ASX RELEASE

29th of April 2022

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Resource Infill and Extension Drilling Program Encouraging First Results

The Board of Titanium Sands Ltd is pleased to advise that the first batch of results from the ongoing resource infill and extension drilling program (Figure 1) at its Mannar Island Project have been received. A total of 77 drill holes have been completed. Results from the first 68 drill holes have been received and all holes have returned significant heavy mineral intercepts with intercepts of up to 11m at over 8% Total Heavy Minerals (THM) (Table 1) (Figure 2) and with individual samples returning values in excess of 20% THM.

As previously announced to the market (ASX:TSL 4/1/22[1]), the program consists of about 300 holes 12m deep for a total meterage of around 3,600m (Figure 1). The primary objective of the drilling is to convert more of the resource in the high-grade zone from an inferred to indicated mineral resource category by decreasing the RC aircore drill line separation from a nominal 400m to 200m.

All 77 holes drilled so far in this current program have reached the target depth of 12m. Of the 77 holes completed so far, 33 have been drilled beneath a 2km^2 high grade resource zone previously only drilled by 2-3m deep auger drilling. All except two of the 33 12m RC aircore holes in this zone returned intercepts of 2-9% THM below the shallow resource (Figure 2 and Table 1).

The program is contained within the Company's high grade resource zone as outlined in the initial scoping study (ASX:TSL 16/06/2020[2]). This high-grade zone contains a mineral resource[3] of 93Mt at 5.24%THM of which 32% is in the indicated category (Table 2). It represents 35% of the total current mineral resource estimate for the project of 265Mt at 4.38%THM (Table 3).

The drilling is being managed by the Sri Lankan Geological Survey and Mines Bureau Technical Services Division ("GSMBTS") using TSL's reverse circulation/aircore drilling rig. Drilling operations have been interrupted several times by issues related to Covid-19 and more recently by political related protests that have resulted in the entire Sri Lankan Ministry resigning and being replaced over recent weeks. Completion of the remaining resource infill and extension drilling program will be completed as soon as practical.

BH ID	WGS84 N	WGS84 E	EOH m	>1mm%	<45 mic%	Fr m	To m	>2% THM
MAC475	9.0755	79.831	12	16.57	10.33	0	12	2.54
MAC476	9.0752	79.8308	12	13.38	0	0	10	3.47
MAC477	9.0741	79.8299	12	14.87	4.22	0	11	3.3
MAC478	9.0716	79.8314	12	24.23	1.88	0	11	2.57
MAC479	9.0742	79.8335	12	22.82	2.79	0	11	2.15
MAC480	9.0725	79.8325	12	10.07	6.19	0	12	3.57
MAC481	9.0734	79.8334	12	28.15	0.23	0	6	2.12
MAC482	9.0751	79.8341	12	21.9	10.27	0	1	2.08
MAC483	9.0728	79.837	12	21.38	0.42	0	11	2.74
MAC484	9.0722	79.8366	12	45.94	0.1	0	8	2.71
MAC485	9.0712	79.8364	12	41.44	4.23	0	12	2.74
MAC486	9.0679	79.8334	12	5.75	2.84	0	11	4.06
MAC487	9.0685	79.8337	12	16.36	2.28	0	10	4
MAC488	9.0691	79.8351	12	28.61	1.4	0	8	6.85
MAC489	9.0703	79.8354	12	14.89	7.05	0	12	3.13
MAC490	9.0658	79.8363	12	36.83	2.34	0	12	6.41
MAC491	9.0685	79.8322	12	14.46	2.56	0	12	2.86
MAC492	9.0706	79.8309	12	28.67	0.55	0	9	3.27
MAC493	9.0691	79.8278	12	11.74	2.27	0	1	2.8
MAC494	9.0686	79.8291	12	17.86	1.93	0	10	2.05
MAC495	9.0733	79.8293	12	14.69	2.53	0	11	3.25
MAC496	9.0722	79.8281	12	35.69	0.81	0	10	3.08
MAC497	9.0728	79.8286	12	31.23	1.44	0	6	4.47
MAC499	9.0638	79.8346	12	8.73	1.47	0	11	2.13
MAC500	9.0644	79.8351	12	39.65	0.31	0	2	2.77
MAC501	9.0652	79.8357	12	42.86	1.53	0	12	3.75
MAC502	9.0639	79.8365	12	73.41	0.38	0	7	4.32
MAC503	9.0631	79.836	12	14.2	3.88	0	11	2.18
MAC505	9.0626	79.8355	12	57.04	0.56	0	3	4.9
MAC509	9.0562	79.8413	12	59.08	0.81	0	3	5.7
MAC510	9.0564	79.8409	12	22.69	0.66	0	5	2.86
MAC511	9.0603	79.839	12	41.17	1.48	0	10	3.33
MAC512	9.0600	79.8388	12	22.38	2.39	0	12	2.53
MAC513	9.0573	79.8421	12	29.82	4.79	0	12	4.86
MAC514	9.0537	79.8451	12	18.78	3.49	0	12	6.55
MAC515	9.0626	79.8355	12	37.13	0.9	0	7	9.2
MAC516	9.0489	79.8488	12	23.13	1.81	0	8	6.85
MAC517	9.0484	79.8483	12	11.96	1.59	0	10	3.22
MAC518	9.0469	79.8468	12	8.96	0.76	0	10	2.14
MAC519	9.0476	79.8477	12	22.51	2.48	0	9	3.03
MAC520	9.0464	79.8463	12	41.02	4.49	0	12	3.58
MAC521	9.0454	79.8458	12	48.92	4.28	0	12	2.07
MAC522	9.0446	79.8453	12	32.57	2.63	0	11	2.32
MAC523	9.0453	79.8434	12	38.66	1.9	0	2	3.87
MAC524	9.0427	79.8436	12	11.54	1.35	0	1	2.24
MAC525	9.0457	79.8515	12	23.69	1.78	0	10	5.61
MAC526	9.0448	79.8507	12	15.85	2.38	0	10	3.64
MAC527	9.0441	79.8501	12	3.69	0.42	0	7	3.23
MAC528	9.0434	79.8496	12	11.03	0.62	0	7	3.76
MAC529	9.0437	79.8495	12	15.92	3.49	0	11	2.43
MAC530	9.0422	79.8485	12	26.11	1	0	1	2.21
MAC531	9.0408	79.8472	12	14.39	2.5	0	10	2.92
MAC532	9.0402	79.8466	12	33.59	1.47	0	1	2.34
MAC534	9.0393	79.8462	12	5.89	0.98	0	1	2.06
MAC535	9.0382	79.8447	12	16	1.07	0	1	2.79
MAC537	9.0428	79.8534	12	22.62	2.41	0	12	6.73
MAC538	9.0420	79.8529	12	29.27	4.14	0	11	4.07
MAC539	9.0400	79.8558	12	21	4.99	0	12	7.07
MAC540	9.0393	79.8552	12	22.44	2.2	0	9	5.48
MAC541	9.0415	79.8548	12	17.91	2.53	0	10	6.03
MAC542	9.0495	79.8542	12	15.44	1.64	0	11	8.03
MAC543	9.0371	79.8513	12	13.67	4.59	0	11	4.82
MAC544	9.0392	79.8532	12	4.07	3.21	0	9	4.47
MAC545	9.0386	79.8525	12	33.22	1.08	0	9	3.82
MAC546	9.0379	79.8519	12	7.56	4.37	0	9	2.15
MAC547	9.0371	79.8518	12	39.7	4.37	0	11	2.81
MAC549	9.0387	79.8569	12	39.4	3.51	0	10	5.71
MAC550	9.0379	79.8563	12	31.27	2.72	0	10	5.07

Table 1 Intercepts in excess of 2% Total Heavy Minerals from the first 68 holes analysed.

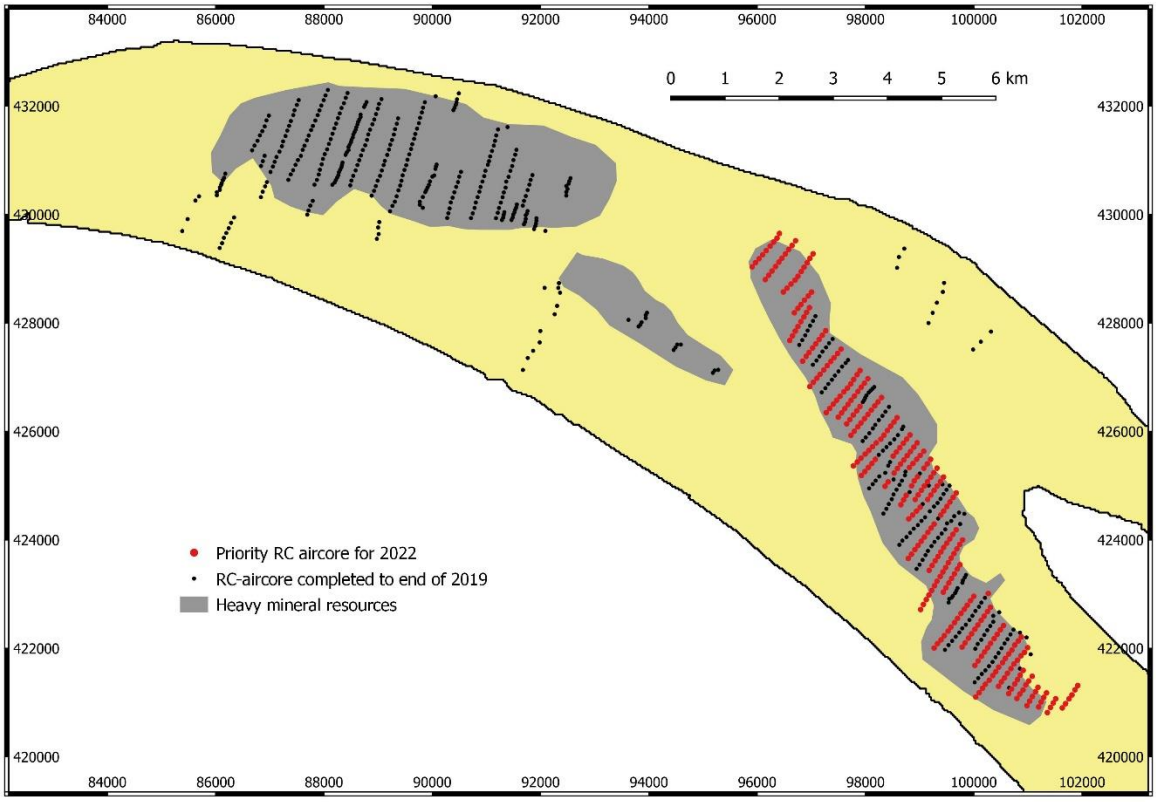

Figure 1 RC-aircore drilling prior to the end of 2019 and the current program.

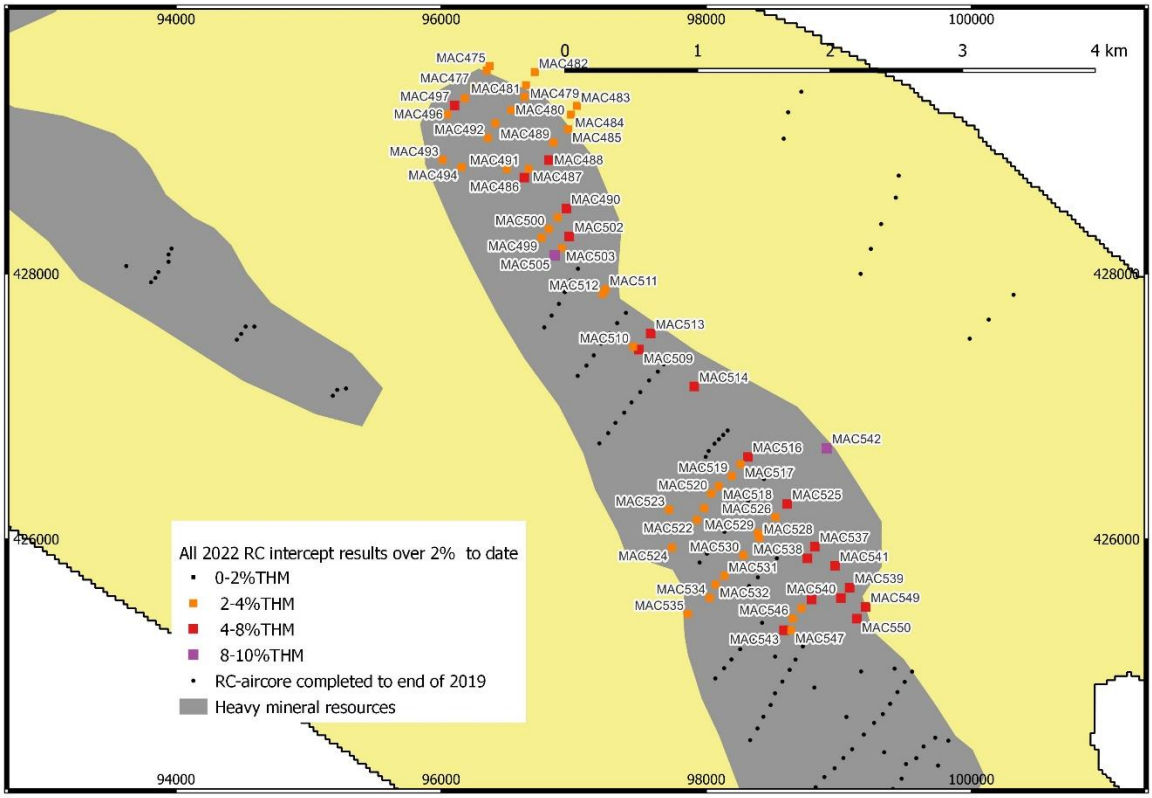

Figure 2 Results from the current RC-aircore program received to date (see Table 1).

Resource Category	Volume (Mm^3)	Tonnes (M)	Thm %	Silt %	Ovz %	Ilm %	Leu %	Rut %	Zir %	Gar %
Indicated	16.96	29.51	7.25	0.75	20.39	3.25	0.62	0.1	0.12	0.9
Inferred	36.07	63.05	4.29	0.99	25.10	1.80	0.33	0.07	0.08	0.47
Total	53.03	92.56	5.24	0.92	23.60	2.27	0.42	0.08	0.09	0.61

Table 2 Mineral resource estimate for a higher grade zone contained within the resources tabulated below for a 2% (THM) lower cut off. Previously reported to the ASX in full compliance with the JORC 2012 requirements see below [3].

Resource Category	Volume (Mm^3)	Tonnes (M)	Thm %	Silt %	Ovz %	Ilm %	Leu %	Rut %	Zir %	Gar %
Indicated	37.78	66.14	5.54	0.83	11.63	2.48	0.46	0.1	0.1	0.51
Inferred	113.62	198.79	3.99	1.06	17.56	1.77	0.3	0.08	0.1	0.3
Total	151.4	264.93	4.38	1.00	16.08	1.95	0.34	0.08	0.10	0.35

Table 3 Mineral Resource Estimate based on a lower cut off of 2% (THM). Previously reported to the ASX in full compliance with the JORC 2012 requirements see below [3].

Ends-

The Board of Directors of Titanium Sands Ltd authorised this announcement to be given to the ASX.

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Footnotes

[1] Previously reported to the ASX 4th of January 2022 "Resource Infill and Extension Drilling Program Commences".

[2] Previously reported to the ASX 16th June 2020 "Scoping Study Confirms Potential for Major Dredging Project".

[3] Previously Reported to the ASX 24th of September 2020 "Project update and garnet added to resource update".

Competent Persons Statements

Except where indicated, exploration results above have been reviewed and compiled by James Searle BSc (hons), PhD, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, with over 37 years of experience in metallic and energy minerals exploration and development, and as such has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr Searle is the Managing Director of Titanium Sands Limited and consents to the inclusion of this technical information in the format and context in which it appears.

Compliance Statement

This report includes information (Table 2 and 3) that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources prepared and first disclosed under JORC Code 2012. The information was extracted from the Company's previous ASX announcement as follows:
*Released to the ASX 24/9/2020 "**'Project update and garnet added to resource estimate**".*
This announcements is available to view on the Company's website www.titaniumsands.com.au

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affect the information included in the relevant market announcement and, in the case of estimates of the Company's Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply with respect to the resource block model and total heavy mineral content and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the relevant original market announcements.

This report includes new exploration results and Appendix 1 contains information in compliance with JORC 2012 requirement for reporting of exploration results.

Forward Looking Statements
This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning the Company's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should", "further" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that further exploration will result in additional Mineral Resources.

Appendix 1
JORC TABLES sections 1 and 2

The drilling was undertaken by Sri Lankan geologists from the Sri Lankan Geological Survey and Mines Bureau Technical Services (GSMBTS) and a drilling team directed by Dr James Searle Managing Director of The Company, BSc (hons), PhD, a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Searle is responsible for the compiled JORC compliance tabulated below as well as the technical summaries and descriptions contained in the body of this announcement. Dr Searle has over 37 years of experience in metallic and energy minerals exploration and development, and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr Searle consents to inclusion of this information in the format and context in which it appears.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

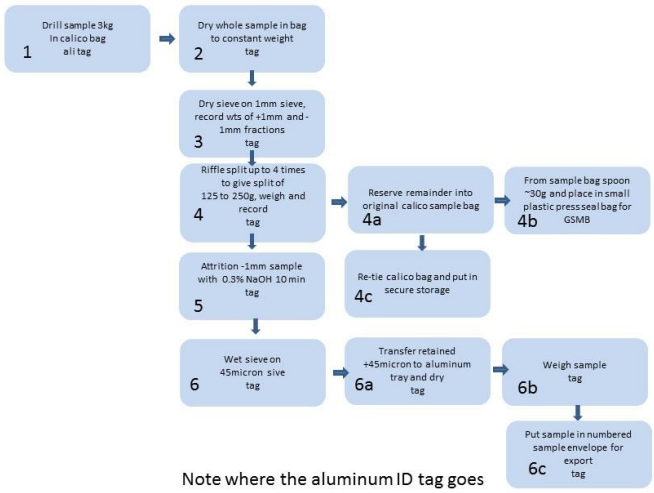
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	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	• 100% of recovered sample collected and bagged at drill site. • Sample interval down hole every 1.0m above the water table and every 1m below the water table or part interval. • Sampling was only undertaken down to depth where water influx into the hole was considered such that it compromised the sample accuracy. • Visual logging of heavy minerals was however carried out to the termination depth of the hole. Total heavy mineral content supported by hand lenses, settling bottles and panning dish. • Previous experience indicates that the site geologist can with a high degree of certainty judge if the sample has significant heavy mineral concentration, which in this deposit is considered to be over 2% Total Heavy Mineral

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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	• Tractor mounted RC aircore running HQ rods and inner tubes. • Face sampling bit. • Cyclone outlet sample collection. • System air purged each sample interval. • Air supply kept to a minimum to ensure efficient removal of sample from the bit face with minimal surrounding draw. • Sample recoveries for each sample interval noted.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• All holes vertical. • Material being drilled unconsolidated and only very locally lightly cemented.
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.	• Weight of sample recovered logged against estimate of 100% recovery weight.
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	• Recovered samples logged in standardized format for all relevant visual parameters including sediment, rounding, sorting etc. • Logging of visual parameters qualitative but referenced to standard parameter sheets. • All drill hole samples logged at drill site. • No sampling where water influx created slurrying of sample.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
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.*	Sample preparation procedures being undertaken: • Dried samples weighed and sieved to remove oversize (>1mm). • Oversize weighed. • Sub sample of 125 to 250g riffle split. • 12 chute riffle splitter. Sample loaded evenly into splitter on top of removable baffle to ensure optimal split across the splitter. • Sample deslimed (<45 micron). • Sample dried to constant weight and reweighed. • Custody chain of samples maintained from drill site to controlled storage.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the 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.*	The initial drying (at between 80 to 105 degrees C via gas oven), de-sliming and oversize removal was conducted at the site Prep Facility on Mannar Island. The procedures are shown below.  Analytical work on the tetra bromoethane (TBE) based THM determination and subsequent magnetic separation work will be done by Scientific Services C.C., Cape Town. XRF work was done on the fractions of the magnetic separation samples • The determination of THM % sample concentrate using TBE at a specific gravity (SG) of 2.95, are as follows: • TBE is placed into the glass flask up to the indicated mark. • Place approximate 1 scoop of sample into the flask. • Wash down the sides of the flask and impeller with TBE to ensure all material is in the TBE. • Run the mixer for about 10 seconds. • Wash down again to ensure no material is 'hung'. • Run the impeller mixer repeatable in 10 second bursts until sure that all heavies have been liberated. • Allow to stand for 5-10 minutes or until no more material cascades to bottom. • Once the discharge pipe is clear of suspended material release the tube to allow the concentrate to be captured in the filter paper. Store this labeled filter paper.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• Process any remaining sample as above ensuring no concentrate is lost. • Finally flush out the floats by opening the tube and allowing the floats to fall into filter paper – allow this to stand capturing all the TBE which will be reused at a later stage. • Wash all concentrates and floats thoroughly with acetone to reclaim as much TBE as possible. • After the concentrate filter is acetone rinsed and dried, transfer the concentrate very carefully into a bag by opening the filter paper ensuring nothing is lost. • Place the floats into the waste drums unless specified by the client to do otherwise. • Check the SG of the TBE with the density tracers provided and re-use as appropriate.
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.*	Verification procedures to be undertaken. 1. Independently supervised repeat drilling will twin between 5 and 10% of holes showing significant heavy mineral mineralisation. 2. One in 20 duplicate samples from splitting and sample preparation submitted for separate analysis.
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.*	• Drill collars located using GPS WGD84 to an accuracy typically of better than + or- 5m • Topographic control to be determined from subsequent DTM tie in.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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 hole spacing at this stage has been nominal on line 800m apart with drill holes 50m apart.. Subsequent RC aircore drilling will be on 50m hole spacing on lines in between the existing shallow auger drilling at 400m and 200m line spacing.
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*	• Shoreline concentrated heavy minerals when preserved by net coastal progradation seaward form strands of mineralisation that can vary from 10s to hundreds of metres wide but many hundreds or metres and kilometres long. Drill lines are therefore optimally oriented across the trend direction of the paleo shoreline positions. Drill hole spacing along the lines were designed to find HM strands as narrow as 25 to 50m wide. Separation of the drill lines along the paleo shoreline orientations reflects the much greater along shore dimensions of any potentially economic strands. • The RC aircore drilling below the dune and strand line deposit is intersecting near beach and nearshore shallow water current sorted and concentrated heavy mineral bearing sands and silts.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Custody of samples documented, and integrity of packaging monitored.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Duplicated sample splits and samples from twinned holes will be used to demonstrate QA/QC

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Explanation	
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.*	• Granted exploration licenses. • 5% royalty to vendor. • 5% state royalty regime if exported, 4% not exported..
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Acknowledged in referenced announcements.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Holocene to Modern coastal sand deposit hosted heavy mineral sands

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.*
		• Tabulation of all drill hole information contained within Appendix 1 of the announcement above, with the exception of RL which will be provided later when a DTM is available. At this time collar elevation is considered not material due to the lack of significant elevation changes over the area.

Criteria	Explanation	
	• *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Intercepts calculated on the basis of total heavy mineral grades greater than or equal to visually estimated 2% total heavy mineral. • No aggregation of sub grade results into reported intercepts.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Heavy mineral zones in beach sediments are flat or only very shallowly dipping. All drill holes were vertical.
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.*	• Plans of drill hole locations historical and subject of this announcement are provided. • Sectional representations above showing the relationship of previously defined near surface resources and the current RC aircore drilling..
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All holes being reported on drilled on the stated tenure with locations shown in Figure2 in the main text of the announcement. Collar positions and intercepts listed in Appendix 1

Criteria	Explanation	
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.*	• Not applicable.
Further work	• *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.*	• Further drilling will test further lateral and depth extensions of the areas of mineralisation defined to date. • Shown in the figures and maps in the main body of the announcement