

## GEOPHYSICAL REVIEW IDENTIFIES NEW COPPER-GOLD TARGETS AT HORSESHOE WEST

### ABOUT KOPORE METALS

Kopore Metals Limited is a public company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) and is actively exploring its copper-silver prospects on the emerging world class Kalahari Copper Belt, located in the Republic of Botswana and in the Bryah Basin of Western Australia.

### DIRECTORS & MANAGEMENT

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Non-Executive Chairman

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### Highlights

- **Analysis of historical geophysical review identifies further areas of interest at Horseshoe West, coincident to Kopore targets.**
- **Identified area to be field tested for shallow Ravelstone Cover over targeted stratigraphic position, adjacent to the Horseshoe Lights high grade copper-gold Mine.**
- **Geochemical survey across the two initial targeted areas to commence upon native title and government approval.**

Kopore Metals Limited (ASX:KMT) (**Kopore** or **the Company**) is pleased to provide initial findings from its geophysical review being undertaken by Southern Geoscience Consultants (**SGC**) at the Horseshoe West Copper/Gold Project (**Horseshoe West**). Horseshoe West is located approximately 150km north of Meekatharra, Western Australia, within the prolific copper-gold producing Bryah Basin, and is adjacent to the historical high-grade Horseshoe Lights Copper-Gold Mine (Figures 1 and 2)

As announced on 28 January 2021, the Horseshoe West project area is subject to a joint venture agreement between the Company and Horseshoe Metals Limited<sup>1</sup> (ASX.HOR).

The scope of the geophysical review focused on identifying new drill targets using the historical data from the Horseshoe Lights Mine area.

### Property Details

The Horseshoe Lights Mine was discovered in 1946 and saw commercial production up to 1994. Over this period, approximately 3.3 million tonnes of ore were mined, resulting in production of approximately 56,000t Cu (at an average grade of 1.7% Cu) and 307,000oz Au (at an average grade of 2.9g/t).<sup>2</sup>

### Geophysical Review Details

The objective of Kopore's review was to analyse and reprocess data from historical geophysical surveys over the past 20 years and use modern processing techniques to identify areas of potential interest for geophysical anomalies, that may be prospective for gold and copper exploration.

SGC were provided with the following geophysical data:

- Aeromagnetics and radiometrics – conducted by Shelby in 2010, flown at 100m spacings.
- Gravity Survey – Detailed program conducted in 2012 at a 200 x 200m line spacings.
- Airborne electromagnetic (**EM**) Surveys – Two airborne EM surveys flown (a) GEOTEM Survey in 1990 at 200m spacing and (b) VTEM Survey conducted in 2011 by GeoTech Airborne Ltd at 100m spacing.

<sup>1</sup> See ASX announcement "Kopore Enters into Horseshoe West Copper/Gold Exploration Project" dated 28 January 2021 [https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2924-02334376-6A1017175?access\\_token=83ff96335c2d45a094df02a206a39ff4](https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2924-02334376-6A1017175?access_token=83ff96335c2d45a094df02a206a39ff4)

<sup>2</sup> Horseshoe Metals Limited Website - <https://horseshoemetals.com.au/projects/horseshoe-lights/> - investors should note that the Company has not independently verified this information.

The outcome of the review program was the identification of an area on the western side of the historical Horseshoe Lights mine, which is interpreted as potentially shallow Ravelstone Formation Cover over the targeted upper Narracoota formation. The upper Narracoota Formation is known to hold economic mineralisation at the DeGrussa Copper-Gold Mine (75km away) and at Horseshoe Lights Mine.

In addition, the Company will be seeking to target an area on the southern margin of the agreement area to understand the basis of an identified geophysical anomaly (Figure 2).

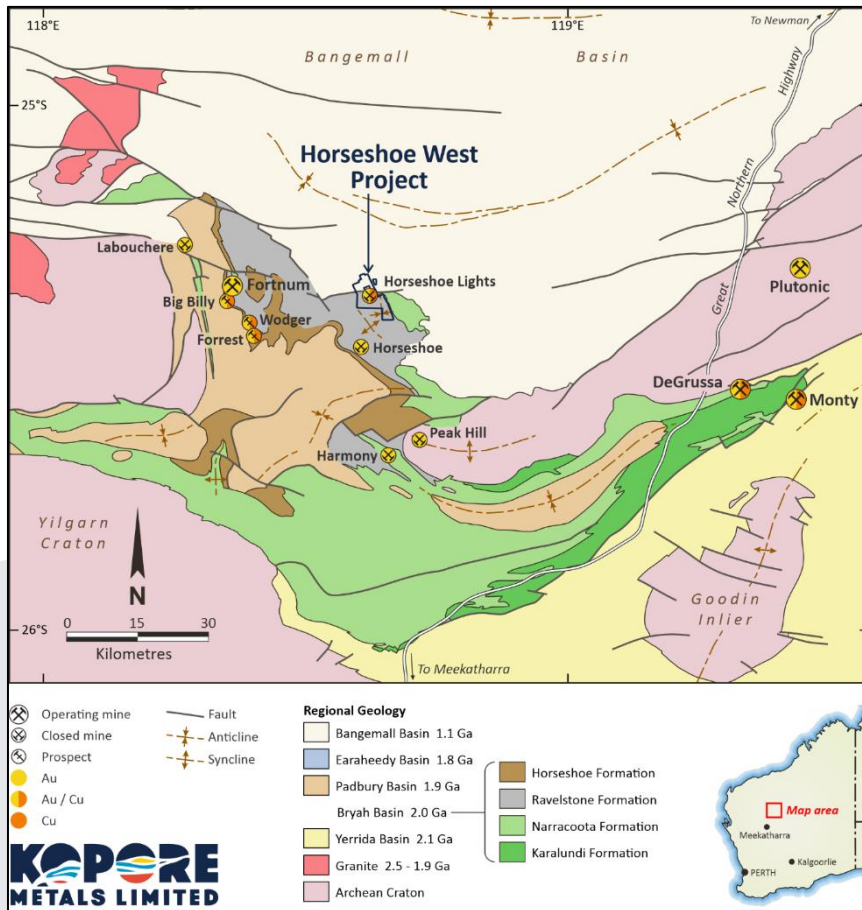


Figure 1 - Horseshoe Lights Regional Projects and Geology

A younger Ravelstone Formation overlies the targeted area, with thickness to be defined through drilling, however the Company believes that in addition to the potential for another Horseshoe Lights VMS style deposit in the Narracoota Formation, gold mineralisation could be discovered in the younger Ravelstone Formation.

The Ravelstone Formation is known to host gold mineralisation, as observed at Bryah Resources' (ASX:BYH) Windalah Gold Prospect, located 13km south of the Horseshoe Lights Mine and interpreted to as in a similar stratigraphic position to the Company's first target area. Exploration programs within the Ravelstone Formation will test for gold mineralisation within the chert layers and could indicate proximity to the Narracoota Formation contact.

### Southern Geoscience Geophysical Review Recommendations

SGC has recommended the following actions:

- Geochemical survey to provide valuable lithology, alteration, and pathfinder information.
- New generation detailed ground or airborne magnetics, aiming to provide detailed magnetic results and possible Narracoota Formation features at depth.
- Further drilling twinning RC170 and any suitable core from both the mineralisation and the surrounding host rocks is available, physical property tests comprising magnetic susceptibility, density, chargeability, galvanic resistivity, inductive conductivity, and acoustic impedance should be carried out.

### Next Steps

Upon completion of the native title process and relevant government approval, the Company has a geochemical survey ready to be initiated with a follow-up of RC drilling planned.



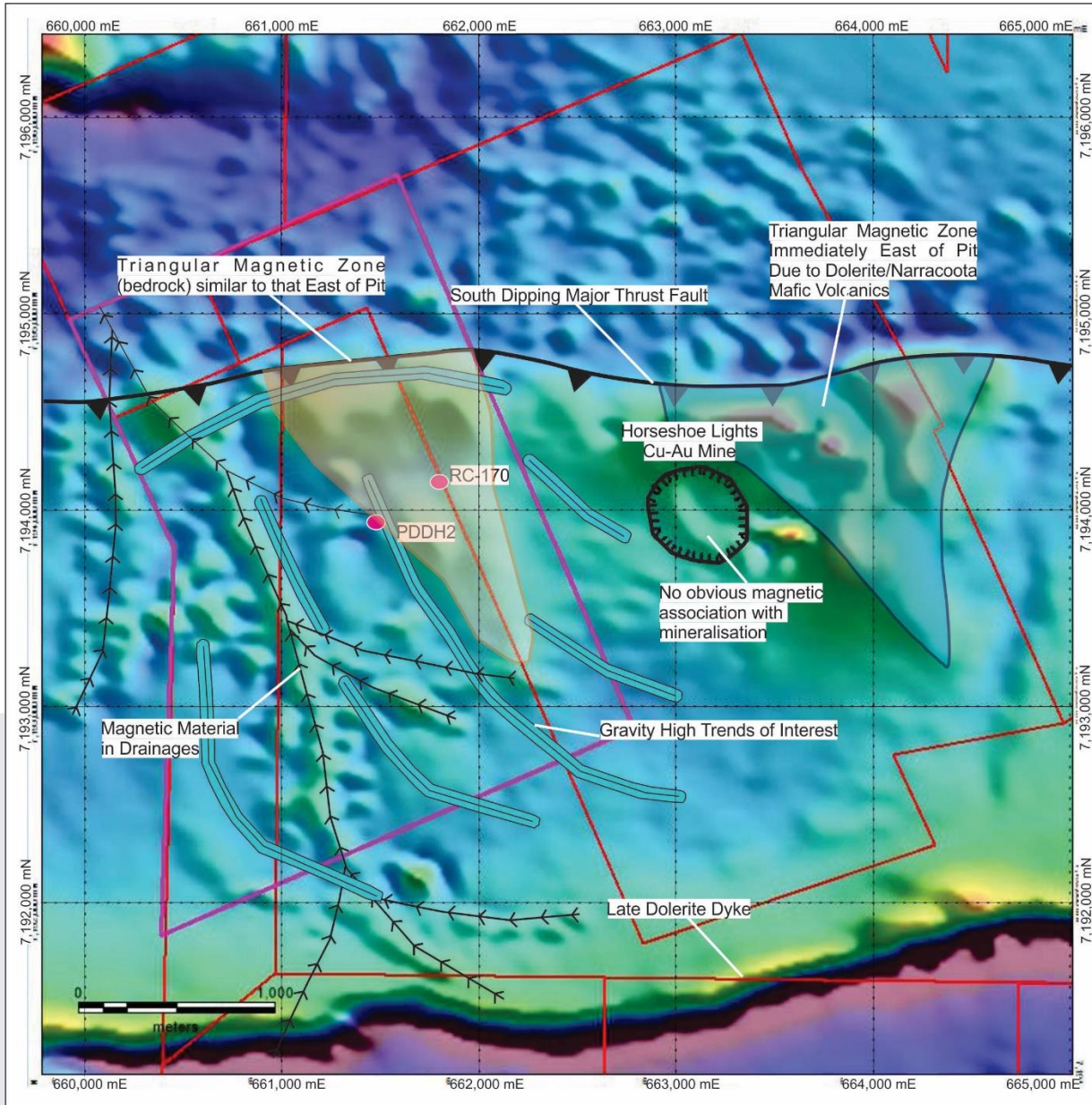


Figure 2 - Southern Geoscience Geophysical Review and Highlighted Area of Interest (Orange Shaded)

Authorised by the Board of Kopore Metals Limited.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:**

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## COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Grant Ferguson, a Competent Person and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Ferguson is a Director and Shareholder of Kopore and engaged as a consultant geologist. Grant Ferguson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 (JORC 2012).

Grant Ferguson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

## ABOUT KOPORE

Kopore Metals Limited (**ASX:KMT**) is a public company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) and is actively exploring its gold-copper-silver prospects on the emerging world class Kalahari Copper Belt, located in the Republic of Botswana and also at the highly prospective Horseshoe West Project in the Bryah Basin of Western Australia. Kopore continues to explore for stratabound copper-silver deposits across its eight 100% owned prospecting licenses in Botswana with a total area of 3,588km<sup>2</sup> of the world class Kalahari Copper Belt. Kopore believes the Kalahari Copper Belt can provide the potential for large scale discovery, as demonstrated by neighbouring resource development companies. The Directors and management of Kopore have strong complementary experience with over 60 years' of Australian and International technical and executive experience in exploration, resource development, mining, legal and resource fields. Botswana is a stable, pro-mining jurisdiction, supportive of mineral exploration and development. According to the 2020 Fraser Institute Annual Mining Survey<sup>1</sup>, Botswana was ranked 1st for "investment attractiveness" in Africa (and 11th globally) and Western Australia is ranked 4th globally.<sup>1</sup>

1. <https://www.fraserinstitute.org/sites/default/files/annual-survey-of-mining-companies-2020.pdf>

Appendix A – JORC Code 2012 Edition: Table 1 - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections) – Detailed in JORC Table.

<b>JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template</b> <b>Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data</b> (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling Technique	<p>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.</p>	<p>As discussed in this announcement.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. August 2013 DHEM Survey – 4 diamond drillholes underwent downhole survey.</li> <li>2. Multiple airborne magnetic surveys, including Shelby 2010 Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric Survey</li> <li>3. Ground Gravity Survey – November 2012, conducted by Atlas Geophysics on 200x200m grid and using one CG5 Autograv Gravity Meter and Two Leica System 1200 GPS-Glonass receivers Gravity Control was established via multiple ABA loops with the project meter to AFGN controlled 201100600001 Shelby Milgun on 20th November, 2012. Expected accuracy would be better than 0.01 mGal. GPS Control was established using AUSPOS. Three separate 10-hour sessions were submitted to AUSPOS's online processing systems where returned coordinates were accurate to better than 0.01m.</li> <li>4. Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) Survey 2011 conducted by Geotech Airborne limited. Survey Helicopter AS350. Line spacing 100m, 507-line km</li> </ol>
	<p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</p>	<p>Not applicable to geophysical review.</p>
	<p>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</p>	<p>Not applicable to geophysical review.</p>
	<p>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</p>	



<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<i>Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	<i>Not applicable to geophysical review.</i>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<i>Not applicable to geophysical review.</i>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<i>Not applicable to geophysical review.</i>
	<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>	<i>Not applicable to geophysical review.</i>
<b>Logging</b>	<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>	<i>Not applicable to geophysical review.</i>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<i>Not applicable to geophysical review.</i>
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<i>Not applicable to geophysical review.</i>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.</i>	<i>Not applicable to geophysical review.</i>
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry</i>	<i>Not applicable to geophysical review.</i>
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation techniques</i>	<i>Not applicable to geophysical review.</i>
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<i>Not applicable to geophysical review.</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>Review of the data can be summarised by: Data quality was considered to be of standard/sufficient quality to pass contractor QA/QC checks.</i>
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<i>Not applicable to geophysical review.</i>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<i>Not applicable to geophysical review.</i>
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis</i>	<i>5. August 2013 DHEM Survey – QA/QC conducted by Khumsup Ltd and reviewed by Resource Potentials Pty Ltd (Geophysicists)</i>

	<p>including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</p>	<p>6. Shelby 2010 Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric Survey – Reviewed by field geophysical team and Southern Geoscience.</p> <p>7. Ground Gravity Survey – November 2012 field measurement repeats and review by Atlas. Atlas Geophysics on 200x200m grid and using one CG5 Autograv Gravity Meter and Two Leica System 1200 GPS-Glonass.</p> <p>8. Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) Survey 2011 conducted by Geotech Airborne Limited – QA/QC reviewed in field by Geotech Airborne Limited (service provider) by Resource Potentials Pty Ltd (Geophysicists).</p>
	<p>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.</p>	<p>Not applicable to geophysical review.</p>
<p><b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b></p>	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p>	<p>Not applicable to geophysical review.</p>
	<p>The use of twinned holes.</p>	<p>Not applicable to geophysical review.</p>
	<p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p>	<p>All available raw data is held by Horseshoe Metals Limited and a copy held by Kopore Metals Limited</p>
	<p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	<p>Not applicable to geophysical review.</p>
<p><b>Location of data points</b></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Historical data: The Mine surveyors used standard industry practices at the time to mark out and pick-up collar coordinates in mine grid format. The mine grid coordinates have subsequently been transformed into MGA_GDA94 format. All available historic collar locations still visible at surface have recently been surveyed using RTK DGPS system by MHR Surveyors Pty Ltd</p> <p>Downhole surveys were taken from Eastman camera discs employed by the various drilling companies at that time. Selections of these discs are available on site but have not been verified to date. Several available historic collar locations still visible at surface have recently been surveyed down hole either by re-entering the drill hole with a drill rig then downhole surveying using single shot digital camera readings or by DHS (Aust) Pty Ltd using an Electronic Multishot tool with readings in and out of the hole every 5m. Stated accuracies are +/- 0.2° for dip and 0.3° for azimuth.</p> <p>Horseshoe Metals: All drill hole collar locations have been surveyed by MHR Surveyors using RTK GPS referenced to the nearby Standard Survey Mark PKH4. Expected relative accuracies are 0.02m for easting and northing and 0.05m for RL.</p> <p>Downhole surveys consisted of single shot digital camera readings during drilling. Open holes were</p>

		also surveyed by DHS (Aust) Pty Ltd using an Electronic Multishot tool with readings in and out of the hole every 5m. Stated accuracies are +/- 0.2° for dip and 0.3° for azimuth.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Each geophysical survey has been either conducted in MGA_GDA94 zone 50 or under undergone a grid transformation to using MGA_GDA94 zone 50. All recent drill hole data is also recorded in MGA_GDA94 zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control was created from known survey stations and air photography in strict accordance with Mines Regulation Act 1946 by the authorised mine surveyor.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results	Not applicable to geophysical review.
	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.	Not applicable to geophysical review.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Not applicable to geophysical review.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Not applicable to geophysical review.
	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.	All geophysical surveys, involved acquisition utilizing flight lines orientated approximately perpendicular to the dominant stratigraphic and structural trend.
<b>Sample security</b>	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Not applicable to geophysical review.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	All digital Airborne Electromagnetic and Magnetic data was subjected to rigorous auditing and vetting by the independent geophysical contractor/service provider and data managers



## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	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.	<p>The Horseshoe Lights Project comprises one Mining Lease (M52/743) and adjoining Exploration and Prospecting Licences covering an area of approximately 80 km<sup>2</sup> (79,733 hectares). Current registered holder of the tenements is Murchison Copper Mines Pty Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Horseshoe Metals Limited.</p> <p>Horseshoe Metals Ltd has 100% interest in the tenements. Horseshoe Gold Mine Pty Limited retains a 3% Net Smelter Return royalty in respect to all production from some of the tenements including M52/743.</p> <p>The project has a current expenditure commitment of \$187,500 per reporting year.</p> <p>Kopore has the right to earn a 51% beneficial interest in the area of 32.4km<sup>2</sup> of land surrounding the Horseshoe Lights Mine over a two-year period. Stage one includes a minimum expenditure amount of \$250,000 to be spent in year 1.</p>
	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 tenement is in good standing.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>The Horseshoe Lights Project was discovered in 1946 and commenced production shortly after. Mining under various owners, including Barrack Mines and Sabminco NL extended from 1946 to 1994, achieving a total of 3,299,120t @ 2.9g/t Au, 1.7% Cu, 27.5g/t Ag and 16g/t Hg.</p> <p>Most exploration has focussed on the immediate mining area, aiming to delineate further copper/gold resources along strike and at depth.</p> <p>All activities completed by Horseshoe Gold Mine Pty Ltd which was a wholly owned subsidiary of Barrack Mines Ltd between 1983-1991 and Sabminco NL between 1992-1995. Barrack Mines Ltd drilled 43 diamond holes for 15,353m, 638 Reverse Circulation holes for 55,343m and 19 channel samples for 520m between 1983 and 1989.</p> <p>Sabminco NL drilled 14 HQ &amp; NQ diamond holes for 2672.25m and 108 Reverse Circulation holes for 9,244m between 1990 and 1993. Initial hole spacing was on a nominal spacing of 50 x 50m with infill as required in the pit area.</p> <p>Earlier drilling prior to 1983 has not been used.</p>
<b>Geology</b>	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	The historic Horseshoe Lights copper-gold mine and associated tenements are located approximately 800 km north-northeast of Perth and 140 km north of Meekatharra.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p><i>The Horseshoe Lights Project comprises seven tenements that cover an area of approximately 33 square kilometres. The deposit is hosted at the top of the Narracoota Volcanics (tholeiitic basalt grading up into Mg basalts), below the Thaduna Greywacke (a lower, 100 m thick greywacke with subordinate mudstone and an upper, thicker coarse sandstone, grit, and conglomerate unit. Both are members of the Glengarry Group, just to the south of the overlying Mesoproterozoic (1100 Ma) Bangemall Group. At the top of the Narracoota Volcanics there are weakly metamorphosed volcanoclastics represented by quartz-chlorite schist, quartz-eye tuffs and altered volcanics, capped by a prominent 1 to 2 m thick, poorly bedded chert (BIF) with magnetite, specular hematite and pyrite which often contains significant gold associated with the pyrite.</i></p> <p><i>Primary VMS mineralisation at Horseshoe Lights occurs in the core of a NNW trending and SE plunging parasitic anticline, that is overturned to produce intermediate SW dips on western limbs and steep SW dips on eastern limbs. The massive and disseminated sulphide envelope of the deposit itself is also SW dipping and plunging to the SSE (150o) and was likely folded. It sits within altered basalt and mafic volcanoclastic units along the contact with overlying felsic volcanic schist. The VMS mineralisation in the mine area is constrained by the tightly folded and sheared stratigraphy and appears to be affected by offsets along N-S and NE trending brittle cross faults.</i></p>
<p><b>Drill hole Information</b></p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>	<p>Not applicable to geophysical review.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	<i>Not applicable to geophysical review.</i>
	<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>	<i>Not applicable to geophysical review.</i>
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	<i>Not applicable to geophysical review.</i>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<i>Not applicable to geophysical review.</i>
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	<i>Not applicable to geophysical review.</i>
	<i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	<i>Not applicable to geophysical review.</i>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<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>	<i>Refer to diagrams in body of text.</i>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<i>Not applicable to geophysical review.</i>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<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,</i>	<i>As discussed in the announcement.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>August 2013 DHEM Survey – 4 diamond drillholes underwent downhole survey.</i></li> <li><i>Multiple airborne magnetic surveys, including Shelby 2010 Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric Survey</i></li> </ol>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	<p>3. <i>Ground Gravity Survey – November 2012, conducted by Atlas Geophysics on 200x200m grid and using one CG5 Autograv Gravity Meter and Two Leica System 1200 GPS-Glonass receivers</i></p> <p>4. <i>Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) Survey 2011 conducted by Geotech Airborne limited.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Survey Helicopter AS350B</i></li> <li>• <i>Line spacing 100m, 507line km</i></li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	<i>The Company is planning to conduct surface geochemical programs, geological mapping, and rock chip sampling. Planned RC drilling programs will be designed and conducted, upon review of the earlier results.</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>	<i>Diagram demonstrating the areas of immediate and future interest are found within the body of this text.</i>

