

High Grade Gold Intercepts Returned from Esker Lake Drilling

ASX Release: 6 June 2023

Highlights

- ▶ High-grade gold intercepts returned from maiden Esker Lake diamond drilling campaign, located within the South Kitikmeot Gold Project
- ▶ Exploration program is targeting the confirmation and expansion of historic gold mineralisation¹
- ▶ **Significant drill results include:**
 - **EL-23-005 – 9.00m @ 2.24 g/t Au** from 69m
 - **EL-23-005 – 13.02m @ 3.14 g/t Au** from 79m
 - **EL-23-001 – 2.00m @ 1.23 g/t Au** from 53m
 - **EL-23-002 – 3.50m @ 2.42 g/t Au** from 74m
- ▶ Viridis continues its geoscientific work programs at Esker Lake and nearby properties while exploring new mineral opportunities to drive shareholder value

Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited (ASX: VMM) (“Viridis” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce maiden exploration results from the Esker Lake diamond drilling program, located within the South Kitikmeot Gold Project (see ASX announcement 17 April 2023). Viridis has now completed an initial 7-hole drill program at the Esker Lake property in March and April 2023, with composited samples assayed by ALS laboratory in Yellowknife, North West Territories (“NWT”).

The results provided from the diamond drilling program returned high-grade intervals of gold mineralisation which are characteristic of previously explored areas in the Esker Lake property. The drilling results are included in Table 1. These results are encouraging and have provided the exploration team with a further understanding of the controls for gold mineralisation at the project.

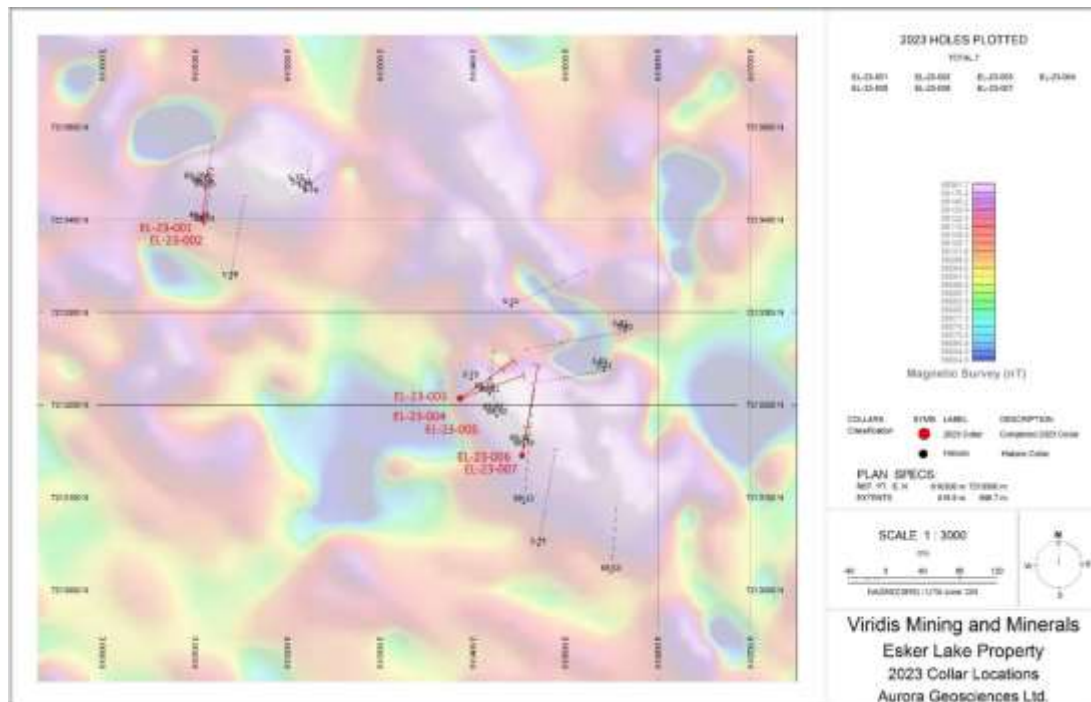


Figure 1: Drill hole location map of the South Kitikmeot Gold Project

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

The following sections show holes EL-23-001, 002 (Figure 3) and EL-23-003, 004, 005 (Figure 4).

Hole EL-23-005 showed the most significant intercept of gold with two separate areas of high-grade mineralisation of **9.00m @ 2.24 g/t Au from 69m** and then again at 79m for **13.02m @ 3.14 g/t Au**. Within this hole, the gold mineralisation occurs within a sulphide-bearing banded amphibolite with fine-grained stringer pyrrhotite and pyrite (20-40% locally), and quartz veining.

Similarly in Hole EL-23-001, high-grade gold mineralisation occurs at similar depths of 74m, hosted within heavily sulphidised garnet amphibolite with quartz veining and stringer to semi-massive pyrrhotite and pyrite (up to 40% locally).

Geologists observed precise structural control on mineralisation in these holes, with the highest grades coinciding with both sulphide amphibolite and quartz veining. This drilling program has also provided further confirmation and understanding of the geology of historic intercepts drilled at Esker Lake.



Figure 2: examples of the sulphide mineralisation intersected in holes EL-23-001 and EL-23-006, as labelled. See Announcement dated 17 April 2023 for more details

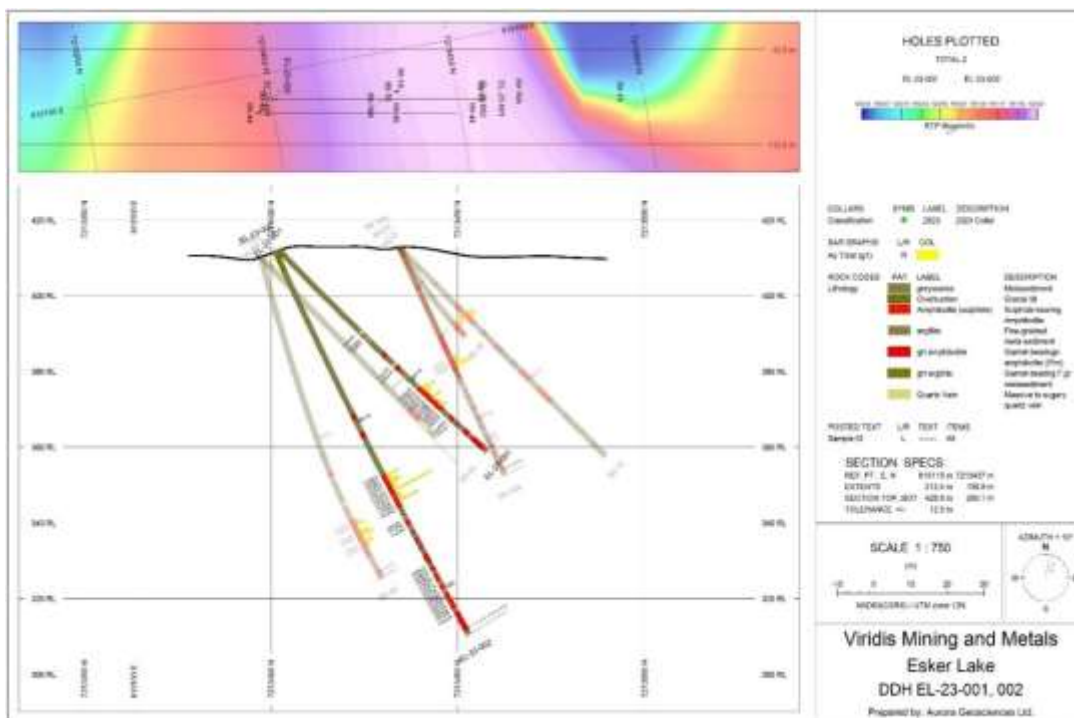


Figure 3: The significant gold grade in hole EL-23-001, EL-002 in the high-priority target zone

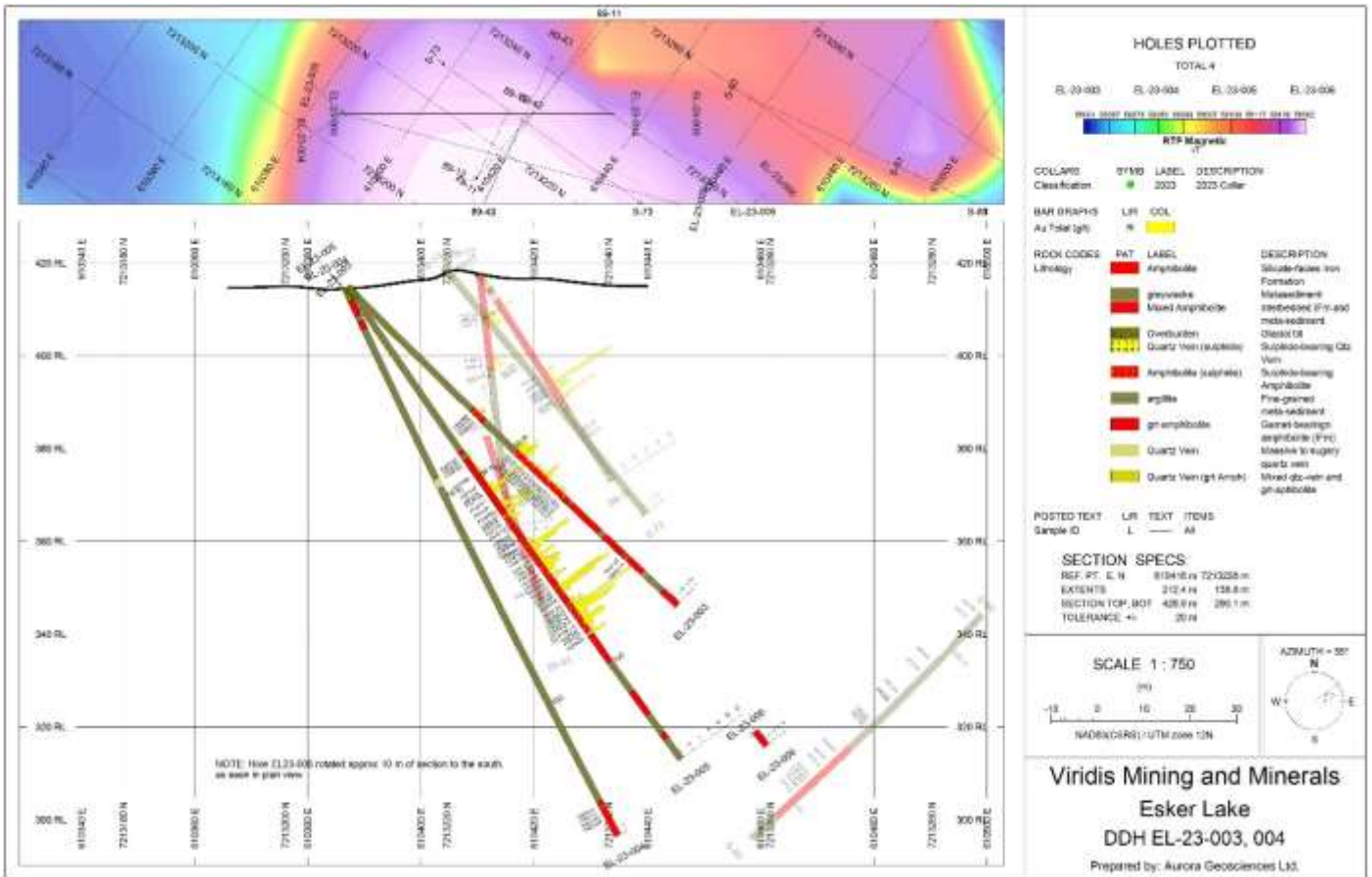


Figure 4: The significant gold grade in hole EL-23-003, EL23-004, EL23-005 in the high-priority target zone

Commenting on the drill results, VMM’s Executive Chairman Mr Agha Shahzad Pervez said: “We are delighted to report high-grade gold assays from the maiden diamond drill program at the South Kitikmeot Gold Project.”

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

APPENDIX A: Summary of drilling results at Esker Lake

Hole ID	Pad Number	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	TD (m)	Azimuth	Dip
EL-23-001	1	610387	7213207	414	78	010	-45
EL-23-002	1	610107	7213401	411	114	010	-65
EL-23-003	2	610387	7213207	414	99	055	-45
EL-23-004	2	610386	7213207	414	132	055	-65
EL-23-005	2	610387	7213207	414	126	070	-55
EL-23-006	3	7213145	7213145	412	140	010	-45
EL-23-007	3	610453	7213145	412	75	010	-65

Note - NAD83z12 UTM Datum

Table 1: Drill hole collar summary at Esker Lake Prospect

Collar ID	Sample ID	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t Au)
EL-23-001	F005014	53.47	54.00	0.53	1.20
EL-23-001	F005015	54.00	54.54	0.54	0.98
EL-23-001	F005016	54.54	55.00	0.46	2.75
EL-23-001	F005018	55.00	55.50	0.50	1.08
EL-23-001	F005023	57.50	58.00	0.50	2.27
EL-23-001	F005029	60.50	61.00	0.50	1.18
EL-23-002	F005041	66.10	66.60	0.50	2.66
EL-23-002	F005044	67.60	68.10	0.50	1.88
EL-23-002	F005045	68.10	68.60	0.50	2.42
EL-23-002	F005046	68.60	69.10	0.50	1.04
EL-23-002	F005047	69.10	69.60	0.50	1.01
EL-23-002	F005051	70.60	71.10	0.50	8.73
EL-23-002	F005056	73.10	73.60	0.50	1.51
EL-23-002	F005057	73.60	74.10	0.50	4.39
EL-23-003	F005105	50.10	50.60	0.50	2.67
EL-23-003	F005106	50.60	51.10	0.50	1.95
EL-23-003	F005108	51.60	52.10	0.50	1.70
EL-23-003	F005109	52.10	52.60	0.50	3.15
EL-23-003	F005110	52.60	53.10	0.50	1.78
EL-23-003	F005111	53.10	53.60	0.50	2.70
EL-23-003	F005124	59.10	59.60	0.50	2.74
EL-23-003	F005125	59.60	60.10	0.50	1.01
EL-23-005	F005159	53.60	54.20	0.60	7.80
EL-23-005	F005160	54.20	55.17	0.97	1.18
EL-23-005	F005161	55.17	55.50	0.33	2.06
EL-23-005	F005165	58.01	58.70	0.69	5.12
EL-23-005	F005167	59.47	59.86	0.39	6.59
EL-23-005	F005168	59.86	60.30	0.44	1.13
EL-23-005	F005183	68.60	69.25	0.65	7.49
EL-23-005	F005184	69.25	69.82	0.57	5.01
EL-23-005	F005185	69.82	70.27	0.45	1.52
EL-23-005	F005187	71.44	72.00	0.56	3.31
EL-23-005	F005190	72.56	73.09	0.53	1.24
EL-23-005	F005191	73.09	73.60	0.51	2.73
EL-23-005	F005192	73.60	74.11	0.51	3.43
EL-23-005	F005193	74.11	74.90	0.79	2.41
EL-23-005	F005194	74.90	75.50	0.60	1.40
EL-23-005	F005195	75.50	76.00	0.50	0.97
EL-23-005	F005197	76.62	77.12	0.50	1.34
EL-23-005	F005198	77.12	77.60	0.48	2.41
EL-23-005	F005202	79.40	79.92	0.52	8.28
EL-23-005	F005203	79.92	80.43	0.51	9.76
EL-23-005	F005204	80.43	81.00	0.57	6.58
EL-23-005	F005205	81.00	81.51	0.51	1.42
EL-23-005	F005209	83.82	84.31	0.49	2.18

Collar ID	Sample ID	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t Au)
EL-23-005	F005211	84.69	85.11	0.42	2.57
EL-23-005	F005212	85.11	85.57	0.46	11.60
EL-23-005	F005213	85.57	86.07	0.50	3.91
EL-23-005	F005214	86.07	86.69	0.62	7.52
EL-23-005	F005215	86.69	87.08	0.39	6.63
EL-23-005	F005216	87.08	87.75	0.67	1.32
EL-23-005	F005217	87.75	88.43	0.68	1.22
EL-23-005	F005218	88.43	88.90	0.47	3.86
EL-23-005	F005219	88.90	89.62	0.72	3.92
EL-23-005	F005220	89.62	90.15	0.53	1.20
EL-23-005	F005221	90.15	90.65	0.50	1.07
EL-23-005	F005224	91.83	92.42	0.59	2.67
EL-23-006	F005229	41.37	41.62	0.25	3.52
EL-23-006	F005232	44.18	44.74	0.56	2.82
EL-23-006	F005237	46.71	47.15	0.44	1.11

Table 2: Significant intersections from recent diamond drilling (greater than 1g/t)

South Kitikmeot Gold Project

The South Kitikmeot Gold Project consists of seven properties (Hiqiniq, Ujaraq, Gold Bugs, Esker, Bling, Uist and Qannituq) covering 11,448 hectares within the Back River of Western Nunavut, Canada.

The project has occurrences of iron-formation-hosted gold mineralisation, located in a prospective belt of permissive metasedimentary rocks which hosts the Lupin Gold Mine and the Goose Lake and George Lake Deposits.

The Esker Lake Property is located 400km northeast of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, 145km southeast of the historical Lupin Mine and 100km northeast of the operating Ekati and Diavik diamond mines in Western Nunavut, Canada.

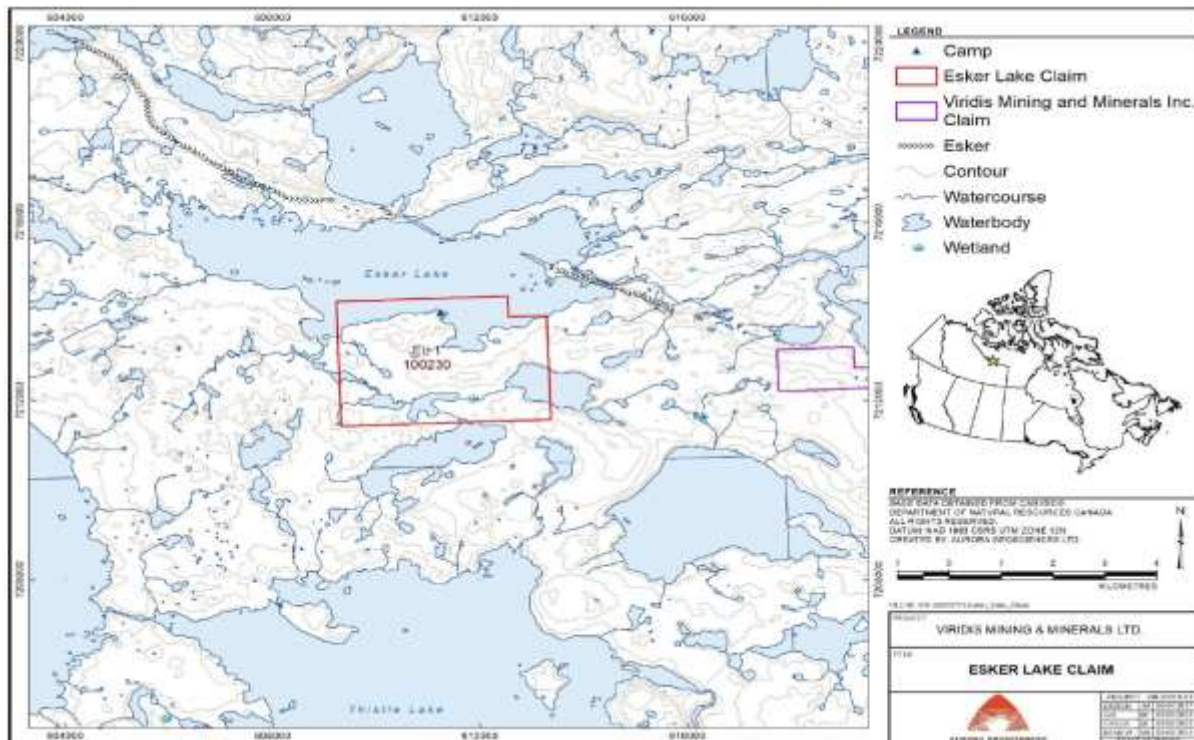


Figure 5: Esker Lake Mineral Tenure

Contacts

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About Viridis Mining and Minerals

Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited is a resource exploration and development company with assets in Canada and Australia. The Company's Projects comprise of:

- the South Kitikmeot Project, which the Company considers to be prospective for gold;
- the Boddington West Project, which the Company considers to be prospective for gold;
- the Bindoon Project, which the Company considers to be prospective for nickel, copper and platinum group elements; and
- the Poochera and Smoky Projects, which the Company considers to be prospective for kaolin-halloysite.

Competent Persons Statements

Mr. Christopher Gerteisen MSc., a professional geologist and director of Viridis, compiled and evaluated the technical information in this release and is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG), which is ROPO, accepted for the purpose of reporting in accordance with ASX listing rules. Mr. Gerteisen has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Gerteisen consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcement on 20 January 2022, being the Company's prospectus incorporating the Independent Geologist Report, and that all material assumptions and technical information referenced in the market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

All announcements referred to throughout can be found on the Company's website – viridismining.com.au.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains 'forward-looking information' that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration, and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance, or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward looking information.

Appendix A: JORC Code, 2012 Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling was undertaken using industry-standard practices utilising diamond drilling. Samples were collected from diamond drill core, sawed, prepared, and bagged as per industry best practice
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were selected based on the observations of mineralogy, lithology, and structural features observed by professional geologists during core logging. The samples are collected usually at 0.5-metre intervals. However, the sample intervals vary based on the mineralogy and lithology.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold mineralisation is within the amphibolite and sulphide bearing amphibolite lithology.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the information reviewed, drilling and sampling was conducted using industry-standard techniques. The samples were prepared in ALS Lab Yellowknife, NWT. The sample was prepared according to ALS laboratory standard procedure of coarse part and fine part being assayed as per the best practices. Coarse and Fine fractions are assayed wholly by fire -assay and AAS.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was based on diamond drilling. From the information reviewed, it appears that drilling was conducted using industry-standard techniques. The core diameters are NQ and core was recovered using the standard barrel drill rods.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given the historical nature of the 1988, 1989 and 1990 drilling, no information is available about sample recoveries for specific historic drill programs. No bias was noted between sample recovery and grade. The holes in the current drilling program are diamond holes within the hard rock. The recovery of the samples is usually more than 95%. The cores are preserved in standard core boxes. The recovered samples are split in half; half the sample is sent for analysis, half the sample is retained in the core box.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logs for the drill holes were recorded by professional project geologist. Qualitative logging of lithology, alteration, mineralisation, regolith and veining was undertaken at various intervals. Geological and geotechnical logs of the samples are prepared by professional project geologist. Log description includes detailed, lithology, alteration, mineralisation, and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>veining at various intervals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Half core samples were collected. Sampling appears to have been carried out using industry-standard practice. QA/QC procedures have not been reviewed for the historical sampling. In the recent drilling program QA/QC is carried out according to industry standard practices. The sample size is considered appropriate for the material being sampled. Core samples are sawed into half as per industry standard. Where subsamples are present, the samples are taken into consideration. Samples are pulverised, riffled and sieved and the coarse and fine fractions were assayed by fire assay and AAS.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where information has been provided in historical reports, the analytical techniques appear appropriate for the stage of exploration being conducted using industry-standard techniques appropriate for the time. QA/QC samples such as blanks, duplicates, SRMs have been used at intervals to check the integrity of assaying by the laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No twinned holes were identified from the data reviewed, although given the early stage of exploration this is to be expected. No adjustments have been made to original assay data. The significant intersections are logged by professional geologists. The entire project was completed by Aurora Geosciences who are independent service providers. The current data was collected as per industry best practices based on the field observation of core. No adjustments have been made to original assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the drilling was undertaken using UTM grid and while not reported the hole locations were measured by DGPS. Topographic control is considered adequate for the early stage of exploration. The collars have been surveyed by using DGPS and according to industry standard practice.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillhole spacing is highly variable over the project with sporadic drilling only surrounding the historical workings. There has been insufficient sampling and no significant results to date to support the estimation of a resource. It is unknown if additional exploration will result in the definition of a Mineral Resource. Samples have been composited for suitable intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No orientation-based sampling bias is known at this time.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of measures taken by Aurora Geosciences for the chain of custody of samples: Drill core was shipped from camp to the Aurora warehouse in full core boxes by charter aircraft. The core was in the custody of Aurora staff upon loading and unloading. Drill core was stored at the Aurora secure and indoor cutting facility between sampling and cutting. Cut samples were transported directly from the Aurora cutting facility to the ALS prep lab by Aurora personnel.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Table 2:1 and Section 2:3 in the Independent Geologist's Report ("IGR") included in the Viridis Prospectus lodged on the ASX on 22 January 2022. The South Kitikmeot Gold Project consists of seven properties (Hiqiniq, Ujaraq, Gold Bug, Esker, Bling, Uist and Qannituq) covering an area of 11,448 hectares within the Back River - Contwoyto Gold Belt of Western Nunavut, Canada.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A list of recent exploration activities where drilling was reported and associated historical report reference are included in the main body of the report.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Section 3.4 of Viridis listing Prospectus IGR for regional geological setting and Section 3.5 for local geological setting.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill hole collar locations and significant drill results have been identified in Table 1 and 2 of this ASX announcement. No relevant data has been excluded from this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> ● <i>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.</i> 	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>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.</i> ● <i>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.</i> ● <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Significant intersections (>1g/t Au) have been calculated with no edge dilution and a minimum of 0.4m downhole length. ● No top cuts have been applied. ● No metal equivalent values are reported.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> ● <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> ● <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Only downhole lengths are reported. ● The exact geometry of the mineralisation is not known as such true width is not known.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Appropriate plans are included in this report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All drill holes information including collar location is included. ● Significant exploration drill results (>1g/t Au) are included in this report.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To date, only exploration drilling and geophysical surveys (and associated activities) have been undertaken on the project. No other modifying factors have been investigated at this stage.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> ● <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Further work will include systematic targeting and exploration drilling. ● Appropriate plans are included in this report.