RESOURCES & ENERGY
Resources & Energy Group Limited

ASX/Media Release *22 March 2021*

Shallow High-Grade Results Intersected at Gigante Grande.

- **Shallow high-grade results received from hole 21EMRC001; additional drill results due within a week.**
- **Peak results of**
  - **1m @ 9.36g/t from 14m**
  - **1m @ 11.02g/t from 63m**
    within 4m @ 6.17g/t from 61m.
  - **3m @ 4.7g/t from 68m**
- **33m of gold mineralisation from 11m to 74m including zones of 17m @ 2.79g/t Au from 57m, 8m @1.66g/t from 11m, 6m@0.77g/t au from 32m.**
- **Gigante Grande strike length has now been extended to 1.4km with mineralisation ranging from depths of 11m to 200m depth.**
- **Step out drilling has commenced to test resource extents to the north and south of the currently drilled prospect.**

Resources & Energy Group Limited (ASX: REZ or the Company) advise it has received partial drill results from the January 2021 drilling program, including 21EMRC001, 21EMRC002 and 21EMRC003. The company has also been advised that additional drill results from this campaign will be available within a week.

Exploration work continues to unveil significant intervals of gold mineralisation at Gigante Grande with the shallowest intersections to date being reported. The January program was designed to drill test a combination of NW and NE trending structure interpreted from geophysics.

Borehole 21EMRC001 provides highlights with five zones of mineralisation being intersected including:

- 8m@1.66g/t Au from 11m, including 1m @ 9.36g/t Au from 14m.
- 1m@1.45g/t Au from 25m.
- 6m@0.77g/t Au from 32m, including 1m@2.1g/t Au from 32m.
- 1m@1.76g/t Au from 45m
- 17m@2.79g/t Au from 57m, including 4m@6.17g/t Au from 61m and 3m@ 4.7g/t Au from 68m.

Altogether, 21EMRC001 intersected 33m of gold mineralisation, with a cut off grade above 0.3g/t Au distributed over five intervals from 11 to 74m down the hole.

Borehole 21EMRC001 was drilled to test a southerly continuation of mineralisation intersected in boreholes 20EMRC16, (24m of gold mineralisation including 8m@ 2.14g/t au), 20EMRC15 (10m@ 0.91g/t Au including 1m@3.18g/t au) and 20EMRC14 (15M@ 1.04g/t au including 3m @ 2.02g/t au and 2m @ 3.85g/t au), refer figure 1. Borehole 21EMRC002, drilled to the north of this same line did not reach targeted depth due to hole collapse, and was abandoned at 150m. Complete results for the remaining assays for boreholes 21EMRC002 and 21EMRC003, together with collar details, and supporting JORC 2012 Checklist are presented in Appendix 1.

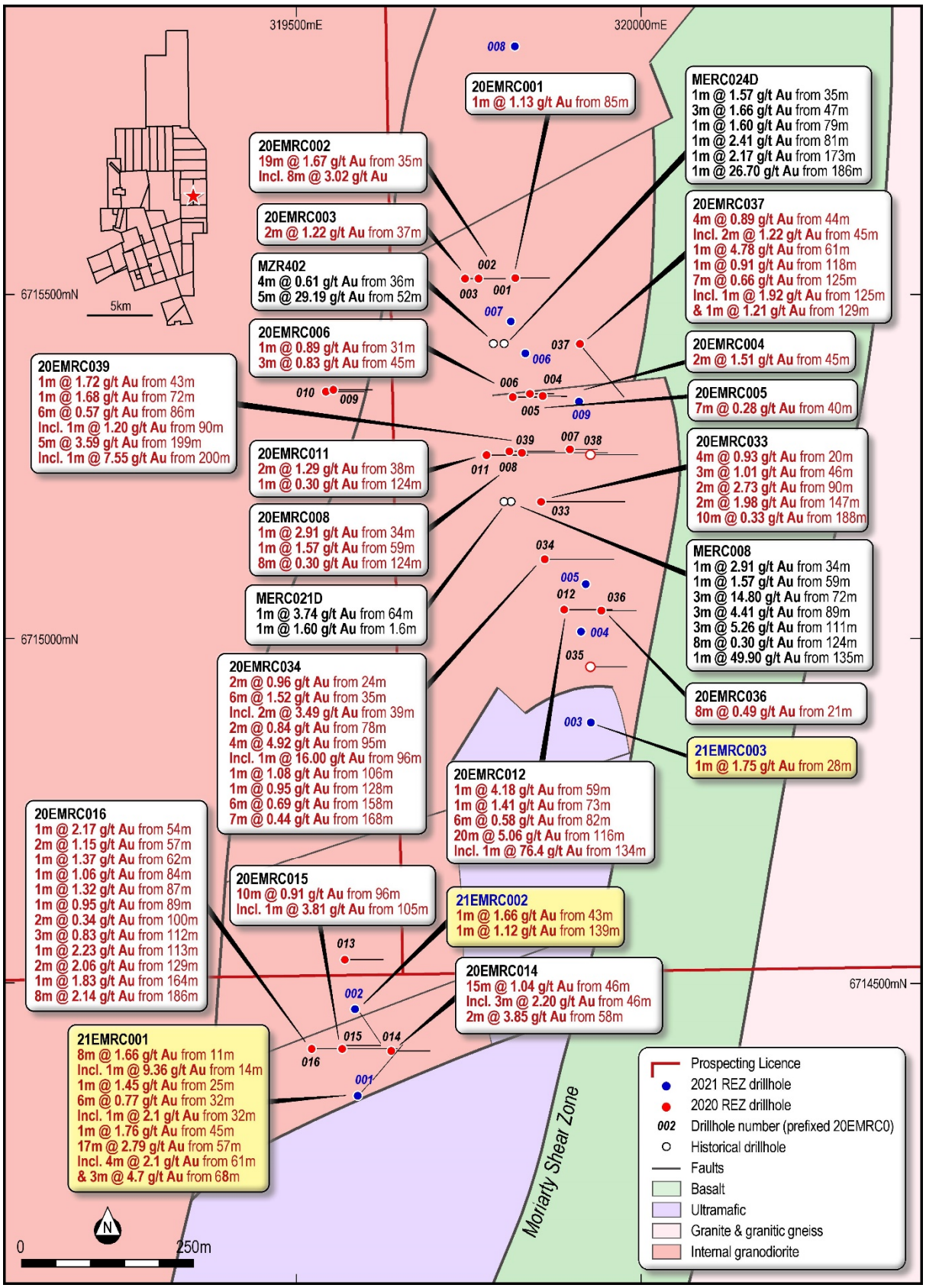

Figure 1 Borehole Location Plan Showing Significant Intervals of Gold Mineralisation-recent results highlighted.

Ongoing Drilling

REZ is continuing exploration of Gigante Grande in pursuit of its aim of finding a tier one asset within the East Menzies Goldfield. The Company is pleased to confirm a short March drilling program at the Gigante Grande prospect has been underway. This new work is directed at drill testing northern and

southern extensions to the currently drilled prospect. A total of 6 holes on two east-west lines for an advance of 908m was carried out as part of this work, refer figure 2, drillhole location plan.

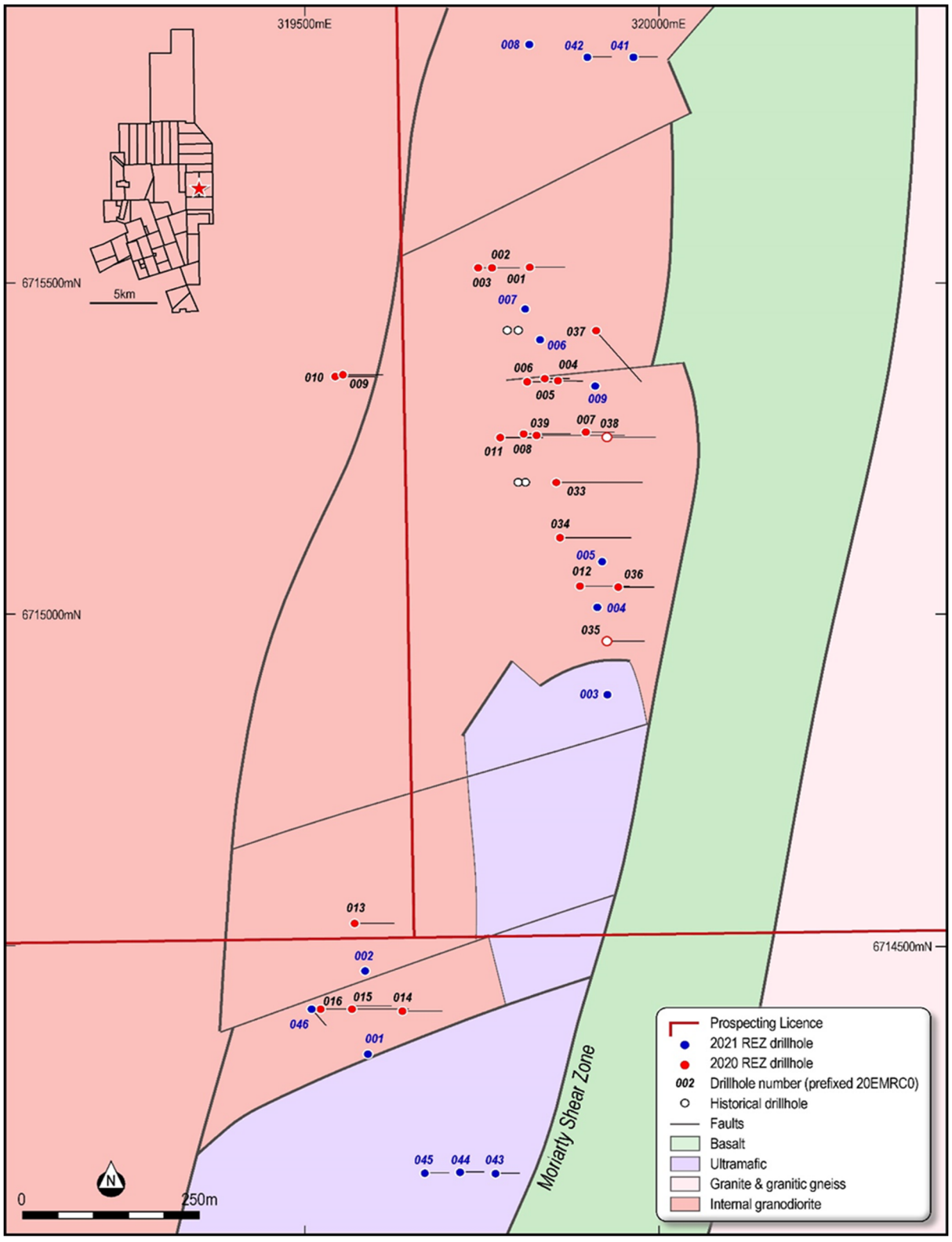

Figure 2 Drillhole Location Plan

About Resources and Energy

Resources and Energy Group Limited (ASX: REZ) is an independent, ASX-listed mineral resources explorer, with projects located in premier mining jurisdictions in Western Australia and Queensland. In Western Australia, the company's flagship is the East Menzies Gold Field project (EMG), situated

130km north of Kalgoorlie. The EMG represents a +100km2 package of contiguous mining, exploration, and prospecting licenses, which are located within a significant orogenic lode gold province figures 3 and 4

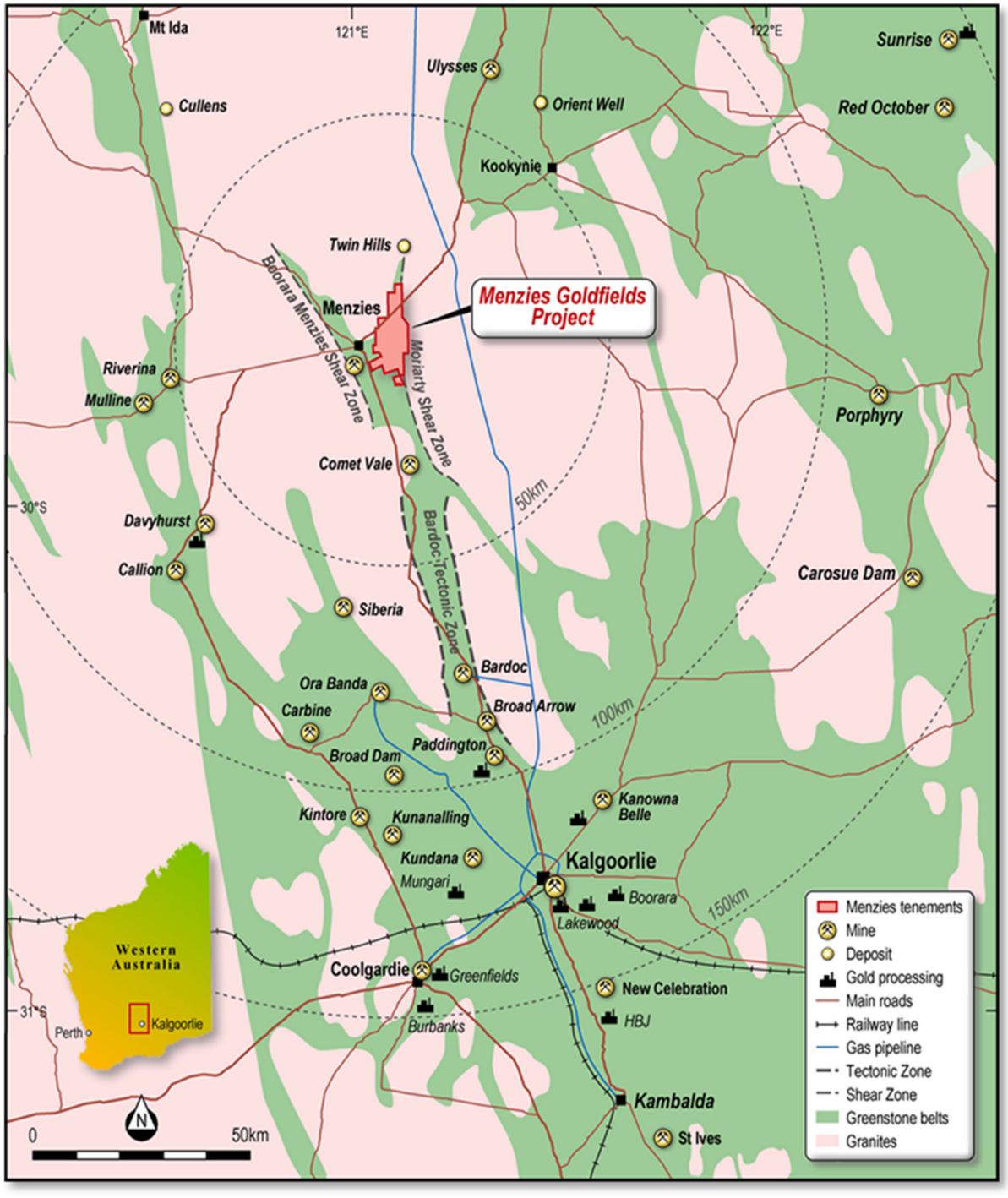

Figure 3 Regional Location Plan

For resource growth, the company's focus is presently exploring the eastern side of the project area. On the western side of the project area scoping and pit optimisation studies to investigate opportunities for renewed mining operations in M29/189 Granny Venn, M29/141 Goodenough, and M29/427 Maranoa have commenced. As part of this program the company recently upgraded the JORC 2012 MRE for M29/141-Goodneough which now stands at 37.5k oz indicated and 5.2k oz inferred for a total Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 42.7k oz of Gold. Resource

work comprising grade control drilling on remnant resources within the Granny Venn open pit has also commenced.

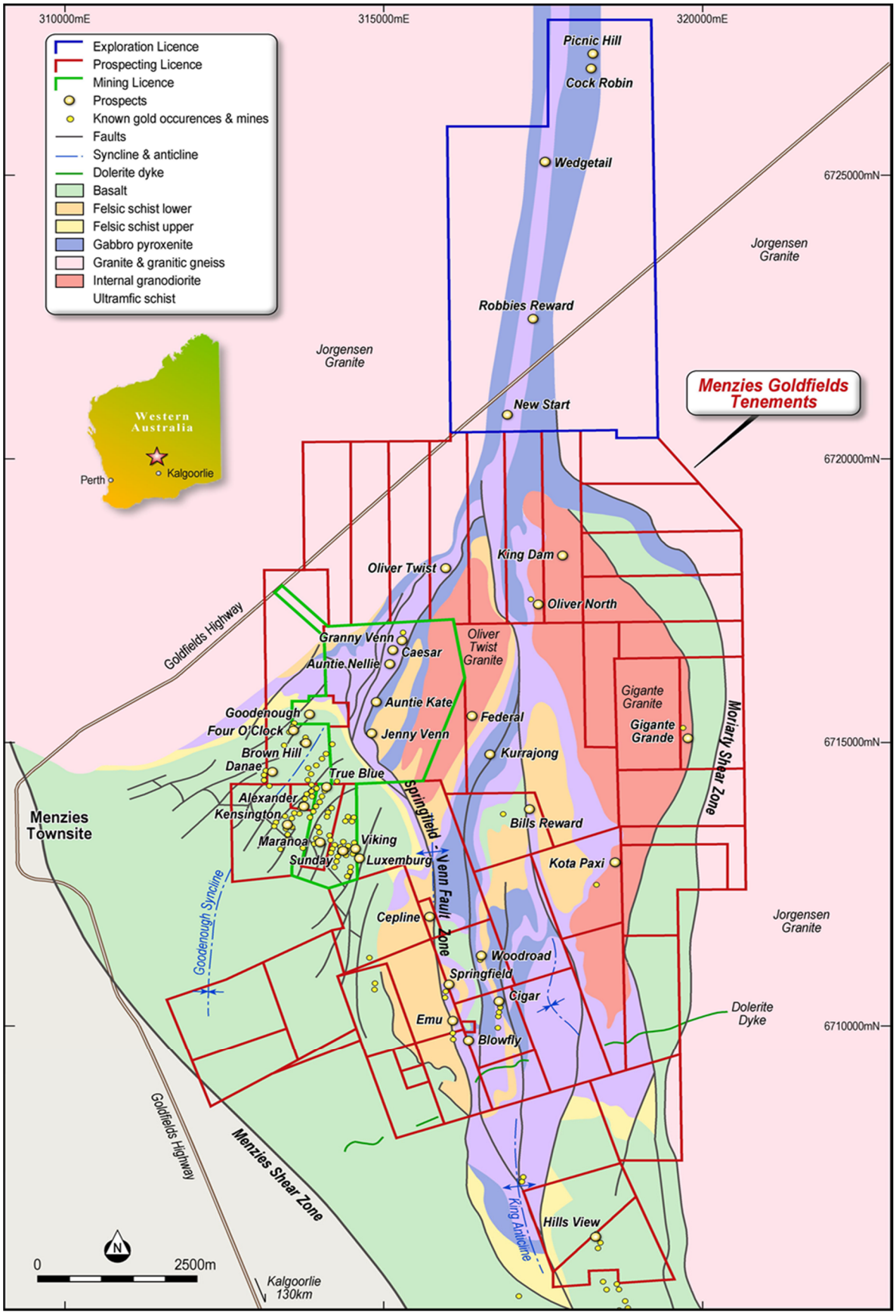

Figure 4 East Menzies Gold Project-Tenement Location Plan

In Queensland, the company has a 12km2 Mineral Development Licence over the Mount Mackenzie Mineral Resource and retains a further 15km2 as an Exploration Permit. These Development and Exploration Licences are in the Connors-Auburn Arc and are prospective for high, intermediate, and low sulphidation gold and base metals mineralisation. The current resource has been estimated at 3.42Mt @ 1.18g/t gold and 9g/t silver for a total of 129,000 oz gold and 862k oz silver. A drilling program is currently underway at Mount Mackenzie to investigate primary mineralisation below the current drilled extents and to recover cored intervals through the entire ore body for comprehensive metallurgical testing.

Further information:

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Approved for Release by the REZ Board

Competent Persons Statement and Consent

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr. Michael Johnstone Principal Consultant for Minerva Geological Services (MGS), and Mr Danilo Carvalho, Senior Geologist for BM Geological Services (BMGS). Mr Johnstone is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the reporting of Exploration Results to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Johnstone consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 Drilling Details and Assays

Hole Ref	TD (m)	Easting Mga Z51	Northing MgA Z51	RL	Azimuth (Mn)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
21EMRC001	180	319590	6714350	406	40	-56	10	11	1	0.07
							11	12	1	0.39
							12	13	1	0.58
							13	14	1	0.44
							14	15	1	9.36
							15	16	1	1.35
							16	17	1	0.9
							17	18	1	0.79
							18	19	1	0.35
							19	20	1	0.1
							20	21	1	0.09
							21	22	1	0.28
							22	23	1	0.2
							23	24	1	0.2
							24	25	1	0.06
							25	26	1	1.45
							26	27	1	0.2
							27	28	1	0
							28	29	1	0.2
							29	30	1	0.15
							30	31	1	0.2
							31	32	1	0.17
							32	33	1	2.1
							33	34	1	0.59
							34	35	1	0.18
							35	36	1	0.88
							36	37	1	0.39
							37	38	1	0.52
							38	39	1	0.31
							39	40	1	0.18
							40	41	1	0.37
							41	42	1	0.18
							42	43	1	0.08
							43	44	1	0.05
							44	45	1	0
							45	46	1	1.76
							46	56	10	NSR
							56	57	1	0.21
							57	58	1	0.55
							58	59	1	2.08
							59	60	1	0.69
							60	61	1	0.44
							61	62	1	2.34
							62	63	1	6.38
							63	64	1	11.02
							64	65	1	4.95
							65	66	1	1.57
							66	67	1	0.96

Hole Ref	TD (m)	Easting Mga Z51	Northing MgA Z51	RL	Azimuth (Mn)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
21EMRC001	180	319590	6714350	406	40	-56	67	68	1	0.51
							68	69	1	5.78
							69	70	1	4.16
							70	71	1	4.17
							71	72	1	0.97
							72	73	1	0.58
							73	74	1	0.28
							74	75	1	0.13
							75	76	1	0
							76	77	1	0.06
							77	78	1	0
							78	79	1	0.16
							79	80	1	0.07
							80	81	1	0.07
							81	82	1	0
							82	83	1	0
							83	84	1	0.05
							84	85	1	0
							85	86	1	0
							86	87	1	0.23
							87	88	1	0.23
							88	89	1	0.17
							89	90	1	0.13
							90	91	1	0.08
							91	92	1	0.08
							92	180	88	NSR
21EMRC002	152	319585.14	6714470	406	150	-60	0	10	10	NS
							10	19	9	NSR
							19	20	1	0.24
							20	42	22	NSR
							42	43	1	0.09
							43	44	1	1.66
							44	45	1	0.11
							45	57	12	NSR
							57	58	1	0.16
							58	59	1	0.11
							59	62	3	NSR
							62	63	1	0.17
							63	64	1	0
							64	65	1	0.12
							65	66	1	0.07
							66	100	34	NSR
							100	101	1	0.55
							101	102	1	0.05
							102	115	13	NSR
							115	116	1	0.13
							116	117	1	0.19
							117	118	1	0.1
							118	119	1	0.12
							119	128	9	NSR

Hole Ref	TD (m)	Easting Mga Z51	Northing MgA Z51	RL	Azimuth (Mn)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
21EMRC002	152	319585.1	6714470	406	150	-60	128	129	1	0.28
							129	130	1	0
							130	131	1	0.22
							131	132	1	0
							132	133	1	0.42
							133	134	1	0.14
							134	135	1	0.12
							135	136	1	0.1
							136	137	1	0
							137	138	1	0.07
							138	139	1	0.07
							139	140	1	1.12
							140	141	1	0.31
							141	142	1	0.1
							142	152	10	NSR
21EMRC003	144	319925.09	6714880	403	45	-60	0	10	10	NS
							10	21	11	NSR
							21	22	1	0.18
							22	23	1	0
							23	24	1	0.18
							24	25	1	0.06
							25	26	1	0
							26	27	1	0
							27	28	1	0.29
							28	29	1	1.75
							29	30	1	0.09
							30	31	1	0.08
							31	144	113	NSR

NS-Not Sampled
NSR-No Significant Result
P-Assay Pending
LNR-Insufficient Sample

Appendix 2 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.*	• The results are based on samples recovered from a reverse circulation drilling program.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• The RC samples were collected for every 1 meter drilled using a cone splitter. A 1m primary sample was collected from the splitter, with a second field duplicate sample generally collected every 20th metre. Samples were reported dry and free flowing.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• The report includes RC drilling results only.
	• *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*	• The sampling method are industry standard.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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).*	• The exploration results are based on Reverse Circulation drilling using a face sampling percussion hammer. The RC bit used was 141mm.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Recoveries for RC samples were visually assessed in the field and weighed and recorded at the laboratory. Results are uploaded into the database and sample weights were analysed as part of QAQC protocols.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Field procedures included checking the splitter every sample to ensure no residue remained from the previously drilled interval. The cyclone and housing are also checked regularly and cleaned with compressed air. Checks on splitter level are made using a spirit level. Each calico sample collected weighed on average 3kg.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential*	• No relationship has been identified at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• RC samples have been geologically logged with alteration, colour, weathering, texture, mineralisation and main lithology reported.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Logging is qualitative and descriptive using look up tables. Chip trays for recent drilling are labelled and photographed and have been retained and stored for future reference.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 100% of the historical drilling has been logged and has lithological information present.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Not applicable.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• For RC samples, a cone splitter was used to obtain 1m sub samples with a weight of approximately 3kg. In the majority cases the sample has been classified dry. No overly wet sample intervals were encountered that would compromise the quality of the sample.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• The field procedures adopted for RC drilling are industry standard, adequate and appropriate. After initial collection in the field all subsequent sample preparation is carried out in a laboratory, under controlled conditions and specified by the relevant standards.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• The programme QAQC involved inserting Certified Reference Materials, blanks and collecting field duplicates samples per 20 metres drilled. The field duplicates were collected from the 2nd chute of the cone splitter. CRM's were typically inserted in zones of interest.
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the*	• Pre-numbered continuous Primary and Duplicate calico samples were collected every metre drilled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Blanks and CRMs were inserted every 20 metres, with multiple grade ranges of appropriate matrix material selected for the CRMs. Laboratory procedures also include the use of certified reference samples and blanks for internal QA/QC assurance.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample sizes for the RC sampling were typically 3kg which is considered appropriate given nature of the material being sampled
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.*	• The primary assay technique used was PA500 by MinAnalytical Laboratory in Kalgoorlie, which given the high-grade / coarse gold nature of Menzies-Style mineralisation is considered an appropriate assay technique. Photon Assay is highly accurate, chemical-free, and completely non-destructive of the sample. The 500g single-use jars allow for bulk analysis with no chance of cross contamination between sample. The Photon Assay technique uses x-ray bombardment to "see" gold even if it is not liberated from the ore, providing accurate results on crushed but non-pulverised samples. MinAnalytical has National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accreditation for the technology, in accordance with ISO/IEC-17025 testing requirements.
	• *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.*	• Not applicable, the results are not based on these instruments.
	• *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*	• Datasets have been analysed, with no significant issues related to bias. PA500 has precision issues at approximately 0.1ppm which does not impact detecting Menzies style of mineralisation. Sub 1ppm CRM material has been included in the sample streams, results to date have indicated none of the gold mineralisation encountered in drilling has been masked by the PA500 technique.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	established.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• All drilling intersections are verified by the Field Geologist, who has been present on site during the complete drilling process. The sampled intersections are also checked by the Supervising Geologist by reference to hole number, drilling depths, sample numbers, blanks and standards introduced into the sampling stream.
	•	•
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twin holes have been undertaken.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• The primary data was collected at the drill site as drilling progressed by the Field Geologist and Field Technician. The Field Geologist recorded all lithological logging data directly into digital format via a rugged computer. The sample data, including allocation of sample number to interval, sample quality/recovery data, and insertion of QA/QC samples was recorded on a field sheet by the Field Technician and reviewed by the Field Geologist in the field. This data was later validated against assay files and checked by the Supervising Geologist. For recent drilling field sheets are kept on file and digital data backed up. The project data is stored in a MS access database on a cloud server.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
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.*	• All EMGP drill collars were initially located in the field by hand-held GPS, a final relocation survey has been carried out using a dGPS by a qualified surveyor. Down-the hole surveys were completed using a north seeking Axis Champ Gyro which sits behind the overshot taking surveys every 30m during drilling operations to monitor deviation, and a continuous survey at the completion of each hole.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used is MGA94_51s.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic controls have not been undertaken, and are not relevant to the results being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The RC holes are close spaced and typically less than 50m on lines which are 200-500m apart
	• *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*	• This is not applicable as a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is not being determined.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied*	• Drill holes have not been composited.
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.*	• Based on present understanding, the drill holes have been orientated 60/090, 60/060 and 60/130. These orientations are reasonably perpendicular to interpreted structures which are believed to be mineralised.
	• *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 selected orientation has minimized potential for introducing sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• A chain of custody procedure was put in place. Samples were checked against the sample record sheet in the field prior to collection into sequentially numbered plastic bags. The plastic bags were sealed with cable ties before being secured along with sample submission sheets. The sample batches were loaded by the field team and transported directly to the Laboratory. Sample security measures for earlier drilling are not known. The sample batches were loaded by the field team and transported directly to the Laboratory by a 3rd party contractor. The receiving laboratory verified sample numbers against the sample submission sheet/manifest and confirmed receipt. After receipt, the samples were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		bar coded and tracked through the entire analytical process.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	IORC 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 results have been obtained from 3 prospecting licenses (P29/2461, P29/242460, P29/2270). These tenements are wholly owned by Resources and Energy Group through a purchase agreement completed in December 2018. The land, from which the Exploration Results have been derived does not encompass Strategic cropping lands, wilderness, or protected landscapes.
	• *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.*	• At the time of writing, the tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments which would prohibit operations in accordance with the license conditions.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration over the tenements has been completed over a number of campaigns and years with significant contributions by Paddington Gold who completed 170 auger holes in 1996-1997. This was followed up by exploration drilling by Goldfields Exploration in 1997-1998. During this time, the company completed approximately 4400m of combined RAB and RC drilling, and 405m of Diamond Core. In 2012 Dr D Gee completed a review and data compilation of the area on behalf of Resource Assets Pty Ltd. In 2014 Stratum Metals commissioned a HeliTem survey by Fugro Pty Ltd over the greater East Menzies Goldfield and an interpretation of results by Core Geophysics Pty Ltd. In 2015-2016 Menzies Goldfield Pty Ltd completed 2 programs of MMI sampling over the prospect area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Gigante Grande prospect occurs within an Archaean Geological Terrane, which is part of the Wiluna-Norseman Greenstone Belt-a significant Orogenic lode gold province. At a prospect scale the project consists mainly of granite (the Gigante Granite) and mafic schists. The Gigante Grande

		and Kota Paxi prospects represent structurally controlled gold mineralisation. The exploration model envisages mineralisation associated with quartz filled brittle-fracture shearing which originated from the Moriarty Shear Zone into mafic schists and carried into the adjoining Gigante granite.
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.*	• Co-ordinate locations, elevation, depth, dip, and azimuth of all drillholes is provided in the accompanying documentation. Downhole length, interception depths and assay results have been furnished in Appendix 1- of the accompanying documentation.
	• *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.*	• All RC drilling results which are available to the company have been included in the accompanying documentation.
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.*	• The appendix 1 shows all the holes that have been drilled within the prospect area, whether or not they have significant intercepts. No grades have been changed or truncated. The mineralisation tabulated within the Appendix 1.1 are only the grades that are >0.1ppm. Holes with NSR indicated No Significant Results encountered i.e. no results >0.1ppm Au.
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade*	• The broad nature of the mineralisation interpretation means in some instances shorter intervals of higher grade may be present within an individual drill hole. Where this is the case the higher-grade

	results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	interval has been reported separately as well, however most of the intervals at 1m in length.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Metal equivalents have not been used.
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.*	• The drillholes are believed to be perpendicular to mineralisation.
	• *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').*	• All sample intervals have been reported as down hole lengths.
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.*	• The accompanying documentation includes plans showing specific areas of interest within the project area.
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.*	• Comprehensive reporting of all material data has been adopted.

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.*	• A high resolution HeliTEM survey which highlights prospective structures and conductor anomalies within and adjacent to the project area has been completed by the previous operator. An output from this survey has been used in this information release, and has been used for exploration planning.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Recommendations for future work are contained within the announcement and accompanying maps.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Maps that shows possible extensions to mineralisation have been included in the main body of the release