Carnaby

LADY FANNY PROSPECT - LFRC008 40m @ 1.0% Cu FROM SURACE AND 11m @ 1.7% Cu FROM 71m

Carnaby Resources Limited (ASX: CNB) (**Carnaby** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce additional drill results from the Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project in Mt Isa, Queensland.

Highlights

- Strong assay results have been received from a further six holes drilled at **Lady Fanny and Burke & Wills Prospects** defining a strike length of >200m each prospect, and completely open in all directions. All holes intersected significant shallow high grade copper gold mineralisation. Significant results include;

LADY FANNY PROSPECT

- **LFRC008 – 40m @ 1.0% Cu, 0.1 g/t Au from Surface**
  - **Incl. 13m @ 1.5% Cu, 0.1 g/t Au from 20m**
  - **And 11m @ 1.7% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au from 71m**
  - **Incl. 4m @ 3.6% Cu, 0.1 g/t Au from 72m**
- **LFRC021 – 10m @ 1.2% Cu, 0.1 g/t Au from 10m**
  - **Incl. 2m @ 4.8% Cu, 0.4 g/t Au from 13m**

BURKE & WILLS PROSPECT

- **BWRC006 – 5m @ 2.2% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au from 44m**
  - **Incl. 1m @ 8.8% Cu, 0.4 g/t Au from 46m**

BWRC005 – 4m @ 2.1% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au from 41m

NIL DESPERANDUM PROSPECT

- **Extensive Induced Polarisation (IP) surveys are commencing today testing for the southwest extension of the spectacular discovery hole NLDD044 of 41m @ 4.1% copper, 0.5 g/t gold (Figure 4).**

The Company's Managing Director, Rob Watkins commented:

"The Lady Fanny, Burke & Wills and Nil Desperandum discoveries are rapidly emerging as a major new and vastly underexplored Iron Oxide Copper Gold corridor with untold size potential. We are looking forward to the commencement of the IP geophysical surveys today and the start of drilling by week's end."

ASX Announcement

17 January 2022

Fast Facts

Shares on Issue 125.2M

Market Cap (@ $1.62) $203M

Cash $5.6M[1]

[1]As of 30 September 2021

Board and Management

Peter Bowler, Non-Exec Chairman

Rob Watkins, Managing Director

Greg Barrett, Non-Exec Director & Company Secretary

Paul Payne, Non-Exec Director

Company Highlights

- Proven and highly credentialed management team
- Tight capital structure and strong cash position
- Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project, numerous camp scale IOCG deposits over 1,022 km^2 of tenure
- Projects near to De Grey's Hemi gold discovery on 442 km^2 of highly prospective tenure
- 100% ownership of the Tick Hill Gold Project (granted ML's) in Qld, historically one of Australia highest grade and most profitable gold mines producing 511 koz at 22 g/t gold

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GREATER DUCHESS COPPER GOLD PROJECT

LADY FANNY PROSPECT (CARNABY 100%)

Results from the four remaining RC holes drilled at Lady Fanny at the end of 2021 have all recorded strong high-grade copper gold results (Figure 1, 2, 3 & 4, Table 2). Significant results include;

LFRC008

- **40m @ 1.0% Cu, 0.1g/t Au from Surface**
  including 13m @ 1.5% Cu, 0.1 g/t Au from 20m
  and 11m @ 1.7% Cu, 0.2g/t Au from 71m
  including 4m @ 3.6% Cu, 0.1g/t Au from 72m

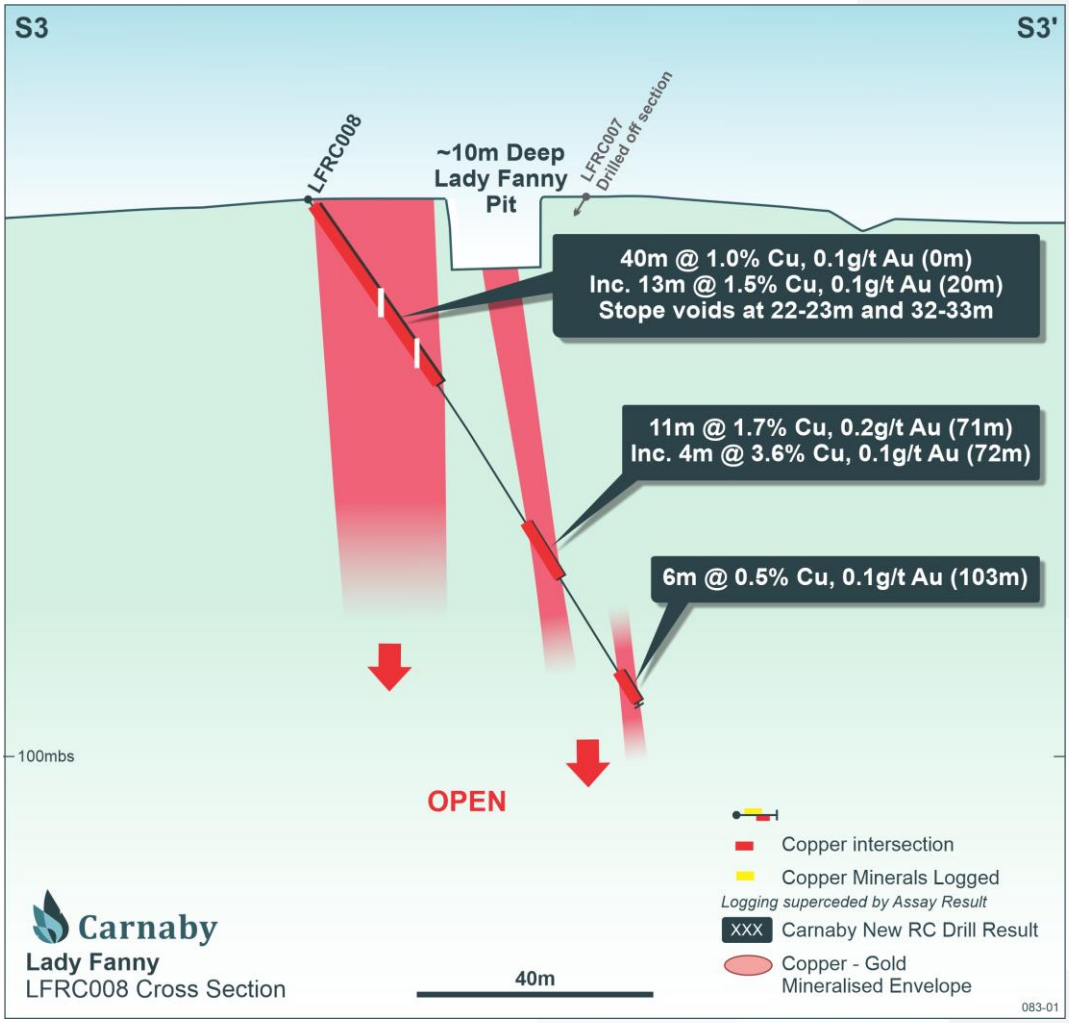

Figure 1. Lady Fanny Drill Section showing new drill result from LFRC008.

LFRC008 was drilled under the ~10m deep Lady Fanny east pit intersecting two significant parallel lodes with high grade copper and gold mineralisation over broad widths (Figure 1). Shallow workings were intersected in the top part of the hole where stope voids were recorded from 22-23m and 32-33m (Figure 3). Mineralisation was intersected from the start of the hole and additional drilling is required to step back and test the full width of mineralisation at the surface.

LFRC022

- **25m @ 0.7% Cu, 0.1 g/t Au from 0m**

  5m @ 1.0% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au from 44m

  14m @ 0.8% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au from 70m

  Including 5m @ 1.3% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au from 70m

LFRC022 was drilled under the ~10m deep Lady Fanny east pit intersecting two significant parallel lodes with broad widths of copper and gold mineralisation intersected (Figure 2). Mineralisation was intersected from the start of the hole and additional drilling is required to step back and test the full width of the western mineralised shoot. LFRC022 was drilled on section and up dip from LFRC009 which intersected **27m @ 2.8% copper, 0.8 g/t gold** from 61m (see ASX release 13 January 2022).

LFRC021

- **10m @ 1.2% Cu, 0.1 g/t Au from 10m**

  Including 2m @ 4.8% Cu, 0.4 g/t Au from 13m

LFRC004

- **7m @ 1.3% Cu, 0.05 g/t Au from 31m**

  Including 3m @ 2.4% Cu, 0.04g/t Au from 31m

LFRC021 and **LFRC004** were drilled south of the main Lady Fanny workings and have intersected a continuous lode horizon now defined by drilling over greater than 200m strike. The Lady Fanny line of lode remains completely open south of LFRC021 where the outcropping mineralisation tracks under shallow alluvium and remains completely undrilled.

The Lady Fanny prospect is rapidly emerging as a significant IOCG discovery only 3 km north of the spectacular Nil Desperandum discovery. To date first pass RC drilling has only scoped out the southern 200m strike of the workings where every drill hole has intersected significant mineralisation and broad zones of copper gold mineralisation in some stunning drill intersections. Extensive workings exist for a further 200m strike north from the closest drilling and remain undrilled due only to the drill rig not completing the planned program prior to the Christmas break.

Carnaby plans to complete a major drill out of the Lady Fanny prospect over the 400m known strike and explore for lateral and depth extensions using IP geophysics for targeting which has proved very successful at Nil Desperandum and is yet to be trialled at Lady Fanny.

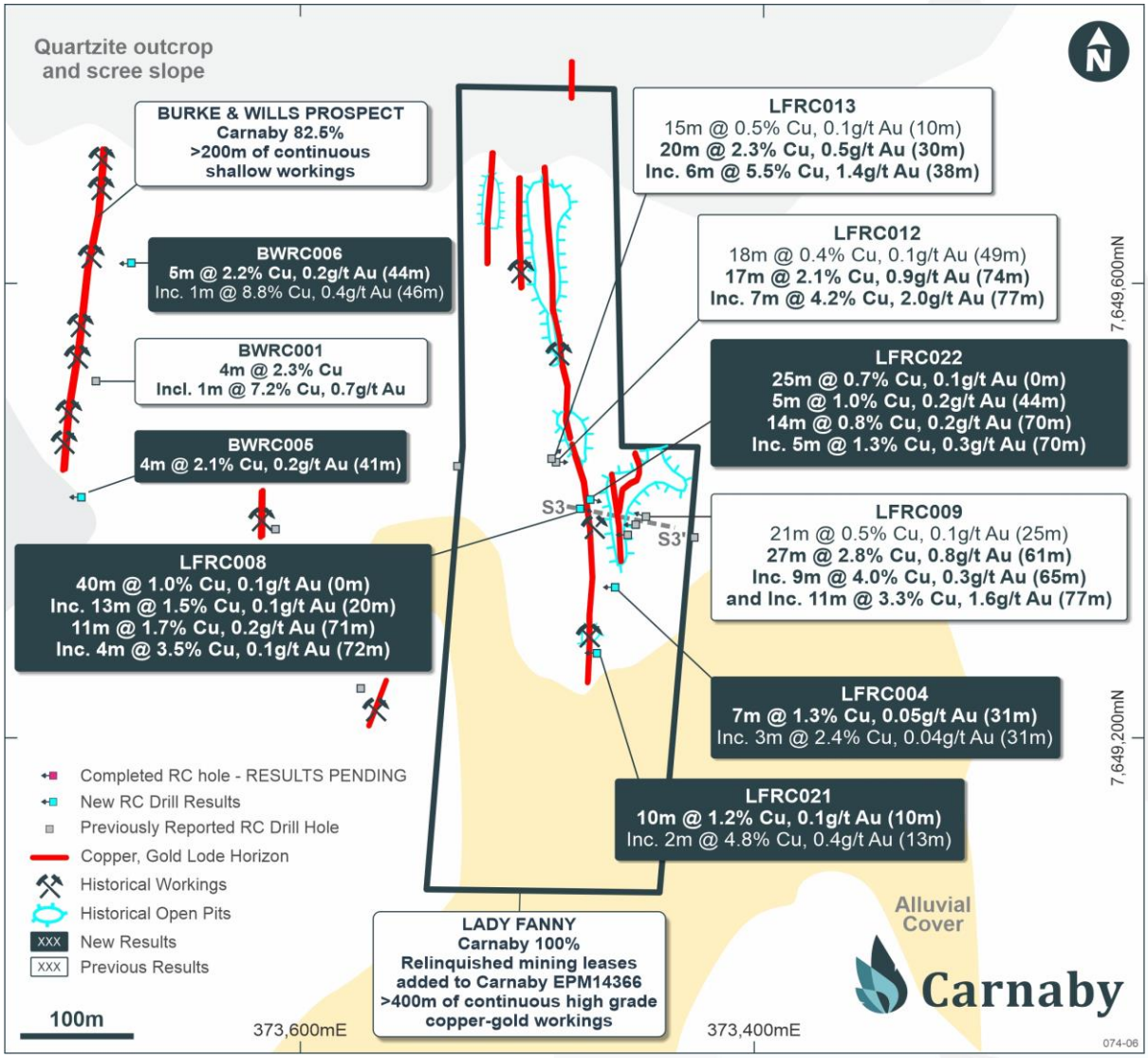

Figure 2. Plan of Lady Fanny and Burke & Wills Showing location of new drill results.

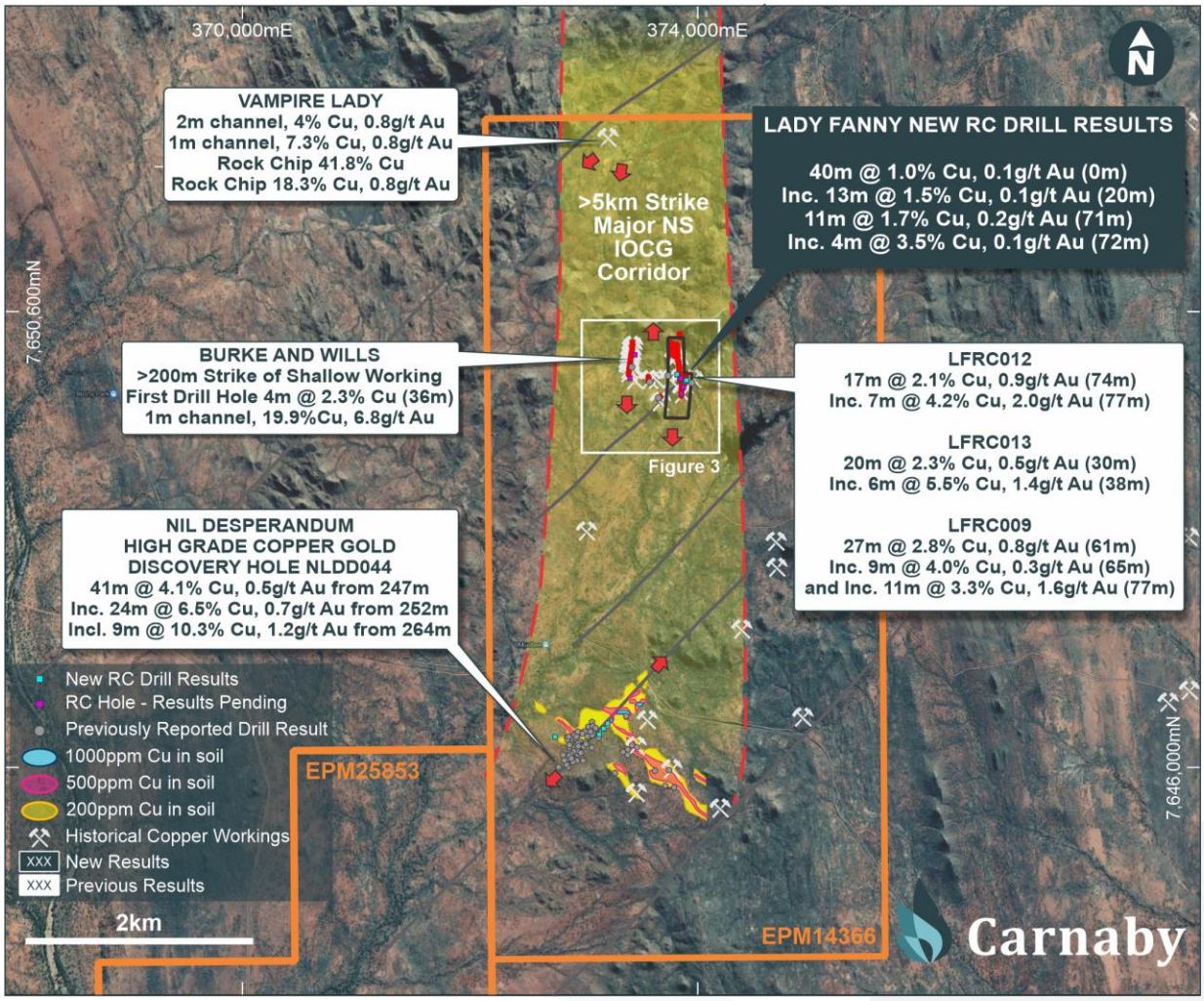

Figure 3. Plan showing location of Lady Fanny and Nil Desperandum IOCG corridor.

BURKE & WILLS PROSPECT (CARNABY 82.5%)

The Burke & Wills prospect is located approximately 400m west of Lady Fanny, representing a parallel north south striking outcropping copper gold lode that has been shallowly worked in several turn of the century workings, but has remarkably had no modern-day exploration and had never been drilled prior to the first drill hole Carnaby completed late last year. Assays from an additional two RC holes completed have produced the following results;

BWRC006

- **5m @ 2.2% Cu, 0.2g/t Au from 44m**

  Including 1m @ 8.8% Cu, 0.4 g/t Au from 46m

BWRC005

- **4m @ 2.1% Cu, 0.2g/t Au from 41m**

BWRC005 and **BWRC006,** drilled at the Burke & Wills Prospect at the end of 2021 have recorded strong continuous high grade copper gold mineralisation now defined by drilling over a greater than 200m strike. The mineralisation is moderately to steeply east dipping and is completely open at depth and along strike to the south where it tracks under shallow alluvium and to the north where it tracks under quartzite scree slopes and outcrop.

Additional drilling and IP geophysics will be completed at Burke & Wills, forming part of the major exploration programs about to commence at the Greater Duchess Copper Gold project.

NIL DESPERANDUM PROSPECT (CARNABY 82.5%)

Restarting of exploration at the spectacular Nil Desperandum high grade discovery (41m @ 4.1% copper, 0.5 g/t gold from 247m including 9m @ 10.3% copper, 1.2 g/t gold from 264m from drill hole NLDD044, see ASX release 29 December 2021) has commenced today with the geophysics crew arriving on site and setting up on the first Induced Polarisation (IP) line 100m southwest of NLDD044. Four consecutive lines of 100m spaced IP will be completed over the potential southwest plunge extension of the high-grade discovery (Figure 4).

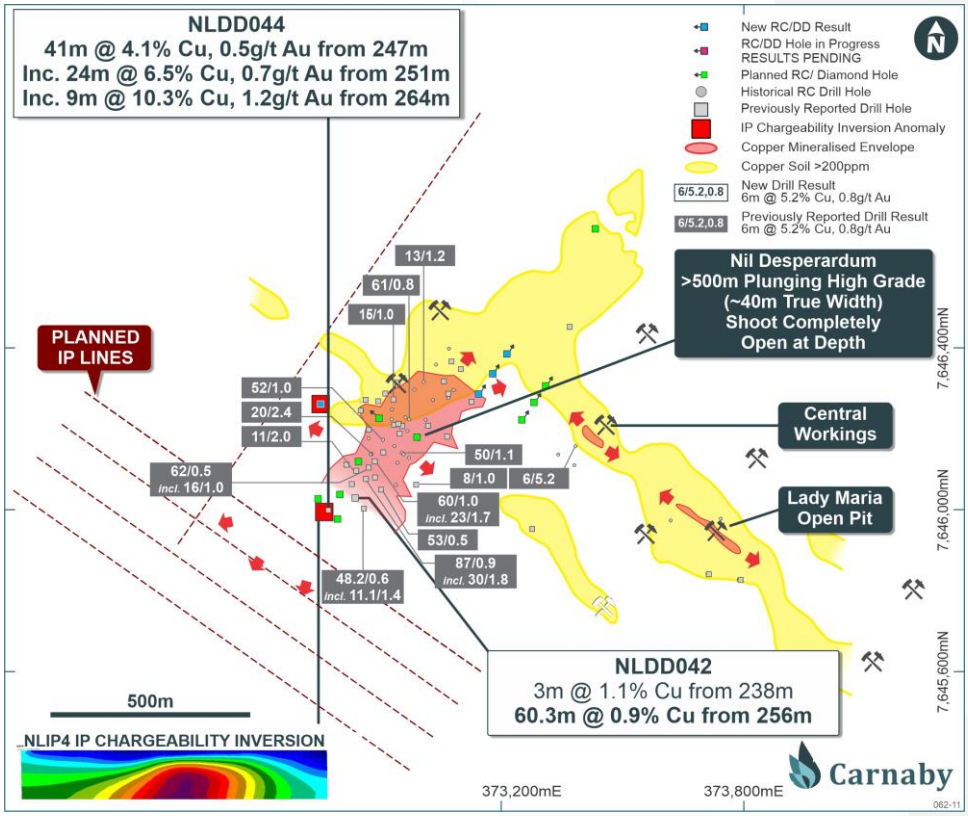

Figure 4. Nil Desperandum Plan showing location of IP lines and planned drilling.

A 20,000m RC/diamond drilling program will commence at the end of this week, targeting a major extensional and infill drill out of the Nil Desperandum and Lady Fanny discoveries.

Results have been received from a further three RC holes that were drilled at the end of last year prior to the discovery hole NLDD044 being drilled. The fence of 3 shallow RC holes targeting the potential near surface extension towards the central workings recorded weak mineralisation of 2m @ 0.6% copper from 61m and 1m @ 1.0% copper from 36m in holes NLRC061 and NLRC060 respectively.

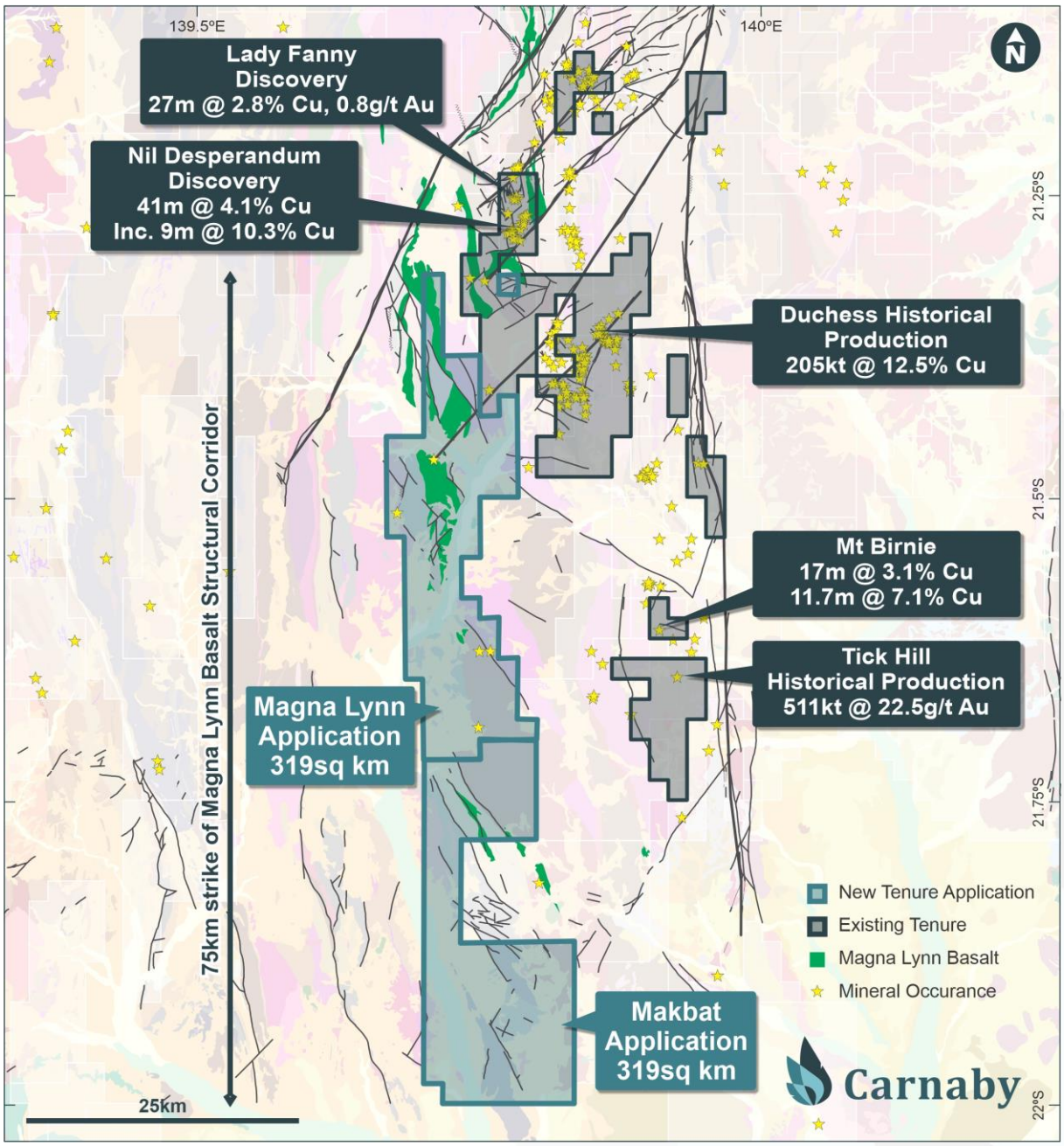

Figure 5. Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project Plan showing location of Lady Fanny and Nil Desperandum discoveries.

Further information regarding the Company can be found on the Company's website www.carnabyresources.com.au

For further information please contact:

Robert Watkins, Managing Director

+61 8 9320 2320

Competent Person Statement

The information in this document that relates to exploration results is based upon information compiled by Mr Robert Watkins. Mr Watkins is a Director of the Company and a Member of the AUSIMM. Mr Watkins consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Watkins has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code).

Disclaimer

References may have been made in this announcement to certain ASX announcements, including references regarding exploration results, mineral resources and ore reserves. For full details, refer to said announcement on said date. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects this information. Other than as specified in this announcement and the mentioned announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, Exploration Target(s) or Ore Reserves that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Previously released ASX Material References that relates to announcement include:

Stunning First Drill Results Lady Fanny – 27m @ 2.8% Copper, 13 January 2022

Strong Drill Results at Nil Desperandum – 60m @ 0.9% Copper, 10 January 2022

Major Copper Gold Discovery 41m @ 4.1% Cu Inc 9m @ 10.3% Cu, 29 December 2021

CNB: Re-release of ASX Announcement dated 17 December, 21 December 2021

CNB: Re-release of ASX Announcement dated 13 December, 21 December 2021

Exploration Update – Significant Copper Intersected, 13 December 2021

Exploration Update – 10,000m of Drilling Underway, 25 November 2021

Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project Grows, 25 October 2021

Mineralisation Extended Greater Duchess Copper-Gold Project, 16 September 2021

60m @ 1% copper at Greater Duchess, 13 August 2021

Further Broad Zones of Copper Sulphides at Greater Duchess, 22 July 2021

Greater Duchess Copper Project Continues to Grow, 5 July 2021

Outstanding Drill Results at Nil Desperandum, 24 June 2021

Quality Results at Mt Birnie, Sulphides Hit Nil Desperandum, 10 June 2021

Nil Desperandum Strong IP Conductors, 7 May 2021

Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project Update, 17 February 2021

APPENDIX ONE

Details regarding the specific information for the drilling discussed in this news release are included below in Table 2.

Table 2. Assay Results from Lady Fanny.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth From	Interval	Cu %	Au (g/t)	Comment
BWRC005	373408	7649411	-55.29	281.31	41	**4**	**2.1**	0.2	
BWRC006	373452	7649617	-54.92	275.42	33 44 incl 46	4 **5** **1**	0.6 **2.2** **8.8**	0.1 0.2 0.4	
LFRC004	373878	7649332	-55.34	270.3	31 incl 31	**7** **3**	**1.3** **2.4**	0.05 0.04	
LFRC008	373847	7649401	-53.95	99.85	0 incl 20 71 incl 72 103	**40** **13** **11** **4** 6	**1.0** **1.5** **1.7** **3.6** 0.5	0.1 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.1	stope void at 22-23m and 32-33m
LFRC021	373862	7649274	-54.99	271	10 incl 13	**10** **2**	**1.2** **4.8**	0.1 0.4	
LFRC022	373856	7649409	-55.02	107.66	0 44 70 incl 70	**25** **5** **14** **5**	**0.7** **1.0** **0.8** **1.3**	0.1 0.2 0.2 0.3	
NLRC059	373212	7646383	-60.2	31.59					NSI
NLRC060	373177	7646338	-60.02	34.39	36	1	1.0	0.2	
NLRC061	373138	7646285	-60.36	33.31	62	2	0.6	0.1	

Intercepts are nominally reported at lower cutoff of 0.2 % copper and include some lower grade mineralisation. Higher grade internal intervals are reported at a lower cutoff of 0.5% copper. A majority of the intercepts are calculated from 1m assays however some intervals have included up to 5m composite assay results. All intervals are downhole widths and no top cut applied.

APPENDIX TWO
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	• 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.	• Recent RC samples were collected via a cone splitter mounted below the cyclone. A 2-3kg sample was collected from each 1m interval. • RC, diamond and dump/old working channel samples were pulverised to obtain a 30g charge for aqua regia digest and AAS analysis of Gold. Total Copper analysis was undertaken using a 0.4g/t sample digested by aqua regia acid digest and analysed by ICP or AAS to ore grade detection level. • Sampling from diamond core was from selected geological intervals of varying length, mostly 1m within the mineralisation. Core was half core sampled within the mineralised zones and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	quarter core sampled over 2m intervals in the non-mineralised intervals.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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 recent RC holes were completed using a 5.5'' face sampling bit. • Diamond core drilling is NQ2.
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.	• For recent RC drilling, no significant recovery issues for samples were observed.
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.	• Historical drill holes were logged geologically. • Recent hand samples were given a geological description • RC holes have been logged for lithology, weathering, mineralisation, veining, structure and alteration. • All chips have been stored in chip trays on 1m intervals and logged in the field. • Drill core has been logged in the field for lithology, weathering, mineralisation, veining, structure and alteration. Core was orientated and structural measurements taken. All core was photographed prior to cutting.
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.	• All RC samples are cone split at the cyclone to create a 1m sample of 2-3kg. The remaining sample is retained in a plastic bag at the drill site. • For mineralised zones, the 1m cone split sample is taken for analysis. For non-mineralised zones a 5m composite spear sample is collected and the individual 1m cone split samples over the same interval retained for later analysis if positive results are returned.
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.	• The recent RC programme has used ore grade standards for both gold and copper. Blanks are inserted by Carnaby staff at the start of every hole and standards (CRMs) are inserted every 50 samples. The selection of standards used are within the gold and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	copper ranges known at Nil Desperandum and Lady Fanny. Standard CRM identification was removed prior to submitting to the external lab. • Results of the standards and blanks were checked against the CRM reference sheets to check they were within tolerance.
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.	• Historic production data has been collated from government open file reports. • A Maxgeo SQL database is currently used in house for all historic and new records. Recent results have been reported directly from lab reports and sample sheets collated in excel. • Results reported below the detection limit have been stored in the database at half the detection limit – eg <0.001ppm stored as 0.0005ppm
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 recent campaign hole locations were obtained using a Garmin GPS in UTM MGA94. All previous campaign drill holes by Carnaby were surveyed using a Trimble SP60 GNSS GPS in UTM MGA 94. Current RC holes were downhole surveyed by Reflex True North seeking gyro.
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 drill spacing is variable due to the presence of extensive shallow workings and dumps, however nominal drill spacing is approximately 40m. The data spacing and distribution is sufficient for first pass exploration of the mineralisation however requires additional drilling to establish a resource.
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.	• Drilling is intersecting the main mineralisation at a good angle which has been verified by structural measurements and outcrop sampling and mapping within the historical open pits.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Recent RC drilling has had all samples immediately taken following drilling and submitted for assay by supervising Carnaby geology personnel.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Not conducted

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	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 Lady Fanny Prospect area encompassed by historical expired mining leases have been amalgamated into EPM14366 and is 100% owned by Carnaby. • The Nil Desperandum Prospect is located on EPM14366 (82.5% interest acquired from Discovex). • Discovex retains a 17.5% free carried interest in the project through to a Decision To Mine. • At a Decision to Mine, Carnaby has the first right of refusal to acquire the remaining interest for fair market value.
Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• There has been exploration work conducted over the Queensland project regions for over a century by previous explorers. The project comes with significant geoscientific information which covers the tenements and general region, including: a compiled database of 6658 drill hole (exploration and near-mine), 60,300 drilling assays and over 50,000 soils and stream sediment geochemistry results. This previous exploration is understood to have been undertaken to an industry accepted standard and will be assessed in further detail as the projects are developed.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Greater Duchess Project area is located in the Mary Kathleen domain of the eastern Fold Belt, Mount Isa Inlier. The Eastern Fold Belt is well known for copper, gold and copper-gold deposits; generally considered variants of IOCG deposits. The region hosts several long-lived mines and numerous historical workings. Deposits are structurally controlled, forming proximal to district-scale structures which are observable in mapped geology and geophysical images. Local controls on the distribution of mineralisation at the prospect scale can be more variable and is understood to be dependent on lithological domains present at the local-scale, and orientation with respect to structures and the stress-field during D3/D4 deformation, associated with mineralisation. • Consolidation of the ground position around the mining centres of Tick Hill and Duchess and planned structural geology analysis enables Carnaby to effectively explore the area for gold and copper-gold deposits.
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 understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Included in report Refer to the report and Table 1.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.	• Significant RC intercepts above nominal 0.2 % Cu lower cutoff have been reported with higher grade internal intercepts also reported. • Metal equivalents have not been used. • At Nil Desperandum, inclusion of up to a maximum of 3m of lower grade mineralisation has been applied to the broader plus 0.2% intercepts.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• All intervals reported are downhole. • Mineralisation at Lady Fanny is steeply dipping and north south striking. Further drilling is required to be able to report true widths. • Further extensional and infill drilling is required to confirm the orientation and true width of the copper mineralisation intersected in NLDD044.
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.	• See the body of 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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• The exploration results should be considered indicative of mineralisation styles in the region.
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.	• As discussed 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.	• Planned exploration works are detailed in the announcement.