ASX: GTR

7 May 2020

Downhole Uranium Testing in Utah Completed

Highlights

- Down hole gamma logging of 26 historical shallow drill holes for eU_3O_8 assay completed at the Jeffrey project in Utah. Reporting of results is expected within 14 days.
- Sampling to follow-up previous high-grade assay results of **1.39% U_3O_8 and 2.46% V_2O_5** and **0.12% U_3O_8 and 3.89% V_2O_5** being conducted to further establish the high-grade nature and prospectivity of additional project areas.
- Company funded for maiden low-cost, high-impact drill campaign scheduled for early July at the Jeffrey project.
- Positive US uranium sector fundamentals due to Trump's recent "US nuclear leadership – 2021 vision" strengthens the company's potential to capitalise on high grade and proximity to operating infrastructure.
- Soil sampling at Niagara Gold project in Western Australia discovers several gold anomalies and completes required work programs to allow company to focus on uranium portfolio.

GTI Resources Ltd (**GTI** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that the planned down hole gamma logging of historical drill holes at the Jeffrey uranium/vanadium project in Utah has been completed. A total of 26 open historical drill holes were available for logging, with data generated to calculate eU_3O_8 assay values. Results from this week's logging program are expected to be available for release within the next 14 days.

The Company has, over the preceding period, confirmed the presence of high-grade uranium and vanadium potential at the Jeffrey project in Utah, and has completed this logging program to leverage existing shallow drill holes dating from the 1970s to generate low-cost, high-value assay data.

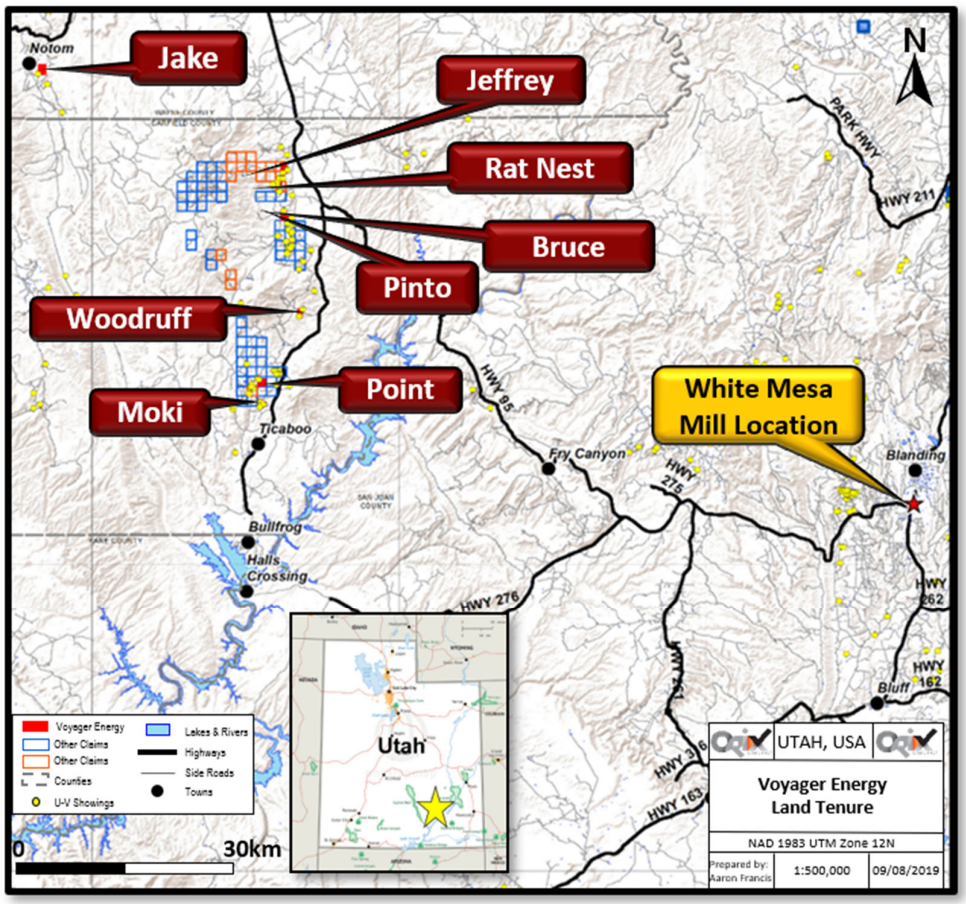
The in-situ assay data will be utilized to refine knowledge of the local mineralization as the trend moves away from outcrop and shallow underground exposure, as well as guide refinement of drill targets for the planned follow-up drilling campaign.

The planned drilling program is expected to involve several shallow (circa 20 meters deep) drill holes commencing during early July. The Company will provide more details on the program in due course.

In addition to this week's the down hole logging work and the upcoming drill campaign on the Jeffrey project, the Company is currently conducting sampling and mapping work on the underground workings at the nearby prospective Rat Nest project (**Figure 2**). Results from this work will be available in the coming weeks.

Figure 1. Downhole gamma logging being conducted at the Jeffrey uranium/vanadium project in Utah.

Figure 2: Henry Mountains (Utah) Claim Group Location Map



The **Jeffrey Project** is one of several projects the Company holds in Utah covering ~1,500 hectares of the Henry Mountains region, within Garfield and Wayne Counties near Hanksville, Utah. The region forms part of the prolific Colorado Plateau uranium province which historically provided the most important uranium resources in the USA. Sandstone hosted ores have been mined in the region since 1904 and the mining region has historically produced in excess of **17.5Mt @ 2,400ppm U_3O_8 (92 mlbs U_3O_8) and 12,500 ppm V_2O_5 (482 mlbs V_2O_5)[1]**.

The region benefits from well-established infrastructure and a mature mining industry. The White Mesa mill, the only conventional fully licensed and operational uranium/vanadium combination mill in the United States, is located within trucking distance of the Properties (**Figure 2**). The mill is owned and operated by Energy Fuels and is set up to process the sandstone hosted uranium & vanadium rich ores that have been mined in the region for many decades.

GTI is moving to rapidly advance its projects in Utah given the obvious potential to supply high-grade uranium ore to help fill existing local mill processing capacity. GTI is also actively looking for value accretive opportunities to expand its US project portfolio in this space.

USA Uranium commentary: Strategic vision of Trump Administration and U.S Department of Energy

The recent Trump administration unveiling of its vision for reclaiming US nuclear leadership[2] - 2021 budget proposes creating a US$1.5B U_3O_8 reserve through 10 years of purchasing US$150m p.a. (circa 3.75Mbls p.a.) of domestic U_3O_8 production. Further congressional approval will be sought to expand this initiative to acquire 17-19Mlbs of U_3O_8 over 10 years[2] – **2019 US production estimated at only 174,000Lbs[3].**

The move has seen strong industry support from US producers, who are very encouraged by a sustained improvement in the U_3O_8 spot price and these recently announced significant US government support. The company is highly supportive of the recently released U.S. Department of Energy report and the industry support measures proposed under the Trump regime.

GTI Resources Director Bruce Lane commented that he *"hopes the company's high-grade potential and proximity to operating infrastructure will strengthen the possibility for an early stage production outcome under the supportive trump regime. I look forward to providing shareholders with a consistent flow of news on the project's development, despite the challenging COVID 19 environment, with downhole data, further assays and drill interpretation leading to a highly prospective drill campaign in early July".*

Read Full US Department Of Energy Report Here: "RESTORING AMERICA'S COMPETITIVE NUCLEAR ENERGY ADVANTAGE"

Niagara Gold Project, Western Australia - Soil Sampling Program

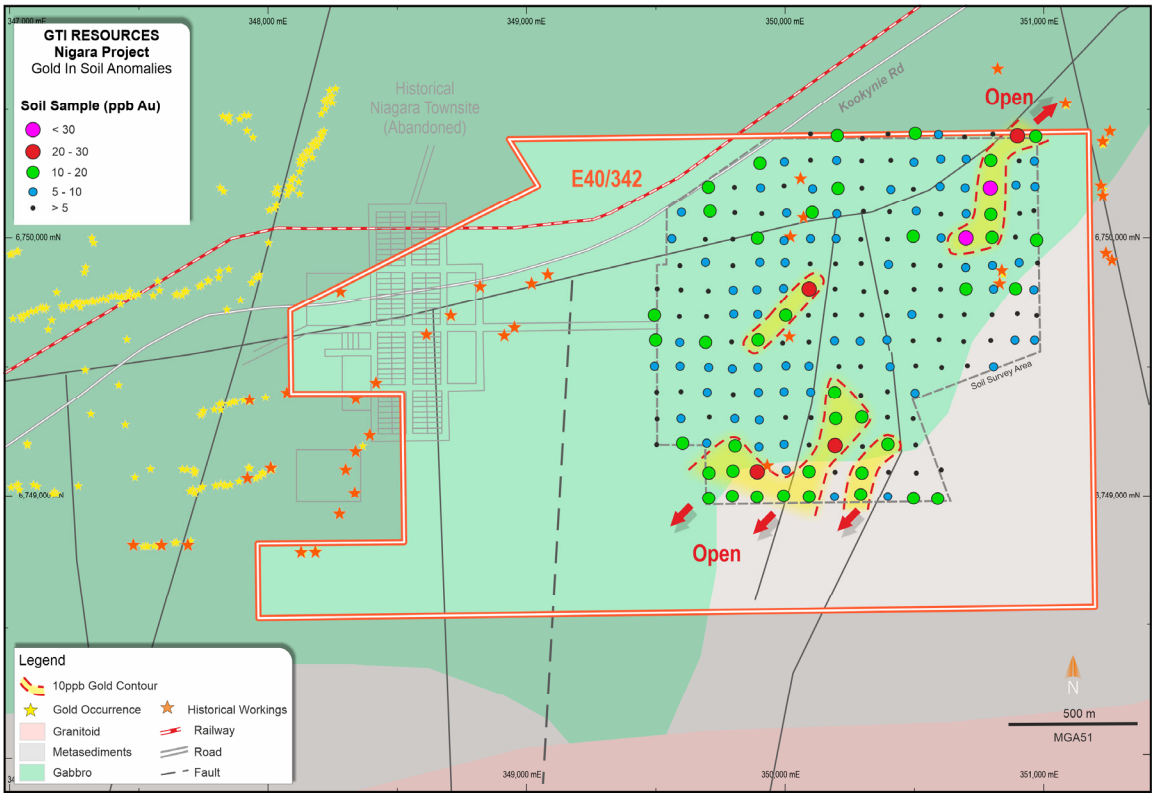
GTI Resources is pleased to advise that the Company has received assay results from the recently completed auger soil sampling program at the Company's Niagara gold project, which has identified several significant gold in soil anomalies, within exploration Licence E40/342. This program satisfies the Company's annual work commitment on the project.

A total of 205 pedogenic carbonate, soil samples, including eight QAQC (Blanks, duplicates & standards) samples, were collected over the eastern part of E40/342, using a Landcruiser 4WD mounted auger rig on a 100m x 100m grid. The samples were submitted to ALS laboratories for gold and multi-element analysis and the results have identified several significant gold anomalies (**Figure 3**), including;

[1] see ASX announcements from 1/07/2019 & 20/08/2019
[2] https://www.energy.gov/articles/secretary-brouillette-announces-nuclear-fuel-working-groups-strategy-restore-american
[3] https://www.eia.gov/uranium/production/annual/

- A strong 500m long, 100m wide anomaly above 10 ppb Au contour up to a peak of 38 ppb Au, in the north-eastern corner of the licence. The sigmoidal shaped, north to north-northeast trending anomaly is open to the north east, adjacent to a major east to northeast trending regional fault. The anomaly lies on a similar orientation to other known gold mineralisation within the Niagara - Kookynie district.
- A moderately strong 400m long, ~80m wide anomaly above 10 ppb Au contour up to a peak of 25 ppb Au, in the central part of the soil sampling area. The northeast trending anomaly lies above the eastern end of a ridge of buried magnetic basement adjacent to a north trending fault structure.
- A broad and moderately anomalous zone of gold above a 10 ppb Au contour lies in the south-eastern part of the soil sampling area. This anomaly lies over the contact between Archaean gabbro in the north and siliciclastic metasediments to the south. The anomaly is crosscut by two north trending fault structures. Several small historical shafts occur within the anomaly, which remains open to the southwest.

Figure 3. Niagara Project – Auger Soil, Gold Anomalies on 1:500,000 Geology



The Niagara project is located ~6km southwest of Kookynie in the central goldfields of WA. The project comprises one granted exploration licence, E40/342 and four prospecting licence applications, P40/1506, P40/1515, P40/1516 and P40/1517 which were recently pegged and applied for. Access to the project is provided via Goldfields Highway from the town of Menzies and the sealed Kookynie Road which bisects the northern part of exploration licence E40/342 and the southern part of P40/1506 (**see Figure 4**).

The project is located within the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt and the geology of the area is characterised by large rafts of semi-continuous greenstone stratigraphy within the Mendleyarri monzogranite batholith. Numerous historical workings occur within and to the north of the project area, with a number of major historical mines located in the immediate vicinity of Kookynie, including the Cosmopolitan Mine which produced approximately 360,000 ounces of gold at an average grade of 15 g/t gold from underground mining between 1895 and 1922.

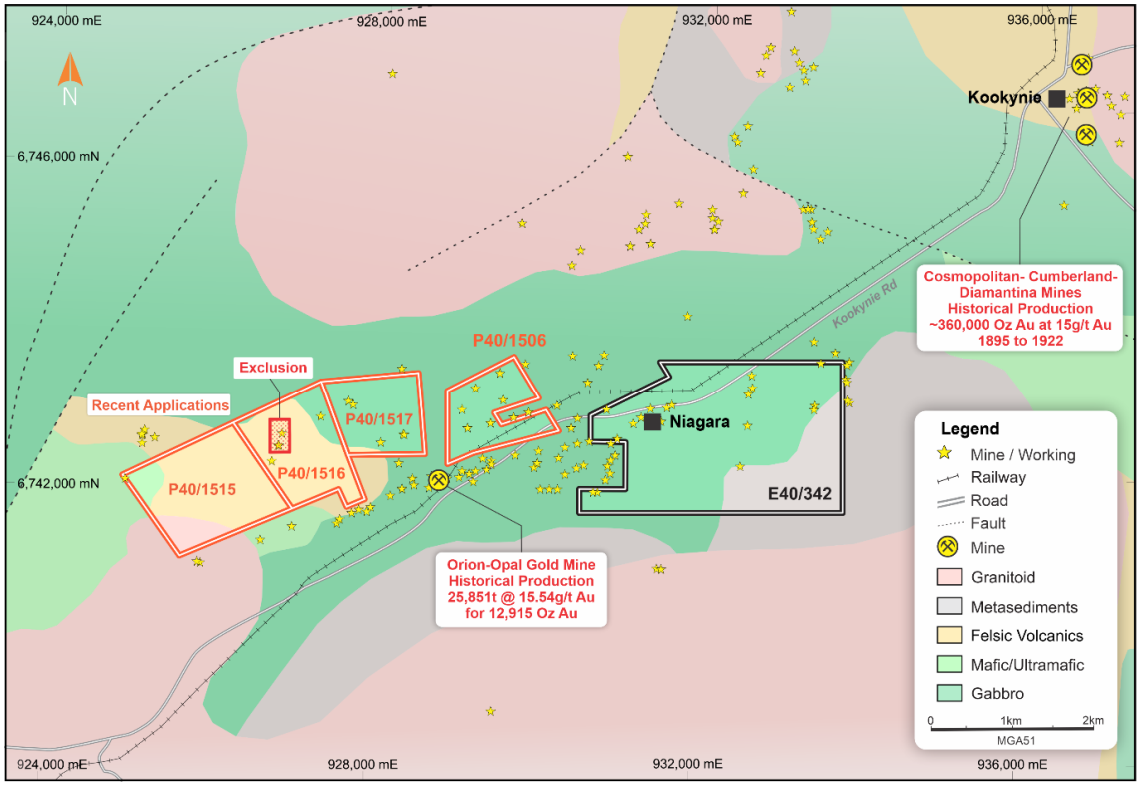
The prospecting licence applications, P40/1506, P40/1515, P40/1516 and P14/1517 include a number of

historical mining shafts and shallow workings which were mined during the late 1890's and early 1900's. A number of small-scale workings & historical shafts also occur within E40/342.

Exploration by historical workers within E40/342, has been limited to broadly spaced soil sampling and limited reconnaissance drilling programs, with the majority of the work undertaken in areas outside the current licence area. Exploration within P40/1506, P40/1515, P40/1516 and P40/1517 during the late 1980's and 1990's, comprised trenching, sampling and shallow first pass drilling, primarily focused on the historical workings. As a result, the Niagara project remains essentially untested.

Based on the successful results of the soil sampling program, the Company will undertake a field reconnaissance and mapping program to further investigate the gold anomalies and evaluate a potential program of RC or Aircore drilling to follow up on these targets.

Figure 4. Niagara Project – Licences and Mineral Occurrences on 1:500,000 Geology



Competent Persons Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to the Exploration Results on the Henry Mountains project is based on information compiled and fairly represented by Matthew Hartmann. Mr. Hartmann is a Principal Consultant with SRK Consulting (U.S) Inc. with over 20 years of experience in mineral exploration and project evaluation. Mr. Hartmann is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (318271) and a Registered Member of the Society of Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration (4170350RM). Mr Hartmann has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which has been undertaken in 2019 and 2020, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Hartmann provides his consent to the inclusion in this report of the matter based on this information in the form and context in which it appears

Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results on the Western Australian projects is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Rust, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Rust is a full-time employee of Shearwater Australia Proprietary Limited. Mr Rust is engaged by GTI Resources Limited as an independent consultant. Mr Rust has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Rust consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

1. JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT TEMPLATE

1.1 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.*	• Pedogenic carbonate soil samples were collected using a Landcruiser 4WD mounted auger drill rig, owned and operated by Gyro Drilling Pty Ltd of Kalgoorlie. • Samples were collected between 0.5m and 1.5m depth, with ~200 grams of material collected. • An assessment of the intensity of carbonate present in the sample was determined by reaction (fizz) to dilute (10%) Hydrochloric acid. • A number of duplicate samples were collected, with standards and blanks included in the samples sent for analysis.
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).*	• 3.5 inch auger drill rig, 1.5m rods, mounted on Toyota Landruiser 4WD
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.*	• Auger soil samples are logged by the sampler in the field, for parameters including, colour, depth, hydrochloric acid reaction (scale 0-3). • Recovery is not an issue as only a single ~200 gram sample is collected per sample hole.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• The Soil sampling is undertaken as a first pass indication of potential gold and multi-element anomalism.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Samples are logged by the sampler in the field, for parameters including, colour, depth, hydrochloric acid reaction (scale 0-3). • sample logging was qualitative in nature
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 no core drilling is being reported • Individual `200 gram samples of pedogenic carbonate soil were collected from each auger hole at depths between 0.5m and 1.5m. • The sampling techniques are appropriate as a first pass method to assess gold and multi-element anomalism within soils. • An assessment of the intensity of carbonate present in the sample was determined by reaction (fizz) to dilute (10%) Hydrochloric acid. • A number of duplicate samples were collected, with standards and blanks included in the samples sent for analysis. • The material and sample sizes are considered appropriate given the style of mineralisation being targeted
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.*	• A total of 205 pedogenic carbonate, soil samples, including eight QAQC (Blanks, duplicates & standards) samples, were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth for low level detection of gold and multi-element (43 elements), by Aqua Regia Digest, 25g charge with determination by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS). ALS method AuME-TL43.
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 no drilling data or significant intersections are reported • Primary data, including, sample number, co-ordinates, depth, colour, Hydrochloric acid reaction, etc is collected in the field and entered into Company database • No adjustments made to assay data
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.*	• Soil sample locations were located by hand held GPS. Expected accuracy is +/- 5m for northing and easting. • The GDA94 Zone 51 datum is used as the coordinate system.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic Control is from DTM and GPS. Accuracy +/- 5m
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.*	• Soil sampling was conducted on 100m x 100m grid pattern oriented east-west and north-south. • The sample spacing is considered suitable for first pass geochemical exploration for gold mineralisation in the Yilgarn Craton of WA. • No compositing has been applied
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.*	• The sample spacing and orientation is considered suitable for first pass geochemical exploration for gold mineralisation in the Yilgarn Craton of WA. •
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected and stored in the field by Gyro Drilling Australia and submitted by them to the ALS sample preparation facility in Kalgoorlie at the completion of the program.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have yet been undertaken on the sampling data

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.*	• The Niagara Gold project comprises one granted exploration licence, E40/342 and four prospecting licence applications, P40/1506, P40/1515, P40/1516 and P40/1517 which cover 10.8 sq km, located ~6km south west of Kookynie in Western Australia's Goldfields region. • The licences are held 100% by GTI Resources Ltd. • All the licences are in good standing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration for gold, completed by historical workers within E40/342, has been limited to broadly spaced soil sampling and limited reconnaissance drilling programs, with the majority of the work undertaken in areas outside the current E40/342 licence area. Exploration within P40/1506, P40/1515, P40/1516 and P40/1517 during the late 1980's and 1990's, comprised trenching, sampling and shallow first pass drilling, primarily focused on the historical workings. As a result, the Niagara project remains essentially untested.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Archaean greenstone hosted gold mineralisation

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.*
		• Assay results are discussed in the body of the report, with locations and grades shown visually in Figure 3.

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.*	• Not Applicable, no data aggregating of results was undertaken.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *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.*	• Not applicable as no drilling is reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	• *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').*	
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.*	• Assay results are discussed in the body of the report, with locations and grades shown visually in Figure 3.
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 available results have 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 available results have 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.*	• Further work includes, surface mapping, rock chip sampling and further infill and extensional auger soil sampling followed by RC drilling programs to test the potential gold mineralisation. • Potential extensions to the observed soil anomalism are shown in Figure 3 within the body of the report.