NEWS RELEASE

31 March 2023

POSITIVE FINISH FOR NOVA JV PHASE 3 DRILLING

HIGHLIGHTS

- **14 holes for 1,597m completed at Barking Gecko North and East, Iguana and Turtle's Neck**

- **Best intersections occurred at Barking Gecko North including:**

  - **TN292DDT**
    - **18m at 427ppm eU_3O_8 from 74m**
    - **10m at 821ppm eU_3O_8 from 115m**
    - **12m at 126ppm eU_3O_8 from 128m**
  - **TN274RC**
    - **9m at 192ppm eU_3O_8 from 145m**
    - **9m at 191ppm eU_3O_8 from 203m**
    - **7m at 355ppm eU_3O_8 from 246m**
    - **7m at 333ppm eU_3O_8 from 273m**

Deep Yellow Limited (**Deep Yellow** or **Company**) advises that the follow-up drill program on the Nova Joint Venture Project (NJV) in Namibia was completed on 21 February 2023.

The program, which included thirteen RC holes and one RC pre-collared diamond cored hole (EPL3669, see Figure 1) totalling 1,597m, was aimed at further exploring the Barking Gecko North and East, Iguana and Turtle's Neck prospects.

The Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security, formerly Japan Oil Gas and Metals National Corporation (**JOGMEC**), completed its 39.5% earn-in obligation in October 2020 through expenditure of A$4.5M.

The parties are now jointly contributing and the NJV equity holdings are as follows.

Reptile Mineral Resources & Exploration (Pty) Ltd *Subsidiary of Deep Yellow Limited*	39.5% (Manager)
Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security (JOGMEC)	39.5% *
Nova Energy (Africa) Pty Ltd *Subsidiary of Toro Energy Ltd*	15%
Sixzone Investments (Pty) Ltd, *Namibia*	6% (Carried interest)

* Indirect Equity

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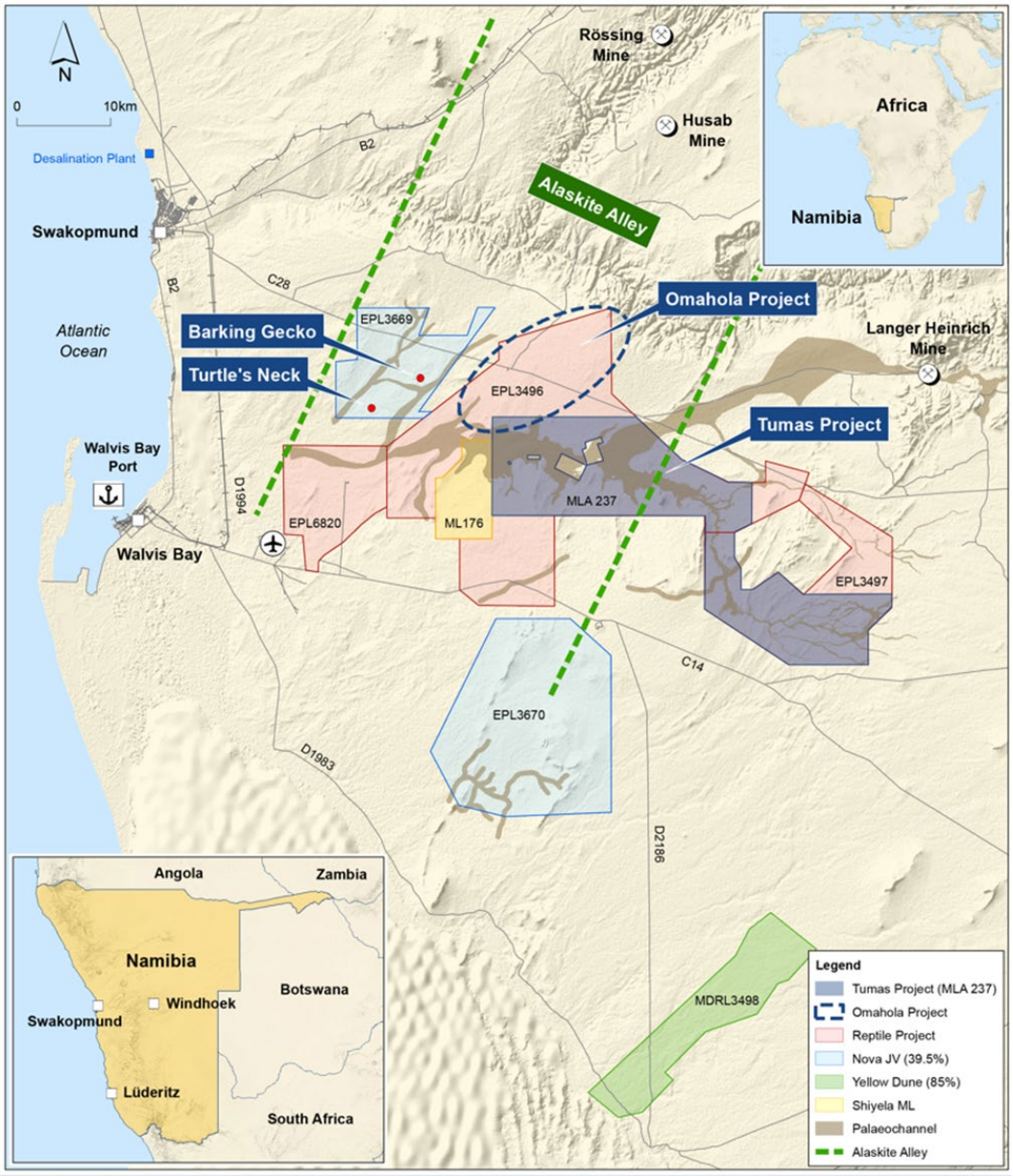

Figure 1: *Location of the Nova JV EPLs 3669 and 3670.*

Results from Phase 2 RC drilling at the Barking Gecko North prospect were reported on 7 April 2022. The size of the prospective area, including high-grade and thick uranium mineralisation appears to be restricted laterally, however, the results indicated potential for continuation of the mineralisation at depth. Further evaluation of project data showed potential for extension of the mineralisation to the east of Barking Gecko and to the north towards the Iguana prospect.

The FY23 work program, with a budget of $750,000, was targeted to follow up a cluster of anomalies surrounding the Barking Gecko prospect and included a south-eastern extension of the Iguana prospect located to the north of Barking Gecko and testing for possible eastern extension of the Barking Gecko North prospect itself (Barking Gecko East). At Turtle's Neck, located south of Barking Gecko, drilling was planned to follow up the positive results from the 2019 drilling program. Figure 2 shows the drill hole locations over a background of airborne magnetics.

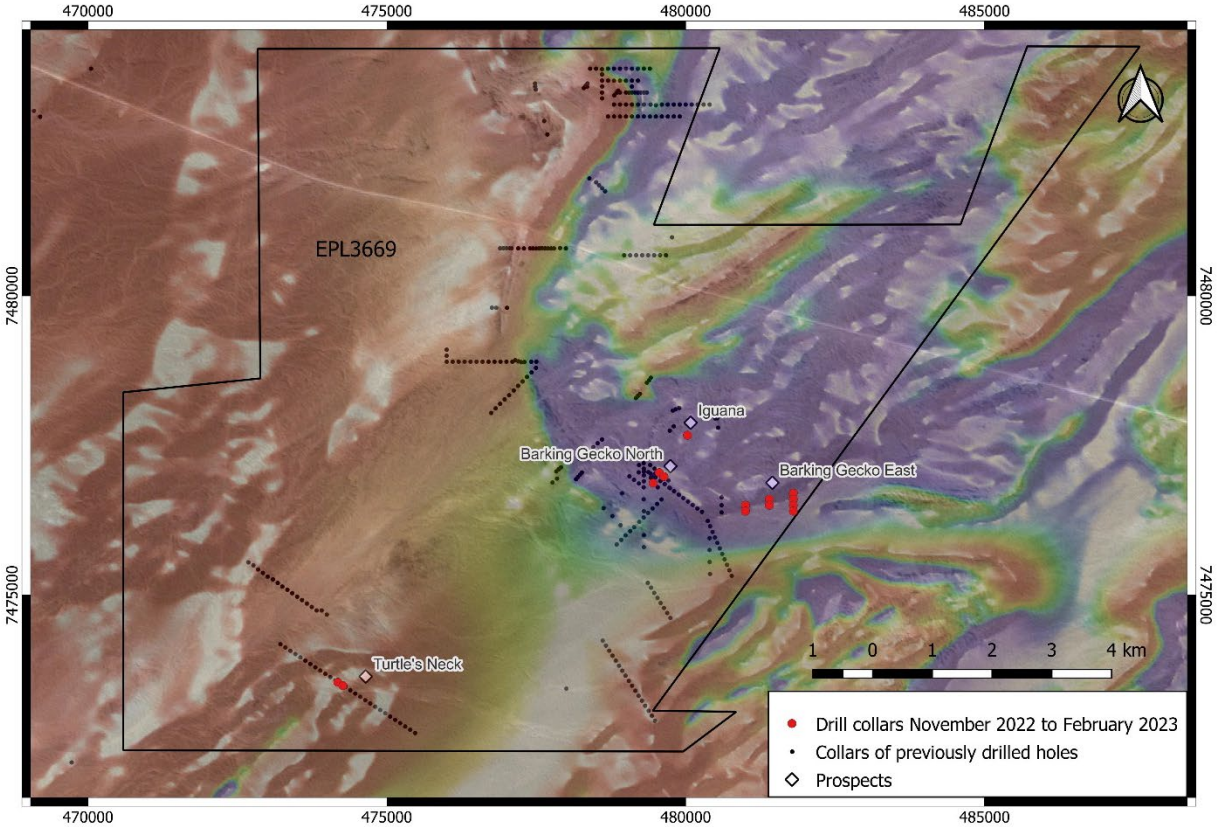

Figure 2: *EPL3669, Drill hole locations at Iguana, Barking Gecko East and Turtle's Neck over airborne magnetics.*

The drilling started on 16 November 2022 and was completed on 21 February 2023.

Evaluation of structural data generated from Optical Televiewer (OPTV) down hole logging from previous drilling at Barking Gecko North identified the possibility of the high-grade mineralised zone extending at depth to the northeast.

For this reason, two previously drilled RC holes, TN273RC and TN274RC, were extended at depth.

These depth extensions confirmed the continuation of the mineralisation at depth to the northeast (Figure 3). The mineralisation is uranium dominant with an average U/(U+Th) ratio of 0.75.

In addition, one RC-pre-collared diamond hole was drilled to undercut thick high-grade mineralisation intersected in TN270DDT and reported on 18 January 2022. The RC pre-collar of TN292DDT intersected thick uranium-bearing alaskites. High uranium grades were encountered in two intervals of 18m and 10m each, with average grades of 427ppm eU_3O_8 and 821ppm eU_3O_8, respectively. However, thick mineralisation at greater depth as intersected in TN270DDT was not confirmed. At depth of TN292DDT, lithology is dominated by biotite schist with only minor occurrences of thin and low-grade mineralised alaskites (Figure 4).

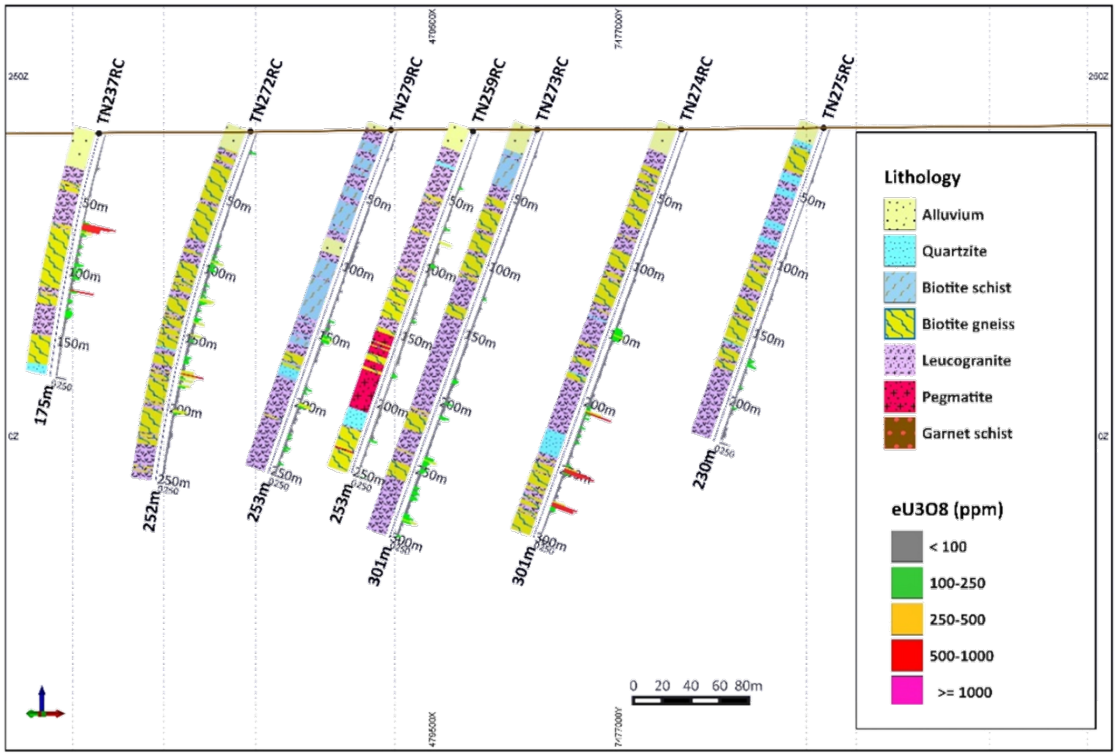

Figure 3: *Barking Gecko North NW-SE drill section.*

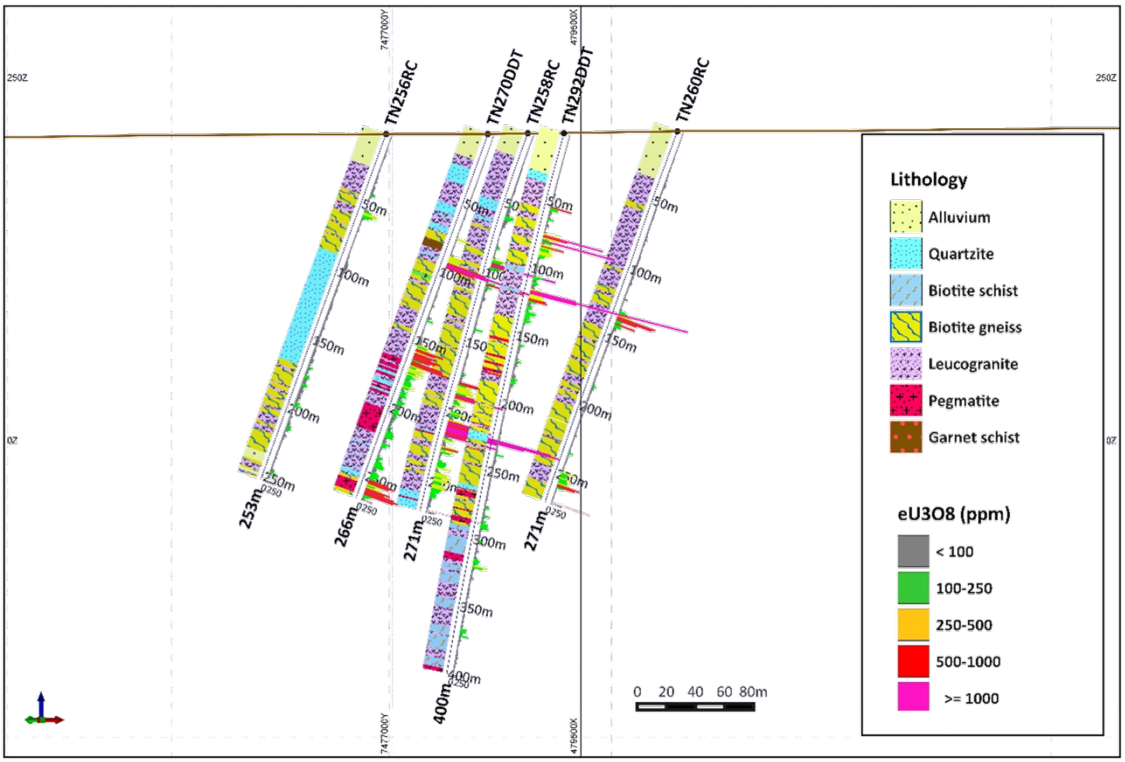

Figure 4: *Barking Gecko North N-S drill section.*

Eight vertical shallow holes were drilled at Barking Gecko East (Figure 2) to explore for an eastern extension of the mineralisation discovered at Barking Gecko North. Four drill lines with four holes each were planned. Abundant leucogranites were intersected, but they were not mineralised. Four out of the planned 12 holes were not drilled as the easternmost drill line indicated increasingly thick overburden to the south.

Drilling at Iguana (Figure 2) followed-up on a target identified through geological mapping and a detailed ground radiometric survey conducted in May 2022. This work delineated uraniferous quartz veins at the surface. The hole drilled at Iguana tested depth extensions of these quartz veins, intersecting massive, barren, or very low grade mineralised leucogranites. Mineralised quartz veins were not observed.

Two deep angled holes, TN290RC and TN291RC (Figure 5), were drilled at Turtle's Neck to follow up on uranium intersections at shallow depth encountered during the 2019 drilling campaign and test these at greater depth. Some thin and low-grade mineralisation (eU_3O_8) was intersected in leucogranites interlayered with biotite schist and gneiss of Khan Formation. In-house portable XRF analysis identified a substantial thorium component in the intersections of TN291RC, where U/(Th+U) ratios averages at 0.2.

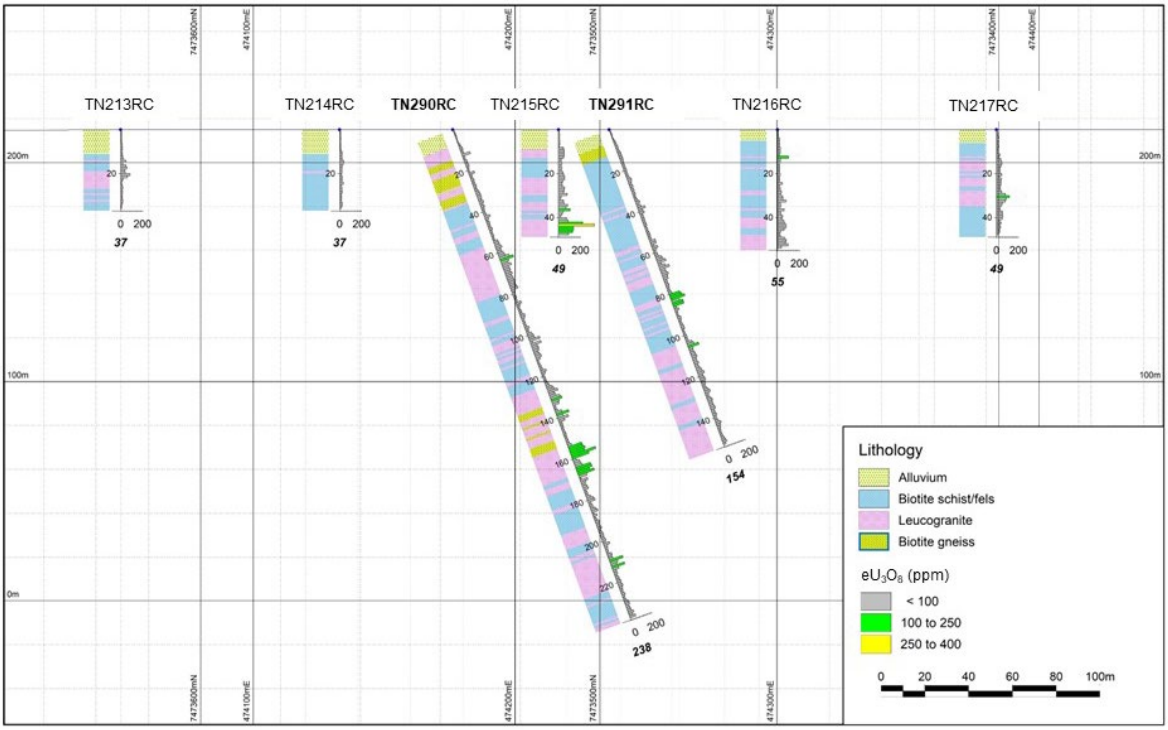

Figure 5: *Turtle's Neck NW-SE drill section.*

Table 1 in Appendix 1 lists all uranium mineralisation greater than 100ppm eU_3O_8 over 1m and Table 2 gives all drill hole details. Figure 2 shows all drill hole locations.

Conclusions

Although the size of the prospective area at Barking Gecko which includes high grade and thick uranium mineralisation appears to be restricted laterally, results of the recent drilling confirmed the continuation of the mineralisation at depth to the northeast.

The results of the follow-up RC drilling at Barking Gecko East did not identify any extension of the mineralisation to the east of Barking Gecko.

A review of all exploration data and results is currently underway to unlock further potential at the Barking Gecko prospect.

At this stage, no further drilling is recommended at Turtle's Neck and Iguana.

JOHN BORSHOFF
Managing Director/CEO
Deep Yellow Limited

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

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About Deep Yellow Limited

Deep Yellow is progressing its development through a combination of advancing its existing assets and expanding its opportunities for diversified growth through sector consolidation. With the merger and acquisition of Vimy Resources, the expanded Deep Yellow now has two advanced uranium projects located both in Namibia and Australia with the potential for production starting from the mid-2020s. In addition, with its expanded exploration portfolio, opportunity also exists for substantial increase of its uranium resource base aimed at building a significant global, geographically diversified project pipeline.

Competent Person's Statement

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

APPENDIX 1

Drill Hole Status and Intersections

eU_3O_8 intersections, cut off 100ppm eU_3O_8, minimum thickness 1m.
(Holes drilled between 16 November 2022 and 21 February 2023)

Table 1: Mineralised intersections for Barking Gecko, Barking Gecko East & Turtle's Neck (including portable XRF data where available).

Prospect	Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Grade eU_3O_8 (ppm)	pXRF U_3O_8 (ppm)	pXRF Th (ppm)
Barking Gecko East	TN284RC	43	44	1	102		
Turtle's Neck	TN290RC	63	64	1	125	77	71
		131	132	1	102	112	39
		138	139	1	118	113	47
		154	160	6	156	130	26
		164	168*	4	140	125	63
		209	213	4	94	79	28
	TN291RC	80	86	6	105	22	93
		105	106	1	103	26	88
Barking Gecko North	TN292DDT	54	57	3	296	255	54
		63	64	1	154	85*	16*
		74	92	18	427	394	97
		106	112	6	133	90	27
		115	125	10	821	447	63
		128	140	12	126	115	38
		156	157	1	144		
		168	169	1	140		
		181	185	4	119		
		237	238	1	206		
		276	277	1	127		
		282	283	1	178		
		286	292	6	144		
		301	302	1	150		
		314	321	7	165		
		366	372	6	126		
	TN273RC	123	124	1	106		
		183	186	3	127	108*	47*
		200	201	1	201	42	110
		210	212	2	200	170	52
		240	251	11	157	102	50
		262	272	10	129	89	48
		282	288	6	211	114	39
		298	299	1	125	182	127
	TN274RC	145	154	9	192		
		203	212	9	191		
		218	219	1	130		
		224	225	1	110		
		229	230	1	132		
		246	253	7	355	424	34
		273	280	7	333	302*	39*

**slight depth offset*

Table 2: RC Drill Hole Locations (holes drilled between 16 November 2022 and 21 February 2023)

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole Type	UTM 33S: WGS84		RL (m)	From (m)	EOH (m)	Azimuth	Dip
			East	North					
Barking Gecko North	TN273RC	RC	479558	7477045	218	180	301	310	-70
	TN724RC	RC	479635	7476980	218	206	301	310	-70
	TN292DDT	DD*	479455	7476870	217	0	401	360	-65
Barking Gecko East	TN281RC	RC	481000	7476500	241	0	61	0	-90
	TN283RC	RC	481400	7476600	246	0	61	0	-90
	TN284RC	RC	481800	7476700	249	0	61	0	-90
	TN285RC	RC	481800	7476600	248	0	61	0	-90
	TN286RC	RC	481800	7476500	249	0	61	0	-90
	TN287RC	RC	481800	7476400	248	0	61	0	-90
	TN288RC	RC	481400	7476500	245	0	61	0	-90
	TN289RC	RC	481000	7476400	240	0	61	0	-90
Turtle's Neck	TN290RC	RC	474177	7473539	171	0	238	125	-70
	TN291RC	RC	474263	7473484	171	0	154	125	-70
Iguana	TN282RC	RC	480030	7477670	232	0	100	270	-60

**includes 150m RC pre-collar*

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The current drilling relies on downhole gamma data from calibrated probes which were converted into equivalent uranium values (eU_3O_8) by experienced DYL personnel and will be confirmed by a competent person (geophysicist). • Appropriate factors were applied to all downhole gamma counting results to make allowance for drill rod thickness, gamma probe dead times and incorporating all other applicable calibration factors. **Total gamma eU_3O_8** • 33mm Auslog total gamma probes were used and operated by company personnel. • Gamma probes were calibrated at Pelindaba, South Africa, in May 2007 and in December 2007. • Between 2008 and 2013 sensitivity checks were conducted by periodic re-logging of a test hole (Hole-ALAD1480) to confirm operation. • Auslog probes were again re-calibrated at the calibration pit located at Langer Heinrich Mine site in December 2014, May 2015, August 2017, July 2018, and September 2019 and February 2022. • During the drilling, the probes were checked daily against a standard source. • Gamma measurements were taken at 5cm intervals at a logging speed of approximately 2m per minute. • Probing was done immediately after drilling mainly through the drill rods and in some cases in the open holes. Rod factors have been established once sufficient in-rod and open-hole data were available to compensate for the reduced gamma counts when logging was done through the drill rods. No correction for water was done. The majority of drill holes were dry. • All gamma measurements were corrected for dead time which is unique to the probe.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
		• All corrected (dead time and rod factor) gamma values were converted to equivalent eU_3O_8 values over the same intervals using the probe-specific K-factor. **Chemical assay data** • Selected geochemical samples were derived from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at intervals of 1m. Samples were split at the drill site using a riffle splitter to obtain a 0.5kg sample of which an approximately 25g subsample was obtained for portable XRF-analysis at RMR's in-house laboratory.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling was used for the Nova JV drilling program. • The shallow holes at Barking Gecko East were drilled vertically. The deeper RC holes at Barking Gecko North, Iguana and Turtle's Neck were drilled at angles of 60 and 70 degrees, respectively, and intersections are reported as downhole and not true thicknesses. The RC pre-collared diamond cored hole at Barking Gecko North was drilled at an angle of 65 degrees.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill chip recoveries are good at around 90%. • Drill chip recoveries were assessed by weighing 1m drill chip samples at the drill site. Weights were recorded in sample tag books. • Sample loss was minimised by placing the sample bags directly underneath cyclone/splitter.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill holes were geologically logged. • The logging was semi-quantitative in nature. The lithology type as well as subtypes were determined for all samples. • Other parameters routinely logged included colour, colour intensity, weathering, grain size and total gamma count (by handheld Rad-Eye scintillometer).
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.*	• A 75:25 riffle splitter was used to treat a full 1m sample from the cyclone. The sample was further split using a 50:50 riffle splitter to obtain a 0.5kg sample. No field duplicates were taken. Most sampling was dry.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	• *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 above sub-sampling techniques are common industry practice and appropriate. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Downhole gamma tools were used as explained under 'Sampling techniques'. This is the principal evaluating technique. • Standards and blank samples are inserted during in-house portable XRF analysis at an approximate rate of one each for every 20 samples which is compatible with industry norm.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Geology was directly recorded into a tablet in the field and sample tag books filled in at the drill site. • The drill data of those logs and tag books (lithology, sample specifications etc.) were transferred by designated personnel into a geological database. • Equivalent eU_3O_8 values have previously been and were for the current program calculated from raw gamma files by applying calibration factors and casing factors where applicable. • The adjustment factors were stored in the database. • Equivalent U_3O_8 data were composited to 1m intervals. • The ratio of eU_3O_8 vs assayed U_3O_8 for matching composites will be used to quantify the statistical error.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The collars will be surveyed by in-house operators using a differential GPS. • The grid system is World Geodetic System (WGS) 1984, Zone 33.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The data spacing and distribution is optimized to test the selected exploration targets. • The total gamma count data, which is recorded at 5cm intervals, was used to calculate equivalent uranium values (eU_3O_8) which were composited to 1m composites downhole.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The basement target mineralisation is vertical to steeply dipping and the drill holes are aimed at appropriate angles into the target zones. The intersections will not represent the true width and have to be evaluated for each hole depending on the structural and geological setting. • All holes were sampled downhole from surface. Geochemical samples are being collected at 1m intervals. Total-gamma count data is being collected at 5cm intervals.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 1m RC drill chip samples were prepared at the drill site. The samples are stored in plastic bags. Sample tags were placed inside the bags. The samples were placed into plastic crates and transported from the drill site to RMR's site premises in Swakopmund by Company personnel for analysis by portable XRF. • Upon completion of the assay work the remainder of the drill chip sample bags for each hole will be packed back into crates and then stored in designated containers in chronological order, locked up and kept safe at RMR's dedicated sample storage yard at Rocky Point located outside Swakopmund.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• D. M. Barrett (PhD MAIG) conducted an audit of gamma logging procedures and log reduction methods used by Deep Yellow Limited. • He concluded his audit commenting: "In summary, it is my belief that the equivalent uranium grades reported by Reptile from their gamma logging program are reliable and are probably within a few percent to the true grade".

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The work to which the exploration results relate was undertaken on Exclusive Prospecting grant EPL3669. • The EPL was originally granted to Nova Energy (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd in 2005. • The EPL is in good standing and valid until 24 November 2024. Nova Energy (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd – (NJV is an incorporated joint venture having following partners: Reptile Mineral Resources & Exploration (Pty) Ltd (RMR) - Manager Nova Energy (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd Sixzone Investments (Pty) Ltd In March 2017 Deep Yellow signed a landmark Joint Venture agreement with the JAPAN ORGANIZATION FOR METALS AND ENERGY SECURITY, formerly Japan Oil Gas and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC), a highly significant move by the minerals investment arm of Japan's government. JOGMEC can earn a 39.5% interest in two EPLs by spending A$4.5 million over four years while Deep Yellow remains manager of the Joint Venture. After fulfilment of the earn-in obligation in September 2020 equity distribution in the Nova JV is now as follows: 39.5% Reptile Mineral Resources & Exploration (Pty) Ltd (RMR) (Manager) 39.5% JOGMEC 15% Nova Energy (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd 6% Sixzone Investments (Pty) Ltd • The EPL is located within the Namib-Naukluft National Park in Namibia. • There are no known impediments to the project beyond Namibia's standard permitting procedures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Prior to Nova Energy's ownership of this EPL, extensive work was conducted by Anglo American Prospecting Services (AAPS), General Mining and Falconbridge in the 1970s. • Assay results from the historical drilling are available to RUN on paper logs. They were not captured digitally and will not be used for resource estimation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Alaskite-type uranium mineralisation occurs on the Nova JV ground and is the main target of the current drilling program. It is associated with sheeted leucogranite intrusions into the basement rocks of the Damara orogen. • Palaeochannel type mineralisation occurs as secondary carnotite enrichment of variably calcretised palaeochannel and sheet wash sediments and adjacent weathered bedrock. Uranium mineralisation is surficial, strata-bound and hosted by Cenozoic and possibly Tertiary sediments, which include from top to bottom scree sand, gypcrete, and calcareous (calcretised) as well as non-calcareous sand, grit and conglomerate.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *downhole 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.*
		• 13 RC holes and one RC pre-collared diamond cored hole for a total of 1,597m, which are the subject of this announcement, have been drilled in the current program between 16 November 2022 and 21 February 2023.
		• Deeper (>100m) holes were drilled angled at 60 and 70 degree, respectively. The RC-pre-collared diamond cored hole at Barking Gecko North was drilled at an angle of 65 degrees. Holes at Barking Gecko East were drilled vertically. As such, intersections measured do not represent true thicknesses.
		• Table 2 in Appendix 1 lists all the drill hole locations and details. Table 1 lists the results of intersections greater than 100ppm eU_3O_8 over 1m.

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*	• 5cm intervals of downhole gamma counts per second (cps) logged inside the drill rods were composited to 1m downhole intervals showing greater than 100cps values over 1m. • No grade truncations were applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'downhole length, true width not known').*	• Alaskite-type mineralisation is vertical to steeply dipping in nature. The intersections of this exploration drilling program do not represent true width and each intersection must be evaluated in accordance with its structural setting.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appendix 1 (Table 2) shows all drill hole locations. • A location map is included in the text.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Comprehensive reporting of all exploration results is practised and will be finalised on the completion of the drilling program.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The wider area was subject to extensive drilling in the 1970s and 1980s by Anglo American Prospecting Services, Falconbridge and General Mining.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work*	• Further exploration drilling work is planned on EPL3669 for alaskite targets that reported positive results.