

10 April 2024

Magnetic data enhances Reedy Lagoon gold targets at Burracoppin, WA

Results from processing and interpretation of magnetic data acquired have been received for the Company's Burracoppin Gold project located roughly midway between Perth and Kalgoorlie in the central Wheatbelt of Western Australia.

Summary

The Burracoppin Gold project comprises the Lady Janet, Windmills, Shear Luck and Zebra prospects.

Lady Janet prospect

- Flexures are interpreted in the Yandina Shear Zone within the 1,000m length of anomalous gold in soil samples identifying RLC's Lady Janet prospect – existing targets upgraded.
- New targets identified in areas not previously sampled.

Windmills prospect

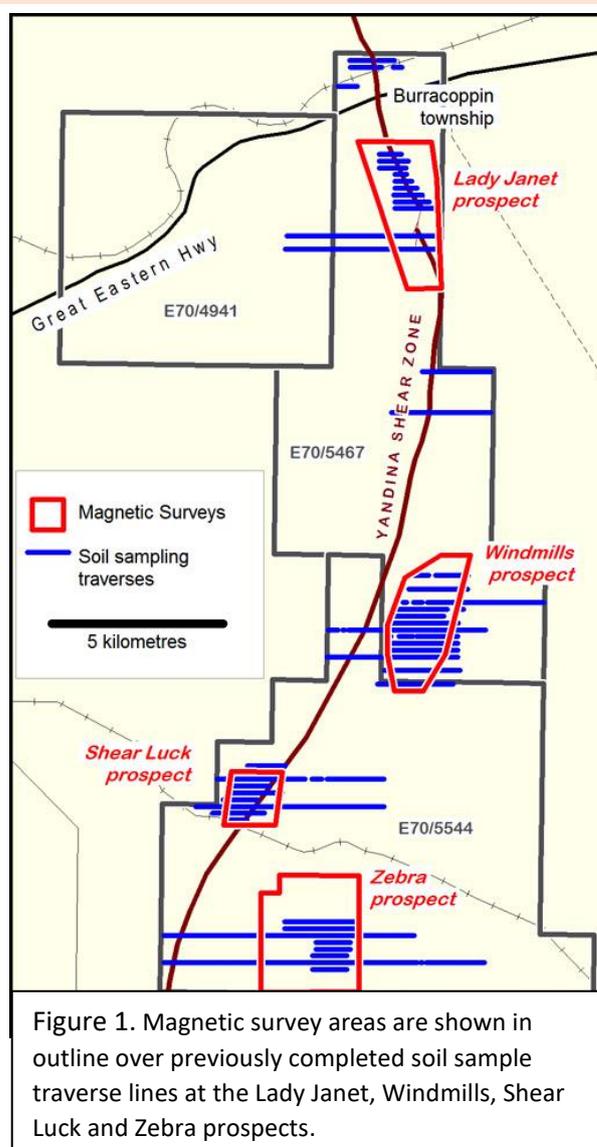
- Geophysical boundary interpreted in a zone with anomalous gold in soil samples – existing targets upgraded.
- A “magnetic ridge” which has been segmented by cross-cutting faults has been identified – focus for further work.

Shear Luck prospect

- Structures running parallel to the mapped location of the Yandina Shear Zone are interpreted together with cross-cutting structures.
- Discrete magnetic anomalies and locations of fault intersections have been identified for further work.

Zebra prospect

- Structures interpreted and discrete magnetic anomalies identified. Existing gold anomalous sites upgraded and new targets identified.



Overview

Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited has received and reviewed results from processing and interpretation of detailed magnetic data at its 100% owned Burracoppin Gold Project.

The Burracoppin Gold project is located in the central Wheatbelt of Western Australia roughly midway between Perth and Kalgoorlie on the Great Eastern Highway, Route 94. The Edna May Gold Mine is located 20 kilometres to the northeast of the project and the Tampia Gold Mine is about 60 kilometres to the south.

Initial focus of exploration has included a major structural feature, the Yandina Shear Zone. Gold anomalism identified in Reedy Lagoon's soil sampling to date has defined four separate prospect areas and two of these lie on or proximal to the Shear Zone. The purpose of the magnetic surveys is to gain more detailed information to enable better interpretations of geological features including structure to aid targeting for sites of accumulation of gold mineralisation.

The magnetic data were acquired by unmanned airborne vehicle (UAV or drone) surveys conducted over four gold prospects during November last year. Results are being used to guide further investigation at existing targets and exploratory soil sampling to investigate interpreted structure not previously recognised.

Exploration

The UAV magnetic surveys were conducted over gold prospects identified by soil sampling undertaken by the Company during prior periods. The data were acquired at a nominal 30 metres above ground level along east-west lines at 25 metre spacings. The survey locations are shown on Figure 1 and in more detail on Figures 2, 3, 4 & 5. A total of 1,067 line kilometres of ultra-high quality, low noise UAV magnetics were acquired.

The interpretation of the magnetic data has mostly been restricted to the areas covered by the drone survey. However, where the surrounding data allow, features have been extrapolated into it. Results from interpretation to date of the magnetic data acquired are reported for each prospect.

Figures 2, 3, 4 & 5 each comprise 3 panels. The left panel shows the gold in soil data and position of the Yandina Shear Zone (WA DMIRS 2021) on a background of regional Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI). Structure interpreted from the UAV magnetics is shown in the central panel. The panel on the right is an image of the processed UAV magnetics within the survey boundary surrounded by regional magnetics. The processing applied in the image is an Automatic Gain Control filter of the Total Magnetic Intensity (AGC).

Lady Janet prospect

The Prospect comprises a zone located and extending at least 1,000m along and adjacent to the regional Yandina Shear Zone (“YSZ”) from which anomalous levels of gold has been identified in gold assay data from soil sampling (refer [ASX release 3/07/2023](#)).

Interpretation of the new high-quality magnetic data indicates flexures in the Yandina Shear Zone. Flexures in structures may be dilation zones, which may host mineralisation. This upgrades the existing gold-in-soil anomaly targets. Additional targets are identified in areas not previously sampled.

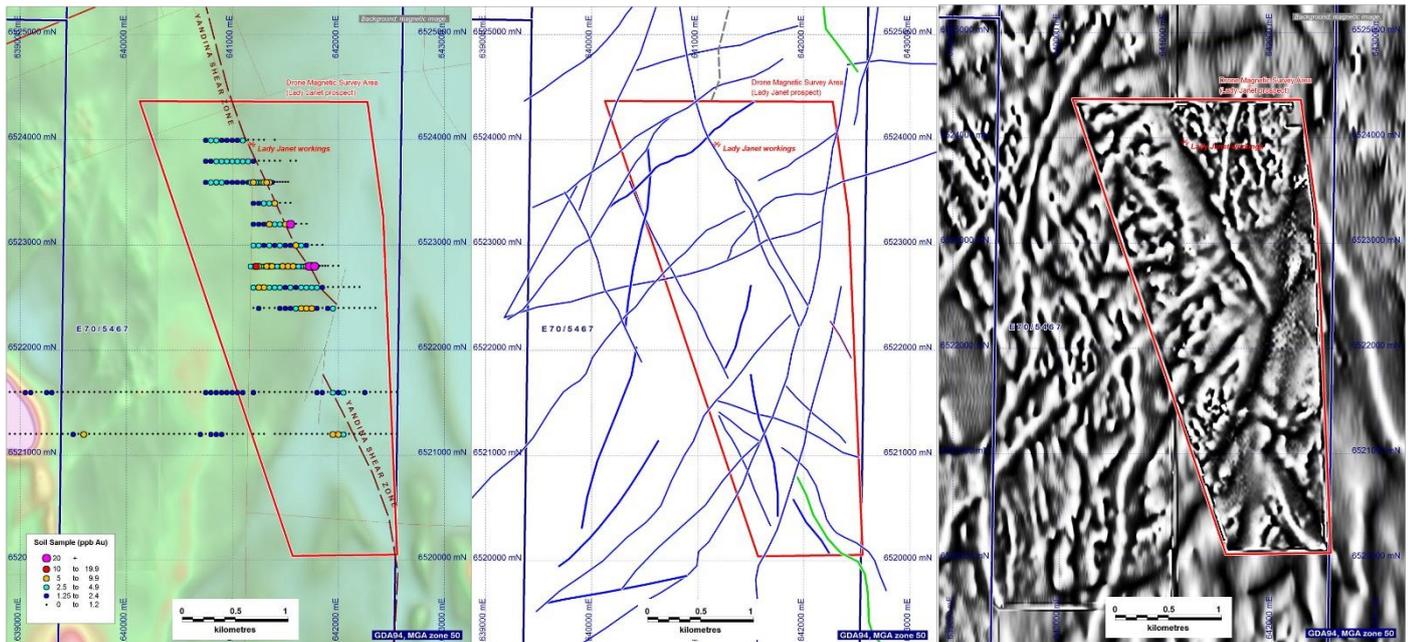


Figure 2. Lady Janet prospect. Gold in soil data shown over regional magnetics (TMI), LH panel; Structure interpreted using additional drone survey data, centre panel; processed drone survey magnetics (AGC), RH panel.

Windmills prospect

The Windmills Prospect is about 1.5 kilometres east from the Yandina Shear Zone. The prospect comprises a zone measuring at least 1,400 metres by 400 metres from which anomalous levels of gold have been identified in gold assay data from soil sampling (refer ASX release [28/09/2022](#))

The UAV survey was significantly degraded at the Windmills prospect by the presence of wind turbines and a high-tension power line which precluded flight over about 25% of the survey area and about 50% of the prospect area including areas of highest gold anomalism identified in soil sample data (refer to Figure 3).

Interpretation of the new data indicates a structural zone, subparallel to the Yandina Shear, upgrading the prospectivity of existing targets. A substantial magnetic unit in or proximal to this zone is segmented by cross-cutting faults, possibly producing prospective dilation zones.

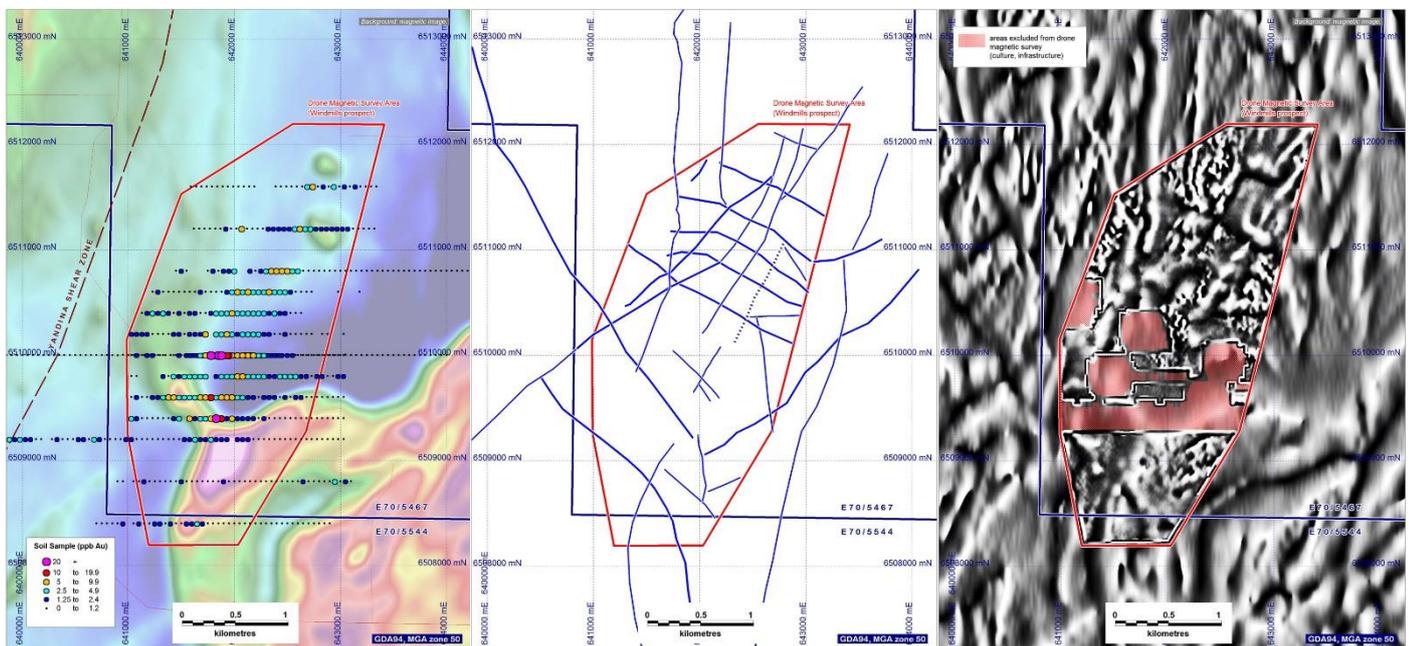


Figure 3. Windmills prospect. Gold in soil data shown over regional magnetics (TMI), LH panel; Structure interpreted using additional drone survey data, centre panel; processed drone survey magnetics (AGC) with areas precluded from survey shaded red, RH panel.

Shear Luck prospect

The Shear Luck prospect comprises a zone measuring at least 1,000 metres length along the Yandina Shear Zone from which anomalous levels of gold has been identified in gold assay data from soil sampling (refer to ASX [release 3/07/2023](#)).

Structures running parallel to the mapped location of the Yandina Shear Zone are interpreted together with cross-cutting structures.

Disrupted magnetic units and converging structures have been identified for further work.

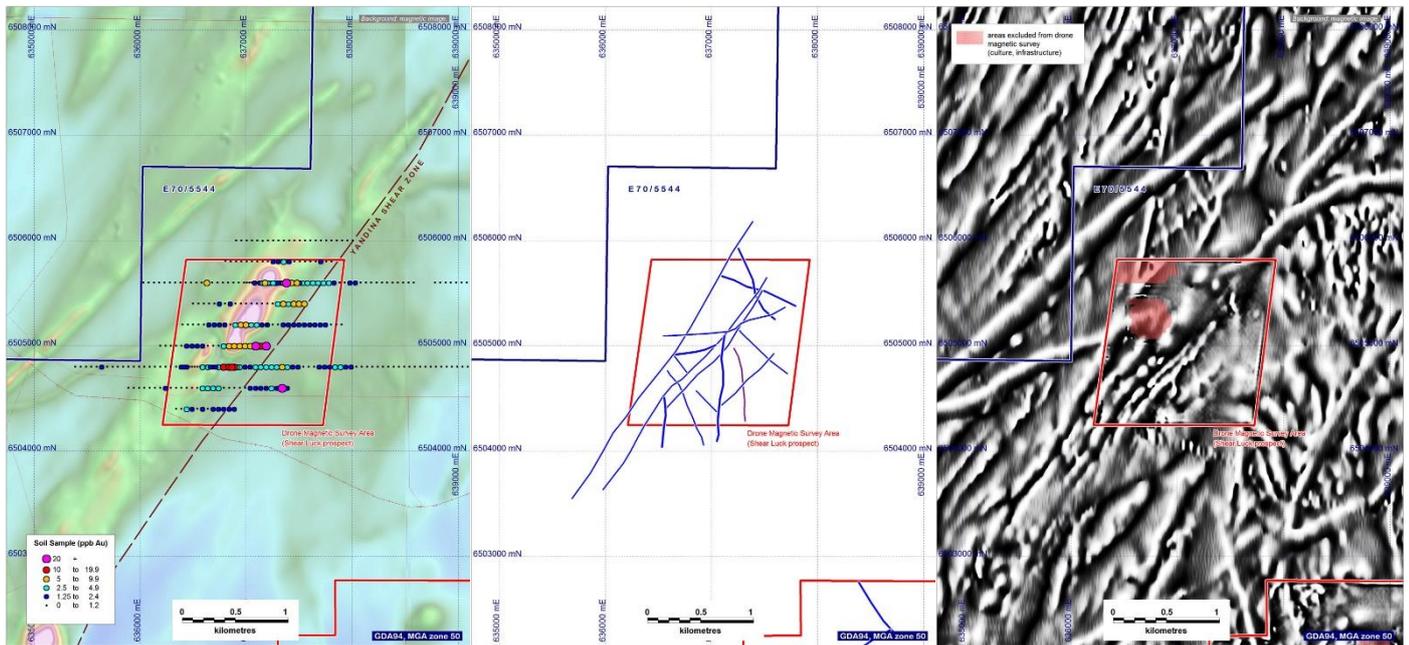


Figure 4. Shear Luck prospect. Gold in soil data shown over regional magnetics (TMI), LH panel; Structure interpreted using additional drone survey data, centre panel; processed drone survey magnetics (AGC) with areas precluded from survey shaded red, RH panel.

Zebra prospect

The Zebra prospect comprises a zone measuring at least 1,400 metres length where north to NNW trends are evident in anomalous levels of gold in soil sampling (refer to ASX [release 3/07/2023](#)).

Interpretation of the new magnetic data has identified prospective structures which may be associated with the existing gold anomalism. New targets, and structural intersections, are also prospective.

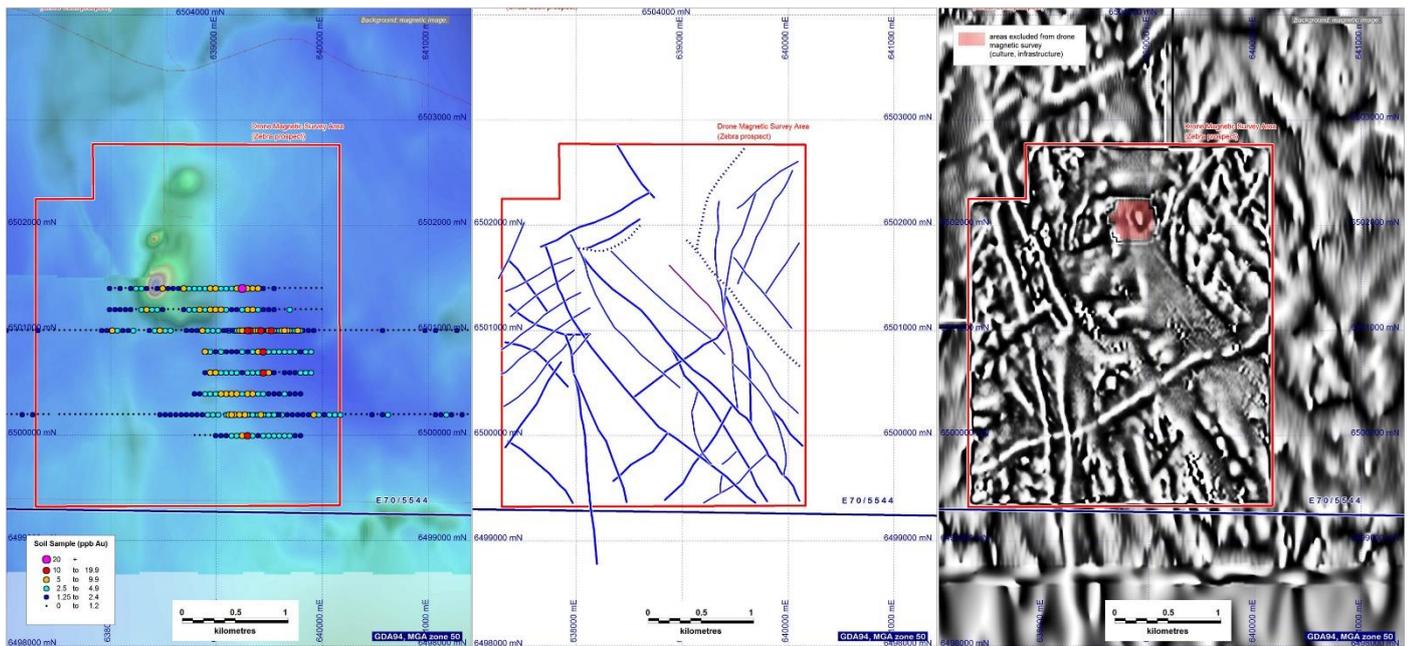


Figure 5. Zebra prospect. Gold in soil data shown over regional magnetics (TMI), LH panel; Structure interpreted using additional drone survey data, centre panel; processed drone survey magnetics (AGC) with area precluded from survey shaded red, RH panel.

About the airborne geophysical survey.

A total of 1,067 line kilometres of ultra-high quality, low noise UAV magnetics were acquired during November 2023. The survey was flown to acquire magnetic data to aid the interpretation of structure and other potential controls on gold movement and deposition at 4 gold prospects generated from anomalous gold identified in soil samples.

Lead geophysical consultant was Kim Frankcombe, ExploreGeo Pty Ltd (www.exploregeo.com.au).

Survey was flown by Pegasus Airborne Systems Pty Ltd, PO Box 1049, Morley WA 6943.

Data acquisition commenced 6 November 2023 and was completed 14 November 2023.

Survey parameters:

UAV: PAS-H100 rotary wing
Engine: Brushless electric motor
Autopilot: Pegasus FC-100
Survey speed: 15 m/s
Line/Tie space: 25m / 250m

GNSS Receiver: uBox GNSS receiver with multi constellation tracking
10Hz output (20Hz capable); operating in autonomous mode; sub metre accuracy
Laser altimeter: 100m range; 1cm resolution; update rate max 360 readings/sec.
Sensor height (MTC) 30m AGL (Terrain drape enabled), towed 20m below survey aircraft (at 50m AGL)
Magnetic Sensor: Scintrex CS-VL Caesium vapour magnetometer
Sensitivity: 0.0006nT sq rt RMS; Noise env.: 0.002nT peak to peak; Heading error +/- 0.25nT
Diurnal magnetometer: GEM Systems GSM19-F Overhauser Magnetometer [GNSS time stamped data;
0.01nT resolution; 0.1nT accuracy; 1Hz sample rate].

Next steps.

Additional assay, including multi-element, to investigate for path-finder elements and to assist in interpreting the gold assay results, is under consideration.

Soil sampling to investigate new targets interpreted in the magnetic data and further systematic soil sampling to recover geochemical data to aid targeting gold-bearing mineralised systems for drill testing.

Authorised for release on behalf of the Company.

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The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Geof Fethers who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Geof Fethers is a director of the Company and 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 the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Geof Fethers consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Comments regarding the geophysical interpretation are attributed to Kim Frankcombe who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Kim Frankcombe is a consultant to Reedy Lagoon and 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 the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Kim Frankcombe consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where Exploration Results have been reported in earlier RLC ASX releases referenced in this report, those releases are available to view on the INVESTORS page of reedyagoon.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those earlier releases. 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 announcement.

About the Burracoppin Gold Project

The 100% owned Burracoppin Gold project is located in the central Wheatbelt of Western Australia roughly midway between Perth and Kalgoorlie on the Great Eastern Highway, Route 94. The Edna May Gold Mine is located 20 kilometres to the northeast of the project and the newly opened Tampia Gold Mine is about 60 kilometres to the south (refer to Figure 6). The Project was initiated in early 2021 to explore an under-explored region associated with the Yandina Shear Zone and comprises exploration licences E70/4941, E70/5467 and E70/5544. The Company is also exploring the Burracoppin magnetite deposit located on E70/4941 as part of its Burracoppin Iron Project.

Initial focus of exploration includes a structural feature, the Yandina Shear Zone, and areas adjacent to it. Current results are building the Shear Luck, Windmills, Zebra and Lady Janet prospects.

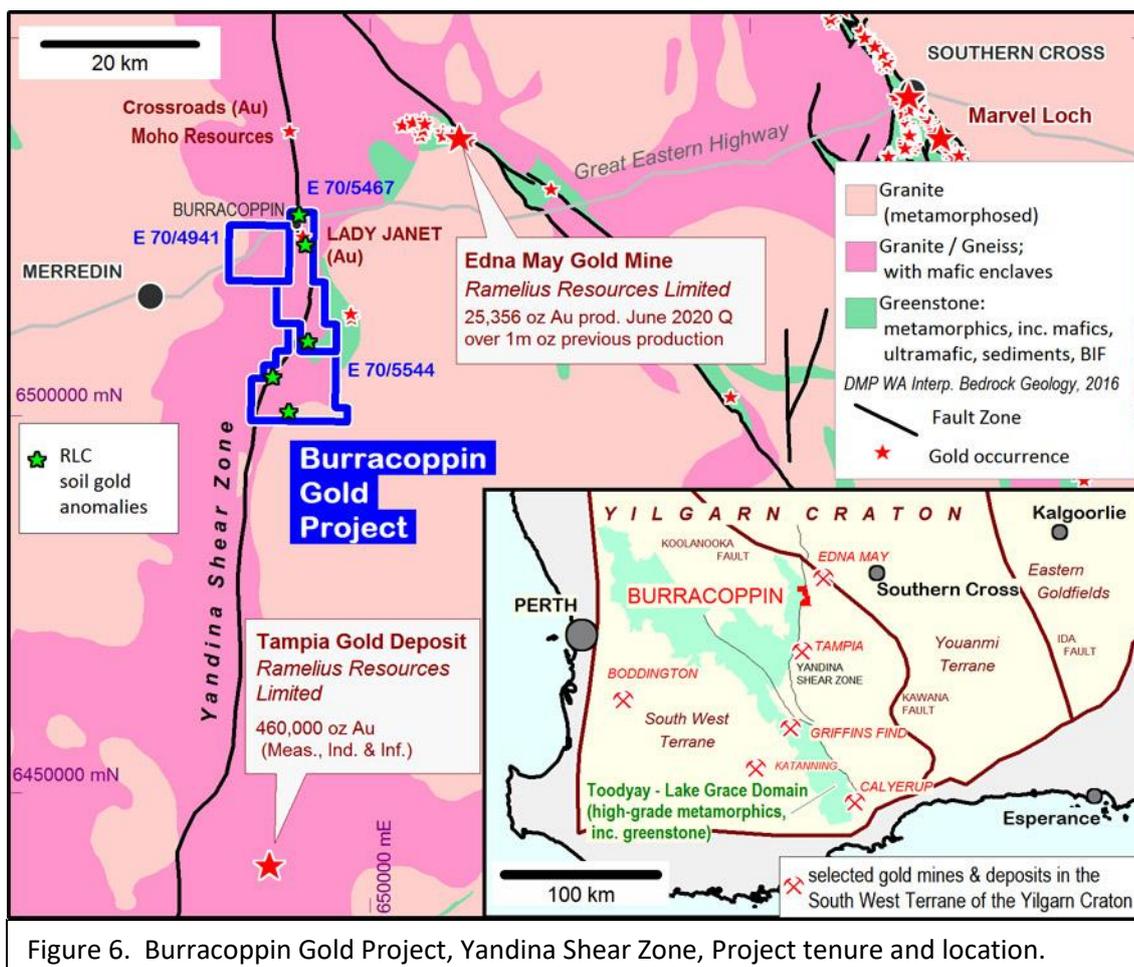


Figure 6. Burracoppin Gold Project, Yandina Shear Zone, Project tenure and location.

LISTED REFERENCES

1. WA DMIRS 2021 - Western Australia Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) 'Pre-Mesozoic interpreted bedrock geology of the southwest Yilgarn', 2021, dataset.

Attachments:

- Table 1. Burracoppin Gold project - JORC 2012 sampling techniques and data.
 Table 2. Burracoppin Gold project - JORC 2012 reporting of exploration results

Table 1 Burracoppin Gold Project - JORC 2012 Sampling techniques and data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<p>Soil Sampling: No new sample results are reported in this release but soil sample data are included to reference relationships between gold in soil data with the magnetic data and interpreted structure being reported. For this reason information about the sampling is included in this table.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were collected at 50 metre intervals along parallel traverse lines orientated to cross expected mineralisation trends. Sample traverses were spaced at 200 metres for infill and extension sampling around existing anomalies. At each sample site a standard protocol is used to collect a representative sample comprised of between 100 and 200 g of minus 180 micron sized grains for delivery to testing laboratories. The soil sampling protocol used at all sites maximises sample representivity. For the purpose of acquiring data to investigate effects introduced by different sampling programs samples were collected along restricted sections of traverse lines that had previously been sampled. For gold assay, an unpulverized 25 g aliquot was taken by the assay laboratory from each sample as collected (no further pre-treatment at laboratory) for aqua regia digestion and low level detection gold assay (DL 0.1 ppb Au) by enhanced ICP-MS (AR25/eMS).
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported in this release
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported in this release
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No logging reported in this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable • The samples were supplied as collected to the laboratory for assay. • Sample prep was completed in the field using a standardised sampling protocol (including sieving to minus 180 micron. The samples were not crushed or pulverised. This minimises contamination risk. The sample preparation is appropriate for soil geochemical analysis at this project at this stage. • The only sub-sampling undertaken on the samples was performed by the laboratory (Intertek Genalysis, Perth) when taking the 25 g aliquot for the Au assay. The laboratory has QC procedures in place which include systematic insertions of duplicate, blank and CRM samples. • CRM samples (OREAS 45F) were inserted during field collection randomly at an achieved rate of 1 in 20 (target is 1 in 20). • Duplicate samples were collected in the field in order to measure the variability of the samples. Target duplicate sample rate is 3 per 100, the achieved rate was 3.2 per 100. • Samples were collected along a section of each of the 4 exploratory traverse lines that had previously been sampled. The latter samples (48 samples in total) were collected at 25 metre offsets to the earlier sample sites. • The 25 g (of -180 micron) sample size for the gold assay is appropriate for the orientation aspect of the program. Significantly smaller sample sizes have been found appropriate for representative gold assay of soil samples from the Yilgarn.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures used are considered appropriate. • Samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis, Perth for gold assay by aqua regia digestion (total) and low level detection gold assay (DL 0.1 ppb Au) – AR25/eMS. • Quality assurance and quality control procedures at Intertek include insertions of duplicate, blank and CRM samples. External laboratory checks have not been conducted. No issues with accuracy or precision have been identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the early stage of exploration no verification of significant assay results has been undertaken. • No drilling reported in this release. • Data is received from the laboratory in both hardcopy and digital format, it is entered into digital spreadsheets. • No adjustments have made to assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling or Mineral Resource estimation reported. • Sample location data determined by handheld GPS with accuracy +/- 5m • Grid system is GDA94, MGA Zone 50
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were collected at 50 m spacings along traverse lines orientated east west to be nominally orthogonal to interpreted mineralisation trends. Traverse line separations vary between 200 m (closest) to single lines. • No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications are reported on. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traverse lines orientated east west to be nominally orthogonal to interpreted mineralisation trends. • No drilling reported in this release.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples were collected and transported to the laboratory by a person contracted to the Company. A chain of control was maintained from the field to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No external review or audit of the sampling techniques or data, nor external evaluation of the CRM and duplicate data was conducted.

Table 2 Burracoppin Gold Project - JORC 2012 Reporting of exploration results.

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> • <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration Licences 70/4941, 70/5467 and 70/5544 are located near the township of Merredin in southwest Western Australia. • The registered title holder is Bullamine Magnetite Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited (“RLC”), • Land ownership is mostly private. • Ballardong People Native Title determination application – WAD 6181/1998 is current over all non-private land. • A heritage agreement has been entered into which sets out protocols for clearance surveys required to gain consents for field operations. • Access for surface sampling is arranged by agreement with land owners and formal access and compensation agreements with land owners are required prior to any drilling and other intensive activities – these will be negotiated as required. • The 5 year term of Exploration Licence 70/4941 expired on 10/02/2024 and an application for a 5 year extension has been made. • Exploration Licences 70/5467 and 70/5544 are granted, in good standing and there are no known impediments to conducting further soil sampling programs.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited exploration has been conducted within the project area. Enterprise Metals (2010 – 2013) conducted soil and rock chip sampling, including in the Lady Janet area, and drilling. Prospectors drilled shallow RAB holes in the Lady Janet area in 1994 Cambrian Resources conducted some drilling in 1994-95.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project area is situated in the Archaean Yilgarn Craton, approximately 15 kms E of Merredin, Western Australia. • A regional shear traverses the project area from north to south (Yandina Shear Zone). • Gold mineralisation associated with/derived from gold enriched fluids sourced from metasomatized mantle and or from metamorphic processes from which gold precipitates in structurally favourable sites is targeted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling reported in this release.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No weighting, averaging or sample aggregation has been applied. • No metal equivalents used.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling reported in this release.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling reported in this release.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All relevant assay data is provided in the body of the report.
<i>Other substantive</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The body of the report includes a description of geophysical survey

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>exploration data</i>	<i>survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	results (pages 2 to 6) and specifications of the survey are provided on page 7.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The body of the report includes a description of the nature and scale of further work on page 7 under the heading: Next steps