ASX: GTR

**2 July 2020**

# Positive Exploration Results Confirm Grade & Resource Expansion Potential

**Highlights**

- **First pass exploratory drill testing confirms depth, thickness and grade of mineralisation within and around historic production adits. Mineralisation up to 1.5m thick identified.**
- **Significant discovery of a second shallow mineralised sand horizon at 20m depth improves potential for the Jeffrey project to host additional meaningful uranium and vanadium resources.**
- **Thickness and grade of mineralisation is consistent with that observed in the region's past producing mines that 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 $V_2O_5$)[1].**
- **Confirmation of near-surface mineralisation, within the Salt Wash Member at the Jeffrey Project, yielding $eU_3O_8$ downhole gamma assay results up to 3,535ppm within 7m from the surface.**
- **Field screening of pulverised drill core returned XRF results up to 26,488ppm vanadium.**
- **The mineralised trend remains open along strike in both directions.**
- **Next phase of exploration to include an expanded drilling campaign designed to further define the near surface upper mineralised zone and the newly discovered lower zone.**

GTI Resources Ltd (**GTI** or the **Company**) is pleased to report $eU_3O_8$ downhole gamma assay results and vanadium XRF results from its recently completed maiden drill program at the Jeffrey Project in the Henry Mountains region, Utah, USA.

The initial small scale exploratory drill program targeted known shallow mineralisation in a near-surface sandstone unit of the lower Salt Wash Member of the Morrison Formation and also explored slightly deeper (to circa 20m from surface) sandstone units within the fluvial depositional sequence. As a result, GTI has successfully identified uranium mineralisation of economic interest in a second, slightly deeper sandstone unit, thereby substantially increasing the potential of the Jeffrey project to host meaningful uranium and vanadium resources, similar to that historically produced. The average depth of mineralisation intersected in the upper sandstone was 8m, while the deeper sandstone unit hosts mineralisation within 18m from surface. The drill core has now been logged, cut, & sampled for laboratory analysis with assay results expected mid-August.

Manager of GTI's exploration program, Matt Hartmann said, *"This initial drilling was conducted to test our interpretation of the mineralised horizon at Jeffrey. The results exceeded our expectation especially due to discovery of an additional mineralised horizon. The mineralisation encountered is consistent with the historically mined mineralisation within the Salt Wash Member of the Colorado Plateau. We are now consolidating our understanding of the local mineralised system and planning the next phase of exploration. We are very encouraged by our exploration results to date and plan to expand the scope of our drilling activity as quickly as possible."*

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

GTI Executive Director, Bruce Lane said, *"Results from the recent exploration work, including this first pass drill testing are very positive. The tenor and style of the mineralisation is, as we expected, typical for the district and consistent with mineralisation encountered in past producing mines within the Morrison Formation in this region. We are very encouraged by the discovery of an additional mineralised horizon and confirmation of the high-grade uranium and vanadium mineralisation potential at Jeffrey. The mineralised trend remains open in both directions and the drilling has provided us with valuable data to help direct the next expanded phase of exploration as we strive to rapidly grow the overall potential of the project at low costs. We were attracted to these properties at the outset due to their prospectivity for commercial grade ores and the possibility that exploration and development would be relatively quick and inexpensive"*

As previously reported, the program successfully achieved the drilling and down-hole gamma logging of 12 new drill holes & a further 6 historical drill holes located near the newly drilled holes (**Figure 1**).

The results of the downhole gamma logging returned high in situ assay values up to 3,535ppm $eU_3O_8$. In addition, field screening of the drill core with a handheld XRF has yielded results up to 26,388 ppm vanadium. The completed drilling has confirmed the projected geometry of the mineralised trend, with the trend remaining open in both directions along strike.

The next exploration phase is expected to entail a larger drill program, targeting potential development of a JORC code compliant mineral resource, and would ultimately inform future production studies.

The shallow nature of the mineralisation supports continued low-cost, rapid exploration advancements.

**Figure 1. Drill locations & significant mineralization intercepts in the southern portion of the Jeffrey project.**

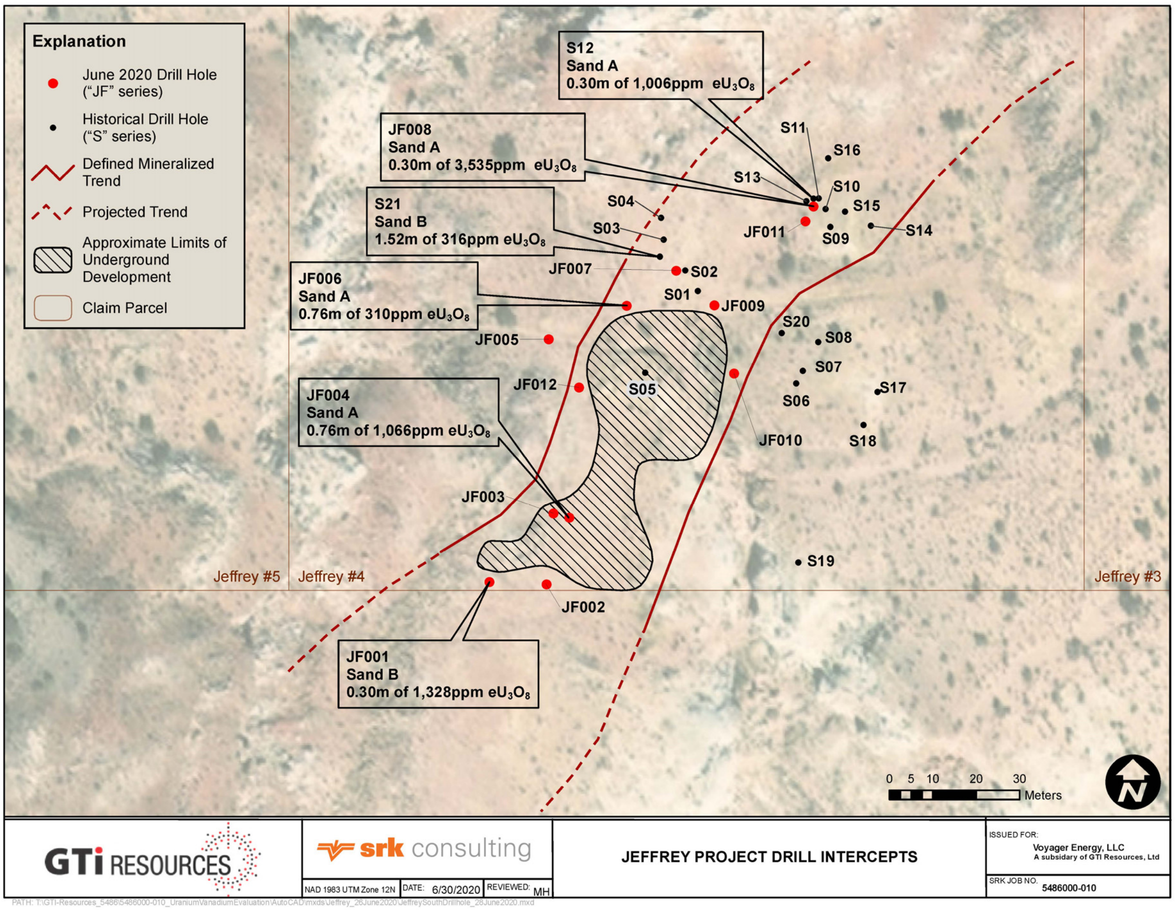


**Figure 2. Thick mineralised lens exposed in Jeffrey Project underground workings circa 15m from new drill hole JF004.**

**Detailed Results Discussion**

GTI executed the maiden drill program at the Jeffrey project from June 16 through June 24, 2020. During that period 12 drill holes were completed to a maximum depth of 21m.

The drill holes were advanced with HQ core drill tooling for from surface through total depth. Core recovery within the sands, silts and clays of the Salt Wash Member was variable, ranging from 50% in some drill holes to over 90% in others.

Following drill hole completion, geophysical logging was completed by COLOG Inc. of Denver, Colorado, utilising a QL40 GAM gamma ray sonde for measurement of naturally occurring radioactivity (total gamma). Prior to deployment in the field, the sonde was calibrated at the U.S. Department of Energy uranium logging Test pits located in Grand Junction, Colorado, for the known range and uranium grades present at the Jeffrey project. Calibration followed industry standard practices to determine both K-factor and dead time specific to the individual sonde.

In addition to the 12 newly completed drill holes, GTI field staff located six additional historical drill holes that were open and available for down hole gamma logging. This work was completed during the drill program, while the logging truck was on site and available.

Calculation of $eU_3O_8$ grades from the gamma logs was completed following industry standard procedures to convert counts per second (CPS) to grade (%$eU_3O_8$), as published by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in 1962[2]. Gamma intercepts were interpreted on 0.5 ft (~0.15m) intervals, following US uranium industry standards, with a reporting cut-off of 1 ft of 0.010% $eU_3O_8$. The uranium mineralisation is assumed to be in equilibrium based on historical publications on the region, further analysis and confirmation will be completed with the recently collected drill samples.

Matt Hartmann, Principal Consultant with SRK Consulting (U.S.) Inc., reviewed the gamma sonde calibration and completed the log interpretation and analysis for the 17 completed downhole surveys

2 Scott, James H. (1962), Computer analysis of gamma ray logs, Report RME-143, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Grand Junction, CO, p 43.

(no downhole survey completed on JF003).

Results of the gamma log analysis and interpretation for the 12 newly completed drill holes are provided in **Table 1**, with depths/lengths converted from feet to metres. All drill holes are vertical, with intercepts interpreted to represent true thicknesses.

**Table 2** contains the gamma log analysis and interpretation for the six additional historical drill holes.

Additional technical information related to the results of the logging program, and details of the XRF screening can be found in the attached **JORC Table 1**.

The location of GTI's newly completed drill holes, as well as open and available historical drill holes which have been logged are provided in **Figure 1**.

**Figure 1** also presents significant drill hole intercepts reported at this time, and previously reported historical drill hole intercepts (see May 20, 2020 news release).

**Table 1. Downhole gamma $eU_3O_8$ results for drill holes completed in June 2020.**

| Hole ID | NAD 83, UTM meters | | Collar Elev. (m amsl) | Hole Depth (m) | $eU_3O_8$ Intercepts | | | | Sand Unit | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Easting | Northing | | | From (m bgs) | To (m bgs) | Thickness (m) | $eU_3O_8$ (ppm) | | |
| JF001 | 531102 | 4214098 | 1635.2 | 18.9 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 0.3 | 1,328 | B | |
| JF002 | 531114 | 4214097 | 1634.6 | 15.8 | | | | | A | Gamma show at 7.7m - 9.5m bgs |
| JF003 | 531115 | 4214116 | 1634.8 | 13.7 | | | | | | Broke through to UG workings |
| JF004 | 531119 | 4211415 | 1636.2 | 12.2 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 0.8 | 1,066 | A | Within large interior pillar of UG workings |
| JF005 | 531114 | 4214156 | 1637.0 | 14.9 | | | | | B | Very low gamma show in B sand. |
| JF006 | 531132 | 4214164 | 1635.1 | 21.3 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 0.6 | 310 | A | |
| JF007 | 531144 | 4214172 | 1636.0 | 12.8 | | | | | | Barren |
| JF008 | 531179 | 4214186 | 1637.6 | 14.0 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 3,535 | A | |
| JF009 | 531152 | 4214164 | 1636.2 | 19.5 | | | | | A | Gamma show at 7.6m - 8.2m, 9.7 - 11.3m bgs |
| JF010 | 531157 | 4214148 | 1640.1 | 14.3 | | | | | B | Gamma show at 11.6m - 12.8m bgs |
| JF011 | 531179 | 4214185 | 1637.4 | 10.7 | | | | | A | Gamma show at 6.6m - 7.9m bgs |
| JF012 | 531125 | 4214145 | 1634.7 | 14.0 | | | | | B | Gamma show at 11.9m - 13.1m bgs |

Notes:

1. Due to rounding, the numbers presented may not add up precisely to the totals.
2. $eU_3O_8$ is radiometric equivalent $U_3O_8$ from a calibrated total gamma downhole probe.
3. Only gamma intercepts greater than 0.3m (1.0 ft) of 100ppm were interpreted, anything below this threshold is commented as a "gamma show".
4. All drill holes are vertical, with intercepts interpreted to represent true thicknesses.
5. Calculated grades were not adjusted for disequilibrium. Mineralisation in the Henry Mountains is believed to generally be in equilibrium. Further analysis of this will be required when drill core is analysed.

**Table 2. Downhole gamma $eU_3O_8$ results for newly identified historical drill holes completed.**

| Hole ID | NAD 83, UTM meters | | Collar Elev. (m amsl) | Hole Depth (m) | $eU_3O_8$ Intercepts | | | | Sand Unit | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Easting | Northing | | | From (m bgs) | To (m bgs) | Thickness (m) | $eU_3O_8$ (ppm) | | |
| S16 | 531178 | 4214197 | 1607.5 | 14.3 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 0.5 | 146 | A | |
| S17 | 531190 | 4214144 | 1639.2 | 9.4 | | | | | | Barren |
| S18 | 531187 | 4214136 | 1637.6 | 12.5 | | | | | B | Gamma show at 10.7m - 12.5m bgs |
| S19 | 531172 | 4214104 | 1638.0 | 7.6 | | | | | | Barren |
| S20 | 531168 | 4214157 | 1637.1 | 12.5 | | | | | B | Gamma show at 11.3m - 12.2m bgs |
| S21 | 531140 | 4214175 | 1634.9 | 17.4 | 15.9 | 17.4 | 1.5 | 316 | B | Drill hole ended in mineralization |

Notes:

1. Due to rounding, the numbers presented may not add up precisely to the totals.
2. $eU_3O_8$ is radiometric equivalent $U_3O_8$ from a calibrated total gamma downhole probe.
3. Only gamma intercepts greater than 0.3m (1.0 ft) of 100ppm were interpreted, anything below this threshold is commented as a "gamma show".
4. All historical drill holes are vertical, with intercepts interpreted to represent true thicknesses.
5. Calculated grades were not adjusted for disequilibrium. Mineralisation in the Henry Mountains is believed to generally be in equilibrium. Further analysis of this will be required when drill core is analysed.

Following completion of the drilling, the drill core was taken to GTI's storage facility in Hanksville, Utah for detailed logging and sampling. During this work, the core was screened with a handheld XRF to guide sampling for both uranium and vanadium. Based on this screening, more detailed XRF analysis was completed on two intervals of the core. Strong vanadium mineralisation was noted in drill holes JF004 & JF008. Several 2-gram samples were collected from the core of these two drill holes and crushed for XRF analysis. The samples were then analysed for vanadium using a Bruker S1 Titan portable XRF, with that data presented in **Table 3**. Please note that these results are not formal assays and are an estimate of vanadium grades only. This data is presented to provide confirmation that both uranium and vanadium was intercepted in the newly completed drill holes. Laboratory assay results for vanadium are pending.

**Table 3. Portable XRF results for vanadium from selected core samples.**

| Hole ID | Sample ID | Depth (m bgs) | Bruker XRF Analysis | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Vanadium (ppm) | Error Range |
| JF004 | 1013 | 9.5 | 11,582 | ± 296 |
| JF008 | 1018 | 7.9 | 10,193 | ± 267 |
| JF008 | 1019 | 8.0 | 17,275 | ± 279 |
| JF008 | 1020 | 8.0 | 26,488 | ± 352 |

Notes:

1. XRF analysis completed with a Bruker S1 Titan field portable XRF machine calibrated to industry standards.
2. Results are not formal assays.

The **Jeffrey Project** is one of several projects the Company holds in Utah covering ~1,500 hectares of the Henry Mountains region, within Garfield and Wayne Counties near Hanksville, Utah.

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 $U_3O_8$) & 12,500 ppm $V_2O_5$ (482 mlbs $V_2O_5$)**[3].

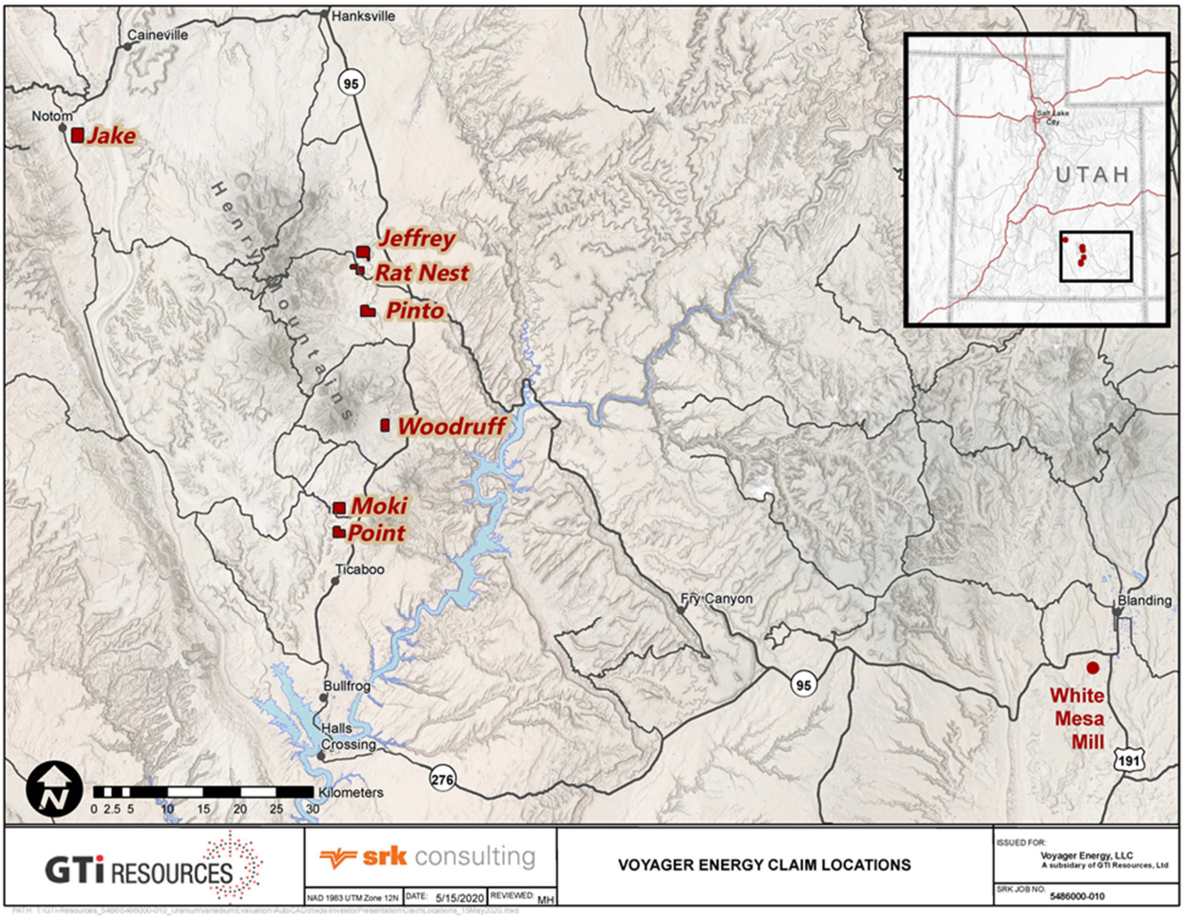
---

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

The region benefits from well-established infrastructure and a mature mining industry. The White Mesa mill, the only conventional fully licensed and operational uranium/vanadium combination mill in the United States, is located within trucking distance of the Properties (**Figure 2**). The mill is owned and operated by Energy Fuels Inc. and is set up to process the sandstone hosted uranium & vanadium rich ores that have been mined in the region for many decades.

GTI is moving to rapidly advance its projects in Utah given the obvious potential to supply high-grade uranium ore to help fill existing local mill processing capacity. GTI is also actively looking for value accretive opportunities to expand its US project portfolio in this space.

**Figure 2. GTI's Henry Mountains (Utah) claim group location map.**




---

**-Ends-**

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

## 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*

## 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity & the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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.* | • Small 2-gram samples were collected from drill core for portable XRF analysis. Samples were crushed and homogenized to present the most representative sample for XRF analysis of vanadium.<br>• Samples for XRF analysis were of limited in size to preserve material for traditional laboratory analysis (ICP and XRF)<br>• The portable XRF utilized for analysis was calibrated to industry standards.<br>• Downhole instruments were utilized to measure natural gamma emission from the rock formation.<br>• Natural gamma data from a calibrated sonde was utilized to calculate $eU_3O_8$ grades.<br>• A QL40 GAM gamma sonde was utilized to collect the natural gamma data; gamma scintillation, 2.22cm x 7.62cm NaI(TI) crystal.<br>• The gamma sonde was calibrated following industry standard procedures at the U.S. Department of Energy calibration pits in Grand Junction, Colorado on May 4, 2020, the day before the downhole surveys were completed at the project. |
| *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).* | • Drilling was completed with HQ diamond core drill tooling. The drill core was not oriented.<br>• Historical drill holes ranged in diameter from 7.5cm to 12.7cm. |
| *Drill sample recovery* | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.* | • Core recovery was variable in the Salt Wash Member (interbedded sands, silts, and clays). Recovery ranged from 50% to 90% in a given drill hole.<br>• Laboratory analysis of drill core has not been completed and is not reported here. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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 & metallurgical studies.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • Drill core was logged to industry standard for uranium exploration. Logging was both qualitative (descriptions) and quantitative (gamma surveys, XRF screening) in nature.<br>• All recovered core was logged. |
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | • *If core, whether cut or sawn & whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • Core sampling not reported at this time. |
| *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.* | • The data was limited to $eU_3O_8$ calculations based on data supplied by a calibrated downhole gamma sonde.<br>• A QL40 GAM gamma sonde was utilized to collect the natural gamma data; gamma scintillation, 2.22cm x 7.62cm NaI(TI) crystal.<br>• The gamma sonde was calibrated following industry standard procedures at the U.S. Department of Energy calibration pits in Grand Junction, Colorado on May 4, 2020, the day before the downhole surveys were completed at the project.<br>• Sonde-specific calibration factors utilized in $eU_3O_8$ calculations: K-factor:1.247E-5, Dead Time: 1.136E-5<br>• $eU_3O_8$ grade calculations utilized industry standard methods first published by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in 1962.<br>• Scott, James H. (1962), Computer analysis of gamma ray logs, Report RME-143, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Grand Junction, CO, p 43<br>• $eU_3O_8$ grade is considered to be an equivalent assay value<br>• No laboratory analysis of drill core has been completed to date for determination of an equilibrium ratio for uranium.<br>• XRF analysis was completed with a Bruker S1 Titan.<br>• Read times were limited to 30 seconds. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • Reported XRF analysis was completed on crushed 2gram rock chip samples from the collected drill core.<br>• Range of error for XRF readings is reported within the results table. |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • Not applicable as no significant intersections are reported<br>• No adjustments made to the raw gamma data, or to the calculated $eU_3O_8$ values outside of standard industry methods. |
| *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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • Newly completed and historical drill holes were surveyed with a Trimble Geo 7x GPS, with +/- 0.3m accuracy for northing and easting.<br>• Topographic Control is from GPS. Accuracy +/- 0.5m<br>• 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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Spatial distribution of historical drill holes was random, and subject to ground surface conditions.<br>• Downhole gamma logging data was interpreted on 6-inch (0.15m) intervals following standard uranium industry practice in the U.S. |
| *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.*<br>• *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.* | • Sampling is biased by historical drill hole location, for that data subset.<br>• No bias was imparted on the downhole data collected. Mineralization is generally flat-laying and completed drill holes were vertical. |
| *Sample security* | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • All core collected was transported to a secure, off-site storage facility. |
| *Audits or reviews* | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • No audits or reviews have been undertaken on the downhole geophysical survey data.<br>• The calibration data & 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.*<br>• *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 Jeffrey project is comprised 28 unpatented federal lode mining claims covering approximately 2.25 $km^2$. The project is located approximately 35 km south of Hanksville, Utah, on the eastern flank of the Henry Mountains.<br>• The Jeffrey project claims are owned (100%) by Voyager energy LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of GTI Resources Ltd.<br>• All 28 claims are 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) |
| *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:*<br>  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  ○ *hole length.*<br>• *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.* | • Drill holes location and geometry for both new drill holes, and historical drill holes is presented in Table 1 and Table 2 respectively. Those tables contain collar coordinates and elevations, total drilled depth, and intercept details (from/to, length). All drill holes are vertical, with measured thicknesses interpreted to equal true thicknesses. |
| *Data aggregation* | • *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.* | • $eU_3O_8$ grades were interpreted on 6-inch (0.15m) intervals following standard uranium industry practice in the U.S.<br>• No $eU_3O_8$ grade calculations were reported for gamma intercepts below 0.3m of 0.010% $eU_3O_8$. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *methods* | • *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | |
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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').* | • All new and historical drill holes are vertical.<br>• Mineralisation within the district is controlled in part by sedimentary bedding features within a relatively flat lying depositional unit.<br>• Downhole lengths (intercepts) are believed to accurately represent true widths. |
| *Diagrams* | • *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | • Gamma logging results ($eU_3O_8$ grades) and XRF results are discussed and reported in the text. $eU_3O_8$ grades are reported in Tables 1 and 2, with historical drill hole locations presented in Figure 1. XRF data are reported in Table 3. |
| *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 available 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 |
| *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).*<br>• *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 laboratory analysis of core samples, further interpretation of data, and planning/execution of a follow-up drill program.<br>• Potential extensions of the mineralised trend are shown in Figure 1. |