

Promising Initial Results from Maiden Portland Creek Drilling

Weathered-delayed drilling confirms the potential for a substantial U-mineralised hydrothermal system at the Falls Lake (Talus) prospect

Highlights

Geochemical analysis using portable XRF returned encouraging point uranium assays in all four drill holes to date, including:

- PCDD005: 9,391 ppm eU₃O₈ @ 94.25m, 4,694 ppm eU₃O₈ @ 94.00m, 4,328 ppm eU₃O₈ @ 95m
- PCDD003: 1,878 ppm eU₃O₈ @ 352.25m, 1,019 ppm eU₃O₈ @ 354.50m
- PCDD002: 1,220 ppm eU₃O₈ @ 354.50m

Associated with multiple 20- to 75-meter-wide shear zones coincident with large alteration zone inferred from UAV magnetic imagery.

Widespread hydrothermal alteration intersected appears consistent with shear-hosted (albitite-type) uranium deposit model.

Further immediate drilling will step out approximately 100 m and 200 m north from the current drill holes along the prospective Trident Lake fault corridor.

Samples are being prepared for laboratory testing, with Infini to update the market when results become available.

Infini Resources Ltd (ASX: I88, "Infini" or the "Company") is pleased to report encouraging results from its maiden diamond drilling program at the Falls Lake (formerly Talus) prospect at its Portland Creek Property, with multiple brittle structures with anomalous uranium mineralisation intersected to date.

Infini Executive Director, David Pevcic, said: "The team is highly encouraged by the elevated uranium returned from point XRF across all drill-holes to date, whilst also encountering a high degree of hydrothermal alteration, supporting the thesis of a proximal shear-hosted uranium system. We are looking forward to completing the next two holes, which will step out approximately 100 m and 200 m north from the current drill holes, targeting structures coincident with the identified radiometric highs along the highly prospective Trident Lake fault corridor."

Infini has completed four diamond drill holes at the Falls Lake (Talus) prospect, with two additional holes planned before the completion of this first phase of maiden drilling (Fig. 1; Table 1). Initial results have been extremely encouraging, with multiple intersections of 20- to 75-meter-wide zones of brecciated biotite granite with widespread hydrothermal alteration. The alteration is comparable to that associated with shear-zone hosted (albitite-type) uranium deposits (such as Lagoa Real in Brazil) and is comprised of varying degrees of albite, chlorite, hematite, sericite and pyrite. Veinlets of fluorite are common.

Spot analysis using a portable XRF instrument has returned elevated uranium assays often associated with chlorite veins and breccia cement in hematitically altered granite. All results in excess of 200 ppm U can be found in Appendix 1.

Cautionary Statement. While pXRF readings provide a useful indication of mineral content and approximate grades, they are not a substitute for laboratory-derived assay grades and will not be used in any resource estimation. Portable pXRF results reported are considered semi-quantitative, as such, results from pXRF analysis are stated as indicative only, provide confirmation that mineralisation is present however may not be representative of elemental concentration within the material sampled and are preliminary to subsequent confirmation (or otherwise) by geochemical laboratory analysis. Limitations include; very small analysis window, possible inhomogeneous distribution of mineralisation, analytical penetration depth, possible effects from irregular rock surfaces. The samples that are the subject of this report will be submitted for laboratory assay and some variation from the results presented herein should be expected. Caution should be exercised until the official assay laboratory results have been received.

Valuable information on the orientation of mineralised structures will be provided by QL40-OBI-2G Quick Link Optical Televiewer Probe and QL40-ABI-2G Quick Link Acoustic Televiewer, which is yet to be received by the Company. These probes permit measurements of strike, dip and aperture of fractures, joints, veins and contacts etc.

Table 1: Details of Drilling Completed to date.

Hole ID	Length (m)	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip
PCDD-001	617	470714	5559566	130	92	-45
PCDD-002	203	470660	5559576	129	90	-45
PCDD-003*	470	470713	5559444	129	90	-45
PCDD-005*	512	470687	5559595	130	90	-45

* meterage as of March 17th, 2025

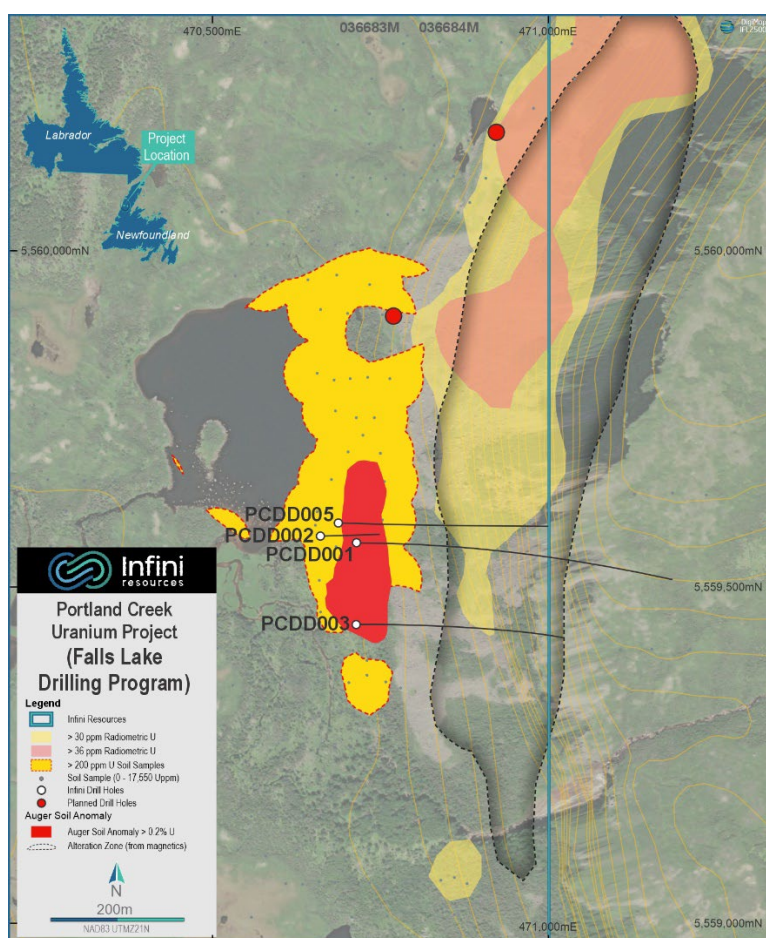


Figure 1: Location of the four drillholes at the Falls Lake (Talus) prospect with respect to the zone of elevated uranium in soil > 0.2% (up to ~7.5% - see ASX 1 July 2024 & 10 July 2024), inferred alteration zone and airborne radiometric anomaly.

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The Falls Lake prospect is part of the Trident Lake Zone (Fig. 2), a 6 km long zone of anomalous uranium and radon gas in lake sediments and soils closely associated with a prominent scarp marking the edge of a granitic plateau. The zone was first discovered by Conwest in the nineteen seventies as follow-up of highly anomalous uranium in lake sediment samples discovered by the Geological Survey of Newfoundland and Labrador. Conwest confirmed high uranium grades in the area, later sampled by Infini (ASX 1st July 2024 & 10th July 2024; Fig. 2), but apparently failed to drill test the anomaly due to the collapse of the uranium spot price in the early nineteen eighties. An airborne magnetic and radiometric survey flown in 2007 identified a significant radiometric uranium anomaly at the Falls Lake prospect, although the response may have been enhanced by lack of vegetation over the scree (talus) slope.

The Company considers that the anomalous uranium in lake sediment and soil is hydromorphically dispersed from a prominent fault zone which subcrops beneath talus (or scree) shedding from the prominent scarp. As such it is considered unlikely that the target mineralisation outcrops. Thus drilling at the Falls Lake prospect is targeting structurally-controlled uranium mineralisation beneath the scree (talus) slope.

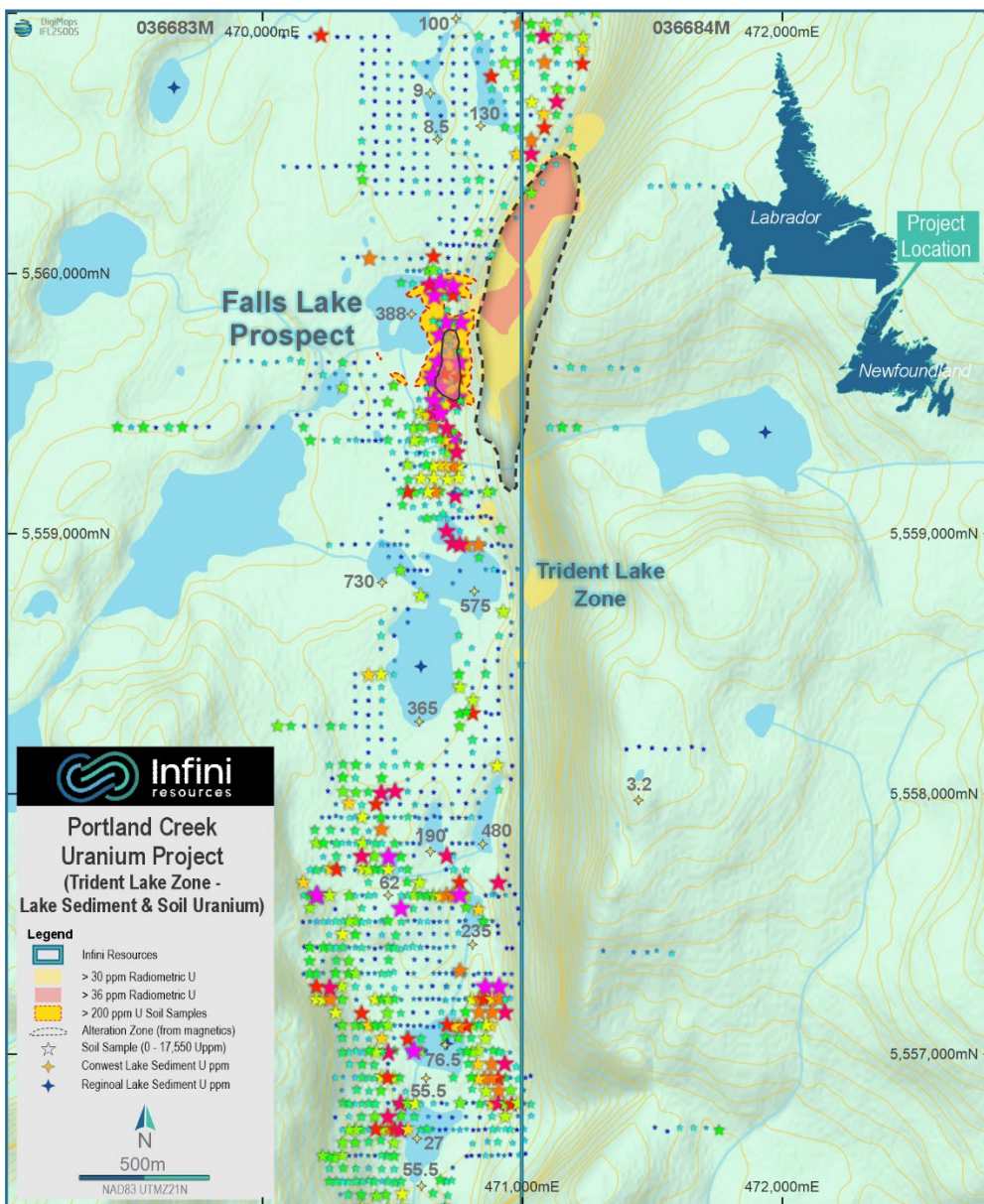


Figure 2: Distribution of soil samples, airborne radiometric U anomaly and inferred alteration zone from UAV magnetics. The location of extremely high U in soil assays reported in ASX 1st July 2024 and 10th July 2024 are within the auger soil anomaly >0.2% U. Colour of stars relate to percentile threshold uranium content.

About Portland Creek Uranium Project

The Portland Creek Project covers an area of 149 km² and is situated in the Precambrian Long-Range Complex of the Humber Tectonic – Stratigraphic zone. These members include metaquartzite and a suite of paragneisses, intruded by leucocratic pink granite, which have likely been thrust westwards over Palaeozoic carbonate-dominant sediments. The Claims are situated over a large regional uranium anomaly that was identified in the 1970's by a Newfoundland government stream sediment sampling program. There was initially one uranium showing on the property as listed in the Newfoundland Mineral Deposit Index inventory with 2,180 ppm U₃O₈ (refer Prospectus dated 30 November 2023). Since listing, the company has now verified and defined a high-grade soil anomaly at the Talus prospect measuring ~800 m x 100 m with a peak result of 74,997ppm U₃O₈.

[END]

Release authorised by the Board of Infini Resources Ltd.

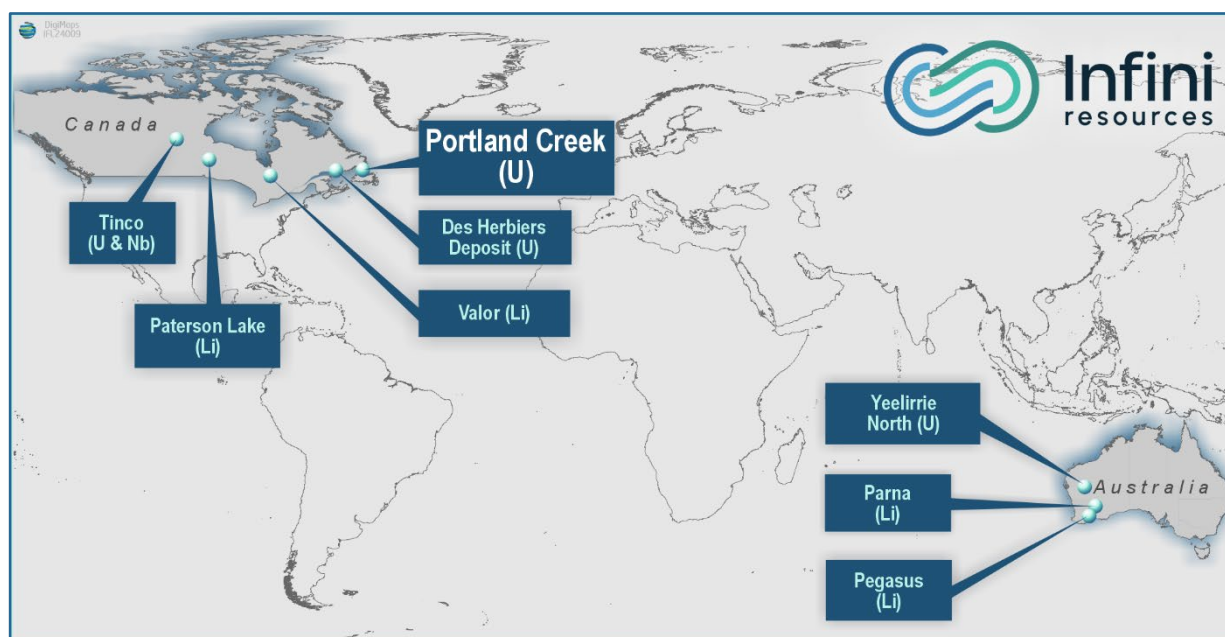
Contacts

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About Infini Resources Ltd (ASX: I88)

Infini Resources Ltd is an Australian energy metals company focused on mineral exploration in Canada and Western Australia for uranium and lithium. The company has a diversified and highly prospective portfolio of assets that includes greenfield and more advanced brownfield projects. The company's mission is to increase shareholder wealth through exploration growth and mine development.

JOR 2012 Mineral Resource Deposit	JORC 2012 Classification	Tonnes and Grade
Des Herbiers (U)	Inferred Combined Resource	162 Mt @ 123ppm U ₃ O ₈ (43.95mlb)



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Competent Person's Statement

The information contained in this announcement that relates to exploration results for the Portland Creek Uranium Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Dr Andy Wilde, who is a fellow and registered professional geoscientist of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG, RPGeo) and fellow of the Geological Society of Australia. Dr Wilde has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the JORC 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr Wilde has 35 years' experience as an exploration geologist and is a non-executive director of Infini Resources Ltd. Dr Wilde consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which they appear. Dr Wilde holds securities in the Company.

Compliance Statement

This report contains information on the Company's Projects extracted from the Company's Prospectus dated 30 November 2023 and released to the ASX market announcements platform on 10 January 2024, and announcements dated 15 January 2024, 29 January 2024, 19 February 2024, 29 February 2024 3 May 2024, 28 May 2024, 3 June 2024, 13 June 2024, 1 July 2024, 10 July 2024 and 22 July 2024 reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). The original market announcements are available to view on www.infiniresources.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

This report contains information regarding the Des Herbiere Mineral Resources Estimate extracted from the Company's Prospectus dated 30 November 2023 and released to the ASX market announcements platform on 10 January 2024, reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The original market announcements are available to view on www.infiniresources.com.au and www.asx.com.au.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections. Such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. Forward looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. Infini Resources Limited does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws. While the information contained in this report has been prepared in good faith, neither Infini Resources Limited or any of its directors, officers, agents, employees or advisors give any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement.

Appendix 1 – pXRF Point Geochemical Analyses >200 ppm

Drill Hole	Depth (meters)	Average Uranium Concentration (U ppm)	eU3O8 ppm
PCDD001	71.00m	478	564
PCDD001	357.00m	480	566
PCDD002	76.20m	307	362
PCDD002	108.00m	1035	1220
PCDD003	145.00m	364	429
PCDD003	352.00m	308	363
PCDD003	352.25m	1593	1878
PCDD003	354.50m	864	1019
PCDD003	355.00m	355	419
PCDD003	397.00m	664	783
PCDD003	402.00m	291	343
PCDD003	415.00m	306	361
PCDD003	432.80m	290	342
PCDD005	81.00m	284	335
PCDD005	93.00m	214	252
PCDD005	94.00m	3981	4694
PCDD005	94.25m	7964	9391
PCDD005	95.00m	3670	4328
PCDD005	97.00m	565	666
PCDD005	98.00m	394	465
PCDD005	112.00m	501	591
PCDD005	115.00m	219	258
PCDD005	125.00m	205	242
PCDD005	125.25m	235	277
PCDD005	125.50m	275	324
PCDD005	126.00m	1166	1375
PCDD005	126.75m	955	1126
PCDD005	127.00m	682	804
PCDD005	127.25m	610	719
PCDD005	127.50m	439	518
PCDD005	127.75m	204	241
PCDD005	128.25m	392	462
PCDD005	129.00m	1143	1348
PCDD005	135.00m	291	343
PCDD005	144.00m	483	570
PCDD005	151.00m	276	325
PCDD005	165.00m	342	403
PCDD005	221.75m	201	237
PCDD005	222.00m	698	823
PCDD005	222.75m	533	629
PCDD005	260.00m	243	287
PCDD005	320.00m	231	272

*U ppm to eU3O8 using a conversion factor of 1.1792.

*All samples exceeding 200ppm,

*Where multiple readings were taken an average of those exceeding 200ppm were used

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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 (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of Infini’s soil sampling and historic lake sediment sampling have been reported previously (ASX 1st July 2024 & 10th July 2024). Core is analysed using a portable XRF (pXRF) at every meter marker. Where spot mineralisation exceeds 200 ppm the core is tested at 25 cm spacing in the preceding and following meter of core. Spectral gamma measurements are obtained for each hole (except where precluded by blockages) using a QL40 SGR-2G Spectral Gamma Ray Probe made by Advanced Logic Technology (ALT). All logging is “within drill rod” and is completed by trained technicians from Terrane Geoscience Ltd. The probe measures natural gamma radiation every 5 cm along the length of the drill hole.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was undertaken by two heli-transportable diamond drillrigs.

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Promising Initial Results from Maiden Portland Creek Drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> Core recovery is based on depths assigned by the drillers and measurement of core for that interval by Infini's contractors and recorded in a spreadsheet. Recovery is generally better than 95%, so no special measures are required. Analytical data on grade are not yet available.
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"> Core has been visually logged and this is supplemented by optical and acoustic televiewer logging. Visual logging is qualitative but measurements of various structures derived from the televiewer data are quantitative. All core is photographed and the imagery imported into an online database (Imago) Each hole is logged in its entirety
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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core cutting is in progress Core samples are cut in half with a diamond core saw at 1.0 m intervals to ensure representativity. Each sample interval consists of one half of the cut NQ drill core. Each sample is bagged with a numbered tag.

Promising Initial Results from Maiden Portland Creek Drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blanks and certified reference materials are inserted every 50 and 33 samples, respectively. Samples of core from the current drilling program have not been submitted for analysis. At the start of each day the pXRF is calibration checked and both a silica blank (blank) and uranium certified reference material analysed (CRM). Blanks and CRMs are inserted every 50 samples, and a calibration check is completed.
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"> No significant intersections have yet been reported pXRF measurements require verification from analysis of core
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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drillhole and sample co-ordinates relate to NAD83 UTM Zone 21N. Collar and soil sample locations were surveyed using handheld GPS. LIDAR data flown by Infini are used to establish collar RL
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil sample spacing is considered appropriate at this stage of exploration Drillhole collar spacing is designed to intersect the source of anomalous uranium in soil and not determine a resource estimate. Not applicable as no Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves are reported.

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Promising Initial Results from Maiden Portland Creek Drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sample compositing has been applied.
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"> Drilling is oriented west to east perpendicular to the zone of anomalous U in lake sediments and soils, and hydrothermal alteration zone inferred from UAV magnetics. Relationship between drilling orientation and mineralised structures is currently unknown.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NQ drill core is transported by helicopter from the drill site to the core logging facility. All drill core was logged, photographed and the altered intervals of granite tagged for sampling, and groups of samples are sealed in 20 litre plastic pails to maintain a chain of custody. All sample preparation and analysis will be performed by ALS Laboratories in Vancouver, BC.
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"> None carried out to date.

Promising Initial Results from Maiden Portland Creek Drilling

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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Falls Lake (formerly Talus) prospect is located on 036683M and 036684M. The Portland Creek uranium project comprises seven mineral claims (036683M, 036684M, 036685M, 037492M, 037490M, 037496M and 037495M). The company staked the project in 2023/24 (100% ownership) and is not aware of any royalties existing on the claims or impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. The claims are currently live and in good standing.
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"> Exploration between 1976 and 1980 was carried out by the Conwest Canadian Uranium Exploration JV. Work included radon gas (Track Etch) sampling, a ground scintillometer survey, and VLF-EM and ground magnetic surveys. Follow-up drilling using a portable “Pionjar” drill capable of drilling to 8 m depth identified a small, high grade uranium anomaly (so-called “loam deposit”). Only very sparse details survive on this drilling program with no assay results or location data. Five diamond holes were drilled. Partial results have been found for only one of these, which reported unmineralized granite. Subsequent exploration in 2007 included an airborne IMPULSE EM, magnetic and radiometric survey flown on behalf of Ucore Uranium Inc. and collection of 8 rock samples. The property was abandoned shortly after.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The target uranium deposit type is likely to be shear-zone hosted (albitite-type) hosted in altered granite.

Promising Initial Results from Maiden Portland Creek Drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> Locations and results of most holes drilled by the Conwest JV are unknown. The limited historical exploration records are publicly available in the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador's GeoScience OnLine system under the report IDs: 0121/03/0125 and NFLD/3082.
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 aggregation methods have been used as assay data not yet received.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No economic intersections have been made thus far and geometry of target mineralisation has not been verified.

Promising Initial Results from Maiden Portland Creek Drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<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"> Appropriate diagrams are included in the main body of this report. No significant discovery is being reported.
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"> Reporting of all geochemical results is considered balanced with results of both low and high analytes reported.
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"> No meaningful and material exploration data has been excluded from this report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional drillholes are planned and likely collar locations are provided in figure 1. Appropriate diagrams are included in the main body of this report.