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• ASX RELEASE · MARKET ANNOUNCEMENT 11 November 2026

Yugo Metals Limited
ASX : YUG

New Results Increase Erak Intercepts

KEY SUMMARY

Additional samples from maiden diamond drilling campaign at Erak Prospect (Golden Hills Project) increase previously reported intercepts and confirm broad gold mineralisation:

- The updated results now returning wider intercept, including:
  - **30.4m @ 1.0 g/t Au** in ERDD007 from 66m
- The width (near true thickness) of new results is comparable to previously reported best results (including **36.1m @ 2.3 g/t Au** in ERDD006)[1].

The mineral characterisation and metallurgical studies are in progress. The positive intercepts are open in several directions. Drilling is in progress.

CEO COMMENTARY

Petar Tomašević · Executive Director & CEO

"The latest drilling update confirms that additional sampling can extend ore-grade intercept widths well beyond those initially reported. By collecting further samples from diamond holes already drilled, we have kept operating costs firmly under control while improving the potential for an expanded resource. The additional samples have validated our initial models and improved the project's overall outlook, setting the stage for the next phase of drilling and development. Drilling is in progress and we are looking forward to reporting results from new drillholes."

[1] See ASX announcement dated 18 August 2026

ANNOUNCEMENT DETAILS

Yugo Metals Limited (ASX:**YUG**) ("Yugo Metals" or "the Company") is pleased to report the exploration progress at its 100% owned project Golden Hills ("Project") in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Europe.

Golden Hills Project

Golden Hills Project is located in the west part of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Project comprises two exploration licenses (tenements Sinjakovo and Jezero) for 81km^2 total area.

The area is prospective for gold, copper and silver-lead-zinc mineralisation.

The Company has announced gold discovery in the first-ever drilling at Erak Prospect on 27 May 2026 and further drilling results on 18 August 2026.

Additional samples were collected for two drillholes (ERDD003 and ERDD007) drilled previously, reported herein.

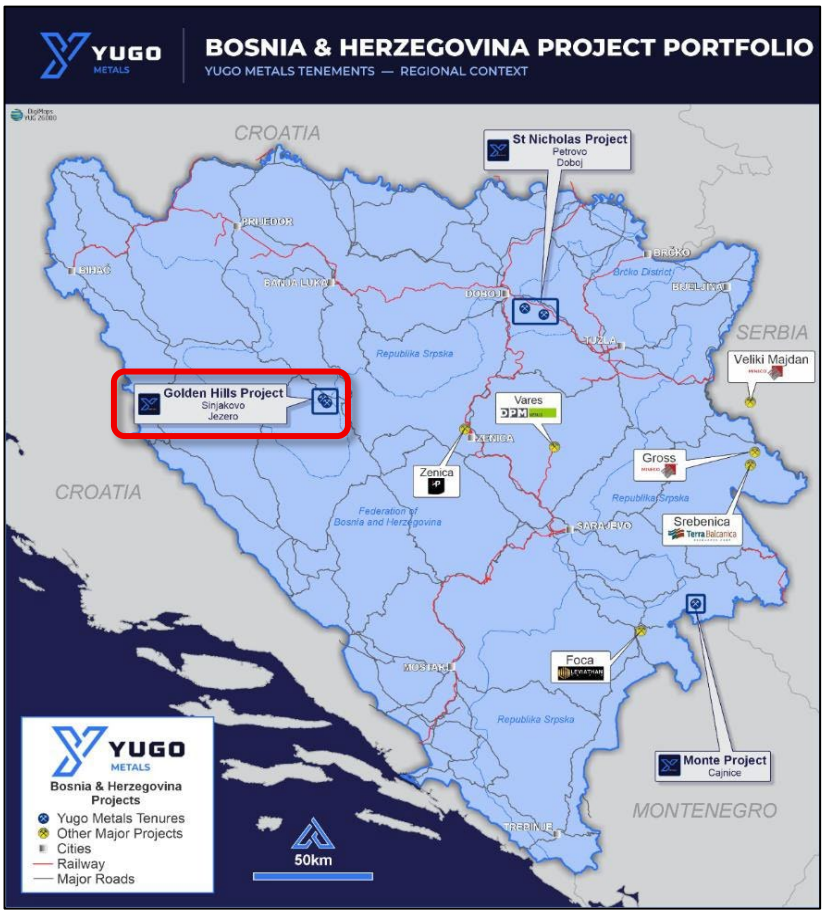


Figure 1: Map of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Yugo Metals' projects location

Some 40 new samples (including four control samples) were submitted for multielement analysis to ALS laboratory in Bor, Serbia. These additional results have returned new intervals:

- **30.4m @ 1.0 g/t Au** in ERDD007 from 66m (up from previous 22.4m @ 1.1 g/t Au)
- **19.4m @ 0.6 g/t Au** in ERDD003 from 91m (up from previous 3.0m @ 0.9 g/t Au)

These intercepts are likely comparable to true widths, as target is intersected at a high angle (80-90°) to target plane.

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Gold mineralisation is associated to hydrothermal “phyllic” (silica-sericite-pyrite) alteration zone, dipping approximately to north at 40-50°. See *Appendix A: Table 3* and *Table 4* for additional information on latest results.

The positive intercepts remain open in several directions. Drilling is in progress at Erak Prospect, after a short hiatus during previous month. Additional seven diamond drillholes (for total 1,170m drilling length) are planned to be drilled from the first drilling pad to test further extensions of mineralisation, while still maintaining a relatively high angle to target plane.

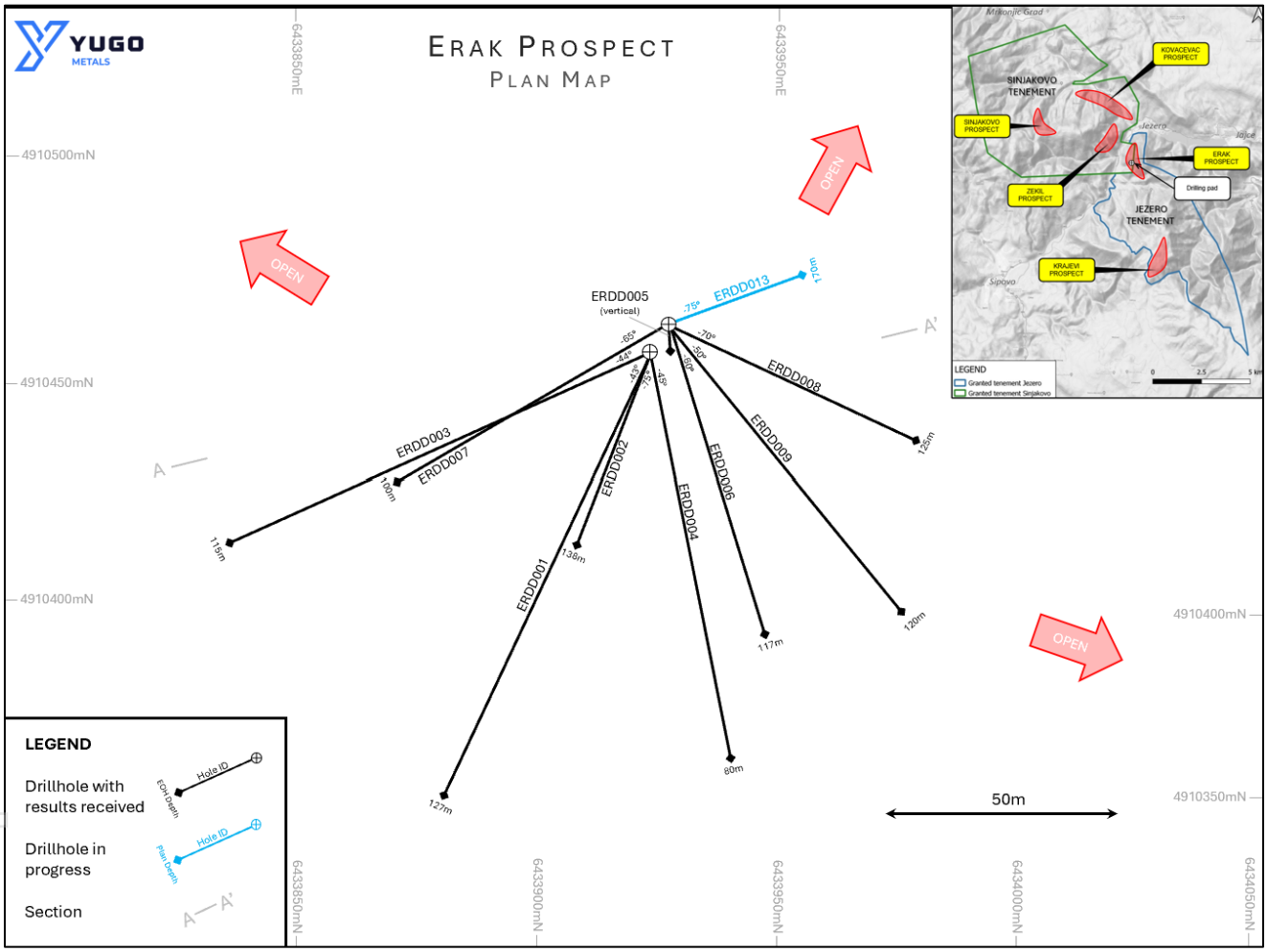


Figure 2: Erak Prospect, plan showing drilling status

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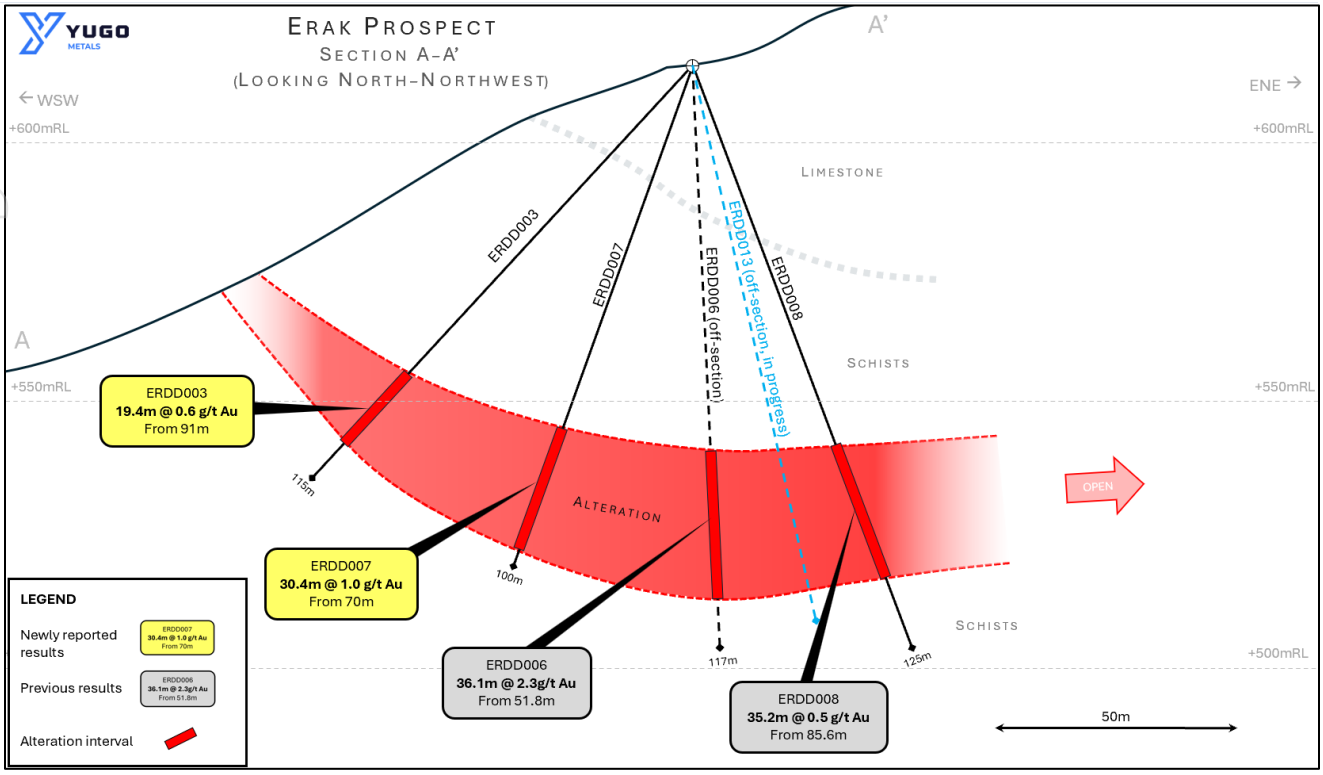


Figure 3: Erak Prospect, cross-section A-A'

NEAR-TERM OUTLOOK

→ Planned Next Steps

- Drilling at Erak ongoing for the remainder of the year
- Receipt of all assays from drilling and ongoing reporting
- Metallurgical testworks

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Yugo Metals Limited.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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ABOUT YUGO METALS LIMITED

Yugo Metals Limited (ASX:YUG) is a Perth-based exploration company with projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Yugo's projects are highly prospective for strategic, battery and precious metals, which are all located in Europe's most prospective mining region, the Tethyan metallogenic belt.

Yugo is committed to delivering significant and sustainable shareholder value through advancing its base and precious metals projects. The Company's projects are located near existing infrastructure and transport routes to Europe's battery manufacturing supply chain.

For more information, visit www.yugometals.com

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and conclusions derived by Mr Mladen Stevanovic, a Competent Person, who is Consultant and former Director of Yugo Metals Limited and is a Fellow member of the AusIMM (membership number 333579). Mr Stevanovic has sufficient experience that is relevant to the technical assessment of the Mineral Assets under consideration, the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Practitioner as defined in the 2015 Edition of the "Australasian Code for the public reporting of technical assessments and Valuations of Mineral Assets", and as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Stevanovic consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

The information in this announcement that references previously reported exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the dates noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au). 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. 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 announcements.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which involve several risks and/or uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and are believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks and/or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and/or strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and/or estimates should change and/or to reflect other.

APPENDIX A: Tables

Table 1: Tenements Reported

Tenement	Size km2	Expiry
Sinjakovo	50	30/12/2026
Jezero	31	04/03/2028

Table 2: Reported Drillholes

Drillhole ID	Easting m	Northing m	Elevation m	Azimuth °	Dip °	Depth m
ERDD013	6433940	4910480	625	85	-75	170*

Comments:

- Drillhole collar ERDD013 will be surveyed with DGPS upon completion.
- Coordinate system is Gauss-Kruger Zone 6 (QGIS CS: EPSG 3908), a legacy coordinate system still commonly used in Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- "Depth m" states planned depth.

Table 3: Summary of Reported Results

Hole ID	Cut-Off Grade:	
	0.1 g/t Au "Alteration"	0.5 g/t Au "Mineralisation"
ERDD003	19.4m @ 0.6 g/t Au from 91.0m	4.0m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 91.0m
		3.0m @ 0.9 g/t Au from 101.0m
		3.0m @ 0.9 g/t Au from 107.4m
ERDD007	30.4m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 66.0m	2.0m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 66.0m
		4.0m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 76.8m
		12.6m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 83.8m

Note: maximum 2 consecutive samples internal waste, with no top-cut applied (see Appendix B: Table 1 for further information).

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Table 4: Reported Results - Details

HoleID	From	To	Au_ppm	HoleID	From	To	Au_ppm
ERDD003	71.2	72.2	0.01	ERDD007	55.0	56.0	0.01
ERDD003	72.2	73.0	0.01	ERDD007	56.0	57.0	0.01
ERDD003	73.0	74.0	0.01	ERDD007	57.0	58.0	0.01
ERDD003	74.0	75.0	0.01	ERDD007	58.0	59.0	0.01
ERDD003	75.0	76.0	0.01	ERDD007	59.0	60.0	0.01
ERDD003	76.0	77.0	0.01	ERDD007	60.0	61.0	0.01
ERDD003	77.0	77.9	0.01	ERDD007	61.0	62.0	0.01
ERDD003	77.9	78.9	0.03	ERDD007	62.0	63.0	0.01
ERDD003	78.9	80.0	0.01	ERDD007	63.0	64.0	0.01
ERDD003	80.0	81.0	0.23	ERDD007	64.0	65.0	0.09
ERDD003	81.0	82.0	0.07	ERDD007	65.0	66.0	0.01
ERDD003	82.0	83.0	0.05	ERDD007	66.0	67.0	1.06
ERDD003	83.0	84.0	0.05	ERDD007	67.0	68.0	2.10
ERDD003	84.0	85.0	0.08	ERDD007	68.0	69.0	0.22
ERDD003	85.0	86.0	0.01	ERDD007	69.0	70.0	0.05
ERDD003	86.0	87.0	0.01	ERDD007	70.0	71.0	0.24
ERDD003	87.0	88.0	0.04	ERDD007	71.0	72.0	0.20
ERDD003	88.0	89.0	0.19	ERDD007	72.0	73.0	0.17
ERDD003	89.0	90.0	0.18	ERDD007	73.0	74.0	0.43
ERDD003	90.0	91.0	0.01	ERDD007	74.0	75.0	0.05
ERDD003	91.0	92.0	2.09	ERDD007	75.0	76.0	0.15
ERDD003	92.0	93.0	0.85	ERDD007	76.0	76.8	0.18
ERDD003	93.0	94.0	0.25	ERDD007	76.8	77.8	4.03
ERDD003	94.0	95.0	0.93	ERDD007	77.8	78.8	0.25
ERDD003	95.0	96.0	0.02	ERDD007	78.8	79.8	0.42
ERDD003	96.0	97.0	0.10	ERDD007	79.8	80.8	0.73
ERDD003	97.0	98.0	0.24	ERDD007	80.8	81.8	0.14
ERDD003	98.0	99.0	0.19	ERDD007	81.8	82.8	0.06
ERDD003	99.0	100.0	0.02	ERDD007	82.8	83.8	0.22
ERDD003	100.0	101.0	0.19	ERDD007	83.8	84.8	0.80
ERDD003	101.0	102.0	1.11	ERDD007	84.8	85.8	0.90
ERDD003	102.0	103.0	0.99	ERDD007	85.8	86.8	1.33
ERDD003	103.0	104.0	0.69	ERDD007	86.8	87.8	0.65
ERDD003	104.0	105.1	0.38	ERDD007	87.8	88.8	3.57
ERDD003	105.1	105.7	0.12	ERDD007	88.8	89.8	4.71
ERDD003	105.7	106.6	0.02	ERDD007	89.8	90.8	2.62
ERDD003	106.6	107.4	0.06	ERDD007	90.8	91.5	0.08
ERDD003	107.4	108.4	0.74	ERDD007	91.5	92.0	0.02
ERDD003	108.4	109.4	0.79	ERDD007	92.0	92.5	1.16
ERDD003	109.4	110.4	1.27	ERDD007	92.5	93.5	0.70
ERDD003	110.4	111.3	0.12	ERDD007	93.5	94.5	0.52
ERDD003	111.3	112.3	0.01	ERDD007	94.5	95.5	0.89
ERDD003	112.3	113.0	0.01	ERDD007	95.5	96.4	1.35
ERDD003	113.0	114.0	0.01	ERDD007	96.4	97.4	0.25
ERDD003	114.0	115.0	0.04	ERDD007	97.4	98.4	0.01
ERDD003	115.0	116.0	0.03	ERDD007	98.4	100.0	0.05
ERDD003	116.0	117.0	0.04	ERDD007	100.0	101.0	0.01
ERDD003	117.0	118.0	0.01	ERDD007	101.0	102.0	0.01
ERDD003	144.3	145.3	0.01	ERDD007	102.0	103.0	0.01
ERDD003	145.3	146.3	0.01	ERDD007	103.0	104.0	0.01
ERDD003	146.3	147.3	0.01	ERDD007	104.0	105.0	0.01
ERDD003	147.3	148.2	0.02	ERDD007	105.0	106.0	0.06
ERDD003	148.2	149.0	0.01	ERDD007	106.0	107.0	0.01
ERDD003	149.0	150.0	0.01	ERDD007	107.0	108.3	0.01

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Appendix B: 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.*	Diamond drilling (DD) drilling in Paleozoic limestone, quartz-porphyry and schists rocks, covered by 0-3m organic soil & scree, with weathering nominally developed to 5-10m depth (mostly saprock) and deeper (>10m) along the breccia/fault zones. Potentially mineralised intervals (phyllic alteration zone) have been sampled. The sampling practice is appropriate to this style of mineralisation and complies with industry best practice.
	· *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	Drilling core recovery is commonly >90%, often 100%.
	· *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	Mineralisation at Project area comprises visible amounts of pyrite. Invisible elements from the Project area that are of economic interest are gold (Reak and Zekil prospects) and silver (Kovacevac prospect).
	· *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.*	Half core (PQ) is sampled at intervals nominally 1m, honouring the geological, mineralisation and alteration boundaries, from which 2-4kg was pulverised to produce sample for Au-AA23 & ME-ICP61 and over-limits (four acid method). Amount of control samples is approximately 10% total (blanks, duplicates and various standards).
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, PQ diameter. Oriented where possible with spear. Deviation is measured at every 10m with DeviShot tool.
Drill sample recovery	· *Method of recording and assessing core and*	Recoveries are assessed by measuring the length of core recovered versus expected, by recording

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	chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	core loss and core gain.
	· *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	Slowing down drilling speed in broken intervals and switching to short core runs.
	· *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.*	Such issues were not observed.
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.*	Geological logging was completed by qualified geologist. Information collected for each sample would include type of lithology, alteration, mineralisation, simple geotechnical/RQD log and structural measurements.
	· *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	The process consists of qualitative logging, core marking, core photography, core cutting and sampling. Information is typed into computer directly and locations validated, then uploaded to database.
	· *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Entire core length is geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	· *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core is half sawn. Duplicate intervals for QAQC are quarter sawn.
	· *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	Not applicable, as it is all core drilling.
	· *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	The sample preparation at the lab included: dry, crush entire sample & fine crush 70% to -2mm, pulverise 85% to -75um.
	· *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.*	There will be no sub-sampling or preparation before sampling.
	· *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.*	Geological boundaries are honoured during sampling (lithology, alteration, mineralisation etc.). The duplicates were taken from core quartered along the length of sampling interval.
	· *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Aim is to obtain sample size of about 2-4kg, this means that sampling interval could vary between 0.5m and 1.5m drilling length.
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*	The samples were submitted to ALS Bor in Serbia (independent and internationally accredited laboratory). Samples are being analysed with

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	total.	method Au-AA23 & ME-ICP61 and four-acid test for over-grade samples. ME-ICP61 is considered a "near-total" digestion analysis, rather than a strictly total (fusion) or partial (aqua regia) method. Gold overlimits (>10g/t Au) were analysed by method AuGRA21.
	· *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.*	No geophysical surveys or pXRF analysis are being reported herein.
	· *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.*	QAQC process consists of Company procedures, prescribed style of sampling and use of control samples, as well as the check of control sample performance and reporting. Control samples are duplicates (1/4 core primary & duplicate), various standards and blanks – as described elsewhere in JORC Table 1. Aim is to maintain ~10% of total inserted control samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	· *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All assays are reviewed and reported by Company CP.
	· *The use of twinned holes.*	No twin holes have been drilled in this program.
	· *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	Analytical results received from the lab are stored electronically, with no data manipulation. All data is validated by the Company personnel.
	· *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	At this stage (initial drillhole results received) the results are reported with using 0.1g/t Au ("alteration" halo) and 0.5g/t Au ("mineralisation") cut-off grades, with no top cuts applied. The top cut is not applied because the extreme values (>10g/t Au) represent valid, natural phenomena that is repeated in more than one drillhole though the system at certain position in the alteration zone and the repeated assays have returned similar results (validated and forming its own population), rather than being data errors or nuggets with no-repeatability – these high-grade zones will be modelled separately and skewness will be handled without distorting operational risk and true resource potential.

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.*	Planned drilling locations have been pegged with DGPS. Completed drilling locations have been picked up by an independent surveyor with DGPS.
	· *Specification of the grid system used.*	Grid system used is Gauss-Kruger Zone 6 (QGIS CS: EPSG 3908).
	· *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Locating drillhole collars with DGPS is adequate for future reporting.
Data spacing and distribution	· *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Current scout drilling is relatively close-spaced (intercepts at 20-50m) short length drilling, to confirm presence of mineralisation and to assist in establishing the trends for eventual extensional drilling.
	· *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.*	Resource estimation studies have not commenced. However, the Company believes that the current drill spacing (in the certain parts of the Prospect area) is likely sufficient to satisfy the prerequisites for inferred estimation or better.
	· *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	No sample compositing has been 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.*	Drilling is intersecting the target at high angle (70-90 degrees).
	· *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.*	No known bias has been introduced.
Sample security	· *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were always in the custody and control of the Company representatives until delivery to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	· *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audit of geochemical results has been undertaken at this stage.

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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.*	Please refer to Appendix 1 – Table 1 for information on tenement status. There are currently no undisclosed agreements or material issues with third parties. All Project tenements are in good standing and are 100% owned by the Company. There are no registered National Parks or Heritage Sites over the Project area.
	· *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.*	There are no known impediments to operate on the tenement holding.
Exploration done by other parties	· *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previously summarised in Yugo/Lykos Prospectus (only the historical field work carried by Yugoslav Geological State Survey). No material change by other parties in this data since then.
Geology	· *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Hydrothermal "phyllic" alteration developed along the layer-parallel quartz-porphyry intrusive, with the disseminate gold-bearing pyrite of 5-15% abundance.
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*	Provided in Appendix A.
	o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*	Provided in Appendix A.
	o *dip and azimuth of the hole*	Provided in Appendix A.
	o *down hole length and interception depth*	Provided in Appendix A and throughout the text body.
	o *hole length.*	Provided in Appendix A.
	· *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 required and available information is included in this report.
Data aggregation	· *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum*	Length-weighted average results are reported. Lithological intercepts are reported as both down-

methods	*grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	hole and true-thickness widths throughout the text. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting the assay results.
	· *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.*	A standard length-weighted method was used to calculate average grades (the summary of grade x thickness for each sample within the interval, divided by the total length of the entire interval).
	· *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Metal equivalent values were not reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	· *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The mineralisation widths are similar to intercept widths, being drilled relatively orthogonal to the target plane.
	· *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	As reported throughout the report, the mineralisation is dipping moderately (~35°) to north.
	· *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 mineralisation is known. The widths are described as both "drilling lengths" and true thickness".
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.*	Appropriate maps have been included.
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 new geochemical results have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	· *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No other exploration data is available for reporting.

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Further work	· *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Initial (first-ever) drilling is ongoing. Further work will focus on testing the extensions along strike and depth.
	· *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Possible extensions of mineralisation have been marked on diagrams where possible.

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