CHEMICAL ASSAYS CONFIRM CONTINUOUS, HIGH-GRADE URANIUM MINERALISATION AT OASIS

Highlights

- Laboratory chemical analysis from diamond drill-hole 25GRV002, Greenvale's second drill-hole completed at the Oasis Uranium Project, has returned a **significant high-grade uranium intercept** of:

  8m @ 2,125ppm U_3O_8 from 84m down-hole, including:

  5m @ 3,263ppm U_3O_8 from 84m.

- The chemical assays correlate well with previously reported spectral gamma logs for hole 25GRV002, providing further evidence that radiometric disequilibrium is not likely to be an issue at the Oasis deposit.

- The mineralisation in drillhole 25GRV002 is structurally-controlled, being hosted in the same chlorite-biotite schist shear zone as that identified in the first drill-hole 25GRV001.

- Geological observations during drilling also identified minor outcrops of the same, radiometrically anomalous granitic gneiss and chlorite-biotite schist along an approximately north-south trend from the main mineralised area.

- This provides strong indications that the mineralisation continues along strike, which will be followed up in future work programs planned for the next quarter.

Greenvale Energy Limited **ASX: GRV** ("Greenvale" or "the Company") is pleased to announce chemical assay results from the second drill hole from its maiden drilling program at the Oasis Uranium Project in Queensland, Australia. The chemical assays have confirmed a thick, high-grade uranium intercept, with further assays pending.

Although the assays are only from the second hole drilled in the program, the results from drill-hole 25GRV002 provide strong indications that high-grade uranium starts near-surface and continues down-dip. The geological host is confirmed as being the chlorite-biotite schist shear zone, confirming structural controls on the mineralisation and further validating historical interpretations of the deposit.

Greenvale CEO Alex Cheeseman said:

"The second set of chemical assay results further reinforces our confidence in the significant potential of the Oasis Project, with the strong correlation between the spectral gamma logging results and the high-grade chemical assays representing an excellent outcome.

"With the maiden drill program now completed, we are looking forward to receiving the remaining assay results and data, which will provide vital inputs for the next stage of project development. Our immediate focus will be the development of a geological model with concurrent planning of a trenching program that will support the development of future drill targets."

Interactive Investor Hub - **Engage directly with the Company** through our Investor hub, you can ask questions, review comments and get direct access to the Company – follow the link greenvaleenergy.com.au/announcements

Drill Program Overview

Greenvale's drill program commenced on 22 July 2025 with clearing access tracks and drill pads, with drilling commencing on 27 July 2025. A total of 12 drill-holes were completed, with the program comprising a combination of Reverse Circulation (RC) pre-collars and diamond core tails. Drilling concluded at the end of drill-hole 25GRV012 on 8 September 2025, with a total of 1,804.2 drilled metres.

Over the period 14-15 August 2025, the first six drill-holes were logged using a spectral gamma probe, which provides continuous down-hole measurements of natural radioactivity and enables the estimation of equivalent uranium grades (eU_3O_8). All eU_3O_8 values will be confirmed through chemical assay. The Company plans to complete spectral gamma logging for drill-holes 25GRV007-25GRV012 in the coming weeks.

A plan map of completed and pending drill-holes and cross-section reference is provided in Figure 1, with the corresponding cross-section of the first three drill holes shown in Figure 2. Full details of drill-holes completed can be seen in Appendix 1, with full exploration results provided as Appendix 2 and Appendix 3.

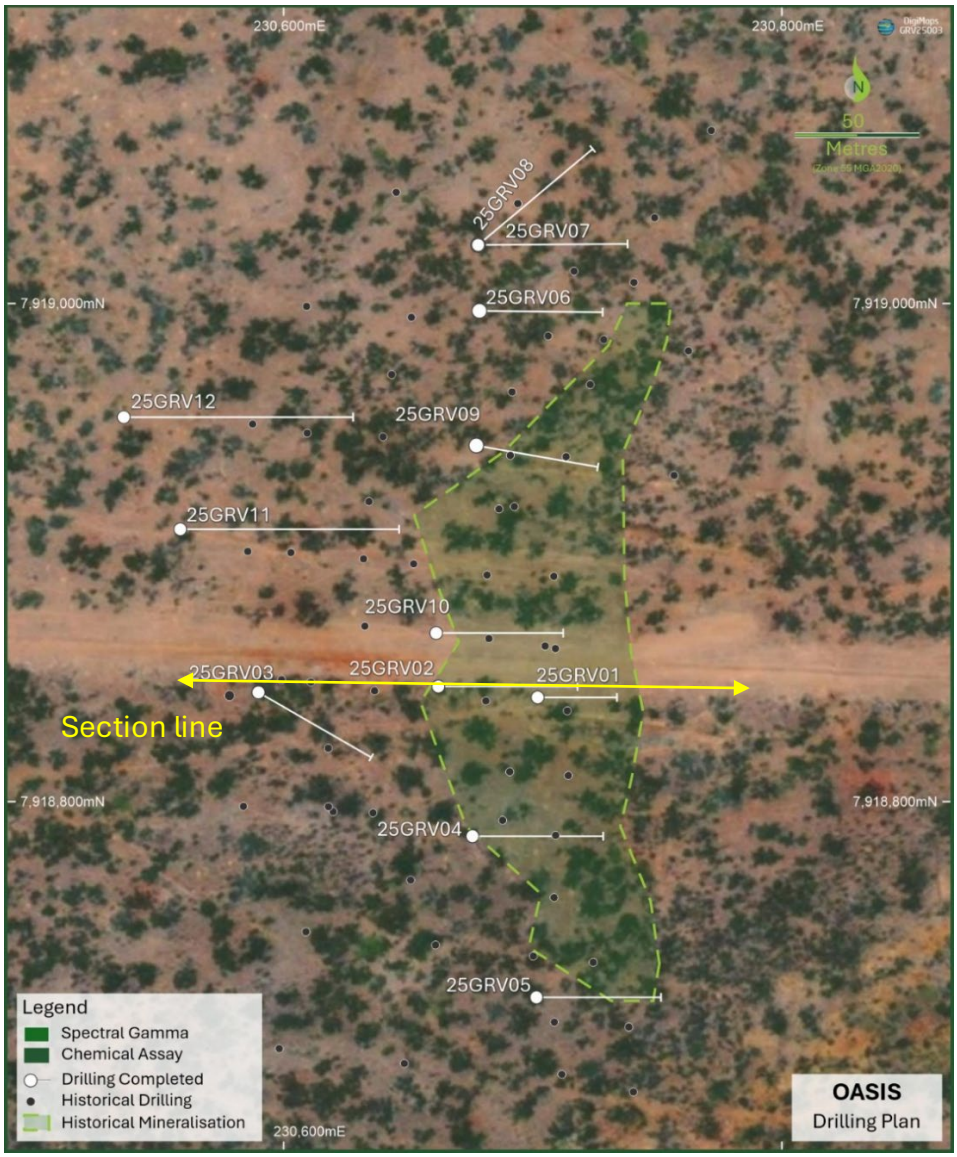

Figure 1: Drill-hole locations for Greenvale's maiden drill program at Oasis

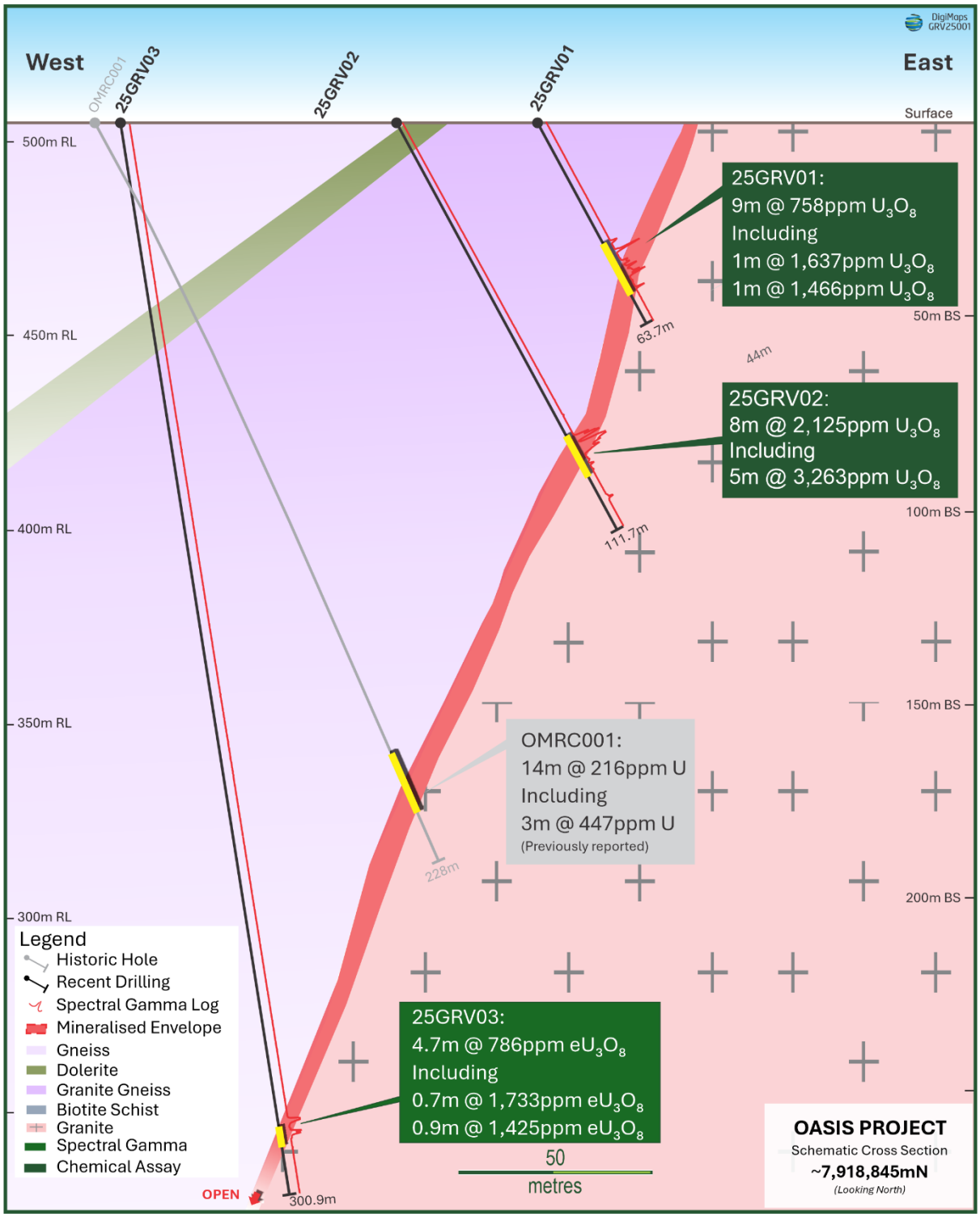

Figure 2: Cross-section through drill-holes 25GRV01 and 25GRV02 (with chemical assay), 25GRV03 (spectral gamma) and historical drill-hole OMRC001

Oasis Project Overview

The Oasis Uranium Project (EPM 27565) covers an area of 90km^2 in North Queensland, 250km west of Townsville and 50km west of the town of Greenvale, entirely within the Lynd Station pastoral lease.

Uranium mineralisation is hosted in structurally controlled, deformed granite intrusives and high-grade metamorphics, with the main Oasis structure striking north–south and dipping 60–70° west.

Historical exploration by Esso in the 1970s, followed by Glengarry and Mega Uranium in the early-2000's established the geological framework and confirmed the presence of uranium mineralisation.

Beyond the Oasis deposit itself, the Company has had early-stage success in following-up regional radiometric targets, with rock chip results returning grades of up to 187.4ppm uranium [1].

With the Oasis deposit showing initial similarities to an Alaskite deposit, (uranium mineralisation being concentrated in a shear zone and potentially related to intrusives), the Company is encouraged by the potential to make a world-class Alaskite-style discovery, similar to the Rossing deposit in Namibia.

Figure 3: Drilling operations at Oasis

Next Stage of Work

The Oasis drilling program has now been completed, with a total 1,804.2 metres drilled across twelve holes. Processing of the drill core is ongoing, with the collection of detailed, systematic, geological logging, geotechnical and structural measurements.

The immediate objective is to build comprehensive geological models for Oasis, which will be utilised to plan the next phase of drilling. Assay results from the completed holes will be reported as they become available.

Concurrent planning for the conduct of a trench sampling across the northern and southern strike extensions of the deposit is ongoing, with work expected to commence in Q4.

The results from this drilling program will directly inform future exploration efforts.

[1] Refer to ASX Announcement *Maiden drill program makes strong progress at Oasis Uranium Project* released 27 August 2025

Authorised for release

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors.

For further information please contact

Alex Cheeseman
CEO
E: admin@greenvaleenergy.com.au

Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
E: nicholas@readcorporate.com.au
M: +61(0)419 929 046

About Greenvale Energy Limited

Greenvale is an ASX-listed exploration company with a portfolio of projects that will support a sustainable, low-carbon future. The Company has early-stage uranium exploration projects in the Northern Territory, the Oasis advanced-exploration project in Queensland and the Alpha Torbanite and Geothermal projects in Queensland. The Company believes the best way to create long-term shareholder value is by investing in exploration, to make discoveries and grow its resource-base.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections. Such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. Forward looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. The Company does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws. While the information contained in this report has been prepared in good faith, neither the Company nor any of its directors, officers, agents, employees or advisors give any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Dr. Simon Beams who is a Member of AusIMM (Member #107121), and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Member #2689). Dr Beams is a full-time employee of Terra Search Pty Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr Beams consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 – Drillhole Collars

Hole ID	Easting MGA Z55	Northing MGA Z55	RL m.a.s.l.*	Mag Azi	Inc	TD (m)	Status
25GRV01	230701	7918839	535	091°	-61	63.7	Drilled
25GRV02	230653	7918843	535	092°	-60	112	Drilled
25GRV03	230593	7918845	535	075°	-80	301	Drilled
25GRV04	230677	7918784	535	090°	-60	103	Drilled
25GRV05	230698	7918722	535	090°	-60	106	Drilled
25GRV06	230683	7918994	534	090°	-60	99.6	Drilled
25GRV07	230688	7919025	533	090°	-60	120	Drilled
25GRV08	230685	7919024	533	049°	-61	127	Drilled
25GRV09	230682	7918939	534	102°	-61	92.7	Drilled
25GRV10	230656	7918867	535	091°	-61	99.6	Drilled
25GRV11	230540	7918910	535	092°	-70	310	Drilled
25GRV12	230548	7918963	535	092°	-70	271	Drilled

** = metres above sea level*

Appendix 2 – Hole 25GRV02 Sample Laboratory Chemical Assay Results

Hole ID	Samples	From (m)	To (m)	U (ppm)	U_3O_8 (ppm)
25GRV02	5420907	84	85	2755.39	3249.16
25GRV02	5420908	85	86	1281.54	1511.19
25GRV02	5420909	86	87	5876.5	6929.57
25GRV02	5420910	87	88	2785.98	3285.23
25GRV02	5420911	88	89	1135.06	1338.46
25GRV02	5420913	89	90	161.25	190.15
25GRV02	5420914	90	91	236.89	279.34
25GRV02	5420915	91	92	182.17	214.81

Appendix 3 – 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 (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.*	Drill samples were taken from the core section of diamond drill holes, pre-collared with Reverse Circulation percussion drilling (RC). Triple tube HQ diamond drilling was utilised, half core samples were collected on a 1m basis. Samples were photographed, half-cored, and despatched to an external lab by an external contractor.
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).*	9 core holes were drilled at -60°, 2 at 70° and 1 drilled at -80° from surface using reverse circulation drilling until core point was reached. Then HQ drilling methods employed, using triple tube chrome barrel and orientation tool. Hole depths ranged from 66.33m to 309.85m.
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.*	Chip samples were collected at approximately 1m intervals. All chip samples were geologically logged and photographed. All drill samples were collected and stored in sample trays at Terra Search storage facility. Core recovery was recorded for all drill runs and documented in a Geotechnical log for each hole. The Triple Tube technology and procedure ensured core recoveries were excellent throughout the hole. Core was marked up in metre lengths and reconciled with drillers core blocks. An orientation line was drawn on the core. Core sampling was undertaken by an experienced operator who ensured that half-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		core was sawn up with one side consistently sent for analysis and the other side was consistently retained for archive purposes. The orientation line was consistently preserved. An unbiased, consistent half-core section was submitted for the entire hole, based on continuous 1m sampling. The entire half core section was crushed at the lab and then split, the representative subsample was then finely ground, and a representative unbiased sample was extracted for further analysis.
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.*	Chip samples were collected every metre, geologically logged and photographed. All core was collected, measured, geologically logged and photographed. Geological logging was carried out by well-trained/experienced geologist and data entered via a well-developed logging system designed to capture descriptive geology, coded geology and quantifiable geology. All logs were checked for consistency by the Principal Geologist. Data captured through Excel spread sheets and Explorer 3 Relational Data Base Management System. A geotechnical log was prepared. Logging was qualitative in nature. A detailed log was described based on visual observations. A comprehensive Core photograph catalogue was completed with full core dry, full core wet and half core wet photos taken of all cores. The entire length of all drill holes has been geologically logged. Drill holes 25GRV01, 25GRV02, 25GRV03, 25GRV04, 25GRV05 and 25GRV06 have been geophysically logged with the following suite of tools run including Density, Calliper, Verticality/Deviation, Gamma, Spectral Gamma and ATV Acoustic Scanner. The remaining drill holes will be geophysically logged at the end of the drill program. The calibration of the geophysical tools was conducted by the geophysical logging company engaged in the project at the time.
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*	Half-core samples were sawn up on a diamond saw on a metre basis at Terra Search facility in Townsville, QLD and submitted to Intertek Adelaide for preparation and analysis. The above techniques are of a high quality, and appropriate for the nature of mineralisation anticipated. Radiometric data is collected every metre of the RC and core holes to be checked and correlated against any lab data for U, Th, K. Similarly portable XRF (PXRF) data is collected on a 1m basis from RC bulk sample and from 3m drill cuttings (sludge samples) from the core sections. The latter sampling provides a qualitative check on U, Th, K contents on a broader 3m scale. In addition, downhole radiometric

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	being sampled.	probe data has been collected which is providing additional validation of the appropriateness of sample size. The standard 2kg -5kg sample is more than appropriate for the grainsize of the rock-types and the sub-microscopic uranium minerals and sulphide grainsize. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to represent the style of the mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Preparation of rock chip and core samples involves crushing splitting and grinding at Intertek/Genalysis lab Townsville. Higher grade uranium assays are analysed at Intertek in Adelaide. The total amount of economic metals and pathfinder elements tied up in sulphides and oxides such as U,Th,Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Mo, Bi, S is captured by the 4-acid digest method ICP finish. Mass spectrometry (MS) ensures low level detection and REE are also captured. This is regarded as a total digest method and is checked against QA-QC procedures which also employ these total techniques. Major elements which are present in silicates, such as K, Ca, Fe, Ti, Al, Mg are also digested by the 4 acid digest Total method. The techniques are entirely appropriate for a schistose, micaceous mineralised structure such as Oasis, hosted in primarily a granitic / metamorphic terrane. The economically important elements in these deposits are contained in both resistate minerals and sulphides which are almost entirely liberated by 4 acid digest, all gold is determined with a classic fire assay. Samples were assayed for gold using the 50g fire assay method. Downhole probing was completed by a spectral gamma tool which is a down-hole logging device that measures natural radiation in the rocks to help identify their mineral content. By analysing the energy spectrum of gamma rays, the tool can distinguish between key elements such as uranium, potassium and thorium, but still only provides an equivalent uranium value. This method provides a reliable way to estimate uranium content in drill holes, which should then be confirmed by chemical assays, and may give early indications of mineralisation. Radiometric disequilibrium occurs when the uranium parent isotope is gained or lost during geological processes, disrupting the balance between parent and daughter isotopes. Historical work at Oasis indicates this is not a significant issue, with good correlation reported between chemical and radiometric grades. Recent drilling results from holes 25GRV01 and 25GRV02 are providing good confirmation that this is true.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		QAQC samples are monitored on a batch-by-batch basis, Terra Search has well established sampling protocols including blanks (both coarse & pulped), certified reference material (CRM standards) Terra Search quality control included determinations on certified OREAS samples interspersed at regular intervals through the sample suite of the commercial laboratory batch. Standards are checked on receipt of results. Within the drill core results that have been returned to date are found to be within acceptable tolerances. Laboratory assay results for these quality control samples are within 5% of accepted values.
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.*	Sample intervals to be assigned a unique sample identification number prior to sample despatch. Significant intersections are verified by Terra Search Pty Ltd, independent geological consultants who geologically supervised the drilling. Validation is checked by comparing assay results with logged mineralogical intervals that are diagnostic of the mineralization e.g. chlorite schist, with quartz veins, minor sulphide and accompanied by high radiometric counts. These intervals have a close correlation historically with high U grades. Although holes have not been directly twinned, the holes drilled by GRV to date pass close enough to earlier drill holes, logged geology and radiometric anomalism is entirely consistent with previous results. Lab assay results from recent drilling are awaited. Data is collected by qualified geologists and experienced field technicians and entered into Excel spreadsheets. Data is imported into database tables from the Excel spreadsheets with validation checks set on different fields. Data is then checked thoroughly by the Principal Geologist for errors. Accuracy of drilling and rock chip data is then validated when imported into MapInfo. Location and analysis data are then collated into a single Excel spreadsheet. Data is stored on servers in The Company's office (GRV) and also with Terra Search Consultants. There are regular backups and archival copies of the database made. Data is validated by long-standing procedures within Excel Spreadsheets and Explorer 3 data base and spatially validated within MapInfo GIS. No adjustments are made to the Commercial lab assay data. Data is imported into the database in its original raw format.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Drill collar has been determined using DGPS with location reported in MGA Zone 55. Expected location accuracy of +/- 0.5m Down hole surveys were conducted on all holes using a Reflex Gyro. Surveys were generally taken every 30m downhole, dip, magnetic azimuth were recorded
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.*	At the Oasis prospect, previous drilling program drill spacing between section lines is tight in the order of 25m or so spaced diamond core, RC percussion, and open hole percussion holes. Holes have been drilled in fences along section lines with collars generally 50m or less apart. Variously positioned over an area of 200m x 200m. Down hole sample spacing is in the order of 1m which is appropriate for the style of the deposit and sampling procedures. No sample compositing has been applied. All GRV sampling is of 1m downhole samples of half core.
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.*	Geological control of the Oasis structure containing uranium mineralisation is very well established from previous historical work dating back to the 1970's with Esso, followed up in 2008 with modern exploration by Glengarry and Mega Uranium. The uraniferous Oasis structure is broadly north – south striking and dipping 60 to 70 degrees to the west. This structural attitude has been confirmed by 2025 Greenvale drilling. The orientation of the 2025 drilling is entirely appropriate for this structure, and the recent holes are intersecting the mineralisation at predicted intervals and at right angles to strike. True thickness of the structure will be determined when all the appropriate geochemical and geological, structural data is assembled. No sampling bias has been introduced by the drilling direction.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody was managed by Terra Search Pty Ltd. Core trays were freighted in sealed & strapped pallets from site where they were dispatched by Terra Search. The core was processed and sawn in Terra Search's Townsville facilities and half-core samples were delivered by Terra Search to Intertek/Genalysis laboratory Townsville lab.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been conducted.

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.*	EPM27565 was granted to Remlain Pty Ltd in Feb 2021. In Jan 2025, the mineral permit was acquired by Greenvale Utilities which is a 100% subsidiary of Greenvale Energy Ltd. The current 5-year term expires on 23rd Feb 2027. The Oasis deposit and associated regional uranium anomalism are contained within EPM 27565 which covers 53 subblocks over an area of 90 km2 and located 250 km west of Townsville and 50 km west of Greenvale in FNQ. The project area is located entirely within the Lynd Station pastoral land.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration summary reported in ASX releases dated 13th January 2025. Historical exploration summary reported in ASX releases dated 13th Jan 2025: Previous exploration at Oasis has been conducted by multiple companies: notably Anglo American 1973-1974; Esso 1977-1979; Glengarry 2005-2006; Mega Georgetown 2007-2010; Maverick Exploration 2021-2024. Major activities include Airborne radiometrics, aero-magnetics, geological prospecting, geological mapping, trenching, soil sampling, auger drilling, track etch surveying, ground magnetics, ground radiometric surveying, diamond core , open hole percussion and reverse circulation drilling. Any previous exploration results for work completed by Greenvale is available on the Company website.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Structurally controlled uranium mineralization hosted in complexly deformed granite dominated intrusives and high grade metamorphics

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.*
		Provided in the body of this report as Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	All drill intercepts are sampled over 1m. Aggregated intervals reported in this announcement are also presented as the original , individual 1m assays over the reported intersected length. In the longer 8m intersection, all assays are in the range 182ppm U to 5976 ppm U. No metal equivalents are used in current or previous reporting at Oasis
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').*	Historical downhole intercepts are from holes generally dipping -60 – -70 degrees east which is normal to a mineralised structure that is dipping -70 degrees west towards the drillholes. With this geometry, the downhole widths are marginally greater than the true thickness of the mineralized structures. The exact geometric relations and true widths are still to be established. The structural relationships determined by the current drilling have produced an extensive data set derived from oriented core. Observations to date confirm the geometry discussed above and will be the subject of future ASX Releases once all drilling data has been received.
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.*	All appropriate diagrams are contained in the report.
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.*	This release describes all relevant information available to the Company.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical*	All available exploration data derived from Company work programs has been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*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.*	provided.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	Drilling has now been completed, satisfying the initial objectives for the program which were to test for lateral and depth extensions to the known mineralisation. Further assay results are pending.