High Priority Drill Targets Identified at Ghanzi West

Highlights:

- **Airborne Electromagnetic and Gravity Survey completed across the Kara Antiform on the Ghanzi West Project in the emerging world class Kalahari Copper Belt of Botswana.**
- **Three domal features identified, similar to those discovered along strike by Sandfire Resources Ltd at its Motheo Copper Mine.**
- **Airborne electromagnetic data indicates the presence of carbonaceous units of the lower D'Kar Formation, associated with the magnetic domes.**
- **The D'Kar Formation and Ngwako Pan Formation contact is known to host the majority of copper - silver mineralisation across the Kalahari Copper Belt.**
- **Multiple high-priority structural targets for drilling have been identified following the review of the airborne electromagnetic data.**

ENRG Elements Limited (**ASX:EEL**) ("**ENRG Elements**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the completion of its Airborne Electromagnetic ("**AEM**") and Gravity Survey by New Resolution Geophysics ("**NRG**") over ENRG Element's wholly owned Ghanzi West Copper-Silver Project ("**Ghanzi West**", "**Project**"), in the emerging world class Kalahari Copper Belt of Botswana, with multiple high priority exploratory drill targets identified.

Initial processing and interpretation have identified three domal features with fold related anticlinal hinge zones that may host structurally controlled "trap-sites", similar to those discovered along strike by Sandfire Resources Limited (ASX:SFR) ("**Sandfire**") at its Motheo Copper Mine, at its A4 and T3 Deposits.[1] There is also potential for near surface D'Kar Formation ("**DKF**")/Ngwako Pan Formations ("**NPF**") contact associated mineralisation over the south-east boundaries of the Project area.

The Prospecting Licences over the Kara Antiform at the Company's Project are located along strike of Sandfire's T3 and A4 copper-silver Deposits and the Khoemacau Zone 5 mine. Cobre Limited's (ASX:CBE) recent Ngami Copper Project discovery, also in the Kalahari Copper Belt, is located approximately 170km north-east of the Company's tenements.

[1] See Sandfire's announcements dated 17 April 2020 and 7 September 2021.

The Company's assets are situated in the central structural corridor, considered to be the optimal geological zone for potential intact domal structures with favourable stratigraphy between Sandfire's existing deposits (northeast-Botswana) and their new licences in Namibia (northwest) (see Figure 1).

Managing Director, Caroline Keats, commented: *"We are extremely encouraged by the results of the survey and excited by the opportunity to advance the Ghanzi West Project area, which exhibits magnetic and AEM signatures similar to that of ASX listed Sandfire Resource's T3 & A4 deposits. The application of this new combined magnetic and gravity survey system permitted the technical team to make advances in identification of potential areas to host mineralisation.*

"We look forward to continuing to advance this exciting project."

As announced on 12 July 2022, the Company commenced an AEM and Gravity Survey over the Kara Antiform, a part of the Company's Ghazi West Project in the Kalahari Copper Belt of Botswana. The surveys focused on identifying fold related anticlinal hinge zones with structurally controlled "trap-sites" associated with domal structures, similar to and along strike (165km) from Sandfire's discoveries.

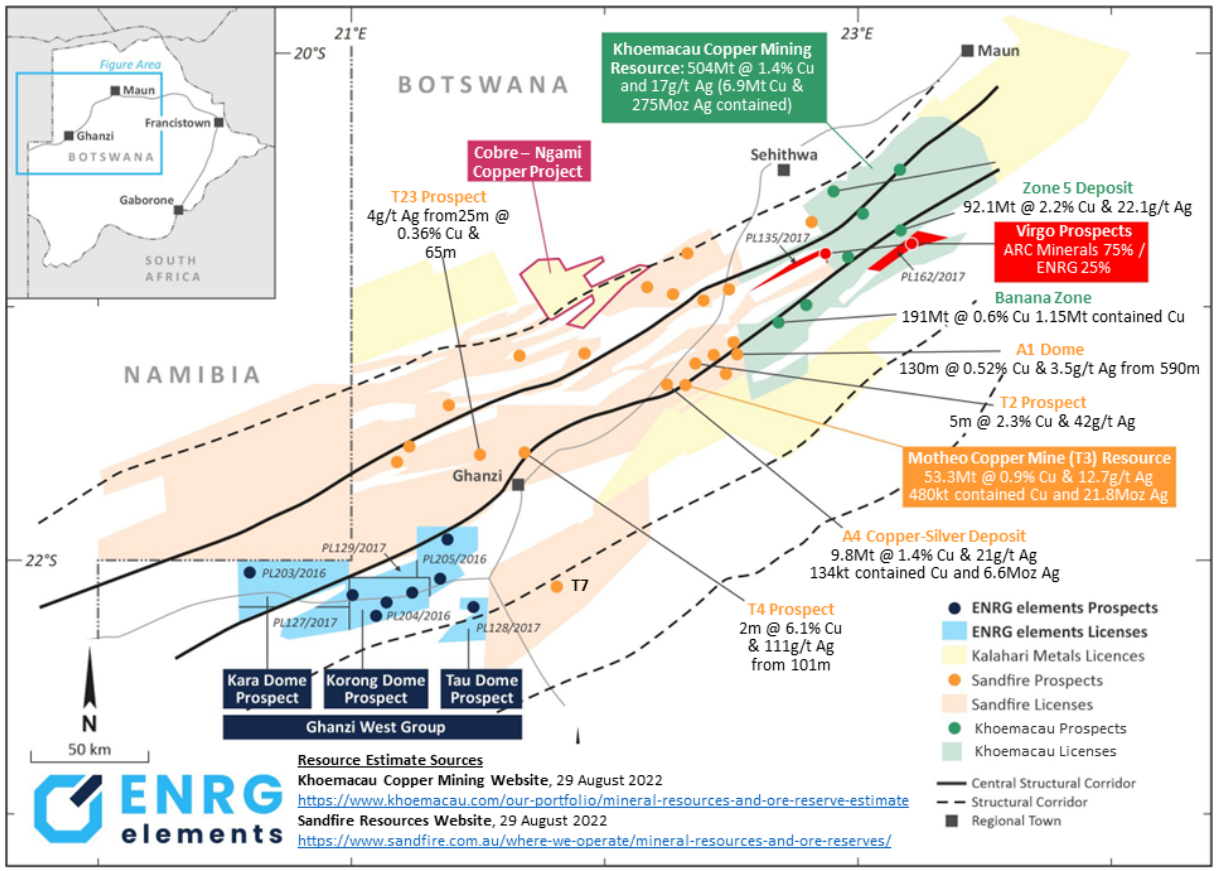

Figure 1 – Location of Ghanzi West Project

Mineralisation in the KCB can be characterized as being structurally controlled and stratabound, with most copper-silver deposits hosted along the major redox boundary between the DKF and NPF. The copper-silver mineralisation is mineralogically zoned and concentrated in favourable lithostratigraphic and litheogeochemical "trap-sites" along the fold limbs, local scale parasitic folds and in the hinge positions of regional scale folds. Regional facies changes along the base of the transgressive DKF often mark a series of syn-sedimentary basin highs and lows.

The presence of basin and sub-basin architecture with basin margins and intra-basinal highs provide important controls in sedimentary copper models. Fault controls along these boundaries provide pathways for mineralising hydrothermal fluids, both during basin formation and basin inversion. Restricted basins and sub-basins can provide closed systems for focused fluid flow, which may increase the metal tenor of some deposits.

Airborne gravity, high resolution magnetics and electromagnetic data can assist mapping the original basin architecture with gravity data providing density contrast at the interface between the Okwa Group Basement and the lower density volcano sedimentary units of the Kgwebe Formation and Ghanzi Group. High resolution magnetics and electromagnetic data help discriminate along-strike variations in lithostratigraphy and structural features, faults, shears and thrusts.

A total of 1,864 line km of airborne electromagnetic and 932 line km of gravity data was collected by NRG using a fixed-wing platform flown at low-level (appr. 30m survey height) and 500m line spacing. Airborne gravity data was collected using NRG's NxT airborne gravimeter. The system employs a new laser ring gyro strapdown Inertial Measurement Unit allowing for operation in turbulent conditions typical in low-level tight drape magnetic surveys. As a result, sub mGal gravity data can be collected concurrently with high-resolution magnetic data. The combined gravity and magnetic data products provide an effective combination for mapping and target generation.

The survey was designed to test for local domes and the associated fold related anticlinal hinge zones with the potential to host mineralisation in structurally controlled "trap-sites" similar to those discovered along strike by Sandfire at it's A4 & T3 deposits. Processing of the NRG data, by Cas Lotter of Spectral Geophysics, has successfully detected the presence of three possible domes along the Kara Antiform and the potential for NPF style contact mineralisation close to surface, covering more than 30km of strike on the south-east boundary of the Project area.

Interpretation of the high-resolution magnetic data has identified anticlinal hinge zones, thrusts, and faulting, while the new data has confirmed regional mapping and drilling that identified DKF basement rocks underlying the Kara Antiform This opens the possibility for shallow, relatively flat lying mineralisation along the redox contact between the DKF and NPF (see Figure 2).

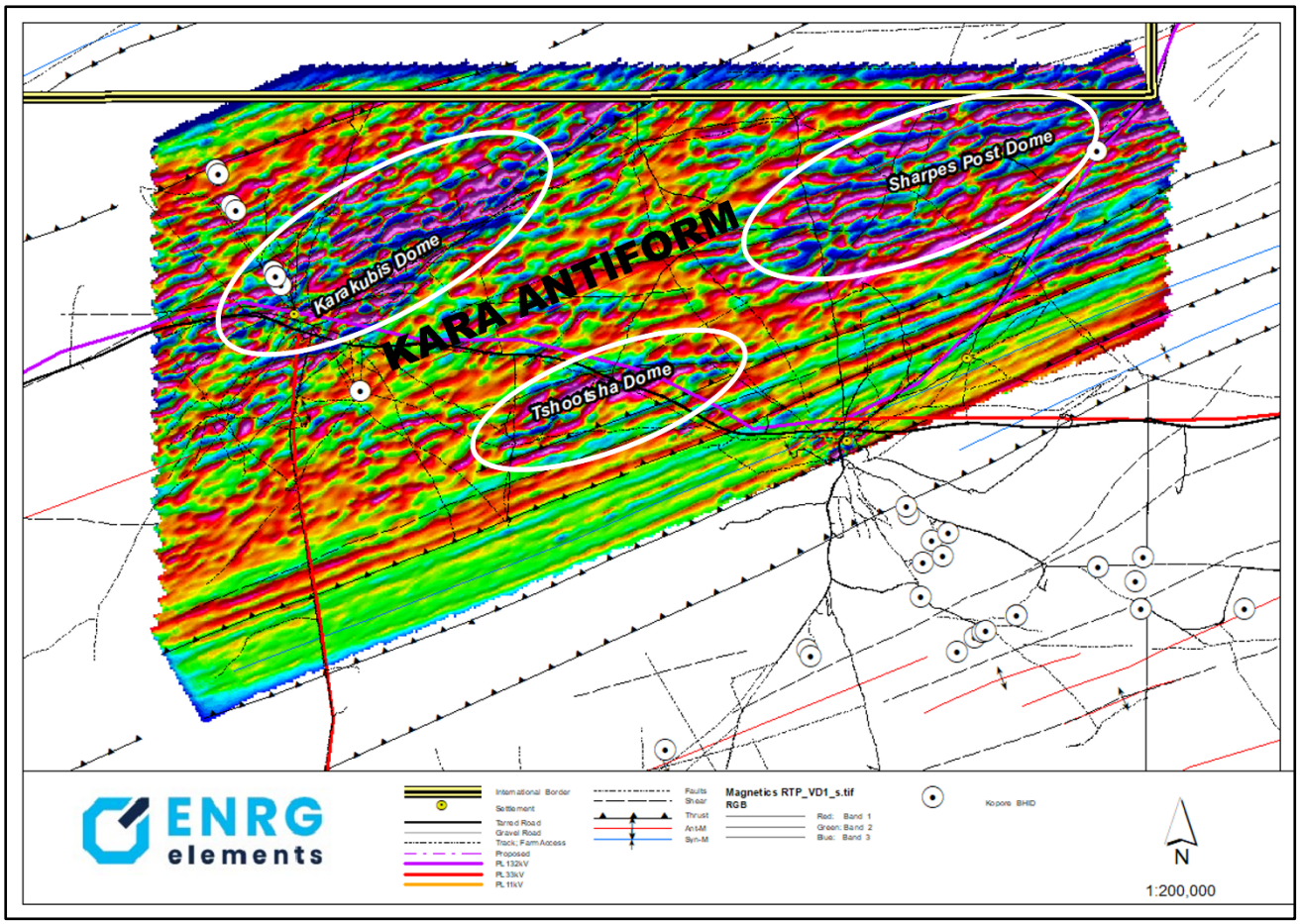

Figure 2 – Magnetic Reduction to pole – First Vertical Derivative (RTP_1VD) image with interpreted domes and historic drill hole locations

The revised interpretation is also supported by soil geochemistry traverses that reported elevated copper and zinc values that also correlate with structural features such as fold axes, thrusts, and faults, as shown in Figures 3 & 4.

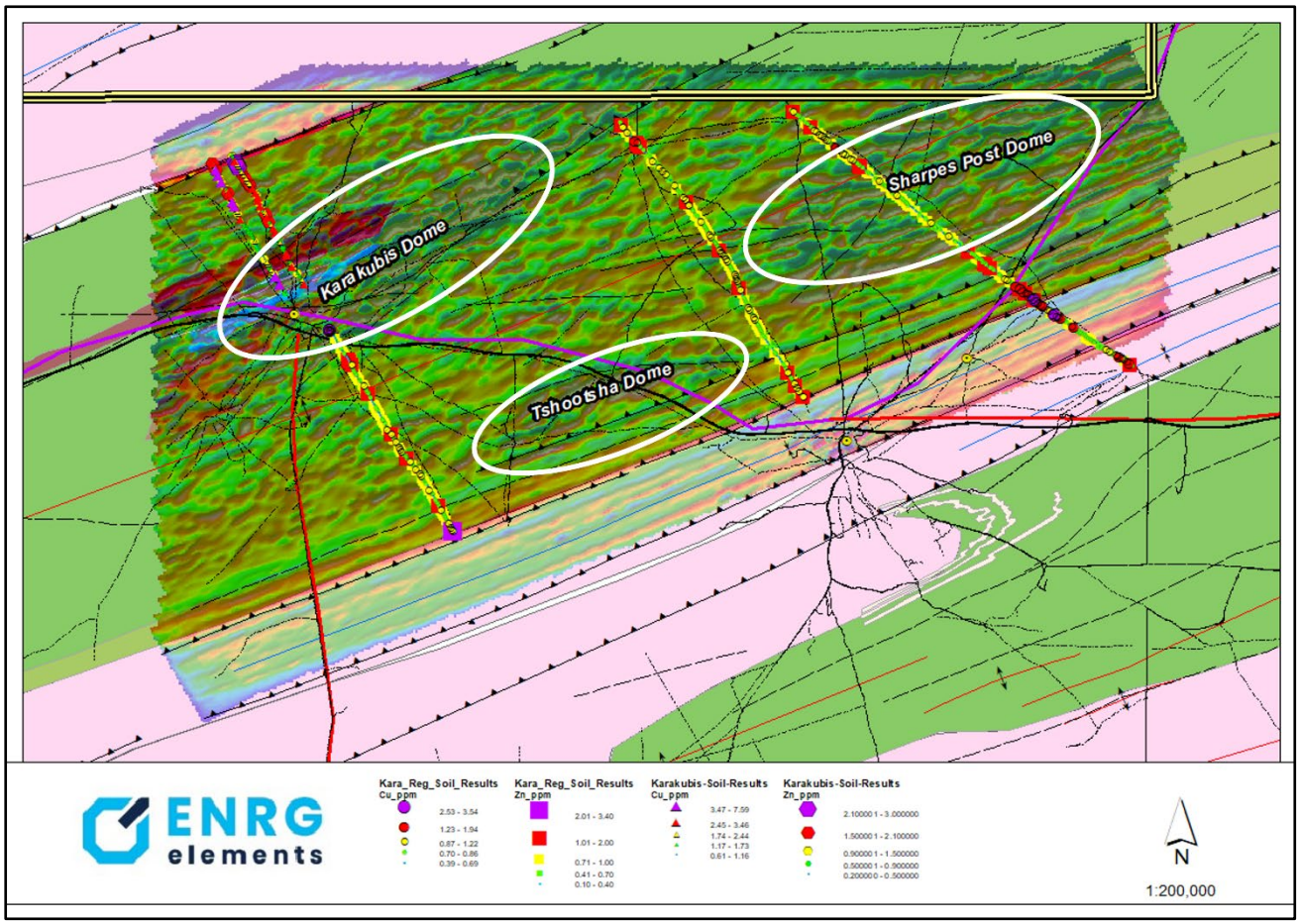

Figure 3 – Geology overlay on RTP_1VD image with interpreted domes and soil geochemistry for Copper and Zinc

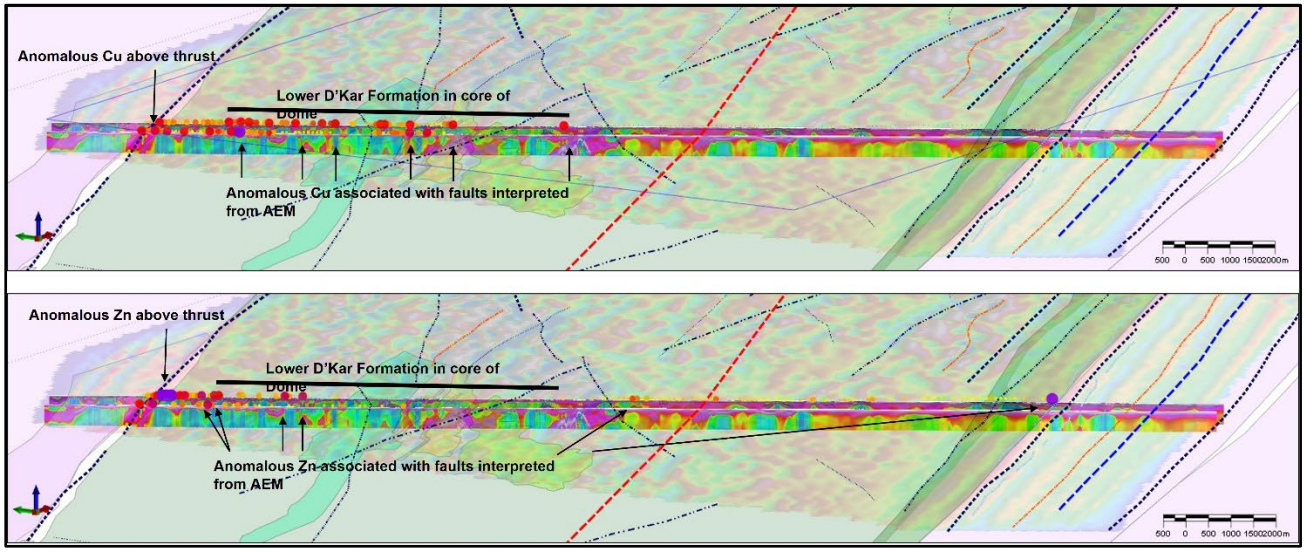

Figure 4 – 3D perspective showing AEM CDI sections with Copper (above) and Zinc (below) with geology and magnetics transparencies as overlays

The AEM data further supports this with the identification of characteristic conductive zones, believed to be related to carbon rich shales of the lower DKF above the NPF contact.

The gravity data suggests the Kara Dome may form the edge of a sub-basin, the margins of which would be considered prospective sites to host structurally controlled copper-silver mineralisation in folded transitional sediments, including carbon rich shale units, similar to those at Sandfire (Motheo Copper Mine) and Khoemacau (Zone 5, Banana Zone).

Future Work Programmes

Analysis of the new geophysical data along with existing soil geochemistry and previous drilling, highlights the potential for these three sub-domes as priority targets. The style of host "trap" site, scale, and distribution of mineralisation within these interpreted domes increases the potential for the Project to deliver new discoveries in the emerging Kalahari Copper Belt.

With multiple exploration drill targets identified, the Company is planning further geophysical and geochemical work to prioritise targets for future drilling.

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About ENRG Elements Limited

ENRG Elements Limited (ASX:EEL) is a company focused on the exploration and development of its uranium and copper projects, both commodities which are essential for a clean energy future.

The Company holds 100% of the underexplored Agadez Uranium Project located in the Tim Mersoi Basin of Niger, with a JORC Resource of 10.7m pounds of contained eU_3O_8 at 295ppm (150ppm cut-off grade) from surface to only ~30m depth, with exploration currently underway to advance the project (ASX Release – 30 May 2022). Agadez hosts similar geology to Orano SA's Cominak/Somair and Imouraren uranium mines and the deposits held by Global Atomic Corporation (TSE:GLO) and GoviEx Uranium (CVE:GXU).

Niger has one of the world's largest uranium reserves and in 2021 it was the seventh-highest uranium producer globally[2] with the Tim Mersoï Basin in Niger hosting the highest-grade and tonnage uranium ores in Africa[3].

ENRG Elements also holds the 100% owned Ghanzi West Copper-Silver Project covering a total area of 2,630km^2 in the emerging world class Kalahari Copper Belt of Botswana, one of the most prospective copper belts in the world, which hosts Sandfire Resources' Motheo Copper Mine and Khoemacau Copper Mining's Zone 5 underground mine. ENRG Elements believes that the Kalahari Copper Belt has the potential for material discovery, with further exploration underway to advance the project.

Botswana is a stable, pro-mining jurisdiction, supportive of mineral exploration and development. According to the 2020 Fraser Institute Annual Mining Survey[4], Botswana was ranked 1st for 'investment attractiveness' in Africa, in addition to being ranked 11th out of 77 countries globally.

The Directors and management of ENRG Elements have strong complementary experience with over 90 years of Australian and international technical, legal and executive experience in exploration, resource development, mining, legal and resource fields.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr David Catterall, a Competent Person and a member of a Recognised Professional Organisations (ROPO). David Catterall 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). David Catterall is a member of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions, a recognised professional organisation.

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

[2] https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/facts-and-figures/uranium-production-figures.aspx
[3] https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S016913682200213X
[4] https://www.fraserinstitute.org/sites/default/files/annual-survey-of-mining-companies- 2020.pdf

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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*	• The information in this release relates to the technical details from the Company's recent geophysical survey and references historical exploration over the Kara Antiform which lies within the Ghanzi District on the Kalahari Copper Belt, Republic of Botswana. • The airborne geophysical survey undertaken by NRG comprised, high resolution magnetics, electromagnetics and gravity. The magnetics and EM were acquired over a 1,864 line km with a line spacing of 500m while the line spacing for gravity data acquisition was 1000m. The electromagnetic sensor was Xcite™ with a coincident Tx-Rx sensor configuration. The magnetometer was a Scintrex CS3 while the Gravimeter was a Novatel DL-V3L1L2 • No soil sampling or drilling related to the recent

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	geophysical survey • Historically soil sampling was carried out along traverses using 25m & 50m sample intervals. Soil samples were taken at an average depth of 10cm from uncontaminated and undisturbed site. Samples were collected in the dry season to avoid having to dry them before sieving. Samples were sieved on site to -180μm and sealed in clear plastic sample envelopes. Soil samples are submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Perth, Australia for analysis • Historic drilling included rotary air blast (RAB), percussion & reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling. Percussion, RAB & RC drill chips were sampled in 1m intervals. All samples were geologically logged by a suitably qualified geologist on site. RC samples were collected at one metre intervals from the drill rig cyclone before splitting using a commercial riffle splitter using an 87.5/12.5 ratio split on a single pass. QAQC procedures being employed during drilling include the addition of blanks, standards, and field duplicates at a rate of 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in every 20 samples. Samples were submitted to Intertek in Perth for selected RAB/RC & diamond intersections.
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).*	• No drilling related to the geophysical survey • Historic rotary air blast/percussion drilling was drilled at 6" size. Reverse circulation drilling was drilled at 5.5" size. diamond drilling was drilled at NQ size
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No drilling related to the geophysical survey • Sample recovery was recorded for all types of drilling method. Sample recovery was generally very good. RC recoveries were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Sample recovery was generally very good and as such it is not expected that any such bias exists.
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.*	• No drilling related to the geophysical survey • Historic diamond drill core and drill chips were geologically logged by a qualified geologist using predefined lithological, mineralogical and physical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	characteristic (colour, weathering etc) logging codes. The geologist on site followed the Company's standard operating procedure for Diamond, RAB/Percussion & RC drilling processes. RAB/RC chip trays are collected for each of the intervals and stored at the field office. Diamond drill core was marked up on site and logged back at the field office where it is securely stored. Data was recorded manually by hand on paper standard logging sheets (hard copy) and then data captured to Excel logging sheets. Logging uses standard published logging charts for grain size, sorting to maintain a qualitative and semi-quantitative standard based on visual estimation. Magnetic susceptibility readings were also taken every meter. 100% of all recovered intervals were geologically logged
Sub-sampling techniques	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• No drilling related to the geophysical survey • Historically, selected intervals were cut with a commercial core cutter and half cores taken for analysis. Duplicate Percussion, RAB & RC samples were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	collected from the full recovered one metre interval at the drill rig by cyclone and riffle splitter. 20% QA/QC blanks, standards and/or duplicates are inserted on site while sampling further standards are inserted by the laboratory. Sampling was deemed appropriate for the type of survey and equipment used. The sample sizes collected are in line with standard practice
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.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• No assays related to the recent geophysical survey • No assays related to the recent geophysical survey • Partial selective digests were carried out on historic soil media to detect mineralisation under cover in areas where conventional geochemistry may be ineffective. Buried ore bodies may release trace levels of metals into groundwater which are inferred to travel vertically in the overlying substrate and accumulate in the top portion of the soil profile where they are added to the background metal concentrations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Targeted metal ions generally reside on the surfaces of soil particles requiring only weak selective digest to remove them, thus producing a superior anomaly to background contrast. This differentiates partial digests from stronger leaches which also extract occluded substrate metal ions that contribute to background levels of metal, resulting in an inferior anomaly contrast. • A range of partial digests are offered designed to target certain element suites and specific element species. • TL1 uses an alkaline cyanide digest. • Detection limit for Cu & Pb is 0.02ppm and for Ag & Zn 0.2ppm • Historic drilling was stratigraphic and therefore not assayed • Historically, Intertek inserted their own standards, duplicates and blanks and followed their own SOP for quality control. • External laboratory checks will be undertaken in any future drilling when enough sampling warrants. • A ZH Instruments SM30 magnetic susceptibility meter was used historically for measuring magnetic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		susceptibilities and readings were randomly repeated to ensure reproducibility and consistency of the data.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Historically QA/QC checks were run as normal laboratory standards, together with blanks and duplicates • All data is electronically stored with peer review of data processing and modelling • Data entry procedures standardized in SOP, data checking and verification routine. • Data storage on partitioned drives and backed up •
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The recent geophysical survey was conducted using Novatel DL-V3L1L2 GPS positioning with real time differential correction measured using 12 satellites in conjunction with an SF11/C (Loop) and SF00 (Hellicopter) laser altimeter • Elevation control on the geophysical survey relied on Novatel DL-V3L1L2 with post-processed differential correction in conjunction with a Free flight radar altimeter.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Geophysical data location controlled by GGPS. • The grid system used is WGS84 Zone 34S. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. • Topographic control was based on satellite survey data collected at 30m resolution. Quality is considered acceptable.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Geophysical data sampling is deemed appropriate for the types of survey and equipment used. • Magnetic, electromagnetic and gravity survey lines were flown on bearing 315 degrees with line spacing of 500m for magnetic and electromagnetic data and 1000m for gravity data. Survey altitude was an average of 30m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• AEM survey direction (315°) flown across the average regional strike direction (060°) • No drilling related to this geophysical survey to date

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All readings/geophysical measurements collected and stored on computer. Data was transferred via cloud storage. All readings/geophysical measurements collected and stored on computer with separate backup data.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All sampling procedures are documented and according to industry standard practice • All geophysical data was checked, and peer reviewed by Spectral Geophysics.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code 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*	• The Botswana Project area PL's are held by two wholly owned (100%) locally registered companies: • Ashmead Holdings (Pty) Ltd ("**Ashmead**") PL127/2017, PL128/2017 & PL129/2017, covering an area of 659.40km^2 in total. • The Ashmead licences were renewed, commencing 30 June 2022.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	to operate in the area.	• Icon Trading (Pty) Ltd ("Icon"), PL203/2016, PL204/2016 & PL205/2016 (167 km^2), covering an area of 1,971.29km2 in total. • The Icon licences have been renewed and their next renewal is 30 September 2023. • The Company expects to apply for renewal or extension of Licences as required • The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration in the area was previously conducted by MOD Resources prior to ENRG Elements acquiring the licences and reportedly comprised soil sampling, ground geophysics and drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geological setting is analogous, as are the interpreted deposit types and styles of mineralisation, to others within the Central Kalahari Copperbelt currently being explored by Khoemacau Copper Mining and Sandfire Resources.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ✓ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ✓ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ✓ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ✓ *down hole length and interception depth* ✓ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No drilling related to the recent geophysical survey
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,*	• No drilling related to the recent geophysical survey

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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').*	• No drilling related to the recent geophysical survey
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.*	• Appropriate maps and images show the Licence locations and regional setting together with the continental geo-tectonic setting, interpreted extent of the Kalahari Copperbelt and recent exploration activities within the district
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*	• The accompanying press release is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Historically ground magnetics and ground electromagnetics (Max-Min) surveys were conducted over two grids by Wellfields consulting. The first was GW1 on licence PL205/2016 consisting of 9 lines of 800m totalling 7,200m was completed. GW2 on licence PL203/2016 comprised 9 lines of approximately 1,300m totalling 11,700m was completed. • Reprocessing of historic Botswana Geological Institute airborne geophysics was completed over portions of the Ghanzi-Chobe belt.
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.*	• Any further work on the Licences will be dependent upon planned future ground geophysics to refine the targeting model. • Processing and interpretation of the Magnetic, Electromagnetic and Gravity data is ongoing