

Multiple “late-time” conductors, up to 1km long, identified at the Sovereign Nickel-Copper-PGE Project, WA

Airborne EM survey defines several potential bedrock conductors, paving the way for ground-based geophysics and a maiden drill program later this quarter

HIGHLIGHTS

- Several “late-time” conductors defined from the Sovereign Airborne Electromagnetic (AEM) Survey, targeting potential Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation across the Sovereign Project.
- Three extensive “clusters” of EM conductors – the Kingsley, Mackenzie and Hudson Prospects – identified within the large-scale 6 x 7km Sovereign Magnetic Complex.
- The Sovereign Magnetic Complex is interpreted to be part of the mafic-ultramafic intrusive rocks of the Julimar Complex, where Chalice Gold Mines (ASX: CHN, Chalice) has discovered significant Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation at its Julimar Project to the south.
- The AEM conductors are seen in the “late-time” channels only, supporting the potential for underlying massive sulphides within the Complex.
- Recent re-assaying of historical drill samples, together with Company rock chip sampling, indicates the potential for an underlying mafic-ultramafic intrusive, with coincident elevated nickel, copper and chromium values.
- A ground moving-loop EM survey is now planned to better define and model these conductors in advance of RC/Diamond drilling planned for late Q4 2020.

DevEx Resources (ASX: DEV, “DevEx” or “the Company”) is pleased to advise that preliminary data from a recently completed airborne electromagnetic (AEM) survey at its Sovereign Project in Western Australia has defined several highly encouraging, *late-time* conductors up to 1km in length, associated with the 6 x 7km Sovereign Magnetic Complex.

Importantly, the series of AEM conductors identified at the Kingsley, Mackenzie and Hudson Prospects appear only in the late-time channels (Channels 16 to 22), supporting the likelihood of a series of buried bedrock conductors associated with the Sovereign Magnetic Complex.

The Sovereign Project is strategically located to the north of Chalice’s Julimar Project and south of Cassini Resources Limited’s (ASX: CZI) Yarrowindah Brook Project. A recent AEM survey by Chalice has identified additional AEM conductors continuing north of the Gonville Ni-Cu-PGE discovery at Hartog, Baudin, and Jansz – and just 20km south of the Sovereign Project.

The AEM survey was flown on 200m spaced east-west flight lines and focused on the large-scale Sovereign Magnetic Complex, where previous exploration results generated by DevEx have indicated the potential for underlying mafic-ultramafic rocks similar to the Julimar Complex.

These included re-assaying of historical bauxite (duricrust) drilling and surface duricrust rock chip sampling conducted by the Company, which returned individual assays of up to 1,210ppm nickel (Ni), 395ppm copper (Cu), 6,830ppm chromium (Cr) and 83ppb palladium + platinum (Pd+Pt) (see ASX announcement on 19th August 2020). A recent ground gravity survey further supports this interpretation, with broad gravity highs equally mapping the Sovereign Magnetic Complex.

The new AEM survey provides, for the first time, the ability to “see below” this extensive duricrust development and identify potential bedrock conductors which could be indicative of massive sulphides associated with nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation.

While EM conductors may also be caused by graphitic sediments and saline groundwater, DevEx considers their discrete association with supporting geochemical, magnetic and newly surveyed gravity anomalies to be very encouraging for the potential to discover significant Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation within the Sovereign Project.

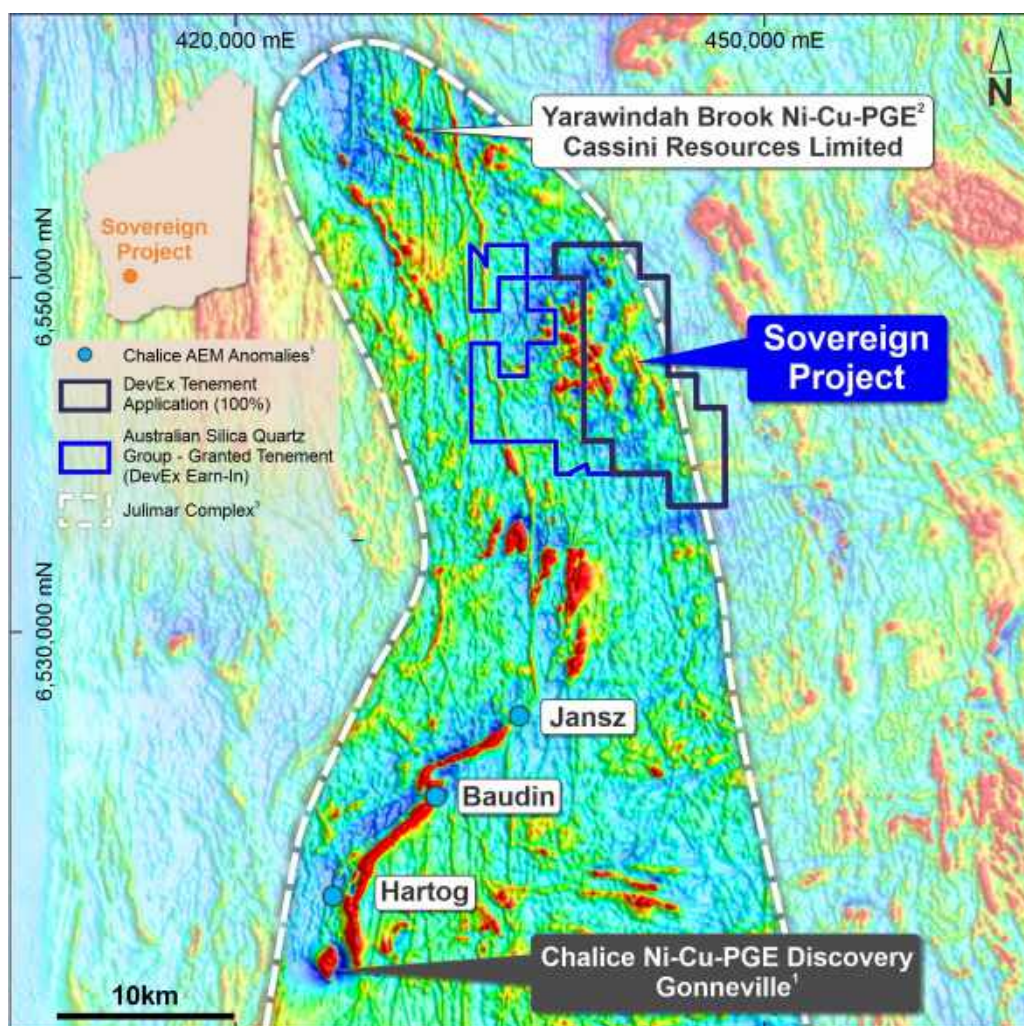


Figure 1. DevEx tenement application and the Australian Silica Quartz Group Ltd ('ASQ') Tenement overlying airborne magnetics (RTP) in relation to Chalice Gold Limited's recent high-grade palladium-nickel discovery (ASX: CHN) at the Julimar Project.

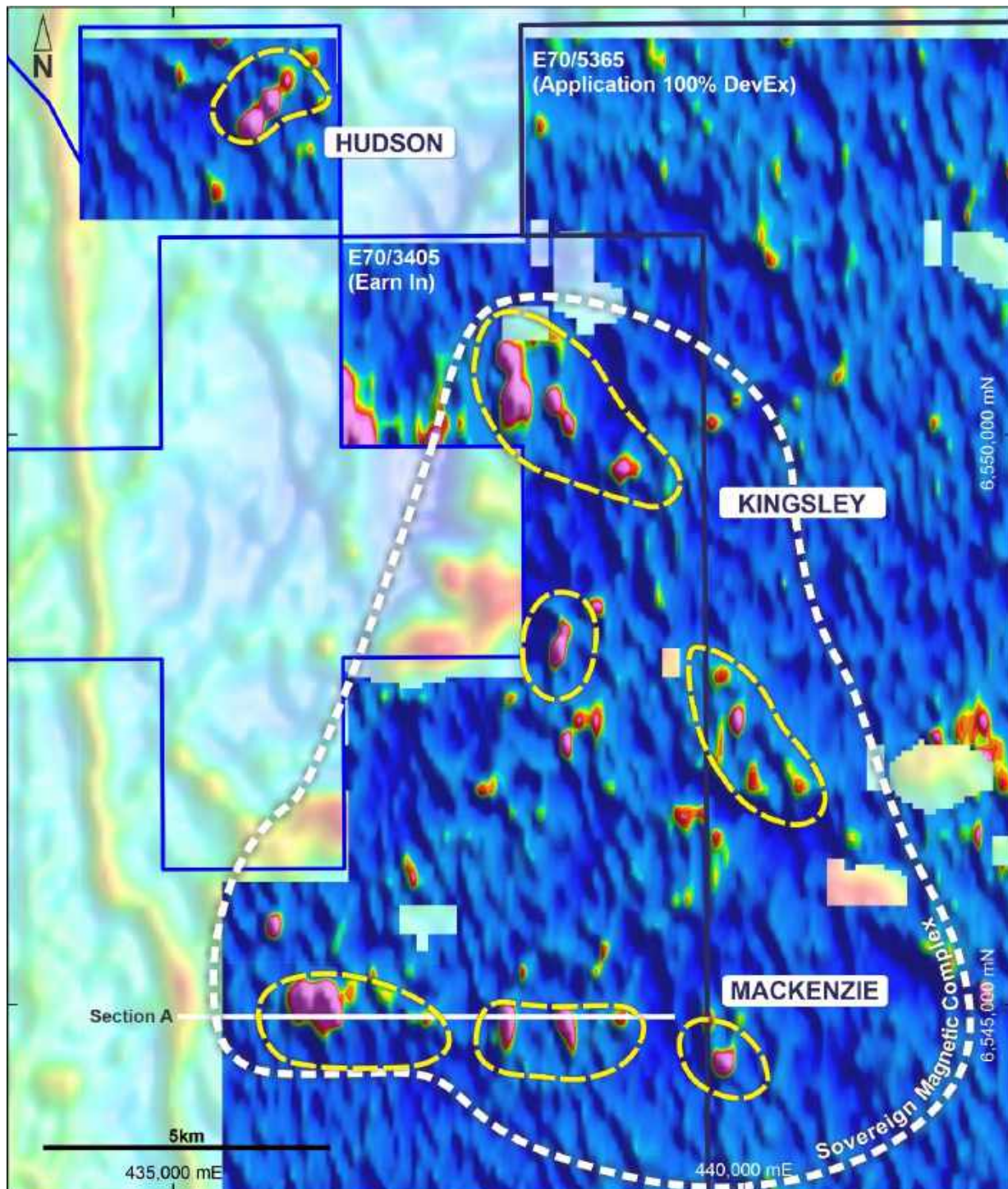


Figure 2: Sovereign Magnetic Complex, showing late-time (Channel 18) conductors defined by the recent airborne electromagnetic (AEM) survey. The Mackenzie, Kingsley and Hudson (yellow outlines) Prospects represent AEM conductors that are only seen in the late-time channels (Channels 16 to 22).

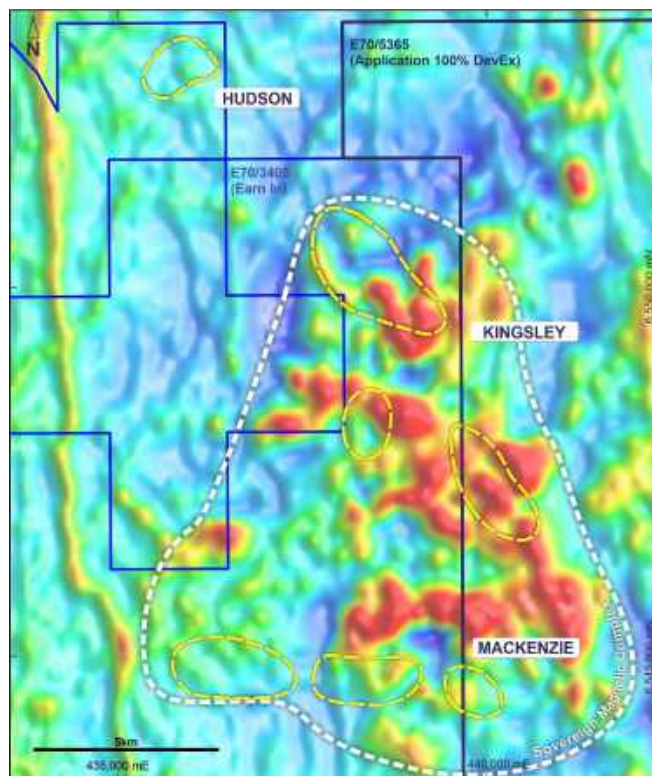


Figure 3: Sovereign Magnetic Complex, showing airborne magnetics (RTP) and location of new airborne electromagnetic targets at Mackenzie, Kingsley and Hudson (yellow outlines).

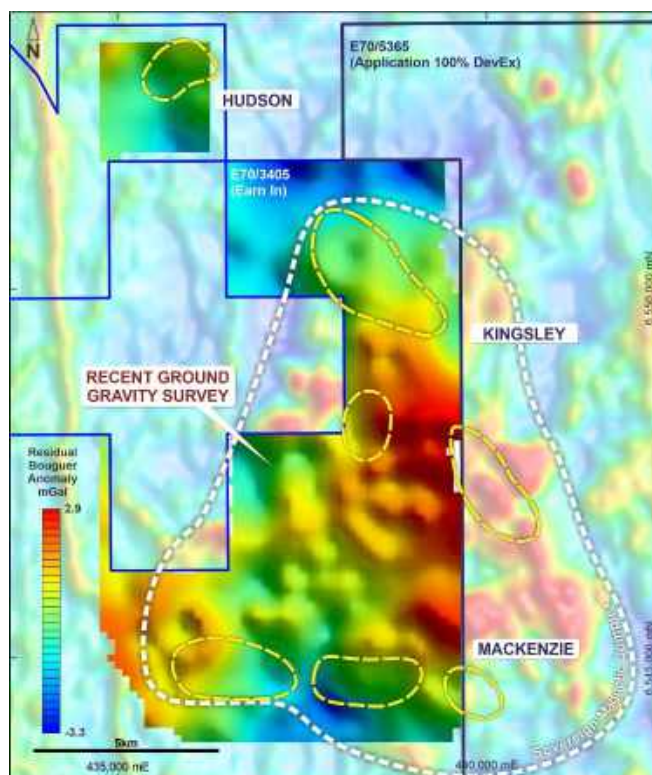


Figure 4: Sovereign Magnetic Complex, showing recent ground gravity survey completed on granted E70/3405 together with the location of new airborne electromagnetic targets at Mackenzie, Kingsley and Hudson (yellow outlines). The ground gravity highs closely match the airborne magnetics (underlying the gravity image) supporting the potential of an underlying mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex.

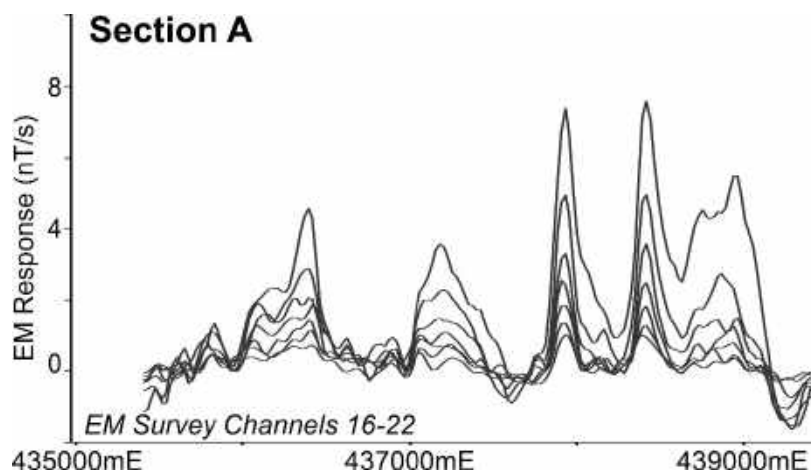


Figure 5: Sample profile flight line section from Mackenzie target area showing a series of late-time (channel 16 to 22) AEM conductors – see Figure 2 for location of profile.

Next Steps

The final, processed AEM data (pending) will be used to plan ground-based moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) surveys over the Kingsley, Mackenzie and Hudson Prospect areas.

It is anticipated that the ground MLEM data will provide better delineation of the position of the most favourable potential bedrock conductors, which will then lead into subsequent Reverse Circulation/diamond drilling in late 2020.

Sovereign Project Background

During the year DevEx commenced exploration on the Sovereign Project, after entering into an Earn-In-Agreement with Australian Silica Quartz Group Ltd (ASX: ASQ or “ASQ”), allowing the Company to fast-track exploration within the prospective region.

Under the Earn-In Agreement with ASQ, DevEx has the right to earn a 50% interest in all mineral and metal rights, excluding bauxite, within the ASQ Tenement by spending up to \$3 million within 3 years. DevEx can earn an additional 20%, taking its interest to 70%, by spending an additional \$3 million within two years if ASQ elect to not contribute to exploration expenditure after DevEx earns the 50% interest (see Company Announcement on 1st June 2020 for key agreement terms).

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.



Brendan Bradley
Managing Director

For further information, please contact:

Brendan Bradley, Managing Director
DevEx Resources Limited
Telephone +61 8 9322 3990
Email: info@devexresources.com.au

For media inquiries, please contact:

Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
Telephone: +61 8 9388 1474
Email: info@readcorporate.com.au

REFERENCES

- ¹Chalice Gold Mines Limited (ASX:CHN) ASX announcement “High-Grade Ni-Cu-Pd Sulphide Intersected at Julimar” on 23rd March 2020 and “High-grade Ni-Cu-PGEs confirmed in discovery zone at Julimar” on 25th May 2020.
- ²Cassini Resources Limited (ASX:CZI) ASX announcement “Drilling Commencing at Yarrowindah Ni-Cu-PGE Project” on 28th May 2020.
- ³Harrison P. H., 1984. The mineral potential of layered igneous complexes within the Western Gneiss Terrain. In: Professional papers for 1984 of the Geol Surv of W. A. 19. Gov Printing Office, Perth, pp 37–54.
- ⁵ Chalice Gold Mines Limited (ASX:CHN) ASX announcement “Major new 6.5km-long EM anomaly identified at Julimar” on 22nd September 2020.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by DevEx Resources Limited and reviewed by Mr Brendan Bradley who is the Managing Director of the Company and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Bradley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation, the types of deposits under consideration and to the activities 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 Bradley consents to the inclusion in this 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 previous exploration activities within the Julimar Complex is extracted from the ASX announcement titled “DevEx applies for exploration licences in new Julimar Nickel-Copper-PGE region, WA” released on 20th April 2020 and “DevEx expands position in Julimar Nickel-Copper-PGE region with strategic farm-in agreement” released on 1st June 2020, and “New geochemistry results outline Ni-Cu-PGE targets at the Sovereign Project – Julimar region WA” released on 19th August 2020 which are available on www.devexresources.com.au.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

Appendix 1. Sovereign Prospect - JORC 2012 Table

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Airborne EM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertaken by CGG Aviation (Australia) Pty Ltd, an independent geophysical contractor. The airborne EM survey employed the following equipment specifications and data sampling techniques: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> System: CGG Helitem Base frequency: 6.25Hz Waveform: Square wave, 50% duty-cycle Tx Current: 148A Tx loop diameter: 35m Tx dipole moment: 568,091 Am² Rx Components: Z, X (preliminary dB/dt) Off-time gates: 25 channels Line spacing: 200m Line direction: E-W Nominal Tx height: 35m <p>Ground Gravity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertaken by Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd 400mx400m, 200m offset infill (369 stations) Scintrex CG5 digital gravity meter Hi differential GNSS receiver Accuracy <0.02 mGal Elevation accuracy <2cm <p>Historical Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous re-assay results from shallow bauxite vacuum drilling are discussed in Company's previous announcement on 19th August 2020. <p>Surface Geochemistry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous rock chip results from Company sampling are discussed in Company's announcement on 19th August 2020.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling results being reported. Previous re-assay results from shallow bauxite vacuum drilling are discussed in Company's announcement on 19th August 2020.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling results being reported. Previous re-assay results from shallow bauxite vacuum drilling are discussed in Company's announcement on 19th August 2020
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling results being reported. Previous re-assay results from shallow bauxite vacuum drilling are discussed in Company's announcement on 19th August 2020.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No core drilling being reported. Previous re-assay results from shallow bauxite vacuum drilling are discussed in Company's announcement on 19th August 2020.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Surface Geochemistry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous rock chip results from Company sampling are discussed in Company's announcement on 19th August 2020.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Airborne EM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The survey was undertaken by CGG Aviation (Australia) Pty Ltd, an independent geophysical service provider using the CGG Helitem² system on E-W lines with a line spacing of 200 m and a nominal Tx height of 35 m. The base frequency for the survey was 6.25Hz and consisted of a Tx current of 148 A, a Tx dipole moment of 568,091 Am² and utilised a Tx loop diameter of 35 m. The waveform for the survey is a square wave, 50% duty - cycle with Rx Components: Z, X (preliminary dB/dt) and off-time gates of 25 channels. The AEM data is considered preliminary as it is awaiting further processing and calculation of final EM products, including derived B-field, which will assist in comparison and prioritisation of anomalies. DevEx plans to follow-up all significant anomalies identified within the Kingsley, Mackenzie, and Hudson Prospects with moving-loop EM Review, processing and selection of conductors within the preliminary AEM data was carried out by geophysical consultants Armada Exploration Services. <p>Ground Gravity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The survey was undertaken by Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd, an independent geophysical service provider on 400x400m offset grid with 200m infill (369 stations). Tool used was a Scintrex CG5 digital gravity meter and a Hi-differential GNSS receiver which gives a nominal accuracy <0.02 mGal and elevation accuracy <2cm respectively. Quality control completed by contractor Atlas Geophysics during and following survey. Daily duplicate checks undertaken on completed surveying; acceptable levels of accuracy and precision established. Review, processing of gravity data was carried out by geophysical consultants Armada Exploration Services. <p>Historical Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous re-assay results from shallow bauxite vacuum drilling are discussed in Company's announcement on 19th August 2020. <p>Surface Geochemistry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous rock chip results from Company sampling are discussed in Company's announcement on 19th August 2020.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None undertaken. <p>Historical Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous re-assay results from shallow bauxite vacuum drilling are discussed in Company's announcement on 19th August 2020. <p>Surface Geochemistry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous rock chip results from Company sampling are discussed in Company's announcement on 19th August 2020.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grid system used for the ground gravity and the AEM survey data points is GDA94 - MGA (Zone 50).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<p>Airborne EM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertaken on E-W lines with a line spacing of 200m and a nominal Tx height of 60m. <p>Ground Gravity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stations collected on 400x400m offset grid with 200m infill.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The flight lines were orientated E-W to be close to perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the bedrock geology.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No samples taken.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All digital data was subjected to review and vetting by the independent geophysical consultant Armada Exploration Services

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The Company has an Earn-In Agreement with Australian Silica Quartz Group Ltd (ASQ) for granted tenement E70/3405.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the Earn-In Agreement with ASQ, DevEx has the right to earn a 50% interest in all mineral and metal rights, excluding bauxite, within the ASQ Tenement by spending up to \$3 million within 3 years from commencement of the Earn-In Agreement. This includes a minimum expenditure requirement of \$250,000 in the first 12 months. • DevEx can earn an additional 20%, taking its interest to 70%, by spending an additional \$3 million within two years if ASQ elect to not contribute to exploration expenditure after DevEx earning the 50% interest. • Within E70/3405, land access agreements with land owners are in place and cover the main magnetic targets that lie within this tenement. • The Company has applied for 4 Exploration Licences in the region in name of its wholly owned subsidiary G E Resources Pty Ltd, covering the area presented within the attached figures and include E70/5363, E70/5364, E70/5365 and E70/5366. • Tenement application E70/5365 lies adjacent to the ASQ Tenement E70/3405. • The application areas cover freehold land, crown land and lands controlled by various regulatory stakeholders in which the Company will be required to enter into access agreements prior to carrying out on-the-ground exploration activities. • The Exploration Licence Applications must progress through the Department of Mines and Petroleum approval process before grant, and there is no certainty that they will be granted without restrictions or modification (other details are provided in the Company's ASX Announcement on 20th April 2020).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apart from ASQ's bauxite exploration, no other material exploration has taken place at the Sovereign Project. A published paper by Harrison (1984) documents the mineral potential of layered igneous complexes within the Western Gneiss Terrain – The paper identified a sequence of magnetic features prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE deposits on the western side of its Figure which it terms the Julimar Complex – The Sovereign Project forms one of these magnetic features.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sovereign Project and other Company Tenement Applications are located within the Western Gneiss Terrain of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton of southwest Australia. The prospective areas are described in Harrison (1984) as within the "Julimar Complex", a series north-trending magnetic anomalies in the western part of the Jimperding Metamorphic Belt that contains mineralised prospects. The Company has interpreted the outline shape of "Julimar Complex" based on this description. The Complex comprises layered basic/ultramafic intrusions prospective for nickel sulphide related mineralisation. The Chalice discovery within the Complex adds significant support for the overall prospectivity of the Complex. Within the Sovereign Project, local geology is masked by extensive laterite cover, predominately bauxite or lateritic duricrust.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling results being reported. <p>Historical Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous re-assay results from shallow bauxite vacuum drilling are discussed in Company's announcement on 19th August 2020.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No intercepts are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mineralisation widths or intercepts width are reported. <p>Historical Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous re-assay results from shallow bauxite vacuum drilling are discussed in Company's previous announcement on 19th August 2020.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to figures in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results for all sampling reported are shown on diagrams included in the ASX report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The information presented in this report displays regional open file magnetics RTP to provide context to various magnetic anomalies within the region. All other meaningful data reported.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground electromagnetic survey (Moving Loop EM). Regional, shallow aircore or RAB drilling.