DGO Gold Limited
ABN 96 124 562 849

Level 9, 63 Exhibition Street
Melbourne VIC 3000
Australia

Telephone: + 61 3 9133 6251
Facsimile: + 61 3 9691 6899
Email: admin@dgogold.com.au
Website: www.dgogold.com.au

1 July 2021

Drilling at Yerrida commences following encouraging results at Bryah

Key Points

- **A seven-hole diamond drilling program has been completed at Bryah.**
- **Analysis of the multi-element assay results received to date has identified several mineralised horizons northwest of the Judge's Find gold nugget field that have the potential to host VHMS deposits.**
- **The mineralised horizons trend into a strong airborne electromagnetic anomaly identified in a previous detailed survey in October 2019. This anomaly remains to be tested by drilling.**
- **A diamond drilling program has now commenced at Yerrida to test broad zones of alteration and anomalous base metal mineralisation including 132m @ 1.3g/t Ag which is interpreted to be proximal to potential VHMS mineralisation.**

DGO Gold Limited (ASX:DGO) is pleased to announce the successful completion of diamond drilling at **Bryah** and the subsequent commencement of drilling at **Yerrida.**

At **Bryah**, 95km from Sandfire Resources' (ASX:SFR) DeGrussa copper-gold mine and 70km north of Meekatharra Western Australia, seven diamond holes (3412m) were completed to test for both sediment-hosted and volcanogenic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) style copper-gold mineralisation on the basin margin.

Several horizons of intense quartz/carbonate veining were intersected, containing pyrite, minor chalcopyrite, and intense magnetite zoning including traces of galena and sphalerite, in a highly altered sequence of sediments, acid and mafic volcanics and dolomites.

Detailed analysis of the drill core and initial multi-element assays from two of the seven holes has identified 3 distinct horizons (M1, M2, and M3) with potential for hosting VHMS mineralisation, immediately northwest of Judges' Find gold nugget field. A fourth horizon (M4) where drill hole 21BYDD003 intersected 15m @ 11.9g/t Ag & 0.15% Pb from 378m, is interpreted as having potential for carbonate replacement style base metal mineralisation.

DGO's expert geological consultants Professor Ross Large AO and Dr Stuart Bull analysed the drill hole data and advised that:

> *"Geological logging and downhole multi-element geochemistry has identified three horizons (denoted M1, M2 and M3) about 100 m apart in the volcano-sedimentary stratigraphy that have the potential to host VHMS deposits. When extrapolated to the surface and along strike these horizons line up with a major airborne EM anomaly further north west (Figure 1). The airborne electromagnetic anomaly indicates a significant conductor in this position.*
>
> *Laser ICPMS analyses of pyrite from the M3 horizon, indicate anomalous gold and silver and report a Pb isotope ratio ($^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb$) which precisely fits within the range of the Pb isotope signature of the Degrussa VHMS deposit."*

A schematic map of the geology under cover shows the high potential VHMS horizons striking northwest towards an untested airborne electromagnetic (AEM) anomaly (Figure 1). The intersection of the AEM anomaly and the high potential VHMS horizons is a high priority for follow up drilling which will commence as soon as government and heritage approvals are granted.

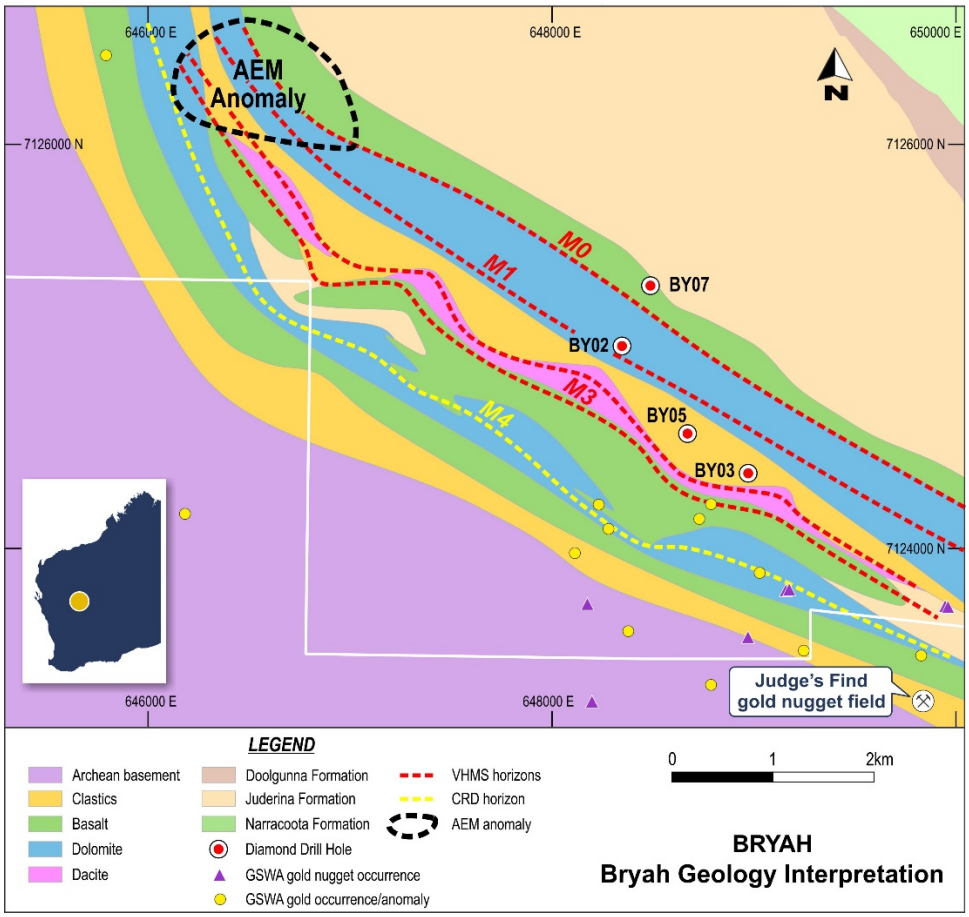

Figure 1: Interpretation of geology and mineralised horizons under cover

Following completion of diamond drilling at Bryah (Table 1), the drill rig mobilised to **Yerrida**, 75km south of Sandfire Resources' DeGrussa copper-gold mine and 60km northeast of Meekatharra Western Australia.

Three diamond drill holes will test gold and copper geochemical anomalies at the sediment-mafic contact for VHMS style mineralisation. Previous DGO RC drilling of the geochemical anomalies intersected wide zones of alteration with anomalous zinc, copper, antimony and silver within an interfingered shale and mafic volcanic sequence of the "right" geological age.

The geochemistry identified a significant east-west oriented, variably hematitic, alteration zone approximately two kilometres long and open along strike. Within this, the drilling intersected 132m at 1.3g/t silver from 56m in a broad zone of anomalous Au, As, Cu, Pb and Zn, and a significant high-grade intersection of 2m @ 9.2g/t gold from 71m in quartz veining (ASX DGO 3 September 2020).

The program of three diamond holes for 1300m will test the VHMS target and a series of geochemical and associated conductive targets extending over 6.5 kilometres of strike adjacent to the contact of the Killara mafics with the Johnson Cairn Formation shales. The drilling has commenced with results expected in August 2021.

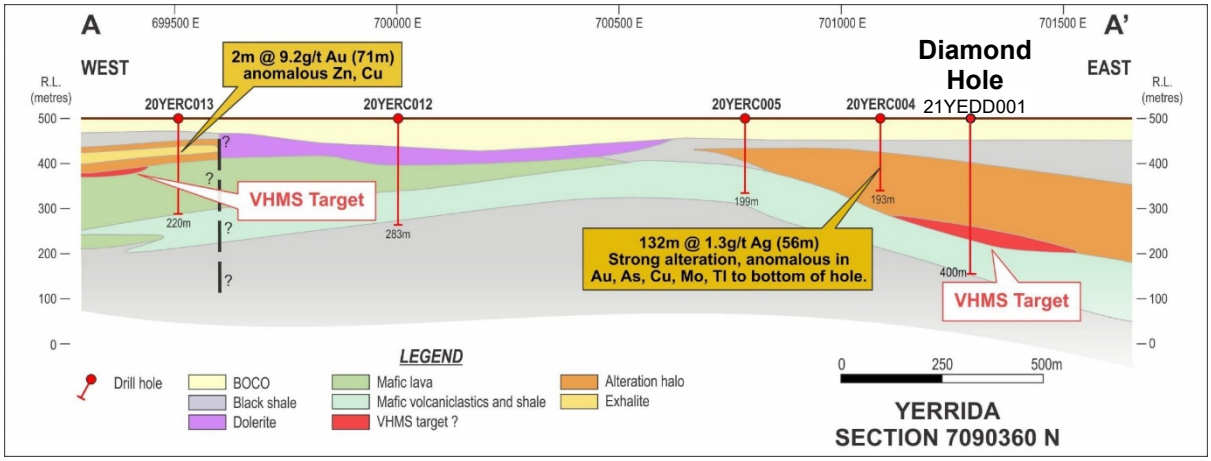

Figure 2: Yerrida Schematic Cross Section

Yerrida Background

The Yerrida project is located 75km south of Sandfire Resources' (ASX: SFR) DeGrussa copper-gold mine, where DGO has built a strategic land position of 14 exploration licenses covering 2,501 km^2 of the Yerrida Basin. The Yerrida Basin is considered to be stratigraphically equivalent to the adjacent Bryah Basin which hosts the DeGrussa and Monty VHMS copper-gold deposits and the Morck's Well prospect. To date, 10 priority VHMS targets have been identified and are being systematically explored. (Figure 3).

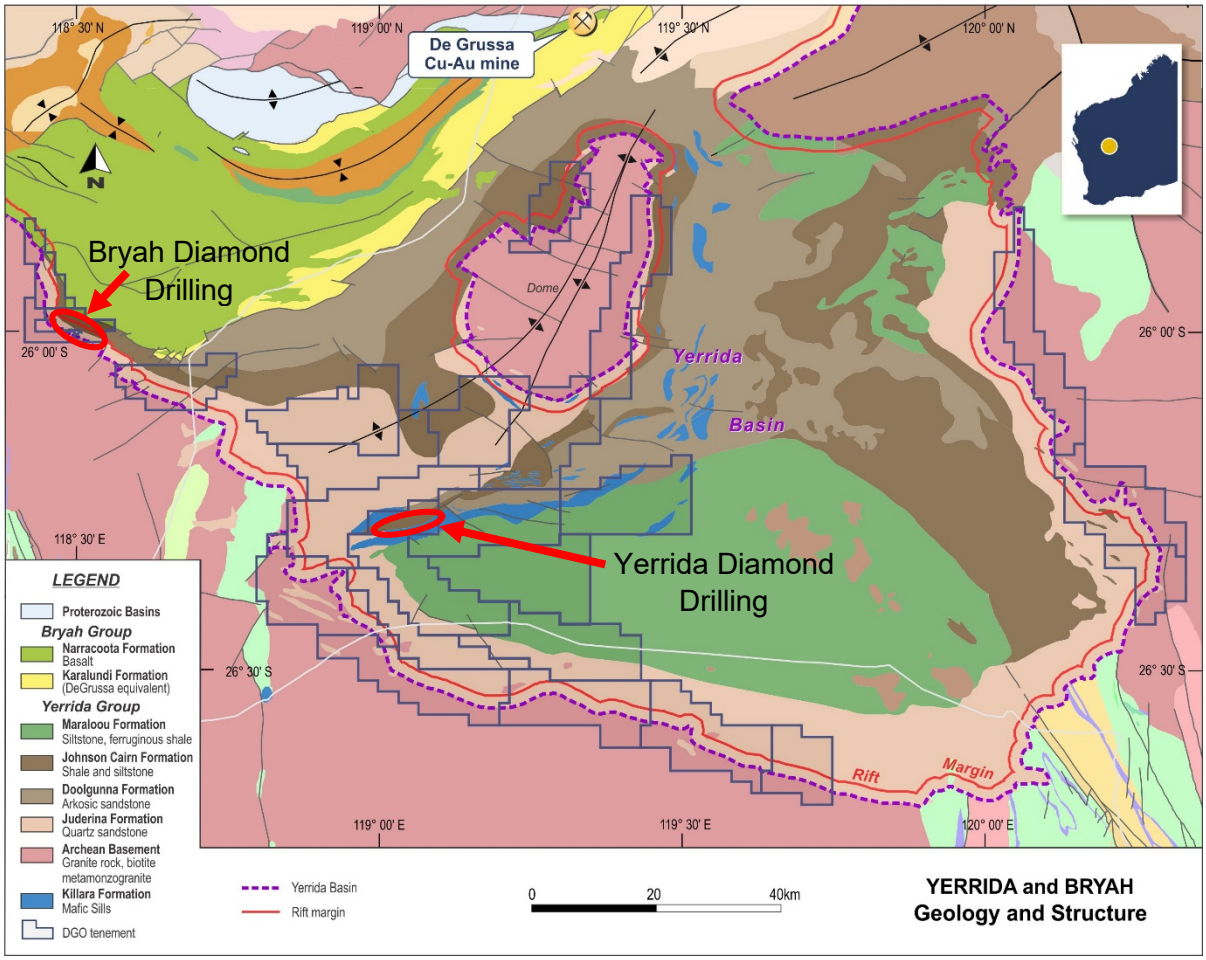

Figure 3: Yerrida and Bryah regional geology and tenements

In addition to the VHMS targets, DGO's detailed data review and analysis has also confirmed that the Yerrida Basin is a favourable, basin setting of the right age to host stratiform sediment-hosted copper (SSH Cu) deposits analogous to the world-class Zambian Copper Belt (ZCB). DGO's analysis has identified nine ZCB style targets which warrant additional work.

- ENDS –

This announcement is authorised for release by Mr Eduard Eshuys, Executive Chairman.

For further information contact:
Investors
Eduard Eshuys
Executive Chairman
DGO Gold Limited
+61 3 9133 6251
admin@dgogold.com.au

Media:
Markus Ziemer
COO
+61 3 9133 6251

Competent person statement

Exploration or technical information in this release has been prepared by David Hamlyn, who is the General Manager - Exploration of DGO Gold Limited and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hamlyn has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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" (the JORC Code). Mr Hamlyn consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which it appears.

DGO GOLD

DGO's strategy is to build a portfolio of Western Australian gold discovery opportunities primarily through strategic equity investment and also through tenement acquisition and joint ventures. DGO seeks to identify and invest in gold discovery opportunities that meet three key criteria:

Low-finding cost – Brownfield gold discovery opportunities where finding costs are assessed to be comparable to the brownfields average of $20 per ounce.

Potential for scale – Initial resource potential of greater than 3 million ounces, required to support successful development.

Upside Optionality – Potential for long term resource growth well beyond 3 million ounces and potential for upside surprise via either a world class discovery (+5 million ounces) or substantial high-grade mineralisation.

DGO holds strategic gold and copper/gold exploration land positions in Western Australia and South Australia where it would expect to participate as a funded joint venture partner or shareholder by way of equity exchange.

The Company's exploration strategy is led by Executive Chairman, Eduard Eshuys, supported by a specialist consultant team comprising, Professor Ross Large AO, former head of the Centre for Ore Deposits and Earth Sciences (CODES), Professor Neil Phillips, former head of Minerals at CSIRO and a specialist in Witwatersrand basin gold mineralization, Dr Stuart Bull, a sedimentary basin and Zambian Copper Belt specialist, and Barry Bourne of Terra Resources, a highly experienced mineral exploration geophysicist.

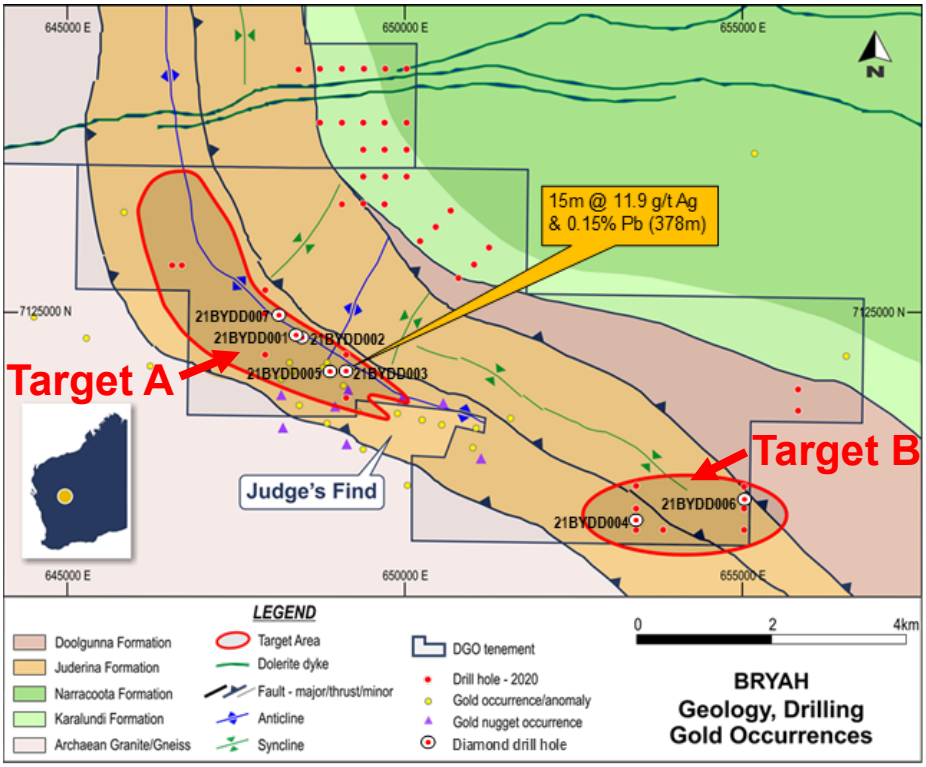

Figure 4: Bryah Drill Hole Location Plan

HOLEID	EASTING MGA94, Z50	NORTHING MGA94, Z50	RL	DIP	AZIMUTH	DEPTH	STATUS
21BYDD001	648,510	7,124,667	500	-60	225°	94	Abandoned
21BYDD002	648,517	7,124,674	500	-60	225°	488	Complete
21BYDD003	649,100	7,124,026	505	-60	225°	473	Complete
21BYDD004	653,400	7,121,935	500	-60	225°	617	Complete
21BYDD005	648,820	7,124,020	500	-60	225°	562	Complete
21BYDD006	655,002	7,122,178	500	-60	225°	365	Complete
21BYDD007	648,460	7,124,980	500	-60	225°	813	Complete

Table 1: Bryah drill hole locations (Completed)

HOLEID	EASTING MGA94, Z50	NORTHING MGA94, Z50	RL	DIP	AZIMUTH	DEPTH	STATUS
21YEDD001	701,107	7,090,820	500	-90	Na	-	In Progress
21YEDD_PHB	703,383	7,090,550	500	-60	180	-	TBD
21YEDD_PHC	708,102	7,091,800	500	-60	360	-	TBD

Table 2: Yerrida planned drill hole locations

HOLEID	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ba (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
21BYDD003	3.9m @ 0.12 from 34.4m 1m @ 0.14 from 45m 1.4m @ 0.12 from 69.9m	38.3m @ 2.9 from 39.7m 15m @ 11.9 from 378m	11.3m @ 2563 from 141.5m 15m @ 3164 from 318m 30m @ 2288 from 343m	3.5m @ 568.9 from 29m 1m @ 559.6 from 67.5m	15m @ 1476 from 378m	8.1m @ 1483 from 69.9m

Table 3: Bryah Significant Results
(Au >0.1g/t, Ag >1.4g/t, Ba > 2000ppm, Cu >440ppm, Pb > 207ppm, Zn >1000 ppm)

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

The following Table 1 relates to diamond drilling conducted over DGO Gold Limited's Bryah tenement, E51/1590, from February to June 2021.

(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.*	• The Diamond Drilling (DD) was designed to test AEM conductor targets, structural targets and anomalous results from previous drilling completed by DGO. In all seven diamond drill holes were completed for x,xxx metres. Holes were drilled at specific locations to test areas of inferred mineral prospectivity, as per various studies completed by DGO's personnel and geological consultants. All seven holes were drilled on an azimuth of 225° and angled at -60°. • Prior to drilling the drill whole locations were pegged using hand-held GPS units. After drilling was completed, all drill hole locations are picked up using a Garmin hand-held GPS. Furthermore, on completion of drilling, the drill hole was down-hole surveyed using a Reflex gyro tool. • All drill core was cut and sent to the assay laboratory for analyses. Core cutting boundaries were defined on the basis of a combination of lithological change, core loss boundaries and on one-metre intervals. Except when duplicate samples (see later) were collected all samples comprised ½ core and sample weight varied considerable due to differing core diameters and lengths. Samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to approximately 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then analysed for 48 elements by an using an MS finish. The elements assayed for are as follows; Ag, Al, As Au, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl,, U, V, W, Y Zn & Zr.
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).*	• All drilling is diamond drilling (DD) from the surface. Core diameters varied. At the beginning of hole PQ3, before reducing to HQ3 and finally NQ diameter. On some holes a roller bit was used to get through unconsolidated ground at the top part of the hole. This part of the hole could not be sampled due to contamination. This drilling was only where that part of the hole was not within the inferred target zone.
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 recoveries were estimated every drill run. The length of core recovered per run is divided by the length drilled for that core. The core recovery is recorded as a percentage, which is then entered onto the drill hole data base. Core loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis in the field and addressed in consultation with the drillers to ensure the best representative sample is collected. • The DD drill system utilizes industry best practises. Core recovery is constantly monitored and the contractor aims to maximise recovery at all times. • No study of sample recovery vs gold grade has been completed at this stage as assay results are still pending
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*	• All core samples are geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralization, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present. • Where required the logging records the abundance of specific minerals or the amount of alteration (including weathering) using defined ranges.

	intersections logged.	• The entire length (100%) of each DD is lithologically logged. Where no sample is returned due to voids or loss of sample it is recorded in the log and the sampling sheet.
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.*	• Except when collecting duplicate samples (see later) all core sent for assay was ½ core. • Only core drilling was sampled. No rotary drilled returns were sent for assay. • The sample preparation technique for all samples follows industry best practice, by an ISO accredited laboratory (Intertek Genalysis). The techniques and practices are appropriate for the type and style of mineralization. The core samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 25g aqua regia digestion. • Core samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. In initial drilling programs such as this, DGO does not insert blanks and standards into the sample stream. DGO inserts duplicate samples every 20th sample, which comprises ¼ core as does the original sample, thus allowing a more accurate statistical comparison analysis. • The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • Field duplicate samples were collected every 20th sample during this initial drilling campaign. • The sample sizes are standard industry practice sample size collected under standard industry conditions and by standard methods and are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness of mineralisation which might be encountered at this project.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are standard industry practice and are appropriate for the testing of the style of gold mineralisation being explored. The technique involves using a 25g sample charge, digested by aqua regia and analyse by mass spectrometer. • The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory has 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 1 standard and 1 blank per 50 assays. DGO submitted field duplicate samples every 20th sample (see previously) but did not submit additional blanks and standards for this program
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.*	• All the drill holes are geologically logged by a qualified geologist. • No twinned drill holes were drilled in this campaign. • Primary data is sent from the field to DGO's Administration Geologist who imports the data into the industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report, or any other DGO drill report.
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.*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a hand-held Garmin 84 GPS unit. Downhole surveys were completed using a Reflex gyro tool. • All drill hole collars are MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used (drill collar RL) was obtained from hand-held GPS and is adequate for the reporting of initial

		exploration results.
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 spacing was variable because of the basis of drill hole targeting. • This report is for the reporting of exploration results derived from a first pass drilling program. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to support quotation of exploration results and indications of gold and base metal mineralisation. The data is not intended to be used to define mineral resources at this stage. • Compositing was not 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 drill holes were inclined at -60° on an azimuth of 225º. The azimuth was chosen at this was considered the optimal direction with respect to lithology and structure. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Core samples are transported from the field by DGO personnel to commercial transport contractors in Meekatharra who transport the samples directly to the Perth laboratory. The laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an DGO generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external or third-party 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.*	• The results reported in this Announcement are on a granted Exploration Licence held under a joint venture agreement by DGO Gold Limited. The registered holder of E51/1590 is TasEx Geological Services Pty Ltd. By a Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement signed on 6 March 2016, DGO Gold has the right to earn 90% interest in E51/1590. DGO Gold's current interest is 80%. • The tenement is believed to be in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate, other than those set out by statutory requirements which have not yet been applied for.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to DGO's exploration activities. Previous parties have completed RAB, aircore (AC) and auger drilling, geochemical surveys and geophysical data collection and interpretation. This report makes no reference to historical drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Bryah Project area is prospective for volcanogenic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposits, e.g., the DeGrussa Au-Cu deposit and sediment-hosted gold deposits; in an area of known base metal anomalous gossans and gold nugget occurrences at and adjacent to Judge's Find where surface mining for gold has occurred for some time. The source of the gold nuggets is unknown. There are no historical workings within the area of this drilling campaign.

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*
		• The drill holes reported in this Announcement have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections are reported in this announcement. Note that assaying is not complete.
		• Easting and northing are in MGA94 Zone 51

	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.*	• RL is AHD • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by approximately 1° in this project area • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. • No results have been excluded from this report.
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.*	• No high-grade cuts have been applied to assay results. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied. • This is not relevant here
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 intersection width is measured down the hole trace, it may not represent the true width. • The geometry of any mineralisation is not known at this stage. • All drill results within this announcement are downhole intervals only.
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.*	• A drill hole location plan is contained within this Announcement. Selected drill hole cross sections are included in 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 drill holes completed are included in the results Table 1 in the Announcement.
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.*	• Reference to other relevant exploration data is contained in the Announcement.
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.*	• Future exploration is dependent on review of the current drilling results, as well as assays that are still pending. • Future drilling has not been proposed at this stage.