BLACK CANYON

ASX: **BCA**

26 November 2025

High-Grade Mn and Fe Results Confirm Potential 1.8km Wandanya South Extension

- Rock chip assays from the recently acquired Wandanya South tenement (E46/1571)[1,2] have returned high grade results like those encountered from the 3km long Wandanya Discovery.
- Significant results from a **400m long strike continuation** of the manganese rich horizon located directly south of the W2 prospect include:
    - **59.1% Mn** (W10004)
    - **57.4% Mn** (W10001)
    - **56.1% Mn** (W10002)
- Further isolated outcrops of high-grade manganese and iron mineralisation have been mapped intermittently **over a strike of 1.8km** with significant results including:
    - **58.3% Mn** (W10009) and **52.6% Mn** (W10015)
    - **66.0% Fe** (W10008) and **66.3% Fe** (W10013)
- The outcropping manganese and iron mineralisation is interpreted to represent strike extensions to the **Wandanya system which is about 9km long**.
- No previous exploration targeting manganese or iron has been carried out on these new targets. Heritage surveys are scheduled in Q1, 2026 in preparation for drilling in Q2.
- The Company has also completed its third Heritage Survey for the year which will enable the following drill programs to commence as soon as possible after the 2025/26 wet season:
    1. **Infill and extension drilling** within the current 3km long Wandanya mineralised footprint (10,000m)
    2. **Extension drilling to the north and east** (5,000m) to expand the mineralisation footprint

Australian manganese explorer and developer, Black Canyon Limited (**Black Canyon** or **the Company**) is pleased to advise that the Company has received manganese and iron assay results from the recently acquired tenement E46/1571 (BCA100%) located directly south of the 3km long Wandanya high-grade manganese and iron discovery. The results confirm the strike continuation of manganese mineralisation for at least 400m south of Wandanya with up to 1.8km of strike potential based on similarities shown from geological mapping and high-grade manganese and iron rock chip results.

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Capital Structure (ASX: BCA)

Shares on Issue	161.2M
14c Options (exp 14/10/2026)	8.0M
Top 20 Shareholders	45%
Board & Management	8%
Funds & Institutions	28%

Wandanya Project
High-grade Mn & Fe discovery

Balfour Manganese Field
Global MRE 315Mt @10.5% Mn*
Largest Resource in Western Australia

**BCA Announcement 22/10/25*

Black Canyon's Managing Director Brendan Cummins said:

"The scale and grade potential of the Wandanya system continues to impress. We have drilled 3km of strike to the north of these recent results that confirm intermittent outcrops of both high-grade iron and manganese along a further 1.8km of strike. While mapping and sampling has demonstrated the overall mineralising system is potentially 9km long based on the outcropping iron enrichment."

"The latest manganese results are consistent with previously observed grade ranges from sampling conducted to the north, indicating the continuity of the mineralisation sequence and increase in the mineralisation footprint to the south of W2 for at least 400m and potentially more with further drill testing."

"The relationship between the high-grade iron and manganese has been well established at Wandanya and the identification of multiple hematite occurrences across Wandanya South present promising targets for next year's drill campaign."

"Over the past twelve months, the Company has achieved considerable success with the completion of several drill programs at Wandanya. The latest rock chip assay results and the mapping undertaken at Wandanya South increase our confidence that the mineralised horizon extends southwards, as we plan for targeted high impact drill testing in the first half of 2026."

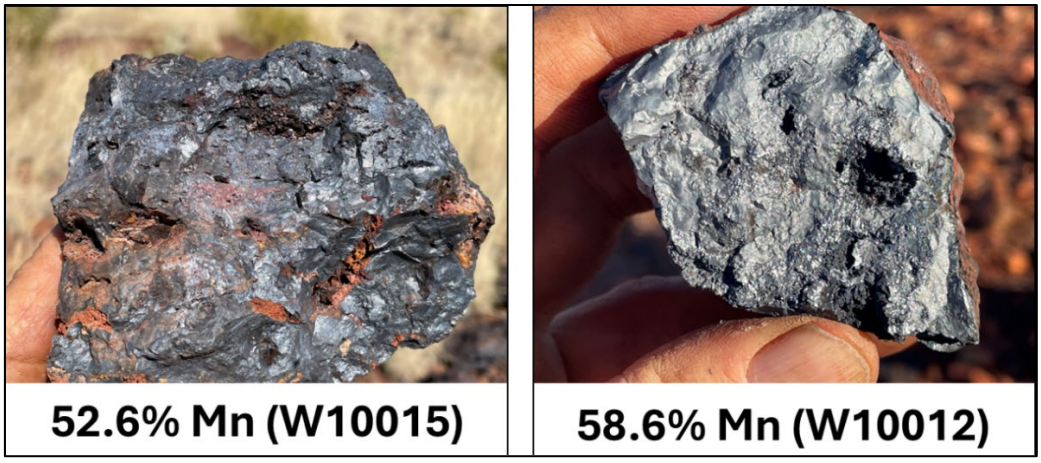

Figure 1. Rock chip and assay result for high grade manganese samples taken from E46/1571.

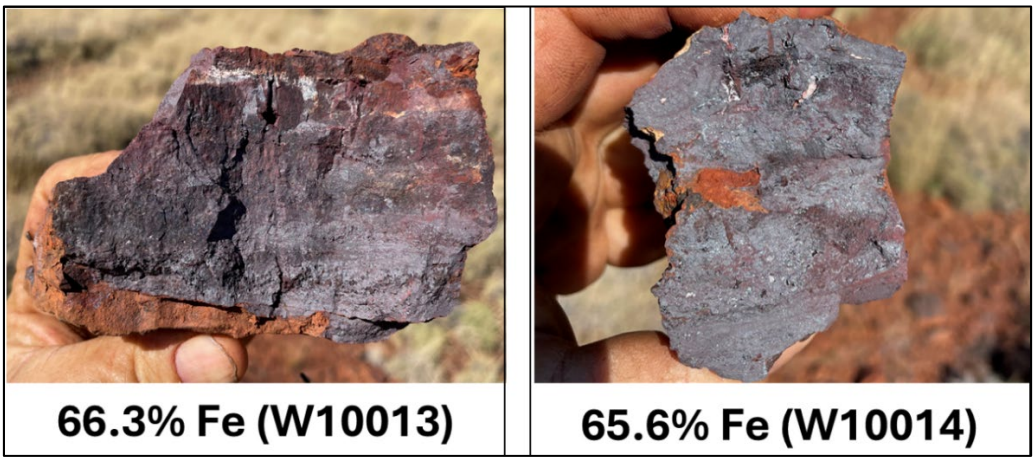

Figure 2. Rock chip and assay result for high grade iron samples taken from E46/1571.

Wandanya South Rock Chip Sampling

The Wandanya South tenement (E46/1571) is located directly south of E46/1407 that hosts the Wandanya manganese and iron discoveries. The geology and mineralisation mapped and drilled at the W2 prospect on E46/1407 is observed trending to the south onto E46/1571 (Figure 3[3,4]).

At the W2 prospect, 240m of strike at a width of 200m has been drill tested with consistent grades and widths[5] including:

- **5m @ 31.1% Mn** from surface, including **2m @ 42% Mn** (WDRC005)
- **6m @ 26.3% Mn** from 4m, including **3m @ 40.1% Mn** (WDRC021)
- **6m @ 29.6% Mn** from surface, including **3m @ 41.0% Mn** (WDRC031)
- **6m @ 29.2% Mn** from 4m, including **3m @ 39.7% Mn** (WDRC032)
- **5m @ 32.4% Mn** from 3m, including **3m @ 40.1% Mn** (WDRC033)

Field mapping has confirmed the manganese rich horizon continues to the south on tenement E46/1571 for up to 400m. Several intermittent iron enriched outcrops associated with manganese have also been mapped on the Wandanya South tenement over 1.8km of strike with similar mineralogy and textures to those identified on E46/1407 to the north.

Field observations show that the geology is dipping shallowly to the east with interpreted northeast striking faults dislocating the target horizon. The manganese and iron horizons are not as well exposed as they are to the north, instead forming isolated lenses, but the stratigraphy is interpreted to be similar with a hanging wall dolomite sequence and calcareous siltstone on the footwall.

All samples submitted for analysis are presented in Table 1. The analysis shows the rock chip samples are low in aluminium, silica and have very low phosphorous concentrations.

Table 1. Significant manganese and iron assay results from the rock chip sampling program

Sample Id	East GDA94	North GDA94	Mn % XRF	Fe % XRF	Al_2O_3 % XRF	SiO_2 % XRF	P % XRF	LOI %	Description
W10001	322741	7523670	**57.4**	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.01	12.5	Manganese rich horizon
W10002	322746	7523615	**56.1**	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.01	13.2	Manganese rich horizon
W10003	322739	7523562	**52.9**	0.5	0.6	2.4	0.01	14.5	Manganese rich horizon
W10004	322718	7523725	**59.1**	0.2	0.3	2.7	0.01	12.2	Manganese rich horizon
W10005	322752	7523454	**55.9**	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.01	14.1	Manganese rich horizon
W10006	322554	7522923	**53.4**	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.02	15.1	Manganese rich horizon
W10007	322289	7523473	1.0	**64.1**	2.0	2.5	0.01	2.0	Iron rich horizon
W10008	322296	7523663	0.4	**66.0**	1.3	2.1	0.02	1.2	Iron rich horizon
W10009	322017	7522752	**58.3**	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.01	12.6	Manganese rich horizon
W10010	321900	7522554	0.8	**65.8**	1.2	2.2	0.01	1.1	Iron rich horizon
W10011	321843	7522495	0.4	**63.5**	2.7	3.9	0.01	1.8	Iron rich horizon
W10012	322098	7522765	**58.6**	1.50	0.8	1.0	0.01	12.4	Manganese rich horizon
W10013	322052	7522048	0.5	**66.3**	0.9	2.4	0.01	0.8	Iron rich horizon
W10014	322129	7521941	0.4	**65.6**	1.2	3.0	0.01	1.0	Iron rich horizon
W10015	322204	7521928	**52.6**	5.3	1.9	1.2	0.01	12.2	Manganese rich horizon

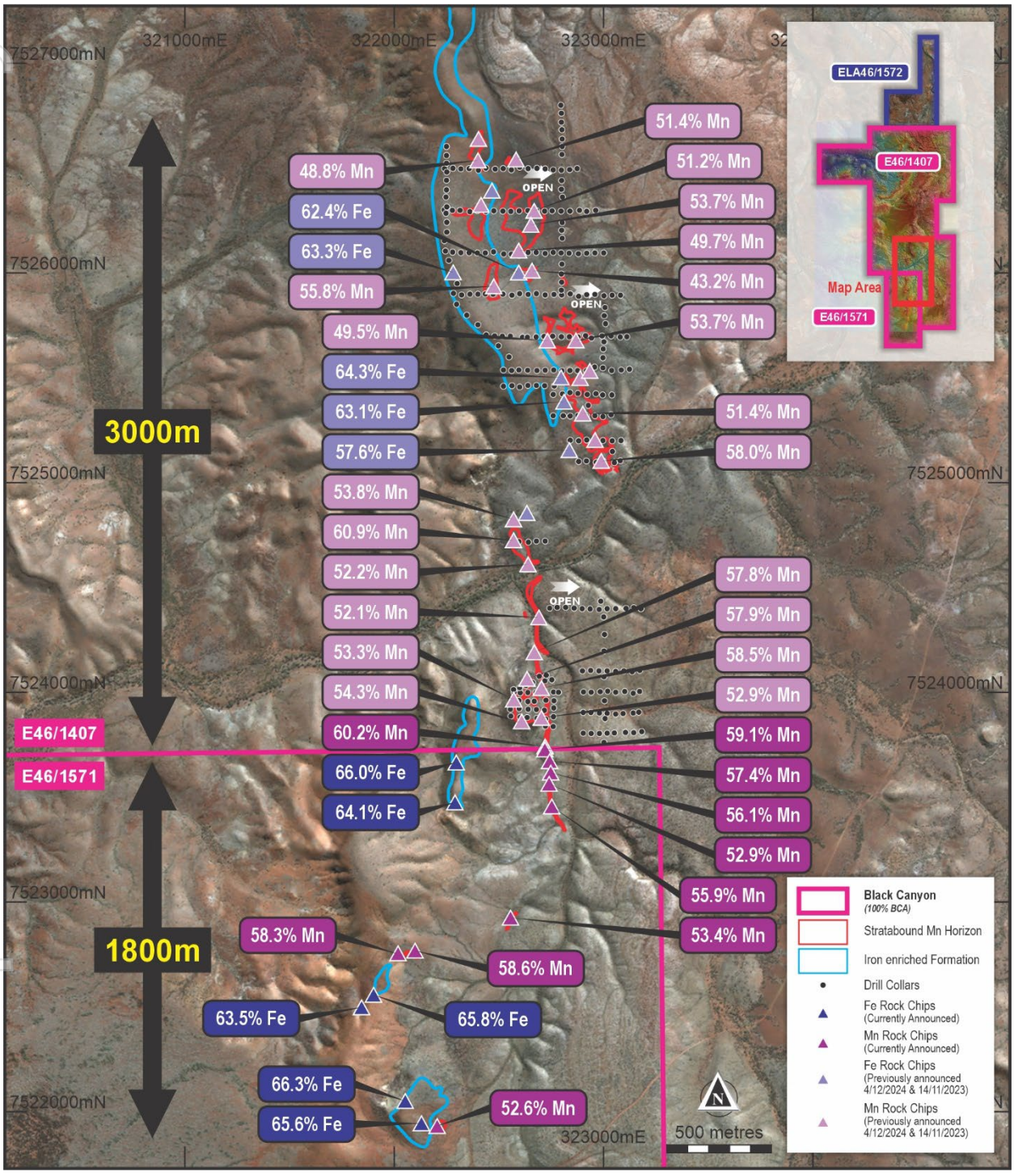

Figure 3. Rock chip assay results for high grade iron and manganese samples taken from E46/1571 located south of the drilled 3km long Wandanya mineral system on tenement E46/1407.

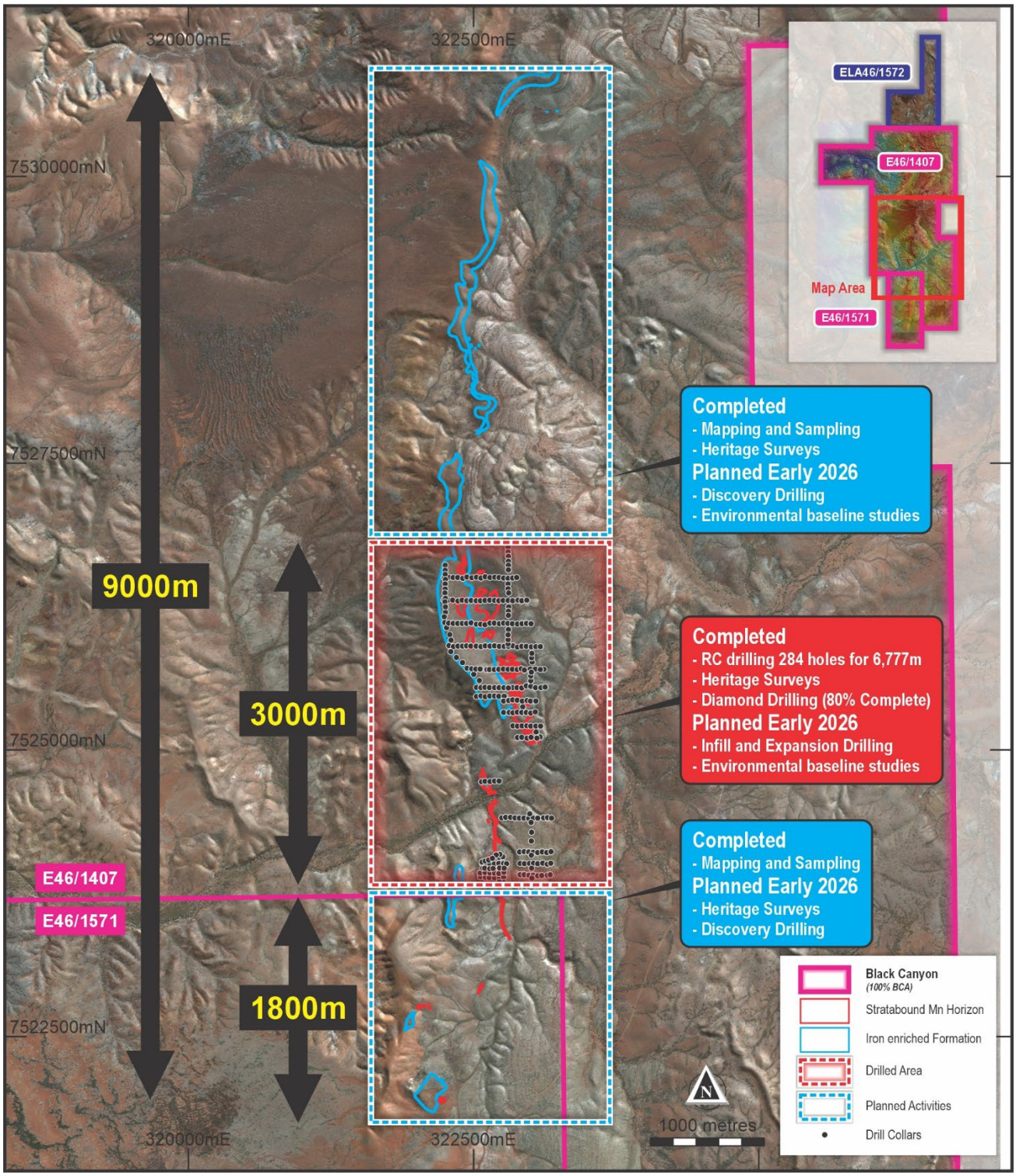

Figure 4. Planned exploration activities on E46/1407 & E46/1571 designed to evaluate the 9km of strike potential. The red outline and text box defines the 3km long Wandanya Discovery

Next Steps

- The current diamond drill program is 80% completed and on track for finalisation in early December with plans to submit PQ3 diamond core for metallurgical testwork thereafter
- The Company has completed its third Heritage Survey for the year which will enable the following drill programs to commence as soon as possible after the wet season:
    3. Infill and extension drilling within the current 3km long Wandanya mineralised footprint (10,000m)
    4. Extension drilling to the north and east (5,000m) to expand the mineralisation footprint.
- Heritage surveys are planned for Q1, 2026 to enable up to 5,000m of RC drilling to be completed following up the rock chip and mapping targets generated over 1.8km of strike on Wandanya South (E46/1571).
- Several pre-development activities are planned to commence as field activities are reduced during the wet season.

-END-

This announcement has been approved by the Board of Black Canyon Limited.

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ASX Reference List:

1. ASX Announcement 12 June 2025 – Strategic Tenement Acquisitions Expand the Wandanya Project
2. ASX Announcement 6 November 2025 – Settlement of Wandanya Strategic Tenement Acquisitions
3. ASX Announcement 27 November 2024 – 3km Strike of Outcropping Manganese Confirmed from Wandanya
4. ASX Announcement 14 November 2023 – Multiple high grade Manganese rock chip samples from Wandanya Project
5. ASX Announcement 8 October 2024 – Assays Confirm High Grade Manganese Discovery at Wandanya.

Compliance Statements

Reporting of Exploration Results and Previously Reported Information

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation reviewed by Mr Brendan Cummins, Managing Director of Black Canyon Limited. Mr Cummins is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, and he has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been 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". Mr Cummins consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which they appear. Mr Cummins is a shareholder of Black Canyon Limited.

For further information, please refer to ASX announcements dated 26 March 2024, and 1 May 2024, 2 July 2024, 21 August 2024, 25 September 2024, 27 September 2024, 8 October 2024, 18 October 2024, 14 November 2024, 27 November 2024, 4 December 2024, 23 December 2024,11 February 2025, 1 April 2025, 16 April 2025, 1 May 2025, 30 June 2025 7 July 2025, 7 August 2025, 27 August 2025, 1 September 2025, 8 October 2025, 28 October 2025 and 6 November 2025 which are available from the ASX Announcement web page on the Company's website.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this release that relate to Exploration Results and, in the case of mineral resource estimates, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

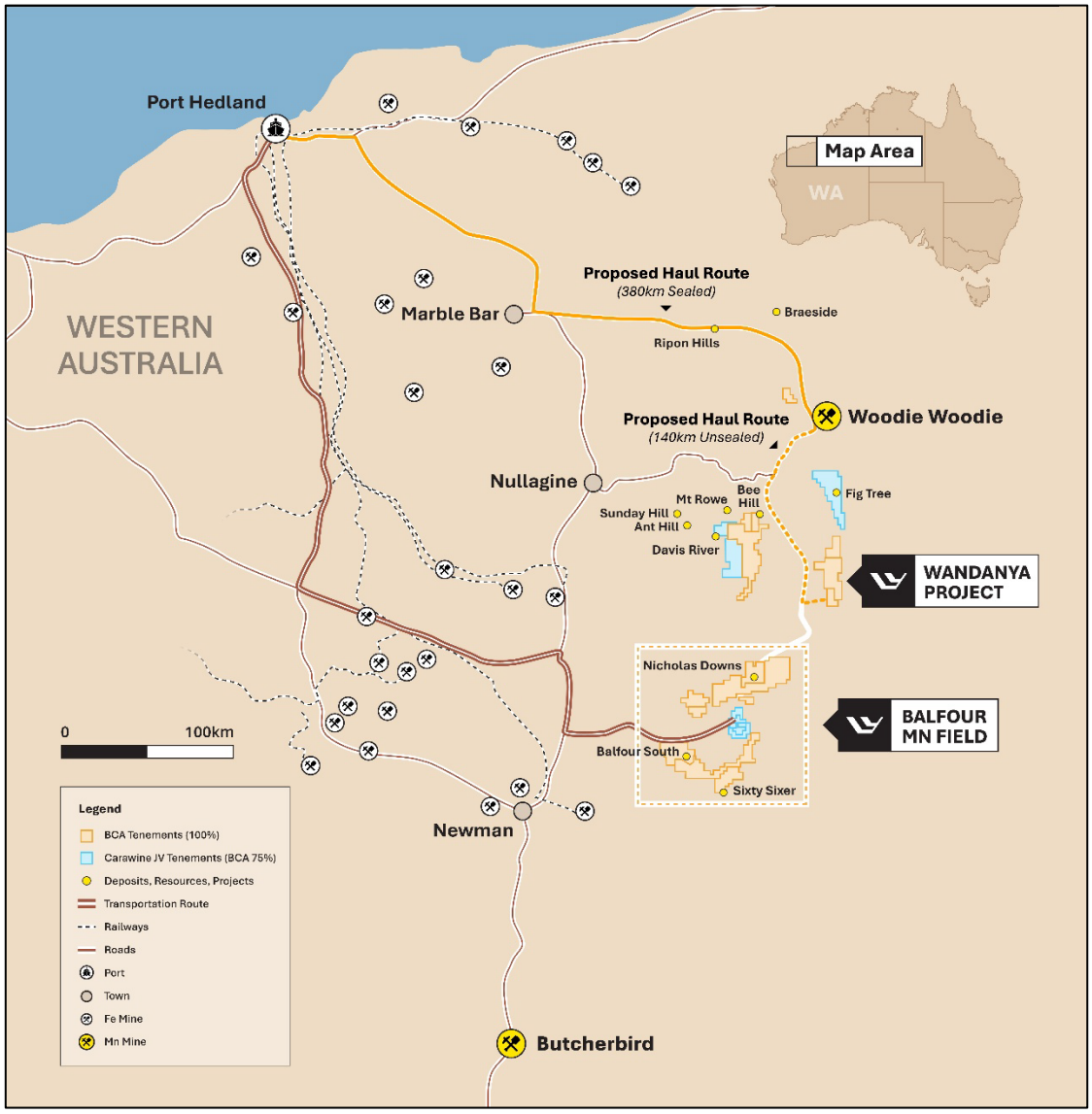
About Black Canyon

Black Canyon has consolidated a significant land holding totalling 2,200km^2 in the underexplored Balfour Manganese Field (BMF) and across the Oakover Basin, in Western Australia.

The Wandanya Discovery represents a new exploration model on the eastern margin of the Oakover Basin comprising stratabound high-grade manganese and high-grade iron with significant scale and grade potential.

The Company holds several exploration licenses 100% or under joint venture within the BMF. A Global Mineral Resource (Measured, Indicated & Inferred) of 315 Mt @ 10.5% Mn has been defined across the BMF projects. This MRE comprises 100Mt @ 10.4% Mn (Measured), 173Mt @ 10.2% Mn (Indicated) and 42Mt @ 11.9% Mn (Inferred) – ASX announcement on 22 October 2025.

Manganese continues to have attractive long-term fundamentals where it is essential and non-substitutable in the manufacturing of alloys for the steel industry and a critical mineral in the cathodes of Li-ion batteries.



Black Canyon's Project Locations

APPENDIX 1: JORC 2012: TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Comment**
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.*	*Point surface samples consisting of rock chips of outcropping rock, to a nominal 0.5 - 2kg weight.* *Each sample was described at the site and time of collection to ensure accurate records of sampled material. Samples were selected based on mineralisation / alteration zones, or to distinguish low level alteration indicating potential mineralisation at depth.* *The samples are selective but representative of the outcrop from which they were taken.* *Rock chip sampling is an industry wide field technique for establishing metal content to understand potential tenor of the underlying mineralisation.*
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).*	*Not Applicable*

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*
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	*All samples have been logged at the time and location of collection, enabling them to be placed in geological context.* *All surface samples have been logged with this method.*

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.*	*Samples were collected dry and consisted of multiple chips dislodged and fractured by a geological pick as a single point sample.* *Samples were between a nominal 0.5-2kg weight and placed directly in to numbered calico bags at the collection point.* *Appropriate assay techniques were designated at the point of collection based on the perspective commodity.* *Selective rock chip sampling based on field observation and outcrops identified as hosting potential for mineralisation.* *Should not be considered representative of the rock mass as a whole but an indication of the local grade at surface*
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 rock chip samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas in Canningvale, WA.* *The samples were weighed and dried prior to pulverising 100% of the sample 95% passing 105µm.* *The sample was then analysed by Bureau Veritas using method XRF202 for manganese ores using fusion disc XRF for Fe, SiO2, Mn, Al2O3, TiO2, P2O5, S, MgO, K2O, Na2O, CaO, BaO and Cr2O3.* *Loss on Ignition (LOI) was also measured by Thermo Gravimetric Analysis (TGA)* *The Company did not submit CRM, Blanks or field duplicates which is appropriate for the material and purpose of the samples being collected.* *Bureau Veritas has undertaken its own internal QAQC checks using CRM, Blanks and pulp duplicates and no issues have been reported or identified.* *The CP is satisfied that the analysis was completed to an acceptable standard in the context in which the results have been reported.*

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.*	*Adjustment of elemental oxides to primary element was completed using well known conversion factors.* *Assay results summarised in the context of this report have been rounded appropriately.* *The results have been reviewed by other technical members of the Board*
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.*	*Sample locations were surveyed by a hand held GPS +/- 5m, at the time of sample collection.* *RL was not recorded and is not relevant to surface point samples.* *Coordinates reported are GDA Zone 51.* *Location data is considered to be of sufficient quality for reporting of exploration results at this early stage.*
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.*	*Selective rock chip sampling based on field observation and outcrops identified as hosting potential for mineralisation.* *Should not be considered representative of the rock mass as a whole but an indication of the local grade at surface.*
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.*	*Samples are representative only of the material sampled and based on surface outcrops. It is unknown if the samples have a bias related to orientation of structures or mineralised horizons*

Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*The samples are placed in a calico bag and then secured in a green miner bag that is zip locked.* *The samples were delivered to Bureau Veritas by Company Personnel.* *The analysing laboratory will normally report any tampering or missing samples.* *This is not considered a high risk given the Project location.*
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	*Not applicable at this early stage of exploration*

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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 rock chip samples were gathered from tenement E46/1571 owned 100% by Black Canyon Ltd through the acquisition of Ndalamo Pty Ltd that settled on the 6/11/2025. Tenement E47/1571 was granted on the 15/10/2025 and expires on 14/10/2030* *E46/1571 is subject to a native title agreement with the Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation (KNAC). Archaeologic and Ethnographic heritage surveys will be required to undertake ground disturbing activities primarily for drill.* *There are no other known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*No other historic exploration has been completed on the tenement for manganese on E46/1571.* *Black Canyon has completed a ground reconnaissance exercise in 2025 to initially map the manganese and iron enrichments to determine potential for the mineralised trend. The exercise proved both manganese and iron enrichment across the project areas both as outcropping, sub-cropping and as substantial float material.*
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	***Manganese*** *The manganese mineralisation model at Wandanya is evolving but it appears to be a fault related primary carbonate stratabound deposit. There is likely a supergene overprint to the original primary mineralisation.* *The manganese is located within a sedimentary sequence. From the base to the top of the sequence the geology comprises footwall dolomite, spotted manganese dolomite, massive manganese and manganese dolomite breccia overlain by hangingwall dolomite. The consistency of the mineralisation down dip and along strike has been interpreted to represent fault related, carbonate stratabound style of manganese mineralisation. Goethite alteration is common above the manganese zone and hematite was logged within the mineralised zones as*

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
		jaspilitic bands. Manganese grade intensity increases towards the base of the sequence. *The overall geological sequence is dipping very shallowly to the east but is also openly folded with a northerly axial plane forming undulating outcrops. Several large north-easterly faults can be identified along strike associated with surface mineralisation.* *The lithological sequence at Wandanya principally consists of the overlying Enachedong Formation carbonates overlying the Stag Arrow Formation sediments from the Proterozoic Manganese Group of the southern Oakover Basin. The mineralisation style at Wandanya is stratabound and maybe associated with hydrothermal fluids replacing a suitable reactive host work at the base of the Enachedong Formation or it may represent primary manganese carbonate formed in a depositional environment. Faults and structure are considered important features of this style of mineralisation with multiple north east trending faults visible from surface imagery.* ***Iron*** *The Wandanya iron enriched formations have been mapped along a 6km ridge and form a gentle dip-slope to the east. Higher grade iron mineralisation is encountered on the southern 2km where multiple samples above 60% Fe have been collected and assayed. Potential cross strike widths vary depending on bedding dip and colluvium cover but range between 50m in the north and 300m in the south.* *Widespread iron dominated colluvium covers the iron rich formations to the east and a transition to manganese which at some locations is characterised with interbedded manganese and iron rich formations. To the west the iron ridge is lateritised and the thickness of the iron formations cannot be estimated.* *The iron mineralisation is weakly bedded and unlike a typical Pilbara banded iron formation (BIF). The mineralisation at Wandanya forms a prominent iron rich or enriched horizon and is dominated by hematite which is thought to replace the original rock preserving original bedding. The higher-grade rock chip samples are hematite rich while the lower grade samples show an increase in silicates perhaps reflecting partial iron replacement.* *It is proposed that similar to the Wandanya manganese mineralisation the iron enrichment has a alteration related origin and maybe the lateral equivalent to the manganese but more distal to the fluid source. There is potential down dip along strike upside to the north for iron and also manganese mineralisation below the Enachedong Formation.*

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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.*	*All rock chip location data is presented in Table 1.*
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.*	*No data aggregation has been undertaken on the single point samples.*

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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').*	*No new drill widths or intervals are reported in the release.*
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	*Refer to images within the body of this release for further details.*
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.*	*Information considered material to the reader's understanding of the Exploration Results has been reported. in the body of the text and significant results have selectively been reported to provide the reader with the potential tenor and widths of the mineralisation.*
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	*No other substantive exploration data is available in tenement E46/1571.*
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*	*RC drilling is required to continue the evaluation of the Wandanya South manganese and iron targets.* *The iron and manganese rich sediment horizons require RC drilling to determine grade and thickness potential.*

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	this information is not commercially sensitive.	