INITIAL FIELDWORK CONFIRMS NEW PRIORITY PROSPECTS AT THE THUNDERBALL URANIUM PROJECT, NT

Highlights

- Extensive mapping and sampling program underway across priority targets within Exploration Licence (EL) 34157, part of Greenvale's Thunderball Uranium Project in the Northern Territory.
- The fieldwork is the first on-ground program undertaken by Greenvale within EL34157, delivering immediate results with the confirmation/identification of two new Prospects – Wildcard South and Powers North – as well as in-field verification of the historical Spectre Prospect.
- All three prospects were initially identified through the recent airborne radiometric survey, with ground-truthing and confirmation undertaken through mapping, sampling and field analysis using a hand-held scintillometer and portable XRF.
- An additional 20-metre-wide breccia zone has been discovered at the southern end of the Spectre Prospect. This zone is assessed as potentially being connected to the Hayes Creek Fault Zone, which is interpreted as a major uranium conduit running through the centre of the Thunderball Uranium Project.
- Samples have been submitted for assay with results pending. Field work is ongoing.

Greenvale Energy Limited **ASX:GRV** ("Greenvale" or "the Company") is pleased to report highly encouraging initial results from the current mapping and sampling program being conducted across Exploration Licence (EL) 34157, within the Thunderball Uranium Project in the Northern Territory.

Initial results have defined the new Powers North Prospect and Wildcard South Prospect, while also validating the historical Spectre Prospect, which is closely associated with the southern part of the Hayes Creek Fault Zone. This further enhances the prospectivity of the Hayes Creek Fault Zone as a key uranium-bearing structural system running through the centre of the Thunderball Uranium Project.

Greenvale MD Alex Cheeseman said:

"This is a great result from our first ground-based work program and our first few weeks in the field. Before mobilising the field team, we had a conceptual exploration model based on remote aerial data with minimal ground-based information.

The team have been able to rapidly identify these new uranium prospects as well as confirm the historical Prospects, strongly validating the anomalies within our pre-defined target areas.

Our exploration strategy involves incorporating a variety of different techniques to enable smarter drill targeting and design. These results, therefore, bring us one step closer to achieving that outcome.

Our early-stage concept of the possibility of mixed deposit styles is also strengthening, with the Powers North Prospect assessed as being a potential paleochannel target.

Fieldwork is continuing and – with plenty of targets still to be tested – we will continue to systematically map and sample across the entire project area as we seek to build a quality pipeline of high-confidence drill targets."

Fieldwork immediate follows airborne survey

Following the success of the recent Airborne Magnetics-Radiometrics (AMR) survey, the Company mobilised a field crew to initiate ground-based investigations of the airborne uranium anomalies identified from the 2026 AMR survey over EL34157.

The main objective for this field program is to enable smarter, more focused development and definition of targets for future drill testing.

The fieldwork involves mapping all outcropping geological units and investigating anomalies (identified by the 2026 AMR) through the use of ground-based geophysics, which involved initial surveying with an RS-125 spectrometer ("RS-125") and a second survey with a hand-held XRF spectrometer ("pXRF").

After establishing the background uranium level, any areas returning uranium values more than twice the natural background are deemed as real anomalies and are sampled for subsequent chemical assaying.

The first batch of samples has been submitted to Intertek, with results expected in late-September/early-October. The field-based geophysics results confirmed anomalous uranium at the Spectre Prospect, the Wildcard South Prospect and the Powers North Prospect.

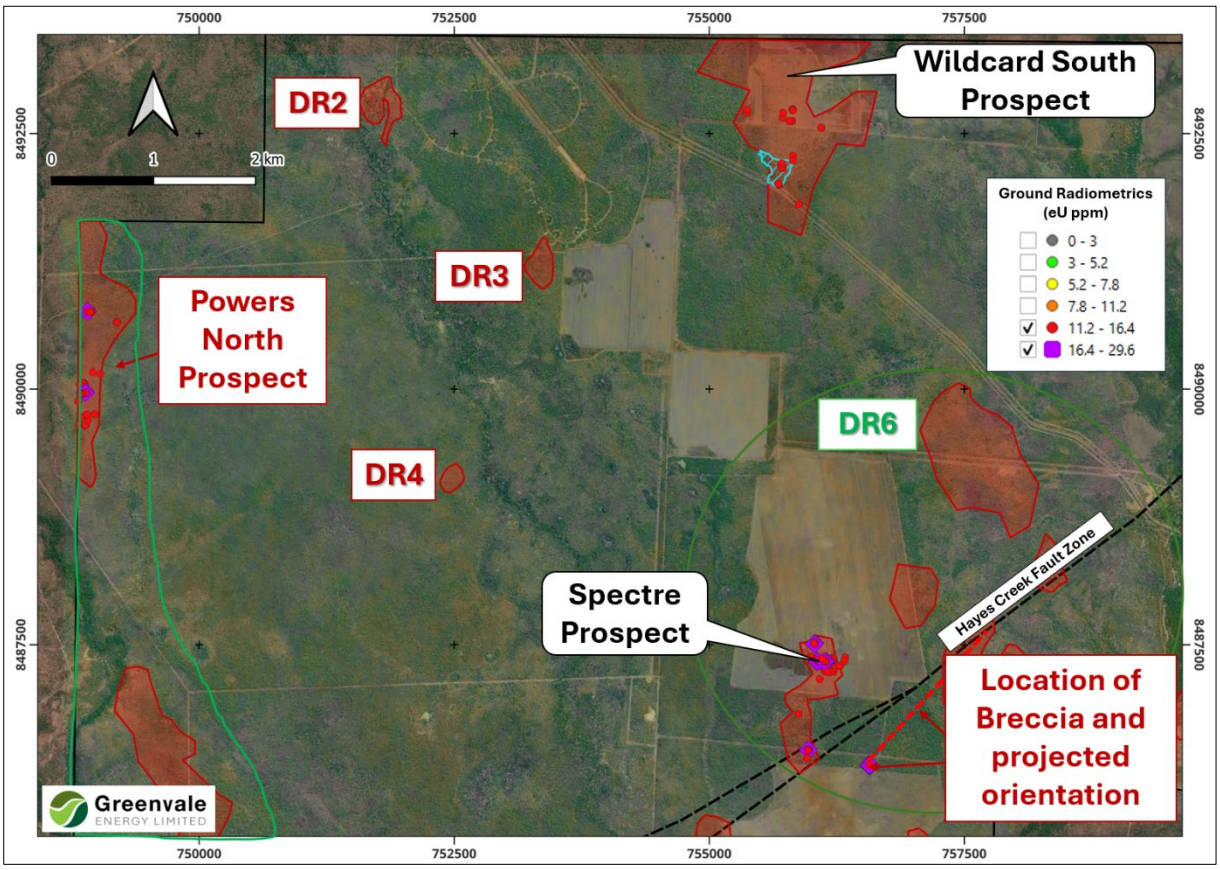

Figure 1 – Newly identified/confirmed uranium prospects - correlating airborne and ground based geophysical anomalies – chemical assays pending

Spectre Prospect

The field work commenced with mapping at Spectre, in order to validate historical anomalous assays that had been returned from calcrete-rich soils[1]. The Company has further refined this target by delineating an anomalous area approximately 170 metres wide and extending over a strike length of 340 metres.

Cautionary Statement: *RS-125 and pXRF readings cited in this release are qualitative spot measurements and should not be considered equivalent to laboratory assay results. pXRF/RS-125 values are subject to variability due to sample heterogeneity, surface effects and instrument limitations. They are intended only as an indication of elemental presence and relative abundance and are not representative of bulk grade or mineralisation. Definitive results will be confirmed through independent laboratory chemical assay.*

The RS-125 unit returned indicative assays of between 10 and 15ppm eU at surface, against a natural background of 2-5ppm eU, however the calcretes within the overlying sediments are known to mask the underlying uranium signature. This masking effect was confirmed after field teams removed topsoil and repeated the geophysical assay at approximately 30cm below surface, with the resulting values shown to be in the range of 20-29ppm eU.

Approximately 800m SSW of the Spectre Prospect field teams identified an iron-rich, cataclastic limestone breccia over an area approximately 20 metres wide and 10 metres long, striking NE-SW and returning uranium values of up to 23ppm eU (via RS-125) and 47ppm U (via pXRF) as shown in Figure 2.

The orientation of this breccia indicates a localised fault which appears from mapping to intersect with the main Hayes Creek Fault and is interpreted to be a minor splay coming off that structural feature.

If this is the case, the anomalous uranium values are strong supporters of the movement of fluids through the Hayes Creek Fault – which presents as a regional-scale structural zone, further validating the Company's current exploration model and strategy.

Wildcard South Prospect

Greenvale's uranium target DR5 revealed an area approximately 1km wide and extending over a strike length of approximately 1.4 kilometres, with field-based geophysical assay results between 10 and 15ppm eU (against a background of 2-4ppm eU). The field team observed higher eU results once the surface layer was removed by hand.

An area of outcropping nodular limestone (interpreted to be Tindall Limestone) was mapped at the southern end of DR5. The RS-125 spectrometer registered a value of 5ppm eU against a background of 2-3ppm eU, however an average geophysical assay of 65ppm U was returned by the pXRF.

A suite of representative samples was collected from across the limestone outcrop in order to further investigate the spectrometric assays and also characterise the geological formation which was historically attributed to the uranium anomalism at the Spectre Prospect.

Further analysis of historical data for the area around DR5 confirmed that it is immediately south of a previously known uranium prospect identified by Spectrum Metals. In 2009, a tenement-scale sampling program was completed by Spectrum Metals which returned peak values 770cps on a spectrometer and a corresponding gravel sample up to 50ppm U.

This anomaly became known as the Wildcard Prospect, the southern part of which crosses the northern boundary of and extends southwards into EL34157.

[1] Refer to ASX Announcement *Airborne survey delivers 13 priority uranium targets at Thunderball* released 13 July 2026.

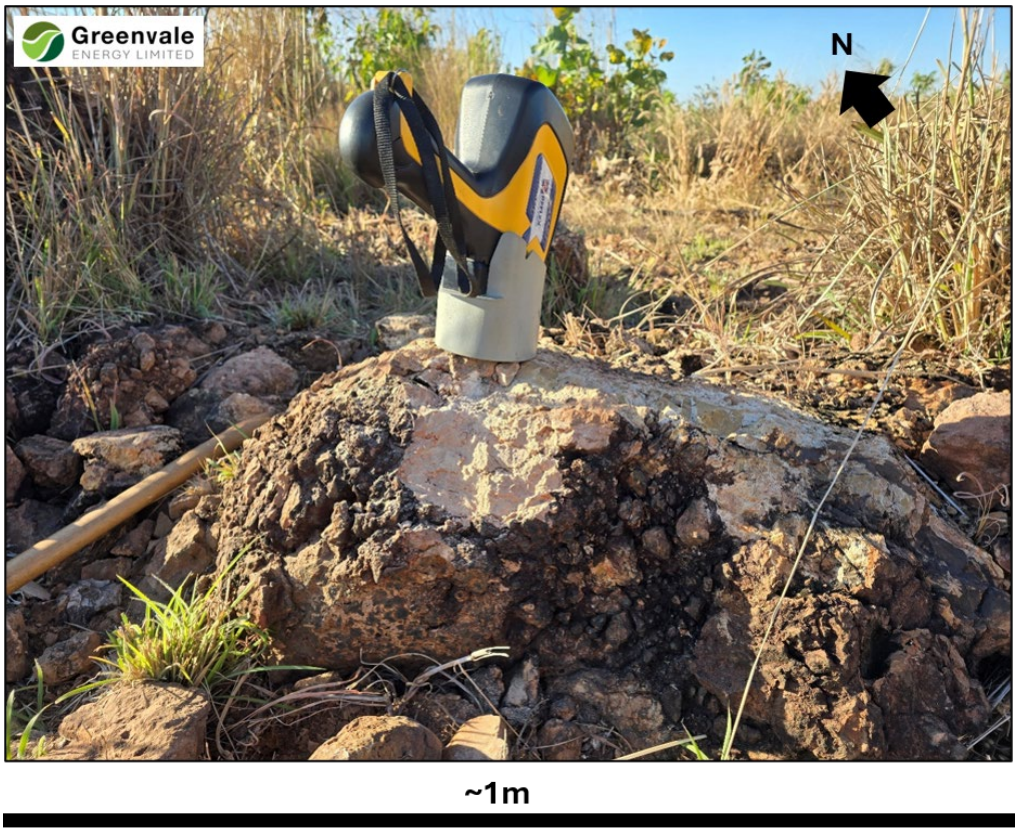

Figure 2 – Fault breccia (cataclasite) ~800m SSW of the Spectre Prospect shown with pXRF which returned uranium values of up to 47ppm U – refer to Cautionary Statement on page 3

Powers North Prospect

The third Prospect that has been successfully defined is a palaeochannel anomaly (originally target DR1).

The northern part of the palaeochannel is situated inside the western boundary of EL34157, where the 2026 AMR survey identified a north-south trending area of moderate to strong radiometric uranium anomalism, outlining a potential sandstone-hosted, palaeochannel feature to the west of the Hayes Creek Fault. This anomaly is in addition to a NNW-SSE striking palaeochannel identified by the 2024/2025 AMR survey[2] that is yet to be followed up with on-ground assessment.

Due to wet ground conditions, only the northern part of the anomaly could be accessed. Spectrometric assays returned values between 7-16ppm eU against a background of 4-5ppm eU. Corresponding values on the pXRF unit returned 8-12ppm U, providing additional correlation between the airborne and ground radiometric anomalies.

Samples were collected from a mixture of soils and termite mounds and submitted for chemical assay.

Next Steps

While the first batch of samples has been submitted for chemical analysis, the Company is progressing the mapping program to assess the other targets identified on EL34157 and EL33670.

[2] Refer to ASX Announcement *Extensive Uranium Anomalism Confirmed y Large Airborne Magnetic/Radiometric Surveys over New NT Uranium Projects* released 19 November 2024

Current priorities are on radiometric anomalies around the Hayes Creek Fault, as well as targets DR7, DR8 and DR9 – which are located on the southern extent of the fault and the south-western part of EL34157, refer to Figure 3.

Greenvale is also progressing a historical data review and broader mineral prospectivity review over the areas covered by EL34157 and EL33670.

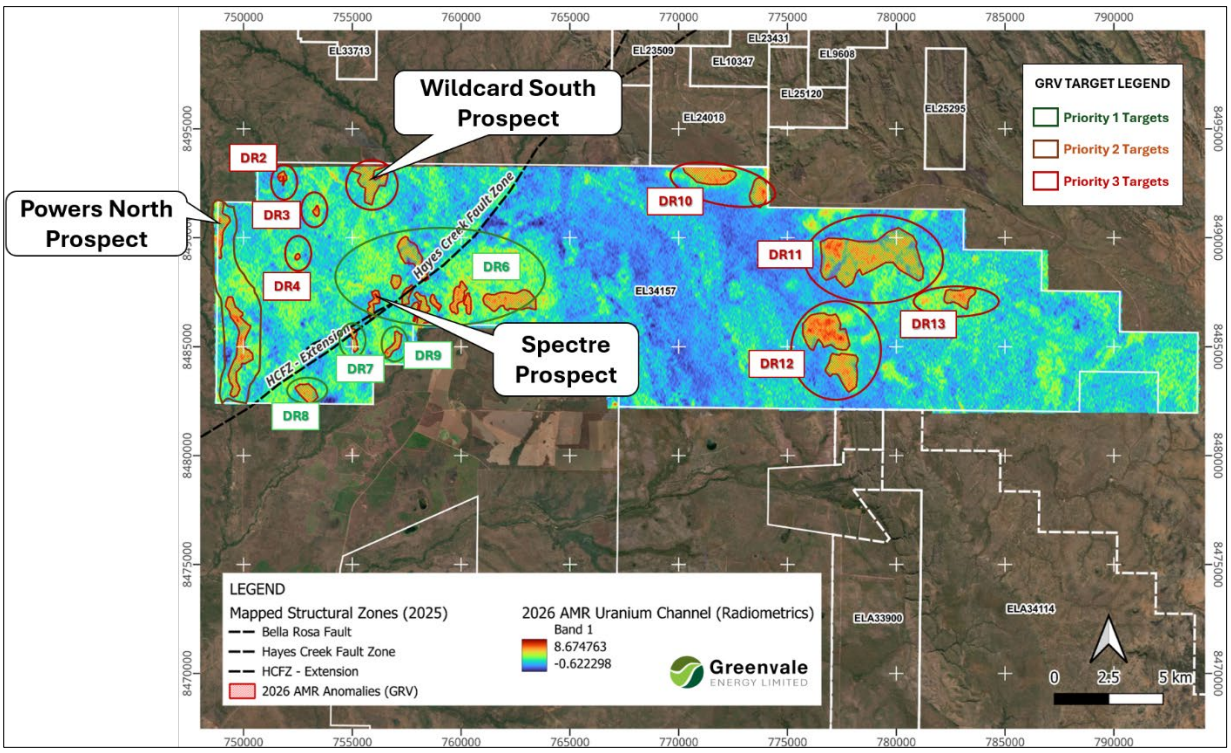

Figure 3 – Identified uranium prospects and targets over EL34157

Authorised for release

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

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About Greenvale Energy Limited

Greenvale is an ASX-listed exploration company, committed to building a portfolio of projects that will support the need for clean energy and critical infrastructure. The Company is building a large land holding in the world-class Pine Creek region of the Northern Territory, and also owns the advanced, high-grade Oasis Uranium Project in Queensland. The Company has additional new-energy/forward facing projects including the strategically significant Alpha Project. Greenvale's projects are all aligned with the global need for reliable, sustainable, low-emissions energy and supply chains. 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, as it relates to exploration results, interpretations and conclusions, is based on information reviewed by Ms Asha Rao who is Technical Advisor to Greenvale Energy Ltd and is a Member of both the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM, #228188) and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG, #6925). Ms Rao is a Consultant to the Company, and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the overseeing of activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person (as defined in the JORC 2012 edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Ms Rao consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1
JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

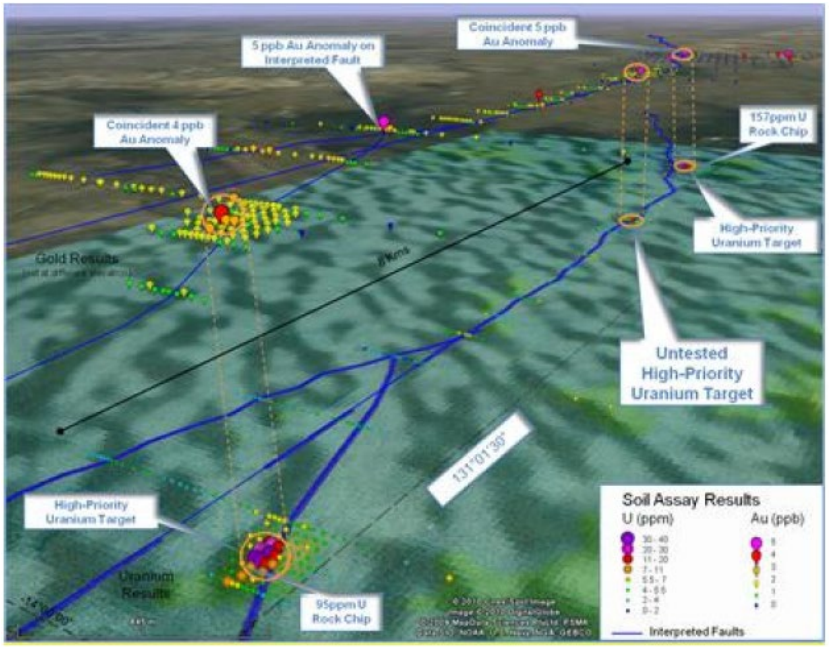
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	No drilling is reported in this release. The historical sampling discussed for the Spectre Prospect refers to a soil sampling program that was undertaken by Spectrum Metals Ltd in 2009. The ongoing historical data review is investigating the specific details around the method used to collect the soil samples. Source documents for this information are historical reports titled "*Spectrum Rare Earths (Spectrum Metals) Limited – EL25229. Quantum. For Period 9 November 2015 to 8 November 2016"* and "*Combined Annual Exploration Report CR109 (GR42-09) EL25222, EL25223, EL25224, EL25229, For Period Ending 8th November 2010 – Daly River Project NT"*. Both reports document the soils program over 3 historical tenements comprising EL25222, EL25223 and EL25229 which hosted the Spectre Prospect. "Sentinel-2" refers to the Copernicus Sentinel-2 mission, run by the European Space Agency (ESA) which is based on a constellation of 2 identical satellites in the same orbit. Each satellite carries a wide range of high-resolution, multispectral imagers with 13 spectral bands that map element distribution on the Earth's surface using a combination of Visible Near-Infrared (VNIR) spectral analysis (at 10m spatial resolution) and Shortwave Infrared (SWIR) spectral analysis (at 20m spatial resolution). Greenvale Energy Ltd engaged the services of Dirt Exploration (based in South Africa) to acquire, process and interpret Sentinel-2 imagery over the Douglas River Uranium Project in August 2025. The ongoing mapping program involves the collection of geophysical and physical samples. The geophysical assays are collected by use of an RS-125 SuperSpec spectrometer (RS-125) and a handheld (portable) XRF spectrometer (pXRF).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The RS-125 is on hire from GeoResults, Perth, and calibrated for uranium, potassium and thorium – thorium welding rods are used to help stabilise the unit in the case of low counts. The pXRF is an older Olympus Delta model, on hire from Portable Scientific, and recently serviced (which included a calibration). A secondary calibration is done daily on site using a set of pre-made calibration disks. Physical samples are being collected from a range of media including: • Soils (taken from ~30cm depth, after scraping away the top, transported, cover sediment. All holes are immediately filled in and rehabilitated). • Rockchips (only in areas of outcrop, which are minimal on the western side of EL34157). • Termite mounds (taken after scraping away the outer casing of the selected area on the mound).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	No drilling is reported in this release.
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 is reported in this release.
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.*	No drilling is reported in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 historical soil samples were submitted to AMDEL (now Bureau Veritas) for analysis, with sample preparation completed in Darwin and the remainder of the analysis completed in Adelaide. New samples collected in July 2026 have been submitted to Intertek Minerals for a pre-determined selection of analyses: • Samples are being prepared with a initial drying, crushing to ~2mm and pulverising up to ~3kg of material, • All 37 samples are being analysed for the full 48-element package, using the 4-acid digest with Mass Spectrometry finish (4A/MSQ48) • 6 samples are also being analysed for gold with the Fire Assay add-on (4A/MSQ48 + FA50/MS02) • 4 samples are being analysed for Rare Earth Elements with a 12-REE add-on package (4A/MSQ48 + 4A/MSQ48R) • 14 samples (including all of the rockchip samples) are being analysed using all 3 assay techniques.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Analysis of the historical soil samples was completed using Multi-Acid Digest, and an Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) with Optical Emission Spectrometry and Mass Spectrometry (OES / MS) and XRF finish. The XRF analysis involved using samples powdered and pressed into pellets. XRF determines total values and is suitable for the analysis of soil samples, stream sediments, rockchips, and drill core. Uranium was one of the analysed elements with a 4ppm lower detection limit. The 2026 Airborne Magnetics and Radiometrics survey, completed over EL34157, was undertaken by New South Wales-based contractor, Thomson Airborne Geophysical Survey (Thomson Airborne Pty Ltd) on a survey line spacing of 100m and a flight height of 50 m above ground surface. Lines were orientated east-west, with north-south tie lines. The final survey consisted of a total 4,312.97 line kilometres flown, using a Cessna C210 (fixed-wing) aircraft with a fixed stinger attachment. Instrumentation used for the survey were built into the aircraft and comprised: • A Cesium vapour magnetometer sampling at a rate of 20 Hertz (Hz) or 0.05 seconds, and a resolution of 0.001 Nano Teslas (nT); and • An RSI model RS-500 spectrometer with two 16.8 litre detector packs (33.6 litres in total volume), sampling at a rate of 2 Hz (0.5 second) in 256 channels.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A KRA405B radar altimeter of 0.3m resolution, with a range of 0-760m and sampling at a rate of 20Hz (0.05 seconds) • A Novatel 14-channel precision differential capable GPS system, recording at a rate of 2Hz (0.5 seconds), with a GPS differential correction receiver. A GeOz-DAS Digital Data Acquisition System was utilised and a base station magnetometer was established by Thomson to monitor diurnal variations in the magnetic field, placed in a low-magnetic gradient area in order to be beyond the region of influence of any man-made interference. The details of previous airborne magnetics-radiometrics survey have already been released in the 17 June 2025 ASX announcement (Significant Uranium Anomalies Identified Across Multiple Projects in the NT). Historical magnetics-radiometrics survey data reported in this release all refer to the 2026 Pine Creek Compilation of merged surveys as completed by the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS, March 2026). These data incorporate all of the various tenement and prospect-scale magnetics and radiometric surveys collected by multiple exploration companies over the Pine Creek region since the 1950s, on various line spacings and total line kilometres. Specific details have not been provided in the final compilation report by the NTGS. The 2008/2009 AEM Survey reported in this release refers to the region-wide, collaborative surveys completed by Geoscience Australia, the NT Government, and multiple exploration companies between 2008 and 2009 (reported in 2010). The survey covered a total of 74,000-line kilometres, at line spacings of 5km, 1.6km and then smaller infill spacings of 555m (company-specific data). The survey was conducted by Fugro using the TEMPEST fixed-wing airborne AEM system.
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.*	No drilling samples are reported in this release. Publicly available reports *"Spectrum Rare Earths (Spectrum Metals) Limited – EL25229. Quantum. For Period 9 November 2015 to 8 November 2016"* and "*Combined Annual Exploration Report CR109 (GR42-09) EL25222, EL25223, EL25224, EL25229, For Period Ending 8th November 2010 – Daly River Project NT"* do not document the QAQC methods utilised as part of the regional soil sampling program.

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.*	All grids shown on maps are in MGA (GDA) 2020, zone 52.
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.*	No drilling is reported in this release.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The orientation of the soil survey lines does not appear to be documented in either of the two technical reports referenced here. However, Figure 4 of the report "*Combined Annual Exploration Report CR109 (GR42-09) EL25222, EL25223, EL25224, EL25229, For Period Ending 8th November 2010 – Daly River Project NT"* suggests that the soil program was completed over a series of East_West orientated lines, which would be optimal for targeting features of variable orientation, as shown in the screenshot below:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 *Figure 4 Perspective image of Geochemical results over radiometrics, shows both uranium and gold geochemistry and coincident anomalys.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	No Information on sample security is provided in the historical reports.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The historical data analysis is ongoing and any information on sampling techniques will be reviewed.

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.*	EL33670 was granted to Gempart (NT) Pty Ltd in May 2024, in August 2024 an 80% interest in the project was transferred to Greenvale Energy Ltd under an acquisition agreement. The current 5-year term expires on 19th May 2030. EL34157 was granted to Gempart (NT) Pty Ltd in February 2026, with Greenvale retaining the 80% interest, per the acquisition agreement signed in August 2024. EL34157 has been granted for a 6-year term, expiring in February 2032.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration summary reported in ASX releases dated 17th June 2025 and 26 February 2026.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Style of uranium mineralization is currently unknown, as no fieldwork has yet been completed. However, the geological setting of the Project is highly favourable for shallow, sediment-hosted, palaeochannel-style and Proterozoic, unconformity-related uranium mineralisation, strongly influenced by structural elements, such as fault splays off the regional, NE-SW trending Hayes Creek Fault system.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		No drilling is reported in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No drilling is reported in this release.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	No drilling is reported in this release.
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 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 exploration data derived from Company work programs has been provided.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	The Company is continuing the ground-based mapping and sampling program over within EL34157 and EL33670.