Visible Gold Intersected in Deep Drilling at Happy Valley with Mineralisation Open in All Directions

Recent deep drilling program completed at the Company's Happy Valley deposit in the renowned Victorian Goldfields has intersected visible gold 140m below previous deepest hit, highlighting significant expansion potential

Highlights

- **Visible gold[1] intersected** in AMD014A from 465m down hole (**Figure 1**), associated with sulphide-bearing quartz veins **140m below any previous intersection** and demonstrating strong depth continuity
- High-grade gold system now potentially **extends over 500m vertically and remains open in all directions**
- Logging and processing of this core is now underway, with assay results expected in 4-5 weeks
- Exploration programs are fully funded following a recent $13 million placement

Figure 1. *Visible gold[1] grains (lustrous yellow) up to 2mm associated with sulphides (grey) in quartz from* ***AMD014A*** *at 465.0m. Assays are currently pending for this hole.*

[1]In relation to the disclosure of visible mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine actual widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available for these holes, expected to be in late November/Early December 2025.

Commenting on the visual gold results from diamond hole AMD014A, Managing Director Dr Adam McKinnon said:

"The observation of visible gold in hole AMD014A is perhaps the single most significant result for the Myrtleford Project to date. Whilst we have to wait for the laboratory assays to fully confirm the results, we believe this will be one of the deepest hits in the Northeastern Goldfields, setting up Happy Valley as a potentially regionally-significant gold discovery on par with the early exploration results at the likes of Southern Cross Gold's Sunday Creek deposit."

"The Company's confidence to drill a bold step-down of more than 140 metres was facilitated by the continuity and incredible grade tenor observed in our earlier holes higher in the system. The latest drilling now suggests that contiguous, high grade gold mineralisation may extend from the surface to more than 500 metres down-plunge, with the system currently open in every direction."

"Following the Company's recent $13 million placement to global institutional investors, we are now in a fantastic position to fully unlock the potential of Happy Valley and the broader region. We are moving quickly to implement the next stage of exploration and I'm very excited to see how big the project could become."

Advance Metals Limited (**ASX:AVM**) ("**Advance**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce that visible gold mineralisation has been intersected in the deepest drill hole to date at the Happy Valley Deposit, located in the Myrtleford Project in the prolific Victorian Goldfields in Australia.

The Company recently recommenced drilling at the Happy Valley deposit, following up from a highly successful maiden exploration program earlier in the year. Drilling this year have returned a number of exceptionally high grade results, with **8.2 metres at 28.8g/t Au** incl. **3.4 metres at 68.2g/t Au** in AMD001, **7.5 metres at 55.0g/t Au** incl. **1.3 metres at 305.8g/t Au** in AMD003 and **9.4 metres at 18.6g/t Au** incl. **1.2 metres at 62.2g/t Au** in AMD009 (ASX AVM 26 September 2025).

Advance's target zone to date has been an area immediately below the historic mine at Happy Valley (**Figure 3**), which was predominantly worked in the mid to late 1800s. The Company's technical team was highly encouraged by the tenor and continuity of the mineralisation encountered in these holes, giving confidence that the deposit may have significant depth and scale potential.

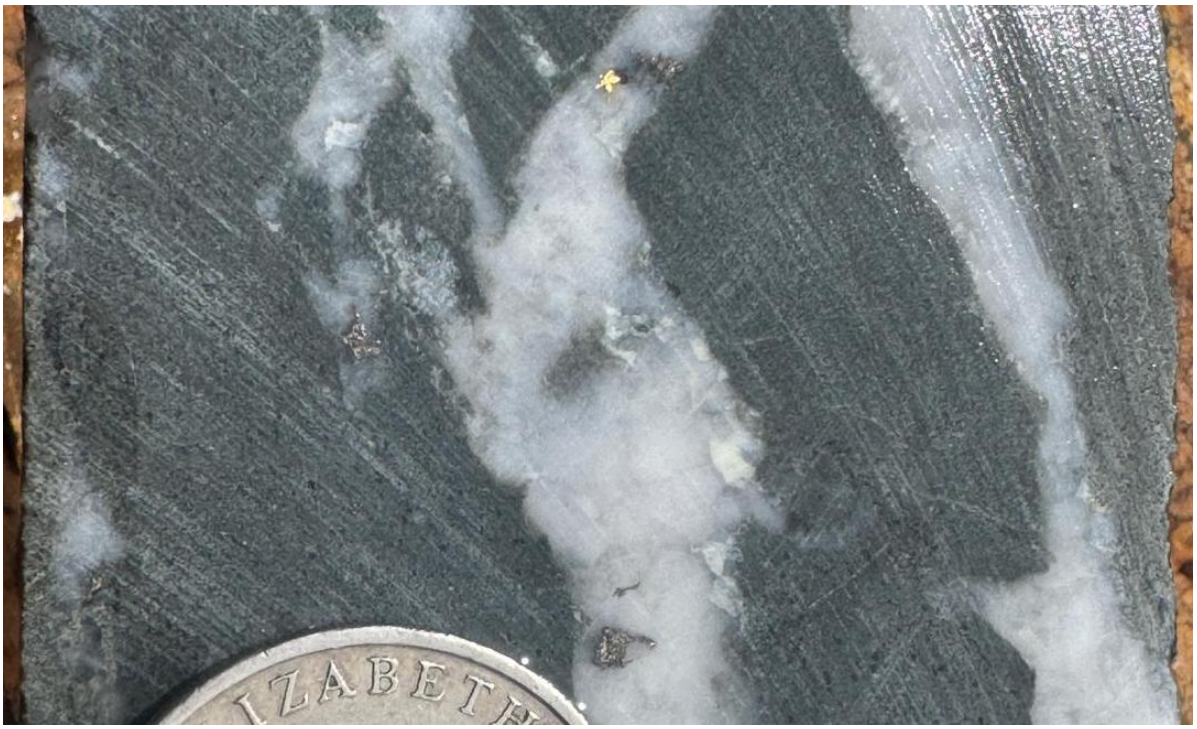

Figure 2. *Patch of visible gold[1] up to 2mm (lustrous yellow, top) in an irregular quartz stockwork zone in hole **AMD014A** at 465.5m. Assays are currently pending for this hole.*

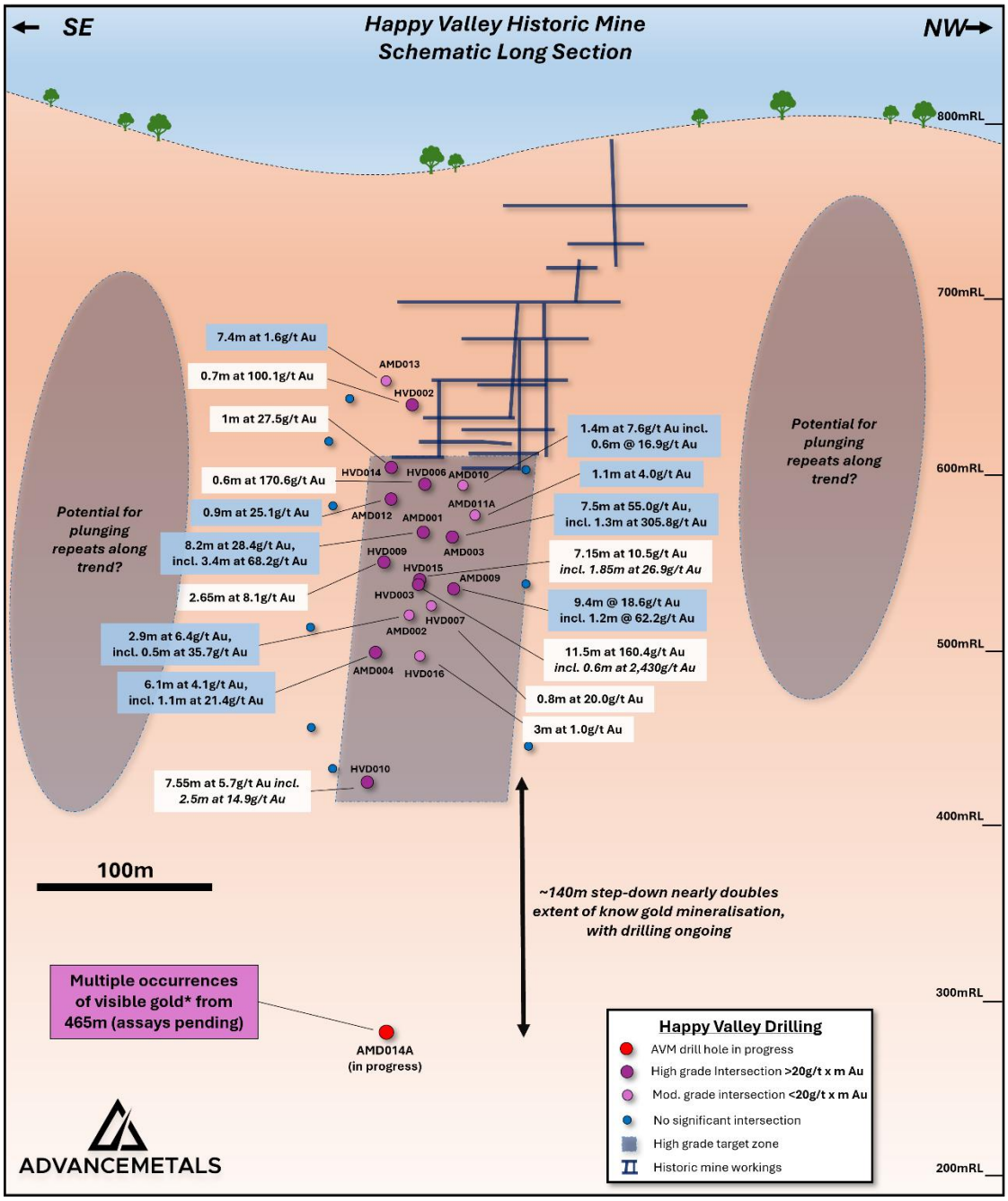

Figure 3. *Schematic long section looking southwest showing previous drilling by Serra Energy Metals at Happy Valley (HVD-prefix, ASX AVM 6 January 2025) along with Advance's recently drilled holes (AMD-prefix ASX AVM 5 May 2025).*

To test the depth potential of the Happy Valley system, AMD014A was collared from a new drill pad further to the north of the previous holes and, following an extended delay due to rig mechanical issues, recently intersected quartz veining with visible gold[1] in the target zone from ~464.9m down hole (see **Figures 1 to 6**). The mineralisation is hosted within an altered quartz stockwork zone associated with minor sulphides, including multiple occurrences of visible gold between 464.9 and 466.3 metres down hole (see **Figures 1, 2 & 4** and summary log in **Table 2**).

The visible mineralisation in hole AMD014A represents a very substantial step-down from the previous deepest intersection (**7.55 metres at 5.7g/t Au** in HVD010), extending mineralisation at depth by at least 140 metres (**Figure 3**). Including material known to have been mined from near-surface, the latest drilling suggests that contiguous, high grade gold mineralisation may extend from the surface to more than 500 metres down-plunge at Happy Valley. Drilling of AMD014A is ongoing and is expected to continue to at least 550 metres down hole, test for potential additional mineralised structures further to the southwest.

Figure 4. *Multiple patches of visible gold[1] up to 2.5mm (lustrous yellow) within an irregular quartz stockwork zone in hole* ***AMD014A*** *at 466.0m. Assays are currently pending for this hole.*

Logging and processing of the core from AMD014A is now underway, with assay results expected in 4-5 weeks. Given the expected significance of the new mineralisation, the Company is currently developing a follow-up exploration strategy to fully define the scale of the deposit, including the potential to add additional drilling rigs to the program. Advance will also continue to test the potential of the broader Happy Valley trend with maiden drilling of the Queen of the Hills Prospect expected to commence in mid-November.

For further information:

Dr Adam McKinnon
Managing Director and CEO
Advance Metals Limited
+61 (0) 411 028 958
amckinnon@advancemetals.com.au
www.advancemetals.com.au

Jane Morgan
Investor & Media Relations Manager
Advance Metals Limited
+ 61 (0) 405 555 618
jm@janemorganmanagement.com.au

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

Cautionary Note – Visual Estimates

The Company stresses that the references above and in **Table 2** to visual or visible mineralisation relate specifically to the abundance of those minerals logged in the drill core and is not an estimate of metal grade for any interval. In relation to the disclosure of visible mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available. The reported intersections are down hole lengths and are not necessarily true width. Descriptions of the mineral amounts seen and logged in the core are qualitative only. Quantitative assays will be completed by ALS Laboratories, with the results for those intersections discussed in this release expected late November/Early December 2025.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report concerning data and exploration results has been compiled and reviewed by Dr. Adam McKinnon, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Dr. McKinnon is the Managing Director of Advance Metals Limited and possesses the relevant expertise in the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under evaluation, and the associated activities, qualifying him as a Competent Person under the guidelines of the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' Dr. McKinnon has approved the inclusion of this information in the report in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this announcement relate to the future, including forward-looking statements relating to the Company and its business (including its projects). Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Advance Metals Limited planned exploration program(s) and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward looking statements.

These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. Neither the Company, its officers nor any other person gives any representation, assurance or guarantee that the events or other matters expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements will actually occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.

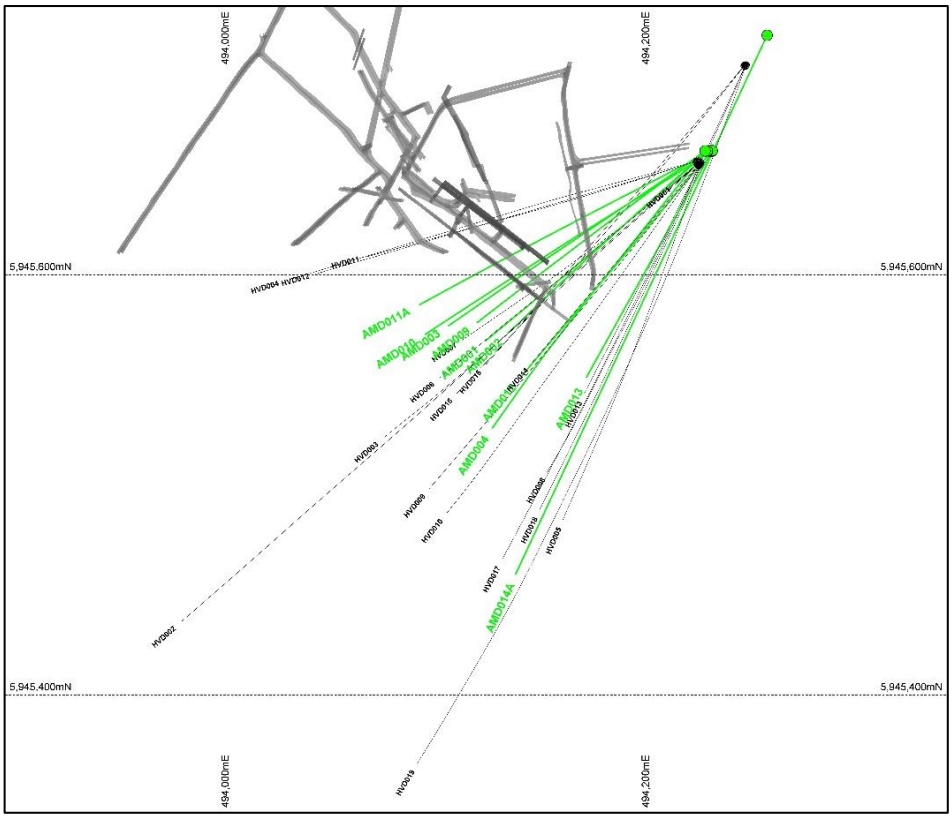

Figure 5. *Plan view showing locations of recent Advance Metals holes (green) in reference to previous drill holes (black) and historic workings (grey) at the Happy Valley Prospect at Myrtleford.*

Table 1. Details for Advance Metals' recent diamond drill holes AMD014A reported in this release (coordinates MGA94 Zone 55).

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Max Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Type
Happy Valley	AMD014A	494224.5	5945659.0	699.7	490*	-60.0˚	202.0˚	HQ2 Diamond

**Currently in progress, target depth 550m.*

Table 2. Summary logging details for mineralised intersections observed in recent hole AMD0014A.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)*	Geology	Alteration	Sulphides**	Visible gold?	Comments
AMD014A	460.8	464.9	4.1	Siltstone with minor quartz veins	Chlorite (mod)	APY-tr, GAL-tr,	No	
	464.9	466.3	1.4	Quartz stockwork veins in sandstone	Carbonate (mod), chlorite (mod)	PO-1%, SPH-tr, APY-tr, GAL-tr	Yes	Qtz stockwork with multiple occurrences of VG from 464.9 to 466.3m
	466.3	469.1	2.8	Siltstone with minor stockwork	Carbonate (wk)	PO-1%, SPH-tr, APY-tr	No	
	469.1	475.7	6.6	Sandstone	Carbonate (strong)	PY-1%, SPH-tr	No	
	475.7	476.4	0.7	Laminated quartz vein		APY-tr, SPH-tr, GAL-tr	No	Porepunkah Reef
	476.4	477.5	1.1	Siltstone with minor veining	Carbonate (mod), chl (mod)	PY-1%, APY, tr,	No	Hole in progress

**Down hole interval, true widths estimated at 50-60% for AMD0014A.*

***Visual estimates. APY=arsenopyrite, PY=pyrite, PO=pyrrhotite, SPH=sphalerite, GAL=galena, CPY=chalcopyrite, tr=trace.*

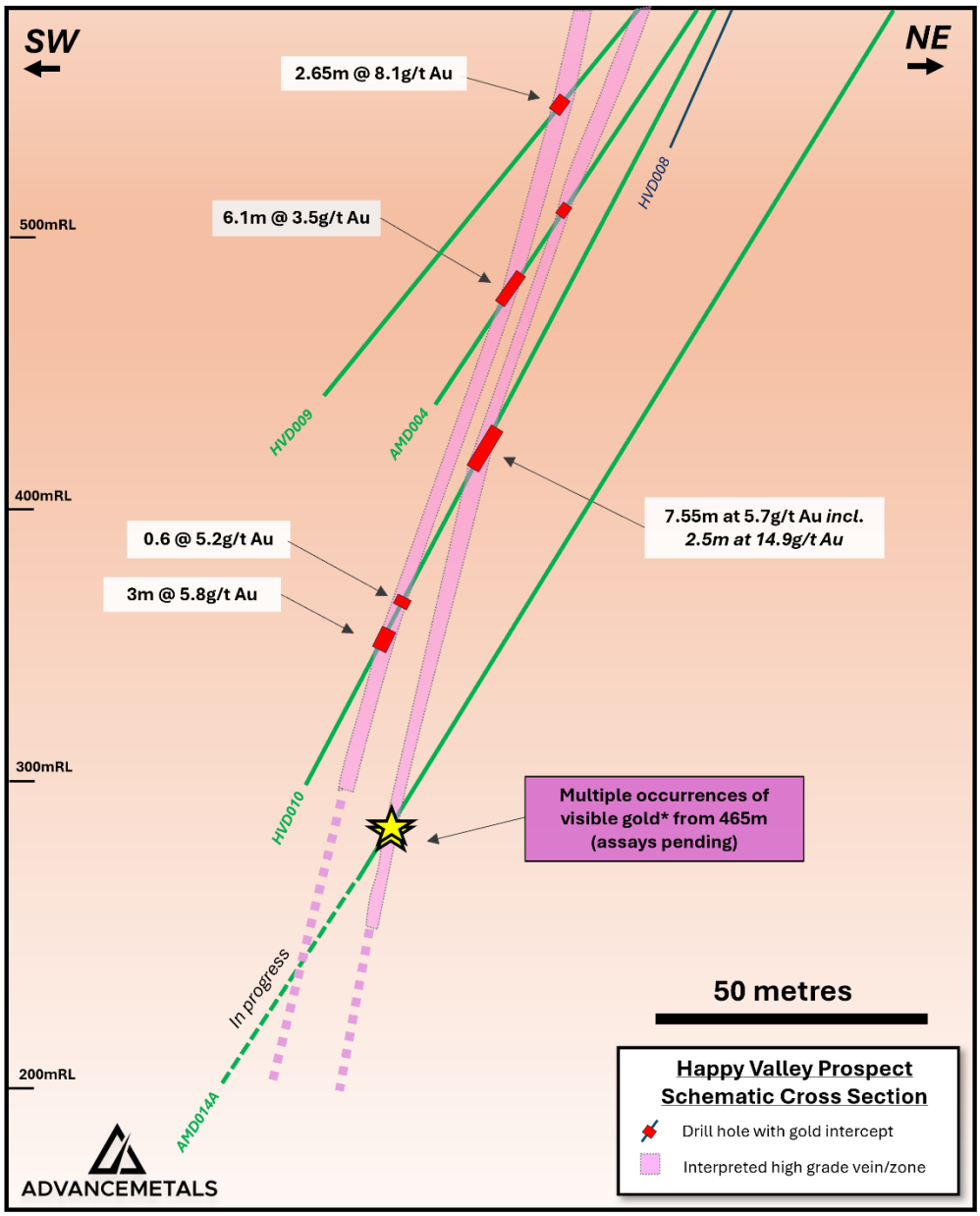

Figure 6. *Schematic cross section through recent drill hole AMD0014A noting the position of observed visible gold[1] (yellow stars).*

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report for the Myrtleford Gold Project

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.*	• *Diamond drilling techniques were used to obtain HQ-sized diamond core (63.5mm)* • *The current program has employed HQ diamond core drilling with a standard tube in the zones of interest. Core recoveries are systematically recorded. All core drilled is oriented to the bottom of hole using an orientation tool* • *Nominal one-metre half core samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories. Smaller intervals are occasionally employed to honour veining and geology. Assay standards and blanks are inserted into the batches as a part of the analytical procedures* • *Each sample was assayed by Fire Assay (50g charge) and other accessory elements by ICP-AES*
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 current program has employed HQ diamond core drilling with a standard tube in the zones of interest. Core recoveries are systematically recorded and are close to 100% for the current program. All core drilled is oriented to the bottom of hole using an orientation tool*
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.*	• *Diamond drill core recoveries were recorded during drilling and reconciled during the core processing and geological logging. There was a consistently high competency encountered in the rocks during drilling and no significant drill core lost occurred*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	*during drilling* • *Diamond drill core is measured and marked after each drill run using blocks calibrating depth. Adjustment rig operating procedures as necessary drilling rate, run length and fluid pressure is sometimes employed to maintain sample integrity* • *No analysis to determine relationship between sample recovery and grades have been undertaken for this program*
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.*	• *Systematic geological logging is being undertaken for this program. Data collected includes nature and extent of lithology, relationship between lithology and mineralisation, identification of nature and extent of alteration and mineralisation, and structural data such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc including alpha & beta angles* • *Core logging is generally qualitative, although some estimates of veining and sulphides contents are semi-quantitative. All diamond core is photographed* • *100% of core drilled in this program has been logged*
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.*	• *The diamond core reported in this release was half-core sampled using a diamond saw* • *No further sub-sampling was conducted in the field* • *Sample sizes are considered appropriate for style and type of mineralisation being investigated* • *Core was consistently cut near the orientation line, with the same side sampled in all cases to maintain representivity*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *Samples were crushed to a nominal 70% <2 mm and pulverized to 85% <75 µm. A 50g charge was taken for gold determination by fire assay. An accessory multielement suit was also determined using 4-acid digestion with ICP-AES.* • *Use of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs): Multiple standards appropriate to the style of mineralisation were employed from reputable providers such as OREAS and Geostats.*
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.*	• *Significant intersections reported in this release were confirmed by at least two Company personnel* • *Advance has not amployed any twin holes in the program to date* • *Data was collected in the field via written notes. This data was then entered into a digital form by the same person for entry into the database* • *Location data was obtained by handheld GPS* • *No adjustments were made to the data* • *The data was stored electronically in Microsoft Access and linked using unique identifiers for each sample. Data were also verified against hardcopy assay certificates for quality control purposes.*
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.*	• *Location data was obtained by a qualified surveyor utilising a differential GPS.* • *The mapping and survey data for the project area were plotted using Map Grid of Australia (GDA94), Zone 55*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drilling spacing is considered appropriate for early-stage stage exploration* • *The site does not currently have a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve Estimate* • *No sample compositing was 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.*	• *Where possible, drill holes are designed at a high angle to the interpreted structures.* • *The sampling orientation is not believed to have introduced a bias*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Sample logging and cutting was conducted at the Company's secure site near Beechworth, Victoria* • *Samples were packaged on pallets and securely wrapped for delivery to the laboratory*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques*	• *No audits or reviews conducted at this stage*

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*	• *The Myrtleford Project comprises two exploration licences (EL006724 & EL007670) 100% owned by Serra Energy Metals covering an area of 472km². EL006724 was granted on 3rd July 2020 for an initial period of five years, with an option to seek a renewal for an additional period. EL007670*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	*was granted on 9th May 2023 for an initial period of five years, with an option to seek a renewal for an additional period.* • *In January 2025, Advance Metals Limited executed and agreement to acquire an 80% interest in the Project, and is currently the operator of the tenements* • *There is a 1% NSR on the property with option to buy back 0.5% for C $3.3M* • *The licence requires compliance with the Victorian Minerals Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990 (MRSDA)* • *The exploration area contains no significant urban sites and is composed of state forest, softwood plantations, and grazing lands, providing accessible exploration ground* • *The licence area contains several historical mine sites with adits and shafts that discharge water. The Victorian Government requires that, if disturbed, water from these sites must meet Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) water quality standard*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*<u>Various Companies 1965 - 1982</u>* • *Minor exploration works by various companies including North Broken Hill Limited, MDF Pty Ltd, Minefields Exploration NL, Dampier Mining and Freeport Australia.* *<u>Dart Mining NL</u>* • *2007-2011* • *Conducted literature reviews, mapping, and modeling, focusing on Reduced Intrusive Related Gold (RIRG) mineralisation* *<u>Golden Deeps Ltd</u>* • *2010-2015 (EL5272) and 2009-2015 (EL5239)* • *Investigated reef, stockwork, and shear-hosted gold mineralisation. Activities included literature research, mapping, and geochemical analysis*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Northern Mine Ventures Pty Ltd • *2003-2015 (EL4697)* • *Focused on alluvial and reef gold as well as molybdenum mineralisation. Conducted literature reviews, mapping, and geochemical analysis* *Silkfield Holdings Pty Ltd* • *2005-2015 (EL4866)* • *Focused on molybdenum mineralisation, undertaking sampling at areas distant from the lease boundary* *Beechworth Resources Pty Ltd* • *2012-2017 (EL5418)* • *Exploration for disseminated, porphyry-style, or stockwork mineralisation. Conducted literature reviews, mapping, and sampling* *E79 Resources Pty Ltd (current holder)* • *2020-present* • *Jointly held by Dusko Ljubojevic, Martin Pawlitschek, and Mining Projects Accelerator Pty Ltd. E79 Resources Corp. has agreed to acquire 100% of the property through the purchase of E79 Resources Pty Ltd*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The project is situated at the boundary of Early and Late Devonian magmatism, surrounded by Devonian-aged granite bodies, and influenced by the Lachlan Orogeny. This tectonic activity caused significant folding, faulting, and the development of an "oroclinal bend" structure, similar to the Bendigo Zone's geological environment.* • *The area is characterized by multiple deformation events, with F1 folds, slaty cleavage, upright anticlinoria, and synclinoria. These features, combined with dextral transpression from the Benambran and Tabberabberan orogenies, played a key role in the emplacement and deformation of mineralised zones.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• *The main lithological unit is the Ordovician Pinnak Sandstone of the Adaminaby Group, a turbiditic sequence that has undergone metamorphism. It is overlain by Pleistocene Shepparton Formation gravels and Holocene alluvial deposits, with scree slopes near the Murmungee Granite metamorphic aureole.* • *Gold is primarily hosted in shear- or fault-controlled quartz veins (fissure, saddle, and spurry reefs) within the Pinnack Sandstone, ranging from less than 1 m to 12 m in width. These veins often contain up to 2% sulphides, including pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, and sphalerite.* • *Mineralisation is structurally controlled, with steeply dipping, northwesterly striking quartz reefs associated with dextral and reverse faulting. Stockwork-style mineralisation, involving interconnected quartz veins, is present but typically has lower gold grades.* • *Gold is also associated with alluvial deposits from weathered reef material. Supergene enrichment further concentrates gold in regolith profiles through weathering and groundwater interaction.*

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.*
	• *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.*
		• *Relevant drill hole data is given in Table 1 in the body of the report*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• *Visual results only, no data aggregation methods applied*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *Given the orientation of the drilling to the interpreted mineralised structures, true widths of ~50-60% are estimated for AMD0014A*
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.*	• *Refer to main body of 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.*	• *Current results are shown in relation to all other nearby drilling at the prospect in the relevant plan and long section.*
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.*	• *Refer to main body of announcement*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• *Refer to main body of announcement*