ASX Announcement
21 July 2026

Critical Mineral Anomalies Extended at Star Range Project, Utah USA

Geochemical sampling extends South Star Ag-Sb anomaly and defines new Copper-in-soil anomaly at East Star

HIGHLIGHTS

- **South Star Ag–Sb anomaly extended by ~1,400m**, taking the combined prospective trend to **more than 3,000m**.
- **East Star first-pass soils define a coherent ~400m copper-in-soil anomaly**, associated with historical workings and rock chip grades up to **7.39% Cu**[5].
- Results continue to validate Diablo's interpretation of a **zoned polymetallic mineral system** across Star Range.
- **Maiden diamond drilling at North Star** scheduled to commence in the coming weeks.
- **$3.5 million placement completed**, supporting a drilling-led exploration phase across the Utah portfolio.
- Horn Silver acquisition progressing in line with the terms of the binding agreement[8].

Diablo Resources Limited (**ASX:DBO**) (**"Diablo"** or the **"Company"**) is pleased to provide an update on the Star Range critical minerals (Silver-Antimony-Copper) Project in southwestern Utah, USA. Assay results have been received from reconnaissance soil samples collected at the East and South Star Prospect areas.

At South Star, the latest results have extended the previously defined silver-antimony anomaly by approximately 1,400 metres, taking the combined prospective trend to more than 3,000m. At East Star, first past soil sampling has defined a ~400m long copper-in-soil anomaly associated with historical workings and previously reported high-grade copper rock chip results.

The results broaden Diablo's pipeline of exploration targets beyond North Star, where site preparations are underway ahead of the Company's maiden diamond drilling program.

CEO Lyle Thorne commented:

"The latest results continue to expand the exploration pipeline at Star Range. South Star now hosts an Ag-Sb anomaly extending for more than 3,000 metres, while East Star has defined a coherent copper-in-soil anomaly associated with historical workings and previously reported rock results up to 7.39% Cu.

With maiden drilling at North Star commencing in the coming weeks and the Horn Silver acquisition progressing towards completion, Diablo is entering a significant period of drilling and exploration activity across its Utah portfolio."

NEXT STEPS

Exploration is ongoing and focused on advancing priority targets towards maiden drilling through extension of known prospects and identification of new zones.

- Complete additional extensional and infill soil sampling to refine Ag–Sb and Cu anomalies across South Star and East Star.
- Undertake follow-up mapping and rock sampling to tighten structural interpretation and strengthen drill target planning.
- Complete site preparation and mobilisation for the maiden diamond drilling program at North Star, with drilling scheduled to commence in the coming weeks.
- Integrate the latest South Star and East Star geochemical results with existing geological mapping and geophysical datasets to rank additional targets across the Project.
- Complete the acquisition of an 80% interest in the Horn Silver Project in accordance with the binding agreement.
- Advance target ranking, geological interpretation and drill planning across priority near mine and regional targets at Horn Silver.
- Continue building a pipeline of high priority critical mineral targets across Diablo's Utah portfolio.

SOIL SAMPLING

The recently completed sampling program extended the Ag-Sb anomaly to the northeast at South Star Prospect whilst providing first pass coverage over the outcropping Cu-skarn noted at East Star Prospect.

A total of 73 soil samples were collected on an approximate 200m x 100m grid, targeting extensions of known mineralised trends and first-pass coverage over outcropping skarn mineralisation.

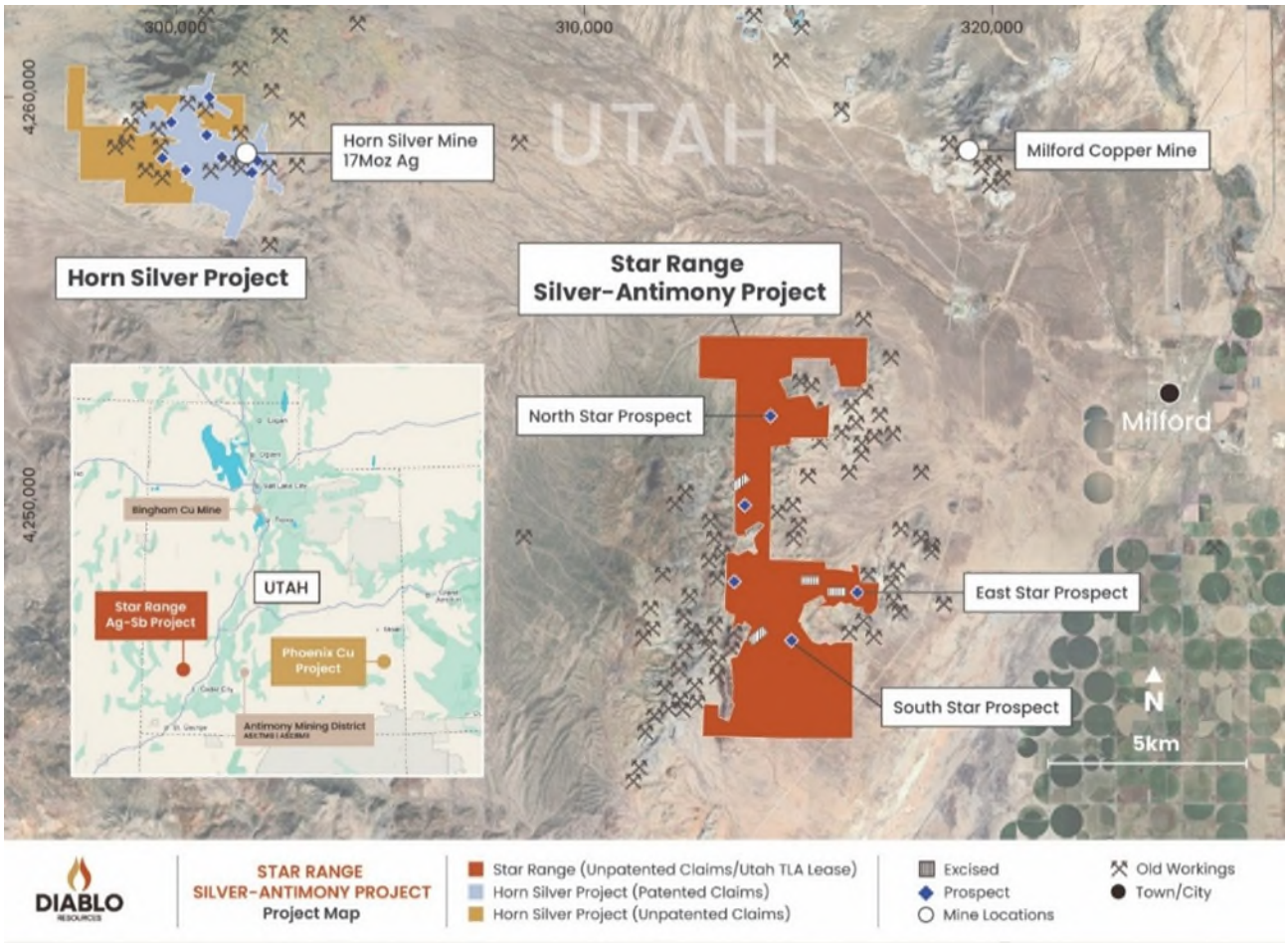

Figure 1– Location Map

SOUTH STAR PROSPECT

Sampling completed during the current program has extended the South Star soil anomaly by approximately **1,400 metres** to the northeast. When combined with previously reported results to the south, the prospective trend now extends for **more than 3,000 metres**[3] (see Figure 2).

Previous mapping within the South Star area identified several historical workings containing silica-carbonate veins and breccia zones, with previously reported rock chip results of up to **Ag to 534 g/t and 0.19% Sb**[7].

The scale of the anomaly provides Diablo with a substantial area for follow up, infill sampling, geological mapping and structural interpretation ahead of future drill target definition.

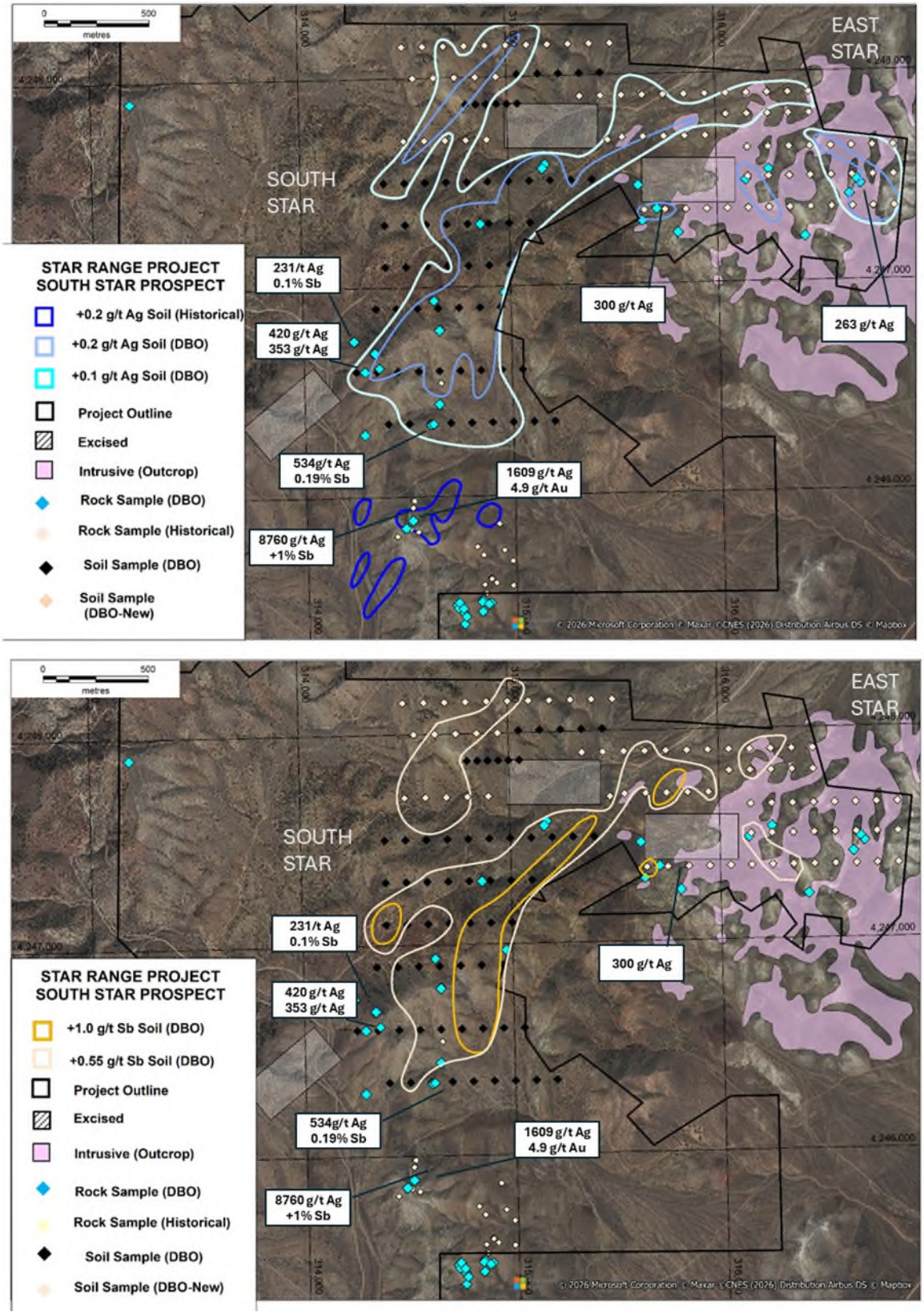

Figure 2 South Star- Ag (upper) and Sb (lower) soil and previously reported rock results[3-7]
(Note- Sb not reported for historical soil anomaly results[3])

EAST STAR PROSPECT

Initial soil sampling at East Star further outlined Cu-skarn mineralisation associated with historical workings.

The first pass program has defined a coherent copper-in-soil anomaly measuring approximately 400 metres x 200 metres.

The results complement reconnaissance rock chip sampling completed in late 2025[5-6] which returned several samples above 3% Cu, including peak grades of **7.39% Cu.**

The copper anomalism and historical workings occur along a northwest trending structural corridor extending for approximately 400m which remains open towards the south.

A strong association with anomalous silver is also apparent at the East Star prospect.

The latest results have significantly expanded the known footprint of anomalism at East Star while defining new areas of interest for follow up exploration.

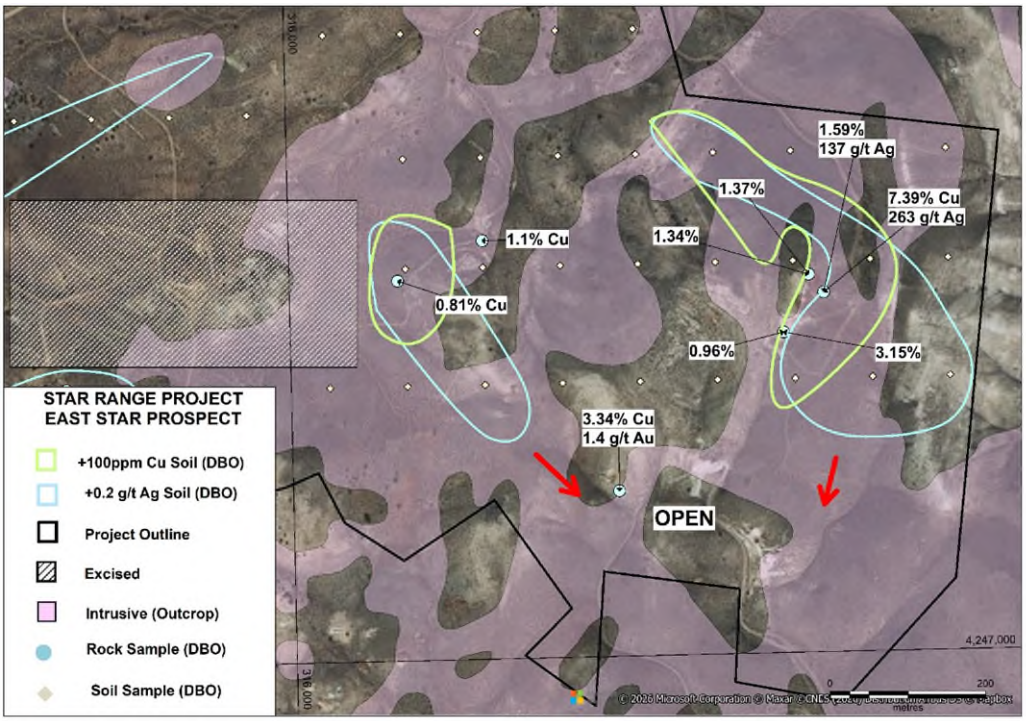

Figure 3- East Star Prospect- Soil and previously reported rock results[5]

The program forms part of the Company's regional strategy to extend existing mineralised trends, identify new areas of interest and build a robust pipeline of exploration and future drilling targets.

Additional ground work will be undertaken to further refine these zones in preparation for detailed drill planning. This work is expected to include infill and extension soil sampling, geological mapping and additional rock chip sampling to better define the geometry and structural controls of the copper mineralisation.

STAR RANGE - PROJECT OVERVIEW

LOCATION

The Star Range Project is located ~6km west of the town of Milford in Beaver County, southwestern Utah, USA.

The Project is located proximal to two significant mineral occurrences, the historical Horn Silver mine and the Milford Copper Mine[2]. Access is via numerous maintained gravel roads and tracks. Power lines and gas pipelines are located near the SE corner of the project, and the Union Pacific Railway passes through Milford.

Following receipt of shareholder approval, Diablo is progressing toward completion of the acquisition of an 80% interest in the Horn Silver Project in accordance with the binding agreement[8]. The Project is expected to provide the Company with an additional pipeline of near mine and regional silver, antimony and copper exploration targets.

The Horn Silver mine located was one of the largest producers of silver in the United States until 1930. During its production history the Horn Silver Mine produced 17 Moz of silver, 25 Koz of gold and 9 Mlb of copper, all from a single 20 acre (8ha) mining claim[1].

Total production from 1875 through 1952 (the last year of operation) was 835,000 tons averaging 21.5 ounces per ton of silver and 23% lead. A zone of supergene copper enrichment was mined mainly between 1899 and 1905[1].

GEOLOGY

The Project is located within the Star Range in southwestern Utah, a site of intense historical mining activity until the mid-1960s producing lead, zinc, copper, gold and silver.

It lies within the structurally controlled Basin & Range style mountain range consisting of block-faulted sediments, predominantly siliciclastic and carbonates of Palaeozoic to Tertiary Age.

This package of generally north-striking, east-dipping sediments has been intruded and metamorphosed by intrusive rocks of granitic composition, including porphyritic quartz monzonite.

Mineralisation is known to occur as structurally controlled polymetallic (Ag-Au-Sb-Cu-Pb-Zn) CRD/manto-replacement style and breccia vein systems.

-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 Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Lyle Thorne, who is a Member of AusIMM and who has more than five years' experience in the field of activity being reported on. Mr Thorne is an employee of the Company. The information in the market announcement is an accurate representation of the available data. Mr. Thorne has sufficient experience which is 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'. Mr. Thorne consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his 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. Wray, W. B. (2006). *Mines and geology of the San Francisco district, Beaver County, Utah*. In R. L. Bon, R. W. Gloyn, & G. M. Park (Eds.), Mining districts of Utah (Utah Geological Association Publication 32, pp. 286–457)
2. https://www.milfordmining.com
3. OCT 1, 2025- DIABLO COMPLETES $2M CAPITAL RAISE TO FAST-TRACK U.S. CRITICAL MINERALS GROWTH WITH STAR RANGE HIGH-GRADE SILVER-ANTIMONY PROJECT, UTAH . ASX ANNOUNCEMENT, DIABLO RESOURCES LTD
4. DEC 9, 2025 - HIGH GRADE SILVER & ANTIMONY RESULTS CONFIRMED AT STAR RANGE CRITICAL MINERALS PROJECT – STRONG MOMENTUM TOWARD FIRST DRILLING. ASX ANNOUNCEMENT, DIABLO RESOURCES LTD
5. JAN 14, 2026- HIGH GRADE RESULTS CONFIRM MULTIPLE SILVER-ANTIMONY-COPPER SYSTEMS AT STAR RANGE ASX ANNOUNCEMENT, DIABLO RESOURCES
6. FEB 23, 2026- LARGE SILVER-ANTIMONY ANOMALY IDENTIFIED IN UTAH, ASX ANNOUNCEMENT, DIABLO RESOURCES LTD
7. APR 20, 2026- SILVER–ANTIMONY MINERALISATION CONFIRMED AT STAR RANGE PROJECT UTAH, USA, ASX ANNOUNCEMENT, DIABLO RESOURCES LTD
8. JUL 2, 2026- APPROVAL OF ACQUISITION OF HIGH-GRADE HORN SILVER PROJECT ASX ANNOUNCEMENT, DIABLO RESOURCES LTD

Table 1- Soil Sampling Results (Ag, Sb, Cu)

SAMPLE	E	N	Ag_g/t	Cu_ppm	Sb_ppm	SAMPLE	E	N	Ag_g/t	Cu_ppm	Sb_ppm
ES001	314500	4248150	0.09	12.6	0.37	ES038	316350	4247900	0.13	21	0.43
ES002	314600	4248150	0.074	6.17	0.35	ES039	316450	4247900	0.111	32	0.36
ES003	314700	4248150	0.122	19.25	0.38	ES040	316450	4247800	0.066	18.3	0.41
ES004	314800	4248150	0.088	22.8	0.37	ES041	316350	4247800	0.059	26.4	0.46
ES005	314900	4248150	0.125	26.4	0.44	ES042	316250	4247800	0.065	24.2	0.45
ES006	315000	4248150	0.408	31.7	0.57	ES043	316150	4247800	0.11	21.3	0.72
ES007	315100	4248150	0.173	36.9	0.50	ES044	316050	4247800	0.111	15.9	0.50
ES008	315200	4248150	0.075	19.95	0.27	ES045	316850	4247640	0.166	50.7	0.37
ES009	315300	4248150	0.199	33	0.43	ES046	316750	4247640	0.159	29.1	0.37
ES010	315400	4248150	0.086	23.2	0.38	ES047	316650	4247640	0.16	32.8	0.41
ES011	315500	4248150	0.073	17.75	0.37	ES048	316550	4247640	0.317	190.5	0.39
ES012	314900	4247700	0.086	14.75	0.43	ES049	316450	4247640	0.058	16.55	0.37
ES013	314800	4247700	0.188	21.5	0.77	ES050	316350	4247640	0.023	7.21	0.30
ES014	314700	4247700	0.084	17.25	0.62	ES051	316250	4247640	0.073	29.1	0.49
ES015	314600	4247700	0.268	20.3	0.68	ES052	316150	4247640	0.176	32.3	0.48
ES016	314500	4247700	0.065	14.65	0.57	ES053	315650	4247350	0.392	31.8	1.02
ES017	314550	4248000	0.087	11.1	0.46	ES054	315750	4247350	0.246	55.4	0.87
ES018	314650	4248000	0.079	18.4	0.71	ES055	315850	4247350	0.164	44.7	0.76
ES019	314750	4248000	0.13	22.5	0.56	ES056	315950	4247350	0.115	30.5	0.47
ES020	314850	4248000	0.193	32.7	0.65	ES057	316050	4247350	0.154	50.1	0.39
ES021	314950	4248000	0.144	21.8	0.54	ES058	316150	4247350	0.126	33.5	0.49
ES022	315480	4247688	0.07	22.8	0.42	ES059	316250	4247350	0.257	25.1	0.71
ES023	315550	4247700	0.147	19.75	0.68	ES060	316350	4247350	0.197	23.9	0.66
ES024	315650	4247700	0.163	18.2	0.47	ES061	316450	4247350	0.101	20.2	0.39
ES025	315750	4247700	0.242	17.85	1.19	ES062	316550	4247350	0.065	12.9	0.24
ES026	315850	4247700	0.073	31.7	0.52	ES063	316650	4247350	0.351	134.5	0.31
ES027	315950	4247700	0.144	19.7	0.71	ES064	316750	4247350	0.408	88.8	0.39
ES028	315350	4247900	0.094	19.15	0.47	ES065	316850	4247350	0.216	24.1	0.44
ES029	315450	4247900	0.288	18.5	0.54	ES066	316850	4247500	0.144	30.5	0.39
ES030	315550	4247900	0.101	16	0.43	ES067	316750	4247500	0.647	108.5	0.45
ES031	315650	4247900	0.112	17.3	0.67	ES068	316650	4247500	0.194	32.7	0.36
ES032	315750	4247900	0.132	15.15	0.48	ES069	316550	4247500	0.145	20.9	0.33
ES033	315850	4247900	0.073	23	0.45	ES070	316450	4247500	0.083	17	0.32
ES034	315950	4247900	0.067	16.35	0.52	ES071	316350	4247500	0.081	20.8	0.32
ES035	316050	4247900	0.065	16.85	0.53	ES072	316250	4247500	0.137	50	0.21
ES036	316150	4247900	0.168	17.35	0.59	ES073	316150	4247500	0.38	265	0.55
ES037	316250	4247900	0.196	24.2	0.61						

Detection Limits (Lower)- Ag- 0.001 ppm, Cu- 0.01 ppm, Sb- 0.005 ppm

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – Star Range Projects – Geochemical Sampling

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 73 soil geochemical samples were collected .Soil samples were collected as screened (-1 mm) material collected from 15-20cm below the surface, and comprising 0.3-0.4 kg in weight. • Equipment used was predominately handheld spades, mesh sieves for the collection of soil using a handheld GPS for locational data • All field exploration work was completed by Harrison Land Services LLC, a Utah based company.
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 studies.*	• No drilling conducted.

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.*	
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.*	. • Soil samples were collected as screened material comprising 300-400g taken from 15-20cm below surface. Sieve size was -1.0mm. 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. No specific quality control procedure has been adopted for the collection of samples. Samples were shipped to ALS Global laboratories in Elko, Nevada for drying, pulverizing, and splitting to prepare a pulp of approximately 200g which was then shipped to ALS Global laboratories in Vancouver, 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.*	• Soils - Assays were prepared and performed by ALS Global – Geochemistry Analytical Labs in Elko, Nevada USA and Vancouver, BC Canada using a " Super Trace" four acid digestion method with an ICP-MS finish for a suite of elements (Method ME_MS41L- AR-ICP-MS). This is an accepted industry analytical process appropriate for the nature and style of mineralization under investigation. No company generated standards or blanks were incorporated into the sampling procedure. ALS undertook their own internal checks and blanks.
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.*	• Results were checked and reviewed by the CEO and consultant. Assay data was supplied electronically by the laboratory and incorporated into a digital database. ALS report Au in ppm or % for major elements • Interpretation of multi-element data is ongoing.
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 handheld GPS. The GPS recorded locations using the NAD83 datum UTM Zone . Accuracy is limited to approximately 3 meters.

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.*	• Soil samples were collected on a ~100x 200m handheld GPS located grid.
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 and shipped them to the assay laboratory in Elko, Nevada.
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 Star Range project is located on unpatented Federal mining claims and 1 UTAH TLA lease in Beaver County, Utah, USA. The Company staked a total of 238 Mining Rights (MFD001-MFD238) & 1 Utah TLA lease for 100% ownership on US Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the State of Utah administered land covering ~5,242 acres (21.2km^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.*	• Extensive historical mining and exploration activity beginning in the late 1800's is evident within the project area. Limited modern day exploration techniques and methods appear to have been conducted. Firestrike Resources Ltd performed rock chip sampling of historic mine dumps and prospect pits during 2012-2013. They also completed a 2,000m RC drilling program during 2012 on the Coronado Prospect which lies outside of the current project area • TAO completed rock and soil sampling in 2020 at the Moccasin and Captain Jack prospect areas.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area lies within a structurally controlled Basin & Range type mountain range, dominated by Paleaozoic clastic and chemical sediments. Late granitoid intrusives are known to occur adjacent to the project. Carlin-style replacement type mineralisation occurs along structural corridors in reactive sedimentary host rocks. Skarn style mineralisation is related to sediment and late intrusive contacts.,
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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*	• No drilling conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• The assay results are based on early stage soil geochemical sample assays. No data aggregation methods, weighting of results or top cuts have been applied.. All elements are in ppm or % as reported.
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 in Summary Tables . Interpretation of other elements included in the assay method 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, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• See text.