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ITAPITANGA MINERALISATION RETURNS +98% NICKEL AND COBALT RECOVERIES FROM LEACHING TEST WORK

Results demonstrate strong process route options to support future project development considerations

- **The first bench-scale leach test work completed on the high-grade Itapitanga nickel-cobalt mineralisation has delivered outstanding results, including:**

  <u>High Pressure Acid Leach (HPAL):</u>

  - **Extraction of 98% of nickel, 94% of cobalt and 99% of scandium.**

  <u>Atmospheric Leach:</u>

  - **Extraction of 99% of nickel, 99% of cobalt and 94% of scandium (HCl)**
  - **Extraction of 98% of nickel, 97% of cobalt and 96% of scandium (H_2SO_4)**

- **Results demonstrate that both HPAL and Atmospheric Leaching processes are strong process route options to the Company when considering the future development of the Project.**

- **Centaurus' maiden RC drill program at the Itapitanga Nickel-Cobalt Project has intersected high-grade nickel-cobalt mineralisation from surface. Some recent intersections included[1]:**
  - **30.0m @ 0.92% nickel and 0.02% cobalt from 10.0m** in ITAP-RC-18-042**;**
  - **24.0m @ 0.94% nickel and 0.08% cobalt from surface** in ITAP-RC-18-006;
  - **19.0m @ 1.04% nickel and 0.07% cobalt from surface** in ITAP-RC-18-046;
  - **18.0m @ 1.05% nickel and 0.11% cobalt from surface** in ITAP-RC-18-004;
  - **14.0m @ 1.73% nickel and 0.05% cobalt from 4.0m** in ITAP-RC-18-011;
  - **13.0m @ 1.08% nickel and 0.17% cobalt from 2.0m** in ITAP-RC-18-001; and
  - **10.0m @ 1.03% nickel and 0.21% cobalt from surface** in ITAP-RC-18-025**.**

- **RC drilling continues to advance well with the next round of assay results expected in the coming weeks.**

Centaurus Metals (ASX Code: CTM) is pleased to announce that initial leach test work on high-grade material from its **Itapitanga Nickel-Cobalt Project** in Brazil has returned outstanding results, with **metal extractions for nickel consistently over 98% and cobalt over 94%**.

Importantly, the success of the leach tests demonstrates that the Itapitanga mineralisation is amendable to multiple leaching processes, which will provide flexibility to the Company when considering the future development of the Project.

[1] Refer to ASX announcements on 29 May 2018 and 2 July 2018 for detail on the RC drilling results from the Itapitanga Nickel-Cobalt Project

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Management Comment

Centaurus' Managing Director, Darren Gordon, said the initial leaching results were outstanding with very high recoveries achieved for both nickel and cobalt.

"These are great first-up metallurgical results which demonstrate that the Itapitanga material can be successfully leached using a variety of different process routes to deliver +98% nickel recoveries and very high cobalt recoveries. This is particularly exciting considering the high cobalt and nickel grades we have seen across the deposit," he said.

"The RC drilling is coming along nicely on site and we expect to see further assay results over the next few weeks."

The Itapitanga discovery is located just 15km from Anglo American's world-class Jacaré Ni-Co Deposit. Drill results received to date from Itapitanga have demonstrated that the discovery hosts thick high-grade nickel-cobalt mineralisation, with intersections including: **24.0m @ 0.94% Ni and 0.08% Co** and **10.0m @ 1.03% Ni and 0.21% Co.**

Leaching Testwork Detail

The preliminary bench-scale test work was completed on samples of the nickel-cobalt laterite taken from the Northern Target at Itapitanga. High Pressure Acid Leach (HPAL) and Atmospheric Leach (AL) was undertaken. The AL tests were completed using both sulphuric (H_2SO_4) and hydrochloric (HCl) acids as the solvents.

High Pressure Acid Leach

Preliminary results from the HPAL testing were outstanding, with the **leach tests returning extractions of 98% of nickel, 94% of cobalt and 99% of scandium** when reacting for 30 minutes under standard HPAL test conditions. Metal extraction results are outlined in the Table 1 below.

Table 1 – The Itapitanga Project metal extraction results for high pressure acid leach (HPAL) test work.

					Metal Extraction		
Test	**Solvent**	**Pressure (kPa)**	**Temp (°C)**	**Time (mins)**	**Ni (%)**	**Co (%)**	**Sc (%)**
T1	H_2SO_4	3875	250	30	**98**	**94**	**99**
T2	H_2SO_4	3875	250	60	98	94	71
T3	H_2SO_4	3875	250	90	98	93	99
D1	H_2SO_4	3875	250	90	97	92	97

Atmospheric Leach

Results from both Atmospheric test lines were also outstanding. Preliminary outcomes indicate that hydrochloric acid digestion is more efficient than sulphuric acid under lower acid dosage levels and cooler temperatures**. The hydrochloric leach test returned extractions of 99% of nickel, 99% of cobalt and 94% of scandium** when reacting for 24 hours at 60°C with an 1100kg/t dosage. Metal extraction results are outlined in Table 2 below.

Table 2 – The Itapitanga Project metal extraction results for atmospheric leach test work using hydrochloric acid (HCl).

					Metal Extraction		
Test	**Solvent**	**Dosage (kg/t)**	**Temp (°C)**	**Time (hrs)**	**Ni (%)**	**Co (%)**	**Sc (%)**
5a	HCl	800	60	24	90	95	80
5b	HCl	950	60	24	97	98	92
5c	HCl	1100	60	24	**99**	**99**	**94**
5d	HCl	1250	60	24	99	99	96

Tests completed using a sulphuric acid digestion also returned excellent results**. The sulphuric acid test returned extractions of 98% of nickel, 97% of cobalt and 94% of scandium** when reacting for 24 hours at 85°C with a 1600kg/t dosage. Metal extraction results are outlined in the Table 3 below.

Table 3 – The Itapitanga Project metal extraction results for atmospheric leach test work using sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4).

					Metal Extraction		
Test	**Solvent**	**Dosage (kg/t)**	**Temp (°C)**	**Time (hrs)**	**Ni (%)**	**Co (%)**	**Sc (%)**
4a	H_2SO_4	1200	85	24	91	90	88
4b	H_2SO_4	1400	85	24	95	95	93
4c	H_2SO_4	1600	85	24	**98**	**97**	**94**
4d	H_2SO_4	1800	85	24	99	99	96

This first round of tests was carried out on samples taken from the auger drilling that was completed earlier this year. The sample was taken from the Northern Target from five different auger holes at depths down to 8m. The sample was homogenised and the grade of the sample was 1.17% Ni and 0.14% Co. Additional samples are now being collected from the ongoing RC drill program to support further testwork.

Centaurus engaged Perth-based Simulus Laboratories ("Simulus") to carry out its preliminary HPAL and Atmospheric Leach testwork. Simulus are considered to be industry leaders in metallurgical testwork for the minerals industry, and particularly in the nickel-cobalt space where they are currently working closely with a number of ASX listed nickel-cobalt laterite focused companies, including Australian Mines and Ardea Resources.

Scandium

To date Centaurus has not reported scandium grades from the RC drilling as ICP assay results were not at hand. The metallurgical sample delivered to Simulus for testing had a scandium head grade of 24ppm. Re-analysis of mineralised zones using ICP analysis is underway and this will allow the Company to understand the extent and grade of scandium in the mineralised zone.

Itapitanga RC Drill Program Update

The RC drilling at Itapitanga is advancing well. The first-pass drilling of the Northern Target has been successfully completed and the rig is now working at the Southern Target. Once drilling at the Southern Target is completed the rig will test the newly identified Western Target.

Drilling to date has continued to be successful in intersecting the broad nickel-cobalt laterite profile with the next batch of results expected in the coming weeks.

-ENDS-

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Roger Fitzhardinge who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Roger Fitzhardinge is a permanent employee of Centaurus Metals Limited. Roger Fitzhardinge has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration 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'. Roger Fitzhardinge consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1 – Itapitanga Nickel-Cobalt Project – RC drill results

							Significant Intersections				
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mRL	Azi	Dip	Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni %	Co %
ITAP-RC-18-001	386087	9297696	205	0	-90	25	2	15	13	1.08	0.17
ITAP-RC-18-002	386114	9297676	213	0	-90	19	2	14	12	0.94	0.19
ITAP-RC-18-003	386152	9297645	212	0	-90	32	2	11	9	0.77	0.23
ITAP-RC-18-004	386229	9297580	217	0	-90	30	0	18	18	1.05	0.11
						*including**	*0*	*16*	*16*	*1.06*	*0.12*
ITAP-RC-18-005	386307	9297517	221	0	-90	35	1	16	15	0.93	0.07
ITAP-RC-18-006	385914	9297587	211	0	-90	44	0	24	24	0.94	0.08
						*including**	*0*	*11*	*11*	*0.85*	*0.13*
ITAP-RC-18-007	385990	9297523	221	0	-90	31	0	13	13	0.87	0.12
						*including**	*0*	*11*	*11*	*0.92*	*0.14*
ITAP-RC-18-008	386067	9297459	219	0	-90	28	0	10	10	0.76	0.09
						*including**	*0*	*8*	*8*	*0.74*	*0.11*
ITAP-RC-18-009	386144	9297395	217	0	-90	25	*5*	*10*	*5*	*0.70*	*0.01*
ITAP-RC-18-010	386219	9297330	223	0	-90	35	4	13	9	0.90	0.04
						*including**	*2*	*8*	*6*	*0.66*	*0.08*
ITAP-RC-18-011	386296	9297267	221	0	-90	32	4	18	14	1.73	0.05
						*including**	*2*	*11*	*9*	*1.55*	*0.08*
ITAP-RC-18-012	386335	9297234	222	0	-90	37	7	12	5	1.48	0.05
						*including**	*7*	*10*	*3*	*1.81*	*0.08*
ITAP-RC-18-013	385816	9297401	210	0	-90	25	0	8	8	0.67	0.08
						*including**	*0*	*8*	*8*	*0.67*	*0.08*
ITAP-RC-18-014	385896	9297338	211	0	-90	30	0	8	8	0.97	0.12
						*including**	*0*	*8*	*8*	*0.97*	*0.12*
ITAP-RC-18-015	385973	9297272	212	0	-90	20	0	8	8	1.16	0.03
ITAP-RC-18-016	386049	9297209	214	0	-90	25	0	10	10	0.82	0.04
						*including**	*1*	*4*	*3*	*0.48*	*0.08*
ITAP-RC-18-017	386126	9297146	219	0	-90	30	1	11	10	0.88	0.03
ITAP-RC-18-018	386163	9297113	223	0	-90	33	4	9	5	0.74	0.10
						*including**	*4*	*9*	*5*	*0.74*	*0.10*
ITAP-RC-18-019	385963	9297023	214	0	-90	31	1	11	10	0.70	0.03
ITAP-RC-18-020	385887	9297088	209	0	-90	60	No Significant Intersection				
ITAP-RC-18-021	385810	9297152	207	0	-90	38	2	10	8	0.71	0.08
ITAP-RC-18-022	385768	9297201	206	0	-90	25	0	10	10	0.59	0.04
						*including**	*1*	*5*	*4*	*0.60*	*0.08*
ITAP-RC-18-023	385782	9296911	203	0	-90	24	4	13	9	0.82	0.02
ITAP-RC-18-024	385831	9296871	205	0	-90	24	6	22	16	0.55	0.02
ITAP-RC-18-025	386635	9298288	210	0	-90	30	0	10	10	1.03	0.21
						*including**	*0*	*10*	*10*	*1.03*	*0.21*
ITAP-RC-18-026	386559	9298350	210	0	-90	24	1	15	14	0.73	0.09
						*including**	*1*	*11*	*10*	*0.70*	*0.11*
ITAP-RC-18-027	386479	9298418	209	0	-90	13	3	9	6	0.91	0.07
						*including**	*4*	*8*	*4*	*1.06*	*0.08*
ITAP-RC-18-028	386444	9298451	208	0	-90	18	4	9	5	1.10	0.05
						*including**	*5*	*7*	*2*	*0.93*	*0.08*
ITAP-RC-18-029	386967	9298531	212	0	-90	30	No Significant Intersection				
ITAP-RC-18-030	386886	9298594	211	0	-90	43	0	15	15	0.61	0.05
						*including**	*0*	*8*	*8*	*0.55*	*0.08*
ITAP-RC-18-031	386812	9298659	206	0	-90	17	0	6	6	0.59	0.09
						*including**	*0*	*6*	*6*	*0.59*	*0.09*
ITAP-RC-18-032	386736	9298723	206	0	-90	21	0	8	8	0.59	0.06
						*including**	*0*	*4*	*4*	*0.49*	*0.10*
ITAP-RC-18-033	386660	9298787	205	0	-90	19	4	10	6	0.83	0.07
ITAP-RC-18-034	386585	9298853	203	0	-90	18	4	10	6	0.54	0.04
ITAP-RC-18-035	386549	9298885	203	0	-90	19	4	8	4	0.54	0.02
ITAP-RC-18-036	387182	9298870	211	0	-90	40	0	10	10	0.98	0.04
						*including**	*2*	*4*	*2*	*0.59*	*0.08*
ITAP-RC-18-037	387109	9298934	211	0	-90	25	0	4	4	0.55	0.07
ITAP-RC-18-038	387033	9298997	215	0	-90	23	0	4	4	0.51	0.08
						*including**	*0*	*4*	*4*	*0.51*	*0.08*
ITAP-RC-18-039	386952	9299063	218	0	-90	20	0	10	10	0.90	0.04
						*including**	*0*	*2*	*2*	*0.68*	*0.08*
ITAP-RC-18-040	386881	9299127	215	0	-90	25	0	10	10	0.76	0.04
ITAP-RC-18-041	386804	9299190	210	0	-90	28	3	8	5	0.61	0.04
ITAP-RC-18-042	386687	9299288	213	0	-90	49	10	40	30	0.92	0.02
						*including**	*10*	*12*	*2*	*0.54*	*0.08*
ITAP-RC-18-043	387133	9299433	219	0	-90	28	3	14	11	1.05	0.04
						*including**	*5*	*9*	*4*	*1.84*	*0.09*
ITAP-RC-18-044	387208	9299369	223	0	-90	25	6	11	5	0.52	0.03
ITAP-RC-18-045	387290	9299305	226	0	-90	28	4	9	5	1.02	0.09
						*including**	*4*	*9*	*5*	*1.02*	*0.09*
ITAP-RC-18-046	387325	9299271	227	0	-90	37	0	19	19	1.04	0.07
						*including**	*2*	*12*	*10*	*0.69*	*0.09*

Significant Intersections considered a 0.50 % nickel or 0.08% cobalt cut-off and 2m maximum internal waste.

**including - High-grade cobalt interval (> 0.08 % cobalt)*

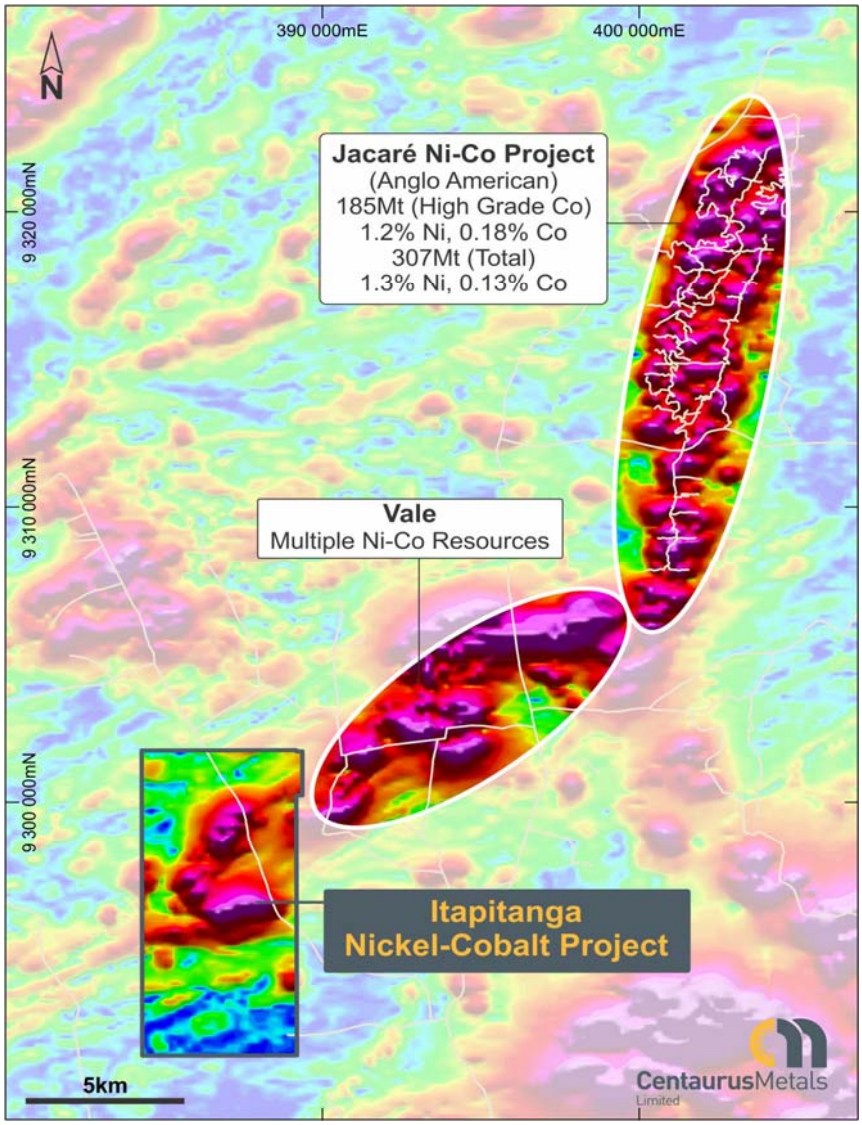
About the Itapitanga Nickel-Cobalt Project

The Itapitanga Project covers an area of approximately 50km^2 and is located in the Carajás Mineral Province of northern Brazil. The Project is the southern extension of the same ultramafic-mafic intrusive complex that hosts both the Jacaré Ni-Co deposit and several unpublished nickel-cobalt resources held by Vale (see Figure 1 below).

Anglo American's neighbouring world-class Jacaré Ni-Co Deposit, has one of the highest large-tonnage nickel-cobalt grades in the world with a Mineral Resource of 307Mt at 1.3% Ni and 0.13% Co, including a high-grade cobalt resource of 185Mt at 1.2% Ni and 0.18% Co[2].

The Itapitanga Project is located primarily on farm land 50km northeast of the regional centre of São Felix de Xingu and accessible all year via unpaved road. The project is located 110km from Vale's operating nickel mine Onça-Puma.

Figure 1 – Location of the Itapitanga Nickel-Cobalt Project. The regional magnetic signature (AS) is coincident with the ultramafic intrusive that hosts the nickel-cobalt mineralisation.



[2] Resource data sourced from Anglo American Presentations "O Depósito de Níquel Laterítico do Jacaré (PA), Brasil" – Simexmin 2010 and Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report 2016

APPENDIX B – TECHNICAL DETAILS OF THE ITAPITANGA NICKEL-COBALT PROJECT, JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Soil samples were collected at roughly 100-150m intervals along a fence line oblique to the mineralisation. Surface material was first removed and sample holes were dug to roughly 30cm depth. A 2-3kg sample was taken from the subsoil. The sample was placed in a plastic sample bag with a sample tag before being sent to the lab. • Surface rock chip/soil samples were collected from in situ outcrops and rolled boulders for chemical analysis. • Channel samples were taken at a road cutting site vertically across the profile. The channel sample height was 2.5m, approximately 3-5kg of sample was collected. • Auger samples are taken by a hand-held auger. Sections are 200-400m apart with 50-100m between holes. Care is taken to try to remove up hole contamination from the auger bit during sampling. A 3-5kg sample was taken from the bit. The sample is placed in a plastic sample bag with a sample tag before being sent to the laboratory. • The first phase of RC drilling involves drill sections that are 200 or 400m. Generally, there is 100m spacing between drill holes on sections. Samples are split to make 3-5kg samples, a twin 3-5kg sample is kept for metallurgical testwork. The sample is placed in a plastic sample bag with a sample tag before being sent to the laboratory. • The metallurgical samples were taken by Centaurus geologists from auger samples that are stored at the Centaurus core shed. Sample was taken from 6 different holes from varying depths down to 8m.
Drilling techniques	• Auger drilling completed using a hand-held auger with a 200mm auger bit. Drilling depth is determined by drill refusal. • RC drilling was completed using a face sampling hammer (4.5”). Sample is collected from the sample cyclone in large plastic sample bags. Samples are then split either by riffle splitters or manually (fish bone method) where there is high moisture content. • All RC holes were sampled on 1m intervals. Sample size, sample recovery estimate and conditions were recorded. • All holes drilled to date have been vertical.
Drill sample recovery	• RC sample weights are taken for all samples and a recovery estimate is made where the sample is not wet. Where the sample is wet a visual estimate of the sample recovery is made. To-date the estimated recovery is approximately 80%, which is considered acceptable for a nickel-cobalt laterite deposit. • To ensure the representative nature of the sample the cyclone and sample hoses are cleaned after each metre of drilling, the rig has two cyclones to facilitate the process. Additionally, extra care is taken when drilling through the water table or other zones of difficult ground conditions.
Logging	• All outcrop and soil sample points were registered and logged in the Centaurus geological mapping points database. • Geologists complete a visual log of the RC samples on 1m intervals at the time of drilling. Logging captures colour, rock-type, mineralogy, alteration and mineralisation style. A hand-held XRF is also used to take real time geochemical readings to assist in the logging process. Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. • Chip trays have been collected, photographed and stored for all drill holes to date.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• 1m samples were taken from the cyclone and then split by rifle splitter (if dry) or manually (if wet) using the fish-bone technique. Sample weight is between 3-5kg. • QAQC: A blank sample is inserted at the start of each hole. Standards (3 different standards are used on a rotating basis) are inserted every 20 samples. Field duplicates are completed every 20 samples. • Sample sizes are appropriate for the nature of the mineralisation. • All geological samples were received and prepared by SGS Geosol Laboratories in Parauapebas, Brazil as 0.5-5kg samples. They were dried at 105°C until the sample was completely dry (6-12hrs), crushed to 90% passing 3mm and reduced to 200-300g. The samples were pulverised to 95% passing 150µm and split further to 50g aliquots for chemical analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Chemical analysis for metal oxides is determined using XRF analysis (XRF79C). Fusion disks are made with pulped sample and the addition of a borate-based flux. Analysis at SGS is for a 12-element suite. LOI is determined by thermo-gravimetric analysis at 1000°C. Fusion/XRF analysis is considered to be an industry standard to analyse nickel-cobalt laterite ore. • Chemical analysis was completed for gold by fire assay and ICP for limit of 0.001ppm as well as multi element using ICP (IC40B) for select samples. • SGS Geosol Laboratories insert their own standards at set frequencies and monitor the precision of the XRF and ICP analysis. These results reported well within the specified 2 standard deviations of the mean grades for the main elements. • Additionally, the laboratories perform repeat analyses of sample pulps at a rate of 1:20 (5% of all

	samples). These compare very closely with the original analysis for all elements. • Laboratory procedures are in line with industry standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• All samples were collected by Centaurus field geologists. All assay results were verified by alternative Company personnel and the Competent Person before release. • All RC sampling is completed by Centaurus field staff under supervision of Centaurus geologists. Logging is entered into the Centaurus database (MS-Access) on site. SGS Geosol send assay results as csv files which are imported into the Centaurus database by geologists. All data is validated by Centaurus geologists and the Exploration Manager. • Although no RC twin holes have been completed to date good correlation has been observed between the RC drill results and the auger result.
Location of data points	• To date drill collars have been picked up using hand-held GPS units. Drill collars and the project topography will be surveyed once the first phase of drilling is complete. • The survey grid system used is SAD-69 22S. This is in line with Brazilian Mines Department requirements. No mapping points are reported.
Data spacing and distribution	• Soil sampling was completed on 200-400m line spacing with 50m between samples. • Auger drilling was completed on 200-400m line spacing with 50-100m between holes. • The first phase of RC drilling is being completed primarily on 400m line spacing with 100m between drill holes. There are localised cases where the section spacing is 200m and there is 50m between holes on section. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The extent and orientation of the mineralisation was interpreted based on initial field mapping, soil sampling, auger drilling and regional geophysical interpretations. • All drill holes to date are vertical and give a true width of the laterite mineralisation.
Sample security	• All samples were placed in plastic sample bags and then numbered. Bags are sealed and placed in larger bags (10 samples per bag) and then transported to the SGS Geosol laboratory in Parauapebas, PA. Sample request forms are sent with the samples and via email to the laboratory. Samples are checked at the laboratory and a work order is generated by the laboratory which is checked against the sample request.
Audits or reviews	• The Company is not aware of any audit or review that has been conducted on the project to date.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Itapitanga project includes one exploration licence 850.475/2016, for a total area of circa 50km^2. • The tenements are part of an agreement where Centaurus will pay R$150k (~A$60k) over six months. At the end of the period, assuming Centaurus continues with the project, it will pay the vendor a further R$500k (~A$200k). Further, milestone payments to the vendor may be made - R$1 million (~A$400,000) if a JORC Resource is defined and R$1.5 million (~A$600,000) if a Mining Lease is granted by the Brazilian Mines Department (DNPM). • All mining projects in Brazil are subject to a CFEM royalty, a government royalty of 2% on base metals revenues. • Landowner royalty is 50% of the CFEM royalty. • The project is located primarily in farming land.
Exploration done by other parties	• The company is not aware of any historical exploration.
Geology	• The Itapitanga Project forms part of the southern extension of the ultramafic-mafic intrusive complex (2.8Ga) that intrudes the Archean Xingu basement granites in the western region of the Carajás Mineral Province. • Nickel-cobalt laterite mineralisation generally occurs from surface and is associated with the ferruginous laterite of the ultramafic protore. Nickel mineralisation is associated with the saprolite that underlies the ferruginous laterite.
Drill hole Information	• Assay results have been received for 46 drill holes for a total of 1,318m drilled. • Refer to Table 1 for full list of significant intersections and RC hole data from previously announced drilling.
Data aggregation methods	• Continuous sample intervals are calculated via weighted average. Significant intersections considered a 0.50 % nickel or 0.08% cobalt cut-off and 2m maximum internal waste. • Further details of the intersections can be found in the drill hole results table. • No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• All RC holes are vertical and have intersected the complete mineralisation profile into the underlying un-mineralised protore. It is considered the holes are 90° to mineralisation and therefore intersections are considered to be of true width.

Criteria	Commentary
Diagrams	• Refer to Figure 1.
Balanced reporting	• All exploration results received by the Company to date are included in this report or can be referenced to previous ASX releases.
Other substantive exploration data	• The Company is working with the CPRM geological and geophysical regional data set (Carajás – Área I (1047)).
Further work	• The maiden RC drill program is ongoing. Metallurgical samples have been taken and delivered to Simulus Engineering for further leaching testwork.