

ASX Announcement 16 June 2026**3D IP SURVEY DEFINES UNTESTED CHARGEABILITY TARGET AT COPPER RIDGE
Cu-Au PROSPECT**

Azzuro Resources PLC (“**Azzuro**” or “**Company**”) (**ASX: AZ9**) is pleased to report the results of a three-dimensional induced polarisation (3D IP) survey completed in May 2026 at the Company's 100%-owned Copper Ridge Cu-Au prospect, part of the Yambat Project in southwestern Mongolia.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **New 3D IP survey images the Copper Ridge prospect to approximately 375 metres depth** – around three times the depth of investigation of the 2024 dipole-dipole IP survey¹ – **and defines a discrete, untested chargeability anomaly.**
- **At a 9 mV/V modelled chargeability threshold, the anomaly measures approximately 200 metres by 150 metres in plan and extends to approximately 330 metres below surface.** Its strongest part, with modelled chargeability exceeding 20 mV/V, lies largely beneath and to the south of the 2024 drillhole CRS01A² collar, is steeply oriented, and was not drill tested by the hole.
- **The 3D IP model shows that 2024 drillhole CRS01A² intersected only the northern flank of the anomaly.** The hole was drilled to the north-northeast, diverging away from the anomaly core with depth. The semi-continuous copper-gold mineralisation in the hole correlates with elevated chargeability along that flank, supporting chargeability as a direct targeting tool at Copper Ridge.
- **Drill testing of the untested chargeability core is planned,** with the drill rig to mobilise to Copper Ridge following completion of the current Red Hill drilling program.

Gan-Ochir Zunduisuren, Managing Director of Azzuro Resources PLC, commented:

“The 3D IP survey is a significant step forward for Copper Ridge. For the first time we can image the chargeable system well below the reach of our previous survey, and the result is a clear, discrete target. Our best hole at the prospect, CRS01A², which ended in mineralisation, tracked only the northern flank of the anomaly. The strongest part of the modelled chargeability body lies largely beneath and to the south of the CRS01A² collar and was not tested by the hole. We plan to move the rig to Copper Ridge and test the anomaly core once the current Red Hill program concludes.”

3D IP SURVEY

The 3D IP survey was completed in May 2026 by Dashmag Eng LLC, a Mongolian geophysical contractor. The survey covered a 750 metre by 750 metre block over the Copper Ridge prospect, acquired on 50 metre spaced lines with a station spacing of 25 metres. The survey block covers

¹ Previously announced in ASX announcement dated 26 Sep 2024 “Updated announcement – Mineralisation at Copper Ridge”

² Previously announced in ASX announcement 31 Oct 2024 “Oval and Copper Ridge Announcement Clarification - “Significant Copper & Gold Mineralisation at Copper Ridge”

three of the five drillholes completed to date at the prospect (CRS01², CRS01A² and CRS02³). Drillholes CRS03³ and CRS04⁴ are located outside the surveyed area.

The survey was designed to image the geometry, depth extent and intensity of the chargeable (sulphide-bearing) system at Copper Ridge, to reconcile the geophysical response against the drillholes within the survey area, and to define priority targets for the next phase of drilling.

The 3D IP survey provides a substantial technical advance over the dipole-dipole IP (DDIP) survey completed in 2024¹, approximately tripling the depth of investigation to around 375 metres while delivering much better resolution.

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

The 3D chargeability model defines a discrete, steeply oriented chargeability anomaly. At a 9 mV/V modelled chargeability threshold, the anomaly measures approximately 200 metres by 150 metres in plan and extends to approximately 330 metres below surface. The strongest part of the anomaly, with modelled chargeability exceeding 20 mV/V, lies largely beneath and to the south of the CRS01A² collar and is interpreted as a steeply oriented, near-vertical body extending below the depth of all drilling completed to date. The core of this zone remains untested.

CRS01A² intersected the flank, not the core. Drillhole CRS01A² intersected a combined 137.3 metres of semi-continuous copper-gold mineralisation within a 199.0 metre section⁵, including 20m @ 0.21% Cu, 0.43 g/t Au from 7m, 30.9m @ 0.24% Cu, 0.16 g/t Au from 76.3m and 33m @ 0.25% Cu, 0.18 g/t Au from 113.5m². The hole was terminated in mineralisation in a fault zone², resulting in the mineralised system remaining open at the end of the hole. The mineralisation occurs as disseminated and vein-hosted pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite within silicified, sericite-altered and magnetite-bearing metasediments – a sulphide style that can directly produce IP chargeability responses. The hole is now shown to track along the northern flank of the chargeability anomaly (Figure 2). Drilled to the north-northeast, it diverges away from the anomaly core with depth, and the core – largely beneath and to the south of the collar – was not approached by the drilling.

CRS02³ tested low-chargeability ground. Drillhole CRS02³, which did not return significant assay results⁶, was collared in, and drilled entirely within, a low-chargeability domain (Figure 2). The absence of significant sulphide mineralisation in the hole matches the subdued geophysical response, consistent with the chargeability model.

The reconciliation of the 3D chargeability model against the drilling gives the Company confidence that the untested anomaly core is the highest-priority drill target yet defined at Copper Ridge. Chargeability responds to all polarisable sulphide minerals and cannot distinguish copper-bearing chalcopyrite from barren pyrite or pyrrhotite; drill testing is required to determine if the source of the anomaly is copper bearing. However, the copper and gold content of CRS01A² suggests valuable elements might be present.

³ Previously announced in ASX announcement dated 16 Jun 2025 “Regional Drilling Expanding Mineralised Intrusion Footprint”

⁴ Previously announced in ASX announcement dated 29 Jan 2026 “Significant Exploration Advances at Oval Cu-Ni-PGE Project”

⁵ Previously announced in ASX announcement dated 22 Apr 2025 “Regional Exploration Underway at Yambat Project”

⁶ Previously announced in ASX announcement dated 1 Jul 2025 “Massive Sulphide Zones Extended at Oval Cu-Ni-PGE Discovery”

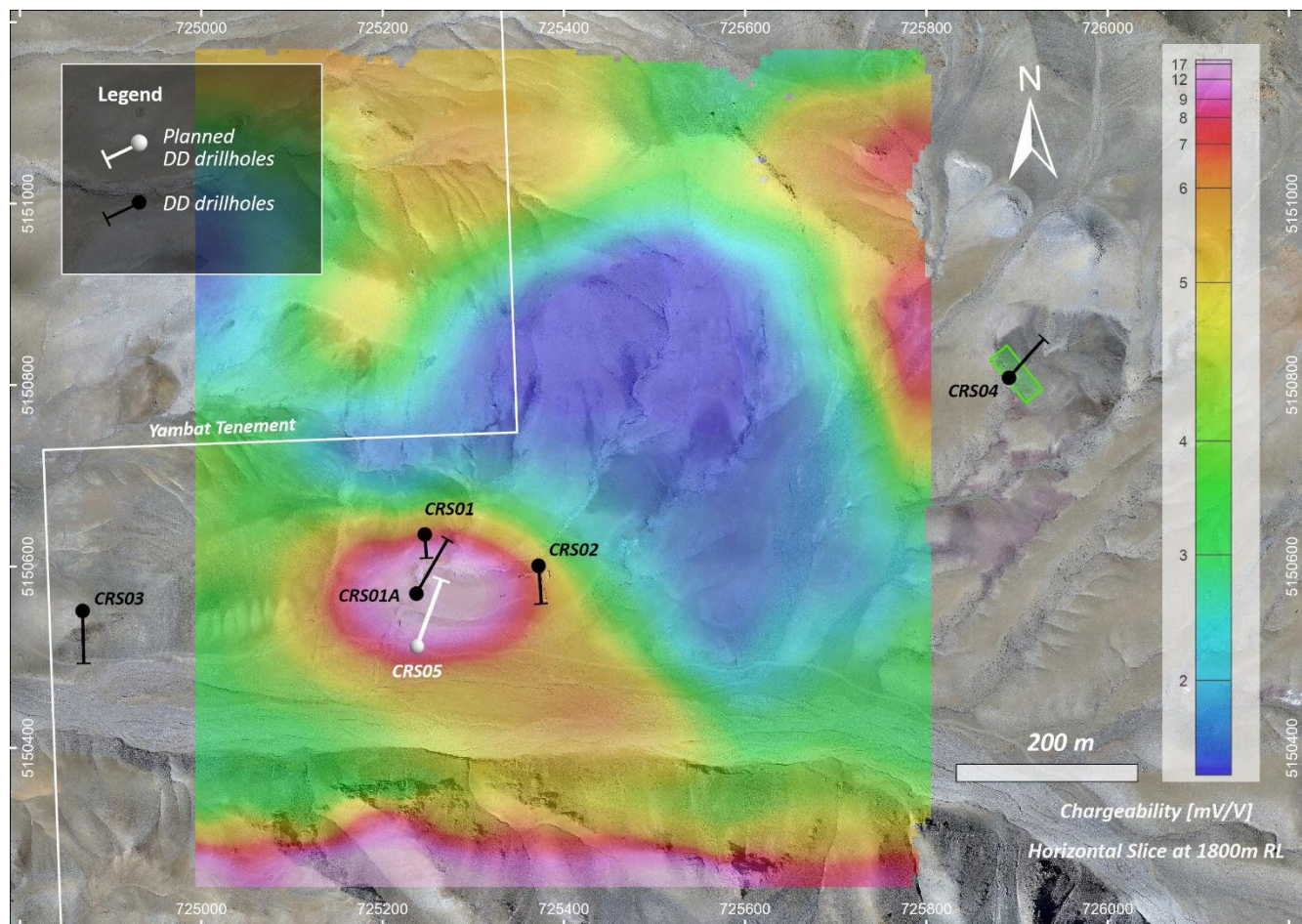


Figure 1. Copper Ridge drillhole locations and planned drillhole CRS05 on 3D IP modelled chargeability (plan view)

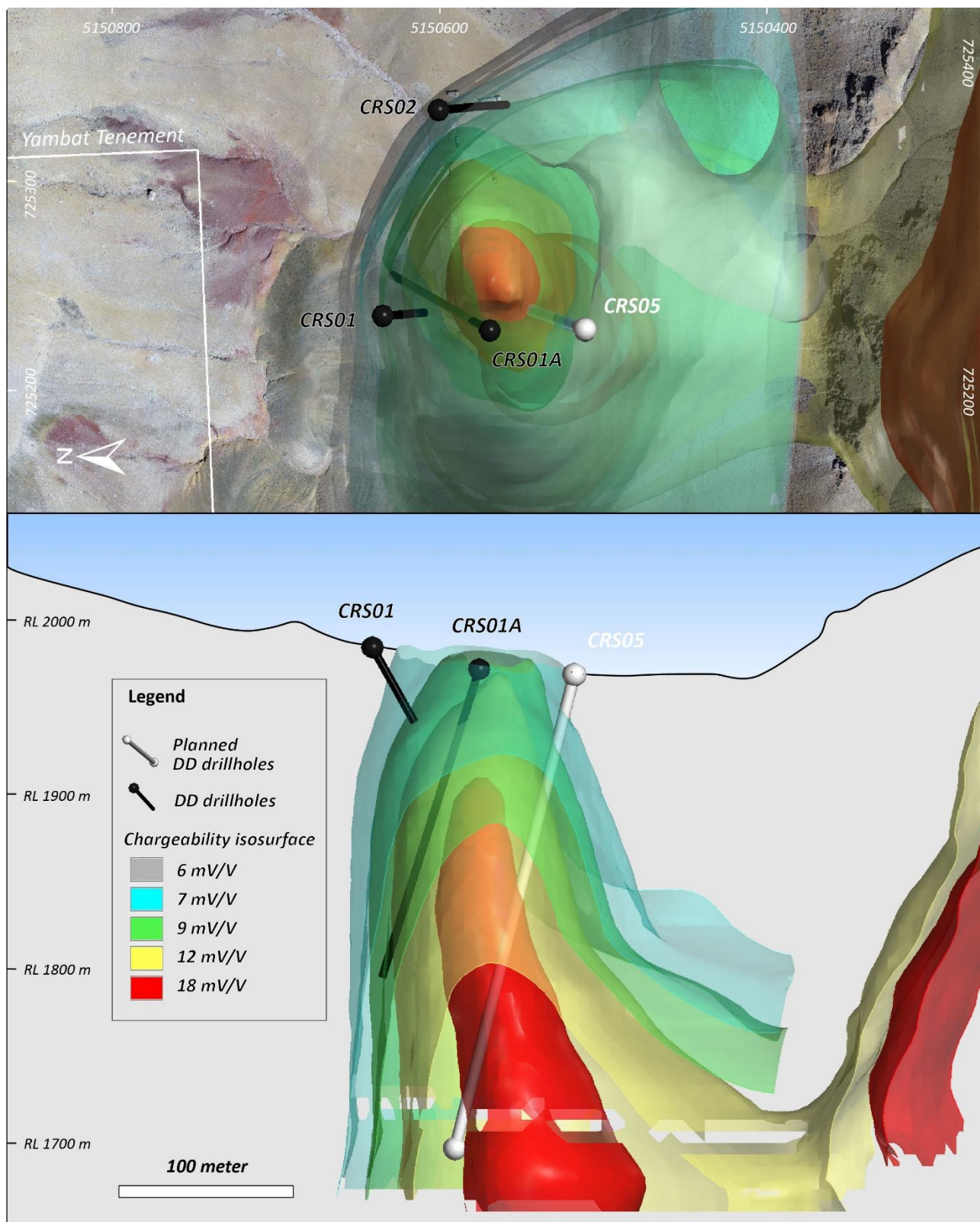


Figure 2. Long-section through drillholes CRS01 and CRS01A and the planned drillhole CRS05, with 3D IP modelled chargeability isosurfaces

NEXT STEPS at Copper Ridge

- Diamond drill testing of the untested chargeability anomaly core with a single diamond drillhole (CRS05, shown in Figures 1 and 2). The drillhole is designed to cross-cut the chargeability anomaly core with the final hole design being optimised. The drill rig is expected

to mobilise to Copper Ridge following completion of the current Red Hill program within June 2026.

- Planned extension of 3D IP coverage around the surveyed area (and at Oval, where the method has proven well suited to the prospect).
- Integration of the 3D IP survey results with geological, geochemical and magnetic datasets to finalise drillhole design.

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board.

About Copper Ridge

The Copper Ridge Cu-Au prospect is located within the Company's 100%-owned Yambat Project (Exploration Licence XV-020515) in Govi-Altai Province, southwestern Mongolia, approximately 7 kilometres north of the Company's Oval Cu-Ni-PGE discovery. Copper-gold mineralisation at surface comprises a zone of silicified, magnetite-altered volcanics with disseminated chalcopyrite mapped over approximately 30 metres by 400 metres. Five scout drillholes have been completed at the prospect to date.

About Azzuro Resources PLC

Azzuro Resources PLC is a mineral exploration and development company focused on critical and base metals projects in Mongolia. The Company aims to support the global transition to clean energy through responsible resource development.

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The current exploration results contained in this report are based on and fairly and accurately represent the information and supporting documentation prepared by and under the supervision of Robert Dennis. Mr Dennis is a consultant contracted to Azzuro and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Dennis has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types 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, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Dennis consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the exploration results in the form and context in which they appear.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The following ASX announcements reference the Copper Ridge Prospect exploration results:

06 August 2024 – Regional Exploration Identifies New Copper & Nickel Targets

26 September 2024 – Updated Announcement – Drilling Confirms Copper Mineralisation at Copper Ridge

31 October 2024 – Oval and Copper Ridge Announcement Clarification - Significant Copper & Gold Mineralisation at Copper Ridge

22 April 2025 – Regional Exploration Underway at Yambat Project

16 June 2025 – Regional Drilling Expanding Mineralised Intrusion Footprint

01 July 2025 – Massive Sulphide Zones Extended at Oval Cu-Ni-PGE Discovery
07 October 2025 – Drilling Update at Oval Cu-Ni-PGE Project Mongolia
03 December 2025 – Visuals Extend Mineralised Zone at Oval Cu-Ni-PGE Project
29 January 2026 – Significant Exploration Advances at Oval Cu-Ni-PGE Project

The Company confirms it is not aware of any other new information or data that materially affects the exploration results included in these announcements. The Company further 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.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this announcement may constitute forward-looking statements, estimates and projections which by their nature involve substantial risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future. When used in this announcement, the words “anticipate”, “expect”, “estimate”, “forecast”, “will”, “planned”, and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements or information. Such statements include without limitation: statements regarding timing and amounts of capital expenditures and other assumptions; estimates of future reserves, resources, mineral production, optimisation efforts and sales; estimates of mine life; estimates of future internal rates of return, mining costs, cash costs, mine site costs and other expenses; estimates of future capital expenditures and other cash needs, and expectations as to the funding thereof; statements and information as to the projected development of certain ore deposits, including estimates of exploration, development and production and other capital costs, and estimates of the timing of such exploration, development and production or decisions with respect to such exploration, development and production; estimates of reserves and resources, and statements and information regarding anticipated future exploration; the anticipated timing of events with respect to the Company's projects and statements; strategies and the industry in which the Company operates and information regarding the sufficiency of the Company's cash resources. Such statements and information reflect the Company's views, intentions or current expectations and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions, and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements and information. Many factors, known and unknown could cause the actual results, outcomes and developments to be materially different, and to differ adversely, from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements and information and past performance is no guarantee of future performance. Such risks and factors include, but are not limited to: the volatility of commodity prices; uncertainty of mineral reserves, mineral resources, mineral grades and mineral recovery estimates; uncertainty of future production, capital expenditures, and other costs; currency fluctuations; financing of additional capital requirements; cost of exploration and development programs; mining risks; community protests; risks associated with foreign operations; governmental and environmental regulation; and the volatility of the Company's stock price. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be correct.

APPENDIX 1 – JORC CODE (2012) – Copper Ridge Cu-Au Prospect, Yambat Project, XV-020515

Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Yambat Tenement (Copper Ridge Cu-Au)
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 representativity 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 metre 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 reports the results of a ground geophysical (3D induced polarisation) survey. No new drilling, geochemical sampling or assay results are reported. The 3D IP survey measured chargeability and apparent resistivity over a 750 metre x 750 metre block at the Copper Ridge prospect, acquired on 50 metre-spaced lines with 25 metre station spacing using a pole-dipole array configuration. Drilling results referenced in this announcement were previously reported in the ASX announcements referenced in the Compliance Statement.
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 new drilling is reported. Previously reported drillholes CRS01 and CRS01A (2024) and CRS02, CRS03 and CRS04 (2025) were HQ-size (63.5 mm) diamond core drilled with triple tube from surface. Refer to the referenced announcements.
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.	Not applicable; no new drilling is reported. Refer to the referenced announcements for recovery details of previously reported holes.
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.	Not applicable to the geophysical survey. All previously reported drillholes were geologically logged in full; refer to the referenced announcements.
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.	Not applicable; no new sampling is reported.

	- 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.	
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 new assay data is reported. The 3D IP survey was undertaken by Dashmag Eng LLC. Field data was compiled in time-domain IP mode using two GDD MxPDA Allegro 32-channel IP receivers, with a time-domain cycle of 16 seconds, and an IRIS Instruments VIP-10000 (10kW) DC transmitter, powered by a 20 kW Yanmar AC generator. A pole-dipole electrode configuration was used, with a remote transmitter electrode (RTE) located more than 4,000 metres from the survey lines and a moving transmitter electrode (MTE) advanced in 25 metre steps along current lines 50 metres from, and parallel to, each receiver line. Non-polarizing steel electrodes were used. Data was recorded directly to the receivers. The geophysical survey does not involve laboratory assaying; chargeability and resistivity are physical measurements of the ground.
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 new assay data is reported. Survey data quality was monitored by the contractor's office geophysicists, who applied corrections and inversions and presented results to the Company's technical personnel. Quality control during data processing removed measurements that were negative, that had a chargeability standard deviation exceeding 25% of the normal measurement, or that showed degraded decay-curve form or insufficient current; approximately 8% of physical data points were removed under these criteria. The 3D inversion models were reviewed by the Company's technical team and validated against the geological and assay records of drillholes CRS01, CRS01A and CRS02, which lie within the survey block. No adjustments have been made to previously reported assay data.
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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.	Survey stations were located using a Garmin 76 handheld GPS in WGS84 / UTM Zone 46N, with a positional accuracy of approximately ± 5 m. Elevation control for the 3D inversion used Azzuro's topographic data, with topographic correction and integration of drillhole collar positions.

		Drillhole collar locations were previously reported in the referenced announcements.
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.	The survey comprised 21 lines at 50 metre spacing with 25 metre station spacing over a 750 metre x 750 metre block (15.75 line-kilometres total), recorded on 30 channels. Along each 750 metre receiver line, current was injected from 31 transmitter points on each of two sides and recorded across the 30 channels, yielding approximately 1,147 measurements per line. This provides substantially higher spatial sampling density than the 2024 dipole-dipole IP survey (100 metre line spacing, 50 metre station spacing). This density is considered appropriate for resolving target-scale chargeability features to a modelled depth of approximately 375 metres. The data is not used for, and is not relevant to, Mineral Resource estimation.
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.	Survey lines were oriented approximately southwest-northeast and acquired from south to north. The survey was acquired and inverted as a single three-dimensional volume, which substantially reduces the orientation bias inherent in conventional two-dimensional line-based IP surveys and allows sections to be generated along any azimuth (vertical, horizontal or inclined).
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Not applicable - the survey produced digital geophysical data, which was transferred directly from the contractor and is stored in the Company's database.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No formal audits have been completed. The Competent Person has reviewed the inversion models and the interpretation presented.

Section 2. Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Yambat Tenement (Copper Ridge Cu-Au)
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 Copper Ridge prospect lies within Exploration Licence "Yambat" (XV-020515), covering 10,606.77 hectares in Yesonbulag soum, Govi-Altai Province, Mongolia. The licence is held through the Company's wholly owned Mongolian subsidiary Ragnarok Investment LLC and is in good standing, and valid to 25 April 2027. The Company holds a 100% interest. There are no known impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Copper Ridge prospect was identified through the Company's own regional exploration in 2024 (refer ASX announcement dated 6 August 2024).

		Previous government geologic mapping at scales of 1:200,000 and 1:50,000 has covered the Yambat tenement. No other significant modern exploration of the Copper Ridge prospect by other parties is known.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Copper Ridge is a structurally controlled copper-gold prospect, interpreted as a potential iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG) style system. Mineralisation at surface comprises a zone approximately 30 metres wide by 400 metres long of silicified, magnetite-altered andesitic volcanics and metasediments intruded by trachy-rhyolite and granosyenite dykes. Drilling has established that copper-gold mineralisation occurs as disseminated and vein-hosted pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite with magnetite, within strongly silicified and sericite-altered metasediments, with a quartz-sericite alteration halo overprinting earlier quartz-magnetite alteration.
Drillhole Information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:</i> <i>– easting and northing of the drillhole collar</i> <i>– elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole 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>	No new drillholes are reported. Collar details, orientations and full results of the five previously reported drillholes (CRS01, CRS01A, CRS02, CRS03, CRS04) were disclosed in the ASX announcements referenced in the Compliance Statement.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</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>	No new drilling results are reported in this announcement. The intercepts repeated in the body of this announcement were previously reported as in the announcements referenced in the body of the document and in the Compliance Statement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole 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 (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i>	All previously reported intercepts repeated in this announcement are downhole lengths; true widths have not been determined.

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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	A plan view of the 3D IP modelled chargeability with drillhole locations (Figure 1) and a section through drillholes CRS01 and CRS01A and the planned drillhole with the modelled chargeability isosurfaces (Figure 2) are included in the body of this announcement.
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.	No Mineral Resource estimate is being reported. Both positive and negative outcomes of the drilling-geophysics reconciliation are reported: CRS01A intersected copper-gold mineralisation along the flank of the chargeability anomaly, while CRS02 was drilled in low-chargeability ground and did not intersect significant mineralisation. Chargeability anomalies indicate the presence of polarisable minerals, principally sulphides, and cannot distinguish copper-bearing chalcopyrite from barren pyrite or pyrrhotite. The anomaly described in this announcement is a geophysical target only; drill testing is required to determine its source. The results presented do not imply that economic mineralisation has been identified beyond the previously reported drilling.
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.	Previous geophysical surveys at Copper Ridge comprise: a dipole-dipole IP and ground magnetics survey (2024, Datamaster LLC; 10 lines, 7,000 line-metres); a regional ground magnetics survey (2024, Geo-Oron LLC; 154.6 line-kilometres); and SAMSON FLEM/MLEM electromagnetic surveying (2025, Gap Geophysics Pty Ltd), which modelled the MLEM conductor plate L50000_p1, subsequently tested by drillhole CRS04 without intersecting significant mineralisation. Refer to the referenced announcements.
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.	A single diamond drillhole (CRS05) is planned to test the untested chargeability anomaly core, designed to cross-cut the modelled anomaly; the planned drillhole is shown in the figures in the body of this announcement and its final design is being optimised. The drill rig is expected to mobilise to Copper Ridge on completion of the current Red Hill drilling program. The Company also plans to extend 3D IP coverage around the surveyed area. The 3D IP survey results will be integrated with the geological, geochemical and magnetic datasets to finalise drillhole design. Relevant diagrams are included in the body of this announcement.