ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
24 May 2023

THICK HIGH-GRADE COPPER LENS EXTENDED TOWARDS SURFACE AT CHATSWORTH PROSPECT, WEST MUSGRAVE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Geochemical assays confirm drill hole TLC205 has extended the thick (downhole), high-grade lens of copper (Cu) mineralisation previously proven at the Chatsworth Prospect

- RC drill hole TLC205 intersected **11m at 1.2% Cu from only 29m downhole**, extending the previously intersected high-grade Cu lens a further 20m towards the surface

- Together with the prior drilling, TLC205 has confirmed the targeted high-grade Cu lens at Chatsworth has the following encouraging characteristics that suggest an increased volume of Cu mineralisation:
  - ***Up to 26m thick (downhole) and has a consistent Cu grade over 1% Cu;***
  - ***Extends over 140m vertical from TLC205 to its deepest intersection to date in TLC188;***
  - ***A consistent high average grade of over 1% in numerous holes; and***
  - ***Remains open at depth (refer ASX announcement of 21 November 2022)***

- Strong potential that the thick high-grade Cu lens intersected in TLC205 extends further to just below the surface as there is very little transported cover at the Chatsworth Prospect

- **Consistent high quality drilling results:** previous intersections of the same high-grade Cu lens intersected in TLC205 include (refer ASX announcement of 21 November 2022):

  - **TLC188 - 10m at 2.51% Cu from 174m downhole including:**
    - **3m at 4.71% Cu from 175m downhole;**
  - **TLC189 - 26m at 1.46% Cu from 61m downhole including:**
    - **1m at 5.1% Cu from 84m downhole;**
  - **TLC033 - 5m at 2.21% Cu from 100m downhole; and**
  - **TLC034 - 15m at 1.39% Cu from 136m downhole including:**
    - **3m at 3.67% Cu from 122m downhole.**

- **Strong Resource Growth Potential:** Significant drilling intersections of high-grade Cu mineralisation at Chatsworth (dating back to 2017) are yet to be included in the existing JORC 2012 resource estimate

- **Premier Location:** Chatsworth is part of the Tollu Copper deposit within the Company's 100% owned West Musgrave Project in Western Australia. Located 40km east of BHP's world-class Nebo-Babel Ni-Cu-Co-PGE deposit, estimated to have a resource of 390 million tonnes grading 0.33% copper and 0.30% nickel, for 1.2 million tonnes of contained nickel metal and 1.3 million tonnes of contained copper metal (Mea + Ind + Inf – 2012 JORC) (**see Figure 1**)

Redstone Resources Limited (ASX Code: **RDS**) ('**Redstone**' or the **'Company**') is pleased to announce that recently returned geochemical assays have confirmed that Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drill hole TLC205 has extended the thick (downhole) lens of copper (Cu) mineralisation proven in the previous drilling program at the Chatsworth Prospect (**Chatsworth**), towards the surface (see **Figure 2**).

Chatsworth is part of the Tollu Copper deposit on the Company's 100% owned West Musgrave Project (the **Project**) in Western Australia, located 40km east of BHP's world-class Nebo-Babel Ni-Cu-Co-PGE deposit (see **Figure 1**).

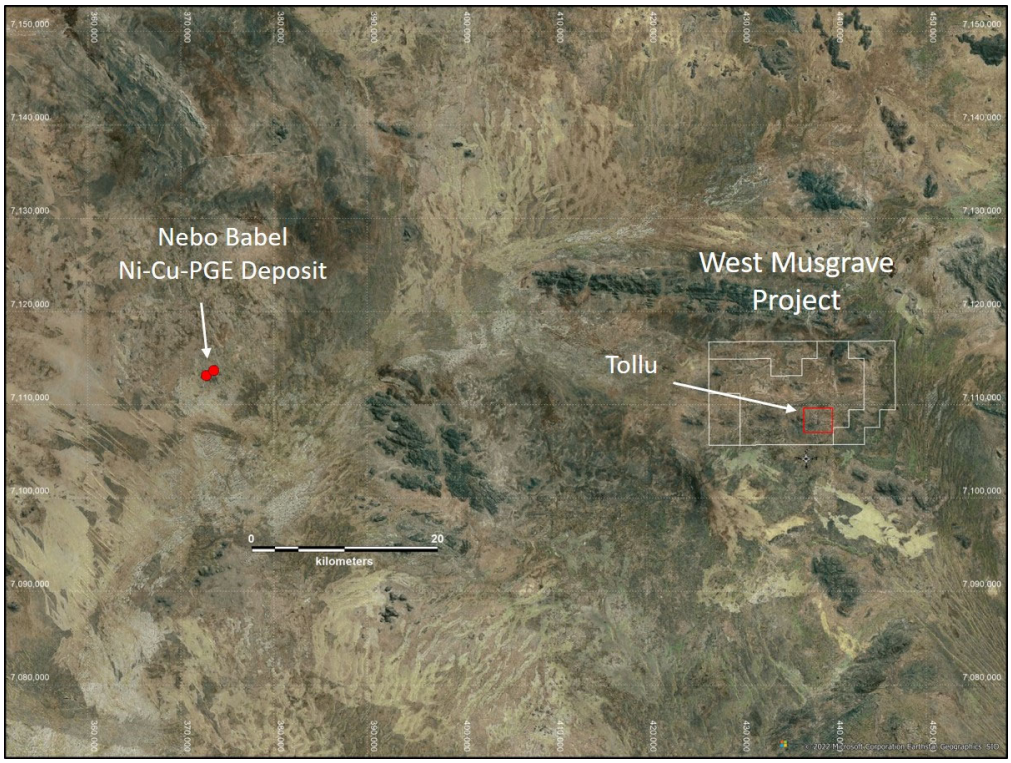

Figure 1 – Location of the West Musgrave Project in relation to the world-class Nebo-Babel Ni-Cu-PGE deposit.

Management Commentary:

Commenting on these latest results, Redstone Chairman, Richard Homsany said:

> *"We are strongly encouraged by these latest assays which clearly show that the high-grade Copper mineralisation intersected at Chatsworth in historical drilling holds considerably more volume than originally thought. Drilling also confirms a consistent high-grade of over 1%, with much of the latest drilling from Chatsworth yet to be incorporated into the existing JORC resource at the Tollu deposit.*
>
> *Given mineralisation now extends closer to surface and remains open at depth, there is considerable potential to grow this body of high-grade Copper mineralisation with further drilling.*
>
> *We look forward to reporting further updates on exploration progress in the near-term including on our recently acquired Attwood Lake Lithium Project located in northwestern Ontario, Canada."*

TLC205 Drilling Summary:

RC drill hole TLC205 was positioned to test for extension of the Cu mineralisation previously intersected in RC drill holes TLC188, TLC34, TLC33 and TLC189 to shallow depths near the surface. The previous drilling in 2021 (RC drill holes TLC188 and TLC189) proved that a high-grade Cu lens intersected in early historical drilling at Tollu (in RC drill holes TLC33 and TLC34) extended shallower and deeper whilst still holding significant volume and grade (refer to ASX announcement of 21 November 2022).

RC drill hole **TLC205 intersected 11m at 1.2% Cu from only 29m downhole**, successfully extending the previously intersected high-grade Cu lens a further 20m towards the surface. As is shown in **Figure 2**, together with the previous drilling, TLC205 has shown that the targeted high grade Cu lens at Chatsworth is up to 26m thick (downhole), has a Cu grade always over 1% Cu and extends over 140m vertical from TLC205 to its deepest intersection to date in TLC188 at 174m-184m downhole.

No drilling has tested beneath the intersection in TLC188 and so this significant, up to 26m thick (downhole) vertically long high-grade Cu lens, remains open at depth. It is likely that the thick high grade Cu lens intersected in TLC205 extends further to just below the surface as there is very little transported cover at Tollu.

As shown in **Figure 2** the targeted Cu lens has now been intersected in five drill holes as follows (from shallowest to deepest intersections:

- **TLC205 – 11m at 1.2% Cu from 29m downhole;**
- **TLC189 - 26m at 1.46% Cu from 61m downhole including;**
  - **1m at 5.1% Cu from 84m downhole;**
- **TLC033 - 5m at 2.21% Cu from 100m downhole;**
- **TLC034 - 15m at 1.39% Cu from 136m downhole including:**
  - **3m at 3.67% Cu from 122m downhole; and**
- **TLC188 - 10m at 2.51% Cu from 174m downhole including:**
  - **3m at 4.71% Cu from 175m downhole;**

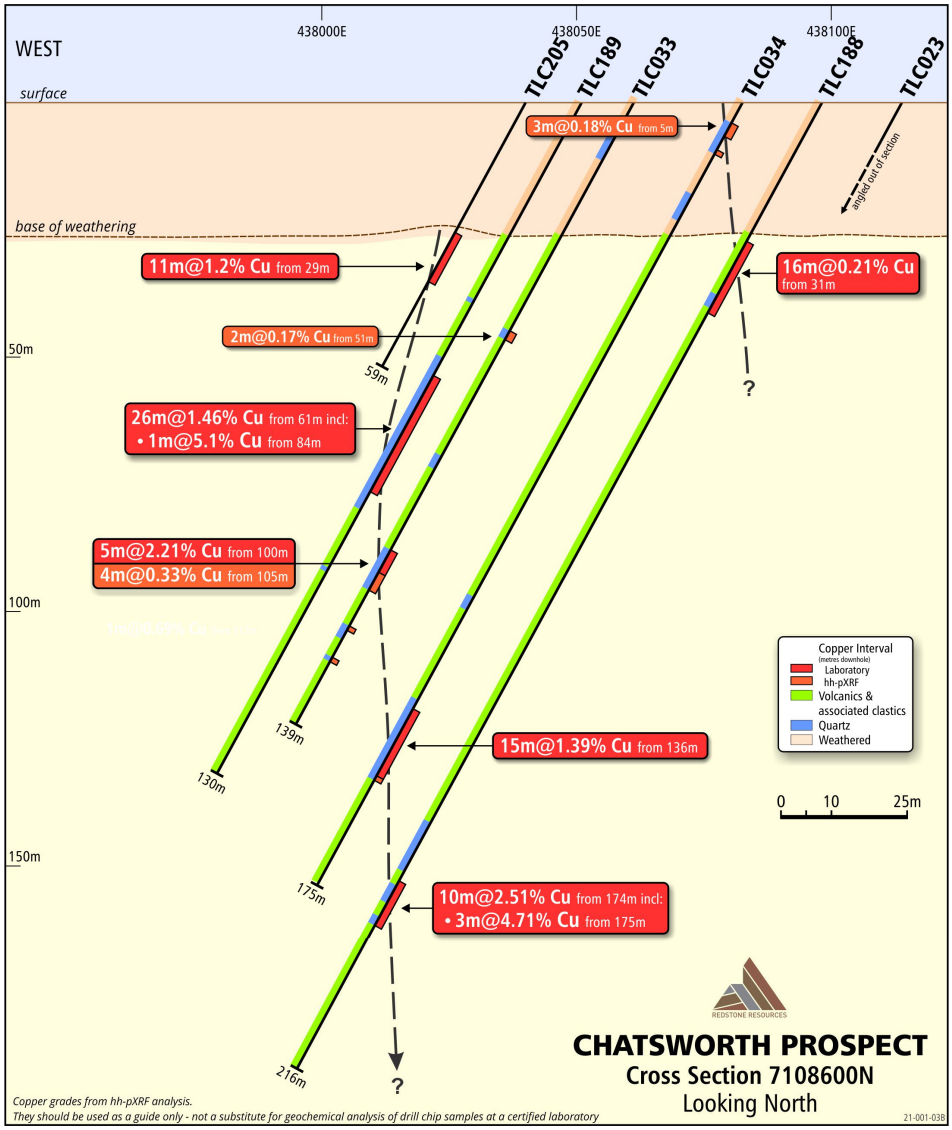

Figure 2 – E-W Cross-section across targeted high grade Cu lens at Chatsworth Prospect, Tollu Cu Deposit. Recent intersection in RC drill hole TLC205 is shown along with intersections from 2021 drilling in TLC188 and TLC189 as well as intersections in historical drilling, RC drill holes TLC033 and TLC034. See text for further details.

This Announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Redstone Resources Limited.

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1. Initial JORC 2012 resource of 3.8 million tonnes at 1% Cu, containing 38,000 tonnes of copper at the Tollu Copper Vein Project, West Musgrave (ASX Announcement 15 July 2016).

REDSTONE RESOURCES

Redstone Resources Limited (**ASX: RDS**) is a base and precious metals developer exploring the 100% owned prospective West Musgrave Project, which includes the Tollu Copper vein deposit, in Western Australia. The West Musgrave Project is located between the now BHP owned Nebo Babel Deposit and Nico Resources' Wingellina Ni-Co project. Redstone is also actively evaluating the HanTails Gold Project at Kalgoorlie, Western Australia for potential development in future. Redstone has recently entered into an option agreement to acquire the Attwood Lake Lithium Project located in northwestern Ontario, Canada.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to Redstone exploration results from 2017 to date was authorised by Dr Greg Shirtliff, who is employed as a Consultant to the company through Zephyr Professional Pty Ltd. Dr Shirtliff is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the tasks with which he was employed to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Shirtliff consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource for Tollu, West Musgrave Project was authorised by Mr Darryl Mapleson, a Principal Geologist and full time employee of BM Geological Services, who were engaged as consultant geologists to Redstone Resources Limited. Mr Mapleson is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mapleson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to act 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 Mapleson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ASX Listing Rule Information

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the competent persons findings have not been materially modified from the original announcement referred to in the release.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to statements concerning Redstone Resources Limited's (**Redstone**) planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should", and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Redstone believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Appendix 1: Table of significant intervals discussed in this ASX announcement

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Cut-off Cu (%)	Dilution
TLC205	29	40	11	1.2	0.1	None
TLC189	61	87	26	1.46		None
TLC189	84	85	1	5	50.1	None
TLC188	174	184	10	2.5	0.1	None
TLC188	175	178	3	4.71	3	None
TLC034	136	151	15	1.39	0.1	None
TLC033	100	105	5	2.2	0.5	None

Appendix 2: Summary Table of drill hole details for drill holes referenced in this ASX announcement.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Method	Azimuth (degrees)	Azimuth Method	Dip (degrees)	Final Depth (m)
TLC205	438036	7108600	DGPS	270	magentic	-60	59
TLC188	438096	7108603	hhGPS	270	magnetic	-60	216
TLC189	438051	7108600	hhGPS	270	magnetic	-60	150
TLC190	438079	7108548	hhGPS	270	magnetic	-60	240
TLC192	438061	7108510	hhGPS	270	magnetic	-60	150
TLC033 (historical)	438060	7108600	DGPS	266	magnetic	-60	139
TLC034 (historical)	438080	7108600	DGPS	266	magnetic	-60	175

The collar location references are using the GDA94 Zone 52 datum system. DGPS = Differential Global Positioning System (accurate to 1-10cm both horizontal and vertical), hh = hand held (accurate to within approximately 2-10m, not reliable for elevation), DMT = Didn't Meet Target, TBA = To be advised due to hole still being drilled at time of writing ASX announcement.

Appendix 3:

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report Tollu Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques & Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature & quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools*	• Geochemical samples were taken from drill chips produced by a reverse circulation (RC) drill rig. Samples were split from the sample stream every metre as governed by metre marks on the drill string,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 & 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.*	by a cone splitter approximating between 7-13% of the full metre of sample. The dust box was used to control the flow of chips to the cone splitter. • Duplicates were taken every metre from the alternate sample opening on the cone splitter. This gave flexibility to where field duplicates were introduced into the geochemical sampling stream to the lab and allowed for compositing at any depth or interval. • On a regular basis both sample and duplicate were weighed with a simple hook based hand held scale to check for representivity of both the metre sampled and the duplicate. This weight was not recorded, rather used as an in-filed measure to alert drillers of issues with the cone splitter and drilling. • Samples were collected in calico bags – each bag weighed approximately 1-3kg. • In areas of targeted copper veins 1m RC chip samples were selected for laboratory analysis using a calibrated (using calibration discs and standardised compressed powders) hand-held XRF to discriminate high copper (Cu) values. HHXRF Cu value cut-offs used to select samples for laboratory based geochemical analysis was 0.1% and in most cases, the 1m sample either side of that value was also selected. In some drill holes the entire holes was sampled; where so outside the mineralised zones were composited into 5m composites. • A small (1-2 teaspoon sized) representative sample was kept of each metre for record purposes.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) & details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented & if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Reverse Circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples for the purpose of geological logging and geochemistry. Compositing was performed for some geochemical samples (see elsewhere in this table) • RC sampling completed using a 5.5" diameter drill bit with a face sampling hammer. RC drilling rigs were equipped with a booster compressor.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording & assessing core & chip sample recoveries & results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery & ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery & grade & whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC Drillers were advised by geologists of the ground conditions expected for each hole and instructed to adopt an RC drilling strategy to maximize sample recovery, minimize contamination and maintain required spatial position. • Sample recovery is approximated by assuming volume and rock densities for each metre of the drill hole and back referencing to this for individual metres coming from the cone splitter. • Actual metal grades are not detailed in the ASX release. No correlation was observed between the amount of sample passing through the cone splitter and the geology or amount of sulphides observed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core & chip samples have been geologically & geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies & metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length & percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drilling in this ASX release is by reverse circulation (RC). RC holes are geologically logged on a 1m interval basis. Where no sample is returned due to voids or lost sample, it is logged and recorded as such. The weathering profile is logged with no washing/sieving as well as washed/sieving to identify the transition into fresh rock and to identify unweathered quartz veins. In fresh rock all RC chips are logged by washing/sieving. • Geological logging is qualitative and quantitative in nature. • Visual estimations of sulphides and geological interpretations are based on examination of drill chips from a reverse circulation (RC) drill rig using a hand lens during drilling operations. Chips are washed and sieved prior to logging. • It should be noted that whilst % mineral proportions are based on standards as set out by JORC, they are estimation only and can be subjective to individual geologists to some degree. • Details of the sulphides, type, nature of occurrence and general % proportion estimation are found within the text of the release.
Sub-sampling techniques & sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn & whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc.& whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality & 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.*	• Geochemical samples were taken from drill chips produced by a reverse circulation (RC) drill rig. All sampling techniques are described above. The nature and quality of the sampling technique was considered appropriate for the drilling technique applied and for the geochemical analysis sought. • As described above a cone splitter was used to split samples from the RC sample stream. The cone splitter was levelled prior to drilling and this level was checked at regular intervals throughout the drilling of each drill hole to ensure representivity of sample. • A field duplicate was taken for every metre sampled and both duplicate and original sample were weighed in the field using a hook based hand held scale to check for sample representivity. • Filed duplicates were introduced into the geochemical sample submission at approximately 1 in 20 samples or 5% of the sample stream. • Quartz sand blanks were introduced into the sample stream at 1 in 20 or 5%. • The laboratory introduced copper standards for samples from the area of copper veins (TLC holes) at the rate of 1 in 20 or 5% or at smaller intervals. • At the lab, samples were crushed to a nominal 2mm using a jaw crusher before being split using a rotary splitter into 400-700g samples for pulverising. • Samples were pulverised to a nominal >90% passing 75 micron for which a 100g sample was then selected for analysis. A spatula was used to sample from the pulverised sample for digestion.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Perth use their own internal standards and blanks as well as flushing and cleaning methods accredited by international standards. • Sample sizes and splits are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled as according to the Gi standard formulas.
Quality of assay data & laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality & appropriateness of the assaying & laboratory procedures used & 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 & model, reading times, calibrations factors applied & their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) & whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) & precision have been established.*	• Geochemical analyses performed consisted of a four acid digestion and/or peroxide fusion before Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometer (ICPMS) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometer (ICPAES). This technique is considered a total analysis. • As described above the HHXRF used to determine which samples were selected for analysis in the area of the copper veins was calibrated using calibration discs and standardised compressed powders at the start of every day and approximately every hour when analysing. • All standards, blanks and field duplicates are described above. • The total error for copper (Cu) concentrations as measured by field duplicates for the samples represented by this ASX release passed the average mean difference of ± 20%. This is considered within expectations for geochemical sampling of RC drilling and shows no significant bias towards the positive or negative.
Verification of sampling & 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 & electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Verification of significant intersections as shown by the results of geochemical analyses has been made via Zephyr Professional Pty Ltd employees and Redstone employees internally. • There has been no dedicated twinned holes in this drilling program. • All geological and geochemical data has been checked by both Redstone employees and Zephyr directors. All geological and drilling data has been entered into a Redstone Access database. The geochemistry is currently being analysed but will also eventually be included in the Access database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy & quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar & down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings & other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Drill hole collars referenced in this ASX release have been surveyed for easting and northing using DGPS system which was left to calibrate for 1.5 hours prior to recording survey data for each project location or a hand-held GPS. The accuracy according to the DGPS unit averaged approximately 1-10cm for all recordings. Data was collected in MGA94 Zone 52 &

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality & adequacy of topographic control.*	AHD. The hand held GPS accuracy varies from 2-5m
Data spacing & distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing & distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological & grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s)&classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drilling has been for exploration only, spacing varies between targets.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures & the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation & the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed & reported if material.*	• Drill angle details are given in the text of the release and in the table in the release. Orientation is according to the exploration target (see text of release for further details).
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All geochemical samples were selected by geologists in the field and sent directly to the laboratory from the field in a single vehicle, packaged in bulker bags. Results of geochemical analysis were sent directly to the designated Redstone geologist for entering into the Access database and for analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques & data.*	• Not applicable

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement&land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location & 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 & 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 Tollu project are located within exploration licenses E69/2450. E69/3456 and the exploration licence application ELA3568 (Western Australia). This exploration licenses and applications are held by Redstone Resources. • The tenements are in good standing & no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment & appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been limited recent exploration undertaken by other parties at Tollu.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting & style of mineralisation.*	• The genetic origin is currently under review and part of a research project.
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 & northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip & azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length & interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material & this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See the table in the release.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades)&cut-off grades are usually Material & should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results & longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated & 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.*	• Compositing has been described above. The technique for compositing used entailed the lab crushing every metre to a nominal 2mm crushed grain size before splitting off a 400-700g, sample using a rotary splitter, of each metre for compositing. The lab then proceeded to composite the 400-700g samples.
Relationship between mineralisation widths & 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 & only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this*	• No true widths have been stated in this ASX release, just downhole intercept lengths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps & sections (with scales)&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 & appropriate sectional views.*	• See ASX release
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low & high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Only observations are reported, see data details above for further information
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful & material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size&method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical & rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	• *The nature & 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 & future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The details of the nature of future work are currently being assessed.