29 May 2017 **ASX Code: WCN**

Significant Cobalt Mineralisation Identified at Ghan Well Prospect

Highlights

- Project review identifies substantial cobalt mineralisation in drilling including:
  - 11 metres at 0.15% Cobalt from 25 metres depth
  - 8 metres at 0.16% Cobalt from 33 metres depth
  - 6 metres at 0.21% Cobalt from 14 metres depth
  - 4 metres at 0.27% Cobalt from 27 metres depth

- Prospective ultramafic sequence extends 12 kilometres as yet untested by drilling
- Further project reviews underway

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("**White Cliff**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report that significant cobalt mineralisation has been identified at the Ghan Well project near Laverton in Western Australia.

The Company recently reviewed the existing geochemical and drilling database at Ghan Well and has identified multiple cobalt intersections associated with nickel mineralisation within extensive ultramafic rock sequences.

Summary

The cobalt mineralisation occurs as a shallow layer of cobalt enriched manganiferous oxides that form between the smectite clays and the overlying ferruginous clays. High grade cobalt mineralisation typically occurs between 10-30 metres depth and is associated with nickel mineralisation. Results include:

- 11 metres at 0.15% Cobalt from 25 metres depth
- 8 metres at 0.16% Cobalt from 33 metres depth
- 6 metres at 0.21% Cobalt from 14 metres depth
- 4 metres at 0.27% Cobalt from 27 metres depth

In addition, extensive soil geochemical sampling has highlighted multiple cobalt anomalies along the ultramafic sequences which extend for 12 kilometres within the White Cliff tenement. Only a fraction of the ultramafic sequences have been drill tested.

The Company considers that the Ghan Well cobalt project has the potential to substantially increase shareholder value via exposure to the rapidly increasing price of cobalt which is a vital component of Lithium Ion batteries. The current cobalt price is USD $54,500 per tonne (London Metals Exchange Quote, 19 May 2017).

The Company believes that the recent growing trend towards electric vehicles will accelerate over the next ten years and that there will be strong demand for the metals associated with vehicle and technology batteries.

The Company is currently reviewing the entire West Australian tenement portfolio to assess their potential to host lithium ion and electric vehicle battery related energy metals including lithium, cobalt, nickel and vanadium.

Further updates will be provided as this process continues.

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Ghan Well Cobalt Potential

The Ghan Well project consists of a central ultramafic sequence ranging from 800 metres to 2,100 metres wide and 12 kilometres long surrounded by felsic and mafic volcanic rock. Due to the properties of ultramafic lava flows, cobalt, nickel and base metals are typically concentrated towards the bottom of the lava flow. Subsequent faulting and folding has transformed horizontal ultramafic lava flows (now rock) into sub-vertical ultramafic rock units.

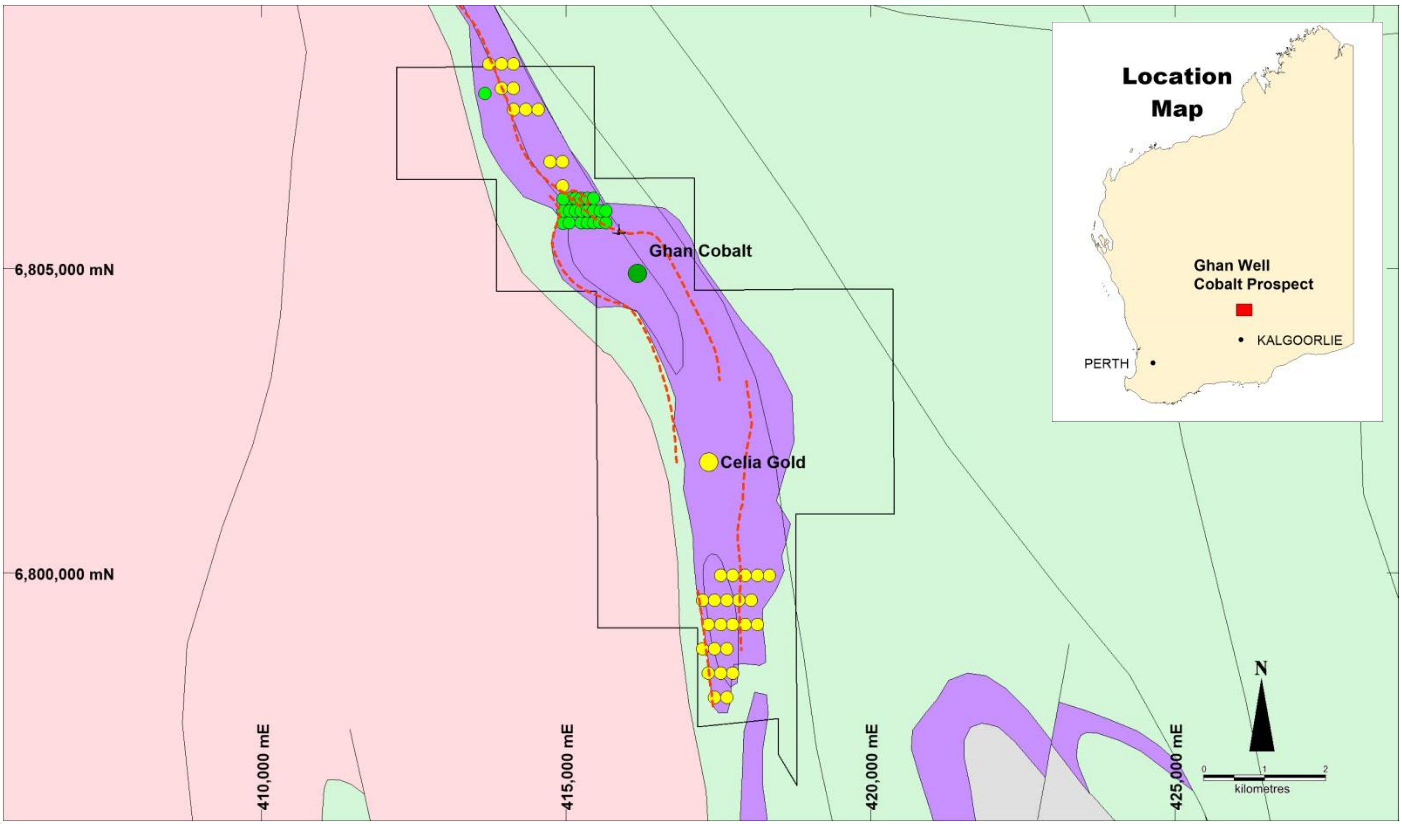

Figure 1: Location map of drilling and cobalt mineralisation at Ghan Well near Laverton in Western Australia. Yellow and green dots are historical drill hole locations

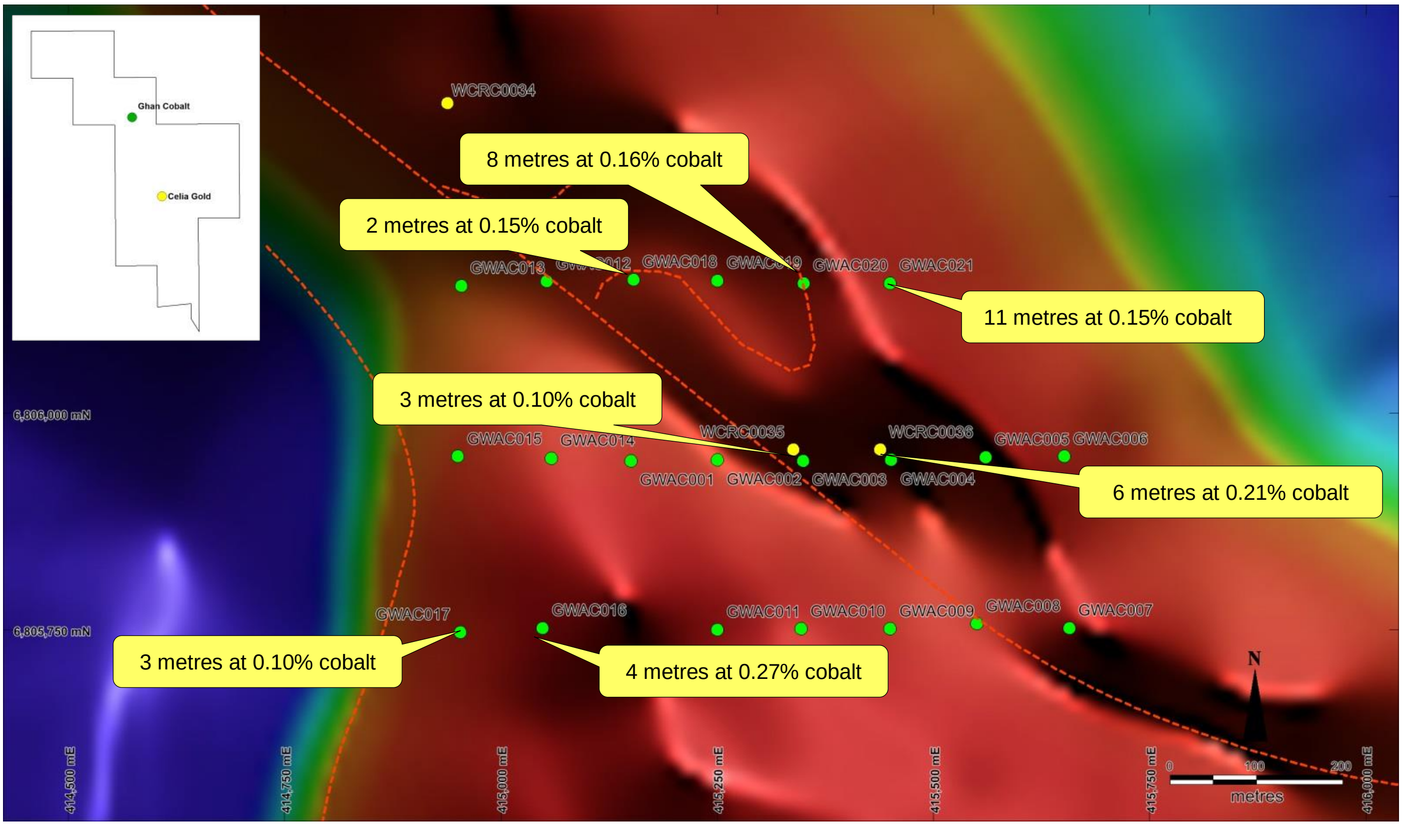

Figure 2: Location plan showing drill holes containing cobalt mineralisation over a background RTP magnetic image.. This plan covers 800 metres of the 12000 metre long ultramafic unit.

Cobalt, nickel and base metals occur as concentration's that form along the basal contact of these ultramafic units mainly due to gravity settling while the lava is molten. These flat units have been folded and faulted and are now sub-vertical. Subsequent deep weathering has further enriched the cobalt, nickel and base metals into shallow horizontal layers of mineralisation that correspond with the folded sinuous basal contact of each ultramafic lava flow. This typically results in the cobalt, nickel and base metals mineralisation having complex geometry.

The cobalt mineralisation occurs as a shallow layer of manganiferous oxides that form between the smectite clays and the overlying ferruginous clays. High grade cobalt mineralisation typically occurs between 10-30 metres depth and is associated with nickel mineralisation. Results include:

- 4 metres at 0.27% Cobalt from 27 metres depth
- 6 metres at 0.21% Cobalt from 14 metres depth
- 8 metres at 0.16% Cobalt from 33 metres depth
- 11 metres at 0.15% Cobalt from 25 metres depth

The cobalt mineralisation is closely associated with nickel mineralisation and generally occurs slightly higher in the regolith profile. At Ghan Well there is substantial nickel mineralisation and the cobalt mineralisation discussed above has formed from the same processes. The Company believes that the cobalt mineralisation has the potential to economically extractable in its own right. The proximity of the project to the Murrin Murrin Nickel refinery is likely to strongly impact the possibility of economic development of both the cobalt and nickel mineralisation. While the Company has not yet calculated any mineral resources it is clear that the potential exists for a substantial resource. Current drilling has only tested a small fraction of the mapped ultramafic unit indicating there is potential to locate significant additional mineralisation.

Table 1: Assay results extracted from the Company's 2011 drilling program reported above a cut-off of 0.08% cobalt.

Hole_Id	From (m)	To (m)	Cobalt %	Nickel %	Iron %	Aluminium %	Magnesium %	Silica %
GWAC003	12	13	**0.10**	0.64	10.3	2.33	7.71	26.7
GWAC003	13	14	0.09	0.93	12.7	2.8	5.04	26.4
GWAC003	14	15	**0.10**	0.92	11.3	2.19	6.25	26.4
GWAC004	14	15	**0.30**	0.64	35.3	5.27	1.35	9.42
GWAC004	15	16	**0.22**	0.77	40.2	4.61	1.04	6.38
GWAC004	16	17	**0.17**	0.97	40.6	3.6	0.92	6.76
GWAC004	17	18	**0.19**	0.68	28.7	3.36	1.11	16.9
GWAC004	18	19	**0.19**	0.82	28.5	3.74	1.34	14.8
GWAC004	19	20	**0.17**	0.81	27.3	3.46	2.23	14.5
GWAC004	21	22	**0.10**	0.57	17.5	2.24	2.87	24.8
GWAC005	40	41	**0.10**	0.56	44	5.47	0.44	6.13
GWAC005	42	43	0.09	0.69	38.8	5.07	1.66	7.56
GWAC016	27	28	**0.75**	0.77	28.1	9.63	0.40	7.32
GWAC016	28	29	**0.13**	0.56	35	7.73	0.46	7.54
GWAC016	29	30	**0.13**	0.91	18.4	4.02	8.26	15.4
GWAC016	30	31	0.09	0.76	13.3	3.05	12.70	16.3
GWAC017	43	44	**0.14**	0.39	31.4	9.72	0.42	8.45
GWAC017	44	45	**0.12**	0.50	33.5	6.97	1.69	8.56
GWAC017	49	50	**0.10**	0.85	10.6	5	11.00	19.9
GWAC018	36	37	**0.19**	1.04	23.9	6.55	0.97	16.2
GWAC018	37	38	**0.11**	0.85	24.7	6.46	0.77	16.5
GWAC020	33	34	**0.13**	0.46	35.2	6.44	0.54	9.38
GWAC020	34	35	**0.19**	0.60	34.2	6.84	0.46	8.93
GWAC020	35	36	**0.20**	0.68	33.9	6.24	0.60	9.23
GWAC020	36	37	**0.14**	0.50	26	7.37	0.50	14.6
GWAC020	37	38	**0.12**	0.55	22.6	7.74	0.63	16.2
GWAC020	38	39	**0.18**	1.14	20.4	4.82	2.90	18.9
GWAC020	39	40	**0.16**	1.19	22.8	5.67	3.10	16.4
GWAC020	40	41	**0.19**	1.54	22.3	5.72	2.36	16.5
GWAC020	43	44	**0.10**	1.37	19.9	2.51	5.78	16.8
GWAC021	25	26	**0.16**	0.67	20.4	7.91	1.31	14.7
GWAC021	27	28	**0.11**	0.66	21.1	7.9	0.79	14.1
GWAC021	28	29	**0.23**	0.72	20.3	8.87	0.76	14.9
GWAC021	29	30	**0.17**	0.80	23.4	9.46	0.76	13.2

Hole_Id	From (m)	To (m)	Cobalt %	Nickel %	Iron %	Aluminium %	Magnesium %	Silica %
GWAC021	30	31	**0.20**	0.94	20	8.1	0.92	14.7
GWAC021	31	32	**0.20**	1.29	23	5.62	0.99	13.5
GWAC021	32	33	**0.18**	1.42	22.7	4.78	1.04	14.3
GWAC021	33	34	**0.10**	1.46	21.7	3.73	1.24	15.3
GWAC021	34	35	**0.10**	1.28	23	4.32	1.00	16.1
GWAC021	35	36	**0.10**	1.33	32.3	3.56	1.15	11.4

Location and Infrastructure

The Ghan Well project is located in the North-eastern gold fields of Western Australia and is 6km north of Glencore's Murrin Murrin East open pit nickel-cobalt mining operation and 12km south of Dacian Golds Mt Morgan Gold deposit. The project is surrounded by world class mining infrastructure and multiple operating mines. Glencore is currently mining cobalt and nickel from the Murrin East open pit which contained an initial resource of 66 million tonnes at 1.1% nickel and **0.09% Cobalt**.

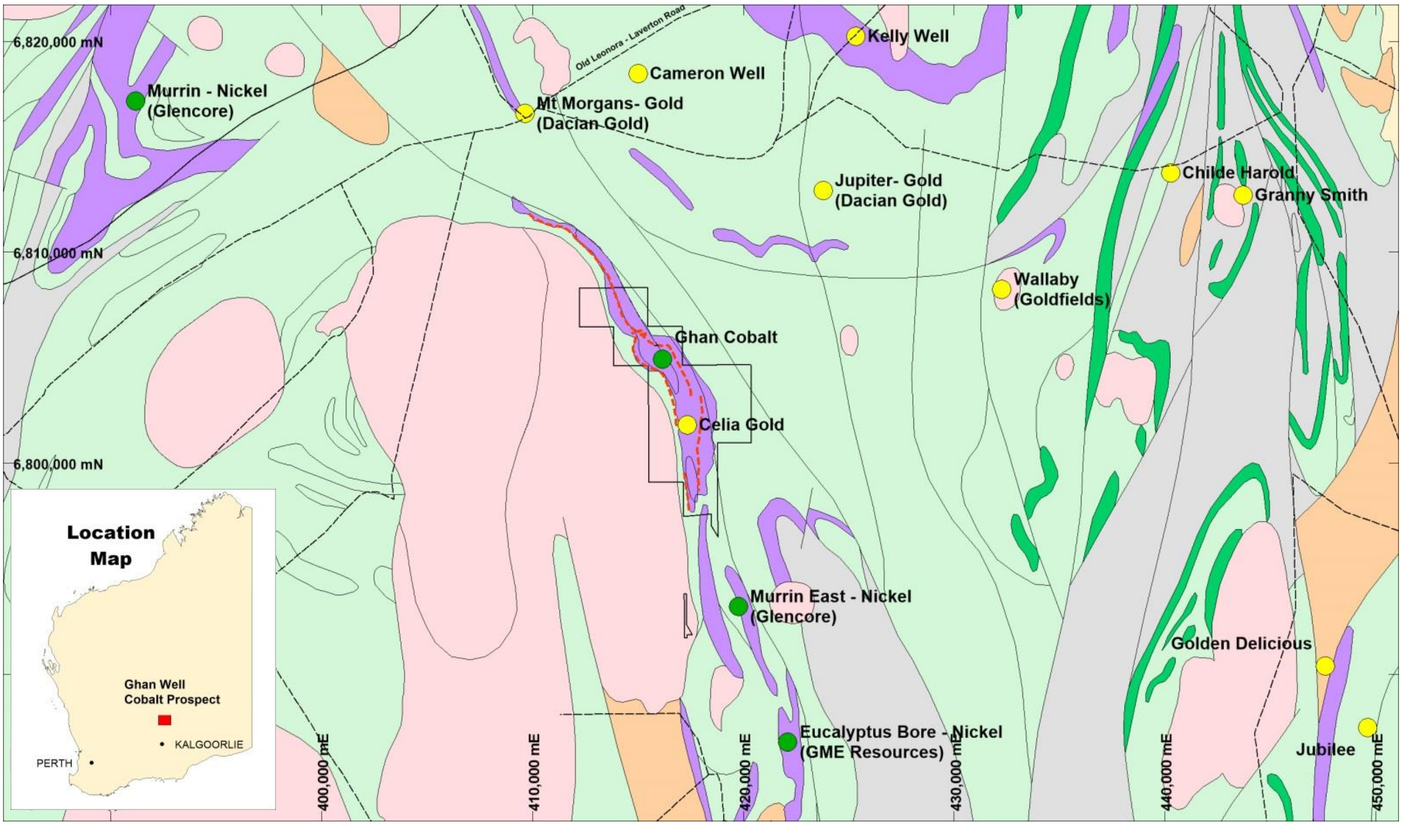

Figure 3: *Regional mining Infrastructure surrounding the Ghan Well Cobalt project.*

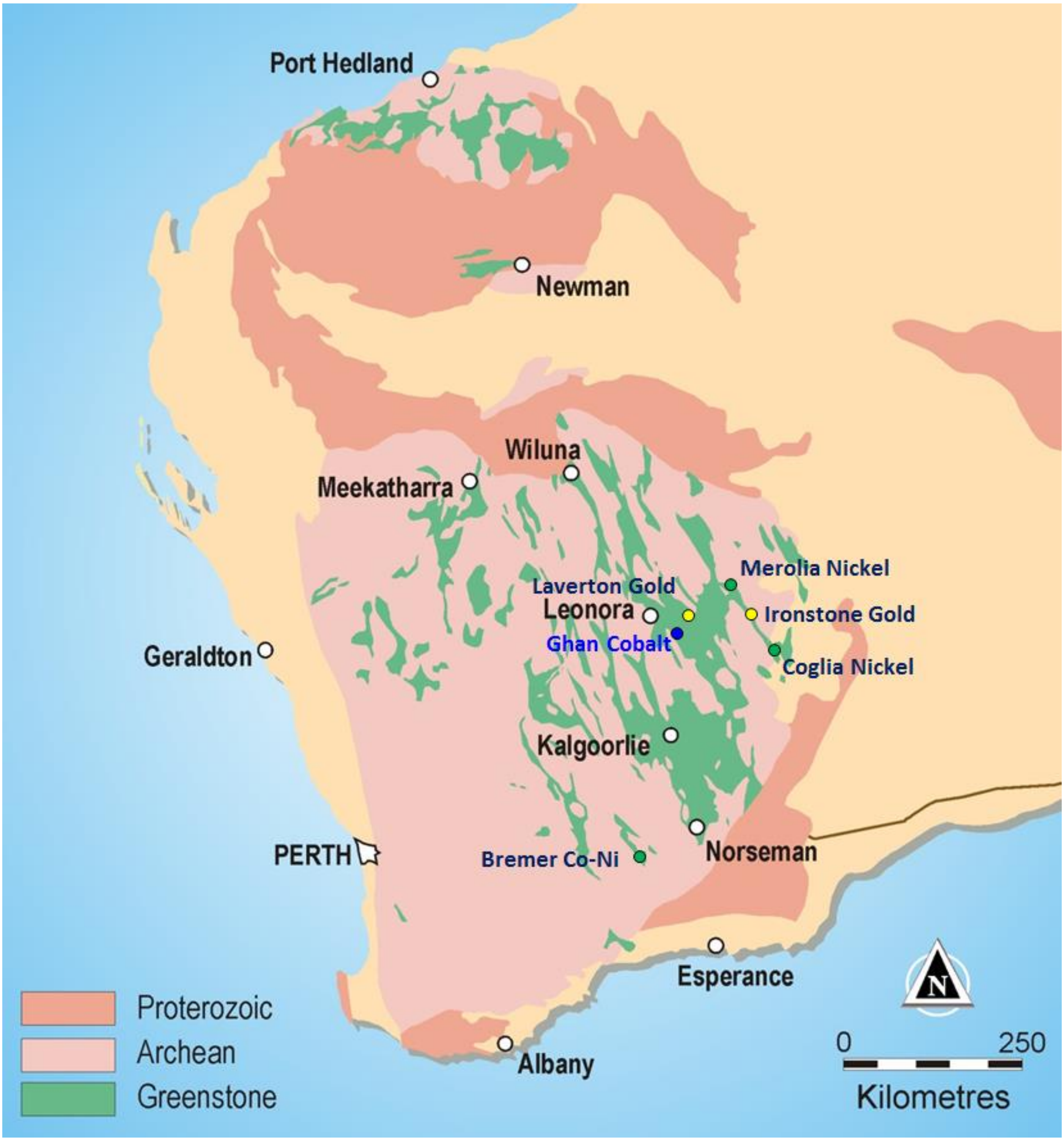

Figure 4: *Western Australia project map*

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About White Cliff Minerals Limited

White Cliff Minerals Limited is a Western Australian based exploration company with the following main projects:

Kyrgyz Copper-Gold Project (90%): The Project contains extensive porphyry related gold and copper mineralisation starting at the surface and extending over several kilometres. Drilling during 2014-6 has defined a **gold deposit** currently containing an inferred resource of 1.8Mt at 5.2 g/t containing 302,000 ounces of gold and 608,000 tonnes at 0.64% copper containing 3870 tonnes of copper. Drilling has also defined a significant **copper deposit** at surface consisting of 10Mt at 0.41% copper containing 40,000 tonnes of copper.

Extensive mineralisation occurs around both deposits demonstrating significant expansion potential. The project is located in the Kyrgyz Republic, 350km west-southwest of the capital city of Bishkek and covers 57 square kilometres. The Chanach project is located in the western part of the Tien Shan Belt, a highly mineralised zone that extending for over 2500 km, from western Uzbekistan, through Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic and southern Kazakhstan to western China.

Merolia Project (100%): The project consists of 771 square kilometres of the Merolia Greenstone belt and contains extensive ultramafic sequences including the Diorite Hill layered ultramafic complex, the Rotorua ultramafic complex, the Coglia ultramafic complex and a 51 kilometre long zone of extrusive ultramafic lava's. The intrusive complexes are prospective for nickel-copper sulphide accumulations possibly with platinum group elements, and the extrusive ultramafic rocks are prospective for nickel sulphide and nickel-cobalt accumulations. The project also contains extensive basalt sequences that are prospective for gold mineralisation including the Ironstone prospect where historical drilling has identified 24m at 8.6g/t gold.

Bremer Range (100%): The project covers over 127 square kilometres in the Lake Johnson Greenstone Belt, which contains the Emily Ann and Maggie Hayes nickel sulphide deposits. These mines contain approximately 140,000 tonnes of nickel. The project area has excellent prospectivity for both komatiite associated nickel-cobalt mineralisation and amphibolite facies high-grade gold mineralisation.

Lake Percy Lithium Project (100%) and Joint Venture (reducing to 30%): The Lake Percy tenement (E63/1222i) is the subject of a Joint Venture arrangement where Liontown Resources (LTR) can earn up to 70% via expenditure of $1.75 Million. Substantial lithium anomalism has been identified within outcropping pegmatites and drilling will be conducted in 2017. The Company also holds 100% of the adjacent 20km2 tenement (E63/1793) which also contains untested outcropping pegmatites.

Laverton Gold Project (100%): The project consists of 136 square kilometres of granted tenements in the Laverton Greenstone belt. The core prospects are Kelly Well and Eight Mile Well located 20km southwest of Laverton in the core of the structurally complex Laverton Tectonic zone immediately north of the Granny Smith Gold Mine (3 MOz) and 7 kilometres north of the Wallaby Gold Mine (7 MOz).

Ghan Well Cobalt Project (100%): The project consists of one tenement (39km^2) in the Wiluna-Norseman greenstone belt 10km north of the Murrin East nickel-cobalt mining operation. The tenement contains an extensive ultramafic unit that contains zones of cobalt mineralisation associated with nickel mineralisation. The Cobalt grades range for 0.01% to 0.75% cobalt and occur within a zone of manganiferous oxides that form on the regolith profile.

JORC Compliance

The Information in this update that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Todd Hibberd, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hibberd is a full time employee of the Company. Mr Hibberd has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity that 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 Hibberd consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

Appendix 1

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the Exploration Results and Mineral Resource

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	This ASX Release reports on exploration results from of the Company's Ghan Well project area. **Soil Sampling:** The prospect was sampled by manual scoop sampling on nominal 100m x 50m grid spacing at the Ironstone gold prospect and at nominal 100 by 50m grid for the balance of the survey. A total of 407 samples were collected consisting of 100-200 grams of soil. **Soil Analysis:** Onsite XRF analysis is conducted on the fines from RC chips using a hand-held Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser. These results are only used for onsite interpretation and preliminary base metal assessment subject to final geochemical analysis by laboratory assays. **AC/RC Sampling:** All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples. Samples are sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratories for assaying. Appropriate QAQC samples (standards, blanks and duplicates) are inserted into the sequences as per industry best practice. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The sample collar locations are picked up by handheld GPS. Soil samples were logged for landform, and sample contamination. Sampling was carried out under standard industry protocols and QAQC procedures.
	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.	All samples were analyzed for base metals by X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry at the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth, Australia
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).	Air Core Drilling, 600CFM/450PSI compressor, with 90mm (3.5 inch) diameter blade or face sampling hammer bit. Industry standard processes.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	Calculated volume of 1m AC sample is 12.6 – 16.5 kg based on rock densities of 2.0 and 2.6 g/cm3. Sample bags were visually inspected for volume to ensure minimal size variation. Were variability was observed, sample bags were weighed. Sampling was carried out under standard industry protocols and QAQC procedures.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No measures have been deemed necessary.
	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.	No studies have been carried out.
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.	Drill samples have been geologically logged and have been submitted for petrological studies. Samples have been retained and stored. The logging is considered sufficient for JORC compliant resource estimations.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) Photography	Logging is considered qualitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Refer to text in the main body of the announcement.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not Applicable- no core drilling was carried out.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were riffle split from 16kg down to 3kg. Where samples were too wet to riffle split, samples were tube

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		sampled.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique	Samples were collected using a face sampling hammer which pulverises the rock to chips. The chips are transported up the inside of the drill rod to the surface cyclone where they are collected in one metre intervals. The one metres sample is riffle split to provide a 2.5-3kg sample for analysis. Industry standard protocols are used and deemed appropriate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples	At this stage of the exploration no sub sampling is undertaken.
	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	The whole sample collected is pulverised to 75um in a ring mill and a 200g sub-sample is collected. A 2-30 gram sub sample of the pulverised sample is analysed. Field duplicates are not routinely collected.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought after mineralisation style.
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 samples have been cast using a 12:22 flux with added sodium nitrate, to form a glass bead which has been analysed by XRF.
	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.	Ni, Co, Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu, Al, Cr, As, Ca, Si, Cl have been determined by X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry
	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	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intersections in drill samples have been verified by an executive director of the Company.
	The use of twinned holes	Not Applicable.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	Primary data was collected using a set of standard Excel templates on paper and re-entered into laptop computers. The information was sent to WCN in-house database manager for validation and compilation into an Access database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data	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.	Sample locations were recorded using handheld Garmin GPS. Elevation values were in AHD RL and values recorded within the database. Expected accuracy is + or – 5 m for easting, northing and 10m for elevation coordinates. No down hole surveying techniques were used due to the sampling methods used.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA_GDA94 (zone 51).
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic surface uses handheld GPS elevation data, which is adequate at the current stage of the project.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The nominal drill sample spacing is 1 metre down hole. Each drill hole targets a specific target so there is no nominal drill spacing.
	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.	The mineralised domains have not yet demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Not applicable.
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.	The soil sampling method is used to provide a surface sample only.
	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	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Sample security is managed by the Company. Since at this stage these are field analyses, no sample transit security has been necessary.
Audits of reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The Company carries out its own internal data audits. No problems have been detected.

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 sample positions occur is located within Exploration Licenses E38/2847 which is 100% owned by White Cliff Minerals Limited or a subsidiary. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Extensive historical exploration for platinum, gold and nickel mineralisation has been carried out by Placer Dome, WMC, Comet resources and their predecessors. Occurrences of nickel laterite mineralisation were identified but was deemed uneconomic.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geological setting is of Archaean aged mafic and ultramafic sequences intruded by mafic to felsic porphyries and granitoids. Mineralisation is mostly situated within the regolith profile of the ultramafic units. The rocks are strongly talc-carbonate altered. Metamorphism is mid-upper Greenschist facies. The target mineralisation has yet to be identified but is analogous to Kambalda or Sally Malay style or nickel sulphide 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	Drilling detailed in Tables 1-3 in the main body of the announcement.
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	No length weighting has been applied due to the nature of the sampling technique. No top-cuts have been applied. Not applicable for the sampling methods used. No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
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').	The sampling technique used defines a surficial geochemical expression. No information is attainable relating to the geometry of any mineralisation based on these results.
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`	Refer to figs. in the body of text.
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 results are reported.
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,	Nil.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	RAB/AC drilling will be used to further define the nature and extent of the geochemical anomalism, and to gain lithological information.