ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
20 October 2025

YERRIDA EXHIBITS THERMOGENIC HYDROGEN GENERATION POTENTIAL

Constellation Resources Limited (the "Company" or "Constellation") is pleased to advise that it has received results from Total Organic Carbon ("TOC") analysis from two organic–rich formations within the Company's Yerrida Natural Hydrogen ("NatH_2") Project ("Yerrida Project") located in Western Australia. The highly elevated TOC results represent a key indicator for potential natural hydrogen generation and complement recent results from the Company's Edmund-Collier Project, which indicated the presence of hydrogen and helium in historical drillholes.

The Company's wider Western Australian NatH_2 land portfolio spans 87,602km^2 across three sedimentary basins, strategically located within proximity to gas pipelines and existing major mining producers, representing a first-of-its-kind opportunity in Western Australia to explore for natural hydrogen across large, underexplored basins.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Yerrida Project is located northwest of Wiluna, covering approximately 18,000km^2 capturing the majority of the Yerrida Basin. It is the second of the Company's NatH_2 projects to undertake research on the generation potential of hydrogen from thermogenic shale and basement rocks.
- TOC results from two publicly available diamond holes at Yerrida demonstrated highly elevated values over large widths (results over 2% are considered organic rich including:
    - **THD1: 286m @ 5.2% TOC** (average from five core samples) in the Johnson Cairn Formation; and
    - **85KDD1: 215m @ 5.0% TOC** (average from nine core samples) in the Maraloou Formation.
- The Yerrida Basin is Proterozoic in age and comparable to the nearby Edmund–Collier Basin where similar TOC values and widths were intersected within the Blue Billy and Discovery Formations. Subsequent studies at Edmund–Collier provided evidence of hydrogen, helium and natural gas generation and migration.
- Thermal Maturity analysis and fluid inclusion studies are planned at Yerrida to determine if these organic-rich units have reached the thermogenic hydrogen-generation window.
- Field reconnaissance at Yerrida has identified gases seeping from an open mineral-exploration drillhole collar, preliminary analysis of which has returned sustained elevated methane levels (up to 160ppmV).

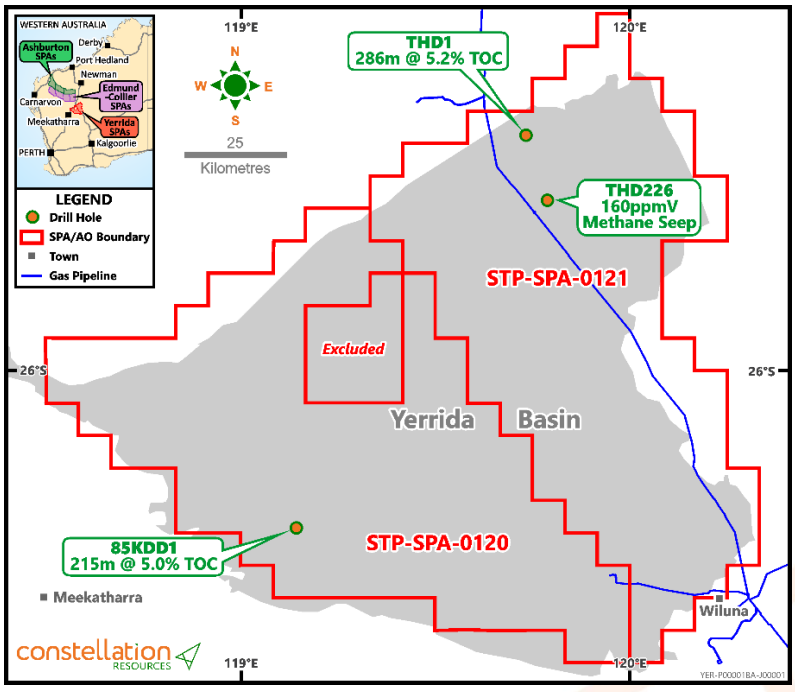

Figure 1: Yerrida Basin extents and drillhole intersections.

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The Yerrida Natural Hydrogen Project

The Yerrida Project is located northwest of Wiluna, covering approximately 18,000km^2 over the majority of the Yerrida Basin outcrop. It is the second of the Company's NatH_2 projects to undertake research on the generation potential of hydrogen from thermogenic shale and basement rocks.

The main sources for NatH_2 being considered are via thermogenic alteration of organic-rich shales, serpentinization of ultramafic rocks within the Archean greenstones and radiolysis of water within Archean granites, which may also generate helium. The variety of potential sources within the Company's project area enhances the exploration potential.

Geological Survey of Western Australia ("GSWA") mapping identified the Johnson Cairn and Maraloou Formations as organic-rich formations, which extend over an area of 150km by 125km in the Yerrida Basin. The importance of investigating the Yerrida Basin organic–rich formations is based on research and case-studies that demonstrate that organic matter will ultimately produce hydrogen during deep burial and increasing temperature, until graphite is formed during metamorphism (Figure 2; Hanson and Hanson, 2023).

Two publicly available mineral exploration diamond drillholes stored at the GSWA core library were inspected and sampled (Table 1). Encouraging TOC values were returned over large widths:

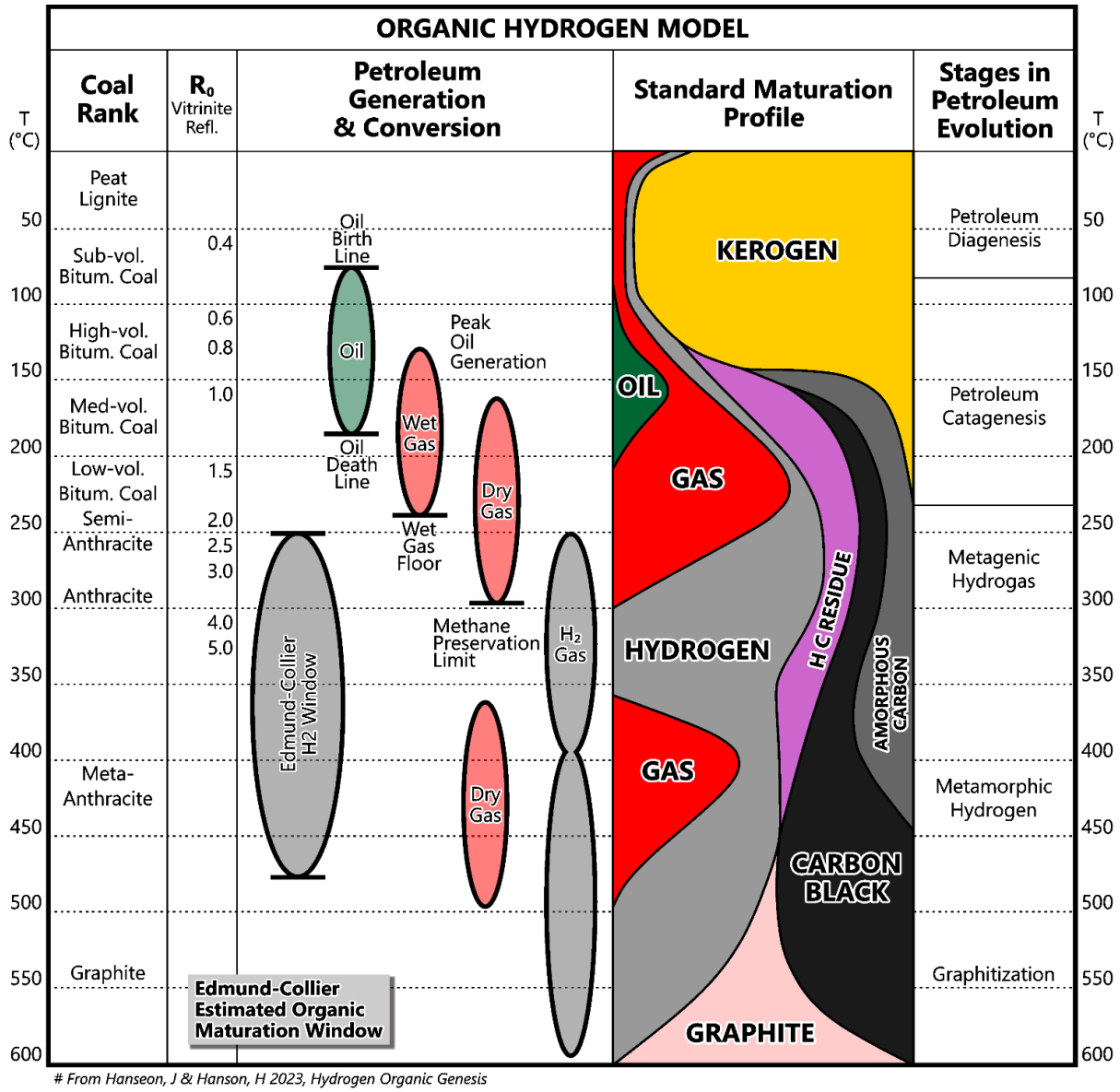
> **THD1:** TOC values ranging from **2.6% to 7.3%** (average 5.2%) from five core samples over a 286m down hole interval from 81m, hosted in the Johnson Cairn Formation.
>
> **85KDD1:** TOC values ranging from **3.3% to 7.4%** (average 5.0%) from nine core samples over a 215m down hole interval from 96m, hosted in the Maraloou Formation; and

Both the Johnson Cairn and Maraloou Formations provide a potential source rock for thermogenic hydrogen generation from overmature shales. No thermal maturity ("TM") analysis of organic-rich shales has been undertaken at Yerrida. Thermal maturity analysis of the organic-rich shales, fluid-inclusion studies and crushed rock analysis are now planned.

The Yerrida Basin is Proterozoic in age and comparable to the nearby Edmund–Collier Basins where similar TOC values and widths were intersected within the Blue Billy and Discovery Formations. Importantly, CSIRO studies at Edmund–Collier have confirmed the presence of hydrogen, methane, helium or ethane gas that is trapped either within rock pores or in fluid inclusions.

The Company recently identified and inspected several unplugged mineral exploration drillholes during its stakeholder engagement activities, taking a methane reading at the collar with a portable gas meter. An anomalous methane reading was detected at one drillhole, with two gas samples collected and dispatched to ALS for analysis. The gas samples were collected over two separate dates, demonstrated sustained methane emissions and returned concentrations of 160ppmV and 110ppmV respectively.

The Company is highly encouraged by these sustained methane emissions, although the origin of methane is yet to determined (i.e. potential conversion of hydrogen to methane). Further work is planned to determine both its source and its significance. Early inspection of historical drillhole collars may greatly assist in optimising the proposed soil–gas sampling locations/programs, possibly significantly reducing the number of sample points.



 # From Hanseon, J & Hanson, H 2023, Hydrogen Organic Genesis

Figure 2: Hydrogen generation model (Hanson & Hanson, 2023) with interpreted Edmund-Collier Maturation Window Plotted.

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Mr Peter Muccilli, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Muccilli is the Technical Director for Constellation Resources Limited and a holder of shares and incentive options in Constellation Resources. Mr Muccilli has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Muccilli consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is extracted from the Company's ASX announcements dated 19 May 2025, 3 July 2025 and 13 October 2025 which are available to view at the Company's website on www.constellationresources.com.au. The information in the original ASX Announcements that related to Exploration Results was based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Peter Muccilli, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Muccilli is a Technical Director of Constellation Resources Limited and a holder of shares and options in Constellation Resources Limited. Mr Muccilli has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements regarding plans with respect to Constellation's projects are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that the Company's plans for development of its projects will proceed as currently expected. These forward-looking statements are based on the Company's expectations and beliefs concerning future events. Forward looking statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. The Company makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this announcement, to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of that announcement.

This ASX Announcement has been approved in accordance with the Company's published continuous disclosure policy and authorised for release by the Company's Managing Director, Peter Woodman.

References

Hanson J and Hanson H, 2023, Hydrogen's organic genesis: Unconventional Resources, V 4.

Table 1: Yerrida Diamond Drillhole Information

Drillhole	Easting*	Northing*	RL**	Collar Dip (degrees)	Collar Azimuth (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
85KDD1	713621	7077319	560	-90	0	503
THD1	774304	7187543	600	-90	0	1017.8
THD226	772248	7176244	550	-60	70	582.7

**GDA94 UTM MGA Zone 50. ** RL estimated from topographic maps*

Table 2: Total Organic Carbon Results

Drillhole	Sample ID	Formation*	Sample Depth (m)	TOC (wt%)
85KDD1	85KDD1_96.74	Maraloou Fm	96.74	7.42
85KDD1	85KDD1_124.54	Maraloou Fm	124.54	4.06
85KDD1	85KDD1_142.33	Maraloou Fm	142.33	4.95
85KDD1	85KDD1_196.25	Maraloou Fm	196.25	5.68
85KDD1	85KDD1_212.81	Maraloou Fm	212.81	3.25
85KDD1	85KDD1_241.03	Maraloou Fm	241.03	6.19
85KDD1	85KDD1_258.51	Maraloou Fm	258.51	4.67
85KDD1	85KDD1_297.80	Maraloou Fm	297.8	5.18
85KDD1	85KDD1_311.90	Maraloou Fm	311.9	3.91
THD1	THD1_81.46	Johnson Cairn Fm	81.46	6.67
THD1	THD1_121.26	Johnson Cairn Fm	121.26	2.62
THD1	THD1_172.84	Johnson Cairn Fm	172.84	3.95
THD1	THD1_279.20	Johnson Cairn Fm	279.2	5.68
THD1	THD1_367.84	Johnson Cairn / Juderina Fm	367.84	7.29
THD1	THD1_487.47	Juderina Fm	487.47	0.14
THD1	THD1_594.34	Juderina Fm	594.34	0.85
THD1	THD1_720.65	Juderina Fm	720.65	2.71
THD1	THD1_859.71	Juderina Fm	859.71	1.77
THD1	THD1_949.11	Juderina Fm	949.11	0.01

**Within 85KDD, the Maraloou Formation was logged to be from 96m to 311m over a 215m interval. Within THD1, the Johnson Cain Formation was from 81m to 367m over a 286m interval.*

Table 3: Gas Analysis of Mineral Drillhole Collar

Hole ID	THDD226A	THDD226B
Sample Number:	EN2515186004	EN2515857002
Sample Date:	14/08/2025	10/09/2025
Carrier Vessel	Summa Cannister 1.4l	Cali-5-Bond™
Collection Point	Collar	Collar
ALS Method ID	EP104	EP104
Reported Units*	ppmV	ppmV
Light Hydrocarbons		
Methane	**160**	**110**
Ethane	NA	<50
Ethene	NA	<50
Propane	NA	<50
Propene	NA	<50
1-Butene	NA	<50
Butane	NA	<50
Permanent Gases		
Carbon Dioxide	25600	17500
Carbon Monoxide	<50	<50
Hydrogen	<50	<50
Helium	<50	<50
Oxygen	192000	202000

NA - Not Analysed. ** Reported units the ppmV stands for part per million by volume which is a standard definition for gases*

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 (i.e. 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.*	Core samples were sourced from two publicly available diamond drill holes drilled within the boundaries of the Yerrida Special Prospecting Authorities Acreage Option applications. The diamond drillholes are located at the Geological Survey of Western Australia Perth Core Library, 37 Harris St, Carlisle WA 6101. Standard industry core plugs were collected by Geological of Western Australia staff. The small core plugs were obtained from the diamond core available.
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).*	Further details for the reported mineral diamond holes are available on the following open file references; 85KDD1: Drilled by CRA Exploration Pty Ltd refer to open file WAMEX report A16518. THD1: Drilled by Sipa Exploration, then subsequently deepened by Sandfire Resources, refer to open file WAMEX reports A90160, A114248, A143954. THDD0226: Drilled by Sandfire Resources, refer to open file WAMEX report A102514. See included table for Hole ID locations and intervals analysed.
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.*	Not applicable.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support*	The selected holes were logged by consultant Iain Copp from Good Earth Consulting to interpret geological intervals and select representative sample sites for TOC analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Details of the sample interval and interpreted geological formation were recorded and included in the table in the body of the report.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Total organic carbon (TOC) analyses were carried out as part of industry standard analysis used to determine hydrocarbon source-rock potential. A core plug recovered is approximately 5cm in diameter, that is cut into the available diamond core. The core plugs for TOC analysis were delivered to the following laboratories for analyses: Core Laboratories Australia Pty Ltd located at 89 Leach Hwy, Kewdale WA 6105 and then sent to Core Laboratories in Houston, TX for analysis.
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.*	TOC Analysis TOC measures the organic richness of a rock in weight per cent organic carbon. Determining the Organic richness is the first requirement for a potential thermogenic source rock. The dried samples are pulverised and treated with hot and cold hydrochloric acid to remove carbonate minerals (inorganic carbon). After acid treatment, the organic carbon content is determined by combustion of the sample in a Leco TOC. Leco TOC was performed using the Leco SC-632 instrument. Collar Gas analysis Several unplugged mineral exploration holes were inspected, and a methane reading was taken at the collar using a portable Huburg Laser One gas meter. For the anomalous methane venting out of the open diamond hole THD226, the collar was sealed using a plastic bag taped to the exposed PVC collar pipe with a feeder line and tap or collection of gas at a later date For the drillhole gas sample that was collected on the 14th of August 2025, a 1.6l Summa Cannister was used that was provided by ALS Newcastle. The cannister was part of a certified kit for ensure long term sample integrity of collected gas. A stainless steel canisters delivered under vacuum is considered a superior collection technique as it limits any

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		contamination within the cannister and diffusion of light molecule post collections. As part of the ongoing orientations an alternative carrier vessel was trailed and a second gas sample collected on 10th of September 2025. A Cali-5-Bond™ bag was used with a multilayer inert. Diffusion of light gases out of the Cali-5-Bond™ bag is more likely over time and hence more time sensitive from the collection to laboratory reading date. Permanent gases, light hydrocarbons of submitted gas samples were delivered to ALS Environmental Laboratories in Perth and then sent to ALS Newcastle for Analysis. The ALS methodology used 'EP104', is a NATA accredited process which can measure light hydrocarbons, hydrogen, helium and permanent gases using a gas chromatography instrumentation. Detection limits for each gas are tabled in the results.
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.*	Verification of TOC measurements was achieved by collecting samples over regular intervals of the organic rich geological formations. The frequency of samples collected points was recorded to show variability of TOC values. More sampling and analysis are required to better understand TOC distribution within these formations in the greater Yerrida Basin.
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.*	The hole coordinates were taken from submitted DEMIRS reports, and GPS accuracy deemed appropriate for basin-scale prospectivity analysis Grid used report is GDA94 UTM MGA Zone 50.
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.*	Deeper diamond drill holes were selected and sampled according to whether they intercepted the organic-rich shale units in the Yerrida Basin. TOC laboratory results analysed core plugs that were taken at over regular intervals throughout the organic shale unit. For each reported TOC grade, the core plug location downhole has been tabled. Over the reported interval of the organic rich unit, the number of analysis and the range of TOC values has been recorded to demonstrate variability with a ""notional" average estimated and reported.
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.*	Diamond hole 85KDD1 intersects the organic-rich Maraloou Formation. Thickness of the Maraloou Formation is interpreted to be 100s of metres thick within the basin based on GSWA mapping. THD1 is interpreted to intersect the Johnson Cairn Formation and GSWA mapping is interpreted to be up to 1250 in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		thickness. The Formation is believed to be relatively flat dipping.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Not applicable.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The TOC results are to be reviewed by CSIRO as part of the ongoing Technical Research Agreement.

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 Yerrida Project is located in Western Australia. The two contiguous SPA-AOs 0120 and 0121, cover 18,131km^2). The continuous permits contain the gas transmission pipelines. The Company is the preferred applicant of the SPA-AO applications. The step-by-step process tow working on an SPA-AO is highlighted below: 1. The Company confirms its intention to proceed with the SPA-AO on the basis of the requirements outlined, including undertaking a number of regulatory requirements, namely: i. Entering into the expedited procedure process under the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth) future act provisions; ii. Engaging relevant stakeholders (pastoral stations, other tenement holders etc); and iii. Assessment and approval of proposed exploration work programs under the Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources Act 1967 (WA)("PGERA") which includes the submission of an Environment Plan which must be approved prior to commencement of any activity. 2. It is expected the time required to complete the above regulatory requirements will be approximately eighteen months, subject to successful stakeholder engagement. Once complete, the SPA-AO will proceed to be granted to allow a six-month work window, the dates of which can be elected by the Company to assist in optimal sampling conditions. 3. The Company then has a further six months to evaluate the exploration data collected during the field programs and if the results warrant further work, apply for a Petroleum Exploration Permit ("PEP"). The number of blocks within a single PEP permitted to be applied for is limited to 50% of the SPA-AO area and the application process for a PEP through to grant, the timeframe of which is dependent upon consultation periods with relevant stakeholders.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Yerrida Basin has no historical exploration for gases. The main exploration activity both historically and ongoing is for gold and base metals. No historic analyses of both shale units for either TOC or Thermal maturity have been undertaken within the Yerrida Basin.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Yerrida Basin succession is largely outcropping and contains a mildly to highly folded succession of clastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks and mafic intrusive and extrusive igneous rocks. Beneath the Yerrida Basin are heat-producing Archean granites and greenstone belts of the northern Yilgarn Craton which are the prospective source-rocks for helium and associated gases generation. Helium generation is potentially predicted from extremely long-lived radiogenic decay of uranium and thorium in granites beneath the Yerrida Basin, and potentially also from some sedimentary rocks. Associated gases could be generated from: 1) thermogenic alteration of organic-rich rocks within the Yerrida Basin; 2) radiolysis of groundwater by high heat-producing granites; 3) serpentinization of ultramafic rocks within greenstone belts; 4) Degassing from primordial mantle–core sources through deep-seated structures and 5) oxidation of banded iron-formations in greenstone belts.
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.*	Contained in the body of text.
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.*	TOC laboratory results analysed core plugs that were taken at over regular intervals throughout the organic shale unit. For each reported TOC grade, the core plug location downhole has been tabled. Over the reported interval of the organic rich unit, the number of analysis and the range of TOC values has been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	recorded to demonstrate variability with a ""notional" average estimated and 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').*	Not applicable.
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.*	A representative plan of drillhole locations have been provided in the body of the report.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Commentary and diagrams include all key inputs for balanced reporting.
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.*	Not Applicable.
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.*	Further work is planned as stated in this announcement.