Deep Yellow LIMITED

NEWS RELEASE

19 April 2021

NOVA JV – SUCCESSFUL DRILLING RESULTS AT BARKING GECKO

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Follow-up RC drilling at Barking Gecko completed on 30 March 2021**
- **Drilling program comprised 13 holes totalling 3,213m**
- **9 holes totalling 2,210m completed between 11 February and 30 March 2021**
- **8 out of 9 nine holes intersected uranium mineralisation**
- **Best intersections include:**
  - **TN253RC**
    - 14m at 404ppm eU_3O_8 from 81m
      - (including 4m at 1,067ppm eU_3O_8 from 85m)
    - 45m at 222ppm eU_3O_8 from 120m
    - 6m at 270ppm eU_3O_8 from 196m
    - 15m at 168ppm eU_3O_8 from 206m
  - **TN250RC**
    - 13m at 126ppm eU_3O_8 from 165m
    - 8m at 235ppm eU_3O_8 from 199m
  - **TN254RC**
    - 10m at 177ppm eU_3O_8 from 77m
- **Two highly prospective zones were identified, Barking Gecko North and Barking Gecko South, with mineralisation open to the southeast/east and at depth**
- **Investigations will continue to follow up positive results**

Deep Yellow Limited (**Deep Yellow** or **Company**) is pleased to advise that follow-up RC drilling at the Barking Gecko prospect (EPL3669) was successfully completed on 30 March 2021. The drilling program comprised 13 holes for a total of 3,211m and focused on testing extensions of the mineralisation discovered in 2020 (Figure 1). This is part of the Nova Joint Venture project (**NJV**) in Namibia. Japan Oil Gas and Metals National Corporation (**JOGMEC**) has completed its 39.5% earn-in obligation through expenditure of A$4.5M with the NJV equity holdings as follows.

Reptile Mineral Resources & Exploration (Pty) Ltd *Subsidiary of Deep Yellow Limited*	39.5% (and Manager)
Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC)	39.5% (right to equity)
Nova Energy (Africa) Pty Ltd *Subsidiary of Toro Energy Ltd*	15%
Sixzone Investments (Pty) Ltd *Namibia*	6% (carried interest)

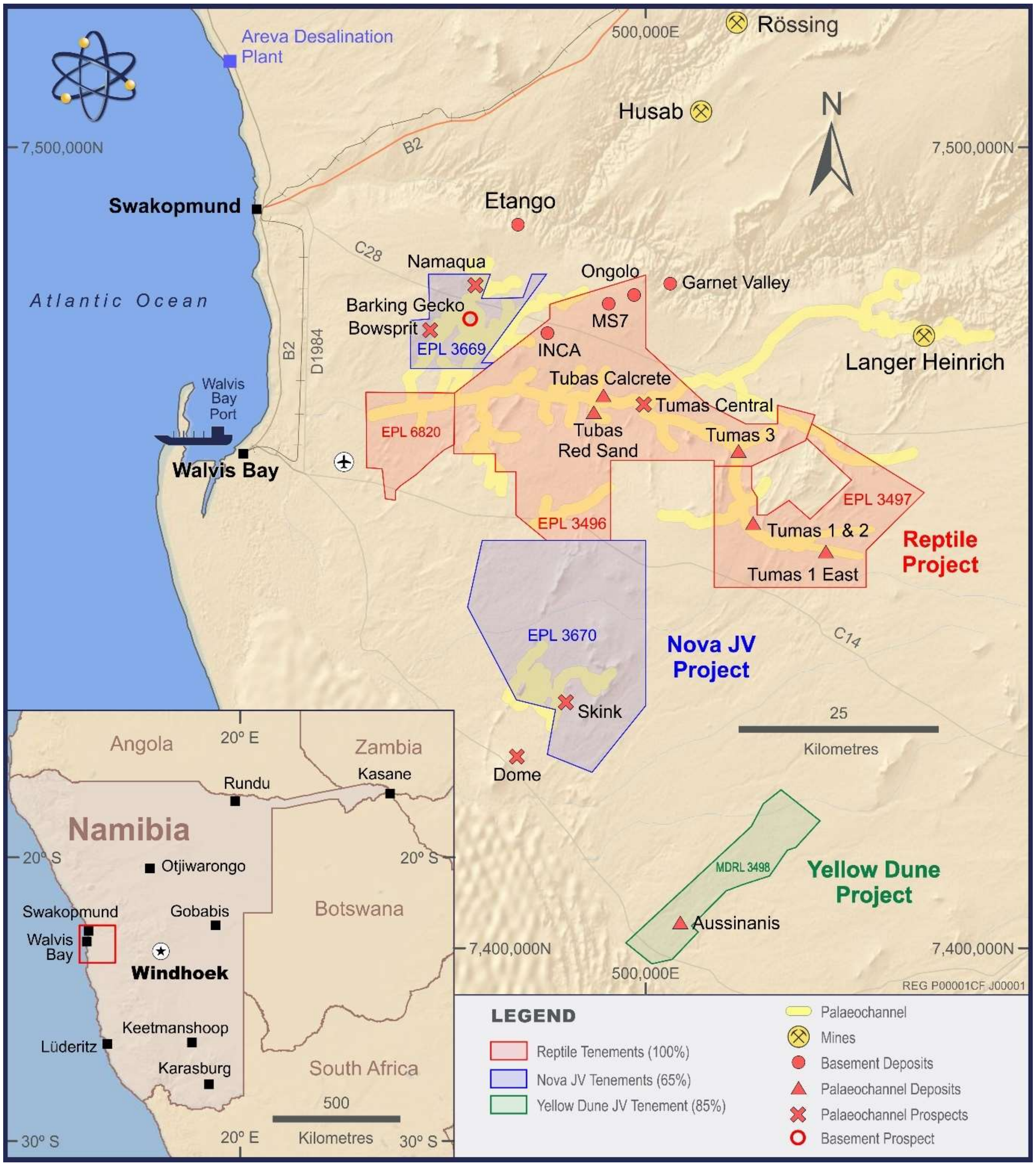


***Figure 1:** Location of the Nova JV EPLs 3669 and 3670 in relation to the wholly owned EPLs 3496 and 3497*

The latest results are very encouraging, with eight of nine holes intercepting uranium mineralisation highlighted by hole TN253RC and the discovery of two prospective zones, Barking Gecko North and Barking Gecko South (Figure 2).

One NW-SE oriented line, including three 200m-spaced holes was drilled at Barking Gecko South. The holes, namely TN250RC, TN252RC and TN254RC, were inclined at 70°SE. All three holes intersected uranium mineralisation hosted in alaskitic dykes (Figure 3). The mineralisation remains open to the northwest and southeast.

Two NW-SE orientated lines, each including four 100m-spaced holes, were drilled at Barking Gecko North. The two central holes of the northernmost line, TN245RC and TN246RC, were drilled in February 2021 and were previously reported on 12 February 2021. Due to the positive results of these holes, two additional holes, TN247RC and TN253RC, were drilled to the northwest and southeast respectively to test the continuity of the mineralisation. The holes were orientated to the northwest and angled at 70 degrees. Whilst TN247RC underperformed, TN253RC delivered an outstanding result, highlighted by thick uranium mineralisation including 14m at 404ppm eU_3O_8 from 81m and 45m at 222ppm eU_3O_8 from 120m (Figure 4). The mineralisation remains open to the east and southeast of TN253RC, making the area highly prospective and justifying further exploration drilling.

The second drill line included holes TN251RC, TN249RC, TN248RC and TN235RC, with the latter hole drilled earlier in 2020. The holes were inclined 70°NW.

Apart from TN248RC, all holes indicate that mineralisation is open at depth. In addition, the mineralisation in the discovery hole TN236RC drilled in early 2020 remains open to the southeast/east.

Televiewer down-hole logging technology (**OPTV**) for structural analysis was applied to all holes to improve the understanding of the structural setting of the mineralised alaskitic dykes.

In-house portable XRF (pXRF) assaying was carried out on 1,921 samples and showed that the mineralisation is uranium dominant, with minor thorium associated. U/(U+Th) ratios average at 0.8.

Table 1 in Appendix 1 shows the mineralised eU_3O_8 intersections.

All RC drill hole locations are listed in Table 2, Appendix 1.

Table 1, Appendix 2 shows sampling and quality control parameters for the exploration.

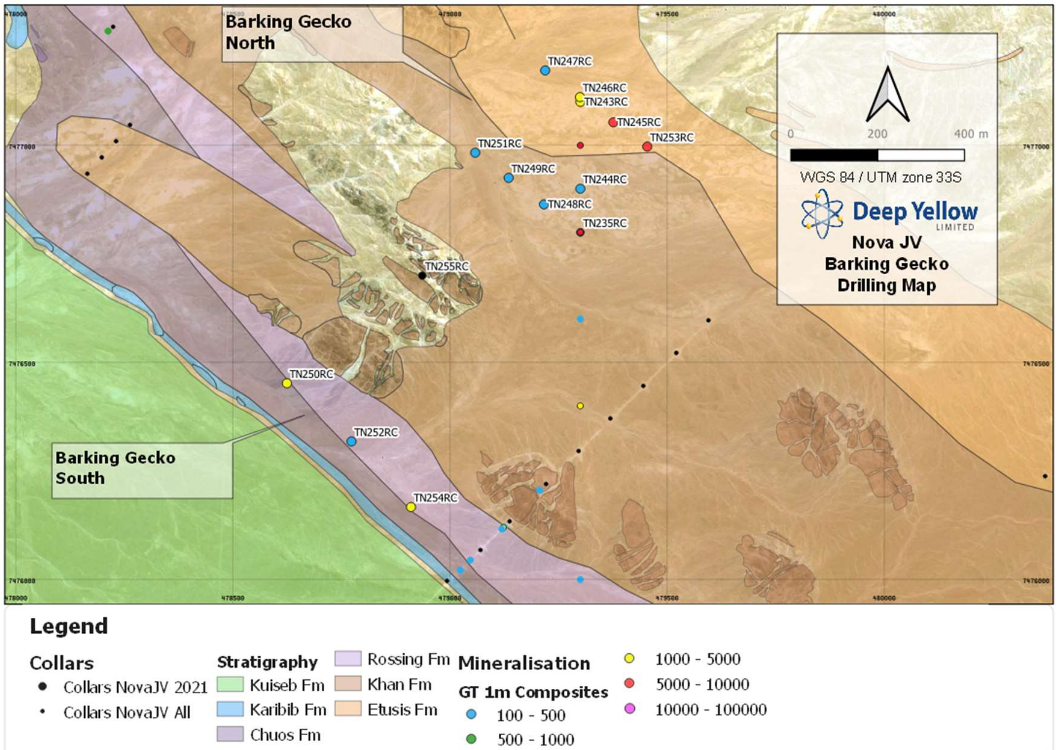


***Figure 2**: EPL3669, Barking Gecko Prospect drill hole locations showing the recent and previous drill hole locations.The drill hole collars are coloured in eU_3O_8 grade thickness values (GT: eU_3O_8 ppm xm)*

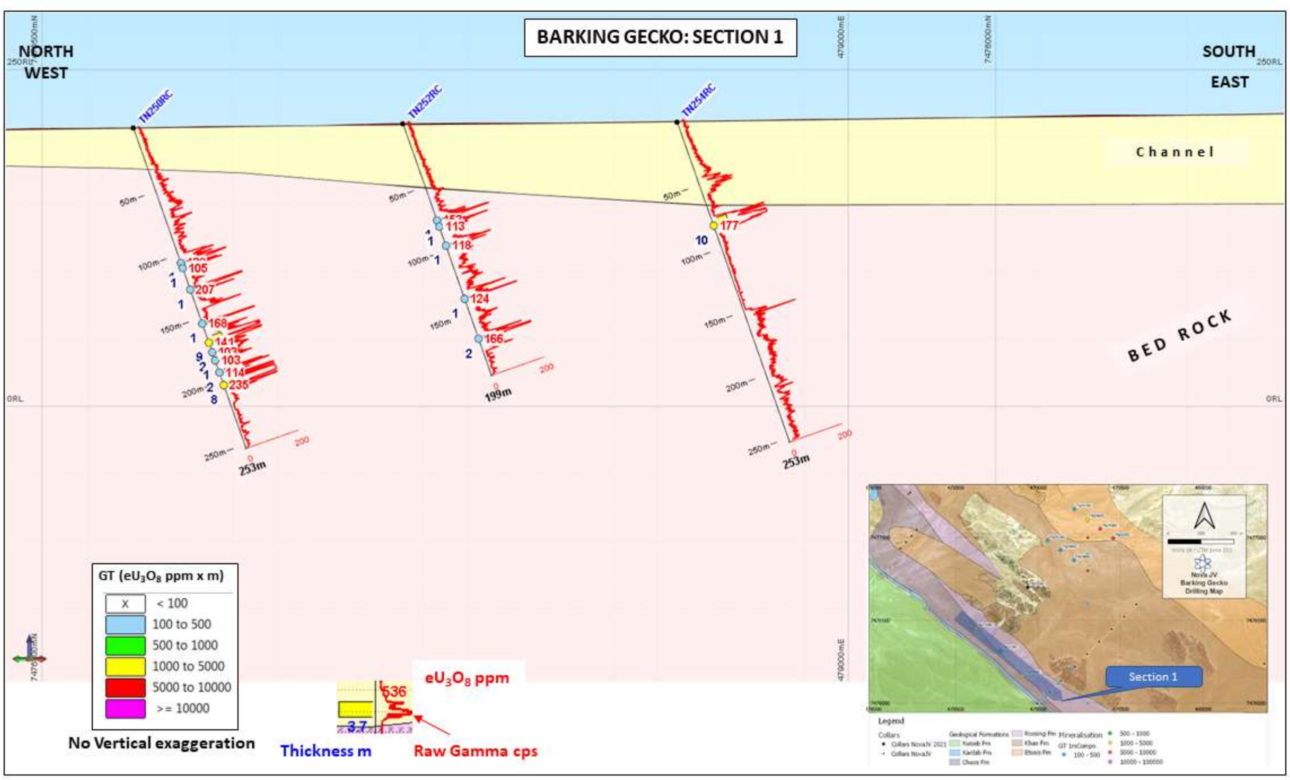


***Figure 3**: EPL3669, Barking Gecko South, NW-SE drill section.*

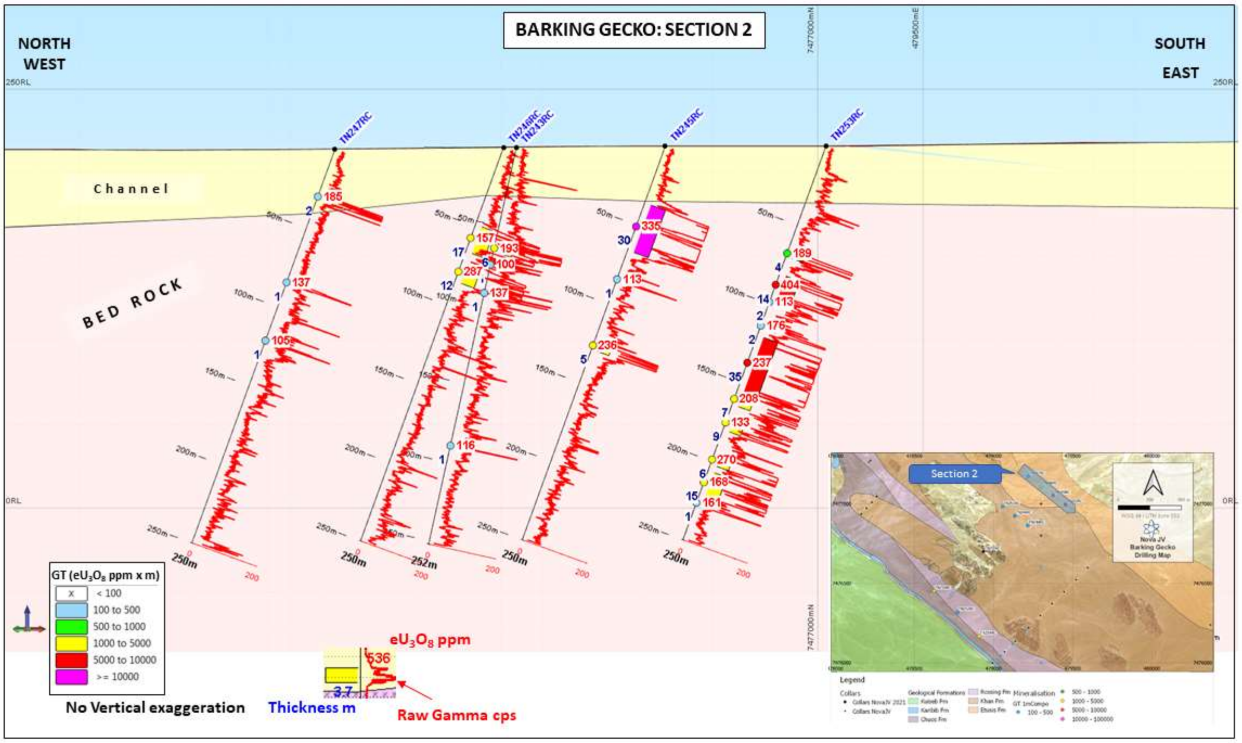


***Figure 4**: EPL3669, Barking North, NW-SE drill section.*

Conclusion

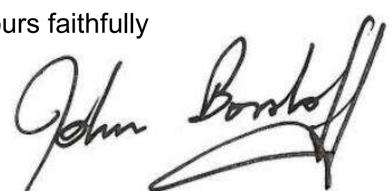
The results of the 13 holes on the NJV Barking Gecko Prospect are very encouraging. Importantly, two highly prospective zones were identified, Barking Gecko North and Barking Gecko South.

The size of the area estimated at Barking Gecko South is 4km by 0.5km and the results indicate the potential for continuation of the mineralisation to the northwest and southeast.

The size of the area estimated at Barking Gecko North is 2km by 1 km and results indicate the potential for continuation of the mineralisation to the east, southeast and at depth.

Further drilling is planned in the second half of 2021 to test the extension of the mineralisation in both areas.

Yours faithfully



JOHN BORSHOFF
Managing Director/CEO
Deep Yellow Limited

This ASX announcement was authorised for release by Mr John Borshoff, Managing Director/CEO, for and on behalf of the Board of Deep Yellow Limited.

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Competent Person's Statement

*The information in this announcement as it relates to exploration results was provided by Dr Katrin Kärner, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Dr Kärner and Exploration Manager for Reptile Mineral Resources and Exploration (Pty) Ltd (**RMR**), has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Kärner consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears. Dr Kärner holds shares in the Company.*

About Deep Yellow Limited

Deep Yellow Limited is a differentiated, advanced uranium exploration company, in pre-development phase, implementing a contrarian strategy to grow shareholder wealth. This strategy is founded upon growing the existing uranium resources across the Company's uranium projects in Namibia and the pursuit of accretive, counter-cyclical acquisitions to build a global, geographically diverse asset portfolio. A PFS was completed in early 2021 on its Tumas Project in Namibia and a DFS commenced February 2021. The Company's cornerstone suite of projects in Namibia is situated within a top-ranked African mining destination in a jurisdiction that has a long, well-regarded history of safely and effectively developing and regulating its considerable uranium mining industry.

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APPENDIX 1: Drill Hole Status and Intersections

Table 1. RC Drill Hole Details: Anomalous Intervals (Holes drilled between 11 February and 30 March 2021)

Drill Hole Status: eU_3O_8 intersections, cut-off 100ppm eU_3O_8, minimum thickness 1m

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Thickness (m)	eU_3O_8 (ppm)
TN247RC	29	31	2	185
	84	85	1	137
	121	122	1	105
TN248RC	207	211	4	111
TN249RC	145	146	1	161
	161	164	3	221
TN250RC	106	107	1	138
	110	111	1	105
	127	128	1	207
	154	155	1	168
	165	174	9	141
	176	178	2	103
	183	184	1	103
	192	194	2	114
	199	207	8	235
TN251RC	247	248	1	127
TN252RC	76	77	1	153
	81	82	1	113
	96	97	1	118
	133	134	1	103
	138	139	1	124
	169	171	2	166
TN253RC	66	70	4	189
	81	95	14	404
	98	100	2	113
	113	115	2	176
	120	165	45	222
	171	176	5	145
	179	180	1	244
	188	189	1	106
	196	202	6	270
	206	221	15	168
	226	227	1	161
TN254RC	77	87	10	177

Table 2: RC Drill Hole Locations (Holes drilled between 11 February and 30 March 2021)

Drill Hole Status: Locations

Hole ID	EOH (m)	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	RL (m)
TN247RC	250	479219	7477172	310	-70	214
TN248RC	250	479216	7476864	310	-70	215
TN249RC	250	479134	7476925	310	-70	213
TN250RC	253	478624	7476452	150	-70	206
TN251RC	250	479058	7476983	320	-70	213
TN252RC	199	478773	7476318	150	-70	210
TN253RC	250	479454	7476997	320	-70	216
TN254RC	253	478910	7476167	165	-70	211
TN255RC	254	478936	7476700	165	-70	226

APPENDIX 2: Table 1 Report (JORC Code 2012 addition)

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 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 (e.g. '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.*	• The current drilling relies on down hole gamma data from calibrated probes which were converted into equivalent uranium values (eU_3O_8) by experienced DYL personnel and will be confirmed by a competent person (geophysicist). • Appropriate factors were applied to all downhole gamma counting results to make allowance for drill rod thickness, gamma probe dead times and incorporating all other applicable calibration factors. **Total gamma eU_3O_8** • 33mm Auslog total gamma probes were used and operated by company personnel. • Gamma probes were calibrated at Pelindaba, South Africa, in May 2007 and in December 2007. • Between 2008 and 2013 sensitivity checks were conducted by periodic re-logging of a test hole (Hole-ALAD1480) to confirm operation. • Auslog probes were again re-calibrated at the calibration pit located at Langer Heinrich Mine site in December 2014, May 2015, August 2017, July 2018 and September 2019. • During the drilling, the probes were checked daily against a standard source. • Gamma measurements were taken at 5cm intervals at a logging speed of approximately 2m per minute. • Probing was done immediately after drilling mainly through the drill rods and in some cases in the open holes. Rod factors have been established once sufficient in-rod and open-hole data were available to compensate for the reduced gamma counts when logging was done through the drill rods. No

APPENDIX 3: Table 1 Report (JORC Code 2012 addition) *(continued)*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		correction for water was done. The majority of drill holes were dry. • All gamma measurements were corrected for dead time which is unique to the probe. • All corrected (dead time and rod factor) gamma values were converted to equivalent eU_3O_8 values over the same intervals using the probe-specific K-factor. **Chemical assay data** • Geochemical samples were derived from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at intervals of 1 m. Samples were split at the drill site using a riffle splitter to obtain a 0.5kg sample of which an approximately 25 g subsample was obtained for portable XRF-analysis at RMR's in-house laboratory..
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).*	• RC drilling was used for the Nova JV drilling program. • All holes are drilled at an angle of 70 degrees and intersections are reported as downhole not true thicknesses.
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.* • *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.*	• Drill chip recoveries are good at around 90%. • Drill chip recoveries were assessed by weighing 1m drill chip samples at the drill site. Weights were recorded in sample tag books. • Sample loss was minimised by placing the sample bags directly underneath cyclone/splitter.
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.*	• All drill holes were geologically logged. • The logging was semi-quantitative in nature. The lithology type as well as subtypes were determined for all samples. • Other parameters routinely logged included colour, colour intensity, weathering, grain size and total gamma count (by handheld Rad-Eye scintillometer).

APPENDIX 3: Table 1 Report (JORC Code 2012 addition) *(continued)*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	• A rig-mounted 75:25 riffle splitter was used to treat a full 1m sample from the cyclone. The sample was further split using a 50:50 riffle splitter to obtain a 0.5kg sample. No field duplicates were taken. Most sampling was dry. • The above sub-sampling techniques are common industry practice and appropriate. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. •
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.*	• Downhole gamma tools were used as explained under 'Sampling techniques'. This is the principal evaluating technique. • Standards and blank samples are inserted during portable XRF analysis at an approximate rate of one each for every 20 samples which is compatible with industry norm.
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.*	• Geology was directly recorded into a tablet in the field and sample tag books filled in at the drill site. • The drill data of those logs and tag books (lithology, sample specifications etc.) were transferred by designated personnel into a geological database. • Equivalent eU_3O_8 values have previously been and were for the current program calculated from raw gamma files by applying calibration factors and casing factors where applicable. • The adjustment factors were stored in the database.

APPENDIX 3: Table 1 Report (JORC Code 2012 addition) *(continued)*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Equivalent U_3O_8 data were composited to 1m intervals. • The ratio of eU_3O_8 vs assayed U_3O_8 for matching composites will be used to quantify the statistical error.
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.*	• The collars will be surveyed by in-house operators using a differential GPS. • Down-hole surveying data was obtained during OPTV logging by Terratec Geophysical Services. • The grid system is World Geodetic System (WGS) 1984, Zone 33.
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.*	• The data spacing and distribution is optimized to test the selected exploration targets. • The total gamma count data, which is recorded at 5cm intervals, was used to calculate equivalent uranium values (eU_3O_8) which were composited to 1m composites down-hole.
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.*	• The basement target mineralisation is vertical to steeply dipping and the drill holes are aimed at appropriate angles into the target zones. The intersections will not represent the true width and have to be evaluated for each hole depending on the structural and geological setting. • All holes were sampled down-hole from surface. Geochemical samples are being collected at 1m intervals. Total-gamma count data is being collected at 5cm intervals.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 1m RC drill chip samples were prepared at the drill site. The samples are stored in plastic bags. Sample tags were placed inside the bags. The samples were placed into plastic crates and transported from the drill site to RMR's site premises in Swakopmund by Company personnel for analysis by portable XRF. • Upon completion of the assay work the remainder of the drill chip sample bags for each hole will be packed back into crates and then stored in designated containers in chronological order, locked up and kept safe at RMR's dedicated sample storage yard at Rocky Point located outside Swakopmund.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• D. M. Barrett (PhD MAIG) conducted an audit of gamma logging procedures

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
		and log reduction methods used by Deep Yellow Limited. • He concluded his audit commenting: "In summary, it is my belief that the equivalent uranium grades reported by Reptile from their gamma logging program are reliable and are probably within a few percent to the true grade".

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 work to which the exploration results relate was undertaken on Exclusive Prospecting grant EPL3669. • The EPL was originally granted to Nova Energy (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd in 2005. • The EPL is in good standing and valid until 22 March 2022. Nova Energy (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd – (NJY) is an incorporated joint venture having following partners: Reptile Mineral Resources & Exploration (Pty) Ltd (RMR) - Manager Nova Energy (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd Sixzone Investments (Pty) Ltd In March 2017 Deep Yellow signed a landmark Joint Venture agreement with Japan Oil Gas and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC), a highly significant move by the minerals investment arm of Japan's government. JOGMEC can earn a 39.5% interest in two EPLs by spending A$4.5 million over four years while Deep Yellow remains manager of the Joint Venture. After fulfilment of the earn-in obligation in September 2020 equity distribution in the Nova JV is now as follows: Reptile Mineral Resources & Exploration (Pty) Ltd, *Subsidiary of Deep Yellow Limited* – 39.5% (and Manager) Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC) – 39.5% (right to equity) Nova Energy (Africa) Pty Ltd, *Subsidiary of Toro Energy Ltd* – 15% Sixzone Investments (Pty) Ltd, *Namibia* – 6% (carried interest)

APPENDIX 3: Table 1 Report (JORC Code 2012 addition) *(continued)*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The EPL is located within the Namib-Naukluft National Park in Namibia. • There are no known impediments to the project beyond Namibia's standard permitting procedures.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Prior to RUN's ownership of this EPL, extensive work was conducted by Anglo American Prospecting Services (AAPS), General Mining and Falconbridge in the 1970s. • Assay results from the historical drilling are available to RUN on paper logs. They were not captured digitally and will not be used for resource estimation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Alaskite type uranium mineralisation occurs on the Nova JV ground and is the main target of the current drilling program. It is associated with sheeted leucogranite intrusions into the basement rocks of the Damara orogen. • Palaeochannel type mineralisation occurs as secondary carnotite enrichment of variably calcretised palaeochannel and sheet wash sediments and adjacent weathered bedrock. Uranium mineralisation is surficial, strata-bound and hosted by Cenozoic and possibly Tertiary sediments, which include from top to bottom scree sand, gypcrete, and calcareous (calcretised) as well as non-calcareous sand, grit and conglomerate.
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.*	• 9 RC holes for a total of 2,208m, which are the subject of this announcement, have been drilled in the current program between 11th February and 30 March 2021. • All holes were drilled angled 70 degree. Holes at Barking Gecko North were orientated northwest, whereas holes at Barking Gecko South were orientated southeast. As such, intersections measured do not present true thicknesses. • Table 2 in Appendix 1 lists all the drill hole locations. Table 1 lists the results of intersections greater than 100ppm eU_3O_8 over 1m.

APPENDIX 3: Table 1 Report (JORC Code 2012 addition) *(continued)*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• 5cm intervals of down-hole gamma counts per second (cps) logged inside the drill rods were composited to 1m down hole intervals showing greater than 100cps values over 1m. • No grade truncations were 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Alaskite type mineralisation is vertical to steeply dipping in nature. The intersections of this exploration drilling program do not represent true width and each intersection must be evaluated in accordance with its structural setting.
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.*	• Appendix 1 (Table 2) shows all drill hole locations. • A location map is included in the text.
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.*	• Comprehensive reporting of all exploration results is practised and will be finalised on the completion of the drilling program.
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*	• The wider area was subject to extensive drilling in the 1970s and 1980s by Anglo American Prospecting Services, Falconbridge and General Mining.

APPENDIX 3: Table 1 Report (JORC Code 2012 addition) *(continued)*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Further exploration drilling work is planned on EPL3669 for both alaskite and palaeochannel targets that reported positive results.