Uranium and critical minerals niobium and tantalum at the Eland Project

- **Wide zones of uranium, tantalum and niobium mineralisation indicated by surface channel samples cut from fresh rock.**
- **Results include:**
    - **Samples along line ELAND C3 indicate a 44m wide zone with an average of 174ppm U3O8, 953ppm Nb205 and 133ppm Ta2O5.**
    - **ELAND C4 samples indicate an open-ended 9.5 m wide zone with an average of 125ppm U3O8, 846ppm Nb205 and 104ppm Ta2O5.**
- **Tantalum and Niobium are on the critical minerals list, potentially elevating the importance of the Eland Project.**
- **This is the first systematic sampling at Eland following rock sampling in 2022. Drilling is required to test the depth and lateral extent of the mineralisation.**

Gladiator Resources Ltd (ASX: GLA) (**Gladiator** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on results for the Eland uranium, niobium, tantalum (U, Nb, Ta) Project, located in South-west Tanzania.

Syenite hosted uranium-niobium-tantalum
The mineralisation is exposed on the Eland Hill an outcropping syentite intrusion. Syenite is a low-quartz granite and is an important host rock globally for niobium, tantalum and Rare Earth Elements (REE). The channel sampled intervals include significant lengths and grades of mineralisation with uranium and the critical metals Nb and Ta (Table 1) and may extend beyond the area tested to date. The host rock is a syenite of variable texture but mostly massive to banded.

Individual rock samples (as opposed to channel samples) collected in the vicinity of the channel samples returned grades of up to 1.6% Nb2O5, 1,740ppm Ta2O5 and 1,963ppm U3O8 (Table 2). To date elevated REEs have not been detected. Minerals of the pyrochlore group (pyrochlore and microlite) are thought to be the main host of the U-Nb-Ta. Pyrochlore is the world's principal source of niobium and tantalum. Coarse grained pyrochlore crystals are observed (Figure 1). Thorium content is low, typically less than 20 ppm which is beneficial.

The next steps will involve investigating the area between and southeast of lines Eland C5 and Eland C3; these had the widest zones of mineralisation and the syenite ends against a cover of soil (as marked on Figure 3) and may extend beneath this. The sampled interval on line Eland C4 ended in mineralisation, the last sample contained 216ppm U3O8, 1485ppm Nb2O5 and 158ppm Ta2O5.

Channel sample collection

Systematic channel sampling was carried out to provide an indication of the bulk grades of the syenite, as opposed to scattered rock sampling which is typically less representative. The channel samples were collected using a petrol-driven rock-saw to cut 40mm wide samples along lines crossing fresh outcrops. Figure 2 includes a photograph illustrating the cut-channel and sampling process.

Sections of the mineralized zones obscured by soil and small boulders were not sampled. Table 1 provides columns for the full interval length, and the sampled length; non-sampled lengths comprise between 50 and 80% of the full interval length - it is reasonable to infer that the grades of the sampled sections are representative of the full length of the intervals as the syenite is mostly massive and mineralisation appears to be widely disseminated. Figure 3 is a map showing the channels and mineralized intervals. Those samples outside of the reported intervals have not been analysed; they may also be partially mineralized potentially extending the width of some of the U-Nb-Ta zones.

Table 1. Results of channel sampled intervals over the Eland Target syenite.

Channel ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval length (m)	Sampled length (m)	U3O8 ppm	Nb2O5 ppm	Ta2O5 ppm
ELAND_C5	3.4	6.4	3.0	2.9	135	973	101
ELAND_C4	5.6	9.0	3.4	2.5	130	999	98
ELAND_C4	24.9	27.1	2.2	1.4	158	823	113
ELAND_C4	34.5	44.0	9.5	5.9	125	846	104
ELA_C3	**151.7**	**196.4**	**44.8**	**12.0**	**174**	**953**	**133**
ELA_C2	29.8	42.3	12.5	4.7	123	846	98
SW_C3	8.2	16.0	7.8	4.2	264	1997	168
KUDU_C1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	883	5595	628
KUDU_C1	40.5	41	0.6	0.6	1098	7756	939

Rounding errors may occur

The channel lengths are not necessarily the thickness of mineralisation as the orientation and the geometry of the mineralized area in the vertical sense is unknown. A weak foliation and banding are evident in some outcrops but a preferred orientation that might impact on the understanding of thickness has not been established.

Figure 1. Syenite with crystals of pyrochlore (light brown).

The Eland Project – cautionary statement
The Eland Project is held by Zeus Resources (Tanzania) Ltd which is wholly owned by Gladiator Resources Ltd. The Prospecting License (PL) is PL11703/2021 which expires 12 September 2025. The PL is for Uranium only. A request to add tantalum and niobium to the PL has been submitted to the Tanzania Mining Commission and is awaiting approval.

Table 2. 2024 rock sample data

Sample ID	East	North	Lithology	U3O8 ppm	Nb2O5 ppm	Ta2O5 ppm
ELA_RS_CK_001	186891	8731805	Biotite-quartz-amphibole gneiss	2	28	2
ELA_RS_CK_002	186713	8731694	Gneiss	753	5,051	562
ELA_RS_CK_003	186239	8731571	Syenite-granite	1,047	9,445	989
ELA_RS_CK_004	186646	8731326	Syenite-granite	12	94	9
ELA_RS_CK_005	186688	8731654	Syenite-granite	1,185	7,269	866
ELA_RS_CK_006	186973	8731341	Gneiss	1,963	16,457	1,740
ELA_RS_CK_007	8731209	186585	Gneiss	7	157	13
ELA_RS_CK_008	186562	8731181	Syenite-granite	512	4,679	537
ELA_RS_CK_009	187092	8731339	Gneiss	399	2,240	250

Figure 2. Photos showing the channel cutting and sampling procedure.

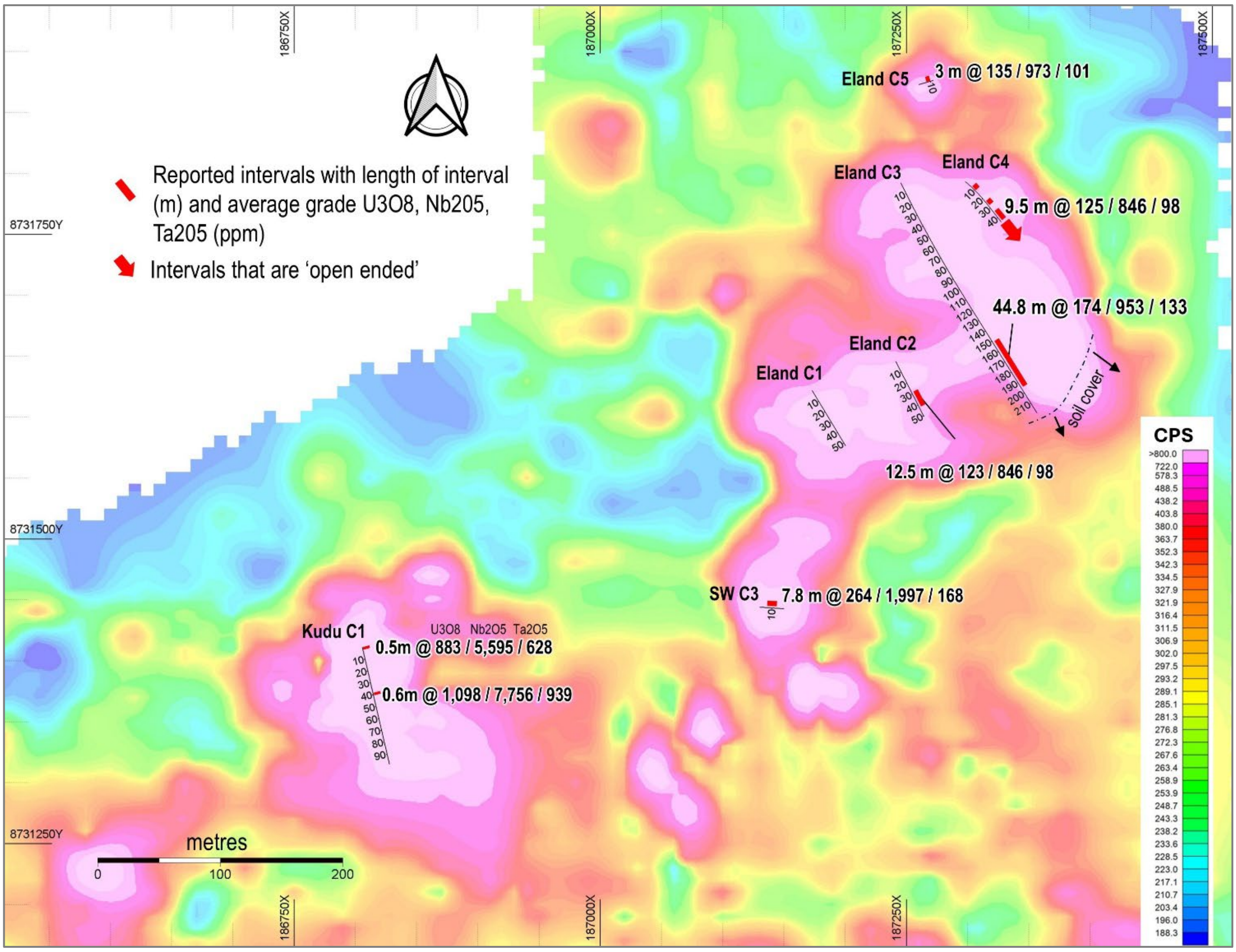

Figure 3. Map showing the lines at the Eland target and the sampled intervals along them, over a background of ground (total counts per second) radiometric data.

Table 3. Channel line collar information. Projection WGS84 37S

Channel_ ID	X	Y	Z	Channel length	Azimuth	Inclination
ELAND_C5	187260	8731873	580	12.5	74	0
ELAND_C4	187298	8731793	580	44.6	130	0
ELAND_C3	187245	8731792	565	219.6	154	0
ELAND_C2	187241	8731646	610	50.8	153	0
ELAND_C1	187173	8731622	647	52.9	149	0
SW_C3	187130	8731444	588	19.9	94	0
KUDU_C1	186806	8731411	606	98.6	167	0

Released with the authority of the Board

Contact: **Matthew Boysen**
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Disclaimer

This ASX announcement (Announcement) has been prepared by Gladiator Resources Ltd ("Gladiator" or "the Company").

By its very nature exploration for minerals is a high-risk business and is not suitable for certain investors. Gladiator's securities are speculative. Potential investors should consult their stockbroker or financial advisor. There are many risks, both specific to Gladiator and of a general nature which may affect the future operating and financial performance of Gladiator and the value of an investment in Gladiator including but not limited to economic conditions, stock market fluctuations, commodity price movements, regional infrastructure constraints, timing of approvals from relevant authorities, regulatory risks, operational risks and reliance on key personnel.

Certain statements contained in this Announcement, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of Gladiator and its projects, are forward-looking statements that: may include, among other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of mineral reserves and mineral resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates, production and prices, recovery costs and results, capital expenditures, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions; are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Gladiator, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies; and, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements.

Gladiator disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether because of new information, future events, or results or otherwise. The words 'believe', 'expect', 'anticipate', 'indicate', 'contemplate', 'target', 'plan', 'intends', 'continue', 'budget', 'estimate', 'may', 'will', 'schedule' and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements made in this Announcement are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantee of future performance and accordingly investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein. No verification: although all reasonable care has been undertaken to ensure that the facts and opinions given in this Announcement are accurate, the information provided in this Announcement has not been independently verified.

Competent Person (CP) Statement

Information in this "ASX Announcement" relating to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results and Mineral Resources has been compiled by Mr. Andrew Pedley who is a member in good standing with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP). Mr. Pedley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the types of deposits being explored for and qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code 2012 Edition). Mr. Pedley consents to the inclusion in this document of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears. The market announcement is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by the Competent Person. Mr. Pedley is a non-executive director of Gladiator Resources Limited.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
1.1 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.*	**Channel samples** The samples were collected from cut channels 40-50mm wide and approximately 30mm deep. The channels (or 'grooves') were cut using a petrol driven rock saw and a chisel. The channels were on cut along straight lines between 12 and 220m in length. Lines were positioned to cover the full width of the radiometric anomalies that coincident with the outcrops forming the Eland Hill. This method was used as it can be reasonably expected to provide samples that are representative of the intervals sampled, as opposed to taking scattered rock samples which tend to be less representative. The rock is fresh and so it is highly unlikely that there has been any surficial enrichment of the U, Nb or Ta. The full length of the lines were cut and sampled. Mineralised intervals were identified using a scintillometer as uranium occurs with the Ta and Nb. Within these intervals **all** samples were submitted to the laboratory for analysis i.e. there was no selectivity. Some sections of the mineralized intervals could not be sampled if there was no outcrop or large boulders to cut, where covered by thick soil or loose debris. The length of these unsampled intervals is provided in Table 1 of the announcement and comprise between 50 and 80% of the length of each interval. Within the reported intervals, samples were between 0.3 and 2.0 metres in length and weighed between 0.2 and 3.0 kg depending on the length of the sample. Samples were sent for preparation at a 'prep lab' African Assay Laboratories in Mwanza. At the lab the full sample was crushed to 75% passing 2mm. 1.5 kg of the coarse split was then pulverised so that at least 85% passes a 75-micron screen then split and approximately 100-200g sent to SGS in Randfontein in South Africa. Rock chip samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		These were collected selectively, using the scintillometer and so unlike the channel samples are not representative; they were collected to provide an understanding of the range of grades and for mineralogical work.
1.2 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).*	Not applicable as no drilling has been carried out.
1.3 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.*	No drilling has been carried out but recovery is discussed as each channel is not dissimilar to a horizontal drillhole. Where sampled, recovery is 100%. As mentioned in 1.1 some sections within each sampled interval could not be sampled due to surficial cover and so these can be considered as 'no recovery'. These
1.4 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.*	All samples were logged, recording the lithology, main minerals, oxidation. The counts per second (cps) of the outcrop and the bagged sample was also recorded, and the sample weight. The sampled length and total length of each reported interval is provided in the Announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
1.5 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.*	The channel samples were split into two halves by splitting the pile of pieces into two. One half was retained and one half submitted. Samples were sent to African Assay Laboratories in Mwanza. At the lab the full sample was crushed to 75% passing 2mm. 1.5 kg of the coarse split was then pulverised so that at least 85% passes a 75-micron screen then split and approximately 100-200g sent to SGS in Randfontein in South Africa. The check samples were sent directly to ALS Geochemistry in Johannesburg, without preparation in Tanzania, the subsampled by the same methods as above. Field duplicates were collected, by splitting the sample into two using simple cone and quarter method. The duplicate pairs were 231 vs 236ppm U3O8, 217 vs 219ppm U3O8 and 286 vs 164ppm U3O8. Only the last has a significant difference. The samples sizes are appropriate to the grain size though slightly larger samples could be taken in future to overcome the effects of the moderate nugget effect (coarse pyrochlore grains).
1.6 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (lack of bias) and precision have been established*	Analyses were carried out by SGS Randfontein in South Africa. Analysis was by IMS90A50 which uses a sodium peroxide fusion followed by combined ICP-OES and ICP MS for 50 elements. Blank samples were inserted into the batch. One the blanks reported 107ppm Nb2O5 which is not acceptable. Certified Reference Material (CRM) AMIS449 samples were inserted into the batch. Similar to the blanks, one of the CRMs had higher than acceptable Ta2O5 and had some tin. It was suspected that the prep lab had introduced some contamination from Sn-Ta samples from elsewhere. As a result of this the results were not reported. As a check on results, a selection of intervals was res-sampled (check samples) in the field and submitted directly to ALS Johannesburg where they were prepared and analysed using ICP90A50, also using a sodium peroxide fusion followed by combined ICP. The results of the check samples were received and results of U3O8, Nb205 and Ta205 are similar to the original results, satisfying the CP that overall, the QAQC in terms of accuracy and precision is acceptable and that the results can be reported. The check samples along

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		with field duplicates indicate some 'nugget effect' i.e. there is some variance between grades of some of the individual samples (to be expected given the observed coarse grain size of the pyrochlore), but over the intervals, the average grades are similar.
1.7 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.*	The check (repeat) sampling provides some verification of the results, being similar to a twin drillhole, except being channels. Data is stored in Excel, awaiting importation into a formal database. There has been no adjustment to assay data other than the conversion of U, Nb and Ta to U3O8, Nb2o5 and Ta2O5 using the factors of 1.179, 1.431, 1.221 respectively.
1.8 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 collar position of each channel was recorded using a handheld GPS using WGS84 UTM 37S. It is likely that the interval positions are accurate to within 2-8 metres.
1.9 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.*	Spacing of the lines is not uniform, they are between 50 and 350m apart as shown on the map in the Announcement. Data type and spacing is not sufficient to support the estimation of Mineral Resources. The average grade for each interval was calculated using the individual samples using the (sample) length-weighted-average method. Unsampled lengths within the intervals were excluded from the calculation as the grade of these is unknown. Spacing of the rock chip samples is variable as they were selected at sites of mineralisation.
1.10 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,*	The syenite is fairly massive without obvious structures of veins that might control the mineralisaton. Some banding is evident but it is unknown if this imparts a control on mineralsation and and no preferred orientation has been established yet. It is unlikely that the orientation of the channels imparted a bias, though it is too early to rule this out as there has been no drilling to understand controls that may exist in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	this should be assessed and reported if material.	vertical sense.
1.11 Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were collected and transported to the laboratory in the custody of Gladiator personnel and by commercial courier companies.
1.12 Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	There have been no audits or reviews other than internal reviews including a site visit by the CP and training on the sampling procedure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
2.1 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 Eland Project is held by Zeus Resources (Tanzania) which is wholly owned by Gladiator Resources Ltd. The Prospecting License (PL) is PL11703/2021 which expires 12 September 2025. The License is for Uranium only. A request to add tantalum and niobium has been submitted to the Tanzania Mining Commission and is awaiting approval.
2.2 Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Fieldwork was carried out on the Eland Project by ASX Listed Western Metals Limited (WML) in 2008. At this time, they had a 'Farm In' arrangement with Uranium Resources Plc (URA) for projects in southern Tanzania. WML focused on the area of radiometric anomalism on government quarter degree sheet 312. A higher resolution radiometric survey was completed by WML for a large area, including the Eland Hill prospect. Geologists carried out fieldwork between 22 June and 13 July 2008 in the areas of the radiometric anomalism, including geological mapping, rock-chip sampling and scintillometer traversing. The work recognised syenitic rocks to be the source of the radiometric anomalism and these were mapped. WML reported that three grab samples returned 141 ppm, 440 ppm and 1080 ppm U3O8 but no descriptions of these samples or other data was provided.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No further historical work is recorded/known
2.3 Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The PL is on the southern margin of the Karoo Supergroup sediments of the Luwegu Sub-Basin. In the southern part of the PL the underlying basement rocks are exposed and are probably gneisses of ~2Ga Usagaran age. In the Eland Hill area, the gneisses are foliated biotite gneisses and amphibolite gneiss. The Eland Hill is comprised of syenites, syenogranite and gneisses. The syenitic rocks have variable textures from banded to granular or 'frosted'. Much of the syenitic has been described as a 'melange' of syenite and altered gneiss. The deposit type belongs to that of alkaline to peralkaline granite and syenite hosted type. Alkaline magmas may have an enrichment of elements such as U, Zr, Ta, Nb and the Rare Earth Elements (REE). Examples of important deposits of this type globally are Motzfeld and Ilimaussuq in Greenland, Strange Lake in Canada, the Lovozero syenite in Russia. At Eland mineralisation appears to be in the form of disseminated pyrochlore. Based on the understanding so far the mineralisation is not uniform throughout the intrusion but best developed within zones of tens of meters in dimension, possibly related to a certain textural or compositional type of the syenite.
2.4 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 meters) of the drill hole collar*	Not applicable as no drilling has been carried out.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
2.5 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.*	The average grade for each interval was calculated using the individual samples using the (sample) length-weighted-average method. Unsampled lengths within the intervals were excluded from the calculation as the grade of these is unknown.
2.6 Relationship between mineralisatio n widths and intercept lengths	● *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* ● *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* ● *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The orientation of the mineralisation is not known as the host rocks are predominantly fairly massive. The reported intervals are not expressed as thickness but rather width.
2.7 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.*	Maps and tabulations are provided in the announcement.
2.8 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 channel results are reported in the Table in the announcement. The grades of the individual samples comprising each interval are variable but there is not an unfair representation of high-grade samples. The only possible exception to this might be SW-C3 which has a 0.75m long sample with 953ppm U3O8, 6681ppm Nb2O5 and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		551ppm Ta2O5. All sample results are provided in Appendix 2.
2.9 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.*	No other data at this stage.
2.10 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.*	Effort should be made to investigate the area between and southeast and east of intervals in ELandC3 and ElandC4. Mineralogical work to understand the lithology and mineralogy, of the gangue and economic minerals. Work to try understand if there is a relationship between the type of syentite in terms of mineralogy and/or texture and mineralisation/grade. Revisiting the best grade sections of the channels would provide a starting point for observation. Drilling would be beneficial to test the grades at depth and understand the orientation and geometry of the mineralisation.

Appendix 1.

Table of channel sample results

Channel ID	Sample ID	Sample weight (g)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval length (m)	Bag CPS	Fresh/Trans/Oxide	U3O8 ppm	Nb2O5 ppm	Ta2O5 ppm
ELAND_C5	GLADD01 001	1946	3.41	3.84	0.43	176	Fr	59	621	54
ELAND_C5	GLADD01 002	2630	3.84	4.60	0.76	197	Fr	95	724	77
ELAND_C5			No sample							
ELAND_C5	GLADD01 003	1434.5	4.72	5.14	0.42	180	Fr	39	245	26
ELAND_C5	GLADD01 004	1689	5.14	6.40	1.26	613	Fr	216	1485	158

ELAND_C4	GLADD01 006	2462	5.55	6.52	0.97	397	Fr	192	1621	159
ELAND_C4			No sample							
ELAND_C4	GLADD01 008	1469.5	7.40	7.94	0.54	220	Fr	95	552	59
ELAND_C4	GLADD01 009	1228	7.94	8.50	0.56	197	Fr	101	767	72
ELAND_C4	GLADD01 010	1269.5	8.50	8.97	0.47	179	Fr	74	502	51
ELAND_C4	GLADD01 011	1380	24.89	25.30	0.41	245	Fr	172	907	125
ELAND_C4			No sample							
ELAND_C4	GLADD01 012	1210.5	26.00	26.45	0.45	291	Fr	197	1090	138
ELAND_C4			No sample							
ELAND_C4	GLADD01 013	823	26.56	27.11	0.55	207	Fr	114	541	84
ELAND_C4	GLADD01 014	1671.5	34.50	35.50	1.00	196	Fr	70	325	53
ELAND_C4			No sample							
ELAND_C4	GLADD01 015	3096	36.00	36.66	0.66	125	Fr	4	186	9
ELAND_C4			No sample							
ELAND_C4	GLADD01 016	1530.5	37.05	37.55	0.50	139	Fr	38	601	51
ELAND_C4			No sample							
ELAND_C4	GLADD01 018	2178.5	37.85	38.67	0.82	376	Fr	204	1392	167
ELAND_C4			No sample							
ELAND_C4	GLADD01 020	1505.5	39.00	39.57	0.57	126	Fr	4	60	6
ELAND_C4			No sample							
ELAND_C4	GLADD01 021	1290	39.86	40.32	0.46	123	Fr	6	62	6
ELAND_C4			No sample							
ELAND_C4	GLADD01 022	1051.5	41.90	42.44	0.54	358	Fr	322	2031	248
ELAND_C4			No sample							
ELAND_C4	GLADD01 023	1447.5	42.53	43.10	0.57	365	Fr	309	1959	247
ELAND_C4			No sample							
ELAND_C4	GLADD01 024	1000.5	43.30	44.04	0.74	483	Fr	163	1073	142
ELA_C3	GLADD01 026	834.5	151.66	152.83	1.17	426	Fr	382	2088	283
ELA_C3			No sample							
ELA_C3	GLADD01 027	569.5	153.87	154.57	0.70	129	Fr	9	87	9
ELA_C3			No sample							

ELA_C3	GLADD01 028	767.5	158.20	159.15	0.95	138	Fr	1	84	5
ELA_C3			No sample							
ELA_C3	GLADD01 029	573	161.59	162.40	0.81	172	Tr	95	728	139
ELA_C3			No sample							
ELA_C3	GLADD01 031	755.5	163.72	164.32	0.60	163	Tr	60	660	59
ELA_C3			No sample							
ELA_C3	GLADD01 032	750	166.80	167.67	0.87	296	Tr	264	1970	278
ELA_C3			No sample							
ELA_C3	GLADD01 033	772.5	168.69	169.70	1.01	126	Fr	2	469	26
ELA_C3			No sample							
ELA_C3	GLADD01 034	792.5	180.69	181.67	0.98	283	Fr	303	1523	212
ELA_C3	GLADD01 036	782.5	181.67	182.73	1.06	289	Fr	248	1109	158
ELA_C3			No sample							
ELA_C3	GLADD01 037	806.5	183.19	184.45	1.26	144	Fr	33	252	30
ELA_C3			No sample							
ELA_C3	GLADD01 038	623.5	192.59	194.00	1.41	164	Fr	78	343	58
ELA_C3			No sample							
ELA_C3	GLADD01 039	662	195.24	196.41	1.17	378	Fr	490	1883	294
ELA_C2	GLADD01 040	969	29.80	31.10	1.30	182	Fr	123	780	90
ELA_C2	GLADD01 041	1157	31.10	32.55	1.45	238	Fr	99	1050	89
ELA_C2			No sample							
ELA_C2	GLADD01 042	1186	40.34	42.30	1.96	268	Fr	141	738	109
SW_C3	GLADD01 043	1058	8.20	9.03	0.83	224	Fr	83	1005	74
SW_C3			No sample							
SW_C3	GLADD01 044	231.5	9.70	11.00	1.30	187	Fr	218	1181	126
SW_C3			No sample							
SW_C3	GLADD01 046	564.5	11.64	11.99	0.35	128	Fr	4	375	12
SW_C3			No sample							
SW_C3	GLADD01 047	800.5	12.80	13.15	0.35	249	Fr	111	1254	116
SW_C3			No sample							
SW_C3	GLADD01 048	840	14.20	14.84	0.64	143	Fr	26	744	38
SW_C3			No sample							

SW_C3	GLADD01 049	586	15.20	15.95	0.75	286	Fr	943	6681	551
KUDU_C1	GLADD01 050	784.5	0.00	0.50	0.50	620	Fr	883	5595	628
KUDU_C1	GLADD01 058	692	40.47	41.02	0.55	1177	Fr	1098	7756	939