CRATER GOLD MINING

2/22 Mount Street
Perth, WA 6000
Australia

P: +61 8 6188 8181
E: info@cratergold.com.au

Crater Gold Mining Limited ABN 75 067 519 779

9 November 2020

HIGH INDIUM ASSAYS IN DRILL CORE - POLYMETALLIC PROJECT, NTH QLD

- **INDIUM ASSAYS UP TO 190 ppm**
- **HIGH SILVER ASSAYS UP TO 2250 g/t ALSO OBTAINED**

Crater Gold Mining Limited (ASX:CGN) is pleased to announce that very high Indium assays up to 190.0 ppm have been obtained from the re-assay of six (6) selected intervals from three drill holes previously drilled at Anomaly A2 in 2006/2007 at the Company's Polymetallic Project in North Qld. A very high silver value of 2,250 g/t (0.225%) was also obtained from a 0.75m interval from hole DDH A2-008 (361.85-362.60m).

Indium (In) is a rare metal that is used in semiconductor industry applications such as LCD displays, solar panels, microchips and emerging green energy photovoltaic cell technologies. Indium is important in many cutting-edge tech applications, including: transparent conductive coating to glass substrates (such as flat panel displays), semiconductors, light-emitting diodes (LEDs), laser diodes, alkaline batteries, cryogenics, ultra-high vacuum applications, alloys, solders, nuclear control rods and a variety of electrical components.

In view of this encouraging result, indium will now be routinely assayed for by Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) using their ME-MS61 method for all upcoming drilling programs in the Polymetallic Project area.

The rationale for the check assaying was based on the known association of anomalous indium (often together with Ga and Ge) in zinc, tin and copper polymetallic mineralisation similar to that intersected at Anomaly A2.

The drill core samples selected for assay were from holes drilled in the 2006/2007 drilling program. This involved intervals from three (3) holes, namely DDH A2-001 (4 samples), DDH A2-006 (1 sample) and DDH A2-008 (1 sample). Specifically, the re-assaying was undertaken to mainly check for the presence of indium (In), and to a lesser extent gallium (Ga) and germanium (Ge), that were not included in the previous assaying undertaken.

Samples were selected from available Croydon Polymetallic Project half core. Where possible, the intervals selected either matched, or closely matched, intervals that were previously assayed. Samples with expected Zn grades of high (26-29%), medium (16%) and low (1.2%) based on previous assay results were selected to check if indium contents, if detected, can be corelated to Zinc grades. The samples were submitted to ALS for their ME-MS61, 48 element scan, assay procedure. A summary of the assays obtained for the targeted elements and others are provided in Table 1 (not all over-range elements have been tested for actual levels present as these are provided in the previous assay results).

The check assays have provided encouragement with very anomalous values of up to 190 ppm obtained for Indium, with the higher values associated with the higher Zn assays.

Table 1: Previous assay data (2006/2007) and check assays targeting Indium, Gallium and Germanium (October 2020)
(* signifies no previous assay for the actual interval specified)

PREVIOUS ASSAY DATA (2006/2007)												NEW CHECK ASSAY DATA (October 2020)										
HOLE ID	**FROM (m)**	**TO (m)**	***INT (m)***	**Zn**	**Ag**	**Cu**	**Pb**	**Sn**	**As**	**Sb**	**Cd**	**Zn**	**Ag**	**Cu**	**Pb**	**Sn**	**In**	**Ga**	**Ge**	**Cd**	**Sb**	**As**
A2-001	175.40	176.13	*0.73*	**26.48%**	565g/t	0.82%	1.77%	1.60%	1.12%	1.30%	0.16%	**25.9%**	578g/t	0.87%	1.77%	>0.05%	**158.0ppm**	**39.6 ppm**	0.15 ppm	>0.1%	0.854%	>1.0%
A2-001	212.93	213.58	*0.65*	**26.70%**	279g/t	0.65%	0.65%	0.76%	0.15%	0.02%	0.17%	**25.8%**	244g/t	0.60%	0.31%	>0.05%	**153.5ppm**	**41.5 ppm**	0.14 ppm	>0.1%	456ppm	0.312%
A2-001	410.00	410.50	*0.50*	**29.40%**	372g/t	1.13%	19.0ppm	1.16%	0.29%	70 ppm	0.08%	**29.6%**	368g/t	1.03%	262.0ppm	>0.05%	**190.0ppm**	**38.2ppm**	0.14 ppm	>0.1%	238ppm	0.443%
A2-001	410.50	411.15	*0.65*	**1.20%**	52.7g/t	0.21%	10.0ppm	0.15%	0.45%	0.02%	0.18%	**1.68%**	73g/t	0.26%	187.0ppm	>0.05%	**13.55ppm**	**4.78 ppm**	0.23 ppm	>0.1%	322ppm	0.924%
A2-006	420.00	420.40	*0.40*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**28.3%**	364g/t	1.13%	93.0 ppm	>0.05%	**142.0ppm**	**46.5 ppm**	0.20 ppm	>0.1%	178.5ppm	0.189%
A2-008	361.85	362.60	*0.75*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**16.0%**	**2,250g/t**	2.01%	2.01%	>0.05%	**92.9ppm**	**30.8 ppm**	0.23 ppm	>0.1%	>1.0%	>1.0%

Mining of indium is extracted mainly as a by-product of zinc processing and to a lesser degree as a by-product of copper, tin and polymetallic processing. This serves to reduce the processing costs of these metals. The indium content in tin-bearing polymetallic type ore deposits is usually less than100 ppm, although some can contain higher levels (USGS Professional Paper 1802-H, 2017).

The price of indium is somewhat volatile (reaching around US$700 per kilogram in 2014) but is currently quoted at between US$100 to US$200 per kilogram. It is predicted that the price by 2031 will increase up to around US$650 per kilogram. World production of indium as a mined by-product is currently around 800 to 1,000 tonnes per annum and with advances in indium recovery, is predicted to rise to around 1,400 tonnes per annum by 2031. Similar amounts of indium are also recovered from indium bearing waste, and to a lesser extent, end-of-life products. Global in-ground indium reserves and resources are estimated to be in the order of 50,000 tonnes with just under half of this being in China. China currently accounts for about half of global production (*The Availability of Indium: The Present, Medium Term and Long Term, Subcontract Report NREL/SR-6A20-62409, Colorado School of Mines, October 2015*).

One of the world's largest indium resources occurs at the Mount Pleasant mine in New Brunswick, Canada, within a granite related tin-bearing polymetallic deposit., The occurrence, in which the Company does not have any commercial interest, has very similar geology and mineralisation to that identified at Anomaly A2 and in compliance with Canadian NI-43-101 (as reported in *The Availability of Indium, October 2015, p37*) has an estimated indicated resource of 12.4 million tonnes averaging 0.38% tin, 0.86% zinc and 64 ppm indium plus an estimated inferred resource of 2.8 million tonnes averaging 0.30% tin, 1.13% zinc and 70 ppm indium.

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION AT THE CROYDON A2 POLYMETALLIC PROJECT

The A2 project is defined by a 1.5km x 1.0km complex aeromagnetic feature, characterised by a small magnetically reversed circular low shrouded by a doughnut shaped high immediately to its north, east and west. Nine (9) diamond drill holes for a total of 4,400.6m have been drilled and have intersected laminated shale basement rocks under 115m of Mesozoic cover sediments. Narrow vein style polymetallic stockwork mineralization was intersected throughout the basement rocks in all drill holes to the end of hole depths of up to 536.6m, with mineralisation open-ended in all holes at hole end. This defined a large hydrothermal system at least 1250m long and 600m wide. Within this large zone are intersections of wider massive sulphide polymetallic veins up to 13m downhole lengths with values of Zn up to 10.13%, Ag up to 672 g/t, Sn up to 0.69%, Pb up to 2.1% and Cu up to 0.57%. Details of significant mineralised intersections of 2.0m down hole lengths or greater, are listed in Table 2 (as reported in previous ASX Announcement: ASX:CGN "*Drilling Commences at the Croydon Polymetallic Project, North Queensland*", dated 7 November 2012).

Table 2. Significant Sulphide Mineralized Drill Hole Intercepts of 2.0m or Greater From 2006/2007 Programs at Anomaly A2

Hole #	Intercept	Width	Zn	Ag	Au	Sn	Cu	Pb
	(m)	(m)	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	%
A2-001	129.5 - 133	3.5		91.8		0.15		
	142.8 - 146	3.2	3.59	68.6		0.24		
	151 - 153	2.0	1.34	27.5		0.15		
	175.4 - 177.7	2.3	10.13	209.6		0.69	0.32	0.57
	211 - 222	11.0	6.33	66.9		0.34	0.13	
	409 - 414	5.0	8.00	180.0	0.05	0.58	0.57	
A2-002	449 - 453	4.0	0.12	16.1			0.42	
A2-003	175 - 178	3.0	1.02	45.5				0.50
	318 - 320	2.0	1.20	19.8				
	414 - 416	4.0	0.95	10.2				
A2-004	351 - 353	2.0	3.24	32.7		0.12		
A2-005	154 - 161	7.0	1.47	88.0		0.55	0.19	0.45
	201 - 203	2.0	0.62	98.2		Tr	0.29	0.62
	230 - 232	2.0	9.00	109.0		0.39	0.29	
	291 - 297	6.0	1.84	13.0				
A2-006	283 - 286	3.0	1.77	63.0		0.27		0.60
	305 - 315	10.0	2.30	144.0		0.39	0.29	
	418 - 422	4.0	6.93	69.0		0.57	0.22	
	425 - 437	12.0	4.59	56.5		0.42	0.20	
A2-007	211 - 213	2.0	3.18	37.4		0.18		
	285 - 287	2.0	1.02	40.9		0.36		
	391 - 397	6.0	2.72	285.7		0.45	0.43	0.87
	414 - 422	8.0	0.58	17.9		0.14		
A2-008	359 - 363	4.0	3.09	416.6		0.63	0.42	0.63
A2-009	230 - 233	3.0	1.25	120.0				0.55
	247 - 249	2.0	3.12	300.3				1.50
	261 - 263	2.0	1.85	672.0				2.10
	293 - 295	2.0	2.45	109.0		0.30		0.09
	300 - 313	13.0	1.60	95.0		0.05		0.25
	418 - 423.7	5.7	0.48	36.4		Tr		0.27

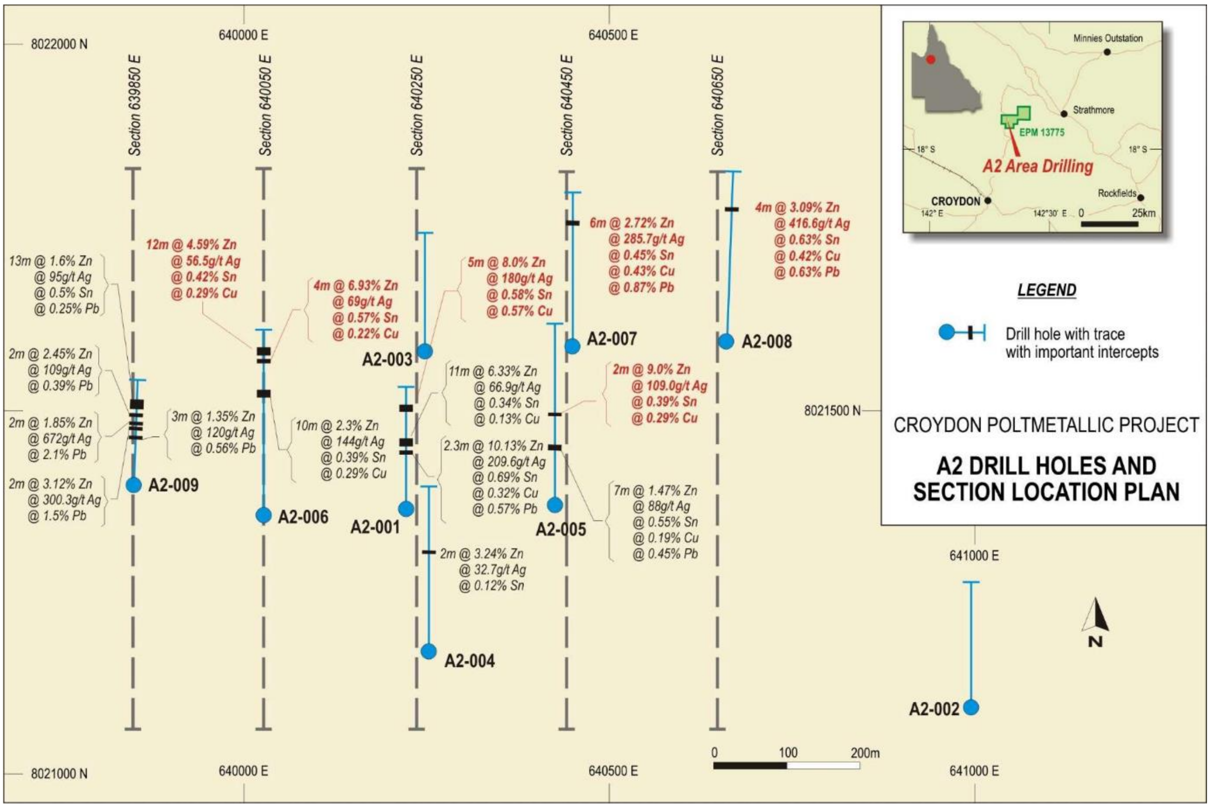
(Widths in Table A are down hole lengths and are not true widths)

Plan locations of the intersections are shown on Figure 3 (as reported in previous ASX Announcement ASX:CGN "*Polymetallic-Tin Massive Sulphide Drill Intercepts Show Potential for Discovery of Significant Mineral Deposits at Croydon, QLD*" dated 28 February 2012).

Geological age dating indicates an age of Upper Proterozoic (560 Million Years) for the host basement rocks and a Permian age (285-284 Million Years) for the mineralization. It is encouraging to note that the latter age is very similar to the age of many of the world's major ore deposits and in particular, important Queensland deposits, including the Herberton tin-tungsten province to the east, the Cracow Gold (~291 Million Years), Mount Leyshon Gold (~290 Million Years) and Mount Chalmers Copper-Gold (~277 Million Years) deposits.

Mineral zonation is evident with some holes displaying a dominant association of Zn-Ag-Sn with minor Cu-Pb and others displaying a dominant Zn-Cu association. The presence of tin (mainly cassiterite with some stannite) suggests a granitic association and the association with massive pyrrhotite draws a striking comparison with the large world class underground tin deposit previously mined at Rennison in Tasmania.

Figure 1 - Massive Sulphide Drill Hole Intersections at the A2 Anomaly.



The tabulated intercepts represent the down hole length (not apparent true widths) of massive sulphide zones and were selected based on a minimum intercept width of 2m with up to a maximum of 1m of internal dilution. The intercept metal assays were calculated using a weighted average, whereby the summation of the individual sample assay result is multiplied by the sample width then divided by the summation of the intercept length. Each sample is of half core and sample lengths varied from 0.4m to 1.3m, but the majority of samples were 1.0m in length.

For further information contact:
Russ Parker
T: +61 8 6188 8181
E: info@cratergold.com.au

This announcement was authorised by Russ Parker, Managing Director of Crater Gold Mining Ltd.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information contained in this report relating to exploration activities at Croydon is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Ken Chapple or by appropriately qualified company and consultant personnel and reviewed by Mr Chapple, who is an Associate Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Chapple has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit involved to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 JORC Code. Mr Chapple is an independent principal geological consultant with KCICD Pty Ltd and consents to the inclusion in this report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements: This Announcement contains certain forward looking statements. The words 'anticipate', 'believe', 'expect', "optimism", 'project', 'forecast', 'estimate', 'likely', 'intend', 'should', 'could', 'may', 'target', 'plan', 'encouraging', 'significant' and other similar expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to risk factors associated with the Company's business, many of which are beyond the control of the Company. It is believed that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable at the time made but they may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions which could cause actual results or trends to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. There can be no assurance that actual outcomes will not differ materially from these statements. You should therefore not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 mea surement 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 gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• This announcement refers to samples selected from core drilled in the 2006/2007 drilling programs for the purpose of checking for the presence of Indium (In), Gallium (Ga) and Germanium (Ge). These programs and the assay results obtained, have been reported upon in previous ASX Announcements as follows; "Significant Zinc and Silver Discovery North of Croydon, North Queensland; 10th January 2007" "Polymetallic-Tin Massive Sulphide Drill Intercepts Show Potential for Discovery of Significant Mineral Deposits at Croydon, QLD; 28th February 2012". • Core sawn in half by core saw – half core sent for assay, other half kept for the geological record. • Samples sent to Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) for assay. Whole samples crushed and rifle split with one split pulverised to obtain sample pulp for ICP scan and gold fire assay.
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).*	• Rotary drilling through the Tertiary-Mesozoic cover rocks (approx. 110m) followed by HQ coring in the basement rocks. • Down-hole surveys undertaken by camera.
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.*	• Core recoveries determined by tape measure. Care taken by drillers and core loggers to ensure core carefully placed in core trays the correct way around. Care taken by drillers to maximize core recovery.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• The overlying Tertiary and Mesozoic sediments not logged. However, the entire length of the basement intersected was geologically and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	geo-technically logged in detail to a level appropriate for future mineral resource estimation. All the core was photographed.
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.*	• Core sawn with half core submitted for assay. • Sampling considered appropriate to satisfy the objectives of the project evaluation. • Sample preparation technique considered appropriate. • Care taken to ensure proper half core sawing and that sawn samples placed back into the core trays in the correct orientation.
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.*	• The ALS ME-ICP41s assay technique (aqua regia digest with ICP-AES finish) was considered appropriate for the previous assaying. While total digestion was not achieved for all elements scanned for, it was adequate for first pass evaluation. • Standards and blanks were inserted in sample batches submitted for assay on the basis of one standard or one blank every 15 samples submitted. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were obtained. • For the recent check assaying, the subject of this announcement, a different analytical procedure, more appropriate for In, Ga and Ge detection, was used. This involved a 4-acid digest ALS procedure ME-MS61.
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.*	• Verification of significant intersections was undertaken by alternative company personnel. No evaluation was undertaken by independent personnel. All data was uploaded into digital file format for the project database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Data points were initially recorded by hand-held GPS. At the end of the 2006/2007 drilling programs more accurate surveying was undertaken by a survey company.
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.*	• No sample compositing has been undertaken. • Assessment as to whether the range of data collected to date is appropriate for mineral resource estimation has not been undertaken.
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.*	• Due to the thick overburden covering the basement rocks, it has been difficult to determine orientations of lithological and mineralising structures. Hole orientation procedures undertaken provided little useful information. Degree of sampling bias, if any, therefore uncertain.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Possession of the drill core taken at drill site, transported by Company vehicle to Croydon for logging, sampling and long term storage, where it still remains.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Reviews and audits undertaken by employees and consultants. No external reviews or audits conducted.

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.*	• Tenure of the Anomaly A2 area secured under EPM 13775 which is current until the outcome of a renewal lodgment seeking extension for a further 3 years from 6th March 2020 is decided. As work programs have been complied with, renewal approval is expected. Approvals in place for all other matters listed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No previous drilling of the basement rocks by other exploration companies.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Narrow vein hydrothermal stockwork Zn-Ag-Sn-Cu polymetallic deposit.
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.*	• Details of the drill holes from which the samples were taken are as follows. HOLE DDH A2-001 MGA Grid Zone 54: 640,222.82 mE/8,021,364.16 mN RL 110.28m Azimuth 354, Inclination 70, total depth 491.10m HOLE DDH A2-006 MGA Grid Zone 54: 640,026.52 mE/8,021,356.95 mN RL 109.94m Azimuth 354, Inclination 60, total depth 507.10m HOLE DDH A2-008 MGA Grid Zone 54: 640,661.23 mE/8,021,594.88 mN RL 109.65m Azimuth 356, Inclination 60, total depth 465.70m Down hole intervals for the samples listed in Text Table A
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.*	• The information for previous assay results and the recent check assay results are provided in Text Table A
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').*	• Due to the failure of the core orientation system, relationships between mineralisation widths and intercept widths have been difficult to determine. Intervals specified in Text Table A are down intervals only.

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.*	• Maps showing the relative locations of the three holes involved are contained within the announcements listed at the top of this Table 1.
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.*	• As the assay work was designed to target specific elements, only these and other associated anomalous element assays are shown in Text table A.
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.*	• The assay results have indicated the following assay ranges for the targeted elements from the 6 core samples; Indium assays ranging from 13.55 ppm up to 190.0 ppm with the higher values associated with the higher zinc assays which range from 1.68% up to 29.6%. Gallium assays are less anomalous and range from 4.78 ppm up to 46.5 ppm, again with the higher assays associated with the higher zinc assays. Gerrnanium assays are not anomalous and are all 0.23 ppm or less.
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.*	• Further follow-up drilling to check for extensions to the currently known polymetallic mineralisation and also to check for the presence of further indium anomalous zones is planned for the next drilling program.