ASX Announcement
27 October 2025

FIRST PASS SCOUT DRILLING RETURNS 10.5m @ 1.02% COPPER AT PHOENIX

Maiden drilling delivers highly encouraging results confirming mineralisation open in all directions, with follow-up drilling set to resume in November

HIGHLIGHTS

- Maiden scout drilling confirms shallow copper oxide mineralisation, open in all directions and at depth at the Philadelphia Prospect. Significant results include:
    - **10.5m @ 1.02 Cu% (Inc. 1.5m @ 3.99% Cu)** from 36.5m in hole PHIL25-10.
    - **1.5m @ 1.33%** from 32m in hole PHIL25-10.
- Phoenix Project is located along strike from the currently producing 740Mlb Lisbon Valley Copper Mine (LVCC) within the world-class Lisbon Valley Mining District, Utah, USA[1,2].
- Mineralisation is associated with the regionally significant Philadelphia Fault with results pending on recent soil sampling targeting its SW extension.
- Follow-up drilling scheduled for mid-November, including maiden drilling at the Fair Dinkum prospect along strike from Flying Diamond and Lone Wolf deposits in the Lisbon Valley[1,2].

Diablo Resources Limited **(ASX:DBO) ("Diablo"** or the **"Company")** is pleased to announce highly encouraging assay results from its maiden scout drill program at the 100% owned Phoenix Copper Project ("**Phoenix**" or the "**Project**") in Utah, USA. Phoenix is located ~70km southwest of Moab, along strike from the currently producing 740Mlb Lisbon Valley Copper Mine (**"LVCC"**) within the Tier-1 Lisbon Valley Mining District.

CEO, Lyle Thorne commented:

"Our maiden scout drill program at Phoenix has returned some exciting results at Philadelphia, intersecting a shallow mineralised copper zone in the northernmost hole that is open in all directions and at depth. Follow-up drilling is scheduled to commence in mid-November and will include our maiden drill program at the high-priority Fair Dinkum prospect, located directly along strike from known copper deposits in the Lisbon Valley.

Exploration is also underway at our recently acquired Star Range Silver-Antimony Project in Utah, where surface sampling and mapping have commenced ahead of an airborne magnetic survey scheduled for November. With drilling and exploration advancing concurrently across both assets, investors can expect steady, value-driving news flow over the coming months."

OVERVIEW

The Phoenix Copper Project is located ~70km southwest of Moab, Utah, USA, with year-round access utilising sealed and well-maintained gravel roads.

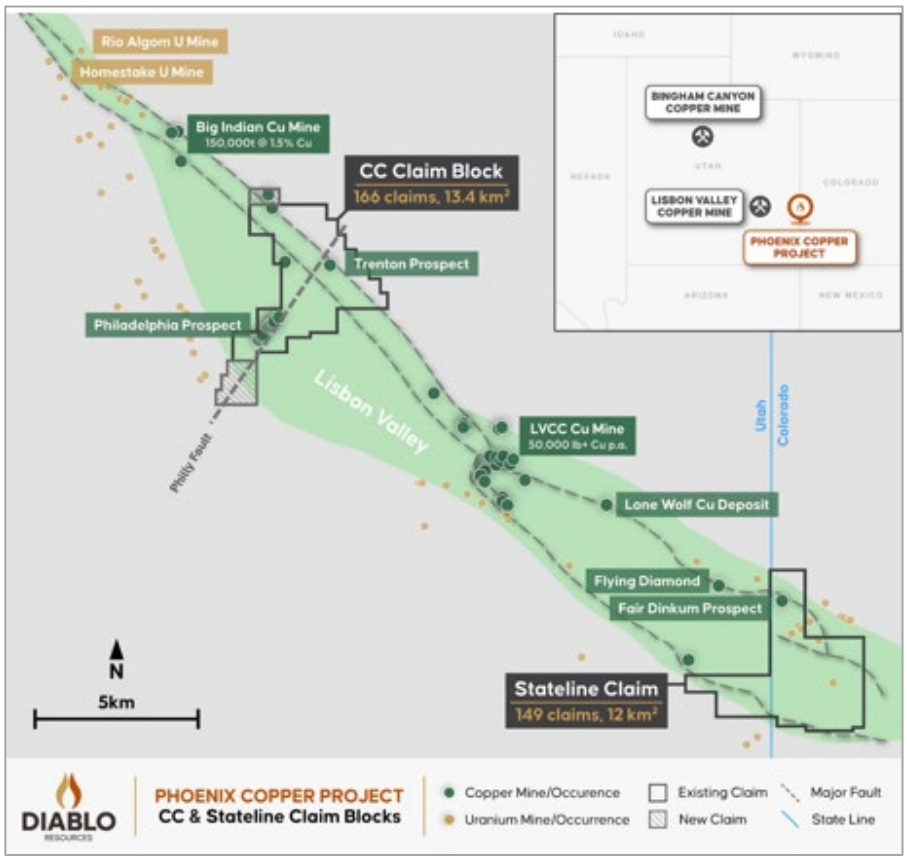

Figure 1 – Phoenix Copper Project – Location Plan

The Project consists of two separate areas, the CC and Stateline Claim Blocks, located to the northwest and southeast respectively along strike from the producing Lisbon Valley Copper Mine (operated by Lisbon Valley Copper Corporation – LVCC), totaling 315 unpatented lode claims covering ~6,300 acres within a Tier-1 US copper district.

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. It consists of 166 unpatented lode claims for 3,320 acres staked on Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") administered Federal lands (Figure 1).

DRILLING

The Company completed its maiden drilling program, which focused on two priority prospect areas, Philadelphia and Trenton.

A total of 9 RC holes totaling 646m were completed at two prospects, the first drilling known at either area[7]. A list of drill hole locations and significant results are provided as Tables 1 & 2.

PHILADELPHIA PROSPECT

The Philadelphia Prospect centers over the historical Philadelphia Copper Mine. Historical workings (circa early 1900's) consist of several shafts and adits on copper mineralisation associated with a sub-vertical fault[3].

Exploration completed earlier in the year by the Company including rock and channel sampling of outcropping mineralised zones returned significant results over +750m of strike[4-6] including:

- **6m @ 2.13% Cu, incl. 1m @ 7.16% Cu**
- **3m @ 1.28% Cu**
- **10m @ 0.55% Cu**
- **Rock samples up to 45.7% Cu**

Six RC holes were drilled along 400m of mineralised strike to test surface geochemical anomalism, including rock grab and chip channel sampling on both the main Philadelphia fault and possible subsidiary splays.

Drill hole PHIL 25-10, completed on the northeastern extent of the program, intersected a 19m wide zone of fractured and altered sediments associated with the Philadelphia Fault from 27m downhole, with significant intercepts including:

- **10.5m @ 1.02% Cu from 36.5m downhole, incl. 1.5m @ 3.99% Cu**
- **1.5m @ 1.33 % Cu from 32m downhole**

Drill hole PHIL25-10 confirmed open mineralisation in all directions, with the nearest drill hole >200m to the southwest. (Note: PHIL 25-11 was abandoned due to drilling difficulties.)

The oxide copper mineralised zone consists of fracture fill and disseminated copper oxides (malachite, azurite) associated with calcite veining, manganese and iron staining in altered and fractured fine-medium grained sandstone, mudstone and limestones of the Permian-aged Hermosa Group.

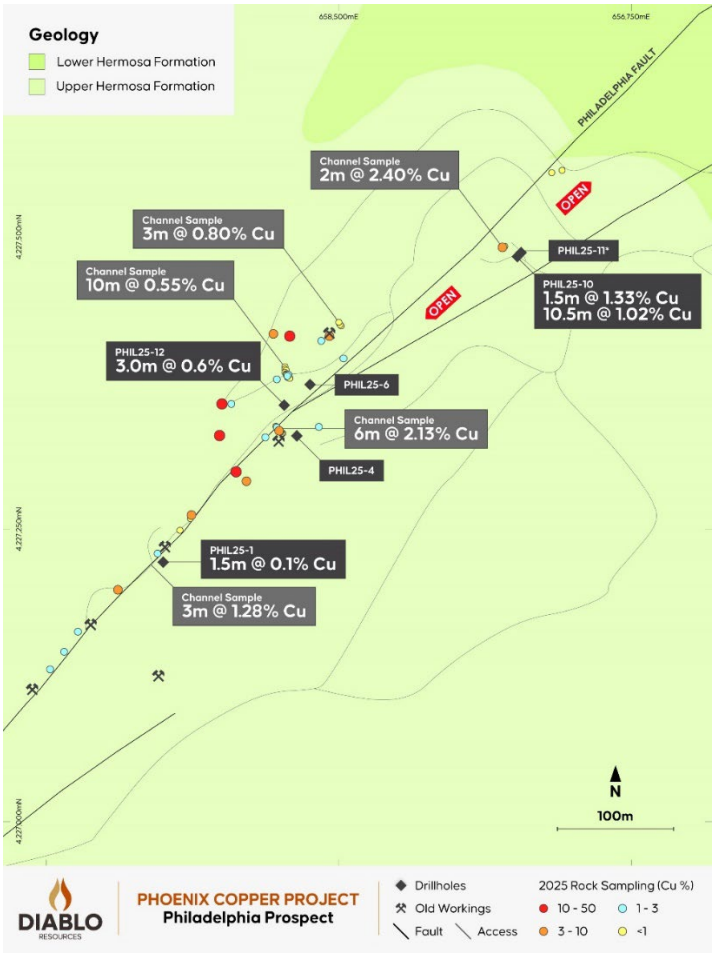

Figure 2 - Philadelphia Collar Map

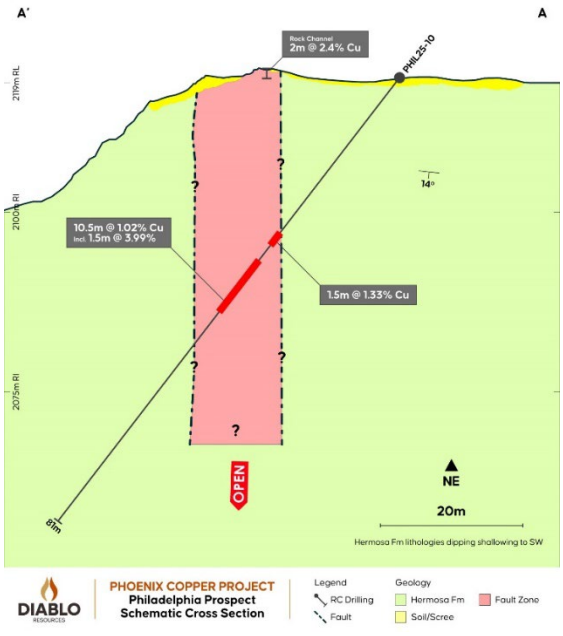

Figure 3 – PHIL 10 Schematic Cross Section

TRENTON PROSPECT

Three wide-spaced reconnaissance RC holes were completed over 1,000m of strike targeting the East Bounding Fault (**"EBF"**), a regionally important structure known to host copper mineralisation in the Lisbon Valley. The drilling aimed to intersect the fault zone below surface soil and rock geochemical anomalism underneath transported valley fill sediments[6].

Depth of the transported material was variable and ranged from 10-25m consisting of alluvial sands and medium to coarse gravels. The fault zone logged in RC drill cuttings is a highly altered clay pug zone with lithic fragments of both Dakota Sandstone and Hermosa Formation sediments, including chert.

No significant mineralisation was recorded, although anomalous Cu, As, Zn and Co were recorded within the interpreted fault zone.

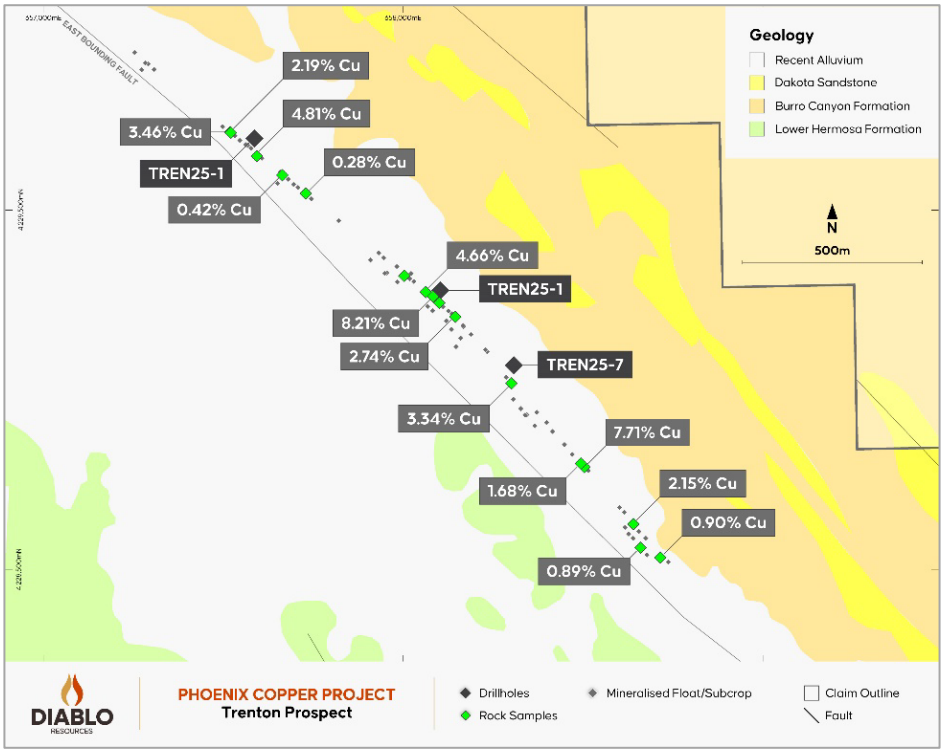

Figure 3- Trenton Collar Map

NEXT STEPS

PHOENIX COPPER

- RC Drilling scheduled to commence in mid-November, including a maiden drill program at the Fair Dinkum prospect and follow-up drilling at Philadelphia.
- Regional stream sediment sampling at Stateline and soil sampling on the Philadelphia SW extension are complete, with results pending.

STAR RANGE Ag-Sb PROJECT

- Field work including surface geochemical sampling and geological mapping is currently underway.
- Airborne magnetic survey scheduled to commence in November.

-END-

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

For more information visit diabloresources.com.au or contact:

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Hole	East	North	RL(m)	Az	Dip	depth_ft	depth_m
TREN25-1	658104	4229285	2058	225	-45	295	90
TREN25-4	657585	4229702	2064	225	-45	350	107
TREN25-7	658311	4229072	2048	225	-52	210	64
PHIL25-12	656453	4227358	2080	165	-60	150	46
PHIL25-4	656464	4227331	2088	320	-60	280	85
PHIL25-1	656349	4227224	2066	320	-60	215	66
PHIL25-6	656475	4227375	2085	310	-60	215	66
PHIL25-10	656653	4227485	2119	310	-60	265	81

Table 1- Drill Collar Summary (*- Hole abandoned due to drilling difficulties)

Hole	From (ft)	To (ft)	From (m)	To (m)	Result
PHIL 25-10	105	115	32	35	3.0m @ 0.9% Cu
Inc.			32	33.5	**1.5m @ 1.33% Cu**
	120	155	36.5	47.0	**10.5m @ 1.02% Cu**
Inc	145	155	42.7	45.7	**3.0m @ 2.65% Cu**
Inc	145	150	42.7	44.2	**1.0m @ 3.99% Cu**
PHIL 25-12	5	15	1.5	4.5	3.0m @ 0.6% Cu
PHIL 25-1	145	150	44.2	45.7	1.5m @ 0.1% Cu

Table 2- Significant Drill Intercepts

Results calculated on +0.1% Cu , with maximum of one sample of internal dilution
Sample intervals collected on 1.5 ft basis, converted to metres

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.

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
- Mar 25 – EXCELLENT COPPER RESULTS, ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- May 19, 2025 – HIGH PRIORITY TARGETS IDENTIFIED, ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- June 3, 2025 - HIGH PRIORITY ROCK SAMPLES DEFINE DRILL TARGETS, ASX Announcement (Updated), Diablo Resources Ltd
- June 10, 2025- Drill Permits Approved- Philadelphia & Trenton Prospects, ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- June 23, 2025 - DRILLING FOR COPPER UTAH, USA, ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- Aug 15, 2025 - DRILLING TO COMMENCE PHOENIX COPPER PROJECT, ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- Aug 21, 2025- EXPLORATION PROGRESS AT PHOENIX COPPER PROJECT, UTAHASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- Sep 1, 2025- ADDITIONAL GROUND TARGETING USA CRITICAL MINERALS. ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- Sep 9, 2025- FOCUS ON USA CRITICAL MINERALS INCREASED WITH COPPER DRILLING APPROVAL. ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
- Sep 23, 2025- DIABLO COMPLETES DRILLING AT PHOENIX COPPER PROJECT, UTAH AND ADVANCES EXPANSION OPPORTUNITIES ACROSS US CRITICAL MINERALS, ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd

- 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

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. March 25, 2025 – EXCELLENT COPPER RESULTS, .
6. June 3, 2025 - HIGH GRADE ROCK SAMPLES DEFINE DRILL TARGETS AT PHOENIX (AMENDED), ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd
7. August 21, 2025 – EXPLORATION PROGRESS AT PHOENIX COPPER PROJECT, UTAH, ASX Announcement, Diablo Resources Ltd

Appendix 1 -JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Phoenix Copper Project- RC Drilling (September 2025)

Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	The sampling has been carried out using reverse circulation drilling (RC). A total of 9 holes for 646m were drilled (8 RC holes for 603m and 1 DD hole for 43m). Samples were collected from a RC rig with face sampling hammer on (5ft/1.5m intervals) Holes were inclined at dips ranging from -45 to -60 at varying azimuth depending on the geological environment. The DDH hole was abandoned due to drilling difficulties and did not reach target depth. Overall dry sample was produced to the depths drilled. Sample recovery was generally good. No DD core was sampled as the hole was abandoned before reaching target depth.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drill holes were initially located by handheld GPS, Sampling was carried out under DBO protocols and QAQC procedures as per current industry practice. See further details below.
	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.*	RC samples were collected on 1.5m (5') intervals through a cyclone and riffle splitter, to form a 2 to 3kg sub sample. 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.
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).*	A RC drilling rig, operated by Midnight Sun Drilling Inc, based in Winnemucca, Nevada, was used to collect the samples. The DDH rig was operated by HLS Ltd form Utah. No downhole surveying was completed
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Recovery of the samples was generally good, and noted on logs when otherwise. Sample quality was noted on the drill logs.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC face-sample bits, casing in the top of hole (5-7') were used to minimise sample loss. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and riffle splitter, with the bulk of the sample deposited in a polyweave bag and a sub sample up to 3kg collected for dispatch to the assay laboratory. Cyclone and riffle splitter are cleaned between rods and at EOH to minimize contamination
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse	Sample recovery was generally good. Any significant sample loss was noted in the geological drilling logs.

Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All holes were geologically logged by geologists, using the Companies logging scheme. At the time of this report no mining or metallurgical studies have been undertaken.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Representative samples were collected in chip trays or core trays . These were photographed and then stored off site for future reference. *Geological logging is based on both qualitative identification of geological characteristics, and semi-quantitative estimates of mineral abundance*
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
Sub-sampling techniques and	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core was sampled as the hole did not reach target depth.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	1.5 metre drill samples are channelled through a riffle splitter after being collected in a bucket from the cyclone. A 2-3 kg sub-sample is collected in a calico bag and the balance in a polyweave bag. The calico bag is positioned on top of the corresponding polyweave bag for later collection if required
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	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). This method is Industry Standard.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) and/or in house control blanks are analysed with each batch of samples, and inserted at a rate of 1 in 20. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final report. Selected samples may also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.
	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.	1.5-metre samples are split through a riffle splitter. This standard Industry practice. The samples weigh 2-3 kg prior to pulverisation. Sampling was generally dry.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle sizes and the practical requirement to maintain manageable sample weights.
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.*	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). This method is Industry Standard.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used in this program.

	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.	Company QA/QC protocol for RC drilling is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. At the Assay Laboratory additional Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed concurrently with the field samples. Results of the field and Lab QAQC samples were checked on assay receipt.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by the CEO and Company Geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	PHIL 11, was drilled as a DDH twin of RC hole PHIL 10. PHIL 11 was abandoned due to drilling difficulties and did not reach target depth.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field logging was carried out on hardcopy geological log sheet. Data is entered electronically to the Database. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Company database system, and maintained by the Database Manager.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No data has been adjusted.
Criteria	***JORC Code explanation***	***Commentary***
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.*	Hole locations were determined by hand-held GPS. The drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer. Location of historical drilling collars is approximate. No downhole surveying was undertaken.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is UTM NAD83, Z12
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Relative Levels are allocated to the drill hole collars using current topographic maps for the area, and confirmed by hand held GPS . The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 5m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling was designed to intersect interpreted primary mineralisation at depth below the old workings and surface geochemical anomalies (rocks/soils). No grid based drilling was undertaken.
	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.	The drilling is wide spaced, and as such is first pass early stage exploration. Further drilling is required to better understand the geometry of the geology and mineralisation zone(s).
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been employed in the reported results.
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.*	The orientation of the drill hole (azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the targeted mineralisation and/or geological contacts (intrusive-sediment). However, there may be multiple mineralised trends which are yet to be fully defined.

	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 orientation of the drill hole (azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the targeted mineralisation and/or geological contacts as defined by previous workers. However, there may be multiple mineralised trends which are yet to be fully defined.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Calico sample bags were collected in pre -numbered plastic bags (five-ten calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed and transported to the for assaying.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program.

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 Phoenix Copper Project is located in SW USA in the states of Utah and Colorado. The Project consists of 315 Mining Rights (lode claims) on US Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered land covering approximately 24.6km^2. Diablo owns the project 100%. The project is proximal to existing mining operations.
	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 claims subject to this report are in good standing with the BLM.
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.* *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.*	Refer to table in the body of text.
Criteria	***JORC Code explanation***	***Commentary***
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Grades are reported as down-hole length averages of grades. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results. True width is not known at present .
	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.	All higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.

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').*	*Assay intervals are reported as down hole length, true width not known.* Drilling has been orientated to test mineralised trend approximately perpendicular to the interpreted strike. The Philadelphia Fault is a sub-vertical fault zone of varying widths, with the potential for splay faults off the amin zone to be present.
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.*	Refer to Figure in the body of 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.*	Refer to results reported in body of text.
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.*	Refer to body of text and this appendix.
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.*	Further drill testing of the anomalous results is planned based on additional geological analysis. The location of the collars of these holes is still to be determined.