ASX Release

21 January 2025

HIGH GRADE ROCK CHIPS HIGHLIGHT POTENTIAL GROWTH AREAS FOR TRIUMPH

HIGHLIGHTS

- Outcrop mapping and rock chip samples collected in December 2024 yielded the following key results:
  - 9.9 g/t Au, 49.7 g/t Ag, and 1.9% Pb (24TRRCK001);
  - 6.87 g/t Au and 125 g/t Ag (24TRRCK005); and
  - 1.47 g/t Au and 32.2 g/t Ag (24TRRCK003).

- Rock chips samples confirmed historical rock chips results in key areas which are part of the Southern Corridor and highlight the **attractive resource expansion** potential at Dart's newly acquired Triumph project.
- The rock chips samples exhibit veins with both fresh sulphide and Fe oxide after sulphides with anomalous lead and antimony levels detected in assay.
- Results from the undrilled locations now confirm historical observations of mineralisation with Dart to incorporate these targets into 2025 scheduled drill planning.
- Dart continues to drill high priority targets at the Constitution Prospect through January 2025, the beginning of a planned 7,000m Phase 1 exploration program.

Dart Mining NL ("**Dart**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce results from its first on ground reconnaissance activities which has affirmed historical outcropping targets in Triumph's South Corridor. These locations confirmed by the high grade 2025 assay results, remain undrilled and present new target areas for Dart to include in their greenfield exploration drilling across the Triumph Project. The selection of high grade and anomalous elements from the sampling is outlined in Table 1 below.

Darts Chairman, James Chirnside, commented: *"Dart is very pleased with the rock chips confirming high grade gold sampling in these undrilled target areas. Of particular interest is the silver and lead associated with the gold and its use as potential pathfinders to add to Dart's exploration methods. Dart looks forward to continuing to drill the New Constitution prospect, expanding the knowledge of the deposits, and moving towards exciting greenfield opportunities and potential growth areas across the Triumph Project."*

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Table 1: January 2025 Rock Chip Sampling Results

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
24TRRCK001	334031.91	7308836.74	**9.9**	**49.7**	19,000	125
24TRRCK002	334041.12	7308828.63	0.06	0.48	136	5.6
24TRRCK003	334308.57	7308552.83	1.47	**32.2**	6,850	24.3
24TRRCK004	334362.77	7308369.20	1.25	7.99	2,840	58.5
24TRRCK005	334531.49	7307960.77	**6.87**	125	1,095	311
24TRRCK006	334521.32	7307963.30	0.74	12.15	4,590	488
24TRRCK007	334779.15	7308826.59	0.5	3.65	504	11

Figure 1 – Example of the mineralised rock chips collected in December 2024 for analysis.

Figure 1 shows two example rock chips collected which have been interpreted to exhibit fresh sulphide and Fe oxide after sulphide in hand sample. Observations of field samples correlate well with assay results returned and Dart looks to use this to unlock additional drill targets across the Triumph Project.

Figure 2 shows the assay results relative to the Southern Corridor current Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) locations. Results of historical rock chip sampling in these areas by Metal Bank and Roar Resources (ASX: MBK April 2014) include:

- 53.5 g/t Au Cattle Creek Zone;
- 47.1 g/t Au Welcome Zone;
- 32.7 g/t Au Old Welcome Zone;
- 32.3 g/t Au Old Welcome Zone; and
- 26.8 g/t Au

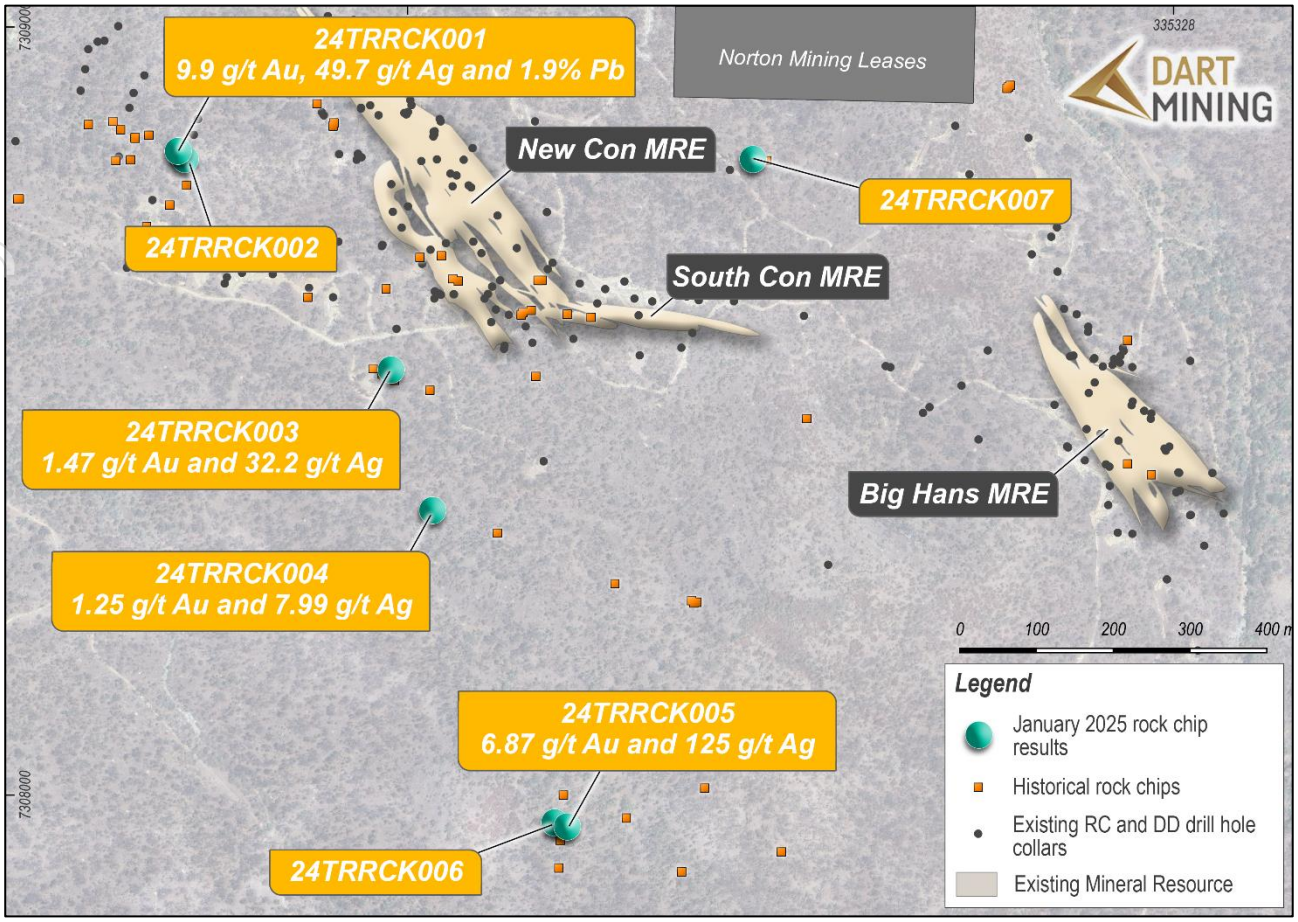


Figure 2 – Plan map showing completed assays of the 7 rock chip samples

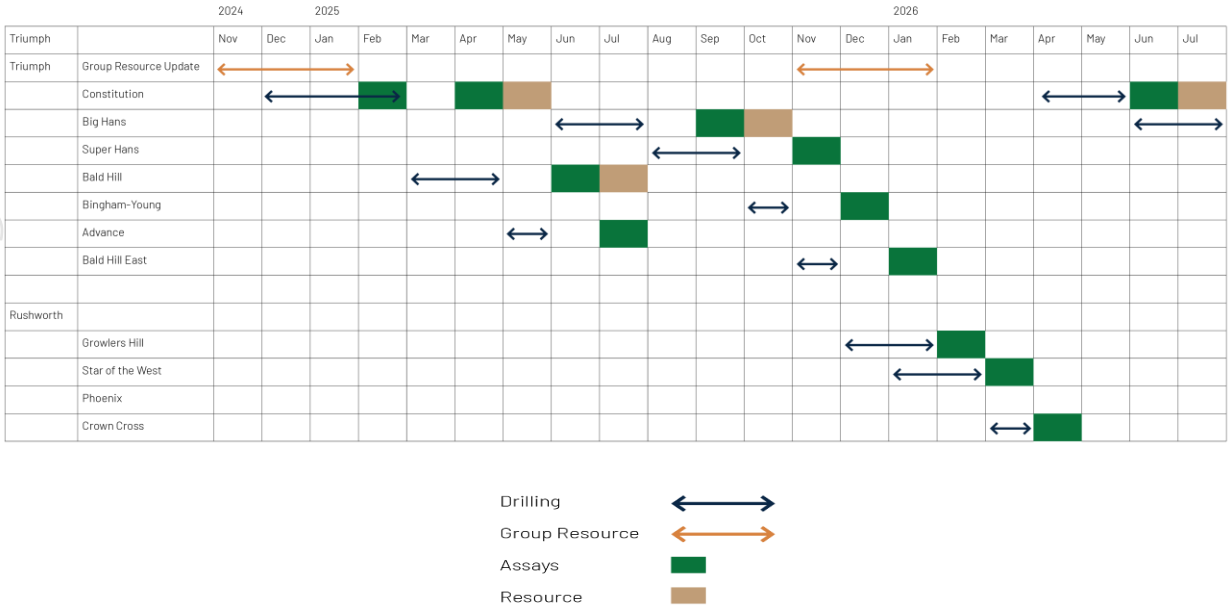
NEXT STEPS

At the Triumph Gold Project, Dart intends to:

- Update the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), intended for ASX release early 2025;
- Continuation of Diamond drilling programme to expand the existing resources along strike and at depth in accordance with Table 2 below;
- Undertake regional exploration, targeting the project area, as well as testing bulk tonnage targets;
- Continue to review and identify additional prospective target zones for exploration at Triumph in addition to existing resource areas;
- Continue to review and identify further advanced projects throughout Central Queensland for potential acquisition or joint venture;
- Consider existing project rationalisation through divestment throughout 2025

Figure 3 – Dart owned drill rig in operation at the Triumph Project

Table 2 – Project timelines assuming a single rig operation only



Approved for release by the Board of Directors.

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About Dart Mining

The Triumph Gold Project is Dart's first step into an advanced intrusion related gold system project in Queensland. Dart will look to develop a regional presence in Queensland through advanced stage intrusion related and epithermal gold projects. Dart Mining will continue to evaluate several historic goldfields in Central and Northeast Victoria including the Rushworth Goldfield and the new porphyry and lithium province in Northeast Victoria identified by Dart. The area is prospective for precious, base, and strategic metals. Dart Mining has built a strategic and highly prospective gold exploration portfolio in Central and Northeast regions of Victoria, where historic surface and alluvial gold mining indicates the existence of potentially large gold endowment.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report has been prepared, compiled, and verified by Mr. Owen Greenberger (B.Sc. Geology), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Greenberger is Head of Exploration for Dart Mining. Mr. Greenberger has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits 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 Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Greenberger takes responsibility for the exploration results, and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statement

Certain statements contained in this document constitute forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, Dart Mining's current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry in which Dart Mining operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Dart Mining's future performance. Such forward-looking statements are based on a number of estimates and assumptions made by the Company and its consultants in light of experience, current conditions and expectations of future developments which the Company believes are appropriate in the current circumstances. When used in this document, words such as; "anticipate", "could", "intends", "estimate", "potential", "plan", "seeks", "may", "should", and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Dart Mining believes that its expectations presented in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause the actual results, achievements and performance of the Company to be materially different from the future results and achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking information is no guarantee of future performance and accordingly, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

APPENDIX ONE

Table 3. Sample Details

SampleID	Surveyed Easting (MGA Zone 56)	Surveyed Northing (MGA Zone 56)	Date Sampled	Quartz (%)	Comments
24TRRC001	334031.91	7308836.74	11-Dec-24	2	In creek gully outcrop. Veinlets with FeOX striking @ 330 in TLT in bottom of creek.
24TRRC002	334041.12	7308828.63	11-Dec-24	2	Very close to TRRC002 along strike. Also Veinlets with minor FeOX in TLT. Possibly same structure.
24TRRC003	334308.57	7308552.83	11-Dec-24	1	Float away from any outcrop. TLT with FeOX and Qtz
24TRRC004	334362.77	7308369.2	11-Dec-24	5	Mullock from next to historic shaft. Disseminated py in TLT with Qtz VN <10mm . Shaft striking 290 maybe.
24TRRC005	334531.49	7307960.77	11-Dec-24	20	Close to TRRC006. Qtz VN with FeOX in float. No Out corp near by on steep slope
24TRRC006	334521.32	7307963.3	11-Dec-24	10	Close to TRRC005. Qtz VN with FeOX in float. No Out corp near by on steep slope
24TRRC007	334779.15	7308826.59	11-Dec-24	10	Qtz VN with FeOX in float next to costine striking 90

Visual estimates of mineralisation abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for Laboratory analysis. Visual estimates potentially provide no information regarding concentration of economic grades or factors, impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuation.

APPENDIX TWO

THE TRIUMPH GOLD PROJECT

The Triumph Gold Project (**Triumph** or **Project**) is located approximately 520km by road north of Brisbane, Queensland, and is well serviced by the coastal port city of Gladstone 80km by road to the north. The Project is comprised of two Exploration Permits: EPM 18486 and EPM 19343 covering an area of 137.6 sq.km or 43 sub-blocks in total. The Company has recently applied for additional area immediately adjacent east of the triumph project with EMP 29097.

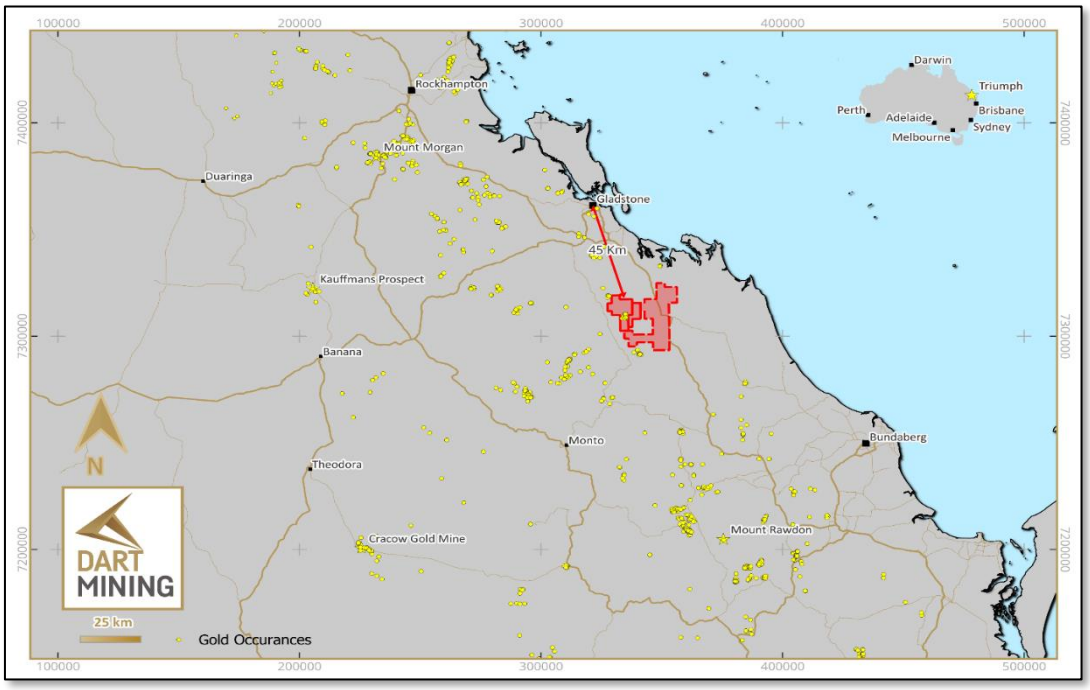

Figure 4: Location of the Triumph Gold Project

Geology

The Triumph Gold Project is located in the Yarrol belt of the Wandilla Province (New England Orogen), where late Permian to Middle Triassic leucocratic intrusives are scattered throughout Devonian and Carboniferous sediments. Known mineralisation at Triumph is located within one of these intrusive bodies, the Norton Tonalite.

The Norton Tonalite is dissected by numerous brittle faults and shears, as well as common minor mafic intrusive dykes of dolerite to basaltic composition. There is a distinct magnetic low signature at the core of the Norton Tonalite which is yet to be drill tested (ASX SHN: Robust Maiden Resource at Triumph Gold Project (31 March 2022)).

Structure

The Norton Tonalite is sinistrally offset by 1.8km by the northwest-trending Norton Fault, which can be traced for over 28km. Initially thought to post date mineralisation, a single drill hole has intersected the interpreted Norton Fault which returned 1m @ 2.9g/t Au and 1m @ 2.2g/t Au (ASX

MKB: Triumph Gold Project Update Amended (25 July 2014) indicating that the fault may have been active during the main gold mineralisation event.

On a local scale the Norton Tonalite has two distinct fracture orientations that both host gold mineralisation. One fracture set is approximately east-west striking and the other is northwest-southeast striking. These fracture orientations are likely to have formed contemporaneously (ASX SHN: Robust Maiden Resource at Triumph Gold Project (31 March 2022)).

Mineralisation

Gold and silver mineralisation is hosted in quartz-sulphide veins with pyrite and arsenopyrite forming the bulk of the sulphide. Calcite is abundant in some lodes and present in most or all of them. Veins typically show sericite-chlorite alteration halos although this appears to be more associated with quartz veining rather than sulphides. Mineralisation at Triumph is interpreted as an intrusion related gold system (IRGS*)* (ASX SHN: Robust Maiden Resource at Triumph Gold Project (31 March 2022)).

Morrison (Intrusion-Related Gold Deposits in North Queensland, *GSQ Project final meeting 7th December, 2017)* stated that there were over 130 known IRGS in Queensland with 17 of these having resources over 1 million ounces. Sunshine have stated that Triumph is analogous to the Ravenswood IRGS gold deposit which has an endowment in excess of 5 million ounces of gold (ASX SHN: Follow Up Drilling at Liontown (19 June 2024)).

Existing Resource Highlights

The Project is located across the historic Norton Goldfield and has a current JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate prepared over five prospects in close proximity: Inferred gold resource of 118,000 oz made up of 1,808,000 tonnes at a grade of 2.0g/t gold using a 1g/t cut-off (ASX SHN: Robust Maiden Resource at Triumph Gold Project (31 March 2022)).

More than 85% of the Triumph Inferred resource is within 100m of the surface and largely located within 1.2km of strike within a 6km long structural corridor (ASX SHN: Follow Up Drilling at Liontown (19 June 2024)).

Dart considers that there is potential for proving up mineralisation below current drilling and open pit depths that may result in underground mining options subject to favourable economic studies.

Resource Category	Prospect	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Inferred	New Constitution	599,994	1.98	38,285
Inferred	South Constitution	90,178	1.80	5,218
Inferred	Bald Hill	311,002	1.80	18,038
Inferred	Super Hans	314,108	1.90	19,212
Inferred	Big Hans	492,778	2.34	37,144
TOTAL		**1,808,060**	**2.03**	**117,897**

Table 4: Mineral Resource Estimate – Triumph Gold Project above a 1g/t cut-off grade ((ASX SHN: Robust Maiden Resource at Triumph Gold Project (31 March 2022)).

Dart Mining NL confirms in the above resource estimate that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Existing drill intercept highlights are shown on Figure 5 for the Southern Mineralised Corridor including the Super Hans, Big Hans, New Constitution and South Constitution resource blocks.

Existing drill intercept highlights are shown on Figure 7 for the Northern Mineralised Corridor including the Bald Hill resource block and historic Advance mine area.

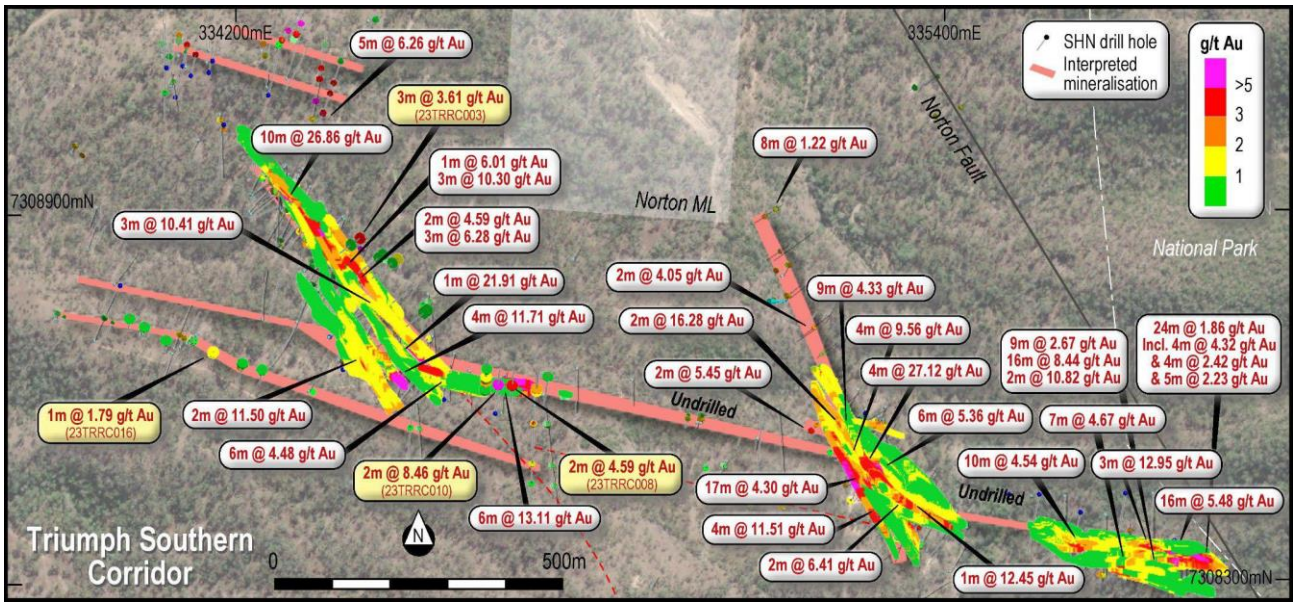

Figure 5 – Existing drill intercept highlights for the Southern Mineralised Corridor including (east to west) the Super Hans, Big Hans, New Constitution and South Constitution resource blocks.

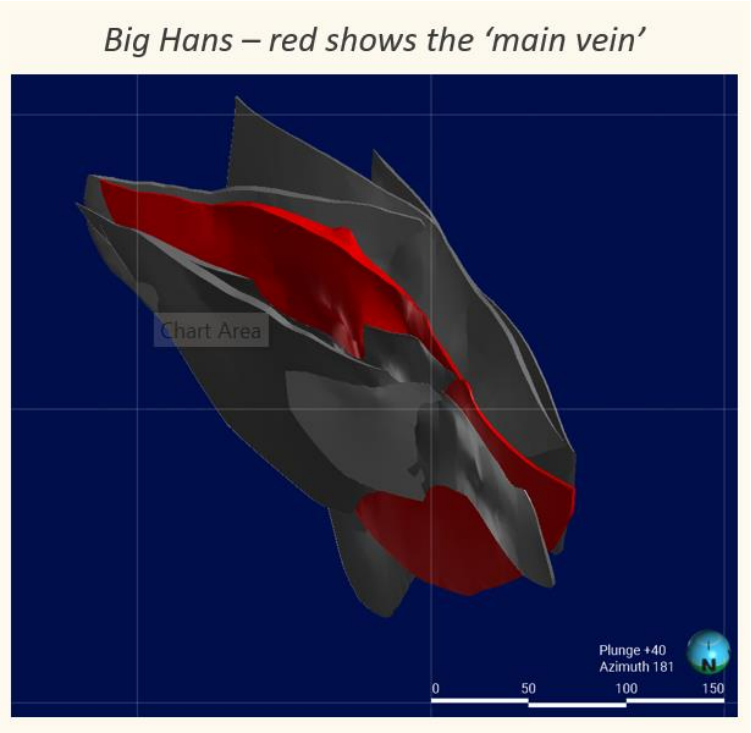

Figure 6 – Schematic model of Big Hans resource showing the multiple veins and anastomosing nature.

Big Hans schematic model (Figure 6) illustrates why diamond core should allow Dart to obtain a better understanding of the multiple mineralised sulphide-quartz-calcite lodes and the degree of continuity or anastomosing present at Triumph. Existing drilling is biased 10:1 to RC and structural interpretation of oriented core is warranted to understand the controls on these veins. This could lead to unlocking high grade 'shoots' or zones within the mineralized corridor, which can be applied elsewhere at Triumph.

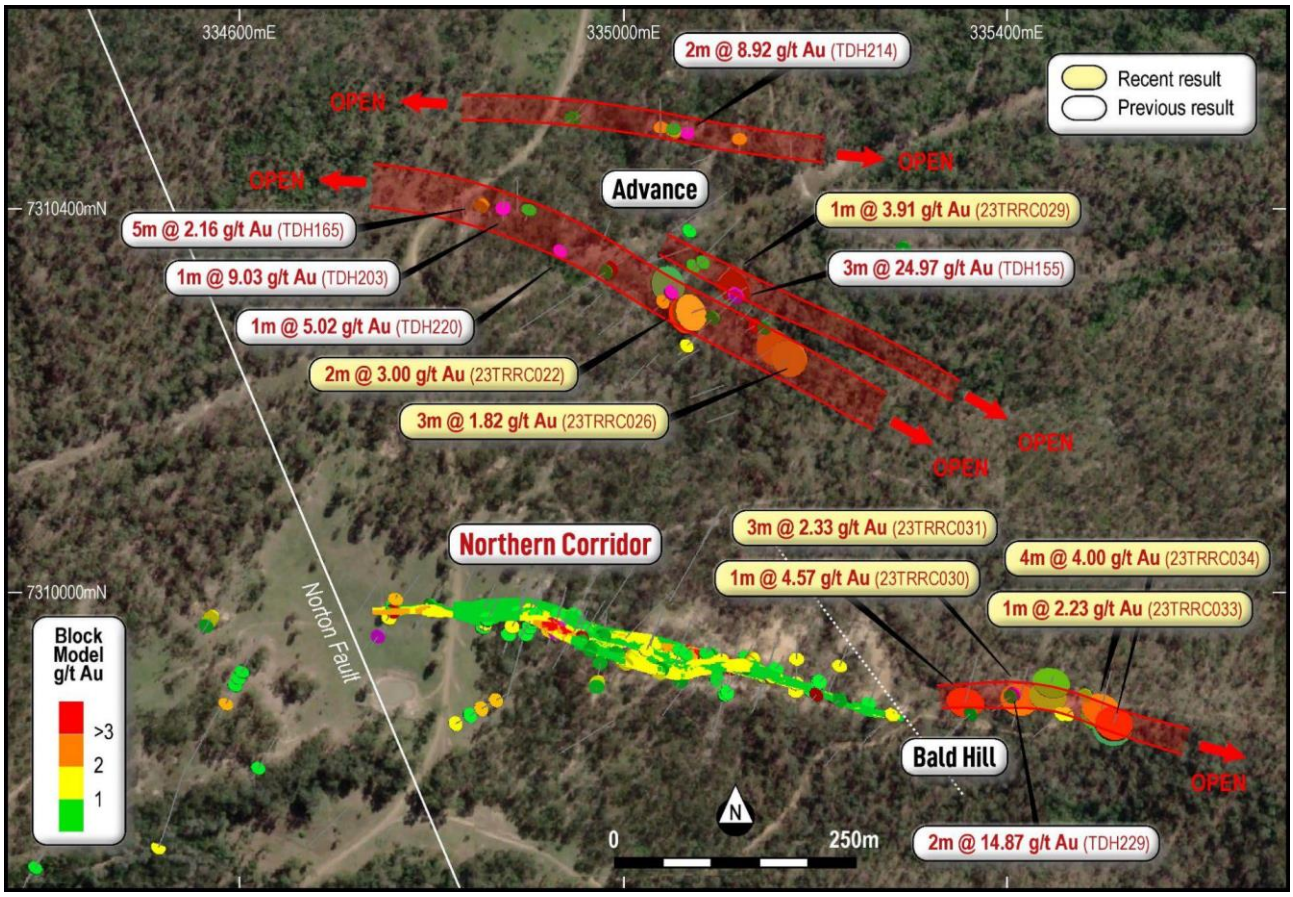

Figure 7 - Existing drill intercept highlights the Northern Mineralised Corridor including the Bald Hill resource block, Bald Hill East and historic Advance mine area.

APPENDIX THREE

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Rockchip samples were collected from identified outcrops using rock hammers. The samples are between 0.5 and 2.0kg and were collected in marked calico bags for assaying. • Rockchip samples were collected by hand and in several locations and in some instances, multiple samples were collected from a single outcrop to understand the variability of the material. • Measurements of the apparent thickness of these outcrops are reported in the announcement. These are apparent as the true orientation of the outcrops are not fully known yet. The visual estimates here are of the thickness of the outcrop only.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling results are reported and is not applicable.
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.*	• No drilling results are reported and is not applicable.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• Basic descriptions of the outcrops were made in the field by Dart geologist `which include observations of minerals, oxidation,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	gossanous features, and orientation of the outcropping units where possible. These logs are sufficient to support the preliminary nature of assessing the outcrops. • The logging is qualitative in nature of the rock chip samples.
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.*	• No field sub sampling has been undertaken on the samples. Whole rocks were submitted to the laboratory for standard crushing and pulverizing with the laboratory taking representative sub-samples as required for analysis as per their accredited protocols. • The sampling technique is appropriate for the sample type and material sampled. The rocks will be crushed to -2mm and then pulverized to -75um for multi element acid digest and 50g fire assay for gold analysis. • Sub-sampling QAQC is not applicable to this announcement. • Samples are selectively taken from outcrops. The samples represent rock chips that are of geological interest for a variety of reasons including minerals, shape, colour and alteration presented to the sampler. The sampling is not representative of the entire outcrops intercepted in the field, but rather to confirm if the outcrops are mineralised. • Sample sizes are appropriate for the analysis proposed and the master pulp after pulverization and initial analysis should be sufficient for additional testing if required.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Assay results and laboratory procedures used are representative sub-samples of the total sample mass and considered suitable for rock chip samples. • No independent quality control samples were used considering these samples represent initial reconnaissance sampling. ALS Geochemistry routing QAQC standards and blanks were reported and within tolerances.
Verification of sampling	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• No drilling is defined in this announcement. • Logging and photographs of the samples were completed by Dart's

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and assaying	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	experienced field geologist. These photos were reviewed by several geologists remotely, including the Competent Person prior to being submitted to the laboratory. • No data entry is performed and upon review of the samples spatially, they reconcile with the planned coordinates provided to the field team.
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.*	• The location of the samples were recorded with a dGPS system. • The grid system used is GDA94 MGA Zone 56. • Topographic control is not applicable given the samples were collected from outcrop.
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 samples reported in this announcement were collected randomly from outcrop. • No compositing 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.* • *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 rockchip samples were collected at the discretion of the field geologist on site and are selective in nature. • No drilling results are reported.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were kept in the custody of Dart employees and delivered directly to ALS Geochemistry in Brisbane.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed of sampling techniques.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement	• *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,*	• The Triumph project consists of EPM 18486 and EPM 19343, both 100% owned by XXXX Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sunshine Gold Limited. The tenements are in good standing and no

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and land tenure status	*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.*	known impediments exist. Dart Mining NL has completed the acquisition of these two tenements and the process to transfer title is underway. • ML80035 (covering an area of 0.2km) is located within the project area and is excluded from the tenure. • Exploration is prohibited within a small area of Category B environmentally protected area as well as a National Park shown in Figure 2. The current approved Environmental Authority (EA) allows for advanced exploration activities to occur up to the National Park (NP) boundary.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• AMOCO conducted limited exploration focussing on the Bald Hill vein in 1987. Seven RC holes were drilled at Bald Hill. The bulk of exploration across the tenure has been conducted by Metal Bank Limited and subsidiary Roar Resources between 2012 – 2020. • Historical Exploration data and production records were compiled via open file reports accessible via the QLD Geological Survey QDEX system (notably Ball. L.C. 1906. Report on the Norton Goldfields, Queensland Geological Survey Publication 208).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• EPM18486 and EPM19343 overlaps the Calliope and Miriam Vale 1:100,000 map sheets. • The style of mineralisation intersected is interpreted to be intrusion-related gold mineralisation within the northern New England Orogen.

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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• No drillhole information is reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No data aggregation methods have been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No mineralisation widths are reported as the true/apparent thickness are not fully exposed in outcrop.
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 in the body of the announcement.
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.*	• These samples have been disclosed as selective rock chip sampling. Samples were collected on the basis to identify potential mineralisation as a priority from outcrops.
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.*	• No other material data is presented in this announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Plans for further work are outlined in the body of the announcement which include analysis of the rock chips and considerations for drill targeting.