Additional Copper-Gold Reefs at Lamil – Paterson Province

- **High-grade copper-gold intersected in 200m step out drilling at the Dune Prospect ("Dune") part of the 100% owned Lamil copper-gold project ("Lamil"). The drilling intersected copper-gold reefs closer to surface than projected including:**
  - **0.3m @ 21.5g/t gold and 3.8% copper from 175.2m**
  - **0.2m @ 15.9g/t gold from 201.9m**
  - **0.18m @ 11.3g/t gold and 6.48% copper from 206.57m in ETG0244**
- **In addition, drilling intersected a different style of mineralisation at Dune which appears epithermal in nature and contains high-grade copper-silver mineralisation:**
  - **0.75m at 268g/t silver and 2.5% copper from 616.65m in ETG0244**
- **Follow up exploration will be designed to test:**
  - **for extension of the high-grade copper-gold reefs intersected between 175- 210m; and**
  - **the up-dip projection of the epithermal copper-silver bearing vein intersected in ETG0244**

The directors of Encounter Resources Ltd ("Encounter" / "the Company") are pleased to report assay results from diamond drilling at Lamil in the Paterson Province of WA.

Commenting on the diamond drilling at Lamil, Managing Director Will Robinson said:

"The footprint of mineral system at Dune continues to grow and high-grade copper-gold reefs, up to 6.5% copper and 21.5g/t gold, were intersected nearer to surface in the latest drilling.

In addition, drilling has intersected a different style of mineralisation at Dune which appears epithermal in nature and contains silver assays up on 268g/t. Encouragingly, this is a new style of mineralisation at Lamil and we will now integrate these new results into our existing models to design the next phase of exploration."

Photo 1 – New style of mineralisation intersected at Dune. Epithermal vein containing tetrahedrite which graded 268g/t silver and 2.5% copper at ~617m in ETG0244

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Background

The 100%-owned Lamil Project covers an area of ~61km^2 and is located 25km northwest of the major copper-gold mine at Telfer, owned by Newcrest Mining Ltd (ASX:NCM). Lamil is adjacent to a major regional gravity lineament which marks the location of an interpreted significant crustal scale structure that would have acted as a pathway for mineralising fluids during the formation of the Proterozoic aged deposits.

The Dune prospect is located in the northwest of the Lamil project and consists of a laterally extensive copper-gold system, outlined by broad spaced RC drilling over 1km of strike (Figure 1).

The mineralisation at Dune is hosted in metasedimentary rocks of the Proterozoic Lamil group which also host the Telfer, Havieron and Winu copper-gold deposits. Dune is situated close to the intersection of the prospective contact between the Upper Malu and Telfer Formations with the interpreted fold axial plane in the north western part of the Lamil Dome.

Diamond Drilling at Dune

Prior drilling at Dune intersected multiple, stacked, copper-gold reefs in drill hole ETG0243 within a thick prospective package of interbedded siltstones and quartzites. This package is analogous to the Telfer formation siltstones and Upper Malu quartzites which are important hosts of Au-Cu reefs at the Telfer deposit (see ASX release 16 November 2021).

Two holes (ETG0244 & ETG0245) were completed in September 2022 to test for lateral and down plunge extensions of the prospective package intersected in ETG0243.

ETG0244

Drillhole ETG0244 has further expanded the footprint of the mineral system at Dune. It was collared 200m north-west of ETG0243 and intersected copper-gold reefs higher in the hole than expected including:

- 0.3m @ 21.5g/t gold and 3.8% copper from 175.2m
- 0.2m @ 15.9g/t gold from 201.9m
- 0.18m @ 11.3g/t gold and 6.48% copper from 206.57m in ETG0244

The nearer surface copper-gold reefs intersected in ETG0244 are proximal to prior high-grade RC drill intersections at the base of the weathered profile at Dune including:

- 10m @ 2.8g/t gold and 812ppm copper from 94m in ETG0015
- 4m @ 3.3g/t gold and 1,400ppm copper from 74m in ETG0016

The relationship between the copper-gold reefs intersected in ETG0244 and the supergene intersections in ETG0015 and ETG0016 will be investigated.

ETG0244 intersected the target prospective package (projected from previous hole ETG0243) of altered interbedded siltstones and sandstones from 355m to 474m. In ETG0244 the target package carried lower copper-gold grades than in ETG0243.

However, an unexpected result from ETG0244 was a deeper intersection of copper-silver mineralisation, hosted by a tetrahedrite-chalcopyrite bearing vein with epithermal textures. This is the first time this style of mineralisation has been recognised at the Lamil project. Assay results from this vein returned:

- 0.75m at 268g/t silver and 2.5% copper from 616.65m in ETG0244

Tetrahedrite (a copper-silver mineral) has a common association with high-sulphidation epithermal deposits and may represent a new untested target-style at Lamil.

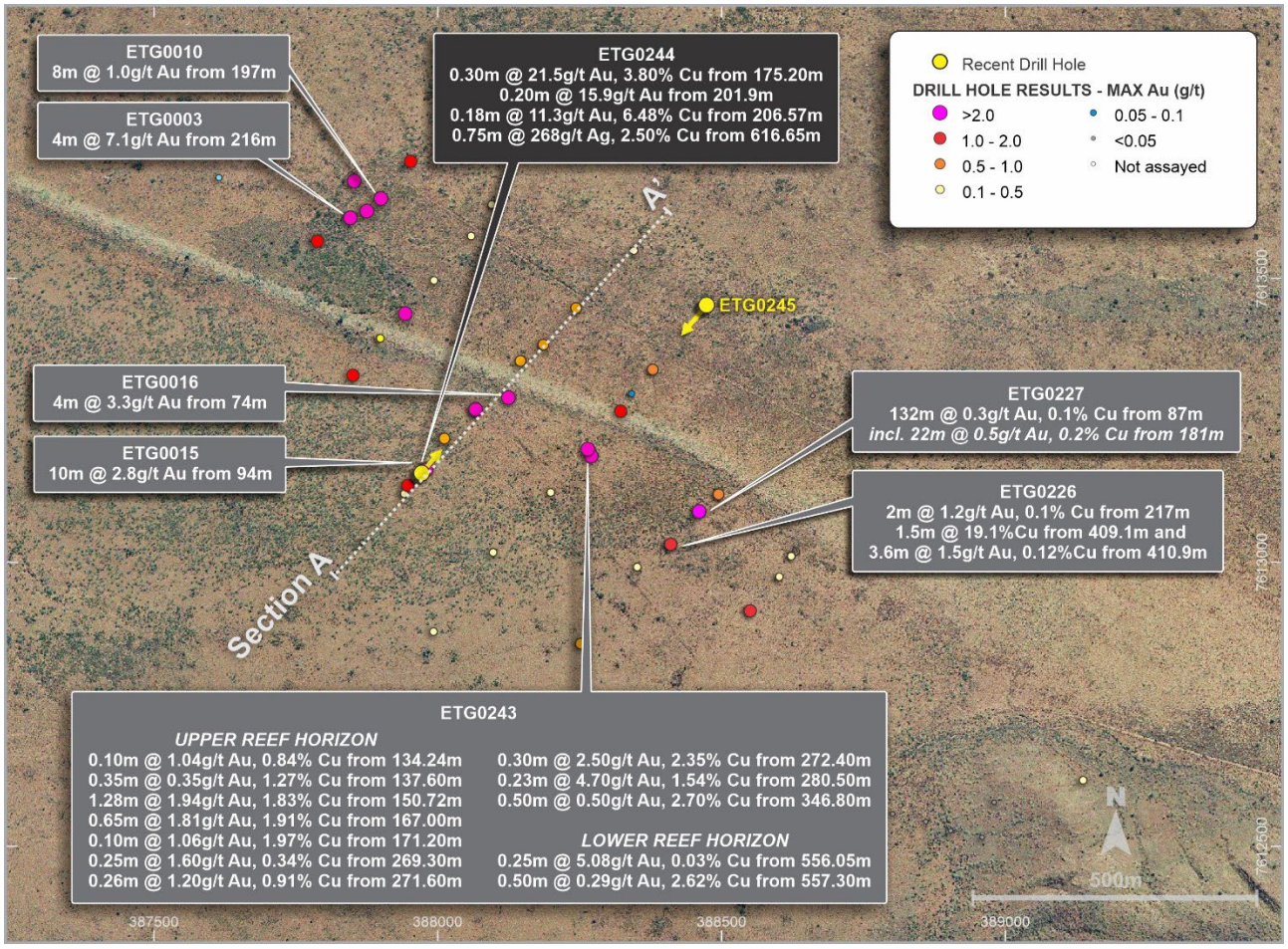


Figure 1 – Dune prospect plan showing copper-gold mineralisation extending over 1km of strike and the locations of the two recent diamond drill holes (ETG0244 & ETG0245) [1]

ETG0245

ETG0245 confirmed the dip of the stratigraphy on the eastern flank of the Lamil Dome and intersected the targeted prospective package at 159m. However, ETG0245 contained less veining and lower copper-gold grades than ETG0243 and therefore provides focus for future exploration on the western limb of the dome.

A downhole EM survey of ETG0244 & ETG0245 did not identify any significant off-hole conductive features.

The diamond drill program at Lamil was co-funded, up to $220,000, under the WA Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme ("EIS").

Next Steps

The mineral system at Dune continues to grow and we will integrate the new drilling results into our existing models to design the next phase of exploration.

Follow up exploration will be designed to test:

- for extension of the high-grade copper-gold reefs intersected between 175-210 metres depth; and
- the up-dip projection of the epithermal copper-silver bearing vein intersected in ETG0244.

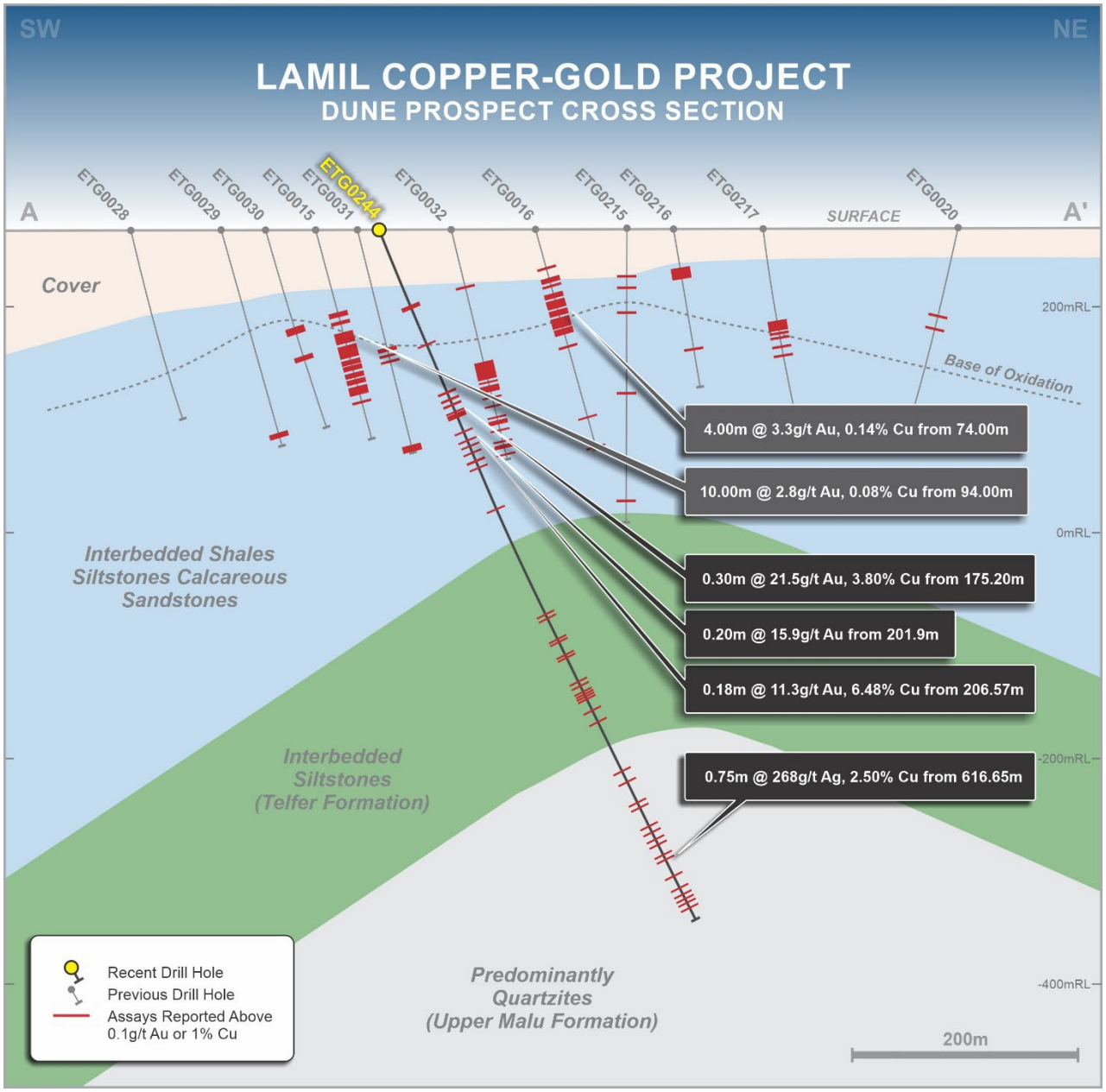


Figure 2 – Dune prospect section A – A' with ETG0244 and proximity to prior high-grade supergene intersections

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	MGA_Grid_ID	MGA_East	MGA_North	MGA_RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH Depth
ETG0244	Diamond	MGA94_51	388001	7613188	270	40	-65	672.8
ETG0245	Diamond	MGA94_51	388466	7613445	270	220	-75	355.1
ETG0246	Diamond	MGA94_51	392772	7609387	270	180	-75	301.1

Table 1: Collar locations and drill hole information of completed diamond holes at Lamil

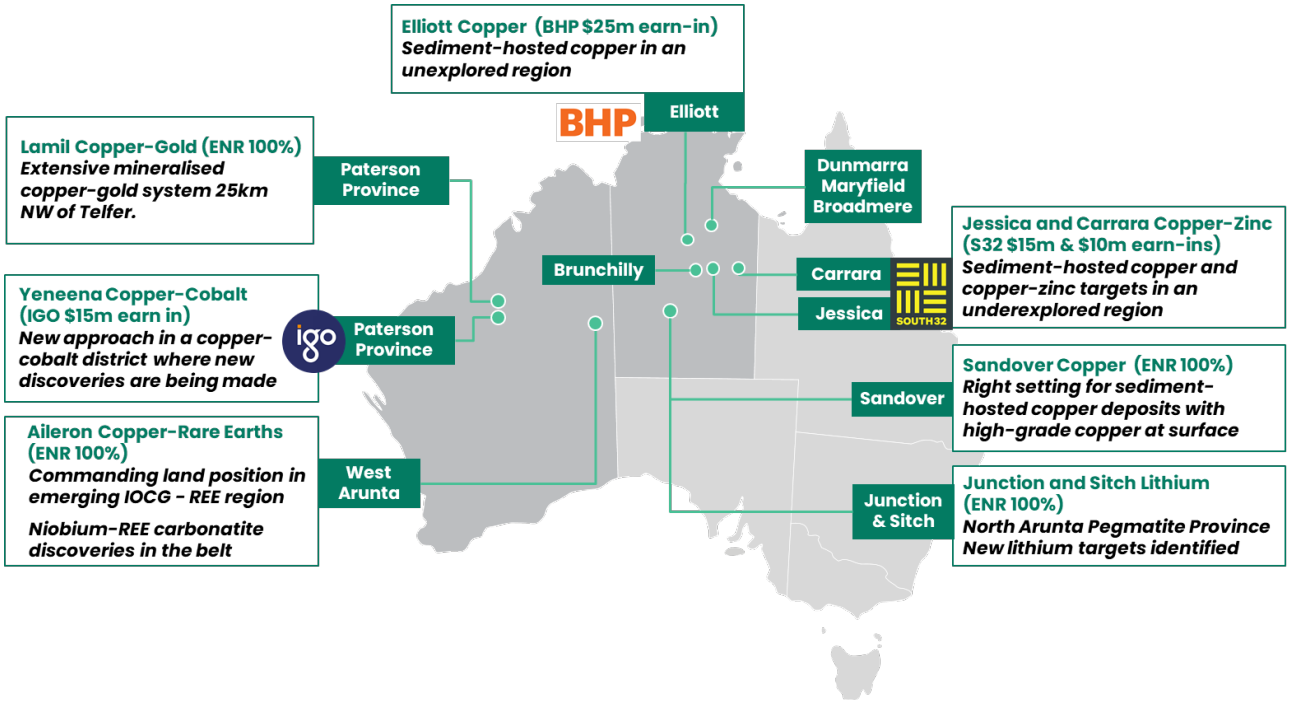
HoleID	from (m)	to (m)	interval (m)	Au g/t	Cu %	Ag ppm
ETG0244	71	74.6	3.6	0.13	0.01	BLD
	144.65	145.3	0.65	0.04	0.16	BLD
	155.7	156.23	0.53	1.05	0.21	BLD
	162.58	162.64	0.06	0.16	0.001	BLD
	167.26	168.1	0.84	1.11	0.01	BLD
	175.2	175.5	0.3	21.50	3.81	3
	177	178.5	1.5	0.14	0.03	BLD
	179.54	179.9	0.36	0.43	0.11	BLD
	193.3	193.4	0.1	1.11	0.001	BLD
	193.6	193.8	0.2	0.51	0.01	BLD
	201.9	202.1	0.2	15.90	0.01	BLD
	206.57	206.75	0.18	11.30	6.47	3
	213.33	213.87	0.54	0.43	0.03	BLD
	221	221.42	0.42	0.30	0.02	BLD
	228.81	229.09	0.28	0.29	0.01	BLD
	268.79	269.15	0.36	1.60	0.10	BLD
	376.27	376.73	0.73	0.11	0.27	BLD
	392.85	393.17	0.32	0.01	0.68	9
	399.66	400.4	0.74	0.12	0.002	BLD
	415.4	415.9	0.5	0.10	0.004	BLD
	449.25	450	0.75	0.25	0.02	BLD
	451.95	452.45	0.5	0.20	0.01	BLD
	456.75	457.45	0.7	0.11	0.22	BLD
	468	468.5	0.5	0.17	0.09	BLD
	479.4	479.85	0.45	0.08	0.14	1
	564.92	565.2	0.28	0.18	0.21	BLD
	583.55	584	0.45	0.06	0.18	BLD
	589.7	590	0.3	1.22	1.45	4
	612.32	613.75	1.43	0.65	0.37	1
including	612.32	612.7	0.38	2.21	1.28	2
	616.65	617.4	0.75	0.17	2.51	268
	634.1	634.35	0.25	0.12	0.10	5
	645.27	645.4	0.13	0.15	0.09	BLD
	651.7	652.25	0.55	0.30	0.03	BLD
	656.55	656.7	0.15	0.35	0.41	BLD
	665.8	665.9	0.1	0.11	0.01	BLD
ETG0245	207.7	208.7	2.4	0.006	0.11	BLD
	217.34	220.37	3.03	0.27	0.01	BLD
	261.84	265.25	3.41	0.49	0.16	BLD

Table 2: Diamond drill hole gold and copper assay results from holes ETG0244 and ETG0245 (+0.1g/t Au cutoff). Intervals above 1 g/t Au and/or 1% Cu reported separately. (BLD = below detection)

[1] For further details regarding the exploration results at the Lamil Copper-Gold Project, please refer to the following ASX announcements:

ASX release 26 April 2017
ASX release 19 January 2017
ASX release 18 December 2020
ASX release 21 April 2021
ASX release 6 September 2021
ASX release 16 November 2021

About Encounter



Encounter is one of Australia's leading mineral exploration companies listed on the ASX. Encounter's primary focus is on discovering major copper dominant deposits in Australia.

Encounter partners with leading mid-tier and major producers to advance its extensive project pipeline with more than $25m of project funding contributed by partners over the past decade. Currently, Encounter has farm-in agreements in place with world leading resources companies to provide up to $65m in initial exploration funding. Encounter's assets include:

100% ENR projects

Aileron Copper-Rare Earths Project –WA

- IOCG style copper-gold-REE in drilling
- Olympic Dam age mineralisation events
- New niobium-REE discovery adjacent to Aileron

Sandover Copper Project - NT

- Key geological units and processes for sediment-hosted copper
- Bornite identified in historical drill core

Lamil Copper-Gold Project - Paterson Province WA

- High grade copper-gold in diamond drilling
- Copper-silver with epithermal textures

Junction Lithium Project - NT

- North Arunta Pegmatite Province
- Pegmatites identified at key structural target

Farm-in partners

BHP

Elliott Copper Project - NT
(up to $25m farm-in funding)

- Targeting sediment hosted copper
- Diamond drill program Oct-Nov 2022

SOUTH32

Jessica and Carrara Projects – NT
(up to $25m farm-in funding)

- Two farm-in agreements completed Jun 22
- Eight new targets identified

igo

Yeneena Project – Paterson Province WA
(up to $15m farm-in funding)

- 4,000m diamond & 1,500m aircore drilling
- Six diamond drill holes completed

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The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Brodie who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Brodie holds shares and options in and is a full time employee of Encounter Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Brodie consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant ASX releases and the form and context of the announcement has not materially changed. This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Encounter Resources Limited.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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 sounds, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Two holes have been completed at the Dune prospect and one hole at the Elsa prospect using diamond drilling for a total of 1329m. Diamond drill core will be sampled as half core samples of HQ and NQ sized core.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Drill hole collar locations were recorded by handheld GPS, which has an estimated accuracy of +/- 5m.
	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	Diamond drill core was sampled as half core samples of HQ and NQ sized core. The samples from the drilling were sent to Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd Laboratories in Perth, where they were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a sub – sample for ICP (OES) (MS) 4 Mixed Acid Digest and Fire Assay.
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).*	Completed holes were drilled with mud rotary from surface through cover sediments with diamond drilling commencing at the cover-oxidized sediment boundary as HQ3 to reduce core loss before switching to NQ coring once ground conditions allowed. All core was oriented using Relfex Act III system.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Sections of lost core where minimal and were noted by the diamond drillers.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	New drillholes were drilled by mud rotary through the cover sequence. HQ3 was used in areas of broken or soft ground to reduce the chances of core loss. The remainder of the holes being NQ diamond drilled with core recovery +95%.

	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.	To date, no detailed analysis to determine the relationship between sample recovery and/or and grade has been undertaken for this drill program.
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
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.*	All drillholes have been fully logged by Encounter Geologists with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging is qualitative in nature and will record interpreted lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, veining and other features of the samples and core.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All drillholes have been logged in full by Encounter geologists
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Samples submitted from the diamond drill holes were half core. Background lithology samples from unmineralized zones have been taken as composite samples with the first 25cm of each meter combined into a 4m composite sample.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable as all drilling was core drilling
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation was completed at Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd Laboratories in Perth. Samples were dried, crushed, pulverised (90% passing at a ≤75µM size fraction) and split into a sub – sample that was analysed using fire assay.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of commercial certified reference materials (CRMs) and in house blanks. The insertion rate of these is at an average of 1:33.
	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.	No sampling of the second half of the drill core will be completed.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an accurate indication of the mineralisation at Dune.
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.*	The samples have been analysed by ICP using a 4 mixed acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric Acids. This extended digest approaches a total digest for many elements however some refractory minerals are not completely attacked. Assays have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry (OES)(Al, Ca, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, S, Sc, Ti, V, Zn) and ICP – Mass Spectrometry(MS) (Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Ga, Hf, In, La, Mo, Nb, Pb, Rb, Sb, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Tl, U, W, Y, Zr). Au, Pt and Pd were determined via Fire Assay.

	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.	Routine pXRF analysis was completed down hole on core but this information does not form part of this report.
	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.	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material and blanks as part of in-house procedures. Encounter also submitted an independent suite of CRMs and blanks (see above). A formal review of this data is completed on a periodic basis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Geological observations included in this report have been verified by Sarah James (Exploration Manager)
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary logging and sampling data is being collected for drillholes on toughbook computers using Excel templates and Maxwell Geoservice's LogChief software. Data collected is sent offsite to Encounter's Database (Datashed software), which is backed up daily.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
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.*	Drill hole collar locations are determined using a handheld GPS. Down hole surveys were collected during this drilling program at approx. 30m intervals downhole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia1994 (GDA94) Map Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94) Zone 51
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Estimated RLs were assigned for drillhole collars and are to be corrected at a later stage using a DTM created during the aeromagnetic survey.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drilling at the Dune prospect has been completed on 200m to 400m spaced sections with holes spacing ranging from 40m to 80m
	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.	Mineralisation has not yet demonstrated to be sufficient in both geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied.
	Whether sample compositing	Intervals have been composited using a length weighted methodology

	has been applied.	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	This is early stage drilling and the orientation of the hole with respect to key structures is not is not fully understood. Drilling at Dune has intersected the strata at an appropriate angle not to significantly bias samples of veins orientated sub-parallel to bedding. Additional vein orientations have been observed at Dune but their relationship to existing mineralisation and structures is not yet fully understood.
	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.	This is early stage drilling and the orientation of the hole with respect to key structures is not is not fully understood. Drilling at Dune has intersected the strata at an appropriate angle not to significantly bias samples of veins orientated sub-parallel to bedding. Additional vein orientations have been observed at Dune but their relationship to existing mineralisation and structures is not yet fully understood.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The chain of custody is managed by Encounter. Samples were delivered by Encounter personnel to the Camp Dome laydown and then transported to the assay laboratory via DDH-1 Drilling contractors.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Drill core sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on Dune data.

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 including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Lamil project is located within the tenement E45/4613 which is 100% held by Encounter. The prospect area is subject to a production royalty of A$1 per dry metric tonne of ore mined. This tenement is contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to hold native title rights. No historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the work area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The majority of historical exploration activity at Lamil was completed during a Newmont / BHP / WMC joint venture in the mid-1980s with Newmont as operator. In 1989 Newmont completed a six hole diamond program at Lamil (LHS 89 1-6) for a total of 563m with one hole targeting the Northern Magnetic anomaly (now called Dune). In 1990/91, a program of RAB holes (LHB series) were drilled on the Northern Magnetic Anomaly along the interpreted fold axis for a total of 1734m. Drilling was hampered by ground water resulting in the program being largely ineffective.

Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Lamil project is situated in the Proterozoic Paterson Province of Western Australia. A simplified geological interpretation comprises a domal feature with Isdell Formation in the core overlain by Malu Formation and the Puntapunta Formation forms the uppermost unit. The Dune project is considered prospective for sediment – hosted 'Telfer style' gold-copper mineralisation and skarn style mineralisation.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including 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 meters) of the drill hole collar* • *Dip and azimuth of the hole* • *Down hole length and interception depth* • *Hole length*	Refer to tabulation in the body of this announcement

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	**Commentary**
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.*	All reported assays have been length weighted, with a nominal 0.1g/t Au and/or 0.1% Cu lower cut-off. No upper cuts-offs have been applied. Where core loss has been encountered within a mineralized interval the average grade of the samples directly above and below has been applied to the zone of core loss.
	Where aggregated 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.	Intervals greater than 1g/t Au and 1% Cu have been reported as separate intervals
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been reported in this announcement.
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*	The geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient drilling in the targeted area.

	lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement 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 plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to body of this announcement
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All significant intervals are reported with a 0.1g/t Au and/or 0.1% Cu lower cut-off
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; 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 meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text. No metallurgical or mineralogical assessments have been completed.
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.*	The next phase of work will be designed following interpretation of assays from the current program.