ASX Announcement 18 June 2025

Deep Drilling Testing a High Priority VTEM Target at Briggs

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Planning is underway for a 900m deep diamond drill hole testing the entire mineralised system at Briggs, including a deep geophysical target on the southwest side of the current Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE).**
  - **Funding for the hole is supported by a $250,000 (+GST) grant from the Queensland Government under its Collaborative Exploration Initiative ("CEI")[1].**
- **The geophysical target was identified from a helicopter-borne VTEM survey.**
  - **The VTEM target is interpreted to represent a deep, sub-vertical zone of enhanced conductivity, potentially indicative of more abundant sulphide mineralisation.**
  - **The target may represent a zone with higher copper grades than previously encountered at Briggs.**
  - **Additional drilling may be warranted, depending on results.**
- **Drilling is scheduled to commence in July and will mark the commencement of 2025 field activities at Briggs.**
  - **A program of infill drilling is planned for later in 2025 aimed at further enhancing the MRE.**
- **In parallel, the Briggs Scoping Study is on track for completion in August.**
  - **The Scoping Study is assessing development of a large-scale open cut mine, with conventional crushing, grinding and flotation processing of ore to produce marketable copper concentrate.**
  - **Briggs is one of the largest undeveloped copper projects in Australia. At a 0.15% Cu cut-off grade the current MRE contains 2.0Mt Cu, 73Mlb Mo and 16.5Moz Ag[2].**

Managing Director, Grant Craighead, said: *"We are in an exciting phase of the Briggs copper project. Not only are we making excellent progress in the Briggs Scoping Study[3], quantifying the key technical and financial attributes of the project for the first time, but we are also about to commence a 900m drill hole testing an intriguing VTEM geophysical anomaly."*

---

[1] CBY ASX release 28 April 2025
[2] CBY ASX release 10 April 2025
[3] CBY ASX release 3 April 2025

Background

The Briggs Copper Project (**Briggs** or the **Project**) in central Queensland is in a tier one jurisdiction with exceptional infrastructure and logistics. It is 60km west of the deep-water port of Gladstone and 15km north of a significant road, rail and power corridor. It also benefits from a skilled local workforce and straightforward landownership.

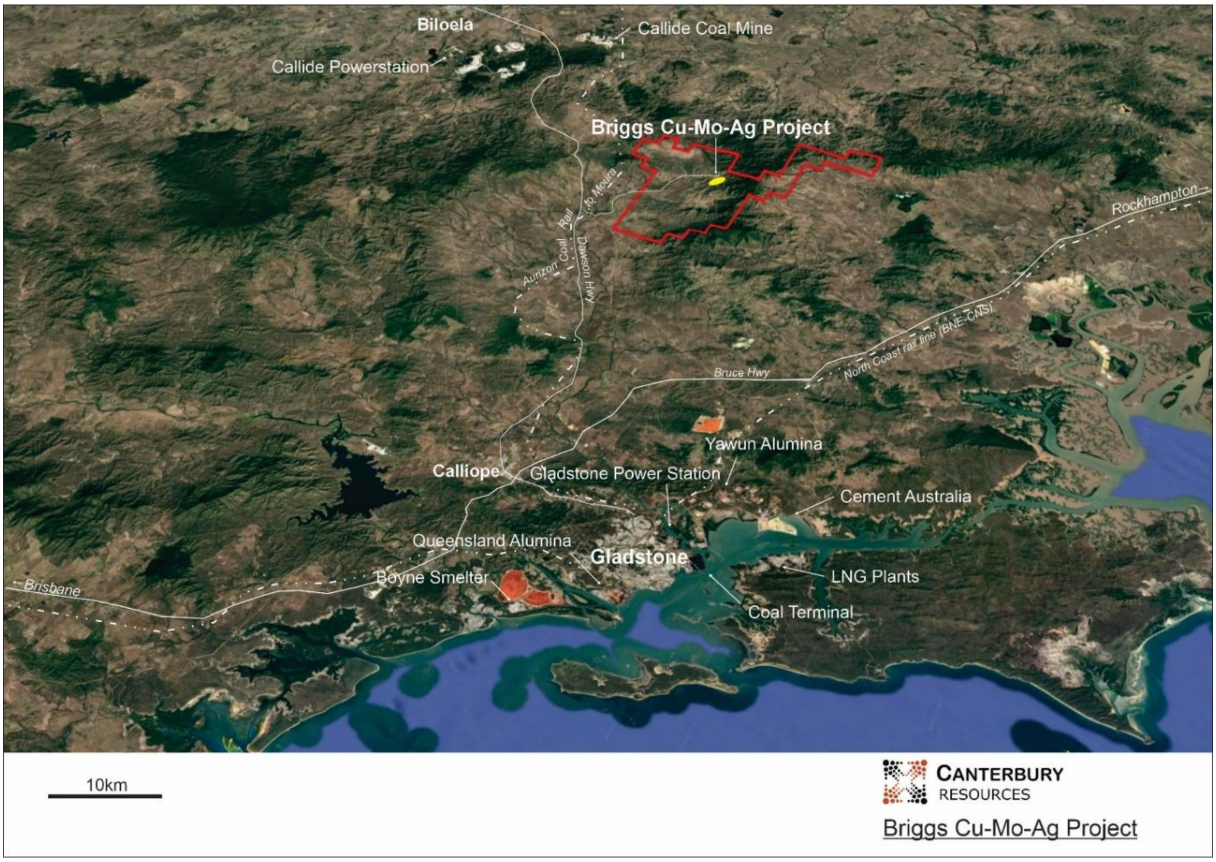

Figure 1 Briggs Project Location

The Project covers a very large-scale copper-molybdenum-silver deposit[4] which is defined by grid-based drilling. At a 0.15% cut-off grade the current Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) contains 2.0Mt Cu, 73Mlb Mo and 16.5Moz Ag.

Evaluation at Briggs is being funded by Alma Metals (**Alma**) under an Earn-In Joint Venture (**JV**) agreement with Canterbury Resources Limited (**Canterbury** or the **Company**). Alma currently holds a 51% JV interest and is in Stage-3 of the JV whereby it can increase its equity to 70% by funding a further $10 million of activity.

Deep Drilling

Planning is in progress for a 900m deep diamond drill hole commencing in July, testing a compelling geophysical target which is adjacent to the SW side of the currently defined mineral resource.

The geophysical target is derived from a helicopter-borne versatile time domain electromagnetic survey (**VTEM**) that was commissioned by Rio Tinto Exploration when they owned the project in 2015. In addition to testing the geophysical target, the hole will cross the extent of the known mineralisation at Briggs (Figure 2), providing a single drill hole across the entire system that will help characterise alteration and mineralisation vectors towards higher grade parts of the system.

Funding for the drill hole is being supported by a Queensland Government grant of $250,000 (+GST) under its Collaborative Exploration Initiative (**CEI**).

[4] CBY ASX release 10 April 2025

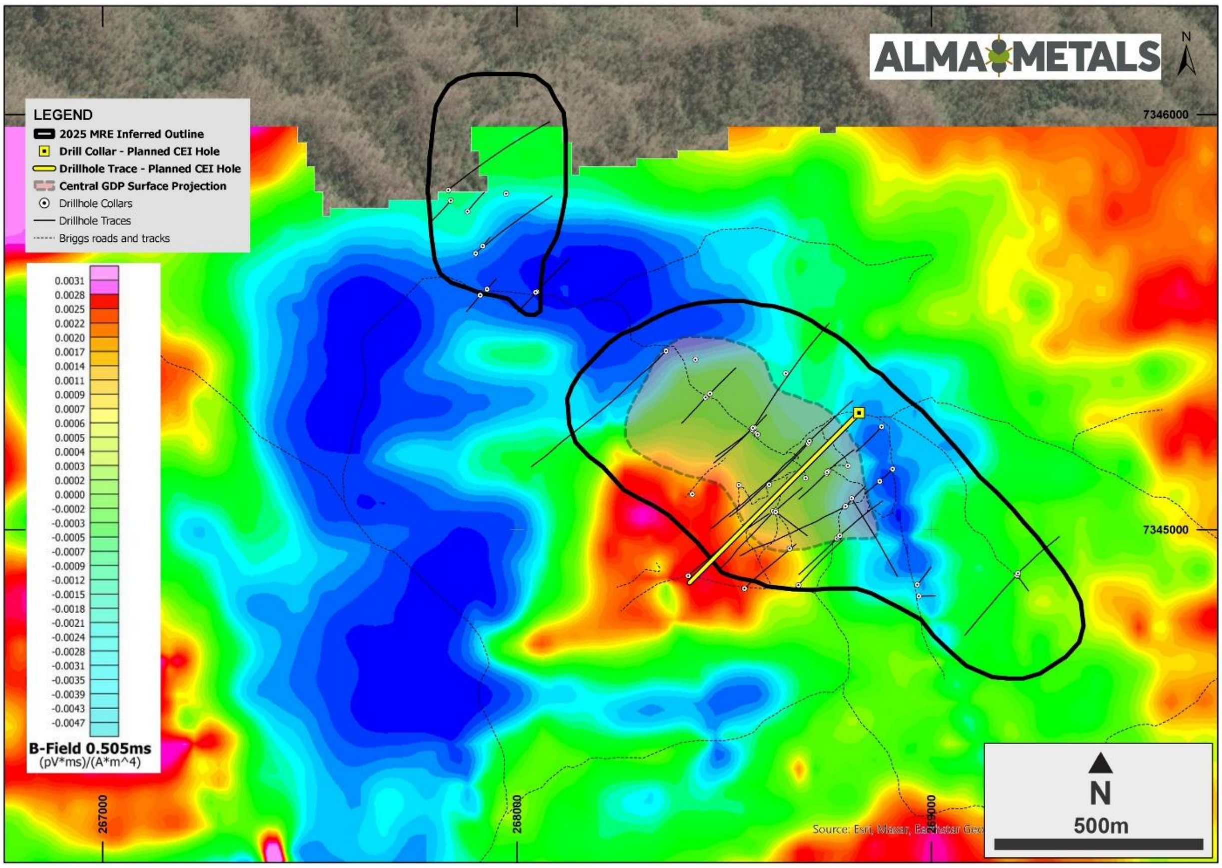

Figure 2 Plan view of the Briggs deposit showing the outline of the MRE (black), drill collars and the planned deep hole trace (yellow) on a background image of the B-field of the VTEM survey.

The VTEM survey was completed in 2015 with flight lines spaced 100m apart and a sensor height of approximately 50m above ground level (refer JORC Table 1 for survey details). Key interpretations of the VTEM data are as follows:

- A prominent conductive response is noted within a broader circular low in several derivative datasets from the survey (e.g. Figure 2 which shows the B-Field Response in the 0.505ms time channel, representing deeper parts of the survey).

- Apparent resistivity depth slices modelled from the VTEM data confirm this anomaly is present as a prominent resistivity low (conductivity high) from 275m below surface to at least 650m below surface (the maximum depth of the interpolated model response).
    - The conductive anomaly at 450m and 550m depth is shown in Figures 3 and 4.

- There is a good spatial correlation between the conductivity high and the higher-grade blocks in the MRE block model closest to the anomaly, with most of the VTEM anomaly remaining untested by drilling to date (Figure 4).

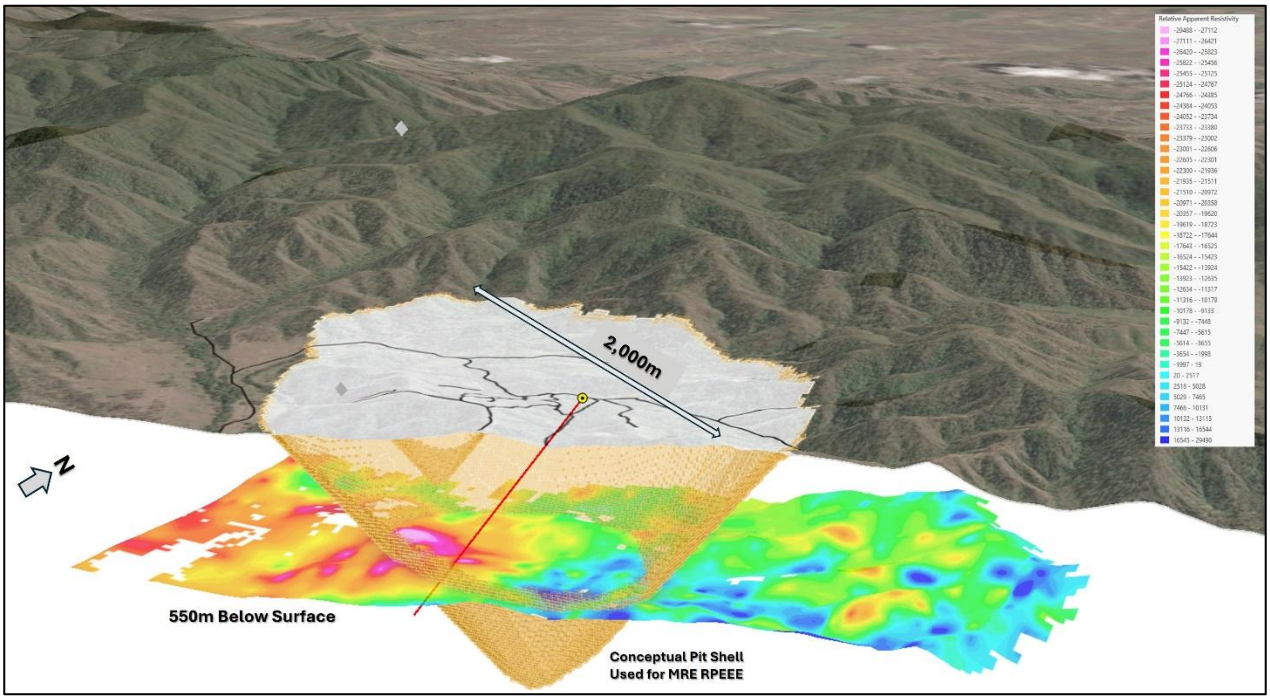

Figure 3 Oblique 3D view showing the Apparent Resistivity derived from the VTEM survey at a depth of 550m below surface, showing intersection of the planned deep hole with this anomaly. In this image, areas of low apparent resistivity (i.e. more conductive areas) are shown in warmer colours. The conceptual pit shell illustrated is the one used in the latest MRE[5].

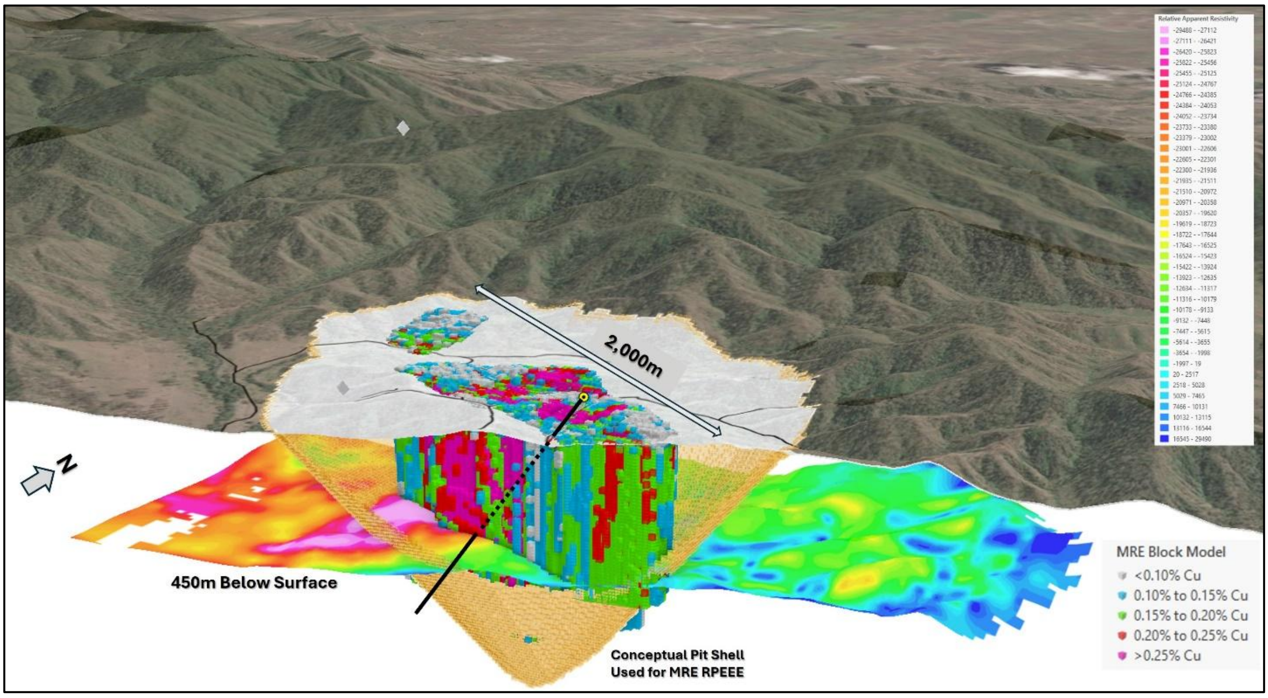

Figure 4 Oblique 3D view showing Apparent Resistivity at 450m below surface and the juxtaposition of this anomaly with higher interpolated copper grades in the MRE block model.

The planned hole will be drilled to a depth of 900m, dipping at -50 degrees towards 225^0.

Mobilisation of the drill rig is expected in July.

[5] CBY ASX release 10 April 2025

Subject to funding, project manager Alma Metals is planning additional drilling in 2025 and 2026 to further infill the current MRE (Figure 6).

Additional drilling may also be warranted, depending on the results of the deep hole.

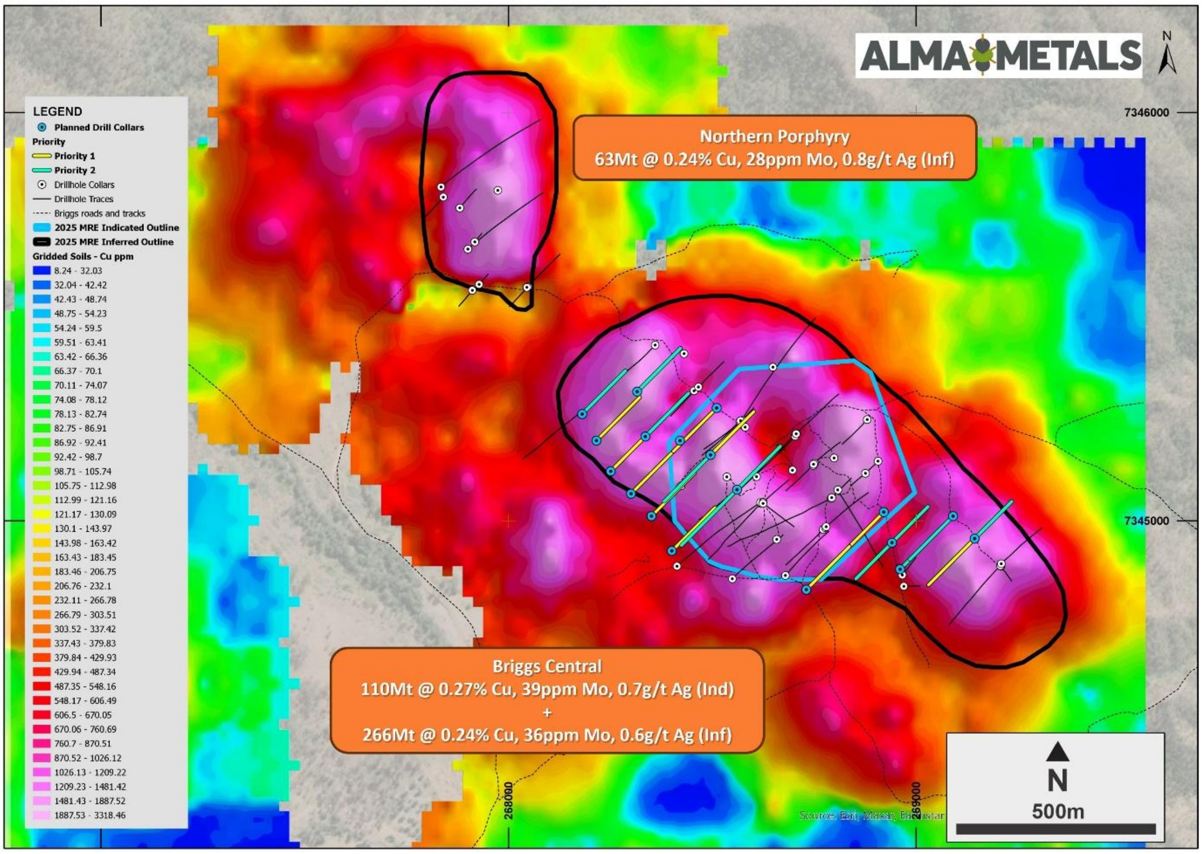

Figure 5 Additional infill drilling planned for 2025 and 2026.

Scoping Study Progress

The final components of the Briggs Scoping Study are underway, with consultants recently appointed to undertake Mining Studies, Mineral Processing Studies and Tailings Management Assessment.

The Study is on-track for delivery in August 2025.

This announcement is authorised for release by Managing Director, Grant Craighead

For further information please contact:

Grant Craighead
Managing Director
M: +61 409 900 570
E: gcraighead@canterburyresources.com.au

Michael Kotowicz
Investor Relations Manager
M: +61 416 233 145
E: admin@canterburyresources.com.au

ABOUT CANTERBURY RESOURCES LIMITED

Canterbury Resources Limited (ASX: CBY) is an ASX-listed resource company focused on creating shareholder wealth by generating and exploring potential Tier-1 projects in the southwest Pacific.

It has a strong portfolio of projects in Australia and Papua New Guinea that are prospective for porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold and epithermal gold-silver deposits.

The Company is managed by an experienced team of resource professionals, with a strong track record of exploration success and mine development in the region.

The Company periodically forms partnerships with other resource companies to mitigate risk and defray cost. Current partners comprise Rio Tinto, Alma Metals and Syndicate Minerals.

The Company has established significant mineral resources at three deposits:

- Briggs copper-molybdenum deposit in Queensland, currently being assessed in a Scoping Study, and
- Idzan Creek and Wamum Creek copper-gold deposits in PNG, in the advanced exploration phase.

In aggregate these deposits contain around 1.8Mt copper and 3.2Moz gold (at the displayed cut-off grades). Canterbury's geologists have identified multiple opportunities to significantly expand these resources.

Current Mineral Resource Estimates[6] (100% basis) are:

Deposit	Category	Cut-off	Mt	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Idzan Creek	Inferred	0.2g/t Au	137	0.24	-	0.53	-
Wamum	Inferred	0.2% Cu	142	0.31	-	0.18	-
Briggs	Indicated	0.2% Cu	110	0.27	39	-	0.7
Briggs	Inferred	0.2% Cu	329	0.24	34	-	0.6

Canterbury is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the MREs and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the MREs continue to apply and have not materially changed.

[6] CBY ASX releases 26 November 2020 and 10 April 2025.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 'JORC Code') sets out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for Public Reporting in Australasia of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The information contained in this announcement has been presented in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) and references to "Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources" are to those terms as defined in the JORC Code (2012 edition).

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Frazer Tabeart (Managing Director of Alma Metals Limited) who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Mr Michael Erceg (Executive Director of Canterbury Resources Ltd), who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Registered Professional Geologist. Dr Tabeart and Mr Erceg have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Tabeart and Mr Erceg consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

There is information in this announcement extracted from:

(i) The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Briggs Central Copper Deposit, which was announced on 10 April 2025.

The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources, 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 STATEMENTS

Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is made as of the date of this news release. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, Canterbury Resources does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update this forward-looking information. Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is based on numerous assumptions and is subject to all the risks and uncertainties inherent in the Company's business, including risks inherent in resource exploration and development. As a result, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking information. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information due to the inherent uncertainty thereof.

APPENDIX 1 - JORC TABLES

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	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.	• Helicopter borne geophysical survey was commissioned by Rio Tinto Exploration using UTS Geophysics and Geotech Ltd in May 2015. • The survey collected electromagnetic data using a versatile time domain electromagnetic system (VTEM) and magnetic data using a caesium vapour magnetometer on 100m spaced lines with 600m spaced perpendicular tie lines. • A total of 84.4-line km of data was collected at Briggs with flight lines orientated N 80 E. • Processed data were supplied to the client in a series of digital maps and databases in Geosoft GDB and ASEG-GDF format.
Drilling techniques	• 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).	• Not applicable as no drilling reported in this release.
Sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Not applicable as no drilling reported in this release.
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.	• Not applicable as no drilling reported in this release.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</td><td>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.</td><td>Not applicable as no drilling reported in this release.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td><td>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.</td><td>The geophysical survey was conducted using a Koala AW119 helicopter.
During surveying, the mean altitude of the helicopter was maintained at 87m above the ground with an average speed of 80kmh.
This allowed for an average transmitter-receiver loop terrain clearance of 50m and a magnetic sensor clearance of 77m.
The geophysical surveys consisted of helicopter borne EM using the versatile time-domain electromagnetic (VTEM) Max system with Full-Waveform processing.
Forty-six-time measurement gates were used for the final data processing in the range from 0.02 to 12.250 msec.
Measurements consisted of Vertical (Z) and In-line Horizontal (X) components of the EM fields using an induction coil with the following specifications:
<table>
<tr><th>Transmitter</th><th>Receiver</th></tr>
<tr><td>Transmitter loop diameter: 34.6 m
Number of turns: 4
Effective Transmitter loop area: 3848 m^2
Transmitter base frequency: 25 Hz
Peak current: 294 A
Pulse width: 4.97 ms
Waveform shape: Bi-polar trapezoid
Peak dipole moment: 1,105,731 nIA
Actual average Transmitter-receiver loop terrain clearance: 50 metres above the ground</td><td>X Coil diameter: 0.32 m
Number of turns: 245
Effective coil area: 19.69 m^2
Z-Coil diameter: 1.2 m
Number of turns: 100
Effective coil area: 113.04 m^2</td></tr>
</table>
Three stages of digital filtering were used to reject sferic events and reduce system noise.
The signal to noise ratio was further improved via a low pass linear digital filter.
Aeromagnetic total field was measured using a caesium magnetometer mounted 10m below the helicopter. The sensitivity of the magnetometer is 0.02 nano Tesla.
Data compilation and processing were carried out by the application of Geosoft OASIS Montaj and programs proprietary to Geotech Ltd.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>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.</td><td>Data quality control and quality assurance, and preliminary data processing were carried out daily during the acquisition phase of the project.
Final data processing followed immediately after the end of the survey.
Results were presented as stacked profiles of the EM voltages for the time gates for the B-Field Z component, the dB/dt responses in both the Z and X components.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Calculated time constant (Tau) with Calculated Vertical Derivative contours were provided, along with Resistivity Depth images for a variety of depths. • Magnetic data was corrected for diurnal variations using the bases station data and was reduced to the pole to bring the peak of any magnetic anomalies above their source, using IGRF model with an inclination of -53.8o, declination of 9.5o and field strength of 51,396nT.
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.	• A Terra TRA3000/TRI40 radar altimeter was used to record terrain clearance. • Navigational accuracy of 1.8m circular error probability was achieved using a Geotech PC104 navigation system. • Geophysical data were collected every 0.1 seconds. • GPS position and altimeter readings were taken every 0.2 seconds. • A combined magnetometer/GPS base station was used to calibrate location data. • Locations were recorded in WGS84 latitude-longitude and converted to GDA94, Zone 56 coordinates in Oasis Montaj.
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.	• Flight lines were spaced 100m apart, with 600m spaced perpendicular tie lines. • The survey covered an area of approximately 7km2 surrounding the Briggs coper deposit.
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.	• Flight lines were orientated approximately perpendicular to the overall geological trend and long axis of the Briggs mineralisation.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• On return of the aircrew to the base camp the survey data was transferred from a compact flash card (PCMCIA) to the data processing computer. • The data were then uploaded via ftp to the Geotech office in Aurora for daily quality assurance and quality control by qualified personnel.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data undertaken for this survey.

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	• 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 license to operate in the area.	• EPM19198 (Briggs), EPM18504 (Mannersley), EPM28588 (Don River) and EPM27317 (Fig Tree), collectively "the Canterbury EPM's" are located 50km west southwest of Gladstone in central Queensland. • EPM 27894 (Ulam Range) and EPM27956 (Rocky Point) were recently acquired by Alma Metals as part of the JV with Canterbury and are adjacent to the Canterbury EPM's. • EPM19198, EPM18504, EPM28588 and EPM27317 are 51% owned by Alma Metals Ltd and 49% owned by Canterbury Resources Limited (ASX: CBY). Rio Tinto holds a 1.5% NSR interest in EPM19198 and EPM 18504. • In July 2021, Alma Metals committed to a joint venture covering the four Canterbury EPM's whereby it has the right to earn up to 70% joint venture interest by funding up to $15.25M of assessment activity. The two EPM's recently acquired by Alma Metals form part of the JV package. • Alma Metals Ltd reached a 51% joint venture interest in the tenements in August 2024 and has commenced funding the final stage of the earn-in, under which a further $10M must be spent on exploration and evaluation by 30 June 2031 for Alma to reach a 70% JV interest.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Refer to ASX release from 18 August 2021 covering work by Noranda (1968-1972), Geopeko (early 1970s), Rio Tinto (2012-2016) and Canterbury Resources (2019-2022). • A twelve-hole RC drilling program was completed by Alma Metals testing the Central, Northern and Southern porphyry prospects in 2021 (ASX announcement 18 February 2022). • A four-hole core drilling program was completed by Alma Metals in May 2023. • A nine-hole core drilling program was completed by Alma Metals in November 2023. • The most recent drilling program comprised eleven core holes for a total of 2955.5m and was completed in December 2024.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• At Briggs, a granodiorite porphyry stock (GDP) with dimensions in excess of 500m by 200m has been drilled to a depth of ~500m at the Central Porphyry prospect. This stock has intruded volcanoclastic sediments with a zone of hornfels along the contact. The Central Porphyry is one of at least three intrusive centers comprising the Briggs Cu ± Mo porphyry prospect. Intrusive outcrop, soil geochemistry and magnetics (depressed susceptibility) indicate the existence of at least two other centers, referred to as the Northern and Southern Porphyry, that have been comparatively poorly explored. • Copper as chalcopyrite with accessory molybdenum as molybdenite dominate the potentially economic minerals. A relatively thin oxide zone blankets the deposit. The GDP is pervasively altered to potassic style alteration (biotite – k-feldspar) overprinted by phyllic

		(sericite) alteration. Distribution of copper grade is relatively consistent and predictable within the GDP and in the contact hornfels. • Banded silica bodies with UST textures have been observed at Northern, Central and Southern Porphyries. Similar quartz zones have been intersected in drilling. These siliceous bodies appear to be sub-vertical and dyke-like in character and may have formed at contacts between intrusive phases. The silica bodies are generally well mineralised. It is suggested that they represent emanations from a fertile parent intrusive at depth. • Alma Metals' interpretation is that copper deposition at Briggs is multi-stage, with an earlier event associated with quartz - k-feldspar - chalcopyrite - molybdenite veins and a later cross-cutting event dominated by quartz - sericite - chalcopyrite. The earlier event appears related to the intrusion of the granodiorite porphyry and potassic alteration, while the later event is thought to be related to phyllic alteration and an as-yet undiscovered intrusive at depth. • The earlier copper event is predominantly hosted within the granodiorite porphyry and the latter along the contact between the intrusive stock and volcanoclastic sediments, probably taking advantage of permeability afforded along intrusive contacts and faults with deposition controlled by brittle fracture and reaction with Fe-rich host rocks.
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.	• Not applicable as no drilling reported in this release. • Geophysical data extents shown in diagrams shown in this release.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Not applicable as no drilling reported in this release.
Relationship between	• 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	• Not applicable as no drilling reported in this release.

mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	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.	• Not applicable as no drilling reported in this release.
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.	• Comprehensive reporting of all exploration results has been practiced.
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.	• All material exploration results have been reported.
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.	• This report outlines the drilling planned to test the VTEM target and depicts further drilling that is proposed for the 2025 field season.