

10 APRIL 2024

ASX:LML

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UPDATE TO ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 'MULTIPLE URANIUM TARGETS IDENTIFIED – INTERCEPTS UP TO 570 PPM'

Lincoln Minerals Limited (Lincoln or Company) (ASX:LML) provide an update to the announcement titled 'Historic uranium drill intercepts up to 570 ppm demonstrate uranium prospectivity across Lincoln's Eyre Peninsula tenements', released to ASX on 9 April 2024 that includes additional information in JORC table 1 on page 16 under '*Other substantive exploration data*'

Approved for release by the CEO of Lincoln Minerals Limited.

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Historic uranium drill intercepts up to 570 ppm demonstrate uranium prospectivity across Lincoln's Eyre Peninsula tenements

- **Lincoln review reveals highly prospective uranium targets over four target regions across its existing tenement portfolio on Eyre Peninsula, South Australia**
- **Highlights include:**
 - **Jungle Dam** – Lincoln intersected up to **570 ppm U** in scout drilling;
 - **Carinya** – Historic drill hole KA 4 intersected up to **350 ppm U** near contact with intrusive granite;
 - **Carinya and White Flat** – Field mapping graded up to **1,088 ppm U** using portable Niton XRF analysis southwest of KA 4 along the regional radiometric trend.
 - **Carinya and White Flat - (Yallunda area)** – Airborne radiometric data reveals over **100 ppm eU** across a significant area of Lincoln's southern tenements.
- **Lincoln's renewed uranium exploration efforts demonstrate potential for success due to known uranium mineralisation from historical exploration programs and strong comparison projects nearby.**
- **Several of Lincoln's uranium exploration target areas are palaeochannel hosted, similar to Alligator Energy's (ASX: AGE) Sapphire Project, 40km northeast, further supporting prospectivity.**
- **Improved geo-scientific data expected to significantly aid target identification on LML owned and adjacent tenement areas.**
- **South Australia hosts nearly a quarter¹ of total world uranium resources including five of Australia's approved uranium mines, generating 8% of annual global uranium production in 2022.**
- **Lincoln's portfolio review coincides with increased uranium exploration and development activity on the Eyre Peninsula.**
- **Lincoln planning a comprehensive 2024 uranium exploration program.**

Lincoln Minerals Limited (ASX:LML) (Lincoln or the Company) is pleased to announce a prospectivity review of the uranium potential across its 100%-owned tenements (Figure 1) on South Australia's Eyre Peninsula and has immediately identified several uranium prospects (Figure 2) requiring follow up:

- **Jungle Dam** – Lincoln's previous drilling has intersected uranium up to 570 ppm in scout drilling;
- **Eridani** – a prospect identified at the Minbrie project by a review of new and historic data sets
- **Carinya and White Flat** – field mapping has returned up to 1088 ppm U using pXRF analysis and Airborne radiometric data reveals over 100 ppm eU, backing up an historic drill hole result of 350 ppm U in drill hole KA 4 by Afmeco located 2.7km northeast of the occurrence (Figure 3).

¹ World Nuclear Association - <https://www.world-nuclear.org/information-library/country-profiles/countries-a-f/australia.aspx>

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Lincoln has outlined plans to explore these targets in coming months, noting potential to generate further prospective uranium targets due to the supportive geological setting, modern geoscience data and proximity to existing known high-quality uranium projects on the Eyre Peninsula.

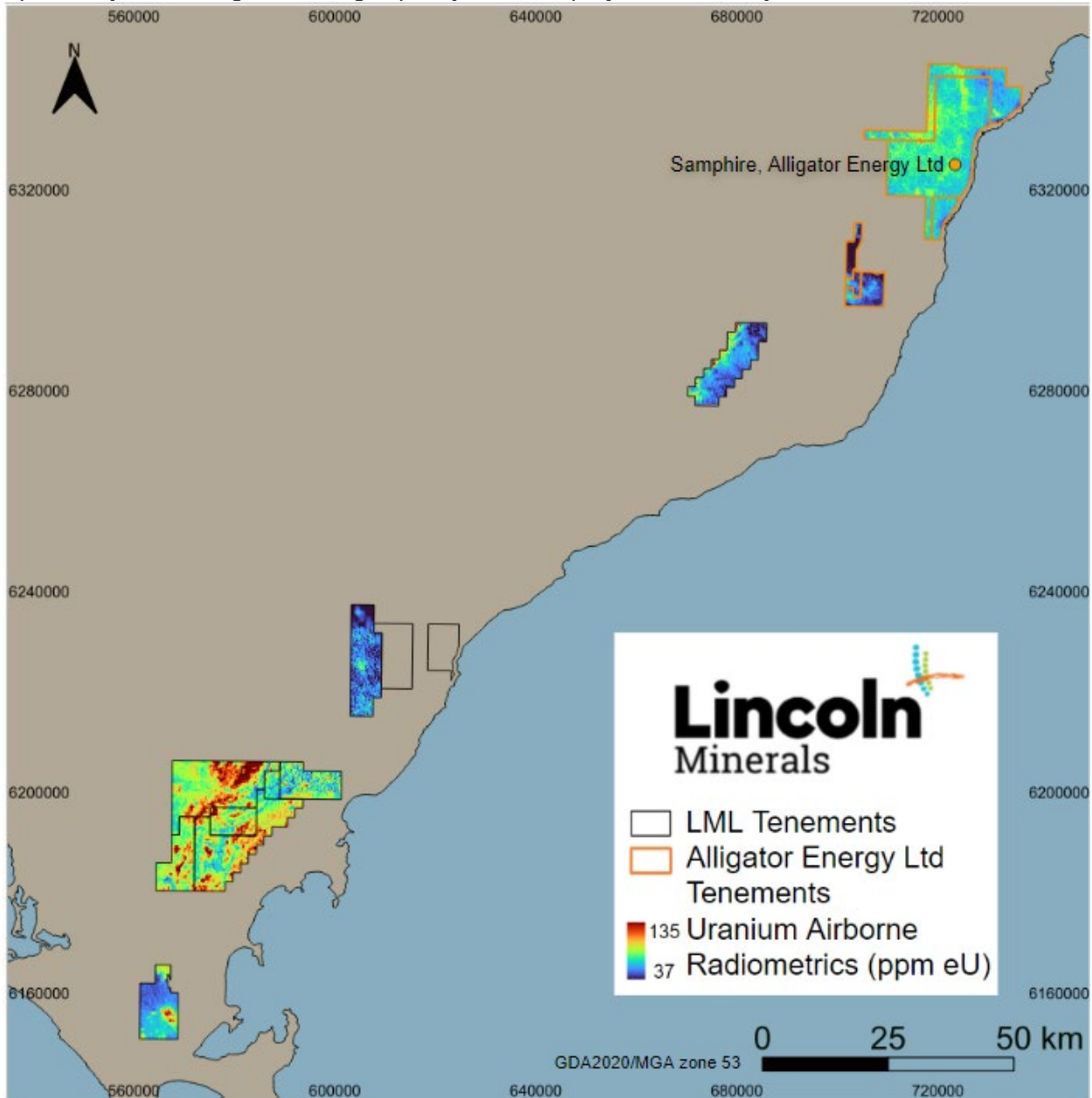


Figure 1: Uranium radiometric map showing Lincoln Minerals’ Southern Projects and Alligator Energy Ltd’s Eyre Peninsula tenements which host the Samphire Uranium Project. (Radiometric dataset provided by SA’s Department for Energy and Mining, updated in 2022)

Lincoln Minerals CEO Jonathon Trewartha commented: “Since joining Lincoln in late 2023, it has been a priority of mine to thoroughly review our project portfolio and an important part of this has been to undertake a review of our uranium prospectivity, given our tenement areas are in one of the best geological addresses for uranium in the world. This initial effort has already uncovered uranium potential on several of our tenements, based on extensive previous exploration activities undertaken by the Company. Against the backdrop of soaring uranium prices, this review has reinvigorated our plans for dedicated uranium exploration, which have been on hold since the uranium market downturn over a decade ago.

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The Eyre Peninsula is currently a hub of uranium development and exploration activity. Several companies have established significant ground positions in the region, aiming to tap into the uranium potential, including Alligator Energy (ASX: AGE) with the Sapphire Development Project; Pinnacle Minerals (ASX: PIM); Power Minerals (ASX: PNN); Iso Energy (TSX-V ISO, OTCQX ISENF) and Orpheus Uranium (ASX: ORP).

South Australia has demonstrated itself to be a pro-uranium mining jurisdiction, boasting control over about 80 percent of Australia’s economically proven uranium resources and almost a quarter of global uranium reserves. The state’s supportive regulatory environment and strong Government support, as well as its high Fraser Institute ranking for mining investment, provide crucial support to exploration and development efforts in the state.

With increased momentum to transition away from fossil fuels to enhance energy security, the demand for uranium continues to rise, underscoring its critical role as a stable and dependable source of energy. This changing market context presents Lincoln Minerals with potential opportunities to revisit and leverage its long-standing uranium project pipeline, which aligns perfectly with the Company’s attractive broader energy transition projects.”

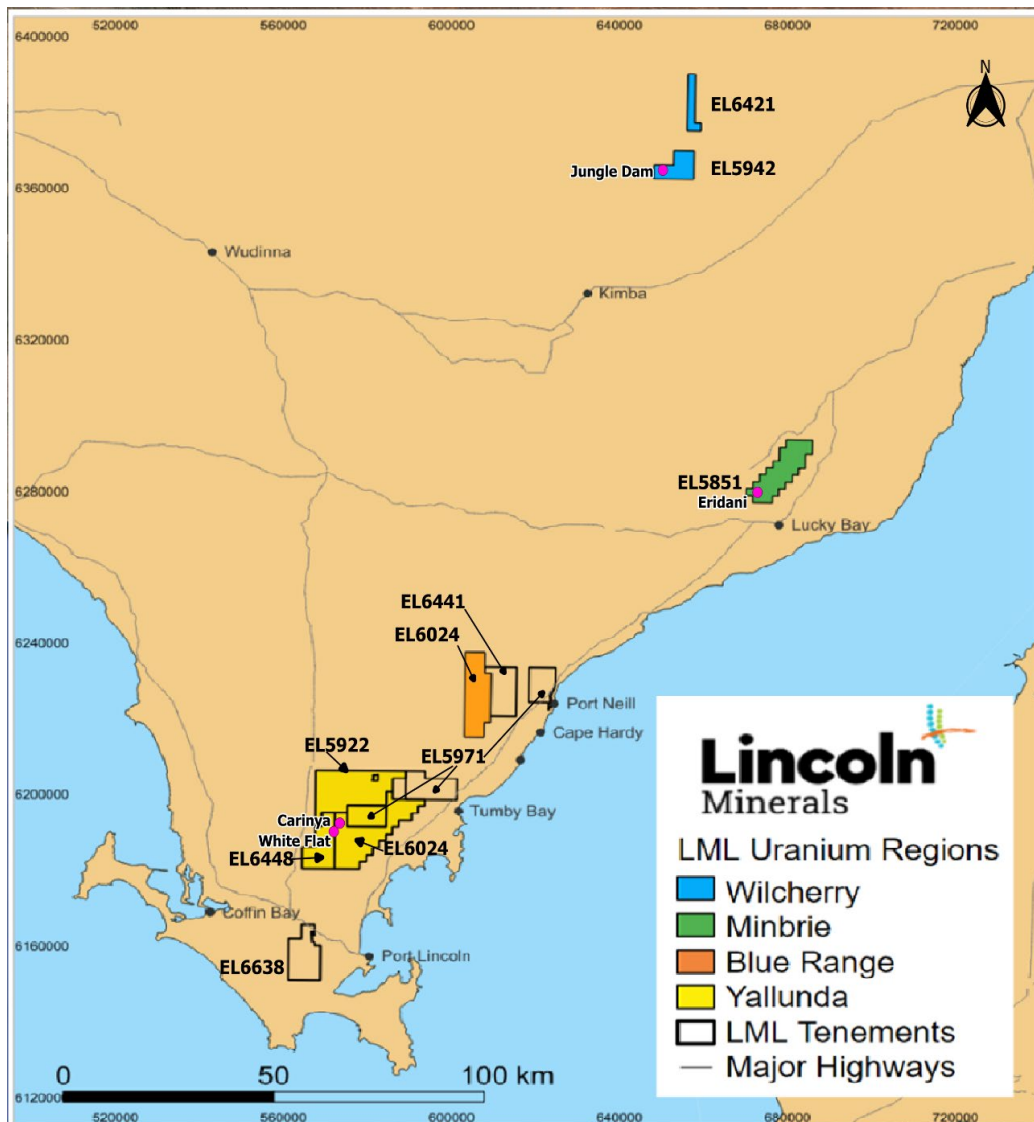


Figure 2: Lincoln's Eyre Peninsula projects prospective for uranium

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Data review highlights strong uranium potential

Since the peak of Lincoln's exploration in the late 2000s, significant exploration activity has occurred on the Eyre Peninsula. Extensive, modern geoscience data has been generated by Lincoln and other companies (including State and Federal geoscience data) on or near Lincoln's tenements, with efforts focused on exploring mostly for iron, copper, base metals, gold, silver, graphite, rare earths and manganese.

As part of Lincoln's renewed uranium exploration program, an extensive review of all project areas incorporating all new and historic geoscience data sets has commenced. This is anticipated to include:

- Radiometric datasets (Figure 3) from SA's Department for Energy and Mining (DEM),
- New gravity surveys released from the DEM,
- Assay results from recent non-uranium drilling proximal to uranium projects, and
- A review of geochemical data from soil and calcrete sampling.

This review has already generated new targets using old and new data sources including the Eridani prospect at Minbrie.

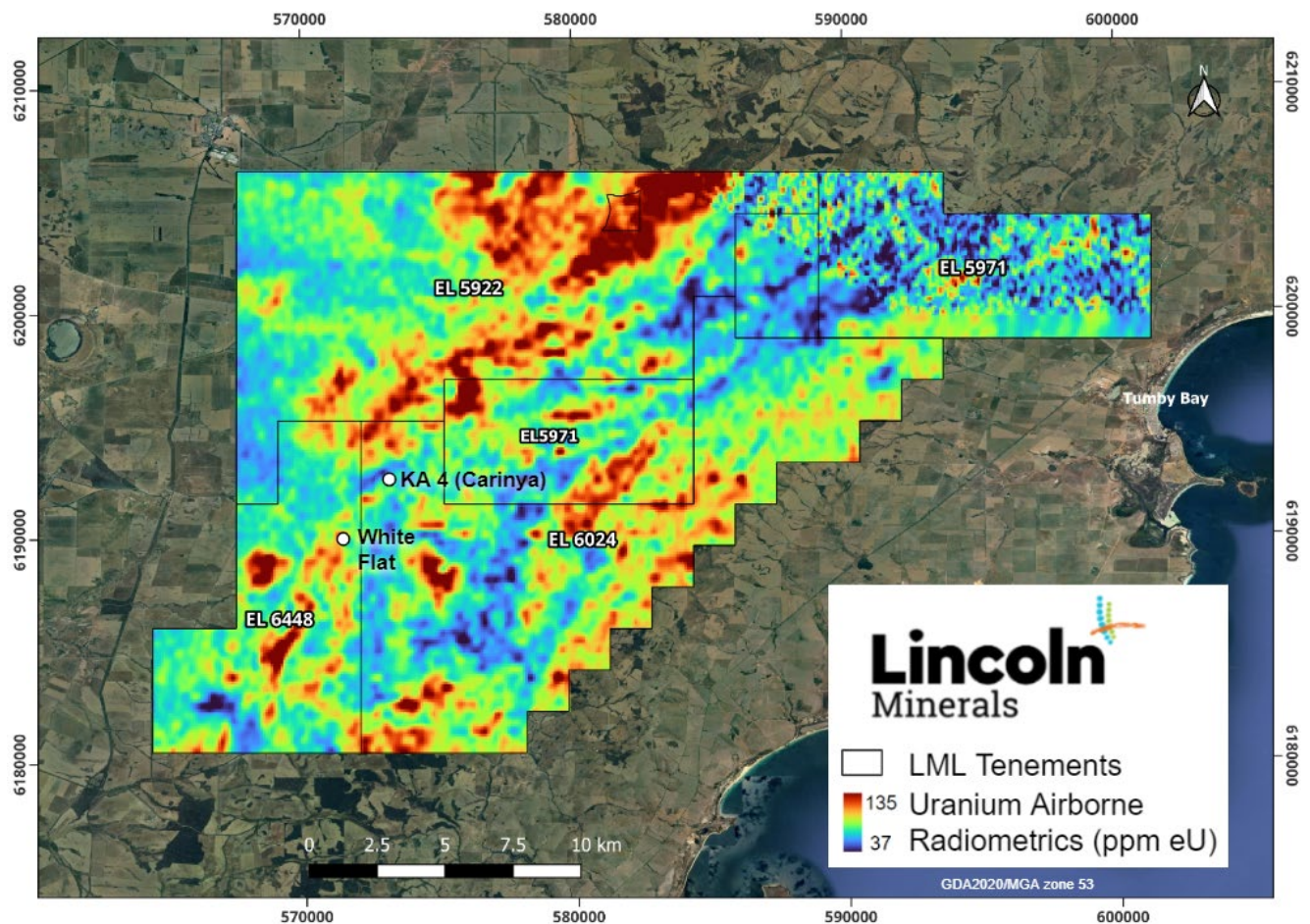


Figure 3: Uranium Radiometric airborne survey with the location of the Carinya and White Flat prospects. Dataset provided by SA's Department for Energy and Mining (DEM), updated in 2022.

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Next Steps

- **Jungle Dam:** Gravity survey to be undertaken in Q3CY24 to increase definition of basement topography and confirm presence of palaeochannel, with the aim of defining new targets. This will be followed by a drilling program in Q4CY24 to define the extent of new and previously discovered mineralisation.
- **Eridani:** Site visit planned for coming months targeting existing quarry location, utilising scintillometer and portable handheld XRF technology to confirm surface extent of uranium anomaly. Historic core review and analytical program will be undertaken, with a focus on uranium. Onground exploration is also planned to commence as soon as exploration approvals are granted, for field reconnaissance and sample collection.
- **Carinya and White Flat:** A regional historic drill assay review and analytical program will be undertaken with an emphasis on drill holes previously not assayed for uranium. This review will focus on areas identified from the airborne radiometric data with increased prospectivity for uranium mineralisation. This review will also include analysis of historic calcrete and soil sampling surveys.
- **Target Generation:** Detailed review and ranking of all project areas to be undertaken, compiling old and new data to facilitate target generation, beginning this month.

BACKGROUND

History of Lincoln's uranium exploration activities

After its IPO in 2007, Lincoln Minerals established a substantial portfolio of uranium projects across the Eyre Peninsula. Its extensive landholdings on Eastern Eyre Peninsula tap into the diverse uranium mineralisation styles seen in this province. The company's strategic locations enable exploration of a variety of prospective targets, ranging from saprolitic and palaeochannel-hosted mineralisation in the northern sections to basement-hosted mineralisation along significant polyphase regional structures to the east. These structures interact with the uranium-rich hot Hiltaba Suite granites, further enhancing mineralisation prospects.

Additionally, to the south, Lincoln Minerals tenement areas include potential for primary mineralisation hosted at unconformities and within major mylonitic shear zones, closely associated with the Lincoln Complex.

This breadth of geological settings allows Lincoln to leverage multiple exploration targets across a variety of geology, highlighting the unique geological features of the Eyre Peninsula, positioning Lincoln Minerals to effectively explore these varied sources of uranium mineralisation.

Jungle Dam prospect

Lincoln previously discovered an area prospective for uranium within tenement EL5942 (Figure 4), undertaking scout drilling in 2007, in response to uranium identified in calcrete anomalism. Scout drilling returned encouraging results, including a 4m interval grading 0.05% U (500 ppm) in saprolitic clays associated with pyritic and graphitic units within a greater interval of 16m at 0.018% U (180 ppm) as shown in Table 1.

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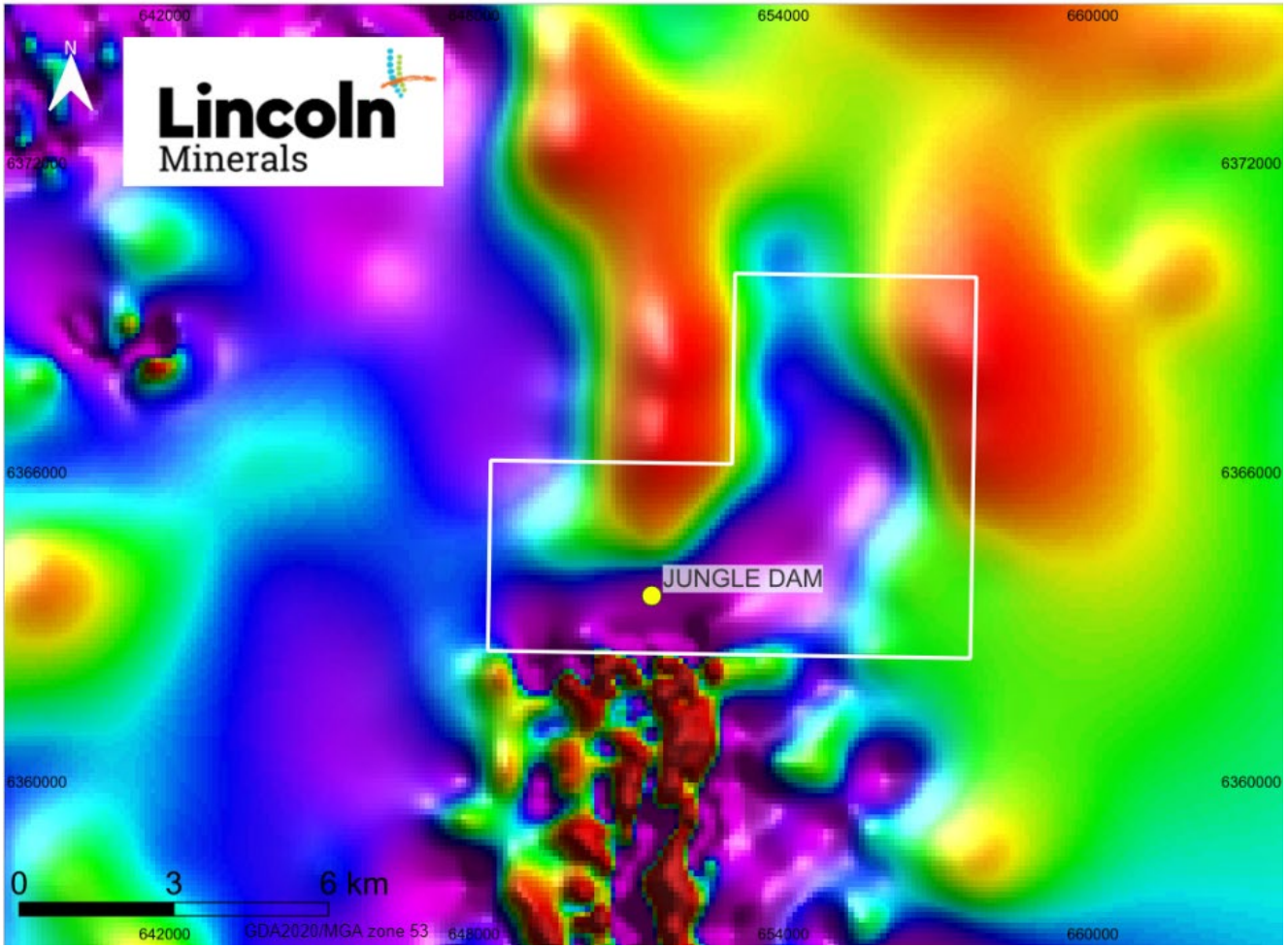


Figure 4: Jungle Dam project with new gravity data, with potential paleochannel. Gravity 1VD dataset provided by SA's Department of Energy and Mining, 2023.

Table 1: Aircore scout drilling results from EL5942

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	U (ppm)
WCAC004	652743	6263612	-60	090	52	72	20	128
	<i>Including</i>				52	56	4	260
WCAC024	651392	6263606	-60	090	72	88	16	176
	<i>Including</i>				72	76	4	522

The exploration model and likely source for the uranium mineralisation is related to a deep weathering profile that sheds and leaches uranium under oxidised conditions, into the adjacent saprolite profile. Reduced facies can trap the uranium mineralisation where redox boundaries are preserved.

Mineralised intercepts previously reported by Lincoln (ASX Announcement dated 21 December 2007) reported that uranium values up to 522 ppm exist within 72m of the surface as shown below in Figures 5 and 6. Drill hole WCRC008 returned the highest-grade interval of **570 ppm U** from 55m from a 1m sample.

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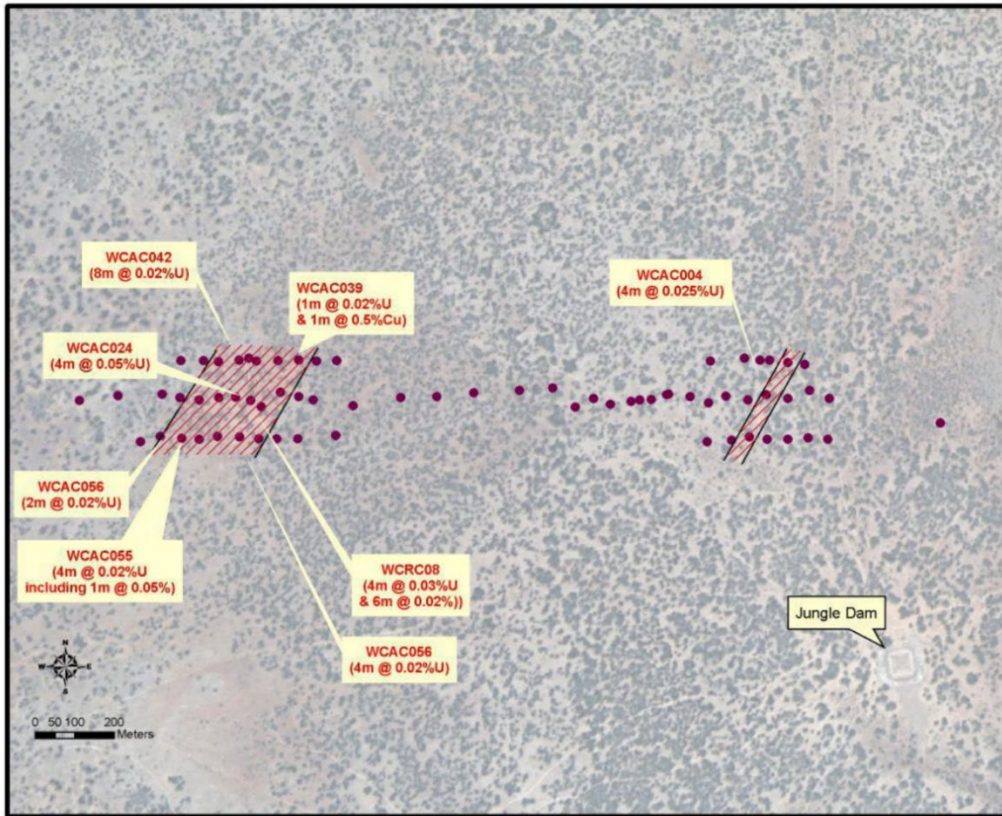


Figure 5: Location of Lincoln's historical aircore drill holes (2007) with best intersections noted

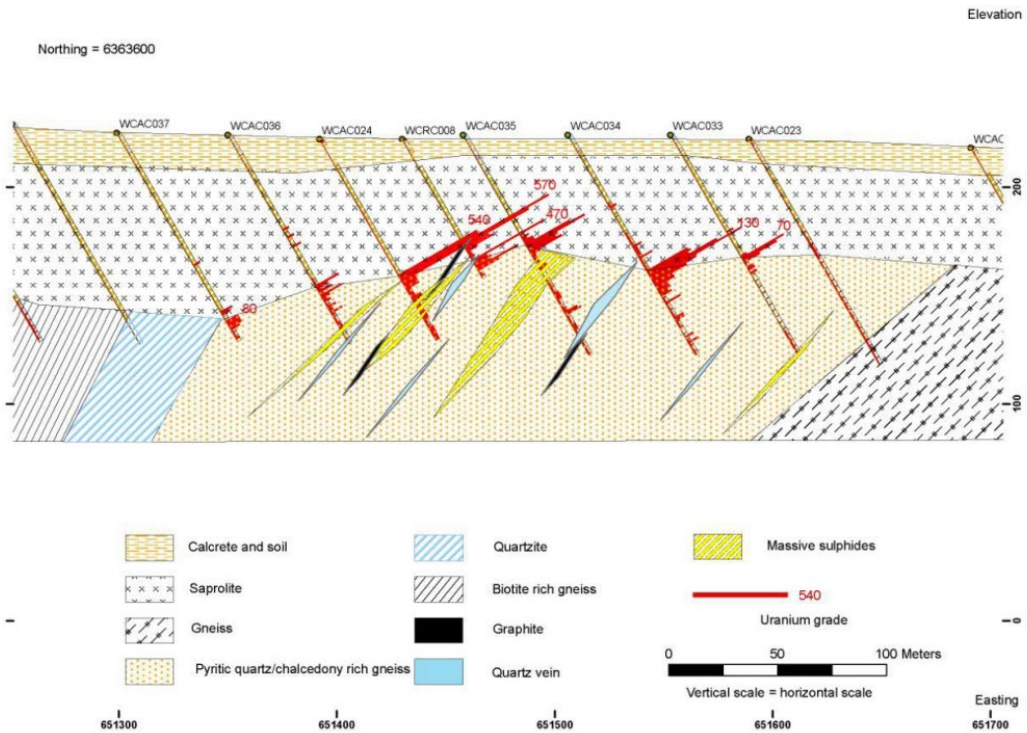


Figure 6: West-East geological cross section showing uranium mineralisation at Jungle Dam

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Other prospective targets in the area are basement hosted uranium mineralisation along major polyphase regional structures with the interaction of hot Hiltaba granite intrusions, older biotite gneisses and ultra-mafic intrusions.

Eridani Prospect

Eridani is contained within Lincoln's Minbrie Project (Figure 2), which was discovered in 1919 and mined for marble, talc and asbestos. Mining later ceased due to the presence of radioactive minerals and the quarry was abandoned.

Uranium mineralisation occurs at an intersection between two major structures alongside a magnetic high and is 8km from a Hiltaba Suite granite intrusion (likely the source of uranium).

Other Historic Projects

Yallunda

These projects involve exploring shear zone related mineralisation along the Lincoln complex and Peter Pan suite. Previous exploration includes:

Carinya Prospect

Discovered in 1980 in an area identified with anomalous surface uranium mineralisation, with trenching confirming the mineralisation. Drilling identified mineralisation at or near the contact of an intrusive granite with ferruginous schist of the Hutchison Group. Best assay 350 ppm U in drill hole KA 4.

Carinya and White Flat Prospects

Lincoln's 2010 mapping in the Carinya and White Flat Prospect area using a field portable Niton XRF analyser identified uranium mineralization grading up to 1008 ppm U. (Figure 3)

Overview of Regional Uranium Prospectivity

The Gawler Craton of South Australia is a world-renowned uranium province and potential exists within Cenozoic palaeodrainage systems, at Mesoproterozoic unconformities and directly associated with faults and/or major mylonitic shear zones.

Hiltaba Suite granites throughout the Eyre Peninsula serve as an important source for uranium, attracting interest from various companies and exploration projects. The region's geological potential is further highlighted by numerous significant structural and chemical traps including palaeochannel hosted uranium occurrences. As observed in Alligator Energy's Sapphire project, uranium hosted within Eocene sandstones and massive saprolite derived from the adjacent Hiltaba granites highlights the significance of these geological formations for uranium mineralisation in South Australia.

Primary pitchblende uranium mineralisation has been documented in the Port Lincoln area, with secondary uranium minerals identified along fractures, joints, and foliations, particularly in the hills west of Cowell. The large mylonitic shear zones along the eastern portion of the Eyre Peninsula provide structural traps and unconformity redox boundaries ideal for uranium mineralisation. These shear zones

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occur alongside weathering Lincoln Complex granites which are a prospective source for uranium. The diverse array of uranium mineralisation observed throughout the Eyre Peninsula underscores its vast potential and geological richness.

Since 2020, several new uranium projects have emerged on the Eyre Peninsula, including Pinnacle Minerals' Wirrulla Project, Alligator Energy's Samphire project, and Power Minerals' Whichelby Project, indicating ongoing growth and development in the region's uranium sector.

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This release has been approved by Lincoln's Board of Directors.

About Lincoln Minerals

Lincoln Minerals Limited is a mineral and exploration company committed to increasing shareholder wealth through the exploration, development and acquisition of mineral resource projects.

Lincoln Minerals and its subsidiary Australian Graphite Pty Ltd holds 100% of graphite rights over 1,151km² of exploration tenure and the Kookaburra Gully Mining Lease on the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia of which 982.5km² are prospective for graphite.

Forward Looking Statement

This report may contain forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements reflect management's current beliefs based on information currently available to management and are based on what management believes to be reasonable assumptions. It should be noted that a number of factors could cause actual results, or expectations to differ materially from the results expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements.

Competent Persons' Report

Information in this report is based on current and historic Exploration Results compiled by Mr Dwayne Povey, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a geological consultant to Lincoln Minerals. Mr Povey has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and to the activities which are being reported to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code, 2012. Mr Povey consents to the release of the information compiled in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Information extracted from previously published reports identified in this report is available on the Company's website www.lincolnminerals.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling by Lincoln in 2007/08 was conducted using slimline aircore ("AC") and / or reverse circulation ("RC") totalling some 85 holes for 7,627m (7072.5m AC and 554.5m RC). Drill holes were drilled at 60° towards the east. Drill hole spacing was ~40 m along drill lines on 100 m spaced drill lines. Mineralisation is saprolitic/unconformity style. 1,305 drill samples were collected. Samples were predominantly collected at 4m intervals with mineralised composited samples then sub sampled to 1m. All sampling was spear sampled from the bulk one metre sample to produce an analytical 4m composite sample. Handheld XRF analyses were undertaken once the FPXRF was calibrated and certified standards analysed within tolerances.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85 drill holes for 7,627 m with 7,072.5 m AC drilled and 554.5 m RC drilled. AC drill bits are face sampling 85 mm diameter bits; RC face sampling drill bit is 115 mm in diameter. Drill rods are 3 and 6 m in length.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AC and RC recovery is considered to be acceptable. After each 1 m interval the driller would pause to ensure the sample stream was cleared, and after each rod (3 m) the hole was cleared before sample collection recommenced. No weighing of samples has taken place. No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade has been determined at this stage of exploration and no known sample bias have occurred.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All field data is manually recorded, and initially visually inspected for errors. Data is then plotted in GIS to visually inspect the field results including drill hole locations, survey information, geology and assay intervals. All AC and RC cuttings / chips were logged at 1 m intervals and representative keepsake chip trays made.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All analytical samples were scoop speared sub sampled and composited to 4m intervals. There was no record of moisture content in the samples. No field duplicates were taken. Unique sample identification numbers were given to all samples to ensure laboratory integrity. Samples were dried (105°C), crushed to 3 mm (if required), and then pulverised in Cr steel bowls to 85% passing 75 microns. Grind checks were undertaken at a rate of 1-in-20. No Quality control procedures were employed during scout drilling campaign.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample analysis occurred at ALS, SA. Samples were pulverized and then split to obtain separate aliquots. 0.2gm aliquot dissolved in classic four acid mixture and assayed for minor elements (inc REEs) using ICP-MS. Resistate minerals may not be dissolved in this method and as such certain elements can be considered minimum values (e.g., Zr, Ti)
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No twinned holes have been drilled at this stage of project. No independent verification of sampling or assaying has been undertaken.

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Criteria	Explanation
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill hole locations were surveyed with handheld GPS. All survey information is in DATUM GDA 94 Map Projection MGA (UTM) Zone 53 South.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes were drilled on W-E traverses as shown on the attached map Figure 5 and 6. Spacing of drill holes along traverses was approximately 40m. All drill holes were composited to 4 m samples for assaying. Data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation at this stage of exploration.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation of drill holes is appropriate at this stage of exploration. Holes were drilled at approximately 60° toward the East 090°. No material sampling orientation bias is expected.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sampling programme was managed by LML staff. No contractors were associated with sampling. Sample ledgers were recorded onsite and poly-weaves containing samples zip tied and delivered to the sample drying and preparation laboratory. At the laboratory, samples were received, receipted, secured before commencing preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have been undertaken at this time.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration Licence EL5942. The License Holder is Lincoln Minerals Limited. The tenements are in good standing with the expiry date of EL5942 being 28/01/2028. The project is located on pastoral land. There are no joint ventures, partnerships or overriding royalties on EL5942. Native title is held by the Gawler Ranges People.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lincoln Minerals Ltd has previously identified EL 3690 (now EL 5942), a north-northeast-trending zone of uranium mineralisation approximately 200m wide and at least 200m long open both to the north and south along strike. Drilling results from 2007 and 2008 include intervals grading up to 0.05% U. Before the 1980s, Asarco Ltd completed extensive rock chip sampling and percussion drilling in the region. Their work showed that much of the area was underlain by hydrothermally altered gneisses with extensive quartz veining. Murumba Minerals NL drilled two diamond holes in 1971 that intersected clays, saprolite, and mylonitised metasediments. The whereabouts of the drill holes are uncertain. They are reported in the PIRSA database as being in the northern part of EL5942, however, Aberfoyle reported them to be located in the southeast of the tenement. Since the 1980s, exploration has been carried out by Esso, Otter, Pegmin, Aberfoyle and Minotaur. A series of rock, soil, and calcrete sampling surveys delimited several base metals targets that were subsequently drilled. Notably, however, sample analyses did not generally include gold and arsenic, until 1997 to 2001 during exploration by Minotaur Resources Ltd. Major drilling programs were conducted by Aberfoyle Ltd. in 1986 and 1990. These included seven RAB lines in the present EL3690 (shown below): Lines A-E on the Eurilla trend, and Lines A & B on the lake trend. The depth of the drill holes was generally only around 5 m, with a maximum depth of 15 m. Three costeans were also dug close to line A on Eurilla trend. Line A of the Eurilla trend showed a complex and spikey geochemical profile for Pb, Zn, and Mn, suggestive of some degree of mineralisation over several hundreds of metres. This is supported by a distinctive Ba anomaly with several values over 2000 ppm. Line B gave Zn values generally around 200 ppm, and a single Pb anomaly of 240 ppm. A sample of weathered metasiltstone contained 6800 ppm Ba. Line C gave relatively higher manganese values compared to the other lines. Caving problems in overburden prevented drilling to bedrock for lines D and E. No anomalies were reported for the Lake trend drilling.

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Criteria	Explanation																																																		
	<p><i>Aberfoyle drilling program, 1986 and 1990</i> Afmeco in 1980-82 reported exploration and drilling results in open file envelop 3776.</p>																																																		
<p>Geology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saprolitic or unconformity uranium deposits occur within Palaeoproterozoic Hutchison Group metasediments on eastern Eyre Peninsula. High grade metamorphism to Upper Amphibolite and locally Lower Granulite facies. The location of uranium mineralisation is associated with the weathering profile and may be redox controlled. 																																																		
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole table <table border="1" data-bbox="363 1787 1377 2031"> <thead> <tr> <th>HOLEID</th> <th>DRILL TYPE</th> <th>EAST</th> <th>NORTH</th> <th>RL</th> <th>EOH</th> <th>DATE START</th> <th>DATE END</th> <th>DIP</th> <th>AZI</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>WCAC001</td> <td>AC</td> <td>652903</td> <td>6363603</td> <td>222</td> <td>79</td> <td>16/10/07</td> <td>16/10/07</td> <td>-60</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WCAC002</td> <td>AC</td> <td>652853</td> <td>6363623</td> <td>222</td> <td>105</td> <td>16/10/07</td> <td>16/10/07</td> <td>-60</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WCAC003</td> <td>AC</td> <td>652798</td> <td>6363603</td> <td>222</td> <td>84</td> <td>16/10/07</td> <td>16/10/07</td> <td>-60</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WCAC004</td> <td>AC</td> <td>652743</td> <td>6363612</td> <td>222</td> <td>104</td> <td>16/10/07</td> <td>16/10/07</td> <td>-60</td> <td>90</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	HOLEID	DRILL TYPE	EAST	NORTH	RL	EOH	DATE START	DATE END	DIP	AZI	WCAC001	AC	652903	6363603	222	79	16/10/07	16/10/07	-60	90	WCAC002	AC	652853	6363623	222	105	16/10/07	16/10/07	-60	80	WCAC003	AC	652798	6363603	222	84	16/10/07	16/10/07	-60	90	WCAC004	AC	652743	6363612	222	104	16/10/07	16/10/07	-60	90
HOLEID	DRILL TYPE	EAST	NORTH	RL	EOH	DATE START	DATE END	DIP	AZI																																										
WCAC001	AC	652903	6363603	222	79	16/10/07	16/10/07	-60	90																																										
WCAC002	AC	652853	6363623	222	105	16/10/07	16/10/07	-60	80																																										
WCAC003	AC	652798	6363603	222	84	16/10/07	16/10/07	-60	90																																										
WCAC004	AC	652743	6363612	222	104	16/10/07	16/10/07	-60	90																																										

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Criteria	Explanation									
	HOLEID	DRILL TYPE	EAST	NORTH	RL	EOH	DATE START	DATE END	DIP	AZI
	WCAC005	AC	652696	6363599	222	98	16/10/07	16/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC006	AC	652640	6363609	222	69	17/10/07	17/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC007	AC	652596	6363592	222	107	17/10/07	17/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC008	AC	652549	6363608	222	87	17/10/07	17/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC009	AC	652494	6363614	222	69	17/10/07	17/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC010	AC	652450	6363600	222	108	17/10/07	17/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC011	AC	652398	6363595	222	33	18/10/07	18/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC012	AC	652421	6363599	222	80	19/10/07	19/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC013	AC	652489	6363613	222	97	20/10/07	20/10/07	-60	270
	WCAC014	AC	652346	6363588	222	71	19/10/07	19/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC015	AC	652303	6363603	220	75	19/10/07	19/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC016	AC	652256	6363581	225	75	19/10/07	19/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC017	AC	652199	6363629	219	103	19/10/07	19/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC018	AC	652114	6363624	227	114	19/10/07	19/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC019	AC	651998	6363617	228	120	20/10/07	20/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC020	AC	651904	6363607	223	98	20/10/07	20/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC021	AC	651812	6363605	218	78	20/10/07	20/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC022	AC	651691	6363584	218	102	20/10/07	20/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC023	AC	651589	6363599	222	120	21/10/07	21/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC024	AC	651392	6363606	222	107	21/10/07	21/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC025	AC	651205	6363614	230	117	22/10/07	22/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC026	AC	651093	6363610	244	114	22/10/07	22/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC027	AC	650995	6363598	249	72	22/10/07	22/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC028	AC	654696	6363596	230	72	22/10/07	22/10/07	-60	270
	WCAC029	AC	654319	6363701	236	28	23/10/07	23/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC030	AC	654031	6363679	255	77	23/10/07	23/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC031	AC	653591	6363651	220	120	23/10/07	23/10/07	-60	90
	WCAC032	AC	653185	6363540	224	49	23/10/07	23/10/07	-60	70
	WCRC001	RC	656876	6373600	209	73	12/7/08	12/7/08	-60	0
	WCRC002	RC	656873	6373411	208	66	12/7/08	13/7/08	-60	0
	WCRC003	RC	656878	6373203	205	76	13/7/08	15/7/08	-60	0
	WCRC004	RC	656880	6373045	204	13	15/7/08	15/7/08	-60	0
	WCRC005	RC	656885	6372996	203	101	15/7/08	16/7/08	-60	0
	WCRC006	RC	656879	6372800	203	67	16/7/08	17/7/08	-60	0
	WCRC007	RC	656880	6372603	207	84.5	17/7/08	18/7/08	-60	0
	WCRC008	RC	651430	6363598	222	74	19/7/08	20/7/08	-60	88
	WCAC033	AC	651553	6363607	224	117	16/10/08	16/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC034	AC	651506	6363618	224	117	16/10/08	16/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC035	AC	651458	6363582	224	117	16/10/08	16/10/08	-60	80
	WCAC036	AC	651350	6363605	224	111	16/10/08	16/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC037	AC	651299	6363599	225	111	17/10/08	17/10/08	-60	90

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Criteria	Explanation									
	HOLEID	DRILL TYPE	EAST	NORTH	RL	EOH	DATE START	DATE END	DIP	AZI
	WCAC038	AC	651251	6363605	229	117	17/10/08	17/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC039	AC	651553	6363701	224	117	17/10/08	17/10/08	-60	108
	WCAC040	AC	651500	6363699	227	117	17/10/08	17/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC041	AC	651445	6363698	217	97	18/10/08	18/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC042	AC	651401	6363701	225	57	18/10/08	18/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC043	AC	651348	6363697	235	114.5	18/10/08	18/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC044	AC	651310	6363699	217	117	18/10/08	18/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC045	AC	651253	6363699	226	117	19/10/08	19/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC046	AC	651650	6363699	230	105	19/10/08	19/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC047	AC	651598	6363698	231	106	19/10/08	19/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC048	AC	651425	6363706	230	58	19/10/08	19/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC049	AC	651647	6363508	221	116	19/10/08	19/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC050	AC	651550	6363500	217	78	20/10/08	20/10/08	-60	86
	WCAC051	AC	651451	6363500	230	117	20/10/08	20/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC052	AC	651402	6363505	228	87.5	20/10/08	20/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC053	AC	651346	6363506	230	117	21/10/08	21/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC054	AC	651299	6363499	235	117	21/10/08	21/10/08	-60	80
	WCAC055	AC	651256	6363501	232	117	21/10/08	21/10/08	-60	80
	WCAC056	AC	651201	6363506	237	117	21/10/08	21/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC057	AC	651150	6363492	233	112	21/10/08	21/10/08	-60	100
	WCAC058	AC	652899	6363499	210	69	22/10/08	22/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC059	AC	652849	6363502	213	83	23/10/08	23/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC060	AC	652797	6363499	227	70	23/10/08	23/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC061	AC	652745	6363498	219	103	23/10/08	23/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC062	AC	652700	6363505	212	94	23/10/08	23/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC063	AC	652654	6363496	210	87	23/10/08	23/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC064	AC	652592	6363493	215	82	24/10/08	24/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC065	AC	651497	6363500	227	117	24/10/08	24/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC066	AC	652840	6363689	221	63	24/10/08	24/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC067	AC	652798	6363694	215	86.5	24/10/08	24/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC068	AC	652751	6363700	221	58	24/10/08	24/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC069	AC	652727	6363700	215	77	25/10/08	25/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC070	AC	652687	6363706	215	106	25/10/08	25/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC071	AC	652601	6363698	217	91	25/10/08	25/10/08	-60	90
	WCAC072	AC	656879	6372409	199	63	26/10/08	26/10/08	-60	0
	WCAC073	AC	656878	6372192	202	67	26/10/08	26/10/08	-60	0
	WCAC074	AC	656881	6371897	214	57	26/10/08	26/10/08	-60	0
	WCAC075	AC	656883	6372910	208	69	26/10/08	26/10/08	-60	0
	WCAC076	AC	656881	6372704	208	63	26/10/08	26/10/08	-60	0
	WCAC077	AC	656881	6372498	206	61	26/10/08	26/10/08	-60	0

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Criteria	Explanation
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No weighting averaging techniques or maximum and/or minimum grade truncations and cut-off grades have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation widths and geological logs are shown as down-hole lengths. The orientation of drill holes was generally aimed to intersect mineralisation as close as possible to perpendicular to interpreted strike.
Diagrams	<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.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes reviewed by this release are listed in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous disclosure of Exploration Results can be found in Quarterly Activity Reports and other announcements to the ASX. All relevant data included in diagrams, tables and the body of the text. SA_RAD_U is a grid of the uranium element concentration created by merging the data recorded across 166 different airborne radiometric surveys. The data was levelled using a combination of the AWAGS (Australia Wide Airborne Geophysical Survey) and vehicle-borne streaming radiometric tie-lines. Grids were low-pass filtered using a 7-point, degree-3 Savitzky-Golay filter (Savitzky, A. and Golay, M.J.E., 1964. Smoothing and differentiation of data by simplified least squared procedures. Analytical Chemistry, 36: 1627-1639.). The grid was created by Gary Reed on 2011-04-04. Uranium element concentration is measured in ppm eU. Grids interpolated from geo-located survey data are supplied in high precision 32 or 64 bit ERS format, processed to support data analytics. ESRI layer files are provided for rendered display of ERS grids in ArcGIS. The ERS dataset was processed in the program QGIS and rendered as a singleband pseudocolor. The cumulative count cutoffs were applied to the lower 2% and upper 98% of the dataset, with a maximum value cutoff set at 135 ppm eU.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further exploration and drill planning is scheduled in H2 2024.