

High-Grade Gold Intersected at Apollo



ASX Announcement | 8 September 2026

Highlights

- First three diamond drill holes completed at the Apollo Gold and Antimony Project, Victoria, for 862.5 metres
- Initial three holes aimed at extending and increasing the higher-grade core of the Dig Fault mineralisation in support of a potential maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)
- Assays for the first hole, AA2601, returned:
 - 57.5m @ 2.62 g/t Au from 139.5m, including 20m @ 5.13 g/t Au from 139.5m
- Logging of AA2602 is complete, with samples undergoing assay at the laboratory
- Logging and sampling of AA2603 is underway and drilling of a fourth hole, AA2604, is in progress
- Drilling is ongoing, with the next set of holes designed to test extensions to the Dig Fault Zone at depth
- Mineralisation at the Dig Fault Zone remains open. Successful extensional intercepts would increase the scale of a potential Mineral Resource
- Planning underway for return of drill rig to Lauriston in December quarter on completion of this program

Amara Minerals Limited (ASX:AM3) (Amara Minerals or the Company) is pleased to provide an update on the diamond drilling program underway at its 100%-owned Apollo Gold and Antimony Project in central Victoria. The drill rig was relocated to Apollo following completion of the first-phase program at the Lauriston Gold and Antimony Project (refer ASX Announcement [18 June 2026](#)).

Three diamond holes have now been completed at Apollo for 862.5 metres. The objective of these holes in the upper Dig Fault Zone is to potentially extend and increase the higher-grade core of the mineralisation to support geological modelling and the evaluation of a potential maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the project.

Assays have been received for the first of these holes, AA2601. The hole returned 57.5m @ 2.62 g/t Au from 139.5m, including 20m @ 5.13 g/t Au from 139.5m and 10m @ 8.04 g/t Au from 141.0m. The intersection sits within the Dig Fault Zone and is reported as a drilled width. Based on the interpreted orientation of the zone, estimated true widths are approximately 20m for the broad intercept and 7m for the higher-grade core. Full assay results for AA2601 are set out in Appendix 1.

Assays for AA2602 and AA2603 have not yet been received. Results will be reported upon receipt and validation.



Figure 1: AA2601 – Tray #41 : 142.4m to 145.4m, gold assays annotated.
Assayed grades only. No visual estimates of mineralisation.

Drilling is continuing at Apollo. The next holes in the program are designed to test the Dig Fault Zone extensions at depth, with mineralisation open. Where extensional holes intersect mineralisation below the currently drilled levels, this would extend the vertical extent of the modelled zone and increase the scale of any Mineral Resource that may subsequently be estimated. No Mineral Resource has been estimated for the Apollo Project at the date of this announcement.

Next steps at Apollo

Assays for AA2602 and AA2603 are anticipated in mid to late September, subject to laboratory throughput. AA2604 drilling is in progress. A further three holes, totalling approximately 2,000 metres, are planned in the current program to test the Dig Fault Zone below the currently drilled levels, subject to ongoing review of results received.

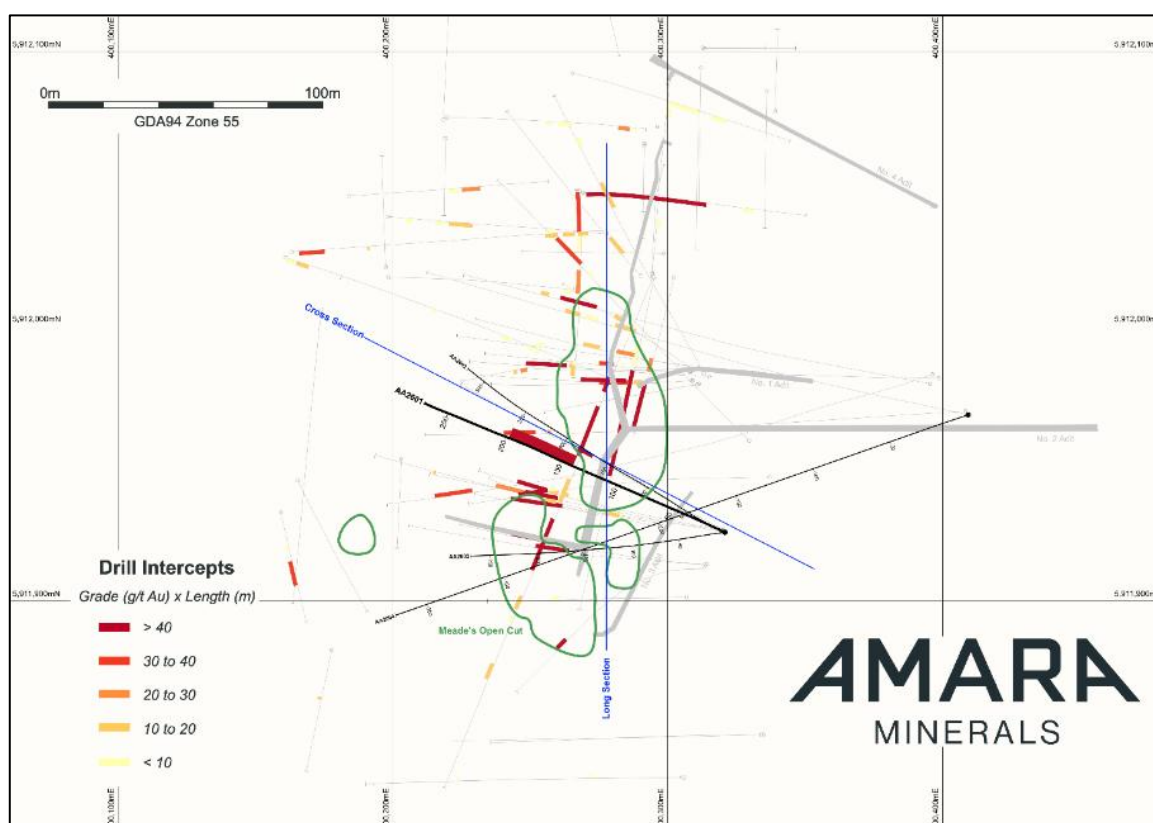


Figure 2: Apollo Gold Project - Plan View – GDA94 Zone 55

Amara Minerals Managing Director, Ian Holland, said:

“The first hole at Apollo has returned 57.5 metres at 2.62 grams per tonne gold, with a higher-grade core of 20 metres at 5.13 grams per tonne. That is the width and grade we need to see to support a maiden Mineral Resource at Apollo. Two more holes are at the laboratory, and the rig is now testing the Dig Fault Zone at depth, where mineralisation remains open.”

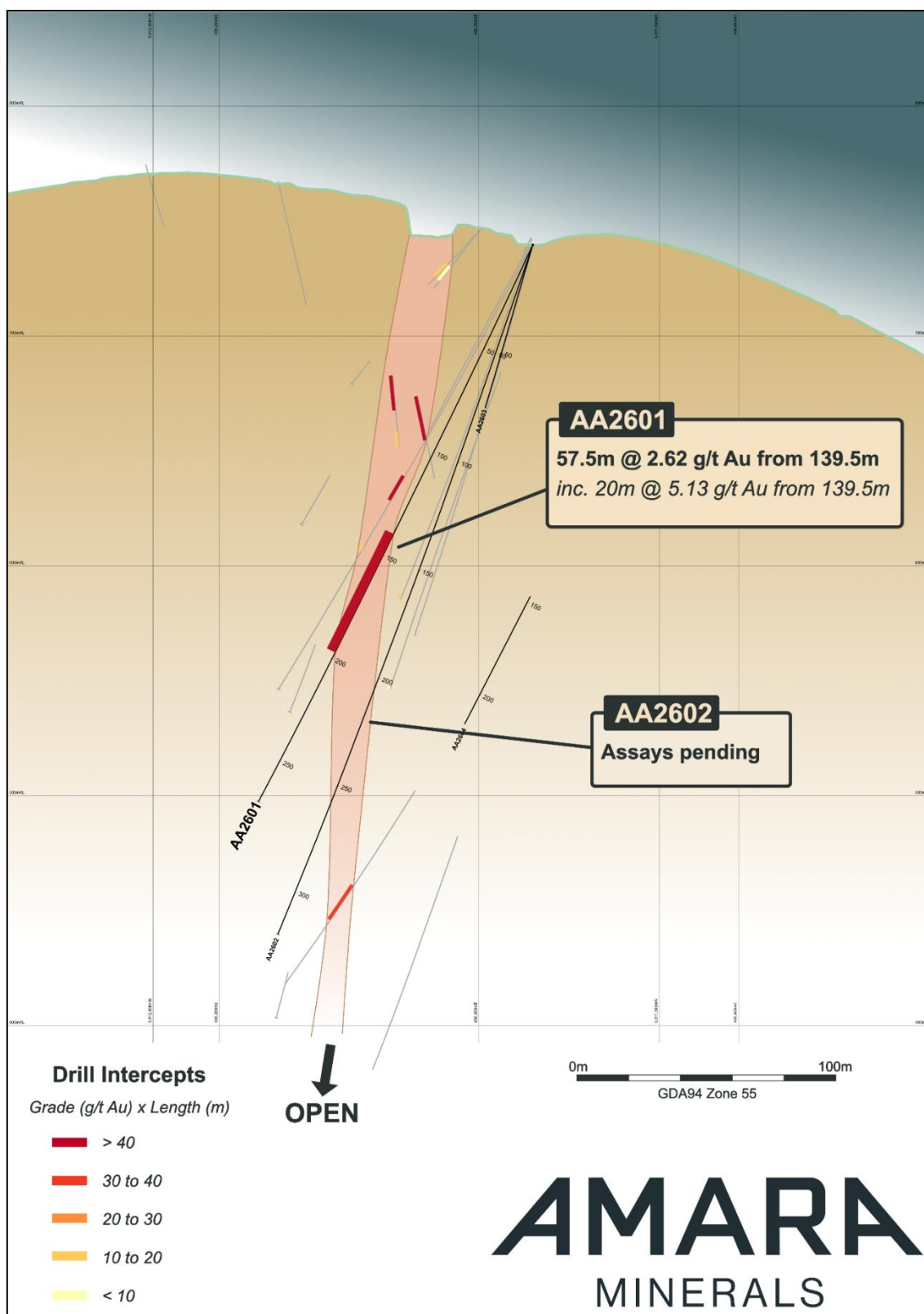


Figure 3: Apollo Gold Project - Cross Section

The historical intercepts above were reported by previous explorers and were disclosed by the Company in its [ASX announcement dated 14 February 2025](#). The recent intercepts were previously disclosed in the Company's [ASX Announcement 6 October 2025](#) titled "Significant Gold Intersections Confirm Mineralisation at Apollo Gold & Antimony Project, Victoria". The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those results continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Important note on analogies

References to Fosterville, Costerfield, and Sunday Creek are geological context only. Mineralisation at those projects does not guarantee similar results at Apollo.

-Ends-

Released with the authority of the board of Amara Minerals Limited.

For further information:

CONTACT

Ian Holland
Managing Director
ian.holland@amaraminerals.com
 +61 428 397 245

Mark Flynn
Investor Relations
mark.flynn@amaraminerals.com
 +61 416 068 733

ABOUT AMARA MINERALS

Amara Minerals Limited (ASX:AM3) is an Australian mineral exploration company advancing high-grade exploration at the recently acquired Lauriston and Apollo Gold and Antimony Projects in Victoria. The Company also holds a highly prospective lithium portfolio in Brazil.

The **Lauriston Gold and Antimony Project**, acquired in 2025, is a 28,700-hectare tenement adjacent to the Fosterville Mine. It hosts the high-grade Comet discovery, with drill results including 8.0m at 104 g/t Au and 5.9m at 15.3 g/t Au. With minimal historical drilling and a structural setting comparable to Fosterville's Swan Zone, Lauriston offers strong near-term exploration upside.

These results were previously disclosed in the Company's ASX announcement dated [8 May 2025](#) titled "[Adelong Gold Enters into an Agreement to Acquire High-Grade Lauriston Gold Project, Victoria, Australia](#)". The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those results continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The **Apollo Gold and Antimony Project**, also acquired in 2025, lies within Victoria's highly prospective Melbourne Zone and demonstrates strong bulk-tonnage gold potential, with mineralisation open at depth and along strike. The project also hosts antimony-bearing stibnite, similar to that at the nearby Costerfield and Sunday Creek deposits.

Complementing its gold strategy, Amara Minerals also holds a **strategic lithium portfolio in Brazil**, including tenements in the renowned 'lithium valley' and the Borborema region. These assets provide significant exposure to the global energy transition, with early exploration already identifying promising lithium pegmatite targets. With a diversified portfolio, Amara Minerals is well-positioned for growth and long-term value creation.



COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

Information in this “ASX Announcement” relating to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and geological data has been compiled by Mr. Ian Holland. Mr Ian Holland is a Fellow (#210118) of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He is the Managing Director of Amara Minerals Ltd. Ian has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person (CP) as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’ (the JORC Code). Mr Ian Holland consents to the inclusion of the Exploration Results and Mineral Resources in the form and context it is presented in this market announcement under Listing Rule 5.22.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements. These statements relate to the Company’s expectations, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future. These statements can be identified by the use of words like “anticipate”, “believe”, “intend”, “estimate”, “expect”, “may”, “plan”, “project”, “will”, “should”, “seek” and similar words or expressions containing same. These forward-looking statements reflect the Company’s views and assumptions with respect to future events as of the date of this release and are subject to a variety of unpredictable risks, uncertainties, and other unknowns. Actual and future results and trends could differ materially from those set forth in such statements due to various factors, many of which are beyond our ability to control or predict. These include, but are not limited to, risks or uncertainties associated with the acquisition and divestment of projects, joint venture and other contractual risks, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, sovereign risks, regulatory risks including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes, availability and terms of capital and general economic and business conditions.

Given these uncertainties, no one should place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements attributable to the Company, or any of its affiliates or persons acting on its behalf. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law the Company disclaims any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward looking statements in this announcement to reflect any change in expectations in relation to any forward looking statements or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Appendix 1 – Assay Results, AA2601

Hole ID		Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
AA2601		AA00062	135	136.1	1.1	< 0.01	
		AA00063	136.1	137	0.9	< 0.01	
		AA00064	137	138	1	< 0.01	
		AA00065	138	139	1	0.01	
		AA00066	139	139.5	0.5	< 0.01	
		AA00067	139.5	140.3	0.8	3.73	
			140.3	141	0.7	0	No Core
		AA00068	141	142	1	5.82	20m @ 5.13 g/t from 139.5m ~7m true width
		AA00069	142	143	1	8.16	
		AA00070	143	144	1	20.6	
		AA00072	144	145	1	6.03	
		AA00073	145	146	1	6.16	
		AA00074	146	147	1	8.34	
		AA00075	147	148	1	5.62	
		AA00077	148	149	1	5.21	
		AA00078	149	150	1	5.9	
		AA00079	150	151	1	8.58	
		AA00080	151	152	1	0.13	
		AA00081	152	153	1	1.67	
		AA00082	153	154	1	3.49	
		AA00083	154	155	1	1.42	
		AA00084	155	156	1	7.17	
		AA00085	156	157	1	1.71	
		AA00086	157	158	1	1.14	
		AA00087	158	159	1	1.42	
		AA00088	159	159.5	0.5	2.06	
		AA00089	159.5	160.2	0.7	0.15	57.5m @ 2.62 g/t Au from 139.5m ~20m true width
		AA00090	160.2	161	0.8	0.78	
		AA00091	161	161.6	0.6	0.81	
		AA00092	161.6	162	0.4	0.4	
		AA00093	162	163	1	< 0.01	
		AA00095	163	164	1	< 0.01	
		AA00096	164	164.9	0.9	3.22	
		AA00097	164.9	165.4	0.5	0.03	
		AA00098	165.4	166	0.6	0.1	
		AA00099	166	167	1	1.17	
		AA00100	167	168	1	0.18	
		AA00101	168	169	1	5.99	
		AA00102	169	169.5	0.5	1.56	
		AA00104	169.5	170.3	0.8	0.15	
		AA00105	170.3	171	0.7	0.35	
		AA00106	171	172	1	0.13	

	AA00107	172	173	1	0.76	
	AA00108	173	174	1	0.19	
	AA00109	174	175	1	3.67	
	AA00110	175	176	1	4.06	
	AA00111	176	177	1	0.23	
	AA00112	177	178	1	1.53	
	AA00113	178	179	1	0.33	
	AA00114	179	180	1	1.04	
	AA00115	180	181	1	0.02	
	AA00116	181	182	1	8.08	
	AA00117	182	183	1	0.29	
	AA00118	183	184	1	0.53	
	AA00119	184	185	1	1.11	
	AA00120	185	186	1	0.56	
	AA00122	186	187	1	0.1	
	AA00123	187	188	1	1.05	
	AA00124	188	189	1	0.14	
	AA00125	189	189.5	0.5	0.11	
	AA00126	189.5	189.8	0.3	0.21	
	AA00127	189.8	190.5	0.7	8.26	
	AA00128	190.5	191	0.5	0.42	
	AA00129	191	192	1	0.37	
	AA00130	192	193	1	0.53	
	AA00131	193	194	1	0.17	
	AA00132	194	195	1	0.3	
	AA00133	195	196	1	0.92	
	AA00134	196	197	1	2.72	
	AA00135	197	198	1	0.02	
	AA00136	198	199	1	< 0.01	
	AA00137	199	200	1	0.02	

Appendix 2 - Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	End of Hole (m)	Grid
AA2601	400320.760	5911924.960	739.660	-65.0	295.00	269.3	GDA94 Zone 55
AA2602	400320.760	5911924.960	739.660	-71.0	295.00	323.2	GDA94 Zone 55
AA2603	400320.760	5911924.960	739.660	-70.0	263.00	270.0	GDA94 Zone 55
AA2604	400409.290	5911967.680	704.470	-53.0	252.00	NA	GDA94 Zone 55

AA2604 was in progress at the date of this announcement. No Exploration Results are reported for AA2604.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	- Diamond drill holes were geologically logged and sampled to appropriate geology/mineralisation boundaries with sample length varying between 0.2m and 1.2 in length. - Drill core was sawn in half with one side submitted to the laboratory. When an orientation line is present, core on the right side of the orientation line is sampled. - Representative sampling is ensured by a combination of Company procedures regarding quality control (QC) and quality assurance/Testing (QA). - Certified standards and blanks are routinely inserted into assay batches
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	- All drilling was completed by GMP Drilling Pty Ltd using a multipurpose Hanjin D&B 35 Multi drill rig. - All diamond drilling was completed using a HQ-sized drill bit (96mm diameter) to end of hole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• All diamond coring used triple tube to maximise recovery • Core was orientated with a Boart Longyear Truecore digital orientation tool • Individual recoveries of core samples are recorded on a quantitative basis by the driller during diamond coring and are verified by the supervising geologist • Core recovery is recorded in the log with core loss disclosed in the tabulated drill intersections • Sample recoveries were generally high. No relationship is known to exist between sample recovery and grade; preferential bias due to loss/gain of a fine/coarse material is not suspected.
Logging	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	• All drill core samples were geologically logged including lithology, mineralisation and alteration. • Drill holes are logged in their entirety • Logging was at an appropriate quantitative standard to support future geological, engineering, and metallurgical studies. • All drill core were photographed.
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</i>	• Drill core was sawn on geological/mineralisation boundaries with half-core submitted for assay. Entire half-core sample was crushed at the laboratory. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly give an accurate indication of mineralisation given the qualitative nature of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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>	the technique and the style of gold mineralisation sought. - Blanks and certified reference materials are submitted with the samples to the laboratory as part of the quality control procedures. - Quality control results were consistent with the expected results from the samples submitted. - No second-half sampling of core has been conducted at this stage.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	- Samples were submitted to Onsite Laboratory Services Ltd (ISO: 9001) located in Bendigo, Victoria. - Samples were analysed using fire assay techniques with a 50g charge and AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm. - Multielement determinations is via aqua regia digestion of a 50g charge and ICP-AES and ICP-MS finish. - All assays were subject to appropriate quality control measures including duplicates, blanks and commercially available certified reference material. - The laboratory also uses their own certified reference material and blanks. This data is provided to Amara - The quality control results were consistent with the expected results from the samples submitted.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company</i>	All geochemical data is compiled into an in-house relational database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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>	- Original laboratory supplied pdf reports and spreadsheets are retained and checked against the relational database input. - Sample and assay data have been reviewed by the Exploration Manager and Managing Director - No adjustments to assay data received have been made. - No twinned holes have been completed as part of this programme.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- Drill collars have initially be located by handheld GPS - Drill collars will be located by an independent surveying contractor at completion of the program - Datum used was UTM GDA94, Zone 55. - Heights are to Australian Height Datum (AHD). - The quality and adequacy are considered appropriate for the program.
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>	- Data spacing and distribution are variable and are considered to be not sufficient currently to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity or for resource reporting. - In announcing results, a composite result was generated representing the weighted averages of grades from individual samples.
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>	The mineralisation has an overall north-south structural control within a moderately steep west-dipping orientation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	Drilling attempts to drill perpendicular to the structural control as possible, given available drill sites
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	- All samples remain in the secure custody of company staff and contractors until being delivered to the laboratory by company personnel. - At the laboratory, samples are placed into a assigned holding crate and are then locked within the laboratory's building before being processed and tracked through preparation and analysis
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	None undertaken.

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	• <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 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>	• The Apollo Project consists of tenements EL006430 and currently held by Platquest Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Amara Minerals Ltd. • The tenements are all in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	• Drilling reported in this release has been conducted by Adelong Gold Pty Ltd. • Mining of the deposit dates back to the 1860's, operating sporadically until the early 1900's • Recent exploration companies that conducted exploratory drilling at the deposit include: • J.B. Griffiths & P.A. Management Consultants (1976 – 1981) • Calmin Gold Pty Ltd (1984 – 1994) • Golden Mount NL (1994 – 2008) • Golden Mount Pty Ltd (2008 – 2014) • Great Pacific Gold (2020 -2024)
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	• Mineralisation associated with strongly faulted and broken metasediments in a near vertical, north-south oriented structure known as the Dig Fault. • Historically, gold has been identified as contained in electrum and calaverite (AuTe₂) which occur as very fine grained (15 um) disseminations in the host rocks, with gold mineralisation appearing to be unrelated to sulphides, chiefly pyrrhotite–pyrite–chalcopyrite. Gold also occurs as free grains (10–50 um) and associated with quartz-muscovite veins and stockwork stringers. • The association of gold and tellurium is supportive of an (alkalic) intrusive related system.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample 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.	- Drill collar height is defined as height above sea level in meters (RL) - Drillholes have been drilled at angles deemed appropriate to the local structure, stratigraphy and available drill locations - Hole depth is measured from the surface to the end of hole as measured along the drill trace - All information material to the release has been included in the release.
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.	- All reported assays have been average weighted according to sample interval - All individual intervals comprising an average have been supplied - No top cuts have been applied - No metal equivalent reporting is used or 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').	True widths for mineralisation are variable but are approximated from the known orientation of structural controls on mineralisation within the release
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of	See main body of report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	
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 reporting is considered to be balanced given the nature of the acquisition and further exploration being planned by Amara Minerals.
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 relevant exploration data related to the current program has been included in this report.
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.	Ongoing exploration program of 2000m of diamond core