TALONX RESOURCES

2nd February 2026 ASX CODE: TXR

RC DRILLING CONFIRMS SHALLOW HIGH-GRADE GOLD AT VIKING

HIGHLIGHTS

- RC drilling confirms continuity of historical high-grade gold mineralisation at the Beaker 2 Prospect
- Program successfully infilled areas of historical drilling to approximately 40m spacing
- Results validate historical intercepts and demonstrate continuity of shallow oxide gold mineralisation
- Additional RC drilling scheduled for March 2026 will target high-grade gold zones and potential extensions to known mineralisation at Beaker 2 and Beaker 1

Best results include:

- 25VKRC009 **14m @ 2.01 g/t Au** from 9m
  Including **1m @ 7.35 g/t Au** from 9m
  And **2m @ 4.76 g/t Au** from 14m
  And **1m @ 2.68 g/t Au** from 19m
- 25VKRC005 **8m @ 1.93 g/t Au** from 68m
  Including **4m @ 2.52 g/t Au** from 68m
- 25VKRC003 **1m @ 5.43 g/t Au** from 44m

Talonx Resources Limited (**ASX: TXR**, **"Talonx"** or the "**Company**") is pleased to report results from a 10-hole (867m) RC drilling program completed at the Beaker 2 Prospect within the Viking Gold Project, located 30km southeast of Norseman in Western Australia.

The program was designed to confirm historical high-grade gold intercepts and infill the Beaker 2 Prospect to approximately 40m drill spacing, where previous drilling was mostly widely spaced and lacked modern follow-up.

The results validate historical drilling and demonstrate continuity of shallow oxide gold mineralisation both along strike and down dip, confirming Beaker 2 as a coherent near-surface gold system with potential to support future resource definition drilling.

RESULTS DISCUSSION

Drilling targeted positions between and adjacent to historical intercepts within the shallow oxide profile. The results confirm the presence of a continuous gold system extending over approximately 300m of strike and at least 200m down dip (Figure 1).

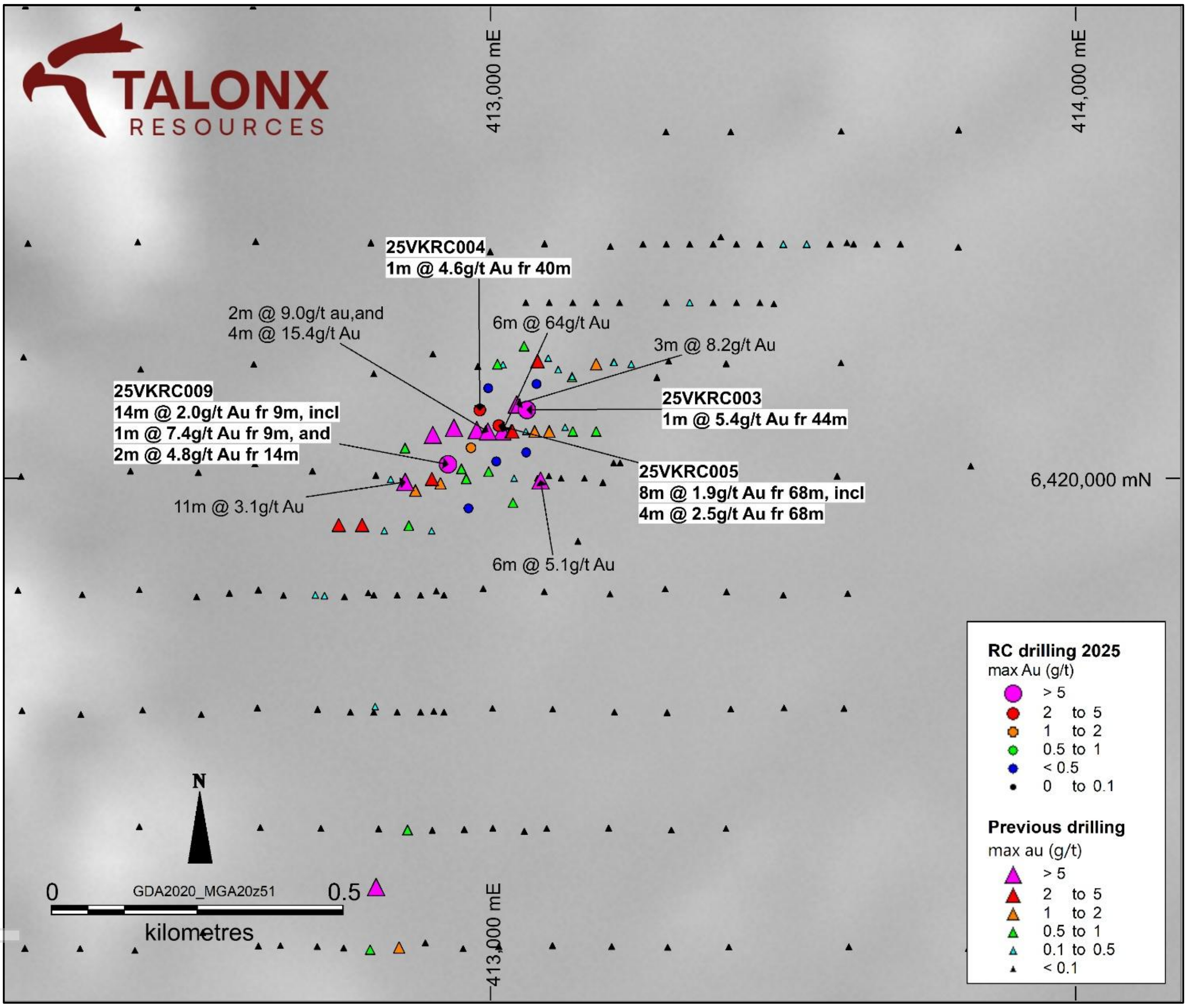

Figure 1. Plan view of the Beaker 2 Prospect showing 2025 RC drilling results and historical drilling over greyscale TMI magnetics.

Significant results include:

- **25VKRC009**: drilled between historical holes BKA225 (11m @ 3.1g/t Au from 14m) and 14VKRC015 (3m @ 15.3g/t Au from 28m), reducing drill spacing within the core of the Beaker 2 Prospect to approximately 40m. The hole intersected **14m @ 2.01g/t Au from 9m**, including **1m @ 7.35g/t Au from 9m**, **2m @ 4.76g/t Au from 14m**, and **1m @ 2.68g/t Au from 19m**, demonstrating mineralisation extends between historical drill lines.

- **25VKRC005**: drilled approximately 30m down dip of historical high-grade intercept 16VKAC044 (6m @ 64.0g/t Au from 50m). The hole returned **8m @ 1.93g/t Au from 68m**, including **4m @ 2.52g/t Au from 68m**, indicating mineralisation continues down dip beneath this high-grade position.

- **25VKRC003**: located approximately 50m north of 25VKRC005, intersected multiple mineralised zones including **1m @ 5.43g/t Au from 44m** and **4m @ 0.81g/t Au from 60m**, extending mineralisation along strike within the shallow oxide profile.

- **25VKRC004:** drilled approximately 40m up dip of 25VKRC005 and 40m north of historical hole 14VKRC017 (3m @ 8.2g/t Au from 40m). The hole intersected **1m @ 4.59g/t Au from 40m**, further confirming the continuity of shallow oxide gold mineralisation at Beaker 2.

The drilling has defined a coherent shallow gold system at the Beaker 2 Prospect, now constrained on approximately 40m drill spacing across the core of the prospect.

Talonx Resources Executive Chairman, Dr Steve Lennon stated *"The drilling program at Beaker 2 has successfully validated and infilled historical high-grade intercepts, confirming the presence of a coherent shallow oxide gold system. The standout result of 14m at 2.01g/t Au from 9m highlights the near-surface potential at Viking and supports further systematic drilling. Building on these results, the Company is planning additional RC drilling in March 2026 to test high-grade zones and extensions at Beaker 2 and Beaker 1."*

GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

Gold mineralisation at Beaker 2 is hosted within a shallow oxide and supergene profile developed over shear-hosted quartz vein systems within granite. Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth.

The results from the Company's maiden drilling campaign align well with historical drilling and reinforce Beaker 2 as the highest-priority target within the Viking Gold Project.

NEXT STEPS

Planning for follow-up is underway with a second phase of RC drilling scheduled to commence in March 2026. Drilling will test for extensions to high-grade gold at the Beaker 1 and Beaker 2 prospects and will also target new zones of shallow oxide gold mineralisation.

This announcement has been authorised for release by Mr Steve Lennon, Executive Chairman, on behalf of the Talonx Resources Ltd.

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Competent Person statement

The information in this report that relates to Data and Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr. Gregor Bennett a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and an employee of the Company. Mr. Bennett has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Bennett consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Talonx Resources Limited's planned exploration program(s) and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward looking statements. Talonx Resources Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this quarterly.

ABOUT THE VIKING GOLD PROJECT

The Viking Gold Project comprises 66km^2 of granted tenure situated within the Albany–Fraser Province, a high-grade metamorphic terrane dominated by gneisses and reworked granitoids. Primary gold mineralisation intersected at Viking is associated with moderately east dipping quartz veins within discrete shear zones in a granite host. The Beaker 2 prospect is the highest priority target and hosts a significant high-grade supergene zone which the Company has targeted with its maiden RC drilling program.

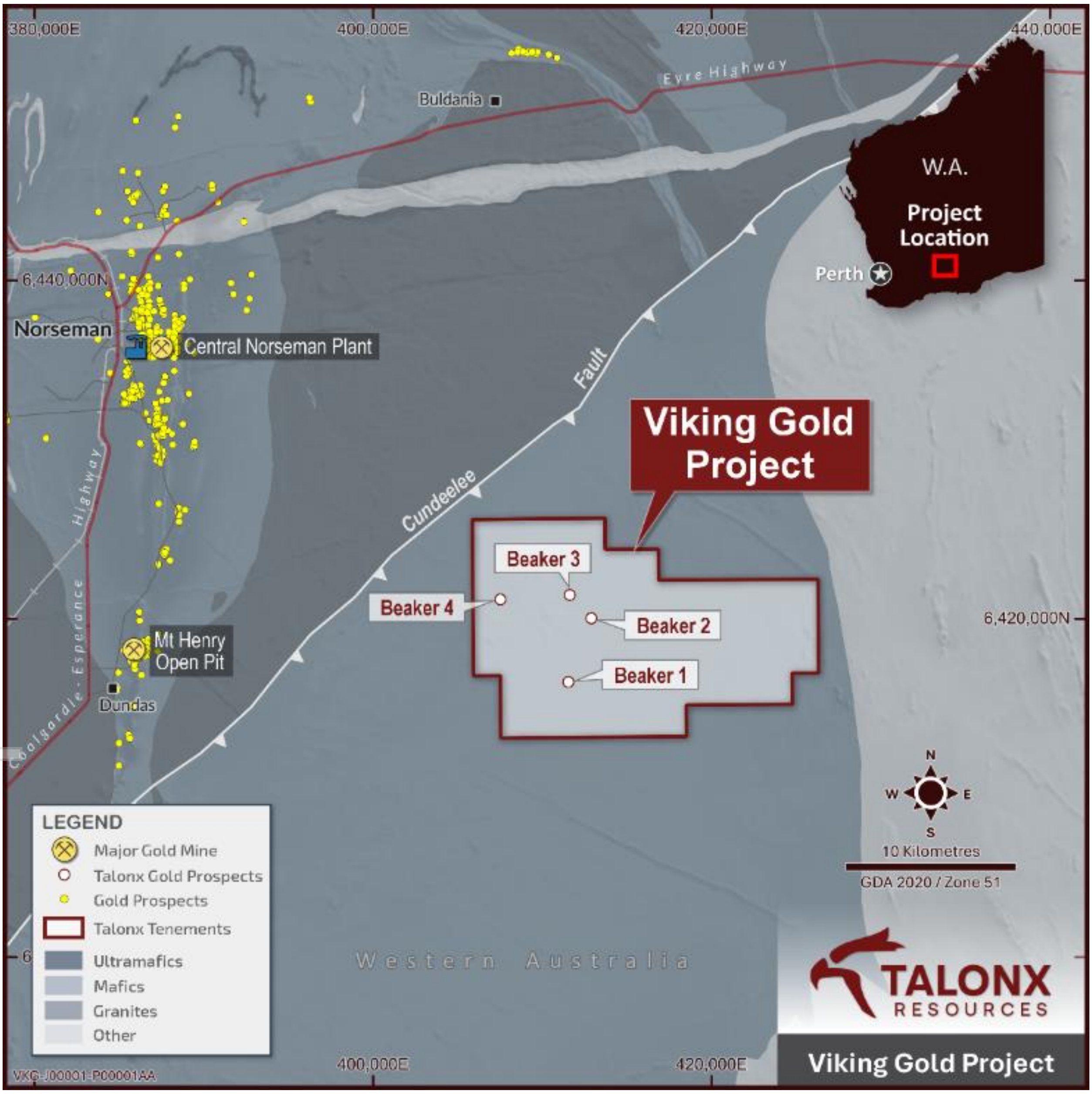

Figure 2. Viking Gold Project location.

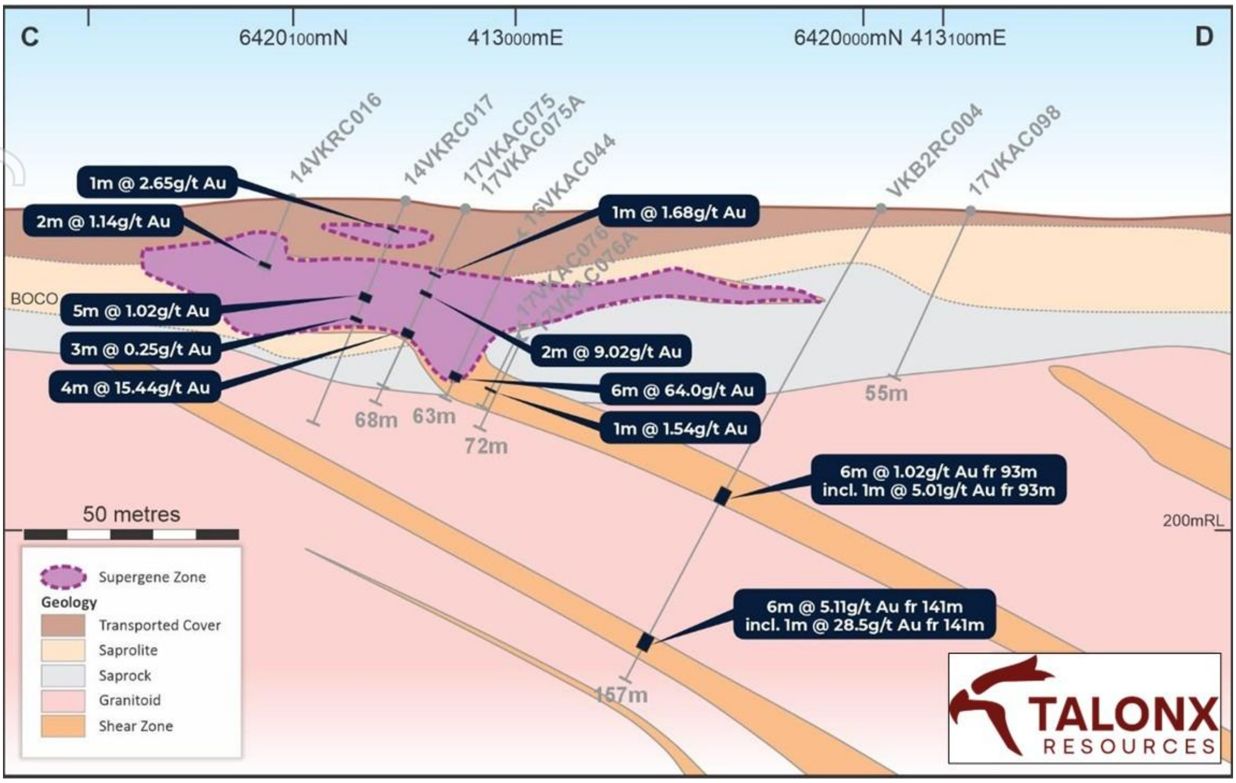

Figure 3. Viking Gold Project cross section.

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APPENDIX 1

Table 1. Viking RC drillhole collar details

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Grid	dip	azimuth	depth
25VKRC001	Beaker 2	413090	6420157	300	MGA20_z51	-59	297	80
25VKRC002	Beaker 2	413008	6420149	300	MGA20_z51	-60	299	50
25VKRC003	Beaker 2	413081	6420107	300	MGA20_z51	-61	301	85
25VKRC004	Beaker 2	412999	6420107	300	MGA20_z51	-60	303	90
25VKRC005	Beaker 2	413043	6420073	300	MGA20_z51	-61	302	115
25VKRC006	Beaker 2	413075	6420037	300	MGA20_z51	-61	303	125
25VKRC007	Beaker 2	412984	6420043	300	MGA20_z51	-60	300	80
25VKRC008	Beaker 2	413020	6420025	300	MGA20_z51	-60	298	114
25VKRC009	Beaker 2	412934	6420022	300	MGA20_z51	-61	299	49
25VKRC010	Beaker 2	412975	6419942	300	MGA20_z51	-61	301	79

*Notes to Table 1

- Grid coordinates GDA2020: zone51, collar positions determined by handheld GPS.

Table 2. Viking RC drilling results

HOLENO	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	Au ppm	Au g*m
25VKRC003*	20	24	4	0.66	2.64
25VKRC003	44	45	1	5.43	5.43
25VKRC003*	60	64	4	0.81	3.24
25VKRC004	10	11	1	1.17	1.17
25VKRC004	40	41	1	4.59	4.59
25VKRC005	24	25	1	1.06	1.06
25VKRC005*	68	76	8	1.93	15.44
Including *	68	72	4	2.52	10.08
25VKRC007	22	23	1	0.84	0.84
25VKRC007	40	42	2	0.85	1.7
25VKRC009	9	23	14	2.01	28.14
Including	9	10	1	7.35	7.35
and	14	16	2	4.76	9.52
and	19	20	1	2.68	2.68

*Notes to Table 2

- Significant Au results reported for RC drilling > 0.5 g/t Au, with up to 2m internal dilution
- *Composite sample

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APPENDIX 2

2012 JORC Table 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES & DATA (RC DRILLING)

	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.*	Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain nominal 1m samples via a rig-mounted cyclone and cone splitter. In zones of geological interest and where mineralisation was anticipated, all samples were collected and submitted on a 1m basis. Outside of these target zones, initial samples were composited to 4m by spear from the 1m bulk piles to reduce assay costs. Any composite intervals returning anomalous results were followed up by sampling the original 1m cone-split calico bags, which had been retained for this purpose. For each metre drilled, the ~2–3kg primary split was collected directly from the cone splitter into labelled calico bags for laboratory submission. The bulk reject for each interval was collected in a bucket and tipped onto the ground beside the drill site. Sample representivity was managed by maintaining a level splitter, checking alignment at the start of each hole and after rig moves, and by routinely cleaning the cyclone and splitter at every rod change. Sample moisture and recovery were documented for every metre. Field duplicates were collected at a nominal 1-in-20 frequency from the splitter's second chute. Coarse blanks and certified reference materials were inserted at regular intervals to monitor contamination and analytical accuracy. All samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Perth for analysis. Samples were dried and crushed to a nominal top size of approximately 2mm prior to analysis. A representative 500g subsample was analysed using PhotonAssay™, a whole-sample analytical technique providing total gold determination.
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.).*	RC drilling was also undertaken using a 6x6 mounted modified KWL 150 RC rig with an auxiliary air pack and 140mm hole diameter (face sampling hammer).
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.*	Sample recovery was monitored by recording sample volume and condition for every metre drilled. Bag fullness was compared visually against expected volumes. Recoveries averaged greater than 90% across the program. Air pressure was maintained with booster and auxiliary compressors to maximise dry returns, and drilling rates were moderated through broken ground to preserve sample quality. No material relationship was observed between recovery and grade. Review of assay data and sample condition showed no evidence of systematic bias arising from preferential loss or retention of fine or coarse fractions.

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.*	All RC chip samples were logged at 1m intervals for lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation, weathering and oxidation state using company standard logging codes. Logging is predominantly qualitative (lithology, alteration style, vein type, mineralisation percentages) with semi-quantitative estimates of sulphide species, vein abundance and grain size. Chips from every metre were washed and placed into compartmentalised chip trays, which were photographed. These trays are retained as a permanent record. Logging coverage was 100% of all metres drilled in the program, providing a dataset suitable to support future Mineral Resource estimation.
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.*	For RC drilling, primary sub-sampling was undertaken at the rig via a fixed cone splitter mounted beneath the cyclone. Each metre produced a ~2–3kg split collected directly into labelled calico bags for laboratory submission. The bulk reject for each interval was collected in a bucket and tipped onto the ground adjacent to the drill site. Outside of mineralised/target zones, 4m composites were prepared by spear sampling from the 1m bulk piles. Any composite intervals returning anomalous results were followed up by sampling the retained 1m cone-split calico bags. All samples were returned dry, ensuring consistent sample quality across the program. The cyclone and splitter were cleaned at every rod change to minimise contamination and ensure sample integrity. Routine field quality control included collection of duplicate samples at a 1-in-20 frequency from the splitter's second chute, coarse blanks at approximately 1-in-40, and insertion of certified reference materials at 1-in-25. These measures were designed to monitor precision, contamination and analytical accuracy. At the laboratory, samples were dried and crushed to a nominal top size of approximately 2mm. A representative 500g subsample was selected for analysis by PhotonAssay™. No pulverisation was required due to the whole-sample nature of the analytical technique. The sample preparation and sub-sampling procedures are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and grain size characteristics of the gold mineralisation encountered.
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*	All samples were submitted to a Intertek Perth for analysis. Gold was analysed using PhotonAssay™, a whole-sample analytical technique that uses high-energy X-rays to determine total gold content. The method is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and grade range encountered. PhotonAssay™ provides a total gold determination and is particularly effective in reducing sub-sampling bias and nugget effects associated with coarse gold mineralisation. Typical analytical detection limits for PhotonAssay™ are approximately 0.01ppm Au, with an upper detection range

	(i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	exceeding 1,000ppm Au, allowing accurate determination across a broad grade range without the requirement for additional gravimetric methods. Laboratory quality control procedures included the analysis of certified reference materials, blanks and laboratory duplicates inserted at regular intervals within each analytical batch. Field quality control samples, including certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates, were routinely submitted with the sample batches. All quality control results were reviewed by the Company and were within acceptable limits. No material bias, contamination or analytical issues were identified. The assay techniques and quality control procedures employed are considered appropriate to support the public reporting of exploration results under the 2012 JORC Code.
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 were reviewed and verified by the Competent Person against original geological logs, sample records and laboratory assay certificates. No twinned holes were drilled in this program. Primary data was recorded in validated digital templates. All data were imported into the company's SQL database, which incorporates range checks, mandatory fields and validation rules. Assay results were received electronically from the laboratory in CSV format and imported directly to the database. No adjustments were made to the reported assay data. Gold assays are reported in ppm (equivalent to g/t) as received from the laboratory in ppm. Any below detection limit results were entered as half the detection limit for statistical purposes only and are not reported as such in exploration results.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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.*	Drillhole collar locations were recorded using a handheld GPS, with positional accuracy generally within ±3m. For future work, collars of selected holes will be surveyed using DGPS to improve accuracy. Downhole surveys were collected using an Axis Champ Gyro at regular intervals to monitor hole deviation. All coordinates are reported in GDA20, MGA Zone 51. The survey methods employed are considered adequate for exploration reporting purposes.
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.*	Drillholes are spaced approximately 40m apart depending on access. Data density is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity to a level appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation. Sample compositing to 4m intervals was applied outside of mineralised and target zones to reduce analytical costs. Within target zones, all samples were collected and submitted at 1m intervals. Any anomalous 4m composites were followed up by assaying the retained 1m splits.

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.*	The drillholes were designed to intersect the interpreted mineralised structures as close to perpendicular as practical. At this stage there is no evidence that the drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias. True widths are not yet fully constrained but are interpreted to be approximately 60–90% of the reported downhole intervals.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security was maintained by TalonX personnel from collection through to laboratory delivery. Samples were placed in calico bags, then sealed in polyweave sacks for transport. Samples were delivered directly to Intertek Perth by company staff.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audits or reviews of sampling techniques or data have been completed at this time.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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 license to operate in the area.*	The Viking Project is located 30km southeast of Norseman and comprises granted exploration tenement E 63/1963. The tenements are held 100% by Talonx Resources Limited. The tenement area is located within the Dundas Nature Reserve. At the time of reporting, all tenements are in good standing, and there are no known impediments to ongoing exploration.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical exploration at the Viking Project has been undertaken by a number of companies, including AngloGold Ashanti, Genesis Minerals Limited, and Falcon Metals Limited. Previous exploration programs have included auger, aircore (AC), reverse circulation (RC) and limited diamond drilling, together with surface geochemical sampling and geological mapping. These programs were primarily focused on identifying shallow gold mineralisation associated with quartz veining and shear zones within the Albany–Fraser Orogen. AngloGold Ashanti completed early-stage auger and AC drilling across parts of the project area, with auger holes drilled to depths of up to approximately 2m and AC drilling completed to blade refusal. Genesis Minerals Limited subsequently conducted additional AC and RC drilling programs. Falcon Metals Limited undertook further RC and diamond drilling across the project area.

		Historical drilling completed by these parties identified multiple shallow high-grade gold intercepts within the Beaker prospect area.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Viking Gold Project is located within the Albany–Fraser Orogen of Western Australia, a Proterozoic mobile belt that hosts a number of significant gold systems. The project area is characterised by high-grade metamorphic rocks dominated by gneisses and reworked granitoids. Gold mineralisation at Viking is interpreted to be orogenic in style, comparable to mineralisation styles observed elsewhere in the Eastern Goldfields and within the Albany–Fraser Province. Mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and discrete shear zones developed within granitoid host rocks. At the Beaker prospects, gold mineralisation occurs within moderately east-dipping shear-hosted quartz veins, with mineralisation developed within both vein material and adjacent altered host rock. Alteration assemblages commonly include silicification, sericite alteration and local iron oxide development within the weathered profile.
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.*	A summary of collar details (easting, northing, RL, azimuth, dip, hole depth) together with significant intercepts (from/to depths and downhole lengths) is provided in the accompanying tables and notes. These include all material drillholes completed in the program, regardless of whether significant mineralisation was intersected.
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.*	All reported assay intervals have been calculated using length-weighted averages. No top cuts have been applied. Significant intercepts are reported using a lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au, allowing for up to 2m of internal dilution within an aggregated intercept. No metal equivalent values have been applied or reported.
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*	Reported intercepts are downhole lengths. The geometry of the mineralisation generally dips –40° to the southeast, and drillholes were oriented toward the northwest at –60° to intersect mineralisation at a high angle. On this basis, true widths are interpreted to be approximately 80–90% of the reported downhole intervals.

	to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
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.*	Relevant maps, sample locations and geological figures are provided in the main text of the announcement and associated appendices.
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 drillholes completed in the program are reported in the accompanying tables, including holes that did not return significant mineralisation. Significant intercepts above the stated cut-off are listed, and isolated anomalous assays outside of aggregated intervals are noted where geologically relevant.
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.*	All material exploration data, including geological context, sampling methods, and relevant historical information, has been included in the body of the announcement. Previous historical exploration work is referenced where applicable.
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*	Follow-up RC drilling is planned to test for lateral and depth extensions of the mineralisation identified to date. Additional step-out holes along strike will be completed to improve geological continuity and to better define the orientation of mineralised structures. Selected diamond drillholes may also be undertaken to obtain oriented core for structural analysis, bulk density measurements and preliminary metallurgical testing. Ongoing surface programs will include detailed mapping, rock-chip sampling and possible ground geophysics to refine drill targeting.