

4 August 2026

Drilling confirms mineralised system at Minbrie, SA and follow-up drilling planned

Highlights

- Final results received from the recently completed air core drilling at the Minbrie Copper Project on South Australia's Eyre Peninsula.
- Drilling has confirmed Eagle Ridge mineralisation continues up dip.
- Continued alteration and mineralisation in drilling validates Lincoln's conceptual geological model and supports a follow-up diamond drill program at Eagle Ridge.
- AC drilling has also improved Lincoln's understanding of depth to basement and cover sequence.
- The results from Lincoln's maiden base metals drill program at Minbrie have given the Company the confidence to continue exploration at this project.
- Lincoln will plan follow-up diamond drilling at Eagle Ridge for Q4 CY2026.

Lincoln Minerals Limited (Lincoln or 'the Company') (ASX: LML) is pleased to announce the results of air core (AC) drilling at its Minbrie Project on South Australia's Eyre Peninsula.

The drilling at Minbrie was designed to test the potential for additional copper and base metal targets within the 17km of target stratigraphy at Minbrie, including extensions of the Eagle Ridge discovery hole, BUDD192¹. Drilling was designed to minimise impact on cropped fields by using a vehicle mounted air core rig.

Lincoln completed 25 air core holes for a total of 1632m to test the potential for additional copper targets within the 17km of target stratigraphy. However, the drill program was affected by groundwater conditions, meaning many holes did not reach target depth.

Lincoln's CEO Chris Wilcox said: *"Despite difficult ground conditions, this drilling program delivered technical validation of our geological model at Minbrie. The air core drilling successfully mapped the cover sequence, confirmed mineralisation at Eagle Ridge, and upgraded our geological model. Our goal was to confirm this system, which it has done with these results and we now have a clearer understanding of how to advance our exploration."*

"The results from this AC drill program will support a follow-up diamond program in Q4 2026, which will allow us to test this system at depth and along strike."

¹ ASX: LML 12 February 2025, 'Overlooked mineralised zones identified, expanding copper & base metals potential at Minbrie, SA'. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings as presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

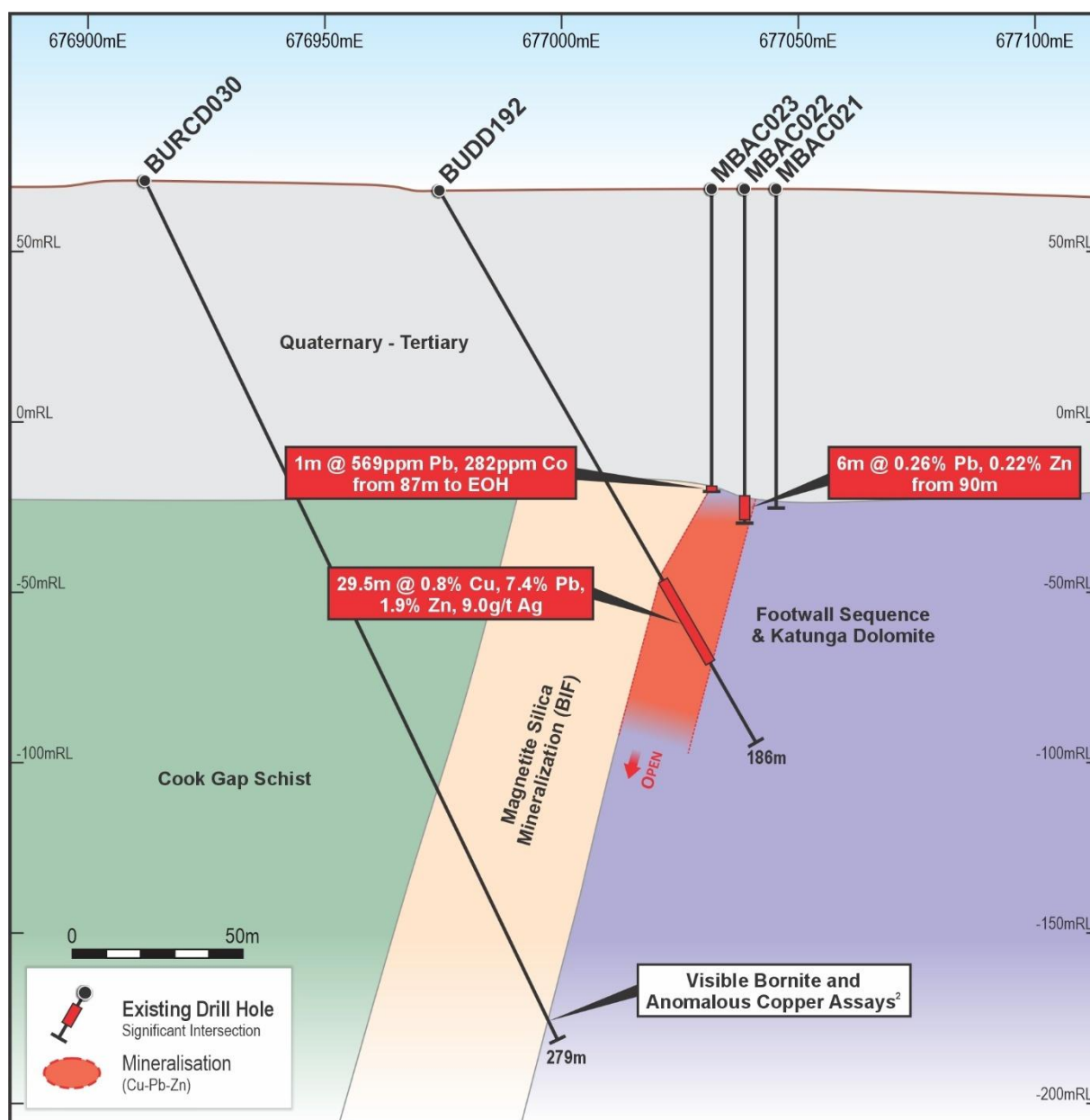


Figure 1: Eagle Ridge Cross Section

Minbrie Drilling Summary

Historic drilling at Minbrie had not logged the cover sequence in detail and only identified the presence of groundwater in the basement. Lincoln's assessment of potential targeting methods, taking into consideration the basement geology and cover sequence, determined that air core drilling was the best approach to identify additional copper targets.

Lincoln drilled 25 air core holes for a total of 1632m. The drill holes intersected a sequence of sands, gravels, and clays up to 90m thick which were challenging, but possible, to drill through. However, in the months preceding drilling, the Cowell region had approximately twice the average rainfall. This led to groundwater being present in a zone of clay and gravel immediately overlying the basement. As a result, most holes finished when water was intersected in this clay/gravel zone, prior to reaching basement.

Of the holes that intersected basement, three holes were drilled at Eagle Ridge (BUDD192). Results from these holes successfully identified results consistent with the edge of a mineralised system. This included an intercept of **6m @ 0.26% Pb and 0.22% Zn** from 90m (MBAC022, apparent width) on the eastern edge of the interpreted mineralised zone and anomalous lead and cobalt (MBAC023) on the western edge. The MBAC022 intercept is consistent with the final 2m of the BUDD192 discovery intercept and shows that the Eagle Ridge mineralisation likely continues up dip. The other holes that reached basement did not intersect the target zone.

The air core program was always planned to test whether it was possible to map the basement geochemistry under cover and identify additional targets beyond Eagle Ridge. Confirmation that mineralisation continues up dip from the discovery intercept at Eagle Ridge demonstrates this is a significant intercept of copper and base metals and a priority to follow up with diamond drilling. The effectiveness of the air core is a reflection of the difficult ground conditions, and the challenges exploring during winter, not the discovery potential at Minbrie.

Plans are now being put in place to conduct a targeted diamond drilling program at Eagle Ridge in Q4 CY2026. The program will be designed to test extensions to the mineralisation down dip and along strike, and to determine the potential for scale. The results of this work will be used to plan for follow-up programs. The Company remains in good financial position and is well capitalised to commence the follow-up diamond drilling program.

Minbrie Copper Project

Lincoln controls **17km of target stratigraphy** at Minbrie on South Australia's Eyre Peninsula which is prospective for copper and base metal mineralisation. Minbrie was previously explored for iron ore and extensively drilled over 7km of strike. Review and re-assay of historic core in 2025 identified zones of mineralisation that were not previously assayed and in some instances weren't even geologically logged.

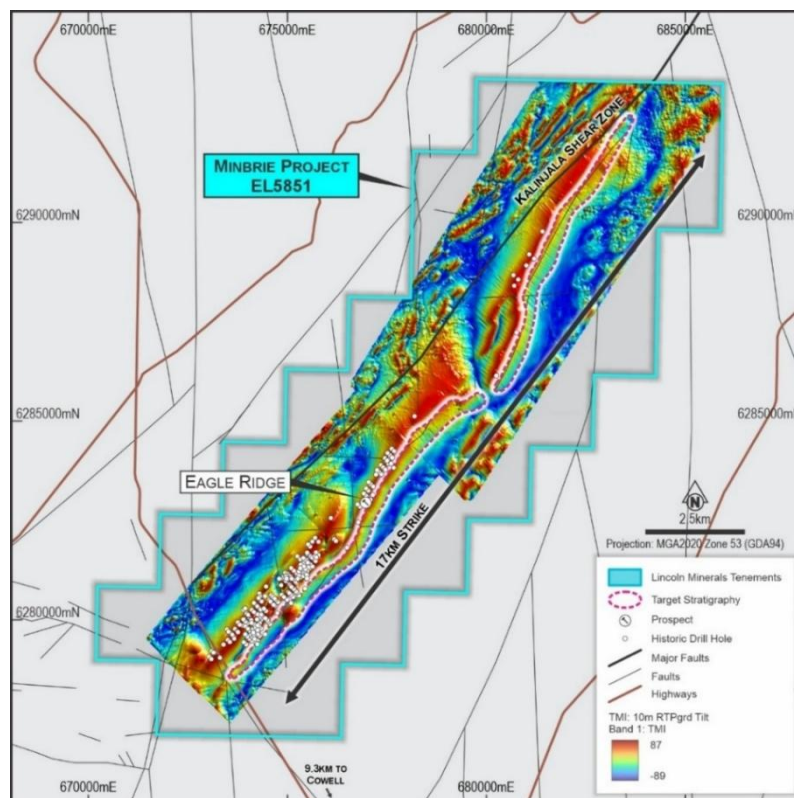


Figure 2: Interpretation of the target stratigraphy within the Minbrie Project on SA's Eyre Peninsula²

² ASX: LML 2 February 2026, 'Lincoln identifies historic high-grade copper targets at Southern Eyre Project, SA'

Multiple historic intercepts over the 7km of strike previously drilled confirmed **widespread copper mineralisation**, particularly at Eagle Ridge, where historic drilling intersected a discovery type intersection of:

29.5m @ 0.8 Cu, 7.5% Pb, 1.9% Zn, and 9g/t Ag from 131.1m (BUDD192)³ (apparent width).

The intersection was never effectively followed up, and Lincoln's review has shown there is approximately **1.7km of untested strike** at Eagle Ridge⁴ within the 17km of target stratigraphy.

Next Steps

The results from the maiden drill program at Minbrie have given Lincoln the confidence to continue exploration at the Minbrie Project. All information from the drill program has been collated and will be integrated with the geophysical and geochemical data and drill targets modelled. A diamond drilling program at Eagle Ridge is planned for Q4 CY2026.

Approved for release by the Board of Lincoln Minerals Limited.

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³ ASX: LML 12 February 2025, 'Overlooked mineralised zones identified, expanding copper & base metals potential at Minbrie, SA'. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings as presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

⁴ ASX: LML 2 February 2026, 'Lincoln identifies historic high-grade copper targets at Southern Eyre Project, SA'

Competent Person Statement

The information in this document that relates to historical Exploration Results is based upon information compiled by Mr Chris Wilcox who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Wilcox is a full-time employee of Lincoln Minerals Limited and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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 (the JORC Code). Mr Wilcox consents to the release of the information compiled in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

About Lincoln Minerals

Lincoln Minerals (ASX: LML) is an Australian copper discovery company focused on advancing copper and base metal projects in South Australia's world-class Gawler Craton region. The company's key projects include the Minbrie Project, where review of historic drilling has identified copper and base metals mineralisation in surface and drill hole samples, within a larger district scale mineralised system.

Lincoln also holds the Kookaburra Graphite Project, the Eyre Magnetite Project, and multiple highly prospective uranium targets across its tenement portfolio.

The Company's projects are all strategically positioned close to established road, rail, port and high-voltage power infrastructure.

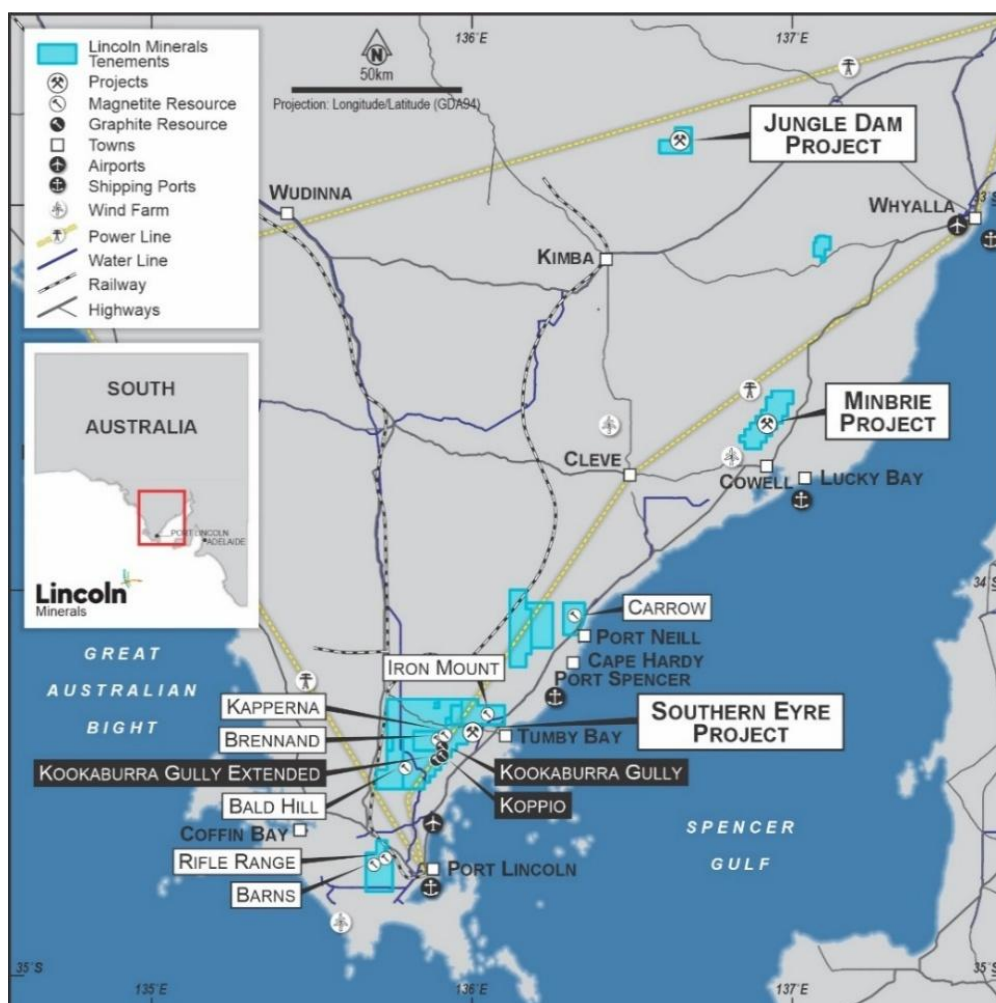


Figure 3: Location of Lincoln Minerals' projects in South Australia

Appendix 1

Drill hole collar information for Minbrie air core program.

Hole ID	Easting (GDA94 Zone 53)	Northing (GDA94 Zone 53)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Dip
MBAC001	675281	6281411	102	50	-90°
MBAC002	675298	6281410	102	44	-90°
MBAC003	675311	6281410	102	49	-90°
MBAC004	675325	6281410	101	45	-90°
MBAC005	675346	6281410	101	50	-90°
MBAC006	675813	6281381	89	51	-90°
MBAC007	675833	6281381	88	69	-90°
MBAC008	675851	6281379	88	71	-90°
MBAC009	675865	6281378	88	52	-90°
MBAC010	676755	6282303	73	63	-90°
MBAC011	676735	6282304	73	64	-90°
MBAC012	676722	6282304	73	63	-90°
MBAC013	676706	6282304	73	66	-90°
MBAC014	676833	6282557	72	60	-90°
MBAC015	676847	6282553	72	63	-90°
MBAC016	676858	6282550	72	63	-90°
MBAC017	676874	6282547	71	63	-90°
MBAC018	676994	6282788	72	63	-90°
MBAC019	676979	6282789	72	60	-90°
MBAC020	676958	6282789	72	69	-90°
MBAC021	677052	6282888	71	92	-90°
MBAC022	677037	6282889	72	97	-90°
MBAC023	677022	6282890	72	88	-90°
MBAC024	676996	6282787	72	89	-90°
MBAC025	676982	6282787	72	88	-90°

Table 1: Drill hole collar information for Minbrie air core holes

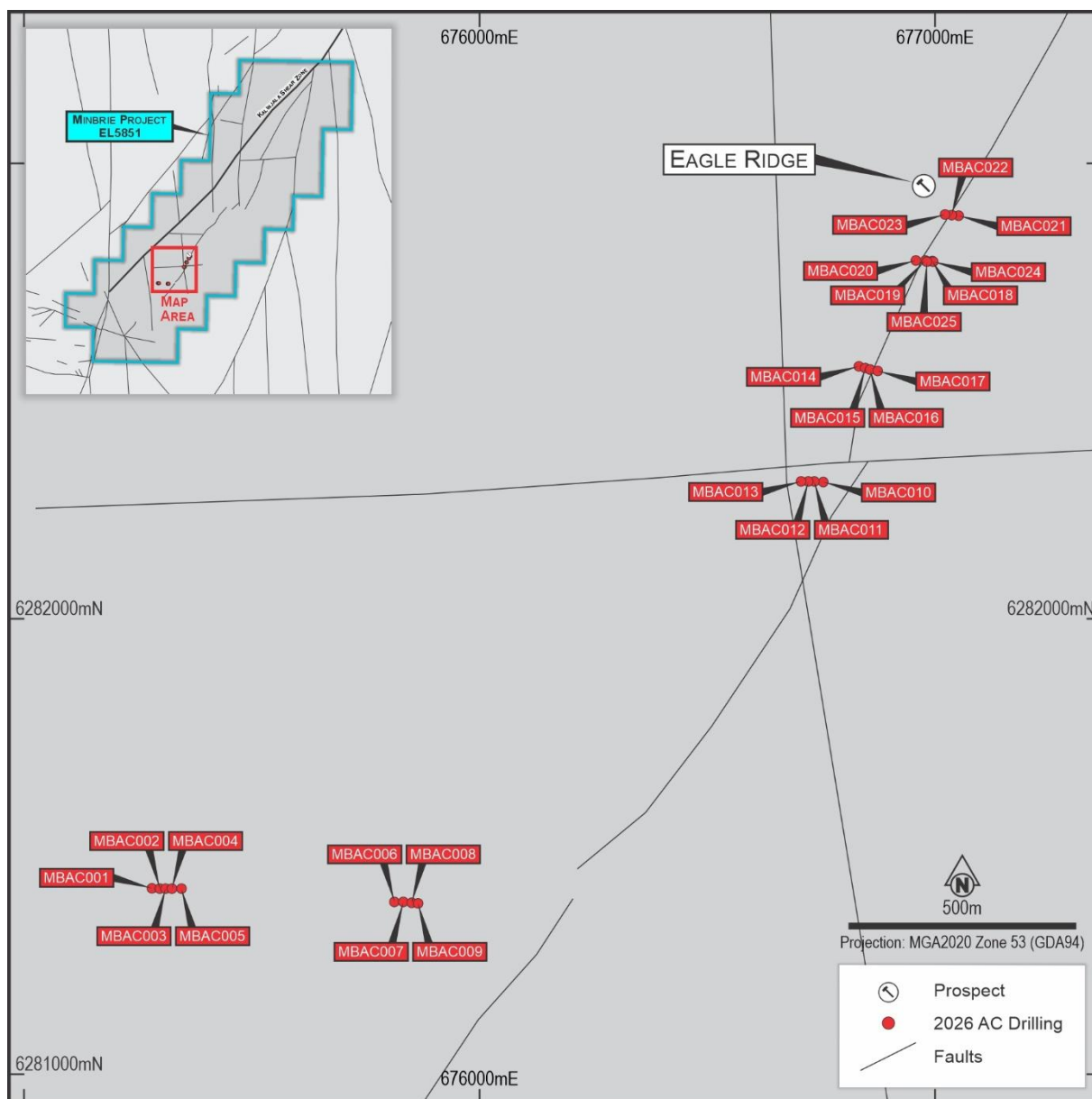


Figure 4: Map of drill hole locations

Appendix 2

Summary table for holes that show elevated, anomalous, or high assay values (>0.05% or 500ppm) of one or all of the following Cu, Pb, and Zn. Holes with no significant assays (NSA) have also been included. All intervals are apparent width.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)
MBAC021	85	92	NSA					
MBAC022	89	90	41	806	734		LTD	0.001
MBAC022	90	91	73	2,010	1050	13	LTD	LTD
MBAC022	91	92	396	3,620	1,365	22	1.4	0.002
MBAC022	92	93	88	2,460	1,605	17	1	0.001
MBAC022	93	94	69	2,750	1,665	10	0.8	0.004
MBAC022	94	95	89	2,760	3,490	26	0.7	0.001
MBAC022	95	96	75	2,170	3,840	18	0.5	LTD
MBAC022	96	97	22	329	464	3	0.8	LTD
MBAC023	87	88	93	569	434	282	0.5	LTD
MBAC024	80	89	NSA					
MBAC025	83	88	NSA					

Table 2: Intercepts from Minbrie Air Core Drilling

Notes:

LTD = Less than detection

NSA = No significant assay

Minbrie Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria and 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.	- A total of 25 holes for 1,632m have been drilled by Lincoln Minerals Limited (LML). - All holes were drilled by air core (AC) methods. - AC samples that intersected basement regolith, were collected at 1m intervals. - All samples were sampled with a scoop. - Visual identification and interpretation combined with handheld XRF analysis was used to determine which samples were sent to the lab for analysis by Inductively Coupled Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES). The XRF results were used to determine any sample compositing prior to lab analysis. - Samples weights ranged from around 1.5kg to 4.2kg. - The transported cover, consisting of sand, clay and gravel, was not sampled.
Drilling techniques Drill type (e.g. core, RC, 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).	Air core (AC) drilling was carried out using a three-bladed steel or tungsten drill bit with a hollow drill rod to penetrate the weathered regolith.
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.	AC recovery information was not collected, however it was visually assessed as good sample return and, as the purpose of the drilling is for target identification, this is deemed satisfactory.
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.	- The samples have been systematically logged by LML using standard codes for lithology, presence of various minerals, foliation, weathering, and colour. The geological logging is qualitative in nature. - Representative sample trays for each hole have been retained. - The detail and method of logging is considered adequate to support the level of geological interpretation, target selection and drill hole planning undertaken on this project

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- AC samples that intersected basement regolith, were collected at 1m intervals. - All samples were sampled with a scoop. - A handheld XRF analyser was used to determine which samples were sent to the lab. The XRF results were used to determine any sample compositing prior to lab analysis. - Samples weights ranged from around 1.5kg to 4.2kg. - The transported cover, consisting of sand, clay and gravel, was not sampled. - All samples were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Perth for analysis of 35 elements including major and minor elements, base metals and gold. - Following a mixed acid digest, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn have been analysed by Inductively Coupled Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES) - Au was analysed by 30g fire assay with an ICP-AES finish. - Excluding the base metals results, no anomalous or significant assays were recorded for other elements. The subsampling methodology is considered appropriate to support the level of geological interpretation, target selection and drill hole planning undertaken on this project
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	- Field duplicates have not been used in the current program although the lab has conducted lab repeats and standards. - Results are reasonable and can be used for early-stage exploration to assist in target selection and drill hole planning.
Verification of sampling and assaying <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- Twinning of holes was not undertaken. - Geological data was manually entered and stored electronically in the database on a restricted access server together with all assays, density determination, downhole magnetic susceptibility, and survey data. All electronic data is routinely backed up.
Location of data points <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill</i>	Drillhole collar coordinates were surveyed using a Garmin handheld GPS with an accuracy of 3m. All

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	survey information was recorded in datum GDA-1994 Map Projection UTM Zone 53 South. • As all AC holes in this program have been drilled vertical, downhole surveys are neither warranted or even possible • Grid system applied here is GDA-1994 Zone 53 • The topographic control is considered adequate although it is noted that there is no topographic relief in the project area.
Data spacing and distribution • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• As drilling has been conducted on existing tracks, there has not been a consistent spacing to the drill lines. See plan view of drilling. • The data spacing is appropriate for early-stage exploration, geological interpretation and drill hole planning. • Some sample compositing of the original 1m composites to intervals of 2m to 4m prior to submission for analysis. No compositing of results has been applied post analysis.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• Overall, the basement stratigraphic package is steeply dipping to the northwest however, individual units may be complexly faulted and or folded. The orientation of mineralisation and structures have been determined from oriented core from previous drilling. • Overlying the basement stratigraphy is up to 100m of Cenozoic sediments based on prior drilling. • As air core is designed to test regolith and weathered rocks to blade refusal, the vertical orientation of drilling is considered appropriate for the program. • Any reported intersections are not the true width.
Sample security • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• Samples were kept on site until the program was completed. For transportation of the samples to the laboratory, sample bags are secured with zip lock ties, and samples were delivered to the laboratory by the Company's Senior Geologist.
Audits or reviews • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• No audits of the data have been undertaken

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status • <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title</i>	• Exploration Licence EL 5851 (formerly EL 4884) is held by Dragon Resource Investment Pty Ltd. The tenement was granted on 14/8/2016 for a term of 11 years expiring on 13/8/2027. As the tenement is in

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>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</i>	good standing with the South Australian department, renewal of the licence is expected. - The project is located on freehold land. The tenement holder holds the rights to iron ore with all other mineral rights held by Lincoln Minerals. There are no overriding royalties on the tenement. - Native title is held by the Barngarla Determination Aboriginal Corporation
Exploration done by other parties <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties</i>	- From 2002 to 2012, Centrex Ltd completed exploration drilling activity. - A total of 263 holes for 62,593m were drilled by Centrex from 2002-2012 for exploration and resource delineation of magnetite iron ore. Some additional holes were drilled for water purposes but are not relevant to this release. Of the 263 holes, around 19 holes show elevated, anomalous, or high assay values (>500ppm) of one or all of Cu, Pb, and Zn. The following information relates to all of the drilling unless otherwise stated. - Further details are recorded on this table.
Geology <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	- The project region is characterised by the metamorphic lithologies of the Hutchison and Middleback Group punctuated by igneous intrusions from the Moody and Hiltaba Suite and is positioned along an extensive regional shear zone that traverses the entire eastern coast of the Eyre Peninsula. The Eyre Peninsula, situated within the Gawler Craton in South Australia, is highly prospective for copper deposits due to its unique geological characteristics. The Gawler Craton is an ancient, stable geological formation that has undergone significant tectonic, magmatic, and hydrothermal activity, creating favourable conditions for the formation of large-scale copper deposits. - Key regions within the Gawler Craton are known to host iron oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) systems globally recognized for their high-grade copper potential. These systems are associated with Proterozoic-age rocks, particularly those with extensive faulting and structural complexity, which act as conduits for mineralizing fluids. The region's proven geological setting, coupled with existing discoveries such as Olympic Dam Operations, Prominent Hill and Carrapateena deposits in adjacent areas of the Gawler Craton, highlights its potential for further copper discoveries. - Locally, mineralisation at Paris Pb-Ag Deposit and Menninnie Dam Pb-Zn-Ag Deposit are linked to the Hiltaba Event (1595-1575Ma), which is also responsible for significant IOCG deposits elsewhere in the Gawler Craton. Hiltaba Granite outcrops within 15km to the NE of the Minbrie Prospect area. Encouragingly, there are several base metal occurrences in outcropping HG rocks just 15km to the

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	west of EL5851. The prospective basement rocks at the Minbrie Prospect area are covered by around 60m of transported sediments which has hampered exploration progress in the past. The Company believes the buried HG basement rocks at Minbrie, are highly prospective for base and precious metals.
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.	- Hole location details referred to in this release are tabulated in Appendix 1. - No material information relating to this program is excluded.
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. In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No top cuts or lower cuts of assay results have been applied to the reported drill holes.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Overall, the stratigraphic package is steeply dipping to the northwest however, individual units may be complexly faulted and or folded. The orientation of mineralisation and structures have been determined

Criteria and JORC Code explanation	Commentary
- If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	- from oriented core from previous drilling. - Overlying the basement stratigraphy is up to 100m of Cenozoic sediments based on prior drilling. - As air core is designed to test regolith and weathered rocks to blade refusal, the vertical orientation of drilling is considered appropriate for the program. - Any reported intersections are not the true width.
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 figures in this release. - See attached Tables of significant or anomalous results.
Balanced reporting Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	- All drill holes referenced in this release are listed in this table. The data referenced includes both high and low grades relevant to the overall understanding of the results. - Comprehensive reporting is undertaken.
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.	None
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 drilling is planned to test the continuity of significant mineralisation intersected in discovery hole BUDD192. Further drilling may occur around drill hole BURCD020A.