



SANDFIRE RESOURCES NL

ASX Code: SFR

A Premier Australian Copper Producer

DeGrussa Copper Mine – Broker and Investor Site Visit - 14 November 2013

Important Information and Disclaimer

Forward-Looking Statements



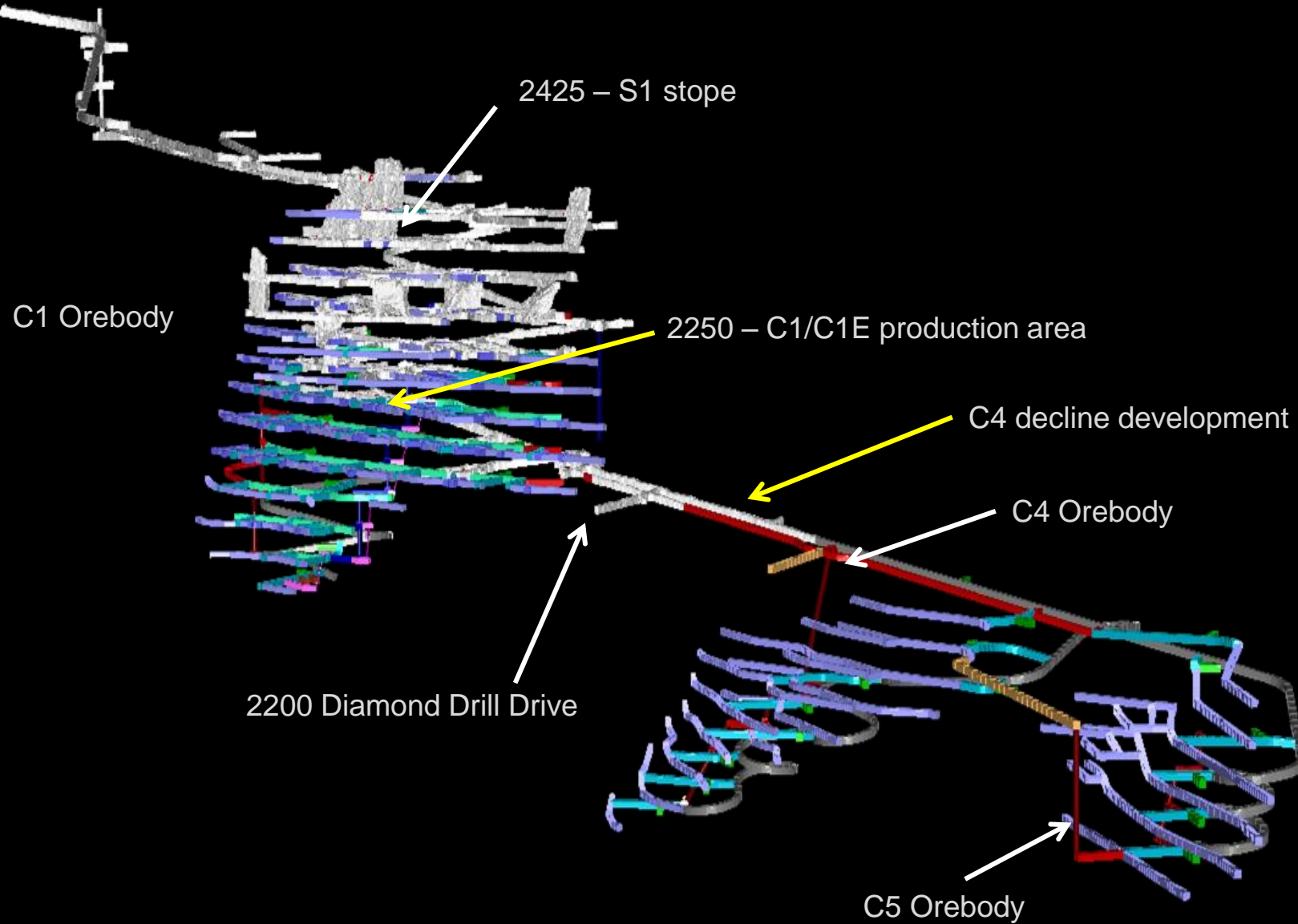
Forward-Looking Statements

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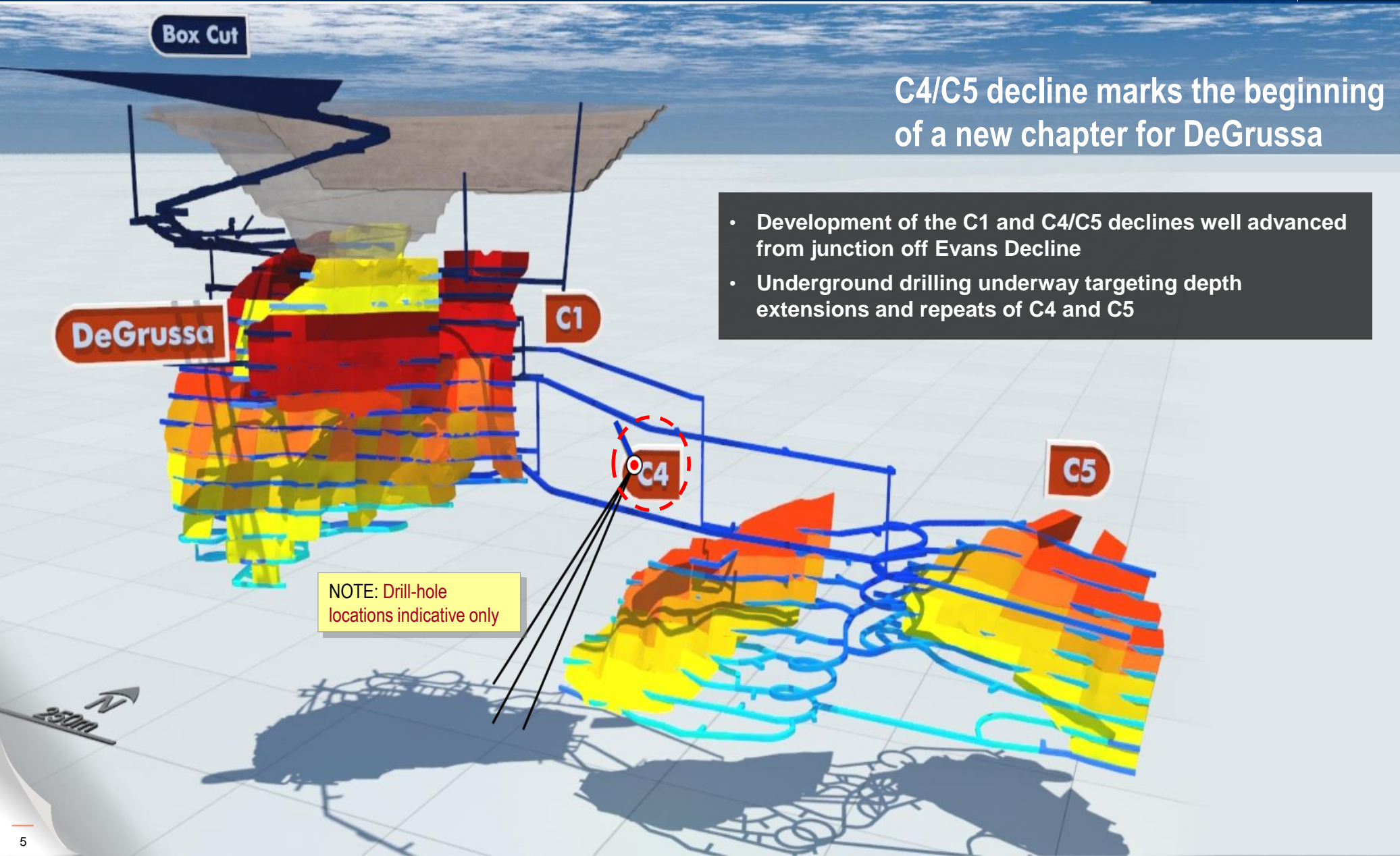


Mining

Proposed Underground Development



Development & Exploration Gathering Momentum



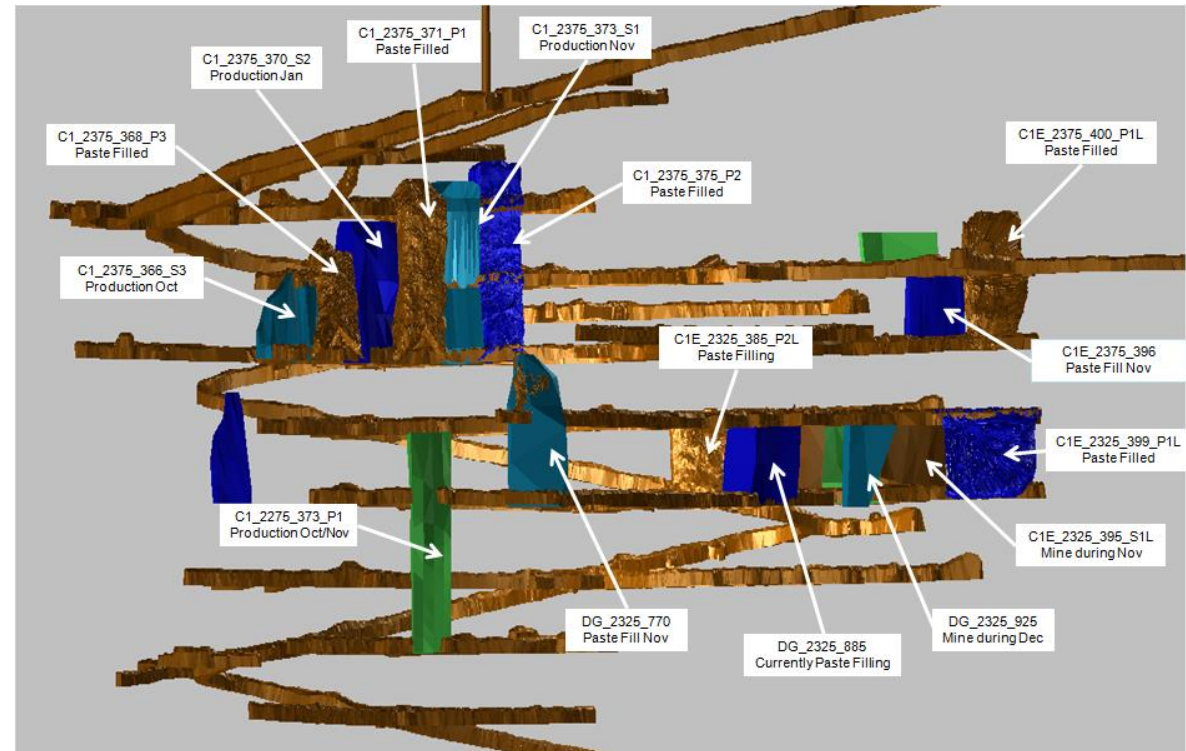
C4/C5 decline marks the beginning of a new chapter for DeGrussa

- Development of the C1 and C4/C5 declines well advanced from junction off Evans Decline
- Underground drilling underway targeting depth extensions and repeats of C4 and C5

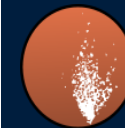
Current Mining and Stopping Activities



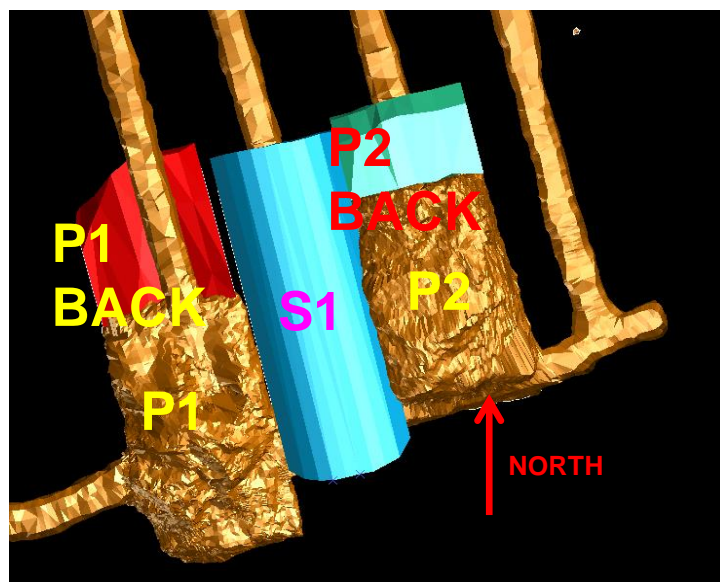
- **Four stopes** now on-line with 2 large stopes commenced
- Underground mining rate of **1.5Mtpa** for October 2013 with **127k** tonnes hauled
- Paste plant performance **stabilised and improving**
- Progressed development of **C1 (264m) and C4/C5 (325m) declines** from Evans Decline junction
- Total underground development progressed to **+15km**



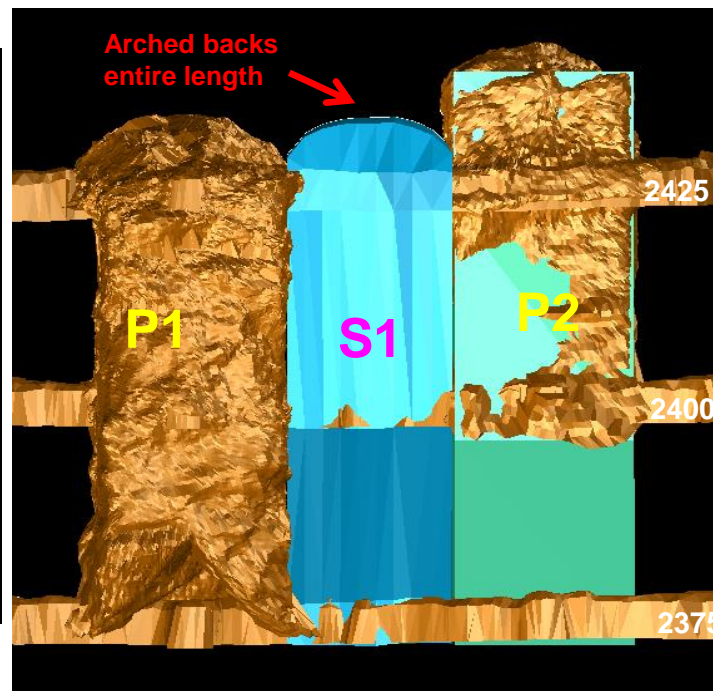
C1 S1 Secondary Stope



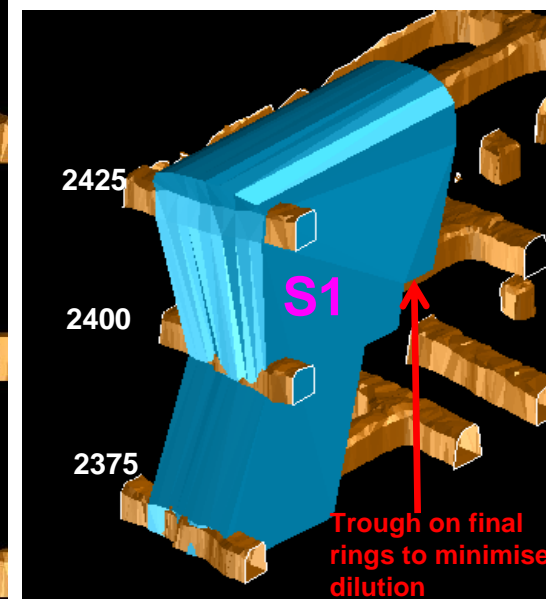
PLAN VIEW



NORTH-WEST VIEW



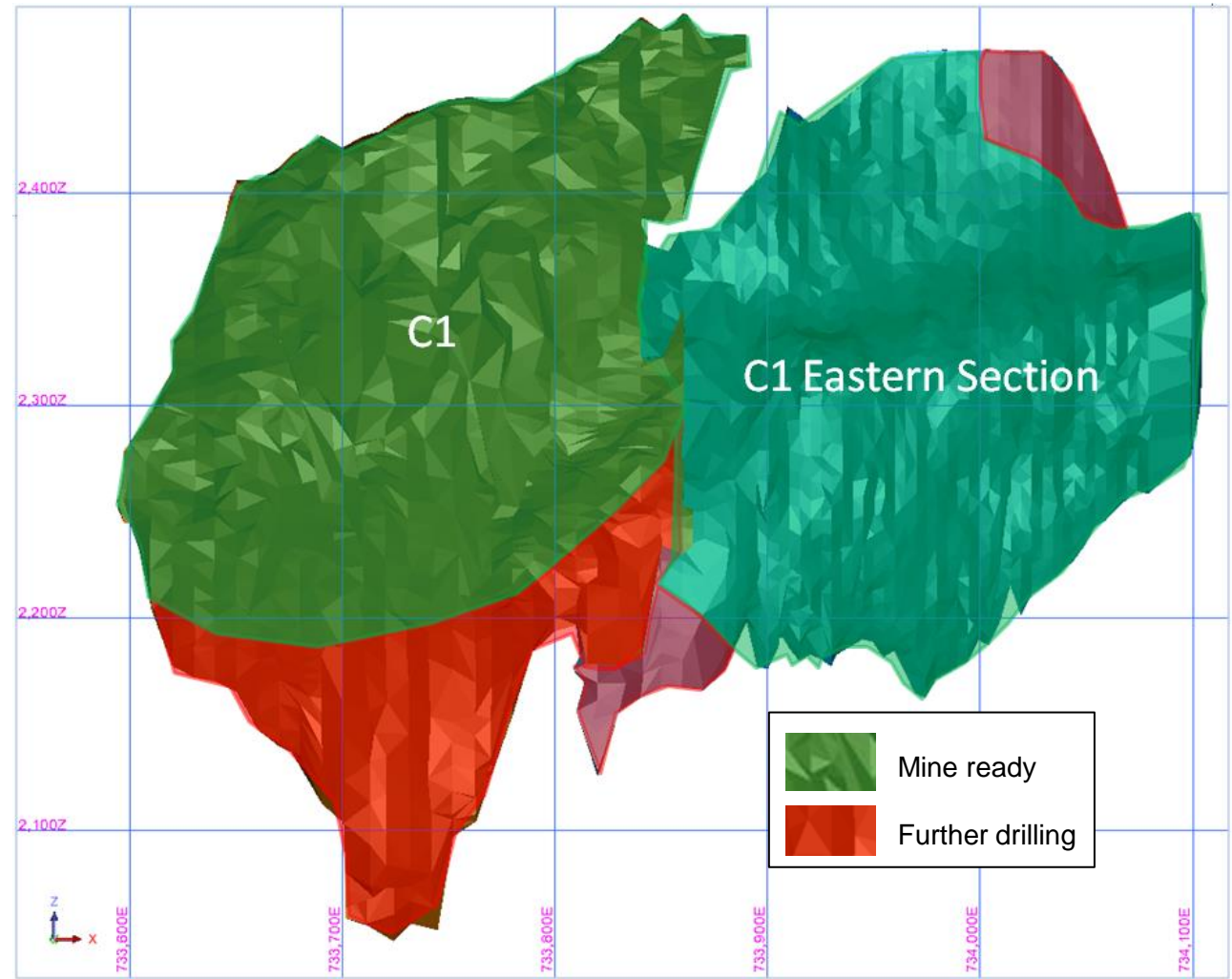
ISOMETRIC SECTION



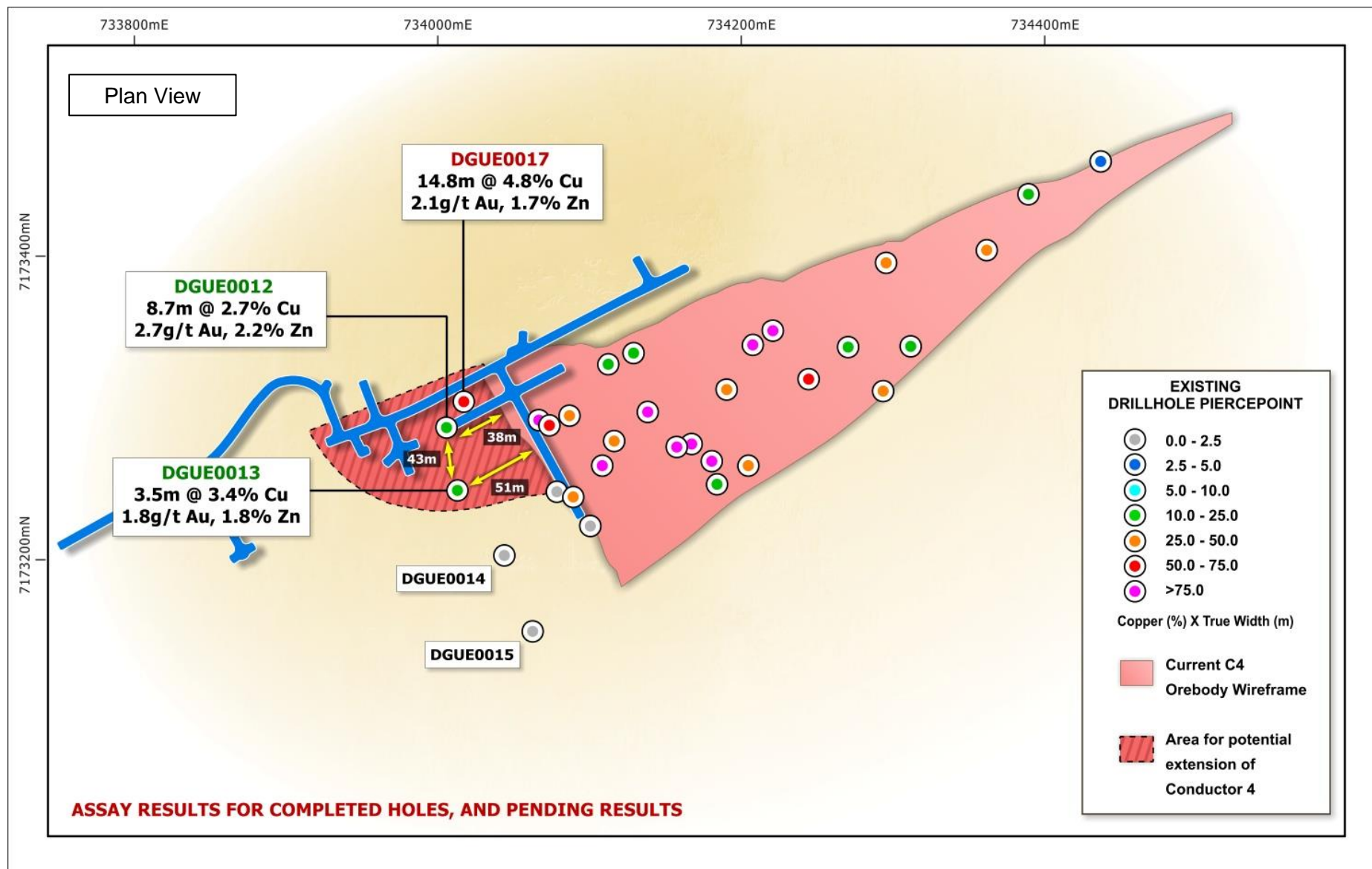
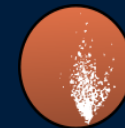
Current Resource Classification of C1



- Recent underground grade control drilling has brought the majority of the C1 ore body down to the 2200mRL, to a mineable status.
- Below the 2200mRL further drilling is required to bring current Indicated resource to Measured (Mineable status).
- The only limiting factor for C1 (eastern section) is finding suitable drilling platforms.



Underground C4 Extensional Drilling Underway





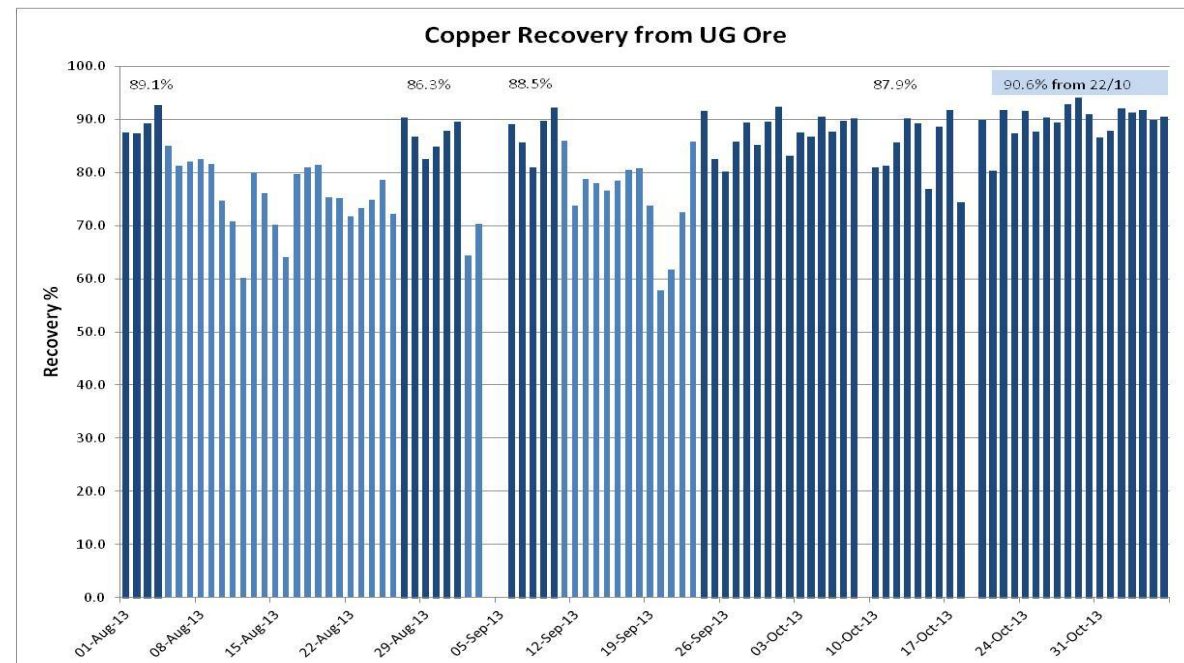
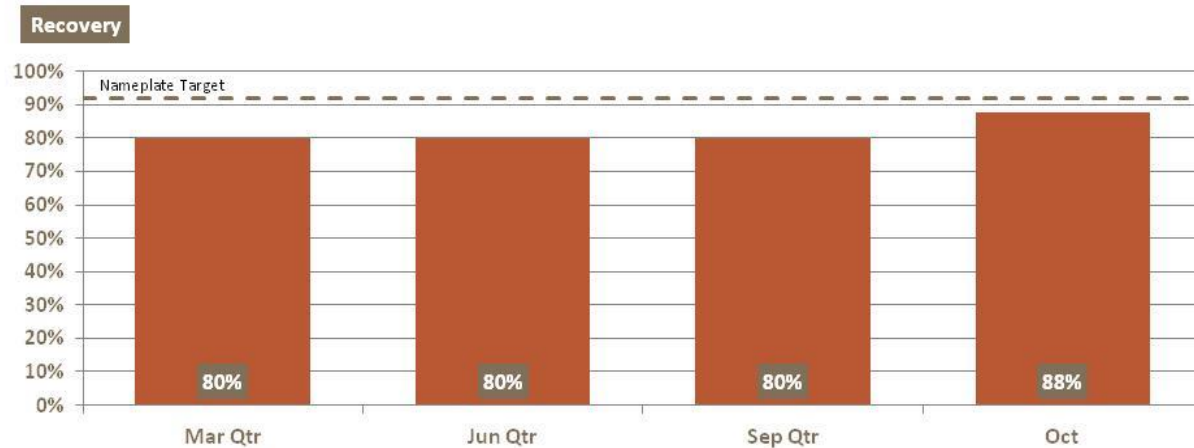
Processing



Recovery Improvement Program



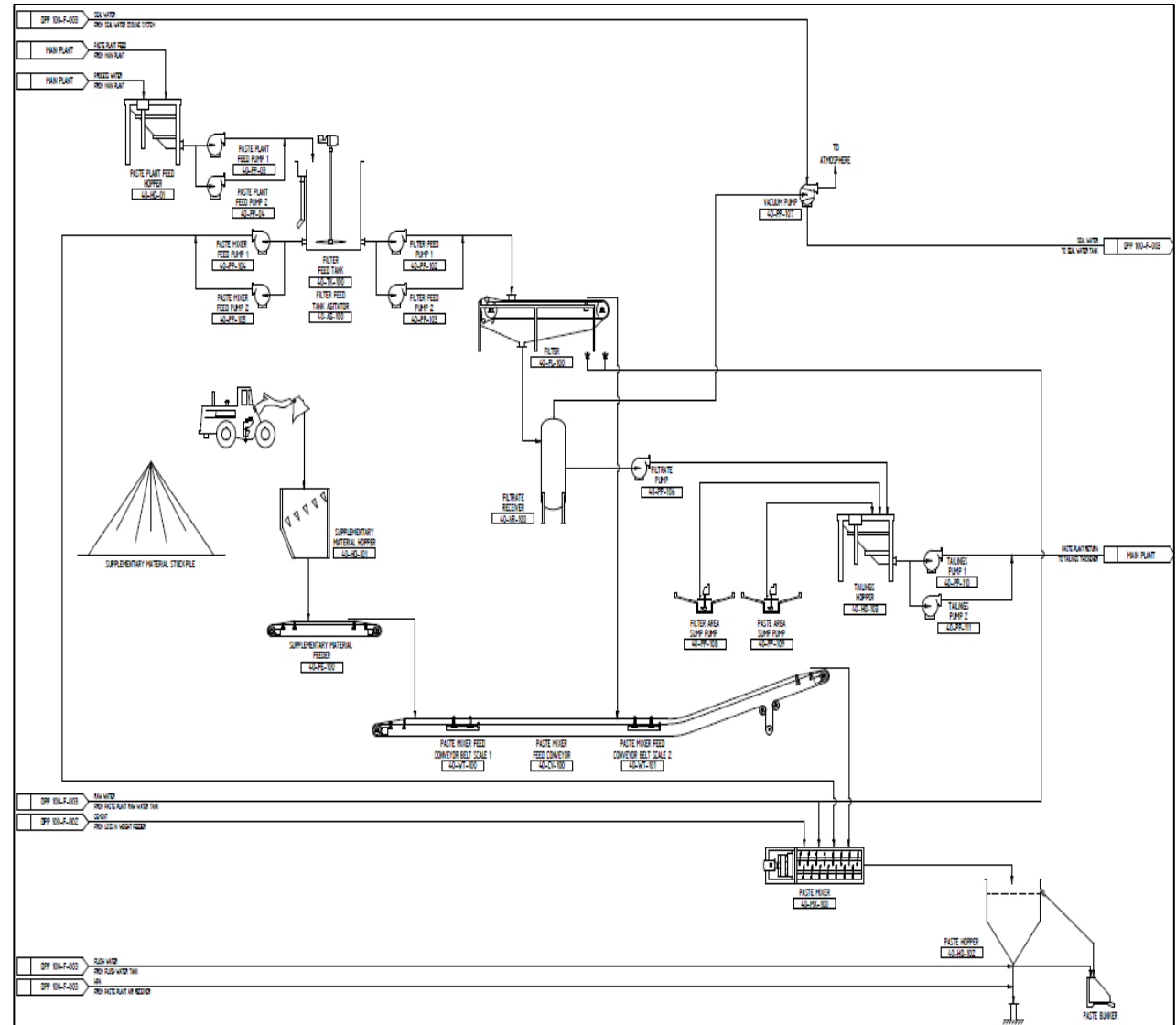
- Sustained recoveries of 85-92% for primary underground ore - consistent operation of underground ore allowing process plant optimisation
- Recovery improvement initiatives:
 - Implementation of advanced process control system in progress - providing improved process plant stability
 - Coarsen grind size – investigating changes to SAG classification
 - Reagent plant trials underway
- Forecast based on fixed copper in tail with design head grade in late October achieving near name plate recovery



Paste Plant



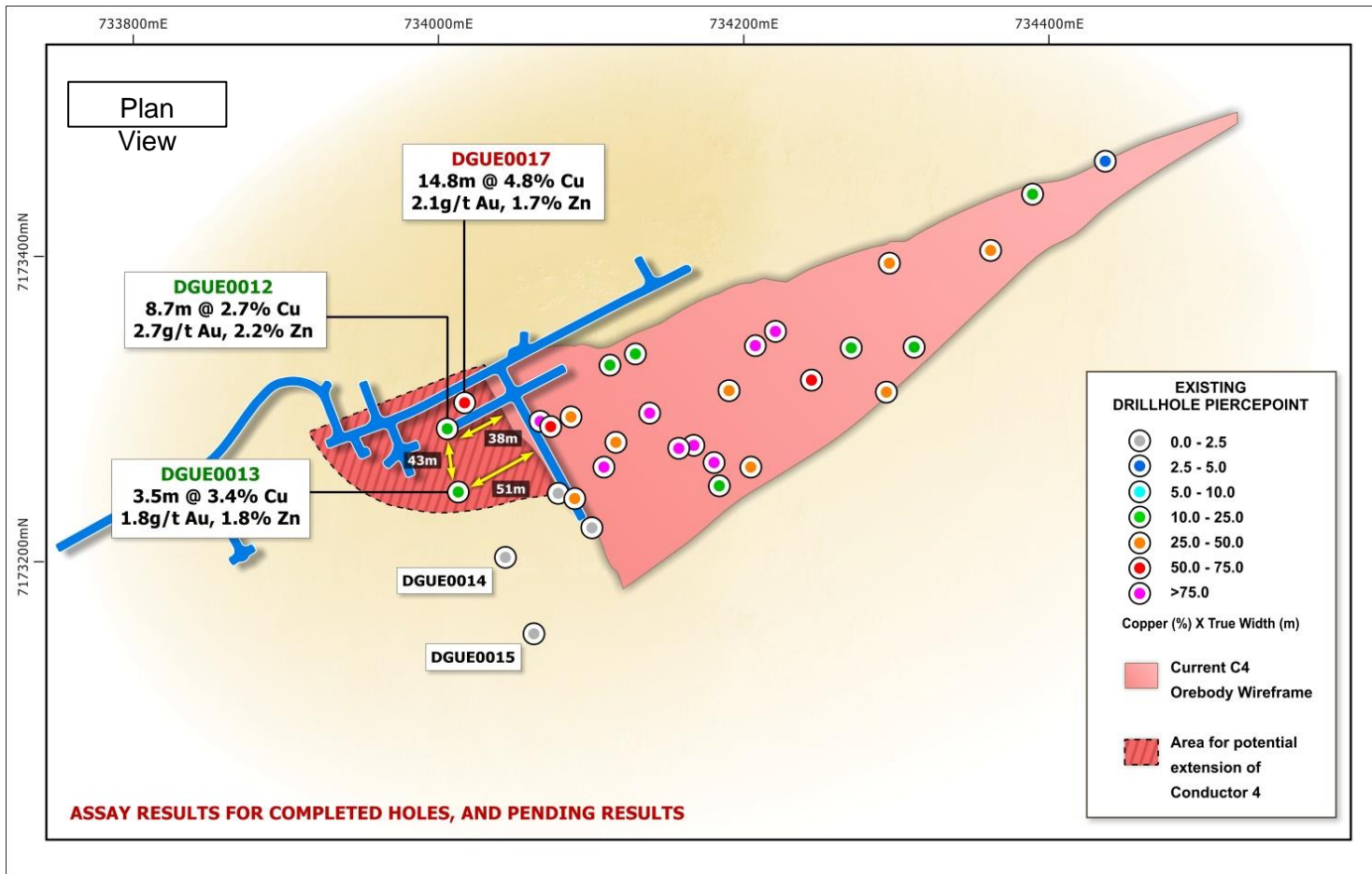
- Typical paste composition
 - 92% tailings and 8% binder
 - 75% to 78% solids
- Binder composition
 - 20% lime : 80% slag
- 21 day outage spanning September and October to
 - Replace filter carrier belt to improve operational performance and reliability
 - Upgrade to paste pumping system
- Binder control improved to provide a more consistent paste product
- Second binder silo installed to increase inventory





Exploration

C4 Extensional Exploration – Progress to Date



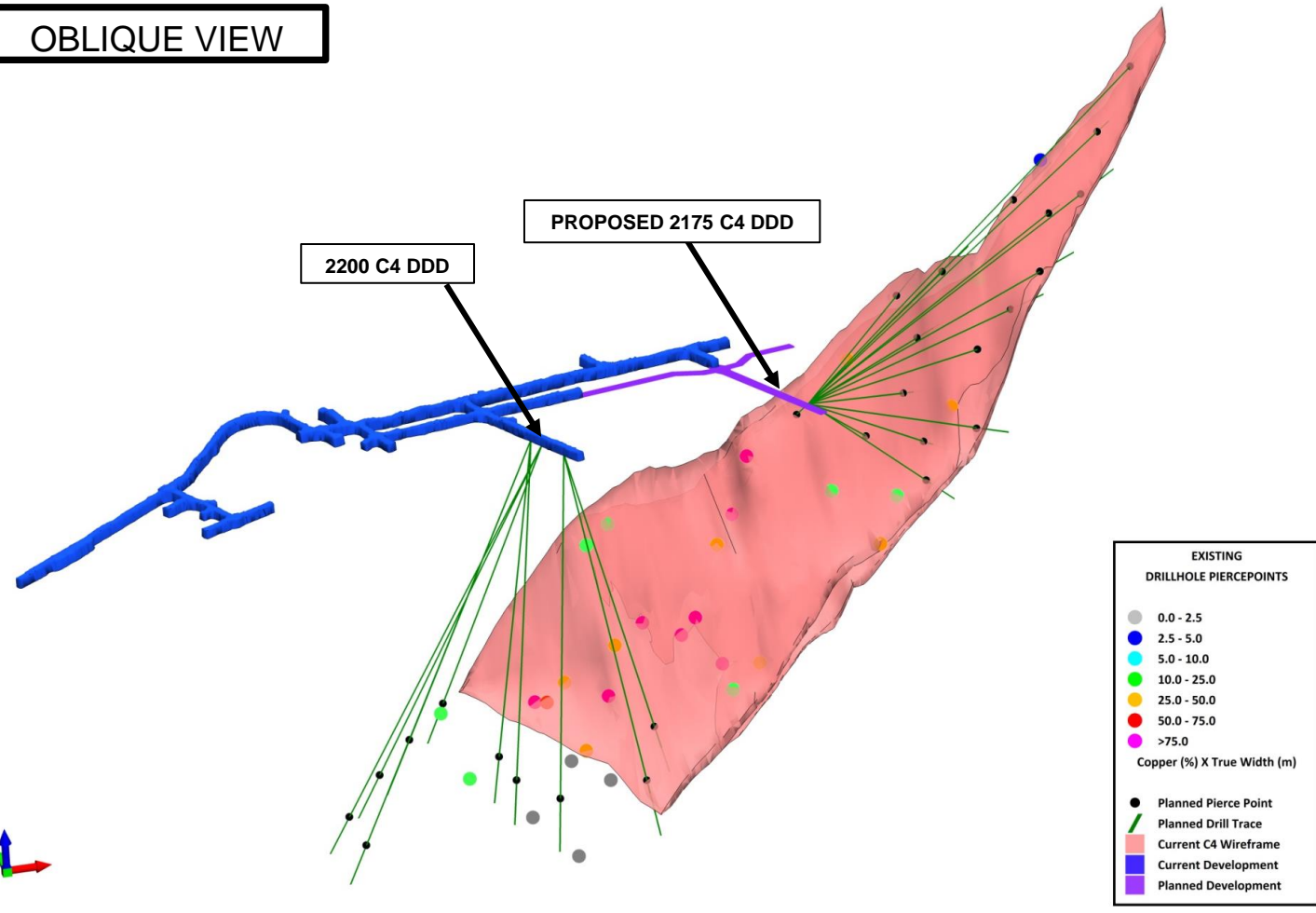
The first line of extension exploration drilling has been completed on western edge of Conductor 4

DGUE0012, DGUE0013 and DGUE0017 intersected significant mineralisation outside of the Conductor 4 wireframe

C4 Extensional Exploration Planned Work



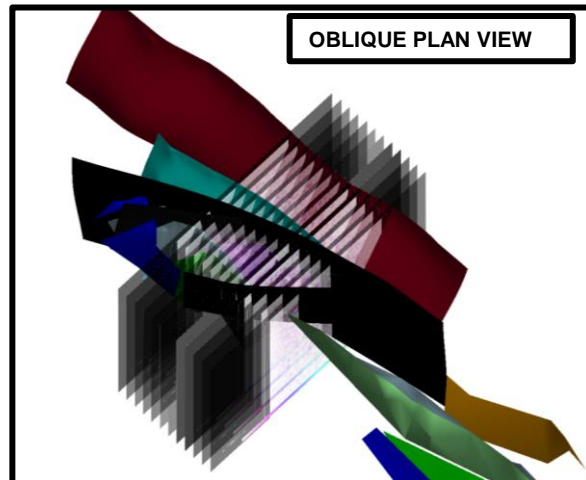
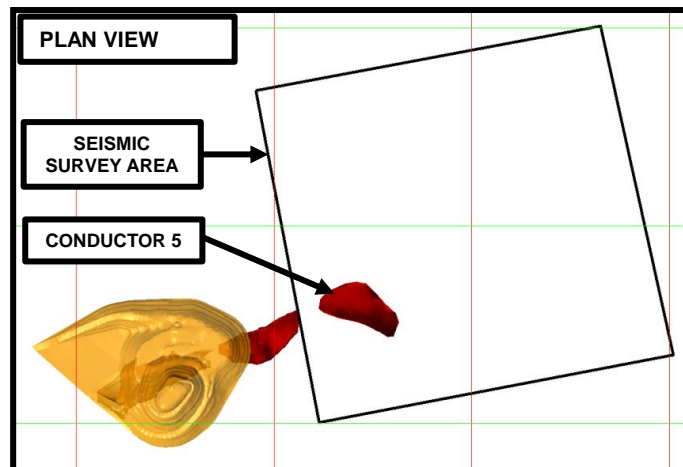
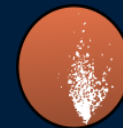
OBLIQUE VIEW



Additional evaluation of the western edge of Conductor 4 is currently being undertaken from the 2200 C4 Diamond Drill Drive

Resource definition drilling of the eastern portion of Conductor 5 is planned from the proposed 2175 C4 Diamond Drill Drive

Research & Development: DeGrussa Seismic Study

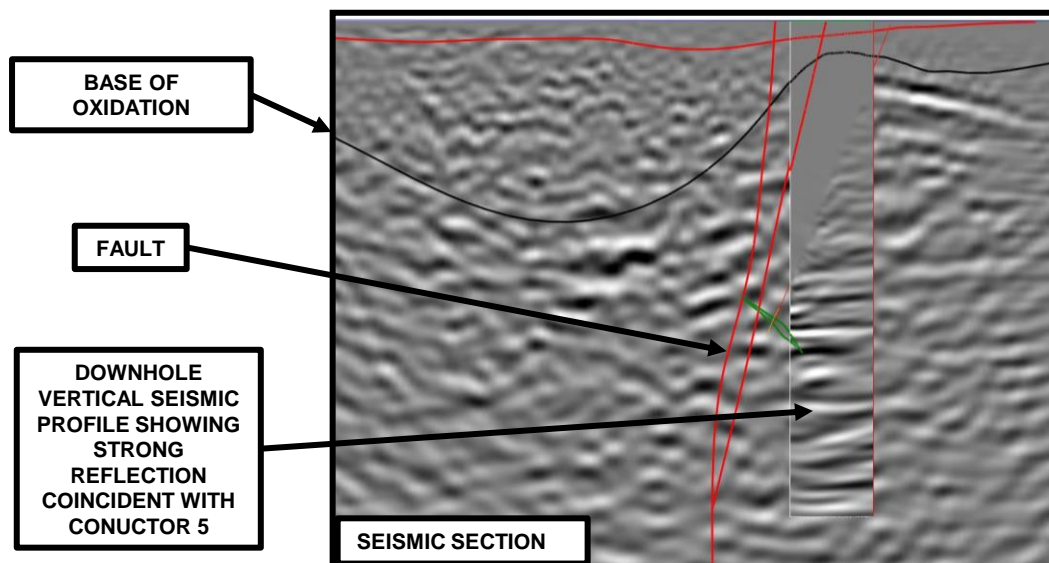


A high resolution surface 3D seismic survey has been completed over the Conductor 5 orebody. This survey detected the position of the mineralisation at a low level of confidence.

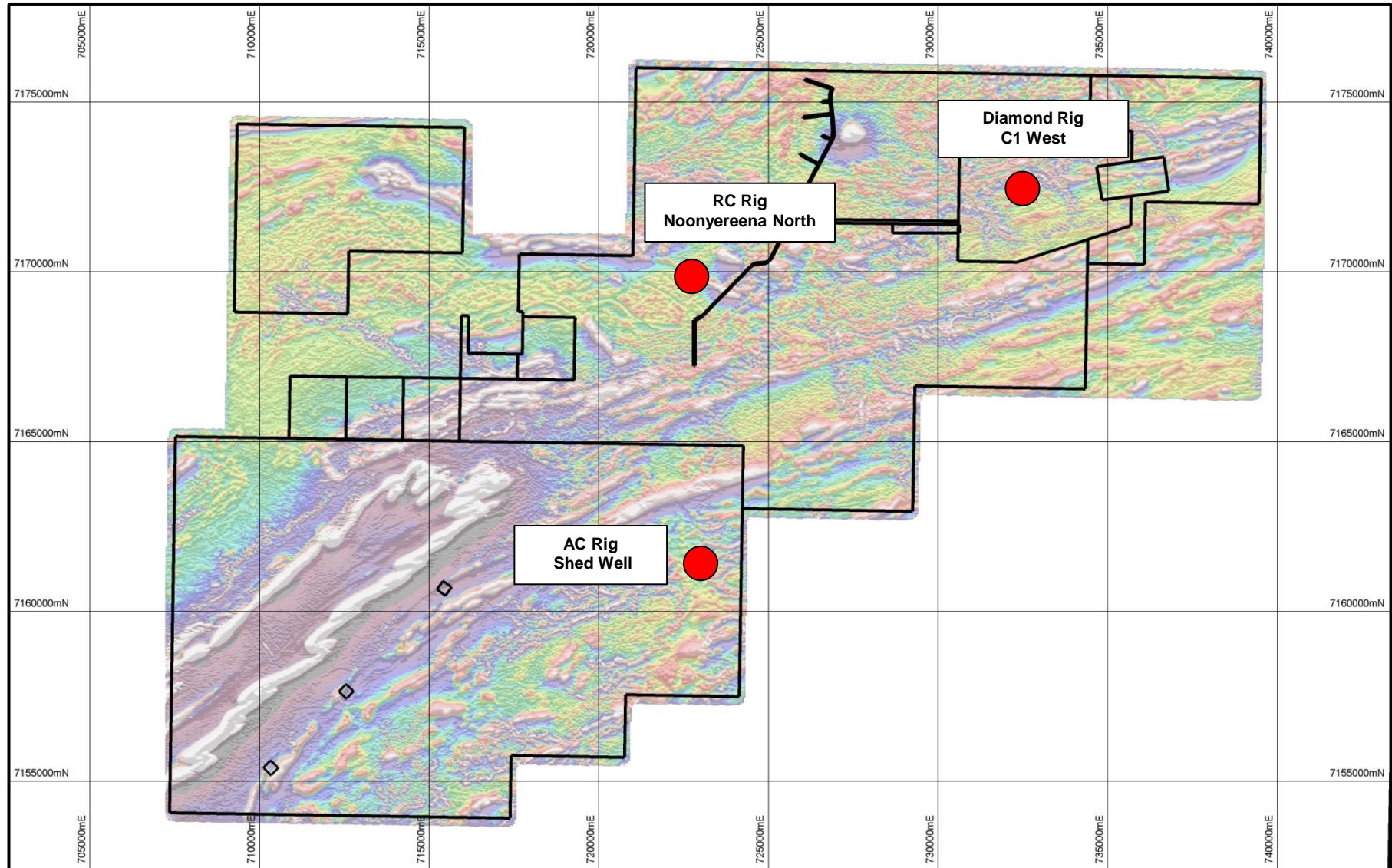
Possible Reasons:

- Fracture zones associated with faults act as reflectors (noise).
- Deep oxidation profile complicates processing and mutes signals.
- 3D seismic surface did not extend far enough south to collect enough reflected seismic energy.

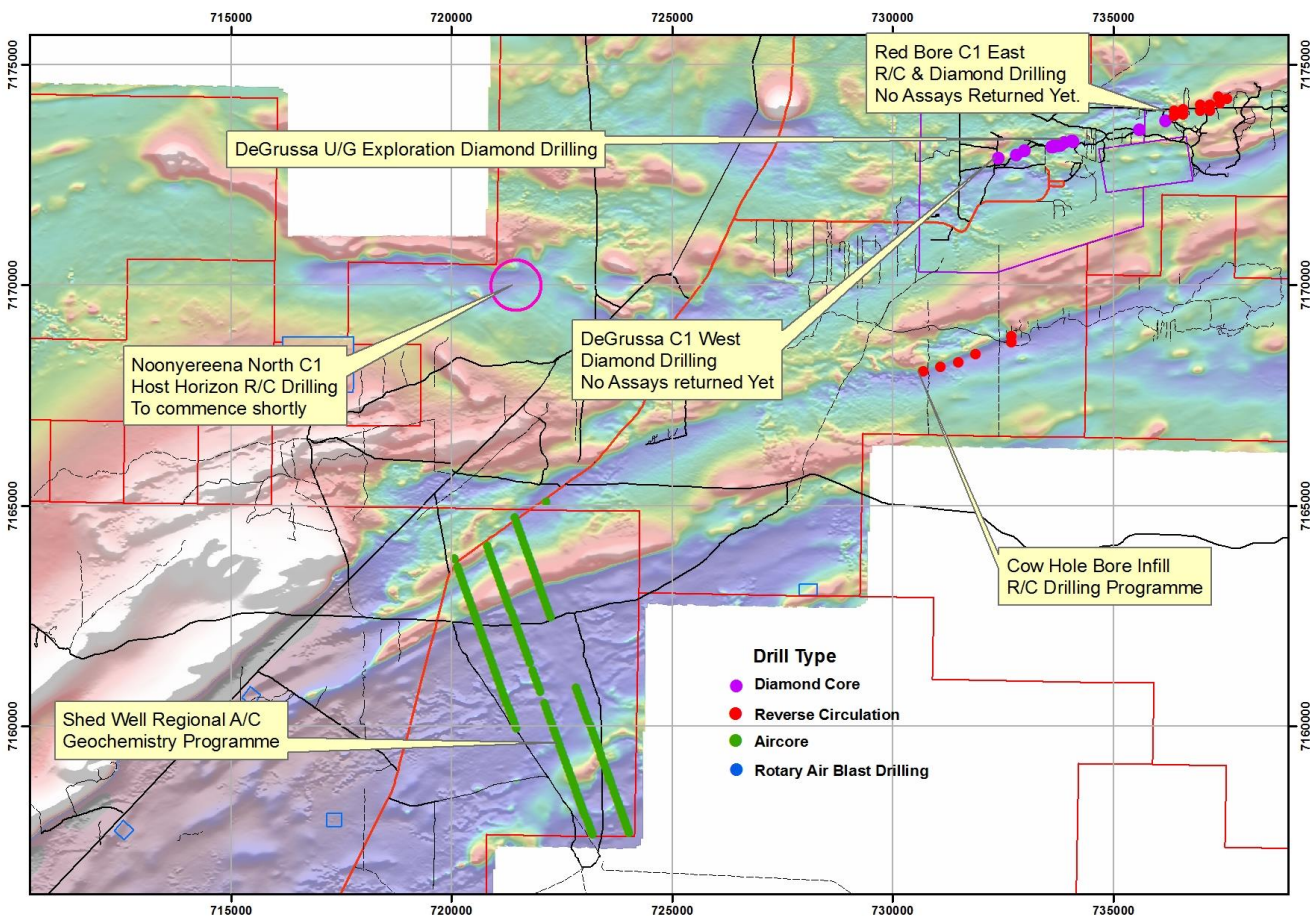
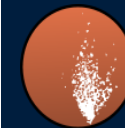
A 2D Seismic survey has been completed for 2km south of the C5 orebody to see if a larger survey area detects C5. Downhole acoustic televiewer and full wave sonic surveys have been completed to better define seismic velocity profiles.



Current Exploration Drilling Locations



Recent Exploration Drilling – Oct to Nov 2013



Key Regional Outcomes

DeGrussa UG Exploration

- Down-plunge extensions to C4 orebody intersected
- Drilling continues

Cow Hole Bore

- Interesting Au intersections
- +3km mineralised strike length

Red Bore – DeGrussa West

- Targeting extensions of the C1 host horizon

Shed Well - Homestead

- First pass regional aircore drilling
- Sulphidic jasperoidal sediments with highly anomalous Cu, Au, Zn, Co, Ba geochemistry

Noonyereena C1 Host Horizon

- Drilling to commence shortly



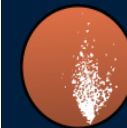
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Competent Person's Statement



Competent Person's Statement – Exploration Results

- The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Shannan Bamforth who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Bamforth is a permanent employee of Sandfire Resources and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Bamforth consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

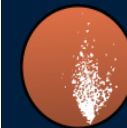
Forward-Looking Statements

- Certain statements made during or in connection with this statement contain or comprise certain forward-looking statements regarding Sandfire's Mineral Resources and Reserves, exploration operations, project development operations, production rates, life of mine, projected cash flow, capital expenditure, operating costs and other economic performance and financial condition as well as general market outlook. Although Sandfire believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, such expectations are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties which could cause actual values, results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward looking statements and no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic and market conditions, delays or changes in project development, success of business and operating initiatives, changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, fluctuations in metals prices and exchange rates and business and operational risk management. Except for statutory liability which cannot be excluded, each of Sandfire, its officers, employees and advisors expressly disclaim any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the material contained in this statement and excludes all liability whatsoever (including in negligence) for any loss or damage which may be suffered by any person as a consequence of any information in this statement or any error or omission. Sandfire undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events other than required by the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules. Accordingly you should not place undue reliance on any forward looking statement.

Exploration and Resource Targets

- Any discussion in relation to the potential quantity and grade of Exploration Targets is only conceptual in nature. While Sandfire is confident that it will report additional JORC compliant resources for the DeGrussa Project, there has been insufficient exploration to define mineral resources in addition to the current JORC compliant Mineral Resource inventory and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of additional JORC compliant Mineral Resources.

Exploration Drilling Results



C4 UG EXPLORATION DRILLHOLES

Drillhole ID	Target	Drill Hole Type	MGA Zone 50 Co-ordinates			Azimuth	Inclination
			East	North	Mine RL		
DGUE0012	Conductor 4	Diamond	734071	7173268	2198	287	-70
DGUE0013	Conductor 4	Diamond	734071	7173268	2198	249	-74
DGUE0014	Conductor 4	Diamond	734086	7173240	2198	226	-76
DGUE0015	Conductor 4	Diamond	734086	7173240	2198	195	-71

Drillhole ID	Intersection				Mineralisation			
	From	To	Intercept	Approx True Width	Cu [pct]	Au [ppm]	Zn [pct]	Pb [pct]
DGUE0012	197.3	206.8	9.5	8.7	2.7	2.7	2.2	0.6
DGUE0013	218.3	222.0	3.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	1.8	0.2
DGUE0014	No Intersection							
DGUE0015	No Intersection							
DGUE0017	181.7	205.4	23.7	14.8	4.8	2.1	1.7	0.3



TABLE 1: EXPLORATION RESULTS - JORC 2012

DEGRUSSA COPPER MINE

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling is through underground diamond drilling (DD) on half-core samples of NQ2 core size. Sampling is guided by Sandfire DeGrussa protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry standard. DD sample size reduction is completed through a Jaques jaw crusher to -10mm and all samples Boyd crushed to -4mm and pulverised via LM2 to nominal 90% passing - 75µm. Pulp size checks are completed. Pulp samples are fused into a glass bead by the combination of 0.4g of assay sample plus 9.0g flux. Core results are used for SG determination.
Drilling techniques	<p>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).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is completed by underground DD rig with a core size of NQ2. All underground drill collars are surveyed using Trimble S6 electronic theodolite. Downhole survey is completed by gyroscopic downhole survey. Holes are inclined at varying angles for optimal ore zone intersection from the drilling position. All core where possible is oriented using a Reflex ACT II RD orientation tool with stated accuracy of +/-1% in the range 0 to 88°.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core is meter marked and orientated to check against the driller's blocks, ensuring that all core loss is taken into account. Diamond core recovery is logged and captured into the database with weighted average core recoveries greater than 97%. Samples are routinely weighed and captured into the central secured database. No sample recovery issues have impacted on potential sample bias.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging is completed for all holes and representative across the ore body. The lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core are logged directly to a digital format following standard procedures and using Sandfire DeGrussa geological codes. Data is imported into the central database after validation in LogChief™. Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on field being logged. All cores are digitally photographed and stored.



Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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 the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core orientation is completed where possible and all are marked prior to sampling. Half core samples are produced using Almonte Core Saw. Samples are weighed and recorded. • Sample preparation occurs at the onsite laboratory. The original sample is dried at 80° for up to 24 hours and weighed on submission to laboratory. Sample is then crushed through Jaques crusher to nominal -10mm. Second stage crushing uses Boyd crusher to nominal -4mm. Where required samples are split to less than 2kg through linear splitter and excess retained for metallurgical work. Sample splits are weighed at a frequency of 1/20 and entered into the job results file. Pulverising is completed using LM2 mill to 90% passing 75µm. Two lots of pulp packets are retained for on-site laboratory services whilst the pulverised residue is shipped to Ultra Trace in Perth for further analysis. • Sandfire DeGrussa has protocols that cover auditing of sample preparation at the laboratories and the collection and assessment of data to ensure accurate steps in producing representative samples for the analytical process. Key performance indices include contamination index of 90% (that is 90% blanks pass); Crush Size index of P95-10mm; Grind Size index of P90-75µm and Check Samples returning at worse 20% precision at 95% confidence interval and bias of 5% or better. • Duplicate analysis has been completed and identified no issues with sampling representatively. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the Massive Sulphide mineralization style.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples submitted to Ultra Trace in Perth are assayed using Mixed 4 Acid Digest (MAD) 0.3g charge and MAD Hotbox 0.15g charge methods with ICPOES or ICPMS. The samples are digested and refluxed with a mixture of acids including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric acids and conducted for multi elements including Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Fe, S, Sb, Bi, Mo, Re, Mn, Co, Cd, Cr, Ni, Se, Te, Ti, Zr, V, Sn, W and Ba. The MAD Hotbox method is an extended digest method that approaches a total digest for many elements however some refractory minerals are not completely attacked. The elements S, Cu, Zn, Co, Fe, Ca, Mg, Mn, Ni, Cr, Ti, K, Na, V are determined by ICPOES, and Ag, Pb, As, Sb, Bi, Cd, Se, Te, Mo, Re, Zr, Ba, Sn, W are determined by ICPMS. Samples are analysed for Au, Pd and Pt by firing a 40g of sample. Lower sample weights are employed where samples have very high S contents. This is a classical FA process and results in total separation of Au, Pt and Pd in the samples. • Samples submitted to the onsite laboratory have 0.4g of sample plus 9.0g flux combined and fused into a glass bead. XRF is used to analyse for a suite of elements (including Cu, Fe, SiO₂, Al, Ca, MgO, P, Ti, Mn, Co, Ni, Zn, As, and Pb). Pulpes are dispatched to Ultra Trace in Perth for ICPOES or ICPMS for extended elements (including Cu, Fe, As, Pb, S, Zn, Fe, Ag, Sb, Bi, Cd, Cl, F, and Hg). Au, Pt, and Pd analysed by FA/ASS on a 40g assay charge (assay charge is variable depending on Sulphur content). • Sandfire DeGrussa QAQC protocol is considered industry standard with standard reference material (SRM) submitted on regular basis with routine samples. • SRMs and blanks are inserted at a minimum of 5% frequency rate. A minimum of 2% of assays are routinely re-submitted as Check Assays and Check Samples through blind submittals to external and primary laboratories respectively. Adhoc umpire checks are completed annually.



Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections have been verified by alternative company personnel. There are no twinned holes drilled for the DeGrussa deposit. Primary data are captured on field tough book laptops using Logchief™ Software. The software has validation routines and data is then imported into a secure central database. The primary data is always kept and is never replaced by adjusted or interpreted data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sandfire DeGrussa Survey team undertakes survey works under the guidelines of best industry practice. Underground drilling collar surveys are carried out using Trimble S6 electronic theodolite and wall station survey control. Re-traverse is carried out every 100 vertical meters within main decline. Downhole surveys are completed by gyroscopic downhole methods at regular intervals. Downhole survey completed by gyroscopic downhole methods at regular intervals. MGA94 Zone 50 grid coordinate system is used. A 1m ground resolution DTM with an accuracy of 0.1m was collected by Digital Mapping Australia using LiDAR and a vertical medium format digital camera (Hasselblad). The LiDAR DTM and aerial imagery were used to produce a 0.1m resolution orthophoto that has been used for subsequent planning purposes.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <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> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is an extensional drilling with the closest drillhole approximately 60m from the nearest Mineral Resource definition drillhole. Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity. This latest drilling has not been included in the Mineral Resources. No sample compositing have been applied to the Exploration Results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of the drillholes are orientated to achieve intersection angles as close to perpendicular to the mineralisation as practicable. No significant sampling bias occurs in the data due to the orientation of drilling with regards to mineralised bodies.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples are prepared onsite under the supervision of Sandfire Geological staff. Samples are transported to the Perth Ultra Trace laboratory by Toll IPEC or Nexus transport companies in sealed bulka bags. The onsite laboratory receipts received samples against the sample dispatch documents and issues a reconciliation report for every sample batch.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sampling techniques and data collection processes are of industry standard and have been subjected to multiple internal and external reviews.



Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M52/1046 is wholly owned by Sandfire Resources N.L. with no known third party ownership encumbrances. Tenure is current and in good standing. Mining Lease 52/1046 is currently subject to 2 Native Title Claims by the Gingirana (WC06/002) and the Yungunga-Nya People (WC99/046). Sandfire currently has Land Access Agreements in place with the Gingirana and Yungunga-Nya Native Title Claimants which overlay the DeGrussa Copper deposit and has allowed mining and exploration activities to commence on their traditional land.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been no known previous historical drilling by parties other than Sandfire Resources N.L. within M52/1046.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DeGrussa Copper Mine is a Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide deposit located with the Proterozoic Bryah Basin of Western Australia.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Appendix 1 of this accompanying document. All drillholes are downhole gyroscopically surveyed at completion with Total Station survey pickup of drill collars.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections are calculated using a 0.5% Cu cut-off grade and may include up to a maximum of 3.0m of internal dilution, with a minimum composite grade of 1.0% Cu. Cu grades used for calculating significant intersections are uncut. Reported intersections are based on a regular sample interval of 1m subject to the location of geological boundaries. Minimum and maximum sample intervals used for intersection calculations are 0.3m and 1.3m respectively. No metal equivalents are used in the intersection calculation. Where core loss occurs; the average length-weighted grade of the two adjacent samples are attributed to the interval for the purposes of calculating the intersection. The maximum interval of missing core which can be incorporated with the reported intersection is 1.0m.



Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated true width is presented in the Table in Appendix 1 on page 11 of this report. • Underground drilling is based on the DeGrussa local mine grid. • Where the geometry of the mineralisation is known; estimated true widths of mineralisation will be estimated and reported. Where the geometry is unknown; no true width of mineralisation will be estimated or reported.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and cross-sections with scale are included within the body of the accompanying document
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other exploration data collected is not considered as material to this document at this stage. Further data collection will be reviewed and reported when considered material.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration drilling will continue to target projected lateral and depth extensions of known mineralisation.



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