MEDALLION METALS
LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

21 December 2021 ASX:MM8

Significant Visible Gold Intersected at Gem Deposit

Highlights

- Significant visible gold identified in resource extensional drilling at the Gem Deposit (formerly the Kaolin Deposit)
- DD21KP1033 intersected numerous occurrences of visible gold approximately 102m down hole, in drilling targeting down dip extensions to Gem from the historical Beryl shaft and underground workings. Assays expected to be received in February 2022
- Historical drilling at the Beryl workings have recorded some of the highest gold and copper grades from the Kundip Mining Centre
- Logging of DD21KP1033 is indicative of the Beryl lodes remaining open at depth, which are well outside the current pit design and within approximately 130m of surface

- **Follows on from other high grade resource extensional drilling results at Gem in 2021 including:**
  - **3.3m @ 10.1g/t Au, 3.1% Cu, 38.6g/t Ag from 54m (DD21KP962)**
  - **12m @ 3.4g/t Au, 0.2% Cu, 1.5g/t Ag from 78m (RC21KP977)**
  - **20m @ 2.6 g/t Au, 0.1 % Cu, 2.3 g/t Ag from 71m (RC21KP1050)**
  - **34m @ 1.56 g/t Au, 0.2 % Cu, 2.06 g/t Ag from 91m (RC21KP1049)**

Managing Director, Paul Bennett, commented:

"We know there is coarse gold at Kundip from gravity gold recovery testwork and previous sightings of visible gold in drill core and chips, however this is the largest and most significant occurrence observed during our 2021 drill programme. The multiple occurrences within a short interval suggest we are drilling a potentially high-grade zone of the orebody. We have confidence that the Beryl lodes are open down dip and down plunge and given the proximity to the base of the current Gem pit design, we'd expect to see high grade additions to the mine plan come from this area."

Overview

Medallion Metals Limited (ASX:MM8, the "Company" or "Medallion") is pleased to report significant visible gold in extensional diamond drilling targeting down dip extensions to the Beryl lodes. The Beryl lodes are situated within the central section of the Gem deposit (formerly known as the Kaolin Deposit) in the northern half of the Kundip Mining Centre ("KMC") (Figure 2). KMC is host to a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") of 674,000 oz at 2.4g/t Au[1].

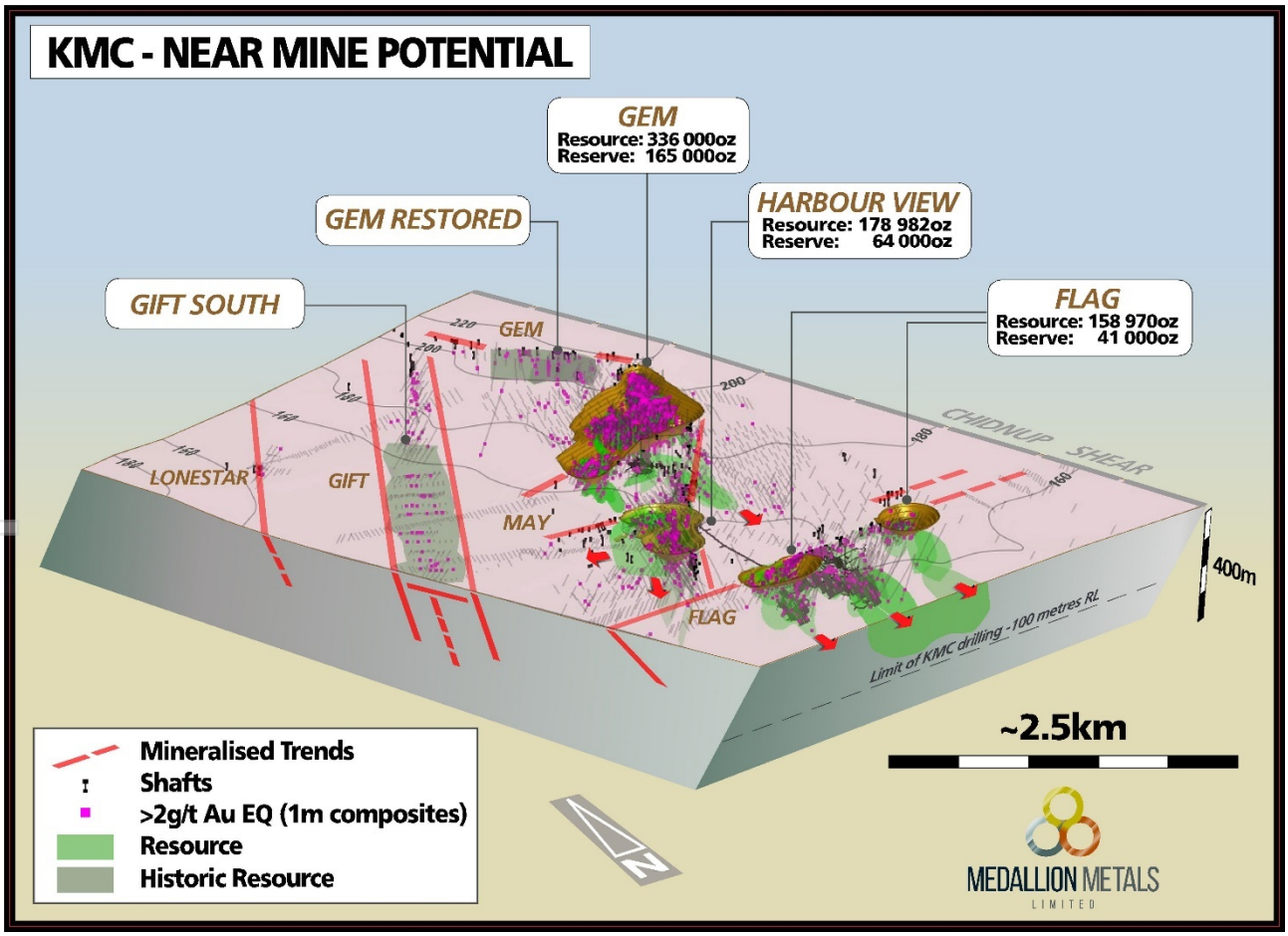

Figure 2: Isometric view of the Gem deposit location within the Kundip Mining Centre[1]

[1] Total Mineral Resources of 8.8 Mt @ 2.4 g/t Au (7.0 Mt @ 2.3 g/t Au Indicated and 1.8 Mt @ 2.6 g/t Au Inferred), Probable Ore Reserves of 4.1Mt @ 2.1 g/t Au. Refer to the Company's Prospectus announced on the ASX on 18 March 2021 for further details regarding the MRE, Ore Reserves and Competent Person's Statement.

Beryl historical workings

During 1934, Beryl Gold Mines Ltd conducted a 12-hole diamond program across the length of the Gem deposit area targeting the east-west shallow south dipping Gem, Two Boys and Hillsborough lodes. A number of high-grade intersections led to a shaft being sunk on bore hole 11 in 1938. Mining occurred intermittently until 1989 when Norseman Gold Mines N.L. ceased operations. The original three compartment timber lined shaft extends to a depth of 130m below surface and remains in good condition with mining completed on three levels. Total production recorded from the Beryl shaft was 10,476 tonnes at 11.85 g/t Au for 3,991 ounces of contained gold (Lea, 1989).

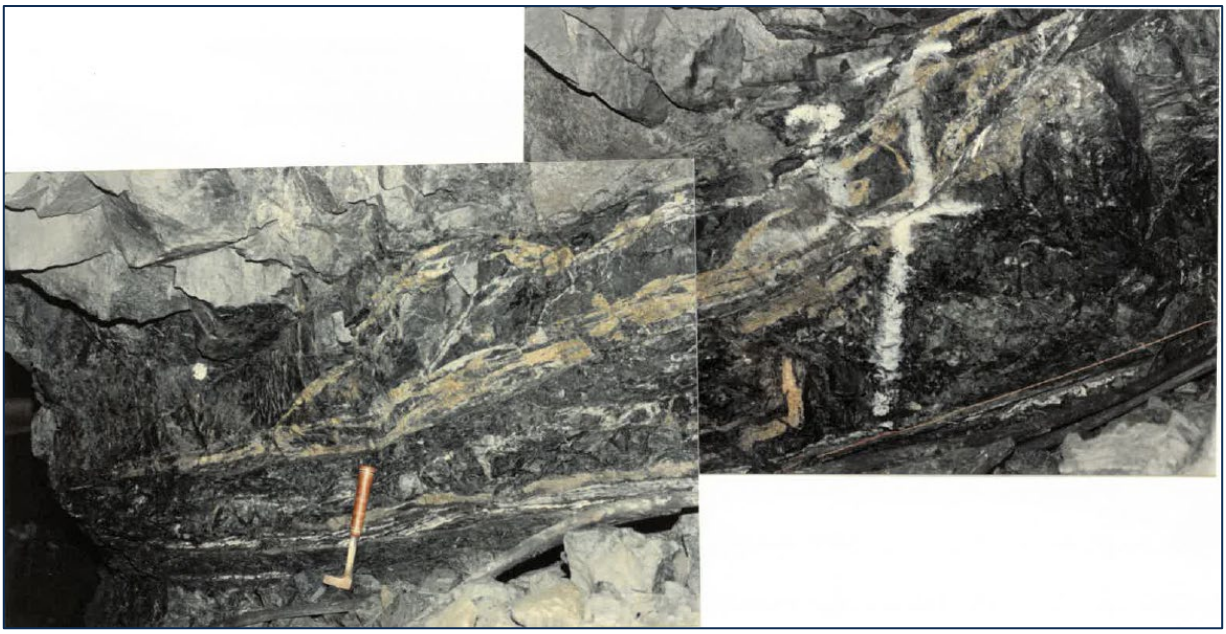

Figure 3: Beryl main lode at 5 sub level, southern face of pillar between surveys 507 and 541

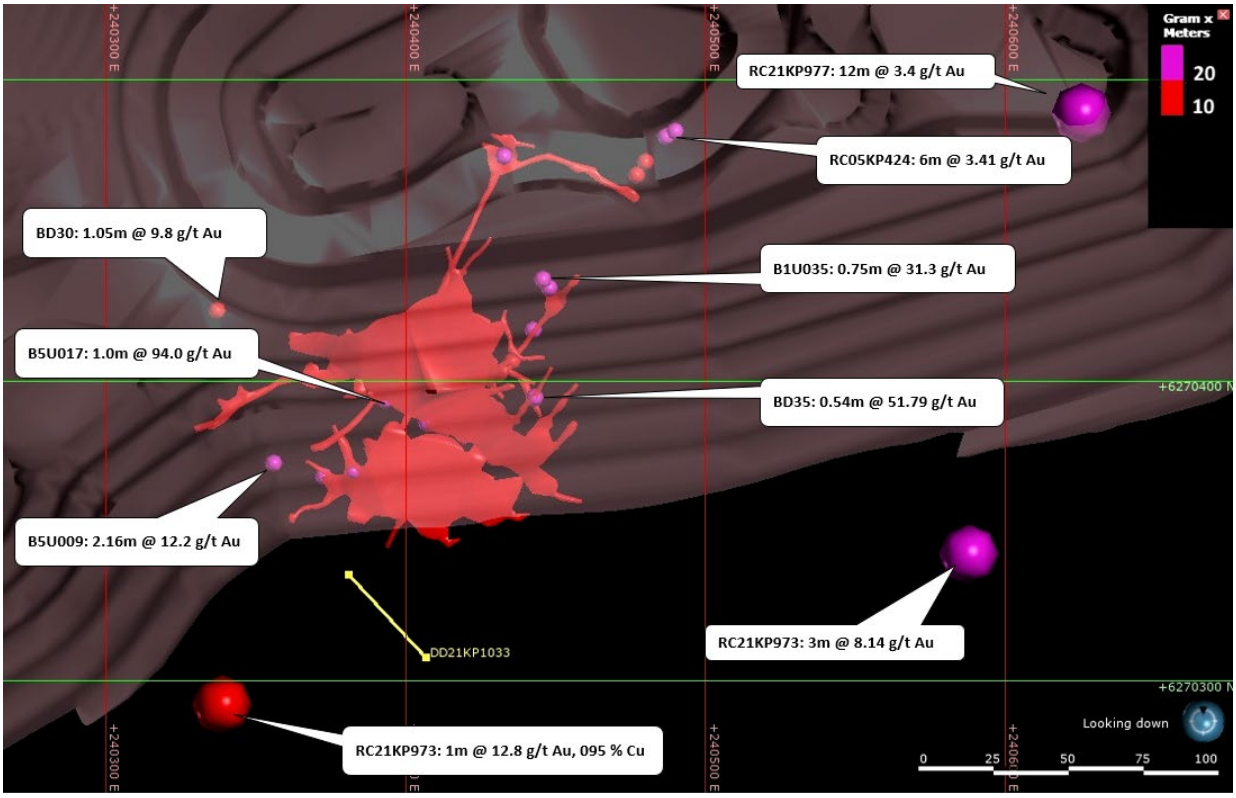

Figure 4: Plan of Beryl workings, proximal drill hole results > 10 GxM and DD21KP1033 drill collar and trace to end of hole. Small spheres are pre 2021 drilling, for further information refer to the Company's Prospectus announced on the ASX on 18 March 2021.

Historically, the Beryl lodes have yielded some of the highest grades recorded in drilling at KMC (Figure 4). The position of the visual gold occurrences in DD21KP1033 within massive sulphide mineralisation is interpreted to represent down dip extensions of the Beryl lodes to the south-west.

2021 DD drilling at Gem

The 2021 drill program has systematically tested the southern down-dip and down-plunge extents of the Gem deposit lodes including the Beryl structures. Highlights from the 2021 drilling campaign at Gem include;

- 3.3m @ 10.1g/t Au, 3.1% Cu, 38.6g/t Ag from 54m (DD21KP962) including
  - **1.2m @ 19.5g/t Au, 4.6% Cu, 40.6g/t Ag from 54m**
- 12m @ 3.4g/t Au, 0.2% Cu, 1.5g/t Ag from 78m (RC21KP977) including
  - **2m @ 10.4g/t Au, 1.0% Cu, 5.1g/t Ag from 83m**
- **1m @ 23g/t Au, 0.03% Cu, 3.0g/t Ag from 133m (RC21KP973)**
- 2m @ 6.5g/t Au, 0.4% Cu, 5.7g/t Ag from 72m (RC21KP979)
- 20m @ 2.6 g/t Au, 0.1 % Cu, 2.3 g/t Ag from 71m (RC21KP1050) including
  - 9m @ 2.6 g/t Au, 0.03 % Cu, 0.9 g/t Ag from 71m
  - 8m @ 3.4 g/t Au, 0.3% Cu, 4.5 g/t Ag from 83m
- 34m @ 1.56 g/t Au, 0.2 % Cu, 2.06 g/t Ag from 91m (RC21KP1049) including
  - 21m @ 1.5 g/t Au, 0.1 % Cu, 0.8 g/t Ag from 91m
  - 11m @ 2.0 g/t Au, 0.4% Cu, 4.9 g/t Ag from 114m
- **1m @ 12.8 g/t Au, 0.96 % Cu, 13.9 g/t Ag from 218m (DD21KP959)**
- **0.63m @ 14.1 g/t Au, 0.87% Cu, 6.2 g/t Ag from 51.82m (DD21KP960)**

For further details relating to these intersections, refer the Company's ASX announcements dated 2 August 2021 and 11 November 2021.

DD21KP1033 was drilled targeting the down-dip extensions of the Beryl underground workings (Figure 6) and intersected visible gold at approximately 102m down hole (Figure 5). The visible gold is situated within a 2.5m mineralised zone comprised of a ~50cm quartz-sulphide vein with 15% chalcopyrite and 5% pyrite abundance following a stringer sulphide (pyrite-chalcopyrite) zone. Additionally, there are several small (<1mm) specks of gold hosted within the quartz-sulphide vein. The mineralised zone is hosted within a fine-grained andesitic volcanoclastic rock of the Annabelle Volcanics with several other mineralised zones observed including;

138.3m: ~10cm quartz-chalcopyrite (40%), pyrite (10%) vein within the Andesitic volcanoclastic

142.9m: ~15cm sulphide (chalcopyrite 75%, pyrite 20%) vein within the Andesitic volcanoclastic

147.6m-155.5m: 5% blebby pyrite hosted in brecciated and strongly silicified tonalite beneath the Andesite

171.5m: ~10cm Quartz-sulphide (15 % pyrite) vein hosted within the tonalite

Figure 5: DD21KP1033 showing multiple fine gold particles of visible gold (circled red) at ~ 102m down hole.

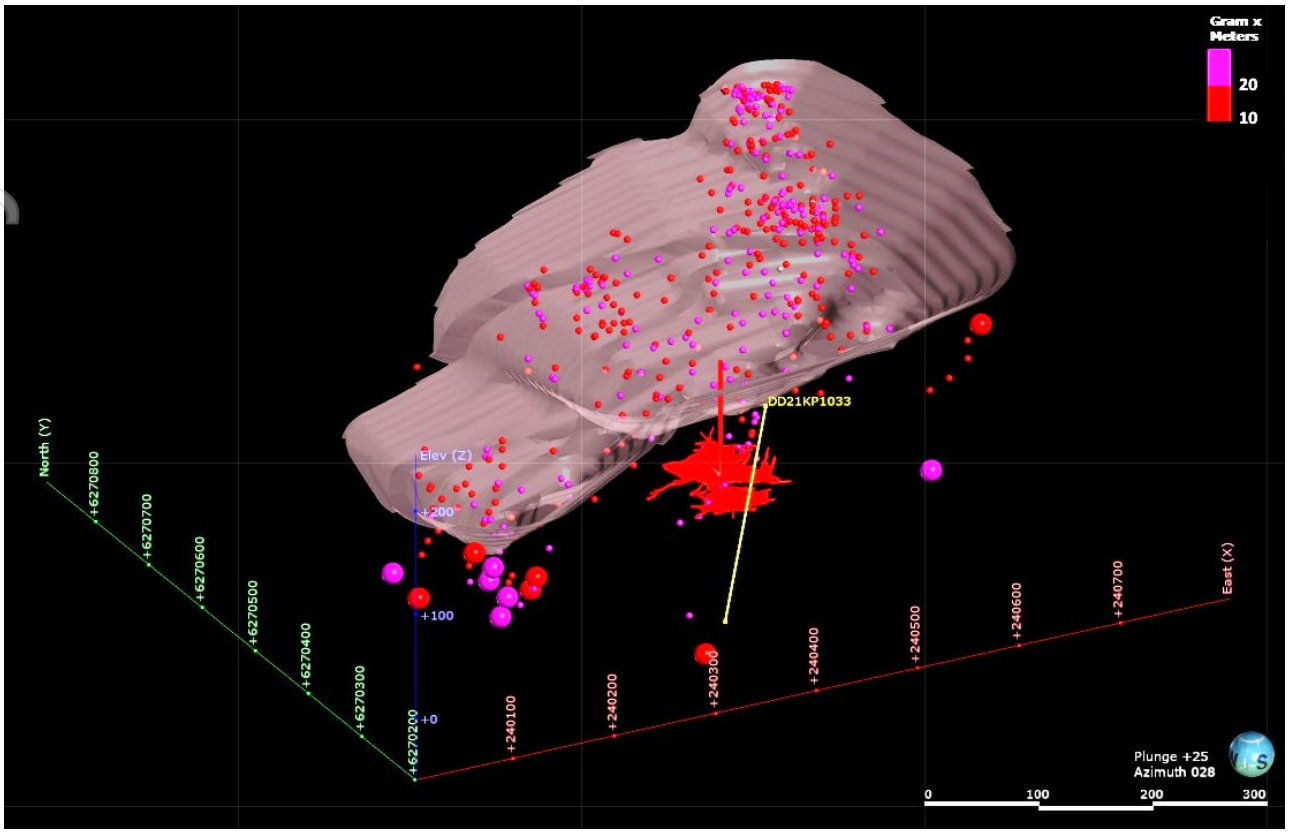

Figure 6: Isometric view looking north-east of the planned Gem open pit from the 2020 Feasibility Study[2]. Beryl historical workings (surveyed workings in red) are situated beneath the planned pit with the drill trace of DD21KP1033 shown down-dip of the workings. Historical and 2021 drill intercepts greater than 10 Gram x Metres (GxM) are highlighted. Smaller spheres are pre 2021 drilling.

Next Steps

DD21KP1033 will be logged and sampled in coming weeks. Assay results from the zone where visible gold was observed are not expected until February 2022. Planning for the Company's 2022 drill programme at KMC is currently underway.

Drill Programme Update

Medallion's initial 2021 drill programme is nearing completion with approximately 29,000m of RC & DDH drilling completed to date. The Company currently has a single RC rig deployed at KMC in the lead up to Christmas. A single 300m diamond hole is being drilled at the Old Gregg prospect located approximately 10 kilometres north of KMC. The Company will pause all drilling activity at the Ravensthorpe Gold Project on 21 December 2021. RC drilling at KMC and DDH drilling at Old Gregg will recommence on or around 5 January 2022. A second diamond rig will mobilise to the Meridian prospect on or around 9 January 2022.

[2] Refer to the Company's Prospectus announced on the ASX on 18 March 2021 for further details regarding the Feasibility Study.

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Medallion Metals Limited.

-ENDS-

For further information, please visit the Company's website www.medallionmetals.com.au or contact:

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DISCLAIMER

References in this announcement may have been made to certain ASX announcements, including exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. For full details, refer said announcement on said date. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects this information. Other than as specified in this announcement and mentioned announcements, the Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement(s), and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Certain information in this announcement may contain references to visual results. The Company draws attention to the inherent uncertainty in reporting visual results in advance of analytical results.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr David Groombridge, a Competent Person who is a Member the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("AusIMM"). Mr Groombridge is an employee of the Company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the "JORC Code"). Mr Groombridge consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ANNEXURE 1: 2021 KMC Drilling – Drill Hole Collar Table

Hole ID	Prospect	Hole Type	Depth (m)	Grid ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (°)	Azimuth
DD21KP1033	Beryl	DD	217.1	MGA2020_51	240407	6270307	168	-80	317

ANNEXURE 2: 2021 KMC Drilling – Significant Results

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Width (downhole)	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Comments
DD21KP1033	N/A						Visual results only

ANNEXURE 3: KMC 2021 Drilling JORC Table 1

Section 1, Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies 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.*	• Diamond Drill holes (DDH) at Kundip were completed by Medallion Metals which followed protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • Core samples were collected with a diamond rig drilling HQ3 (61mm) from surface within weathered and saprolite material before casing off within hard rock and completing the hole with NQ2 (51mm) diameter core. • All DDH are reconstructed and orientated, logged geologically, and marked up for assay at a minimum sample interval of 0.3m to ensure adequate sample weight and a maximum sample interval of 1m, constrained by geological boundaries. • After logging and photographing, drill core is cut in half with a diamond saw, with one half sent to the laboratory for assay and the other half retained. • Sample weights range from 2-4kg. • All Diamond core is stored in industry standard core trays and racks and is labelled with the drill hole ID and core intervals. • The independent laboratory pulverises the entire sample for analysis as described below; • Industry prepared independent standards are inserted approximately every 1 in 20 samples. • Duplicate core samples are selected by the geologist, primarily within mineralised zones. • The independent laboratory then takes the samples which are dried, split, crushed, and pulverized prior to analysis as described below. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. • Samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling. • Core samples are appropriate for use in a resource estimate.
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).*	• DDH were drilled from surface by Precision Exploration Drilling (PXD) using HQ3 (61mm) diameter in weathered, broken ground before casing off and drilling NQ2 (51mm).
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.*	• Core recovery is measured for each drilling run by the driller and then checked by the Company's geological team during the mark up and logging process. • No assays have been received at the time of reporting to determine potential sample bias.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level*	• Geology logging is undertaken for the entire hole recording lithology, oxidation state, metadata,

	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.*	alteration, and veining. • Structural logging, recovery of core, hardness, and Rock Quality Designation (RQD's) are all recorded from drill core. • Metallurgical studies have been completed on the Gem deposit demonstrating gold, copper and silver can be recovered using industry standard process techniques. • The logging process is appropriate to be used for Mineral Resource Estimates and mining studies. • General logging data captured are; qualitative (descriptions of the various geological features and units) and quantitative (numbers representing structural amplitudes, vein percentages, rock mass quality and hardness). • Core is photographed in both dry and wet form. • All drillholes are logged in full.
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.*	• Core samples were collected with a diamond drill rig drilling NQ2 or HQ3 core. After logging and photographing, diamond core is cut in a Discoverer® Automatic Core Cutting Facility using a Corewise Auto Core Saw. • Diamond core is cut in half, with one half sent to the laboratory for assay and the other half retained. • Holes are sampled over mineralised intervals to geological boundaries on a nominal 1m basis with a minimum of 0.3m and maximum of 1m. • Field QAQC procedures involve the use of certified reference material (CRM) inserted approximately every 1 in 20 samples. • Each sample is dried, split, crushed, and pulverised. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation (massive and disseminated sulphides-quartz veins), the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and percent value assay ranges for the primary elements at Kundip. • Core samples are appropriate for use in a Mineral Resource Estimate.
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.*	• No assay results have been received at the time of reporting.

Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned drillholes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No assay results have been received at the time of reporting. • No twinning was completed.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• DDH collar locations are located by handheld GPS to an accuracy of +/- 3m. • All drill holes are surveyed downhole by Downhole Surveys' DeviGyro continuous Rate Gyro tool. Azimuths are determined using an DeviAligner which has an Azimuth Accuracy of 0.23° sec latitude and Tilt and Roll Accuracy of 0.1°. • Downhole surveys are uploaded to the DeviCloud, a cloud-based data management program where surveys are validated and approved by the Company geologist before importing into the database. • The grid projection is GDA20/ MGA Zone 51. • Diagrams are provided in the Original Announcement and a location table is provided as Annexure 1.
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.*	• The combined RC and DDH drill program at Kundip varies from 40m x 40m to 40m x 20m spacing. • All holes are geologically logged and provide a strong basis for geological control and continuity of mineralisation. • No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimations are presented. • No assay results have been received at the time of reporting.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The orientation of drilling at Gem is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of the mineralisation where known. Sampling is therefore considered representative of the mineralised zones. • The chance of bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are collected by Company personnel in calico bags, which are in turn placed in polyweave bags. • Polyweave bags are transferred into bulka bags for transport which are secured on wooden pallets and transported directly via road freight to the laboratory with a corresponding submission form and consignment note. • The laboratory checks the samples received against the submission form and notifies the Company of any missing or additional samples. Once the laboratory has completed the assaying, the pulp packets, pulp residues and coarse rejects are held in the laboratory's secure warehouse. On request, the pulp packets are returned to the site warehouse on secure pallets where they are stored.

Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of data quality will be conducted on the receipt of assay data. • No external audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage of the programme.

Section 2, Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Gem prospect is situated within Mining tenements 74/41, 74/51, 74/53, 74/135. • All tenements are wholly owned by Medallion Metals Ltd. • There are no known heritage or environmental impediments to development over the leases where significant results have been reported. • The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety. • No known impediments exist to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration, underground and open pit mining was carried out at Kundip by various parties between 1901 and the 1990's. • Total production from Gem (formerly Kaolin) is reported as 82,557t @ 19.0g/t Au for 50,269 Oz Au up to 1991, from the Gem Consolidated, Beryl, Western Gem, Two Boys and Hillsborough lines of lode (Younger 1985, Read 1987, ACH Minerals Pty Ltd 2020). • Refer to the Company's Prospectus announced on the ASX on 18 March 2021 for further details regarding the historical drilling undertaken at the Gem deposit and the Kundip Mining Centre more generally.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Geology hosting gold - copper mineralisation is the Annabelle Volcanics of the Ravensthorpe Terrane. The Volcanics consist of a thick package of Archaean andesitic to dacitic volcanoclastics and lavas intruded by a series of tonalitic, dolerite, microdiorite dykes. • The mineralisation style is not well understood to date, but it is thought to be hydrothermally emplaced within brittle structures. • Mineralisation at Gem is hosted within several systems (Kaolin, Two Boys, Beryl, Western Gem and Hillsborough) of east-northeast striking, shallowly-moderately south dipping, sub-parallel, quartz-sulphide lodes. • Mineralisation is characterised as sulphide-quartz veins with chlorite alteration haloes.

Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drillhole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
		• Drill hole location and directional information provided within the body of the report and within Annexure 1.
		• All DDH drilling is included in the plan view maps.

	• *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.*	
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*	• No exploration results reported for diamond drilling. • No metal equivalent values reported for diamond drilling.
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 drillhole 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').*	• The mineralisation within diamond drill holes is interpreted to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. • All mineralised intervals reported are approximate, but are not true width, as drilling is not always perpendicular to the strike/dip of mineralisation. • Reported mineralised intersections are estimates. Confirmation of true widths will only be possible when all results are received, and final geological interpretations have been completed. • No assay results have been reported.
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 the drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plans and sections are provided in the main body of the report.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All drill collar locations are shown in figures and all results, including those with no significant assays, are provided in the Original Announcement. • Drill holes with pending assays are also shown in figures. • The report is considered balanced and in context.
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.*	• Eleven (11) diamond drillholes completed at Gem Restored, Gem and Harbour View prospects with assays pending. • Six (6) diamond drillholes completed at Gem Restored, Harbour View and Beryl that are waiting on processing, geological logging and sampling. • Downhole Electro-Magnetic (EM) surveys have been conducted on four (18) drillholes at Gem, Harbour View prospects with data processing ongoing. • All other meaningful and material data is reported.
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*	• A total of three (3) additional diamond drillholes are to be completed targeting the extensions to the Beryl lodes as part of the currently planned drill programme. • Upon receipt of outstanding assays, the

	interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	completion the remaining drilling and of geophysical data processing, results will be analysed. • It is expected that further drilling will be conducted down-dip and along strike of significant intersections to test for lateral and depth extensions to mineralisation.