12 May 2025

SPUR SOUTH GOLD-COPPER PROJECT PROSPECTIVE FOR PORPHYRY-SKARN MINERALISATION

SPUR SOUTH IS LOCATED WITHIN THE MOLONG VOLCANIC BELT / LACHLAN TRANSVERSE ZONE. IT HOSTS A DISCRETE 3.25KM LONG MAGNETIC ANOMALY THAT COINCIDES WITH FAULTED ORDOVICIAN VOLCANICS

HIGHLIGHTS

- Further to the acquisition of three antimony, gold, and copper focused projects in New South Wales and Queensland (ASX Announcement 26 March 2025)[1], RML has completed an Exploration Model review of the Spur South Gold-Copper Project; and has commenced the land access process for its Drake East Gold-Antimony Project.
- **It is concluded that a Porphyry-Skarn Exploration Model applies to the Spur South Gold-Copper Project.**
- Regionally, the Spur South Project (EL9720) is located on the western margin of the Molong Volcanic Belt within the Lachlan Transverse Zone, a prolifically mineralised structural corridor that hosts the Cadia-Ridgeway, Northparkes and Cargo porphyry and skarn systems.
- The project-scale geological setting of Spur South Project (EL9720) comprises regional fault-affected Silurian and Ordovician porphyritic volcanics and volcaniclastic sediments. **A discrete 3.25km long magnetic anomaly coincides with a faulted margin of the Ordovician-aged *Fairbridge Volcanics* (porphyritic basalt and associated volcaniclastics) and *Millambri Formation* (volcaniclastic sandstones and siltstones).**
- **The magnetic anomaly cannot currently be explained by surface geology and based on the regional setting within a porphyry-skarn corridor it is therefore considered prospective for porphyry-skarn mineralisation, of a nature similar to those in the immediate vicinity, thus including Cadia-Ridgway, Cargo and Northparkes.**
- Land access is being progressed for Drake East. This project hosts high-grade antimony (Sb), high-grade gold (Au) and high-grade silver (Ag) mineralisation and extensive LiDAR-interpreted workings associated with alluvial gold mineralisation.

Further to Resolution Minerals Ltd ("**RML**" or the "**Company**") (**ASX: RML**) recent acquisition of three highly prospective antimony-gold, antimony, and gold-copper exploration projects (ASX announcement dated 26 March 2025), the Company wishes to update the market on progress at the new **Spur South Gold-Copper Project** (EL9720) and **Drake East Antimony-Gold Project** (**EL9730**) (Table 1).

Project	Tenement	Status	Size	Grant or Application Date	Expiry	State	Registered Holder/Applicant
Drake East	EL9730	GRANTED	36 UNITS	05-Dec-2024	05-Dec-2027	NSW	DEVIL PROSPECTING PTY LTD
Spur South	EL9719	GRANTED	16 UNITS	08-Nov-2024	08-Nov-2027	NSW	DEVIL PROSPECTING PTY LTD
Spur South	EL9720	GRANTED	3 UNITS	08-Nov-2024	08-Nov-2027	NSW	DEVIL PROSPECTING PTY LTD

Table 1: Project tenement information. Please also refer to the Compliancy Tables are at the rear of this announcement.

Spur South Gold-Copper Project

As described in the 26 May 2025 ASX announcement, the **Spur South Gold-Copper Project** comprises two granted ELs, EL9719 and EL9720 (Table 1, Figures 1). It is located in the prolific Macquarie Arc Metal Belt, home to 25 known gold-copper porphyry systems. This mineral belt hosts six world-class gold-copper mines, 17 significant porphyry deposits and 2 mines in Feasibility Study stage. Spur South is strategically positioned approximately 15km south-west from Newcrest Mining's Cadia Valley Operations (>50Moz Au, 9.5Mt Cu, Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources, Newmont[2]), and approximately 5 km west of Waratah Mineral's Spur Project in central western New South Wales, and is hosted in equivalent Late Ordovician aged geology of the Molong Belt within the wider Macquarie Arc.

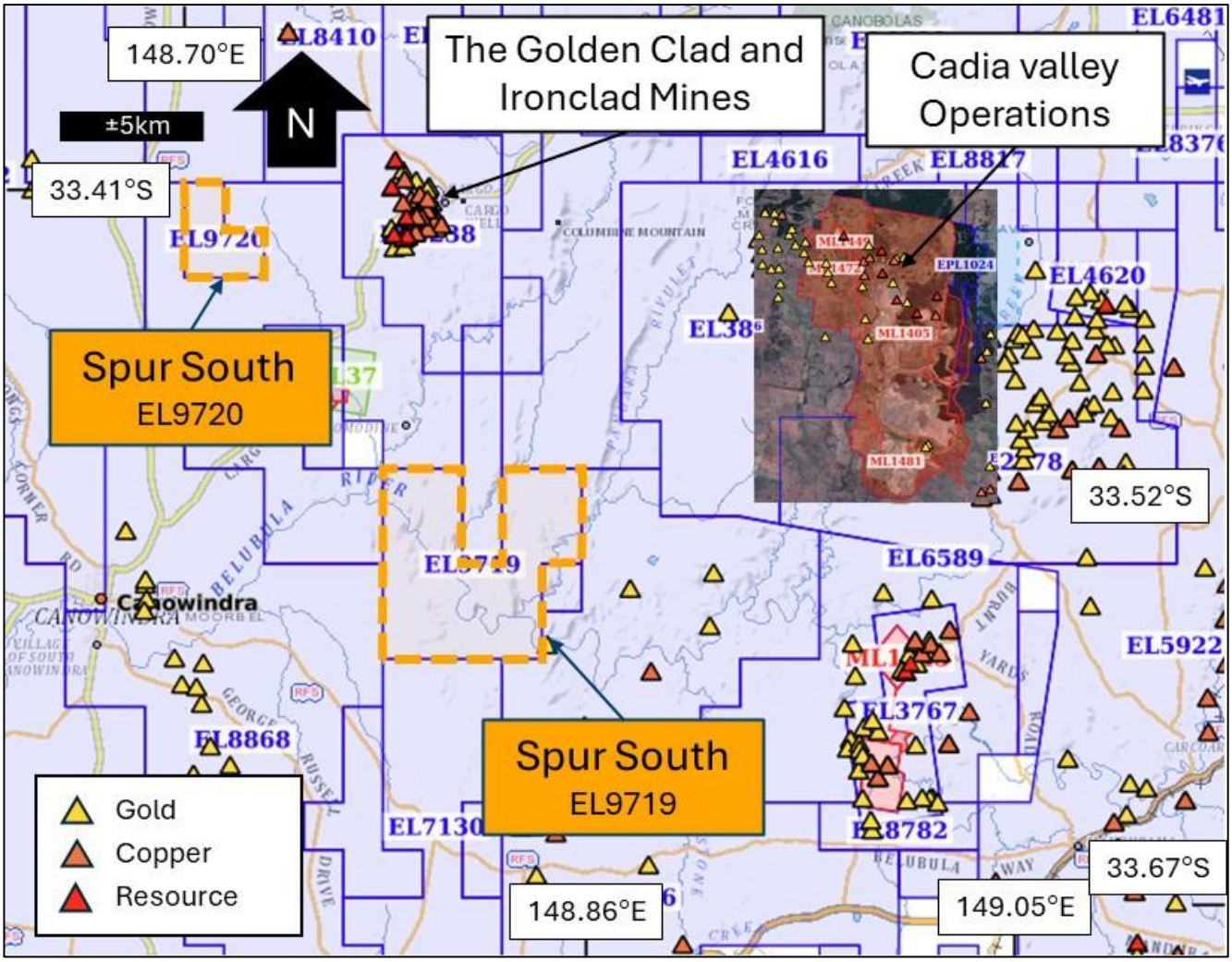

Figure 1: Cadastral map sourced and modified from the NSW Government interactive MinView web map application. The Spur South EL9720 and Spur South EL9729 Project parts are highlighted. Also highlighted are the known gold, copper and resource development projects in the vicinity. A satellite image is superimposed above the Cadia Valley Operations (to scale). Also highlighted is the Golden Clad and Ironclad Mines.

FOCUS ON EL9720

EL9720 comprises the western part of the Spur South Project and is located approximately 25km west of the Cadia Valley Operations and 7km west of the Cargo [Golden Clad/Ironclad] Mines (Figures 1 and 2).

The project area of EL9720 comprises regionally faulted volcanic rocks varying in composition from felsic to intermediate and associated sedimentary rocks of Silurian age, and mafic rocks, including basalt, basaltic andesite and latite lavas and intrusions, and associated sedimentary rocks of Ordovician age (Figure 2). The NW-SE to NNW-SSE orientated Manildra and Belubula faults traverse the project area.

Importantly, it is the presence of these regional mineral-system controlling faults and a large total magnetic anomaly (high) which is of tremendous interest at Spur South EL9720. The Cadia Valley Operation and Golden Clad/Ironclad gold and copper deposits coincide with total magnetic highs (Figure 2). This observation, made in the previous ASX announcement, is the basis for a further review, the subject of this announcement.

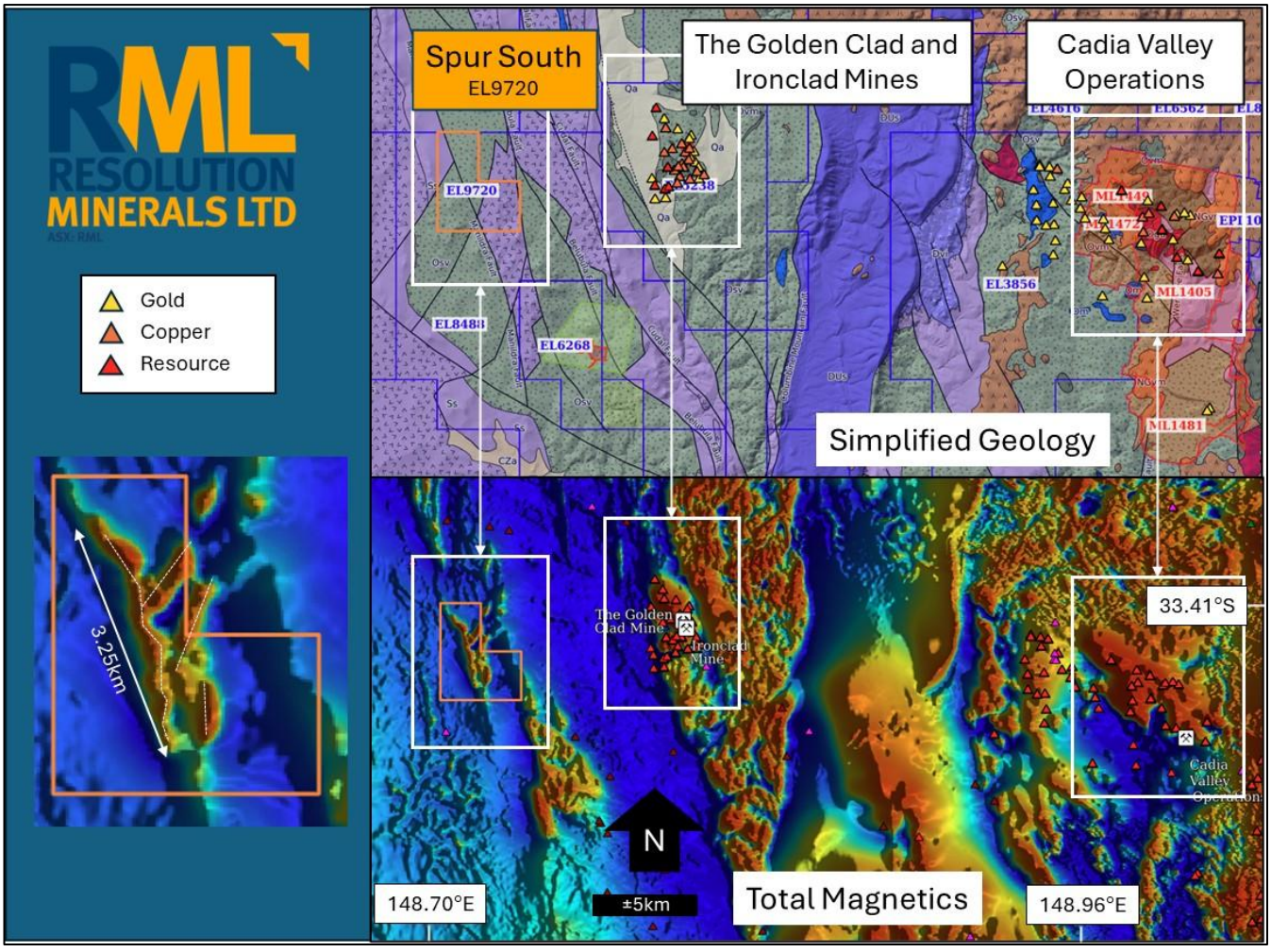

Figure 2: Geology map and total magnetics map sourced and modified from the NSW Government interactive MinView web map application. TOP: Project-wide Carboniferous and Triassic aged sediments (sandstones, siltstones and mudstones) (green and purple shaded area) and Permian granites (red shaded areas). BOTTOM: A prominent magnetic high ridges ("corridor") traverses the Spur South EL9720 project area. Discrete magnetic highs are evident along this magnetic corridor. A similar (parallel) magnetic expression occurs at the Golden Cald and Ironclad mines. CAUTIONARY NOTE: The simplified geology plan and the total magnetics plan are of the same area. The coordinates (and north arrow) of the former are therefore constrained by the latter.

EXPLORATION MODEL REVIEW OF EL9720

A review of the Exploration Model for the Spur South EL9720 area was completed recently by the Company, the results of which form the basis for this announcement. The review included a regional and local perspective of the geology, using publicly available geological and geophysical information obtained from the New South Wales Geological Survey online database referred to as MINVIEW.

For the sake of clarity, the Company has not generated new exploration results, nor reporting new exploration results by this announcement. The Company has commissioned an independent mineral exploration consultant to undertake the Mineral Systems review of the Company's Spur South Gold-Copper Project.

The purpose of an Exploration Model is to align best practice exploration methodology with the type of mineralisation that the area is considered most prospective for. The Exploration Model takes into account a Mineral Systems review of the area, which is, in turn, based on broad mineralising parameters such as reginal geology, local geology, structure, [hydrothermal' fluid drivers, pathways and traps.

Regional Findings

The Spur South EL9720 project area is located on the western margin of the Molong Volcanic Belt, and within the Lachlan Transverse Zone (Figure 3). According to Glen and Walsh[3]. "*The Lachlan Transverse Zone was active in the development of the Lachlan Orogen since at least the Middle Ordovician period. It has influenced the partitioning of upper crustal extensional and contractional deformation, the intrusion of igneous bodies as well as the distribution of copper–gold deposits in the Eastern Belt of the orogen*."

In simple terms the Lachlan Transverse Zone is a structural corridor active during the Ordovician-Silurian period where the interaction of igneous intrusions, hot mineralising fluids, fluid pathways (deep structures) was conducive to the development of large-scale mineralising systems. In the Cadia area alone there is over a billion tonnes of gold and copper ore (Table 2).

Resource	Size (Mt)	Au g/t	Cu %	Comments
Cadia Hill	260	0.70	0.16	Resource currently being mined.
Ridgeway	78	2.0	0.67	Resource currently being mined.
Cadia East (open cut)	300	0.46	0.37	Shallower north-western end of Cadia East deposit — proposed development.
Cadia East (underground)	290	0.98	0.36	Deeper south-eastern end of Cadia East deposit — possible development.
Cadia Extended	50	0.40	0.23	Resource currently being mined.
Big Cadia	30	0.4	0.5	Skarn type mineralisation.
Little Cadia	8	0.3	0.4	Skarn type mineralisation.

Table 2:- Summary of resources in the Cadia area — data from Holliday[4] with the addition of data for Big Cadia and Little Cadia skarn systems. Table copied without modification from D. Robson *et al*[5].

Based on regional criteria it is concluded that the Spur South EL9720 project area is prospective for large-scale porphyry and porphyry-related (skarn) gold and copper mineralisation. The large-scale geological setting, particularly its location within the Ordovician Molong Volcanic Belt and Lachlan Transverse Zone, and prevalence of regional scale magnetism, is consistent with known mineral deposits of the area.

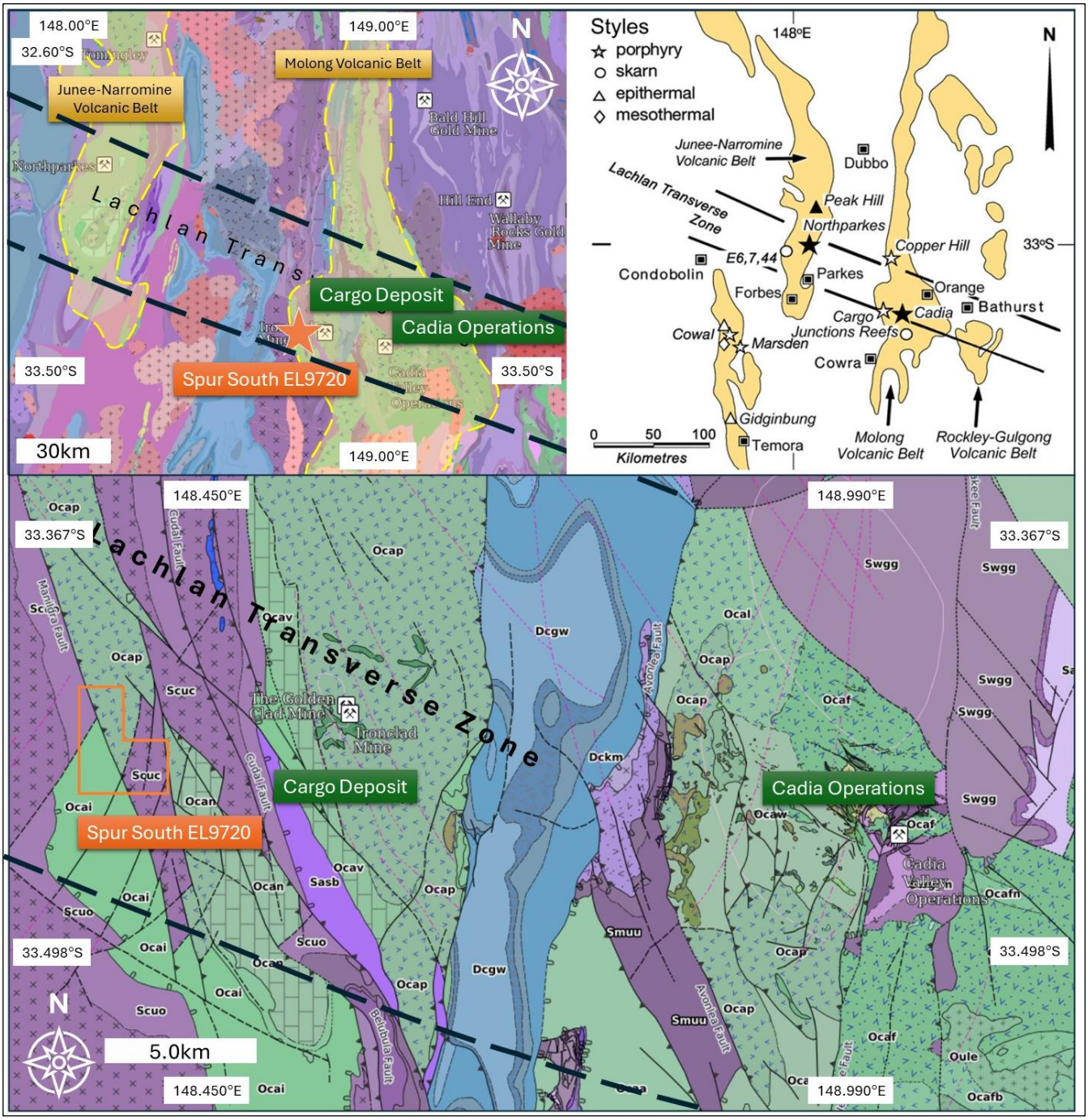

Figure 3: Regional geology map sourced and modified from MINVIEW. The Spur South EL9720 project area is located on the western margin of the Molong Volcanic Belt within the WNW-ESE orientated Lachlan Transverse Zone. The Lachlan Transverse Zone hosts many world-class gold and copper mineral deposits, including the Cadia (Cadia Operations, Cadia-Ridgeways) porphyry deposit, the Cargo porphyry deposit (The Golden Clad Mine and the Iron Clad Mine). A regional comparison of the geology shows that both Cadia and Spur South geology is Ordovician-age volcanics and volcaniclastics affected by prominent NW-SE, N-S and NE-SW faults. Black and white INSERT: Copper and gold deposits and occurrences of the Macquarie Arc, Lachlan Orogen, southeastern Australia. Orange areas represent Ordovician volcanic and intrusive rocks interpreted from sparse outcrop and aeromagnetic data. Copied without modification from Porter and Glen.[6]

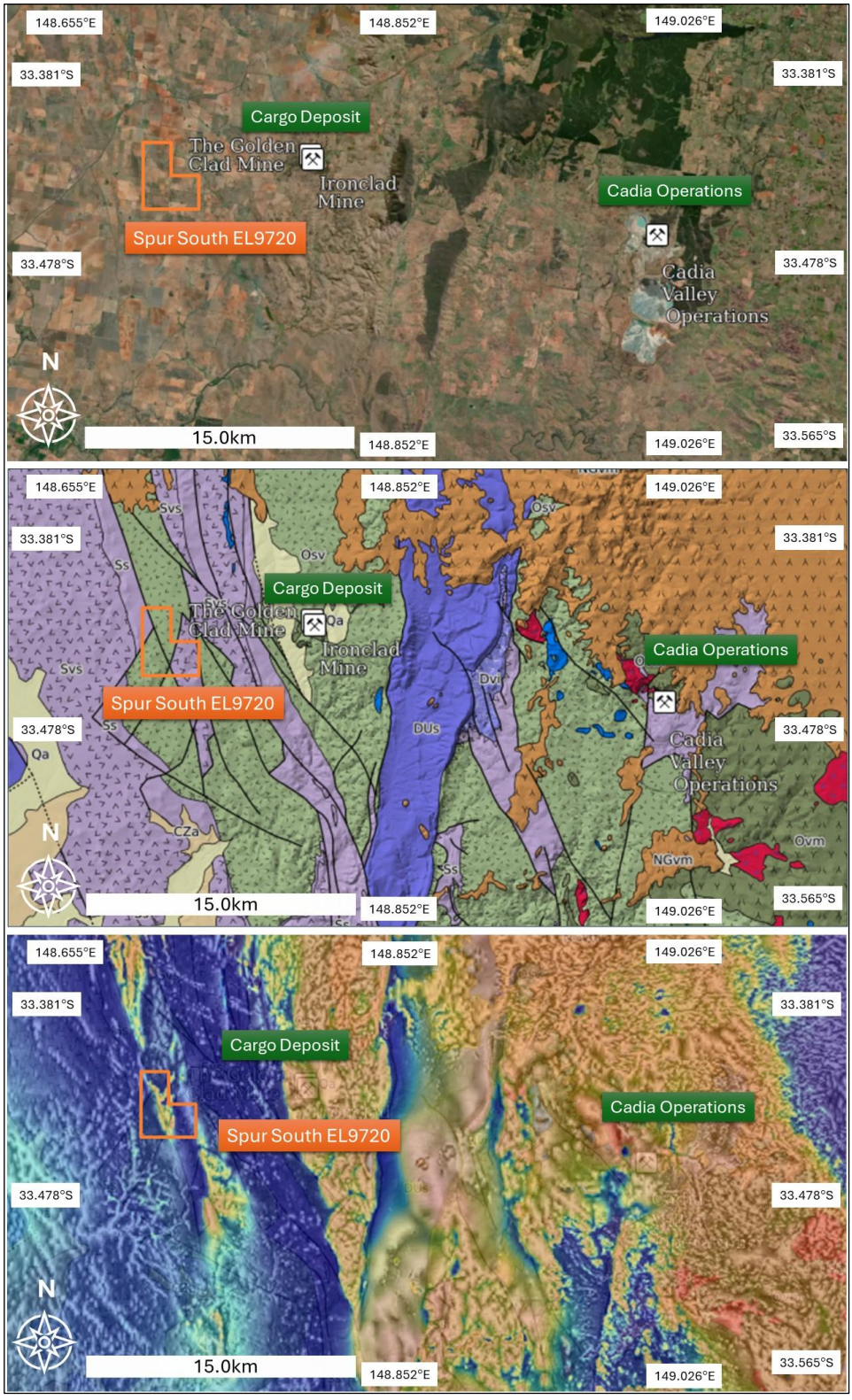

Figure 4: Regional maps sourced and modified from MINVIEW. TOP: Satellite imagery, MIDDLE: Geology, where the olive-green shaded area correspond to the Ordovician-aged lithologies. BOTTOM: Statewide composite image of a semi-transparent pseudo-colour total magnetic intensity reduced to the pole image displayed over a greyscale tilt-filtered magnetic image. All images show the location of the Spur South EL9720 project area. It is interesting to compare the similarities between the Cadia regional geology and the Spur South EL9720 project area.

Project-scale Findings

The local geological and geophysical setting of the Spur South EL9720 project area was reviewed in the context of its favourable regional setting, in so far as the project lies in a broad area with porphyry-skarn potential.

The project-scale geology of Spur South EL9720 is dominated by Ordovician-aged *Fairbridge Volcanics* (porphyritic basalt and associated volcaniclastics) and *Millambri Formation* (volcaniclastic sandstones and siltstones) and Silurian-aged *Canowindra Volcanics* (quartz feldspar porphyry and volcaniclastics) and the *Gospel Creek Shale* (Figure 5). This sequence is affected to NW-SE and NE-SW faults with two dominant faults, the Manildra and Belubula faults traversing the project area in a NW-SE direction (Figure 5).

Magnetic imagery of the Spur South EL9720 project area, from MINVIEW, shows a discrete elongated magnetic high anomaly, approximately 3.25km long located in the project area. The magnetic anomaly parallels a faulted NW-SE contact between the Fairbridge Volcanics and Millambri Formation (Figure 5).

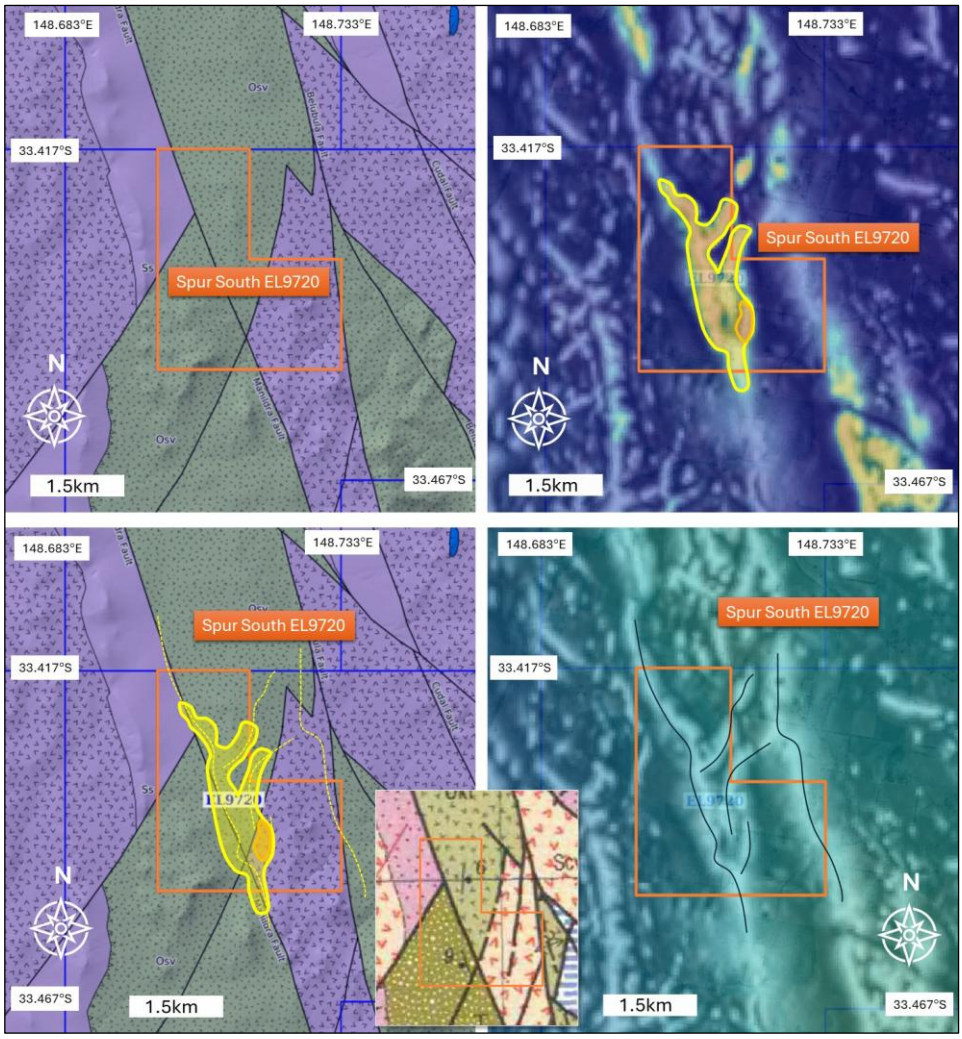

Figure 5: Project-scape maps sourced and modified from MINVIEW. TOP LEFT Geology map, TOP RIGHT: TMI RTP on tilt TMI RTP with highlighted magnetic high anomaly; BOTTOM LEFT: Geology map with magnetic anomaly outline. BOTTOM RIGHT: Bouger Gravity on tilt angle magnetics. INSERT: Extract from the Bathurst 1:250,000 Geology Map. The olive-green shaded areas are Ordovician-aged lithologies, corresponding to the grey shaded areas of the top left geology map.

The coincidence of this magnetic anomaly with a faulted contact between two Ordovician units at the intersection between a NW-SE and NE-SW fault system, makes this anomaly particularly interesting warranting further investigation.

Based on project-scale criteria it is concluded that the Spur South EL9720 project area is prospective for large-scale porphyry and porphyry-related (skarn) gold and copper mineralisation. Furthermore, the magnetic high anomaly is considered a high priority target for such mineralisation.

Comment by RML Executive Director

Aharon Zaetz Executive Director said "*The identification of a discrete magnetic target that possesses the local geology favourable for porphyry and/or skarn relayed gold and copper mineralisation is very positive. Notwithstanding the requirement to better define the 3.25km long target, the anomaly constitutes a high priority drill target.*"

Further Work

Further work is required to better define the magnetic target at Spur South EL9720. Proposed exploration may include but would not be limited to: i) the reprocessing and remodelling of existing geophysical data; ii) field reconnaissance mapping and sampling, iii) targeted close-spaced ground/drone magnetic survey, and/or Induced Polarisation survey; and iv) reconnaissance drilling program. It is the understanding of the author of this report that the Company has sufficient funds to conduct further work programs at Spur South EL9720.

Drake East Gold-Antimony Project Update

Land access matters are progressing for the Drake East Gold-Antimony Project. This project hosts high-grade antimony (Sb), high-grade gold (Au) and high-grade silver (Ag) mineralisation and extensive LiDAR-interpreted workings associated with alluvial gold mineralisation.

Title searches for land access for non-ground disturbing work programs are being advanced by the Company's tenement managers. The initial proposed fieldwork is the mapping and sampling of the Au-Sb veins that occur in the southwestern part of the project area. It is the understanding of the author of this report that the Company has sufficient funds to conduct further work programs at Drake East.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration activities for the Spur South and Drake East projects in New South Wales, is based on information compiled by Mr Ross Brown BSc (Hons), M AusIMM, Principal Geologist/director of exploration consulting firm, Riviere Minerals Pty. Ltd, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Brown has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the exploration activities, style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activity which has been 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". Riviere Minerals is consulting to Resolutions Minerals Limited and consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information cross referenced in this announcement. 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 announcements.

Disclaimer

This report and opinions contained herein are based on the processing and review of data sourced from NSW State Geological Survey data portal MINVIEW. The author based its conclusions and recommendations on these data in the format it was provided. The author does not take any responsibility or liability for the data obtained from these sources, nor does the author take any responsibility or liability for commercial decisions or work carried out by Resolution Ltd, any related party, or subsequent parties, or actions resulting from them.

Authorised for release by the board of Resolution Minerals Ltd.

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References

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5. P M Downes, D J Pogson, L Nix, D F Robson and L Sherwin, World-class mineral deposits of the Lachlan Orogen, New South Wales — Australia. ASEG2004 Excursion Guide
6. Porter T M and Glen R A, 2005 - The Porphyry Au-Cu Deposits and Related Shoshonitic Magmatism of the Palaeozoic Macquarie Volcanic Arc, Eastern Lachlan Orogen in New South Wales, Australia: A Review: *in* Porter, T.M. (Ed), 2005 Super Porphyry Copper & Gold Deposits - A Global Perspective, *PGC Publishing, Adelaide,* v.2 pp. 287-312

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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.*	• Historical Data. Open file NWS Geological Survey online data portal (MinView) pertaining to sampling referred to in this announcement relating to the Spur South and Drake East projects. • The geophysical data presented in the various figures of this announcement were obtained from the NWS Geological Survey online data portal (MinView). The imagery was obtained by free download and was not modified in any way. • The principal Exploration Activity of this announcement is the review of the geology and geophysical data (maps and imagery) conducted by independent Riviere Minerals.
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).*	• No drilling results are referred to in this announcement..
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.*	• No drilling results are referred to in this announcement..
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.*	• No drilling results are referred to in this announcement..

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.*	• No drilling results are referred to in this announcement. • In the rock chip channel and bulk sample sampling no sub-sampling was referred to in the available data.
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• No assay data is presented in this announcement. • No analytical method was stated in the available data. It is presumed that a certified laboratory completed the assay analysis. • No information is available concerning the control procedures adopted.
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.*	• No significant intersections are referred to in this announcement. • No drilling and therefore twinned holes are mentioned in this announcement. • No sample and assaying data are referred to in this announcement.
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 data points (NSW geology and geophysical imagery) were derived from Geological Survey online resource data portals.
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.*	• No data pertaining to data spacing was presented in this announcement. With respect to the NSW geophysical imagery, the imagery itself provides adequate proportionality to render their use as appropriate.
Orientation of data in relation	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the*	• No data pertaining to orientation was presented in this

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	*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.*	announcement. With respect to the NSW geophysical imagery, the imagery itself provides adequate proportionality (orientation) to render their use as appropriate.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All data obtained for this announcement was in the public domain.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits were conducted in the compilation of this announcement.

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, past 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.*	• This announcement refers to two projects subjects of a binding acquisition agreement (provided in the body of the report) involving two tenements: Drake East: EL9730; Spur South EL9720. • The granted exploration licences are in good standing at the time of this announcement.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All exploration work reported in this announcement (mostly of a historic nature) has been carried out by other parties, including: the Geological Survey of NSW. The geophysical data presented in the various figures of this announcement was obtained from open file records accessed via the NWS Geological Survey online data portal (MinView). The data is not that of the company's. The imagery was obtained by free download and was not modified in any way.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geology of the Drake East Project is affected by the New England Orogen, comprising Carboniferous and Triassic aged sediments, and Permian-aged granites. The Sb (Au-As) mineralisation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in vein type associated with near-vertical structures. • Spur South Project is affected by the Lachlan Fold Belt, comprising Ordovician and Triassic aged mixed sediments and volcanics.
Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole 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.*	• No drillhole results are reported in this announcement.
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.*	• No weighting averaging techniques were used in this announcement. • No aggregate intercepts were used in this announcement. • No metal equivalent values were used in this announcement.
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 drillhole 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').*	• No mineralisation was mentioned in this announcement.
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*	• All diagrams have coordinates, scale bars and north indicated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• The author of this announcement considers the announcement to be fair and balanced.
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.*	• The author of this announcement has used MINVIEW geophysical imagery to form its conclusions. A part of the proposed future program, new geophysical surveys may be considered to add modernity to the data.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The author of this announcement has used MINVIEW geophysical imagery to form its conclusions. A part of the proposed future program, new geophysical surveys may be considered to add modernity to the data. Other addition work, which has been outlined in the body-text, includes fieldwork and additional forms of geophysical surveying.