

ASX RELEASE

26 June 2020

Alotta Drilling – First Hole Intersects Massive Sulphides

Alotta Copper-Palladium-Platinum-Nickel Project (Cu-Pd-Pt-Ni)

- Hole ZA-20-01 was completed at 99m intersecting two zones of massive sulphide from 63.7 to 67.0m (Figure 1) and 77.0 to 79.2m downhole;
- A 25cm zone of massive chalcopyrite was intersected on a feldspar porphyry contact at 75.95m downhole (Figure 2);
- In addition, a variably altered and mineralised porphyry body was intersected over 13.54m from 50.16m downhole in the hanging wall to the (Ni-Cu) massive sulphides;
- Drilling of hole ZA-20-02 (Figure 3) has commenced and was at 33m last night; and,
- Regular drilling progress updates will be announced including photos of visually mineralised core.



Figure 1: ZA-20-01. Porphyry contact zone - massive pyrrhotite with coarse pyrite blebs and disseminated chalcopyrite from 63.7 to 67.0m downhole.



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Hole ZA-20-01

A summary quick first-pass whole core log received for the first 2020 hole drilled at Alotta has confirmed the **visual continuation** of the mineralisation reported in 2019 hole, ZA-19-05 (ASX Announcements 1 November 2019 and 16 December 2019), namely:

- A 4.1m zone of mineralisation hosted in feldspar porphyry from 55.3m downhole assaying **5.3% Cu, 4.9g/t Pd, 0.9g/t Pt, 0.26% Ni, 12g/t Ag**; and,
- A spectacular porphyry hosted 'bonanza grade' 0.5m zone of chalcopyrite - pyrrhotite massive sulphide from 55.3m **assaying 22% Cu, 34g/t Pd, 3.5g/t Pt, and 0.78% Ni, 1.4% Zn, 65g/t Ag**.

Hole ZA-20-01 has yet to be logged, photographed, cut and sampled in detail. However:

- Typical (Alotta) fine-grained massive pyrrhotite with coarse blebs of pyrite was intersected from 63.7 to 67m, **Figure 1**;



Figure 2: ZA-20-01. Speckled feldspar porphyry with 25cm massive chalcopyrite mineralisation from 75.95m.

- A feldspar porphyry unit at 75.95m downhole contained a marginal phase of massive chalcopyrite, **Figure 2**. This is similar to the highgrade intercept in ZA-19-05 (highlighted above);
- A second zone of massive pyrrhotite-pyrite mineralisation was intersected from 77.0 to 79.2m downhole; and,
- A 13.54m mineralised and altered hanging wall porphyry unit from 50.16m downhole has not previously been intersected by the Company's 2018 and 2019 drill programmes. Sulphide mineralisation comprises 3-5% disseminated pyrite with minor quartz breccia with up to 5% chalcopyrite. At this stage it is not prudent to correlate the intersection with last year's bonanza Cu-Pd-Pt intercept which is more likely to be the massive chalcopyrite shown in **Figure 2**.

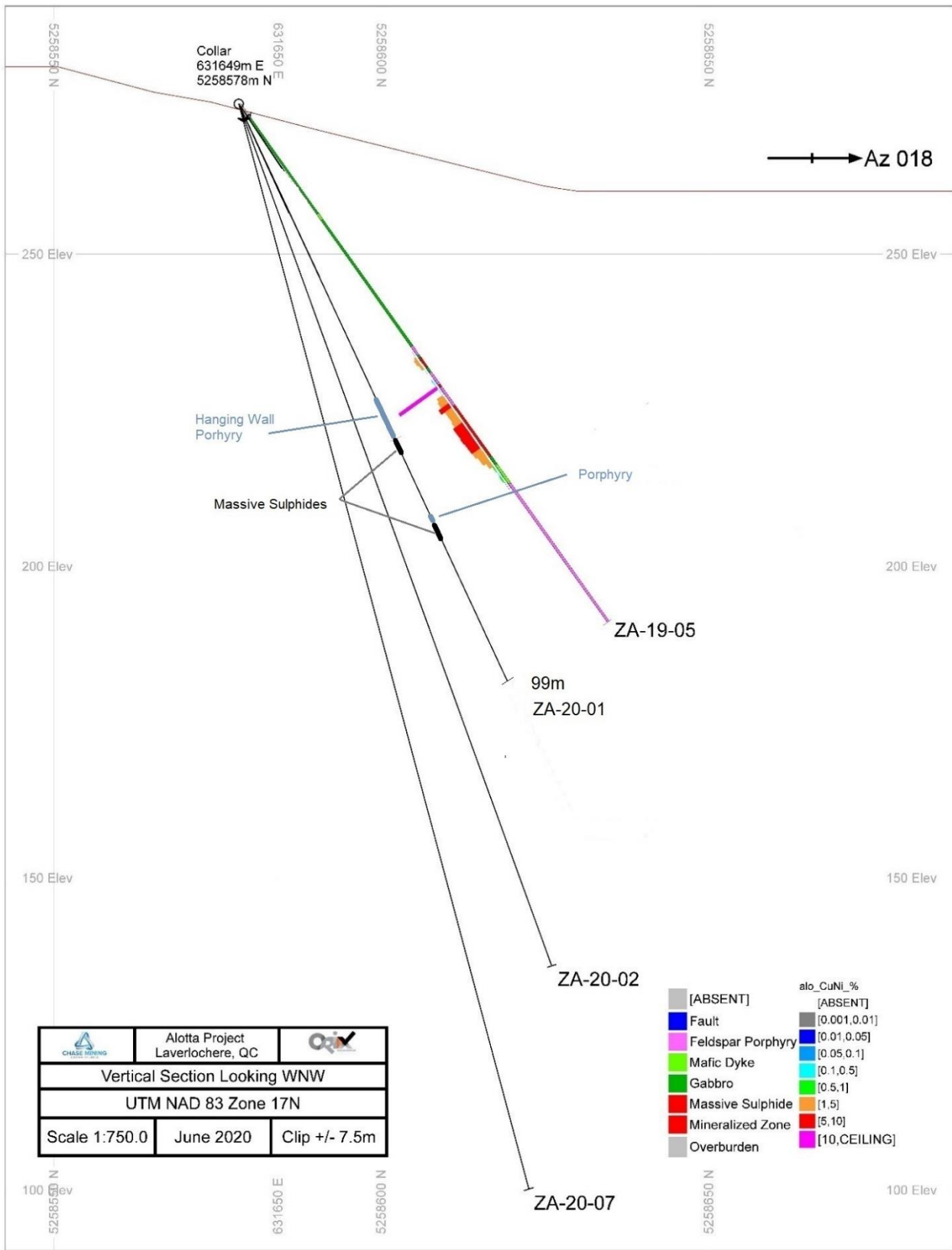


Figure 3: Vertical section looking WNW showing Hole ZA-19-05 mineralisation with ZA-20-01 visual mineralised zone annotated on the section.

Table 1: Drill Collar Coordinates

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	CGVD* (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Final Depth (m)
ZA-20-01	631649	5258578	274	18	-65	99
ZA-20-02	631649	5258578	274	18	-70	Currently @ 33m
ZA-20-03	631649	5258578	274	43	-53	-
ZA-20-04	631649	5258578	274	2	-55	-
ZA-20-05	631649	5258578	274	43	-63	-
ZA-20-06	631649	5258578	274	2	-64	-
ZA-20-07	631649	5258578	274	18	-75	-

Coordinates NAD83 UTM Zone 17N. Azimuth (Azi) True North, *Canadian Height Datum.

Authorisation

The provision of this announcement to ASX has been authorised by the Board of directors of Chase Mining Corporation Limited.

Dr Leon Pretorius

Executive Chairman and CEO

26 June 2020

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Leon Pretorius on 0419 702 616

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Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Activities is based on information evaluated by **Dr Leon Pretorius** who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM) and who has sufficient experience relevant to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Code 2012). Dr Pretorius is the Executive Chairman of Chase Mining Corporation Limited and he consents to the inclusion in the report of the information in the form and context in which it appears. Dr Pretorius holds shares in Chase Mining Corporation Limited.

Information in this ASX announcement that relates to Exploration Activities is based on information compiled by **Mr Martin Kavanagh**. Mr Kavanagh is a Non-Executive Director of Chase Mining Corporation Limited and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM), and a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM). Mr Kavanagh has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities, which he is undertaking. This qualifies Mr Kavanagh 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 Code 2012). Mr Kavanagh consents to the inclusion of information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Kavanagh holds shares in Chase Mining Corporation Limited.

APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

26 June 2020

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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 30g 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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commentary detailed in this Table 1 Report pertains to the Company’s SOP for reporting diamond drilling, logging, sampling and logistical management and assaying of drill core from the current (2020) Alotta drill programme. • At this stage of the programme only visual logging of drill core can be reported in the ASX announcement. • All drill core was geologically logged by a suitably qualified Senior Geologist • Sampling of drill core was at a maximum of 1.2 metre intervals or as appropriate (minimum of 0.30m) to align with geological /mineralisation contacts ensuring that representative sample intervals were submitted for assay. • Mineralised sections of drill core were cut with a diamond saw and half core samples submitted to ALS-Geochemistry, Sudbury, Canada (a fully accredited laboratory) for analysis. • Half core has been retained together with the full core (unsampled) sections of each hole for verification purposes. • Assay methods comprised ICP-MS finish for Au, Pt and Pd (PGM-ICP23 Lab Code) and ME-MS61 for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr elements • NiCu-OG62 for over-limits of Ni-Cu-Zn in ME-MS61.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PGM-ICP27 for over-limits of PGE in PGM-ICP23. Details of ALS analytical techniques (Canada) can be found at https://www.alsglobal.com/en/services-and-products/geochemistry/geochemistry-downloads under Canada tab as a.pdf file.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The June 2020 diamond drilling programme comprises seven angle holes varying in depth from 75m to 150m. All core drilling is NQ core size (47.6mm). The drilling contractor is Chibougamau Diamond Drilling Ltd using a self-built, skid mounted rig.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill contractor measures core recoveries for every run completed using three metre core barrel. The core recovered is physically measured and the length recovered is recorded for every three metre “run”. Core recovery can be calculated as a percentage recovery. The recoveries are also confirmed by the project Senior Geologist and entered into the drill logs.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An experienced Senior Geologist from the Company’s consultants Orix Geoscience geologically logged the drill core, using an industry standard logging procedure. Holes are summary logged during the drilling phase and then logged (and sampled) in detail. Logging of drill core is both qualitative i.e. logging of colour, grainsize, weathering, structural fabric, lithology and alteration type; and quantitative i.e. % of minerals present depending on the feature being logged.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core is photographed in the core trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry, and wet. Photos are saved on a secure server. All data is entered into digital templates at the project office. All samples are geologically logged to the level of detail required to support a future Mineral Resource Estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NQ core is cut with a diamond saw with the same half always sampled and the other half retained in the core tray. Half-core sampling is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation intersected. Core cutting and sampling is carried out by experienced personnel supervised by the Senior Geologist Orix/Chase Mining's sampling procedures and QAQC is used to maximise representivity of samples. Orix Geoscience managed the QAQC of the drill programme which has included the use of certified reference materials (CRMs - standards) and unmineralised samples (blanks). A maximum core length of 1.2m is considered appropriate for the style of disseminated to massive sulphide mineralisation being targeted. The half core samples were crushed at the ALS Sudbury laboratory and the entire sample was pulverised to 97% less than 2mm, riffle split off 250g, pulverize better than 85% passing 75 microns to provide a sub-sample for analysis. This process minimizes any sub-sampling bias that can be introduced at this stage. The half core sample sizes (max. 1.20m – min.30cm) are considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>disseminated, net textured, semi-massive and massive sulphides expected at Alotta.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core sampling, sample size and analytical methods are deemed appropriate for the style of mineralisation being reported.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples from the drilling will be submitted to ALS Geochemistry, Sudbury, Canada. Assay methods comprised ICP-MS finish for Au, Pt and Pd (PGM-ICP23 Lab Code) and ME-MS61 for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y Zn, Zr elements and NiCu-OG62 for over-limits of Ni-Cu in ME-MS61 Sample preparation for homogeneity was carried by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75 microns was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using CRM's, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in-house procedures. Quarter core samples were submitted for QAQC checks. The laboratory will also take pulp (-75 micron) duplicates at the pulverizing stage as part of the QAQC. Total QAQC samples will make up approximately 12% of all samples. CRM's with a relevant range of values, were inserted and at a rate of every 20th sample. Results highlight that sample assay values are accurate and that contamination has been contained.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeat or duplicate analysis for samples reveals that precision of samples is well within acceptable limits. • External quality assurance of the laboratory assays was monitored by the insertion of blanks, duplicates and certified reference materials (CRM). • Two types of CRMs were alternated through the sample stream and where possible matched to the material being drilled. • One type of blank was inserted into the sample sequence. • Duplicate sub-samples were also generated by the laboratory • No external laboratory checks have been carried out at this stage. • Handheld (pXRF) devices have not been used.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Competent Person (CP) is the Company's Non-Executive Director Martin Kavanagh will review the Orix Geoscience data compilation relating to the Alotta drill programme. • The CP and the Company's Executive Chairman and CEO (also a CP) will review the laboratory data and confirm the calculation of the intersections plus comments on anomalous only metal values in some of the drill holes. • As sulphide mineralisation is highly visible it is unlikely that any significant zones of mineralisation were missed. • Drill core or core photos are used to verify drill intersections in diamond core. • The holes are logged in Microsoft Excel templates for database management and validation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPs verify and sign-off as acceptable the QAQC data provided by the ALS laboratory.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All hole collars will be surveyed in UTM NAD83 Zone 17 (Northern Hemisphere) using a Reflex North Finder APS 11 tool. The holes will be downhole surveyed using a single-shot Reflex camera.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2020 programme is a follow-up to the October 2018 maiden drill programme ASX Announcement 8 October, 16 October, 13 November 2018 and 8 January 2019 The Alotta 2019 drill programme also tested a shallow downhole EM target A list of the planned 2020 drillhole coordinates and hole orientations are provided in Table 1 of this ASX release No sample compositing was undertaken in 2018 / 2019
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2020 Alotta drill programme is follow-up to (previously reported) October 2018 and October 2019 programmes which outlined a massive sulphide body orientated WNW-ESE (ASX Announcement 15 June 2020).
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orix Geoscience manages the chain of custody of drill core The drill core and samples are kept secure at the drill site (24-hour operation). Mineralised core is transported to Camp

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		<p>Grassy Narrows (Moffet) facilities for logging, cutting and sampling by Orix personnel who were present during the logging, core splitting and sampling processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The half-core is securely stored at the CSX facility in Larder Lake. • The individual samples of split core were bagged and tagged and packed in wire tied and sealed polyweave bags for shipment to the laboratory. • Tracking sheets are set up online to monitor the progress of the samples through the laboratory. • Sample pulps and coarse rejects are stored at ALS Sudbury as an interim measure and will be collected for return to the CSX facility.
<p>Audits or reviews</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling and assaying techniques are industry standard. Orix / Chase Mining have specific SOP in relation the management of drill programmes and sample analysis. • No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company holds 100% of the Project tenements in the name of its wholly owned subsidiary Zeus Olympus Sub Corp. The Mining Claims are in good standing and no known impediments exist
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information relating to the Projects exploration history was sourced from company reports lodged with the Quebec Mines Department (MERN -Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles) and compiled by ORIX Geoscience the Company's consultant geologists. The Company drilled 9 diamond drill holes at Alotta in October 2018 (ASX Announcements 13 November 2018, 8 January 2019 and 3 September 2019) and 8 diamond drill holes in October 2019 (ASX Announcements 25 October, 30 October, 1 November, 3 December, 6 December 2019 and 21 January 2020).
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company is focused on the exploration for Ni-Cu-Co-PGM mineralised gabbro bodies which intrude a sequence of mafic volcanic and felsic volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks in the Belleterre-Angliers Greenstone Belt. The mineralisation occurs as disseminated to massive sulphides near the base of the gabbro bodies and as remobilised massive sulphides along shears/fault zones.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For collar information relating the Company's 2020 drilling refer to Table 1 of this ASX release. • A drill hole location plan is presented as Figures 3 and 4 in the ASX Announcement 15 June 2020.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No assay results being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineralisation at Alotta is a steeply dipping SW and plunging WNW body of variably mineralised gabbroic rock. Mineralisation is intersected as down hole lengths. • The drilling will focus on the high-grade Copper-Palladium-Platinum (Cu-Pd-Pt) mineralisation intersected during the October 2019 drilling which returned a 4.1m zone of mineralisation hosted in feldspar porphyry from 55.3m downhole in Hole ZA-19-05 assaying 5.3% Cu, 4.9g/t Pd, 0.9g/t Pt, 0.26% Ni, 12g/t Ag; • Importantly, this included a spectacular porphyry hosted 'bonanza grade' 0.5m zone of chalcopyrite - pyrrhotite massive sulphide from 55.3m assaying 22% Cu, 34g/t Pd, 3.5g/t Pt, and 0.78% Ni, 1.4% Zn, 65g/t Ag. (ASX Announcement 15 June 2020) • This bonanza zone of porphyry mineralisation is open at depth and along strike to the ESE of the drill section and may well persist to the ESE where there is only wide-spaced historic (2001) drilling. • Photographs of selected intercepts only are tabled in this report • All intersections reported are down hole lengths
<p>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A drill hole location plan is presented as Figures 3 and 4 in the ASX Announcement 15 June 2020.

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Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assay results being reported
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company's website (www.chasemining.com.au) details historical exploration, geology and mineralisation and geophysical survey data tabled in the form of ASX announcements for the Canadian projects.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any further work at Alotta will be dependent on results from the present 2020 drilling programme and cannot be better defined at present.