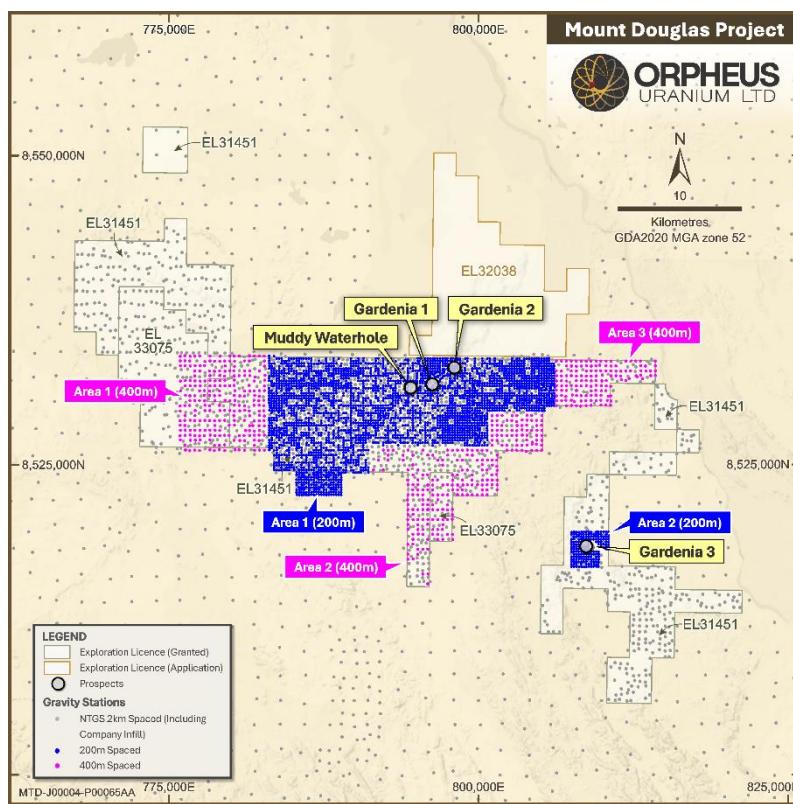


## JORC Tables for Mt Douglas Geophysical Survey



### Summary

Further to the Company's release 12 December 2025, titled '2025 General Exploration Update', provided below are related maps and JORC tables relating to the geophysical results. It should be recognised that this survey was completed with the co-funding support of the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS) as part of the Territory Government's Geophysics and Drilling Collaborations.

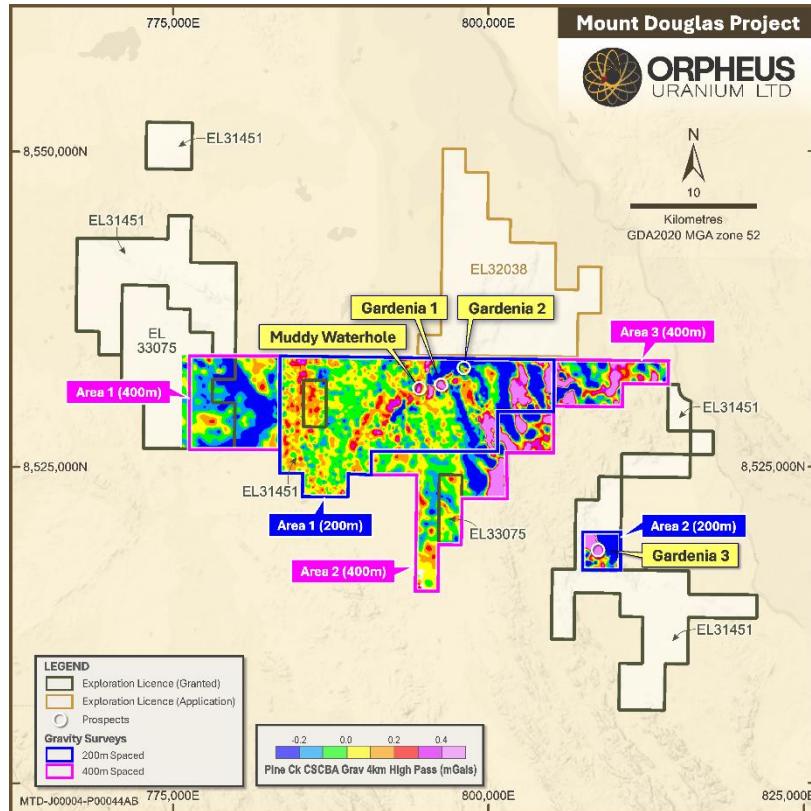


**Figure 1:** Location of survey points associated with the 2024 NTGS 'Pine Creek' survey, in addition to the 2025 Mt Douglas survey

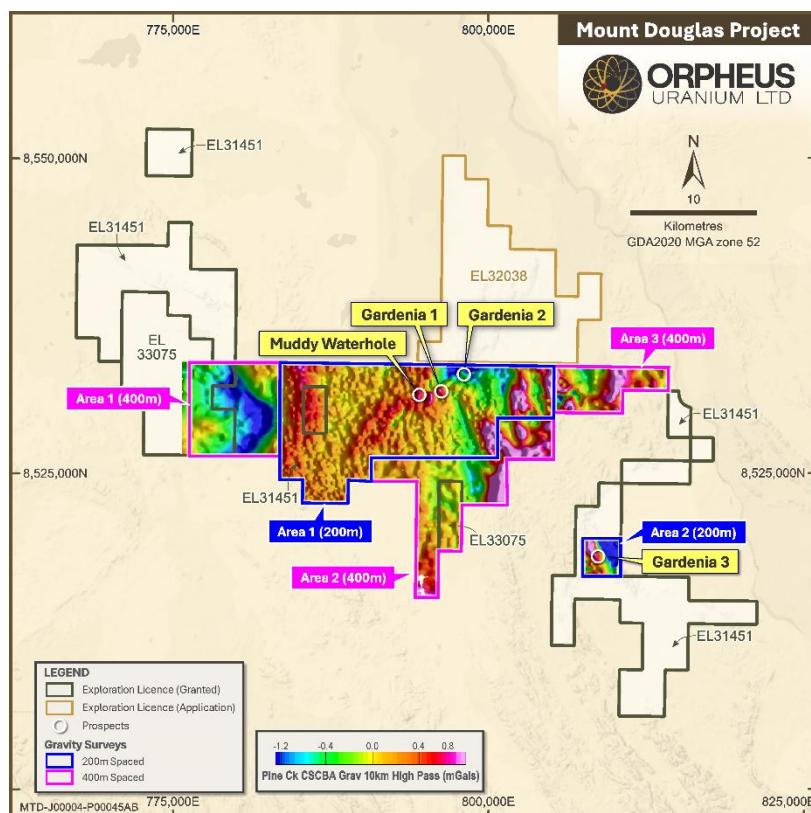
*"The completion of the gravity survey marks a significant milestone in Orpheus' efforts to unlock value across various projects. It enhances our ability to define priority exploration targets at known prospects while also generating new regional targets through a systematic and well-designed exploration program.*

*The NTGS' recognition of the project's potential—demonstrated by the co-funded grant—provides strong validation of our exploration strategy. Securing this support has enabled us to undertake a higher-quality survey and reflects a department committed to promoting exploration success."*

**- Orpheus Managing Director Clinton Dubieniecki**



**Figure 2: Preliminary dataset and filtered grids of the Mt Douglas project ground gravity survey (SCBA 4km High Pass)**



**Figure 3: Preliminary dataset and filtered grids of the Mt Douglas project ground gravity survey (SCBA 10km High Pass)**

**-END-**

This announcement was approved for release by the Board of Orpheus Uranium Limited.

**For further information, please contact:**

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**About Orpheus Uranium**

Orpheus Uranium Limited is an Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) listed exploration company exploring for uranium in South Australia and the Northern Territory, both jurisdictions which allow uranium exploration, mining and processing. More recently, Orpheus has extended tenure into Western Australia through the acquisition of the Oobagooma Uranium Project, a state that contains multiple known uranium deposits.

**Competent Person Statement**

Sections of information contained in this report that relate to Exploration Results were compiled or reviewed by Mr Clinton Dubieniecki BSc (Hons), who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG), Member of Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM), and is a full-time employee of Orpheus Uranium Limited. Mr Dubieniecki has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineral deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Dubieniecki consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

**Forward Looking Statements**

The written presentation may contain forward-looking statement regarding the outlook for the Company's interpretation, work programs, and financial results. These forward-looking statements generally can be identified by phrases such as "anticipates", "potential", "plans", "intends", "believes", "likely", "appears", "expects", "likely", "appears" or other words or phrases of similar impact. There is inherent risk and uncertainty in any forward-looking statements. Variance will occur and some could be materially different from management's opinion. Developments that could impact the Company's expectations include a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ from those expressed or implied, including, without limitation, business integration risks; uncertainty of development plans and cost estimates, commodity price fluctuations; political or economic instability and regulatory changes; currency fluctuations, the state of the capital markets, Orpheus' ability to attract and retain qualified personnel and management, potential labour unrest, unpredictable risks and hazards related to the development and operation of exploration programs that are beyond the Company's control, the availability of capital to fund all of the Company's projects. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this presentation and the Company assumes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements, or to update the reasons why actual results differed from those projected in the forward-looking statements, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

## JORC Code, 2012 Edition

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Orpheus Uranium Ltd (ASX: ORP) is reporting a new gravity survey completed at the Company's Mount Douglas, NT Project.</li> <li>The survey was completed from October - December 2025 by Atlas Geophysics WA.</li> <li>A nominal 400m &amp; 200m grid was completed over approximately 332 Km<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>Scintrex CG-5 Autograv gravity meters were used for gravity data acquisition and base station control. Two GNSS Rover Receiver &amp; one CHC70 + GNSS Base Receiver were used for gravity station positional acquisition. All gravity and GNSS data were acquired using up to 2 crews operating concurrently onsite.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling is reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li><i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling is reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>

	<i>preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling is reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling is reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ground Gravity Survey data collected by Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd</li> <li>• 3,700 gravity station points on a 400m and 200m configuration</li> <li>• The following instrumentation was used for acquisition of the gravity data:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two CG-5 Autograv Gravity Meter (Serial Number: 41081, 40361</li> <li>• Two ESVE300PRO_E31 GNSS Rover Receiver</li> <li>• One CHCi70+ GNSS Base Receiver</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The gravity meter used for the survey had been recently calibrated on the Guildford Cemetery – Helena Valley Primary School calibration range (2010990117 - 2010990217) in Western Australia. The calibration process validated the gravity meter's scale factor to ensure reduction of the survey data produces correct Observed Gravities from measured dial reading values.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An existing GNSS/gravity control station, 202405000004 “Ban Ban” was used to control all field observations throughout the project.</li> <li>• GNSS control was established at 202405000004 by, submitting three 10-hour sessions of static data to Geoscience Australia’s AUSPOS processing system, where possible, producing first-order geodetic coordinates. These coordinates are accurate to better than 10mm for the x, y, and z observables.</li> <li>• Gravity control was established at station 202405000004 via an ABABAB tie to Australian Fundamental Gravity Network (AFGN) control station 1991900332. Standard deviation of the tie loops is 0.003mGal.</li> <li>• Final data met and exceeded quoted project specifications. Repeatability of the data was excellent, with the standard deviation of the elevation repeats at 0.023m and the standard deviation of the gravity repeats at 0.015mGal.</li> <li>• Post processing gaussian residual grid filtering was applied on final terrain corrected bouguer grids assuming a density of 2.67g/cc by Geodiscovery Group using a 10km &amp; 4km wavelength cutoff</li> </ul>
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling is reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GNSS data were acquired with the rover receiver operating in post-process kinematic (PPK) mode with the GNSS rover sensor mounted to a 2.000m and 1.800m walking pole. Static data were logged at the control station with a base receiver operating in post-process static (PPS) mode with the GNSS sensor mounted on a fixed tripod. Accuracy of the GNSS observations is better than 0.02m for all observations.</li> <li>• All positional observations were in GDA94/MGA52 with heights above the Australian Height Datum.</li> </ul>

<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gravity stations were acquired using nominal 200m and 400m spacing.</li> <li>Data spacing is appropriate for the goals of the survey.</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data was collected on a nominal grid orientated E-W and N-S, which is considered appropriate for gravity survey data</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling is reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No audits have been completed.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Mount Douglas Project is located in the Central Pine Creek Orogen in Northern Territory and comprises two granted and one application exploration licences that are 100% owned by Trachre Pty Ltd (Trachre is a 100% subsidiary of Orpheus Minerals Limited), to include:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration licence 31451 Mount Douglas, granted for a period of two years to 7/09/2027.</li> <li>Exploration licence 33075 Mount Douglas (Ban Ban), granted for a period of six years to 02/01/2029.</li> <li>Exploration licence application 32038 Mount Douglas (Mary River) covers a portion of the Mary River National Park.</li> </ul> </li> <li>There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</li> </ul>

<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Mineral company exploration reports have been sourced from the Northern Territory Geological Database, GEMIS. All historic Company open file reports are publicly available from the online GEMIS website.</p> <p>A summary of historic exploration for uranium and gold conducted across the Mount Douglas package of tenements comprises the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Central Electricity Generating Board Exploration (Australia Pty Ltd), EL 4751 (1987).</b> Exploration comprised one inclined cored hole for 174 m with a percussion collar to 36 m targeting the Muddy Waterhole Outlier prospect (located within the Mount Douglas Project area) to follow up a radiometric anomaly in strongly brecciated Kombolgie Sandstone. Burrell Creek Formation siltstone was intersected at 30 m at a sharp weathering/fresh rock interface. At 140 m an unconformity with the sandstone and the quartz conglomerate of the Kombolgie Sandstone was reached and contained weak pyrite and hematite mineralisation associated with quartz veining. The drill hole was logged using a Geosource type T201 total count scintillometer probe unit, which returned radioactivity up to 145 cps. Core samples were assayed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Co, Ni, Cr, Mn, Ag, Au, Th and U.</li> <li>• <b>Kennecott Explorations, EL 4944 (1989).</b> Exploration for gold at the Mt Wells project, targeted structurally controlled gold hosted by the Koolpin Formation, Gerowie Tuff, Mount Bonnie Formation or Wildman Siltstone. Exploration comprised rock chip sampling, geological mapping, stream sediment sampling which led to the discovery of the Hill 5 gold prospect located within the Mount Douglas Project area. An IP survey, petrography and trenching was undertaken prior to the sinking of 5 diamond tailed RC percussion holes for total depth of 717m, average depth 143 m. Best intersect was 6 m @ 0.84 g/t Au in drillhole PDNTMW5. Follow-up work comprised BLEG gold drainage survey, soil sampling, rock chip sampling and prospecting. Rock chip sampling returned 2.94 ppm Au with three follow up channel rock samples averaging 0.25 ppm Au over 6 m. BLEG samples returned anomalous 18.7 ppb Au, believed to be sourced from quartz or quartz-sulphide</li> </ul>
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	<p>veins hosted in small shears, dominantly within the Koolpin Formation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Geopeko, EL 7426, EL 7915 and EL 7511 (1994).</b> Exploration targeted gold mineralisation associated with folded and sheared rocks of the Finniss River Group and South Alligator Group. Exploration comprised rock chip sampling, geological mapping, shallow air-core drilling, IP survey and RC drilling of geochemical and geophysical targets. Within the Mount Douglas Project area, Geopeko drilled 13 RC holes at the Margaret River prospect for a total of 609 m. Average hole depth was 46 m. RC drilling targeted an aircore geochemical anomaly of up to 450 ppb Au, an IP anomaly and three small outcrops showing evidence of fracturing and quartz-sulphide veining. An anomalous intersect of 2 m @ 1.1 g/t Au was reported (MMRC17). Drillhole MMRC4 was targeting a rock chip (quartz veined gossaneous greywacke) that returned 2.3% Pb and 0.1% Zn.</li> <li>• <b>Normandy Exploration Limited, SEL 8019 (1994-1995).</b> Drilled 140 RAB holes at the Area 2 prospect located within the Mount Douglas Project area for a total depth of 1,035 m. Average hole depth was 7 m. Drilling targeted structurally favorable areas covered by black soils for bedrock identification. Samples were analysed for Au, As, Cu, Pb and Zn however results were not considered anomalous.</li> <li>• <b>Thundelarra Exploration, EL 23506, EL23516, EL23517, EL 23532, EL 24403 and EL 25119, (2011).</b> Conducted detailed airborne geophysical survey (magnetic/radiometric) and detailed 1:40k geological and geomorphological study comprising lithology and structure highlighting anticline/syncline folds and regional and local faults systems. Further details on Thundelarra airborne surveys, refer to section "Other substantive exploration data".</li> <li>• <b>Auschin Resources Pty Ltd, EL 31451 (2017 – 2021).</b> Sampling from the Mount Douglas Project since the grant of EL 31451 comprises surface rock chip samples collected from prospect locations to include:</li> <li>• Mount Douglas Radiometric Anomaly 1 and 2, eleven rock chips collected from</li> </ul>
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		<p>heamatitic ironstone bands with radiometric anomalism, in an area with cross-cutting structures. Rock chip sampling at Radiometric Anomaly 1 was conducted in year 2020, sample M1251 returned 749 ppm U and in 2021, sample M20003 returned 1,089 ppm U from an adjacent location. The sampling sites were located targeting an area containing spot readings up to 3,500 cps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Margaret East Hills, seven rock chips collected in an area anomalous for Au-Pb-As, and to follow-up a Pb in stream anomaly. Gold grades returned up to 0.65 g/t Au, with five of the samples returned &gt;0.1 g/t Au.</li><li>• Lyn, two rock chips were collected to follow-up a northern extension to a known 1.5% Pb and 0.3% Zn occurrence within ferruginous horizons of the Koolpin Formation (outside of the licence area), returned up to 0.3% Pb and 0.2% Zn.</li><li>• North Jessops, seven rock chips targeting a linear trend of gold anomalism of 0.89 g/t Au in ferruginous sediments of the Koolpin Formation within a mapped anticline, returned 0.15 g/t Au.</li><li>• Hill 5, six rock chips collected at the previously defined Hill 5 prospect which contains Au-As anomalism associated with quartz veining within the Koolpin Formation, in a structurally complex anticline (maximum historic drilling results included 6 m @ 0.24 g/t Au and 4 m @ 0.78 g/t Au). Five of the six rock chips returned over 0.1 g/t Au, up to 1.14 g/t Au.</li><li>• Area 6, eighteen rock chips collected from a previously identified gold-in-soil anomaly, mineralisation is potentially related to NW striking quartz veins along the eastern margin of the Koolpin Formation. Results returned ten samples &gt;0.1 g/t Au, up to 0.41 g/t Au.</li><li>• Nelson 2 South, seven rock chips collected from a saddlereef targeting quartz veining, maximum value returned 0.45 g/t Au.</li><li>• Mount George North, four rock chip samples collected from a quartz veined gossan, three of the four samples returned &gt;0.1 g/t Au.</li></ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Frances Creek North, follow-up of previously defined single rock chip of 3.85 g/t Au to the west of the licence area, for a possible continuation of the Frances Creek gold mineralised system. Twelve rock chips were collected from quartz veins at the contact between the Mundogie Sandstone and the underlying Masson Formation. Results returned up to 0.74 g/t Au, further structural interpretation warranted.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Mount Douglas Project is located in the Central Pine Creek Orogen and comprises prospective stratigraphic horizons of the Mount Partridge Group and the South Alligator Group intruded in places by the Zamu Dolerite and thermal I-type granites of the Cullen Supersuite, and in places, unconformably overlain by the Kombolgie Sandstone.</li> <li>Uranium exploration is targeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hard-rock unconformity-style uranium mineralisation near the base of the Kombolgie Sandstone, similar to uranium deposits, Ranger and Jabiluka mining district.</li> <li>Structurally-controlled vein-style uranium.</li> <li>Radiometric contact zone around granite intrusives as a result of contact metamorphism with the Pine Creek sediments.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Gold exploration is targeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Structurally-controlled gold mineralisation in units of the Burrell Creek Group and the South Alligator Group.</li> <li>Vein-type hydraulic fracture zones within the Kombolgie Sandstone.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Currently there are four recognised uranium prospects located within the Mount Douglas Project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Kombolgie Sandstone Unconformity.</b> Radiometric anomalies are evident within outcropping uranium-bearing rocks recently identified near the base of the Kombolgie Sandstone which indicates prospectivity for unconformity-related uranium deposits.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mount Douglas Radiometric Anomaly 1 &amp; 2.</b> Evident in airborne radiometrics and followed up by ground truthing identifying 3,500 counts per second (cps) from banded haematitic ironstone cherts of proposed Mount Bonnie Formation. Rock chip sampling of a chlorite and hematite altered unit that occurs within a structural zone approximately 0.2 m by 30 m dips 72° toward 230° returned 750 to &gt;1,000 ppm U.</li> <li>• <b>Minglo Granite Radiometric Anomaly.</b> Evident in airborne radiometrics, area of high response in mapped Minglo Granite.</li> <li>• Currently there are thirteen identified prospect areas for follow-up exploration within the Mount Douglas Project:       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radiometric anomaly at base of Kombolgie unconformity (uranium)</li> <li>• Radiometric anomaly within the Minglo Granite (uranium)</li> <li>• Radiometric Anomaly 1 (uranium)</li> <li>• Radiometric Anomaly 2 (uranium)</li> <li>• Margaret Hills East (Au-Pb-As)</li> <li>• Lyn (Pb-Zn)</li> <li>• North Jessops (Au)</li> <li>• Hill 5 (Au)</li> <li>• Area 6 (Au)</li> <li>• Nelson 2 (Au)</li> <li>• Mount George North (Au)</li> <li>• Frances Creek North (Au)</li> <li>• Elkeda (Au-As-Pb)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In 2020, Argonaut Resources NL commissioned an Independent Geologist to outline target areas for uranium exploration. Radiometric uranium channel shows folded, uranium rich units of the upper Koolpin Formation. A peak uranium channel anomaly lies at the base of the Kombolgie unconformity at an intersection of NW and NE faults, in an area previously unexplored. Areas of high</li> </ul>
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		response also correlate to mapped outcrop of Minglo Granite.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>◦ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>◦ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>◦ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>◦ hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling is reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling is reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• 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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling is reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>

<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate diagrams are included in the main body of this report. No significant discovery or drilling is being reported.</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate diagrams are included in the main body of this report. No significant discovery or drilling is being reported.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Thundelarra (2011).</b> Conducted the following geophysical surveys. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A high resolution detailed geophysical survey (magnetic and radiometric) was flown over the area by Thomson Aviation Pty Ltd in August 2010. Flight line separation was 70 m with a terrain clearance of 30 m, using GDA94 zone 52. This survey is considered substantive exploration data that highlights areas considered prospective for uranium, evident in the uranium channel of the radiometric grids.</li> <li>Commissioned a detailed geological mapping study to understand the geological and geomorphological setting using air photos, remotely sensed data (Landsat, Quickbird and SPOT) integrated with high resolution geophysics. A 1:40k scale map was produced which detailed lithology and structure highlighting anticline/syncline folds and regional and local faults systems.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Geoscience Australia (2011).</b> Conducted a geophysical survey. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A significant regional airborne electromagnetic survey, the Pine Creek AEM Survey (Pine Creek AEM Survey), was completed by Geoscience Australia in 2011. The goal of the Pine Creek AEM survey was to characterise the electromagnetic response of Paleoproterozoic rocks, particularly graphitic units adjacent to Archean granite domes, and map these units in regions of extensive cover, such as the Woolner Granite, and Daly River Basin areas. The project also attempts to map</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

		<p>key sub-surface unconformities and structures which may have units in regions of extensive cover, such as the Woolner Granite, and Daly River Basin areas. The project also attempts to map key sub-surface unconformities and structures which may have influenced mineralising fluids.</p>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration associated with current announcement require ongoing and reprocessing of gravity survey data using varying specific gravity models to extract more detailed results.</li> <li>Exploration targets proposed for future work on the tenure that are indicative at this stage includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unconformity-type uranium mineralisation targeting radiometric anomalies evident within outcropping uranium-bearing rocks recently defined near the base of the Kombolgie Sandstone.</li> <li>Uranium, gold and base metal mineralisation associated with the Cullen Supersuite, which comprises late-orogenic Palaeoproterozoic I-type granites, causing contact/thermal aureoles which contains most of the gold and other mineralisation in the Pine Creek Orogen.</li> <li>Radiometric anomalism evident within the Koolpin Formation and the overlying Gerowie Tuff units of the South Alligator Group.</li> <li>Uranium-bearing ironstone units (banded iron formation) of the Koolpin Formation and the Mount Bonnie Formation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>