonte type core saw. • Samples are nominally on 2m intervals with ½ core being sampled. • Sample were fine crushed, rotary split, 250g pulverized (ALS prep code PREP31-AY). • ¼ core field duplicates were taken every 20 samples. • Quality control was assessed as adequate for this batch.

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.
		• Samples were assayed at ALS Laboratories by multi-element ultratrace, 4 acid digest, ICP-MS instrumentation (ALS code ME-MS61).
		• A commercial standard alternating with a blank was inserted every 25 samples.
		• Duplicates were created every 20 samples.
		• The QC was acceptable for these holes:
		  ○ The Cu values in the Blank samples were acceptable.
		  ○ The GBM320-8 standard had all results within acceptable limits.

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.	• Not Applicable. • No holes have been twinned at this stage. • Data is stored electronically in a database managed by a data administrator
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.	• Coordinates of the collar of 23BRD0017-20 have been recorded using a handheld GPS. • Accurate collar coordinates will be determined by DGPS in due course. • Down hole survey data is being collected systematically at approximately 50m intervals using an Axis Champ Magshot 2310 digital directional survey tool. • Grid references are provided in GDA94 MGA Zone 56 • Topographical control has been obtained by Lidar survey
	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• 23BRD0017-20 are exploration holes. - The data spacing, and distribution of drilling to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• 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.	date is sufficient to establish a degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation.
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.	• Drill hole 23BRD0017 and 23BRD0018 were drilled to test the southern extension of the Northern Porphyry within the Briggs Exploration Target (ASX announcement 18 July 2023). • Drill holes 23BRD0019 and 23BRD0020 were drilled to test for potential higher-grade mineralisation straddling the geological contact between porphyritic granodiorite intrusions and the hosting volcanic sediments. • Minor historical drilling was undertaken into the Briggs Central Porphyry. Details are reported in CBY Replacement Prospectus 03/10/2018 and in ALM Release to ASX dated 18 August 2021. • Drill holes were drilled between -50 and -90deg in mineralisation that has a sub-vertical geological grain. Minor sampling bias may have been introduced with sub-vertical holes but due to the overall stockwork and disseminated nature of the mineralisation any bias is not considered material.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Core is processed on site under the supervision of a company geologist. Whole core is palleted & strapped for transport by commercial carrier to ALS Zillmere preparation facility.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Not Applicable.

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 license to operate in the area.	• EPM19198 (Briggs), EPM18504 (Mannersley), EPM28588 application (Don River) and EPM27317 (Fig Tree) are located 50km west southwest of Gladstone in central Queensland. • EPM19198, EPM18504, EPM28588 application and EPM27317 are 70% owned by Canterbury Resources Limited (ASX: CBY) and 30% owned by Alma Metals Ltd. Rio Tinto holds a 1.5% NSR interest in EPM19198 and EPM 18504. • In July 2021, Alma Metals committed to a joint venture covering the four EPM's whereby it has the right to earn up to 70% joint venture interest by funding up to $15.25M of assessment activity. • Alma Metals Ltd reached a 30% joint venture interest in the tenements in July 2023, and has commenced funding the second stage of the earn-in, under which a further $3M must be spent on exploration and evaluation for Alma to reach a 51% JV interest.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Refer to ASX release from 18 August 2021 covering work by Noranda (1968-1972), Geopeko (early 1970s), Rio Tinto (2012-2016) and Canterbury Resources (2019-2022). • A twelve-hole RC drilling program was completed by Alma Metals testing the Central, Northern and Southern porphyry prospects in 2021 (ASX announcement 18 February 2022). • A four-hole core drilling program was completed by Alma Metals in May 2023.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• At Briggs, a granodiorite porphyry stock (GDP) with dimensions in excess of 500m by 200m has been drilled to a depth of ~500m at the Central Porphyry prospect. This stock has intruded volcanoclastic sediments with a zone of hornfels along the contact. The Central Porphyry is one of at least three intrusive centers comprising the Briggs Cu ± Mo porphyry prospect. Intrusive outcrop, soil geochemistry and magnetics (depressed susceptibility) indicate the existence of at least two other centers, referred to as the Northern and Southern Porphyry, that have been comparatively poorly explored. • Copper as chalcopyrite with accessory molybdenum as molybdenite dominate the potentially economic minerals. A relatively thin oxide zone blankets the deposit. The GDP is pervasively altered to potassic style alteration (biotite – k-feldspar) overprinted by phyllic (sericite) alteration. Distribution of copper grade is relatively consistent and predictable within the GDP and in the contact hornfels. • Banded silica bodies with UST textures have

		been observed at Northern, Central and Southern Porphyries. Similar quartz zones have been intersected in drilling. These siliceous bodies appear to be sub-vertical and dyke-like in character and may have formed at contacts between intrusive phases. The silica bodies are generally well mineralised. It is suggested that they represent emanations from a fertile parent intrusive at depth. • Alma Metals' interpretation is that copper deposition at Briggs is multi-stage, with an earlier event associated with quartz - k-feldspar - chalcopyrite - molybdenite veins and a later cross-cutting event dominated by quartz - sericite - chalcopyrite. The earlier event appears related to the intrusion of the granodiorite porphyry and potassic alteration, while the later event is thought to be related to phyllic alteration and an as-yet undiscovered intrusive at depth. • The earlier copper event is predominantly hosted within the granodiorite porphyry and the latter along the contact between the intrusive stock and volcanoclastic sediments, probably taking advantage of permeability afforded along intrusive contacts and faults with deposition controlled by brittle fracture and reaction with Fe-rich host rocks.
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 o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. • 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.	• Drill holes 23BRD0017-20 forms part of the current core drilling program at Briggs (refer ASX announcement 21 September 2023). • Completed holes in this program: Target | Hole ID | Easting | Northing | RL | Azimuth | Dip | Depth Northern Porphyry | 23BRD0017 | 268049 | 7345573 | 174m | 235 | -70 | 193.1m Northern Porphyry | 23BRD0018 | 268048 | 7345572 | 174m | 60 | -50 | 177.6m Central Porphyry | 23BRD0019 | 268792 | 7345051 | 186m | 45 | -70 | 200.5m Central Porphyry | 23BRD0020 | 268792 | 7345053 | 191m | - | -90 | 200.5m
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.	• Significant intercepts of Cu and Mo are reported at 0.1%Cu, 0.2%Cu and 0.3% Cu cut-offs. • Maximum internal dilution is 4m and minimum significant interval is 10m. • Refer to text for significant intercept table.

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').	• Drill holes are predominantly designed to test across the dominant NW-SE structural grain. • Some drill holes in the current program were drilled between -50 and -90deg in mineralisation that has a sub-vertical geological grain. Minor sampling bias may have been introduced with sub-vertical holes but due to the overall stockwork and disseminated nature of the mineralisation any bias is not considered material.
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.	• See figures in body of the 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.	• Not Applicable.
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.	• Not Applicable.
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.	• Drilling is ongoing, with a further four holes planned to test extensions of the mineralisation discovered to date, and to evaluate higher grade zones. • Refer Drill Status plan in this release.