13 March 2024

Mineralised structure at Cumbre Coya extended to over 170m strike length

Australian battery minerals explorer, Firetail Resources Limited (**Firetail** or **the Company**; ASX: **FTL**) is pleased to provide an update on the maiden diamond drilling (**DD**) program at the Picha Copper Project in Peru.

Assay results have been received from drill hole 23PCCD0002 at the Cumbre Coya target, which has intersected the same mineralised structure as the first drill hole (23PCCD0001) thereby confirming the mineralised structure extends over 170m in strike length and is open in all directions.

Highlights include:

- Mineralised structure at Cumbre Coya now extended to at least 170m strike length and is open in all directions.
- Same structure has been mapped at surface, extending for at least 500m strike length.
- This NW-SE trending structural corridor is interpreted to be the same as that intersected in the previous drill hole at Cumbre Coya[1] (23PCCD0001) which returned **15.5m @ 0.72% Cu and 130g/t Ag from 3.25m**

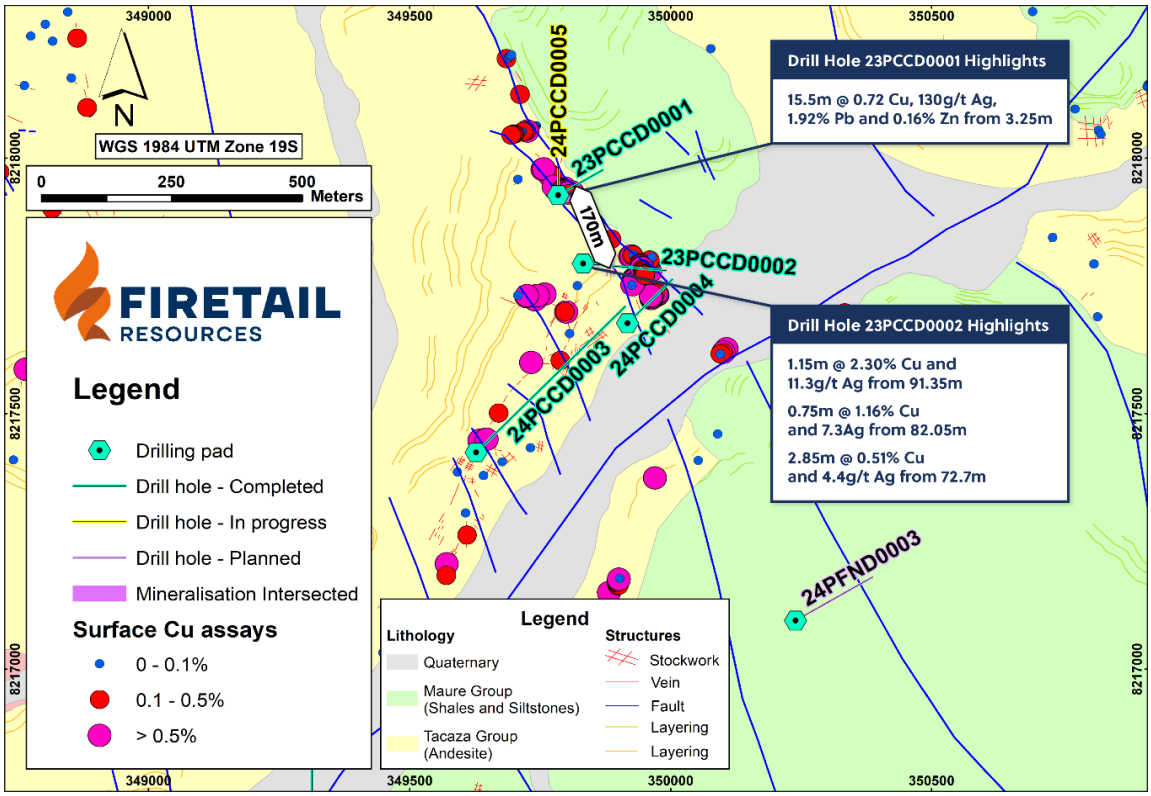

Figure 1a: Plan view of drillholes at Cumbre Coya Target overlain on Geological Map

[1] ASX Announcement 5 February 2024: Significant polymetallic mineralisation at Picha Project

Executive Chairman, Brett Grosvenor, commented:

"The latest results from our Cumbre Coya target at Picha are starting to demonstrate the potential of scale and what a special project this could be. The confirmation of the continuation of the mineralisation over 170m with the structure open in all directions gives us huge encouragment for what we may have here.

"We continue to be excited about the potential at Picha, and these latest results are a validation of all the hard work by the team in advancing this project.

"Work continues on site as we move into the latter part of the drill program, and we eagerly await the next results to to further develop our understanding of this system."

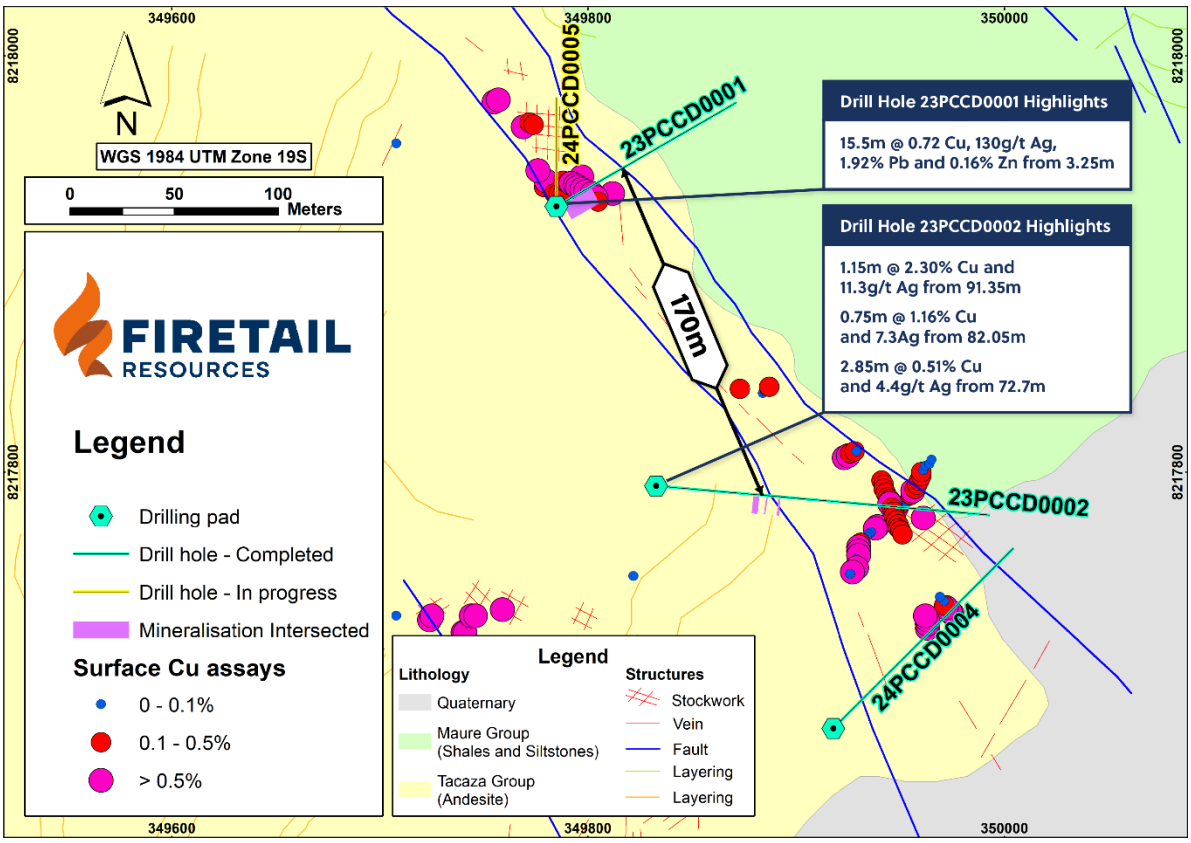

Figure 1b: Zoomed in plan view of drillholes at Cumbre Coya Target overlain on Geological Map

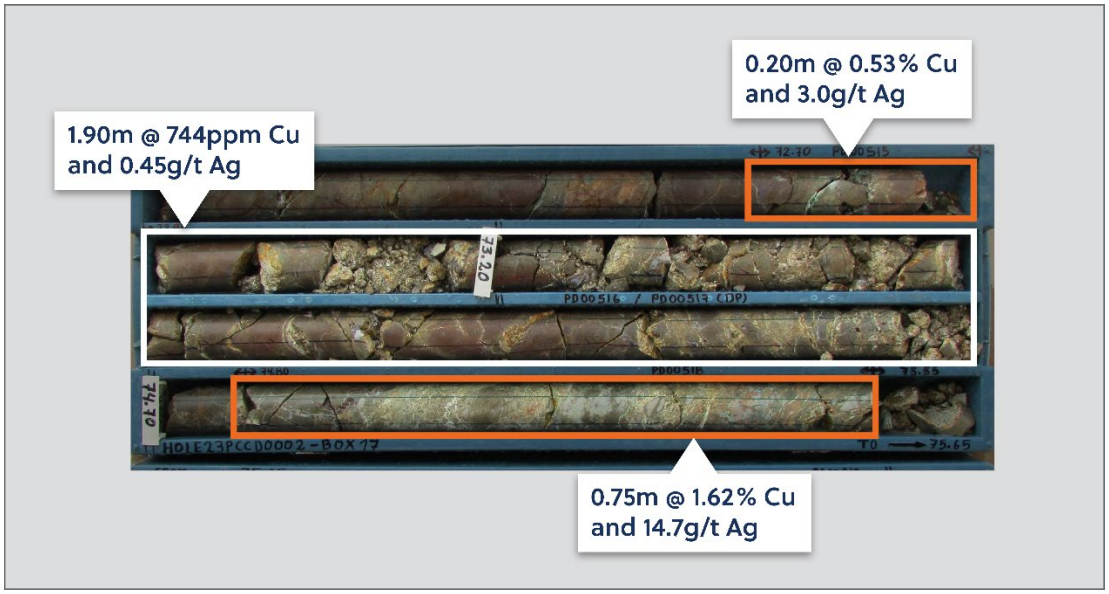

Figure 2: Example of veining, brecciation and alteration in 23PCCD0002 (72.0-75.65m) with Cu and Ag assay results labelled

Cumbre Coya Target

Three drill holes have now been completed at the Cumbre Coya Target (collar details provided in Table 1). Assay results previously reported[Error! Bookmark not defined.] for 23PCCD0001 returned a best result of **15.5m @ 0.72% Cu, 130g/t Ag 1.92% Pb and 0.16% Zn** from 3.25m. Assay results have now been received for the second hole, 23PCCD0002, which was collared around 140m south-southeast of 23PCCD0001.

Significant assay results from 23PCCD0002 comprise the following (using a 0.1% Cu cut-off):

- **3.15m @ 0.16% Cu and 1.6g/t Ag from 65.25m**
- **2.85m @ 0.51% Cu and 4.4g/t Ag from 72.7m**
- **0.75m @ 1.16% Cu and 7.3g/t Ag from 82.05**
- **1.15m @ 2.30% Cu and 11.3g/t Ag from 91.35m**

Further details of significant assay results are provided in Table 2 below. Figure 3 shows a cross section of 23PCCD0002 with geology and summarised copper and silver assay results.

These intercepts occur within a broader zone of anomalous copper from 65m to 92.5m downhole, which is interpreted to be associated with a northwest-southeast trending fault zone. Mineralisation intersected in 23PCCD0001, which is located around 140m north-northwest of 24PCCD002, is interpreted to be associated with the same fault structure (see Figure 1). These results confirm the mineralised fault structure extends over 170m in strike length and is open in both directions and at depth.

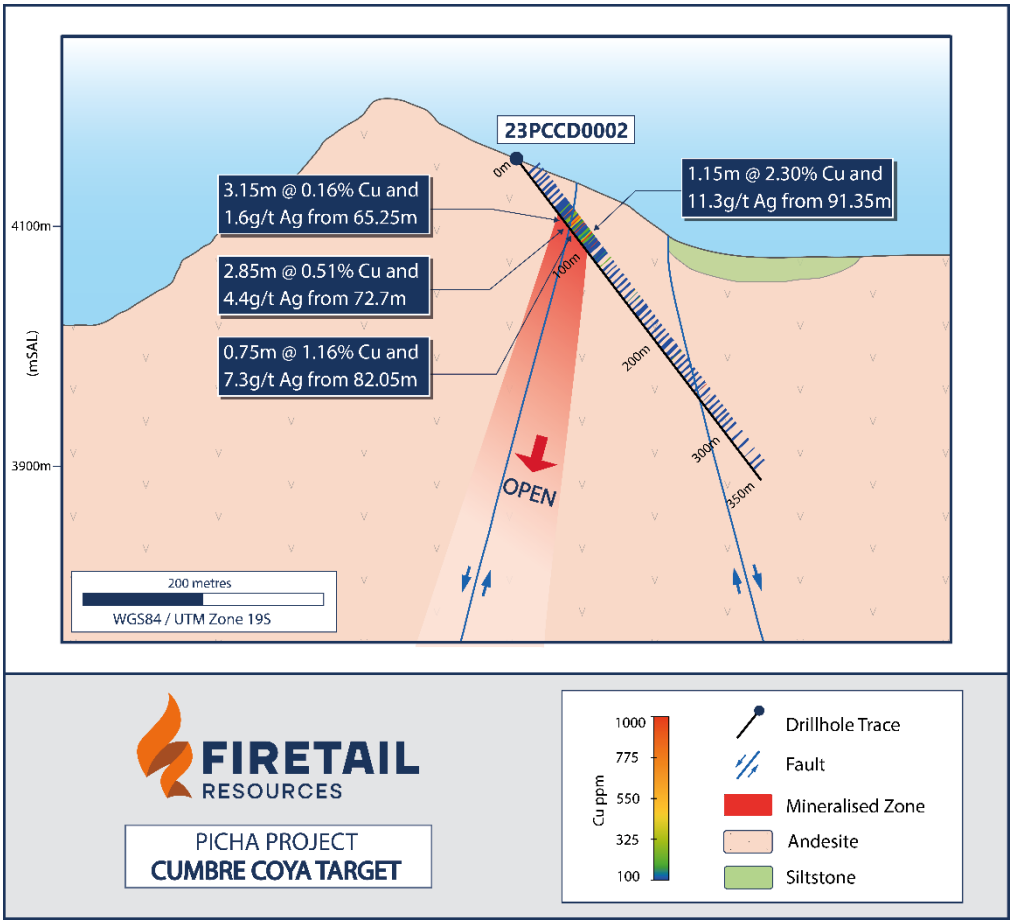

Figure 3: Cumbre Coya Target – 23PCCD0002 drill hole cross-section

Figure 4: Example of copper mineralisation (chalcocite) at around 82.45m depth at Cumbre Coya Target (23PCCD0002)

A third drill hole (24PCCD0004) has recently been completed at Cumbre Coya which was designed to test the southern extension of the Cumbre Coya fault (see Table 1). This drillhole is located around 100m along strike to the southeast of 23PCCD0002 and was drilled to a depth of 245.1m. The drillhole is currently being sampled with assay results expected in April.

A further drillhole (24PCCD0003) has also been completed southwest of Cumbre Coya, around 420m southwest of 23PCCD0002 (see Table 1 for drill hole collar details). The hole was drilled towards the northeast to test a series of north-northwest trending faults, which are parallel to the Cumbre Coya fault zone, and several surface geochemical anomalies (see Figure 1a). The hole was completed to a depth of 573.3m.

The drillhole intersected andesitic volcanics with occasional intervals of weak to moderate propylitic, chloritic and argillic alteration. Several fault zones were intersected which correlated with the mapped interpreted position of these faults. Traces of pyrite and chalcocite were noted at various intervals throughout the hole, usually associated with quartz veinlets or narrow breccias.

A fourth drillhole has recently commenced at the northern end of the Cumbre Coya structural corridor. The drillhole is located on the same pad as 23PCCD0001 and drilled towards the north to test the northern extension of the structure (see Figure 1a).

Fundicion Target

A second drill hole, 24PFND0002, was completed at the Fundicion target, which was designed to test part of the Induced Polarisation (IP) chargeability anomaly (see Figure 6). This drillhole is located around 500m north of the first drillhole at Fundicion[2] (23PFND0001). See Table 1 for drillhole collar details.

The hole intersected andesitic volcanics with occasional zones of weak propylitic, chloritic and argillic alteration. Mineralisation was observed in the form of traces of chalcocite or pyrite, either disseminated or associated with quartz veinlets. The hole has been sampled and samples sent to the laboratory for analysis with results expected around mid-March.

Next Steps at Picha

- Further drilling at Cumbre Coya and Cobremani targets to follow-up on previous drilling
- Additional drilling at the Fundicion target to test geophysical chargeability anomalies
- Mapping and sampling of new targets for next phase of drillhole target generation

[2] ASX Announcement 9 January 2023: Evidence of a porphyry system at Fundicion Target, Picha Project, Peru

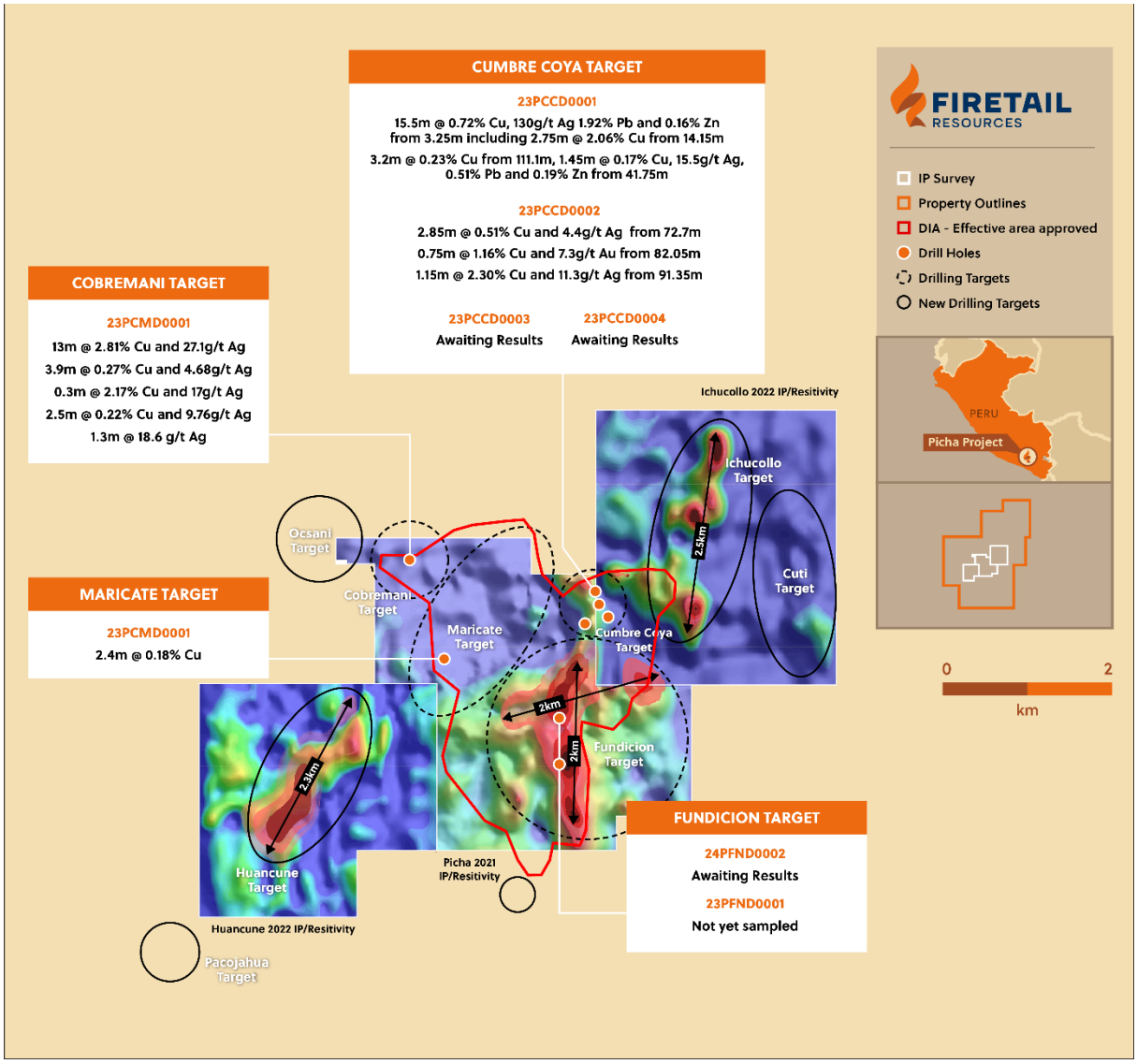

Figure 6: Picha Project drill program – results to date[3,4]

[3] For full details of prior exploration completed at the Picha Project including JORC tables, please refer to FTL ASX Announcement dated 10 July 2023 – Drill Targets Identified at Peru Base Metals Projects
[4] ASX Announcement 10 January 2024 – Clarification Announcement – Evidence of a porphyry system at Fundicion Target, Picha Project, Peru

Table 1: Drill hole collar details (grid system – WGS84 UTM Zone 19S)

Target	Drill Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Elevation (m ASL)	Azimuth	Incl.	Final / Planned Depth (m)
Cumbre Coya	23PCCD0001	8217927.8	349784.9	4163.2	60°	-50°	155.0
Cumbre Coya	23PCCD0002	8217793.4	349832.9	4153.3	95°	-50°	341.4
Cumbre Coya	24PCCD0003	8217415.3	349626.8	4121.4	45°	-45°	573.30
Cumbre Coya	24PCCD0004	8217676.8	349917.8	4080.2	45°	-60°	245.1
Cumbre Coya	24PCCD0005	8217915.0	349792.0	4123.0	0°	-80°	300 (planned)
Fundicion	24PFND0002	8216619.0	349308.5	4036.5	0°	-60°	603.2

Table 2: 23PCCD0002 - Significant assay results
(using a cut-off of 0.1% Cu, minimum width of 0.4m, maximum internal dilution of 3m)

All other intervals not reported below have no significant intercepts (i.e. less than 0.1% Cu)

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)*	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Mo (g/t)	Sb (ppm)
65.25	68.4	3.15	0.16	1.63	0.003	0.015	1.86	1.57
72.7	75.55	2.85	0.51	4.38	0.003	0.015	2.34	3.48
82.05	82.8	0.75	1.15	7.32	0.005	0.008	3.69	8.45
91.35	92.50	1.15	2.29	11.3	0.015	0.023	8.38	9.27
100.7	101.1	0.4	0.12	0.29	0.006	0.021	2.07	0.31
257.4	257.8	0.4	0.11	0.31	0.005	0.025	1.4	0.71

*- Downhole lengths only

Picha and Charaque Projects, Peru

Firetail holds a 60% relevant interest in the Picha Copper-Silver Project and Charaque Copper Project in southern Peru[5].

The Projects have been subject to extensive exploration, the experienced in-country management and technical team continue to work on the projects, and are executing the current drill campaign.

The Charaque Project is subject to an Earn-in Agreement with leading global gold and copper producer Barrick Gold Corporation[6].

Figure 8: Picha and Charaque Copper Projects in Peru

[5] ASX Announcement 21 August 2023 – Results of General Meeting
[6] ASX Announcement 5 July 2023 – Binding Terms Sheet Signed for Acquisition of Peru Copper Projects

This announcement has been authorised for release on ASX by the Company's Board of Directors.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration activities is based on information compiled by Mr Robin Wilson who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Wilson is a consultant to Firetail Resources and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). Mr Wilson consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-looking statements

This announcement may contain certain "forward-looking statements". Forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as, "expect", "should", "could", "may", "predict", "plan", "will", "believe", "forecast", "estimate", "target" and other similar expressions. Indications of, and guidance on, future earnings and financial position and performance are also forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates provided in this presentation are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward-looking statements including projections, guidance on future earnings and estimates are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied upon as an indication or guarantee of future performance.

About Firetail Resources

Firetail Resources (ASX:FTL) is a battery minerals company with an exciting project portfolio with exposure to multiple battery mineral commodities

Firetail has commenced drilling in Peru, where the Company's tenure includes mining concessions comprising the Picha Copper Silver Project and Charaque Copper Project. Picha is an exciting copper-silver project with multiple drill-ready targets being tested in the current drill program; and Charaque hosts a farm-in deal completed with leading global mining company, Barrick Gold Corporation.

The Company also holds well-located Western Australian and Queensland projects, which range from early exploration stage at the Paterson and Yalgoo-Dalgaranga Projects through to advanced exploration-early resource stage at the Mt Slopeaway Project.

With a portfolio of highly prospective assets plus the experience of a strong technical team, the Company is well positioned to rapidly explore and develop its battery mineral projects and become a significant contributor to the green energy revolution.

Peru Projects

Australia Projects

Appendix 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Cumbre Coya Target – one diamond drill hole completed (23PCCD0001) to 155.15m and second diamond drillhole (23PCCD0002) completed to 341.4m Assays reported herein are from 23PCCD0002 only. Assay samples were taken in a range of interval widths, between 0.2 and 2 meters, considering the abundance of mineralisation and alteration intensity until 155.15m (EOH). For 23PCCD0002 samples were taken in a range of interval widths, between 0.2 and 2 meters, considering the abundance of mineralisation and alteration intensity. In sections where no significant mineralisation or alteration was observed, 2 samples of 2 meters width were taken every 10 meters until 341.40m (EOH. Fundicion Target - one diamond drill hole completed (23PFND0001) to 520.5m – no assays to report. Second diamond drillhole currently underway (24PFND0002). • Sampling intervals were determined by the geologist. • Samples are half-core HQ3 and are considered to be representativeof the intervals sampled. • Sample sizes collected were in the order of 0.5-6kg.
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).*	• Drilling was completed using a MaxiDrill diamond drilling rig operated by Explo Drilling Peru. The diamond drill holes sampled were HQ3 and NQ3 sized core. • Diamond core was orientated using a CoreMaster™ orientation tool.
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.*	• Core recovery is determined by measuring the core length between the driller's marker blocks. This information is recorded and entered into the drilling database. • Diamond drilling utilised drilling fluids to assist with maximising recoveries. • No known relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	• All drill samples were logged by a qualified geologist and recorded in logging tables and validated upon database import. • Attributes recorded in drilling include lithology, colour, weathering, texture, alteration, mineralogy and other

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	observations as appropriate which are in general qualitative in nature. • Drilling is first pass exploration, however the drillholes are logged to a level of detail to be considered suitable to support a Mineral Resource estimate. • All drillholes will be logged in their entirety in due course, however at time of this report only 23PCMD0001, 23PCCD0001 and 23PCCD0002 have been logged in their entirety (the latter of which are reported herein), and 23PMCD0001 has been logged up to 350m. Summary logs have been completed for all holes completed to date.
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.*	• Diamond core was cut in half using an electric core saw or if the core was too soft or friable to be cut with a saw, a brick chisel was used. • Sample intervals were marked on the core by the responsible geologist considering lithological and structural features and visible mineralisation. • Sample method and size is considered appropriate for this type of deposit. • Field duplicates were taken at a rate of 1 in 50 samples to measure sample representivity. Field duplicates are quarter core. • Grain sizes are observed to be highly variable, however at this stage of exploration drilling, 1-2 metre sampling intervals are considered appropriate.
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 acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were assayed by SGS del Peru S.A.C, Callao, Peru. A multi-acid (four-acid) digest (near-total digestion) was used. The digestion solution was then analysed by ICPMS for a multi-element suite of 50 elements. A 50g Fire assay with AAS finish was used to determine Au. Subsequently, samples with Ag greater than 50ppm, Pb greater than 10,000ppm, Cu greater than 10,000ppm, Zn more than 10,000 ppm were analysed by AAS. • Quality control procedures included routine insertion of CRMs at a rate of 3 in 50 samples, insertion of blanks at a rate of 1 in 50 samples, collection of field duplicates at a rate of 1 in 50 samples. These QC samples were included in batches of sampling to test for accuracy and precision. A review of the QC samples assay results received has determined the accuracy and precision of the reported results to be acceptable.
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.*	• Verification of significant intercepts has been conducted by internal company geologists. • No twinned holes are reported herein. • Field data was recorded in Excel in a field laptop and then imported into a database. • No adjustment to assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	
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.*	• All coordinates used by the company are based on WGS84 UTM Zone 19S • Topographic control is +/-1.5cm, referenced through certified geodetic points. • Downhole surveys were taken using a GyroMaster™ 42mm borehole surveying tool.
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.*	• Sample spacing is considered appropriate for geological and geochemical interpretation, the style of mineralisation and the early-stage nature of exploration • Drill holes are widely spaced, targeting geochemical and/or geophysical targets and at a spacing considered appropriate for first-pass drilling • Sample compositing of up to 2m has been completed based on the logging geologists interpretation of lithology, alteration and mineralisation.
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.*	• Sampling orientation is considered to be unbiased with the drilling direction nominally at a high angle to the interpreted strike of the controlling mineralizing structure(s) • The drilling direction is nominally at a high angle to the interpreted orientation of the structures, which are considered to host and control the mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected by Firetail field geologist/ assistant and placed in plastic bags with the prefixed sample number written on it. • Plastic bags were placed within larger polyweave bags before being delivered by Firetail personnel to the laboratory in Arequipa.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and data have been reviewed by company personnel.

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 licence to operate in the area.*	• The Picha Project comprises 27 Mining Concessions, 25 of which are 100% owned by Kiwanda S.A.C, a wholly-owned Peruvian subsidiary of Valor Resources. The Picha project is located 127km SW of the City of Juliaca, in southern Peru, and near the village of Jesus Maria in the San Antonio de Esquilache district, province of Sanchez Cerro and the Moquegua department. • At the Picha Project 27 mining concessions are currently granted. All mining concessions are in good standing with no known impediments.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• At Picha Project exploration was previously completed on the Picha project area by several companies including Minera Teck Peru S.A., Minera del Suroeste S.A.C, Maxy Gold Corp and most recently Lara Exploration Ltd. These companies completed surface geochemical sampling and geophysics, including an Induced Polarization survey. Lara Exploration and Maxy Gold Corp proposed drilling programs to test the five target areas, but the drilling was never implemented.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• At Picha mineralisation is considered similar to other copper-silver stratabound deposits in Peru and Chile hosted mainly in andesitic volcanics. Further exploration work is required to test this model. The project area is covered mostly by andesite lava flows, basaltic andesites, tuffs and agglomerates of the Tacaza Group. These rocks are unconformably overlain by lacustrine sediments made up of sandstones, limolites, shales, limestones and some intercalations of andesites, rhyolites and reworked tuffs of the Maure Group of Miocene age. While most of the copper mineralisation is hosted by the Tacaza Group, some copper mineralisation also reaches the level of the Maure Group rocks. The potential for low sulphidation epithermal and porphyry related mineralisation has now been recognised at the Picha Project through work carried out by Valor in 2022.

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.*
		• All drillhole information has been included in Tables 1 and 2 in the report above.

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*	• All drillhole intercepts grading >0.1% Cu over 0.5m or more are reported above (Table 3). Separate high-grade intercepts for Cu and Ag are also reported above. • The maximum internal dilution of reported intercepts is 3m of material <0.1% Cu. • No metal equivalent values reported herein.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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').*	• The geometry of mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is not clear, however the current interpretation is that the mineralisation is controlled by a northwest striking structure dipping steeply towards the west. The near surface mineralisation (<50m) is predominantly secondary. • Down-hole lengths only reported, true width uncertain at this time.
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.*	• Maps and sections are included in the body of the announcement (see Figures 3 and 5).
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.*	• All results have been reported including where no significant results.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All exploration data relevant to this release has been reported. The following previous FTL announcements provide additional information relating to the current drilling program: ○ 9 Jan 2024 titled "*Evidence of porphyry system at Fundicion Target, Peru*" ○ 14 Nov 2023 titled "*Encouraging First Assay Results from Picha Project*" ○ 4 Feb 2024 titled "*Significant polymetallic mineralisation at Picha Project*"
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.*	• Further work on the Picha Project will comprise the completion of the planned 5,000m diamond drilling program.