

## **DRILLING TO COMMENCE AT SOLOMON ISLANDS NICKEL PROJECT**

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**Malachite Resources Limited** (Malachite or Company) (**ASX: MAR**) is pleased to provide an update on activities at the Company's Jejevo Nickel Project in the Solomon Islands with drilling scheduled to commence imminently.

### **OVERVIEW**

- In August 2020 Malachite executed a Share Purchase Agreement (Agreement) to formalise its acquisition of the remaining 85% interest in Sunshine Minerals Limited (Sunshine) which holds an 80% interest in the Jejevo nickel project<sup>1</sup>.
- The Agreement is subject to Malachite shareholder approval with an Extraordinary General Meeting scheduled to be held on 14 October 2020.
- Drilling at Jejevo is expected to commence by the end of October with a 64-hole program (approx. 1,300m) designed to enhance the geological understanding of Jejevo and provide confirmatory results to allow preparation of a JORC resource estimate ("2012 JORC").
- Mining One Pty Ltd (Mining One) engaged to undertake geological work on the Company's nickel projects in the Solomon Islands and prepare a 2012 JORC resource estimate at Jejevo.
- A review of historical drilling undertaken by Sumitomo Metals and Mining by Mining One has generated an understanding of drilling required to support a 2012 JORC compliant Resource estimate.
- Significant historical drilling intercepts include:
  - **JSC030: 13m @ 2.04% Ni** from surface, including **11m @ 2.18% Ni** from 2m
  - **JSD049: 9m @ 1.98% Ni** from 1m, including **6m @ 2.26% Ni** from 2m
  - **JSD062: 12m @ 1.93% Ni** from surface, including **9m @ 2.04% Ni** from 3m

### **ENGAGEMENT OF MINING ONE**

In August this year the Company engaged the services of Mining One to carry out geological work on the Company's nickel projects in the Solomon Islands.

Mining One was established in August 2005 and is an employee owned, independent group of over 65 technical consultants.

Mining One has completed considerable work in Australia and globally with extensive experience in Indonesia, Africa, South America, China, PNG and the Philippines. In particular, Mining One has practical experience on laterite nickel projects within Indonesia which are of a similar style to those in the Solomon Islands.

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<sup>1</sup> ASX Announcement - MALACHITE FORMALISES ACQUISITION OF SUNSHINE MINERALS SOLOMON ISLANDS NICKEL  
<http://www.malachite.com.au/irm/PDF/8953dc65-a246-420e-b623-761415f880c2/MalachiteFormalisesAcquisitionofSunshineMineralsLtd>

Since being engaged, Mining One has completed a review of the existing drilling data on the Jejevo tenement. As part of that process Mining One has carried out a gap analysis to identify what is required to allow that drilling data to comply with the 2012 JORC guidelines. Mining One has proposed an initial 64-hole drilling program at Jejevo that includes a combination of confirmatory holes (twin), infill holes and exploration holes.

Mining One is currently completing 3D geological modelling for the Jejevo deposit which will be updated to include information from the validation and extensional drilling programs; this should enable a 2012 JORC resource to be estimated.

**COMMENCEMENT OF DRILLING AT THE JEJEVO NICKEL PROJECT**

Drilling at Jejevo is expected to commence by the end of October with an initial 64-hole drill program for approximately 1,300m of drilling. The program will consist of 25 holes for confirmatory (twin) purposes (395m), 15 holes for infill (306m) and 24 holes for exploration (600m). The confirmatory and infill holes will be completed first to allow Mining One to prepare a 2012 JORC compliant resource estimate whilst exploration drilling will seek to identify areas for possible extensions to the Jejevo deposit (Figure 1).

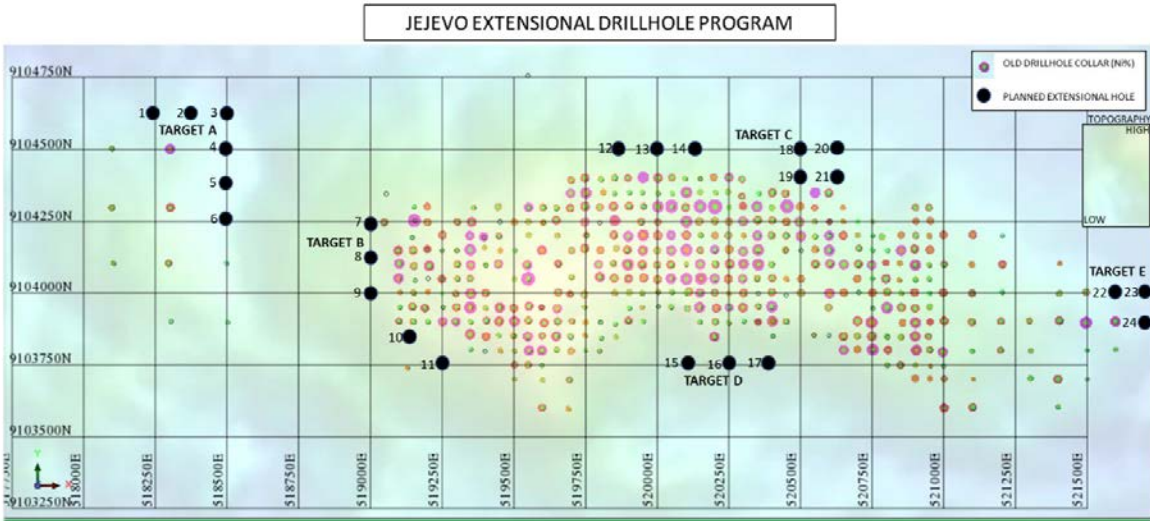


Figure 1 - Jejevo Extensional Drill Program

There are also targets for future exploration programs that exist on ridges to the east and west of the currently defined Jejevo deposit (Figure 2).

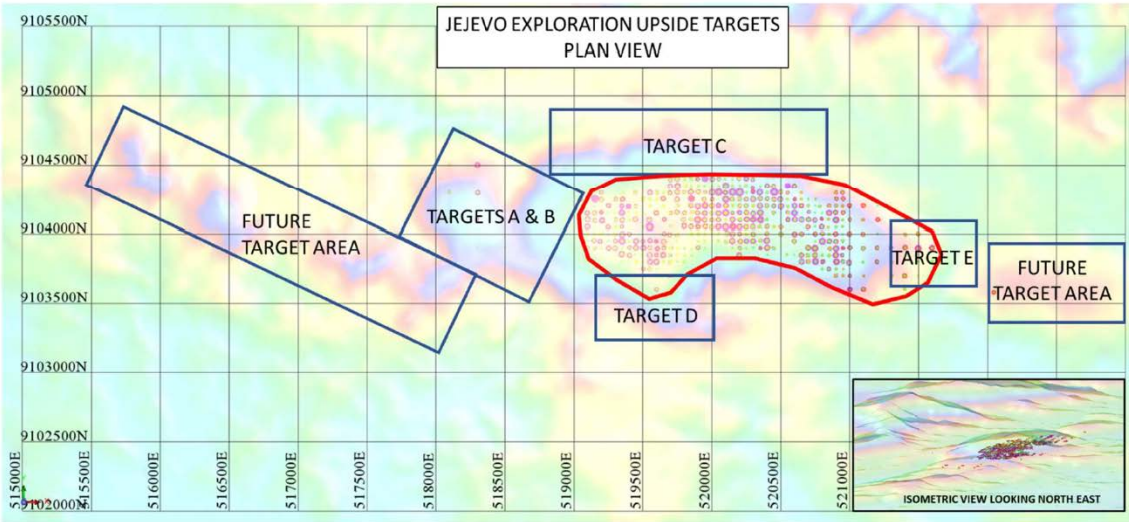


Figure 2 - Jejevo Regional Targets

Historical drilling by Sumitomo Metals and Mining for the Jejevo area comprised 413 individual drill holes drilled down to a 50m x 50m spaced grid in places. The drilling methods used included diamond coring and hand auger with the majority of these holes (338) being diamond core drilled between 2012 and 2013.

Examples of the nickel grades encountered within downhole drillhole intervals in the historical Sumitomo drilling programs are listed in Table 1 below. These holes have been selected to demonstrate several significant results as distributed across the deposit, the location of these holes are also shown in Figure 3 below.

A cross section is also shown in Figure 4 below in addition to the typical regolith profile encountered within the Jejevo project area (Figure 5).

Hole ID	Intercept	From (m)	Including	From (m)
JS-K003	7m @ 1.91% Ni	1	Includes 4m @ 2.21% Ni	5
JSR049	9m @ 1.98% Ni	1	Includes 7m @ 2.21% Ni	3
JSK047	5m @ 1.56% Ni	1	Includes 2m @ 2.27% Ni	4
JST041	5m @ 1.90% Ni	1	Includes 2m @ 2.53% Ni	3
JSJ057	10m @ 1.82% Ni	1	includes 7m @ 2.12% Ni	4
JSA024	8m @ 1.74% Ni	1	includes 5m @ 2.11% Ni	5
JSC029	11m @ 1.66% Ni	1	includes 4m @ 2.16% Ni	4
JSD062	12m @ 1.93% Ni	1	includes 9m @ 2.04% Ni	3
JSD049	9m @ 1.98% Ni	1	includes 6m @ 2.26% Ni	2
JSC030	13m @ 2.04% Ni	0	includes 11m @ 2.18% Ni	2
JSD026	10m @ 1.78% Ni	1	includes 3m @ 2.22% Ni	2
JS-D016	9m @ 2.10% Ni	2	includes 6m @ 2.45% Ni	3
JSD031	7m @ 1.67% Ni	2	includes 2m @ 2.35% Ni	5
JSA006	6m @ 1.86% Ni	2	includes 3m @ 2.18% Ni	3

**TABLE 1 – JEJEVO HISTORICAL DRILLING EXAMPLE SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS**

The current drill program will utilise drilling rigs that were previously used on the tenement by Sumitomo Metals and Mining.

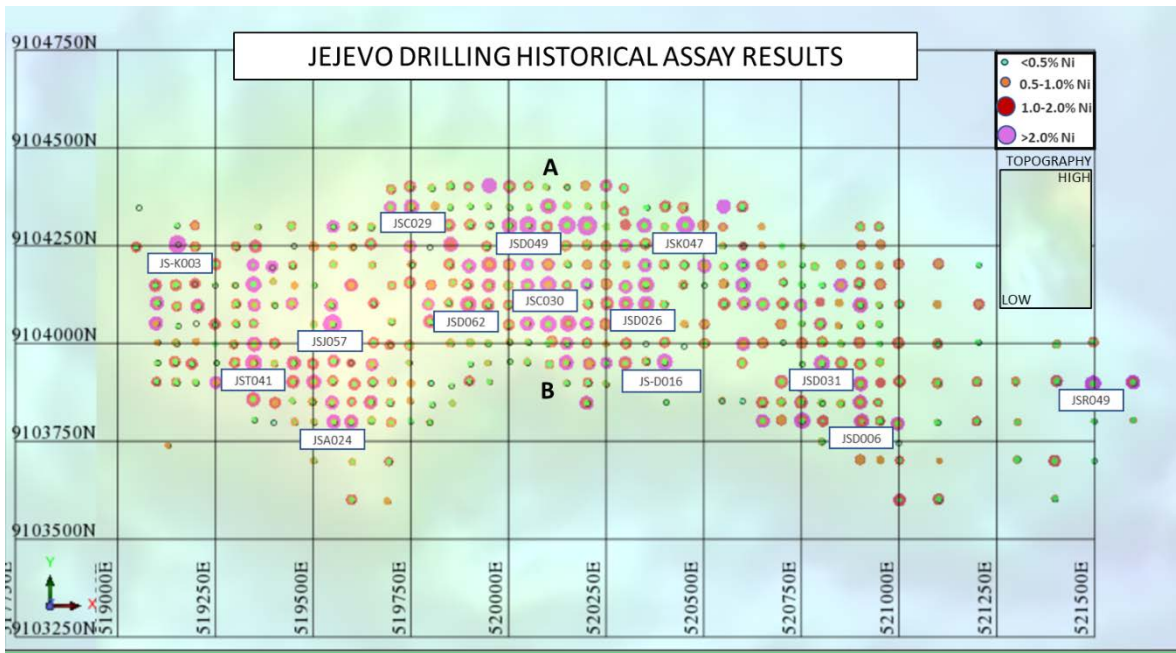


Figure 3 – Jejevo – Historical Drilling Assay Results (Ni%)

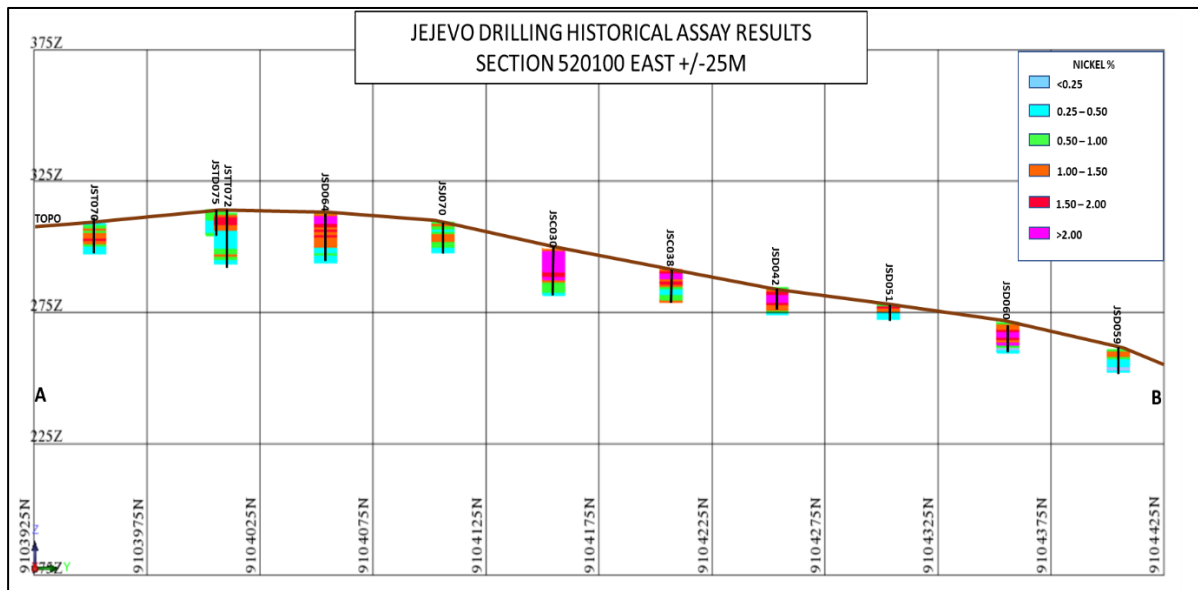


Figure 4 – Jejevo Deposit Cross Section 520100 East +/- 25m

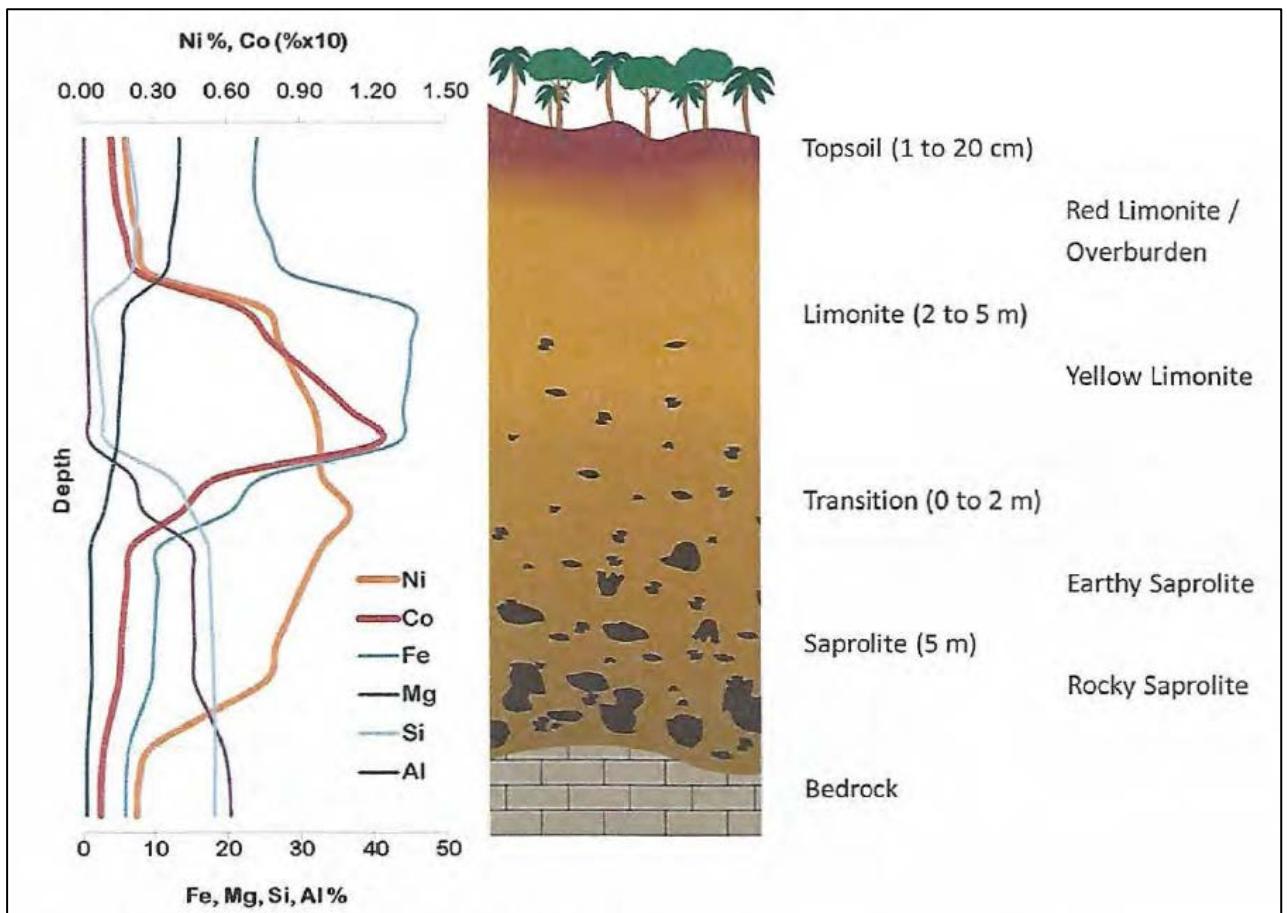


Figure 5 – Jejevo Example Nickel Laterite Profile (Golder Associates Jejevo Technological Report August 2014)



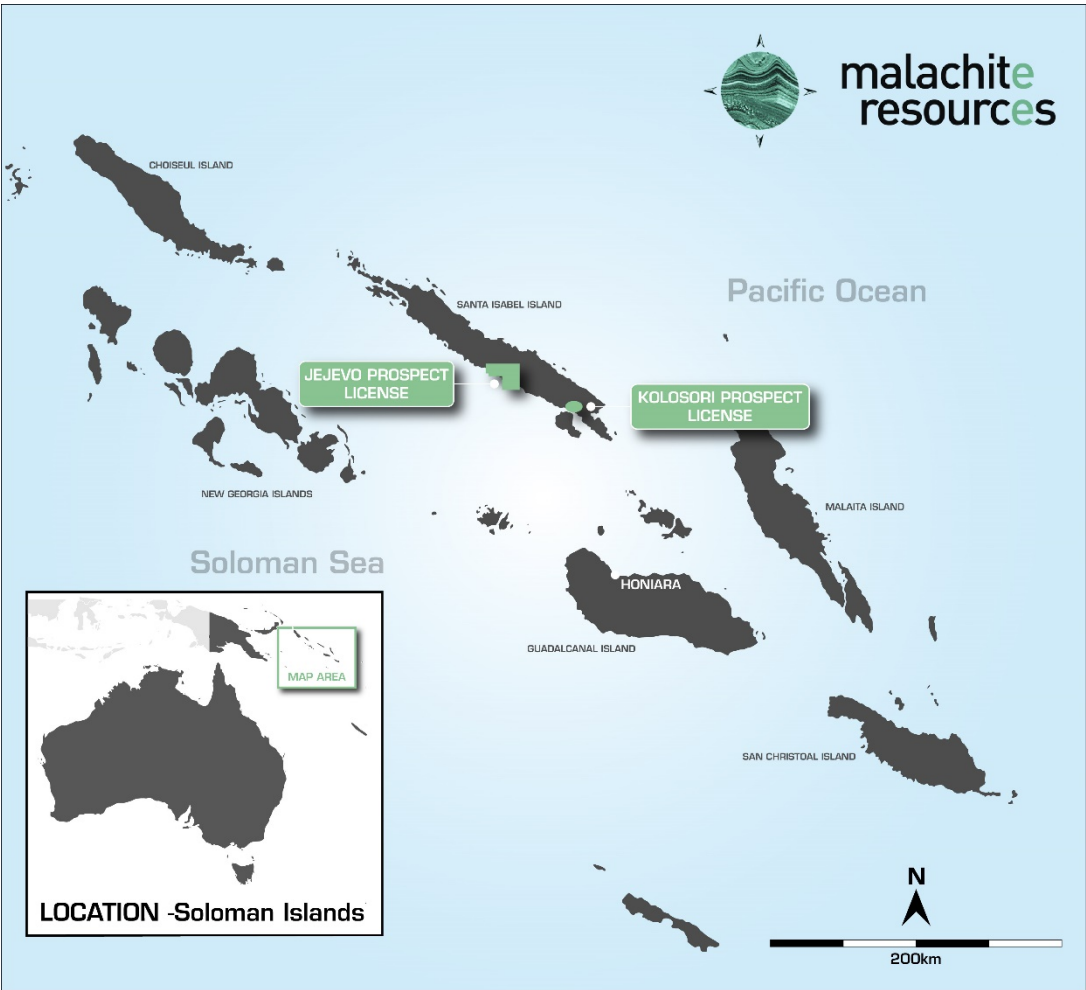
**THE JEJEVO NICKEL PROJECT - BACKGROUND**

Sunshine owns 80% of Sunshine Nickel Limited (SNL) which holds prospecting licence tenement PL 01/18 located on the south coast of Santa Isabel Island in the Solomon Islands. The remaining 20% of SNL is owned by local landowners (Landholders). The Jejevo Nickel Project is located within the PL 01/18 project area.

The Jejevo Nickel Project is an advanced stage direct shipping ore nickel laterite project. The project was previously drilled in 2013 and the initial objective is to do sufficient work to confirm a 2012 JORC Resource at the earliest opportunity.

The Jejevo Nickel Project has a number of positive aspects including its close proximity to the coast, no processing requirements, low capital route to direct shipping, ore production and local landowner support. It is envisaged that mining of the project could potentially commence within 2 years.

In March 2014 Sumitomo Metals and Mining, as previous owner of the Jejevo Nickel Project, completed a Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) which covered a number of aspects including mining, rehabilitation and environmental monitoring, mitigation and management. The ESIA formed the basis of a Mining Lease Application at Jejevo and will provide a basis for future studies to be conducted by the Company.



*Figure 6 – Jejevo and Kolosori Project Location Map*

## **IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON ACTIVITIES**

The Company has engaged local geologists and environmental scientists in the Solomon Islands capable of completing the necessary works. This will ensure minimal impact to activities in light of restrictions on travel internationally and protect against any unwarranted spread of the virus within the local communities. The local specialists are being directed by the Company and its consultants to ensure that the work carried out complies with 2012 JORC and ASX reporting requirements.

## **THE KOLOSORI NICKEL PROJECT - BACKGROUND**

In September 2020, the Company entered into a Term Sheet with Kolosori Nickel (SI) Limited (KNSI) for the Company to acquire an 80% interest in KNSI. KNSI holds PL 05/19, which holds the Kolosori Nickel Project that is also on Santa Isabel Island in the Solomon Islands. PL 05/19 is to the east of the Jejevo tenement.

The Kolosori Nickel Project is an advanced stage direct shipping ore nickel laterite project with excellent potential for development. The project has a number of positive aspects including its close proximity to the coast, no processing requirements, low capital route to direct shipping ore production and local landowner support.

## **JORC COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT**

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results at the Jejevo project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Stuart Hutchin a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Hutchin is a full-time employee of Mining One Consultants and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Hutchin consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Authorised by the board:

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Director and Chief Executive Officer

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# APPENDIX A: JORC 2012 Table 1 criteria assessment

## Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.</i></p>	<p>Sampling has been undertaken sporadically over the Jejevo license area since the 1960s. Work was completed by INCO/INAL originally via 82 drill holes and 158 test pits.</p> <p>During 2008 Sumitomo acquired rights to the license area and subsequently completed the following drilling campaigns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 Auger holes in 2008</li> <li>• 4 Pilot/Scout holes in 2009</li> <li>• 6 Diamond core holes in 2012</li> <li>• 332 diamond core holes in 2013</li> </ul> <p>Drilling was completed down to a 50m x 50m spacing in some areas of the Jejevo deposit.</p> <p>The diamond core drilling was sampled using whole core and then assayed via the pressed pellet XRF method in the Sumitomo laboratory located in Honiara, Solomon Islands.</p> <p>Laboratory analysis was completed for Ni%, Co%, Mg%, Cr%, Fe%, Mn%, Al%, Si%, Ca% and K%.</p>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<p>Diamond drilling was completed using a small portable drilling rig that was moved between drill sites using a track based crawler.</p> <p>The rigs drilled conventional NQ sized single tube core that was contained within a plastic sleeve within the core barrel to ensure any loosely consolidated material was contained within the sample interval. These types of drill rigs are commonly used for drilling of laterite hosted deposits within Indonesia and the South Pacific.</p> <p>Holes were drilled vertically through the limonite and saprolite zones into underlying basement.</p>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	<p>Sample recovery averaged greater than 95% given the containment of each sample run within a plastic sleeve within the core barrel.</p>



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Logging	<p><i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>All holes were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>marked up for recovery calculations</li> <li>geologically marked up and logged for geology, fractures and recovery</li> <li>marked up for sampling interval</li> <li>photographed</li> </ul> <p>Geology logging includes lithology, minerals, colour and texture.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>The NQ core was sampled as whole core over samples ranging in length from 0.25m to 1.0m. The majority of sample intervals were 1m in length. Geological contacts were used to determine the sampling intervals where practical to do so.</p> <p>The principal sampling method from the drill core resulted in samples averaging 3-5 kg in weight for each 1m sample.</p> <p>The Sumitomo laboratory in Honiara, a commercial laboratory facility, used standard perpetration methods that included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>24 hour drying at 90° C</li> <li>jaw crushing to &lt;5 mm</li> <li>rifle split to 1.2 to 1.6 kg</li> <li>pulverised with LM2 sampled to 50 g and 200 g pulps.</li> </ul> <p>Detailed information on sample QAQC protocols and results in relation to Standards, Blanks and Duplicates is not available for the samples</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><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></p>	<p>All samples were analysed at the Sumitomo laboratory located in Honiara. The pressed pellet XRF method was used where a standard multi-element suite was completed. Assay were determined for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ni%, Co%, Mg%, Cr%, Fe%, Mn%, Al%, Si%, Ca% and K%.</li> </ul> <p>Detailed Sumitomo quality control reports are not available to support the assay dataset.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>No verification drilling or sampling has been completed since the last drilling campaign was completed in 2013.</p> <p>Areas of the deposit have however been drilled down to a 50m x 50m spacing where correlation between sample results for Ni% and Co% are high and are in line with the distribution expected within a nickel laterite deposit.</p> <p>Mining One Consultants have completed a review of the drilling dataset and have made recommendations on requirements for confirmatory and infill drilling to provide QAQC support for the historical dataset.</p> <p>There were no adjustments to any assays other than the replacement of below detection values with half the detection limit.</p>
Location of data points	<p><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></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>Collar locations were surveyed by hand-held GPS. No elevation was recorded, GPS reading accuracy was to approximately 5 m.</p> <p>Collar elevations have been assigned based on the topographic surface that covers the deposit area.</p> <p>All exploration and evaluation work is completed in UTM WGS 84 Zone 57S.</p> <p>Topography data includes a processed DTM grid with an average accuracy of within 1m.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<p>Drilling has been completed on spacings ranging from 100m x 100m down to 50m x 50m in the central deposit area. The 50m spacing is adequate to establish continuity of the nickel laterite style of mineralization.</p> <p>Drill core samples are generally 1 m in length, the regolith horizons encountered within the deposit are generally greater than 1m in thickness.</p> <p>The drill spacing and sampling intervals are assessed as acceptable for this style of mineralization.</p>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<p><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></p> <p><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></p>	<p>The nickel laterite deposit is formed as a weathered geomorphic surface sourced from ultramafic bedrock units.</p> <p>All diamond holes were vertical and provide a suitable intersection angle. The drill pattern spacing allows for interpretation of the nickel and cobalt mineralization throughout the project area.</p> <p>Regional and local structures are described as horizontal to sub-horizontal and related to thrusting. There is no evidence of cross cutting structures or units that would bias the assay results.</p>
<i>Sample security</i>	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></p>	<p>Information on the Sumitomo Chain of custody protocols are not available.</p>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></p>	<p>Mining One has commenced a preliminary review of the Sumitomo drilling data. Further confirmatory, infill and extensional drilling is planned to provide QAQC support for the historical dataset. Golder Associates also completed a review of the dataset as part of the technological study completed in 2014.</p>

## Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<p><i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <p><i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i></p>	<p>Sunshine Minerals owns 80% of Sunshine Nickel Limited (SNL) which holds prospecting licence tenement PL 01/18 located on the south coast of Santa Isabel Island in the Solomon Islands. The remaining 20% of SNL is owned by local landowners (Landholders). The Jejevo Nickel Project is located within the PL 01/18 project area.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<p><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></p>	<p>INCO/INAL and Sumitomo have completed significant exploration programs over the Jejevo area since the 1960's. Golder and Associates completed a technological study in 2014 that included geology, mining, metallurgical assessment of the Jejevo deposit.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<p><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></p>	<p>Wet tropical laterite. In-situ chemical weathering of the ultramafic rocks with nickel and cobalt enrichment through both residual and supergene processes.</p> <p>See Figure 3 for an example of the regolith profile encountered within the Jejevo deposit area.</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>• <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>• <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	<p>Diamond drilling programs primarily completed by Sumitomo between 2008 and 2013 comprise the bulk of the drilling and sampling dataset.</p> <p>A total of 413 drillholes comprising 5,166 individual samples are available within the Jejevo project area.</p> <p>These holes were drilled on various spacings ranging from 100m x 100m down to 50m x 50m.</p> <p>Diamond drilling was completed using a small portable drilling rig that was moved between drill sites using a track based crawler.</p> <p>The rigs drilled conventional NQ sized single tube core that was contained within a plastic sleeve within the core barrel to ensure any loosely consolidated material was contained within the sample interval. These types of drill rigs are commonly used for drilling of laterite hosted deposits within Indonesia and the South Pacific.</p> <p>Holes were drilled vertically through the limonite and saprolite zones into underlying basement.</p> <p>Details of the drillhole locations are shown in <b>Figure 1</b> within this ASX release.</p>
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>Weighted averages are used for reporting all assay intervals from the diamond drillholes.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><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></p>	<p>The laterite is thin but laterally extensive. The intercepts are almost perpendicular to the mineralisation.</p> <p>Drilling so far has been confined to the major ridgelines due to access and deposit geometry.</p>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<p><i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported.</i></p> <p><i>These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></p>	<p>Maps are provided in this ASX release that show the distribution of drilling across the Jejevo deposit.</p>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<p><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></p>	<p>The significant results reported from the historical drilling use a lower cut-off of 1% Ni with no more than 1m of internal material less than 1% included.</p>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<p><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></p>	<p>Significant studies were completed by Golder Associates and Sumitomo Metal Mining Co.</p> <p>This work included geotechnical, metallurgical, mining, geological and environmental studies.</p>
<i>Further work</i>	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><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></p>	<p>Future work will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completion of validation, infill and extensional drilling within the Jejevo deposit area</li> <li>• JORC Resource estimation at Jejevo</li> <li>• Conceptual mining and processing studies for Jejevo</li> </ul>