ASX Announcement
08 February 2024

This announcement has been authorised to be lodged with the ASX by the Board of Directors of PNX Metals Limited.

Level 1, 135 Fullarton Road
Rose Park, SA 5067
Australia

Telephone +61 (0) 8 8364 3188
Facsimile +61 (0) 8 8364 4288

info@pnxmetals.com.au
www.pnxmetals.com.au

High-Grade Uranium Intersections Previously Unreported from Thunderball

- **During the recent review eight drillholes were identified from 2014 that have not been released previously, or included in the historic Thunderball Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)**
- **Significant results include very high-grade uranium in the Lower Lode at Thunderball;**
  - **15.0 m @ 1.35% U_3O_8 from 210.0 m in RHCDD005 including:**
    - **1.5 m @ 10.2% U_3O_8 from 215.0 m**
- **Regionally, a single hole completed in 2014 at the Goldeneye Prospect (RHCDD002) returned;**
  - **1.5 m @ 94.7ppm U_3O_8 and 2.36g/t Au+Pt+Pd (0.64 g/t Au, 0.97 g/t Pd and 0.75 g/t Pt) from 34.0 m, and;**
  - **4.0 m @ 1.94 g/t Au+Pt+Pd (0.82 g/t Au, 0.63 g/t Pd and 0.49 g/t Pt) from 37.0 m**
- **Thunderball and Goldeneye remain open and largely untested**
- **Gap analysis underway on the Thunderball MRE to provide guidance for drilling and a subsequent resource upgrade, analysis expected to be completed by April 2024**

PNX Metals Limited (**ASX: PNX**) ("**PNX**" "the **Company**") is pleased to report drill results not previously released, identified during recent assessment of historic data from the Thunderball Uranium deposit and nearby uranium prospects in 2014 (Figure 1). The results demonstrate the significant potential to extend the high-grade mineralisation at Thunderball and to make further uranium discoveries regionally.

The Pine Creek region of the Northern Territory is noted as one of the world's largest and richest uranium provinces, containing the Alligator River (Ranger, Jabiluka deposits), Rum Jungle and South Alligator Valley (Coronation Hill, El Sherana deposits) uranium fields (Figure 1). PNX's granted tenure is all within pastoral leases.

The Uranium rights were recently returned to PNX over its tenure in the Pine Creek region as commitments of a historic agreement were not met by Oz Uranium prior its 10 year term, and the agreement expired in November 2023 (refer ASX announcement 9 November 2023). Originally owned by Thundelarra, the uranium rights were acquired by private company, Oz Uranium in November 2013.

Significant uranium exploration was conducted between 2008 and 2011 including detailed geophysics, detailed mapping, surface sampling and drilling.This work led to the discovery of numerous uranium prospects and culminated in an initial MRE at Thunderball (refer THX ASX announcement 7 February 2011). In 2014, Oz Uranium completed eight (8) drill holes in the Hayes Creek Uranium tenure that were not publicly reported at the time.

It should be noted that the outlook on Uranium at that time in 2014 was much different (very negative) than it is today; Uranium was at a nine year low of $28/lb (mid-2014) vs Jan-24 price of >$100/lb.

Executive Chairman's Comment

PNX Executive Chairman Graham Ascough said: *"These are fantastic results and add considerable excitement to our planning for the 2024 field season. As we go through the large volume of historic data it is apparent that there are a number of high-priority, near-surface targets that require further evaluation. The 2014 drill program was limited in scope but demonstrates the potential for high-grade domains in both the upper and lower lodes at Thunderball and the potential for new near-surface regional discoveries. The association of potentially economic grades of platinum, palladium and gold with uranium at the Goldeneye prospect is also compelling due to its similarity with the Coronation Hill deposit to the east."*

Thunderball Uranium Deposit 2014 Drill Program

Previous drilling at Thunderball by THX delineated two discrete sub-parallel northwest-dipping uranium lodes (Figures 2 & 3) and informed the estimation of a pre-JORC 2012 mineral resource estimate. A top-cut of 4,000 ppm (0.4%) U_3O_8 was applied to the higher-grade intercepts due to insufficient drillhole density to determine continuity of the higher-grade zones. This will be an area of improvement to be targeted by new drilling.

In 2014, Oz Uranium drilled three diamond core holes at Thunderball to test for high-grade continuity, and for extensions of the mineralised lodes. Two holes (RHCDD005 & -006) were collared the furthest northwest of the drilling to date and the remaining hole (RHCDD007) was collared the furthest to the southeast (Figures 2 & 3; Table 1). RHCDD005 intersected both lodes with the highest uranium grades yet recorded in the Upper Lode of:

- 7.95 m @ 1,660 ppm U_3O_8 from 104.9 m,
    - including 0.67 m @ 1.03% U_3O_8 from 112.18 m in RHCDD005,

and further very high-grade uranium in the Lower Lode of:

- 15.0 m @ 1.35% U_3O_8 from 210.0 m,
    - including 1.5 m @ 10.2% U_3O_8 from 215.0 m in RHCDD005.

RHCDD006 targeted part of the down-plunge projection of the Upper Lode, with downhole probe data showing anomalous uranium (max result = 62.6 ppm eU_3O_8 at 126.05 m) but no significant intercepts.

RHCDD007 targeted the Lower Lode only and returned 4.9 m @ 722 ppm U_3O_8 from 117.1 m.

Hayes Creek Uranium Prospects 2014 Drill Program

Oz Uranium also completed five diamond drillholes at three other Hayes Creek Uranium Prospects in 2014 (Figure 4; Table 1).

Significant results were returned from the drillholes completed at the Goldeneye Uranium-Platinum-Palladium-Gold prospect including;

- 1.5 m @ 94.7 ppm U_3O_8, 0.64 g/t Au, 0.97 g/t Pd and 0.75 g/t Pt (**2.36 g/t Au+Pt+Pd**) from 34.0 m, and
- 4.0 m @ 0.82 g/t Au, 0.63 g/t Pd and 0.49 g/t Pt (**1.94 g/t Au+Pt+Pd**) from 37.0 m in RHCDD002.

Goldeneye is located approximately 4 km southwest of Thunderball and the 2014 program was following up previous intercepts from 2010 (refer THX ASX announcement 10 November 2010), that included:

- 3.0 m @ 2,779 ppm U_3O_8, 0.43 g/t Au+Pt+Pd from 44.0 m,
    - including 1.0 m @ 7,481 ppm U_3O_8, 1.11 g/t Au+Pt+Pd from 44.0 m in TPCRC109.

Individual drillholes completed at the Moonraker and Thunderball Extended Prospects did not intercept significant mineralisation but further assessment of these targets is still warranted given the limited work completed to date.

Next Steps

All relevant information is still being reviewed to undertake a gap analysis and provide guidance around new drilling and a subsequent resource upgrade. This is expected to be completed by April 2024.

Access during the NT wet season is limited, however, planning for field assessments and further drill testing of the uranium prospects is underway.

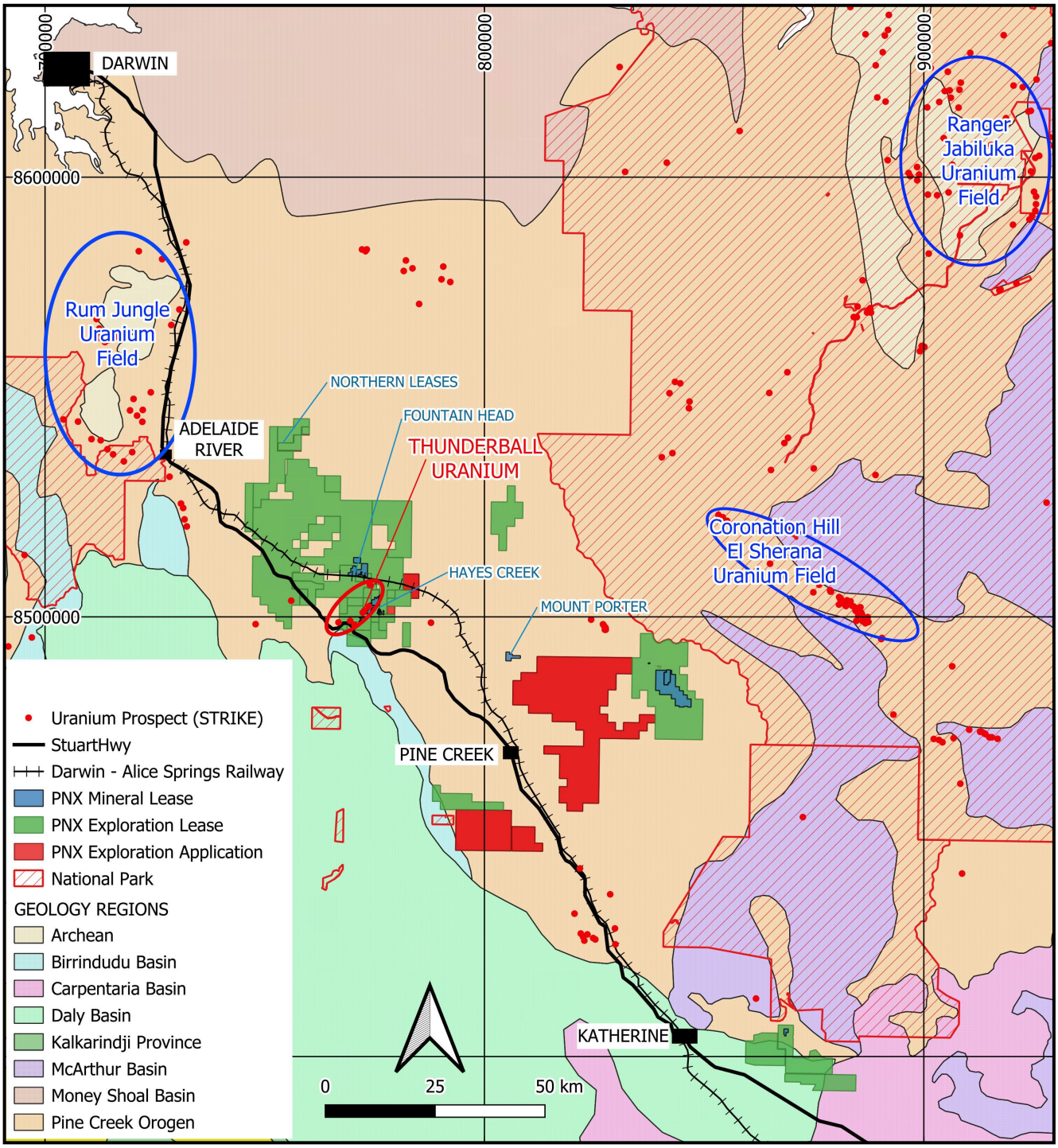

Figure 1: Location of PNX tenure and PNX's main projects, plus uranium prospects and main uranium fields in the Pine Creek Orogen. Background: regional geology (STRIKE Northern Territory Geological Survey).

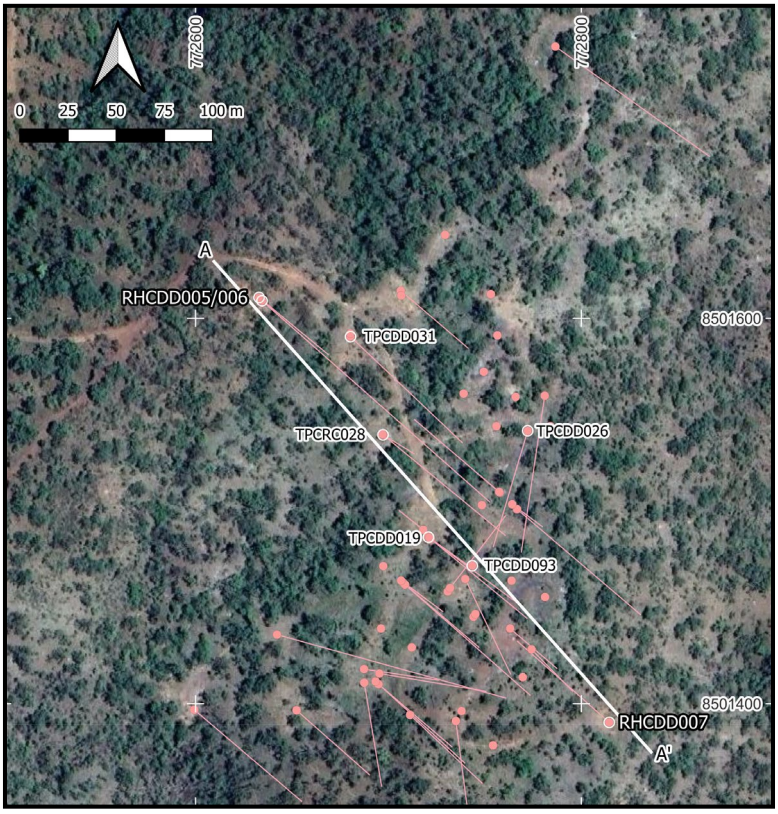

Figure 2: Thunderball Uranium deposit highlighting the location of drill holes reported here and the section-line and drill holes with significant results in Figure 3.

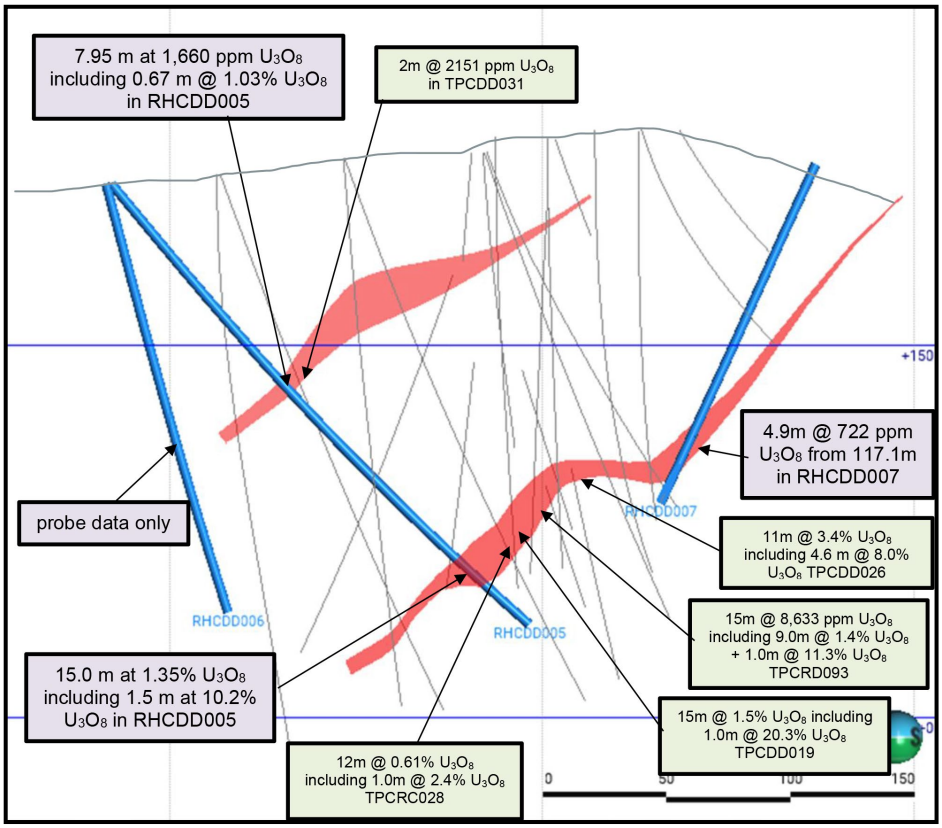

Figure 3: Section across Thunderball Uranium deposit showing 2014 results (mauve box) and previous high grade intercepts (green box). 40 m-wide section looking northeast (section line shown in Figure 2). Red shaded polygons are upper and lower lodes defined by +200 ppm U_3O_8.

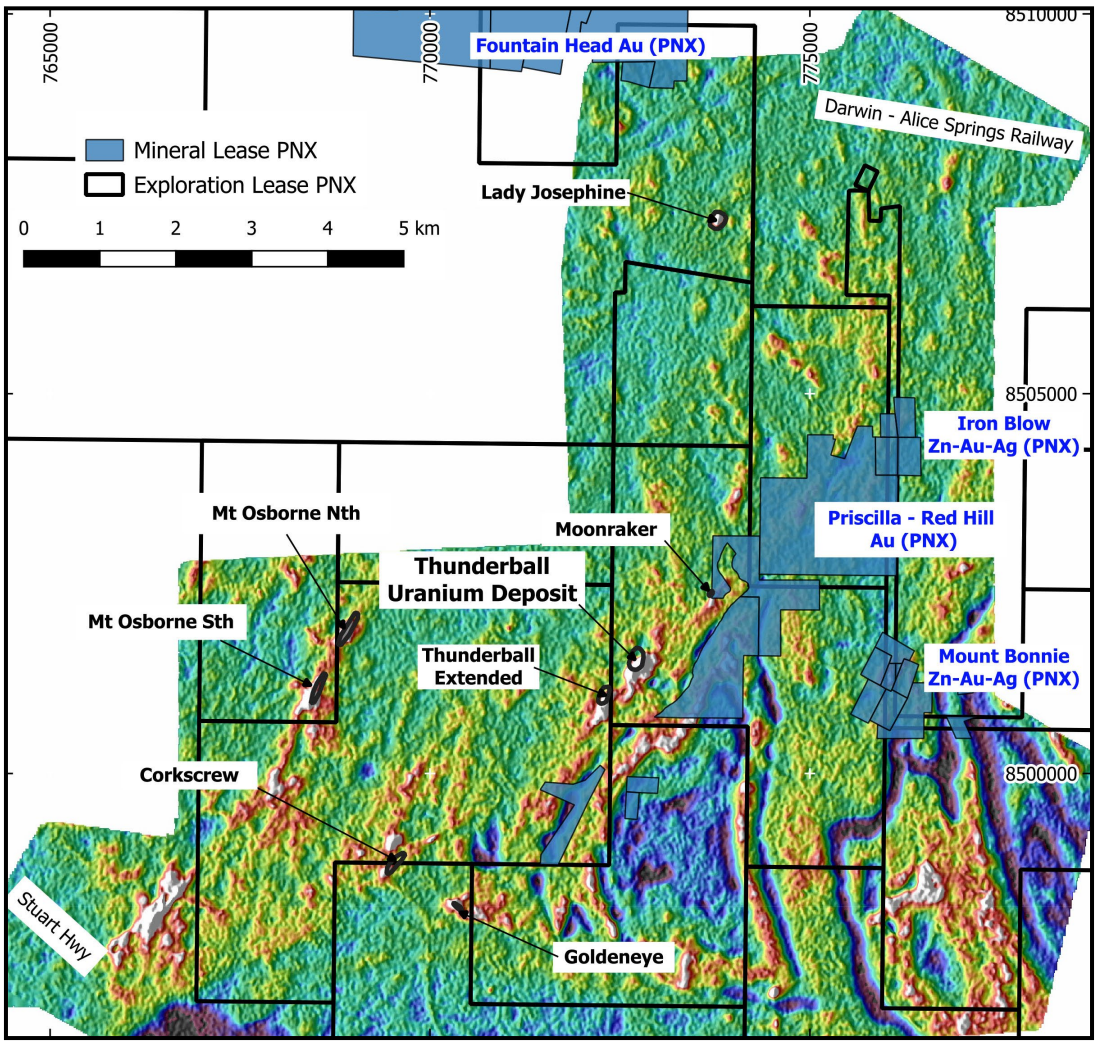

Figure 4: Location of the Thunderball uranium deposit and Hayes Creek uranium prospects identified between 2008 and 2011 in relation to PNX's existing Fountain Head gold and Hayes Creek zinc-gold-silver projects. Background is uranium intensity map from an airborne radiometric survey (heat map with hot colours indicating stronger uranium signal)

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration data is based on information compiled by Dr Michael Green, who is a full-time employee and shareholder of PNX Metals Ltd. Dr Green is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG No: 4360) and has sufficient experience 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 (JORC Code). Dr Green consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it occurs.

For further information please visit the Company's website www.pnxmetals.com.au, or contact us directly:

Graham Ascough
Executive Chairman
Telephone: +61 (0) 8 8364 3188

Table 1: *Collar information for drilling completed by Oz Uranium in 2014. Significant results are shown in Table 2. Datum = GDA94, Zone 52.*

Hole ID	Prospect	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth (mag)	Dip	Total Depth (m)
RHCDD001	Goldeneye	DD	770,330	8,498,313	194	340	-60	74.7
RHCDD002	Goldeneye	DD	770,413	8,498,190	200	340	-60	78.1
RHCDD003	Goldeneye	DD	770,516	8,498,093	208	038	-60	99.0
RHCDD004	Moonraker	DD	773,700	8,502,410	153	120	-55	90.0
RHCDD005	Thunderball	DD	772,634	8,501,609	215	135	-50	245.1
RHCDD006	Thunderball	DD	772,633	8,501,611	215	133	-75	179.5
RHCDD007	Thunderball	DD	772,815	8,501,390	208	315	-65	150.1
RHCDD008	Thunderball Extended	DD	772,350	8,500,978	193	110	-60	158.7

Table 2: *Significant intercepts for drilling completed by Oz Uranium in 2014. Drilling information is shown in Table 1. NSI = no significant intercept.*

Hole ID	Prospect	Result
RHCDD001	Goldeneye	1.0 m @ 96.8 ppm U_3O_8 from 23.0 m
RHCDD002	Goldeneye	1.5 m @ 94.7 ppm U_3O_8, 0.64 g/t Au, 0.97 g/t Pd, 0.75 g/t Pt from 34.0 m
		4.0 m @ 0.82 g/t Au, 0.63 g/t Pd, 0.49 g/t Pt from 37.0 m
RHCDD003	Goldeneye	NSI
RHCDD004	Moonraker	NSI
RHCDD005	Thunderball	**Upper Lode:** 7.95 m @ 1,660 ppm U_3O_8 from 104.9 m including 0.67 m @ 1.03% U_3O_8 from 112.18 m **Lower Lode:** 15.0 m @ 1.35% U_3O_8 from 210.0 m including 1.5 m @ 10.2% U_3O_8 from 215.0 m
RHCDD006	Thunderball	NSI
RHCDD007	Thunderball	**Upper Lode:** collared beneath, not intercepted **Lower Lode:** 4.9 m @ 722 ppm U_3O_8 from 117.1 m
RHCDD008	Thunderball Extended	NSI

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• *Diamond drill core samples were collected by Oz Uranium Pty Ltd (subsidiary of Rockland Resources Pty Ltd) staff and independent geological consultants.* • *Diamond drill holes were drilled to prescribed depths and refined by the onsite geologists based on geological context.* • *Drill core was analysed with a GR110 scintillometer (approximately every 0.2 m) and an Olympus InnovX pXRF (approximately every 1.0 m) to select intervals for laboratory assay.* • *Half core (HQ3) samples were collected for laboratory analysis.* • *Sample information, including lithological descriptions, were collected at the time of sampling.* • *All drill core was archived and is available to PNX.* • *All samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas, Western Australia for assay.*
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• *Drilling was carried out by May Drilling Pty Ltd using a track-mounted Alton HD900 rig.* • *All diamond drilling used triple-tube HQ3 (61.1 mm).* • *Drill core was oriented using a Reflex Orientation tool.* • *Downhole surveys were completed approximately every 30 m downhole using a REFLEX EZ-TRAC.*
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximize 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.	• *Core recovery was measured for each core run (typically 3 m). Lithological logs from the time of drilling indicate core recoveries >99%.* • *There is no obvious bias in the sampling.*
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and	• *All drill core was logged by the onsite geologist.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
	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.	• *Drill core was analysed with a GR110 scintillometer (approximately every 0.2 m) and an Olympus InnovX pXRF (approximately every 1.0 m) to select intervals for laboratory assay.* • *Logging fields include formation, structure, lithology, colour, grainsize, texture, oxidation, regolith, mineralisation abundance, mineralisation style, alteration abundance, alteration style, vein abundance, vein composition, vein style.*
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.	• *HQ3 core was sawn in half for laboratory analysis.* • *Individual samples were placed in individual sample bags and clearly identified prior to submission to the laboratory for assay.* • *Field duplicates (quarter core) were inserted into the sample stream.*
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• *Oz Uranium inserted some uranium standards derived from Thunderball and field duplicates into the sample stream.* • *Core samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas (BV) in Canning Vale, Western Australia for assay.* • *BV inserted blanks and various certified reference material (uranium, gold, platinum, palladium) into the sample stream.* • *BV completed numerous resamples in each sample submission.* • *Various sample preparation techniques were used to suit the preferred analytical method.* • *Samples were assayed for multiple elements using various techniques.* • *BV used a 40 g fire assay with ICP-OES finish for Au, Pd and Pt.* • *BV used XRF Fusion with a 66:34 flux containing 10 % $LiNO_3$ for Al, As, Ba, Ca, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, S, Si, Ti, U, V, Zn and Zr.* • *BV used Laser Ablation on the fused XRF bead with a MS finish for Ag, As, Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cs, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, In, La, Lu, Mo, Nb, Nd, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Tl, Tm, U, W, Y and Yb.* • *Uranium was measured by two analytical techniques and shows*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
		excellent correlation. The Laser Ablation MS results are used in the body of the ASX release, • *Lead isotopic ratios 206/204, 207/204 208/204 and 206/208 were measured using Laser Ablation MS.* • *All significant results are shown in Table 2 of the Announcement.* • *The remaining pulp sample has been kept for future reference/assay.*
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.	• *Significant results in this Report have been verified by PNX's Exploration Manager.* • *Other than mentioned above, no extra resamples have been completed.* • *No external laboratory assays (umpire samples) have been carried out.* • *All drill data (field and assay) have been provided by Oz Uranium to PNX and recompiled into a single database.* • *PNX has completed due diligence on the drill data referred to in this announcement.* • *No known adjustments have been made to the drill data.*
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.	• *Drill collar locations are quoted using the GDA94 datum (Zone 52).* • *Drill collars were located using a multi-based wide-area differential GPS by Oz Uranium.* • *Drill holes were oriented using a handheld compass.* • *Downhole surveys were taken approximately every 30 m using a REFLEX EZ-TRAC.*
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.	• *Data from reported Thunderball drill holes will improve geological understanding but are insufficient individually to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource.* • *Drill locations at Thunderball Extended, Moonraker and Goldeneye are currently at exploration status and are not considered sufficiently dense to estimate a Mineral Resource.* • *Sample compositing has not been applied to the results reported herein.*
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.	• *Drill holes do not cut across mineralised bodies at right angles and thus do not provide near true-width measurements. Further drilling and modelling will be required at each prospect to better constrain true width.* • *It is not known whether the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures has introduced sampling*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
		bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• *It is expected that Oz Uranium followed industry standard procedures regarding sample security.*
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• *No audits have been carried out at this point.*

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 Announcement covers granted Exploration Licences EL23509 (100% owned by PNX Metals Ltd), and EL23431 and EL24018 (90% owned by PNX Metals Ltd and 10% owned by NT Mining Operations Ltd (subsidiary of Agnico Eagle Australia)) (see PNX ASX releases 14 August 2014 and 12 December 2016).* • *All Exploration Leases are situated within Douglas (Perpetual Pastoral Lease 903, NT Portion 2683).* • *PNX has permission from the pastoral lease owners to access the areas. There are no formal landowner access agreements in place.* • *The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.*

Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• *The area is well known for gold mineralisation and has been extensively explored, particularly for alluvial-elluvial gold, since the 1870. There are a number of historic gold mines in the immediate area. Very little of the historic work tested for uranium.*
		• *Significant uranium exploration in the prospect areas has been completed by two companies:*
		  ○ *Thundelarra Exploration (renamed Element 92) (2008-13)*
		  ○ *Oz Uranium (subsidiary of Rockland Resources) (2013-16)*
		• *PNX was in partnership with Oz Uranium from 2014 (refer PNX ASX release 9 November 2023) and acquired EL23509 as part of an agreement (refer PNX ASX release 28 June 2022).*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
		• *No other uranium deposits are known in the immediate area, though there are many uranium prospects/deposits within the greater Pine Creek Orogen (see Figure 1 in announcement).*
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• *The area described in the Announcement is within the Central Domain of the Pine Creek Orogen, Northern Territory, Australia.* • *The geology comprises Paleoproterozoic metasediments of volcanic-siliciclastic origin.* • *At the Thunderball Uranium Deposit the drilling reveals packages of volcanic-derived sediment, siliciclastic greywacke, siltstone and carbonaceous mudstone and dolerite of low metamorphic grade.* • *The stratigraphy in the project area, as shown in geological maps published by government geological surveys, is South Alligator Group (Koolpin Formation, Gerowie Tuff, Mount Bonnie Formation) overlain by Finniss River Group (Burrell Creek Formation). The South Alligator Group was intruded by sills of Zamu Dolerite, which are also found in the project area.* • *There is greater than 70% outcrop in the greater project area.* • *The Palaeoproterozoic stratigraphy, including the Zamu Dolerite, has been tightly folded to form domes (Golden Dyke Dome), metamorphosed to sub- to lower greenschist facies and cut by numerous faults in the project area.* • *Uranium mineralisation is found in many stratigraphic units in the Pine Creek Orogen.* • *Uranium mineralisation in the Pine Creek Orogen is commonly near faults cutting basement stratigraphy and unconformities with overlying basin packages.* • *The main uranium mineralisation at Thunderball appears to be preferentially hosted in a folded sedimentary unit adjacent to the Hayes Creek Fault.* • *The uranium mineralisation at the other Hayes Creek prospects in poorly constrained.*
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:	• *The relevant information is provided in Tables 1-2 of the Announcement.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
	○ 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.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • 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.	• *No weighting methods or other aggregation methods have been applied.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• *All significant intersections in the Announcement are quoted as drill widths, which is unlikely to be true widths.*
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.	• *Detailed maps are presented within the body of this Announcement.*
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• *All matters of importance have been included.*
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	• *All relevant available information has been included.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
	deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• *Details of planned work are presented in the body this Announcement.*