

WAF intercepts 2m at 82.7 g/t gold and 10.5m at 6.6 g/t gold in northern shoot at M1 South

Unhedged gold mining company West African Resources Limited ('West African' or the 'Company', ASX: WAF) is pleased to report high gold has been intercepted within the northern shoot at the M1 South deposit, Sanbrado Gold Project, Burkina Faso.

Highlights

- Underground diamond drilling within the northern shoot at M1 South returns high grade results
- Intercepts located outside of the current mine plan at 300m to 400m below surface
- Strengthens potential to extend the M1 South underground to the north
- Follow-up drilling planned for Q4 2021 and Q2 2022

West African Executive Chairman Richard Hyde commented:

"High-grade gold mineralisation has been intercepted to the north of the main shoot, outside of the current mine plan at M1 South with results of 2m at 82.7 g/t gold and 10.5m at 6.6 g/t gold."

"These results have the potential to extend the underground mine life at M1 South and will be tested with follow-up drilling later this year."



Visible gold at 282.5m in M1SRD_189

Drilling Results

Exploration drilling from the 2025mRL level (275m bsl) at the M1 South Deposit has intercepted high-grade gold in the northern shoot at the M1 South gold deposit. High grade results include:

- **M1SRD_0185:** 1m at 8.5 g/t Au from 126m
- **M1SRD_0189:** 3m at 12.2 g/t Au from 226m
 - and 3m at 18.4 g/t Au from 246m
 - and 2m at 82.7 g/t Au from 282m
- **M1SRD_0190:** 10.5m at 6.6 g/t Au from 224.5m

The new results are in addition to historic drilling beneath the northern part of the M1 South open pit M1 South open pit including:

- **TAN16-DD052:** 4m at 29.9 g/t Au from 122m
 - and 4m at 38.9 g/t Au from 172m
- **TAN16-DD077A:** 11m at 7.9 g/t Au from 279m
 - and 10m at 5.3 g/t Au from 293m
- **TAN17-DD172A:** 0.5m at 34.1 g/t Au from 316m

Mapping and grade control data from the northern portion of the M1 South open pit shows discrete zones of high-grade gold mineralisation, which correlate well with the new and historical drilling results. The company will complete infill drilling below the 2025mRL during Q4. In-drive infill drilling above the 2025mRL is planned for Q2 2022 once an additional underground development has been completed. Resource estimation and mine planning in 2022 subject to infill drilling results. The Sanbrado site layout, long section and summary of all results beneath the ore reserves at M1 South are presented below in Figures 1 and 2, and Table 1.

Figure 1: Sanbrado Gold Project Site Layout



Figure 2: M1 South Long-section

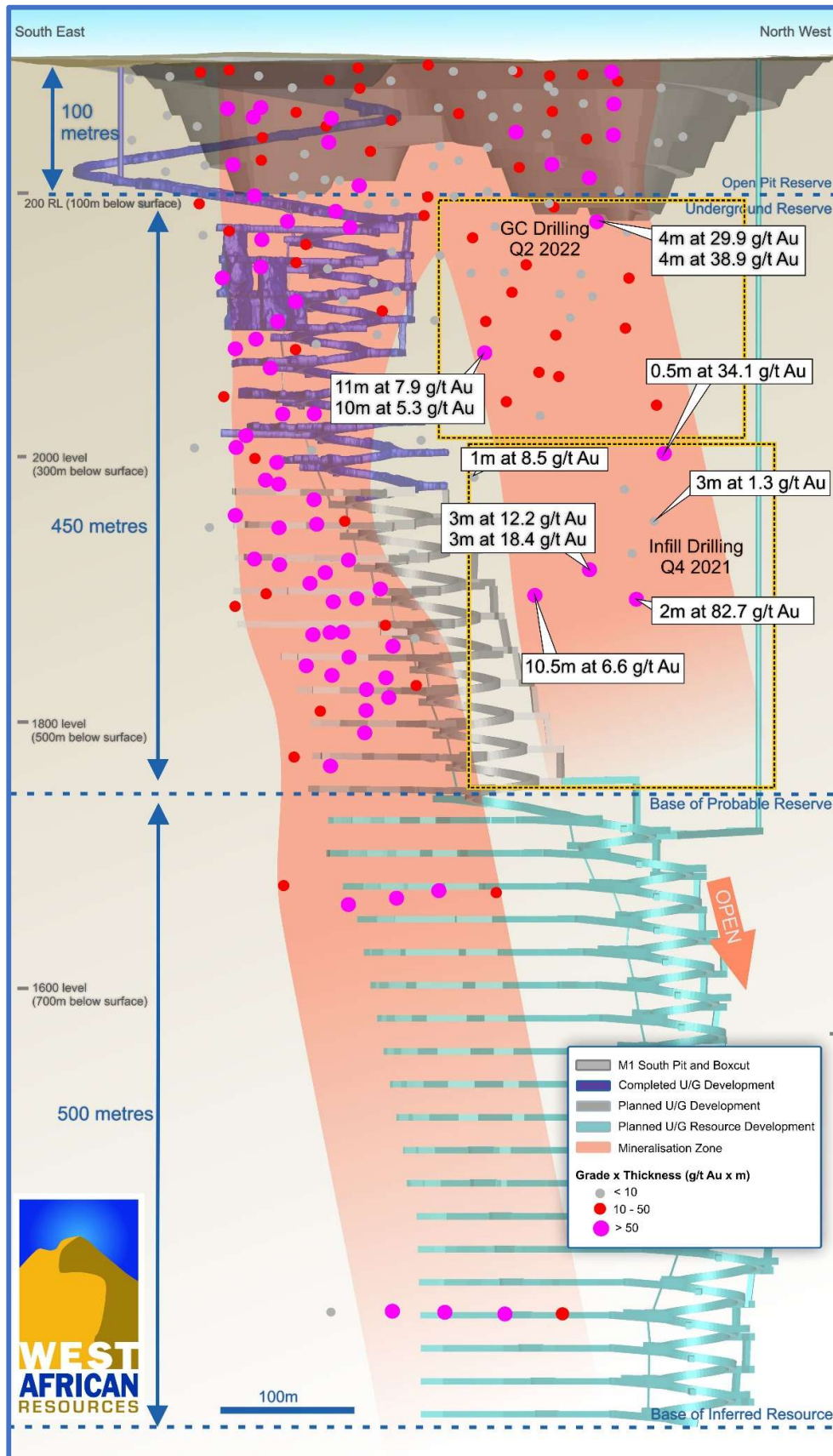


Table 1 M1 South Deposit Drilling Significant new Intercepts referenced in this announcement											
Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Depth BSL (m)	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	Easting	Northing	RL
M1SRD_0185	126	127	1	8.5	315	-20	017	236.4	741481	1336988	2025
M1SRD_0186	281	284	3	1.3	350	-18	006	291	741480	1336988	2025
M1SRD_0187				NSV		-13	358	365.8	741480	1336988	2025
M1SRD_0188				NSV		-25	360	347.9	741480	1336988	2025
M1SRD_0189	226	229	3	12.2	384	-30	006	303.9	741480	1336988	2025
M1SRD_0189	246	249	3	18.4	392						
M1SRD_0189	282	284	2	82.7	408						
M1SRD_0190	224.5	235	10.5	6.6	406	-35	020	254.6	741481	1336988	2024

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Richard Hyde, a full-time employee and Director of the Company. Mr Hyde is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Hyde has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person (or "CP") as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Hyde has reviewed the contents of this announcement and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward Looking Information

All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this announcement including, without limitation, statements regarding future plans and objectives of the Company, are forward-looking statements. When used in this announcement, forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as 'anticipate', 'believe', 'could', 'estimate', 'expect', 'future', 'intend', 'may', 'opportunity', 'plan', 'potential', 'project', 'seek', 'will' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties.

These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this announcement, are expected to take place. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, its directors and management of the Company that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements.

The Company cannot and does not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The Company does not undertake to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this announcement, except where required by applicable law and stock exchange listing requirements.

Appendix 1: JORC Table 1 Sanbrado

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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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"> The area of the Mankarga 1 resource was drilled using Reverse Circulation (RC), Aircore (AC) and Diamond drillholes (DD) on a nominal 25m x 20m grid spacing. A total of 397 AC holes (7,480m), 160 DC and DT holes (63,236m) and 319 RC holes (33,815m) were drilled by WAF between 2015 and 2021. A total of 23 RC holes (3,060m) and 7 DD holes (1,199m) were drilled by Channel Resources (CHU) in 2010-2012. Holes were angled towards 020°, 045°, 180° or 225° magnetic at declinations of between -50° and -60°, to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. All RC samples were weighed to determine recoveries. WAF and CHU RC samples were split and sampled at 1m and 2m intervals respectively using a three-tier riffle splitter. Diamond core is a combination of HQ, NQ2 and NQ3 sizes and all Diamond core was logged for lithological, alteration, geotechnical, density and other attributes. In addition, WAF Diamond core was logged for structural attributes. Half-core sampling was completed at 0.5m and 1m. QAQC procedures were completed as per industry standard practices (i.e., certified standards, blanks and duplicate sampling were sent with laboratory sample dispatches). CHU RC samples (1530) were dispatched to Abilab Burkina SARL (ALS Laboratory Group) in Ouagadougou. CHU DD samples (890) were dispatched to SGS Burkina Faso SA (SGS) in Ouagadougou and WAF RC and DD samples were dispatched to BIGS Global Burkina SARL (BIGS) in Ouagadougou until July 2017. Since July 2017 samples from the WAF drilling programmes were collected and submitted to SGS. Up to mid 2021, a total of 5345 AC samples, 11,034 RC samples, and 40,943 DC samples (all excluding QAQC samples) have been submitted to SGS. The Diamond core samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for analysis for gold by 50g standard fire assay method (FA) followed by an atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish. RC drilling was used to obtain 1m and 2m or 4m composite samples respectively from which 3kg was pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for assaying as above.
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"> Diamond drilling in the resource area comprises NQ2, NQ3 or HQ sized core. RC depths range from 13m to 204m and DD depths range from 50m to 1200m. WAF Diamond core was oriented using a combination of orientation spear with >50% of orientations rated as "confident", Reflex ACT II system and Coretell® ORIsHOT orientation system. RC and AC drilling within the resource area comprises 5.5 inch and 4.5 inch diameter face sampling hammer and aircore blade drilling.
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"> Diamond core and RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >90% for the diamond core and >70% for the RC; there are no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems. A technician is always present at the rig to monitor and record recovery. Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The resource is defined by DD and RC drilling, which have high sample recoveries. No relationship between sample recovery and grade have been identified at the project. The consistency of the mineralised intervals and density of drilling is considered to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geotechnical logging was carried out on all diamond drillholes for recovery, RQD and number of defects (per interval). Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure/geotechnical table of the database.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Logging of diamond core and RC samples recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural (WAF DD only), weathering, alteration, colour and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form. ▪ All drilling has been logged to standard that is appropriate for the category of Resource which is being reported.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Core was cut in half onsite using a CM core cutter. All samples were collected from the same side of the core. ▪ RC samples were collected on the rig using a three tier splitter. All samples were dry. ▪ The sample preparation for all samples follows industry standard practice. The samples were dispatched to the laboratory (as per section 'Sampling Techniques') where they were crushed, dried and pulverised to produce a sub sample for analysis. Sample preparation involved oven drying, coarse crushing, followed by total pulverisation LM2 grinding mills to a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. ▪ Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards, blanks and duplicates. The insertion rate of these averaged 3:20. ▪ Field duplicates were taken on 1m and 2m composites for WAF and CHU RC samples respectively, using a riffle splitter. ▪ The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The laboratory used an aqua regia digest followed by fire assay with an AAS finish for gold analysis. ▪ No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this Resource Estimate. ▪ Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 90% passing 75 micron was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and duplicates as part of the in house procedures. Certified reference materials, having a good range of values, were inserted blindly and randomly. Results highlight that sample assay values are accurate and that contamination has been contained. ▪ Repeat or duplicate analysis for samples reveals that precision of samples is within acceptable limits. For Diamond core, one blank and one standard is inserted every 18 core samples and no duplicates. For RC samples, one blank, one standard and one duplicate is inserted every 17 samples.
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"> ▪ The CP has visually verified significant intersections in diamond core and RC drilling. ▪ No holes were twinned in the data contained in this announcement. ▪ Primary data was collected using a set of company standard Excel™ templates on Toughbook™ laptop computers using lookup codes. The information was validated on-site by the Company's database technicians and then merged and validated into a final Access™ database by the company's database manager. ▪ The results confirmed the initial intersection geology. ▪ No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data.
Location of Data Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. ▪ Specification of the grid system used. ▪ Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All drillholes have been located by DGPS in UTM grid WGS84 Z30N. WAF DD downhole surveys were completed at least every 24m and at the end of hole using a Reflex downhole survey tool. CHU DD downhole surveys were completed every 3m with a Reflex EZ-Trac survey tool and CHU RC holes were surveyed every 5m using a GYRO Smart survey instrument. ▪ The grid UTM Zone 30 WGS 84 was used. A local grid orientated parallel to the strike of Mankarga (bearing 030 UTM) has recently been implemented and will be used for future work ▪ Ground DGPS, Real time topographical survey and a drone survey was used for topographic control.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The nominal drillhole spacing is 25m (northwest) by 20m (northeast) for the Mankarga 1 prospect.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infill drilling is planned to enable sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to support resource estimation studies in 2022 following the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code.
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"> The majority of surface data is drilled to magnetic 045° or 225° orientations for Mankarga 1, which is orthogonal/perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend. Drilling from underground is limited to available locations in the development located in the footwall of the M1 South deposit. New holes included in this release were oriented 000° to 020° magnetic. The bulk of surface drilling perpendicular to the mineralised domains, while underground drilling is oblique to the main mineralised trend. Structural logging based on oriented core indicates that the main mineralisation controls are largely perpendicular to drill direction. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of custody is managed by WAF. Samples are stored on site and delivered by WAF personnel to the laboratory for sample preparation. Whilst in storage, they are kept under supervision in a locked yard. Tracking sheets are used to track the progress of batches of samples.
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"> M1 South is an operating underground gold mine. Management and consultant conduct regular site visits.

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"> In October 2015, the Company applied for the Sanbrado Mining license which covers a 26km² area. The Sanbrado Mining Permit was issued by ministerial decree on March 2017 No 2017 - 104/PRES/PM/MEMC/MINEFID/MEEVCC. An updated Mining Permit was issued in June 2018 incorporating changes to mining and processing (open pit and underground mining, and CIL processing) from the original permit. All licences, permits and claims are granted for gold. All fees have been paid, and the permits are valid and up to date with the Burkinabe authorities. The payment of gross production royalties is provided for by the Mining Code and the amount of royalty to be paid is 3% up to \$1000/oz, 4% up to \$1300/oz and >\$1300/oz 5%
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"> Exploration activities on the Sanbrado project by previous workers have included geological mapping, rock and chip sampling, geophysical surveys, geochemical sampling and drilling, both reverse circulation and core.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is located within a strongly arcuate volcano-sedimentary northeast-trending belt that is bounded to the east by the Tiébélé-Dori-Markoye Fault, one of the two major structures subdividing Burkina Faso into three litho-tectonic domains. The geology of the Sanbrado area is characterised by metasedimentary and volcanosedimentary rocks, intruded by mafic, diorite and granodiorite intrusions. The Mankarga prospect area is characterised by a sedimentary pile which is mostly composed of undifferentiated pelitic and psammitic metasediments as well as volcanosedimentary units. This pile has been intruded by a variably porphyritic granodiorite, overprinted by shearing and mylonites in places, and is generally parallel to sub-parallel with the main shear orientation. In a more regional context, the sedimentary pile appears “wedged” between regional granites and granodiorites. The alteration mineralogy varies from chloritic to siliceous, albitic, calcitic and sericite-muscovite. Gold mineralisation in the project area is mesothermal orogenic in origin and structurally controlled. The project area is interpreted to host shear zone type quartz-vein gold mineralisation. Observed gold mineralisation at the Mankarga prospects appears associated with quartz vein and veinlet arrays, silica, sulphide and carbonate-albite, tourmaline-biotite alteration. Gold is free and is mainly associated with pyrrhotite, pyrite, minor chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite disseminations and stringers.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drillhole 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 drillholes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 ■ downhole 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Significant intercepts that form the basis of this Resource Estimate have been released to the ASX in previous announcements (available on the WAF website) with appropriate tables incorporating Hole ID, Easting, Northing, Dip, Azimuth, Depth and Assay Data. Appropriate maps and plans also accompany this Resource Estimate announcement. ■ A complete listing of all drillhole details is not necessary for this report which describes underground diamond core holes beneath the northern portion of the the M1 South gold deposit and in the Competent Person's opinion the exclusion of this data does not detract from the understanding of this report.
Data Aggregation Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cutoff 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All intersections are assayed on one-meter intervals. No top cuts have been applied to exploration results. Mineralised intervals are reported with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution of less than 0.5g/t Au. Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ■ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ■ If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The orientation of the mineralised zone has been established and the majority of the drilling was planned in such a way as to intersect mineralisation in a perpendicular manner or as close as practicable. Underground development presents limitations for some holes and these were drilled from less than ideal orientations.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The appropriate plans and sections have been included in the body of this document.
Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All grades, high and low, are reported accurately with "from" and "to" depths and "hole identification" shown.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Detailed metallurgical testwork was carried out as part of the FS. Testwork shows that the ore is amenable to conventional crushing, grinding and CIL processing. LOM recoveries have been determined to be 93%. Recoveries have averaged 94% year to date.
Further Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Infill drilling has been planned for Q4 2021 and Q2 2022, prior to commencing further resource and mining studies.