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Black Flag, WA

Latest gold intersection provides more evidence of large mineralised system

Key Points

- **Latest assay at the Black Flag Gold Project near Kalgoorlie returns 8m @ 1.2g/t**
- **This intersection extends the previously-reported result of 4m @ 7.5g/t, extending the total intersection to 12m @ 3.2g/t from 116m**
- **Diamond drilling at Black Flag also intersects extensive zone of alteration associated with previously reported drill holes, including 8m @ 2.2g/t Au from 60m**
- **The combination of these mineralised intersections, the extensive alteration identified, the area's structural complexity and proximity to both the Zuleika Shear Zone and the Abattoir Fault provides increasing evidence that Black Flag hosts a significant mineralised system**

DGO Gold (ASX code: DGO) is pleased to advise that follow-up diamond drilling conducted on the Company's Black Flag tenements located approximately 20km north-west of Kalgoorlie in WA has extended the previously-reported zone of significant gold mineralisation.

Hole BFRC0005, which was reported as intersecting 4m @ 7.5g/t Au from 116m to EOH (see *ASX announcement 22 October 2019*) has now been extended to 12m @ 3.2g/t Au from 116m.

The diamond drilling program consisted of a diamond tail on BFRD005 (72m) and two additional diamond holes, BFDD0001 (282.2m) and BFDD0002 (306.8m), located 40m and 120m east of BFRD0005 respectively. A total of 624m of diamond HQ3 and NQ2 coring was completed to test for extensions at depth to the intersections in BFRC0005 and BFRC0014 (8m @ 2.2g/t Au from 60m – *DGO ASX announcement 8 November 2019*).

The drilling to date has outlined an extensive sheared alteration zone undercover with pervasive silica±chlorite±carbonate±sericite alteration and gold mineralisation associated with disseminated sulphide, pyritic stringers and quartz veining within the sequence of intermediate volcanics of the Black Flag Group.

A review of all drilling at Black Flag highlighted strong gold mineralisation intersected in historical Paddington Gold drill hole PMPC0798 (2m @ 8.2g/t Au from 58m to end of hole) *(WAMEX Open File Report A94950)* 300m north-east of BFRD0005 (refer Figure 2). The mineralisation in PMPC0798 is yet to be followed up.

DGO Executive Chairman, Eduard Eshuys said: *"Black Flag is a highly promising exploration target. While recent diamond drilling assay results have been mixed, the strength and extent of the alteration identified in these rocks, coupled with the area's structural complexity and proximity to both the Zuleika Shear Zone and the Abattoir Fault suggests we have drilled into a significant mineralised system. We now need to establish where we are in the system, the controls and where we need to be."*

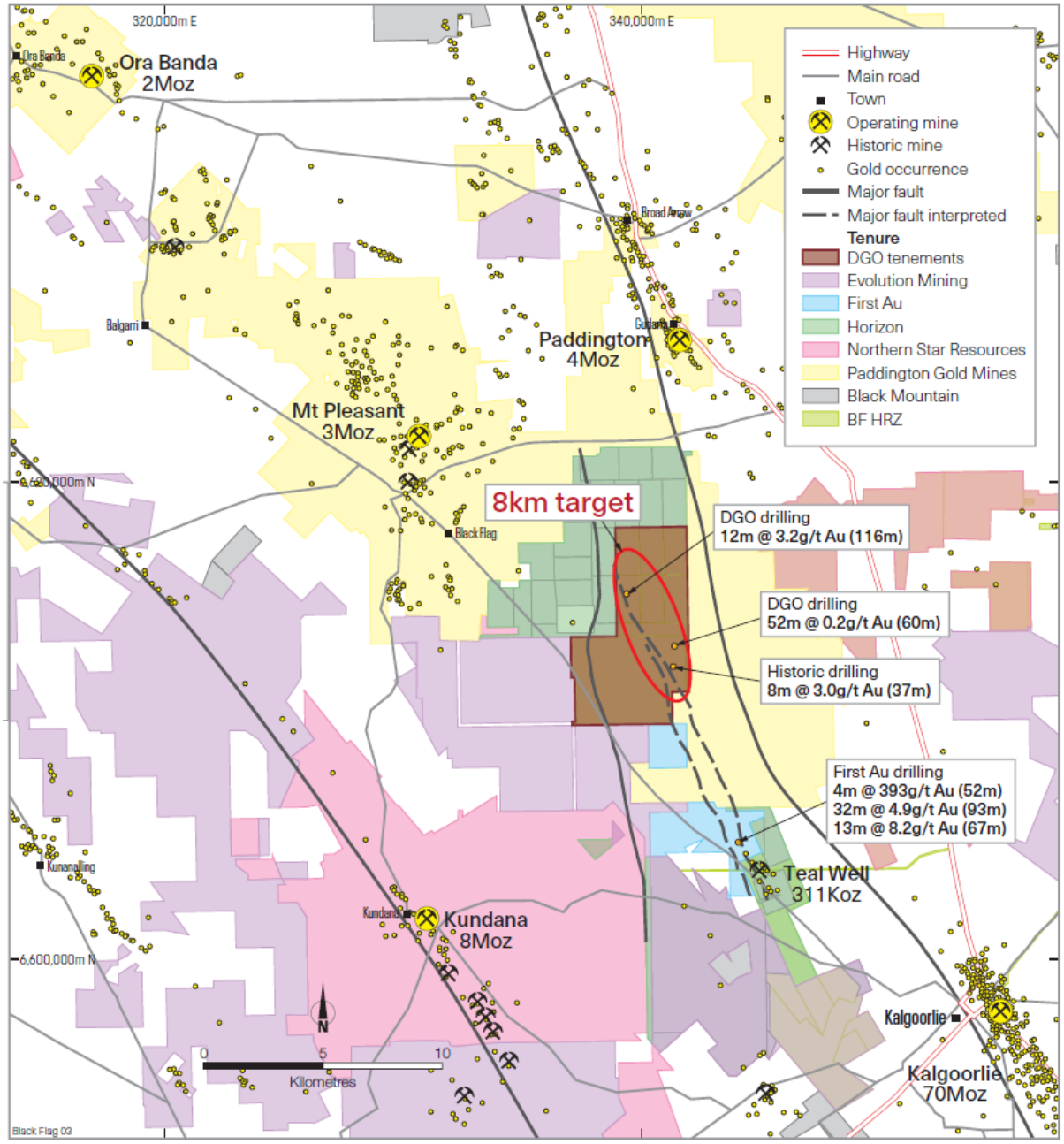

Figure 1: Black Flag Geology and Tenement Location Plan

Black Flag Background

DGO's Black Flag tenements are approximately seven kilometres north-northwest of Horizon Minerals' Teal Well open pit. This mine produced 21,800 ounces of gold at a grade of 3.2g/t. Mineral resources at Teal, Peyes Farm and Jacques Find total 4.25 million tonnes at 2.1g/t Au for 289,000 ounces *(IRC Quarterly Activities Report 30 June 2019)*. The mineralisation is hosted in a series of semi-parallel shears within Black Flag felsic volcanics and sediments defining a +200 metre wide northwest trending, mineralised structural corridor which trends into First Au Limited's tenements then onto DGO's tenements to the north.

High grade gold mineralisation was discovered in 2018 by First Au at Gimlet immediately north of Teal Well. A mineral resource of 68,700 ounces at a grade of 3.3g/t Au has been established *(FAU: ASX announcement 7 May 2019)* and high-grade diamond core results including 32m at 4.9g/t Au from 93m have subsequently been reported *(FAU: ASX announcement 28 May 2019*).

Gold mineralisation is evident in DGO's Black Flag tenure from historical wide spaced air core drilling conducted by Placer Dome Asia Pacific from 2002 to 2006 *(WAMEX Open File Reports A67339, A70545 and A72446)* and Paddington Gold Mine in 2011 and 2012 *(WAMEX Open File Report A94950).* While much of the historical aircore drilling in the area is shallow and has failed to penetrate below the transported cover, a number of anomalous intersections in saprolite above Black Flag Bed sediments and in felsic intrusives have been intersected including:

- 4m at 2.2g/t Au from 48m (MRAC224);
- 8m at 3.0g/t Au from 37m (BFLA 369); and
- 2m @ 8.2g/t Au from 58m to bottom of hole (PMPC0798).

RC hole PMPC0798 is located approximately 300 north-east of BFRD0005 and supports the hypothesis that north-east trending structures are controlling the gold mineralisation. The drilling also defined a +3 kilometre long, north-northwest trending gold-in-saprolite mineralised zone in the east of DGO's tenements. Much of this early drilling was relatively shallow with an average vertical depth of 30m. The depth of transported cover over a poorly developed weathering profile limited the depth of penetration and effectiveness of that drilling.

Deeper reverse circulation drilling by DGO in December 2016 along the gold-in-saprolite zone intersected wide zones of moderate to weak shearing on felsic volcanics. The drill holes intersected broad zones of anomalous gold including 40m @ 0.2g/t Au from 20m in hole BFRC0001 and 52m @ 0.2g/t Au from 60m in BFRC0002 *(DGO Quarterly Activities Report 31 December 2016)*. Recent interpretation of regional airborne magnetic data shows that potential extensions of the north-northwest trending Teal-Gimlet structural corridor extend for six kilometres within DGO's tenements. This structural interpretation suggests that previous DGO RC holes were sited too far east to effectively test the extensions of the Teal-Gimlet mineralised corridor. Within DGO's ground, the structure is largely untested by historical drilling. Support for mineralisation on the structure is evident in drilling on the adjacent Paddington Gold Mines' tenements to the south. Previous drill intercepts on the interpreted position of the shear extension in this area included:

- 16m @ 1.9g/t Au from 20m (hole ASAC 062); and
- 3m @ 2.5g/t Au from 37m (ASAC 073) *(WAMEX Open File Report A67142)*

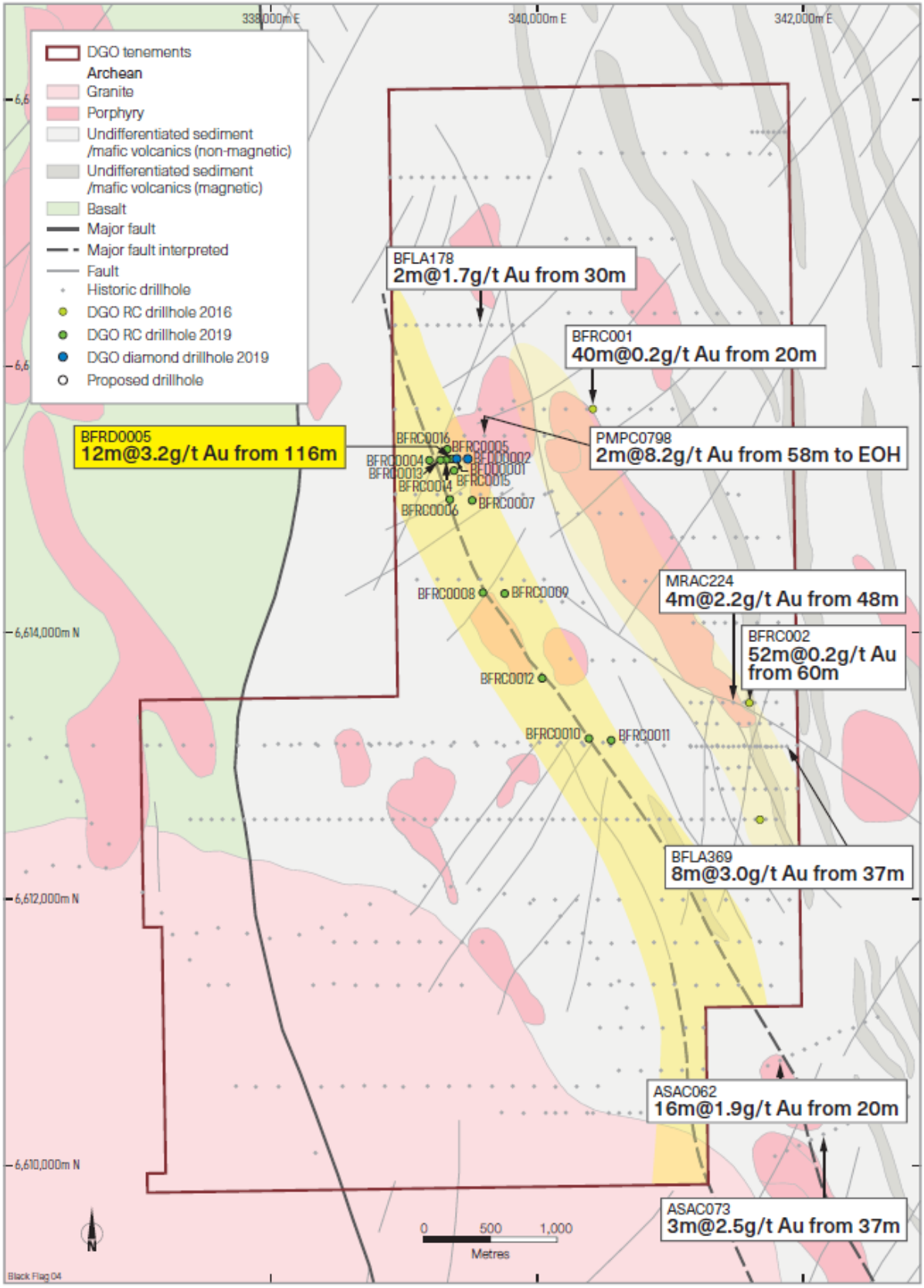

Figure 2: Black Flag – Geology Structure and Drill Hole Location Plan

Eduard Eshuys
Executive Chairman

Competent person statement

Exploration or technical information in this release has been prepared by David Hamlyn, who is the General Manager - Exploration of DGO Gold Limited and a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hamlyn has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation 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" (the JORC Code). Mr Hamlyn consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which it appears.

DGO GOLD

DGO's strategy is to build a portfolio of Western Australian gold discovery opportunities primarily through strategic equity investment and also through tenement acquisition and joint ventures. DGO seeks to identify and invest in gold discovery opportunities that meet three key criteria:

Low-finding cost – Brownfield gold discovery opportunities where finding costs are assessed to be comparable to the brownfields average of $20 per ounce.

Potential for scale – Initial resource potential of greater than 3 million ounces, required to support successful development.

Upside Optionality – Potential for long term resource growth well beyond 3 million ounces and potential for upside surprise via either a world class discovery (+5 million ounces) or substantial high grade mineralization.

DGO holds strategic gold and copper/gold exploration land positions in Western Australia and South Australia where it would expect to participate as a funded joint venture partner or shareholder by way of equity exchange.

The Company's exploration strategy is led by veteran gold geologist, Executive Chairman, Eduard Eshuys, supported by a specialist consultant team comprising, Professor Ross Large AO, former head of the Centre for Ore Deposits and Earth Sciences (CODES), Professor Neil Phillips, former head of Minerals at CSIRO and a specialist in Witwatersrand basin gold mineralization, Dr Stuart Bull, a sedimentary basin and Zambian Copper Belt specialist, and Barry Bourne of Terra Resources, a highly experienced mineral exploration geophysicist.

Hole ID	Grid ID	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Tenement
BFRD0005	GDA94-51	339360	6615301	-60	270	349	192.0	P24/4992
BFDD0001	GDA94-51	339399	6615301	-60	270	345	282.2	P24/4992
BFDD0002	GDA94-51	339478	6615298	-60	270	347	306.8	P24/4992

Note: BFRC0005 renamed BFRD0005 following extension with 72m of NQ2 core.

Table 1: DGO Black Flag Diamond Drill Hole Summary.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
BFRD0005	97	98	1	0.20
	100	101	1	0.25
	111	112	1	0.22
	116	128	12	3.27
	145	146	1	0.28
BFDD0001	150	153	3	0.34
	158	160	2	1.56
	186	187	1	1.23
	206	207	1	0.40
	253	254	1	0.25
	265	266	1	0.25
BFDD0002	97	98	1	0.24
	154	155	1	0.33
	161	169	8	0.32
	282	283	1	0.27

Table 2: Significant intercepts >= 0.2g/t Au for DGO Black Flag Drilling

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

The following Table 1 relates to reverse circulation and diamond core drilling conducted over DGO Gold Limited's Black Flag tenements from October to December 2019.

(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. 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.*	• The Reverse Circulation (RC) was designed to test potential extensions of the NNW trending Gimlet-Teal shear structures into DGO's tenements. The Gimlet-Teal gold mineralisation is centred approximately 7km south of DGO's tenements. Initial RC holes drilled on 160m spacing on 300 to 500m spaced traverses across the Gimlet-Teal extension corridor intersected mineralisation in the north and follow-up RC and diamond drilling (DD) was conducted to test for extensions to the mineralisation. All drill holes were angled at 60° towards grid West (270° mag.). • Prior to drilling the drill whole locations were pegged using hand held GPS units. After drilling, all drill whole locations are picked up using a Garmin hand held GPS. All RC recovered samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. RC drill holes were not down hole surveyed. Diamond drilling was NQ2 core (50.6mm dia). Core recovery was generally 100% and all holes were down hole surveyed by the drilling contractor using a Reflex EZ sprint gyroscope. • All RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals Samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample. Initial assays were performed on 4m composite samples collected by spear sampling of individual 1m sample piles and composited into 4m samples of proximately 3.5kg weight. Composite samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then analysed by aqua regia digestion using method AR25/eMS01 for gold and AR25/OM for arsenic. Individual 1m RC and DD samples were analysed for gold by fire assay utilising a 50g charge (FA50/E04).
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).*	• All RC drilling employed a face sampling hammer with a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit. DD employed NQ2 core with nominal diameter of 50.6mm BFDD0001 and BFDD0002 were drilled with HQ triple-tube (HQ3) in the oxidised zone, 71.0m and 71.6m respectively and NQ2 to end of hole, 282.2m and 306.8m. The diamond tail on hole BFRC0005 was drilled NQ2 from 120m to 192m.
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.*	• All RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis in the field and addressed in consultation with the drillers to ensure the best representative sample is collected. DD core length is measured for each drill run and depth recorded on core blocks. Core is orientated and length of core recovered between each core block is recorded. In general core recovery was 100%. Any core loss is recorded on logs. • RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximise recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximise sample recovery. DD core recovery was generally 100%. • No study of sample recovery vs gold grade has been conducted. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource*	• All RC samples are geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralization, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present.

	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.*	Where possible DD core is orientated and geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralization, shearing/foliation. Structural measurements (dip and strike) are recorded for orientated veining and foliation. • Where required the logging records the abundance of specific minerals or the amount of alteration (including weathering) using defined ranges. Each core tray is photographed, wet and dry. • The entire length (100%) of each RC and DD hole is logged. Where no sample is returned due to voids or loss of sample it is recorded in the log and the sampling sheet.
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 instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• DD core is orientated, marked in 1m intervals and a centre line drawn on the core representing the bottom of the hole. Core is cut along the left side of the central orientation line in intervals to be sampled and the left-hand side of the halved core is sampled to each whole 1m depth mark, i.e. looking down the hole the right side is sampled. • All RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. The drilling method is designed to maximize sample recovery and representative splitting of samples. The drilling method utilises high pressure air and boosters where required to keep water out of the hole when possible to maintain a dry sample. • The sample preparation technique for all samples follows industry best practice, by an accredited laboratory. The techniques and practices are appropriate for the type and style of mineralization. RC and DD samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 25g aqua regia digestion (composite samples) or 50g fire assay (1m RC and DD samples). • RC and DD samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. No blanks or standards were inserted into the sample stream by DGO. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. DGO inserts duplicate samples every 20th RC sample. • Field duplicate RC samples were collected every 20th sample. DD core is consistently sampled along the same side of the halved core. • The sample sizes are standard industry practice sample size collected under standard industry conditions and by standard methods and are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness of mineralisation which might be encountered at this project.
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.*	• The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are standard industry practice and are appropriate for the testing of the style of gold mineralisation being explored. • Geophysical tools were not used in this program. • The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory has 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 1 standard and 1 blank per 50 assays. DGO submitted field duplicate samples every 20th RC sample but did not submit additional blanks and standards for this program
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.*	• The holes are logged by an independent geological contractor and the sampling, logging anddrilling conditions are reviewed DGO's General Manager to verify the field sampling and logging regime and the correlation of mineralised zones with assay results and lithology. • No twinned drill holes were drilled in this campaign. • Primary data is sent from the field to DGO's Administration Geologist who imports the data into the industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.

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.*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a hand held GPS unit. No down hole surveys were carried out on RC holes. Downhole surveys, recording dip and azimuth at 5m intervals were conducted using a Reflex EZ Sprint gyroscope on all DD holes. • All drill hole collars are MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used (drill collar RL) was obtained from hand held GPS and is adequate for the reporting of initial exploration results.
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 nominal drill spacing is 80m x 40m. • This report is for the reporting of exploration results derived from initial drilling programs. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to support quotation of exploration results and indications of gold mineralisation. The data is not intended to be used to define mineral resources at this stage. • Compositing has been utilised in part in RC drill holes where 4m composite samples were collected by spear sampling of individual 1m sample piles. DD sampling was conducted by compositing drill core over 1m intervals over sampled sections.
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 drilling is to grid west to examine a potential NNW trending mineralising structures, perpendicular to the drilling direction. Geophysical interpretations support the drilling direction and sampling method. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by DGO personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an DGO generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external or third-party audits or reviews have been completed.

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 results reported in this Announcement are on granted Prospecting Licences held by Yandan Gold Mines Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of DGO Gold Limited. • At this time the tenement is in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate, other than those set out by statutory requirements which have not yet been applied for.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to DGO's exploration activities. Previous parties have completed RAB and aircore drilling, auger geochemical surveys and geophysical data collection and interpretation. This report makes reference to historical drilling and comments on exploration results collected by DGO.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Economic gold mineralisation in the Black Flag area is predominately associated shear structures. There are no historical workings within the area of this drilling campaign.

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*
		• The drill holes reported in this Announcement have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections are reported in this announcement.
		• Easting and northing are in MGA94 Zone 51
		• RL is AHD
		• Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal (i.e. a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°). Azimuth is

	○ *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 understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by approximately 1° in this project area • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. • No results have been excluded from this report.
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 high-grade cuts have been applied to assay results. RC and DD assay results are distance weighted using 1m for each assay. • Intersections are reported if the interval is at least 2m wide at 0.1g/t Au grade for this first pass drilling program. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
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 intersection width is measured down the hole trace, it may not represent the true width. • DD had demonstrated multiple vein/foliation orientations and the geometry of the mineralisation is not known at this stage. • All drill results within this announcement are downhole intervals only and the true with is not yet determined.
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.*	• A drill hole location plan is contained within this 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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All drill holes completed are included in the results Table 1 in the Announcement.
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.*	• Reference to other relevant exploration data if used is contained in the Announcement.
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.*	• Future exploration is dependent on review of the current drilling results. • Future drilling will be proposed following review of the current results and interpretation of structural trends from regional geophysical data.