ASX Announcement
01 April 2026

EM Survey confirms conductor to 400m depth and extends strike length at Tillex Copper-Silver Project

Highlights

- **Fixed Loop Time Domain Electromagnetic (FLTDEM) survey completed** at the Tillex Copper-Silver Project in the Timmins mining district, Ontario, Canada
- **The EM Survey has delivered highly positive outcomes, with two significant EM conductors identified;**
    - **Main Conductor** defined over a **strike length of 600m** with modelling supporting a **depth extent in excess of 400m – 250m below the deepest existing copper intersection –** and which **remains open**
    - The Main Conductor is **coincident to the very high-grade, drill-defined Tillex Copper-Silver Deposit**
    - **The East Conductor** is located immediately east of the Tillex Deposit and **exhibits strong conductivity, with a strike length of +200m**.
- These **conductors significantly expand the Project's prospectivity for additional copper-silver mineralisation** and define **targets for the maiden drill program**.
- First-phase **drilling program to commence this month** and will **incorporate Downhole EM Survey** to further refine and test conductors – **including at depths below 400m**

Aruma Resources Limited (ASX: AAJ) (Aruma or the **Company)** is pleased to announce highly positive outcomes from its Electromagnetic Survey (EM Survey) at the Tillex Copper-Silver Project in the world-class Timmins mining district in Ontario, Canada.

Aruma has completed an extensive ground-based fixed loop time domain electromagnetic (FLTDEM) survey over the Tillex Project area, designed to define electromagnetic conductors indicative of copper mineralisation along strike and at depth of the existing high-grade mineralised footprint and also in areas outside the known mineralised footprint[1].

The EM Survey has defined two significant conductive trends.

The first is the **Main Conductor**, which encapsulates the Tillex Copper-Silver Deposit defined by drilling to date. The Tillex Deposit is defined by numerous wide, high-grade copper and silver drill intersections, from a total of 10,284m of core drilling by previous project owners[2].

The Main Conductor has extended the strike length of the Tillex Deposit to approximately 600m, an extension of approximately 180m beyond the existing drill-defined mineralised zone and importantly has extended the depth extent to at least 400m – which is 250m below the deepest existing copper-rich drill intersection.

The FLTDEM survey has not closed off the potential for the Tillex Deposit to continue at depths in excess of 400m below surface.

The second conductor is the **East Conductor** and is located immediately east and deeper than the Main Conductor and exhibits strong conductivity.

The East Conductor was identified at an interpreted depth of approximately 120m, with a strike length of approximately 200m and exhibits high conductivities, in the range of 145 Siemens.

Both conductors identified by the EM Survey significantly expand the Project's prospectivity for additional copper-silver mineralisation and provides targeting confidence ahead of Aruma's maiden drilling program at Tillex.

Drilling is scheduled to commence this month. The program will incorporate downhole EM geophysical surveys that will refine the conductor targets (for drilling), potentially at depths below 400m below surface.

Aruma Resources Managing Director, Grant Ferguson, commented:

"*We are very excited by the outcomes of if the EM survey. It has delivered the original program objectives, they being multiple coherent conductors. The Main Conductor is coincident with the very high-grade copper-silver mineralisation identified in previous drilling to an interpreted depth of 400m below surface, which is 250m below the deepest copper intersection. The East Conductor is a very strong electromagnetic conductor, which further adds to the project immediate copper-silver upside potential along strike and at depth. Both conductors represent a compelling foundation for our maiden drilling program which is planned to commence this month.*"

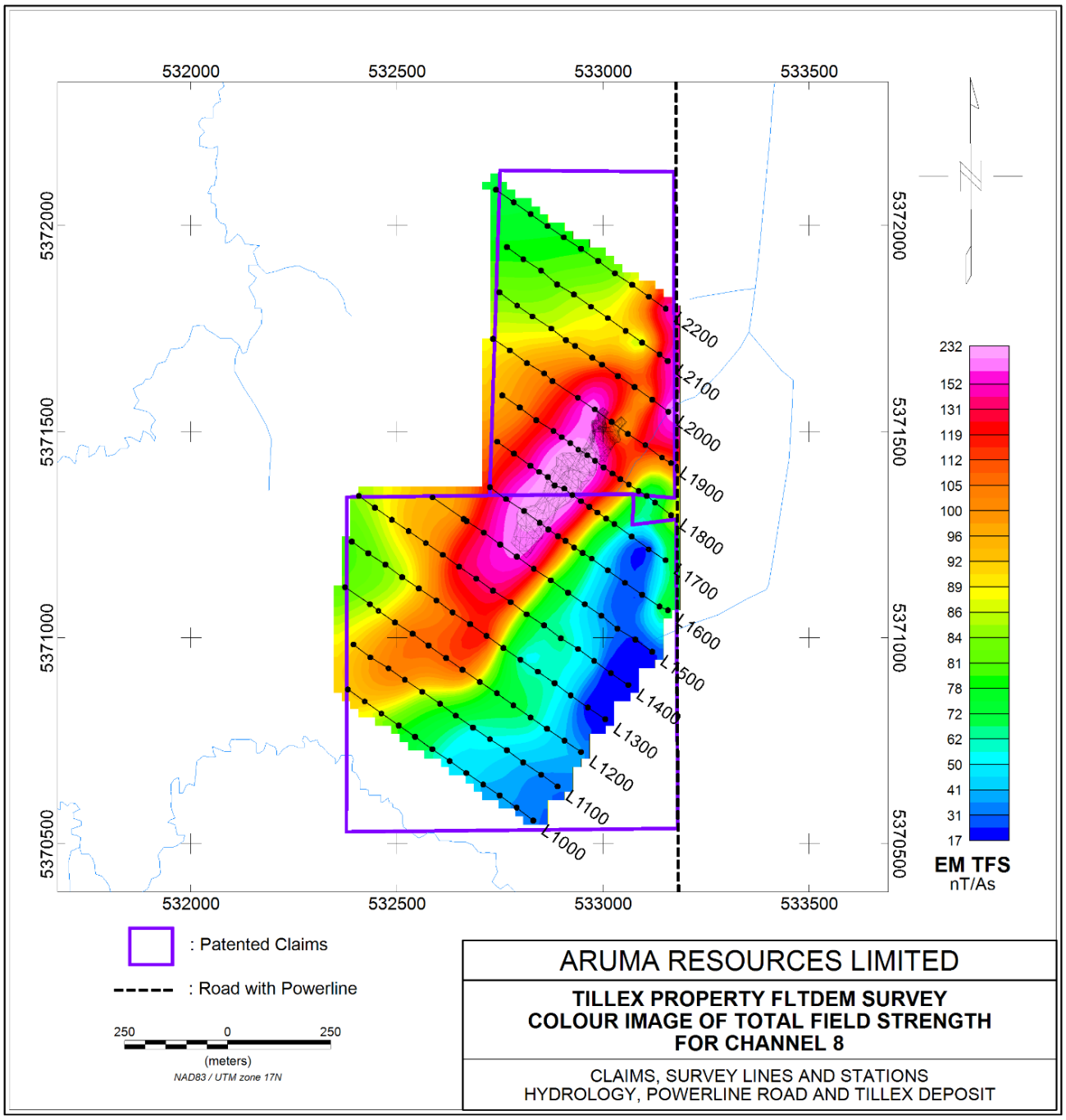

Figure 1: Plan view of EM Survey Modelled Contour Plan of the Main Conductor with survey lines shown

EM SURVEY RESULTS

Aruma completed an FLTDEM survey across the Tillex Copper–Silver Deposit, with the objective of investigating the strike continuity, depth extent and potential for parallel mineralised lodes.

The EM Survey used a single loop measuring 1,400m by 500m and surveyed 13 lines spaced by 100m, with stations at 50m across the survey area and infill measurements at 25m.

The EM Survey was specifically designed to test for lateral extensions, parallel structures, and deeper volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) copper mineralisation across the Project area's patented claim package.

The survey produced consistent conductive responses over numerous survey lines that allowed for robust conductive plate modelling.

The EM Survey identified two discrete conductive plates (Figures 1 and 2), exhibiting conductivities ranging from 30 to 150 Siemens and modelled at subsurface depths from approximately 30 metres to 400m below surface, at the Main Conductor (Figure 3).

Conductive Plate 1 (Main Conductor) was the priority target and represents the most prospective feature identified. It is defined by a strong spatial coincidence with the known wide, high-grade copper–silver mineralisation intersected in previous drilling at Tillex (Figure 1).

Modelling of the principal NE–SW-trending Main Conductor, defined a conductivity–thickness (CT) plate of 30 Siemens, interpreted as sub-vertical and extending approximately 600m along strike. This represents an extension of approximately 180m beyond the current drilling-defined mineralisation, with the conductor modelled to extend to approximately 400m down-dip.

In addition to the Main Conductor, a second strong EM response was identified at the East Conductor at an interpreted depth of approximately 120m, with a strike length of approximately 200m and an ENE–WSW orientation. This secondary conductor exhibits elevated conductivities in the range of 145 Siemens and is modelled with a steep dip of approximately 70 degrees and potential plunge to the west-southwest (Figure 2).

Both conductive plates are considered significant for their potential to extend existing zones of copper sulphide mineralisation along strike and down-dip.

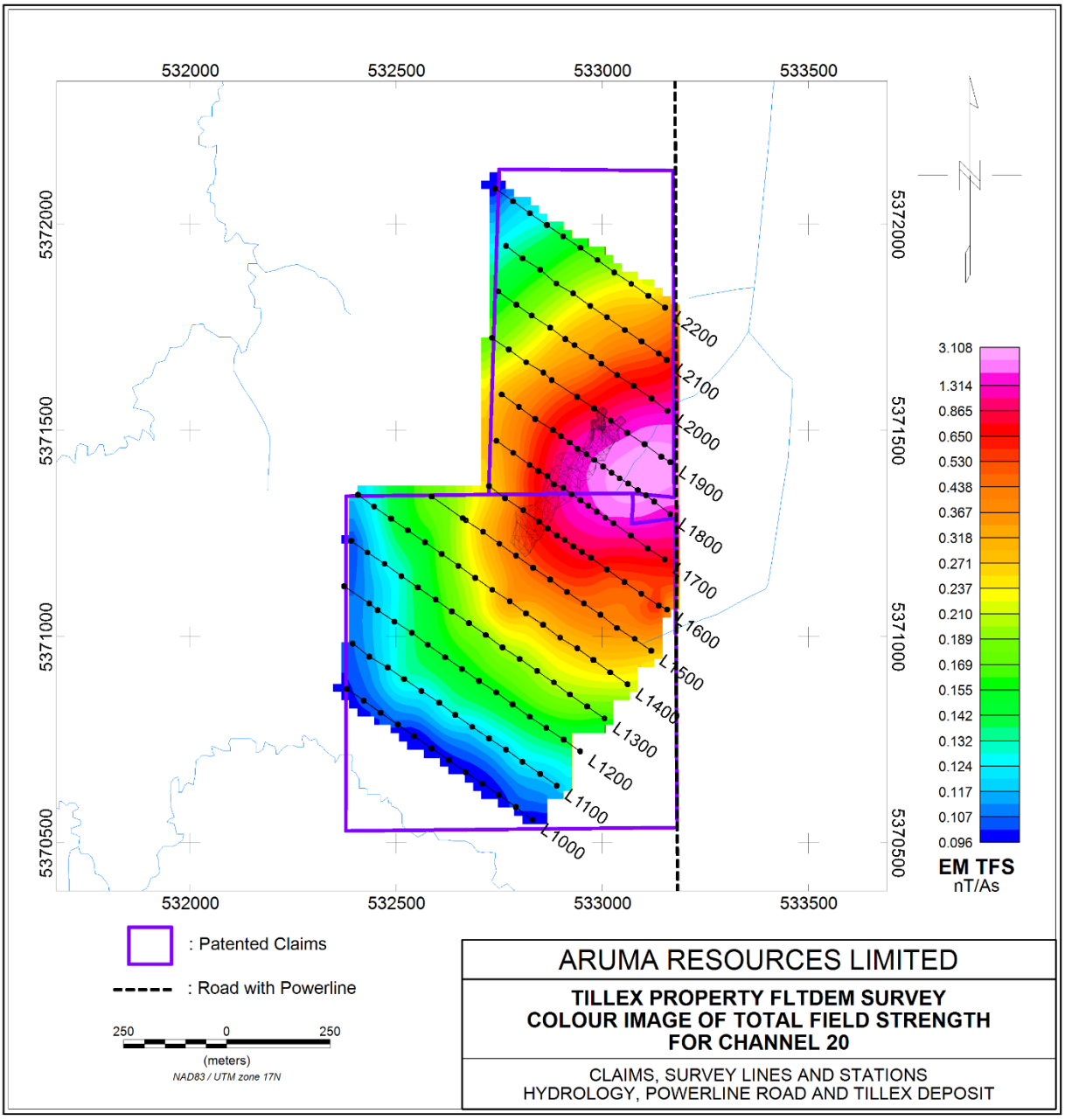

Figure 2: Plan view of EM Survey Modelled Contour Plan of the East Conductor with survey lines shown

Table 1: EM Survey Modelled Conductor Plate dimensions. Refer to Figures 1and 2

Conductivity Plate ID	Conductivity-Thickness (CT)	Strike Horizontal (m)	Depth Vertical (m)	Depth to Top Plate (m)
Main	Moderate	~600m	~450m	30m
East	High	~400m	~450m	120m

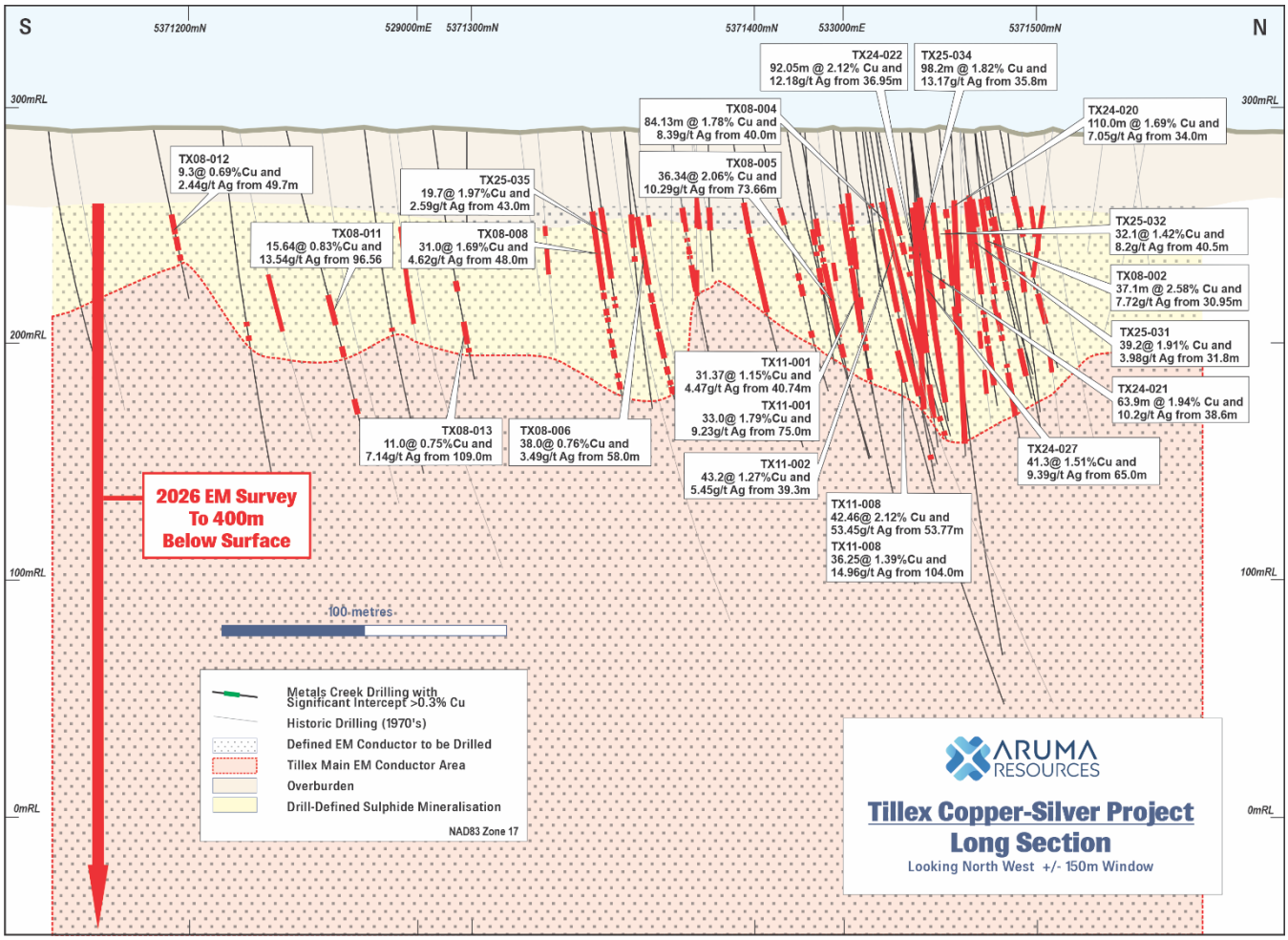

Figure 3: Long Section View of significant historic drilling intersections with the depth and strike extent modelled by the EM Survey at the Main Conductor (Refer Figure 1, Plan View)

EM SURVEY DETAILS

Aruma engaged Abitibi Geoscience to undertake the FLTDEM survey. Independent Canadian-based geophysical consultancy St Pierre Geoconsultant Inc., was engaged to design and manage the FLTDEM survey, and to undertake quality assurance and quality control, interpret the final dataset and generate geophysical targets for follow-up exploration. EMIT Maxwell Geophysical software was utilised to model the EM data and construct conductive "plate" models that best represent the geometry and orientation of the identified conductive bodies (Table 1).

Model plates were prioritised (Table 1) by considering the following factors:

1. Model confidence: The anomaly should be well defined over several stations and reasonably matched by the model profile and greater than 2 section line.
2. Support of other geophysical, geological information, and in identified structural priority areas.
3. Support from diamond drilling with known copper-silver mineralisation.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Aruma Resources Ltd.

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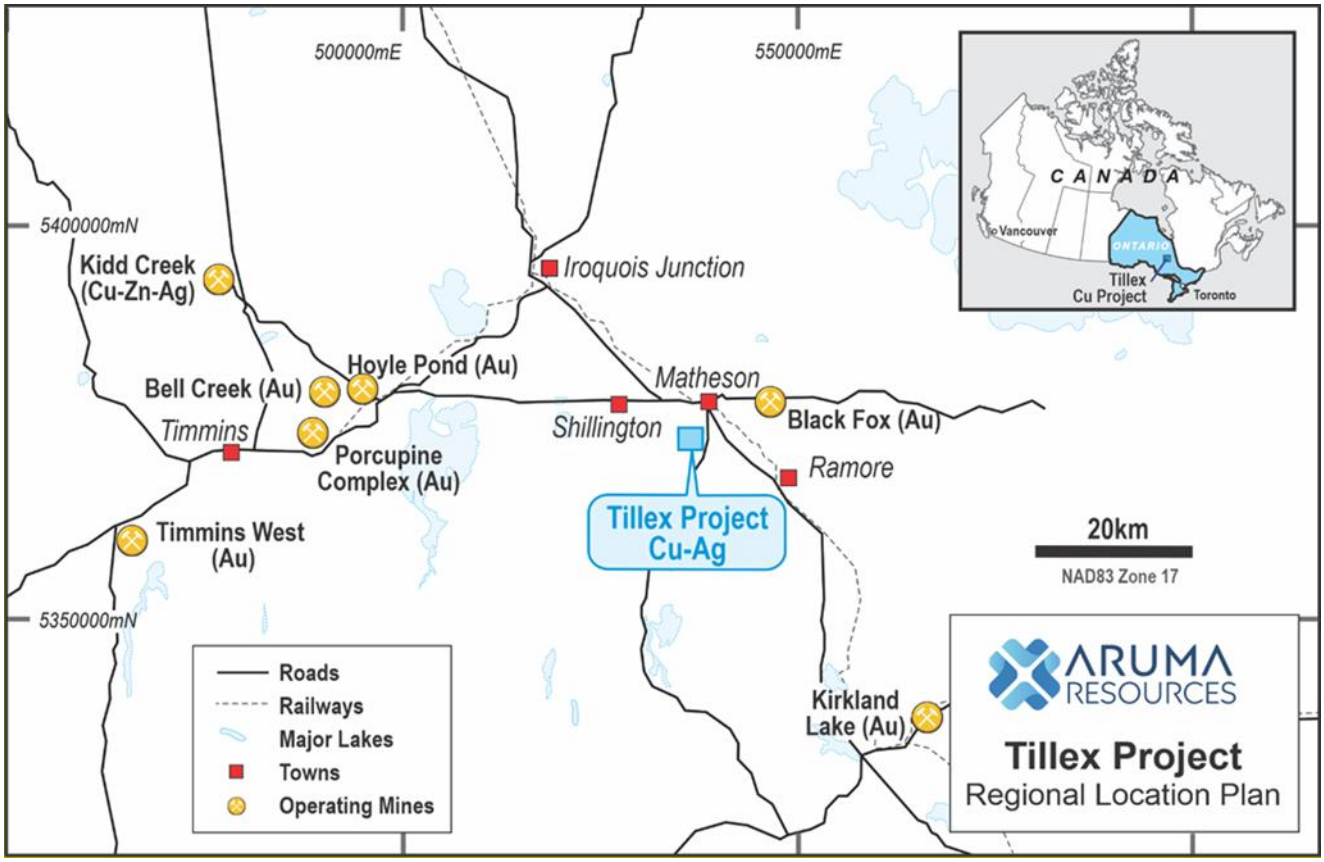

Figure 2: Regional location map showing Tillex Project within the Timmins mining district, Ontario, Canada

About Aruma Resources

Aruma Resources Limited (ASX: AAJ) is an ASX-listed copper-focused exploration company committed to the exploration and development of a portfolio of prospective projects in world-class mineral belts. Its core project is the high-grade Tillex Copper sulphide Project in the prolific Timmins mineral district in Ontario, Canada. It also holds copper exploration assets in the Mt Isa region of Queensland and multi-commodity exploration projects in South Australia and Western Australia.

References used in this ASX announcement

[1]*AAJ ASX announcement 3 March 2026: Aruma Commences Ground EM Survey at Tillex Copper Project*
[2]*AAJ ASX announcement 22 January 2026: Aruma Acquires High-Grade Copper Sulphide Project*

Competent person statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Grant Ferguson who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscience (AIG). Mr Ferguson is Managing Director and a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Ferguson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve'. Mr Ferguson consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. All exploration results that have been reported previously and released to ASX are available to be viewed on the Company website www.arumaresources.com. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the information included in the original announcement. 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 announcements.

The information presented herein that relates to Exploration Results from analysis of the FLTDEM results for the Tillex Project, is based on information compiled and reviewed and completed by the Company's independent consultant geophysicist, Martin St-Pierre (P. Geophysicist) from St-Pierre Geoconsultant Inc., based in British Colombia, Canada., Mr St Pierre has sufficient experience relevant to this style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, by virtue of being a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, a Recognised Professional Organisation (ROPO). Mr St Pierre consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears

Forward Looking Statement

Certain statements contained in this document constitute forward looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based on a number of estimates and assumptions made by the Company and its consultants in light of experience, current conditions and expectations of future developments which the Company believes are appropriate in the current circumstances. These estimates and assumptions while considered reasonable by the Company are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, achievements and performance of the Company to be materially different from the future results and achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as "planned", "expected", "projected", "estimated", "may", "scheduled", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "could", "nominal", "conceptual" and similar expressions. There can be no assurance that Aruma plans to develop exploration projects that will proceed with the current expectations. There can be no assurance that Aruma will be able to confirm the presence of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic and will be successfully developed on any of Aruma's mineral properties. Investors are cautioned that forward looking information is no guarantee of future performance and accordingly, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1_Tillex FLTDEM Geophysical Program

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.*	○ A ground fixed loop time domain electromagnetic survey (FLTDEM) geophysical survey, was completed in March 2026, has been processed, with priority conductors defined and modelled. ○ The sampling information (methodology) for this survey is provided within this table. ○ The FLTDEM survey was completed by Abitibi Geoscience of Ontario Canada. ○ Auditing, processing and modelling of the FLTDEM by Aruma Resources Limited was completed by Canadian geophysical consultant Martin St-Pierre (P. Geophysicist), from St-Pierre Geoconsultant Inc., based in British Colombia, Canada. ○ The geophysical survey was conducted in a grid pattern over the survey area, approximately perpendicular to the drill defined mineralisation at the Tillex Copper-Silver Deposit. ○ Geophysical data acquisition has been carried out using industry standard practices that are appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested and ensures accuracies are preserved. ○ The geophysical survey method does not identify mineralisation. It is a test of certain geophysical characteristics for the near surface electrically conductive horizons and lithologies, of the area surveyed. ○ FLTDEM is a widely used geophysical process within the mineral exploration industry. Processing of the survey data was completed using industry standard geophysical software, including Geosoft. The final priority plates were modelled using the Maxwell Geophysical Modelling Software
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).*	○ No new drilling information is provided within this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	○ No new drilling information is provided within this report.
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.*	○ No new drilling information is provided within this report.
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.*	○ No new drilling information is provided within this report.
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.*	○ No new drilling information is provided within this report. ○ The Fixed Loop Time Domain electromagnetic (FLTDEM) survey consisted of a Terrascope 15 KW transmitter powered by a 15 KW motor generator, an EMIT SMARTem 24 receiver using an ARMIT 3 axis dBdt and B-field sensor. ○ Transmitter coil was fixed and measures 1,400m X 500m. The receiver surveyed 13 lines 800m to 1,000m, oriented perpendicular to the transmitter coils long axis, and locates in loop and out of loop. ○ Nominal station spacing was 50m with some section using 25m spacing. ○ Transmitter current was 30 A and used a base frequency of 15Hz.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ In-field data processing involved quality control and compilation of data collected during the acquisition stage, using an in-field processing centre. ○ Preliminary and final data processing by St Pierre included generation of digital data and map products for reconciliation
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.*	○ Numerous conductive features have been identified by the FLTDEM survey. From these, two priority conductors were defined and modelled using the Maxwell Geophysical Modelling Software. One of these priority conductors is coincident with the drill-defined Tillex Copper-Silver sulphide deposit. The other geophysical conductor has not been drill tested. ○ No new drilling or assay/sampling information is provided within this report ○ Raw geophysical data, as provided by Abitibi Geophyscis, has been used for this analysis and modelling. Abitibi Geophysics provided Aruma Resources with a survey report, detailing the survey specifications and methodology. ○ EMIT Maxwell geophysical modelling software utilised by St Pierre Geoconsultant Inc for this recent work.
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.*	○ Location control for the FLTDEM transmitter loop and survey stations used GPS receivers. ○ In-field data processing involved preliminary quality control carried out by in field technician. The data was sent daily to Abitibi main office where it was processed and subjected to additional quality control by a geophysicist. This data was then sent to St-Pierre Geoconsultant Inc. for final quality control review. ○ Transmitter loop and station locations was collected by GPS as WGS 84 latitude/longitude, and converted into the UTM coordinate system NAD83, UTM Zone 17N in Oasis Montaj software. ○ Garmin GPSMAP 67 with an accuracy of 3.65m were used to define the loop and station locations. ○ The topography of the area is very flat and not considered an issue, therefore elevation has been recorded with high confidence.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	○ The survey block was walked at a 100-metre traverse line spacing, readings at 50m and 25m where required, with a line direction of 125° E. ○ Not applicable for this method of exploration.
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.*	○ The survey lines are perpendicular to the trend of the Tillex Copper-Silver deposit and to the stratigraphic trends in that area. ○ No bias appears to have been generated by the survey grid orientation ○ No drilling information is provided within this report. Issues of possible bias with respect to the orientation of the geophysical grid, is provided above
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	○ Abitibi Geoscience were responsible for the data supplied to Aruma Resources Limited
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	○ In-field data processing involved quality control and compilation of data collected during the acquisition stage, using an in-field processing centre. ○ Preliminary and final data processing by Geotech Ltd included generation of digital data and map products for reconciliation. ○ Aruma's consultant St-Pierre Geoconsultant Inc audited the contractor supplied data, prior to processing. No issues were highlighted.

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 Tillex Project is 85% held by Aruma Canada, 3% privately held and 12% Vale Canada ○ The four patent claims purchased are in good standing and there are no known impediments to the properties.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	○ The deposit is reputed to be the first discovery resulting from a basal till sampling program in Canada. The program was initiated and managed by Derry Michener & Booth in 1973 and financed by the Tillex Syndicate that consisted of Canadian Nickel Company Limited (Canico), Asarco Exploration Company of Canada Limited, and Brascan Resources Limited. ○ The Tillex Syndicate utilized a dual tube reverse circulation Acker rotary drill, mounted on a Flextrack Nodwell Carrier. The overburden drill holes were located down-ice and laterally from AEM conductors previously identified by Canico. Nine targets were initially targeted by twenty-two overburden drill holes. One of these holes intersected basal sand and gravel with cobbles of argillite, andesite, porphyritic granite; including a 2-foot diameter boulder of chalcopyrite-bearing argillite. The feldspar porphyry bedrock was weakly mineralized and contained chlorite and pyrite mineralization. Subsequent overburden drill holes further defined the anomaly. ○ The overburden drill hole geochemical anomalies were followed by Fluxgate magnetometer and McPhar vertical loop electromagnetic surveys to better define the airborne electromagnetic anomaly. These surveys defined three conductive sub-parallel zones. Additional electromagnetic surveys conducted by Asarco further defined two of the conductive zones and negated the third zone as a conductive overburden response. These two conductors were targeted by the initial drilling and define the Tillex deposit. Subsequent, more detailed magnetometer surveying defined the distribution of the post-mineral diabase dyke that occurs immediately to the east of the main mineralized area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ The Tillex Syndicate conducted 8,098 feet of BQ core drilling in twenty-four holes in the fall/winter of 1974-1975 to assess the geophysical anomalies defined in the ground surveys. This drilling was followed by an additional 5,739 feet of BQ core drilling in 9holes during the winter of 1976. Of this drilling, 17 of 33 holes are on the Tillex Property.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	○ Stratabound Copper-Silver mineralisation type,
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 new drilling information is provided within this report.
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 new drilling information is provided within this report.
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').*	○ No new drilling information is provided within this report.
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.*	○ See figures in body of report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	○ See body of report.
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.*	○ The geological results are discussed in the body of the report. ○ In August 2008, Metals Creek Resources engaged in line cutting on the Tillex grid, consisted of a 1-kilometer-long baseline striking at 35 degrees. The grid lines were cut every fifty meters along and perpendicular to this baseline at an azimuth of 125 degrees and were cut to lengths of between 400 and 800 metres. The grid lines were spaced at 50-meter intervals with pickets chained at 25-meter intervals along all lines. ○ The geophysical program consisted of total field magnetic surveying and Max Min II electromagnetic surveying. The total magnetic field survey, using a GEM GSM-19 magnetometer, totalled 15.8 kilometres with readings collected every 12.5 meters along all lines. The Max Min horizontal loop electromagnetic survey was conducted utilizing the Apex Parametrics Max Min II instrument; with the coil separation of 150 metres and in phase and quadrature measurements recorded for 444, 1777 and 3555 Hz. Transmitting frequencies. A total of 6.0 kilometres of Max Min electromagnetic data was collected at 25-meter station intervals.
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.*	○ The current phase of exploration at the Tillex Copper-Silver Project is focussed on enabling drilling of priority FLTDEM conductors as soon as practicable.