

11 September 2024

ASX RELEASE

Acquisition of Grand Codroy uranium project in Newfoundland, Canada

AuKing Mining Limited (ASX: AKN) is pleased to announce the proposed acquisition of a 100% interest in the Grand Codroy uranium exploration project in Newfoundland, Canada.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Uranium Mineralisation:** Uranium mineralisation within extensive, organic-rich siliciclastic rocks is similar to sandstone-hosted uranium districts in the western United States.
- **High Grade Samples:** Notable high-grade historical rock samples including:
Grand Codroy River #6 (Sample 153) - **>20,000ppm (2%) Cu and 435ppm U**
(Sample 3522) - **>20,000ppm (2%) Cu and 400ppm U**
Grand Codroy River #4 – **22,000ppm (2.2%) U**
Overfall Brook – **595ppm U**
(Source – Newfoundland Labrador Dept of Industry, Energy and Technology)
- **Significant Exploration Potential:** Grand Codroy tenure area largely untouched by modern exploration. Note the impressive results being reported by Infini Resources Limited (ASX:I88) at its Portland Creek uranium project, to the north of Grand Codroy in western Newfoundland.
- **Strategic Location:** The mineral claim is strategically situated approximately 50 km north of Port aux Basque, Newfoundland.
- **Excellent Accessibility:** The site offers excellent accessibility with well-maintained road infrastructure leading directly to the area.
- **Capital Raising:** Placement of \$130,000 to sophisticated investors with Melbourne's boutique Peak Asset Management leading the Placement, together with upcoming entitlement offer to existing shareholders.

AuKing's Managing Director, Mr Paul Williams, said that with the strong industry sentiment emerging from last week's World Nuclear Association symposium in London, there is likely to be renewed levels of interest for uranium projects. The Company already has a significant position with its Mkuju uranium project in Tanzania and that the Company was excited to have been able to secure the Grand Codroy project in North America. With the global search for sources of uranium mineralisation in full steam he welcomed the opportunity to commence exploration activities after the completion of the acquisition.

Grand Codroy Uranium Project

AuKing has acquired a uranium bearing mineral claim in the Codroy Valley of south-west Newfoundland, Canada known as the Grand Codroy Uranium Project. The claim, covering an area of 2,200 ha, was selected due to presence of several documented uranium occurrences located along a major radiometric high. The Grand Codroy Uranium Property is approximately 50 km north of Port aux Basque, Newfoundland.

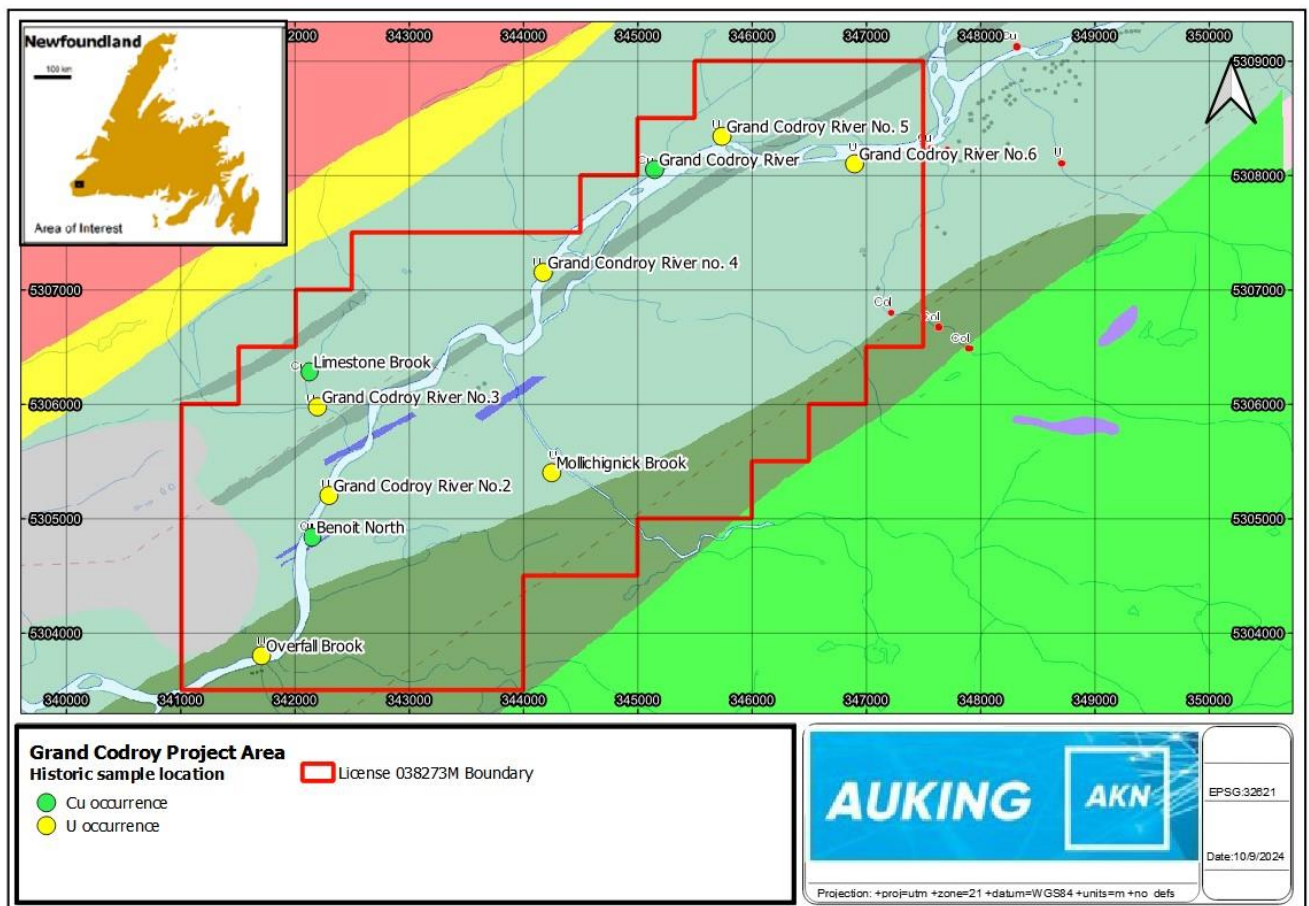


Figure 1 – Location of Grand Codroy uranium project, showing historical uranium and copper occurrences across the tenure (Source – Newfoundland Labrador Dept of Industry, Energy and Technology's "Mineral occurrences database system report")

The style of low-grade uranium mineralisation within extensive, organic-rich siliciclastic rocks is similar to sandstone-hosted uranium districts in the western United States. These districts have produced significant amounts of uranium from conventional and low-impact, low-cost in-Situ Recovery (ISR) operations. The potential for ISR amenable uranium

mineralisation has never been evaluated in the Bay St. George Sub-basin. Based on regional maps the widespread nature of the noted uranium occurrences and the volume of potential host-rock is significant in this area and could potentially represent an economic uranium target.

ASX-listed Infini Resources Limited (ASX: I88) holds the Portland Creek uranium project in western Newfoundland, which is to the north of the Grand Codroy area. I88 is well advanced with a major surface geochemical sampling program and reporting results such as a 74,997ppm U₃O₈ assay result. (See I88 ASX release on 29 August 2024).

Geological Setting

Previous work in the area was focused primarily on red-bed copper potential of the Bay St. George Sub-basin, but also identified a strong correlation between high-grade copper and strongly anomalous uranium coincident with an airborne radiometric anomaly within the Grand Codroy Uranium Property. Shell Oil geologists previously noted “Potential for sedimentary hosted uranium deposits in the Carboniferous of Newfoundland similar to the Pugwork – Tatamagouche type occurrences in Nova Scotia. Noting a close association of limestone or limy beds with most of the Codroy Valley uranium mineralization and hypothesized that the fluids, from which the limestones were precipitated, were uranium enriched and acted as a source of uranium”¹.

The region is underlain by the Carboniferous-age sub-aerial sedimentary rocks that fill the Bay St. George Sub-basin. The area was originally explored for sediment-hosted copper mineralization. However, the early regional evaluation programs highlighted anomalous uranium concentrations often accompany the copper mineralisation in outcrop, drill-core, and stream sediment samples. AuKing intends to evaluate the potential for economic uranium mineralisation in the area and its potential amenability to In-Situ Recovery (ISR) techniques.

The Grand Codroy uranium prospect is underlain by Bay St. George sub-basin, the northeast extension of the regional-scale Maritime Basin. The 10 km thick succession Carboniferous-age sedimentary rocks form the Anguille, Codroy, and Barachois groups. The most prospective portion of the stratigraphy is the Codroy Group are the Mollichignick Member of the Robinsons River, Woody Cape, and Friars Cove formations. The succession is interpreted to have been deposited as a basin-fill sequences with coarsening-up sequences at the base and braided stream and floodplain deposits in the upper portions of the member. Mineralisation within the succession occurs as disseminated chalcocite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, and malachite with yet to be identified uranium mineral(s). Mineralisation typically forms within reduced portions of the grey, micaceous sandstone beds, which commonly contain woody trash. Previous work in the area concentrated on the potential for copper mineralization in the Mollichignick Member but noted that anomalous uranium has a strong correlation with copper in rock samples.

¹Sherwin, J. G., 1981: Report on geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling work for licence 1245 on claim block 1511 in the Codroy area, Newfoundland. Bondar-Clegg and Company Limited, Northgate Exploration Limited, and Shell Canada Resources Limited Unpublished report [GSB# 0110/14/0102].

Historical exploration activities

Annexure A sets out a table containing results from historical sampling programs in the Grand Codroy tenure region. These results have been obtained from the Newfoundland Labrador Dept of Industry, Energy and Technology's "Mineral occurrences database system report". These results include:

Grand Codroy River #6 (Sample 153) - **>20,000ppm Cu and 435ppm U**

(Sample 3522) - **>20,000ppm Cu and 400ppm U**

Grand Codroy River #4 – **22,000ppm U**

Overfall Brook – **595ppm U**

Cautionary note re historical exploration results

In relation to the historical exploration results contained above and in this release generally, AuKing notes the following:

- These historical results have not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012;
- A Competent Person has not done sufficient work to disclose the exploration results in accordance with the JORC Code 2012;
- It is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the prior reported exploration results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012;
- That nothing has come to the attention of AuKing that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the former owners' exploration results; and
- AuKing has not independently validated the exploration results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those results.

Grand Codroy Acquisition Terms

AuKing has entered into a conditional binding term sheet to acquire all the shares in Australian-registered company Lithium Rabbit Pty Ltd (LR). LR owns 100% of one (1) mineral claim of an area totalling 2,200Ha that comprises the Grand Codroy Project (see Figure 1 above). A summary of the acquisition terms is as follows:

- The purchase price comprises the following:
 - A\$50k cash payment;
 - 21,428,571 ordinary AKN shares (comprising a \$150,000 amount of shares at an issue price of \$0.007 per share; and
 - A further number of ordinary fully paid AKN shares based on an amount of \$100,000 and the applicable previous 20 trading day VWAP calculation for the shares trading on the ASX. These deferred shares are to be issued within 12 months from the date of acquisition at no less than 0.5c per share (or a total of 20,000,000 shares);
- A 2% net smelter royalty on all materials produced from Grand Codroy. 1% of this royalty can be purchased by AKN for \$1M at the election of AKN;

- The acquisition is conditional upon the following:
 - AKN successfully conducting a due diligence in relation to LR and the Grand Codroy mineral claim within 21 days; and
 - AKN obtaining shareholder approval under ASX Listing Rule 7.1 to enable the Company to have sufficient capacity to issue the 21,428,571 shares noted above.

The conditions are to be satisfied on or before 30 October 2024, failing which the agreement may be terminated by either party.

The acquisition agreement otherwise contains the usual warranties appropriate for a sale of shares and exploration interests in Canada.

Proposed Capital Raising Activities

Small Placement

The Company has completed a placement to sophisticated and professional investors to raise \$130,000 (before costs) through the issue of 16,883,116 shares at an issue price of 0.77c each (Placement Shares). An additional series of free-attaching options (Placement Options) will be issued with the Placement Shares on a 3:2 basis exercisable at 3c on or before 30 April 2027.

The Placement Shares will be issued without shareholder approval pursuant to the Company's existing placement capacity under both Listing Rules 7.1 and 7.1a. The Placement Options will be issued after approval is obtained from shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting (EGM) to be convened as soon as possible. The Company engaged Peak Asset Management Pty Ltd ("Peak") to act as lead manager to the Placement. Peak will receive a 6% cash fee payable on the extent of funds raised by them in the Placement (\$7,800 in total fees).

The proceeds of the Placement will be used towards working capital purposes and the Placement Shares will be issued as soon as possible.

Rights Issue to Existing Shareholders

AKN proposes to shortly conduct a rights issue to existing shareholders in order to raise funds needed to commence the proposed exploration activities across the Company's portfolio of projects. The proposed entitlement offer comprises a non-renounceable rights issue to Eligible Shareholders of two (2) New Shares for every three shares Shares held at an issue price of \$0.007 per New Share (together with free-attaching options exercisable at \$0.03 on or before 30 April 2027 to be issued on the basis of one (1) New Option for every two (2) New Shares issued) to raise approximately \$1,487,206 less issue costs. A prospectus relating to the proposed entitlement offer is intended to be lodged with ASX and ASIC tomorrow, 12 September 2024.

Empire Capital Partners Pty Ltd and Peak Asset Management Pty Ltd are proposed to be appointed Co-Lead Manager to oversee the rights issue and ensure any shortfall from existing shareholders is placed to sophisticated and strategic investors. AKN's Board have

expressed a keen desire for existing shareholders to be rewarded with the opportunity to participate in the fundraising process at this important stage of the Company's activities.

AuKing's other project activities

While the Company intends to direct initial funds and resources towards the proposed activities at Grand Codroy, the initial work to be conducted is not expected to exceed \$30,000 for the balance of 2024. The planned activities at the Company's other project areas (especially the Mkuju uranium drilling in Tanzania) will proceed assuming the Company's fundraising activities are successfully concluded.

ASX Disclosure re Historical Exploration Results

This ASX release contains information derived from public disclosures obtained from the Newfoundland Labrador Department of Industry, Energy and Technology's "Mineral Occurrence Database System Report" which can be found at <https://geotlas.gov.nl.ca/Default.htm>.

In accordance with ASX disclosure requirements the following additional matters need to be noted:

- The historical exploration results reported in this release were made by companies other than AuKing;
- Copies of the historical exploration results can be obtained from the site noted above;
- The historical exploration results may not conform to the requirements in the JORC Code 2012;
- AuKing's Competent Person believes that due to these historical exploration results relating to very early-stage activities it is reasonable to rely on these results in the manner presented in this release;
- AuKing intends (from now on) to report its own exploration results after the conduct of planned activities in accordance with the JORC Code 2012, utilizing the historical exploration results as a general background rather than the basis for future reporting;
- Proposed future activities at Grand Codroy will at least involved initially the conduct of a significant soil sampling program, along the same lines as is currently being conducted by Infini Resources at its Portland Creek project (to the north of Grand Codroy) and will be funded from the proposed proceeds of the rights issue;
- A statement by Mr Chris Bittar, Competent Person is set out below;
- A cautionary statement in relation to the historical exploration results included in this release is set out above; and
- AuKing has no other reason to suspect that the historical exploration results as reported in this release are misleading.

For more information, please contact:

Paul Williams
Managing Director
Mobile +61 419 762 487
p.williams@aukingmining.com

Competent Persons' Statement

The information in this report that relates to historical exploration results at the Grand Codroy Project is based on information reviewed by Mr Chris Bittar who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Bittar is an employee of AuKing Mining Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are 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.' Mr Bittar consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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ANNEXURE A

(Historical mineral samples from the Grand Codroy project area - UTM Zone 21 NAD27)

Site Name	Commodity	Easting	Northing	Comments (Mineral Occurrence Database System Report)
Grand Codroy River No.6	U	346900	5308100	<p>Sample # Cu (ppm) Pb (ppm) Zn (ppm) U (ppm)</p> <p>152 7000 330 2940 20</p> <p>153 >20,000 520 2680 435</p> <p>154 10,800 580 2420 78</p> <p>3522 >20,000 (4%) 520 5800 400</p> <p>(Sherwin, 1981).</p> <p>https://gis.gov.nl.ca/mods/ModCard.asp?NMINOString?temp=n&NMINOString=0110/14/U%20%20007</p>
Grand Codroy River No. 5	U	345740	5308340	<p>Knight (1983) reported 107 ppm U.</p> <p>https://gis.gov.nl.ca/mods/ModCard.asp?NMINOString?temp=n&NMINOString=0110/14/U%20%20006</p>
Grand Codroy River	Cu	345150	5308050	<p>A rock sample</p> <p>10,800 ppm Cu, 2,500 ppm Zn, and 105 ppm Cu.</p> <p>Cu values ranging between 1538 and 8150 ppm. including a chip sample which returned 7094 ppm (chip sample 12538) (Seymour et al., 2006).</p> <p>https://gis.gov.nl.ca/mods/ModCard.asp?NMINOString?temp=n&NMINOString=0110/14/Cu%20017</p>
Grand Codroy River no. 4	U	344175	5307150	<p>A coal rich fragment from a conglomerate bed sampled in 1979 (Sherwin, 1981) assayed 22,000 ppm uranium.</p> <p>https://gis.gov.nl.ca/mods/ModCard.asp?NMINOString?temp=n&NMINOString=0110/14/U%20%20005</p>
Limestone Brook	Cu	342126	5306281	<p>Cu values up to 10,700 ppm (sample 15229). Sample 13047 returned 4147 ppm Cu with 0.4% Zn and 1.2 g/t Ag. (From Seymour et al, 2006)</p> <p>https://gis.gov.nl.ca/mods/ModCard.asp?NMINOString?temp=n&NMINOString=0110/14/Cu%20023</p>
Grand Codroy River No.3	U	342200	5305975	<p>Assay values of 7.6 ppm U and 13.4 ppm U (Sherwin, 1981).</p> <p>https://gis.gov.nl.ca/mods/ModCard.asp?NMINOString?temp=n&NMINOString=0110/14/U%20%20004</p>
Grand Codroy River No.2	U	342300	5305200	<p>Rock samples included.</p> <p>(Sherwin, 1981)</p> <p>Sample # Cu(ppm) Pb(ppm) Zn (ppm) U(ppm) cps</p> <p>3250 66 32 570 51.0 1026</p> <p>141 8 ND 41 101 370</p> <p>https://gis.gov.nl.ca/mods/ModCard.asp?NMINOString?temp=n&NMINOString=0110/14/U%20%20003</p>
Benoit North	Cu	342151	5304836	
Overfall Brook	U	341700	5303800	<p>Maximum 595 ppm U, 400 ppm Zn, 400 ppm Pb (Sherwin, 1981).</p> <p>Knight (1983) reported values of 23-323 ppm U and 3000 ppm Cu.</p> <p>https://gis.gov.nl.ca/mods/ModCard.asp?NMINOString?temp=n&NMINOString=0110/14/U%20%20002</p>
Mollich-gnick Brook	U	344250	5305400	<p>60 ppm U (Sherwin, 1981)</p> <p>https://gis.gov.nl.ca/mods/ModCard.asp?NMINOString?temp=n&NMINOString=0110/14/U%20%20011</p>

Source – Newfoundland Labrador Dept of Industry, Energy and Technology “Mineral Occurrences Database System Report”

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Acquisition of Uranium/Copper project in Newfoundland, Canada

[Note - The contents of this Table are based on materials that AuKing's Competent Person has been able to access from the Newfoundland Labrador Department of Industry, Energy and Technology's "Mineral Occurrence Database System Report" which can be found at: <https://geotlas.gov.nl.ca/Default.htm>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 0.5 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both airborne and ground radiometric surveys were completed historically and identified areas requiring follow up work in the form of rock chip, soils and stream sampling. The Newfoundland Labrador Mineral Occurrence Database reports rock chip, stream and soil samples documented in technical reports by Sherwin (1981), Knight (1983) and Seymour et al., (2006). Urtec UG -130 mini scintillometers were used in the field for ground surveys.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geology (where available) of specific samples is described in the associated technical reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information about sub-sampling techniques is not available in the Technical Reports.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples collected in the early 19080's were submitted to Bondar- Clegg & Company of Ottawa, Ontario for analysis using traditional assay methods. • Base metals were extracted using Hot Lefort aua-regia mixture. • Uranium was extracted using a hot nitric acid mixture. • All samples collected during the 2007 field season were first sent to Eastern Analytical Ltd, Springdale NL, for drying, crushing (rock & float) and sieving (stream). Stream samples were sieved to minus 80 mesh with the finer than 80 mesh retained for analysis, the sole soil sample was included as a stream sample. All samples not requiring U analysis or were rock/float samples were analyzed (ICP 30) by Eastern Analytical Ltd. Samples designated to be analyzed for U (288 samples) had their pulp forward to ACME Laboratories, Vancouver BC, for ICP-MS analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No verification conducted.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data points reported have an uncertainty of 100m. • Location data is UTM Zone 21 NAD27
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data obtained from the technical Reports is preliminary in nature and is not sufficient for Minerals Resource estimation purposes. • Surface sampling (2005) spacing was completed over a nominal 25m x 100m. • Stream sampling (2005) varied from 500m – 700m spacing, depending on the geology.
Orientation of data in relation to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock chip sampling (2005) at Grand Codroy River focuses a 3km long section of the Grand Codroy River with mineralisation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	<p><i>the deposit type.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	typically found in the reduced sandstone and siltstone horizons.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information is available to assess measures taken to ensure sample security.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No independent audit or review has been undertaken to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Grand Codroy uranium project is located in south-western Newfoundland, Canada on one (1) Mineral Claim number 038273M and the tenement is in good standing. There are no known third-party interests affecting this Mineral Claim.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the mid 1970's using a gamma ray scintillometer (model GR510I), identified a ten-mile zone of anomalous radioactivity along the Grand Codroy River from South Branch to Doyles. Shell Canada further investigated these occurrences in the 1980's by completing airborne and ground radiometric surveys. In 20025 Cornerstone Resources conducted bedrock mapping, prospecting/rock geochemistry, a stream silt geochemistry survey, and a soil geochemistry survey.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The occurrence is situated within the Bay St. George subbasin in southwestern Newfoundland and lies within the Humber tectonostratigraphic zone of the Newfoundland Appalachian Orogen. The Bay St. George subbasin is the northeast extension of the larger Maritimes Basin and contains sedimentary rocks of Late Devonian to Late Carboniferous age. The approximately 10 km thick succession of sediments is divided into three groups, namely the Anguille Group, Codroy Group and Barachois Group. Similarities of the Bay St. George - Carboniferous Basin to the Maritime Basin of Nova Scotia lead Shell Geologists to consider the potential for sedimentary hosted uranium deposits in the Carboniferous of Newfoundland similar to the Pugwork - Tatamagouche type occurrences in Nova Scotia, which are believed to have originated in the following manner. Uranium mineralization occurs in grey siltstone lenses in an oxidized siltstone bed. The siltstone also hosts minor amounts of chalcopyrite and malachite.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>• 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.</p>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No information is available in the Mineral Occurrence Database System report to provide details on the methods applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagrams have been included within the main body of text.
Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting is consistent with the available data and information that is available in the Mineral Occurrence Database System report. Furthermore, the data included in this Report are preliminary in nature only and not relevant for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other substantive data is available in the Mineral Occurrence Database System report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is expected to include a comprehensive soil sampling program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><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>	

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