ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
Heavy Rare Earths Limited (ASX: HRE)
13 November 2023

LARGE ZONE OF HIGHLY ANOMALOUS RARE EARTHS IDENTIFIED AT DUKE PROJECT

- **Soil survey identifies 7 km^2 zone of rare earth enrichment**
- **Major rare earth zone adjacent to historic drill intercepts in saprolite:**
  - **42 metres @ 770 ppm TREO from 8 metres**
    - **including 6 metres @ 1481 ppm TREO from 12 metres**
  - **24 metres @ 805 ppm TREO from 4 metres**
    - **including 6 metres @ 1281 ppm TREO from 12 metres**
- **Historic drilling has not tested the best rare earth soil anomalies**
- **Soil survey extends historic copper-bismuth-gold soil anomaly**

Heavy Rare Earths Limited (**"HRE"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to report the results of soil and historic drill chip sampling at its 100 per cent-owned Duke project in the Northern Territory.

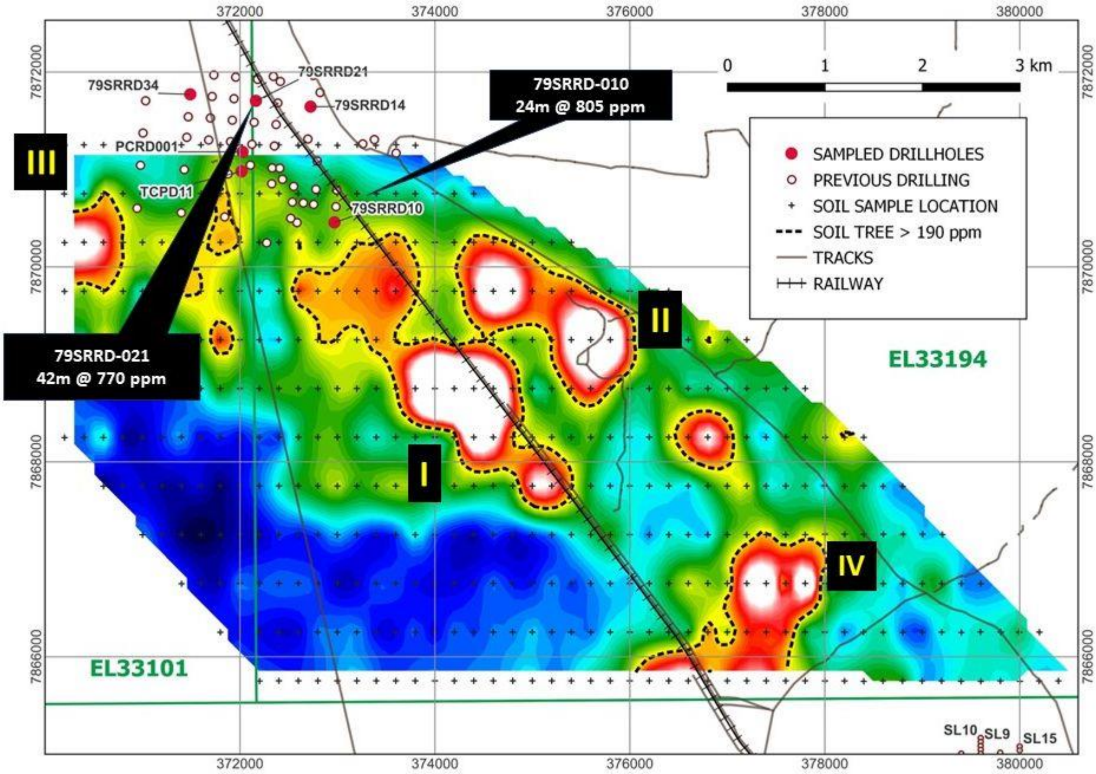

Figure 1: Image of rare earths in clay fraction of soils.
Assays of drill chips from historic drilling of saprolitic Warrego Granite also shown.

HRE Executive Director, Richard Brescianini, said, *"Assay results presented today indicate significant potential for a large saprolite-hosted rare earth deposit at Duke similar to our Cowalinya deposit in Western Australia. Additionally, the high rare earth grades within fresh Warrego Granite may also represent a secondary target, analogous to newly-discovered mineralisation in the Sybella Batholith near Mount Isa in Queensland by Red Metal."*

Soil Survey

HRE undertook an extensive 400 m x 200 m soil survey at Duke during August 2023 covering prominent thorium (Th) and uranium (U) airborne radiometric anomalies from past explorers, and including the area of quartz veining and elevated rare earths (REE) in surface samples reported previously *(refer to ASX announcement 3 August 2023)*. A total of 470 soil samples including duplicates and certified reference material (CRM) were submitted to LabWest Minerals Analysis (LabWest) in Perth for assay via the Ultrafine+™ method.

Total rare earth (TREE) assay data is presented as an image in Figure 1. They reveal two parallel rare earth anomalies (I & II) the largest of which, Anomaly I, extends for 3.5 km in a NW-SE direction. Anomaly I is contiguous with a zone of elevated REE in saprolite identified from a program of drilling in the 1970s (next section).

Smaller anomalies (III & IV) occur in the west and south of the survey area. Both anomalies remain open. Anomaly IV is closely associated with numerous quartz vein outcrops and a zone of hydrothermal alteration inferred from airborne magnetic data.

The new soil data also confirm and extend a copper-bismuth-gold (Cu-Bi-Au) soil anomaly identified by a previous explorer (Figure 2). This anomaly extends over at least 5 km of strike and remains open to the south. The highest values recorded were 196 ppm Cu, 56 ppm Bi and 3.9 ppb Au. Several historic holes were drilled 500-850 m south of HRE's EL33194 which returned modest Cu intersections including 3 m at 0.13% Cu (SLP001) and 6 m at 0.22% Cu (SLP002) with anomalous Bi and Au.

Sampling of Historic Percussion Chips and Drill Core

Numerous open hole percussion holes were drilled in the 1970s in the northern part and north of HRE's soil survey area. Their locations are shown in Figure 1. The target was uranium, and the holes are coincident with an airborne radiometric uranium anomaly. In September 2023, drill chips from four of these holes were sampled by HRE at the Northern Territory Geological Survey core storage facility in Darwin, as was drill core from historic diamond hole TCPD11. Initial on-site chemical analysis was conducted using a portable XRF (pXRF) device. Two of the four percussion holes returned thick intersections of anomalous rare earths in saprolitic Warrego Granite (actually syenite) and this material was submitted for conventional assay at LabWest.

Assay results are presented in Table 1 and Figure 1. The best intersection was 42 m @ 770 ppm TREO from 8 m depth in hole 79SRRD-021. It is possible that some "smearing" of the samples occurred during drilling exaggerating the thickness of mineralisation. Nevertheless, these results point to **substantial thicknesses of REE mineralisation in saprolite which, whilst contiguous with, do not coincide with the best rare earth soil anomalies.**

Core hole TCPD11, which intersected fresh syenite of the Warrego Granite, was sampled using a pXRF at 1 m intervals from 49 m (start of core) to 153 m. This analysis returned elevated rare earths over the entire sampled interval. Assays of nine samples from across this interval at an average sample spacing of 10 m delivered rare earth grades in the range 536-1167 ppm TREO, averaging 839 ppm (Table 1). This is consistent with previously reported high rare earths in fresh Warrego Granite from hole PCRD001 using pXRF *(refer to ASX announcement 3 August 2023)* and subsequently verified using conventional chemical assay.

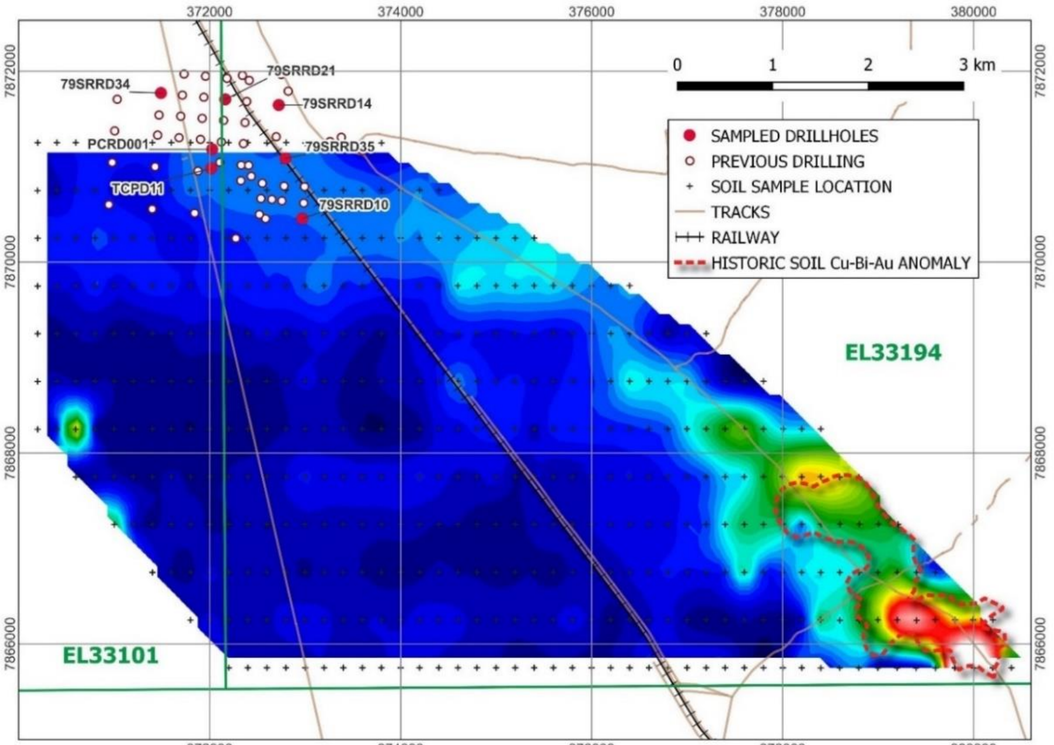

Figure 2: Image of copper in clay fraction of soils.
Location of historic Cu-Bi-Au-in-soil anomaly also shown.

Table 1: Rare earth assays of historic percussion chips and drill core.

HOLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	TREO (ppm)	MAGNET REOs/TREO	HOST ROCK
79SRRD-010	4	28	24	805	19.0%	Weathered syenite (saprolite)
79SRRD-014	No intersection					Not known (illegible)
79SRRD-021	8	50	42	770	20.1%	Weathered syenite (saprolite)
79SRRD-034	No intersection					Clay (saprolite) and meta-arenite
TCPD11	50.9	133.1	82.2	839	20.5%	Syenite

About the Duke Rare Earth Project

HRE's Duke project comprises two adjacent granted exploration licences EL33101 and EL33194 that together cover an area of 255 km^2. They are located on the Phillip Creek pastoral lease approximately 50 kilometres north-west of Tennant Creek and 25 kilometres west of the Stuart Highway. Both the Alice Springs to Darwin railway and Amadeus natural gas pipeline cross the central part of the project area (Figure 1). Exploration on and around HRE's tenement package has in the past focused on ironstone hosted Cu-Au-Bi and IOCG deposits, but this is the first time the area will be subject to exploration for rare earths.

The exploration model being investigated by HRE is an unconformity-type REE deposit similar to those at Northern Minerals' (ASX: NTU) Browns Range project in Western Australia. The unconformity in question occurs between the Proterozoic Warrego Granite and metamorphic rocks of the Flynn Group and overlying sandstone and conglomerate of the Tomkinson Creek Group. Rare earths are expected to be hosted in xenotime, an yttrium (Y) phosphate mineral that contains high concentrations of heavy rare earths (HREE). A secondary target for exploration at Duke is HREE-enriched ion-adsorption clay-type mineralisation hosted in saprolite developed on the extensive but poorly outcropping Warrego Granite.

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This announcement has been approved by the Board of HRE.

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About Heavy Rare Earths Limited

Heavy Rare Earths Limited (ASX: HRE) is an Australian rare earth exploration and development company. HRE's key exploration project is Cowalinya, near Esperance in Western Australia. This is a clay-hosted rare earth project with an Inferred Resource of 159 Mt @ 870 ppm TREO and a desirable rare earth composition where 28% are the valuable magnet rare earths and 23% the strategic heavy rare earths.

Competent Person's Statement

The Exploration Results contained in this announcement were compiled by Dr. Andy Wilde of Wilde Geoscience. Dr. Wilde is a Fellow and RPGeo (Registered Professional Geoscientist) of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). He has more than 35 years' experience in mineral exploration and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 JORC Code. Dr. Wilde consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

Table 2: Details of sampled historic holes.

HOLE ID	TYPE	TOTAL DEPTH (m)	LONGITUDE (°)	LATITUDE (°)	YEAR DRILLED	COMPANY	RIG TYPE	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	TENEMENT	REPORT ID
79SRRD-010	OHP	50	133.791	-19.255	1979	CRAE	Schramm	0	-90	EL1877	CR1980-0199
79SRRD-014	OHP	50	133.789	-19.245	1979	CRAE	Schramm	0	-90	EL1877	CR1980-0199
79SRRD-021	OHP	50	133.784	-19.244	1979	CRAE	Investigator 5	0	-90	EL1877	CR1980-0199
79SRRD-034	OHP	50	133.777	-19.244	1979	CRAE	Investigator 5	0	-90	EL1877	CR1980-0199
TCPD11	OHP/ Diamond	201.3	133.782	-19.251	1987	CEGB	Warman 1000	0	-90	EL4895	CR1988-0146

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding Sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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.*	Heavy Rare Earths Limited's (HRE) portable XRF (pXRF) analysis of historic drillhole TCPD11 involved placing the instrument directly onto either full or halved core nominally every 1 m down hole. Approximately 25 g of percussion chips (about one half of the retained sample) from CRAE's historic drillholes 79SRRD-010, 014, 021 and 034 were placed into a plastic cap for pXRF analysis. HRE's soil sampling employed collection of a 200 g sample at a depth of approximately 20 cm sieved to -2 mm to remove coarse particles and bagged in plastic. Historic soil sampling involved collection of two samples at each site, a 2.5 kg sample for BLEG analysis and a "lag" sample of unknown weight.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The pXRF instrument used by HRE (see below) analyses a relatively small volume of rock. Larger samples were taken in cases where pXRF recorded elevated rare earths (REE) in order to verify these analyses with a more representative (much larger volume) sample.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Not applicable.
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.).*	HRE has not conducted any drilling to date. Previous explorers' holes referred to herein were open hole percussion and diamond. Details of the drilling and sampling methods used are not provided in open file reports.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Recovery data for the sampled holes are not available and presumably were not recorded.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not known.
	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.	Not known.
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.*	Core and chip samples reported herein rely on lithological logging carried out by previous explorers. In some cases, the historic drill logs are illegible.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Previous company logging is qualitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	See above.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Samples of sawn quarter core were taken from TCPD11 for conventional analysis.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Sub-sampling of percussion chip samples was constrained by the small volume of sample material – i.e., approx. 50 g in plastic vials. Approximately one half of each chip sample was tipped into a plastic cap for pXRF analysis and then into a second vial for dispatch to LabWest Minerals Analysis (LabWest) in Perth, Western Australia, for conventional analysis.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Relatively small volumes of rock were submitted for analysis, which is considered adequate for this level of exploration.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.	No quality control procedures were applied to sub-sampling of drill core and chip samples in the field. Usual laboratory procedures apply at the laboratory.
	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.	Duplicate soil samples were collected at every 20 sample sites. Comparison of the original and duplicate samples show that total rare earth (TREE) values are reproduced to better than 20% which is considered adequate for a soil survey.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Quarter core samples from TCPD11 were approximately 10-15 cm in length and may not be sufficiently representative given the coarse grain size (several cm) of the Warrego Granite.
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.*	Soil samples were analysed at LabWest using the Ultrafine+™ method which involves extraction of the < 2 µm fraction of the sample and its analysis by ICP-MS and -OES. This gives highly accurate and precise total analyses for 65 elements including copper (Cu), bismuth (Bi), gold (Au) and each of the 15 REEs – lanthanum (La), cerium (Ce), praseodymium (Pr), neodymium (Nd), samarium (Sm), europium (Eu), gadolinium (Gd), terbium (Tb), dysprosium (Dy), holmium (Ho), erbium (Er), thulium (Tm), ytterbium (Yb), lutetium (Lu), and yttrium (Y). Historic soil sampling reported herein used a combination of BLEG (i.e., partial extraction of gold) with part of the sample split and analysed at AMDEL in Adelaide, South Australia, for Cu, Pb, Zn, Bi and Co using ICP (whether MS or OES was not specified). The method of digestion was not documented so whether the analysis represents partial or complete extraction is not known. Lag samples were analysed for gold by fire assay and a split was also analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Bi and Co using ICP. REEs were not analysed for in either sample type.
	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.	The Olympus Vanta pXRF instrument used by HRE utilized internal calibration plus regular analysis of certified reference material (CRM) including a blank. A one-minute reading time was employed.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	HRE's sampling protocols require that CRMs (including blanks) and field duplicates are inserted into each analytical batch at every 20th sample. LabWest uses regular duplicates, CRMs and blanks. Based on assessment of a limited number of CRMs an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been achieved by LabWest. There is no record of any QA/QC measures used in historic soil sampling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No verification carried out.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All data were entered into Excel spreadsheets and subsequently into an Access database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	TREE data were adjusted to 80% of the pXRF total to reflect the results of CRM analysis.
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.*	Soil sample locations were recorded using a hand-held GPS with ± 3 metre horizontal accuracy. The locations of historic drillholes were derived from the Northern Territory Geological Survey. It is considered that these locations are accurate to within 100 m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA94 Zone 53.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Handheld GPS only.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	HRE soil samples: 400 m x 200 m. CRAE historic drillholes: generally, 200 m x 200 m.
	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.	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Not applicable.
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.*	Geological structure is poorly understood due to poor outcrop. Deposit type not yet known with certainty.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Not known.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Soil samples were shipped directly to LabWest after HRE contractors deposited the samples at the courier's depot in Tennant Creek. Historic drill chip/core samples were hand delivered by HRE to LabWest.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been commissioned to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding Section 1 also apply to this Section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Exploration licences EL33101 and EL33194 that make up the Duke project are located 50 kilometres north-west of Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory. They consist of 38 and 45 graticular blocks respectively, occupy a total area of 255 km^2 and are situated on the Phillip Creek pastoral lease (NT Portion 408). The registered holder of the tenements is Heavy Rare Earths Limited (HRE). Full native title rights have been granted over the tenements and surrounding lands to people collectively represented by the Warlmanpa Warumangu Aboriginal Corporation, with whom cultural heritage surveys are undertaken in advance of substantial disturbance exploration works.
	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 tenements are in good standing. There are no impediments to operating on the tenements other than requirements of the Northern Territory Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade (DITT).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The previous exploration of most relevance to the Duke project was undertaken by CRAE on EL1877 in 1979, Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) on EL4895 in 1986-1989, Rum Jungle Uranium (RJU) on EL24835 in 2007-2012, and Manto Mining (Manto) on EL28904 in 2012-2022. CRAE's primary target was uranium. They completed an airborne magnetic/radiometric survey, and ground geophysical (radiometric, magnetic, gravity), soil, and water sampling programs on 2 prospect areas. 35 percussion holes were drilled. CEGB explored for uranium and completed an airborne magnetic/radiometric survey, ground magnetic, radiometric and soil surveys, and drilled 18 holes including diamond drillhole TCPD11. RJU's primary targets were iron oxide Cu-Au-U (IOCGU) and unconformity-type U deposits. They drilled 28 holes, including diamond drillhole PCRD001, collected numerous rock chip and lag samples, flew 2 airborne magnetic/radiometric surveys and completed several ground gravity surveys. Manto similarly explored the region for IOCGU deposits, completing airborne magnetic/radiometric surveys and limited ground reconnaissance/prospecting. No holes were drilled by Manto during the period of tenure. More generally, the Independent Geologist (IG) retained by HRE to author an Independent Geologist's Report (IGR) for the Initial Public Offering of shares in HRE endeavored to find, report and review all previous exploration on or around the Duke project. This work spanned 60 years on ~22 programs involving some ~30 exploration companies, and was principally for gold, copper and uranium. None of the previous exploration targeted rare earths (REE) and is therefore incidental to HRE's purposes. That exploration was described in the Section 14 of the IGR.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	**Geological Setting**: The geology of the Duke project area is described in Section 13.5 of the IGR, and the deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation is described in the Section 15.1 and elsewhere. The geology of the Duke project is closely analogous to the Tanami Region to the west which hosts the Browns Range deposits. At both Brown's Creek and Duke meta-sedimentary host rocks sit above a large granite dome and are truncated and unconformably overlain by younger sediments. **Deposit type**: The REE deposit type originally postulated for the Duke project is the unconformity-type exemplified by the Browns Range deposits. Recent results demonstrate potential for an ion adsorption clay type deposit. The Warrego Granite has been shown to be rich in REE and may itself be a target for a hard-rock deposit similar to that postulated for the Sybella Batholith near Mount Isa in Queensland.
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.*	Previous exploration and drilling on and around HRE's Duke tenements were completed in numerous programs by numerous explorers over 60 years. That historical drill hole data is described by exploration program in Section 14 of the IGR. Descriptions include program objectives, drilling details, many illustrations, and summary results. Collar details for historic holes sampled by HRE with results reported herein are provided in Table 2.

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 REE assays are summed to produce a total rare earth (TREE) grade for each soil assay sample. All drill hole REE assays have been converted to oxide (REO) values using the following industry standard element-to-stoichiometric oxide conversion factors: La_2O_3 = La x 1.1728 CeO_2 = Ce x 1.2284 Pr_6O_{11} = Pr x 1.2082 Nd_2O_3 = Nd x 1.1664 Sm_2O_3 = Sm x 1.1596 Eu_2O_3 = Eu x 1.1579 Gd_2O_3 = Gd x 1.1526 Tb_4O_7 = Tb x 1.1762 Dy_2O_3 = Dy x 1.1477 Ho_2O_3 = Ho x 1.1455 Er_2O_3 = Er x 1.1435 Tm_2O_3 = Tm x 1.1421 Yb_2O_3 = Yb x 1.1387 Lu_2O_3 = Lu x 1.1371 Y_2O_3 = Y x 1.2699. These oxide values are summed to produce a total rare earth oxide (TREO) grade for each assay sample. No minimum grade cut-off has been adopted. No high cut-off has been applied.
	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.	Specifics are generally unknown from previous exploration and currently irrelevant to the Duke project.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values were necessary or used.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	Geometry of mineralisation with respect to drillhole angles: Generally unknown from previous exploration and currently irrelevant to the Duke project. Down-hole reporting basis – down-hole: Generally unknown from previous exploration and currently irrelevant to the Duke project.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Previous exploration was illustrated with plans in Section 14 of the IGR. Many program maps were extracted from the STRIKE online mapping facility provided by the DITT, referencing modern geology and location coordinates.
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.*	Previous exploration was comprehensively reported in the IGR in sufficient detail relevant to the nature of a review. Each incidence of exploration was reported with approximately the same detail and weight. Reporting of outlier grade results was particularly avoided to facilitate balanced reporting – and the subdued nature of the mineralisation generally discouraged this anyway.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	The IGR endeavoured to report all aspects of previous exploration at Duke.
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.*	There is potential to infill and/or directly drill test anomalous results from the current program of soil sampling at Duke, and to extend soil sampling to more remote portions of HRE's tenements.