Significant Uranium Mineralisation Intersected at Nabarlek as 2024 Exploration Gains Momentum

Exciting new target area identified for in-fill and step-out drilling, plus new IP targets to be drill tested at Coopers South as exploration continues along the U40 Fault

Highlights

- A major campaign of Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) is continuing, following up previously reported high-grade uranium intercepts from multiple prospects surrounding the historical Nabarlek Uranium Mine.
- RC drilling 2km north of the mine (Nabarlek North) has intersected significant uranium mineralisation along the Nabarlek Fault Corridor, with new uranium-equivalent intercepts including:
  - **7.5m @ 1,821ppm (4.01 lbs/t[1]) eU_3O_8** from 133.4m (NBRC239)

  This drilling is testing the Nabarlek North Fault on broad 100m-spaced traverses to determine the potential for *Nabarlek-type* mineralisation beneath the unconformity contact. These results are regarded as highly encouraging and follow- up in-fill and step-out drilling is planned in the coming month.
- The drilling campaign is currently testing targets at the U40 Prospect where drilling confirms significant uranium mineralisation within an altered fault breccia at depths well below the unconformity including:
  - **1.1m @ 4,452ppm (9.81 lbs/t) eU_3O_8** from 252.3m (NBDD003), including:
    - **0.4m @ 8,637ppm (19.04 lbs/t) eU_3O_8**

  The system remains open to the south where follow up drilling is planned.
- New drill targets are also emerging adjacent to the Nabarlek Fault Corridor south-west of the mine. Two large Induced Polarisation (IP) chargeability anomalies have been identified at Coopers South beneath previous uranium intercepts, including a significant intercept of 5m @ 1,600ppm U_3O_8 from 46m (NBRC13) reported last year. RC and diamond drilling will test these targets next month.
- The discovery of large, fault-hosted unconformity-type uranium deposits similar to the nearby world-class Jabiluka Deposit or the prestigious Ranger Uranium Mine – which produced **300Mlbs @ 0.23% (5.07 lbs/t) U_3O_8** over 40 years – remains the priority focus for DevEx.

DevEx Resources Limited (ASX: DEV; DevEx or the Company) is pleased to provide an update on its multi-pronged 2024 exploration campaign at the 100%-owned **Nabarlek Uranium Project**, located in the heart of the world-class Alligator Rivers Uranium Province (ARUP) in the Northern Territory, Australia.

The 2024 campaign is testing multiple uranium prospects along the U40 Fault and the Nabarlek Fault Corridor (which hosts the historical Nabarlek Uranium Mine – considered Australia's highest-grade uranium mine with past production of 24Mlbs @ 1.84% U_3O_8).

[1] Note for reporting of uranium oxide (U_3O_8) grades 0.1% = 1,000ppm = 2.20lbs/t

Significant results are reported in this release from a newly identified position approximately 2km north of the historic Nabarlek mine which will be a key focus for upcoming in-fill and step-out drilling.

Additional drill targets have also been identified at Coopers South, south-west of the mine with drilling also continuing along the U40 Fault Corridor immediately east of the mine – providing multiple fronts for a significant discovery opportunity for DevEx shareholders.

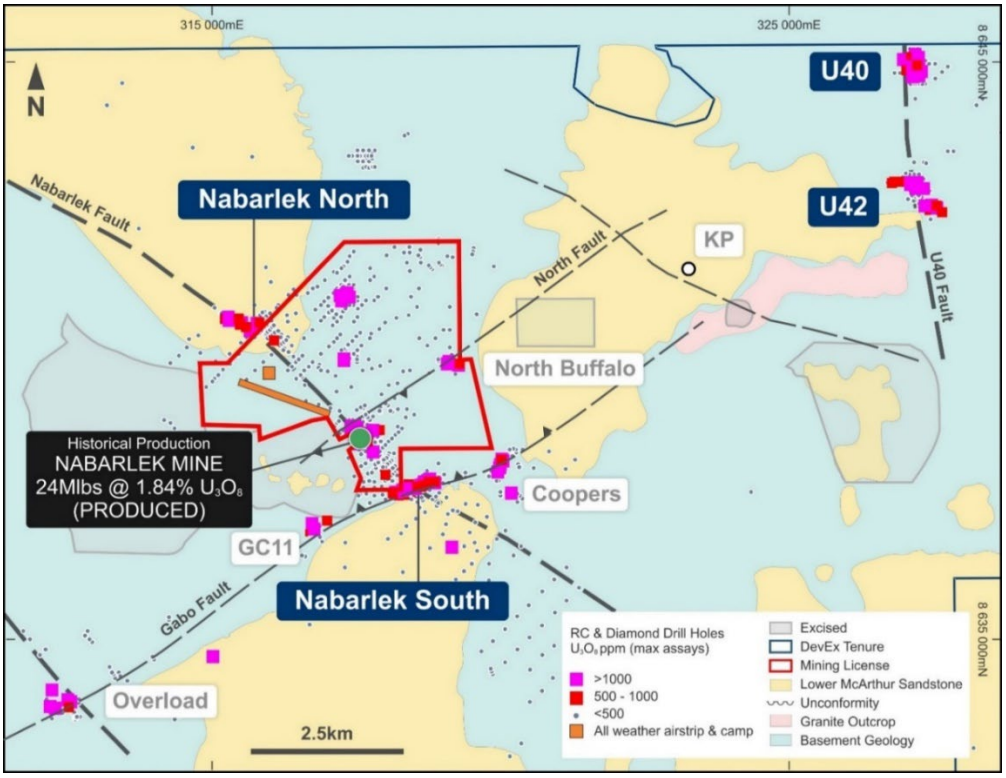

Figure 1: DevEx's 2024 drilling program is targeting multiple uranium prospects surrounding the historical Nabarlek Uranium Mine along the Nabarlek and U40 Faults.

U40 Fault

Both RC and diamond drill rigs are currently at the U40 Prospect testing uranium mineralisation along the U40 Fault.

Drilling is targeting the eastern margin of the U40 Fault (East Zone), where previous uranium intercepts identified the potential for depth extent beneath the unconformity with results including 5.0m @ 5,400ppm U_3O_8 from 257m (NBRC220) down-hole (see DevEx Announcement 7 February 2024).

Follow up drilling this month is testing the East Zone position surrounding the NBRC220 intercepts on ~50 to 100m step-out holes.

Results to date have identified a narrow steep east-dipping fault breccia with down-hole results including:

- **1.1m @ 4,452ppm (9.81 lbs/t) eU_3O_8** from 252.3m (NBDD003), including:
  - **0.4m @ 8,637ppm (19.04 lbs/t) eU_3O_8**;
- **1.9m @ 2,724ppm (6.01 lbs/t) eU_3O_8** from 173.6m (NBRCD136)

Results from the deep drilling at U40 demonstrate that the uranium system is hosted within a hematite-chlorite altered fault breccia, with the system continuing at significant depths below the unconformity. The system remains open to the south where step out drilling is planned (see Figure 2).

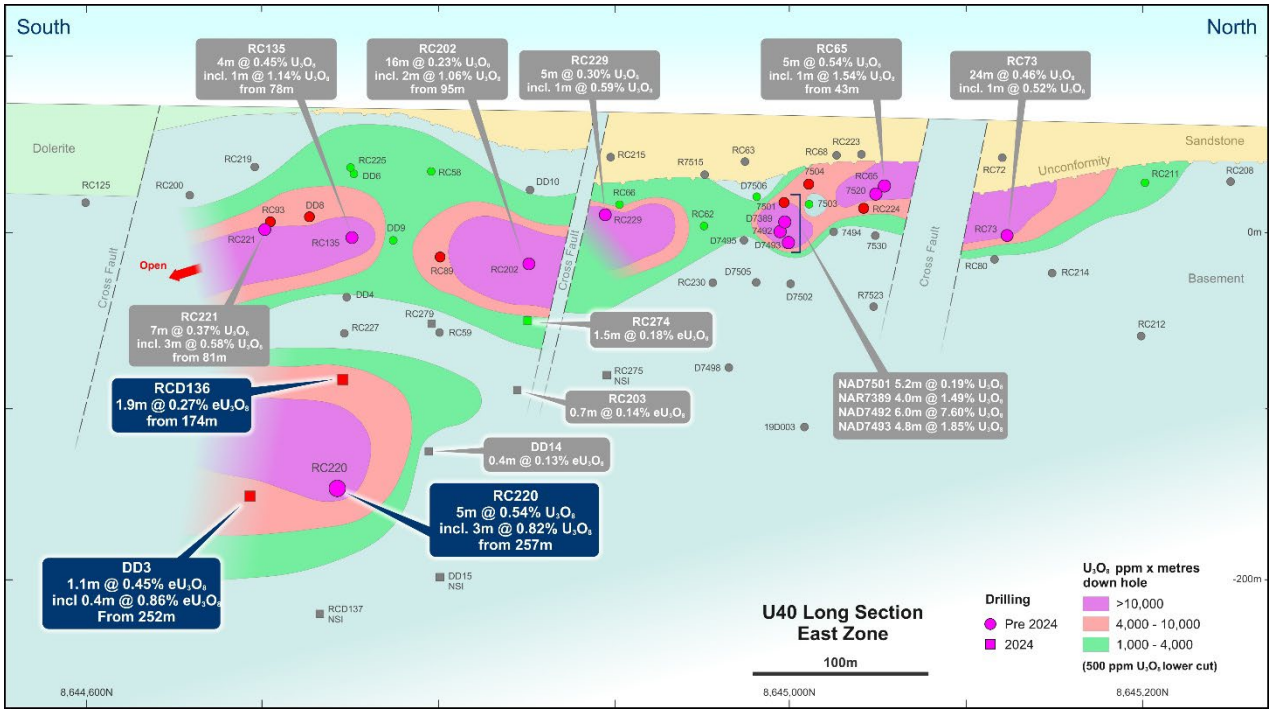

Figure 2: U40 Long Section (looking west) - Showing high-grade uranium intercepts from the East Zone. Drilling will test the potential for a southern plunge to deeper high-grade intercepts.

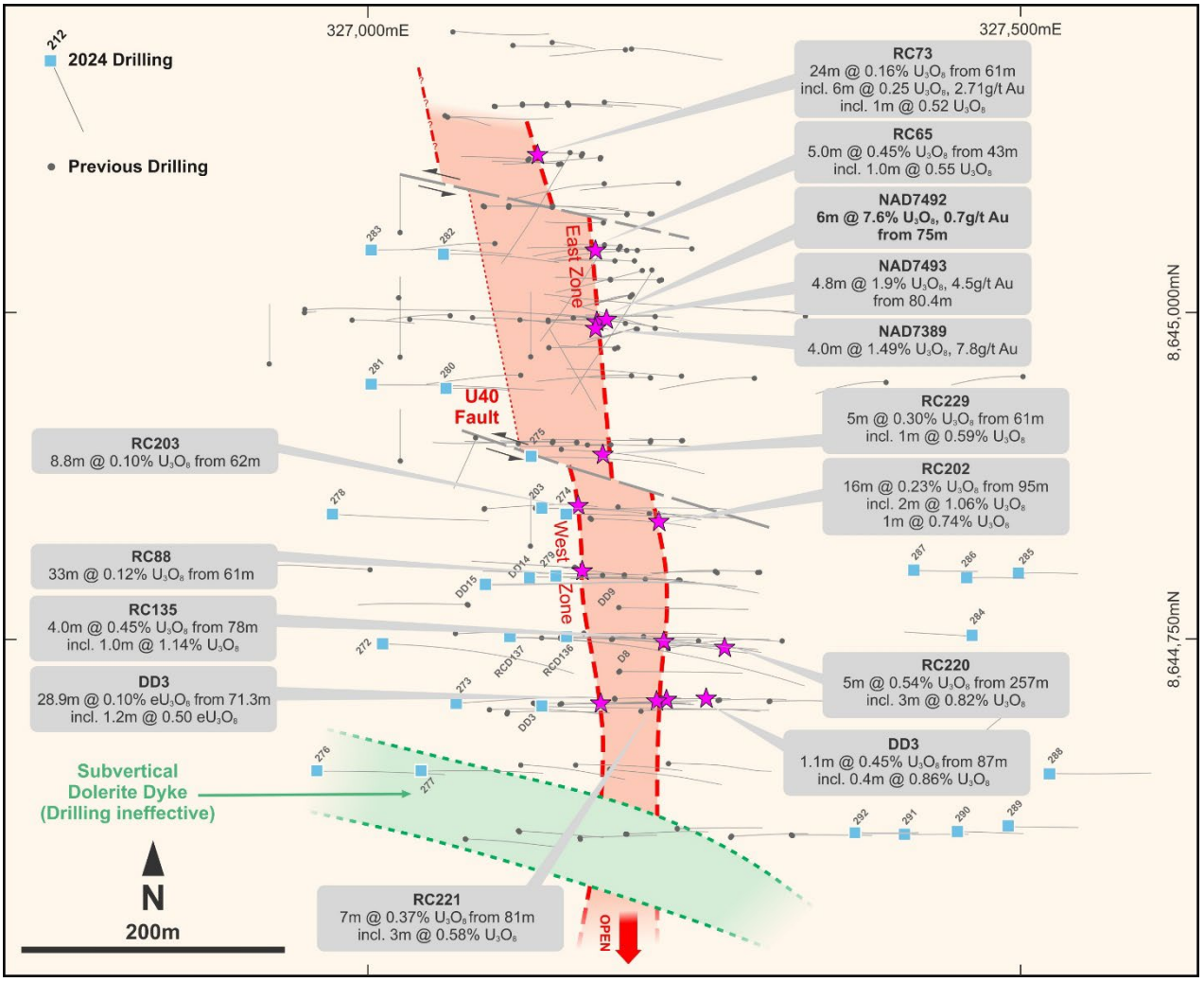

Figure 3: U40 Drill Plan - Location of 2024 drilling (blue boxes), with significant intercepts as starts on drill hole trace.

Nabarlek Fault Corridor

Nabarlek North

A review of DevEx's 2023 gravity survey north of the mine identified several targets where the Nabarlek North Fault is disrupted by cross-cutting, north-north-west oriented faults. DevEx regards these areas of disruption as favourable positions for the deposition of *Nabarlek-type* uranium mineralisation (see Figure 4).

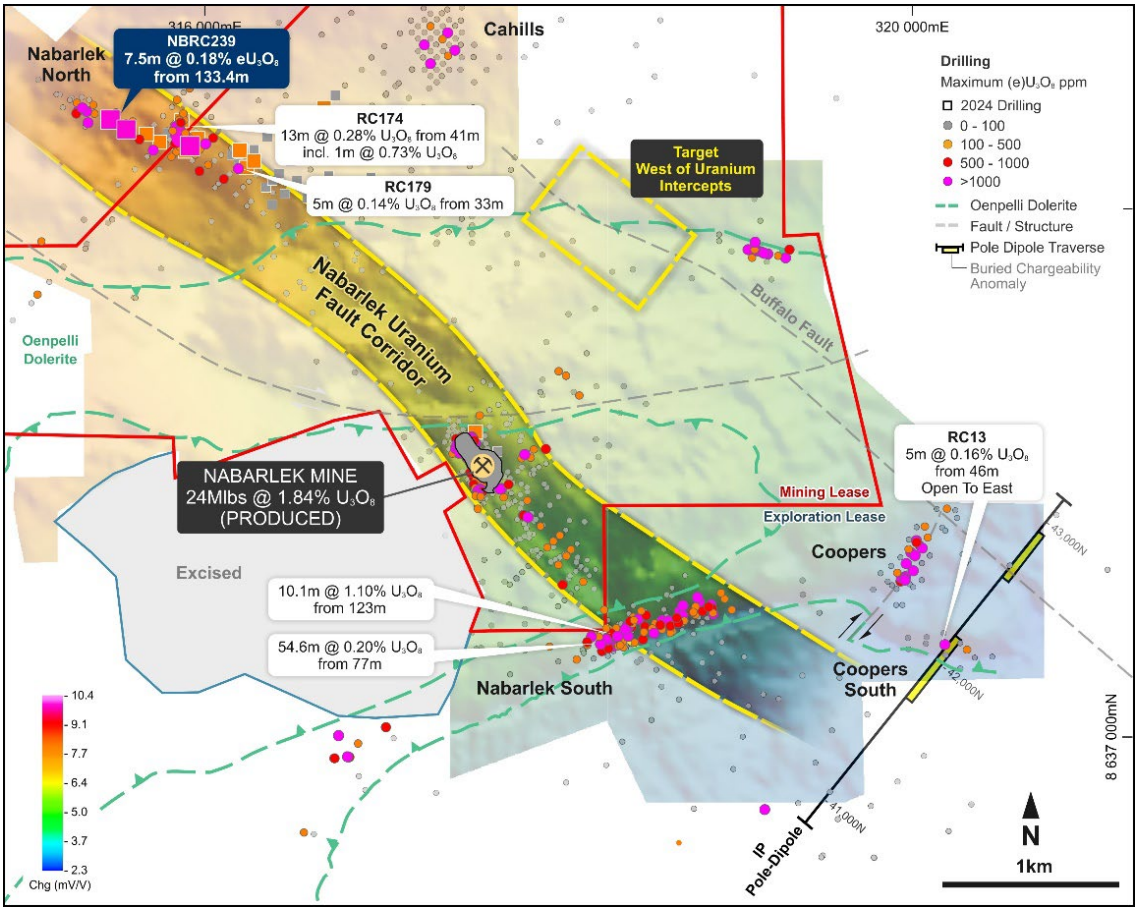

Figure 4: Nabarlek Fault Corridor – Location of recent 2024 drilling north of Nabarlek Mine, underlain by 2023 ground gravity survey (Bouguer).

Broad-spaced (100m traversed) RC drilling targeting one of these favourable positions has intersected significant fault-hosted uranium mineralisation with down-hole uranium equivalent intercepts including:

- **7.5m @ 1,821ppm (4.01 lbs/t) eU_3O_8** from 133.4m (NBRC239)

Uranium mineralisation observed in the RC chips is associated with pervasive chlorite alteration, typical of other uranium deposits in the region. Like the Nabarlek deposit itself, the mineralisation is hosted by a north-east dipping reverse fault (Nabarlek Fault) and appears to be plunging to the north.

The fault system remains prospective both at depth and immediately surrounding this recent intercept (Figure 5 and 6).

In addition, uranium mineralisation remains open to the north-west along the fault system. The northernmost hole did not intersect the fault offset, with the gravity survey suggesting that the Nabarlek North Fault is offset by cross-faults, with two interpreted positions (see Figure 7).

These disruptions are also considered prospective with drilling planned.

Considering the broad spaced nature of the drilling, both in-fill drilling adjacent to hole NBRC239, and step-out drilling is required to continue testing the full extent of the system in the coming month.

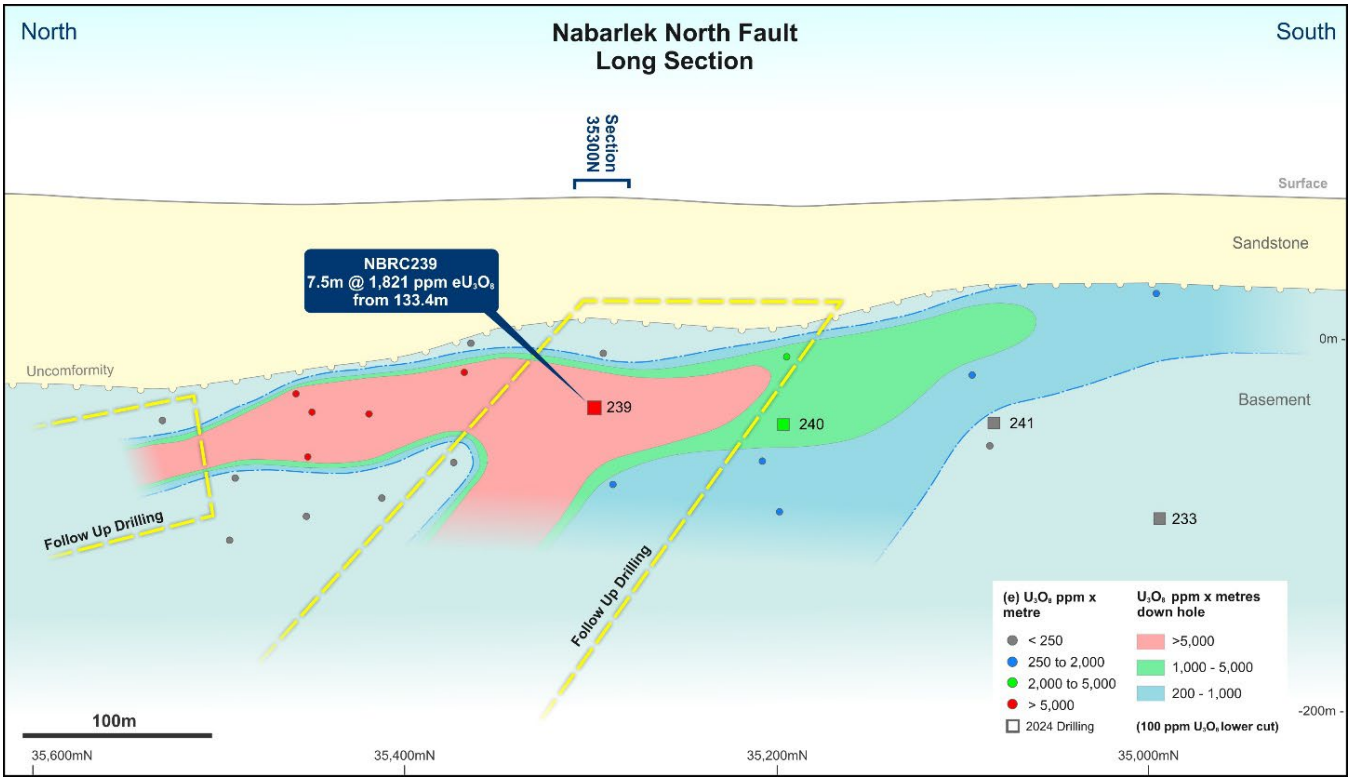

Figure 5: Long Section (looking north) at Nabarlek North – depicting the recent high-grade uranium intercept in hole NBRC239 and plans for follow-up drilling next month.

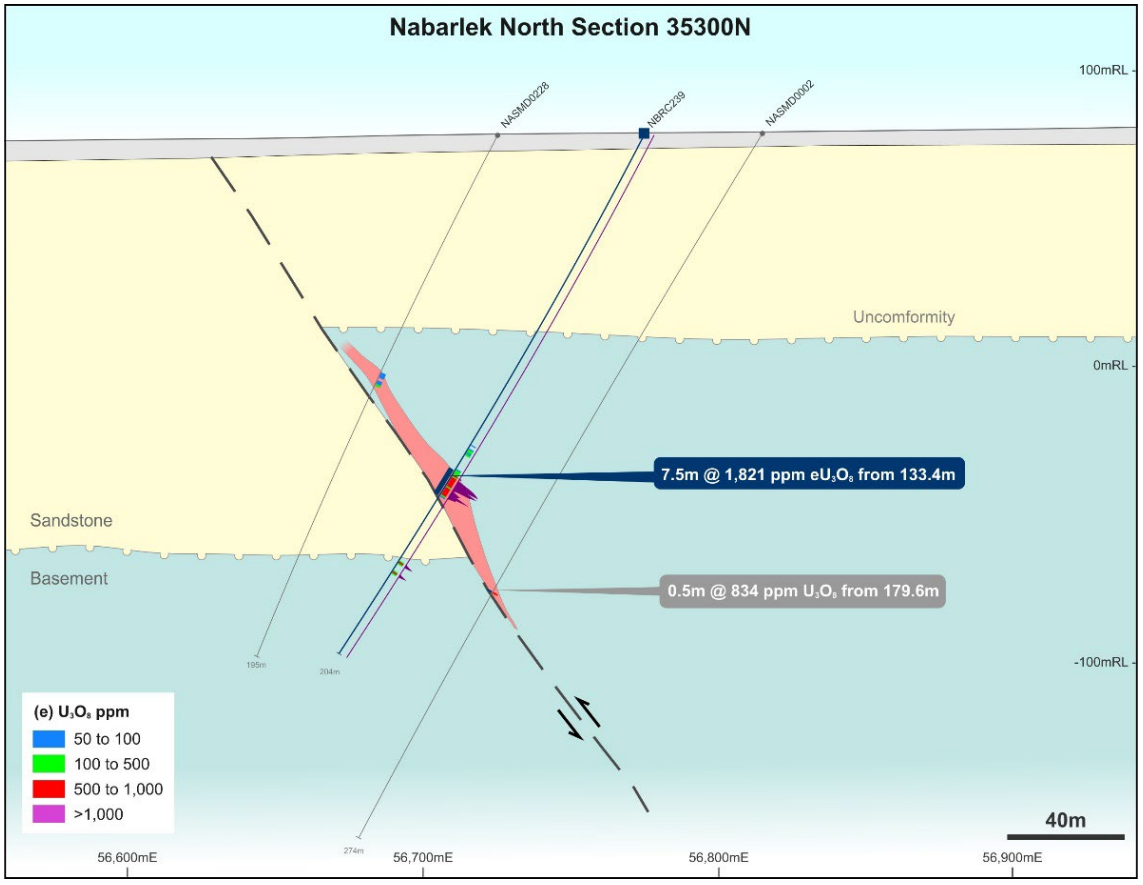

Figure 6: Cross-Section (looking north-west) 353,000mN – high-grade uranium intersected on a major reverse fault north at Nabarlek North Prospect.

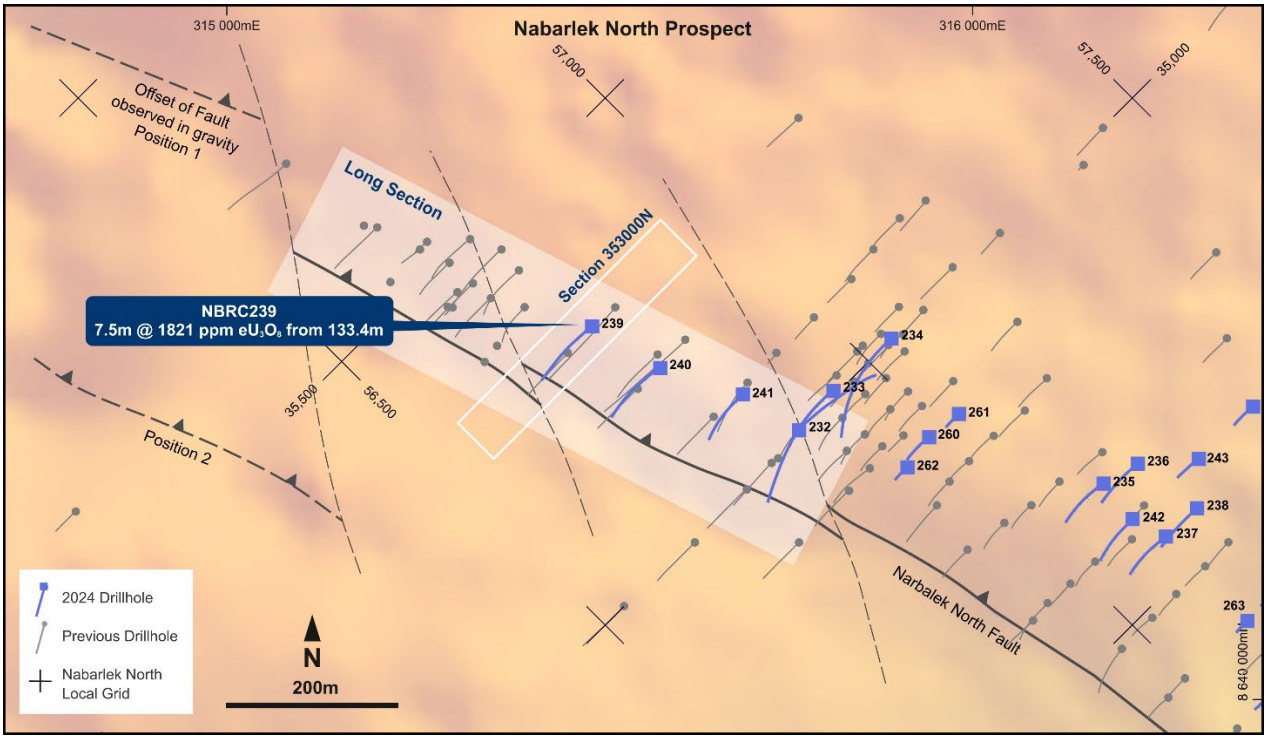

Figure 7: Drill-hole location plan underlain by 2023 gravity survey.

Coopers South

New drill targets are also emerging adjacent to the Nabarlek Fault Corridor south-west of the mine near the Coopers South Prospect. Two large IP chargeability anomalies have been identified beneath previous uranium intercepts, including hole NBRC13, which intersected 5m @ 1,600ppm U_3O_8 from 46m (see DevEx Announcement 15 August 2023).

Ground IP geophysics is a credible technique when targeting buried uranium deposits in the Alligator Rivers Region, as illustrated by the discovery of the high-grade Angularli uranium deposit (Angularli) in 2010 by Cameco (see Figure 9 for location).

Although the deposit lies beneath ~200m of sandstone cover, an inner halo of strong pyrite-silica-sericite alteration is linked to the mineralisation. Cameco's ground IP surveys carried out over the project showed a strong relationship between proximal alteration associated with uranium mineralisation and chargeability anomalies (see Deep Yellow Limited Announcement 3 July 2023).

IP geophysics measuring in-ground resistivity and chargeability is a technique that is widely used in mineral exploration. The detection of chargeability anomalies can be indicative of buried disseminated sulphides associated with alteration (e.g., pyrite) or alternatively associated with other sulphides or graphite in bedrock.,

In uranium systems, both sulphides and graphite in bedrock can act as an ideal host rock for uranium deposition where they interact with uranium-bearing fluids along fault pathways.

Resistivity anomalies and trends modelled from the survey appear to map major structures in the area.

Unlike the outcropping Nabarlek uranium deposit, Angularli is the first blind uranium discovery in the region and provides good insights into the discovery characteristics of a buried uranium deposit.

In 2023, DevEx targeted extensions to the Nabarlek Fault Corridor south-east of the mine area with reconnaissance RC drilling. Drilling encountered a sequence of overlying sandstone cover between 40 and 130 metres thick, effectively masking any surface expression that a buried uranium deposit might give.

As part of this reconnaissance programme, drilling intersected significant uranium mineralisation including 5m @ 1,600ppm U_3O_8 from 46m (NBRC13) hosted within dolerite and near the base of the sandstone unconformity.

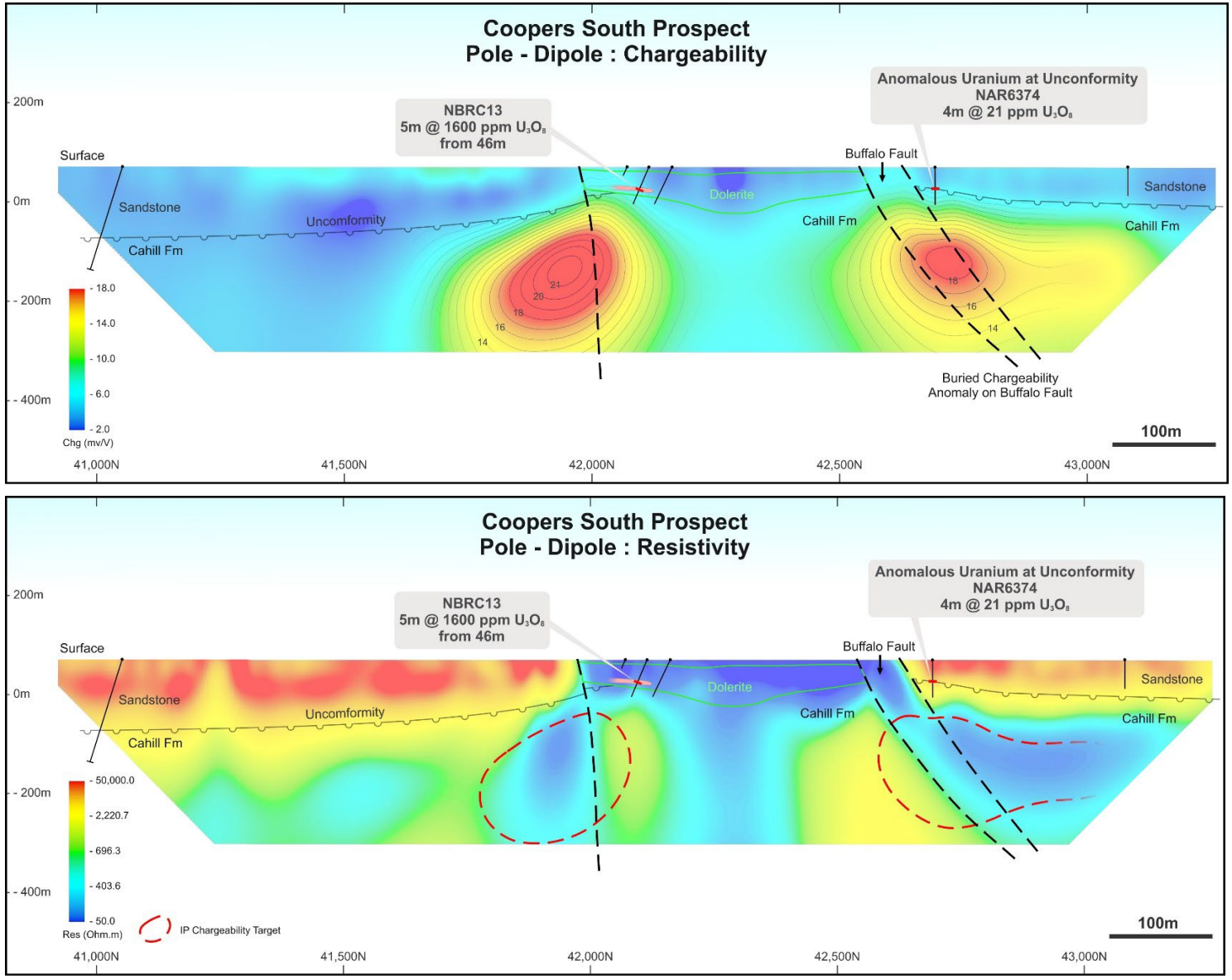

Figure 8: Coopers South, Pole-Dipole IP Survey, 2D Inversion Models depicting chargeability anomalies (top) and resistivity trends (bottom) mapping the sandstone and potential structures, overlain by exploration drilling and anomalous uranium results.

For these reasons, DevEx carried out a pole-dipole IP survey south-west of the Nabarlek mine targeting alteration characteristics like those seen at Angularli.

This month's survey has identified two large, buried and untested IP chargeability anomalies. One underlies the uranium mineralisation seen in hole NBRC13 and the second eastern anomaly, underlies anomalous uranium mineralisation at the unconformity and is located adjacent to the interpreted projection of the Buffalo Fault (see Figures 4 and 8).

As the source causing these IP anomalies is not known, DevEx considers drilling of these IP anomalies to be a high priority and plans to test both targets with RC and diamond drilling in the coming month.

Next Steps

Results to date are part of a larger campaign aimed at following up on uranium mineralisation encountered in drilling across multiple prospects including:

- **U40 Prospect:** DD to continue to step out south of recent high-grade intercepts.
- **Nabarlek North:** Follow-up drilling along the Nabarlek North Fault, including drilling to test the area surrounding the recent high-grade uranium intercept in NBRC239.
- **Nabarlek Pit:** DD to test for the potential continuation of the Nabarlek deposit immediately north of the edge of the pit.
- **Nabarlek South:** Previous DD encountered significant uranium mineralisation in the dolerite overlying the projection of the Nabarlek Fault, with uranium intercepts including – 10.1m @ 11,000ppm U_3O_8 in hole 22NBDD02 (see DevEx Announcement 24 January 2023). Drilling is planned to target potential feeder structures in the basement stratigraphy directly beneath these intercepts.
- **Cahills Prospect:** Several uranium drill targets have been identified within the Nabarlek Mining Lease. Uranium mineralisation at the Cahills Prospect lies adjacent to the north-west striking Buffalo Fault. Drilling will test several positions down-dip from historical uranium intercepts next month.
- **Coopers South:** New drill targets are emerging adjacent to the Nabarlek Fault Corridor south-west of the mine. Two large IP chargeability anomalies have been identified beneath previous uranium intercepts, including the intercept of 5m @ 1,600ppm U_3O_8 from 46m (NBRC13) reported last year. RC and DD of these targets is planned for next month.
- **U40 Fault:** At the U42 Prospect, previous uranium intercepts reported last year lie adjacent to significant displacement of the overlying sandstone caused by the U40 Fault. The fault itself remains untested by drilling. These positions are priority drill targets to be tested in the next two months.

Commenting on the results, DevEx Managing Director, Brendan Bradley said:

"With two rigs now on site, our drilling program is in full swing. Early results at U40 and Nabarlek North, alongside the emergence of new targets surrounding the old Nabarlek mine, continue to grow the opportunity for a major uranium discovery in the Alligator Rivers Province."

Nabarlek Project Background

DevEx holds an extensive tenement package in the ARUP of Australia, which is centred on, and includes, the former **Nabarlek Uranium Mine**, considered Australia's highest-grade uranium mine with past production of **24MIbs @ 1.84% U_3O_8** (Figure 9).

The ARUP is considered amongst the world's most prospective areas for high-grade uranium mineralisation, with over 600 million pounds of uranium (U_3O_8) identified in mined and unmined deposits. The discovery of large, high-grade fault hosted unconformity-type uranium deposits, similar to either the Nabarlek Uranium Deposit or the nearby world-class Jabiluka Uranium Deposit and Ranger Uranium Mine – which produced **300MIbs @ 0.23% U_3O_8** over 40 years ('Ranger-type') (Figure 9) – remains the priority focus for DevEx.

DevEx is in a unique position as one of a select few ASX-listed companies actively exploring for high-grade uranium mineralisation in a province known for its world-class uranium deposits.

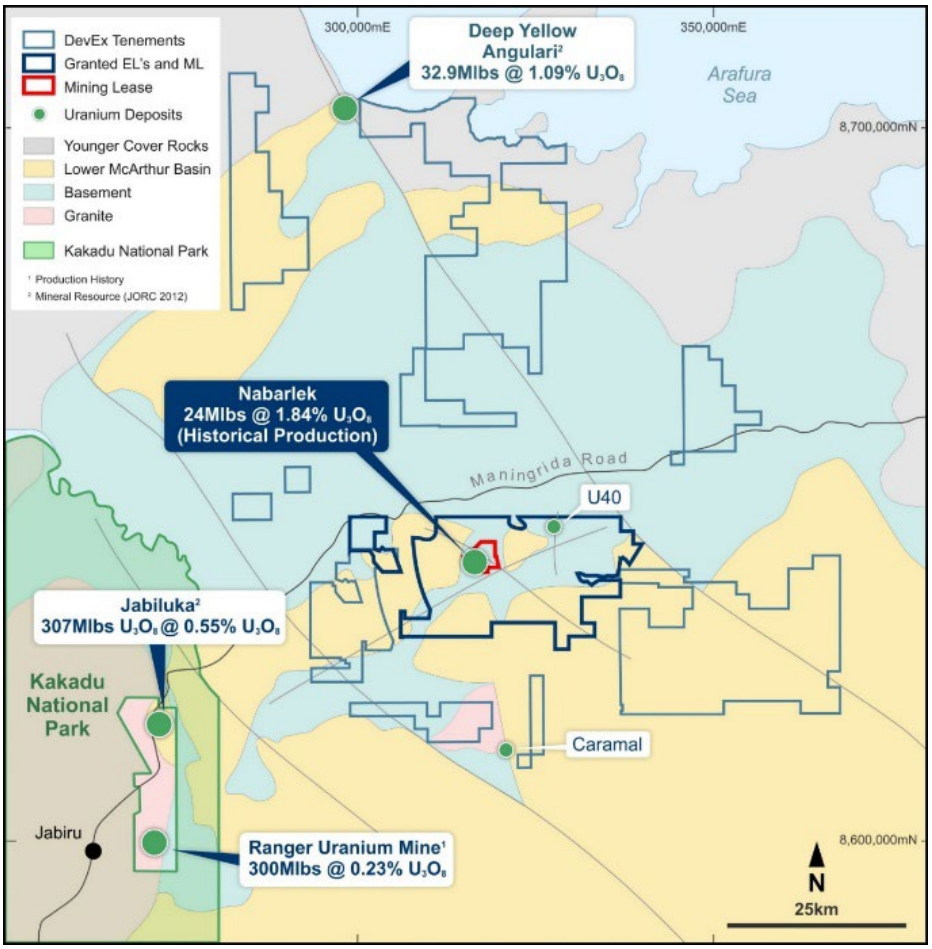

Figure 9: Nabarlek Project Location – The Alligator Rivers Uranium Province has been a major contributor to the Uranium Industry for the past 40 years, with significant uranium endowment.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by DevEx Resources Limited and reviewed by Mr Brendan Bradley who is the Managing Director of the Company and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Bradley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation, the types of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken 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". Mr Bradley consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report which relates to previous Drill Results for the Nabarlek Project are extracted from the ASX announcements titled: *"DevEx ramps-up exploration at Nabarlek Uranium Project, NT after identifying new high-grade targets"* released on 29 September 2021, "*High-Grade Uranium Intersected at Nabarlek*" released on 9 August 2022, "*More Significant Uranium Intersected at Nabarlek*" released on 19 October 2022, "*High-Grade Uranium Confirmed at Nabarlek*" released on 29 November 2022 "*More High-Grade Uranium Across Multiple Prospects Confirms Outstanding Growth Potential at Nabarlek*" released on 24 January 2023, "*More Significant Uranium at Nabarlek*" released on 15 March 2023, "*Step-out Drilling Intersects More Significant Uranium at Nabarlek as 2023 Exploration Gathers Momentum*" released on 15 August 2023, "*Nabarlek Continues to Deliver with More Strong Uranium Hits Across Multiple Prospects*" released on 18 September 2023, "*Significant New Uranium Intercepts in Step-Out Drilling at Nabarlek North*" released on 18 October 2023, "*Significant Uranium Intercepts at U40*" released on 8 November 2023, "*Deep, High-Grade Uranium Intersected at U40*" released on 6 December 2023 and "U40 System Grows with High-Grade Uranium Hits" released on 7 February 2024, all of which are available at www.devexresources.com.au.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

FIGURE REFERENCES

Figure 9

1. Production History:
   McKay, A.D & Miezitis, Y. 2001. Australia's uranium resources, geology and development of deposits. AGSO – Geoscience Australia, Mineral Resource Report 1.
   ERA Annual Production Reports 2001 to 2018.
2. Mineral Resource:
   Deep Yellow Limited Mineral Resource Estimate Update for Angularli – 3 July 2023.
   Energy Resources of Australia Limited – Annual Statement of Reserves and Resources – January 2018.

Table 1 – Significant Down-Hole Uranium (eU_3O_8) Intercepts Nabarlek Project

Prospect	Hole	East	North	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	Interval[3] (m)	eU_3O_8[1,2] (ppm)	eU_3O_8[1,2] (%)
Nabarlek North	NBRC232	56875	35002	77	300	-60	93	NSI[7]			
Nabarlek North	NBRC233	56945	35007	77	342	-58	271	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC234	57049	35001	75	336	-61	270	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC235	57112	34662	74	162	-61	275	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC236	57164	34648	74	162	-61	272	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC237	57123	34552	74	162	-61	273	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC238	57178	34549	76	162	-60	273	NSI			
Nabarlek North	**NBRC239**	56776	35296	**79**	**204**	**-62**	**273**	**133.4**	**7.5**	**1821**	**0.18**
								incl.	**3.0**	**2692**	**0.27[4]**
								167.0	0.6	1118	0.11
								170.8	0.6	941	0.09
Nabarlek North	NBRC240	56802	35193	75	204	-60	275	126.3	0.5	664	0.07
								128.4	0.7	823	0.08
								137.6	0.9	1157	0.12
								160.6	0.3	613	0.06
Nabarlek North	NBRC241	56854	35088	78	174	-62	270	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC242	57107	34600	74	162	-61	270	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC243	57224	34595	74	84	-61	274	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC244	57328	34593	73	84	-61	271	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC245	57428	34589	74	84	-61	271	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC246	57471	34482	75	84	-61	271	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC247	57573	34487	74	84	-61	273	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC248	57672	34482	74	84	-60	272	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC249	57766	34486	74	84	-60	272	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC250	57076	34302	78	84	-61	271	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC251	57169	34295	77	84	-61	270	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC252	57270	34299	78	84	-60	270	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC253	57472	34288	76	84	-61	272	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC254	57242	34187	75	84	-61	269	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC255	57336	34187	75	84	-62	274	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC256	57230	34110	79	84	-61	269	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC257	57634	34192	77	354	-51	271	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC258	57646	34192	77	300	-66	269	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC259	57416	34189	77	204	-76	270	NSI			
Nabarlek Pit	NBDD012	10208	9800	80	170.2	-50	270	NSI			
Nabarlek Pit	NBDD013	10160	9800	80	140.2	-60	270	NSI			
Nabarlek North	**NBRC260**	56990	34872	**70**	**96**	**-61**	**271**	**28.7**	**1.7m**	**1217**	**0.12**
Nabarlek North	NBRC261	57041	34865	70	60	-60	271	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC262	56942	34863	70	60	-61	270	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC263	57119	34395	72	54	-60	270	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC264	57173	34396	79	66	-60	271	NSI			

Prospect	Hole	East	North	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	Interval[3] (m)	eU_3O_8[1,2] (ppm)	eU_3O_8[1,2] (%)
Nabarlek North	NBRC265	57227	34399	79	66	-60	271	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC266	57323	34402	79	54	-60	271	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC267	57425	34393	79	60	-60	271	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC268	57536	34393	80	60	-60	271	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC269	57640	34393	70	66	-61	271	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC270	57383	34002	70	78	-60	273	NSI			
Nabarlek North	NBRC271	57579	34014	70	90	-60	271	NSI			
U40	**23NBRCD 136 (re-entry)**	**327151**	**8644753**	**70**	**287.7**	**-60**	**90**	**173.6**	**1.9**	**2724**	**0.27**
U40	23NBRCD 137 (re-entry)	327107	8644754	70	452.6	-60	91	NSI			
U40	NBDD0014	327120	8644795	68	350.7	-61	91	74.0	8.1	600	0.06
								95.6	0.4	736	0.07
								149.8	0.9	2718	0.27
								228.9	0.4	1295	0.13
U40	23NBDD003 (re-entry)	327132	8644700	71	344.6	-60	90	252.3	**1.1**	**4452**	**0.45**
								incl	**0.4**	**8637**	**0.86[5]**
U40	NBDD0015	327080	8644800	72	392.4	-61	89	110.1	2.1	704	0.07
								122.7	1.8	525	0.05
								153.0	1.4	969	0.10
								159.3	0.9	1225	0.12
U40	NBRC272	327009	8644748	69	327	-60	92	214.6	0.6	606	0.06
U40	NBRC273	327066	8644702	70	204	-60	88	86.8	0.6	641	0.06
								102.7	0.4	517	0.05
								123.0	0.3	540	0.05
								138.9	0.8	732	0.07
								161.3	0.2	529	0.05
U40	23NBRC203 (re-entry)	327132	8644853	68	280	-59	89	186.1	0.7	1399	0.14
								214.3	1.0	1037	0.10
U40	NBRC274	327150	8544850	68	222	-60	90	57.6	5.0	693	0.07
								118.9	1.5	1779	0.18
U40	NBRC275	327124	8644893	66	282	-61	91	20.2	6.7	680	0.07
								67.1	0.3	518	0.05
								104.3	0.5	773	0.08
U40	NBRC276	326958	8644650	68	180	-61	90	NSI			
U40	NBRC277	327039	8644650	74	180	-61	90	NSI			
U40	NBRC278	326968	8644847	72	180	-62	91	NSI			
U40	NBRC279	327143	8644800	72	252	-60	91	58.0	17.0	55	0.05
								112.5	1.1	1636	0.16
								122.0	0.8	1268	0.13
								148.7	0.4	759	0.08

Prospect	Hole	East	North	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	Interval[3] (m)	eU_3O_8[1,2] (ppm)	eU_3O_8[1,2] (%)
U40	NBRC280	327058	8644946	70.5	162	-60	89	19.6	0.5	600	0.06
								70.3	0.1	514	0.05
U40	NBRC281	327000	8644949	69	252	-60	90	NSI			
U40	NBRC282	327056	8645050	71	192	-61	89	131.8	1.3	812	0.08
U40	NBRC283	327000	8645053	72	252	-60	88	73.5	1.6	625	0.06
U40	NBRC284	327465	8644755	72	102	-59	275	7.5	0.3	553	0.05
U40								17.1	0.5	587	0.06
U40								24.5	6.3	639	0.06
U40								45.8	1.0	953	0.09
U40	NBRC285	327501	8644803	72	100	-61	89	NSI			
U40	NBRC286	327461	8644800	72	100	-61	89	NSI			
U40	NBRC287	327420	8644805	72	100	-60	91	NSI			
U40	NBRC288	327525	8644648	72	150	-60	92	NSI			
U40	NBRC289	327493	8644607	72	102	-60	91	NSI			
U40	NBRC290	327454	8644603	72	100	-60	91	NSI			
U40	NBRC291	327413	8644601	72	100	-60	90	70.2	2.7	537	0.05
U40	NBRC292	327373	8644604	72	100	-60	90	NSI			
U40 West	NBRC293	325930	8644243	70	140	-60	274	NSI			
U40 West	NBRC294	326003	8644245	70	140	-60	271	NSI			

1 eU_3O_8 grades reported are calculated equivalent uranium grades derived from calibrated total gamma probes and not chemical assay results. Collection and conversion of total gamma data was undertaken by Borehole Wireline Pty Ltd for holes NBRC239, NBRC274, 23NBDD003 (reentry), NBRCD136 and NBDD0014. All other holes used EZ Gamma Probe with conversions by Company geologists for all others drilling.

2 Intercepts reported use a 0.05% eU_3O_8 lower cut-off grade and a maximum internal dilution of 8.1m unless noted otherwise.

3 Interval lengths are rounded to the nearest 0.1m and are reported down holes lengths as true widths are yet to be determined.

4 Reported using lower cut-off grade 0.1% eU_3O_8 and a maximum internal dilution of 2m.

5 Reported using lower cut-off grade 0.5% eU_3O_8 and a maximum internal dilution of 2m.

6 Reported using lower cut-off grade 1.0% eU_3O_8 and a maximum internal dilution of 2m.

7 NSI = no significant intercept

Notes:

- Uranium equivalent grades are estimated from measurements taken from the wall rock surrounding the drill hole, whereas laboratory analysis (pending) is from one metre samples collected from the drill hole. For this reason, results may differ between uranium equivalent results and laboratory results.
- Drilling at Nabarlek North and Nabarlek North Pit both utilise their own local grid.
- Drilling at U40 and U40 West both utilise the MGA Zone 53 Grid.
- Plans and sections in this report have shortened the Hole identification removing the "*NB" portion of the prefix.

Appendix A: JORC Table 1

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

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 1m samples from which 3kgwas 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• This announcement has reported equivalent uranium grades (expressed as eU_3O_8) derived from calibrated probes: − Geovista 38mm Standard NGRS 4705 − Geovista 38mm Geiger Mueller TGGS 3433; and − Reflex EZ-Gamma GAM063 and 68. • For holes with higher grade intercepts noted beneath Table 1, data reported has been collected using the Geovista probes and acquired by Borehole Wireline Pty Ltd ('Borehole Wireline') of Black Forest, South Australia. The data was collected either inside drill rods or within 50mm pvc pipe placed in hole once the drill rig relocated to the next hole and estimations have taken this into account. • In rod data was acquired both up and down hole. Downhole data acquired at trip speed of 10 m/min and up hole data acquired at 3m/min. Open hole data was unable to be measured due to hole instability. Adjustments for in rod gamma collection (RC or Diamond drill string) was done by Borehole Wireline for noted holes. • For Reflex EZ-Gamma surveys down-hole gamma data from calibrated probes converted into equivalent uranium values (eU_3O_8) by experienced Company geologists under the guidance of the Gamma Probe service provider. • Appropriate factors were applied to all downhole gamma counting results to make allowance for hole diameter, drill rod thickness, gamma probe dead times and incorporating all other applicable calibration factors. • In rod EZ-Gamma data was acquired both up and down-hole, at a trip speed of about 10m/min for all drillholes. • The gamma radioactivity measured by the EZ Gamma in raw c/s (counts per second) at an interval of 10cm downhole intervals. • The raw c/s measurements were corrected for the drill hole diameter and drill string thickness. • The EZ-Gamma probe data was collected by Topdrill Pty Ltd (Topdrill) drillers and conversions made by site geologists using calibration data provided by Imdex Limited. • Both EZ-Gamma probes were calibrated on 10 May 2024 (GAM063 and 68). • Calibration testing of REFLEX EZ-Gamma was undertaken using the measured gamma response in four test pits at the Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) test facilities (Pits 1-4; NQ) covering a concentration range of 0.061 to 4.15% U, as well as five test pits at the Adelaide Test facilities (AM-1, 2, 3, 6, and 7; 108mm diameter) covering a concentration range of 0.003 to 0.834% U. In addition, measurements were also made in AM-7 using various bore sizes to allow calculation of bore-hole size correction factors. • Wireline gamma data reflects the influence of mineralisation outside of the drill hole in the host rock and is typically associated with a larger sample size than the drill hole samples from the same interval. Therefore, wet chemical values and equivalent uranium grades can vary in any given interval. • Intervals with higher grade eU_3O_8 gamma probe results were reviewed by site geologists using calibrated scintillometers and the Company pXRF Olympus Vanta which took spot analysis of 1 metre RC split calico sample bags analysis. RC samples are routinely analysed using pXRF.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	• Drilling is completed to industry standard. A truck mounted Schramm T685 rig from Topdrill was used to drill the RC holes. Drilling is being completed to industry standard. A truck mounted Sandvik DE880 rig from Topdrill is being used to drill the diamond holes. • Drill types are both RC producing rock chip drill samples and diamond drilling producing HQ triple tube core, NQ and NQ triple tube. • A REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ™(EQ0424 & EQ0110) is being used every 30m or sooner to survey drill holes used both down-hole and bottom up on completion of hole. • Drill hole collar locations were positioned using Garmin GPS with a tolerance of 3-5m. Drill hole azimuth delineated by a sighter compass and using REFLEX gyro and/or TN-14 Azimuth Aligner to refine azimuth.
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.*	• Sample recovery from the RC drilling is monitored during drilling with an assessment made on the volume and weight of material recovered relative to the drill interval. If RC sample recovery is poor, it is logged as such. This is systematically recorded in the logging database. • Sample recovery for RC and diamond drilling is good and closely matches the uranium equivalent grades independently estimated from the down-hole gamma probe. • Sample recovery and core loss is recorded and monitored. This is systematically recorded in the logging database.
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.*	• Detailed geological logs were compiled for all drill holes which are appropriate for Mineral Resource Estimation, mining studies and metallurgy. Downhole orientation measurements were taken on core and downhole magnetic susceptibility was measured through the entire hole on 2m intervals for RC and for each metre on diamond core. • Logging of geology, structures, alteration and mineralisation is being carried out systematically and entered into Micromine Geobank® logging software and transferred into Micromine®. • All holes are qualitatively logged and, for particular observations such as vein, mineral and sulphide content, a quantitative recording is made. • Wet and dry photos of RC chip trays and diamond core are taken. • All drill holes were logged in full. • Uranium mineralisation is logged in hole, however, the black sooty colour to the dark green alteration makes grade estimation difficult.
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.*	• Company procedures are being followed to ensure sampling effectiveness and consistency are being maintained. • For RC drilling, entire one metre intervals are collected via the cyclone with an accompanying one metre calico sample using a cone splitter on the rig. This ~3kg reference sample placed next to the larger source sample bags for future laboratory submission. Selected 1m mineralised samples are routinely submitted to the laboratory. • Field duplicates for RC samples are collected. • Known value standards are inserted approximately every 40 samples for RC samples. • The size of the sample is considered to have been appropriate to the grain size for all holes. • Uranium equivalent (eU_3O_8) grades are used to determine single meter samples for submission. This was considered appropriate as analysis from holes with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		both U_3O_8 and eU_3O_8 results had shown close correlation.
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.*	• No laboratory assay results are included in the report. • The Company's handheld pXRF Olympus Vanta is used to take spot readings of RC samples to confirm the presence of uranium mineralisation and cross check to the gamma probes. The spot grade values recorded by the pXRF machine are not representative of average grades for the meter samples but are used to check the presence of uranium observed or noted in the gamma probe. • The IP Survey was completed by Fender Geophysics. Equipment used included a GDD TxIV 5kVA Transmitter (Tx) and a GDD Rx32 IP Receiver (Rx). Receiving electrodes were standard non-polarising porous pots and transmitter electrodes were buried metal plates. Additional information on the survey logistics and specifications are to be provided separately in an Operations Report supplied by Fender. • The PDIP lines at Coopers South used 16 x 50m receiver dipoles and was 2450m long.
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.*	• Detailed checks by alternative Company personnel verify significant intercepts by using downhole data collected including depth matching geochemical assays with down-hole gamma with drill core and handheld radiometric readings and spot pXRF analysis. • Comparison between data collected from previous EZ-Gamma probes and probes previously testing the same holes utilizing Borehole Wireline's services recognized the EZ-Gamma probes are unreliable for eU_3O_8 intercepts above 1.0% eU_3O_8. For this reason, a 1% top-cut for eU_3O_8 results intercepts when using the EZ Gamma probe is routinely applied. When applied, the comparative data compares well with previously reported eU_3O_8 intercepts and analytical results. • Borehole Wireline review the data recorded by the gamma probes and provide a report on the results and the conversion to eU_3O_8 values, together with a spreadsheet of their eU3O8 calculations at 1cm intervals. • Geological logging and spot analysis of drill core with the Company's portable pXRF was undertaken to confirm the presence of high-grade uranium mineralisation in rock chips. • No drill holes are twinned. • All assay results are converted to U_3O_8 from their elemental assay (U) for reporting purposes.
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.*	• For RC drilling downhole surveys on vertical and angled holes are completed using a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ™(EQ0110 & EQ0424) tool with surveys taken at 30m or less downhole and then continuously from end of hole upwards. • For diamond drilling downhole surveys are completed using an Axis Champ Gyro tool with surveys taken at 30m or less downhole and every 18m from end of hole upwards. • Hole collar locations have been picked up using a handheld GPS with a +/- 2 to 3m error respectively. • The grid system used for location of all drill holes as shown on all figures is GDA94, Zone 53. • Drill hole locations are referenced in local grids for the Nabarlek Pit, Nabarlek North and Nabarlek South prospects. • The grid system used for location of all other drill holes is GDA94, Zone 53. • RL data as recorded from GPS, is considered unreliable at present, although topography around the drill area is relatively flat and hence should not have any significant effect on the current interpretation of data. • Detailed surveying of the drilling is required once the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		programme is complete. • The historical drilling for uranium mineralisation commenced in the 1970's across the various prospects, historical drilling attempted to define the mineralisation on various grids and drill hole orientations all with unknown inaccuracies. The Company has attempted to establish this data though historical plans, listed coordinates and reference points with some irregular inconsistencies in azimuth noted between data sources, which has the potential to undermine hole location and drill hole trace reliability. The Company considers this drilling to be indicative, but not absolutely reliable. The Company uses these holes as a guide, and displays them in figures in this report, but does not consider them to be reliable when comparing to current drilling.
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.*	• Drill programme designed to target multiple projects. No defined drill spacing. • Drilling is designed on suitable spacing to establish a degree of geological and grade continuity.
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.*	• Prior drilling has limited structural data. Drill orientations are designed perpendicular to the interpreted mineralising and geological trends (unless stated otherwise). • At U40, a series of north-south trending faults are interpreted to control mineralisation. An East Zone is interpreted to dip steep to the east, and a West Zone is interpreted to dip shallow to the west. • At Nabarlek North, north-west trending fault dipping to the north-east is the primary control to mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• A full chain of custody is maintained during sample preparation and subsequent dispatch.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All sampling techniques, information and data used in this report have been reviewed by the Company's Competent Person and senior staff on site familiar with uranium deposits.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenementand 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 Nabarlek Project comprises one granted Mineral Lease and three granted Exploration Licences, in additional to a broader package of tenement applications. • The granted Mineral Lease MLN962 (termed Nabarlek Mining Lease in this report) and is owned by Queensland Mines Pty Limited (QML) a wholly owned subsidiary of DevEx Resources Limited (Company). MLN962 is the renewal of Special Mineral Lease 94 granted on 23 March 1979 to mine and process the Nabarlek Ore. MLN962 continues until the 22 March 2034 (thereafter subject to further application for renewal). • Mining Agreements between QML and the Northern Land Council (NLC) provide details for commercial mining and extraction of uranium ore within MLN962. • The Nabarlek project also includes four granted Exploration Licences (EL10176, EL24371, EL23700 and EL28316). All four exploration licences form part of the Nabarlek Project in which the Company holds 100%. Cameco has a claw–back right for 51% of any deposit exceeding 50 million lbs of U_3O_8 within the granted exploration tenure (ASX Announcement on 11 September 2012). EL10176 and EL24371 are subject to a 1% royalty on gross proceeds from sale of uranium and other refined substances. • Under its land access agreements with the NLC and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Traditional Owners, the Company annually presents its exploration plans to Traditional Owners for comment and approval. Activities undertaken in 2024, were approved by the Traditional Owners late in 2023. • The Company continues to operate under approvals received from the NT Government under its annual Mine Management Plans (MMP).
Exploration done byother parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Since discovery of uranium mineralisation at Nabarlek, the Project has seen various exploration activities since the 1970's. The Company has reviewed historical reports covering the past 50 years of exploration activity and the majority of this activity has been captured into a drill hole and geochemical database. • QML discovered the Nabarlek deposit in 1970 during costeaning of a significant airborne radiometric anomaly. During 1970 and 1971 the orebody was delineated by drilling. • The majority of drilling within MLN962 was undertaken by QML between 1970 to 2007 when the Company (then known as Uranium Equities Limited) purchased QML. Following purchase of QML the Company has carried out exploration drilling within MLN962. • Databases inherited by the Company were compiled by QML in the early 1990s. Reviews of historical reports were undertaken in an attempt to validate the drilling and geochemistry. Some data entry errors, and high-grade holes were noticed and corrected. Historical drilling was validated where possible, albeit discrepancies were noted. • On the Nabarlek exploration licences, exploration was vetoed by the Federal Government moratorium between 1973 and 1988. In 1988, EL2508 was granted to QML who explored the ground until close to the licence expiry in 1998. Between 1998 and 2003, a JV of AFMEX, Cameco and SAE Australia explored the ground concentrating on the Nabarlek North, Nabarlek South and U65 prospects under 3 retention licences (ERL150 – 152). After the retention licences were surrendered, Cameco was granted exploration licences EL's 10176, 24371 and 24372. The initial exploration was undertaken by Cameco with participation by the Company from 2007 until 2017 when it earnt a 100% interest. During its time, Cameco Australia carried out several programmes of drilling as well as geological mapping and airborne geophysics.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Open cut mining at Nabarlek commenced in June 1979. Total production from the Nabarlek mill was 10,858 tonnes of U3O8 (McKay, A.D. & Miezitis, Y., 2001. Uranium recovery from ore was typically above 95%. Australia's uranium resources, geology and development of deposits. AGSO – Geoscience Australia, Mineral Resource Report 1). • Nabarlek Uranium mineralisation is classed as a structurally-controlled, unconformity associated uranium deposit entirely hosted within basement rocks similar to other uranium mines in the Alligator Rivers Uranium Field. • The rock types which host the Nabarlek orebody are metamorphic chlorite schists and amphibolites of the Myra Falls Metamorphics (equivalent of the lower Cahill Formation). The metamorphic rocks are faulted against the Palaeoproterozoic Nabarlek Granite which has been intersected in drilling at 450m below the deposit. The metamorphic schists were subsequently intruded by a sheet of Oenpelli Dolerite. At Nabarlek and surrounding prospects, uranium mineralisation has been encountered in both the host metamorphic schists and the Oenpelli Dolerite. The Company regards the uranium mineralisation within the region to be structurally controlled. • These prospective metamorphic rocks match with the regional definition of the upper and more prospective lower Cahill Formation. Historical drilling at Nabarlek

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and elsewhere indicates that this stratigraphy is generally flat and therefore important to determine where prospective uranium bearing structures cross into the more prospective lower Cahill Formation equivalent. • The Nabarlek orebody was deposited within the Nabarlek fault breccia. Surface mapping of the Nabarlek Shear south of the pit identified a silica flooded fault breccia with trace to minor uranium at the immediate pit boundary. Within the main ore body (inner zone) alteration is characterised by pervasive hematite, chlorite, white mica and the removal of quartz/silica (de-silicification). Chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) is reported in petrology as one of the dominant sulphides. Company hand-held XRF spot analysis of available core from Nabarlek confirms a close association between copper and uranium at Nabarlek and other prospects such as U40. Apart from uranium, there is no record of routine analysis of metals associated with the Nabarlek mineralisation, including gold. • The Company views the Nabarlek Deposit and nearby U40 Prospect to bear close similarities including age, with the Ranger, Jabiluka and Coronation Hill Uranium deposits together with their close association with gold, copper and PGE mineralisation (see ASX announcement on 9 May 2019). • Previous exploration models used by explorers considered an unconformity type uranium model similar to that seen in the Proterozoic Athabasca Basin Uranium Province of North America. • The Company considers that previous drilling, discussed within, supports the concept that copper and gold is prospective within the Company's tenements.
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.*	• Historically significant uranium intercepts for the project are provided in the Company's announcement dated 29 September 2021 and select historical intercepts are provided in figures of this report to provide context to recent Exploration Results. • At Nabarlek South, historical drilling is cluttered by various campaigns and drill hole orientations. Historical hole locations are reasonable for this report in broad context, but the lack of down-hole information and accurate surveying makes hole to hole comparison difficult. • Due to flat lying stratigraphy, RAB/Aircore (AC) drilling is viewed as a useful geochemical and near surface geological indicator but is not a definitive drill hole test. Many RAB/AC holes only sampled at the bottom of the hole and are ineffective. RAB/AC drilling is removed from plans as it gives a false impression of a prospect's level of effective drilling. • All relevant drill hole information used in these Exploration Results is listed in Table 1 of this Announcement or previously reported.
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.*	• Table 1 within this report lists significant uranium equivalent from recent drilling. Significant uranium intercepts are determined using a lower cut-off grade of 0.05% U_3O_8 with a maximum of 8m of internal dilution for laboratory assays and 8.1m for downhole gamma. Individual higher-grade intercepts are also reported at various cut-off grades noted in the tables of this report. • All equivalent uranium grades were derived by a calibrated EZ-Gamma down-hole probe, using probe specific dead time and K factors, and accounting for the hole diameter and drill casing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	• Drill orientations are designed perpendicular to the interpreted mineralising and geological trends (unless stated otherwise). • At U40 a series of north-south trending subvertical faults are interpreted to control mineralisation. Further drilling is required to increase confidence in the structural controls to the dip of the uranium mineralisation. Both subvertical orientations to the high grade mineralisation and flatter west dipping orientations to the lower grade mineralisation can be observed. For this reason, true widths are not yet known. • Where available geological observations from diamond drill core of veins, fractures and mineralisation cross-cutting the core generally at moderate to high angles are used to confirm orientations of mineralisation. • The drill intersections reported are not considered true widths and are reported as down-hole lengths. Further detailed geological analysis and drilling is required to determine the geometry of the intersected mineralisation.
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.*	• Plan views and a cross section are provided as figures in the body of 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.*	• Significant uranium equivalent and uranium intercepts for drilling are reported in Table 1 with highlights provided on maps, cross sections and long sections for context.
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.*	• Geological interpretations are presented within the figures provided.
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.*	• RC and diamond drilling is currently ongoing at the project. Details of these activities are discussed in this report.