ASX Announcement
3 June 2025

HIGH GRADE ROCK SAMPLES DEFINE DRILL TARGETS AT PHOENIX

HIGHIGHTS

- Phoenix Copper Project (Project) is located along strike from the currently producing 740Mlb Lisbon Valley Copper Mine (LVCC) within the world-class Lisbon Valley Mining District, Utah, Colorado, USA[1,2].

- Results from recent rock sampling and handheld pXRF surveys have significantly enhanced existing targets considered highly prospective to host copper mineralisation in a similar structural and geological setting to that exploited at LVCC[1,2].

- **Trenton Prospect (CC Claim Block)** – Grab rock samples collected over several kilometres along the interpreted fault trend returned significant results including:
  - **Copper(Cu) to 7.71% and Silver(Ag) to 37 g/t**
  - **Averaging 2.53% Cu with 7 of 11 samples >1.0% Cu**

- **Fair Dinkum Prospect (Stateline Claim Block) –** Rock grab sampling over 100 metres of outcrop returned significant results including:
  - **Cu to 2.76% and Ag to 92 g/t**
  - **Averaging 1.12% Cu with 7 of 13 samples >1.0% Cu**

- These results, combined with the previously reported high grade rock samples at Philadelphia Prospect[4] have been used to plan the **Company's maiden drill program, anticipated for Q3 2025.**

Diablo's CEO Lyle Thorne commented:

*"The Phoenix Copper Project has now delivered three outstanding Prospects; **Philadelphia, Trenton and Fair Dinkum**. We have gone from project acquisition to submitting drill permits in under six months, a great result and a testament to the exploration teams' commitment and focus. Our maiden drill program on the three current priority prospects is anticipated to commence in Q3 2025. Exploration on other targets is ongoing and we are excited by the outstanding prospectivity of Phoenix."*

Diablo Resources Ltd (ASX:DBO) is pleased to present the exploration results from the ongoing exploration on its 100% owned Phoenix Copper Project, located in southwestern USA, proximal to the Utah/Colorado border. The Project contains sediment hosted copper mineralisation and lies along strike from an operating copper mining in a similar geological setting.

OVERVIEW

The Phoenix Copper Project is located in southwestern USA, approximately 70km southwest of Moab proximal to the Utah/Colorado border. Access is year-round utilizing sealed and maintained gravel roads.

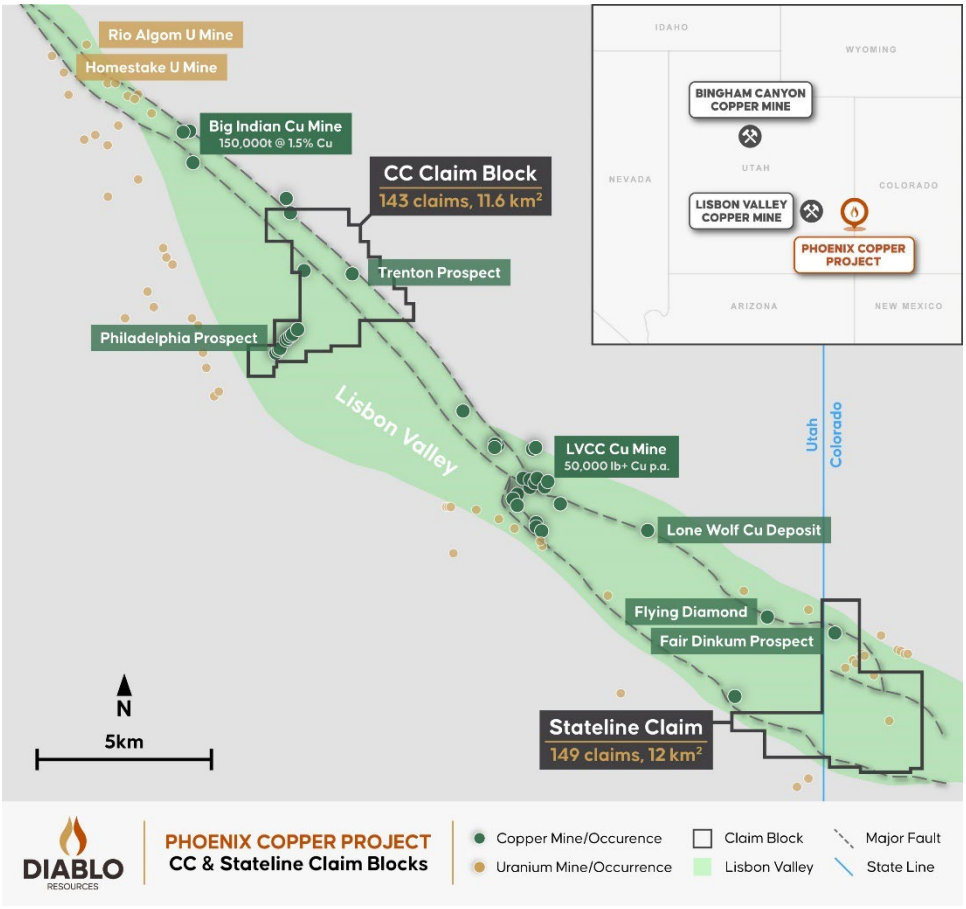


Figure 1 – Phoenix Copper Project – Location Plan

The project consists of two separate areas, the CC and Stateline Claim Blocks, located to the northwest and southeast respectively along strike from the Lisbon Valley Copper Mine (operated by Lisbon Valley Copper Corporation – LVCC). The project consists of 292 unpatented lode claims covering 5,840 acres (23.6 km^2).

Little recent copper exploration has been completed within the project targeting known copper mineralisation in a highly mineralised district. The staked claim blocks were identified by the DBO team to host copper mineralisation on strike extensions and within the similar geological setting as being mined at the Lisbon Valley Copper Mine.

CC CLAIM BLOCK

The **CC Claim Block** is located ~5 km northwest of the LVCC operations and ~3km south of the historical Big Indian Copper Mine that produced 150,000t of copper ore averaging 1.5% primarily during WWII[3]. It consists of 143 unpatented lode claims for 2,860 acres (11.6 km^2) staked on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered Federal lands (Figures 1).

The Company has completed regional, geological mapping/targeting, grid based handheld pXRF surveying and rock sampling within the CC Claim block focused on priority target areas defined form inhouse interpretation[4]. Results from this work have outlined several prospects and anomalies. Of these, the **Philadelphia Prospect** (Target 1)[4] and **Trenton Prospect** (Targets 2 & 5)[4] returned significant geochemical results with drilling planned on both prospect areas. No drilling appears to have been completed previously at either prospect area.

TRENTON PROSPECT (Targets 2 and 5)

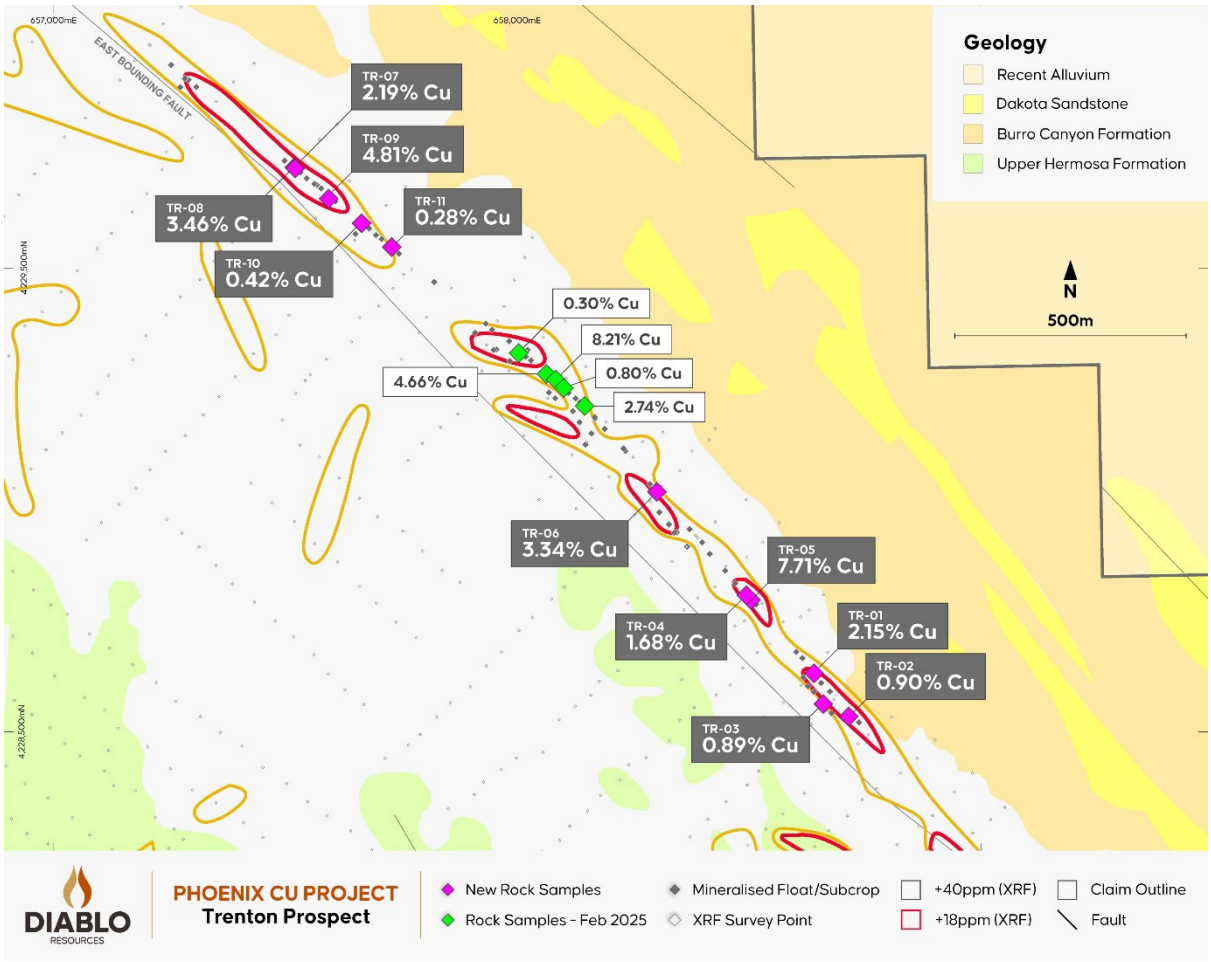
The Trenton Prospect is centered at the intersection of the northeast trending structure hosting the mineralisation at the Philadelphia Prospect and the NW-SE striking, NE dipping East Bounding Fault (EBF) extending both NW and SE from the intersection.

A Handheld pXRF survey was completed over Targets 2 and 5 covering the EBF[4] and hanging wall sandstones, known hosts of copper mineralisation at LVCC. The pXRF survey results defined a 3,000m long, semi-continuous copper anomaly associated with the EBF.

A total of eleven (11) rock grab samples (TR-01 to 11) were collected as sub-crop and float over ~1.8km along the interpreted EBF trend and overlying Dakota sandstones and conglomerates. Significant results are summarized below (see also Table 1)**:**

- **Peak results to 7.71% Cu and 37 g/t Ag, averaging 2.53% Cu with a minimum of 0.28% Cu**
- **Seven (7) of the 11 samples collected returned >1% Cu**

These results enhance the previously released initial rock grab samples at Trenton which returned assay values to **8.21% Cu[4]** at Target 2, part of the Trenton Prospect.



	
3.46% Cu, 22 g/t Ag	**7.71% Cu, 37 g/t Ag**

Figure 2 - Trenton Prospect - Rock sample overview map

No historical drilling appears to have been completed at the Trenton Prospect, despite being associated with the regionally important EBF and lying along strike from known copper occurrences.

STATELINE CLAIM BLOCK

The **Stateline Claim Block** consists of 149 unpatented lode claims for 2,980 acres (12km^2) on BLM administered Federal lands located southeast of the Lisbon Valley copper mine covering highly prospective structural and geological trends (Figure 1).

It lies 5km SW along strike from the Lone Wolf Deposit that contains a 60Mt resource containing 12.1Kt (267Mlbs) of recoverable copper[2], and 2 km east of the Flying Diamond Deposit. No published resource figures are available for the Flying Diamond Deposit.

The Stateline Prospect covers the interpreted extensions of known mineralised faults, the Flying Diamond Fault (FDF) and prospective geological units that control and host the copper mineralisation in the Lisbon Valley.

FAIR DINKUM PROSPECT (Stateline Claim Block – Target 1[5])

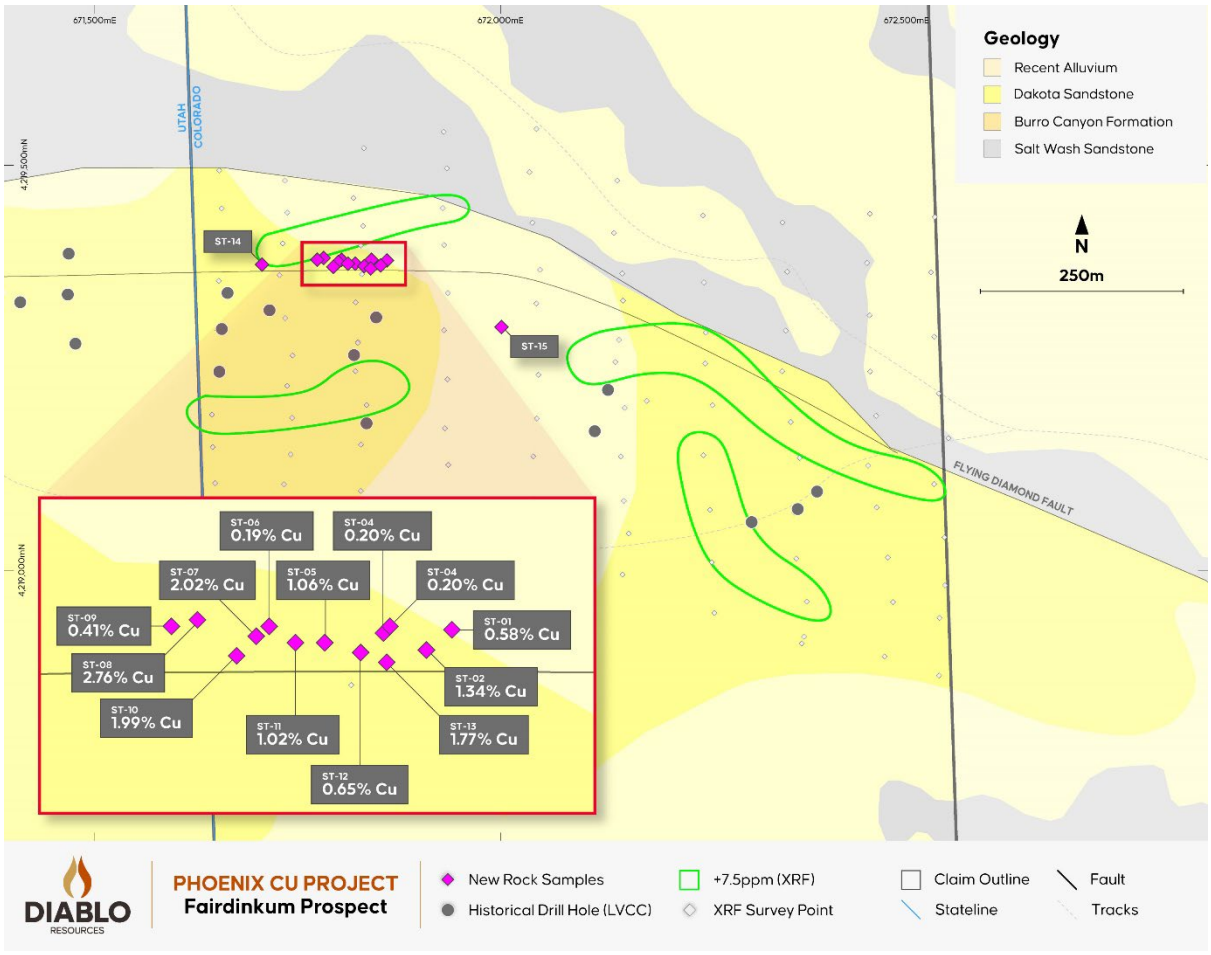
The **Fair Dinkum Prospect** lies on the interpreted easterly extension of the mineralised fault system that hosts the Flying Diamond Copper deposit, the Flying Diamond Fault (FDF).

Reconnaissance at Stateline, along the projected trend of the FDF located a copper mineralised outcrop of Dakota and Burro Canyon conglomerates and sandstones, known hosts to copper mineralisation at the LVCC.

The mineralisation outcrops over 100m of strike along and adjacent to the FDF before being obscured by scree or overlying sediments[5]. A total of 13 rock grab samples (ST-01 to 13) were collected along the outcrop with significant Cu and Ag results summarized below (see also Table 1):

- **Peak results to 2.76% Cu and 92 g/t Ag, averaging 1.12% Cu with a minimum of 0.19% Cu**
- **Seven (7) of the 13 samples collected returned +1% Cu**

A handheld pXRF survey at 100m x 50m spacing was completed over the northern portion of the claim block to identify potential copper anomalism associated with the interpreted extension of the FDF system. Results of the pXRF survey successfully identified copper anomalism both along strike on the interpreted FDF to the east of the Fair Dinkum Prospect, as well as additional east-west pXRF anomalies south of the FDF fault zone that are potentially prospective for copper mineralisation (Figure 3, Table 2).



	
1.99% Cu, 22 g/t Ag	**1.77% Cu, 46 g/t Ag**

Figure 3 - Fair Dinkum Prospect - Sample Overview map

A number of the historical drill pads (circa. 2005-6) were located within the northern portion of the Prospect. Approximately 120m west of the mineralised outcrop, malachite was noted in remnant drill spoil scattered over the site. No data pertaining to this drilling is available.

Results from the rock sampling and handheld pXRF surveys have enhanced existing target areas within the Stateline Claim Block.

NEXT STEPS

The Company has submitted drill permits to the BLM (Bureau of Land Management) for Philadelphia, Trenton and Fair Dinkum Prospects. Priority holes from all three prospects will comprise the Company's maiden drilling program anticipated for Q3 2025.

Drilling contractor proposals are currently being sourced and reviewed.

Cautionary Statement

The company uses an Niton XL-5 portable hand-held XRF analyser to screen soil samples for geochemical anomalism. The hand-held XRF provides confirmation that geochemical anomalism is present however it is not an accurate determination of the elemental concentration within the sample analysed. Unless otherwise stated, values determined by XRF analysis are based on one spot reading. *Limitations include; very small analysis window, possible inhomogeneous distribution of mineralisation, analytical penetration depth, possible effects from irregular rock surfaces. These results obtained from the hand-held XRF are indicative only and may not be representative of elemental concentration within the material sampled.*

-END-

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Project (including the information provided pursuant to ASX Listing Rules 5.12.2 to 5.12.7 (inclusive)) is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Lyle Thorne who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to 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". Mr. Thorne is an Employee of the Company and holds shares in the Company. Mr. Thorne consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Future Performance

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and opinion. Forward-looking statements, including projections, forecasts and estimates, are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as an indication or guarantee of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, contingencies and other important factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company and which are subject to change without notice and could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from the future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Nothing contained in this announcement, nor any information made available to you is, or and shall be relied upon as, a promise, representation, warranty or guarantee as to the past, present or the future performance of Diablo.

References -

1. https://lisbonmine.com/operations-copper-resources/
2. Plan of Operations: Lisbon Valley Mining Company. Lower Lisbon Valley Operations (UTU72499). April 2023. https://eplanning.blm.gov/public_projects/
3. 1981, Open-File Report 81-39, Gordon W. Weir and Willard P. Puffett, stratigraphy and structural geology and uranium-vanadium and copper deposits of the Lisbon Valley area, Utah-Colorado
4. Mar 17, 2025 - MULTIPLE PRIORITY TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT PHOENIX COPPER PROJECT, ASX Announcement , Diablo Resources Ltd
5. May 19, 2025 – HIGH PRIORITY TARGETS IDENTIFIED, ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd

Previous ASX Announcements - Phoenix Copper Project

- Feb 19, 2025 - NEW HIGH-GRADE NEAR-MINE COPPER PROJECT, ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- Mar 17, 2025 - MULTIPLE PRIORITY TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT PHOENIX COPPER PROJECT, ASX Announcement , Diablo Resources Ltd
- March 25 – EXCELLENT COPPER RESILTS, ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- May 19, 2025 – HIGH PRIORITY TARGETS IDENTIFIED, ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd

Table 1 – Trenton & Fair Dinkum Prospects - Sample Results

Sample	Easting	Northing	RL(m)	Type	Cu%	Ag g/t
FAIR DINKUM						
ST-01	671860	4219382	1944	grab_outcrop	0.58	7
ST-02	671854	4219358	1944	grab_outcrop	**1.34**	6
ST-03	671839	4219381	1937	grab_outcrop	0.62	3
ST-04	671841	4219383	1937	grab_outcrop	0.22	BDL
ST-05	671821	4219378	1940	grab_outcrop	**1.06**	5
ST-06	671804	4219383	1935	grab_outcrop	0.19	2
ST-07	671800	4219380	1936	grab_outcrop	**2.02**	26
ST-08	671782	4219385	1937	grab_outcrop	**2.76**	92
ST-09	671774	4219383	1936	grab_outcrop	0.41	3
ST-10	671794	4219374	1945	grab_outcrop	**1.99**	22
ST-11	671812	4219378	1943	grab_outcrop	**1.02**	32
ST-12	671832	4219375	1942	grab_outcrop	0.65	29
ST-13	671840	4219372	1945	grab_outcrop	**1.77**	46
ST-14	671706	4219377	1937	grab_outcrop	0.00	BDL
ST-15	672001	4219300	1969	grab_outcrop	0.01	BDL
TRENTON						
TR1	658640	4228627	2017	grab_float	**2.17**	BDL
TR2	658715	4228534	2020	grab_float	0.90	BDL
TR3	658660	4228561	2025	grab_float	0.89	BDL
TR4	658504	4228785	2035	grab_float	**1.68**	2
TR5	658494	4228795	2035	grab_float	**7.71**	37
TR6	658301	4229018	2038	grab_float	**3.34**	7
TR7	657519	4229717	2050	grab_float	**2.19**	4
TR8	657521	4229715	2050	grab_float	**3.46**	22
TR9	657593	4229650	2050	grab_float	**4.81**	44
TR10	657664	4229597	2052	grab_float	0.42	8
TR11	657729	4229546	2051	grab_float	0.28	BDL

Coordinates- UTM NAD83 Zone 12
BDL=- Below Detection Limit

Table 2 – Trenton & Fair Dinkum Prospects – XRF Survey Summary

CC CLAIM BLOCK (Trenton Prospect)
pXRF Summary of selected elements

Element	>25% of pXRF readings	Range
Cu	18 ppm	0-3960ppm
Pb	14 ppm	0-245 ppm
Zn	40 ppm	0-236 ppm
As	5 ppm	0-337 ppm

STATELINE CLAIM BLOCK (Fair Dinkum Prospect)
pXRF Summary of selected elements

Element	>25% of pXRF readings	Range
Cu	7.5 ppm	0-5350ppm
Pb	8 ppm	0-28 ppm
Zn	25 ppm	0-255 ppm
As	4.2 ppm	0-99 ppm

Notes-

- See Cautionary Statement
- Based on 60 readings from Niton XL-5 pXRF
- Readings taken for 60 sec in soil mode (Sigma 1.5)
- Single reading per site
- For regolith samples, (Soil/colluvium) readings were collected in-situ after the first 5-15cm of material was removed, depending on the material observed. If outcrop present, reading collected from fresh face of outcrop

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – Phoenix Copper Project– Geochemical Sampling (2025)

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 (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.*	• A total of 26 rock geochemical samples were collected . • Rocks were collected as grab samples from historically existing mining and exploration workings, as well as outcrop, subcrop and float. This includes from sites such as mine dumps, prospect pits, dozer scrapes & trenches, road side cuttings and adjacent mineralised outcrop or subcrop/float. Equipment used was predominately hand held hammer for the collection of rock fragments using a hand held GPS for locational data. • All field exploration work was completed by Harrison Land Services LLC, a Utah based company. • A Niton XL5 portable XRF analyzer was used to take readings on regolith samples. For regolith samples, readings were collected in-situ after the first 5-15cm of material was removed, depending on the material observed. If outcrop present, reading collected from fresh face of outcrop. Readings were collected on a 100-200m x 50m grid oriented perpendicular to structure/geology where possible.
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).*	• No drilling conducted.
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 drilling conducted.
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*	• No drilling conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• . Rock samples were placed directly into labelled calico bags at the site location from which they were collected. No repeat or check samples have yet been submitted for analysis.. Each sample was weighed at the preparation laboratory and the weights recorded along with the analytical results. Sample weights ranged from 0.33 to 1.6 kg. No specific quality control procedure has been adopted for the collection of samples. Samples were shipped to SGS laboratories in Tempe, Az for drying, pulverizing, and splitting to prepare a pulp of approximately 200g which was then shipped to SGS laboratories in Canada for analytical determinations.
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.*	. • Rocks - Assays were prepared and performed by SGS Labs using a four acid digestion method with an ICP-MS finish for a suite of elements (Method PRP-89 GE-ICP40Q12 - AR-ICP-MS). • No company generated standards or blanks were incorporated into the sampling procedure. SGS undertook their own internal checks and blanks. • Only elements of exploration interest have been reported in text. • Niton XRF Analyser estimates of Cu and other elements of interest referred to in this release are based on readings on regolith/outcrop samples using a Niton XL5 portable XRF analyser, reading time 60 seconds in Soil Mode (Sigma Value 1.5). **These readings are indicative of copper tenor, the Company wishes to make clear that the Niton XRF results are not formal assays and are an estimate of Cu and other elements of interests tenor only**
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*	• Results were checked and reviewed by the CEO and consultant and incorporated into a digital database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *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.*	• Location of samples were recorded by hand held GPS. The GPS recorded locations using the NAD83 datum UTM Zone 12. Accuracy is limited to approximately 3 meters.
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.*	• Rock samples were collected randomly at previously known mining and prospect sites, at outcrop/subcrop sites and as grab samples of float (see text). The data is primarily an initial exploration reconnaissance sampling program. Samples locations are variable and based on field observations.
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 data is primarily an initial exploration reconnaissance sampling program and is useful for identifying broad geological trends.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Contractor personnel collected the samples which were securely tied in polyweave sacks and shipped to the assay laboratory Tempe, Az
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audit has been completed.

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 Phoenix Copper Project is located in SW USA in the states of Utah and Colorado. The Project consists of 292 Mining Rights (lode claims) on US Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered land covering approximately 23.6km^2 Diablo owns the project 100%. The project is proximal to existing mining operations. The Claims are in good standing. There are no known impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Evidence of some historical mining and exploration activity is evident within the project areas. Limited modern day exploration techniques and methods appear to have been conducted. • At Stateline, previous explorers report rock sampling with anomalous copper results, although locations are not provided. Public domain data shows that drilling occurred in the northern part of the Stateline lease, circa 2005-06 – Not all historical holes could be located in the field and no geological data is available for this drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area lies within a structurally controlled Paleozoic Paradox Basin, a disrupted and folded package of clastic sediments evaporites and carbonates. Deformation and Folding has produced anticlinal folds and structures that have allowed mineralizing fluid to migrate from depth and precipitate along favorable geological horizons. The project is prospective for sandstone-hosted copper deposits similar to that observable at nearby mining operations.

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.*
		• No drilling conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 (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.*	• N.A
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').*	• No drilling completed.
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 text
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.*	• Results have been reported for the main elements targeted as recorded. Interpretation of other elements is ongoing.
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.*	• See text
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,*	• See Text

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	