Superior Resources Limited

ACN 112 844 407

ASX Release
6 July 2017

GREENVALE PROJECT UPDATE
DRILLING TO COMMENCE AT FOUR PROSPECTS

- **Drilling expected to commence within one week**
- **1,000m RC drilling program on four highly compelling prospects at the Greenvale Project:**
    - **Galah Dam – zinc, gold, silver, copper**
    - **Bottletree – copper, gold**
    - **Steam Engine – gold**
    - **One Mile Dam – copper, gold, zinc**
- **Encouraging rock chip sample assay results:**
    - **Galah Dam – 7.35g/t gold, 25.6g/t silver**
    - **Bottletree – 2.61% copper**
    - **Steam Engine – 4.64g/t gold**
- **Drilling contractor secured, access and site preparation completed**
- **Aboriginal cultural heritage regulatory requirements completed**

Superior Resources Limited (ASX Code: **SPQ**) (**Superior** or **Company**) is pleased to advise that drilling is expected to commence within one week on the Company's initial 1,000 metre drilling campaign on four prospects at the Greenvale Project in north east Queensland.

The prospects are located within an area of notable economic significance. The Balcooma, Surveyor and Dry River deposits (gold-copper-zinc-lead-silver) are located about 30km to the north and north west, the Kidston Gold Mine about 70km to the west and the abandoned Greenvale Nickel mine about 15km to the east (Figure 1).

Two of the prospects (Galah Dam (Zn-Au-Ag-Cu) and Steam Engine (Au)) are new prospects for the Company, resulting from the recent grant of Exploration Permit for Minerals (**EPM**) 26165 on 30 January 2017 (refer ASX announcement, 31 January 2017, "Quarterly Activities Report"). The Bottletree Prospect (Cu-Au) lies within EPM25659 and One Mile Dam, within EPM18987. One Mile Dam is a substantial EM, IP and VTEM geophysical anomaly adjacent to a previously identified extensive sulphide mineralisation system at the One Mile Prospect.

Managing Director, Mr Peter Hwang commented,

"*The initial field observations and rock chip sample results are very encouraging and confirm the prospectivity and potential for discovery of high grade or extensive copper and gold deposits within the prospects that will be drilled in the upcoming drilling program. We are also excited about the large extent of copper mineralisation observed in the field at Bottletree and as a result, we consider that its prospectivity has been significantly elevated.*

The addition of the new prospects greatly enhances the potential to establish a central processing operation sourcing ore from several satellite pits. We are looking forward to commencing the drilling program next week and the potential to realise some exciting deposits in this under-explored region."

The following summarises the planned drilling on the four prospects:

Prospect	Mineralisation	Exploration History	Historical Drilling	SPQ proposed drilling
Galah Dam	**Zinc-Gold-Silver-Copper** Potential VMS	Zn, Au, Cu discovered at the "nose" of a large fold system by Homestake Australia Ltd in 1991. Subsequent drilling by others extended the depth of mineralisation.	**Restricted to fold "nose" where there is a weak chargeability geophysical anomaly.** **No drilling of the high-order chargeability anomalies, which are targeted by Superior.**	**1 RC drill hole into a high-order chargeability anomaly supported by a moderate-order conductivity anomaly adjacent to previous drilling.** **Not previously drilled.**
Steam Engine	**Gold** Mineralised parallel shear zones Steam Engine Lode Eastern Ridge Lode Central Lode	Discovered by Noranda Australia in 1983. Extensive drilling established a mineral resource on the main lode (non-JORC compliant).	**Near surface – generally up to 120m vertical depth.** **One hole drilled to 220m vertical depth confirming presence of the gold lode.**	**2 RC drill holes into Steam Engine Lode northern extension to:** **- confirm extension of the lode to the north; and** **- establish a maiden JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource.** **4 RC holes into Eastern Ridge Lode to confirm width and grade of the lode.**
Bottletree	**Copper-Gold** Potential porphyry copper Large 1.5km x 1km high-order soil Cu anomaly	Pancontinental Mining Limited conducted 15 shallow RC holes over the general prospect area, pre-2001. Drilling indicated up to 0.3% copper and true width of up to 60m. Gradient array IP geophysical survey by Pancontinental.	**Limited shallow RC drill holes over soil geochemical and geophysical anomalies.** **Large IP anomaly remains open at depth and along strike.** **No systematic follow-up.**	**3 RC drill holes. Deeper RC drilling across coincident high-order soil geochemical and geophysical anomalies.**
One Mile Dam	**Copper-Gold-Zinc** Substantial bedrock EM, IP and VTEM geophysical anomaly Associated with extensive massive sulphide mineralisation at nearby One Mile prospect	MIM Exploration conducted EM and IP geophysical surveys, pre-2001. Beacon Minerals Limited conducted a VTEM survey, June 2007.	**Nil**	**1 RC drill hole to target substantial bedrock EM, IP and VTEM anomaly at 200m down-hole depth.** **1 RC drill hole to target shallower intense EM and IP anomaly.**

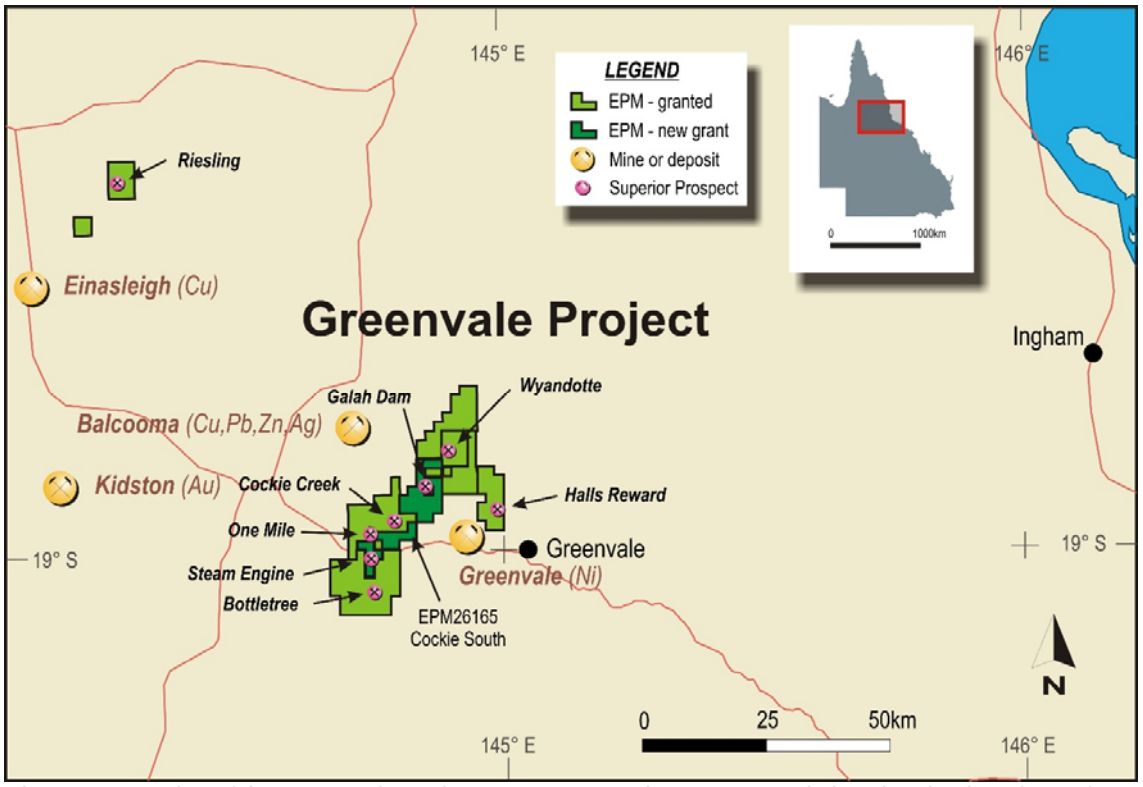

Figure 1. Location of the Greenvale Project tenements and prospects and also showing locations of notable mines in the area.

Field reconnaissance

The Company has been particularly encouraged from its initial field reconnaissance of the prospects. In particular, the field inspections confirmed widespread and significant areas of surface copper mineralisation at the Bottletree prospect (Figures 2 and 3) and several gossanous outcrops in the vicinity of the Galah Dam prospect.

A total of 12 rock chip reconnaissance samples were taken from various outcrops that were potentially mineralised to establish the presence of metals and any associated elements.

At Galah Dam, a rock chip sample from a gossan outcrop (Figure 4) returned anomalously high assays for gold and silver (7.35g/t Au, 25.6g/t Ag) (Table 1). The gossan outcrop has not previously been reported from historic exploration in the area. The Company plans to conduct further investigations on the anomalous gossan during the upcoming drilling program. Until that has been done, insufficient information is available to comment on the significance of the sample result.

At the Bottletree prospect, areas of surface copper minerals including malachite and chyrsocolla, with distinct vegetation anomalies (including Eriachne Mucronata [copper grass] and Polycarpaea [copper weed]), were found to be coincident with high order gradient-array chargeability anomalies. Two rock chip samples from these areas returned assays of up to 2.61% Cu and 0.3g/t Au (Table 1).

A rock chip sample was taken from an old mine dump on the Eastern Ridge Lode at the Steam Engine Prospect, in the vicinity of Superior's proposed drill holes. This sample was taken to confirm that the gold present was hosted by muscovite-quartz-carbonate-pyrite schist. It returned 4.64g/t Au and 1.6g/t Ag.

Figure 2. A zone of surface copper at the Bottletree prospect expressed as a strong vegetation anomaly (bare grey ground) in the foreground and background of the photograph.

Table 1: Assay results (selected elements) of surface rock chip samples from the Bottletree, Galah Dam and Steam Engine prospects.

Sample	East MGA	North MGA	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Al (%)	Mn (ppm)
3008257	263406	7890130	Bottletree Felsic Intrusive	0.30	2.0	2.61	21	209	83	3.41	459
3008258	263396	7890128	Bottletree Felsic Intrusive	0.17	0.7	1.48	<2	131	51	1.90	394
3008268	274361	7911772	Galah Dam Gossan	7.35	25.6	241 (ppm)	138	271	12	0.48	776
3008262	262712	7895295	Steam Engine Muscovite carbonate schist from old mine workings pit	4.64	1.6	218 (ppm)	80	84	13	0.42	1880

Figure 3. Copper staining (malachite and chrysocolla) at the Bottletree prospect within suboutcrop on the left side of the foreground in Figure 2.

Figure 4. Jarositic gossanous outcrop in the vicinity of the Galah Dam prospect. A rock chip sample taken from this outcrop returned an assay result of 7.35g/t Au and 25.6g/t Ag.

Preparations for drill program

Drill site and access track preparations have now been completed at each of the four prospect areas. Aboriginal cultural heritage clearance and compliance with cultural heritage regulatory notification procedures were completed during the months of May and June 2017.

A drilling contractor has been secured with rig mobilisation expected to commence during the course of this week.

ABOUT THE PROSPECTS

The prospects described above comprise part of Superior's greater Greenvale Project, which covers a belt of basic to intermediate volcanic and intrusive rocks that are of Ordovician age, similar in type and age to the porphyry copper belt in New South Wales. The equivalent belt of rocks in New South Wales is host to the large Cadia and North Parkes porphyry copper mines. The prospective belt of rocks at Greenvale are probably the remnant northern extension of the New South Wales belt, which are considered to have originally extended the length of the east coast of Australia (Figure 5).

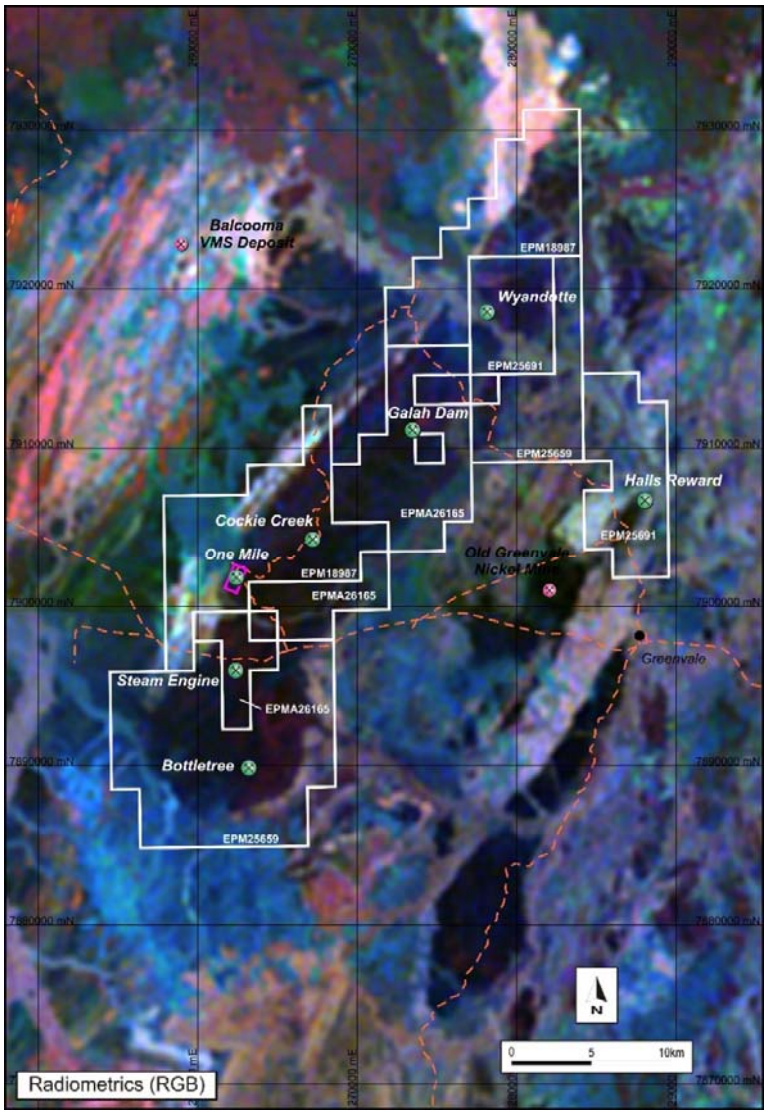

Figure 5. Greenvale Project tenements superimposed on a radiometric image, showing the possible northern extension of the central NSW Ordovician porphyry copper belt as the dark area in the centre of the image.

Galah Dam Prospect (zinc, gold, silver, copper)

- Galah Dam is considered very prospective for the presence of volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) zinc, gold and copper deposits.
- The prospect is a large alteration zone similar to the alteration zone at the Balcooma and Surveyor VMS deposits located 20km away.
- Superior's 3D IP modelling identified four high order chargeability anomalies that have not previously been drill-tested (Figures 6 and 7).
- Previous drilling at the Old Galah Dam Prospect confirmed the presence of zinc, gold and copper mineralisation within the alteration system.
- A recent rock chip sample taken from the prospect area by Superior returned 7.35g/t Au and 25.6g/t Ag.
- Refer to previous ASX Announcement dated 14 February 2017.

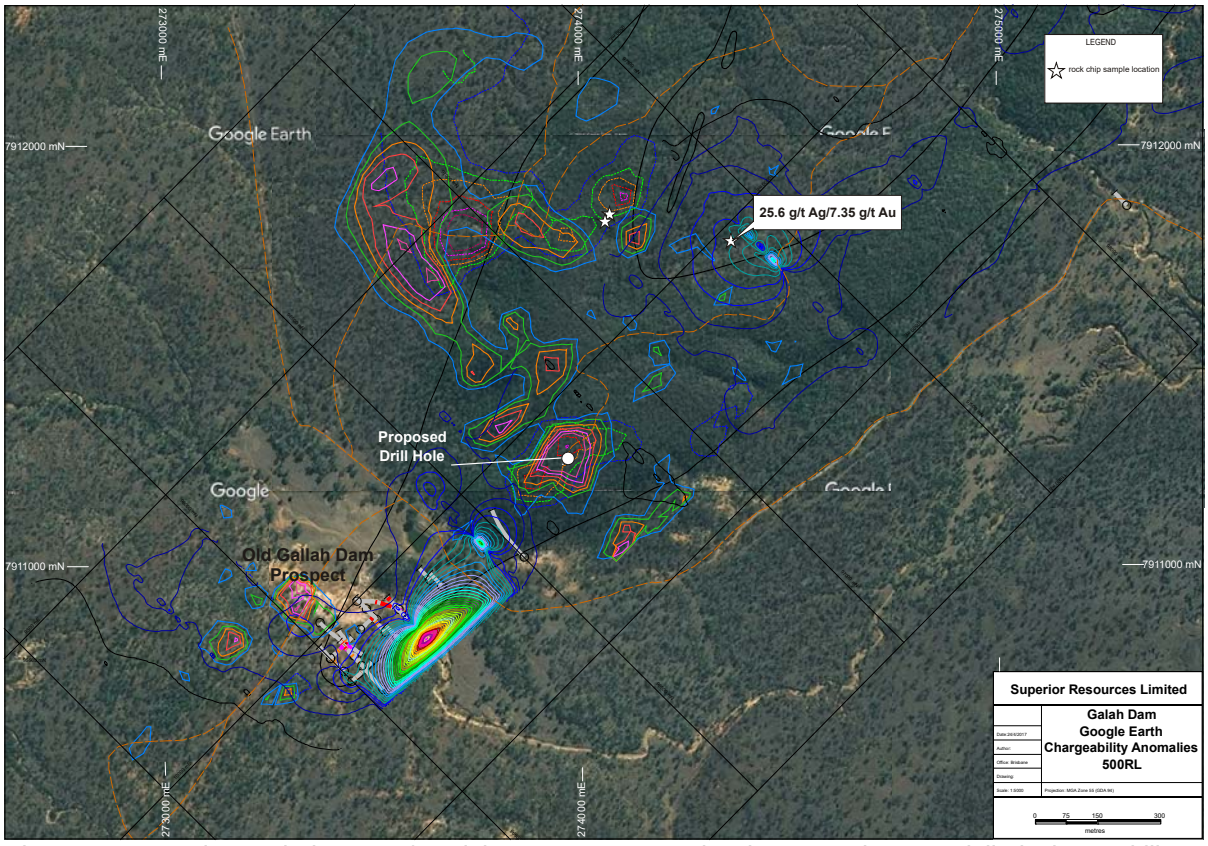

Figure 6. Google Earth image of Galah Dam prospect showing Superior's modelled chargeability anomalies, Superior's proposed drill hole, location of the anomalous rock chip sample with gold and silver values and the Old Galah Dam Prospect which has previously been drilled.

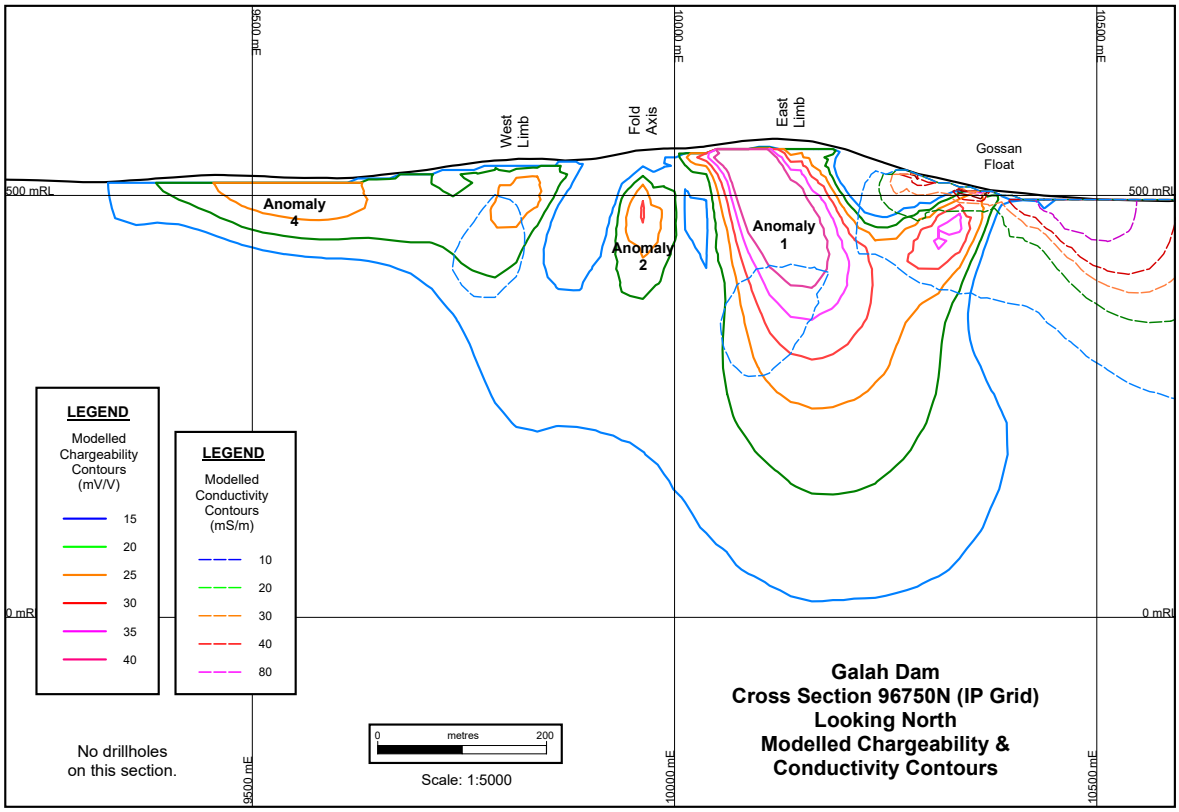

Figure 7. Galah Dam – Cross-section (96750N) through the alteration zone north of the Old Galah Dam Prospect showing contours of the modelled chargeability and conductivity. The high-order chargeability anomaly (Anomaly 1) lies under the eastern limb of the fold in the alteration zone and under a topographic high. It is proposed that this anomaly be drilled in the up-coming drilling program.

Bottletree Prospect (copper, gold)

- The Bottletree prospect is possibly a large porphyry-style copper-gold deposit, similar in style to the NSW Cadia and North Parkes deposits.
- The prospect is a large (1.5km x 1km) soil copper anomaly located about 10km south of the One Mile Prospect with the Steam Engine Gold Prospect located centrally between those two prospects.
- Several high-order soil copper anomalies occur within the 1.5km x 1km area (Figure 8).
- Limited shallow historical RC drilling has previously been completed into the higher-order anomalies and no systematic follow-up work has been conducted.
- Recent rock chip samples taken from a high-order chargeability anomaly and in the vicinity of Superior's proposed drill holes returned up to 2.61% Cu and 0.3 g/t Au.
- Refer to previous ASX Announcement dated 2 November 2016.

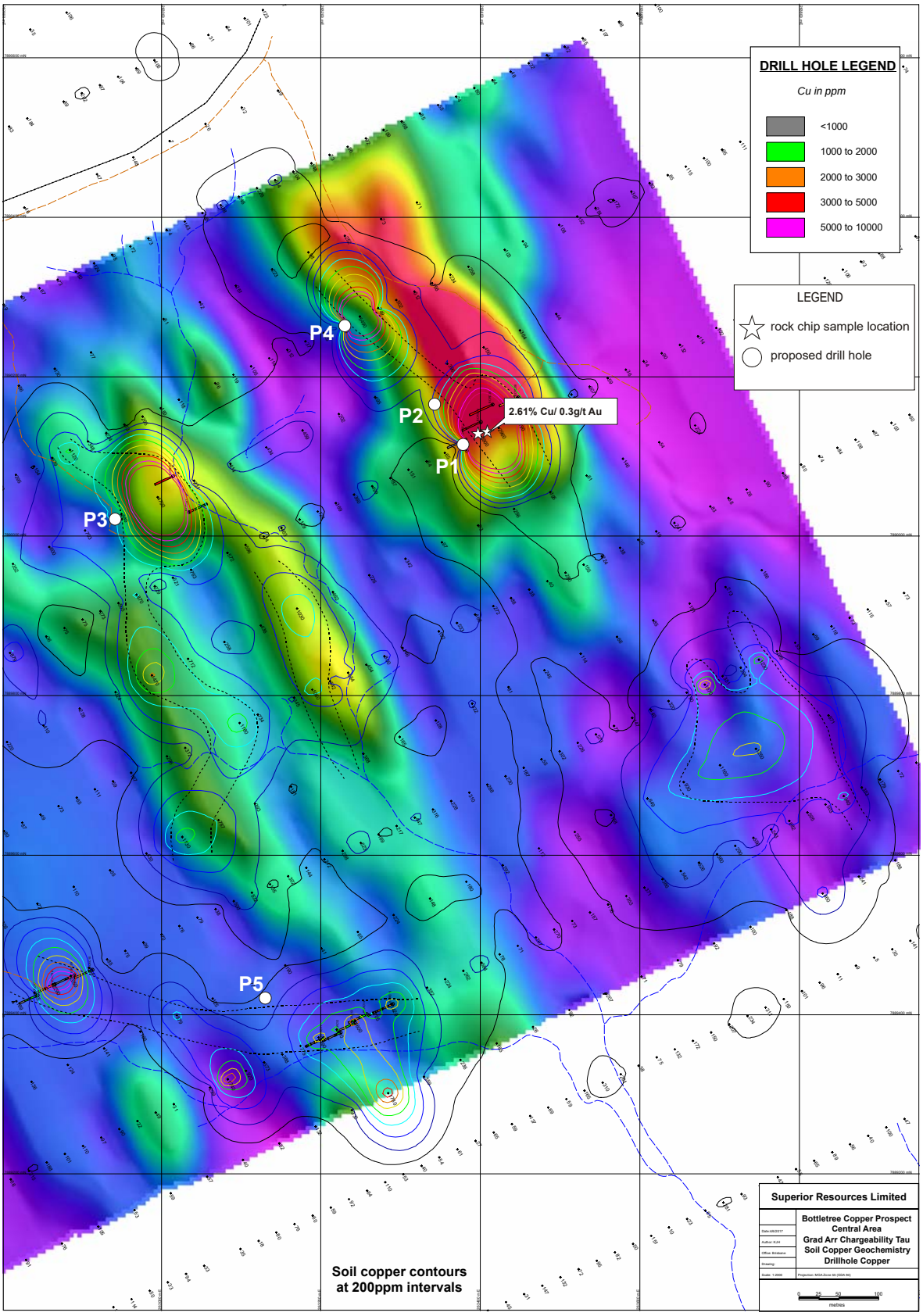

Figure 8. Bottletree Prospect – Gradient array chargeability (Tau) image and soil copper geochemistry, showing proposed drill hole locations and locations of rock chip samples.

Steam Engine Prospect (gold)

- Several high grade gold mineralised shear zones – Steam Engine Lode, Eastern Ridge Lode and Southern Zone Lodes (Figure 9).
- Over 2 kilometres of gold-bearing shear zones, old workings and soil geochemical anomalies.
- Historical drilling generally restricted to the near surface zone down to about 120m vertical depth. Detailed drilling conducted only on the Steam Engine Lode.
- Steam Engine Lode – At least 56 of the approximately 75 historic holes returned intersections with average grades above 1.5 g/t gold.
- Currently proposed drilling program to:
    - expand the known resource at the Steam Engine Lode, along strike to the north and at depth;
    - target the area around the better intersections at the Eastern Ridge Lode along strike and at depth; and
    - confirm the grade of mineralisation at both lodes as results from early drilling in 1985 by Noranda Australia Limited indicate significantly and consistently lower gold grades when compared to more recent drilling by Beacon Minerals in 2007.
- Refer to ASX Announcement dated 2 November 2016.

One Mile Dam (copper-gold-zinc)

- A large and intense high-order VTEM bedrock sourced anomaly adjacent to extensive copper-gold-zinc bearing massive sulphide mineralisation at Superior's One Mile prospect (Figure 10).
- Strike length of approximately 1 kilometre.
- Two drill holes planned in up-coming drilling program.
- Refer to ASX Announcement dated 2 November 2016.

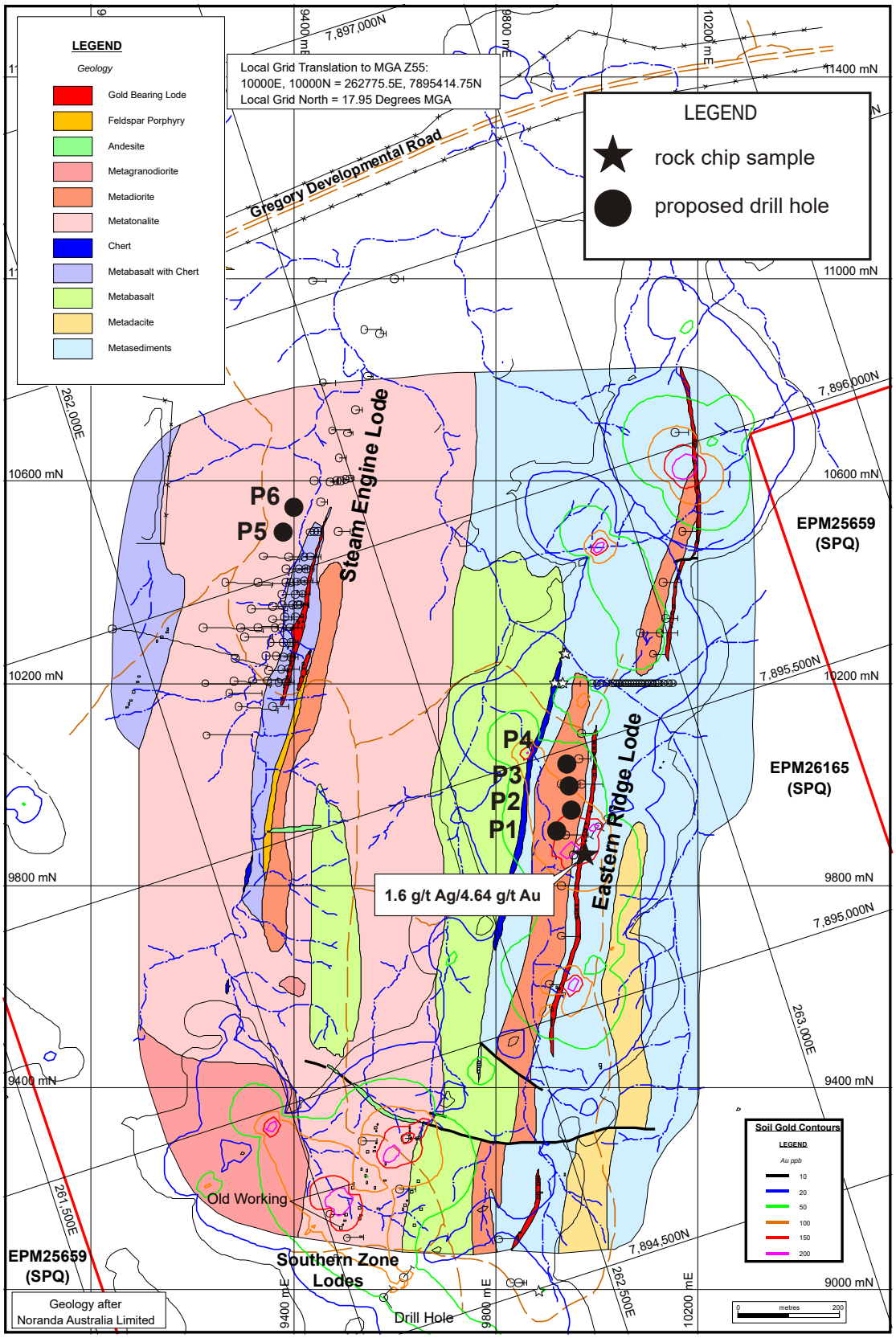

Figure 9. Steam Engine Gold Deposit – Interpreted geology showing the gold-bearing lodes (in red), historic drill holes, soil geochemistry and rock chip sample location. Proposed drill hole locations are also indicated.

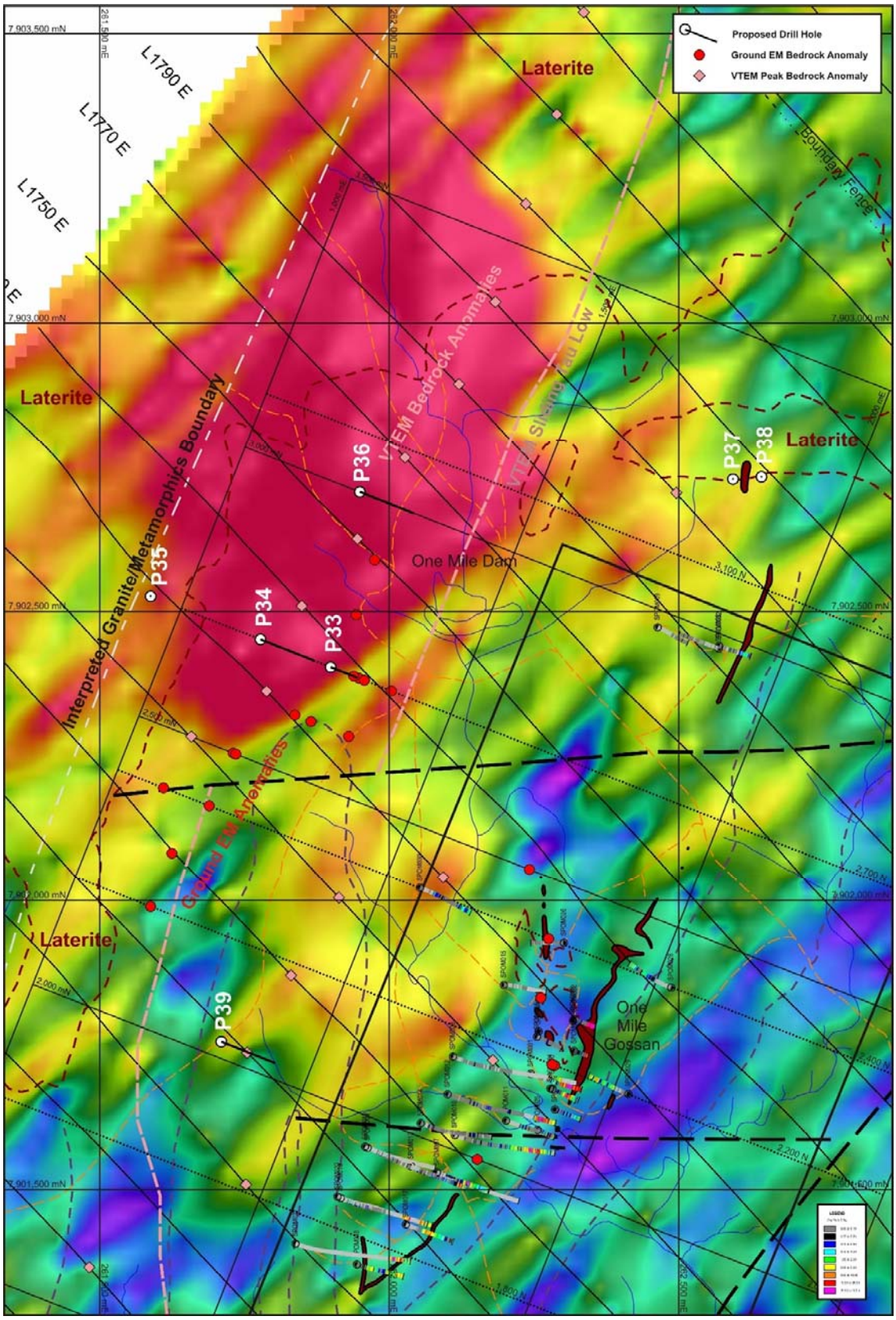

Figure 10. One Mile Dam Prospect. Late channel VTEM image showing bedrock anomaly in the One Mile Dam target area to the north west of the One Mile Prospect. Proposed drill holes are shown, although not all holes will be drilled during the upcoming drilling program.

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The information in this report, insofar as it relates to rock-chip sample results and interpretation of historical exploration data is based on information compiled by Mr Ken Harvey, who is a non-executive Director of Superior Resources Limited and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Harvey has sufficient experience which is 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 Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Harvey consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: 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	• *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.*	**Rock Chip Samples** • Reconnaisance rock chip samples were taken of outcrops and suboutcrops of potentially mineralized rocks to establish indicative metal grades present in the rocks. Samples were variably altered and weathered. • Rock chip samples were sent to ALS Minerals in Townsville, Queensland. Samples were crushed and pulverised to produce 30g samples for analysis of gold and 0.5g samples for multi-element analysis. Gold samples were subjected to lead collection fire assay followed by aqua regia digestion prior to analysis. Multi-element samples were subjected to multi-acid digestion prior to ICP-AES finish. **Historic Drilling** • This report relies on data contained in reports submitted to the Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines as part of the Company Report System attaching to the grant of Exploration Permits. • The sampling techniques, where reported, used standard industry approaches. These include: 1. splitting off a sample of material delivered to the top of the hole during RC drilling to produce a sample for assay accompanied by geological logging of the sample. 2. Halving of drill core from diamond drilling to produce an assay sample accompanied by geological logging of the core. • Assaying of samples was completed by commercial laboratory methods that were appropriate at the time the samples were collected. Whilst it is not possible to determine the reliability of historical assay results, no issues arose during compilation and interpretation of the results that would suggest that the assay results were not reasonable.
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.).*	• Historical Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD) are the only drill types relied on in this report.
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*	• Recoveries for RC drill holes were not recorded. • Recoveries for diamond drill core samples were not usually recorded for holes drilled. • No relationship is evident between sample recovery and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• Geological logging of most of the drill holes is available in the Company Report System. No geotechnical logs have been reported and it is assumed that these were not done. Diamond drill hole logs usually include some structural data. • The logging is generally of a qualitative nature. No core or chip photography is available in the reports. • For the logs available logging of all material has been completed.
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.*	• As reported above, it is reported that diamond drill core has been halved as is standard practice for most explorers. • Details of the approach taken for sampling of RC drill holes are not available.
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**Rock Chip Samples** • ALS laboratory quality control procedures utilise on-line internal certified reference material as assay standards. **Historic drilling** • As reported above, assaying of samples was completed by commercial laboratory methods that were appropriate at the time the samples were collected. • Assay data submitted with the reports include some duplicate assaying. It is unknown in detail what quality control procedures were adopted.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No twinned holes have been drilled by Superior at this time. • It is evident that most of the historical drill hole data was captured on paper and stored on paper. The compilation of that data in digital form has been completed by the competent person with plotting of the data on both plans and sections in digital form. • No adjustments have been made to historical sample assay data as there was no apparent reason for such adjustments.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**Rock Chip Samples** • Recent rock chip samples have been located by GPS. • The area lies within UTM Zone 55, GDA94 datum. **Historic Exploration** • Historic exploration data (including drilling, soil geochemistry and geophysics has been captured using local grids. This data has been converted to UTM Zone 55 MGA coordinates using grid translations developed for each of the grid areas. • The area lies within UTM Zone 55, GDA94 datum.
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.*	• Data spacing is variable.
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.*	• Not known at this early stage.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Rock Chip Samples** • The rock chip samples were submitted to ALS Minerals by Terra Search Pty Ltd. The chain of custody after sample submission was managed by ALS Minerals. **Historic Exploration** • No samples are apparently available from the historical sampling undertaken.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been undertaken at this time.

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 any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The area reported on lies within granted Exploration Permits for Minerals 18987, 25659, 25691 and 26165 which are 100% held by Superior Resources Limited • Superior has completed the process of notifications to land holders and native title parties to allow access to the ground.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All of the historical exploration results reported in this report have been reported on under the Company Report System applying to granted Exploration Permits for Minerals by the Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines However compilation in digital form and interpretation of the results of that work in digital form has been completed by the Competent Person.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Interpreted to be a northern extension of the NSW Ordovician porphyry copper belt with potential for porphyry copper deposits, volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits and shear hosted lode gold deposits.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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 hole results have been reported in previous ASX reports as detailed in the report.
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.*	• Exploration results are reported as a length weighted average of all the assays of the whole hole intersections. • No top cutting has been applied as there are a limited number of higher-grade assays that influence the calculated intersection grades. • No metal equivalent values are 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 to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not relevant.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Included.
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.*	• Only reconnaissance rock chip samples with significant grades have been reported. The remaining samples do not contain significant grades.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The competent person has considerable experience in the area and discovered the Balcooma deposit in the late 1970s.
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.*	• Proposed further work includes drilling and further investigations of anomalous geochemical and geophysical results.