

Global Uranium Conference Adelaide

High-Grade Uranium Target Generation within the Overlooked Margins of the Athabasca Basin

November 2023





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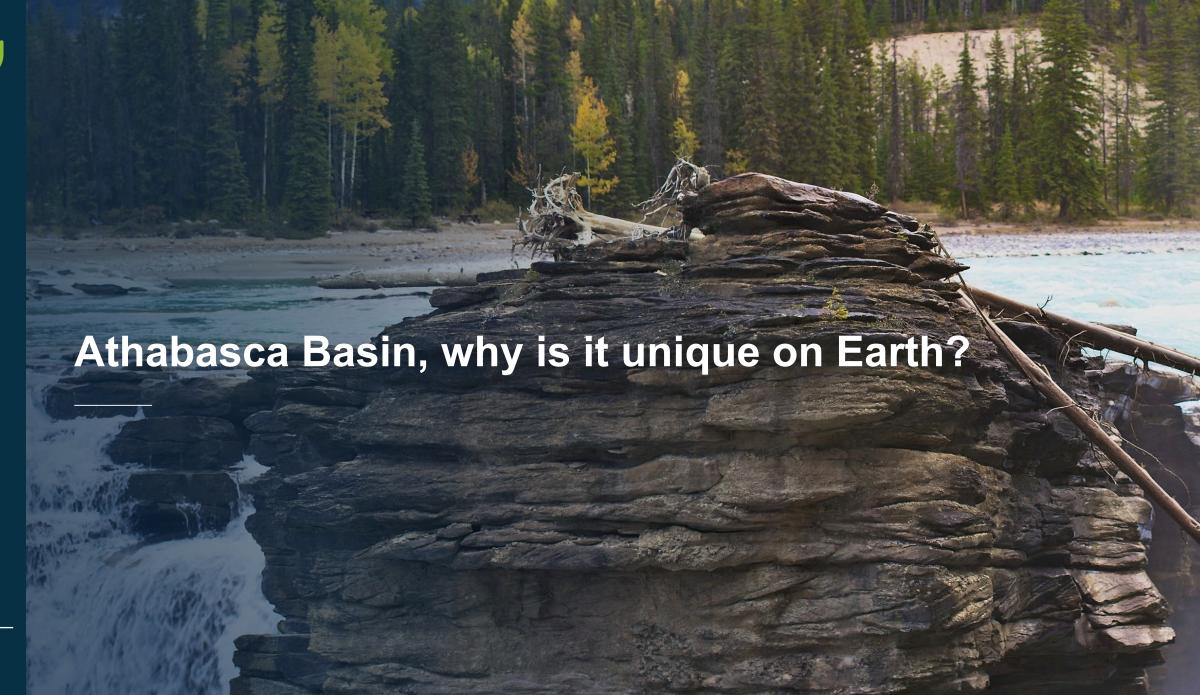
All figures in Australian Dollars unless stated otherwise.

Competent Persons Statement & Resource Figure Notes

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results was first reported by the company in accordance with ASX listing rule 5.7 in the Company's prospectus dated 22nd August 2022 and announced on the ASX market platform on 30th September 2022, subsequent company ASX releases. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the prospectus.

All resource figures shown within this document of deposits within the Athabasca, unless stated are quoted from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Tecdoc 1857. Resources are global and include mined resource and all classification of remaining resource. Resource Size (U₃O₈) is the amount of contained uranium (in Mlbs U₃O₈) and average grade (in % U₃O₈) of the deposit/system. This number is presented without a specific cut-off grade, as the cut-off value differs from deposit to deposit and is dependent on resource calculation specifications. Discrepancies between values in this field and other values in the public domain may be due to separate cut-off values used, or updated values since the writing of this document. For system entries, the values for the size were obtained by adding the individual deposits values whereas average grade values were derived using a weighted average of the individual deposits.







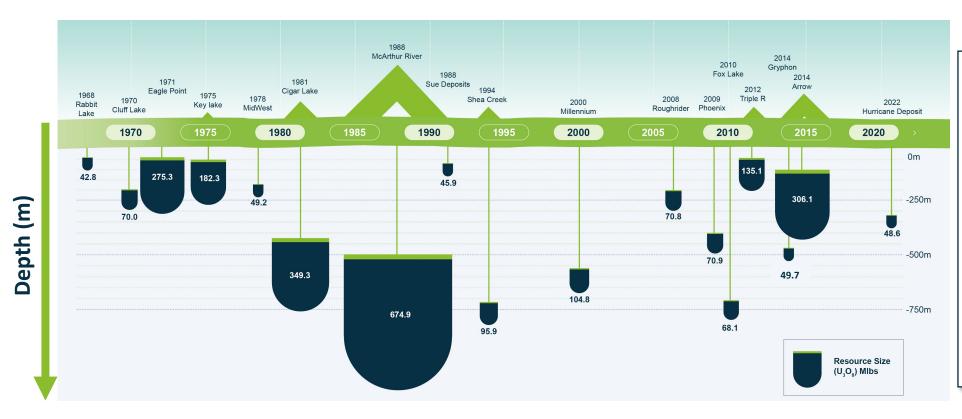
Athabasca Basin – discovery successes



- Rabbit Lake deposit discovered in 1968.
- Majority are unconformity-related deposits.
- Basement-hosted deposits such as:
 - Eagle Point
 - Millenium
 - Arrow
 - Gryphon
 - Most recent discovery: GMZ/ACKIO mineralised zone (92 Energy and Baselode)



Athabasca Basin – discovery successes



Additional recent exploration success includes

- 92 Energy's Gemini discovery'143m @ 0.6% U₃O₈ (incl. 6m @ 2.2% U₃0₈)
- Baselode's ACKIO discovery² 31.0m @ 0.9% U₃O₈
- CanAlaska/Cameco McArthur West Discovery³ 9m @ 2.6% U3O8

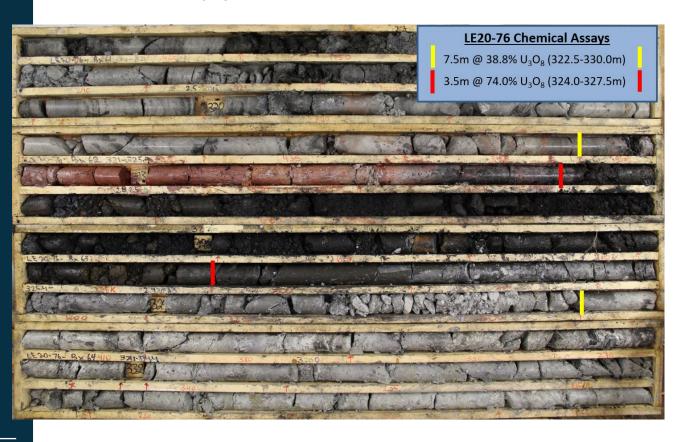
Time (year)



High-Grade Uranium

Unconformity style HG Uranium Mineralisation

Hurricane Deposit (disc. in 2018 by IsoEnergy) $48.6 \, Mlb \, U_3O_8 \, at \, 34.5\%$



Basement-hosted HG Uranium Mineralisation

<u>Left</u>: Arrow deposit (disc. in 2014 by NexGen)

*306.1 Mlb U*₃*O*₈ at 4.62%

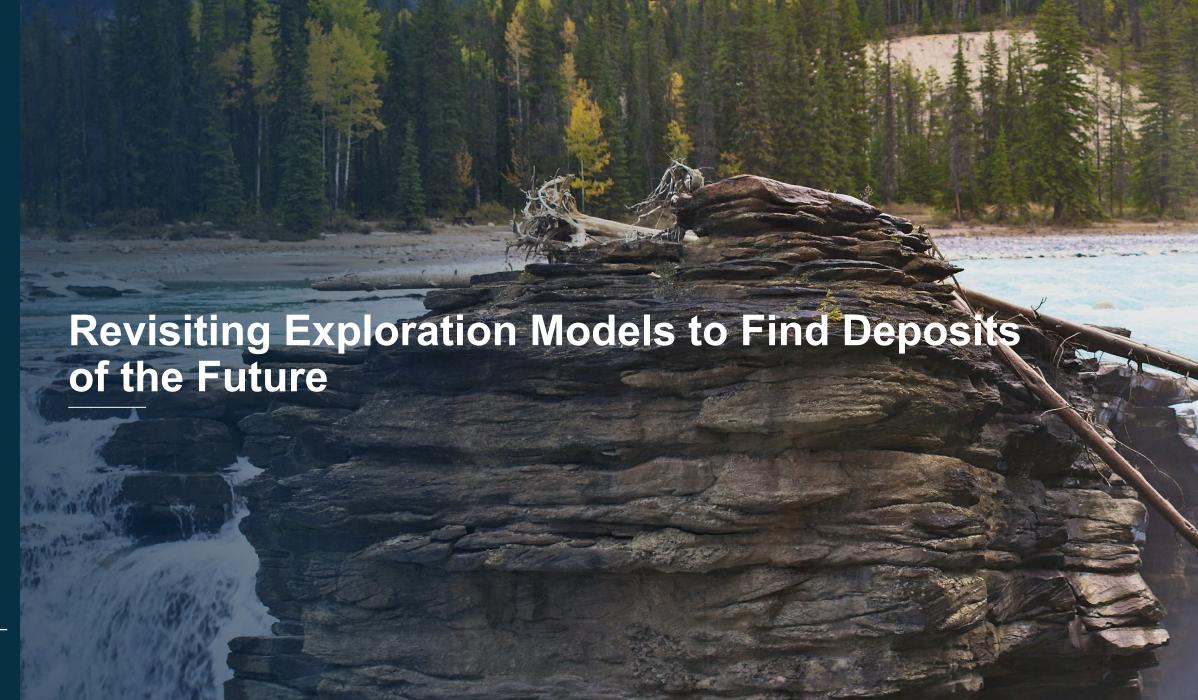
Right: Gryphon deposit (disc. in 2014 by Denison)

43 Mlb U₃O₈ at 2.3%









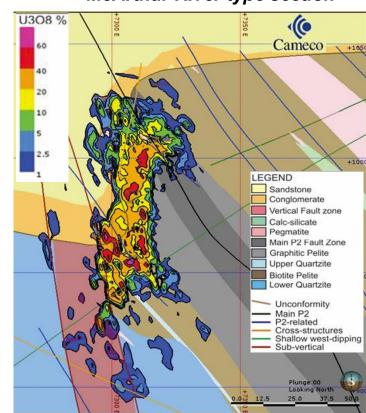


Classic Athabasca Exploration Model

- Targeting basement conductor within preferred geological and structural settings vectored through data layering including geophysical parameters.
- Drill testing to evaluate the potential for "egress" or "ingress" style mineralisation

Drumlins and drift Splayed thrust and/or MFd reverse faults MFc **MFb** Unconformity Paleoweathering overprinted by alteration Paleotopo-Archean to graphic and Paleoproterozoic (>1750 Ma) structural metasedimentary, metavolcanic and metagranitic gneiss and schist ~ 100 m basement hosted Monometallice metallic: -lower total REEs; HREEs // LREEs >1 idh total REEs: HREEs//LREEs 쇠

McArthur River type section



Sources:

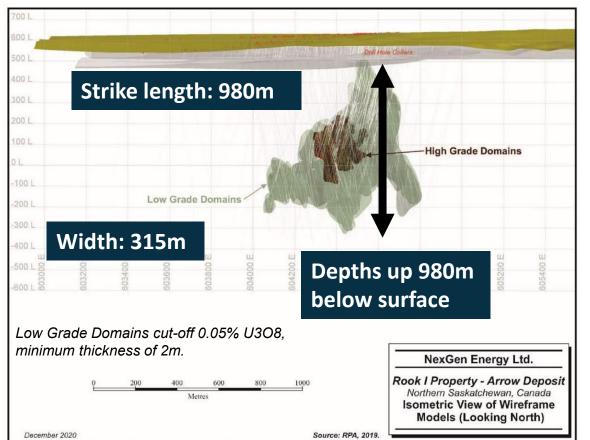


Athabasca Deposits Footprints

Arrow (306.1 Mlb U_3O_8 at 4.62%)*

* Including 209.6 Mlb Measured Mineral Resources at 4.35% U308

Figure 14-2: Isometric View of the Wireframe Models (Looking North)

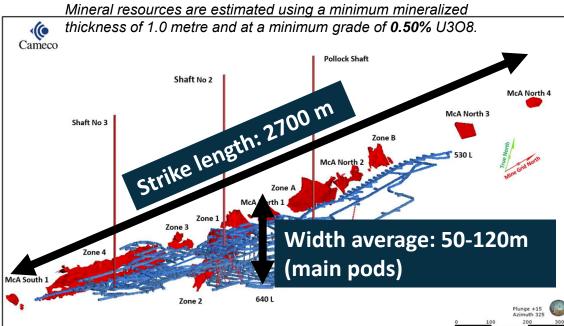


McArthur River (675 Mlb U₃O₈ at 17%)*

* 446.2 Mlb past production, 228.7 Mlb Proven and Probable



Figure 7-5: Orthogonal View of Underground Development and Mineralized Zones Looking Northwest



- (1) Zone 4 includes Zone 4 South
- (2) Zones McA South 1, McA North 3 and McA North 4 are not reported as mineral resources

Sources:

(3) As of December 31, 2018.



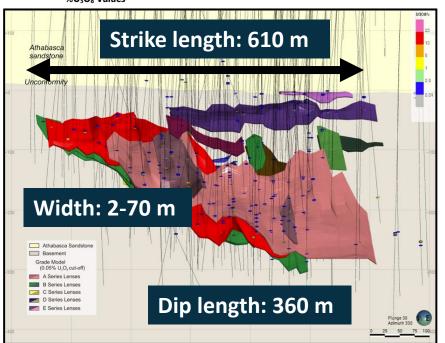
Basement Deposits Footprints



Gryphon (49.7 Mlb U_3O_8 at 1.8%)*

* Probable Reserve

Figure 7-17: 3D Isometric Longitudinal View of the Gryphon Deposit with Drill Hole Traces and %U₁Q₈ Values



(Source, Denison, 2023)

Note: Mineralized wireframes using a 0.05% U₃O₈ cut-off and minimum thickness of 2 m.

Triple R (135.1 Mlb U₃O₈ at 1.8%)*

*Including 93.7 Mlb U308 at 1.41% Probable Reserve

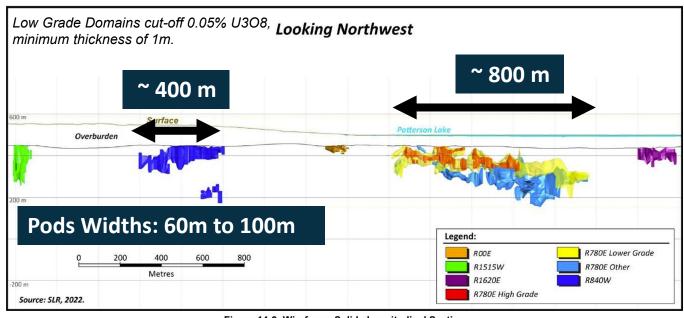


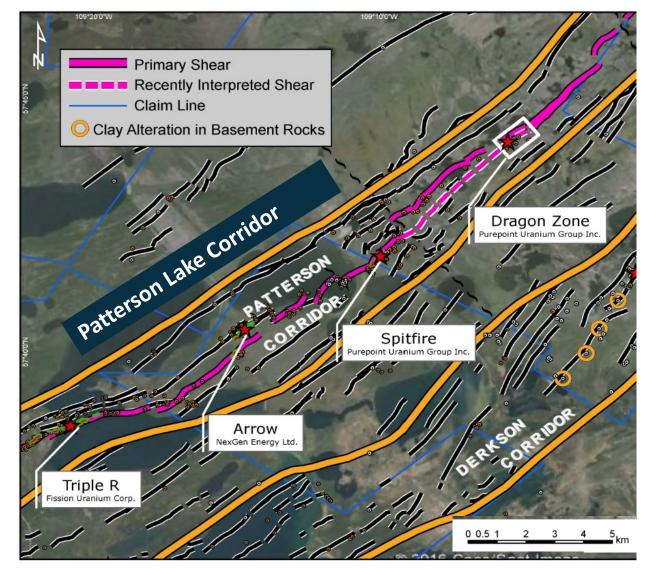
Figure 14-2: Wireframe Solids Longitudinal Section



Lesson learned from discovery of Triple R and Arrow

- Basement-hosted high-grade mineralisation hosted in orthogneisses of the Taltson Domain
 - Different geology setting than Wollaston-Mudjatik metasediments hosting most of the Athabasca deposits
- Mineralisation is controlled by steeply dipping shear zones
- Very high grade of these discoveries, comparable to unconformity deposits
- The down dip extent of the mineralisation (~900m) mineralisation

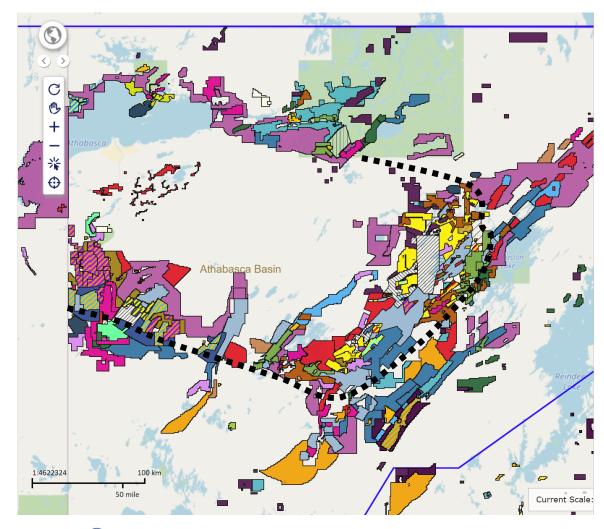






Exploration on the margin of the Athabasca Basin

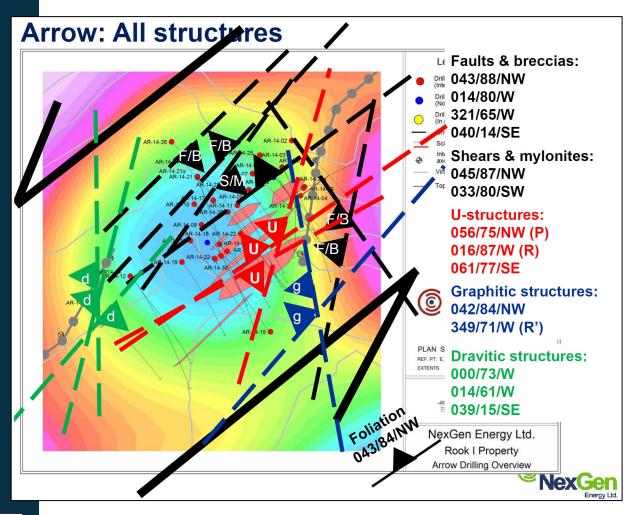
- Overlooked tenures while the focus was on unconformity-style deposit exploration.
 - Historical base metal exploration common with transferrable geophysical datasets to U exploration.
- Erosion has reduced size and thickness of the present-day Athabasca basin.
 - Pure basement-hosted deposit and remnants (eroded) of basement hosted unconformityrelated deposit scenarios
- Industry's EM (graphitic) conductor drilling "skewed" focus?
 - Downplay of graphite in recent studies as direct reducing agent for Umin and emphasis on mechanical role of graphite as "lubricatring agent" for fault formation/reactivation.
- Faults are a <u>primary exploration vector</u> as mineralising fluid conduits and locus for fluid-rock interactions.



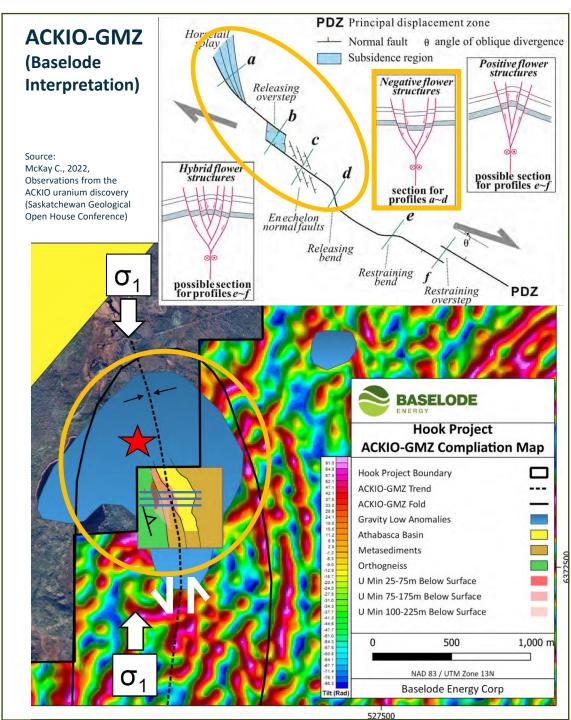




It's all about structures!



Source: NexGen Presentation, Browne A., 2015, The Arrow Uranium deposit (AusIMM Uranium Conference, Adelaide, 10 June 2015)





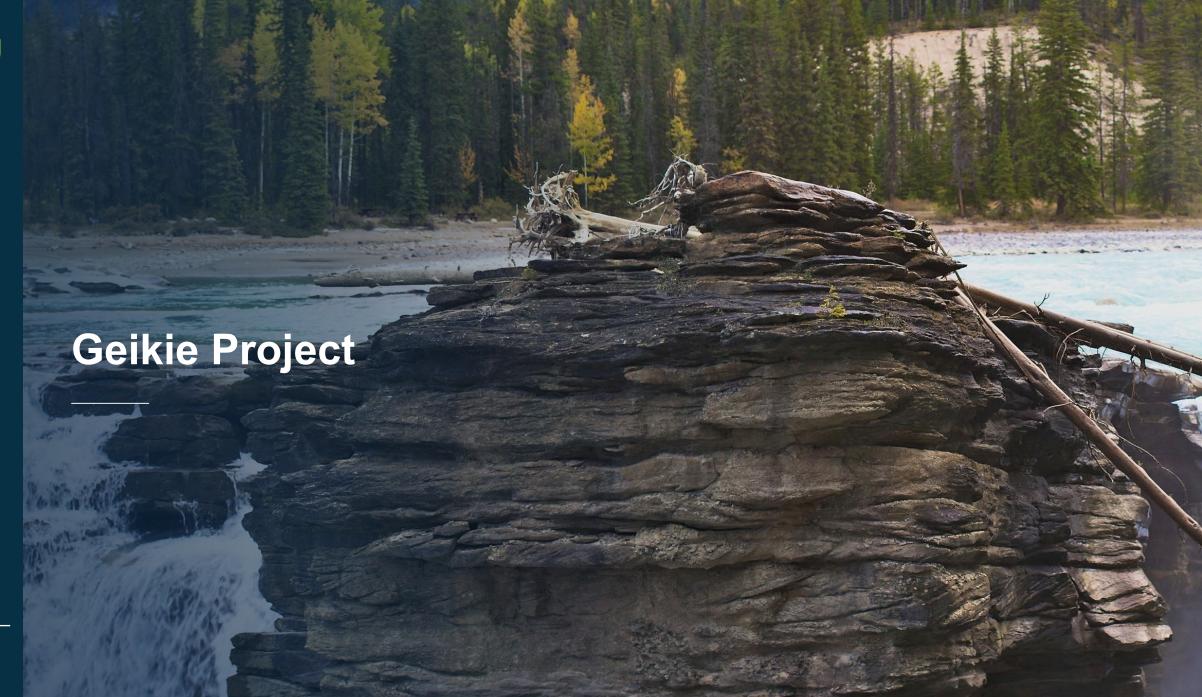
Key Exploration Vectors for Basement Hosted Deposits

- Complex structural systems
- Lithology rheology contrasts
- Basement alteration halos are what we expect to host uranium mineralisation: argilization, chlorite, dravite, secondary hematite.
- Graphite does not function as a direct reducing agent; mechanical role in fault formation/reactivation.

Appropriate Exploration methods

- <u>Diligent</u> regional historical assessment data compilation.
- Regional Geophysics <u>defining large-scale structures</u>:
 - · Airborne magnetics, airborne electromagnetics.
- Regional/Project surficial data <u>defining prospective areas of uranium-bearing fluids and hydrothermal alteration</u>:
 - Airborne radiometrics, airborne gravity.
 - Prospecting, trenching. Collecting glacial ice-flows direction data.
 - Boulder or till sampling (geochemistry anomalies).
 - Due to the significant glacial derived cover and wetlands in the region, surface geochemistry is not generally used as a primary exploration tool
 - Lake sediment sampling, biological sampling.
- Project Ground Geophysics narrow down large anomaly location if required
 - Ground gravity, fixed/moving loop EM, MT, seismic.
- Drill Testing
 - Test geophysical models: fail, success, false positive?
 - Integrated geology interpretation and reevaluate exploration model (understanding of area)







Geikie Project Overview

Shallow exploration strategically located in proximity to recent high-grade, shallow uranium discoveries

Tenure

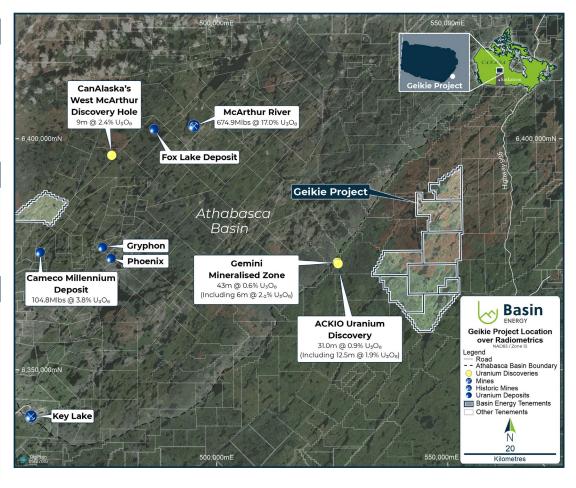
- 339km² landholding located 7km southeast of the present edge of the Athabasca Basin and 10km west of highway 905
- Adjacent to 92 Energy's Gemini discovery 43m @ 0.6% U₃O₈² (incl 6m @ 2.2% U₃O₈) & Baselode Energy's ACKIO discovery 31.0m @ 0.9% U₃O₈³

Target

- Shallow Basement-hosted uranium mineralisation
 - Identify key geology and structure
 - ii. Presence of pathfinders
 - iii. Explorable depths

History

- Historical airborne and ground exploration completed between 1967 and 1980 targeting base metal mineralisation
- A central trend was identified with Cu and Mo showings surrounding Mud Lake; Mo is a key identifier for potential U₃O₈ mineralisation
- Several historical uranium showings occur on the property with grades as high as 0.225% $\rm U_3O_8$ and 0.18% $\rm U_3O_8$



^{1.} IAEA Technical document 1857, Unconformity-related uranium deposits

 ⁹²Energy ASX announcement, 25/08/2022, High-grade uranium confirmed at GMZ including 6.0m of 2.17% U₃O₂

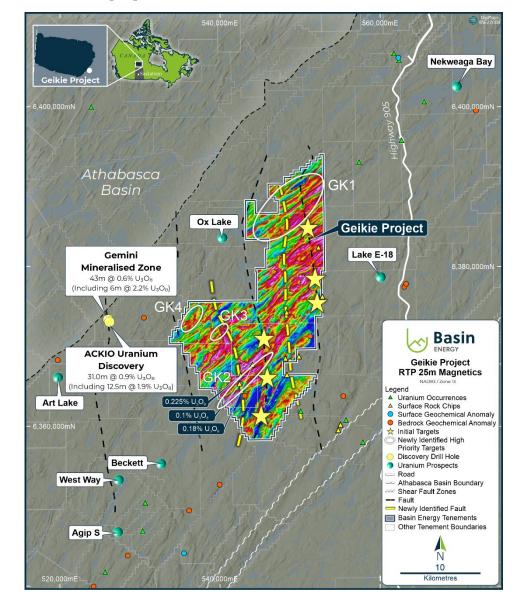
Baselode Energy TSX announcement, 20/09/2022, Baselode Intersects Best Drill Hole To Date With 0.90% U308 Over 31.0 Metres Starting at 69.3 m True Vertical

^{4.} CanAlaska TSX-V announcement, 22/10/2022, CanAlaska Confirms High-Grade Uranium Mineralization in New Uranium Zone at West McArthur



High resolution Airborne Magnetics and Radiometrics

- Identification of new major north-south trending structural corridors interpreted to be part of the Tabbernor Fault System.
- Four additional high priority targets identified, displaying significant geophysical anomalies at structural and lithological settings conducive for uranium mineralisation



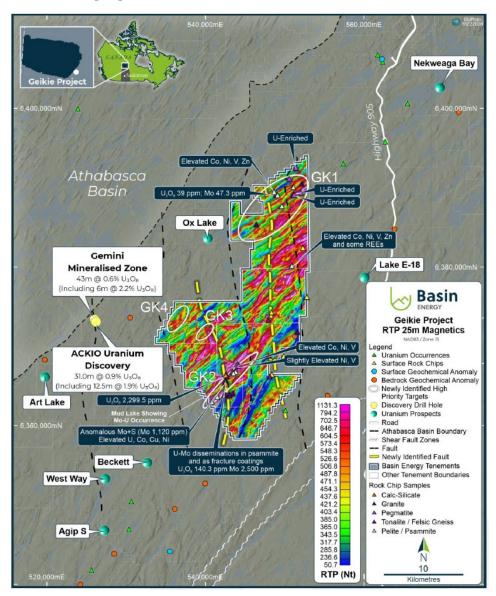


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Ground Prospecting

- Investigate radiometric anomalies from Airborne Radiometric Survey
- Investigate historical uranium showings
- Acquire prospect-scale lithological/structural/geochemical data





High resolution Airborne Magnetics and Radiometrics

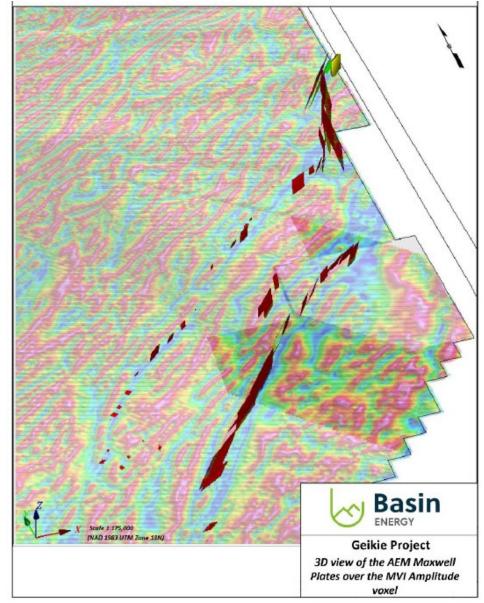
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High-resolution Airborne Electromagnetic

- · Identification of a regionally significant conductive trend.
- Identification of areas of structural complexity (clear conductor flexures and splays) coincident with interpreted Tabbernor Faults.
- · 3D Maxwell Modelling of EM plates.
- · Resistivity Depth Imaging





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First Pass Drilling

- ~2200m 8 drillholes.
- Focus: targets along conductor trace where structural disruptions noted (conductor flexures and splays) and/or key magnetic structures are crosscutting the conductor.



Figure 3: Photographs of alteration and deformation style intersected in a major faulted interval (shear zone) in drillhole GKI006. A. Close-up of a hematised clast-supported crackle breccia with dark chlorite and hematite matrix. B. Close-up of
strongly hematised fractured host rock with elevated CT-007-M scintillometer radiometry. Note the 3 cm-thick matrixsupported breccia exhibiting corroded clasts within a friable fine grained hematitic clay matrix. C. Close-up of a strongly
altered cataclastic interval consisting of an incohesive gouge with dark grey to light grey clay matrix (left), an incohesive
brick-red protobreccia (middle), and an indurated ultracataclasite zone with a sage green chloritic matrix (right). D. Close-up
of continued strongly altered brecciated interval with brick red hematite noted overprinting the middle section of the
photographed core and a later reactivation stage marked by a pale green-yellow clay matrix supporting chlorite-altered

Rejer Busin Energy Ask release duted 14/12/2022 Amborne Livi survey commence at Genke

Refer Basin Energy ASX release dated 08/03/2023 "Geophysical targets identified at Geikie"

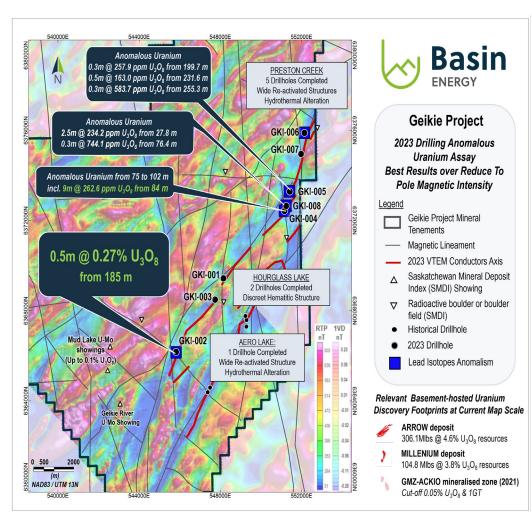
Refer Basin Energy ASX release dated 31/05/2023 "Basin preprares for maiden drill program at Geikie"

Refer Basin Energy ASX release dated 20/09/2023 "Basin Energy Intersects Uranium Mineralisation up to 0.27% in Maiden Drilling at Geikie"
Refer Basin Energy ASX release dated 10/08/2023 "Elevated Radioactivity and Significant Hydrothermal Alteration Identified at Geikie"



First pass drilling at Geikie

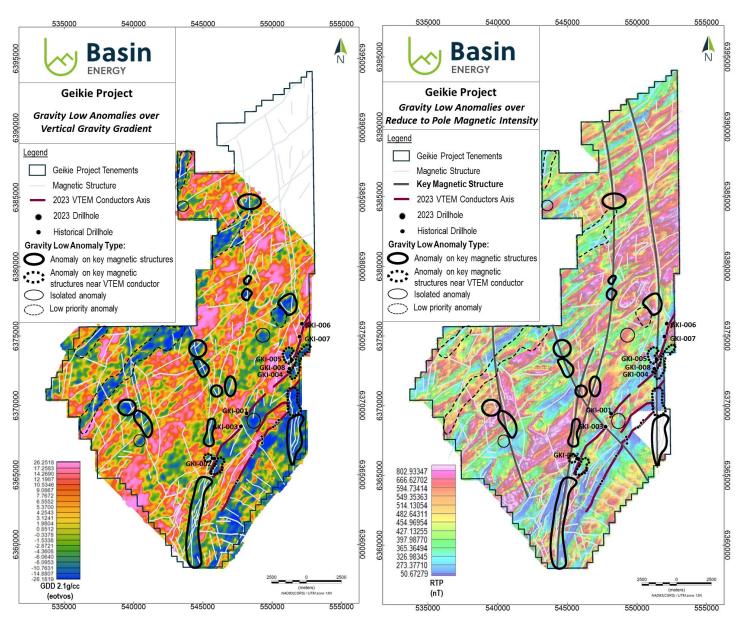
- Anomalous uranium was intersected in 4 of the 8 holes drilled
 - Highest grade was 0.27% U3O8 over 0.5 metres at Aero I ake
 - 263 ppm over 9 metres at Preston Creek
- Pathfinder elements for uranium mineralisation, specifically lead isotope anomalies were observed in 5 of the 8 holes
- Scale of structures and associated alteration hit
 - Big structures capable of moving a lot of fluid around and host a lot of mineral
 - Extensive alteration present to demonstrate that fluid has been active
 - Fertile uranium in the system demonstrated in assay results
- Gravity used to maximise effectiveness of drilling expenditure
 - Most cost-effective way to map alteration at this scale (it's a big project, look at the footprints of the deposits shown on the map)





Airborne Gravity Survey

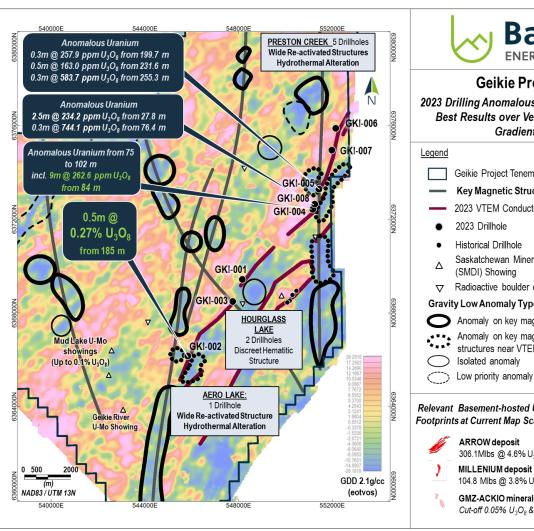
- Drilling identified significant alteration associated with structures at the Preston Creek and Aero Lake Prospects.
- Large gravity low anomalies identified coincident with key regional structures.
 - Series of gravity anomalies identified, coincident with key northsouth fault identified near drill hole GKI-002 which intercepted 0.27% U₃O₈
- Preliminary modelling of gravity low anomalies supports interpretation of an active hydrothermal system adjacent to drilling prospects
- Immediate follow-up drilling warranted at Geikie for Q1 2024.





Airborne Gravity Survey

- Preliminary ranking of gravity anomalies:
 - **Gravity low on key magnetic structures**
 - **Gravity low on key magnetic structures** adjacent to EM conductor
 - Isolated gravity low anomaly
 - Low priority anomaly (require further investigation)
- Priority ranking of gravity targets for drill target generation subject to on-going modelling of gravity data.





Geikie Project

2023 Drilling Anomalous Uranium Assay Best Results over Vertical Gravity Gradient

- Geikie Project Tenements
- **Key Magnetic Structure**
 - 2023 VTEM Conductors Axis
- Saskatchewan Mineral Deposit Index (SMDI) Showing
- Radioactive boulder or boulder field (SMDI)

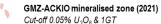
Gravity Low Anomaly Type:

- Anomaly on key magnetic structures
- ♣■♠ Anomaly on key magnetic
- structures near VTEM conductor

Relevant Basement-hosted Uranium Discoveries Footprints at Current Map Scale

306.1Mlbs @ 4.6% U2Oo resources

104.8 Mlbs @ 3.8% U₃O₈ resources





Geikie Project

High Quality Data Layering for Efficient Target Definition

Target: structural disruptions across EM conductors
and/or gravity low anomalies

- Diligent Historical Assessment Reports Review
- Airborne Magnetics
- Airborne Radiometrics
- Ground Prospecting
- Airborne Electromagnetics
- First Pass Drilling
- Airborne Gravity Gradient

We have identified a significant system which requires careful systematic drill testing.

Next Steps: Follow up Drill Testing





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