

Multiple Large-Scale Pegmatites Discovered at Igrejinha, including >40m Intercept at South-East Anomaly

HIGHLIGHTS

- **SE anomaly indicates potential for a major pegmatite discovery**, with multiple datasets, including high-grade soil geochemistry, hyperspectral analysis, trenching, and drill logging, all pointing to a prospective lithium-bearing pegmatite system with visual identification of spodumene present (assays pending).
 - **5 of 6 holes drilled intersected broad zones of pegmatite** from two parallel structures including:
 - **SEP006**: Broad intercept of **continuous pegmatite over 44 metres from near surface, including a 12 m interval (29–41 m) with preliminary logging interpreting spodumene from RC drill chips** (Figure 1). This interpretation is preliminary in nature – pending laboratory assay confirmation¹
 - **SEP002**: Near-surface intercept of **29 metres of continuous pegmatite**
 - **SEP001**: Intersected **25 metres of continuous pegmatite**
 - **Drilling confirms 60m of strike continuity** with consistent pegmatite intercept widths observed across SEP006, SEP002 & SEP001 (See Figure 2).
 - Extent of mineralisation within the SE anomaly yet to be confirmed, although strong ID for spodumene in RC drill chips and mapping indicates strike extent of >300m.
- **Target 1 defines continuous, mineralised LCT pegmatite over 200 metres of strike**, from surface to >50m depth (as previously reported on 9 July 2025).
 - Multiple drill holes have targeted pegmatite beneath historical pollucite workings, highlighting strong mineralisation potential.
 - Visual observations¹ indicate the presence of spodumene and pXRF readings² for pollucite, highlighting the geological interest of Igrejinha as a potential Caesium-bearing system (assays pending for confirmation).
- **First assay results** expected to be announced in the coming weeks.

Perpetual Resources Limited (“Perpetual” or “the Company”) (**ASX:PEC**) is pleased to confirm the successful completion of all geological logging from the maiden drill program at its Igrejinha Project, located in Brazil’s renowned “Lithium Valley”. Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was completed at Target 1 as well as the South East (SE) Anomaly, with both target regions returning strong visual indications of LCT-style pegmatites.

¹ Visual observations and mineralogical estimates in this announcement are based on preliminary geological logging of RC drill chips. These interpretations are qualitative in nature, should not be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses, and may not be representative of the entire interval reported. No chemical analyses have yet been received to confirm the presence, concentration, or grade of spodumene. All geological information remains subject to confirmation through certified laboratory assays.

² Please see ASX Announcement date 9 July 2025

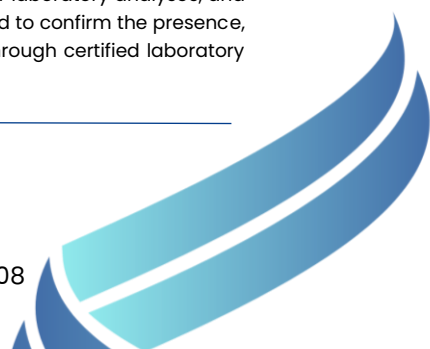




Figure 1: Coarse spodumene visually interpreted in RC drillhole SEP006 at 33 m depth, SE Anomaly. SEP006 intersected 44 m of continuous pegmatite, including a 12 m interval with interpreted coarse green spodumene observed from 29 m to 41 m. Refer to Appendix A – Rock Type Descriptions for further details. (Representative RC chip sample; visually interpreted spodumene; assays pending).

Exploration Cautionary Statement Visual observations and mineralogical interpretations are based on preliminary geological logging of RC drill chips and are qualitative in nature. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. No chemical analyses have yet been received to confirm the presence, concentration, or grade of spodumene. All geological information remains subject to confirmation through certified laboratory assays.

Commenting on the drilling, Executive Chairman Julian Babarczy, said:

"The presence of visible spodumene within large pegmatite intersections from drilling at the SE Anomaly is significant, particularly given the rapid turnaround from initial target generation to discovery. Importantly, the mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth, offering exciting exploration upside. Following receipt of assays, we will assess further potential, but these early signs underscore the scale potential of this emerging lithium target which sits within a prolific lithium jurisdiction."

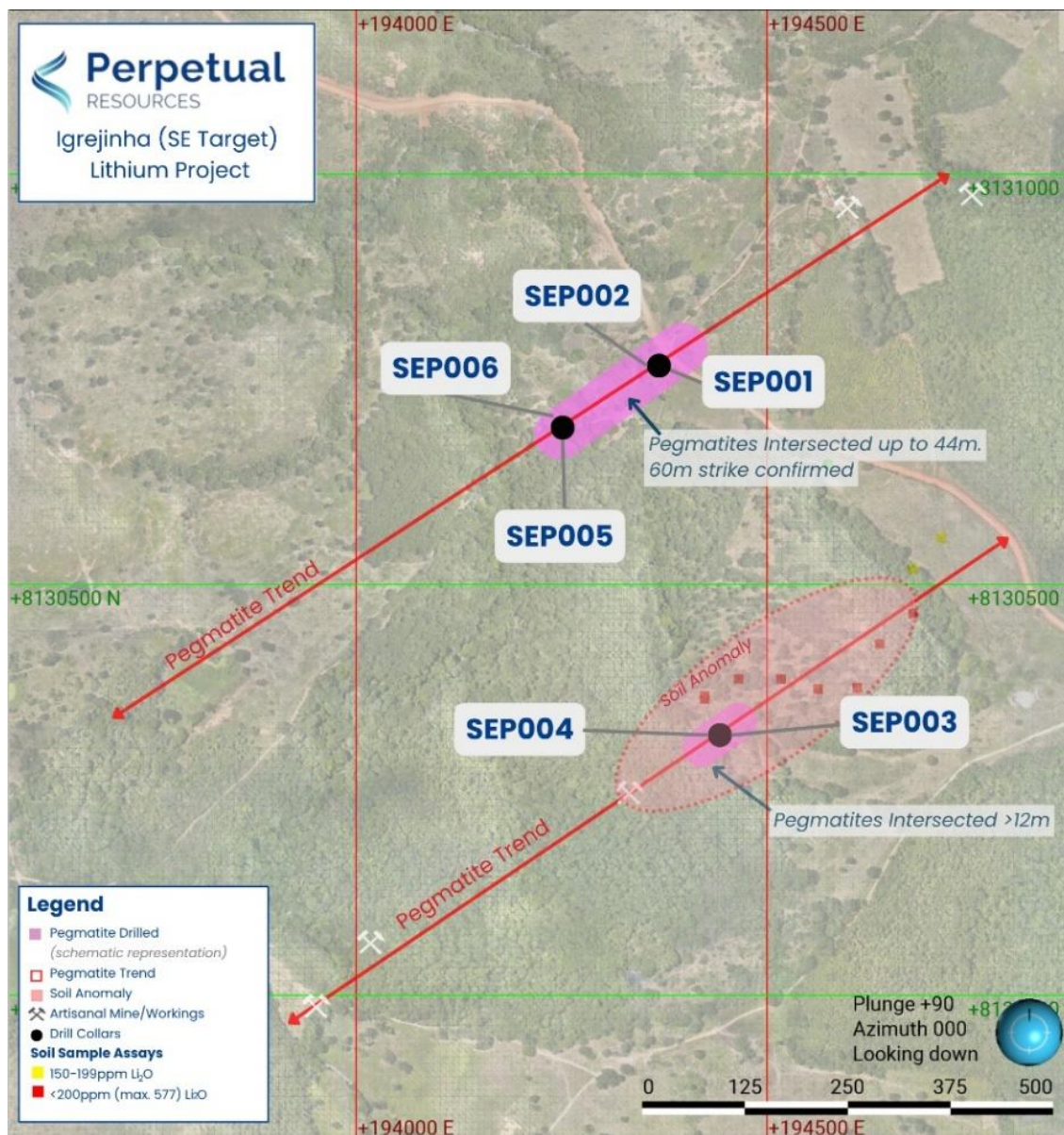


Figure 2: South East Anomaly drilling at the Igrejinha Project, showing two apparently parallel pegmatite trends with the southern trend coincident with previously announced soil samples of up to >450ppm Li_2O .³

³ Refer to ASX announcement dated 19 Feb, 7 Mar, 24 Apr and 28 May 2025.

South East (SE) Anomaly

Drilling at the South-East (SE) Anomaly, located approximately 2.3 km southeast of Target 1, has successfully intersected broad zones of pegmatite from near surface. A total of six reverse circulation (RC) drill holes were completed, with five holes intersecting the two known, parallel pegmatite structures.

- **SEP006:** continuous pegmatite over 44 metres (true width unknown) from near surface, including an approximately 12 m interval (29–41 m) where spodumene has been interpreted from visual inspection of RC drill chips. *This estimate is based solely on preliminary geological logging and is subject to confirmation through laboratory assays.*
- **SEP002:** 29 m of continuous pegmatite from 15–44 m (true width unknown); feldspar-quartz-muscovite dominant, with accessory tourmaline and minor oxide phases.
- **SEP001:** 25 m of continuous pegmatite from 18–43 m (true width unknown), logged with a granitic LCT assemblage and localised xenoliths.
- **SEP003:** 14 m pegmatite intercept from 21–34 m (true width unknown), with logged albite-rich sections and minor accessory columbite-tantalite.
- **SEP004:** Intermittent pegmatite over 17 m from near surface (true width unknown), including a 12 m continuous interval (35–46 m), associated with feldspar and muscovite-rich zones.
- **SEP005:** No significant pegmatite intervals intersected.

These results confirm strike continuity of the pegmatite over at least 60 metres, with the orientation and true widths of the pegmatites yet to be confirmed.

Preliminary field observations have identified an approximately 12 m interval (29–41 m) in drillhole SEP006, containing visually interpreted spodumene (estimated 5–10% modal composition) based on inspection of RC drill chips (see Figure 1). Furthermore, surface mapping indicates pegmatite outcrop continuity over a strike length of up to 300 metres, suggesting the potential for significant extension of the mineralised system both along strike and at depth. Further drilling is planned to test the extent of mineralisation and to refine the structural and mineralogical model of the SE Anomaly.

The SE Anomaly is now considered a primary target for follow up drilling in subsequent drill programs.

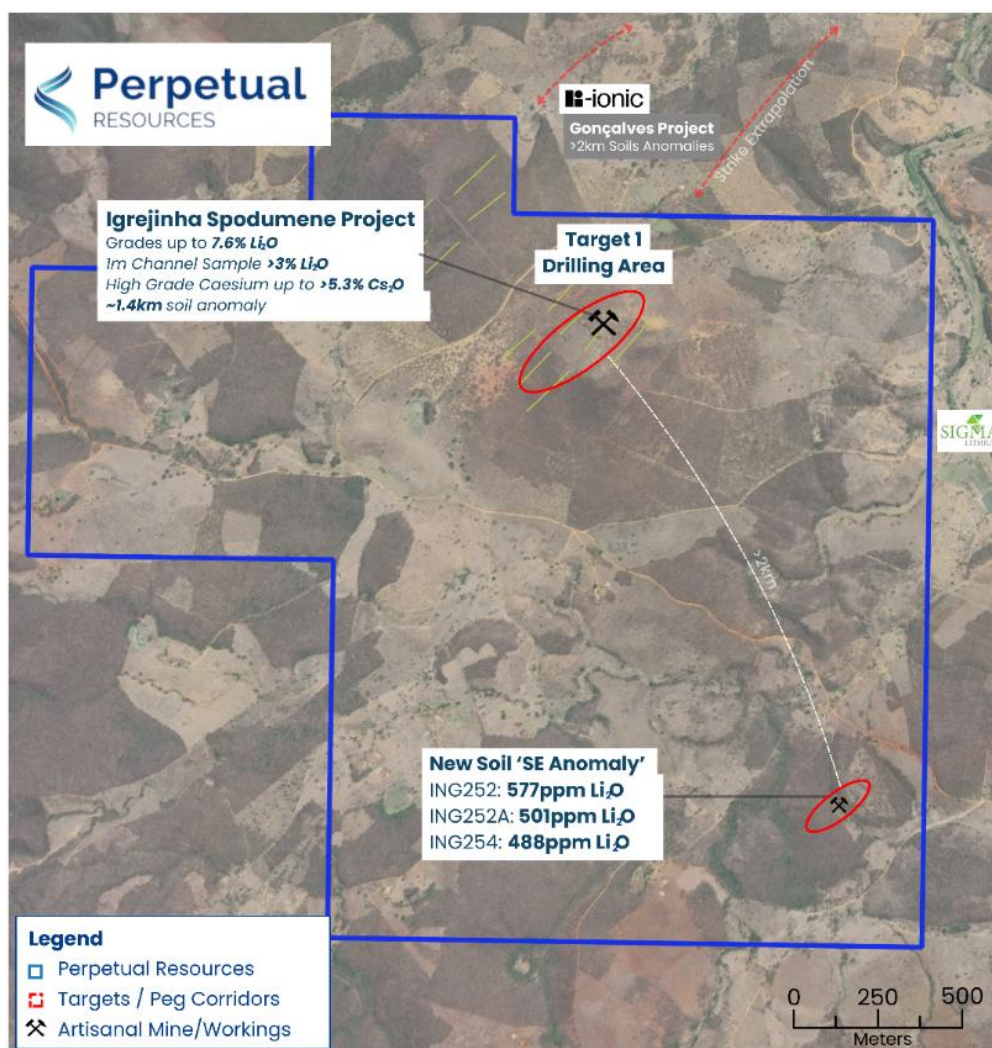


Figure 3: Location of Target 1 and South East Anomaly at the Igrejinha Project.⁴

Target 1

As previously reported, Target 1 has delineated a pegmatite lens extending over 200 metres in strike and up to 8 metres in thickness, where both pollucite (the primary caesium-bearing mineral) and spodumene have been visually interpreted from RC drill chips (*pending assay confirmation*). Target 1 hosts a known historical small-scale artisanal pollucite operation, and recent drilling has successfully intersected the continuation of the outcropping pegmatite to depths exceeding 50 metres below surface, with the system remaining open at depth.

⁴ Refer to ASX announcement dated 19 Feb, 7 Mar, 24 Apr and 28 May 2025.



Figure 4: Spodumene visually interpreted in RC drillhole INJRC104 at 21 m depth, Target 1 (top/bottom left). Drilling at Igrejinha Project (bottom right). Representative sample, not the whole interval. Assays pending. Refer to Appendix A – Rock Type Descriptions for further details.

Exploration Cautionary Statement

Visual observations and mineralogical interpretations are based on preliminary geological logging of RC drill chips and are qualitative in nature. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. No chemical analyses have yet been received to confirm the presence, concentration, or grade of spodumene. All geological information remains subject to confirmation through certified laboratory assays.

Next Steps

With the initial drill program complete, the Company will now focus on receipt and analysis of drill results expected in the coming weeks, further exploration analysis and subsequent planning for future potential drill programs at Target 1, the SE Anomaly and other nearby project areas.

- ENDS -

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Perpetual.

KEY CONTACT

Julian Babarczy

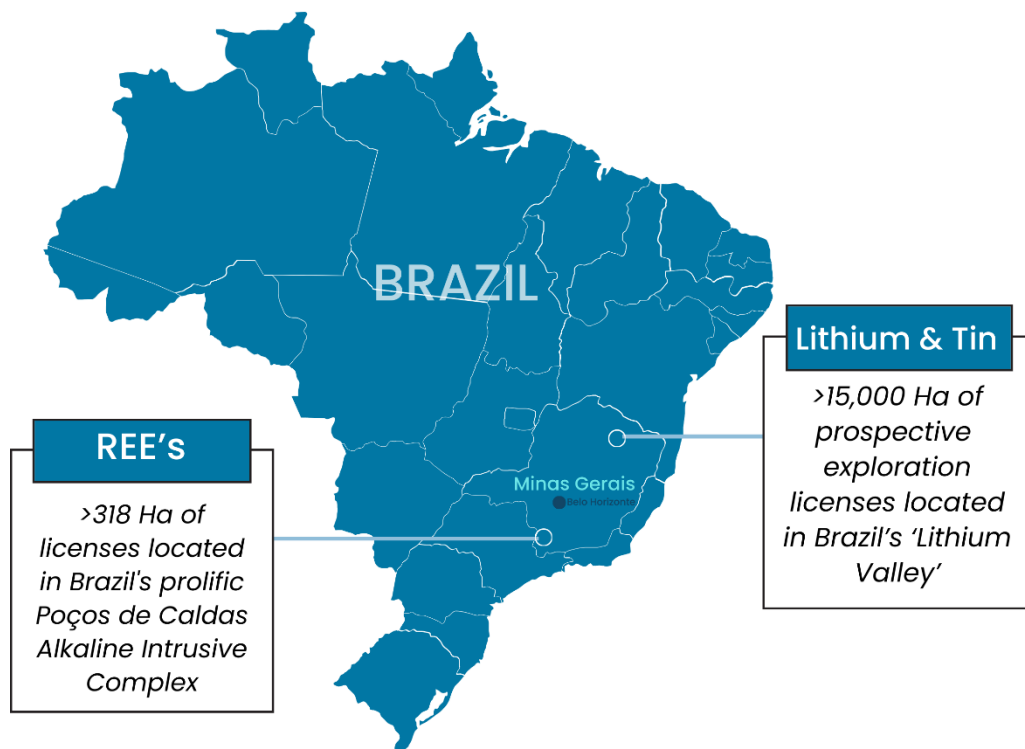
Executive Chairman

E info@perpetualresources.co**About Perpetual Resources Limited**

Perpetual Resources Limited (Perpetual) is an ASX listed company pursuing exploration and development of critical minerals essential to the fulfillment of global new energy requirements.

Perpetual is active in exploring for lithium and other critical minerals in the Minas Gerais region of Brazil, where it has secured approximately 12,000 hectares of highly prospective lithium exploration permits, within the pre-eminent lithium (spodumene) bearing region that has become known as Brazil's "Lithium Valley".

Perpetual also operates the Beharra Silica Sand development project, which is located 300km north of Perth and is 96km south of the port town of Geraldton in Western Australia. Perpetual continues to review complementary acquisition opportunities to augment its growing portfolio of exploration and development projects consistent with its critical minerals focus.



COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS**Forward-looking statements**

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

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report related to Geological Data and Exploration Results is based on data compiled by Mr. Allan Harvey Stephens. Mr. Stephens is an Exploration Manager at Perpetual Resources Limited and is a member of both the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). He possesses sound experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, as well as the activities he is currently undertaking. Mr. Stephens qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves.' He provides his consent for the inclusion of the matters based on his information, as well as information presented to him, in the format and context in which they appear within this report.

Previous disclosure

This announcement contains references to prior exploration results, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those results continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Cautionary Note on Visual Estimates

This announcement contains references to visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Assays are expected in the coming weeks.

Appendix A – Rock Type Descriptions

Table 1 – Sample Descriptions and Locations

Coordinate Presented in SIRGAS 2000 / UTM 24S⁵

Figure	Easting	Northing	Lithology
1	194495	8130631	Drill hole: SEP006 – Image shows a selected portion of drillhole SEP006 (30–36 m), representing 7 m of the broader 12 m interval where spodumene has been visually interpreted. This image is provided for illustrative purposes only and is not representative of the entire interval. Visual estimates are based on RC chips and are pending laboratory assay confirmation. <i>Estimated modal mineralogy:</i> • (30–36m) Quartz: ~40%, Feldspar (Albite ± Microcline): ~35%, Muscovite: ~15% & Spodumene: 5% to 10% in fresher sections, with some lower percentages (~3%) where alteration (pseudomorphs) is noted⁶ • Subset Image shows classic spodumene (hiddenite) observed at 33 m depth (SEP006), selected as a representative example for visual confirmation purposes. Visual estimates only; assays pending
4	193308	8132290	Drillhole INJRC104: Image shows a selected portion of the pegmatite interval from 11–25 m, representing 12 m of continuous pegmatite. The following metre (26 m) marks the logged contact with schist, defining the extent of the drilled intersection. This image is provided for illustrative purposes only and is not representative of the entire interval. Visual estimates are based on RC chips and remain subject to laboratory assay confirmation. <i>Estimated modal mineralogy:</i> • (11–12m): Schist: 100% • (12–20m & 21–25m): Quartz: ~45%, Feldspar (likely albite ± K-feldspar): ~30%, Muscovite: ~5% & Iron oxides / weathering products (goethite/hematite/clays): ~5% – reddish staining and altered patches⁷. • (20–21m): Quartz: ~45%, Feldspar (likely albite ± K-feldspar): ~30%, Spodumene: ~15%, Muscovite: ~5% & Iron oxides / weathering products (goethite/hematite/clays): ~5% – reddish staining and altered patches⁸.

⁵ Multiple coordinates for rock chip samples were recorded from underground tunnels. As satellite systems cannot accurately determine positions below ground, the GPS coordinates provided correspond to the tunnel entry points.

⁶ All mineralogical estimates are visual only and not confirmed by assay or petrographic analysis

⁷ All mineralogical estimates are visual only and not confirmed by assay or petrographic analysis

⁸ All mineralogical estimates are visual only and not confirmed by assay or petrographic analysis

Table 2 – Collar Locations
Coordinate Presented in SIRGAS 2000 / UTM 24S

Project Area	Hole ID	Azi	Dip	EOH	E	N
Igrejinha	INJRC003	340	85	150	193337	8132317
Igrejinha	INJRC003A	340	55	50	193337	8132317
Igrejinha	INJRC003B	340	75	70	193337	8132317
Igrejinha	INJRC003C	160	80	120	193337	8132317
Igrejinha	INJRC001	270	65	50	193355	8132338
Igrejinha	INJRC001A	250	65	50	193355	8132338
Igrejinha	INJRC004	340	65	120	193308	8132290
Igrejinha	INJRC006	340	65	120	193266	8132261
Igrejinha	INJRC008	340	55	130	193231	8132227
Igrejinha	INJRC016	340	55	120	193470	8132343
Igrejinha	INJRC018	340	70	80	193408	8132430
Igrejinha	INJRC005	340	80	120	193308	8132290
Igrejinha	INJRC101	340	55	50	193319	8132309
Igrejinha	INJRC102	340	75	50	193319	8132309
Igrejinha	INJRC103	160	55	50	193335	8132356
Igrejinha	INJRC104	160	55	50	193371	8132350
Igrejinha	INJRC105	340	55	50	193358	8132347
SE Target	SEP001	340	70	50	194596	8130643
SE Target	SEP002	160	70	80	194556	8130652
SE Target	SEP003	340	70	60	194570	8130377
SE Target	SEP004	160	70	60	194606	8130383
SE Target	SEP005	160	70	60	194490	8130628
SE Target	SEP006	340	70	60	194495	8130631

Appendix B: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.	- Sampling is being conducted on Reverse Circulation (RC) drill chips collected at 1m intervals. A riffle splitter or cone splitter is used at the rig to produce a representative subsample of approximately 2–4 kg for laboratory analysis. All samples are dry and composited as required for submission. Sampling protocols are in line with industry best practice and appropriate for the style of mineralisation being targeted. QAQC samples, including certified reference materials and blanks, are inserted at regular intervals. - All pegmatite intervals were sampled and logged visually; mineralogy estimates are qualitative and subject to laboratory confirmation.
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).	Reverse Circulation (RC) was completed in late July 2025. No core drilling has been undertaken to date.
Drill 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.	Sample recoveries have not yet been fully compiled. These will be reported in subsequent updates alongside assay results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Drill chips were geologically logged during the program by a/ as supervised by a Senior Geologist. Logging is qualitative at this stage and intended to support preliminary geological interpretation. No laboratory confirmation of mineralogy has been received at the time of reporting.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- 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.	- Assays are pending - Only RC drilling completed. - The sampling protocol implemented is considered to be appropriate and industry standard for dealing with RC drilling samples. - Recent RC samples have field duplicate samples taken at regular intervals and compared. - All recent samples sub-sampled using accepted splitting techniques and have been delivered to laboratory for total preparation by crushing and pulverisation, before being sub-sampled for analysis. - Sample sizes are generally appropriate for grain size and material types 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 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	Certified laboratory analysis will be conducted with standard QAQC protocols including standards, blanks, and duplicates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
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.	- Significant logged pegmatite intervals will be verified by laboratory assays. No twinned holes to date. Primary data are captured in field logs and uploaded to a secure database with validation checks. - No assay results are included in this report; geological logging is preliminary.
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 and drill locations were captured using handheld GPS (Garmin 65s). The coordinate system used is SIRGAS 2000 / UTM Zone 24S. Accuracy is considered sufficient for early-stage exploration.. - Elevations not reported as topographic control is currently based on handheld GPS only; differential GPS survey planned for future program
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.	Drill holes have been spaced to test continuity along strike. No sample compositing has been applied
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.	- Current drill holes are oriented to test interpreted pegmatite strike. Structural control is under evaluation and may evolve with additional data. - Reported drillholes were first-pass testing of exploration targets, and therefore true-width is unknown. - True widths are not yet known.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were sealed in poly-weave bags and cable-tied. All samples were hand-delivered or securely transported to ALS in Belo Horizonte.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No external audits or reviews have been conducted to date. Internal review of geological observations and procedures has been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 licence to operate in the area.	PEC holds exploration rights over the following licences: - Matrix Project: 832.169/1995* - Igrejinha Project: 830.224/2004* - Renaldinho Project: 830.851/2010* *Perpetual has executed option and earn-in agreements and is earning up to a 90% interest in each of the Matrix, Igrejinha and Renaldinho tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No formal historical exploration is recorded. Artisanal mining for spodumene and pollucite was conducted historically in the area.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Igrejinha Project is hosted in highly fractionated lithium–caesium–tantalum (LCT) pegmatites associated with the Araçuaí Orogen.
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 material drilling results (intercepts or grades) are being reported in this release. All geological observations and interpretations remain preliminary until supported by laboratory assay data. - Intercept lengths are based on logged pegmatite intervals only, not mineralised intercepts. No grades or economic interpretations are presented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	No aggregation or compositing applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Estimated true widths are based on preliminary logging only. No lab confirmation available at this stage. Downhole widths may not reflect true widths until assay and structural data are incorporated.
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.	Figures 1–4 included in the announcement show drill traces, trenching, and interpreted pegmatite zones.
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.	- Visual observations of mineralisation, including photos or selective intercepts, are not necessarily representative of the broader mineralised system. Full assay results and detailed geological interpretation are required to confirm the significance of these features. - Visual observations may not be representative of the entire interval; results will be confirmed or otherwise by assay.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological	Trenching, mapping, and soil sampling have been used to support targeting. Further detail to be disclosed in assay releases.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.	- Please refer to the body of this release, noting further exploration is warranted across the project. - Where relevant this information has been provided. Please refer to the body of this release.