



Corporate Details

Zenith Minerals Limited (ASX:ZNC)
ABN: 96 119 397 938

Issued Shares	294.4M
Unlisted options	9.6M
Mkt. Cap. (\$0.11)	\$32M
Cash (30 Jun 20) \$0.97M + \$5.1M*	
*Share Issue July 20 (before costs)	
Debt	Nil

Directors

Peter Bird**	Non-Exec Chair
Michael Clifford	Managing Director
Stan Macdonald	Non-Exec Director
Julian Goldsworthy	Non-Exec Director
Graham Riley	Non-Exec Director
Mike Joyce**	Non-Exec Director
Melinda Nelmes	CFO & Co Sec

(**effective 30 Sep 2020)

Major Shareholders

Directors	~13%
HSBC Custody. Nom.	10%
J P Morgan	5.0%
Miquilini	3.9%
Abingdon	3.5%

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FURTHER HIGH-GRADE GOLD IN DRILLING AT RED MOUNTAIN

- Step-out RC drilling is continuing at the 100% owned Red Mountain Gold Project, with a further 14 holes completed (total 31 RC holes). Results now received for a further 2 holes with new high-grade gold results, including:
 - 12m @ 8.9 g/t Au from 68m depth, including 4m @ 25.9 g/t Au.
- New 1m resample results, confirm and upgrade previous high-grade gold intersection, returning:
 - 10m @ 2.7 g/t Au from surface, including 4m @ 4.9 g/t Au
- This current drill program is designed to follow-up on results from Zenith's maiden drill program that returned high-grade near surface gold results, including:
 - 13m @ 8.0 g/t Au & 3.2 g/t Ag from surface, including 6m @ 16.7 g/t Au & 5.3g/t Ag.
 - 5m @ 3.5 g/t Au & 54.3 g/t Ag from 64m, including 2m @ 8.0 g/t Au & 109.4 g/t Ag.
- High-grade gold mineralisation now outlined over 250m of strike and remaining open at depth and along strike to the north and south where recently completed RC drill holes have been logged as intersecting similar rock types and alteration to that hosting gold mineralisation.
- Assay results are pending for a further 12 recently completed RC drill holes.
- The company is currently assessing options to accelerate activities at Red Mountain including mobilising a diamond drill rig to site.

A major follow-up RC drill campaign is progressing well at the 100% owned Red Mountain gold project in Queensland (Figure 1). New results from a further 2 RC drill holes have now been received outlining a high-grade gold zone on the western flank of the Red Mountain breccia pipe. Drilling has continued to test along strike of the high-grade gold zone with a further 12 drill holes completed in this area, with most holes along trend intersecting similar rock types and alteration to that hosting the gold mineralisation.

In addition, another two drill holes of a planned initial 6 holes have also been completed on the north eastern side of the breccia pipe to test a coincident geochemical – geophysical target similar to that associated with the high-grade western gold zone. Rocks and alteration intersected in the north eastern zone so far are like those associated with gold mineralisation on the western flank.

CEO COMMENTS

Commenting on the current drilling activity, CEO Mick Clifford said: "These new assay results from hole 19 at Red Mountain are very pleasing, highlighting the high-grade nature of the gold mineralisation in fresh rock. The

Red Mountain project is continuing to deliver encouraging results and the Company is now assessing options to accelerate activities on site to unlock the projects potential.

The Company is currently drilling at two of its gold projects, Red Mountain in Queensland and Split Rocks in Western Australia and has already announced plans to drill an additional two high-quality targets - the Snook copper prospect, part of the Develin Creek project in Queensland and Jackadgery gold in New South Wales. These four projects form the core of the Company's exciting gold & copper project portfolio."

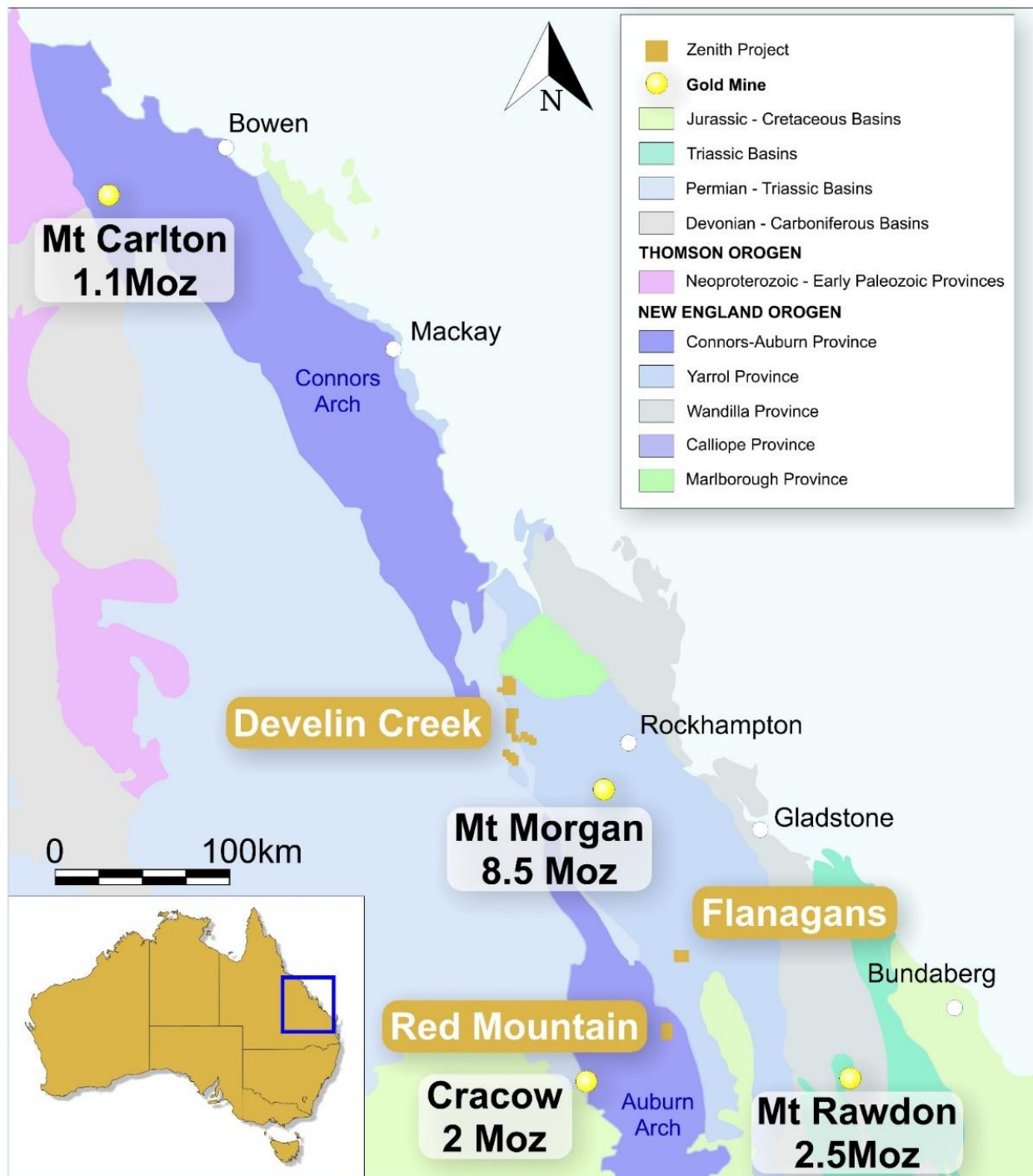


Figure 1: Red Mountain Project – Location Map

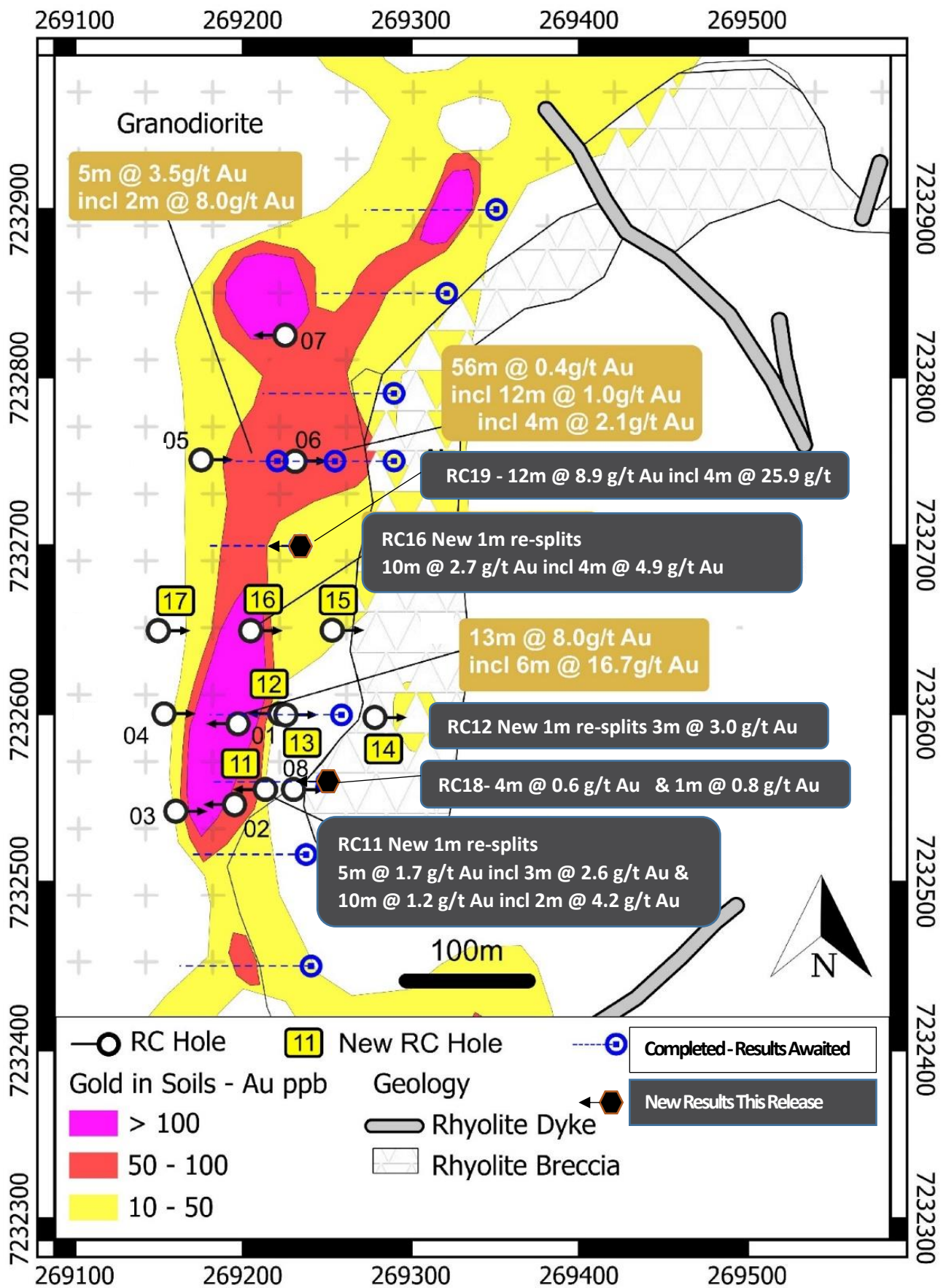


Figure 2: Red Mountain Plan Showing Significant New Results and Status of Drilling

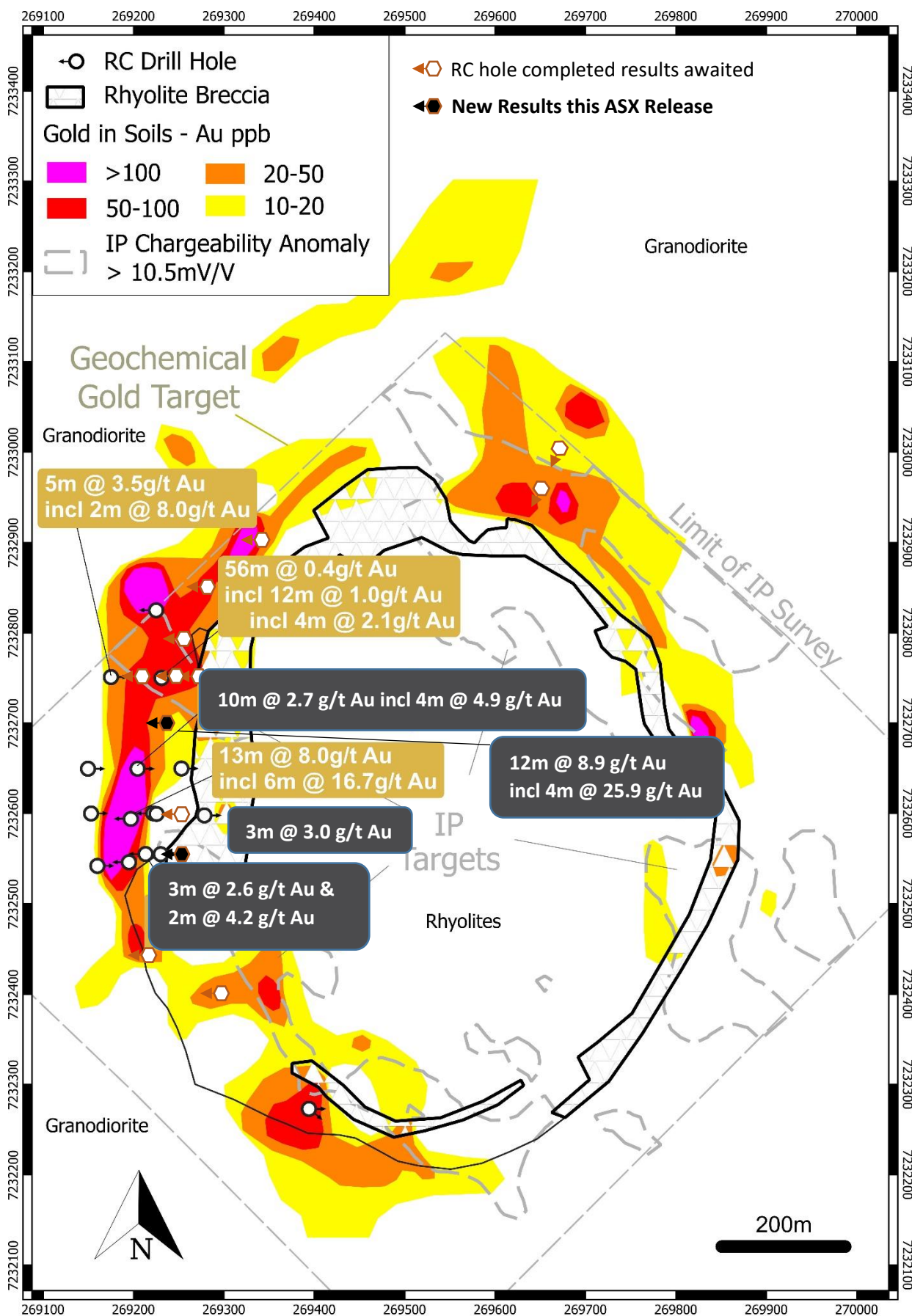


Figure 3: Red Mountain Plan Showing Significant Results and Drill Targets

Red Mountain - Drill Program Rationale

Results from drilling to date at the Red Mountain Gold Project outline a zone of high-grade near surface gold mineralisation in a steep easterly dipping zone hosted by altered granitoid rocks, on the western margin of a sub-vertical felsic volcanic breccia pipe. The project is in south east Queensland, lying about halfway between two gold mines Cracow (ASX:AUR) and Mount Rawdon (ASX:EVN) (Figure 1).

Mineralisation at Red Mountain is considered by Zenith to be analogous to known gold deposits in Queensland. Evidence includes a zoned system with geochemistry like that documented at third party owned Queensland gold deposits such as Mt Wright which is located 65km east of Charters Towers and the nearby Mount Rawdon Gold Mine.

The current drill program includes holes drilled east to west on 50m spaced sections, stepping out north and south of the zone of known mineralisation to provide approximately 500m of strike coverage (see planned drill holes on Figures 2 - 3). This area is part of a larger total target zone extending some 2.2 km around the rim of the breccia pipe (Figure 3).

For further background on the Red Mountain project refer to recent ASX releases by the Company on the 22nd July 2020, 3rd August 2020, 24th August 2020 and 9th September 2020).

Details of New Results

Sampling from the current drill campaign was completed on a routine 4m composite basis with selected 1m sampling based on visual estimates of alteration, sulphides and other geological criteria. Assaying of 1m samples for gold mineralised 4m composites will now be completed. Results for the initial samples from the holes ZRMRC018 & 019 are included along with new 1m resample results for hole ZRMRC011, 012, 016 & 017 and previously reported results in Table 1 & Table 2 below. Mineralised composite samples will now be resubmitted at 1m intervals for analysis of gold and silver.

Table 1: Significant Gold Intersections from Red Mountain

Hole	Original 1-4m Samples				1m Re-samples					Comments
	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Original Au Grade (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)	
ZRMRC001	0	14	14	5.5	0	13	13	8.0	3.2	Previously reported
incl	0	6	6	12.3	0	6	6	16.7	5.3	
ZRMRC002	0	6	6	0.6	0	3	3	0.7	0.2	
incl					1	2	1	1.2	0.5	
and	26	30	4	0.7				NSR		
ZRMRC003	67	68	1	0.8	67	68	1	0.8	10.2	
ZRMRC004				NSR						
ZRMRC005	64	69	5	3.5	64	69	5	3.5	54.3	
incl	64	66	2	8.0	64	66	2	8.0	109.4	
ZRMRC006	12	14	2	2.6	12	14	2	2.6	7.8	
and	25	29	4	0.9	26	27	1	3.1	13.6	
and	42	54	12	1.0	42	54	12	1.0	9.8	
incl	42	44	2	1.2	42	44	2	1.2	17.7	
and incl	47	48	1	0.6	47	48	1	0.6	13.5	
and incl	50	54	4	2.1	50	54	4	2.1	14.2	
incl	50	51	1	6.0	50	51	1	6.0	20.2	
and incl	53	54	1	2.0	53	54	1	2.0	26.5	
ZRMRC007	36	37	1	0.8	36	37	1	0.8	45.0	
ZRMRC008	64	65	1	0.4	64	65	1	0.4	65.1	
ZRMRC009				NSR				NSR		

ZRMRC010				NSR	43	44	1	0.0	51.6	
ZRMRC011	25	30	5	1.7						Previously Reported
incl	25	28	3	2.6						
and	35	43	8	1.4	37	47	10	1.2		
incl	35	39	4	2.4	37	41	4	2.4		New 1m results
incl					37	39	2	4.2		
ZRMRC012	15	16	1	0.4						
and	29	33	4	0.8						New 1m results
incl	32	33	1	1.5						
and	39	44	5	0.9	38	44	6	1.7		
incl					40	43	3	3.0		
incl	39	43	4	1.1						
and	77	80	3	0.5						Previously Reported
ZRMRC013				NSR						
ZRMRC014				NSR						
ZRMRC015				NSR						New 1m results
ZRMRC016	0	12	12	2.2	0	10	10	2.7		
incl	0	8	8	3.1	0	4	4	4.9		
incl					5	6	1	1.4		
incl					7	9	2	2.4		
ZRMRC017	77	78	1	1.0						Previously Reported
and	86	87	1	0.7						
and	99	101	2	0.9	100	101	1	1.0		
					107	111	4	0.4		New 1m results
incl					108	109	1	0.9		
and	116	118	2	1.9						
ZRMRC018	8	12	4	0.6						New results
	85	86	1	0.8						
ZRMRC019	12	16	4	0.6						
	56	60	4	1.6						
	68	80	12	8.8						
incl	68	72	4	25.9						
	104	108	4	0.6						

High-grade intersections are length weighted average grades with minimum cut -off grade of 1.0g/t Au and no internal dilution, whilst lower grade intersections are length weighted average grades with minimum cut-off grade of 0.4g/t Au and maximum internal dilution of 4m. High-grade silver with low gold reported above 30 g/t Ag cut-off grade.

Table 2 Red Mountain Drill Collars

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
ZRMRC001	RC	269197	7232594	360	79	270	-60
ZRMRC002	RC	269195	7232546	360	75	270	-60
ZRMRC003	RC	269160	7232542	360	75	90	-60
ZRMRC004	RC	269153	7232600	360	75	90	-60
ZRMRC005	RC	269175	7232751	360	73	90	-60
ZRMRC006	RC	269231	7232750	360	97	90	-60
ZRMRC007	RC	269225	7232825	360	73	270	-60
ZRMRC008	RC	269230	7232555	360	79	90	-60

ZRMRC009	RC	269394	7232273	360	64	130	-60
ZRMRC010	RC	269394	7232273	360	90	90	-60
ZRMRC011	RC	269218	7232555	359	151	270	-60
ZRMRC012	RC	269224	7232600	362	145	270	-60
ZRMRC013	RC	269226	7232599	363	151	90	-60
ZRMRC014	RC	269275	7232596	364	127	90	-60
ZRMRC015	RC	269253	7232650	366	151	90	-60
ZRMRC016	RC	269207	7232649	364	145	90	-60
ZRMRC017	RC	269151	7232650	363	127	90	-60
ZRMRC018	RC	269250	7232560	360	140	270	-60
ZRMRC019	RC	269235	7232700	360	157	270	-60

Authorised for release by the Zenith Minerals Limited Board of Directors – 21st September 2020

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About Zenith

Zenith has a vision to build a gold and base metals business with a team of proven project finders. Focus is on 100% owned Zenith projects, whilst partners progress multiple additional opportunities using third party funds.

Zenith is continuing to focus on its core Australian gold and copper projects including:

- **Red Mountain Gold Project** in Queensland (100% owned) where ongoing drilling is following-up the high-grade near surface gold and silver intersected in the maiden drill program (ASX Release 3rd August 2020), including:
 - 13m @ 8.0 g/t Au & 3.2 g/t Ag from surface, incl. 6m @ 16.7 g/t Au & 5.3g/t Ag
 - 5m @ 3.5 g/t Au & 54.3 g/t Ag from 64m, incl. 2m @ 8.0 g/t Au & 109.4 g/t Ag
- **Split Rocks Gold Project** in Western Australia (100% owned), where recent drilling returned, high-grade near surface gold mineralisation at multiple targets (ASX Release 5th August 2020), including:
 - Dulcie North: 32m @ 9.4 g/t Au, incl 9m @ 31.4 g/t Au with the highest individual 1m sample returning 199.2 g/t Au.
 - Dulcie Laterite Pit:
 - 2m @ 14.5 g/t Au, incl. 1m @ 20.8 g/t Au,
 - 18m @ 2.0 g/t Au (EOH) incl. 1m @ 23.7 g/t Au &
 - 2m @ 4.7 g/t Au incl. 1m @ 8.3 g/t Au (zone open to south for 900m, north and down dip to west).
 - Estrela Prospect: 2m @ 9.8 g/t Au (open to north & south)
 - Dulcie Far North: 5m @ 5.6 g/t Au incl. 4m @ 6.8 g/t Au
- **Develin Creek Copper-Zinc Project** in Queensland (100% owned) – maiden drill test of the new Snook copper target located 30km south of Zenith's JORC resources planned for October 2020.
- **Jackadgery Gold Project** in New South Wales (option to earn initial 90%), historic trenching returned 160m @ 1.2 g/t Au. No drilling to date. Zenith planning maiden drill test (ASX Release 10th September 2020)
- **Flanagans Gold & Copper Project** in Queensland (100% owned) - further sampling required to define a drill target.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Clifford, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and an employee of Zenith Minerals Limited. Mr Clifford 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 as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Clifford consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Material ASX Releases Previously Released

The Company has released all material information that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Reserves, Economic Studies and Production for the Company's Projects on a continuous basis to the ASX and in compliance with JORC 2012. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the content of this ASX release and that the material assumptions and technical parameters remain unchanged.

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 (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.</i>	Assays received for 19 reverse circulation drill holes totalling 2,074m of total 31 holes completed.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	1m drill samples collected via a cyclone were split through riffle splitter. Routine sampling on 4m composites via spear sampling of the 1m riffle split samples. Selected 1m intervals were assayed as 1m samples based on visual logging of alteration and sulphide content.
	<i>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 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>	Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m to 4m samples from which 2 to 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay
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>	Reverse circulation
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Drill chips were sieved and logged by a qualified geologist on site, data recorded in field on paper logs and transferred to digital database
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Drilling produced generally dry samples with excellent recoveries, all 1m samples were riffle split on site and selected interval were 4m composite sampled using a spear from the 1m riffle splits to ensure a representative sample was collected for assay
	<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>	No indications of sample bias based on results to date

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>	Drill chips were sieved and logged by a qualified geologist on site. No reporting of resources.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Drill chips logging is qualitative. Representative chip samples collected and stored in 20 compartment plastic chip trays and photographed.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All intervals logged and sampled
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Samples riffle split
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples were analysed at ALS Laboratories in Brisbane, the samples were crushed, pulverised and assayed by gold using fire assay and silver by ICP-AES.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	~2 to 3kg of drill sample was crushed and pulverised and a sub-sample was taken in the laboratory and analysed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation - continued	<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>	1m resampling of selected mineralised 2 and 4m composites to be completed
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Each sample was 2kg to 3kg in weight which is appropriate to test for the grain size of material.
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>	The samples were crushed and assayed for gold using fire assay, which is considered a near total technique
	<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>	No geophysical tools used this sampling program
	<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>	Certified reference material and blanks was included in each sample batch and appropriate levels of precision and accuracy. In addition, a barren feldspar flush was run before and after each 1m resample analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Company personnel have observed the assayed samples
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinning

	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Field data were all recorded in field note books and sample record books and then entered into a database
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments were made.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<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>	Sample location is based on GPS coordinates +/-5m accuracy
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used to compile data was MGA94 Zone 56
<i>Location of data points - continued</i>	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topography control is +/- 10m.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drill holes shown in Figures 2 to 3 and Table 1.
	<i>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.</i>	The data alone will not be used to estimate mineral resource or ore reserve
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Results are reported as length weighted average composites at a minimum cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t Au or if silver only 30g/t Ag (refer to Table 1). Over range >100g/t Ag re-assayed using a 4 acid digest ICP-AES.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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>	Orientation of mineralisation is unsure at this stage and therefore true widths are uncertain, however drill holes were designed and orientated to intersect geological contacts, mapped veins and structures and IP geophysical chargeability anomalies normal to strike and therefore are more likely than not to represent near true widths
	<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>	As above
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were kept in numbered and secured bags until delivered to the laboratory
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling techniques are consistent with industry standards

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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>	The Red Mountain Project is located within the 100% Zenith owned exploration permit for minerals EPM 26384. The project is located within private grazing properties.
	<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 tenements are 100% held by Zenith and are in good standing with no known impediment to future granting of a mining lease.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	South Pine Mines Pty Ltd undertook regional scale reconnaissance rock chip sampling and a systematic stream sediment sampling program focused around the Rossmore silver occurrence from 1981 to 1982. Several companies held the ground in the following decades focusing on the porphyry copper / epithermal potential of the area with Archer Resources Limited the only company to have reported on ground exploration activity on the area of interest being reported herewith by Zenith. Anomalous silver and gold in soils was reported by Archer Resources Limited which has subsequently been confirmed by Zenith.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Based on the initial site visit and preliminary evidence the geological setting and geochemical association at Red Mountain is indicative of an epizonal intrusion related gold deposit like the Mt Rawdon gold mine.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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>	Refer to Tables 1 & 2
	<i>o easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i>	
	<i>o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i>	
	<i>o dip and azimuth of the hole</i>	
	<i>o down hole length and interception depth</i>	
	<i>o 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>	<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>	No high-grade cutting
	<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>	High-grade intersections are length weighted average grades with minimum cut -off grade of 1.0g/t Au and no internal dilution, whilst lower grade intersections are length weighted average grades with minimum cut-off grade of 0.4g/t Au and maximum internal dilution of 4m.

<i>Data aggregation methods - continued</i>	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents used.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Refer below
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	The intersections except holes ZRMRC005 & 006 are down hole lengths. The orientation of mineralisation is interpreted as steep easterly dipping.
	<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>	As above
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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>	Refer to descriptions and diagrams in body of text, cross sections provided in ASX Release 24 th August 2020.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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>	Refer to descriptions and diagrams in body of text
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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>	No other meaningful or material exploration data to be reported at this stage
<i>Further work</i>	<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>	Follow-up drill planning in progress.
	<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>	Refer to figures in body of report.