ASX Announcement

9 July 2026

Maiden Drilling at Conglomerate Creek Prospect Intersects Target Vein System at Depth

Key Highlights:

- **Maiden 6-hole, 780m RC program completed at Conglomerate Creek Target 2,** the first drilling undertaken across a 2km x 2.5km intrusive target hosting seven untested geophysical anomalies.
- **Drilling intersected the targeted quartz vein system** consistent with surface mineralisation and beneath results that previously returned rock chip samples up to **21.3%[1] Cu,** indicating the system extends to depth.
- **Laboratory assays for copper, gold and silver from all six holes are underway**, with assay results expected to be reported in the coming weeks.
- **Conglomerate Creek sits within Antares' 100%-owned Mt Isa North landholding,** located near Glencore's Mt Isa Operations, one of the world's prominent copper districts.
- **A follow-up RC drilling program is being finalised for Conglomerate Creek Target 5,** where rock chip sampling completed by Antares returned results up to **22.0% Cu[2].**

Antares Metals Ltd (ASX: AM5) (**Antares**, **AM5** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an exploration update for its 100%-owned Mount Isa North Copper Project located in northwest Queensland (see Figure 1), with the completion of a maiden reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the Conglomerate Creek Target 2 prospect. The program is the first sub-surface exploration across a broad, previously untested intrusive complex, testing beneath the high-grade copper-gold-silver mineralisation mapped and sampled by Antares in 2025 (see Figure 2).

The six-hole, 780m program was strategically designed to test beneath the mapped and sampled mineralised quartz breccia stockwork veining, which returned rock chip results of up to 21.3% Cu at surface. Drilling successfully intersected the quartz vein system consistent with this surface mineralisation, strongly indicating the structure extends to depth. Samples from all six holes have been submitted to ALS's laboratory in Mt Isa, with assay results for copper, gold and silver expected to be reported to the market in the coming weeks.

These results will provide the first direct test of continuity between Conglomerate Creek's high-grade surface mineralisation and depth, a key data point for evaluating the Mount Isa North Project's broader target inventory.

[1] AM5 ASX announcement "Intrusion Related Copper Targets Identified at Conglomerate Creek" dated 18 March 2025

[2] AM5 ASX announcement "Excellent Copper & Gold results up to 22.0% Cu, 7.4g/t Au & 394g/t Ag from Conglomerate Creek" dated 12 August 2025

Managing Director, Terry Topping commented:

"This maiden program marks the first time a drill bit has ever tested Conglomerate Creek's intrusive system, despite the strong copper, gold and silver grades we've mapped at surface. We've drilled beneath that mineralisation and intersected the same style of quartz veining seen at surface. With assays now underway we'll soon know the grade this system carries at depth. We look forward to reporting these results in the weeks ahead."

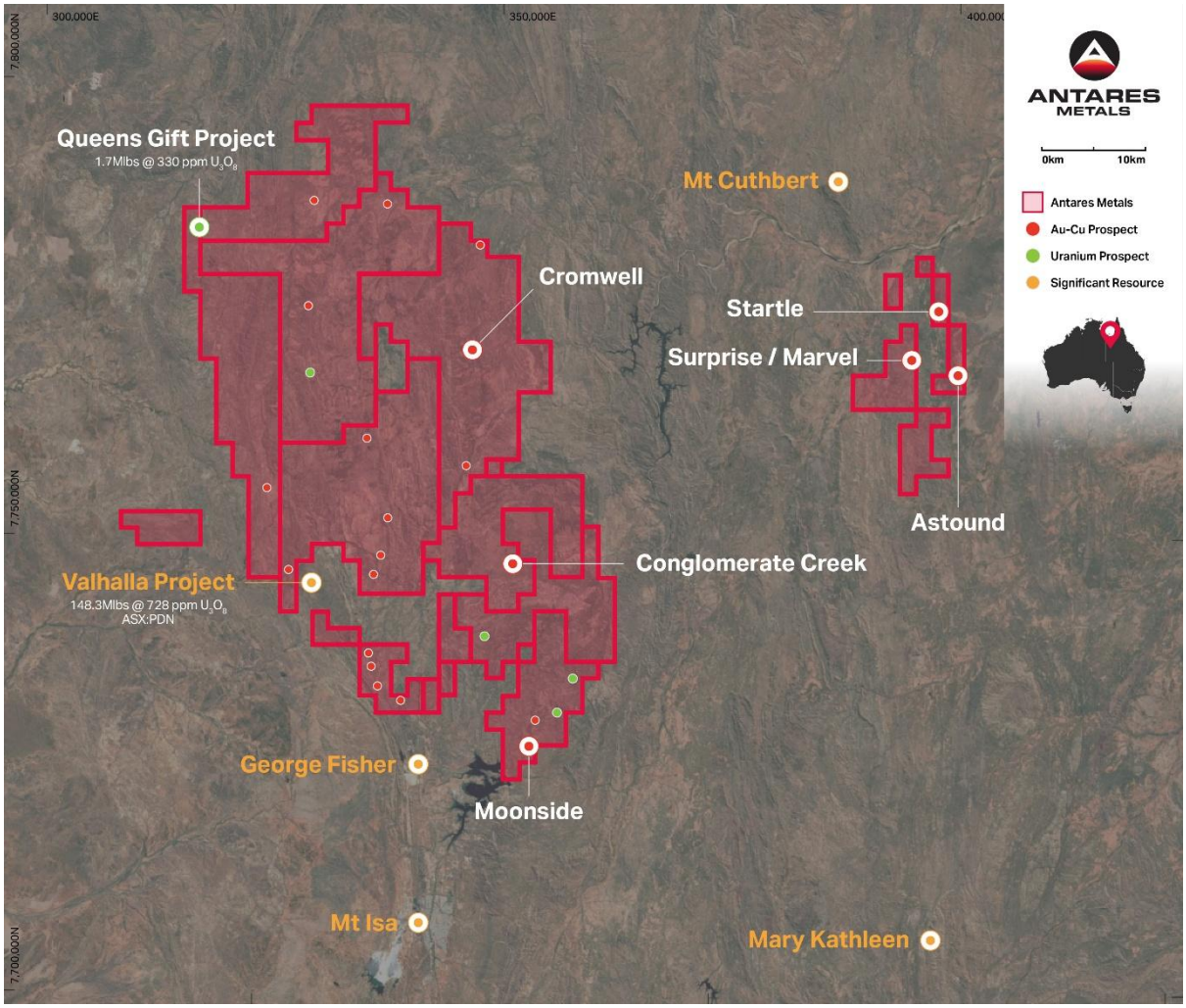


Figure 1: Location Map Mount Isa North Copper Project

Maiden RC Program Tests Depth Continuity of Target 2 System

Antares completed a 780m, six-hole RC program at Conglomerate Creek Target 2 in June 2026 (see Figure 2), designed to test beneath the known surface mineralisation, as well as a dense gravity anomaly considered to be a potential source for mineralisation mapped by Antares geologists.

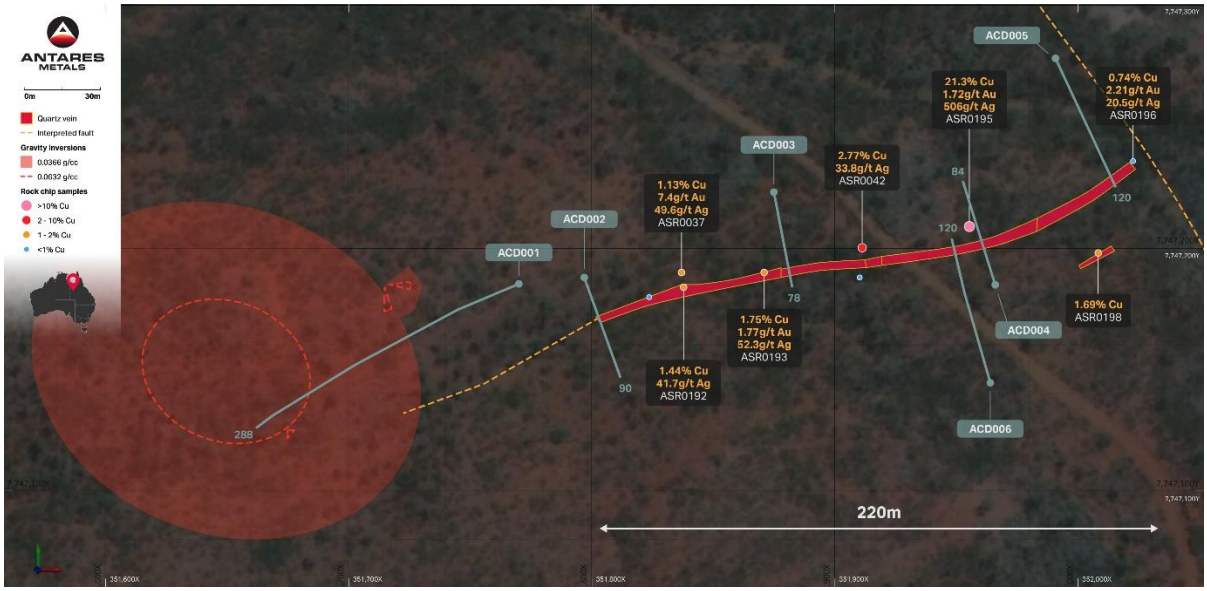


Figure 2: **Conglomerate Creek Target 2 Vein System rock chip results and drill collar locations**

Table 1. **2026 AM5 Conglomerate Creek Target 2 completed drilling collars.**

Hole ID	East GDA2020	North GDA2020	RL	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth Grid	Dip
ACD001	351770	7747185	360	288	250	-60
ACD002	351797	7747188	358	90	160	-60
ACD003	351875	7747223	353	78	170	-60
ACD004	351966	7747185	359	84	345	-60
ACD005	351991	7747278	353	120	155	-60
ACD006	351964	7747145	360	120	345	-60

Conglomerate Creek. A 2km x 2.5km Untested Intrusive System

Conglomerate Creek's seven high-priority geophysical anomalies are all interpreted to relate to a single intrusion, first identified in the Company's 2024 geophysical survey. At surface, the intrusion forms a distinct 2km x 2.5km semi-circular feature, and the structures coincident with it are interpreted to control the distribution of mineralisation across the prospect[3].

Historical exploration over the area has been minimal, limited to scattered stream sediment samples and one rock chip sample. Target 5 a stronger geochemical response identified immediately north of Target 2 and the current area of drilling (see Figure 3), will be tested in upcoming field programs.

Alteration intensity also varies across the system with the broader regions showing only patchy chlorite-epidote-silica alteration, several of the Company's priority targets also show intense chlorite-epidote-silica alteration consistent with a well-developed mineralising system.

[3] AM5 ASX announcement "Intrusion Related Copper Targets Identified at Conglomerate Creek" dated 18 March 2025

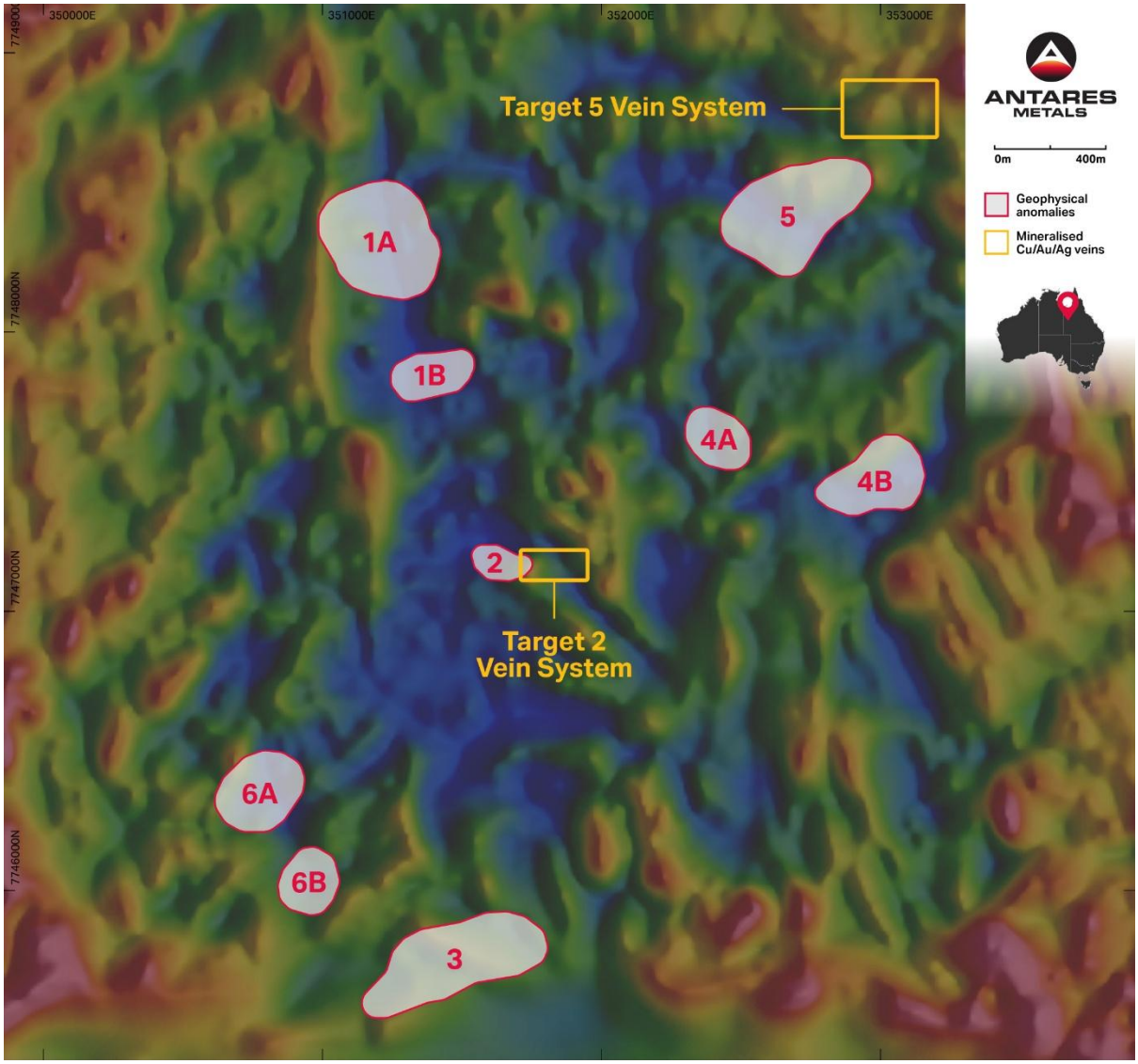


Figure 3: Conglomerate Creek Geophysical Targets on Antares 2024 UAV TMI RTP magnetic survey[2].

Conglomerate Creek Target 2 Vein Prospect

In the central portion of the Conglomerate Creek prospect above geophysical Target 2 anomaly, the team identified a small artisanal working containing visible malachite hosted in a quartz vein. Rock chip sampling completed at this location in 2025 confirmed excellent copper mineralisation at surface with results of **2.77% Cu, 0.6 g/t Au and 33.8 g/t Ag** (sample ASR0042)[4].

Approximately 100m west of the workings, a second quartz vein containing visible copper mineralisation, not associated with any historical artisanal activity, returned **1.13% Cu, 7.4 g/t Au and 49.6 g/t Ag** (sample ASR0037)[2].

In total, the mineralised quartz vein system has been traced over a 220m strike length before disappearing undercover, with the highest rock chip sample returning **21.3% Cu, 1.72 g/t Au and 506 g/t Ag** (sample ASR0195)[2]**.**

[4] AM5 ASX announcement "Excellent Copper & Gold results up to 22.0% Cu, 7.4g/t Au & 394g/t Ag from Conglomerate Creek" dated 12 August 2025

The consistent combination of gold, copper and silver identified from these sample locations, together with the elevated pathfinder indicator minerals and proximity to a regional structure connecting multiple geophysical targets, supports the interpretation of a significant mineralising system with strike and depth potential still to be tested.

Summary and Next Steps

Antares is systematically advancing its Mount Isa North and Quinns Project using modern exploration methods to unlock the gold and copper potential that previous operators left largely untested. These two large project areas will be subjected to modern exploration geochemistry, geophysics, and structural interpretation to identify the best targets for first-pass drilling.

Field activities are now underway at the Quinns Project (WA) and at the Mt Isa Project (QLD). These will focus on the following key areas:

- **Advance drill targeting at Quinns (WA),** arrange heritage surveys, and continue field activities including mapping and expanded soil sampling.
- **Complete a comprehensive review of all geophysical data sets** to expand and enhance the structural understanding of the Quinns project (WA).
- **Finalise the RC drilling program at Conglomerate Creek Target 5** prospect to test the depth and lateral continuity of the identified lodes.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Antares Metals Limited.

Enquiries:
Terry Topping
Managing Director
Antares Metals Limited
E: ttopping@antaresmetals.com.au

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration activities and Exploration Results has been approved by Mr. Matthew Porter, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and is the Exploration Manager of Antares Metals Limited.

Mr Porter has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit 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 Porter consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Compliance Statement

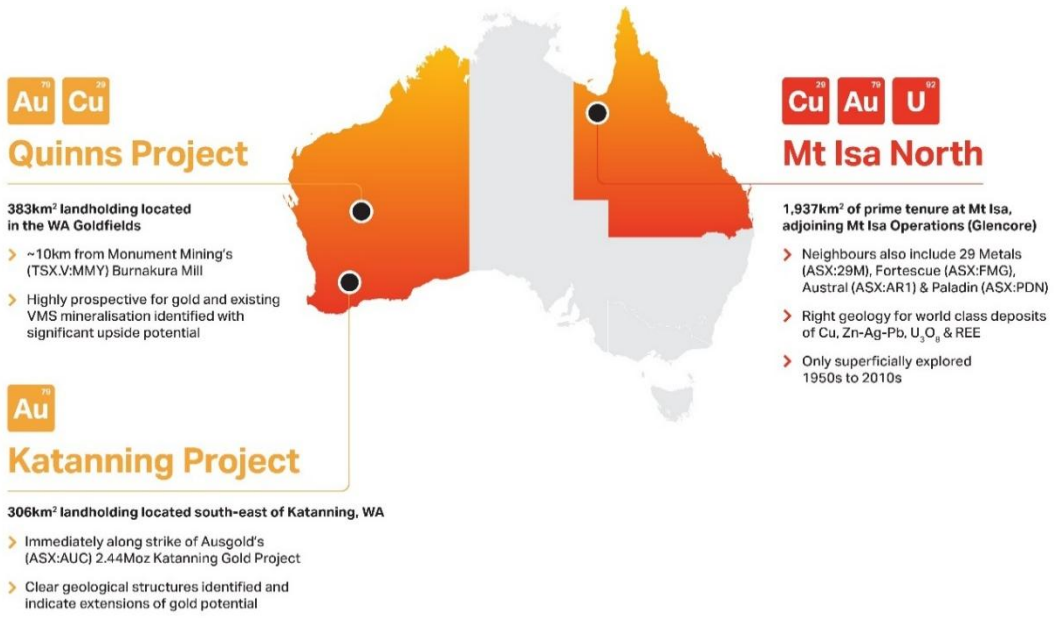
The information in this release that relates to previously reported exploration results and historical mineral estimates for Antares Metals Limited are extracted from the ASX Announcements listed in footnotes to this release, which are also available on the Company's website at www.antaresmetals.com and the ASX website www.asx.com under the code AM5. Antares Metals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant Company announcement, and ongoing results are published as further assays are received.

The entity is not in possession of any new information or data relating to the historical estimates that materially impacts the reliability of the estimates or the entity's ability to verify the historical estimates as mineral resources in accordance with Appendix 5A (JORC Code).

The entity confirms that the supporting information included in the initial market announcements referred to above, continues to apply and has not materially changed.

About Antares Metals

Antres Metals Ltd (ASX:AM5) is an Australia-focused multi-commodity explorer advancing two district-scale exploration hubs in proven mineral provinces. The Company applies modern exploration method to large, underexplored tenement packages, targeting significant new copper, gold, and uranium discoveries near established mines and infrastructure.



Mt Isa North Cu-Au-U Project (QLD)

1,937 km^2 of exploration tenure located approximately 39km northeast of Glencore's Mt Isa Operations, one of the world's most significant base metal mining centres. Target commodities include copper, zinc, silver, lead, uranium and rare earth elements. The project covers a region with limited historical systematic exploration, providing significant Greenfields discovery potential. Key prospects include Conglomerate Creek (Cu-Au-Ag, drilling imminent), Startle and Astound (Cu; field work ongoing) and Queens Gift (Uranium, first-pass drilling completed).

Quinns Au & Cu VMS Project (WA)

383 km^2 of prime tenure in the Meekatharra greenstone belt (Murchison Province). The project benefits from exceptional infrastructure, located approximately within 50km from multiple large-scale gold operations. Recent regional mapping and rock chip sampling conducted in late 2025 have successfully extended high-priority soil geochemical targets, as well as identified new gold mineralisation, with Rock chip sampling at the Quinns project returned up to 3.7 g/t Au from previously unexplored historic gold workings[5]. Field work is ongoing and a PoW for maiden drilling has been approved.

Katanning Au Project (WA)

306 km^2 of contiguous, granted tenure strategically located, 290km east of Perth and directly along strike from Ausgold Ltd's (ASX: AUC) 2.44Moz Katanning Gold Project[6]. Regional geophysics indicates potential extensions of the Ausgold's Katanning gold project into E70/5637 that requires further detailed exploration. Previous exploration consisted of calcrete, and laterite soil sampling and air core drilling, no RC drilling has been completed.

[5] AM5 ASX announcement "Expansion of Quinns Copper Gold Project, West Australia" dated 18 February 2026

[6] See AUG ASX announcement "Definitive Feasibility Study Demonstrates Strong Gold Production and Excellent Financial Returns Over Ten-Year Mine Life" dated 30 June 2025

Appendix 1 - 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 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.	**Conglomerate Creek T2 2026 Drilling** The Conglomerate Creek Exploration drilling program reported here consists of 6 holes drilled for 780m of reverse circulation (RC) drilling. **Sample Representativity** RC drilling samples collected during the drilling process were completed using industry standard techniques, including face sampling drill bit and an on-board cone splitter. Chip samples are collected from the drill cuttings and sieved and put into chip trays for geological logging. Cone splitting is an industry standard sampling device which sub-splits the metre drilled into representative samples. QAQC measures check the suitability of this method to produce representative samples. Based on a review of the sampling weight data, samples are representative of the interval drilled. Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples collected from the cone splitter that are captured in pre-labelled calico sample bags. The remnant bulk sample for each 1m interval was captured in buckets. Material for logging is collected by spearing the material captured in buckets and sieving and washing. A representation of the drill chips from each 1m interval was collected and stored in RC chip trays for later use. All sampling lengths and other logging data were recorded in standard sampling record spreadsheets, Including from and to measurements, colour, lithology, structures etc. Visible sulphide content was logged as well as alteration and weathering. Industry-standard practice was used in the processing of samples for assay. **Sample weights** To monitor sample size and recovery all calico bags and buckets were visually inspected to screen for low sample volume. **Assaying** All intervals were assayed using a NITON XL5 portable XRF. The Niton XL5 pXRF “Mining” mode was used to analyse the intervals, and the scan time was 30 seconds. Samples identified as anomalous from pXRF readings and from lithological logging for all holes were submitted to ALS, an ISO certified commercial laboratory in Mt Isa. Where pXRF or geological logging determined a need for individual 1m sampling, the calicos were sampled as necessary. Otherwise, a 4m composite was sampled by the geologist using a spear for lab submission. Sample preparation comprised drying and pulverisation prior to analysis. Samples for all holes were submitted for multi-element analysis by lab code ME-MS61, multi-acid digest including hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids and Au

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		was determined by fire assay Au-AA26.
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.).	Drilling was completed by Bullion Drilling Co Pty Ltd, using a Schramm T685WS RC Drill Rig RC percussion drilling was performed with a face sampling hammer bit (bit diameter 5 ¼ inches), and samples were collected via a cone splitter.
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.	RC drill chip sample recovery was recorded by visual estimation. Overall estimated recovery was high. All samples were dry as a result of appropriate air pressure and volume and the lack of groundwater. Measures taken to ensure maximum RC sample recoveries included maintaining a clean cyclone and drilling equipment, as well as regular communication with the drillers and slowing drill advance rates when variable to poor ground conditions are encountered. Recoveries for RC samples were mostly excellent with only a few samples lighter than expected. Samples were assayed using a NITON XL5 portable XRF.
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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) Photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The drill chips were geologically logged at 1m intervals with detailed recording of lithology, alteration, mineralisation and other observations such as colour, moisture and recovery. Drill chips were collected and sieved before being placed into reference chip trays for visual logging at 1m intervals. All drill intervals were logged. Logging was performed at the time of drilling, and planned drill hole target lengths were adjusted by the geologist during drilling. The geologist also oversaw all sampling and drilling practices.
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	1m Samples were recovered using a rig-mounted cone splitter during drilling into a calico sample bag. The sample target weight was between 2 and 4kg. Where pXRF or geological logging determined a need for individual 1m sampling, the calicos were sampled as necessary. Otherwise, a 4m composite was sampled by the geologist using a spear for lab submission. A Certified Reference Material (CRM), blank or duplicate sample was inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals and also at specific intervals based on the geologist's discretion. CRMs used are certified to ISO standards and were sourced from Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd (Oreas). Quality control was ensured by assaying CRM along with the samples and validating the results with the standard certificate.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	All samples were submitted to ALS laboratories in Mt Isa. QAQC CRMs were photographed, with the Standard ID removed before placement into sampling bags. The samples were sorted, wet-weighed, dried, and then weighed again. Primary preparation involved crushing and splitting the sample with a riffle splitter where necessary to obtain a pulverised sub-fraction in a vibrating pulveriser. Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) were inserted at a minimum rate of 1 for every 18 samples, using 10g CRMs sourced from OREAS. The location of the standards in the sampling sequence is at the discretion of the logging geologist. Coarse blanks are inserted at a rate of approximately 1 per 40 samples. The location of the blanks in the sampling sequence is at the discretion of the logging geologist. Samples for all holes were submitted for multi-element analysis by lab code ME-MS61, multi-acid digest including hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids as well as fire assay gold by method Au-AA26, The lab randomly inserts analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into the client sample batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No verification outside the Company was completed The lab and Company randomly insert analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into the sample batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring. The significant intersections in this release have not been subject to additional sample verification beyond those mentioned above.
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 collar locations were surveyed by handheld GPS. Downhole surveys were conducted using a OMNIx42 Gyro. The Grid used is GDA94 Zone 54

Drill collar data

Hole ID	East GDA2020	North GDA2020	RL	Total Depth	Azimuth Grid	Dip
ACD001	351770	7747185	360	288	250	-60
ACD002	351797	7747188	358	90	160	-60
ACD003	351875	7747223	353	78	170	-60
ACD004	351966	7747185	359	84	345	-60
ACD005	351991	7747278	353	120	155	-60
ACD006	351964	7747145	360	120	345	-60

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 holes in this announcement were designed to perform a first pass test of the potential of the area to host Cu Au and Ag mineralisation at depth beneath surface mineralisation Grade continuity of the targeted lodes cannot be determined from this data alone. Where pXRF or geological logging determined a need for individual 1m sampling, the calicos were sampled as necessary. Otherwise, a 4m composite was sampled by the geologist using a spear for lab submission.
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 holes were drilled perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the lodes and surface outcropping lithologies. The dip of the lode is inferred at this stage to be near vertical. The orientation of the drilling is deemed appropriate and unbiased.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples were collected and accounted for by AM5 employees during drilling. All samples were bagged into calico and plastic bags and closed with cable ties. AM5 employees transported samples to the Mt Isa lab. The appropriate manifest of sample numbers and a sample submission form containing laboratory instructions were submitted to the laboratory. Any discrepancies between sample submissions and samples received were routinely followed up and accounted for.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits have been conducted on the data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section 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. 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 Conglomerate Creek prospect is situated within EPM 26987, approximately 39 km NE of the city of Mount Isa, held by Antares Metals Limited. There are no material encumbrances such as royalties or other agreements.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	A review of historical exploration activities has been conducted, and only minor rock, sediment and ridge and spur soil sampling has been completed in the area.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The giant Mount Isa copper deposits are considered to be a variant of the globally significant group of sediment-hosted copper deposits. Besides large tonnages of copper, this group is also an important source of Co and Ag. Mount Isa Cu-Co breccia-hosted massive sulphide bodies are hosted by the Urquhart Shale of the Mount Isa Group. The Mount Isa Group and equivalent rock types, particularly dolomitic units, were reactive to Cu-bearing fluids and are highly prospective host rocks. Reduction of oxidised ore fluids is thought to be the key depositional mechanism and therefore, many other rock types in the Mount Isa region are potentially host rocks as well including Fe2+ rocks such as metabasalt and interflow sedimentary units (Wilde et al., 2006).
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	The location information relating to the drill holes presented in this announcement is shown in the figures of the announcement. **Collar data**

Hole ID	East GDA2020	North GDA2020	RL	Total Depth	Azimuth Grid	Dip
ACD001	351770	7747185	360	288	250	-60
ACD002	351797	7747188	358	90	160	-60
ACD003	351875	7747223	353	78	170	-60
ACD004	351966	7747185	359	84	345	-60
ACD005	351991	7747278	353	120	155	-60
ACD006	351964	7747145	360	120	345	-60

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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. 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 was used Each drill chip was assayed using the NITON XL5 pXRF.
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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	The mineralised units are inferred at this stage to be near vertical, and drilling was conducted from optimal angles with the mineralised units. The drilling angle is approx. -60 degrees, resulting in mineralised intersections slightly longer than the true width. Interpretation of the mineralised units honours the true width.
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.	Diagrams relating to the announcement are located in 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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Results from samples deemed anomalous via pXRF were collected during the program and sent for laboratory analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	A more detailed historical exploration review is underway.
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.	Plans for further work are outlined in the body of the announcement.