14 December 2020

ASX: GTR

Utah Uranium Exploration Update

Highlights

- **Exploration planning accelerated after the acquisition and transfer of two State of Utah mineral leases to consolidate GTI's land position along a 5.5km mineralised trend.**
- **Recent work has focused on a robust development target within one acquired lease. Over 1,300m of historical underground workings have been mapped and sampled to compliment the recently acquired and analysed historical drill data.**
- **Sampling within the underground workings with a pXRF has yielded values up to 19.64% U_3O_8 and 6.08% V_2O_5 and demonstrates excellent mineralised potential in all directions.**
- **GTI expects to submit a new exploration permit application with regulatory agencies before the end of the year.**
- **US Senate Committee approves American Nuclear Infrastructure Act of 2020 (ANIA) which includes the uranium reserve bill to establish a US national strategic uranium reserve.**

GTI Resources Ltd (**GTI** or the **Company**) advises that exploration planning work has been accelerated subsequent to the settlement of the acquisition and transfer of two State of Utah mineral leases (**Leases**) from Anfield Energy Inc. (**Anfield**) (refer ASX release 7 July 2020). The purchase of the Leases serves to join the Jeffery and Rats Nest projects and consolidate ownership across a contiguous 5.5km of interpreted mineralized trend.

GTI advised on 31 August 2020 that a full review of a recently acquired significant data package had been conducted. The acquisition of this data was targeted to support exploration activities on the Leases and further confirmed the excellent prospectivity of the acquired land package.

This ASX release serves to update shareholders on exploration progress and further details of near-term planned work activities on its uranium project in the Henry Mountains district of south-central Utah, USA.

Exploration activities during Q4 have focused on a significant exploration and development target within the Section 36 Mineral Lease (one of the two new acquired leases). This lease includes historical underground production from two mines operated into the late 1970s as well as numerous small prospect adits that pre-date larger scale mining. The prospectivity of this area was previously demonstrated by pXRF data and sample assays reported by the Company (ASX releases July 7, 2020 and October 28, 2020).

As a follow-up to this work, GTI has completed mapping of the two prominent underground developments, coupled with high volume pXRF screening throughout these workings to define local characteristics of the mineralisation. Through this work program GTI has mapped over 1,300 metres of underground development and pXRF screening has provided results as high as **19.64% U_3O_8** and **6.08% V_2O_5** (**Table 1**).

GTI believes that this early-stage exploration work is only beginning to show the prospectivity of the project, strongly validating the acquisition of the Leases as well as the overarching strategy to develop a uranium and vanadium project within the Henry Mountains uranium district.

Bruce Lane, Executive Director of GTI said, *"GTI is excited about the results of recent exploration activity on the newly acquired leases and sees real potential in the district for mine redevelopment and production of high-grade uranium and vanadium ores."*

The Company is presently finalising exploration permit applications and anticipates submitting applications before the end of the year. As discussed in prior releases, GTI intends to leverage the existing underground developments to aid in rapid advancement of the project. The proposed exploration activities are expected to include geophysical logging of the numerous open historical drill holes to confirm prior exploration activities, and advancement of underground core drill holes (horizontal drilling) to test continuity of mineralisation between open underground workings and distal historical exploration drill holes advanced from surface the results of this program will allow for study of the controls and distribution of ore-grade mineralised material, as well as generate data for construction of a possible mineral resource. This work is currently planned for early Q2 2021, with a follow-up program in Q3 based on results. Additional small-scale exploration and sampling activities will also be completed on an ongoing basis. The Company will release further information regarding these activities as it becomes available.

GTI has continuously generated high-quality, low-cost data to enhance the Company's understanding of the potential of the expanded Jeffrey and Rats Nest project area over the past nine months. In addition, the Company continues to seek additional value accretive opportunities to expand its US portfolio.

Bipartisan Bill to Preserve US Nuclear Plants and Create US National Strategic Uranium Reserve

In a development that GTI views as supportive of its activities in Utah, the US Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works (EPW) has approved the American Nuclear Infrastructure Act of 2020 (ANIA), just two weeks after it was introduced[1]. The bill received bipartisan support. Among the bill's major provisions are establishment of a US national strategic uranium reserve measures to strengthen the nuclear fuel supply chain, help incentivise commercial deployment of new reactor designs, and create a credit program to preserve existing nuclear reactors at risk of premature shutdown. S.4897, introduced on Nov. 17, 2020 has now been placed on the Senate legislative calendar for full Senate approval.

The US government plan for a strategic uranium reserve involves purchasing, by the US government, of uranium in the order of US$1.5 billion (US$150 million per annum for 10 years).

Underground Mapping and pXRF Results Discussion

Underground mapping was completed on two historical developments, referenced here as the East Mine and the West Mine (**Figure 1**). Completion of the surveys required installation of over fifty (50) new survey stations within the workings to ensure the accuracy of the mine maps. Both mines were operated into the late 1970s and show evidence of more modern mining techniques than seen in much of the Henry Mountains uranium district. Remnants of historical operations suggest that these mines operated trackless, within a random room and pillar mining environment. Although idle for 50 years, both mines are in very good condition attesting to the excellent ground conditions (**Figure 2**) and have existing declines for access (**Figure 3**).

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[1] https://www.epw.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/press-releases-republican?ID=14E618C2-94F7-4AB2-BD9B-71EB25ED5718

Figure 1. Location of the East Mine and West Mine, along with locations of historical drill holes and assay data previously reported (ASX release October 28,2020).

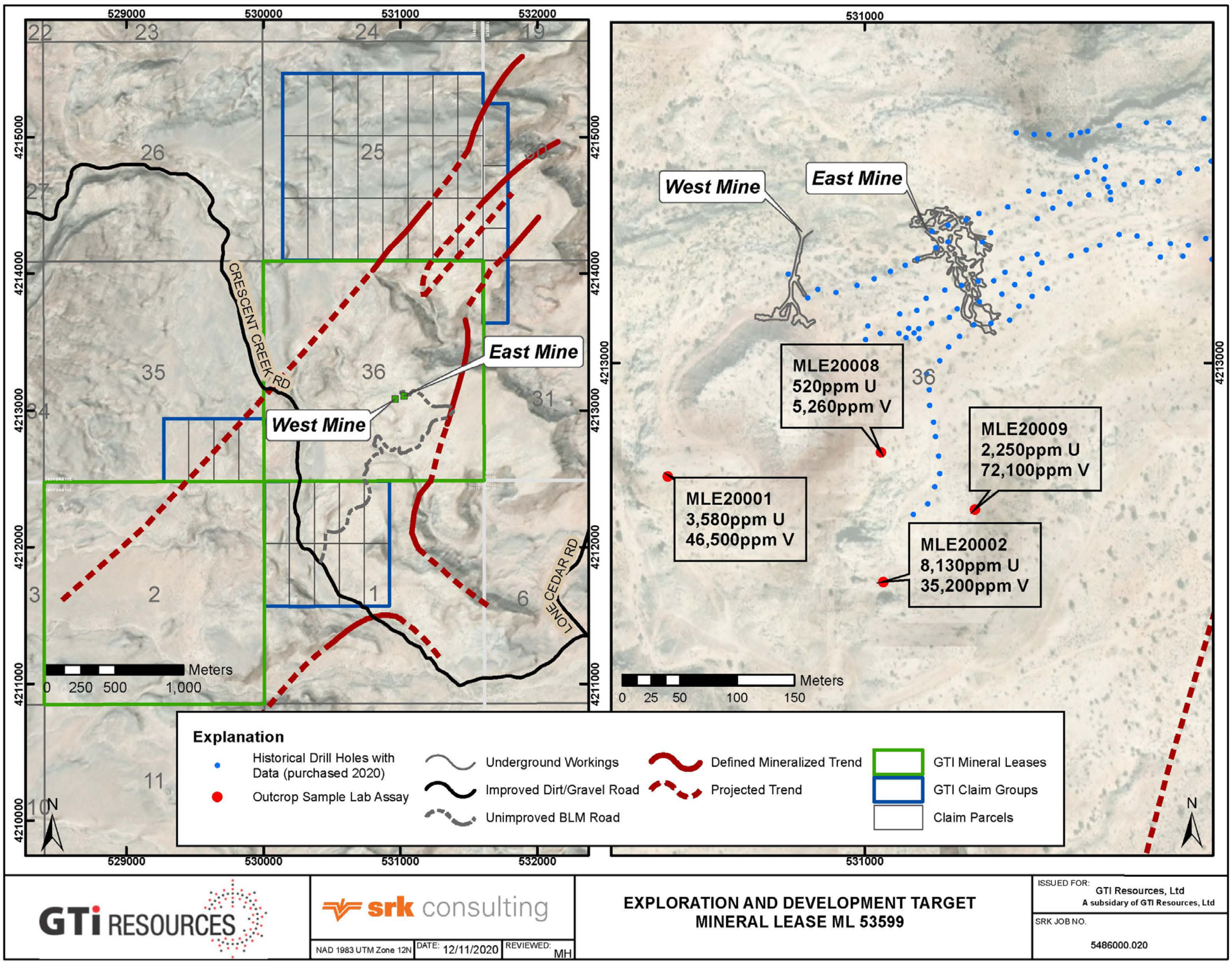


Figure 2. Surveying within the East Mine.

Figure 3. Portal to East Mine.

Once mapping was completed, pXRF screening was completed throughout both mines along the underground mine walls (also known as “ribs”) to further study controls on mineralisation, local trends, and prospectivity beyond the current development. A total of 54 samples were analysed from the East Mine and 26 samples from the West Mine. Results from the pXRF screening returned values as high as 16.657% uranium (19.64% U_3O_8) and 3.41% vanadium (6.08% V_2O_5). All pXRF screening locations and selected results are shown on **Figure 4** (East Mine) or **Figure 5** (West Mine). **Table 1** and **Table 2** contain all pXRF screening results.

A Bruker S1 Titan pXRF machine was utilised in the analysis. The pXRF was calibrated to industry standards. The analysed samples had limited preparation in the field and represent fresh rock chips from the underground mine ribs. The sample selection was based visual identification of mineralisation and the desire to have relatively even spatial distribution throughout the mine, focusing on the outside limits of the historical mine development. The pXRF analyses represent the nature of mineralisation and estimation of grade, but do not represent formal assays and have not been verified by independent laboratory. Approximately 20% of the pXRF samples were submitted for laboratory analysis following a structured QA/QC program. The results of these analyses will be reported when made available to the Company.

As shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5, results from the pXRF screening indicate that ore grade mineralisation is pervasive throughout the historical workings. Both the East Mine and the West Mine have identified ore-grade mineralisation along their full peripheral extents indicating significant potential for mineral continuity beyond the current developments.

Figure 4. East Mine map showing pXRF screening locations and results.

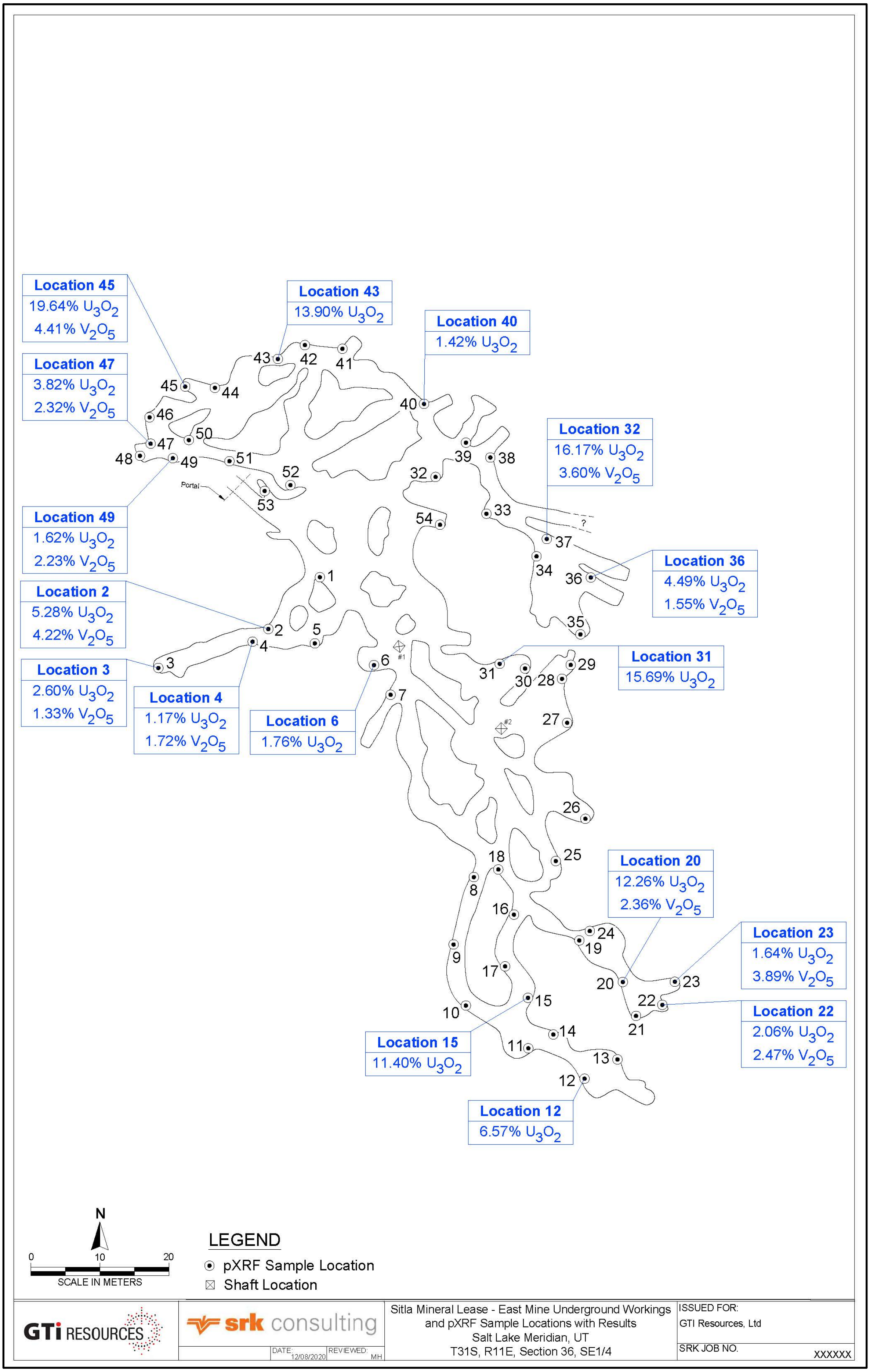


Figure 5. West Mine map showing pXRF screening locations and results.

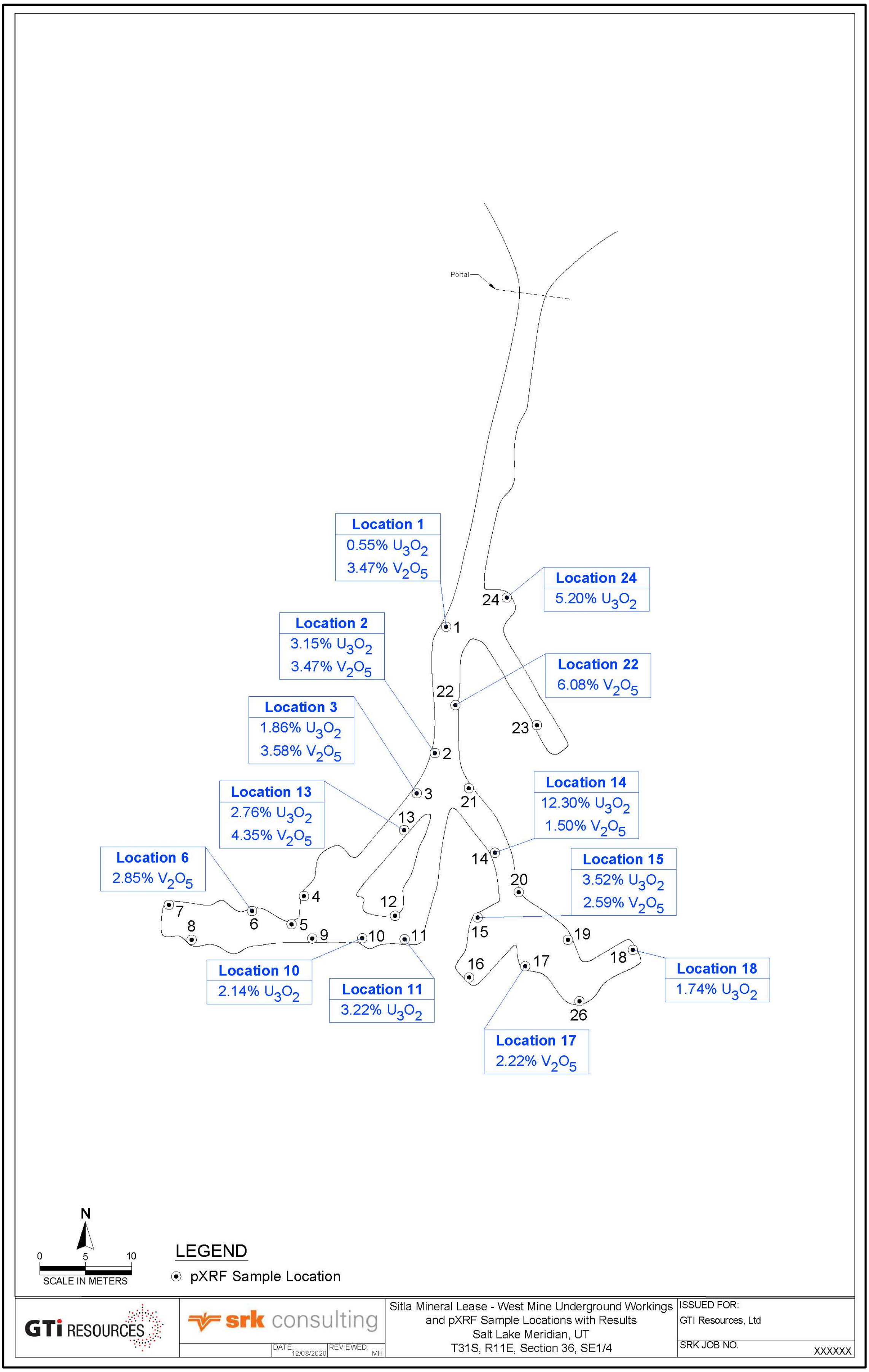


Table 1. East Mine pXRF data.

Location ID	pXRF U %	Error Factor	Equiv. % U_3O_8	pXRF V %	Error Factor	Equiv. % V_2O_5
1	3.634	0.043	**4.29**	0.020	0.006	0.04
2	4.480	0.050	**5.28**	2.362	0.024	**4.22**
3	2.204	0.036	**2.60**	0.743	0.013	**1.33**
4	0.991	0.026	**1.17**	0.966	0.014	**1.72**
5	0.028	0.009	0.03	1.112	0.014	**1.98**
6	1.489	0.031	**1.76**	0.041	0.005	0.07
7	1.394	0.029	**1.64**	0.031	0.005	0.06
8	0.653	0.022	0.77	0.105	0.006	0.19
9	0.026	0.007	0.03	0.519	0.009	0.93
10	0.051	0.010	0.06	0.317	0.008	0.57
11	0.212	0.011	0.25	0.400	0.010	0.71
12	5.570	0.049	**6.57**	0.452	0.010	0.81
13	0.984	0.022	**1.16**	0.380	0.011	0.68
14	0.481	0.018	0.57	0.007	0.005	0.01
15	9.665	0.078	**11.40**	0.037	0.007	0.07
16	2.177	0.031	**2.57**	0.060	0.008	0.11
17	0.441	0.015	0.52	0.030	0.004	0.05
18	0.303	0.015	0.36	0.027	0.006	0.05
19	0.795	0.024	0.94	0.793	0.015	**1.42**
20	10.393	0.079	**12.26**	1.324	0.017	**2.36**
21	1.117	0.023	**1.32**	0.091	0.007	0.16
22	1.747	0.040	**2.06**	1.384	0.019	**2.47**
23	1.388	0.026	**1.64**	2.177	0.019	**3.89**
24	0.911	0.022	**1.07**	0.006	0.003	0.01
25	2.646	0.039	**3.12**	0.067	0.005	0.12
26	0.572	0.019	0.67	0.420	0.01	0.75
27	0.587	0.019	0.69	0.026	0.006	0.05
28	0.124	0.011	0.15	<DL	-	-
29	2.389	0.039	**2.82**	0.011	0.005	0.02
30	0.758	0.022	0.89	<DL	-	-
31	13.309	0.091	**15.69**	0.024	0.006	0.04
32	13.712	0.089	**16.17**	2.019	0.019	**3.60**
33	0.252	0.015	0.30	0.470	0.012	0.84
34	1.024	0.029	**1.21**	0.016	0.005	0.03
35	0.378	0.017	0.45	0.263	0.009	0.47
36	3.805	0.040	**4.49**	0.870	0.018	**1.55**
37	0.188	0.007	0.22	0.212	0.009	0.38
38	0.474	0.013	0.56	0.543	0.007	0.97
39	0.560	0.020	0.66	0.137	0.008	0.24
40	1.207	0.027	**1.42**	0.008	0.004	0.01
41	0.467	0.020	0.55	0.114	0.006	0.20
42	1.979	0.033	2.33	0.067	0.006	0.12
43	11.786	0.087	**13.90**	<DL	-	-
44	1.242	0.029	**1.46**	<DL	-	-
45	16.657	0.099	**19.64**	2.473	0.023	**4.41**
46	0.673	0.021	0.79	0.575	0.01	**1.03**
47	3.236	0.045	**3.82**	1.301	0.016	**2.32**
48	0.776	0.02	0.92	3.140	0.029	**5.60**
49	1.371	0.025	**1.62**	1.251	0.015	**2.23**
50	0.441	0.014	0.52	0.060	0.008	0.11
51	1.764	0.035	**2.08**	<DL	-	-
52	0.756	0.021	0.89	0.196	0.009	0.35
53	3.345	0.047	**3.94**	3.079	0.028	**5.50**
54	3.302	0.046	**3.89**	< DL	-	-

Table 1 **Notes:**

1. Uranium and vanadium XRF analyses completed with a Bruker S1 Titan field portable XRF machine calibrated to industry standards.
2. XRF results are not formal assays.
3. < DL equates to an analysis that indicates the constituent is in concentrations below the detection limit of the XRF or is not present.
4. The error factor is the margin of error reported for the analysis by the XRF (Bruker S1 Titan).
5. Conversion of uranium (U) to uranium oxide (U_3O_8) is by a factor of 1.179.
6. Conversion of vanadium (V) to vanadium oxide (V_2O_5) is by a factor of 1.785

Table 2. West Mine pXRF data.

Location ID	pXRF U %	Error Factor	Equiv. % U_3O_8	pXRF V %	Error Factor	Equiv. % V_2O_5
1	0.470	0.012	0.55	1.943	0.014	**3.47**
2	2.669	0.039	**3.15**	1.943	0.021	**3.47**
3	1.575	0.023	**1.86**	2.004	0.014	**3.58**
4	0.373	0.015	0.44	0.046	0.005	0.08
5	0.144	0.012	0.17	0.017	0.004	0.03
6	0.398	0.015	0.47	1.596	0.018	**2.85**
7	0.452	0.018	0.53	0.022	0.004	0.04
8	0.063	0.009	0.07	0.765	0.011	**1.37**
9	0.063	0.009	0.07	0.269	0.006	0.48
10	1.818	0.027	**2.14**	0.216	0.006	0.39
11	2.728	0.034	**3.22**	0.142	0.006	0.25
12	0.557	0.016	0.66	0.013	0.006	0.02
13	2.337	0.036	**2.76**	2.438	0.023	**4.35**
14	10.432	0.076	**12.30**	0.839	0.014	**1.50**
15	2.986	0.045	**3.52**	1.453	0.019	**2.59**
16	0.316	0.016	0.37	1.212	0.016	**2.16**
17	0.050	0.008	0.06	1.246	0.018	**2.22**
18	1.472	0.026	**1.74**	0.16	0.005	0.29
19	0.491	0.023	0.58	0.25	0.009	0.45
20	<DL	-	-	<DL	-	-
21	0.249	0.009	0.29	0.47	0.013	0.84
22	0.027	0.007	0.03	3.408	0.022	**6.08**
23	0.062	0.011	0.07	0.974	0.014	**1.74**
24	4.409	0.057	**5.20**	0.114	0.006	0.20
25	<DL	-	-	<DL	-	-
26	0.058	0.009	0.07	0.878	0.012	**1.57**

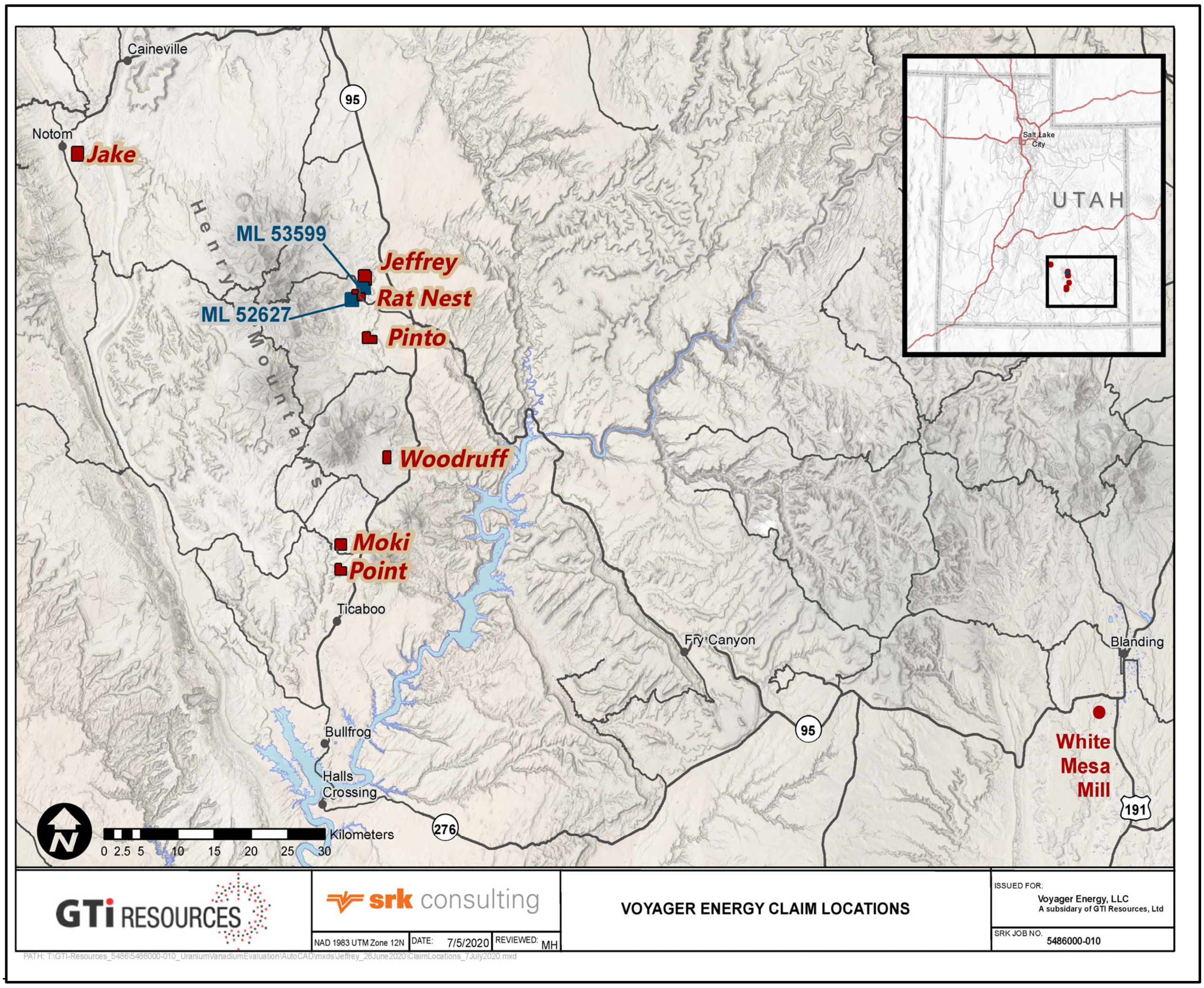
Table 2 **Notes:**

1. Uranium and vanadium XRF analyses completed with a Bruker S1 Titan field portable XRF machine calibrated to industry standards.
2. XRF results are not formal assays.
3. < DL equates to an analysis that indicates the constituent is in concentrations below the detection limit of the XRF or is not present.
4. The error factor is the margin of error reported for the analysis by the XRF (Bruker S1 Titan).
5. Conversion of uranium (U) to uranium oxide (U_3O_8) is by a factor of 1.179.
6. Conversion of vanadium (V) to vanadium oxide (V_2O_5) is by a factor of 1.785

Henry Mountains (Utah) Project Summary

The Jeffrey, Rats Nest and Moki projects are part of the Company's ~1,500 hectares of land holdings in the Henry Mountains region of Utah, within Garfield and Wayne Counties. The region forms part of the prolific Colorado Plateau uranium province which historically provided the most important uranium resources in the USA. Sandstone hosted ores have been mined in the region since 1904 and the mining region has historically produced in excess of **17.5Mt @ 2,400ppm U_3O_8 (92 mlbs U_3O_8) and 12,500 ppm V_2O_5 (482 mlbs V_2O_5)[2]**. The region benefits from well-established infrastructure and a mature mining industry.

Figure 6. GTI's Henry Mountains (Utah) claim group location map.



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This ASX release was authorised for release by the Directors of GTI Resources Ltd. Bruce Lane, (Executive Director), **GTI Resources Ltd**

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Exploration Results on the Henry Mountains project is based on information compiled and fairly represented by Matthew Hartmann. Mr. Hartmann is a Principal Consultant with SRK Consulting (U.S) Inc. with over 20 years of experience in mineral exploration and project evaluation. Mr. Hartmann is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (318271) and a Registered Member of the Society of Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration (4170350RM). Mr Hartmann has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which has been undertaken in 2019 and 2020, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Hartmann provides his consent to the inclusion in this report of the matter based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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[2] see ASX announcements from 1/07/2019 & 20/08/2019

1. JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT TEMPLATE

1.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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.*	• pXRF analyses were complete on fresh rock chips. • No formal sample preparation (crushing, grinding, etc.) was completed prior to the pXRF analysis. Preparation was limited to informal crushing in the field. • The pXRF was calibrated to industry standards for the type and nature of analyses completed.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling is being reported.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• No drilling is being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
Logging	• *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.*	• Underground exposures screened via pXRF were descriptively logged for future reference.
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.*	• Sample preparation for pXRF anlaysis in the field was limited to rough crushing in the field with a geologic hammer. • The sampling techniques are appropriate as a first pass estimation of mineralisation potential. • In-field XRF measurements were completed with a Brukker S-1 Titan. • The material and sample sizes are considered appropriate given the style of mineralisation being targeted.
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.*	• pXRF analysis was completed with a Bruker S1 Titan. • Read times were limited to 30 seconds. • Reported pXRF analyses were completed on fresh rock chips. • Range of error for pXRF readings is reported within the results table. • Calibration of the pXRF followed standard industry practice utilizing custom Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) developed specifically for the project geology and targeted mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	• Not applicable as no significant intersections are reported. • No adjustments made to the raw XRF 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.*	• Samples collected from historical underground workings were surveyed and mapped following standard underground surveying techniques. • Mine portals and shaft control points were surveyed with a standard handheld GPS. • The NAD 83, UTM meters, Utah Meridian 26 datum is used as the coordinate system
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.*	• Sampling was conducted on an ad hoc basis, focusing on even spatial distribution throughout the underground workings.
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.*	• No drilling reported.
Sample	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were analysed in the field.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
security		
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews reported. • The calibration data & data collection methods were reviewed& verified by the CP

1.2 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.*	• Data presented in this release come from SITLA Mineral Lease ML53599 • The project is located approximately 35 km south of Hanksville, Utah, on the eastern flank of the Henry Mountains. • The Mineral Lease is administered by the State of Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration. • The mineral lease is currently in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration and very small-scale production of uranium and vanadium occurred until the late 1970s to early 1980s. Little information and/or data is available from these activities.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Uranium and vanadium deposits associated with fluvial channels and reducing environments (high carbon) within fluvial sandstones, siltstones and conglomerates. (sandstone-type uranium deposits with associated vanadium). Mineralisation is most prominent in the lower sands of the Salt Wash Member of the Morrison Formation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No drilling reported.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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 data aggregation, weighting, or other treatment was applied to the pXRF data. • Reported values include equivalent oxide concentrations (%) for U_3O_8 and V_2O_5. These have been factored using standard industry conversion values.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No drilling reported. • No mineralization thicknesses are reported. • Rock chip sampling does not provide estimates of width/thickness of mineralisation only nature of mineralized package.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• pZXRF results are discussed and reported in the text. pXRF screening locations are shown in Figures 1, 4, and 5.
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 pXRF results have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All available results have been reported in Table 1 and Table 2.
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.*	• Further work includes sample collection for laboratory analysis, further interpretation of data, and planning/execution of a follow-up drill program. • Potential extensions of the mineralised trend are shown in Figure 1.