ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

28th January 2025

Acquisition of the Los Lirios Antimony Mine (EVR: 70%), Mexico

- **EVR Secures agreement to acquire 70% of the past producing Los Lirios Antimony Mine ("Los Lirios") in Oaxaca State, Mexico.**
- **Four licences cover 1,652 hectares and include 4 historic open pit and several underground workings.**
- **Past production focused on grades sufficient for sale as Direct Shipping Ore (DSO).**
- **Two grab samples within an open pit on Los Lirios 3 have returned antimony assays of 62% Sb and 62.99% Sb respectively.**
- **Recent small scale mining at the Los Lirios 3 pit has prepared stockpiled material for sale as DSO.**
- **EVR has taken a number of samples as part of its due diligence.**
- **Antimony Ingot prices for 99.65% Sb in warehouse Baltimore have risen above US$40,000/metric tonne (*Source: Bloomberg*)**

EV Resources Limited (ASX: EVR or "EVR") has reached agreement to acquire 70% of an operating Joint Venture over the Los Lirios Antimony Mine in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico.

The transaction, subject to due diligence, follows several months researching antimony markets, geology and metallurgy. EVR's findings show that in contrast to lithium, graphite or rare earth markets, few opportunities for large scale antimony mining exist that can quickly emerge with new low cost supply.

This research, and the selection of Mexico, also included the review of low cost jurisdictions with skills for mining on a relatively small scale.

Background and Location

The Los Lirios Antimony Mine consists of 4 licences covering 1,652 hectares, and all licences are located in the district of Zapotitlan Lagunas in North West Oaxaca State, Mexico.

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Los Lirios Antimony Mine licence areas

El Lirio De Los Valles 1	400 hectares
El Lirio De Los Valles 2	742 hectares
El Lirio De Los Valles 3 Fraccion 1	410 hectares
El Lirio De Los Valles 3 Fraccion 2	100 hectares
Total Size	**1,652 hectares**

Three open pit and several underground mine workings on a 7km trend date back several generations. Mining appears to have always focused exclusively on grades sufficient for sale as DSO as no processing facilities were established in the area.

Photo 1 – Open pit mine workings at los Lirios 3

Activity resumed recently at the mine with small scale mining by the owners and their associates, and material has been extracted and readied for sale to third parties. The income from the sale of this material remains with the current owners.

Photo 2 Material mined at Los Lirios 3 awaiting trucking to a plant by the current owners

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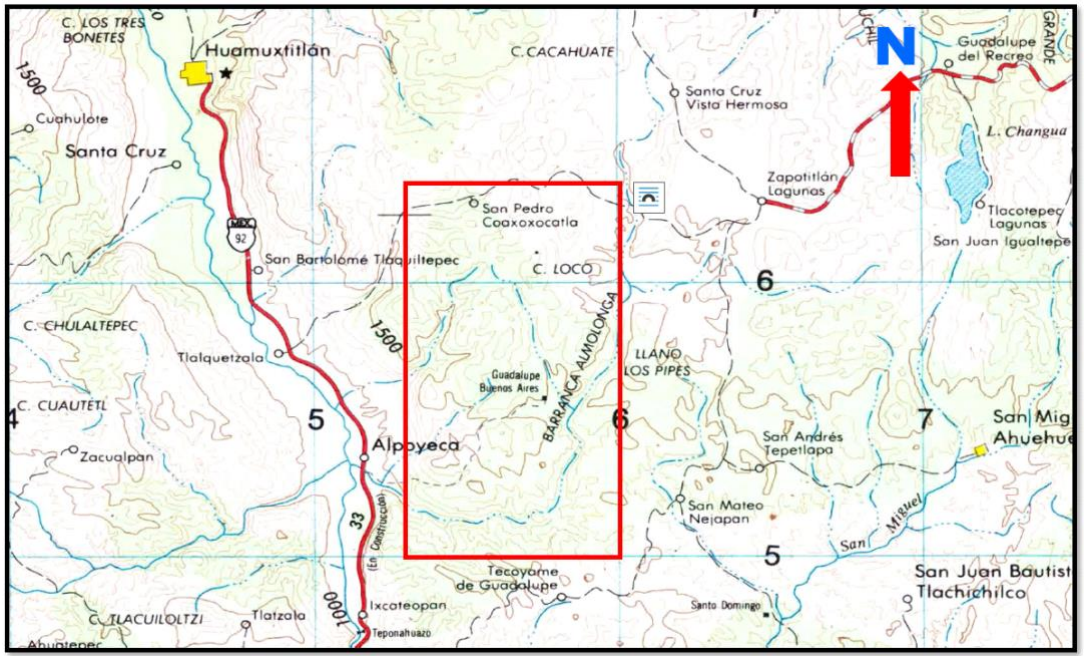
Map 1 - Approximate location of Los Lirios Antimony Mine in North West Oaxaca State, Mexico.

The project covers 2500 acres near the village of Guadalupe Buenos Aires, and enjoys good relations with the community, based upon the current licence holder's deep roots in the community.



Map 2 – Los Lirios licence location map

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Photo 3 – Approach to Los Lirios Antimony Mine off Highway 92

Geological Work to date

No conventional geological study has been conducted to date. The shallow exposure of antimony sufficient to allow DSO sales has opened three pits based on shear zones close to surface, and sales have been conducted without conventional certificates of analysis and as such the precise grade of ore is unknown.

On a site visit in the week of 13th January 2025, EVR's team inspected old pits on Los Lirios, identified the locations of old samples and took a number of fresh samples that will be submitted to laboratories.

Two grab sample assays 216147 and 216148 were taken in the Los Lirios 3 pit in 2018 by the Mexican Geological Survey (Servicio Geologico Mexicano) were assayed at their laboratory in Oaxaca state. The samples recorded antimony assays of 62.00% Sb and 62.99% Sb respectively. These are not considered to be representative of the potential mineralisation in this location.

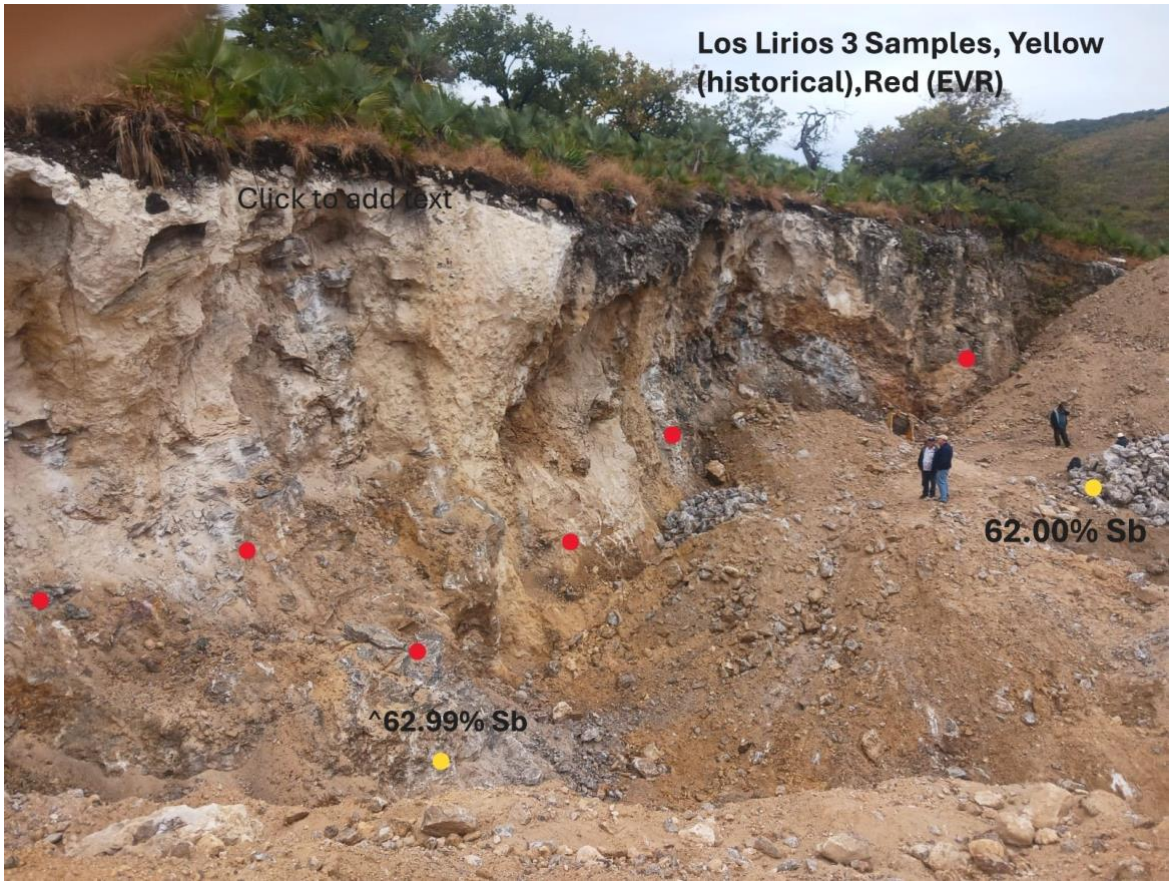
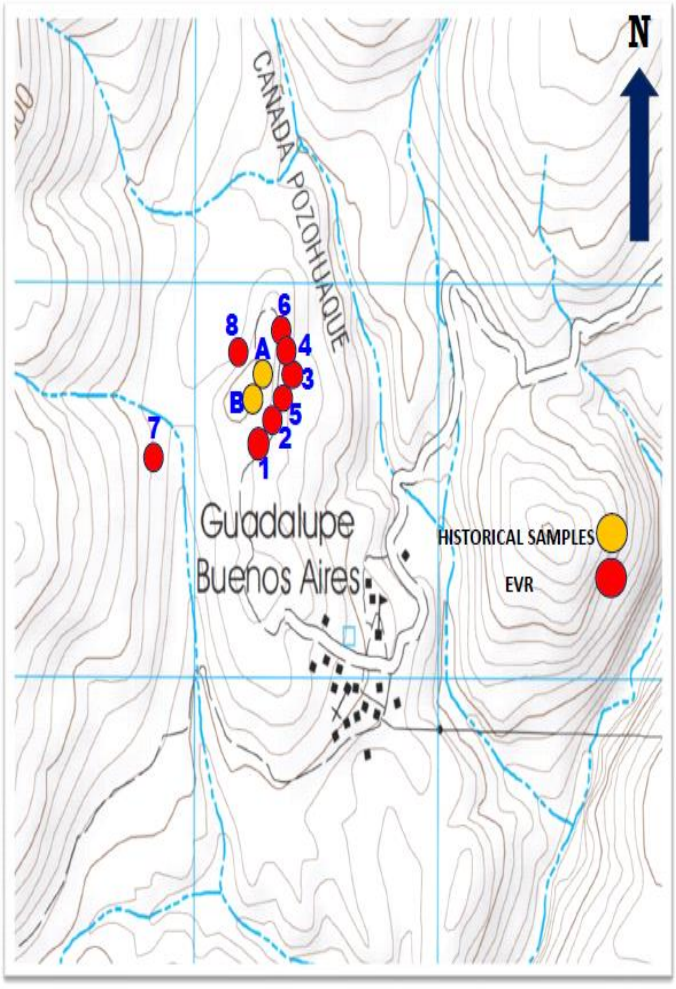


Photo 4 - Sample Locations Los Lirios 3. Old sample points shown in yellow and fresh samples in red

The Los Lirios 3 licence has recently been rehabilitated to some extent by representatives of the owners, and a quantity of material has been prepared for transport to a flotation and concentration plant.

Map 3 Sample Points at Los Lirios 3 including location points using UTM WGS84 3

POINT	ALTITUDE	LENGTH	EASTS	NORTH
1	17.697	98.459	5597369.393	1956856.291
2	17.698	98.459	557156.984	1956856.291
3	17.697	98.458	5597369.393	1956635.323
4	17.697	98.459	5597369.393	1956856.291
5	17.698	98.460	557156.984	1956633.503
6	17.698	98.459	557156.984	1956856.291
7	17.696	98.464	556839.478	1956633.503
8	17.698	98.461	557156.984	1956855.684
A	17.698	98.459	557156.984	1956856.291
B	17.698	98.460	557156.984	1956633.503



At the Los Lirios 1 licence nearly 7 kilometres away, two connected open pit workings on shear zone structures were visited and sampled.

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Photo 4 – Locations of Shear Zone One Samples at Los Lirios (red dots)

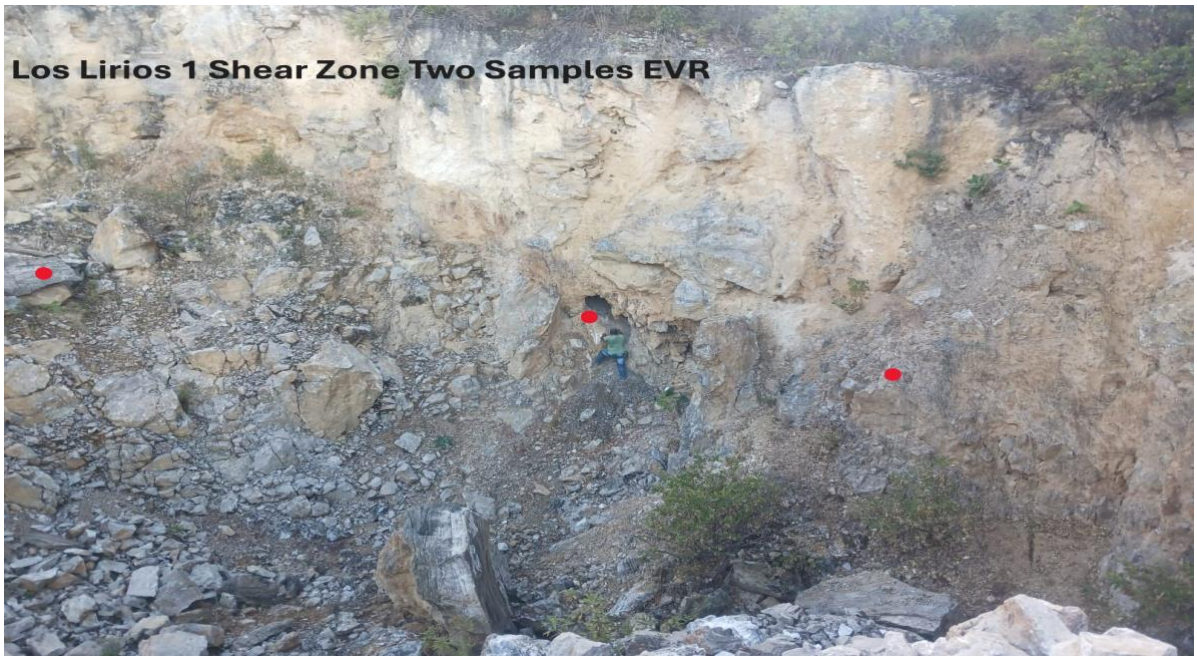

Photo 5 – Locations of Shear Zone One Samples at Los Lirios (Red dots)

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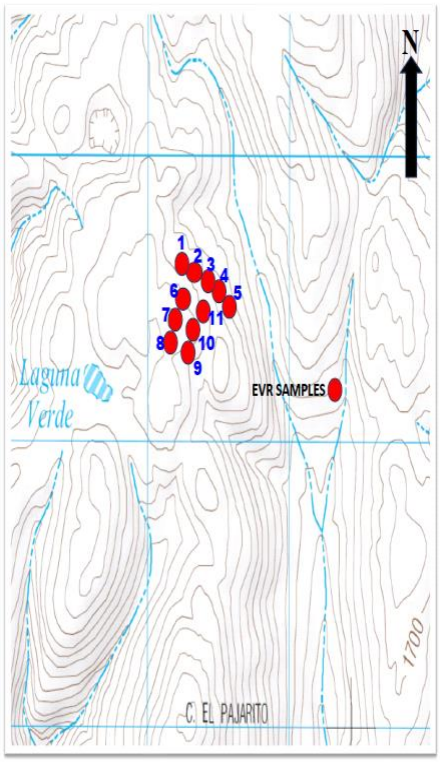

POINT	ALTITUDE	LENGTH	EASTS	NORTH
1	17.723	98.469	556300.825	1959619.194
2	17.723	98.468	556300.825	1959619.493
3	17.723	98.468	556300.825	1959619.493
4	17.723	98.467	556300.825	1959619.793
5	17.722	98.467	556513.199	1959619.793
6	17.721	98.469	556301.449	1959397.920
7	17.721	98.469	556301.449	1959397.920
8	17.720	98.469	556301.761	1959397.920
9	17.719	98.469	556302.074	1959397.920
10	17.720	98.469	556301.761	1959397.920
11	17.721	98.469	556301.449	1959397.920

Map 4 Sample Points at Los Lirios 1

Geological Setting

The Los Lirios Antimony Mine is located within the northern part of the Mixteca Terrane. The Mixteca Terrane is one of the numerous identified accretionary "exotic", distinct rock units or terranes, postulated by Monger and and Davis in 1982.

More than 75 terrranes have been identified, stretching from southern Alaska to Chiapas State of the Mexico Republic. The accretionary process began about 200 million years ago. The boundaries of these terranes have acted as conduits for mineralizing fluids that have resulted in the development of an enormous number of precious and base metal deposits.

In addition to the terrane boundaries, subsequent, internal terrane structural development in the form of reverse faults and parallel to sub-parallel shear zones to the Mexican Trench subduction zone.

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Local Project Geology

Development of the Los Lirios Sb mineralization is hosted in Middle and Upper Jurassic limestone, conglomerate, and shales in anticlines and shear zones. Los Lirios Sb mineralization paragenesis is formed by stibnite in chalcedony and calcite gangue. Minor pyrite is disseminated in the chalcedony.

It is common to find the stibnite altered to stibiconite and other antimony hydroxides. This is clearly evident in the shear zones, being exploited on a small scale, near the village of Guadalupe Buenos Aires (see Los Lirios 3 Pit Samples Location photo). This shear zone measures at least 180 meters in length and 70 meters wide.

A parallel shear zone on the opposite side of the same small ridge indicates that the potential depth of mineralization in these shear zones may exceed more than 250 meters.

More than 7 kilometres northwest of Guadalupe Buenos Aires shear zone a series of stacked shear zones measuring over 110 meters in length and 60 meters wide are developed on a flat lying ridge northwest of Cerro Pajarito in El Lirio De Los Valles concession (Los Lirios 1).

Transaction Terms

EVR has formed a Joint Venture with the private owners of the project (Sra Aleida Martinez Gonzalez and David Dante Zepe do Grandot Martinez) and Proyectos y Construcciones GEO S.A de C.V (Geo), a mining company incorporated in Mexico, for the formation of a Joint Venture Company to be held 70% by EVR, and 30% by the owners and Geo, subject to conditions precedent which are:-

- Completion of legal due diligence by EVR;
- Preparation of a Shareholders Agreement;
- Preparation of the documents for the transfer of mineral and surface rights to the new joint venture company; and
- Completion of a Technical Review report.

EVR will provide all funding for the project through exploration and up to the development of a pilot 300 tonne per day mine and concentration plant producing antimony concentrates. EVR will reimburse the Joint Venture partners US$ 80,000 towards previous expenses.

The Joint Venture Partners have agreed to take all steps necessary to expedite progress to a pilot plant and mine, to help meet the critical shortage of antimony concentrates that has led to unprecedented price rises, and closed antimony smelters and roasters.

This process will be done in parallel with conventional exploration towards resources and reserves reported in compliance with the JORC code.

Hugh Callaghan, Managing Director of EVR commented that:

"We have for some time been intrigued by antimony. It has many deep and flexible markets with mature technologies and minimal risk of substitution. The depletion of Chinese resources and consequent suspension of exports comes after decades of minimal exploration for antimony and closure of most mines outside of China.

Signs of distress in the antimony market have been evident not only in sharp price rises, but even in reported difficulties of some customers in sourcing any antimony and being obliged to declare force majeure to their customers. The number of defence related applications for antimony comes at a time of depleted military inventories, increasing spending, and indications of government funding for minerals with defence related markets.

Our driving philosophy is to look at markets and projects with strong fundamentals that are not based on new single use markets, or any new and not yet established technology or on applications dependent upon government policy which seldom proves either wise or enduring. We also intend to stay focused on the Americas – particularly Latin America – where we see the best mineral opportunities for juniors, matched to good infrastructure and a competitive cost structure.

It is left to the junior mining sector to find and develop antimony projects to fill the growing market deficit. We are satisfied that antimony has the characteristics of a real, and sustainable market, and we are equally convinced that low-cost jurisdictions with skills for mining on a relatively small scale, such as in Mexico, are essential.

EVR retains strong conviction over its copper portfolio in Peru, even though the Company's share price does not in any way reflect the value of these outstanding projects. We believe that the entry to the antimony market will assist us in retaining the copper portfolio in expectation of a more favourable market for copper exploration".

Next Steps

EVR has commenced due diligence, and planning for an exploration programme. By the end of March, the Company will commence the search for a suitable plant location, and proceed

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to a programme of sampling and trenching, with a view to defining drill targets at Los Lirios. EVR intends to investigate options for trial mining and processing with a view to better understanding the geology and metallurgy of the project.

ENDS

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This ASX announcement was authorised for release by the Board of EV Resources Limited.

Forward Looking Statement

Forward Looking Statements regarding EVR´s plans with respect to its mineral properties and programs are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that EVR's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as currently expected. There can also be no assurance that EVR will be able to confirm the presence of additional mineral resources, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of EVR's mineral properties. The performance of EVR may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside the control of the Company and its Directors, staff, and contractors. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the company's prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this release that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents, technical information and supporting documentation prepared by geologists employed by EV Resources Limited that has been reviewed and approved for publication by Mr Michael Sandidge, a member of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG) since 1997 and Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration (SME) (since 2003).

Mr Sandidge 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 CP as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Sandidge consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Sandidge a is a consultant to the Company and holds no shares in EV Resources Limited.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 (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.*	• Random grab samples of rock chips were taken at two locations on an exposed face of a shear zone • Samples were taken by an experienced geologist that were reasonably representative of the mineralisation at that location. • Sample preparation followed standard industry practice including bagging, tagging and transport under a secure chain of custody to a certified laboratory in Oaxaca for analysis under the supervision of the Mexican Geological Survey, ensuring consistent sample handling and analysis procedures.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling was undertaken
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• No drilling was undertaken

	• *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.*	
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.*	• Chip samples were logged in detail, covering lithology and mineral content, the alteration type, and associated features including foliation and quartz veining. The logging was qualitative in nature, based upon key mineralisation features observed by suitably experienced geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores 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.*	• Sub sampling involved continuous chip sampling, targeting specific geological structures and alteration zones. Industry standard procedures for preparation of samples were followed including bagging, tagging and shipping to an accredited laboratory. The sample sizes were considered appropriate to the nature 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*	• The laboratory of the Mexican Geological Survey used industry standard quality control procedures including the use of blanks, internal standards, and repeated measurements under senior supervisors to ensure precise measurement. Results

	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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	considered anomalous were subject to further verification under protocols that included gravimetric checks • Historic assays carried out by Servicio Geologico Mexicano, Centro Experimental Oaxaca, Departmento de Quimica Analitica. • Samples taken by EVR representative were taken to two separate laboratories: Laboratorios Fairchild S.A., Marino Escobedo 336 Sur, Centro, 64000, Monterrey, N.L., Mexico. Method of Anaysis is Atomic Absorption 40 elements, +Au and Ag.. • ALS Geochemistry, 1345 Water Street, Elko, NV 89801, USA. Aqua Regia with ICP-MS Finish
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.*	• Primary data was logged in field notebooks in a systematic process and subsequently entered into digital formats under SGM protocols • No adjustments appear to have been made which may indicate that the values recorded adequately represents original laboratory results that required no further amendments or adjustments
	•	
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 accurately surveyed using a GPS with an expected accuracy of ± 1 metre • The grid system employed was the URM coordinate system (WGS84) which provided a spatial framework considered reliable for initial exploration activity • Topographic control was considered adequate, based on reference to regional topographic maps and confirmed by site observations.

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 spacing of samples was random, and not intended to be representative of the mineralisation in that geological structure for what is an early, or preliminary phase of geological investigation. Considerable further systematic sampling is needed to establish geological and grade continuity • No Sample compositing was used, and results were reported as collected to maintain the integrity of individual sample results
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.*	• Random grab samples of chips were taken, and it is not known whether this is a representative result.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were bagged, tagged and secured on site, and were despatched by secure transport with accompanying documentation, including the sample ID, location and description. This was verified upon receipt at the laboratory. Tamper proof seals were used on all sample bags. All samples remained in the possession of the sampler, a member of SME and SGA
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audit or review was reported. The SGM procedure I for internal review by senior laboratory officials that the analytical methods were compliant with industry standards.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding*	• The project covers 1,652 hectares within 4 mining concessions. • El Lirio De Los Valles 1 400 hectares • El Lirio De Los Valles 2 - 742 hectares

land tenure status	*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.*	• El Lirio De Los Valles 3 Fraccion 1 - 410 hectares • El Lirio De Los Valles 3 Fraccion 2 - 100 hectares • Total Size 1,652 hectares • The licences are located in the Zapotitlan Laguna District of Oaxaca State in Mexico. All 3 licences are held by Mrs Aleida and Mr Dante Martinez
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The licences have been subjected to small scale informal mining over several decades, but no systematic exploration has been conducted.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Los Lirios Project is located within the northern part of the Mixteca Terrane. The Mixteca Terrane is one of the numerous identified accretionary "exotics", distinct rock units or terranes, postulated by Monger and Davis in 1982. More than 75 terrranes have been identified, stretching from southern Alaska to Chiapas State of the Mexico Republic. The accretionary process began about 200 million years ago. In short, most of the entire western North America margin from Alaska to Chiapas is a big jigsaw puzzle. The boundaries of these terranes have acted as conduits for mineralizing fluids that have resulted in the development of an enormous number of precious and base metal deposits. In addition to the terrane boundaries, subsequent, internal terrane structural development in the form of reverse faults and parallel to sub-parallel shear zones to the Mexican Trench subduction zone. Development of the Los Lirios Sb mineralization is hosted in Middle and Upper Jurassic limestone, conglomerate, and shales in anticlines and shear zones. Los Lirios Sb mineralization paragenesis is formed by stibnite in chalcedony and calcite gangue. Minor pyrite is disseminated in the chalcedony. It is common to find the stibnite altered to stibiconite and other antimony hydroxides. This is clearly evident in the shear zones, being exploited on a small scale, near the village of Guadalupe Buenos Aires (see Los Lirios 3 Pit Samples Location photo). This shear zone measures at least 180 meters in length and 70 meters wide. A parallel shear zone on the opposite side of the same small ridge indicates that the potential depth of mineralization in these shear zones may exceed more than 250 meters. More than 7 kilometres northwest of Guadalupe Buenos Aires shear zone a series of stacked shear zones measuring over 110 meters in length and 60 meters wide are developed on a flat lying ridge

		northwest of Cerro Pajarito in El Lirio De Los Valles concession (Los Lirios 1).

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.*
		• No drilling was undertaken

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 data aggregation was used due to the small number of samples
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No drilling was undertaken

intercept lengths	• *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').*	
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.*	• Diagrams in the report include location maps, regional maps and detailed project area maps. These provide an adequate visual representation of the exploration areas.
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.*	• The reports provide a balanced presentation of early stage geological observations with sample data reported in full. No selective reporting was used that could misrepresent the overall results.
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 has been identified yet. The project as historically been subject to phases of small scale, informal mining and no substantive data, or inferences are drawn from the evidence of this activity.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The Company intends to pursue a programme of geological mapping, systematic sampling, and data gathering to improve the understanding of wat is an early stage project.