ASX Announcement

28 May 2025

Pioneer Accelerates Exploration at Skull Creek Amid U.S. Uranium Supply Push

Highlights

- **Two-phase soil sampling program to commence imminently** across the extensive 17km strike at the Skull Creek Uranium Project in Colorado, targeting multiple high-priority zones.
- **Initial focus on four strategically significant prospects** – County Line, Blue Mountain, Skyline, and Railroad – to define the lateral extent of widespread surface uranium anomalism and refine high conviction drill targets.
- **Program designed to generate drill-ready targets** for Pioneer's maiden drilling campaign.
- **High-grade uranium rock chips up to 1,240 ppm U_3O_8** confirmed in Sego Sandstone and Carbonaceous Shales, demonstrating strong mineralisation potential across the full project strike.
- **Radiometric anomalies peaking at 10,100 cps** detected in key target lithologies, further reinforming the project's exceptional uranium prospectivity.
- **All rock chip samples collected to date have returned anomalous uranium values**, supporting the presence of a potentially large-scale, high grade mineralised system.
- **Perfectly timed with a renewed US policy focus** on securing domestic uranium supply, following executive orders to accelerate development and reduce reliance on imports.
- **Positioned to capitalise on geopolitical and market tailwinds**, with Skull Creek emerging as a high-impact uranium asset in a Tier-1 jurisdiction.

Pioneer Lithium Limited (ASX Code: **PLN**) ('**Pioneer'** or '**the Company'**) is pleased to announce a two-phase soil sampling program designed to define drill ready targets at the 100% owned Skull Creek Uranium Project is to commence. The program will comprise of two phases; Phase 1 will target the four prospect areas, the County Line, Blue Mountain, Skyline and Railroad prospects, previously identified by radiometric anomalies and uranium bearing rock chip samples, while Phase 2 will sample along the ~17 km strike of the project with the goal of identifying uranium bearing Sego Sandstone and Carbonaceous Shales obscured by soils.

The initiative comes at a time of intensifying US federal support for local uranium development. With the US recently banning Russian uranium imports and invoking the **Defense Production Act**, Pioneer is perfectly positioned to play a strategic role in the re-emergence of American nuclear fuel independence.

Pioneer's Chief Executive Office, Michael Beven commented:

"The previous surface exploration which comprised of geological mapping, rock chip sampling and the use of a spectrometer to detect radiometric anomalies has been successful in identifying widespread uranium mineralisation across the exposed strike length of prospective lithologies indicating the potential for large scale uranium mineralisation to be hosted at depth.

The soil sampling program will enable us to potentially determine the lateral boundaries of the anomalism at the County Line, Blue Mountain, Skyline and Railroad prospects where known mineralisation exists prior to commencing phase 2 of the program. Phase 2 will be aimed at sampling on a much broader scale with the goal of detecting mineralised sandstone and shale layers elsewhere that are potentially buried under cover.

The ultimate goal of the program, once completed, will be to define drill ready targets."

Skull Creek Uranium Project and the US Administration

The Skull Creek Uranium Project is located in north-western Colorado and has a strike length of approximately 17 km which has previously returned radiometric and anomalous uranium in rock chips across the full project strike length. The project is positioned to be able to capitalise on the renewed focus from the Trump lead US administration which has recently intensified its commitment to revitalising the U.S. nuclear energy sector and bolstering domestic uranium production. On 23 May 2025, President Trump signed four executive orders aimed at accelerating nuclear power development and reducing reliance on foreign uranium sources.

Importantly by Invoking the Defense Production Act, the administration seeks to secure nuclear fuel resources by encouraging domestic uranium mining and enrichment, aiming to reduce dependence on imports from countries like Russia. American domestic uranium production is reportedly only 2% of the US reactor demand and the US ban on Russian uranium imports puts a premium on US domestic Uranium supply.

The surface expression of widespread uranium mineralisation along strike at Skull Creek may indicate the presence of significant uranium mineralisation at depth and Pioneer plans to capitalise on the renewed and invigorated US interest in uranium exploration seeking to fast track and develop the project.

Summary of Rock Chip Sample Results and Radiometric Anomalies at Skull Creek.

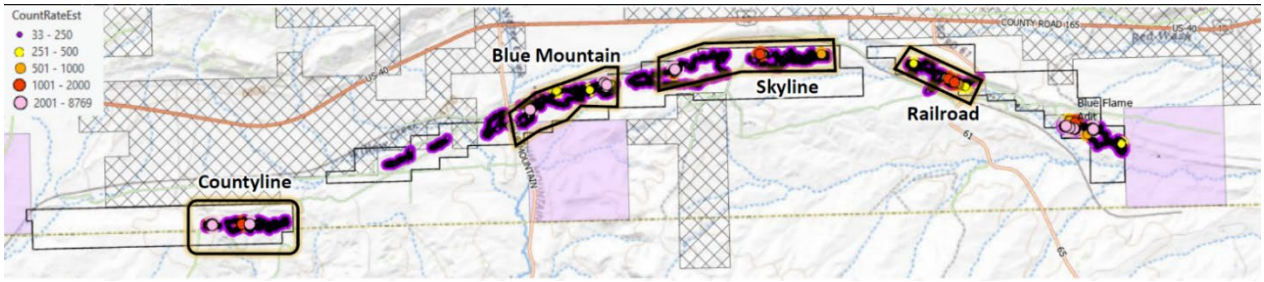

Figure 1: Prospect location map highlighting identified radiometric anomalies across the four main exploration prospects: County Line, Blue Mountain, Skyline, and Railroad at the Skull Creek Project, Colorado. Anomaly intensity is represented by counts per second (CPS)

During the previous field program (see ASX: 02/04/2025 Significant Radiometric Anomalies Confirm High-Priority Uranium Targets at Skull Creek Project, Colorado), 16 rock chip samples were taken over areas that returned radiometric anomalism measured by a handheld Spectrometer.

Four zones containing radiometric anomalies were identified with a peak measurement of 10,100 counts per second ('CPS') recorded at the "Sego Target" located within the Blue Mountain Prospect (Figure 1). The geochemical analysis of the rock chip samples taken during that program returned with a peak grade of 1,240 ppm U3O8 located in Sego Sandstone at the Blue Mountain Prospect (sample A0843213). Additionally Blue Mountain returned rock chip samples with 290 and 140 ppm U3O8 in Carbonaceous Shale and Sego Sandstone, respectively (samples A0843210 and A0843209).

At the Railroad prospect one sample taken from a Carbonaceous Shale returned a result of 450 ppm U3O8 (sample A0843204).

All other samples returned significantly anomalous uranium values potentially indicating a large-scale uranium mineralised system at the Skull Creek Project.

Blue Mountain Prospect

This prospect contains two strong anomalies named the Sego and Jacobson targets both of which returned readings of up to 4,650 cps (average 1,520 cps) at Jacobson and 10,100 cps at Sego. The Sego target yields the strongest radiometric anomaly found within a concealed, altered, sandstone bed covered by approximately 25cm of soil.

The rock chip sample taken at Sego which correlated with 10,100 cps reading returned 1,240 ppm U3O8 while at Jacobson both the samples taken from the Carbonaceous Shale and Sego Sandstone returned values of 290 ppm U3O8 and 140 ppm U3O8, respectively (see figures 2 and 4).

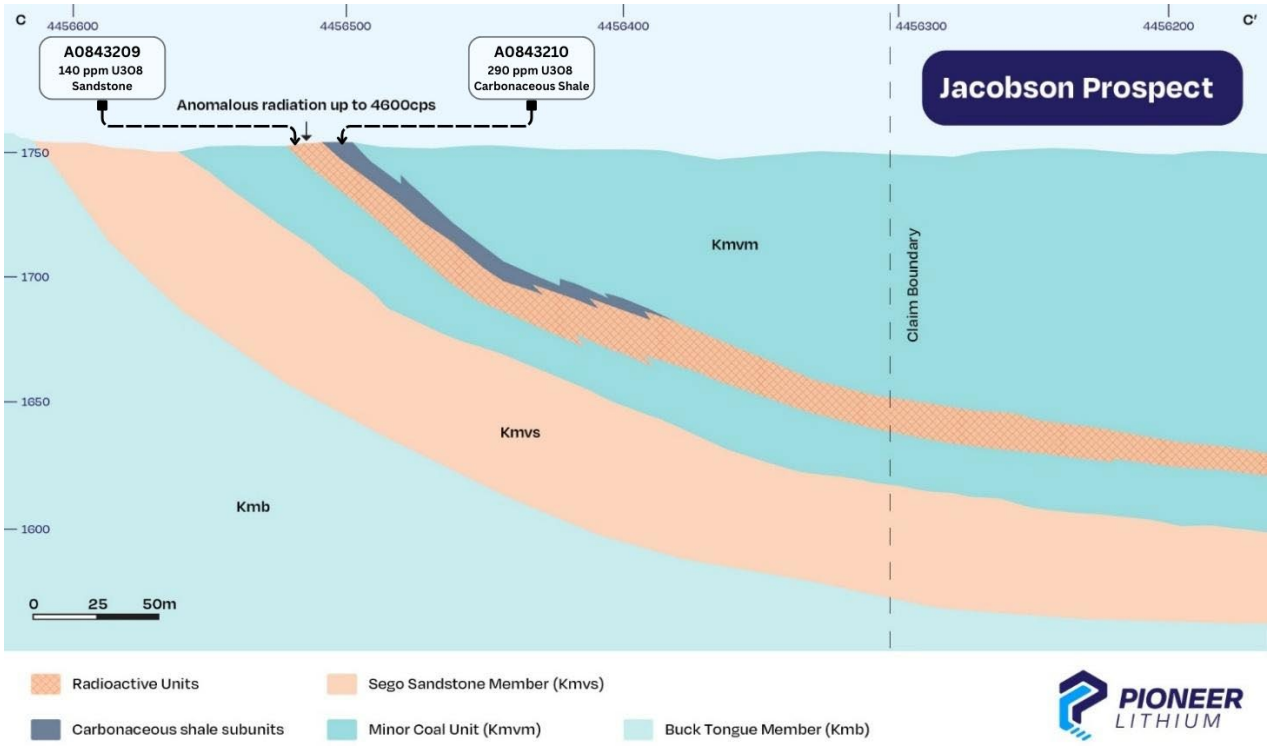

Figure 2: Jacobson Target geological cross section of the Blue Mountain prospect showing rock chip sample results and spectrometer CPS over target lithologies.

Railroad Prospect

The Railroad prospect consists of one significant anomaly, the anomaly is at the upper contact of the Sego Sandstone and persists for approximately 200 metres at surface. Bedding dips approximately 50 degrees to the southwest. Two samples were taken from this prospect, one from the Carbonaceous Shale and the other from the Sego Sandstone. The samples returned values of 450 ppm U3O8 and 50 ppm U3O8, respectively.

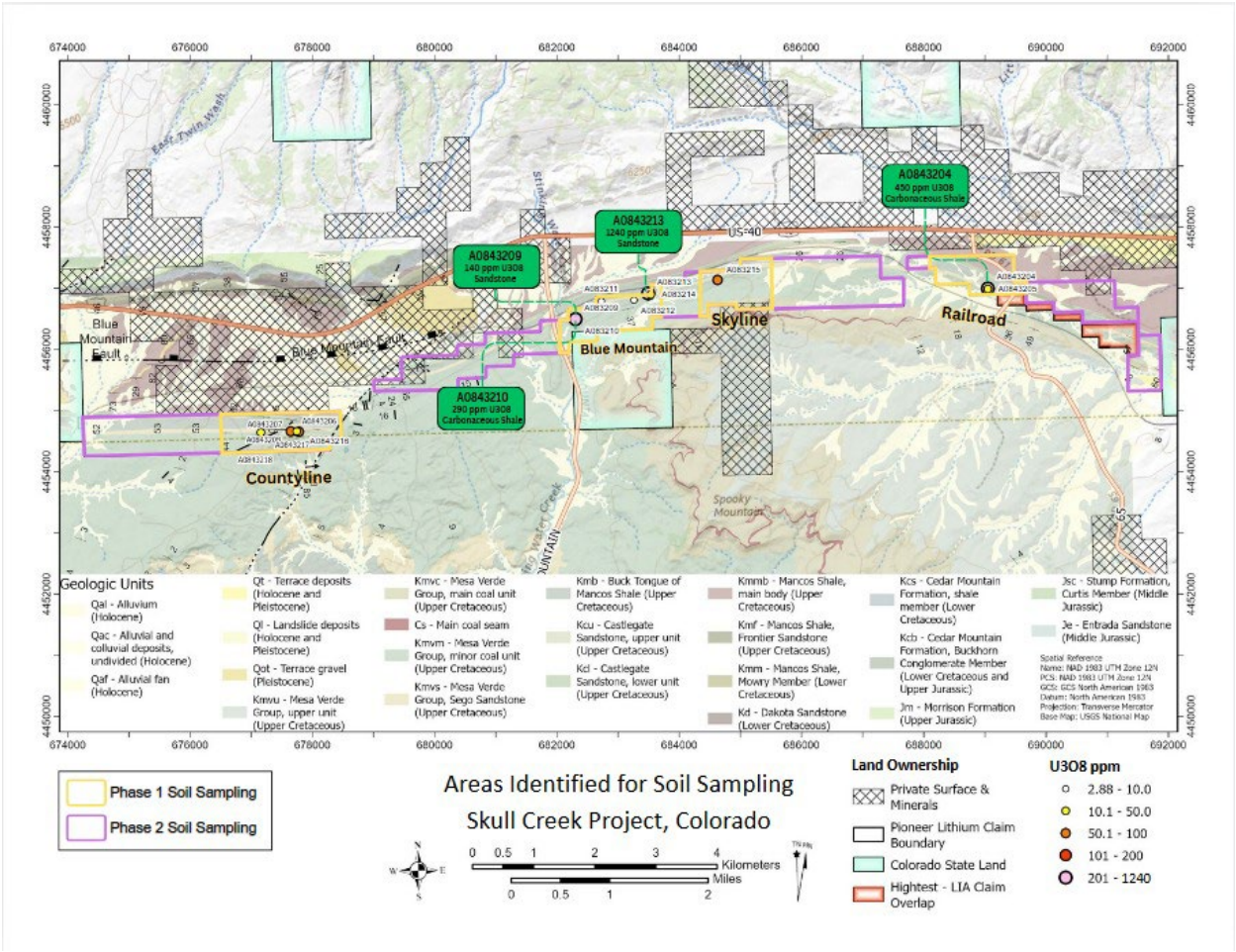

Figure 3: Skull Creek Project showing location of highlighted rock chip sample results and areas defined for phase 1 and phase 2 soil sampling program.

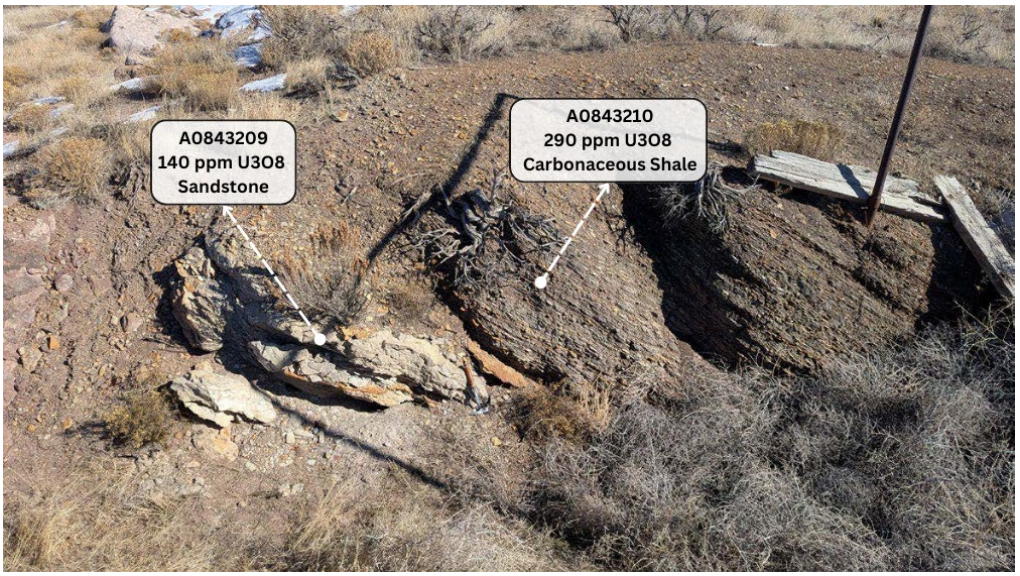

Figure 4: Outcropping Uranium bearing Sego Sandstone in contact with Carbonaceous Shale at the Jacobson Target located at the Blue Mountain prospect (Samples A0843209 and A0843210, refer ASX announcement 5 May 2025).

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Sample description / Lithology	U_3O_8 ppm	V ppm
A0843204	689044	4456999	1,754	Weathered, carbonaceous shale with abundant organics. Yellow to orange oxide	450	22
A0843205	689046	4456993	1,751	Cross-bedded, white to orange sandstone	50	11
A0843206	677708	4454659	1,794	Fine-grained, bleached sandstone	40	21
A0843207	677652	4454670	1,795	Fissile, brown, thinly bedded shale	10	32
A0843208	677648	4454664	1,792	Sandstone containing organic fragments with narrow silty shale interbeds	80	18
A0843209	682298	4456498	1,741	Flaser-bedded sandstone with organic fragments	140	162
A0843210	682301	4456497	1,737	Carbonaceous shale with lenticular sandstone and coaly beds	290	67
A0843211	682725	4456793	1,761	Mixed carbonaceous shale and sandstone	10	24
A0843212	683257	4456811	1,745	Highly weathered, bleached and oxidized sandstone at contact with carbonaceous shale	0	24
A0843213	683489	4456918	1,763	Recessive, weathered sandstone up to 10,000 cps	1,240	1,150
A0843214	683532	4456899	1,754	Sandstone with carbonaceous shale interbeds. Two beds with anomalous U in this area. Sampled at lower contact with shale. up to 1700 cps	30	32
A0843215	684627	4457139	1,808	Vuggy, semi-gossanous cross-bedded sandstone. Sampled above carbonaceous shale. 2500 cps	90	8
A0843216	677778	4454656	1,785	Weathered sandstone. Sample collected from a small hole dug to bedrock or sub crop with up to 4500 cps	90	23
A0843217	677742	4454663	1,791	Sandstone with lenticular carbonaceous beds up to 1700 cps	30	28
A0843218	677159	4454647	1,824	Bleached, sandstone with organic fragments. Steeply dipping to south, fracture networks with yellow-green stains. Up to 1400 cps	20	17
A0843219	689145	4456941	1,750	Carbonaceous shale up to 1100 cps	10	37

Table 1: Table showing the location, sample type and assay results for all rock chip samples taken during the initial surface exploration of the Skull Creek Project.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Pioneer Lithium Limited.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results for the Skull Creek project in the USA is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled and evaluated by Mark Couzens, a consulting geologist to the Company who is a Member of the AusIMM. Mr. Couzens has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration, and the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). M. Couzens consents to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears. The information in the market announcement is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the Skull Creek Project, Colorado.

Compliance Statement

This report contains information on the Skull Creek project extracted from ASX market announcements dated 30 January 2025, 2 April 2025 and 5 May 2025 released by the Company and reporting in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). The original market announcements are available to view on www.pioneerlithium.com.au and www.asx.com.au. Pioneer Lithium is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

Forward-looking statements

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections. Such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. Forward-looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may differ materially from results ultimately achieved. Pioneer Lithium Limited does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws. While the information contained in this report has been prepared in good faith, neither Pioneer Lithium Limited nor any of its directors, officers, agents, employees or advisors give any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement.

Appendix A: Rock chip samples location map

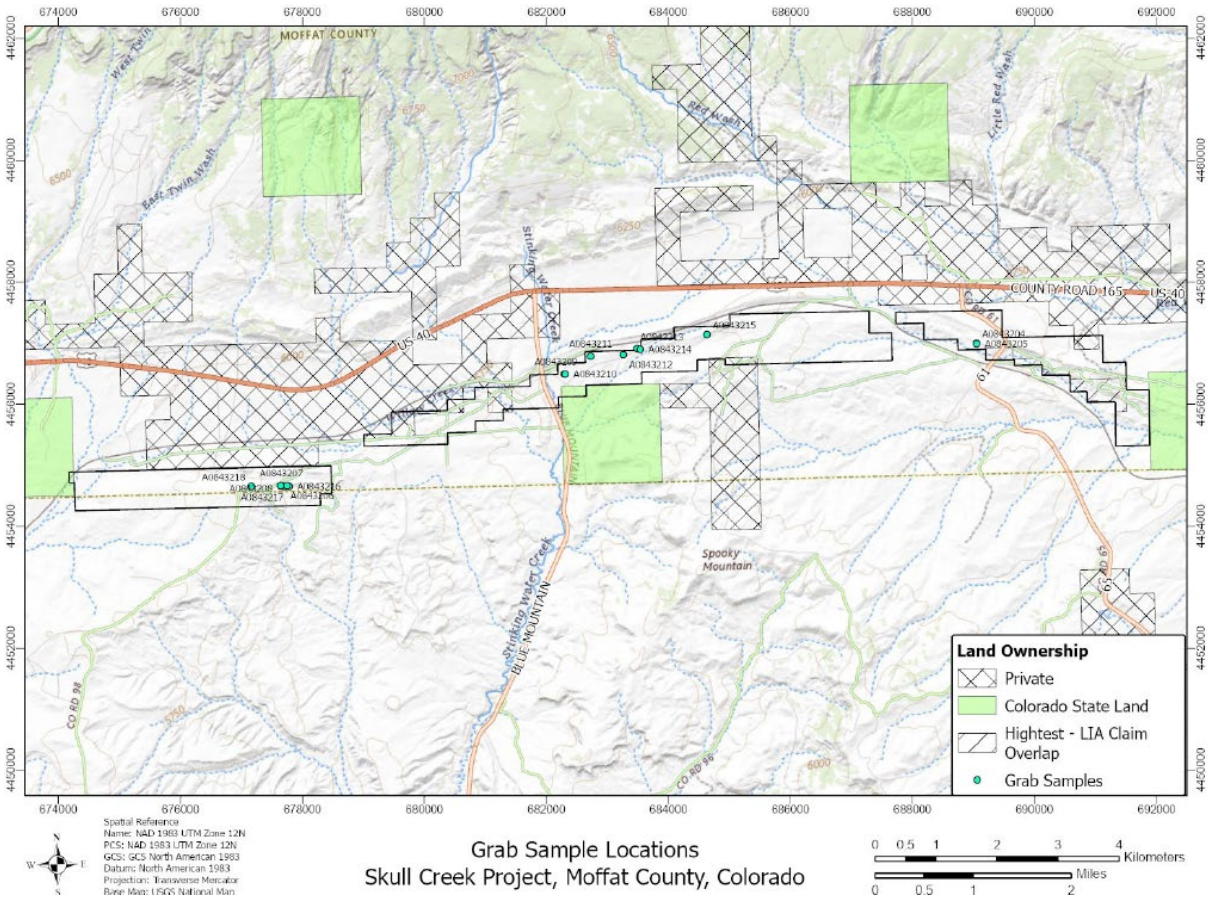

Figure 5: Location of rock chip samples taken from Skull Creek Project

Appendix B: JORC Code, 2012 Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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 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.*	• Radiometric readings are considered indicative of prospectivity for uranium, and not necessarily representative of uranium concentration. • Radiometric readings were recorded while traversing the landscape at 2 second intervals with an RC-102 detector • Rock chip sampling was guided by a handheld RS-125 gamma-ray spectrometer. • Rock samples weighing approximately 1-2kg were collected from in-situ exposures • Where possible, samples were collected approximately perpendicular to stratigraphic layering. • All samples were sent for multi-element geochemical analyses at an independent, certified laboratory
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling results are reported in this release.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No drilling results are reported in this release.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• No drilling results are reported in this release • Surface rock-chip samples were qualitatively described, photographed, and recorded in a geospatial database.
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,*	• No drilling results are reported in this release • Surface rock-chip samples were collected to represent the in-situ material

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were sent to ALS Geochemistry in Reno, Nevada where they were prepared by crushing the entire sample to 2mm (70% passing) and a 250g aliquot is pulverized to 75 microns, then subject to an aqua-regia digest and analysed via ICP-MS. • Any high-grade Uranium results are to be subsequently analysed via XRF. • Surface rock-chip sample batches were sent to the lab with blind certified reference materials (CRM), blanks, and duplicates • Given the early stage of this project, QA/QC samples were inserted in sequence with the primary samples on a 5% frequency, generally 3% CRM, 1% blanks, and 1% field duplicates. • Additionally, the laboratory provides their internal QA/QC reports. • The laboratory assay results were reported in parts per million (ppm). An element to stoichiometric oxide conversion was applied to convert the ppm result into U_3O_8. The conversion used for uranium was a factor applied of 1.1792 to the ppm value. This factor was sourced from James Cook University at www.jcu.edu.au
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No drilling results are reported in this release. • Coordinates and qualtitative descriptions of all rock samples were recorded in notebooks and digitally recorded in a geospatial database
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.*	• Sample locations were recorded using a handheld Garmin 64s GPS system with an accuracy of +/- 3m. • Radiometric data was recorded on 2 second intervals using the RC-102 detector with a software application that relies on a smartphone with an Android operating system and the device's GPS. • The grid system is UTM NAD83 Zone 12
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.*	• Data spacing is sufficient for preliminary exploration work designed to assess the mineral prospectivity of the project area
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*	• No drilling results are reported in this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were inventoried and remained in the custody of the supervising geologist until they were sealed in a container and shipped to ALS Geochemistry .
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Pioneer's sampling and QA/QC procedures conform with industry standard practices and have been reviewed by a Certified Professional Geologist (CPG). Radiometric data was not verified by the CPG.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	Bureau of Land Management (BLM) unpatented load mining claims record search (LR2000 and MLRS) was performed on 12/10/2024 and 12/11/2024 to validate the land position for Pioneer. Search parameters included the Township(s) where the claims are located and included all possible Case Disposition options. There are 126 unpatented lode mining claims filed under LIA Energy Corporation a subsidiary of Pioneer and are listed as "FILED" in the BLM's LR2000 and MRLS databases . These claims were staked between January 31st and February 4th, 2024. BLM records indicate that the maintenance payment was received on 08/21/2024 for all 126 claims. At the time of this report, all claims appear to be in good standing with the BLM. A conflicting claim package for "Hightest Resources" overlapping with Pioneer claims exists, the location and nature of which is presented in Appendix A. Of these conflicting claims, all but 12 of the Pioneer claims were located prior to the Hightest Resources claims (March 2024),establishing the majority (114) of the Pioneer claims as taking precedence over the conflicting Hightest claims. Twelve (12) conflicted Pioneer claims are partially or fully superseded by earlier-staked Hightest Resources claims (staked in October 2023). A total of 114 full claims are present within the Pioneer claim package. Twelve (12) claims are partially or fully superseded by earlier-staked Hightest Resources claims.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	According to the records from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Energy Metals Corporation acquired the Skull Creek Project by locating 197 federal mineral claims and an additional 1,280 acres of State of Colorado leases in June of 2006. Based on the information provided, it is unlikely that Energy Metals Corporation completed any work on the property prior to signing an option agreement with Bluerock Resources Ltd. On August 14, 2006, Bluerock Resources Ltd. announced the signing of an option agreement with Energy Metals Corporation (EMC) to form a joint venture on the Skull Creek Project in northwest Colorado, USA to earn up to 75% interest in the project. The joint venture explored the property for near surface uranium mineralisation amenable to open pit mining methods. A diamond drilling campaign was organized to establish confidence in the historical U3O8 resource as reported in a 1956 document prepared by the Geological Services of Moab Utah (McDougald and Mehl, 1956). The drilling program was designed to test for mineralisation in the lignite beds near surface and at depth at nine separate locations along the 12-mile (19km) strike of outcropping lignite beds. By November 16, 2006, Bluerock had announced that there were two diamond coring rigs drilling on the project. A review of available press releases show that Bluerock reported partial results from three holes drilled below the Blueflame Adit and encountered low-grade uranium mineralisation in both the hanging wall and footwall sandstones of the coal seam to a maximum depth of 160.7 meters (press release from Jan 19, 2007 not available at the time of drafting of this document). Coincident with drilling, Bluerock noted surface mapping and geophysical testing of the Sego Member of the Mesa Verde Formation for anomalous uranium. No results or details on this work are available. An attempt was made to permit the rehabilitation of the Blueflame Adit to confirm historical sampling results and develop a drilling plan to target near surface uranium mineralisation reportedly mined from the adit. No information is available on this endeavor.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Skull Creek Project is located within the upper cretaceous strata of the Mesa Verde Group at the southern edge of the Uinta Uplift. The Mesa Verde group is composed of cyclical transgressive and regressive sequences associated with the cretaceous interior seaway. The Skull Creek Project is located at the edge of the cretaceous interior seaway; therefore, sea level changes resulted in alternating terrigenous and marine deposits including eolian sands, coastal sand deposits, tidal flats, and shales/greywackes with Bouma sequences. The uranium mineralisation in the Skull Creek area is found within the Sego member (previously Iles member) which is broadly correlative to the upper Castlegate Sandstone formation (Painter et al 2013). The Sego Sandstone in the Skull Creek area is comprised of sandstones, siltstones, and shales with as many as seven carbonaceous beds composed of lignite, coal, or black shale ranging from thin bedded (<0.5m) to as much as 2m thick. Of the seven carbonaceous beds only three have been previously identified as being prospective for uranium mineralization. Numbered from the bottom of the formation, beds (seams) 2, 3, and 5 are noted to contain anomalous uranium concentrations in the hundreds of parts-per-million (ppm) range while bed 2 may be in the thousands of ppm (McDougald 1956). All information regarding mineralisation at the Skull Creek Project is taken from McDougald and Mehl (1956), which indicates that lignite beds act as reductants that captured uranium leached from overlying felsic volcanics from oxidized low-temperature waters. The mineralisation model presented in McDougald and Mehl (1956) is consistent with the reported stratigraphic observations (e.g., lignite/coal beds), which are in turn supported by more recent work in the region (Painter et al 2013). The steeply inclined orientation of bedding along the flanks of the Skull Creek Dome, provided a hydraulic conduit for roll-front style waters through the formation (McDougald and Mehl, 1956; USGS mapping).
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.*	• Historical reports do not provide detailed drill hole data, such as collar coordinates, elevation, dip, azimuth, or hole lengths, and no justification for these omissions is provided.
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No data or information regarding historical drilling results, truncations, averaging and/or aggregating intercepts is present at the time of the preparation of this document.

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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Historical reports do not describe the geometry of mineralisation relative to drill hole angles, and down hole lengths are reported without clarifying true widths. • No drilling results are reported in this release
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Pertinent maps for this stage of the Project are included in the release.
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.*	• Historical reports lack comprehensive grade and width data, with no indication of representative reporting practices for low and high grades to ensure balanced results. Drill data results from Bluerock Resources' 2006–2007 drill program are unavailable beyond the descriptions in this document, similarly lacking supportive information to constrain representative interpretation (e.g., collar location, inclination, azimuth). Exploration data, as identified above, cannot be represented as comprehensive or representative at the time of this report
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.*	• No additional exploration data is available at the time of preparation of this document.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Given the large (15km) strike length and broadly untested down dip extension of mineralisation from historical surface working/documentation, the evaluation and investigation of uranium mineralisation is deemed early stage. • Aerial and/or ground-based spectral and/or geophysical surveys • Ground-based exploration activities including geological mapping, rock-chip sampling, and soil sampling • Evaluate and develop a drilling plan to test the down-dip projections of known mineralisation occurrences