IP Survey Identifies Multiple High Priority Drill Targets at Ghanzi West

Highlights:

- **IP Survey completed at Ghanzi West Copper-Silver Project, identifying multiple high priority drill targets over 3 domal structures at the Kara Antiform.**
- **Three domal features, similar to those discovered along strike by Sandfire Resources Ltd at its Motheo Copper Mine, were previously identified in 2022.**
- **The IP Survey data has highlighted clusters of anomalous, previously undrilled, chargeability anomalies in favourable structural and stratigraphic settings.**
- **Next stage exploration program to be based on data from the IP Survey and Airborne Electromagnetic and Gravity Survey completed in 2022.**

ENRG Elements Limited (**ASX:EEL OTCQB:EEL**) ("**ENRG Elements**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce that the Company has identified multiple high priority drill targets from the recent Induced Polarisation ("**IP**") Survey completed at its Ghanzi West Copper-Silver Project ("**Project**"), located in the emerging world class Kalahari Copper Belt of Botswana (see Figure 1).

As announced on 7 December 2022, ENRG Elements completed an Airborne Electromagnetic ("**AEM**") and Gravity Survey over its Kara Antiform, with three domal features identified, similar to those discovered along strike by Sandfire Resources Ltd ("**Sandfire**") at its Motheo Copper Mine. The AEM data indicated the presence of favourable trap site structures and stratigraphic settings with carbonaceous units of the lower D'Kar Formation, associated with the magnetic domes.

Based on the results of the IP Survey and the AEM Survey data, the Company will now develop the next stage if its exploration program at Ghanzi West, including prioritisation of drill targets.

Managing Director, Caroline Keats, commented: *"We are pleased to have now identified multiple high priority drill targets from the recent IP survey at our Project located in the Kalahari Copper Belt of Botwsana. The results from the IP Survey, in conjunction with the data from the AEM and Gravity Survey, will help us determine the next stage of exploration at Ghanzi West."*

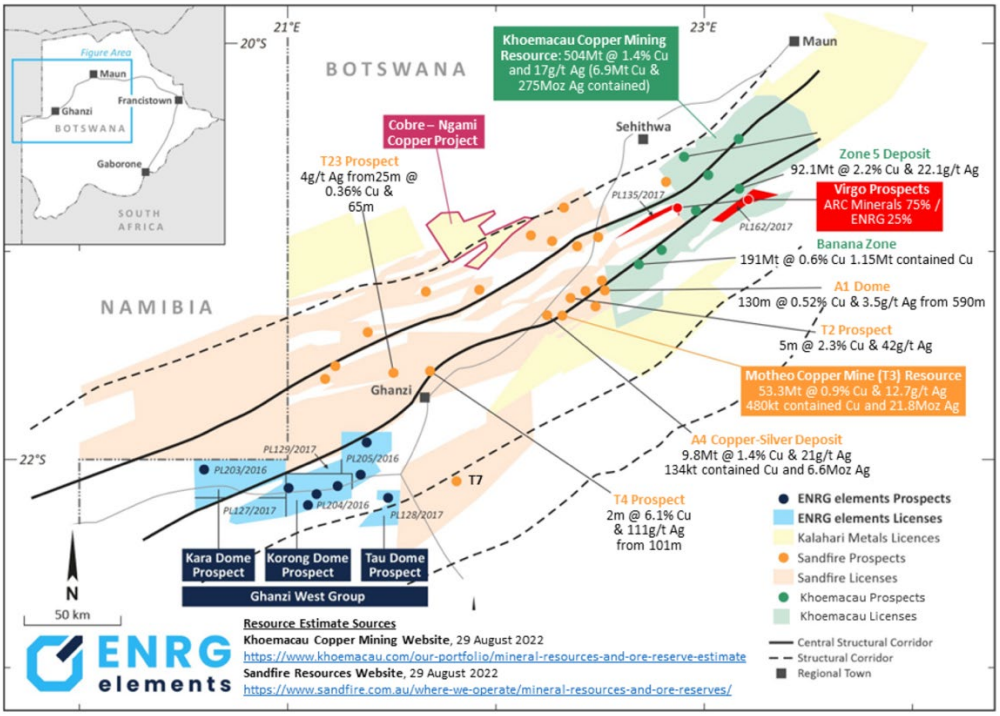

Figure 1 – Location of Ghanzi West Copper-Silver Project

Spectral Geophysics was engaged by ENRG Elements to complete a Time Domain Dipole-Dipole IP geophysical Survey totalling 26 km over 4 lines (see Figure 2) between January and March 2023. The IP Survey was designed to test favourable trap site structures over the Karakubis, Tsootsha and Sharpes Post domes, identified from AEM and Gravity data interpreted to be similar in style to those at Sandfire's Motheo Mine, at its A4 and T3 Deposits.[1]

[1] See Sandfire's announcements dated 30 August 2022.

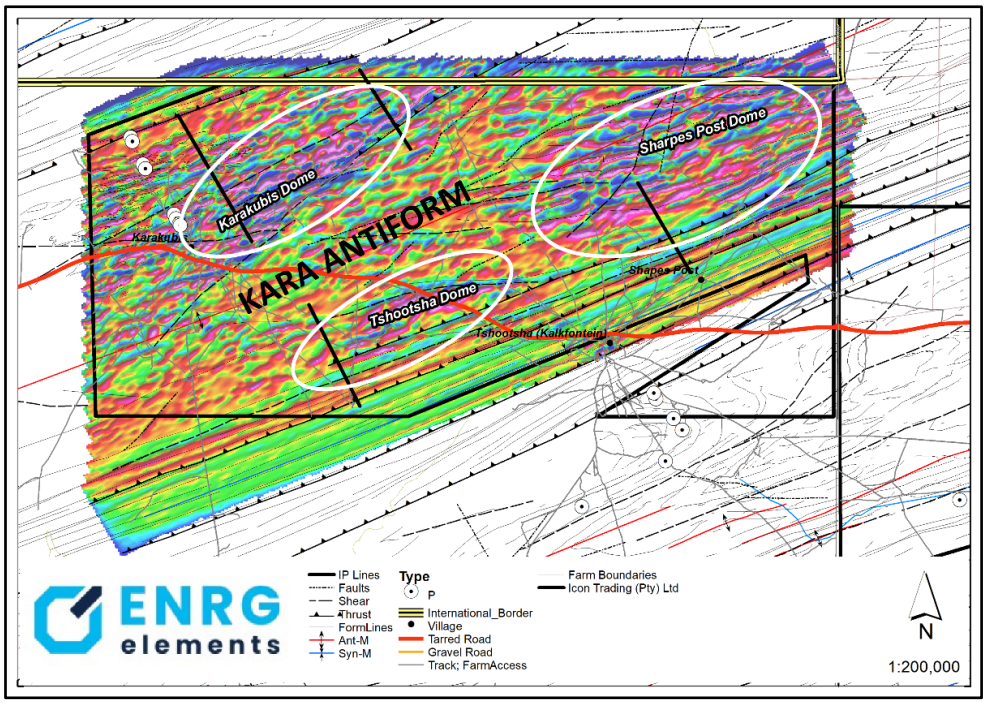

Figure 2 – Locations of IP lines on magnetic total derivative image (ASX announcement – 23rd January 2023).

Recent geological evaluation and modelling undertaken by ENRG Elements has highlighted the domes as potential hosts for sedimentary-hosted, structurally controlled, copper-silver (Cu-Ag) mineralisation, associated with the redox contact between oxidised Ngwako Pan Formation red beds and overlying reduced marine sedimentary rocks of the D'Kar Formation. The target model, being trap sites associated with doubly plunging anticlines, analogous to Sandfire's T3and A4 Deposits at its Mothea Copper Mine.[1]

Spectral Geophysics collected data using an Iris Elrec PRO10 10 channel IP receiver to collect both chargeability and resistivity data. All data was stored as binary files on the receiver and transferred to a computer via USB link for processing in PROSYS III and/or the Bentley Geosoft Oasis Montaj IP module. Project data QA/QC was performed in both PROSYS and Geosoft.

PROSYS was used to create an output file with the appropriate format for importation into the 2D inversion software, RES2DINV. Geosoft was used to plot the raw field data in pseudo-section format, after calculation of the apparent resistivity and the Newmont window (450 to 1100 millseconds) apparent chargeability.

The following figures show calculated apparent resistivities and chargeabilities on pseudo sections, together with the AEM GALEI Resistivity Depth Sections. The numbered circles and ellipses indicate the location of chargeable bodies based on the GALEI Resistivity Depth Sections.

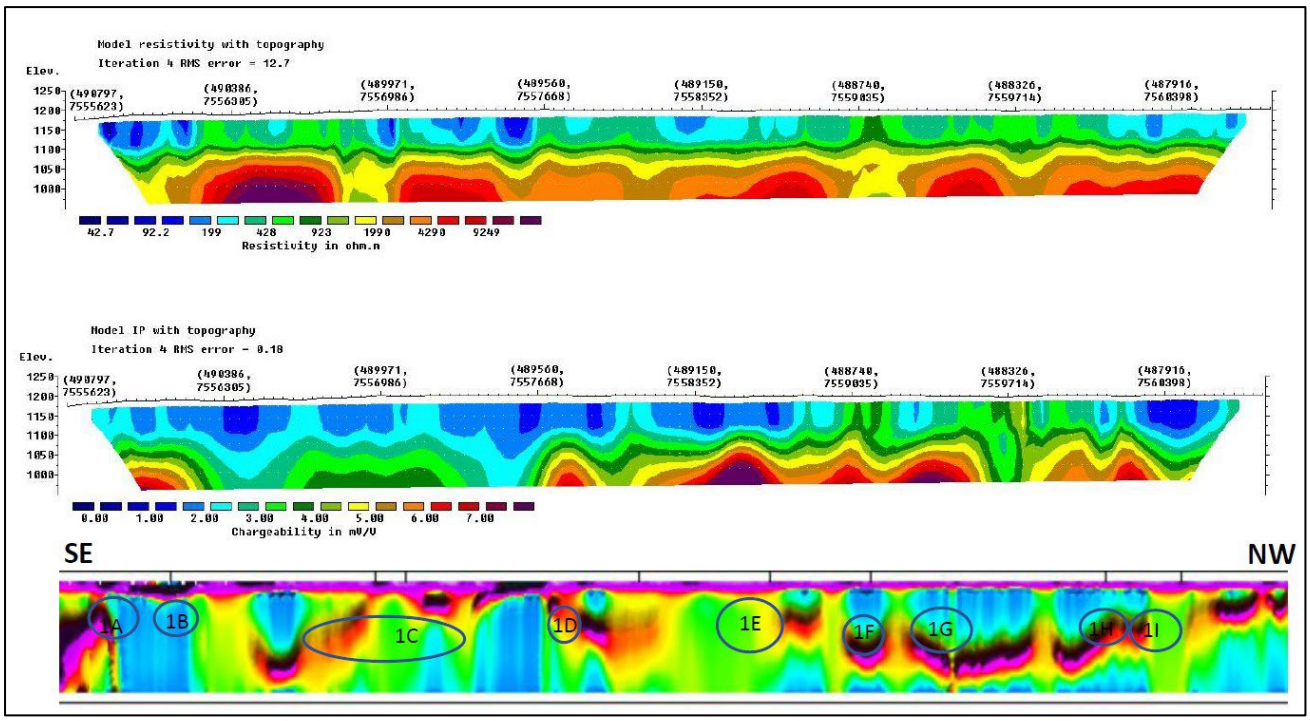

Figure 3 - Line 100 Apparent Resistivity & Chargeability Depth Sections with AEM GALEI Resistivity Depth Section. The circles and ellipses indicate the location of chargeable bodies on the GALEI Resistivity Depth Section.

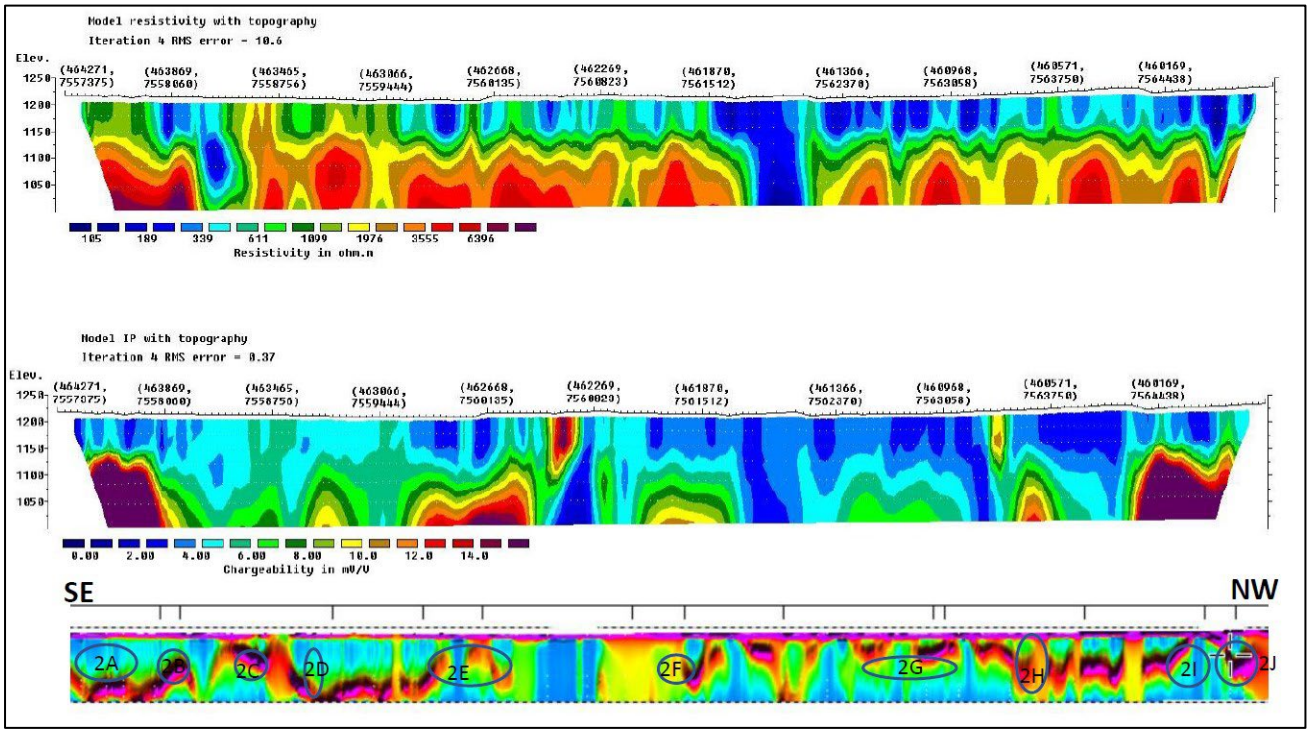

Figure 4 - Line 200 Apparent Resistivity & Chargeability Depth Sections with AEM GALEI Resistivity Depth Section. The circles and ellipses indicate the location of chargeable bodies on the GALEI Resistivity Depth Section.

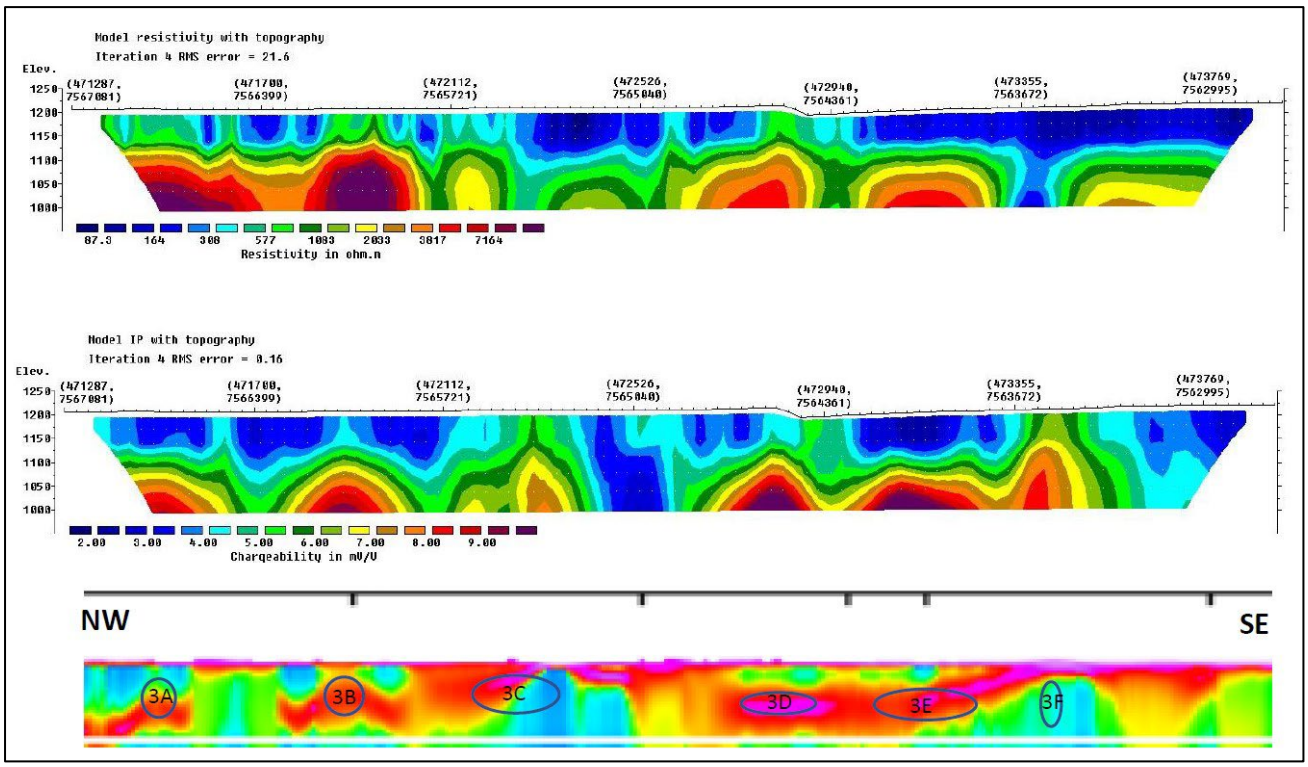

Figure 5 - Line 300 Apparent Resistivity & Chargeability Depth Sections with AEM GALEI Resistivity Depth Section. The circles and ellipses indicate the location of chargeable bodies on the GALEI Resistivity Depth Section.

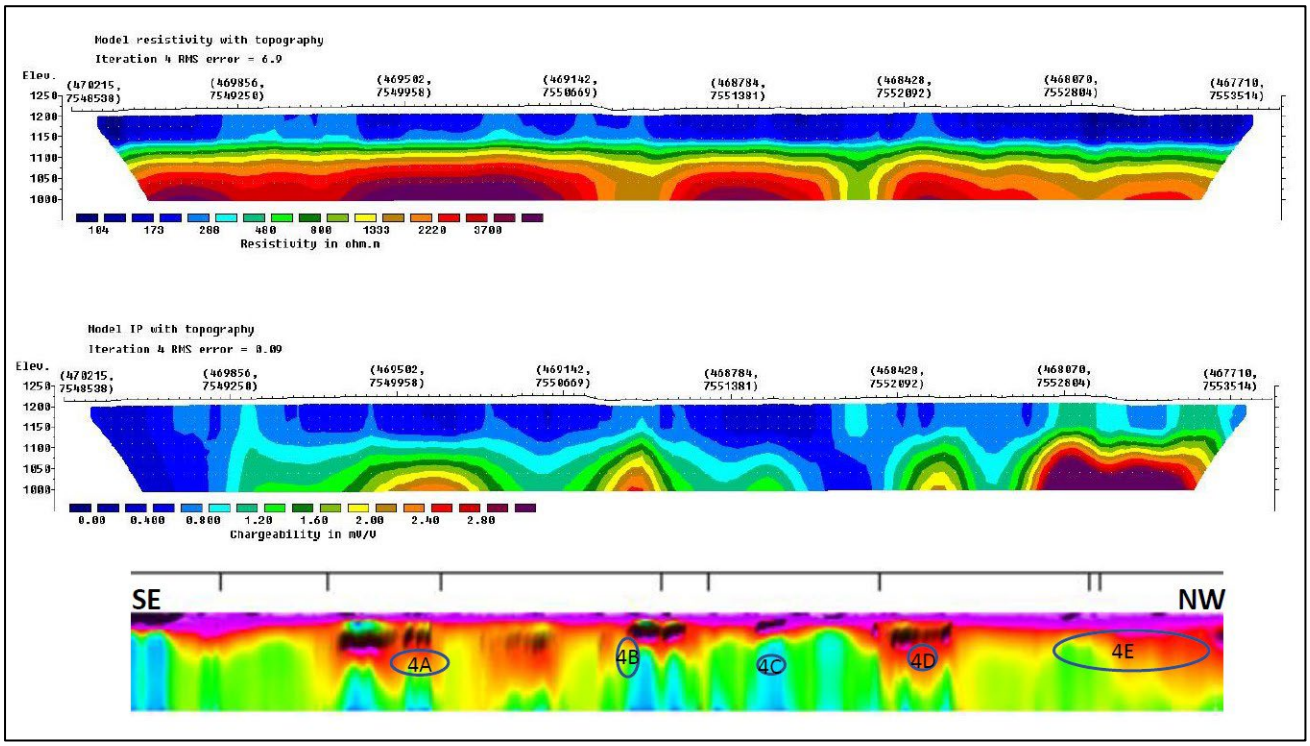

Figure 6 - Line 300 Apparent Resistivity & Chargeability Depth Sections with AEM GALEI Resistivity Depth Section. The circles and ellipses indicate the location of chargeable bodies on the GALEI Resistivity Depth Section.

Mr Cas Lőtter of Spectral Geophysics advises that the results of inversion of the AEM data to conductivity depth sections, confirm the D'Kar Formation and in particular, the carbonaceous units of the lower D'Kar, are tightly folded and occur close to surface over tens of kilometres of strike length. Further, the lower D'Kar appears to be extensively structurally deformed by thrusting, shearing, faulting and brecciation which greatly enhances the potential for trap sites for economic copper-silver mineralisation. There is also the possibility of flatly dipping D'Kar/Ngwako Pan Formations contact style mineralisation within 100-250m below the carbonaceous units of the lower D'Kar. Value is further added to the Ghanzi West project by the potential for ~66km of strike length of D'Kar/Ngwako Pan Formation contact style mineralization along the northern and southern boundaries of the survey area.

Next Steps

These chargeability anomalies are high priority drill targets. This information will now assist the Company in developing the next stage of exploration at Ghanzi West, including the prioritisation of drill targets.

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About ENRG Elements Limited

ENRG Elements Limited (ASX:EEL OTCQB:EELFF) 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 in 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.

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 field.

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

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. • An Iris Elrec PRO10 10 channel IP receiver was used to collect both chargeability and resistivity data. The transmitter used for the survey lines, was an Iris VIP10000 powered by a 16kVA diesel motor-generator set providing up to 12kW of power. • The potential electrodes consisted of over-saturated Copper-sulphate solution in a ceramic pot with a pervious base to enable contact with the earth. Current electrodes consisted of aluminium foil sheets dug into the ground and the holes filled with saline water. • The airborne geophysical survey undertaken by NRG

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.	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 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),

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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*	• No drilling related to the geophysical survey. • Sample recovery was recorded for all types of drilling method. Sample recovery was generally very good. RC

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		visual estimation. Magnetic susceptibility readings were also taken every meter. 100% of all recovered intervals were geologically logged
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.* • *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.*	• 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • 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. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		0.2ppm • An Iris Elrec PRO10 10 channel IP receiver was used to collect both chargeability and resistivity data. The transmitter used for the survey lines, was an Iris VIP10000 powered by a 16kVA diesel motor-generator set providing up to 12kW of power. • The potential electrodes consisted of over-saturated Copper-sulphate solution in a ceramic pot with a pervious base to enable contact with the earth. Current electrodes consisted of aluminium foil sheets dug into the ground and the holes filled with saline water. • Current and potential dipole lengths were 100m and n-spacings of 1 to 6 were utilised providing a depth penetration of just over 210m. Move-up distance (station spacing) of the array (total length = 800m), was 100m. • IP chargeability data were measured over 20 time gates, windows or channels using a 20 millisecond delay and an expanding window width with time (20, 30, 30, 30, 40, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 180, 200 millseconds). The transmitter base frequency used was 0.125Hz at a duty cycle of 50% which in practise mean 2

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		second on (positive polarity), 2 second off (measuring time), 2 second on (negative polarity) and 2 seconds off measuring time. This sequence is repeated at least 10 times (20 stacks). • All data are stored as binary files on the receiver and transferred to a computer via USB link for processing in PROSYS III and or Bentley Geosoft Oasis Montaj IP module. • For the purposes of this project data QA/QC were performed in both PROSYS and Geosoft. • 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 susceptibilities and readings were randomly repeated to ensure reproducibility and consistency of the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 AEM 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. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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
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.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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*	• No drilling related to the recent geophysical survey.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 drilling related to the recent geophysical survey.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The accompanying press release is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note
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*	• Further work on the PLs will be refined and future drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	planned to refine the targeting model. • Processing and interpretation of the geophysical data is ongoing