VITTANGI GRAPHITE PROJECT UPDATE

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Corporate Information

ASX Code	**TLG**
Shares on issue	**124.6m**
Options (listed)	**7.75m**
Options (unlisted)	**6.25m**

Company Directors

Keith Coughlan
Non-Executive Chairman

Mark Thompson
Managing Director

Grant Mooney
Non-Executive Director

ASX Code: TLG

Highlights:

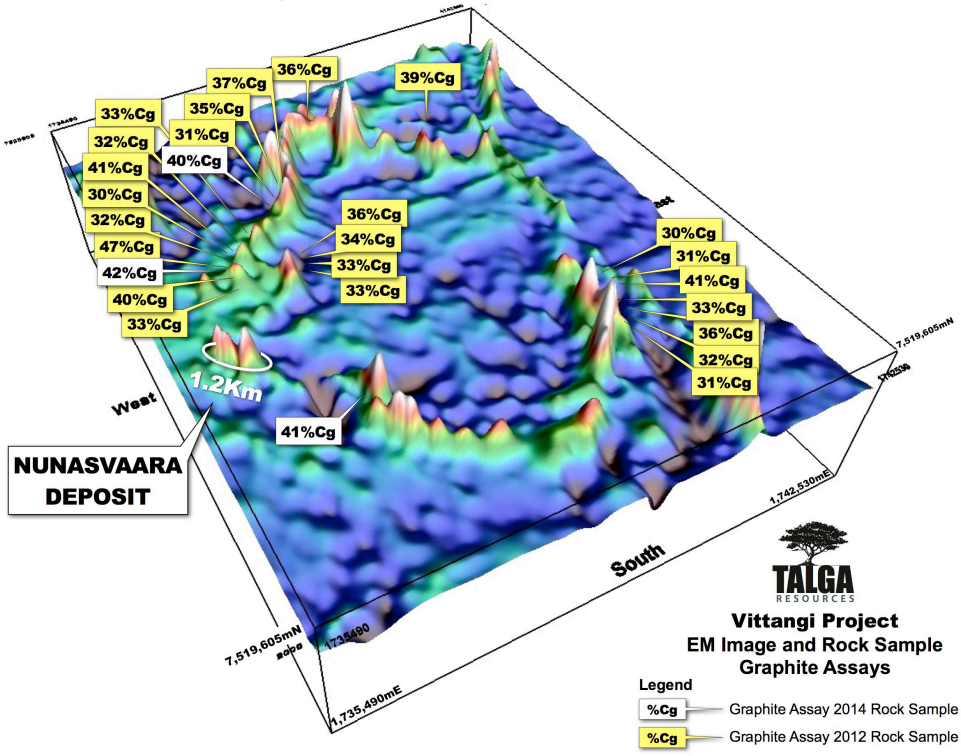
- **At 100% owned Vittangi project surface sampling of EM conductors returns multiple high grade graphite results up to 41.6% Cg located 3km along strike from the Nunasvaara deposit**
- **New tenements granted to extend Vittangi project over total 32km graphite target strike and expand project area to 347km²**
- **Estimation of new exploration targets underway and diamond drilling to commence imminently over 7km strike extent from Nunasvaara deposit**
- **Work commenced on bulk sample permit application to extract up to 2,000m³ of graphite from Nunasvaara deposit for pilot plant processing. Statutory public consultation documents lodged.**

Talga Resources Limited (**ASX:TLG**) ("**Talga**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide an update on its 100% owned Vittangi project ("**Vittangi**"), one of five wholly owned projects in north Sweden (see Fig 3) that contain multiple graphite deposits.

To date the focus of exploration at Vittangi has been the Nunasvaara deposit where Talga has defined a JORC 2004 resource[1] totalling 7.6Mt @ 24.4% graphite ("**Cg**") (for resource details see Appendix 3 and ASX:TLG 8 November 2012). Recent recognition of the ability for Nunasvaara-type graphite mineralisation to produce both high quality graphene and graphite in a one-step process has spurred a review of Vittangi for further such deposits as a priority.

To this end Talga recently acquired historical airborne and ground electromagnetic ("**EM**") data over the Vittangi project and adjacent surrounds.

Fig 1. Vittangi project EM conductor schematic image and summary rock sample graphite assays. Samples selected where assays equal to or exceed 30% graphite.



Analysis has revealed strong conductors to the northeast and southeast of the Nunasvaara deposit along 15km strike of the graphite unit that is draped around a domal feature (see Fig 1). Recent fieldwork of selected sites over 7km of this strike has confirmed **outcropping** graphite mineralisation at some of these conductors, with surface rock chip samples returning assay results up to **41.6% Cg** and geochemistry diagnostic of Nunasvaara-type mineralisation (see Fig 1 and Appendix 1) located both 3km northeast and southeast from Nunasvaara. At some sites the graphite unit was exposed in unmapped historic trenches and workings (see photos, location and summary descriptions in Appendix 1). Rock sample assay and location data along with results of Talga's prior sampling relevant to the conductors are provided in Appendix 2.

To test widths, grades and graphene potential of the larger graphite unit clearly associated with the identified EM conductors, a drill program is planned for five sites extending over 7km of strike from Nunasvaara. This program of approximately 10 holes for a total of approximately 1,200 metres will act as a prelude to considering future resource expansion. The drilling will also validate the larger graphite unit at a distance from the current resource to enable long term planning and will provide substantial core for metallurgical testing and related bench-scale graphene production.

The EM data is being combined with recent and historic drilling, test mining, rock chip/trench sampling and geological mapping to estimate new exploration targets. The finalisation of these targets is imminent and a drillrig has been secured and mobilised to commence drilling later this week.

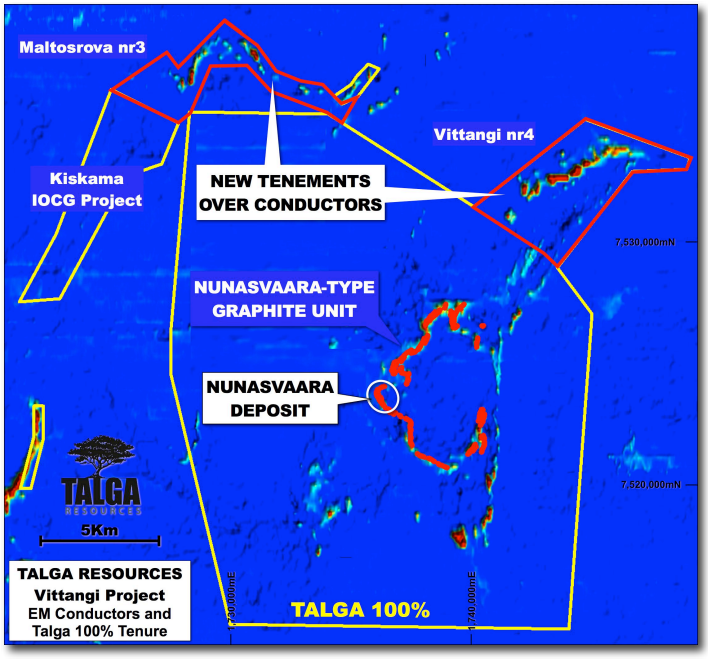
Talga Resources Managing Director **Mr Mark Thompson** says "*We have always been comfortable, considering our high grade, with the amount of graphite contained in our resource and it's robust potential mine life. These new results confirm that the Nunasvaara deposit may not be alone, and is really just part of a much larger unit of graphitic mineralisation uniquely suited for bulk graphene production. While we remain on track in our commercialisation program to develop Nunasvaara based on its current size, we are excited to get active on the ground again to prove the larger scale of graphite deposits we own within the broader Vittangi project*".

Project Expanded Over New Conductors

Further EM conductors (interpreted to be similar to Nunasvaara-type graphite) were identified extending adjacent from the current project area (i.e. outside the project area). Talga's tenement applications over these conductors have now been granted which doubles the total strike of graphite targets in the Vittangi project from approximately **15km to 32km** (see Fig 2). The Vittangi graphite project area now totals **347km²**.

The geophysical and fieldwork results support the Company's confidence in the overall scale and tenor of near-surface graphite and the potential for significant long term commercialisation of both graphite and graphene products from Vittangi.

Fig 2. Vittangi project EM Conductors and tenure map.



Bulk Sample Permitting Commenced

Talga has commenced work on a bulk sample permit application to extract up to 2,000m³ of graphite mineralisation from the Nunasvaara deposit. The Company's wholly owned Swedish subsidiary Talga Mining Pty Ltd Filial Sweden has commenced its official public consultation process, a statutory requirement for a bulk sample permit application, and the Swedish language consultation document is available on Talga's website. Upon completion of the consultation process, the application can be submitted and this is expected to occur in October 2014. If the permit is granted, Talga aims to complete the bulk sampling in mid-2015 with a view to processing test samples through a local pilot plant over the remainder of the year.

Drilling at Kiskama Commences

A review of the 100% owned Kiskama iron oxide copper gold ("**IOCG**") project was previously undertaken (see ASX:TLG 10 February 2014) and results were highly encouraging. Given that work is still ongoing with respect to preparing the Vittangi drill targets, Talga has mobilised it's secured drill rig to complete a short program of diamond drilling (4 holes for total 450m) at Kiskama which is adjacent to Vittangi. The new drill core samples will provide valuable information on the full suite of minerals in the system, including **cobalt** which is historically recorded at the site and is a mineral that, along with graphite, is used in Lithium-ion batteries.

The expanded knowledge generated will place Talga in a stronger position to advance commercial discussions and establish the best way to realise future value from the deposit. Drilling has commenced and is expected to be complete in a matter of days. Thereafter the rig will move the short distance to the Vittangi project.

Mark Thompson
Managing Director
Talga Resources Ltd

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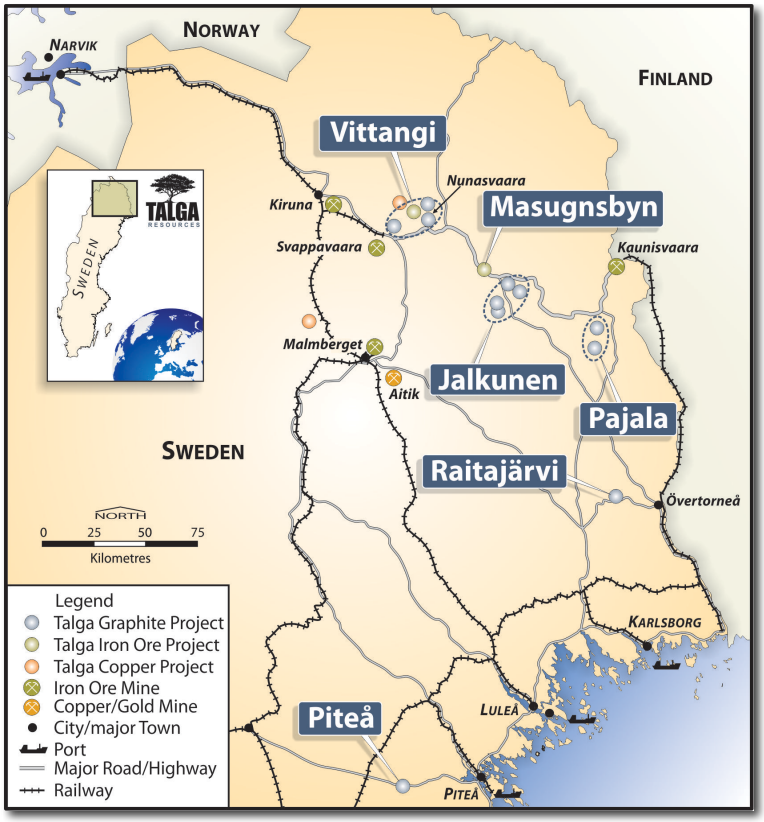
Fig 3. Talga Resources project locations in north Sweden.



Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Mark Thompson, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Thompson is an employee of the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a "Competent Person" as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" ("JORC Code"). Mr Thompson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Resource Estimation is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Simon Coxhell. Mr Coxhell is a consultant to the Company and a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Coxhell has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits which are covered in this document and 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"). Mr Coxhell consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1.

Fig 4. Historic workings in graphite unit outcropping approximately 500m southeast from Nunasvaara deposit,Sweden.

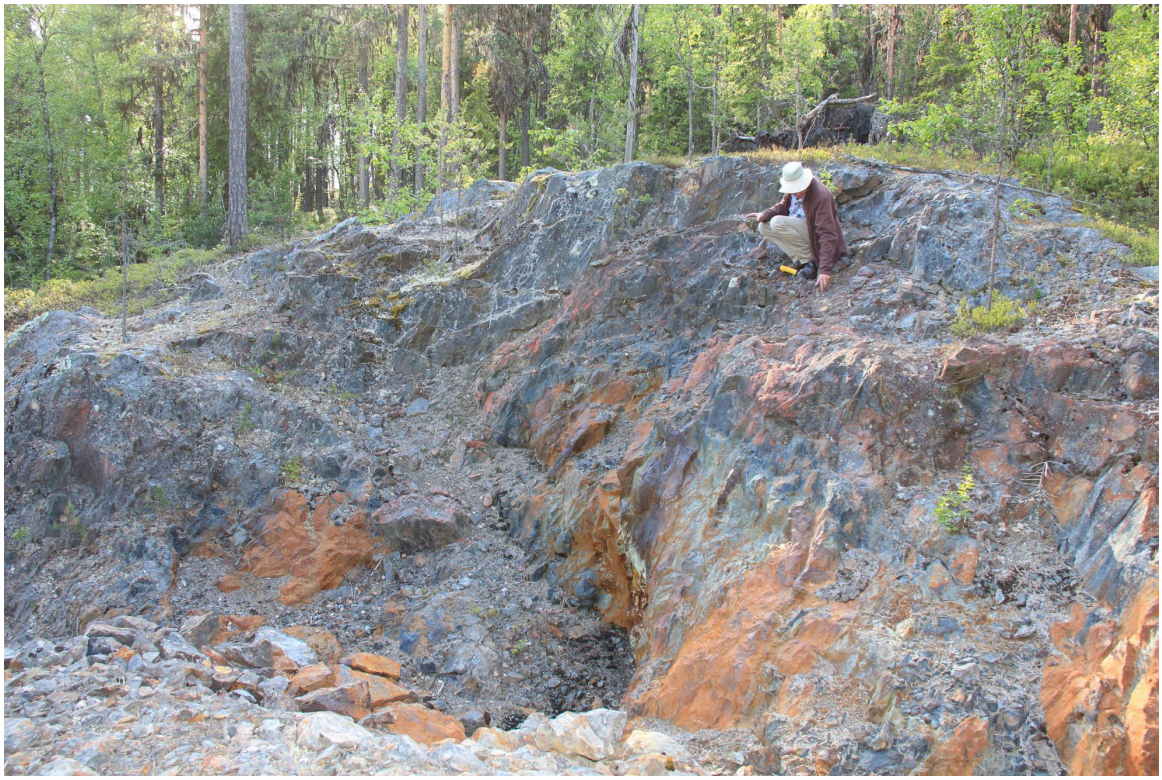


Fig 5. Historic workings in graphite unit southeast from Nunasvaara deposit (NunSE1).

Fig 6a&b. Historic workings in graphite unit southeast from Nunasvaara deposit (NunSE2). Rock sample returned 41.5%Cg.

Appendix 1 continued.

Fig 7. Typical landscape of Vittangi project where EM conductor to be drill tested under shallow cover. (NunSE3).

Fig 8. Historic workings and trenching in graphite unit northeast from Nunasvaara deposit (NunNE2). Rock sample returned 39.7%Cg.

Fig 9. Historic workings and 100m long trench in graphite unit northeast from Nunasvaara deposit (NunNE1). Rock sample returned 41.6%Cg.

Appendix 2.

Table 1. 2014 *Vittangi project graphite unit rock sample location and assay results.*

Sample ID	Prospect	East (SWERF)	North (SWERF)	% Graphite
MT01	Maltosrova	769371	7537829	23.5
P8	NunSE2	771298	7523032	41.5
VT19	NunNE2 dolerite	771653	7526583	0.0
VT20	NunNE2	771609	7526566	39.7
VT21	NunNE1	770705	7526019	41.6

Table 2. 2012 *Vittangi project graphite unit rock sample location and assay results.*

Sample ID	Prospect	East (RT90)	North (RT90)	% Graphite
VTR001	Niska	1739287	7526559	19.9
VTR002	Niska	1739385	7526510	18.4
VTR003	Niska	1739386	7526532	10.3
VTR004	Niska	1739427	7526516	15.7
VTR011	Airikurkkio	1740444	7526556	18.1
VTR012	Airikurkkio	1740441	7526568	29.0
VTR013	Airikurkkio	1740437	7526583	23.7
VTR014	Airikurkkio	1740439	7526578	38.6
VTR024	Niska	1738638	7527134	23.7
VTR025	Niska	1738640	7527133	35.8
VTR026	Niska	1738643	7527129	19.7
VTR027	Hånkanunasvaara	1737821	7525618	31.3
VTR028	Hånkanunasvaara	1737817	7525628	37.3
VTR029	Hånkanunasvaara	1737827	7525623	34.7
VTR030	Hånkanunasvaara	1737302	7525449	16.1
VTR031	Hånkanunasvaara	1737022	7525180	32.0
VTR032	Hånkanunasvaara	1737029	7525174	33.4
VTR033	Hånkanunasvaara	1736910	7525092	21.5
VTR034	Hånkanunasvaara	1736862	7524965	19.5
VTR035	Hånkanunasvaara	1736867	7524958	6.2
VTR036	Hånkanunasvaara	1736869	7524967	18.7
VTR037	Hånkanunasvaara	1736763	7524872	40.2
VTR038	Hånkanunasvaara	1736841	7524998	46.7
VTR039	Hånkanunasvaara	1736837	7525008	30.4
VTR040	Hånkanunasvaara	1736834	7525003	32.3

Sample ID	Prospect	East (RT90)	North (RT90)	% Graphite
VTR041	Hånkanunasvaara	1736928	7525056	41.3
VTR042	Hånkanunasvaara	1736940	7525052	9.9
VTR043	Hånkanunasvaara	1737062	7525153	13.3
VTR044	Hånkanunasvaara	1737564	7525466	17.1
VTR045	Hånkanunasvaara	1737577	7525448	12.1
VTR046	Hånkanunasvaara	1737645	7525467	17.8
VTR047	Hånkanunasvaara	1737649	7525466	15.5
VTR048	Hånkanunasvaara	1737657	7525473	17.8
VTR049	Hosio	1737305	7524547	32.9
VTR050	Hosio	1737148	7524632	32.9
VTR051	Hosio	1737036	7524720	36.0
VTR052	Hosio	1737037	7524717	34.3
VTR053	Hosio	1736881	7524579	23.1
VTR054	Hosio	1736888	7524578	29.9
VTR055	Hosio	1736882	7524576	28.4
VTR056	Ylisuannonmaa	1740136	7521523	12.0
VTR057	Ylisuannonmaa	1740478	7521941	29.9
VTR058	Ylisuannonmaa	1740479	7521941	33.4
VTR059	Ylisuannonmaa	1740467	7521931	31.4
VTR060	Ylisuannonmaa	1740468	7521931	20.6
VTR061	Ylisuannonmaa	1740478	7521910	41.0
VTR062	Ylisuannonmaa	1740480	7521911	32.4
VTR063	Ylisuannonmaa	1740482	7521913	35.6
VTR064	Ylisuannonmaa	1740492	7521822	31.2

Appendix 2.

Nunasvaara Mineral Resource (2004) (@10% Cg lower cut-off) Nov 2012

JORC 2004 Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade %graphite
Indicated	5,600,000	24.6%Cg
Inferred	2,000,000	24.0%Cg
Total	**7,600,000**	**24.4%Cg**

1 Note: This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcement and that all of the previous assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the previous announcement have not materially changed.

JORC Code 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 (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.* • *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.*	• Recent exploration at the Vittangi project has comprised reconnaissance level rock chip sampling at spot locations over electromagnetic conductors. A total of 49 samples were collected in 2012 and 5 in 2014. Approxiamtely 3 kg of sample was collected at from each outcropping site for analysis. • Samples were grabs of outcropping material and the sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS survey with accuracy +/-5 metres. • Samples were logged for lithology, alteration, weathering and mineralisation. • Analysis was conducted by submitting the 3 kg sample whole for preparation by crushing, drying and pulversiisng at ALS-Chemex in Sweden to produce a sub-sample for determination of Total Carbon, Organic Carbon, Inorganic Carbon, Total Sulphur by Leco Combustion Infrared Detection at ALS-Chemex in Ireland. The sub samples were analysed for 48 elements via four acid digest and ICP-MS assay technique ME-MS61 with Pt Pd and Au by technique PGM-ICP23. Ore grades of multi-elements were re-analysed by Four Acid digest technique ME-OG62 and CU-OG62.
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.).*	• NA
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.*	• In any particular sample location outcropping rock chips were collected as point samples of the outcrop and recoveries were therefore 100%. • The samples represent the direct area of outcrop and were of reconnaissance nature, not representing the full width of any sample site. • There is insufficient data available at the present stage to evaluate potential sampling bias.
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.*	• Rock chip logging is a qualitative activity with pertinent relevant features recorded: lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural, weathering, alteration, colour and other features of the samples. • Photographs as overview of each sample site was taken and stored on the Company server. • All samples were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No core was sampled. • The rock sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice and was undertaken by ALS-Chemex in Sweden and Ireland where they were crushed, dried and pulverised to produce a sub sample for analysis. • Sample preparation involving oven drying, fine crushing to 95% passing 4mm, followed by rotary splitting and pulverisation to 85% passing 75 microns. • QC for sub sampling follows ALS-Chemex procedures. • No field duplicates were taken. • Sample sizes are considered 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*	• The methods are considered appropriate to the style of mineralisation. The techniques are considered total. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations at this stage. • Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and duplicates as part of the in house

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	procedures. Repeat or duplicate analysis for samples shows that the precision of samples is within acceptable limits.
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.*	• The Company's Group Geologist has visually reviewed the samples collected. • No drill holes are reported. • Data and related information is stored in a validated Mapinfo or Micromine database. Data has been visually checked for import errors. • No adjustments to assay data have been made.
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.*	• All samples have been located by handheld GPS with precision of sample locations considered +/-5m. • Location grid of 2012 samples is Swedish Grid RT90 using parameters provided by the SGU and 2014 samples use SWEREF99 datum. • Topographic data is based on SGU datasets, maps and data published by the government of Sweden and is considered accurate.
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 samples are reconnaissance type and irregularly spaced. • The work completed is early stage exploration however results show good agreement of grade tenor and geochemical signature compared to nearby drilled deposits. • No sample compositing has occurred.
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.*	• At this early stage of exploration the orientation of sampling is considered adequate and there is not enough data to determine bias if any. • No drill holes are reported.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by the Company and samples are transported to the laboratory via Company staff with samples safely consigned to ALS-Chemex for preparation and analysis. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets are used track the progress of batches of samples
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review or audit of sampling techniques or data compilation has been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Vittangi graphite project comprises a suite of exploration permits located in Norrbotten County, north Sweden and is 100% owned by Talga Resources. Three permits are subject to a 1% net smelter royalty ("NSR") payable to Teck Resources Ltd and 2% NSR to Phelps Dodge being Nunasvaara nr2, Vittangi nr2 and Vathanvaara nr1. Two permits are subject to the 1% NSR to Teck alone being Kiskama nr1 and Nälkävuoma nr1. All other permits have no NSR. The permits are valid through varying dates and with the option to apply for a one, two or three year extensions. • No impediments to operating on the permit are known to exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area has been intermittently explored for graphite since discovery of the field 1916. The majority of technical exploration was conducted by the SGU between 1980 to 1992 for graphite and base metals. Since 1992 Anglo American, Rio Tinto, Phelps Dodge and Teck Cominco carried out exploration with a focus on base metals. None of this work related to graphite mineralization.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Vittangi project contains multiple stratigraphic units of graphite schist within a greenstone sequence consisting of basalts, tuffs, intercalated metasedimentary rocks and doleritic sills forming the Vittangi greenstone belt. Multiple graphite occurrences form a semi-contiguous 15-20km trend folded and raised around a domal structure. Graphite is commonly hosted in a dark grey to black, dense, fine-grained, massive graphite-rich rock within hanging wall mafic tuff and footwall dolerite rocks.
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.*	• Rock chip samples that form the basis of this announcement are tabulated in the Appendix of the announcement and incorporate Sample No, Easting, Northing, and Assay data for all samples collected. Appropriate maps and plans also accompany this 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.*	• No averaging or aggregation techniques have been applied. • No top cuts have been applied to exploration results. • No metal equivalent values are used in this report.
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').*	• The orientation or geometry of the mineralised zones has not yet been established with these surface samples at this stage of exploration.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps are included in main body of report with summary graphite results +30%Cg, and full details are in the tables reported.
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.*	• All results for the target economic mineral being graphite have been reported.
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.*	• Historical geophysical and geochemical surveying by the SGU identified a number of prospects within Talga's exploration permits which are defined by IP, EM and geochemical anomalies. The EM and anomalies drill testing of these has occurred.
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.*	• Future geological mapping, rock chipping and drilling is being considered to test the sampled sites. • Refer to maps in main body of report for potential target areas.