

20th April 2023

ASX Release

SIGNIFICANT NEW ELECTRO-MAGNETIC (EM) TARGET ENHANCES EXPLORATION POTENTIAL AT COPPERHEAD PROJECT

Ground verification of all Airborne EM targets will commence shortly.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Interpretation of the airborne Tempest electromagnetic survey by Core Geophysics has defined trends and structures which appear to control the base-metal mineralisation within the Copperhead Project.
- Electromagnetic surveys can detect conductive material such as copper sulphides and are thus an excellent tool for directly detecting certain styles of copper mineralisation.
- **Thirteen (13) target areas have been selected within the Copperhead Project based on the electro-magnetic responses.** They have been classified as prospective for copper mineralisation based on known mineralised trends and favourable lithologies.
- Ranking of the target anomalies for depth and conductivity **returned 2 Priority 1 Targets, 6 Priority 2 Targets** and 5 Priority 3 Targets.
- Analysis of the EM profiles indicate that many of the target anomalies most likely represent near surface conductors (can be tested by geochemistry and shallow drilling) as they are apparent from early to late-times anomalies. **The deeper conductors are potentially bedrock sources of sulphide mineralisation.**
- The plate modelling indicated that the responses were suitably defined by relatively flat to shallow dipping variably conductive sources, located from 40m to 225m depth.
- **Some of the EM anomalies delineated are proximal to the high-grade copper rock chip samples that were collected by Argent in 2022 which potentially confirms copper mineralisation at depth.**

Argent Minerals Limited (ASX: ARD) ("**Argent**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce the first Electro-magnetic interpretation over the Copperhead Project located in the Gascoyne Province of Western Australia.

Argent Managing Director Mr Kastellorizos commented:

"We are extremely pleased to have received an incredibly positive high level data review report from Core Geophysics from the airborne Tempest EM survey as this represents a major leap forward in the Company's systematic targeting process in defining new copper discoveries over the Copperhead Project".

"Most of the EM targets clearly correlates proximity to the Discovery Formation Siltstone and synclinal structures which appear to control the copper mineralisation".

"We have now placed the company in a position to actively commence ground exploration over multiple geophysical, lithological, mineralised and structural targets and trends previously unknown to many explorers. By completing this process, we have significantly advanced the Company's exploration strategy by directly targeting priority exploration areas which have the potential for delineating undiscovered Cu-Zn-Ag mineralisation".

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About the Copperhead Project Location

The Copperhead Project is located approximately 350km east-northeast of Carnarvon and 950km north of Perth in Western Australia. Between the 14th of October 2013 and 10th of January 2014 CGG Aviation (Australia) completed the Capricorn Tempest survey which forms part of the Western Australia Exploration Incentive Scheme. The Tempest system was powered by a large 244m² area transmitter loop working at ~280A (single turn), providing a peak dipole moment of ~68,320 Am². The flight lines covering the Copperhead Project were flown 5km apart in a north-south direction.

Targets Generated

Thirteen (13) Tempest target anomalies were selected from an initial review of the gridded Tempest data. The anomalies were selected over known mineralised trends within favourable lithology considered prospective for copper sulphide mineralisation. The locations of the anomalies are shown in Figure 3.

The target anomalies were then subset from the Tempest database with profiles and conductivity depth images (CDI) (Figures 1 and 2) generated and modelled. The target anomalies were ranked with higher priorities assigned to deeper, more conductive targets in the absence of topographic lows or drainage features. Each target anomaly is discussed below individually within Table 1.

Table 1 – Priority Targets Requiring Ground Reconnaissance

Target ID	Easting	Northing	Model Conductance	Dimensions	Depth to Model Centre	Rank	Geological Features	Geophysics Comment
CH-02	378988	7409966	100S	1,060m x 1,200m	190m	2	Hosted within Discovery Formation - located 370m west of syncline	Mid to late time anomaly - Deeper model. Topographic low
CH-03	379944	7407993	60 - 90S		Between 60m-110m	3	Located 610m from Discovery Formation	Three mid to late time anomalies - Coincident with interpreted drainage feature
CH-06	390137	7410032	70S	890m x 2,220m	90m	3	Located over Mt Palgrave SW Prospect, 440m south of Rock chip CH09 (2.68% Cu) within Discovery Formation	Early to late time anomaly - Topographic low and interpreted drainage feature
CH-07	391916	7409980	65S	940m x 1,290m	110m	3	Located 650m west of synclinal Structure	Early to late time anomaly
CH-08	392992	7410009	50S	1,850m x 1,920m	70m	3	Hosted within the Discovery Formation - mixed chert and mudstone/siltstone	Mid to late time anomaly
CH-09	394112	7409980	70S	1,050m x 1,810m	170m	2	Hosted within the Discovery Formation - mixed chert and mudstone/siltstone	Mid to late time anomaly. Deeper model. Coincident with interpreted drainage feature.
CH-10	389995	7407789	150S	330m x 1,320m	90m	1	Located in between syncline and anticline structure and 240m west of Discovery Formation	Early to late time anomaly. Higher model conductance
CH-11	389999	7406578	75S	540m x 1,620m	40m	3	Located 200m east of syncline structure	Early to late time anomaly. Coincident with interpreted drainage feature.
CH-12	390019	7401337	55-105S		Between 40m-70m	2	Hosted within Discovery Formation - located 370m west of syncline	Two mid to late time anomaly. Adjacent to interpreted drainage features.
CH-14	390055	7394141	60S	1,660m x 2,580m	100m	2	Located 200m east of syncline structure	Mid to late time anomaly.
CH-15	394948	7397163	125S	420m x 1,670m	65m	1	Located 430m WNW of Anomaly A Prospect which hosted spot high of 5.23% Cu in rock chip CH019	Early to late time anomaly. Higher model conductance.
CH-21	429885	7380926	60-80S		Between 160m-220m	2	Hosted with the Dolerite/Gabbro Sill Formation	Three mid to late time anomalies. Coincident with interpreted drainage feature
CH-25	434961	7370304	75S	1,000m x 1000m	225m	2	Located 550m NE of Discover Formation in between synclinal and anticlinal structures	Early to late time anomaly that migrates south- Deeper model - Coincident with interpreted drainage feature

High Priority Targets

CH-10 (389994E, 7407789N) has been classified and defined as **High Priority Target Zone** based on an early to late channel single peak EM response (Figure 1). The anomaly was modelled with a conductor of large areal size (3,30m x 1,320m), moderate conductance (~150S) and shallow depth (~90m depth to centre of model) that dips southward ~10 degrees.

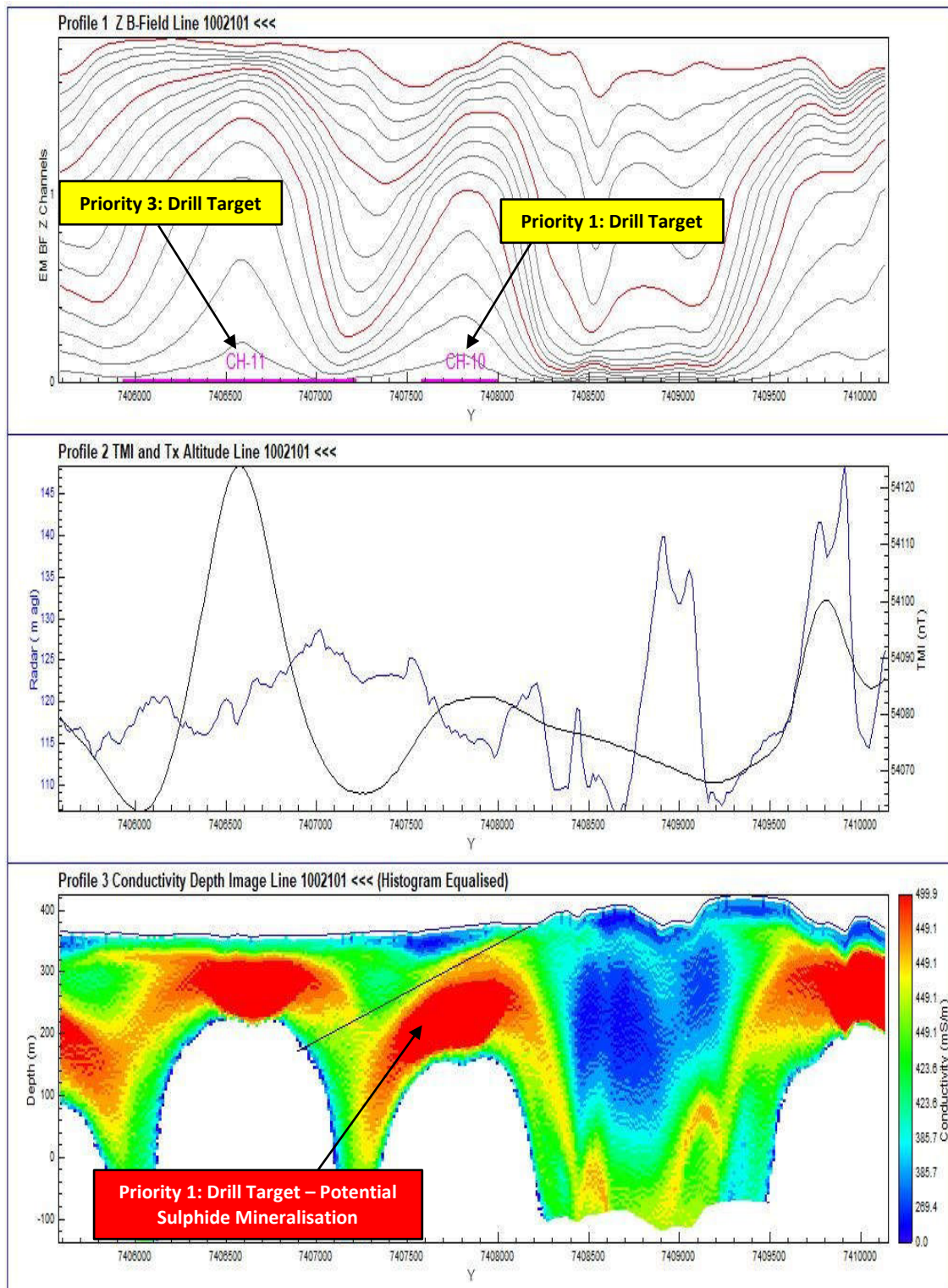


Figure 1 – Anomaly CH-10: Z component B-field profile, TMI and altitude profile and CDI with plate model

CH-15 (394947E, 7397162N) has also been classified and defined as **High Priority Target Zone** CH-15 based on an early to late channel single peak EM response (Figure 2). The anomaly was modelled with a flat lying conductor of large areal size (420m x 1,670m), moderate conductance (~125S) and shallow depth (~65m depth to centre of model).

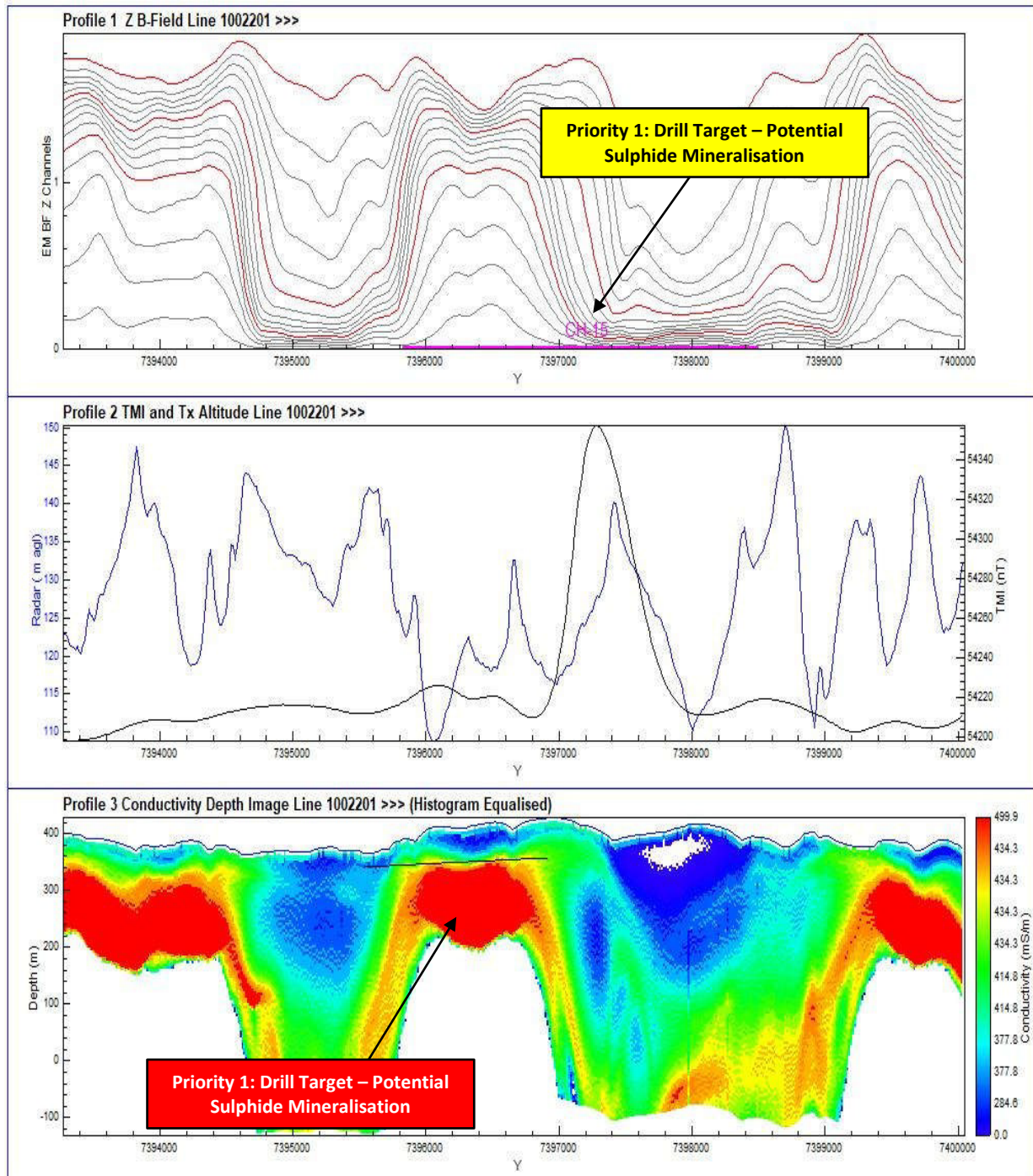


Figure 2 – Anomaly CH-15: Z component B-field profile, TMI and altitude profile and CDI with plate model

Forward Strategy

Argent will commence a reconnaissance program over all defined EM targets. As part of the program, surface sampling and geological mapping will enable planning for potential scout drilling program over all defined target areas.

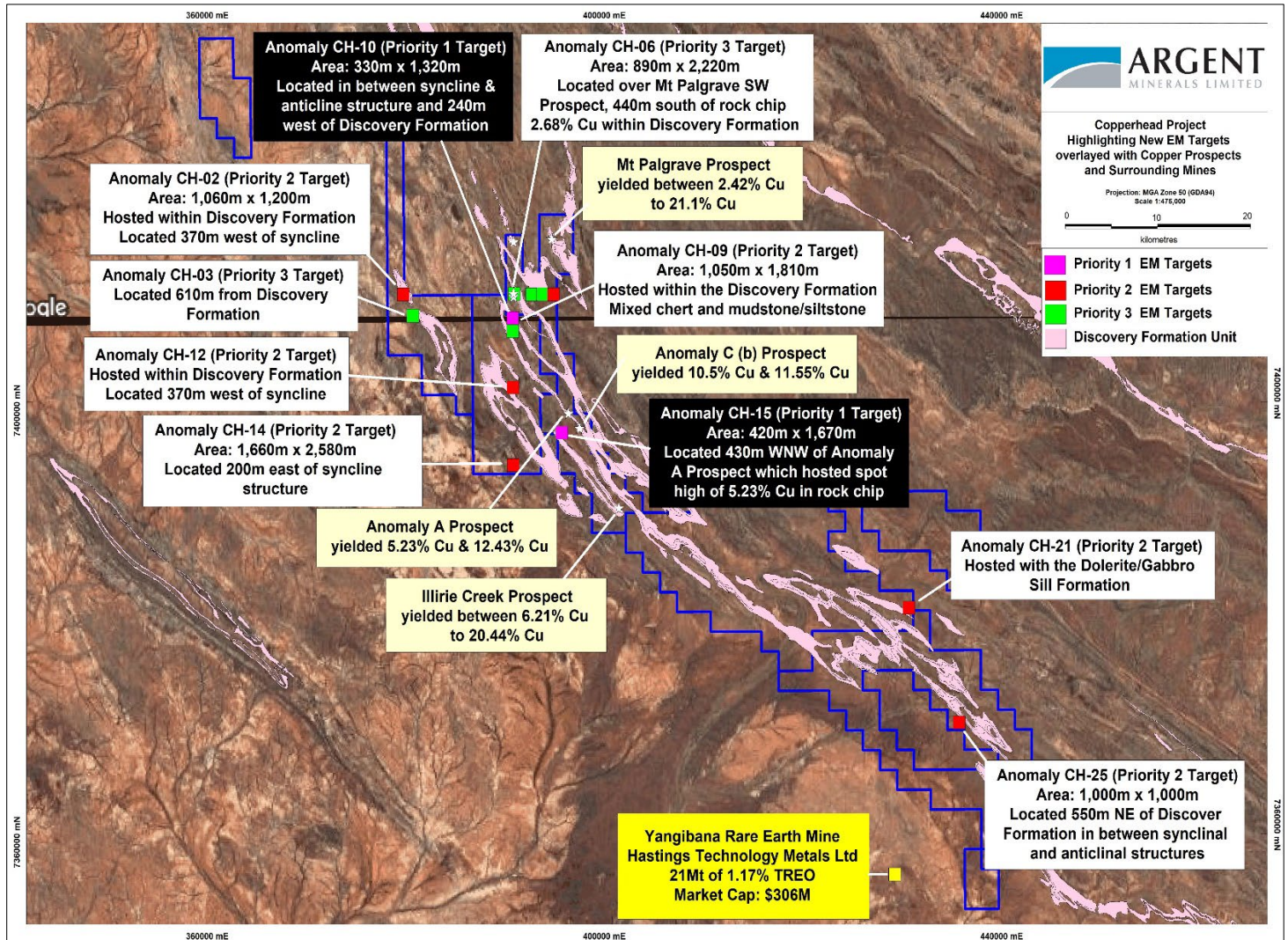


Figure 3 – Highlighting the EM Target Anomalies and various Copper Prospects

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Argent Minerals Limited.

-ENDS-

For further information, please contact:

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About Argent Minerals Ltd

Argent Minerals Limited is an ASX listed public company focused on creating shareholder wealth through the discovery, extraction, and marketing of precious and base metals. A key goal of the Company is to become a leading Australian polymetallic producer. The Company's project assets are situated in the Lachlan Orogen in New South Wales, Australia, a richly mineralised geological terrane extending from northern NSW. Argent Minerals' three projects, in each of which the Company owns a controlling interest, is strategically positioned within a compelling neighbourhood that is home to Australia's first discovery of gold, and today hosts world class deposits including one of the largest underground copper-gold mines in the southern hemisphere, Newcrest's Cadia Valley Operation.

Argent also recently acquired the Copperhead Project situated within the highly prospective and under explored Gascoyne Province of Western Australia with a focus of new base metal discoveries.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Pedro Kastellorizos. Mr. Kastellorizos is the Managing Director/CEO of Argent Minerals Limited and is a Member of the AusIMM of whom have sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported 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. Kastellorizos have verified the data disclosed in this release and consent to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Statement

This news release contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Generally, any statements that are not historical facts may contain forward-looking information, and forward looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget" "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or indicates that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be" taken, "occur" or "be achieved." Forward-looking information is based on certain factors and assumptions management believes to be reasonable at the time such statements are made, including but not limited to, continued exploration activities, commodity prices, the estimation of initial and sustaining capital requirements, the estimation of labour costs, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, assumptions with respect to currency fluctuations, the timing and amount of future exploration and development expenditures, receipt of required regulatory approvals, the availability of necessary financing for the project, permitting and such other assumptions and factors as set out herein.

Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to: risks related to changes in commodity prices; sources and cost of power and water for the Project; the estimation of initial capital requirements; the lack of historical operations; the estimation of labour costs; general global markets and economic conditions; risks associated with exploration of mineral deposits; the estimation of initial targeted mineral resource tonnage and grade for the project; risks associated with uninsurable risks arising during the course of exploration; risks associated with currency fluctuations; environmental risks; competition faced in securing experienced personnel; access to adequate infrastructure to support exploration activities; risks associated with changes in the mining regulatory regime governing the Company and the Project; completion of the environmental assessment process; risks related to regulatory and permitting delays; risks related to potential conflicts of interest; the reliance on key personnel; financing, capitalisation and liquidity risks including the risk that the financing necessary to fund continued exploration and development activities at the project may not be available on satisfactory terms, or at all; the risk of potential dilution through the issuance of additional common shares of the Company; the risk of litigation.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, there can be no assurance that such forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Forward looking information is made as of the date of this announcement and the Company does not undertake to update or revise any forward-looking information this is included herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws

References

[2924-02626927-6A1134534 \(markitdigital.com\)](https://www.markitdigital.com/2924-02626927-6A1134534)
[2924-02629260-6A1135482 \(markitdigital.com\)](https://www.markitdigital.com/2924-02629260-6A1135482)
[Argent Minerals Limited \(markitdigital.com\)](https://www.markitdigital.com/Argent%20Minerals%20Limited)
[CSIRO Data Access Portal - Capricorn 2013 AEM TEMPEST survey](#)

Appendix A

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	This report relates to the results of the Capricorn 2013 AEM TEMPEST[®] survey, conducted as part of the Western Australia Exploration Incentive Scheme and managed by Geoscience Australia on behalf of the Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA). The Capricorn 2013 AEM survey is Stage 1 of the WA Reconnaissance Airborne Electromagnetic Survey (WARAEM) 2013-20 National Geoscience Agreement project, designed to provide broad-acre, wide line-spacing, airborne electromagnetic (AEM) data over the approximately 70% of the area of Western Australia that is underlain by Precambrian rocks that occur at or within about 300 m of the surface.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	N/A – No drilling was undertaken.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i>	N/A – No drilling was undertaken.
Logging	<i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	The ASX Release does not report exploration drilling, no logging was undertaken.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of</i>	The Capricorn Tempest survey was carried out from October 2013 – January 2014. dB/dt data was acquired with the Tempest system working at a base frequency of 25Hz. B-field response was derived during processing of the dB/dt data. The Tempest system was powered by a large 244m² area transmitter loop working at ~280A (single turn), providing a peak dipole moment of ~68,320 Am². The Tempest system is a towed bird system with offset TX/RX geometry.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>the material being sampled.</i>	SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS Line Spacing: 5000m Average Station Spacing: 14m Transmitter Loop Area: 244m ² (1 turn) Coordinate System: GDA94, MGA Zone 50 Base Frequency: 25Hz Duty Cycle: 50% Terrain Clearance (Nominal): 120m Recording Sample: 13 microseconds Waveform: Square, Pulse Width 10 ms Peak Current: 280A Peak Dipole Moment: 68,320 Am ²
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	The data release package includes: the below which have been classified as good quality Point-located, computed B-field EM time-series channel data in ASEG-GDF2 (ASCII) format (also TMI and terrain data). Point-located computed conductivity and terrain data in ASCII format. Data multiplots (EM x- and z-component time series, CDI sections, TMI, altimeter and monitor channels) in PDF format. CDI stacked sections in PDF format. Gridded data: EM time constant (x- and z-components); selected conductivity-depth slices (in ER Mapper format, 1 km cell size). Geo-referenced images of gridded EM data in JP2 format Geo-referenced images of gridded TMI, Ternary, Radiometrics, Bouger Gravity and DEM data in JP2 format. Flight path map in ESRI shapefile format. Survey operations report in PDF format. Metadata and License files. The data was reviewed by Core Geophysics Pty Ltd.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Core Geophysics Pty Ltd re-processed all the electronic data from the airborne survey. The target anomalies were subset from a Tempest database, profiles and conductivity depth images (CDI) generated and modelled. The target anomalies were ranked with higher priorities assigned to deeper, more conductive targets in the absence of topographic lows or drainage features. Each target anomaly is discussed below individually.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	A total of 30,119-line km's of Tempest surveying was completed (146 km ²). Details of the survey coverage are provided below:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary												
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Location details</th></tr><tr><td>Max latitude:</td><td>21°30'45.7122" S</td></tr><tr><td>Min latitude:</td><td>26°32'34.3622" S</td></tr><tr><td>Max longitude:</td><td>120°0'45.7636" E</td></tr><tr><td>Min longitude:</td><td>114°48'12.5176" E</td></tr><tr><td>Coordinate reference system:</td><td>WGS84</td></tr></table>	Location details		Max latitude:	21°30'45.7122" S	Min latitude:	26°32'34.3622" S	Max longitude:	120°0'45.7636" E	Min longitude:	114°48'12.5176" E	Coordinate reference system:	WGS84
Location details														
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Max longitude:	120°0'45.7636" E													
Min longitude:	114°48'12.5176" E													
Coordinate reference system:	WGS84													
Data spacing and distribution	<i>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.</i>	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Data spacing of Airborne Survey</th></tr><tr><td>Line Spacing</td><td>5000m</td></tr><tr><td>Average Station Spacing</td><td>14m</td></tr><tr><td>Terrain Clearance (Nominal)</td><td>120m</td></tr></table>	Data spacing of Airborne Survey		Line Spacing	5000m	Average Station Spacing	14m	Terrain Clearance (Nominal)	120m				
Data spacing of Airborne Survey														
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Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i>	Survey lines were flown in a N-S direction, 5 km apart for each other.												
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	No physical samples taken, results reported are from the geophysical survey.												
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Geophysical reprocessing was undertaken by independent; no audits or review were undertaken.												

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	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	All granted tenure are held under Copperhead Pty Ltd which is 100% owned subsidiary of Argent Minerals Ltd. There are no other material issues affecting the tenements. All granted tenements are in good standing and there are no impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Between the 14 th of October 2013 and 10 th of January 2014 CGG Aviation (Australia) completed the Capricorn Tempest survey which forms part of the of the Western Australia Exploration Incentive Scheme.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i>	There are potential for multiple style deposits within the Copperhead Project. They include: 1. Stratabound copper-zinc mineralisation hosted within the Discovery Formation Siltstone. 2. The potential deposit type over E90/2622 is a "Yangibana carbonatite" style and is considered prospective for carbonatite hosted REE mineralisation, with targets identified in the southern portion of the tenure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The most common copper minerals are malachite and azurite, which are mainly present in thin bedding-parallel seams and along late-stage fractures. The late-stage fractures appear to feed stratiform zones in siltstone and fine to very fine grained planar-laminated sandstone. Copper mineralization is also associated with thin beds rich in hematite and goethite pseudomorphs after pyrite. The northwest project tenement contains a monzogranite of the Duralcher Supersuite, which is also hosts Hastings Technology Metals, Yangibana REE deposit located adjacent to the Project tenements in the south. This north-western tenement also contains mapped pegmatite dykes which are considered prospective for REE. The project area is also considered prospective for diamonds as it contains anomalous kimberlite mineralogy, known kimberlite dykes, and is proven to be diamond-bearing.
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <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>	N/A no drilling undertaken
Data aggregation methods	<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. 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.</i>	Not Applicable
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>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’).</i>	Not Applicable
Diagrams	<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>	No Drilling was completed. Refer to the body of the announcement
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results</i>	No Drilling was completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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>	Interpreted ranked geophysical EM anomalies have been reported in the body of the announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	<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>	Metallurgical, groundwater, and geotechnical studies have not commenced as part of the assessment of the project.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Further ground reconnaissance mapping and rock chip sampling programme will be implemented.