

Uranium mineralisation identified at Aston as Minerals 260 prepares for inaugural drill campaign across lithium targets

EXPLORATION HIGHLIGHTS

- Multiple highly anomalous uranium (**up to 1,095ppm U_3O_8**) and vanadium (**up to 518ppm V_2O_5**) recorded from rock chips at Jailor Bore Extension (JBE) Prospect, within the 100%-owned Aston Project, located in the Gascoyne Province, WA.
- Jailor Bore is a ~5.5km x 600m uranium radiometric anomaly, of which ~3.3km lies within Minerals 260 tenure (named JBE), that is considered highly **prospective for calcrete-hosted uranium mineralisation**.
- Anomalous uranium (**up to 804ppm U_3O_8**) and vanadium (**up to 884ppm V_2O_5**) also recorded from regional sampling across other uranium radiometric targets at Aston.
- **A heritage clearance survey has been completed** over key lithium targets at the Jamesons-Malinda trend and Pyramid Hill Prospect in preparation for a maiden drilling program.
- Planning of the next phase of exploration activities at Aston continues, including additional reconnaissance to follow up on these latest results and the finalisation of lithium drill targets.
- Minerals 260 remains well funded with a **cash balance of \$12.2M** at the end of the March quarter.

Minerals 260 Limited (ASX:MI6, “Minerals 260” or “Company”) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at its Aston Project in Western Australia, including highly encouraging results from recent rock chip assays from the Jailor Bore Extension (JBE) prospect.

ASTON PROJECT, WA (100% MINERALS 260)

The Aston Project is located approximately 230km east of Carnarvon and 850km north of Perth in the Gascoyne Province of Western Australia (**Figure 1**).

The Gascoyne Province has been explored historically for gold, base metals, tungsten, and uranium; however, exploration by neighbouring tenement holders has highlighted the region’s prospectivity for hard rock hosted lithium (spodumene), Rare Earth Element (REE), niobium and uranium. Recent discoveries (**Figure 1**) include Delta Lithium’s Malinda lithium deposit and Jamesons prospect (see DLI ASX announcements dated 20 January 2023, 3 April 2023, 27 December 2023 and 22 April 2024) and Dreadnought Resources’ REE discoveries (see DRE ASX announcement dated 28 August 2023). More recently, Odessa Minerals confirmed the presence of calcrete-type uranium and vanadium mineralisation across multiple prospects at their Lyndon Project (see ODE ASX announcement dated 22 April 2024) and Reach Resources recently announced high-grade niobium rock chip results at their nearby Wabli Creek Project (see RR1 ASX announcement dated 12 June 2024).

Jailor Bore Extension (JBE) Prospect

Minerals 260's JBE Prospect, located on tenement E09/2464, is coincident with a ~5.5km x 600m uranium radiometric anomaly (~3.3km lies within Minerals 260 tenure), which was historically explored for calcrete-hosted uranium mineralisation (**Figure 2**). The rock chip samples taken by Minerals 260 are located east and west and along strike of the historic Jailor Bore Project.

First pass reconnaissance rock chip sampling along ~2.5km of the anomaly has returned multiple highly anomalous results up to 1,095ppm U_3O_8 and 518ppm V_2O_5 (**Figure 2**). Mineralisation is associated with carnotite, an important uranium bearing ore mineral typically associated with calcrete-hosted uranium deposits (**Figure 3**).

These results indicate that the JBE Prospect is part of a larger mineral system, with Odessa Minerals recently announcing four rock chips greater than 1,000ppm U_3O_8 and three greater than 500ppm V_2O_5 , along strike from Minerals 260's results (see ODE ASX announcement dated 22 April 2024).

Sampling of other uranium radiometric anomalies within the main Aston Project area has also returned results of up to 804ppm U_3O_8 and 884ppm V_2O_5 , which will be followed up with further reconnaissance. See **Appendix 1** for a full list of results.

Follow-up fieldwork will infill and extend the sample coverage over these anomalies to better define the scale of mineralisation. A review of historic drilling data at Jailor Bore is also underway to assist in determining the potential size of the mineralisation system.

Heritage Survey

In late May, with assistance from the Gumala Aboriginal Corporation, a heritage clearance survey was completed over lithium drill targets at the Jamesons-Malinda trend and Pyramid Hill Prospect in preparation for drilling.

The final clearance report is expected to be received in late-June, with planning for a maiden drilling program across lithium targets underway.

The Jamesons-Malinda trend hosts Delta Lithium's (DLI) Malinda Deposit (25.7Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O – see DLI ASX announcement 27 December 2023), and Jamesons Prospect (see DLI ASX announcement 22 April 2024). The trend is interpreted to strike through the northern part of the Aston Project where soil sampling by Minerals 260 (see ASX announcement dated 25 July 2023) has defined strong lithium anomalism coincident with this trend (**Figure 4 and 5**). At Jamesons, DLI have commenced their inaugural drill campaign where first assay results have returned 71m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 27m (including 45m @ 1.8% Li_2O from 41m), see DLI ASX announcement 22 April 2024.

Additionally, soil sampling at the Pyramid Hill Prospect, located in the south-western part of the Project area (**Figure 6**), has defined three strong lithium (>100ppm Li_2O), tantalum and rubidium anomalies, including a 5km long, continuous trend. Recent infill sampling has further refined one of the anomalies, showing correlation with outcropping pegmatites.

Management Comment

Commenting on the results, Minerals 260 Managing Director Luke McFadyen said:

"Minerals 260 acquired the Aston Project in March 2023 and since the commencement of our exploration in May 2023 we have been primarily targeting lithium and rare earths. Although the Gascoyne Province is well known to host uranium prospectivity, this is the first time Minerals 260 has specifically targeted the commodity at Aston. This multi-commodity approach is consistent with our strategy to maximise the commercial options and potential of all our projects. We are excited to continue developing our understanding about the uranium potential at Aston while we also continue to plan for our inaugural drilling campaign for lithium this year".

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

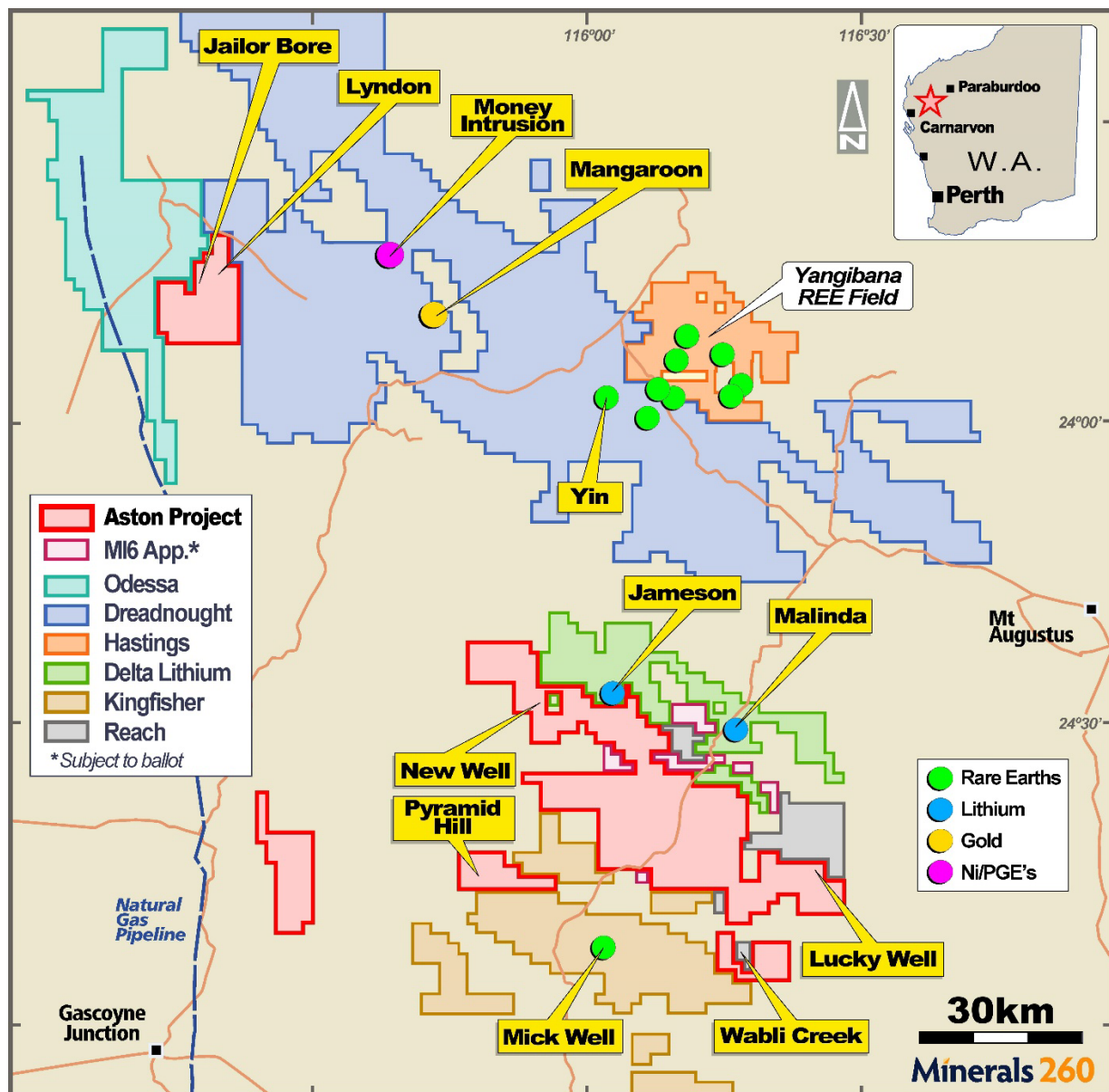


Figure 1 – Aston Project: Location and other significant tenement positions

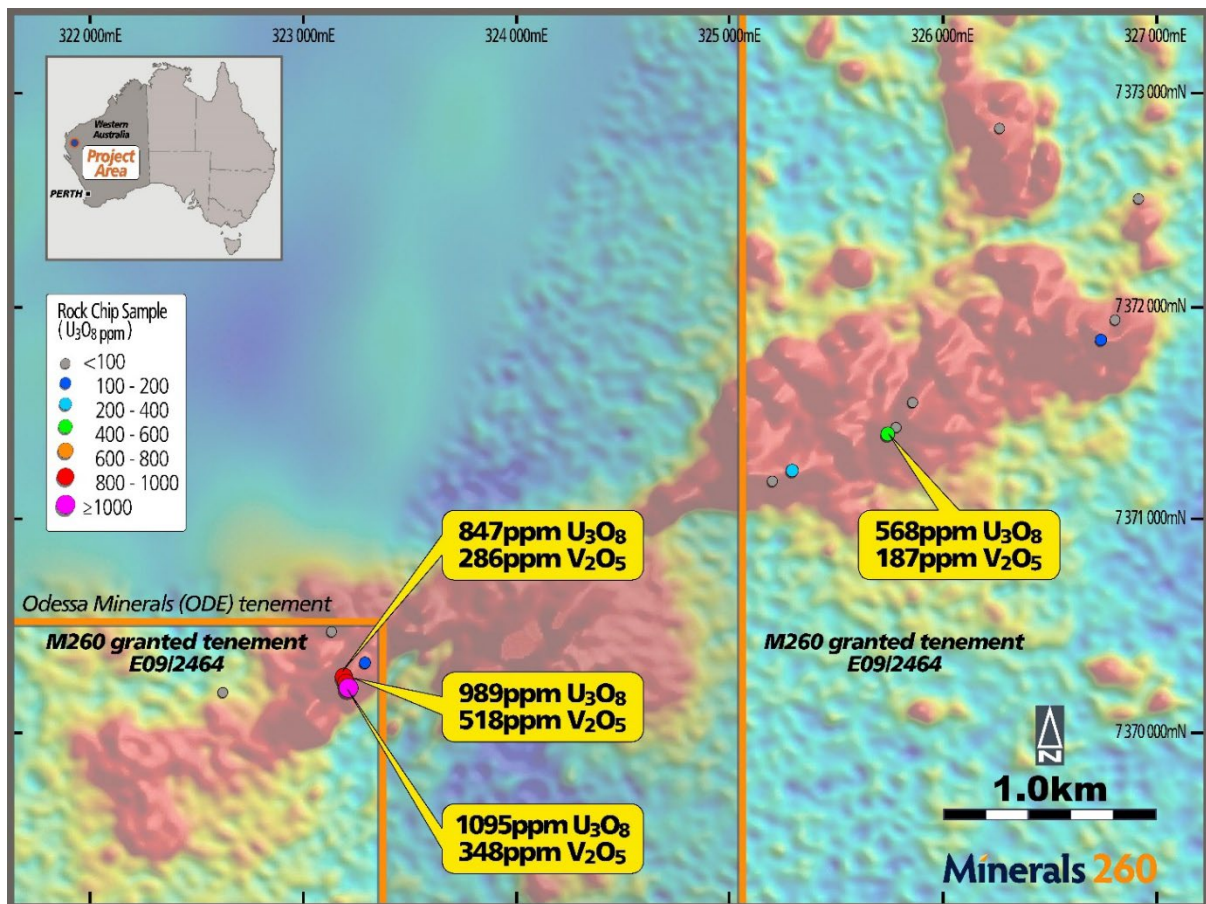


Figure 2 - Jailor Bore Extension Prospect showing rock chips on uranium radiometric imagery (red=high, blue=low)

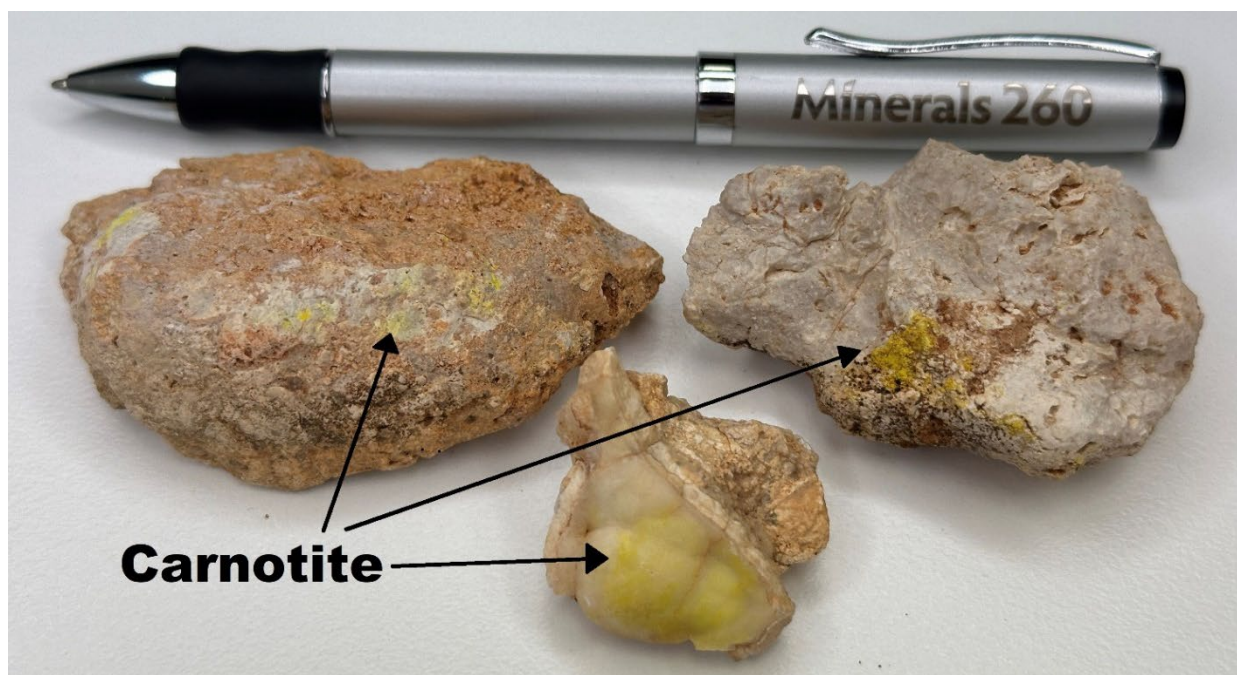


Figure 3 - Aston Project: Carnotite (uranium) mineralisation on calcrete from the Jailor Bore Extension Prospect

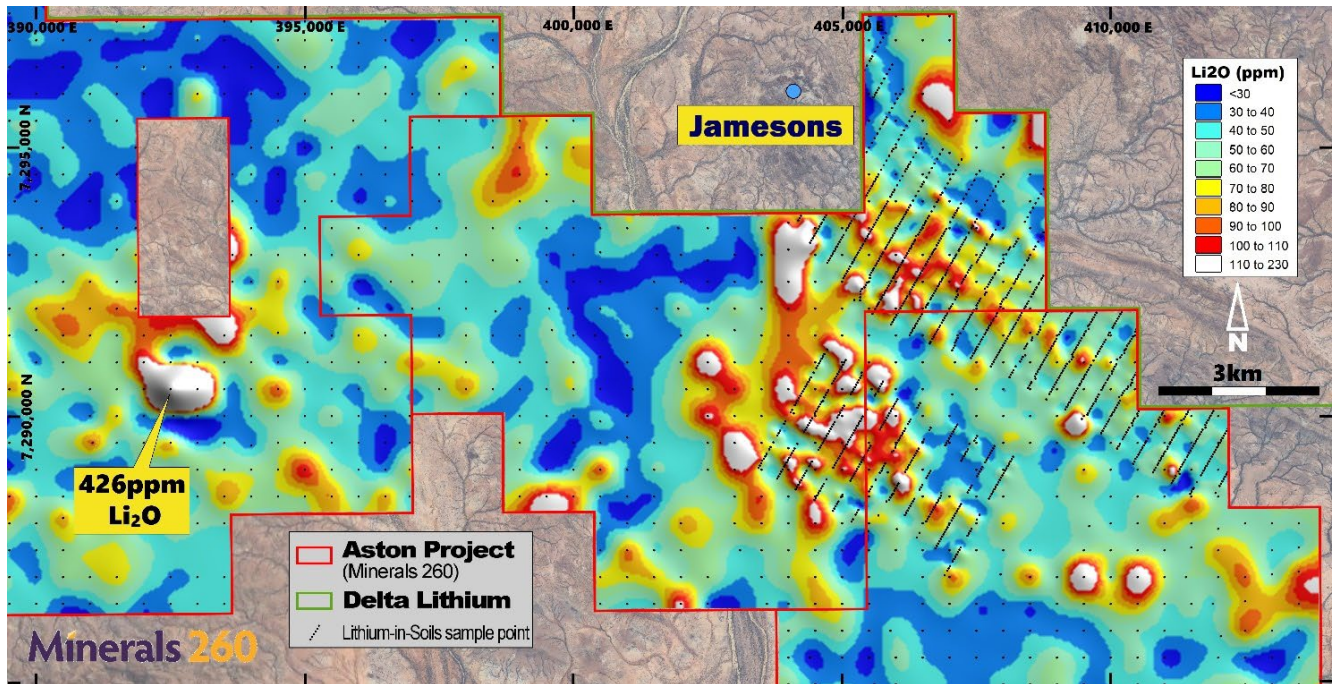


Figure 4 - Aston Project: Soil geochemistry along the Jamesons-Malinda trend, Nardoo Well and New Well showing anomalous lithium-in-soils

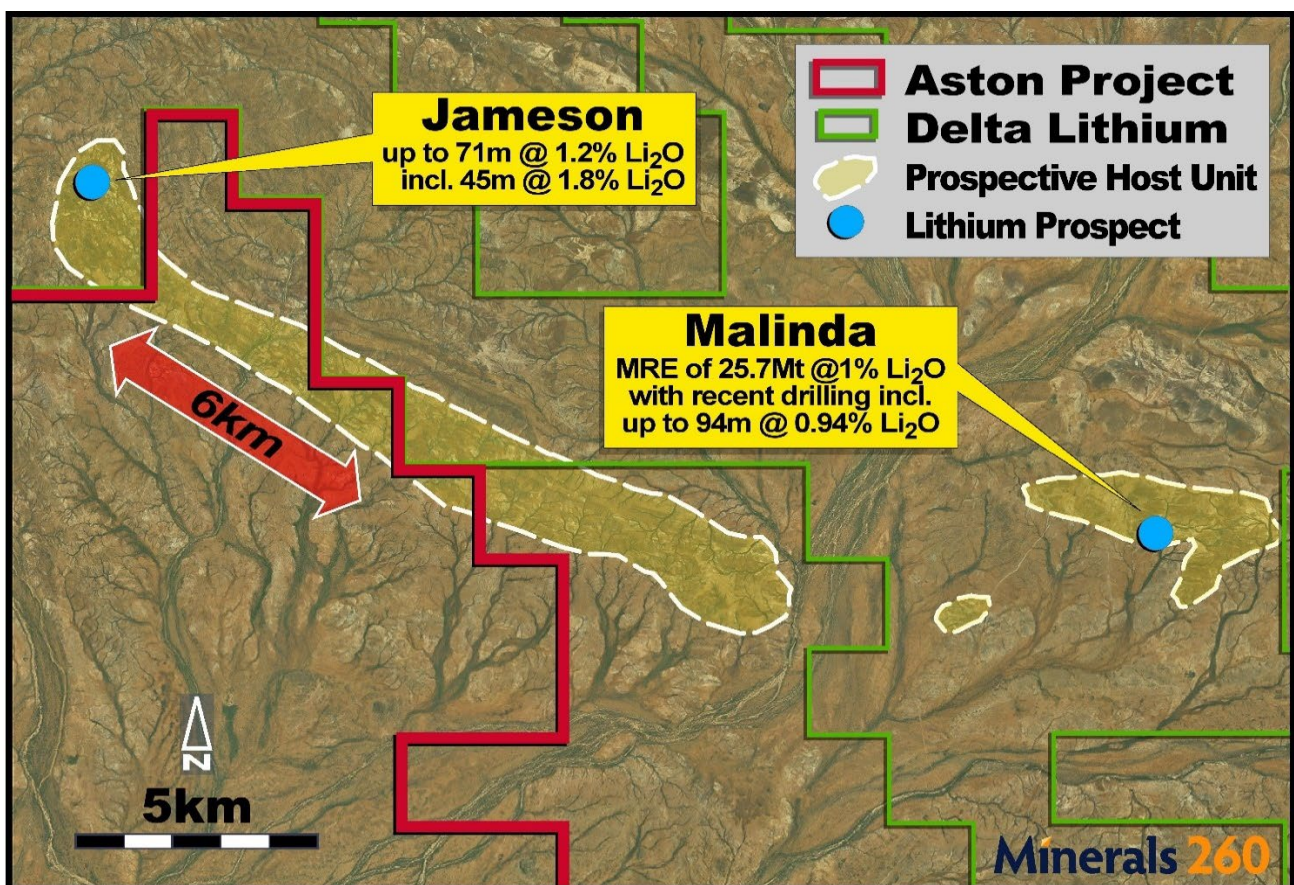


Figure 5 - Aston Project: Jamesons-Malinda trend on air photo

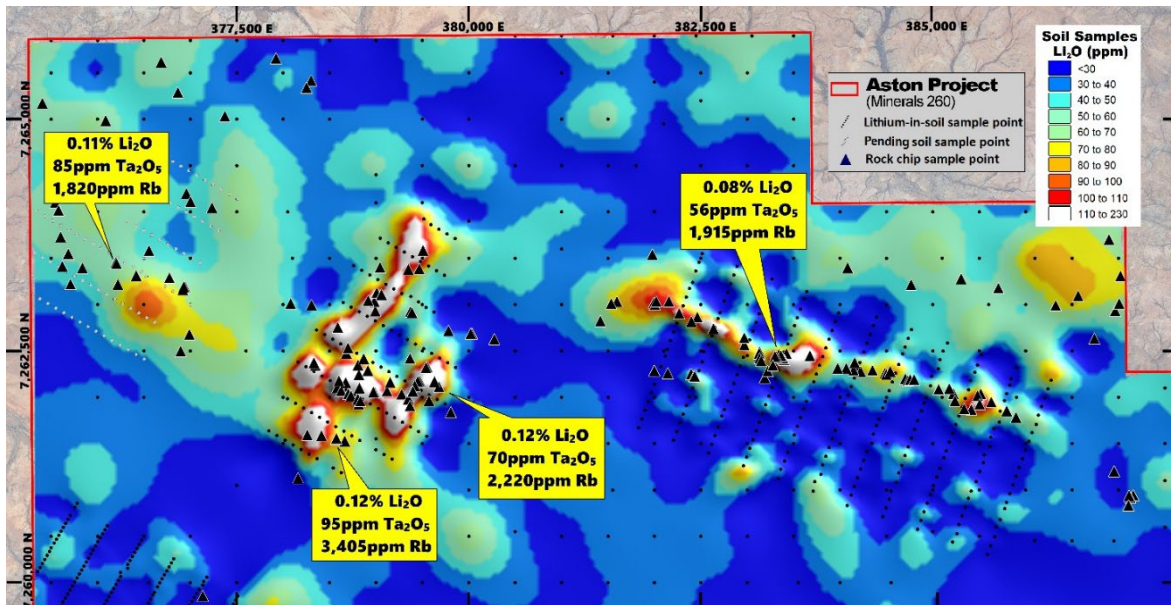


Figure 6 - Aston Project: Soil geochemistry and rock chips showing anomalous lithium-in-soils coincident with mineralised pegmatites on Pyramid Hill tenement E09/2302

Competent Person Statement

The Information in this report that relates to new Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Matthew Blake, who is a Competent Person and a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Blake is a full-time employee of the company. Mr Blake has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities 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 Reserves'. Mr Blake consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Information in this Report that relates to other Exploration Results for the Aston Project is extracted from Minerals 260 Limited ASX announcements titled:

- "Maiden exploration program confirms lithium potential at Aston Lithium-REE* Project" released 25th July 2023;
- "Minerals 260 to accelerate exploration at Aston Project after defining new lithium trend" released 4th September 2023;
- "New Lithium and Rare Earths Targets Identified at Aston" released 17th January 2024; and
- "Quarterly Activities Report December 2023" released 29th January 2024.

which are available on www.minerals260.com.au.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates or production targets or forecast financial information derived from a production target (as applicable) in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statement

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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Appendix 1 – Aston Project Rock Chip Results

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	GridName	U (ppm)	U3O8 (ppm)	V (ppm)	V2O5 (ppm)
ARU00001	326,734	7,371,847	MGA_94_50	134	158	45	80
ARU00002	325,769	7,371,430	MGA_94_50	80	95	25	45
ARU00003	325,746	7,371,414	MGA_94_50	482	568	105	187
ARU00006	323,197	7,370,248	MGA_94_50	839	989	290	518
ARU00007	323,190	7,370,261	MGA_94_50	718	847	160	286
ARU00008	323,198	7,370,238	MGA_94_50	929	1095	195	348
ARU00009	321,501	7,366,851	MGA_94_50	20	23	10	18
ARU00010	321,492	7,366,823	MGA_94_50	14	16	15	27
ARU00011	321,489	7,366,807	MGA_94_50	25	30	15	27
ARU00012	321,435	7,366,906	MGA_94_50	16	19	45	80
ARU00013	323,284	7,370,333	MGA_94_50	160	189	45	80
ARU00014	323,134	7,370,479	MGA_94_50	27	32	5	9
ARU00015	325,196	7,371,182	MGA_94_50	51	60	15	27
ARU00016	325,291	7,371,226	MGA_94_50	188	222	40	71
ARU00017	325,849	7,371,548	MGA_94_50	71	84	20	36
ARU00018	416,334	7,275,239	MGA_94_50	11	13	5	9
ARU00019	416,794	7,275,516	MGA_94_50	76	89	20	36
ARU00020	416,801	7,275,460	MGA_94_50	49	58	10	18
ARU00021	422,697	7,276,248	MGA_94_50	97	114	5	9
ARU00022	422,696	7,276,248	MGA_94_50	50	59	35	62
ARU00023	422,702	7,276,247	MGA_94_50	41	48	65	116
ARU00024	425,117	7,275,448	MGA_94_50	35	42	10	18
ARU00025	425,162	7,275,499	MGA_94_50	36	42	10	18
ARU00026	426,988	7,272,153	MGA_94_50	134	158	5	9
ARU00027	423,490	7,271,817	MGA_94_50	45	54	5	9
ARU00028	423,475	7,271,834	MGA_94_50	16	19	5	9
ARU00029	422,524	7,270,795	MGA_94_50	17	20	3	4
ARU00030	422,546	7,270,779	MGA_94_50	63	75	40	71
ARU00031	422,746	7,270,702	MGA_94_50	7	8	3	4
ARU00032	422,617	7,270,360	MGA_94_50	7	8	3	4
ARU00033	421,972	7,269,307	MGA_94_50	682	804	130	232
ARU00034	420,106	7,271,888	MGA_94_50	73	85	5	9
ARU00035	418,005	7,273,266	MGA_94_50	76	90	10	18
ARU00036	418,000	7,273,271	MGA_94_50	79	94	5	9
ARU00037	418,018	7,273,272	MGA_94_50	6	7	5	9
ARU00038	414,879	7,276,887	MGA_94_50	71	84	5	9
ARU00039	412,658	7,278,495	MGA_94_50	57	67	3	4
ARU00040	411,651	7,280,103	MGA_94_50	84	99	30	54
ARU00041	411,643	7,280,099	MGA_94_50	59	69	10	18
ARU00042	410,264	7,280,276	MGA_94_50	24	28	15	27
ARU00043	401,142	7,279,363	MGA_94_50	11	13	3	4
ARU00044	395,220	7,274,227	MGA_94_50	20	23	25	45
ARU00045	391,895	7,276,002	MGA_94_50	28	33	495	884
ARU00046	420,472	7,264,960	MGA_94_50	23	27	10	18
ARU00047	421,256	7,265,175	MGA_94_50	62	73	15	27
ARU00048	423,371	7,260,124	MGA_94_50	22	26	20	36
ARU00049	423,352	7,260,139	MGA_94_50	91	107	15	27
ARU00050	414,253	7,262,035	MGA_94_50	27	32	10	18
ARU00051	412,144	7,265,534	MGA_94_50	58	69	10	18

Appendix 2 – Aston Project – JORC Code 2012 Table 1 Criteria

The table below summarises the assessment and reporting criteria used for the Aston Project and reflects the guidelines in Table 1 of *The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (the JORC Code, 2012).

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	No drilling results reported. Rock samples comprise representative chip samples across outcrop with 2 – 3kg collected. Soil samples comprise 100 – 300g, -2mm material collected 5 – 30cm below surface.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	No drilling reported. Rock samples comprise multiple chips collected from multiple locations across outcrop.
	<i>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.</i>	Soil samples collected on regular grid spacing with no bias towards location. No pXRF or spectrometer results reported.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	No drilling reported.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	No drilling reported.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	No drilling reported.
	<i>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.</i>	None noted.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	No drilling reported.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	No drilling reported.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	No drilling reported.
Sub-sampling techniques and	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary								
sample preparation	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	No drilling reported.								
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	No drilling reported. Soil and rock samples dried to 105°C and pulverised to 80% passing 75µm. Sample preparation techniques are industry standards.								
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	No drilling reported.								
	<i>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.</i>	No drilling reported. Rock and soil samples collected at right angles to interpreted strike of stratigraphy (where known).								
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are industry standards with established history of effectiveness.								
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	No drilling reported. Pegmatite samples are subject to peroxide fusion and assayed via ICP-MS or ICP-OES. Soil and other rock samples undergo 4 acid digest and assayed via ICP-MS or ICP-OES, excluding Au, Pd and Pt which are assayed by FA-OES. Digests are considered total.								
	<i>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.</i>	No results reported.								
	<i>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</i>	None included due to early stage of exploration. Assay labs insert own standards to ensure accuracy of results.								
	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	No drilling reported.								
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No drilling reported.								
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Rock chip sample locations and descriptions digitally recorded in field and uploaded to central server nightly before loading into Company database. Soil sample locations and descriptions manually recorded in field and entered into Company database at end of field trip. All databases backed up daily to external site.								
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments to assay data has been made other than conversion from element to oxide using the ratios below:								
		<table> <tr> <th>Element</th><th>Conversion Factor</th><th>Oxide</th></tr> <tr> <td>U</td><td>1.1792</td><td>U₃O₈</td></tr> <tr> <td>V</td><td>1.7852</td><td>V₂O₅</td></tr> </table>	Element	Conversion Factor	Oxide	U	1.1792	U ₃ O ₈	V	1.7852
Element	Conversion Factor	Oxide								
U	1.1792	U ₃ O ₈								
V	1.7852	V ₂ O ₅								

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Mineral Resource estimate not being reported.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used</i>	Aston Project: GDA94 Zone 50
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Not recorded for surface samples.
Data spacing and distribution		No drilling reported.
	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Rock chip sample spacing random depending on location of outcrops.
		Reconnaissance soil samples collected on 500x500m grid.
		Infill soil samples collected on 400x50m grid.
	<i>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.</i>	MRE not being prepared.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing undertaken.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Orientation of sampling at right angles to strike (where known) to ensure true widths represented.
	<i>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.</i>	No drilling reported
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Sample collection supervised by senior, experienced company personnel before being dispatched via reputable transport providers.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	None completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	Aston Project The Aston Project comprises 14 granted exploration licences (E09/2114, E09/2156, E09/2302, E09/2358, E09/2463, E09/2464, E09/2472, E09/2607, E09/2628, E09/2629, E09/2630, E09/2641, E09/2701 and E09/2829). The tenement package covers 1,709km ² located ~850km north of Perth, Western Australia. All tenements comprising the Aston Project are held by ERL (Aust) Pty Ltd. E09/2156 is subject to a royalty payable to Venus Metals Corporation Limited. The Aston Project covers part of 4 Native Title Determinations including the Thudgari (WAD6212/1998), Gnulli Gnulli (WAD22/2019), Wajarri Yamatji Part A (WAD6033/1998) and Budina (WAD131/2004).
	<i>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.</i>	All tenements are in good standing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Aston Project Multiple phases of exploration have been undertaken for base metals, gold, tungsten and uranium on localised areas within the Project. Detailed follow-up has defined a number of minor mineral occurrences with limited potential. Exploration completed by White Cliff Minerals includes a low level, detailed aeromagnetic and radiometric survey plus compilation of historic sampling.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Aston Project The Aston Project is located within the Gascoyne Province of Western Australia. The Gascoyne Province is located between the Archaean Pilbara and Yilgarn cratons and comprises a Palaeoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic assemblage of metasedimentary and metavolcanic supracrustal rocks intruded by multiple phases of granitoids. The Gascoyne Province has been affected by multiple deformation events associated with several major orogenies. Several major WNW/ESE trending crustal-scale structures which are considered important controls on local metallogeny cut the Project area. There are numerous pegmatites mapped in the region which are interpreted to be derived from granites belonging to the Neoproterozoic Thirty-Three Supersuite (990 – 950Ma). The ubiquitous occurrence of tantalum associated with these pegmatites indicates prospectivity for lithium. Uranium mineralisation within the Project area are noted to be calcrete-type uranium mineralisation, with carnotite as the main uranium mineral. The Project is also considered prospective for REE and uranium based on discoveries to the north and south hosted in a similar geological setting.
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i>	No drilling reported.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	No drilling reported. No drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	None reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	No drilling reported.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	See attached document.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	No drilling reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	All meaningful and material data reported.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	• Geological reconnaissance and prospecting. • 500x500m and /or 400x50m soil sampling. • Drill hole planning