ASX Announcement

27 March 2023

Gemini Uranium Discovery, Canada

High-grade mineralisation up to 6% eU_3O_8 extends Gemini Uranium Discovery

Winter 2023 drill results highlight scope for substantial scale and high grades; Mineralisation now identified over 490m x 240m area and remains open

Highlights

- **The Gemini winter 2023 drilling campaign has now been completed with 16 drillholes completed totalling 4,295m of a planned 4,000m**
- **Drilling 65m south of the known mineralisation at the Gemini Uranium Discovery has intersected significant uranium mineralisation including:**
    - **i) GEM23-061: 3.8m averaging 1.3% eU_3O_8 including a sub-interval of 6.0% eU_3O_8 over 0.5m**
    - **ii) GEM23-063: 14.4m averaging 0.3% eU_3O_8 including sub-intervals of 2.2m averaging 0.6% eU_3O_8 and 1.3m averaging 0.5% eU_3O_8**
- **Three drillholes located 280m north of the Gemini Uranium Discovery have intersected highly anomalous uranium mineralisation, up to 0.6m of 0.1% eU_3O_8, associated with intense hydrothermal alteration and structural disruption**
- **Drilling 450m and 1,050m north of the Gemini Uranium Discovery encountered wide zones of hydrothermal alteration and brecciation, which, in terms of intensity and style, appear similar to the Gemini Uranium Discovery**
- **In light of the excellent results in GEM23-061 and 063, the Company has immediately started planning for a follow-up drill program which will be aimed at continuing to expand the known mineralisation**

92 Energy's Managing Director, Siobhan Lancaster said:

"It is clear that we have an important discovery and a huge opportunity at Gemini.

"The uranium mineralisation in drillholes GEM23-061 and 063 demonstrate the excellent potential for Gemini to host a deposit with genuine scale and high grades.

"GEM23-061 and 063 extend the Gemini Uranium Discovery by another 65m along strike, taking the footprint to at least 250m x 240m. The Gemini Uranium Discovery remains open to the north.

"We are particularly encouraged by drilling 280m north of the Gemini mineralised zone, where we have intersected radioactivity and strong alteration, reminiscent of the discovery drillhole at Gemini.

"It is also important to remember that Gemini sits in a prospective 2.8km-long trend which hosts several promising targets that are viewed by the Company to be structural analogues to the discovery area.

"Given the high-grade mineralisation in GEM23-061 and 063, the open nature of the discovery, and the encouraging drilling to the north, we have immediately started planning a follow-up drilling program.

"This will be aimed at continuing to grow the Gemini discovery and testing highly promising targets nearby to ensure we maximise our ability to unlock the full value of this rapidly growing asset in a timely manner."

92 Energy Limited (ASX: 92E, OTCQX: NTELF) ("92 Energy" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on the now completed winter drill program at its Gemini Uranium Discovery in Canada's world-class Athabasca Basin (Figure 1).

A total of 16[1] drillholes were completed, totalling 4,295m of a planned 4,000m, with 1,419m located at the Gemini Uranium Discovery and 2,876m testing regional exploration areas (Figures 1 and 2, Tables 1 and 2).

GEM23-057, 059A, 061 and 063 were drilled from the same collar location, approximately 65m southeast of the Gemini Uranium Discovery in an area previously untested by drilling. A significant zone of high-grade uranium mineralization was encountered in drillhole GEM23-061, which returned **1.3% eU_3O_8 over 3.5m including a sub-interval of 6.0% eU_3O_8 over 0.5m** (Figure 3). In addition to GEM23-061, GEM23-063, a 25m step-out to the northeast intersected a broad zone of mineralisation which returned **0.3% over 14.4m eU_3O_8 including a sub-interval of 0.6% eU_3O_8 over 2.2m**.

[1] GEM23-059 was restarted at 65 m due to excessive deviation and completed as GEM23-059A

Table 1: Gemini Uranium Discovery Winter 2023 Drill Results

Drillhole ID	Easting (UTM NAD83)	Northing (UTM NAD83)	Elevation (masl)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (deg)		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)[2,3]	eU_3O_8 (%)[4]
GEM23-057	526026	6373224	461	280	223	-60		242.8	243.8	1.0	0.1
GEM23-059	526026	6373224	461	65	218	-67		*Drillhole abandoned due to excessive deviation*			
GEM23-059A	526026	6373224	461	332	224	-68		*No anomalous results*			
GEM23-061	526026	6373224	461	359	225	-73		262.6	266.4	3.8	1.3
							incl.	***263.0***	***263.9***	***0.5***	***6.0***
GEM23-063	526026	6373224	461	383	221	-77		262.2	276.6	14.4	0.3
							incl.	***266.3***	***268.4***	***2.1***	***0.6***
							and	***269.4***	***270.7***	***1.3***	***0.5***

A fence of three drillholes, GEM23-053 to 055, were located 280m north of the Gemini Uranium Discovery and all intersected anomalous eU_3O_8 values, up to **0.1% eU_3O_8 over 0.6m** in GEM23-053**.** GEM23-053 to 055 encountered widespread pervasive, intense hydrothermal alteration in the basement rocks, along with abundant faulting. The Company views this area as having **excellent potential to expand the Gemini Uranium Discovery to the north** and planning is underway for aggressive follow-up drilling utilizing the same systematic drilling approach undertaken at the Gemini Uranium Discovery.

Drillholes GEM23-049, 050, 051 were collared 1km north of the Gemini Uranium Discovery and tested an airborne electromagnetic conductor identified in the Company's 2021 survey (See ASX announcement dated 8 June 2021). All three drillholes intersected moderate to strong clay, chlorite and hematite alteration in the basement rocks, associated with a thick zone of brecciation. No anomalous radioactivity was intersected; however, the intensity of hydrothermal alteration and structural disruption is viewed by the Company as being highly encouraging.

Drillhole GEM23-052 was collared 450m north of the Gemini Uranium Discovery and targeted an interpreted dilation zone in the bedrock geology. The drillhole intersected moderately altered and structurally deformed granitoid and is interpreted to have been collared into the granitoid footwall seen west of the Gemini Uranium Discovery.

Drillhole GEM23-056 was collared 430m east of the Gemini Uranium Discovery and tested an electromagnetic conductor identified in the Company's October 2022 survey (see ASX announcement dated 17 January 2023). The drillhole intersected structurally deformed and strongly altered basement rocks throughout its length, with localised elevated radioactivity on a handheld RS-121 scintillometer up to 2.5 times background. The area around GEM23-046 is considered by the Company as a high priority for future follow-up drilling.

Drillholes GEM23-058 and 060 were drilled approximately 100m north of the Gemini Uranium Discovery. Both drillholes cored strongly altered basement rocks and zones of significant faulting throughout their entire lengths. No anomalous radioactivity was intersected but the Company views this area to be highly prospective based on the degree of alteration and structural disruption as well as the presence of the same sequence of rocks hosting the Gemini Uranium Discovery.

[2] All drillhole intervals are core lengths, true thickness has yet to be determined.
[3] Mineralised interval lengths are determined using the following criteria: minimum thickness of 0.5m averaging ≥0.05% eU_3O_8, maximum of 2.0m of internal dilution <0.05% eU_3O_8.
[4] eU_3O_8 grades are calculated equivalent uranium grades derived from a calibrated 2GHF-1000 total gamma probe.

Drillholes GEM23-048 and 062 were drilled 13km and 7km northeast of the Gemini Uranium Discovery, respectively, at the Hamilton exploration area. GEM23-048 intersected moderately altered Athabasca Supergroup sediments underlain by weakly altered basement. No anomalous radioactivity was intersected in the drillhole. GEM23-062 cored a broad zone of moderate hydrothermal alteration and pervasive brecciation from approximately 188 – 230m but no significant radioactivity was intersected.

Table 2: Gemini Reconnaissance Drillhole Locations

Drillhole ID	Easting (UTM NAD83)	Northing (UTM NAD83)	Elevation (masl)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (deg)
GEM23-048	533040	6384288	462	278	266	-45
GEM23-049	525824	6374374	456	142	244	-48
GEM23-050	525913	6374420	456	227	243	-48
GEM23-051	525800	6374364	456	116	243	-45
GEM23-052	525886	6373810	456	153	224	-45
GEM23-053	526229	6373633	462	245	271	-45
GEM23-054	526229	6373633	462	217	271	-57
GEM23-055	526193	6373633	461	288	272	-47
GEM23-056	526346	6373340	466	278	264	-77
GEM23-058	526102	6373448	462	308	266	-51
GEM23-060	526102	6373448	462	350	263	-59
GEM23-062	529793	6379556	458	275	271	-45

Completion of Geophysical Survey

Between January and February 2023, Discovery Geophysics International and Convolutions Geosciences Inc. completed a ground electromagnetic survey over the prospective “western limb” exploration area, west of the Gemini Uranium Discovery. The electromagnetic survey identified a northeast oriented conductor trend 1.9km in length, interpreted by the Company to represent a major graphitic fault zone (Figure 2).

The graphitic fault zone is crosscut by several north-northwest trending magnetic lows, believed to represent additional fault zones, and the intersection of these structures represent high priority areas for follow up drilling.

To date, no drill testing has ever been carried out along the western conductive trend.

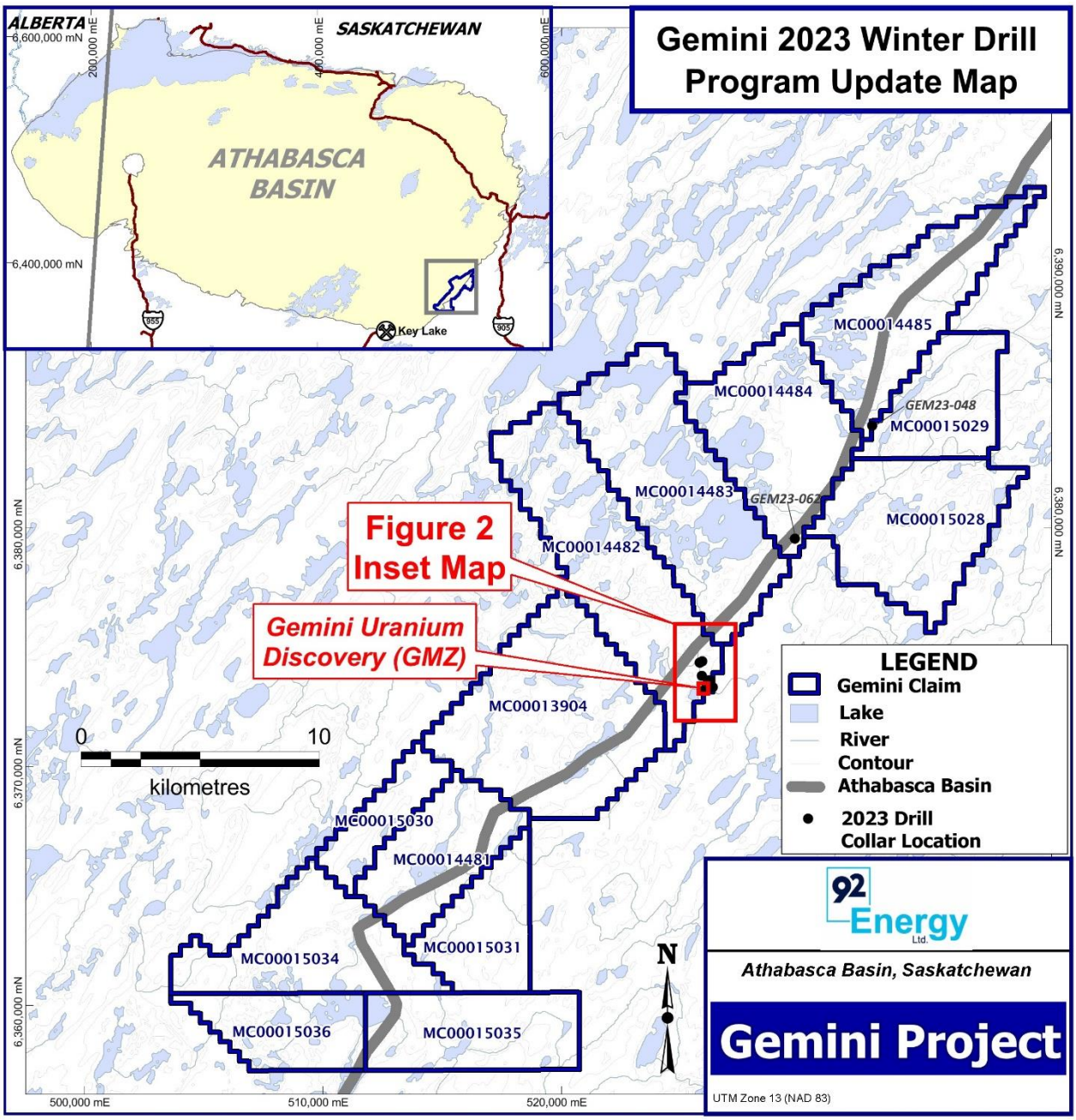

Figure 1: Location of the Gemini project and winter 2023 drillholes.

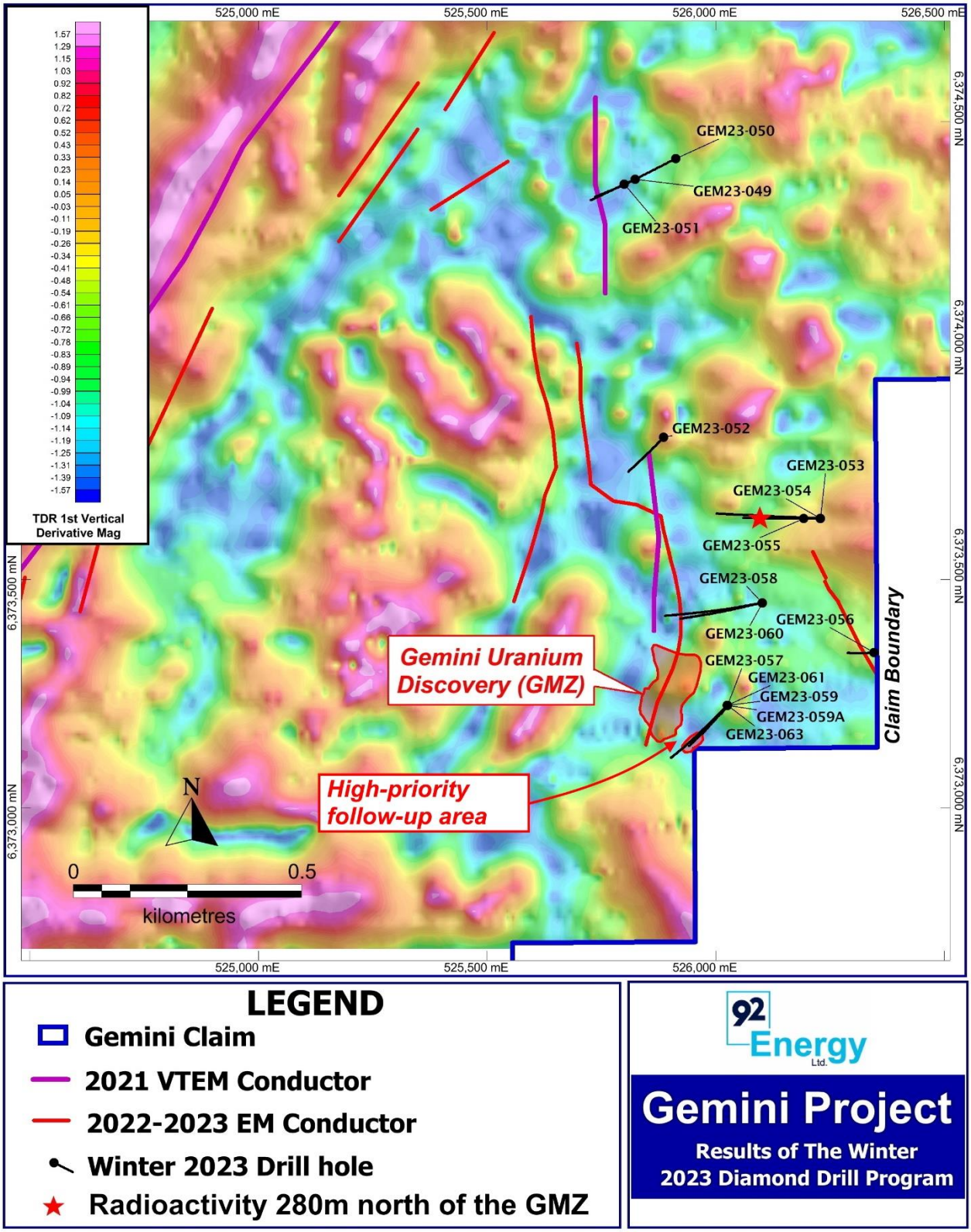

Figure 2: Plan map at the Gemini Uranium Discovery showing the location of winter 2023 drillholes and 2022-2023 ground EM conductor axes.

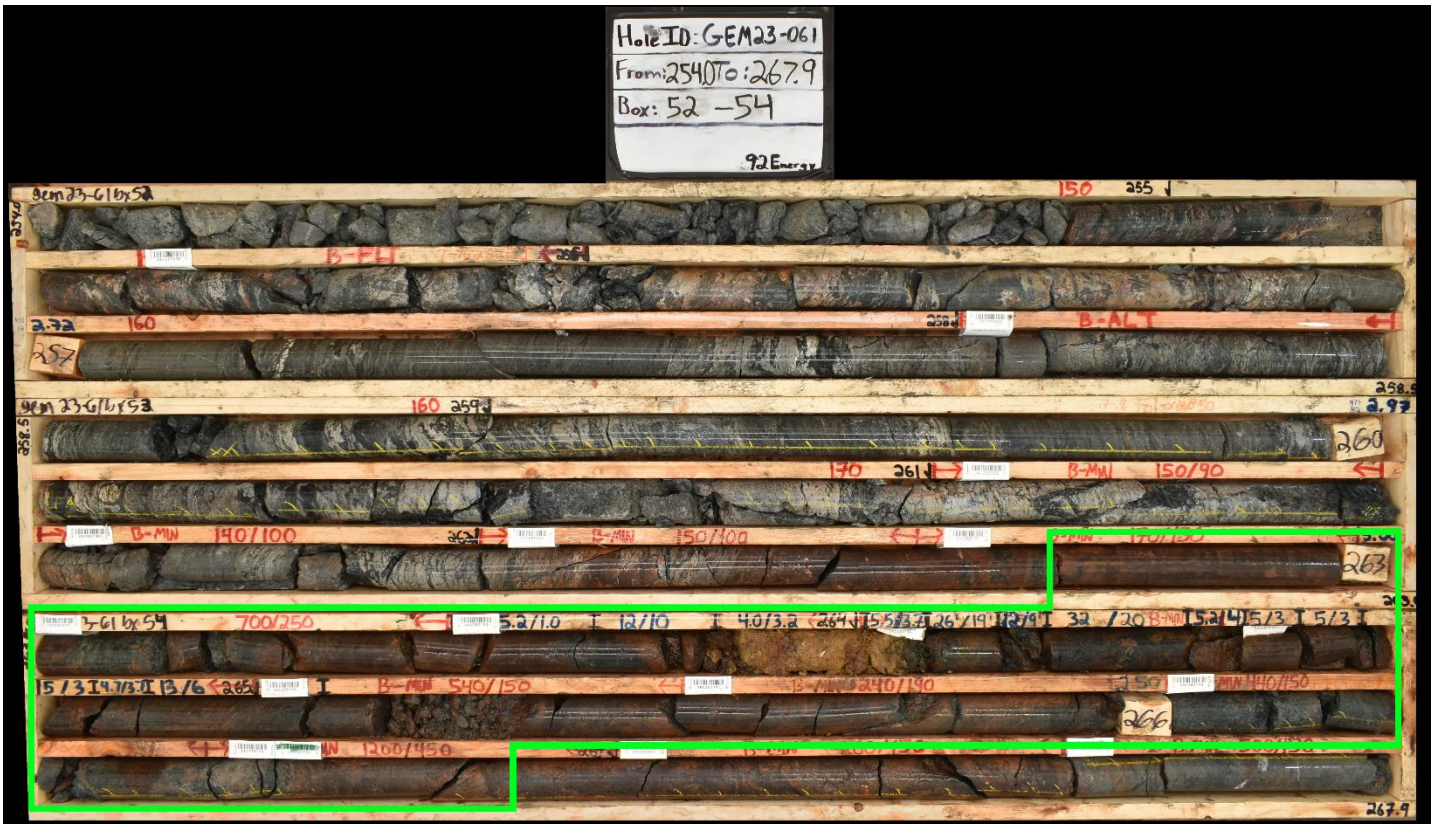

Figure 3: GEM23-061 Drill Core – green highlighted interval between 262.6 – 266.4m returned 3.8m of 1.4% eU_3O_8 including a sub-interval of 6.0% eU_3O_8 over 0.5m.

Next Steps

Results of the winter 2023 drill program and geophysical survey are currently being reviewed by the Company and planning is underway for the next phase of drilling at the Gemini project.

Uranium assay results from winter drillholes will be announced as they become available, expected within 6 to 8 weeks.

ENDS

Authorised for ASX release by the Board of the Company.

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ABOUT 92 Energy Limited

92 Energy Limited (**ASX:92E, OTCX: NTELF**) is an Australian, ASX listed, uranium exploration company targeting high-grade unconformity associated uranium in the Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan, Canada. On the fourth hole of its inaugural exploration drilling program, 92 Energy made a uranium discovery at its Gemini Project, known as the Gemini uranium discovery or 'GMZ'. The Gemini uranium discovery is a near surface basement hosted uranium discovery.

The Company owns a 100% interest in its 45 mineral claims in the world-class Athabasca Basin. These 45 claims make up the Company's seven projects, being Gemini, Tower, Clover, Powerline Creek, Wares, Wormboiler and Cypress River.

www.92energy.com

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this document as it relates to exploration results was provided by Kanan Sarioglu, a Competent Person who is a registered Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo) with the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (EGBC), the Association of Professional Geoscientists and Engineers of Alberta (APEGA) and the Association of Professional Geoscientists and Engineers of Saskatchewan (APEGS). Kanan Sarioglu is the VP Exploration for 92 Energy Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Sarioglu consents to the inclusion in this document of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Additionally, there is information in this report that relates to previously reported Exploration Results on the date specified in the body of the announcement (Announcements). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results information included in the Announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Announcements.

Section 1 eU_3O_8 Grade Techniques and Data

Criterion	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.* • *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 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• eU_3O_8 grade results reported in this announcement are equivalent uranium (eU_3O_8) grades derived from a calibrated 2GHF-1000 triple gamma probe • Upon completion, every drillhole at the Gemini project is surveyed using a 2GHF-1000 gamma probe attached to a 1,000m winch system • The 2GHF-1000 is a total count gamma probe which measures radioactivity in a unit called a count per second (cps), every 10 centimetres down the length of a drillhole • Down and up direction surveys are recorded for each drillhole • All cps measurements are made through the drill steel with the probe suspended in drill mud/fluid • The 2GHF-1000 gamma probe used was calibrated in June 2022 at the Saskatchewan Research Council's (SRC) model borehole uranium calibration facility in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan • The SRC model borehole uranium calibration facility consists of four pits with known grades and thicknesses of uranium mineralization, ranging between 0.06 to 4.15% uranium • After surveying each of the test pits with the 2GHF-1000 gamma probe, a fifth order polynomial equation with an R^2 value equal to 1 was derived based on the uranium grade encountered in each pit and the resulting average count per second reading across the uranium zone • This fifth order polynomial was then applied to the cps readings of completed and gamma probed drillholes from the Gemini project to get eU_3O_8 grades
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).*	• All holes are drilled using a Zinex A5 core drill • All drillholes are NQ (47.6 mm) diameter drill core, standard tube • Drill core is oriented by the logging geologists using a REFLEX ACT III

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.*	• Core recovery is calculated by measuring and recording the length of core between distance marker blocks • Drill crews are instructed to maximize core recovery. Drilling additives were used when necessary to aid with core recovery • There is no known relationship between recovery and grade on the Gemini property
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.*	• Drill core has been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail sufficient to support mining studies and mineral resource estimation • Logging is qualitative in nature and systematic core photos have been collected • All of the drill core sections relevant to this announcement have been geologically and geotechnically logged in detail
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.*	• No chemical assay of drill core are being reported, equivalent uranium concentrations reported in this announcement were derived from count per second readings in hole as outlined previously
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 rock samples in this announcement have been submitted for assay or laboratory tests • The SRC model borehole uranium calibration facility is one of only three uranium calibration facilities in North America • The facility was re-calibrated in 2006 by the Geological Survey of Canada borehole geophysics group and SRC

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.*	• Significant intersections have not been verified by independent or alternative company personnel • No holes have been twinned • Total count per second measurements from a downhole gamma probe were converted to eU_3O_8 grades using the method described previously
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.*	• Collar locations were determined with a hand-held GPS • Drillhole orientation was measured every 5m downhole with a Stockholm Precision Tools GyroMaster • The grid system is UTM (NAD83-13). • The Project exhibits subdued relief with undulating hills • The Company has a detailed digital elevation model (DEM) derived from a 2021 airborne geophysical survey
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.*	• Drillhole pierce points at the GMZ are located approximately 25 metres apart • The drillhole pierce point spacing is considered appropriate for the current stage of exploration at the Gemini Project
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.*	• At this early stage of exploration, mineralization thickness, orientation and geometry are not well constrained
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security*	• Drill core samples are stored in tamper proof pails at the Gemini camp until ready for shipment • Once ready, the pails of drill core samples are transported by helicopter to a transport truck, then delivered directly to the SRC Geoanalytical Laboratory in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan • Some pails may be radioactive; therefore, a strict chain of custody is in place when transporting samples from site to the laboratory
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criterion	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement & 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 drilling was completed on mineral claims MC00014482, MC00014484 and MC00015029 which are 100% owned by 92 Energy • All claims are in good standing and all necessary permits for drilling and geophysical activities have been received
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gemini has been previously explored by Uranerz, Pitchstone, Denison, Conwest and others • Numerous historical drill holes have been completed. None of these drillholes are considered to have tested the area that is the subject of this announcement
Geology	*• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The target is an unconformity associated uranium deposit, hosted in the Athabasca Basin sediments or underlying basement gneissic rocks
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: o 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 intersection 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.*	• This information is included in **Table 1** and **Table 2** in the announcement • No material information has been excluded
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.*	• Equivalent uranium results reported in this release have been averaged • The 2GHF-1000 gamma probe takes 10 cm measurements down the entire length of the drillhole, therefore no sample length weighing is necessary • Mineralised intervals included in this release use the following criteria: minimum 0.5m ≥0.05% eU_3O_8, maximum of 2m of internal dilution <0.05% eU_3O_8, no top cut applied

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. 'downhole length, true width not known').*	• All intervals are down hole lengths • Due to the early nature of exploration at Gemini, the true width of the intervals is not known at this time.
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.*	• Refer to figures in the announcement
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.*	• All relevant exploration data has been reported
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.*	• All relevant exploration data has been reported
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.*	• Core drilling is ongoing at the Gemini Project

Section 2 Geophysical Techniques and Data

Criterion	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 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• 2023 ground electromagnetic survey results referenced in this announcement were collected during the 2023 Step Wise Moving Loop Transient Electromagnetic (SWMLTEM) survey conducted by Discovery International Geophysics, of British Columbia, Canada, an independent geophysical contractor • The SWMLTEM survey was completed using the following parameters: Polarity convention: X: grid north, Y:orthogonal to X along grid east, Z: orthogonal to X and Y, positive upward Synchronization: GPS time sync and backup crystal sync Station Spacing: 300 m Stacking: 2048 stacks/reading, 3-5 readings per station Number of gates: 20-time gates, 0.087 to 6.854 ms after shut-off Frequency: 30 Hz Current: 37 A Signal: Bipolar square wave, 50% duty cycle Synchronization: GPS time sync and backup crystal sync Loop: 400 x 200 m Turn-off: 0.25 ms Acquisition: Sensor 3x Geonics 3D-3 coil sensor, Receiver 2x EMIT SMARTem24 Transmission: Generator 2x Honda 6500, Transmitter 2x Monex Geoscope Terra Tx-50 TEM transmitter, Tx controller 2x EMIT SMARTem24 Tx controller
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).*	• Not applicable as JORC table in reference to ground electromagnetic survey results
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.*	• Not applicable as JORC table in reference to ground electromagnetic survey results

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.*	• Not applicable as JORC table in reference to ground electromagnetic survey results
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.*	Not applicable as JORC table in reference to ground electromagnetic survey results
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.*	• Not applicable as JORC table in reference to ground electromagnetic survey results
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.*	Not applicable as JORC table in reference to ground electromagnetic survey results
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.*	• The grid system is UTM NAD83 Zone 13

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.*	• SWMLTEM: 300 m station spacing
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.*	• Geologic features of interest in the survey area are interpreted to trend northeast and east-west. The SWMLTEM survey lines were therefore oriented east-west and north-south, approximately perpendicular to the trends of interest.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security*	• Not applicable as JORC table in reference to ground electromagnetic survey results
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have taken place

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criterion	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement & 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 surveys outlined in this release were completed on mineral claim MC00014482 which is 100% owned by 92 Energy • All claims are in good standing and all necessary permits for drilling have been received
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gemini has been previously explored by Uranerz, Pitchstone, Denison, Conwest and others
Geology	*• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The target is an unconformity associated uranium deposit, hosted in the Athabasca Basin sediments or underlying basement gneissic rocks
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 intersection 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*	• Not applicable as JORC table in reference to ground electromagnetic survey results

	understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.*	• Not applicable as JORC table in reference to ground electromagnetic survey results
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. 'downhole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable as JORC table in reference to ground electromagnetic survey results
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.*	• Refer to figures in the announcement
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.*	• All relevant exploration data has been reported
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.*	• All relevant exploration data has been reported
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.*	• Planning is underway to follow-up on the results reported in this release