

South Pass Wyoming Lithium Project Update

Airborne Survey Completed by USGS Provides Key Data & Further Assessment on Lithium Samples in Process

Highlights

- High resolution helicopter magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometric geophysical survey results recently published by USGS covering South Pass Lithium Project provides key data for priority prospect targeting
 - Airborne magnetics defines 1.6km northeast striking structure co-incident with Billy Prospect and mapped LCT pegmatites¹
 - Billy Prospect returned rock chip grades up to 390ppm lithium from reconnaissance sampling of significant outcropping pegmatites¹
 - Magnetics defines deep craton scale northeast structures (dykes) cut through the South Pass Lithium Project in consistent orientation to observed pegmatites including the Billy and Johnny Prospect areas
 - Samples sent for muscovite mica analysis to define which pegmatites have potential to host fertile pegmatites using K/Rb-Li ratio
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Uvre Limited (**Uvre** or the **Company**) (**ASX: UVA**) is pleased to announce it has attained the data from the “South Pass Granite Mountains Project” high resolution magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometric geophysical survey flown by the United States Geological Survey (“**USGS**”) and Wyoming State Geological Survey (“**WSGS**”)². The survey was flown and prepared by New-Sense Geophysics Ltd (of Canada) and Merrick-Surdex Joint Venture LLP. The survey was flown between July 3 and September 26 2023 and the logistics report is dated January 2024.

Uvre’s Managing Director Peter Woods commented:

“The high-resolution helicopter magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometric geophysical survey could not have come at a better time for our 2024 field season and just after the discovery of Billy and Jonny Prospects by Uvre’s field team. The deep craton scale northeast striking structures defined by the processed magnetic images are likely Proterozoic dykes and are consistent with the strike of regionally mapped pegmatite orientations including Billy and Jonny outcropping LCT pegmatite prospects. Uvre is delighted with this observation as it provides a consistent strike and focussed search space to test for the distribution and grade of lithium, along a deep craton scale system of pegmatite co-incident with mafic dikes. The Jonny prospect is not directly associated with a northeast structure however in the magnetics

¹ Lithium Confirmed at South Pass Hosted Within LCT Enriched Pegmatites reported 22 February 2024

² 2024 January. High Resolution Helicopter and Magnetic and Gamma-ray Spectrometric Geophysical Survey, South Pass Granite Mountains Project, Wyoming USA. United States Geological Survey (USGS) and Wyoming State Geological Survey (WSGS) by New Geophysics Ltd and Merrick-Surdex Joint Venture LLP.

appears to be an area of structural complexity and pegmatites immediately east also strike northeast.”

Airborne Survey Interpretation

The airborne survey identifies a one point six-kilometre (1.6km) strike length structural feature, likely extensions of mapped Proterozoic dykes of which one is co-incident with the recently discovered Billy Lithium Prospect, where rock chip samples returned up to 390ppm Li¹. The northeast interpreted dyke is also in the same orientation as the mapped pegmatite contact along which the Billy Prospect is located (figures 1-4). This is an exciting development for the South Pass Lithium Project as it defines a deep-seated structural corridor and geological plumbing system to assess for lithium mineralisation within the outcropping pegmatites.

In the central claims area, there is a further northeast striking regional feature, also potentially a continuation of another mapped Proterozoic dyke (figures 1-4) which transects the entire central portion of the South Pass Lithium project, this northeast orientation is also consistent with the regionally mapped pegmatites and transects the claims area east of the Johnny Prospect (figures 1-4). The fact the northeast structural features, inferred dyke extensions, are the same tectonic sutures in which pegmatite has intruded are so clearly identified in the regional airborne magnetic survey indicates these are significant regional structures which penetrate deep into the earth’s crust and therefore provide an opportunity for recycled upper mantle rocks comprising granite and metamorphosed sediments (gneiss, greywacke) to deposit highly evolved lithium bearing pegmatites including Lithium Caesium Tantalum (LCT) pegmatites.

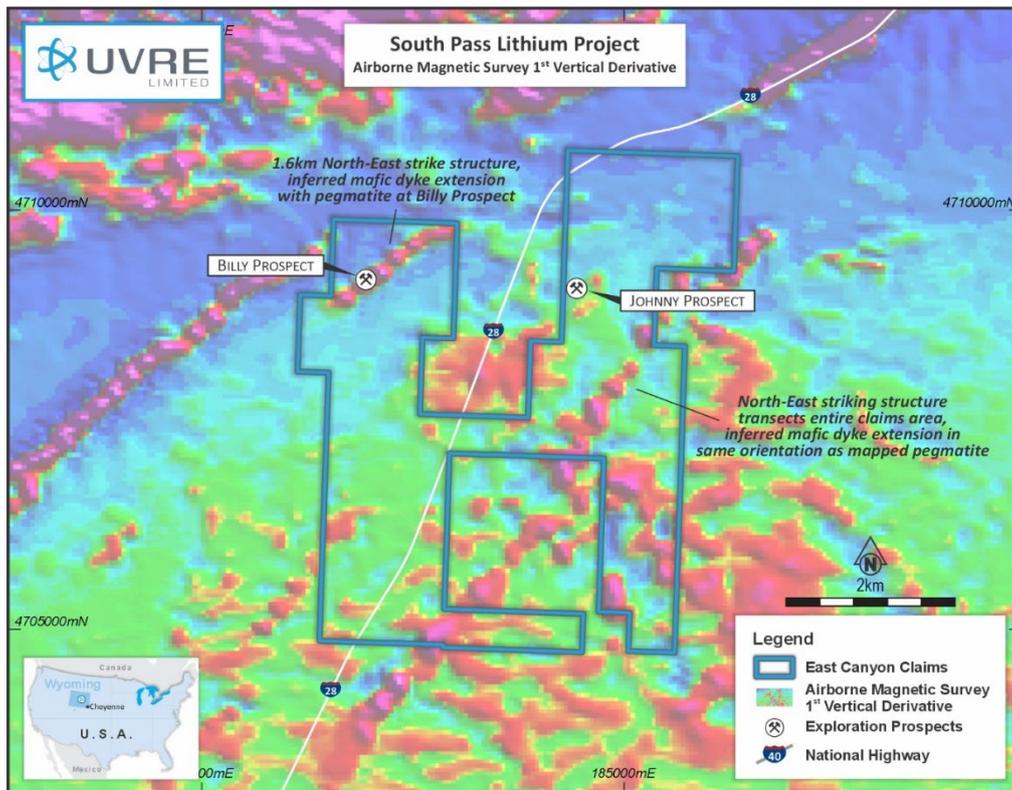


Figure 1. South Pass Lithium Project showing the USGS and WGS airborne magnetic processed imagery of first vertical derivative magnetics. The magnetics image clearly defines the northeast trending mafic dike structure in the west where the Billy Prospect pegmatite was observed in the field, the structure measures 1.6km in strike. The Johnny Prospect area appears structurally complex with potential NE and NW structures intersecting. The resolution of the magnetics 200m flight line is insufficient to define however.

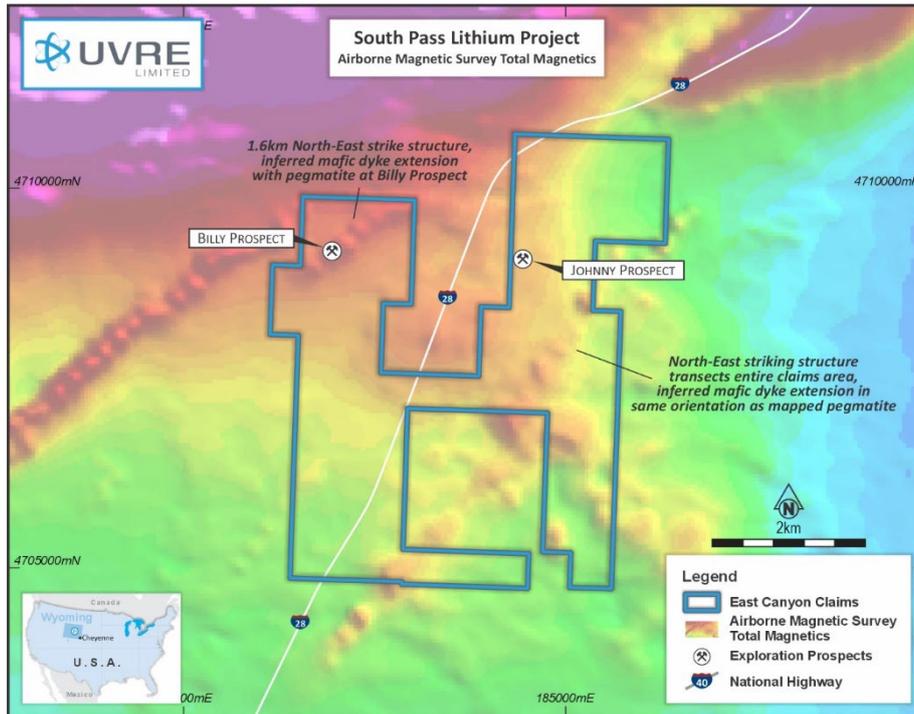


Figure 2. South Pass Lithium Project showing USGS and WGS airborne magnetic processed imagery of total magnetism which depicts the northeast striking structures inferred dike which coincides with the Billy Prospect pegmatite, the strike length of this magnetic inferred dike is 1.6km. Another regional dike can be observed to cut the central claims area also in a northeast orientation east of Johnny Prospect and is laterally displaced along strike.

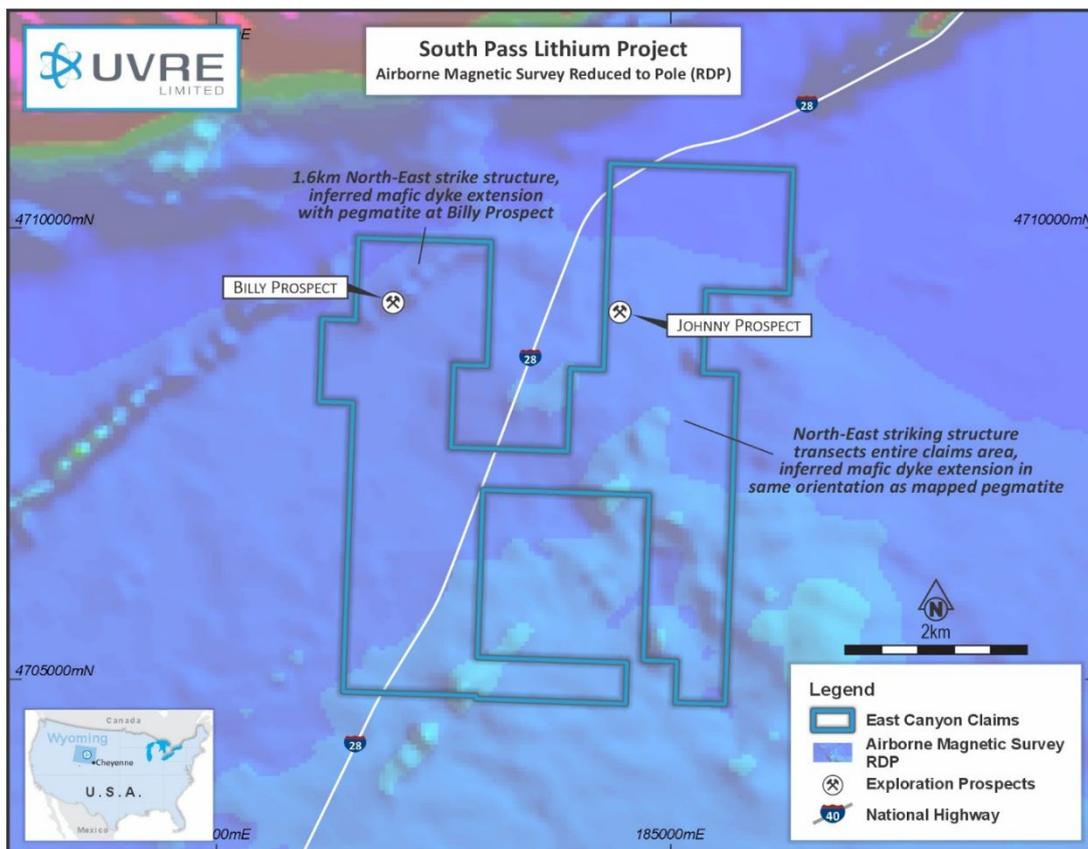


Figure 3. South Pass Lithium Project showing USGS and WGS airborne magnetic processed imagery of reduced to pole airborne magnetism. Again the deep seated northeast striking structure inferred mafic dikes can be observed at Billy Prospect and transecting the central claims area.

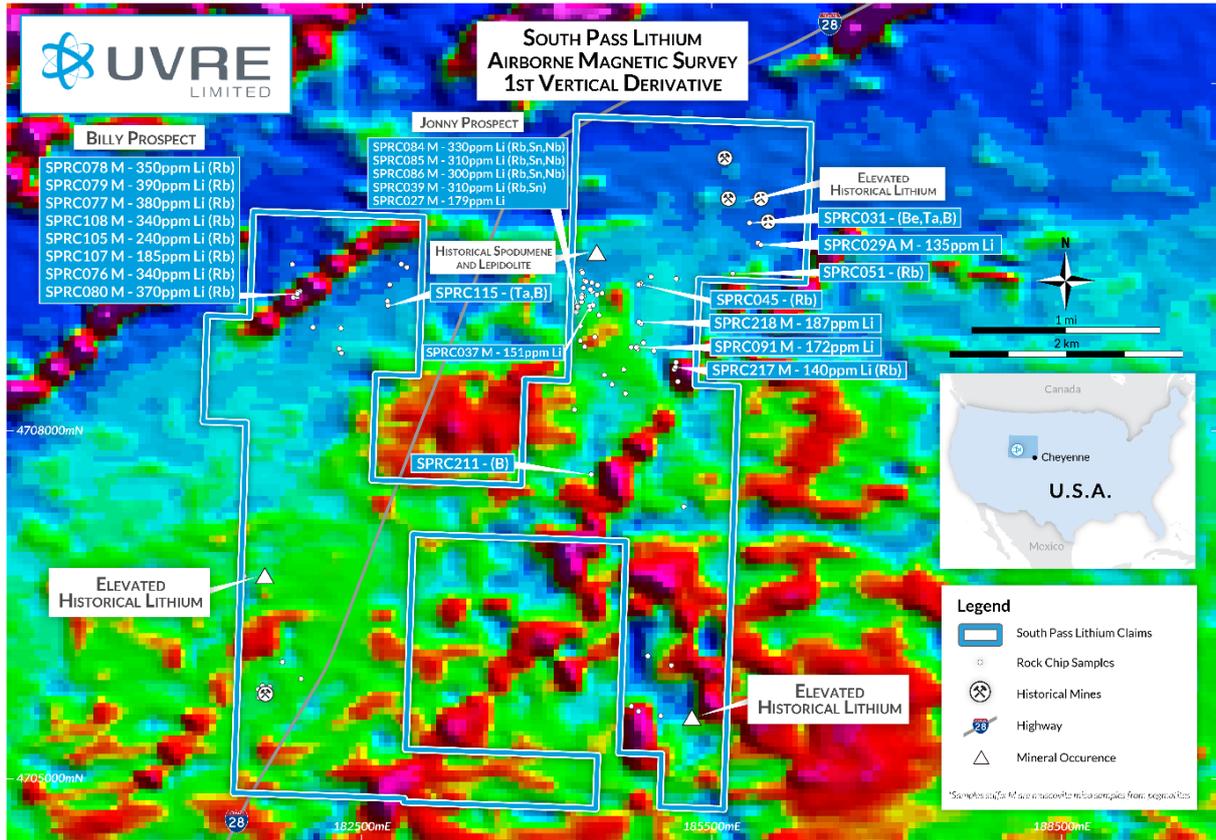


Figure 4. South Pass Lithium Project compilation map showing lithium grades confirming LCT pegmatite and indicator minerals previously reported¹ with airborne magnetics first vertical derivative in the background.

K/Rb-Li ratio testing using muscovite mica samples to define fertile pegmatites

Uvre is now conducting further analysis of its South Pass Lithium rock samples from its November-December 2023 field program by testing the muscovite-mica mineral within pegmatite samples for potassium-rubidium-lithium where the ratio is calculated as K/Rb-Li and analysis will be conducted using a lithium calibrated Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS) machine. This methodology has been defined where lithium concentrations greater than 500ppm in conjunction with K/Rb ratios <40 are modelled as strong indicators of lithium fertile and potentially economic pegmatites commonly referred Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) pegmatites, although LCT pegmatites may or may not be economic. This work has been conducted and parameters defined on a wide range of globally distributed lithium bearing pegmatites and published in a recent paper³. This analysis is being conducted at South Pass to test if the muscovite mica samples are sufficiently fresh, given they were taken from surface oxidised samples, to confirm if the type of LCT pegmatites at South Pass could be sufficiently fractionated to host higher grade lithium especially near surface samples where lithium can be leached out of the near surface minerals due to the at surface weathering and oxidation processes. The work is being conducted as an additional exploration tool to further classify the South Pass LCT pegmatites, it is not conclusive but provides additional analysis of the various pegmatites which are likely not all the same age, nor from the same fractionated parent magma source.

³ Wise, M.A.; Curry, A.C.; Harmon, R.S. Reevaluation of the K/Rb-Li Systematics in Muscovite as a Potential Exploration Tool for Identifying Li Mineralization in Granitic Pegmatites. *Minerals* 2024, 14, 117.

Planned Work

The Company's next stage of proposed work programs at South Pass will initially focus on more targeted surface sampling of the outcropping pegmatites and possibly a soil sample program over the Billy and Jonny Prospects to further test the lithium bearing pegmatites. This work program will be developed and finalised once the results of the K/Rb-Li testing is received.

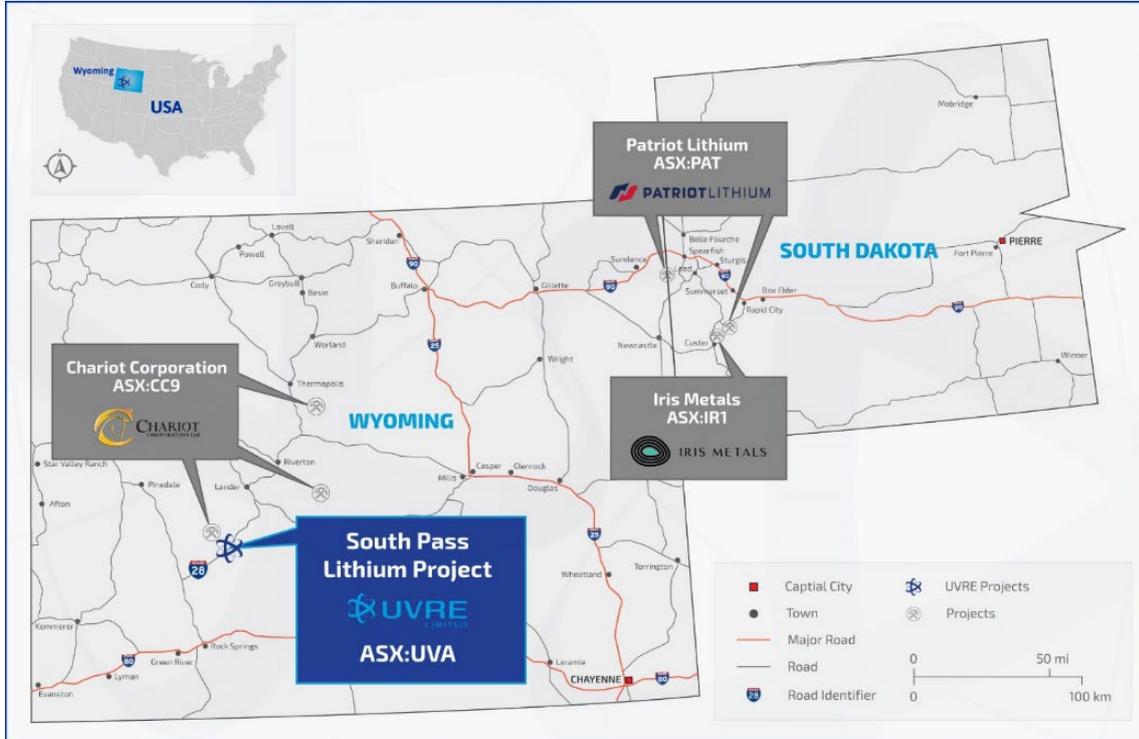


Figure 5. General location map of South Pass Lithium Project in Wyoming USA

South Pass Lithium Project, Wyoming – Summary

The South Pass Lithium Project is a large, early stage and highly prospective exploration project with favourable geological characteristics. These include outcropping pegmatites boasting significant scale potential that occur in large swarms which are LCT pegmatites and have confirmed lithium. This potential is based on historical USGS geological mineral reports and rock chip sampling conducted by Uvre which demonstrated elevated lithium up to 390ppm and twenty-four (24) samples returning >100ppm lithium during the November/December 2023 reconnaissance visit (refer footnote 1 for prior result report). Further encouragement includes samples with low K/Rb ratios coinciding with increasing lithium and minerals associated with a high degree of fractionation including muscovite mica, garnet and black tourmaline. The USGS and WSGS high resolution helicopter magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometric geophysical survey conducted in 2023 and released recently in 2024, supports the deep seated, craton scale structures trending northeast which are likely extensions of Proterozoic mafic dykes but which are in the same orientation as the mapped pegmatite swarms indicating deep mixing of crustal rocks yielding highly fractionated lithium bearing pegmatites, referred LCT.

Uvre believes the South Pass Lithium Project has large scale potential due to the extensive exposures of outcropping pegmatites visible from satellite imagery which was confirmed during field reconnaissance in November/December 2023. In the field pegmatites were

observed up to approximately 1km long in the vicinity of nearby faults and the South Pass greenstone belt. Similar pegmatites in the district have been found to be enriched in columbite, tantalite, microcline, tourmaline, beryl and garnet, with accessory minerals including historically reported **lithium bearing lepidolite and spodumene**⁴, which illustrates the pegmatites within the South Pass Lithium Project are fertile for lithium mineralisation.

Prior to Uvre, there has been no or little prior recorded systematic exploration for LCT pegmatites in the South Pass area and scant prior work referred is limited to regional mapping and sampling, mainly focussed on gold exploration.

Cautionary Note

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

The presence of pegmatite, pegmatite granite or visual spodumene/lepidolite does not equate to economic lithium mineralisation. The Company is encouraged by the geology and the remotely sensed data, and lithium up to 390ppm has been confirmed by certified laboratory analysis at the South Pass project and twenty four (24) surface rock chip samples returning >100ppm lithium from laboratory analysed samples¹.

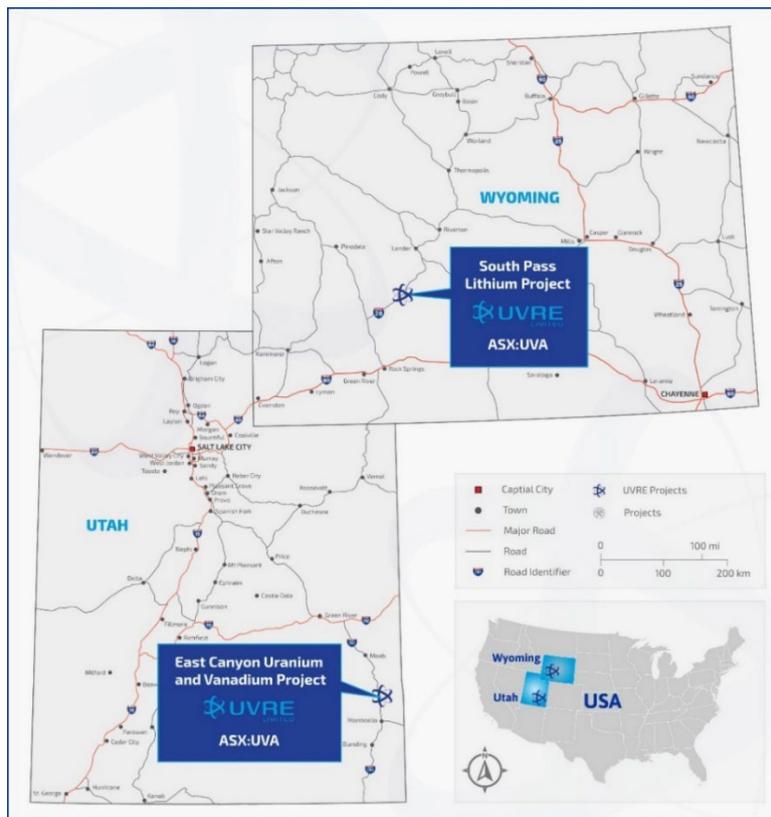


Figure 6. Location map of East Canyon Project, Utah and South Pass Lithium Project, Wyoming USA

⁴ 1973. RICHARD W. BAYLEY, PAUL DEAN PROCTOR, and KENT C. CONDIE. Geology of the South Pass Area, Fremont County, Wyoming. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROFESSIONAL PAPER 793.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Uvre Limited.

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About Uvre

Uvre Limited (ASX Code: UVA) is a new critical minerals exploration company based in Perth, Western Australia with a focus on minerals anticipated to play a key role in the generation and storage of low carbon energy. Uvre's initial evaluation and exploration efforts are centred around the East Canyon Uranium and Vanadium Project in Utah, and the South Pass Lithium Project in Wyoming, USA. Both projects are situated in close proximity to existing infrastructure and previous mining operations.

Where appropriate, the Company intends to generate, earn into, or acquire new projects with the aim of creating value for Uvre shareholders.

Forward Looking Statements

Some statements in this announcement regarding estimates or future events are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as "planned", "expected", "projected", "estimated", "may", "scheduled", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "could", "nominal", "conceptual" and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Statements regarding plans with respect to the Company's mineral properties may also contain forward looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to liabilities inherent in exploration and development activities, geological, mining, processing and technical problems, the inability to obtain exploration and mine licenses, permits and other regulatory approvals required in connection with operations, competition for among other things, capital, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel; incorrect assessments of prospectivity and the value of acquisitions; the inability to identify further mineralisation at the Company's tenements, changes in commodity prices and exchange rates; currency and interest rate fluctuations; various events which could disrupt exploration and development activities, operations and/or the transportation of mineral products, including labour stoppages and severe weather conditions; the demand for and availability of transportation services; the ability to secure adequate financing and management's ability to anticipate and manage the

foregoing factors and risks and various other risks. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be correct.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Charles Nesbitt, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Nesbitt has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposits 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”. Mr Nesbitt is the non-executive Technical Director for UVRE Ltd and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 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"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new samples are reported in this announcement.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling was undertaken.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling was undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling was undertaken.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> No new samples are reported in this announcement.
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"> No new samples are reported in this announcement.
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"> No new samples are reported in this announcement.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geophysical survey titled High Resolution Helicopter Magnetic and Gamma-ray Spectrometric Geophysical Survey, flown over South Pass Granite Mountains Project from Wyoming USA. Survey was carried out on behalf of United States

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>Geological Survey (USGS) and Wyoming State Geological Survey (WSGS) by New-Sense Geophysics Ltd and Merrick-Surdex Joint Venture LLP. Logistics Report dated January 2024. Survey was flown between July 3 and September 26 2023. The survey is a regional survey and South Pass lithium forms a very small portion of the survey area (8,639km² with 47,974 line kilometres flown)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The survey projection is WGS84 zone 13N. The survey was flown 200m line spacing with 2,000m tie line with 400m overlap between adjacent blocks flown. Nominal survey height 100m using an Airbus AS350 B3 Helicopter. Refer logistics report for further details.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new rock samples have been reported in this announcement. No Mineral Resource exists.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new samples are reported in this announcement.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new samples are reported in this announcement.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new samples are reported in this announcement.

Section 2 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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South Pass Lithium project comprises 206 unpatented mining lode claims covering 4,258 acres (17.2km²) and is located near Wind River Range in Fremont County, Wyoming USA. South Pass City is the closest town situated 1.5km east.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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"> The South Pass Lithium project is located on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land. There are no known impediments to operating on the Federal BLM land. The Company notes that ~1,710 acres of the Project area overlie a BLM designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). Annual claims fees are paid and there is no requirement for minimum exploration expenditure or reporting to the state. Pre land disturbance procedures are in place for Federal BLM and Wyoming State. Historical small scale mining has taken place on and surrounding the claims.
<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"> South Pass lithium is an early stage 'greenfield' exploration project comprising pegmatites which are believed to be prospective for lithium exploration LCT. There has been little to no prior systematic historical exploration for lithium and only scant geochemical work was conducted by companies focusing on gold exploration in the past. These multi element geochemistry reports documented historical spodumene and lepidolite at the Jonny prospect and two other elevated historical lithium occurrences measuring 60 and 66ppm Li in the southern eastern and western claims area, refer figures in report. Small scale historical mining took place at Jonny Prospect and there are various small prospect size pits and a shaft located in the northeast and west of the claims area. One historical mine reported 1.35% Cu in the cluster of mines in the northern claim area. Gold mining has occurred in the district.
<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 Archean geology units include granite and pegmatite and northeast trending pegmatites were observed during the November-December 2023 reconnaissance visit with outcropping pegmatites measuring up to one (1) kilometre in strike, and width ranging from 20 to 50m wide, these were observed in the northern claims area in the vicinity of Johnny and Billy Prospects, refer figures. Other Archean lithologies include metamorphosed rocks typical of other lithium fertile pegmatite terrains including gneiss, metagreywacke Miners Delight Formation and the northeast trending mafic dikes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further prospect scale detailed mapping is required to better understand the local geology, potential lithium enriched zones and formations. • The pegmatites are confirmed Lithium Caesium Tantalum (LCT) with 390ppm lithium returned from a surface rock chip sample. Additional LCT anomalous elements measured include Ta, B, Be and Rb. Twenty-four (24) rock chip samples returned >100ppm lithium. Further muscovite mica analysis is ongoing.
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<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 new drilling has occurred. • No further drill sampling has occurred.
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<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 data aggregation is reported.
<p><i>Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralization 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling was undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>hole length, true width not known’).</i>	
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All appropriate maps and images of airborne survey are included in the body of the announcement. • Airborne survey data can be sourced from USGS and WSGS.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All results have been reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All meaningful and material data has been reported.
<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 future work program has been detailed within the report.