ASX ANNOUNCEMENT ASX code: **GED**

13 October 2021

NOSIB DIAMOND DRILLING INTERSECTS HIGH-GRADE COPPER MINERALISATION

- **First diamond hole at Nosib Block prospect intersects high-grade copper from 6.4m downhole**
- **Strongly copper mineralised 5.9m zone, beginning at 6.4m downhole, produced XRF spot readings on drillcore averaging 6% copper, with readings up to 12.5% copper (Appendix 1)**
- **Further copper-lead-vanadium mineralisation intersected to 45.7m downhole (total 39.4m)**
- **The current program aims to define, as well as extend, the shallow, high-grade, copper-lead-vanadium zone along strike to the northeast**
- **Diamond drilling will also test the, up to 45m thick, stratabound, copper-silver zone to >120m below surface, and determine potential for a high-grade copper-silver zone at depth.**
- **Drilling is also planned to test down-plunge extensions of the Khusib Springs deposit, 15km east of Nosib, that previously produced a very high-grade 300,000 t @ 10% Cu, 584 g/t Ag[3]**

Golden Deeps Limited ("Golden Deeps" or "Company") is pleased to announce that the first diamond drillhole of the 1,000m diamond drilling program at the Nosib Block ("Nosib") prospect has intersected high-grade copper (Cu) mineralisation, associated with lead and vanadium, from shallow depth.

The first hole, NSBDD001, was completed at 80.5m depth and intersected pervasive, high-grade, copper mineralisation, predominantly copper-carbonate mineral, malachite (see Photo 1), from 6.4m to 12.3m downhole. **Spot hand-held XRF readings were taken at approximately 0.5m intervals on the drill-core and produced readings averaging 6% copper within this zone with readings up to 12.5% Cu.** Further copper mineralised intervals were intersected to 45.7m down hole.

This current program is designed to define and extend the shallow, high-grade, copper-lead-vanadium zone announced previously[1,2], that produced high-grade intersections of copper (Cu), vanadium (V) and lead (Pb) from shallow depth, including below:

- **NSBRC007[1]: 24m @ 1.33% Cu, 4.77% Pb, 1.37% V_2O_5, 3.67g/t Ag from 3m**
  incl. 6m @ 3.67% Cu, 14.9% Pb, 4.40% V_2O_5, 12.16g/t Ag from 6m
- **NSBRC010[2]: 29m @ 1.54% Cu, 4.49% Pb, 1.19% V_2O_5, 6.97g/t Ag from 2m**
  incl. 9m @ 3.66% Cu, 11.91% Pb, 3.62% V_2O_5, 7.70g/t Ag from 3m

The Nosib program will also include a series of deeper holes, testing down-plunge extensions of the thick, strata-bound, copper-silver zone that produced significant previous intersections of copper - silver mineralisation across a 45m true width[1,2].

Drilling is also planned at Khusib Springs to test for a repeat of the very-high-grade Khusib Springs shoot, that produced approximately 300,000t at 10% Cu and 584 g/t Ag[3] to only 300m depth from the 1990s, the mine only closing in 2003, and has an existing decline in place.

Photo 1: Diamond drill-core from Nosib Block Prospect, NSBDD001, malachite at approximately 12m down-hole

About the Nosib Block and Khusib Springs Drilling Programs:

The Nosib and Khusib Springs prospects are located approximately 15km apart, within EPL3543 (Figure 4), in the world-class Otavi Mountain Land (Otavi) Copper District of Namibia (see Figure 1 below). The Otavi Copper District includes major historic mines such as the Tsumeb deposit, 40km to the northwest of Nosib (Figure 1), that produced **30Mt of ore grading 4.3% Cu, 10% Pb and 3.5% Zn**[3] between 1905 and 1996.

The new diamond drilling program at Nosib will include up to eight diamond drillholes for approximately 1,000m of drillcore.

Three initial holes will further test the shallow, high-grade, copper-lead-vanadium zone, both within the defined shoot for definition and metallurgical purposes, as well as along strike where the zone is open to the east of NSBRC007[1].

A further, up to five, diamond drillholes will test extensions of the thick, strata-bound, copper-silver zone at Nosib, that previously produced significant true-width intersections of copper-silver mineralisation over 45m thick, across the entire thickness of the arenite/conglomerate host unit[1,2].

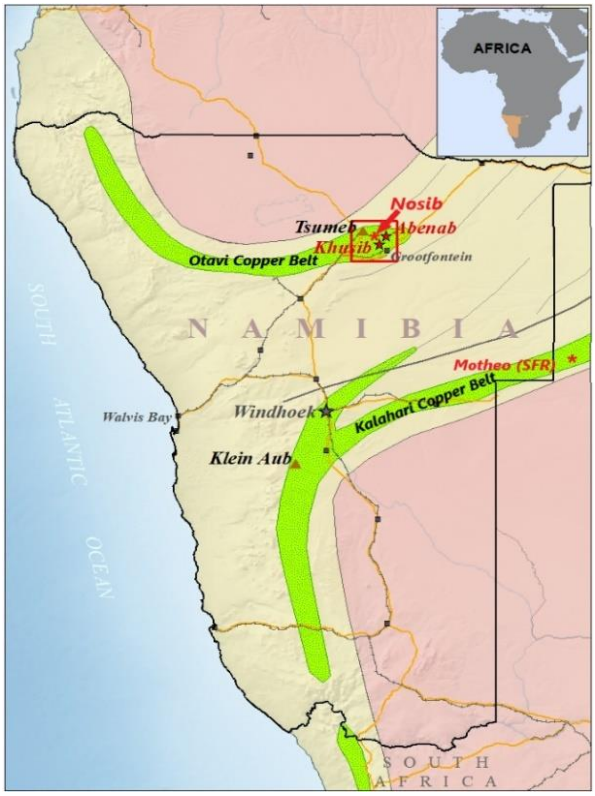

Figure 1: GED Projects in Namibia

The diamond drilling will initially aim to define and extend the shallow copper-lead-vanadium zone to determine the scope of the open-pit resource target. The deeper drilling will test potential for a major, strata-bound, copper-silver deposit at depth.

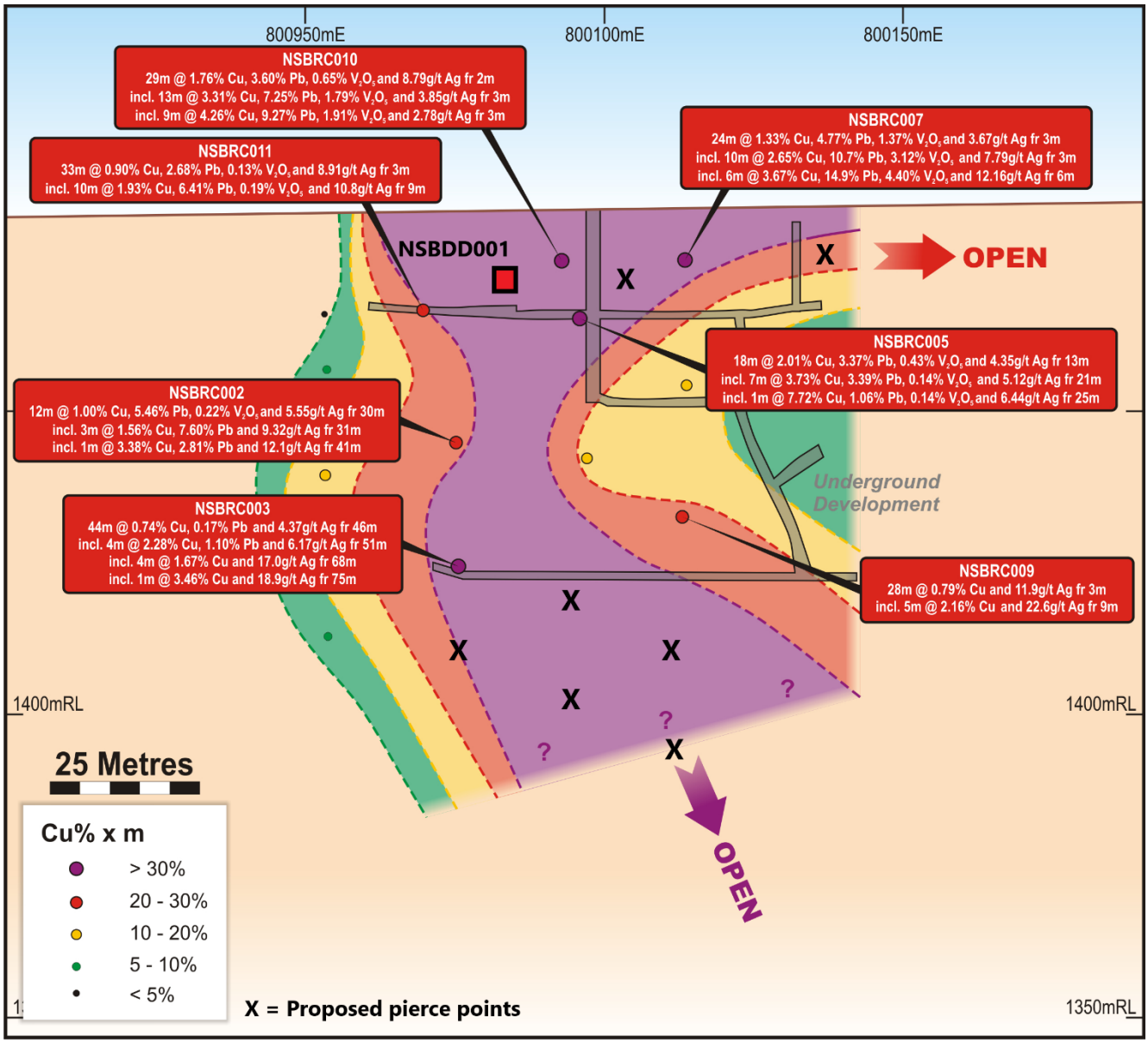

Figure 2: Nosib Prospect, longitudinal projection with planned pierce points this drilling program

Khusib Springs Deeper Drilling Planned

At **Khusib Springs**, previous targeting work by South African based geological consultancy, Shango Solutions, in January 2021[8], indicated that, in addition to the potential for remnant zones of copper-silver mineralisation on the margins of the mined stopes[10], there is also significant potential for a repeat of the very-high grade Khusib Springs copper-silver orebody at depth, to the north of an apparent normal fault zone.

Mineralisation has been intersected previously to the north of the fault and deeper diamond drilling is planned to further test this highly prospective zone for a repeat of the very high grade Khusib Springs copper-silver ore-body (see oblique section Figure 3, below.).

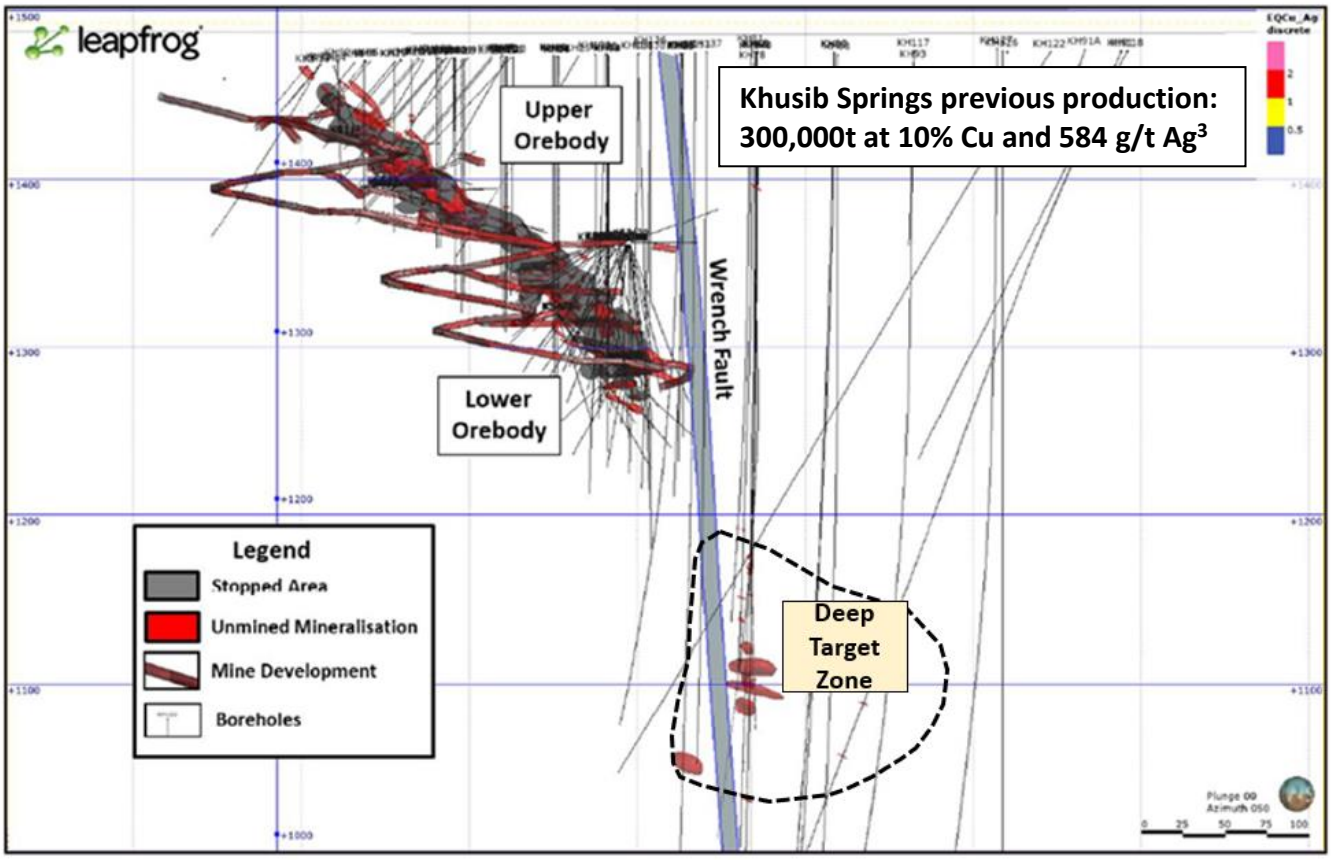

Figure 3: Cross section of Khusib Springs Mine showing developed and stoped areas and un-mined zones

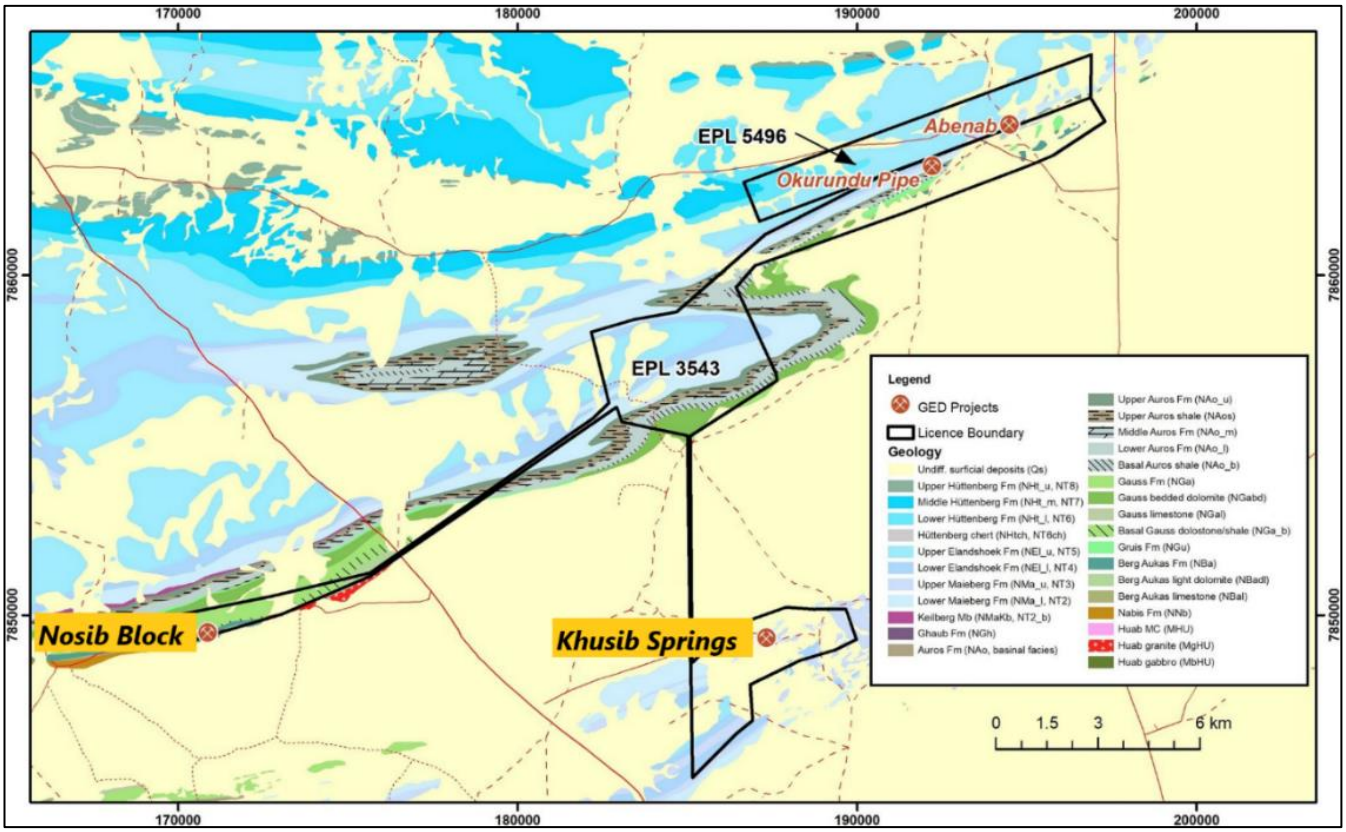

Figure 4: Location plan EPL3543 showing the location of the main prospects

Appendix 1 includes details of drilling completed to date with mineralised intervals. Appendix 2 includes JORC Table 1, Sections 1 and 2.

References

[1] *Golden Deeps Ltd announcement, 21st June 2021. Nosib More Exceptional Copper, Lead, Vanadium intersections.*
[2] *Golden Deeps Ltd announcement, 15th June 2021. Nosib Exceptional Copper, Lead& Vanadium intersections.*
[3] *Melcher, F. et. al. 2005. Geochemical and mineralogical distribution of germanium in the Khusib Springs Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag sulphide deposit, Otavi Mountain Land, Namibia.*
[4] *King C M H 1995. Motivation for diamond drilling to test mineral extensions and potential target zones at the Khusib Springs Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag deposit. Unpublished Goldfields Namibia report.*
[5] *Golden Deeps Ltd announcement, 11th June 2021. Abenab Vanadium Project, Positive Results of Mining Study.*
[6] *Golden Deeps Ltd announcement, 26th August 2013. High-grade copper and lead at Nosib Block.*
[7] *Tsumeb, Namibia. PorterGeo Database: www.portergeo.com.au/database/mineinfo.asp?mineid=mn290*
[8] *Golden Deeps Ltd announcement, 5th February 2021. New High-Grade Copper-Silver Targets at Khusib Springs Mine.*
[9] *Sandfire Resources Ltd announcement, 29 July 2021. Sandfire June 2021 Quarterly Report Presentation*

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

*****ENDS*****

For further information, please refer to the Company's website or contact:

Jon Dugdale
Chief Executive Officer
Golden Deeps Limited
+61 (08) 9481 7833

Martin Stein
Company Secretary
Golden Deeps Limited
+61 (08) 9481 7833

Cautionary Statement regarding Forward-Looking information

This document contains forward-looking statements concerning Golden Deeps. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes.

Forward looking statements in this document are based on the company's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Golden Deeps Ltd as of the dates the forward looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results has been reviewed, compiled and fairly represented by Mr Jonathon Dugdale. Mr Dugdale is the Chief Executive Officer of Golden Deeps Limited and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ('FAusIMM'). Mr Dugdale has sufficient experience, including over 34 years' experience in exploration, resource evaluation, mine geology and finance, relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee ('JORC') Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Dugdale consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

APPENDIX 1: Current drillhole details and mineralisation referred to in this release:

Project and Hole #		Planned		Grid Ori.		Depth		Mineralisation		
Project	Hole_ID	Grid East	Grid North	Dip	Azi.	m_From	m_To	Mineralisation in interval	m_From	m_To
Nosib	NSBDD001	800,985	7,849,966	-60	180	0.00	80.50			
								Pervasive malachite with specs of bornite and chalcopyrite	6.30	12.33
								Fracture-fill malachite, poorly distributed	32.70	34.70
								Malachite as fracture coatings	45.20	45.70

p-XRF Analysis							
Date	Reading #	Hole_ID	Depth_m	V_%	Cu_%	Zn_%	Pb_%
08-Oct-21	3	NSBDD001	6.80		9.427	0.036	3.821
08-Oct-21	4	NSBDD001	7.30		1.167	0.008	4.276
08-Oct-21	5	NSBDD001	7.80		10.208		1.218
08-Oct-21	6	NSBDD001	8.30		4.331		9.487
08-Oct-21	7	NSBDD001	8.80		8.474		0.278
08-Oct-21	8	NSBDD001	9.30		0.268		0.598
08-Oct-21	9	NSBDD001	10.15		0.198		0.593
08-Oct-21	10	NSBDD001	10.65		8.464	0.019	1.736
08-Oct-21	11	NSBDD001	11.15		12.505	0.037	2.680
08-Oct-21	12	NSBDD001	11.65		5.644	0.021	5.922
08-Oct-21	13	NSBDD001	12.21		7.988		7.066
08-Oct-21	15	NSBDD001	17.80		1.169	0.106	0.892
08-Oct-21	17	NSBDD001	18.30		0.943	0.069	0.637
08-Oct-21	18	NSBDD001	19.30		2.208	0.122	0.607
08-Oct-21	19	NSBDD001	20.38		0.424	0.039	1.502
08-Oct-21	20	NSBDD001	20.80		1.810	0.134	0.761
08-Oct-21	21	NSBDD001	32.70	0.047	0.292		0.003
08-Oct-21	22	NSBDD001	33.47		2.233		0.005
08-Oct-21	23	NSBDD001	33.97		0.173		0.004
08-Oct-21	24	NSBDD001	34.70		0.491		0.001
10-Oct-21	2	NSBDD001	45.20	0.053	0.730		0.004
10-Oct-21	3	NSBDD001	45.70		0.877		0.003

Notes on p-XRF analysis

Readings are taken at intervals of 0.5m of actual core length within each min zone

Readings are taken at bottom of core, unless core orientation cannot be determined

p-XRF measurements are taken in Mining Mode

APPENDIX 2

JORC 2012 Edition - 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 (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.*	• Previous exploration drillholes at Khusib Springs and Nosib the reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which approximately 3 kg were pulverised from which a small charge will be obtained for multi-element analysis using the ICP-MS method. • Current diamond drilling will be sampled on approximately 1m intervals and analysed using the same procedure.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• Exploration drillholes at Khusib Springs and Nosib were Reverse Circulation percussion drilling method (RC drilling).
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*	• No information is provided on the drill recovery. • Information from the exploration drillholes at Khusib Springs and Nosib regarding sample recovery will be provided upon receipt of results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• RC drilling from the exploration drillholes at Khusib Springs and Nosib were bagged on 1m intervals and an estimate of sample recovery has been made on the size of each sample. • The cyclone is shut off when collecting the sample and released to the sample bags at the completion of each metre to ensure no cross contamination. If necessary, the cyclone is flushed out if sticky clays are encountered. • Samples were weighed at the laboratory to allow comparative analysis. • Core recovery from diamond drilling, in progress, not yet reported.
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.*	• All holes were logged for lithology, structure and mineralisation. • Diamond drilling logging intervals based on geological contacts. • Logging of RC samples from exploration drillholes at Khusib Springs and Nosib based on 1m intervals.
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 information is provided on the sampling method for the historical drillholes. • For exploration drillholes at Khusib Springs and Nosib - Every 1m RC interval was sampled as a dry primary sample in a calico bag off the cyclone/splitter. - Diamond drilling sampling will be half to quarter core sampled on approximately 1m intervals using core-saw or splitter. - Drill sample preparation (Intertek, Namibia) and analysis (Intertek, Perth) carried out at registered laboratory. • Field sample procedures involve the insertion of registered Standards every 20m, and duplicates or blanks generally every 25m and offset.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sampling is carried out using standard protocols as per industry practice. • Sample sizes range typically from 2 to 3kg and are deemed appropriate to provide an accurate indication of mineralisation.
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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• No information is provided on the assay method or the quality assurance quality control (QAQC) methods used by Goldfields Namibia for historical drilling. • Information regarding assay method for the exploration drillholes at Khusib Springs and Nosib will be provided upon receipt of results. • All samples are submitted to the Intertek Laboratories sample preparation facility at the Tschudi Mine near Tsumeb in Namibia where a pulp sample is prepared. The pulp samples are then transported to Intertek in Perth Australia for analysis. • Pulp sample(s) have been digested with a mixture of four Acids including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric Acids for a total digest. • Cu, Pb, Zn, V, Ag have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry. • Hand-held XRF spot readings on drill-core are used to provide a guide regarding mineralised intervals and cannot be used for the purposes of estimating intersections.
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.*	• No information is provided on the data management and verification procedures. • All drill data relating to the Khusib Springs project (including holes KH06 and KH08) generated by Goldfields Namibia or other companies was reviewed and validated in detail by Shango Solutions, a geological consultancy based in South Africa. No significant errors were found in the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• For current Khusib Springs and Nosib drilling all significant intercepts are reviewed and confirmed by two senior personnel before release to the market. • No adjustments are made to the raw assay data. Data is imported directly to Datashed in raw original format. • All data are validated using the QAQCR validation tool with Datashed. Visual validations are then carried out by senior staff members. • Vanadium results are reported as V_2O_5 % by multiplication by atomic weight factor of 1.785.
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 majority of the drill data was captured using the UTM33S grid. • Location of the exploration drillholes at Khusib Springs and Nosib provided in Appendix 1, ii).
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.*	• Exploration drill holes were drilled at close spacing, commonly 15m to 20m or less because of the relatively short strike length of the initial target and the plunging orientation of the orebody.
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.*	• Holes were drilled vertically or were angled to best intersect the plunging orebody. • The majority of the angled holes were drilled on azimuth 323 degrees at a dip of -60 degrees (UTM33S grid).
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No information is provided on the security of samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Recent drilling at Khusib Springs and Nosib secure transport to registered laboratories.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All previous drill data relating to the Khusib Springs project generated by Goldfields Namibia or other companies was reviewed and validated in detail by Shango Solutions, a geological consultancy based in South Africa. • The data review included scanning level plans and cross sections to verify the position of drill holes in the 3D model.

JORC 2012 Edition - 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.*	• Drilling results are from the Khusib Springs copper prospect located on Golden Deeps Limited (Huab Energy Ltd) EPL3543 located near the town of Grootfontein in northeast Namibia. • EPL3543 expires 6th July 2022. • There are no material issues or environmental constraints known to Golden Deeps which may be deemed an impediment to the continuity of EPL3543.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Khusib Springs copper prospect was primarily drilled by Goldfields Namibia from 1993 onwards following the intersection of massive tennantite in drill holes KH06 and KH08.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Khusib Springs deposit is a small but high-grade pipe-like body that plunges steeply within brecciated carbonate rocks. The deposit resembles the Tsumeb deposit near the town of Tsumeb to the northeast. • Khusib Springs is on the northern limb of the Harasib-Olifantsfontein syncline and is hosted by carbonates of the Maieberg Formation (Lower Tsumeb Subgroup). • The Nosib Mine was worked historically to produce copper and vanadium. The deposit is arenite / sandstone-hosted with chalcopyrite, bornite, galena and pyrite as well as secondary descloizite (Lead-Vanadium hydroxide). The mineralization is associated with prominent argillic alteration and occurs within an upper pyritic zone of the Nabis Formation sandstone, which is locally gritty to conglomeratic. The main zone of mineralization at Nosib cross-cuts the stratigraphy and also includes stratiform

		mineralization with significant chalcopyrite, striking northeast-southwest and dipping moderately to the northwest.

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.*
		• Refer to Appendix 1 of the ASX announcement.

Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.*	• All exploration results are reported by a length weighted average. This ensures that short lengths of high-grade material receive less weighting than longer lengths of low-grade material.
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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill holes and drill traverses were designed to intersect the targeted mineralised zones at a high angle where possible.

Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figure 2 for a longitudinal projection of the Nosib deposit and Figure 3 is an oblique section through the Khusib Springs deposit. Figure 4 is a regional scale plan-view showing geology and prospect locations.
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.*	• Intersections in all drillholes above designated cut-off grades are reported in Table 1 of the release.
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.*	• No other data is material to this report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., 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.*	• Diamond drilling will be continued as outlined, to potentially extend the strike length of the defined mineralisation at Nosib block and test the stratabound copper-silver mineralisation at depth. • Subject to the results of this program, further drilling may be carried out to further extend the deposit and infill drilling to define a Mineral Resource. • Deeper drilling is also planned to test for deeper extensions of the Khusib Springs copper-silver orebody. • Metallurgical testwork on copper-vanadium-lead oxide mineralisation is also planned.